

POWER SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

MAIN PRODUCTS CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	2 x 7.5 A
V_{RRM}	60 V
$T_j (max)$	150 °C
$V_F (max)$	0.52 V

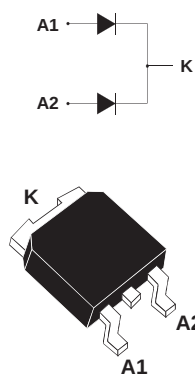
FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Negligible switching losses
- Low forward voltage drop
- Low thermal resistance

DESCRIPTION

Dual center tab Schottky rectifier suited for Switch Mode Power Supply and high frequency DC to DC converters.

Package in DPAK, this device is intended for use in low voltage, high frequency inverters, free-wheeling and polarity protection applications.



DPAK

ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values, per diode)

Symbol	Parameter			Value	Unit
V _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage			60	V
I _{F(RMS)}	RMS forward current			10	A
I _{F(AV)}	Average forward current	T _c = 135°C δ = 0.5	Per diode Per device	7.5 15	A
I _{FSM}	Surge non repetitive forward current	tp = 10 ms sinusoidal		75	A
I _{RRM}	Peak repetitive reverse current	tp=2 μs square F=1kHz		1	A
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range			- 65 to + 175	°C
T _j	Maximum operating junction temperature *			150	°C
dV/dt	Critical rate of rise reverse voltage			10000	V/μs

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

STPS15L60CB

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case	Per diode Total	4 2.4	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
$R_{th(c)}$	Coupling		0.7	

When the diodes 1 and 2 are used simultaneously :

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

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (per diode)

Symbol	Parameter	Tests Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_R^*	Reverse leakage current	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			200	μA
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			45	60	mA
V_F^*	Forward voltage drop	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 7.5 \text{ A}$			0.62	V
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 7.5 \text{ A}$		0.52	0.57	
		$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 12 \text{ A}$			0.76	
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 12 \text{ A}$		0.62	0.68	
		$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 15 \text{ A}$			0.82	
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 15 \text{ A}$		0.66	0.72	

Pulse test : * $t_p = 380 \mu\text{s}$, $\delta < 2\%$

To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equation :

$$P = 0.32 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.027 I_{F(RMS)}^2$$

Fig. 1: Conduction losses versus average current.

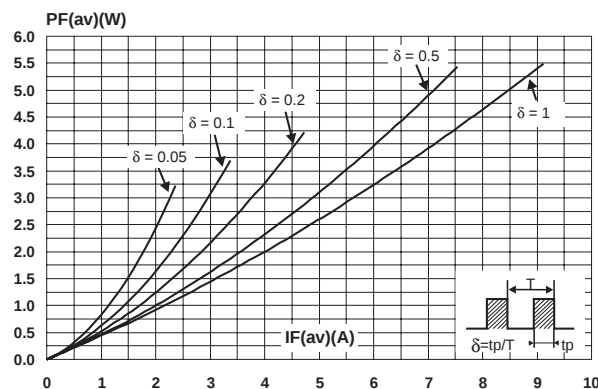


Fig. 2: Average forward current versus ambient temperature ($\delta = 0.5$).

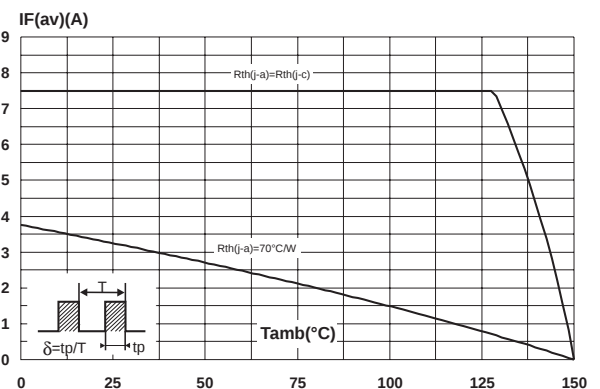


Fig. 3: Non repetitive surge peak forward current versus overload duration (maximum values).

