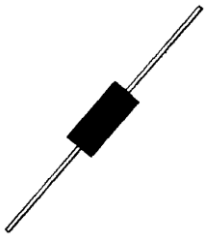


Unidirectional and Bidirectional Transient Voltage Suppressor

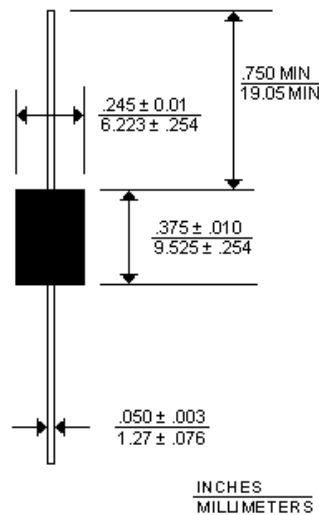
- High Reliability controlled devices
- Economical series for thru hole mounting
- Unidirectional (A) and Bidirectional (CA) construction
- Selections for 40 to 400 V standoff voltages (V_{WM})

DEVICES	MRT100KP40A thru MRT100KP400CA, e3	LEVELS M, MA, MX, MXL
FEATURES		 CASE 5A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High reliability controlled devices with wafer fabrication and assembly lot traceability ▪ 100 % surge tested devices ▪ Suppresses transients up to 100 kW @ 6.4/69 μs ▪ Fast response with less than 5ns turn-on time ▪ Preferred 100kW TVS for aircraft power bus protection ▪ Optional upscreening available by replacing the M prefix with MA, MX or MXL. These prefixes specify various screening and conformance inspection options based on MIL-PRF-19500. Refer to MicroNote 129 for more details on the screening options. ▪ Moisture classification is Level 1 with no dry pack required per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020B ▪ RoHS Compliant devices available by adding "e3" suffix ▪ 3σ lot norm screening performed on Standby Current I_D 		
APPLICATIONS / BENEFITS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection from high power switching transients, induced RF, and lightning threats with comparatively small package size (0.25 inch diameter) ▪ Protection from ESD and EFT per IEC61000-4-2 and IEC61000-4-4 ▪ Pin injection protection per RTCA/DO-160E up to Level 4 for Waveform 4 (6.4/69 μs) on all devices ▪ Pin injection protection per RTCA/DO-160E up to Level 5 for Waveform 4 (6.4/69 μs) on device types MRT100KP33A or CA up to MRT100KP260A or CA ▪ Pin injection protection per RTCA/DO-160E up to Level 3 for Waveform 5A (40/120 μs) on all devices ▪ Pin injection protection per RTCA/DO-160E up to Level 4 for Waveform 5A (40/120 μs) on device types MRT100KP33A or CA up to MRT100KP64A or CA ▪ Consult Factory for other voltages with similar Peak Pulse Power capabilities 		
MAXIMUM RATINGS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peak Pulse Power dissipation at 25 °C: 100 kW at @ 6.4/69 μs in Figure 8 (also see Figures 1 and 2) impulse repetition rate (duty factor) of 0.005 % ▪ $t_{clamping}$ (0 volts to V_{BR} min.): < 100 ps theoretical for unidirectional and < 5 ns for bidirectional ▪ Operating and Storage temperature: -65 °C to +150 °C ▪ Thermal Resistance: 17.5 °C/W junction to lead, or 77.5 °C/W junction to ambient when mounted on FR4 PC board with 4 mm² copper pads (1 oz) and track width 1 mm, length 25 mm ▪ Steady-state power dissipation: 7 Watts @ $T_L = 27.5$ °C or 1.61 Watts at $T_A = 25$ °C when mounted on FR4 PC Board described above for thermal resistance ▪ Forward surge: 250 Amps 8.3 ms half-sine wave for unidirectional devices only ▪ Solder temperatures: 260 °C for 10 s (maximum) 		

MECHANICAL AND PACKAGING

- Void-free transfer molded thermosetting epoxy body meeting UL94V-0 requirements
- Tin-Lead (90 % Sn, 10 % Pb) or RoHS (100% Sn) Compliant annealed matte-Tin plating readily solderable per MIL-STD-750, method 2026
- Body marked with part number
- Cathode indicated by band. No cathode band on bi-directional devices.
- Weight: 1.7 grams (approximate)
- Available in bulk or custom tape-and-reel packaging
- TAPE-AND-REEL standard per EIA-296 (add "TR" suffix to part number)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTE: Cathode indicated by band
 All dimensions in inches
 millimeters

SYMBOLS & DEFINITIONS

Symbol	Definition	Symbol	Definition
V_{WM}	Working Peak (Standoff) Voltage	I_{PP}	Peak Pulse Current
P_{PP}	Peak Pulse Power	V_C	Clamping Voltage
V_{BR}	Breakdown Voltage	I_{BR}	Breakdown Current for V_{BR}
I_D	Standby Current		

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS @ 25°C

Part Number (1) (4)	Rated Stand-off Voltage V_{WM}	Breakdown Voltage $V_{(BR)}$ Volts @ $I_{(BR)}$		Maximum Clamping @ I_{PP} (2) V_C	Maximum Reverse Leakage @ V_{WM} I_D	Maximum Peak Pulse Current (3) @ 6.4/69 μs I_{PP}	Maximum $V_{(BR)}$ temperature Coefficient $\alpha_{V(BR)}$
		$V_{(BR)}$	$I_{(BR)}$				
	VOLTS	VOLTS	mA	VOLTS	$\mu Amps$	Amps	$mV/^\circ C$
RT100KP40A	40	44.4-49.1	20	78.6	1500	1273 *	46
<i>RT100KP43A</i>	43	47.8-52.8	10	84.5	500	1184 *	50
<i>RT100KP45A</i>	45	50.0-55.3	5	88.5	150	1130 *	52
<i>RT100KP48A</i>	48	53.3-58.9	5	94.3	150	1061 *	56
RT100KP51A	51	56.7-62.7	5	101	50	990 *	60
RT100KP54A	54	60.0-66.3	5	106	25	943 *	63
RT100KP58A	58	64.4-71.2	5	114	15	878	68
RT100KP60A	60	66.7-73.7	5	118	15	848	71
RT100KP64A	64	71.1-78.6	5	126	10	795	76
<i>RT100KP70A</i>	70	77.8-86.0	5	138	10	725	83
<i>RT100KP75A</i>	75	83.3-92.1	5	147	10	680	89
<i>RT100KP78A</i>	78	86.7-95.8	5	153	10	655	93
RT100KP85A	85	94.4-104	5	166	10	602	102
RT100KP90A	90	100-111	5	178	10	563	109
RT100KP100A	100	111-123	5	197	10	508	121
RT100KP110A	110	122-135	5	216	10	463	133
RT100KP120A	120	133-147	5	235	10	426	145
RT100KP130A	130	144-159	5	254	10	394	157
RT100KP150A	150	167-185	5	296	10	338	183
RT100KP160A	160	178-197	5	315	10	318	195
<i>RT100KP170A</i>	170	189-209	5	334	10	300	207
<i>RT100KP180A</i>	180	200-221	5	354	10	283	219
<i>RT100KP200A</i>	200	222-245	5	392	10	256	243
<i>RT100KP220A</i>	220	245-271	5	434	10	231	269
RT100KP250A	250	278-308	5	493	10	203	306
RT100KP260A	260	289-320	5	512	10	196	318
<i>RT100KP280A</i>	280	311-345	5	552	10	181	344
<i>RT100KP300A</i>	300	333-369	5	590	10	170	368
<i>RT100KP350A</i>	350	389-431	5	690	10	145	430
<i>RT100KP400A</i>	400	444-492	5	787	10	127	490

NOTE 1: For bidirectional construction, indicate a CA suffix (instead of A) after the part number

NOTE 2: Clamping voltage does not include any variable parasitic lead inductance effects observed during the 6.4 μs rise time due to lead length

NOTE 3: The Maximum Peak Pulse Current (I_{PP}) shown represents the performance capabilities by design.
* Surge test screening is only performed up to 900 Amps (test equipment limitations)

NOTE 4: Part numbers in bold italics are preferred devices

GRAPHS

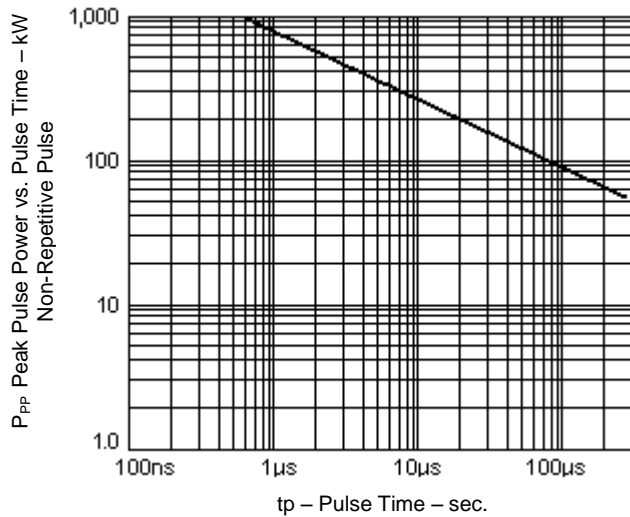


FIGURE 1
 Peak Pulse Power vs. Pulse Time
 To 50% of Exponentially Decaying Pulse

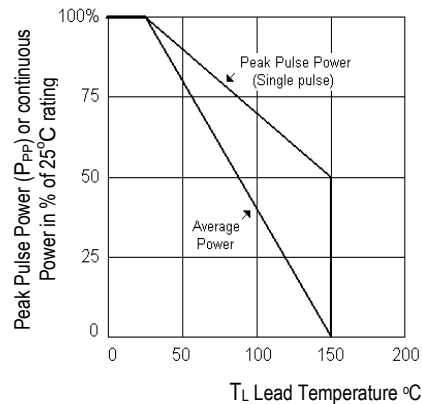


FIGURE 2
 POWER DERATING

NOTE: This P_{PP} versus time graph allows the designer to use these parts over a broad power spectrum using the guidelines illustrated in MicroNote 104 on www.microsemi.com. Aircraft transients are described with exponential decaying waveforms. For suppression of square-wave impulses, derate power and current to 66% of that for exponential decay shown in Figure 1.

Correct

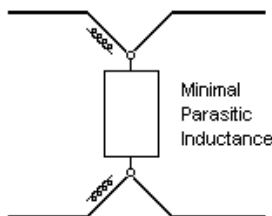


FIGURE 3

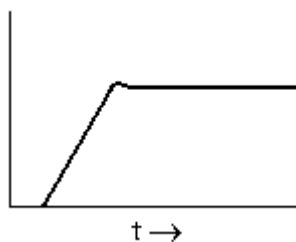


FIGURE 4

INSTALLATION

TVS devices used across power lines are subject to relatively high magnitude surge currents and are more prone to adverse parasitic inductance effects in the mounting leads. Minimizing the shunt path of the lead inductance and their $V = -L di/dt$ effects will optimize the TVS effectiveness. Examples of optimum installation and poor installation are illustrated in Figures 3 to 6. Figure 3 illustrates minimal parasitic inductance with attachment at end of device. Inductive voltage drop is across input leads. Virtually no "overshoot" voltage results as illustrated with Figure 4. The loss of effectiveness in protection caused by excessive parasitic inductance is illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. Also see MicroNote 111 for further information on "Parasitic Lead Inductance in TVS".

Incorrect

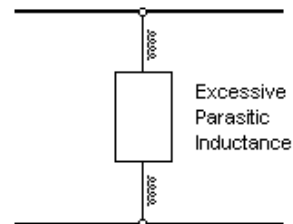


FIGURE 5

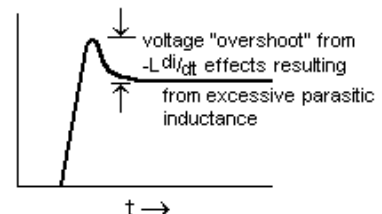


FIGURE 6

GRAPHS Cond.

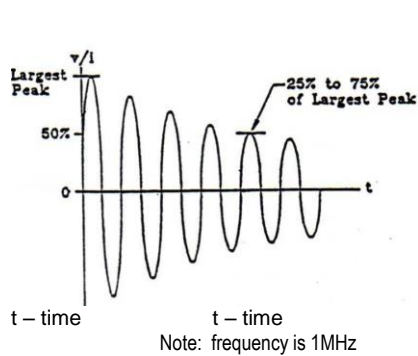


FIGURE 7 – Waveform 3

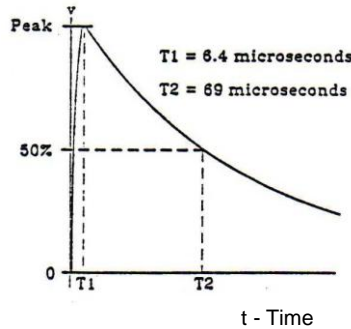


FIGURE 8 – Waveform 4

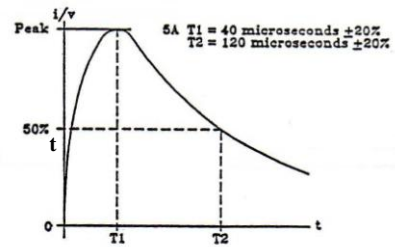


FIGURE 9 – Waveform 5A

NOTE: The 1MHz damped oscillatory waveform (3) has an effective pulse width of 4 μ s. Equivalent peak pulse power at each of the pulse widths represented in RTCA/DO-160E for waveforms 3, 4 and 5A (above) have been determined referencing Figure 1 herein as well as MicroNotes 104 and 120 (found on www.microsemi.com) and are listed below.

WAVEFORM NUMBER	PULSE WIDTH μ s	PEAK PULSE POWER kW	Peak Pulse Current Conversion Factor * from Rated I_{PP} at 6.4/69 μ s
3	4	340	3.40x
4	6.4/69	100	1.00x
5A	40/120	70	0.70x

* Multiply by the conversion factor shown with reference to the maximum rated I_{PP} in the Electrical Characteristics Table on page 2.

NOTE 1: High current fast rise-time transients of 250 ns or less can more than triple the V_C from parasitic inductance effects ($V = -Ldi/dt$) compared to the clamping voltage shown in the initial Electrical Characteristics as also described in Figures 5 and 6 herein

NOTE 2: Also see MicroNotes 127, 130, and 132 on www.microsemi.com for further information on Transient Voltage Suppressors with reference to aircraft industry specification RTCA/DO-160E.