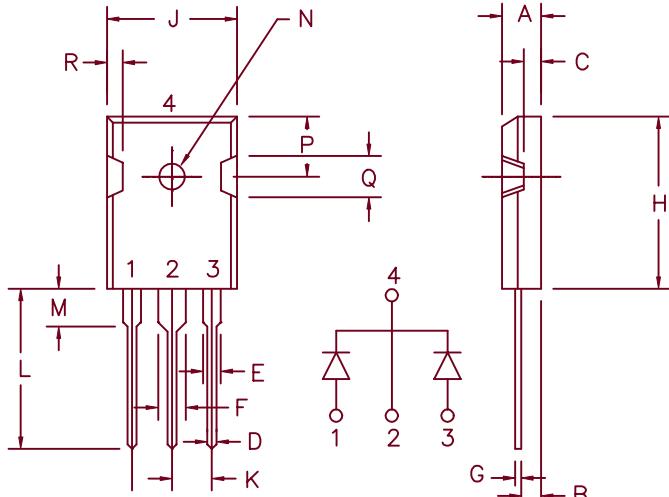


50Amp Schottky Barrier Rectifier

FST5035 — FST5050



Similar to TO-247AD

	Dim. Inches		Millimeter		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Notes
A	.185	.209	4.70	5.31	
B	.087	.102	2.21	2.59	
C	.059	.098	1.50	2.49	
D	.040	.055	1.02	1.40	
E	.079	.094	2.01	2.39	
F	.118	.133	3.00	3.38	
G	.016	.031	.410	0.78	
H	.819	.883	20.80	22.4	
J	.627	.650	15.93	16.5	
K	.215	—	5.46	—	Typ.
L	.790	.810	20.07	20.6	
M	.157	.180	3.99	4.57	
N	.139	.144	3.53	3.66	Dia.
P	.255	.300	6.48	7.62	
Q	.170	.210	4.32	5.33	
R	.080	.110	2.03	2.79	

Microsemi Catalog Number

Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage

Transient Peak Reverse Voltage

FST5035
FST5040
FST5045
FST5050

35V
40V
45V
50V

35V
40V
45V
50V

- Guard ring for reverse protection
- Low power loss, high efficiency
- High surge capacity
- 175°C Junction Temperature
- V_{RRM} 35 to 50 Volts

Electrical Characteristics

Average Forward Current per pkg.
Average Forward Current per leg
Maximum Surge Current per leg
Max. Peak Forward Voltage per leg
Max. Peak Forward Voltage per leg
Max. Peak Reverse Current per leg
Max. Peak Reverse Current per leg
Typical Junction Capacitance per leg

I_{F(AV)} 50 Amps
I_{F(AV)} 25 Amps
I_{FSM} 400 Amps
V_{FM} .50 Volts
V_{FM} .67 Volts
I_{RM} 15 mA
I_{RM} 500 μ A
C_J 1400 pF

T_C = 142°C, Square wave, R_{θJC} = 1.0°C/W
T_C = 142°C, Square wave, R_{θJC} = 2.0°C/W
8.3ms, half sine, T_J = 175°C
I_{FM} = 25A, T_J = 175°C*
I_{FM} = 25A, T_J = 25°C*
V_{RRM}, T_J = 125°C*
V_{RRM}, T_J = 25°C
VR = 5.0V, T_J = 25°C

*Pulse test: Pulse width 300 usec. Duty Cycle 2%

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Storage temp range
Operating junction temp range
Max thermal resistance per leg
Max thermal resistance per pkg.
Weight

