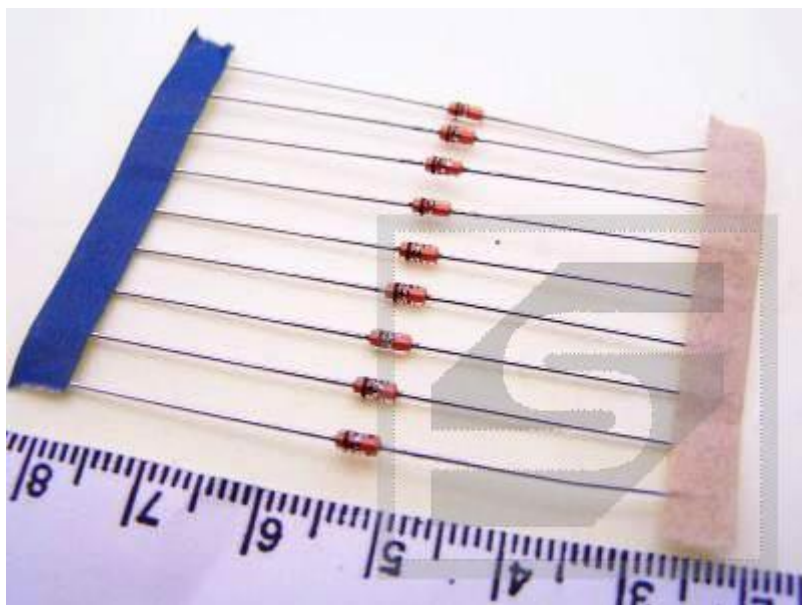




ROBERT STĘPIEŃ
HURTOWNIA CZĘŚCI ELEKTRONICZNYCH
podzespoly-elektroniczne.pl

Dioda Schottky BAT43 30V;200mA;5ns $V_f=0.45V$ DO35 RoHS



Dane techniczne:

Nazwa: BAT43

Typ diody: prostownicza Schottky

Napięcie wsteczne maksymalne: 30V

Napięcie przewodzenia maksymalne: 0.45V

Prąd przewodzenia: 0.2A

Prąd przewodzenia maksymalny: 0.5A

Prąd w impulsie maksymalny: 4A

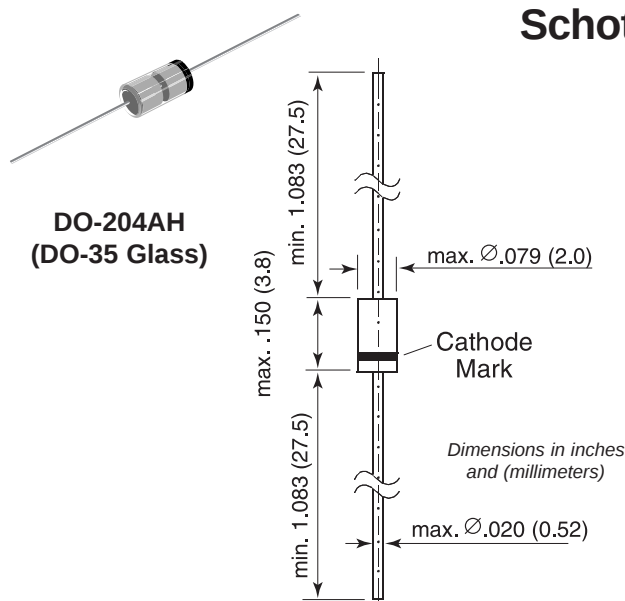
Obudowa: DO35

Montaż: przewlekany(THT)

www.podzespoly-elektroniczne.pl

Robert Stępień Hurtownia Części Elektronicznych; Adres: ul. Wolumen 2, pawilon 71; 01-912 Warszawa; tel.: 601 296 402 /
sklep@podzespoly-elektroniczne.pl

Schottky Diodes



Features

- For general purpose applications
- These diodes feature very low turn-on voltage and fast switching. These devices are protected by a PN junction guard ring against excessive voltage, such as electrostatic discharges
- These diodes are also available in the SOD-123 case with the type designations BAT42W to BAT43W and in designations LL42 to LL43.

Mechanical Data

Case: DO-35 Glass Case

Weight: approx. 0.13g

Packaging Codes/Options:

D7/10K per 13" reel (52mm tape), 20K/box

D8/10K per Ammo tape (52mm tape), 20K/box

Maximum Ratings & Thermal Characteristics

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	30	V
Forward Continuous Current at $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$	I_F	200 ⁽¹⁾	mA
Repetitive Peak Forward Current at $t_p < 1s$, $\delta < 0.5$, $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$	I_{FRM}	500 ⁽¹⁾	mA
Surge Forward Current at $t_p < 10ms$, $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$	I_{FSM}	4 ⁽¹⁾	A
Power Dissipation ⁽¹⁾ at $T_{amb} = 65^{\circ}C$	P_{tot}	200 ⁽¹⁾	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	300 ⁽¹⁾	$^{\circ}C/W$
Junction Temperature	T_j	125	$^{\circ}C$
Ambient Operating Temperature Range	T_{amb}	-65 to +125	$^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature Range	T_s	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}C$

