

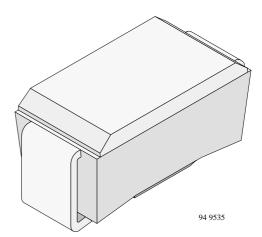
# **Schottky Barrier Rectifier**

#### Features

- High efficiency
- Low power losses
- Very low switching losses
- Low reverse current
- High surge capability

## Applications

Polarity protection Low voltage, high frequency rectifiers



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

 $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ 

| Parameter                       | Test Conditions                     | Туре     | Symbol           | Value   | Unit |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------|------|
| Repetitive peak reverse voltage |                                     | BYS10-25 | V <sub>RRM</sub> | 25      | V    |
|                                 |                                     | BYS10-35 | V <sub>RRM</sub> | 35      | V    |
|                                 |                                     | BYS10-45 | V <sub>RRM</sub> | 45      | V    |
| Reverse voltage                 |                                     | BYS10-25 | VR               | 25      | V    |
|                                 |                                     | BYS10-35 | VR               | 35      | V    |
|                                 |                                     | BYS10-45 | VR               | 45      | V    |
| Peak forward surge current      | t <sub>p</sub> =10ms, half sinewave |          | I <sub>FSM</sub> | 30      | Α    |
| Average forward current         |                                     |          | I <sub>FAV</sub> | 1.5     | Α    |
| Junction temperature            |                                     |          | Тj               | 150     | °C   |
| Storage temperature range       |                                     |          | T <sub>stg</sub> | -55+150 | °C   |

## **Maximum Thermal Resistance**

 $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ 

| Parameter        | Test Conditions   | Symbol            | Value | Unit |
|------------------|---|-------------------|-------|------|
| Junction lead    | T <sub>L</sub> =constant  | R <sub>thJL</sub> | 25    | K/W  |
| Junction ambient | mounted on epoxy-glass hard tissue, Fig. 1a                           | R <sub>thJA</sub> | 150   | K/W  |
|                  | mounted on epoxy-glass hard tissue, Fig. 1b                           | R <sub>thJA</sub> | 125   | K/W  |
|                  | mounted on Al-oxid-ceramic (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ), Fig. 1b | R <sub>thJA</sub> | 100   | K/W  |

## Characteristics

#### $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$

| Parameter       | Test Conditions  | Туре | Symbol         | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
|-----------------|--|------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Forward voltage | I <sub>F</sub> =1A                                       |      | V <sub>F</sub> |     |     | 500 | mV   |
| Reverse current | V <sub>R</sub> =V <sub>RRM</sub>                         |      | I <sub>R</sub> |     |     | 500 | μΑ   |
|                 | V <sub>R</sub> =V <sub>RRM</sub> , T <sub>j</sub> =100°C |      | I <sub>R</sub> |     |     | 10  | mA   |

**Typical Characteristics** ( $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified)

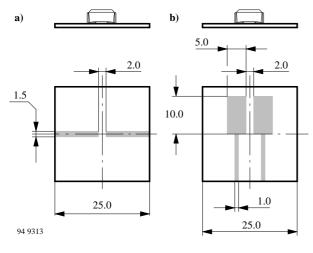


Figure 1. Boards for  $R_{thJA}$  definition (copper overlay 35  $\!\mu)$ 

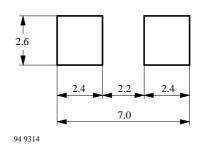


Figure 2. Recommended foot pads (in mm)



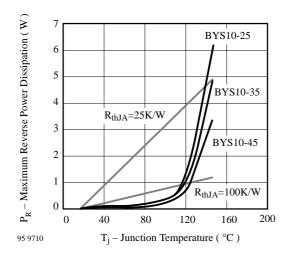


Figure 3. Maximum Reverse Power Dissipation vs. Junction Temperature

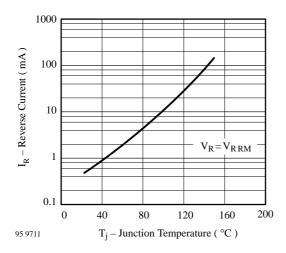


Figure 4. Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature

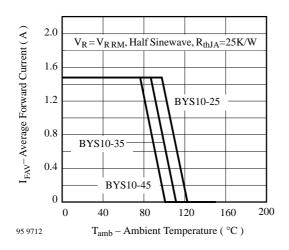


Figure 5. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

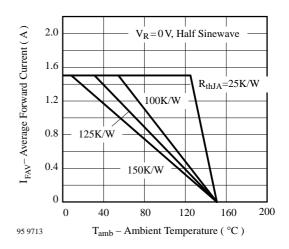


Figure 6. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

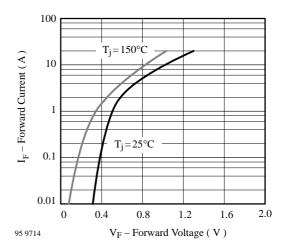
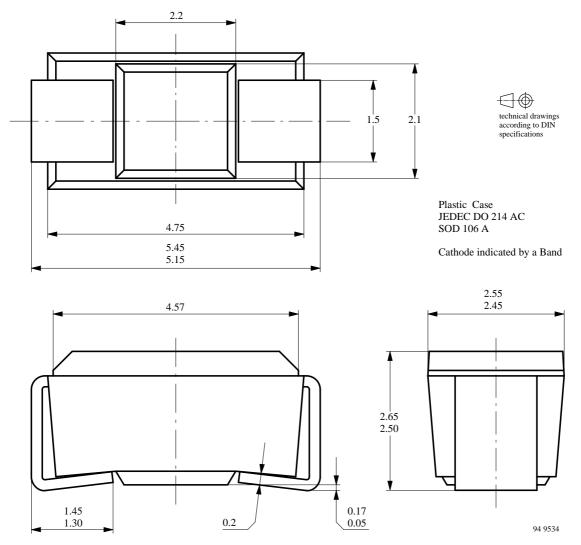


Figure 7. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

#### **Dimensions in mm**



#### **Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement**

It is the policy of **TEMIC TELEFUNKEN microelectronic GmbH** to

- 1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
- 2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

**TEMIC TELEFUNKEN microelectronic GmbH** semiconductor division has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

- 1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
- 2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
- 3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

**TEMIC** can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice. Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use TEMIC products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify TEMIC against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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