

# MR750 SERIES

MR754 and MR760 are Preferred Devices

## High Current Lead Mounted Rectifiers

- Current Capacity Comparable to Chassis Mounted Rectifiers
- Very High Surge Capacity
- Insulated Case

### Mechanical Characteristics:

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 2.5 grams (approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Lead is Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260°C Max. for 10 Seconds
- Polarity: Cathode Polarity Band
- Shipped 1000 units per plastic bag. Available Tape and Reeled, 800 units per reel by adding a "RL" suffix to the part number
- Marking: MR750 — R750  
MR751 — R751  
MR752 — R752  
MR754 — R754  
MR756 — R756  
MR758 — R758  
MR760 — R760

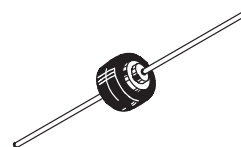


**ON Semiconductor**

Formerly a Division of Motorola

<http://onsemi.com>

**HIGH CURRENT  
LEAD MOUNTED  
SILICON RECTIFIERS  
50 – 1000 VOLTS  
DIFFUSED JUNCTION**



**AXIAL LEAD  
CASE 194  
STYLE 1**

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MR750RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel
MR751RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel
MR752RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel
MR754RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel
MR756RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel
MR758RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel
MR760RL	Axial Lead	800/Tape & Reel

**Preferred** devices are recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

## MR750 SERIES

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	MR750	MR751	MR752	MR754	MR756	MR758	MR760	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{RWM}$ $V_R$	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (Halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz peak)	$V_{RSM}$	60	120	240	480	720	960	1200	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current (Single phase, resistive load, 60 Hz) See Figures 5 and 6	$I_O$	$\longleftrightarrow$ 22 ( $T_L = 60^\circ\text{C}$ , 1/8" Lead Lengths) 6.0 ( $T_A = 60^\circ\text{C}$ , P.C. Board mounting) $\longleftrightarrow$							Amps
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions)	$I_{FSM}$	$\longleftrightarrow$ 400 (for 1 cycle) $\longleftrightarrow$							Amps
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	$\longleftrightarrow$ -65 to +175 $\longleftrightarrow$							$^\circ\text{C}$

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic and Conditions	Symbol	Max	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage Drop ( $i_F = 100$ Amps, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$v_F$	1.25	Volts
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop ( $I_F = 6.0$ Amps, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , 3/8" leads)	$V_F$	0.90	Volts
Maximum Reverse Current (Rated dc Voltage)	$I_R$	25 1.0	$\mu\text{A}$ mA
		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	

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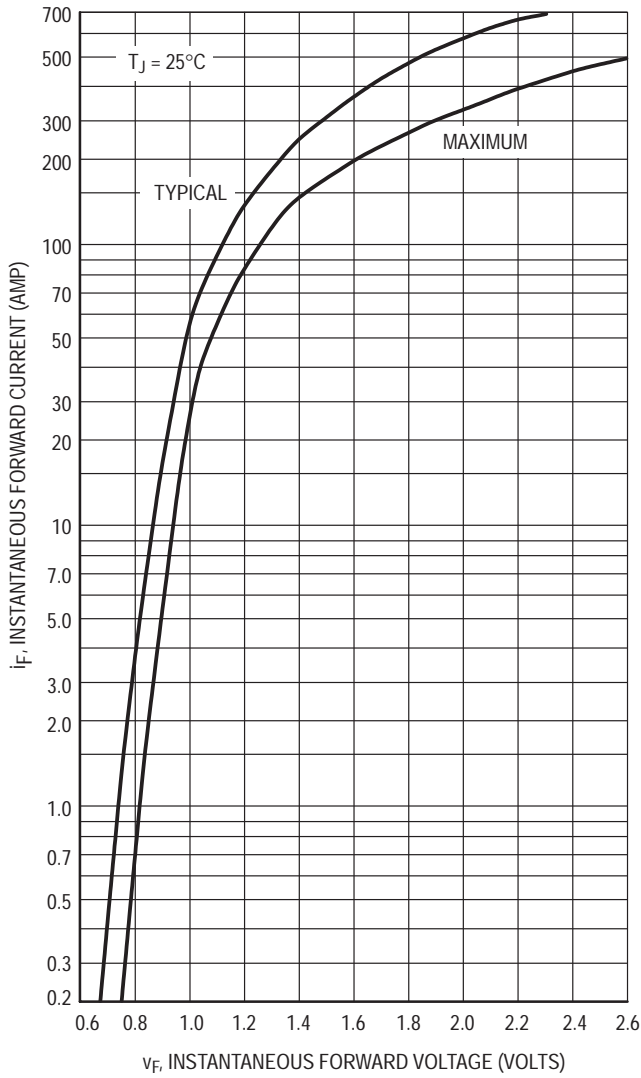


Figure 1. Forward Voltage

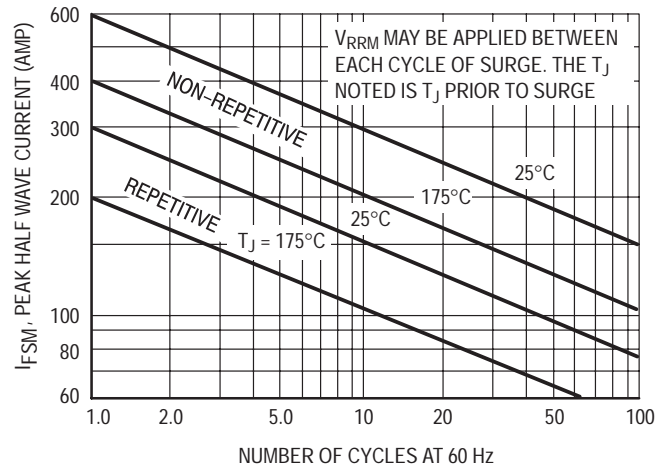


Figure 2. Maximum Surge Capability

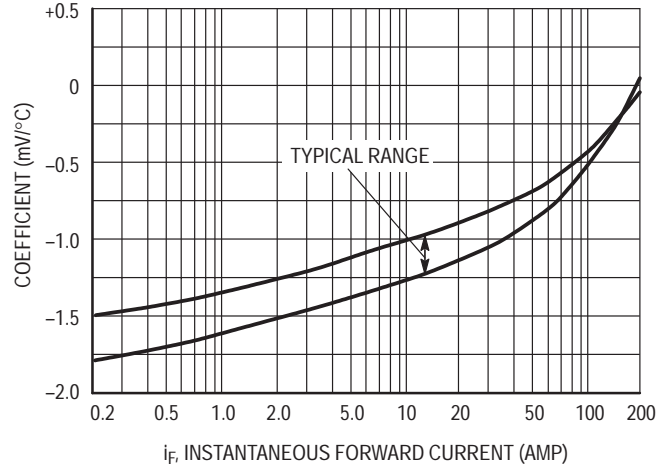


Figure 3. Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient

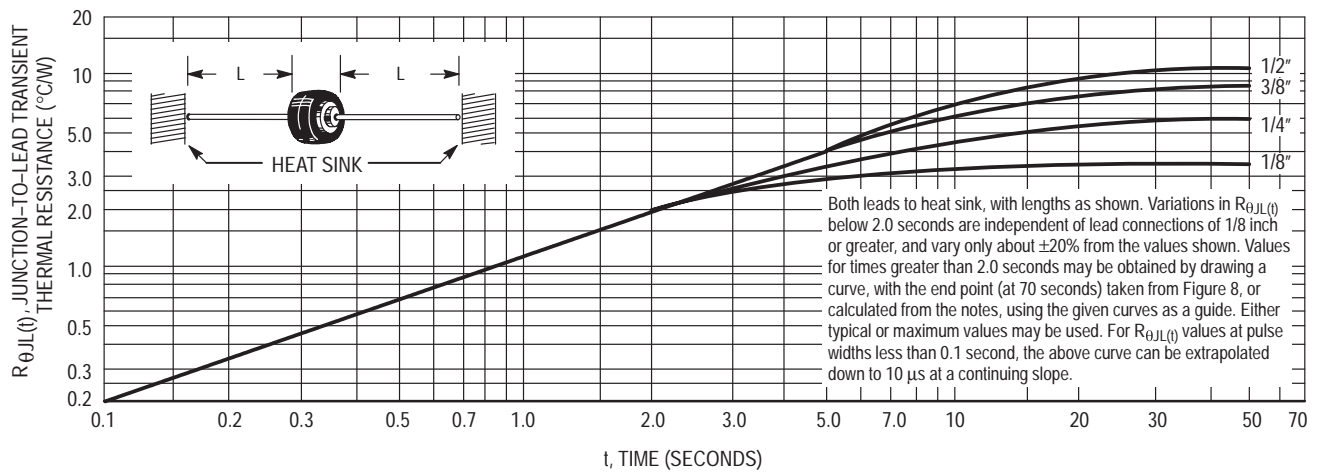


Figure 4. Typical Transient Thermal Resistance

# MR750 SERIES

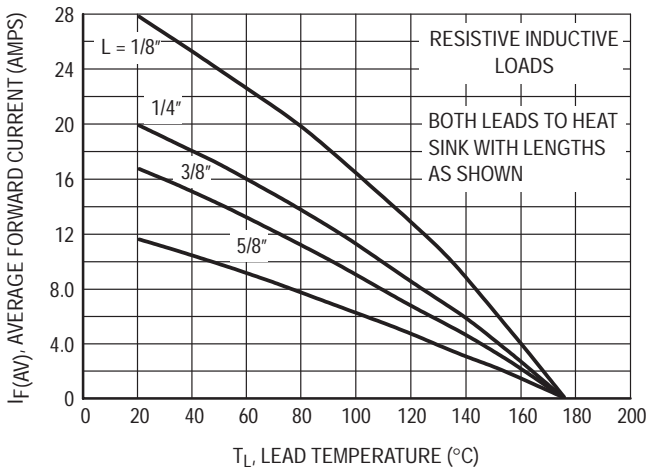


Figure 5. Maximum Current Ratings

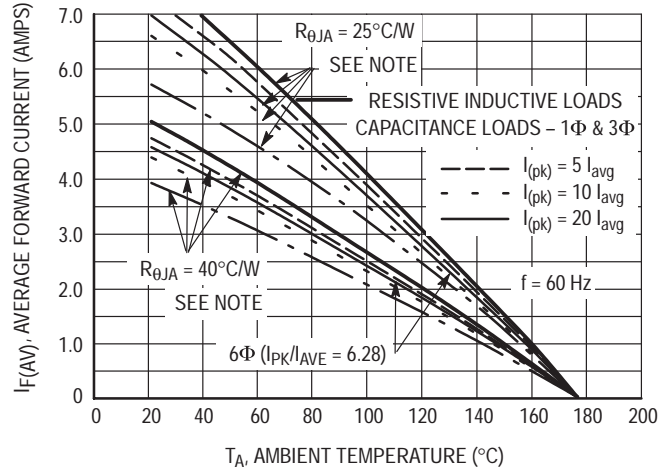


Figure 6. Maximum Current Ratings

