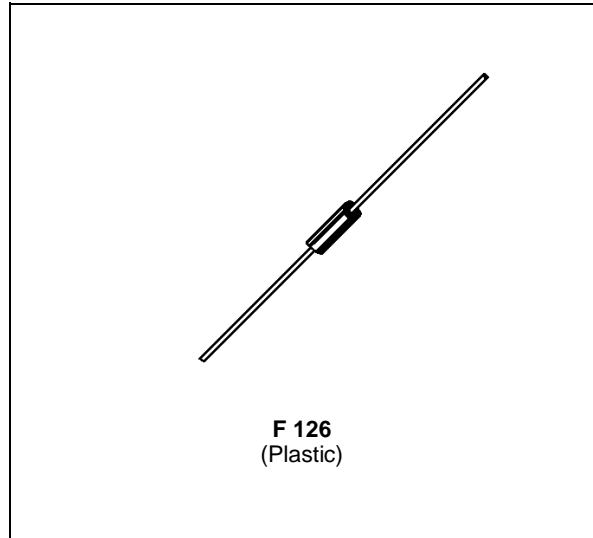


## FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIER DIODES

- SOFT RECOVERY
- VERY HIGH VOLTAGE
- SMALL RECOVERY CHARGE



### APPLICATIONS

- ANTISATURATION DIODES FOR TRANSISTOR BASE DRIVE
- SNUBBER DIODES

### ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$I_{FRM}$	Repetitive Peak Forward Current	$t_p \leq 20\mu s$	20	A
$I_F (AV)$	Average Forward Current *	$T_a = 75^\circ C$ $\delta = 0.5$	1	A
$I_{FSM}$	Surge non Repetitive Forward Current	$t_p = 10ms$ Sinusoidal	35	A
$P_{tot}$	Power Dissipation *	$T_a = 55^\circ C$	1.25	W
$T_{stg}$ $T_j$	Storage and Junction Temperature Range		- 55 to + 150 - 55 to + 150	$^\circ C$
$T_L$	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering during 10s at 4mm from Case		230	$^\circ C$

Symbol	Parameter	BYT 11-			Unit
		600	800	1000	
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	600	800	1000	V

### THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	Junction-ambient*	60	$^\circ C/W$

\* On infinite heatsink with 10mm lead length.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**STATIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_R$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			20	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_F$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 1\text{A}$			1.3	V

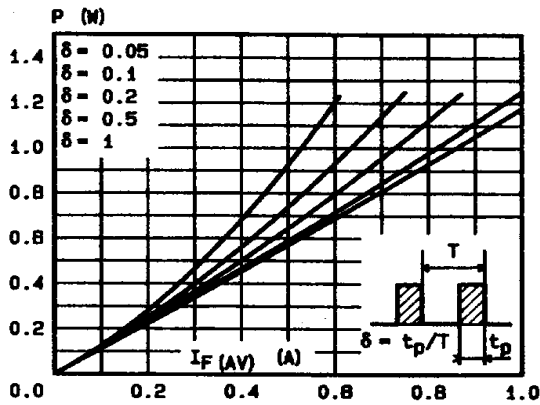
**RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Test Conditions				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{rr}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 0.5\text{A}$	$I_R = 1\text{A}$	$I_{rr} = 0.25\text{A}$			100	ns

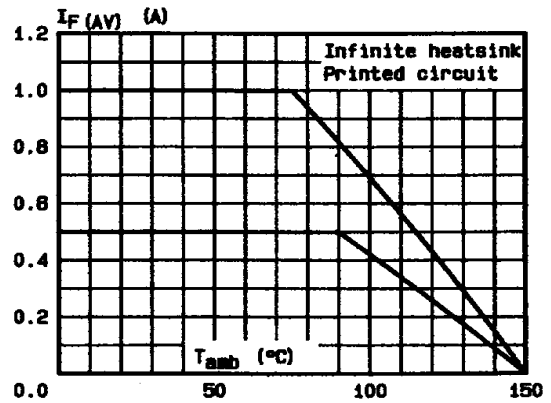
To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equations:

$$V_F = 1.1 + 0.075 I_F \quad P = 1.1 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.075 I_{F(RMS)}^2$$

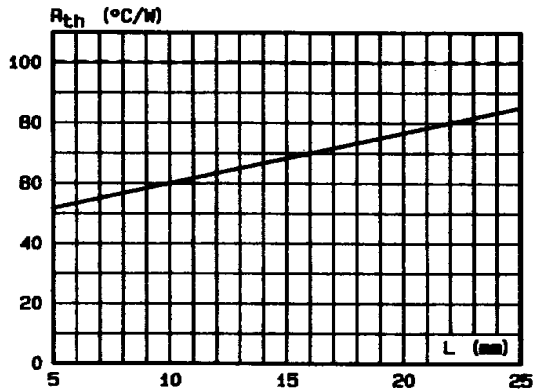
**Figure 1. Maximum average power dissipation versus average forward current.**



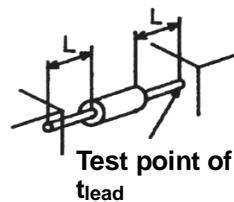
**Figure 2. Average forward current versus ambient temperature.**



**Figure 3. Thermal resistance versus lead length.**



**Mounting n°1 INFINITE HEATSINK**



**Mounting n°2 PRINTED CIRCUIT**

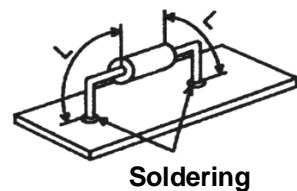


Figure 4. Transient thermal impedance junction-ambient for mounting n<sup>2</sup> versus pulse duration (L = 10 mm).

