TAYCHIPST

FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIERS

BY296 THRU BY299

100V-800V

2.0A

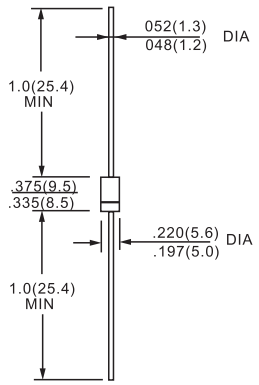
FEATURES :

* High current capability
* High surge current capability
* High reliability
* Low reverse current
* Low forward voltage drop
* Fast switching for high efficiency

MECHANICAL DATA :

* Case : DO-201AD Molded plastic
* Epoxy : UL94V-O rate flame retardant
* Lead : Axial lead solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 guaranteed
* Polarity : Color band denotes cathode end
* Mounting position : Any
* Weight : 1.16 grams

DO-27



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating at 25 °C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase, half wave, 60 Hz, resistive or inductive load.
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

RATING	SYMBOL	BY296	BY297	BY298	BY299	UNIT
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	100	200	400	800	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	70	140	280	560	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	100	200	400	800	V
Maximum Average Forward Current 0.375"(9.5mm) Lead Length Ta = 50 °C	$I_{F(AV)}$	2.0				A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms Single half sine wave Superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	I_{FSM}	70				A
Maximum Peak Forward Voltage at I_F = 2.0 Amps.	V_F	1.3				V
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta = 25 °C	I_R	10				µA
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage Ta = 100 °C	$I_{R(H)}$	500				µA
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	Trr	250				ns
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	C_J	28				pf
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	- 50 to + 125				°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	- 50 to + 150				°C

Notes :

(1) Reverse Recovery Test Conditions : I_F = 0.5 A, I_R = 1.0 A, Irr = 0.25 A.

(2) Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 V_{DC}

FIG. 1- FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

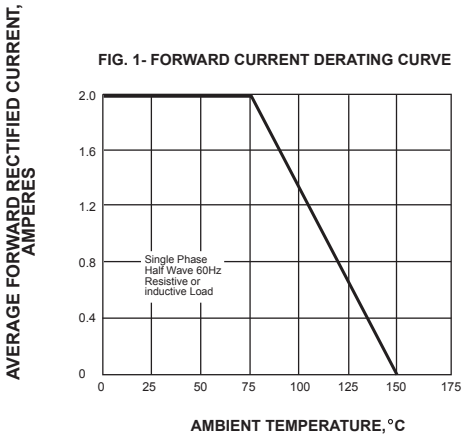


FIG. 2-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

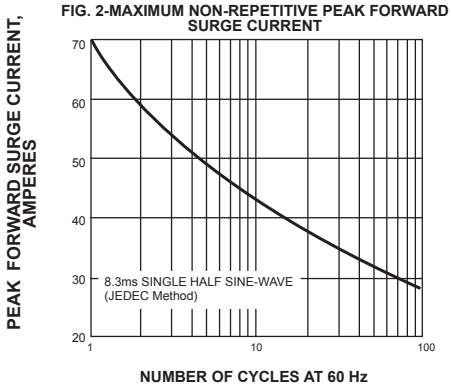


FIG. 3-TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

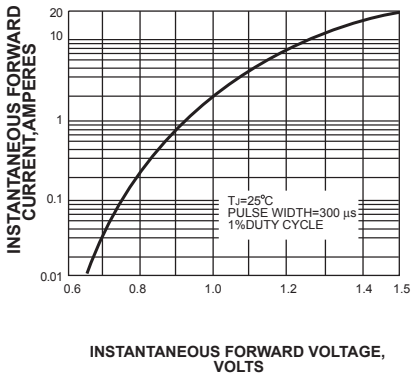


FIG. 4-TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

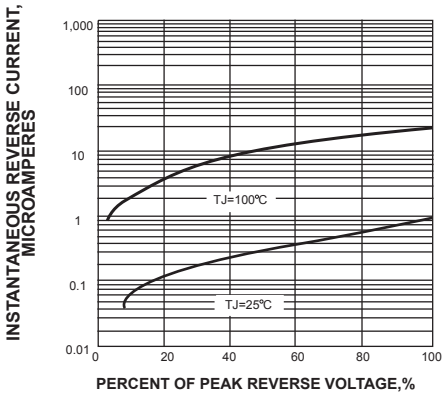


FIG. 5-TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE

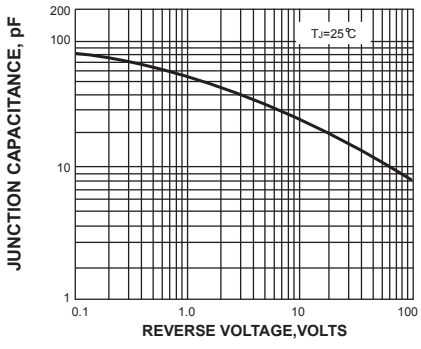


FIG. 6-TYPICAL TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE