

# PMEG100T080ELPE

100 V, 8 A low leakage current Trench MEGA Schottky barrier rectifier

14 October 2020

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

Trench Maximum Efficiency General Application (MEGA) Schottky barrier rectifier encapsulated in a CFP15B (SOT1289B) power and flat lead Surface-Mounted Device (SMD) plastic package.

### 2. Features and benefits

- Low forward voltage
- Low Q<sub>rr</sub> and low I<sub>RM</sub>
- · Low leakage current
- · High power capability due to clip-bonding technology
- Small and flat lead SMD power plastic package
- AEC-Q101 qualified

# 3. Applications

- High efficiency DC-to-DC conversion
- · Automotive LED lighting
- Switch mode power supply
- Freewheeling application
- Reverse polarity protection
- OR-ing

### 4. Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	average forward current	$\delta$ = 0.5; square wave; f = 20 kHz; T <sub>sp</sub> $\leq$ 162 °C		-	-	8	Α
V <sub>R</sub>	reverse voltage	T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		-	-	100	٧
V <sub>F</sub>	forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 8 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	[1]	-	730	810	mV
I <sub>R</sub>	reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	[1]	-	0.8	4	μA
		V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	[1]	-	1.1	6	mA

<sup>[1]</sup> Very short pulse, in order to maintain a stable junction temperature.



# 5. Pinning information

#### **Table 2. Pinning information**

Pin	Symbol	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	A	anode	5	⊬ F≥ A
2	Α	anode		A aaa-009063
3	К	cathode	2	aaa-009003
			CFP15B (SOT1289B)	

# 6. Ordering information

#### **Table 3. Ordering information**

Type number	Package								
	Name	Description	Version						
PMEG100T080ELPE	CFP15B	plastic, thermal enhanced ultra thin SMD package; 3 leads; 2.13 mm pitch; 5.8 x 4.3 x 0.95 mm body	SOT1289B						

# 7. Marking

#### Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
PMEG100T080ELPE	100T
	L08E

# 8. Limiting values

#### Table 5. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
$V_R$	reverse voltage	T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		-	100	V
I <sub>F</sub>	forward current	$\delta$ = 1; $T_{sp} \le 158 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	11.3	А
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	average forward current	$\delta$ = 0.5; square wave; f = 20 kHz; $T_{sp} \le$ 162 °C		-	8	A
I <sub>FSM</sub>	non-repetitive peak forward current	$t_p$ = 8.3 ms; half sine wave; $T_{j(init)}$ = 25 °C		-	170	А
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	[1]	-	1.66	W
			[2]	-	2.15	W
Tj	junction temperature			-	175	°C
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature			-55	175	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	175	°C

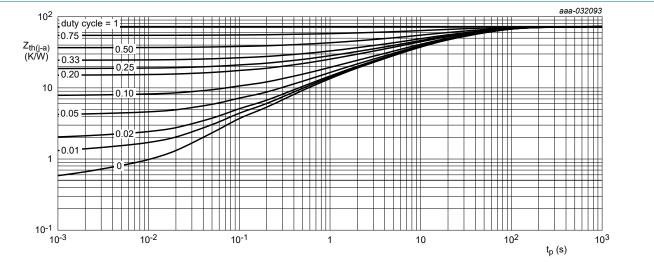
- [1] Device mounted on an FR4 Printed-Circuit Board (PCB), single-sided copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided copper, tin-plated, mounting pad for cathode 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 9. Thermal characteristics

**Table 6. Thermal characteristics** 

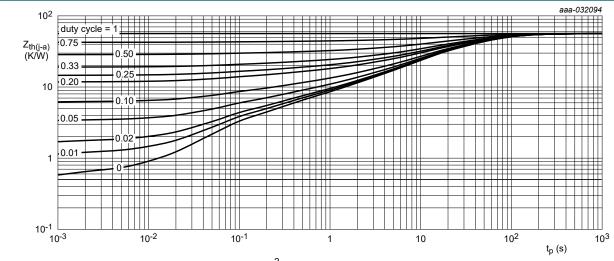
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance from	in free air	[1] [2]	-	-	90	K/W
	junction to ambient		[1] [3]	-	-	70	K/W
R <sub>th(j-sp)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to solder point		[4]	-	-	7	K/W

- [1] For Schottky barrier diodes thermal runaway has to be considered, as in some applications the reverse power losses P<sub>R</sub> are a significant part of the total power losses.
- [2] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided copper, tin-plated and standard footprint.
- [3] Device mounted on an FR4 PCB, single-sided copper, tin-plated, mounting pad for cathode 1 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- [4] Soldering point of cathode tab.



FR4 PCB, standard footprint

Fig. 1. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values



FR4 PCB, mounting pad for cathode 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

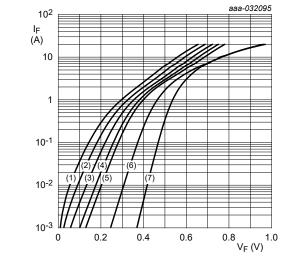
Fig. 2. Transient thermal impedance from junction to ambient as a function of pulse duration; typical values

# 10. Characteristics

**Table 7. Characteristics** 

Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
reverse breakdown voltage	$I_R = 1 \text{ mA}; T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$	[1]	100	-	-	V
forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 1 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	[1]	-	465	550	mV
	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	[1]	-	515	600	mV
	$I_F = 3 \text{ A}$ ; pulsed; $T_j = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[1]	-	560	630	mV
	I <sub>F</sub> = 5 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	[1]	-	635	710	mV
	$I_F = 8 \text{ A}$ ; pulsed; $T_j = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[1]	-	730	810	mV
	I <sub>F</sub> = 8 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = -40 °C	[1]	-	730	820	mV
	I <sub>F</sub> = 8 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	[1]	-	610	690	mV
	I <sub>F</sub> = 8 A; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	[1]	-	575	650	mV
reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 60 V; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C	[1]	-	0.28	1.5	μΑ
	$V_R$ = 100 V; pulsed; $T_j$ = 25 °C	[1]	-	8.0	4	μΑ
	V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	[1]	-	1.1	6	mA
	V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V; pulsed; T <sub>j</sub> = 150 °C	[1]	-	4.6	23	mA
diode capacitance	$V_R = 1 \text{ V; } f = 1 \text{ MHz; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$		-	680	-	pF
	V <sub>R</sub> = 10 V; f = 1 MHz; T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C		-	200	-	pF
reverse recovery time step recovery	$I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}; I_R = 0.5 \text{ A}; I_{R(meas)} = 0.1 \text{ A};$ $T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$		-	19	-	ns
reverse recovery time ramp recovery	$dI_F/dt = 200 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}; I_F = 6 \text{ A}; V_R = 26 \text{ V};$ $T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$		-	12	-	ns
peak reverse recovery current	$dI_F/dt = 200 \text{ A/s}; I_F = 6 \text{ A}; V_R = 26 \text{ V};$ $T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$		-	1.3	-	А
reverse recovery charge			-	10	-	nC
peak forward recovery voltage	$I_F = 0.5 \text{ A}$ ; $dI_F/dt = 20 \text{ A/µs}$ ; $T_j = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	420	-	mV
	reverse breakdown voltage  forward voltage  forward voltage  reverse current  diode capacitance  reverse recovery time step recovery reverse recovery time ramp recovery peak reverse recovery current reverse recovery charge peak forward recovery	reverse breakdown voltage $I_R = 1 \text{ mA; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 1 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 2 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 3 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 3 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$ $I_F = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$ $V_R = 10 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_j = 25 \text{ °C}$ $V_R$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{reverse breakdown voltage} \\ \text{forward voltage} \\ \\ \text{forward voltage} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{reverse breakdown voltage} \\ \text{forward voltage} \\ \\ \text{forward voltage} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{reverse breakdown voltage} \\ \text{forward voltage} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 1 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 2 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 2 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 3 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 5 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 5 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 150  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 8 \text{ A; pulsed; } T_{j} = 150  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{V}_{R} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{j} = 25  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{j} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \\ \text{I}_{F} = 100 \text{ V; pulsed; } T_{F} = 125  ^{\circ$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

<sup>[1]</sup> Very short pulse, in order to maintain a stable junction temperature.



pulsed condition

(1)  $T_i = 175 \,^{\circ}C$ 

 $(2) T_i = 150 °C$ 

 $(3) T_i = 125 °C$ 

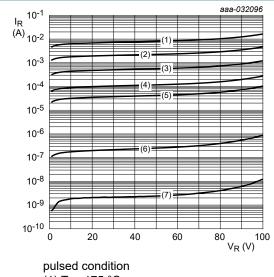
 $(4) T_i = 100 °C$ 

(5)  $T_j = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

(6)  $T_j = 25 \,^{\circ}C$ 

 $(7) T_i = -40 ^{\circ}C$ 

Fig. 3. Forward current as a function of forward voltage; typical values



(1)  $T_i = 175 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

(2)  $T_i = 150 °C$ 

 $(3) T_i = 125 °C$ 

 $(4) T_{i} = 100 ^{\circ}C$ 

(5)  $T_j = 85 ^{\circ}C$ (6)  $T_i = 25 ^{\circ}C$ 

 $(7) T_i = -40 ^{\circ}C$ 

Fig. 4. Reverse current as a function of reverse voltage; typical values

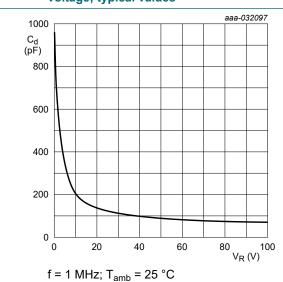
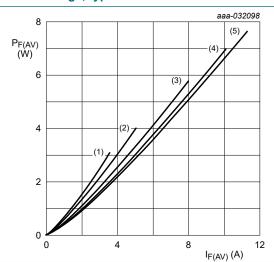


