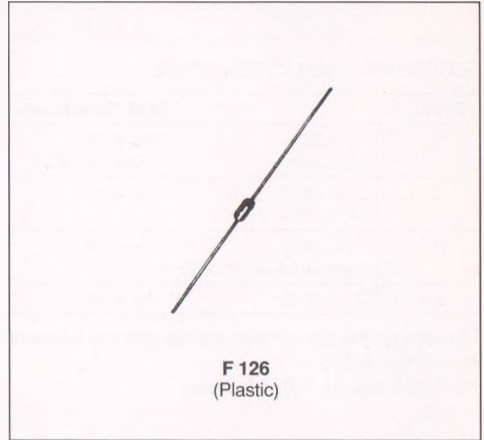


HIGH EFFICIENCY FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIER DIODES

- VERY LOW CONDUCTION LOSSES
- NEGLIGIBLE SWITCHING LOSSES
- LOW FORWARD AND REVERSE RECOVERY TIMES
- HIGH SURGE CURRENT
- THE SPECIFICATIONS AND CURVES ENABLE THE DETERMINATION OF t_{rr} AND I_{FRM} AT 100°C UNDER USERS CONDITIONS



DESCRIPTION

Low voltage drop rectifiers suited for switching mode base drive and transistor circuits

ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
I_{FRM}	Repetitive Peak Forward Current	$t_p \leq 20\mu s$	50	A
$I_F (AV)$	Average Forward Current*	$T_a = 90^\circ C$ $\delta = 0.5$	1.5	A
I_{FSM}	Surge non Repetitive Forward Current	$t_p = 10ms$ Sinusoidal	50	A
P_{Tot}	Power Dissipation*	$T_a = 90^\circ C$	1.3	W
T_{stg} T_J	Storage and Junction Temperature Range		- 40 to 150	°C
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering during 10s at 4mm from Case		230	°C

Symbol	Parameter	BYW 100-				Unit
		50	100	150	200	
V_{RRM}	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	50	100	150	200	V
V_{RSM}	Non Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	55	110	165	220	V

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	Junction-ambient*	45	°C/W

* On infinite heatsink with 10mm lead length

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_R	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			10	μA
	$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$				0.5	mA
V_F	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 4.5\text{A}$			1.2	V
	$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 1.5\text{A}$			0.85	

RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t_{rr}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R = 30\text{V}$	$I_F = 1\text{A}$ See figure 10	$di_F/dt = -50\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$			35	ns
Q_{rr}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R \leq 30\text{V}$	$I_F = 1\text{A}$	$di_F/dt = -20\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		10		nC
t_{fr}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Measured at $1.1 \times V_F$	$I_F = 1\text{A}$	$t_r = 10\text{ns}$		30		ns
V_{FP}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 1\text{A}$	$t_r = 10\text{ns}$		5		V

To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equations :

$$V_F = 0.66 + 0.075 I_F$$

$$P = 0.06 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.075 I_F^2 (RMS)$$

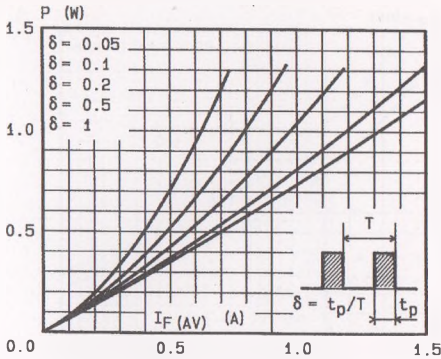


Fig.1 - Maximum average power dissipation versus average forward current.

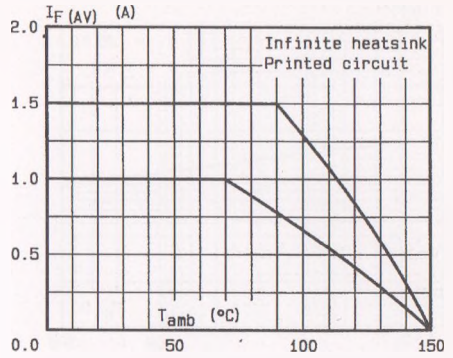


Fig.2 - Average forward current versus ambient temperature.

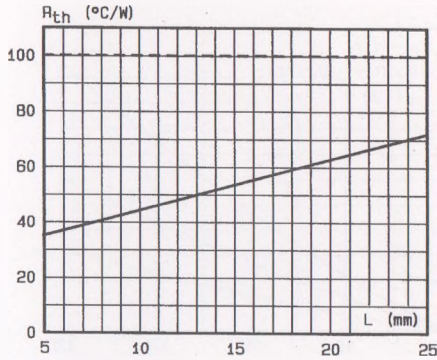


Fig.3 - Thermal resistance versus lead length.

