

TRANSIENT VOLTAGE SUPPRESSOR

FEATURE

- ❖ Plastic package.
- ❖ Glass passivated chip junction in SMA Package
- ❖ Excellent clamping capability.
- ❖ Low zener impedance.
- ❖ 400W peak pulse power capability on 10/1000 μ s waveform.
- ❖ Typical IR less than 1 μ A above 13V.
- ❖ Fast response time: typically less than 1.0ps from 0 Volts to BV min.
- ❖ High temperature soldering guaranteed: 265°C/10 seconds

MECHANICAL DATE

- ❖ Case: JEDEC SMA Molded Plastic.
- ❖ Terminals: Axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026.
- ❖ Polarity: Color band denoted cathode except bidirectional.
- ❖ Mounting Position: Any.

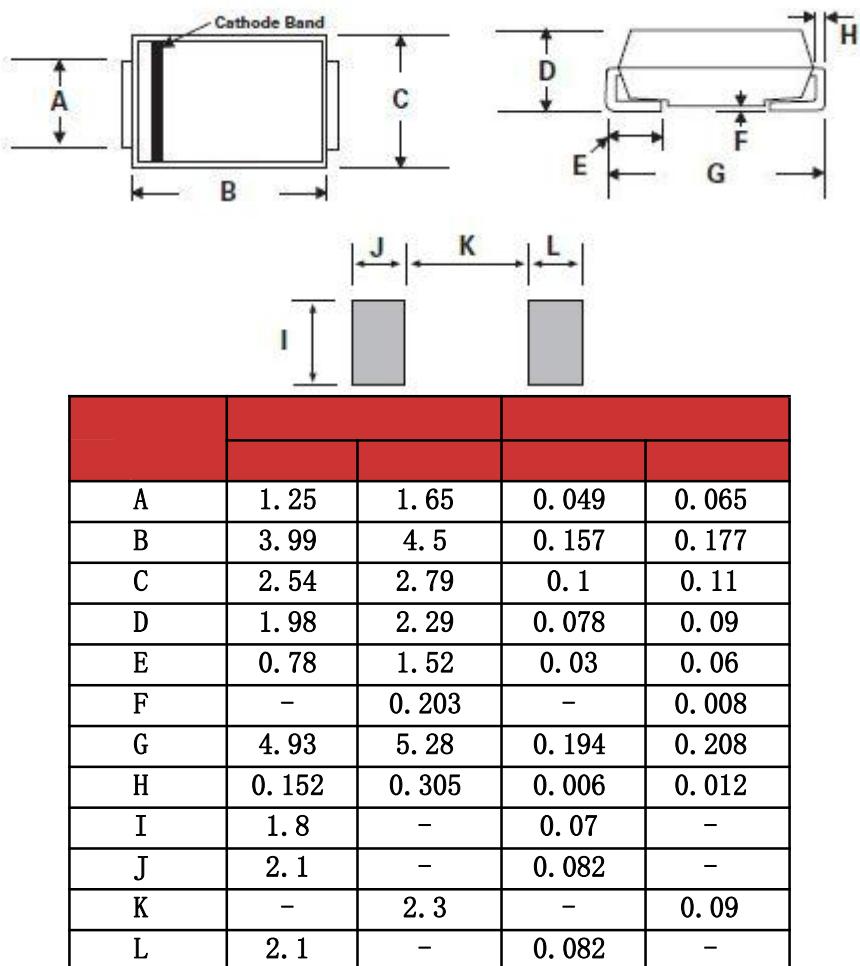
MAXIMUM RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Peak Pulse Power Dissipation on 10/1000 μ s waveform (Note1, Fig. 1).	P _{PPM}	Minimum 400	Watts
Peak Pulse Current of on 10/1000 μ s waveform. (Note1, Fig. 3)	I _{PPM}	See Table	Amps
Steady State Power Dissipation at TL =75°C, Lead lengths. 375", (9.5mm) (Fig. 5).	P _{M(AV)}	3. 3	Watts
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8. 3ms Single Half Sine-Wave Superimposed on Rated Load, (JEDEC Method) (Note 2, Fig. 6).	I _{FSSM}	40	Amps
Operating junction and Storage Temperature Range.	T _J , T _{STG}	-55 to +150	°C

Notes:

1. Non-repetitive current pulse, per Fig. 3 and derated above TA = 25°C per Fig. 2.
2. 8.3ms single half sine-wave, or equivalent square wave, Duty cycle = 4 pulses per minutes maximum.



