

### FEATURES

- Available as "HR" (high reliability) screened per MIL-PRF-19500, JANTX level. Add "HR" suffix to base part number.
- Available as non-RoHS (Sn/Pb plating), standard, and as RoHS by adding "-PBF" suffix.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameters	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		BY448	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	1500	V
		BY458		1200	
Peak forward surge current	$t_p = 10\text{ms}$ , half sine wave		$I_{FSM}$	30	A
Average forward current			$I_{FAV}$	2	A
Non repetitive reverse avalanche energy	$I_{(BR)R} = 0.4\text{A}$		$E_R$	10	mJ
Junction temperature			$T_J$	140	°C
Storage temperature range			$T_{STG}$	-55 to +175	°C
Junction ambient	$l = 10\text{mm}$ , $T_L = \text{constant}$		$R_{thJA}$	45	K/W
Junction ambient	On PC board with spacing 25mm		$R_{thJA}$	100	K/W

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

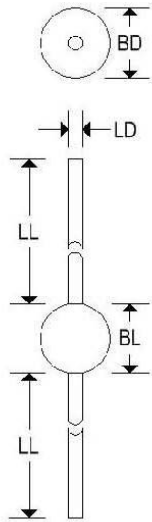
Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Maximum	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_F = 3\text{A}$	$V_F$	1.6	V
Reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	$I_R$	3	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_R = V_{RRM}$ , $T_J = 140^\circ\text{C}$	$I_R$	140	$\mu\text{A}$
Total reverse recovery time	$I_F = 1\text{A}$ , $-d_{IF}/dt = 0.05\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$	$t_{rr}$	20	$\mu\text{s}$
Reverse recovery time	$I_F = 0.5\text{A}$ , $I_R = 1\text{A}$ , $I_R = 0.25\text{A}$	$t_{rr}$	2	$\mu\text{s}$

# BY448, BY458

## STANDARD RECOVERY RECTIFIERS

### MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

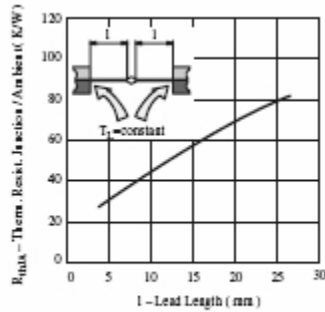
<b>Case</b>	SOD-57
<b>Marking</b>	Body painted, alpha-numeric
<b>Polarity</b>	Cathode band



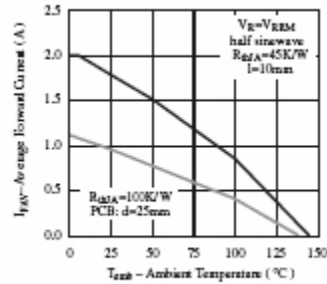
	SOD-57			
	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
BD	-	0.142	-	3.600
BL	-	0.157	-	4.000
LD	-	0.032	-	0.820
LL	1.024	-	26.000	-

# BY448, BY458

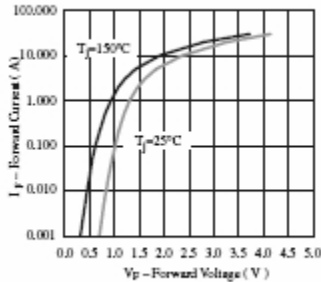
## STANDARD RECOVERY RECTIFIERS



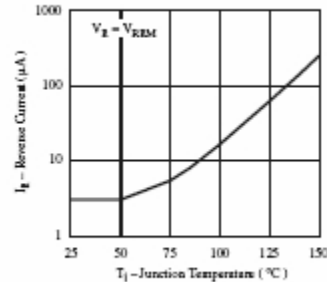
Typ. Thermal Resistance vs. Lead Length



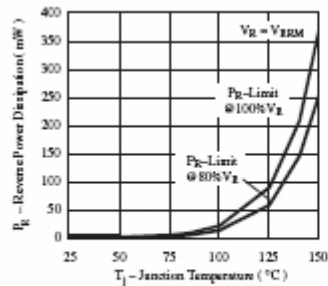
Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



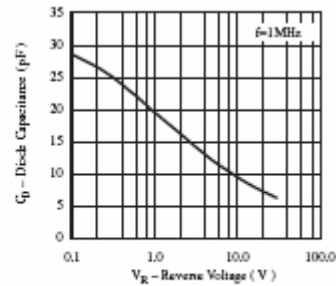
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature



Max. Reverse Power Dissipation vs. Junction Temperature



Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage