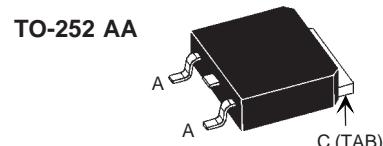
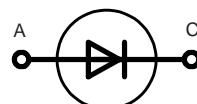


# Gallium Arsenide Schottky Rectifier

**I<sub>FAV</sub>** = 12 A  
**V<sub>RRM</sub>** = 100 V  
**C<sub>Junction</sub>** = 19 pF

V <sub>RSM</sub> V	V <sub>RRM</sub> V	Type DGS 3-01AS	Marking on product 3A010AS
100	100		



A = Anode, C = Cathode , TAB = Cathode

Symbol	Conditions	Maximum Ratings	
I <sub>FAV</sub>	T <sub>c</sub> = 25°C; DC	12	A
I <sub>FAV</sub>	T <sub>c</sub> = 90°C; DC	8.5	A
I <sub>FSM</sub>	T <sub>VJ</sub> = 45°C; t <sub>p</sub> = 10 ms (50 Hz); sine	10	A
T <sub>VJ</sub>		-55...+175	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>		-55...+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	T <sub>c</sub> = 25°C	18	W

## Features

- Low forward voltage
- Very high switching speed
- Low junction capacity of GaAs
  - low reverse current peak at turn off
- Soft turn off
- Temperature independent switching behaviour
- High temperature operation capability
- Epoxy meets UL 94V-0

Symbol	Conditions	Characteristic Values	
		typ.	max.
I <sub>R</sub> ①	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub> ; T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25°C V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub> ; T <sub>VJ</sub> = 125°C	0.7	mA
V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 A; T <sub>VJ</sub> = 125°C I <sub>F</sub> = 2 A; T <sub>VJ</sub> = 25°C	0.54 0.62	V
C <sub>J</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 50 V; T <sub>VJ</sub> = 125°C	19	pF
R <sub>thJC</sub>		8.5	K/W
Weight		0.3	g

Pulse test: ① Pulse Width = 5 ms, Duty Cycle < 2.0%  
 Data according to DIN/IEC 747 and per diode unless otherwise specified

## Applications

- MHz switched mode power supplies (SMPS)
- Small size SMPs
- High frequency converters
- Resonant converters

tbd

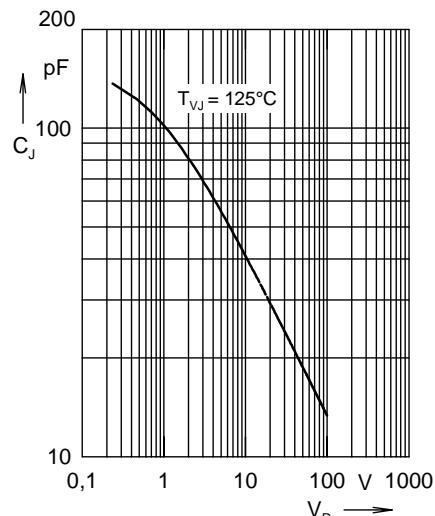
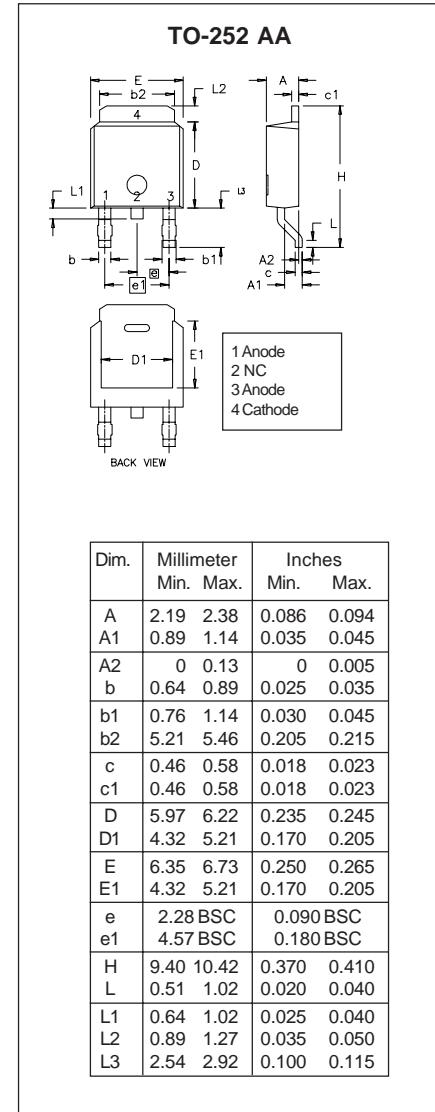
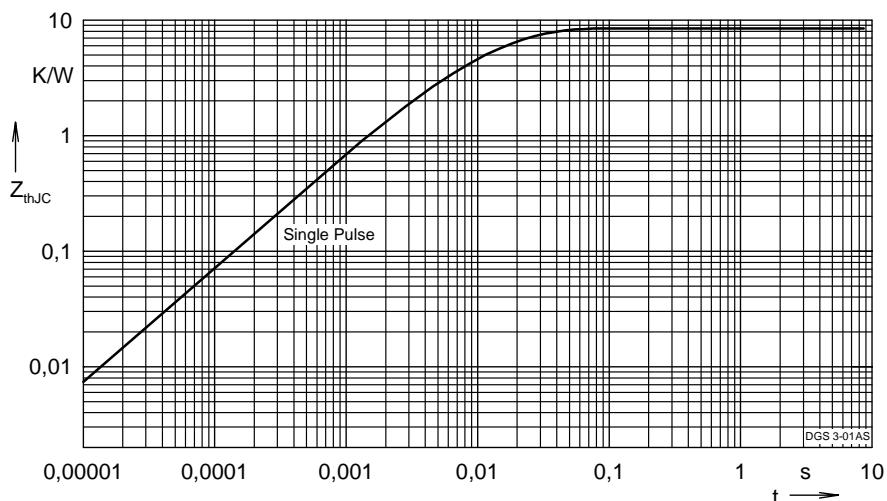


Fig. 2 typ. junction capacity  
versus blocking voltage



## Note:

explanatory comparison of the basic operational behaviour of rectifier diodes and Gallium Arsenide Schottky diodes:

	Rectifier Diode	GaAs Schottky Diode
conduction forward characteristics	by majority + minority carriers $V_F (I_F)$	by majority carriers only $V_F (I_F)$ , see Fig. 1
turn off characteristics	extraction of excess carriers causes temperature dependant reverse recovery ( $t_{rr}$ , $I_{RM}$ , $Q_{rr}$ ) delayed saturation leads to $V_{FR}$	reverse current charges junction capacity $C_J$ , see Fig. 2; not temperature dependant no turn on overvoltage peak
turn on characteristics		