

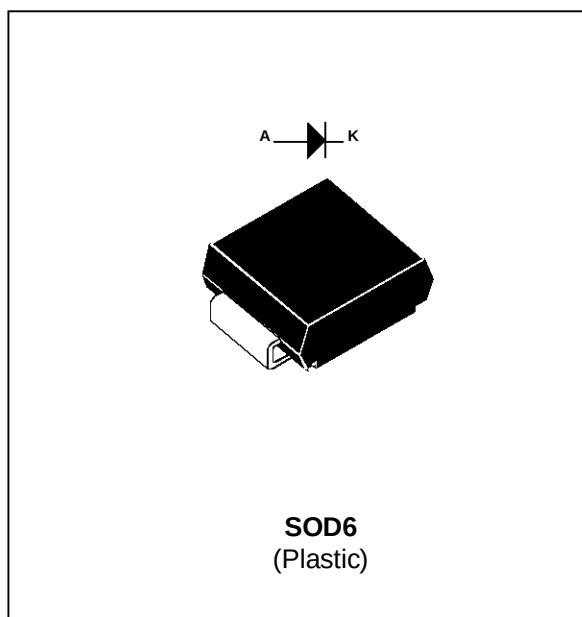
TURBOSWITCH™ "A". ULTRA-FAST HIGH VOLTAGE DIODE

MAIN PRODUCTS CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	1A
V_{RRM}	1200V
t_{rr} (typ)	65ns
V_F (max)	1.5V

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- SPECIFIC TO "FREEWHEEL MODE" OPERATIONS: FREEWHEEL OR BOOSTER DIODE
- ULTRA-FAST AND SOFT RECOVERY
- VERY LOW OVERALL POWER LOSSES IN BOTH THE DIODE AND THE COMPANION TRANSISTOR
- HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATIONS
- SURFACE MOUNT DEVICE



DESCRIPTION

The TURBOSWITCH is a very high performance series of ultra-fast high voltage power diodes from 600V to 1200V. 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 primary of SMPS as snubber, clamping or demagnetizing diodes, and also in at the secondary of SMPS as high voltage rectifier diodes.

Packaged in SOD6 surface mount envelope, these 1200V devices are particularly intended for use on 3 phase 400V industrial mains.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{RRM}	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	1200	V
V_{RSM}	Non Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	1200	V
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS Forward Current	3.5	A
I_{FRM}	Repetitive Peak Forward Current ($t_p = 5 \mu s$, $f = 5 kHz$)	22	A
T_j	Max. Operating Junction Temperature	125	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature range	- 65 to + 150	°C

STTA112U**THERMAL AND POWER DATA**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-l)}$	Junction to Lead Thermal Resistance		23	°C/W
P_1	Conduction Power Dissipation (see fig. 6)	$I_{F(AV)} = 0.8A$ $\delta = 0.5$ $T_{lead} = 93^\circ C$	1.4	W
P_{max}	Total Power Dissipation $P_{max} = P_1 + P_3$ ($P_3 = 10\% P_1$)	$T_{lead} = 90^\circ C$	1.5	W

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (see Fig. 6)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_F *	Forward Voltage Drop	$I_F = 1A$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ $T_j = 125^\circ C$		1.1	1.66 1.5	V
I_R **	Reverse Leakage Current	$V_R = 0.8$ $\times V_{RRM}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ $T_j = 125^\circ C$		90	10 300	μA

Test pulses widths : * $t_p = 380 \mu s$, duty cycle < 2%** $t_p = 5 ms$, duty cycle < 2%**DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS****TURN-OFF SWITCHING (see Fig. 7)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	$T_j = 25^\circ C$ $I_F = 0.5 A$ $I_R = 1A$ $I_{rr} = 0.25A$ $I_F = 1 A$ $di_F/dt = -50A/\mu s$ $V_R = 30V$		65	115	ns
I_{RM}	Maximum Recovery Current	$T_j = 125^\circ C$ $V_R = 600V$ $I_F = 1A$ $di_F/dt = -8 A/\mu s$ $di_F/dt = -50 A/\mu s$		5	1.8	A
S factor	Softness factor	$T_j = 125^\circ C$ $V_R = 600V$ $I_F = 1A$ $di_F/dt = -50 A/\mu s$		0.7		/

TURN-ON SWITCHING (see Fig. 8)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{fr}	Forward Recovery Time	$T_j = 25^\circ C$ $I_F = 1 A$, $di_F/dt = 8 A/\mu s$ measured at, $1.1 \times V_F$ max			900	ns
V_{Fp}	Peak Forward Voltage				35	V

APPLICATION DATA

The 1200V TURBOSWITCH™ series has been designed to provide the lowest overall power losses in all frequency or high pulsed current operations.

In such application (fig. 1 to 5), the way of calculating the power losses is given below :

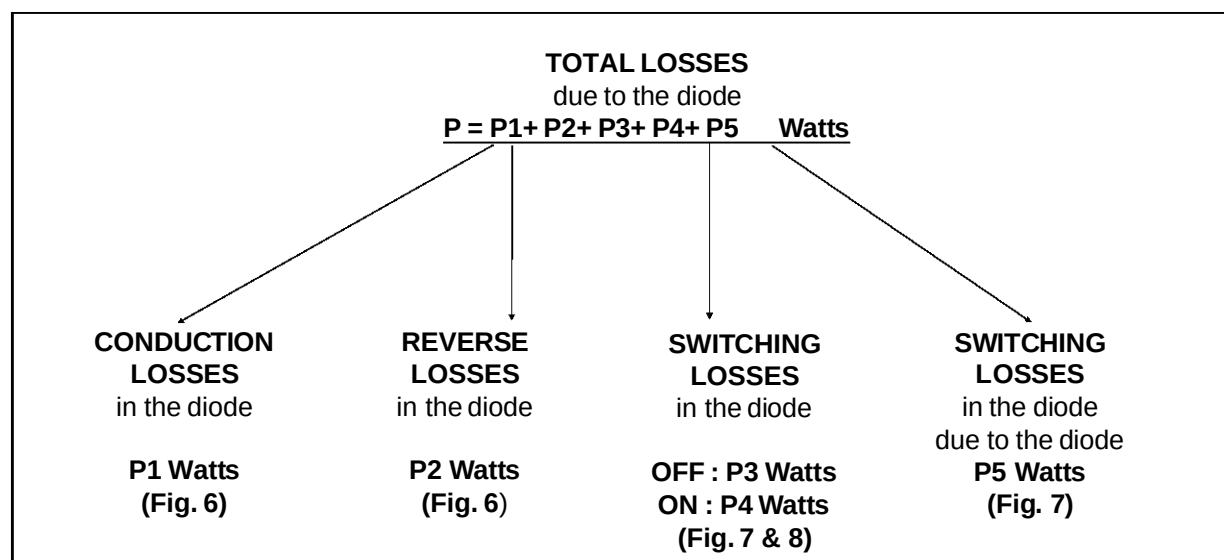
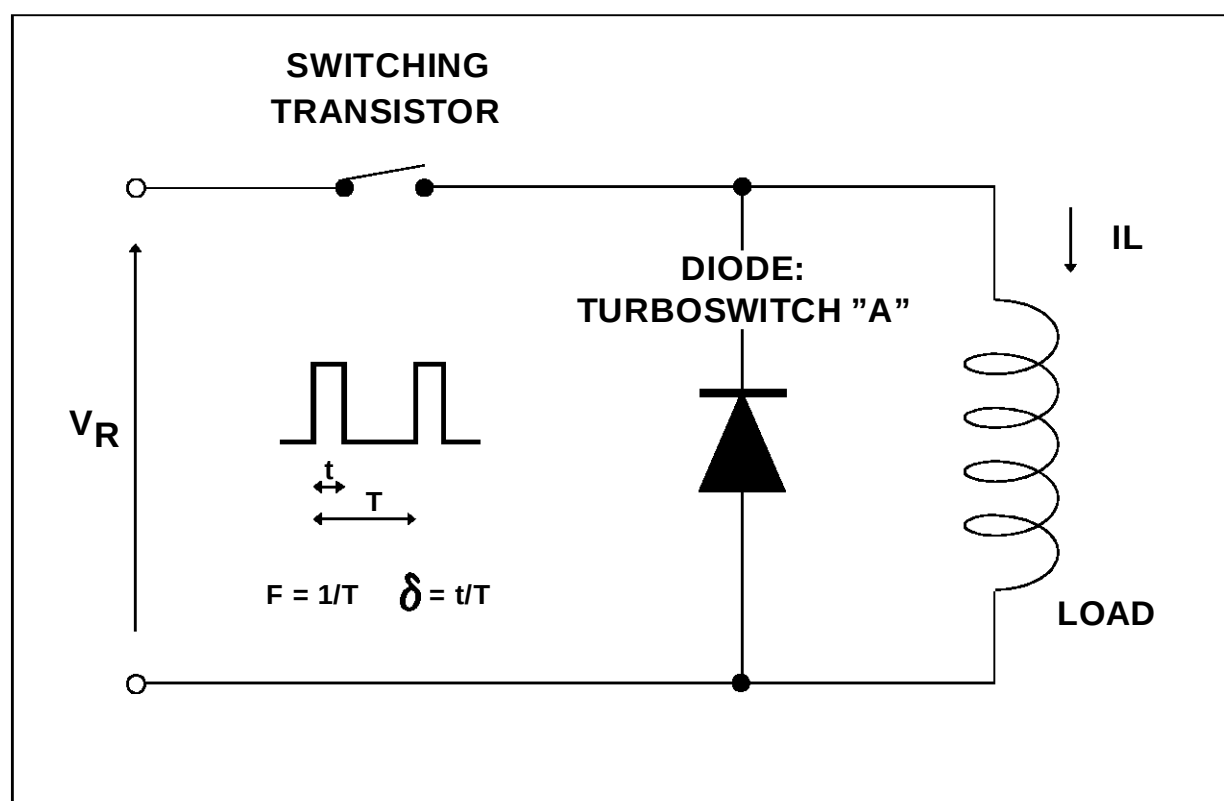


