

# TISP61511D, TISP61512P DUAL FORWARD-CONDUCTING P-GATE THYRISTORS PROGRAMMABLE OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTORS

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JULY 1995 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1997

## PROGRAMMABLE SLIC OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

- **Dual Voltage-Programmable Protectors.**
  - Wide 0 to -80 V Programming Range
  - Low 5 mA max. Triggering Current
  - High 150 mA min. Holding Current
- **Rated for International Surge Wave Shapes**

| VOLTAGE WAVE SHAPE | STANDARD      | I <sub>TSP</sub> A |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 2/10 μs            | TR-NWT-001089 | 170                |
| 1.2/50 μs          | ETS 300 047-1 | 90                 |
| 0.5/700 μs         | RLM88/I3124   | 40                 |
| 10/700 μs          | K17, K20, K21 | 40                 |
| 10/1000 μs         | TR-NWT-001089 | 30                 |

● **Functional Replacements for**

| DEVICE TYPE                                       | PACKAGE TYPE        | FUNCTIONAL REPLACEMENT   |
|---|---------------------|--|
| LCP1511,<br>LCP1511D,<br>ATTL7591AS,<br>MGSS150-1 | 8-pin Small-Outline | TISP61511D<br>or order as<br>TISP61511DR<br>for Taped and Reeled |
| LCP1512,<br>LCP1512D,<br>ATTL7591AB,<br>MGSS150-2 | 8-pin Plastic DIP   | TISP61512P   |

**description**

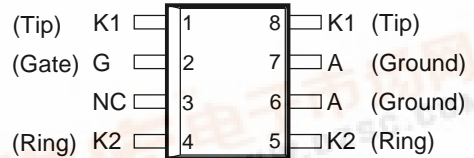
The TISP61511D and TISP61512P are dual forward-conducting buffered p-gate overvoltage protectors. They are designed to protect monolithic Subscriber Line Interface Circuits, SLICs, against overvoltages on the telephone line caused by lightning, ac power contact and induction. The TISP61511D and TISP61512P limit voltages that exceed the SLIC supply rail voltage.

The SLIC line driver section is typically powered from 0 V (ground) and a negative voltage in the region of -10 V to -70 V. The protector gate is connected to this negative supply. This references the protection (clipping) voltage to the negative supply voltage. As the protection voltage will track the negative supply voltage the overvoltage stress on the SLIC is minimised.

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 will crowbar into a low voltage on-state condition. As the current subsides the high holding current of the crowbar prevents d.c. latchup.

These monolithic protection devices are fabricated in ion-implanted planar vertical power structures for high reliability and in normal system operation they are virtually transparent. The buffered gate design reduces the loading on the SLIC supply during overvoltages caused by power cross and induction.

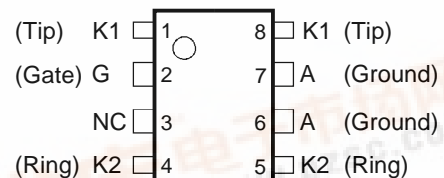
'61511D PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



MD6XAL

NC - No internal connection  
Terminal typical application names shown in parenthesis

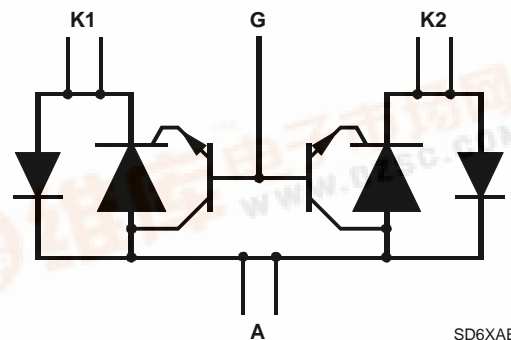
'61512P PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



MD6XAJ

NC - No internal connection  
Terminal typical application names shown in parenthesis

**device symbol**



SD6XAE

Terminals K1, K2 and A correspond to the alternative line designators of T, R and G or A, B and C. The negative protection voltage is controlled by the voltage, V<sub>GG</sub>, applied to the G terminal.



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## DUAL FORWARD-CONDUCTING P-GATE THYRISTORS

### PROGRAMMABLE OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTORS

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#### absolute maximum ratings

| RATING   | SYMBOL                    | VALUE       | UNIT                         |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Repetitive peak off-state voltage, $I_G = 0$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$              | $V_{\text{DRM}}$          | -100        | V                            |
| Repetitive peak gate-cathode voltage, $V_{\text{KA}} = 0$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{\text{GKRM}}$         | -85         | V                            |
| Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current (see Notes 1 and 2)   | $I_{\text{TSP}}$          | 30          | A                            |
| 10/1000 $\mu\text{s}$  |                           | 40          |                              |
| 5/310 $\mu\text{s}$  |                           | 40          |                              |
| 0.2/310 $\mu\text{s}$  |                           | 90          |                              |
| 1/20 $\mu\text{s}$   |                           | 120         |                              |
| 2/10 $\mu\text{s}$   | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ | 170         | $T_J = 25, 85^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Non-repetitive peak on-state current, 50 Hz (see Notes 1 and 2)  | $I_{\text{TSM}}$          | 5           | A                            |
| full-sine-wave, 20 ms  |                           | 3.5         |                              |
| 1 s  |                           |             |                              |
| Non-repetitive peak gate current, half-sine-wave, 10 ms (see Notes 1 and 2)                                    | $I_{\text{GSM}}$          | 2           | A                            |
| Junction temperature   | $T_J$                     | -55 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$             |
| Storage temperature range  | $T_{\text{stg}}$          | -55 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$             |

NOTES: 1. Initially the protector must be in thermal equilibrium with  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified. The surge may be repeated after the device returns to its initial conditions. See the applications section for the details of the impulse generators.

2. The rated current values may be applied to either the R-G or T-G terminal pairs. Additionally, both terminal pairs may have their rated current values applied simultaneously (in this case the G terminal current will be twice the rated current value of an individual terminal pair). Above  $85^\circ\text{C}$ , derate linearly to zero at  $150^\circ\text{C}$  lead temperature.

#### recommended operating conditions

|                                 | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $C_G$ Gate decoupling capacitor |     | 220 |     | nF   |

#### electrical characteristics, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER  | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN                      | TYP | MAX | UNIT          |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| $I_D$ Off-state current                                      | $V_D = -85\text{ V}$ , $V_{\text{GK}} = 0\text{ V}$  | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |     | 5   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|  |  | $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ |     | 50  | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| $V_{(\text{BO})}$ Breakover voltage                          | $I_T = 30\text{ A}$ , 10/1000 $\mu\text{s}$ , 1 kV, $R_S = 33\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 8\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3)   |                          |     | -58 | V             |
| $V_{\text{GK}(\text{BO})}$ Gate-cathode voltage at breakover | $I_T = 30\text{ A}$ , 10/700 $\mu\text{s}$ , 1.5 kV, $R_S = 10\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 14\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3) |                          |     | 10  | V             |
|  | $I_T = 30\text{ A}$ , 1.2/50 $\mu\text{s}$ , 1.5 kV, $R_S = 10\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 70\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3) |                          |     | 20  |               |
|  | $I_T = 38\text{ A}$ , 2/10 $\mu\text{s}$ , 2.5 kV, $R_S = 61\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 40\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3)   |                          |     | 25  |               |
| $V_T$ On-state voltage                                       | $I_T = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $t_w = 500\ \mu\text{s}$  |                          |     | 3   | V             |
|  | $I_T = 3\text{ A}$ , $t_w = 500\ \mu\text{s}$  |                          |     | 4   |               |
| $V_F$ Forward voltage  | $I_F = 5\text{ A}$ , $t_w = 500\ \mu\text{s}$  |                          |     | 3   | V             |
| $V_{\text{FRM}}$ Peak forward recovery voltage               | $I_F = 30\text{ A}$ , 10/1000 $\mu\text{s}$ , 1 kV, $R_S = 33\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 8\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3)   |                          |     | 5   | V             |
|  | $I_T = 30\text{ A}$ , 10/700 $\mu\text{s}$ , 1.5 kV, $R_S = 10\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 14\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3) |                          |     | 5   |               |
|  | $I_T = 30\text{ A}$ , 1.2/50 $\mu\text{s}$ , 1.5 kV, $R_S = 10\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 70\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3) |                          |     | 7   |               |
|  | $I_T = 38\text{ A}$ , 2/10 $\mu\text{s}$ , 2.5 kV, $R_S = 61\ \Omega$ , $di/dt_{(i)} = 40\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ (see Note 3)   |                          |     | 12  |               |
| $I_H$ Holding current  | $I_T = 1\text{ A}$ , $di/dt = -1\text{ A}/\text{ms}$ , $V_{\text{GG}} = -48\text{ V}$  | 150                      |     |     | mA            |
| $I_{\text{GAS}}$ Gate reverse current                        | $V_{\text{GG}} = -75\text{ V}$ , K and A terminals connected   | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |     | 5   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|  |  | $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ |     | 50  | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| $I_{\text{GT}}$ Gate trigger current                         | $I_T = 3\text{ A}$ , $t_{p(g)} \geq 20\ \mu\text{s}$ , $V_{\text{GG}} = -48\text{ V}$  | 0.2                      |     | 5   | mA            |
| $V_{\text{GT}}$ Gate trigger voltage                         | $I_T = 3\text{ A}$ , $t_{p(g)} \geq 20\ \mu\text{s}$ , $V_{\text{GG}} = -48\text{ V}$  |                          |     | 2.5 | V             |

NOTE 3: All tests have  $C_G = 220\text{ nF}$  and  $V_{\text{GG}} = -48\text{ V}$ .  $R_S$  is the current limiting resistor between the output of the impulse generator and the R or T terminal. See the applications section for the details of the impulse generators.

