

1SMB2EZ11 THRU 1SMB2EZ200

SURFACE MOUNT SILICON ZENER DIODE

VOLTAGE - 11 TO 200 Volts Power - 2.0 Watts

FEATURES

- Low profile package
- Built-in strain relief
- Glass passivated junction
- Low inductance
- Excellent clamping capability
- Typical I_D less than 1 μ A above 11V
- High temperature soldering :
260 $^{\circ}$ C/10 seconds at terminals
- Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratory
Flammability Classification 94V-O

MECHANICAL DATA

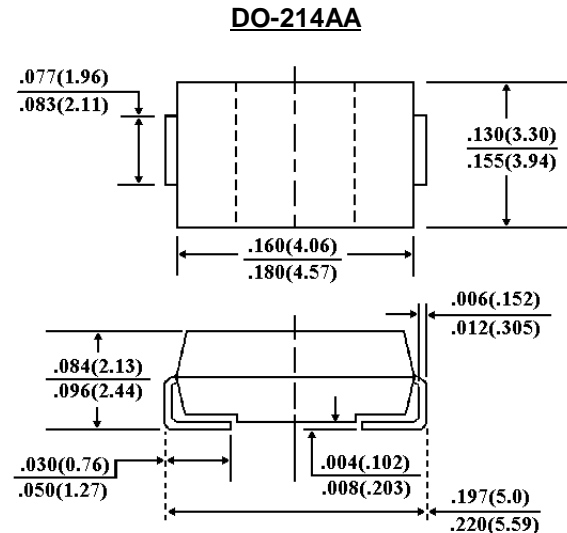
Case: JEDEC DO-214AA, Molded plastic over
passivated junction

Terminals: Solder plated, solderable per
MIL-STD-750, method 2026

Polarity: Color band denotes positive end (cathode)
except Brdirectional

Standard Packaging: 12mm tape (EIA-481)

Weight: 0.003 ounce, 0.093 gram



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25 $^{\circ}$ C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

| | SYMBOL | VALUE | UNITS |
|--|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Peak Pulse Power Dissipation (Note A) Derate above 75 $^{\circ}$ C | P_D | 2 24 | Watts mW/ $^{\circ}$ C |
| Peak forward Surge Current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load(JEDEC Method) (Note B) | I_{FSM} | 15 | Amps |
| Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range | T_J, T_{STG} | -55 to +150 | $^{\circ}$ C |

NOTES:

A. Mounted on 5.0mm²(.013mm thick) land areas.

B. Measured on 8.3ms, single half sine-wave or equivalent square wave, duty cycle = 4 pulses
per minute maximum.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A=25 °C unless otherwise noted) V_F=1.2 V max , I_F=500 mA for all types

