

3rd Generation thinQ!™ SiC Schottky Diode

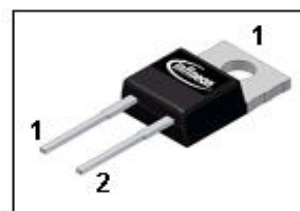
Features

- 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 JEDEC¹⁾ for target applications
- Breakdown voltage tested at 20mA²⁾
- Optimized for high temperature operation
- Lowest Figure of Merit Q_C/I_F

Product Summary

V_{DC}	600	V
Q_C	12	nC
I_F ; $T_C < 130\text{ °C}$	8	A

PG-TO220-2



thinQ! 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
IDH08SG60C	PG-TO220-2	D08G60C	C	A

Maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
Continuous forward current	I_F	$T_C < 130\text{ °C}$	8	A
Surge non-repetitive forward current, sine halfwave	$I_{F,SM}$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	42	
		$T_C = 150\text{ °C}$, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	36	
Non-repetitive peak forward current	$I_{F,max}$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$, $t_p = 10\text{ μs}$	350	
i^2t value	$\int i^2 dt$	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	9	A ² s
		$T_C = 150\text{ °C}$, $t_p = 10\text{ ms}$	6.5	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}	$T_J = 25\text{ °C}$	600	V
Diode dv/dt ruggedness	dv/dt	$V_R = 0 \dots 480\text{ V}$	50	V/ns
Power dissipation	P_{tot}	$T_C = 25\text{ °C}$	100	W
Operating and storage temperature	T_J , T_{stg}		-55 ... 175	°C
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	T_{sld}	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}		-	-	1.5	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}	$I_R=0.05\text{ mA}$, $T_j=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	600	-	-	V
Diode forward voltage	V_F	$I_F=8\text{ A}$, $T_j=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.8	2.1	
		$I_F=8\text{ A}$, $T_j=150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	2.2	-	
Reverse current	I_R	$V_R=600\text{ V}$, $T_j=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	0.6	70	μA
		$V_R=600\text{ V}$, $T_j=150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	2.5	700	

AC characteristics

Total capacitive charge	Q_c	$V_R=400\text{ V}$, $I_F \leq I_{F,max}$, $di_F/dt=200\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, $T_j=150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	12	-	nC
Switching time ³⁾	t_c		-	-	<10	ns
Total capacitance	C	$V_R=1\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	240	-	pF
		$V_R=300\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	30	-	
		$V_R=600\text{ V}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$	-	30	-	

¹⁾ J-STD20 and JESD22

²⁾ All devices tested under avalanche conditions, for a time periode of 10ms, at 20mA.

³⁾ 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.

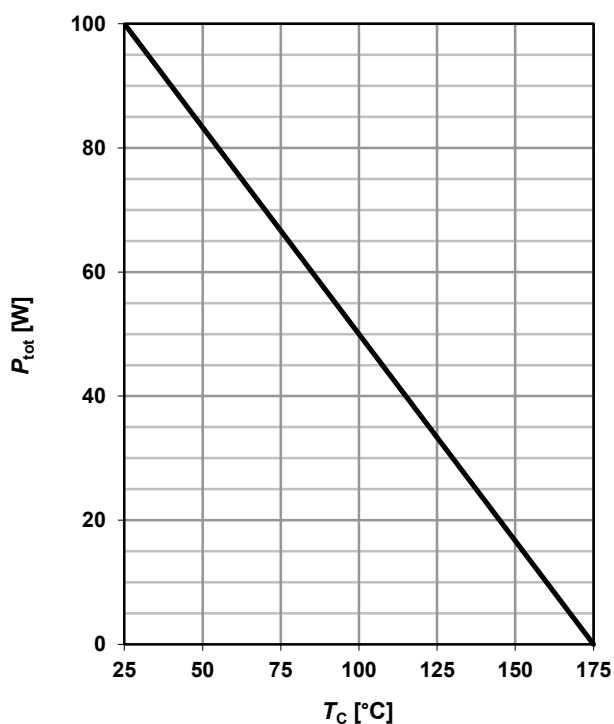
⁴⁾ Under worst case Z_{th} conditions.

⁵⁾ Only capacitive charge occuring, guaranteed by design.



