

January 7, 1998

TEL:805-498-2111 FAX:805-498-3804 WEB:http://www.semtech.com

AXIAL LEADED HERMETICALLY SEALED SUPERFAST RECTIFIER DIODE

- Very low reverse recovery time
- Hermetically sealed in Metoxilite fused metal oxide
- Low switching losses
- Low forward voltage drop
- Soft, non-snap off, recovery characteristics

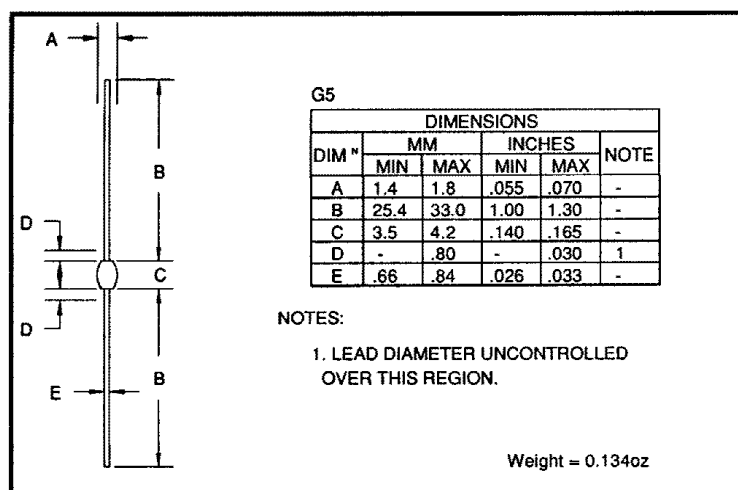
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

- $V_R = 50 - 150V$
- $I_F = 1.8A$
- $t_{rr} = 30ns$
- $V_F = 1.2V$

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (@ 25°C unless otherwise specified)

	Symbol	1N6073 FF05	1N6074 FF10	1N6075 FF15	Unit
Working reverse voltage	V_{RWM}	50	100	150	V
Repetitive reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	150	V
Average forward current (@ 55°C, lead length = 0.375")	$I_{F(AV)}$	← 1.8 →			A
Repetitive surge current (@ 55°C, lead length = 0.375")	I_{FRM}	← 14.0 →			A
Non-repetitive surge current ($t_p = 8.3ms$, @ V_R & T_{jmax})	I_{FSM}	← 35.0 →			A
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	← -65 to +150 →			°C
Operating temperature range	T_{OP}	← -65 to +150 →			°C

MECHANICAL



These products are qualified to MIL-S-19500/503.

They can be supplied fully released as JAN, JANTX, and JANTXV versions.

These products are qualified in Europe to DEF STAN 59-61 (PART 80)/029 available to F and FX levels.

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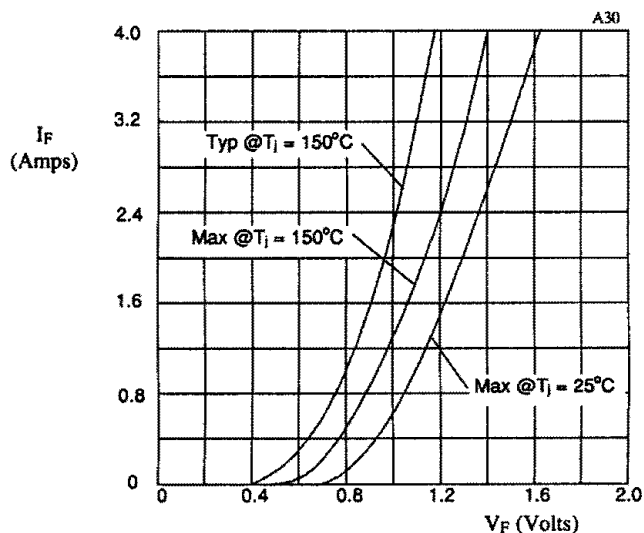


Fig 1. Forward voltage drop as a function of forward current.

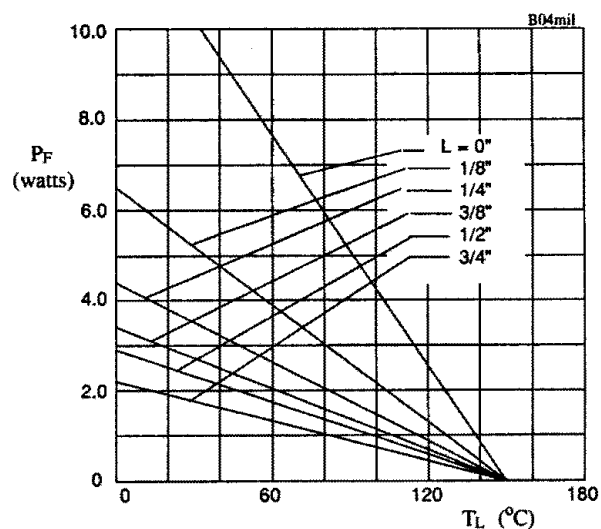


Fig 2. Maximum power versus lead temperature.

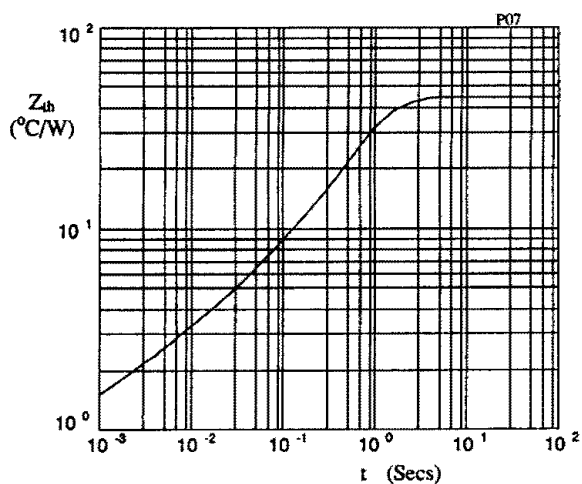


Fig 3. Transient thermal impedance characteristic.

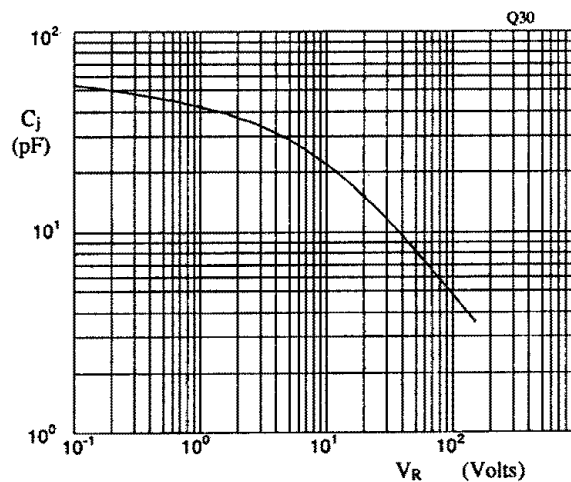


Fig 4. Typical junction capacitance as a function of reverse voltage.

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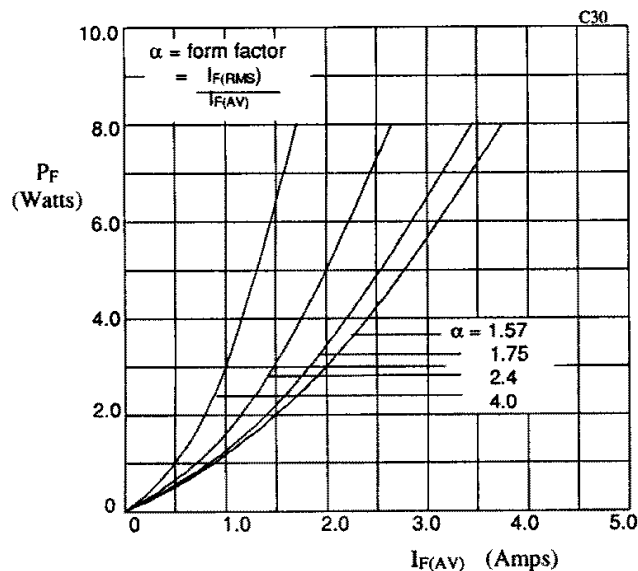


Fig 5. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for sinusoidal operation.

