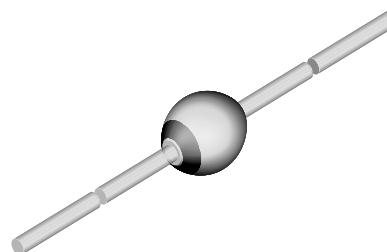


Ultra Fast Avalanche Sinterglass Diode

Features

- Glass passivated
- Hermetically sealed axial leaded glass envelope
- Low reverse current
- High reverse voltage
- Lead (Pb)-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC



949539

Applications

Switched mode power supplies
High-frequency inverter circuits

Terminals: Plated axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026

Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end

Mounting Position: Any

Weight: approx. 369 mg

Mechanical Data

Case: SOD-57 Sintered glass case

Parts Table

Part	Type differentiation	Package
SF4001	$V_R = 50\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57
SF4002	$V_R = 100\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57
SF4003	$V_R = 200\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57
SF4004	$V_R = 400\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57
SF4005	$V_R = 600\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57
SF4006	$V_R = 800\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57
SF4007	$V_R = 1000\text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 1\text{ A}$	SOD-57

Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Part	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage = Repetitive peak reverse voltage	see electrical characteristics	SF4001	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	50	V
		SF4002	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	100	V
		SF4003	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	200	V
		SF4004	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	400	V
		SF4005	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	600	V
		SF4006	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	800	V
		SF4007	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	1000	V
Peak forward surge current	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$, half sinewave		I_{FSM}	30	A

Parameter	Test condition	Part	Symbol	Value	Unit
Average forward current	Lead length $l = 10$ mm		I_{FAV}	1	A
Junction and storage temperature range			$T_J = T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 175	°C
Non repetitive reverse avalanche energy	$I_{(BR)R} = 0.4$ A		E_R	10	mJ

Maximum Thermal Resistance

$T_{amb} = 25$ °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction ambient	Lead length $l = 10$ mm, $T_L = \text{constant}$	R_{thJA}	45	K/W
	on PC board neith spacing 25 mm	R_{thJA}	100	K/W

Electrical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25$ °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Part	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_F = 1$ A	SF4001-SF4004	V_F			1	V
		SF4005-SF4007	V_F			1.7	V
Reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$		I_R			5	μA
	$V_R = V_{RRM}$, $T_J = 125$ °C		I_R			50	μA
Reverse breakdown voltage	$I_R = 100$ μA	SF4001	$V_{(BR)R}$	50			V
		SF4002	$V_{(BR)R}$	100			V
		SF4003	$V_{(BR)R}$	200			V
		SF4004	$V_{(BR)R}$	400			V
		SF4005	$V_{(BR)R}$	600			V
		SF4006	$V_{(BR)R}$	800			V
		SF4007	$V_{(BR)R}$	1000			V
Reverse recovery time	$I_F = 0.5$ A, $I_R = 1$ A, $i_R = 0.25$ A	SF4001-SF4004	t_{rr}			50	ns
		SF4005-SF4007	t_{rr}			75	ns