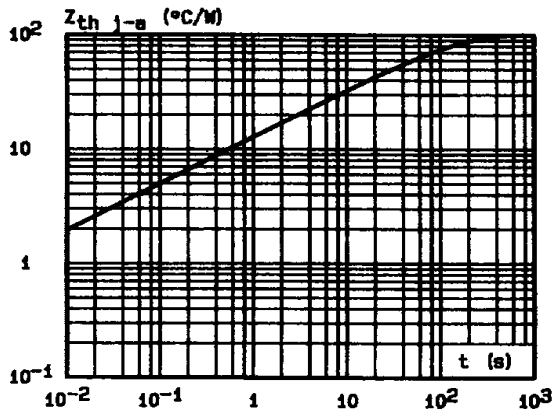


Figure 5. Peak forward current versus peak forward voltage drop (maximum values).

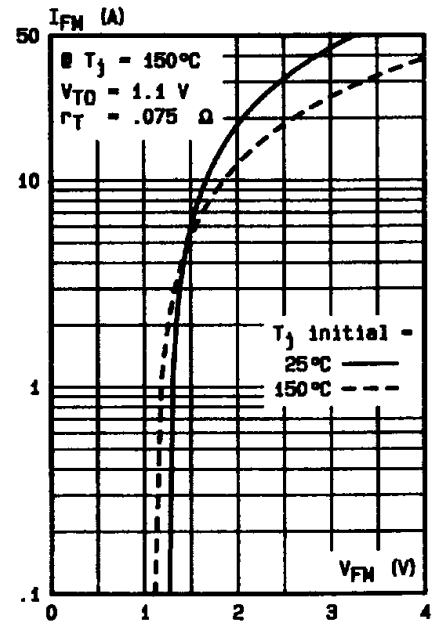


Figure 6. Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage

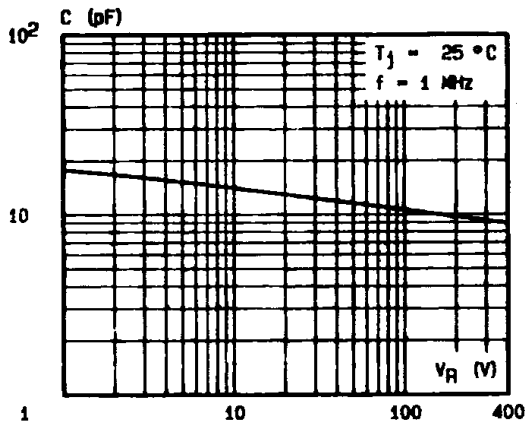
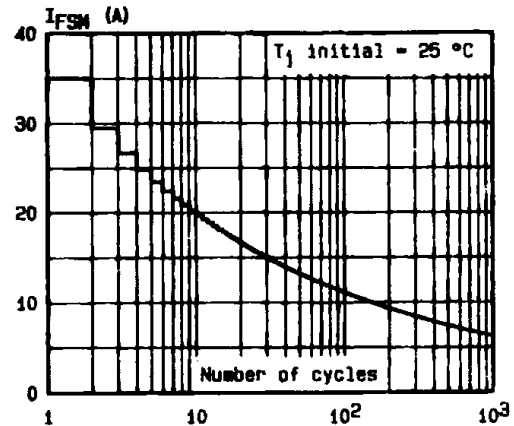
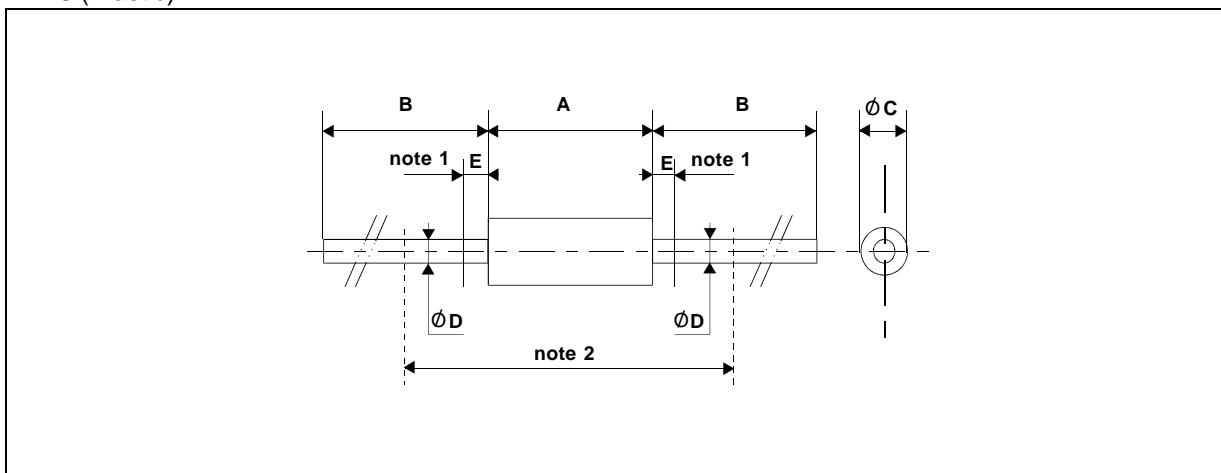


Figure 7. Non repetitive surge peak current versus number of cycles



PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

F 126 (Plastic)



REF.	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	Millimeters		Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
A	6.05	6.35	0.238	0.250	1 - The lead diameter $\varnothing D$ is not controlled over zone E 2 - The minimum axial length within which the device may be placed with its leads bent at right angles is 0.59"(15 mm)
B	26		1.024		
$\varnothing C$	2.95	3.05	0.116	0.120	
$\varnothing D$	0.76	0.86	0.029	0.034	
E		1.27		0.050	

Cooling method: by convection (method A)  
 Marking: type number ring at cathode end  
 Weight: 0.4g

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