

Taiwan Goodark Technology Co.,Ltd

6A05 THRU 6A10



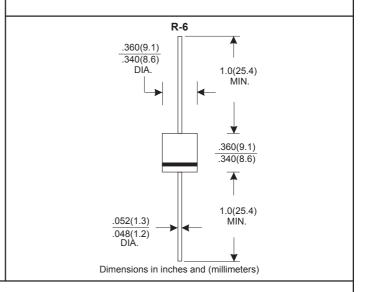
FEATURES

- * 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
- * Both normal and Pb free product are available:
- * Normal:80~95%Sn,5~20%Pb
- * Pb free:99 Sn above can meet Rohs enviroment substance directive request

VOLTAGE RANGE 50 TO 1000 Volts CURRENT 6.0 Amperes



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							Α
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave								
superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)		240						Α
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 6.0A		0.95					V	
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta=25 ℃	10.0						μΑ	
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, Тsтв		-65—+150						

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.



Taiwan Goodark Technology Co.,Ltd 6A05 THRU 6A10

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD

CHARACTERISTICS

500

40

40

Tj=25°C

Pulse Width 300us
1% Duty Cycle

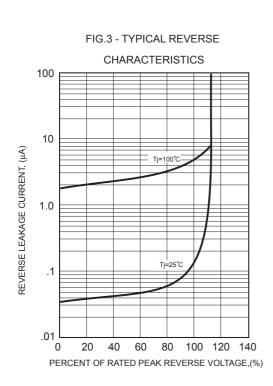


FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

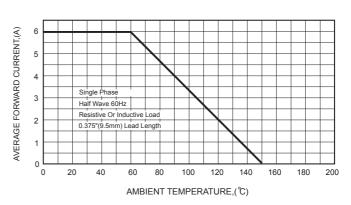


FIG.4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

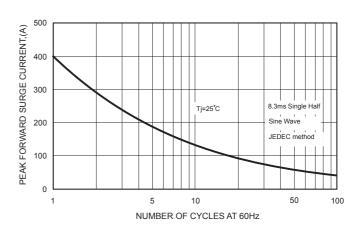


FIG.5 - TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE VS. LEAD LENGTH

