

1N5823, 1N5824, 1N5825 (SILICON)

SOLID STATE INC.
 46 FARRAND STREET
 BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY 07003 www.solidstateinc.com

HOT CARRIER POWER RECTIFIERS

... employing the Schottky Barrier principle in a large area metal-to-silicon power diode. State of the art geometry features epitaxial construction with oxide passivation and metal overlap contact. Ideally suited for use as rectifiers in low-voltage, high-frequency inverters, free wheeling diodes, and polarity protection diodes.

- Extremely Low v_f
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency
- Low Stored Charge, Majority Carrier Conduction
- High Surge Capacity

*MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	1N5823	1N5824	1N5825	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RRM} V_{RWM} V_R	20	30	40	Volts
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RSM}	24	36	48	Volts
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	14	21	28	Volts
Average Rectified Forward Current $V_R(\text{equiv}) \leq 0.2 V_R(\text{dc}), T_C = 75^\circ\text{C}$ $V_R(\text{equiv}) \leq 0.2 V_R(\text{dc}), T_L = 80^\circ\text{C}$ ($R_{\theta JA} = 25^\circ\text{C/W}$, P.C. Board Mounting, See Note 3)	I_O	\longleftrightarrow 15 \longleftrightarrow \longleftrightarrow 5.0 \longleftrightarrow			Amp
Ambient Temperature Rated $V_R(\text{dc})$, $P_{F(AV)} = 0$ $R_{\theta JA} = 25^\circ\text{C/W}$	T_A	65	60	55	$^\circ\text{C}$
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (surge applied at rated load conditions, halfwave, single phase 60 Hz)	I_{FSM}	\longleftrightarrow 500 (for 1 cycle) \longleftrightarrow			Amp
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range (Reverse Voltage applied)	T_J, T_{stg}	\longleftrightarrow -65 to +125 \longleftrightarrow			$^\circ\text{C}$
Peak Operating Junction Temperature (Forward Current Applied)	$T_J(\text{pk})$	\longleftrightarrow 150 \longleftrightarrow			$^\circ\text{C}$

*THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	3.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

*ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

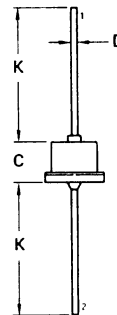
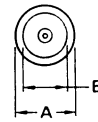
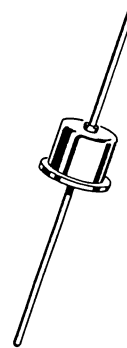
Characteristic	Symbol	1N5823	1N5824	1N5825	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (1) ($i_F = 3.0$ Amp) ($i_F = 5.0$ Amp) ($i_F = 15.7$ Amp)	v_F	0.330 0.360 0.470	0.340 0.370 0.490	0.350 0.380 0.520	Volts
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current @ rated dc Voltage $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	I_R	10 75	10 75	10 75	mA

(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle = 2.0%.

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data.

SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIERS

5 AMPERE
20, 30, 40 VOLTS



DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	-	11.43	-	0.450
B	-	8.89	-	0.350
C	-	7.62	-	0.300
D	1.17	1.42	0.046	0.056
K	24.89	-	0.980	-

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CASE: Welded, hermetically sealed construction.

FINISH: All external surfaces corrosion-resistant and the terminal leads are readily solderable.

POLARITY: Cathode to case.

MOUNTING POSITIONS: Any

1N5823, 1N5824, 1N5825 (continued)

NOTE 1: DETERMINING MAXIMUM RATINGS

Reverse power dissipation and the possibility of thermal runaway must be considered when operating this rectifier at reverse voltages above $0.1 V_{RWM}$. Proper derating may be accomplished by use of equation (1):

$$T_{A(max)} = T_{J(max)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{F(AV)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{R(AV)} \quad (1)$$

where

$T_{A(max)}$ = Maximum allowable ambient temperature

$T_{J(max)}$ = Maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C or the temperature at which thermal runaway occurs, whichever is lowest).

