



**TRANSYS
ELECTRONICS
L I M I T E D**

SB820 THRU SB8100

8 AMPERE SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIERS
VOLTAGE - 20 to 100 Volts CURRENT - 8.0 Amperes

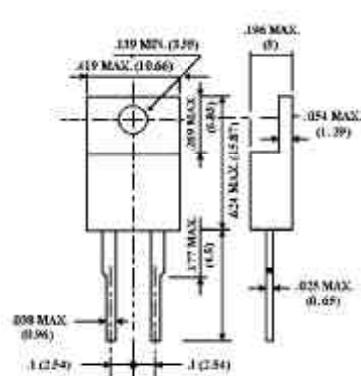
FEATURES

- Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-O rating
- Flame Retardant Epoxy Molding Compound
- Exceeds environmental standards of MIL-S-19500/228
- Low power loss, high efficiency
- Low forward voltage, high current capability
- High surge capacity
- For use in low voltage, high frequency inverters, free wheeling, and polarity protection applications

MECHANICAL DATA

- Case: TO-220AC molded plastic
- Terminals: Leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208
- Polarity: As marked
- Mounting Position: Any
- Weight: 0.08 ounce, 2.24 grams

TO-220AC



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25 °C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Resistive or inductive load Single phase, half wave 60 Hz.

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

	SB820	SB830	SB840	SB850	SB860	SB880	SB8100	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	20	30	40	50	60	80	100	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	14	21	26	35	42	56	80	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	20	30	40	50	60	80	100	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at $T_C=100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$					8.0			A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms single half sine wave superimposed on rated load(JEDEC method)					150			A
Maximum Forward Voltage at 8.0A per element	0.55		0.75		0.85			V
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated $T_C=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			0.5					mA
DC Blocking Voltage per element $T_C=100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			50					
Typical Thermal Resistance Note R KJ/W			60					KJ/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range T_J			-50 TO +125					KJ

NOTES:

Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

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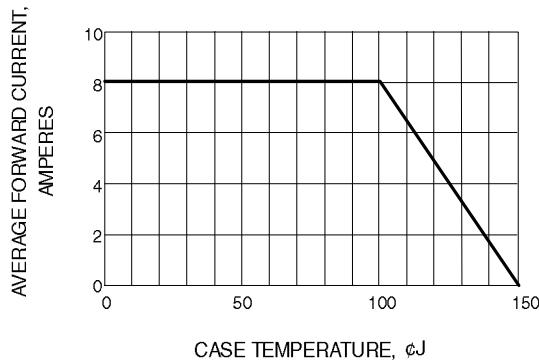
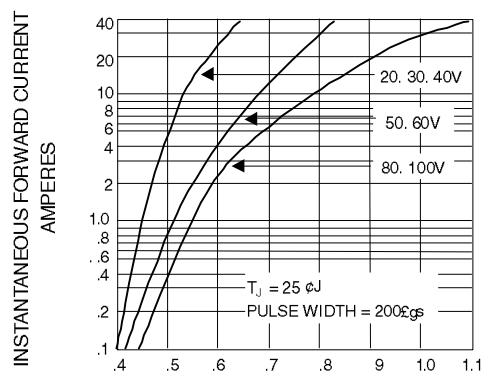


Fig. 1-FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE



INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTIC

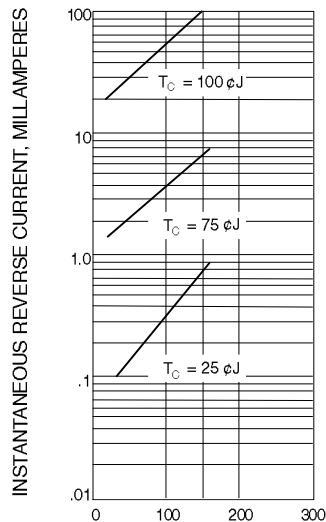


Fig. 3-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

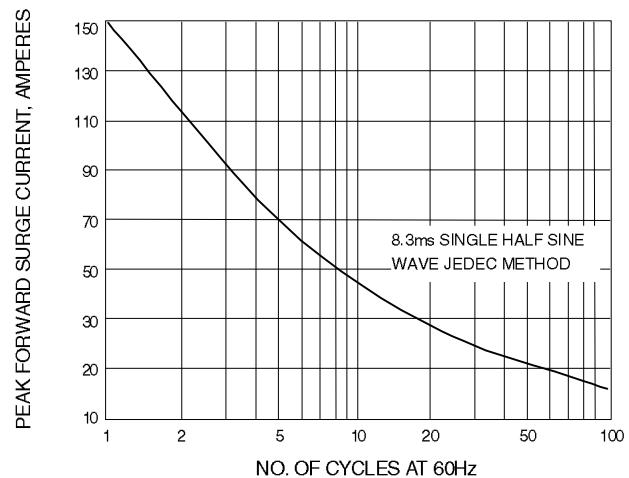


Fig. 4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT

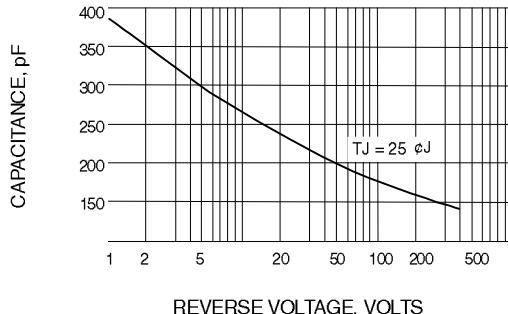


Fig. 5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE