## **6 Channel ESD Protection Array**

#### **Features**

- Six channels of ESD protection
- ±8 kV contact, ±15 kV air ESD protection per per channel (IEC 61000-4-2 standard)
- ±15 kV of ESD protection per channel (HBM)
- Low loading capacitance (3pF typical)
- Available in miniature 8-pin MSOP or SOIC packages
- Low leakage current—ideal for battery-powered devices

### **Applications**

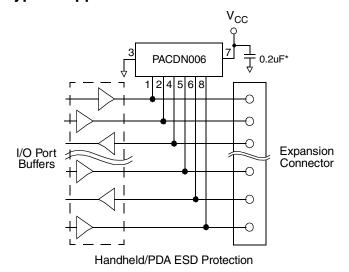
- Consumer electronic products
- Cellular phones
- PDAs
- Notebook computers
- Desktop PCs
- Digital cameras and camcorders
- VGA (video) port protection for desktop and portable PCs

### **Product Description**

The PACDN006 is a diode array designed to provide 6 channels of ESD protection for electronic components or sub-systems. Each channel consists of a pair of diodes which steers an ESD current pulse to either the positive (V<sub>P</sub>) or negative (V<sub>N</sub>) supply. The PACDN006 protects against ESD pulses up to 15kV Human Body Model (100 pF capacitor discharging through a 1.5K $\Omega$  resistor), and 8kV contact discharge, per International Standard IEC 61000-4-2.

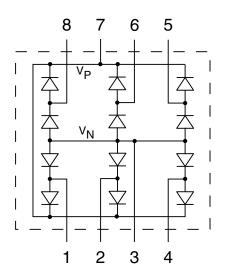
This device is particularly well-suited for portable electronics (e.g., cellular phones, PDAs, notebook computers) because of its small package footprint, high ESD protection level, and low loading capacitance. It is also suitable for protecting video output lines and I/O ports in computers and peripherals and is ideal for a wide range of consumer electronics products.

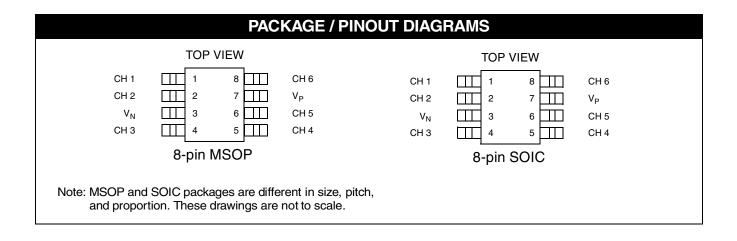
### **Typical Application Circuit**



<sup>\*</sup> Decoupling capacitor must be placed as close as possible to Pin7.

#### **Electrical Schematic**





PIN DESCRIPTIONS				
PIN	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
1	CH 1	I/O	ESD Channel.	
2	CH 2	I/O	ESD Channel.	
3	V <sub>N</sub>	GND	Negative voltage supply rail or ground reference rail.	
4	CH 3	I/O	ESD Channel.	
5	CH 4	I/O	ESD Channel.	
6	CH 5	I/O	ESD Channel.	
7	V <sub>P</sub>	Supply	Positive voltage supply rail.	
8	CH 6	I/O	ESD Channel.	

# **Ordering Information**

PART NUMBERING INFORMATION						
Pins	Pins Package Ordering Part Number <sup>1</sup> Part Marking					
8	SOIC	PACDN006S	PDN006S			
8	MSOP	PACDN006M	D006			

Note 1: Parts are shipped in Tape & Reel form unless otherwise specified.

## **Specifications**

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
PARAMETER	RATING	UNITS			
Supply Voltage (V <sub>P</sub> - V <sub>N</sub> )	6.0	V			
Diode Forward DC Current (Note 1)	20	mA			
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C			
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C			
DC Voltage at any channel input	$(V_N - 0.5)$ to $(V_P + 0.5)$	V			
Package Power Rating SOIC Package MSOP Package	350 200	mW mW			

Note 1: Only one diode conducting at a time.

