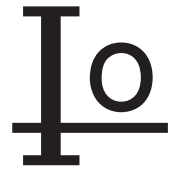


# 1N5400 THRU 1N5408

3.0 AMP SILICON RECTIFIERS



zakazplat.ru



## FEATURES

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

## MECHANICAL DATA

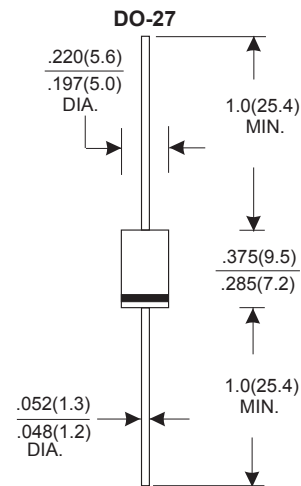
- \* Case: Molded plastic
- \* Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- \* Lead: Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202, method 208 guaranteed
- \* Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- \* Mounting position: Any
- \* Weight: 1.10 grams

## VOLTAGE RANGE

50 to 1000 Volts

## CURRENT

3.0 Amperes



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

## MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

TYPE NUMBER	1N5400	1N5401	1N5402	1N5404	1N5406	1N5407	1N5408	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=75°C	3.0							A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	200							A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 3.0A	1.0							V
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta=25°C	5.0							μA
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Ta=100°C	50							μA
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 1)	40							pF
Typical Thermal Resistance RθJA (Note 2)	30							°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range Tj, Tstg	-65 — +150							°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 (1N5400 THRU 1N5408)

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

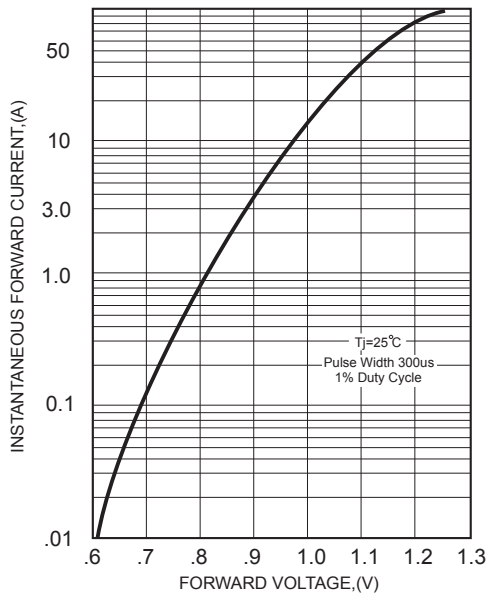


FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

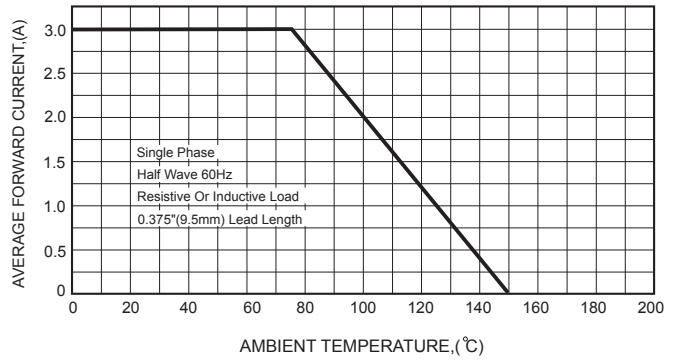


FIG.4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

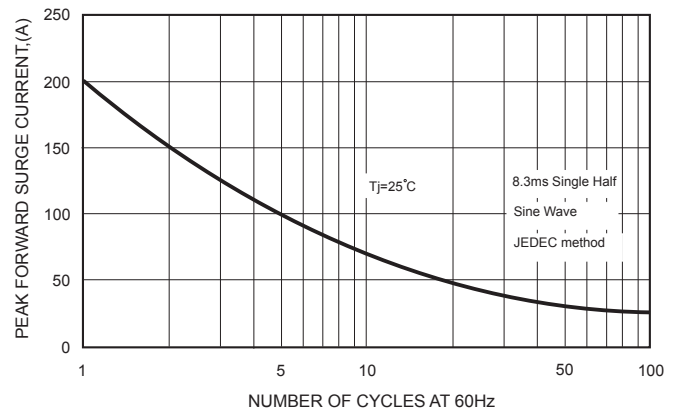


FIG.3 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

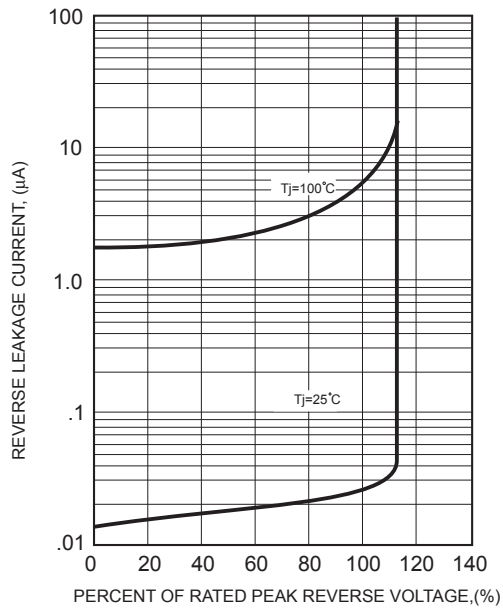


FIG.5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

