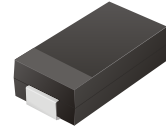


CZRB2011 Thru CZRB2100

Voltage: 11 - 100 Volts
Power: 2.0 Watt

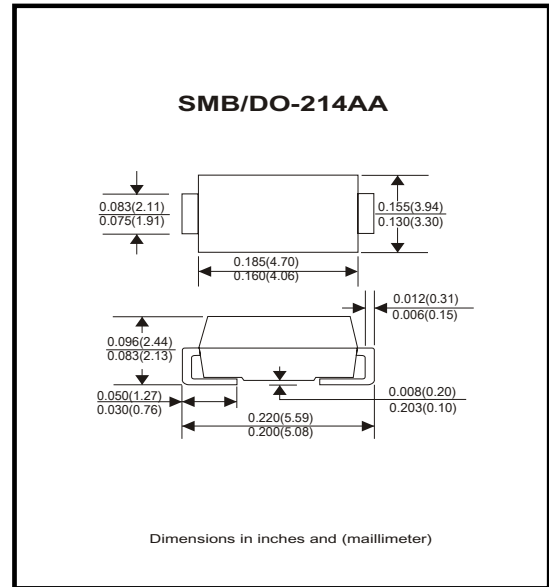


Features

- For surface mounted applications in order to optimize board space
- Low profile package
- Built-in strain relief
- Glass passivated junction
- Low inductance
- Excellent clamping capability
- Typical I_b less than 1uA above 11V
- High temperature soldering 260°C /10 seconds at terminals
- Plastic package has underwriters laboratory flammability classification 94V-O

Mechanical data

- Case: JEDEC DO-214AA, Molded plastic over passivated junction
- Terminals: Solder plated, solderable per MIL-STD-750, method 2026
- Polarity: Color band denotes positive end (cathode) except Bidirectional
- Standard Packaging: 12mm tape (EIA-481)
- Weight: 0.002 ounce, 0.064 gram



Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Rating	Symbol	Value	Units
Peak Pulse Power Dissipation (Note A) Derate above 75°C	P_D	2 24	Watts mW/°C
Peak forward Surge Current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method) (Note B)	I_{FSM}	15	Amps
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to +150	°C

Rating and Characteristic Curves (CZRB2011 Thru CZRB2100)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted) ($V_F=1.2\text{Volts Max}$, $I_F=500\text{mA}$ for all types.)

Device (Note 1.)	Nominal Zener Voltage V_Z @ I_{ZT} (Note 2.) (Volts)	Test current I_{ZT} (mA)	Maximum Zener Impedance (Note 3.)			Leakage Current		Maximum Zener Current I_{ZM} (mA)	Surge Current @ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 4.) I_r - mA
			Z_{ZT} @ I_{ZT} (Ohms)	Z_{ZK} @ I_{ZK} (Ohms)	I_{ZK} (mA)	I_R (uA)	V_R (Volts)		
CZRB2011	11	45.5	4	700	0.25	1.0	8.4	166	1.82
CZRB2012	12	41.5	4.5	700	0.25	1.0	9.1	152	1.66
CZRB2013	13	38.5	5	700	0.25	0.5	9.9	138	1.54
CZRB2014	14	35.7	5.5	700	0.25	0.5	10.6	130	1.43
CZRB2015	15	33.4	7	700	0.25	0.5	11.4	122	1.33
CZRB2016	16	31.2	8	700	0.25	0.5	12.2	114	1.25
CZRB2017	17	29.4	9	750	0.25	0.5	13	107	1.18
CZRB2018	18	27.8	10	750	0.25	0.5	13.7	100	1.11
CZRB2019	19	26.3	11	750	0.25	0.5	14.4	95	1.05
CZRB2020	20	25	11	750	0.25	0.5	15.2	90	1.00
CZRB2022	22	22.8	12	750	0.25	0.5	16.7	82	0.91
CZRB2024	24	20.8	13	750	0.25	0.5	18.2	76	0.83
CZRB2027	27	18.5	18	750	0.25	0.5	20.6	68	0.74
CZRB2030	30	16.6	20	1000	0.25	0.5	22.5	60	0.67
CZRB2033	33	15.1	23	1000	0.25	0.5	25.1	55	0.61
CZRB2036	36	13.9	25	1000	0.25	0.5	27.4	50	0.56
CZRB2039	39	12.8	30	1000	0.25	0.5	29.7	47	0.51
CZRB2043	43	11.6	35	1500	0.25	0.5	32.7	43	0.45
CZRB2047	47	10.6	40	1500	0.25	0.5	35.6	39	0.42
CZRB2051	51	9.8	48	1500	0.25	0.5	38.8	36	0.39
CZRB2056	56	9	55	2000	0.25	0.5	42.6	32	0.36
CZRB2062	62	8.1	60	2000	0.25	0.5	47.1	29	0.32
CZRB2068	68	7.4	75	2000	0.25	0.5	51.7	27	0.29
CZRB2075	75	6.7	90	2000	0.25	0.5	56	24	0.27
CZRB2082	82	6.1	100	3000	0.25	0.5	62.2	22	0.24
CZRB2091	91	5.5	125	3000	0.25	0.5	69.2	20	0.22
CZRB2100	100	5	175	3000	0.25	0.5	76	18	0.20

NOTE:

1. TOLERANCES - Suffix indicates 5% tolerance any other tolerance will be considered as a special device.
2. ZENER VOLTAGE (V_Z) MEASUREMENT - guarantees the zener voltage when measured at $40\text{ ms} \pm 10\text{ms}$ from the diode body, and an ambient temperature of 25°C ($+8^\circ\text{C}$, -2°C).
3. ZENER IMPEDANCE (Z_Z) DERIVATION - The zener impedance is derived from the 60 cycle ac voltage, which results when an ac current having an rms value equal to 10% of the dc zener current (I_{ZT} or I_{ZK}) is superimposed on I_{ZT} or I_{ZK} .
4. SURGE CURRENT (I_r) NON-REPETITIVE - The rating listed in the electrical characteristics table is maximum peak, non-repetitive, reverse surge current of 1/2 square wave or equivalent sine wave pulse of 1/120 second duration superimposed on the test current, I_{ZT} , per JEDEC standards, however, actual device capability is as described in Figure 3.

Rating and Characteristic Curves (CZRB2011 Thru CZRB2100)

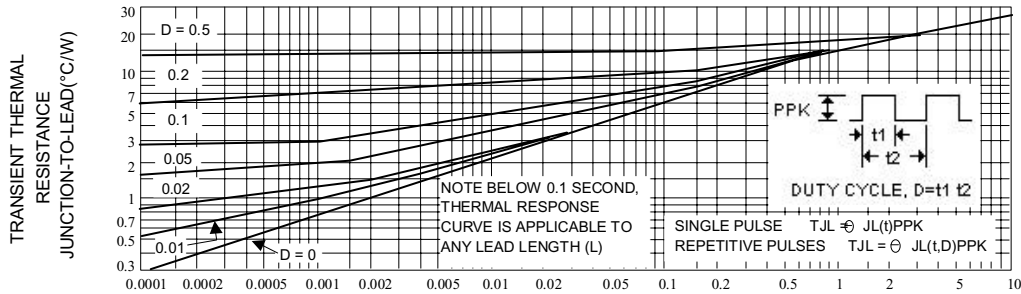


Fig. 2-TYPICAL THERMAL RESPONSE L,

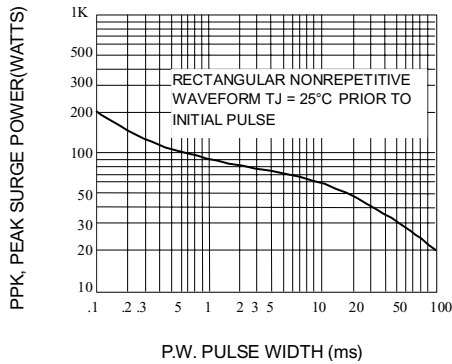


Fig. 3-MAXIMUM SURGE POWER

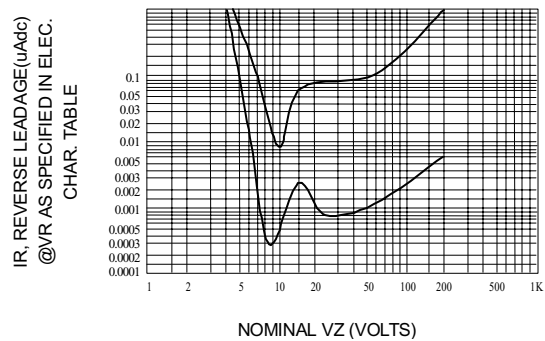


Fig. 4-TYPICAL REVERSE LEAKAGE

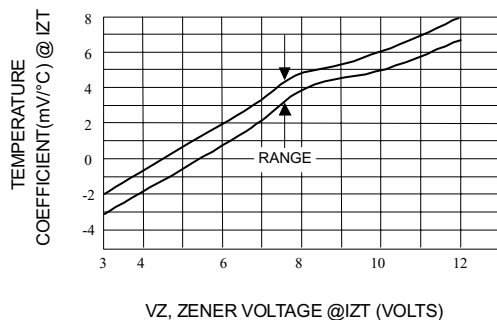


Fig. 5 - UNITS TO 12 VOLTS

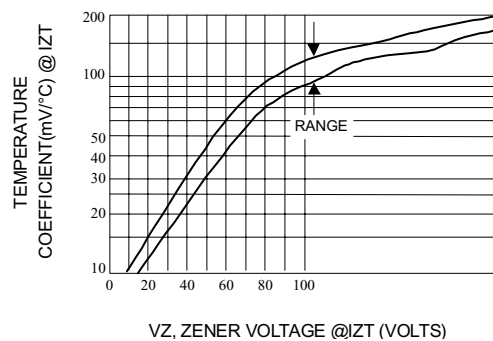
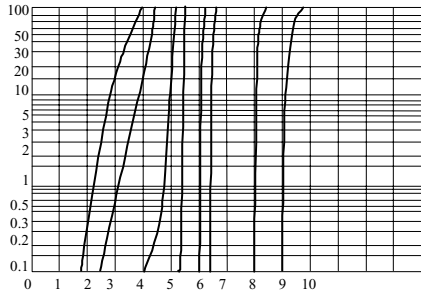
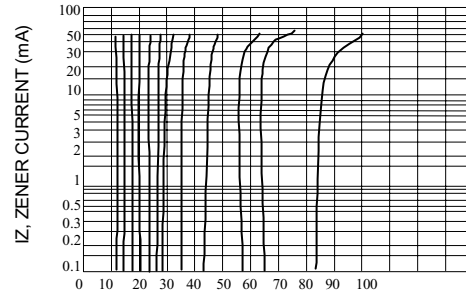


Fig. 6 - UNITS 10 TO 100 VOLTS

Rating and Characteristic Curves (CZRB2011 Thru CZRB2100)



VZ, ZENER VOLTAGE (VOLTS)



VZ, ZENER VOLTAGE (VOLTS)

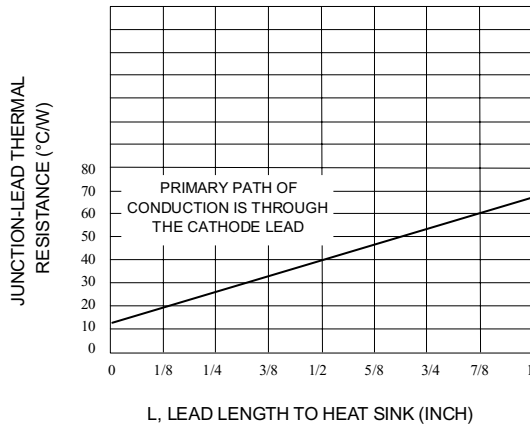


Fig. 9 -TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE

APPLICATION NOTE:

Since the actual voltage available from a given zener diode is temperature dependent, it is necessary to determine junction temperature under any set of operating conditions in order to calculate its value. The following procedure is recommended:

Lead Temperature, T_L , should be determined from:

$$T_L = \theta_{LA} P_D + T_A$$

θ_{LA} is the lead-to-ambient thermal resistance ($^{\circ}C/W$) and P_D is the power dissipation. The value for θ_{LA} will vary and depends on the device mounting method. θ_{LA} is generally 30-40 $^{\circ}C/W$ for the various chips and tie points in common use and for printed circuit board wiring.

The temperature of the lead can also be measured using a thermocouple placed on the lead as close as possible to the tie point. The thermal mass connected to the tie point is normally large enough so that it will not significantly respond to heat surges generated in the diode as a result of pulsed operation once steady-state conditions are achieved. Using the measured value of T_L , the junction temperature may be determined by:

$$T_J = T_L + \Delta T_{JL}$$

ΔT_{JL} is the increase in junction temperature above the lead temperature and may be found from Figure 2 for a train of power pulses or from Figure 10 for dc power.

$$\Delta T_{JL} = \theta_{LA} P_D$$

For worst-case design, using expected limits of I_z , limits of P_D and the extremes of T_J (ΔT_{JL}) may be estimated.

Changes in voltage, V_z , can then be found from:

$$\Delta V = \theta_{VZ} \Delta T_J$$

θ_{VZ} , the zener voltage temperature coefficient, is found from Figures 5 and 6.

Under high power-pulse operation, the zener voltage will vary with time and may also be affected significantly by the zener resistance. For best regulation, keep current excursions as low as possible.

Data of Figure 2 should not be used to compute surge capability. Surge limitations are given in Figure 3. They are lower than would be expected by considering only junction temperature, as current crowding effects cause temperatures to be extremely high in small spots resulting in device degradation should the limits of Figure 3 be exceeded.