

METAL OXIDE VARISTOR

CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTION INTRODUCTION

JNR ZINC OXIDE VARISTORS

Zinc oxide varistor is a voltage dependent resistor with symmetrical voltage-current characteristics that is designed to protect all kinds of electronic devices or elements from switching and induced lightning surges. It's non linear exponent characteristic with broad using range and mass production is gradually being used by various level of electric engineering.

FEATURES

- Fast response time.
- Low leakage current.
- Excellent voltage & energy ration.
- Low standby power and no follow on current.
- High performance in surge current handing capability.
- High performance in clamping voltage characteristics.

APPLICATIONS

- IC, diode, transistor, thyristor, triac, and other semiconductor protection.
- Suppression of mainborne transients in consumer electronics and industrial electronics.
- Suppression of internally generated spikes in electronics circuit.
- Surge protection in, communication, measuring and controller electronics.
- Surge protection in electronic home appliances and gas and petroleum appliances.
- Relay and electromagnetic valve surge absorption.

PARAMENTERS DEFINITION

Varistor Voltage (breakdown voltage):

The varistor voltage is the voltage across the varistor measured at a specified current I_C (0.1mA or 1mA) of specified duration.

Maximum allowable voltage:

The Maximum allowable voltage corresponds to the rest state of the varistor. The rest state voltage offers a low leakage current in order to limit the power consumption of the protected device and not to disturb the circuit to be protected.

Non linear exponent (α):

The varistor voltage-current characteristic is defined by the equation:

$I = KV^\alpha$ where K is a constant dependent on geometry, and α is the non linear exponent. We usually take two points(V_1, I_1)(V_2, I_2) to estimate the of α .

$$\alpha = \frac{\log I_1/I_2}{\log V_1/V_2}$$

In which, I_1 and I_2 are the current value corresponding to the voltage value V_1 and V_2

Maximum clamping voltage:

Maximum clamping voltage is the maximum voltage V_p between two terminals with the specified standard impulse current I ($8 \times 20 \mu$ sec.). The voltage value is an indication on the protective function of the varistor.

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SPECIFICATION - 7ø JNR VARISTOR

| Spec. Part No. | Varistor Voltage V _{0.1mA} (V) | | Maximum allowable Voltage | | Maximum Clamping Voltage V _{5A} (V)max | Withstanding Surge Current (8/20us) | | Rated (W) | Energy 10/100us (J) | Typical Capacitan 1KHz (PF) |
|-------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|---|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | ACrms (V) | DC (V) | | 1 Time (A) | 2 Time (A) | | | |
| JNR-7D180K | 18 | (16-20) | 11 | 14 | 38 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 1.2 | 3,500 |
| JNR-7D220K | 22 | (20-24) | 14 | 18 | 43 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 1.4 | 2,800 |
| JNR-7D270K | 27 | (24-30) | 17 | 22 | 53 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 1.7 | 2,200 |
| JNR-7D330K | 33 | (30-36) | 20 | 26 | 65 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 2.2 | 1,800 |
| JNR-7D390K | 39 | (35-43) | 25 | 31 | 77 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 2.4 | 1,450 |
| JNR-7D470K | 47 | (42-52) | 30 | 38 | 93 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 3 | 1,150 |
| JNR-7D680K | 68 | (61-75) | 40 | 56 | 135 | 250 | 125 | 0.02 | 4.3 | 970 |
| JNR-7D820K | 82 | (74-90) | 50 | 65 | 135 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 5.5 | 930 |
| JNR-7D101K | 100 | (90-110) | 60 | 85 | 165 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 7 | 860 |
| JNR-7D121K | 120 | (108-132) | 75 | 100 | 200 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 8 | 670 |
| JNR-7D151K | 150 | (135-165) | 95 | 125 | 250 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 11 | 490 |
| JNR-7D181K | 180 | (162-198) | 115 | 150 | 300 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 13 | 330 |
| JNR-7D201K | 200 | (185-225) | 130 | 170 | 340 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 14.3 | 240 |
| JNR-7D221K | 220 | (198-242) | 140 | 180 | 360 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 15.5 | 190 |
| JNR-7D241K | 240 | (216-264) | 150 | 200 | 395 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 16.8 | 165 |
| JNR-7D271K | 270 | (247-303) | 175 | 225 | 455 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 19.8 | 150 |
| JNR-7D301K | 300 | (270-330) | 195 | 250 | 505 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 21 | 135 |
| JNR-7D331K | 330 | (297-363) | 210 | 275 | 550 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 23 | 130 |
| JNR-7D361K | 360 | (324-396) | 230 | 300 | 595 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 26 | 125 |
| JNR-7D391K | 390 | (351-429) | 250 | 320 | 650 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 30 | 105 |
| JNR-7D431K | 430 | (387-473) | 275 | 350 | 710 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 33 | 100 |
| JNR-7D471K | 470 | (423-517) | 300 | 385 | 775 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 35 | 90 |
| JNR-7D511K | 510 | (459-561) | 320 | 418 | 842 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 37 | 80 |
| JNR-7D561K | 560 | (504-616) | 350 | 460 | 920 | 1200 | 600 | 0.25 | 39 | 75 |

