

# P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

## 600 Watt Peak Power Zener Transient Voltage Suppressors

### Unidirectional\*

The SMB series is designed to protect voltage sensitive components from high voltage, high energy transients. They have excellent clamping capability, high surge capability, low zener impedance and fast response time. The SMB series is supplied in ON Semiconductor's exclusive, cost-effective, highly reliable Surmetic™ package and is ideally suited for use in communication systems, automotive, numerical controls, process controls, medical equipment, business machines, power supplies and many other industrial/consumer applications.

#### Specification Features:

- Working Peak Reverse Voltage Range – 5.8 to 171 V
- Standard Zener Breakdown Voltage Range – 6.8 to 200 V
- Peak Power – 600 W @ 1 ms
- ESD Rating of Class 3 (>16 KV) per Human Body Model
- Maximum Clamp Voltage @ Peak Pulse Current
- Low Leakage < 5  $\mu$ A Above 10 V
- UL 497B for Isolated Loop Circuit Protection
- Response Time is Typically < 1 ns
- Pb-Free Packages are Available

#### Mechanical Characteristics:

**CASE:** Void-free, transfer-molded, thermosetting plastic

**FINISH:** All external surfaces are corrosion resistant and leads are readily solderable

**MAXIMUM CASE TEMPERATURE FOR SOLDERING PURPOSES:**  
260°C for 10 Seconds

**LEADS:** Modified L-Bend providing more contact area to bond pads

**POLARITY:** Cathode indicated by polarity band

**MOUNTING POSITION:** Any

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Please See the Table on the Following Page

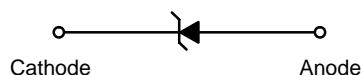
\*Please see P6SMB11CAT3 to P6SMB91CAT3 for Bidirectional devices.



ON Semiconductor®

<http://onsemi.com>

PLASTIC SURFACE MOUNT  
ZENER OVERVOLTAGE  
TRANSIENT SUPPRESSORS  
5.8–171 VOLTS  
600 WATT PEAK POWER



SMB  
CASE 403A  
PLASTIC

#### MARKING DIAGRAM



- A = Assembly Location
- Y = Year
- WW = Work Week
- xx = Device Code (Refer to page 3)
- = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping†
P6SMBxxxAT3	SMB	2500/Tape & Reel
P6SMBxxxAT3G	SMB (Pb-Free)	2500/Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

## P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Power Dissipation (Note 1) @ $T_L = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Pulse Width = 1 ms	$P_{PK}$	600	W
DC Power Dissipation @ $T_L = 75^\circ\text{C}$ Measured Zero Lead Length (Note 2) Derate Above $75^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	3.0	W
Thermal Resistance from Junction-to-Lead	$R_{\theta JL}$	40	$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
		25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
DC Power Dissipation (Note 3) @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	0.55	W
Thermal Resistance from Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	4.4	$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
		226	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Forward Surge Current (Note 4) @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{FSM}$	100	A
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

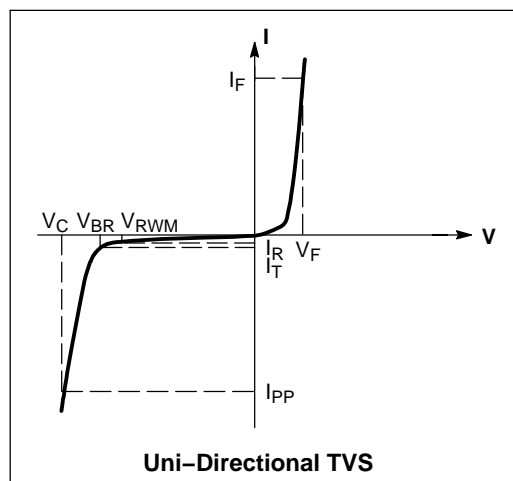
- 10 X 1000  $\mu\text{s}$ , non-repetitive
- 1" square copper pad, FR-4 board
- FR-4 board, using ON Semiconductor minimum recommended footprint, as shown in 403A case outline dimensions spec.
- 1/2 sine wave (or equivalent square wave), PW = 8.3 ms, duty cycle = 4 pulses per minute maximum.

