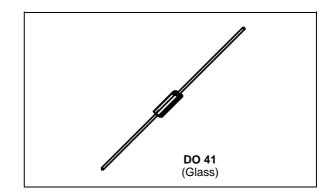


SMALL SIGNAL SCHOTTKY DIODE



DESCRIPTION

Metal to silicon rectifier diode in glass case featuring very low forward voltage drop and fast recovery time, intended for low voltage switching mode power supply, polarity protection and high frequency circuits.

ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit				
V_{RRM}	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	20	V				
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average Forward Current*	T _{amb} = 60 °C	1	Α			
I _{FSM}	Surge non Repetitive Forward Current	$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ $t_p = 10ms$	25 Sinusoidal Pulse	А			
		$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ $t_p = 300\mu s$	50 Rectangular Pulse	А			
T _{stg} T _j	Storage and Junction Temperature Range		- 65 to + 150 - 65 to + 125				
TL	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering during 10s at 4mm from Case 230						

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
R _{th(j-a)}	Junction-ambient*	110	°C/W

^{*} On infinite heatsink with 4mm lead length

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	٦	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I _R *	T _j = 25°C	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			0.3	mA
	T _j = 100°C				10	
V _F *	I _F = 1A	T _j = 25°C			0.45	V
	I _F = 3A				0.75	

^{*} Pulse test: $t_p \le 300 \mu s$ $\delta < 2\%$.

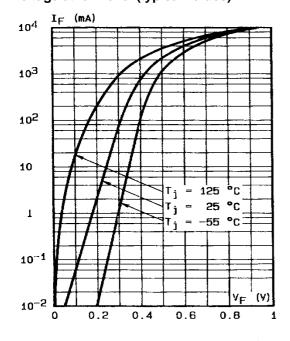
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
С	$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ $V_R = 0$		330		pF

Forward current flow in a Schottky rectifier is due to majority carrier conduction. So reverse recovery is not affected by stored charge as in conventional PN junction diodes.

Nevertheless, when the device switches from forward biased condition to reverse blocking state, current is required to charge the depletion capacitance of the diode.

Figure 1. Forward current versus forward voltage at low level (typical values).



This current depends only of diode capacitance and external circuit impedance. Satisfactory circuit behaviour analysis may be performed assuming that Schottky rectifier consists of an ideal diode in parallel with a variable capacitance equal to the junction capacitance (see fig. 5 page 4/4).

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

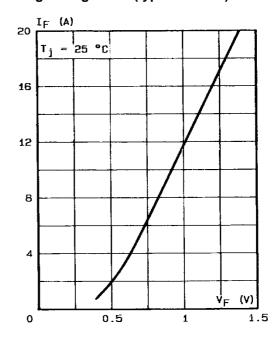


Figure 3. Reverse current versus junction temperature.

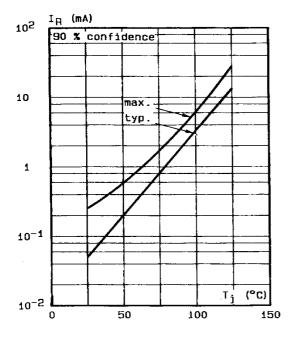


Figure 4. Reverse current versus V_{RRM} in per cent.

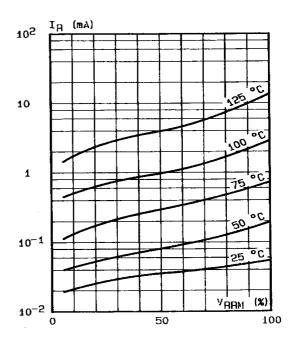


Figure 5. Capacitance C versus reverse applied voltage $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize R}}$ (typical values).

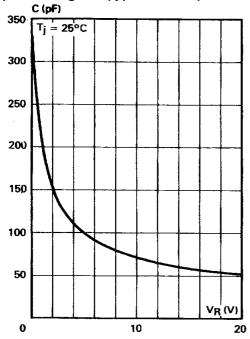


Figure 6. Surge non repetitive forward current for a rectangular pulse with t \leq 10 ms.

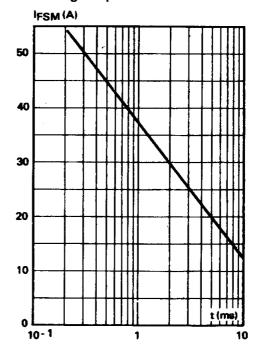
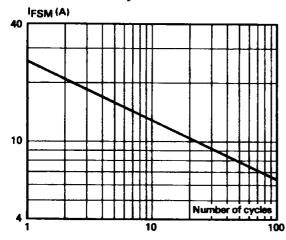
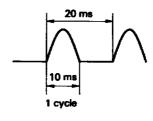


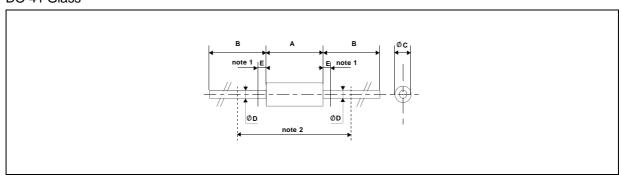
Figure 7. Surge non repetitive forward current versus number of cycles.





PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DO 41 Glass



	DIMENSIONS					
REF.	EF. Millimeters Inches		hes	NOTES		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
Α	4.070	5.200	0.160	0.205	1 - The lead diameter Ø D is not controlled over zone E	
В	28		1.102		The lead diameter & B is not controlled over 20116 E	
ØC	2.040	2.710	0.080		2 - The minimum axial lengh within which the device may be	
ØD	0.712	0.863	0.028	0.034	placed with its leads bent at right angles is 0.59"(15 mm)	
Е		1.27		0.050		

Cooling method : by convection and conduction Marking: clear, ring at cathode end. Weight: 0.34g

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