

MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

T-11-15

3EZ3.9D5 thru 3EZ400D5

3-WATT ZENER REGULATOR DIODES 3.9-400 VOLTS

Designer's Data Sheet
3-Watt Surmetic 30 Silicon Zener Diodes

... a complete series of 3-Watt Zener Diodes with limits and operating characteristics that reflect the superior capabilities of silicon-oxide-passivated junctions. All this in an axial-lead, transfer-molded plastic package offering protection in all common environmental conditions.

- Surge Rating of 98 Watts @ 1 ms
- Maximum Limits Guaranteed on Six Electrical Parameters
- Package No Larger Than the Conventional 1 Watt Package

Mechanical Characteristics:

CASE: Void-free, transfer-molded, thermosetting plastic

FINISH: All external surfaces are corrosion resistant and leads are readily solderable and weldable

POLARITY: Cathode indicated by polarity band. When operated in zener mode, cathode will be positive with respect to anode

MOUNTING POSITION: Any

WEIGHT: 0.4 gram (approx)

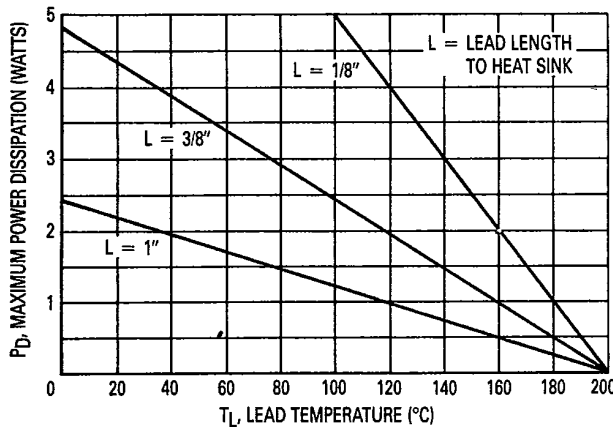
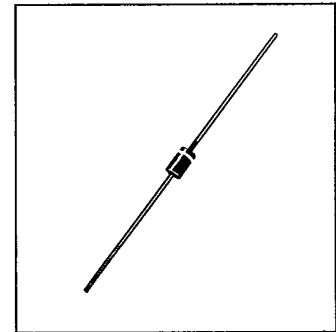
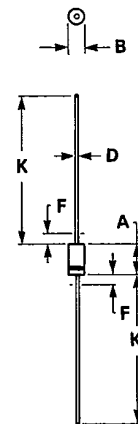


Figure 1. Power-Temperature Derating Curve

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

1. ALL RULES AND NOTES ASSOCIATED WITH JEDEC DO-41 OUTLINE SHALL APPLY.
2. POLARITY DENOTED BY CATHODE BAND.
3. LEAD DIAMETER NOT CONTROLLED WITHIN "F" DIMENSION.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.07	5.20	0.160	0.205
B	2.04	2.71	0.080	0.107
D	0.71	0.86	0.028	0.034
F	—	1.27	—	0.050
K	27.94	—	1.100	—

CASE 59-03 (DO-41)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Power Dissipation @ $T_L = 75^\circ\text{C}$ Lead Length = 3/8" Derate above 75°C	P_D	3	Watts
		24	mW/°C
DC Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 50°C	P_D	1	Watt
		6.67	mW/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +200	°C

Surmetic is a trademark of Motorola Inc.

Designer's Data for "Worst Case" Conditions — The Designer's Data Sheet permits the design of most circuits entirely from the information presented. Limit curves — representing boundaries on device characteristics — are given to facilitate "worst case" design.



MOTOROLA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted) $V_F = 1.5\text{ V max}$, $I_F = 200\text{ mA}$ for all types)

Motorola Type No. (Note 1)	Nominal Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_ZT Volts (Note 2)	Test Current I_ZT mA	Max Zener Impedance (Note 3)			Leakage Current		Maximum Zener Current I_{ZM} mA	Surge Current @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ I_r - mA (Note 4)
			Z_{ZT} @ I_ZT Ohms	Z_{ZK} @ I_ZK Ohms	I_{ZK} mA	I_R $\mu\text{A Max @}$	V_R Volts		
3EZ3.9D5	3.9	192	4.5	400	1	80	1	630	4.4
3EZ4.3D5	4.3	174	4.5	400	1	30	1	590	4.1
3EZ4.7D5	4.7	160	4	500	1	20	1	550	3.8
3EZ5.1D5	5.1	147	3.5	550	1	5	1	520	3.5
3EZ5.6D5	5.6	134	2.5	600	1	5	2	480	3.3
3EZ6.2D5	6.2	121	1.5	700	1	5	3	435	3.1
3EZ6.8D5	6.8	110	2	700	1	5	4	393	2.9
3EZ7.5D5	7.5	100	2	700	0.5	5	5	360	2.66
3EZ8.2D5	8.2	91	2.3	700	0.5	5	6	330	2.44
3EZ9.1D5	9.1	82	2.5	700	0.5	3	7	297	2.2
3EZ10D5	10	75	3.5	700	0.25	3	7.6	270	2
3EZ11D5	11	68	4	700	0.25	1	8.4	225	1.82
3EZ12D5	12	63	4.5	700	0.25	1	9.1	246	1.66
3EZ13D5	13	58	4.5	700	0.25	0.5	9.9	208	1.54
3EZ14D5	14	53	5	700	0.25	0.5	10.6	193	1.43
3EZ15D5	15	50	5.5	700	0.25	0.5	11.4	180	1.33
3EZ16D5	16	47	5.5	700	0.25	0.5	12.2	169	1.25
3EZ17D5	17	44	6	750	0.25	0.5	13	150	1.18
3EZ18D5	18	42	6	750	0.25	0.5	13.7	159	1.11
3EZ19D5	19	40	7	750	0.25	0.5	14.4	142	1.05
3EZ20D5	20	37	7	750	0.25	0.5	15.2	135	1
3EZ22D5	22	34	8	750	0.25	0.5	16.7	123	0.91
3EZ24D5	24	31	9	750	0.25	0.5	18.2	112	0.83
3EZ27D5	27	28	10	750	0.25	0.5	20.6	100	0.74
3EZ28D5	28	27	12	750	0.25	0.5	21	96	0.71
3EZ30D5	30	25	16	1000	0.25	0.5	22.5	90	0.67
3EZ33D5	33	23	20	1000	0.25	0.5	25.1	82	0.61
3EZ36D5	36	21	22	1000	0.25	0.5	27.4	75	0.56
3EZ39D5	39	19	28	1000	0.25	0.5	29.7	69	0.51
3EZ43D5	43	17	33	1500	0.25	0.5	32.7	63	0.45
3EZ47D5	47	16	38	1500	0.25	0.5	35.6	57	0.42
3EZ51D5	51	15	45	1500	0.25	0.5	38.8	53	0.39
3EZ56D5	56	13	50	2000	0.25	0.5	42.6	48	0.36
3EZ62D5	62	12	55	2000	0.25	0.5	47.1	44	0.32
3EZ68D5	68	11	70	2000	0.25	0.5	51.7	40	0.29
3EZ75D5	75	10	85	2000	0.25	0.5	56	36	0.27
3EZ82D5	82	9.1	95	3000	0.25	0.5	62.2	33	0.24
3EZ91D5	91	8.2	115	3000	0.25	0.5	69.2	30	0.22
3EZ100D5	100	7.5	160	3000	0.25	0.5	76	27	0.2
3EZ110D5	110	6.8	225	4000	0.25	0.5	83.6	25	0.18
3EZ120D5	120	6.3	300	4500	0.25	0.5	91.2	22	0.16
3EZ130D5	130	5.8	375	5000	0.25	0.5	98.8	21	0.15
3EZ140D5	140	5.3	475	5000	0.25	0.5	106.4	19	0.14
3EZ150D5	150	5	550	6000	0.25	0.5	114	18	0.13
3EZ160D5	160	4.7	625	6500	0.25	0.5	121.6	17	0.12
3EZ170D5	170	4.4	650	7000	0.25	0.5	130.4	16	0.12
3EZ180D5	180	4.2	700	7000	0.25	0.5	136.8	15	0.11
3EZ190D5	190	4	800	8000	0.25	0.5	144.8	14	0.1
3EZ200D5	200	3.7	875	8000	0.25	0.5	152	13	0.1
3EZ220D5	220	3.4	1000	9000	0.25	1	167	12	0.09
3EZ240D5	240	3.1	1300	9000	0.25	1	182	11	0.09
3EZ270D5	270	2.8	1600	9000	0.25	1	205	10	0.08
3EZ300D5	300	2.5	1900	9000	0.25	1	228	9	0.07
3EZ330D5	330	2.3	2200	9000	0.25	1	251	8	0.06
3EZ360D5	360	2.1	2700	9000	0.25	1	274	8	0.06
3EZ400D5	400	1.9	3500	9000	0.25	1	304	7	0.06

NOTES:

- (1) TOLERANCES — Suffix 1 indicates 1% tolerance, suffix 2 indicates 2% tolerance, suffix 5 indicates 5% tolerance and suffix 10 indicates 10% tolerance, any other tolerance will be considered as a special device.
- (2) ZENER VOLTAGE (V_Z) MEASUREMENT — Motorola guarantees the zener voltage when measured at $40\text{ ms} \pm 10\text{ ms}$ $3/8''$ from the diode body, and an ambient temperature of 25°C ($+8^\circ\text{C}$, -2°C).
- (3) ZENER IMPEDANCE (Z_Z) DERIVATION — The zener imped-

- ance is derived from the 60 cycle ac voltage, which results when an ac current having an rms value equal to 10% of the dc zener current (I_{ZT} or I_{ZK}) is superimposed on I_{ZT} or I_{ZK} .
- (4) SURGE CURRENT (I_r) NON-REPETITIVE — The rating listed in the electrical characteristics table is maximum peak, non-repetitive, reverse surge current of 1/2 square wave or equivalent sine wave pulse of 1/120 second duration superimposed on the test current, I_{ZT} , per JEDEC standards, however, actual device capability is as described in Figure 3.

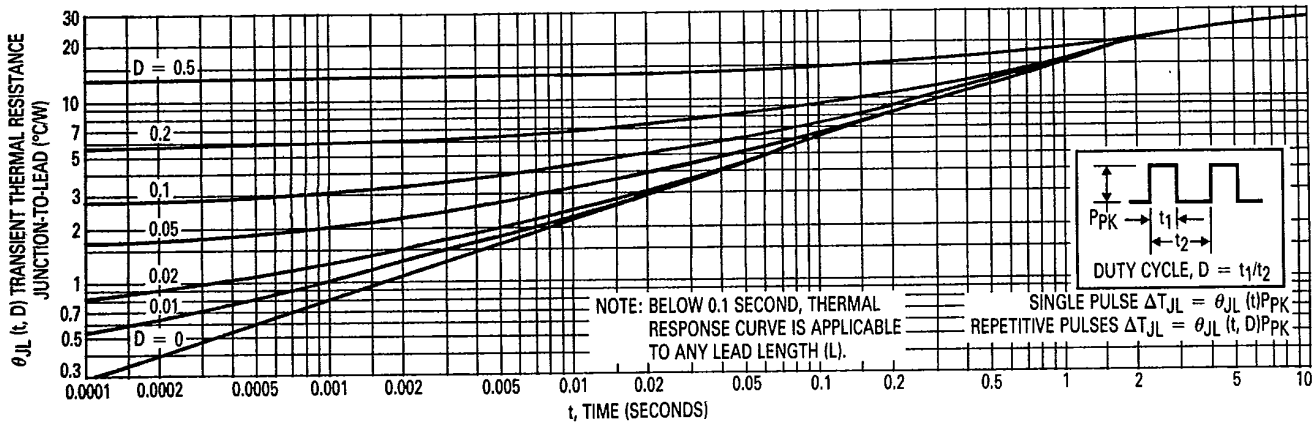


Figure 2. Typical Thermal Response L, Lead Length = 3/8 Inch

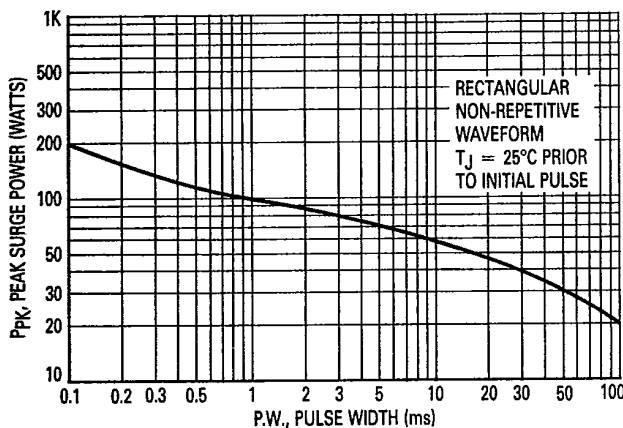


Figure 3. Maximum Surge Power

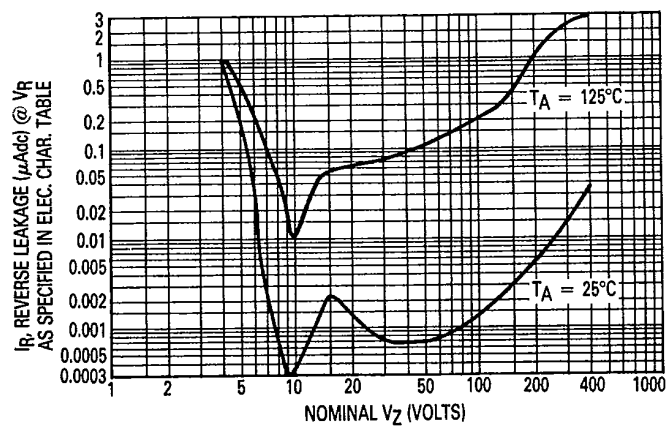


Figure 4. Typical Reverse Leakage

APPLICATION NOTE:

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 ($^{\circ}C/W$) 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 30–40 $^{\circ}C/W$ 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 a train of power pulses ($L = 3/8$ inch) or from Figure 10 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 (ΔT_J) may be estimated. Changes in voltage, V_Z , can then be found from:

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

θ_{VZ} , the zener voltage temperature coefficient, is found from Figures 5 and 6.

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.

Data of Figure 2 should not be used to compute surge capability. Surge limitations are given in Figure 3. 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 3 be exceeded.

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TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT RANGES
(90% of the Units are in the Ranges Indicated)

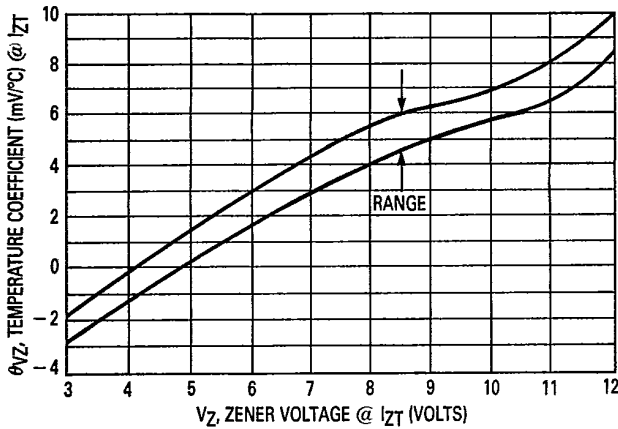


Figure 5. Units To 12 Volts

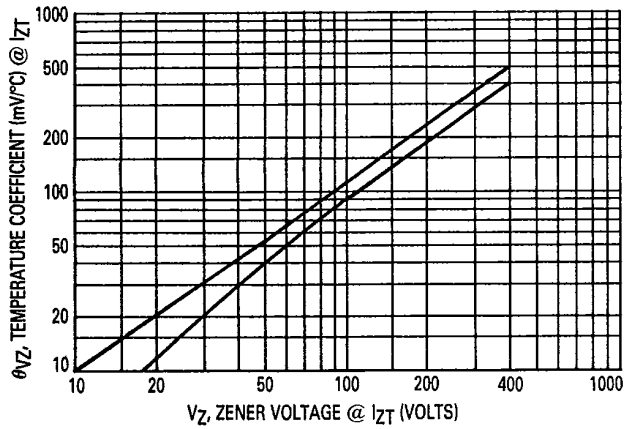


Figure 6. Units 10 To 400 Volts

ZENER VOLTAGE versus ZENER CURRENT
(Figures 7, 8 and 9)

