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NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

MD4XAT

MD4XAKB

#### TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM HIGH CURRENT OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTORS

- 8 kV 10/700, 200 A 5/310 ITU-T K.20/21 rating
- Ion-Implanted Breakdown Region **Precise and Stable Voltage** Low Voltage Overshoot under Surge

DEVICE	V <sub>DRM</sub>	V <sub>(BO)</sub>
DEVICE	V	V
'4070	58	70
'4080	65	80
'4095	75	95
'4115	90	115
'4125	100	125
'4145	120	145
<sup>4</sup> 165	135	165
'4180	145	180
'4220	160	220
'4240	180	240
'4250	190	250
<sup>'</sup> 4260	200	260
'4290	220	290
'4300	230	300
'4350	275	350
'4395	320	395
'4400	300	400

### **Rated for International Surge Wave Shapes**

WAVE SHAPE	STANDARD	I <sub>TSP</sub> A
2/10 μs	GR-1089-CORE	500
8/20 μs	IEC 61000-4-5	300
10/160 μs	FCC Part 68	250
10/700 µs	ITU-T K.20/21	200
10/700 μS	FCC Part 68	200
10/560 μs	FCC Part 68	160
10/1000 μs	GR-1089-CORE	100

# (TOP VIEW) T(A) NC R(B)

**LM PACKAGE** 

NC - No internal connection on pin 2

#### LMF PACKAGE (LM PACKAGE WITH FORMED LEADS) (TOP VIEW)



NC - No internal connection on pin 2

### device symbol



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

- Low Differential Capacitance . . . 80 pF max.
- ..... UL Recognized Component

#### **HOW TO ORDER**

DEVICE	PACKAGE	CARRIER	ORDER AS
	Straight Lead DO-92 (LM)	Bulk Pack	TISP4xxxH3LM
TISP4xxxH3LM	Straight Lead DO-32 (LIVI)	Tape and Reeled	TISP4xxxH3LMR
	Formed Lead DO-92 (LMF)	Tape and Reeled	TISP4xxxH3LMFR

Insert xxx value corresponding to protection voltages of 070, 080, 095, 115 etcetera.

### description

These devices are designed to limit overvoltages on the telephone line. Overvoltages are normally caused by a.c. power system or lightning flash disturbances which are induced or conducted on to the telephone line. A single device provides 2-point protection and is typically used for the protection of 2-wire telecommunication



NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

equipment (e.g. between the Ring to Tip wires for telephones and modems). Combinations of devices can be used for multi-point protection (e.g. 3-point protection between Ring, Tip and Ground).

The protector consists of a symmetrical voltage-triggered bidirectional thyristor. Overvoltages are initially clipped by breakdown clamping until the voltage rises to the breakover level, which causes the device to crowbar into a low-voltage on state. This low-voltage on state causes the current resulting from the overvoltage to be safely diverted through the device. The high crowbar holding current prevents d.c. latchup as the diverted current subsides.

This TISP4xxxH3LM range consists of seventeen voltage variants to meet various maximum system voltage levels (58 V to 320 V). They are guaranteed to voltage limit and withstand the listed international lightning surges in both polarities. These protection devices are supplied in a DO-92 (LM) cylindrical plastic package. The TISP4xxxH3LM is a straight lead DO-92 supplied in bulk pack and on tape and reeled. The TISP4xxxH3LMF is a formed lead DO-92 supplied only on tape and reeled.

# absolute maximum ratings, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C (unless otherwise noted)

RATING	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
'4070		± 58	
'4080		± 65	
'4095		± 75	
'4115		± 90	
'4125		±100	
'4145		±120	
'4165		±135	
'4180		±145	
Repetitive peak off-state voltage, (see Note 1) '4220	$V_{DRM}$	±160	V
'4240		±180	
'4250		±190	
'4260		±200	
'4290		±220	
4300		±230	
4350		±275	
·4395		±320	
'4400		±300	
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 µs (IEC 61000-4-5, combination wave generator, 1.2/50 voltage, 8/20 current)		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)		220	
0.2/310 μs (I 31-24, 0.5/700 μs voltage wave shape)	$I_{TSP}$	200	Α
5/310 μs (ITU-T K.20/21, 10/700 μs voltage wave shape)		200	
5/310 µs (FTZ R12, 10/700 µs voltage wave shape)		200	
5/320 μs (FCC Part 68, 9/720 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	

NOTES: 1. See Applications Information and Figure 10 for voltage values at lower temperatures.

- 2. Initially the TISP4xxxH3LM must be in thermal equilibrium with  $T_1 = 25$  °C.
- 3. The surge may be repeated after the TISP4xxxH3LM returns to its initial conditions.
- 4. See Applications Information and Figure 11 for current ratings at other temperatures.

NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

# absolute maximum ratings, $T_A = 25$ °C (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

RATING	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
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		60	Α
1000 s 50 Hz/60 Hz a.c.		2.3	
Initial rate of rise of on-state current, Exponential current ramp, Maximum ramp value < 100 A	di <sub>T</sub> /dt	400	A/µs
Junction temperature	$T_J$	-40 to +150	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

- NOTES: 2. Initially the TISP4xxxH3LM must be in thermal equilibrium with  $T_J$  = 25 °C.
  - 3. The surge may be repeated after the TISP4xxxH3LM returns to its initial conditions.
  - EIA/JESD51-2 environment and EIA/JESD51-3 PCB with standard footprint dimensions connected with 5 A rated printed wiring track widths. See Figure 8 for the current ratings at other durations. Derate current values at -0.61 %/°C for ambient temperatures above 25 °C

# electrical characteristics, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
1	Repetitive peak off-	$V_D = \pm V_{DRM}$	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C			±5	μA
IDRM	state current	VD - ±VDRM	T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C			±10	μΑ
			'4070			±70	
			'4080			±80	
			'4095			±95	
			'4115			±115	
			'4125			±125	
			'4145			±145	
			'4165			±165	
			'4180			±180	
$V_{(BO)}$	Breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 750 \text{ V/ms},$	$R_{SOURCE} = 300 \Omega$ '4220			±220	V
, ,			'4240			±240	
			'4250			±250	
			'4260			±260	
			'4290			±290	
			'4300			±300	
			'4350			±350	
			'4395			±395	
			'4400			±400	



NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

# electrical characteristics, $T_A = 25$ °C (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			'4070			±78	
			'4080			±88	
			'4095			±103	
			'4115			±124	
			'4125			±134	
			'4145			±154	
		dv/dt ≤ ±1000 V/μs, Linear voltage ramp,	'4165			±174	
	Impulse breakover	Maximum ramp value = $\pm 500 \text{ V}$	'4180			±189	
$V_{(BO)}$	•	·	'4220			±230	V
, ,	voltage	di/dt = ±20 A/µs, Linear current ramp,	'4240			±250	
		Maximum ramp value = ±10 A	'4250			±261	
			'4260			±271	
			'4290			±301	
			'4300			±311	
			<sup>4</sup> 350			±362	
			<sup>4</sup> 395			±408	
			'4400			±413	
I <sub>(BO)</sub>	Breakover current	$dv/dt = \pm 750 \text{ V/ms},  R_{SOURCE} = 300 \Omega$		±0.15		±0.6	Α
V <sub>T</sub>	On-state voltage	$I_T = \pm 5 \text{ A}, t_W = 100 \ \mu \text{s}$				±3	V
I <sub>H</sub>	Holding current	$I_T = \pm 5$ A, di/dt = -/+30 mA/ms				±0.6	Α
dv/dt	Critical rate of rise of	Linear voltage ramp, Maximum ramp value < 0.85	5Vpp.	±5			kV/μs
av/at	off-state voltage			10			ΚΨ/μο
$I_D$	Off-state current	$V_D = \pm 50 \text{ V}$	$T_A = 85  ^{\circ}C$			±10	μΑ
		$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = 0,$	4070 thru '4115		172	218	
			'4125 thru '4220		95	120	
			'4240 thru '4400		92	115	
		$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = -1 \text{ V}$	'4070 thru '4115		157	200	
			'4125 thru '4220		85	110	
			'4240 thru '4400		80	100	
C <sub>off</sub>	Off-state capacitance	$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = -2 \text{ V}$	'4070 thru '4115		145	185	pF
Ooff	On-State Capacitance		'4125 thru '4220		78	100	þΓ
			'4240 thru '4400		72	90	
		$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = -50 \text{ V}$	'4070 thru '4115		70	90	
			'4125 thru '4220		33	43	
			'4240 thru '4400		28	35	
		$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V rms}, V_D = -100 \text{ V}$	'4125 thru '4220		25	33	

