BY228GP

SINTERED GLASS JUNCTION PLASTIC RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE:1500V CURRENT: 3.0A

GULF SEMI

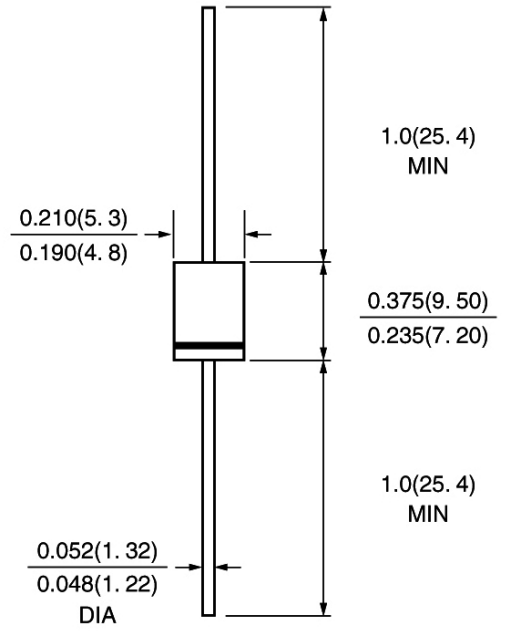
FEATURE

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 =55°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

DO-201AD



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(single-phase, half-wave, 60HZ, resistive or inductive load rating at 25°C, unless otherwise stated, for capacitive load, derate current by 20%)

	SYMBOL	BY228GP	units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	Vrrm	1500	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	Vrms	1050	V
Maximum DC blocking Voltage	Vdc	1500	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current 3/8"lead length at Ta =55°C	If(av)	3.0	A
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms single Half sine-wave superimposed on rated load	Ifsm	125.0	A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage At 5.0A	Vf	1.50	V
Maximum full load reverse current full cycle Average at 55°C	Ir(av)	100.0	μA
Maximum DC Reverse Current Ta =25°C at rated DC blocking voltage Ta =150°C	Ir	5.0 100.0	μA μA
Typical Reverse Recovery Time (Note 1)	Trr	1000	nS
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	Rth(ja)	70.0	K /W
Storage and Operating Junction Temperature	Tstg, Tj	-65 to +175	°C

Note:

1. Reverse Recovery Condition If =0.5A, Ir =1.0A, Irr =0.25A
2. Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient on PC board with spacing 25mm

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES BY228GP

FIG. 1 - FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

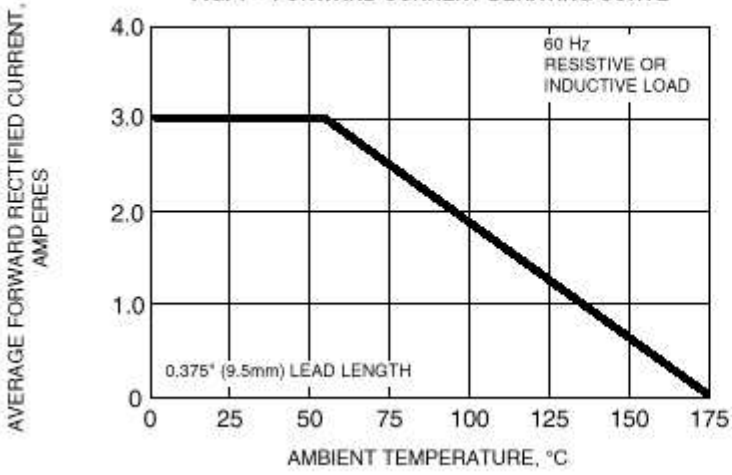


FIG. 2 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

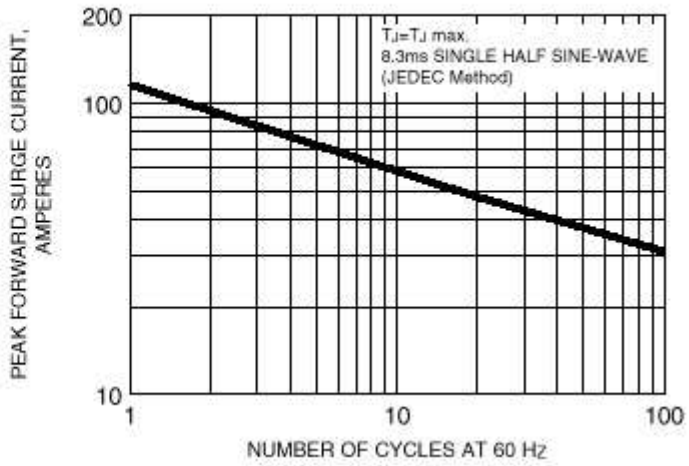


FIG. 3 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

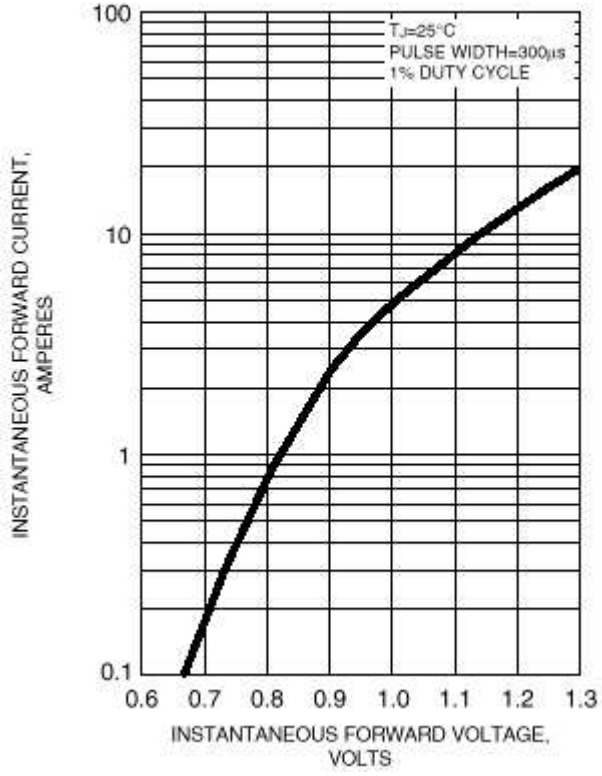


FIG. 4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

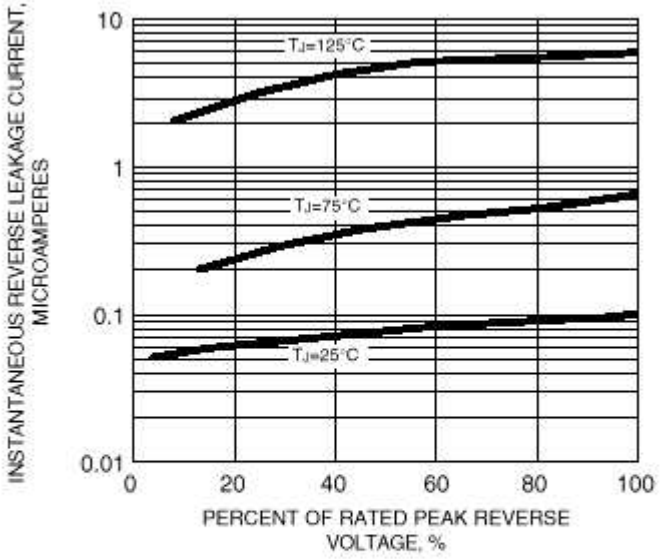


FIG. 5 - TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE