



### **Pinout Designation**

K1	1 <sub>0</sub>	8	K1
G	2	7	А
NC	3	6	А
K2	4	5	K2

Pin #	Pin Name	Description
1, 4,5, 8	K1, K2	Connect to subscriber lines (Tip/Ring)
2	G	Connect to battery (Reference Voltage)
6, 7	А	Connect to ground (earth)

### Schematic Symbol



#### Description

The B61089BDR is a single channel SLIC (Subscriber Line Interface circuit) battery tracking protector. It consists of a pair of identical protection thyristors integrated with two anti-series diodes to protect the SLIC against lightning induced surges and power fault events.

The gated thyristor protectors which have crowbarring function, provide tracking battery protection down to -170V. The anti-series diode provides protection of positive surge events by diverting the surge energy to the ground.

The B61089BDR has a robust surge current capability which help the telecom and datacom products to comply with different surge standards such as Telcordia GR-1089, ITU-T K.20, K.21 and YD/ T950. For compliance with Enhanced Levels test conditions of ITU-T, TIA968-B, or GR-1089, additional series resistance in the Tip / Ring pairs may be required.

The SLIC chipset voltage reference may change as the on-hook/ off-hook line condition changes. Therefore, this component is referenced to the -  $V_{BAT}$  so that its negative protection threshold follows this changing reference voltage level. This B61089BDR utilizes a transistor gain network so that a low 5 mA current level will activate the thyristor based portion of this protector component during negative events. This also allows an easier turn on during slow rising power fault events. For all positive disturbances, the fast switching diode connected to earth reference will provide the needed protection.

#### **Features**

- Single port negative voltage tracking programmable component
- Supports battery voltages down to -170V
- Low gate triggering current 5 mA max
- Fails in a short circuit condition when it is surged in excess of its ratings to protect all downstream equipment

#### **Applicable Global Standards**

- Wireless In the Local Loop (WLL)
- Voice applications which require regenerated POTS
- VoIP applications
- PBX
- FXS applications

- Surge capability does not degrade after multiple surge events within its ratings
- High holding current -150mA min
- Specified 2/10 limiting voltage
- Integrated diodes for positive surge protection
- MSL: Level 1 unlimited
- RoHS compliant and lead-free
- Digital Pair Gain systems (DPG) and Digital Loop Carrier systems (DLC)
- Small Office Home Office (SOHO)

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>A</sub> =25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit	
		10/1000µs	35		
1 ×	Non repetitive peak on state pulse surrent	5/310µs	65		
I <sub>PPSM</sub>	Non-repetitive peak on-state pulse current	2/10µs	180	A	
		8/20µs	170		
		0.5s	12		
		1s	9		
I <sub>TSM</sub> /I <sub>FSM</sub> *	Non repetitive peak on-state current, 50Hz/60Hz	5s	7	A	
		30s	4		
		900s	3		
∣* <sub>GSM</sub> *	Non repetitive peak gate current, 2/10µs pulse, cathodes commoned		40	А	
V <sub>drm</sub>	Repetitive peak off-state voltage, V <sub>GK</sub> =0		-170	V	
V <sub>gkrm</sub>	Repetitive peak gate-cathode voltage, $V_{KA}$ =0		-167	V	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature range		-40 - 85	°C	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range		-40 - 150	°C	
TJ	Junction temperature		-40 - 150	°C	
TL	Maximum lead temperature for soldering during 10s		260	°C	
R <sub>eja</sub>	Junction to ambient thermal resistance	$P_{tot} = 0.8 \text{ W}, T_{A} = 25 \text{ °C}, 5 \text{ cm}^{2}, \text{ FR4 PCB}$	160	°C /W	

\* Notes :

- Initially the protector must be in thermal equilibrium with TJ=25°C. The surge may be repeated after the component returns to its initial conditions.

- These non-repetitive rated currents are peak values for either polarity. The rated current values may be applied to any cathode-anode terminal pair. Additionally, all cathode-anode terminal pairs may have their rated current values applied simultaneously (in this case the anode terminal current will be four times the rated current value of an individual terminal pair).

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Max	Unit
V <sub>F</sub>	Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> =5Α, t <sub>w</sub> =200μs	3	V
$V_{\rm FRM}$	Impulse peak forward recovery voltage	2/10µs, I <sub>TM</sub> =-27A,Rs=50 $\Omega$ , di/dt=-27A/µs	12	V
I <sub>D</sub>	Off-state current	$V_{\rm D} = V_{\rm DRM}, V_{\rm GK} = 0 T_{\rm J} = 25^{\circ} C$	-5	μΑ
$V_{(BO)}$	Impulse breakover voltage	2/10µs, I <sub>TM</sub> =-27A, Rs=50Ω, di/dt=-27A/µs, $V_{\rm GG}$ =-100V	-115	V
V <sub>GK(BO)</sub>	Gate-cathode impulse breakover voltage	2/10µs, I <sub>TM</sub> =-27A, Rs=50Ω, di/dt=-27A/µs, $V_{\rm GG}$ =-100V	20	V
I <sub>H</sub>	Holding current	$I_{T}$ =-1A, di/dt=1A/ms, $V_{GG}$ =-100V	-150 (min)	mA
I <sub>GKS</sub>	Gate reverse current	$V_{GG} = V_{GK} = V_{GKRM}, V_{KA} = 0, T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	-5	μA
I <sub>gt</sub>	Gate trigger current	$I_{T}$ =-3A, $t_{p(g)}^{*}$ ≥20µs, $V_{GG}$ =-100V, $T_{J}$ =25°C	5	mA
V <sub>GT</sub>	Gate trigger voltage	I <sub>⊤</sub> =-3A, t <sub>p(g)</sub> *≥20µs, V <sub>GG</sub> =-100V	2.5	V
C	Cathodo apodo officitato capacitanos	$f=1MHz, V_d=1V, I_g=0V_D=-3V$	100	'nE
C <sub>ka</sub>	Cathode-anode off-state capacitance	$f=1MHz, V_d=1V, I_g=0V_p=-48V$	50	pF

\*T<sub>p(q)</sub>: gate pulse time

#### **V-I Characteristics**



#### **Soldering Parameters**

Reflow Co	Pb-Free assembly		
	-Temperature Min (T <sub>s(min)</sub> )	+150°C	
Pre Heat	-Temperature Max (T <sub>s(max)</sub> )	+200°C	
	-Time (Min to Max) $(t_s)$	60-120 secs.	
Average ra to peak)	3°C/sec. Max.		
T <sub>s(max)</sub> to T <sub>L</sub> - Ramp-up Rate		3°C/sec. Max.	
Reflow	-Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> ) (Liquidus)	+217°C	
	-Temperature (t <sub>L</sub> )	60-150 secs.	
PeakTemp (T <sub>P</sub> )		+260(+0/-5)°C	
Time within 5°C of actual PeakTemp $(t_{_{\rm p}})$		30 secs. Max.	
Ramp-down Rate		6°C/sec. Max.	
Time 25°C to PeakTemp (T <sub>P</sub> )		8 min. Max.	
Do not exceed		+260°C	

Parameter	Symbol
Off-state current	I <sub>D</sub>
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	V <sub>DRM</sub>
On-state Current(RMS)	I <sub>T</sub>
Non-repetitive Peak On-state Current	I <sub>TSM</sub>
Holding current	I <sub>H</sub>
Breakover voltage	V <sub>(BO)</sub>
Forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>
Gate-cathode impulse breakover voltage	V <sub>GK(BO)</sub>
Gate trigger current	I <sub>GT</sub>
SLIC supply voltage	V <sub>GG</sub>