Electrical Characteristics

($T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)R}$	$I_R = 100\mu A$ (pulsed)	30	—	—	V
Leakage Current	I_R	$V_R = 25V$	—	—	0.5	μA
Pulse Test $t_p < 300\mu s$, $\delta < 2\%$		$V_R = 25V$, $T_j = 100^{\circ}C$	—	—	100	
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F = 200mA$	—	—	1	V
Pulse Test $t_p < 300\mu s$, $\delta < 2\%$		$I_F = 10mA$	—	—	0.4	
		$I_F = 50mA$	—	—	0.65	
		$I_F = 2mA$	0.26	—	0.33	
		$I_F = 15mA$	—	—	0.45	
Capacitance	C_{tot}	$V_R = 1V$, $f = 1MHz$	—	7	—	pF
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	$I_F = 10mA$, $I_R = 10mA$ $I_{rr} = 1mA$, $R_L = 100\Omega$	—	—	5	ns
Detection Efficiency	η_v	$R_L = 15K\Omega$, $C_L = 300pF$ $f = 45MHz$, $V_{RF} = 2V$	80	—	—	%

Note: (1) Valid provided that leads at a distance of 4mm from case are kept at ambient temperature

Ratings and Characteristic Curves ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

**Fig. 1 – Admissible Power Dissipation
vs. Ambient Temperature**

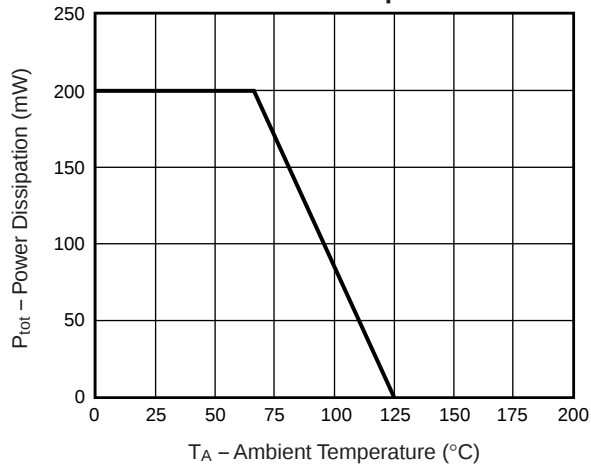
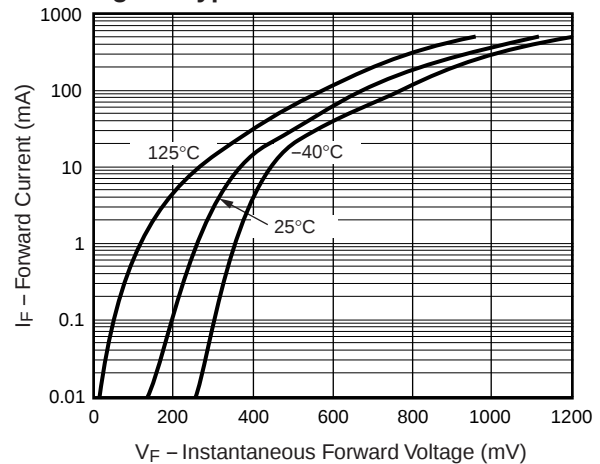
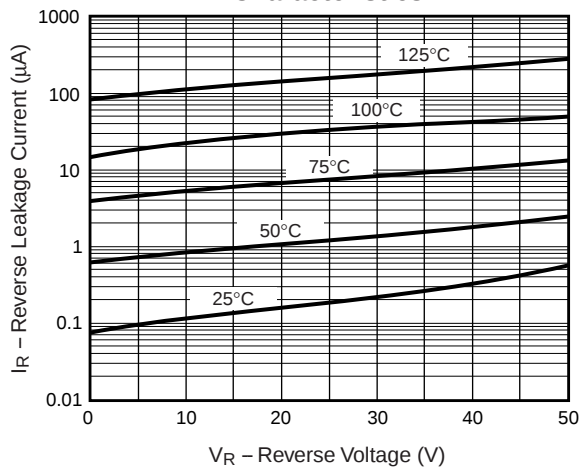


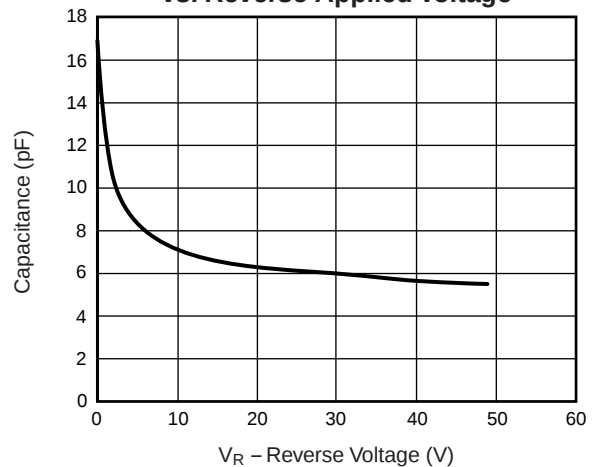
Fig. 2 – Typical Reverse Characteristics



**Fig. 3 – Typical Reverse
Characteristics**



**Fig. 4 – Typical Capacitance
vs. Reverse Applied Voltage**



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Datasheets for electronics components.