## **Overvoltage Protection Components for AC Power Lines**

BOURNS

	ΜΟΥ	EdgMOV™	Discrete GDT+MOV	GMOV™	IsoMOV™	PTVS
Surge Performance (using typical size up to 20 mm)	6.5 kA	12 kA	6.5 kA	10 kA	15 kA	20 kA
Technology	Varistor	Varistor	Varistor + GDT	Varistor + GDT	Varistor + GDT	Semiconductor
Behavior	Clamping voltage increases with current	Clamping voltage increases with current	Crowbar then clamp; increases with current	Crowbar then clamp; increases with current	Crowbar then clamp; increases with current	Low clamping voltage @ I <sub>pp</sub>
Modes of Protection	L-L L-N	L-L L-N	L-L L-N L-G N-G	L-L L-N L-G N-G	L-L L-N L-G N-G	L-L L-N
Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage (MCOV)	1100 V <sub>rms</sub>	550 V <sub>rms</sub>	4500 V <sub>RMS</sub> GDT (6 kV DC) + MOV (320 V <sub>RMS</sub> )	320 V <sub>RMS</sub>	555 V <sub>RMS</sub>	320 V <sub>rms</sub>
Pros	• Low cost and widespread availability	Lower clamping voltage vs. MOV     Smaller diameter vs. comparable MOV	Extended life due to minimal leakage current and zero voltage across the varistor • High TOV withstand	<ul> <li>Extended life due to minimal leakage current and zero voltage across the varistor</li> <li>MOV drop-in replacement</li> <li>Space-saving hybrid component design</li> <li>Pre-match voltage for GDT and MOV</li> <li>High TOV withstand</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Extended life due to minimal leakage current and zero voltage across the varistor</li> <li>MOV drop-in replacement</li> <li>Integrated EdgMOV™ technology provides lower clamping voltage vs. GMOV™</li> <li>High TOV withstand</li> <li>Using EdgMOV™ technology</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Extremely low clamping voltage for enhanced protection</li> <li>Very High Reliability; no degradation when surged below maximum rating</li> </ul>
Cons	<ul> <li>Degradation caused by bias voltage, leakage current and temperature</li> <li>Life-tested at 15 I<sub>NOM</sub> operations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Degrade over time due to bias voltage, leakage current and temperature</li> <li>Life-tested at 15 I<sub>NOM</sub> operations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High initial voltage spike (V<sub>tp</sub>)</li> <li>Slightly lower cost than GMOV<sup>™</sup></li> <li>Life-tested at 15 I<sub>NOM</sub> operations</li> <li>Larger PCB space requirements</li> <li>Weakest link is the MOV</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High initial voltage spike (V<sub>fp</sub>)</li> <li>Slightly higher cost than MOV or IsoMOV<sup>™</sup></li> <li>Life-tested at 15 I<sub>NOM</sub> operations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High initial voltage spike (V<sub>fp</sub>)</li> <li>Slightly higher cost than discrete MOV + GDT</li> <li>Life-tested at 15 I<sub>NOM</sub> operations</li> </ul>	• Higher purchase cost • Larger PCB space requirements
Design Considerations	Maximum Surge Current     Maximum Clamping Voltage	Maximum Surge Current     Maximum Clamping Voltage	• V <sub>fp</sub> tolerance • Maximum Surge Current • Maximum Clamping Voltage	• V <sub>fp</sub> tolerance • Maximum Surge Current • Maximum Clamping Voltage	• V <sub>fp</sub> tolerance • Maximum Surge Current • Maximum Clamping Voltage	Maximum Surge Current     Maximum Clamping Voltage
Leakage Current	μΑ	μΑ	рА	< 1 µA	< 10 µA	< 10 µA
Let-through Voltage (During Surge)	<i>444</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	4
Price	\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$ \$	\$\$\$