

SMALL SIGNAL SCHOTTKY DIODES

DESCRIPTION

General purpose metal to silicon diodes featuring very low turn-on voltage fast switching.

These devices have integrated protection against excessive voltage such as electrostatic discharges.


ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-----------|--|--|------------------|
| V_{RRM} | Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage | 30 | V |
| I_F | Forward Continuous Current | $T_I = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 200 | mA |
| I_{FRM} | Repetitive Peak Forward Current | $t_p \leq 1\text{s}$ $\delta \leq 0.5$ 500 | mA |
| I_{FSM} | Surge non Repetitive Forward Current | $t_p = 10\text{ms}$ 4 | A |
| P_{TOT} | Power Dissipation | $T_I = 65^\circ\text{C}$ 200 | mW |
| T_{stg} | Storage and Junction Temperature Range | - 65 to 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_I | | - 65 to 125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_L | Maximum Temperature for Soldering during 15s | 260 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

THERMAL RESISTANCE

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|---------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|
| $R_{th(j-l)}$ | Junction-leads | 300 | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Test Conditions | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------|------|---------------|
| $V_{(BR)}$ | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$ | 30 | | | V |
| V_F^* | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_F = 200\text{mA}$ | All Types | | 1 | V |
| | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ | BAT 42 | | 0.4 | |
| | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_F = 50\text{mA}$ | | | 0.65 | |
| | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_F = 2\text{mA}$ | BAT 43 | | 0.33 | |
| | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_F = 15\text{mA}$ | | | 0.45 | |
| I_R^* | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_R = 25\text{V}$ | | | 0.5 | μA |
| | $T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | 100 | |

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Test Conditions | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|----------|--------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| C | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_R = 1\text{V}$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$ | | 7 | | pF |
| t_{rr} | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ $I_R = 10\text{mA}$ $i_{rr} = 1\text{mA}$ $R_L = 100\Omega$ | | | 5 | ns |
| η | $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $R_L = 15\text{K}\Omega$ $C_L = 300\text{pF}$ $f = 45\text{MHz}$ $V_i = 2\text{V}$ | 80 | | | % |

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

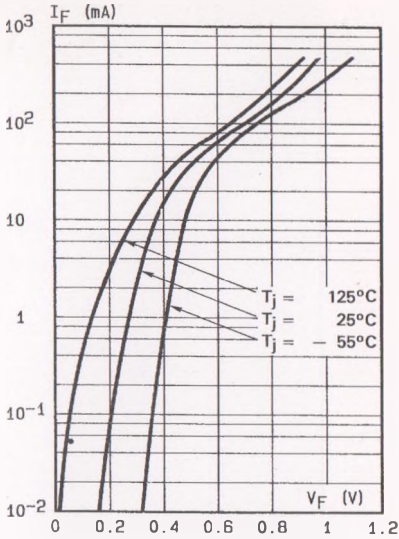


Fig.1 - Forward current versus forward voltage at different temperatures (typical values).

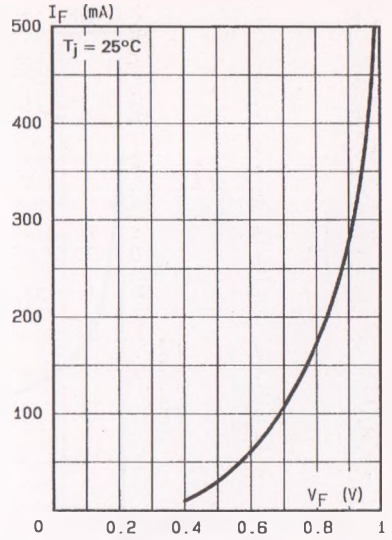


Fig.2 - Forward current versus forward voltage (typical values).

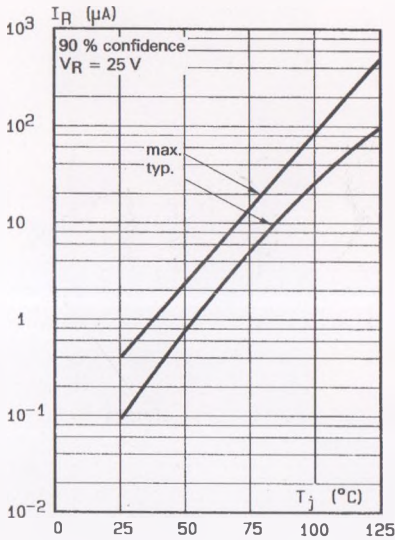


Fig.3 - Reverse current versus junction temperature.

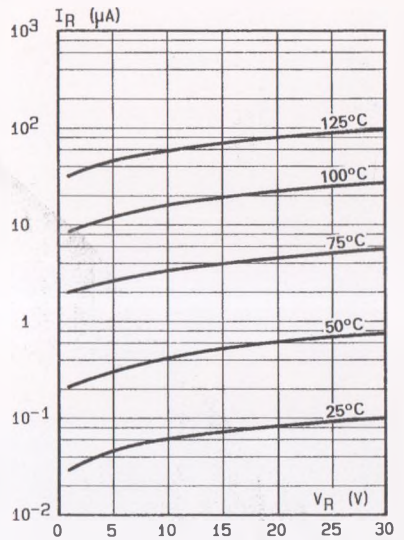


Fig.4 - Reverse current versus continuous reverse voltage (typical values).

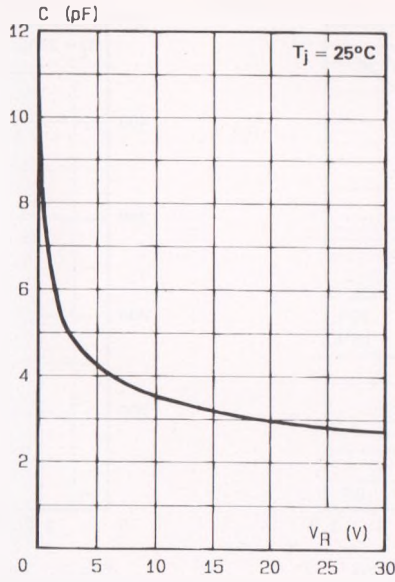


Fig.5 - Capacitance C versus reverse applied voltage V_R (typical values) .