Surge arrester

3-electrode arrester

Series/Type: T90-A90XFSMD
Ordering code: B88069X4051T902
Date: 2016-02-03
Version: 06
### Features
- Very small size
- Fast response time
- High current rating
- Stable performance over life
- Very low capacitance
- High insulation resistance
- Reliable failsafe device
- Excellent SMD handling
- RoHS-compatible

### Applications
- Modem
- Data lines

### Electrical specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DC spark-over voltage 1) 2) 3)</th>
<th>Impulse spark-over voltage 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90 ±20 V</td>
<td>&lt; 450 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 350 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impulse spark-over voltage**
- at 100 V/µs - for 99% of measured values
- typical values of distribution
- < 600 V
- < 500 V

**Service life**
- 10 operations 50 Hz; 1 s 4) 10 A
- 1 operation 50 Hz; 0.18 s (9 cycl.) 4) 10 A
- 10 operations [5× (+) & 5× (−)] 8/20 µs 4) 10 kA
- 1 operation 10/350 µs 4) 1 kA
- 300 operations (+/− alternating polarity) 10/1000 µs 4) 200 A

**Insulation resistance at 50 V_Dc**
- > 1 GΩ

**Capacitance at 1 MHz**
- < 1.5 pF

**Transverse delay time**
- < 0.2 µs

**Arc voltage at 1 A**
- ∼ 10 V

**Glow to arc transition current**
- ∼ 1.0 A

**Glow voltage**
- ∼ 65 V

**Weight**
- ∼ 1.2 g

**Operation and storage temperature**
- −40 ... +125 °C

**Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)**
- 40/125/21

**Marking, blue negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPCOS 90 YY O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 Nominal voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY Year of production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Non radioactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks on next page
1) At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859
2) In ionized mode
3) Tip or ring electrode to center electrode
4) Total current through center electrode, half value through tip respectively ring electrode.
5) Test according to ITU-T Rec. K.12

Terms in accordance with ITU-T Rec. K.12; IEC 61663 and IEC 61643-311.

The arrester failsafe mechanism contains an insulating foil with a melting temperature of 260 °C.

Arrester failsafe works at temperatures > 260 °C. The arrester has to be fixed mechanically, if the arrester is contacted by soldering and if the solder temperature is less than 260 °C.

**Failsafe characteristic diagram**

For arrester only, characteristic can differ in assembled module.
Dimensional drawing in mm

Ordering code and packing advice
B88069X4051T902 = 900 pcs. on SMD-tape & reel
**Soldering parameter**

**Reflow soldering**

![Reflow Soldering Diagram]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflow profile features</th>
<th>Sn-Pb eutectic assembly</th>
<th>Pb-free assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preheat and soak</td>
<td>T_{pre} min</td>
<td>100 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temperature min</td>
<td>T_{pre} max</td>
<td>150 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temperature max</td>
<td>60 ... 120 s</td>
<td>60 ... 180 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ramp-up rate</td>
<td>T_{pre} to T_{p}</td>
<td>max. 3 °C/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidus temperature</td>
<td>T_{L}</td>
<td>183 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time at liquidus</td>
<td>t_{L}</td>
<td>60 ... 150 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak package body</td>
<td>T_{p}, T_{C}</td>
<td>220 ... 235 °C **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature **</td>
<td>T_{p} to T_{C}</td>
<td>** within 5 °C of the specified classification temperature (T_{C})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ramp-down rate</td>
<td>T_{p} to T_{max}</td>
<td>max. 6 °C/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 25 °C to peak</td>
<td>max. 6 min</td>
<td>max. 8 min</td>
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</table>

**Cautions and warnings**

- Depending on the sensor material the short-circuit spring does not trigger until 260 °C is reached. Thermal radiation to adjacent components must be taken into consideration in the circuit design. Depending on the mounting position, the surge arrester may have to be secured by additional mechanical means.
- Do not continue to use surge arresters whose short-circuit mechanisms have been activated.
- If the contacts of the surge arresters are defective, current load can cause sparks and loud noises.
- Do not operate surge arresters in power supply networks, whose maximum operating voltage exceeds the minimum spark-over voltage of the surge arresters.
- Surge arresters may become hot in the event of longer periods of current stress (burn risk). In the event of overload the connectors may fail or the component may be destroyed.
- Surge arresters must be handled with care and must not be dropped.
- Do not continue to use damaged surge arresters.
- The shown SMD pad dimensions represent a safe way to mount the arrester and are a recommendation of the manufacturer. During the reflow process it must be assured that no solder material reduces the insulation distance between the pads below the arrester.
- SMD surge arresters should be soldered within 24 month after shipment.

Surface mounted components (SMD) may exhibit a temporary increase in the DC spark-over voltage after the solder reflow process. The components will recover within 24 hours. There is no quality defect nor change in protection levels during the temporary change in DC spark-over voltage.
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