

Switchmode Full Plastic Dual Schottky Barrier Power Rectifiers

Using the Schottky Barrier principle with a Molybdenum barrier metal. These state-of-the-art geometry features epitaxial construction with oxide passivation and metal overlay contact. Ideally suited for low voltage, high frequency rectification, or as free wheeling and polarity protection diodes.

Features

- * Low Forward Voltage.
- * Low Switching noise.
- * High Current Capacity
- * Guarantee Reverse Avalanche.
- * Guard-Ring for Stress Protection.
- * Low Power Loss & High efficiency.
- * 150 Operating Junction Temperature
- * Low Stored Charge Majority Carrier Conduction.
- * Plastic Material used Carries Underwriters Laboratory

Mecanical Data

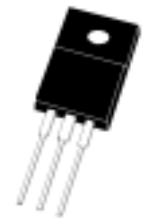
- * Case :JEDEC ITO-220AB molded plastic body
- * Terminals:Plated lead,solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- * Polarity:As marked
- * Mounting Torque: 5 in-lbs. Max.
- * Weight:1.7 g approx.

Plating pb free is indicated by box

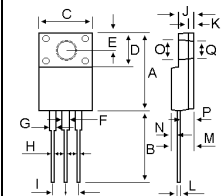


SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIERS

**10 AMPERES
150 VOLTS**



ITO-220



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	SRF10150C	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	150	V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RWM}		
DC Blocking Voltage	V_R		
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	105	V
Average Rectifier Forward Current	$I_{F(AV)}$	5	A
Total Device (Rated V_R , $T_C=100$)		10	
Peak Repetitive Forward Current	I_{FM}	10	A
(Rate V_R , Square Wave, 20kHz)			
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rate load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60Hz)	I_{FSM}	125	A
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-65 to +150	

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Typical Thermal Resistance junction to case	$R_{\theta j-c}$	4.2	/w
Per diode		3.2	
Total		3.0	
Coupling	$R_{\theta c}$		

Where the diodes1 and 2 are used simultaneously:

$$T_J(\text{diode } 1) = P(\text{diode } 1) \times R_{\theta(j-c)} (\text{Per diode}) + P(\text{diode } 2) \times R_{\theta c}$$

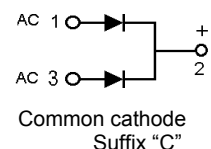
ELECTRIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	SRF10150C	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage	V_F	0.95	V
($I_F = 5.0$ Amp $T_C = 25$)		0.85	
($I_F = 5.0$ Amp $T_C = 125$)			
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current	I_R	0.2	mA
(Rated DC Voltage, $T_C = 25$)		10	
(Rated DC Voltage, $T_C = 125$)			

To evaluation the conduction losses use the following equation:

$$P = 0.68 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.015 \times I_{F(RMS)}^2$$

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	15.05	15.15
B	13.35	13.45
C	10.00	10.10
D	6.55	6.65
E	2.65	2.75
F	1.55	1.65
G	1.15	1.25
H	0.55	0.65
I	2.50	2.60
J	3.00	3.20
K	1.10	1.20
L	0.55	0.65
M	4.40	4.60
N	1.15	1.25
P	2.65	2.75
O	3.35	3.45
Q	3.15	3.25



SRF10150C

FIG-1 FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

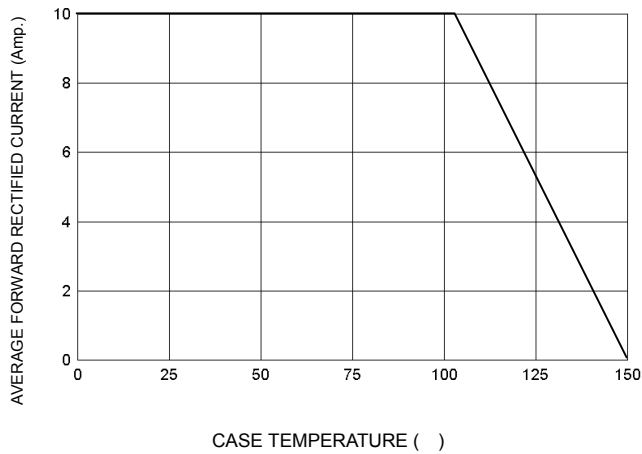


FIG-2 TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

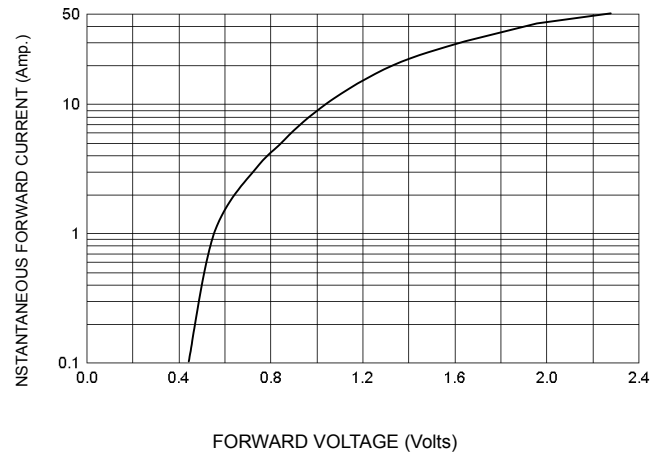


FIG-3 TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

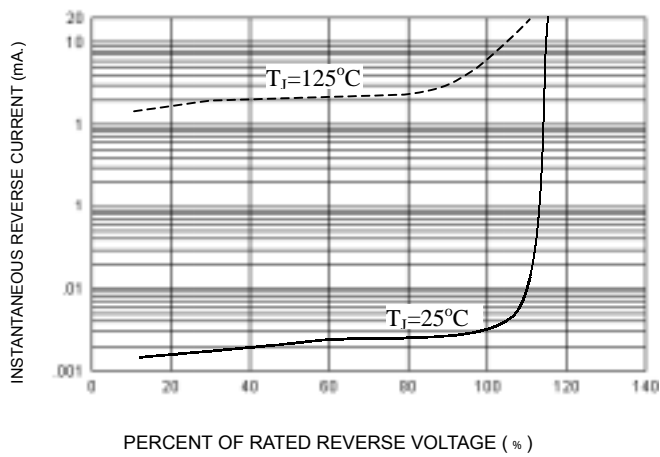


FIG-4 TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

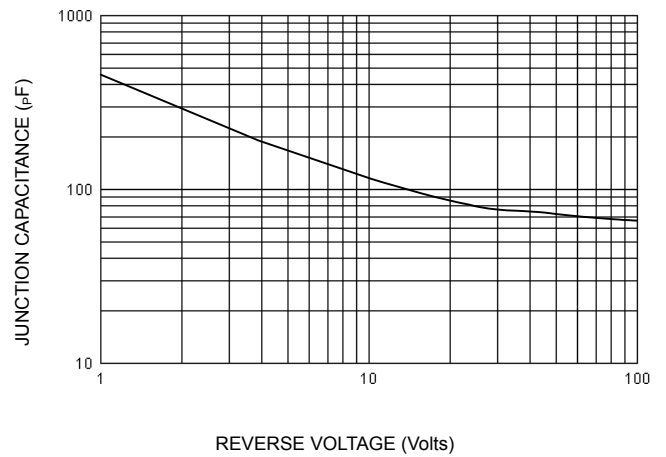


FIG-5 PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

