

January 7, 1998

**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

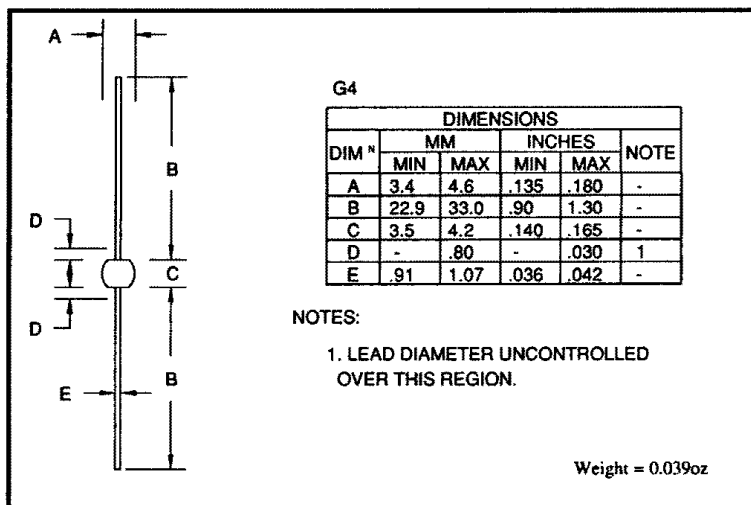
**QUICK REFERENCE  
DATA**

- $V_R = 50 - 150V$
- $I_F = 5.0A$
- $t_{rr} = 30nS$
- $V_F = 0.97V$

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

	Symbol	1N6079 5FF05	1N6080 5FF10	1N6081 5FF15	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")	$I_{F(av)}$	←————— 5.0 —————→			A
Repetitive surge current (@ 55°C in free air, lead length 0.375")	$I_{FRM}$	←————— 24 —————→			A
Non-repetitive surge current ( $t_p = 8.3mS$ , @ $V_R$ & $T_{jmax}$ )	$I_{FSM}$	←————— 175 —————→			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)/030 available to F and FX levels.

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (@ 25°C unless otherwise specified)

	Symbol	1N6079 5FF05	1N6080 5FF10	1N6081 5FF15	Unit
Average forward current max. $T_A = 55^\circ\text{C}$ for sine wave	$I_{F(AV)}$	← 2.0 →			A
Average forward current max. $T_L = 70^\circ\text{C}; L = 0''$ $T_L = 55^\circ\text{C}; L = 3/8''$ for sine wave	$I_{F(AV)}$	← 12.0 →			A
for square wave	$I_{F(AV)}$	← 4.8 →			A
	$I_{F(AV)}$	← 5.0 →			A
$I^2t$ for fusing ( $t = 8.3\text{mS}$ ) max.	$I^2t$	← 127 →			A <sup>2</sup> S
Forward voltage drop max. @ $I_F = 5.0\text{A}$ , $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_F$	← 0.97 →			V
Reverse current max. @ $V_{RWM}$ , $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_R$	← 10 →			μA
@ $V_{RWM}$ , $T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_R$	← 500 →			μA
Reverse recovery time max. 0.5A $I_F$ to 1.0A $I_R$ . Recovers to 0.25A $I_{RR}$ .	$t_{rr}$	← 30 →			nS
Junction capacitance typ. @ $V_R = 5\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$	$C_j$	← 230 →			pF

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

	Symbol	1N6079 5FF05	1N6080 5FF10	1N6081 5FF15	Unit
Thermal resistance - junction to lead Lead length = 0.375"	$R_{\theta JL}$	← 23.5 →			°C/W
Lead length = 0.0"	$R_{\theta JL}$	← 5 →			°C/W
Thermal resistance - junction to amb. on 0.06" thick pcb. 1 oz. copper.	$R_{\theta JA}$	← 75 →			°C/W

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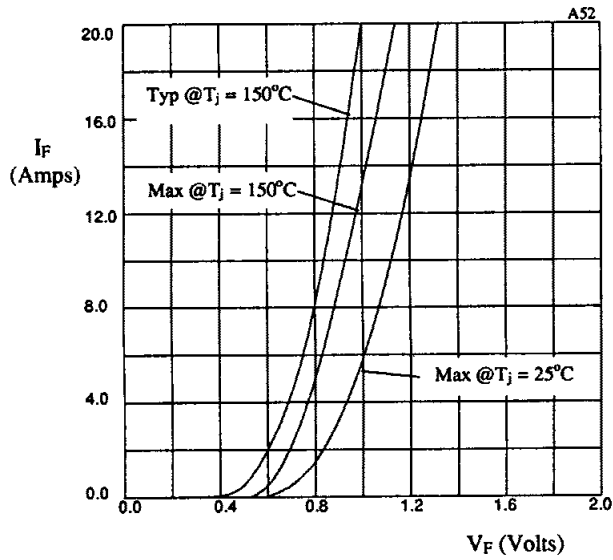