The clamping voltage from 180K to 680K is tested with current 2.5A

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PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS - ELECTRICAL

| Characteristics | Test Method | Specifications | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Standard test condition | Environmental conditions under which every measuring is done without doubt on the measuring results. Unless specified, the temperature and relative humidity should be to 5 to 35 °C and 45 to 75%. | | |
| Varistor voltage | The varistor voltage is measured with an impressed current of 1mA (exception, ϕ5: 0.1mA) and serves to characterize each varistor type. | To meet the specified value | |
| Maximum operating voltage | The maximum sinusoidal RMS voltage or maximum DC voltage that can be applied continuously in the specified environmental temperature range. | | |
| Maximum clamping voltage | Maximum clamping voltage is the maximum voltage V_p between two terminals with the specified standard impulse current I_p (8 x 20μs). | | |
| Withstanding surge current | The maximum current within the varistor voltage change of $\pm 10\%$ with the standard impulse current (8 x 20μs)applies one or two times. | | |
| Energy | The maximum energy within the varistor voltage change of $\pm 10\%$ when one impulse of 10/1000 μs or 2 msec is applied. | | |
| Rated power | The maximum power that can be applied within the specified ambient temperature. | | |
| Capcitance | The capacitance of varistor is the typical value measured at 1KHz, 1Vrms max, 0V bias and 20 ± 2 °C | | |
| Temperature coefficient of varistor voltage | $\frac{V_c \text{ at } 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} - V_c \text{ at } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}}{V_c \text{ at } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}} \times (1/60) \times 100 \text{ (\% / }^\circ\text{C)}$ | | -0.05% / °C max. |

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PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS - MECHANICAL

| Characteristics | Test Method | Specifications | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Robustness of Terminations (Tensile) | <p>After gradually applying the force specified below and keeping the unit fixed for ten seconds, the terminal shall be visually examined for any damage.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Terminal diameter</th> <th>Force</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ø0.6mm</td> <td>9.8N(1.0kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ø0.8mm</td> <td>9.8N(1.0kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ø1.0mm</td> <td>19.6N(2.0kgf)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Terminal diameter | Force | ø0.6mm | 9.8N(1.0kgf) | ø0.8mm | 9.8N(1.0kgf) | ø1.0mm | 19.6N(2.0kgf) | No outstanding damage |
| Terminal diameter | Force | | | | | | | | | |
| ø0.6mm | 9.8N(1.0kgf) | | | | | | | | | |
| ø0.8mm | 9.8N(1.0kgf) | | | | | | | | | |
| ø1.0mm | 19.6N(2.0kgf) | | | | | | | | | |
| Robustness of Terminations (Bending) | <p>The unit shall be secured with its terminal kept vertical and the force specified below be applied in the axial direction. The terminal shall gradually be bent by 90° in one direction, then 90° in the opposite direction, and again back to the original position. The damage of the terminal shall be visually examined.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Terminal diameter</th> <th>Force</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ø0.6mm</td> <td>4.9N(0.5kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ø0.8mm</td> <td>4.9N(0.5kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ø1.0mm</td> <td>9.8N(1.0kgf)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Terminal diameter | Force | ø0.6mm | 4.9N(0.5kgf) | ø0.8mm | 4.9N(0.5kgf) | ø1.0mm | 9.8N(1.0kgf) | |
| Terminal diameter | Force | | | | | | | | | |
| ø0.6mm | 4.9N(0.5kgf) | | | | | | | | | |
| ø0.8mm | 4.9N(0.5kgf) | | | | | | | | | |
| ø1.0mm | 9.8N(1.0kgf) | | | | | | | | | |
| Vibration | <p>After repeatedly applying a single harmonic vibration (amplitude: 0.75mm): double amplitude: 1.5mm with 1 minute vibration frequency cycles (10Hz to 55Hz to 10Hz) to each of three perpendicular directions for 2 hours. Thereafter, the unit shall be visually examined.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Solderability | <p>After dipping the terminals to a depth of approximately 3mm from the body in a soldering bath of 235 ± 5 °C for 2 ± 0.5 seconds, the terminal shall be visually examined.</p> | Approximated 95% of the terminals shall be covered with solder uniformly. | | | | | | | | |
| Resistance to Soldering Heat | <p>After each lead shall be dipped into a solder bath having a temperature 260 ± 5 °C to a point 2.0 to 2.5mm from the body of the unit, using shielding board (t=1.5mm), be held there for specified time (5 series: 5 ± 1s and others: 10 ± 1s), and then be stored at room temperature and humidity for 1 to 2 hours. The change of Vc and mechanical damages are examined.</p> | $\Delta V_{cMA}/V_{cMA} \leq \pm 5\%$ No outstanding damage | | | | | | | | |

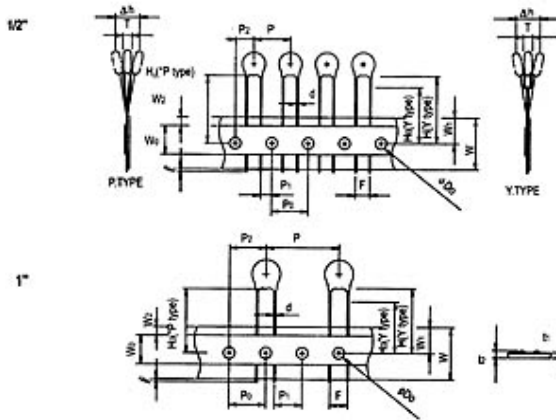
METAL OXIDE VARISTOR

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS - ENVIRONMENTAL

| Characteristics | Test Method | Specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------|------------|---|------------------|------------|---|-------------|------------|---|------------------|
| High Temperature Storage/Dry Heat | The specimen shall be subjected to $125 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for 1000 hours in a thermostatic bath with out load and then stored at room temperature and humidity for 1 to 2 hors. Thereafter, change of V_c shall be measured. | $\Delta V_{cma}/V_{cma} \leq \pm 5\%$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damp Heat/Humidity (Steady State) | The specimen shall be subjected to $40 \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$, 90 to 95% RH for 1000 hours without load and then stored at room temperature and humidity for one to two hours. Thereafter, the change of V_c shall be measured. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature Cycle | <p>The temperature cycle shown below shall be repeated five times and then stored at room temperature and humidity for 1 to 2 hours. The change of V_c and mechanical damage shall be examined.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature($^\circ\text{C}$)</th> <th>Period(minutes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-40 ± 3</td> <td>30 ± 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Room temperature</td> <td>15 ± 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>125 ± 2</td> <td>30 ± 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Room temperature</td> <td>15 ± 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Step | Temperature($^\circ\text{C}$) | Period(minutes) | 1 | -40 ± 3 | 30 ± 3 | 2 | Room temperature | 15 ± 3 | 3 | 125 ± 2 | 30 ± 3 | 4 | Room temperature |
| Step | Temperature($^\circ\text{C}$) | Period(minutes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | -40 ± 3 | 30 ± 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Room temperature | 15 ± 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 125 ± 2 | 30 ± 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Room temperature | 15 ± 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Temperature Load/Dry Heat Load | After being continuously applied the Maximum Allowable Voltage at $85 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for 1000 hours, the specimen shall be stored at room temperature and humidity for 1 to 2 hours. Thereafter, the change of V_c shall be measured. | $\Delta V_{cma}/V_{cma} \leq \pm 10\%$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damp Heat Load Humidity Load | The specimen shall be subjected to $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, 90 to 95% RH and the Maximum Allowable Voltage for 1000 hours and then stored at room temperature and humidity for 1 to 2 hours, Thereafter, the change of V_c shall be measured. | $\Delta V_{cma}/V_{cma} \leq \pm 10\%$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Temperature Storage/Cold | The specimen shall be subjected to $-40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ without load for 1000 hours and then stored at room temperature for 1 to 2 hours. Thereafter, the change of V_c shall be measured. | $\Delta V_{cma}/V_{cma} \leq \pm 5\%$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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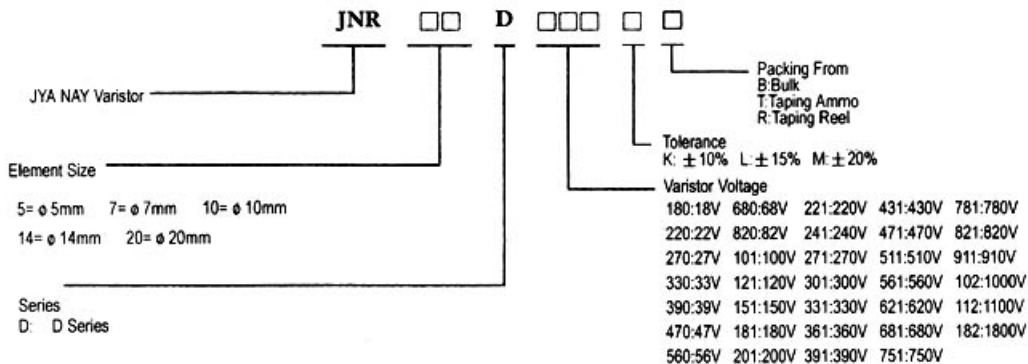
DIMENSION OF TAPING PRODUCT



