

Breakover diodes

BR211 series

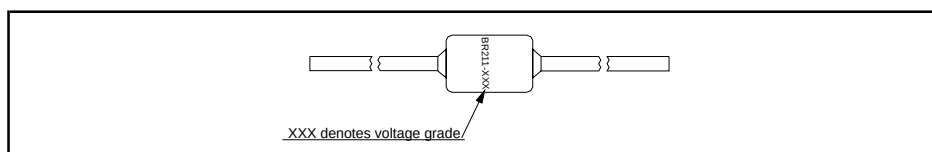
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A range of bidirectional, breakover diodes in an axial, hermetically sealed, glass envelope. These devices feature controlled breakover voltage and high holding current together with high peak current handling capability. Typical applications include transient overvoltage protection in telecommunications equipment.

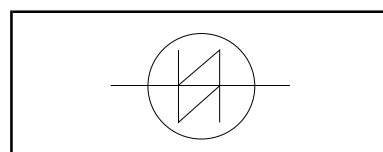
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{(BO)}$	BR211-140 to 280 Breakover voltage	140	280	V
I_H	Holding current	150	-	mA
I_{TSM}	Non-repetitive peak current	-	40	A

OUTLINE - SOD84



SYMBOL



LIMITING VALUES

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_D	Continuous voltage		-	75% of $V_{(BO)typ}$	V
I_{TSM1}	Non repetitive peak current	10/320 μ s impulse equivalent to 10/700 μ s, 1.6 kV voltage impulse (CCITT K17)	-	40	A
I_{TSM2}	Non repetitive on-state current	half sine wave; $t = 10$ ms; $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ prior to surge	-	15	A
I^2t	I^2t for fusing	$t_p = 10$ ms	-	1.1	A^2s
di_T/dt	Rate of rise of on-state current after $V_{(BO)}$ turn-on	$t_p = 10$ μ s	-	50	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
P_{tot}	Continuous dissipation	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.2	W
P_{TM}	Peak dissipation	$t_p = 1$ ms; $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	50	W
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		-65	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_a	Operating ambient temperature	off-state	-	70	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{vj}	Overload junction temperature	on-state	-	150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Breakover diodes

BR211 series

THERMAL RESISTANCES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$R_{th\ j-e}$	Thermal resistance junction to envelope		-	22	-	K/W
$R_{th\ j-a}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	mounted as fig:12	-	105	-	K/W
$Z_{th\ j-a}$	Thermal impedance junction to ambient	$t_p = 1\ ms$	-	2.62	-	K/W
$R_{th\ e-tp}$	Thermal resistance envelope to tie point	lead length = 5 mm	-	15	-	K/W
		lead length = 10 mm	-	30	-	K/W
$R_{th\ e-a}$	Thermal resistance envelope to ambient	lead length = 5 mm	-	440	-	K/W
		lead length = 10 mm	-	350	-	K/W
$R_{th\ tp-a}$	Thermal resistance tie point to ambient	mounted as fig:12	-	70	-	K/W
		mounted with 1 cm ² copper laminate per lead.	-	55	-	K/W
		mounted with 2.25 cm ² copper laminate per lead	-	45	-	K/W

STATIC CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{TM}^1	On-state voltage	$I_{TM} = 2\ A$	-	-	2.5	V
$V_{(BR)}$	Avalanche voltage (min)	$I_{(BR)} = 10\ mA$				
$V_{(BO)}$	Breakover voltage (max)	$I \leq I_S, t_p = 100\ \mu s$				
		BR211-140	123	140	157	V
		BR211-160	140	160	180	V
		BR211-180	158	180	202	V
		BR211-200	176	200	224	V
		BR211-220	193	220	247	V
		BR211-240	211	240	269	V
		BR211-260	228	260	292	V
		BR211-280	246	280	314	V
$S_{(pr)}^{(2)}$	Temperature coefficient of $V_{(BR)}$		-	+0.1	-	%/K
I_H	Holding current	$T_j = 25\ ^\circ\text{C}$	150	-	-	mA
		$T_j = 70\ ^\circ\text{C}$	100	-	-	mA
I_{S4}^3	Switching current	$t_p = 100\ \mu s$	10	200	1000	mA
I_D	Off-state current	$V_D = 85\% V_{(BR)min}, T_j = 70\ ^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	10	μA

1 Measured under pulsed conditions to avoid excessive dissipation

2 The minimum current at which the diode will remain in the on-state

3 The avalanche current required to switch the diode to the on-state

4 Measured at maximum recommended continuous voltage. Illuminance $\leq 500\ lux$ (daylight); relative humidity $< 65\%$.

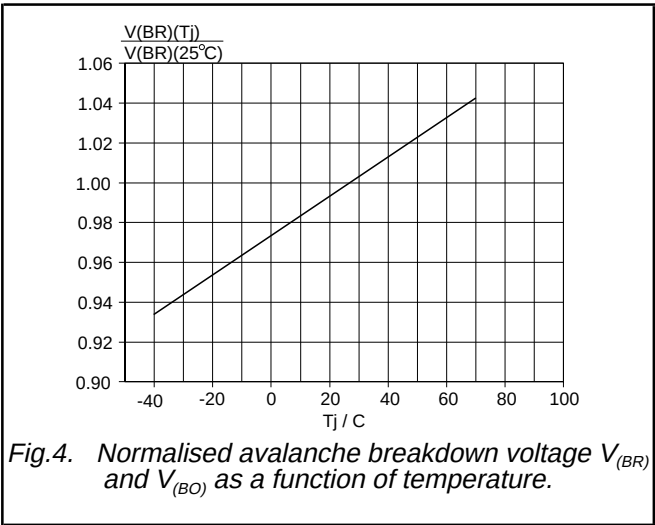
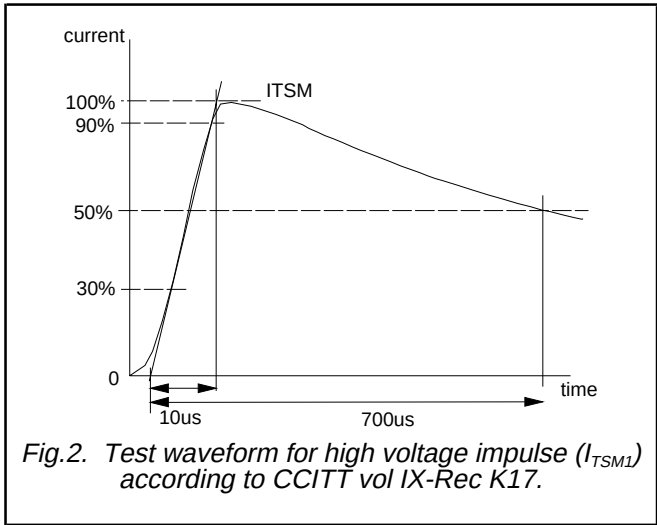
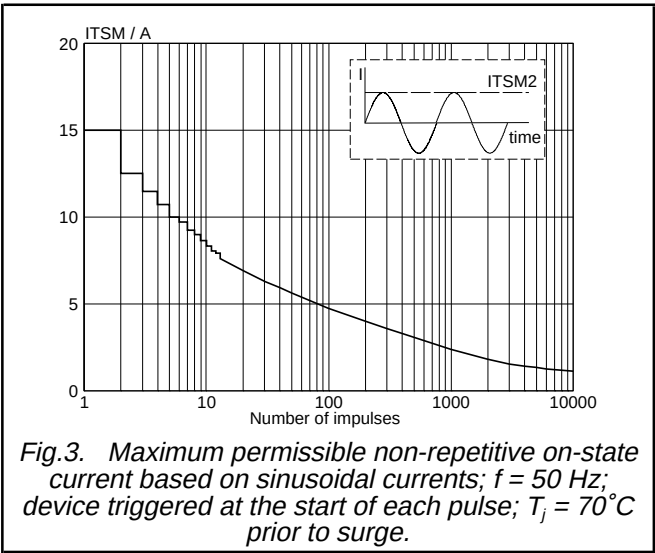
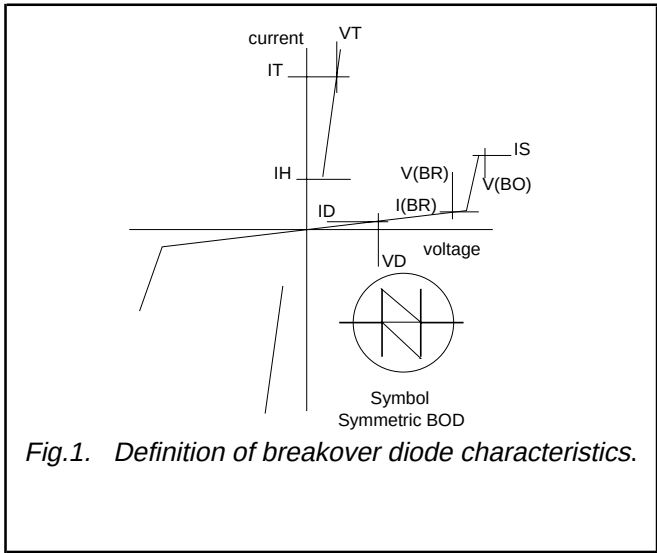
Breakover diodes

BR211 series

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

T_j = 25 °C unless otherwise stated

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
dV _D /dt	Linear rate of rise of off-state voltage that will not trigger any device	V _(DM) = 85% V _{(BR)min} ; T _j = 70 °C	-	-	2000	V/μs
C _j	Off-state capacitance	V _D = 0 V; f = 1 kHz to 1 MHz	-	-	100	pF



Breakover diodes

BR211 series

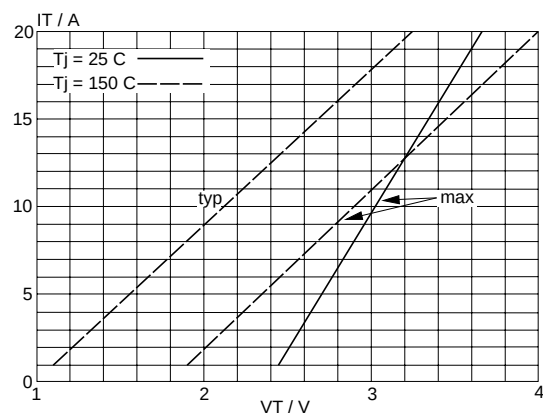


Fig.5. On-state current as a function of on-state voltage; $t_p = 200\ \mu\text{s}$ to avoid excessive dissipation.

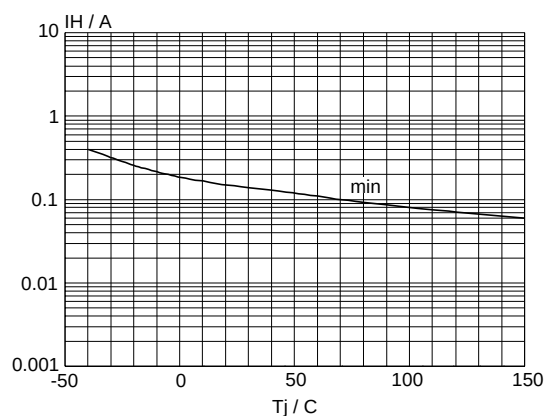


Fig.8. Minimum holding current as a function of temperature.

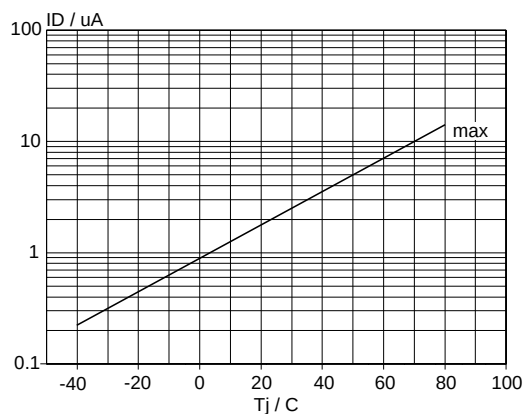


Fig.6. Maximum off-state current as a function of temperature.

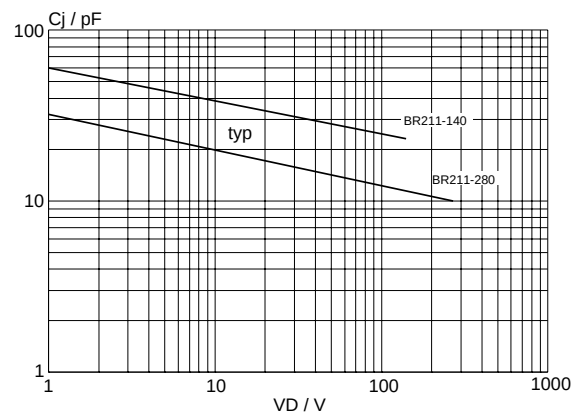


Fig.9. Typical junction capacitance as a function of off-state voltage, $f = 1\ \text{MHz}$; $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

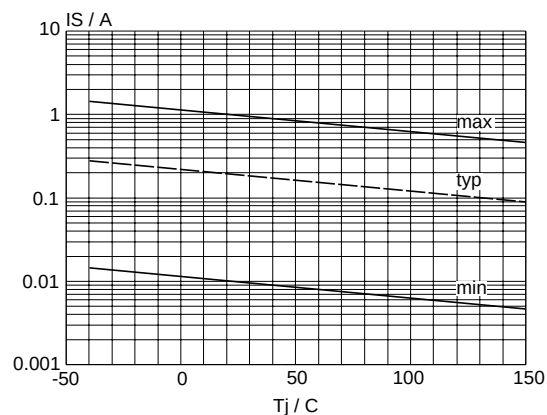


Fig.7. Switching current as a function of junction temperature.

