

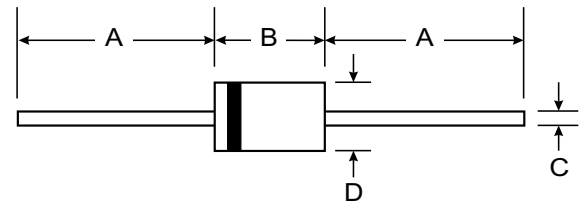
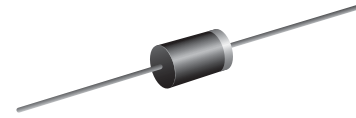
VOLTAGE RANGE: 100 - 200V
CURRENT: 2.0 A

Features

- High current capability
- High surge current capability
- High reliability
- Low reverse current
- Low forward voltage drop
- Super fast recovery time

Mechanical Data

- Case : DO-15, Molded plastic
- Epoxy : UL94V-O rate flame retardant
- Lead : Axial lead solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 guaranteed
- Polarity : Color band denotes cathode end
- Mounting position : Any
- Weight : 0.465 gram



DO-15		
Dim	Min	Max
A	25.40	—
B	5.50	7.62
C	0.686	0.889
D	2.60	3.60
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%.

Characteristic	Symbol	FGP20B	FGP20C	FGP20D	Unit
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM	100	150	200	Volts
Maximum RMS Voltage	VRMS	70	105	140	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	VDC	100	150	200	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Current 0.375"(9.5mm) Lead Length T _a = 55 °C	IF(AV)	2.0			Amps.
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms Single half sine wave Superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	IFSM	75			Amps.
Maximum Peak Forward Voltage at IF = 2.0 A.	VF	0.95			Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	IR	5.0			μA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	Trr	35			ns
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	CJ	50			pf
Junction Temperature Range	TJ	- 65 to + 150			°C
Storage Temperature Range	TSTG	- 65 to + 150			°C

Notes :

- (1) Reverse Recovery Test Conditions : IF = 0.5 A, IR = 1.0 A, Irr = 0.25 A.
- (2) Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 Vdc



RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS CURVES ($T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

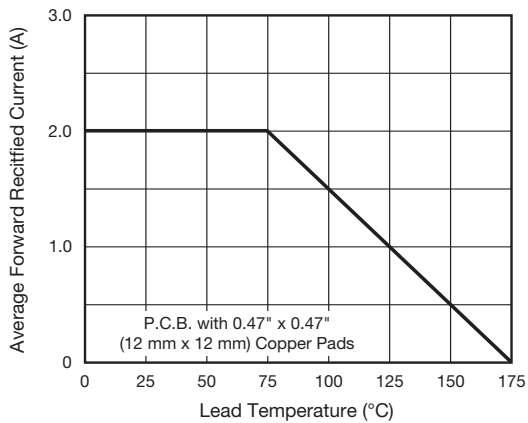


Fig. 1 - Maximum Forward Current Derating Curve

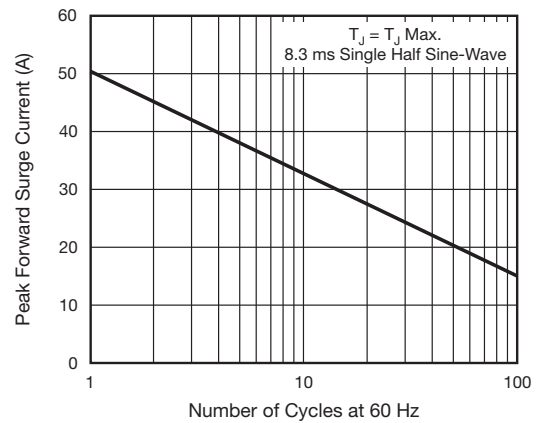


Fig. 2 - Maximum Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current

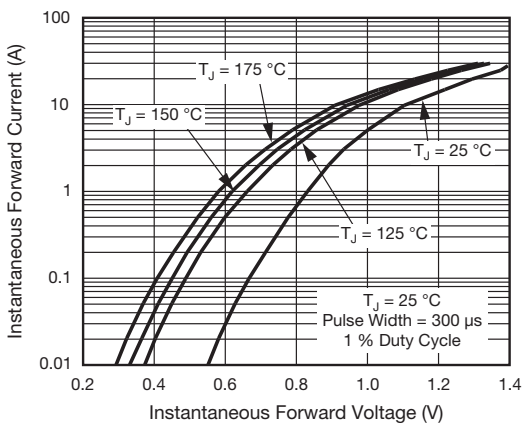


Fig. 3 - Typical Instantaneous Forward Characteristics

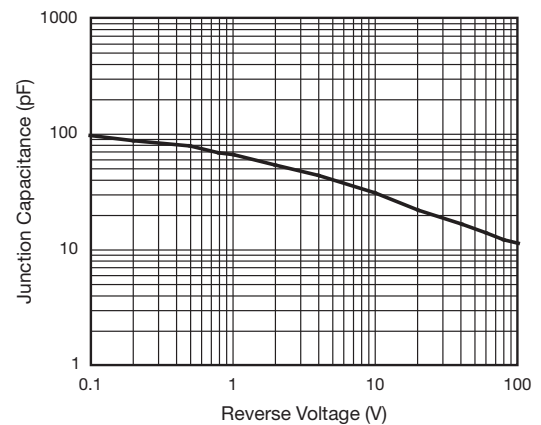


Fig. 5 - Typical Junction Capacitance

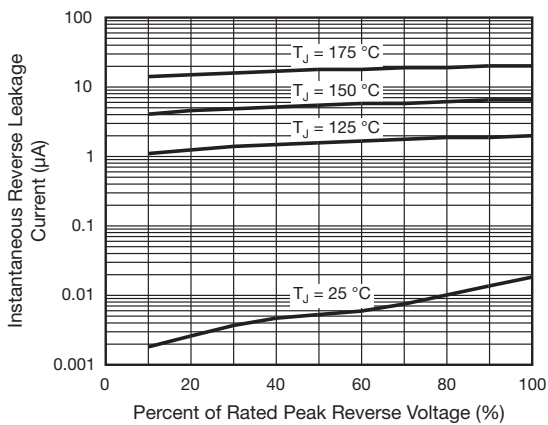


Fig. 4 - Typical Reverse Leakage Characteristics