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted,  $V_F = 3.5\text{ V Max.}$  @  $I_F$  (Note 4) = 30 A) (Note 5)

Symbol	Parameter
$I_{PP}$	Maximum Reverse Peak Pulse Current
$V_C$	Clamping Voltage @ $I_{PP}$
$V_{RWM}$	Working Peak Reverse Voltage
$I_R$	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current @ $V_{RWM}$
$V_{BR}$	Breakdown Voltage @ $I_T$
$I_T$	Test Current
$\Theta V_{BR}$	Maximum Temperature Coefficient of $V_{BR}$
$I_F$	Forward Current
$V_F$	Forward Voltage @ $I_F$

- 1/2 sine wave or equivalent, PW = 8.3 ms, non-repetitive duty cycle



## P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Devices listed in bold, italic are ON Semiconductor Preferred devices.)

Device	Device Marking	V <sub>RWM</sub> (Note 6) V	I <sub>R</sub> @ V <sub>RWM</sub> μA	Breakdown Voltage			@ I <sub>T</sub> mA	V <sub>C</sub> @ I <sub>PP</sub> (Note 8)		θV <sub>BR</sub> %/°C	C <sub>typ</sub> (Note 9) pF
				V <sub>BR</sub> V (Note 7)				V <sub>C</sub> V	I <sub>PP</sub> A		
				Min	Nom	Max					
<b>P6SMB6.8AT3, G</b>	<b>6V8A</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.057</b>	<b>2380</b>
<b>P6SMB7.5AT3, G</b>	<b>7V5A</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.061</b>	<b>2180</b>
P6SMB8.2AT3, G	8V2A	7.02	200	7.79	8.2	8.61	10	12.1	50	0.065	2015
P6SMB9.1AT3, G	9V1A	7.78	50	8.65	9.1	9.55	1	13.4	45	0.068	1835
<b>P6SMB10AT3, G</b>	<b>10A</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>1690</b>
P6SMB11AT3, G	11A	9.4	5	10.5	11.05	11.6	1	15.6	38	0.075	1550
P6SMB12AT3, G	12A	10.2	5	11.4	12	12.6	1	16.7	36	0.078	1435
<b>P6SMB13AT3, G</b>	<b>13A</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.081</b>	<b>1335</b>
<b>P6SMB15AT3, G</b>	<b>15A</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.05</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.084</b>	<b>1175</b>
<b>P6SMB16AT3, G</b>	<b>16A</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>1110</b>
<b>P6SMB18AT3, G</b>	<b>18A</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.088</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>P6SMB20AT3, G</b>	<b>20A</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>P6SMB22AT3, G</b>	<b>22A</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.092</b>	<b>835</b>
P6SMB24AT3, G	24A	20.5	5	22.8	24	25.2	1	33.2	18	0.094	775
<b>P6SMB27AT3, G</b>	<b>27A</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>27.05</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.096</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>P6SMB30AT3, G</b>	<b>30A</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>0.097</b>	<b>635</b>
P6SMB33AT3, G	33A	28.2	5	31.4	33.05	34.7	1	45.7	13.2	0.098	585
<b>P6SMB36AT3, G</b>	<b>36A</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.099</b>	<b>540</b>
<b>P6SMB39AT3, G</b>	<b>39A</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>39.05</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>500</b>
P6SMB43AT3, G	43A	36.8	5	40.9	43.05	45.2	1	59.3	10.1	0.101	460
P6SMB47AT3, G	47A	40.2	5	44.7	47.05	49.4	1	64.8	9.3	0.101	425
<b>P6SMB51AT3, G</b>	<b>51A</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51.05</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.102</b>	<b>395</b>
P6SMB56AT3, G	56A	47.8	5	53.2	56	58.8	1	77	7.8	0.103	365
P6SMB62AT3, G	62A	53	5	58.9	62	65.1	1	85	7.1	0.104	335
P6SMB68AT3, G	68A	58.1	5	64.6	68	71.4	1	92	6.5	0.104	305
P6SMB75AT3, G	75A	64.1	5	71.3	75.05	78.8	1	103	5.8	0.105	280
P6SMB82AT3, G	82A	70.1	5	77.9	82	86.1	1	113	5.3	0.105	260
P6SMB91AT3, G	91A	77.8	5	86.5	91	95.5	1	125	4.8	0.106	235
P6SMB100AT3, G	100A	85.5	5	95	100	105	1	137	4.4	0.106	215
P6SMB110AT3, G	110A	94	5	105	110.5	116	1	152	4.0	0.107	200
P6SMB120AT3, G	120A	102	5	114	120	126	1	165	3.6	0.107	185
P6SMB130AT3, G	130A	111	5	124	130.5	137	1	179	3.3	0.107	170
P6SMB150AT3, G	150A	128	5	143	150.5	158	1	207	2.9	0.108	150
<b>P6SMB160AT3, G</b>	<b>160A</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.108</b>	<b>140</b>
P6SMB170AT3, G	170A	145	5	162	170	179	1	234	2.6	0.108	135
P6SMB180AT3, G	180A	154	5	171	180	189	1	246	2.4	0.108	130
P6SMB200AT3, G	200A	171	5	190	200	210	1	274	2.2	0.108	115

