

January 7, 1998

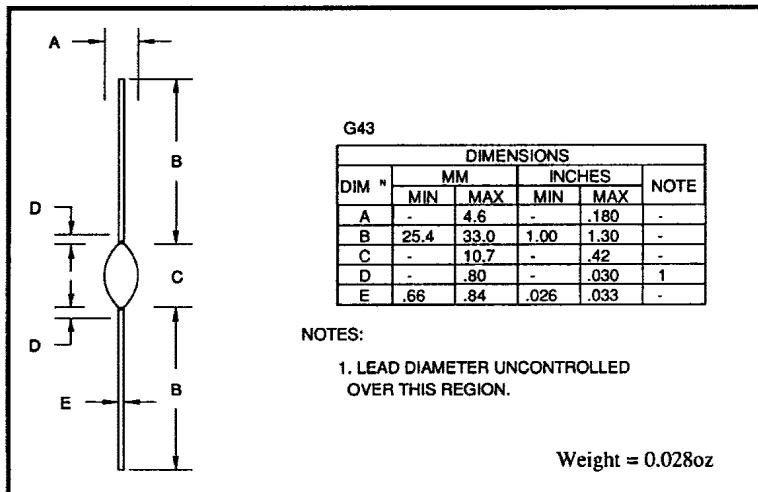
AXIAL LEADED HERMETICALLY SEALED HIGH VOLTAGE FAST RECTIFIER DIODE
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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

- $V_R = 7.5 - 10kV$
- $I_F = 290mA$
- $t_{rr} = 300nS$
- $I_R = 1\mu A$

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

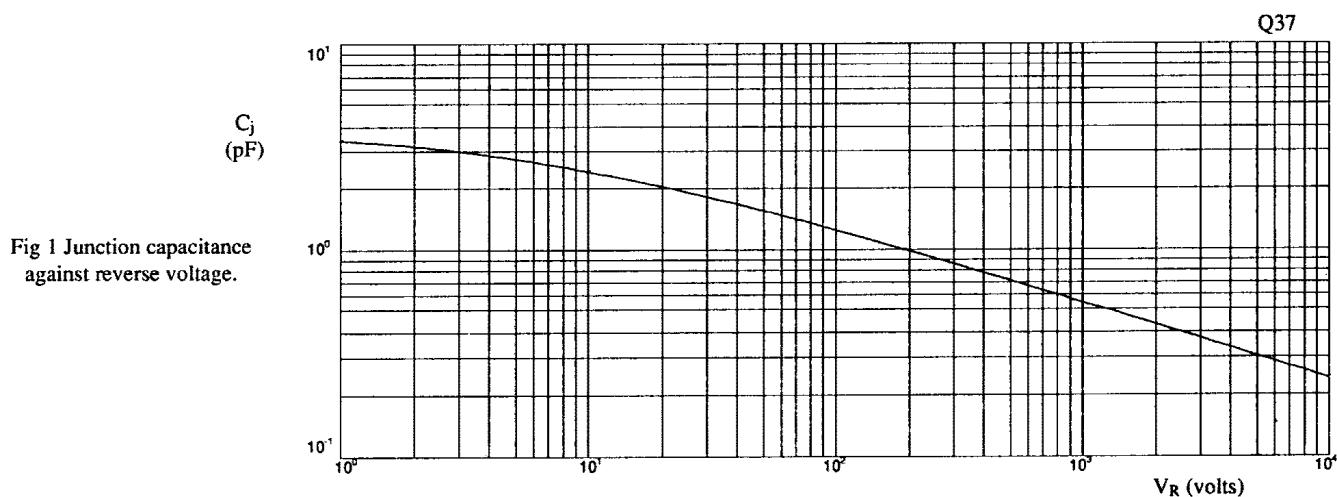
	Symbol	SM75F	SM100F	Unit
Working reverse voltage	V_{RWM}	7500	10000	V
Repetitive reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	7500	10000	V
Average forward current (@ 55°C in oil)	$I_F(AV)$	— 0.29 —	—	A
Repetitive surge current (@ 55°C)	I_{FRM}	— 1.00 —	—	A
Non-repetitive surge current ($t_p = 8.3mS$, @ V_R & T_{jmax})	I_{FSM}	— 14.0 —	—	A
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	— -65 to +175 —	—	°C
Operating temperature range	T_{OP}	— -65 to +175 —	—	°C

MECHANICAL


January 7, 1998

CHARACTERISTICS (@ 25°C unless otherwise specified)

	Symbol	SM75F	SM100F	Unit
Average forward current max. (pcb mounted; TA = 55°C) for sine wave for square wave (d = 0.5)	I _{F(AV)} I _{F(AV)}	← 0.11 → ← 0.12 →		A
Average forward current max. (unstirred oil at 55°C) for sine wave for square wave	I _{F(AV)} I _{F(AV)}	← 0.27 → ← 0.29 →		A
I ² t for fusing (t = 8.3mS) max.	I ² t	← 0.81 →		A ² S
Forward voltage drop max. @ I _F = 100mA, T _j = 25°C	V _F	← 12.0 →		V
Reverse current max. @ V _{RWM} , T _j = 25°C @ V _{RWM} , T _j = 100°C	I _R I _R	← 1.0 → ← 20 →		µA
Reverse recovery time max. 50mA I _F to 100mA I _R . Recover to 25mA I _{RR}	t _{rr}	← 300 →		nS
Junction capacitance typ. @ V _R = 5V, f = 1MHz	C _j	← 3.0 →		pF
Thermal resistance - junction to oil Stirred oil Unstirred oil	R _{θJO} R _{θJO}	← 20 → ← 28 →		°C/W
Thermal resistance - junction to amb. on 0.06" thick pcb. 1oz copper.	R _{θJA}	← 91 →		°C/W



