

## Power Schottky rectifier

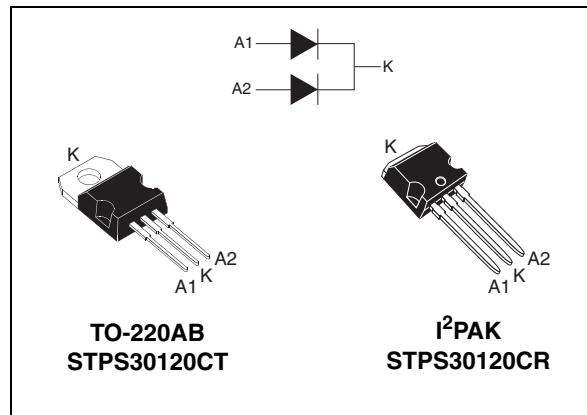
### Feature

- High junction temperature capability
- Avalanche rated
- Low leakage current
- Good trade-off between leakage current and forward voltage drop

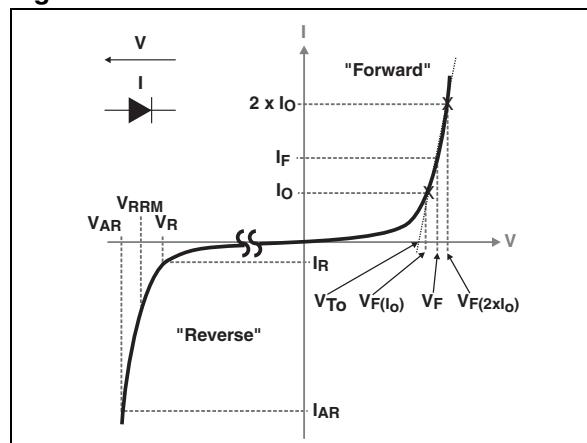
### Description

Dual center tap Schottky rectifier suited for high frequency switch mode power supply.

Packaged in TO-220AB and I<sup>2</sup>PAK, this device is intended to be used in notebook and LCD adaptors, desktop SMPS, providing in these applications a margin between the remaining voltages applied on the diode and the voltage capability of the diode.



**Figure 1. Electrical characteristics (a)**



**Table 1. Device summary**

Symbol	Value
$I_{F(AV)}$	$2 \times 15 \text{ A}$
$V_{RRM}$	$120 \text{ V}$
$T_j(\max)$	$175 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
$V_F(\text{typ})$	$0.57 \text{ V}$

a.  $V_{ARM}$  and  $I_{ARM}$  must respect the reverse safe operating area defined in [Figure 11](#).  $V_{AR}$  and  $I_{AR}$  are pulse measurements ( $t_p < 1 \mu\text{s}$ ).  $V_R$ ,  $I_R$ ,  $V_{RRM}$  and  $V_F$ , are static characteristics.

# 1 Characteristics

**Table 2. Absolute ratings (limiting values, per diode)**

Symbol	Parameter			Value	Unit
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage			120	V
$I_{F(RMS)}$	Forward rms current			30	A
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average forward current	$\delta = 0.5$ $T_c = 145^\circ\text{C}$	Per diode Per device	15 30	A
$I_{FSM}$	Surge non repetitive forward current	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ sinusoidal		180	A
$P_{ARM}$	Repetitive peak avalanche power	$t_p = 1 \mu\text{s}$ $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		6700	W
$V_{ARM}^{(1)}$	Maximum repetitive peak avalanche voltage	$t_p = 1 \mu\text{s}$ , $T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{AR} < 13.4 \text{ A}$		150	V
$V_{ASM}^{(1)}$	Maximum single pulse peak avalanche voltage	$t_p = 1 \mu\text{s}$ , $T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{AR} < 13.4 \text{ A}$		150	V
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range			-65 to +175	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_j$	Maximum operating junction temperature <sup>(2)</sup>			175	$^\circ\text{C}$

1. Refer to

2.  $\frac{dP_{tot}}{dT_j} < \frac{1}{R_{th(j-a)}}$  condition to avoid thermal runaway for a diode on its own heatsink

**Table 3. Thermal parameters**

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case	Per diode	2.2	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
		Total	1.3	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{th(c)}$	Coupling	Total	0.3	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

When the diodes 1 and 2 are used simultaneously :

$$T_j(\text{diode 1}) = P(\text{diode 1}) \times R_{th(j-c)}(\text{per diode}) + P(\text{diode 2}) \times R_{th(c)}$$