Fig. 1 : "FREEWHEEL MODE".



APPLICATION DATA (Cont'd)

Fig. 2 : SNUBBER DIODE.

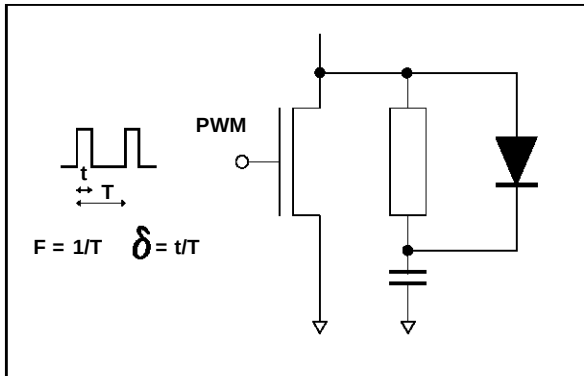


Fig. 3 : CLAMPING DIODE.

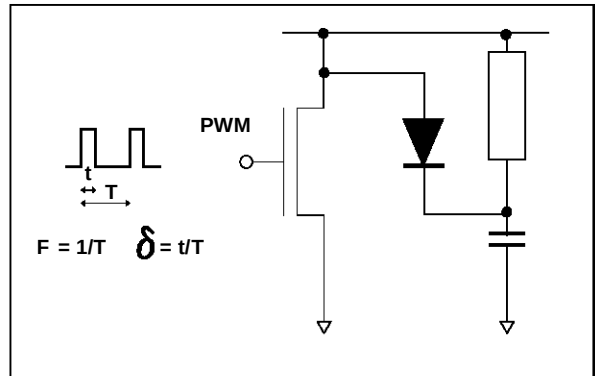


Fig. 4 : DEMAGNETIZING DIODE.

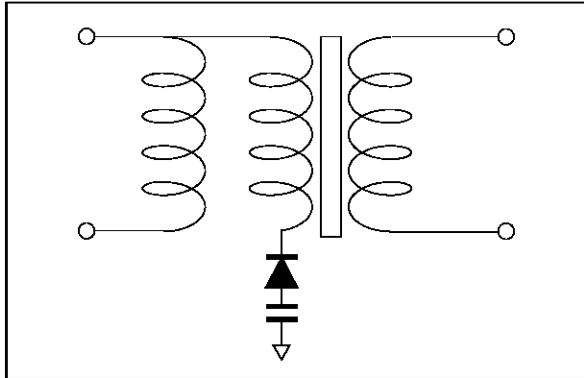


Fig. 5 : RECTIFIER DIODE.

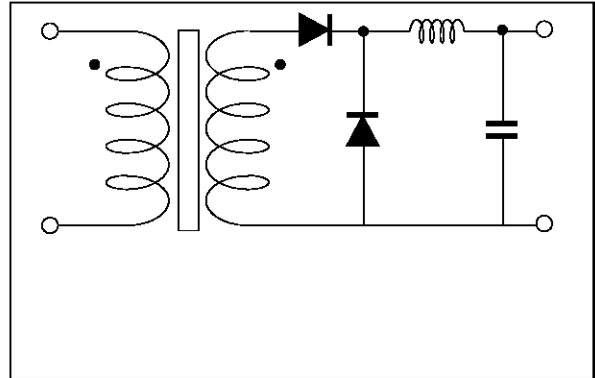
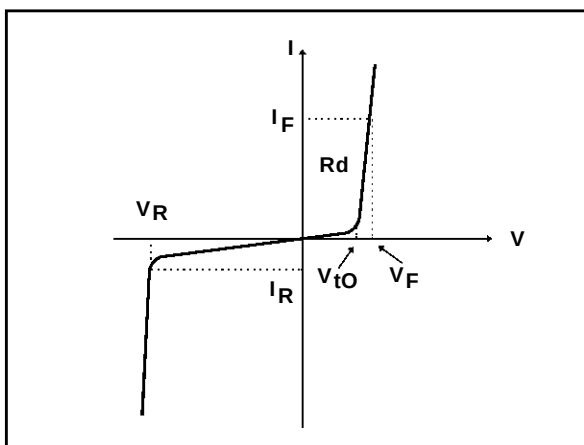


Fig. 6 : STATIC CHARACTERISTICS.



Conduction losses :

$$P1 = V_{t0} \times I_{F(AV)} + R_d \times I_F^2(RMS)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} V_{t0} &= 1.15 \text{ V} \\ R_d &= 0.350 \text{ Ohm} \\ &(\text{Max values at } 125^\circ\text{C}) \end{aligned}$$

Reverse losses :

$$P2 = V_R \times I_R \times (1 - \delta)$$

APPLICATION DATA (Cont'd)

Fig. 7 : TURN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS.

