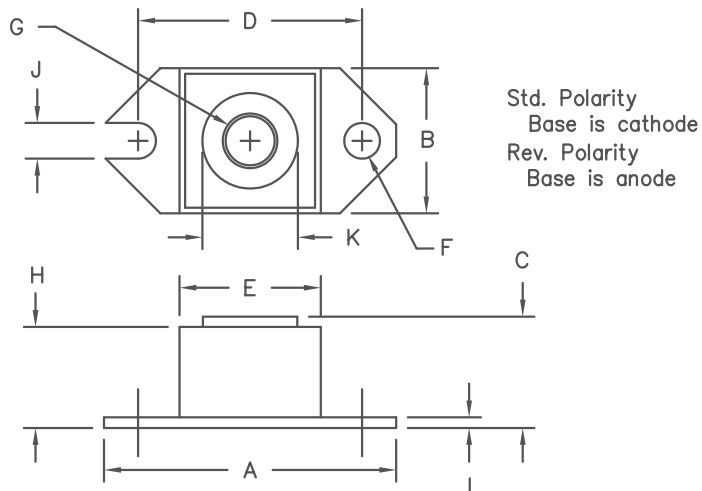


240 Amp Schottky Rectifier

HS247180–HS247200



Dim.	Inches		Millimeter		Notes
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
A	1.52	1.56	38.86	39.62	
B	.725	.775	18.42	19.69	
C	.605	.625	15.37	15.88	
D	1.182	1.192	30.02	30.28	
E	.745	.755	18.92	19.18	Sq. Dia.
F	.152	.160	3.86	4.06	
G		1/4–20	UNC–2B		
H	.570	.580	14.49	14.73	
J	.156	.160	3.96	4.06	
K	.495	.505	12.57	12.83	Dia.
L	.120	.130	3.05	3.30	

Microsemi Catalog Number	Industry Part Number	Working Peak Reverse Voltage	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage
HS247180*		180V	180V
HS247200*		200V	200V

*Add Suffix R for Reverse Polarity

- Schottky Barrier Rectifier
- Guard Ring Protection
- 240 Amperes 180–200 Volts
- 175°C Junction Temperature
- Reverse Energy Tested

Electrical Characteristics

Average forward current	$I_F(AV)$ 240 Amps	$T_C = 118^\circ C$, Square wave, $R_{\theta JC} = .24^\circ C/W$
Maximum surge current	I_{FSM} 3300 Amps	8.3ms, half sine, $T_J = 175^\circ C$
Maximum repetitive reverse current	$I_{R(OV)}$ 2 Amps	$f = 1$ KHZ, $25^\circ C$
Typical peak forward voltage	V_{FM} 0.65 Volts	$I_{FM} = 240A$: $T_J = 175^\circ C^*$
Max peak forward voltage	V_{FM} 0.86 Volts	$I_{FM} = 240A$: $T_J = 25^\circ C^*$
Typical peak reverse current	I_{RM} 150mA	V_{RRM} , $T_J = 125^\circ C^*$
Max peak reverse current	I_{RM} 8.0mA	V_{RRM} , $T_J = 25^\circ C$
Typical junction capacitance	C_J 6000pF	$V_R = 5.0V$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$

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

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Storage temp range	T_{STG}	$-55^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$
Operating junction temp range	T_J	$-55^\circ C$ to $175^\circ C$
Max thermal resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	$0.21^\circ C/W$ Junction to case
Typical thermal resistance (greased)	$R_{\theta CS}$	$0.12^\circ C/W$ Case to sink
Terminal Torque		35–40 inch pounds
Mounting Base Torque		20–25 inch pounds
Weight		1.1 ounces (32 grams) typical

