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.

The 1812 series GDT offers high surge ratings in a miniature package. It's designed for surface mounting on PCB with small size 4.5x3.2x2.7mm. Low insertion loss is perfectly suited to broadband equipment applications. The capacitance does not vary with voltage, and will not cause operational problems with ADSL2+, where capacitance variation across Tip and Ring is undesirable. These devices are extremely robust and are able to divert a 500A pulse in a miniature package 1812 without destruction.

**Features**
- Non-Radioactive
- RoHS compliant
- Ultra low capacitance (<1.0 pF)
- UL recognized
- Excellent response to fast rising transients
- 2KA surge capability tested with 8/20μs pulse as defined by IEC 61000-4-5
- Square Outline

**Applications**
- Communication equipment
- CATV equipment
- Test equipment
- Data lines
- Power supplies
- Telecom SLIC protection
- Broadband equipment
- ADSL equipment, including ADSL2+
- XDSL equipment
- Satellite and CATV equipment
- General telecom equipment
- ESD protection

**Agency Approvals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>AGENCY FILE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UL</td>
<td>E341061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Product Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Dull Tin-plated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Marking</td>
<td>Without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage and Operational Temperature</td>
<td>-40 to +90°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>~180mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)</td>
<td>40/ 90/ 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Surface Mount 2-Electrode Gas Discharge Tube (GDT)

### UN1812 Series

#### Device Dimensions (Unit: mm)

![Dimensions Diagram]

#### Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>DC Spark-over Voltage @100V/S</th>
<th>Maximum Impulse Spark-over Voltage @100V/μs</th>
<th>Minimum Insulation Resistance @1MHz</th>
<th>Maximum Capacitance @1A</th>
<th>Arc Voltage @8/20μs</th>
<th>Nominal Impulse Discharge Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-90CSMD</td>
<td>90V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;600V</td>
<td>&gt;700V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 50V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-150CSMD</td>
<td>150V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;600V</td>
<td>&gt;700V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 50V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-200CSMD</td>
<td>200V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;600V</td>
<td>&gt;750V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-230CSMD</td>
<td>230V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;600V</td>
<td>&gt;750V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-300CSMD</td>
<td>300V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;800V</td>
<td>&lt;900V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-350CSMD</td>
<td>350V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;800V</td>
<td>&lt;900V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-400CSMD</td>
<td>400V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;900V</td>
<td>&lt;1000V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-470CSMD</td>
<td>470V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;900V</td>
<td>&lt;1000V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-400CSMD+</td>
<td>&gt;400V</td>
<td>&lt;900V</td>
<td>&lt;1000V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1812-600CSMD</td>
<td>600V±20%</td>
<td>&lt;1100V</td>
<td>&lt;1200V</td>
<td>1 GΩ (at 100V DC)</td>
<td>&lt;1.0pF</td>
<td>~15V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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**Notes:**
1. Terms in accordance with ITU-T K.12 and GB/T 9043-2008
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Surface Mount 2-Electrode Gas Discharge Tube (GDT)

**UN1812 Series**

**Electrical Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Test Condition / Description</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC Spark-over Voltage</td>
<td>The voltage is measured with a slowly rate of rise ( dv / dt = 100 \text{V/s} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impulse Spark-over Voltage</td>
<td>The maximum impulse spark-over voltage is measured with a rise time of ( dv / dt = 100 \text{V}/\mu\text{s} ) or ( 1 \text{KV}/\mu\text{s} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation Resistance</td>
<td>The resistance of gas tube shall be measured each terminal each other terminal, please see above spec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance</td>
<td>The capacitance of gas tube shall be measured each terminal to each other terminal. Test frequency: 1MHz</td>
<td>To meet the specified value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal Impulse Discharge Current</td>
<td>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 ±30% of the nominal DC spark-over voltage. Dwell time between pulses is 3 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Soldering Profile**

**Reflow Condition**

- Temperature Min \( (T_{S(min)}) \) 150°C
- Temperature Max \( (T_{S(max)}) \) 200°C
- Time (min to max) \( (t_s) \) 60 - 180 Seconds

**Average ramp up rate (Liquidus Temp \( T_L \)) to peak**

- 3°C/second max

**\( T_{S(max)} \) to TL - Ramp-up Rate**

- 5°C/second max

**Reflow**

- Temperature \( (T_L) \) (Liquidus) 217°C
- Time (min to max) \( (t_s) \) 60 - 150 Seconds

**Peak Temperature \( (T_P) \)**

- 260 ±0/-5°C

**Time within 5°C of actual peak Temperature \( (t_s) \)**

- 10 - 30 Seconds

**Ramp-down Rate**

- 6°C/second max

**Time 25°C to peak Temperature \( (T_P) \)**

- 8 minutes Max

**Do not exceed**

- 260°C

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Specifications are subject to change without notice. Please refer to www.socay.com for current information.
Cautions and warnings

- Gas discharge tubes (GDT) must not be operated directly in power supply networks.
- Gas discharge tubes (GDT) may become hot in case of longer periods of current stress (danger of burning).
- 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.
- Damaged Gas discharge tubes (GDT) must not be re-used.