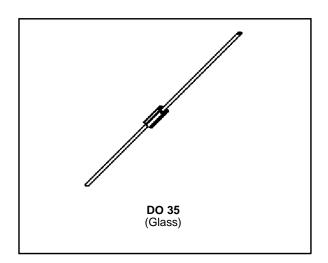


# SMALL SIGNAL SCHOTTKY DIODE



#### **DESCRIPTION**

General purpose, metal to silicon diode featuring high breakdown voltage low turn-on voltage.

# **ABSOLUTE RATINGS** (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit		
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage		100	V		
lF	Forward Continuous Current*	Γ <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C	150	mA		
I <sub>FRM</sub>	I Renembre Peak Forward Chireni	p ≤1s 5≤0.5	350	mA		
I <sub>FSM</sub>	Surge non Repetitive Forward Current* t <sub>p</sub>	p = 10ms	750	mA		
P <sub>tot</sub>	Power Dissipation*	150	mW			
T <sub>stg</sub> T <sub>j</sub>	Storage and Junction Temperature Range - 65 to + 150 °C - 65 to + 125 °C					
TL	Maximum Temperature for Soldering during 10s at 4mm from Case 230					

#### THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
R <sub>th (j-a)</sub>	Junction-ambient*	300	°C/W

<sup>\*</sup> On infinite heatsink with 4mm lead length

November 1994 1/4

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

## STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol		Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
$V_{BR}$	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	$I_R = 10\mu A$	100			V
V <sub>F</sub> *	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	$I_F = 0.1 \text{mA}$			0.25	V
	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	$I_F = 10mA$			0.45	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	$I_F = 250 \text{mA}$			1	
I <sub>R</sub> *	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	$V_{R} = 1.5V$			0.5	μΑ
	T <sub>i</sub> = 60°C				5	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	V <sub>R</sub> = 10V			0.8	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 60°C				7.5	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	$V_R = 50V$			2	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 60°C				15	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 25°C	V <sub>R</sub> = 75V			5	
	T <sub>i</sub> = 60°C				20	

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions				Тур.	Max.	Unit
С	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	$V_R = 0V$	f = 1MHz		10		pF
	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	$V_R = 1V$			6		

<sup>\*</sup> Pulse test:  $t_{\!p} \! \leq \! 300 \mu s \ \delta \! < \! 2\%$  .

Figure 1. Forward current versus forward voltage at different temperatures (typical values).

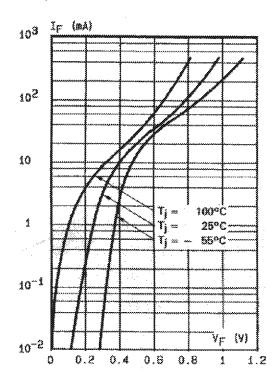


Figure 2. Forward current versus forward voltage (typical values).

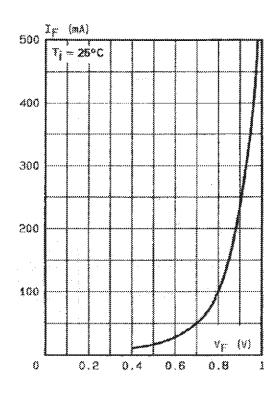


Figure 3. Reverse current versus junction temperature (typical values).

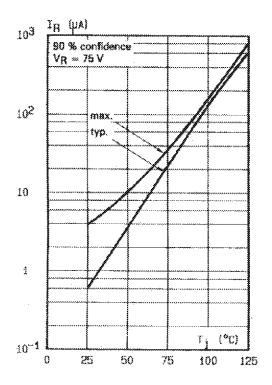


Figure 4. Reverse current versus continuous reverse voltage.

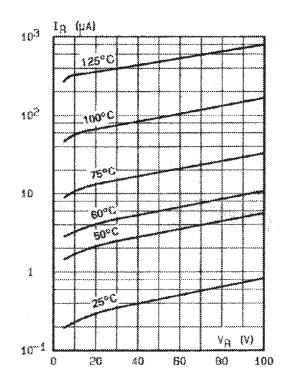
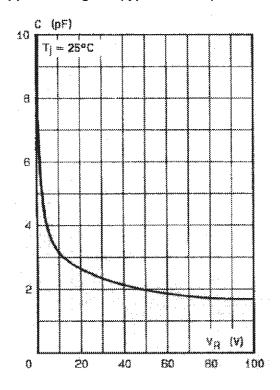
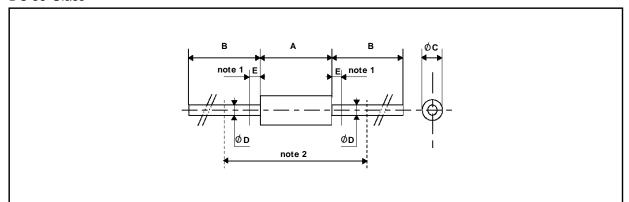


Figure 5. Capacitance C versus reverse applied voltage  $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize R}}$  (typical values).



#### PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

#### DO 35 Glass



	DIMENSIONS						
REF.	Millimeters		Inches		NOTES		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.			
Α	3.050	4.500	0.120	0.117	1 - The lead diameter Ø D is not controlled over zone E		
В	12.7		0.500				
ØC	1.530	2.000	0.060	0.079	2 - The minimum axial lengh within which the device may be placed with its leads bent at right angles is 0.59"(15 mm)		
ØD	0.458	0.558	0.018	0.022	placed with its leads bent at right angles is 0.55 (15 min)		
E		1.27		0.050			

Cooling method: by convection and conduction Marking: ring at cathode end. Weight: 0.05g

Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics assumes no responsability for the consequences of use of such information nor for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics. Specifications mentioned in this publication are subject to change without notice. This publication supersedes and replaces all information previously supplied. SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics products are not authorized for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without express written approval of SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics.

 $\ensuremath{\texttt{@}}$  1994 SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics - Printed in Italy - All rights reserved.

SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics GROUP OF COMPANIES

Australia - Brazil - France - Germany - Hong Kong - Italy - Japan - Korea - Malaysia - Malta - Morocco - The Netherlands Singapore - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - Taiwan - United Kingdom - U.S.A.

