



P4KE SERIES

Transient Voltage Suppressor Diodes



Voltage Range
6.8 to 440 Volts
400 Watts Peak Power

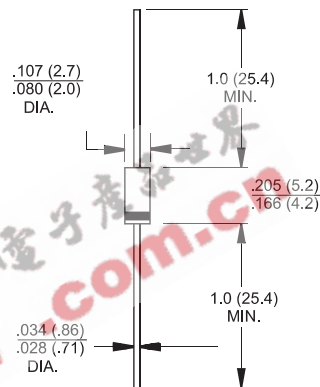
Features

- ✦ UL Recognized File # E-96005
- ✦ Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-0
- ✦ 400W surge capability at 10 x 100us waveform, duty cycle: 0.01%
- ✦ Excellent clamping capability
- ✦ Low zener impedance
- ✦ Fast response time: Typically less than 1.0ps from 0 volts to VBR for unidirectional and 5.0 ns for bidirectional
- ✦ Typical I_R less than 1 uA above 10V
- ✦ High temperature soldering guaranteed: 260°C / 10 seconds / .375", (9.5mm) lead length / 5lbs., (2.3kg) tension

Mechanical Data

- ✦ Case: Molded plastic
- ✦ Lead: Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208
- ✦ Polarity: Color band denotes cathode except bipolar
- ✦ Weight: 0.012 ounce, 0.3 gram

DO-41



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Rating at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase, half wave, 60 Hz, resistive or inductive load.
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%

Type Number	Symbol	Value	Units
Peak Power Dissipation at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_p=1\text{ms}$ (Note 1)	P_{PK}	Minimum 400	Watts
Steady State Power Dissipation at $T_L=75^\circ\text{C}$ Lead Lengths .375", 9.5mm (Note 2)	P_D	1.0	Watts
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC method) (Note 3)	I_{FSM}	40.0	Amps
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 25.0A for Unidirectional Only (Note 4)	V_F	3.5 / 6.5	Volts
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}	-55 to + 175	°C

- Notes: 1. Non-repetitive Current Pulse Per Fig. 3 and Derated above $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ Per Fig. 2.
2. Mounted on Copper Pad Area of 1.6 x 1.6" (40 x 40 mm) Per Fig. 4.
3. 8.3ms Single Half Sine-wave or Equivalent Square Wave, Duty Cycle=4 Pulses Per Minutes Maximum.
4. $V_F=3.5\text{V}$ for Devices of $V_{BR} \leq 200\text{V}$ and $V_F=6.5\text{V}$ Max. for Devices $V_{BR}>200\text{V}$.

Devices for Bipolar Applications

1. For Bidirectional Use C or CA Suffix for Types P4KE6.8 thru Types P4KE440.
2. Electrical Characteristics Apply in Both Directions.

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (P4KE SERIES)

FIG.1- PEAK PULSE POWER RATING CURVE

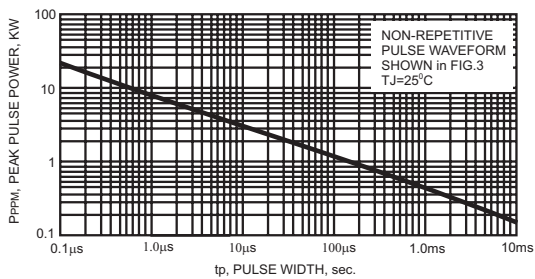


FIG.2- PULSE DERATING CURVE

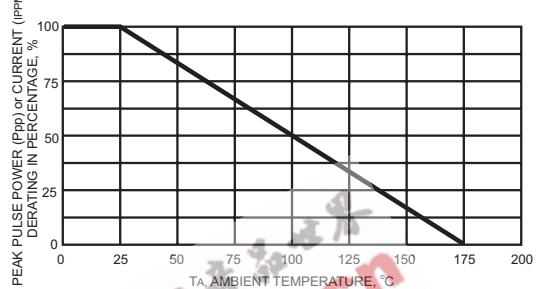


FIG.3- PULSE WAVEFORM

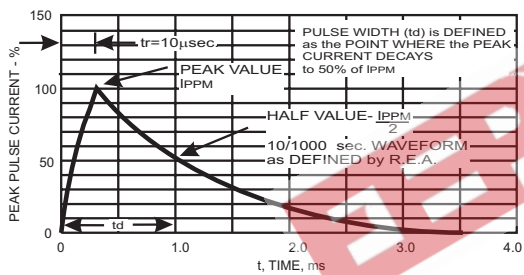


FIG.4- STEADY STATE POWER DERATING CURVE

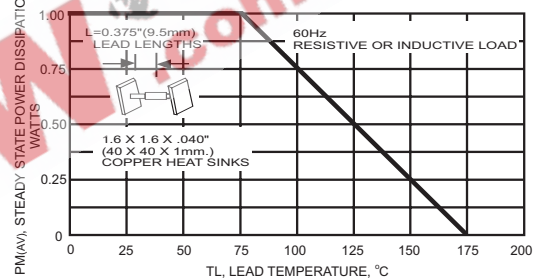


FIG.5- MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT UNIDIRECTIONAL ONLY