$P_{F(AV)}$ = Average forward power dissipation

$P_{R(AV)}$ = Average reverse power dissipation

$R_{\theta JA}$ = Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance

Figures 1, 2 and 3 permit easier use of equation (1) by taking reverse power dissipation and thermal runaway into consideration. The figures solve for a reference temperature as determined by equation (2):

$$T_R = T_{J(max)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{R(AV)} \quad (2)$$

Substituting equation (2) into equation (1) yields:

$$T_{A(max)} = T_R - R_{\theta JA} P_{F(AV)} \quad (3)$$

Inspection of equations (2) and (3) reveals that T_R is the ambient temperature at which thermal runaway occurs or where $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$, when forward power is zero. The transition from one boundary condition to the other is evident on the curves of Figures 1, 2 and

3 as a difference in the rate of change of the slope in the vicinity of 115°C . The data of Figures 1, 2 and 3 is based upon dc conditions. For use in common rectifier circuits, Table I indicates suggested factors for an equivalent dc voltage to use for conservative design; i.e.:

$$V_{R(equiv)} = V_{IN(PK)} \times F \quad (4)$$

The Factor F is derived by considering the properties of the various rectifier circuits and the reverse characteristics of Schottky diodes.

Example: Find $T_{A(max)}$ for 1N5825 operated in a 12-Volt dc supply using a bridge circuit with capacitive filter such that $I_{DC} = 10 \text{ A}$ ($I_{F(AV)} = 5 \text{ A}$), $I_{(PK)}/I_{(AV)} = 10$, Input Voltage = 10 V(rms) , $R_{\theta JA} = 10^\circ\text{C/W}$.

Step 1: Find $V_{R(equiv)}$. Read $F = 0.65$ from Table I. ∴

$$V_{R(equiv)} = (1.41)(10)(0.65) = 9.2 \text{ V}$$

Step 2: Find T_R from Figure 3. Read $T_R = 118^\circ\text{C}$ @ $V_R = 9.2 \text{ V}$ & $R_{\theta JA} = 10^\circ\text{C/W}$.

Step 3: Find $P_{F(AV)}$ from Figure 4. †Read $P_{F(AV)} = 5.5 \text{ W}$

$$\text{@ } \frac{I_{(PK)}}{I_{(AV)}} = 10 \text{ \& } I_{F(AV)} = 5 \text{ A}$$

Step 4: Find $T_{A(max)}$ from equation (3). $T_{A(max)} = 118 - (10)(5.5) = 63^\circ\text{C}$.

†Values given are for the 1N5825. Power is slightly lower for the other units because of their lower forward voltage.

TABLE I – VALUES FOR FACTOR F

Circuit Load	Half Wave		Full Wave, Bridge		Full Wave, Center Tapped (1),(2)	
	Resistive	Capacitive (1)	Resistive	Capacitive	Resistive	Capacitive
Sine Wave	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.65	1.0	1.3
Square Wave	0.75	1.5	0.75	0.75	1.5	1.5

(1) Note that $V_{R(PK)} \approx 2 V_{in(PK)}$

(2) Use line to center tap voltage for V_{in} .