6. A transient suppressor is normally selected according to the working peak reverse voltage (V<sub>RWM</sub>), which should be equal to or greater than the DC or continuous peak operating voltage level.

7. V<sub>BR</sub> measured at pulse test current I<sub>T</sub> at an ambient temperature of 25°C.

8. Surge current waveform per Figure 2 and derate per Figure 3.

9. Bias Voltage = 0 V, F = 1 MHz, T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

\* The "G" suffix indicates Pb-Free package available.

# P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

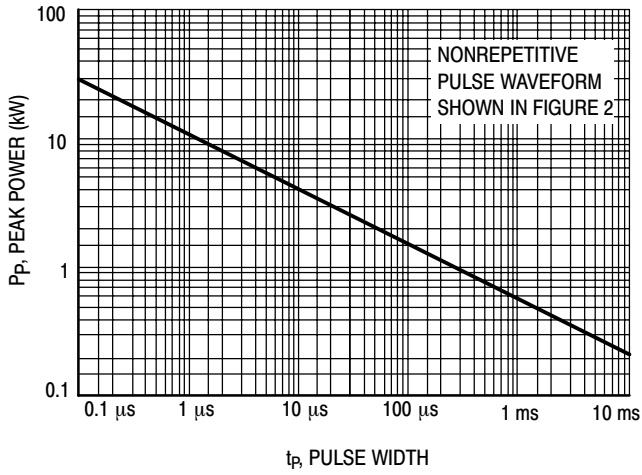


Figure 1. Pulse Rating Curve

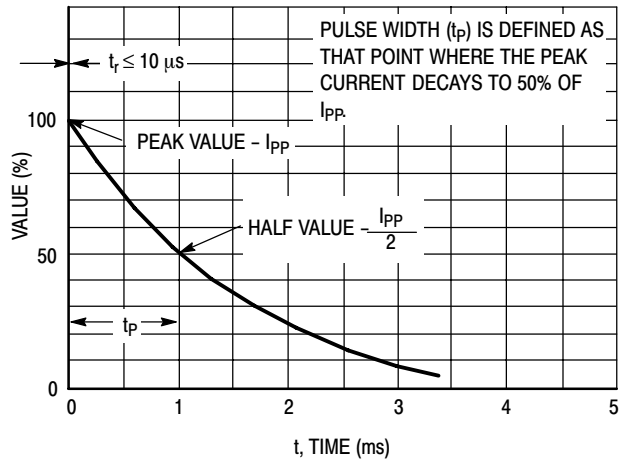


Figure 2. Pulse Waveform

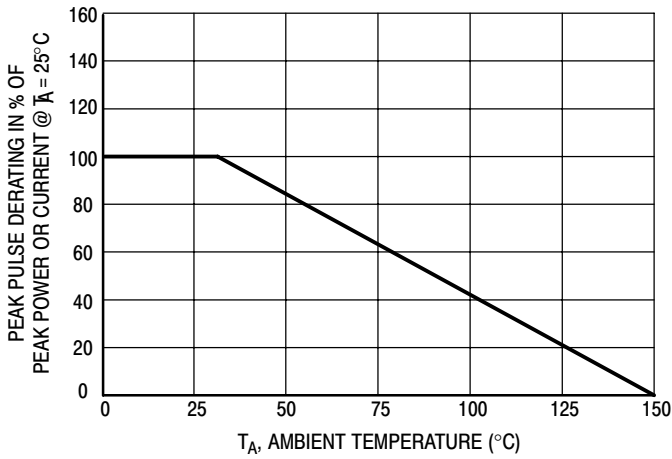


Figure 3. Pulse Derating Curve

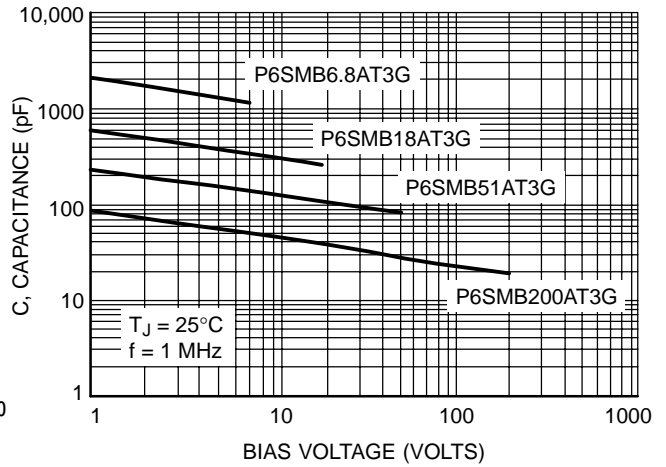
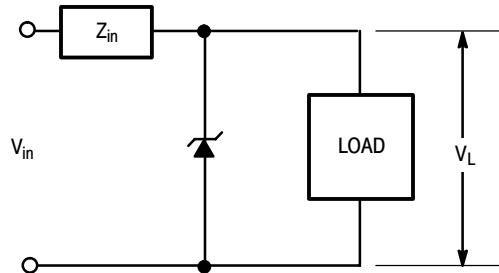


Figure 4. Typical Junction Capacitance vs. Bias Voltage

## TYPICAL PROTECTION CIRCUIT



# P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

## 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 capacitive 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 5.

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 6. Minimizing this overshoot is very important in the application, since the main purpose for adding a transient suppressor is to clamp voltage spikes. The SMB series have a very good response time, typically < 1 ns 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  $\mu$ 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.

## P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

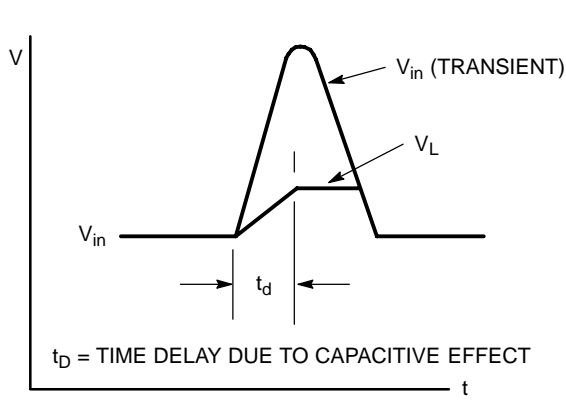


Figure 5.

