P600A THRU P600M

HIGH CURRENT PLASTIC SILICON RECTIFIER VOLTAGE - 50 to 1000 Volts CURRENT - 6.0 Amperes

FEATURES

High surge current capability

Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratory
 Flammability Classification 94V-O Utilizing
 Flame Retardant Epoxy Molding Compound

- Void-free plastic in a P600 package
- High current operation 6.0 Amperes @ T_A=55
- Exceeds environmental standards of MIL-S-19500/228

MECHANICAL DATA

Case: Molded plastic, P600

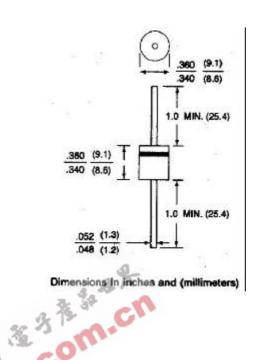
Terminals: axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202,

Method 208

Polarity: Color band denotes cathode

Mounting Position: Any

Weight: 0.07 ounce, 2.1 gram



P600

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

*@ T_A=25 unless otherwise specified. Single phase, half-wave,60 Hz, resistive or inductive load.

**All values except Maximum RMS Voltage are registered JEDEC parameters.

	P600A	P600B	P600D	P600G	P600J	P600K	P600M	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								Α
Current T _A =55	6.0							Α
Maximum Overload Surge Current at 1 cycle (NOTE	400							Α
1)								
Maximum Forward Voltage at 6.0 ADC	1.0							V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @T _A =25	10						Α	
Rated DC Blocking Voltage @T _A =100	1.0							mADC
Typical Junction capacitance (Note 3) CJ	150							₽F
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2) R JA	20.0							/W
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2) R JL	4.0							/W
Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +150							
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150							

NOTES:

- 1. Peak forward surge current, per 8.3ms single half-sine-wave superimposed on rated load(JECED method)
- 2. Thermal resistance from junction to ambient and from junction to lead at 0.375"(9.5mm) lead length P.C.B. mounted with 1.1×1.1"(30×30mm) copper pads
- 3. Measured at 1 MHZ and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 volts

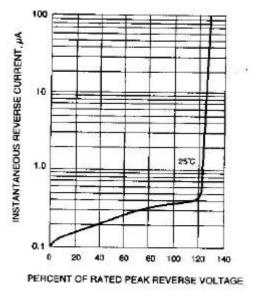


Fig. 1-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

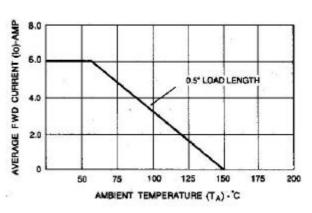


Fig. 2-FORWARD DERATING CURVE SURGE CURRENT

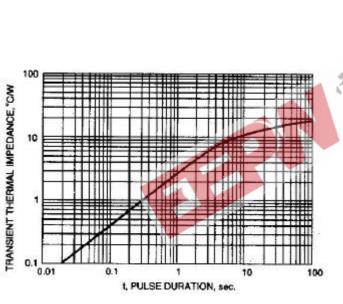


Fig. 3-TYPICAL TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE

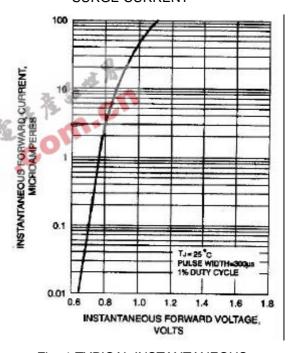


Fig. 4-TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

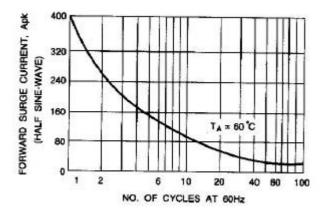


Fig. 5-MAXIMUM OVERLOAD SURGE CURRENT