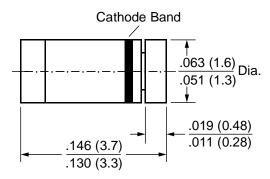
LL5711 and LL6263

Schottky Diodes



MiniMELF (SOD-80C)



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

New Product Features

- For general purpose applications
- Metal-on-silicon Schottky barrier device which is protected by a PN junction guard ring.
- The low forward voltage drop and fast switching make it ideal for protection of MOS devices, steering, biasing and coupling diodes for fast switching and low logic level applications.
- This diode is also available in the DO-35 case with type designation 1N5711 and 1N6263.

Mechanical Data

Case: MiniMELF Glass Case (SOD-80C)

Weight: approx. 0.05g Cathode Band Color: Green Packaging Codes/Options: D1/10K per 13" reel (8mm tape)

D2/2.5K per 7" reel (8mm tape)

Maximum Ratings & Thermal Characteristics Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Parameter		Symbol	Value	Unit	
Paak Invarsa Voltaga	5711 6263	Vrrm	70 60	V	
Power Dissipation (Infinite Heatsink)		Ptot	400 ⁽¹⁾	mW	
Maximum Single Cycle Surge 10 μs Square Wave		IFSM	2.0	Α	
Junction Temperature		Tj	125	°C	
Storage Temperature Range		Ts	-55 to +150	°C	

Electrical Characteristics (TJ = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter		Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	LL5711 LL6263	V(BR)R	IR = 10μA	70 60	_	_	V
Leakage Current		lR	VR = 50V	_	_	200	nA
Forward Voltage Drop		VF	IF = 1.0mA IF = 15mA	_	_	0.41 1.0	V
Junction Capacitance		Ctot	VR = 0V, f = 1MHz	_	_	2.0	pF
Reverse Recovery Time		t _{rr}	I _F = I _R = 5mA, recover to 0.1I _R	_	_	1	ns

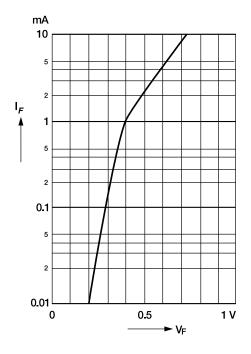
Note: (1) Valid provided that electrodes are kept at ambient temperature.

LL5711 and LL6263

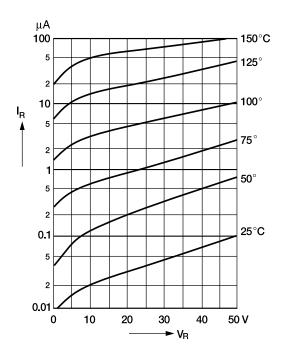
Schottky Diodes

Ratings and Characteristic Curves (TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

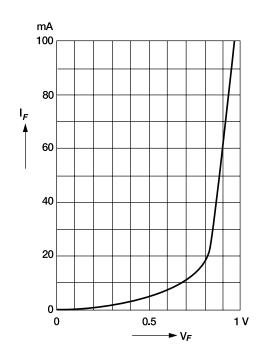
Typical variation of fwd. current vs. fwd. voltage for primary conduction through the Schottky barrier



Typical variation of reverse current at various temperatures



Typical forward conduction curve of combination Schottky barrier and PN junction guard ring



Typical capacitance curve as a function of reverse voltage

