

## LL4448

### FEATURES :

- High switching speed: max. 4 ns
- Reverse voltage: max. 75V
- Peak reverse voltage: max. 100 V
- Pb / RoHS Free

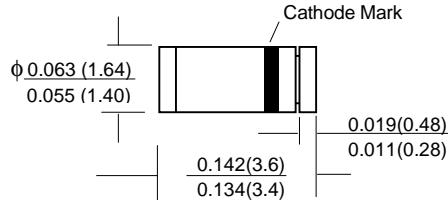
### MECHANICAL DATA :

**Case:** MiniMELF Glass Case (SOD-80)

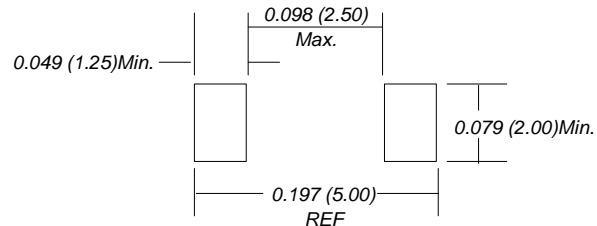
**Weight:** approx. 0.05g

### HIGH SPEED SWITCHING DIODE

#### MiniMELF (SOD-80C)



#### Mounting Pad Layout



Dimensions in inches and ( millimeters )

### Maximum Ratings and Thermal Characteristics (Rating at 25 °C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum Peak Reverse Voltage	V <sub>RM</sub>	100	V
Maximum Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	75	V
Maximum Continuous Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	200	mA
Maximum Average Forward Current <sup>(1)</sup>	I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	150	mA
Half Wave Rectification with Resistive Load , f ≥ 50 Hz			
Maximum Surge Forward Current at t < 1s , T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	I <sub>FSM</sub>	0.5	A
Maximum Power Dissipation <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sub>D</sub>	500	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient Air <sup>(1)</sup>	R <sub>θJA</sub>	350	°C/W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>S</sub>	-65 to + 175	°C

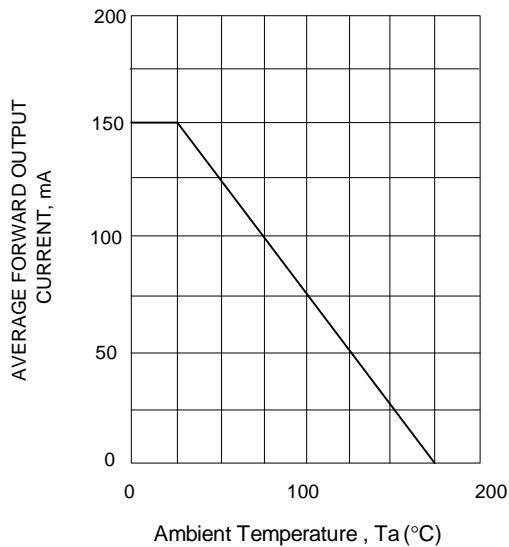
**Note :** (1) Valid provided that electrodes are kept at ambient temperature

### Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>j</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

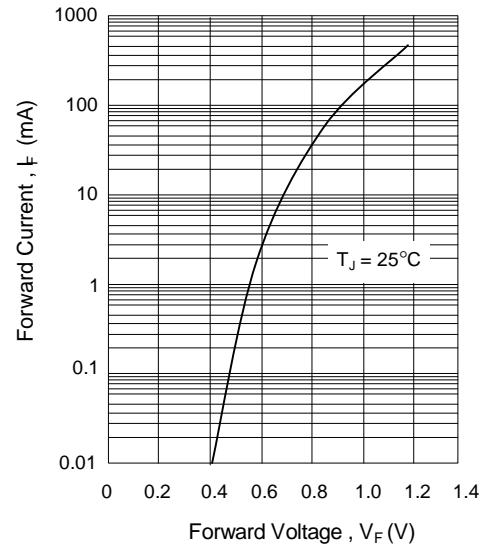
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 20 V	-	-	25	nA
		V <sub>R</sub> = 75 V	-	-	5	μA
		V <sub>R</sub> = 20 V , T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	-	-	50	μA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 mA	-	-	1.0	V
Diode Capacitance	C <sub>d</sub>	f = 1MHz ; V <sub>R</sub> = 0	-	-	4.0	pF
Reverse Recovery Time	T <sub>rr</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA to I <sub>R</sub> = 1mA V <sub>R</sub> = 6V , R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω	-	-	4.0	ns

## RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES ( LL4448 )

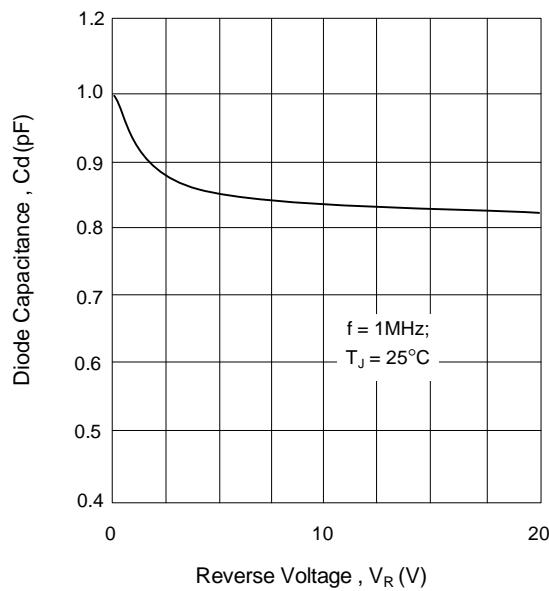
**FIG. 1 MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT VERSUS AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**



**FIG. 2 TYPICAL FORWARD VOLTAGE**



**FIG. 3 TYPICAL DIODE CAPACITANCE AS A FUNCTION OF REVERSE VOLTAGE**



**FIG. 4 TYPICAL REVERSE CURRENT VERSUS JUNCTION TEMPERATURE**

