

SR360L
SCHOTTKY RECTIFIERS

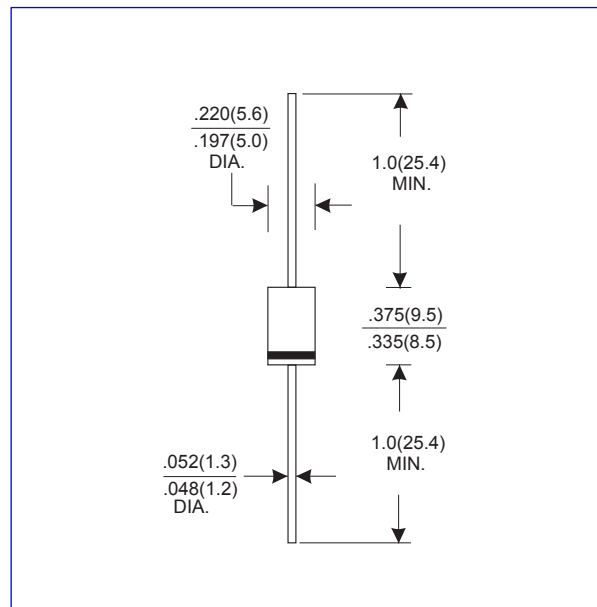
VOLTAGE 60 Volts **CURRENT** 3.0 Amperes **DO-27(DO-201AD)** Unit:(mm)

FEATURES

- ◆ Low forward voltage drop
- ◆ High current capability
- ◆ High reliability
- ◆ High surge current capability
- ◆ Epitaxial construction

MECHANICAL DATA

Case : Molded plastic
Epoxy : UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
Lead : Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202,
method 208 guaranteed
Polarity : Color band denotes cathode end
Mounting Position : Any
Weight : 1.10 grams
Both normal and Pb free product are available:
Normal:80~95%Sn,5~20%Pb
Pb free:99 Sn above can meet Rohs enviroment substance
directive request



Maximum Ratings And Electrical Characteristics

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase half-wave 60Hz, resistive or inductive load, for capacitive load current derate by 20%.

MDD Catalog Number	SYMBOLS	SR360L	UNITS
Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage	V _{RRM}	60	VOLTS
Maximum RMS voltage	V _{RMS}	36	VOLTS
Maximum DC blocking voltage	V _{DC}	60	VOLTS
Maximum average forward rectified current 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length(see fig.1)	I _(AV)	3.0	Amps
Peak forward surge current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	I _{FSM}	70.0	Amps
Maximum instantaneous forward voltage at 3.0A	V _F	0.55	Volts
Maximum DC reverse current T _A =25°C	I _R	0.5	mA
at rated DC blocking voltage T _A =100°C		10.0	
Typical junction capacitance (NOTE 1)	C _J	68	pF
Typical thermal resistance (NOTE 2)	R _{θJA}	41.0	°C/W
Operating junction temperature range	T _J	-65 to +150	°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. Thermal resistance from junction to ambient at 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length, P.C.B. mounted

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RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

