

SGT03U13, SGT06U13, SGT23U13

SURGECTOR[™] Power Devices



H-1940

Unidirectional Transient Surge Suppressors

Features:

- Clamping voltages 33V, 60V, or 230V
- 300A peak transient surge current
- 130 mA minimum holding current
- Subnanosecond clamping action
- Low on-state voltage

Applications:

- Telecommunications equipment
- Data and voice lines
- Computer modems
- Alarm systems

Modified TO-202

RCA SURGECTORs are designed to protect telecommunication equipment, data links, alarm systems, power supplies and other sensitive electrical circuits from damage that could be caused by switching transients, lightning strikes, load changes, commutation spikes, and line crosses.

These RCA SURGECTORs are monolithic compound structures consisting of a thyristor whose gate region contains a special diffused section which acts as a zener diode. This zener diode section permits anode voltage turn-

on of the structure. Initial clamping by the zener diode section and fast turn-on by the thyristor provide excellent voltage limiting even on very fast rise-time transients. The thyristor also features very high holding current allowing the SURGECTOR to recover to it's high impedance offstate after the transient. The SURGECTOR's normal offstate condition in the forward blocking mode is a highimpedance, low-leakage state that prevents loading of the telecommunication line.

CCT021142

MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values:

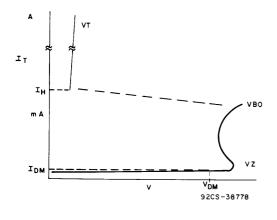
	SG 103013	SG106U13	SGT23U13	
Continuous Off-State Voltage	30	58	225	V
V _{RM}	1	1	1	V
Transient Peak Surge Current				
1μs x 2μs*		300		. A
6μs x 400μs		125		Α
10μs x 560μs		90		Α
10μs x 1000μs	_	75		Α.
One Half Cycle, 50-60 Hz**		60		Α
One Second, 50-60 Hz, Halfwave		30		Α
Operating Temperature		40 to +85		°C
Storage Temperature				°Č

^{*}Unit designed not to fail open below 450A.

^{**}One every 30 seconds maximum.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, At Case Temperature (Tc = 25°C) unless otherwise specified

CHARACTERISTIC		LIMITS			
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Off-State Current At Maximum Rated VDM	I _{DM}				
$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		-	_	50	nA
T _A = 85° C			_	10	μΑ
Reverse Current V _{RM} = 1 V	I _{RM}				
T _A = 25°C		_	_	1	mA
T _A = 85° C		_		10	mA
Clamping Voltage, I _z = 100 μA	Vz				
SGT03U13		33	_	_	V
SGT06U13		60		_	V
SGT23U13		230	_	_	V
Breakover Voltage, D _V /D _T = 100V/μs	V _{BO}				
SGT03U13	İ	_		50	V
SGT06U13			_	85	V
SGT23U13		_	_	275	V
Holding Current	Iн	130		_	mA
On-State Voltage, I _T = 10A	V _T		_	2	V
Main Terminal Capacitance	Co	_	90	_	pF



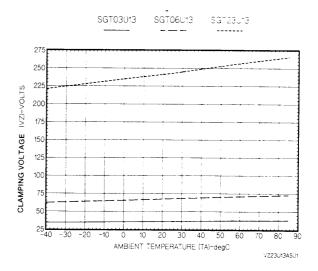


Fig. 1 - Typical volt-ampere characteristics.

Fig. 2 - Typical clamping voltage vs. temperature.

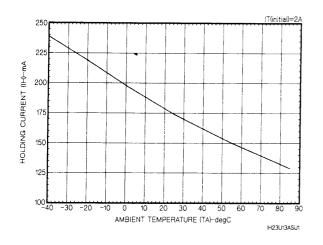


Fig. 3 - Typical holding current vs. temperature.

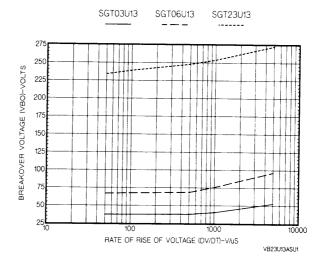


Fig. 4 - Typical VBO vs. Dv/DT.

Terms and Symbols

V_{DM} - Maximum Off-State Voltage - maximum off-state voltage (DC or peak) which may be applied continuously.

V_{вм} - Maximum Reverse Voltage - maximum reverse blocking voltage (DC or peak) which may be applied.

 I_{TSM} - Maximum Peak Surge Current - maximum non-repetitive current which may be allowed to flow for the time state.

T_A - Ambient Operating Temperature - ambient temperature range permitted during operation in a circuit.

 T_{stg} - Storage Temperature - temperature range permitted during storage.

 I_{DM} - Off-State Current - maximum value of off-state current that results from the application of the maximum off-state voltage (V_DM).

 I_{RM} - Reverse Current - maximum value of reverse current that results from the application of the maximum reverse voltage (V_{RM}).

 $\mbox{\ensuremath{V_{z}}}$ - Claming Voltage - off-state voltage at a specified current.

 V_{BO} - Breakdown Voltage - voltage at which the device switches from the off-state to the on-state.

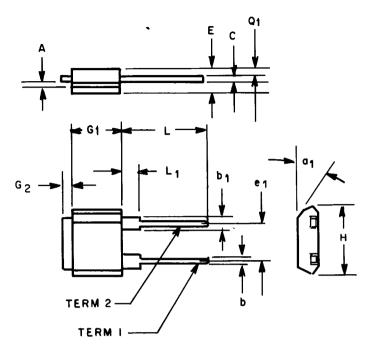
 I_{H} - Holding Current - minimum on-state current that will hold the device in the on-state after it has been latched on.

 $\ensuremath{V_{T}}\text{-}On\text{-}State\ Voltage\ -}\ voltage\ across\ the\ main\ terminals\ for\ a\ specified\ on\mbox{-}state\ current.$

 $C_{\text{\scriptsize 0}}$ - Main Terminal Capacitance - capacitance between the main terminal at a specified off-state voltage.

DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE

TO-202 MODIFIED



Terminal	1	-	Cathode
Terminal	2	-	Anode

CYMBOL	INC	HES	MILLIMETERS		NOTES	
SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	NOTES	
A	_	0.05	_	1.270	1	
b	0.023	0.029	0.584	0.736		
b₁	0.045	0.055	1.143	1.397	1	
С	0.018	0.026	0.457	0.660		
E	0.130	0.150	3.302	3.810		
e 1	0.190	0.210	4.826	5.334		
G₁	0.220	0.260	5.588	6.624		
G ₂	<u> </u>	0.06	_	1.524		
н	0.330	0.380	8.382	9.652		
L	0.390	0.450	9.906	11.43		
L ₁	_	0.110	-	2.794	1, 2	
Q ₁	0.039	0.050	0.990	1.270		
a 1	-	50°	–	50°	1	

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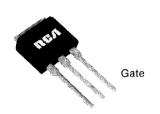
Notes:

- 1. Package contour optional within dimensions specified.
- 2. Lead dimensions uncontrolled in this zone.

When incorporating RCA Solid State Devices in equipment, it is recommended that the designer refer to "Operating Considerations for RCA Solid State Devices," Form No. 1CE-402, available on request from RCA Solid State Division, Box 3200, Somerville, N.J. 08876.

SGT10S10

SURGECTOR™ Power Devices



Cathode

Anode

H-1939

Modified TO-202

Gate-Controlled Unidirectional Transient Surge Suppressor

Features:

- 100V Forward Blocking Voltage
- 300A Peak Transient Surge Current
- 100 mA Minimum Holding Current
- Subnanosecond Clamping Action
- Low On-State Voltage

Applications:

- Telecommunications Equipment
- Data and Voice Lines
- Computer Modems
- Alarm Systems

RCA SURGECTORS are designed to protect telecommunication equipment, data links, alarm systems, power supplies and other sensitive electrical circuits from damage that could be caused by switching transients, lightning strikes, load changes, commutation spikes, and line crosses.

This RCA SURGECTOR is a fast turn-on, high-holding-

current thyristor. When coupled with a user-supplied voltage level detector it provides excellent voltage limiting even on very fast rise time transients. The high holding current allows the SURGECTOR to return to it's high impedance state following a transient. The SURGECTOR'S normal "off" condition high-forward impedance prevents loading of the line.

MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values ($T_c = 25^{\circ}C$):

	VDM
Transient Peak Surge Current	
1μs x 2μs*	300A
6μs x 400μs	
10μs x 560μs	90A
10μs x 1000μs	75A
One half Cycle, 50-60 Hz, 1 Every 30 Sec. Max	50A
One Second, 50-60Hz, Halfwave	30A
Operating Temperature	<i>TA</i> 40 to +85°C
Storage Temperature	<i>Tstg</i> 40 to +150°C
*Unit designed not to fail open below 450A.	