### **Environmental Specifications**

High Temp Voltage Blocking	"Rated 75V (A=75V, K=0V, G=0V) +150°C, 1008hrs. MILSTD-750 (Method 1040) JEDEC, JESD22-A-101
Temp Cycling	-55°C to +150°C, 15 min. dwell, 1000cycles. MILSTD-750 (Method 1051) EIA/JEDEC, JESD22-A104
Biased Temp & Humidity	Rated 50V (A=50V, K=0V,G=0V) (+85°C) 85%RH,1008 hrs. EIA/JEDEC, JESD22-A-101
Resistance to Solder Heat	+260°C, 10 secs. JESD22-A111
Moisture Sensitivity Level	"85%RH, +85°C, 168 hrs., 3 reflow cycles (+260°C Peak). JEDEC-J-STD-020, Level 1"

#### **Physical Specifications**

Lead Material	Copper Alloy
Terminal Finish	100% Matte-Tin Plated
Body Material	UL Recognized compound meeting flammability rating V-0

#### Dimensions - MS-012 (SOP-8)



Dimension	Inches		Millimeters		
Dimension	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
А	0.053	0.069	1.35	1.75	
A1	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25	
A2	0.043	0.065	1.25	1.65	
В	0.012	0.020	0.31	0.51	
С	0.007	0.010	0.17	0.25	
D	0.189	0.197	4.80	5.00	
E	0.228	0.244	5.80	6.20	
E1	0.150	0.157	3.80	4.00	
е	0.050 BSC*		1.27	BSC*	
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27	

Part Number Code

Date Code

Y: Yearly code

XXX: Lot No

M: Monthly code

\* BSC = **B**asic **S**pacing between **C**enters

**Part Marking** 

IF

0

B61089B

YMXXX

#### **Part Numbering**



### **Packing Options**

Package Type	Description	Quantity	Added Suffix	Industry Standard
D	MS-012 SMT 8-pin SOP-8 Tape and Reel Pack	2500	N/A	EIA-481-D

#### Tape and Reel Specifications – MS-012 (SOP-8)





#### **Application Note**

This B61089BDR MS-012 SMT (SOP-8) Single port Battrax ® is specifically designed to provide surge protection for SLIC (Subscriber Line Interface Circuit) cards implementing negative ringing only. This single 8-pin component provides protection for one SLIC port (T1/R1 or T2/R2) by shunting positive and negative surges to the ground reference.

The negative surges are diverted to ground through the SCR which are connected between the TIP/RING conductors and the ground reference. These SCR have a transistor buffered gate that provides a low current magnitude trigger level; typically 5 mA or less. The SCR will reset when the magnitude of the loop current drops below the component's holding current parameter IH. The fast switching diodes will turn on for any positive surge event > 3V between tip and ground or between ring and ground.

This SCR's turn-on threshold for negative polarity events tracks the negative reference voltage (-VBAT) of the SMART SLIC component. As the line conditions change from off-hook to on-hook, the SLIC reference voltage level will also change in an effort to conserve energy. The negative tracking protection component will typically operate at a voltage of -1.4 V below -VBAT during negative surge conditions or power fault events.

The single gate capacitor, which acts as charge reservoir, supplies the needed current to trigger the thyristor components to the on-state and should be physically located in close proximity to the B61089BDR gate (pin 2). During slow rising ac power fault events, the discharge current of the capacitor (IC = C dv/dt) easily achieves the 5 mA threshold to activate the SCR. This solution below will comply with the power fault and surge requirements of GR-1089 Intra-building Port Type and the Basic level of ITU K20/21. For GR-1089 Port Type 3 and Enhanced level of ITU K20/21, the series resistor value may need to be increased. The TeleLink fuse complies with both GR-1089 intra-building and inter-building requirements and both Basic and Enhanced levels of the ITU Recommendations.

The figure shows a typical B61089BDR SLIC card protection circuit. The incoming line conductors, Ring (R) and Tip (T), connect to the relay matrix via the series overcurrent protection. Positive temperature coefficient (PTC) resistors can be used for overcurrent protection. Resistors will reduce the prospective current from the surge generator for both the B61089BDR and the ring/test protector.



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