

8- Line Ultra Low Capacitance TVS Diode Array

Features:

- Low operating voltage: 5V
- Low clamping voltage
- Protects eight datalines
- Leadless flow-through package
- Complies with following standards:
 - IEC 61000-4-2 (ESD) immunity test
Air discharge: $\pm 30\text{kV}$
Contact discharge: $\pm 25\text{kV}$
 - IEC61000-4-4 (EFT) 40A (5/50ns)
 - IEC61000-4-5 (Lightning) 4.5A (8/20 μs)
- RoHS Compliant

Applications:

- V-By-One Ports
- eSATA Interfaces
- HDMI 1.4 and HDMI 2.0
- USB 3.0 and USB 3.1
- LVDS Interfaces
- Muti MIPI / MDDI Ports

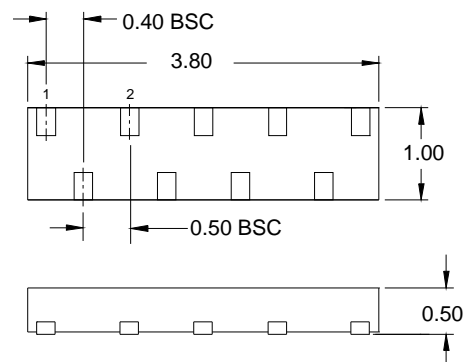
Mechanical Characteristics

- Package: DFN3810P9
- Lead Finish: Lead Free
- UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-0
- Quantity Per Reel: 3000pcs
- Reel Size: 7 inch
- Device Marking: ULC93328

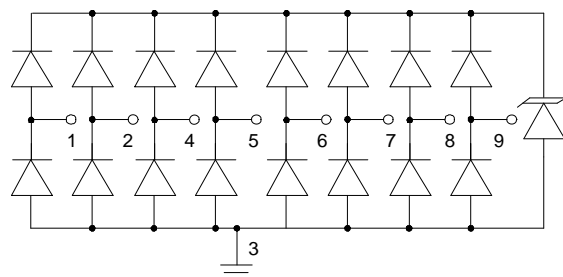
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_{amb}=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Pulse Power (8/20 μs)	P _{pp}	54	W
ESD per IEC 61000-4-2 (Air)	V _{ESD}	± 30	Kv
ESD per IEC 61000-4-2 (Contact)		± 25	
Operating Temperature Range	T _J	-55 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{STJ}	-55 to +150	°C

DFN3810P9



Pin Configuration



Electrical Characteristics (TA=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Working Voltage	V_{RWM}				3.3	V
Breakdown Voltage	V_{BR}	$I_T = 1\text{mA}$	4			V
Reverse Leakage Current	I_R	$V_{RWM} = 3.3\text{V}$			0.1	μA
Clamping Voltage	V_C	$I_{PP} = 1\text{A}$ (8 x 20 μs pulse)			8	V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	$I_{PP} = 3\text{A}$ (8 x 20 μs pulse)			9.2	V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	$I_{PP} = 4.5\text{A}$ (8 x 20 μs pulse)			12	V
Transmission Line Pulse	TLP	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$		6		V
Transmission Line Pulse	TLP	$I_{OUT} = 8\text{A}$		11.8		V
Transmission Line Pulse	TLP	$I_{OUT} = 16\text{A}$		18		V
Junction Capacitance	C_J	$V_R = 0\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{MHz}$ (I/O to GND)		0.45		pF

Typical Performance Characteristics ($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise Specified)

