

# MMBV2101LT1 Series, MV2105, MV2101, MV2109, LV2205, LV2209



ON Semiconductor™

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## Silicon Tuning Diodes

### 6.8–100 pF, 30 Volts Voltage Variable Capacitance Diodes

These devices are designed in popular plastic packages for the high volume requirements of FM Radio and TV tuning and AFC, general frequency control and tuning applications. They provide solid-state reliability in replacement of mechanical tuning methods. Also available in a Surface Mount Package up to 33 pF.

- High Q
- Controlled and Uniform Tuning Ratio
- Standard Capacitance Tolerance – 10%
- Complete Typical Design Curves

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	30	Vdc
Forward Current	$I_F$	200	mAdc
Forward Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	225 1.8	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Forward Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$		280 2.8	
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

#### DEVICE MARKING

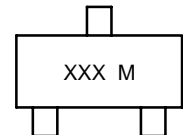
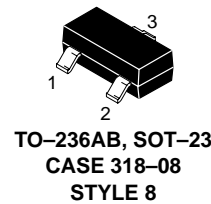
MMBV2101LT1 = M4G	MMBV2108LT1 = 4X	MV2109 = MV2109
MMBV2103LT1 = 4H	MMBV2109LT1 = 4J	LV2205 = LV2205
MMBV2105LT1 = 4U	MV2101 = MV2101	LV2209 = LV2209
MMBV2107LT1 = 4W	MV2105 = MV2105	

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

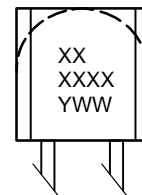
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage ( $I_R = 10 \mu\text{Adc}$ ) MMBV21xx, MV21xx LV22xx	$V_{(BR)R}$	30 25	–	–	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current ( $V_R = 25 \text{ Vdc}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_R$	–	–	0.1	$\mu\text{Adc}$
Diode Capacitance Temperature Coefficient ( $V_R = 4.0 \text{ Vdc}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$TC_C$	–	280	–	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$



#### MARKING DIAGRAM



XXX = Device Code\*  
M = Date Code  
\* See Table



XX = Device Code Line 1\*  
XXXX = Device Code Line 2\*  
M = Date Code  
\* See Table

Preferred devices are recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

## MMBV2101LT1 Series, MV2105, MV2101, MV2109, LV2205, LV2209

Device	C <sub>T</sub> , Diode Capacitance V <sub>R</sub> = 4.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz pF			Q, Figure of Merit V <sub>R</sub> = 4.0 Vdc, f = 50 MHz	TR, Tuning Ratio C <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>30</sub> f = 1.0 MHz		
	Min	Nom	Max	Typ	Min	Typ	Max
MMBV2101LT1/MV2101	6.1	6.8	7.5	450	2.5	2.7	3.2
MMBV2103LT1	9.0	10	11	400	2.5	2.9	3.2
LV2205/MMBV2105LT1/MV2105	13.5	15	16.5	400	2.5	2.9	3.2
MMBV2107LT1	19.8	22	24.2	350	2.5	2.9	3.2
MMBV2108LT1	24.3	27	29.7	300	2.5	3.0	3.2
LV2209/MMBV2109LT1/MV2109	29.7	33	36.3	200	2.5	3.0	3.2

MMBV2101LT1, MMBV2103LT1, MMBV2105LT1, MMBV2107LT1 thru MMBV2109LT1, are also available in bulk. Use the device title and drop the "T1" suffix when ordering any of these devices in bulk.

### PARAMETER TEST METHODS

#### 1. C<sub>T</sub>, DIODE CAPACITANCE

(C<sub>T</sub> = C<sub>C</sub> + C<sub>J</sub>). C<sub>T</sub> is measured at 1.0 MHz using a capacitance bridge (Boonton Electronics Model 75A or equivalent).

#### 2. TR, TUNING RATIO

TR is the ratio of C<sub>T</sub> measured at 2.0 Vdc divided by C<sub>T</sub> measured at 30 Vdc.

#### 3. Q, FIGURE OF MERIT

Q is calculated by taking the G and C readings of an admittance bridge at the specified frequency and substituting in the following equations:

$$Q = \frac{2\pi f C}{G}$$

(Boonton Electronics Model 33AS8 or equivalent). Use Lead Length ≈ 1/16".

#### 4. TC<sub>C</sub>, DIODE CAPACITANCE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

TC<sub>C</sub> is guaranteed by comparing C<sub>T</sub> at V<sub>R</sub> = 4.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz, T<sub>A</sub> = -65°C with C<sub>T</sub> at V<sub>R</sub> = 4.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz, T<sub>A</sub> = +85°C in the following equation, which defines TC<sub>C</sub>:

$$TC_C = \left| \frac{C_T(+85^\circ\text{C}) - C_T(-65^\circ\text{C})}{85 + 65} \right| \cdot \frac{10^6}{C_T(25^\circ\text{C})}$$

Accuracy limited by measurement of C<sub>T</sub> to ±0.1 pF.

TYPICAL DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS

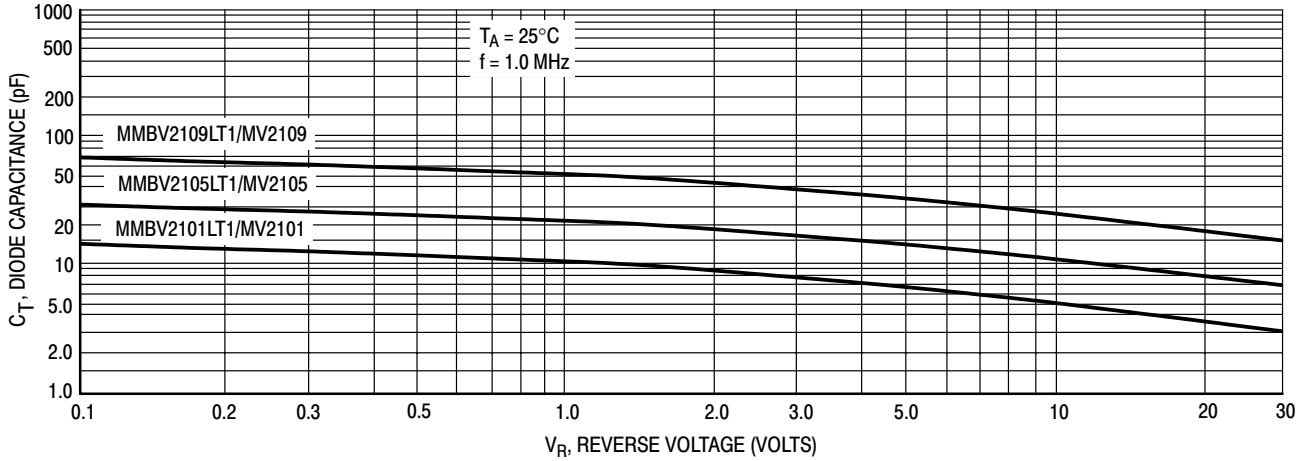


Figure 1. Diode Capacitance versus Reverse Voltage

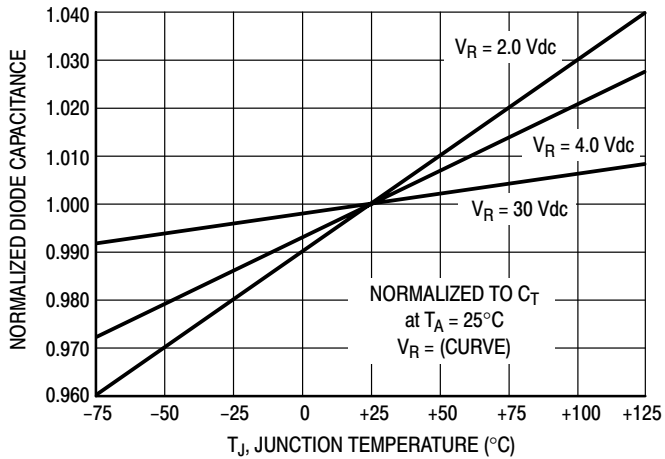


Figure 2. Normalized Diode Capacitance versus Junction Temperature

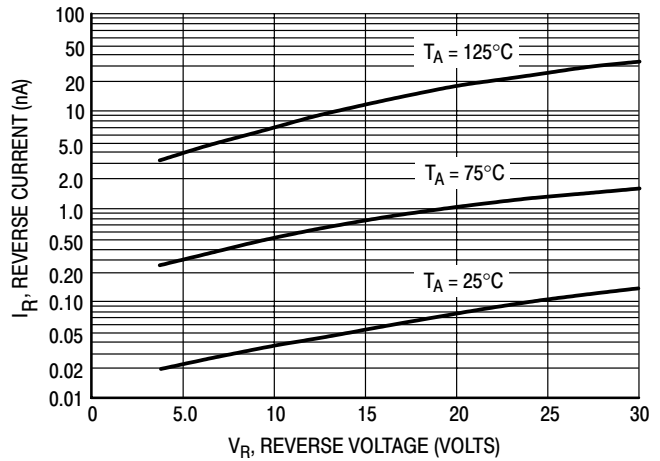


Figure 3. Reverse Current versus Reverse Bias Voltage

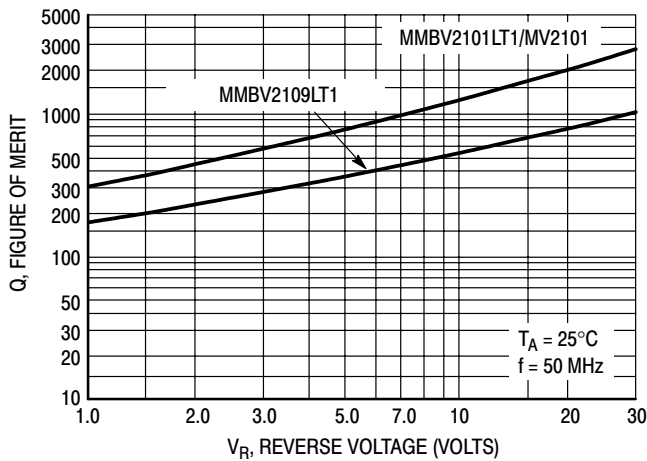


Figure 4. Figure of Merit versus Reverse Voltage

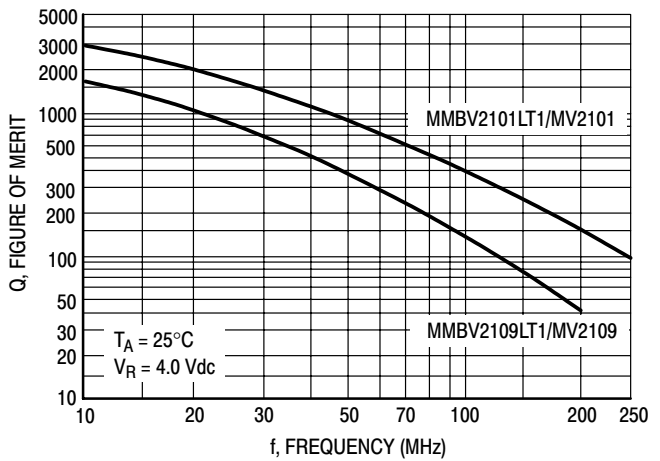


Figure 5. Figure of Merit versus Frequency