BYW 98-50

200

## 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 $t_{\text {rr }}$ AND Irm AT $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNDER USERS CONDITIONS


DO 27 A
(Plastic)

## DESCRIPTION

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (limiting values)

| Symbol | Parameter |  | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FRM }}$ | Repetive Peak Forward Current | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}} \leq 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 70 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}(\mathrm{AV})$ | Average Forward Current* | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \delta=0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | A |
| IFSM | Surge non Repetitive Forward Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{tp}_{\mathrm{p}}=10 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & \text { Sinusoidal } \end{aligned}$ | 70 | A |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ | Power Dissipation * | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 | W |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }} \\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Storage and Junction Temperature Range |  | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+150 \\ & -40 \text { to }+150 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TL | Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering during 10s at 4 mm from Case |  | 230 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Symbol | Parameter | BYW 98- |  |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {RRM }}$ |  | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {RSM }}$ |  | 55 | 110 | 165 | 220 | V |

THERMAL RESISTANCE

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $R_{\text {th }(\mathrm{j}-\mathrm{a})}$ | Junction-ambient $^{\star}$ | 25 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

* On infinite heatsink with 10 mm lead length.


## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

| Synbol | Test Conditions |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RRM}}$ |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 0.5 | mA |
| $V_{F}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=9 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 1.1 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=3 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 0.85 |  |

## RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Test Conditions |  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t_{\text {rr }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=30 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & I_{F}=1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { See figure } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{di}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-50 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |  |  | 35 | ns |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{rr}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}} \leq 30 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{diF}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-20 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |  | 12 |  | nC |
| trr | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Measured at $1.1 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{IF}=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{\text {a }} 10 \mathrm{~ns}$ |  | 20 |  | ns |
| $V_{\text {FP }}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{tr}=10 \mathrm{~ns}$ |  | 5 |  | V |

To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equations:
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0.66+0.03 \mathrm{IF}$
$\mathrm{P}=0.06 \times \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{AV})+0.03 \mathrm{IF}^{2}(\mathrm{RMS})$

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


Figure 3. Thermal resistance versus lead length.


Figure 4. Transient thermal impedance junction-ambient for mounting $n^{\circ} 2$ versus pulse duration ( $\mathrm{L}=10 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).


Figure 2. Average forward current versus ambient temperature.


Mounting $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 1$ INFINITE HEATSINK

Mounting n ${ }^{\circ} 2$ PRINTED CIRCUIT
 $t_{\text {lead }}$


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


Figure 6. Capacitance versus reverse voltage applied.


Figure 8. Peak reverse current versus $\mathrm{diF} / \mathrm{dt}$.


Figure 7. Recovery time versus dif/dt.


Figure 9. Dynamic parameters versus junction temperature.


Figure 10. Measurement of $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{rr}}$ (Fig.7) and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{RM}}$ (Fig. 8).


## PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DO 27A (Plastic)


| REF. | DIMENSIONS |  |  |  | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millimeters |  | Inches |  |  |
|  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| A |  | 9.80 |  | 0.385 | 1 - The lead diameter $\varnothing D$ is not controlled over zone $E$ <br> 2 - The minimum axial lengh within which the device may be placed with its leads bent at right angles is $0.59 "(15 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| B | 26 |  | 1.024 |  |  |
| $\varnothing \mathrm{C}$ |  | 5.10 |  | 0.200 |  |
| $\varnothing \mathrm{D}$ |  | 1.28 |  | 0.050 |  |
| E |  | 1.25 |  | 0.049 |  |

Cooling method: by convection $(\operatorname{method} A)$
Marking: type number; white band indicates cathode
Weight: 1 g


#### Abstract

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