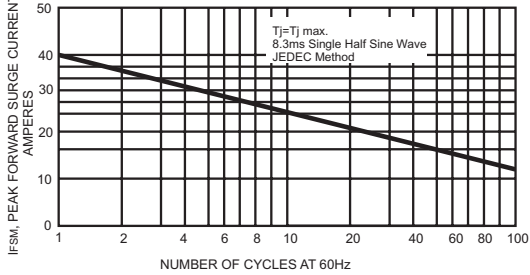


FIG.7- TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE UNIDIRECTIONAL

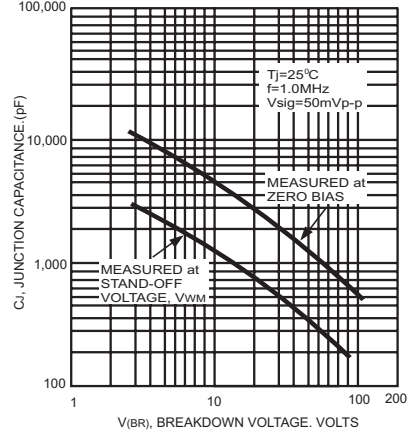
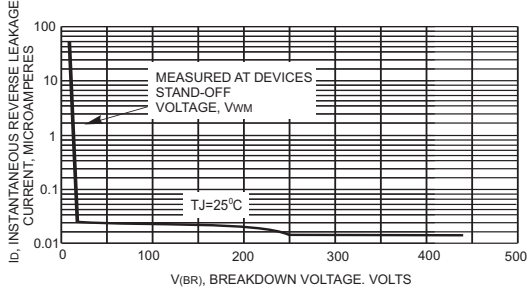


FIG.6- TYPICAL REVERSE LEAKAGE CHARACTERISTICS



TVS APPLICATION NOTES:

Transient Voltage Suppressors may be used at various points in a circuit to provide various degrees of protection. The following is a typical linear power supply with transient voltage suppressor units placed at different points. All provide protection of the load.

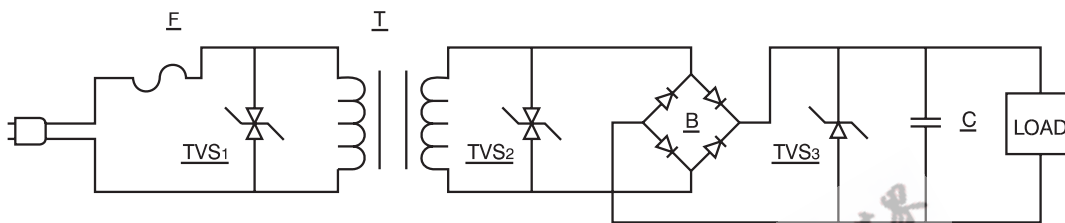


FIGURE 1

Transient Voltage Suppressors 1 provides maximum protection. However, the system will probably require replacement of the line fuse(F) since it provides a dominant portion of the series impedance when a surge is encountered.

However, we do not recommend to use the TVS diode here, unless we can know the electric circuit impedance and the magnitude of surge rushed into the circuit. Otherwise the TVS diode is easy to be destroyed by voltage surge.

Transient Voltage Suppressor 2 provides excellent protection of circuitry excluding the transformer(T). However, since the transformer is a large part of the series impedance, the chance of the line fuse opening during the surge condition is reduced.

Transient Voltage Suppressor 3 provides the load with complete protection. It uses a unidirectional Transient Voltage Suppressor, which is a cost advantage. The series impedance now includes the line fuse, transformer, and bridge rectifier(B) so failure of the line fuse is further reduced. If only Transient Voltage Suppressor 3 is in use, then the bridge rectifier is unprotected and would require a higher voltage and current rating to prevent failure by transients.

Any combination of these three, or any one of these applications, will prevent damage to the load. This would require varying trade-offs in power supply protection versus maintenance(changing the time fuse).

An additional method is to utilize the Transient Voltage Suppressor units as a controlled avalanche bridge. This reduces the parts count and incorporates the protection within the bridge rectifier.

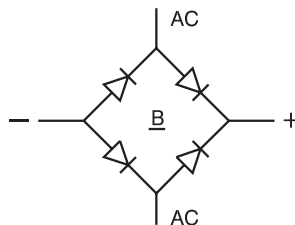


FIGURE 2