

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

### MAIN PRODUCTS CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	20A
$V_{RRM}$	600V
$t_{rr}$ (typ)	30ns
$V_F$ (max)	1.5V

### FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- SPECIFIC TO "FREEWHEEL MODE" OPERATIONS: Freewheel or Booster Diode.
- ULTRA-FAST RECOVERY.
- VERY LOW OVERALL POWER LOSSES IN BOTH THE DIODE AND THE COMPANION TRANSISTOR.
- HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATIONS.

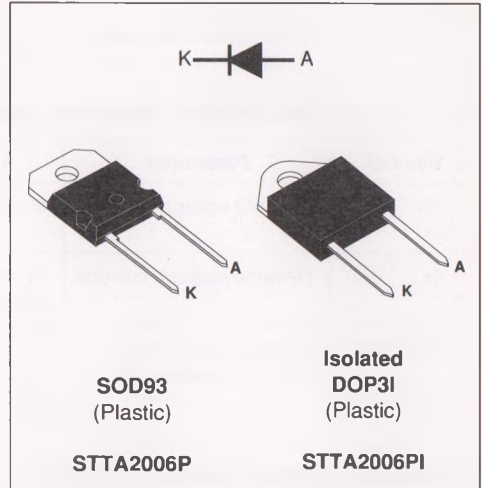
### DESCRIPTION

The TURBOSWITCH is a very high performance series of ultra-fast high voltage power diodes from 600V to 1200V. TURBOSWITCH, A family, drastically cuts losses in both the diode and the associated switching IGBT or MOSFET in all "Freewheel Mode" operations and is particularly suitable and efficient

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	600	V
$V_{RSM}$	Non repetitive peak reverse voltage	600	V
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS forward current	50	A
$I_{FRM}$	Repetitive peak forward current (tp = 5 $\mu$ s, f = 5kHz)	270	A
$T_j$	Max operating junction temperature	-65 to 150	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-65 to 150	°C

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in Motor Control Freewheel applications and in Booster diode applications in Power Factor Control circuitries. Packaged in SOD93 and in isolated DOP3I, these 600V devices are particularly intended for use on 240V domestic mains.

## THERMAL AND POWER DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case thermal resistance	STTA2006P STTA2006PI	1.5 2.1	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
$P_1$	Conduction power dissipation (see fig. 2)	$I_{F(AV)} = 20\text{A}$ $\delta = 0.5$ STTA2006P $T_c = 96^{\circ}\text{C}$ STTA2006PI $T_c = 74^{\circ}\text{C}$	36	W
$P_{max}$	Total power dissipation $P_{max} = P_1 + P_3$ ( $P_3 = 10\% P_1$ )	STTA2006P $T_c = 90^{\circ}\text{C}$ STTA2006PI $T_c = 66^{\circ}\text{C}$	40	W

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (see Fig.2)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_F$	Forward voltage drop	$I_F = 20\text{A}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			1.75 1.5	V V
$I_R$	Reverse leakage current	$V_R = 0.8$ $\times V_{RRM}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			100 6	$\mu\text{A}$ mA

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

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

## DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## TURN-OFF SWITCHING (see Fig.3)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_F = 0.5 \text{A}$ $I_R = 1\text{A}$ $I_{rr} = 0.25\text{A}$ $I_F = 1\text{A}$ $di_F/dt = -50\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_R = 30\text{V}$		30	60	ns
$I_{RM}$	Maximum reverse recovery current	$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_R = 400\text{V}$ $I_F = 20\text{A}$ $di_F/dt = -160 \text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $di_F/dt = -500 \text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		17.5	12.5	A
S factor	Softness factor	$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_R = 400\text{V}$ $I_F = 20\text{A}$ $di_F/dt = -500 \text{A}/\mu\text{s}$		0.42		/

## TURN-ON SWITCHING (see Fig.4)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{fr}$	Forward recovery time	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_F = 20\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 160 \text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ measured at, $1.1 \times V_{Fmax}$			600	ns
$V_{FP}$	Peak forward voltage	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_F = 20\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = 160 \text{A}/\mu\text{s}$			12	V

## APPLICATION DATA

The TURBOSWITCH "A" is especially designed to provide the lowest overall power losses in any "FREEWHEEL Mode" application (Fig.1) considering both the diode and the companion

transistor, thus optimizing the overall performance in the end application. The way of calculating the power losses is given below:

