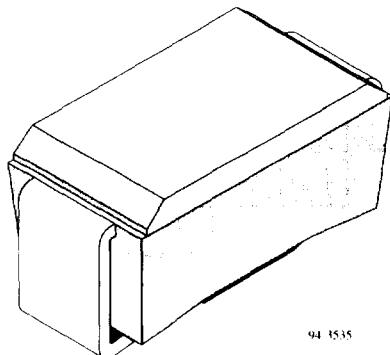


Schottky Barrier Rectifier**Features**

- 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** $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Type | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Repetitive peak reverse voltage | | BYS10-25 | V_{RRM} | 25 | V |
| | | BYS10-35 | V_{RRM} | 35 | V |
| | | BYS10-45 | V_{RRM} | 45 | V |
| Reverse voltage | $t_p=10\text{ms}$, half sinewave | BYS10-25 | V_R | 25 | V |
| | | BYS10-35 | V_R | 35 | V |
| | | BYS10-45 | V_R | 45 | V |
| Peak forward surge current | $t_p=10\text{ms}$, half sinewave | | I_{FSM} | 30 | A |
| Average forward current | | | I_{FAV} | 1.5 | A |
| Junction temperature | | | T_j | 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature range | | | T_{stg} | -55...+150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Maximum Thermal Resistance $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|------------------|---|------------|-------|------|
| Junction lead | $T_L=\text{constant}$ | R_{thJL} | 25 | K/W |
| Junction ambient | mounted on epoxy-glass hard issue, Fig. 1a | R_{thJA} | 150 | K/W |
| | mounted on epoxy-glass hard issue, Fig. 1b | R_{thJA} | 125 | K/W |
| | mounted on Al-oxid-ceramic (Al_2O_3), Fig. 1b | R_{thJA} | 100 | K/W |

Characteristics

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

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Type | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Forward voltage | $I_F=1\text{A}$ | | V_F | | | 500 | mV |
| Reverse current | $V_R=V_{RRM}$ | | I_R | | | 500 | μA |
| | $V_R=V_{RRM}, T_j=100^\circ\text{C}$ | | I_R | | | 10 | mA |

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

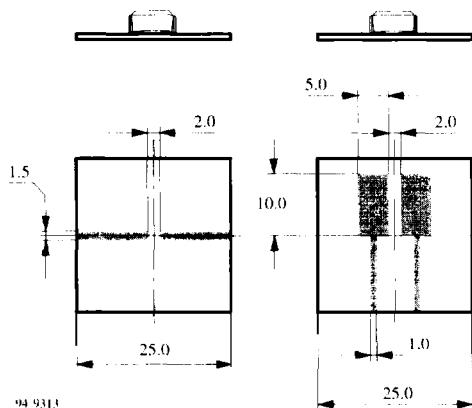


Figure 1 : Boards for R_{thJA} definition (copper overlay 35μ)

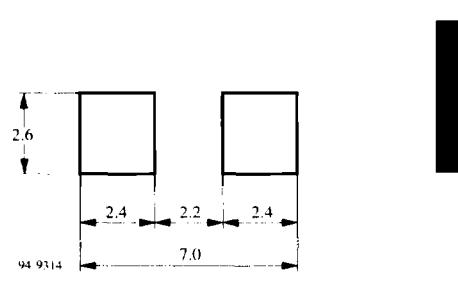


Figure 2 : Recommended foot pads

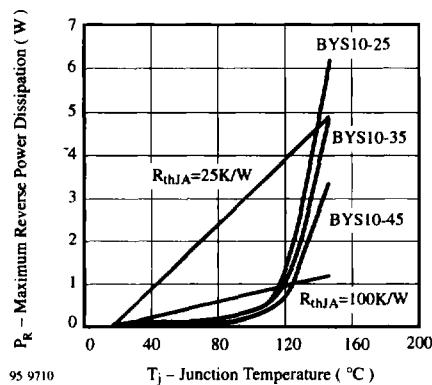


Figure 3 : Maximum Reverse Power Dissipation vs. Junction Temperature

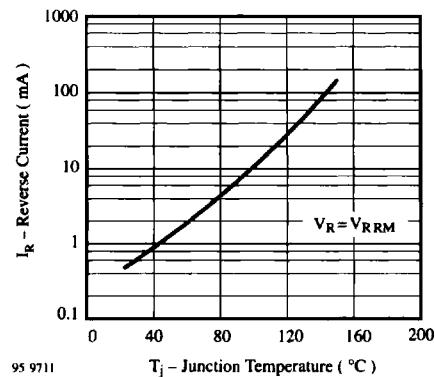


Figure 4 : Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature

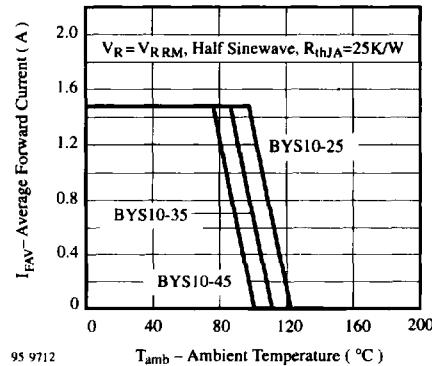


Figure 5 : Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

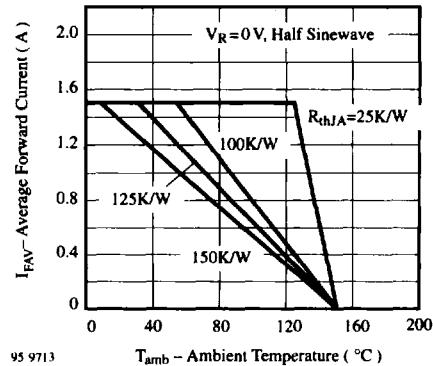


Figure 6 : Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

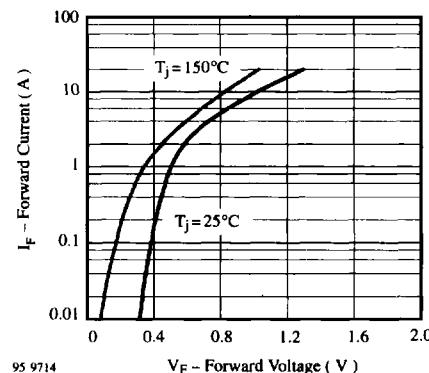


Figure 7 : Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

Dimensions in mm

