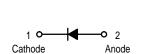
Switching Diode

The switching diode has the following features:

- SOD-123 Surface Mount Package
- High Breakdown Voltage
- Fast Speed Switching Time







MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Continuous Reverse Voltage	VR	100	Vdc
Peak Forward Current	ΙF	200	mAdc
Peak Forward Surge Current	^I FM(surge)	500	mAdc

DEVICE MARKING

MMSD914T1 = 5D

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board ⁽¹⁾ T _A = 25°C	PD	225	mW
Derate above 25°C		1.8	mW/°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$R_{ hetaJA}$	556	°C/W
Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate ⁽²⁾ T _A = 25°C	PD	300	mW
Derate above 25°C		2.4	mW/°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$R_{ heta JA}$	417	°C/W
Junction and Storage Temperature	T _J , T _{Stq}	-55 to +150	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Reverse Breakdown Voltage (I _{BR} = 100 μAdc)	V _(BR)	100	_	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current (V _R = 20 Vdc) (V _R = 75 Vdc)	IR		25 5.0	nAdc μAdc
Forward Voltage (I _F = 10 mAdc)	VF	_	1000	mVdc
Diode Capacitance (V _R = 0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	C _D	_	4.0	pF
Reverse Recovery Time (I _F = I _R = 10 mAdc) (Figure 1)	t _{rr}	_	4.0	ns

^{1.} $FR-5 = 1.0 \times 0.75 \times 0.062$ in.

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

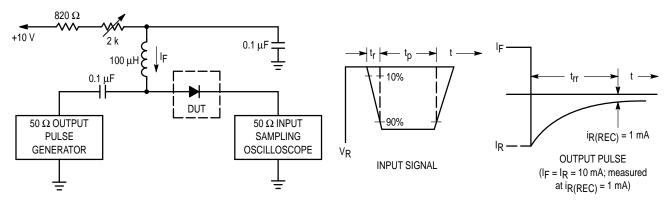
Thermal Clad is a registered trademark of the Berquist Company.

REV 2



^{2.} Alumina = 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.024 in. 99.5% alumina

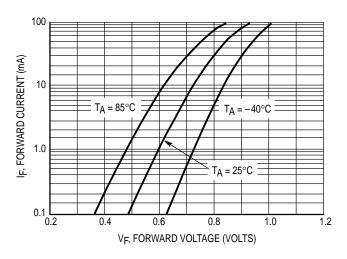
MMSD914T1



Notes: 1. A 2.0 $k\Omega$ variable resistor adjusted for a Forward Current (IF) of 10 mA.

- 2. Input pulse is adjusted so I_{R(peak)} is equal to 10 mA.
- 3. $t_p \gg t_{rr}$

Figure 1. Recovery Time Equivalent Test Circuit



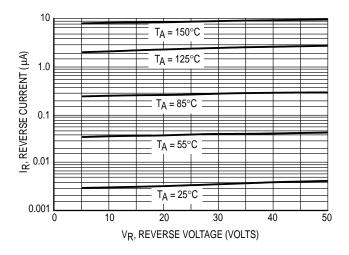


Figure 2. Forward Voltage

Figure 3. Leakage Current

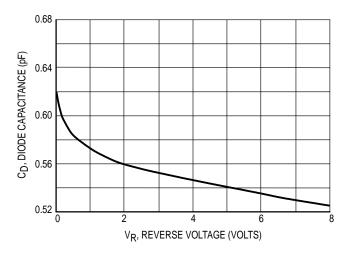


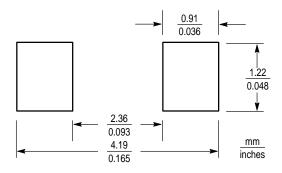
Figure 4. Capacitance

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOD-123 SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGE

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.

SOD-123



SOD-123 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOD–123 is a function of the pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to a pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by $T_{J(max)}$, the maximum rated junction temperature of the die, $R_{\theta JA}$, the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient, and the operating temperature, T_A . Using the values provided on the data sheet for the SOD–123 package, P_D can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_J(max) - T_A}{R_{\theta}JA}$$

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature T_A of $25^{\circ}C$, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 225 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{556^{\circ}C/W} = 225 \text{ milliwatts}$$

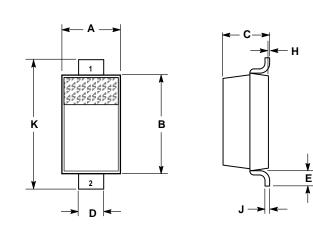
The 556°C/W for the SOD-123 package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 225 milliwatts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the SOD-123 package. Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference shall be a maximum of 10°C.
- The soldering temperature and time shall not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient shall be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes.
 Gradual cooling should be used as the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
- Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling.
- * Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI
 V14 5M 1082
- Y14.5M, 1982.
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.055	0.071	1.40	1.80	
В	0.100	0.112	2.55	2.85	
C	0.037	0.053	0.95	1.35	
ם	0.020	0.028	0.50	0.70	
Е	0.004	_	0.25		
Ξ	0.000	0.004	0.00	0.10	
J		0.006		0.15	
K	0.140	0.152	3.55	3.85	

STYLE 1: PIN 1. CATHODE 2. ANODE

CASE 425-04 ISSUE C

Motorola reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. Motorola makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does Motorola assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in Motorola data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. Motorola does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. Motorola products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems intended for surgical implant into the body, or other applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the Motorola product could create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Should Buyer purchase or use Motorola products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold Motorola and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that Motorola was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part. Motorola and Motorola and Employer.

Mfax is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

How to reach us

USA/EUROPE/Locations Not Listed: Motorola Literature Distribution; P.O. Box 5405, Denver, Colorado 80217. 303–675–2140 or 1–800–441–2447

JAPAN: Nippon Motorola Ltd.: SPD, Strategic Planning Office, 4–32–1, Nishi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141, Japan. 81–3–5487–8488

Mfax™: RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com – TOUCHTONE 602–244–6609 – US & Canada ONLY 1–800–774–1848

TOUCHTONE 602–244–6609
 ASIA/PACIFIC: Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park,
 US & Canada ONLY 1–800–774–1848
 51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852–26629298

INTERNET: http://motorola.com/sps



MMSD914T1/D