

3rd Generation thinQ!TM SiC Schottky Diode

Features

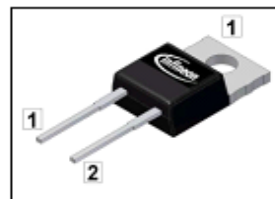
- Revolutionary semiconductor material - Silicon Carbide
- Switching behavior benchmark
- No reverse recovery / No forward recovery
- Temperature independent switching behavior
- High surge current capability
- Pb-free lead plating; RoHS compliant
- Qualified according to JEDEC⁽¹⁾ for target applications
- Optimized for high temperature operation
- Lowest Figure of Merit Q_C/I_F

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Product Summary

V_{DC}	1200	V
Q_C	7.2	nC
$I_F; T_C < 130\text{ °C}$	2	A

PG-TO220-2



thinQ!TM 3G Diode designed for fast switching applications like:

- SMPS e.g.; CCM PFC
- Motor Drives; Solar Applications; UPS

Type	Package	Marking	Pin 1	Pin 2
IDH02SG120	PG-TO220-2	D02G120	C	A

Maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Continuous forward current	I_F	$T_C < 130\text{ °C}$	2	A
Surge non-repetitive forward current, sine halfwave	$I_{F,SM}$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}, t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	15	
		$T_C = 150\text{ °C}, t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	13	
Non-repetitive peak forward current	$I_{F,max}$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}, t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	90	
i^2t value	$\int i^2 dt$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}, t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	1.4	A ² s
		$T_C = 150\text{ °C}, t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	1.1	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	1200	V
Diode dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	$V_R = 0 \dots 960\text{ V}$	50	V/ns
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$	75	W
Operating and storage temperature	T_j, T_{stg}		-55 ... 175	°C
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	T_{sold}	1.6mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s	260	
Mounting torque		M3 and M3.5 screws	60	Ncm

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	

Thermal characteristics

Thermal resistance, junction - case	R_{thJC}		-	-	2	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	R_{thJA}	Thermal resistance, junction- ambient, leaded	-	-	62	

Electrical characteristics, at $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Static characteristics

DC blocking voltage	V_{DC}	$I_R=0.05\text{ mA}$, $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1200	-	-	V
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$I_F=2\text{ A}$, $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.65	1.8	
		$I_F=2\text{ A}$, $T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	2.55	-	
Reverse current	I_R	$V_R=1200\text{ V}$, $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	2	48	μA
		$V_R=1200\text{ V}$, $T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	8	400	

AC characteristics

Total capacitive charge	Q_c	$V_R=400\text{ V}$, $I_F \leq I_{F,max}$, $di_F/dt=200\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	7.2	-	nC
Switching time ²⁾	t_c		-	-	<10	ns
Total capacitance	C	$V_R=1\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	125	-	pF
		$V_R=300\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	12	-	
		$V_R=600\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	10	-	

¹⁾ J-STD20 and JESD22

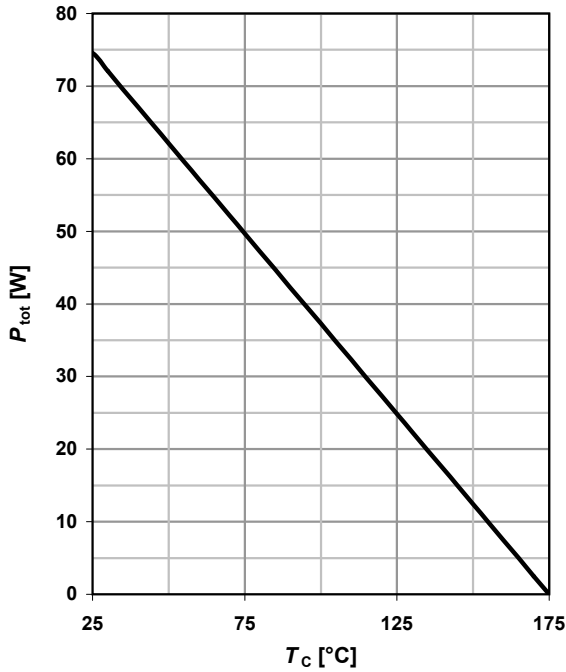
²⁾ t_c is the time constant for the capacitive displacement current waveform (independent from T_j , I_{LOAD} and di/dt), different from t_{rr} which is dependent on T_j , I_{LOAD} and di/dt . No reverse recovery time constant t_{rr} due to absence of minority carrier injection

³⁾ Under worst case Z_{th} conditions.

⁴⁾ Only capacitive charge occurring, guaranteed by design

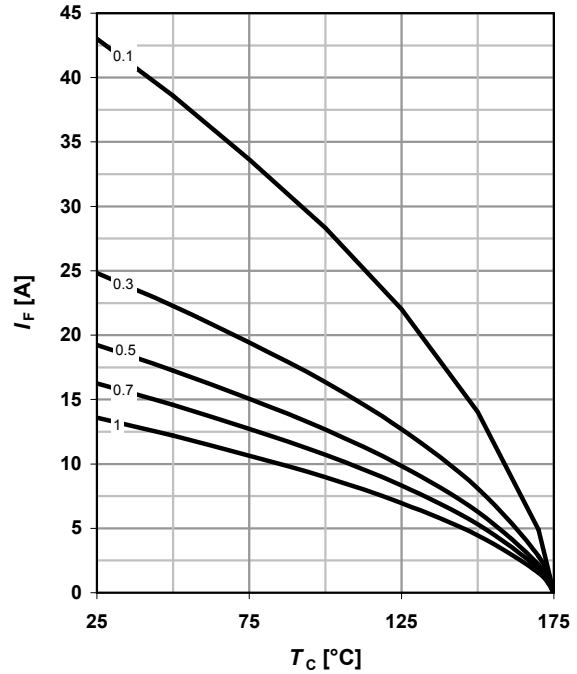
1 Power dissipation

$$P_{tot} = f(T_C)$$



2 Diode forward current

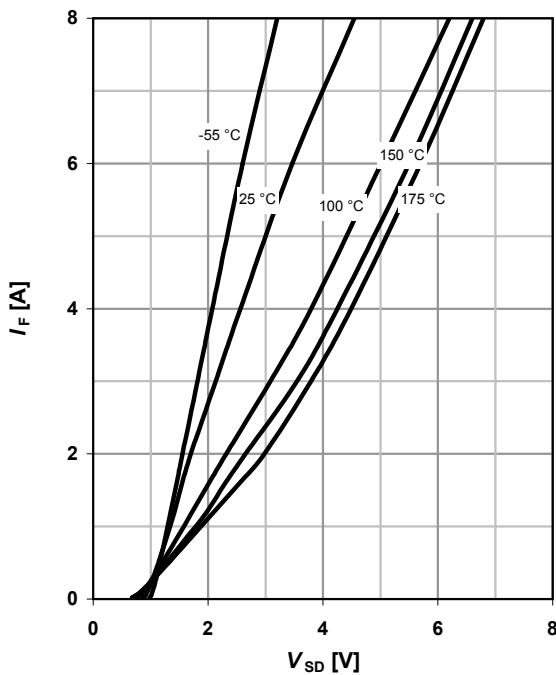
$$I_F = f(T_C)^3; T_j \leq 175 \text{ °C}; \text{ parameter: } D = t_p/T$$



3 Typ. forward characteristic

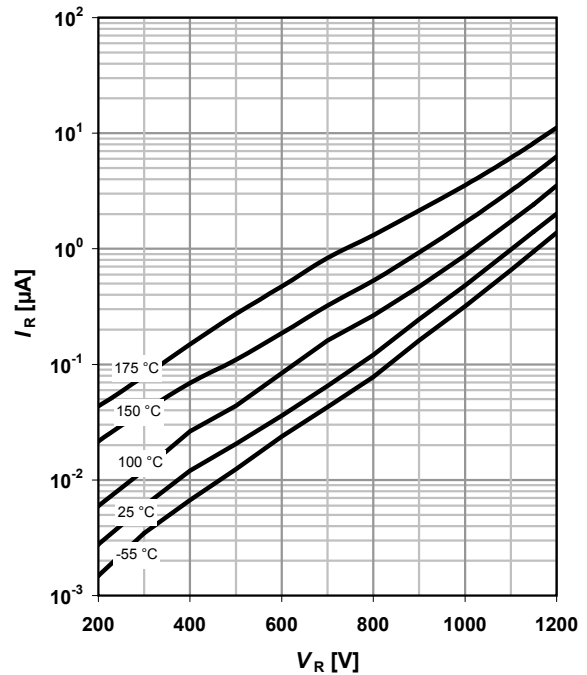
$$I_F = f(V_F); t_p = 400 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

parameter: T_j



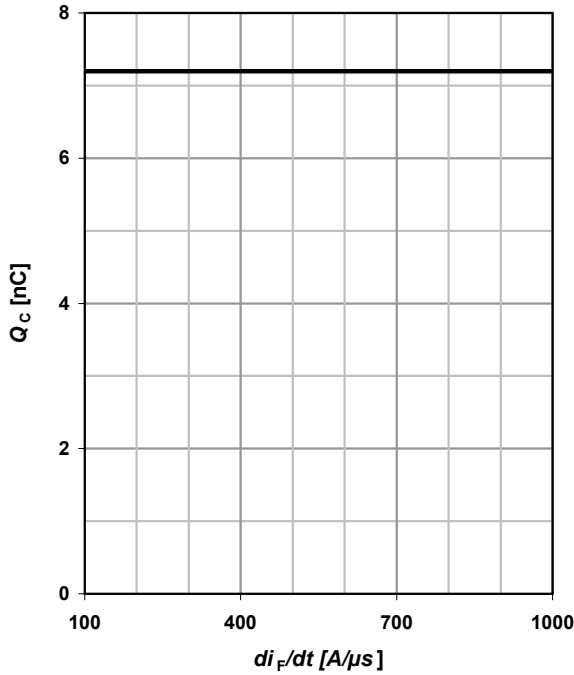
4 Typ. Reverse current vs. reverse voltage

$$E_C = f(V_R)$$



5 Typ. capacitance charge vs. current slope

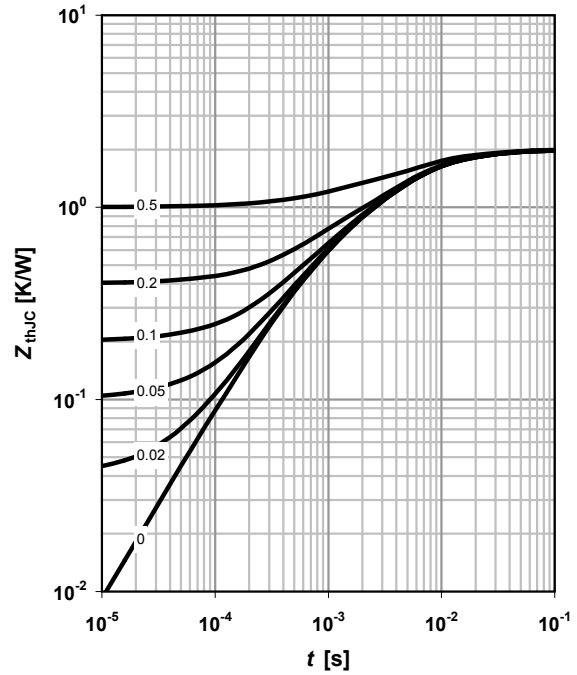
$$Q_C = f(di_F/dt^4); T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}; I_F \leq I_{F,max}$$