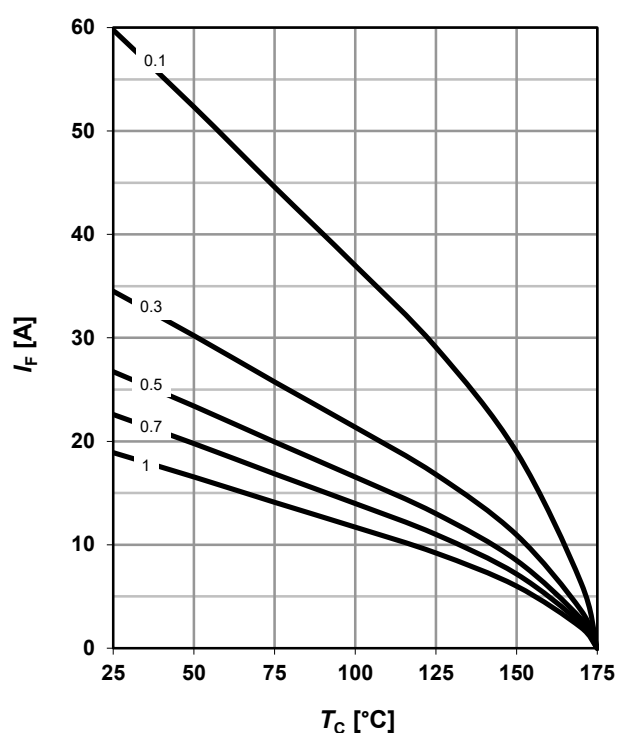
1 Power dissipation

$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_C)$; parameter: $R_{\text{thJC(max)}}$



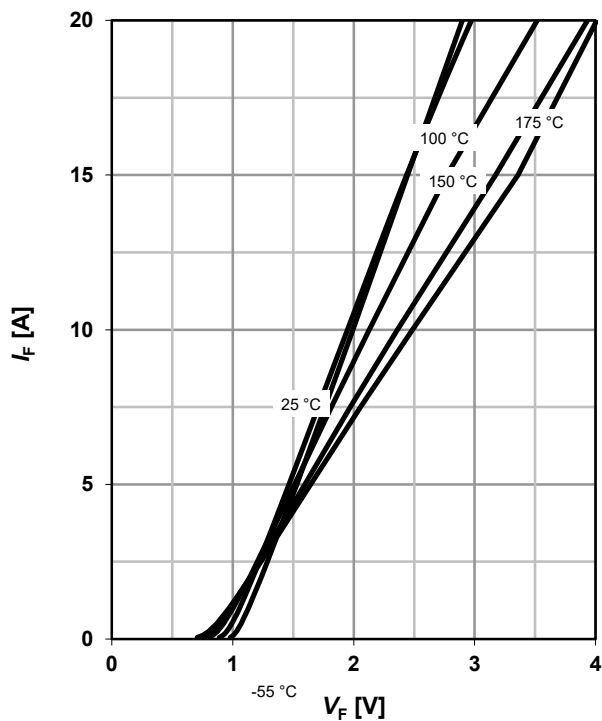
2 Diode forward current

$I_F = f(T_C)^{0.4}$; $T_j \leq 175$ °C; parameter: $D = t_p/T$



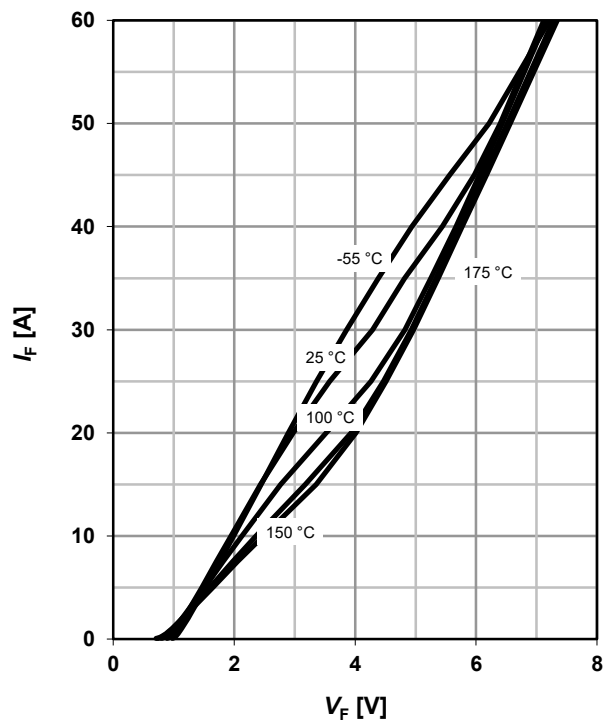
3 Typ. forward characteristic

$I_F = f(V_F)$; $t_p = 400$ μs; parameter: T_j



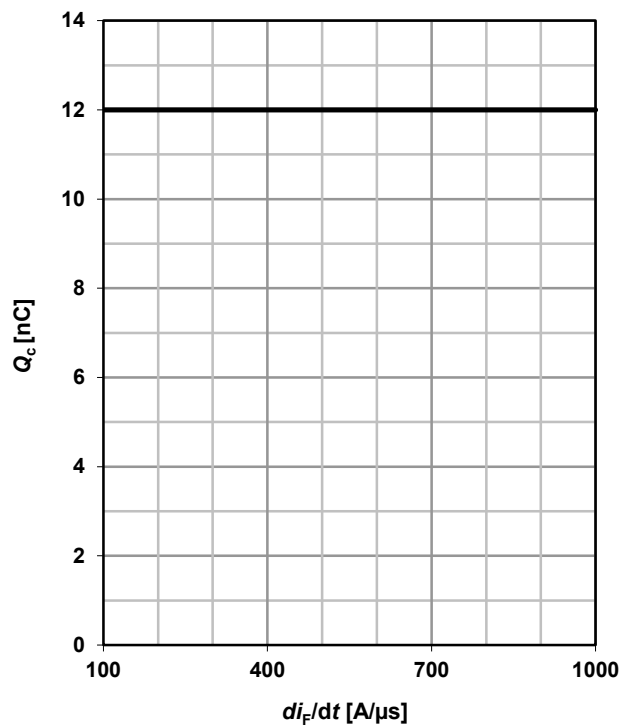
4 Typ. forward characteristic in surge current mode

$I_F = f(V_F)$; $t_p = 400$ μs; parameter: T_j



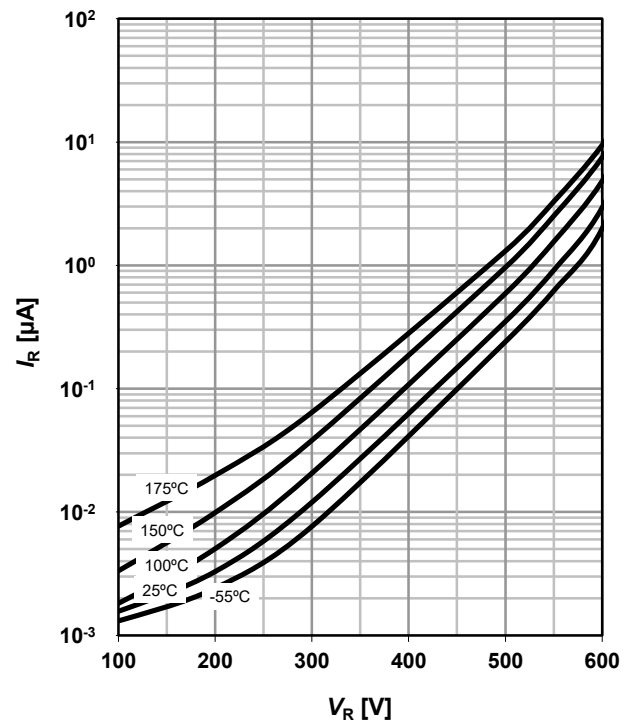
5 Typ. capacitance charge vs. current slope

$$Q_C = f(di_F/dt)^{0.5}; I_F \leq I_{F,max}$$



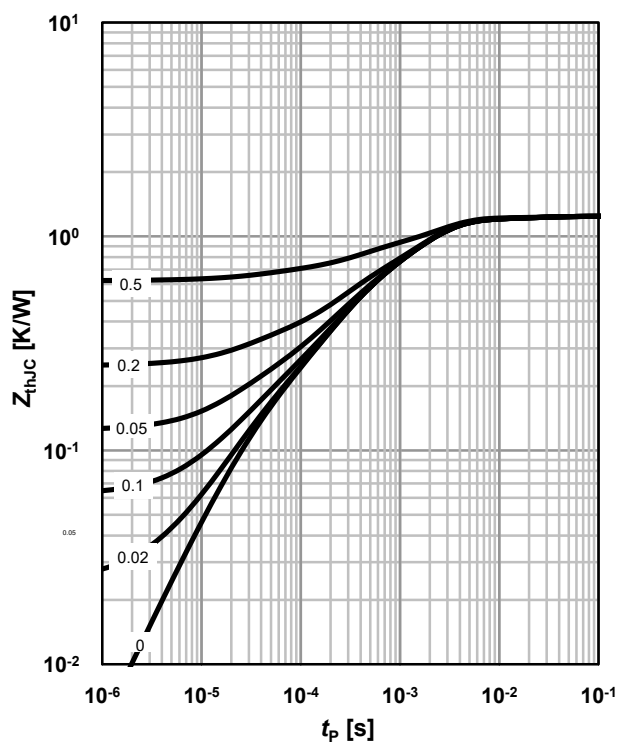
6 Typ. reverse current vs. reverse voltage

$$I_R = f(V_R); \text{ parameter: } T_j$$



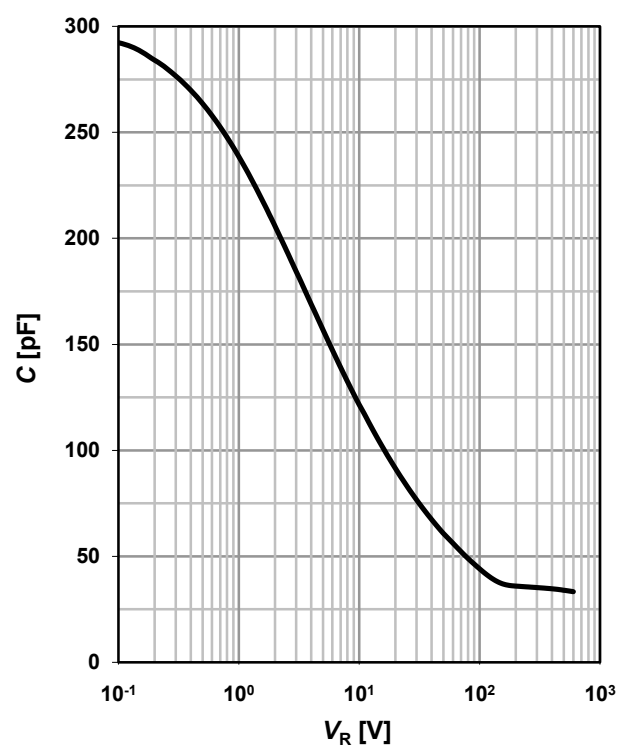
7 Typ. transient thermal impedance

$$Z_{thJC} = f(t_p); \text{ parameter: } D = t_p/T$$



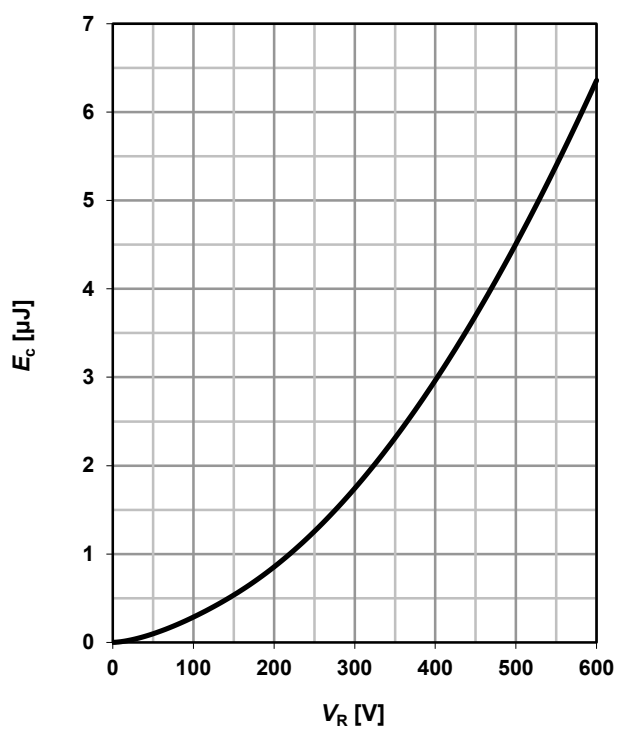
8 Typ. capacitance vs. reverse voltage

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

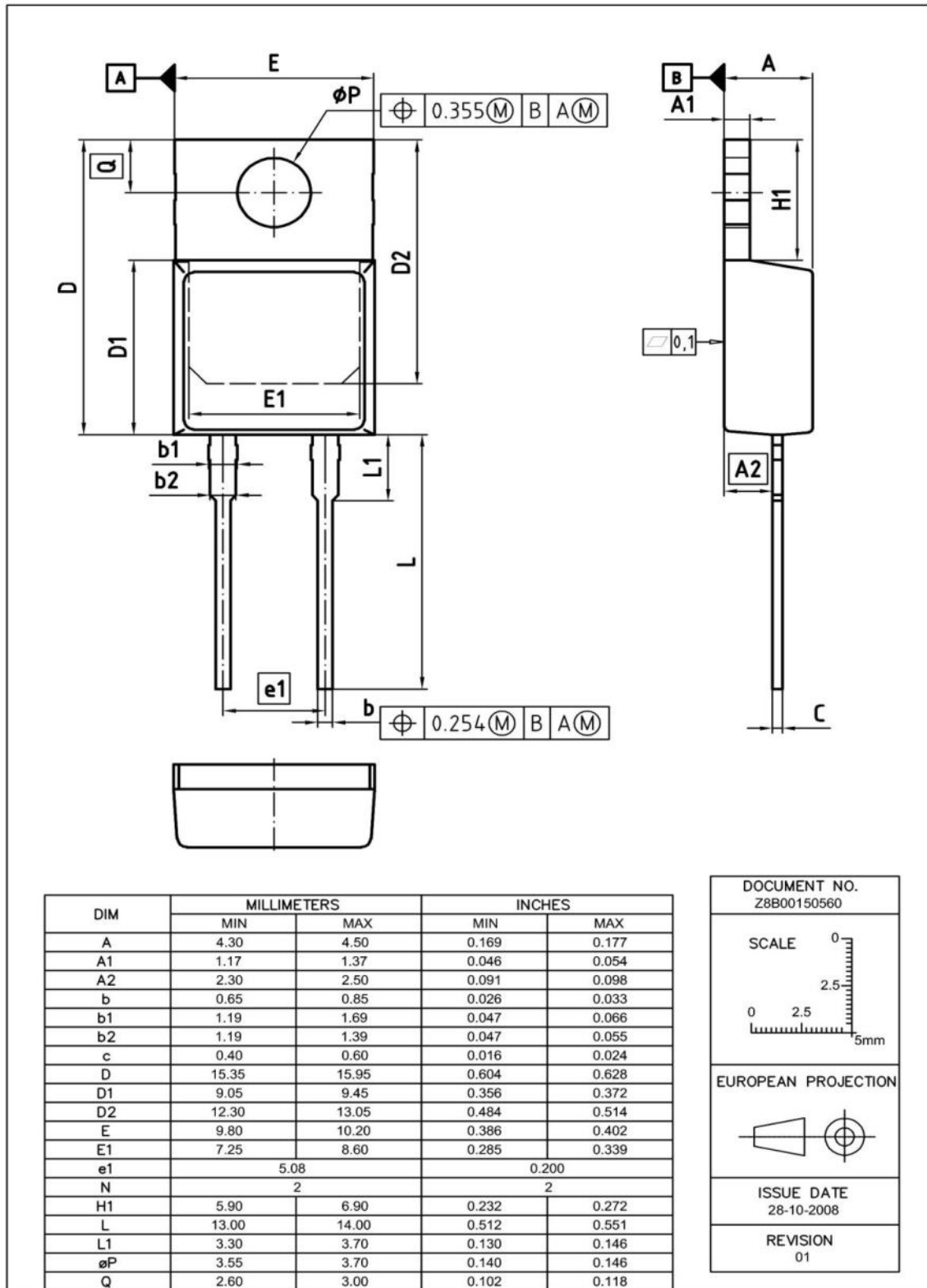


9 Typ. C stored energy

$$E_C = f(V_R)$$



PG-TO220-2: Outline



Dimensions in mm/inches



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