

CONDUCTOR

3-Electrode Gas Discharge Tube (GDT)

QX3E5 Series

Description

Gas discharge Tubes (GDT) are classical components for protecting the installations of the telecommunications. It is essential that IT and telecommunications systems -with their high-grade but sensitive electronic circuits - be protected by arresters. They are thus fitted at the input of the power supply system together with varistors and at the connection points to telecommunication lines. They have become equally indispensable for protecting base stations in mobile telephone systems as well as extensive cable television (CATV) networks with their repeaters and distribution systems.

These protective components are also indispensable in other sectors, In AC power transmission systems, they are often used with current-limiting varistors, In customer premises equipment such as DSL modems, WLAN routers, TV sets and cable modems In air-conditioning equipment, the integral black-box concept offers graduated protection by combining arresters with varistors, PTC, diodes and inductor.

Features

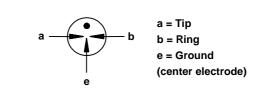
- u Non-Radioactive
- u RoHS compliant
- u Low insertion loss
- **u** Excellent response to fast rising transients
- u Ultra low capacitance
- 5KA surge capability tested with 8/20µs
 pulse as defined by IEC 61000-4-5

Applications

- u Communication equipment
- u CATV equipment
- Test equipment
- u Data lines
- u Power supplies
- u Telecom SLIC protection
- u Broadband equipment
- u ADSL equipment, including ADSL2+
- XDSL equipment
- u Satellite and CATV equipment
- **u** Consumer electronics



Schematic Symbol



Agency Approvals

AGENCY	AGENCY FILE NUMBER			
A	E466847			

Product Characteristics

Materials	Leaded Device: Nickel-plated with Tinplated wires Surface Mount: Dull Tin-plated				
Product Marking	XXXL XXX -Nominal voltage L -5KA				
Glow to Arc Transition Current	< 0.5 Amps				
Glow Voltage	~60 Volts				
Storage and Operational Temperature	-40 to +90°C				
	QX3E5-XXXLM	~0.78g			
Weight	QX3E5-XXXLM	~0.66g			
	QX2E5-XXXLSMD	~0.68g			



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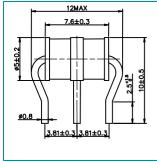
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¢5±0.2

QX3E5 Series

Dimensions (Unit: mm)

Radial Leaded Devices QX3 E5-XXXLM)

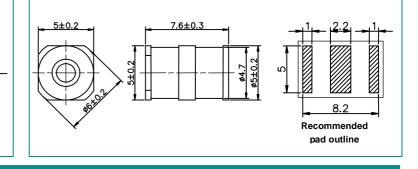


Without wire Devices

(QX3E5-XXXL)

7.6±0.3





Electrical Characteristics

								00111	OO-LIIC	Service Life			
arking	DC Spark-over Voltage			Minimum Insulation Resistance	Maximum Capacitance	Arc Voltage	Nominal Impulse Discharge Current	Max Impulse Discharge Current	Nominal Alternating Discharge Current	Impulse Life			
	@100V/S	@100V/µs	@1KV/µs		@1MHz	@1A	@8/20µs ⁴⁾ ±5 times	@8/20µs ^{₄)} 1 time	@50Hz ⁴⁾ 1 Sec 10 times	@10/1000µs ⁴⁾ 300 times			
75L	75V±20%	500V	600V	1 GΩ (at 25V)	1.5pF	~15V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
90L	90V±20%	500V	600V	1 GΩ (at 50V)	1.5pF	~15V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
150L	150V±20%	500V	600V	1 GΩ (at 50V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
230L	230V±20%	600V	700V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
250L	250V±20%	600V	700V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
300L	300V±20%	800V	900V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
350L	350V±20%	800V	900V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
420L	420V±20%	900V	1000V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
470L	470V±20%	900V	1000V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
500L	600V±20%	1100V	1200V	1 GΩ (at 100V)	1.5pF	~20V	5KA	10KA	5A	200A			
	5L 0L 50L 30L 50L 50L 50L 20L 70L	rking @100V/S 5L 75V±20% 0L 90V±20% 50L 150V±20% 30L 230V±20% 50L 300V±20% 50L 350V±20% 50L 350V±20% 50L 420V±20% 70L 470V±20%	rking @100V/S @100V/µs 25L 75V±20% 500V 0L 90V±20% 500V 50L 150V±20% 500V 30L 230V±20% 600V 50L 250V±20% 600V 50L 300V±20% 800V 50L 350V±20% 800V 50L 350V±20% 900V 70L 470V±20% 900V	rking @100V/S @100V/µs @1KV/µs $35L$ $75V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $0L$ $90V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $0L$ $90V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $50L$ $150V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $30L$ $230V\pm20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ $50L$ $250V\pm20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ $50L$ $300V\pm20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ $50L$ $350V\pm20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ $50L$ $420V\pm20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$ $70L$ $470V\pm20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$	rking Insulation @100V/S Insulation @100V/µs Insulation @1KV/µs \odot L $75V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 25V) $0L$ $90V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 25V) $0L$ $90V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 50V) $50L$ $150V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 50V) $30L$ $230V\pm20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $50L$ $250V\pm20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $50L$ $300V\pm20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $50L$ $350V\pm20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $20L$ $420V\pm20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $70L$ $470V\pm20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$ 1 GQ (at 100V)	rking Insulation Resistance @100V/S @100V/µs @1KV/µs Insulation Resistance $35L$ $75V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 25V) $1.5pF$ $0L$ $90V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 50V) $1.5pF$ $50L$ $150V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 50V) $1.5pF$ $30L$ $230V\pm20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$ $50L$ $250V\pm20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$ $50L$ $250V\pm20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$ $50L$ $300V\pm20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$ $50L$ $350V\pm20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$ $20L$ $420V\pm20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$ $70L$ $470V\pm20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$ 1 GQ (at 100V) $1.5pF$	Insulation Resistance Insulation Resistance Insulation Resistance Insulation Resistance $@100V/S$ $@100V/\mu s$ $@1KV/\mu s$ $@1MHz$ $@1A$ $5L$ $75V\pm 20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $25V$) $1.5pF$ $~15V$ $0L$ $90V\pm 20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $50V$) $1.5pF$ $~15V$ $50L$ $150V\pm 20\%$ $500V$ $600V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $50V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ $30L$ $230V\pm 20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $100V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ $50L$ $250V\pm 20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $100V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ $50L$ $250V\pm 20\%$ $600V$ $700V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $100V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ $50L$ $350V\pm 20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $100V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ $50L$ $350V\pm 20\%$ $800V$ $900V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $100V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ $20L$ $420V\pm 20\%$ $900V$ $1000V$ $1 G\Omega$ (at $100V$) $1.5pF$ $~20V$ 7	rking 10000^{-1} 1000^{-1} <td>rking Charge pain of onget mining min</td> <td>rking$10000^{\circ}$$1000^{\circ}$</td>	rking Charge pain of onget mining min	rking 10000° 1000°			

Notes:

1). Terms in accordance with ITU-T K.12 and GB/T 9043-2008

2). At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859

3). Tip or ring electrode to center electrode

4). Total current through center electrode, half value through tip respectively ring electrode



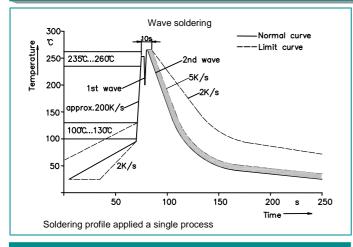
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QX3E5 Series

Electrical Rating

ltem	Test Condition / Description	Boquiromont
item	Test Condition / Description	Requirement
DC Spark-over Voltage	The voltage is measured with a slowly rate of rise dv / dt=100V/s	
Impulse Spark-over Voltage	The maximum impulse spark-over voltage is measured with a rise time of dv / dt=100V// μ s or 1KV/ μ s	
Insulation Resistance	The resistance of gas tube shall be measured each terminal each other terminal, please see above spec.	
Capacitance	The capacitance of gas tube shall be measured each terminal to each other terminal. Test frequency :1MHz	
Nominal Impulse Discharge Current	The maximum current applying a waveform of 8/20µs that can be applied across the terminals of the gas tube. One hour after the test is completed, re-testing of the DC spark-over voltage does not exceed $\pm 30\%$ of the nominal DC spark-over voltage. Dwell time between pulses is 3 minutes.	To meet the specified value
Nominal Alternating Discharge Current	Rated RMS value of AC current at 50Hz, 1 sec. 10 times. Intervals: 3min. The DC spark-over voltage does not exceed \pm 30% of the nominal DC spark-over voltage. IR > 10 ⁸ ohms.	

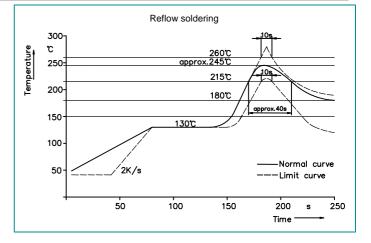
Recommended soldering profile



Soldering Parameters - Hand Soldering

Solder Iron Temperature: 350°C +/-5°C Heating Time: 5 seconds max.

QIAOXIN Semiconductor Co.,Ltd



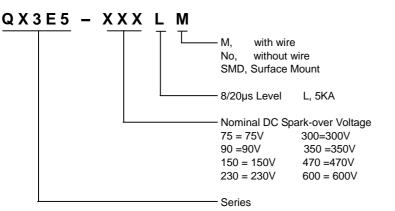


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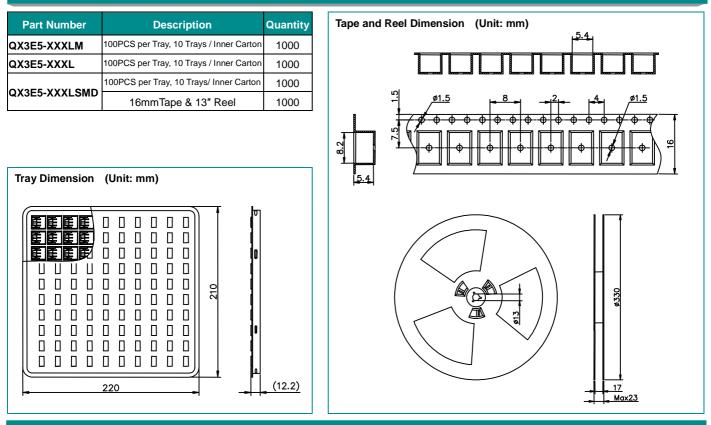
3-Electrode Gas Discharge Tube (GDT)

QX3E5 Series

Part Numbering



Packaging



Cautions and warnings

- u Gas discharge tubes (GDT) must not be operated directly in power supply networks.
- u Gas discharge tubes (GDT) may become hot in case of longer periods of current stress (danger of burning).
- **u** Gas discharge tubes (GDT) may be used only within their specified values. In the event of overload, the head contacts may fail or the component may be destroyed.
- **u** Damaged Gas discharge tubes (GDT) must not be re-used.