

Features

- Formerly a KEKOVARICON product
- Five model sizes available 0805, 1206, 1210, 1812 and 2220
- Supply voltages: 12 V, 24 V and 42 V
- Broad range of current and energy handling capabilities
- Low clamping voltage V_c
- Non-sensitive to mildly activated fluxes
- Non-plastic coating for better flammability rating
- +150 °C maximum continuous operating temperature
- Load Dump Energy up to 50 J available upon request
- RoHS compliant*

AVHT Series – High Temperature Automotive Grade Varistors

AEC-Q200 Grade 0 upon request

General Information

Almost all electronic systems in an automobile, e.g., anti-lock brake system, direct ignition system, airbag control system, wiper motors, etc. are susceptible to damage from destructive voltage transients. Bourns® AVHT Series multilayered varistors are transient suppressors with temperature independent suppression characteristics enabling protection from -55 °C to 150 °C.

AVHT Series varistors offer excellent transient energy distribution. AV varistors require significantly less space and pad area than silicon TVS diodes, offering greater circuit board layout flexibility for the designer.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Value | Units |
|---|---------------|-------|
| Continuous: | | |
| Steady State Applied Voltage | | |
| DC Voltage Range (V _{dc}) | 16 to 56 | V |
| Transient: | | |
| Load Dump Energy (WLD) | 1 to 25 ** | J |
| Jump Start Capability (5 minutes), (V _{jump}) | 24.5 to 65 | V |
| Peak Single Pulse Surge Current, 8/20 µs Waveform (Imax) | 120 to 1200 | A |
| Single Pulse Surge Energy, 10/1000 μ s Waveform (W _{max}) | 0.3 to 30 | J |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | -55 to +150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -55 to +150 | °C |
| Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient | < +0.05 | %/°C |
| Response Time | < 2 | ns |
| Climatic Category | 55 / 150 / 56 | |

** Load Dump Energy (WLD) up to 50 J available upon request.

Additional Information

Click these links for more information:



Multilayered Varistor Symbol



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BOURNS

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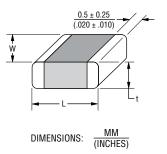
*RoHS Directive 2015/863, Mar 31, 2015 and Annex. Specifications are subject to change without notice. Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications. The products described herein and this document are subject to specific legal disclaimers as set forth on the last page of this document, and at <u>www.bourns.com/docs/legal/disclaimer.pdf</u>.

Device Ratings

| | | | Vn | V _{jump} | | I _c | I _{max} | W _{max} | WLD | Р | C _{typ} |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------|------------------|
| Model | V _{rms} | V _{dc} | @ 1 mA | 5 min. | V _c | 8/20 μs | 8/20 μs | 10/1000 µs | 10 times | max. | @ 1 kHz |
| | V | V | V | V | V | A | A | J | J | W | nF |
| 12 V Power Supply | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AV 14 K 0805 121 HT | 14 | 16 | 24 | 24.5 | 40 | 1 | 120 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.008 | 0.44 |
| AV 14 K 1206 201 HT | 14 | 16 | 24 | 24.5 | 40 | 1 | 200 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.008 | 1.00 |
| AV 14 K 1210 401 HT | 14 | 16 | 24 | 24.5 | 40 | 2.5 | 400 | 1.6 | 3 | 0.010 | 2.23 |
| AV 14 K 1812 801 HT | 14 | 16 | 24 | 24.5 | 40 | 5 | 800 | 2.4 | 6 | 0.015 | 4.50 |
| AV 14 K 2220 122 HT | 14 | 16 | 24 | 24.5 | 40 | 10 | 1200 | 5.8 | 12 | 0.030 | 10.00 |
| AV 17 K 0805 121 HT | 17 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 44 | 1 | 120 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.008 | 0.37 |
| AV 17 K 1206 201 HT | 17 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 44 | 1 | 200 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.008 | 0.81 |
| AV 17 K 1210 401 HT | 17 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 44 | 2.5 | 400 | 1.8 | 3 | 0.010 | 2.00 |
| AV 17 K 1812 801 HT | 17 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 44 | 5 | 800 | 2.9 | 6 | 0.015 | 3.80 |
| AV 17 K 2220 122 HT | 17 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 44 | 10 | 1200 | 7.2 | 12 | 0.030 | 8.00 |
| 24 V Power Supply | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AV 20 K 1206 201 HT | 20 | 26 | 33 | 30 | 54 | 1 | 200 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.008 | 0.78 |
| AV 20 K 1210 401 HT | 20 | 26 | 33 | 30 | 54 | 2.5 | 400 | 1.9 | 3 | 0.010 | 1.65 |
| AV 20 K 1812 801 HT | 20 | 26 | 33 | 30 | 54 | 5 | 800 | 3.0 | 6 | 0.015 | 3.30 |
| AV 20 K 2220 122 HT | 20 | 26 | 33 | 30 | 54 | 10 | 1200 | 8.0 | 12 | 0.030 | 7.00 |
| AV 30 K 1206 201 HT | 30 | 34 | 47 | 50 | 77 | 1 | 200 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.008 | 0.53 |
| AV 30 K 1210 401 HT | 30 | 34 | 47 | 50 | 77 | 2.5 | 400 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.010 | 1.10 |
| AV 30 K 1812 801 HT | 30 | 34 | 47 | 50 | 77 | 5 | 800 | 3.8 | 6 | 0.015 | 2.20 |
| AV 30 K 2220 122 HT | 30 | 34 | 47 | 50 | 77 | 10 | 1200 | 10.0 | 12 | 0.030 | 6.50 |
| 42 V Power Supply | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AV 40 K 1206 201 HT | 40 | 56 | 68 | 65 | 110 | 1 | 200 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.008 | 0.40 |
| AV 40 K 1210 401 HT | 40 | 56 | 68 | 65 | 110 | 2.5 | 400 | 2.6 | 3 | 0.010 | 0.90 |
| AV 40 K 1812 801 HT | 40 | 56 | 68 | 65 | 110 | 5 | 800 | 4.8 | 6 | 0.015 | 1.80 |
| AV 40 K 2220 122 HT | 40 | 56 | 68 | 65 | 110 | 10 | 1200 | 10.5 | 12 | 0.030 | 5.50 |

Product Dimensions

| Size | Dimension | | | | | |
|------|--|---|----------------------|--|--|--|
| 0126 | L | w | t (Max.) | | | |
| 0805 | $\frac{2.0 \pm 0.25}{(.079 \pm .010)}$ | $\frac{1.25 \pm 0.20}{(.049 \pm .008)}$ | $\frac{1.0}{(.039)}$ | | | |
| 1206 | $\frac{3.2 \pm 0.30}{(.126 \pm .012)}$ | $\frac{1.60 \pm 0.20}{(.063 \pm .008)}$ | <u>1.2</u> (.047) | | | |
| 1210 | $\frac{3.2 \pm 0.30}{(.126 \pm .012)}$ | $\frac{2.50 \pm 0.25}{(.098 \pm .010)}$ | $\frac{1.3}{(.051)}$ | | | |
| 1812 | $\frac{4.7 \pm 0.40}{(.185 \pm .016)}$ | $\frac{3.20 \pm 0.30}{(.126 \pm .012)}$ | <u>1.3</u> (.051) | | | |
| 2220 | $\frac{5.7 \pm 0.50}{(.224 \pm .020)}$ | $\frac{5.00 \pm 0.40}{(.197 \pm .016)}$ | $\frac{1.4}{(.055)}$ | | | |



OUTRIN

| How to Order |
|---|
| AV/20/K1/210/401/NI/R1/HT |
| Series Designator AV = AV Series |
| Maximum Continuous Working Voltage (V _{rms}) |
| V _n Tolerance K = 10 % |
| Model Size • 0805 • 1206 • 1210 • 1812 • 2220 |
| Maximum Surge Current • 121 = 120 A • 401 = 400 A • 122 = 1200 A • 201 = 200 A • 801 = 800 A |
| End Terminations • NI = NiSn barrier type end terminations suitable for Pb and Pb-free reflow soldering |
| Packaging R1 = 180 mm (7-inch) reel R2 = 330 mm (13-inch) reel |
| Special Requirements |
| Instructions for Creating Orderable Part Number: |

1) Start with base part number in characteristics table (example: AV20K1210401).

3) Add Packaging: R1 (example part number becomes AV20K1210401NIR1). 4) Add High Temperature Special Requirement: HT (example part number becomes

2) Add End Termination: NI standard (example part number becomes

4) Part number can have no spaces or lower case letters.

AV20K1210401NI).

AV20K1210401NIR1HT).

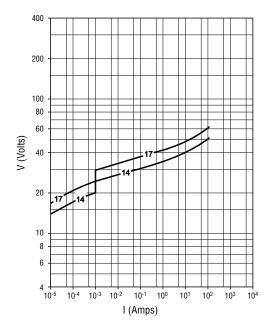
Typical Part Marking

No marking.

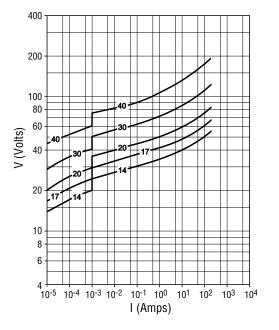
Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Protection Level

Model Size 0805 - (AV 14 K 0805 121 HT ~ AV 17 K 0805 121 HT)

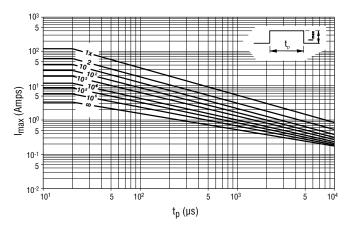


Model Size 1206 - (AV 14 K 1206 201 HT ~ AV 40 K 1206 201 HT)

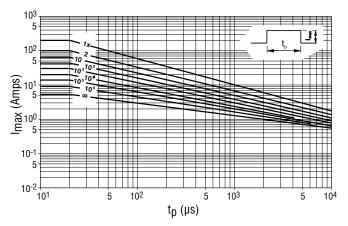


Pulse Rating Curves

Model Size 0805 - (AV 14 K 0805 121 HT ~ AV 17 K 0805 121 HT)



Model Size 1206 - (AV 14 K 1206 201 HT ~ AV 40 K 1206 201 HT)

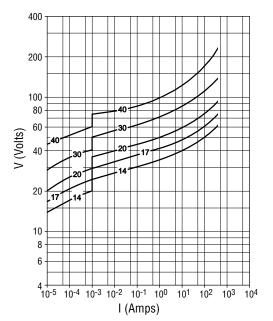


Specifications are subject to change without notice.

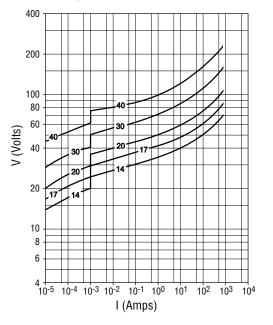
Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

Protection Level

Model Size 1210 - (AV 14 K 1210 401 HT ~ AV 40 K 1210 401 HT)

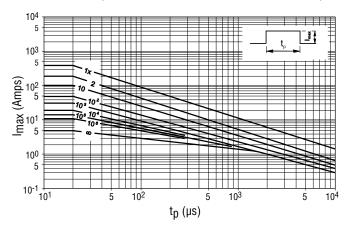


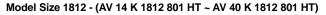
Model Size 1812 - (AV 14 K 1812 801 HT ~ AV 40 K 1812 801 HT)

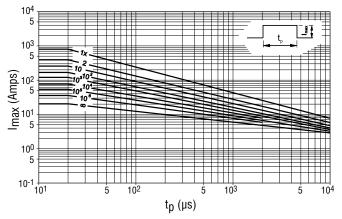


Pulse Rating Curves

Model Size 1210 - (AV 14 K 1210 401 HT ~ AV 40 K 1210 401 HT)





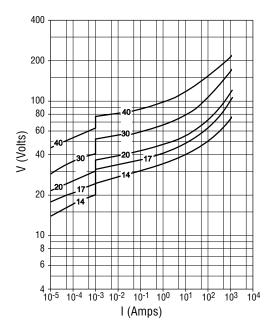


Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

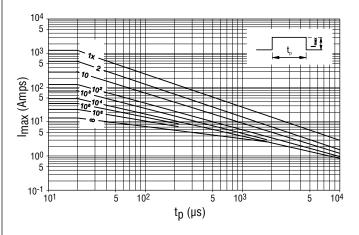
Protection Level

Model Size 2220 - (AV 14 K 2220 122 HT ~ AV 40 K 2220 122 HT)



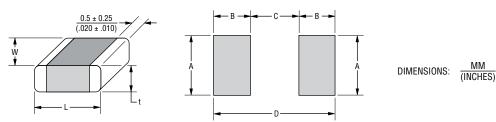
Pulse Rating Curves

Model Size 2220 - (AV 14 K 2220 122 HT ~ AV 40 K 2220 122 HT)



Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Soldering Pad Configuration

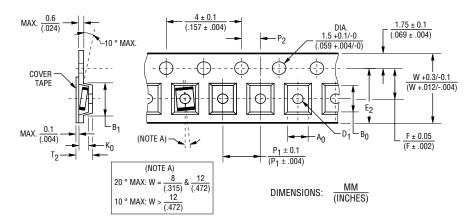


| Size | Dimension | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| 5126 | L | w | t (Max.) | A (Max.) | В | С | D | | | |
| 0805 | <u>2.0 ± 0.25</u> (.079 ± .010) | $\frac{1.25 \pm 0.20}{(.049 \pm .008)}$ | <u>1.1</u> (.043) | <u>1.4</u> (.055) | <u>1.2</u> (.047) | <u>1.0</u> (.039) | $\frac{3.4}{(.134)}$ | | | |
| 1206 | $\frac{3.2 \pm 0.30}{(.126 \pm .012)}$ | $\frac{1.60 \pm 0.20}{(.063 \pm .008)}$ | <u>1.6</u> (.063) | <u>1.8</u> (.071) | <u>1.2</u> (.047) | <u>2.1</u> (.083) | $\frac{4.5}{(.177)}$ | | | |
| 1210 | $\frac{3.2 \pm 0.30}{(.126 \pm .012)}$ | 2.50 ± 0.25 (.984 ± .010) | <u>1.8</u> (.071) | <u>2.8</u> (.110) | <u>1.2</u> (.047) | <u>2.1</u> (.083) | 4.5 (.177) | | | |
| 1812 | $\frac{4.7 \pm 0.40}{(.185 \pm .016)}$ | $\frac{3.20 \pm 0.30}{(.126 \pm .012)}$ | <u>1.9</u> (.075) | <u>3.6</u> (.142) | <u>1.5</u> (.059) | <u>3.2</u> (.126) | <u>6.2</u> (.244) | | | |
| 2220 | $\frac{5.7 \pm 0.50}{(.224 \pm .020)}$ | $\frac{5.00 \pm 0.40}{(.197 \pm .016)}$ | <u>1.9</u> (.075) | <u>5.5</u> (.217) | <u>1.5</u> (.059) | <u>4.2</u> (.165) | 7.2 (.283) | | | |

Packaging Specifications

Conforms to IEC Publication 286-3 Ed. 4: 2007-06

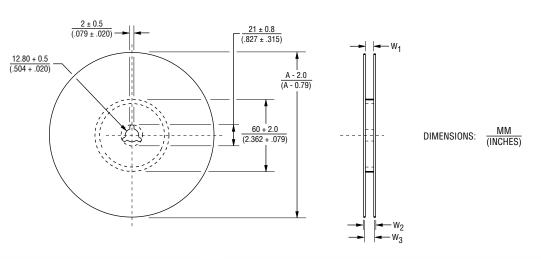
Таре



Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Packaging Specifications (Continued)

Reel



| Dimension | Model Size | | | | | | Dimension |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Dimension | 0805 | 1206 | 1210 | 1812 | 2220 | | Dimension |
| A ₀ | <u>1.6</u> (.063) | <u>1.9</u> (.075) | <u>2.9</u> (.114) | <u>3.75</u> (.148) | <u>5.6</u> (.220) | | F |
| B ₀ | <u>2.4</u> (.094) | <u>3.75</u> (.148) | <u>3.7</u> (.146) | <u>5</u> (.197) | <u>6.25</u> (.246) | | W |
| K ₀ MAX. | <u>1.1</u> (.043) | | 1.8 (.071) | 2 (.079) | | | T ₂ MAX. |
| B ₁ MAX. | <u>4.35</u> (.171) | | <u>8.2</u> (.323) | | | W ₁ | |
| D ₁ DIA. MIN. | <u>0.3</u> (.012) | | | <u>1.5</u> (.059) | | | W ₂ MAX |
| E ₂ MIN. | <u>6.25</u> (.246) | | <u>10.25</u> (.404) | | | W ₃ | |
| P ₁ | <u>4</u> (.157) | | (.3 | <u>8</u> i15) | | A DIA. | |

| Dimension | Model Size | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Differiation | 0805 | 1206 | 1210 | 1812 | 2220 | | |
| F | | <u>3.5</u> (.138) | | <u>5</u> (.2 | <u>.5</u> 17) | | |
| W | | <u>8.0</u> (.315) | <u>12</u> (.4) | | | | |
| T ₂ MAX. | <u>3.5</u> (.138) | | | $\frac{6.5}{(.256)}$ | | | |
| W ₁ | | $\frac{8.4 \pm 1.5}{(.331 \pm .059)}$ | | | ± <u>+ 2</u> ± .079) | | |
| W ₂ MAX. | <u>14.4</u> (.567) | | | <u>18</u> (.7) | | | |
| W ₃ | 7.9 to 10.9 (.311 to .429) | | | <u>11.9 t</u> (.469 t | <u>o 15.4</u> o .606) | | |
| A DIA. | <u>180/330</u> (7.087/12.992) | | | | | | |

