

BYW72GP THRU BYW76GP



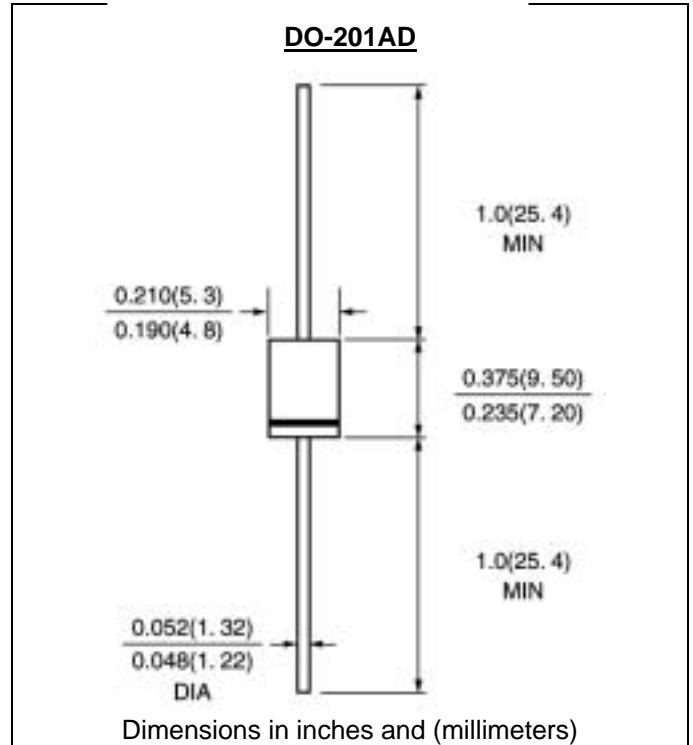
**SINTERED GLASS JUNCTION
FAST SWITCHING PLASTIC RECTIFIER**
VOLTAGE:200 TO 600V CURRENT: 3.0A

FEATURE

High temperature metallurgically bonded construction
Sintered glass cavity free junction
Capability of meeting environmental standard of MIL-S-19500
High temperature soldering guaranteed
350°C /10sec/0.375"lead length at 5 lbs tension
Operate at Ta =45°C with no thermal run away
Typical Ir<0.1µA

MECHANICAL DATA

Terminal: Plated axial leads solderable per MIL-STD 202E, method 208C
Case: Molded with UL-94 Class V-0 recognized Flame Retardant Epoxy
Polarity: color band denotes cathode
Mounting position: any



MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(single-phase, half-wave, 60HZ, resistive or inductive load rating at 25°C, unless otherwise stated)

	SYMBOL	BYW 72GP	BYW 73GP	BYW 74GP	BYW 75GP	BYW 76GP	units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V _{rrm}	200	300	400	500	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V _{rms}	140	210	280	350	420	V
Maximum DC blocking Voltage	V _d	200	300	400	500	600	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current 3/8"lead length at Ta =45°C	I _{f(av)}	3.0					A
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load	I _{fsm}	100					A
Maximum Forward Voltage at rated Forward Current and 25°C IF=3A	V _f	1.1					V
Non-repetitive peak reverse avalanche energy (Note 1)	E _{rsm}	10					mJ
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta =25°C at rated DC blocking voltage Ta =125°C	I _r	5.0 100					µA µA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	T _{rr}	200					nS
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	C _j	60					pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 3)	R(ja)	20					°C /W
Storage and Operating Junction Temperature	T _{stg} , T _j	-65 to +175					°C

Note: 1.R=400mA; T_j=T_{jmax} prior to surge; inductive load switched off
2.Reverse Recovery Condition I_f =0.5A, I_r =1.0A, I_{rr} =0.25A
3.Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0Vdc
4.Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient at 3/8"lead length, P.C. Board Mounted

Figure 1. Max. Thermal Resistance vs. Lead Length

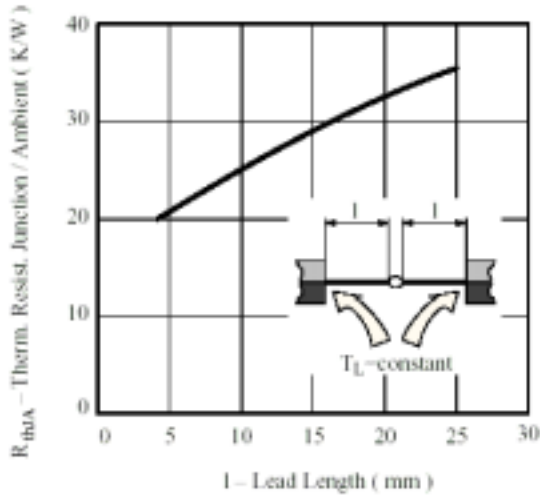


Figure 2. Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature

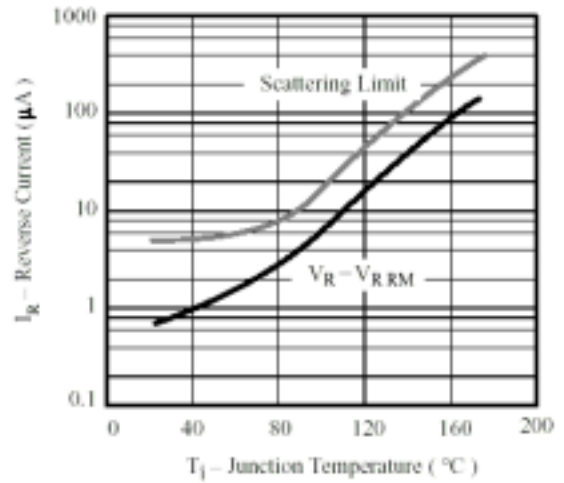


Figure 3. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

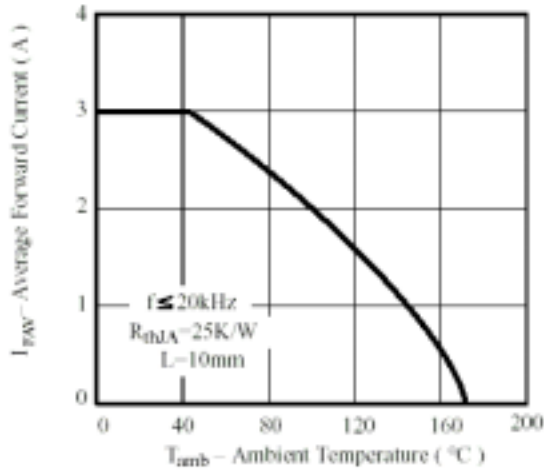


Figure 4. Max. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

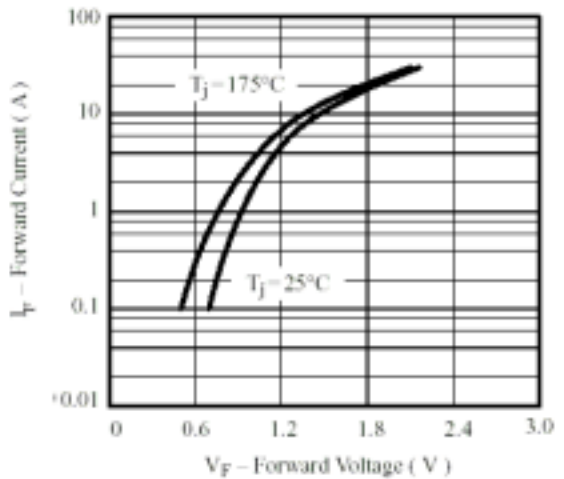


Figure 5. Typ. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

