

TPC6K01

○ General-Purpose Rectifier Applications

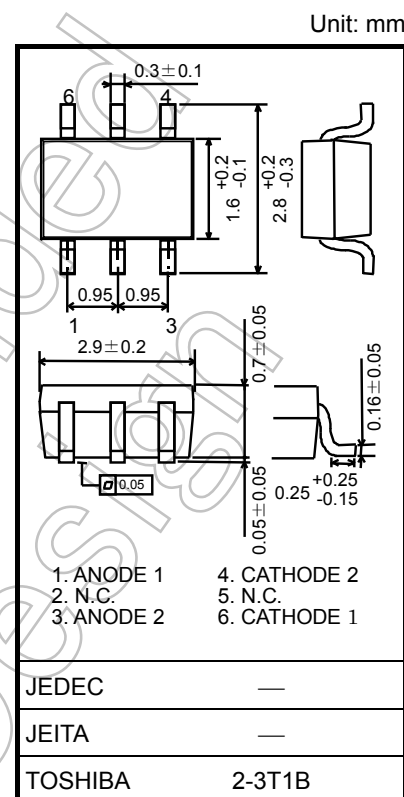
- Forward voltage: $V_{FM} = 1.1 \text{ V (max)}$
- Average forward current: $I_F (AV) = 0.3 \text{ A}$
- Two diodes are housed in a small, thin package suitable for high-density mounting:
VS-6 (Toshiba package name)
- Each of the two diodes supports identical absolute maximum ratings and electrical characteristics.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	400	V
Average forward current	$I_F (AV)$	0.3 (Note 1)	A
Non-repetitive peak surge current	I_{FSM}	3 (50 Hz)	A
Junction temperature	T_j	-55~150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-55~150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note 1: $T_a = 75^\circ\text{C}$ (single-device operation)
Device mounted on a glass-epoxy board
Board size: 25.4 mm × 25.4 mm
Board thickness: 0.8 t

Note 2: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings. Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/Derating Concept and Methods) and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

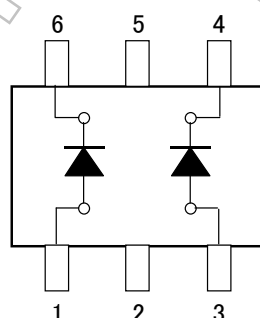


Weight: 0.011 g (typ.)

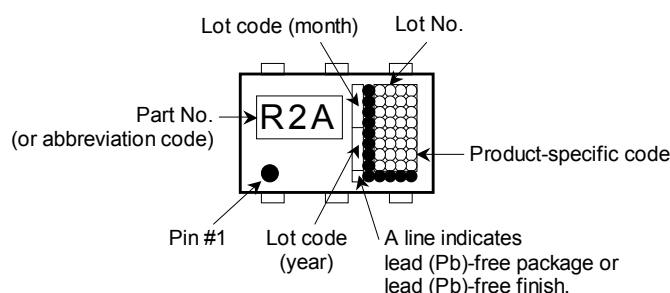
Electrical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max
Peak forward voltage	V_{FM}	$I_F = 0.3 \text{ A}$	—	1.1	V
Peak repetitive reverse current	I_{RRM}	$V_{RRM} = 400 \text{ V}$	—	10	μA

Circuit Configuration



Marking



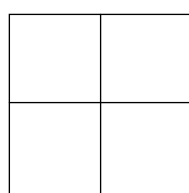
The round black marking "●" located on the lower left of the parts number marking "R2A" indicates terminal No. 1.

Thermal Characteristics

Characteristics		Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal resistance (junction to ambient) (Note 1a)	Single-device operation (Note 2a)	$R_{th(j-a)}(1)$	195	°C/W
	Single-device value at dual operation (Note 2a)	$R_{th(j-a)}(2)$	273	
Thermal resistance (junction to ambient) (Note 1b)	Single-device operation (Note 2a)	$R_{th(j-a)}(1)$	517	°C/W
	Single-device value at dual operation (Note 2a)	$R_{th(j-a)}(2)$	793	

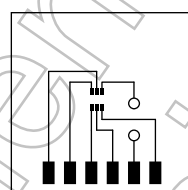
Note 1: (a) Device mounted on a glass-epoxy board (a)

(b) Device mounted on a glass-epoxy board (b)



(a)

FR-4
25.4 × 25.4 × 0.8
(Unit: mm)



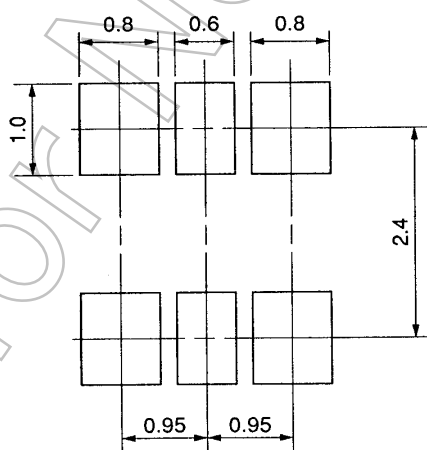
(b)

FR-4
25.4 × 25.4 × 0.8
(Unit: mm)

Note 2: a) The power dissipation and thermal resistance values shown are for a single device.
(During single-device operation, power is applied only to one device.)

b) The power dissipation and thermal resistance values shown are for a single device.
(During dual operation, power is evenly applied to both devices.)

Standard Soldering Pad (Unit: mm)



Handling Precautions

The absolute maximum ratings denote the absolute maximum ratings, which are rated values that must not be exceeded during operation, even for an instant. The following are the general derating methods that we recommend for when designing a circuit incorporating this device.

V_{RRM} : We recommend that the worst case voltage, including surge voltage, be no greater than 80% of the absolute maximum rating of V_{RRM} for a DC circuit and no greater than 50% of that of V_{RRM} for an AC circuit. V_{RRM} has a temperature coefficient of 0.1%/°C. Take this temperature coefficient into account when designing a device for operation at low temperatures.

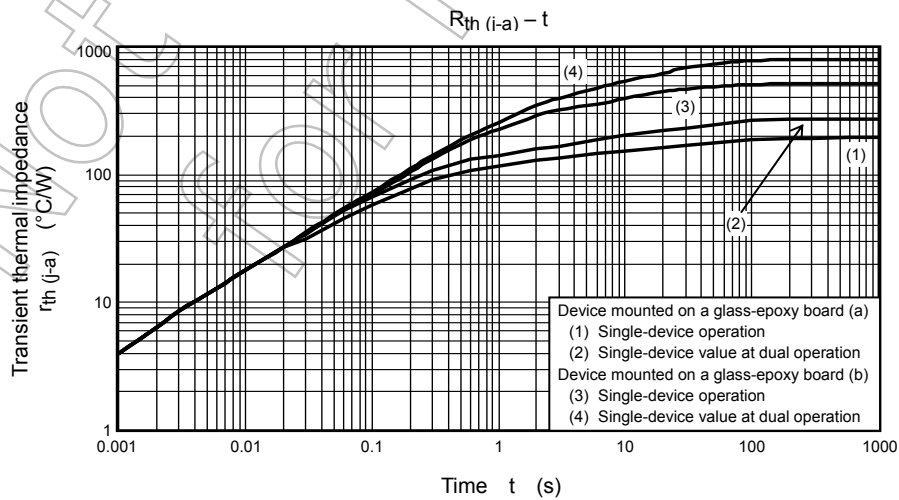
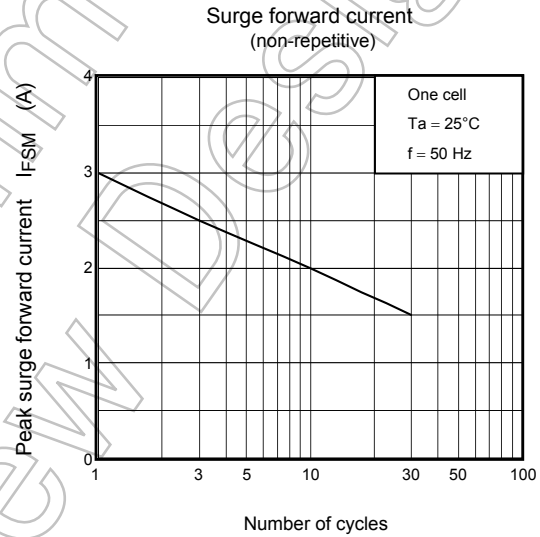
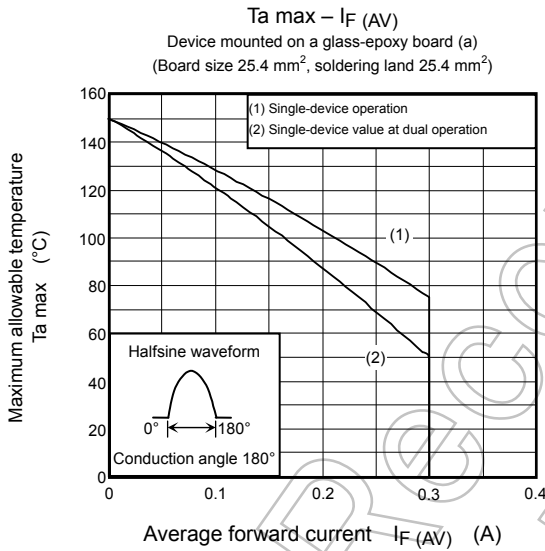
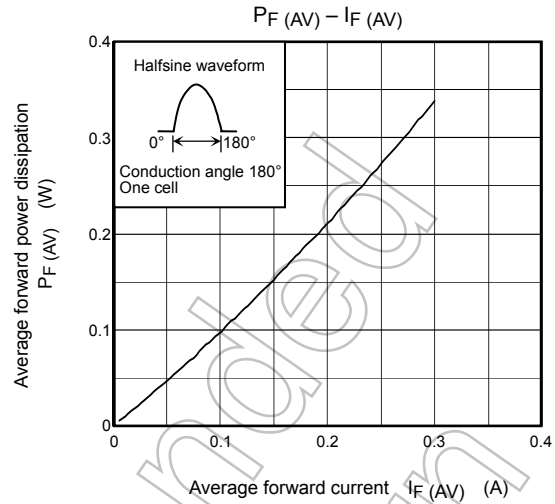
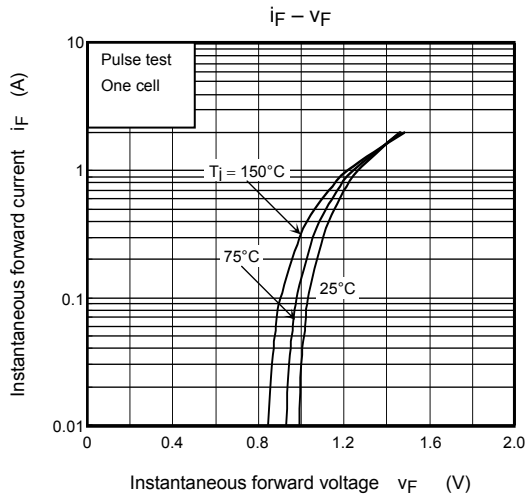
$I_F(AV)$: We recommend that the worst case current be no greater than 80% of the absolute maximum rating of $I_F(AV)$. Carry out adequate heat design. If it is not possible to design a circuit with excellent heat radiation, set the margin by using an allowable $T_{max}-I_F(AV)$ curve.

This rating specifies the non-repetitive peak current in one cycle of a 50 Hz sine wave, condition angle 180°. Therefore this applies only to abnormal operation, which seldom occurs during the lifespan of the device.

We recommend that a device be used at a T_j of below 120°C under the worst load and heat radiation conditions.

Thermal resistance between junction and ambient fluctuates depending on the mounting condition of the device. When using the device, design the circuit board and soldering land size to match the appropriate thermal resistance value.

Refer to the databook on Rectifiers for further information.



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