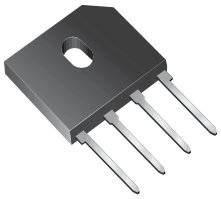
Elektronische Bauelemente

GBU4005 ~ GBU410

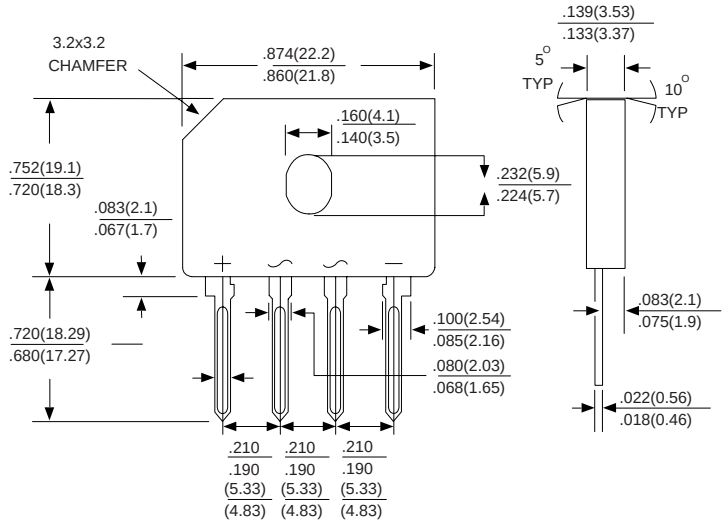
VOLTAGE 50V ~ 1000V

4.0 AMP Glass Passivated Bridge Rectifiers



Lead Free Product

GBU



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

●FEATURES

- Lead Free Product
- Surge overload rating – 150 amperes peak
- Ideal for printed circuit board
- Reliable low cost construction utilizing Molded plastic technique
- Plastic material has underwrites laboratory Flammability classification 94V-0
- Polarity: marked on body
- Mounting position: Any

●MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating 25 ℃ ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Resistive or inductive load, 60Hz,
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

TYPE NUMBER	SYMBOL	GBU4005	GBU401	GBU402	GBU404	GBU406	GBU408	GBU410	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward (with heatsink Note2) Rectified Current @ T_C=100℃ (without heatsink)	$I_{(AV)}$	4.0 2.4							A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half Sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	I_{FSM}	150							A
Maximum Forward Voltage at 2.0A	V_F	1.0							V
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta=25 ℃ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Ta=125 ℃	I_R	5.0 500							μA
I^2t Rating for fusing (t<8.3ms)	I^2t	93							A^2S
Typical Junction Capacitance per element (Note1)	C_J	45							pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.2							℃ / W
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	- 55 ~ + 150							℃
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	- 55 ~ + 150							℃

NOTES:
1. Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V D.C.
2. Device mounted on 50mm x 50mm x 1.6mm Cu Plate Heatsink.

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●RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIG-1FORWARD CURRENT DERAING CURVE

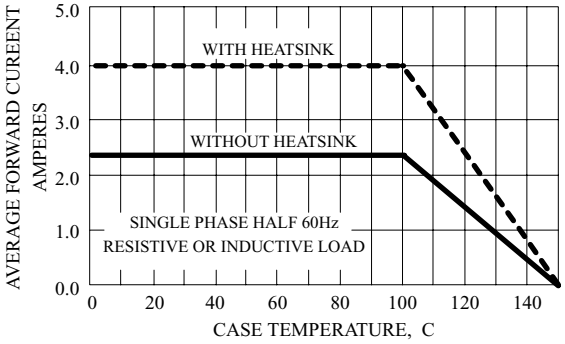

FIG2-MAXIMUM NO-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT

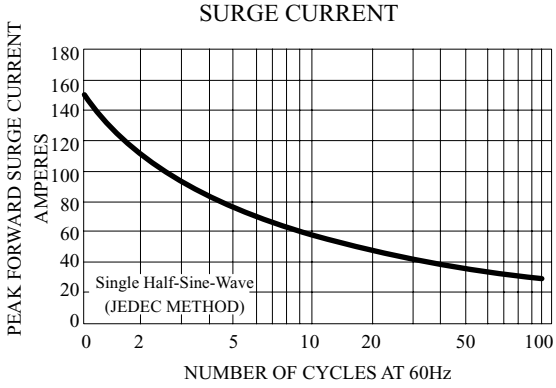

FIG.3-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACTITANCE

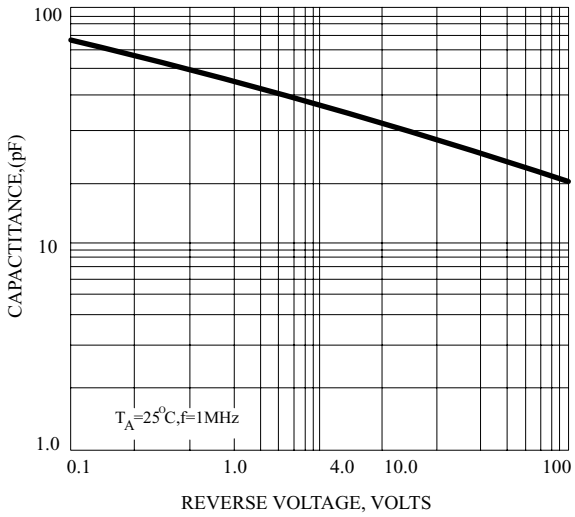

FIG.4-TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

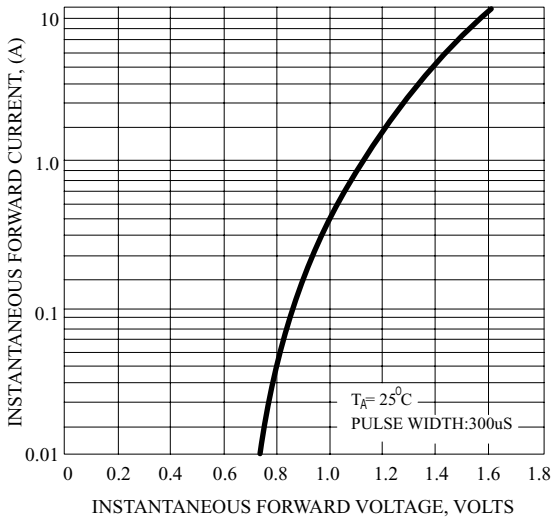

FIG.5-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS