

## Cool bypass switch for photovoltaic applications

### Features

- SPV1001N30  $I_F=12.5$  A,  $V_R=30$  V
- SPV1001N40  $I_F=12.5$  A,  $V_R=40$  V
- Very low forward voltage drop
- Very low reverse leakage current
- 150 °C operating junction temperature

### Applications

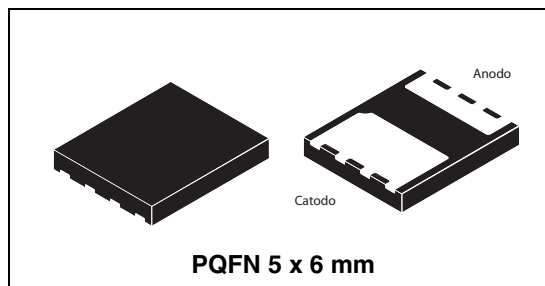
- Photovoltaic panels

### Description

The SPV1001N is a system-in-package solution for photovoltaic applications to perform cool bypass rectification similar to that of a conventional Schottky diode but with much lower forward voltage drop and reverse leakage current.

The device consists of a power MOSFET transistor which charges a capacitor during the OFF time, and drives its gate during the ON time using the charge previously stored in the capacitor.

The ON and OFF times are set to reduce the average voltage drop across the drain and source terminals, resulting in reduced power dissipation.



**Table 1. Device summary**

Order codes	Package	Packaging
SPV1001N30	PQFN 5 x 6 mm	Tape and reel
SPV1001N40		

# 1 Maximum ratings

## 1.1 Absolute maximum ratings

**Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
		SPV1001N30	SPV1001N40	
$V_R$	Max DC reverse voltage	30	40	V
$I_F$	Max forward current	12.5	12.5	A
$I_{FSM}$	Non repetitive peak surge (half-wave, single phase 50-60 Hz)	250	250	A
ESD level	Human body level	≥8 k	≥8 k	V

## 1.2 Thermal data

**Table 3. Thermal data**

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
$T_J$	Junction temperature operating range	-40 to 150	-40 to 150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature range	-40 to 150	-40 to 150	°C
$R_{thJC}$	Thermal resistance, junction-to-case	4	4	°C/W

## 2 Electrical characteristics

Table 4. Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		SPV1001 N30			SPV1001 N40			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{F,AVG}$	AVG forward voltage drop	IF = 10A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	120	-	-	140	-	mV
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	240	-	-	280	-	mV
		IF = 5A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	70	-	-	85	-	mV
$I_R$	Reverse leakage current	VR = 30V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1	-	-	1	-	$\mu\text{A}$
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	10	-	-	10	-	$\mu\text{A}$
D	TON/T ratio	IF = 5A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	95%	-	-	95%	-	-
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	75%	-	-	75%	-	-
$V_F$	Forward voltage drop	IF = 5A, $T_{OFF}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	850	-	-	850	-	mV
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	600	-	-	600	-	mV
		IF = 5A, $T_{ON}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	35	-	-	40	-	mV
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	135	-	-	160	-	mV

Note: For correct power dissipation and heatsink sizing, please refer to [Figure 1, 2 e 4](#)

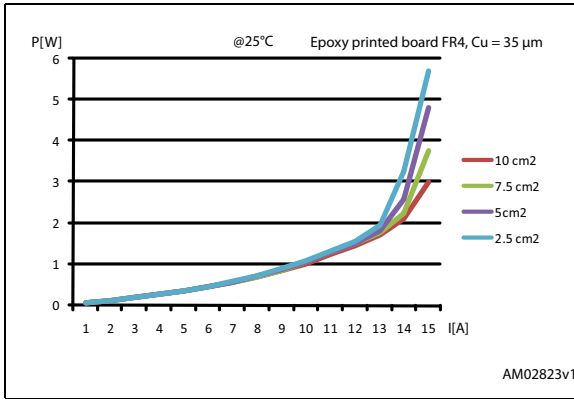
### 3 Device description

A photovoltaic panel consists of a series of PV cells. In optimal conditions, all the cells are equally irradiated and function at the same current level. However, during normal operation some cells may become partially shaded or obscured. These shaded cells limit the current generated by the fully irradiated cells and, in the extreme cases where these cells are totally obscured, the current flow is blocked.

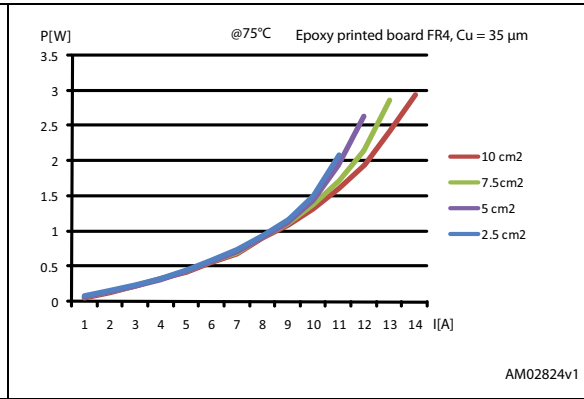
In this case the shaded cells behave like a load, and the current generated from the fully irradiated cells produces overvoltages which can reach the breakdown threshold. This phenomenon, known as a “hot spot”, can cause overheating of the shaded cells and, in some cases, even permanent damage resulting in current leakage. To prevent hot spots, therefore, bypass diodes are connected in parallel to the cell strings.

The device described here has the same functionality as a Schottky diode, but with improved performance. It features very low forward voltage drop and reverse leakage current. It consists of a power MOSFET transistor which charges a capacitor during the OFF time, and drives its gate during the ON time using the charge previously stored in the capacitor. The ON and OFF times are set to reduce the average voltage drop across the drain and source terminals, resulting in reduced power dissipation.

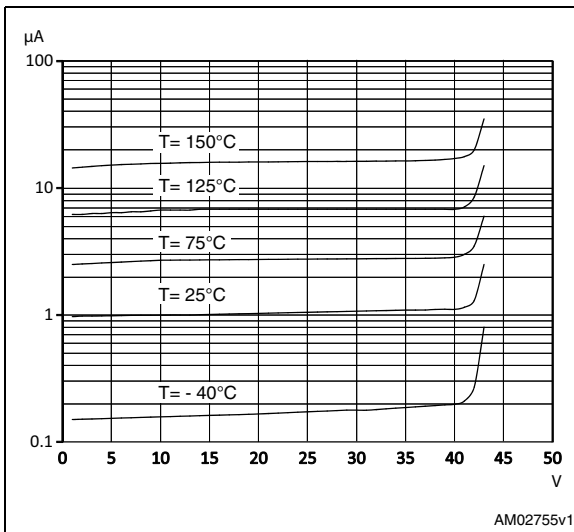
**Figure 1. Average forward power dissipation vs average forward current @ 25°C of ambient temperature**



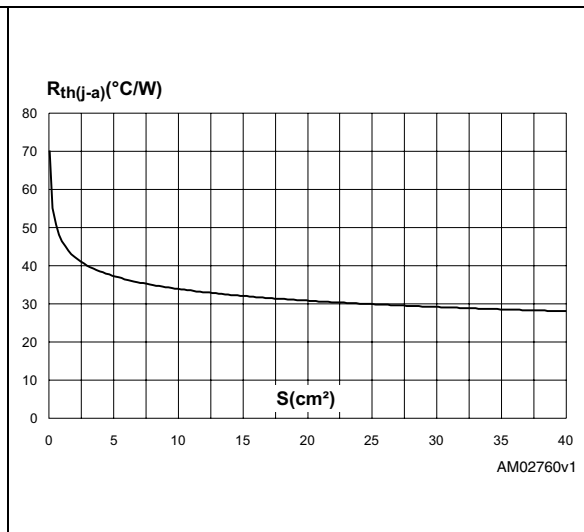
**Figure 2. Average forward power dissipation vs average forward current @ 75°C of ambient temperature**



**Figure 3. Reverse current**



**Figure 4. Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient vs copper surface under tab (1)**



1. Epoxy printed board FR4, Cu = 35 μm

## 4 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com). ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> is an ST trademark.

**Table 5. PQFN 5 x 6 mm mechanical data**

Dim.	mm		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.85	0.80	0.95
A1	0.02	0	0.05
D	5.00		
D2	4.26	4.16	4.36
E	6.00		
E2	2.50	2.40	2.60
e	1.27		
L	1.20	1.10	1.30
L1	0.30		
NXb	0.45		



## 5 Revision history

Table 6. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
20-Jun-2011	1	Initial release
16-Nov-2011	2	Updated <a href="#">Figure 3</a>



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