ULTRA FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIER DIODES

Glass-passivated, high-efficiency epitaxial rectifier diodes in plastic envelopes, featuring low forward voltage drop, ultra fast reverse recovery times with very low stored charge and soft-recovery characteristic. They are intended for use in switched-mode power supplies and high-frequency circuits in general, where both low conduction losses and low switching losses are essential.
The series consists of normal polarity (cathode to mounting base) types.

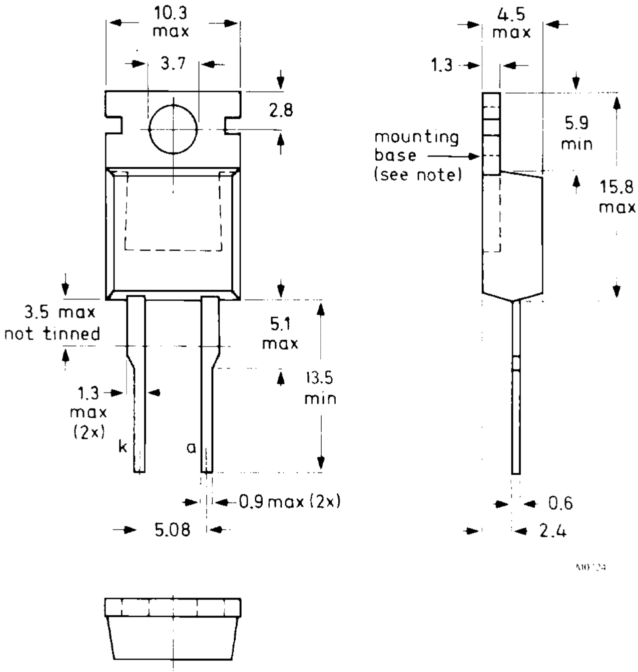
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

			BYW29–50	100	150	200	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	max.	50	100	150	200	V
Average forward current	$I_{F(AV)}$	max.	8				A
Forward voltage	V_F	<	0.8				V
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}	<	25				ns

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

Fig.1 TO-220AC



Net mass: 2 g
Note: The exposed metal mounting base is directly connected to the cathode.
Accessories supplied on request: see data sheets Mounting instructions and accessories for TO-220 envelopes.

Products approved to CECC 50 009-014 available on request.

RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134).

Voltages

			BYW29-50	100	150	200	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	max.	50	100	150	200	V
Crest working reverse voltage	V_{RWM}	max.	50	100	150	200	V
Continuous reverse voltage (note 1)	V_R	max.	50	100	150	200	V

Currents

Average forward current; switching losses negligible up to 500 kHz				
square wave; $\delta = 0.5$; up to $T_{mb} = 125\ ^oC$	$I_{F(AV)}$	max.	8	A
sinusoidal; up to $T_{mb} = 125\ ^oC$	$I_{F(AV)}$	max.	7.3	A
R.M.S. forward current	$I_{F(RMS)}$	max.	11.5	A
Repetitive peak forward current $t_p = 20\ \mu s$; $\delta = 0.02$	I_{FRM}	max.	240	A
Non-repetitive peak forward current half sine-wave; $T_j = 150\ ^oC$ prior to surge; with reapplied V_{RWMmax};				
t = 10 ms	I_{FSM}	max.	80	A
t = 8.3 ms	I_{FSM}	max.	100	A
I^2t for fusing (t = 10 ms)	I^2t	max.	32	A^2s

Temperatures

Storage temperature	T_{stg}		−40 to +150	^oC
Junction temperature	T_j	max.	150	^oC

Notes:

1. To ensure thermal stability: $R_{th\ j\text{-}a} < 11.6$ K/W

CHARACTERISTICS

Forward voltage				
I_F = 8 A; T_j = 150 °C	V_F	<	0.8	V*
I_F = 20 A; T_j = 25 °C	V_F	<	1.3	V*
Reverse current				
$V_R = V_{RWM\,max}$; T_j = 100 °C	I_R	<	0.6	mA
T_j = 25 °C	I_R	<	10	μA
Reverse recovery when switched from				
I_F = 1 A to $V_R \geq 30$ V with $-dI_F/dt$ = 100 A/μs; T_j = 25 °C; recovery time	t_{rr}	<	25	ns
I_F = 2 A to $V_R \geq 30$ V with $-dI_F/dt$ = 20 A/μs; T_j = 25 °C; recovered charge	Q_s	<	11	nC
I_F = 10 A to $V_R \geq 30$ V with $-dI_F/dt$ = 50 A/μs; T_j = 100 °C; peak recovery current	I_{RRM}	<	2	A
Forward recovery when switched to I_F = 1 A with dI_F/dt = 10 A/μs; T_j = 25 °C	V_{fr}	typ.	0.9	V

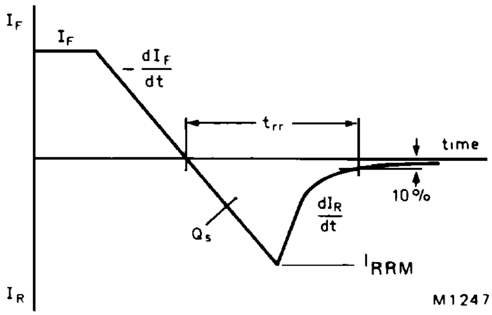


Fig.2 Definition of t_{rr}, Q_s and I_{RRM}.

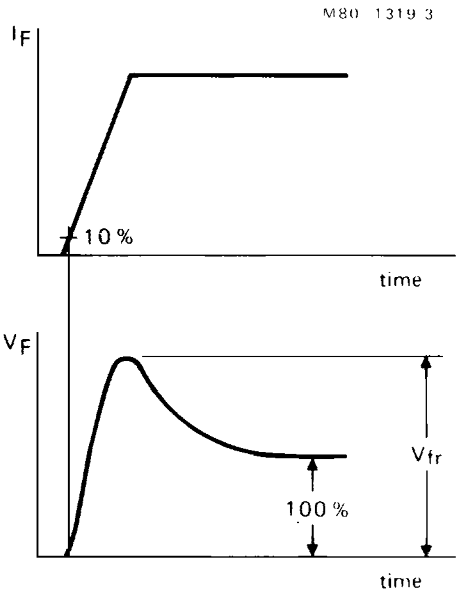


Fig.3 Definition of V_{fr}.

*Measured under pulse conditions to avoid excessive dissipation.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

From junction to mounting base	$R_{th\ j\text{-}mb}$	= 2.7	K/W

Influence of mounting method

1. Heatsink mounted with clip (see mounting instructions)

Thermal resistance from mounting base to heatsink

a. with heatsink compound	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	= 0.3	K/W
b. with heatsink compound and 0.06 mm maximum mica insulator	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	= 1.4	K/W
c. with heatsink compound and 0.1 mm maximum mica insulator (56369)	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	= 2.2	K/W
d. with heatsink compound and 0.25 mm maximum alumina insulator (56367)	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	= 0.8	K/W
e. without heatsink compound	$R_{th\ mb\text{-}h}$	= 1.4	K/W

2. Free-air operation

The quoted value of $R_{th\ j\text{-}a}$ should be used only when no leads of other dissipating components run to the same tie-point.

Thermal resistance from junction to ambient in free air: mounted on a printed circuit board at any device lead length and with copper laminate on the board — $R_{th\ j\text{-}a}$ = 60 K/W

MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The device may be soldered directly into the circuit, but the maximum permissible temperature of the soldering iron or bath is 275°C; the heat source must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. Soldered joints must be at least 4.7 mm from the seal.
2. The leads should not be bent less than 2.4 mm from the seal, and should be supported during bending. The bend radius must be no less than 1.0 mm.
3. Mounting by means of a spring clip is the best mounting method because it offers:
   a. a good thermal contact under the crystal area and slightly lower $R_{th\ mb-h}$ values than does screw mounting.
   b. safe isolation for mains operation.
   However, if a screw is used, it should be M3 cross-recess pan head. Care should be taken to avoid damage to the plastic body.
4. For good thermal contact, heatsink compound should be used between mounting base and heatsink. Values of $R_{th\ mb-h}$ given for mounting with heatsink compound refer to the use of a metallic oxide-loaded compound. Ordinary silicone grease is not recommended.
5. Rivet mounting (only possible for non-insulated mounting).
   Devices may be rivetted to flat heatsinks; such a process must **neither** deform the mounting tab, **nor** enlarge the mounting hole.

OPERATING NOTES

Dissipation and heatsink calculations

a. The various components of junction temperature rise above ambient are illustrated in Fig.4.

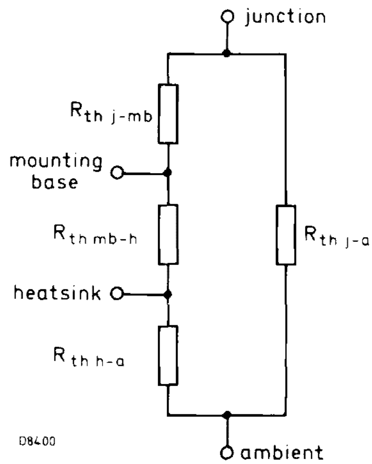


Fig. 4.

b. Any measurement of heatsink temperature should be made immediately adjacent to the device.
c. The method of using Figs. 5 and 6 is as follows:
Starting with the required current on the $I_{F(AV)}$ axis, trace upwards to meet the appropriate duty cycle or form factor curve. Trace right horizontally and upwards from the required value on the T_{amb} scale. The intersection determines the $R_{th\ mb-a}$. The heatsink thermal resistance value ($R_{th\ h-a}$) can be calculated from:

$$R_{th\ h-a} = R_{th\ mb-a} - R_{th\ mb-h}.$$

SQUARE-WAVE OPERATION

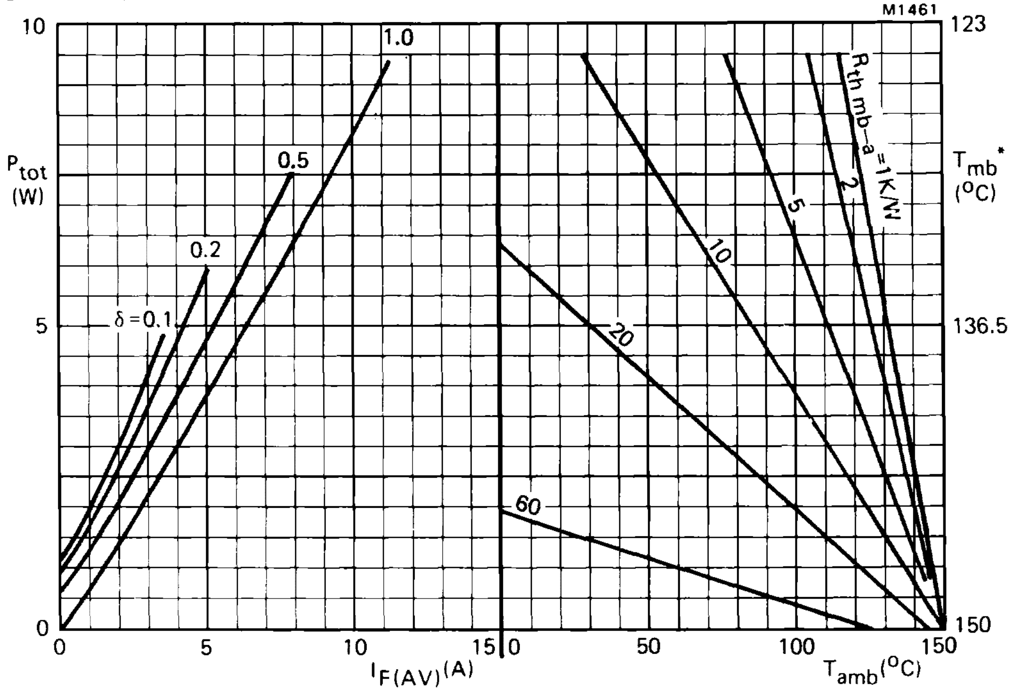
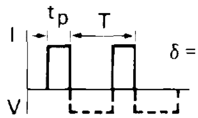


Fig.5 The right-hand part shows the interrelationship between the power (derived from the left-hand part) and the maximum permissible temperatures.
Power includes reverse current losses and switching losses up to f = 500 kHz.



$\delta = \frac{t_p}{T}$

$I_{F(AV)} = I_{F(RMS)} \times \sqrt{\delta}$

*T_{mb} scale is for comparison purposes and is correct only for $R_{th\ mb\text{-}a} < 8.9$ K/W.

SINUSOIDAL OPERATION

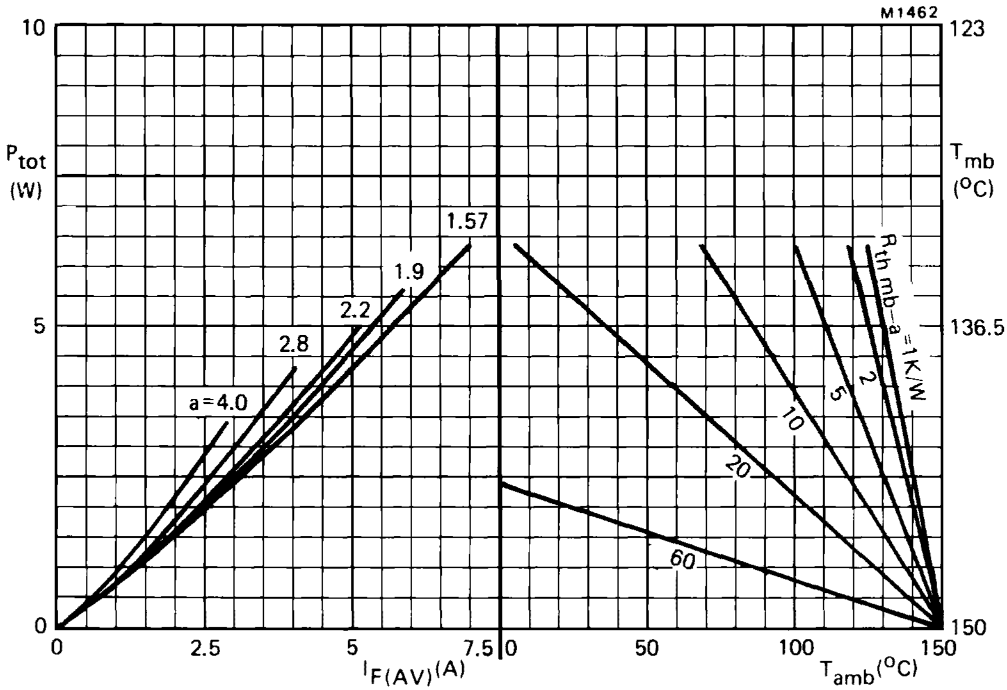


Fig.6 The right-hand part shows the interrelationship between the power (derived from the left-hand part) and the maximum permissible temperatures.
Power includes reverse current losses and switching losses up to f = 500 kHz.
a = form factor = $I_{F(RMS)}/I_{F(AV)}$.

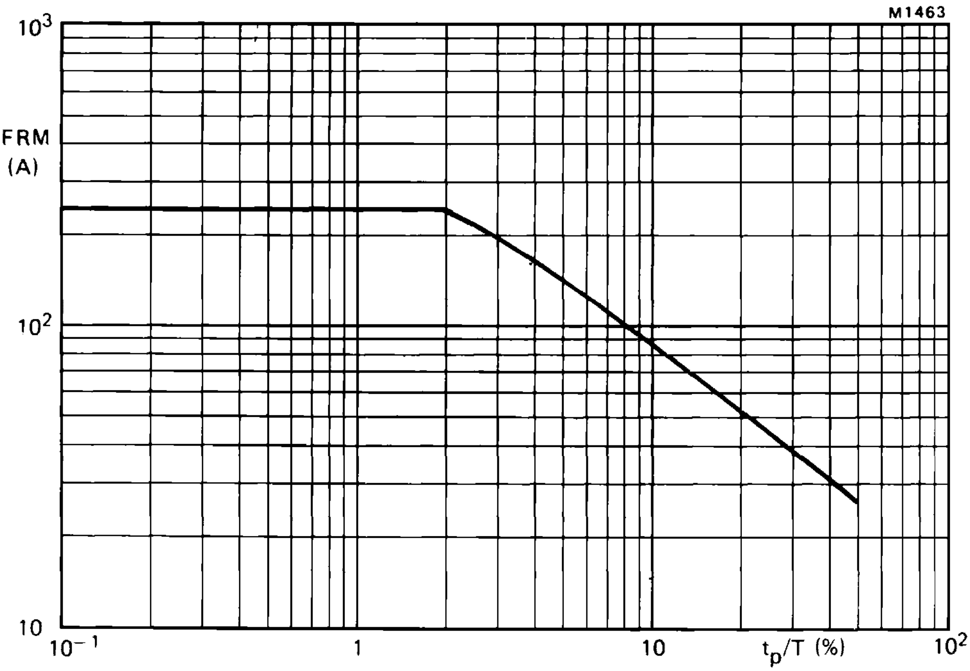
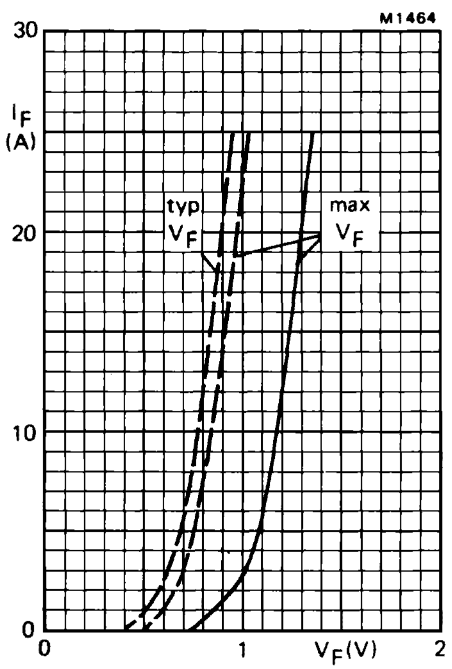
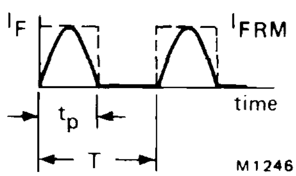


Fig.7 Maximum permissible repetitive peak forward current for square or sinusoidal currents; $1\ \mu s < t_p < 1 ms$.





Definition of I_{FRM} and t_p/T.

Fig.8 —— T_j = 25 °C; – – – T_j = 150 °C.

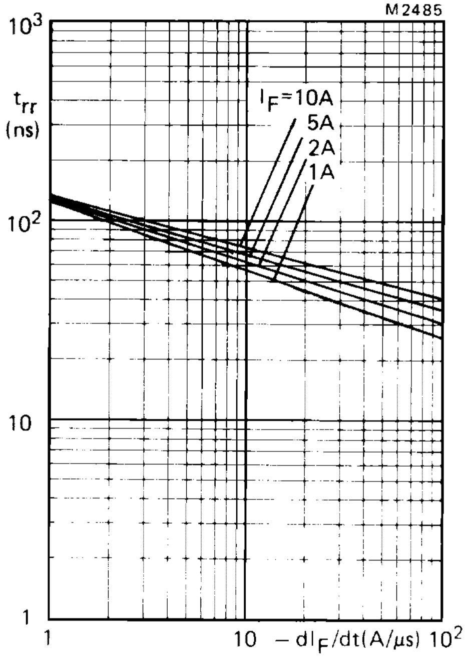


Fig.9 Maximum t_{rr} at T_j = 25 °C.

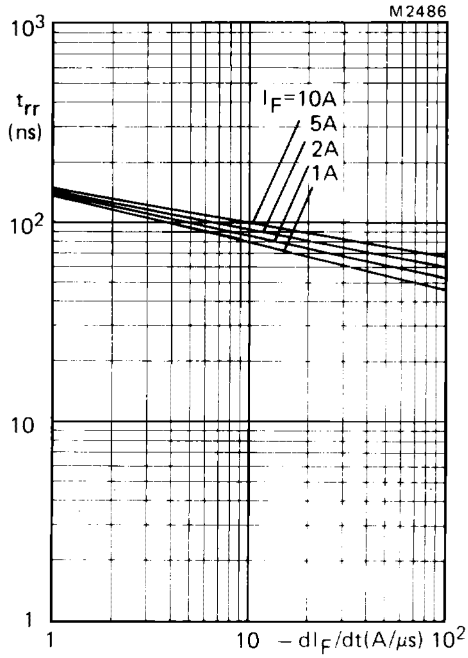


Fig.10 Maximum t_{rr} at T_j = 100 °C.

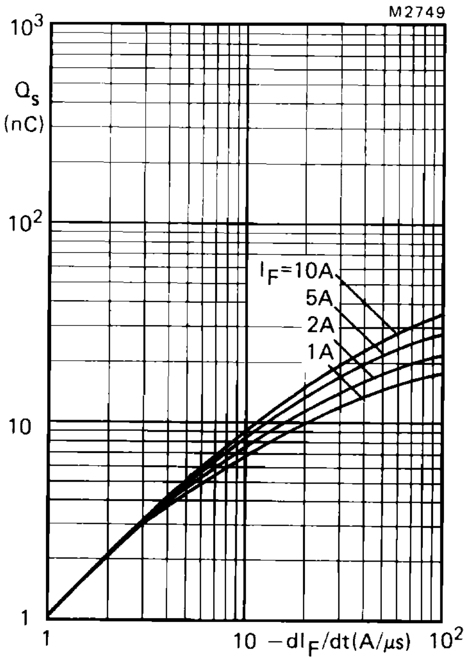


Fig.11 Maximum Q_s at T_j = 25 °C.

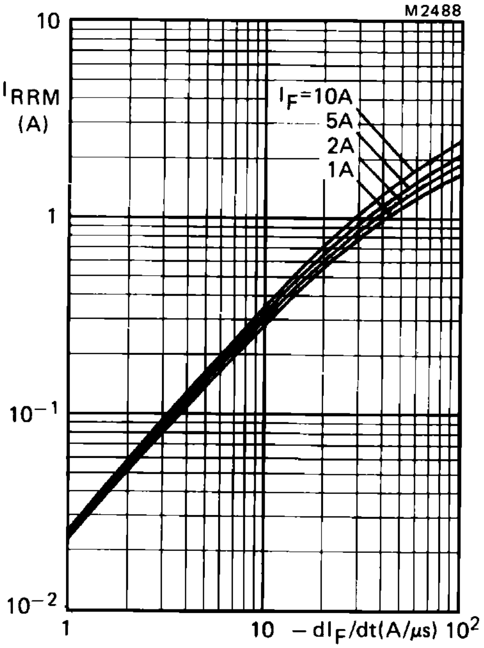


Fig.12 Maximum I_{RRM} at T_j = 25 °C.

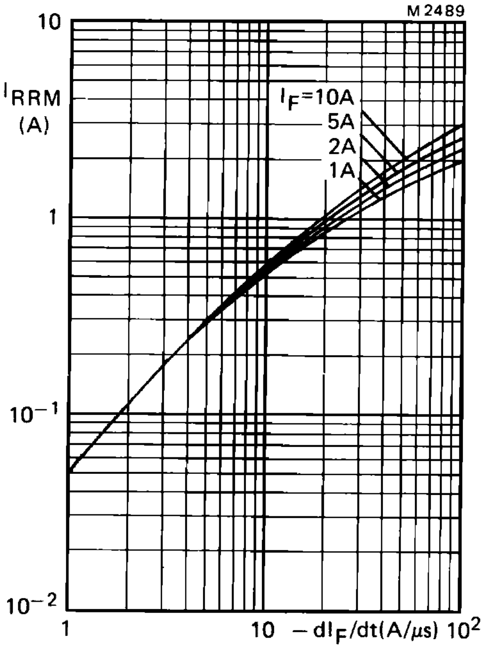


Fig.13 Maximum I_{RRM} at T_j = 100 °C.

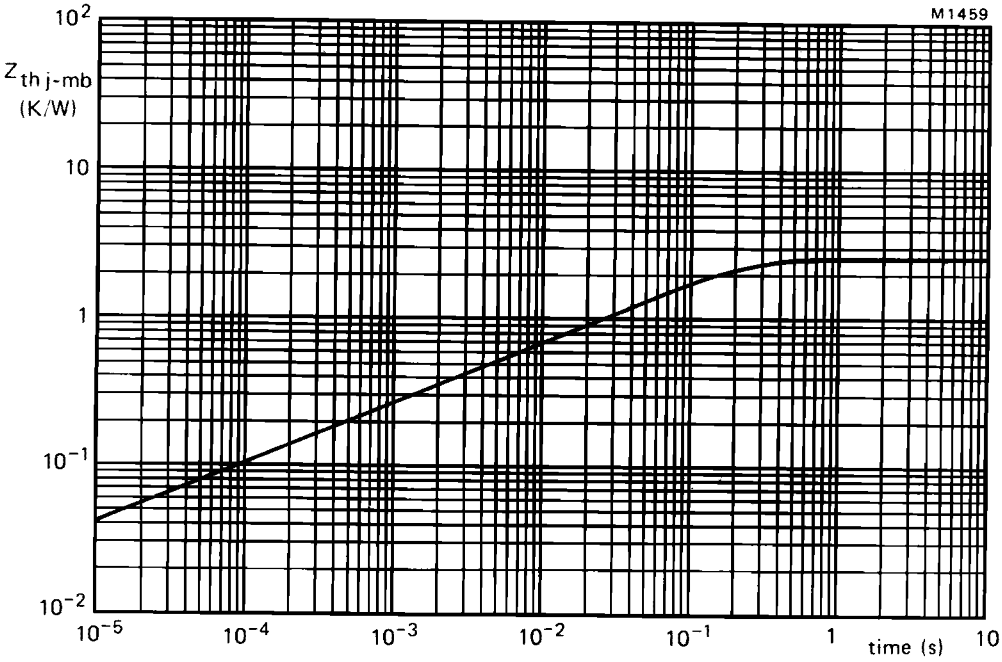


Fig.14 Transient thermal impedance.