FIGURE 1 – MAXIMUM REFERENCE TEMPERATURE – 1N5823

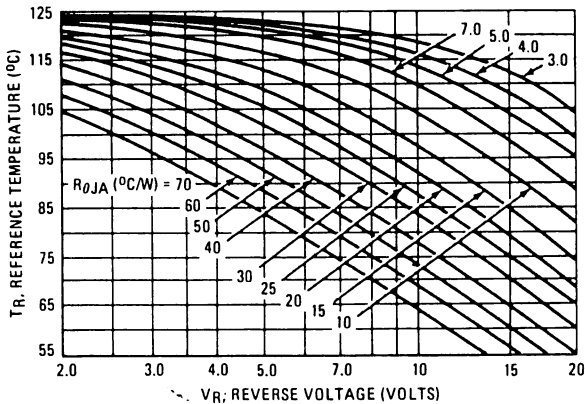


FIGURE 2 – MAXIMUM REFERENCE TEMPERATURE – 1N5824

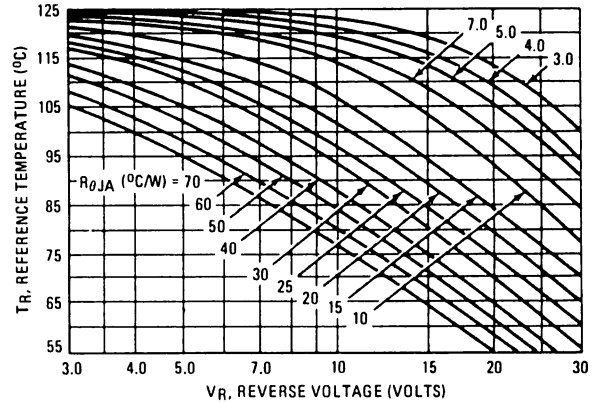


FIGURE 3 – MAXIMUM REFERENCE TEMPERATURE – 1N5825

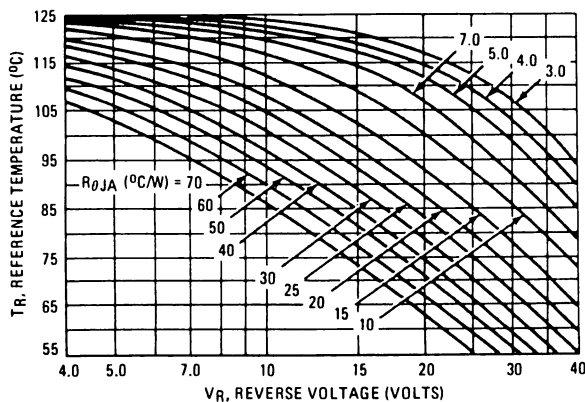
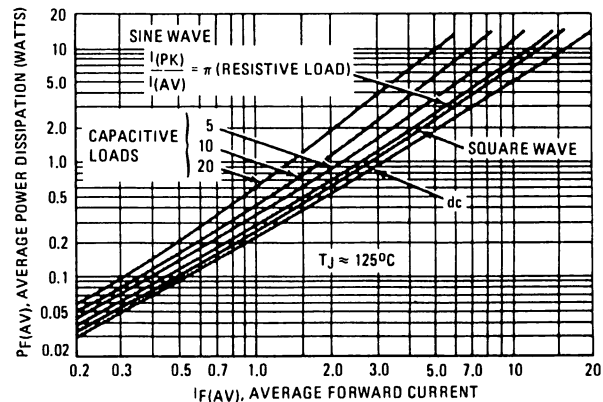
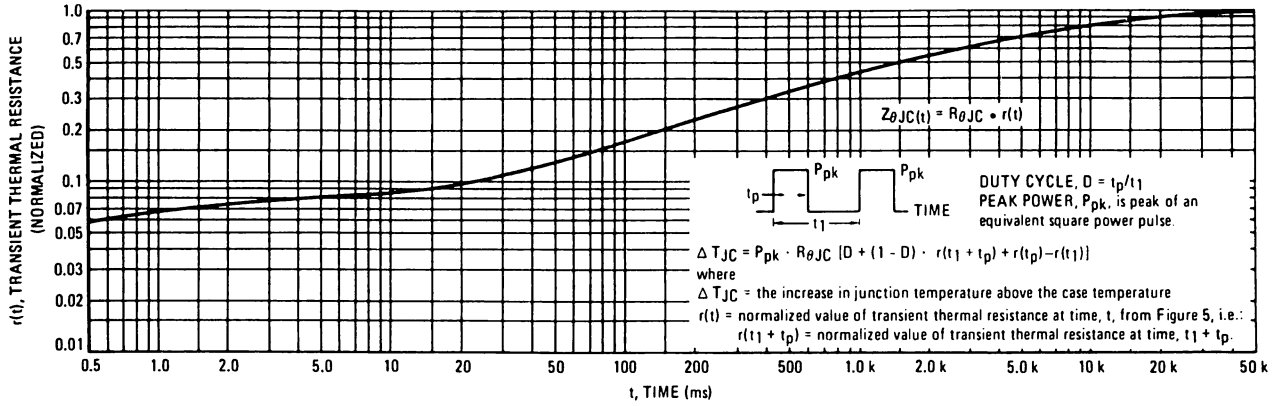


FIGURE 4 – FORWARD POWER DISSIPATION



THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

FIGURE 5 – THERMAL RESPONSE



NOTE 2 – FINDING JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

DUTY CYCLE, $D = t_p/t_1$
PEAK POWER, P_{pk} , is peak of an equivalent square power pulse.

To determine maximum junction temperature of the diode in a given situation, the following procedure is recommended:

The temperature of the case should be measured using a thermocouple placed on the case at the temperature reference point (see Note 3). The thermal mass connected to the case is normally large enough so that it will not significantly respond to heat surges generated in the diode as a result of pulsed operation once steady-state conditions are achieved. Using the measured value of T_C , the junction temperature may be determined by:

$$T_J = T_C + \Delta T_{JC}$$

where ΔT_{JC} is the increase in junction temperature above the case temperature. It may be determined by:

$$\Delta T_{JC} = P_{pk} \cdot R_{\theta JC} [D + (1 - D) \cdot r(t_1 + t_p) + r(t_p) - r(t_1)]$$

where
 $r(t)$ = normalized value of transient thermal resistance at time, t , from Figure 5, i.e.:
 $r(t_1 + t_p)$ = normalized value of transient thermal resistance at time $t_1 + t_p$

NOTE 3 – MOUNTING DATA

Data shown for thermal resistance junction-to-ambient ($R_{\theta JA}$) for the mountings shown is to be used as typical guideline values for preliminary engineering.

