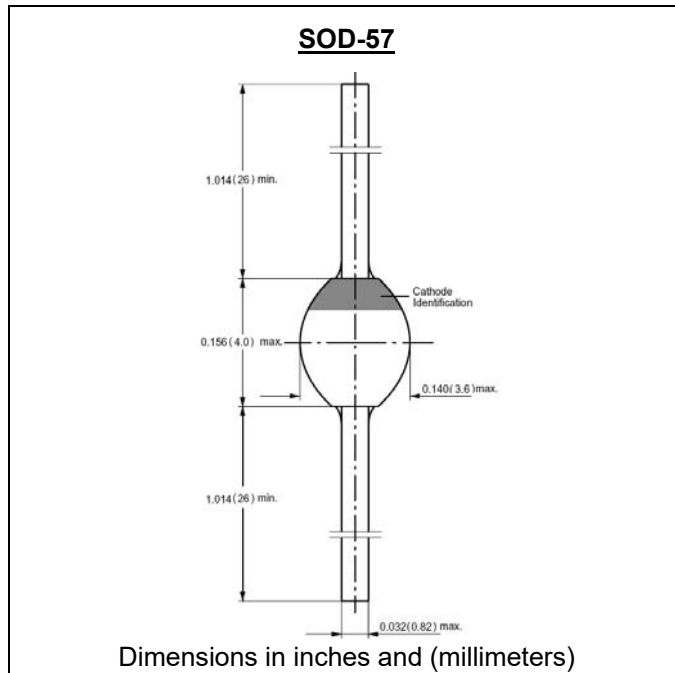


Reverse Voltage - 600 V

Forward Current - 1.0 A


**FEATURE**

Glass passivated  
 High maximum operating temperature  
 Low leakage current  
 Excellent stability  
 Guaranteed avalanche energy absorption capability

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Case: SOD-57 sintered glass case  
 Terminal: Plated axial leads solderable per J-STD-002  
 Polarity: color band denotes cathode end  
 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	BYV26CGP	units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	600	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	$V_{RMS}$	420	V
Maximum DC blocking Voltage	$V_{DC}$	600	V
Reverse avalanche breakdown voltage at $I_R = 0.1 \text{ mA}$	$V_{(BR)R}$	700min	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current 3/8"lead length at $T_{tp} = 85^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{FAV}$	1.0	A
Non-repetitive Peak Forward Current at $t = 10\text{ms}$ half sine wave	$I_{FSM}$	30	A
Maximum Forward Voltage at rated Forward Current	$V_F$	2.5	V
Non-repetitive peak reverse avalanche energy (Note 1)	$E_{RSM}$	10	mJ
Maximum DC Reverse Current at rated DC blocking voltage $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_a = 165^\circ\text{C}$	$I_R$	5.0 150.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Maximum Reverse Recovery Time (Note 2)	$T_{rr}$	30	nS
Diode Capacitance (Note 3)	$C_d$	45	pF
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 4)	$R_{th}(ja)$ $R_{th}(jc)$	50 25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Storage and Operating Junction Temperature	$T_{stg}, T_j$	-65 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
Note: 1. $I_R = 400\text{mA}$ ; $T_j = T_{jmax}$ prior to surge; inductive load switched off 2. Reverse Recovery Condition $I_f = 0.5\text{A}$ , $I_r = 1.0\text{A}$ , $I_{rr} = 0.25\text{A}$ 3. Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 0Vdc 4. Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient and Junction to Case at 3/8"lead length, P.C. Board Mounted			

**RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**

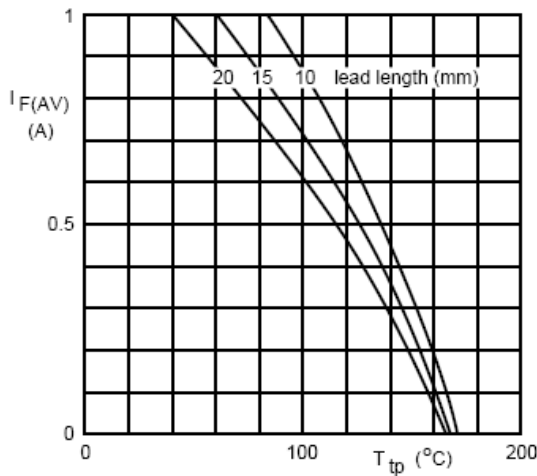


Fig.1 Maximum average forward current as a function of tie-point temperature (including losses due to reverse leakage).

