

## POWER SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

### MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	30 A
$V_{RRM}$	45 V
$V_F$	0.63 V

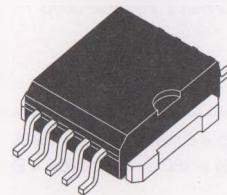
### FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- VERY SMALL CONDUCTION LOSSES
- NEGLIGIBLE SWITCHING LOSSES
- HIGH AVALANCHE CAPABILITY
- HIGH DISSIPATION MINIATURE PACKAGE
- SURFACE MOUNT TECHNOLOGY COMPATIBLE

### DESCRIPTION

Dual schottky rectifier suited for switchmode power supply and high frequency DC to DC converters.

Packaged in a high performance surface mount package PSO-10, this device is intended for use in low voltage, high frequency inverters, free wheeling and polarity protection applications.



**Power SO-10™**

Plastic, non isolated SMD  
with copper tab

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	45	V
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS Forward Current (All pins connected)	44	A
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average Forward Current	30	A
$I_{FSM}$	Surge Non Repetitive Forward Current (All pins connected)	200	A
$I_{RRM}$	Repetitive Peak Reverse Current	1	A
$T_{stg}$ $T_j$	Storage and Junction Temperature Range	- 65 to + 150	°C
$dV/dt$	Critical Rate of Rise of Reverse Voltage	1000	V/μs

TM : PowerSO-10 is a trademark of SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics.

## THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{TH(j-c)}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	1.0	°C/W

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Per diode)

Symbol	Tests Conditions	Tests Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_R$ *	Reverse leakage Current	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$		500	$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$			80	mA
$V_F$ **	Forward Voltage drop	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 60 \text{ A}$		0.78	V
		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 30 \text{ A}$		0.63	
		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 60 \text{ A}$		0.84	

Pulse test : \*  $t_p = 5 \text{ ms}$ , duty cycle < 2 %

\*\*  $t_p = 380 \mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle < 2%

To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equation :

$$P = 0.48 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.005 I_F^2 (\text{RMS})$$

## PIN OUT configuration in PowerSO-10 :

Anode = pin 1 to 5

Cathode = connected to base tab

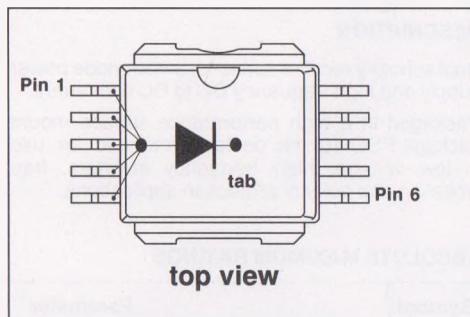


Fig. 1 : Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current.

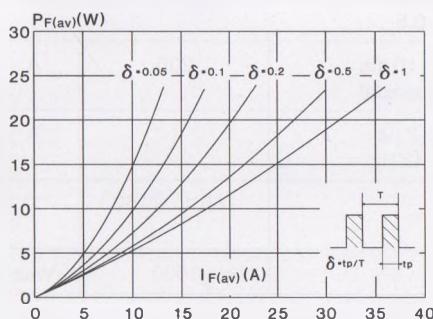
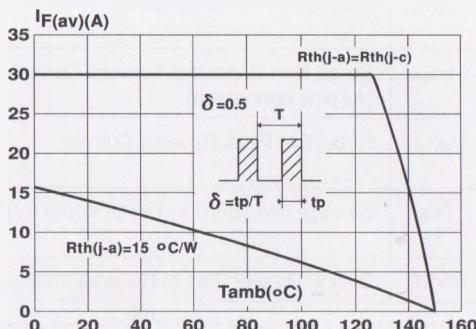
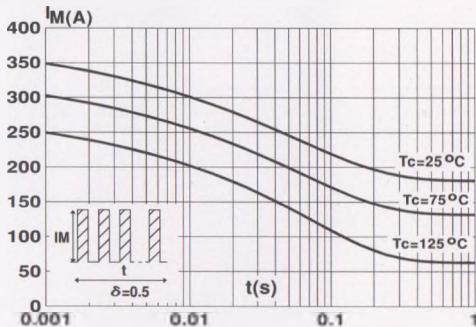


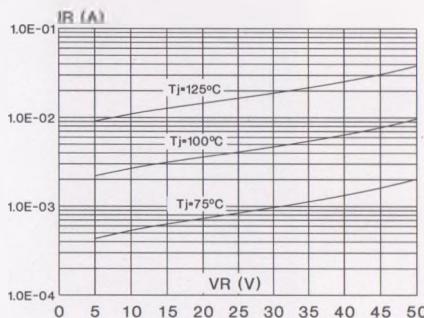
Fig. 2 : Average current versus ambient temperature. (duty cycle : 0.5)



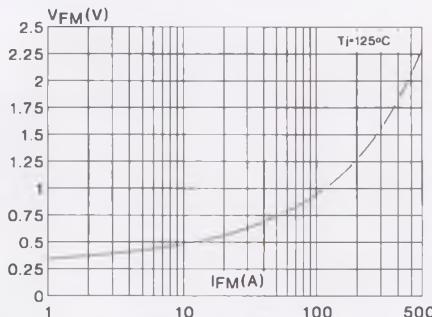
**Fig. 3 : Non repetitive surge peak forward current versus overload duration. (Maximum values)**



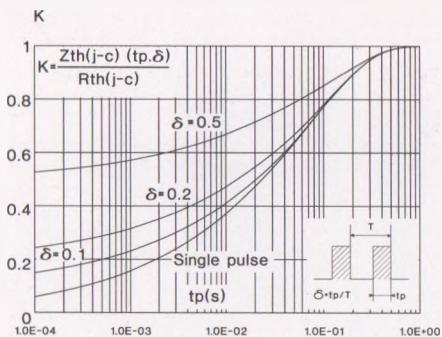
**Fig. 5 : Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied. (Typical values)**



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



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



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

