

# TISP2310L DUAL SYMMETRICAL TRANSIENT VOLTAGE SUPPRESSORS

SLPSE41 - FEBRUARY 1990 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1994

## TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM SECONDARY PROTECTION

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

DEVICE	$V_{(z)}$ V	$V_{(BO)}$ V
'2310L	250	310

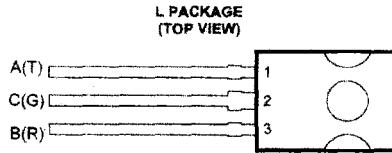
- **Planar Passivated Junctions**  
**Low Off-State Current < 10  $\mu$ A**
- **Rated for International Surge Wave Shapes**

WAVE SHAPE	STANDARD	$t_{TSP}$ A
8/20 $\mu$ s	ANSI C62.41	150
10/160 $\mu$ s	FCC Part 68	60
10/560 $\mu$ s	FCC Part 68	45
0.5/700 $\mu$ s	RLM 88	38
10/700 $\mu$ s	FTZ R12	50
	VDE 0433	50
	CCITT IX K17	50
10/1000 $\mu$ s	REA PE-60	50

### description

The TISP2310L is designed specifically for telephone equipment protection against lightning and transients induced by ac power lines. These devices will suppress voltage transients between terminals A and C, B and C, and A and B.

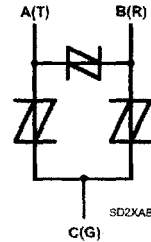
Transients are initially clipped by zener action until the voltage rises to the breakover level, which causes the device to crowbar. The high crowbar holding current prevents dc latchup as the transient subsides.



Pin 2 is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

MOXXAO

### 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.

**TISP2310L**  
**DUAL SYMMETRICAL TRANSIENT**  
**VOLTAGE SUPPRESSORS**

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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)			
8/20 $\mu$ s (ANSI C62.41, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.2/50 $\mu$ s)	$I_{TSP}$	150	A
10/160 $\mu$ s (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/160 $\mu$ s)		60	
5/200 $\mu$ s (VDE 0433, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 $\mu$ s)		50	
0.5/310 $\mu$ s (RLM 88, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.5 kV, 0.5/700 $\mu$ s)		38	
5/310 $\mu$ s (CCITT IX K17, open-circuit voltage wave shape 1.5 kV, 10/700 $\mu$ s)		50	
5/310 $\mu$ s (FTZ R12, open-circuit voltage wave shape 2 kV, 10/700 $\mu$ s)		50	
10/560 $\mu$ s (FCC Part 68, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/560 $\mu$ s)		45	
10/1000 $\mu$ s (REA PE-60, open-circuit voltage wave shape 10/1000 $\mu$ s)		50	
Non-repetitive peak on-state current, 50 Hz, 0.7 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/ $\mu$ 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 unloaded 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	$I_Z = \pm 1\text{mA}$	$\pm 250$			V
$I_D$ Off-state leakage current	$V_D = \pm 50\text{V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_{off}$ Off-state capacitance	$V_D = 0$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ (see Note 4)		40	100	pF

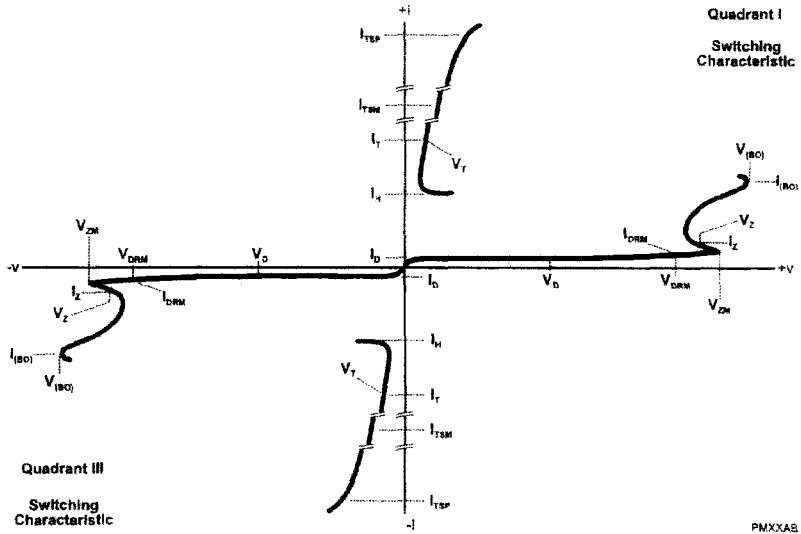
NOTE 4: These capacitance measurements employ a three terminal capacitance bridge incorporating a guard circuit. The third terminal is connected to the guard terminal of the bridge.

**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	$I_Z = \pm 1\text{mA}$	$\pm 250$			V
$\alpha V_Z$ Temperature coefficient of reference voltage			0.1		%/°C
$V_{(BO)}$ Breakover voltage	(see Notes 5 and 6)			$\pm 310$	V
$I_{(BO)}$ Breakover current	(see Note 5)	$\pm 0.15$		$\pm 0.6$	A
$V_{TM}$ Peak on-state voltage	$I_T = \pm 5\text{A}$ (see Notes 5 and 6)		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 3$	V
$I_H$ Holding current	(see Note 5)	$\pm 150$			mA
$dv/dt$ Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	(see Note 7)			$\pm 5$	kV/ $\mu$ s
$I_D$ Off-state leakage current	$V_D = \pm 50\text{V}$			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_{off}$ 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).

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**



**Figure 1. VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC FOR ANY PAIR OF TERMINALS**

The high level characteristics for terminals A and B are not guaranteed.

**thermal characteristics**

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$ Junction to free air thermal resistance			100	°C/W