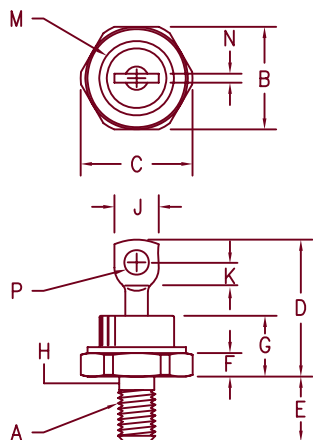


60 Amp Schottky Rectifier SBR60150



Notes:

1. Full threads within 2 1/2 threads
2. Standard Polarity: Stud is Cathode
Reverse Polarity: Stud is Anode

Dim.	Inches		Millimeter		Notes
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
A	---	---	---	---	1/4-28
B	.669	.688	17.00	17.47	
C	---	.794	---	20.16	
D	.750	1.00	19.05	25.40	
E	.422	.453	10.72	11.50	
F	.115	.200	2.93	5.08	
G	---	.450	---	11.43	
H	.220	.249	5.59	6.32	1
J	---	.375	---	9.52	
K	.156	---	3.97	---	
M	---	.510	---	12.95	Dia
N	---	.080	---	2.03	
P	.140	.175	3.56	4.44	Dia

DO-203AB (DO-5)

Microsemi Catalog
Number

SBR60150*

Working Peak
Reverse Voltage

150V

Peak Reverse
Voltage

150V

*Add Suffix R For Reverse Polarity

- Schottky barrier rectifier
- Hermetic packaging
- Guard ring protected
- Reverse Energy Tested
- 175°C junction temperature
- VRRM - 150 Volts

Electrical Characteristics

Average forward current
Maximum surge current
Max repetitive peak reverse current
Max peak forward voltage
Max peak forward voltage
Max peak reverse current
Max peak reverse current
Typical junction capacitance

IF(AV) 60 Amps
IFSM 1000 Amps
IR(0V) 2 Amp
VFM .90 Volts
VFM .75 Volts
IRM 3 mA
IRM 1 mA
CJ 970 pF

TC = 125°C, square wave, RθJC = 1.0 @/W
8.3ms, half sine, TJ = 175°C
f = 1 KHz, 25°C, 1 μsec square wave
IFM = 60A: 25°C *
IFM = 60A: 125°C *
VRRM, TJ = 125°C *
VRRM, TJ = 25°C
VR = 5.0V, TJ = 25°C

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

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Storage temp range
Operating junction temp range
Maximum thermal resistance
Typical thermal resistance (greased)
Mounting torque
Weight

TSTG
TJ
RθJC
RθCS

-65°C to 175°C
-40°C to 175°C
1.0°C/W Junction to case
0.5°C/W Case to sink
25-30 inch pounds
.54 ounces (15.3 grams) typical



