ESD8708

ESD Protection Diode

Low Capacitance Array for High Speed Data Lines

The ESD8708 is designed specifically to protect four high speed differential pairs. Ultra−low capacitance and low ESD clamping voltage make this device an ideal solution for protecting voltage sensitive high speed data lines. The flow−through style package allows for easy PCB layout and matched trace lengths necessary to maintain consistent impedance for the high speed lines.

Features

- Integrated 4 Pairs (8 Lines) High Speed Data
- Single Connect, Flow through Routing
- Low Capacitance (0.5 pF Max, I/O to GND)
- Protection for the Following IEC Standards:
  IEC 61000−4−2 Level 4 (ESD) ±30 kV (Contact)
  IEC 61000−4−5 (Lightning) 6.5 A (8/20 μs)
- These Devices are Pb−Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

Typical Applications

- Gigabit Ethernet
- V−by−One HS
- LVDS
- Display Port

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	−55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−55 to +150	°C
Lead Solder Temperature − Maximum (10 Seconds)	T_L	260	°C
IEC 61000−4−2 Contact (ESD) IEC 61000−4−2 Air (ESD)	ESD ESD	±30 ±30	kV kV
Maximum Peak Pulse Current 8/20 μs @ T_A = 25°C (I/O−GND)	I_{PP}	6.5	A

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

See Application Note AND8308/D for further description of survivability specs.

ON Semiconductor®

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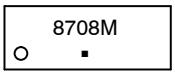
UDFN14
CASE 517CN

MARKING DIAGRAM



8708 = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
ESD8708MUTAG	UDFN14 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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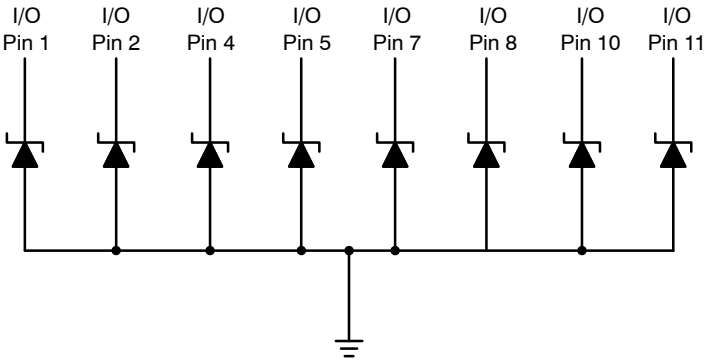


Center Pins, Pin 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14

Note: Common GND − Only Minimum of 1 GND connection required

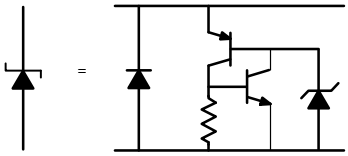


Figure 1. Pin Schematic

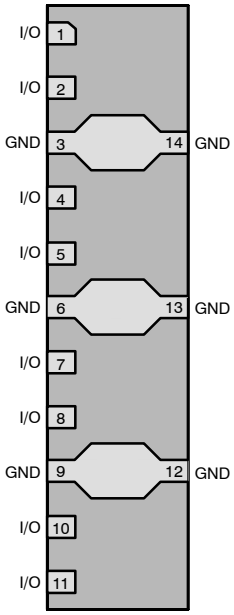


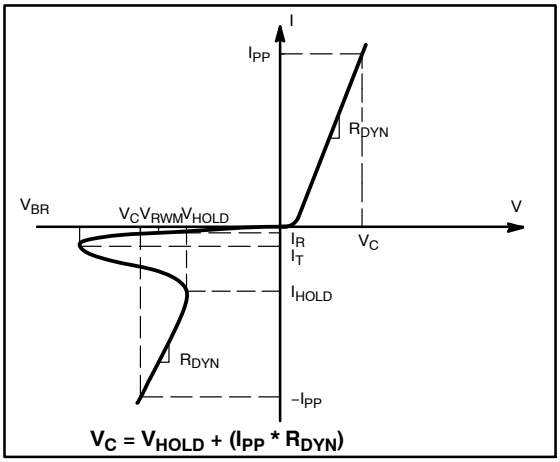
Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Note: Only minimum of one pin needs to be connected to ground for functionality of all pins.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter
V_{RWM}	Working Peak Voltage
I_R	Maximum Reverse Leakage Current @ V_{RWM}
V_{BR}	Breakdown Voltage @ I_T
I_T	Test Current
V_{HOLD}	Holding Reverse Voltage
I_{HOLD}	Holding Reverse Current
R_{DYN}	Dynamic Resistance
I_{PP}	Maximum Peak Pulse Current
V_C	Clamping Voltage @ I_{PP} $V_C = V_{HOLD} + (I_{PP} * R_{DYN})$



