



Micro Commercial Components
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SD103A THRU SD103C

Features

- Low Reverse Recovery Time
- Low Reverse Capacitance
- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- Guard Ring Construction for Transient Protection

Mechanical Data

- Case: DO-35, Glass
- Terminals: Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208
- Polarity: Indicated by Cathode Band

Maximum Ratings @ 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified

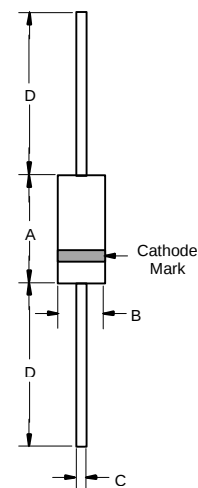
Characteristic	Symbol	SD103A	SD103B	SD103C
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}			
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RWM}	40V	30V	20V
DC Blocking Voltage	V_R			
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	28V	21V	14V
Maximum single cycle surge 60Hz sine wave	I_{FSM}	15A		
Power Dissipation(Note 1)	P_d	400mW		
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R	300K/W		
Junction Temperature	T_j	125°C		
Operation/Storage Temp. Range	T_{STG}	-55 to +150°C		

Electrical Characteristics @ 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Type	Max	Test Condition
SD103A			5.0uA	$V_R=30V$
Leakage SD103B	I_R	-----	5.0uA	$V_R=20V$
Current SD103C			5.0uA	$V_R=10V$
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop	V_{FM}	-----	0.37V 0.60V	$I_F=20mA$ $I_F=200mA$
Junction Capacitance	C_j	50pF	-----	$V_R=0V$, $f=1.0MHz$
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	10ns	-----	$I_F=I_R=50mA$, recover to $200mA/0.1I_R$

Small Signal Schottky Diodes

DO-35



DIMENSIONS					
DIM	INCHES		MM		NOTE
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	---	.166	---	4.2	
B	---	.079	---	2.00	
C	---	.020	---	.52	
D	1.000	---	25.40	---	

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

Figure 1. Typical variation of forward current vs. Forward Voltage for primary conduction through the schottky barrier

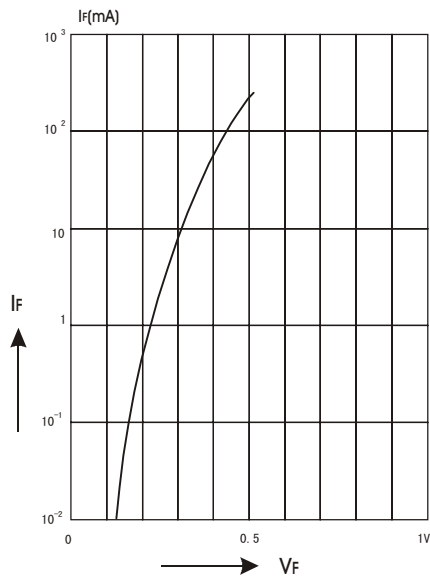


Figure 2. Typical high current forward conduction curve $t_p=300\text{ms}$, duty cycle=2%

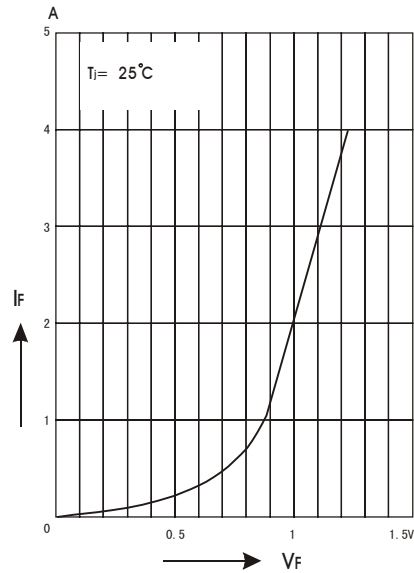


Figure 3. Typical non repetitive forward surge current versus pulse width

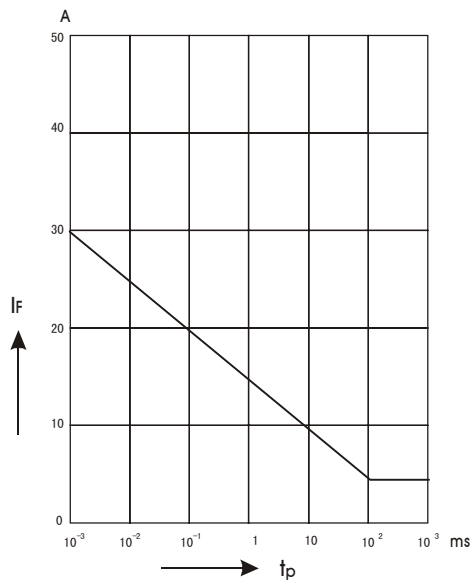


Figure 4. Typical variation of reverse current at various temperatures

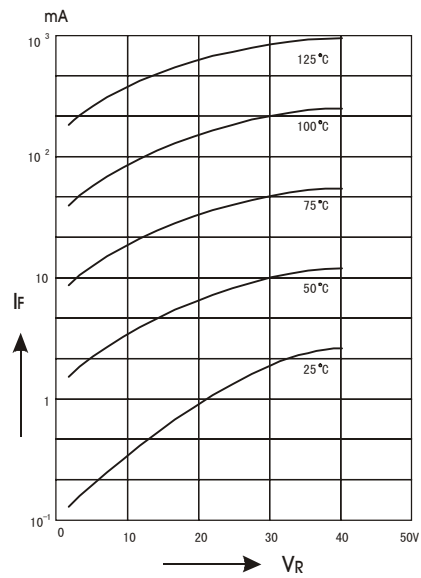


Figure 5. Blocking deration versus temperature
at various average forward currents

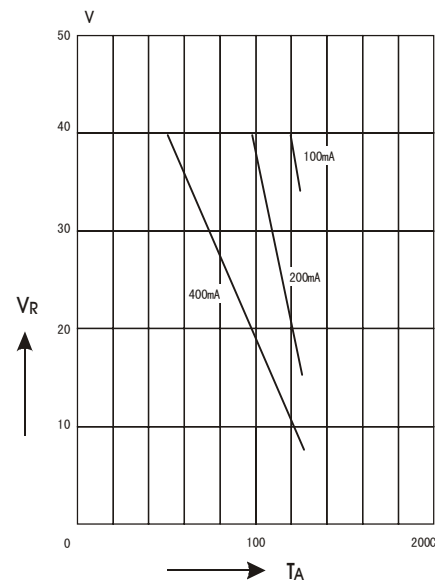


Figure 6. Typical capacitance versus
reverse voltage

