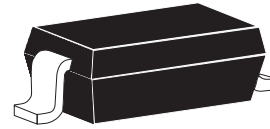


SURFACE MOUNT SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER

MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

$I_{F(AV)}$	0.5 A
V_{RRM}	40 / 60V
$V_F (max)$	0.40 / 0.50V



SOD-123

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Very small conduction losses
- Negligible switching losses
- Extremely fast switching

DESCRIPTION

Single Schottky rectifier suited for switch mode power supplies and high frequency DC to DC converters.

Packages in SOD-123, these devices are intended for use in low voltage, high frequency inverters, free wheeling and polarity protection applications. Due to the small size of the package these devices fit GSM and PCMCIA requirements.

ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit	
		STPS			
		0540Z	0560Z		
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	40	60	V	
$I_{F(RMS)}$	RMS forward current	2		A	
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average forward current $\delta=0.5$	STPS0540Z STPS0560Z	Ta= 60°C Ta= 40°C	0.5	A
I_{FSM}	Surge non repetitive forward current	tp=10ms sinusoidal		5.5	A
dV/dt	Critical rate of rise of reverse voltage	10000		V/μs	
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	- 65 to + 150		°C	
T_j	Maximum operating junction temperature *	150		°C	
TL	Maximum temperature for soldering during 10s	260		°C	

* : $\frac{dP_{tot}}{dT_j} < \frac{1}{R_{th}(j-a)}$ thermal runaway condition for a diode on its own heatsink

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	Junction to ambient (*)	340	°C/W

(*) Mounted on epoxy board.

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Tests conditions		Value				Unit
				STPS0540Z		STPS0560Z		
				typ.	max.	typ.	max.	
I_R^*	Reverse leakage current	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$		40		50	μA
		$T = 100^\circ\text{C}$		1.5	5	1	4	mA
V_F^{**}	Forward voltage drop	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$		0.50		0.53	V
		$T_j=100^\circ\text{C}$		0.35	0.40	0.44	0.50	
		$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}$		0.55		0.66	
		$T_j=100^\circ\text{C}$		0.45	0.51	0.58	0.65	

Pulse test : * $t_p = 5 \text{ ms}$, $\delta < 2\%$

** $t_p = 380 \mu\text{s}$, $\delta < 2\%$

To evaluate the maximum conduction losses use the following equation :

$$\text{STPS0540Z: } P = 0.29 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.22 \times I_F^2(\text{RMS})$$

$$\text{STPS0560Z: } P = 0.35 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.3 \times I_F^2(\text{RMS})$$

Fig. 1-1: Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current.(STPS0540Z)

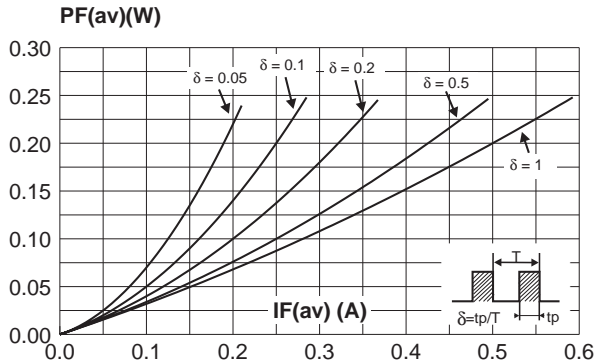


Fig. 1-2: Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current.(STPS0560Z)

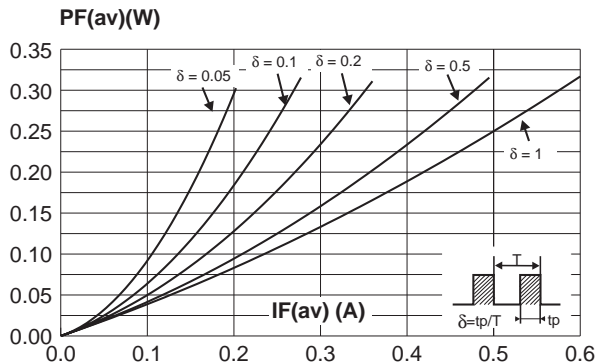


Fig. 2: Average forward current versus ambient temperature ($\delta = 0.5$).

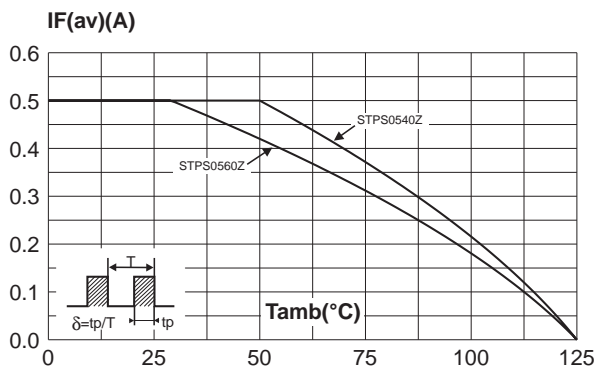


Fig. 3: Non repetitive surge peak forward current versus overload duration (maximum values).

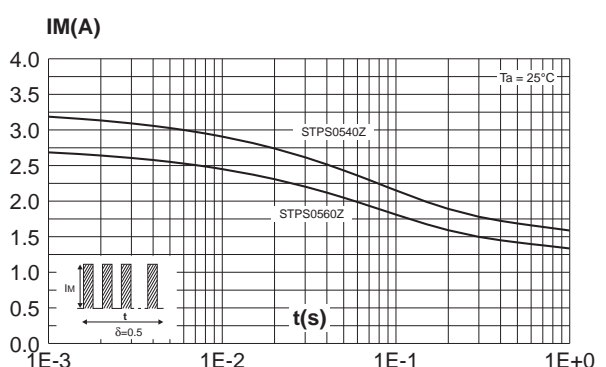


Fig. 4: Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to ambient versus pulse duration (Epoxy printed circuit board FR4 with recommended pad layout).

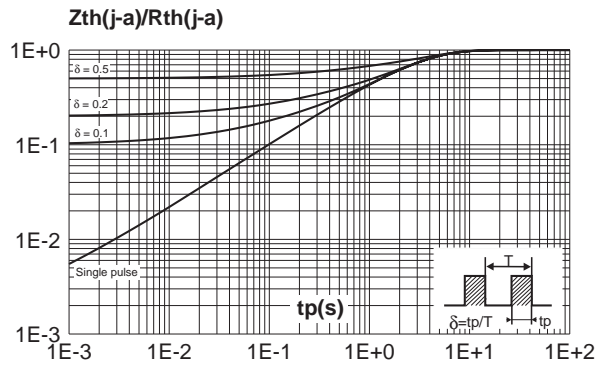


Fig. 5-1: Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).(STPS0540Z)

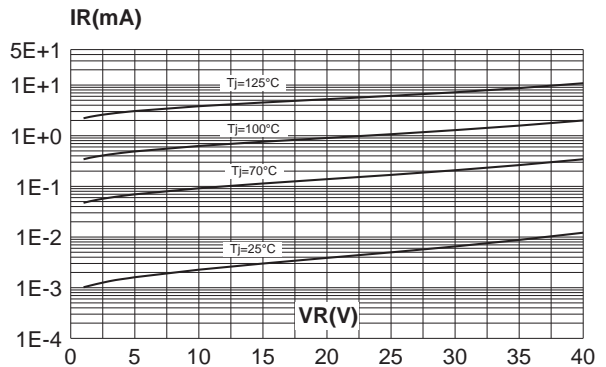


Fig. 5-2: Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).(STPS0560Z)

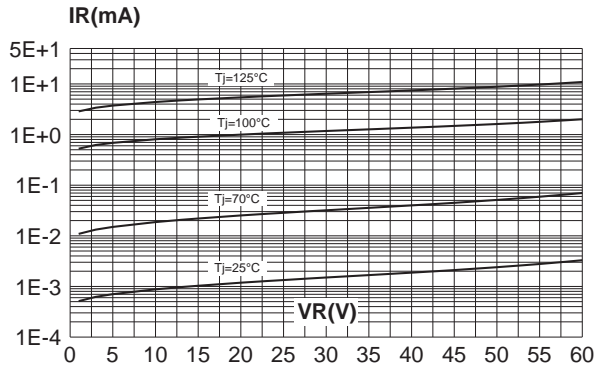


Fig. 6: Reverse leakage current versus junction temperature (typical values).

