



DC COMPONENTS CO., LTD.

RECTIFIER SPECIALISTS

6A05/P600A
THRU
6A10/P600M

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF SILICON RECTIFIER
VOLTAGE RANGE - 50 to 1000 Volts CURRENT - 6.0 Amperes

FEATURES

- * Low cost
- * Low leakage
- * Low forward voltage drop
- * High current capability
- * High surge current capability

MECHANICAL DATA

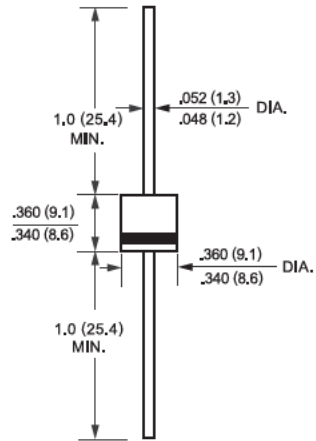
- * Case: Molded plastic
- * Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- * Lead: MIL-STD-202E, Method 208 guaranteed
- * Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- * Mounting position: Any
- * Weight: 2.08 grams

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%.



R-6



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

		P600A	P600B	P600D	P600G	P600J	P600K	P600M	
	SYMBOL	6A05	6A1	6A2	6A4	6A6	6A8	6A10	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum RMS Voltage	VRMS	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	VDC	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at TA = 60°C	Io				6.0				Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	IFSM				400				Amps
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 6.0A DC	VF				1.1				Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	@ TA = 25°C				10				uAmps
	@ TA = 100°C				500				
Maximum Full Load Reverse Current Average Full Cycle 375*(9.5mm) lead length at TL = 75°C	R				50				uAmps
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note)	Cj				150				pF
Typical Thermal Resistance	RθJA				10				°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	TJ, 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

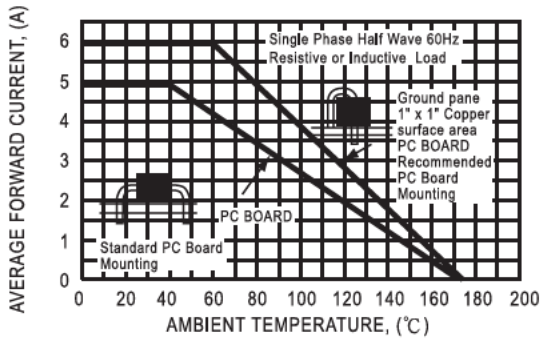


FIG. 2 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

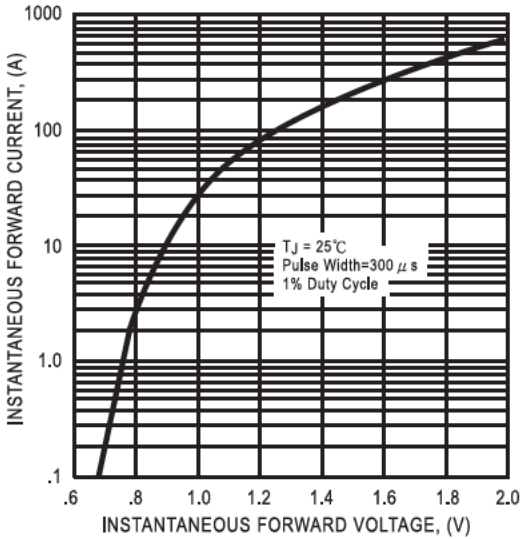


FIG. 3 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

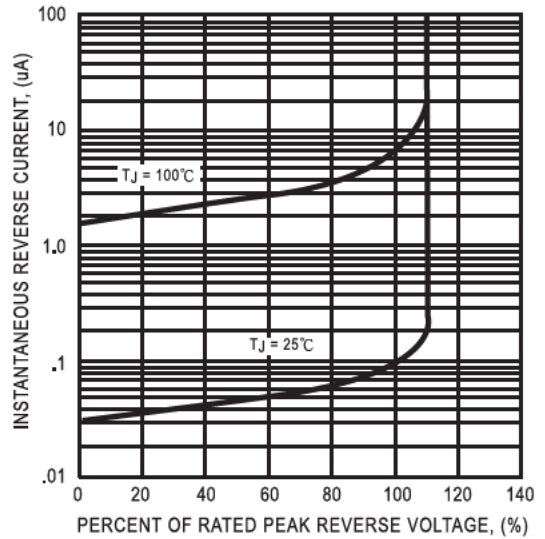


FIG. 3 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

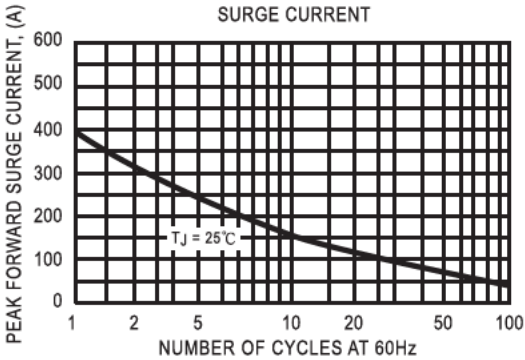


FIG. 5 - TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE VS LEAD LENGTH

