



**P6KE6V8A/440A
P6KE6V8CA/440CA**

TRANSIL™

FEATURES

- PEAK PULSE POWER : 600 W (10/1000μs)
- BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE RANGE :
From 6.8V to 440 V.
- UNI AND BIDIRECTIONAL TYPES.
- LOW CLAMPING FACTOR.
- FAST RESPONSE TIME.
- UL RECOGNIZED.

DESCRIPTION

Transil diodes provide high overvoltage protection by clamping action. Their instantaneous response to transient overvoltages makes them particularly suited to protect voltage sensitive devices such as MOS Technology and low voltage supplied IC's.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Tamb = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
P _{PP}	Peak pulse power dissipation (see note 1)	T _j initial =T _{amb}	600	W
P	Power dissipation on infinite heatsink	T _{amb} = 75°C	5	W
I _{FSM}	Non repetitive surge peak forward current For Unidirectional types.	T _j initial =T _{amb} tp =10 ms	100	A
T _{stg} T _j	Storage temperature range Maximum junction temperature		- 65 to + 175 175	°C °C
T _L	Maximum lead temperature for soldering during 10s at 5mm from case		230	°C

Note 1 : For a surge greater than the maximum values, the diode will fail in short-circuit.

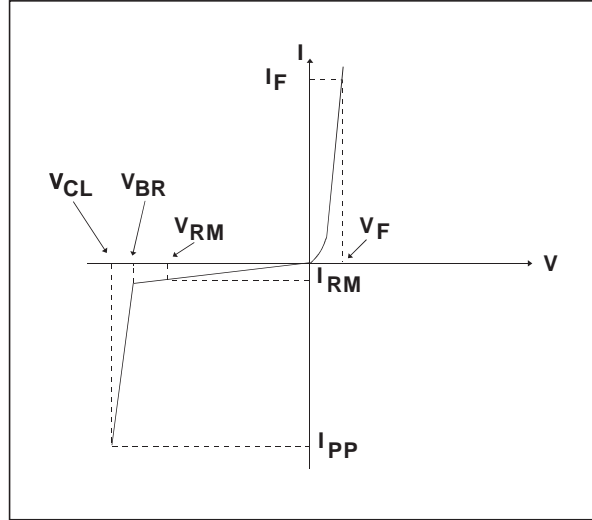
THERMAL RESISTANCES

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
R _{th} (j-l)	Junction-leads		20	°C/W
R _{th} (j-a)	Junction to ambient on printed circuit.	L _{lead} = 10 mm	75	°C/W

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Tamb = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter
V _{RM}	Stand-off voltage.
V _{BR}	Breakdown voltage.
V _{CL}	Clamping voltage.
I _{RM}	Leakage current @ V _{RM} .
I _{PP}	Surge current.
α _T	Voltage temperature coefficient.
V _F	Forward Voltage drop.



TYPES		I _{RM} @ V _{RM}		V _{BR} @ I _R				V _{CL} @ I _{PP}		V _{CL} @ I _{PP}		α _T	C
		max		min	nom	max		max		max		max	typ
				note2				10/1000μs		8/20μs		note3	note4
Unidirectional	Bidirectional	μA	V	V	V	V	mA	V	A	V	A	10 ⁻⁴ /°C	pF
P6KE6V8A	P6KE6.8CA	1000	5.8	6.45	6.8	7.14	10	10.5	57	13.4	298	5.7	4000
P6KE7V5A	P6KE7.5CA	500	6.4	7.13	7.5	7.88	10	11.3	53	14.5	276	6.1	3700
P6KE10A	P6KE10CA	10	8.55	9.5	10	10.5	1	14.5	41	18.6	215	7.5	2800
P6KE12A	P6KE12CA	5	10.2	11.4	12	12.6	1	16.7	36	21.7	184	7.8	2300
P6KE15A	P6KE15CA	1	12.8	14.3	15	15.8	1	21.2	28	27.2	147	8.4	1900
P6KE18A	P6KE18CA	1	15.3	17.1	18	18.9	1	25.2	24	32.5	123	8.8	1600
P6KE22A	P6KE22CA	1	18.8	20.9	22	23.1	1	30.6	20	39.3	102	9.2	1350
P6KE24A	P6KE24CA	1	20.5	22.8	24	25.2	1	33.2	18	42.8	93	9.4	1250
P6KE27A	P6KE27CA	1	23.1	25.7	27	28.4	1	37.5	16	48.3	83	9.6	1150
P6KE30A	P6KE30CA	1	25.6	28.5	30	31.5	1	41.5	14.5	53.5	75	9.7	1075
P6KE33A	P6KE33CA	1	28.2	31.4	33	34.7	1	45.7	13.1	59	68	9.8	1000
P6KE36A	P6KE36CA	1	30.8	34.2	36	37.8	1	49.9	12	64.3	62	9.9	950
P6KE39A	P6KE39CA	1	33.3	37.1	39	41.0	1	53.9	11.1	69.7	57	10.0	900
P6KE47A	P6KE47CA	1	40.2	44.7	47	49.4	1	64.8	9.3	84	48	10.1	800
P6KE56A	P6KE56CA	1	47.8	53.2	56	58.8	1	77	7.8	100	40	10.3	700
P6KE68A	P6KE68CA	1	58.1	64.6	68	71.4	1	92	6.5	121	33	10.4	625
P6KE82A	P6KE82CA	1	70.1	77.9	82	86.1	1	113	5.3	146	27	10.5	550
P6KE100A	P6KE100CA	1	85.5	95.0	100	105	1	137	4.4	178	22.5	10.6	500
P6KE120A	P6KE120CA	1	102	114	120	126	1	165	3.6	212	19	10.7	450
P6KE150A	P6KE150CA	1	128	143	150	158	1	207	2.9	265	15	10.8	400
P6KE180A	P6KE180CA	1	154	171	180	189	1	246	2.4	317	12.6	10.8	360
P6KE200A	P6KE200CA	1	171	190	200	210	1	274	2.2	353	11.3	10.8	350

TYPES		$I_{RM} @ V_{RM}$		$V_{BR} @ I_R$				$V_{CL} @ I_{PP}$		$V_{CL} @ I_{PP}$		αT	C
		max		min	nom	max		max		max		max	typ
Unidirectional	Bidirectional	μA	V	V	V	V	mA	V	A	V	A	$10^{-4}/^{\circ}C$	note4
P6KE220A	P6KE220CA	1	188	209	220	231	1	328	2	388	10.3	10.8	330
P6KE250A	P6KE250CA	1	213	237	250	263	1	344	2	442	9	11	310
P6KE300A	P6KE300CA	1	256	285	300	315	1	414	1.6	529	7.6	11	290
P6KE350A	P6KE350CA	1	299	332	350	368	1	482	1.6	618	6.5	11	270
P6KE400A	P6KE400CA	1	342	380	400	420	1	548	1.3	706	5.7	11	360
P6KE440A	P6KE440CA	1	376	418	440	462	1	603	1.3	776	5.2	11	350

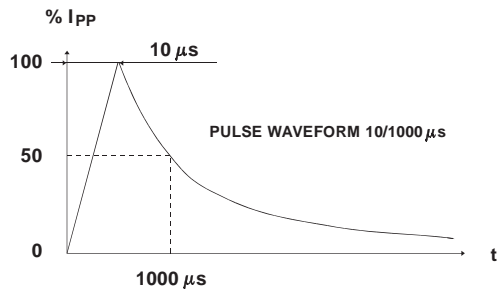
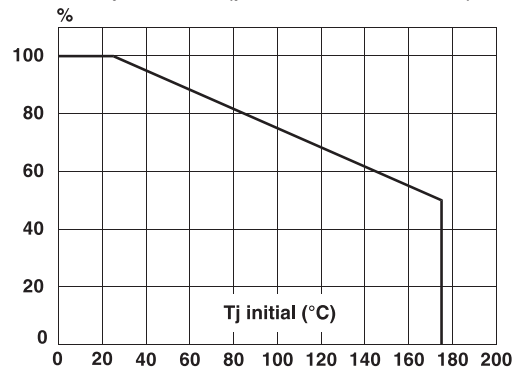


Fig 1: Peak pulse power dissipation versus initial junction temperature (printed circuit board).



- Note 2 : Pulse test : $t_p < 50$ ms.
- Note 3 : $\Delta V_{BR} = \alpha T \cdot (T_a - 25) \cdot V_{BR}(25^{\circ}C)$.
- Note 4 : $V_R = 0$ V, $F = 1$ MHz. For bidirectional types, capacitance value is divided by 2.

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Fig. 2 : Peak pulse power versus exponential pulse duration.

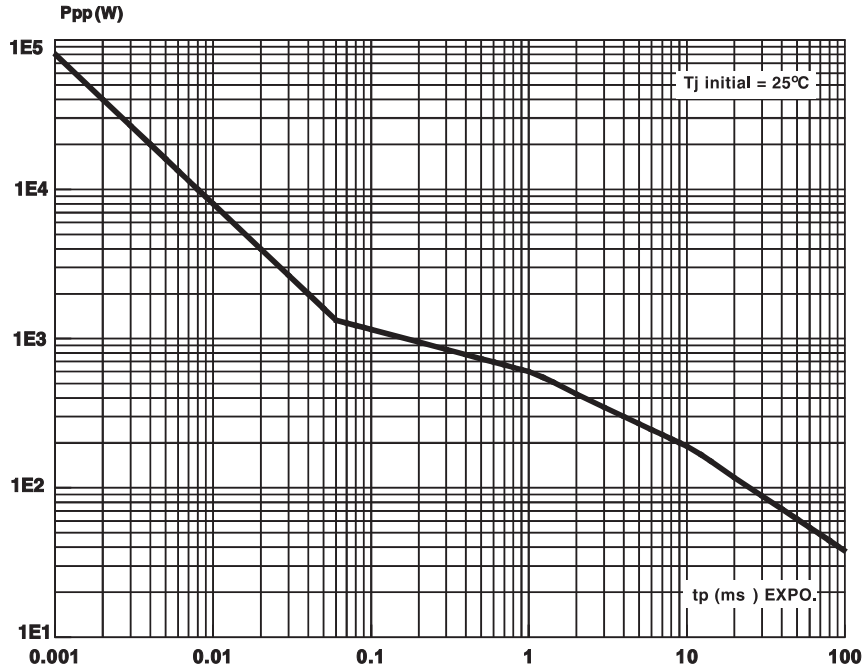
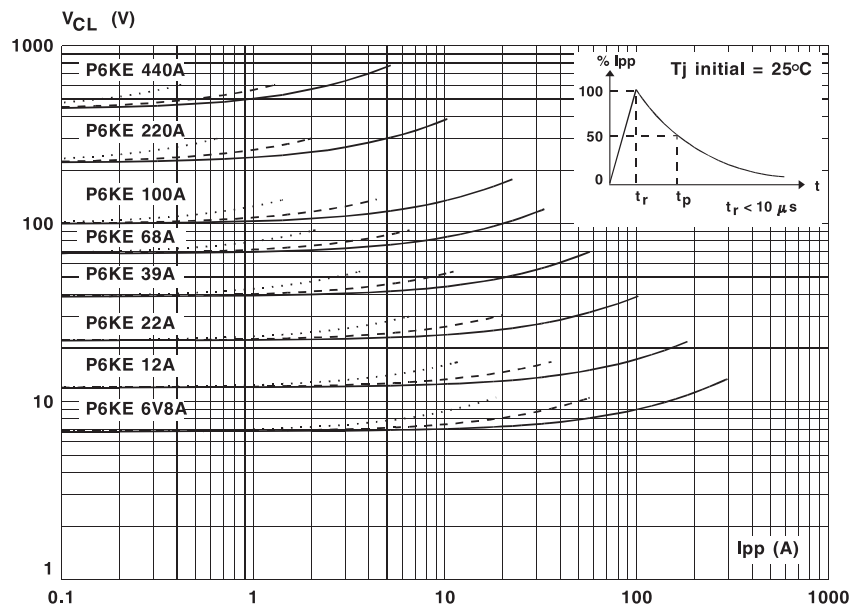


Fig. 3 : Clamping voltage versus peak pulse current.

exponential waveform : $t_p = 20 \mu s$ ————
 $t_p = 1 ms$ —————
 $t_p = 10 ms$



Note : The curves of the figure 3 are specified for a junction temperature of 25 °C before surge.
 The given results may be extrapolated for other junction temperatures by using the following formula :
 $\Delta V_{(BR)} = \alpha T_{(V(BR))} * [T_a - 25] * V_{(BR)}$.
 For intermediate voltages, extrapolate the given results.

Fig. 4a : Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage for unidirectional types (typical values).

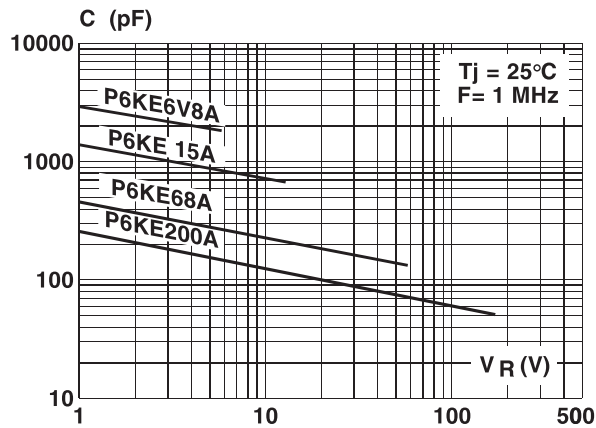


Fig. 4b : Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage for bidirectional types (typical values).

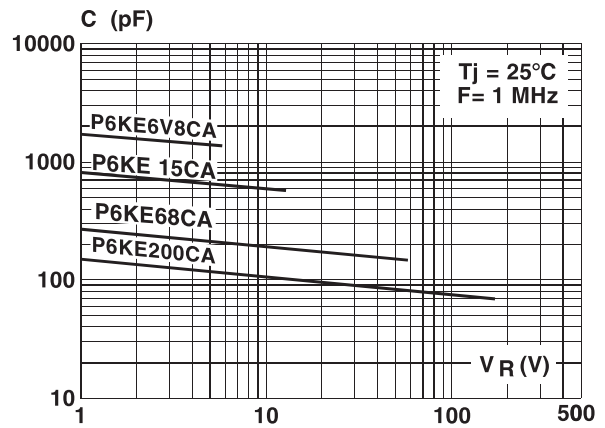


Fig. 5 : Peak forward voltage drop versus peak forward current (typical values for unidirectional types).

Note : multiply by 2 for units with $V_{BR} > 220$ V.

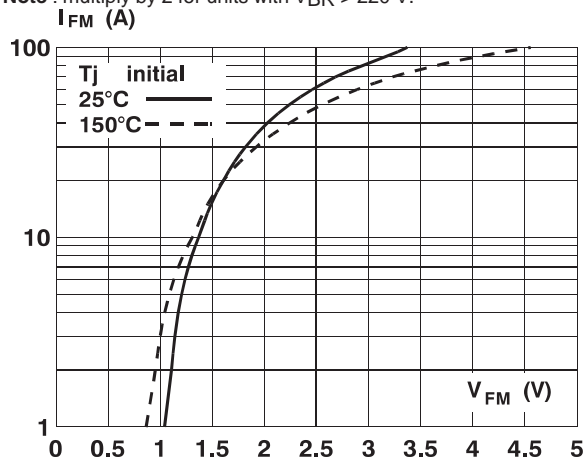


Fig. 6 : Transient thermal impedance junction-ambient versus pulse duration (For FR4 PC Board with $L_{lead} = 10$ mm).

