

### HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SCHOTTKY RECTIFIERS

#### MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	2 x 10A
$V_{RRM}$	100V
$V_F$ (typ)	0.60V

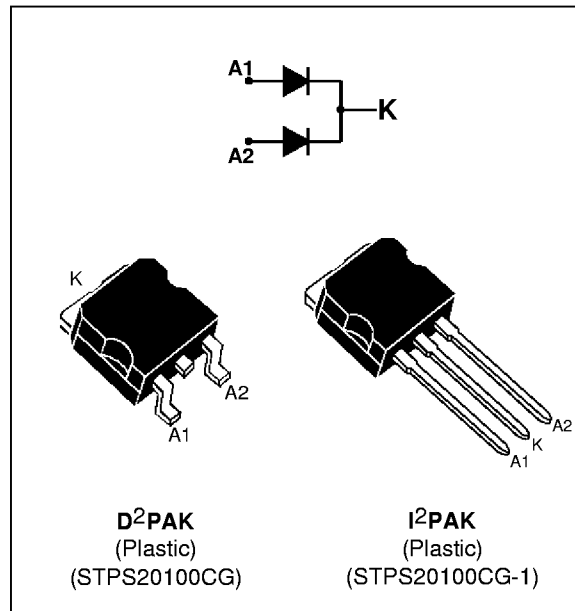
#### FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- NEGLIGIBLE SWITCHING LOSSES
- LOW FORWARD VOLTAGE DROP
- LOW CAPACITANCE
- HIGH REVERSE AVALANCHE SURGE CAPABILITY
- SMD PACKAGE

#### DESCRIPTION

High voltage dual Schottky rectifiers suited for switchmode power supplies and other power converters.

Packaged in D<sup>2</sup>PAK and I<sup>2</sup>PAK, these devices are intended for use in medium voltage operation, and particularly, in high frequency circuits where low switching losses and low noise are required.



#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage		100	V
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS forward current	Per diode	30	A
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average forward current	$T_c=110^{\circ}C$ $V_R = 60V$ $\delta = 0.5$ Per diode Per device	10 20	A A
$I_{FSM}$	Surge non repetitive forward current	$t_p=10ms$ sinusoidal Per diode	200	A
$I_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse current	$t_p=2\mu s$ $F=1KHz$ Per diode	1	A
$I_{RSM}$	Non repetitive peak reverse current	$t_p=100\mu s$ Per diode	1	A
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range		- 65 to + 150	$^{\circ}C$
$T_j$	Max. Junction temperature		125	$^{\circ}C$
$dV/dt$	Critical rate of rise of reverse voltage		1000	V/ $\mu s$

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
Rth (j-c)	Junction to case	Per diode	1.6	°C/W
		Total	0.9	
Rth (c)	Coupling		0.15	°C/W

When the diodes 1 and 2 are used simultaneously :  
 $T_j - T_c(\text{diode } 1) = P(\text{diode } 1) \times R_{th(j-c)}(\text{Per diode}) + P(\text{diode } 2) \times R_{th(c)}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Per diode)

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>R</sub> *	Reverse leakage current	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C			150	μA
			T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C			100	mA
V <sub>F</sub> **	Forward voltage drop	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 A	T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C			0.85	V
		I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A	T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C		0.60	0.70	
		I <sub>F</sub> = 20 A	T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C			0.95	

Pulse test : \* tp = 5 ms, duty cycle < 2 %  
 \*\* tp = 380 μs, duty cycle < 2 %

To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equation :  
 $P = 0.55 \times I_F(\text{AV}) + 0.015 \times I_F^2(\text{RMS})$

Fig. 1 : Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current. (Per diode)