Packaging Quantities

| Series | Voltage Range (V) | Model Size | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | Voltage Range (V) | 0805 | 1206 | 1210 | 1812 | 2220 | |
| | 14 | 3500 | 2500 | 2500 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| AVHT | 17 | 3500 | 2500 | 2500 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | 20 to 40 | | 2500 | 2500 | 1000 | 1000 | |

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Soldering Recommendations for SMD Components

Popular soldering techniques used for surface mounted components are Wave and Infrared Reflow processes. Both processes can be performed with Pb-containing or Pb-free solders. The terminations for these soldering techniques are NiSn Barrier Type End Terminations.

| End Termination | Designation | Recommended and Suitable for | RoHS Compliant |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| NiSn End Termination | AVHT SeriesNi | Pb-containing and Pb-free soldering | Yes |

Wave Soldering

This process is generally associated with discrete components mounted on the underside of printed circuit boards, or for large top-side components with bottom-side mounting tabs to be attached, such as the frames of transformers, relays, connectors, etc. SMD varistors to be wave soldered are first glued to the circuit board, usually with an epoxy adhesive. When all components on the PCB have been positioned and an appropriate amount of time is allowed for adhesive curing, the completed assembly is then placed on a conveyor and run through a single, double wave process.

Infrared Reflow Soldering

These reflow processes are typically associated with top-side component placement. This technique utilizes a mixture of adhesive and solder compounds (and sometimes fluxes) that are blended into a paste. The paste is then screened onto PCB soldering pads specifically designed to accept a particular sized SMD component. The recommended solder paste wet layer thickness is 100 to 300 μ m. Once the circuit board is fully populated with SMD components, it is placed in a reflow environment, where the paste is heated to slightly above its eutectic temperature. When the solder paste reflows, the SMD components are attached to the solder pads.

Solder Fluxes

Solder fluxes are generally applied to populated circuit boards to keep oxides from forming during the heating process and to facilitate the flowing of the solder. Solder fluxes can be either a part of the solder paste compound or separate materials, usually fluids. Recommended fluxes are:

- · non-activated (R) fluxes, whenever possible
- mildly activated (RMA) fluxes of class L3CN
- class ORLO

Activated (RA), water soluble or strong acidic fluxes with a chlorine content > 0.2 wt. % are NOT RECOMMENDED. The use of such fluxes could create high leakage current paths along the body of the varistor components.

When a flux is applied prior to wave soldering, it is important to completely dry any residual flux solvents prior to the soldering process.

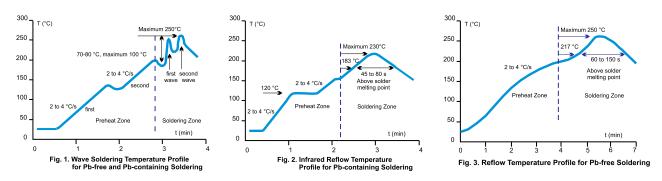
Thermal Shock

To avoid the possibility of generating stresses in the varistor chip due to thermal shock, a preheat stage to within 100 °C of the peak soldering process temperature is recommended. Additionally, SMD varistors should not be subjected to a temperature gradient greater than 4 °C/sec., with an ideal gradient being 2 °C/sec. Peak temperatures should be controlled. Wave and Reflow soldering conditions for SMD varistors with Pb-containing solders are shown on the next page in Fig. 1 and 2 respectively, while Wave and Reflow soldering conditions for SMD varistors with Pb-free solders are shown in Fig. 1 and 3.

Whenever several different types of SMD components are being soldered, each having a specific soldering profile, the soldering profile with the least heat and the minimum amount of heating time is recommended. Once soldering has been completed, it is necessary to minimize the possibility of thermal shock by allowing the hot PCB to cool to less than 50 °C before cleaning.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.
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Soldering Recommendations for SMD Components (Continued)

Inspection Criteria

When Wave or Infrared Reflow processes are used, the inspection criteria to determine acceptable solder joints will depend on several key variables, principally termination material process profiles.

