

**DESCRIPTION**

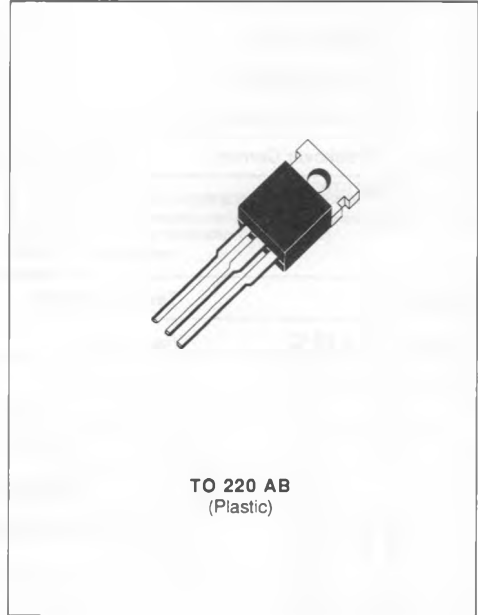
This protection device has been especially designed for subscriber line-card and terminal protection. By itself, it enables to protect integrated SLIC against transient overvoltages. A diode clips positive overloads and breakover device negative overloads.

Its ion-implanted technology confers excellent electrical characteristics on it.

This is why this THDT 58 D easily corresponds to the main protection standard norms which are related to the overvoltages on subscribers lines.

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH FOLLOWING STANDARDS :**

CCITT K17 - K20	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10/700 \mu\text{s} \\ 5/310 \mu\text{s} \end{array} \right.$	1.5 kV
		38 A
VDE 0433	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10/700 \mu\text{s} \\ 5/200 \mu\text{s} \end{array} \right.$	2 kV
		50 A
CNET	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.5/700 \mu\text{s} \\ 0.2/310 \mu\text{s} \end{array} \right.$	1.5 kV
		38 A


**ABSOLUTE RATINGS** (limiting values) ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	
$I_{pp}$	Peak Pulse Current	1 ms expo	75	A
		8-20 $\mu\text{s}$ expo*	150	
$I_{FSM}$ $I_{TSM}$	Non Repetitive Surge Peak on-state Current	$t_p = 20$ ms	30	A
di/dt	Critical Rate of Rise of on-state Current	Non Repetitive	100	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$T_{stg}$ $T_j$	Storage and Operating Junction Temperature Range	- 40 to 150 150	$^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_L$	Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering During 10 s at 4 mm from Case	230	$^\circ\text{C}$	

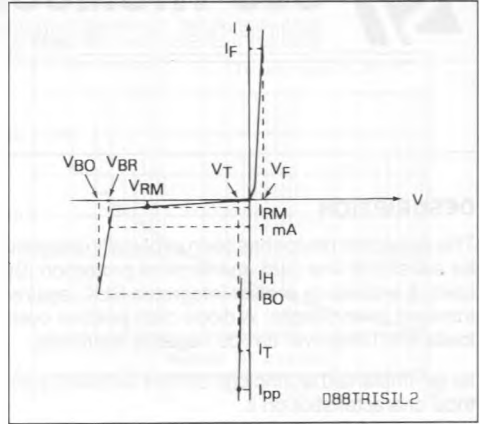
\* ANSI STD C62.

**THERMAL RESISTANCES**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{Th(j-c)}$	Junction to Case for DC	5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{Th(j-a)}$	Junction to Ambient	60	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

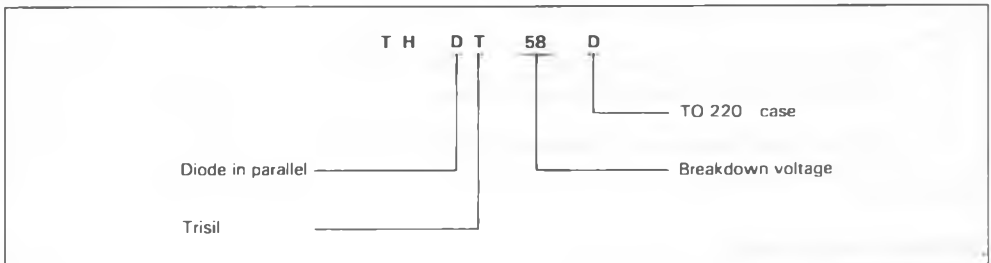
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter
$V_{RM}$	Stand-off Voltage
$V_{BR}$	Breakdown Voltage
$V_{BO}$	Clamping Voltage
$I_H$	Holding Current
$V_T$	On-state Voltage
$V_F$	Forward Voltage Drop
$I_{BO}$	Breakover Current
$I_{PP}$	Peak-pulse Current



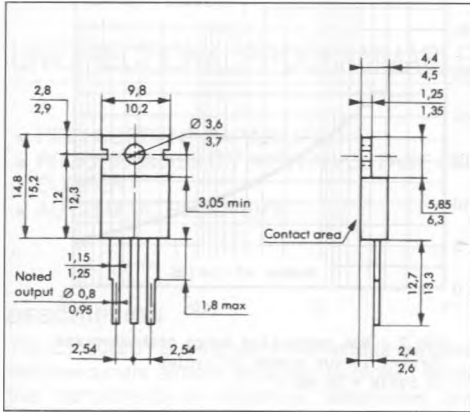
Symbol	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{RM}$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{RM} = -56\text{ V}$			-10	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{BR}$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_R = -1\text{ mA}$	-58	-60		V
$V_{BO}$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$			-80	V
$I_{BO}$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	-150		-800	mA
$I_H$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_T = -2\text{ A}$	-150			mA
$V_T$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_T = -5\text{ A}$		$t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	-3	V
$V_F$	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 5\text{ A}$		$t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	3	V
$\alpha_T$				10		$10^{-4}/^\circ\text{C}$
C	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$F = 1\text{ MHz}$		$V_R = -5\text{ V}$	500	pF
dv/dt	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Exponential Ramp 67% $V_{BR}$	5000			V/ $\mu\text{s}$

ORDER CODE

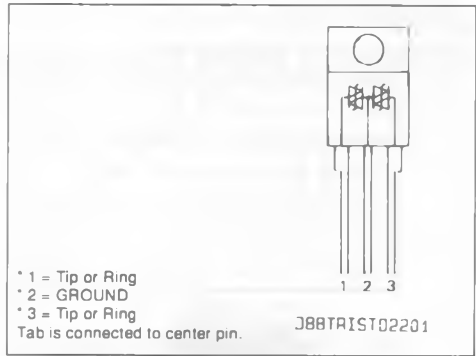


PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

TO 220 AB Plastic

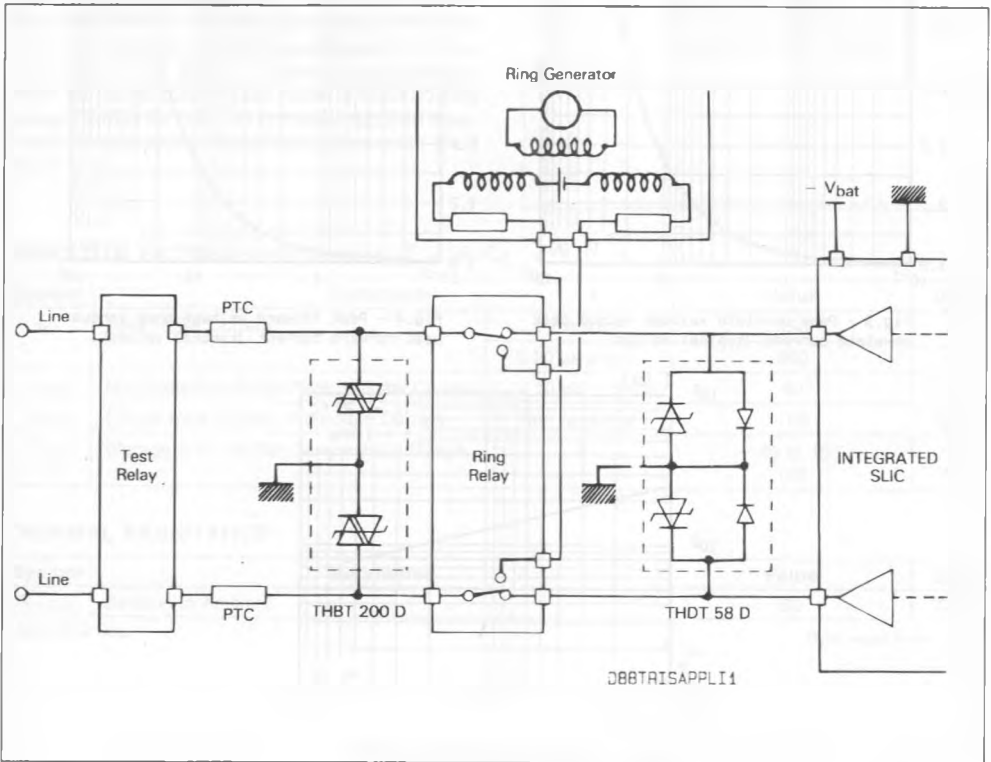


PIN CONNECTIONS



Cooling method : by conduction (Method C)  
 Marking : type number  
 Weight : 2 g.

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



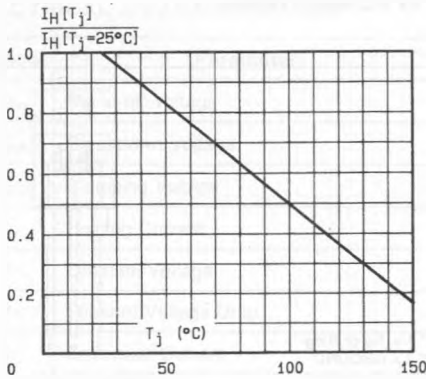


Fig.1 - Relative variation of holding current versus junction temperature.

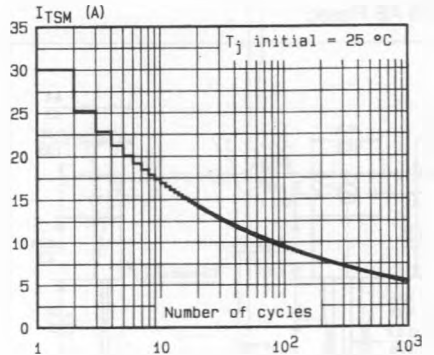


Fig.2 - Non-repetitive surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles (1 cycle = 20 ms).

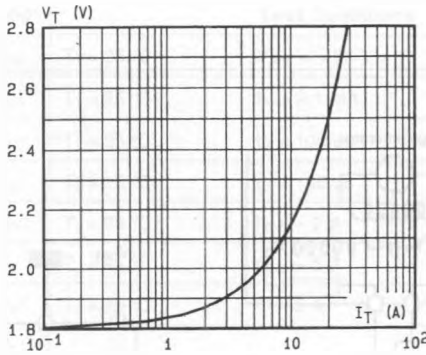


Fig.3 - Peak on-state voltage versus peak on-state current (typical values).

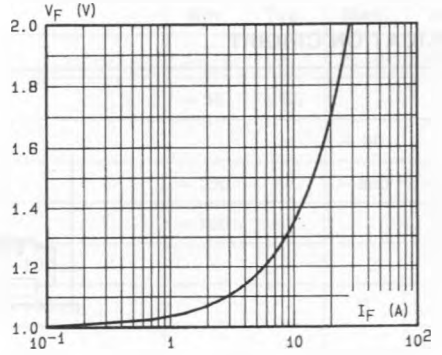


Fig.4 - Peak forward voltage drop versus peak forward current (typical values).

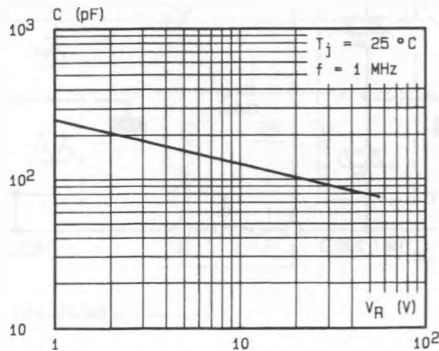


Fig.5 - Capacitance versus reverse applied voltage (typical values).