| Type No. (Note 1.) | Nominal Zener Voltage Vz @ I _{ZT} volts (Note 2.) | Test current I _{ZT} mA | Maximum Zener Impedance (Note 3.) | | | Leakage Current | | Maximum Zener Current I _{ZM} mA | Surge Current @ T _A = 25 °C I _r - mA (Note 4.) |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|-------|---|---|
| | | | Z _{ZT} @ I _{ZT} Ohms | Z _{ZK} @ I _{ZK} Ohms | I _{ZK} mA | I _R V _R µg A Max @ Volts | | | |
| 1SMB2EZ11 | 11.0 | 45.5 | 4.0 | 700 | 0.25 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 166 | 1.82 |
| 1SMB2EZ12 | 12.0 | 41.5 | 4.5 | 700 | 0.25 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 152 | 1.66 |
| 1SMB2EZ13 | 13.0 | 38.5 | 5.0 | 700 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 138 | 1.54 |
| 1SMB2EZ14 | 14.0 | 35.7 | 5.5 | 700 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 130 | 1.43 |
| 1SMB2EZ15 | 15.0 | 33.4 | 7.0 | 700 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 122 | 1.33 |
| 1SMB2EZ16 | 16.0 | 31.2 | 8.0 | 700 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 12.2 | 114 | 1.25 |
| 1SMB2EZ17 | 17.0 | 29.4 | 9.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 107 | 1.18 |
| 1SMB2EZ18 | 18.0 | 27.8 | 10.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 13.7 | 100 | 1.11 |
| 1SMB2EZ19 | 19.0 | 26.3 | 11.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 14.4 | 95 | 1.05 |
| 1SMB2EZ20 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 11.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 15.2 | 90 | 1.00 |
| 1SMB2EZ22 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 12.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 16.7 | 82 | 0.91 |
| 1SMB2EZ24 | 24.0 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 18.2 | 76 | 0.83 |
| 1SMB2EZ27 | 27.0 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 750 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 20.6 | 68 | 0.74 |
| 1SMB2EZ30 | 30.0 | 16.6 | 20.0 | 1000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 22.5 | 60 | 0.67 |
| 1SMB2EZ33 | 33.0 | 15.1 | 23.0 | 1000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 25.1 | 55 | 0.61 |
| 1SMB2EZ36 | 36.0 | 13.9 | 25.0 | 1000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 27.4 | 50 | 0.56 |
| 1SMB2EZ39 | 39.0 | 12.8 | 30.0 | 1000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 29.7 | 47 | 0.51 |
| 1SMB2EZ43 | 43.0 | 11.6 | 35.0 | 1500 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 32.7 | 43 | 0.45 |
| 1SMB2EZ47 | 47.0 | 10.6 | 40.0 | 1500 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 35.8 | 39 | 0.42 |
| 1SMB2EZ51 | 51.0 | 9.8 | 48.0 | 1500 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 38.8 | 36 | 0.39 |
| 1SMB2EZ56 | 56.0 | 9.0 | 55.0 | 2000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 42.6 | 32 | 0.36 |
| 1SMB2EZ62 | 62.0 | 8.1 | 60.0 | 2000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 47.1 | 29 | 0.32 |
| 1SMB2EZ68 | 68.0 | 7.4 | 75.0 | 2000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 51.7 | 27 | 0.29 |
| 1SMB2EZ75 | 75.0 | 6.7 | 90.0 | 2000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 56.0 | 24 | 0.27 |
| 1SMB2EZ82 | 82.0 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 3000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 62.2 | 22 | 0.24 |
| 1SMB2EZ91 | 91.0 | 5.5 | 125.0 | 3000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 69.2 | 20 | 0.22 |
| 1SMB2EZ100 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 175.0 | 3000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 76.0 | 18 | 0.20 |
| 1SMB2EZ110 | 110.0 | 4.5 | 250.0 | 4000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 83.6 | 17 | 0.18 |
| 1SMB2EZ120 | 120.0 | 4.2 | 325.0 | 4500 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 91.2 | 15 | 0.16 |
| 1SMB2EZ130 | 130.0 | 3.8 | 400.0 | 5000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 98.8 | 14 | 0.15 |
| 1SMB2EZ140 | 140.0 | 3.6 | 500.0 | 5500 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 106.4 | 13 | 0.14 |
| 1SMB2EZ150 | 150.0 | 3.3 | 575.0 | 6000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 114.0 | 12 | 0.13 |
| 1SMB2EZ160 | 160.0 | 3.1 | 650.0 | 6500 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 121.6 | 11 | 0.12 |
| 1SMB2EZ170 | 170.0 | 2.9 | 675.0 | 7000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 130.4 | 11 | 0.12 |
| 1SMB2EZ180 | 180.0 | 2.8 | 725.0 | 7000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 136.8 | 10 | 0.11 |
| 1SMB2EZ190 | 190.0 | 2.6 | 825.0 | 8000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 144.8 | 10 | 0.10 |
| 1SMB2EZ200 | 200.0 | 2.5 | 900.0 | 8000 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 152.0 | 9 | 0.10 |

NOTES:

1. TOLERANCES - Suffix indicates 5% tolerance any other tolerance will be considered as a special device.
2. ZENER VOLTAGE (V_Z) MEASUREMENT - guarantees the zener voltage when measured at 40 ms \pm 10ms from the diode body, and an ambient temperature of 25 °C (\pm 8 °C, -2 °C).
3. ZENER IMPEDANCE (Z_Z) DERIVATION - The zener impedance 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.

