

## **High-reliability discrete products** and engineering services since 1977

# 1N4942-1N4948

#### FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIERS DIODES

#### **FEATURES**

- Available as "HR" (high reliability) screened per MIL-PRF-19500, JANTX level. Add "HR" suffix to base part number.
- Available as non-RoHS (Sn/Pb plating), standard, and as RoHS by adding "-PBF" suffix.

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Operating temperature	-65 to +175°C
Storage temperature	-65 to +200°C
Power dissipation	1 amp/no heat sink @ 55°C
	3 amp/MIL-STD-750 (see figure 2)

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Part number	Peak inverse voltage (max.) PIV	Breakdown voltage (min) Β <sub>ν</sub> @ 50μΑ Volts	Average rectified current Io		Forward voltage (max) V <sub>F</sub> @ 1A	Reverse current (max) I <sub>R</sub> @ PIV µA		Capacitance (max) C <sub>o</sub> @ -12V	Surge current (max) (1) I <sub>F(surge)</sub>	Reverse recovery (max) <sup>(2)</sup> t <sub>rr</sub>
	Volts									
			55°C	100°C	voits	25°C	150°C	pF	Amps	n sec.
1N4942	200	220	1.0	.750	1.3	1.0	200	45	15	150
1N4944	400	440	1.0	.750	1.3	1.0	200	35	15	150
1N4946	600	660	1.0	.750	1.3	1.0	200	25	15	250
1N4947	800	880	1.0	.750	1.3	1.0	200	25	15	250
1N4948	1000	1100	1.0	.750	1.3	1.0	200	15	15	500

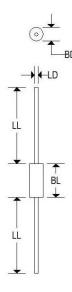
Note 1:  $T_A = 100^{\circ}C$ , f = 60Hz,  $I_0 = 750mA$ , 10-8 msec. surges @ 1/minute. Note 2:  $I_F = 0.5A$ ,  $I_{RM} = 1A$ ,  $I_{R(REC)} = 0.25A$ 



High-reliability discrete products and engineering services since 1977

### MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Case:	Digi A	
Marking:	Body painted, alpha-numeric	
Polarity:	Cathode band	



	Digi A						
	Inc	hes	Millimeters				
	Min	Max	Min	Max			
BD	-	0.095	-	2.413			
BL	1,=1	0.180	-	4.572			
LD	0.028	0.032	0.711	0.813			
LL	0.700	121	17.800	i i			

# 1N4942-1N4948

FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIERS DIODES

High-reliability discrete products and engineering services since 1977

# 1N4942-1N4948

### FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIERS DIODES

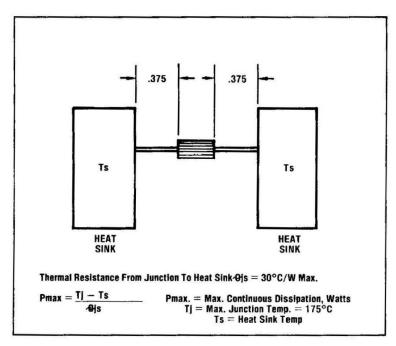


FIGURE 2 MIL STD 750 METHOD 1026 (A)

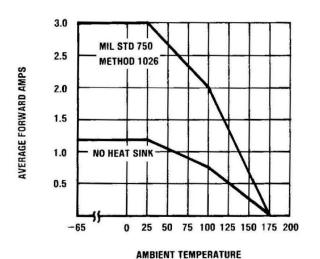


FIGURE 3
MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT
vs ambient temperature