BYV28-200

ULTRAFAST RECOVERY RECTIFIER

REVERSE VOLTAGE: **200 VOLTS**

FORWARD CURRENT: **4.0 AMPERE**

FEATURES

· Low forward voltage drop

· Low leakage

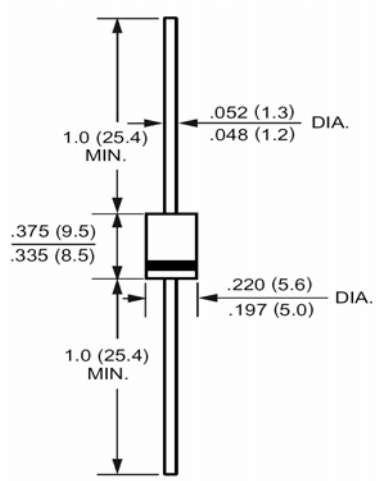
· High current capability

· Ultra fast switching speed

· High forward surge capability

· High reliability.

DO-201AD



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MECHANICAL DATA

Case: Molded plastic, DO-201AD

Epoxy: UL 94V-O rate flame retardant

Lead: Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202, method 208 guaranteed

Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end

Mounting position: Any

Weight: 0.04ounce, 1.1gram

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Ratings at 25℃ ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Single phase, half wave, 60H_Z, resistive or inductive load.

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

	Symbols	*BYV28-200*	Units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	200	**Volts**
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	140	**Volts**
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	200	**Volts**
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current .375"(9.5mm) Lead Length at T_A=55℃	$I_{(AV)}$	4	**Amp**
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms single half-sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	I_{FSM}	125	**Amp**
Maximum Forward Voltage at 4.0A DC and 25℃	V_F	1.0	**Volts**
Maximum Reverse Current at T_A=25℃	I_R	5.0	**uAmp**
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage T_A=125℃		150	
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 1)	$R_{\theta JA}$	25	**℃/W**
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time	T_{RR}	35	**nS**
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +150	**℃**
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 to +175	**℃**

NOTES:

1- Measured at 1 MH_Z and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 VDC.

2- Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient and form junction to lead at 0.375"(9.5mm) lead length P.C.B. Mounted.

3- Reverse Recovery Test Conditions: I_F=.5A, I_R=1A, I_{RR}=.25A.

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RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

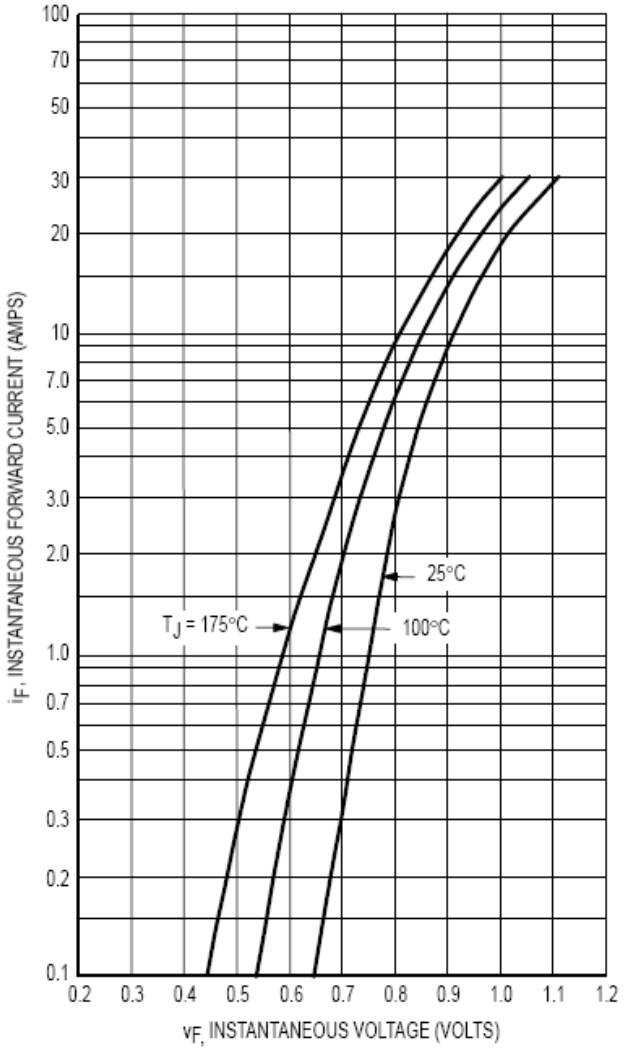

Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

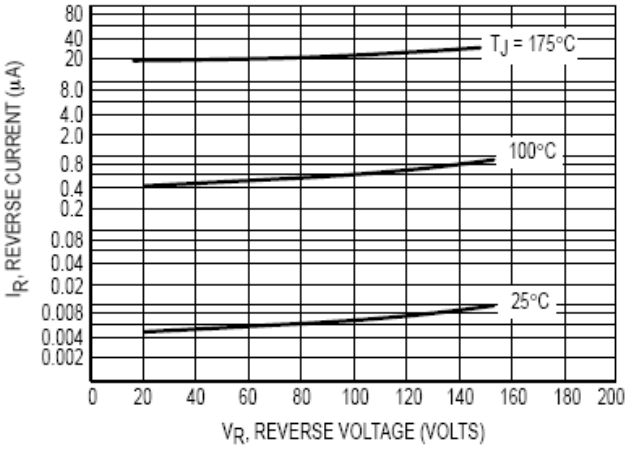

Figure 2. Typical Reverse Current

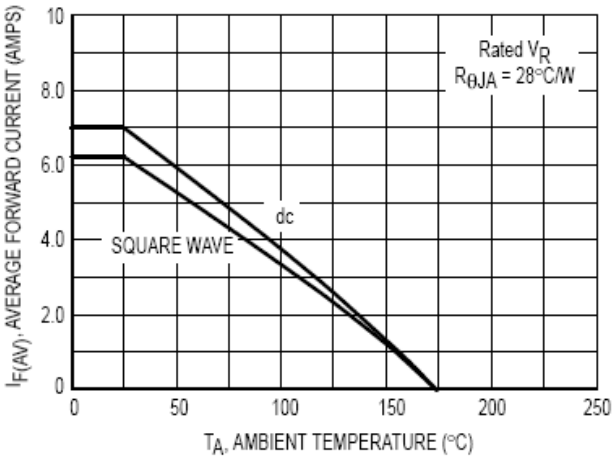

Figure 3. Current Derating
(Mounting Method #3 Per Note 1)

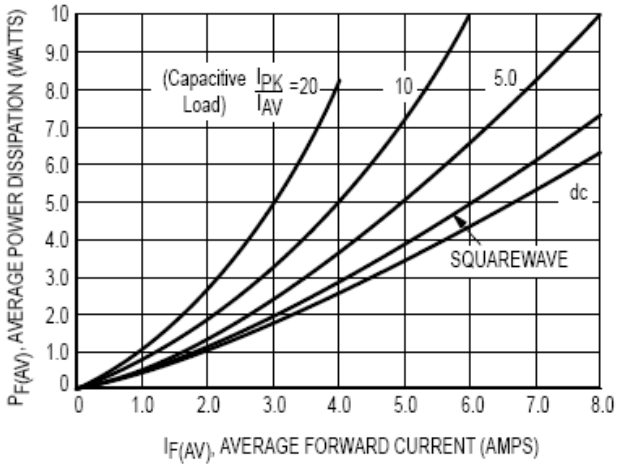

Figure 4. Power Dissipation

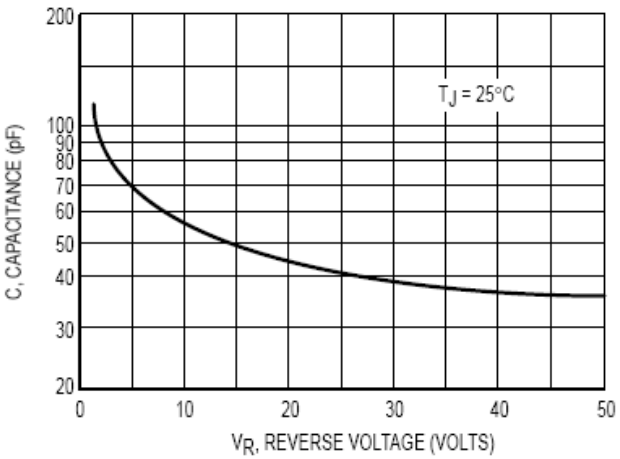

Figure 5. Typical Capacitance