# **Dual Schottky Barrier Diode**

These devices are designed primarily for UHF mixer applications but are suitable also for use in detector and ultra–fast switching circuits.

- Very Low Capacitance Less Than 1.0 pF @ Zero Volts
- Low Forward Voltage 0.5 Volts (Typ) @ IF = 10 mA

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

| Rating                     | Symbol         | Value | Unit |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|------|
| Continuous Reverse Voltage | V <sub>R</sub> | 7.0   | VCC  |

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic                                                         | Symbol                            | Max         | Unit  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board <sup>(1)</sup> $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ | PD                                | 200         | mW    |
| Derate above 25°C                                                      |                                   | 1.6         | mW/°C |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient                                | $R_{\theta JA}$                   | 625         | °C/W  |
| Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate(2) T <sub>A</sub> = 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 <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub> | -55 to +150 | °C    |

#### **DEVICE MARKING**

MMBD352WT1 = M5

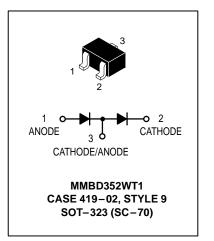
## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

| Characteristic                                                                    | Symbol         | Min    | Max        | Unit |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------|------|
| OFF CHARACTERISTICS                                                               |                |        |            |      |
| Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mAdc)                                        | VF             | _      | 0.60       | V    |
| Reverse Voltage Leakage Current (V <sub>R</sub> = 3.0 V) (V <sub>R</sub> = 7.0 V) | I <sub>R</sub> | _<br>_ | 0.25<br>10 | μΑ   |
| Capacitance $(V_R = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz})$                            | С              | _      | 1.0        | pF   |

- 1. FR-5 =  $1.0 \times 0.75 \times 0.062$  in.
- 2. Alumina =  $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.024$  in. 99.5% alumina.

Thermal Clad is a trademark of the Bergquist Company

## **MMBD352WT1**





## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

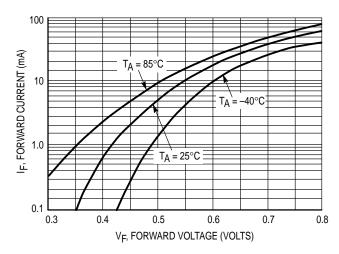


Figure 1. Forward Voltage

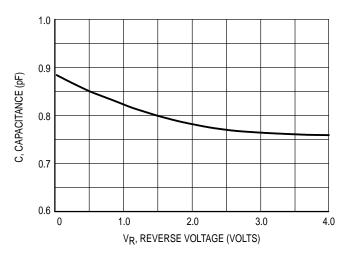
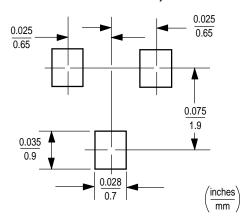


Figure 2. Capacitance

## INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT-323 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.



## SC-70/SOT-323 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SC–70/SOT–323 is a function of the collector pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to the 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,  $P_D$  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 TA of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 200 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C}{0.625^{\circ}C/W} = 200 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 0.625°C/W assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 200 milliwatts. 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, a power dissipation of 300 milliwatts can be achieved using the same footprint.

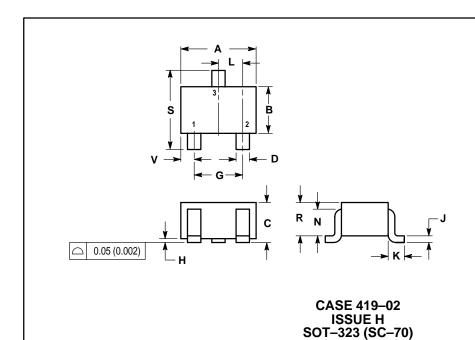
## **SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS**

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 should be a maximum of 10°C.

- The soldering temperature and time should not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient should 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 Y14.5M, 1982
- 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

|     | INCHES    |       | MILLIMETERS |      |  |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------------|------|--|
| DIM | MIN       | MAX   | MIN         | MAX  |  |
| Α   | 0.071     | 0.087 | 1.80        | 2.20 |  |
| В   | 0.045     | 0.053 | 1.15        | 1.35 |  |
| С   | 0.035     | 0.049 | 0.90        | 1.25 |  |
| D   | 0.012     | 0.016 | 0.30        | 0.40 |  |
| G   | 0.047     | 0.055 | 1.20        | 1.40 |  |
| Н   | 0.000     | 0.004 | 0.00        | 0.10 |  |
| J   | 0.004     | 0.010 | 0.10        | 0.25 |  |
| K   | 0.017 REF |       | 0.425 REF   |      |  |
| L   | 0.026 BSC |       | 0.650 BSC   |      |  |
| N   | 0.028 REF |       | 0.700 REF   |      |  |
| R   | 0.031     | 0.039 | 0.80        | 1.00 |  |
| S   | 0.079     | 0.087 | 2.00        | 2.20 |  |
| ٧   | 0.012     | 0.016 | 0.30        | 0.40 |  |

STYLE 9: PIN 1. ANODE

2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE-ANODE

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