

## Axial Lead Rectifiers

... employing the Schottky Barrier principle in a large area metal-to-silicon power diode. State-of-the-art geometry features chrome barrier metal, epitaxial construction with oxide passivation and metal overlap contact. Ideally suited for use as rectifiers in low-voltage, high-frequency inverters, free wheeling diodes, and polarity protection diodes.

- Extremely Low  $v_f$
- Low Stored Charge, Majority Carrier Conduction
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency

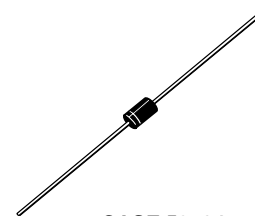
### Mechanical Characteristics

- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 0.4 gram (approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead and Mounting Surface Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 220°C Max. for 10 Seconds, 1/16" from case
- Shipped in plastic bags, 1000 per bag.
- Available Tape and Reeled, 5000 per reel, by adding a "RL" suffix to the part number
- Polarity: Cathode Indicated by Polarity Band
- Marking: 1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

**1N5817**  
**1N5818**  
**1N5819**

1N5817 and 1N5819 are  
Motorola Preferred Devices

**SCHOTTKY BARRIER  
RECTIFIERS**  
**1 AMPERE**  
**20, 30 and 40 VOLTS**



CASE 59-04

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	1N5817	1N5818	1N5819	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{RWM}$ $V_R$	20	30	40	V
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RSM}$	24	36	48	V
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_R(RMS)$	14	21	28	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (2) ( $V_R(equiv) \leq 0.2 V_R(dc)$ , $T_L = 90^\circ C$ , $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ C/W$ , P.C. Board Mounting, see Note 2, $T_A = 55^\circ C$ )	$I_O$	1.0			A
Ambient Temperature (Rated $V_R(dc)$ , $P_{F(AV)} = 0$ , $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ C/W$ )	$T_A$	85	80	75	$^\circ C$
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions, half-wave, single phase 60 Hz, $T_L = 70^\circ C$ )	$I_{FSM}$	25 (for one cycle)			A
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range (Reverse Voltage applied)	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +125			$^\circ C$
Peak Operating Junction Temperature (Forward Current applied)	$T_{J(pk)}$	150			$^\circ C$

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (2)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	$^\circ C/W$

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_L = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted) (2)

Characteristic	Symbol	1N5817	1N5818	1N5819	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (1) ( $i_F = 0.1 A$ ) ( $i_F = 1.0 A$ ) ( $i_F = 3.0 A$ )	$v_F$	0.32 0.45 0.75	0.33 0.55 0.875	0.34 0.6 0.9	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current @ Rated dc Voltage (1) ( $T_L = 25^\circ C$ ) ( $T_L = 100^\circ C$ )	$I_R$	1.0 10	1.0 10	1.0 10	mA

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu s$ , Duty Cycle = 2.0%.

(2) Lead Temperature reference is cathode lead 1/32" from case.

Preferred devices are Motorola recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

# 1N5817 1N5818 1N5819

## NOTE 1 — DETERMINING MAXIMUM RATINGS

Reverse power dissipation and the possibility of thermal runaway must be considered when operating this rectifier at reverse voltages above  $0.1 V_{RWM}$ . Proper derating may be accomplished by use of equation (1).

$$T_{A(max)} = T_{J(max)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{F(AV)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{R(AV)} \quad (1)$$

where  $T_{A(max)}$  = Maximum allowable ambient temperature

$T_{J(max)}$  = Maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C or the temperature at which thermal runaway occurs, whichever is lowest)

$P_{F(AV)}$  = Average forward power dissipation

$P_{R(AV)}$  = Average reverse power dissipation

$R_{\theta JA}$  = Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance

Figures 1, 2, and 3 permit easier use of equation (1) by taking reverse power dissipation and thermal runaway into consideration. The figures solve for a reference temperature as determined by equation (2).

$$T_R = T_{J(max)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{R(AV)} \quad (2)$$

Substituting equation (2) into equation (1) yields:

$$T_{A(max)} = T_R - R_{\theta JA} P_{F(AV)} \quad (3)$$

Inspection of equations (2) and (3) reveals that  $T_R$  is the ambient temperature at which thermal runaway occurs or where  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ , when forward power is zero. The transition from one boundary condition to the other is evident on the curves of Figures 1, 2, and 3 as a difference in the rate of change of the slope in the vicinity of  $115^\circ\text{C}$ . The data of Figures 1, 2, and 3 is based upon dc conditions. For use in common rectifier circuits, Table 1 indicates suggested factors for an equivalent dc voltage to use for conservative design, that is:

$$V_{R(equiv)} = V_{in(PK)} \times F \quad (4)$$

The factor F is derived by considering the properties of the various rectifier circuits and the reverse characteristics of Schottky diodes.

EXAMPLE: Find  $T_{A(max)}$  for 1N5818 operated in a 12-volt dc supply using a bridge circuit with capacitive filter such that  $I_{DC} = 0.4 \text{ A}$  ( $I_{F(AV)} = 0.5 \text{ A}$ ),  $I_{(FM)}/I_{(AV)} = 10$ , Input Voltage = 10 V(rms),  $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ\text{C/W}$ .

Step 1. Find  $V_{R(equiv)}$ . Read  $F = 0.65$  from Table 1,

$$\therefore V_{R(equiv)} = (1.41)(10)(0.65) = 9.2 \text{ V.}$$

Step 2. Find  $T_R$  from Figure 2. Read  $T_R = 109^\circ\text{C}$

$$\text{@ } V_R = 9.2 \text{ V and } R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ\text{C/W.}$$

Step 3. Find  $P_{F(AV)}$  from Figure 4. \*\*Read  $P_{F(AV)} = 0.5 \text{ W}$

$$\text{@ } \frac{I_{(FM)}}{I_{(AV)}} = 10 \text{ and } I_{F(AV)} = 0.5 \text{ A.}$$

Step 4. Find  $T_{A(max)}$  from equation (3).

$$T_{A(max)} = 109 - (80)(0.5) = 69^\circ\text{C.}$$

\*\*Values given are for the 1N5818. Power is slightly lower for the 1N5817 because of its lower forward voltage, and higher for the 1N5819.

