

TISP61089HDM Overvoltage Protector

BOURNS®

Description (Continued)

Positive overvoltages are clipped to ground by diode forward conduction. Negative overvoltages are initially clipped close to the SLIC negative supply rail value. If sufficient current is available from the overvoltage, then the protector SCR will switch into a low voltage on-state condition. As the overvoltage subsides the high holding current of TISP61089HDM SCR helps prevent d.c. latchup.

The TISP61089HDM is designed to be used with a pair of Bourns® B1250T fuses for overcurrent protection. Level 2 power fault compliance requires the series overcurrent element to become open-circuit or high impedance. For equipment compliant to ITU-T recommendations K.20, K.21 or K.45 only, the series resistor value is set by the coordination requirements. For coordination with a 400 V limit GDT, a minimum series resistor value of 6.5 Ω is recommended.

Absolute Maximum Ratings, T_A = 25 °C (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive peak off-state voltage, V _{GK} = 0	V _{DRM}	-170	V
Repetitive peak gate-cathode voltage, V _{KA} = 0	V _{GKRM}	-167	V
Non-repetitive peak impulse current (see Notes 1, 2 and 3) 10/1000 μs (Telcordia GR-1089-CORE, Issue 3) 5/310 μs (ITU-T K.20, K.21 & K.45, K.44 open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/700 μs) 10/360 μs (Telcordia GR-1089-CORE, Issue 3) 1.2/50 μs voltage waveshape (Telcordia GR-1089-CORE, Issue 3), including 3 Ω non-inductive resistor 2/10 μs (Telcordia GR-1089-CORE, Issue 3)	I _{PPSM}	100 150 100 500 500	A
Non-repetitive peak on-state current, 50 Hz / 60 Hz (see Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4) 0.5 s 1 s 2 s 5 s 30 s 900 s	I _{TSM}	7.7 6.1 4.8 3.7 2.8 2.6	A
Junction temperature	T _J	-40 to +150	°C
Storage temperature range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

- NOTES: 1. Initially the device must be in thermal equilibrium with T_J = 25 °C. The surge may be repeated after the device returns to its initial conditions.
2. The rated current values may be applied either to the Ring to Ground or to the Tip to Ground terminal pairs. Additionally, both terminal pairs may have their rated current values applied simultaneously (in this case the Ground terminal current will be twice the rated current value of an individual terminal pair). Ratings are obtained by using the gate circuitry as shown in Fig. 3.
3. Rated currents only apply if pins 1 & 8 (Tip) are connected together, pins 4 & 5 (Ring) are connected together and pins 6 & 7 (Anode) are connected together.
4. EIA/JESD51-2 environment and EIA/JESD51-7 high effective thermal conductivity test board (multi-layer) connected with 0.6 mm printed wiring track widths.

Electrical Characteristics, T_A = 25 °C (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I _D Off-state current	V _D = V _{DRM} , V _{GK} = 0 T _A = 25 °C T _A = 85 °C			-5 -50	μA
V _{GK(BO)} Gate-cathode impulse breakover voltage	10/1000 μs, I _{TM} = 100 A, V _{GG} = -100 V 5/310 μs, I _{TM} = 150 A, V _{GG} = -100 V 2/10 μs, I _{TM} = 200 A, V _{GG} = -100 V (see Note 5)			12 12 20	V
V _F Forward voltage	I _F = 5 A, t _W = 200 μs			3	V
V _{FRM} Peak forward recovery voltage	10/1000 μs, I _F = 100 A, V _{GG} = -100 V 5/310 μs, I _F = 150 A, V _{GG} = -100 V 2/10 μs, I _F = 200 A, V _{GG} = -100 V (see Note 5)			6 7 10	V

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Electrical Characteristics, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted) (Continued)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_H Holding current	$I_T = -1\text{ A}$, $di/dt = 1\text{ A/ms}$, $V_{GG} = -100\text{ V}$	-150			mA
I_{GKS} Gate reverse current	$V_{GG} = V_{GK} = V_{GKRM}$, $V_{KA} = 0$			-5 -50	μA
I_{GT} Gate trigger current	$I_T = -3\text{ A}$, $t_{p(g)} \geq 20\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $V_{GG} = -100\text{ V}$			15	mA
V_{GT} Gate-cathode trigger voltage	$I_T = -3\text{ A}$, $t_{p(g)} \geq 20\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $V_{GG} = -100\text{ V}$			2.5	V
C_{KA} Cathode-anode off-state capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_d = 1\text{ V rms}$, $V_D = -50\text{ V}$, $I_G = 0$			40	pF

NOTE: 5. Voltage measurements should be made with an oscilloscope with limited bandwidth (20 MHz) to avoid high frequency noise.

Thermal Characteristics, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JA}$ Junction to ambient thermal resistance	EIA/JESD51-7 PCB, EIA/JESD51-2 Environment, $P_{TOT} = 4\text{ W}$ (See Note 6)		55		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

NOTE 6. EIA/JESD51-7 high effective thermal conductivity test board (multi-layer) connected with 0.6 mm printed wiring track widths.

Parameter Measurement Information

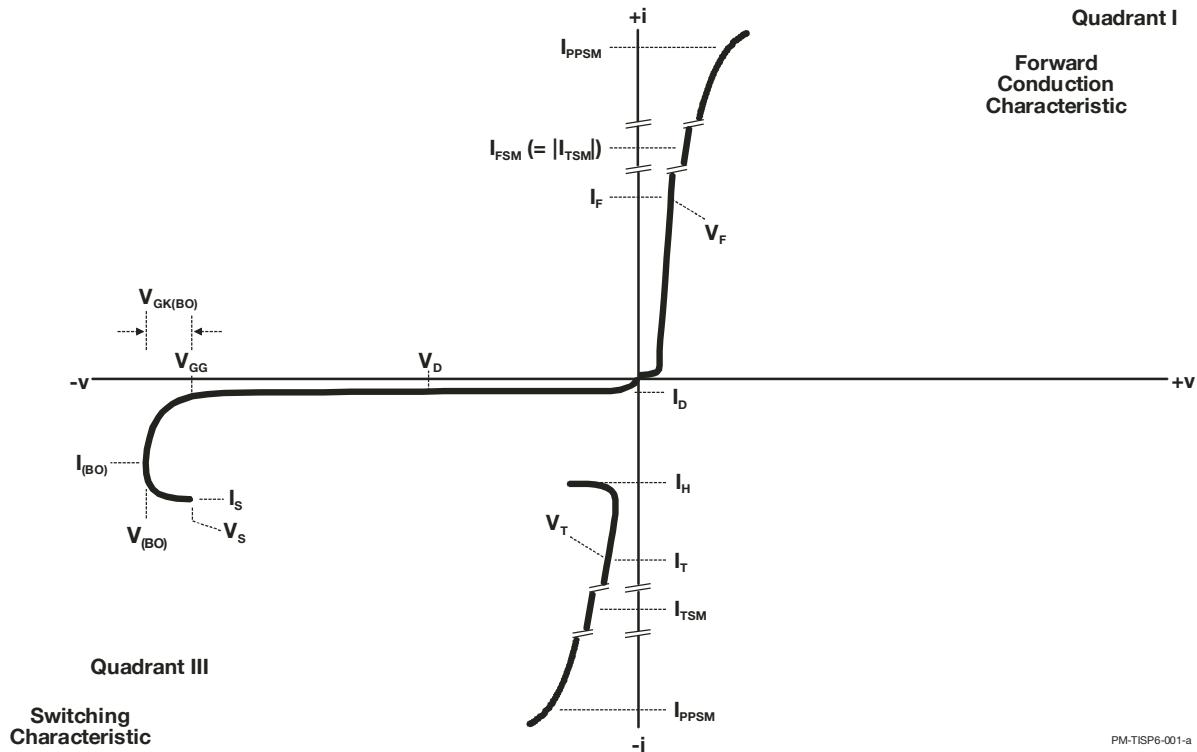


Figure 1. Voltage-Current Characteristic
Unless Otherwise Noted, All Voltages are Referenced to the Anode

Thermal Information

NON-REPETITIVE PEAK ON-STATE CURRENT VS CURRENT DURATION

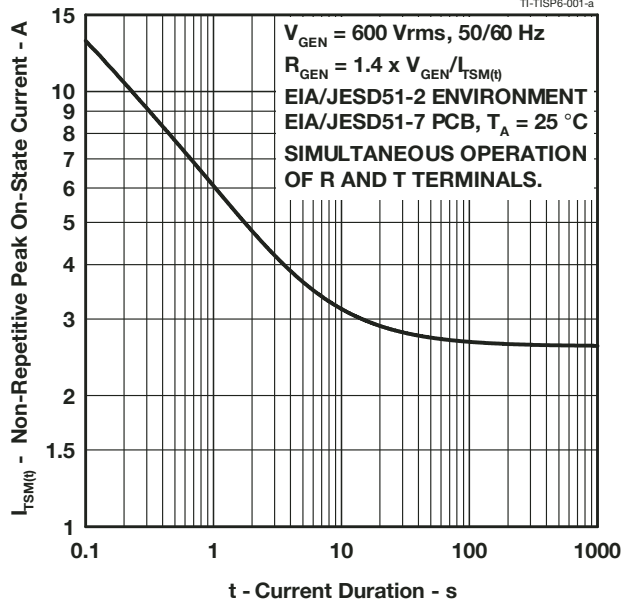
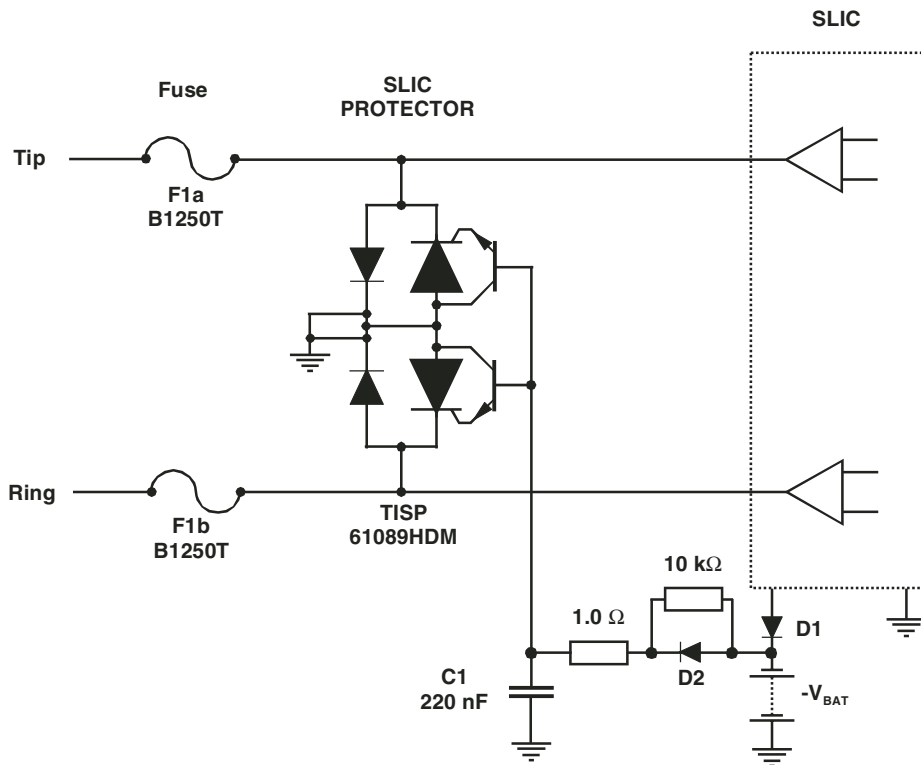


Figure 2.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION



AI-TISP6-001-b

Figure 3. Line Protection with TISP61089HDM

Figure 3 illustrates how a typical SLIC protection circuit may look for a TISP61089HDM and a pair of Bourns® Telefuse™ overcurrent protectors. This is a generic circuit that is designed to withstand both lightning surge testing and AC power fault testing. As applications can differ, it is recommended you contact your Bourns representative for detailed applications guidance on your specific design.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION (Continued)

**PEAK AC
vs
CURRENT DURATION**

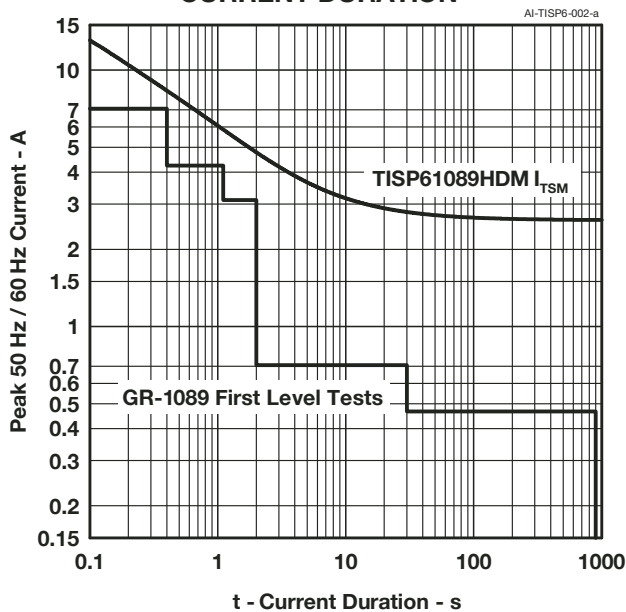


Figure 4.

**TYPICAL TIME TO OPEN
vs
CURRENT**

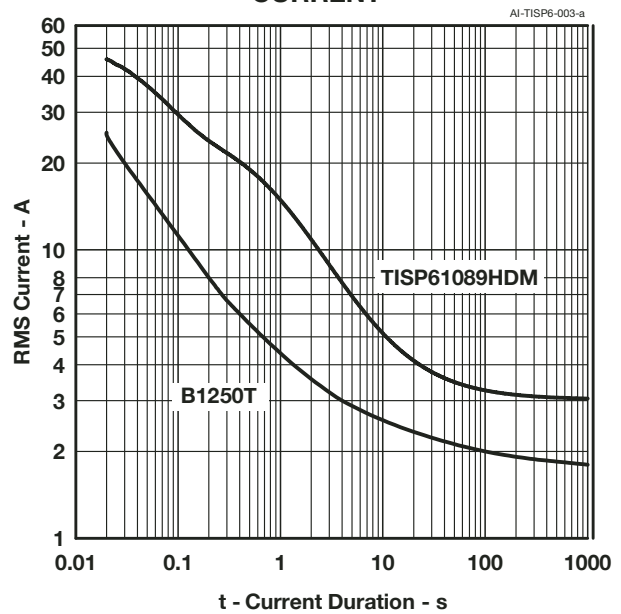


Figure 5.

GR-1089-CORE Issue A.C. Power Fault testing has been comprehended in the design of the TISP61089HDM. For compliance, circuit designs must pass both First Level and Second Level A.C. Power Fault testing.

First Level Power Fault testing requires that the equipment shall not be damaged and continues to operate correctly without disruption to other parts of the system. In laboratory tests it has been shown that the circuit shown in Figure 3 can pass these tests without damage. Figure 4 shows the TISP61089HDM I_{TSM} rating to be above the level of GR-1089-CORE First Level tests.

Second Level Power Fault testing may result in the equipment becoming non-operational, but any component failure should not allow the equipment to become a hazard. The system should not burn, fragment, or become an electrical safety hazard. The test data in Figure 5 illustrates that the TISP61089HDM and the B1250T are current coordinated, as the fuse interrupt time is shorter than the time it takes to damage the TISP61089HDM package for a given current.

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