TYPICAL VALUES FOR $R_{\theta JA}$ IN STILL AIR

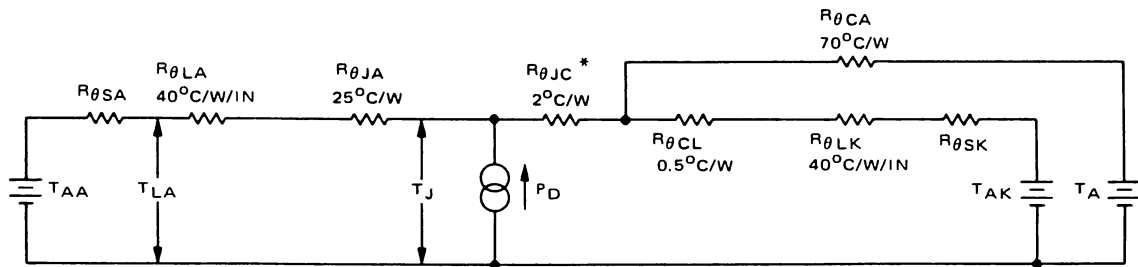
MOUNTING METHOD	LEAD LENGTH, L (IN)		$R_{\theta JA}$
	1/4	1	
1	55	60	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
2	65	70	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
3	25		$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

MOUNTING METHOD 1
P.C. Board with $2 \frac{1}{2}'' \times 2 \frac{1}{2}''$ copper surface

MOUNTING METHOD 2
Vector pin mounting

MOUNTING METHOD 3
P.C. Board with $2 \frac{1}{2}'' \times 2 \frac{1}{2}''$ copper surface
 $L = 5/8''$
Board Ground Plane

FIGURE 6 – APPROXIMATE THERMAL CIRCUIT MODEL



Use of the above model permits calculation of average junction temperature for any mounting situation. Lowest values of thermal resistance will occur when the cathode lead is brought as close as possible to a heat dissipator; as heat conduction through the anode lead is small. Terms in the model are defined as follows:

*Case temperature reference is at cathode end.

TEMPERATURES

- T_A = Ambient
- T_{AA} = Anode Heat Sink Ambient
- T_{AK} = Cathode Heat Sink Ambient
- T_{LA} = Anode Lead
- T_{LK} = Cathode Lead
- T_J = Junction

THERMAL RESISTANCES

- $R_{\theta CA}$ = Case to Ambient
- $R_{\theta SA}$ = Anode Lead Heat Sink to Ambient
- $R_{\theta SK}$ = Cathode Lead Heat Sink to Ambient
- $R_{\theta LA}$ = Anode Lead
- $R_{\theta LK}$ = Cathode Lead
- $R_{\theta CL}$ = Case to Cathode Lead
- $R_{\theta JC}$ = Junction to Case
- $R_{\theta JA}$ = Junction to Anode Lead (S bend)

1N5823, 1N5824, 1N5825 (continued)

