SRV05-4 RailClamp® Low Capacitance TVS Diode Array

PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Description Features

Circuit Diagram

www.semtech.com



Absolute Maximum Rating

| Rating | Symbol | Value | Units |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------|
| Peak Pulse Power (tp = 8/20μs) | P _{pk} | 300 | Watts |
| Peak Pulse Current (tp = 8/20µs) | I _{PP} | 12 | А |
| ESD per IEC 61000-4-2 (Air) ESD per IEC 61000-4-2 (Contact) | V _{ESD} | 15 8 | kV |
| Lead Soldering Temperature | T _L | 260 (10 sec.) | °C |
| Operating Temperature | T _J | -55 to +125 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | T _{STG} | -55 to +150 | °C |

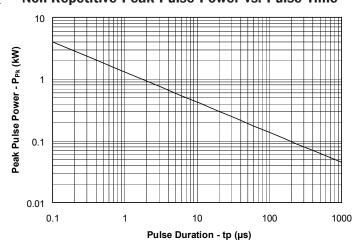
Electrical Characteristics

| SRV05-4 | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------|--|--|
| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units | | |
| Reverse Stand-Off Voltage | V _{RWM} | Pin 5 to 2 | | | 5 | V | | |
| Reverse Breakdown Voltage | V_{BR} | I _t = 1mA Pin 5 to 2 | 6 | | | V | | |
| Reverse Leakage Current | I _R | V _{RWM} = 5V, T=25°C Pin 5 to 2 | | | 5 | μA | | |
| Forward Voltage | V _F | I _f = 15mA | | | 1.2 | V | | |
| Clamping Voltage | V _c | $I_{pp} = 1A$, $tp = 8/20\mu s$ Any I/O pin to Ground | | | 12.5 | V | | |
| Clamping Voltage | V _c | $I_{pp} = 5A$, $tp = 8/20\mu s$ Any I/O pin to Ground | | | 17.5 | V | | |
| Junction Capacitance | C _j | V _R = 0V, f = 1MHz Any I/O pin to Ground | | 3 | 5 | pF | | |
| | | V _R = 0V, f = 1MHz Between I/O pins | | 1.5 | | pF | | |

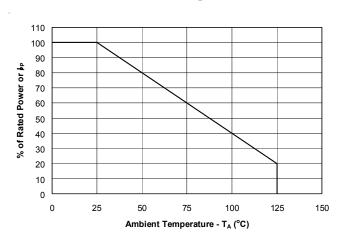


Typical Characteristics

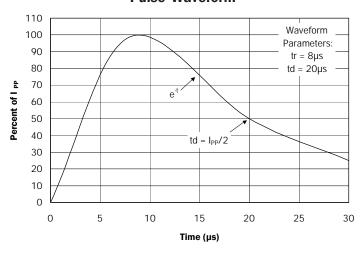
Non-Repetitive Peak Pulse Power vs. Pulse Time



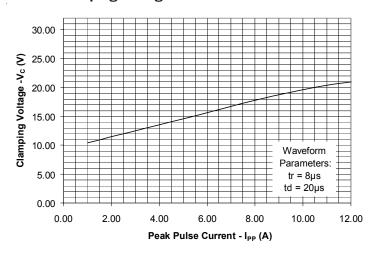
Power Derating Curve



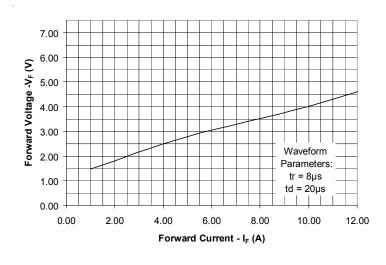
Pulse Waveform



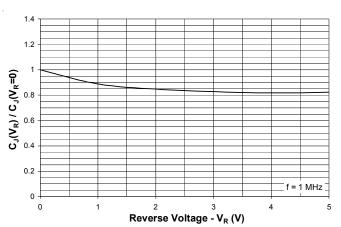
Clamping Voltage vs. Peak Pulse Current



Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current



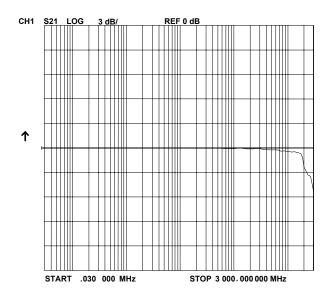
Normalized Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



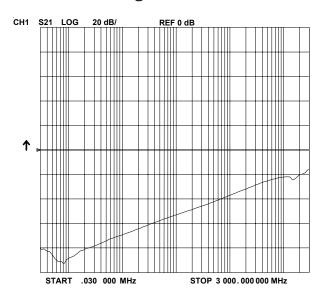


Applications Information

Insertion Loss S21



Analog Cross Talk





Applications Information

Device Connection Options for Protection of Four High-Speed Data Lines

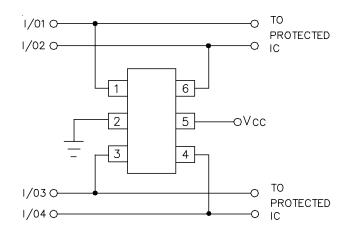
The SRV05-4 TVS is designed to protect four data lines from transient over-voltages by clamping them to a fixed reference. When the voltage on the protected line exceeds the reference voltage (plus diode $V_{\rm F}$) the steering diodes are forward biased, conducting the transient current away from the sensitive circuitry. Data lines are connected at pins 1, 3, 4 and 6. The negative reference (REF1) is connected at pin 2. This pin should be connected directly to a ground plane on the board for best results. The path length is kept as short as possible to minimize parasitic inductance. The positive reference (REF2) is connected at pin 5. The options for connecting the positive reference are as follows:

- To protect data lines and the power line, connect pin 5 directly to the positive supply rail (V_{cc}). In this configuration the data lines are referenced to the supply voltage. The internal TVS diode prevents over-voltage on the supply rail.
- 2. The SRV05-4 can be isolated from the power supply by adding a series resistor between pin 5 and V_{cc} . A value of $100k\Omega$ is recommended. The internal TVS and steering diodes remain biased, providing the advantage of lower capacitance.
- 3. In applications where no positive supply reference is available, or complete supply isolation is desired, the internal TVS may be used as the reference. In this case, pin 5 is not connected. The steering diodes will begin to conduct when the voltage on the protected line exceeds the working voltage of the TVS (plus one diode drop).

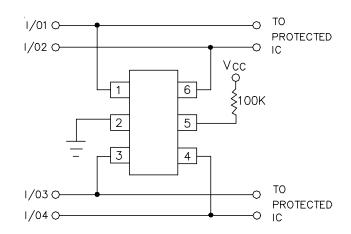
ESD Protection With RailClamps®

RailClamps are optimized for ESD protection using the rail-to-rail topology. Along with good board layout, these devices virtually eliminate the disadvantages of using discrete components to implement this topology. Consider the situation shown in Figure 1 where discrete diodes or diode arrays are configured for rail-to-rail protection on a high speed line. During positive duration ESD events, the top diode will be forward biased when the voltage on the protected line exceeds

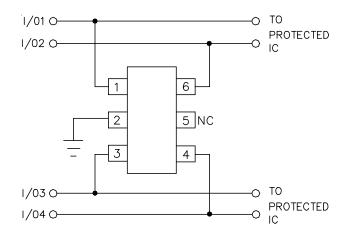
Data Line and Power Supply Protection Using Vcc as reference



Data Line Protection with Bias and Power Supply Isolation Resistor



Data Line Protection Using Internal TVS Diode as Reference





Applications Information (continued)

the reference voltage plus the $V_{\scriptscriptstyle F}$ drop of the diode. For negative events, the bottom diode will be biased when the voltage exceeds the $V_{\scriptscriptstyle F}$ of the diode. At first approximation, the clamping voltage due to the characteristics of the protection diodes is given by:

$$V_{c} = V_{cc} + V_{F}$$
 (for positive duration pulses)
 $V_{c} = -V_{F}$ (for negative duration pulses)

However, for fast rise time transient events, the effects of parasitic inductance must also be considered as shown in Figure 2. Therefore, the actual clamping voltage seen by the protected circuit will be:

$$V_{c} = V_{cc} + V_{F} + L_{P} di_{ESD}/dt$$
 (for positive duration pulses)
 $V_{c} = -V_{F} - L_{G} di_{ESD}/dt$ (for negative duration pulses)

ESD current reaches a peak amplitude of 30A in 1ns for a level 4 ESD contact discharge per IEC 61000-4-2. Therefore, the voltage overshoot due to 1nH of series inductance is:

$$V = L_p di_{ESD}/dt = 1X10^{-9} (30 / 1X10^{-9}) = 30V$$

Example:

Consider a $V_{cc} = 5V$, a typical V_F of 30V (at 30A) for the steering diode and a series trace inductance of 10nH. The clamping voltage seen by the protected IC for a positive 8kV (30A) ESD pulse will be:

$$V_c = 5V + 30V + (10nH \times 30V/nH) = 335V$$

This does not take into account that the ESD current is directed into the supply rail, potentially damaging any components that are attached to that rail. Also note that it is not uncommon for the $V_{\rm F}$ of discrete diodes to exceed the damage threshold of the protected IC. This is due to the relatively small junction area of typical discrete components. It is also possible that the power dissipation capability of the discrete diode will be exceeded, thus destroying the device.

The RailClamp is designed to overcome the inherent disadvantages of using discrete signal diodes for ESD suppression. The RailClamp's integrated TVS diode

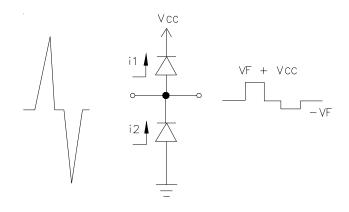


Figure 1 - "Rail-To-Rail" Protection Topology (First Approximation)

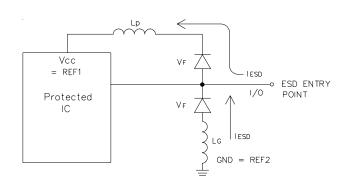


Figure 2 - The Effects of Parasitic Inductance When Using Discrete Components to Implement Rail-To-Rail Protection

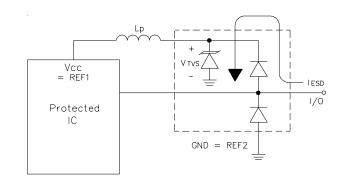


Figure 3 - Rail-To-Rail Protection Using RailClamp TVS Arrays



Applications Information (continued)

helps to mitigate the effects of parasitic inductance in the power supply connection. During an ESD event, the current will be directed through the integrated TVS diode to ground. The maximum voltage seen by the protected IC due to this path will be the clamping voltage of the device.

Video Interface Protection

Video interfaces are susceptible to transient voltages resulting from electrostatic discharge (ESD) and "hot plugging" cables. If left unprotected, the video interface IC may be damaged or even destroyed. Protecting a high-speed video port presents some unique challenges. First, any added protection device must have extremely low capacitance and low leakage current so that the integrity of the video signal is not compromised. Second, the protection component must be able to absorb high voltage transients without damage or degradation. As a minimum, the device should be rated to handle ESD voltages per IEC 61000-4-2, level 4 (±15kV air, ±8kV contact). The clamping voltage of the device (when conducting high current ESD pulses) must be sufficiently low enough to protect the sensitive CMOS IC. If the clamping voltage is too high, the "protected" device may latch-up or be destroyed. Finally, the device must take up a relatively small amount of board space, particularly in portable applications such as notebooks and handhelds. The SRV05-4 is designed to meet or exceed all of the above criteria. A typical video interface protection circuit is shown in Figure 4. All exposed lines are protected including R, G, B, H-Sync, V-Sync , and the ID lines for plug and play monitors.

Universal Serial Bus ESD Protection

The SRV05-4 may also be used to protect the USB ports on monitors, computers, peripherals or portable systems. Each device will protect up to two USB ports (Figure 5). When the voltage on the data lines exceed the bus voltage (plus one diode drop), the internal rectifiers are forward biased conducting the transient current away from the protected controller chip. The TVS diode directs the surge to ground. The TVS diode also acts to suppress ESD strikes directly on the voltage bus. Thus, both power and data pins are protected with a single device.