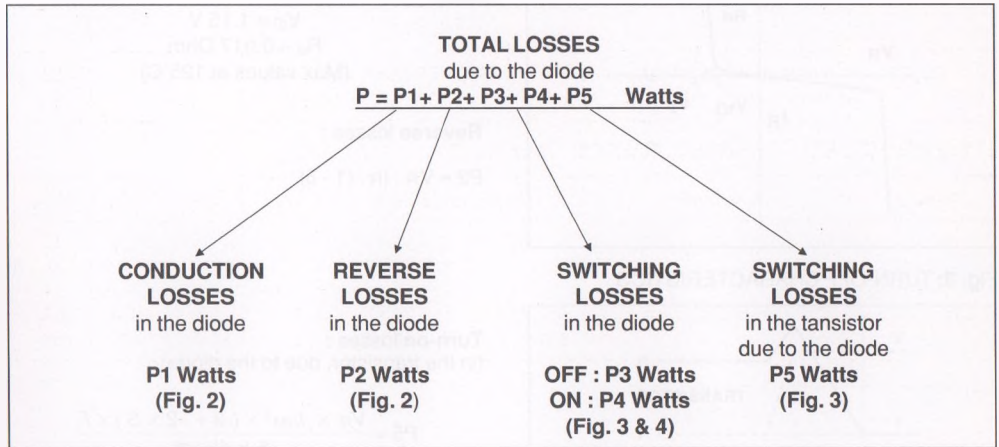
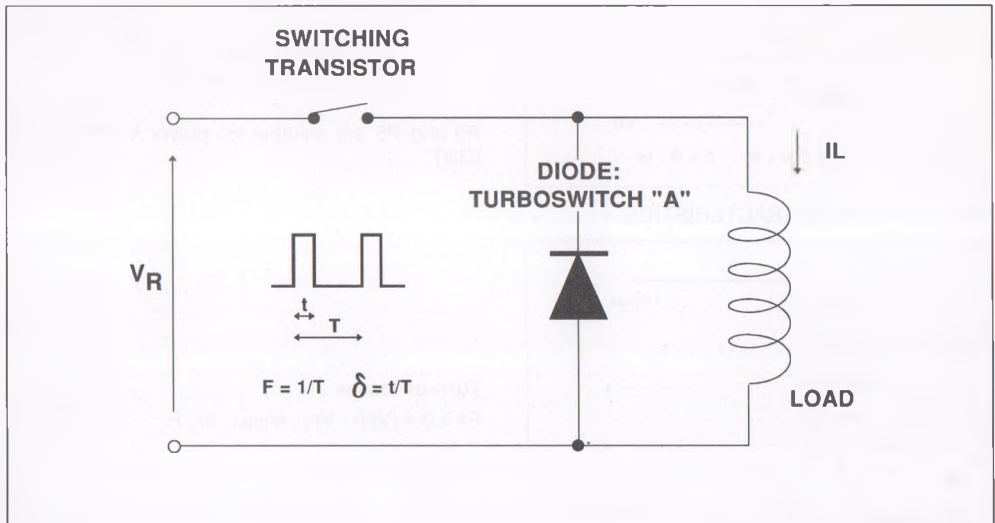
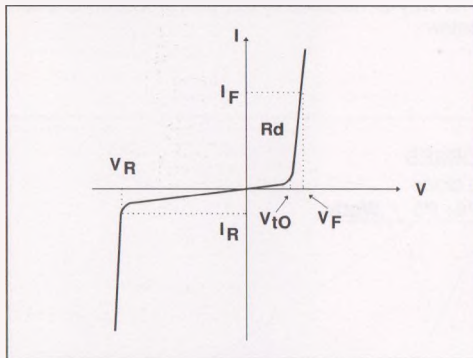


Fig. 1 : "FREEWHEEL" MODE.