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Working Voltage	V_{RWM}	I/O Pin to GND			3.3	V
Breakdown Voltage	V_{BR}	I_T = 1 mA, I/O Pin to GND	4.0	5.0	6.0	V
Holding Reverse Voltage	V_{HOLD}	I/O Pin to GND		1.19		V
Holding Reverse Current	I_{HOLD}	I/O Pin to GND		20		mA
Reverse Peak Current	I_{PP}	IEC61000−4−5 (8/20 μs)	6.5	7.5		A
Clamping Voltage (Note 1)	V_C	IEC61000−4−2, ±8 KV Contact	See Figures 3 and 4			V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	I_{PP} = 1.5 A, Any I/O to GND (8/20 μs pulse)		2.6	3.2	V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	I_{PP} = 5 A, Any I/O to GND (8/20 μs pulse)		3.9	5.2	V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	I_{PP} = 6.5 A, Any I/O to GND (8/20 μs pulse)		4.9	6.8	V
Clamping Voltage TLP (Note 2) See Figures 7 through 10	V_C	I_{PP} = 8 A I_{PP} = −8 A } IEC 61000−4−2 Level 2 equivalent (±4 kV Contact, ±4 kV Air) I_{PP} = 16 A I_{PP} = −16 A } IEC 61000−4−2 Level 4 equivalent (±8 kV Contact, ±15 kV Air)		4.5 −3.8 6.5 −6.3		V
Dynamic Resistance	R_{DYN}	I/O Pin to GND GND to I/O Pin		0.25 0.31		Ω
Junction Capacitance	C_J	V_R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz between I/O Pins and GND V_R = 0 V, f = 2.5 GHz between I/O Pins and GND V_R = 0 V, f = 5.0 GHz between I/O Pins and GND V_R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, between I/O Pins		0.34 0.30 0.31 0.18	0.5 0.25	pF

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

1. For test procedure see Figures 5 and 6 and application note AND8307/D.
2. ANSI/ESD STM5.5.1 − Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity Testing using Transmission Line Pulse (TLP) Model.
   TLP conditions: Z_0 = 50 Ω, t_p = 100 ns, t_r = 1 ns, averaging window; t_1 = 70 ns to t_2 = 90 ns.