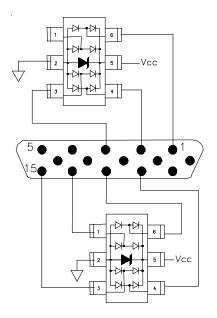


Figure 4 - Video Interface Protection

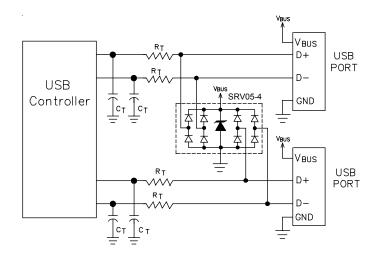


Figure 5 - Dual USB Port Protection

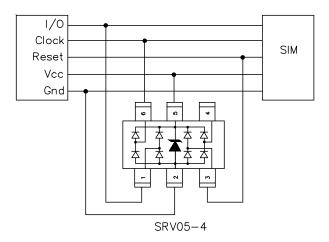
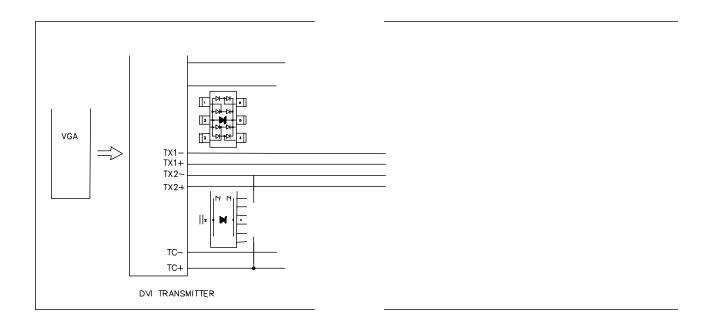
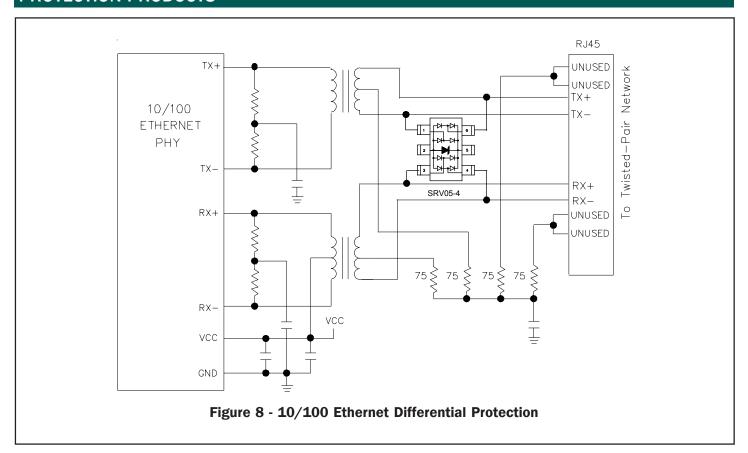


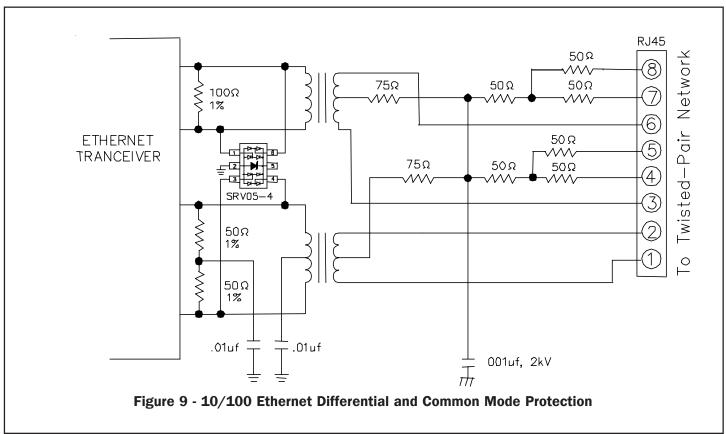
Figure 6 - SIM Port











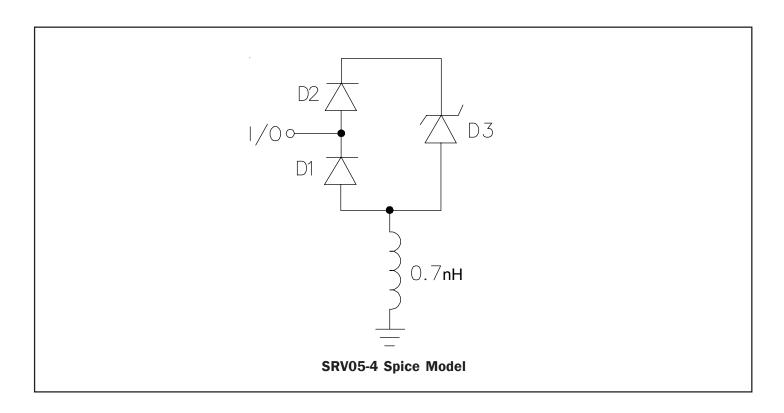


10/100 ETHERNET PROTECTION CONT'

Ethernet circuit to provide differential and common mode protection. The SRV05-4 can not be grounded on the line side because the hi-pot test requires the line side not to be grounded.



