

Pb Free Plating Product

F1B2CD/F1B4CD/F1B6CD



10 Ampere Heatsink Doubler Polarity Fast Recovery Half Bridge Rectifiers

Features

- ★ Latest GPP technology with super fast recovery time
- ★ Low forward voltage drop
- ★ High current capability
- ★ Low reverse leakage current
- ★ High surge current capability

Application

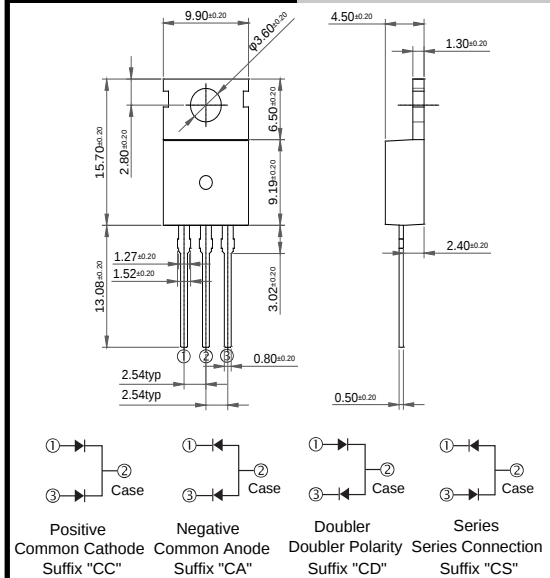
- ★ Automotive Inverters and Solar Inverters
- ★ Plating Power Supply, SMPS, EPS and UPS
- ★ Car Audio Amplifiers and Sound Device Systems

Mechanical Data

- ★ Case: TO-220CE heatsink outline
- ★ 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: 2.0 gram approximately

TO-220AB

Unit:mm

**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	F1B2CD	F1B4CD	F1B6CD	UNIT
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	200	400	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	140	280	420	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	200	400	600	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current $T_C=100^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_{F(AV)}$	10.0			A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms single Half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	I_{FSM}	100			A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 5.0 A	V_F	0.98	1.3	1.7	V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @ $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ At Rated DC Blocking Voltage @ $T_J=125^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_R	5.0 100			μA μA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	T_{rr}	35			nS
Typical junction Capacitance (Note 2)	C_J	65			pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 3)	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.2			$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to +150			$^{\circ}\text{C}$

NOTES : (1) Reverse recovery test conditions $I_F = 0.5\text{A}$, $I_R = 1.0\text{A}$, $I_{rr} = 0.25\text{A}$.
 (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

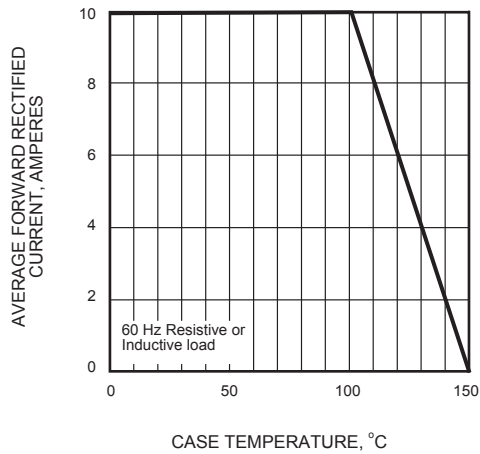


FIG.2 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

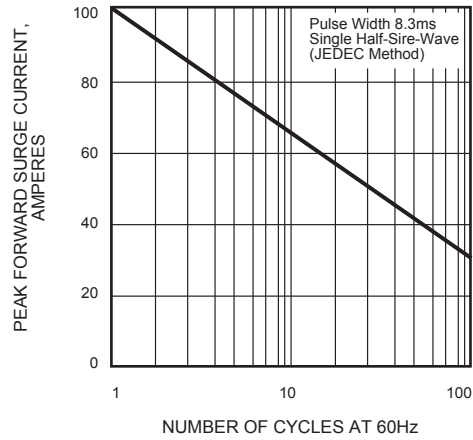


FIG.3 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

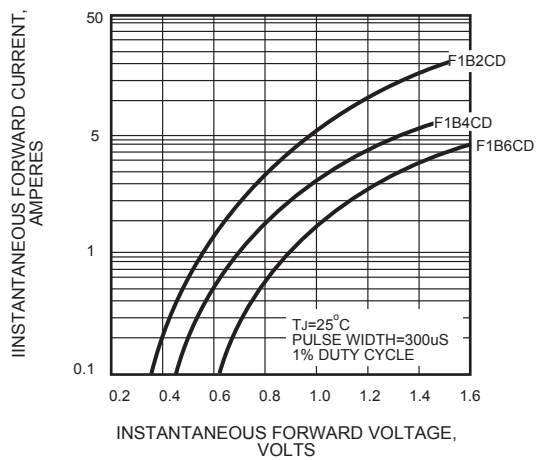


FIG.4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

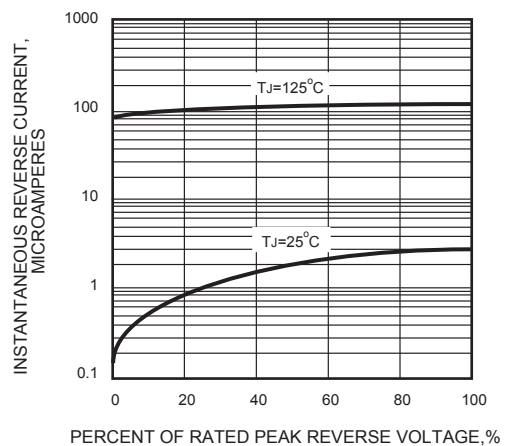


FIG.5 - TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

