Silicon Tuning Diode

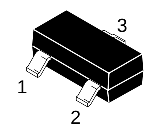
This device is designed for FM tuning, general frequency control and tuning, or any top–of–the–line application requiring back–to–back diode configuration for minimum signal distortion and detuning. This device is supplied in the SOT–23 plastic package for high volume, pick and place assembly requirements.

- High Figure of Merit — Q = 150 (Typ) @ V_R = 2.0 Vdc, f = 100 MHz
- Guaranteed Capacitance Range
- Dual Diodes – Save Space and Reduce Cost
- Surface Mount Package
- Available in 8 mm Tape and Reel
- Monolithic Chip Provides Improved Matching – Guaranteed ± 1.0% (Max)
  Over Specified Tuning Range

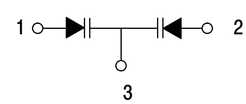
MMBV432LT1

ON Semiconductor Preferred Device

DUAL VOLTAGE VARIABLE CAPACITANCE DIODE



CASE 318–08, STYLE 9
SOT–23 (TO–236AB)



MAXIMUM RATINGS (Each Diode)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	14	Vdc
Forward Current	I_F	200	mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D	225 1.8	mW mW/°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–55 to +125	°C

DEVICE MARKING

MMBV432LT1 = M4B

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Breakdown Voltage (I_R = 10 μAdc)	$V_{(BR)R}$	14	—	—	Vdc
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current (V_R = 9.0 Vdc)	I_R	—	—	100	nAdc
Diode Capacitance (V_R = 2.0 Vdc, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_T	43	—	48.1	pF
Capacitance Ratio C2/C8 (f = 1.0 MHz)	C_R	1.5	—	2.0	—
Figure of Merit (V_R = 2.0 Vdc, f = 100 MHz)	Q	100	150	—	—

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

March, 2001 – Rev. 2

Publication Order Number:
MMBV432LT1/D

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Each Diode)

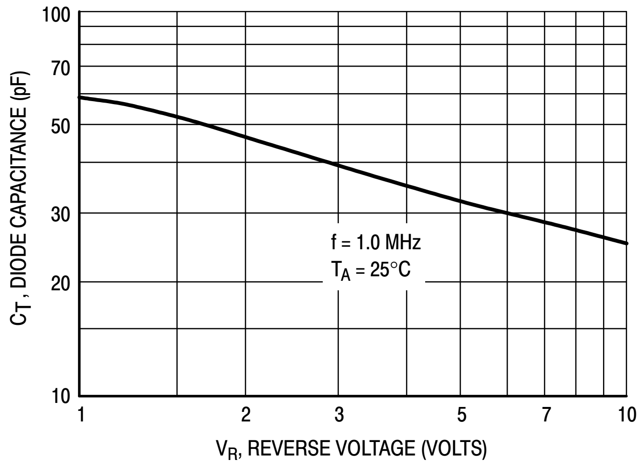


Figure 1. Diode Capacitance

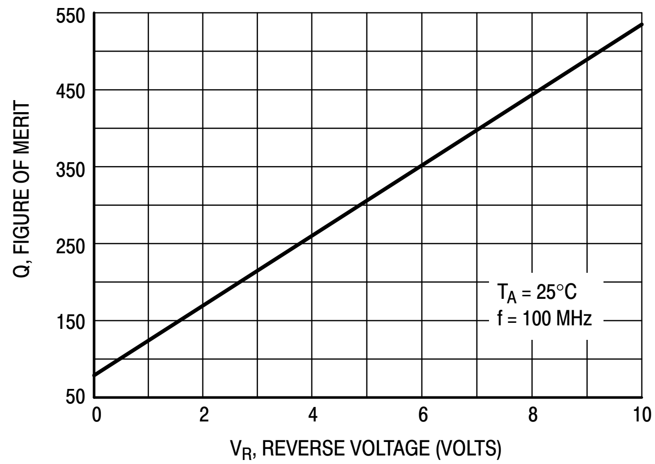


Figure 2. Figure of Merit versus Voltage

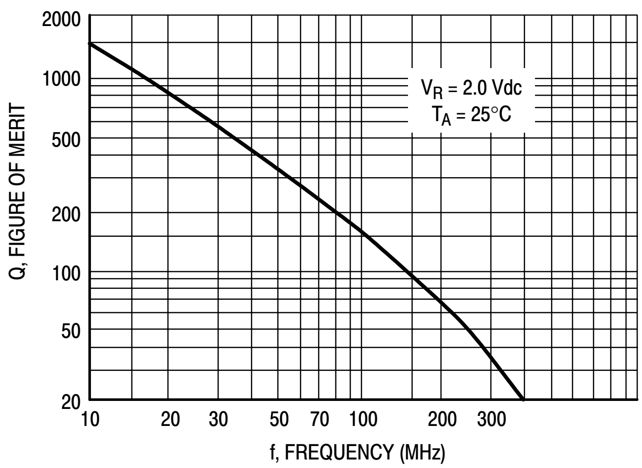


Figure 3. Figure of Merit versus Frequency

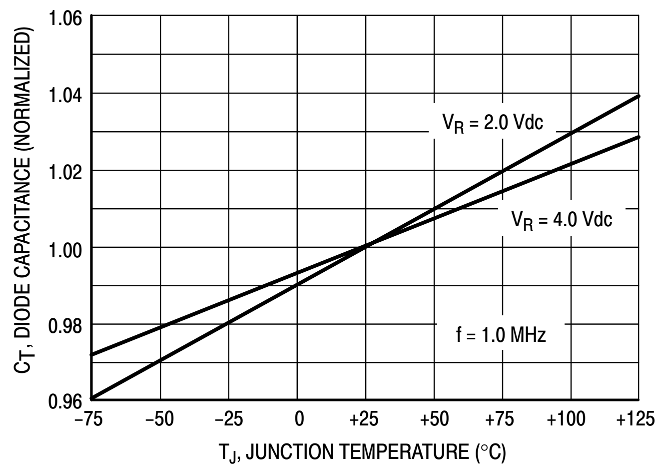


Figure 4. Diode Capacitance versus Temperature

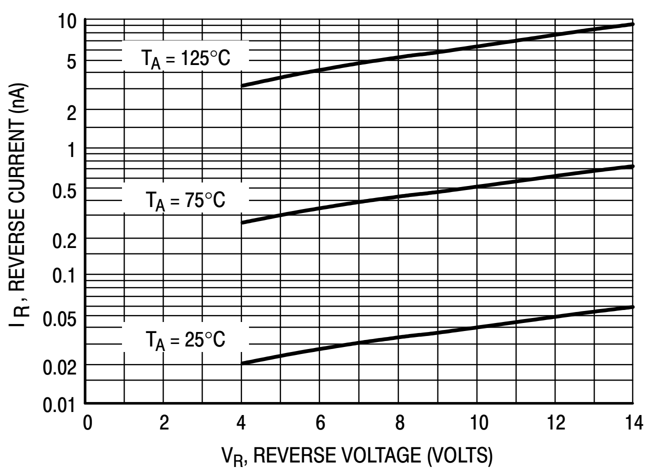
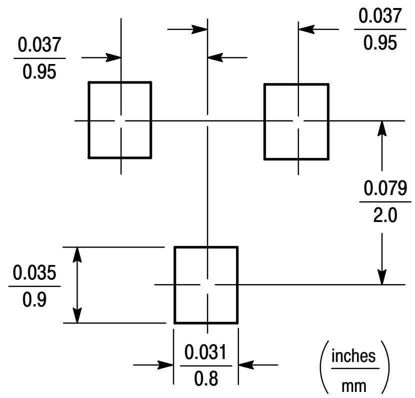


Figure 5. Reverse Current versus Reverse Voltage

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOT–23 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.



SOT–23

SOT–23 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT–23 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 SOT–23 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°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 225 milliwatts.

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

The 556°C/W for the SOT–23 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 SOT–23 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

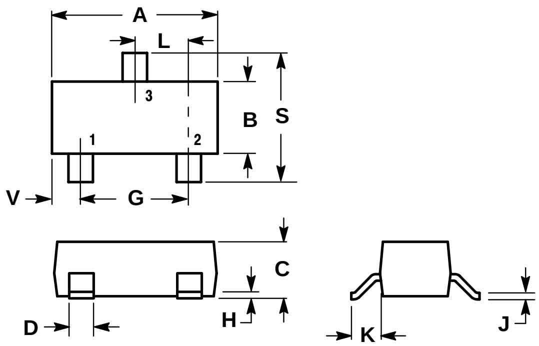
The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize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

SOT–23 (TO–236AB)
CASE 318–08
ISSUE AF



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.1102	0.1197	2.80	3.04
B	0.0472	0.0551	1.20	1.40
C	0.0350	0.0440	0.89	1.11
D	0.0150	0.0200	0.37	0.50
G	0.0701	0.0807	1.78	2.04
H	0.0005	0.0040	0.013	0.100
J	0.0034	0.0070	0.085	0.177
K	0.0140	0.0285	0.35	0.69
L	0.0350	0.0401	0.89	1.02
S	0.0830	0.1039	2.10	2.64
V	0.0177	0.0236	0.45	0.60

STYLE 9:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. ANODE
3. CATHODE

Thermal Clad is a trademark of the Bergquist Company

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