SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

BZW50-10,B → 180, B

UNI-AND BIDIRECTIONAL TRANSIENT VOLTAGE SUPPRESSORS

- HIGH SURGE CAPABILITY :
  5 kW / 1 ms EXPO
- VERY FAST CLAMPING TIME :
  1 ps FOR UNIDIRECTIONAL TYPES
  5 ns FOR BIDIRECTIONAL TYPES
- LARGE VOLTAGE RANGE :
  10 V → 180 V
- ORDER CODE :
  TYPE NUMBER FOR UNIDIRECTIONAL TYPES, TYPE NUMBER + SUFFIX B FOR BIDIRECTIONAL TYPES

AG
(Plastic)

DESCRIPTION

Transient voltage suppressor diodes especially useful in protecting integrated circuits, MOS, hybrids and other voltage-sensitive semiconductors and components.

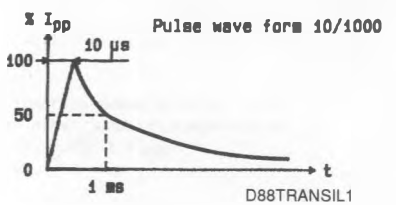
ABSOLUTE RATINGS (limiting values)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
P_p	Peak Pulse Power for 1 ms Exponential Pulse	T_j Initial = 25 °C See note 1	5	kW
P	Power Dissipation on Infinite Heatsink	T_{amb} = 75 °C	5	W
I_{FSM}	Non Repetitive Surge Peak Forward Current for Unidirectional Types	T_j Initial = 25 °C t = 10 ms	500	A
T_{stg} T_j	Storage and Operating Junction Temperature Range		– 65 to 150 150	°C °C
T_L	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering During 10 s at 4 mm from Case		230	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th(j-l)}$	Junction-leads on Infinite Heatsink for L_{lead} = 10 mm	15	°C/W

Note : 1. For surges upper than the maximum values, the diode will present a short-circuit anode-cathode.



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_j = 25 °C)

Symbol	Parameter		Value
V_{RM}	Stand-off Voltage		See tables
$V_{(BR)}$	Breakdown Voltage		
$V_{(CL)}$	Clamping Voltage		
I_{pp}	Peak Pulse Current		
α_T	Temperature Coefficient of $V_{(BR)}$		
C	Capacitance		
$t_{clamping}$	Clamping Time (0 volt to $V_{(BR)}$)	Unidirectional Types	1 ps max.
		Bidirectional Types	5 ns max.

Types		I_{RM} @ V_{RM} max.		$V_{(BR)}$* @ I_R (V)				$V_{(CL)}$ @ I_{pp} max. 1 ms expo		$V_{(CL)}$ @ I_{pp} max. 8-20 µs expo		α_T max.	C** typ. V_R=0 f=1 MHz
Unidirectional	Bidirectional	(µA)	(V)	min.	nom.	max.	(mA)	(V)	(A)	(V)	(A)	(10^{-4}/°C)	(pF)
BZW50-10	BZW50-10B	5	10	11.1	12.4	13.6	1	18.8	266	23.4	2564	7.8	24000
BZW50-12	BZW50-12B	5	12	13.3	14.8	16.3	1	22	227	28	2143	8.4	18500
BZW50-15	BZW50-15B	5	15	16.6	18.5	20.4	1	26.9	186	35	1714	8.8	13500
BZW50-18	BZW50-18B	5	18	20	22.2	24.4	1	32.2	155	41.5	1446	9.2	11500
BZW50-22	BZW50-22B	5	22	24.4	27.1	29.8	1	39.4	127	51	1177	9.6	8500
BZW50-27	BZW50-27B	5	27	30	33.3	36.6	1	48.3	103	62	968	9.8	7000
BZW50-33	BZW50-33B	5	33	36.6	40.7	44.7	1	59	85	76	789	10	5750
BZW50-39	BZW50-39B	5	39	43.3	48.1	53	1	69.4	72	90	667	10.1	4800
BZW50-47	BZW50-47B	5	47	52	57.8	63.6	1	83.2	60.1	108	556	10.3	4100
BZW50-56	BZW50-56B	5	56	62.2	69.1	76	1	99.6	50	129	465	10.4	3400
BZW50-68	BZW50-68B	5	68	75.6	84	92.4	1	121	41	157	382	10.5	3000
BZW50-82	BZW50-82B	5	82	91	101.2	111	1	145	34	189	317	10.6	2600
BZW50-100	BZW50-100B	5	100	111	123.5	136	1	179	28	228	263	10.7	2300
BZW50-120	BZW50-120B	5	120	133	148.1	163	1	215	23	274	219	10.8	1900
BZW50-150	BZW50-150B	5	150	166	185.2	204	1	269	19	343	175	10.8	1700
BZW50-180	BZW50-180B	5	180	200	222	244	1	322	16	410	146	10.8	1500

* Pulse test $t_p \leq 50$ ms $\delta < 2$ %.
** Divide these values by 2 for bidirectional types.
For bidirectional types, electrical characteristics apply in both directions.