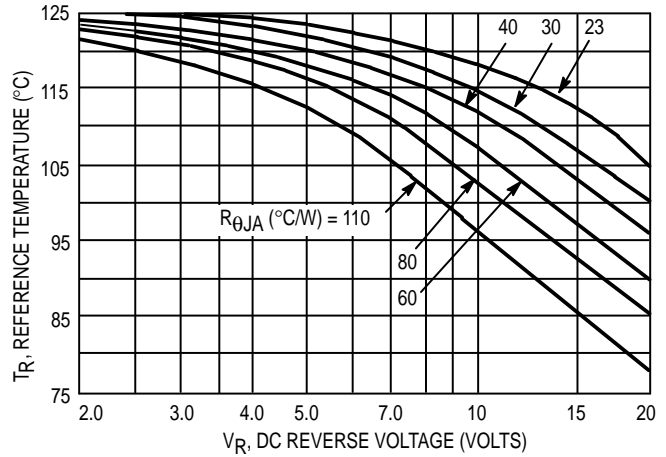


Figure 1. Maximum Reference Temperature 1N5817

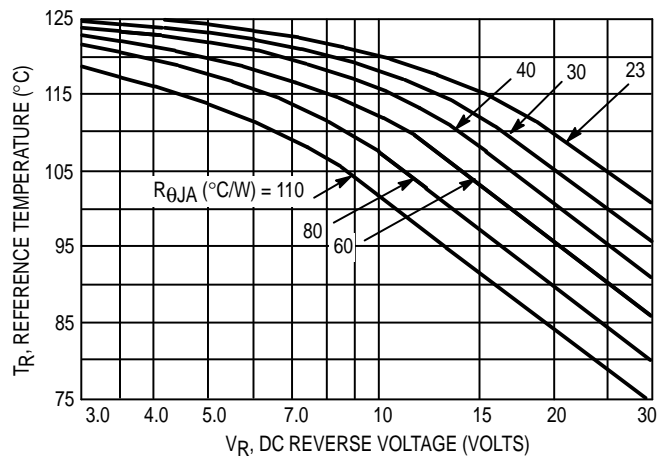


Figure 2. Maximum Reference Temperature 1N5818

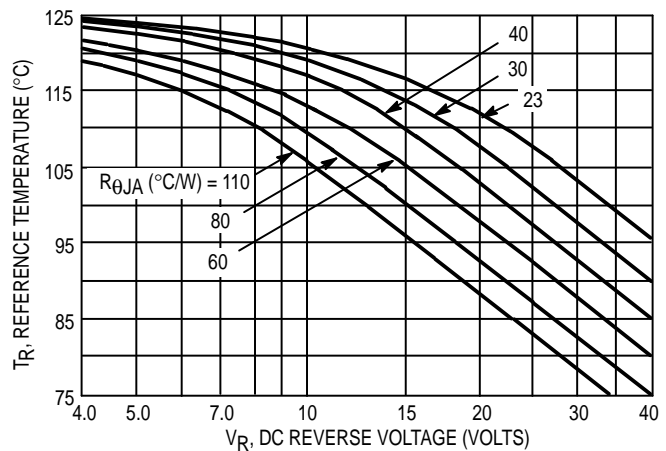


Figure 3. Maximum Reference Temperature 1N5819

Table 1. Values for Factor F

Circuit	Half Wave		Full Wave, Bridge		Full Wave, Center Tapped* †	
	Resistive	Capacitive*	Resistive	Capacitive	Resistive	Capacitive
Sine Wave	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.65	1.0	1.3
Square Wave	0.75	1.5	0.75	0.75	1.5	1.5

\*Note that  $V_{R(PK)} = 2.0 V_{in(PK)}$ .

† Use line to center tap voltage for  $V_{in}$ .

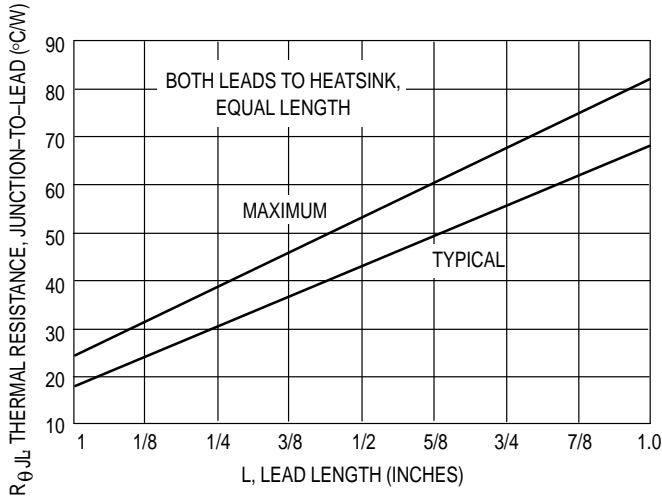


Figure 4. Steady-State Thermal Resistance

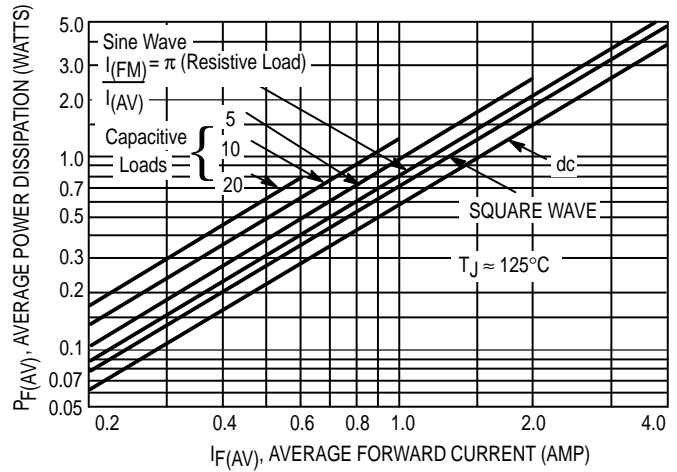


Figure 5. Forward Power Dissipation  
1N5817-19

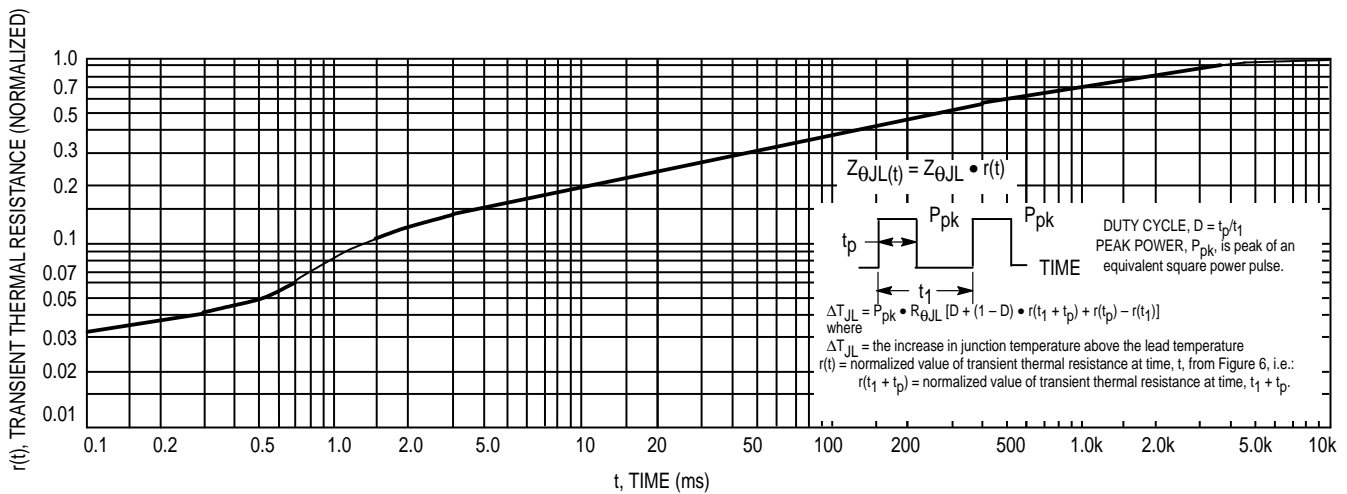


Figure 6. Thermal Response

**NOTE 2 — MOUNTING DATA**

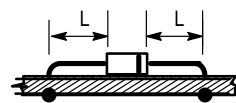
Data shown for thermal resistance junction-to-ambient ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ) for the mountings shown is to be used as typical guideline values for preliminary engineering, or in case the tie point temperature cannot be measured.

**TYPICAL VALUES FOR  $R_{\theta JA}$  IN STILL AIR**

Mounting Method	Lead Length, L (in)				$R_{\theta JA}$
	1/8	1/4	1/2	3/4	
1	52	65	72	85	°C/W
2	67	80	87	100	°C/W
3	50				°C/W

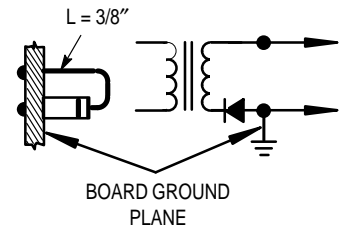
**Mounting Method 1**

P.C. Board with 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" copper surface.

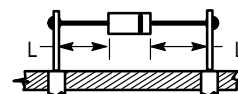


**Mounting Method 3**

P.C. Board with 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" copper surface.

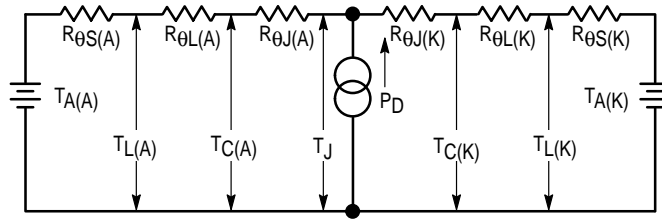


**Mounting Method 2**



VECTOR PIN MOUNTING

**NOTE 3 — THERMAL CIRCUIT MODEL**  
(For heat conduction through the leads)



Use of the above model permits junction to lead thermal resistance for any mounting configuration to be found. For a given total lead length, lowest values occur when one side of the rectifier is brought as close as possible to the heatsink. Terms in the model signify:

(Subscripts A and K refer to anode and cathode sides, respectively.)  
Values for thermal resistance components are:  
 $R_{\theta L} = 100^{\circ}\text{C/W/in}$  typically and  $120^{\circ}\text{C/W/in}$  maximum  
 $R_{\theta J} = 36^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  typically and  $46^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  maximum.

