



## POWER SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER

- VERY SMALL CONDUCTION LOSSES
- NEGLIGIBLE SWITCHING LOSSES
- EXTREMELY FAST SWITCHING
- LOW FORWARD VOLTAGE DROP
- HIGH AVALANCHE CAPABILITY
- LOW THERMAL RESISTANCE
- SURFACE MOUNTED DEVICE

### DESCRIPTION

Single chip schottky rectifier suited for switchmode power supply and high frequency DC to DC converters.

Packaged in SOD 15, this device is intended for surface mounting and use in low voltage, high frequency inverters, free wheeling and polarity protection applications.



### ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS Forward Current	10	A
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average Forward Current	$T_L = 105^\circ\text{C}$ $\delta = 0.5$	A
$I_{FSM}$	Surge Non Repetitive Forward Current	$T_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ Sinusoidal	A
$I_{RRM}$	Peak Repetitive Reverse Current	$T_p = 2 \mu\text{s}$ $F = 1 \text{ KHz}$	A
$T_{stg}$ $T_j$	Storage and Junction Temperature Range	- 65 to + 150 - 65 to + 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
dV/dt	Critical Rate of Rise of Reverse Voltage	1000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$

Symbol	Parameter	STPS			Unit
		320S	330S	340S	
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	20	30	40	V

### THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{TH(j-l)}$	Junction-leads	20	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**STATIC CHARACTERISTICS**

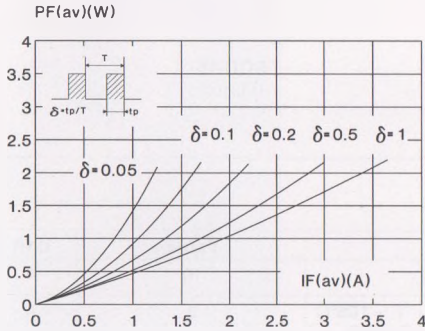
Symbol	Tests Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_R^*$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$			100	$\mu\text{A}$
	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$				10	$\text{mA}$
$V_F^{**}$	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$			0.72	V
	$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 3\text{ A}$			0.57	
	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$			0.84	

**Pulse test :** \*  $t_p = 5\text{ ms}$ , duty cycle  $< 2\%$   
 \*\*  $t_p = 380\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle  $< 2\%$

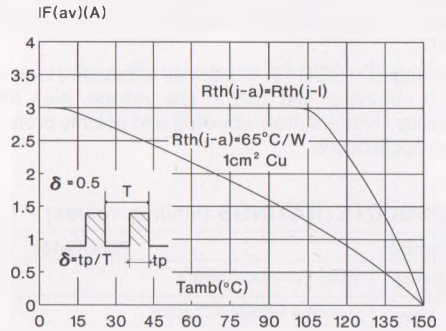
To evaluate the conduction losses use the following equation :  
 $P = 0.42 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.050 I_F^2(RMS)$

**Figure 1 :** Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current.

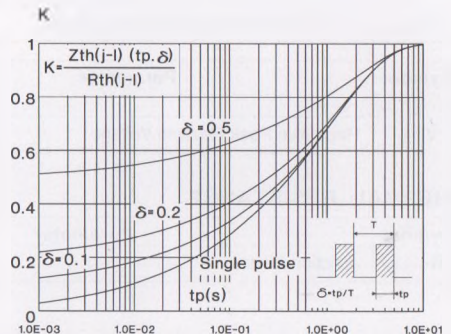
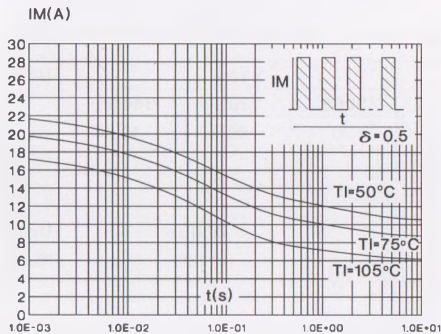
**Figure 2 :** Average current versus ambient temperature.  
 (duty cycle : 0.5)



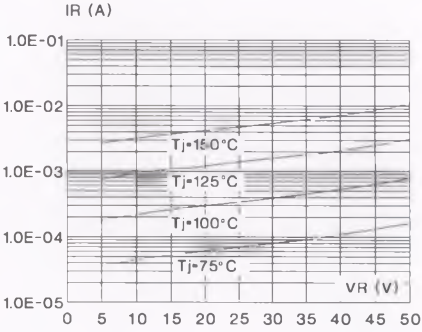
**Figure 3 :** Non repetitive surge peak forward current versus overload duration. (Maximum values)



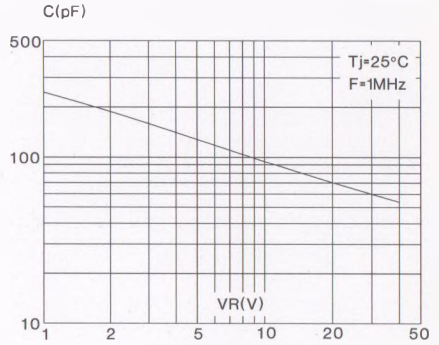
**Figure 4 :** Relative variation of thermal transient impedance junction to lead versus pulse duration.



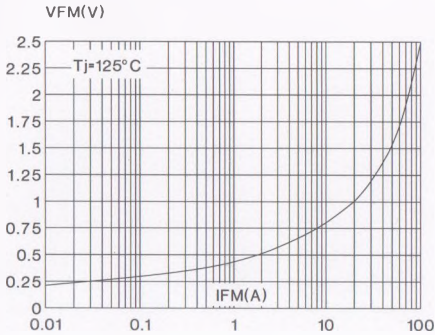
**Figure 5 :** Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied.  
(Typical values)



**Figure 6 :** Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied.  
(Typical values)



**Figure 7 :** Forward voltage drop versus forward current.  
(Maximum values)



<b>Voltage (V)</b>	20	30	40
<b>Marking</b>	S32	S33	S34

Laser marking  
Logo indicates cathode