T_{STG}
T_J
R_{θJC}
R_{θJC}

-55°C to +175°C
-55°C to +175°C
2.0°C/W
1.0°C/W
.22 ounces (6.36 grams) typical

FST5035 – FST5050

Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics – Per Leg

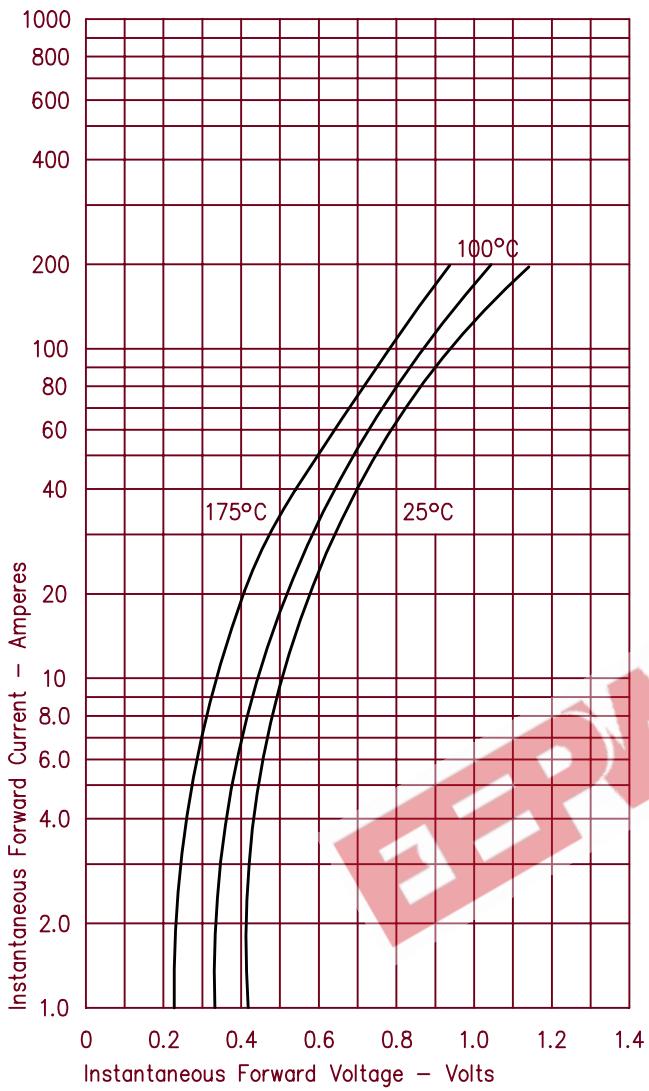


Figure 2
Typical Reverse Characteristics – Per Leg

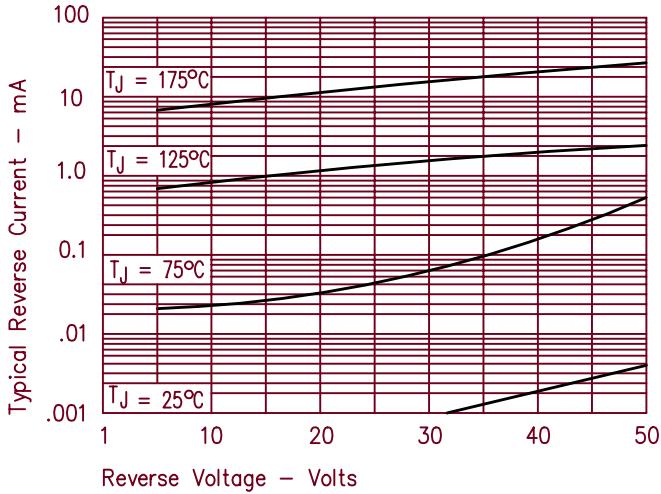


Figure 3
Typical Junction Capacitance – Per Leg

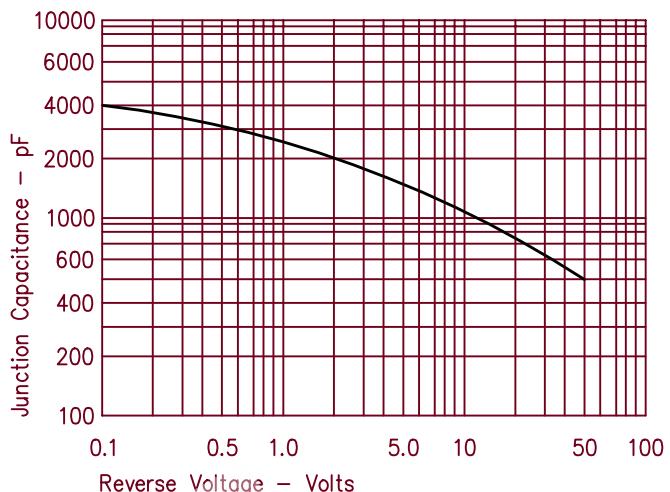


Figure 4
Forward Current Derating – Per Leg

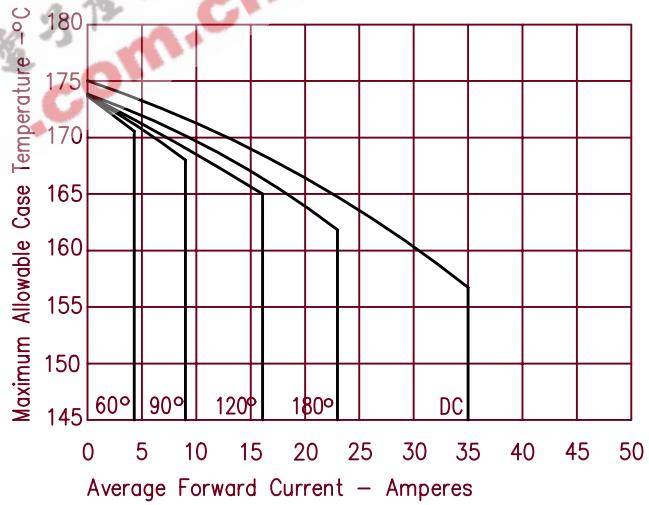


Figure 5
Maximum Forward Power Dissipation – Per Leg