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**electrical characteristics,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted) (Continued)**

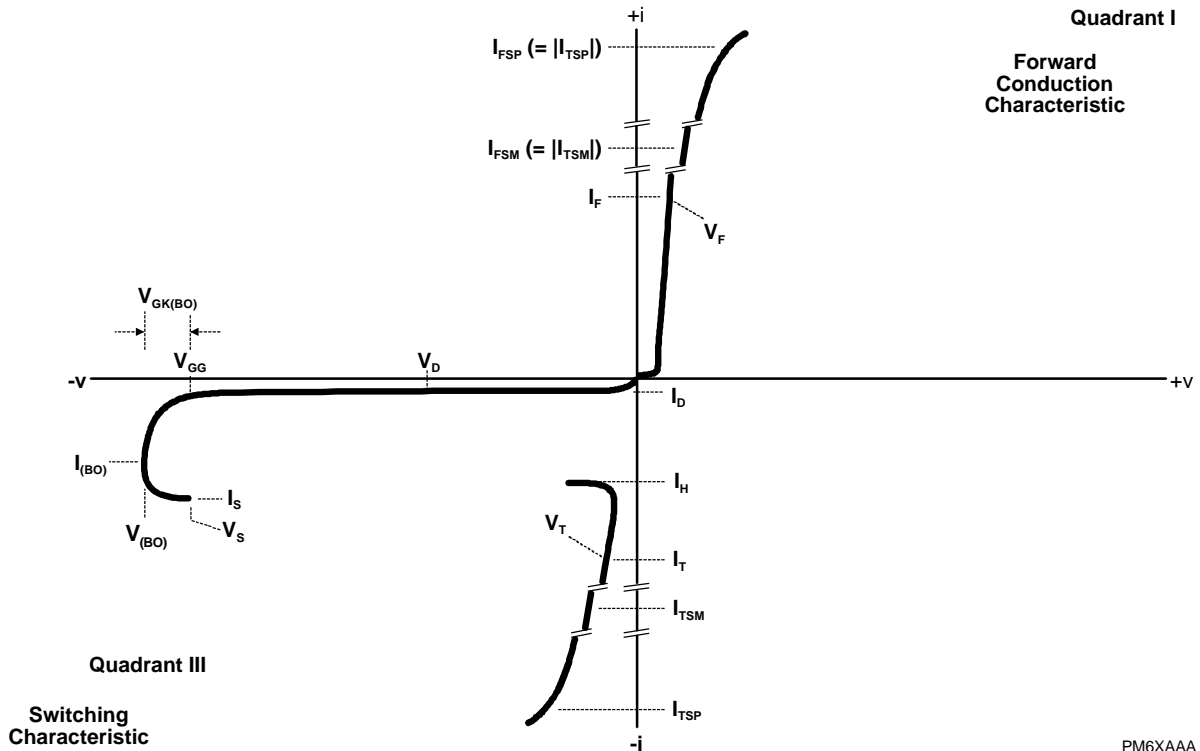
| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN                   | TYP | MAX | UNIT |    |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|----|
| $C_{AK}$  | Anode-cathode off-state capacitance<br>$f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_d = 1 \text{ V}, I_G = 0$ , (see Note 4) | $V_D = -3 \text{ V}$  |     |     | 100  | pF |
|           |   | $V_D = -48 \text{ V}$ |     |     | 50   | pF |

NOTE 4: These capacitance measurements employ a three terminal capacitance bridge incorporating a guard circuit. The unmeasured device terminals are a.c. connected to the guard terminal of the bridge.

**thermal characteristics**

| PARAMETER       | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN       | TYP | MAX | UNIT |                    |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----|-----|------|--------------------|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction to free air thermal resistance<br>$P_{tot} = 0.8 \text{ W}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$5 \text{ cm}^2, \text{FR4 PCB}$ | D Package |     |     | 170  | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ |
|                 |  | P Package |     |     | 125  |                    |

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**



**Figure 1. VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC**

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## THERMAL INFORMATION

### MAXIMUM NON-RECURRING 50 Hz CURRENT VS CURRENT DURATION

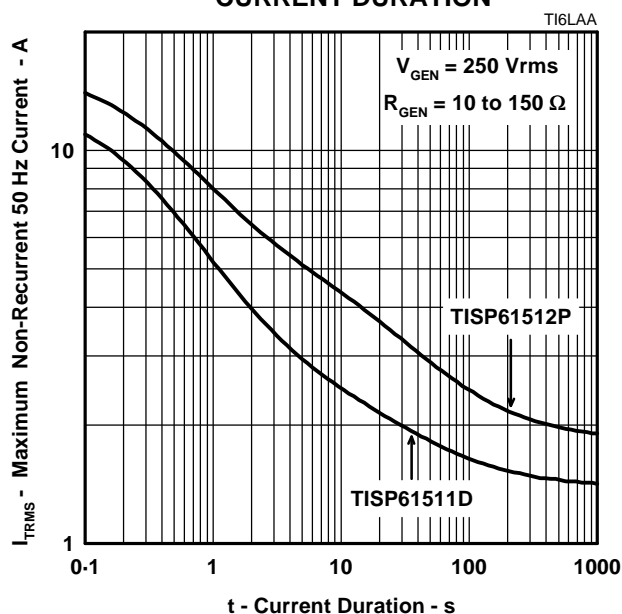


Figure 2.

