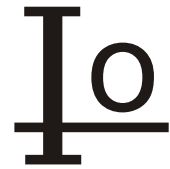


# S3A THRU S3M



## 3.0 AMP SURFACE MOUNT SILICON RECTIFIERS

### 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: 0.215 grams
- \* Lead Free Finish/RoHS Compliant

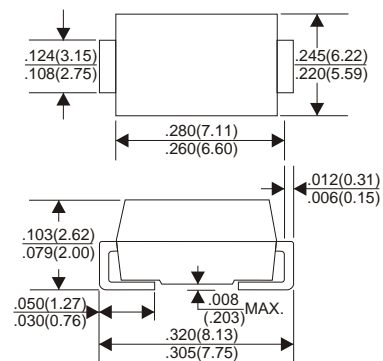
### VOLTAGE RANGE

50 to 1000 Volts

### CURRENT

3.0 Ampere

#### DO-214AB(SMC)



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	S3A	S3B	S3D	S3G	S3J	S3K	S3M	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	3.0							A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	100							A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 3.0A	1.1							V
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	5.0							μA
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 1)	40							pF
Typical Thermal Resistance R <sub>JA</sub> (Note 2)	30							°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	-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 (S3A THRU S3M)

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

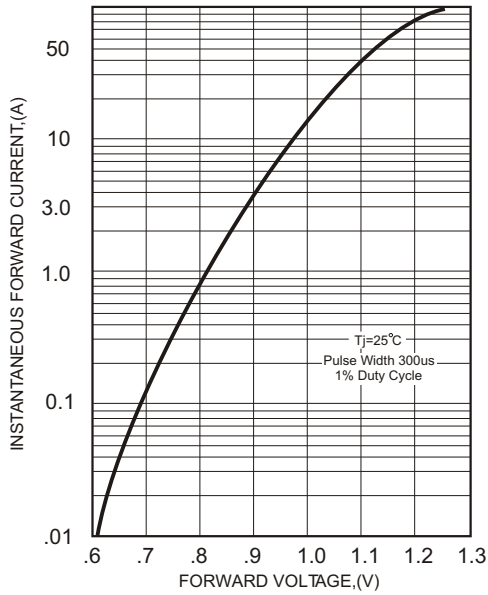


FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

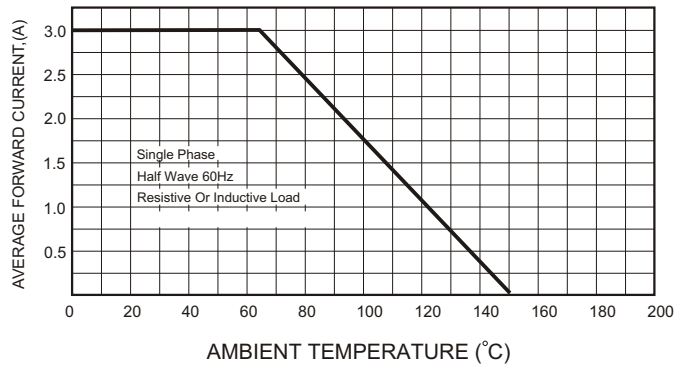


FIG.4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

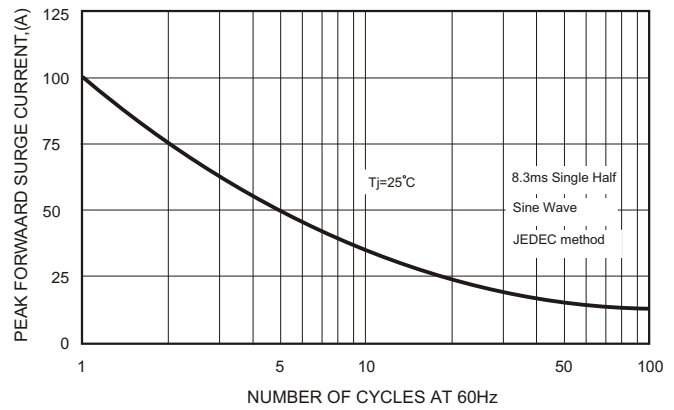


FIG.3 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

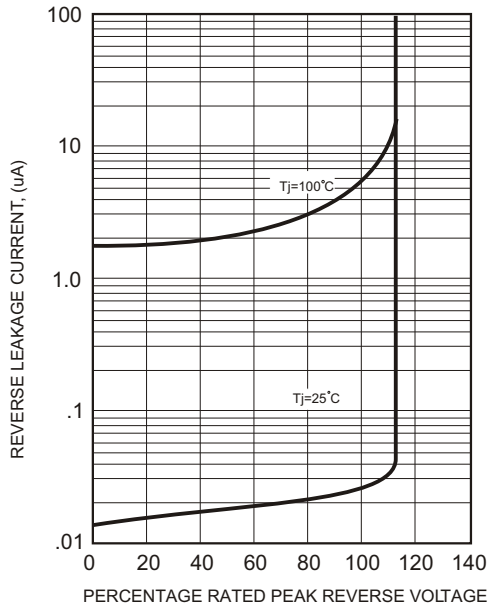


FIG.5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

