

VOLTAGE RANGE: 50 - 1000V

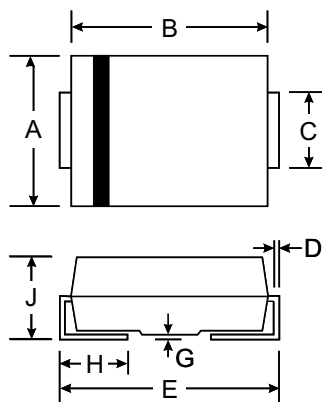
CURRENT: 3.0 A

Features

- Glass Passivated Die Construction
- Ideally Suited for Automatic Assembly
- Low Forward Voltage Drop
- Low Power Loss
- Built-in Strain Relief
- Plastic Case Material has UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-O

Mechanical Data

- Case: SMB/DO-214AA, Molded Plastic
- Terminals: Solder Plated, Solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
- Polarity: Cathode Band or Cathode Notch
- Marking: Type Number
- Weight: 0.093 grams (approx.)



SMB(DO-214AA)		
Dim	Min	Max
A	3.30	3.94
B	4.06	4.70
C	1.91	2.21
D	0.15	0.31
E	5.00	5.59
G	0.10	0.20
H	0.76	1.52
J	2.00	2.62
All Dimensions in mm		

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified

Single phase, half wave, 60Hz, resistive or inductive load. For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

Characteri	Symbol	GF3AB	GF3BB	GF3DB	GF3GB	GF3JB	GF3KB	GF3MB	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V _{RRM} V _{RWM} V _R	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
RMS Reverse Voltage	V _{R(RMS)}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V
Average Rectified Output Current @T _L = 75°C	I _O	3.0							A
Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	I _{FSM}	100							A
Forward Voltage @I _F = 3.0A	V _{FM}	1.20							V
Peak Reverse Current @T _A = 25°C At Rated DC Blocking Voltage @T _A = 125°C	I _{RM}	5.0 250							μA
Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	t _{rr}	2.5							μS
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	C _j	60							pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 3)	R _{θJL}	13							°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T _j , T _{STG}	-65 to +150							°C

Note: 1. Measured with I_F = 0.5A, I_R = 1.0A, I_{rr} = 0.25A,
2. Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 V DC.
3. Mounted on P.C. Board with 8.0mm² land area.

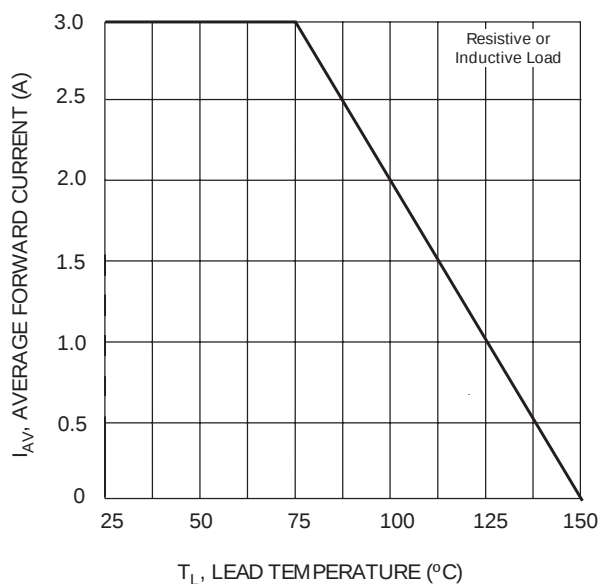


Fig. 1 Forward Current Derating Curve

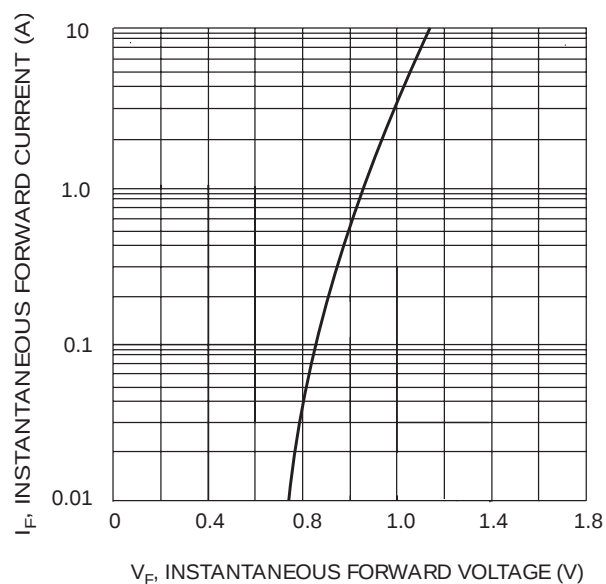


Fig. 2 Typical Forward Characteristics

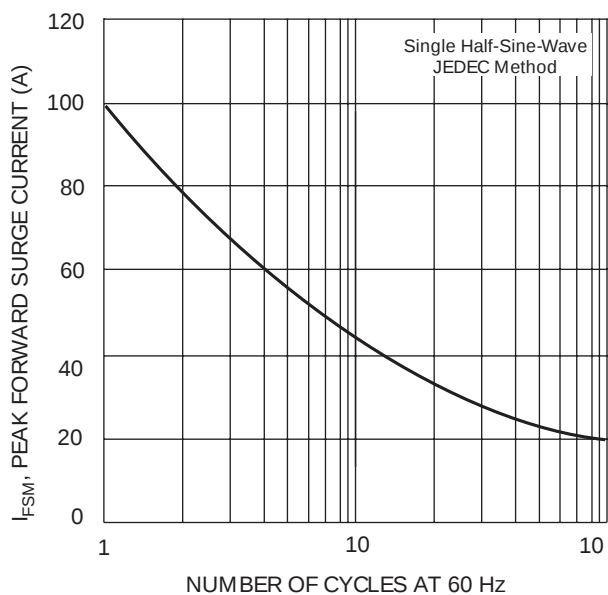


Fig. 3 Forward Surge Current Derating Curve

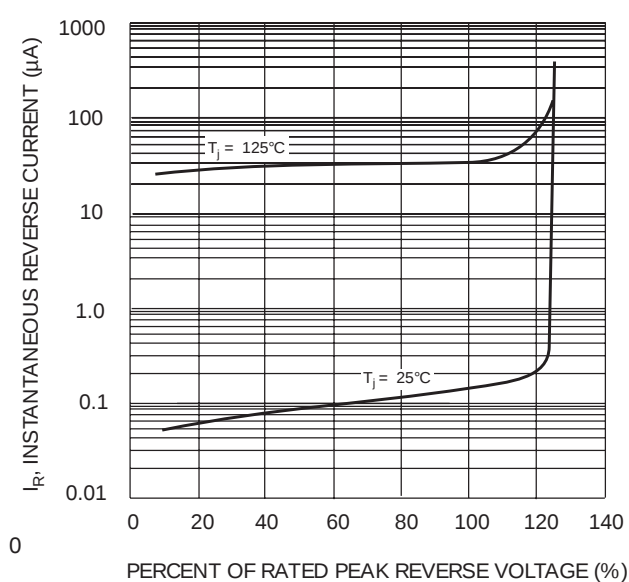


Fig. 4 Typical Reverse Characteristics