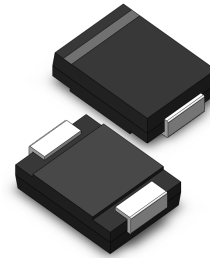


VOLTAGE RANGE: 20 - 100V
CURRENT: 10.0A

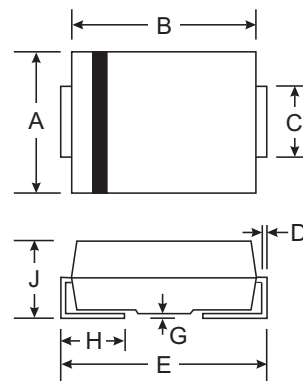
Features

- Schottky Barrier Chip
- Ideally Suited for Automatic Assembly
- Low Power Loss, High Efficiency
- For Use in Low Voltage Application
- Guard Ring Die Construction
- Plastic Case Material has UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-0



Mechanical Data

- Case: SMC/DO-214AB, Molded Plastic
- Terminals: Solder Plated, Solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- Polarity: Cathode Band or Cathode Notch
- Marking: Type Number
- Weight: 0.21 grams (approx.)



SMC/DO-214AB		
Dim	Min	Max
A	5.59	6.22
B	6.60	7.11
C	2.75	3.18
D	0.15	0.31
E	7.75	8.13
G	0.10	0.20
H	0.76	1.52
J	2.00	2.62
All Dimensions in mm		



Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified

Single phase, half wave, 60Hz, resistive or inductive load. For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

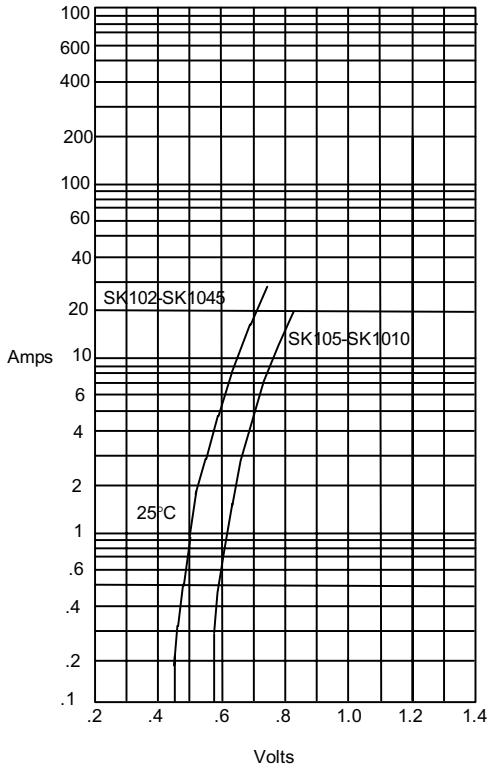
Characteristic	Symbol	SK102	SK103	SK1035	SK104	SK1045	SK106	SK108	SK1010	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}									
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	V _{RWM}	20	30	35	40	45	60	80	100	V
DC Blocking Voltage	V _R									
RMS Reverse Voltage	V _{R(RMS)}	14	21	24.5	28	31.5	42	56	70	V
Average Rectified Output Current @T _L = 90°C	I _O	10.0								A
Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	I _{FSM}	250.0								A
Forward Voltage @I _F = 10 A	V _{FM}	0.65					0.85			V
Peak Reverse Current @T _A = 25°C At Rated DC Blocking Voltage @T _A = 100°C	I _{RM}	1.0					20			mA
Typical junction capacitance (Note1)	C _J	500								pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	R _{θJA}	18								°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	T _j	-65 to +125								°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{STG}	-65 to +150								°C

Note: 1. Measured at 1MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V D.C.
 2. P.C.B. mounted with 0.2x0.2" (5.0x5.0mm) copper pad areas



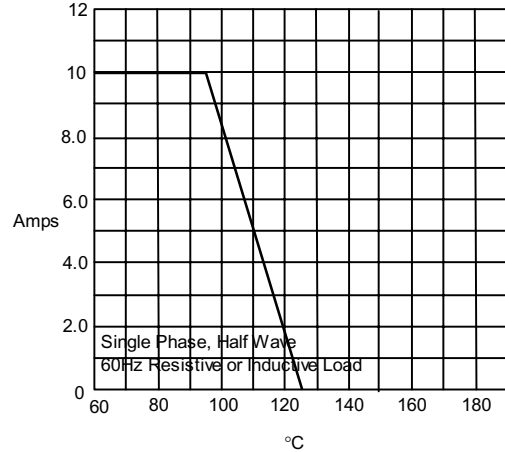
RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES SK102 THRU SK1010

Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics



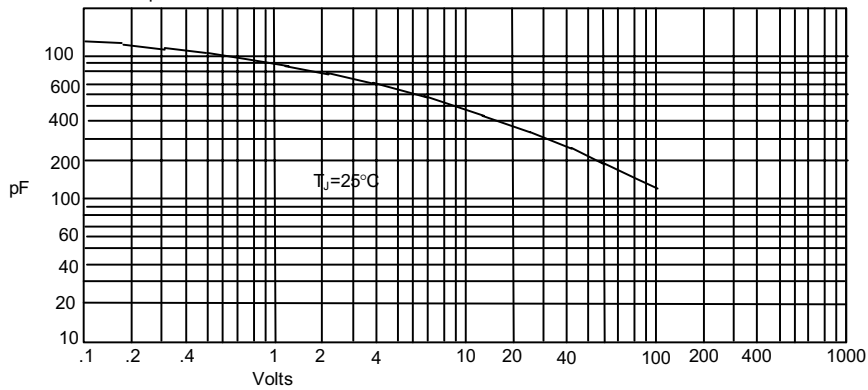
Instantaneous Forward Current - Amperes versus
Instantaneous Forward Voltage - Volts

Figure 2
Forward Derating Curve



Average Forward Rectified Current - Amperes
versus Lead Temperature - C

Figure 3
Junction Capacitance



Junction Capacitance - pF versus
Reverse Voltage - Volts