Pb-containing Wave and IR Reflow Soldering

Typical "before" and "after" soldering results for NiSn Barrier Type End Terminations can be seen in Fig. 4. NiSn Barrier Type varistors form a reliable electrical contact and metallurgical bond between the end terminations and the solder pads. The bond between these two metallic surfaces is exceptionally strong and has been tested by both vertical pull and lateral (horizontal) push tests. The results exceed established industry standards for adhesion.

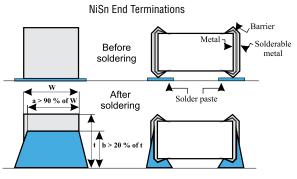


Fig. 4 Soldering Criteria for Wave and IR Reflow Pb-containing Soldering

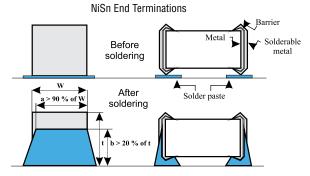


Fig. 5 Soldering Criteria for Wave and IR Reflow Pb-free Soldering

Pb-free Wave and IR Reflow Soldering

Solder forms a metallurgical junction with the entire volume of the end termination, i.e., it diffuses from pad to end termination across the inner side, forming a "mirror" or "negative meniscus. The height of the solder penetration can be clearly seen on the end termination and is always 30 % higher than the chip height.

Since barrier type terminations on Bourns[®] chips do not require the use of sometimes problematic nickel and tin-alloy electroplating processes, these varistors are truly considered environmentally friendly.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.
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Soldering Recommendations for SMD Components (Continued)

Solder Test and Retained Samples

Reflow soldering test based on J-STD-020D.1 and soldering test by dipping based on IEC 60068- 2 for Pb-free solders are performed on each production lot as shown in the following chart. Test results and accompanying samples are retained for a minimum of two (2) years. The solderability of a specific lot can be checked at any time within this period, should a customer require this information.

| Test | Resistance to Flux | Solderability | Static Leaching (Simula- tion of Reflow Soldering) | Dynamic Leaching (Simu- lation of Wave Soldering) |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Soldering method | Dipping | Dipping | Dipping | Dipping with Agitation |
| Flux | L3CN, ORL0 | L3CN, ORL0, R | L3CN, ORL0, R | L3CN, ORL0, R |
| Pb Solder | 62Sn / 36Pb / 2Ag | | | |
| Pb Soldering Temperature (°C) | 235 ± 5 | 235 ± 5 | 260 ± 5 | 235 ± 5 |
| Pb-Free Solder | Sn96 / Cu0,4-0,8 / 3-4Ag | | | |
| Pb-Free Soldering Temperature (°C) | 250 ± 5 | 250 ± 5 | 280 ± 5 | 250 ± 5 |
| Soldering Time (sec.) | 2 | 210 | 10 | > 15 |
| Burn-in Conditions | V _{dcmax} , 48 hours | - | - | - |
| Acceptance Criterion | dVn < 5 %, i _{dc} must stay unchanged | > 95 % of end termination must be covered by solder | > 95 % of end termination must be intact and covered by solder | > 95 % of end termination must be intact and covered by solder |

Rework Criteria - Soldering Iron

Unless absolutely necessary, the use of soldering irons is NOT recommended for reworking variator chips. If no other means of rework is available, the following criteria must be strictly followed:

- Do not allow the tip of the iron to directly contact the top of the chip
- · Do not exceed the following soldering iron specifications:

Storage Conditions

SMD varistors should be used within 1 year of purchase to avoid possible soldering problems caused by oxidized terminals. The storage environment should be controlled, with humidity less than 40 % and temperature between -25 and +45 °C. Varistor chips should always be stored in their original packaged unit.

When varistor chips have been in storage for more than 1 year, and when there is evidence of solderability difficulties, Bourns can "refresh" the terminations to eliminate these problems.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.
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Reliability - Lifetime

Pb-free Wave and IR Reflow Soldering

In general, **reliability** is the ability of a component to perform and maintain its functions in routine circumstances, as well as in hostile or unexpected circumstances.

The Mean life of the AV series is a function of:

- · Factor of Applied Voltage
- Ambient Temperature

Mean life is closely related to Failure rate (formula).

Mean life (ML) is the arithmetic mean (average) time to failure of a component.

Failure rate is the frequency with which an engineered system or component fails, expressed, for example, in failures per hour. Failure rate is usually time dependent, and an intuitive corollary is that the rate changes over time versus the expected life cycle of a system.

Failure rate formula - calculation

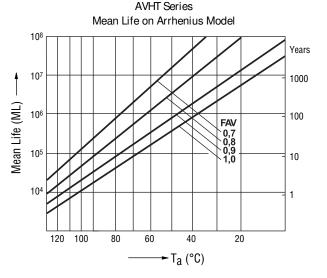
 $\Lambda = \frac{10^9}{\text{ML} [h]} \text{ [fit]}$

FAV - Factor of Applied Voltage

 $\mathsf{FAV} = \frac{\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{apl}}}{\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{max}}}$

Vapl.....applied voltage

Vmaxmaximum operating voltage



Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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Users should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.
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Reliability Testing Procedures

Varistor test procedures comply with CECC 42200, IEC 1051-1/2 and AEC-Q200. Test results are available upon customer request. Special tests can be performed upon customer request.

| Reliability Parameter | Test | Tested According to | Condition to be Satisfied after Testing |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|
| AC/DC Bias Reliability | AC/DC Life Test | CECC 42200, Test 4.20 or IEC 1051-1, Test 4.20, AEC-Q200 Test 8 - 1000 h at UCT | ΙδV _Π (1 mA)l < 10 % |
| Pulse Current Capability | | | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 10 % no visible damage |
| Pulse Energy Capability | W _{max} 10/1000 µs | CECC 42200, Test C 2.1 or IEC 1051-1, Test 4.5 10 pulses in the same direction at 1 pulse every 2 minutes at maximum peak current for 10 pulses | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 10 % no visible damage |
| WLD Capability | WLD x 10 | ISO 7637, Test pulse 5, 10 pulses at rate of 1 per minute | $ \delta V_{n} (1 \text{ mA}) < 15 \%$ no visible damage |
| V _{jump} Capability | V _{jump} 5 min. | Increase of supply voltage to $V \ge V_{jump}$ for 1 minute | $ \delta V_n (1 mA) < 15 \%$ no visible damage |
| Environmental and Storage Reliability | Climatic Sequence | CECC 42200, Test 4.16 or IEC 1051-1, Test 4.17 a) Dry heat, 16h, UCT, Test Ba, IEC 68-2-2 b) Damp heat, cyclic, the first cycle: 55 °C, 93 % RH, 24 h, Test Db 68-2-4 c) Cold, LCT, 2 h, Test Aa, IEC 68-2-1 d) Damp heat cyclic, remaining 5 cycles: 55 °C, 93 % RH, 24 h/cycle, Test Bd, IEC 68-2-30 | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 10 % |
| Storage Kenability | Thermal Shock | CECC 42200, Test 4.12, Test Na, IEC 68-2-14, AEC-Q200 Test 16, 5 | $ \delta V_n (1 \text{ mA}) < 10 \%$ no visible damage |
| | Steady State Damp Heat | CECC 42200, Test 4.17, Test Ca, IEC 68-2-3, AEC-Q200 Test 6, 56 days, 40 °C, 93 % RH, AEC-Q200 Test 7: Bias, Rh, T all at 85. | ΙδV _Π (1 mA)l < 10 % |
| | Storage Test | IEC 68-2-2, Test Ba, AEC-Q200 Test 3, 1000 h at maximum storage temperature | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 5 % |

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Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Reliability Testing Procedures (Continued)

| Reliability Parameter | Test | Tested According to | Condition to be Satisfied after Testing |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| T Mechanical Reliability | Solderability | CECC 42200, Test 4.10.1, Test Ta, IEC 68-2-20 solder bath and reflow method | Solderable at shipment and after 2 years of storage, criteria: >95% must be covered by solder for reflow meniscus |
| | Resistance to Soldering Heat | CECC 42200, Test 4.10.2, Test Tb, IEC 68-2-20 solder bath nad reflow method | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 5 % |
| | Terminal Strength | JIS-C-6429, App. 1, 18N for 60 sec same for AEC-Q200 Test 22 | No visual damage |
| | Board Flex | JIS-C-6429, App. 2, 2 mm min. AEC-Q200 test 21 - Board flex: 2 mm flex min. | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 2 % No visible damage |
| | Vibration | CECC 42200, Test 4.15, Test Fc, IEC 68-2-6, AEC-Q200 Test 14 Frequency range 10 to 55 Hz (AEC: 10-2000 Hz) Amplitude 0.75 m/s ² or 98 m/s ² (AEC: 5 g for 20 minutes) To- tal duration 6 h (3x2 h) (AEC: 12 cycles each of 3 directions) Waveshape - half sine | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 2 % No visible damage |
| | Mechanical Shock | CECC 42200, Test 4.14, Test Ea, IEC 68-2-27, AEC-Q200 Test 13. Acceleration = 490 m/s ² (AEC: MIL-STD-202-Method 213), Pulse duration = 11 ms, Waveshape - half sine; Number of shocks = $3x6$ | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 10 % No visible damage |
| Electrical Transient Conduction | ISO-7637-1 Pulses | AEC-Q200 Test 30: Test pulses 1 to 3. Also other pulses - freestyle. | lδV _n (1 mA)l < 10 % No visible damage |