APPLICATION DATA (Cont'd)

Fig. 2: STATIC CHARACTERISTICS



Conduction losses :

$$P1 = V_{I0} \cdot I_F(AV) + R_d \cdot I_F^2(RMS)$$

with

$$V_{I0} = 1.15 \text{ V}$$

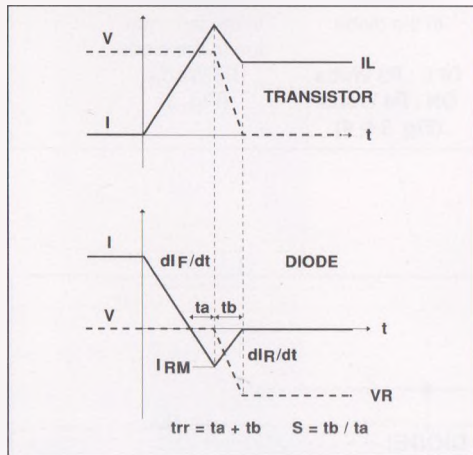
$$R_d = 0.017 \text{ Ohm}$$

(Max values at 125°C)

Reverse losses :

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

Fig. 3: TURN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS



Turn-on losses :

(in the transistor, due to the diode)

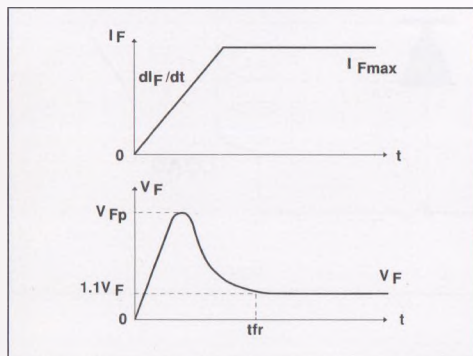
$$P5 = \frac{V_R \times I_{RM}^2 \times (3 + 2 \times S) \times F}{6 \times dI_F/dt} + \frac{V_R \times I_{RM} \times I_L \times (S + 2) \times F}{2 \times dI_F/dt}$$

Turn-off losses (in the diode) :

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

P3 and P5 are suitable for power MOSFET and IGBT

Fig. 4: TURN-ON CHARACTERISTICS



Turn-on losses :

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

Fig 5 : Conduction losses versus average current

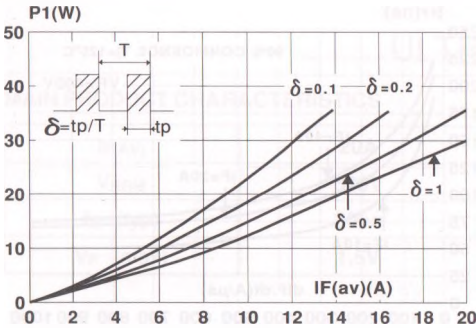


Fig 6 : Switching OFF losses versus  $dIF/dt$

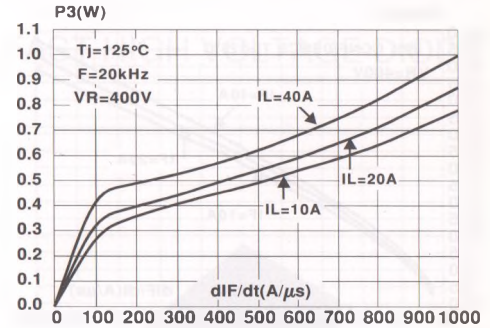


Fig 7 : Switching ON losses versus  $dIF/dt$

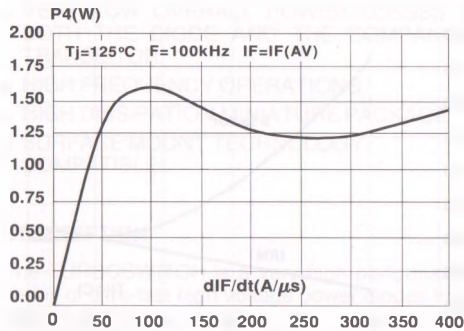


Fig 8 : Switching losses in transistor due to the diode

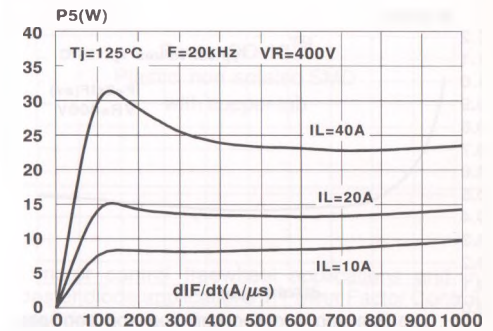


Fig 9 : Forward voltage drop versus forward current

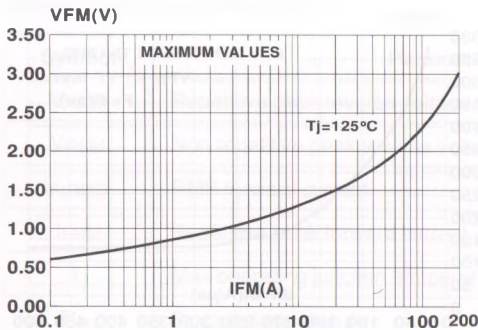


Fig 10 : Relative variation of thermal transient impedance junction to case versus pulse duration

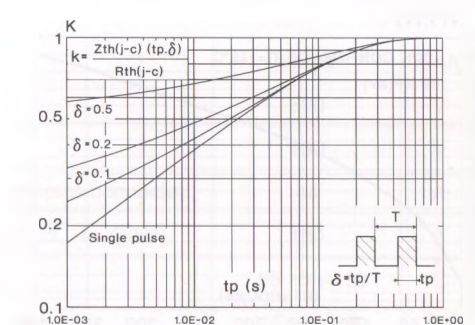


Fig 11 : Peak reverse recovery current versus  $dI/dt$

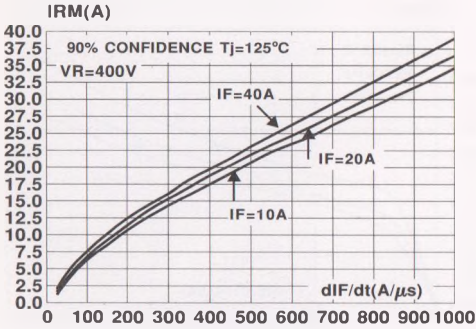


Fig 12 : Reverse recovery time versus  $dI/dt$

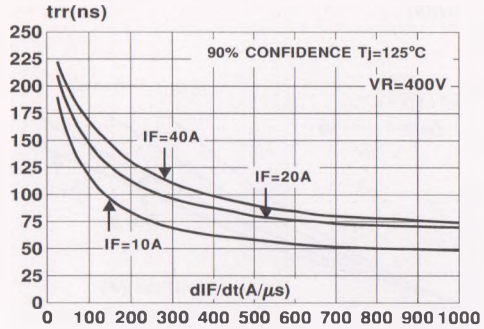


Fig 13 : Softness factor (tb/ta) versus  $dI/dt$

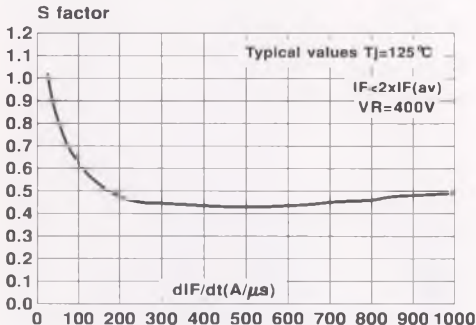


Fig 14 : Relative variation of dynamic parameters versus junction temperature (Reference  $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ )

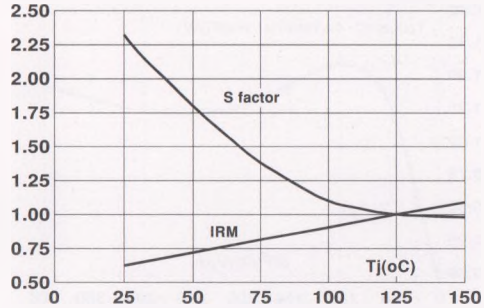


Fig 15 : Transient peak forward voltage versus  $dI/dt$

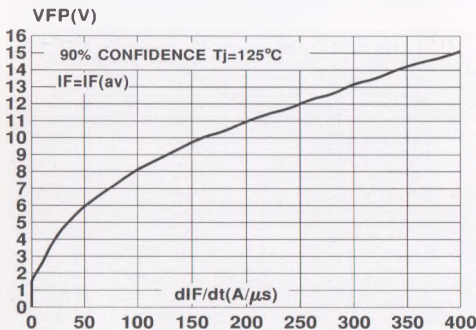


Fig 16 : Forward recovery time versus  $dI/dt$

