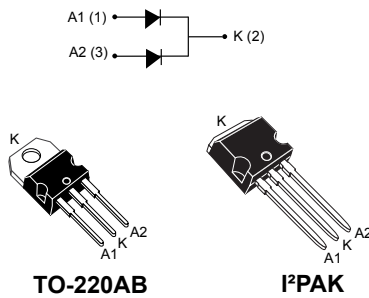


100 V, 40 A power Schottky rectifier



Features

- High current capability
- Avalanche rated
- Low forward voltage drop current
- High frequency operation
- ECOPACK®2 compliant

Applications

- Switching diode
- SMPS
- DC/DC converter
- LED lighting
- Desktop power supply
- Notebook adapter

Description

This dual diode Schottky rectifier is suited for high frequency switch mode power supply.

Packed in TO-220AB and I²Pak, the **STPS40M100C** is optimized for use in notebook, game station and desktop adaptors, providing in these applications a good efficiency at both low and high load.

Product status link	
STPS40M100C	
Product summary	
Symbol	Value
$I_{F(AV)}$	2 x 20 A
V_{RRM}	100 V
T_j (max.)	150 °C
V_F (typ.)	0.585 V

1 Characteristics

Table 1. Absolute Ratings (limiting values, per diode, at 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter			Value	Unit
V _{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage			100	V
I _{F(RMS)}	Forward rms current			60	A
I _{F(AV)}	Average forward current, δ = 0.5	T _C = 130 °C	Per diode	20	A
		T _C = 120 °C	Per device	40	
I _{FSM}	Surge non repetitive forward current	t _p = 10 ms sinusoidal		400	A
P _{ARM}	Repetitive peak avalanche power	t _p = 10 μs , T _j = 125 °C		1668	W
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range			-65 to +175	°C
T _j	Maximum operating junction temperature ⁽¹⁾			150	°C

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

Table 2. Thermal resistance parameters

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case	Per diode	1.40	°C/W
		Total	0.95	
$R_{th(c)}$	Coupling		0.50	

When the diodes 1 and 2 are used simultaneously:

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

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

- AN5088 : Rectifiers thermal management, handling and mounting recommendations

Table 3. Static electrical characteristics (per diode)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_R^{(1)}$	Reverse leakage current	$T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	$V_R = V_{RRM}$	-		70	μA
		$T_J = 125\text{ °C}$		-	15	70	mA
		$T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	$V_R = 70\text{ V}$			40	μA
		$T_J = 125\text{ °C}$			7.5	40	mA
$V_F^{(2)}$	Forward voltage drop	$T_J = 125\text{ °C}$	$I_F = 5\text{ A}$	-	0.415	0.500	V
		$T_J = 125\text{ °C}$	$I_F = 10\text{ A}$	-	0.500	0.560	
		$T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	$I_F = 20\text{ A}$	-		0.780	
		$T_J = 125\text{ °C}$		-	0.585	0.640	

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

2. Pulse test: $t_p = 380\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $\delta < 2\%$

To evaluate the conduction losses, use the following equation: $P = 0.560 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.004 \times I_F^2 (RMS)$

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

1.1 Characteristics (curves)

Figure 1. Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current (per diode)

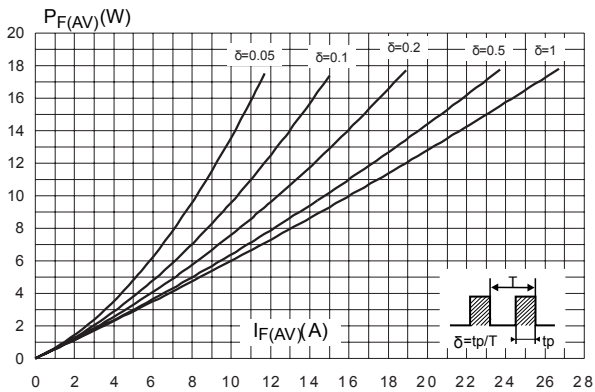


Figure 2. Average forward current versus ambient temperature ($\delta = 0.5$, per diode)

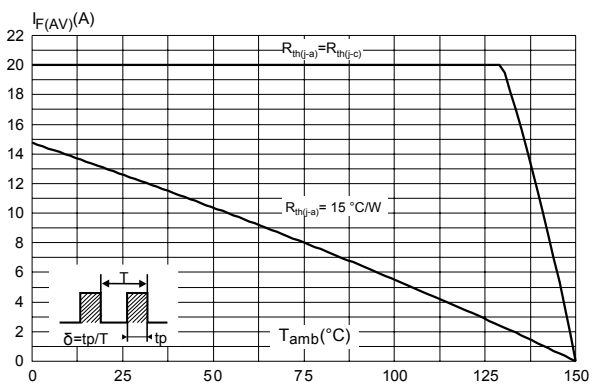


Figure 3. Normalized avalanche power derating versus pulse duration ($T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$)

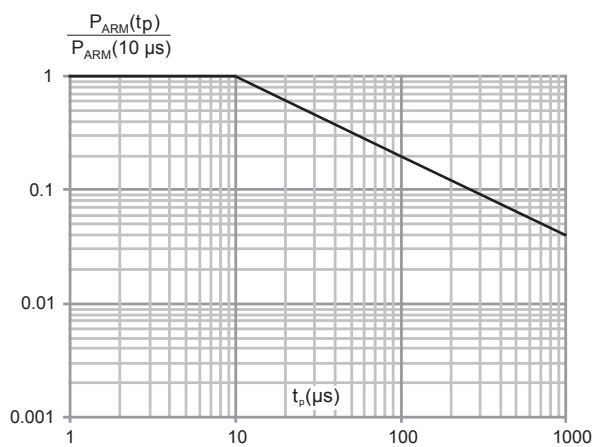


Figure 4. Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration

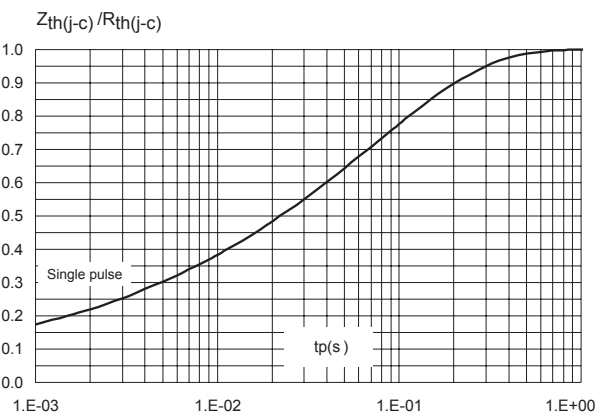


Figure 5. Reverse leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values, per diode)

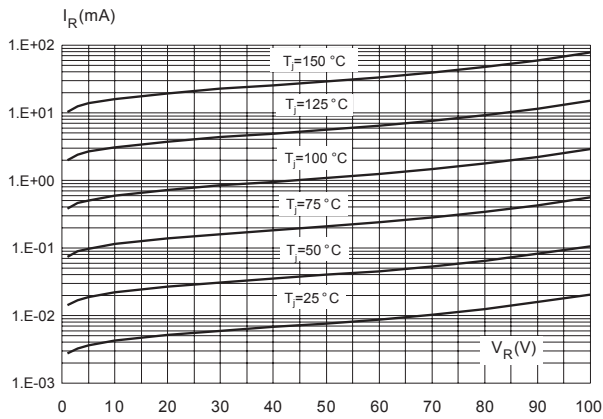


Figure 6. Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values, per diode)

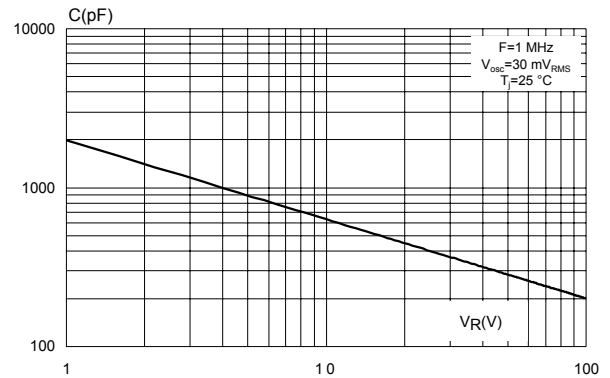
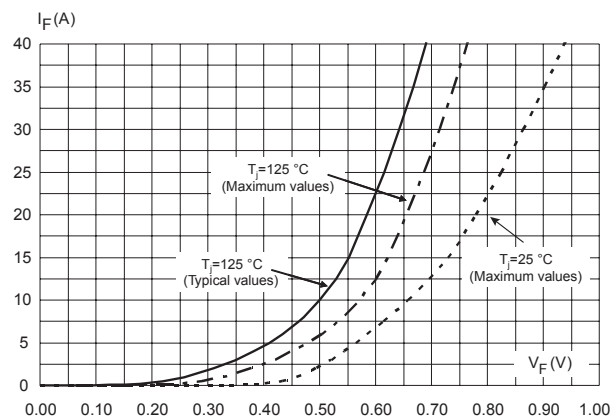


Figure 7. Forward voltage drop versus forward current (per diode)



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.

2.1 TO-220AB package information

- Epoxy meets UL 94,V0
- Cooling method: by conduction (C)
- Recommended torque value: 0.55 N·m
- Maximum torque value: 0.70 N·m

Figure 8. TO-220AB package outline

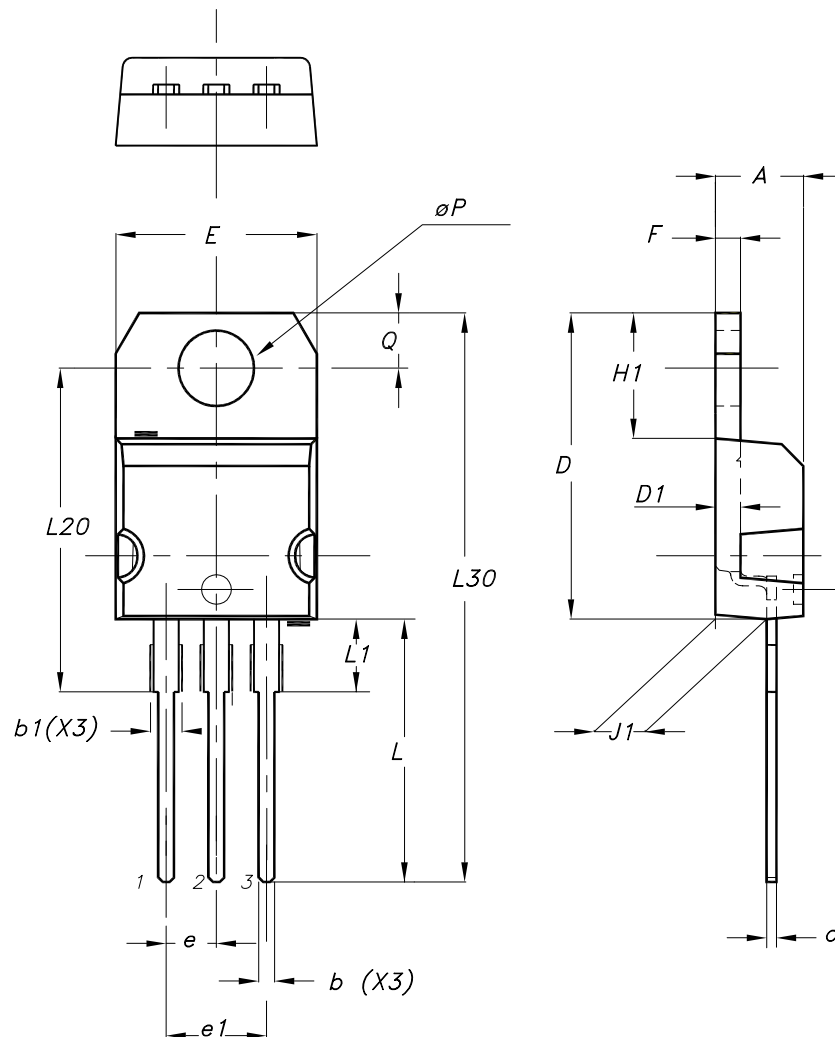


Table 4. TO-220AB package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions			
	Millimeters		Inches (for reference only)	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	4.40	4.60	0.173	0.181
b	0.61	0.88	0.240	0.035
b1	1.14	1.55	0.045	0.061
c	0.48	0.70	0.019	0.028
D	15.25	15.75	0.600	0.620
D1	1.27 typ.		0.050 typ.	
E	10.00	10.40	0.394	0.409
e	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.		0.646 typ.	
L30	28.90 typ.		1.138 typ.	
θP	3.75	3.85	0.148	0.152
Q	2.65	2.95	0.104	0.116

2.2 I²PAK package information

- Epoxy meets UL 94, V0
- Cooling method: by conduction (C)

