

SF21 THRU SF28



2.0 AMP SUPER FAST RECTIFIERS



FEATURES

- * Low forward voltage drop
- * High current capability
- * High reliability
- * High surge current capability

MECHANICAL DATA

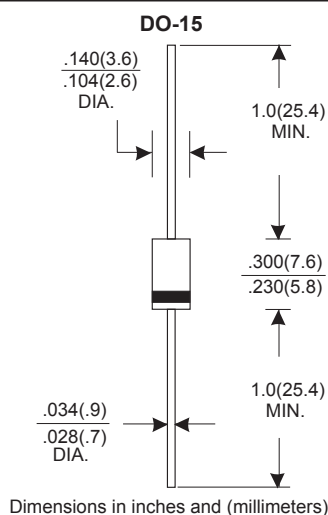
- * Case: Molded plastic
- * Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- * Lead: Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202, method 208 guaranteed
- * Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- * Mounting position: Any
- * Weight: 0.40 grams

VOLTAGE RANGE

50 to 600 Volts

CURRENT

2.0 Amperes



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

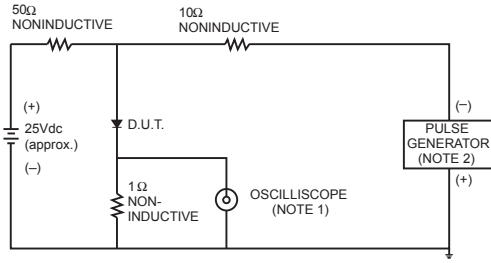
TYPE NUMBER	SF21	SF22	SF23	SF24	SF25	SF26	SF28	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	50	100	150	200	300	400	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	35	70	105	140	210	280	420	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	50	100	150	200	300	400	600	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current .375"(9.5mm) Lead Length at Ta=55°C	2.0							A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	60							A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 2.0A	0.95		1.25			1.70		V
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta=25°C	5.0							μA
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Ta=100°C	50							μA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	35							nS
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	60							pF
Operating and Storage Temperature Range Tj, Tstg	-65 — +150							°C

NOTES:

- Reverse Recovery Time test condition: IF=0.5A, IR=1.0A, IRR=0.25A
- Measured at 1MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V D.C.

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (SF21 THRU SF28)

FIG.1- TEST CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AND REVERSE RECOVERY TIME CHARACTERISTIC



NOTES: 1. Rise Time= 7ns max., Input Impedance= 1 megohm.22pF.
2. Rise Time= 10ns max., Source Impedance= 50 ohms.



FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

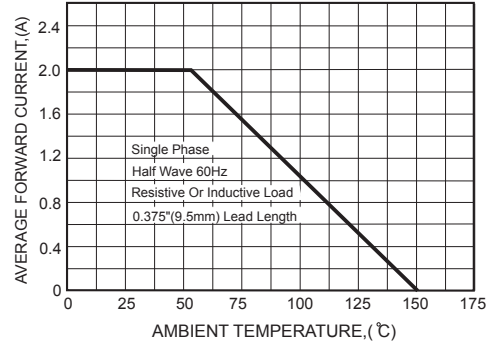


FIG.3-TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

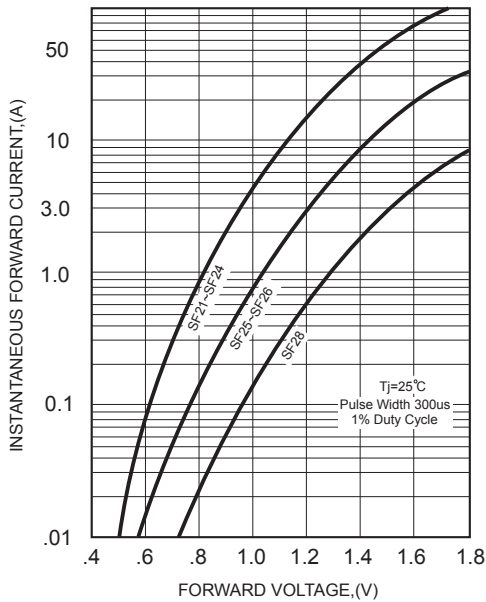


FIG.4-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

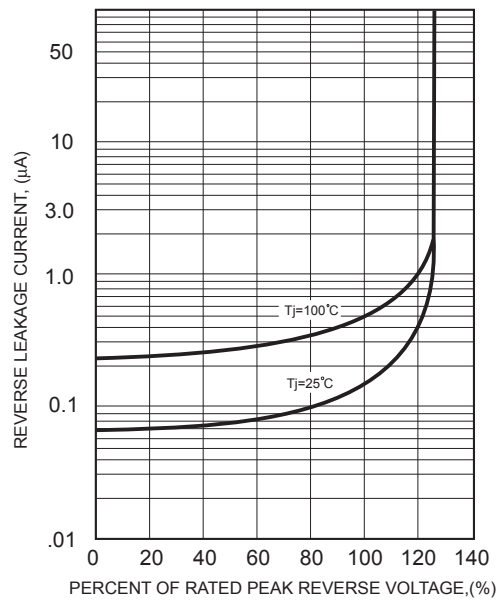


FIG.5-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

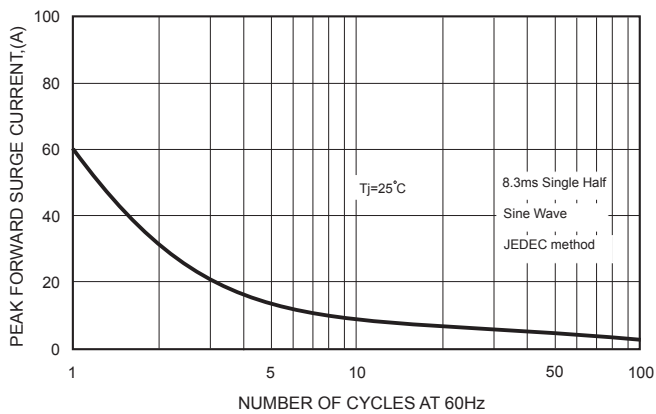


FIG.6-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

