## TURBOSWITCH тм "A". ULTRA-FAST HIGH VOLTAGE DIODE

## MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {F(AV) }}$ | 25 A |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {RRM }}$ | 1200 V |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {rr }}$ (typ) | 60 ns |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ (max) | 1.9 V |

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- ULTRA-FAST, SOFT AND NOISE-FREE RECOVERY.
- VERY LOW OVERALL POWER LOSSES IN BOTH THE DIODE AND THE COMPANION TRANSISTOR.
- HIGH FREQUENCY AND/OR HIGH PULSED CURRENT OPERATIONS.



## DESCRIPTION

The TURBOSWITCH is a very high performance series of ultra-fast high voltage power diodes from 600 V to 1200 V .
TURBOSWITCH 1200V drastically cuts losses in all high voltage operations which require extremely fast, soft and noise-free power diodes. Due to their optimized switching performances they also highly decrease power losses in any associated switching IGBT or MOSFET in all "Freewheel

Mode" operations.
They are particularly suitable in Motor Control circuitries, or in the primary of SMPS as snubber, clamping or demagnetizing diodes, and also at the secondary of SMPS as high voltage rectifier diodes.
Packaged in SOD93, this 1200 V device is particularly intended for use on 3 phase 400 V industrial mains.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| V $_{\text {RRM }}$ | Repetitive peak reverse voltage | 1200 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {RSM }}$ | Non repetitive peak reverse voltage | 1200 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {F(RMS })}$ | RMS forward current | 50 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FRM }}$ | Repetitive peak forward current $\quad(\mathrm{tp}=5 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \quad \mathrm{f}=5 \mathrm{kHz})$ | 300 | A |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{1}$ | Max operating junction temperature | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature | -65 to 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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## STTA2512P

## THERMAL AND POWER DATA

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rth(i-c) | Junction to case thermal <br> resistance |  | 1.2 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ | Conduction power dissipation <br> (see fig. 6) | $\mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{AV})=25 \mathrm{~A} \quad \delta=0.5$ <br> $\mathrm{Tc}=82^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 57 | W |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\max }$ | Total power dissipation <br> Pmax = P1 + P3 (P3 $=10 \% \mathrm{P} 1)$ | $\mathrm{TC}=75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 62.5 | W |

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (see Fig.6)

| Symbol |  | Parameter | Test Conditions |  | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{F}$ | - | Forward voltage drop | $I_{F}=25 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{Tj}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V } \\ & \text { V } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{A}}$ |  | Reverse leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & V_{R}=0.8 \\ & \times V_{\text {RRM }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{Tj}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |

Test pulses widths: • tp $=380 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, duty cycle $<2 \%$

* tp $=5 \mathrm{~ms}$, duty cycle $<2 \%$


## DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TURN-OFF SWITCHING (see Fig.7)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| trr | Reverse recovery time | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Tj}^{2}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \\ & \mathrm{IF}_{\mathrm{F}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A} \quad I_{\mathrm{R}}=1 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{Irr}=0.25 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=1 \mathrm{~A} \quad d \mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-50 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{S} \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=30 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | 60 | 110 | ns |
| IRM | Maximum reverse recovery current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Tj}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{VR}=600 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=25 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-200 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s} \\ & \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-500 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s} \end{aligned}$ |  | TBD | TBD | A |
| S factor | Softness factor | $\begin{aligned} & T_{j}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad V_{R}=600 \mathrm{~V} \quad I_{F}=25 A \\ & d I_{F} / d t=-500 A / \mu \mathrm{S} \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.2 |  | 1 |

## TURN-ON SWITCHING (see Fig.8)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ttr}^{\text {r }}$ | Forward recovery time | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Tj}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{IF}_{\mathrm{F}}=25 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=200 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{S} \\ & \text { measured at, } 1.1 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{max} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | TBD | ns |
| $V_{F p}$ | Peak forward voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=25 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~d} / \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{dt}=200 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{S} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=40 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~d} / \mathrm{d} / \mathrm{dt}=500 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{S} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TBD } \\ & \text { TBD } \end{aligned}$ | V |

## APPLICATION DATA

The 1200V TURBOSWITCH series has been designed to provide the lowest overall power losses in all high frequency or high pulsed current operations. In such applications (Fig 1 to 5 ), the way of calculating the power losses is given below


Fig. 1 : "FREEWHEEL" MODE.


Fig. 2 : SNUBBER DIODE.


Fig. 4 : DEMAGNETIZING DIODE.


Fig. 3 : CLAMPING DIODE.


Fig. 5 : RECTIFIER DIODE.


STATIC \& DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS . POWER LOSSES .
Fig. 6: STATIC CHARACTERISTICS


Conduction losses:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P_{1}=V_{10} \cdot I F(A V)+R_{d} \cdot I F^{2}(R M S) \\
& \text { with } \quad \\
& \begin{array}{c}
V_{10}=1.52 \mathrm{~V} \\
R_{d}=0.015 \mathrm{Ohm}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

(Max values at $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$,suitable for Ipeak < 3 . IF(av) )

Reverse losses :
$P 2=V_{R} \cdot \mid R \cdot(1-\delta)$

## APPLICATION DATA (Cont'd)

Fig. 7: TURN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS


Fig. 8: TURN-ON CHARACTERISTICS


Turn-on losses :
(in the transistor, due to the diode)

$$
\begin{aligned}
P 5 & =\frac{V_{R} \times I_{R M}{ }^{2} \times(3+2 \times S) \times F}{6 \times d I_{F} / d t} \\
+ & \frac{V_{R} \times I_{R M} \times I_{L} \times(S+2) \times F}{2 \times d I_{F} / d t}
\end{aligned}
$$

Turn-off losses (in the diode) :

$$
\mathrm{P} 3=\frac{V_{R} \times I_{R M^{2}} \times S \times F}{6 \times d I_{F} / d t}
$$

Turn-off losses :
(with non negligible serial inductance)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{P}^{\prime}= & \frac{V_{R} \times I_{R M}{ }^{2} \times S \times F}{6 \times d l_{F} / d t}+ \\
& \frac{L \times I_{R M}{ }^{2} \times F}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

P3, P3' and P5 are suitable for power MOSFET and IGBT

Turn-on losses:
P4 = 0.4 (VFP - VF) . IFmax . tfr . F