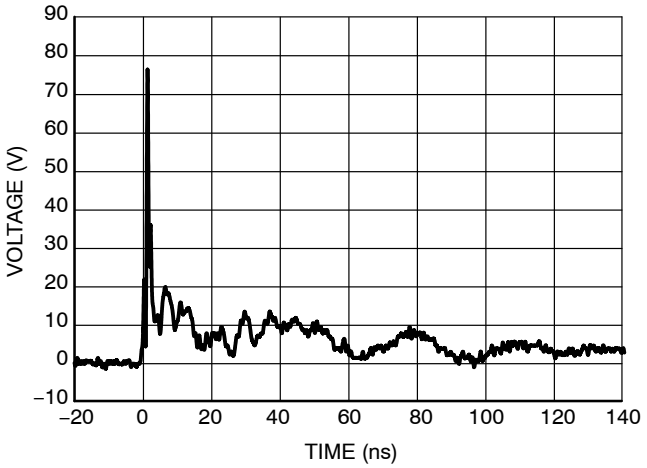


Figure 3. IEC61000−4−2 +8 kV Contact ESD Clamping Voltage

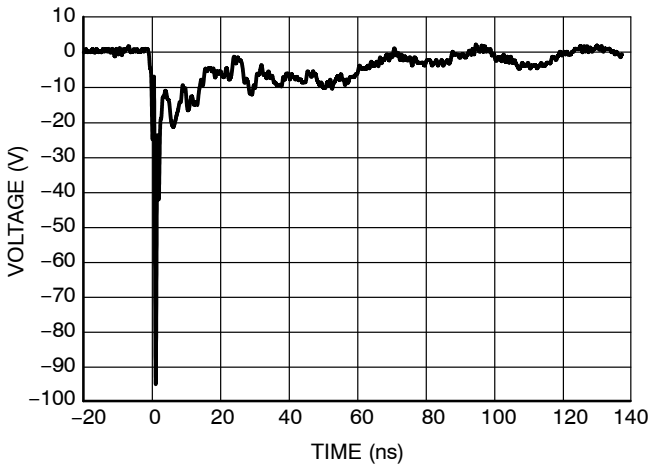


Figure 4. IEC61000−4−2 −8 kV Contact Clamping Voltage

IEC 61000−4−2 Spec.

Level	Test Voltage (kV)	First Peak Current (A)	Current at 30 ns (A)	Current at 60 ns (A)
1	2	7.5	4	2
2	4	15	8	4
3	6	22.5	12	6
4	8	30	16	8

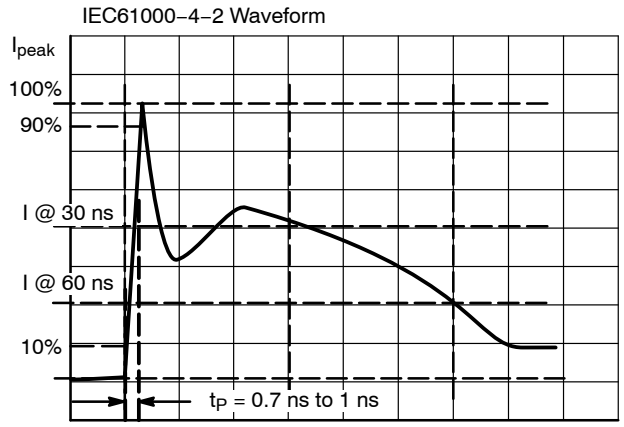


Figure 5. IEC61000−4−2 Spec

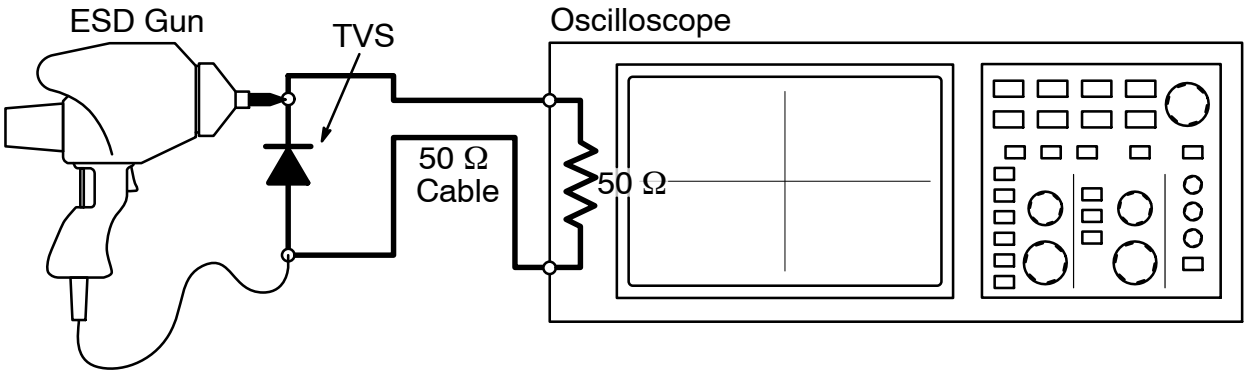


Figure 6. Diagram of ESD Clamping Voltage Test Setup

The following is taken from Application Note AND8307/D − Characterization of ESD Clamping Performance.

ESD Voltage Clamping

For sensitive circuit elements it is important to limit the voltage that an IC will be exposed to during an ESD event to as low a voltage as possible. The ESD clamping voltage is the voltage drop across the ESD protection diode during an ESD event per the IEC61000−4−2 waveform. Since the IEC61000−4−2 was written as a pass/fail spec for larger systems such as cell phones or laptop computers it is not clearly defined in the spec how to specify a clamping voltage at the device level. ON Semiconductor has developed a way to examine the entire voltage waveform across the ESD protection diode over the time domain of an ESD pulse in the form of an oscilloscope screenshot, which can be found on the datasheets for all ESD protection diodes. For more information on how ON Semiconductor creates these screenshots and how to interpret them please refer to AND8307/D.