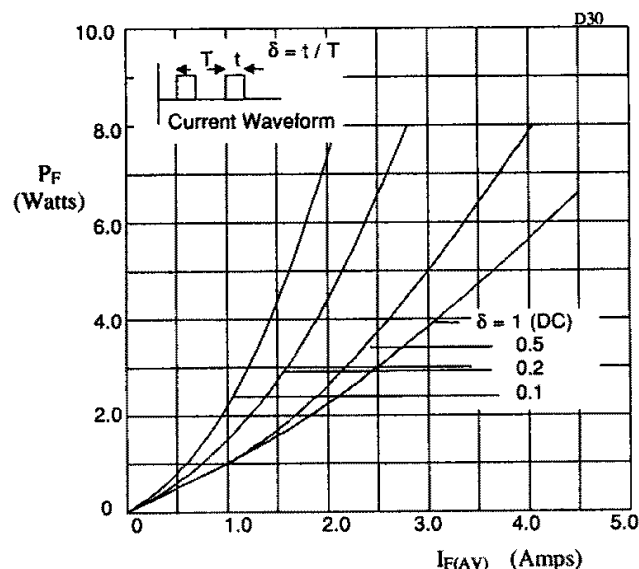


Fig 6. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for square wave operation.

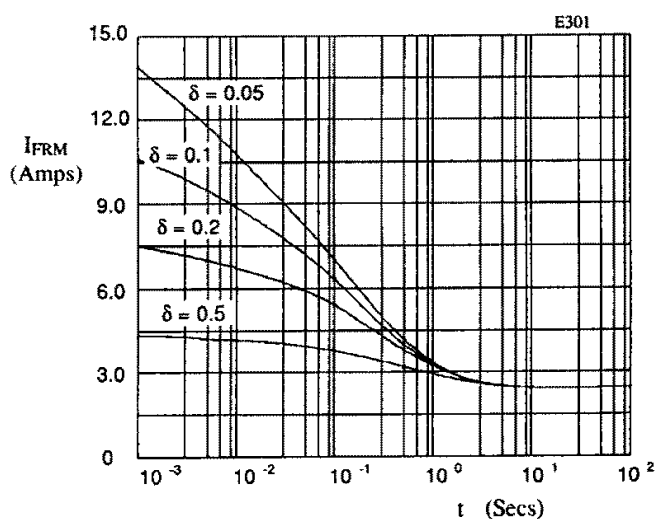


Fig 7. Maximum repetitive forward current as a function of pulse width at 55°C; $R_{\theta JL} = 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$; V_{RWM} during $1 - \delta$.

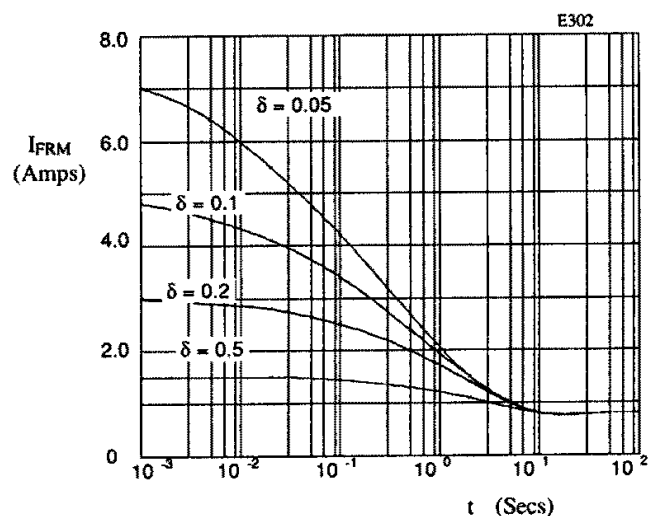


Fig 8. Maximum repetitive forward current as a function of pulse width at 100°C; $R_{\theta JL} = 110 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$; V_{RWM} during $1 - \delta$.