- $T_A$  = Ambient Temperature
- $T_L$  = Lead Temperature
- $R_{\theta S}$  = Thermal Resistance, Heatsink to Ambient
- $R_{\theta L}$  = Thermal Resistance, Lead to Heatsink
- $R_{\theta J}$  = Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case
- $P_D$  = Power Dissipation
- $T_C$  = Case Temperature
- $T_J$  = Junction Temperature

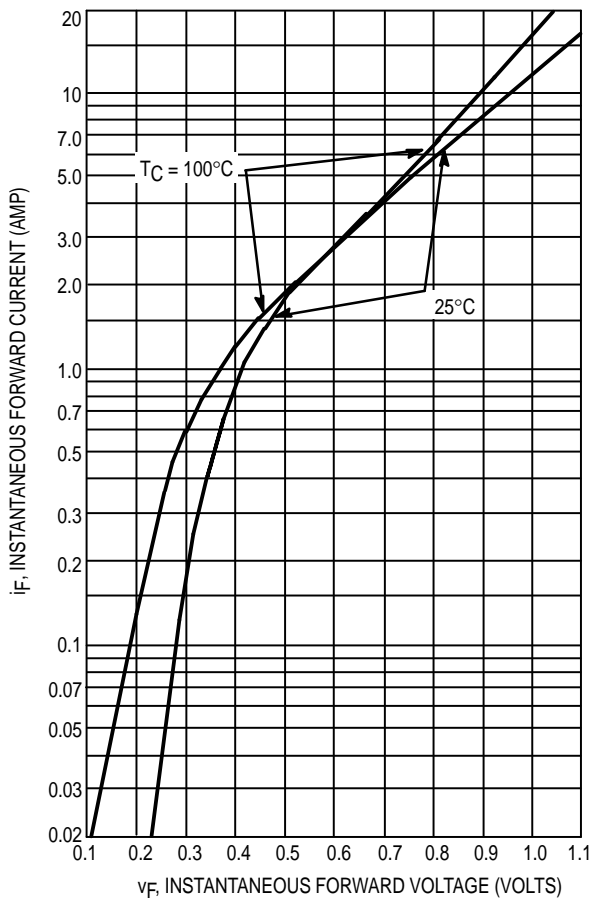


Figure 7. Typical Forward Voltage

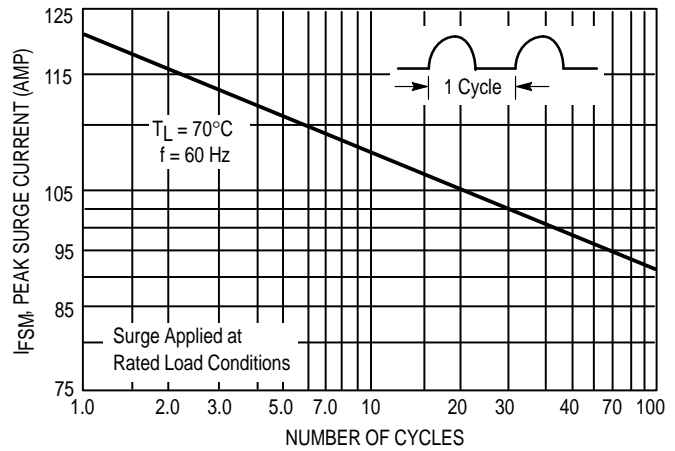


Figure 8. Maximum Non-Repetitive Surge Current

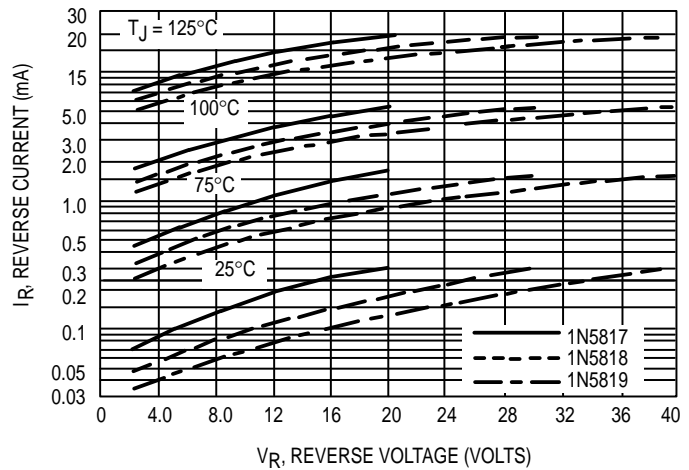
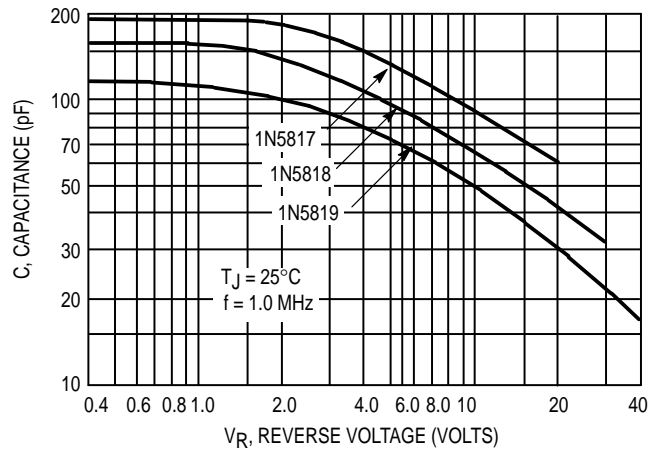


Figure 9. Typical Reverse Current

**NOTE 4 — HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATION**

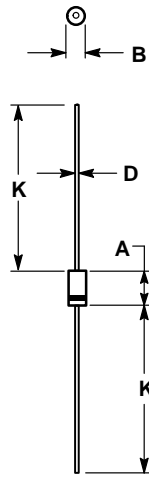
Since current flow in a Schottky rectifier is the result of majority carrier conduction, it is not subject to junction diode forward and reverse recovery transients due to minority carrier injection and stored charge. Satisfactory circuit analysis work may be performed by using a model consisting of an ideal diode in parallel with a variable capacitance. (See Figure 10.)

Rectification efficiency measurements show that operation will be satisfactory up to several megahertz. For example, relative waveform rectification efficiency is approximately 70 percent at 2.0 MHz, e.g., the ratio of dc power to RMS power in the load is 0.28 at this frequency, whereas