

## DAMPER + MODULATION DIODE FOR VIDEO

**Table 1: Main Product Characteristics**

|                | DAMPER | MODUL. |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| $I_{F(AV)}$    | 6 A    | 3 A    |
| $V_{RRM}$      | 1500 V | 600 V  |
| $t_{rr} (max)$ | 135 ns | 50 ns  |
| $V_F (max)$    | 1.65V  | 1.4 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<sub>RMS</sub>  
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  |
|-------------|----------|
| DMV1500MFD  | DMV1500M |
| DMV1500MFD5 | DMV1500M |

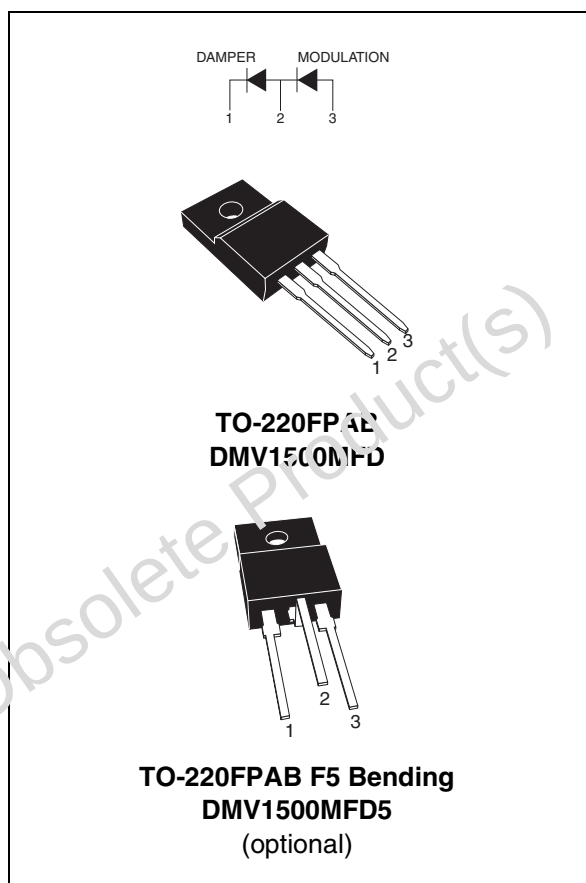


Table 3: Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol    | Parameter                                                           | Value       |        | Unit |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|------|
|           |                                                                     | Damper      | Modul. |      |
| $V_{RRM}$ | Repetitive peak reverse voltage                                     | 1500        | 600    | V    |
| $I_{FSM}$ | Surge non repetitive forward current $t_p = 10\text{ms}$ sinusoidal | 75          | 35     | A    |
| $T_{stg}$ | Storage temperature range                                           | -40 to +150 |        | °C   |
| $T_j$     | Maximum operating junction temperature                              | 150         |        | °C   |

Table 4: Thermal Resistance

| Symbol        | Parameter                           | Value | Unit |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------|
| $R_{th(j-c)}$ | Junction to case thermal resistance | 3.7   | °C/W |

Table 5: Static Electrical Characteristics

| Symbol            | Parameter               | Test conditions |                         | Value                 |      |                        |      | Unit |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|
|                   |                         |                 |                         | T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C |      | T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C |      |      |
|                   |                         |                 |                         | Typ.                  | Max. | Typ.                   | Max. |      |
| I <sub>R</sub> *  | Reverse leakage current | Damper          | V <sub>R</sub> = 1500 V |                       | 100  | 100                    | 1000 | μA   |
|                   |                         | Modulation      | V <sub>R</sub> = 600 V  |                       | 20   | 3                      | 50   |      |
| V <sub>F</sub> ** | Forward voltage drop    | Damper          | I <sub>F</sub> = 6 A    | 1.4                   | 2.2  | 1.2                    | 1.65 | V    |
|                   |                         | Modulation      | I <sub>F</sub> = 3 A    |                       | 1.8  | 1.1                    | 1.4  |      |

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:**  $P = 1.37 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.047 \times I_F^2(\text{RMS})$

**MODULATION:**  $P = 1.12 \times I_{F(AV)} + 0.092 \times I_F^2(\text{RMS})$

Table 6: Recovery Characteristics

| Symbol          | Parameter             | Test conditions                                                              |                       | Value  |      |        |      | Unit |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|------|--------|------|------|
|                 |                       |                                                                              |                       | Damper |      | Modul. |      |      |
|                 |                       |                                                                              |                       | Typ.   | Max. | Typ.   | Max. |      |
| t <sub>rr</sub> | Reverse recovery time | I <sub>F</sub> = 100mA<br>I <sub>R</sub> =100mA<br>I <sub>RR</sub> = 10mA    | T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C | 750    |      | 110    | 350  | ns   |
|                 |                       | I <sub>F</sub> = 1A<br>dI <sub>F</sub> /dt = -50 A/μs<br>V <sub>R</sub> =30V | T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C | 110    | 135  | 35     | 50   |      |

Table 7: Turn-On Switching Characteristics

| Symbol   | Parameter             | Test conditions                                                                                                                  | Value |      | Unit |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|
|          |                       |                                                                                                                                  | Typ.  | Max. |      |
| $t_{fr}$ | Forward recovery time | <b>Damper</b><br>$I_F = 6\text{ A}$<br>$di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$V_{FR} = 3\text{ V}$<br>$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$ | 570   |      | ns   |
|          |                       | <b>Modul.</b><br>$I_F = 3\text{ A}$<br>$di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$V_{FR} = 2\text{ V}$<br>$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$ |       | 240  |      |
| $V_{FP}$ | Peak forward voltage  | <b>Damper</b><br>$I_F = 6\text{ A}$<br>$di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$                          | 21    | 28   | V    |
|          |                       | <b>Modul.</b><br>$I_F = 3\text{ A}$<br>$di_F/dt = 80\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$<br>$T_j = 100^\circ\text{C}$                          |       | 8    |      |

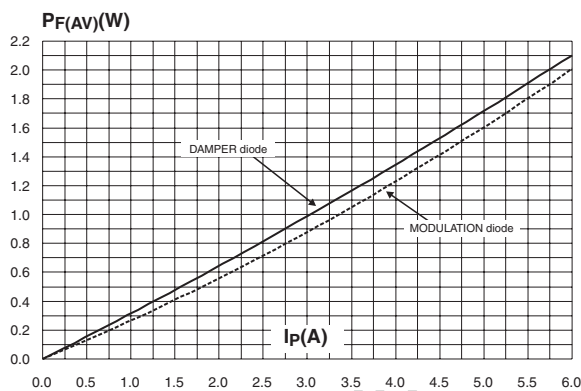
Figure 1: Power dissipation versus peak forward current (triangular waveform,  $\delta=0.45$ )

Figure 2: Average forward current versus ambient temperature

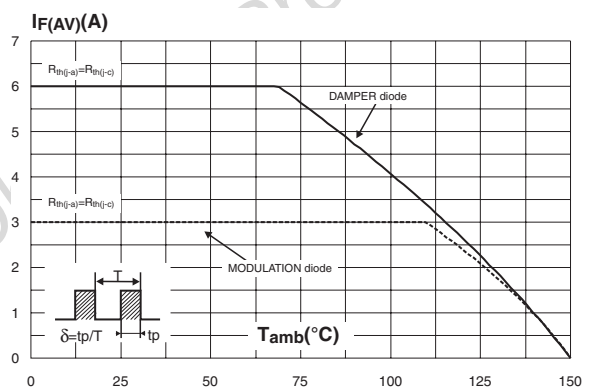


Figure 3: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (damper diode)