FIGURE 7 – TYPICAL FORWARD VOLTAGE

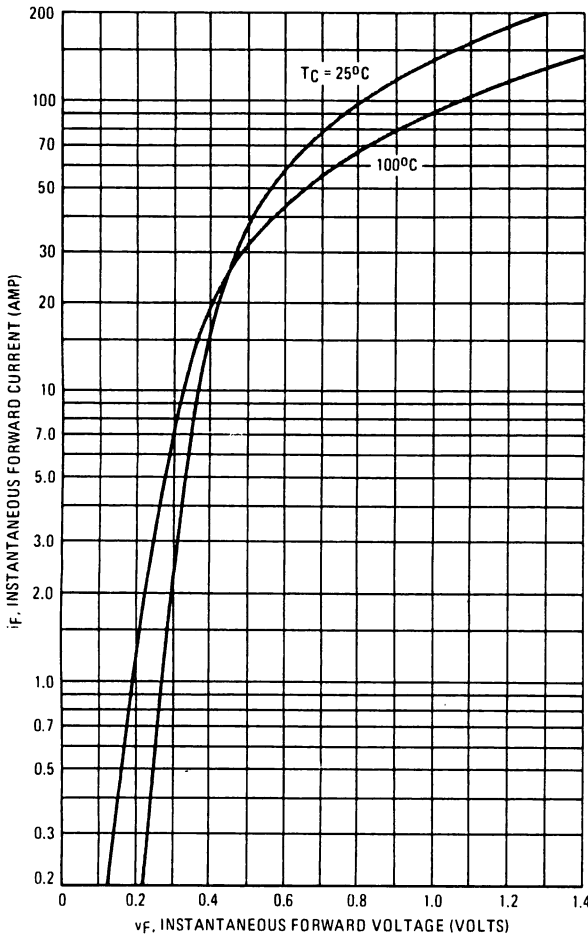


FIGURE 8 – MAXIMUM SURGE CAPABILITY

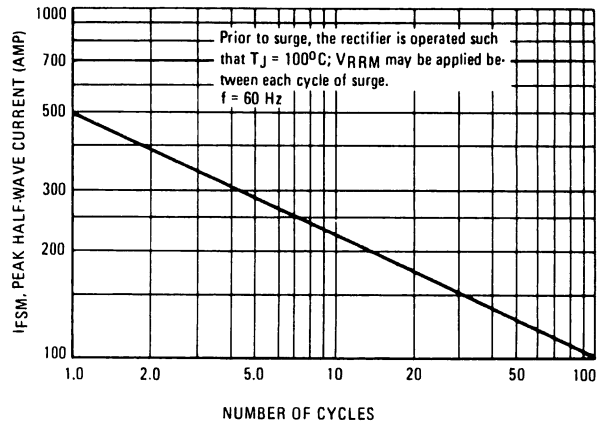


FIGURE 9 – TYPICAL REVERSE CURRENT

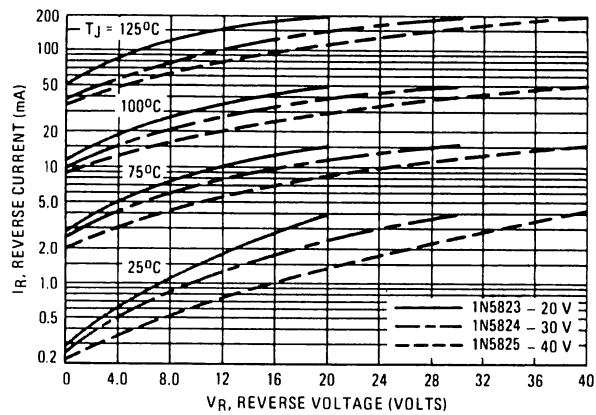
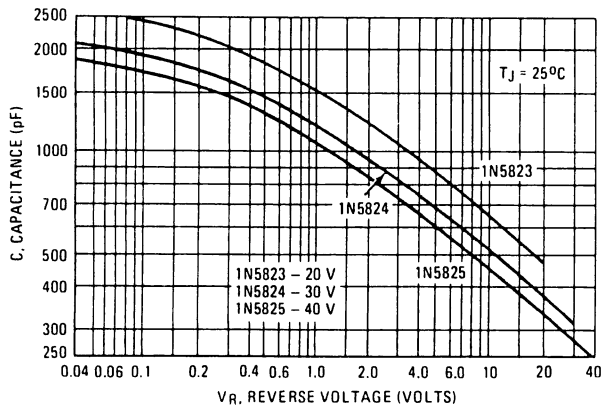


FIGURE 10 – CAPACITANCE



NOTE 4 – HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATION

Since current flow in a Schottky rectifier is the result of majority carrier conduction, it is not subject to junction diode forward and reverse recovery transients due to minority carrier injection and stored charge. Satisfactory circuit analysis work may be performed by using a model consisting of an ideal diode in parallel with a variable capacitance. (See Figure 10).

Rectification efficiency measurements show that operation will be satisfactory up to several megahertz. For example, relative waveform rectification efficiency is approximately 70 per cent at 2.0 MHz, e.g., the ratio of dc power to RMS power in the load is 0.28 at this frequency, whereas perfect rectification would yield 0.406 for sine wave inputs. However, in contrast to ordinary junction diodes, the loss in waveform efficiency is not indicative of power loss; it is simply a result of reverse current flow through the diode capacitance, which lowers the dc output voltage.