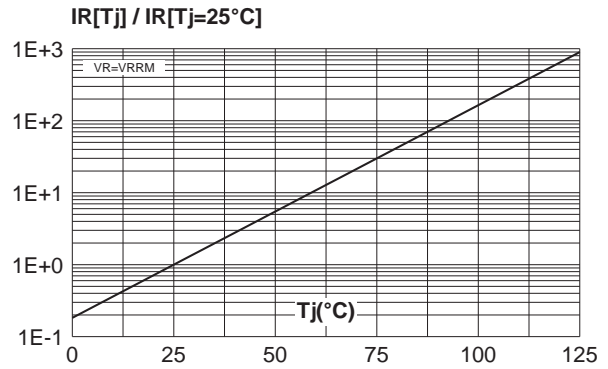


Fig. 7: Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values).

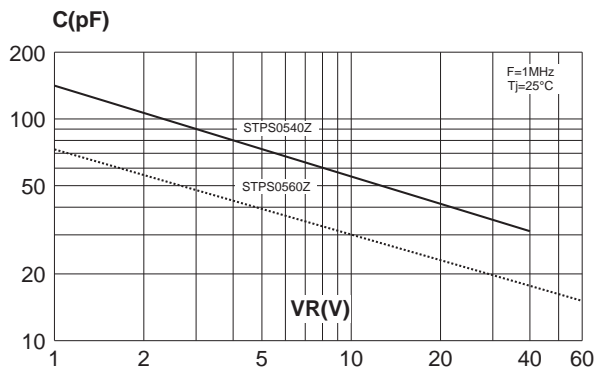


Fig. 8-1: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (maximum values).(STPS0540Z)

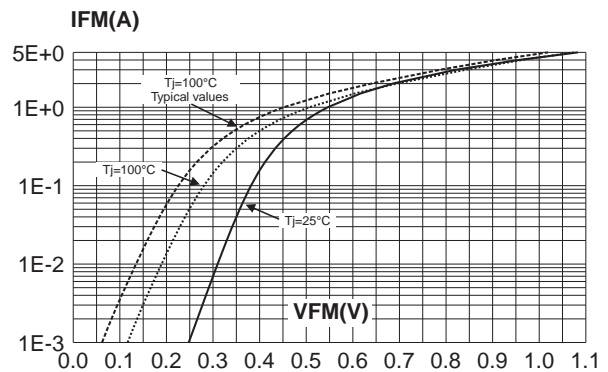


Fig. 8-2: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (maximum values).(STPS0560Z)

