

**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**

**1N5985B
SERIES
500 mW
DO-35 GLASS**

**GLASS ZENER DIODES
500 MILLIWATTS
1.8-200 VOLTS**



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 $T_L \leq 75^\circ\text{C}$ Lead Length = 3/8" Derate above $T_L = 75^\circ\text{C}$	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.

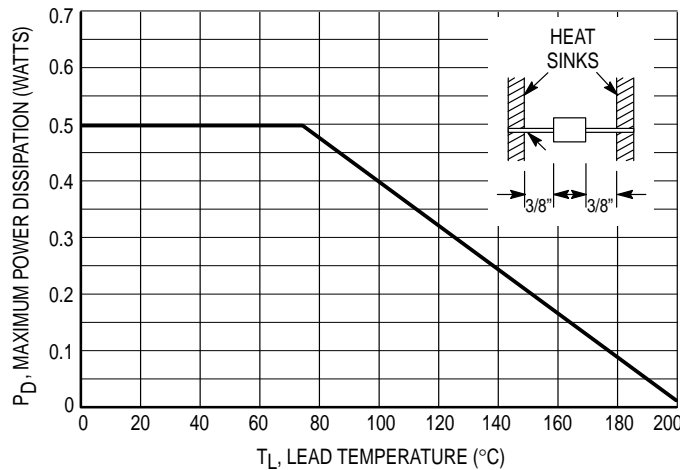


Figure 1. Steady State Power Derating

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*ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_L = 30^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.) ($V_F = 1.5$ Volts Max @ $I_F = 100$ mA dc for all types.)

Motorola Type Number (Note 1)	Nominal Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} Volts (Note 4)	Test Current I_{ZT} mA	Max Zener Impedance (Note 3)		Max Reverse Leakage Current		Max DC Zener Current I_{ZM} (Note 2)
			Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} Ohms	Z_{ZK} @ $I_{ZK} = 0.25$ mA	I_R μA	@ V_R Volts	
1N5985B	2.4	5	100	1800	100	1	208
1N5987B	3	5	95	2000	50	1	167
1N5988B	3.3	5	95	2200	25	1	152
1N5989B	3.6	5	90	2300	15	1	139
1N5990B	3.9	5	90	2400	10	1	128
1N5991B	4.3	5	88	2500	5	1	116
1N5992B	4.7	5	70	2200	3	1.5	106
1N5993B	5.1	5	50	2050	2	2	98
1N5994B	5.6	5	25	1800	2	3	89
1N5995B	6.2	5	10	1300	1	4	81
1N5996B	6.8	5	8	750	1	5.2	74
1N5997B	7.5	5	7	600	0.5	6	67
1N5998B	8.2	5	7	600	0.5	6.5	61
1N5999B	9.1	5	10	600	0.1	7	55
1N6000B	10	5	15	600	0.1	8	50
1N6002B	12	5	22	600	0.1	9.1	42
1N6003B	13	5	25	600	0.1	9.9	38
1N6004B	15	5	32	600	0.1	11	33
1N6006B	18	5	42	600	0.1	14	28

*Indicates JEDEC Registered Data

NOTE 1. TOLERANCE AND VOLTAGE DESIGNATION

Tolerance designation — Device tolerances of $\pm 5\%$ are indicated by a "B" suffix, $\pm 2\%$ by a "C" suffix, $\pm 1\%$ by a "D" suffix.

NOTE 2.

This data was calculated using nominal voltages. The maximum current handling capability on a worst case basis is limited by the actual zener voltage at the operating point and the power derating curve.

NOTE 3.

Z_{ZT} and Z_{ZK} are measured by dividing the ac voltage drop across the device by the ac current applied. The specified limits are for $I_Z(\text{ac}) = 0.1 I_Z(\text{dc})$ with the ac frequency = 1.0 kHz.

NOTE 4.

Nominal Zener Voltage (V_Z) is measured with the device junction in thermal equilibrium at the lead temperature of $30^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and 3/8" lead length.

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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 ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$) 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 to 40 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ 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 (ΔT_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.