Typical Characteristics ($T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

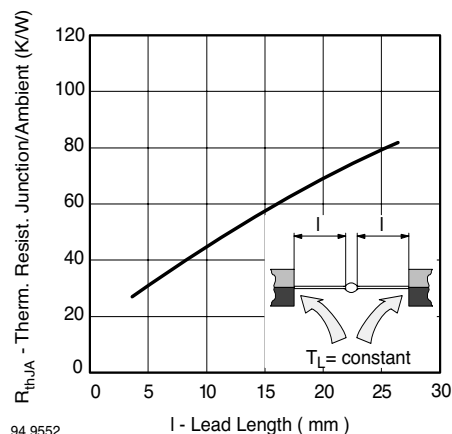


Figure 1. Max. Thermal Resistance vs. Lead Length

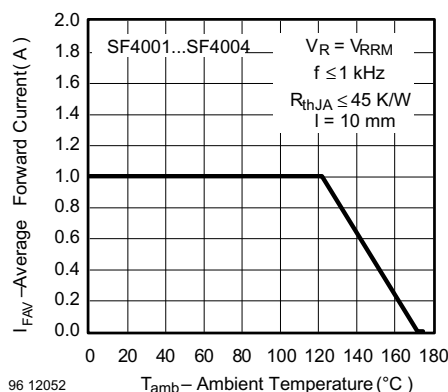


Figure 4. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

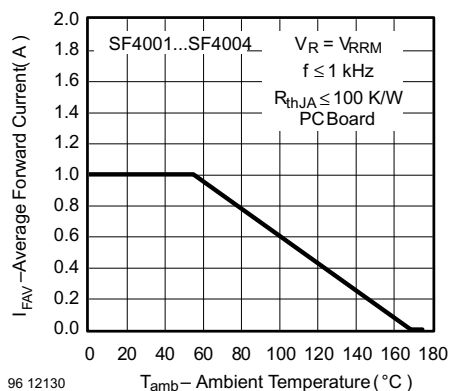


Figure 2. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

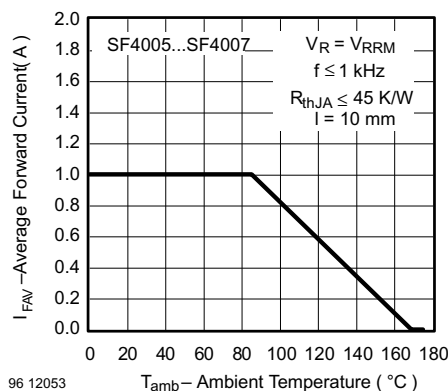


Figure 5. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

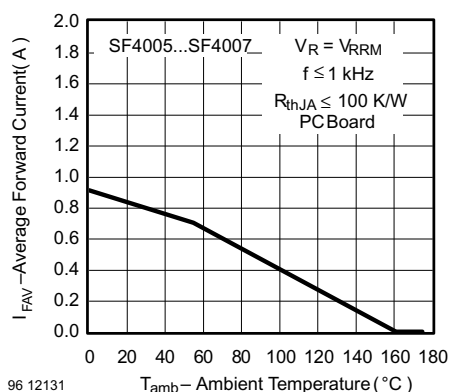


Figure 3. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

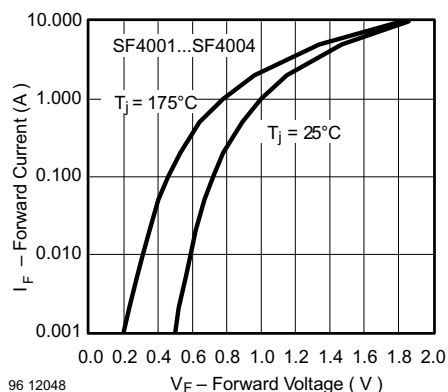


Figure 6. Max. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

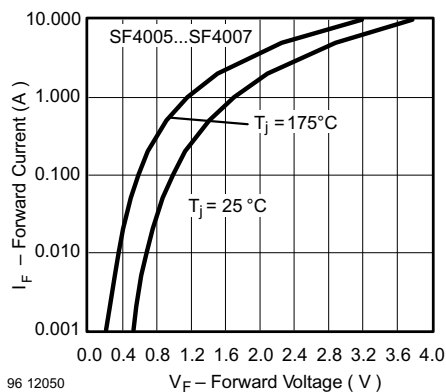


Figure 7. Max. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

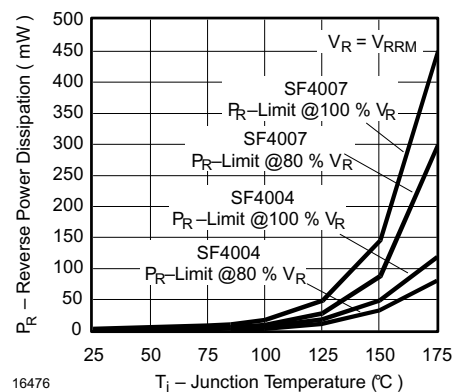


Figure 9. Max. Reverse Power Dissipation vs. Junction Temperature

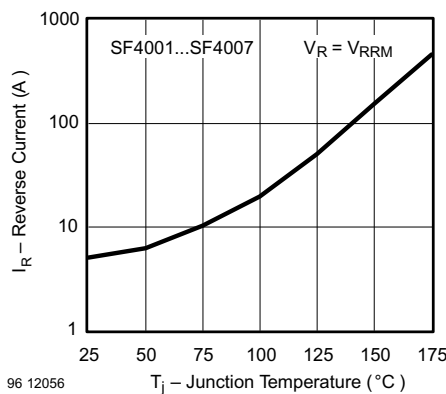


Figure 8. Max. Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature

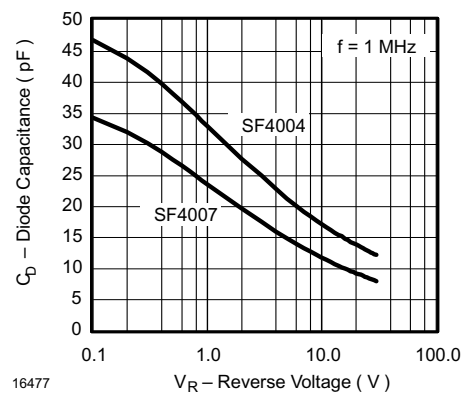
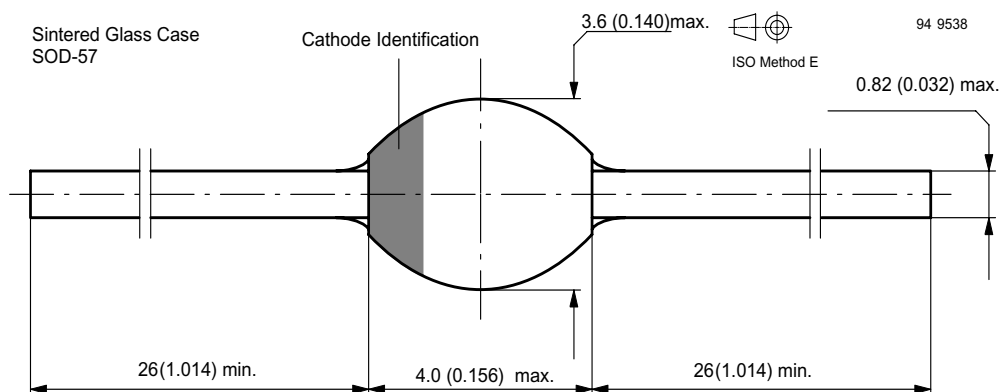


Figure 10. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

Package Dimensions in mm (Inches)





Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design
and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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