

Standard Avalanche Sinterglass Diode

Features

- Controlled avalanche characteristics
- Glass passivated junction
- Hermetically sealed package
- Low reverse current
- High surge current loading

Applications

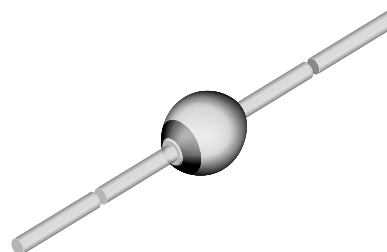
Rectification, general purpose

Mechanical Data

Case: Sintered glass case, SOD 57

Terminals: Plated axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026

Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end



949539

Mounting Position: Any

Weight: 370 mg, (max. 500 mg)

Parts Table

Part	Type differentiation	Package
BYW52	$V_R = 200 \text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 2 \text{ A}$	SOD57
BYW53	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 2 \text{ A}$	SOD57
BYW54	$V_R = 600 \text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 2 \text{ A}$	SOD57
BYW55	$V_R = 800 \text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 2 \text{ A}$	SOD57
BYW56	$V_R = 1000 \text{ V}$; $I_{FAV} = 2 \text{ A}$	SOD57

Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Sub type	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage = Repetitive peak reverse voltage	see electrical characteristics	BYW52	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	200	V
	see electrical characteristics	BYW53	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	400	V
	see electrical characteristics	BYW54	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	600	V
	see electrical characteristics	BYW55	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	800	V
	see electrical characteristics	BYW56	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	1000	V
Peak forward surge current	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$, half sinewave		I_{FSM}	50	A
Repetitive peak forward current			I_{FRM}	12	A
Average forward current	$\phi = 180^{\circ}$		I_{FAV}	2	A
Pulse avalanche peak power	$t_p = 20 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$ half sine wave, $T_j = 175 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		P_R	1000	W

Parameter	Test condition	Sub type	Symbol	Value	Unit
Pulse energy in avalanche mode, non repetitive (inductive load switch off)	$I_{(BR)R} = 1 \text{ A}$, $T_j = 175^\circ\text{C}$		E_R	20	mJ
i^2t t-rating			i^2t	8	A^2s
Junction and storage temperature range			$T_j = T_{stg}$	-55 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$

Maximum Thermal Resistance

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Sub type	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction ambient	$l = 10 \text{ mm}$, $T_L = \text{constant}$		R_{thJA}	45	K/W
	on PC board with spacing 25mm		R_{thJA}	100	K/W

Electrical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Sub type	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$		V_F		0.9	1.0	V
Reverse current	$V_R = V_{RRM}$		I_R		0.1	1	μA
	$V_R = V_{RRM}$, $T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$		I_R		5	10	μA
Breakdown voltage	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$, $t_p/T = 0.01$, $t_p = 0.3 \text{ ms}$		$V_{(BR)}$			1600	V
Diode capacitance	$V_R = 4 \text{ V}$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		C_D		18		pF
Reverse recovery time	$I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$, $I_R = 1 \text{ A}$, $i_R = 0.25 \text{ A}$		t_{rr}			4	μs
	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$, $di/dt = 5 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_R = 50 \text{ V}$		t_{rr}			4	μs
Reverse recovery charge	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$, $di/dt = 5 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		Q_{rr}			200	nC

