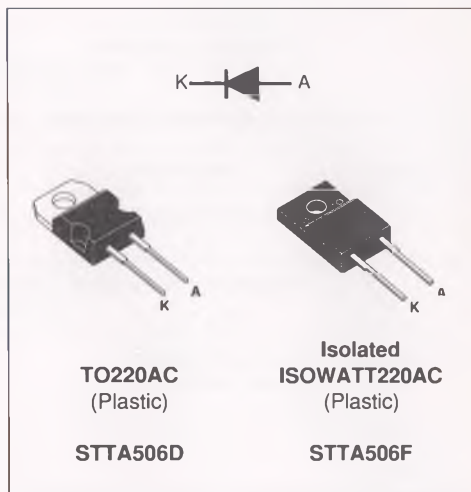


TURBOSWITCH™ "A". ULTRA-FAST HIGH VOLTAGE DIODE
MAIN PRODUCTS CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	5A
V_{RRM}	600V
t_{rr} (typ)	20ns
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

in Motor Control Freewheel applications and in Booster diode applications in Power Factor Control circuits.

Packaged in TO220AC and in isolated ISOWATT220AC, these 600V devices are particularly intended for use on 240V domestic mains.

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	20	A
I_{FRM}	Repetitive peak forward current ($t_p = 5 \mu s$, $f = 5kHz$)	65	A
T_j	Max operating junction temperature	-65 to 150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-65 to 150	°C

TM : TURBOSWITCH is a trademark of SGS-THOMSONMICROELECTRONICS.

THERMAL AND POWER DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case thermal resistance	STTA506D STTA506F	3.5 6.0	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
P_1	Conduction power dissipation (see fig. 2)	$I_{F(AV)} = 5\text{ A}$ $\delta = 0.5$ STTA506D $T_c = 118^{\circ}\text{C}$ STTA506F $T_c = 96^{\circ}\text{C}$	9	W
P_{max}	Total power dissipation $P_{max} = P_1 + P_3$ ($P_3 = 10\% P_1$)	STTA506D $T_c = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$ STTA506F $T_c = 90^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	W

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (see Fig.2)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_F	Forward voltage drop	$I_F = 5\text{ A}$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			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 2	μA 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	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$ $I_R = 1 \text{ A}$ $I_{rr} = 0.25 \text{ A}$ $I_F = 1 \text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = -50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$		20	50	ns
I_{RM}	Maximum reverse recovery current	$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$ $I_F = 5 \text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = -40 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $di_F/dt = -500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		11	3.0	A
S factor	Softness factor	$T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_R = 400 \text{ V}$ $I_F = 5 \text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = -500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		0.55		/

TURN-ON SWITCHING (see Fig.4)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{fr}	Forward recovery time	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_F = 5 \text{ A}$, $di_F/dt = 40 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ measured at, $1.1 \times V_{Fmax}$			500	ns
V_{FP}	Peak forward voltage	$T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_F = 5 \text{ A}$, $di_F/dt = 40 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$			10	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:

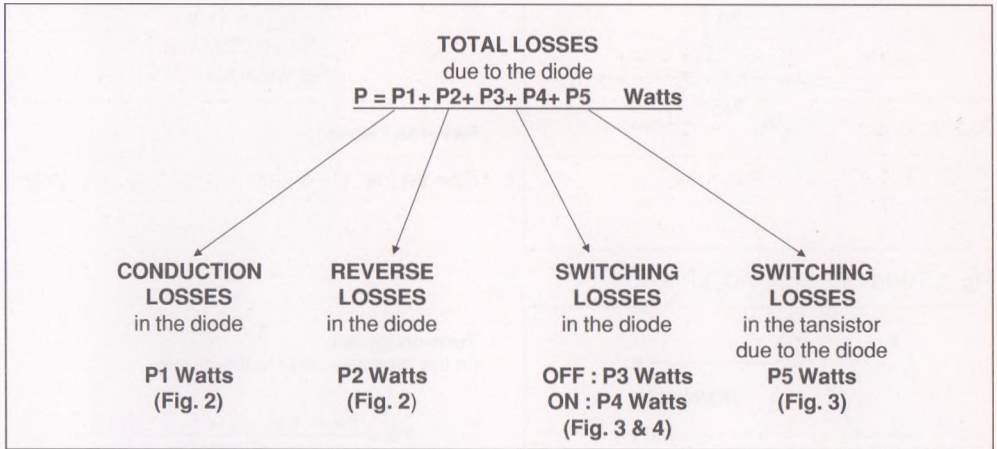
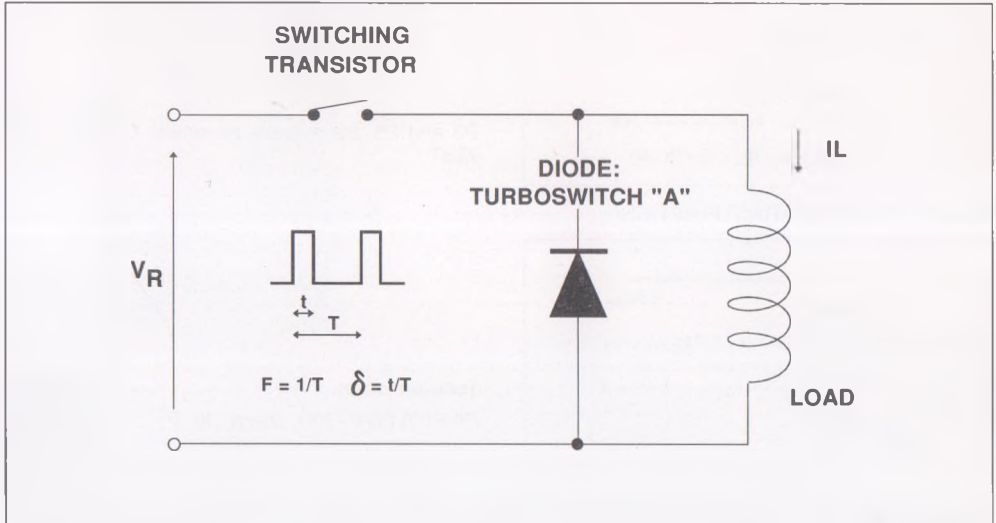


Fig. 1 : "FREEWHEEL" MODE.



APPLICATION DATA (Cont'd)

Fig. 2: STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

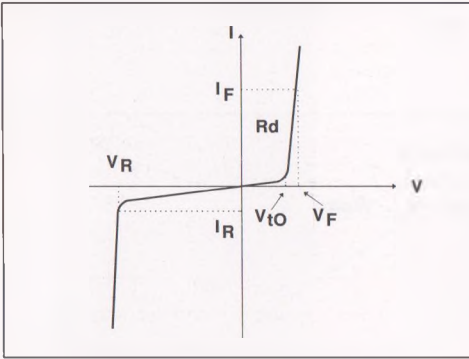


Fig. 3: TURN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS

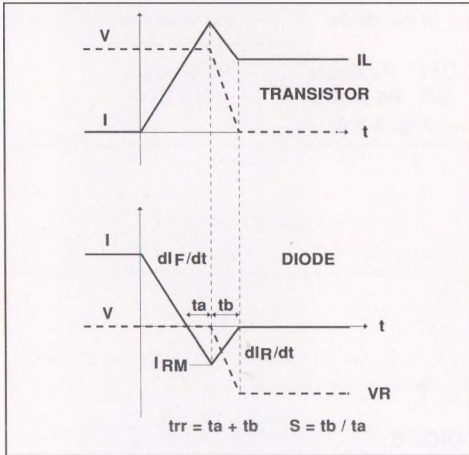
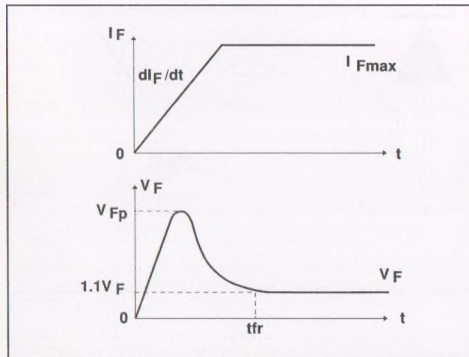


Fig. 4: TURN-ON CHARACTERISTICS



Conduction losses :

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

with

$$V_{t0} = 1.15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_d = 0.070 \text{ Ohm}$$

(Max values at 125°C)

Reverse losses :

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

Turn-on losses :

(in the transistor, due to the diode)

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

Turn-off losses (in the diode) :

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

P3 and P5 are suitable for power MOSFET and IGBT

Turn-on losses :

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

Fig 5 : Conduction losses versus average current

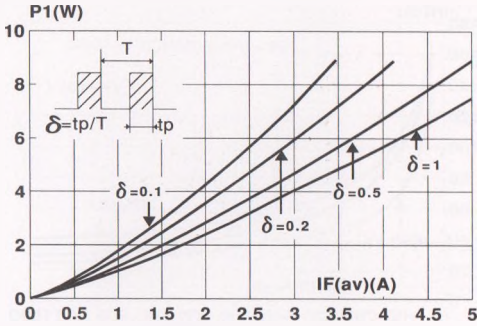


Fig 6 : Switching OFF losses versus dIF/dt

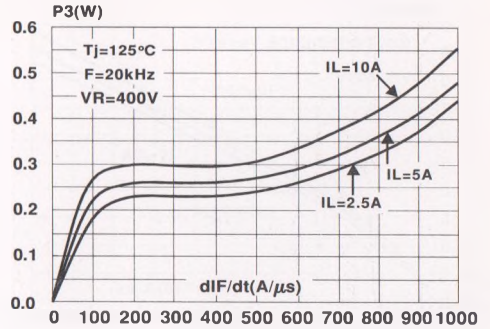


Fig 7 : Switching ON losses versus dIF/dt

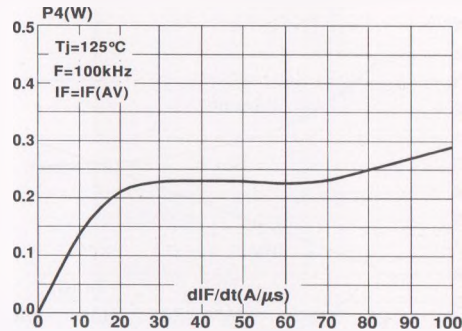


Fig 8 : Switching losses in transistor due to the diode

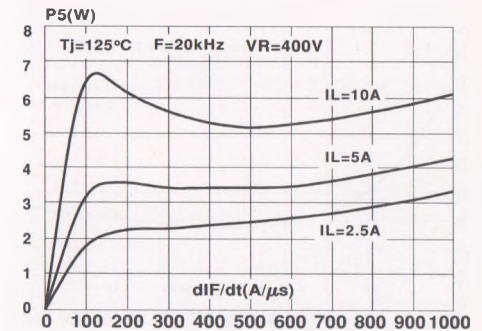


Fig 9 : Forward voltage drop versus forward current

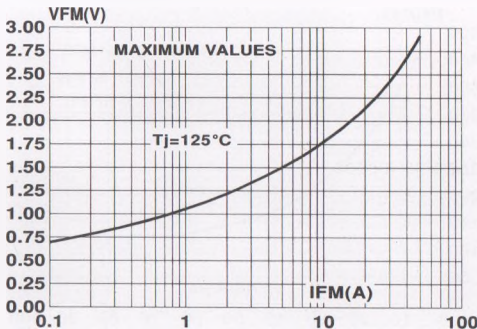


Fig 10 : Peak reverse recovery current versus dI_F/dt

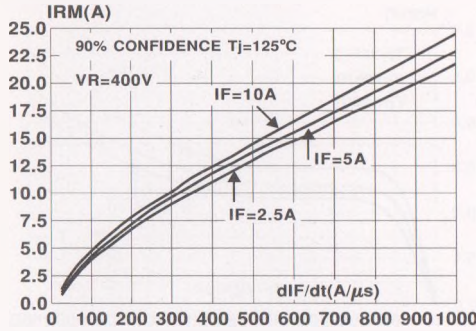


Fig 11 : Reverse recovery time versus dI_F/dt

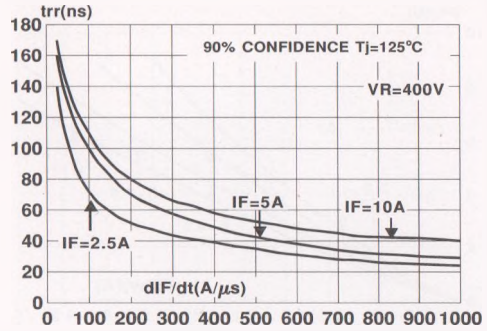


Fig 12 : Softness factor (tb/ta) versus dI_F/dt

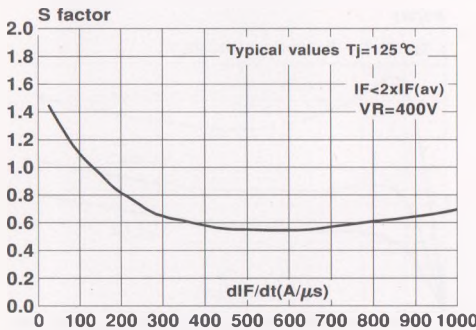


Fig 13 : Relative variation of dynamic parameters versus junction temperature (Reference $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$)

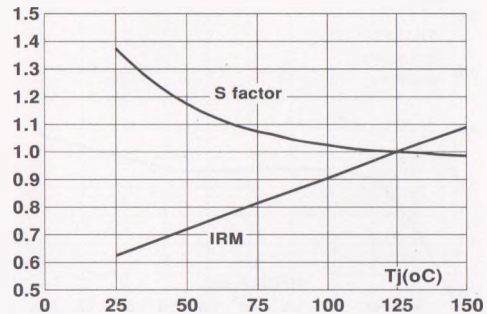


Fig 14 : Transient peak forward voltage versus dI_F/dt

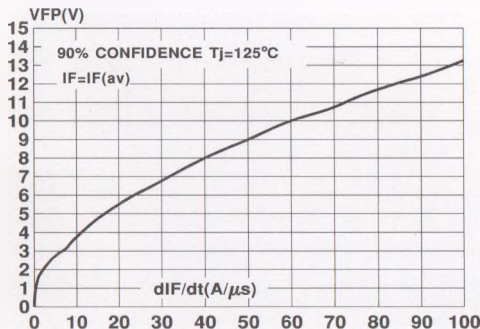


Fig 15 : Forward recovery time versus dI_F/dt

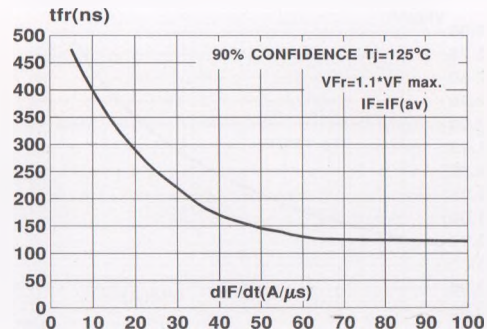


Fig 16 : Relative variation of thermal transient impedance junction to case versus pulse duration (TO220AC)

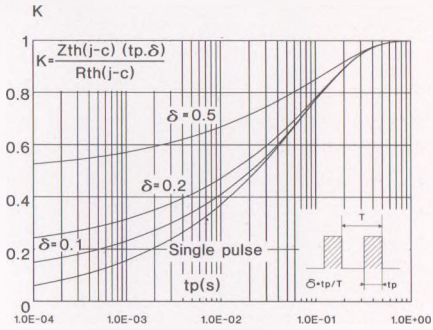


Fig 17 : Relative variation of thermal transient impedance junction to case versus pulse duration (ISOWATT220AC)