Fig 1. Forward voltage drop as a function of forward current

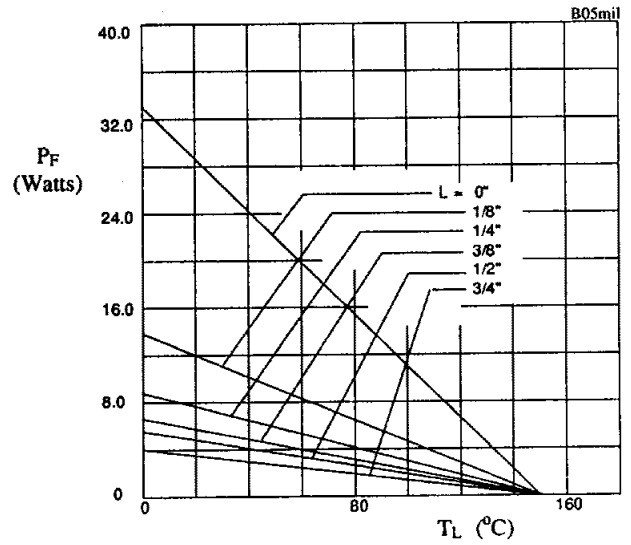


Fig 2. Maximum power versus lead temperature

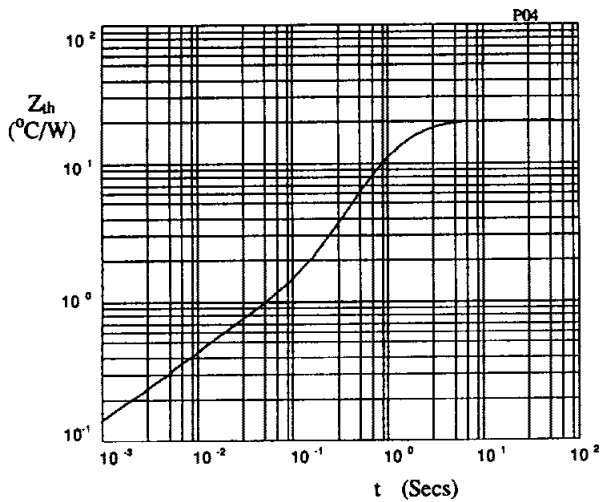


Fig 3. Transient thermal impedance characteristic.

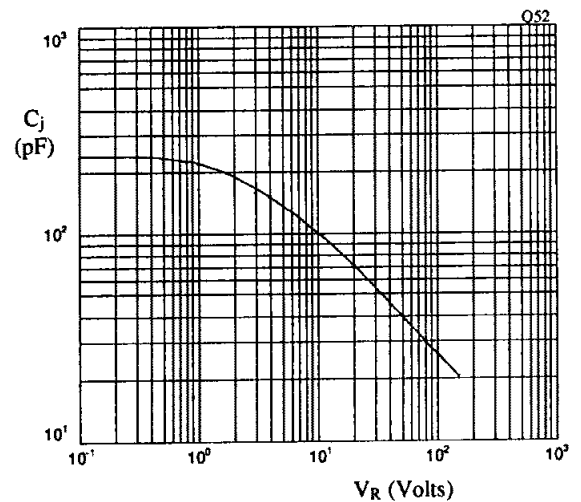


Fig 4. Typical junction capacitance as a function of reverse voltage.

