500 mW DO-35 Glass
Zener Voltage Regulator Diodes

GENERAL DATA APPLICABLE TO ALL SERIES IN THIS GROUP

500 Milliwatt
Hermetically Sealed
Glass Silicon Zener Diodes

GENERAL DATA
500 mW
DO-35 GLASS

GLASS ZENER DIODES
500 MILLIWATTS
1.8–200 VOLTS

CASE 299
DO-204AH
GLASS

Specification Features:

- Complete Voltage Range — 1.8 to 200 Volts
- DO-204AH Package — Smaller than Conventional DO-204AA Package
- Double Slug Type Construction
- Metallurgically Bonded Construction

Mechanical Characteristics:

CASE: Double slug type, hermetically sealed glass
MAXIMUM LEAD TEMPERATURE FOR SOLDERING PURPOSES: 230°C, 1/16″ from case for 10 seconds
FINISH: All external surfaces are corrosion resistant with readily solderable leads
POLARITY: Cathode indicated by color band. When operated in zener mode, cathode will be positive with respect to anode
MOUNTING POSITION: Any
WAFER FAB LOCATION: Phoenix, Arizona
ASSEMBLY/TEST LOCATION: Seoul, Korea

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Motorola Devices)*

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Power Dissipation and $T_L \leq 75°C$ Lead Length = 3/8″ Derate above $T_L = 75°C$	P_D	 500 4	 mW mW/°C
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	– 65 to +200	°C

* Some part number series have lower JEDEC registered ratings.

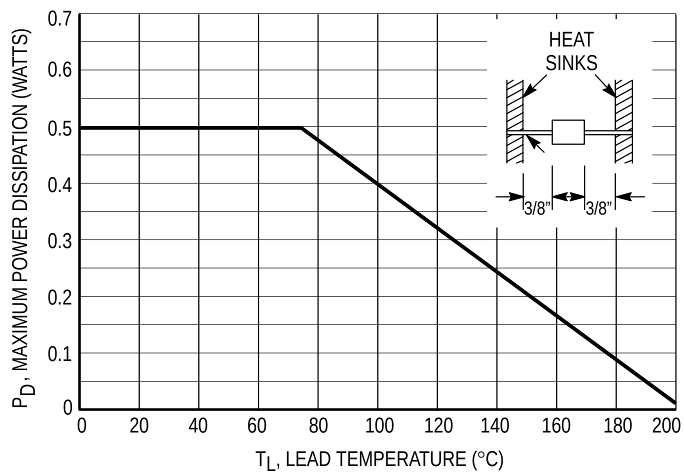

Figure 1. Steady State Power Derating

APPLICATION NOTE — ZENER VOLTAGE

Since the actual voltage available from a given zener diode is temperature dependent, it is necessary to determine junction temperature under any set of operating conditions in order to calculate its value. The following procedure is recommended:

Lead Temperature, T_L, should be determined from:

$$T_L = \theta_{LA} P_D + T_A.$$

θ_{LA} is the lead-to-ambient thermal resistance (°C/W) and P_D is the power dissipation. The value for θ_{LA} will vary and depends on the device mounting method. θ_{LA} is generally 30 to 40°C/W for the various clips and tie points in common use and for printed circuit board wiring.

The temperature of the lead can also be measured using a thermocouple placed on the lead as close as possible to the tie point. The thermal mass connected to the tie point is normally large enough so that it will not significantly respond to heat surges generated in the diode as a result of pulsed operation once steady-state conditions are achieved. Using the measured value of T_L, the junction temperature may be determined by:

$$T_J = T_L + \Delta T_{JL}.$$

ΔT_{JL} is the increase in junction temperature above the lead temperature and may be found from Figure 2 for dc power:

$$\Delta T_{JL} = \theta_{JL} P_D.$$

For worst-case design, using expected limits of I_Z, limits of P_D and the extremes of $T_J(\Delta T_J)$ may be estimated. Changes in voltage, V_Z, can then be found from:

$$\Delta V = \theta_{VZ} T_J.$$

θ_{VZ}, the zener voltage temperature coefficient, is found from Figures 4 and 5.

Under high power-pulse operation, the zener voltage will vary with time and may also be affected significantly by the zener resistance. For best regulation, keep current excursions as low as possible.

Surge limitations are given in Figure 7. They are lower than would be expected by considering only junction temperature, as current crowding effects cause temperatures to be extremely high in small spots, resulting in device degradation should the limits of Figure 7 be exceeded.

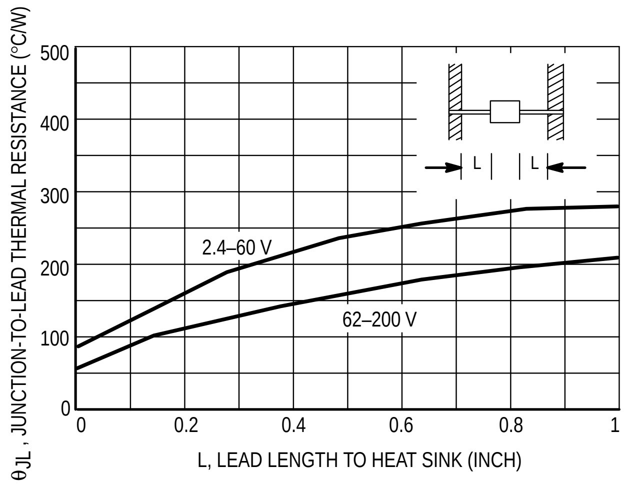

Figure 2. Typical Thermal Resistance

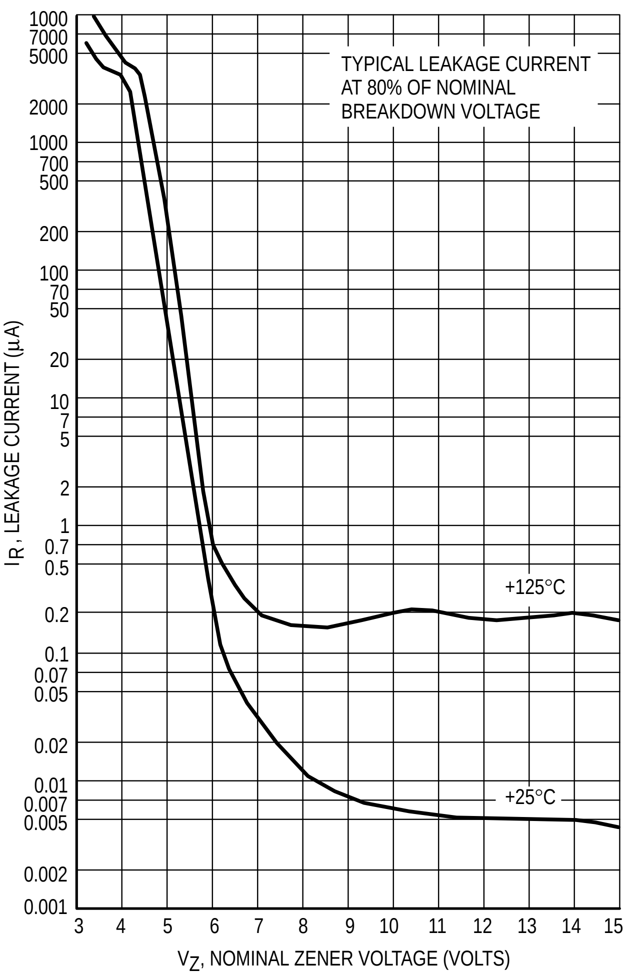

Figure 3. Typical Leakage Current

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS

(–55°C to +150°C temperature range; 90% of the units are in the ranges indicated.)

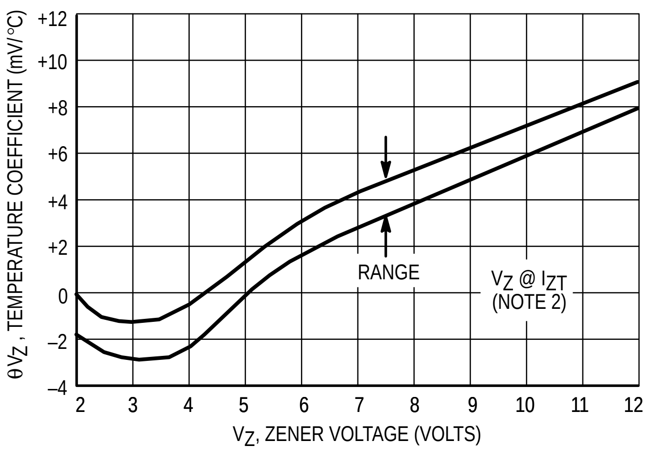

Figure 4a. Range for Units to 12 Volts

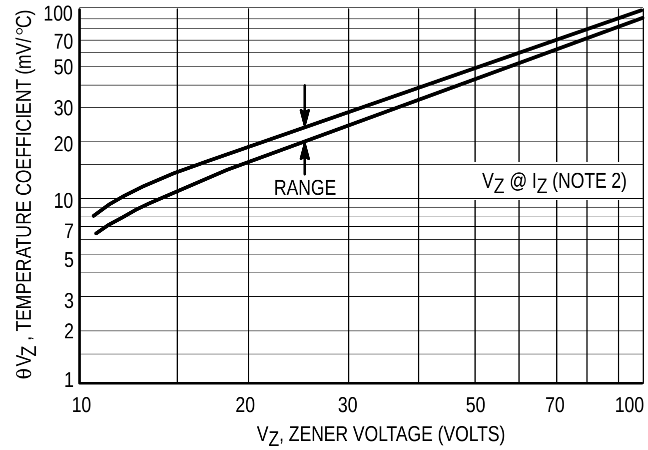

Figure 4b. Range for Units 12 to 100 Volts

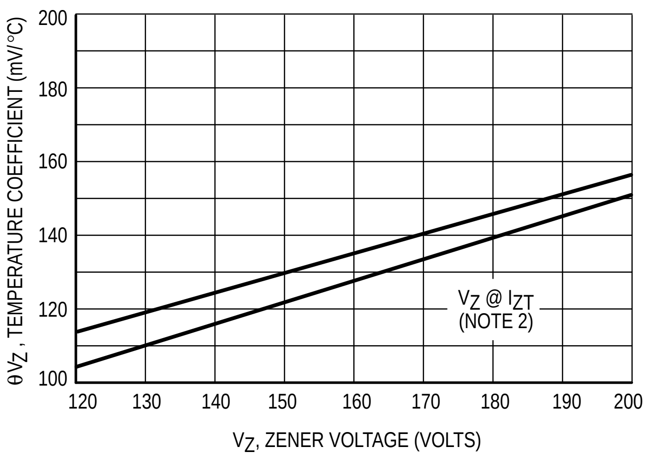

Figure 4c. Range for Units 120 to 200 Volts

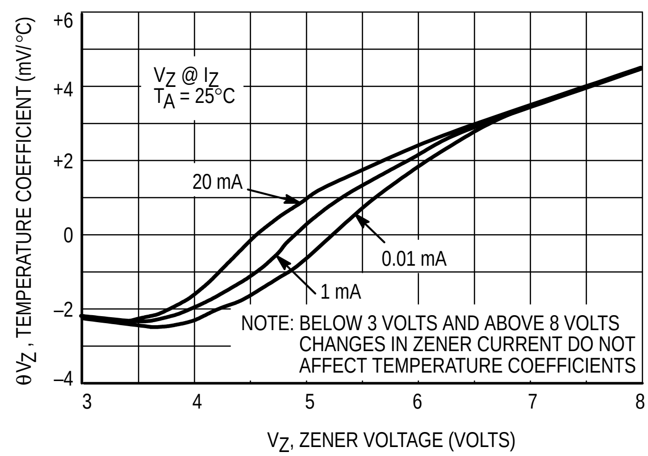

Figure 5. Effect of Zener Current

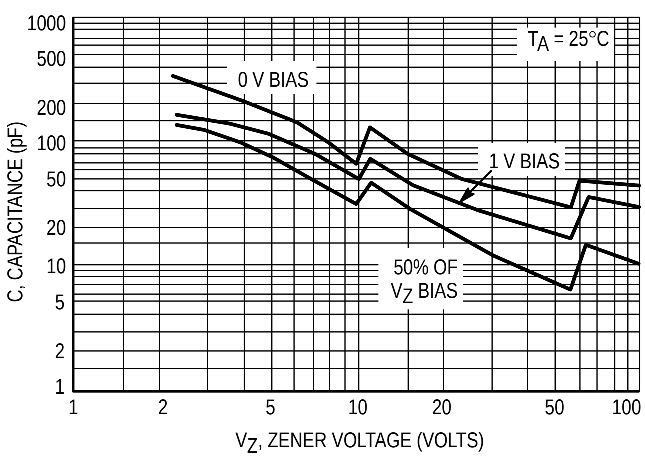

Figure 6a. Typical Capacitance 2.4–100 Volts

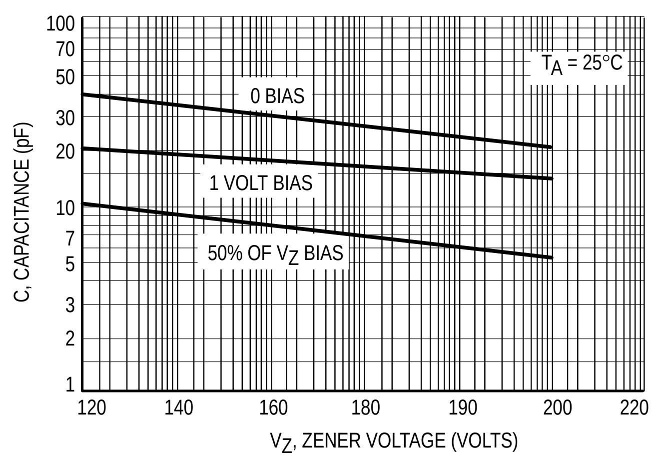

Figure 6b. Typical Capacitance 120–200 Volts

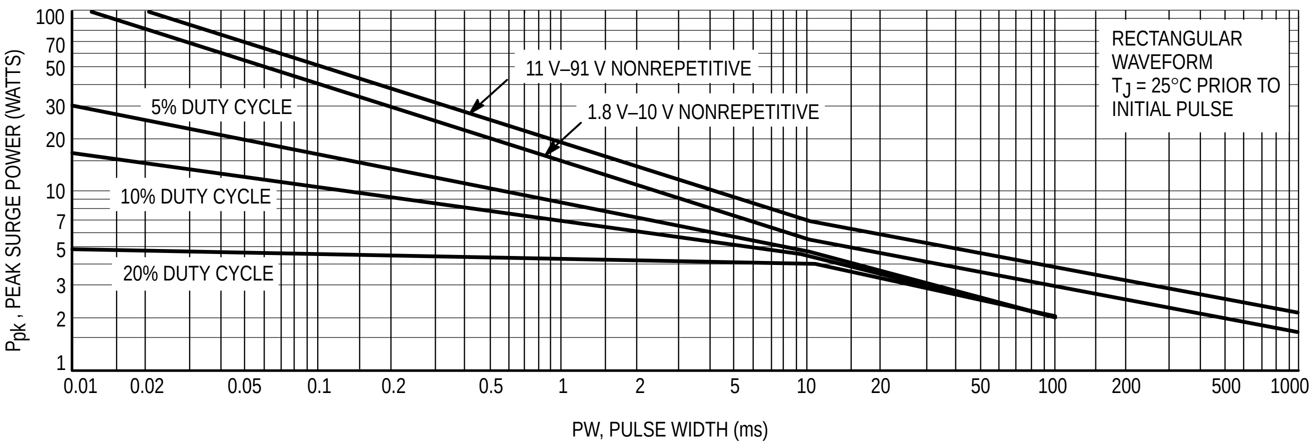

Figure 7a. Maximum Surge Power 1.8–91 Volts

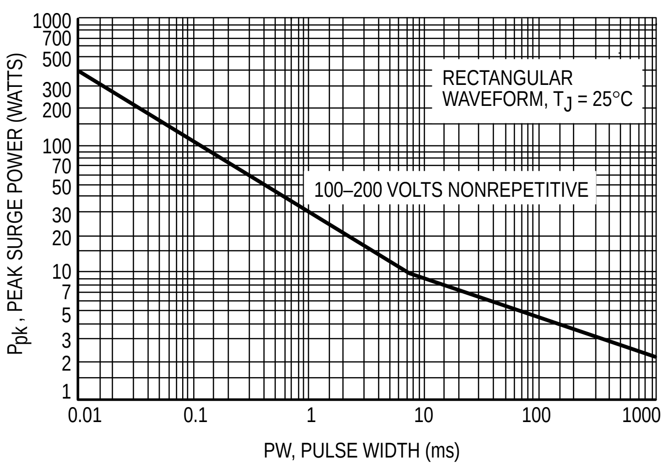

Figure 7b. Maximum Surge Power DO-204AH 100–200 Volts

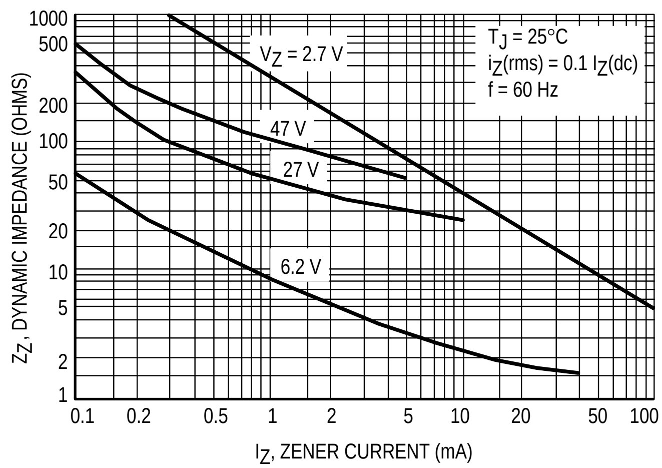

Figure 8. Effect of Zener Current on Zener Impedance

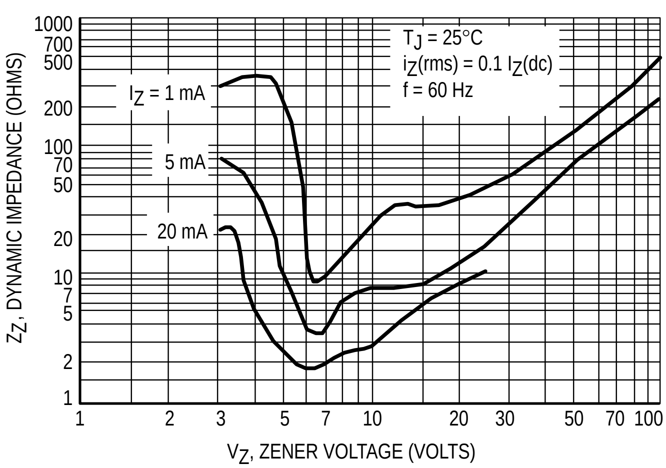

Figure 9. Effect of Zener Voltage on Zener Impedance

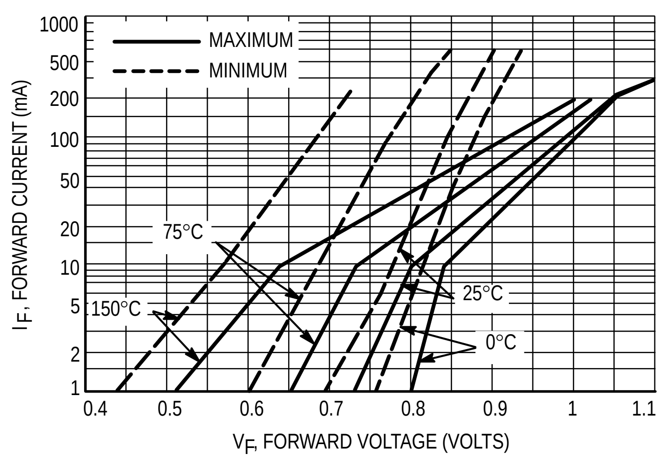

Figure 10. Typical Forward Characteristics

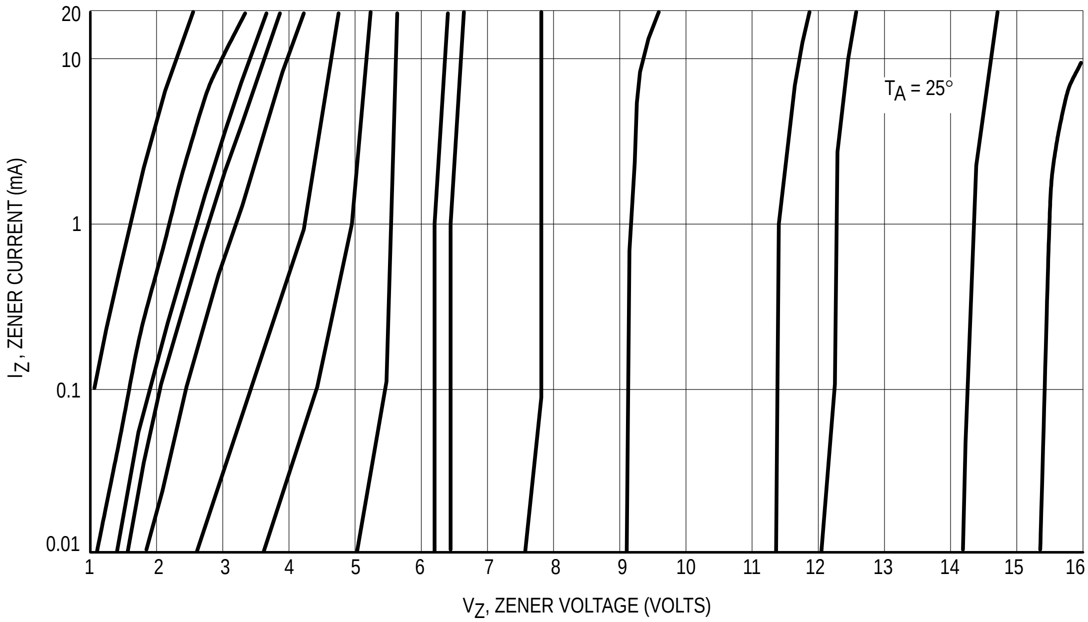

Figure 11. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — V_Z = 1 thru 16 Volts

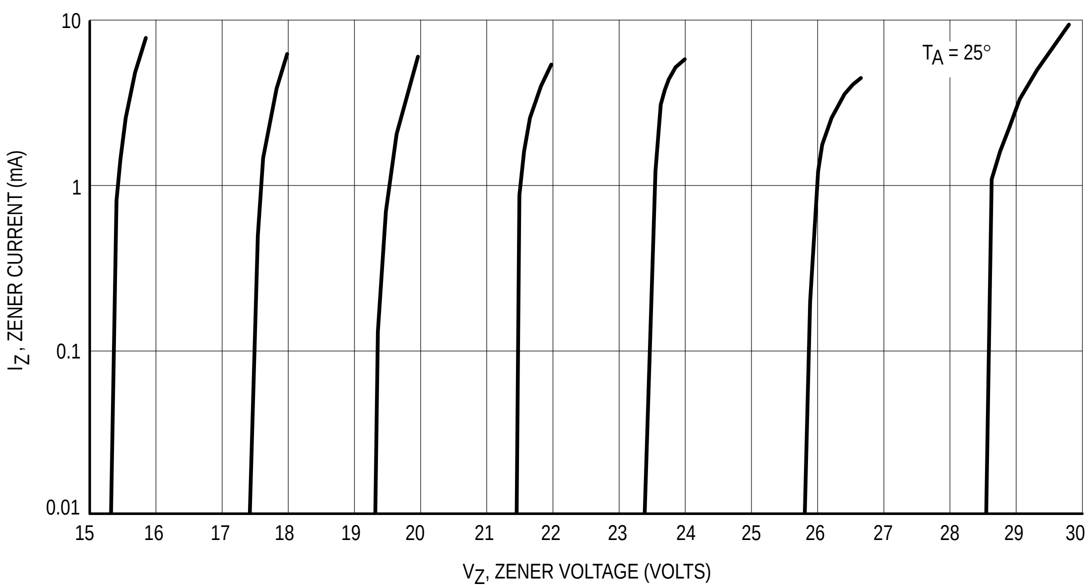

Figure 12. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — V_Z = 15 thru 30 Volts

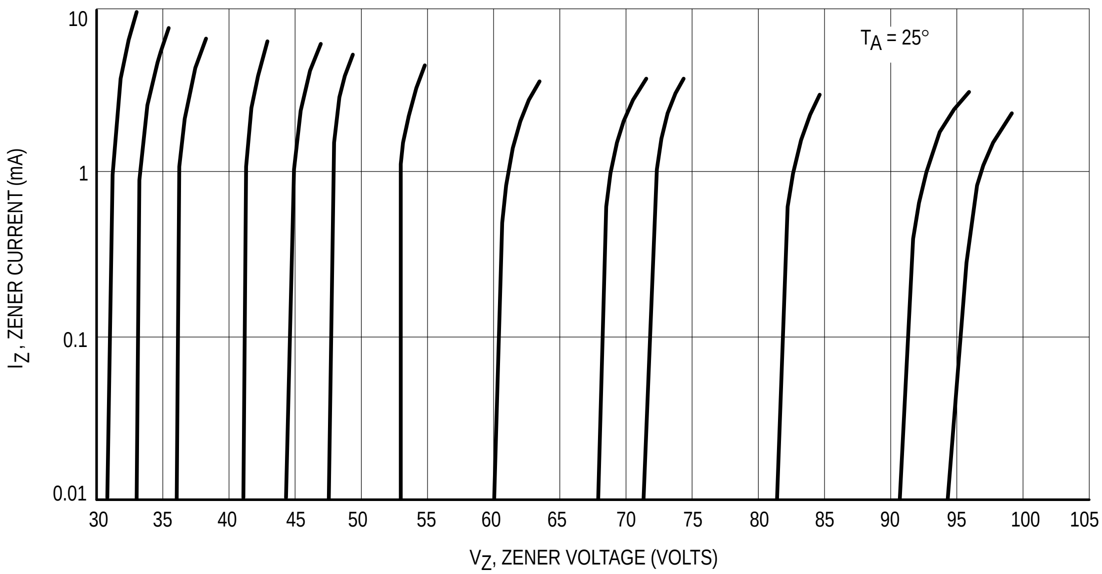

Figure 13. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — V_Z = 30 thru 105 Volts

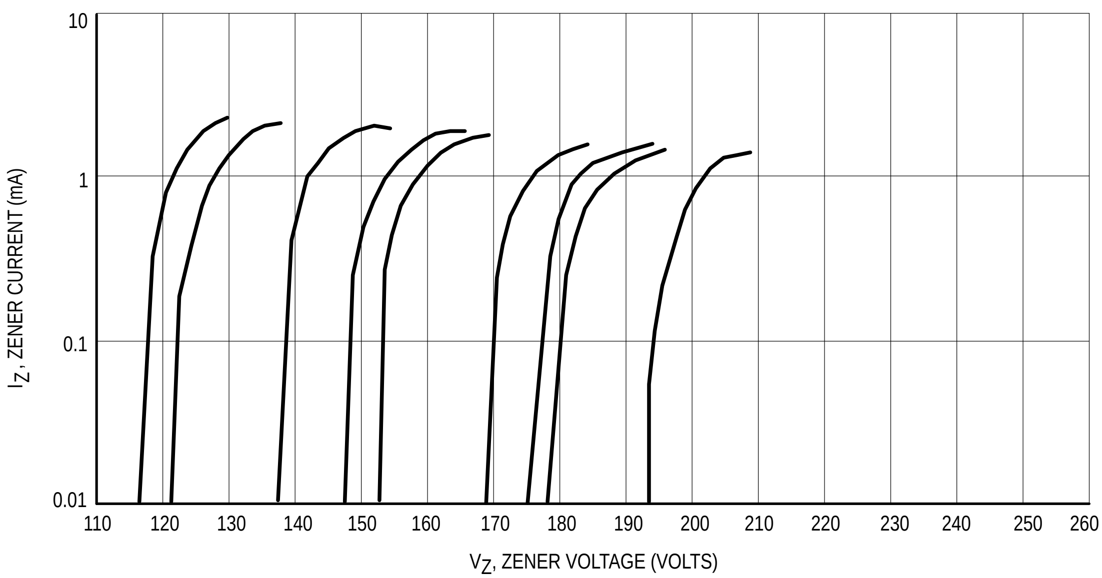

Figure 14. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — V_Z = 110 thru 220 Volts