BIDIRECTIONAL THYRISTOR OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTORS

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OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTOR FOR ADSL MODEMS & SPLITTERS

- Matched to POTS + ADSL Voltages

High FCC, Bellcore & ITU Surge Ratings

| WAVE SHAPE | STANDARD | I _{TSP} A |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 2/10 µs | GR-1089-CORE | 500 |
| 10/160 µs | FCC Part 68 | 250 |
| 10/700 us | ITU-T K20/21 | 200 |
| 10/700 μ3 | FCC Part 68 | 200 |
| 10/560 µs | FCC Part 68 | 160 |
| 10/1000 µs | GR-1089-CORE | 100 |

High UL 1950, Bellcore & ITU AC Capability

| STANDARD | APPLIED AC | ʻ4360 I _{T(OV)M} LIMIT |
|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| OTANDARD | A RMS | S |
| LII 1050 | 40 | 0.04 |
| | 7 | 4.2 |
| (ANNEX NAC) | 2.2 | SURVIVES |
| | 60 | 0.015 |
| | 30 | 0.08 |
| GR-1009-CORE | 15 | 0.48 |
| | 2.2 | SURVIVES |
| ITU T K20/21 | 23 | 0.15 |
| 110-1 K20/21 | 1 | SURVIVES |



description

The TISP4360H3BJ is designed to limit overvoltages on equipment used for telephone lines carrying POTS (Plain Old Telephone System) and ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line) signals. TISP4360H3BJ a.c. overload limits are specified for designers to select the correct overcurrent protectors to meet safety requirements, e.g. UL 1950.

The protector consists of a symmetrical voltage-triggered bidirectional thyristor. Overvoltages are initially clipped by breakdown clamping. If sufficient current is available from the overvoltage, the breakdown voltage will rise to the breakover level, which causes the device to switch into a low-voltage on-state condition. This switching action removes the high voltage stress from the following circuitry and causes the current resulting from the overvoltage to be safely diverted through the protector. The high holding (switch off) current prevents d.c. latchup as the diverted current subsides.

The TISP4360H3BJ is guaranteed to voltage limit and withstand the listed international lightning surges in both polarities. This high (H) current protection device is in a plastic SMBJ package (JEDEC DO-214AA with J-bend leads) and supplied in embossed carrier reel pack. For alternative voltage and holding current values, consult the factory.

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications in accordance with the terms of Power Innovations standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

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absolute maximum ratings, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise noted)

| RATING | SYMBOL | VALUE | UNIT |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------|
| Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (see Note 1) | V _{DRM} | ±290 | V |
| Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current (see Notes 2, 3 and 4) | | | |
| 2/10 μs (GR-1089-CORE, 2/10 μs voltage wave shape) | | 500 | |
| $8/20\ \mu s$ (IEC 61000-4-5, 1.2/50 μs voltage, $8/20$ current combination wave generator) | | 300 | |
| 10/160 μs (FCC Part 68, 10/160 μs voltage wave shape) | | 250 | |
| 5/200 μs (VDE 0433, 10/700 μs voltage wave shape) | I | 220 | А |
| 0.2/310 µs (I3124, 0.5/700 µs voltage wave shape) | 'TSP | 200 | |
| 5/310 µs (ITU-T K20/21, 10/700 µs voltage wave shape) | | 200 | |
| 5/310 μs (FTZ R12, 10/700 μs voltage wave shape) | | 200 | |
| 10/560 μs (FCC Part 68, 10/560 μs voltage wave shape) | | 160 | |
| 10/1000 μs (GR-1089-CORE, 10/1000 μs voltage wave shape) | | 100 | |
| Non-repetitive peak on-state current (see Notes 2, 3 and 5) | | | |
| 20 ms (50 Hz) full sine wave | | 55 | |
| 16.7 ms (60 Hz) full sine wave | I _{TSM} | 60 | A |
| 1000 s 50 Hz/60 Hz a.c. | | 2.2 | |
| Maximum overload on-state current without open circuit, 50 Hz/60 Hz a.c. | | | |
| 0.015 s | | 60 | |
| 0.04 s | | 40 | |
| 0.08 s | I | 30 | A rmc |
| 0.15 s | IT(OV)M | 23 | AIIIIS |
| 0.48 s | | 15 | |
| 4.2 s | | 7 | |
| Initial rate of rise of on-state current, Exponential current ramp, Maximum ramp value < 200 A | di _T /dt | 400 | A/µs |
| Junction temperature | TJ | -40 to +150 | °C |
| Storage temperature range | T _{stg} | -65 to +150 | °C |

NOTES: 1. See Applications Information and Figure 9 for voltage values at lower temperatures.

2. Initially the TISP4360H3BJ must be in thermal equilibrium with $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$.

3. The surge may be repeated after the TISP4360H3BJ returns to its initial conditions.

4. See Applications Information and Figure 10 for current ratings at other temperatures.

 EIA/JESD51-2 environment and EIA/JESD51-3 PCB with standard footprint dimensions connected with 5 A rated printed wiring track widths. See Figure 7 for the current ratings at other durations. Derate current values at -0.61 %/°C for ambient temperatures above 25 °C

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electrical characteristics for the T and R terminals, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise noted)

| | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------|---|---|--|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| I _{DRM} | Repetitive peak off- state current | V _D = V _{DRM} | T _A = 25°C T _A = 85°C | | | ±5 ±10 | μA |
| V _(BO) | Breakover voltage | $dv/dt = \pm 750 \text{ V/ms}, \text{ R}_{SOURCE} = 300 \Omega$ | | | | ±360 | V |
| V _(BO) | Impulse breakover voltage | dv/dt ≤ ±1000 V/µs, Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value = ±500 V di/dt = ±20 A/µs, Linear current ramp, Maximum ramp value = ±10 A | | | | ±372 | V |
| I _(BO) | Breakover current | $dv/dt = \pm 750 \text{ V/ms}, \text{ R}_{SOURCE} = 300 \Omega$ | | ±0.15 | | ±0.6 | A |
| V _T | On-state voltage | $I_{T} = \pm 5 \text{ A}, t_{W} = 100 \ \mu \text{s}$ | | | | ±3 | V |
| Ι _Η | Holding current | $I_{T} = \pm 5 \text{ A}, \text{ di/dt} = \pm -30 \text{ mA/ms}$ | | ±0.15 | | ±0.6 | А |
| dv/dt | Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage | Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value < 0.85V _{DRM} | | ±5 | | | kV/µs |
| I _D | Off-state current | $V_D = \pm 50 V$ | T _A = 85°C | | | ±10 | μΑ |
| C _{off} | Off-state capacitance | $ f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = 0, \\ f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = -1 \text{ V} \\ $ | | | 70 60 55 24 22 | 84 67 62 28 26 | pF |

thermal characteristics

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | ТҮР | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|--|--|-----|-------|------|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ Junction to free air thermal resistance | EIA/JESD51-3 PCB, $I_T = I_{TSM(1000)}$, $T_A = 25 \text{ °C}$, (see Note 6) | | | 113 | °C AN | |
| | | 265 mm x 210 mm populated line card, 4-layer PCB, $I_T = I_{TSM(1000)}$, $T_A = 25$ °C | | 50 | | 0/11 |

NOTE 6: EIA/JESD51-2 environment and PCB has standard footprint dimensions connected with 5 A rated printed wiring track widths.



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ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE REFERENCED TO THE R TERMINAL

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS













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Figure 10.



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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

deployment

These devices are two terminal overvoltage protectors. They may be used either singly to limit the voltage between two conductors (Figure 11) or in multiples to limit the voltage at several points in a circuit (Figure 12).





Figure 11. TWO POINT PROTECTION



In Figure 11, protector Th1 limits the maximum voltage between the two conductors to ±V(BO). This configuration is normally used to protect circuits without a ground reference, such as modems. In Figure 12, protectors Th2 and Th3 limit the maximum voltage between each conductor and ground to the ±V(BO) of the individual protector. Protector Th1 limits the maximum voltage between the two conductors to its ±V(BO) value. If the equipment being protected has all its vulnerable components connected between the conductors and ground, then protector Th1 is not required.

impulse testing

| | PEAK VOLTAGE | VOLTAGE | PEAK CURRENT | CURRENT | TISP4360H3BJ | SERIES |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| STANDARD | SETTING | WAVE FORM | VALUE | WAVE FORM | 25 °C RATING | RESISTANCE |
| | v | μs | Α | μs | Α | Ω |
| GR-1089-CORE | 2500 | 2/10 | 500 | 2/10 | 500 | 0 |
| GR-1009-CORE | 1000 | 10/1000 | 100 | 10/1000 | 100 | 0 |
| | 1500 | 10/160 | 200 | 10/160 | 250 | 0 |
| FCC Part 68 | 800 | 10/560 | 100 | 10/560 | 160 | 0 |
| (March 1998) | 1500 | 9/720 † | 37.5 | 5/320 † | 200 | 0 |
| | 1000 | 9/720 † | 25 | 5/320 † | 200 | 0 |
| 13124 | 1500 | 0.5/700 | 37.5 | 0.2/310 | 200 | 0 |
| | 1500 | 10/700 | 37.5 | 5/210 | 200 | 0 |
| 110-1 N20/N21 | 4000 | 10/700 | 100 | 5/310 | 200 | 0 |

To verify the withstand capability and safety of the equipment, standards require that the equipment is tested with various impulse wave forms. The table below shows some common values.

† FCC Part 68 terminology for the waveforms produced by the ITU-T recommendation K21 10/700 impulse generator

Series resistance can be added to cover situations where either the TISP4360H3BJ current rating will be exceeded or excessive wiring currents result or both.

When a primary protector is used, the TISP4360H3BJ may operate before the primary protector. With the TISP460H3BJ in a low voltage state, the primary protector is prevented from working. High currents, which should have been carried by the primary protector, now flow through the wiring to the equipment and through the TISP4360H3BJ. Interference and network equipment damage can occur, particularly if the currents are diverted to the local ground. Protector co-ordination prevents this problem. A series resistor can be used to develop a voltage drop large enough to activate the primary protector. If the primary protector was a gas discharge tube (GDT) with a maximum d.c. sparkover of 400 V and the typical lightning impulse decay time was several hundred microseconds (TISP4360H3BJ rating 200 A), a 2 Ω series resistor (400 V/200 A) would

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be sufficient to achieve co-ordination. At peak currents of 200 A and above, the resistor would develop at least 400 V and GDT would switch and divert the current.

If the impulse generator current exceeds the protectors current rating then a series resistance can be used to reduce the current to the protectors rated value and so prevent possible failure. The required value of series resistance for a given waveform is given by the following calculations. First, the minimum total circuit impedance is found by dividing the impulse generators peak voltage by the protectors rated current. The impulse generators fictive impedance (generators peak voltage divided by peak short circuit current) is then subtracted from the minimum total circuit impedance to give the required value of series resistance. In some cases the equipment will require verification over a temperature range. By using the rated waveform values from Figure 10, the appropriate series resistor value can be calculated for ambient temperatures in the range of -40 °C to 85 °C.

a.c. testing

The protector can withstand currents applied for times not exceeding those shown in Figure 7. Currents that exceed these times must be terminated or reduced to avoid protector failure. Fuses, PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) resistors and fusible resistors are overcurrent protection devices which can be used to reduce the current flow. Protective fuses may range from a few hundred milliamperes to one ampere. In some cases it may be necessary to add some extra series resistance to prevent the fuse opening during impulse testing. The current versus time characteristic of the overcurrent protector must be below the line shown in Figure 7. In some cases there may be a further time limit imposed by the test standard (e.g. UL 1459/1950 wiring simulator failure).

Safety tests require that the equipment fails without any hazard to the user. For the equipment protector, this condition usually means that the fault mode is short circuit, ensuring that the following circuitry is not exposed to high voltages. The ratings table and Figure 8 detail the earliest times when a shorted condition could occur. Figure 8 shows how the protector current levels compare to UL 1950 levels. Only the UL 1950 600 V tests (1, 2 and 3) are shown as these have sufficient voltage to operate the protector. Tests 4 (<285 V peak, 2.2 A) and 5 (120 V rms, 25 A) are too low in voltage to operate the protector.

Figure 8 shows that the TISP4360H3BJ curve is very close or better than the UL 1950 test levels. Design compliance is simply a matter of selecting an overcurrent protector which operates before the UL 1950 times up to 1.5 s. Fuses such as the Littelfuse 436 series and 2AG (Surge Withstand type) series and Bussmann TCP series have a 600 V capability for UL 1950. Fuses rated in the range of 0.5 A to 1.5 A will usually meet the safety test requirements. However, the lower rated current value fuses may open on the type A surges of FCC Part 68. Opening on a type A surge is not a test failure, but opening on a type B surge (37.5 A 5/320) is; so the selected fuse must be able to withstand the type B surge.

capacitance

The protector characteristic off-state capacitance values are given for d.c. bias voltage, V_D, values of 0, -1 V, -2 V -50 V and -100 V. Values for other voltages may be calculated by multiplying the V_D = 0 capacitance value by the factor given in Figure 6. Up to 10 MHz the capacitance is essentially independent of frequency. Above 10 MHz the effective capacitance is strongly dependent on connection inductance.

normal system voltage levels

The protector should not clip or limit the voltages that occur in normal system operation. If the maximum system voltages are not known, then designers often used the voltages for the FCC Part 68 "B" ringer. The "B" ringer has a d.c. voltage of 56.5 and a maximum a.c. ring voltage of 150 V rms. The resultant waveform is shown in Figure 13. The maximum voltage is -269 V, but, because of possible wiring reversals, the protector should have a working voltage of ±269 V minimum. The standard TISP4350H3BJ protector meets this requirement with a working voltage, V_{DRM}, of ±275 V and a protection voltage, V_(BO), of ±350 V. Figure 14 shows the TISP4350H3BJ voltages relative to the POTS -269 V peak ringing voltage.



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The ADSL signal can be as high as ± 15 V and this adds to the POTS signal making a peak value of -284 V. This increased signal value of -284 V would be clipped by the TISP4350H3BJ, which only allows for a -275 V signal. The TISP4360H3BJ has been specified to overcome this problem by having a higher working voltage of ± 290 V. Figure 15 shows the TISP4360H3BJ voltages relative to the -284 V peak ADSL plus POTS ringing voltage. The ± 15 V ADSL signal is shown as a grey band in Figure 15.





The recommended PCB pad layout for the TISP4360H3BJ SMB package (see mechanical section) gives a creepage distance of 2.54 mm between the device terminals. This distance value allows compliance to the minimum clearance values required by UL 1950 for operational, basic and supplementary insulation and creepage values for pollution degree 1.

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JESD51 thermal measurement method

To standardise thermal measurements, the EIA (Electronic Industries Alliance) has created the JESD51 standard. Part 2 of the standard (JESD51-2, 1995) describes the test environment. This is a 0.0283 m³ (1 ft³) cube which contains the test PCB (Printed Circuit Board) horizontally mounted at the centre. Part 3 of the standard (JESD51-3, 1996) defines two test PCBs for surface mount components; one for packages smaller than 27 mm on a side and the other for packages up to 48 mm. The SMBJ measurements used the smaller 76.2 mm x 114.3 mm (3.0 " x 4.5 ") PCB. The JESD51-3 PCBs are designed to have low effective thermal conductivity (high thermal resistance) and represent a worse case condition. The PCBs used in the majority of applications will achieve lower values of thermal resistance and so can dissipate higher power levels than indicated by the JESD51 values.



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typical circuits



Figure 16. MODEM INTER-WIRE PROTECTION













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MECHANICAL DATA

SMBJ (DO-214AA)

plastic surface mount diode package

This surface mount package consists of a circuit mounted on a lead frame and encapsulated within a plastic compound. The compound will withstand soldering temperature with no deformation, and circuit performance characteristics will remain stable when operated in high humidity conditions. Leads require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.





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MECHANICAL DATA



device symbolization code

Devices will be coded as below. As the device parameters are symmetrical, terminal 1 is not identified.

| DEVICE | SYMOBLIZATION |
|--------------|---------------|
| DEVICE | CODE |
| TISP4360H3BJ | 4360H3 |

carrier information

Devices are shipped in one of the carriers below. Unless a specific method of shipment is specified by the customer, devices will be shipped in the most practical carrier. For production quantities the carrier will be embossed tape reel pack. Evaluation quantities may be shipped in bulk pack or embossed tape.

| CARRIER | ORDER # |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Embossed Tape Reel Pack | TISP4360H3BJR |
| Bulk Pack | TISP4360H3BJ |

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MECHANICAL DATA

tape dimensions



NOTES: A. The clearance between the component and the cavity must be within 0,05 mm MIN. to 0,65 mm MAX. so that the component cannot rotate more than 20° within the determined cavity. MDXXBJ

B. Taped devices are supplied on a reel of the following dimensions:-

| Reel diameter: | 330 ±3,0 mm |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Reel hub diameter | 75 mm MIN. |
| Reel axial hole: | 13,0 ±0,5 mm |

C. 3000 devices are on a reel.



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