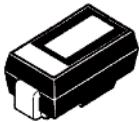


## Schottky Rectifier, 1.0 A



SMB

Cathode ————— Anode

### FEATURES

- Small foot print, surface mountable
- Low forward voltage drop
- High frequency operation
- Guard ring for enhanced ruggedness and long term reliability
- Meets MSL level 1, per J-STD-020, LF maximum peak of 260 °C
- Compliant to RoHS directive 2002/95/EC
- Designed and qualified for industrial level



**RoHS**  
COMPLIANT

### PRODUCT SUMMARY

I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	1.0 A
V <sub>R</sub>	60 V

### DESCRIPTION

The VS-10BQ060PbF surface mount Schottky rectifier has been designed for applications requiring low forward drop and very small foot prints on PC boards. Typical applications are in disk drives, switching power supplies, converters, freewheeling diodes, battery charging, and reverse battery protection.

### MAJOR RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTICS	VALUES	UNITS
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	Rectangular waveform	1.0	A
V <sub>RRM</sub>		60	V
I <sub>FSM</sub>	t <sub>p</sub> = 5 µs sine	700	A
V <sub>F</sub>	1.0 Apk, T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	0.57	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Range	- 55 to 150	°C

### VOLTAGE RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VS-10BQ060PbF	UNITS
Maximum DC reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	60	V
Maximum working peak reverse voltage	V <sub>RWM</sub>		

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUES	UNITS
Maximum average forward current	I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	50 % duty cycle at T <sub>L</sub> = 103 °C, rectangular waveform	1.0	A
Maximum peak one cycle non-repetitive surge current	I <sub>FSM</sub>	5 µs sine or 3 µs rect. pulse	700	A
		10 ms sine or 6 ms rect. pulse	42	
Non-repetitive avalanche energy	E <sub>AS</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C, I <sub>AS</sub> = 1 A, L = 4 mH	2.0	mJ
Repetitive avalanche current	I <sub>AR</sub>	Current decaying linearly to zero in 1 µs Frequency limited by T <sub>J</sub> maximum V <sub>A</sub> = 1.5 x V <sub>R</sub> typical	1.0	A

<b>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		VALUES	UNITS	
Maximum forward voltage drop See fig. 1	$V_{FM}^{(1)}$	1 A	$T_J = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0.6	V	
		2 A		0.76		
		1 A	$T_J = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0.57		
		2 A		0.69		
Maximum reverse leakage current See fig. 2	$I_{RM}^{(1)}$	$T_J = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = \text{Rated } V_R$	0.1	mA	
		$T_J = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		5.0		
Typical junction capacitance	$C_T$	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}_{\text{DC}}$ (test signal range 100 kHz to 1 MHz), $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		62	pF	
Typical series inductance	$L_S$	Measured lead to lead 5 mm from package body		2.0	nH	
Maximum voltage rate of charge	dV/dt	Rated $V_R$		10 000	V/ $\mu$ s	

**Note**

(1) Pulse width < 300  $\mu$ s, duty cycle < 2 %

<b>THERMAL - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>					
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		VALUES	UNITS
Maximum junction and storage temperature range	$T_J^{(1)}, T_{Stg}$			- 55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum thermal resistance, junction to lead	$R_{thJL}^{(2)}$	DC operation		36	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum thermal resistance, junction to ambient	$R_{thJA}$			80	
Approximate weight				0.10	g
				0.003	oz.
Marking device		Case style SMB (similar DO-214AA)		V1H	

**Notes**

(1)  $\frac{dP_{\text{tot}}}{dT_J} < \frac{1}{R_{thJA}}$  thermal runaway condition for a diode on its own heatsink