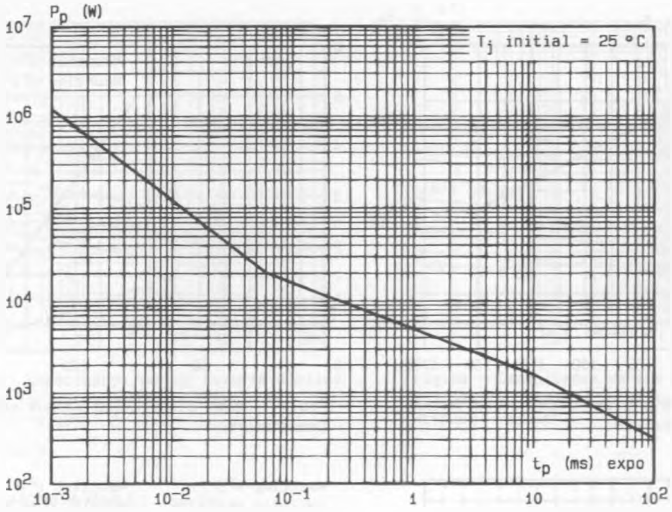

Fig.1 - Peak pulse power versus exponential pulse duration.

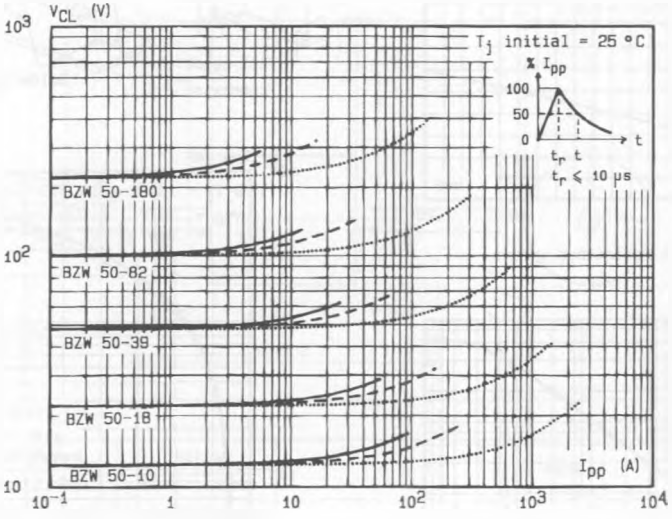

Fig.2 - Clamping voltage versus peak pulse current.
exponential waveform t = 20 µs ·
t = 1 ms — — — —
t = 10 ms ———

Note : The curves of the figure 2 are specified for a junction temperature of 25 °C before surge. The given results may be extrapolated for other junction temperatures by using the following formula : $\Delta V_{(BR)} = \alpha_{T(V(BR))} \times [T_j - 25] \times V_{(BR)}$
For intermediate voltages, extrapolate the given results.

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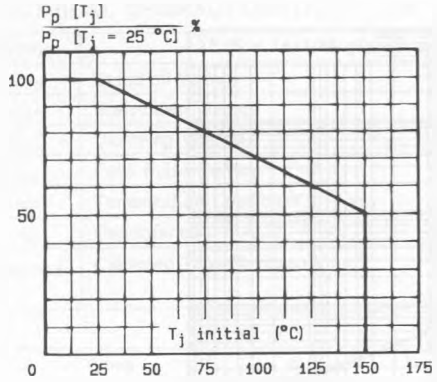


Fig.3 - Allowable power dissipation versus junction temperature.

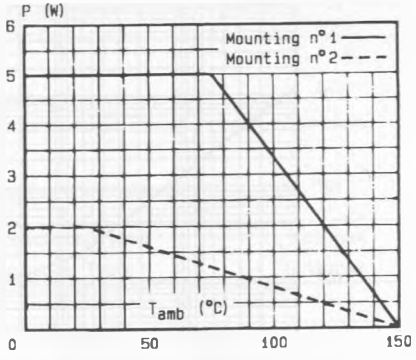


Fig.4 - Power dissipation versus ambient temperature.

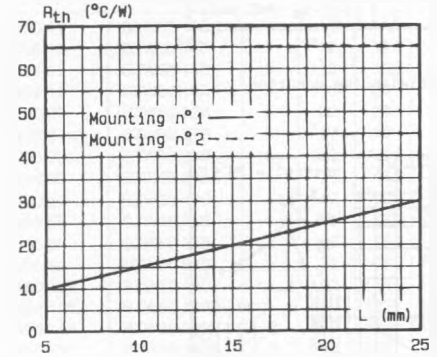
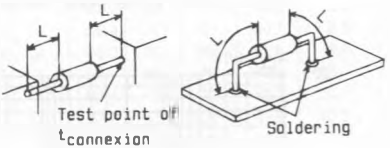


Fig.5 - Thermal resistance versus lead length.