perfect rectification would yield 0.406 for sine wave inputs. However, in contrast to ordinary junction diodes, the loss in waveform efficiency is not indicative of power loss: it is simply a result of reverse current flow through the diode capacitance, which lowers the dc output voltage.



**Figure 10. Typical Capacitance**


PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



- NOTES:
1. ALL RULES AND NOTES ASSOCIATED WITH JEDEC DO-41 OUTLINE SHALL APPLY.
  2. POLARITY DENOTED BY CATHODE BAND.
  3. LEAD DIAMETER NOT CONTROLLED WITHIN F DIMENSION.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	5.97	6.60	0.235	0.260
B	2.79	3.05	0.110	0.120
D	0.76	0.86	0.030	0.034
K	27.94	—	1.100	—

CASE 59-04  
ISSUE M

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USA/EUROPE/Locations Not Listed: Motorola Literature Distribution;  
P.O. Box 5405, Denver, Colorado 80217. 303-675-2140 or 1-800-441-2447

JAPAN: Nippon Motorola Ltd.; Tatsumi-SPD-JLDC, 6F Seibu-Butsuryu-Center,  
3-14-2 Tatsumi Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. 81-3-3521-8315

Mfax™: RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com – TOUCHTONE 602-244-6609  
INTERNET: http://Design-NET.com

ASIA/PACIFIC: Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park,  
51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852-26629298



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