



Pb Free Plating Product

SF 304C/SF 306C/SF 307C

30 Ampere Dual Common Cathode Fast Recovery Half Bridge Rectifiers

Features

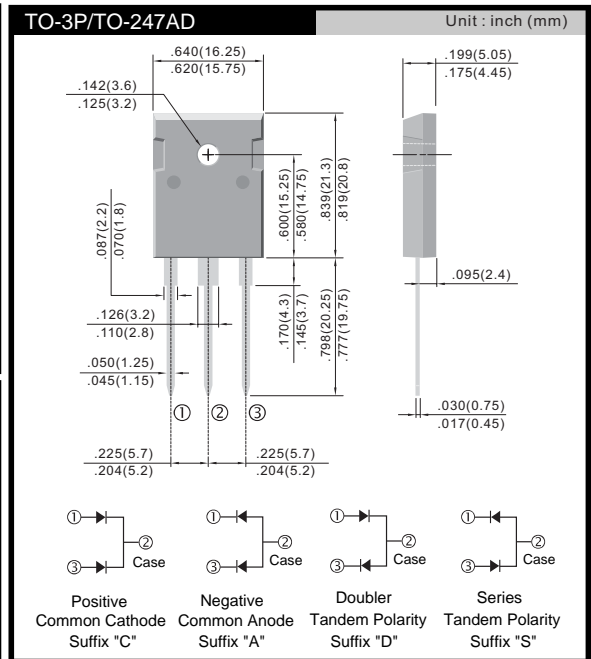
- ★ Latest GPP technology with super fast recovery time
- ★ Low forward voltage drop
- ★ High current capability
- ★ Low reverse leakage current
- ★ High surge current capability

Application

- ★ Automotive Inverters/Solar Inverters
- ★ Plating Power Supply, SMPS, Adapter and UPS
- ★ Car Audio Amplifiers and Sound Device Systems

Mechanical Data

- ★ Case: TO-247AD/TO-3P heatsink
- ★ Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- ★ Terminals: Solderable per MIL-STD-202 method 208
- ★ Polarity: As marked on diode body
- ★ Mounting position: Any
- ★ Weight: 5.6 gram approximately



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

	SYMBOL	SF304C	SF306C	SF307C	UNIT
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM	200	400	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	VRMS	140	280	420	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	VDC	200	400	600	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current Tc=125°C	IF(AV)	30.0			A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms single Half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	IFSM	300			A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 15.0 A	VF	0.98	1.3	1.7	V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @Tj=25°C At Rated DC Blocking Voltage @Tj=125°C	IR	10			uA
		500			uA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	Trr	35-50			nS
Typical junction Capacitance (Note 2)	CJ	150			pF
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	TJ, TSTG	-55 to +150			°C

NOTES : (1) Reverse recovery test conditions If = 0.5A Ir = 1.0A Irr = 0.25A.
 (2) Thermal Resistance junction to terminal.
 (3) Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 Volts DC.

FIG.1 - FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

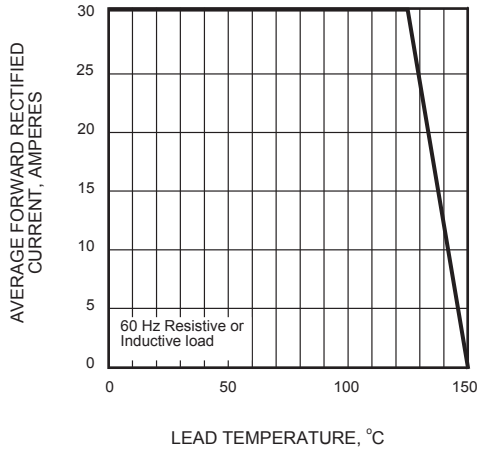


FIG.2 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

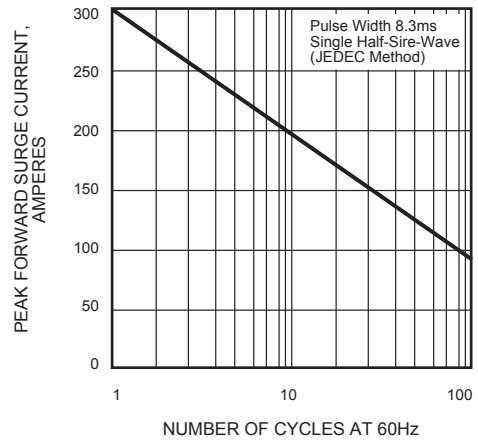


FIG.3 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

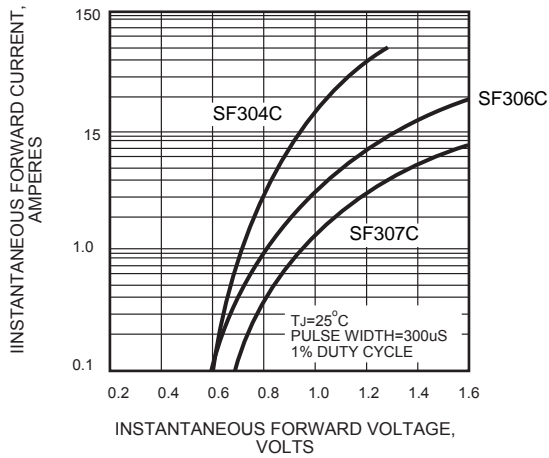


FIG.4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

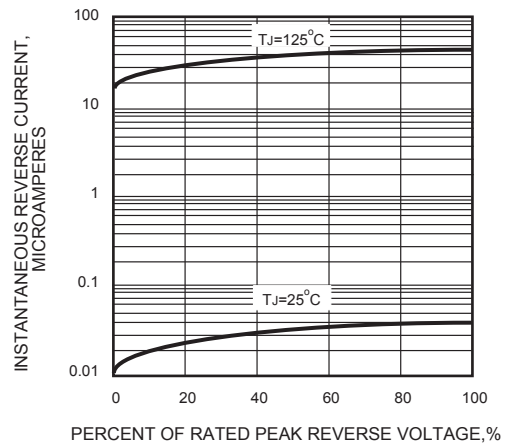


FIG.5 - TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

