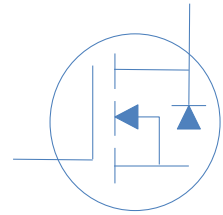




			$\Omega$
			$\Omega$
			$\Omega$




=25 (unless otherwise specified)

		=25	
		=100	
		=25	
		=25	
		=25	

		e	$\Lambda$
		e	$\Lambda$



=25 (unless otherwise specified)

		$\mu$				
		$\mu$				
		=25				$\mu$
		=100				
						$\Omega$
	fs					
		Open, f=1MHz				$\Omega$

		=30V, f=1MHz				
Reverse Transfer Capacitance						
Turn off Delay Time	d(off)	$\Omega$				
	f					

		dt=300A/ $\mu$				

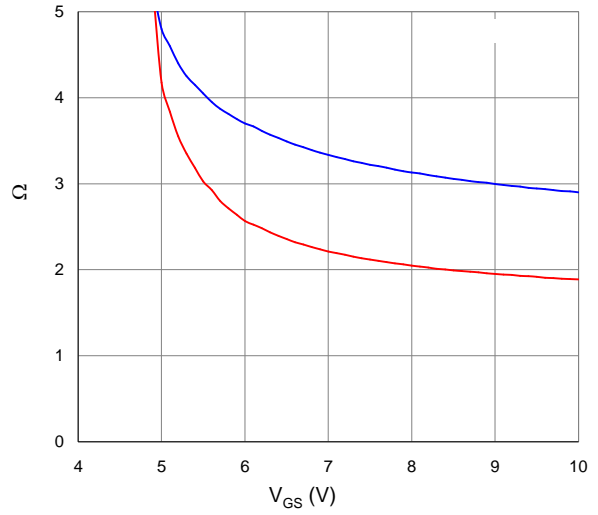
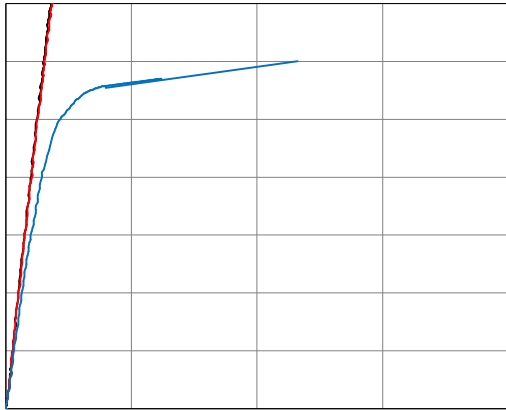


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

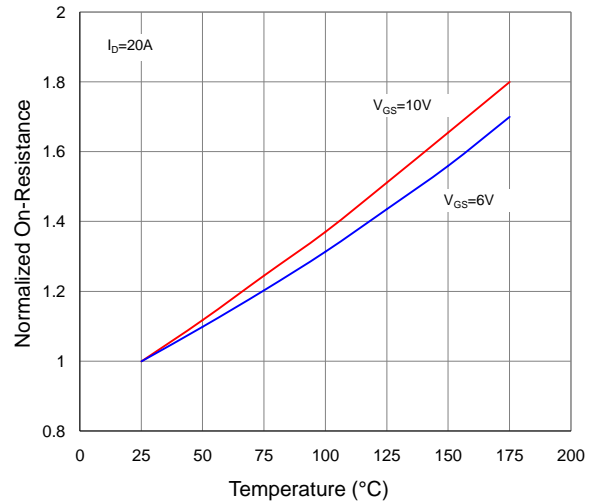
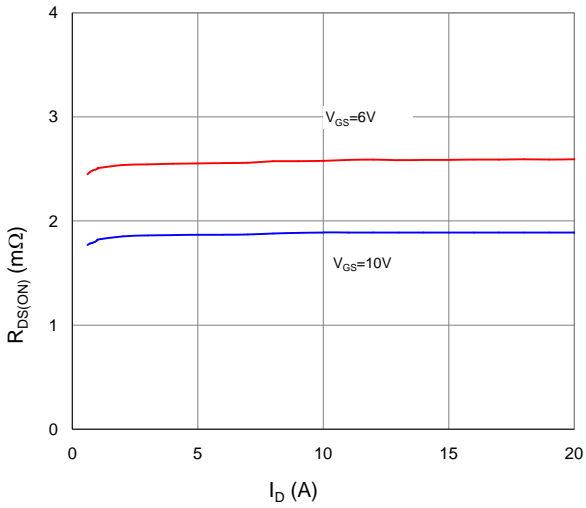
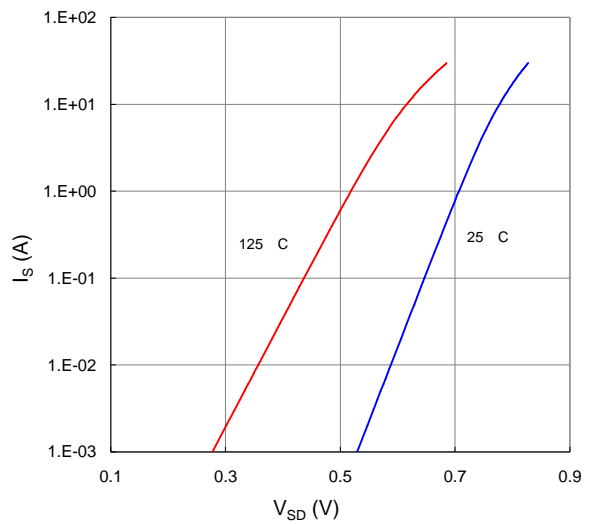
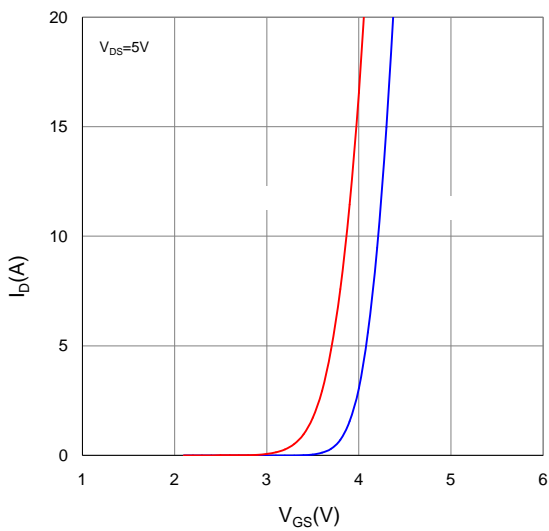


Figure 5. Typical Transfer Characteristics



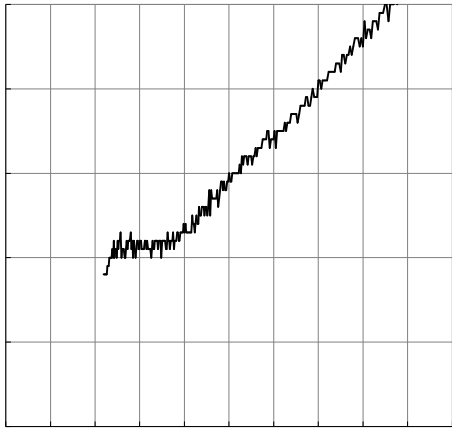


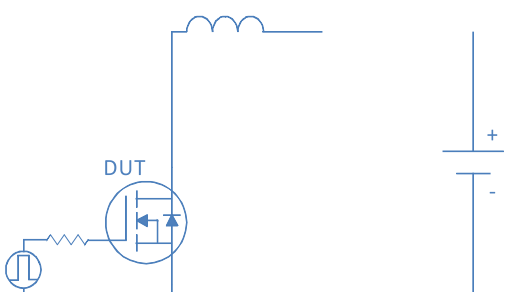
Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area

Figure 11. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



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 <p>The diagram shows an electrical circuit. On the left, there is a current source symbol (a circle with a vertical line through it) connected in series with a resistor. This is followed by a component labeled 'DUT' (Diode Under Test), represented by a circle containing a diode symbol. The circuit then branches into two parallel paths: one containing an inductor (represented by a series of loops) and the other containing a DC voltage source (represented by two parallel lines of unequal length, with a '+' sign above and a '-' sign below). Both paths rejoin at the bottom.</p>	
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