

January 7, 1998

TEL:805-498-2111 FAX:805-498-3804 WEB:<http://www.semtech.com>QUICKREFERENCE
DATAAXIAL LEADED HERMETICALLY SEALED HIGH
VOLTAGE FAST RECTIFIER DIODE

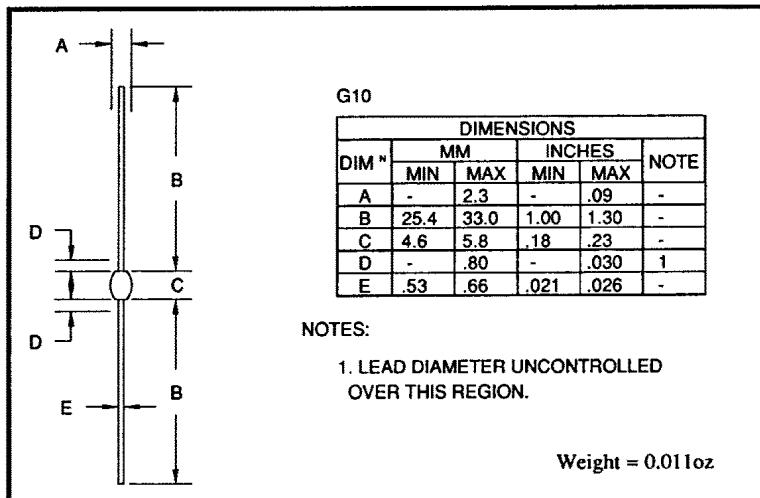
- $V_R = 5 - 7.5\text{kV}$
- $I_F = 180\text{mA}$
- $t_{rr} = 300\text{nS}$
- $I_R = 0.25\mu\text{A}$

- Low reverse recovery time
- High thermal shock resistance
- Hermetically sealed with Metoxilite metal oxide
- Low switching losses
- Soft, non-snap off, recovery characteristics

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

	Symbol	F50	F75	Unit
Working reverse voltage	V_{RWM}	5000	7500	V
Repetitive reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	5000	7500	V
Average forward current (@ 55°C in oil)	$I_{F(AV)}$	— 180 —		mA
Repetitive surge current (@ 55°C)	I_{FRM}	— 0.25 —		A
Non-repetitive surge current ($t_p = 8.3\text{mS}$, @ V_R & T_{jmax})	I_{FSM}	— 2.0 —		A
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	— -65 to +175 —		°C
Operating temperature range	T_{OP}	— -65 to +175 —		°C

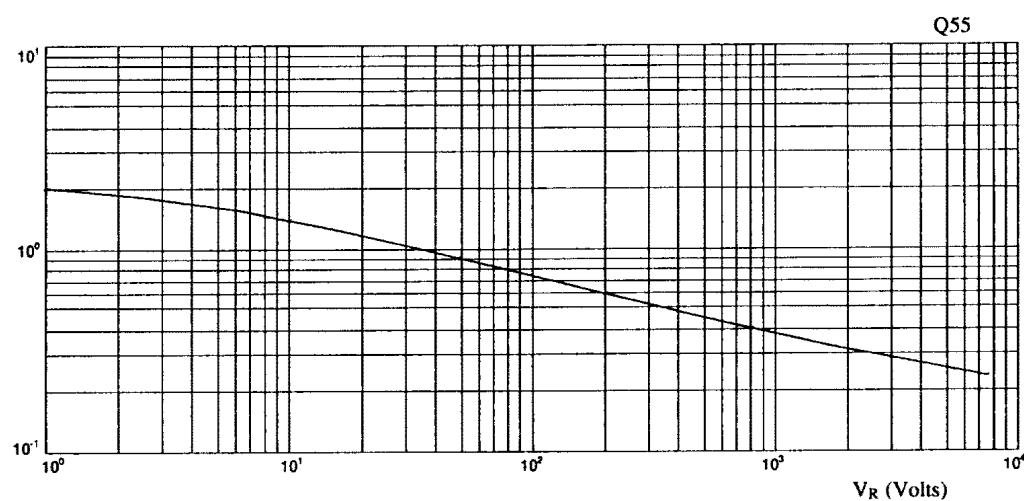
MECHANICAL



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CHARACTERISTICS (@ 25°C unless otherwise specified)

	Symbol	F50	F75	Unit
Average forward current max. (pcb mounted; T _A = 55°C) for sine wave for square wave (d = 0.5)	I _{F(AV)} I _{F(AV)}	← 62 → ← 65 →		mA mA
Average forward current max. (unstirred oil at 55°C) for sine wave for square wave	I _{F(AV)} I _{F(AV)}	← 160 → ← 180 →		mA mA
I ² t for fusing (t = 8.3mS) max.	I ² t	← 0.017 →		A ² S
Forward voltage drop max. @ I _F = 10mA, T _j = 25°C	V _F	← 10.0 →		V
Reverse current max. @ V _{RWM} , T _j = 25°C @ V _{RWM} , T _j = 100°C	I _R I _R	← 0.25 → ← 5.0 →		μA μA
Reverse recovery time max. 50mA I _F , 100mA I _R . Recover to 25mA I _{RR} .	t _{rr}	← 300 →		nS
Junction capacitance typ. @ V _R = 5V, f = 1MHz	C _j	← 1.7 →		pf
Thermal resistance - junction to oil Stirred oil Unstirred oil	R _{θJO} R _{θJO}	← 33 → ← 44 →		°C/W °C/W
Thermal resistance - junction to amb. on 0.06" thick pcb. 1oz copper.	R _{θJA}	← 134 →		°C/W

Fig 1. Junction capacitance
against reverse voltage.