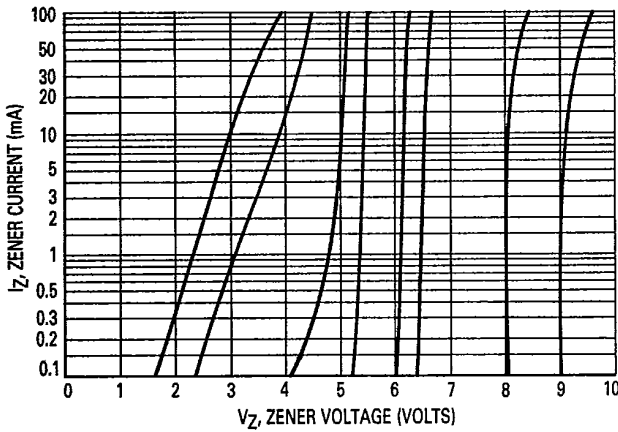


Figure 7. Vz = 3.9 thru 10 Volts

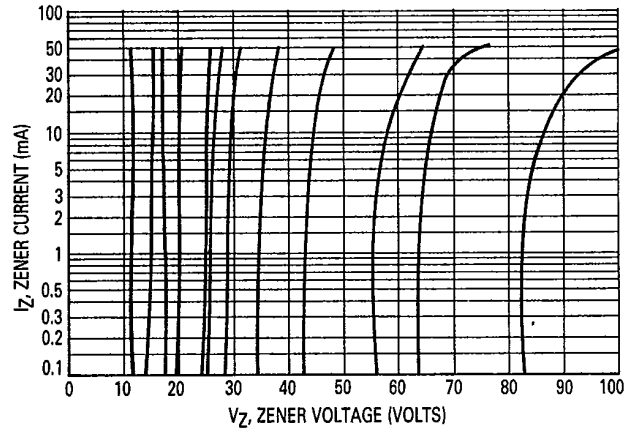


Figure 8. Vz = 12 thru 82 Volts

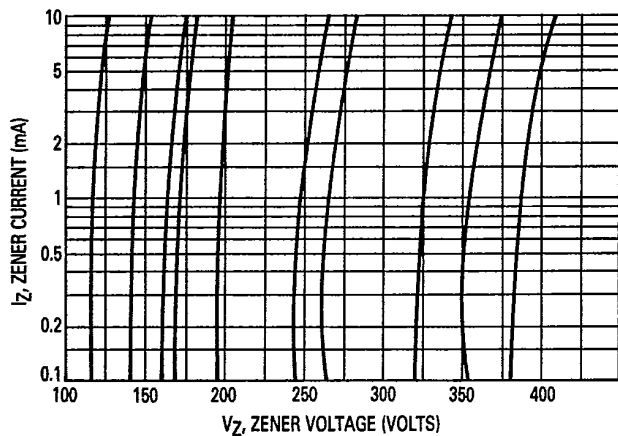


Figure 9. Vz = 100 thru 400 Volts

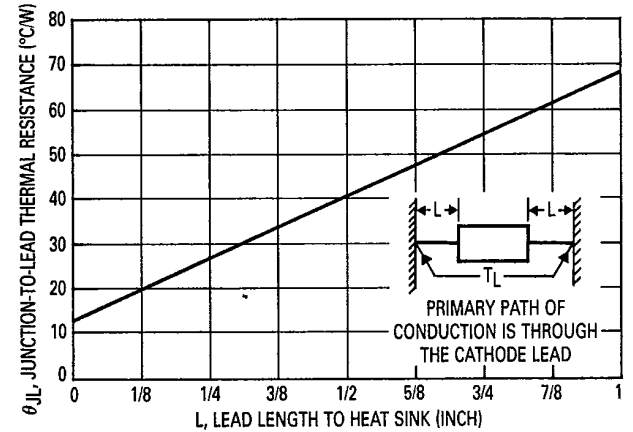


Figure 10. Typical Thermal Resistance

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