HS247180–HS247200

Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics

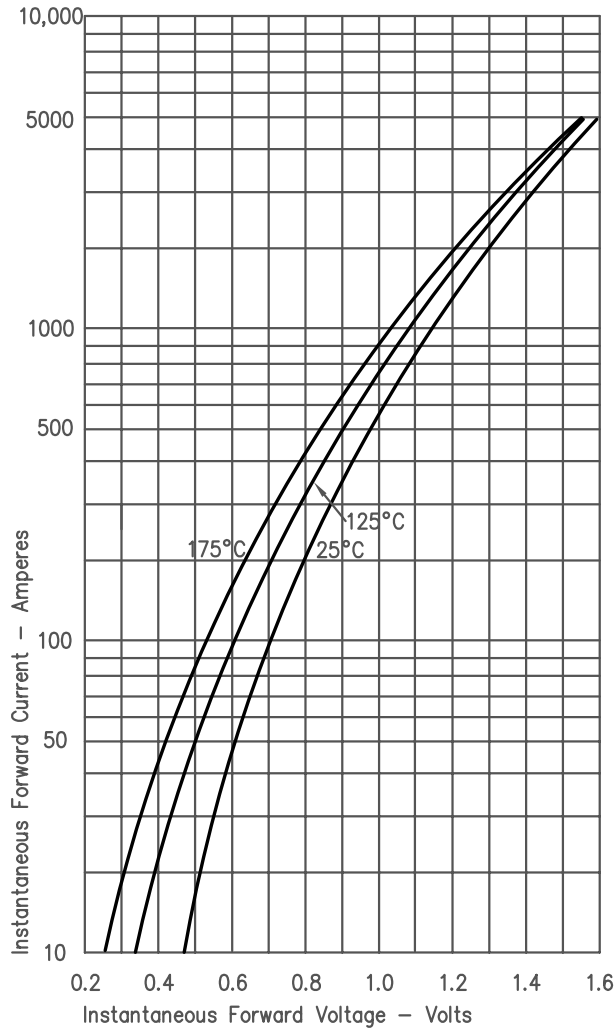


Figure 3
Typical Junction Capacitance

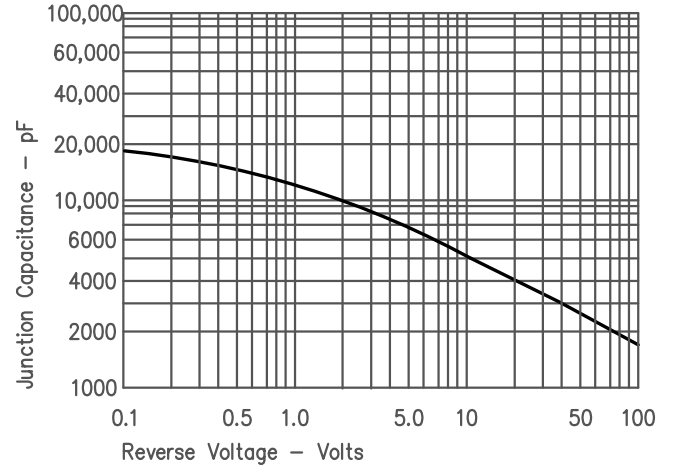


Figure 4
Forward Current Derating

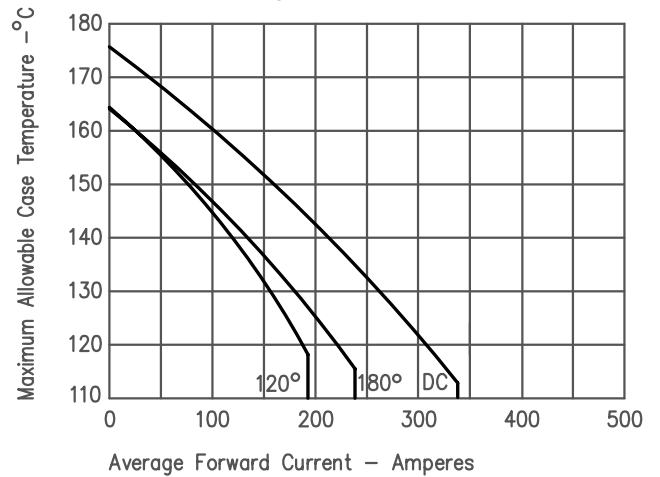


Figure 2
Typical Reverse Characteristics

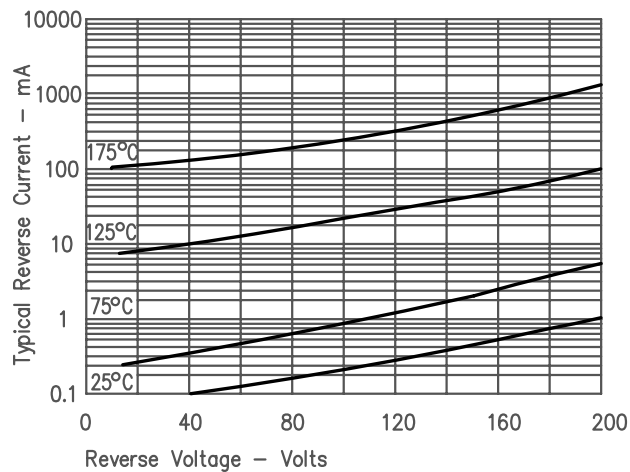


Figure 5
Maximum Forward Power Dissipation