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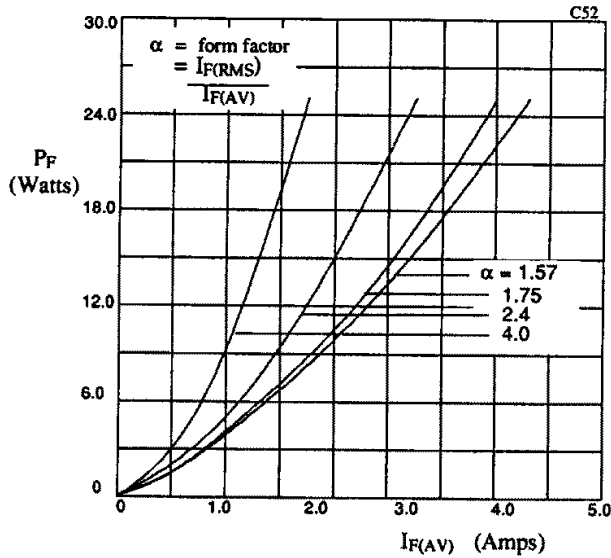


Fig 5. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for sinusoidal operation.

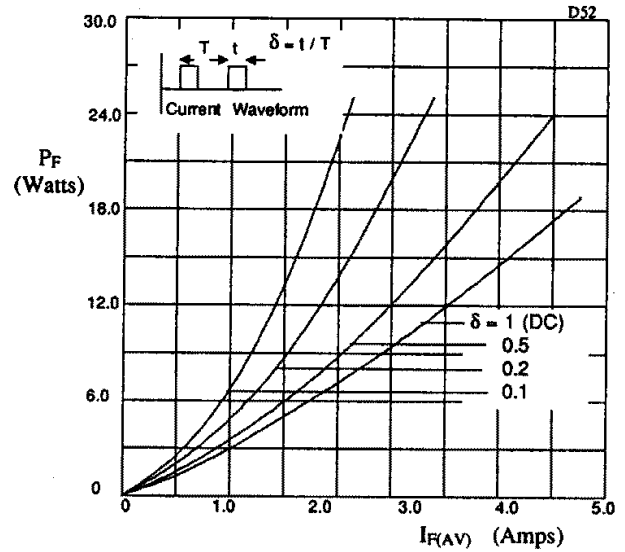


Fig 6. Forward power dissipation as a function of forward current, for square wave operation.

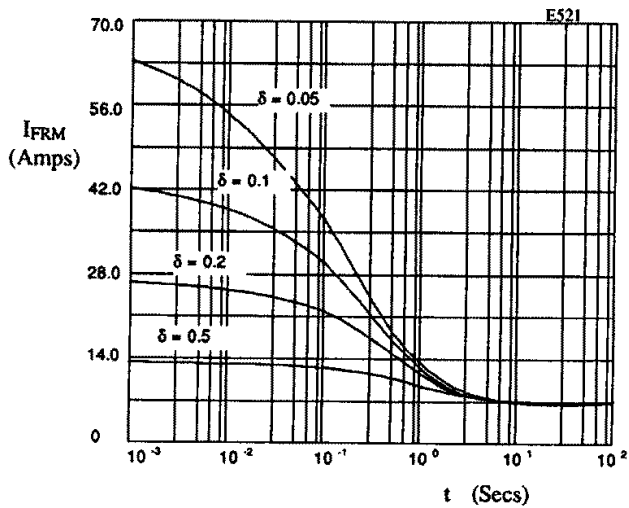


Fig 7. Maximum repetitive forward current as a function of pulse width at 55°C;  $R_{\theta JL} = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$ ;  $V_{RWM}$  during  $1 - \delta$ .

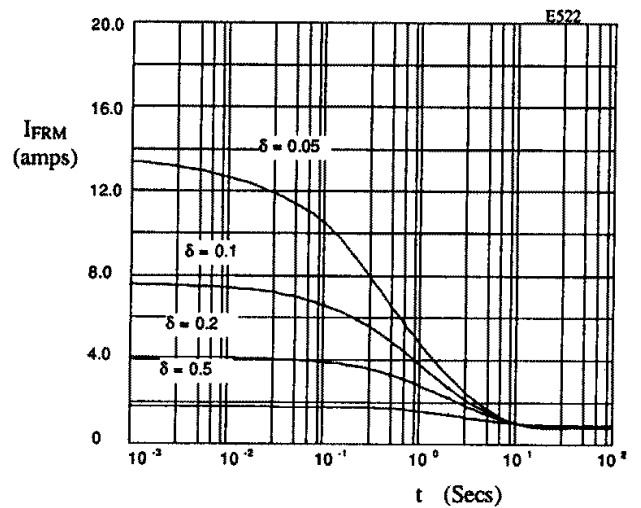


Fig 8. Maximum repetitive forward current as a function of pulse width at 100°C;  $R_{\theta JL} = 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$ ;  $V_{RWM}$  during  $1 - \delta$ .