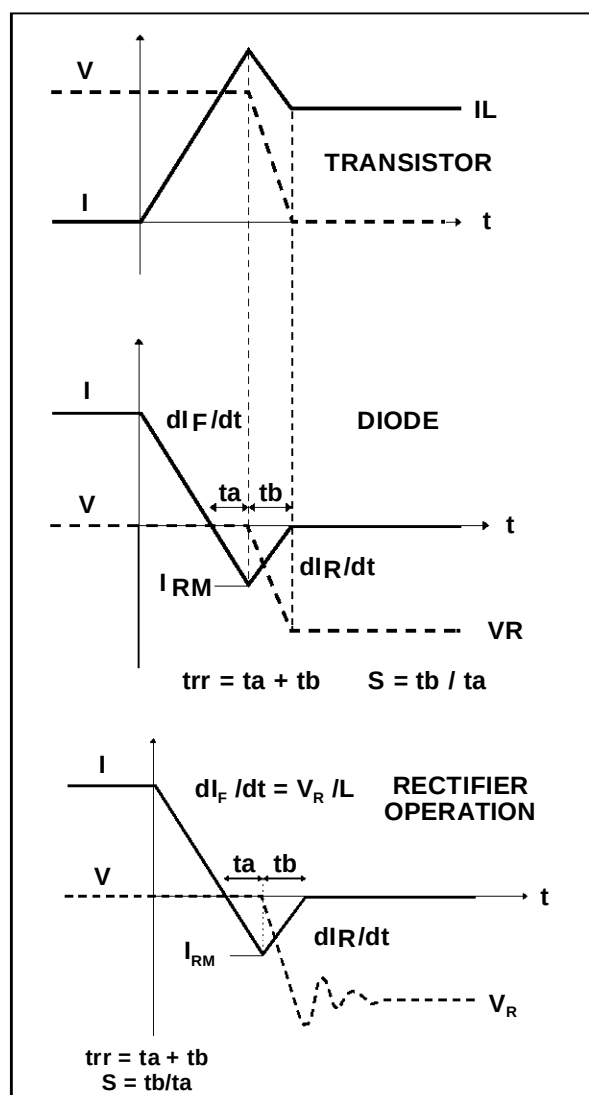
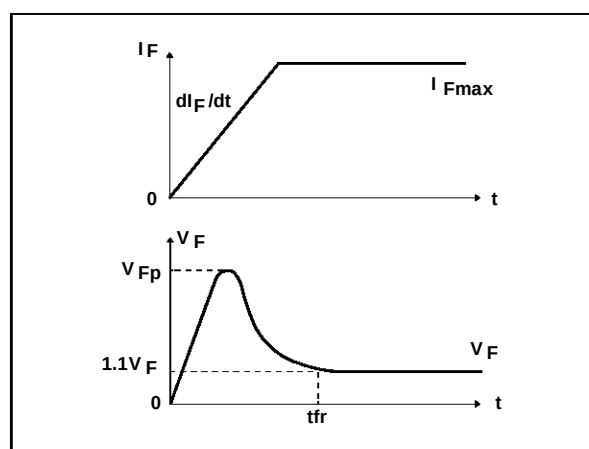


Fig. 8 : TURN-ON CHARACTERISTICS.



Ratings and characteristics curves are ON GOING.

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

$$P5 = \frac{V_R \times I_{RM}^2 \times (3+2 \times S) F}{6 \times dI_F/dt} + \frac{V_R \times I_{RM} \times I_L \times (S+2) \times F}{2 \times dI_F/dt}$$

Turn-off losses :

$$P3 = \frac{V_R \times I_{RM}^2 \times S \times F}{6 \times dI_E/dt}$$

Turn-off losses :
with non negligible serial inductance

$$P3' = \frac{V_R \times I_{RM}^2 \times S \times F}{6 \times dl_F/dt} + \frac{L \times I_{RM}^2 \times F}{2}$$

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

Turn-on losses :

$$P4 = 0.4 (V_{FP} - V_F) \times I_{Fmax} \times t_{fr} \times F$$

Fig. 9 : Conduction losses versus average current.

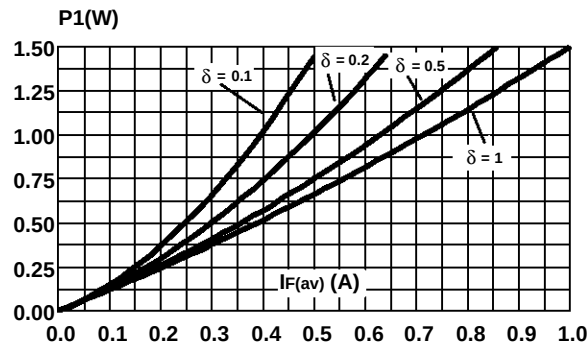


Fig. 10 : Switching OFF losses versus di_F/dt .

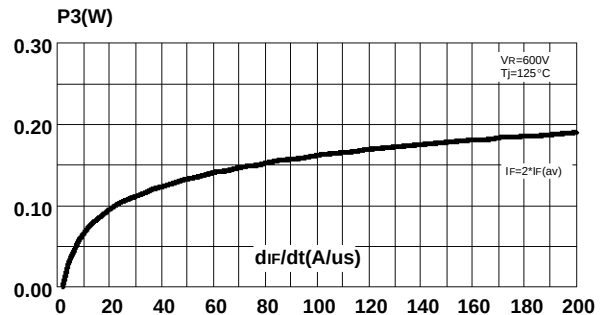


Fig. 11 : Switching ON losses versus di_F/dt .

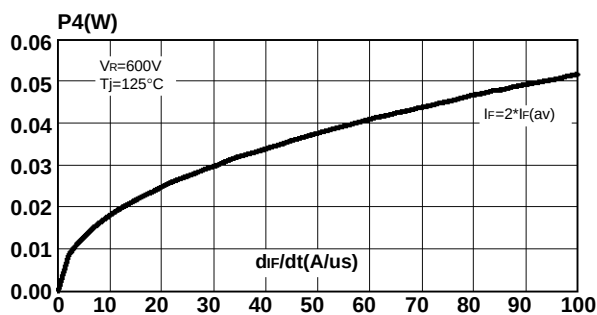


Fig. 12 : Switching losses in transistor due to the diode.

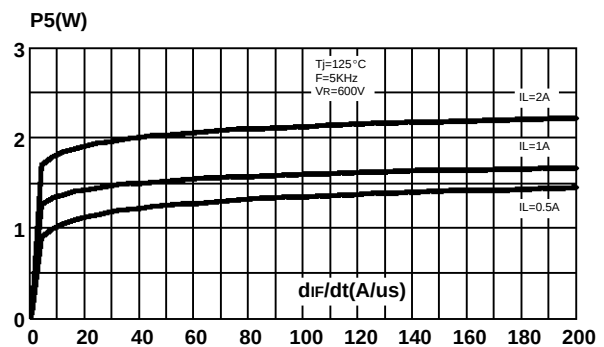


Fig. 13 : Forward voltage drop versus forward current (Maximum values).

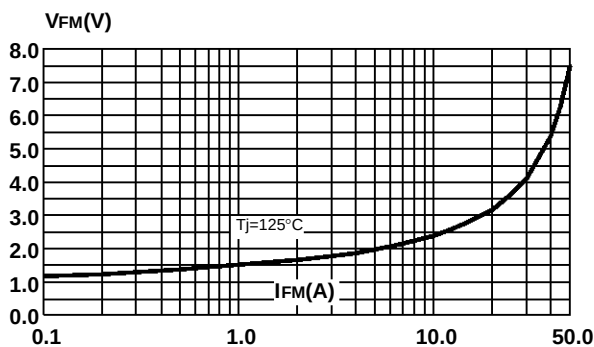


Fig. 14 : Relative variation of thermal transient impedance junction to lead versus pulse duration.

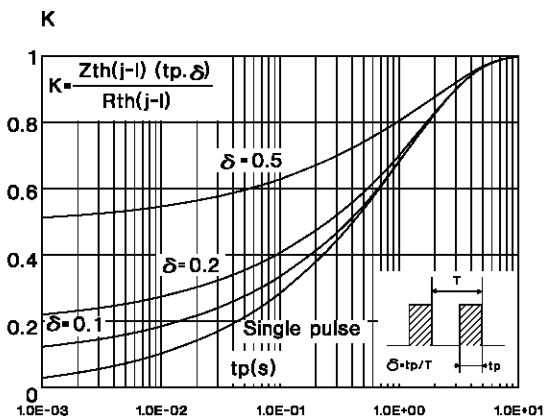


Fig. 15 : Peak reverse recovery current versus di_F/dt (90% confidence).

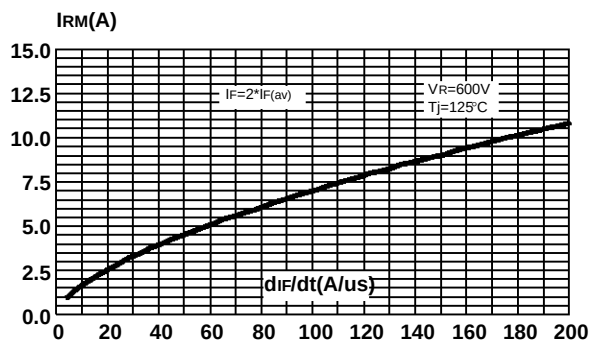


Fig. 16 : Reverse recovery time versus di_F/dt (90% confidence).

