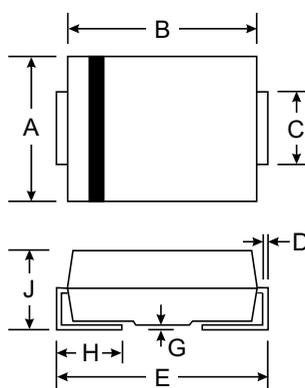


Features

- Glass passivated junction
- Low reverse current
- High reverse voltage
- Fast reverse recovery time
- Wave and reflow solderable

Mechanical Data

- Case: SMA/DO-214AC, Molded Plastic
- Terminals: Solder Plated, Solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- Polarity: Cathode Band or Cathode Notch
- Marking: Type Number
- Weight: 0.064 grams (approx.)



SMA(DO-214AC)		
Dim	Min	Max
A	2.29	2.92
B	4.00	4.60
C	1.27	1.63
D	0.15	0.31
E	4.80	5.59
G	0.10	0.20
H	0.76	1.52
J	2.01	2.62
All Dimensions in mm		

Maximum Ratings $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage= Repetitive peak reverse voltage			$V_R = V_{RRM}$	1000	V
Peak forward surge current	$t_p = 10\text{ms}$, half sinewave		I_{FSM}	30	A
Average forward current	$T_{amb} = 65^\circ\text{C}$		I_{FAV}	1.5	A
Junction and storage temperature range			$T_j = T_{stg}$	-55...+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Pulse energy in avalanche mode, non repetitive (inductive load switch off)	$I_{(BR)R} = 1\text{A}$		E_R	20	mJ

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction case		R_{thJC}	25	K/W
Junction ambient	mounted on epoxy-glass hard tissue, 17mm ² 35μm Cu	R_{thJA}	150	K/W
	mounted on epoxy-glass hard tissue, 50mm ² 35μm Cu	R_{thJA}	125	K/W
	mounted on Al-oxid-ceramic (Al ₂ O ₃), 50mm ² 35μm Cu	R_{thJA}	100	K/W

Electrical Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}$		V_F			1.7	V
	$I_F = 1.0\text{A}$, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		V_F			1.35	V
Reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$		I_R			5	μA
	$V_R = V_{RRM}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		I_R			50	μA
Breakdown voltage	$I_R = 100\ \mu\text{A}$		$V_{(BR)R}$	1000			V
Reverse recovery time	$I_F = 0.5\text{A}$, $I_R = 1\text{A}$, $i_R = 0.25\text{A}$		t_{rr}			75	ns



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

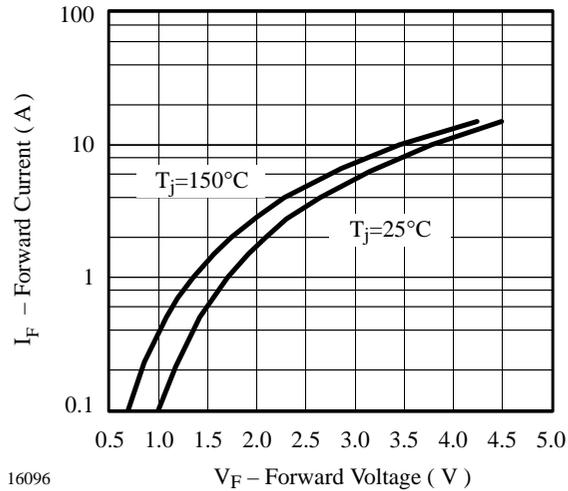


Figure 1. Max. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

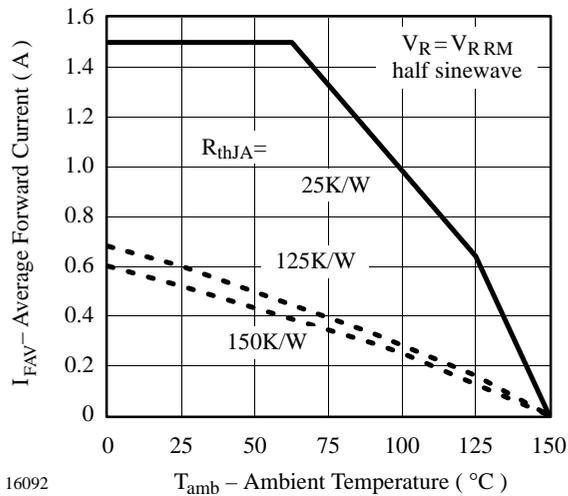


Figure 2. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

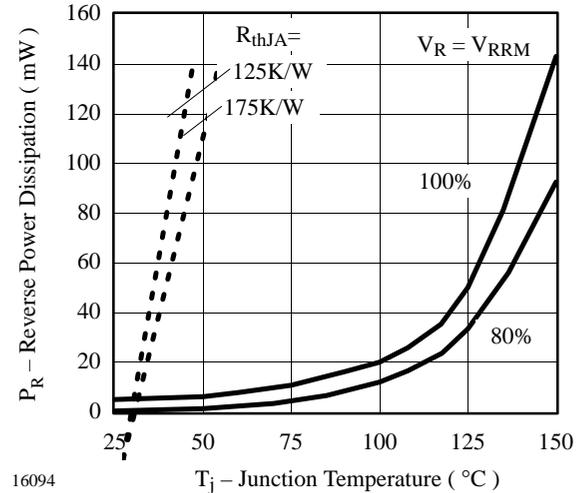


Figure 3. Max. Reverse Power Dissipation vs. Junction Temperature

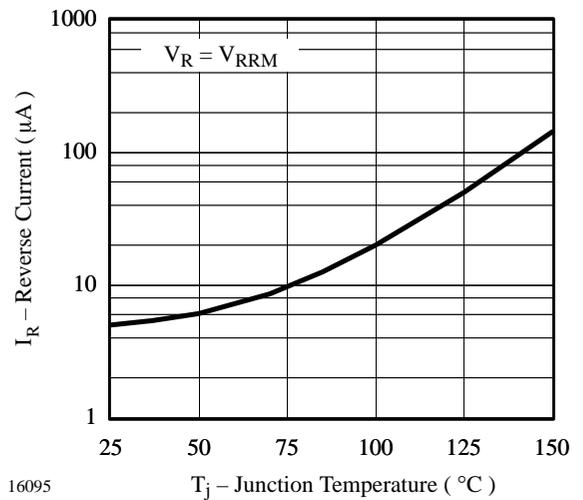


Figure 4. Max. Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature