

RECTIFIER DIODES

Also available to BS9331-F130

Silicon rectifier diodes in metal envelopes similar to DO-5, intended for use in power rectifier applications.

The series consists of the following types:

Normal polarity (cathode to stud): BYX97-300 to 1600.

Reverse polarity (anode to stud): BYX97-300R to 1600R.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

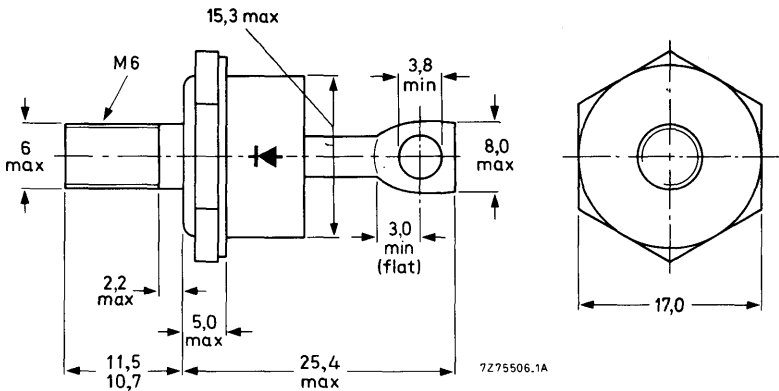
	BYX97-300 BYX97-300R	600 600R	1200 1200R	1600 1600R	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage V_{RRM}	max. 300 600 1200 1600				V
Average forward current	$I_{F(AV)}$		max. 47		A
Non-repetitive peak forward current	I_{FSM}		max. 800		A

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

DO-5 (except for M6 stud); Supplied with device: 1 nut, 1 lock-washer

Nut dimensions across the flats: 10 mm



Net mass: 22 g

Diameter of clearance hole: max. 6.5 mm

Supplied on request: accessories 56264A

(mica washer, insulating ring, tag)

a version with insulated flying leads

The mark shown applies to normal polarity types

Torque on nut: min. 1.7 Nm

(17 kg cm)

max. 3.5 Nm

(35 kg cm)

BYX97 SERIES

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

Voltages ¹⁾		BYX97-300(R)	600(R)	1200(R)	1600(R)	
Non-repetitive peak reverse voltage ($t \leq 10$ ms)	V_{RSM}	max. 300	600	1200	1600	V
Repetitive peak reverse voltage ($\delta \leq 0,01$)	V_{RRM}	max. 300	600	1200	1600	V
Crest working reverse voltage	V_{RWM}	max. 200	400	800	800	V
Continuous reverse voltage	V_R	max. 200	400	800	800	V

Currents

Average forward current (averaged over any 20 ms period) up to $T_{mb} = 120$ °C	$I_F(AV)$	max.	47	A
	$I_F(AV)$	max.	40	A
at $T_{mb} = 125$ °C				
R.M.S. forward current	$I_F(RMS)$	max.	75	A
Repetitive peak forward current	I_{FRM}	max.	550	A
Non-repetitive peak forward current ($t = 10$ ms; half sine-wave) $T_j = 150$ °C prior to surge; with reapplied V_{RWMmax}	I_{FSM}	max.	800	A
I^2t for fusing ($t = 10$ ms)	I^2t	max.	3200	A ² s

Temperatures

Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Junction temperature	T_j	max. 150	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

From junction to mounting base	$R_{th j-mb}$	=	0,6	°C/W
From mounting base to heatsink without heatsink compound	$R_{th mb-h}$	=	0,3	°C/W
with heatsink compound	$R_{th mb-h}$	=	0,2	°C/W
Transient thermal impedance; $t = 1$ ms	$Z_{th j-mb}$	=	0,1	°C/W

¹⁾ To ensure thermal stability: $R_{th j-a} \leq 1$ °C/W (continuous reverse voltage) or ≤ 4 °C/W (a.c.)

For smaller heatsinks T_{jmax} should be derated. For a.c. see page 4.

For continuous reverse voltage: if $R_{th j-a} = 2$ °C/W, then $T_{jmax} = 138$ °C,
if $R_{th j-a} = 3$ °C/W, then $T_{jmax} = 125$ °C.

CHARACTERISTICSForward voltage

$$I_F = 150 \text{ A}; T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_F < 1,45 \text{ V } ^1)$$

Reverse current

$$V_R = V_{RWMmax}; T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

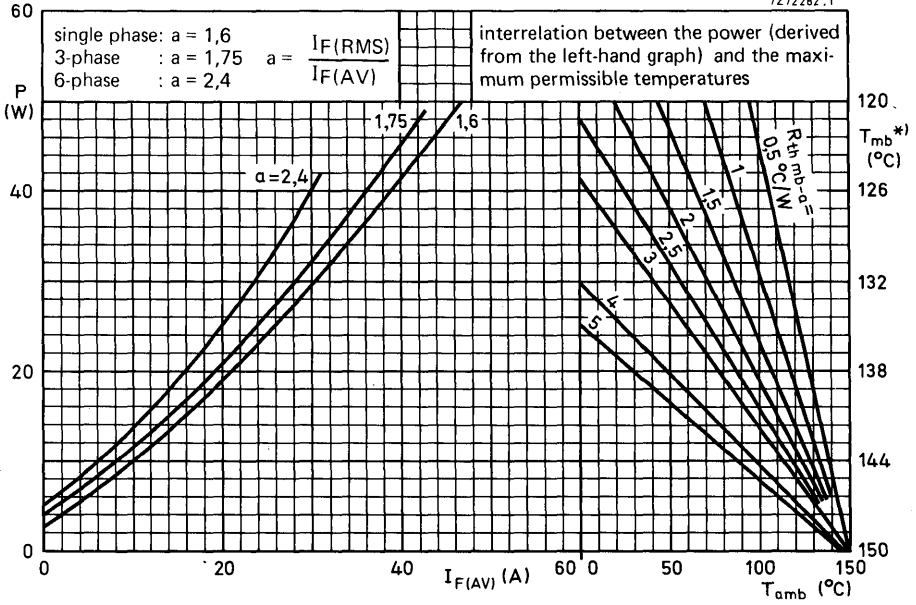
$$I_R < 4 \text{ mA}$$

OPERATING NOTES

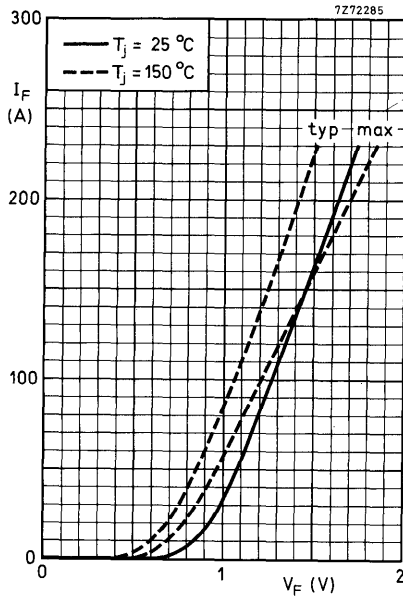
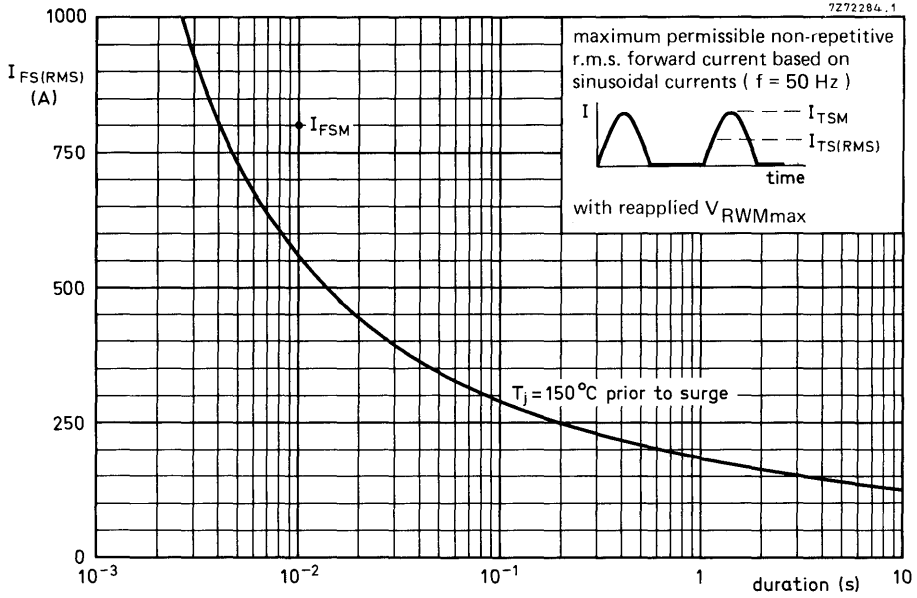
1. The top connector should neither be bent nor twisted; it should be soldered into the circuit so that there is no strain on it.
During soldering the heat conduction to the junction should be kept to a minimum.
2. Where there is a possibility that transients, due to the energy stored in the transformer, will exceed the maximum permissible non-repetitive peak reverse voltage, see General Section for information on damping circuits in Data Handbook Part SC1a.

¹⁾ Measured under pulse conditions to avoid excessive dissipation.

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*) T_{mb} -scale is for comparison purposes only and is correct only for $R_{\text{th mb-a}} \leq 3,4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$



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