Figure 1. 8 x 20 μs Waveform

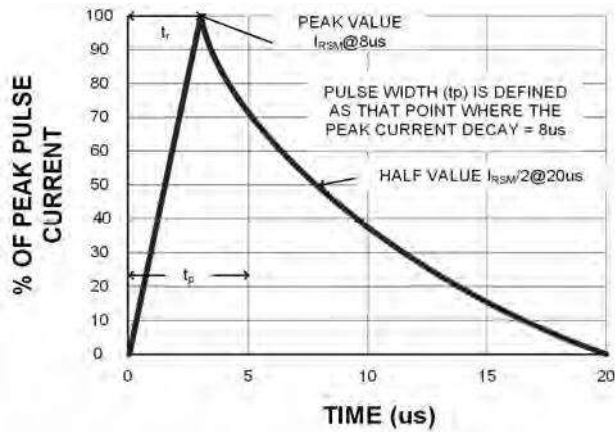


Figure 2. Power Derating Curve

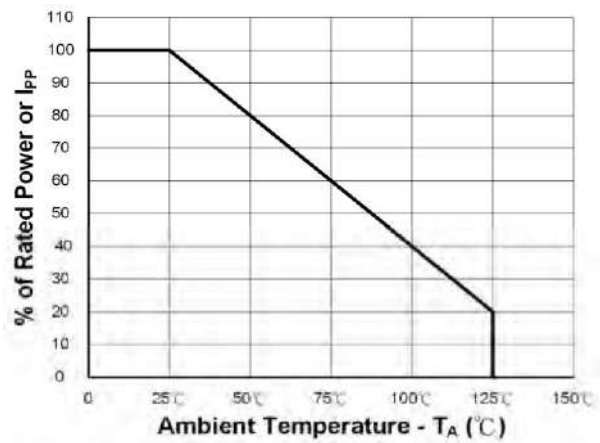


Figure 3. Clamping Voltage vs. Peak Pulse Current ($t_p=8/20\mu\text{s}$)

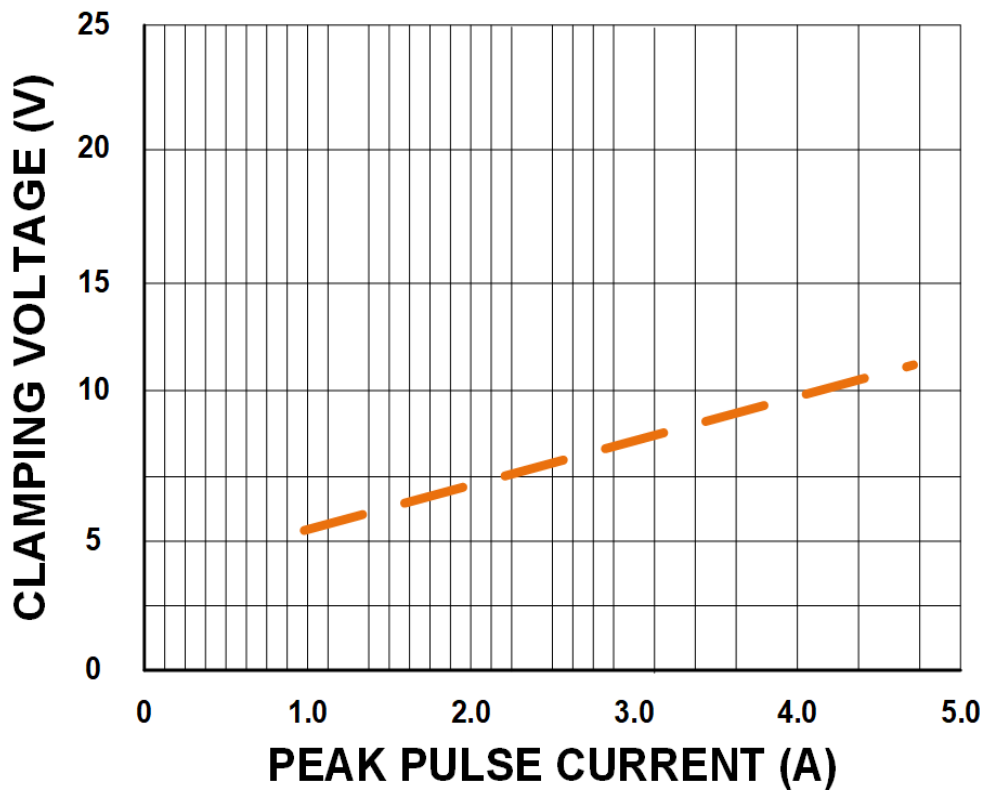


Figure 4. Typic Breakdown Voltage vs. Temperature

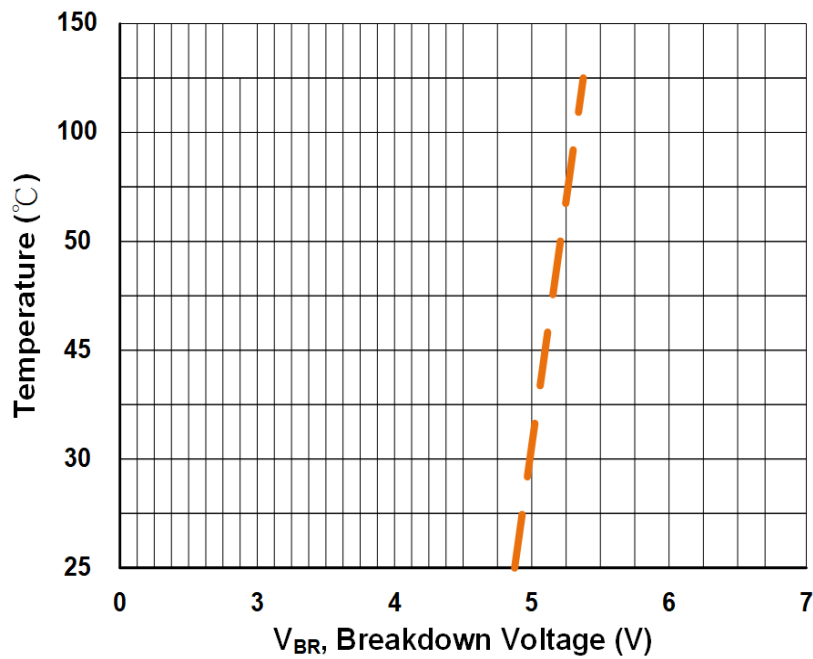


Figure 5. Typic Reverse Current vs. Temperature

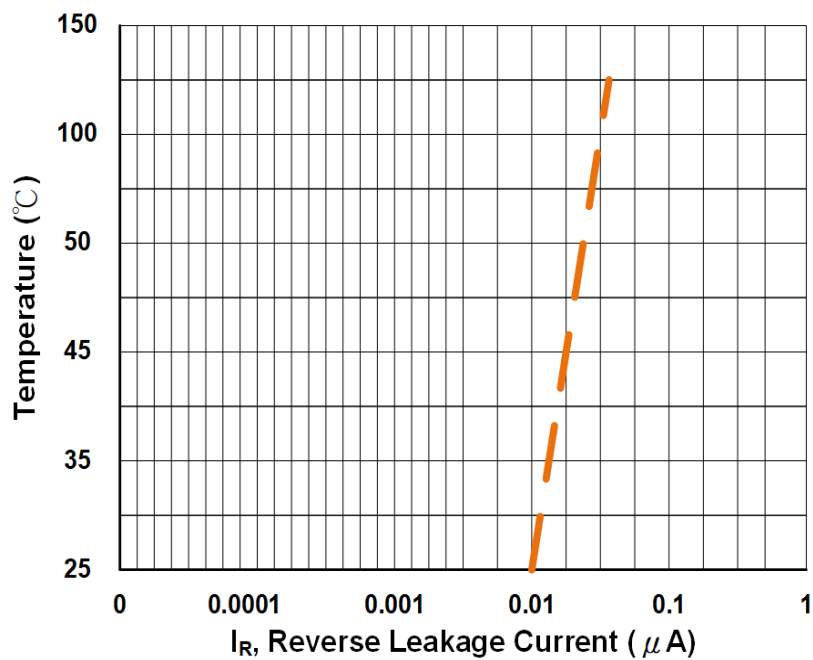
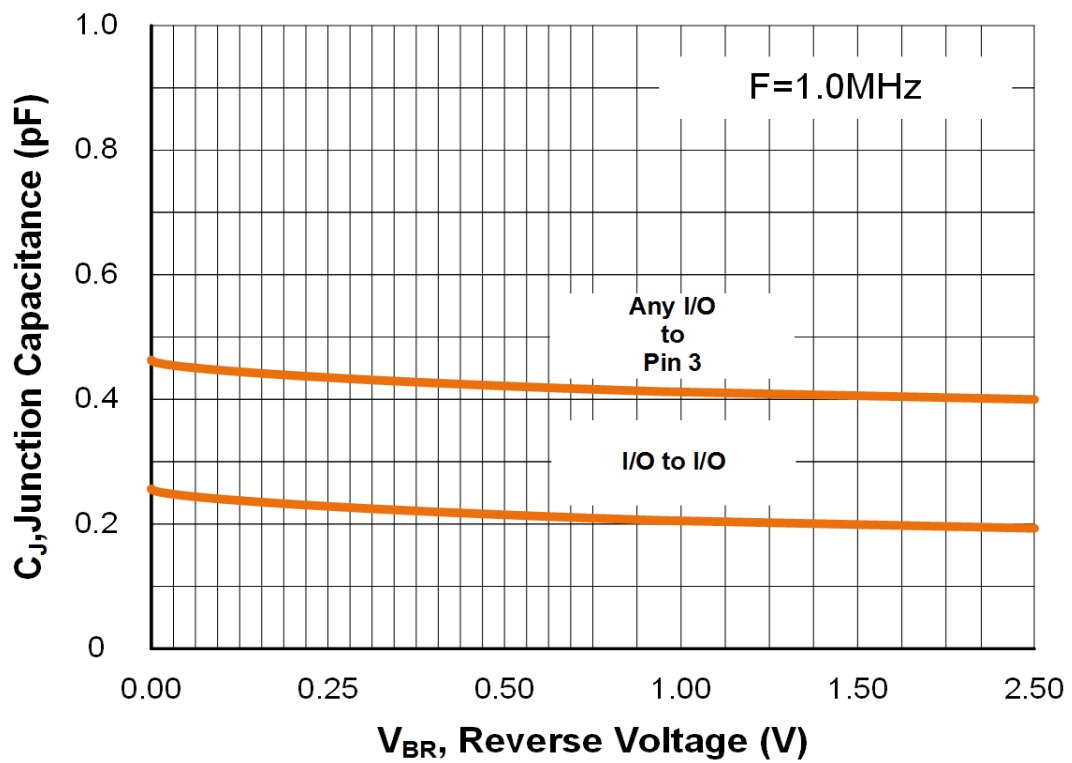


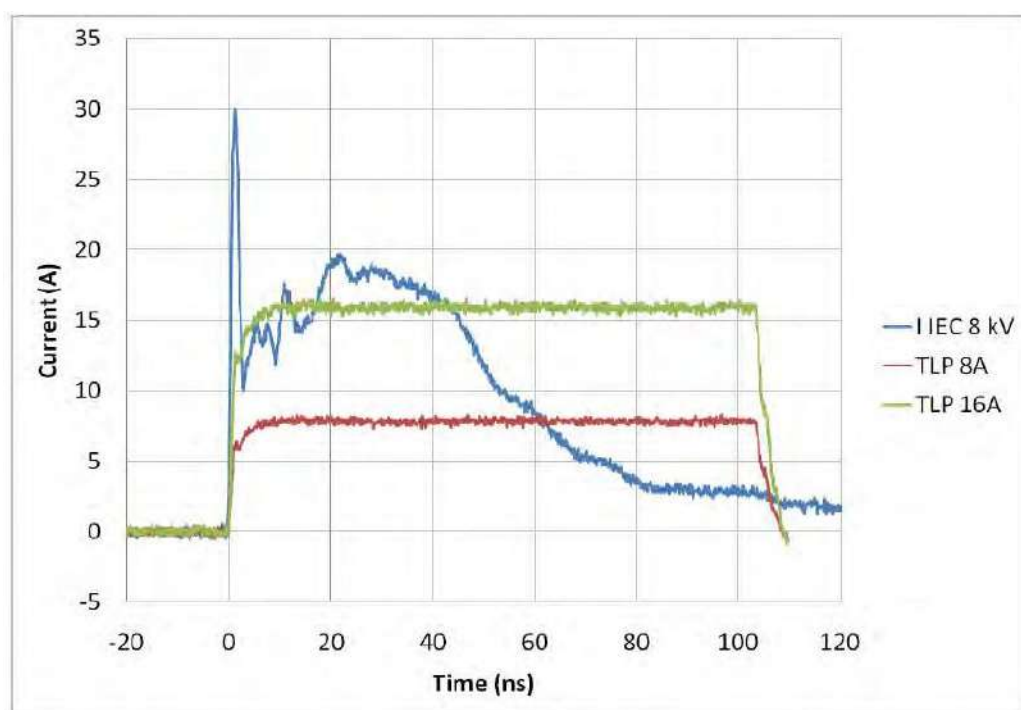
Figure 6. Typic Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



TYPIC CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 7. Transmission Line Pulse (TLP)

Transmission Line Pulse (TLP) is a measurement technique used in the Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) arena to characterize performance attributes of devices under ESD stresses. TLP is able to obtain current versus voltage (I-V) curves in which each data point is obtained with a 100 ns long pulse, with currents up to 40 A. TLP was first used in the ESD field to study human body model (HBM) in integrated circuits, but it is an equally valid tool in the field of system level ESD. The applicability of TLP to system level ESD is illustrated in Figure 1, which compares an 8 kV IEC 61000-4-2 current waveform with TLP current pulses of 8 and 16 A. The current levels and time duration for the pulses are similar and the initial rise time for the TLP pulse is comparable to the rise time of the IEC 61000-4-2's initial current spike. This application note will give a basic introduction to TLP measurements and explain the datasheet parameters extracted from TLP for SDI Technology's protection products.



Comparison
Between 8 kV IEC
61000-4-2 and 8
A and 16 A TLP
Waveforms

Comparison of a Current Waveform of IEC 61000-4-2 with TLP Pulses at 8 and 16 A.

The IEC 61000-4-2 ESD waveform is true to the Standard and is shown here as captured on an oscilloscope.

The points A, B, and C show the points on the waveforms specified in IEC 61000-4-2.

Transmission Line Pulse (TLP) Version.

TYPIC CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 8. Eye diagram on HDMI 2.0, USB 3.0 and USB 3.1

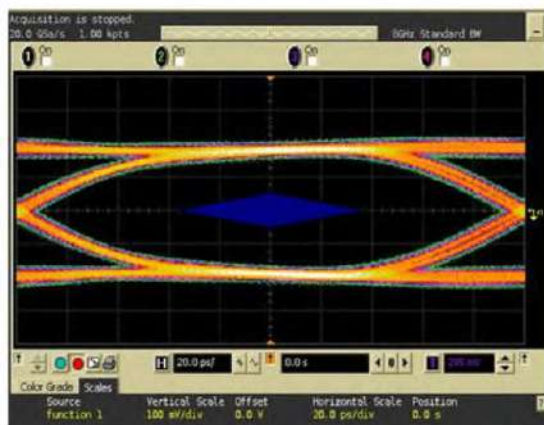


Fig. 8.1. @HDMI 2.0 mask at 5.94 Gbps per channel (Without Component)

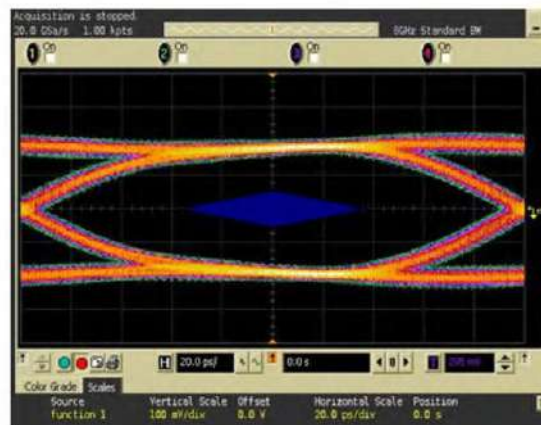


Fig. 8.2. @HDMI 2.0 mask at 5.94 Gbps per channel (With Component)

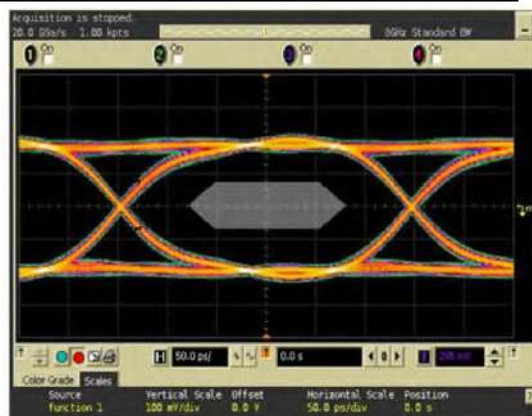


Fig. 8.3. @USB 3.0 mask at 5.0 Gbps per channel (Without Component)

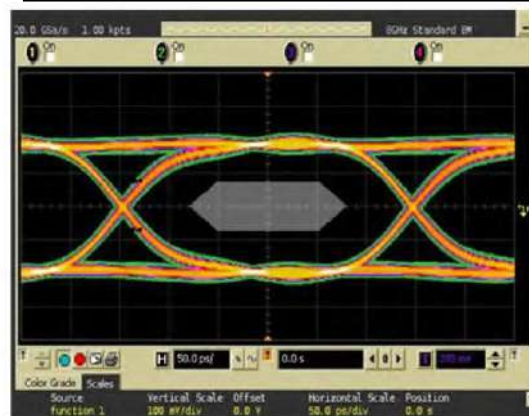


Fig. 8.4. @USB 3.0 mask at 5.0 Gbps per channel (With Component)

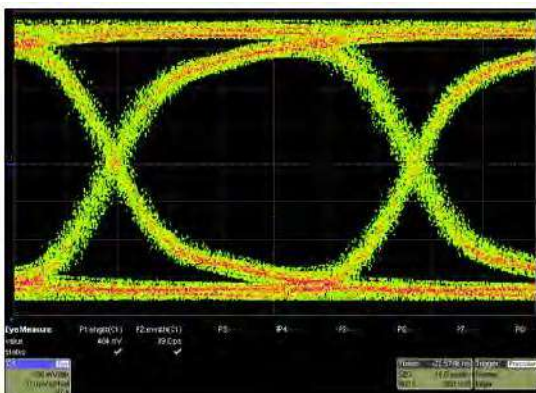


Fig. 8.5. @USB 3.1 mask at 10.0 Gbps per channel (Without Component)

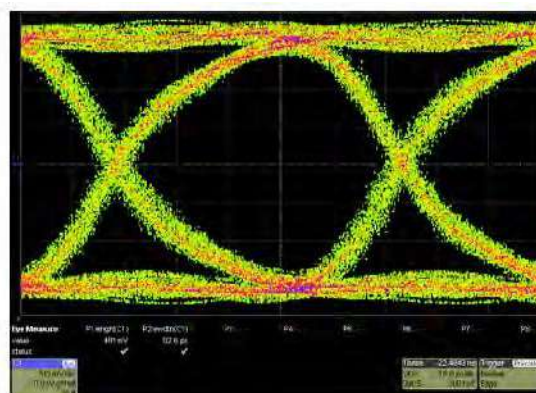


Fig. 8.6. @USB 3.1 mask at 10.0 Gbps per channel (With Component)

TYPIC CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 9. Layout Guidelines

Steps must be taken for proper placement and signal trace routing of the ESD protection device in order to ensure the maximum ESD survivability and signal integrity for the application. Such steps are listed below.

1. Place the ESD protection device as close as possible to the I/O connector to reduce the ESD path to ground and improve the protection performance.
 - 1.1. In USB 3.0/3.1 applications, the ESD protection device should be placed between the AC coupling capacitors and the I/O connector on the TX differential lanes as shown in below drawing. In this configuration, no DC current can flow through the ESD protection device preventing any potential latch-up condition. For more information on latchup considerations, see below description on below drawing.
2. Make sure to use differential design methodology and impedance matching of all high speed signal traces.
 - 2.1. Use curved traces when possible to avoid unwanted reflections.
 - 2.2. Keep the trace lengths equal between the positive and negative lines of the differential data lanes to avoid common mode noise generation and impedance mismatch.
 - 2.3. Place grounds between high speed pairs and keep as much distance between pairs as possible to reduce crosstalk.

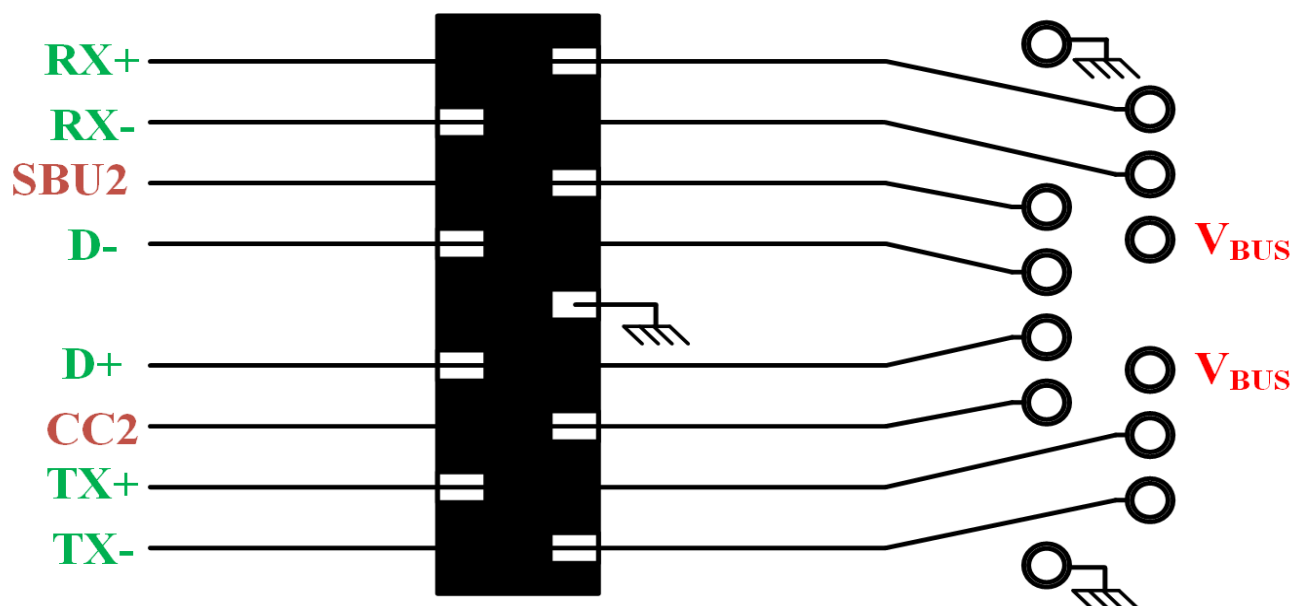
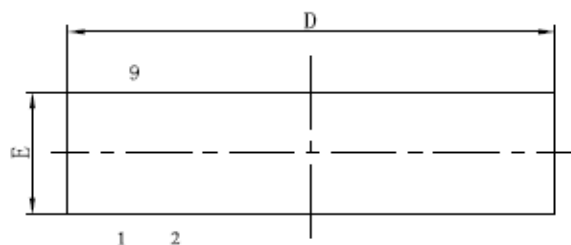
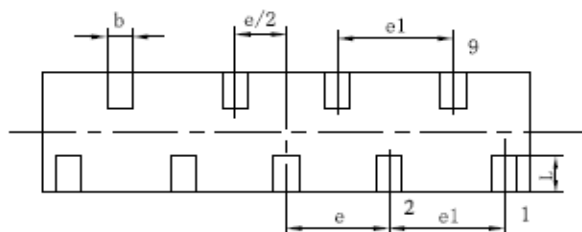


Fig. 9.1. USB 3.1 Type-C Layout Diagram

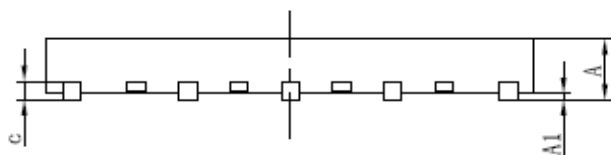
DFN3810P9 PACKAGE OUTLINE & DIMENSIONS



TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW

SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.45	0.50	0.55
A1	—	0.02	0.05
b	0.15	0.20	0.25
c	0.10	0.15	0.20
D	3.70	3.80	3.90
e	0.80BSC		
e1	0.90BSC		
E	0.90	1.00	1.10
L	0.20	0.30	0.40