Terminology

| Term | Symbol | Definition |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Rated AC Voltage | V _{rms} | Maximum continuous sinusoidal AC voltage (<5 % total harmonic distortion) which may be applied to the component under continuous operation conditions at +25 °C |
| | | Maximum continuous DC voltage (<5 % ripple) which may be applied to the component under continuous operating conditions at +25 °C |
| | | . The voltage by which the system is designated and to which certain operating characteristics of the system are referred; $V_{rms} = 1.1 \text{ x V}$ |
| Leakage Current | I _{dc} | The current passing through the varistor at V_{dc} and at +25 $^\circ\text{C}$ or at any other specified temperature |
| | | Voltage across the varistor measured at a given reference current (I_n) |
| Reference Current | I _n | Reference current = 1 mA DC |
| Protection Level | - | The peak voltage developed across the varistor under standard atmospheric conditions, when passing an 8/20 $\mu \rm s$ class current pulse |
| Class Current | I _c | A peak value of current which is 1/10 of the maximum peak current for 100 pulses at two per minute for the 8/20 $\mu \rm s$ pulse |
| Voltage Clamping Ratio | V _c /V _{app} | A figure of merit measure of the varistor clamping effectiveness as defined by the symbols V_c/V_{app} , where ($V_{app} = V_{rms}$ or V_{dc}) |
| Jump Start Transient | V _{jump} | . The jump start transient results from the temporary application of an overvoltage in excess of the rated battery voltage. The circuit power supply may be subjected to a temporary overvoltage condition due to the voltage regulation failing or it may be deliberately generated when it becomes necessary to boost start the car. |
| Rated Single Pulse Transient Energy | W _{max} | Energy which may be dissipated for a single $10/1000 \mu$ s pulse of a maximum rated current, with rated AC voltage or rated DC voltage also applied, without causing device failure |
| Load Dump Transient | WLD | Load Dump is a transient which occurs in automotive environments. It is an exponentially decaying positive voltage which occurs in the event of a battery disconnect while the alternator is still generating charging current with other loads remaining on the alternator circuit at the time of battery disconnect. |
| Rated Peak Single Pulse Transient Current | I _{max} | Maximum peak current which may be applied for a single 8/20 $\mu \rm s$ pulse, with rated line voltage also applied, without causing device failure |
| Rated Transient Average Power Dissipation | P | Maximum average power which may be dissipated due to a group of pulses occurring within a specified isolated time period, without causing device failure at 25 °C |
| Capacitance | C | Capacitance between two terminals of the varistor measured @ 1 kHz |
| Non-linearity Exponent | α | A measure of varistor nonlinearity between two given operating currents, I _n and I ₁ as described by I = k V exp(a), where: - k is a device constant, - I ₁ < I < I _n and - a log (I ₁ /I _n)/log(V ₁ /V _n) = 1/log (V ₁ /V _n), where: - I _r is reference current (1 mA) and V _n is varistor voltage - I ₁ = 10 I _n , V ₁ is the voltage measured at I ₁ |
| | | The time lag between application of a surge and varistor's "turn-on" conduction action |
| Varistor Voltage Temperature Coefficient | TC | (V _n @ 85 °C - V _n @ 25 °C) / (V _n @ 25 °C) x 60 °C) x 100 |
| Insulation Resistance | IR | Minimum resistance between shorted terminals and varistor surface |
| Isolation Voltage | | The maximum peak voltage which may be applied under continuous operating conditions between the varistor terminations and any conducting mounting surface |
| Operating Temperature | | The range of ambient temperature for which the varistor is designed to operate continuously as defined by the temperature limits of its climatic category |
| Climatic Category | LCT/UCT/DHD | LCT & UCT = Lower and Upper Category Temperature - the minimum and maximum ambient temperatures for which a varistor has been designed to operate continuously. DHD = Dump Heat Test Duration |
| Storage Temperature | | Storage temperature range without voltage applied |
| Current/Energy Derating | | Derating of maximum values when operated above UCT |

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