

TISP3082
DUAL SYMMETRICAL TRANSIENT
VOLTAGE SUPPRESSORS

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NOVEMBER 1996 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1997

TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM SECONDARY PROTECTION

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

| DEVICE | V _(z) V | V _(BO) V |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3082 | 58 | 82 |

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

| WAVE SHAPE | STANDARD | I _{TSP} A |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 8/20 µs | ANSI C82.41 | 150 |
| 10/100 µs | FCC Part 68 | 60 |
| 10/500 µs | FCC Part 68 | 45 |
| 0.2/310 µs | RLM 88 | 38 |
| 10/700 µs | FTZ R12 | 50 |
| | VDE 0433 | 50 |
| | CCITT IX K17/K20 | 50 |
| 10/1000 µs | REA PE-60 | 40 |

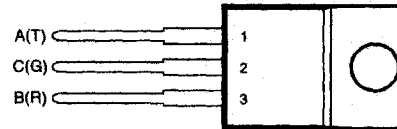
- **UL Recognized, E132482**

description

The TISP3082 is designed specifically for telephone equipment protection against lightning and transients induced by a.c. power lines. These devices consist of two bidirectional suppressor elements connected to a Common (C) terminal. These devices will suppress voltage transients between terminals A and C, B and C, and A and B.

Transients are initially clipped by zener action 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 transient subsides.

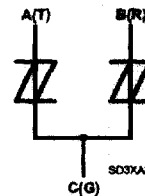
TO-220 PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

MDXXANA

device symbol



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.

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absolute maximum ratings at 25°C case temperature (unless otherwise noted)

| RATING | SYMBOL | VALUE | UNIT |
|--|------------|---|------------|
| Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current (see Notes 1, 2 and 3) | I_{TSP} | 150 60 50 38 50 50 45 40 | A |
| 8/20 μ s (ANSI C62.41, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.2/50 μ s) | | | |
| 10/160 μ s (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/160 μ s) | | | |
| 5/200 μ s (VDE 0433, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 μ s) | | | |
| 0.2/310 μ s (RLM 88, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.5 kV, 0.5/700 μ s) | | | |
| 5/310 μ s (CCITT IX K17/K20, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 μ s) | | | |
| 5/310 μ s (FTZ R12, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 μ s) | | | |
| 10/560 μ s (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/560 μ s) | | | |
| 10/1000 μ s (REA PE-60, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/1000 μ s) | | | |
| Non-repetitive peak on-state current, 50 Hz, 2.5 s (see Notes 1 and 2) | I_{TSM} | 10 | A rms |
| Initial rate of rise of on-state current, Linear current ramp, Maximum ramp value < 38 A | di_T/dt | 250 | A/ μ s |
| Junction temperature | T_J | 150 | °C |
| Operating free - air temperature range | | 0 to 70 | °C |
| Storage temperature range | T_{stg} | -40 to +150 | °C |
| Lead temperature 1.5 mm from case for 10 s | T_{lead} | 260 | °C |

- NOTES: 1. Above 70°C, derate linearly to zero at 150°C case temperature
 2. This value applies when the initial case temperature is at (or below) 70°C. The surge may be repeated after the device has returned to thermal equilibrium.
 3. Most PTT's quote an unrecoded voltage waveform. In operation the TISP essentially shorts the generator output. The resulting loaded current waveform is specified.

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

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|-----|----------|---------------|
| V_Z Reference zener voltage | $I_Z = \pm 1\text{mA}$ | ± 116 | | | V |
| I_D Off-state leakage current | $V_D = \pm 50\text{V}$ | | | ± 10 | μA |
| C_{off} Off-state capacitance | $V_D = 0$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ (see Note 4) | | 0.5 | 5 | pF |

NOTE 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.

electrical characteristics for the A and C or the B and C terminals, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| V_Z Reference zener voltage | $I_Z = \pm 1\text{mA}$ | ± 58 | | | V |
| αV_Z Temperature coefficient of reference voltage | | | 0.1 | | %/°C |
| $V_{(BO)}$ Breakover voltage | (see Notes 5 and 6) | | | ± 82 | V |
| $I_{(BO)}$ Breakover current | (see Note 5) | ± 0.15 | | ± 0.8 | A |
| V_{TM} Peak on-state voltage | $I_T = \pm 5\text{A}$ (see Notes 5 and 6) | | ± 2.2 | ± 3 | V |
| I_H Holding current | (see Note 5) | ± 150 | | | mA |
| dv/dt Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage | (see Note 7) | | | ± 5 | kV/ μ s |
| I_D Off-state leakage current | $V_D = \pm 50\text{V}$ | | | ± 10 | μA |
| C_{off} Off-state capacitance | $V_D = 0$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ (see Note 4) | | 110 | 200 | pF |

- NOTES: 5. These parameters must be measured using pulse techniques, $t_w = 100\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
 6. These parameters are measured with voltage sensing contacts separate from the current carrying contacts located within 3.2 mm (0.125 inch) from the device body.
 7. Linear rate of rise, maximum voltage limited to 80% V_Z (minimum)..

REVISION INFORMATION

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

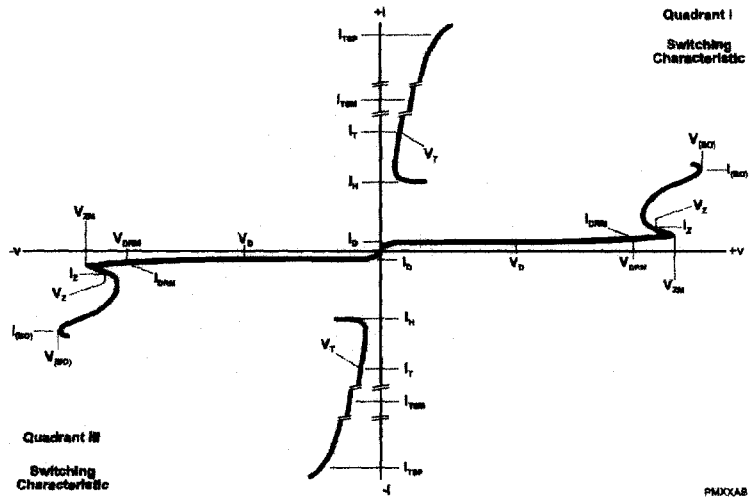


Figure 1. VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC FOR ANY PAIR TERMINALS

thermal characteristics

| PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|-----|-----|------|----------------------|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ Junction to free air thermal resistance | | | 62.5 | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |

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NOVEMBER 1966 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1987

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
A and C, or B and C terminals

