



GPJ10A~GPJ10M

IN-LINE GLASS PASSIVATED SINGLE-PHASE BRIDGE RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE 50 to 1000 Volts **CURRENT** 10 Amperes

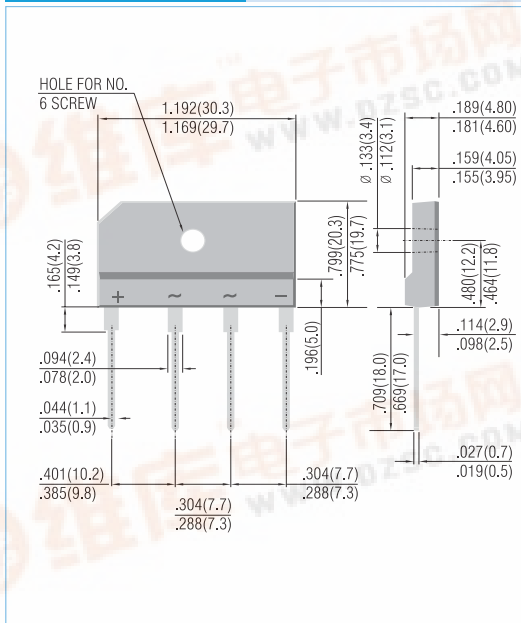
FEATURES

- Plastic material has Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-0
- Ideal for printed circuit board
- Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique
- Surge overload rating : 200 Amperes
- High temperature soldering guaranteed : 260 °C/10 seconds/.375"(9.5mm) lead length at 5 lbs.(2.3kg) tension
- Pb free product : 99% Sn above can meet Rohs environment substance directive request

MECHANICAL DATA

- Case: Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique
- Terminals: Leads solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- Mounting position: Any
- Mounting torque : 5 in. lb. Max.
- Weight: 7.056g

Unit: inch (mm)



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified. Resistive or inductive load, 60 Hz.

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	GPJ10A	GPJ10B	GPJ10D	GPJ10G	GPJ10J	GPJ10K	GPJ10M	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 Current for Resistive Load See Fig 1 (Note 1)	$I_{F(AV)}$	10							A
Non-repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current, Rated Load 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	I_{FSM}	200							A
Maximum Forward Voltage per Bridge Element at 10A Specified Current	V_F	1.1							V
Maximum Reverse Leakage Current at Rated $T_J=25^{\circ}C$	I_R	10							μA
Typical Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	2.0							$^{\circ}C / W$
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-50 TO +150							$^{\circ}C$

NOTES:

1. Device mounted on 150mm*150mm*1.6mm Cu plate heatsink.



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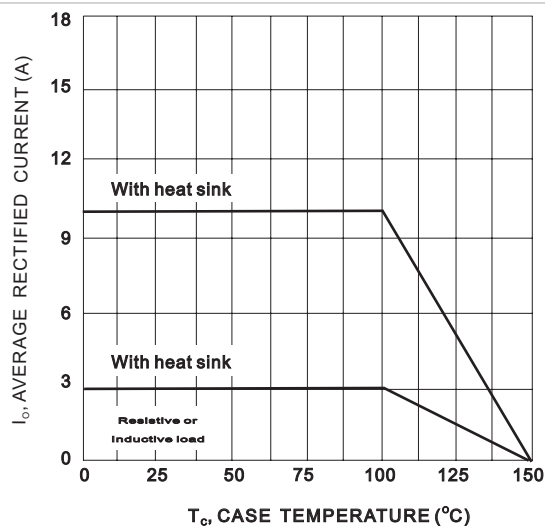


FIG.1-FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

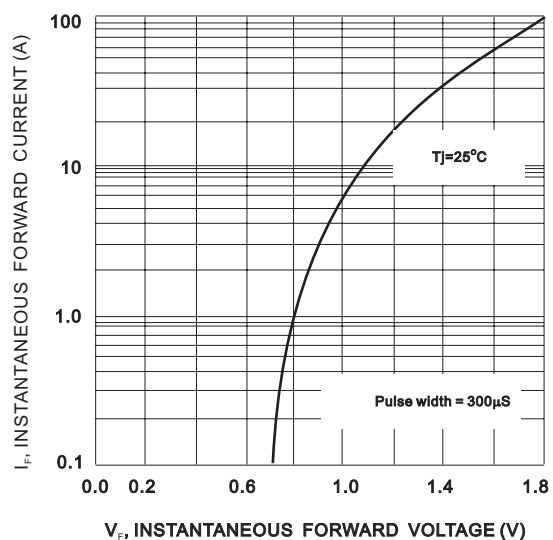


FIG.2-TYPICAL FWD CHARACTERISTICS, PER ELEMENT

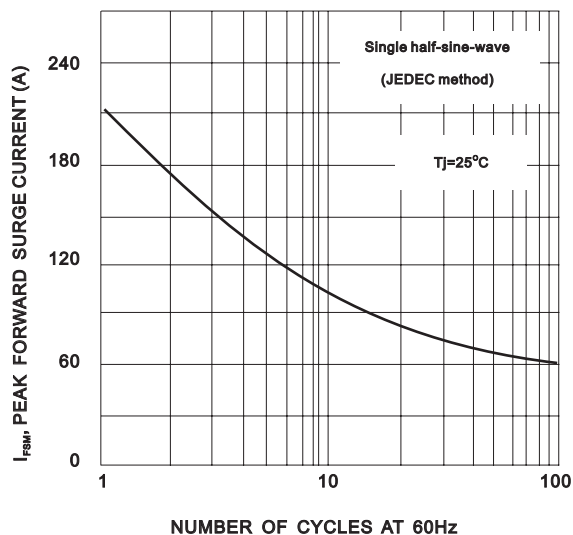


FIG.3-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT

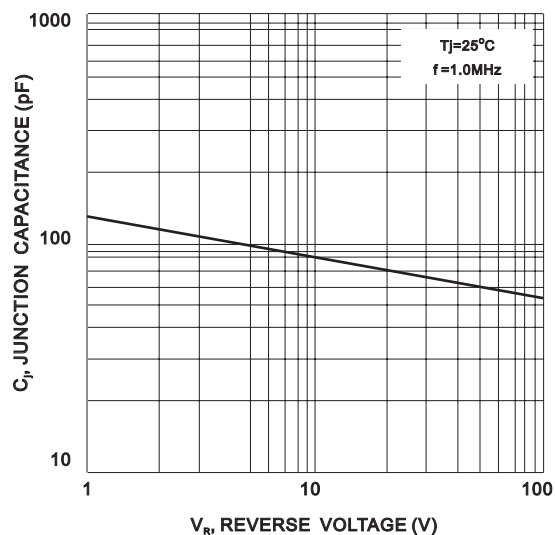


FIG.4-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE