

US2ABF THRU US2MBF

2.0 AMP SURFACE MOUNT HIGH EFFICIENCY RECTIFIERS

FEATURES

- * Ideal for surface mount applications
- * Easy pick and place
- * Built-in strain relief
- * Low forward voltage drop

MECHANICAL DATA

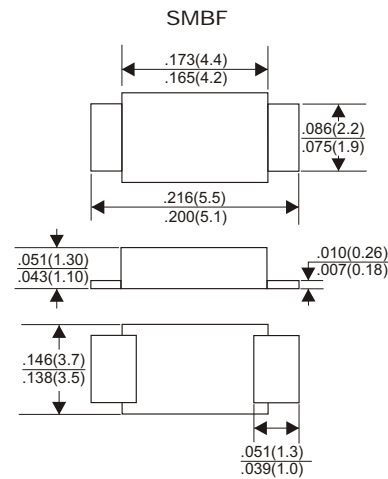
- * Case: Molded plastic
- * Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- * Metallurgically bonded construction
- * Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- * Mounting position: Any

VOLTAGE RANGE

50 to 1000 Volts

CURRENT

2.0 Ampere



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

TYPE NUMBER	US2ABF	US2BBF	US2DBF	US2EBF	US2GBF	US2JBF	US2KBF	US2MBF	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	50	100	200	300	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	35	70	140	210	280	420	560	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	50	100	200	300	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current .375"(9.5mm) Lead Length at Ta=50°C	2.0								A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	60								A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 2.0A	1.0		1.3		1.7				V
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta=25°C	5.0								µA
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Ta=100°C	150								µA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	50				70				nS
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	30								pF
Operating and Storage Temperature Range Tj, Tstg	-65 — +150								°C

NOTES:

- Reverse Recovery Time test condition: IF=0.5A, IR=1.0A, IRR=0.25A
- Measured at 1MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V D.C.

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (US2ABF THRU US2MBF)

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

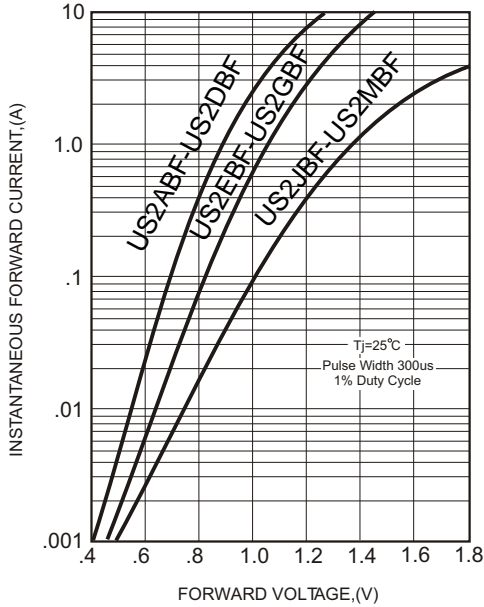


FIG.2-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

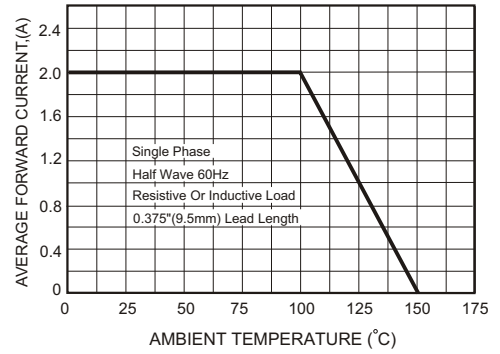
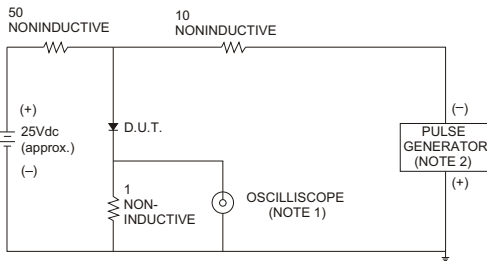


FIG.3- TEST CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AND REVERSE RECOVERY TIME CHARACTERISTICS



NOTES: 1. Rise Time= 7ns max., Input Impedance= 1 megohm, 22pF.
2. Rise Time= 10ns max., Source Impedance= 50 ohms.

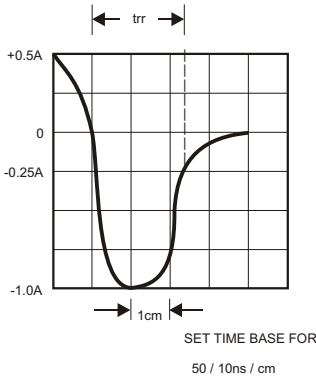


FIG.4-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

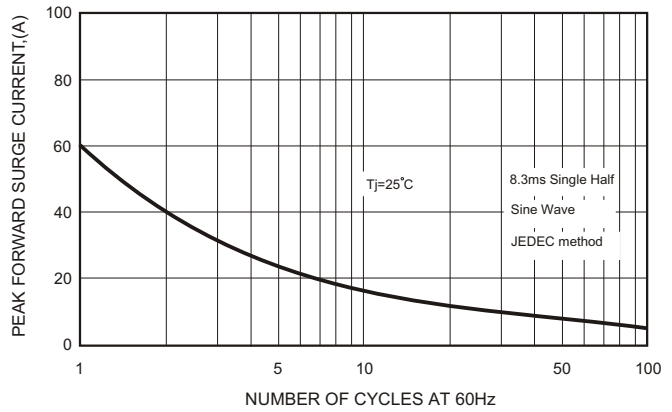


FIG.5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