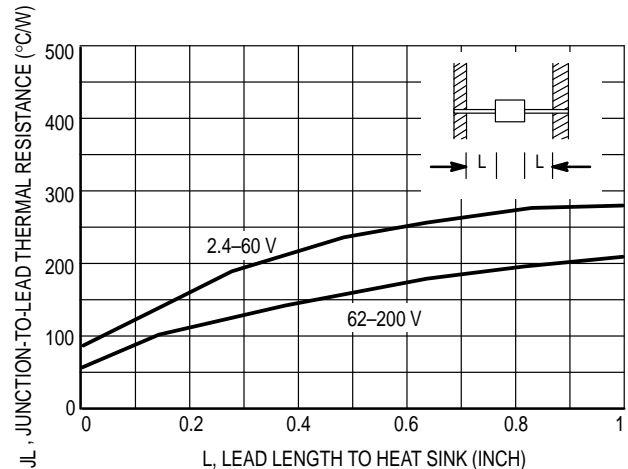


Figure 2. Typical Thermal Resistance

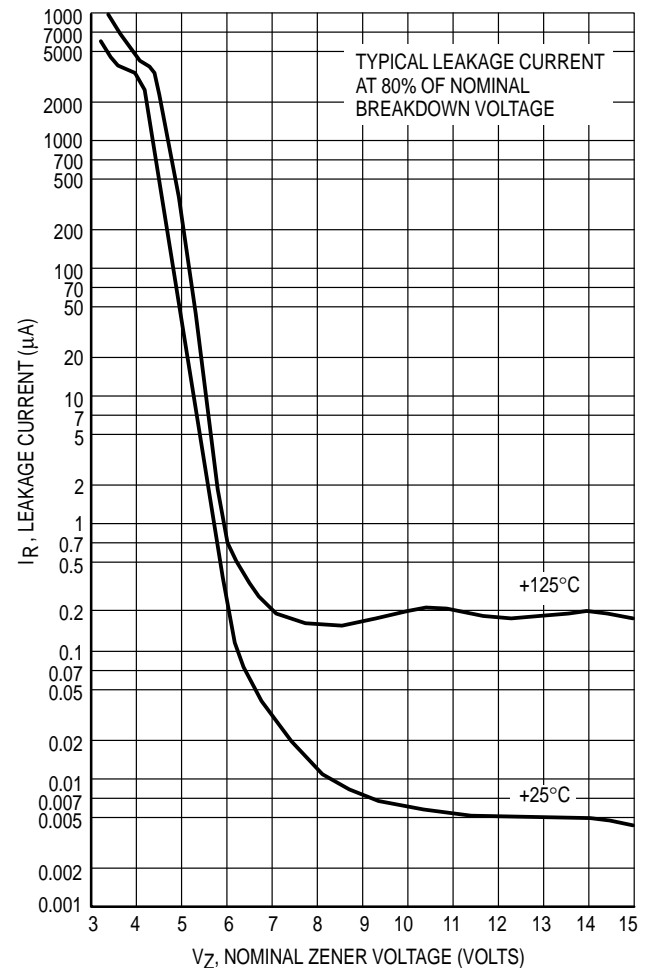


Figure 3. Typical Leakage Current

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TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS

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

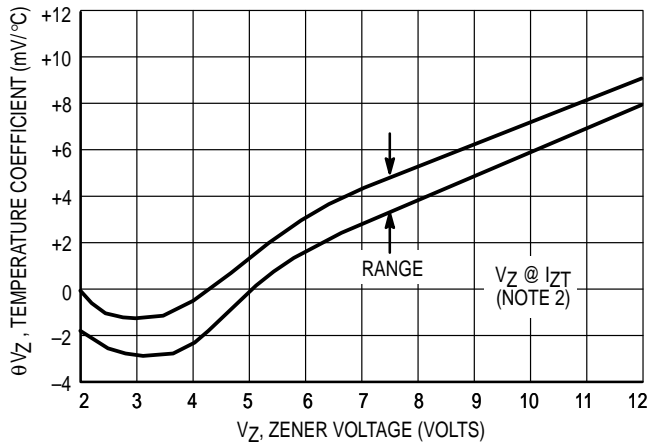


Figure 4a. Range for Units to 12 Volts

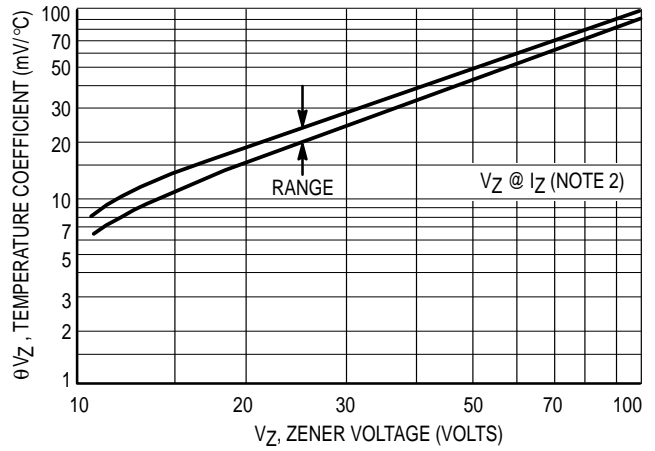


Figure 4b. Range for Units 12 to 100 Volts

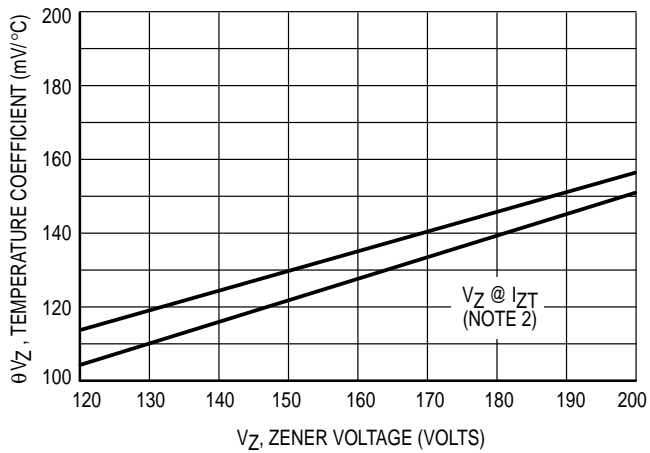


Figure 4c. Range for Units 120 to 200 Volts

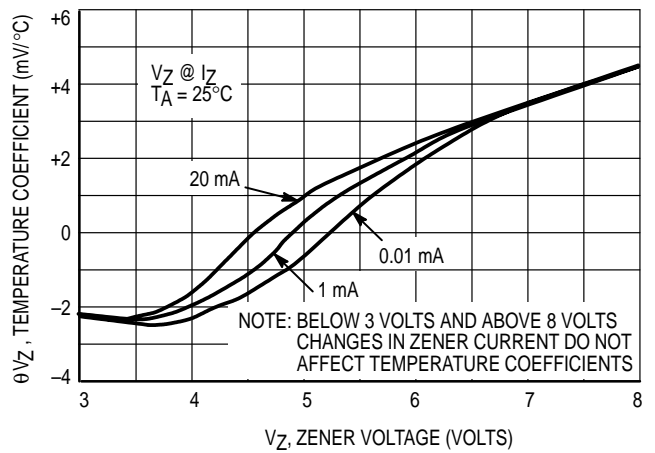


Figure 5. Effect of Zener Current

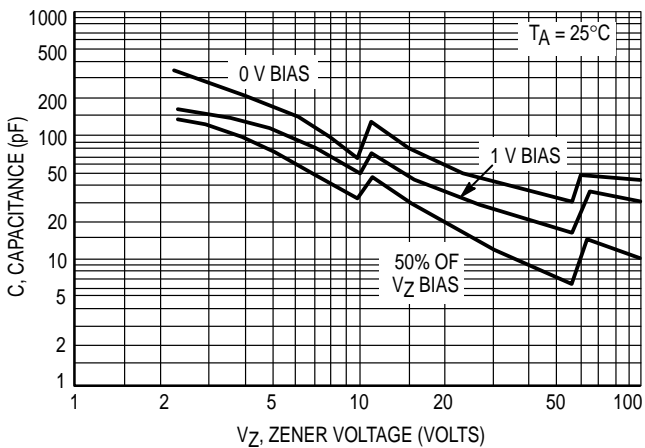


Figure 6a. Typical Capacitance 2.4–100 Volts

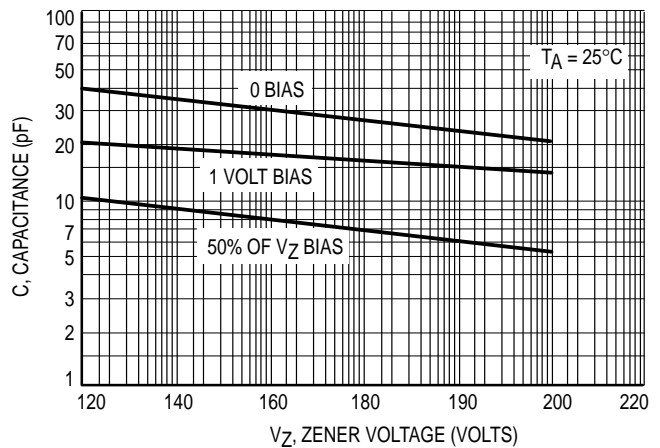


Figure 6b. Typical Capacitance 120–200 Volts

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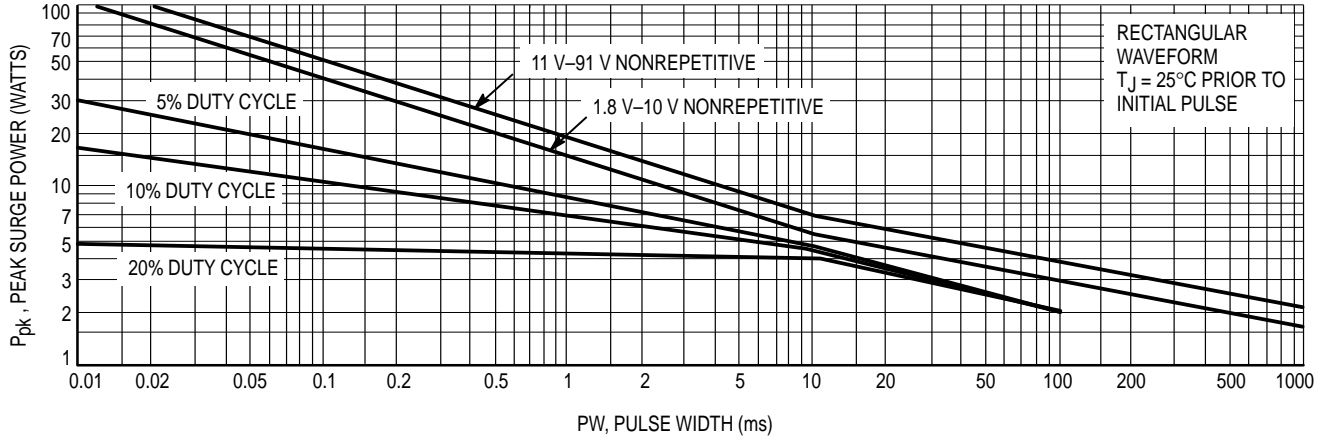


Figure 7a. Maximum Surge Power 1.8–91 Volts

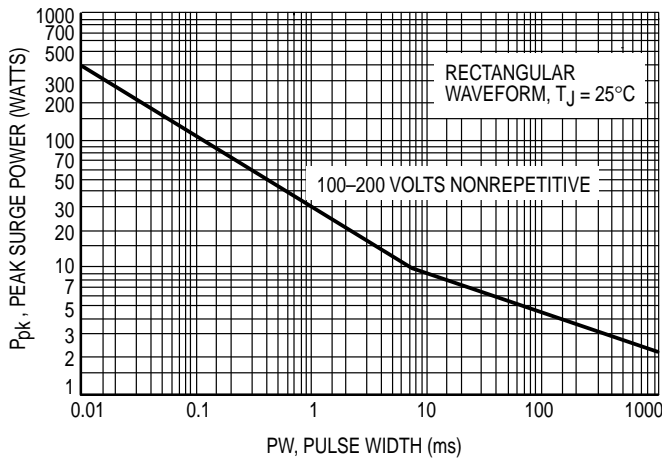


Figure 7b. Maximum Surge Power DO-204AH
100–200 Volts

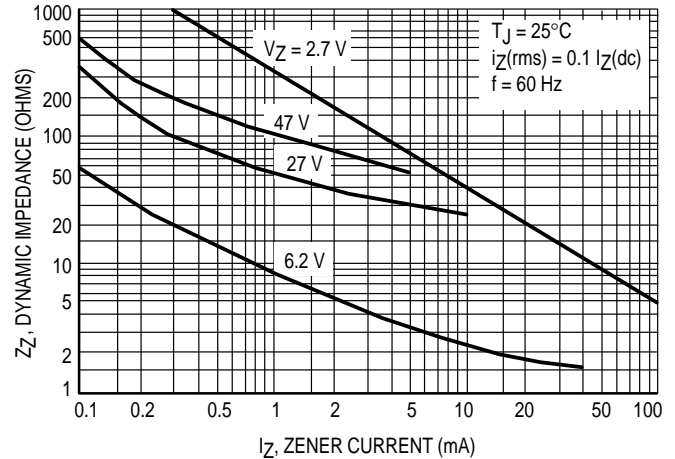


Figure 8. Effect of Zener Current on
Zener Impedance

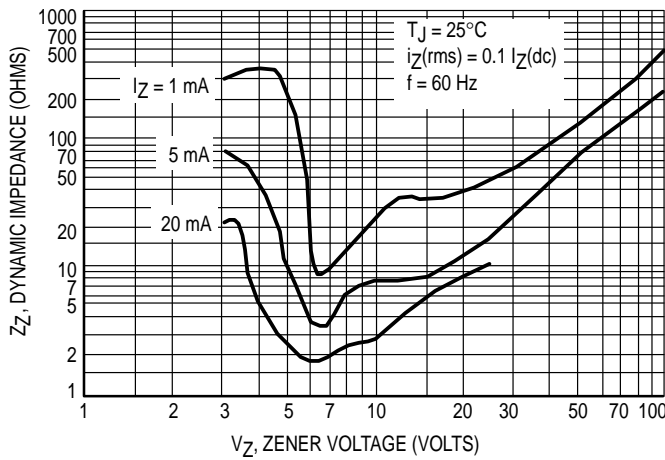


Figure 9. Effect of Zener Voltage on Zener Impedance

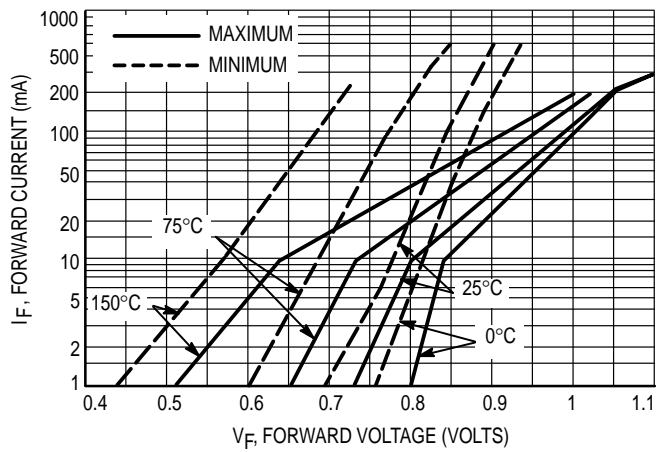


Figure 10. Typical Forward Characteristics

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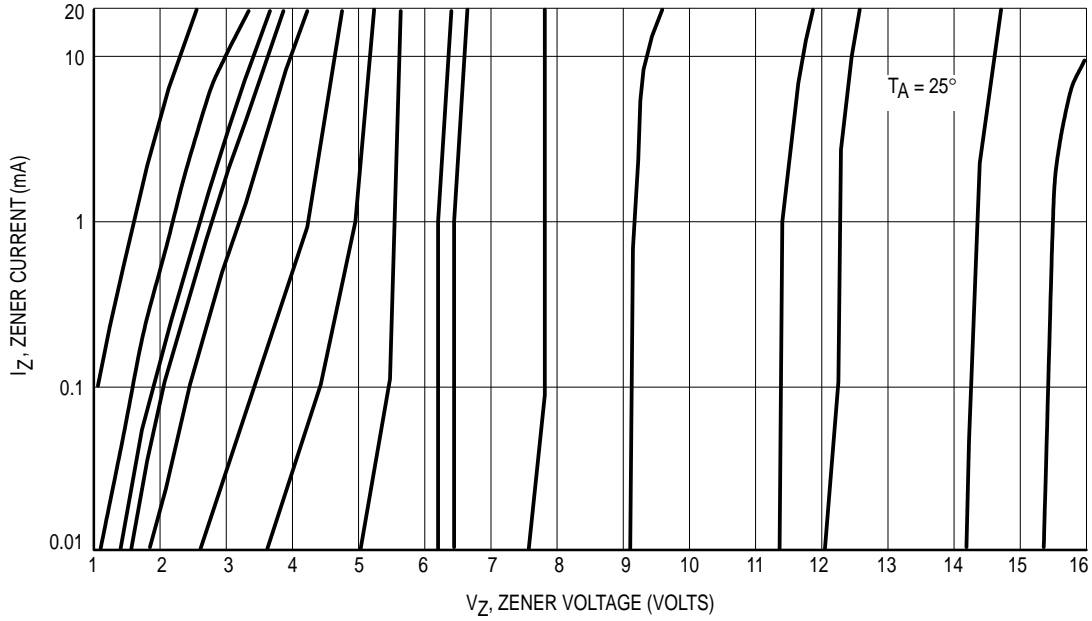


Figure 11. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — $V_Z = 1$ thru 16 Volts

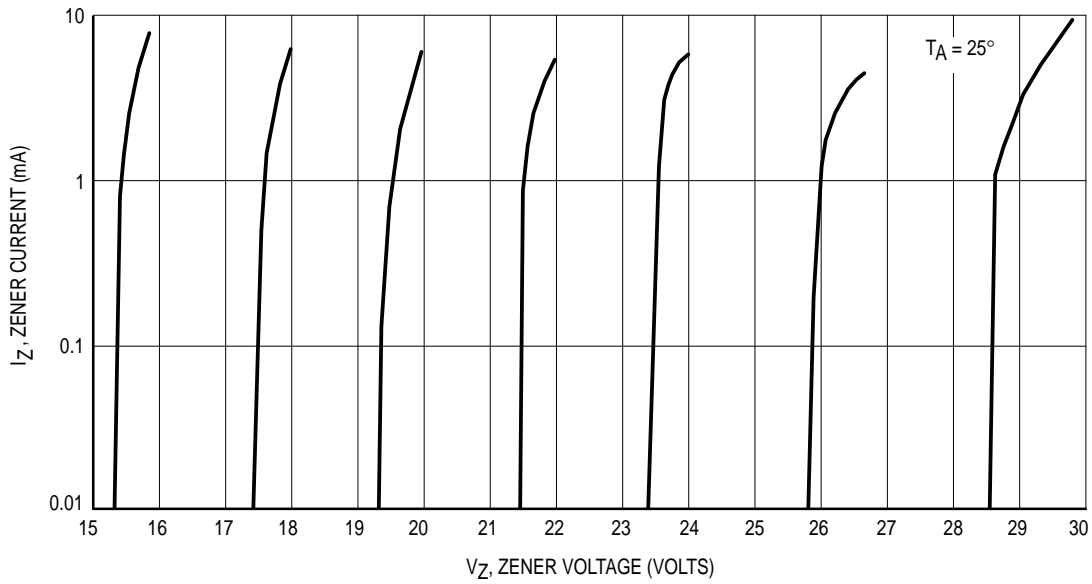


Figure 12. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — $V_Z = 15$ thru 30 Volts

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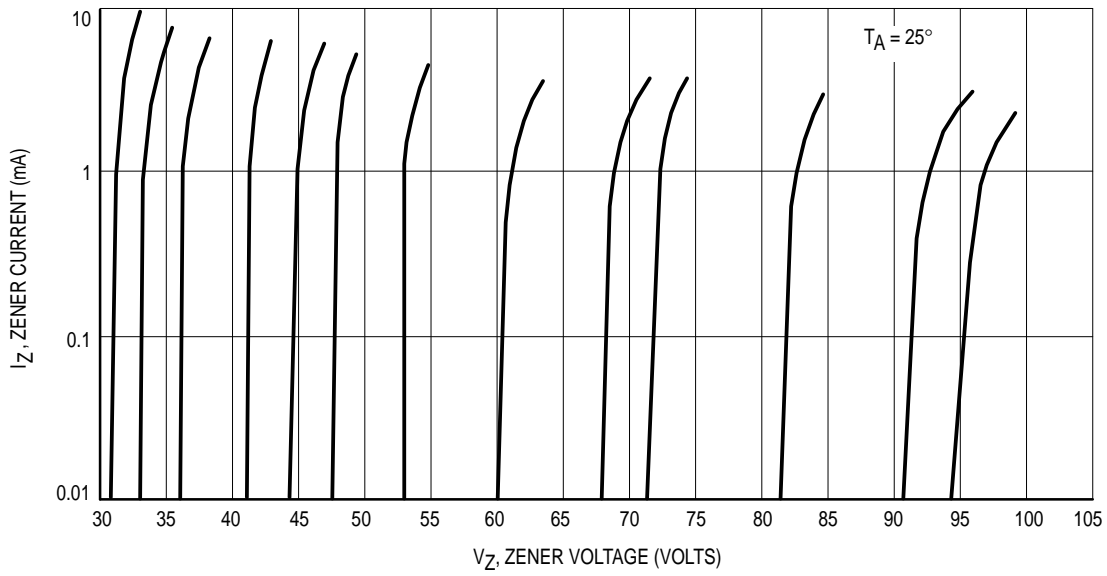


Figure 13. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — $V_Z = 30$ thru 105 Volts

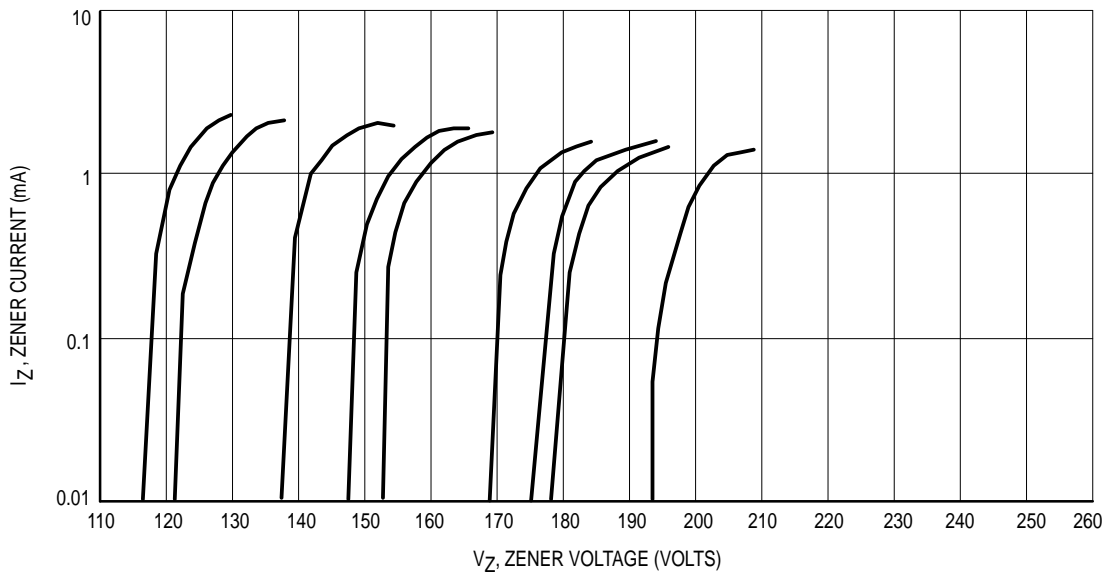
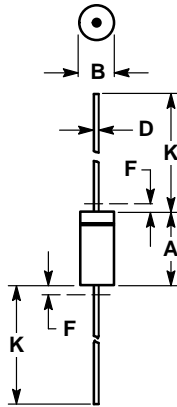


Figure 14. Zener Voltage versus Zener Current — $V_Z = 110$ thru 220 Volts

Zener Voltage Regulator Diodes — Axial Ledged

500 mW DO-35 Glass



- NOTES:
1. PACKAGE CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN A AND B HEAT SLUGS, IF ANY, SHALL BE INCLUDED WITHIN THIS CYLINDER, BUT NOT SUBJECT TO THE MINIMUM LIMIT OF B.
 2. LEAD DIAMETER NOT CONTROLLED IN ZONE F TO ALLOW FOR FLASH, LEAD FINISH BUILDUP AND MINOR IRREGULARITIES OTHER THAN HEAT SLUGS.
 3. POLARITY DENOTED BY CATHODE BAND.
 4. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	3.05	5.08	0.120	0.200
B	1.52	2.29	0.060	0.090
D	0.46	0.56	0.018	0.022
F	—	1.27	—	0.050
K	25.40	38.10	1.000	1.500

All JEDEC dimensions and notes apply.

CASE 299-02
DO-204AH
GLASS

(Refer to Section 10 for Surface Mount, Thermal Data and Footprint Information.)

MULTIPLE PACKAGE QUANTITY (MPQ) REQUIREMENTS

Package Option	Type No. Suffix	MPQ (Units)
Tape and Reel	RL, RL2(1)	5K
Tape and Ammo	TA, TA2(1)	5K

- NOTES: 1. The "2" suffix refers to 26 mm tape spacing.
2. Radial Tape and Reel may be available. Please contact your Motorola representative.

Refer to Section 10 for more information on Packaging Specifications.