## Automotive 200 V, 2 A ultrafast recovery diode



SMB

## Features

- AEC-Q101 qualified

- Very low conduction losses
- Negligible switching losses
- Low forward and reverse recovery times
- High junction temperature
- PPAP capable
- ECOPACK2 compliant


## Applications

- High frequency inverters
- Freewheeling diode
- Polarity protection
- Reverse battery protection


## Description

This 2 A, 200 V uses ST's 200 V planar Pt doping technology, and it is specially suited for switching mode base drive and transistor circuits.

| Product status |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| STTH2R02-Y |  |
| Product summary |  |
| Symbol | Value |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\text {F(AV) }}$ | 2 A |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {RRM }}$ | 200 V |
| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{j} \text { (max.) }}$ | $175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{F} \text { (typ.) }}$ | 0.7 V |
| trr(typ.) | 15 ns | Characteristics

Table 1. Absolute ratings (limiting values at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter |  | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {RRM }}$ | Repetitive peak reverse voltage ( $\mathrm{Tj}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+175{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 200 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FRM }}$ | Repetitive peak forward current | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=5 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{f}=5 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 60 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {( } \mathrm{RMS} \text { ) }}$ | Forward rms current |  | 60 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {F(AV) }}$ | Average forward current $\delta=0.5$, square wave | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{L}}=90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FSM }}$ | Surge non repetitive forward current | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=10 \mathrm{~ms}$ sinusoidal | 75 | A |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range |  | -65 to +175 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | Operating junction temperature range ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | -40 to +175 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

1. $\left(d P_{\text {tot }} / d T_{j}\right)<\left(1 / R_{\text {th }(--a)}\right)$ condition to avoid thermal runaway for a diode on its own heatsink.

Table 2. Thermal resistance parameter

| Symbol | Parameter | Max. value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $R_{\text {th }(j-1)}$ | Junction to lead | 30 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

For more information, please refer to the following application note :

- AN5088 : Rectifiers thermal management, handling and mounting recommendations

Table 3. Static electrical characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Test condit |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $I_{R}{ }^{(1)}$ | Reverse leakage current | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RRM}}$ | - |  | 3 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | 2 | 20 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}{ }^{(2)}$ | Forward voltage drop | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=6 \mathrm{~A}$ | - |  | 1.20 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | 0.89 | 1.00 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | 0.76 | 0.85 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=150{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | 0.70 | 0.80 |  |

1. Pulse test: $t_{p}=5 \mathrm{~ms}, \delta<2 \%$
2. Pulse test: $t_{p}=380 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \delta<2 \%$

To evaluate the conduction losses, use the following equation:
$\mathrm{P}=0.68 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{AV})}+0.06 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}{ }^{2}(\mathrm{RMS})$
For more information, please refer to the following application notes related to the power losses :

- AN604: Calculation of conduction losses in a power rectifier
- AN4021: Calculation of reverse losses on a power diode

Table 4. Dynamic characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameters | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{trr}_{\text {r }}$ | Reverse recovery time | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-50 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 23 | 30 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl} / \mathrm{dtt}=-100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{\mu s}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 15 | 20 |  |
| IRM | Reverse recovery current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=-200 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=160 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | 3 | 4 | A |
| $\mathrm{tfr}_{\text {fr }}$ | Forward recovery time | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}=100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{ss}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FR}}=1.1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}(\text { max. })}$ | - | 40 |  | ns |
| $V_{\text {FP }}$ | Forward recovery voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=2 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dtt}=100 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ | - | 2.0 |  | V |

### 1.1 Characteristics (curves)

Figure 1. Peak current versus duty cycle


Figure 2. Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current


Figure 3. Forward voltage drop versus forward current (typical values)


Figure 4. Forward voltage drop versus forward current (maximum values)


Figure 5. Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to lead versus pulse duration (SMB)


Figure 6. Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values)


STTH2R02-Y

Figure 7. Reverse recovery charges versus $\mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}$ (typical values)


Figure 8. Reverse recovery time versus $\mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}$ (typical values)


Figure 9. Peak reverse recovery current versus $\mathrm{dl}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{dt}$ (typical values)


Figure 10. Relative variations of dynamic parameters versus junction temperature


Figure 11. Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under each lead (typical values)


## 2

 Package informationIn 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.

### 2.1 SMB package information

- Epoxy meets UL94, V0
- Lead-free package

Figure 12. SMB package outline


Table 5. SMB package mechanical data

| Ref. | Dimensions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millimeters |  | Inches (for reference only) |  |
|  | Min. | 1.90 | 2.45 | 0.074 |
| A1 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.001 | 0.097 |
| A2 | 1.95 | 2.20 | 0.076 | 0.008 |
| b | 0.15 | 0.40 | 0.005 | 0.087 |
| c | 3.30 | 3.95 | 0.129 | 0.016 |
| D | 5.10 | 5.60 | 0.200 | 0.156 |
| E | 4.05 | 4.60 | 0.159 | 0.221 |
| E1 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.029 | 0.182 |
| L |  |  |  | 0.060 |

Figure 13. SMB recommended footprint


Figure 14. Ordering information scheme


Table 6. Ordering information

| Order code | Marking | Package | Weight | Base qty. | Delivery mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STTH2R02UY | R2UY | SMB | 0.110 g | 2500 | Tape and reel |

## Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 20-Oct-2010 | 1 | First issue. |
| 02-Feb-2017 | 2 | Updated Figure 4: "Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration". |
| 10-Jul-2020 | 3 | Updated Section 1.1 Characteristics (curves) and added Section Applications. Minor text changes. |

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