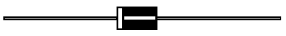
Schottky Barrier Rectifiers

Using the Schottky Barrier principle with a Refractory metal capable of high temperature operation metal. proprietary barrier technology allows for reliable operation up to 175℃ junction temperature. Typical application are in switching Mode Power Supplies such as adaptors, DC/DC converters free-wheeling and polarity protection diodes.

SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIERS

3.0 AMPERES 200 VOLTS

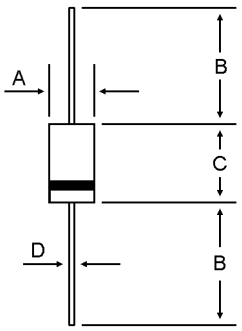


DO-201AD

Features

- ∗Low Forward Voltage.
- ∗Low Switching noise.
- ∗High Current Capacity
- ∗Guarantee Reverse Avalanche.
- ∗Guard-Ring for Stress Protection.
- ∗Low Power Loss & High efficiency.
- ∗175℃ Operating Junction Temperature
- ∗Low Stored Charge Majority Carrier Conduction.
- ∗Plastic Material used Carries Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-O
- ∗Moisture Sensitivity Level: MSL-1

∗*In compliance with EU RoHs 2002/95/EC directives*
The marking is indicated by part no. with. “M”. ex:SR5200M



DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	5.00	5.60
B	25.40	---
C	8.50	9.50
D	1.20	1.30

CASE---
Transfer molded plastic

POLARITY---
Cathode indicated polarity band

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	SR3200J	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RRM} V_{RWM} V_R	200	V
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	140	V
Average Rectifier Forward Current	I_O	3.0	A
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rate load conditions halfware, single phase, 60Hz)	I_{FSM}	150	A
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J , T_{STG}	-65 to +175	℃

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	SR3200J	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (I_F =3.0 Amp.)	V_F	0.88	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (Rated DC Voltage, T_C = 25℃) (Rated DC Voltage, T_C = 125℃)	I_R	0.5 3	uA mA
Maximum Thermal Resistance Junction to case	$R_{\theta JC}$	6.5	℃/W
Typical Junction Capacitance (Reverse Voltage of 4 volts & f=1 MHz)	C_P	320	pF

SR3200J

FIG-1 FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

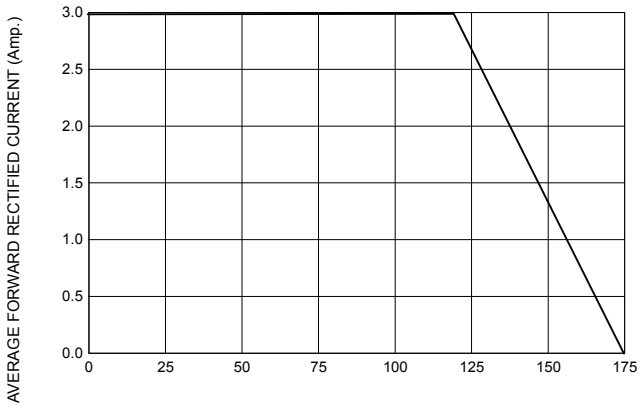


FIG-2 TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISITICS

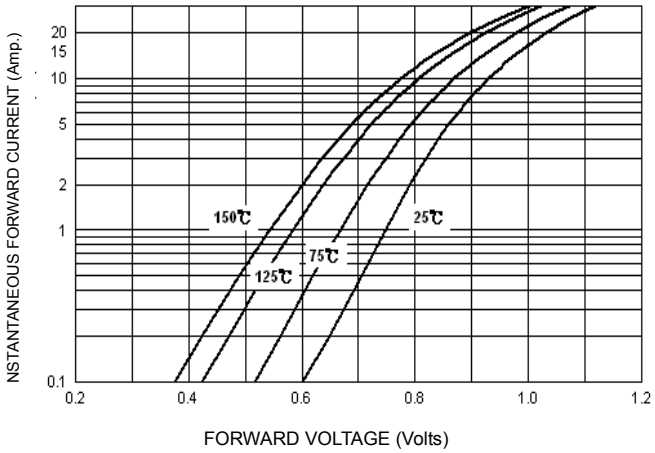


FIG-3 TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

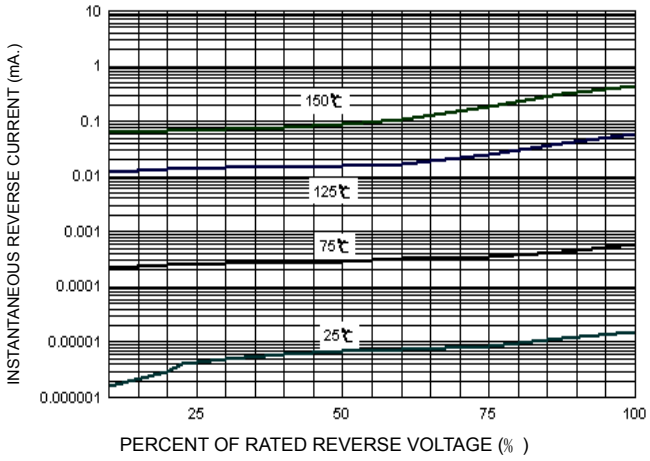


FIG-4 TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

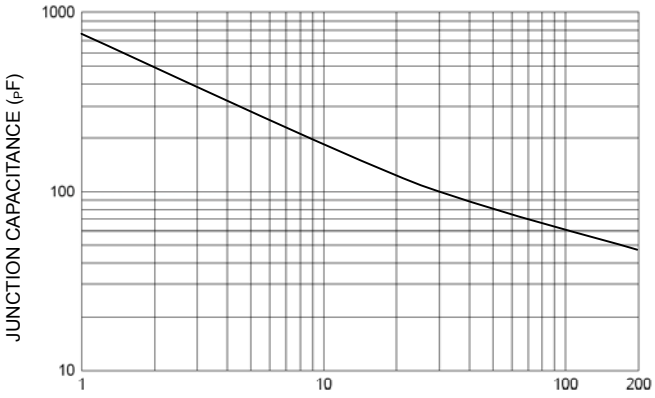


FIG-5 PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT