

TISP3240F3, TISP3260F3, TISP3280F3, TISP3320F3, TISP3380F3 DUAL SYMMETRICAL TRANSIENT VOLTAGE SUPPRESSORS

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TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM SECONDARY PROTECTION

- **Ion-Implanted Breakdown Region**
Precise and Stable Voltage
Low Voltage Overshoot under Surge

DEVICE	V _{DRM} V	V _(BO) V
'3240F3	180	240
'3260F3	200	260
'3280F3	220	280
'3320F3	240	320
'3380F3	270	380

- **Planar Passivated Junctions**
Low Off-State Current < 10 μ A
- **Rated for International Surge Wave Shapes**

WAVE SHAPE	STANDARD	I _{TSP} A
2/10 μ s	FCC Part 68	175
8/20 μ s	ANSI C82.41	120
10/180 μ s	FCC Part 68	60
10/560 μ s	FCC Part 68	45
0.5/700 μ s	RLM 88	38
10/700 μ s	FTZ R12	50
	VDE 0433	50
	CCITT IX K17/K20	50
10/1000 μ s	REA PE-60	35

- **Surface Mount and Through-Hole Options**

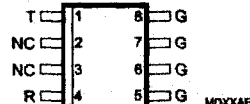
PACKAGE	PART # SUFFIX
Small-outline	D
Small-outline taped and reeled	DR
Plastic DIP	P
Single-in-line	SL

- **UL Recognized, E132482**

description

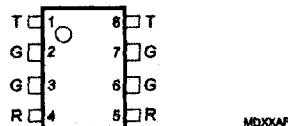
These high voltage dual symmetrical transient voltage suppressor devices are designed to protect telecommunication applications with ground backed ringing against transients caused by lightning strikes and a.c. power lines. Offered in five voltage variants to meet battery and protection requirements they are guaranteed to suppress and withstand the listed international lightning surges in both polarities. Transients are initially clipped by breakdown clamping until the voltage rises to the breakover level, which

D PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



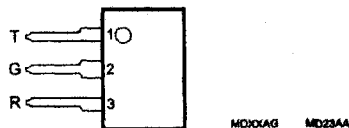
NC - No internal connection

P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

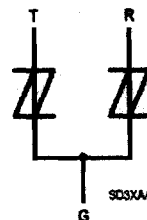


Specified T terminal ratings require connection of pins 1 and 8.
Specified R terminal ratings require connection of pins 4 and 5.

SL PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



device symbol



Terminals T, R and G correspond to the alternative line designators of A, B and C

causes the device to crowbar. The high crowbar holding current prevents d.c. latchup as the current subsides.

These monolithic protection devices are fabricated in ion-implanted planar structures to

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description (Continued)

ensure precise and matched breakover control and are virtually transparent to the system in normal operation

The small-outline 8 pin assignment has been carefully chosen for the TISP series to maximise the inter-pin clearance and creepage distances which are used by standards (e.g. IEC950) to establish voltage withstand ratings.

absolute maximum ratings

RATING		SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT	
Repetitive peak off-state voltage ($0^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 70^{\circ}\text{C}$)	'3240F3	V_{DRM}	± 180	V	
	'3260F3		± 200		
	'3290F3		± 220		
	'3320F3		± 240		
	'3380F3		± 270		
Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current (see Notes 1, 2 and 3)		I_{TSP}	A	A	
1/2 μs (Gas tube differential transient, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1/2 μs)					
2/10 μs (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2/10 μs)					
8/20 μs (ANSI C62.41, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.2/50 μs)					
10/160 μs (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/160 μs)					
5/200 μs (VDE 0433, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 μs)					
0.5/310 μs (RLM 88, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.5 kV, 0.5/700 μs)					
5/310 μs (CCITT IX K17/K20, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 μs)					
5/310 μs (FTZ R12, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 μs)					
10/560 μs (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/560 μs)					
10/1000 μs (REA PE-60, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/1000 μs)					
Non-repetitive peak on-state current (see Notes 2 and 3)		I_{TSM}	A rms	A rms	
50 Hz, 1 s					
D Package					
		P Package	6		
		SL Package	6		
Initial rate of rise of on-state current, Linear current ramp, Maximum ramp value $< 38 \text{ A}$			di_F/dt	250	A/ μs
Junction temperature			T_J	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range			T_{stg}	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

- NOTES: 1. Further details on surge wave shapes are contained in the Applications Information section.
2. Initially the TISP must be in thermal equilibrium with $0^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 70^{\circ}\text{C}$. The surge may be repeated after the TISP returns to its initial conditions.
3. Above 70°C , derate linearly to zero at 150°C lead temperature.

electrical characteristics for the T and R terminals, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TISP3240F3		TISP3260F3		TISP3290F3		UNIT	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
I_{DRM}	Repetitive peak off-state current $V_D = \pm 2V_{\text{DRM}}, 0^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 70^{\circ}\text{C}$		± 10		± 10		± 10	μA	
I_0	Off-state current $V_D = \pm 50 \text{ V}$		± 10		± 10		± 10	μA	
C_{off}	Off-state capacitance $V_D = 0$, (see Notes 4 and 5) Third terminal = -50 to +50 V	$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_3 = 100 \text{ mV}$	D Package	50†	150	50†	150	50†	150
			P Package	65†	200	65†	200	65†	200
			SL Package	30†	100	30†	100	30†	100

- NOTES: 4. These capacitance measurements employ a three terminal capacitance bridge incorporating a guard circuit. The third terminal is connected to the guard terminal of the bridge.
5. Further details on capacitance are given in the Applications Information section.

† Typical value of the parameter, not a limit value.

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electrical characteristics for the T and G or the R and G terminals, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TISP3240F3		TISP3260F3		TISP3290F3		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
I_{DRM} Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \pm V_{DRM}, 0^\circ\text{C} < T_J < 70^\circ\text{C}$		± 10		± 10		± 10	μA
$V_{(BO)}$ Breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 250 \text{ V/ms}$, Source Resistance = 300Ω		± 240		± 260		± 290	V
$V_{(BO)}$ Impulse breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 1000 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$, $di/dt < 20 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ Source Resistance = 50Ω		$\pm 267^\dagger$		$\pm 287^\dagger$		$\pm 317^\dagger$	V
$I_{(BO)}$ Breakover current	$dv/dt = \pm 250 \text{ V/ms}$, Source Resistance = 300Ω	± 0.15	± 0.6	± 0.15	± 0.6	± 0.15	± 0.6	A
V_T On-state voltage	$I_T = \pm 5 \text{ A}$, $t_W = 100 \mu\text{s}$		± 3		± 3		± 3	V
I_H Holding current	$di/dt = \pm 30 \text{ mA/ms}$	± 0.15		± 0.15		± 0.15		A
dv/dt Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value $< 0.85V_{(BR)MIN}$	± 5		± 5		± 5		$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$
I_D Off-state current	$V_D = \pm 50 \text{ V}$		± 10		± 10		± 10	μA
C_{off} Off-state capacitance	$f = 100 \text{ kHz}$, $V_d = 100 \text{ mV}$, $V_D = 0$, Third terminal = -50 to $+50 \text{ V}$, $V_D = -5 \text{ V}$ (see Notes 6 and 7) $V_D = -50 \text{ V}$	57†	95	57†	95	57†	95	pF
		26†	45	26†	45	26†	45	pF
		11†	20	11†	20	11†	20	pF

NOTES: 6. These capacitance measurements employ a three terminal capacitance bridge incorporating a guard circuit. The third terminal is connected to the guard terminal of the bridge.