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, At Case Temperature (T_C = 25°C) unless otherwise specified

	LIMITS				
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Off-State Current VDM = 100V, TA = 25°C TA =85°C	IDM			50	nA
VRM = 1V, TA = 25°C TA = 85°C	IRM		_ _ _	10 1 10	μA mA mA
*Breakover Voltage, DV/DT = 100V/μs	VBO			100	V
Holding Current	IH	100	_	_	mA
On-State Voltage, IT = 10A	VT	_	_	2	V
Gate Trigger Current	IGT	_	_	150	mA
Main Terminal Capacitance, VD = 0	СО	_	90	_	pF

^{*}External 60V Zener Diode from Anode to Gate.

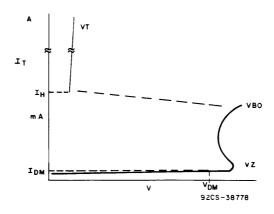


Fig. 1 — Typical Volt-Ampere Characteristics

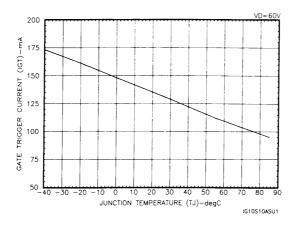
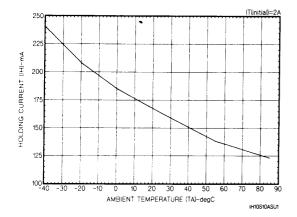


Fig. 2 — Typical Gate Trigger Current vs. Temperature



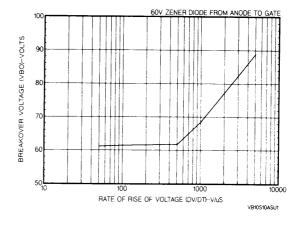


Fig. 3 — Typical Holding Current vs. Temperature

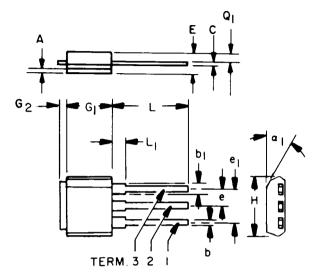
Fig. 4 — Typical VBO vs. DV/DT

TERMS AND SYMBOLS

- VDM Maximum Off-State Voltage maximum off-state voltage (DC or peak) which may be applied continuously.
- VRM Maximum Reverse Voltage maximum reverse blocking voltage (DC or peak) which may be applied.
- ITSM Maximum Peak Surge Current maximum non-repetitive current which may be allowed to flow for the time state.
- TA Ambient Operating Temperature ambient temperature range permitted during operation in a circuit.
- Tstg Storage Temperature temperature range permitted during storage.
- IDM Off-State Current maximum value of off-state current that results from the application of the maximum off-state voltage (VDM).
- IRM Reverse Current maximum value of reverse current that results from the application of the maximum reverse voltage (VRM).
- VBO Breakdown Voltage voltage at which the device switches from the off-state to the on-state.
- IH Holding Current minimum on-state current that will hold the device in the on-state after it has been latched on.
- VT On-State Voltage voltage across the main terminals for a specified on-state current.
- IGT Gate Trigger Current minimum gate current which will cause the device to switch from the off-state to the on-state.
- CO Main Terminal Capacitance capacitance between the main terminal at a specified off-state voltage.

DIMENSIONAL OUTLINES

TO-202 Modified



Terminal 1 — Cathode Terminal 2 — Anode Terminal 3 — Gate

	INC	HES	MILLIMETERS			
SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	NOTES	
Α		0.05	_	1.270	1	
b	0.023	0.029	0.584	0.736		
b ₁	0.045	0.055	1.143	1.397	1	
С	0.018	0.026	0.457	0.660		
E	0.130	0.150	3.302	3.810		
e	0.095	0.105	2.413	2.667		
e ₁	0.190	0.210	4.826	5.334	ĺ	
G₁	0.220	0.260	5.588	6.624		
G₂	_	0.06		1.524		
Н	0.330	0.380	8.382	9.652		
L	0.390	0.450	9.906	11.43		
L ₁		0.110	—	2.794	1, 2	
Q ₁	0.039	0.050	0.990	1.270		
α1	_	50°		50°	1	

Note:

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- 1: Package contour optional within dimensions specified.
- 2: Lead dimensions uncontrolled in this zone.

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