

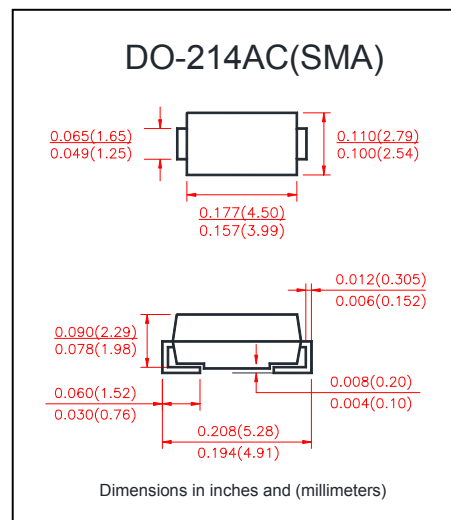


FEATURES

- Low profile surface mount package
- Built-in strain relief
- High switching speed
- Low voltage drop, high efficiency
- For use in low voltage high frequency inverters, Free willing, and polarity protection applications
- Guarding for over voltage protection

MECHANICAL DATA

- Case: Transfer molded plastic
- Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- Lead: Solder plated, solderable per MIL-STD-750 method 2026
- Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- Weight: 0.002 ounce, 0.064 gram



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

		SYMBOLS	SS12	SS13	SS14	SS15	SS16	SS18	SS19	SS110	UNIT	
Maximum Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage		V _{RRM}	20	30	40	50	60	80	90	100	Volts	
Maximum RMS Voltage		V _{RMS}	14	21	28	35	42	56	63	70	Volts	
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage		V _{DC}	20	30	40	50	60	80	90	100	Volts	
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at T _L see figure 1 T _L =105°C		I _(AV)	1.0								Amps	
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)		I _{FSM}	30								Amps	
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 1.0A(Note1)		V _F	0.55			0.70		0.85			Volts	
Maximum DC Reverse Current at rated DC Blocking Voltage per element	T _A = 25°C	I _R	0.5				10.0					mA
	T _A = 100°C		20.0									
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2)		R _{θJA}	55								°C/W	
		R _{θJL}	12									
Operating Junction Temperature		T _J	(-55 to +125)								°C	
Storage Temperature Range		T _{STG}	(-55 to +150)								°C	

Notes:

1. Pulse test: 300 μs pulse width, 1% duty cycle
2. PCB mounted with 0.2×0.2" (5.0 × 5.0mm) copper pads



FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

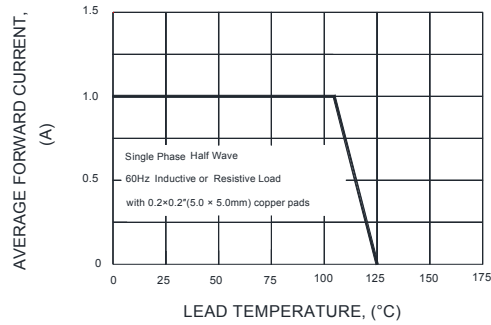


FIG.2-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

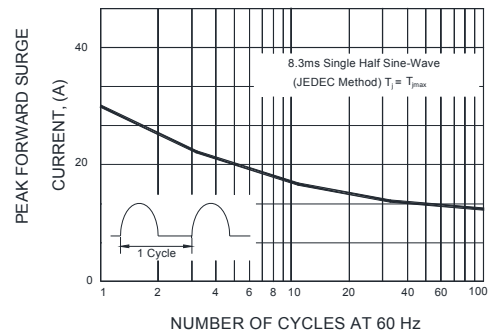


FIG.3-TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

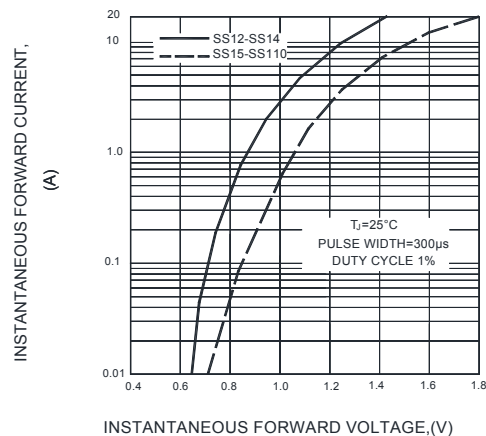


FIG.4-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

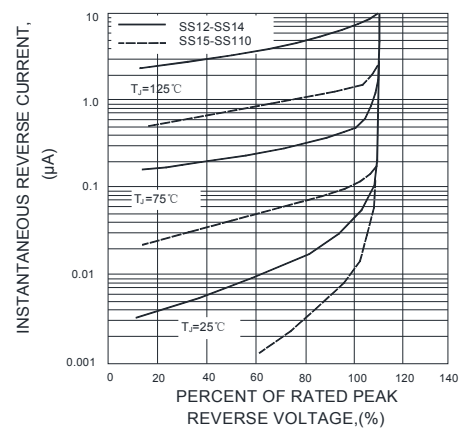


FIG.5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