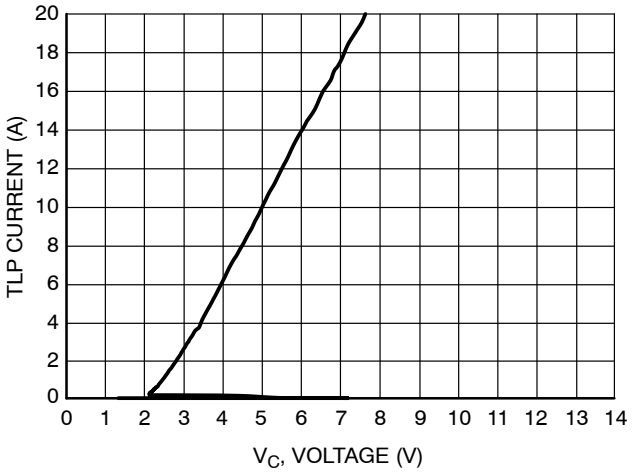


Figure 7. Positive TLP I–V Curve

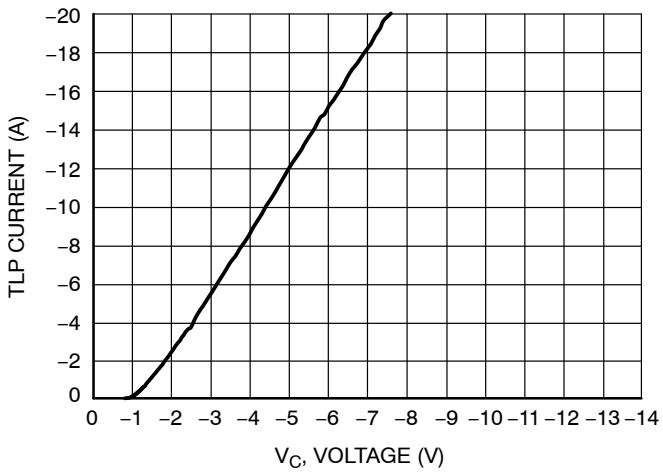


Figure 8. Negative TLP I–V Curve

Transmission Line Pulse (TLP) Measurement

Transmission Line Pulse (TLP) provides current versus voltage (I–V) curves in which each data point is obtained from a 100 ns long rectangular pulse from a charged transmission line. A simplified schematic of a typical TLP system is shown in Figure 9. TLP I–V curves of ESD protection devices accurately demonstrate the product's ESD capability because the 10s of amps current levels and under 100 ns time scale match those of an ESD event. This is illustrated in Figure 10 where an 8 kV IEC 61000−4−2 current waveform is compared with TLP current pulses at 8 A and 16 A. A TLP I–V curve shows the voltage at which the device turns on as well as how well the device clamps voltage over a range of current levels. For more information on TLP measurements and how to interpret them please refer to AND9007/D.

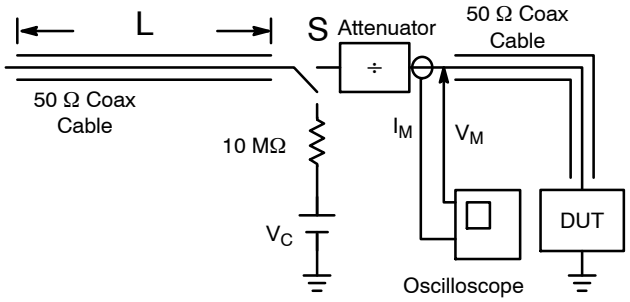


Figure 9. Simplified Schematic of a Typical TLP System

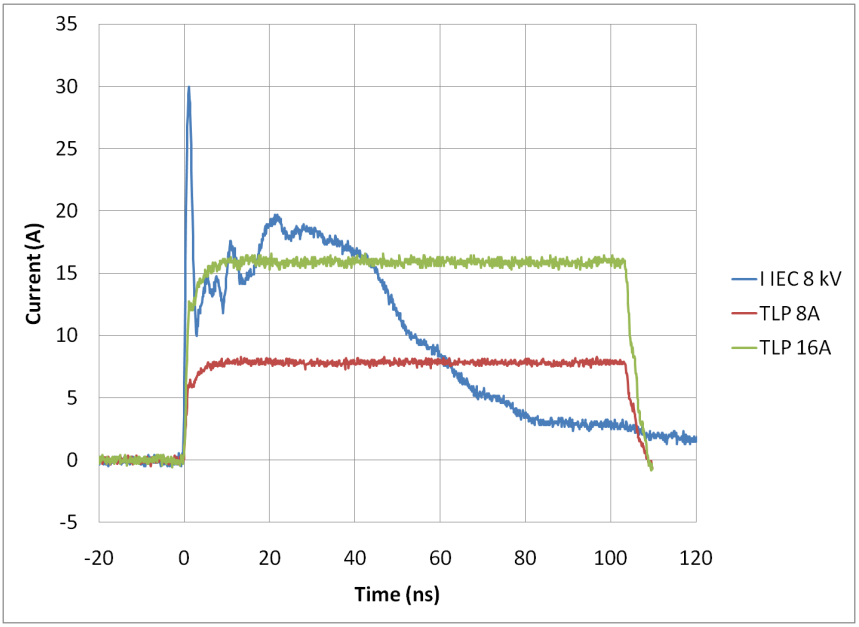


Figure 10. Comparison Between 8 kV IEC 61000−4−2 and 8 A and 16 A TLP Waveforms

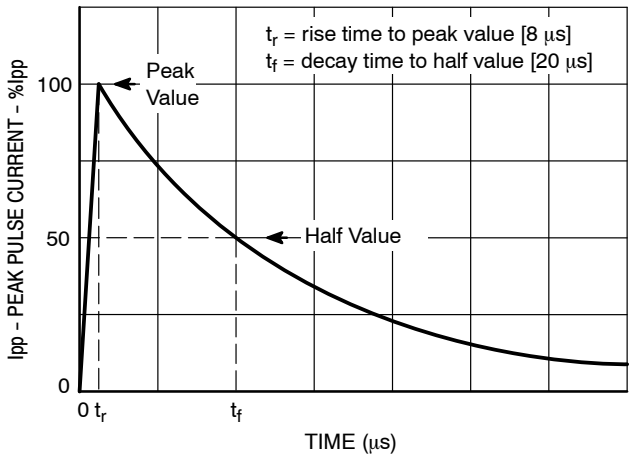


Figure 11. IEC61000−4−5 8/20 μs Pulse Waveform

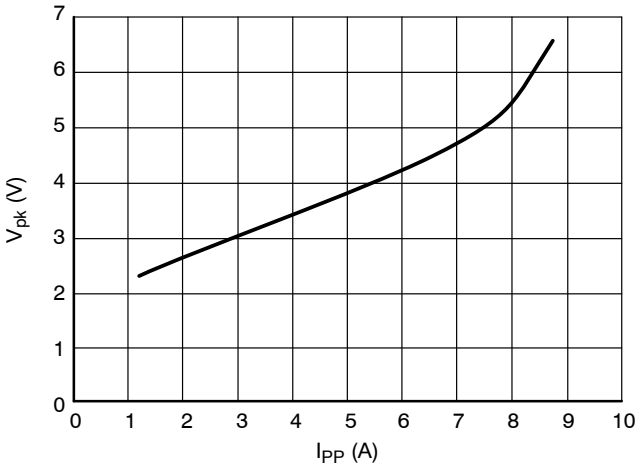


Figure 12. Clamping Voltage vs. Peak Pulse Current (t_p = 8/20 μs per Figure 11)