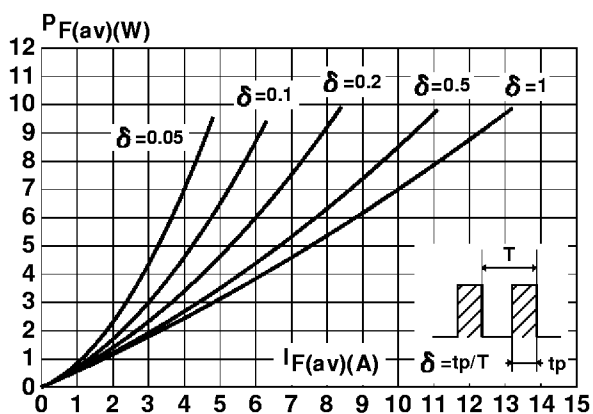
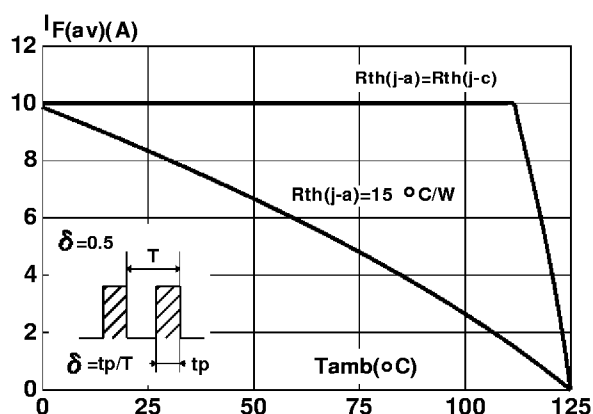
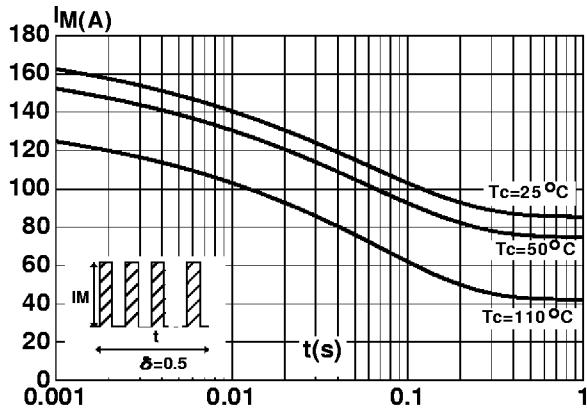


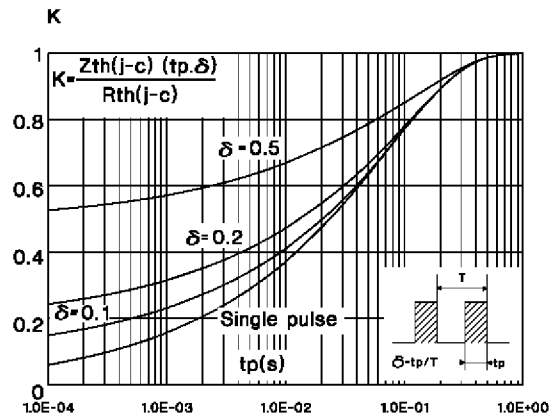
Fig. 2 : Average current versus ambient temperature. (duty cycle : 0.5) (Per diode)



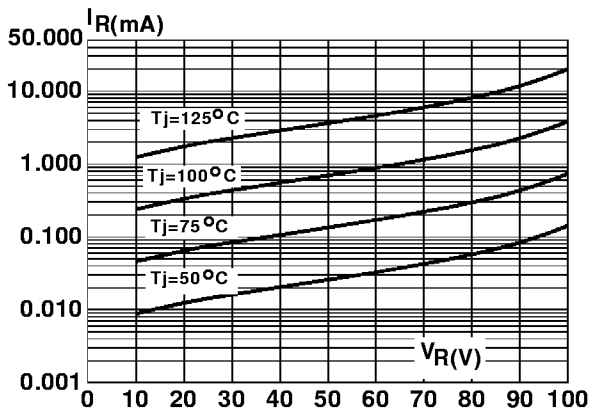
**Fig. 3 :** Non repetitive surge peak forward current versus overload duration. (Maximum values) (Per diode)



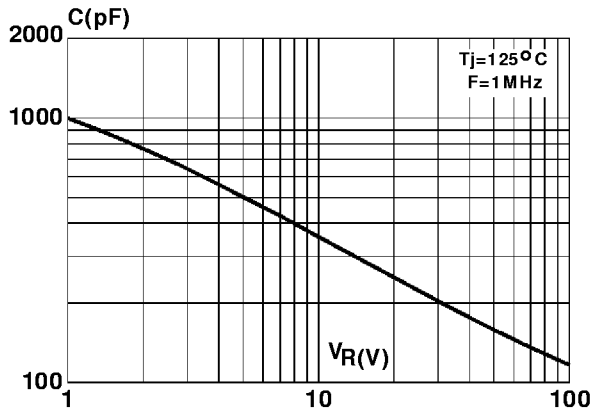
**Fig. 4 :** Relative variation of thermal transient impedance junction to case versus pulse duration.



