

# TYPES 1N914, 1N914A, 1N914B, 1N915, 1N916, 1N916A, 1N916B, 1N917

## SILICON SWITCHING DIODES

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7311954, MARCH 1973

### FAST SWITCHING DIODES

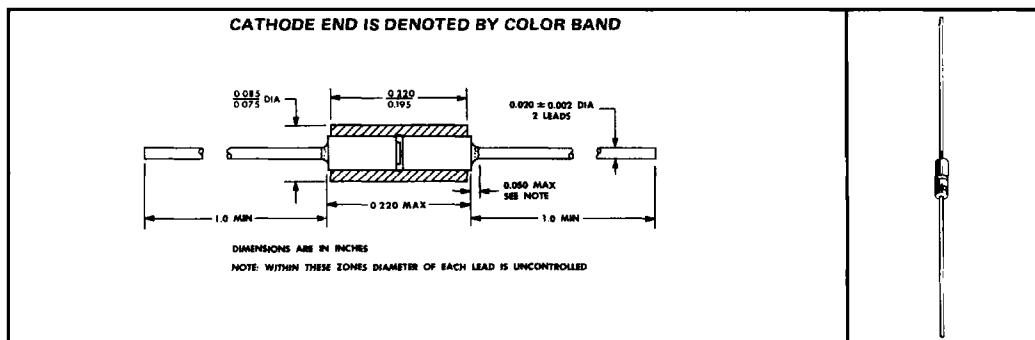
- Rugged Double-Plug Construction

#### Electrical Equivalents

**1N914 . . . 1N4148 . . . 1N4531**  
**1N914A . . . 1N4446**  
**1N914B . . . 1N4448**  
**1N916 . . . 1N4149**  
**1N916A . . . 1N4447**  
**1N916B . . . 1N4449**

#### mechanical data

Double-plug construction affords integral positive contacts by means of a thermal compression bond. Moisture-free stability is ensured through hermetic sealing. The coefficients of thermal expansion of the glass case and the dumet plugs are closely matched to allow extreme temperature excursions. Hot-solder-dipped leads are standard.



#### absolute maximum ratings at specified free-air temperature

	1N914 1N914A 1N914B	1N915	1N916 1N916A 1N916B	1N917	UNIT
Working Peak Reverse Voltage from -65°C to 150°C	75*	50*	75*	30*	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (See Note 1) at (or below) 25°C	75*	75*	75*	50*	mA
at 150°C	10*	10*	10*	10*	
Peak Surge Current, 1 Second at 25°C (See Note 2)	500*	500	500*	300	mA
Continuous Power Dissipation at (or below) 25°C (See Note 3)	250*	250	250*	250	mW
Operating Free-Air Temperature Range	-65 to 175				°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 200*				°C
Lead Temperature 1/16 Inch from Case for 10 Seconds	300				°C

NOTES: 1. These values may be applied continuously under a single-phase 60-Hz half-sine-wave operation with resistive load.  
 2. These values apply for a one-second square-wave pulse with the devices at nonoperating thermal equilibrium immediately prior to the surge.  
 3. Derate linearly to 175°C free-air temperature at the rate of 1.67 mW/°C.

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\*JEDEC registered data

# TYPES 1N914, 1N914A, 1N914B, 1N915, 1N916, 1N916A, 1N916B, 1N917 SILICON SWITCHING DIODES

## 1N914 SERIES AND 1N915

\*electrical characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	1N914		1N914A		1N914B		1N915		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$V_{(BR)}$ Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$I_R = 100 \mu A$	100		100		100		65		V
$I_R$ Static Reverse Current	$V_R = 10 V$							25		nA
	$V_R = 20 V$		25		25		25			
	$V_R = 20 V, T_A = 100^\circ C$					3		5		
	$V_R = 20 V, T_A = 150^\circ C$		50		50		50			
	$V_R = 50 V$							5		
	$V_R = 75 V$		5		5		5			
$V_F$ Static Forward Voltage	$I_F = 5 mA$					0.62	0.72	0.6	0.73	V
	$I_F = 10 mA$		1							
	$I_F = 20 mA$			1						
	$I_F = 50 mA$							1		
	$I_F = 100 mA$						1			
$C_T$ Total Capacitance	$V_R = 0, f = 1 MHz$		4		4		4		4	pF

## 1N916 SERIES AND 1N917

\*electrical characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	1N916		1N916A		1N916B		1N917		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$V_{(BR)}$ Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$I_R = 100 \mu A$	100		100		100		40		V
$I_R$ Static Reverse Current	$V_R = 10 V$							50		nA
	$V_R = 20 V$		25		25		25			
	$V_R = 20 V, T_A = 100^\circ C$					3		25		
	$V_R = 20 V, T_A = 150^\circ C$		50		50		50			
	$V_R = 50 V$		5		5		5			
	$V_R = 75 V$									
$V_F$ Static Forward Voltage	$I_F = 0.25 mA$							0.64		V
	$I_F = 1.5 mA$							0.74		
	$I_F = 3.5 mA$							0.83		
	$I_F = 5 mA$					0.63	0.73			
	$I_F = 10 mA$		1					1		
	$I_F = 20 mA$			1						
	$I_F = 30 mA$						1			
$C_T$ Total Capacitance	$V_R = 0, f = 1 MHz$		2		2		2		2.5	pF

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NOTE 4: These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques.  $t_w = 300 \mu s$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

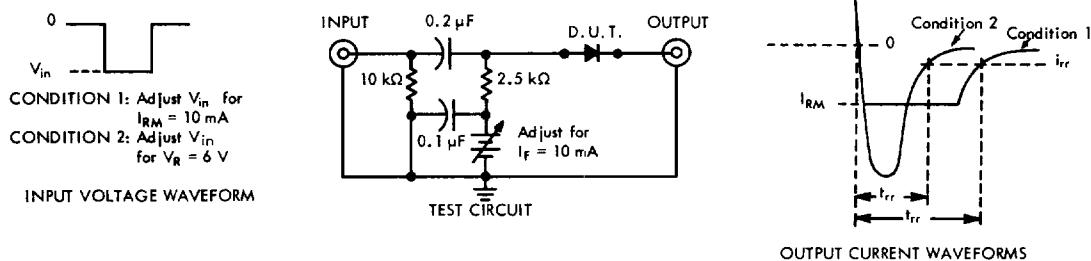
\* JEDEC registered data

# TYPES 1N914, 1N914A, 1N914B, 1N915, 1N916, 1N916A, 1N916B, 1N917 SILICON SWITCHING DIODES

operating characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature

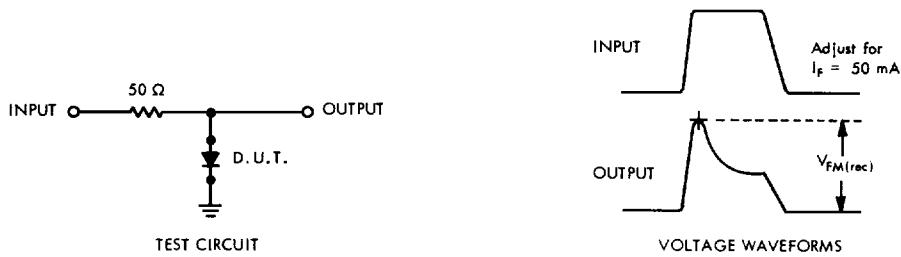
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	1N914		1N915		1N917		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$t_{rr}$ Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_{RM} = 10 \text{ mA}, i_{rr} = 1 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ See Figure 1 (Condition 1)}$	8		10*		3*		ns
	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, V_R = 6 \text{ V}, i_{rr} = 1 \text{ mA}, R_L = 100 \Omega, \text{ See Figure 1 (Condition 2)}$	4*						ns
$V_{FM(\text{rec})}$ Forward Recovery Voltage	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}, R_L = 50 \Omega, \text{ See Figure 2}$	2.5*						V
$\eta_f$ Rectification Efficiency	$V_r = 2 \text{ V}, R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 20 \text{ pF}, Z_{\text{source}} = 50 \Omega, f = 100 \text{ MHz}$	45*						%

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



**FIGURE 1 — REVERSE RECOVERY TIME**

NOTES: a. The input pulse is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics:  $Z_{\text{out}} = 50 \Omega, t_r \leq 0.5 \text{ ns}, t_w = 100 \text{ ns}$ .  
b. Output waveforms are monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics:  $t_r \leq 0.6 \text{ ns}, Z_{in} = 50 \Omega$ .



**FIGURE 2 — FORWARD RECOVERY VOLTAGE**

NOTES: c. The input pulse is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics:  $Z_{\text{out}} = 50 \Omega, t_r \leq 30 \text{ ns}, t_w = 100 \text{ ns}, PRR = 5 \text{ to } 100 \text{ kHz}$ .  
d. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics:  $t_r \leq 15 \text{ ns}, Z_{in} \geq 1 \text{ M}\Omega, C_{in} \leq 5 \text{ pF}$ .

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