

# diode

November 8, 2022

## 0.0.1 Thermal Calcs for .....

The spec sheet had no thermal specs.

I found another diode with similar package (SMA).

The calculations will be based on it's specs below.

### Specs for SMA Package

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Lead (Note 2) MBRA2H100T3G, NRVBA2H100T3G, NRVBA2H100NT3G MBRS2H100T3G, NBRS2H100T3G, NBRS2H100NT3G	$\Psi_{JCL}$	14 12	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 2) MBRA2H100T3G, NRVBA2H100T3G, NRVBA2H100NT3G MBRS2H100T3G, NBRS2H100T3G, NBRS2H100NT3G	$R_{\theta JA}$	75 71	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 3) MBRA2H100T3G, NRVBA2H100T3G, NRVBA2H100NT3G MBRS2H100T3G, NBRS2H100T3G, NBRS2H100NT3G	$R_{\theta JA}$	275 230	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

2. Mounted with 700 mm square copper pad size (Approximately 1 inch square) 1 oz FR4 Board.

3. Mounted with minimum recommended pad size 1 oz FR4 Board.

Here are some precalculated values

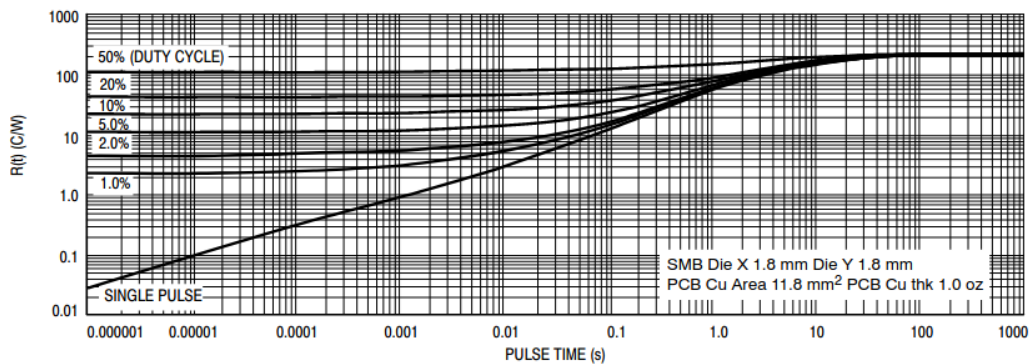


Figure 10. Thermal Response, Junction-to-Ambient (min pad) – MBRS2H100T3G/NBRS2H100T3G/NBRS2H100NT3G

This seems really confusing ..

For,

- Just the minimum pad size

- One ounce copper
- 50% duty cycle

we get 100°C per watt

If worst case is 100% duty cycle we now get, 200° per watt

Thus at 0.5 watts we get a final temp of 125°C assuming 25°C ambient

Let's do the calculations manually,

For the 'leads'

```
[1]: :opt no-lint
import Text.Printf
degCperWatt = 645*125/11.8

putStrLn $ printf "DegC per Watt for Leads Min Pad Size %8.2f" degCperWatt
```

DegC per Watt for Leads Min Pad Size 6832.63

Well, they're not doing much .. !

Now let's try junction to ambient ..

Spec says 270°C per watt,

So at 0.5 watts we get a final temp of 160°C.

Not sure why it's different .. The SMB package is a bit lower -> final temp of 140°C. Maybe that's why.

I tried an [online calculator](#) (not completely sure I'm using it properly) and got,

The screenshot shows a web-based thermal calculator interface with the following data:

Category	Parameter	Value
Results	Junction Temperature	132 °C
	Thermal Resistance	200 °C/W
Dimensions	Length:	50mm
	Width:	50mm
	PCB Thickness:	1.63mm
Air Flow	Ambient Temperature:	25 °C
	Emissivity Surface 1:	0.8
	Orientation:	Vertical
Power Source	W <sub>p</sub> :	4 mm
	L <sub>p</sub> :	3 mm
	Power:	0.5W

At least we're in the ballpark ..

There are two questions remaining ..

- What is the leakage vs temperature curve
- How big of a copper pad should we use

Notes from Jay ..

[ALM Diode - Too Small](#)

[Goldilocks Diode - Just Right?](#)

[Gigantic Diode - Overkill?](#)

[My Favorite Axial Diode](#)

**Axial Diode** [1N5822RL Datasheet](#) [Mouser Link](#)

Uses DO201AD Axial Package .. And it's cheap!

If we mount the diode with one centimeter leads on each side and about 3mm in the air we can achieve about 80° C per watt.

At 0.5 Watts,

$$40^{\circ}(\text{diode}) + 25^{\circ}C(\text{ambient}) = 65^{\circ}C$$

If we assume absolute worst case is 100° C then the reverse leakage power is about 50mw .. No problem

I consider this a success.

**Thermal Runaway** [App Note from STMicro](#)