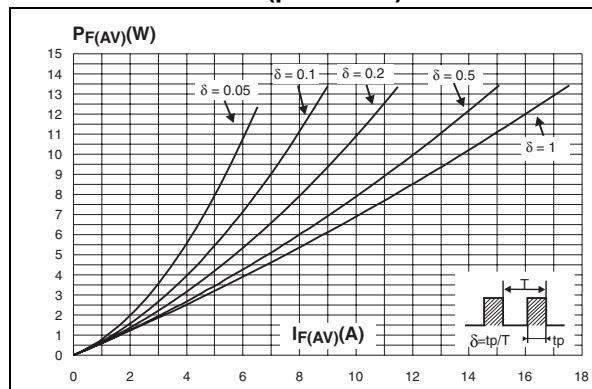
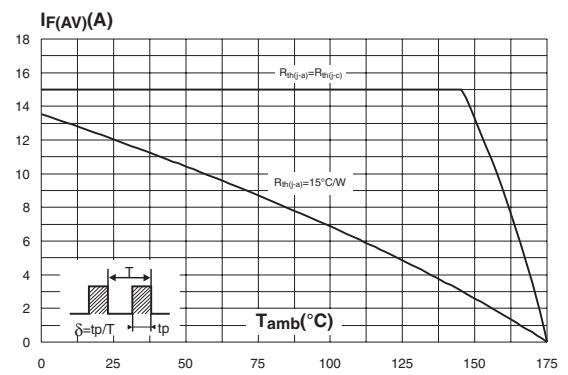
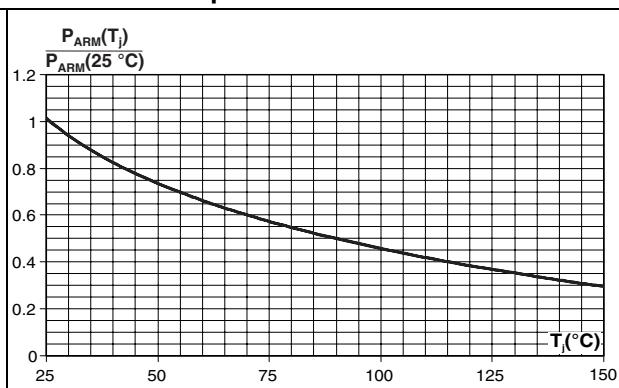
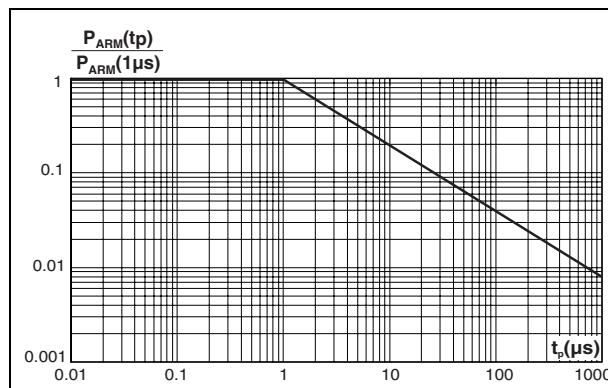
**Table 4. Static electrical characteristics (per diode)**

Symbol	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_R^{(1)}$	Reverse leakage current	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$		15 $\mu\text{A}$
		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.5	7.5 mA
$V_F^{(2)}$	Forward voltage drop	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 5 \text{ A}$		0.74 V
		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.57	0.61
		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 15 \text{ A}$		0.92
		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.7	0.74
		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 30 \text{ A}$		1.02
		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.83	0.89

1. Pulse test :  $t_p = 5 \text{ ms}$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$ 2. Pulse test :  $t_p = 380 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$ 

To evaluate the maximum conduction losses use the following equation :

$$P = 0.59 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.01 I_F^2 (\text{RMS})$$

**Figure 2. Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current (per diode)****Figure 4. Normalized avalanche power derating versus pulse duration****Figure 3. Average forward current versus ambient temperature ( $\delta = 0.5$ , per diode)****Figure 5. Normalized avalanche power derating versus junction temperature**

### 3 Ordering information

**Table 7. Ordering information**

Order code	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty	Delivery mode
STPS30120CT	STPS30120CT	TO-220AB	2.23 g	50	Tube
STPS30120CR	STPS30120CR	I <sup>2</sup> PAK	1.49 g	50	Tube