Typical Characteristics ($T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

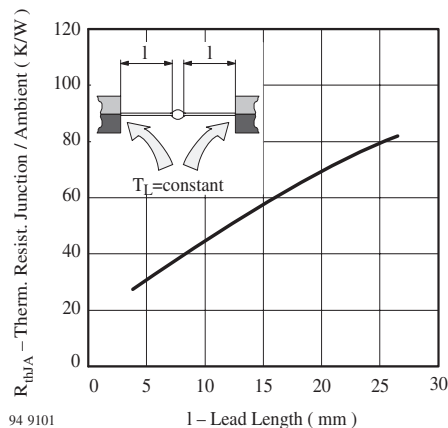


Figure 1. Typ. Thermal Resistance vs. Lead Length

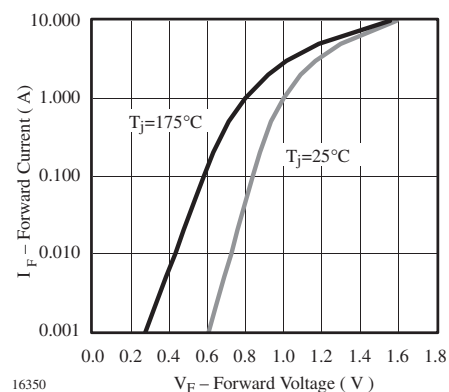


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

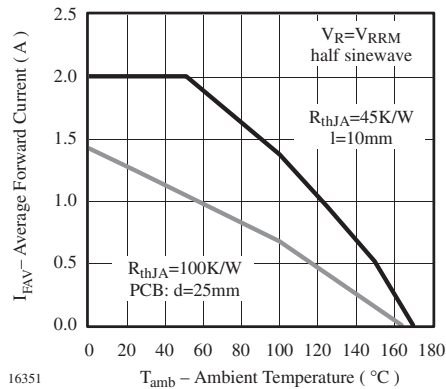


Figure 3. Max. Average Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

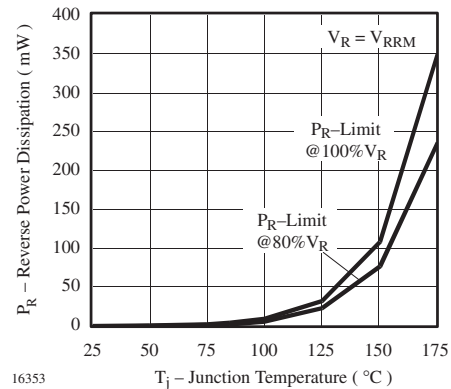


Figure 5. Max. Reverse Power Dissipation vs. Junction Temperature

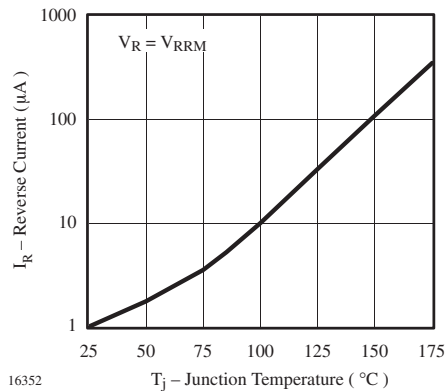


Figure 4. Reverse Current vs. Junction Temperature

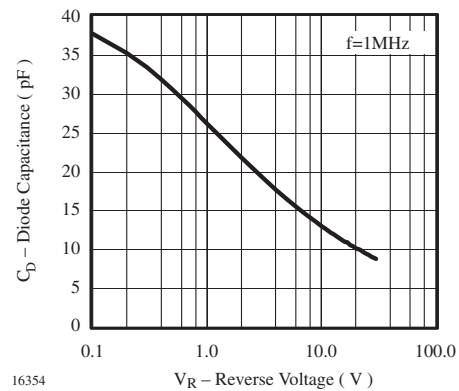


Figure 6. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

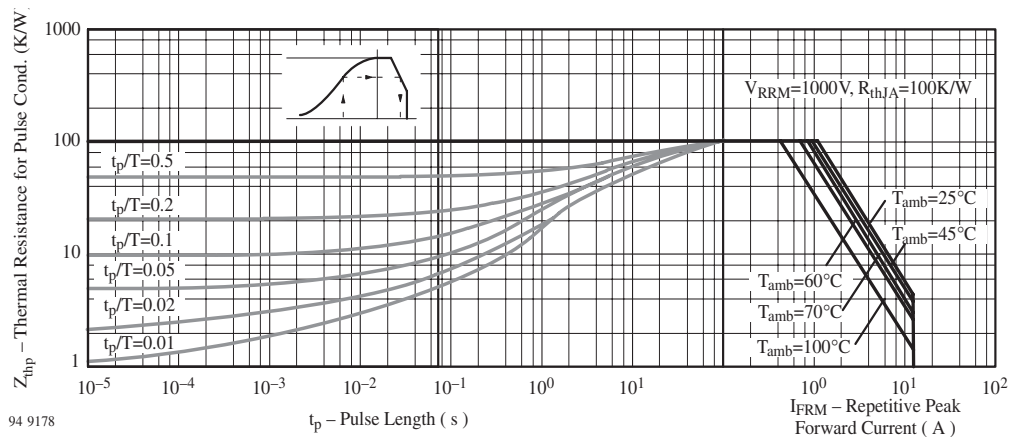
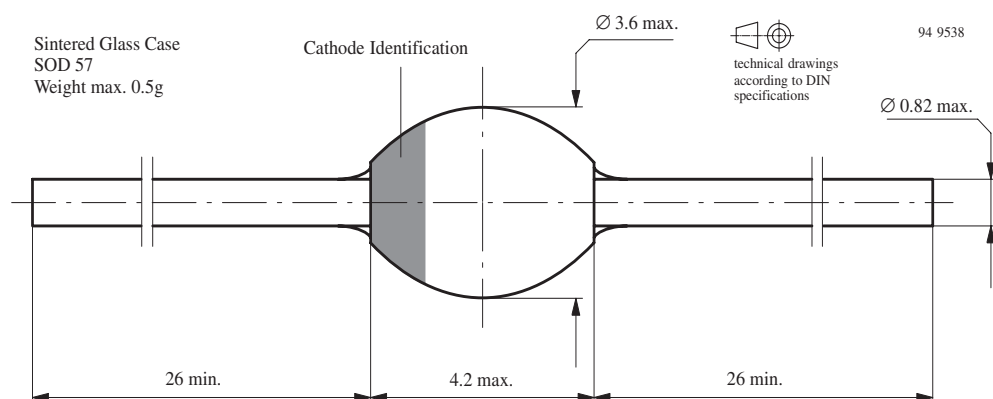


Figure 7. Thermal Response

Package Dimensions in mm





Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of **Vishay Semiconductor GmbH** to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH, P.O.B. 3535, D-74025 Heilbronn, Germany
Telephone: 49 (0)7131 67 2831, Fax number: 49 (0)7131 67 2423

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