

R—Rectifier, RD—Reference Diode, ZD—Zener Diode, GP—General Purpose, HC—High Conductance ($\geq 20 \text{ mA}$ at $\leq 1 \text{ V}$), HS—High Speed Switch (Max $t_r < 0.3 \mu\text{s}$), CS—High Conductance, High Speed Switch, MS—Medium Speed Switch, PA—Parametric Amplifier, SP—Special Purpose.

1N5283 thru 1N5314

$I_P = 0.22\text{-}4.7 \text{ mA}_{\text{min}}$

$P_D = 600 \text{ mW}$



CASE 51
(DO-7)

Field-effect current regulator diodes are circuit elements that provide a current essentially independent of voltage. These diodes are especially designed for maximum impedance over the operating range.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Operating Voltage ($T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+200^\circ\text{C}$)	POV	100	Volts
Steady State Power Dissipation @ $T_L = 75^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $T_L = 75^\circ\text{C}$ Lead Length = 3/8" (Forward or Reverse Bias)	P_D	600 4.8	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to +200	$^\circ\text{C}$

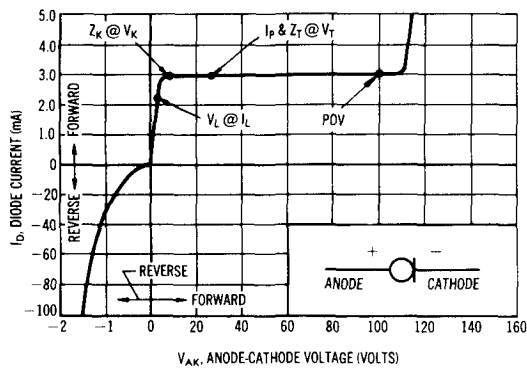
1N5283 thru 1N5314 (continued)

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

Type No.	Regulator Current I_P (mA) @ $V_T = 25\text{ V}$			Minimum Dynamic Impedance @ $V_T = 25\text{ V}$ Z_T ($M\Omega$)	Minimum Knee Impedance @ $V_K = 6.0\text{ V}$ Z_K ($M\Omega$)	Maximum Limiting Voltage @ $I_L = 0.8 I_P$ (min) V_L (Volts)
	nom	min	max			
1N5283	0.22	0.198	0.242	25.0	2.75	1.00
1N5284	0.24	0.216	0.264	19.0	2.35	1.00
1N5285	0.27	0.243	0.297	14.0	1.95	1.00
1N5286	0.30	0.270	0.330	9.0	1.60	1.00
1N5287	0.33	0.297	0.363	6.6	1.35	1.00
1N5288	0.39	0.351	0.429	4.10	1.00	1.05
1N5289	0.43	0.387	0.473	3.30	0.870	1.05
1N5290	0.47	0.423	0.517	2.70	0.750	1.05
1N5291	0.56	0.504	0.616	1.90	0.560	1.10
1N5292	0.62	0.558	0.682	1.55	0.470	1.13
1N5293	0.68	0.612	0.748	1.35	0.400	1.15
1N5294	0.75	0.675	0.825	1.15	0.335	1.20
1N5295	0.82	0.738	0.902	1.00	0.290	1.25
1N5296	0.91	0.819	1.001	0.880	0.240	1.29
1N5297	1.00	0.900	1.100	0.800	0.205	1.35
1N5298	1.10	0.990	1.210	0.700	0.180	1.40
1N5299	1.20	1.08	1.32	0.640	0.155	1.45
1N5300	1.30	1.17	1.43	0.580	0.135	1.50
1N5301	1.40	1.26	1.54	0.540	0.115	1.55
1N5302	1.50	1.35	1.65	0.510	0.105	1.60
1N5303	1.60	1.44	1.76	0.475	0.092	1.65
1N5304	1.80	1.62	1.98	0.420	0.074	1.75
1N5305	2.00	1.80	2.20	0.395	0.061	1.85
1N5306	2.20	1.98	2.42	0.370	0.052	1.95
1N5307	2.40	2.16	2.64	0.345	0.044	2.00
1N5308	2.70	2.43	2.97	0.320	0.035	2.15
1N5309	3.00	2.70	3.30	0.300	0.029	2.25
1N5310	3.30	2.97	3.63	0.280	0.024	2.35
1N5311	3.60	3.24	3.96	0.265	0.020	2.50
1N5312	3.90	3.51	4.29	0.255	0.017	2.60
1N5313	4.30	3.87	4.73	0.245	0.014	2.75
1N5314	4.70	4.23	5.17	0.235	0.012	2.90

1N5283 thru 1N5314 (continued)

FIGURE 1 — TYPICAL CURRENT REGULATOR CHARACTERISTICS

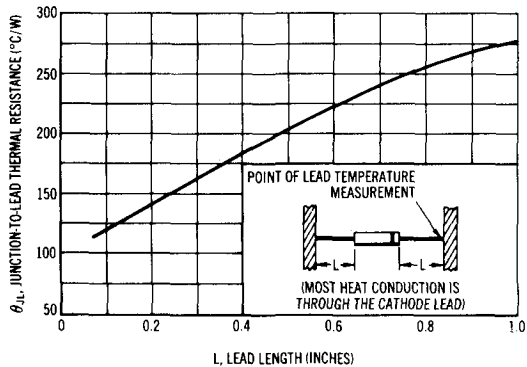


SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS

- I_D — Diode Current.
- I_L — Limiting Current: 80% of I_P minimum used to determine Limiting voltage, V_L .
- I_P — Pinch-off Current: Regulator current at specified Test Voltage, V_T .
- POV — Peak Operating Voltage: Maximum voltage to be applied to device.
- θ_I — Current Temperature Coefficient.
- V_{AK} — Anode-to-cathode Voltage.
- V_K — Knee Impedance Test Voltage: Specified voltage used to establish Knee Impedance, Z_K .
- V_L — Limiting Voltage: Measured at I_L . V_L , together with Knee AC Impedance, Z_K , indicates the Knee characteristics of the device.
- V_T — Test Voltage: Voltage at which I_P and Z_T are specified.
- Z_K — Knee AC Impedance at Test Voltage: To test for Z_K , a 90 Hz signal v_K with RMS value equal to 10% of test voltage, V_K , is superimposed on V_K :

$$Z_K = v_K / i_K$$
 where i_K is the resultant ac current due to v_K . To provide the most constant current from the diode, Z_K should be as high as possible; therefore, a minimum value of Z_K is specified.
- Z_T — AC Impedance at Test Voltage: Specified as a minimum value. To test for Z_T , a 90 Hz signal with RMS value equal to 10% of Test Voltage, V_T , is superimposed on V_T .

FIGURE 2 — TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE



APPLICATION NOTE

As the current available from the diode is temperature dependent, it is necessary to determine junction temperature, T_J , under specific operating conditions to calculate the value of the diode current. The following procedure is recommended:

Lead Temperature, T_L , shall be determined from:

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

where θ_{LA} is lead-to-ambient thermal resistance and P_D is power dissipation.

θ_{LA} is generally 30-40°C/W for the various clips and tie points in common use, and for printed circuit-board wiring.

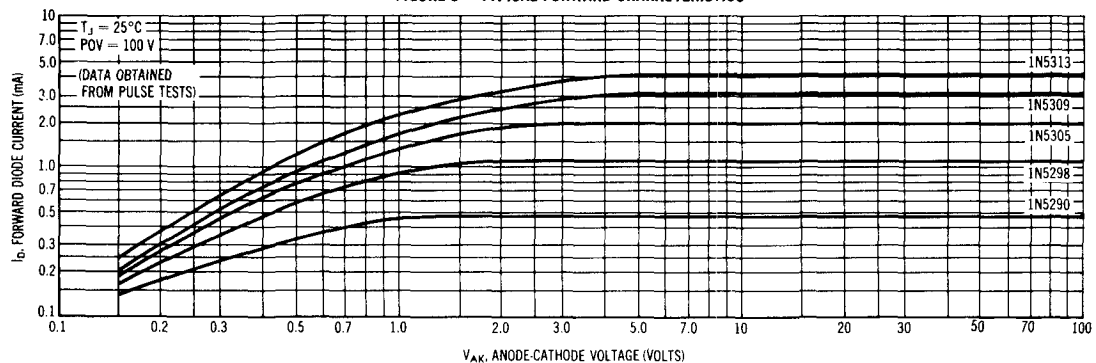
Junction Temperature, T_J , shall be calculated from:

$$T_J = T_L + \theta_{JL} P_D$$

where θ_{JL} is taken from Figure 2.

For circuit design limits of V_{AK} , limits of P_D may be estimated and extremes of T_J may be computed. Using the information on Figures 4 and 5, changes in current may be found. To improve current regulation, keep V_{AK} low to reduce P_D and keep the leads short, especially the cathode lead, to reduce θ_{JL} .

FIGURE 3 — TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS



1N5283 thru 1N5314 (continued)

FIGURE 4 — TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

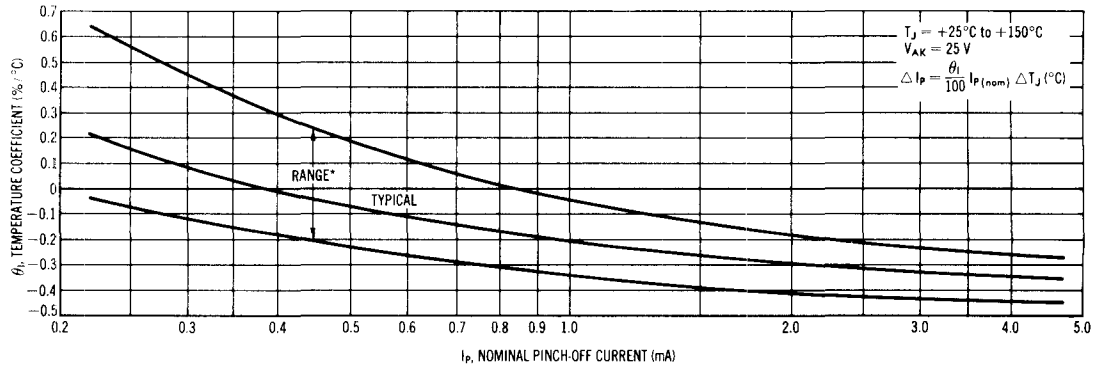


FIGURE 5 — TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

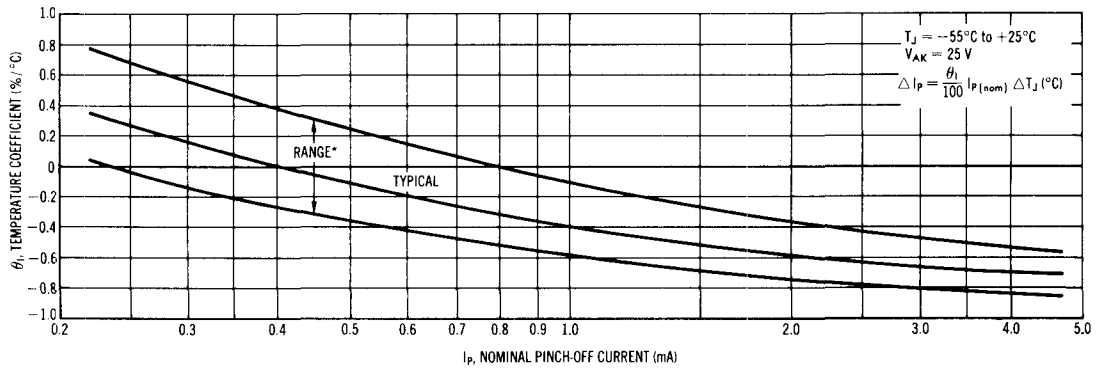
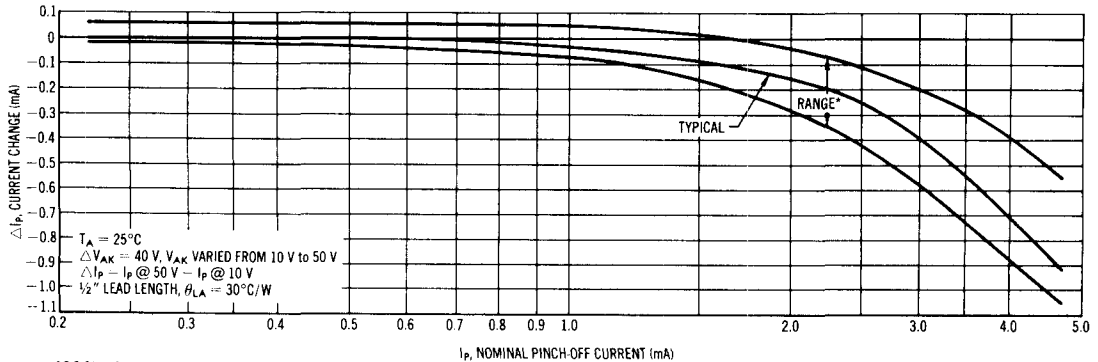


FIGURE 6 — CURRENT REGULATION FACTOR



*90% of the units will be in the ranges shown.