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Part Number		Marking		Reverse Stand-Off Voltage	Breakdown Voltage NIN.@IT	Breakdown Voltage MAX.@IT	Reverse Leakage @VRWM	Test Current	Peak Pulse Current	Maximum Clamping Voltage @IPP
UNT	BI	UNT	BI	VR(V)	VBL(V)	VBH(V)	IR(uA)	IT(mA)	IPP(A)	VCH(V)
SMAJ85A	SMAJ85CA	RV	ZV	85	94.4	104.0	1	1	2.9	137

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES ($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Figure 1 - Peak Pulse Power Rating Curve

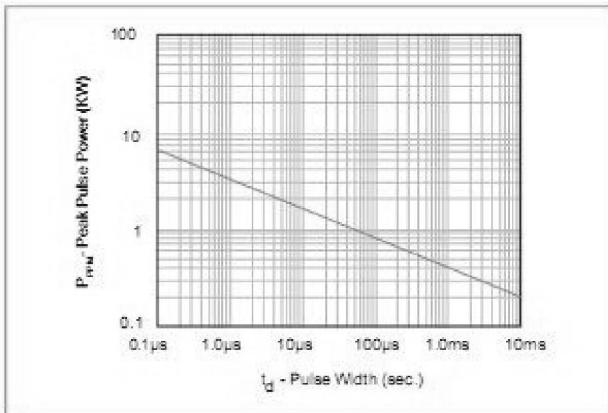


Figure 2 - Pulse Derating Curve

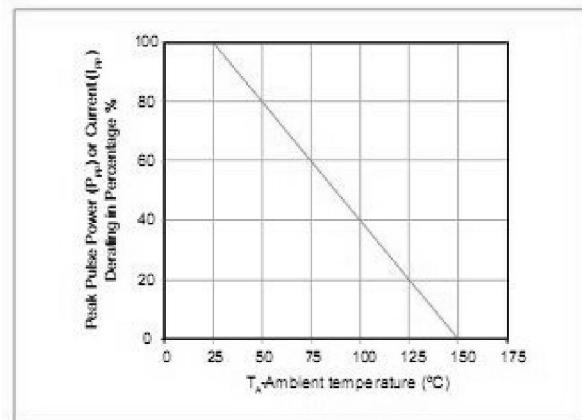


Figure 3 - Pulse Waveform

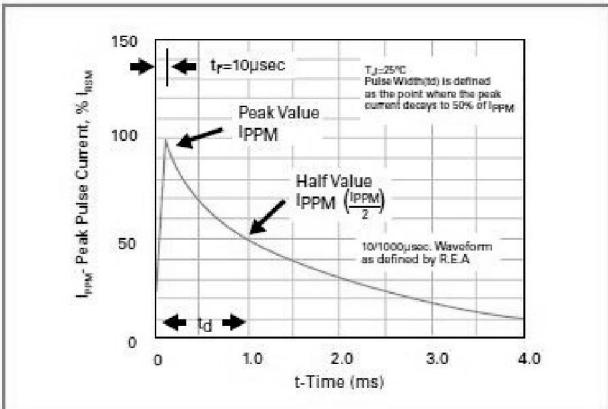


Figure 4 - Typical Junction Capacitance Uni-Directional

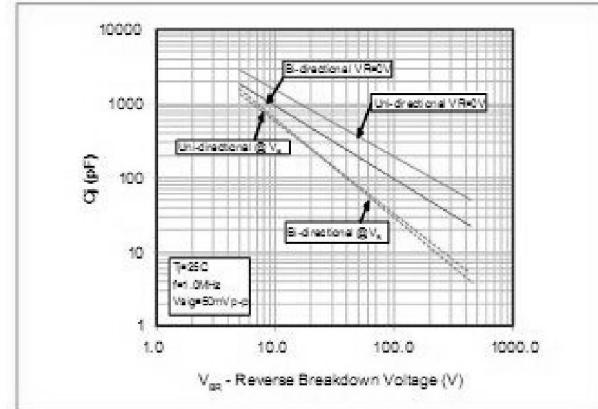


Figure 5 - Steady State Power Dissipation Derating Curve

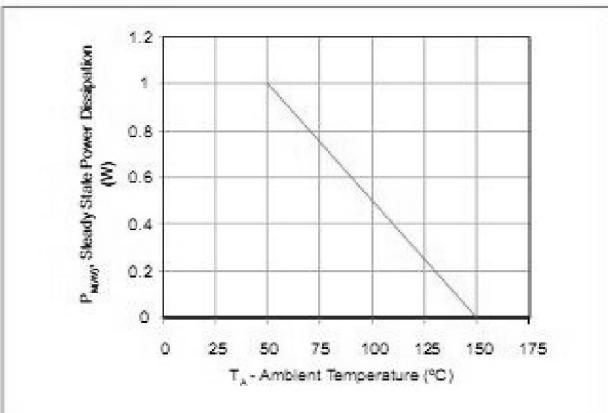


Figure 6 - Maximum Non-Repetitive Forward Surge Current Uni-Directional Only