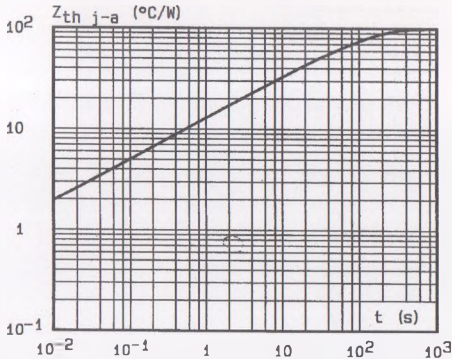


Fig.4 - Transient thermal impedance junction-ambient for mounting n°2 versus pulse duration (L = 10 mm).

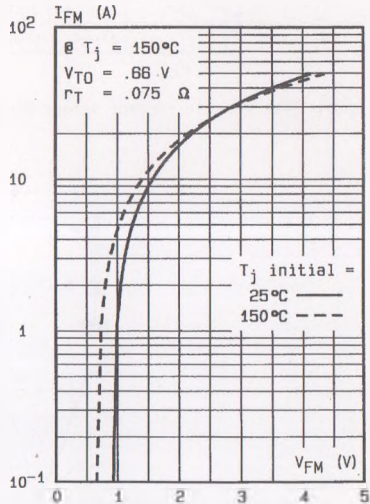
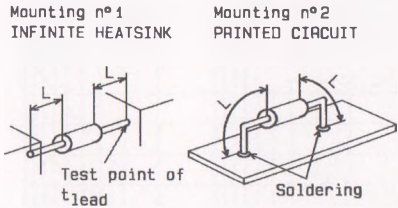


Fig.5 - Peak forward current versus peak forward voltage drop (maximum values).

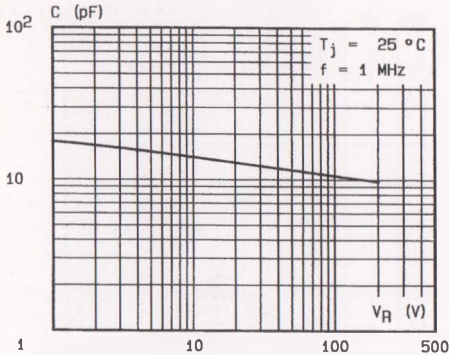


Fig. 6 - Capacitance versus reverse voltage applied.

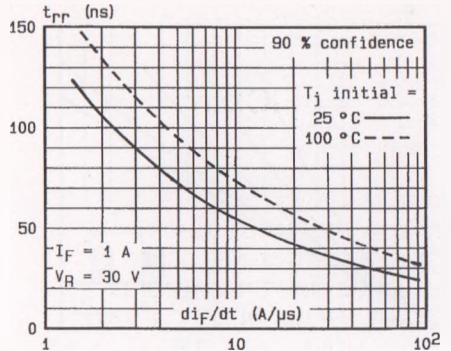


Fig. 7 - Recovery time versus di_F/dt .

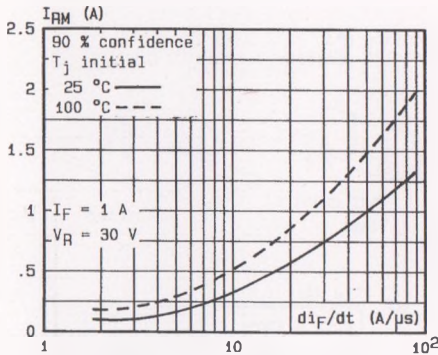


Fig. 8 - Peak reverse current versus di_F/dt .

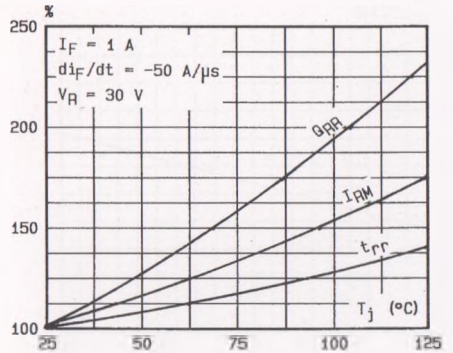


Fig. 9 - Dynamic parameters versus junction temperature.

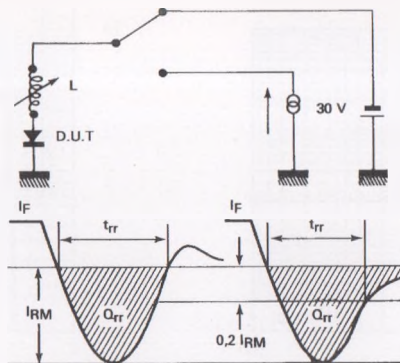


Fig. 10 - Measurement of t_{rr} (Fig. 7) and I_{RM} (Fig. 8).