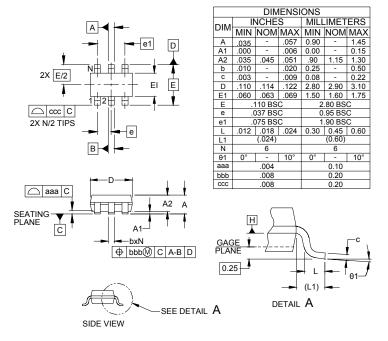
Applications Information - SPICE Model



| SRV05-4 Spice Parameters | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|--|--|
| Parameter | Unit | D1 (LCRD) | D2 (LCRD) | D3 (TVS) | | | |
| IS | Amp | 10E-14 | 10E-14 | 10E-14 | | | |
| BV | Volt | 180 | 20 | 8.59 | | | |
| ۸٦ | Volt | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.6 | | | |
| RS | Ohm | 0.31 | 0.37 | 0.500 | | | |
| IBV | Amp | 1E-3 | 1E-3 | 1E-3 | | | |
| CJO | Farad | 3E-12 | 1E-12 | 360E-12 | | | |
| TT | sec | 2.541E-9 | 2.541E-9 | 2.541E-9 | | | |
| М | | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.334 | | | |
| N | | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | |
| EG | eV | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | | | |



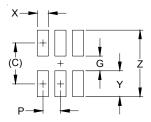
Outline Drawing -SOT23 6L



NOTES:

- 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
- 2. DATUMS -A- AND -B- TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE-H-
- 3. DIMENSIONS "E1" AND "D" DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.

Land Pattern -SOT23 6L



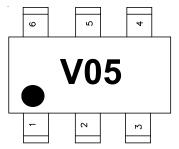
| | DIMENSIONS | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| DIM | INCHES | MILLIMETERS | | | | | | |
| С | (.098) | (2.50) | | | | | | |
| G | .055 | 1.40 | | | | | | |
| Р | .037 | 0.95 | | | | | | |
| Х | .024 | 0.60 | | | | | | |
| Υ | .043 | 1.10 | | | | | | |
| Z | .141 | 3.60 | | | | | | |

NOTES:

 THIS LAND PATTERN IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. CONSULT YOUR MANUFACTURING GROUP TO ENSURE YOUR COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING GUIDELINES ARE MET.



Marking Codes

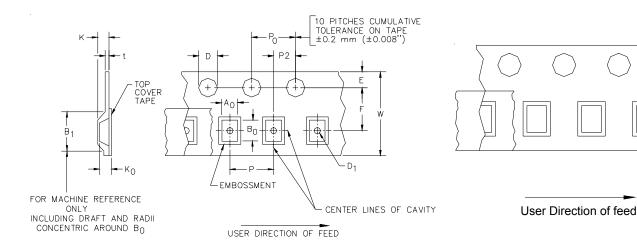


| Part Number | Marking Code | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--|--|
| SRV05-4 | V05 | | |

Ordering Information

| Part Number | Lead Finish | Qty per Reel | Reel Size |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| SRV05-4.TC | SnPb | 3,000 | 7 Inch |
| SRV05-4.TCT | Pb free | 3,000 | 7 Inch |

Tape and Reel Specification



| A0 | В0 | КО | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 3.23 +/-0.05 mm | 3.17 +/-0.05 mm | 1.37 +/-0.05 mm | | | |

| Tape Width | B, (Max) | D | D1 | E | F | K (MAX) | Р | PO | P2 | T(MAX) | W |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| 8 mm | 4.2 mm (.165) | 1.5 + 0.1 mm - 0.0 mm | 1.0 mm ±0.05 | 1.750±.10 mm | 3.5±0.05 mm | 2.4 mm | 4.0±0.1 mm | 4.0±0.1 mm | 2.0±0.05 mm | 0.4 mm | 8.0 mm + 0.3 mm - 0.1 mm |

Contact Information

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