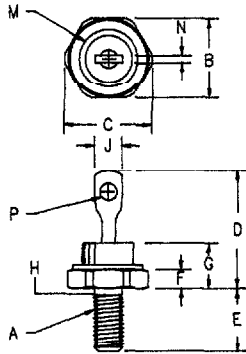


Schottky Rectifier SBR 25

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- Notes:
 1. 10-32 UNF3A threads
 2. Full threads within 2 1/2 threads Standard Polarity: Stud is Cathode

Dim.	Inches		Millimeter		Notes
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
A	---	---	---	---	1
B	.424	.437	10.77	11.10	
C	---	.505	---	12.82	
D	.600	.800	15.24	20.32	
E	.422	.453	10.72	11.50	
F	.075	.175	1.91	4.44	
G	---	.405	---	10.29	
H	.163	.189	4.15	4.80	2
J	---	.310	---	7.87	
M	---	.350	---	8.89	Dia.
N	.020	.065	.510	1.65	
P	.060	.100	1.53	2.54	Dia.

D0203AA (D04)

Microsemi Catalog Number	Working Peak Reverse Voltage	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage
SBR2520	20V	20V
SBR2525	25V	25V
SBR2530	30V	30V
SBR2535	35V	35V
SBR2540	40V	40V
SBR2545	45V	45V

- Schottky Barrier Rectifier
- Guard Ring Protection
- Low Forward Voltage
- VRRM - 20 to 45V
- 25 Amperes
- Reverse Energy Tested

Electrical Characteristics		
Average forward current	IF(AV) 25 Amps	TC = 100°C, Square wave, RθJC = 1.8°C/W 8.3 ms, half sine TJ = 150°C
Maximum surge current	IFSM 600 Amps	
Max repetitive peak reverse current	IR(OV) 2 Amps	f = 1 KHz, 25°C, 1 μsec Square wave
Max peak forward voltage	VFM .53 Volts	IFM = 25A; TJ = 150°C*
Max peak forward voltage	VFM .58 Volts	IFM = 25A; TJ = 25°C*
Max peak reverse current	IRM 250 mA	VRRM, TJ = 125°C*
Max peak reverse current	IRM 2 mA	VRRM, TJ = 25°C
Typical reverse current	IRM 350 μA	VRRM, TJ = 25°C
Typical junction capacitance	CJ 1200 pF	VR = 5.0V, TJ = 25°C

*Pulse test: Pulse width 300 μsec, Duty cycle 2%

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics		
Storage temp range	TSTG	-55°C to 175°C
Operating junction temp range	TJ	-55°C to 150°C
Max thermal resistance	RθJC	1.8°C/W Junction to case
Typical thermal resistance	RθJC	1.2°C/W Junction to case
Typical thermal resistance	RθCS	0.5°C/W Case to sink
Max mounting torque		15 inch pounds maximum
Weight		0.2 ounces (6.0 grams) typical

Microsemi Corp.
Colorado

PH: 303-469-2161
 FAX: 303-466-3775

C-91

SBR25

Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics

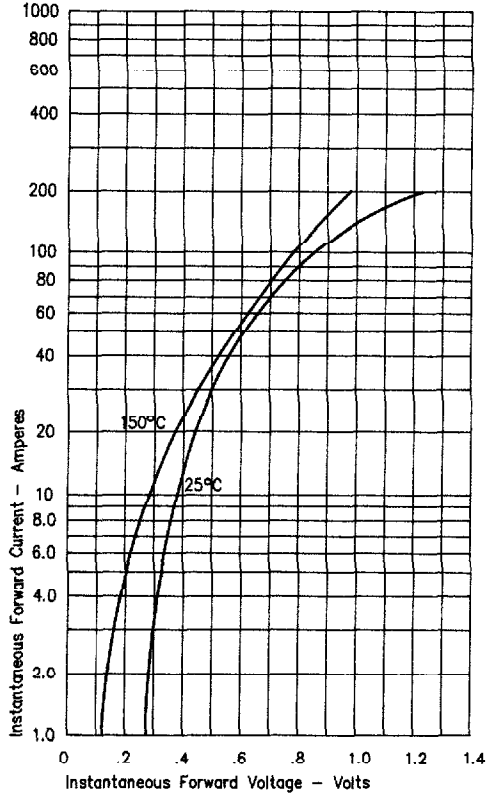


Figure 3
Typical Junction Capacitance

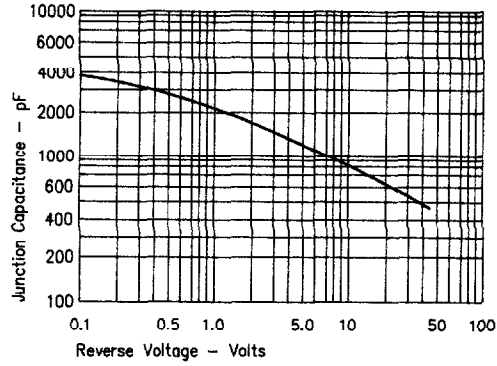


Figure 4
Forward Current Derating

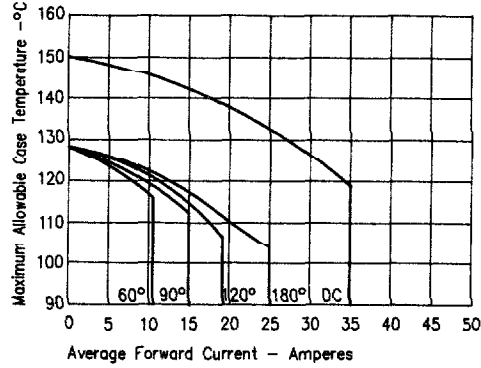


Figure 2
Typical Reverse Characteristics

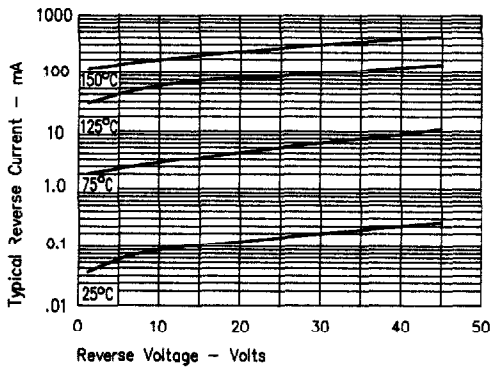


Figure 5
Maximum Forward Power Dissipation