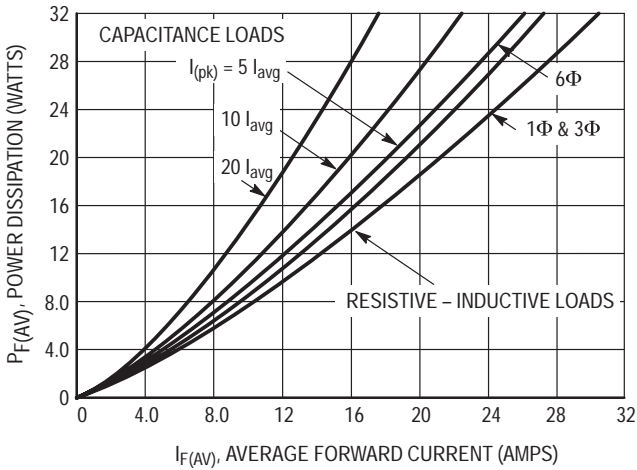


Figure 7. Power Dissipation

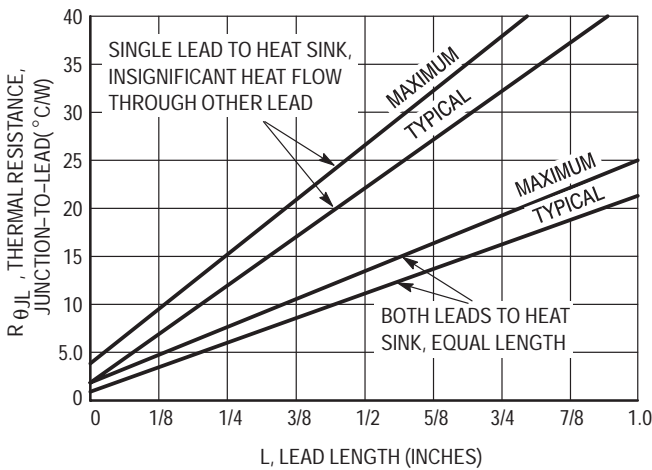
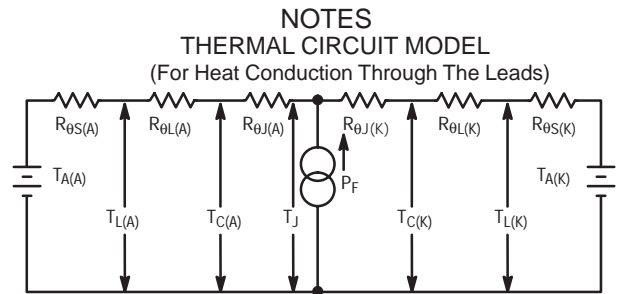


Figure 8. Steady State Thermal Resistance



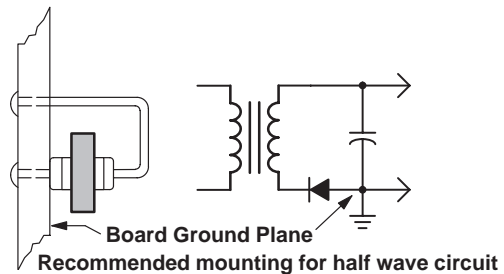
Use of the above model permits junction to lead thermal resistance for any mounting configuration to be found. Lowest values occur when one side of the rectifier is brought as close as possible to the heat sink as shown below. Terms in the model signify:

- $T_A$  = Ambient Temperature
  - $T_L$  = Lead Temperature
  - $R_{\theta S}$  = Thermal Resistance, Heat Sink to Ambient
  - $R_{\theta L}$  = Thermal Resistance, Lead to Heat Sink
  - $R_{\theta J}$  = Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case
  - $P_F$  = Power Dissipation
  - $T_C$  = Case Temperature
  - $T_J$  = Junction Temperature
- (Subscripts A and K refer to anode and cathode sides, respectively)

