MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Power Dissipation (Note 1) @ $T_L \le 25^{\circ}C$	P _{PK}	1500	W
Steady State Power Dissipation @ $T_L \le 75^{\circ}C$, Lead Length = 3/8 in Derated above $T_L = 75^{\circ}C$	P _D	5.0 20	W mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Lead	$R_{ ext{ heta}JL}$	20	°C/W
Forward Surge Current (Note 2) @ $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	I _{FSM}	200	А
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{stg}	– 65 to +175	°C

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Nonrepetitive current pulse per Figure 5 and derated above $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ per Figure 2. 2. 1/2 sine wave (or equivalent square wave), PW = 8.3 ms, duty cycle = 4 pulses per minute maximum.

NOTES: Please see 1.5KE6.8CA to 1.5KE250CA for Bidirectional Devices

Symbol	Parameter			
I _{PP}	Maximum Reverse Peak Pulse Current			
V _C	Clamping Voltage @ IPP			
V _{RWM}	Working Peak Reverse Voltage			
I _R	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current @ V _{RWM}			
V_{BR}	Breakdown Voltage @ I _T			
Ι _Τ	Test Current			
ΘV_{BR}	Maximum Temperature Coefficient of VBR			
١ _F	Forward Current			
V _F	Forward Voltage @ I _F			

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted, V_F = 3.5 V Max., I_F (Note 3) = 100 A)

I V_C V_{BR} V_{RWM} IR VF I_{PP} **Uni–Directional TVS**

		V _{RWM}		Breakdown Voltage			V _C @ I _{PP} (Note 7)			
	JEDEC Device [†]	(Note 5)	I _R @ V _{RWM}	V _{BR} (Note 6) (Volts)		@ I _T	Vc	IPP	ΘV_{BR}	
Device [†]	(Note 4)	(Volts)	(μ A)	Min	Nom	Max	(mA)	(Volts)	(A)	(%/°C)
1.5KE6.8A, G	1N6267A, G	5.8	1000	6.45	6.8	7.14	10	10.5	143	0.057
1.5KE7.5A, G	1N6268A, G	6.4	500	7.13	7.5	7.88	10	11.3	132	0.061
1.5KE8.2A, G	1N6269A, G	7.02	200	7.79	8.2	8.61	10	12.1	124	0.065
1.5KE9.1A, G	1N6270A, G	7.78	50	8.65	9.1	9.55	1	13.4	112	0.068
1.5KE10A, G	1N6271A, G	8.55	10	9.5	10	10.5	1	14.5	103	0.073
1.5KE11A, G	1N6272A, G	9.4	5	10.5	11	11.6	1	15.6	96	0.075
1.5KE12A, G	1N6273A, G	10.2	5	11.4	12	12.6	1	16.7	90	0.078
1.5KE13A, G	1N6274A, G	11.1	5	12.4	13	13.7	1	18.2	82	0.081
1.5KE15A, G	1N6275A, G	12.8	5	14.3	15	15.8	1	21.2	71	0.084
1.5KE16A, G	1N6276A, G	13.6	5	15.2	16	16.8	1	22.5	67	0.086
1.5KE18A, G	1N6277A, G	15.3	5	17.1	18	18.9	1	25.2	59.5	0.088
1.5KE20A, G	1N6278A, G	17.1	5	19	20	21	1	27.7	54	0.09
1.5KE22A, G	1N6279A, G	18.8	5	20.9	22	23.1	1	30.6	49	0.092
1.5KE24A, G	1N6280A, G	20.5	5	22.8	24	25.2	1	33.2	45	0.094
1.5KE27A, G	1N6281A, G	23.1	5	25.7	27	28.4	1	37.5	40	0.096
1.5KE30A, G	1N6282A, G	25.6	5	28.5	30	31.5	1	41.4	36	0.097
1.5KE33A, G	1N6283A, G	28.2	5	31.4	33	34.7	1	45.7	33	0.098
1.5KE36A, G	1N6284A, G	30.8	5	34.2	36	37.8	1	49.9	30	0.099
1.5KE39A, G	1N6285A, G	33.3	5	37.1	39	41	1	53.9	28	0.1
1.5KE43A, G	1N6286A, G	36.8	5	40.9	43	45.2	1	59.3	25.3	0.101
1.5KE47A, G	1N6287A, G	40.2	5	44.7	47	49.4	1	64.8	23.2	0.101
1.5KE51A, G	1N6288A, G	43.6	5	48.5	51	53.6	1	70.1	21.4	0.102
1.5KE56A, G	1N6289A, G	47.8	5	53.2	56	58.8	1	77	19.5	0.103
1.5KE62A, G	1N6290A, G	53	5	58.9	62	65.1	1	85	17.7	0.104
1.5KE68A, G	1N6291A, G	58.1	5	64.6	68	71.4	1	92	16.3	0.104
1.5KE75A, G	1N6292A, G	64.1	5	71.3	75	78.8	1	103	14.6	0.105
1.5KE82A, G	1N6293A, G	70.1	5	77.9	82	86.1	1	113	13.3	0.105
1.5KE91A, G	1N6294A, G	77.8	5	86.5	91	95.5	1	125	12	0.106
1.5KE100A, G	1N6295A, G	85.5	5	95	100	105	1	137	11	0.106
1.5KE110A, G	1N6296A, G	94	5	105	110	116	1	152	9.9	0.107
1.5KE120A, G	1N6297A, G	102	5	114	120	126	1	165	9.1	0.107
1.5KE130A, G	1N6298A, G	111	5	124	130	137	1	179	8.4	0.107
1.5KE150A, G	1N6299A, G	128	5	143	150	158	1	207	7.2	0.108
1.5KE160A, G	1N6300A, G	136	5	152	160	168	1	219	6.8	0.108
1.5KE170A, G	1N6301A, G	145	5	162	170	179	1	234	6.4	0.108
1.5KE180A, G	1N6302A, G*	154	5	171	180	189	1	246	6.1	0.108
1.5KE200A, G	1N6303A, G	171	5	190	200	210	1	274	5.5	0.108
1.5KE220A, G	- , -	185	5	209	220	231	1	328	4.6	0.109
1.5KE250A, G		214	5	237	250	263	1	344	5	0.109