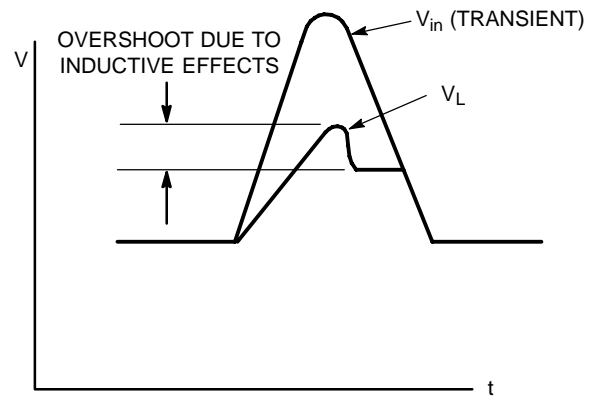


Figure 6.

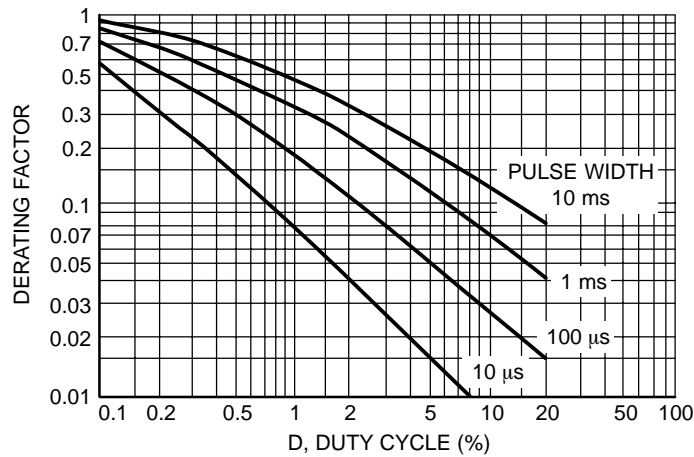


Figure 7. Typical Derating Factor for Duty Cycle

### UL RECOGNITION

The entire series has *Underwriters Laboratory Recognition* for the classification of protectors (QVGV2) under the UL standard for safety 497B and File #E210057. 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

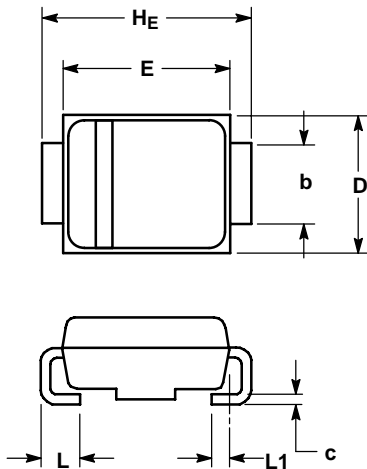
including Strike Voltage Breakdown test, Endurance Conditioning, Temperature test, Dielectric Voltage-Withstand test, Discharge test and several more.

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.

# P6SMB6.8AT3 Series

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

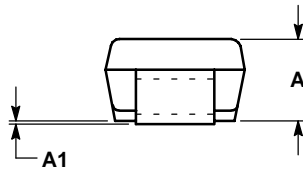
SMB  
CASE 403A-03  
ISSUE F



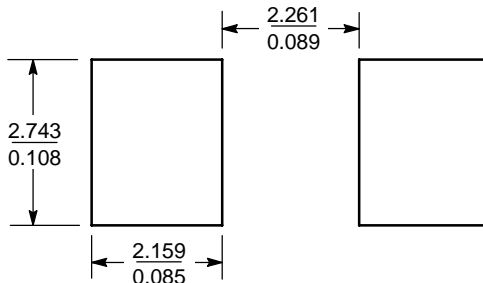
NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. D DIMENSION SHALL BE MEASURED WITHIN DIMENSION P.

DIM	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.90	2.13	2.45	0.075	0.084	0.096
A1	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.002	0.004	0.008
b	1.96	2.03	2.20	0.077	0.080	0.087
c	0.15	0.23	0.31	0.006	0.009	0.012
D	3.30	3.56	3.95	0.130	0.140	0.156
E	4.06	4.32	4.60	0.160	0.170	0.181
HE	5.21	5.44	5.60	0.205	0.214	0.220
L	0.76	1.02	1.60	0.030	0.040	0.063
L1	0.51 REF			0.020 REF		



### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



SCALE 8:1  $\left(\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{inches}}\right)$

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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