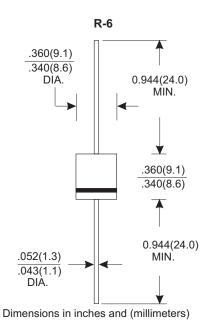


# 6A05 THRU 6A10

### **GENERAL PURPOSE SILICON RECTIFIERS**

Reverse Voltage - 50 to 1000 Volts Forward Current - 6.0 Ampere



#### **FEATURES**

- \* Low forward voltage drop
- \* High current capability
- \* High reliability
- \* High surge current capability

## MECHANICAL DATA

- \* Case: Molded plastic
- \* Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- \* Lead: Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202, method 208 guranteed
- \* Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- \* Mounting position: Any
- \* Weight: 1.65 grams

### MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

TYPE NUMBER	6A05	6A1	6A2	6A4	6A6	6A8	6A10	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current		•						
.375"(9.5mm) Lead Length at Ta=60°C		6.0						
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave								
superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)		400						Α
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 6.0A		1.0					V	
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta=25°C		10.0						μА
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Ta=100℃		400						
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 1)		100						pF
Typical Thermal Resistance RθJA (Note 2)		10						°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range Тл, Тsтс		-65—+175						°C

#### NOTES

- 1. Measured at 1MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V D.C.
- 2. Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient .375" (9.5mm) lead length.

## RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (6A05 THRU 6A10)

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD
CHARACTERISTICS

500

40

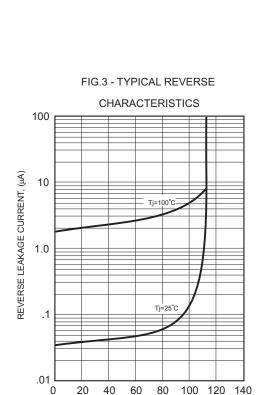
40

Tj=25°C

Pulse Width 300us
1% Duty Cycle

6 .8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0

FORWARD VOLTAGE,(V)



PERCENT OF RATED PEAK REVERSE VOLTAGE,(%)

#### FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

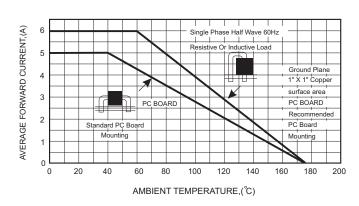


FIG.4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

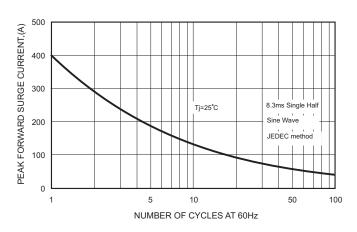


FIG.5 - TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE VS. LEAD LENGTH