## DEVICE PARAMETERS

### general

Thyristor based overvoltage protectors, for telecommunications equipment, became popular in the late 1970s. These were fixed voltage breakover triggered devices, likened to solid state gas discharge tubes. As these were new forms of thyristor, the existing thyristor terminology did not cover their special characteristics. This resulted in the invention of new terms based on the application usage and device characteristic. Initially, there was a wide diversity of terms to describe the same thing, but today the number of terms have reduced and stabilised.

Programmable, (gated), overvoltage protectors are relatively new and require additional parameters to specify their operation. Similarly to the fixed voltage protectors, the introduction of these devices has resulted in a wide diversity of terms to describe the same thing. To help promote an understanding of the terms and their alternatives, this section has a list of alternative terms and the parameter definitions used for this data sheet. In general, the Texas Instruments approach is to use terms related to the device internal structure, rather than its application usage as a single device may have many applications each using a different terminology for circuit connection.

### alternative symbol cross-reference guide

This guide is intended to help the translation of alternative symbols to those used in this data sheet. As in some cases the alternative symbols have no substance in international standards and are not fully defined by the originators, users must confirm symbol equivalence. No liability will be assumed from the use of this guide.

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| TISP61511D, TISP61512P PARAMETER  | DATA SHEET SYMBOL | ALTERNATIVE SYMBOL                | ALTERNATIVE PARAMETER                   |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current                                    | $I_{TSP}$         | $I_{PP}$                          | Peak pulse current                      |
| Off-state current   | $I_D$             | $I_R$<br>$I_{RM}$                 | Reverse leakage current LINE/GND        |
| Gate reverse current (with A and K terminals connected)                       | $I_{GAS}$         | $I_{RG}$                          | Reverse leakage current GATE/LINE       |
| Off-state voltage   | $V_D$             | $V_R$<br>$V_{RM}$                 | Reverse voltage LINE/GND                |
| Peak forward recovery voltage   | $V_{FRM}$         | $V_{FP}$                          | Peak forward voltage LINE/GND           |
| Breakover voltage   | $V_{(BO)}$        | $V_{SGL}$                         | Dynamic switching voltage GND/LINE      |
| Gate voltage, ( $V_{GG}$ is gate supply voltage referenced to the A terminal) | $V_G$             | $V_{gate}$<br>$V_{GATE}$<br>$V_S$ | GATE/GND voltage                        |
| Repetitive peak off-state voltage   | $V_{DRM}$         | $V_{MLG}$                         | Maximum voltage LINE/GND                |
| Repetitive peak gate-cathode voltage  | $V_{GKM}$         | $V_{MGL}$                         | Maximum voltage GATE/LINE               |
| Gate-cathode voltage  | $V_{GK}$          | $V_{GL}$                          | GATE/LINE voltage                       |
| Gate-cathode voltage at breakover   | $V_{GK(BO)}$      | $V_{DGL}$                         | Dynamic switching voltage GATE/LINE     |
| Cathode-anode voltage   | $V_K$             | $V_{LG}$<br>$V_{GND/LINE}$        | LINE/GND voltage                        |
| Anode-cathode capacitance   | $C_{AK}$          | $C_{off}$                         | Off-state capacitance LINE/GND          |
| Cathode 1 terminal  | K1                | Tip                               | Tip terminal                            |
| Cathode 2 terminal  | K2                | Ring                              | Ring terminal                           |
| Anode terminal  | A                 | GND                               | Ground terminal                         |
| Gate terminal   | G                 | Gate                              | Gate terminal                           |
| Thermal Resistance, junction to ambient                                       | $R_{\theta JA}$   | $R_{th(j-a)}$                     | Thermal Resistance, junction to ambient |

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### electrical characteristics

The electrical characteristics of a thyristor overvoltage protector are strongly dependent on junction temperature,  $T_J$ . Hence a characteristic value will depend on the junction temperature at the instant of measurement. The values given in this data sheet were measured on commercial testers, which generally minimise the temperature rise caused by testing.

### application circuit

Figure 3 shows a typical TISP6151xx SLIC card protection circuit. The incoming line wires, R and T, connect to the relay matrix via the series over-current protection. Fusible resistors, fuses and positive temperature coefficient (PTC) resistors can be used for over-current protection. Resistors will reduce the prospective current from the surge generator for both the TISP6151xx and the ring/test protector. The TISP7xxxF3 protector has the same protection voltage for any terminal pair. This protector is used when the ring generator configuration maybe ground or battery-backed. For dedicated ground-backed ringing generators, the TISP3xxxF3 gives better protection as its inter-wire protection voltage is twice the wire to ground value.

Relay contacts 3a and 3b connect the line wires to the SLIC via the TISP6151xx protector. The protector gate reference voltage comes from the SLIC negative supply ( $V_{BAT}$ ). A 220 nF gate capacitor sources the high gate current pulses caused by fast rising impulses.

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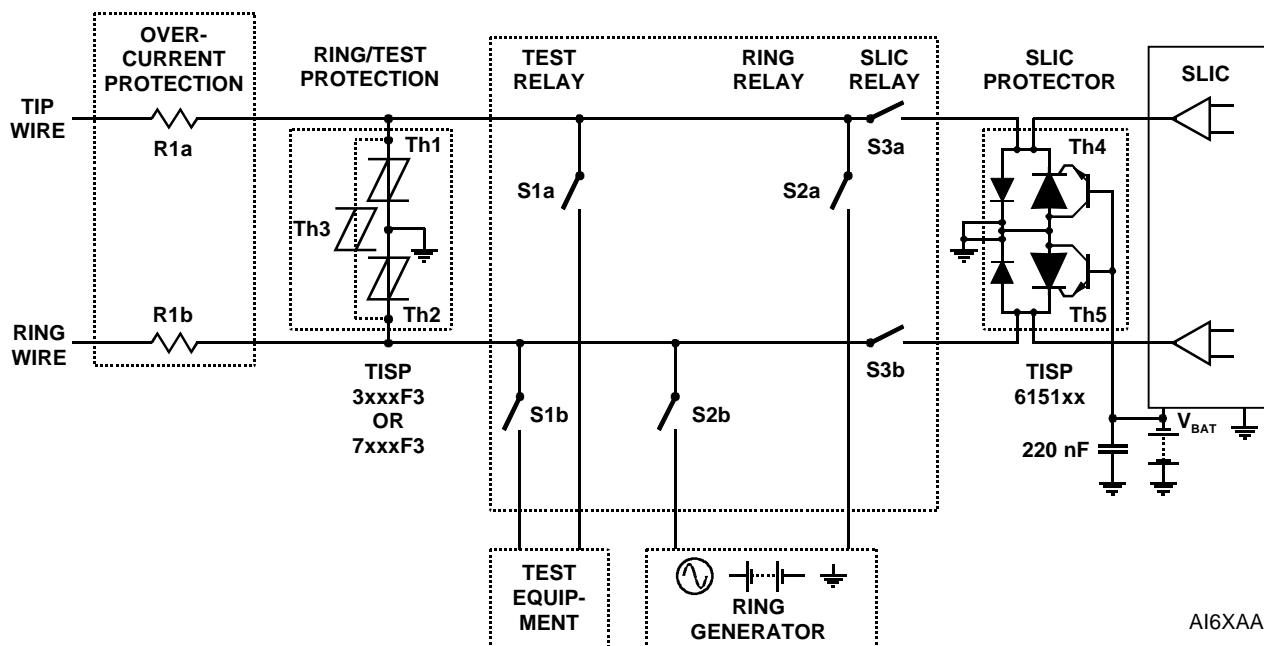


Figure 3. TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

## impulse conditions

Most lightning tests, used for equipment verification, specify a unidirectional sawtooth waveform which has an exponential rise and an exponential decay. Wave shapes are classified in terms of Peak Amplitude (voltage or current), rise time and a decay time to 50% of the maximum amplitude. The notation used for the wave shape is *amplitude, rise time/decay time*. A 38 A, 5/310  $\mu$ s wave shape would have a peak current value of 38 A, a rise time of 5  $\mu$ s and a decay time of 310  $\mu$ s.

There are three categories of surge generator type, single wave shape, combination wave shape and circuit defined. Single wave shape generators have essentially the same waveshape for the open circuit voltage and short circuit current (e.g. 10/1000  $\mu$ s open circuit voltage and short circuit current). Combination generators have two wave shapes, one for the open circuit voltage and the other for the short circuit current (e.g. 1.2/50  $\mu$ s open circuit voltage and 8/20  $\mu$ s short circuit current). Circuit specified generators usually equate to a combination generator, although typically only the open circuit voltage waveshape is referenced (e.g. a 10/700  $\mu$ s open circuit voltage generator typically produces a 5/310  $\mu$ s short circuit current). If the combination or circuit defined generators operate into a finite resistance the wave shape produced is intermediate between the open circuit and short circuit values.

When the TISP switches into the on-state it has a very low impedance. As a result, although the surge wave shape may be defined in terms of open circuit voltage, it is the current waveshape that must be used to assess the TISP surge requirement. As an example, the CCITT IX K17 1.5 kV, 10/700  $\mu$ s surge is changed to a 38 A 5/310  $\mu$ s waveshape when driving into a short circuit. The impulse generators used for rated values are tabulated below

IMPULSE GENERATORS USED FOR RATED VALUES

| STANDARD      | PEAK VOLTAGE SETTING<br>V | VOLTAGE WAVE FORM<br>$\mu$ s | GENERATOR FICTIVE SOURCE IMPEDANCE<br>$\Omega$ | EXTERNAL SERIES RESISTANCE<br>$\Omega$ | PEAK CURRENT<br>A | CURRENT WAVE FORM<br>$\mu$ s |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------|
| TR-NWT-001089 | 2500                      | 2/10                         | 5  | 10                                     | 170               | 2/10                         |

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## IMPULSE GENERATORS USED FOR RATED VALUES

| STANDARD      | PEAK VOLTAGE SETTING<br>V | VOLTAGE WAVE FORM<br>$\mu\text{s}$ | GENERATOR FICTIVE SOURCE IMPEDANCE<br>$\Omega$ | EXTERNAL SERIES RESISTANCE<br>$\Omega$ | PEAK CURRENT<br>A | CURRENT WAVE FORM<br>$\mu\text{s}$ |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| ETS 300 047-1 | 3000                      | 1.2/50                             | 38   | 0                                      | 80                | 0.6/18                             |
| RLM88/13124   | 1600                      | 0.5/700                            | 40   | 0                                      | 40                | 0.2/310                            |
| K17, K20, K21 | 1600                      | 10/700                             | 40   | 0                                      | 40                | 5/310                              |
| TR-NWT-001089 | 1000                      | 10/1000                            | 10   | 23                                     | 30                | 10/1000                            |

Figures 4. and 5. show how the TISP6151xx limits negative and positive over-voltages. Negative overvoltages (Figure 4.) are initially clipped close to the SLIC negative supply rail value ( $V_{BAT}$ ). If sufficient current is available from the overvoltage, then the protector (Th5) will crowbar into a low voltage on-state condition. As the overvoltage subsides the high holding current of the crowbar prevents dc latchup. The protection voltage will be the sum of the gate supply ( $V_{BAT}$ ) and the peak gate-cathode voltage ( $V_{GK(BO)}$ ). The protection voltage will be increased if there is a long connection between the gate decoupling capacitor, C, and the gate terminal. During the initial rise of a fast impulse, the gate current ( $I_G$ ) is the same as the cathode current ( $I_K$ ). Rates of  $70 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$  can cause inductive voltages of 0.7 V in 2.5 cm of printed wiring track. To minimise this inductive voltage increase of protection voltage, the length of the capacitor to gate terminal tracking should be minimised. Inductive voltages in the protector cathode wiring can increase the protection voltage. These voltages can be minimised by routing the SLIC connection through the protector as shown in Figure 3.

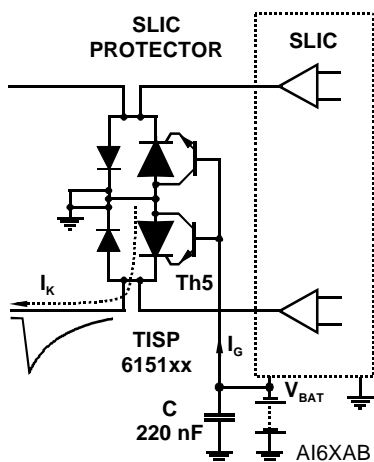


Figure 4. NEGATIVE OVERVOLTAGE CONDITION

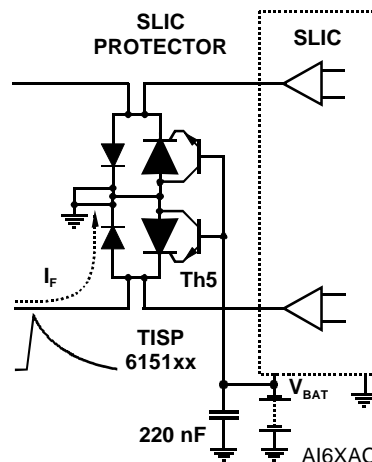


Figure 5. POSITIVE OVERVOLTAGE CONDITION

Positive overvoltages (Figure 5.) are clipped to ground by forward conduction of the diode section in protector (Th5). Fast rising impulses will cause short term overshoots in forward voltage ( $V_{FRM}$ ).

The thyristor protection voltage, ( $V_{(BO)}$ ) increases under lightning surge conditions due to thyristor regeneration time. This increase is dependent on the rate of current rise,  $di/dt$ , when the TISP is clamping the voltage in its breakdown region. The diode protection voltage, known as the forward recovery voltage, ( $V_{FRM}$ ) is dependent on the rate of current rise,  $di/dt$ . An estimate of the circuit  $di/dt$  can be made from the surge

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generator voltage rate of rise,  $dv/dt$ , and the circuit resistance. The impulse generators used for characterising the protection voltages are tabulated below

