

Surface Mount TVS Diodes Array for ESD Protection

 Lead(Pb)-Free

FEATURES

- * ESD Protection to IEC 61000-4-2,30KV(Air), 30KV(Contact)
- * 300 Watts Peak Power Protection(tp=8/20 uS)
- * Excellent Clamping Capability
- * Low Leakage Current
- * Protects one I/O or Power line
- * Solid-state Silicon-avalanche Technology
- * Small Package for use in Portable Electronics
- * Transient Voltage Suppressors Encapsulated in a SOD-323 Package

MECHANICAL DATA

- * CASE: Molded Epoxy
- * TERMINAS: UL 94V-0
- * WEIGHT: 0.0045 gram
- * MOUNTING POSITION: Any

APPLICATIONS

- * Microprocessor based equipment
- * Notebooks, Desktops, and Servers
- * Cell Phone Handsets and Accessories
- * Personal Digital Assistants(PDA's)
- * Portable Instrumentation
- * Pagers Peripherals

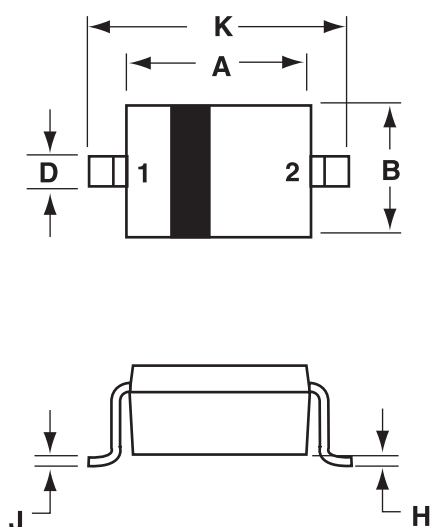
**TRANSIENT
VOLTAGE
SUPPRESSORS
300 WATTS
3-12 VOLTS**



SOD-323

SOD-323 Outline Dimensions

Unit:mm



| Dim | MILLMETERS | |
|-----|------------|-------|
| | Min | Max |
| A | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| B | 1.15 | 1.35 |
| C | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| D | 0.25 | 0.40 |
| E | 0.15REF | |
| H | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| J | 0.089 | 0.377 |
| K | 2.30 | 2.70 |

PIN 1.CATHODE
2.ANODE

Maximum Ratings($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Noted)

| Characteristic | Symbol | Vote | Unit |
|---|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| Peak Pulse Power($t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$) | P_{PK} | 300 | W |
| ESD Voltage(HBM Waveform per IEC 61000-4-2) | V_{ESD} | 30 | kV |
| Lead Soldering Temperature | T_L | 260(10s) | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range | T_J | -55 to +125 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | T_{stg} | -55 to +150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

| WOSD03 | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|-----|----------|---------------|
| TYPE NUMBER | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| Reverse Stand-Off Voltage | V_{RWM} | - | - | 4 | V |
| Reverse Breakdown Voltage $I_t = 1\text{mA}$ | V_{BR} | 5 | - | - | V |
| Reverse Leakage Current $V_{RWM} = 3.3\text{V}$ | I_R | - | - | 20 | μA |
| Clamping Voltage $I_{PP} = 1\text{A}, t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ $I_{PP} = 5\text{A}, t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ | V_C | - | - | 7 8.5 | V |
| Peak Pulse Current $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ | I_{PP} | - | - | 12 | A |
| Junction Capacitance $V_R = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$ | C_j | - | - | 350 | pF |
| Device Marking | | 3D | | | |

| WOSD05 | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|-----|-------------|---------------|
| TYPE NUMBER | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| Reverse Stand-Off Voltage | V_{RWM} | - | - | 5 | V |
| Reverse Breakdown Voltage $I_t = 1\text{mA}$ | V_{BR} | 6 | - | - | V |
| Reverse Leakage Current $V_{RWM} = 5\text{V}$ | I_R | - | - | 10 | μA |
| Clamping Voltage $I_{PP} = 5\text{A}, t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ $I_{PP} = 24\text{A}, t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ | V_C | - | - | 9.8 14.5 | V |
| Peak Pulse Current $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ | I_{PP} | - | - | 24 | A |
| Junction Capacitance $V_R = 0\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$ | C_j | - | - | 350 | pF |
| Device Marking | | 5D | | | |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Noted)

| WOSD12 | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| TYPE NUMBER | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| Reverse Stand-Off Voltage | V_{RWM} | - | - | 12 | V |
| Reverse Breakdown Voltage $I_t = 1\text{mA}$ | V_{BR} | 13.3 | - | - | V |
| Reverse Leakage Current $V_{RWM} = 12\text{V}$ | I_R | - | - | 1 | μA |
| Clamping Voltage $I_{PP} = 5\text{A}, t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ $I_{PP} = 15\text{A}, t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ | V_C | - | - | 19 25 | V |
| Peak Pulse Current $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ | I_{PP} | - | - | 15 | A |
| Junction Capacitance $V_R = 1\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$ | C_j | - | - | 90 | pF |
| Device Marking | | 6u | | | |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

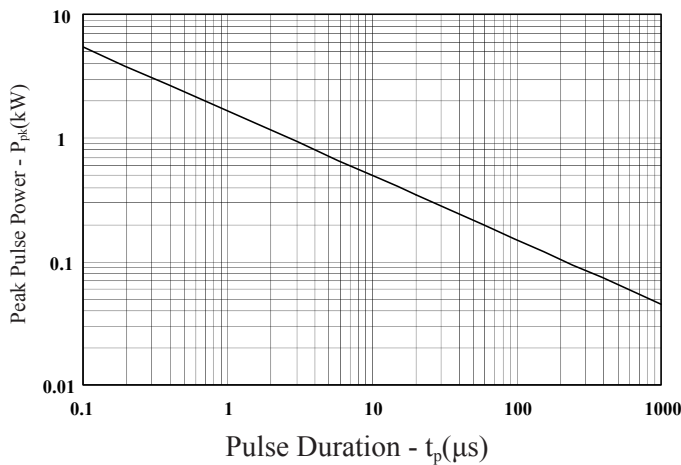


Fig.1 Non-Repetitive Peak Pulse Power vs. Pulse Time

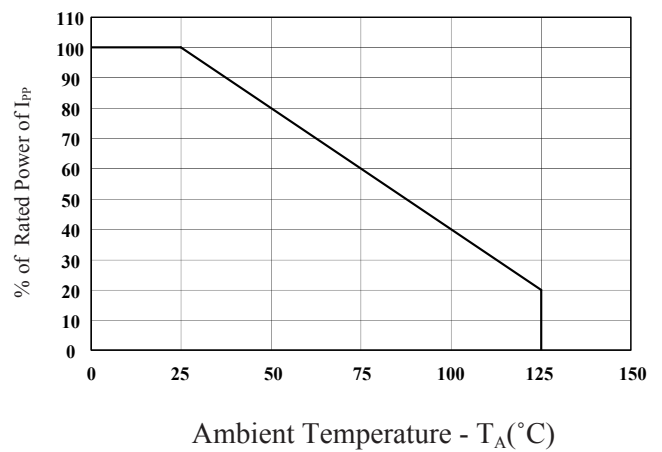


Fig.2 Power Derating Curve

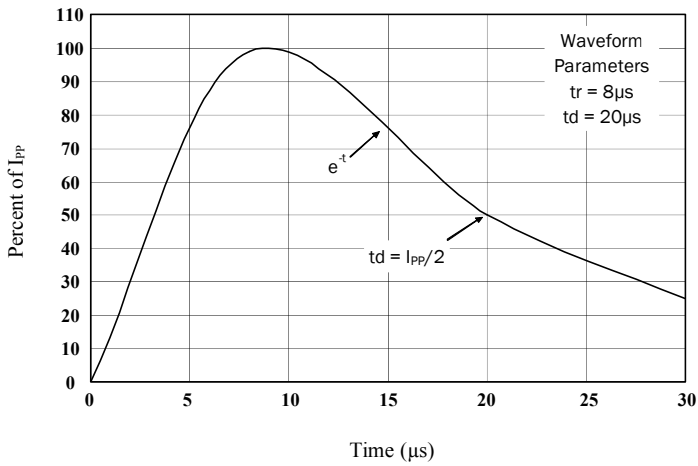


Fig.3 Pulse Waveform

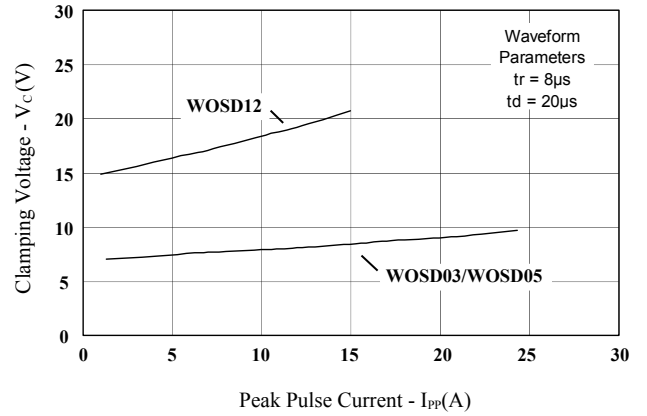


Fig.4 Clamping Voltage vs. Peak Pulse Current

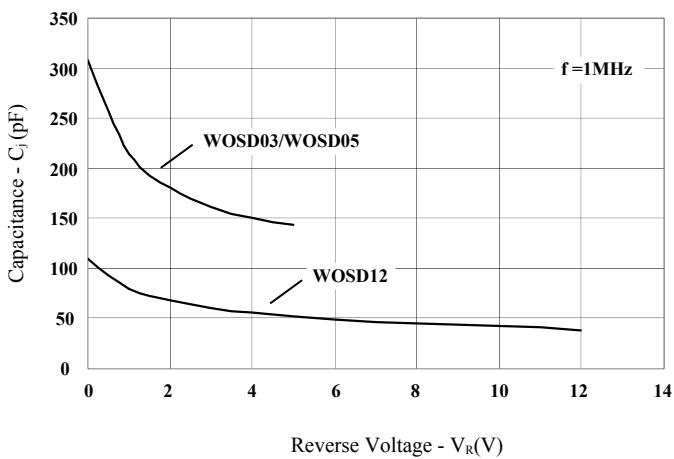


Fig.5 Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

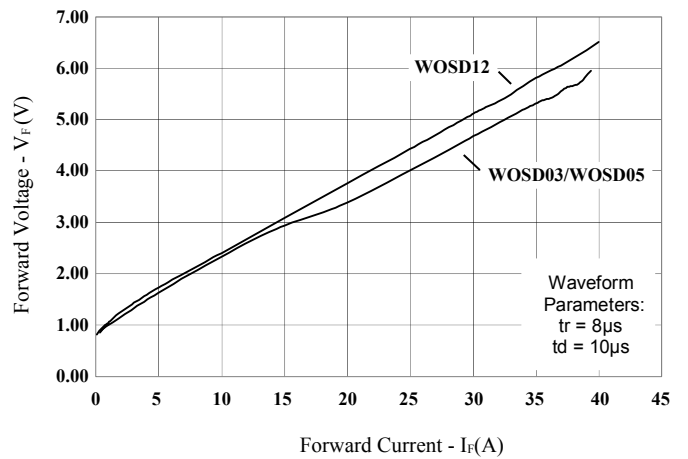


Fig.6 Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current