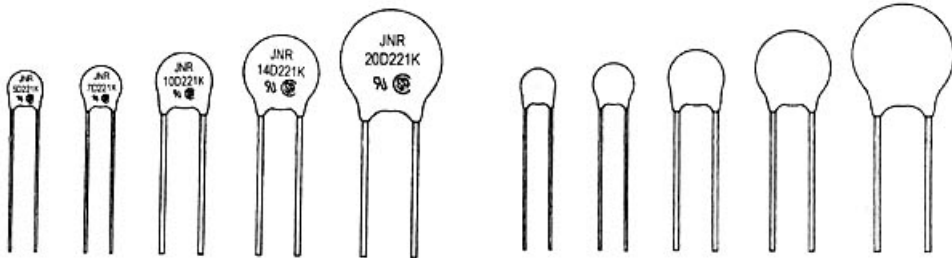
| Sb | Item | 5ø 7ø 10ø | 14ø 20ø |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| I | Cut out length | 1.1mm max. | 1.1mm max. |
| H(Y type) | Height of component | 20.0mm max. | 21.5mm max. |
| Ho(Y type) | Height to seating plane | 16.0± 0.5mm | 16.0± 0.5mm |
| Ho(P type) | height of component from hole center | 16.0mm~21.0mm | 16.0mm~21.0mm |
| h | Feont to back devation | 0± 2.0mm | 0± 2.0mm |
| W | Carries tape width | 18 1 -0.5 mm | 18 1 -0.5 mm |
| W0 | Hole down tape width | 6.0mm min | 6.0mm min |
| W1 | Sprocket hole position | 9 0.75 -0.5 mm | 9 0.8 -0.2 mm |
| W2 | Adhesive tape position | 3.0mm max. | 3.0mm max. |
| F | Component lead spacing | 5 0.8 -0.2 mm | 7.5 0.8 -0.2 mm |
| P | Pitch of component | 12.7± 0.3mm | 25.4± 0.3mm |
| P0 | Sprocket hole pitch | 12.7± 0.3mm | 12.7± 0.3mm |
| P1 | Lead length from hole center to lead | 3.85± 0.7mm | 8.95± 0.7mm |
| P2 | Length from hole center to disk center | 6.38± 1.3mm | 12.7± 1.3mm |
| D0 | Sprocket hole diameter | 4.0± 0.2mm | 4.0± 0.2mm |
| d | Lead wire diameter | 0.6± 0.05mm | 0.8± 0.05mm |
| T | Disk thickness | See T max. Table | See T max. Table |
| t1 | Total thickness | 0.7± 0.2mm | 0.7± 0.2mm |
| t2 | Total thickness tape with tape | 1.6mm max. | 1.8mm max. |

METAL OXIDE VARISTOR PART NUMBER CODE JNR

HOW TO ORDER



METAL OXIDE VARISTOR MARKING AND PACKING



Quantity per Package

| Series | Bulk | Reel/Am mo |
|--------|------|---------------|
| 5 | 200 | 1000 |
| 7 | 200 | 1000 |
| 10 | 200 | 1000 |
| 14 | 200 | 1000 |
| 20 | 200 | - |