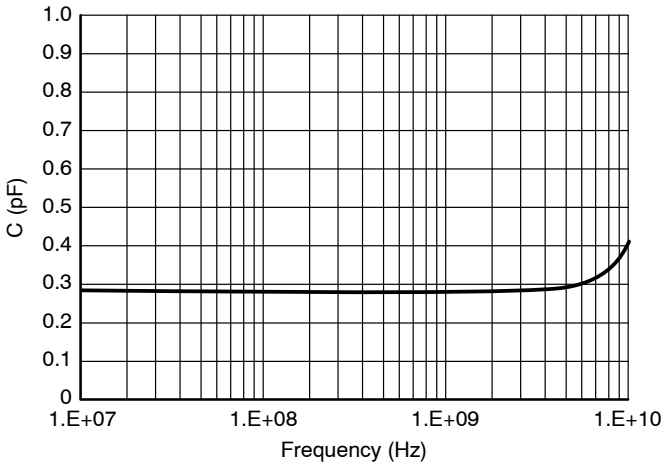


Figure 13. Capacitance over Frequency

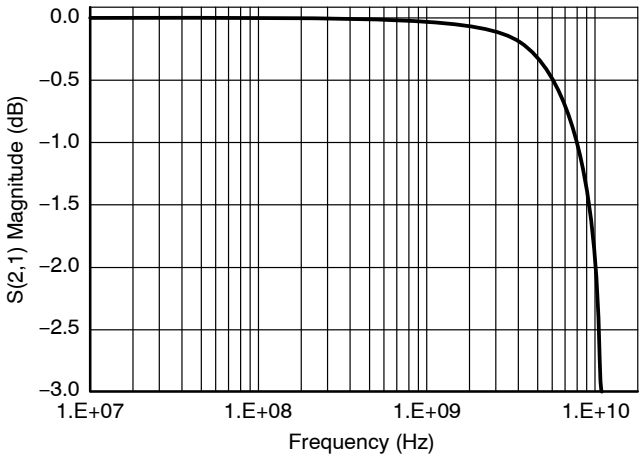


Figure 14. Insertion Loss

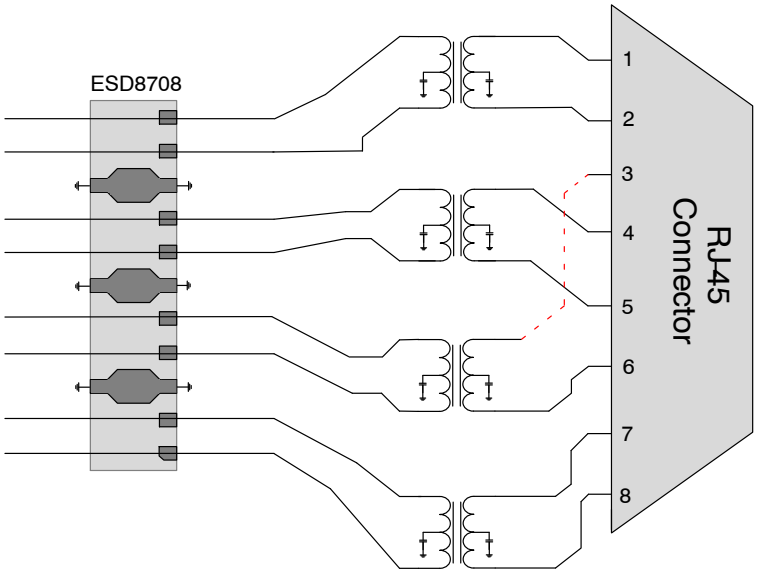


Figure 15. Gigabit Ethernet

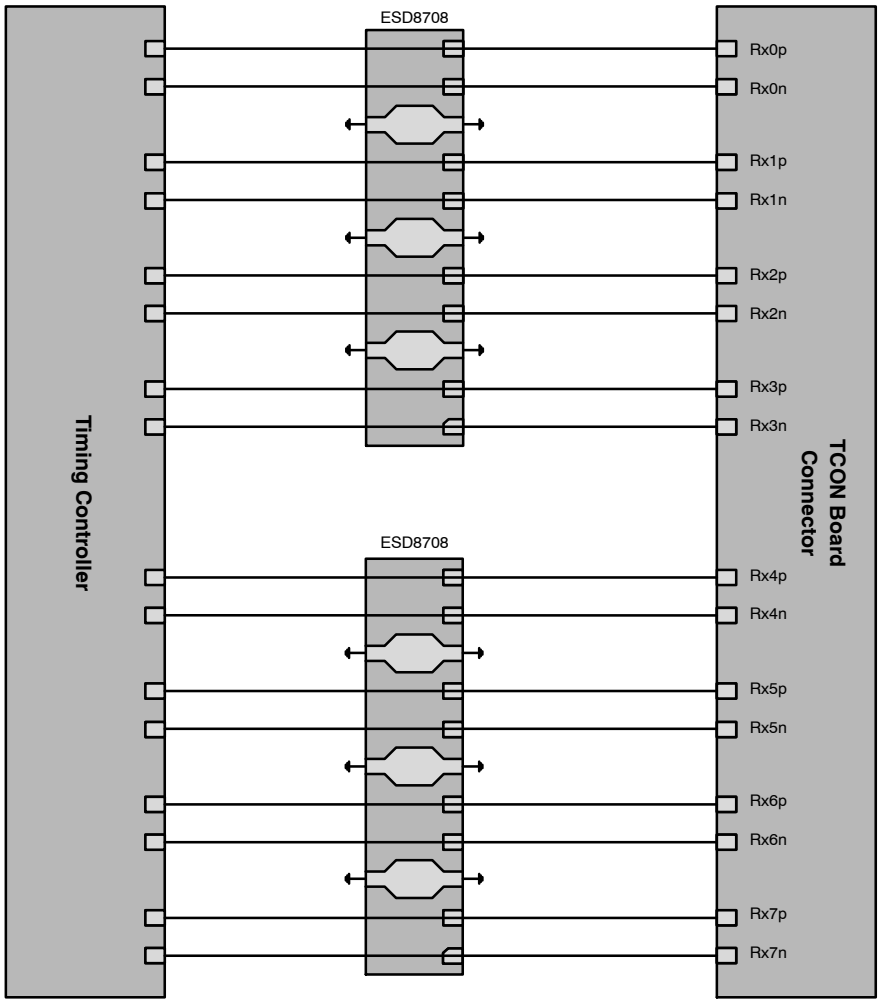


Figure 16. V−by−One HS Layout Diagram (for LCD Panel)

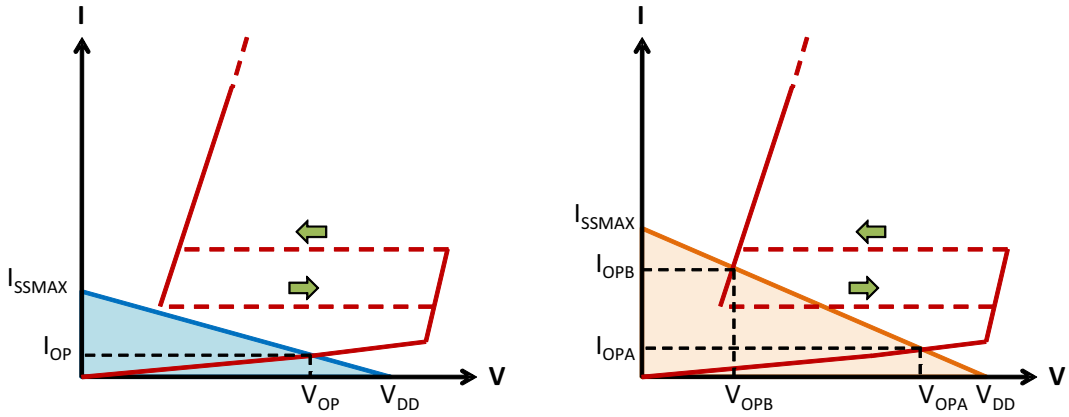
PCB Layout Guidelines

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.

- 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.
- Make sure to use differential design methodology and impedance matching of all high speed signal traces.
- Use curved traces when possible to avoid unwanted reflections.
- 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.
- Place grounds between high speed pairs and keep as much distance between pairs as possible to reduce crosstalk.

Latch-Up Considerations

ON Semiconductor's 8000 series of ESD protection devices utilize a snap-back, SCR type structure. By using this technology, the potential for a latch-up condition was taken into account by performing load line analyses of common high speed serial interfaces. Example load lines for latch-up free applications and applications with the potential for latch-up are shown below with a generic IV characteristic of a snapback, SCR type structured device overlaid on each. In the latch-up free load line case, the IV characteristic of the snapback protection device intersects the load-line in one unique point (V_{OP}, I_{OP}). This is the only stable operating point of the circuit and the system is therefore latch-up free. In the non-latch up free load line case, the IV characteristic of the snapback protection device intersects the load-line in two points (V_{OPA}, I_{OPA}) and (V_{OPB}, I_{OPB}). Therefore in this case, the potential for latch-up exists if the system settles at (V_{OPB}, I_{OPB}) after a transient. Because of this, ESD8708 should not be used for HDMI applications – ESD8104 or ESD8040 have been designed to be acceptable for HDMI applications without latch-up. Please refer to Application Note AND9116/D for a more in-depth explanation of latch-up considerations using ESD8000 series devices.



ESD8708 Latch−up free:
V−by−One HS, DisplayPort, LVDS

ESD8708 Potential Latch−up:
HDMI 1.4/1.3a TMDS

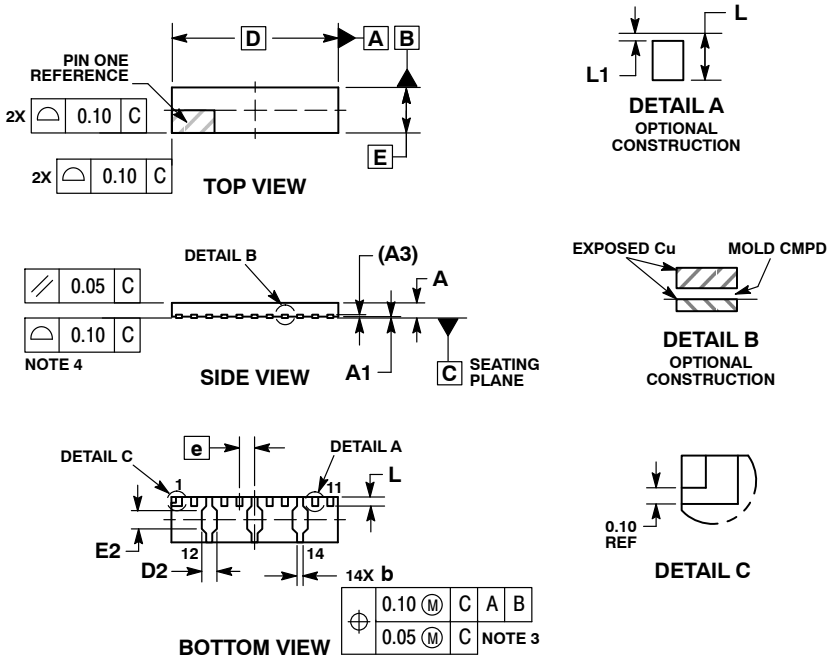
Figure 17. Example Load Lines for Latch-up Free Applications and Applications with the Potential for Latch-up

Table 1. SUMMARY OF SCR REQUIREMENTS FOR LATCH-UP FREE APPLICATIONS

Application	VBR (min) (V)	IH (min) (mA)	VH (min) (V)	ON Semiconductor ESD8000 Series Recommended PN
HDMI TMDS	3.465	54.78	1.0	ESD8104, ESD8040
DisplayPort	3.600	25.00	1.0	ESD8004, ESD8006, ESD8708
V−by−One HS	1.980	21.70	1.0	ESD8708
LVDS	1.829	9.20	1.0	ESD8708

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

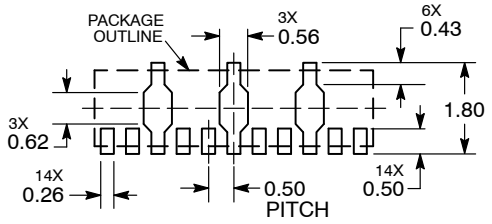
UDFN14, 5.5x1.5, 0.5P
CASE 517CN
ISSUE O



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.10 AND 0.20 MM FROM TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	0.45	0.55
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.13 REF	
b	0.15	0.25
D	5.50 BSC	
D2	0.45	0.55
E	1.50 BSC	
E2	0.50	0.70
e	0.50 BSC	
L	0.20	0.40
L1	0.00	0.05

RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS

*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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