6 Lake Street
Lawrence, MA 01841
PH: (978) 620-2600
FAX: (978) 689-0803
www.microsemi.com

05-30-07 Rev. 3

SBR60150

Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics

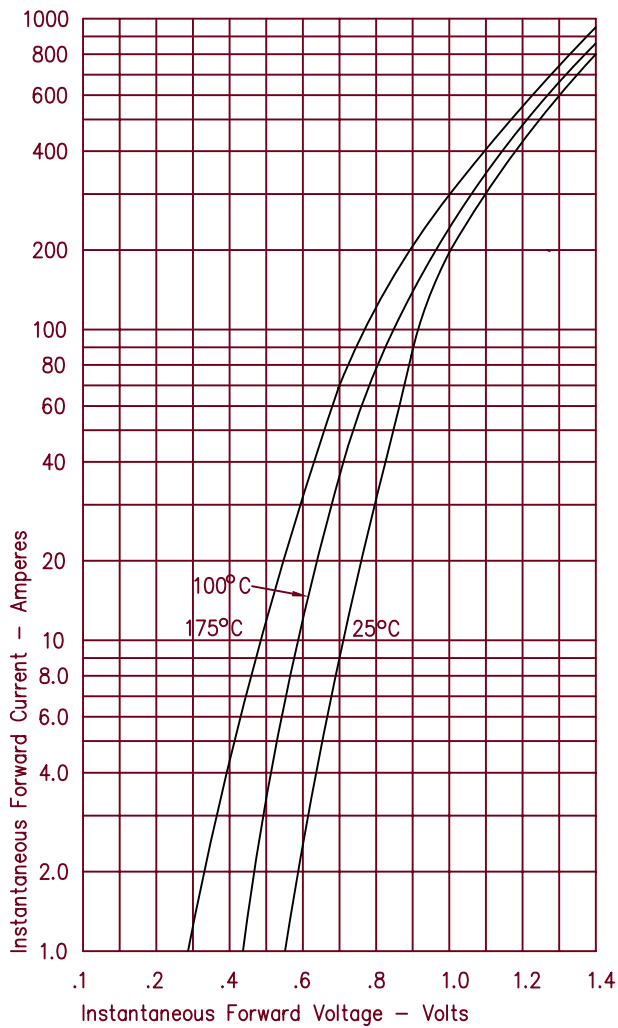


Figure 3
Typical Junction Capacitance

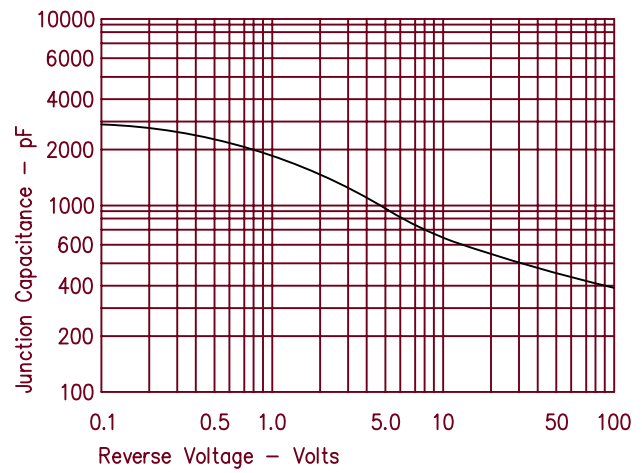


Figure 4
Forward Current Derating

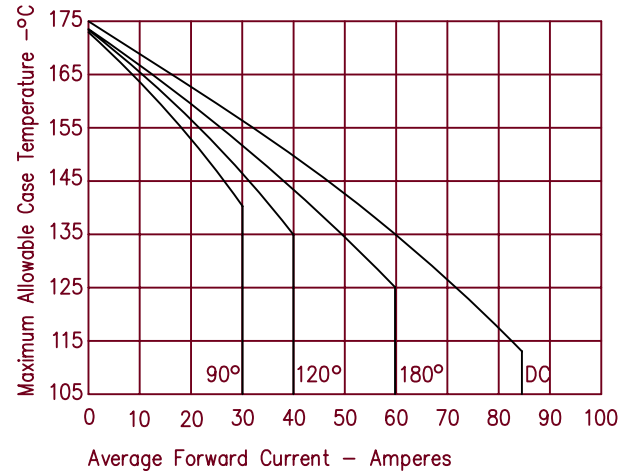


Figure 2
Typical Reverse Characteristics

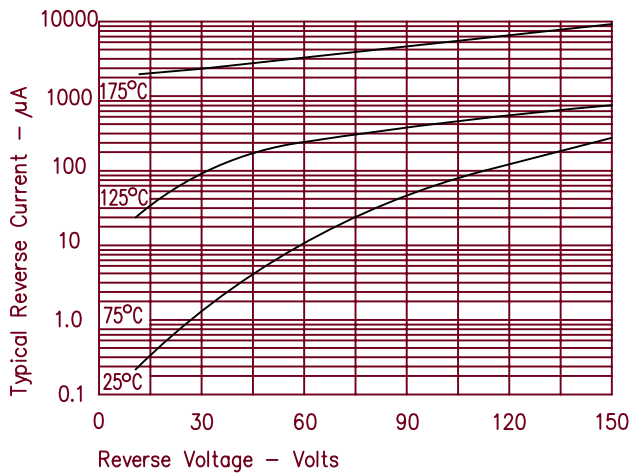


Figure 5
Maximum Forward Power Dissipation