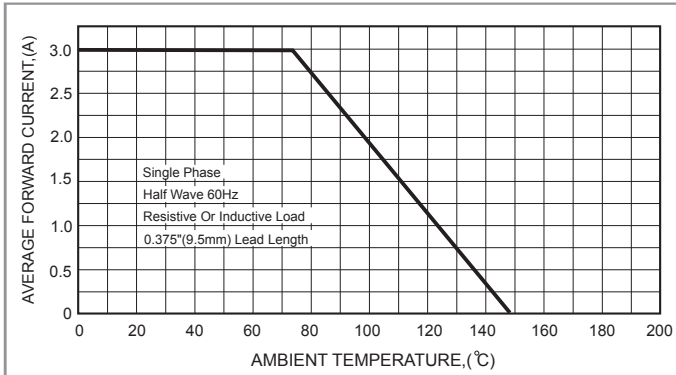


Fig.1 FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

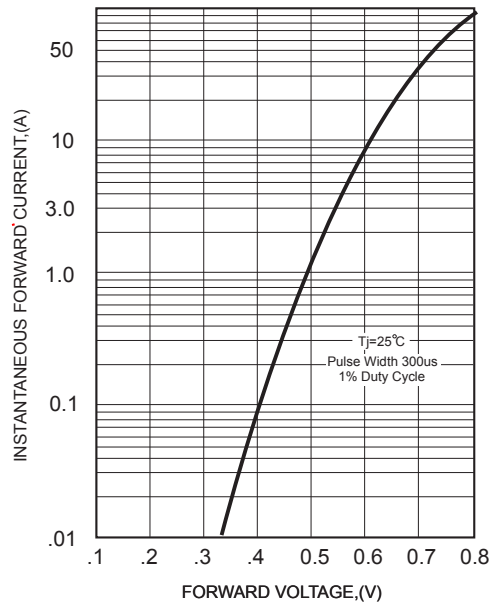


Fig.2-TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD

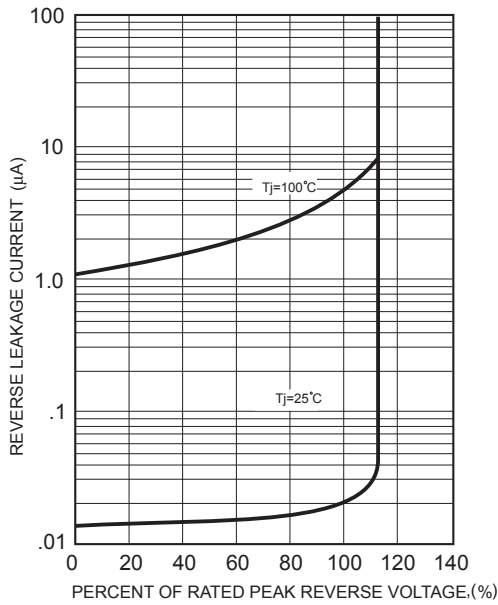


Fig.3 TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

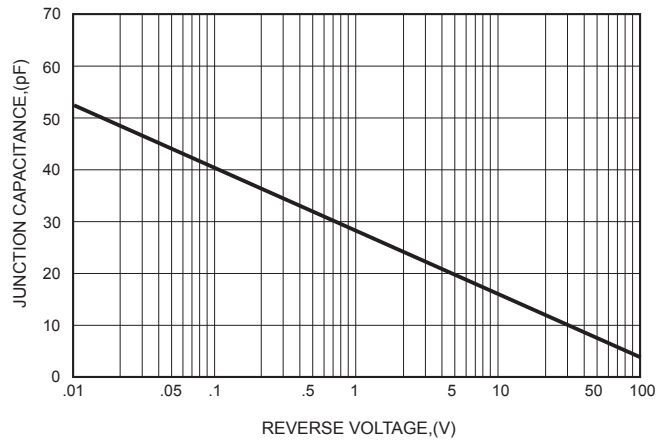


Fig.4 TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

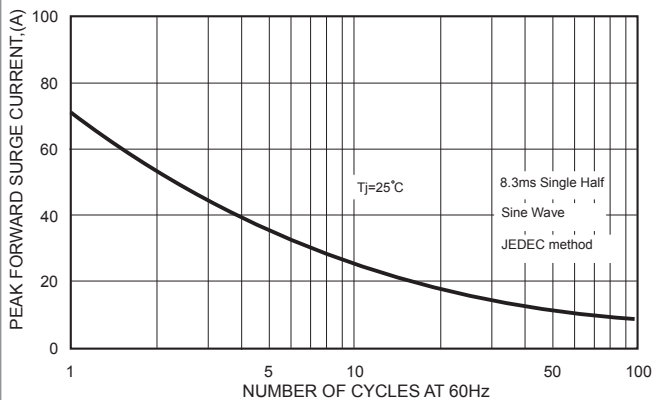


Fig.5- MAXIMUM NON - REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT