



TISP4310T3BJ

BIDIRECTIONAL THYRISTOR OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTOR

TISP4310T3BJ Overvoltage Protector

Industry-Leading V_{DRM} to $V_{(BO)}$ Ratio

Modem Protection Against:

- TIA-968-A Type A & B Surge
- UL 60950, Clause 6. Power Cross
- CSA 22.2 No. 60950, Clause 6. Power Cross

Ion-Implanted Breakdown Region
- Precise and Stable Voltage

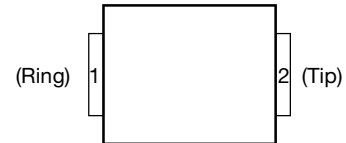
Low Voltage Overshoot Under Surge

Device Name	V_{DRM} V	$V_{(BO)}$ V
TISP4310T3BJ	269	310

Rated for International Surge Wave Shapes

Wave Shape	Standard	I_{PPSM} A
10/160	TIA-968-A	150
10/700	ITU-T K.20/21/45	120
9/720	TIA-968-A	120
10/560	TIA-968-A	100
10/1000	GR-1089-CORE	80

SMB Package (Top View)



Terminal typical application names shown in parenthesis

MD-SMB-007-a

Device Symbol



SD-TISP4-001-a



.....UL Recognized Component

How To Order

Device	Package	Carrier	Order As	Marking Code	Standard Quantity
TISP4310T3BJ	SMB	Embossed Tape Reeled	TISP4310T3BJR-S	4310T3	3000

Description

This device is 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 equipment (e.g. between the Ring and 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 device consists of a symmetrical voltage-triggered bidirectional thyristor. Overvoltages are initially clipped by breakdown clamping. If sufficient current is available from the overvoltage, the breakdown voltage will rise to the breakover level, which causes the device to switch into a low-voltage on-state condition. This switching action removes the high-voltage stress from the following circuitry and causes the current resulting from the overvoltage to be safely diverted through the device. The high holding (switch off) current helps prevent d.c. latchup as the diverted current subsides. This device is designed to voltage limit and withstand the listed lightning surges in both polarities.

*RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC Jan 27 2003 including Annex
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Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

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Description (Continued)

After a TIA-968-A Type A surge, the equipment can be faulty, provided that the fault mode causes the equipment to be unusable. There are two wave shapes used: 10/160 for longitudinal surges and 10/560 for metallic surges. For modems with a TISP4310T3BJ connected between the Ring and Tip wires (and without overvoltage protection to ground), the longitudinal 10/160 surge applied to both Ring and Tip will not activate the TISP4310T3BJ, giving an operational pass. The metallic 10/560 surge is applied between Ring and Tip wires and will operate the TISP4310T3BJ. As the TISP4310T3BJ has a current rating of 100 A 10/560, it will survive the TIA-968-A Type A 100 A 10/560 metallic surge, giving an operational pass.

After a TIA-968-A Type B surge, the equipment must be operational. The 9/720 wave shape is used for both longitudinal surges and metallic surges. For modems with a TISP4310T3BJ connected between the Ring and Tip wires (and without overvoltage protection to ground), the longitudinal 9/720 surge applied to both Ring and Tip will not activate the TISP4310T3BJ, giving an operational pass. The metallic 9/720 surge is applied between Ring and Tip wires and will operate the TISP4310T3BJ. As the TISP4310T3BJ has a current rating of 120 A 9/720, it will survive the TIA-968-A Type B 25 A 9/720 metallic surge, giving an operational pass.

The TIA-968-A B-type ringer has voltages of 56.5 V d.c. and up to 150 V rms a.c., giving a peak voltage of 269 V. The TISP4310T3BJ will not clip the B-type ringing voltage, as it has a high impedance up to 269 V.

Absolute Maximum Ratings, $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive peak off-state voltage (see Note 1)	V_{DRM}	± 269	V
Non-repetitive peak impulse current (see Notes 1 and 2) 10/160 μs (TIA-968-A, 10/160 μs voltage wave shape) 5/310 μs (ITU-T K.44, 10/700 μs voltage wave shape used in K.20/21/45) 5/320 μs (TIA-968-A, 9/720 μs voltage wave shape) 10/560 μs (TIA-968-A, 10/560 μs voltage wave shape) 10/1000 μs (GR-1089-CORE, 10/1000 μs voltage wave shape)	I_{PPSM}	± 150 ± 120 ± 120 ± 100 ± 80	A
Non-repetitive peak on-state current (see Notes 1, 2 and 3) 20 ms, 50 Hz (full sine wave) 16.7 ms, 60 Hz (full sine wave) 1000 s, 50 Hz or 60 Hz a.c.	I_{TSM}	25 30 2.1	A
Initial rate of rise of on-state current, exponential current ramp. Maximum ramp value $< 50\text{ A}$	di_T/dt	500	A/ μs
Junction temperature	T_J	-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

- NOTES: 1. Initially the device must be in thermal equilibrium with $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
2. The surge may be repeated after the device returns to its initial conditions.
3. EIA/JESD51-2 environment and EIA/JESD51-3 PCB with standard footprint dimensions connected with 5 A rated printed wiring track widths. Derate current values at $-0.61\text{ } \%/^\circ\text{C}$ for ambient temperatures above $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Component		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R_S	Series resistor for TIA-968-A, 10/160 type A surge survival (T-G or R-G connection)	2.5			Ω
	Series resistor for TIA-968-A, 10/560 type A surge survival	0			
	Series resistor for TIA-968-A, 9/720 type B surge survival	0			
	Series resistor for GR-1089-CORE first-level surge survival	5			
	Series resistor for K.20, K.21 and K.45 1.5 kV, 10/700 surge survival	0			
	Series resistor for K.20, K.21 and K.45 co-ordination with a 400 V primary protector	6			

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{DRM} Repetitive peak off-state current	$V_D = V_{DRM}$ $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ $T_A = 85\text{ °C}$			± 5 ± 10	μA
$V_{(BO)}$ Breakover voltage	$dv/dt = \pm 250\text{ V/ms}$, $R_{SOURCE} = 300\ \Omega$			± 310	V
$I_{(BO)}$ Breakover current	$dv/dt = \pm 250\text{ V/ms}$, $R_{SOURCE} = 300\ \Omega$			± 800	mA
V_T On-state voltage	$I_T = \pm 5\text{ A}$, $t_w = 100\ \mu\text{s}$			± 3	V
I_H Holding current	$I_T = \pm 5\text{ A}$, $di/dt = \pm 30\text{ mA/ms}$	± 150			mA
dv/dt Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	Linear voltage ramp Maximum ramp value $< 0.85V_{DRM}$	± 5			kV/ μs
C_O Off-state capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_d = 1\text{ V rms}$				pF
			$V_D = 0$ $V_D = -1\text{ V}$ $V_D = -2\text{ V}$ $V_D = -50\text{ V}$ $V_D = -100\text{ V}$	54 48 43 20 16	65 58 52 24 19

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JA}$ Junction to ambient thermal resistance	EIA/JESD51-3 PCB, $I_T = I_{TSM(1000)}$ (see Note 4)			115	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
	265 mm x 210 mm populated line card, 4-layer PCB, $I_T = I_{TSM(1000)}$		52		

NOTE: 4. EIA/JESD51-2 environment and PCB has standard footprint dimensions connected with 5 A rated printed wiring track widths.

Parameter Measurement Information

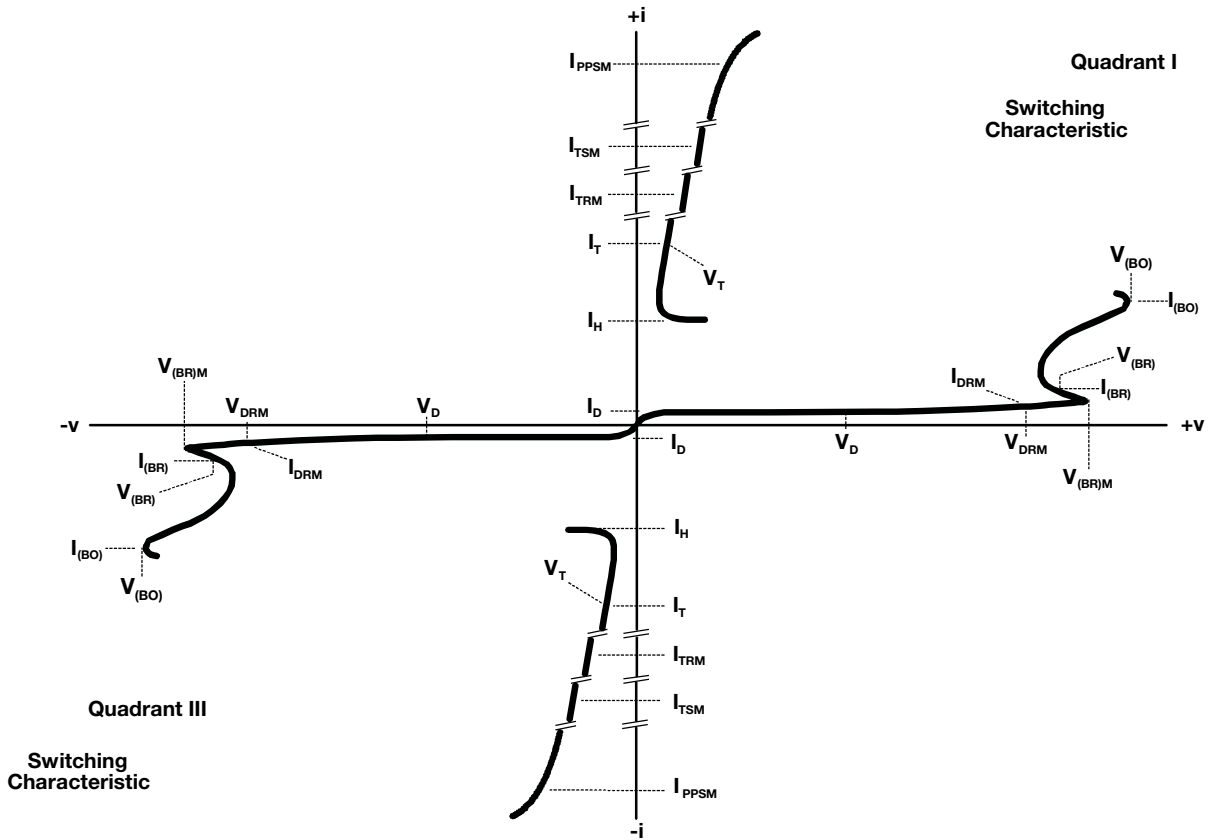


Figure 1. Voltage-Current Characteristic for the Ring and Tip Terminals
All Measurements are Referenced to the Ring Terminal

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