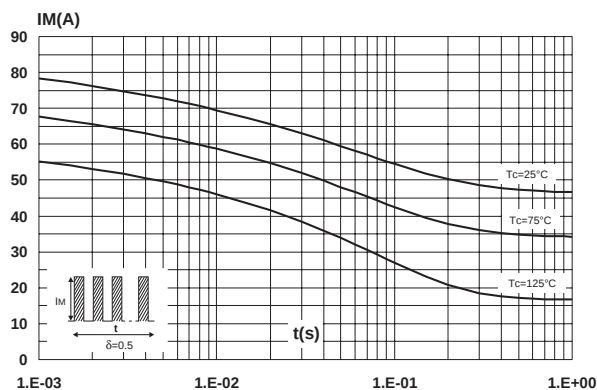


Fig. 4: Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration.

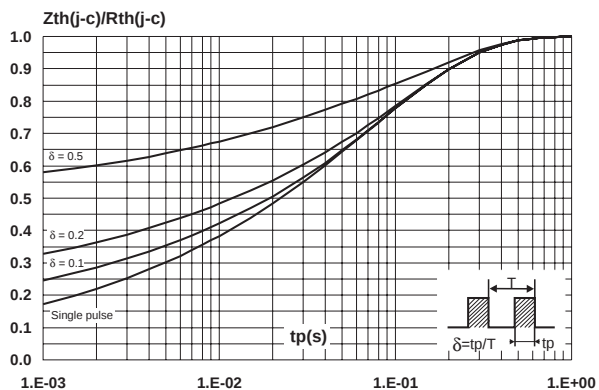


Fig. 5: Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).

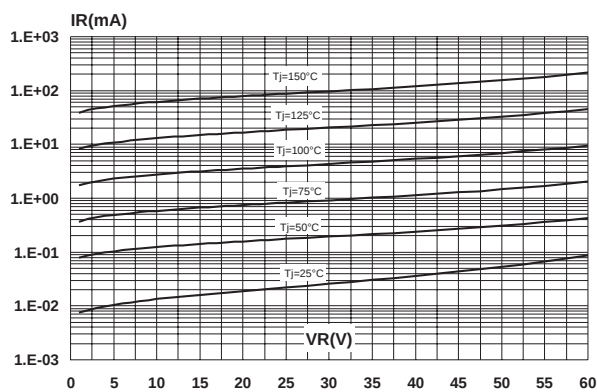


Fig. 6: Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).

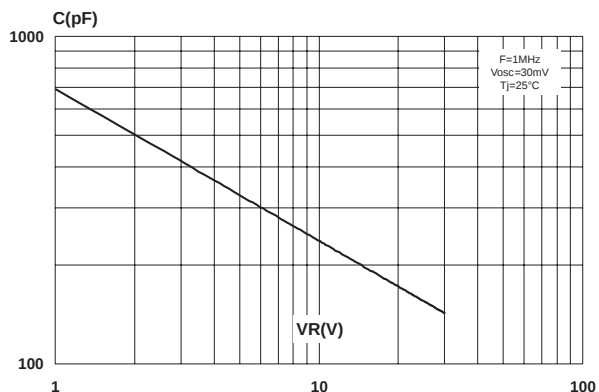


Fig. 7: Forward voltage drop versus forward current.

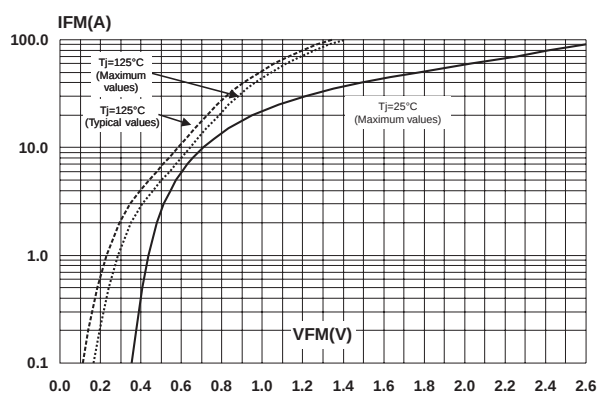


Fig. 8: Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under tab (epoxy printed board FR4, $\text{Cu} = 35\mu\text{m}$).

