TAYCHIPST

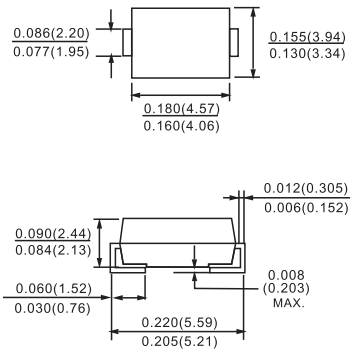
TELECOMMUNICATION PROTECTION ARRESTORS

TPA SERIERS

Features

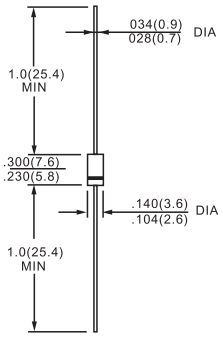
- Bidirectional crowbar protection
- Voltage range from 62 V to 320 V
- Low capacitance from 12 pF to 20 pF @ 50 V
- Low leakage current : I_R = 2 µA max
- Holding current: I_H = 150 mA min
- Repetitive peak pulse current : I_{PP} = 50 A (10/1000 µs)

DO-214AA(SMB)



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

DO-15



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

Main applications

Telecommunication equipment such as:

- Analog and digital line cards (xDSL, T1/E1, ISDN, ...)
- Terminals (phone, fax, modem, ...) and central office equipment

Description

These Trisil series have been designed to protect telecommunication equipment against lightning and transient induced by AC power lines.

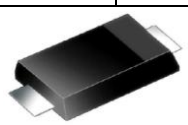
They are available in SMB and DO-15 packages.

Benefits

Trisils are not subject to ageing and provide a fail safe mode in short circuit for a better protection. They are used to help equipment to meet various standards such as UL1950, IEC950 / CSA C22.2, UL1459 and FCC part 68.

Trisils have UL94 V0 approved resin.

Type 型号	V_{PP} A	V_{RM}@I_{RM} V	 µA	V_{BR}@I_R V	 mA	V_{BO} V	I_{BO} mA	I_{HMIN} mA	C# pF	Package 封装形式
STPA180	50	162	2.0	180	1.0	240	800	150	100	SMB/SMB(G)
STPA200	50	180	2.0	200	1.0	267	800	150	100	SMB/SMB(G)
STPA220	50	198	2.0	220	1.0	293	800	150	100	SMB/SMB(G)
STPA240	50	216	2.0	240	1.0	320	800	150	100	SMB/SMB(G)
TPA180	50	162	2.0	180	1.0	240	800	150	100	DO-15
TPA200	50	180	2.0	200	1.0	267	800	150	100	DO-15
TPA220	50	198	2.0	220	1.0	293	800	150	100	DO-15
TPA240	50	216	2.0	240	1.0	320	800	150	100	DO-15



SMB

DO-15

Figure 2: Pulse waveform (10/1000µs)

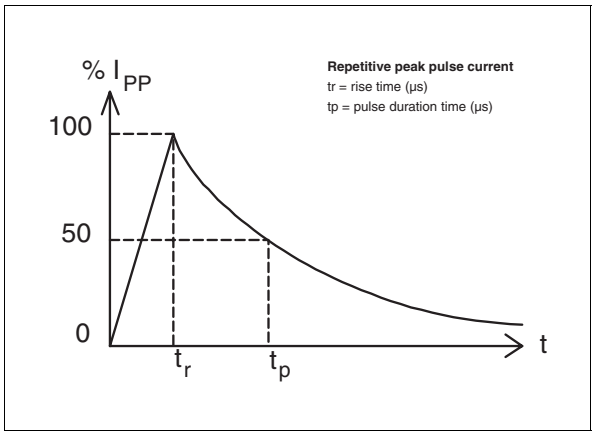


Figure 3: Non repetitive surge peak on-state current versus overload duration

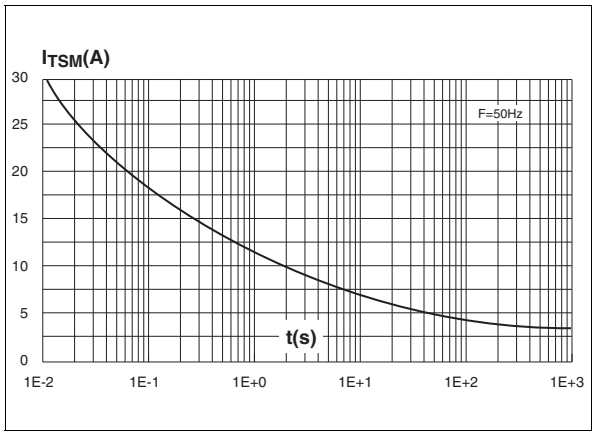


Figure 4: On-state voltage versus on-state current (typical values)

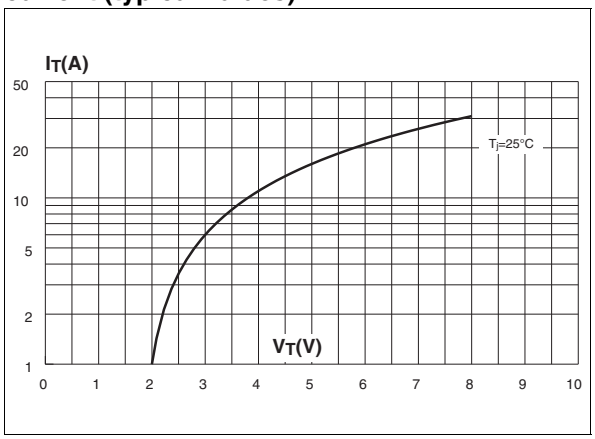


Figure 5: Relative variation of holding current versus junction temperature

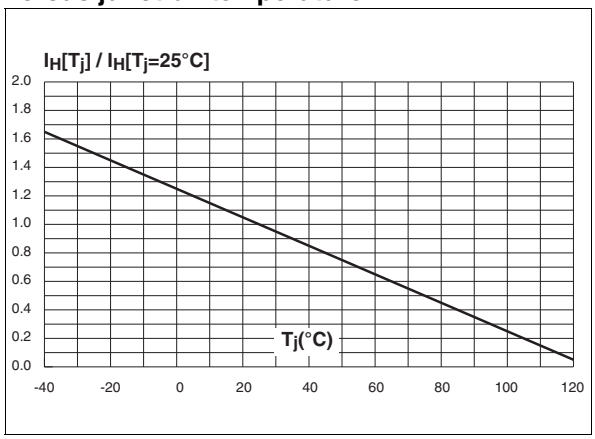


Figure 6: Relative variation of breakover voltage versus junction temperature

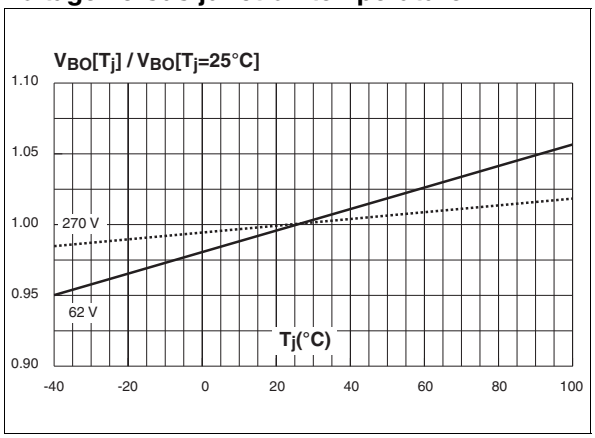


Figure 7: Relative variation of leakage current versus reverse voltage applied (typical values)