DC COMPONENTS CO., LTD.

RECTIFIER SPECIALISTS

KBP 005 / RS 201
THRU
KBP 10 / RS 207

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF SINGLE-PHASE SILICON BRIDGE RECTIFIER

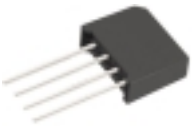
VOLTAGE RANGE - 50 to 1000 Volts *CURRENT - 2.0 Amperes*

FEATURES

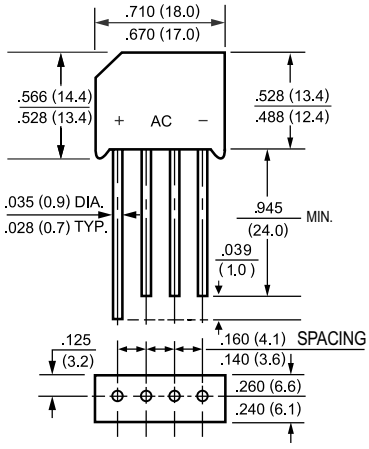
* Ideal for printed circuit board
* Surge overload rating: 50 Amperes peak

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



RS-2



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

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%.

			KBP005	KBP01	KBP02	KBP04	KBP06	KBP08	KBP10	
		SYMBOL	RS201	RS202	RS203	RS204	RS205	RS206	RS207	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage		V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum RMS Bridge Input Voltage		V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage		V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Output Current T_A = 50°C		I_O	2.0							Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)		I_{FSM}	50							Amps
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop per element at 1.0A DC		V_F	1.0							Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage per element	@T_A = 25°C	I_R	10							uAmps
	@T_A = 100°C		500							
I^2t Rating for Fusing (t<8.3ms)		I^2t	10							A^2Sec
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note1)		C_J	15							pF
Operating Temperature Range		T_J	-55 to + 125							°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_{STG}	-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 0.47 x 0.47" (12x12mm) copper pads.

NEXT BACK EXIT

FIG. 1 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

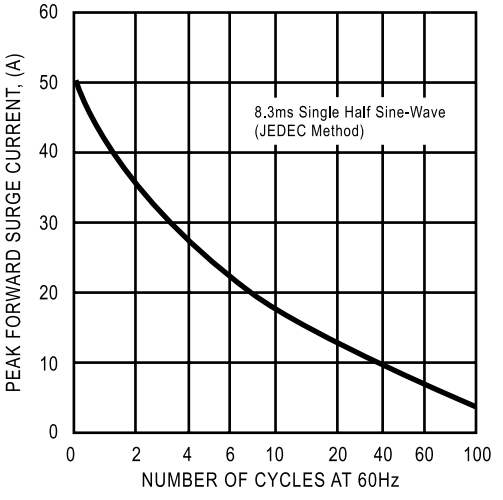


FIG. 2 - TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

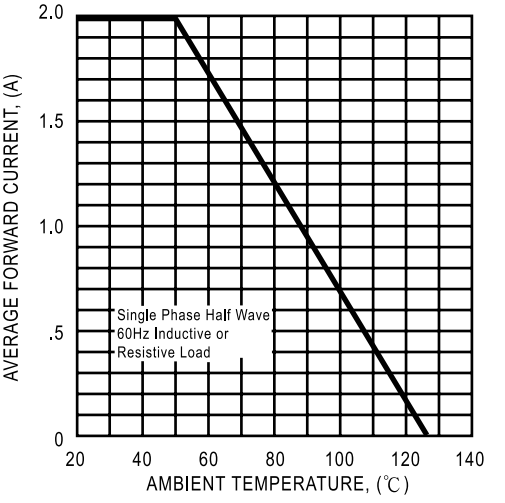


FIG. 3 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

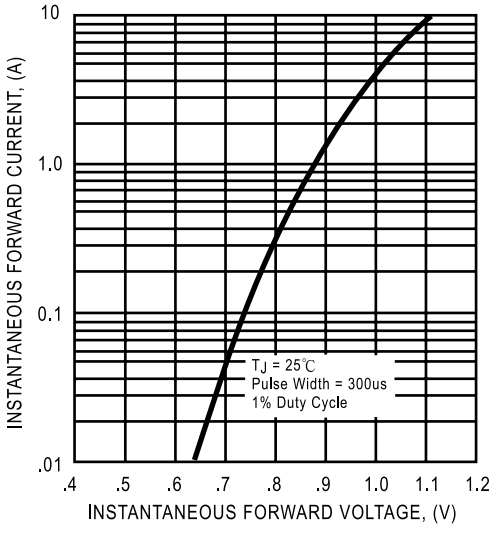


FIG. 4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS