MAIN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{AV})}$ | 0.5 A |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RRM}}$ | 20 V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}}(\max )$ | 0.32 V |

## 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.
Packaged in SOD-123, this device is intended for use in low voltage, high frequency inverters, free wheeling and polarity protection applications. Due to the small size of the package this device fits GSM and PCMCIA requirements.


ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RRM}}$ | Repetitive peak reverse voltage | 20 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{RMS})}$ | RMS forward current | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.5 |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{AV})}$ | Average forward current <br> $\delta=0.5$ | A <br> $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FSM}}$ <br>  <br> Surge non repetitive forward current <br> sinusoidal | 5.5 |
| $\mathrm{dV} / \mathrm{dt}$ | Critical rate of rise of reverse voltage | A |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range | -65 to +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Tj | Maximum operating junction temperature ${ }^{*}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TL | Maximum temperature for soldering during 10 s | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

* $: \frac{d P t o t}{d T j}<\frac{1}{R t h(j-a)}$ thermal runaway condition for a diode on its own heatsink


## THERMAL RESISTANCE

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $R_{\text {th }(j-a)}$ | Junction to ambient |  | $430\left({ }^{*}\right)$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |  |

${ }^{(*)}$ Mounted on epoxy board with recommended Pad Layout.
${ }^{(* *)}$ Mounted on epoxy board with 50 mm 2 copper area.

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Parameter | Tests conditions |  | Value <br> STPS0520Z |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | typ. | max. |  |
| $\mathrm{IR}^{*}$ | Reverse leakage current | $\mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{R}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 60 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Tj}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 2.5 | 5 | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{R}=V_{\text {RRM }}$ |  | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Tj}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 4.3 | 8 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}{ }^{* *}$ | Forward voltage drop | $\mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Tj}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.18 | 0.22 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Tj}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 0.385 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Tj}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.29 | 0.32 |  |

Pulse test: *tp = $5 \mathrm{~ms}, \delta<2 \%$
${ }^{* *}$ tp $=380 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \delta<2 \%$
To evaluate the maximum conduction losses use the following equation :
$\mathrm{P}=0.23 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{AV})}+0.18 \times \mathrm{IF}^{2}{ }_{(\mathrm{RMS})}$

Fig. 1: Average forward power dissipation versus average forward current


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


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


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


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

Zth(j-a)/Rth(j-a)


Fig. 6: Relative variation of reverse leakage current versus junction temperature (typical values).
$\operatorname{IR}[\mathrm{T}] \mathrm{/} / \mathrm{IR}\left[\mathrm{T} \mathbf{j}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$


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


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


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


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

Rth(j-a) ( $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$


PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA
SOD-123


FOOTPRINT (in millimeters)


MARKING

| Type | Marking | Package | Weight | Base qty | Delivery mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STPS0520Z | Z52 | SOD-123 | 0.01 g. | 3000 | Tape \& reel |
| STPS0520Z10K | Z52 | SOD-123 | 0.01 g | 10000 | Tape \& reel |

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

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