



DMV1500SD

DAMPER + MODULATION DIODE FOR VIDEO

Table 1: Main Product Characteristics

	DAMPER	MODUL.
$I_{F(AV)}$	6 A	6 A
V_{RRM}	1500 V	600 V
t_{rr} (typ)	150 ns	60 ns
V_F (typ)	1.1 V	1.0 V

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Full kit in one package
- High breakdown voltage capability
- Very fast recovery diode
- Specified turn on switching characteristics
- Low static and peak forward voltage drop for low dissipation
- Insulated version:
- Insulated voltage = 2000 V_{RMS}
- Capacitance = 7 pF
- Planar technology allowing high quality and best electrical characteristics
- Outstanding performance of well proven DTV as damper and new faster Turbo 2 600V technology as modulation

DESCRIPTION

High voltage semiconductor especially designed for horizontal deflection stage in standard and high resolution video display with E/W correction.

The insulated TO-220FPAB package includes both the DAMPER diode and the MODULATION diode, thanks to a dedicated design.

Assembled on automated line, it offers very low dispersion values on insulating and thermal performances.

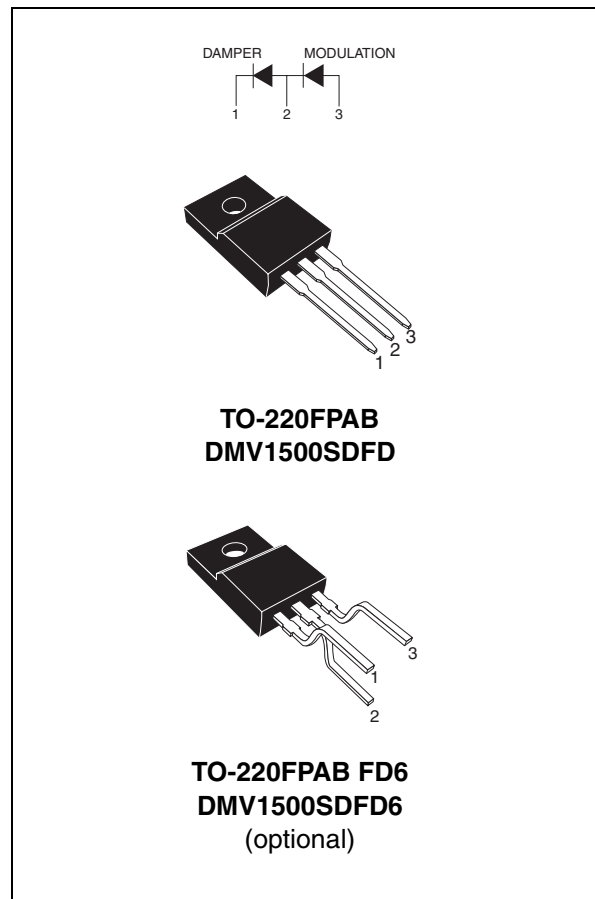


Table 2: Order Codes

Part Number	Marking
DMV1500SDFD	DMV1500SD
DMV1500SDFD6	DMV1500SD

DMV1500SD

Table 3: Absolute Ratings (limiting values, per diode)

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
		Damper	Modul.	
V_{RRM}	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	1500	600	V
I_{FSM}	Surge non repetitive forward current	50	50	A
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-40 to +150		°C
T_j	Maximum operating junction temperature	150		°C

Table 4: Thermal resistances

Symbol	Parameter	Value (max.)	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to case thermal resistance	4	°C/W

Table 5: Static Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Value				Unit	
			$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$		$T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$			
			Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.		
I_R^*	Reverse leakage current	Damper	$V_R = 1500\text{ V}$	100	100	1000	μA	
		Modul.	$V_R = 600\text{ V}$	3	3	30		
V_F^{**}	Forward voltage drop	Damper	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$	1.2	1.75	1.1	1.5	V
		Modul.	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$	1.15	1.4	1	1.25	

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

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

To evaluate the maximum conduction losses of the **DAMPER** and **MODULATION** diodes use the following equations :

DAMPER: $P = 1.2 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.050 \times I_{F(RMS)}^2$

MODULATION: $P = 0.89 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.055 \times I_{F(RMS)}^2$

Table 6: Recovery Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Value				Unit	
			Damper		Modul.			
			Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.		
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ $I_R = 100\text{ mA}$ $I_{RR} = 10\text{ mA}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1000	2000	250	400	ns
		$I_F = 1\text{ A}$ $dI_F/dt = -50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_R = 30\text{ V}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	150	250	60	85	

Table 7: Turn-On Switching Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Value		Unit	
				Typ.	Max.		
t_{fr}	Forward recovery time	Damper	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_{FR} = 3\text{ V}$	$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$	350	500	ns
		Modul.	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_{FR} = 2\text{ V}$	$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$	70	125	
V_{FP}	Peak forward voltage	Damper	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$	26	36	V
		Modul.	$I_F = 6\text{ A}$ $di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$	5	7.5	

Figure 1: Power dissipation versus peak forward current (triangular waveform, $\delta=0.45$) (damper diode)

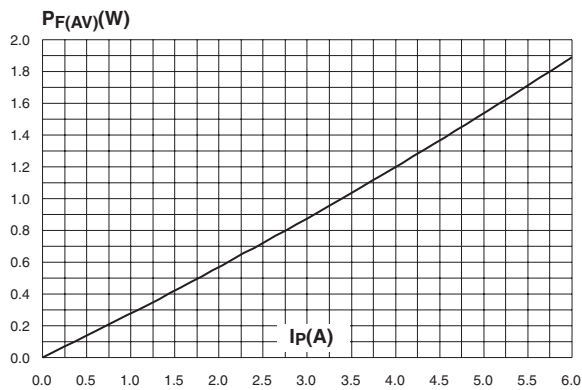


Figure 2: Power dissipation versus peak forward current (triangular waveform, $\delta=0.45$) (modulation diode)

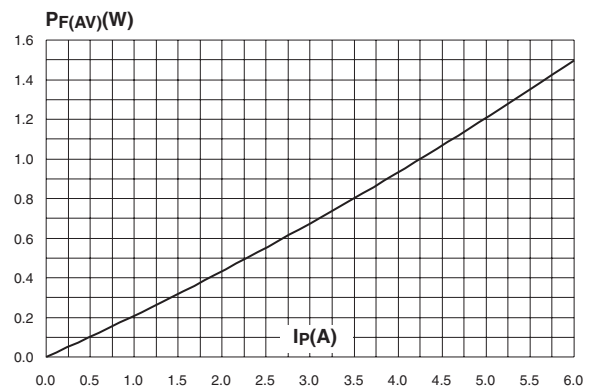


Figure 3: Average forward current versus ambient temperature

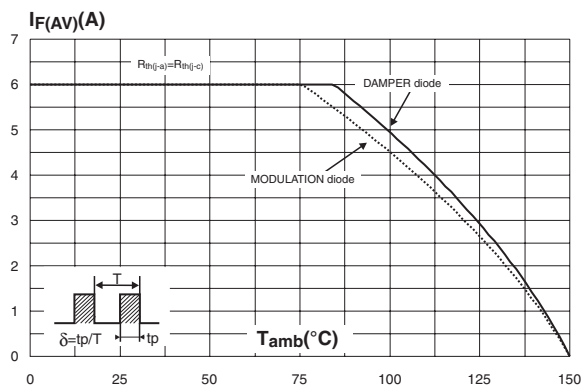


Figure 4: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (damper diode)

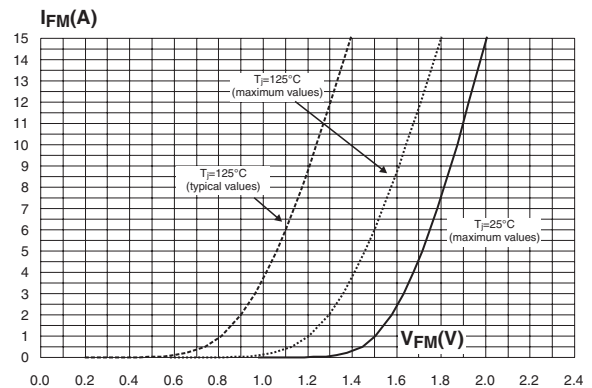


Figure 5: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (modulation diode)

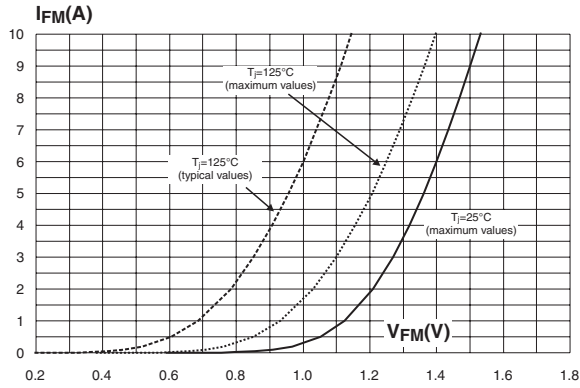


Figure 6: Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration

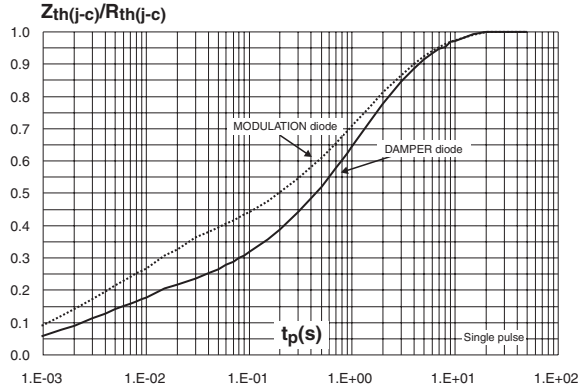


Figure 7: Reverse recovery charges versus di_F/dt (damper diode)

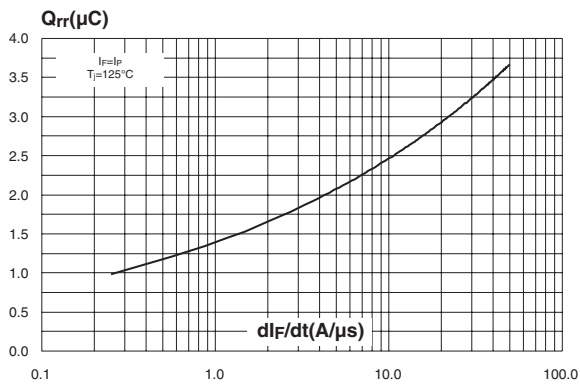


Figure 8: Reverse recovery charges versus di_F/dt (modulation diode)

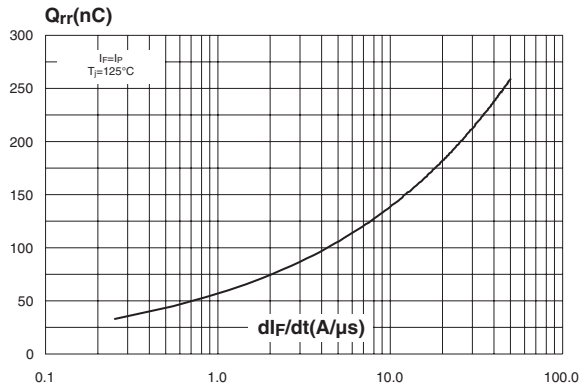


Figure 9: Peak reverse recovery current versus di_F/dt (damper diode)

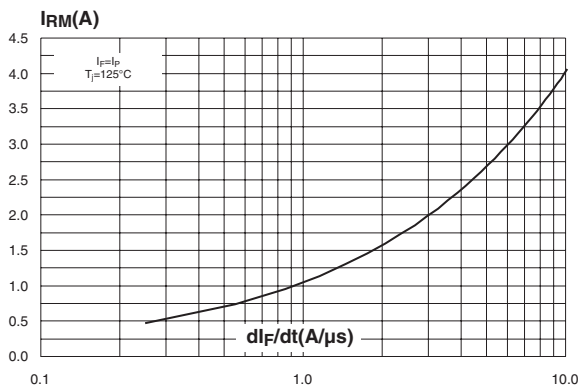


Figure 10: Peak reverse recovery current versus di_F/dt (modulation diode)