**IMPULSE GENERATORS USED FOR ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC VALUES**

| STANDARD      | PEAK VOLTAGE SETTING<br>V | VOLTAGE WAVE FORM<br>$\mu s$ | GENERATOR FICTIVE SOURCE IMPEDANCE<br>$\Omega$ | EXTERNAL SERIES RESISTANCE<br>$\Omega$ | PEAK CURRENT<br>A | $di/dt(i)$ INITIAL RATE OF RISE<br>A/ $\mu s$ | CURRENT WAVE FORM<br>$\mu s$ |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| TR-NWT-001089 | 2500                      | 2/10                         | 5  | 61                                     | 38                | 40  | 2/10                         |
| ETS 300 047-1 | 1500                      | 1.2/50                       | 38   | 12                                     | 30                | 70  | 0.6/21                       |
| K17, K20, K21 | 1500                      | 10/700                       | 40   | 10                                     | 30                | 14  | 5/350                        |
| TR-NWT-001089 | 1000                      | 10/1000                      | 10   | 23                                     | 30                | 8   | 10/1000                      |



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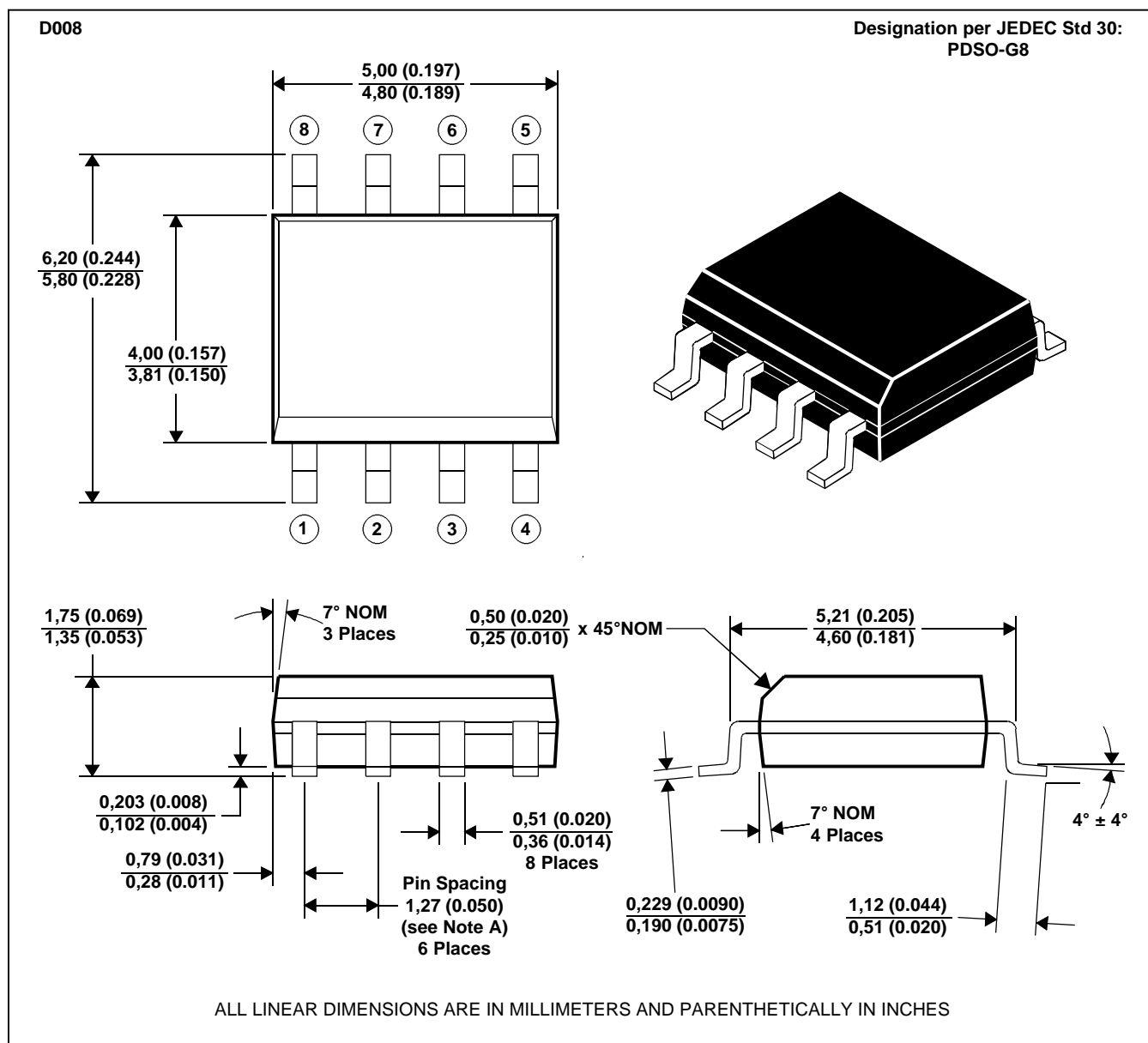
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## MECHANICAL DATA

### D008

#### plastic small-outline package

This small-outline package consists of a circuit mounted on a lead frame and encapsulated within a plastic compound. The compound will withstand soldering temperature with no deformation, and circuit performance characteristics will remain stable when operated in high humidity conditions. Leads require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



- NOTES: A. Leads are within 0,25 (0.010) radius of true position at maximum material condition.  
 B. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.  
 C. Mold flash or protrusion shall not exceed 0,15 (0.006).  
 D. Lead tips to be planar within  $\pm 0,051 (0.002)$ .

MDXXAA

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**PROGRAMMABLE OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTORS**

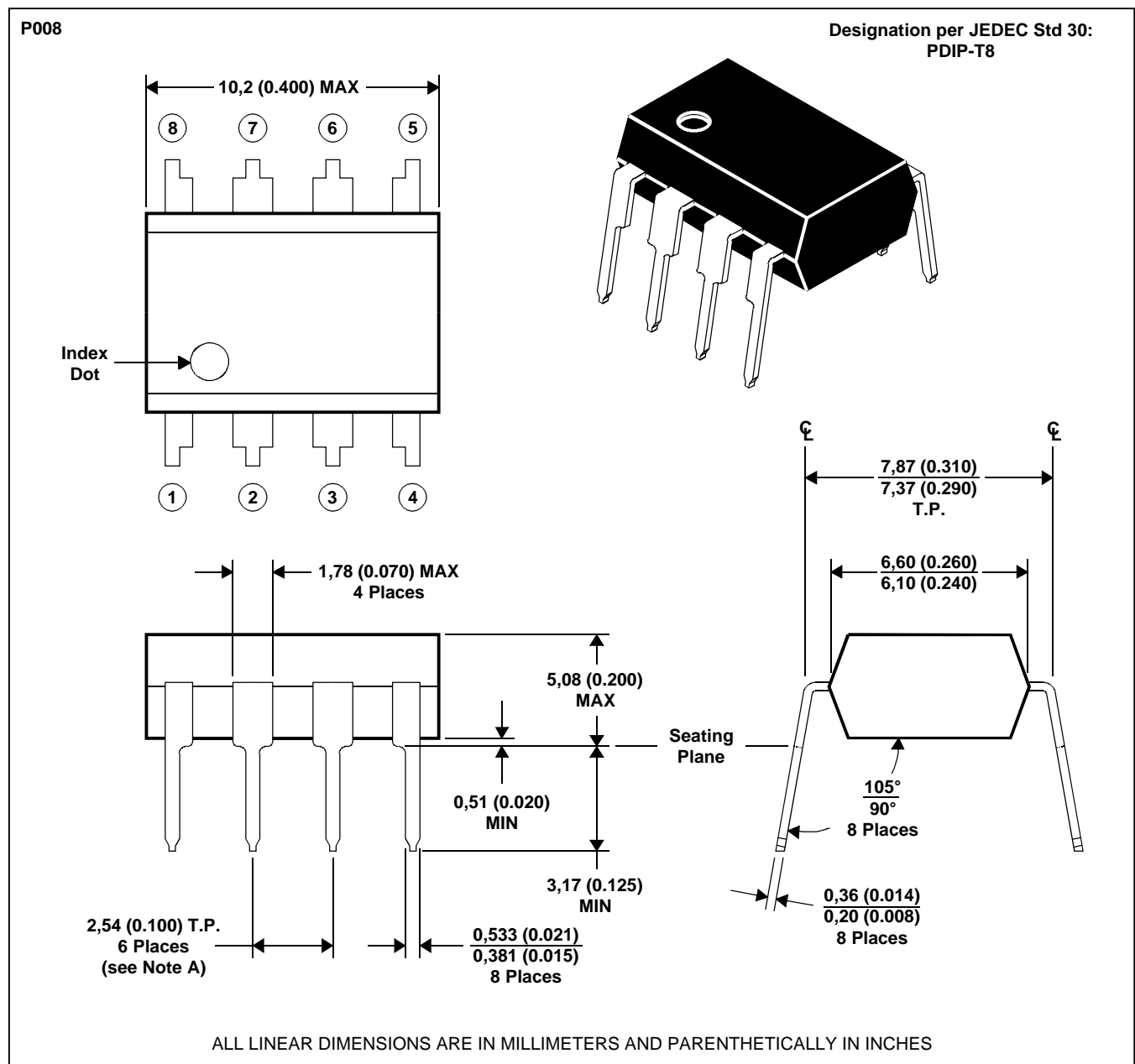
JULY 1995 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1997

**MECHANICAL DATA**

**P008**

**plastic dual-in-line package**

This dual-in-line package consists of a circuit mounted on a lead frame and encapsulated within a plastic compound. The compound will withstand soldering temperature with no deformation, and circuit performance characteristics will remain stable when operated in high humidity conditions. The package is intended for insertion in mounting-hole rows on 7,62 (0.300) centers. Once the leads are compressed and inserted, sufficient tension is provided to secure the package in the board during soldering. Leads require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



NOTE A: Each pin centerline is located within 0,25 (0.010) of its true longitudinal position

MDXXABA

**TISP61511D, TISP61512P**  
**DUAL FORWARD-CONDUCTING P-GATE THYRISTORS**  
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