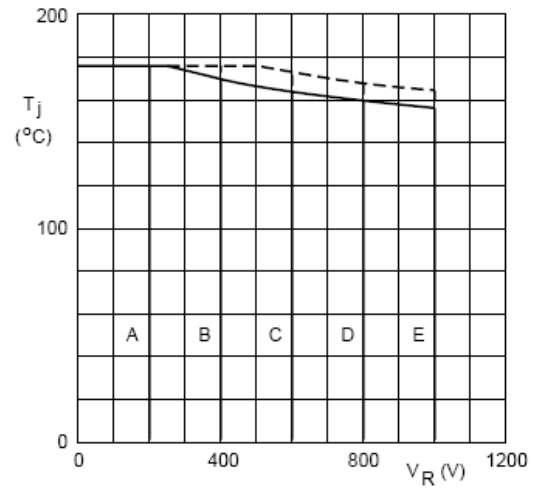


Fig.2 Maximum permissible junction temperature as a function of reverse voltage.

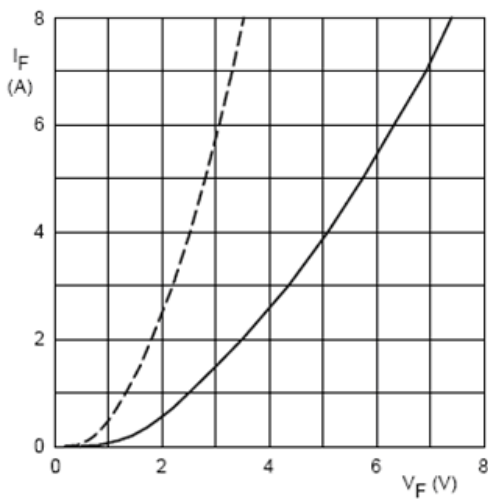


Fig.3 Forward current as a function of forward voltage; maximum values.

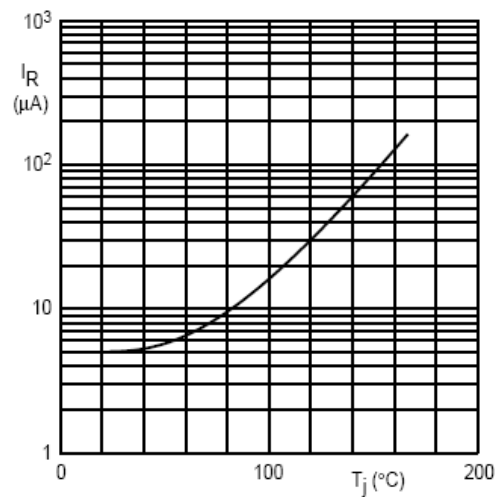


Fig.4 Reverse current as a function of junction temperature; maximum values.

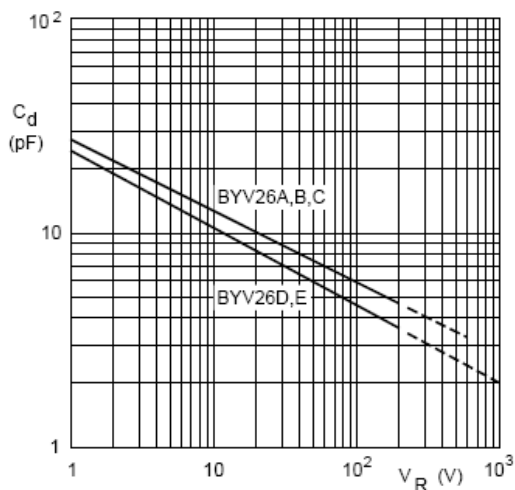


Fig.5 Diode capacitance as a function of reverse voltage, typical values.