



DATA SHEET

2KBP005M~2KBP10M

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF SINGLE-PHASE GLASS PASSIVATED BRIDGE RECTIFIER VOLTAGE RANGE-50 to 1000 Volts CURRENT-2.0 Amperes

FEATURES

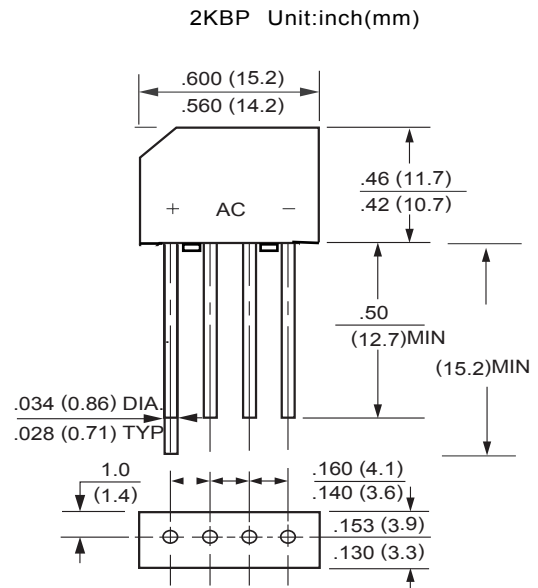
- Ideal for printed circuit board
- Surge overload rating: 60 Amperes peak
- High temperature soldering : 260°C / 10 seconds at terminals
- Pb free product at available : 99% Sn above meet RoHS environment substance directive request

MECHANICAL DATA

- Case:Molded plastic
- Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- Lead: MIL-STD-202E,Method 208 guaranteed
- Polarity: Symbols molded or marked on body
- Mounting position: Any
- Weight: 2.74 grams

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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



	SYMBOL	2KBP005M	2KBP01M	2KBP02M	2KBP04M	2KBP06M	2KBP08M	2KBP10M	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum RMS Bridge Input Voltage	VRMS	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	VDC	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Output TA = 50°C	IO	2.0							Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	IFSM	60							Amps
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop per element at 1.0A DC	VF	1.0							Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage per element	@TA = 25°C	5							µAmp
	@TA = 100°C	500							
I2t Rating for Fusing(t<8.3ms)	I2t	10							A2Sec
Typical Junction Capacitance(Note1)	CJ	15							pF
Operating Temperature Range	TJ	-55 to + 150							°C
Storage Temperature Range	TSTG	-55 to + 150							°C

NOTES: 1.Measured at 1 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 volts

2.Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient and from junction to lead mounted on P.C.B with 0.47x0.47"(12x12mm)copperpads.

Fig. 1 - Ambient Temperature Ratings

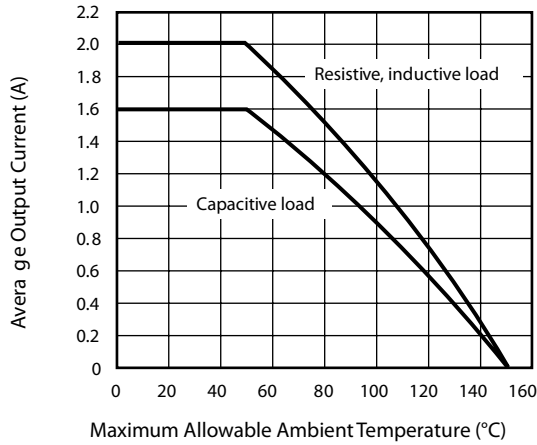


Fig. 2 - Non-Repetitive Surge Ratings

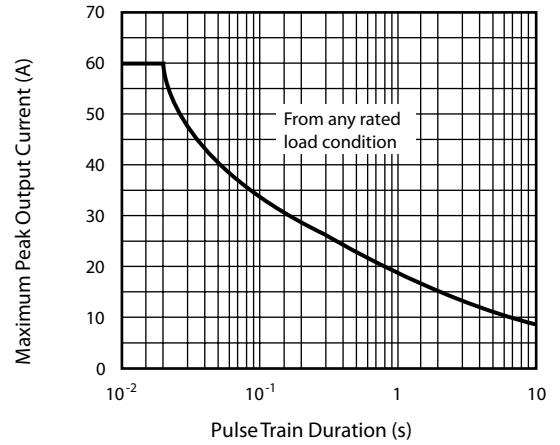


Fig. 3 - Typical Instantaneous Forward Characteristics

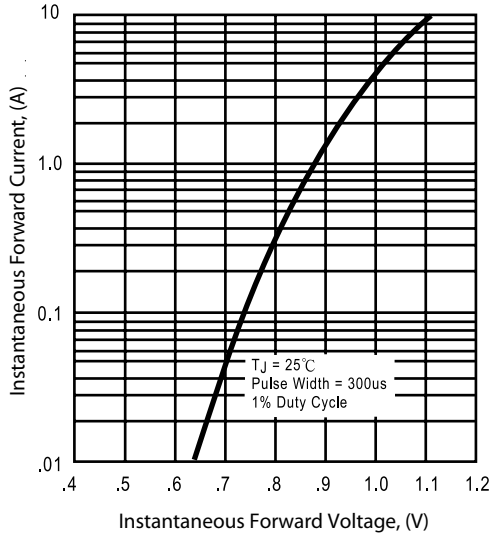


Fig. 4 - Typical Reverse Characteristics