6 Transient thermal impedance

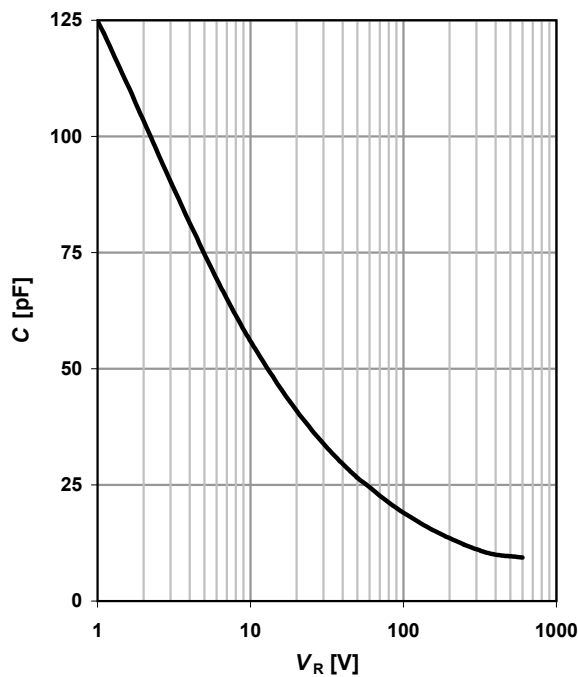
$$Z_{thJC} = f(t_p)$$

$$\text{parameter: } D = t_p/T$$



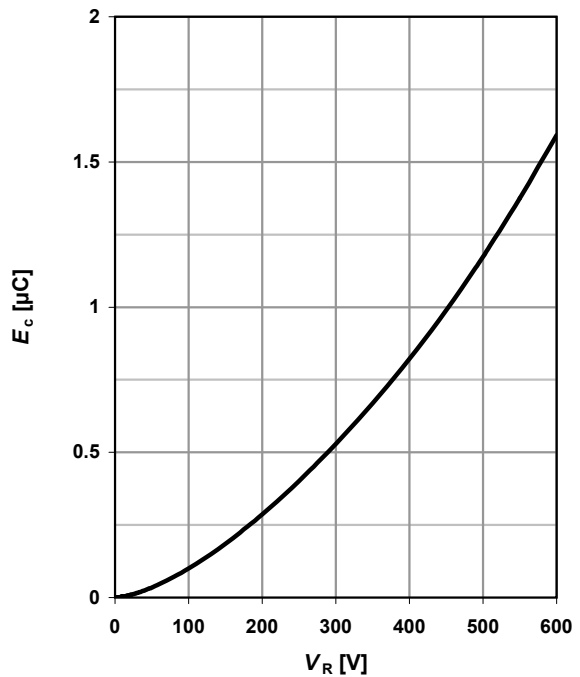
7 Typ. capacitance vs. reverse voltage

$$C = f(V_R); T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$$

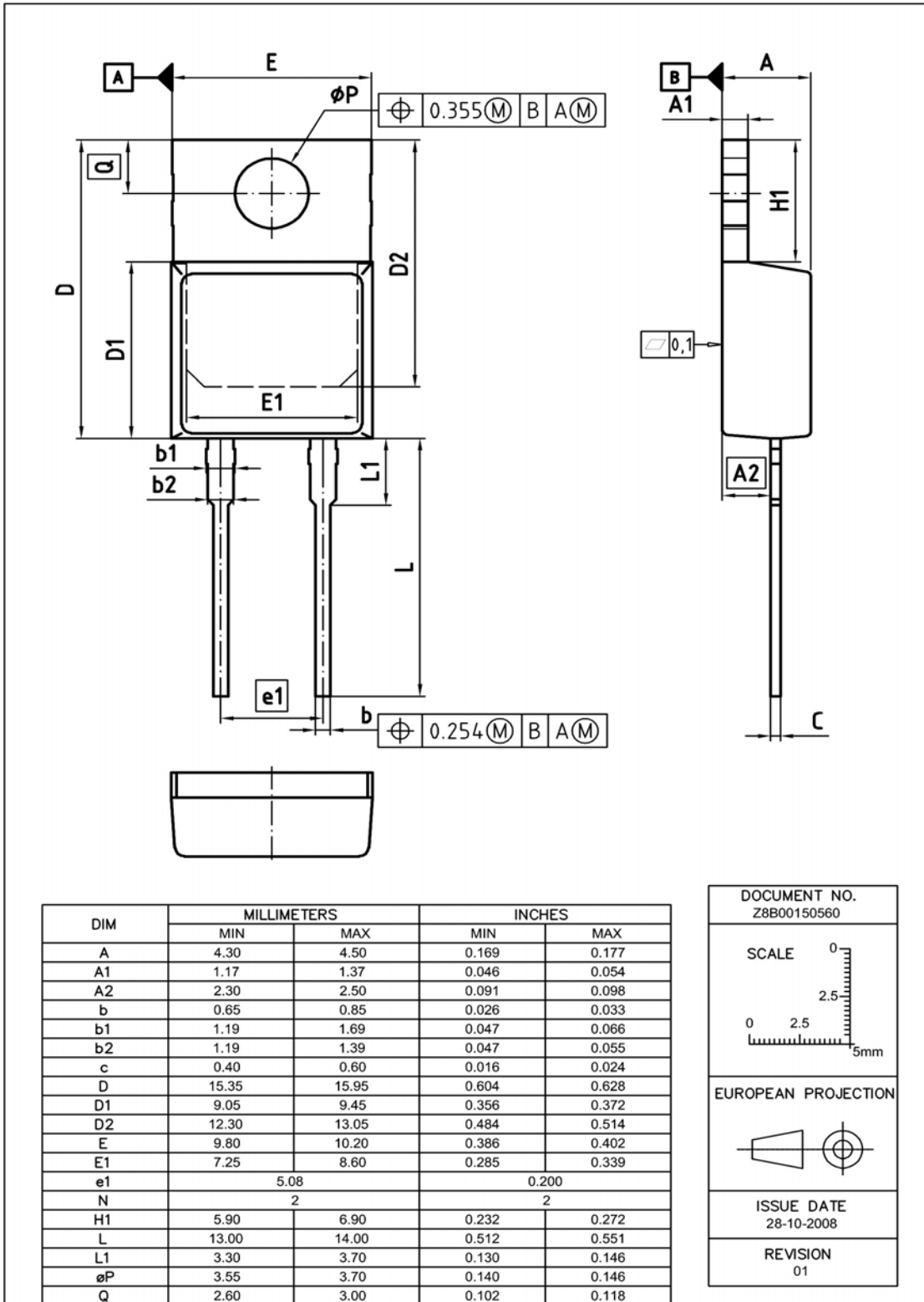


8 Typ. C stored energy

$$E_C = f(V_R)$$



PG-TO220-2: Outline



Dimensions in mm/inches

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