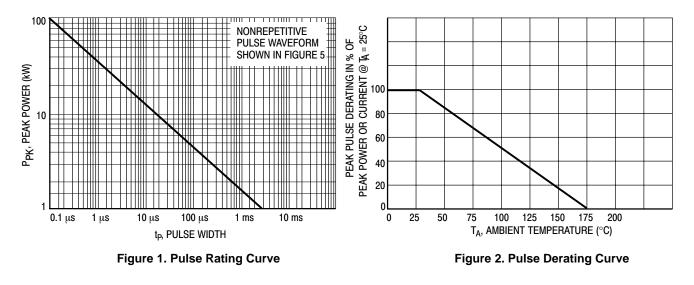
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted, V_F = 3.5 V Max. @ I_F (Note 3) = 100 A)

Devices listed in **bold**, *italic* are ON Semiconductor Preferred devices. Preferred devices are recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

3. 1/2 sine wave (or equivalent square wave), PW = 8.3 ms, duty cycle = 4 pulses per minute maximum.
 4. Indicates JEDEC registered data

4. Indicates JEDEC registered data
5. A transient suppressor is normally selected according to the maximum working peak reverse voltage (V_{RWM}), which should be equal to or greater than the dc or continuous peak operating voltage level.
6. V_{BR} measured at pulse test current I_T at an ambient temperature of 25°C
7. Surge current waveform per Figure 5 and derate per Figures 1 and 2.
†The "G" suffix indicates Pb–Free package available.

*Not Available in the 1500/Tape & Reel



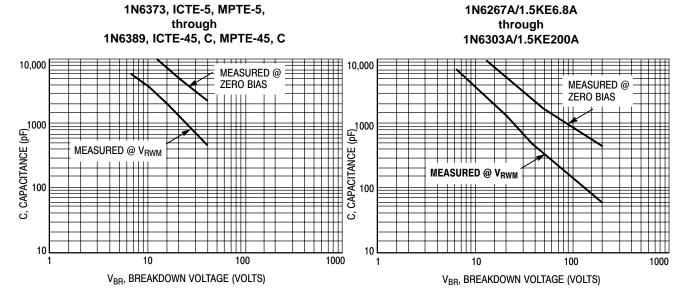
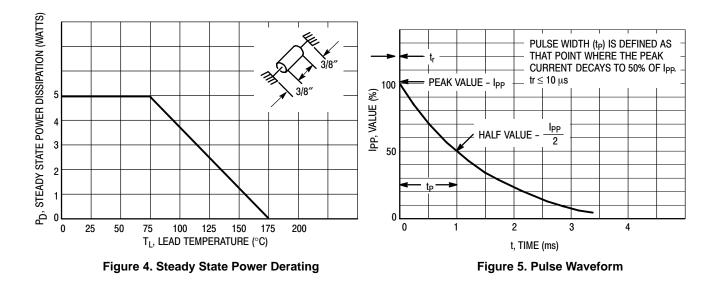


Figure 3. Capacitance versus Breakdown Voltage



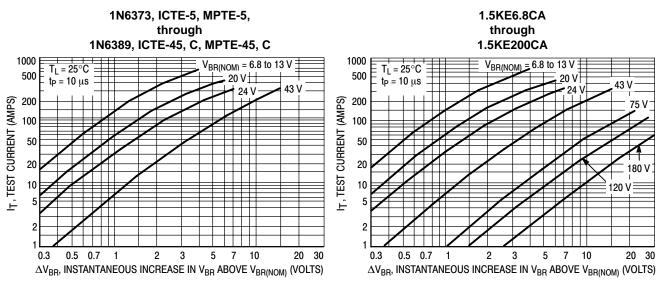
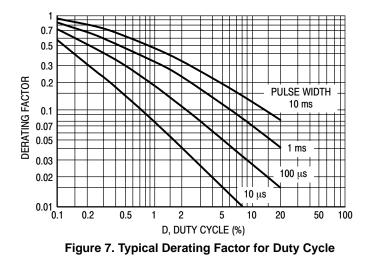


Figure 6. Dynamic Impedance



APPLICATION NOTES

RESPONSE TIME

In most applications, the transient suppressor device is placed in parallel with the equipment or component to be protected. In this situation, there is a time delay associated with the capacitance of the device and an overshoot condition associated with the inductance of the device and the inductance of the connection method. The capacitance effect is of minor importance in the parallel protection scheme because it only produces a time delay in the transition from the operating voltage to the clamp voltage as shown in Figure 8.

The inductive effects in the device are due to actual turn-on time (time required for the device to go from zero current to full current) and lead inductance. This inductive effect produces an overshoot in the voltage across the equipment or component being protected as shown in Figure 9. Minimizing this overshoot is very important in the application, since the main purpose for adding a transient suppressor is to clamp voltage spikes. These devices have excellent response time, typically in the picosecond range and negligible inductance. However, external inductive effects could produce unacceptable overshoot. Proper circuit layout, minimum lead lengths and placing the suppressor device as close as possible to the equipment or components to be protected will minimize this overshoot.

Some input impedance represented by Z_{in} is essential to prevent overstress of the protection device. This impedance should be as high as possible, without restricting the circuit operation.

DUTY CYCLE DERATING

The data of Figure 1 applies for non-repetitive conditions and at a lead temperature of 25°C. If the duty cycle increases, the peak power must be reduced as indicated by the curves of Figure 7. Average power must be derated as the lead or ambient temperature rises above 25°C. The average power derating curve normally given on data sheets may be normalized and used for this purpose.

At first glance the derating curves of Figure 7 appear to be in error as the 10 ms pulse has a higher derating factor than the 10 μ s pulse. However, when the derating factor for a given pulse of Figure 7 is multiplied by the peak power value of Figure 1 for the same pulse, the results follow the expected trend.

$V | \underbrace{V_{in} \qquad V_{in} \qquad V_{i$

TYPICAL PROTECTION CIRCUIT



The entire series has *Underwriters Laboratory Recognition* for the classification of protectors (QVGV2) under the UL standard for safety 497B and File #116110. Many competitors only have one or two devices recognized or have recognition in a non-protective category. Some competitors have no recognition at all. With the UL497B recognition, our parts successfully passed several tests including Strike Voltage Breakdown test, Endurance Conditioning, Temperature test, Dielectric Voltage-Withstand test, Discharge test and several more.

Whereas, some competitors have only passed a flammability test for the package material, we have been recognized for much more to be included in their Protector category.

*Applies to 1.5KE6.8A, CA thru 1.5KE250A, CA

CLIPPER BIDIRECTIONAL DEVICES

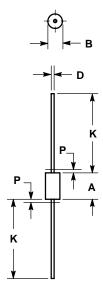
- Clipper-bidirectional devices are available in the 1.5KEXXA series and are designated with a "CA" suffix; for example, 1.5KE18CA. Contact your nearest ON Semiconductor representative.
- 2. Clipper-bidirectional part numbers are tested in both directions to electrical parameters in preceding table (except for V_F which does not apply).

3. The 1N6267A through 1N6303A series are JEDEC registered devices and the registration does not include a "CA" suffix. To order clipper-bidirectional devices one must add CA to the 1.5KE device title.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

MOSORB CASE 41A-04

ISSUE D



NOTES: 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982. 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH. 3. LEAD FINISH AND DIAMETER UNCONTROLLED IN DIMENSION P. 4. 041A-01 THRU 041A-03 OBSOLETE, NEW STANDARD 041A-04.

	INC	HES	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.335	0.374	8.50	9.50	
В	0.189	0.209	4.80	5.30	
D	0.038	0.042	0.96	1.06	
K	1.000		25.40		
Ρ		0.050		1.27	

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