

LOW-VOLTAGE DUAL BIDIRECTIONAL THYRISTOR  
OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTORS



**TISP30xxF3 (LV) Overvoltage Protector Series**

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

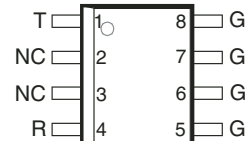
DEVICE	V <sub>DRM</sub> V	V <sub>(BO)</sub> V
'3072F3	58	72
'3082F3	66	82

**Planar Passivated Junctions**  
**Low Off-State Current <10 μA**

**Rated for International Surge Wave Shapes**

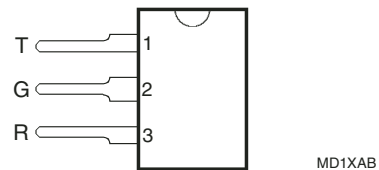
Waveshape	Standard	I <sub>TSP</sub> A
2/10 μs	GR-1089-CORE	80
8/20 μs	IEC 61000-4-5	70
10/160 μs	FCC Part 68	60
10/700 μs	ITU-T K.20/21 FCC Part 68	50
10/560 μs	FCC Part 68	45
10/1000 μs	GR-1089-CORE	35

**D Package (Top View)**

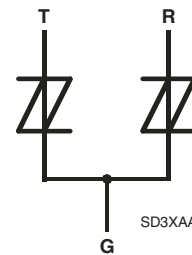


NC - No internal connection

**SL Package (Top View)**



**Device Symbol**



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

**UL Recognized Component**

**Description**

These low-voltage dual bidirectional thyristor protectors are designed to protect ISDN applications against transients caused by lightning strikes and a.c. power lines. Offered in two 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 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 ensure precise and matched breakover control and are virtually transparent to the system in normal operation.

**How To Order**

Device	Package	Carrier	For Standard Termination Finish Order As	For Lead Free Termination Finish Order As
TISP30xxF3	D, Small-outline	Tape And Reeled	TISP30xxF3DR	TISP30xxF3DR-S
	SL, Single-in-line	Tube	TISP30xxF3SL	TISP30xxF3SL-S

Insert xx value corresponding to protection voltages of 72 and 82

\*RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC Jan 27 2003 including Annex MARCH 1994 - REVISED MARCH 2006

Specifications are subject to change without notice. Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

# TISP30xxF3 (LV) Overvoltage Protector Series

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## Absolute Maximum Ratings, $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive peak off-state voltage, $0\text{ °C} < T_A < 70\text{ °C}$	'3072F3 '3082F3	$\pm 58$ $\pm 66$	V
Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current (see Notes 1 and 2) 1/2 (Gas tube differential transient, 1/2 voltage wave shape) 2/10 (Telcordia GR-1089-CORE, 2/10 voltage wave shape) 1/20 (ITU-T K.22, 1.2/50 voltage wave shape, 25 $\Omega$ resistor) 8/20 (IEC 61000-4-5, combination wave generator, 1.2/50 voltage wave shape) 10/160 (FCC Part 68, 10/160 voltage wave shape) 4/250 (ITU-T K.20/21, 10/700 voltage wave shape, simultaneous) 0.2/310 (CNET I 31-24, 0.5/700 voltage wave shape) 5/310 (ITU-T K.20/21, 10/700 voltage wave shape, single) 5/320 (FCC Part 68, 9/720 voltage wave shape, single) 10/560 (FCC Part 68, 10/560 voltage wave shape) 10/1000 (Telcordia GR-1089-CORE, 10/1000 voltage wave shape)	$I_{PPSM}$	120 80 50 70 60 55 38 50 50 45 35	A
Non-repetitive peak on-state current, $0\text{ °C} < T_A < 70\text{ °C}$ (see Notes 1 and 3) 50 Hz, 1 s	D Package SL Package	$I_{TSM}$ 4.3 7.1	A
Initial rate of rise of on-state current, Linear current ramp, Maximum ramp value $< 38\text{ A}$	$di_T/dt$	250	A/ $\mu$ s
Junction temperature	$T_J$	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-65 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  $0\text{ °C} < T_J < 70\text{ °C}$ . The surge may be repeated after the TISP® returns to its initial conditions.  
3. Above  $70\text{ °C}$ , derate linearly to zero at  $150\text{ °C}$  lead temperature.

## Electrical Characteristics for the T and R terminals, $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{DRM}$ Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \pm 2V_{DRM}$ , $0\text{ °C} < T_A < 70\text{ °C}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_D$ Off-state current	$V_D = \pm 50\text{ V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_{off}$ Off-state capacitance	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$ , $V_d = 100\text{ mV}$ , $V_D = 0$ , Third terminal voltage = -50 V to +50 V (see Notes 4 and 5)		0.05 0.03	0.15 0.1	pF

- 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.

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# TISP30xxF3 (LV) Overvoltage Protector Series

**BOURNS®**

## Electrical Characteristics for T and G or R and G Terminals, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{\text{DRM}}$ Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = \pm V_{\text{DRM}}$ , $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{(BO)}}$ Breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 250\text{ V/ms}$ , $R_{\text{SOURCE}} = 300\ \Omega$			$\pm 72$ $\pm 82$	V
$V_{\text{(BO)}}$ Impulse breakover voltage	$dv/dt \leq \pm 1000\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ , Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value = $\pm 500\text{ V}$ $R_{\text{SOURCE}} = 50\ \Omega$		$\pm 86$ $\pm 96$		V
$I_{\text{(BO)}}$ Breakover current	$dv/dt = \pm 250\text{ V/ms}$ , $R_{\text{SOURCE}} = 300\ \Omega$	$\pm 0.1$		$\pm 0.6$	A
$V_T$ On-state voltage	$I_T = \pm 5\text{ A}$ , $t_W = 100\ \mu\text{s}$			$\pm 3$	V
$I_H$ Holding current	$I_T = \pm 5\text{ A}$ , $di/dt = -/+30\text{ mA/ms}$	$\pm 0.15$			A
$dv/dt$ Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value $< 0.85V_{\text{DRM}}$	$\pm 5$			$\text{kV}/\mu\text{s}$
$I_D$ Off-state current	$V_D = \pm 50\text{ V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_{\text{off}}$ Off-state capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_d = 0.1\text{ V r.m.s.}$ , $V_D = 0$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_d = 0.1\text{ V r.m.s.}$ , $V_D = -5\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_d = 0.1\text{ V r.m.s.}$ , $V_D = -50\text{ V}$ (see Notes 5 and 6)		82 49 25	140 85 40	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.

## Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta\text{JA}}$ Junction to free air thermal resistance	$P_{\text{tot}} = 0.8\text{ W}$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $5\text{ cm}^2$ , FR4 PCB	D Package		160	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
		SL Package		135	

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## Parameter Measurement Information

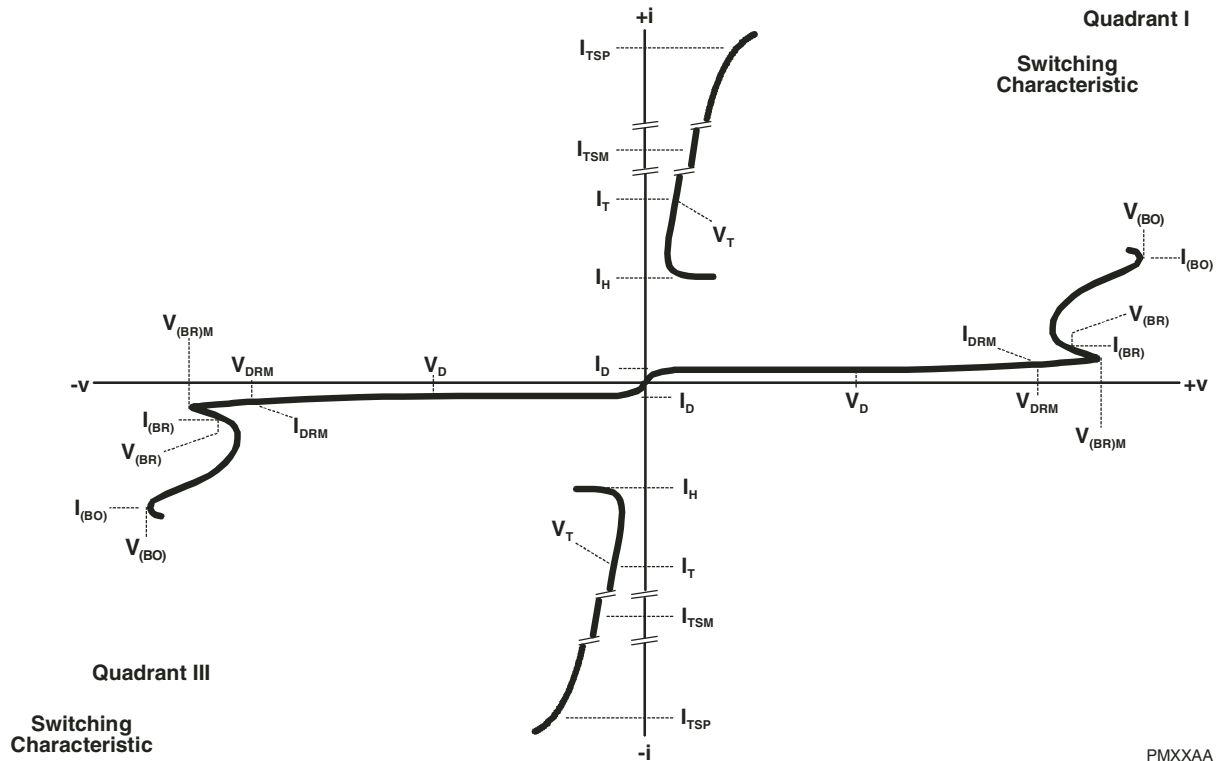


Figure 1. Voltage-Current Characteristics for any Terminal Pair

PMXXAA

## Typical Characteristics - R and G or T and G Terminals

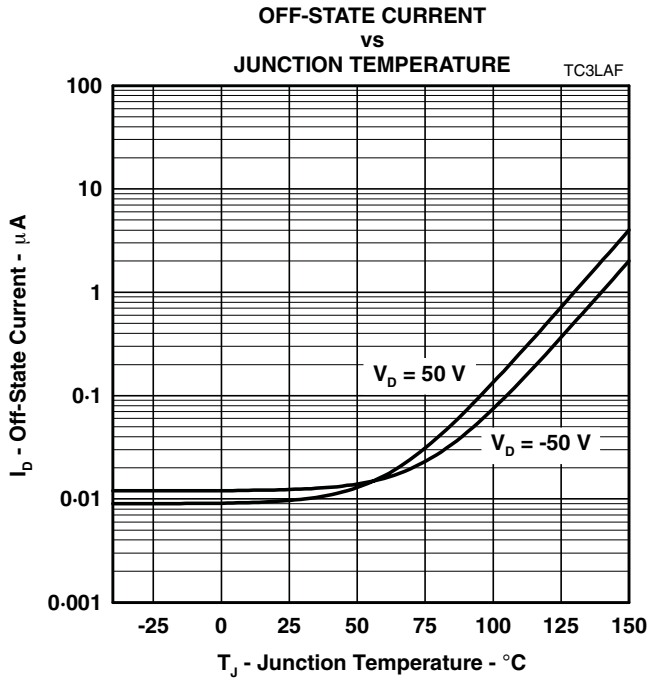


Figure 2.

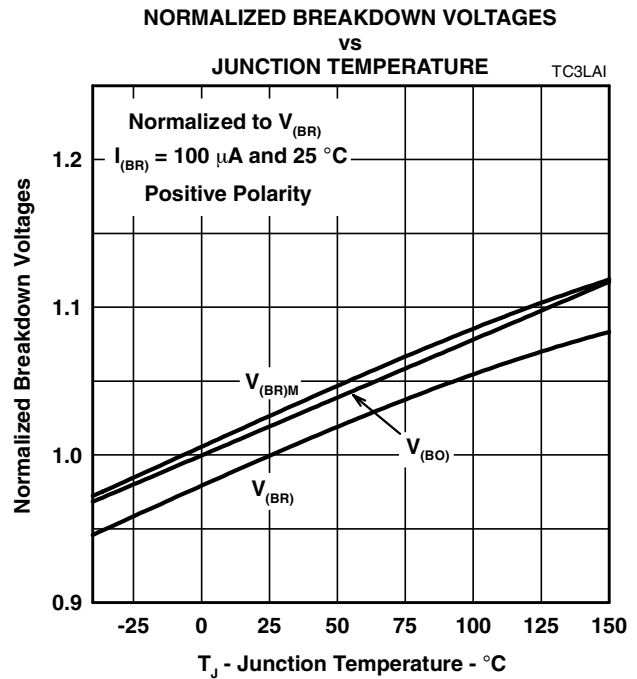


Figure 3.

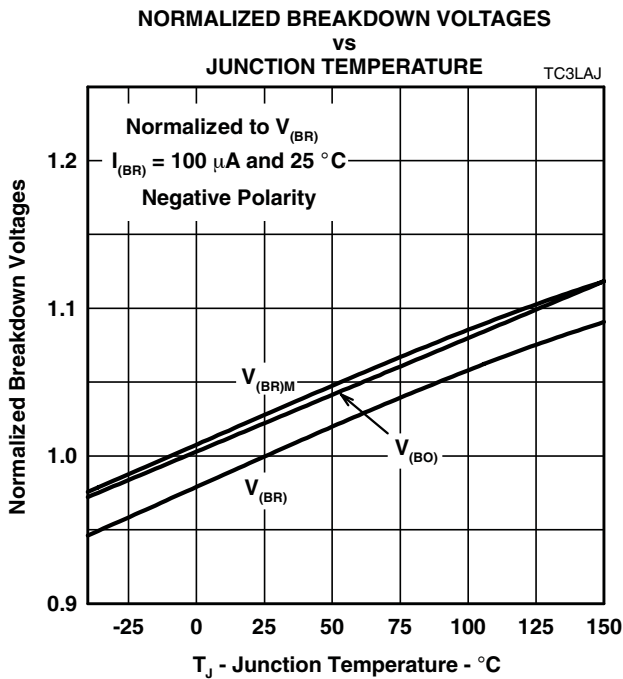


Figure 4.

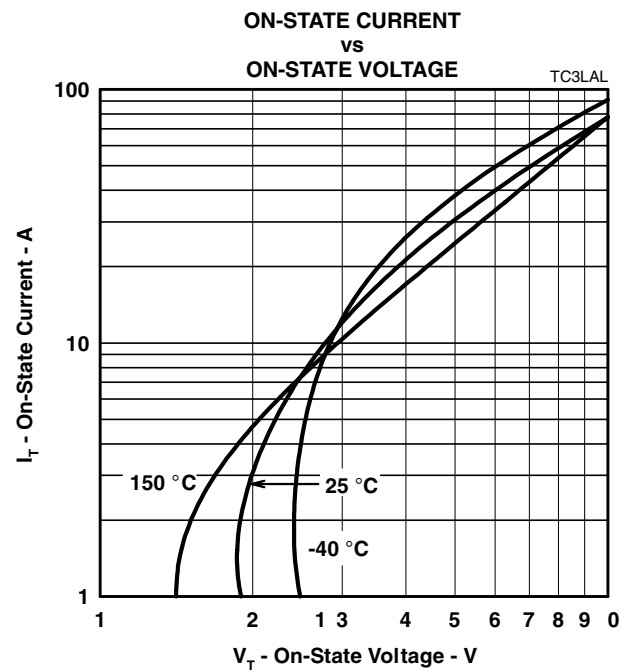


Figure 5.

## Typical Characteristics - R and G or T and G Terminals

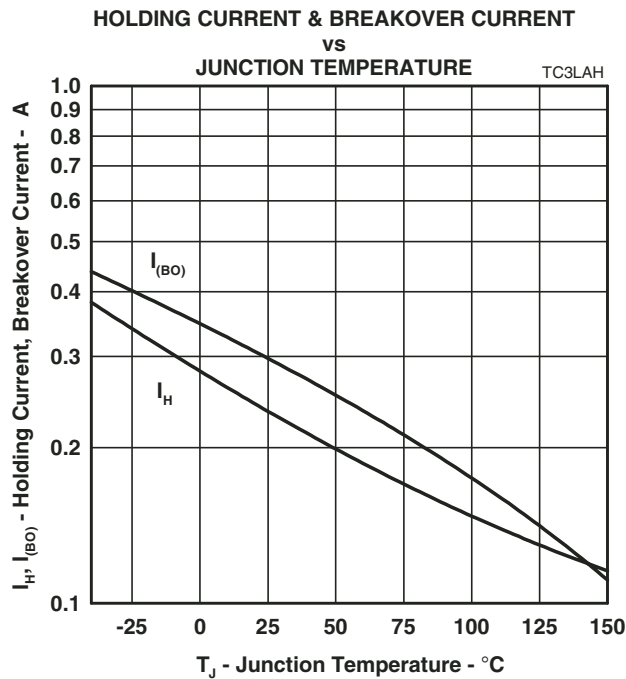


Figure 6.

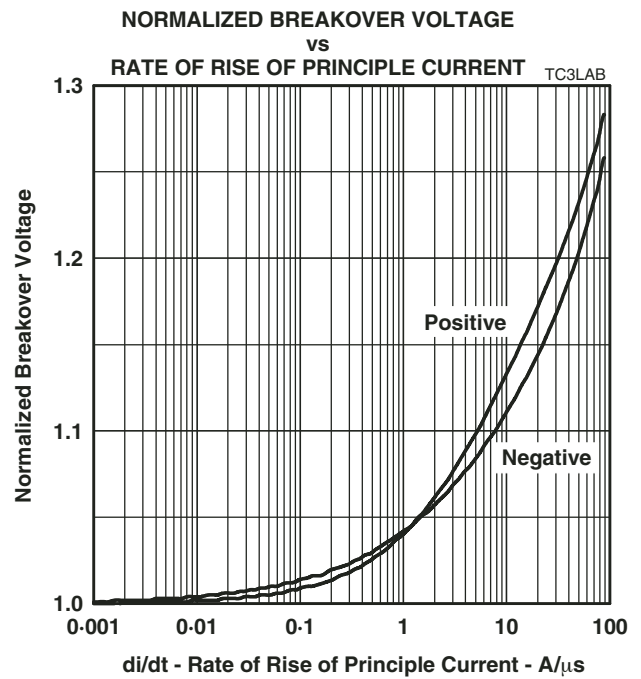


Figure 7.

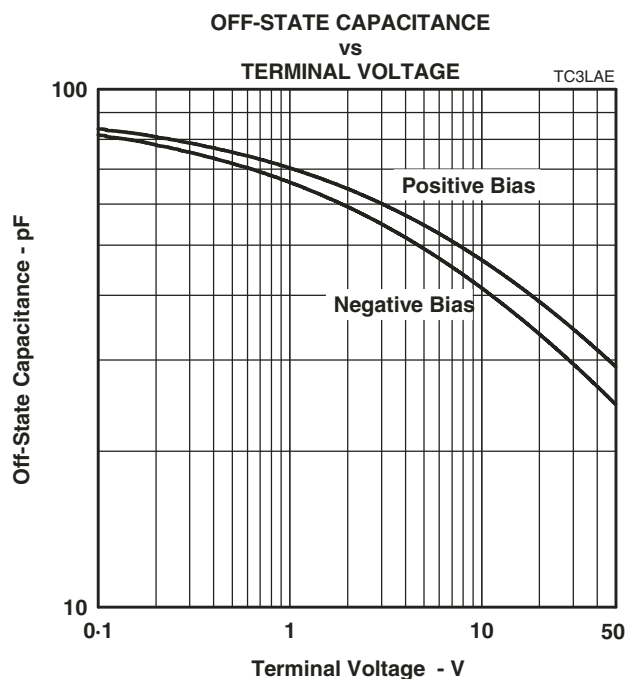


Figure 8.

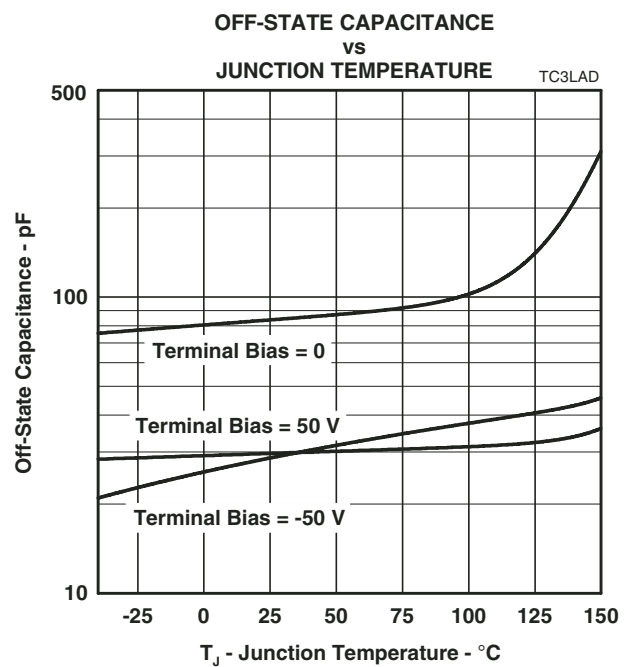


Figure 9.

## Typical Characteristics - R and G or T and G Terminals

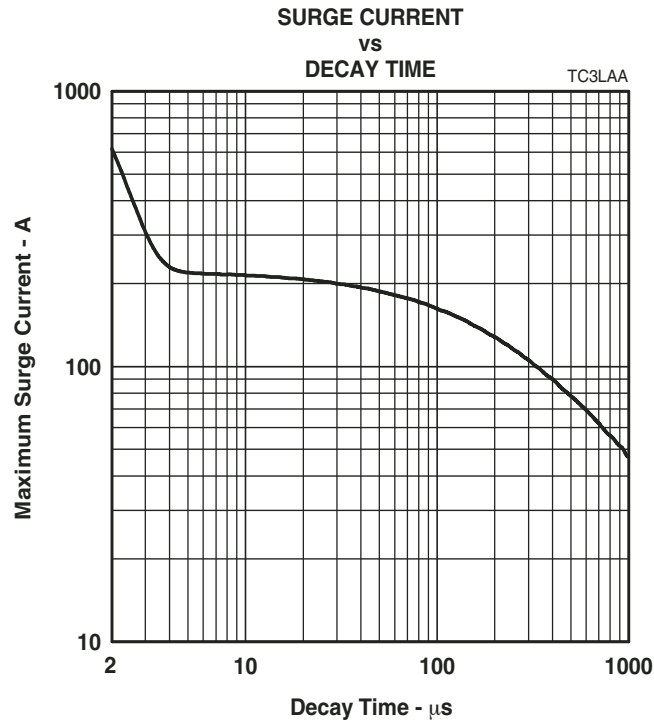


Figure 10.

## Typical Characteristics - R and T Terminals

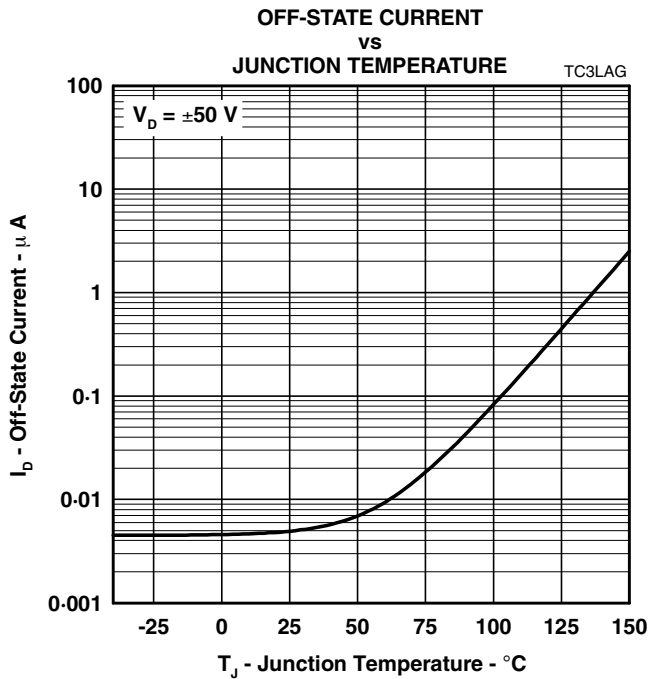


Figure 11.

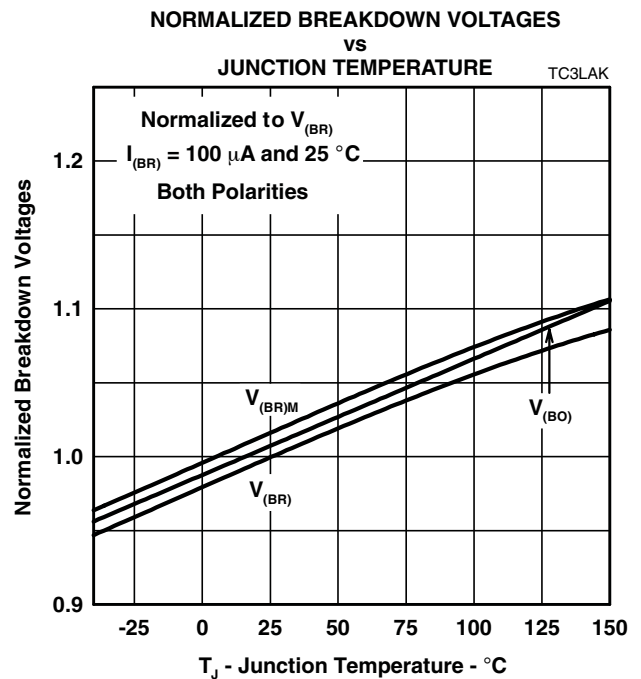


Figure 12.

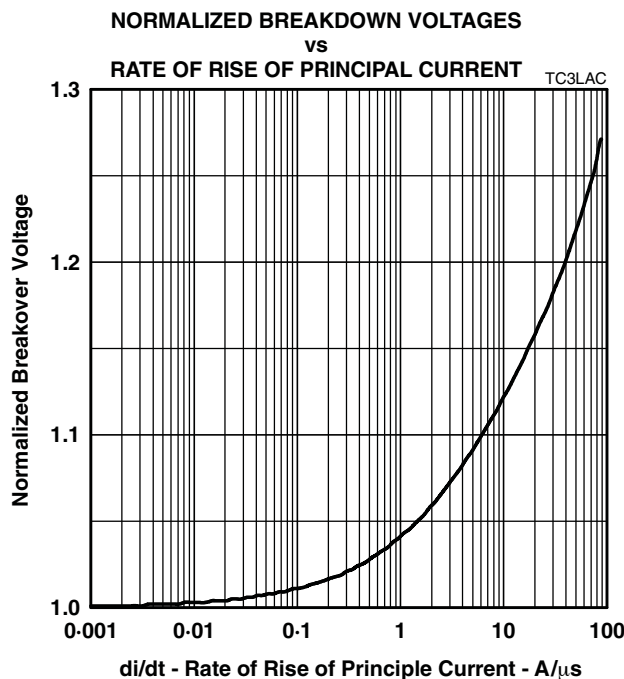


Figure 13.

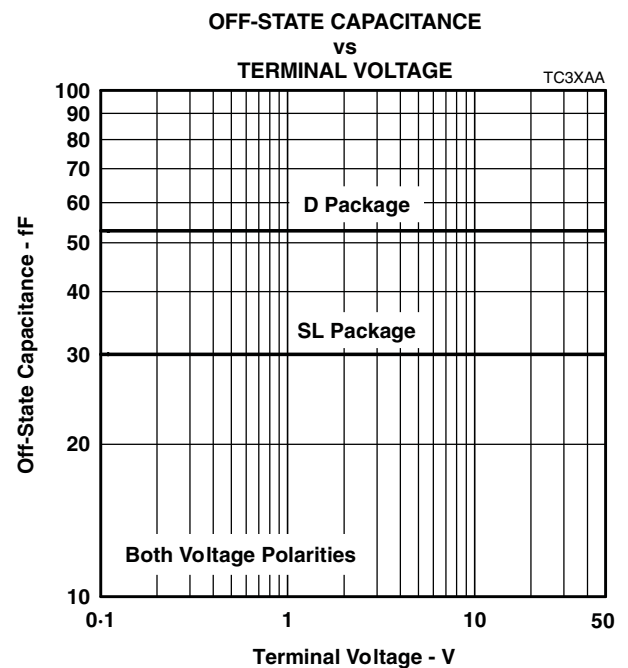
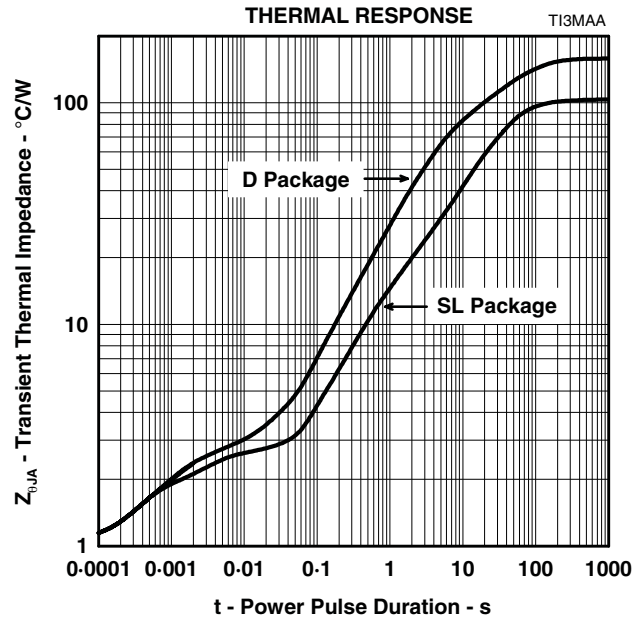
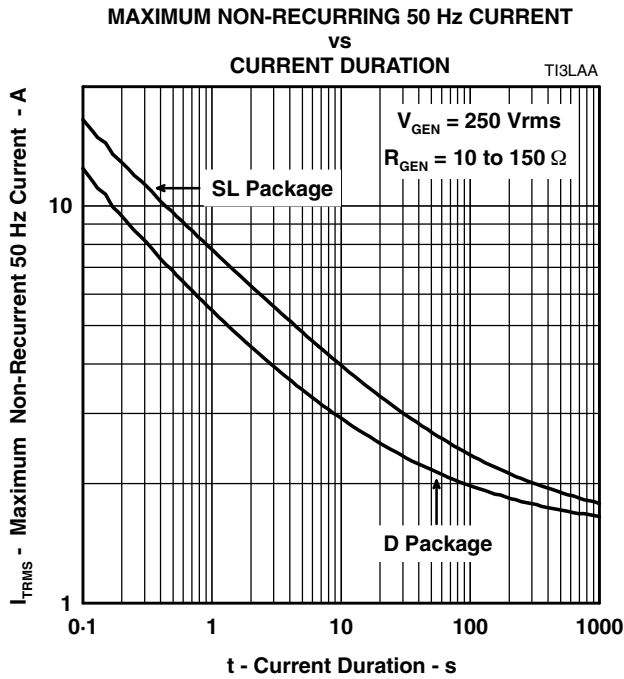


Figure 14.



## Thermal Information



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

## Electrical Characteristics

The electrical characteristics of a TISP® device 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 minimize the temperature rise caused by testing. Application values may be calculated from the parameters' temperature coefficient, the power dissipated and the thermal response curve,  $Z_{\theta}$  (see M. J. Maytum, "Transient Suppressor Dynamic Parameters." TI Technical Journal, vol. 6, No. 4, pp.63-70, July-August 1989).

## 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 50 A, 5/310  $\mu$ s wave shape would have a peak current value of 50 A, a rise time of 5  $\mu$ s and a decay time of 310  $\mu$ s. The TISP® device 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  $\mu$ 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  $\mu$ s open circuit voltage and 8/20  $\mu$ 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  $\mu$ s open circuit voltage generator typically produces a 5/310  $\mu$ 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® device 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 ITU-T K.21 1.5 kV, 10/700  $\mu$ s open circuit voltage surge is changed to a 38 A, 5/310  $\mu$ s current waveshape when driving into a short circuit. Thus, the TISP® surge current capability, when directly connected to the generator, will be found for the ITU-T K.21 waveform at 310  $\mu$ s on the surge graph and not 700  $\mu$ s. Some common short circuit equivalents are tabulated below:

Standard	Open Circuit Voltage	Short Circuit Current
ITU-T K.21	1.5 kV, 10/700 $\mu$ s	37.5 A, 5/310 $\mu$ s
ITU-T K.20	1 kV, 10/700 $\mu$ s	25 A, 5/310 $\mu$ s
IEC 61000-4-5, combination wave generator	1.0 kV, 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	500 A, 8/20 $\mu$ s
Telcordia GR-1089-CORE	1.0 kV, 10/1000 $\mu$ s	100 A, 10/1000 $\mu$ s
Telcordia GR-1089-CORE	2.5 kV, 2/10 $\mu$ s	500 A, 2/10 $\mu$ s
FCC Part 68, Type A	1.5 kV, <10/>160 $\mu$ s	200 A, <10/>160 $\mu$ s
FCC Part 68, Type A	800 V, <10/>560 $\mu$ s	100 A, <10/>160 $\mu$ s
FCC Part 68, Type B	1.5 kV, 9/720 $\mu$ s	37.5 A, 5/320 $\mu$ s

Any series resistance in the protected equipment will reduce the peak circuit current to less than the generators' short circuit value. A 1 kV open circuit voltage, 100 A short circuit current generator has an effective output impedance of 10  $\Omega$  (1000/100). If the equipment has a series resistance of 25  $\Omega$ , then the surge current requirement of the TISP® device becomes 29 A (1000/35) and not 100 A.

## 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<sup>®</sup> device 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 normalized increase at the surge's  $di/dt$  (Figure 7). 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 ITU-T K.21 1.5 kV, 10/700  $\mu$ s surge has an average  $dv/dt$  of 150 V/ $\mu$ s, but, as the rise is exponential, the initial  $dv/dt$  is higher, being in the region of 450 V/ $\mu$ s. The instantaneous generator output resistance is 25  $\Omega$ . If the equipment has an additional series resistance of 20  $\Omega$ , the total series resistance becomes 45  $\Omega$ . The maximum  $di/dt$  then can be estimated as 450/45 = 10 A/ $\mu$ 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<sup>®</sup> breakdown region.

### Capacitance

#### Off-state Capacitance

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

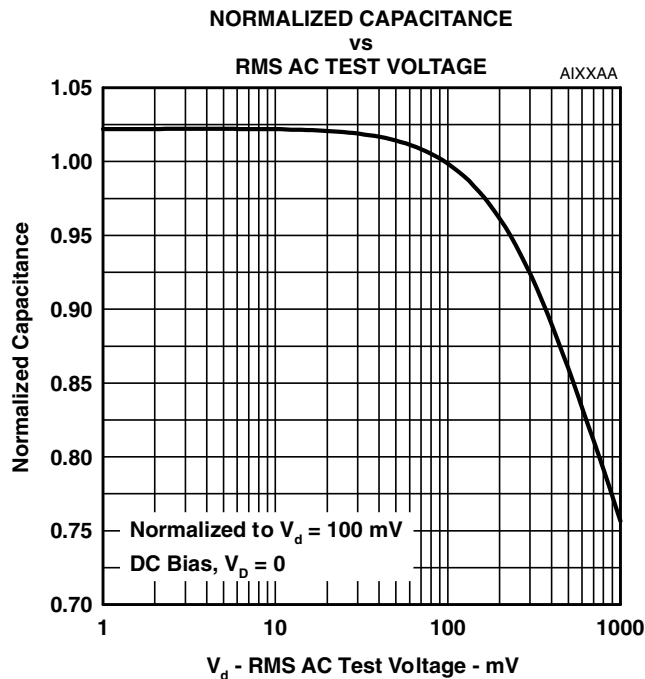


Figure 17.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Longitudinal Balance

Figure 18 shows a three terminal TISP® device 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  $C_{TR} + C_{RG}/2$ .

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.

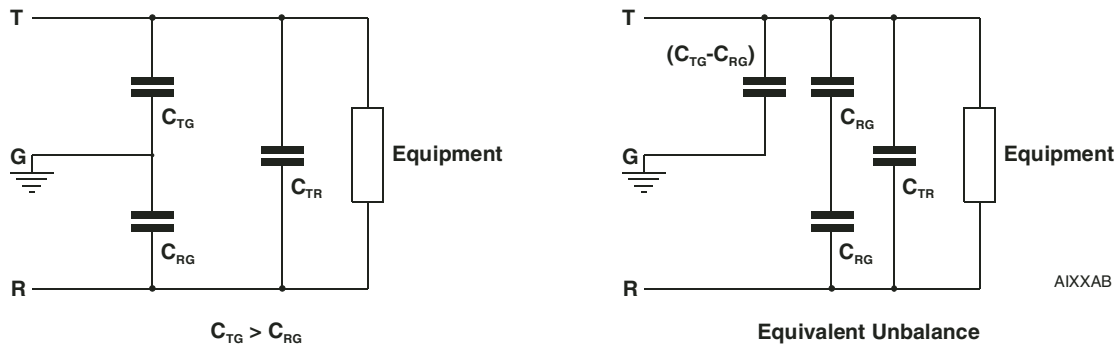


Figure 18.