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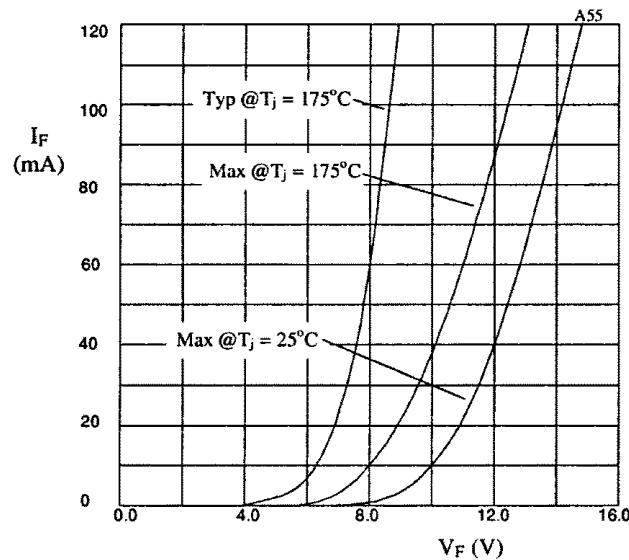


Fig 2. Forward voltage drop as a function of forward current.

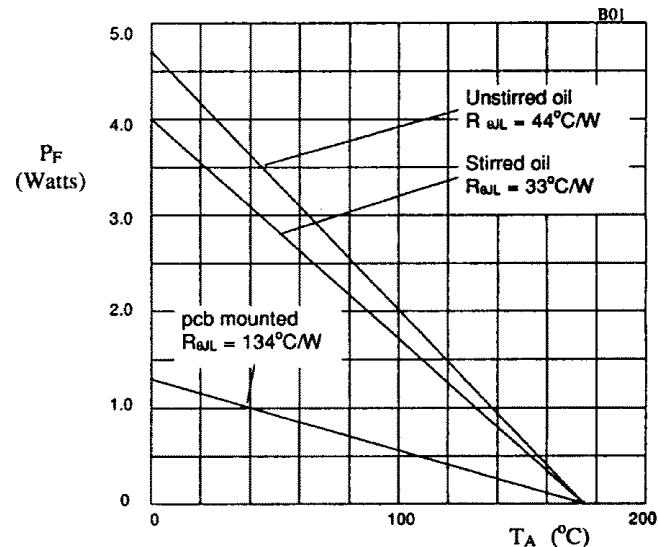


Fig 3. Power derating in air and oil.

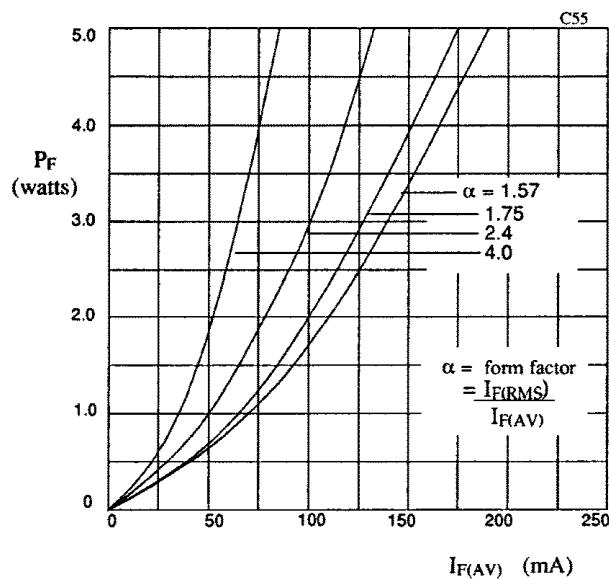


Fig 4. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for sinusoidal operation.

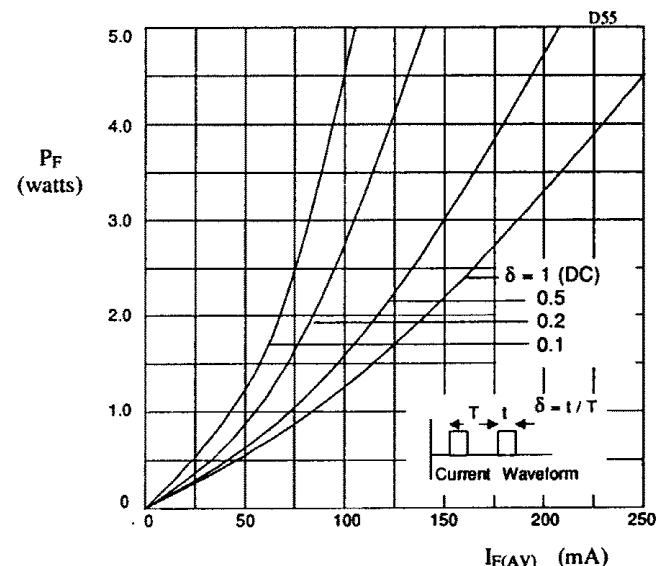


Fig 5. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for square wave operation.