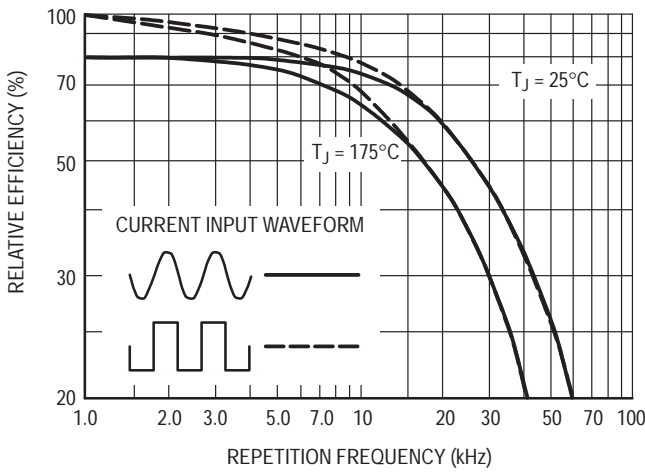
Values for thermal resistance components are:  
 $R_{\theta L} = 40^\circ\text{C/W/in. Typically and } 44^\circ\text{C/W/in Maximum.}$   
 $R_{\theta J} = 2^\circ\text{C/W typically and } 4^\circ\text{C/W Maximum.}$

Since  $R_{\theta J}$  is so low, measurements of the case temperature,  $T_C$ , will be approximately equal to junction temperature in practical lead mounted applications. When used as a 60 Hz rectifier the slow thermal response holds  $T_{J(pk)}$  close to  $T_{J(ave)}$ . Therefore maximum lead temperature may be found from:  $T_L = 175^\circ - R_{\theta JL} P_F$ .  $P_F$  may be found from Figure 7.

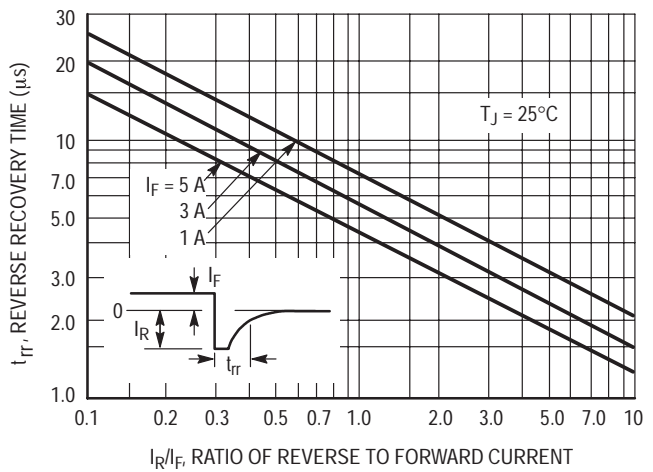
The recommended method of mounting to a P.C. board is shown on the sketch, where  $R_{\theta JA}$  is approximately  $25^\circ\text{C/W}$  for a  $1-1/2" \times 1-1/2"$  copper surface area. Values of  $40^\circ\text{C/W}$  are typical for mounting to terminal strips or P.C. boards where available surface area is small.



