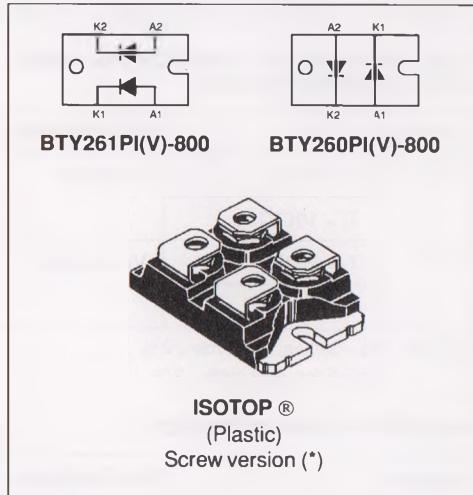


## FAST RECOVERY RECTIFIER DIODES

### FEATURES

- VERY LOW REVERSE RECOVERY TIME
- VERY LOW SWITCHING LOSSES
- LOW NOISE TURN-OFF SWITCHING
- INSULATED PACKAGE :  
Insulating voltage = 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub>  
Capacitance = 45 pF



### DESCRIPTION

Dual high voltage rectifiers ranging from 600V to 800V suited for Switch Mode Power Supplies and other power converters.

The devices are packaged in ISOTOP.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter			Value	Unit
I <sub>FRM</sub>	Repetitive peak forward current		tp ≤ 10μs	750	A
I <sub>F(RMS)</sub>	RMS forward current		Per diode	140	A
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	Average forward current		T <sub>c</sub> =60°C δ = 0.5	60	A
I <sub>FSM</sub>	Surge non repetitive forward current		tp=10ms sinusoidal	400	A
T <sub>stg</sub> T <sub>j</sub>	Storage and junction temperature range			- 40 to + 150 - 40 to + 150	°C °C

Symbol	Parameter	BYT260PI(V) - / BYT261PI(V) -		Unit
		600	800	
V <sub>RRM</sub>	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	600	800	V

\* : Tin plated Fast-on version is also available (without V suffix)

TM : ISOTOP is a trademark of SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Rth (j-c)	Junction to case	Per diode	0.7
		Total	0.4
Rth (c)	Coupling	0.1	°C/W

When the diodes 1 and 2 are used simultaneously :

$$\Delta T_j(\text{diode } 1) = P(\text{diode}) \times Rth(\text{Per diode}) + P(\text{diode } 2) \times Rth(c)$$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Per diode)

## STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VF *	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	I <sub>F</sub> = 60 A			1.9	V
	T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C				1.8	
I <sub>R</sub> **	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub>			100	μA
	T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C				6	

Pulse test : \* tp = 380 μs, duty cycle < 2 %

\*\* tp = 5 ms, duty cycle < 2 %

## RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
trr	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	I <sub>F</sub> = 0.5A	Irr = 0.25A		65	ns
		I <sub>R</sub> = 1A			135	
		I <sub>F</sub> = 1A V <sub>R</sub> = 30V	dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -15A/μs			

## TURN-OFF SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Without serie inductance)

Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>IRM</sub>	dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -240A/μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 200V L <sub>p</sub> ≤ 0.05μH see fig. 11	I <sub>F</sub> = 60A		160	ns
	dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -480A/μs		T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C		100	
I <sub>RM</sub>	dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -240A/μs				30	A
	dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -480A/μs				38	

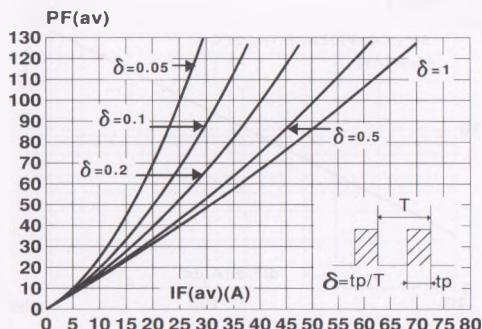
## TURN-OFF OVERVOLTAGE COEFFICIENT (With serie inductance)

Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
C = $\frac{V_{RP}}{V_{CC}}$	T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -60A/μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 150V L <sub>p</sub> = 2μH see fig.12	I <sub>F</sub> =I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	3.3	4	/

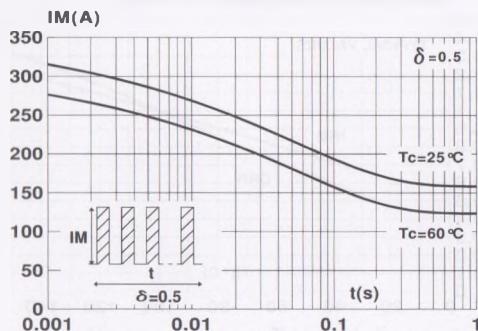
To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equation :

$$P = 1.47 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.005 \times I_{F}^2(\text{RMS})$$

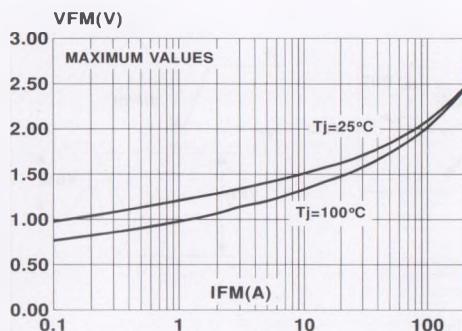
**Fig.1 :** Low frequency power losses versus average current.



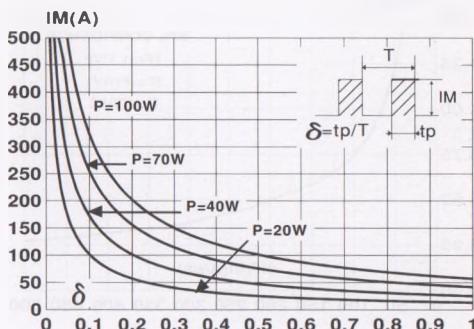
**Fig.3 :** Non repetitive peak surge current versus overload duration.



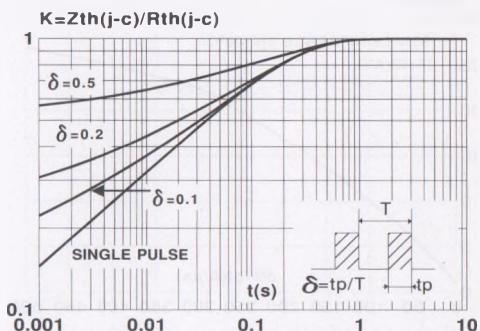
**Fig.5 :** Voltage drop versus forward current.



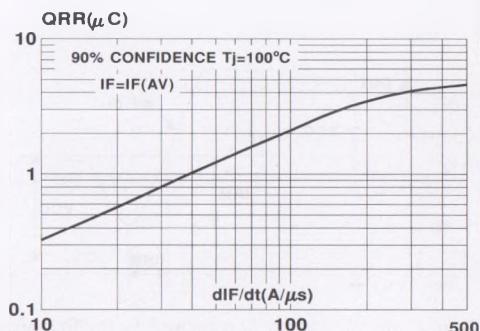
**Fig.2 :** Peak current versus form factor.



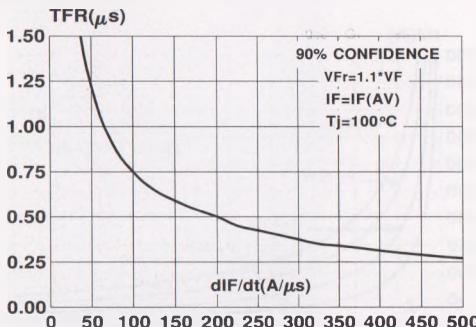
**Fig.4 :** Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration.



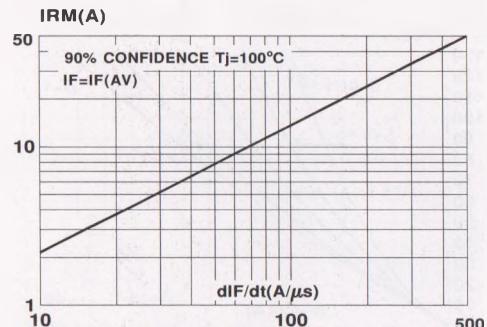
**Fig.6 :** Recovery charge versus  $dI/dt$ .



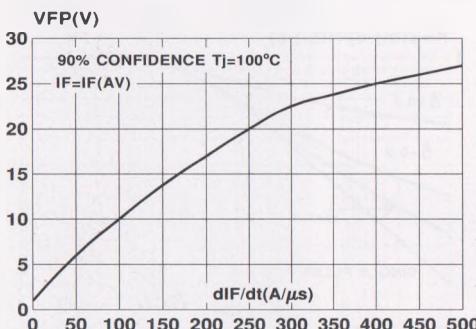
**Fig.7 : Recovery time versus  $dI_F/dt$ .**



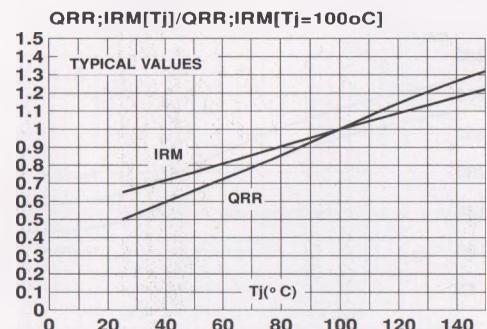
**Fig.8 : Peak reverse current versus  $dI_F/dt$ .**



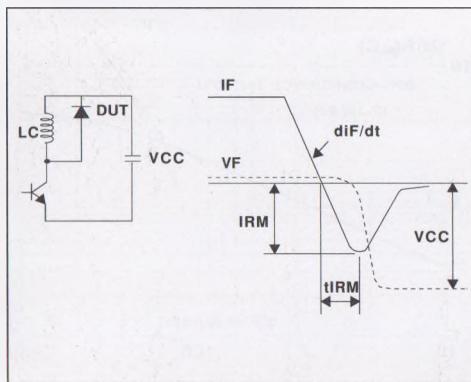
**Fig.9 : Peak forward voltage versus  $dI_F/dt$ .**



**Fig.10 : Dynamic parameters versus junction temperature.**



**Fig.11 : TURN-OFF SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Without serie inductance)**



**Fig.12 : TURN-OFF SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (With serie inductance)**