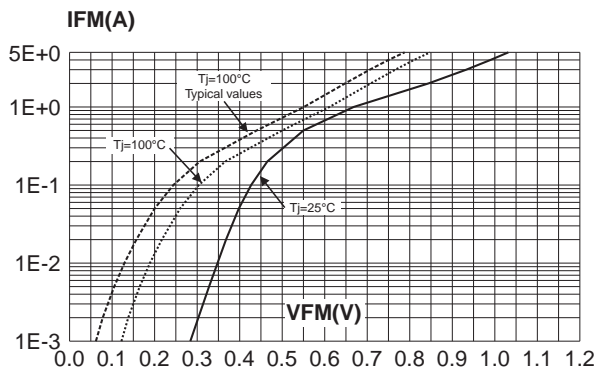
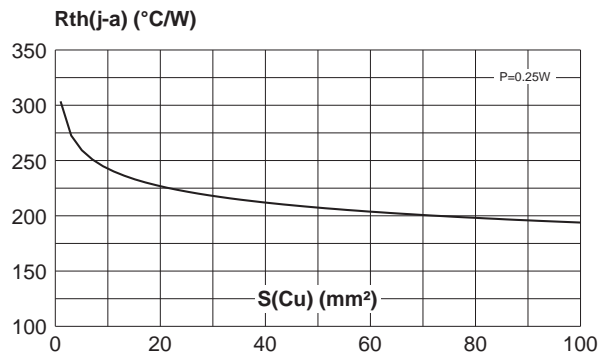
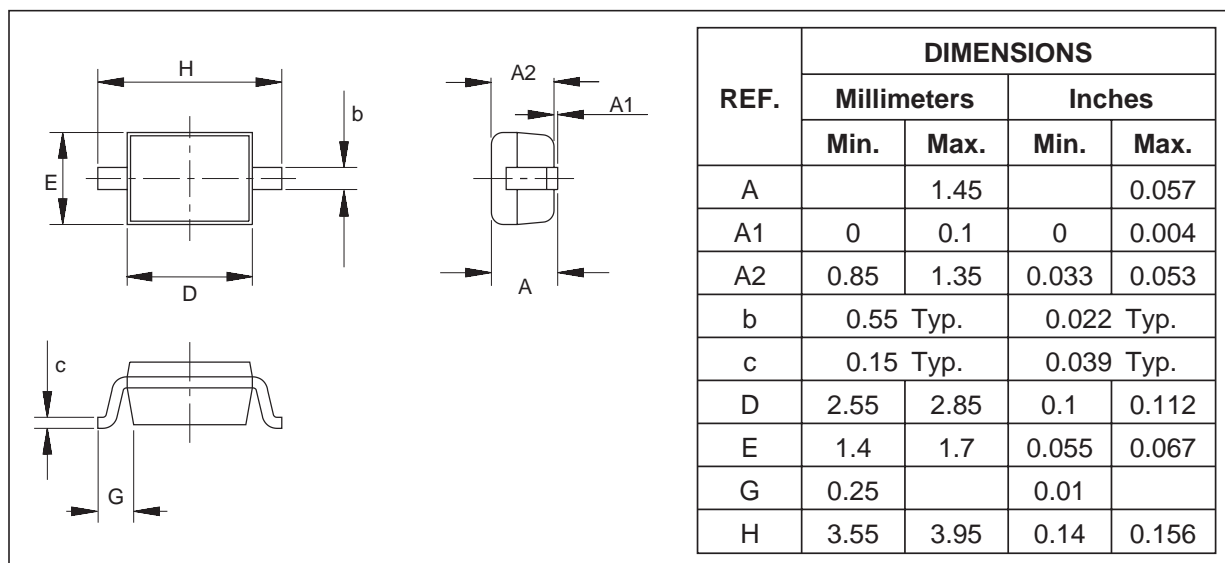
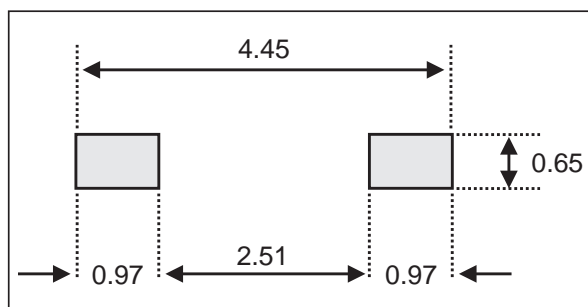


Fig. 9: Variation of thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under each lead (Printed circuit board FR4, $\epsilon(\text{Cu}) = 35\mu\text{m}$).



PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA
 SOD-123

FOOTPRINT (in millimeters)

MARKING

Type	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty	Delivery mode
STPS0540Z	K14	SOD-123	0.01 g	3000	Tape & reel
STPS0560Z	K16	SOD-123	0.01 g	3000	Tape & reel

- Epoxy meets UL94, V0.
- Band indicates cathode.