

MCL4448

Features

- Silicon epitaxial planar diode
- Fast Switching diodes
- 500mW power dissipation
- This diode is also available in the DO-35 case with the type designation 1N4448, in the Minimelf case with the type designation DL4448

Maximum Ratings

- Operating Temperature: -55°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Storage Temperature: -55°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Maximum Thermal Resistance; 350K/W Junction To Ambient

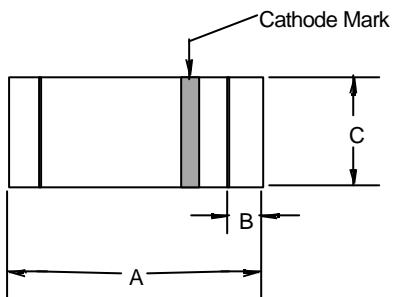
Electrical Characteristics @ 25°C Unless Otherwise Specified

Reverse Voltage	V_R	75V	
Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RM}	100V	
Average Rectified Current	I_{AV}	150mA	Resistive Load $f > 50\text{Hz}$
Power Dissipation	P_{TOT}	500mW ¹⁾	$T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction Temperature	T_J	150°C	
Surge Forward Current	I_{FSM}	500mA	$t<1\text{S}, T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$
Instantaneous Forward Voltage	V_F	1.0V(MAX) 0.62-0.72V	$I_{FM} = 100\text{mA};$ $I_{FM} = 5.0\text{mA}$
Maximum DC Reverse Current At Rated DC Blocking Voltage	I_R	25nA 5.0uA 50uA	$T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_R=20\text{V}$ $V_R=75\text{V},$ $V_R=20\text{V } T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Minimum Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)R}$	100V	Tested with 100uA puse
Typical Junction Capacitance	C_J	4.0pF	Measured at $V_R=V_F=0\text{V}$
Reverse Recovery Time	T_{rr}	4.0nS	$I_F=10\text{mA},$ $V_R = 6.0\text{V}$ $R_L=100\text{OHMS}$

1) Valid provided that leads at a distance of 8mm from case are kept at ambient temperature(DO-35)

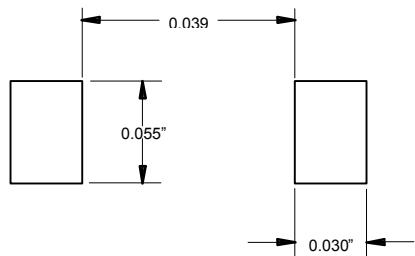
500mW 100 Volt Silicon Epitaxial Diode

MICROMELF



DIM	DIMENSIONS				NOTE
	INCHES		MM		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	.071	.079	1.8	2.0	
B	.004	.008	.10	.20	
C	.047	.051	1.20	1.30	Ø

SUGGESTED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT



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Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics

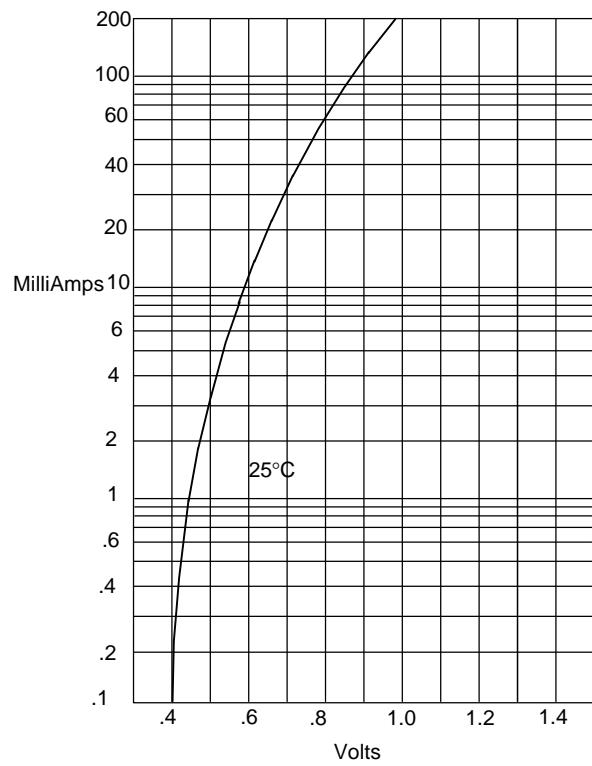
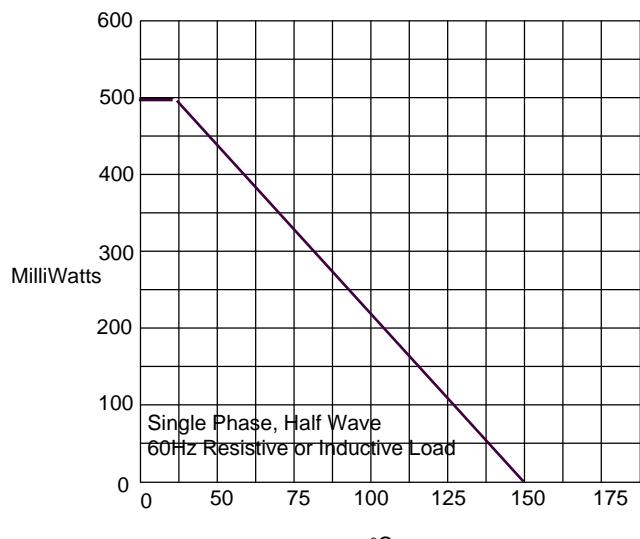
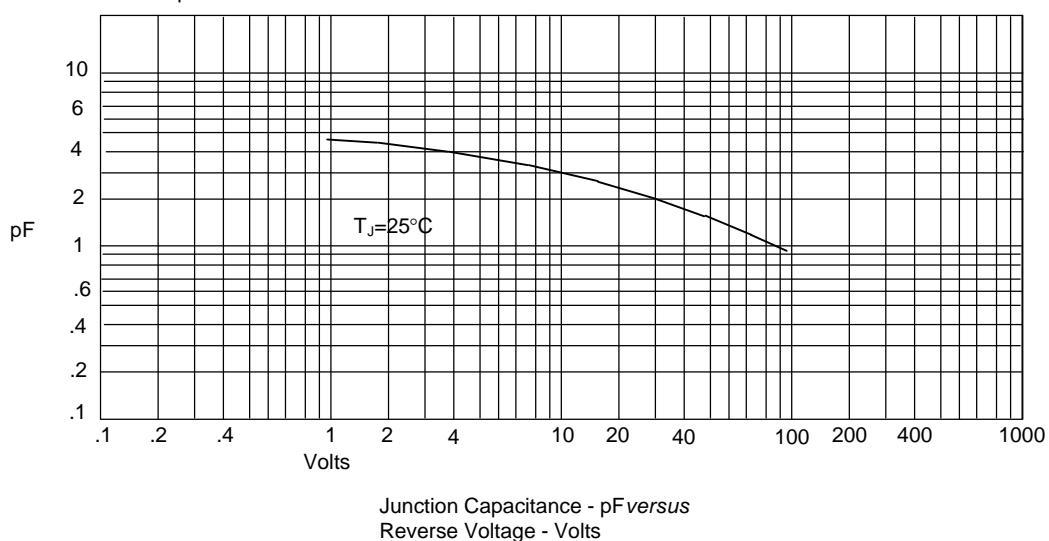


Figure 2
Forward Derating Curve



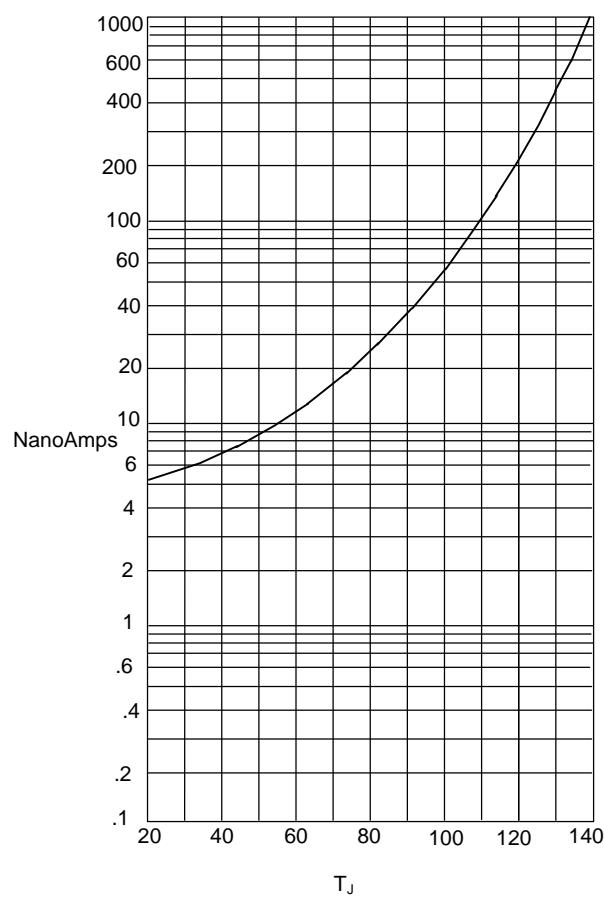
Admissible Power Dissipation - MilliWattsversus
Ambient Temperature - °C

Figure 3
Junction Capacitance



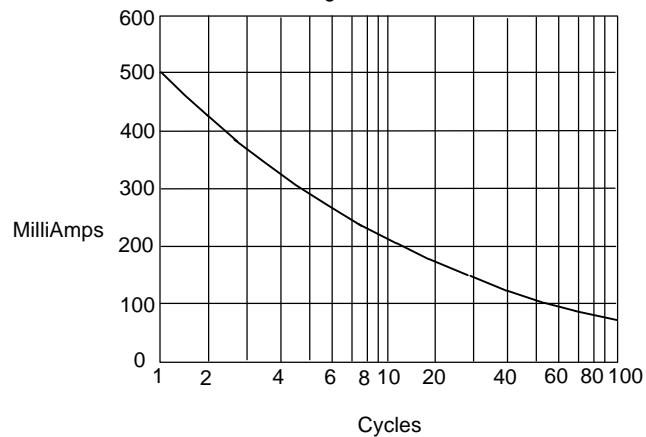
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Figure 4
Typical Reverse Characteristics



Instantaneous Reverse Leakage Current - NanoAmperesversus
Junction Temperature - $^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 5
Peak Forward Surge Current



Peak Forward Surge Current - Amperesversus
Number Of Cycles At 60Hz - Cycles

$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_A=100^\circ\text{C}$