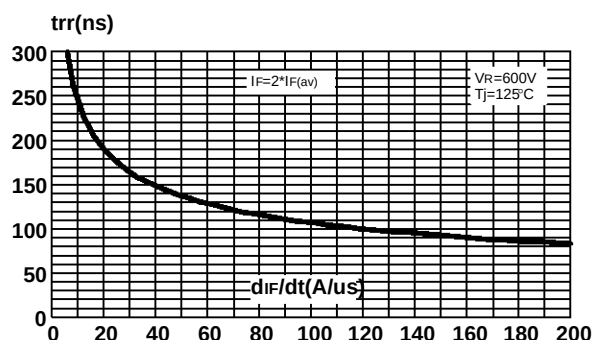


Fig. 17 : Softness factor (t_b/t_a) versus di_F/dt (Typical values).

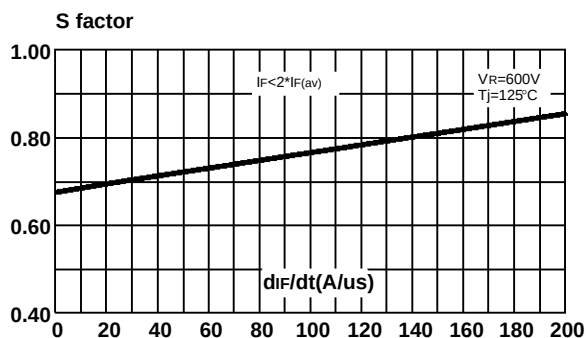


Fig. 18 : Relative variation of dynamic parameters versus junction temperature (Reference $T_J=125^\circ\text{C}$).

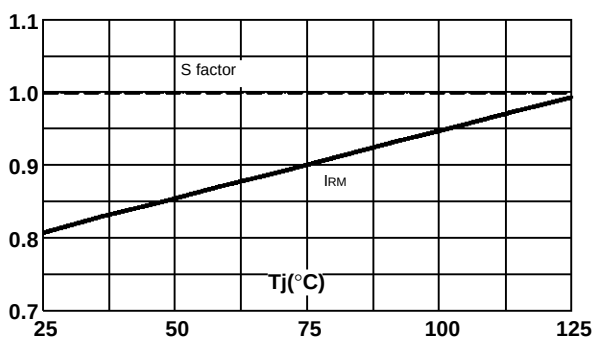


Fig. 19 : Transient peak forward voltage versus di_F/dt (90% confidence).

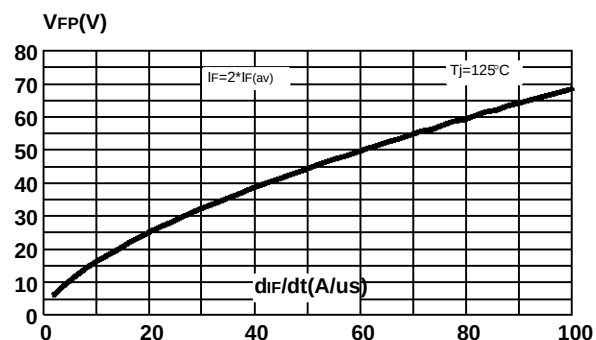
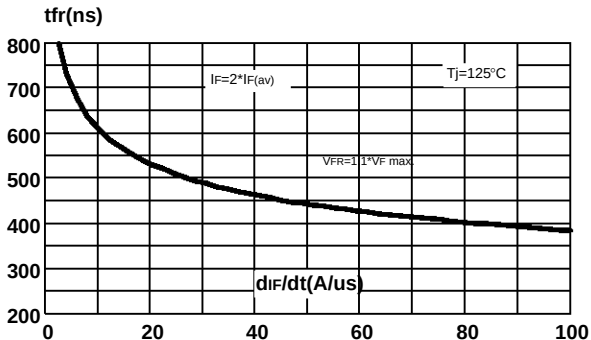


