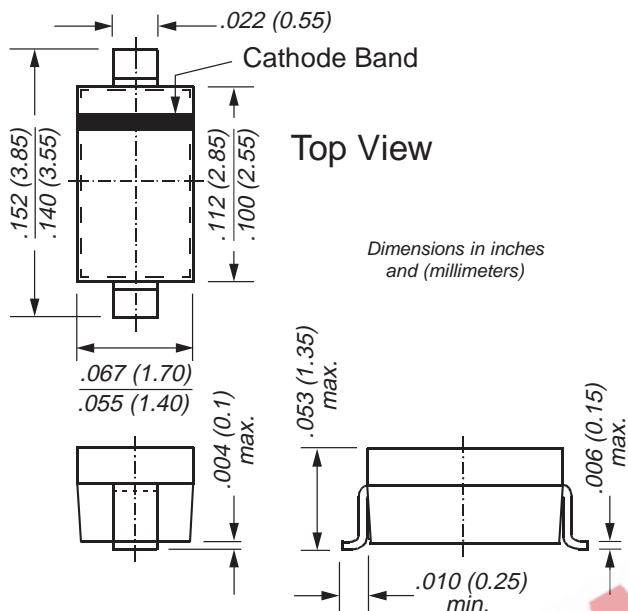



**SOD-123**


## Features

- For general purpose applications
- These diodes feature very low turn-on voltage and fast switching. These devices are protected by a PN junction guard ring against excessive voltage, such as electrostatic discharges.
- These diodes are also available in the DO-35 case with the type designations BAT42 to BAT43 and in the MiniMELF case with the type designations LL42 to LL43.

## Mechanical Data

**Case:** SOD-123 Plastic Package

**Weight:** approx. 0.01g

**Marking Codes:** BAT42W = L2  
BAT43W = L3

### Packaging Codes/Options:

D3/10K per 13" reel (8mm tape), 30K/box  
D4/3K per 7" reel (8mm tape), 30K/box

## Maximum Ratings & Thermal Characteristics

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub>	30	V
Forward Continuous Current at T <sub>amb</sub> = 25°C	I <sub>F</sub>	200	mA
Repetitive Peak Forward Current at t <sub>p</sub> < 1s, δ < 0.5, T <sub>amb</sub> = 25°C	I <sub>FRM</sub>	500	mA
Surge Forward Current at t <sub>p</sub> < 10 ms, T <sub>amb</sub> = 25°C	I <sub>FSM</sub>	4 <sup>(1)</sup>	A
Power Dissipation <sup>(1)</sup> at T <sub>amb</sub> = 65°C	P <sub>tot</sub>	200 <sup>(1)</sup>	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient Air	R <sub>θJA</sub>	300 <sup>(1)</sup>	°C/W
Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	125	°C
Ambient Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>amb</sub>	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>s</sub>	-55 to +150	°C

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

# BAT42W, BAT43W

Vishay Semiconductors  
formerly General Semiconductor



## Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(\text{BR})R}$	$I_R = 100\mu\text{A}$ (pulsed)	30	—	—	V
Leakage Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$I_R$	$V_R = 25\text{V}$ $V_R = 25\text{V}, T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	0.5 100	$\mu\text{A}$
Forward Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_F$	$I_F = 200\text{mA}$	—	—	1.0	V
		$I_F = 10\text{mA}$	—	—	0.4	
		$I_F = 50\text{mA}$	—	—	0.65	
		$I_F = 2\text{mA}$	0.26	—	0.33	
		$I_F = 15\text{mA}$	—	—	0.45	
Capacitance	$C_{\text{tot}}$	$V_R = 1\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$	—	7	—	pF
Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{\text{rr}}$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ to $I_R = 10\text{mA}$ to $I_R = 1\text{mA}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$	—	—	5	ns
Detection Efficiency	$\eta_V$	$R_L = 15\text{K}\Omega, C_L = 300\text{pF},$ $f = 45\text{MHz}, V_{RF} = 2\text{V}$	80	—	—	%

Note: (1) Pulse Test  $t_p < 300\mu\text{s}$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$

## Ratings and Characteristic Curves ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Fig. 1 – Admissible Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

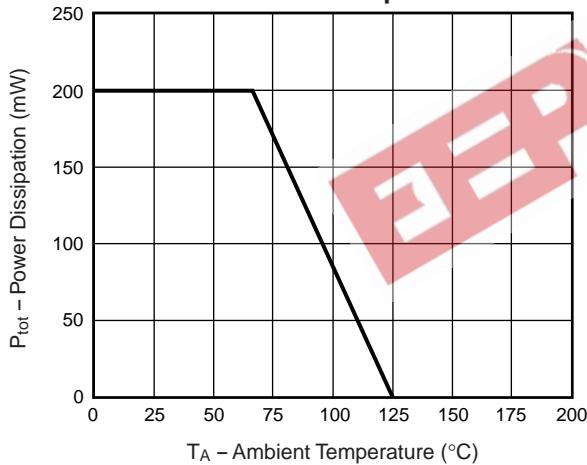


Fig. 2 – Typical Reverse Characteristics

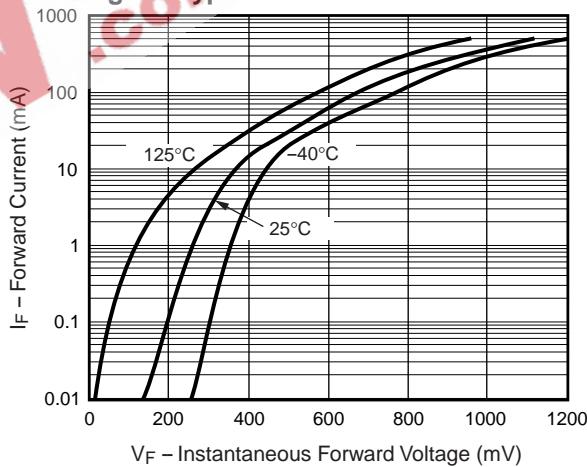


Fig. 3 – Typical Reverse Characteristics

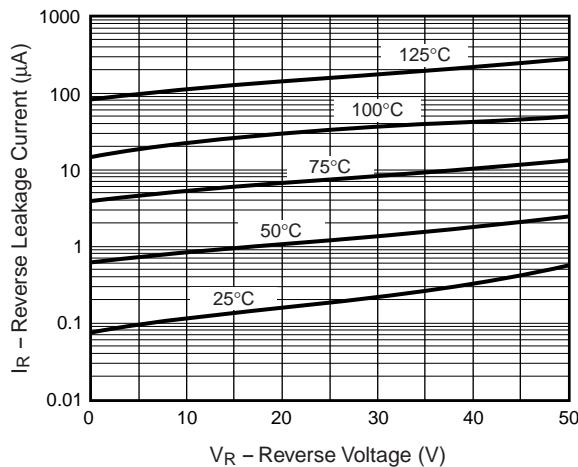


Fig. 4 – Typical Capacitance vs. Reverse Applied Voltage