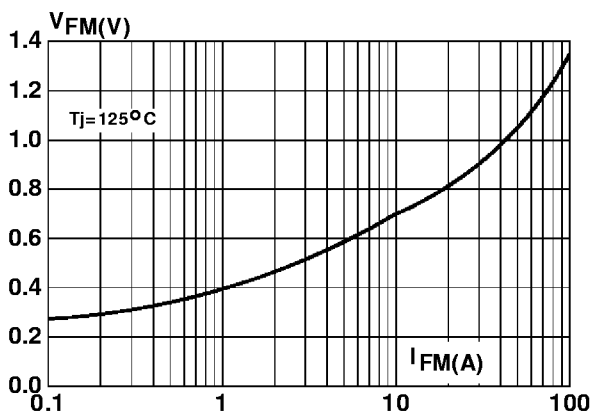
**Fig. 5 :** Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied. (Typical values) (Per diode)



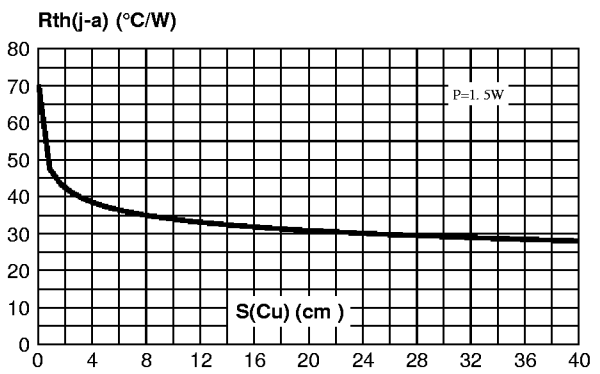
**Fig. 6 :** Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied. (Typical values) (Per diode)



**Fig. 7 :** Forward voltage drop versus forward current. (Maximum values) (Per diode)



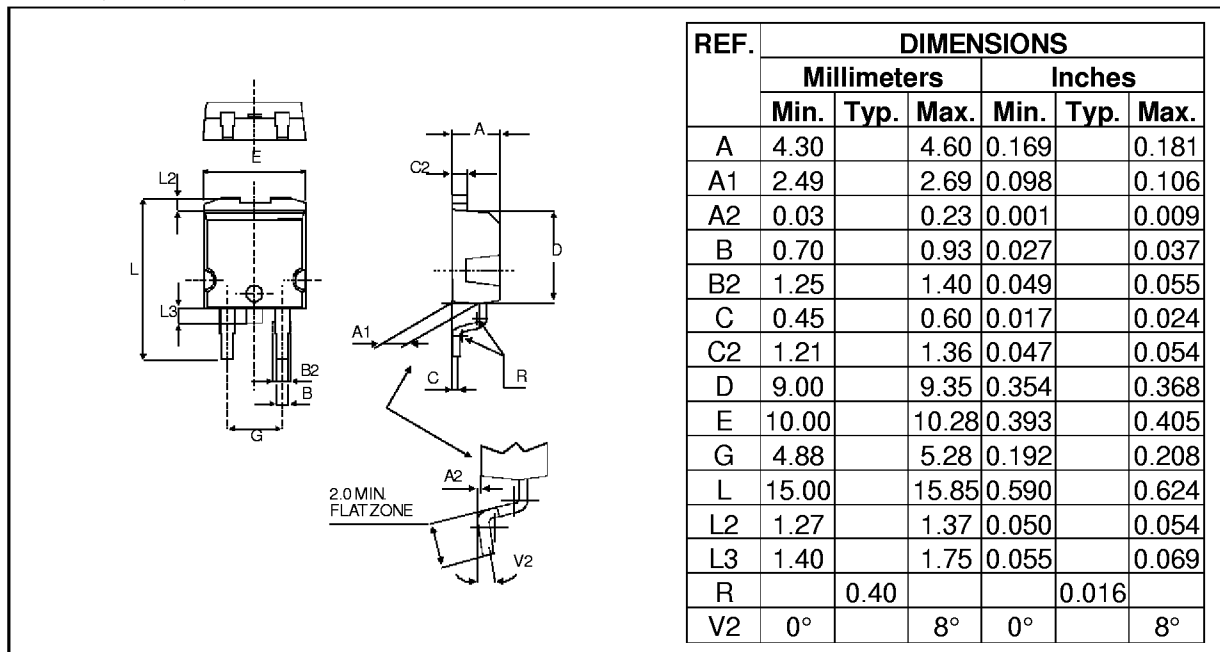
**Fig. 8 :** Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under tab (Epoxy printed circuit board FR4, copper thickness: 35mm) (Per diode)



# STPS20100CG/STPS20100CG-1

## PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

D<sup>2</sup>PAK (Plastic)



Cooling method : by conduction (methode C)

Marking : Type number

Weigth : 1.8 g

## PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

I<sup>2</sup>PAK (Plastic)