7. Further details on capacitance are given in the Applications Information section.

† Typical value of the parameter, not a limit value.

electrical characteristics for the T and R terminals, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TISP3320F3		TISP3380F3		UNIT	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
I_{DRM} Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \pm V_{DRM}, 0^\circ\text{C} < T_J < 70^\circ\text{C}$		± 10		± 10	μA	
I_D Off-state current	$V_D = \pm 50 \text{ V}$		± 10		± 10	μA	
C_{off} Off-state capacitance	$f = 100 \text{ kHz}$, $V_d = 100 \text{ mV}$, $V_D = 0$, (see Notes 4 and 5) Third terminal = -50 to $+50 \text{ V}$	D Package	50†	150	50†	150	pF
		P Package	65†	200	65†	200	
		SL Package	30†	100	30†	100	

NOTES: 4. These capacitance measurements employ a three terminal capacitance bridge incorporating a guard circuit. The third terminal is connected to the guard terminal of the bridge.

5. Further details on capacitance are given in the Applications Information section.

electrical characteristics for the T and G or the R and G terminals, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TISP3320F3		TISP3380F3		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
I_{DRM} Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \pm V_{DRM}, 0^\circ\text{C} < T_J < 70^\circ\text{C}$		± 10		± 10	μA
$V_{(BO)}$ Breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 250 \text{ V/ms}$, Source Resistance = 300Ω		± 320		± 380	V
$V_{(BO)}$ Impulse breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 1000 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$, $di/dt < 20 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ Source Resistance = 50Ω		$\pm 347^\dagger$		$\pm 407^\dagger$	V

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electrical characteristics for the T and G or the R and G terminals, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TISP3320F3		TISP3380F3		UNIT	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
$I_{(BO)}$ Breakover current	$dv/dt = \pm 250 \text{ V/ms}$, Source Resistance = 300Ω	± 0.15	± 0.6	± 0.15	± 0.6	A	
V_T On-state voltage	$I_T = \pm 5 \text{ A}$, $t_W = 100 \mu\text{s}$		± 3		± 3	V	
I_H Holding current	$dv/dt = -/+30 \text{ mA/ms}$	± 0.15		± 0.15		A	
dv/dt Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value $< 0.85V_{(BR)MIN}$	± 5		± 5		kV/ μs	
I_D Off-state current	$V_D = \pm 50 \text{ V}$		± 10		± 10	μA	
C_{off} Off-state capacitance	$f = 100 \text{ kHz}$, $V_d = 100 \text{ mV}$ Third voltage = -50 to $+50 \text{ V}$ (see Notes 6 and 7)	$V_D = 0$,	57†	95	57†	95	pF
		$V_D = -5 \text{ V}$	26†	45	26†	45	pF
		$V_D = -50 \text{ V}$	11†	20	11†	20	pF

NOTES: 6 These capacitance measurements employ a three terminal capacitance bridge incorporating a guard circuit. The third terminal is connected to the guard terminal of the bridge.

7. Further details on capacitance are given in the Applications Information section.

† Typical value of the parameter, not a limit value.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

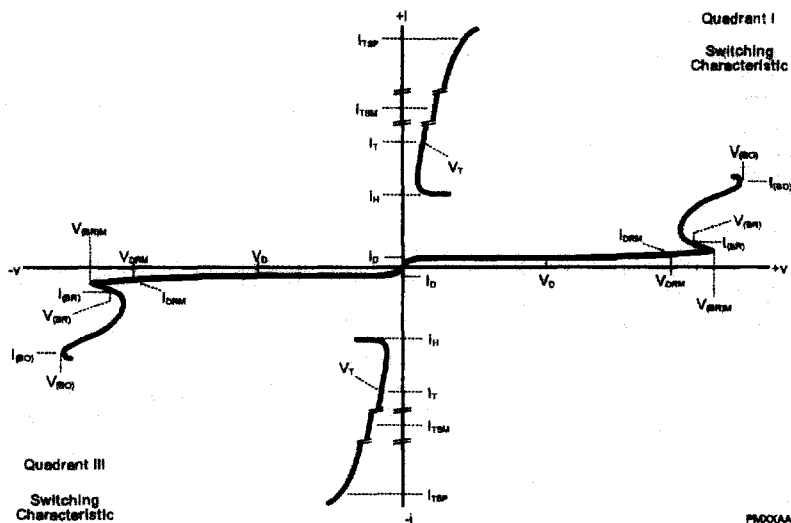


Figure 1. VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC FOR ANY PAIR OF TERMINALS

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thermal characteristics

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R _{θJA} Junction to free air thermal resistance	D Package			160	°C/W
	P Package			100	
	SL Package			105	

RECOMMENDED INFORMATION



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A

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 T and G, or R and G terminals

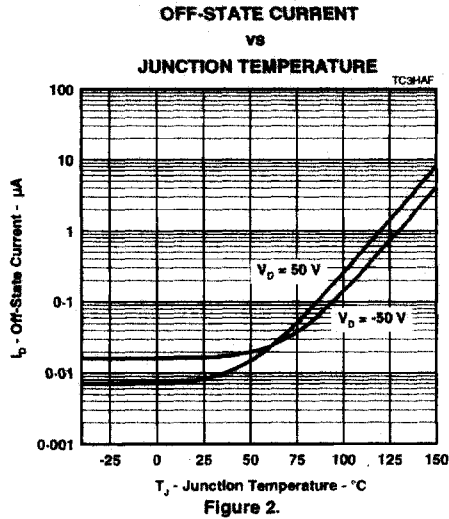


Figure 2.

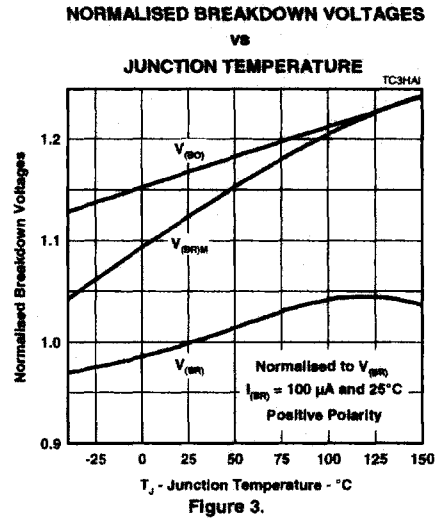


Figure 3.

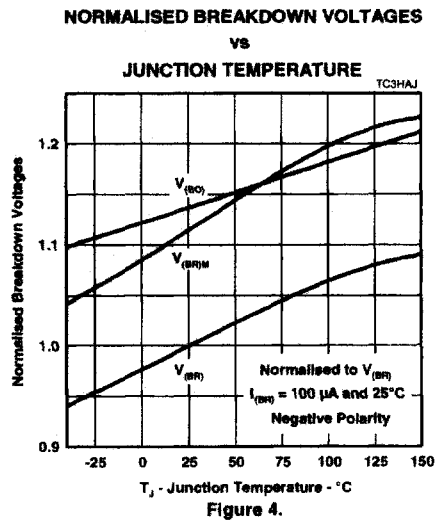


Figure 4.

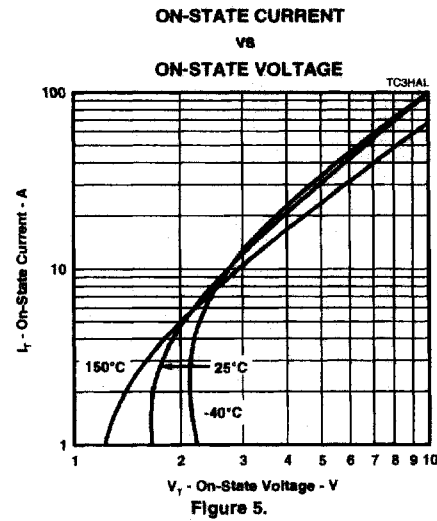


Figure 5.

TISP3240F3, TISP3260F3, TISP3290F3, TISP3320F3, TISP3380F3
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 T and G, or R and G terminals

HOLDING CURRENT & BREAKOVER CURRENT
 vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

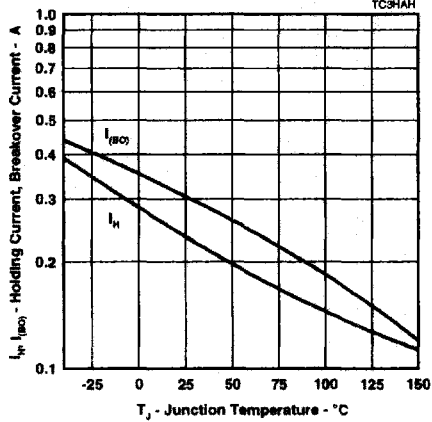


Figure 6.

NORMALISED BREAKOVER VOLTAGE
 vs
RATE OF RISE OF PRINCIPLE CURRENT

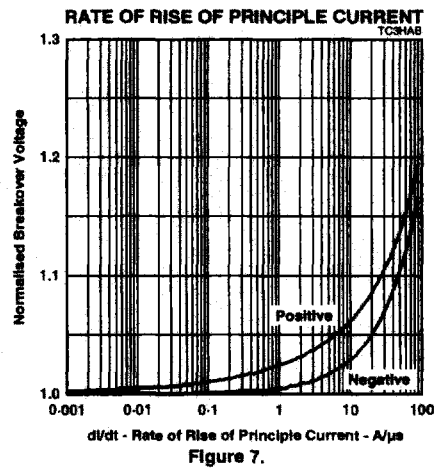


Figure 7.

OFF-STATE CAPACITANCE
 vs
TERMINAL VOLTAGE

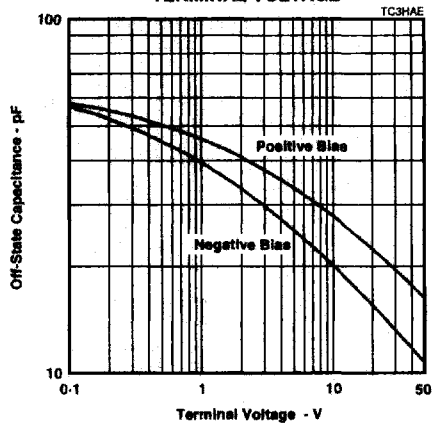


Figure 8.

OFF-STATE CAPACITANCE
 vs
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

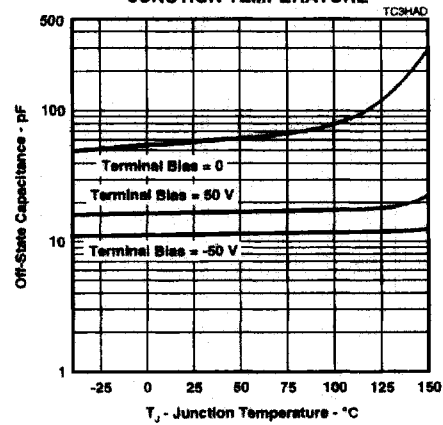


Figure 9.

TISP3240F3, TISP3260F3, TISP3290F3, TISP3320F3, TISP3380F3
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
T and G, or R and G terminals

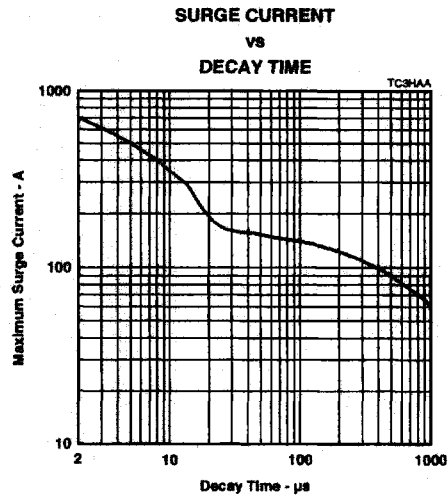


Figure 10.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
T and R terminals

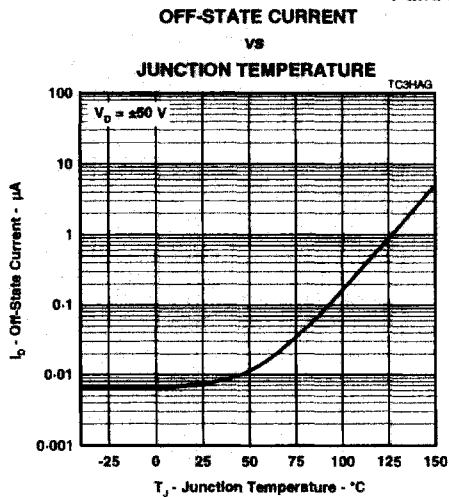


Figure 11.

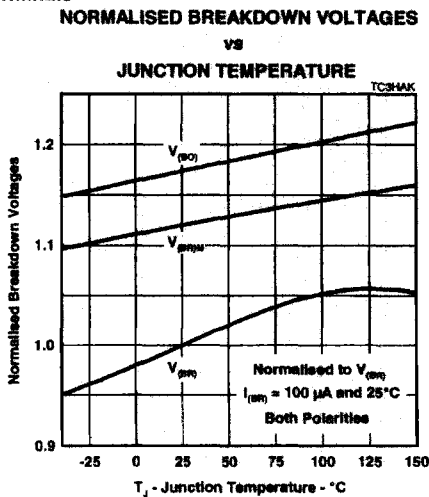


Figure 12.

TISP3240F3, TISP3260F3, TISP3290F3, TISP3320F3, TISP3380F3
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 T and R terminals

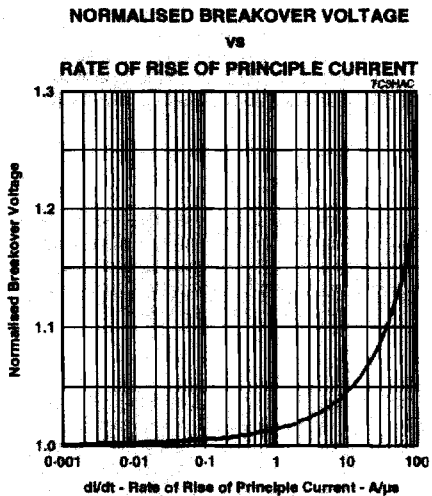


Figure 13.

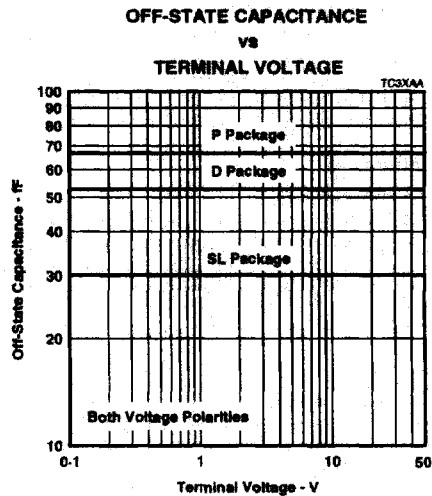


Figure 14.

THERMAL INFORMATION

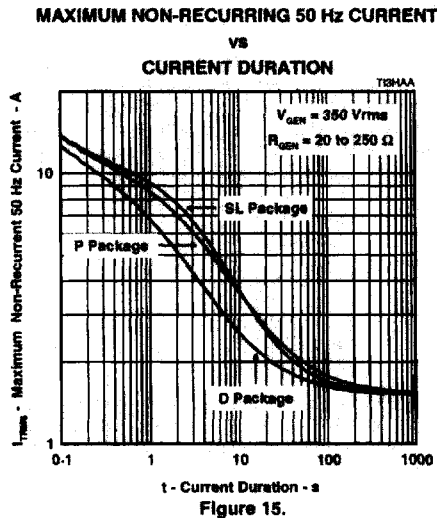


Figure 15.

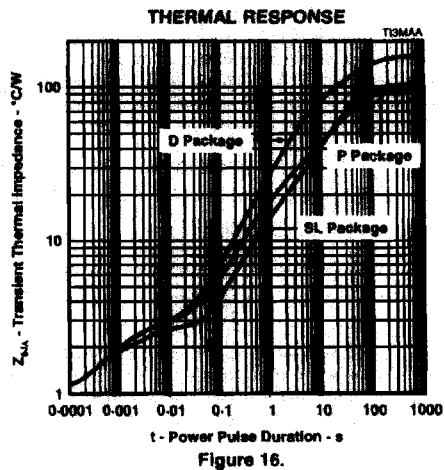


Figure 16.

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**electrical characteristics**

The electrical characteristics of a TISP are strongly dependent on junction temperature, T_J . Hence a characteristic value will depend on the junction temperature at the instant of measurement. The values given in this data sheet were measured on commercial testers, which generally minimise the temperature rise caused by testing. Application values may be calculated from the parameters' temperature curves, the power dissipated and the thermal response curve (Z_θ).

lightning surge**wave shape notation**

Most lightning tests, used for equipment verification, specify a unidirectional sawtooth waveform which has an exponential rise and an exponential decay. Wave shapes are classified in terms of peak amplitude (voltage or current), rise time and a decay time to 50% of the maximum amplitude. The notation used for the wave shape is *amplitude, rise time/decay time*. A 50A, 5/310 μ s wave shape would have a peak current value of 50 A, a rise time of 5 μ s and a decay time of 310 μ s. The TISP surge current graph comprehends the wave shapes of commonly used surges.

generators

There are three categories of surge generator type, single wave shape, combination wave shape and circuit defined. Single wave shape generators have essentially the same wave shape for the open circuit voltage and short circuit current (e.g. 10/1000 μ s open circuit voltage and short circuit current). Combination generators have two wave shapes, one for the open circuit voltage and the other for the short circuit current (e.g. 1.2/50 μ s open circuit voltage and 8/20 μ s short circuit current). Circuit specified generators usually equate to a combination generator, although typically only the open circuit voltage waveshape is referenced (e.g. a 10/700 μ s open circuit voltage generator typically produces a 5/310 μ s short circuit current). If the combination or circuit defined generators operate into a finite resistance the wave shape produced is intermediate between the open circuit and short circuit values.

current rating

When the TISP switches into the on-state it has a very low impedance. As a result, although the surge wave shape may be defined in terms of open circuit voltage, it is the current wave shape that must be used to assess the required TISP surge capability. As an example, the CCITT IX K17 1.5 kV, 10/700 μ s surge is changed to a 38 A, 5/310 μ s waveshape when driving into a short circuit. Thus the TISP surge current capability, when directly connected to the generator, will be found for the CCITT IX K17 waveform at 310 μ s on the surge graph and not 700 μ s. Some common short circuit equivalents are tabulated below:

STANDARD	OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE	SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT
CCITT IX K17	1.5 kV, 10/700 μ s	38 A, 5/310 μ s
CCITT IX K20	1 kV, 10/700 μ s	25 A, 5/310 μ s
RLM88	1.5 kV, 0.5/700 μ s	38 A, 0.2/310 μ s
VDE 0433	2.0 kV, 10/700 μ s	50 A, 5/200 μ s
FTZ R12	2.0 kV, 10/700 μ s	50 A, 5/310 μ s

Any series resistance in the protected equipment will reduce the peak circuit current to less than the generators' short circuit value. A 2 kV open circuit voltage, 50 A short circuit current generator has an effective output impedance of 40 Ω (2000/50). If the equipment has a series resistance of 25 Ω then the surge current requirement of the TISP becomes 31 A (2000/65) and not 50 A.

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

protection voltage

The protection voltage, ($V_{(BO)}$), increases under lightning surge conditions due to thyristor regeneration. This increase is dependent on the rate of current rise, di/dt , when the TISP is clamping the voltage in its breakdown region. The $V_{(BO)}$ value under surge conditions can be estimated by multiplying the 50 Hz rate $V_{(BO)}$ (250 V/ms) value by the normalised increase at the surge's di/dt (Figure 12.) . An estimate of the di/dt can be made from the surge generator voltage rate of rise, dv/dt , and the circuit resistance.

As an example, the CCITT IX K17 1.5 kV, 10/700 μ s surge has an average dv/dt of 150 V/ μ s, but, as the rise is exponential, the initial dv/dt is higher, being in the region of 450 V/ μ s. The instantaneous generator output resistance is 25 Ω . If the equipment has an additional series resistance of 20 Ω , the total series resistance becomes 45 Ω . The maximum di/dt then can be estimated as 450/45 = 10 A/ μ s. In practice the measured di/dt and protection voltage increase will be lower due to inductive effects and the finite slope resistance of the TISP breakdown region.

capacitance

off-state capacitance

The off-state capacitance of a TISP is sensitive to junction temperature, T_J , and the bias voltage, comprising of the dc voltage, V_D , and the ac voltage, V_a . All the capacitance values in this data sheet are measured with an ac voltage of 100 mV. The typical 25°C variation of capacitance value with ac bias is shown in Figure 17. When $V_D \gg V_a$ the capacitance value is independent on the value of V_a . The capacitance is essentially constant over the range of normal telecommunication frequencies.

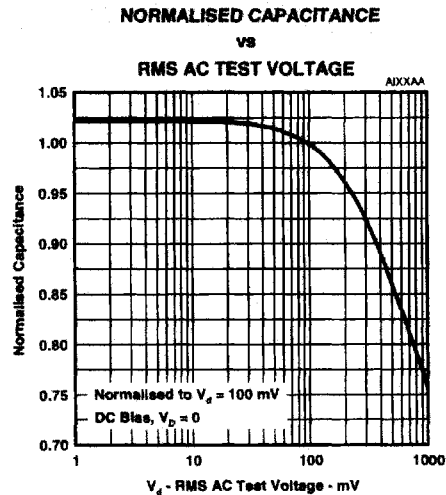


Figure 17.

TISP3240F3, TISP3260F3, TISP3290F3, TISP3320F3, TISP3380F3
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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

longitudinal balance

Figure 18 shows a three terminal TISP with its equivalent "delta" capacitance. Each capacitance, C_{TG} , C_{RG} and C_{TR} , is the true terminal pair capacitance measured with a three terminal or guarded capacitance bridge. If wire R is biased at a larger potential than wire T then $C_{TG} > C_{RG}$. Capacitance C_{TG} is equivalent to a capacitance of C_{RG} in parallel with the capacitive difference of $(C_{TG} - C_{RG})$. The line capacitive unbalance is due to $(C_{TG} - C_{RG})$ and the capacitance shunting the line is $C_{TR} + C_{RG}/2$.

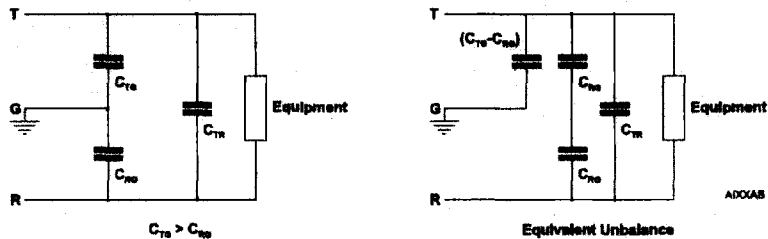


Figure 18.

All capacitance measurements in this data sheet are three terminal guarded to allow the designer to accurately assess capacitive unbalance effects. Simple two terminal capacitance meters (unguarded third terminal) give false readings as the shunt capacitance via the third terminal is included.