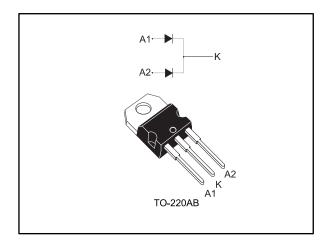
## STPS60170C



# High voltage power Schottky rectifier

Datasheet - production data



#### **Features**

- High junction temperature capability
- Good trade-off between leakage current and forward voltage drop
- Low leakage current
- Low thermal resistance
- Avalanche capability specified
- High frequency operation
- ECOPACK<sup>®</sup>2 compliant component

### **Description**

This dual diode Schottky rectifier is suited for high frequency switched mode power supplies.

Packaged in TO-220AB this device is intended for use to enhance the reliability of the application.

**Table 1: Device summary** 

Symbol	Value
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	2 x 30 A
V <sub>RRM</sub>	170 V
T <sub>j</sub> (max.)	175 °C
V <sub>F</sub> (typ.)	0.76 V

Characteristics STPS60170C

### 1 Characteristics

Table 2: Absolute ratings (limiting values, per diode, at 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Paramete	Value	Unit			
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak reverse voltage			170	V	
I <sub>F(RMS)</sub>	Forward rms current			45	Α	
1	$T_{\rm C} = 150  {\rm ^{\circ}C}$		Per diode	30	_	
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>			Per device	60	Α	
I <sub>FSM</sub>	Surge non repetitive forward current $t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ sinusoidal		270	Α		
P <sub>ARM</sub>	Repetitive peak avalanche power $ \begin{array}{c} t_p = 10 \; \mu s, \\ T_j = 125 \; ^{\circ} C \end{array} $		985	W		
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range			-65 to +175	°C	
Tj	Maximum operating junction temperature (1)			175	]	

#### Notes:

**Table 3: Thermal parameters** 

Symbol	Parameter	Max. value	Unit	
D	Junction to case	Per diode	1.0	
R <sub>th(j-c)</sub>	Junction to case	Total	0.7	°C/W
R <sub>th(c)</sub>	Coupling		0.4	

When the diodes 1 and 2 are used simultaneously:

 $\Delta T_{j \; (diode1)} = P_{(diode1)} \; x \; R_{th(j\text{-}c)} \; \text{(per diode)} \; + \; P_{(diode2)} \; x \; R_{th(c)}$ 

Table 4: Static electrical characteristics (per diode)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>R</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Dovorgo lookago gurrant	T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub>	ı		35	μΑ
IR <sup>(*)</sup>	I <sub>R</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Reverse leakage current	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	VR = VRRM	ı	8	35	mA
	$V_{F}^{(2)} \  \   \text{Forward voltage drop} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   I_{F} = 30   \text{A} \\ \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   I_{F} = 60   \text{A} \\ \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   I_{F} = 60   \text{A} \\ \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   I_{F} = 60   \text{A} \\ \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   I_{F} = 60   \text{A} \\ \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   I_{F} = 60   \text{A} \\ \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}} \  \   \frac{T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C}}{T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}$	I- 20 A	-		0.94		
V <sub>F</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>		T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	IF = 30 A	-	0.72	0.76	V
		T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	I <sub>F</sub> = 60 A	-	0.97	1.05	V
		T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C		-	0.86	0.92	

#### Notes:

 $^{(1)} Pulse$  test:  $t_p$  = 5 ms,  $\delta$  < 2%

 $^{(2)}$ Pulse test:  $t_p$  = 380  $\mu$ s,  $\delta$  < 2%

To evaluate the conduction losses, use the following equation:

 $P = 0.60 \text{ x } I_{F(AV)} + 0.0053 \text{ x } I_{F^2(RMS)}$ 

 $<sup>^{(1)}(</sup>dP_{tot}/dT_j) < (1/R_{th(j-a)}) \ condition \ to \ avoid \ thermal \ runaway \ for \ a \ diode \ on \ its \ own \ heatsink.$ 

STPS60170C Characteristics

## 1.1 Characteristics (curves)

Characteristics (curves)

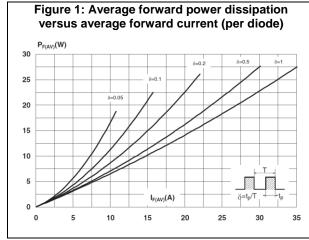


Figure 3: Normalized avalanche power derating versus pulse duration (Tj = 125 °C)

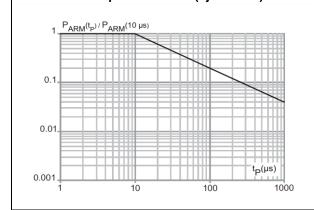


Figure 4: Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration

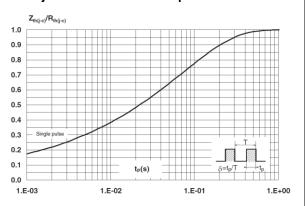


Figure 5: Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values, per diode)

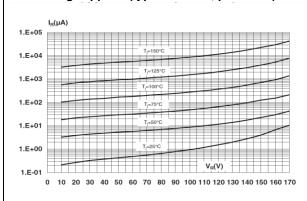
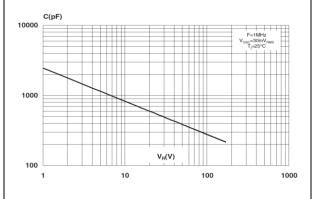


Figure 6: Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values, per diode)



Characteristics STPS60170C

Figure 8: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (per diode, high level)

IFM (A)

1000

IFM (A)

1000

IFM (A)

IF

STPS60170C Package information

## 2 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: **www.st.com**. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

• Cooling method: by conduction (C)

• Epoxy meets UL 94,V0

Recommended torque value: 0.55 N⋅m

• Maximum torque value: 0.7 N·m

### 2.1 TO-220AB package information

Figure 9: TO-220AB package outline øΡ H1 D D1 L20 L30 b1(X3) - b (X3) \_e1\_

**5**/

Table 5: TO-220AB package mechanical data

	Dimensions				
Ref.	Millim	eters	Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
А	4.40	4.60	0.173	0.181	
b	0.61	0.88	0.240	0.035	
b1	1.14	1.70	0.045	0.067	
С	0.48	0.70	0.019	0.028	
D	15.25	15.75	0.600	0.620	
D1	1.27 typ.		0.050	0 typ.	
Е	10.00	10.40	0.394	0.409	
е	2.40	2.70	0.094	0.106	
e1	4.95	5.15	0.195	0.203	
F	1.23	1.32	0.048	0.052	
H1	6.20	6.60	0.244	0.260	
J1	2.40	2.72	0.094	0.107	
L	13.00	14.00	0.512	0.551	
L1	3.50	3.93	0.138	0.155	
L20	16.40 typ.		0.640	6 typ.	
L30	28.90 typ.		1.138	8 typ.	
θР	3.75	3.85	0.148	0.152	
Q	2.65	2.95	0.104	0.116	

STPS60170C Ordering information

# 3 Ordering information

**Table 6: Ordering information** 

Order code	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty.	Delivery mode
STPS60170CT	STPS60170CT	TO-220AB	1.95 g	50	Tube

# 4 Revision history

**Table 7: Document revision history** 

Date	Revision	Changes
18-Feb-2005	1	First issue.
11-Dec-2015	2	Updated conduction losses equation values and reformatted to current standard.
15-Jan-2018	3	Updated Table 2: "Absolute ratings (limiting values, per diode, at 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)".

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