DC COMPONENTS CO., LTD.

RECTIFIER SPECIALISTS

1N4001G THRU 1N4007G

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF GLASS PASSIVATED RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE RANGE - 50 to 1000 Volts *CURRENT - 1.0 Ampere*

FEATURES

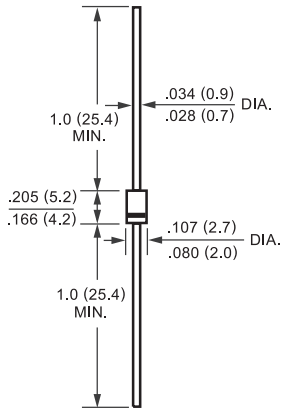
* High reliability
* Low cost
* Low leakage
* Low forward voltage drop
* High current capability
* Glass passivated junction

MECHANICAL DATA

* Case: Molded plastic
* Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
* Lead: MIL-STD-202E, Method 208 guaranteed
* Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
* Mounting position: Any
* Weight: 0.33 gram



DO-41



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25 °C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase, half wave, 60 Hz, resistive or inductive load.
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

		SYMBOL	1N4001G	1N4002G	1N4003G	1N4004G	1N4005G	1N4006G	1N4007G	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage		V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum RMS Voltage		V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage		V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at T_A = 75°C		I_O	1.0							Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)		I_{FSM}	30							Amps
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 1.0A DC		V_F	1.1							Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	@T_A = 25°C	I_R	5.0							uAmps
	@T_A = 100°C		50							
Maximum Full Load Reverse Current Average, Full Cycle .375"(9.5mm) lead length at T_L = 75°C			30							uAmps
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note)		C_J	15							pF
Typical Thermal Resistance		RθJA	50							°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range		$T_{J, TSTG}$	-65 to + 175							°C

NOTES : Measured at 1 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 volts

NEXT BACK EXIT

FIG. 1 - TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

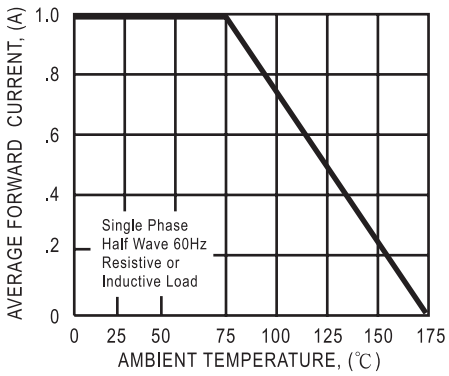


FIG. 2 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

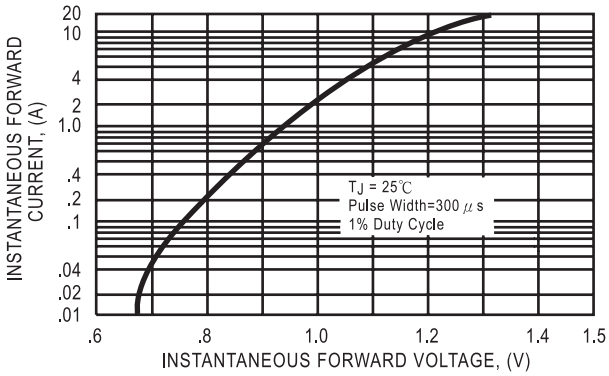


FIG. 3 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

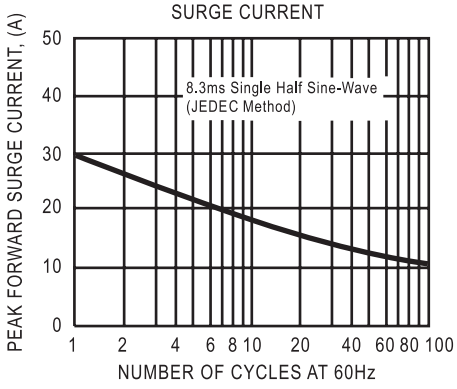


FIG. 4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

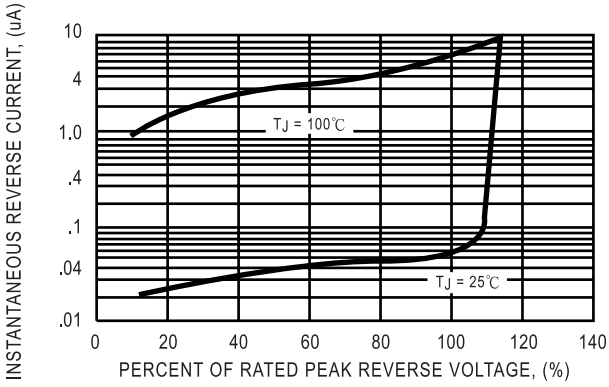


FIG. 5 - TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

