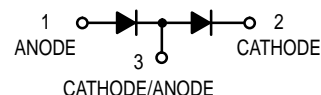
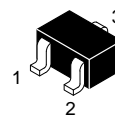


Dual Schottky Barrier Diode

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) @ $I_F = 10$ mA

MMBD352WT1



MMBD352WT1
CASE 419-02, STYLE 9
SOT-323 (SC-70)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Continuous Reverse Voltage	V_R	7.0	V_{CC}

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation FR-5 Board ⁽¹⁾ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	200	mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	625	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Total Device Dissipation Alumina Substrate ⁽²⁾ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	300	mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	417	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction and Storage Temperature	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

DEVICE MARKING

MMBD352WT1 = M5

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Forward Voltage ($I_F = 10$ mA dc)	V_F	—	0.60	V
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current ($V_R = 3.0$ V) ($V_R = 7.0$ V)	I_R	— —	0.25 10	μA
Capacitance ($V_R = 0$ V, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	C	—	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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

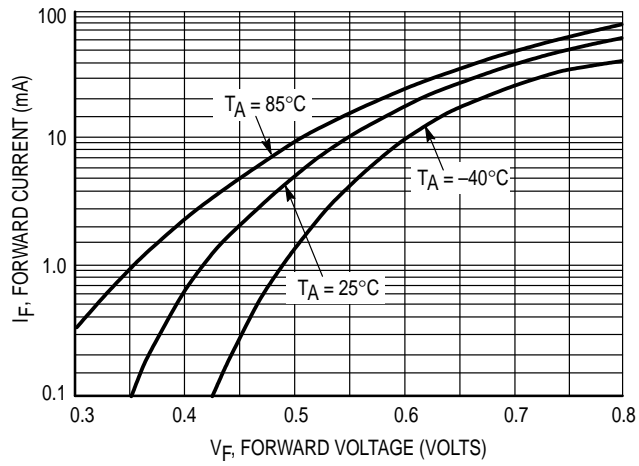


Figure 1. Forward Voltage

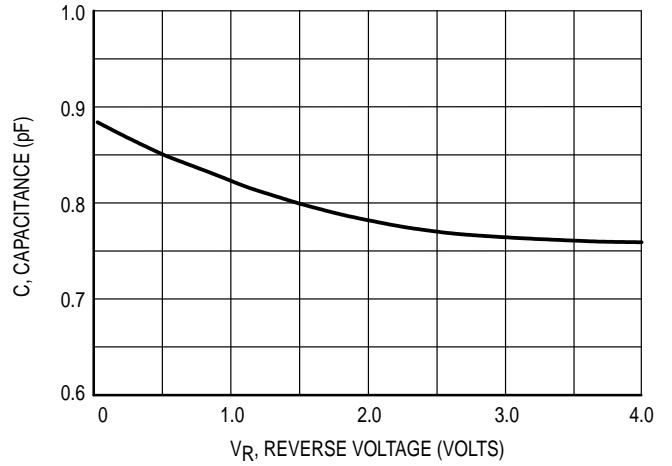


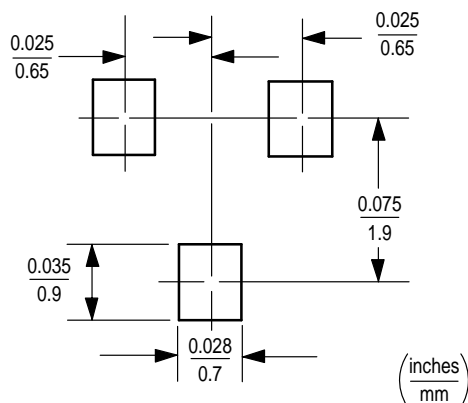
Figure 2. Capacitance

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 T_A of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 200 milliwatts.

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

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

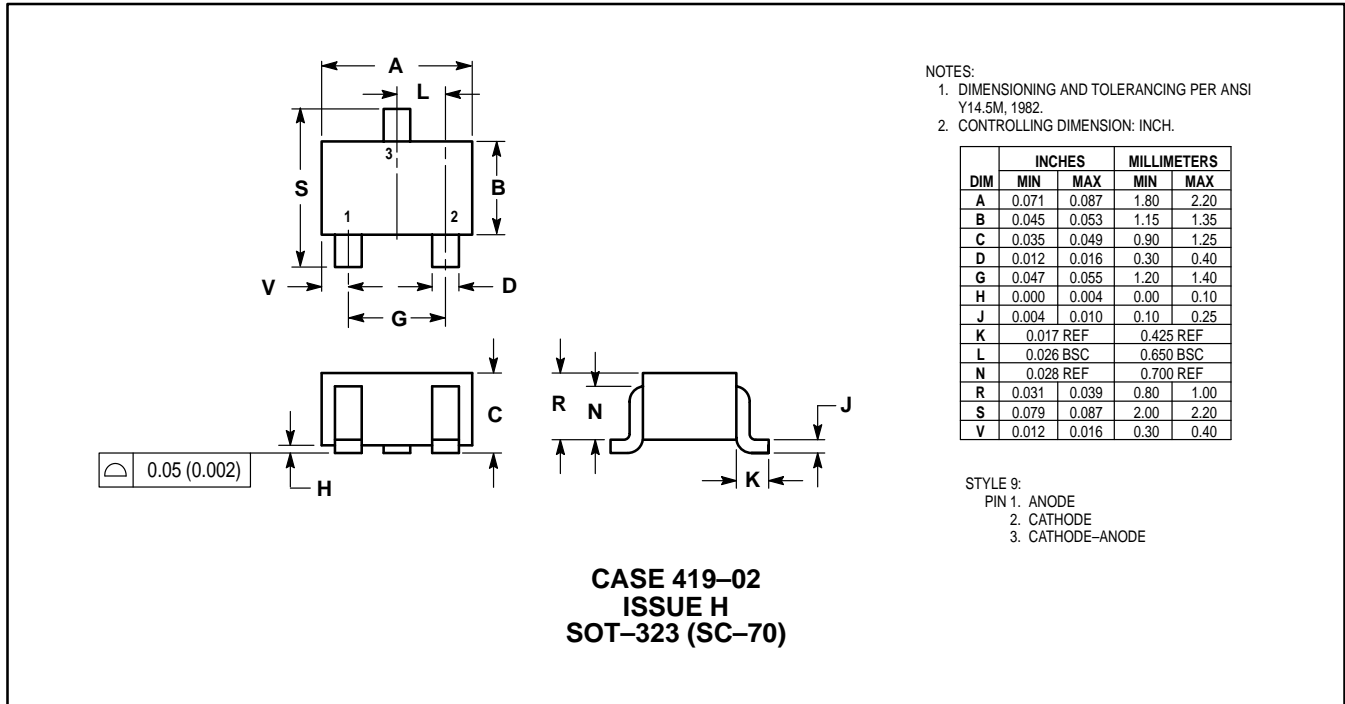
The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize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



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