January 7, 1998

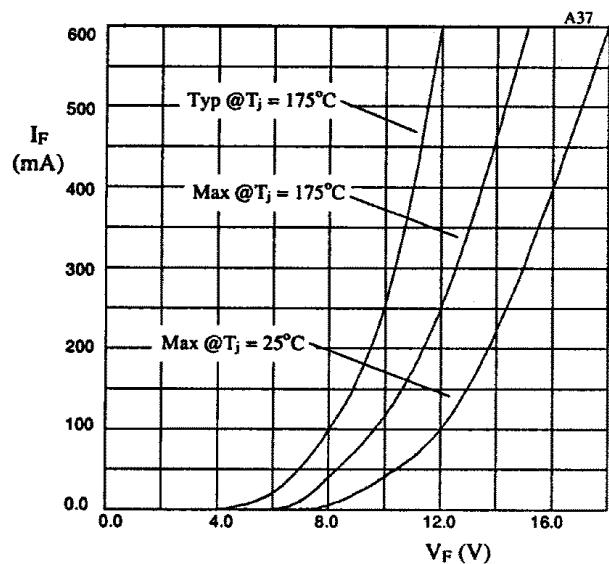


Fig 2. Forward voltage drop as a function of forward current.

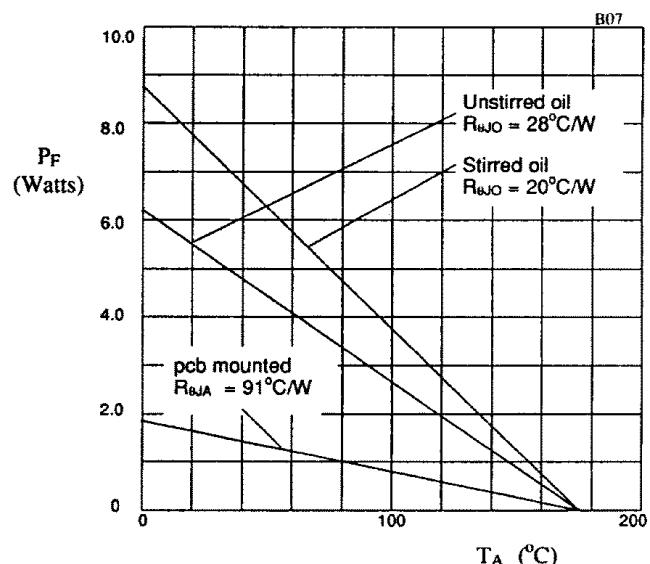


Fig 3. Power derating in air and oil.

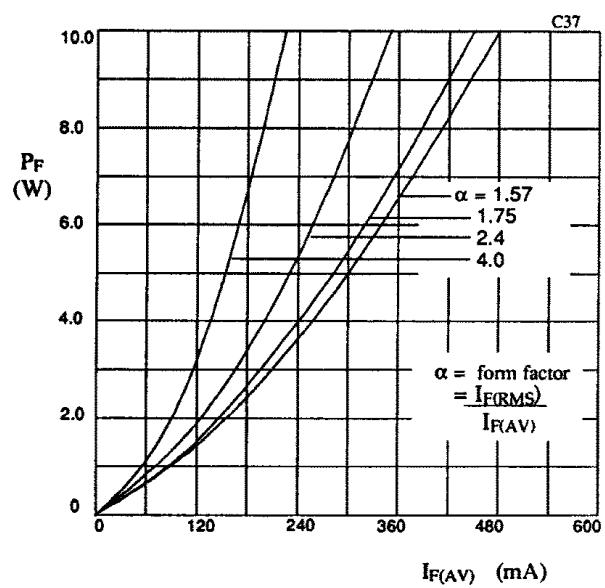


Fig 4. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for sinusoidal operation.

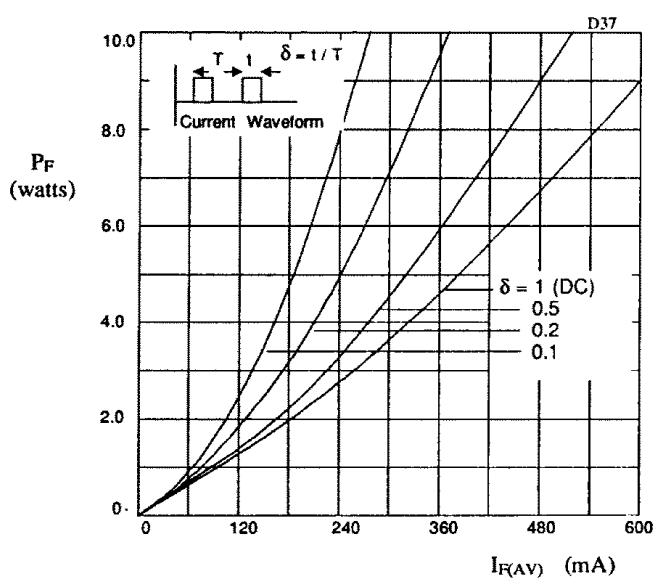


Fig 5. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for square wave operation.