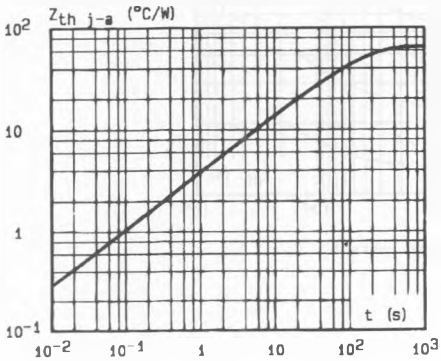


Fig.6 - Transient thermal impedance junction-ambient for mounting n°2 versus pulse duration (L = 10 mm).

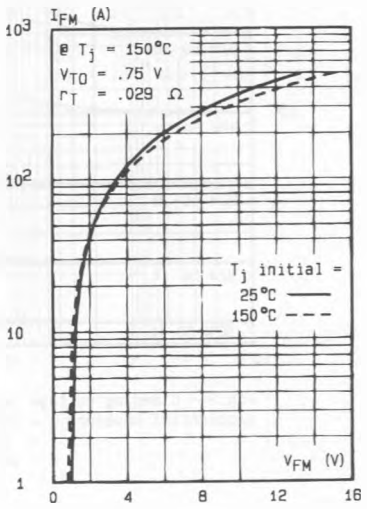


Fig.7 - Peak forward current versus peak forward voltage drop (typical values for unidirectional types).

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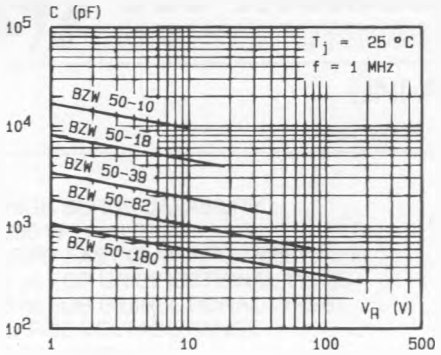

Fig.8a - Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage for unidirectional types (typical values).

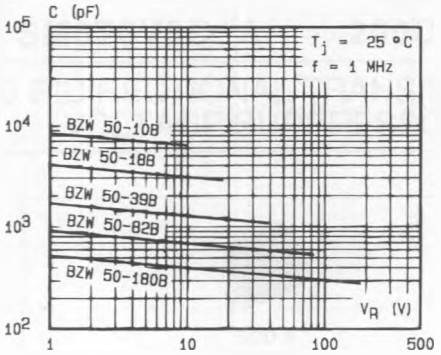

Fig.8b - Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage for bidirectional types (typical values).

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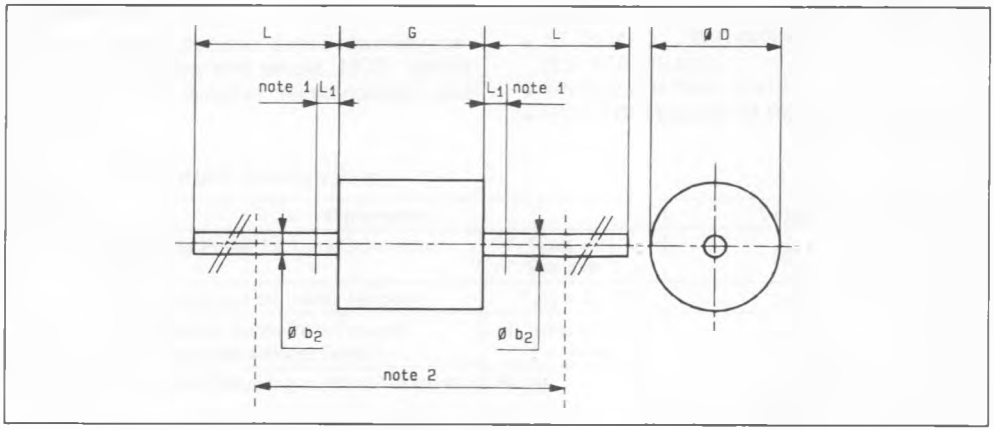
PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

AG Plastic



Ref.	Millimeters		Inches		Notes
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Ø b_2	1.35	1.45	0.053	0.057	1 - The lead diameter Ø b_2 is not controlled over zone L_1. 2 - The minimum axial lengh within which the device may be placed with its leads bent at right angles is 0.79" (20 mm).
Ø D	–	8	–	0.315	
G	–	9	–	0.354	
L	20	–	0.787	–	
L_1	–	1.27	–	0.050	

Cooling method : by convection (method A).
Marking : type number ; white band indicates cathode for unidirectional types.
Weight : 1 g.