NOTE 6: To avoid possible voltage clipping, the '4125 is tested with  $V_D$  = -98 V.

### thermal characteristics

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta,JA}$	Junction to free air thermal resistance	EIA/JESD51-3 PCB, $I_T = I_{TSM(1000)}$ , $T_A = 25$ °C, (see Note 7)			105	°C/W
υʻθJA		265 mm x 210 mm populated line card, 4-layer PCB, I <sub>T</sub> = I <sub>TSM(1000)</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C		55		<i>5/1</i> 11

NOTE 7: EIA/JESD51-2 environment and PCB has standard footprint dimensions connected with 5 A rated printed wiring track widths.

NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

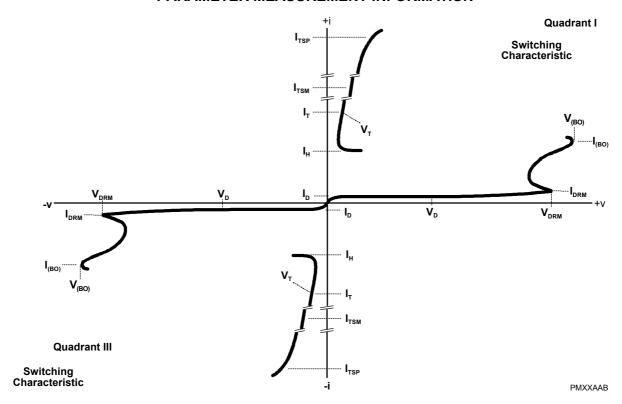


Figure 1. VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC FOR T AND R TERMINALS ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE REFERENCED TO THE R TERMINAL



NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### OFF-STATE CURRENT

vs **JUNCTION TEMPERATURE** TCHAS 10<sup>2</sup>  $V_{n} = \pm 50 \text{ V}$ 10<sup>1</sup> II<sub>o</sub>l - Off-State Current - μA 0 0 0 10-4 10-5 125 -25 25 50 75 100 150 T, - Junction Temperature - °C

# ON-STATE CURRENT

Figure 2.

vs **ON-STATE VOLTAGE** TC4HACB 200 150  $T_A = 25$  °C t<sub>w</sub> = 100 μs 100 70 50 I<sub>T</sub> - On-State Current - A 40 30 20 15 '4125 10 THRU '4220 5 4 3 '4070 '4240 2 **THRU** THRU 1.5 '4400 '4115 0.7 7 10 V<sub>T</sub> - On-State Voltage - V Figure 4.

# NORMALISED BREAKOVER VOLTAGE

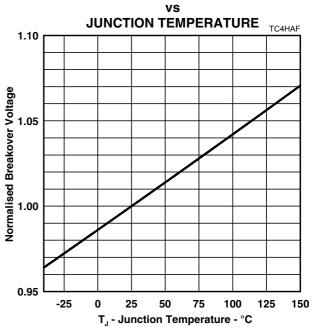
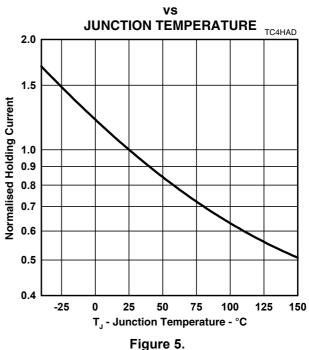


Figure 3.

# NORMALISED HOLDING CURRENT



PRODUCT INFORMATION

NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **NORMALISED CAPACITANCE OFF-STATE VOLTAGE** TC4HAQA 1 0.9 $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ 0.8 V<sub>d</sub> = 1 Vrms Capacitance Normalised to $V_D = 0$ 0.7 0.6 0.5 '4070 THRU '4115 '4125 THRU '4220 0.3 '4240 THRU '4400 0.2 5 1 10 0.5 3 20 30 50 100150

V<sub>D</sub> - Off-state Voltage - V

Figure 6.

# DIFFERENTIAL OFF-STATE CAPACITANCE

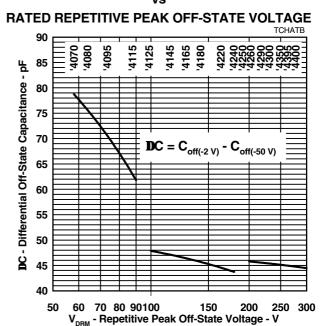


Figure 7.



NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

#### RATING AND THERMAL INFORMATION

# NON-REPETITIVE PEAK ON-STATE CURRENT

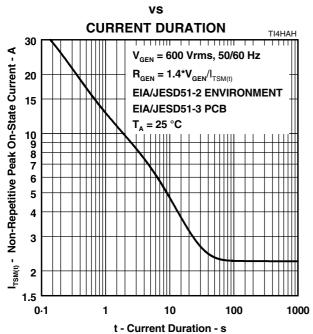


Figure 8.

# **V**<sub>DRM</sub> **DERATING FACTOR**

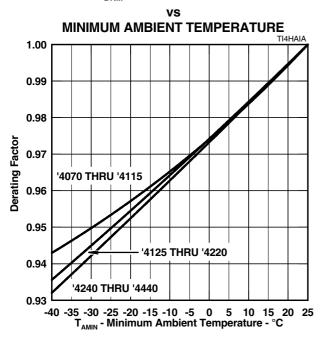


Figure 10.

### THERMAL IMPEDANCE

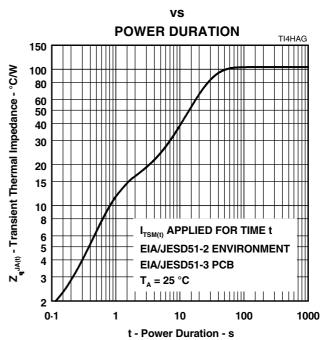


Figure 9.

# **IMPULSE RATING**

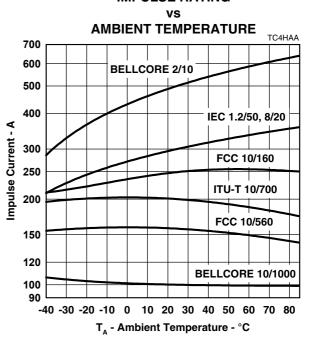


Figure 11.

NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

#### deployment

These devices are two terminal overvoltage protectors. They may be used either singly to limit the voltage between two conductors (Figure 12) or in multiples to limit the voltage at several points in a circuit (Figure 13).



Figure 12. TWO POINT PROTECTION

Figure 13. MULTI-POINT PROTECTION

In Figure 12, protector Th1 limits the maximum voltage between the two conductors to  $\pm V_{(BO)}$ . This configuration is normally used to protect circuits without a ground reference, such as modems. In Figure 13, protectors Th2 and Th3 limit the maximum voltage between each conductor and ground to the  $\pm V_{(BO)}$  of the individual protector. Protector Th1 limits the maximum voltage between the two conductors to its  $\pm V_{(BO)}$  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

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.

STANDARD	PEAK VOLTAGE SETTING	VOLTAGE WAVE FORM	PEAK CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT WAVE FORM	TISP4xxxH3 25 °C RATING	SERIES RESISTANCE
	V	μs	Α	μs	Α	Ω
GR-1089-CORE	2500	2/10	500	2/10	500	0
ari-1009-COME	1000	10/1000	100	10/1000	100	
	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
I3124	1500	0.5/700	37.5	0.2/310	200	0
ITU-T K.20/K.21	1500	10/700	37.5	5/310	200	0
110-1 K.20/K.21	4000	10/700	100	5/310 200	U	

<sup>†</sup> FCC Part 68 terminology for the waveforms produced by the ITU-T recommendation K.21 10/700 impulse generator

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 11, the appropriate series resistor value can be calculated for ambient temperatures in the range of -40 °C to 85 °C.



NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

### a.c. power testing

The protector can withstand currents applied for times not exceeding those shown in Figure 8. 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 8. In some cases there may be a further time limit imposed by the test standard (e.g. UL 1459 wiring simulator failure).

#### capacitance

The protector characteristic off-state capacitance values are given for d.c. bias voltage,  $V_D$ , values of 0, -1 V, -2 V and -50 V. Where possible values are also given for -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. In many applications, such as Figure 15 and Figure 17, the typical conductor bias voltages will be about -2 V and -50 V. Figure 7 shows the differential (line unbalance) capacitance caused by biasing one protector at -2 V and the other at -50 V.

### normal system voltage levels

The protector should not clip or limit the voltages that occur in normal system operation. For unusual conditions, such as ringing without the line connected, some degree of clipping is permissible. Under this condition about 10 V of clipping is normally possible without activating the ring trip circuit.

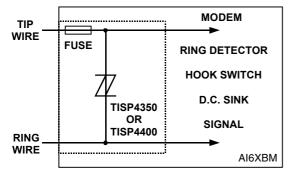
Figure 10 allows the calculation of the protector  $V_{DRM}$  value at temperatures below 25 °C. The calculated value should not be less than the maximum normal system voltages. The TISP4260H3LM, with a  $V_{DRM}$  of 200 V, can be used for the protection of ring generators producing 100 V rms of ring on a battery voltage of -58 V (Th2 and Th3 in Figure 17). The peak ring voltage will be 58 + 1.414\*100 = 199.4 V. However, this is the open circuit voltage and the connection of the line and its equipment will reduce the peak voltage. In the extreme case of an unconnected line, clipping the peak voltage to 190 V should not activate the ring trip. This level of clipping would occur at the temperature when the  $V_{DRM}$  has reduced to 190/200 = 0.95 of its 25 °C value. Figure 10 shows that this condition will occur at an ambient temperature of -22 °C. In this example, the TISP4260H3LM will allow normal equipment operation provided that the minimum expected ambient temperature does not fall below -22 °C.

#### 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  $0.0283~\text{m}^3$  (1 ft<sup>3</sup>) 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 LM package measurements used the smaller 76.2~mm x 114.3~mm (3.0~mm x 4.5~mm) 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.

NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

### typical circuits



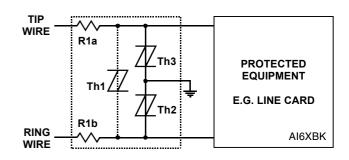


Figure 14. MODEM INTER-WIRE PROTECTION

Figure 15. PROTECTION MODULE

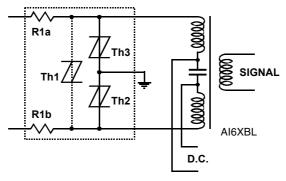


Figure 16. ISDN PROTECTION

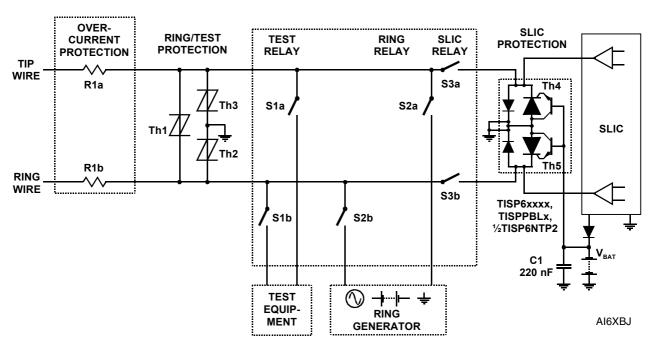


Figure 17. LINE CARD RING/TEST PROTECTION



NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

### **MECHANICAL DATA**

# device symbolization code

Devices will be coded as below.

DEVICE	SYMBOLIZATION
DEVICE	CODE
TISP4070H3LM	4070H3
TISP4080H3LM	4080H3
TISP4095H3LM	4095H3
TISP4115H3LM	4115H3
TISP4125H3LM	4125H3
TISP4145H3LM	4145H3
TISP4165H3LM	4165H3
TISP4180H3LM	4180H3
TISP4220H3LM	4220H3
TISP4240H3LM	4240H3
TISP4250H3LM	4250H3
TISP4260H3LM	4260H3
TISP4290H3LM	4290H3
TISP4300H3LM	4300H3
TISP4350H3LM	4350H3
TISP4395H3LM	4395H3
TISP4400H3LM	4400H3

### carrier information

Devices are shipped in one of the carriers below. A reel contains 2 000 devices.

PACKAGE TYPE	CARRIER	ORDER #
Straight Lead DO-92	Bulk Pack	TISP4xxxH3LM
Straight Lead DO-92	Tape and Reeled	TISP4xxxH3LMR
Formed Lead DO-92	Tape and Reeled	TISP4xxxH3LMFR

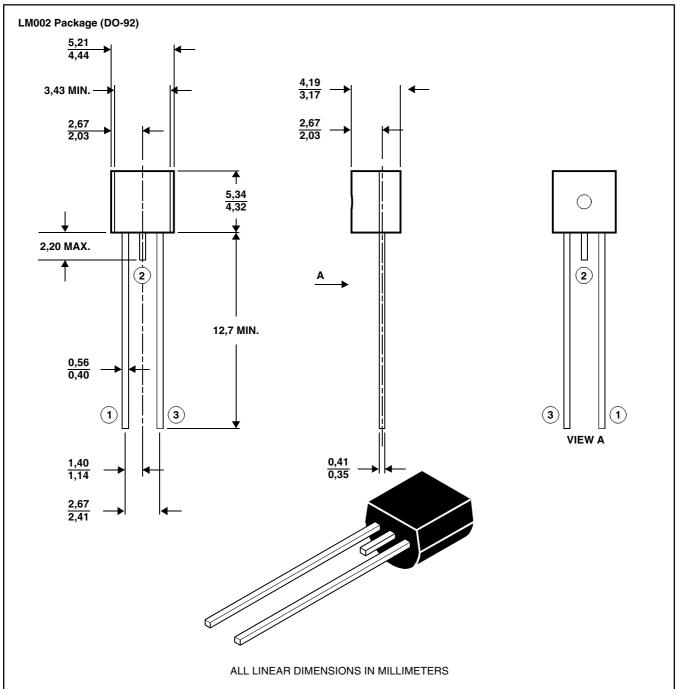
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#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

### LM002 (DO-92)

# 2-pin cylindrical plastic package

This single-in-line 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.



MD4XARA



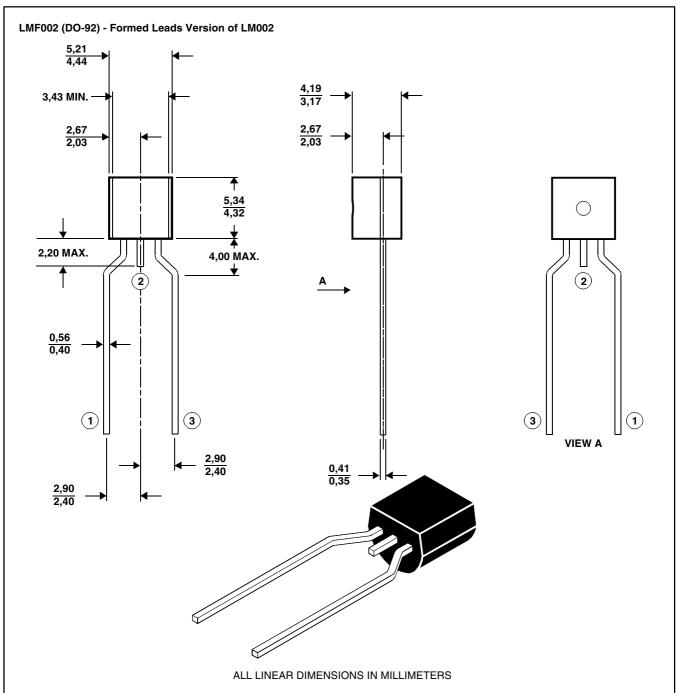
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#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

### LM002 (DO-92) - Formed Leads Version

### 2-pin cylindrical plastic package

This single-in-line 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.

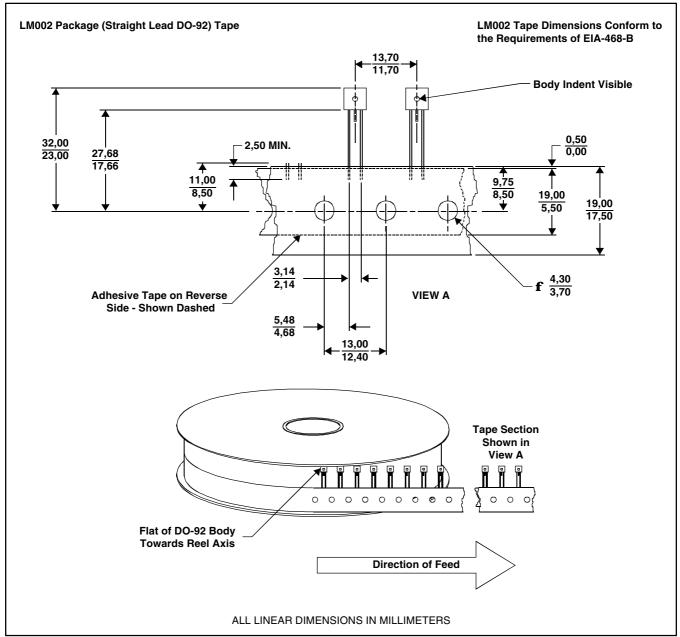


MD4XASA

NOVEMBER 1997 - REVISED OCTOBER 2000

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

### tape dimensions



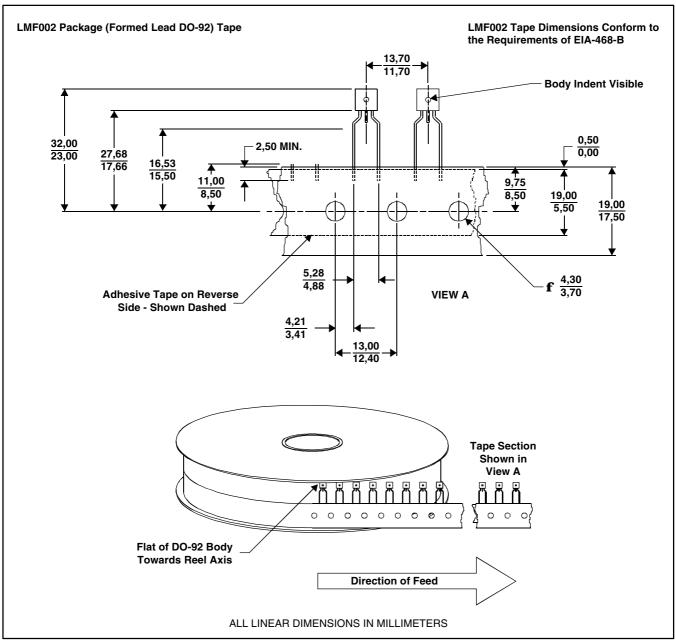
MD4XAPC



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#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

### tape dimensions



MD4XAQC

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