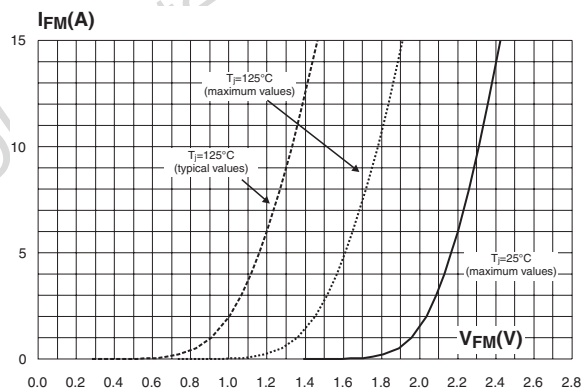
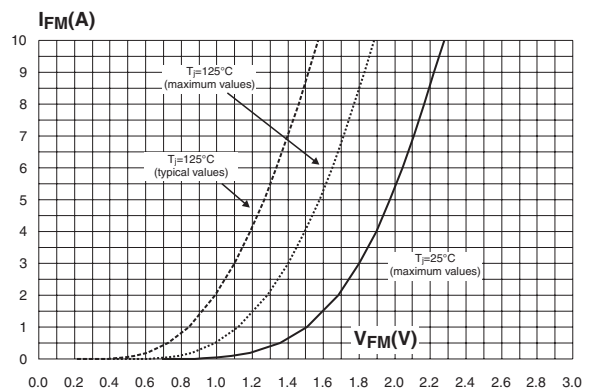
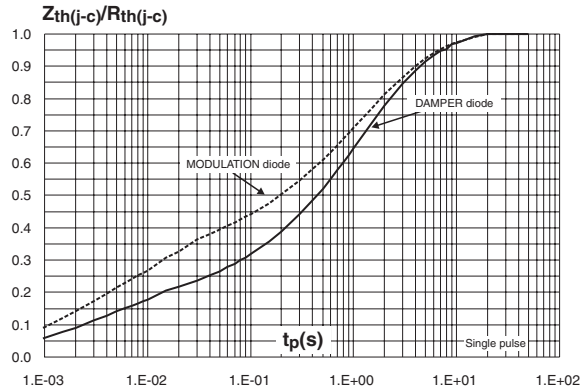


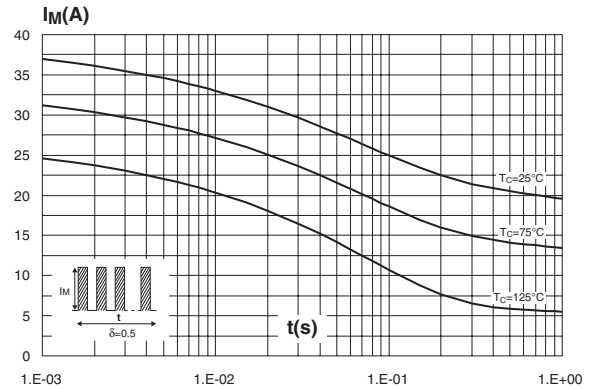
Figure 4: Forward voltage drop versus forward current (modulation diode)



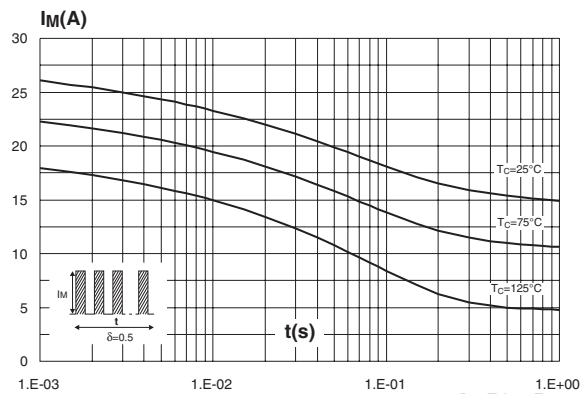
**Figure 5: Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration**



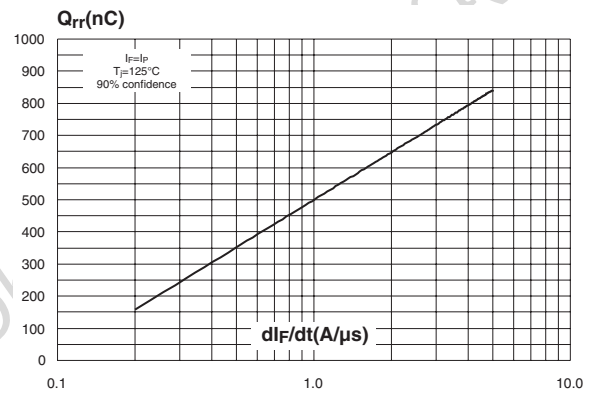
**Figure 6: Non repetitive peak forward current versus overload duration (damper diode)**



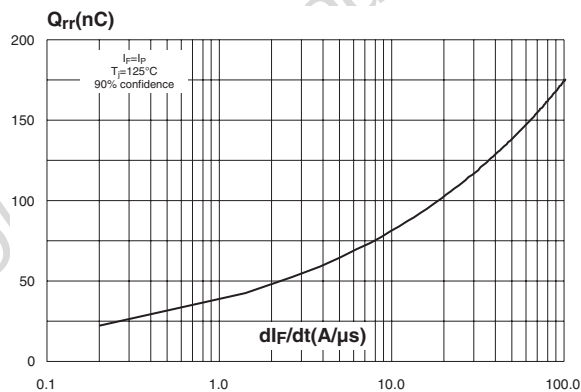
**Figure 7: Non repetitive peak forward current versus overload duration (modulation diode)**



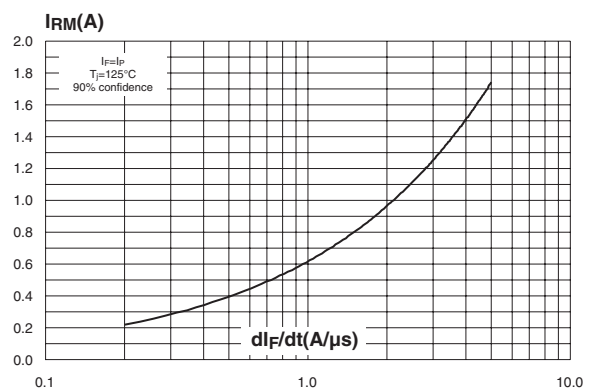
**Figure 8: Reverse recovery charges versus  $di_F/dt$  (damper diode)**



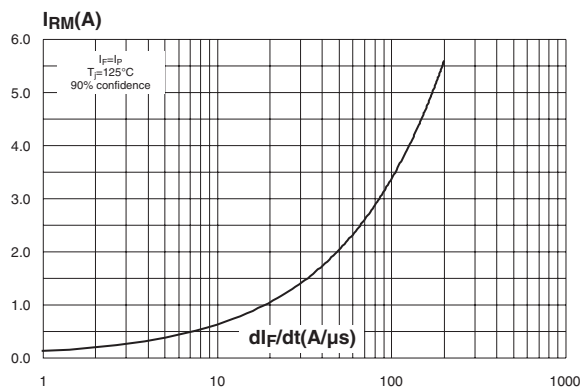
**Figure 9: Reverse recovery charges versus  $di_F/dt$  (modulation diode)**



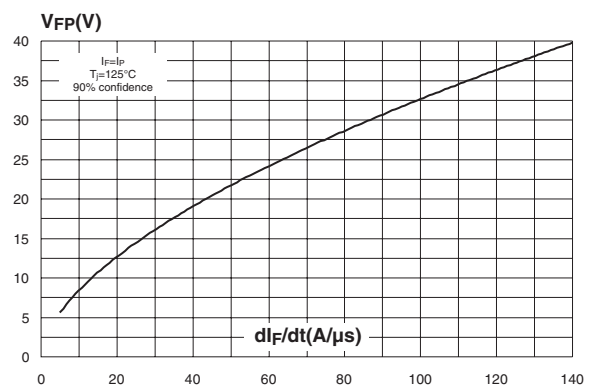
**Figure 10: Peak reverse recovery current versus  $di_F/dt$  (damper diode)**



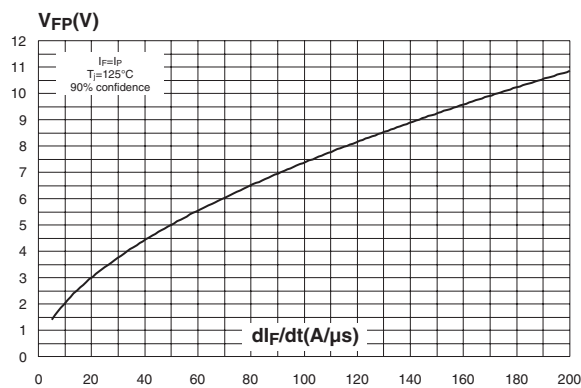
**Figure 11: Peak reverse recovery current versus  $dl_F/dt$  (modulation diode)**



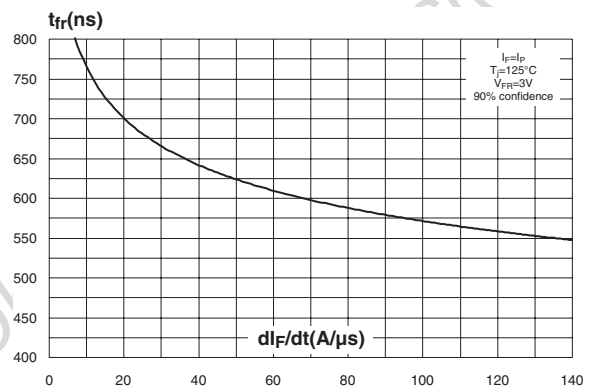
**Figure 12: Transient peak forward voltage versus  $dl_F/dt$  (damper diode)**



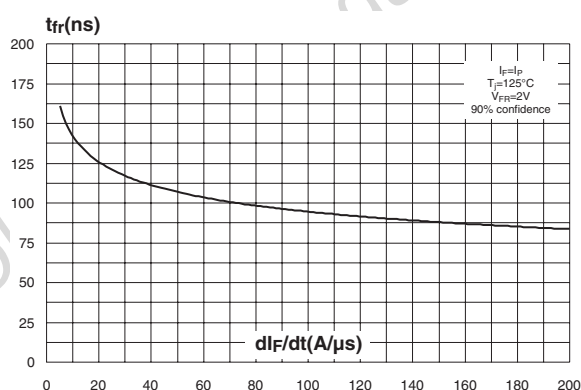
**Figure 13: Transient peak forward voltage versus  $dl_F/dt$  (modulation diode)**



**Figure 14: Forward recovery time versus  $dl_F/dt$  (damper diode)**



**Figure 15: Forward recovery time versus  $dl_F/dt$  (modulation diode)**



**Figure 16: Relative variation of dynamic parameters versus junction temperature**

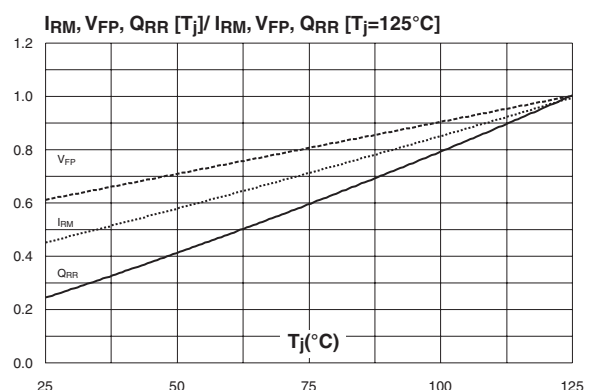


Figure 17: Junction capacitance versus reverse voltage applied (typical values)

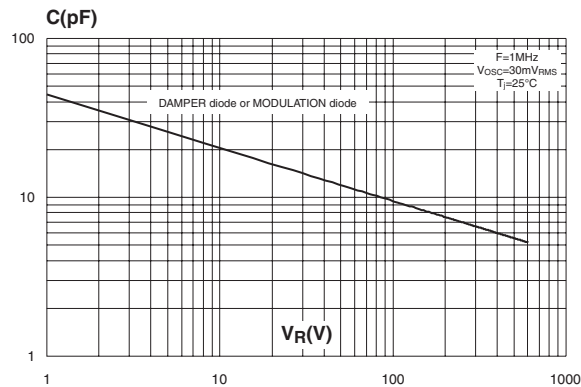


Figure 18: TO-220FPAB Package Mechanical Data

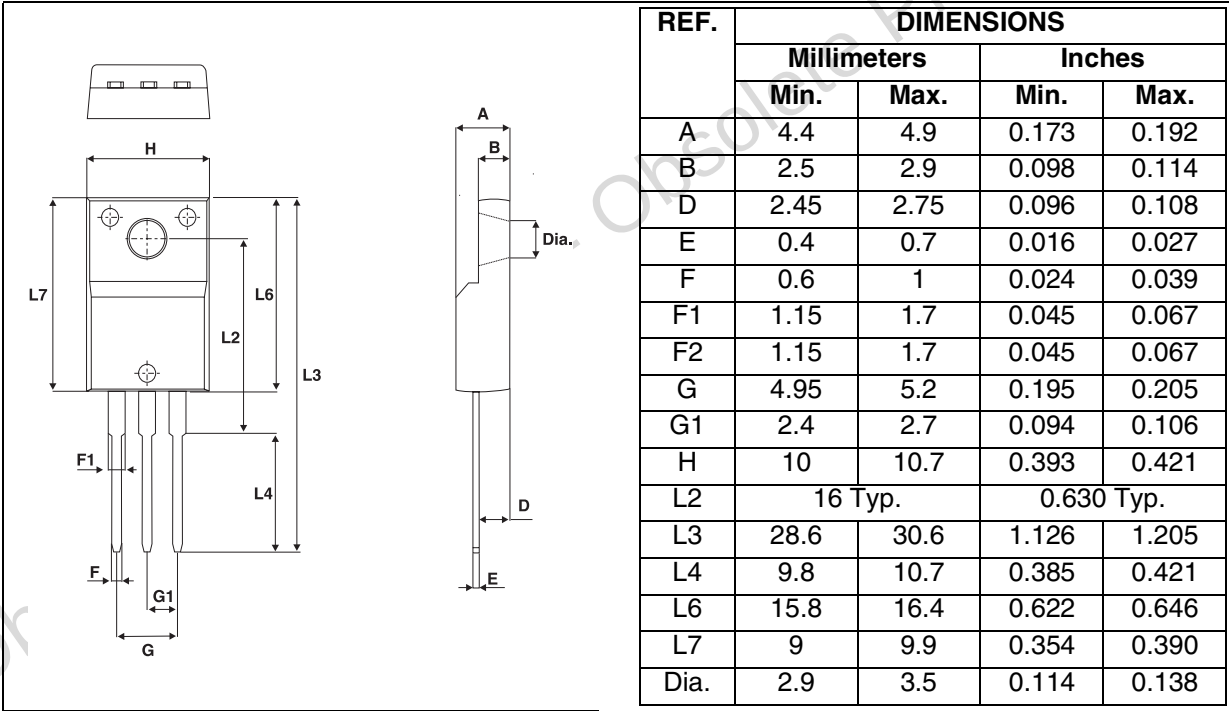


Figure 19: TO-220FPAB F5 Bending (option) Package Mechanical Data

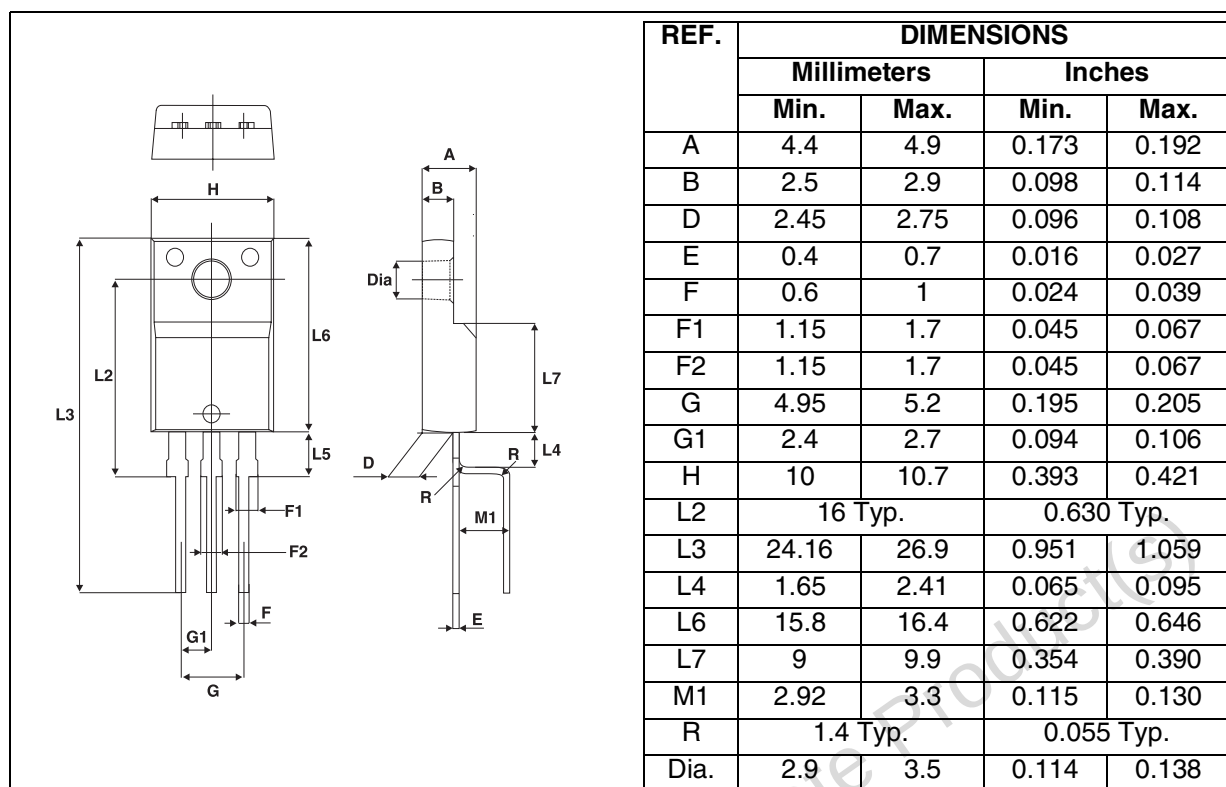


Table 8: Ordering Information

| Part Number | Marking  | Package       | Weight | Base qty | Delivery mode |
|-------------|----------|---------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| DMV1500MFD  | DMV1500M | TO-220FPAB    | 2.4 g  | 50       | Tube          |
| DMV1500MFD5 | DMV1500M | TO-220FPAB F5 | 2.4 g  | 45       | Tube          |

Table 9: Revision History

| Date        | Revision | Description of Changes |
|-------------|----------|------------------------|
| 07-Sep-2004 | 1        | First issue            |

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