

### TRANSIL

TRANSIENT VOLTAGE SUPPRESSOR DIODES ESPECIALLY USEFUL IN PROTECTING INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, MOS, HYBRIDS AND OTHER VOLTAGE-SENSITIVE SEMICONDUCTORS AND COMPONENTS

- HIGH SURGE CAPABILITY : 700 W/1 ms expo.  
8,5 kW/8-20  $\mu$ s expo.
- VERY FAST CLAMPING TIME : 1  $\mu$ s for unidirectional types  
5 ns for bidirectional types
- LARGE VOLTAGE RANGE : 10V → 110V

DIODES ECRTEUSES ADAPTEES A LA PROTECTION DES CIRCUITS INTEGRES, MOS, CIRCUITS HYBRIDES, AUTRES SEMICONDUCTEURS ET COMPOSANTS SENSIBLES AUX SURTENSIONS.

- GRANDE CAPACITE DE SURCHARGE : 700 W/1 ms expo.  
8,5 kW/8-20  $\mu$ s expo.
- TEMPS D'ECRETAGE TRES RAPIDE :  
1  $\mu$ s pour types unidirectionnels  
5 ns pour types bidirectionnels
- GAMME DE TENSION ETENDUE : 10V → 110V

P<sub>p</sub> : 700 W/1 ms expo.  
8,5 kW/8-20  $\mu$ s expo.

V<sub>RM</sub> : 10V → 110V

Type number → Unidirectional types

Type number + suffix B → Bidirectional types

Case  
Boîtier : F128 plastic (CB-210)

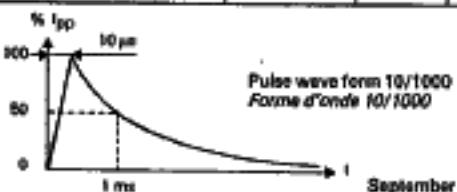


#### ABSOLUTE RATINGS (LIMITING VALUES) VALEURS LIMITES ABSOLUES D'UTILISATION

Peak pulse power for 1 ms exponential pulse Puissance de crête pour une onde exponentielle de 1 ms	T <sub>J</sub> initial = 25°C (cf note 1)	P <sub>p</sub>	700	W
Power dissipation on infinite heatsink Dissipation de puissance sur radiateur infini	T <sub>amb</sub> = 50°C	P	2	W
Non repetitive surge peak forward current for unidirectional types Courant direct non répétitif de surcharge accidentelle pour types unidirectionnels	T <sub>J</sub> initial = 25°C t = 10 ms	I <sub>FSM</sub>	120	A
Storage and junction temperatures Températures de jonction et de stockage	T <sub>J</sub> T <sub>stg</sub>	150 -55 → +150	°C °C	
Maximum lead temperature for soldering during 10 s at 4 mm from case Température maximum de soudure des connexions pendant 10 s à 4 mm du boîtier	T <sub>L</sub>	230	°C	

Junction - connections thermal resistance on infinite heatsink (L <sub>lead</sub> = 10 mm) Résistance thermique jonction - connexions sur radiateur infini (L <sub>comme</sub> = 10 mm)	R <sub>th</sub> (J-c)	80	°C/W
--	-----------------------	----	------

Note 1 : For surges upper than the maximum values, the diode will present a short-circuit anode-cathode.  
Pour des surcharges supérieures aux valeurs maximales, le diode présente un court-circuit anode-cathode.



Pulse wave form 10/1000  
Forme d'onde 10/1000

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**  
**CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉLECTRIQUES**

 Stand-off voltage  
 Tension de veille : VRM

 Breakdown voltage  
 Tension d'avalanche : V(BR)

 Clamping voltage  
 Tension d'écrantage : V(CL)

 Peak pulse current : I<sub>PP</sub>  
 Courant de crête : I<sub>PP</sub>

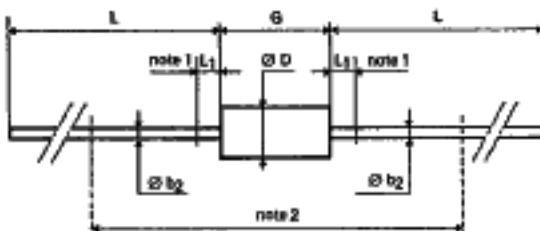
 Temperature coefficient of V<sub>(BR)</sub>  
 Coefficient de température de V<sub>(BR)</sub> : α<sub>T</sub>

 Capacitance  
 Capacité : C

 Clamping time (0 Volt to V<sub>(BR)</sub>) : clamping < 1 ps for unidirectional types  
 Temps de réponse (0 Volt à V<sub>(BR)</sub>) : clamping < 5 ns for bidirectional types

Types		I <sub>RM</sub> @ VRM		V <sub>(BR)</sub> *			IR (mA)	V <sub>CL</sub> @ I <sub>PP</sub> max 1 ms expo		V <sub>CL</sub> @ I <sub>PP</sub> max 8/20 μs expo		= τ max	C** typ VR = 0 V f = 1 MHz
Unidirectional	Bidirectional	(μA)	(V)	min.	nom.	max.		(V)	(A)	(V)	(A)		
BZW07-10	BZW07-10B	5	10	13	16	20	5	25	30	32	265	8,4	3600
BZW07-27	BZW07-27B	5	27	29,6	36	43,8	5	58	13	68	125	9,8	1400
BZW07-43	BZW07-43B	5	43	50	62	76	5	50	8	115	74	10,3	850
BZW07-110	BZW07-110B	5	110	130	160	200	5	235	3	305	28	10,8	400

\* Pulse test.  
 Mesure en impulsion I<sub>P</sub> ≤ 50 mA δ ≤ 2 %      \*\* Divide these values by 2 for bidirectional types.  
 Diviser ces valeurs par 2 pour les types bidirectionnels.  
 For bidirectional types, electrical characteristics apply in both directions.  
 Pour les types bidirectionnels, les caractéristiques électriques sont applicables dans les 2 sens.

**CASE DESCRIPTION**  
**DESCRIPTION DU BOÎTIER**


Ref.	Millimètres		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
D <sub>b2</sub>	0,76	0,86	0,030	0,034
D	2,86	3,06	0,116	0,120
G	6,06	6,36	0,238	0,260
L	26	—	1,024	—
L <sub>1</sub>	—	1,27	—	0,050

Code France : F126

**Notes**

- The lead diameter Ø b<sub>2</sub> is not controlled over zone L<sub>1</sub>.  
 Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle le Ø b<sub>2</sub> n'est pas contrôlé.
- The minimum axial length within which the device may be placed with its leads bent at right angles is 0,59" (15mm).  
 Longueur minimale du dispositif avec ses sorties pliées à angle droit : 15mm (0,59").

Cooling method : by convection (method A).

Mode de refroidissement : par convection (mode A).

Marking : type number (white band indicates cathode for unidirectional types)

Marquage : n° du type (anneau blanc côté cathode pour types unidirectionnels)

Weight : 0,4g

Masse

59C 02657 D T-11-23

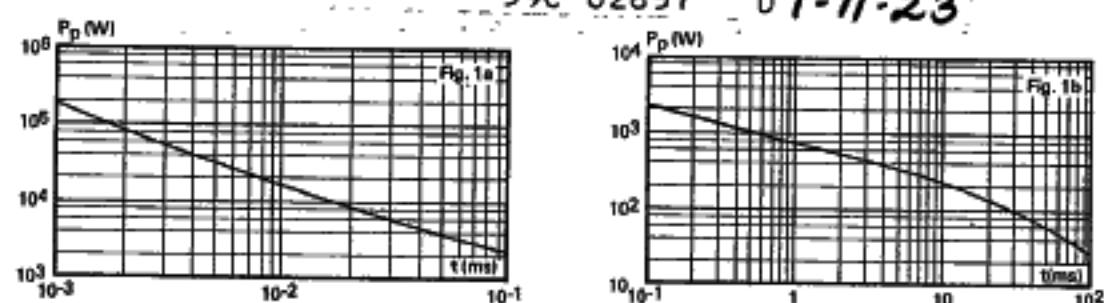
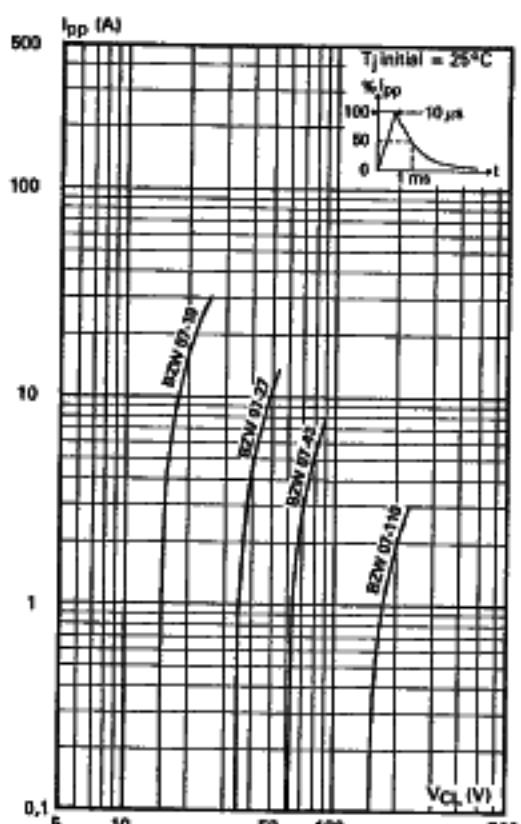
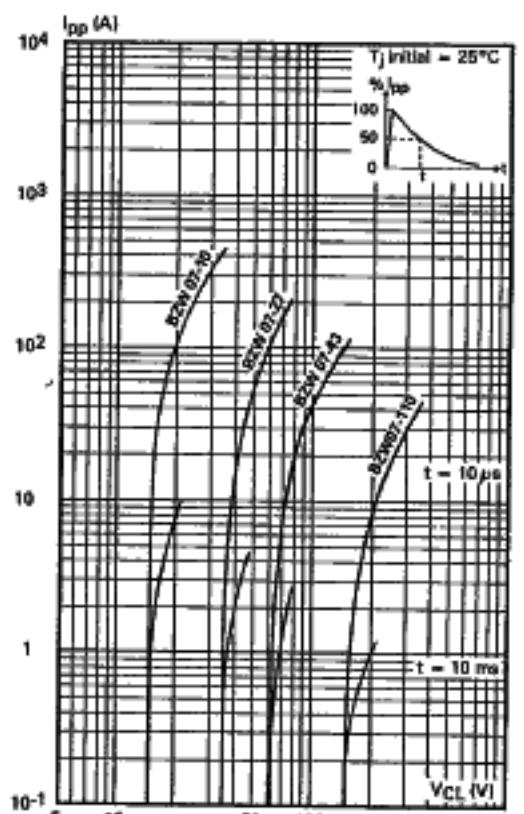


Fig. 1a-1b. — Peak pulse power versus exponential pulse duration.

Fig. 2. — Peak pulse current versus clamping voltage (exponential waveform  $t = 1\text{ ms}$ ).Fig. 3. — Peak pulse current versus clamping voltage (exponential waveform  $t = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$  and  $10\text{ ms}$ ).

Note : The curves of figures 2 and 3 are specified for a junction temperature of  $25^\circ\text{C}$  before surge. The given results may be extrapolated for other junction temperatures by using the following formula :

$$\Delta V(BR) = \alpha T_c V(BR) \times [T_j - 25] \times V(BR)$$

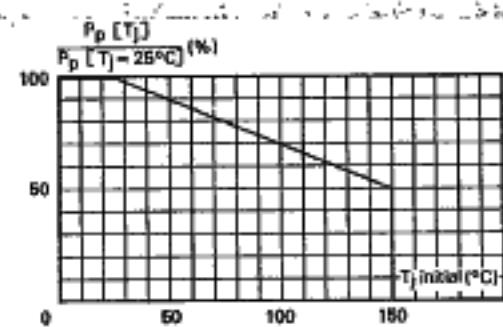


Fig. 4 — Allowable power dissipation versus junction temperature.

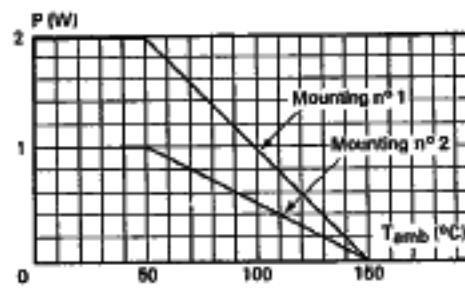


Fig. 5 — Power dissipation versus ambient temperature.

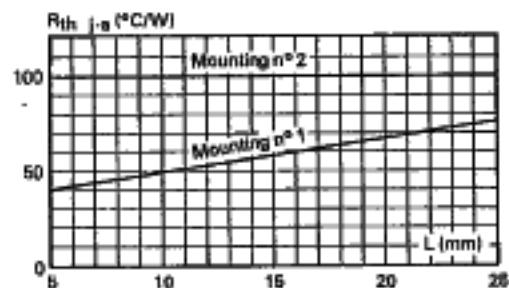


Fig. 6 — Thermal resistance junction-ambient versus lead length.

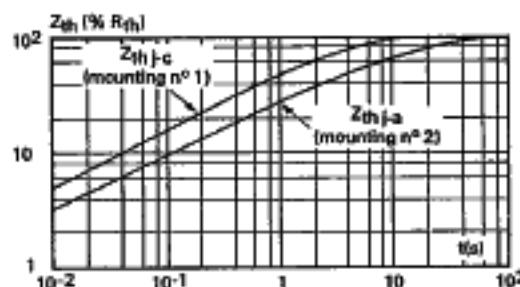
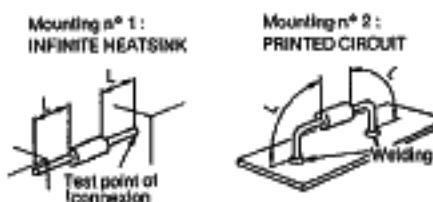
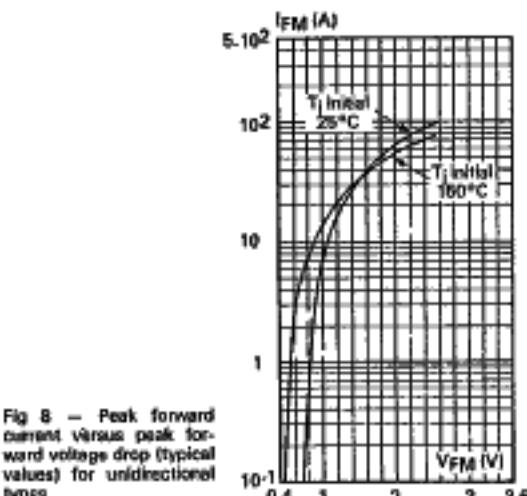
Fig. 7 — Transient thermal impedance junction-connections for mounting n° 1 and junction-ambient for mounting n° 2 versus pulse duration ( $L = 10$  mm).

Fig. 8 — Peak forward current versus peak forward voltage drop (typical values) for unidirectional types.

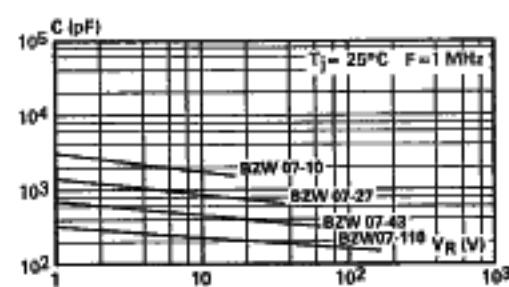


Fig. 9 — Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage for unidirectional types (typical values).

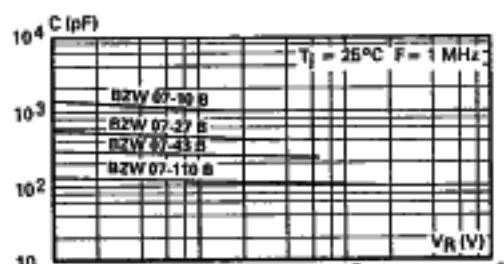


Fig. 10 — Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage for bidirectional types (typical values).