

Pb Free Plating Product

S10A2CID thru S10A6CID



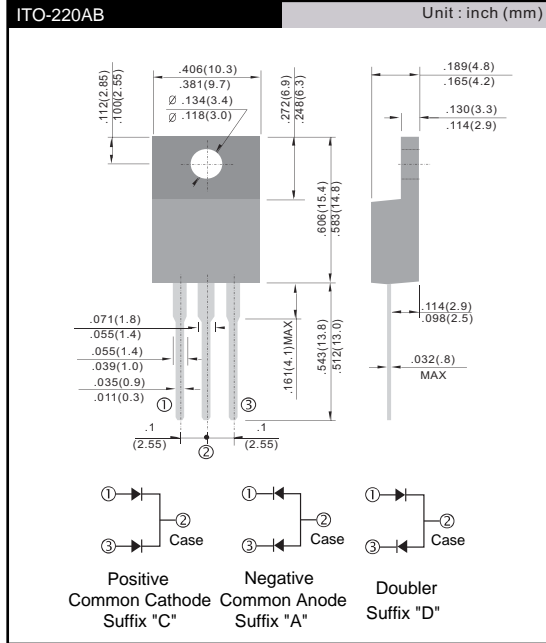
10.0 Ampere Insulated Doubler Polarity Ultra Fast Recovery Rectifiers

Features

- ★ Fast switching for high efficiency
- ★ Low forward voltage drop
- ★ High current capability
- ★ Low reverse leakage current
- ★ High surge current capability

Mechanical Data

- ★ Case: ITO-220AB Isolated/Insulated
- ★ Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- ★ Terminals: Solderable per MIL-STD-202 method 208
- ★ Polarity: As marked on diode body
- ★ Mounting position: Any
- ★ Weight: 2.2 gram approximately



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

	SYMBOL	S10A2CIC S10A2CIA S10A2CID	S10A4CIC S10A4CIA S10A4CID	S10A6CIC S10A6CIA S10A6CID	UNIT
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM	200	400	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	VRMS	140	280	420	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	VDC	200	400	600	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current Tc=100°C	IF(AV)	10.0			A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms single Half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	IFSM	100			A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 5.0 A	VF	0.98	1.3	1.7	V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @Tj=25°C At Rated DC Blocking Voltage @Tj=125°C	IR	10.0 250			uA uA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	Trr	35			nS
Typical junction Capacitance (Note 2)	CJ	65			pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 3)	RθJC	2.2			°CW
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	TJ, TSTG	-55 to +150			°C

NOTES : (1) Reverse recovery test conditions IF = 0.5A, IR = 1.0A, Irr = 0.25A.
 (2) Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 Volts DC.
 (3) Thermal Resistance junction to case.

FIG.1 - FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

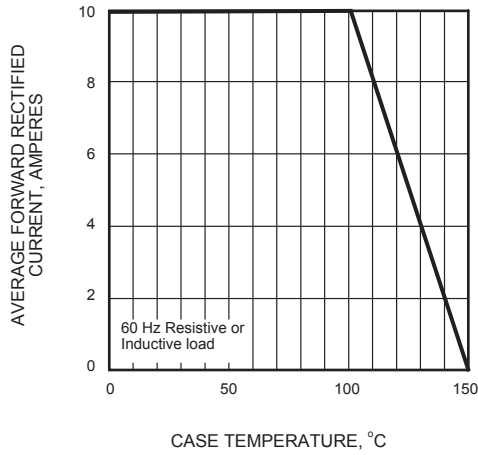


FIG.2 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

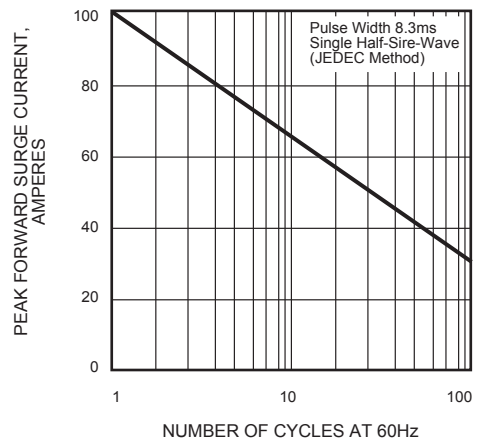


FIG.3 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

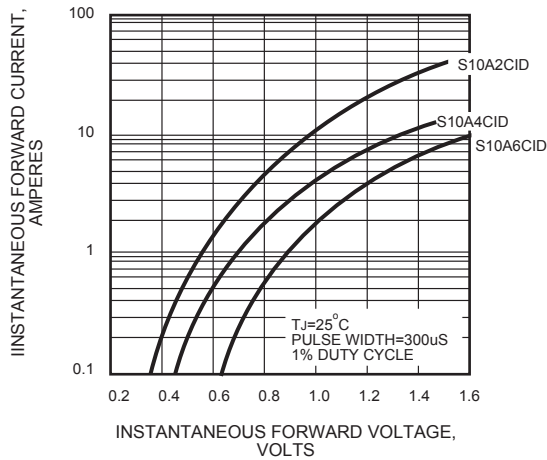


FIG.4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

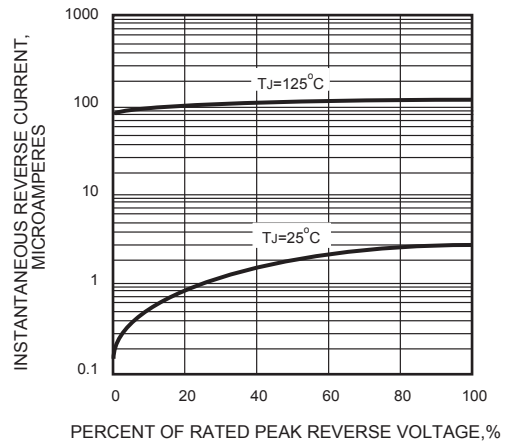


FIG.5 - TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