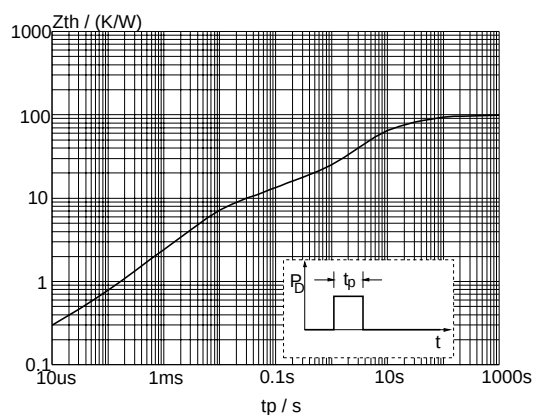


Fig.10. Transient thermal impedance. $Z_{th\ j-a} = f(t_p)$.

Breakover diodes

BR211 series

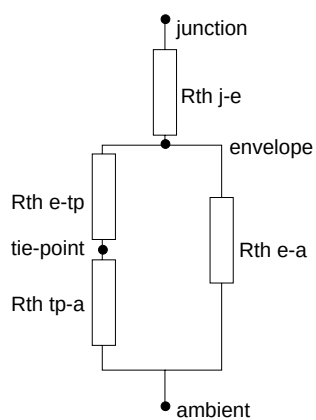


Fig.11. Components of thermal resistance,

$$R_{th\ j-a} = R_{th\ j-e} + \frac{R_{th\ e-a} \cdot (R_{th\ e-tp} + R_{th\ tp-a})}{(R_{th\ e-a} + R_{th\ e-tp} + R_{th\ tp-a})}$$

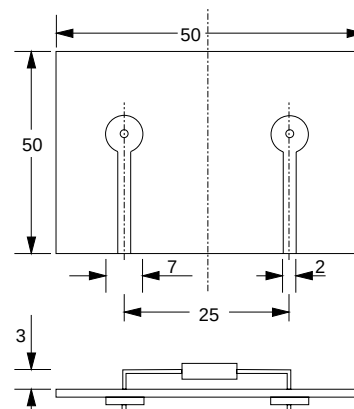
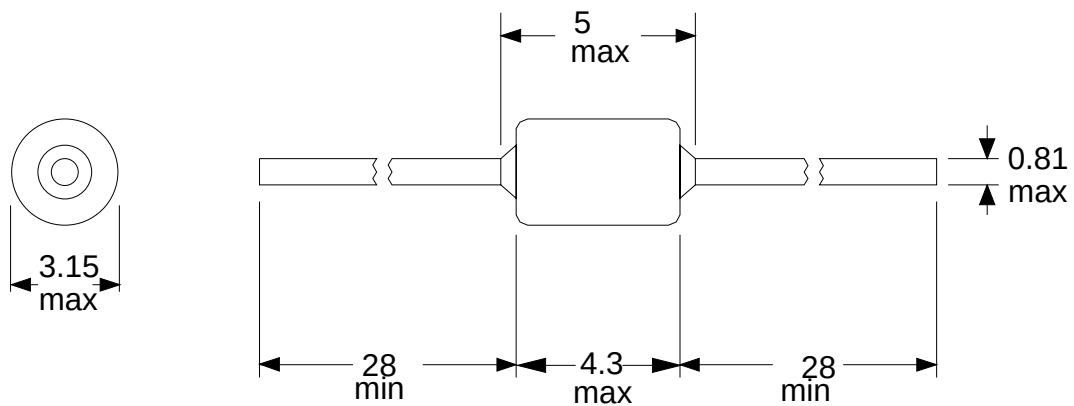


Fig.12. Mounting on pcb used for R_{th} measurement.

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MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm*Fig.13. SOD84.*

Breakover diodes

BR211 series

DEFINITIONS

Data sheet status	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values are given in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	
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