Figure 9. I²PAK package outline

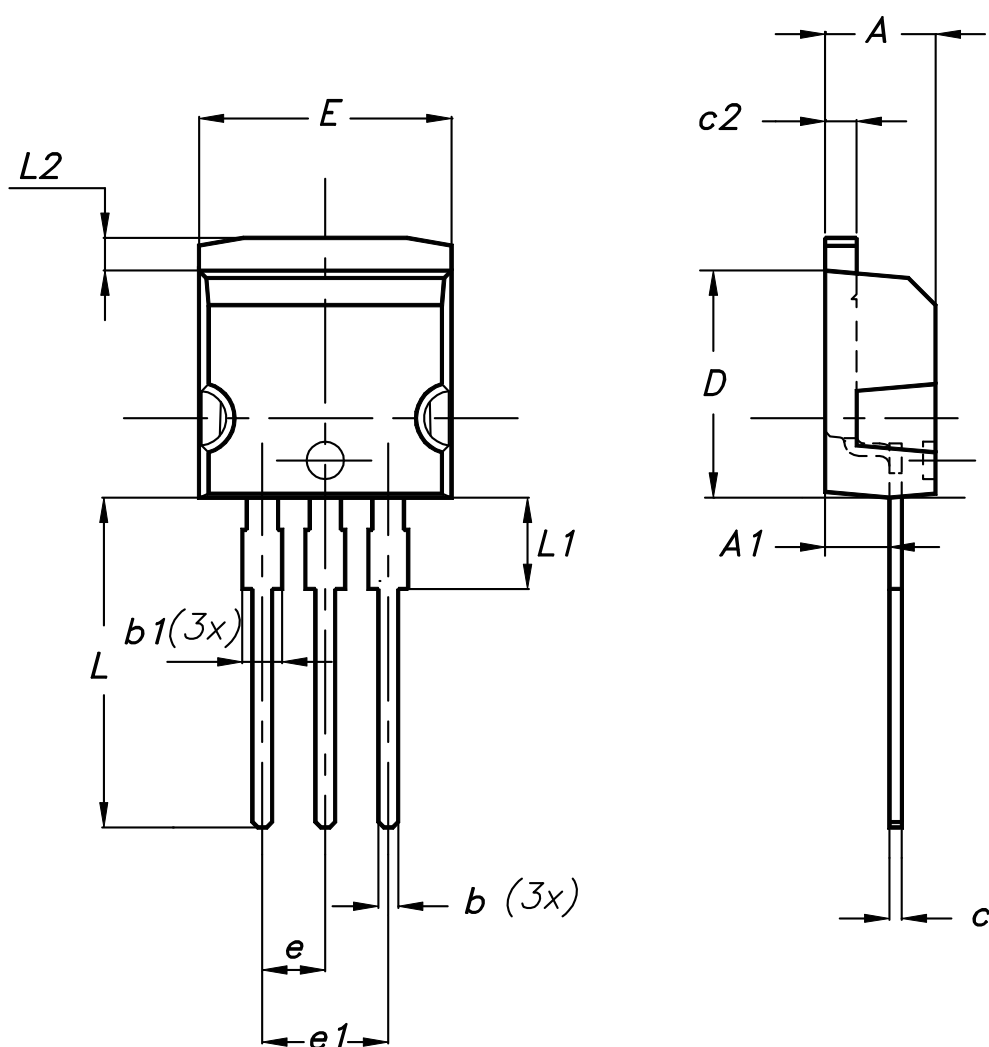


Table 5. I²PAK package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions			
	Millimeters		Inches (for reference only)	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	4.40	4.60	0.173	0.181
A1	2.40	2.72	0.094	0.107
b	0.61	0.88	0.024	0.035
b1	1.14	1.70	0.044	0.067
c	0.49	0.70	0.019	0.028
c2	1.23	1.32	0.048	0.052
D	8.95	9.35	0.352	0.368
e	2.40	2.70	0.094	0.106
e1	4.95	5.15	0.195	0.203
E	10.00	10.40	0.394	0.409
L	13.00	14.00	0.512	0.551
L1	3.50	3.93	0.138	0.155
L2	1.27	1.40	0.050	0.055

3 Ordering information

Table 6. Ordering information

Order code	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty.	Delivery mode
STPS40M100CT	PS40M100CT	TO-220AB	1.95 g	50	Tube
STPS40M100CR	STPS40M100CR	I ² PAK	1.50 g	50	Tube

Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

Date	Version	Changes
25-Mar-2009	1	First issue.
10-Apr-2010	2	Updated package graphics.
29-Apr-2010	3	Added I ² PAK package. Updated weight in Table 7.
18-Feb-2019	4	Updated cover page and Table 1. Absolute Ratings (limiting values, per diode, at 25 °C, unless otherwise specified). Removed Electrical characteristics (figure 1), Normalized avalanche power derating versus junction temperature (figure 5), Reverse safe operating area (figure 9). Updated Figure 3. Normalized avalanche power derating versus pulse duration ($T_j = 125\text{ °C}$). Minor text changes to improve readability.

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