

POWER SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	10 A
V_{RRM}	45 V
$V_F (max)$	0.57 V

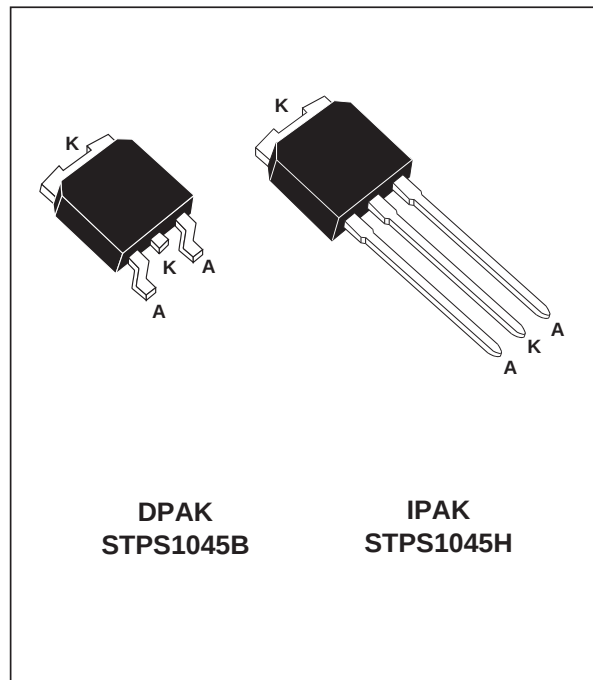
FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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

DESCRIPTION

High voltage Schottky rectifier suited for Switch Mode Power Supplies and other Power Converters.

Packaged in DPAK and IPAK, these devices are intended for use in high frequency circuitries where low switching losses are required.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage		45	V
$I_{F(RMS)}$ / pin	RMS forward current / pin		7	A
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average forward current	$T_c = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $d = 0.5$	10	A
I_{FSM}	Surge non repetitive forward current	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ Sinusoidal	75	A
I_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse current	$t_p = 2 \mu\text{s}$ $F = 1\text{KHz}$	1	A
P_{ARM}	Repetitive peak avalanche power	$t_p = 1\mu\text{s}$ $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	4000	W
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		- 65 to + 175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_j	Maximum junction temperature		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
dV/dt	Critical rate of rise of reverse voltage		10000	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

STPS1045B/H

THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case	3	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Tests Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_R^*	Reverse leakage current	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$V_R = 45\text{ V}$			100	μA
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			7	15	mA
V_F^{**}	Forward voltage drop	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 10\text{ A}$			0.63	V
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 10\text{ A}$		0.5	0.57	
		$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 20\text{ A}$			0.84	
		$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F = 20\text{ A}$		0.65	0.72	

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

** $t_p = 5\text{ ms}$, $\delta < 2\%$

To evaluate the maximum conduction losses use the following equation :

$$P = 0.42 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.015 I_{F(RMS)}^2$$

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

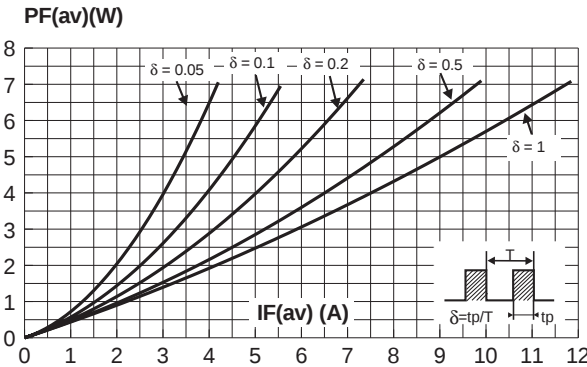


Fig. 3: Normalized avalanche power derating versus pulse duration.

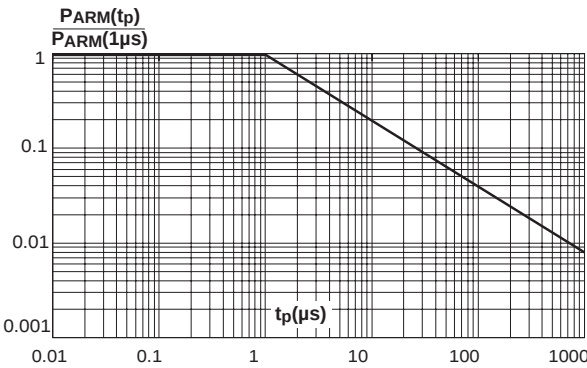


Fig. 2: Average forward current versus ambient temperature ($\delta=0.5$).

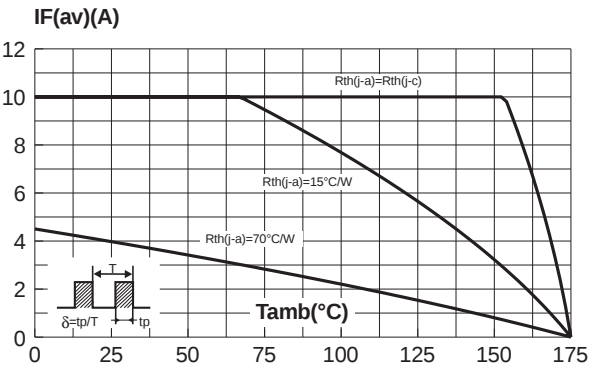


Fig. 4: Normalized avalanche power derating versus junction temperature.

