

SB360Q

SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE: 60V

CURRENT: 3.0A



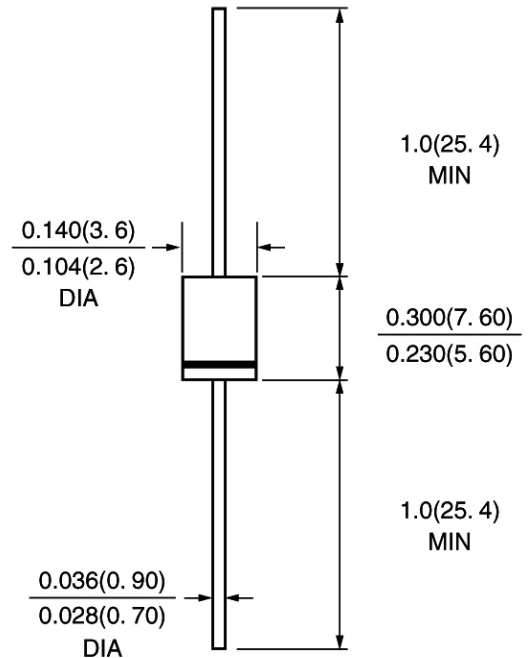
FEATURE

High current capability, Low forward voltage drop
Low power loss, high efficiency
High surge capability
High temperature soldering guaranteed
250°C /10sec/0.375" lead length at 5 lbs tension

MECHANICAL DATA

Terminal: Plated axial leads solderable per MIL-STD 202E, method 208C
Case: Molded with UL-94 Class V-0 recognized Flame Retardant Epoxy
Polarity: color band denotes cathode
Weight: 0.4g
Mounting position: any

DO-15\ DO-204AC



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(single-phase, half-wave, 60HZ, resistive or inductive load rating at 25°C, unless otherwise stated)

	SYMBOL	SB360Q	units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V _{rrm}	60	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V _{rms}	42	V
Maximum DC blocking Voltage	V _{dc}	60	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current 3/8" lead length	I _{f(av)}	3.0	A
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load	I _{fsm}	100	A
Maximum Forward Voltage at 3.0A DC	V _f	0.62	V
Maximum DC Reverse Current at rated DC blocking voltage	I _r	T _a =25°C	150
		T _a =100°C	15.0
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 1)	C _j	150.0	pF
Non-repetitive peak reverse avalanche energy	E _{ARM}	6	mJ
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	R(ja)	35.0	°C /W
Storage and Operating Junction Temperature	T _j	-65 to +150	°C

Note:

1. Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0Vdc
2. Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient at 0.5" lead length, vertical P.C. Board Mounted ¹

Fig.1: Average forward current versus ambient temperature ($\delta = 0.5$) (DO-15).

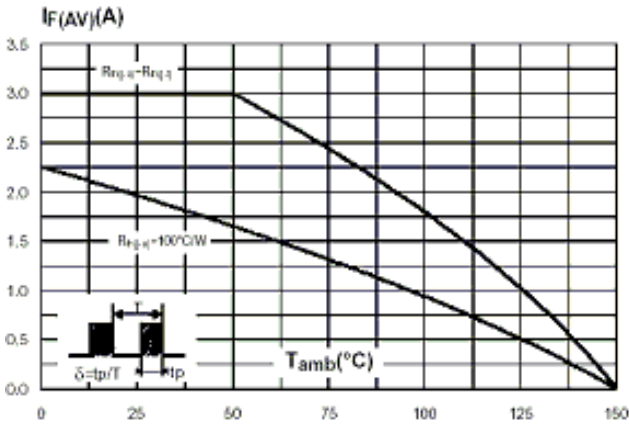


Fig.2: Normalized avalanche power derating versus pulse duration.

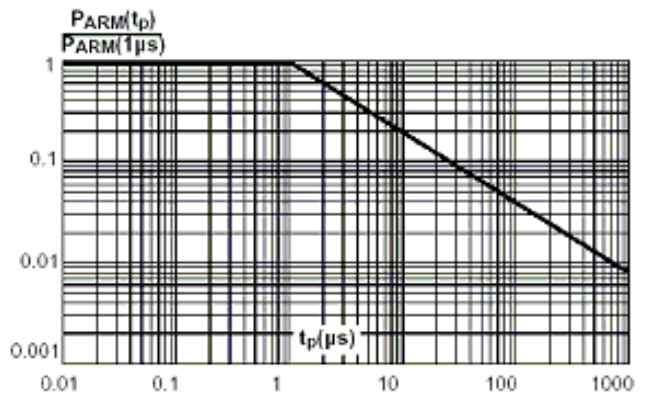


Fig.3: Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).

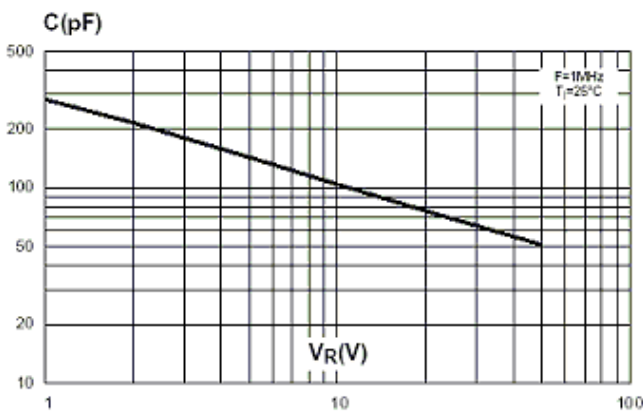


Fig.4 : Forward voltage drop versus forward current (high level, maximum values).

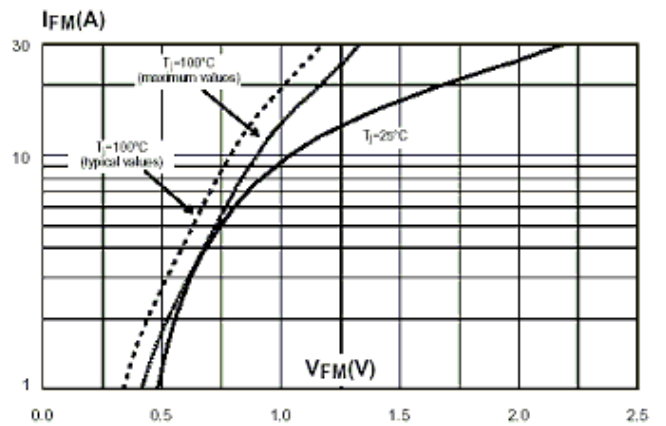


Fig.5: Non repetitive surge peak forward current versus overload duration (maximum values)

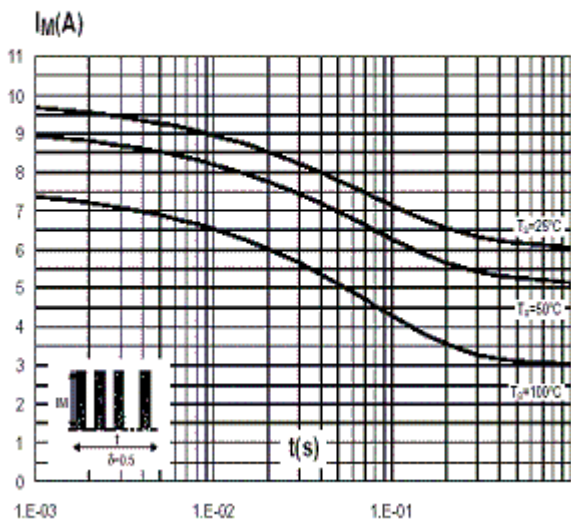


Fig.6: Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).

