Important notice

Dear Customer,

On 7 February 2017 the former NXP Standard Product business became a new company with the tradename **Nexperia**. Nexperia is an industry leading supplier of Discrete, Logic and PowerMOS semiconductors with its focus on the automotive, industrial, computing, consumer and wearable application markets

In data sheets and application notes which still contain NXP or Philips Semiconductors references, use the references to Nexperia, as shown below.

Instead of http://www.nxp.com, http://www.philips.com/ or http://www.semiconductors.philips.com/, use **http://www.nexperia.com**

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If you have any questions related to the data sheet, please contact our nearest sales office via e-mail or telephone (details via **salesaddresses@nexperia.com**). Thank you for your cooperation and understanding,

Kind regards,

Team Nexperia

Letter Symbols - Diodes — General

LETTER SYMBOLS

The letter symbols for diodes detailed in this section are based on IEC publication number 747.

Basic letters

In the representation of currents, voltages and powers, upper-case letter symbols are used to indicate all values except instantaneous values that vary with time; these are represented by lower-case letters.

The following is a list of basic letter symbols used with semiconductor diodes:

C	capacitance
E, e	energy
f	frequency
I, i	current
L	inductance
P, p	power
Q	charge
R, r	resistance
S	temperature coefficient
T	temperature
t	time
V, v	voltage
Z	impedance.

Subscripts

Upper-case subscripts are used for the indication of:

- Continuous (DC) values (without signal), e.g. I_F
- Instantaneous total values, e.g. i_{RR}
- Average total values, e.g. $I_{F(AV)}$
- Peak total values, e.g. V_{RSM}
- Root-mean-square total values, e.g. $I_{F(RMS)}$.

Lower-case subscripts are used for the indication of values applying to the varying component alone:

- Instantaneous values, e.g. t_{rr}
- Root-mean-square values, e.g. $I_{f(rms)}$
- Peak values, e.g. V_{fm}
- Average values, e.g. $I_{f(av)}$.

If more than one subscript is used, the subscript for which both styles exist are either all upper-case or all lower-case.

The following is a list of subscripts used with basic letter symbols for semiconductor diodes:

amb	ambient
(AV), (av)	average value
(BR)	breakdown
(CL)	clamping
d	diode
diff	differential
F, f	forward, fall
I, i	input
j	junction
j-a	junction to ambient
j-tp	junction to tie-point
K	knee
L	load
M, m	peak or crest value
max	maximum
min	minimum
nom	nominal
O, o	output
on	turn-on
P, p	pulse
R, r	as first subscript: reverse, rise. as second subscript: repetitive, recovery.
ref	reference
(RMS), (rms)	root-mean-square value
S, s	As first subscript: storage, series, switching. As second subscript: surge (non-repetitive).
stg	storage
th	thermal
tot	total
tp	tie-point
W	working
Z, z	regulator, working (zener).