RATING AND CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

1SMB2EZ11 THRU 1SMB2EZ200

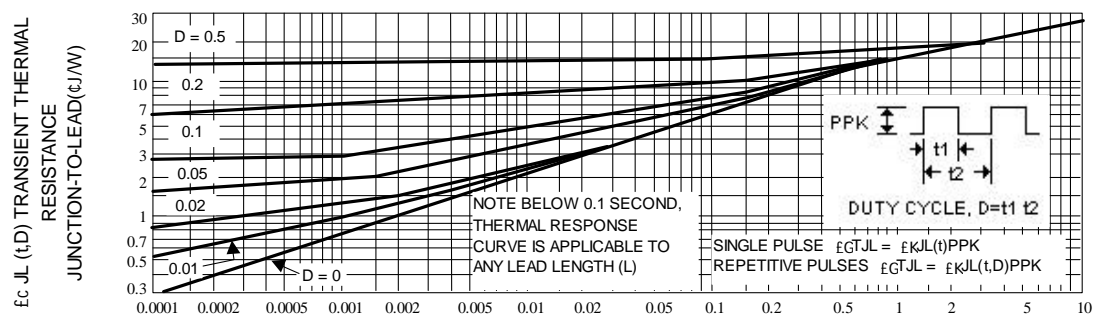


Fig. 2-TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE L,

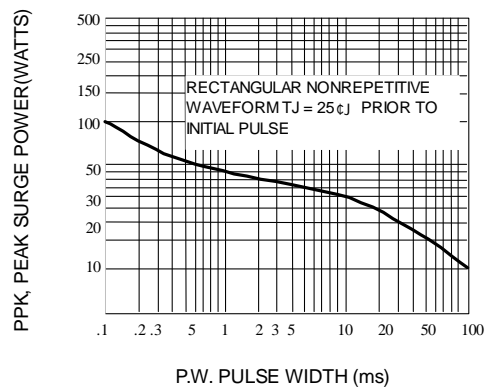


Fig. 3-MAXIMUM SURGE POWER

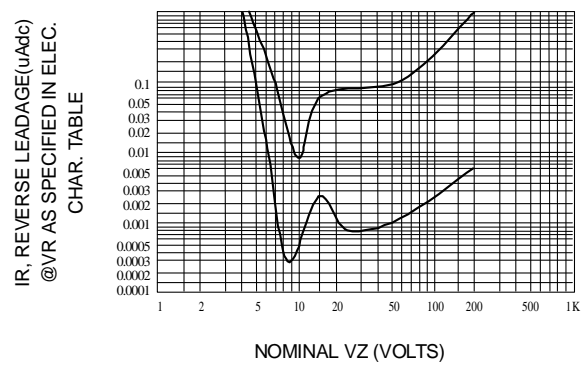


Fig. 4-TYPICAL REVERSE LEAKAGE

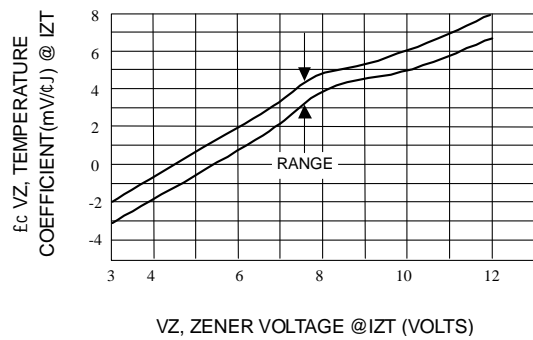


Fig. 5-UNITS TO 12 VOLTS

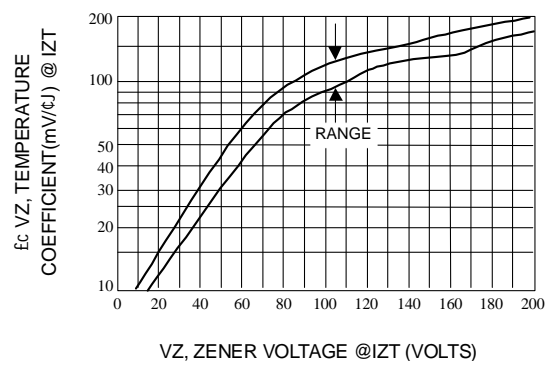


Fig. 6-UNITS 10 TO 200 VOLTS

RATING AND CHARACTERISTICS CURVES
1SMB2EZ11 THRU 1SMB2EZ200

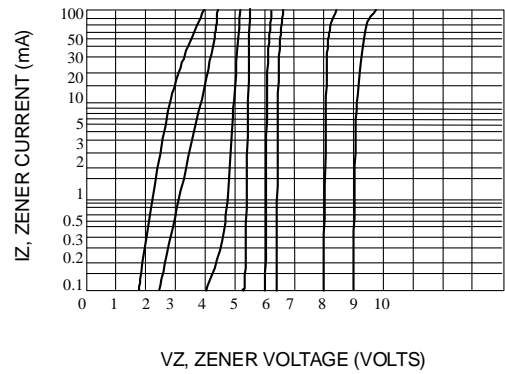


Fig. 7- $V_Z = 3.9$ THRU 10 VOLTS

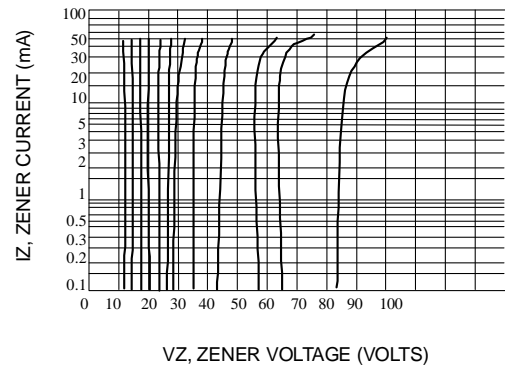


Fig. 8- $V_Z = 12$ THRU 82 VOLTS

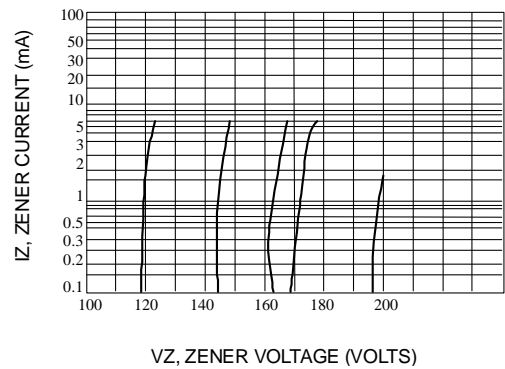


Fig. 9- $V_Z = 100$ THRU 200 VOLTS

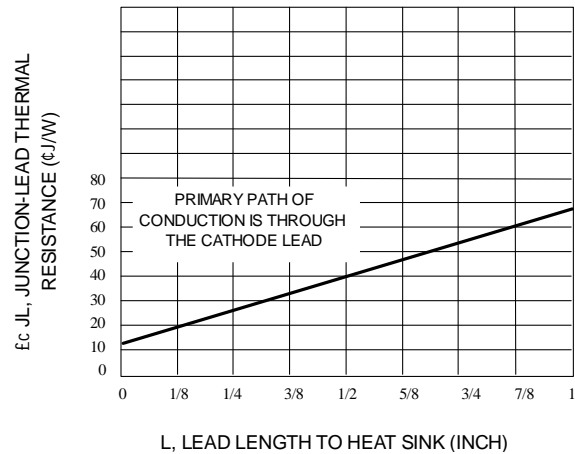


Fig. 10-TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE

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 ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$) 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 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ for the various chips 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:

$$T_J = T_L + \theta_{JT}$$

θ_{JT} is the increase in junction temperature above the lead temperature and may be found from Figure 2 for a train of power pulses or from Figure 10 for dc power.

$$\theta_{JT} = \theta_{JA} P_D$$

For worst-case design, using expected limits of I_Z , limits of P_D and the extremes of T_J (θ_{JT}) may be estimated.

Changes in voltage, V_Z , can then be found from:

$$\Delta V = \alpha_{VZ} \theta_{JT}$$

α_{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.