(2) Mounted 1" square PCB

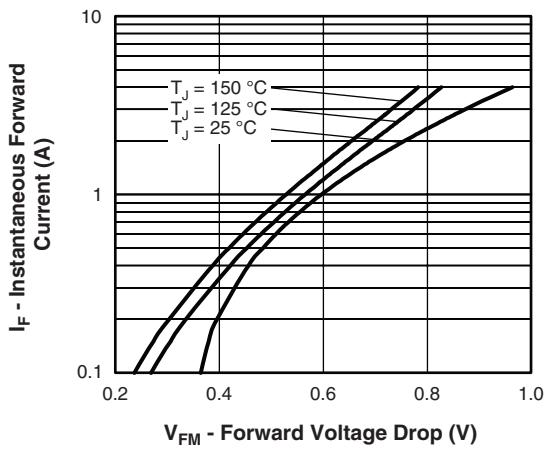


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop Characteristics

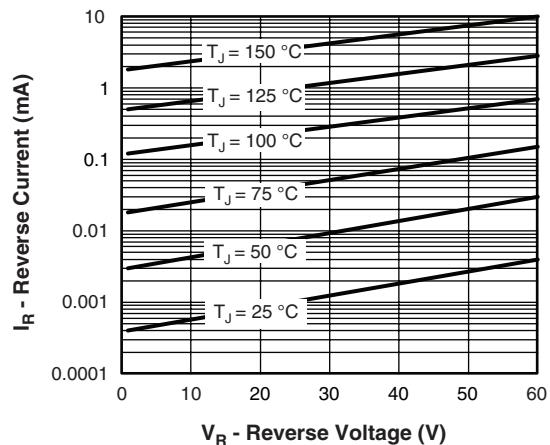


Fig. 2 - Typical Peak Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

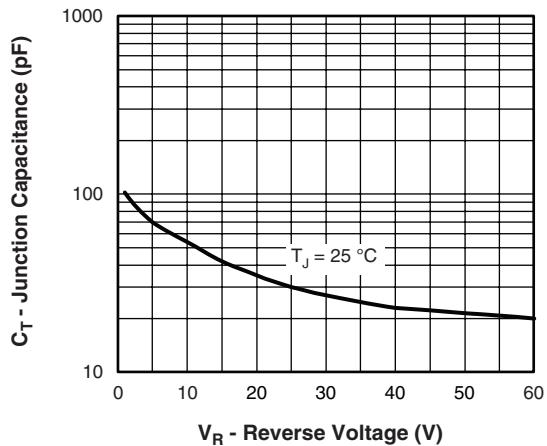


Fig. 3 - Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

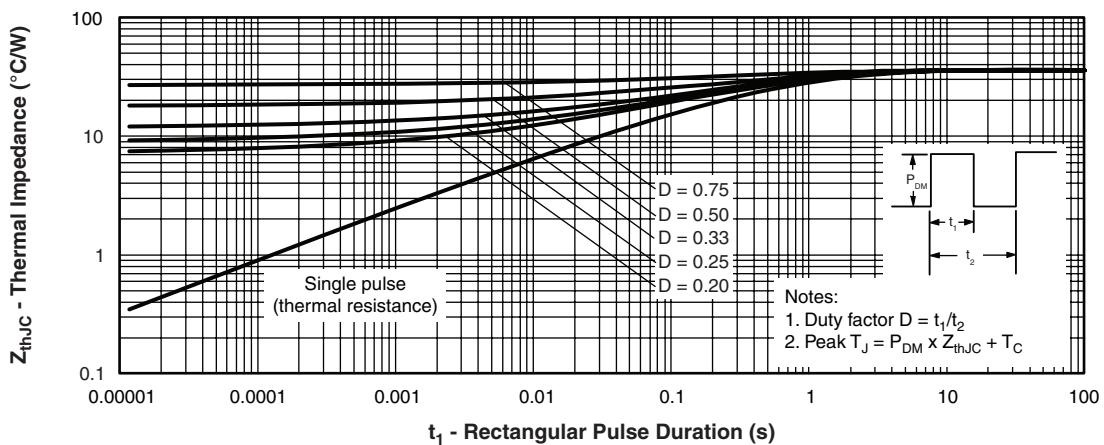


Fig. 4 - Maximum Thermal Impedance  $Z_{thJC}$  Characteristics (Per Leg)

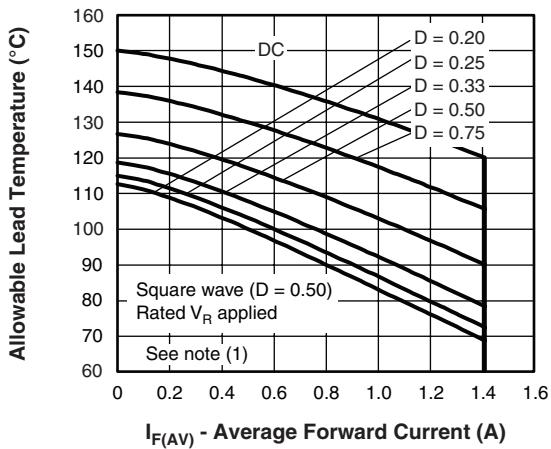


Fig. 5 - Maximum Average Forward Current vs.  
Allowable Lead Temperature

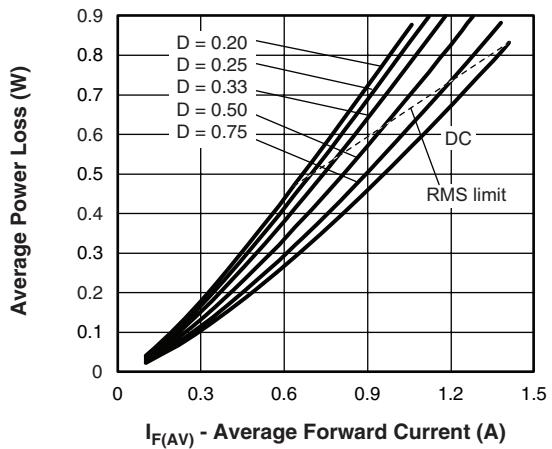


Fig. 6 - Maximum Average Forward Dissipation vs.  
Average Forward Current

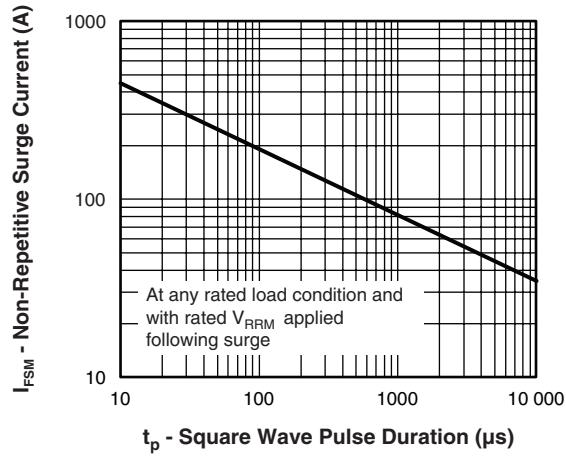


Fig. 7 - Maximum Peak Surge Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration

#### Note

- (1) Formula used:  $T_C = T_J - (Pd + Pd_{REV}) \times R_{thJC}$ ;  
 $Pd = \text{Forward power loss} = I_{F(AV)} \times V_{FM}$  at  $(I_{F(AV)}/D)$  (see fig. 6);  
 $Pd_{REV} = \text{Inverse power loss} = V_{R1} \times I_R (1 - D)$ ;  $I_R$  at  $V_{R1} = 80\%$  rated  $V_R$