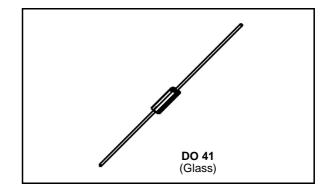


SMALL SIGNAL SCHOTTKY DIODES



DESCRIPTION

Metal to silicon rectifier diodes 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	
I _{F(AV)}	Average Forward Current*	e Forward Current* $T_{amb} = 60 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		Α	
I _{FSM}	Surge non Repetitive Forward Current	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $t_p = 10$ ms	25 Sinusoidal Pulse	А	
		$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $t_p = 300 \mu s$	50 Rectangular Pulse		
T _{stg} T _j	Storage and Junction Temperature Range		- 65 to + 150 - 65 to + 125	°C	
TL	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering during 10s at 4mm from Case		230	°C	

Symbol	Parameter	BYV 10-40	Unit
V_{RRM}	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	40	V

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

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Sy	ymbol	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
F	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	Test Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I _R *	T _j = 25°C	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			0.5	mA
	T _j = 100°C				10	
V _F *	I _F = 1A	T _j = 25°C			0.55	V
	I _F = 3A				0.85	

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

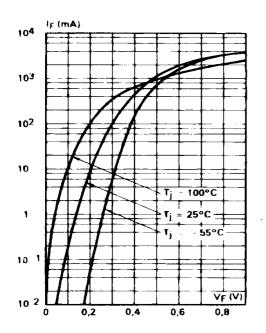
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Unit
С	$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ $V_R = 0$		220		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.

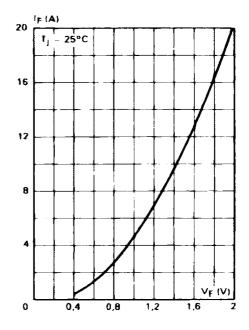
Nevertheless, when the device switches from forward biased condition to reverse blocking state, current is required to charge the depletion capacitance of the diode.

Fig.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).

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



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Fig.3 : Reverse current versus junction temperature.

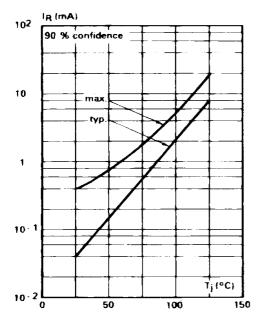


Fig.4 : Reverse current versus \textbf{V}_{RRM} in per cent.

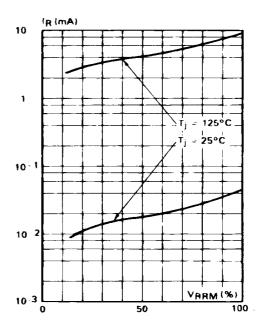


Fig.5 : Capacitance C versus reverse applied voltage V_{R} (typical values).

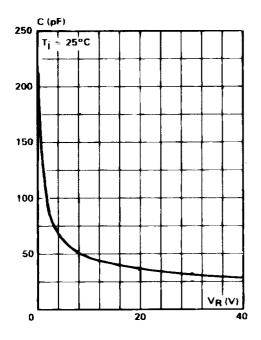


Fig.6 : Surge non repetitive forward current for a rectangular pulse with t \leq 10 ms.

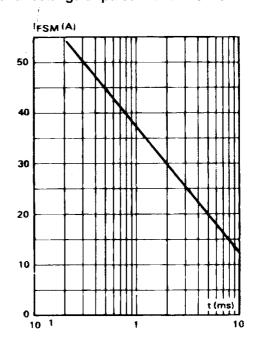
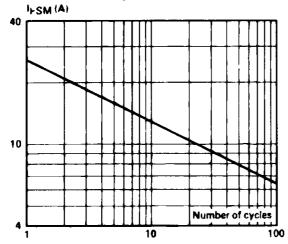
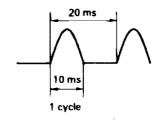


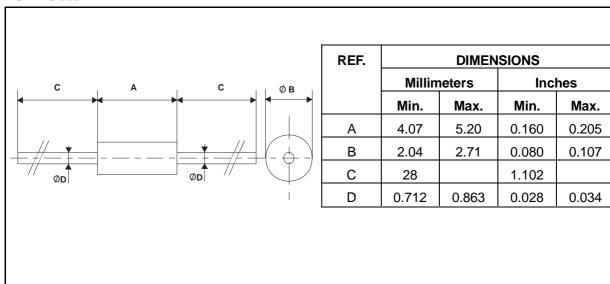
Figure 7. Surge non repetitive forward current versus number of cycles.





PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DO 41 Glass



■ Marking: clear, ring at cathode end.

■ Cooling method : by convection and conduction

■ Weight: 0.33g

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