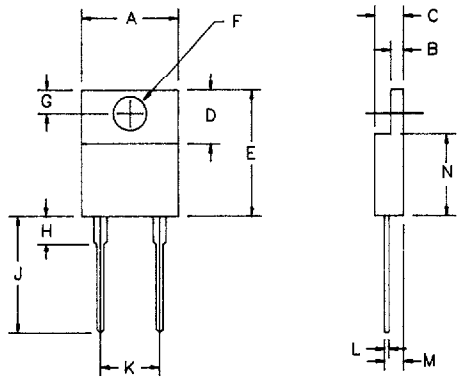


10 Amp Schottky Barrier Rectifiers MS1008, MS1009



Dim.	Inches		Millimeter		Notes
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
A	.390	.415	9.90	10.5	
B	.050	.055	1.27	1.40	
C	.180	.185	4.57	4.70	
D	.248	.260	6.30	6.60	
E	.590	.605	14.98	15.40	
F	.145	.150	3.68	3.81	Dia.
G	.108	.120	2.74	3.05	
H	.163	.176	4.14	4.32	
J	.540	.570	13.72	14.5	
K	.200	.205	5.08	5.21	
L	.021	.025	.533	.635	
M	.125	.140	3.18	3.56	
N	.335	.342	8.50	8.69	

PLASTIC T0220A

Microsemi Catalog Number	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	Transient Peak Reverse Voltage	Features
MS1008	80V	80V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schottky barrier rectifier • Guard ring for reverse protection • Low power loss, high efficiency • High surge capacity • V_{RRM} 80 to 90 Volts
MS1009	90V	90V	

Electrical Characteristics

Average Forward Current	$I_F(AV)$ 10 Amps	$T_C = 158^\circ\text{C}$, Square wave, $R_{\theta JC} = 2.0^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum Surge Current	I_{FSM} 500 Amps	8.3ms, half sine, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$
Max. Peak Forward Voltage	V_{FM} .62 Volts	$I_{FM} = 10\text{A}$, $T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$ *
Max. Peak Forward Voltage	V_{FM} .80 Volts	$I_{FM} = 10\text{A}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ *
Max. Peak Reverse Current	I_{RM} 10 mA	V_{RRM} , $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ *
Max. Peak Reverse Current	I_{RM} 250 μA	V_{RRM} , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
Typical Junction Capacitance	C_J 440 pF	$V_R = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

*Pulse test: Pulse width 300 μsec . Duty cycle 2%

Thermal and Mechanical Characteristics

Storage temp range	TSTG	-40°C to $+175^\circ\text{C}$
Operating junction temp range	T_J	-40°C to $+175^\circ\text{C}$
Max thermal resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.0°C/W
Typical thermal resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.9°C/W
Mounting torque		14 inch pounds maximum (6-32 screw)
Typical Weight		.08 ounces (2.3 grams) typical

Microsemi Corp.
Colorado

MS1008, MS1009



Figure 1
Typical Forward Characteristics

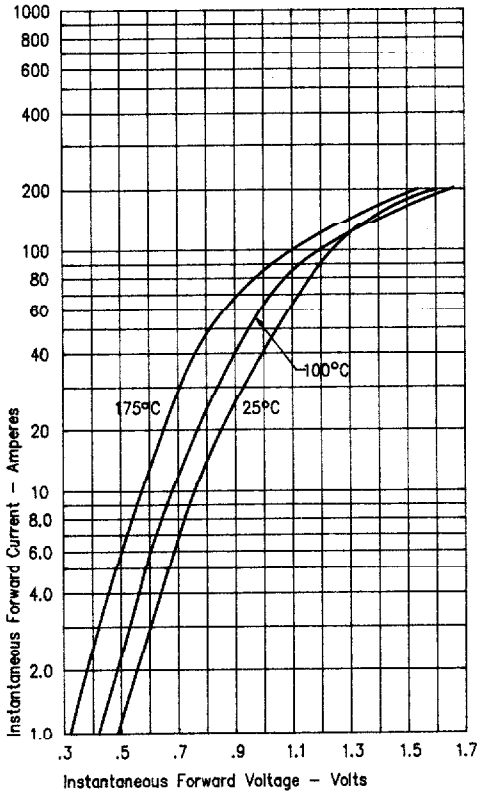


Figure 3
Typical Junction Capacitance

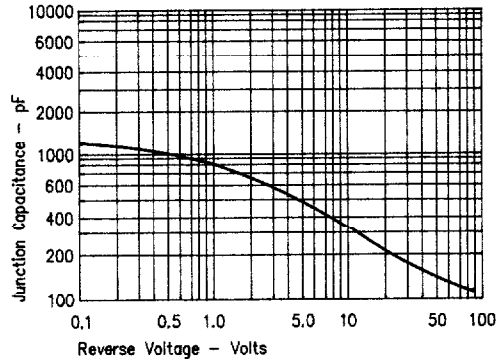


Figure 4
Forward Current Derating

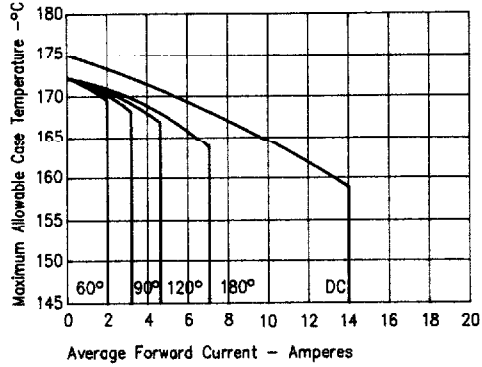


Figure 2
Typical Reverse Characteristics

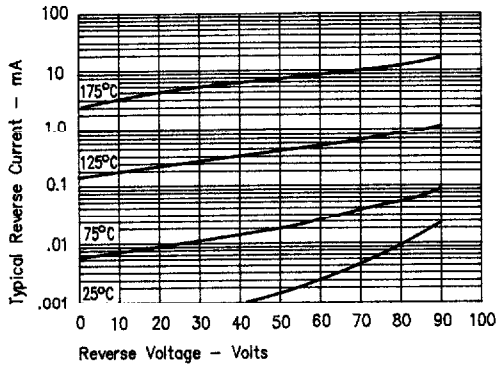


Figure 5
Maximum Forward Power Dissipation