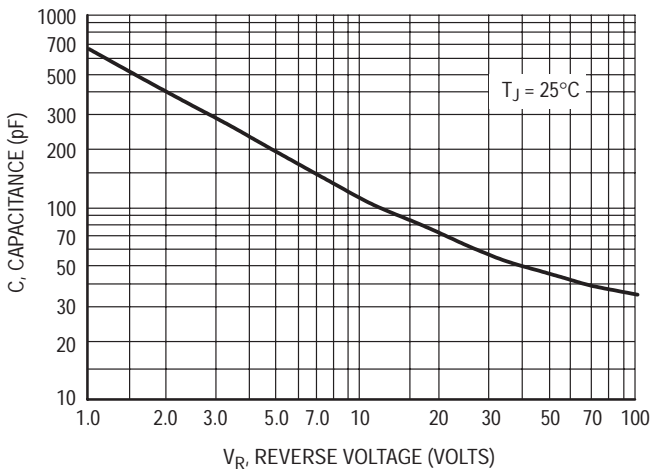
# MR750 SERIES



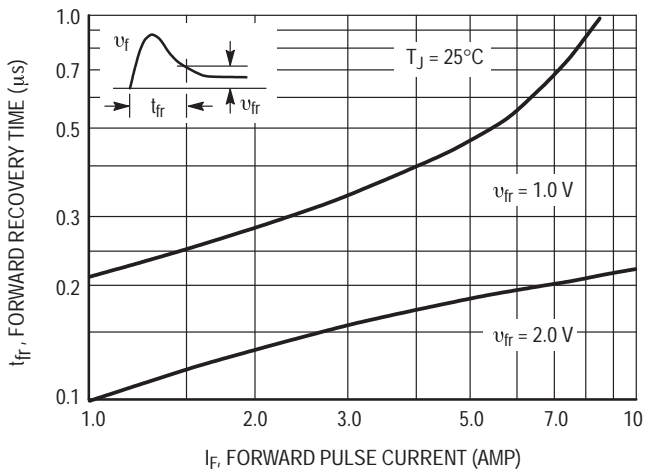
**Figure 9. Rectification Efficiency**



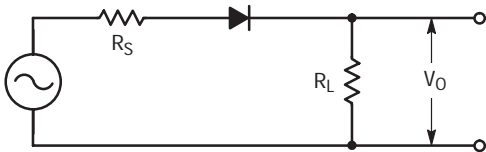
**Figure 10. Reverse Recovery Time**



**Figure 11. Junction Capacitance**



**Figure 12. Forward Recovery Time**



**Figure 13. Single-Phase Half-Wave Rectifier Circuit**

The rectification efficiency factor  $\sigma$  shown in Figure 9 was calculated using the formula:

$$\sigma = \frac{P_{(dc)}}{P_{(rms)}} = \frac{\frac{V_{2O(dc)}}{R_L}}{\frac{V_{2O(rms)}}{R_L}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{V_{2O(dc)}}{V_{2O(ac)} + V_{2O(dc)}} \cdot 100\% \quad (1)$$

For a sine wave input  $V_m \sin(\omega t)$  to the diode, assumed lossless, the maximum theoretical efficiency factor becomes:

$$\sigma_{(sine)} = \frac{\frac{V_{2m}}{\pi^2 R_L}}{\frac{V_{2m}}{4R_L}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \cdot 100\% = 40.6\% \quad (2)$$

For a square wave input of amplitude  $V_m$ , the efficiency factor becomes:

$$\sigma_{(square)} = \frac{\frac{V_{2m}}{2R_L}}{\frac{V_{2m}}{R_L}} \cdot 100\% = 50\% \quad (3)$$

(A full wave circuit has twice these efficiencies)

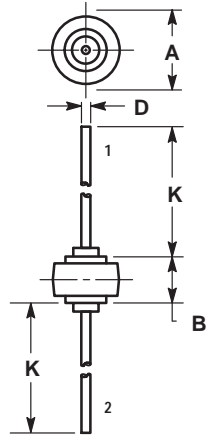
As the frequency of the input signal is increased, the reverse recovery time of the diode (Figure 10) becomes significant, resulting in an increasing ac voltage component across  $R_L$  which is opposite in polarity to the forward current, thereby reducing the value of the efficiency factor  $\sigma$ , as shown on Figure 9.

It should be emphasized that Figure 9 shows waveform efficiency only; it does not provide a measure of diode losses. Data was obtained by measuring the ac component of  $V_o$  with a true rms ac voltmeter and the dc component with a dc voltmeter. The data was used in Equation 1 to obtain points for Figure 9.

# MR750 SERIES

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

AXIAL LEAD  
CASE 194-04  
ISSUE F




NOTES:  
1. CATHODE SYMBOL ON PACKAGE.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	8.43	8.69	0.332	0.342
B	5.94	6.25	0.234	0.246
D	1.27	1.35	0.050	0.053
K	25.15	25.65	0.990	1.010

STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. CATHODE  
2. ANODE

**Notes**

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