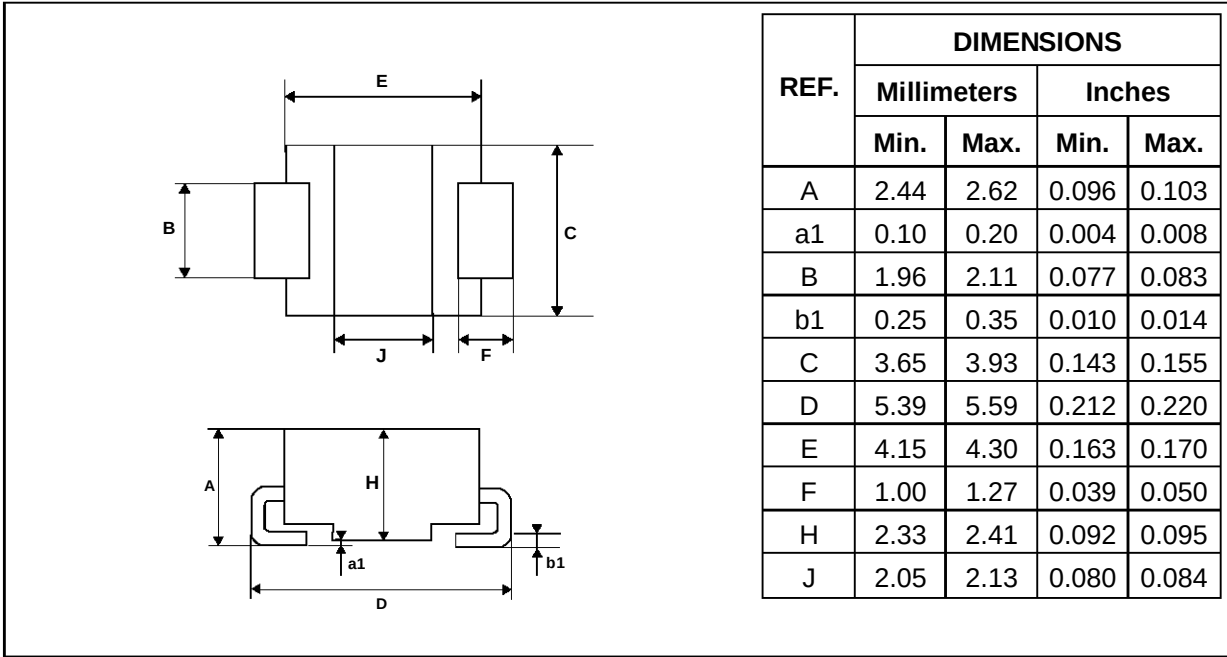
Fig. 20 : Forward recovery time versus di_F/dt (90% confidence).



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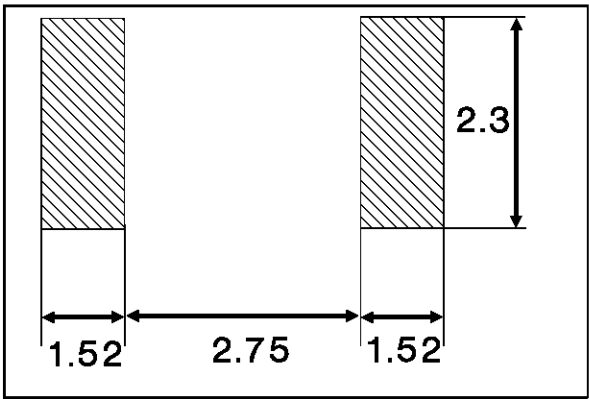
PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

SOD6 Plastic (JEDEC outline)



FOOTPRINT DIMENSIONS

SOD6 Plastic



Marking : T03
Laser marking
Logo indicates cathode

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