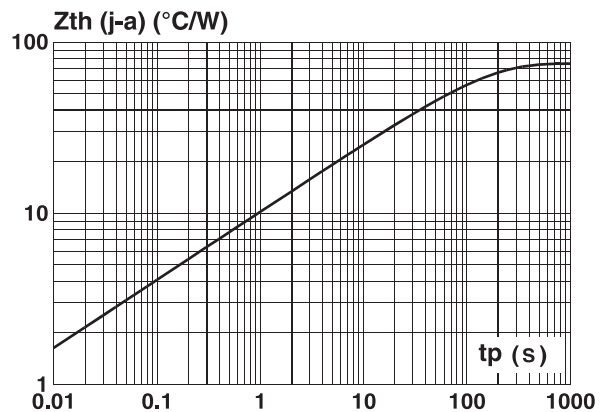
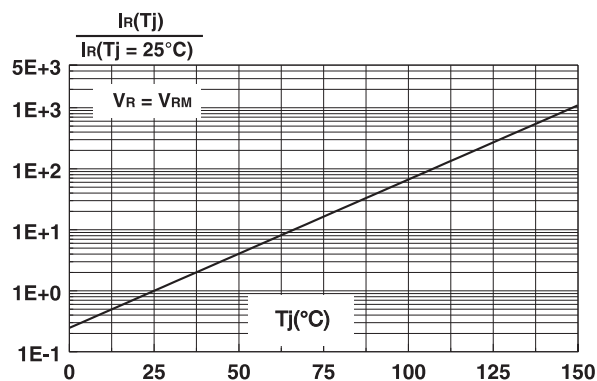
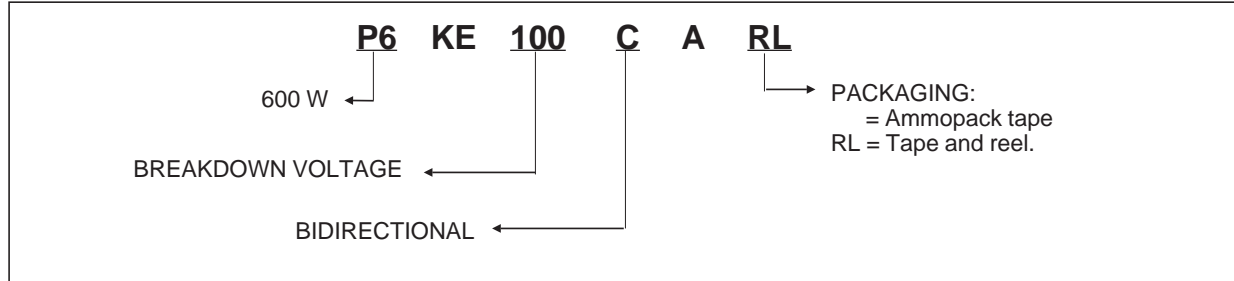


Fig. 7 : Relative variation of leakage current versus junction temperature.



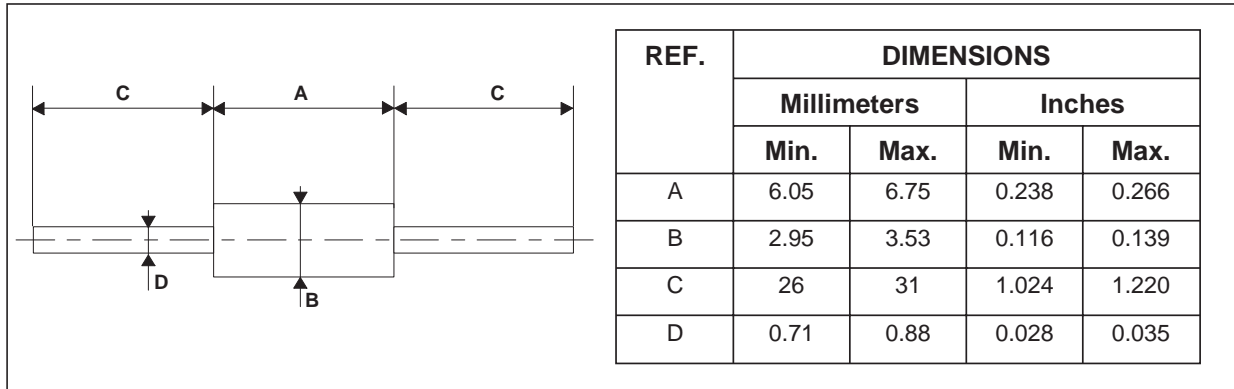
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ORDER CODE



MARKING : Logo, Date Code, Type Code, Cathode Band (for unidirectional types only).

PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA
DO-15 (Plastic)



Packaging : standard packaging is in tape and reel.

Weight = 0.4 g.

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