Fig. 5. Diode capacitance as a function of reverse voltage; typical values



 $T_j = 100 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

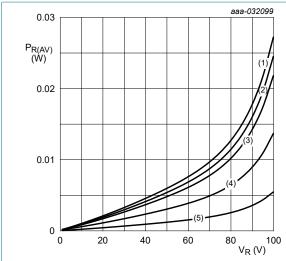
 $(1) \delta = 0.1$ 

 $(2) \delta = 0.2$ 

 $(3) \delta = 0.5$ 

 $(4) \delta = 1$ ; DC

Fig. 6. Average forward power dissipation as a function of average forward current; typical values



T<sub>j</sub> = 100 °C

 $(1) \delta = 1$ ; DC

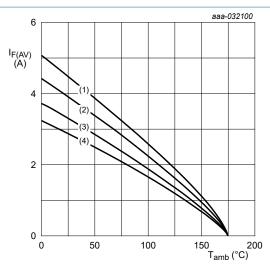
 $(2) \delta = 0.9$ 

 $(3) \delta = 0.8$ 

 $(4) \delta = 0.5$ 

 $(5) \delta = 0.2$ 

Fig. 7. Average reverse power dissipation as a function of reverse voltage; typical values



FR4 PCB, standard footprint

T<sub>i</sub> = 175 °C

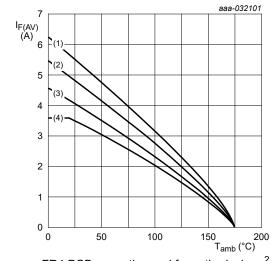
 $(1) \delta = 1; DC$ 

(2)  $\delta = 0.5$ ; f = 20 kHz

(3)  $\delta = 0.2$ ; f = 20 kHz

(4)  $\delta = 0.1$ ; f = 20 kHz

Fig. 8. Average forward current as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



FR4 PCB, mounting pad for cathode 1 cm<sup>2</sup>

T<sub>i</sub> = 175 °C

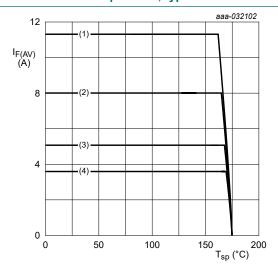
 $(1) \delta = 1$ ; DC

(2)  $\delta = 0.5$ ; f = 20 kHz

(3)  $\delta = 0.2$ ; f = 20 kHz

(4)  $\delta = 0.1$ ; f = 20 kHz

Fig. 9. Average forward current as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



Tj = 175 °C

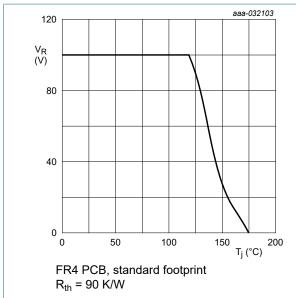
(1)  $\delta$  = 1; DC

(2)  $\delta$  = 0.5; f = 20 kHz

(3)  $\delta = 0.2$ ; f = 20 kHz

(4)  $\delta = 0.1$ ; f = 20 kHz

Fig. 10. Average forward current as a function of solder point temperature; typical values



of junction temperature; typical values

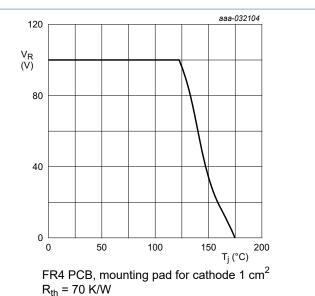
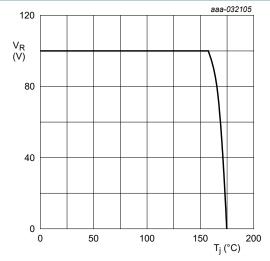


Fig. 11. Derated maximum reverse voltage as a function | Fig. 12. Derated maximum reverse voltage as a function of junction temperature; typical values



Soldering point of cathode tab  $R_{th} = 7 \text{ K/W}$ 

Fig. 13. Derated maximum reverse voltage as a function of junction temperature; typical values

# 11. Test information

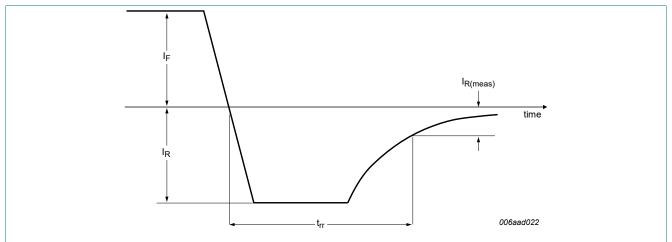


Fig. 14. Reverse recovery definition; step recovery

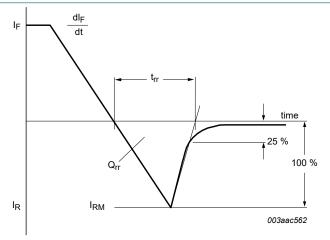


Fig. 15. Reverse recovery definition; ramp recovery

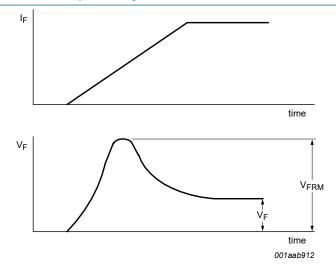
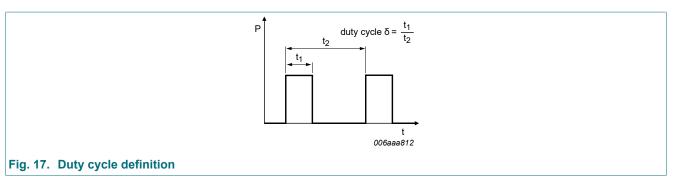


Fig. 16. Forward recovery definition

8 / 13



The current ratings for the typical waveforms are calculated according to the equations:

 $I_{F(AV)} = I_M \times \delta$  with  $I_M$  defined as peak current

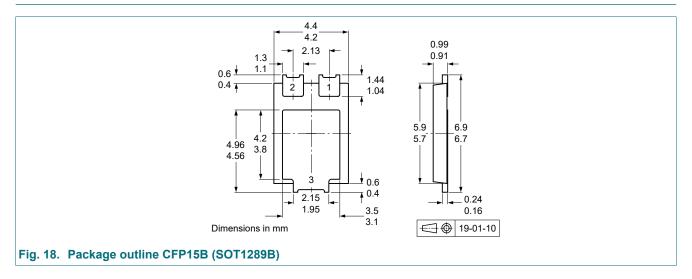
 $I_{RMS} = I_{F(AV)}$  at DC, and  $I_{RMS} = I_M \times \sqrt{\delta}$ 

with  $I_{\mbox{\scriptsize RMS}}$  defined as RMS current.

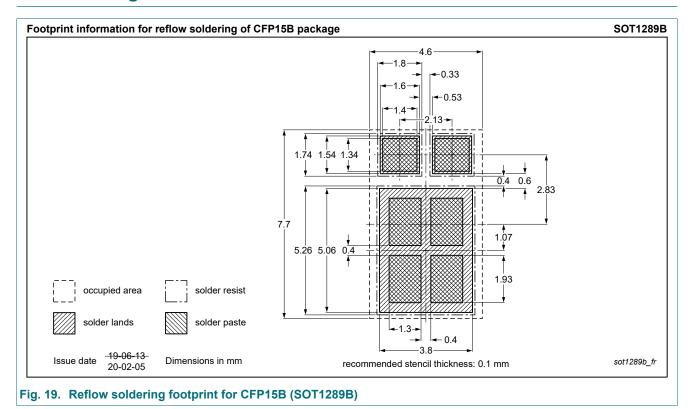
### **Quality information**

This product has been qualified in accordance with the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q101 - Stress test qualification for discrete semiconductors, and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

# 12. Package outline



# 13. Soldering



# 14. Revision history

#### Table 8. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PMEG100T080ELPE v.2	20201014	Product data sheet	- !	PMEG100T080ELPE v.1
Modifications:	Product status of	changed		
PMEG100T080ELPE v.1	20200907	Preliminary data sheet	-	-

# 15. Legal information

#### **Data sheet status**

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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# **Contents**

1.	General description	1
2.	Features and benefits	1
3.	Applications	1
4.	Quick reference data	1
5.	Pinning information	2
6.	Ordering information	2
7.	Marking	2
8.	Limiting values	2
9.	Thermal characteristics	3
10	. Characteristics	4
11.	. Test information	8
12	. Package outline	10
13	. Soldering	10
	. Revision history	
	. Legal information	

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13 / 13

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