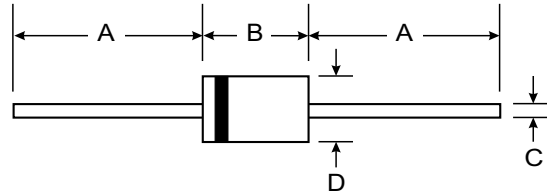


Features

- Glass Package for High Reliability
- Planar Die Construction
- Low Reverse Leakage Current
- Also available in Surface Mount Package (BAV20W and BAV21W)



Mechanical Data

- Case: DO-35, Glass
- Leads: Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208
- Marking: Cathode Band and Type Number
- Weight: 0.13 grams (approx.)

DO-35		
Dim	Min	Max
A	25.40	—
B	—	4.00
C	—	0.60
D	—	2.00
All Dimensions in mm		

Maximum Ratings @ T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	BAV20	BAV21	Unit
Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V _{RRM}	200	250	V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V _{RWM} V _R	150	200	V
RMS Reverse Voltage	V _{R(RMS)}	106	141	V
Forward Continuous Current (Note 1)	I _{FM}	250		mA
Average Rectified Output Current (Note 1)	I ₀	200		mA
Forward Surge Current @ t = 1.0s	I _{FSM}	1.0		A
Repetitive Peak Forward Current (Note 1)	I _{FRM}	625		mA
Power Dissipation (Note 1)	P _d	500		mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient Air (Note 1)	R _{θJA}	300		K/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{STG}	-65 to +175		°C

Electrical Characteristics @ T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Maximum Forward Voltage	V _{FM}	—	—	1.0	V	I _F = 100mA
Maximum Peak Reverse Current	I _R	—	—	100 15 100 15	nA μA nA μA	V _R = 150V V _R = 150V, T _J = 100°C V _R = 200V V _R = 200V, T _J = 100°C
Dynamic Forward Resistance	r _f	—	5.0	—	Ω	I _F = 10mA
Junction Capacitance	C _j	—	1.5	—	pF	V _R = 0, f = 1.0MHz
Reverse Recovery Time	t _{rr}	—	—	50	ns	I _F = I _R = 30mA to I _R = 3.0mA; R _L = 100 Ω

Notes: 1. Valid provided that leads are kept at ambient temperature at a distance of 8.0mm.

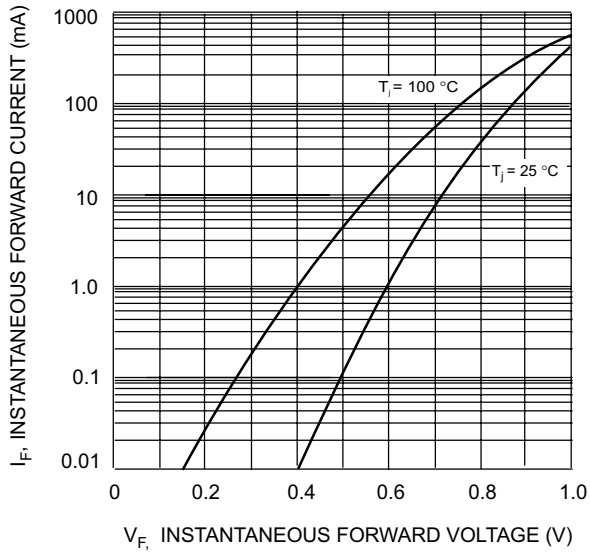


Fig. 1 Typical Forward Characteristics

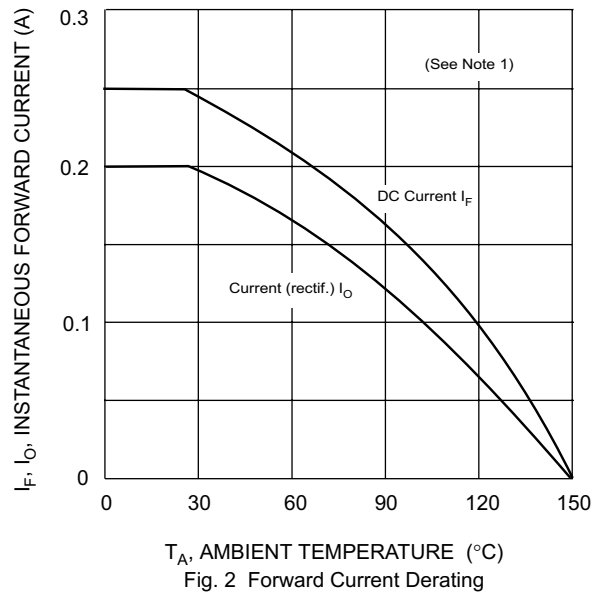


Fig. 2 Forward Current Derating

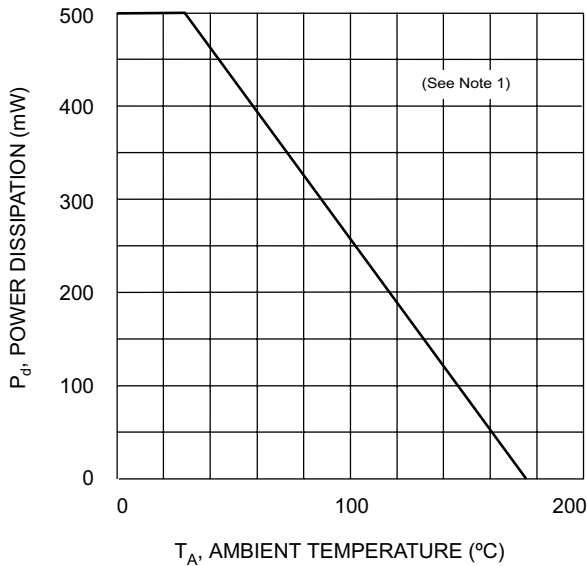


Fig. 3. Power Dissipation Derating

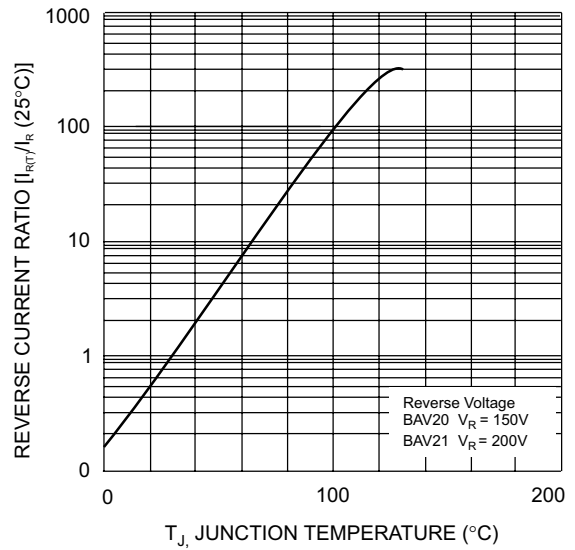


Fig. 4 Relative Reverse Current vs Junction Temperature

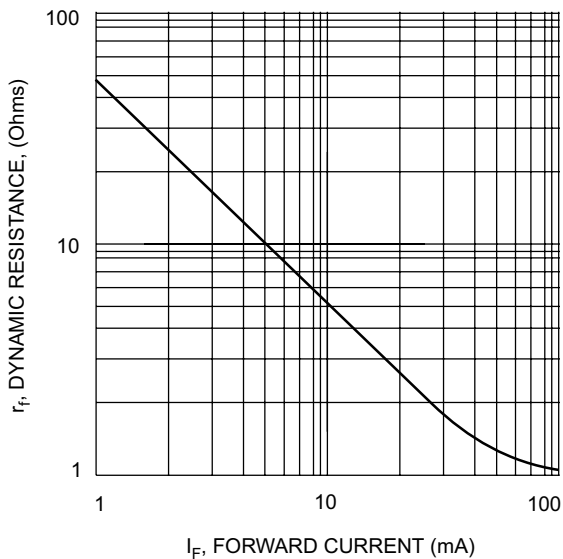


Fig. 5 Dynamic Forward Resistance vs Forward Current

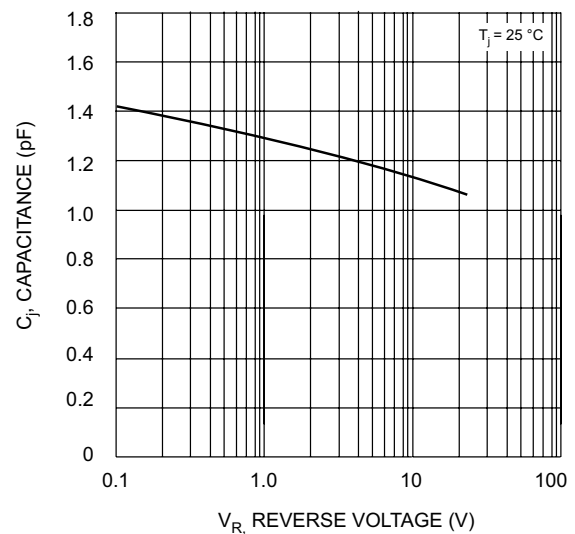


Fig. 6 Typical Junction Capacitance vs Reverse Voltage