STANDARD OPERATING CONDITIONS				
PARAMETER	RATING	UNITS		
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C		
Operating Supply Voltage (V <sub>P</sub> - V <sub>N</sub> )	0 to 5.5	V		

	ELECTRICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS 1					
	ELECTRICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>					
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
I <sub>P</sub>	Supply Current	(V <sub>P</sub> -V <sub>N</sub> )=5.5V			10	μΑ
$V_{F}$	Diode Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	0.65		0.95	٧
V <sub>ESD</sub>	ESD Protection Peak Discharge Voltage at any channel input, in system a) Human Body Model, MIL-STD-883, Method 3015 b) Contact Discharge per IEC 61000-4-2	Note 3 Notes 2,4 Note 5	±15 ±8			kV kV
V <sub>CL</sub>	Channel Clamp Voltage Positive Transients Negative Transients	@15kV ESD HBM			V <sub>P</sub> + 13.0 V <sub>N</sub> - 13.0	V V
I <sub>LEAK</sub>	Channel Leakage Current			<u>+</u> 0.1	<u>+</u> 1.0	μΑ
C <sub>IN</sub>	Channel Input Capacitance	@ 1 MHz, V <sub>P</sub> =5V, V <sub>N</sub> =0V, V <sub>IN</sub> =2.5V; Note 2 applies		3	5	pF

Note 1: All parameters specified at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C unless otherwise noted.

Note 2: These parameters guaranteed by design and characterization.

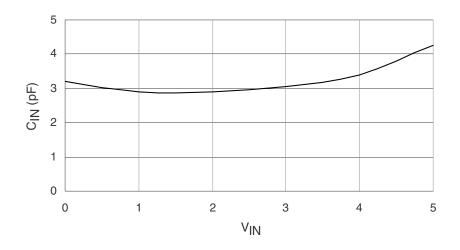
Note 3: From I/O pins to  $V_P$  or  $V_N$  only;  $V_P$  bypassed to  $V_N$  with  $0.2\mu F$  ceramic capacitor.

Note 4: Human Body Model per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015,  $C_{Discharge}$  = 100pF,  $R_{Discharge}$  = 1.5K $\Omega$ ,  $V_P$  = 5.0V,  $V_N$  grounded.

Note 5: Standard IEC 61000-4-2 with  $C_{Discharge}$  = 150pF,  $R_{Discharge}$  = 330 $\Omega$ ,  $V_P$  = 5.0V,  $V_N$  grounded.

### **Performance Information**

Input Capacitance vs. Input Voltage



Typical Variation of  $C_{IN}$  vs.  $V_{IN}$ 

 $(V_{\mathbf{P}} = 5V, V_{\mathbf{N}} = 0V, 0.1 \,\mu\text{F chip capacitor between } V_{\mathbf{P}} \text{ and } V_{\mathbf{N}})$ 

### **Application Information**

#### **Design Considerations**

In order to realize the maximum protection against ESD pulses, care must be taken in the PCB layout to minimize parasitic series inductances on the Supply/ Ground rails as well as the signal trace segment between the signal input (typically a connector) and the ESD protection device. Refer to Figure 1, which illustrates an example of a positive ESD pulse striking an input channel. The parasitic series inductance back to the power supply is represented by  $L_{\rm 1}$  and  $L_{\rm 2}$ . The voltage  $V_{\rm CL}$  on the line being protected is:

$$V_{CL}$$
 = Fwd voltage drop of  $D_1 + V_{SUPPLY} + L_1 \times d(I_{ESD}) / dt + L_2 \times d(I_{ESD}) / dt$ 

where  $I_{\text{ESD}}$  is the ESD current pulse, and  $V_{\text{SUPPLY}}$  is the positive supply voltage.

An ESD current pulse can rise from zero to its peak value in a very short time. As an example, a level 4 contact discharge per the IEC61000-4-2 standard results in a current pulse that rises from zero to 30 Amps in 1ns. Here  $d(I_{\rm ESD})/dt$  can be approximated by

 $\Delta I_{ESD}/\Delta t$ , or 30/(1x10<sup>-9</sup>). So just 10nH of series inductance (L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> combined) will lead to a 300V increment in V<sub>Cl</sub>!

Similarly for negative ESD pulses, parasitic series inductance from the  $V_N$  pin to the ground rail will lead to drastically increased negative voltage on the line being protected.

Another consideration is the output impedance of the power supply for fast transient currents. Most power supplies exhibit a much higher output impedance to fast transient current spikes. In the  $V_{CL}$  equation above, the  $V_{SUPPLY}$  term, in reality, is given by ( $V_{DC}$  +  $I_{ESD}$  x  $R_{OUT}$ ), where  $V_{DC}$  and  $R_{OUT}$  are the nominal

supply DC output voltage and effective output impedance of the power supply respectively. As an example, a  $R_{OUT}$  of 1 ohm would result in a 10V increment in  $V_{CL}$  for a peak  $I_{ESD}$  of 10A.

To mitigate these effects, a high frequency bypass capacitor should be connected between the VP pin of the ESD Protection Array and the ground plane. The value of this bypass capacitor should be chosen such that it will absorb the charge transferred by the ESD pulse with minimal change in V<sub>P</sub>. Typically a value in the 0.1µF to 0.2µF range is adequate for IEC-61000-4-2 level 4 contact discharge protection (8kV). For higher ESD voltages, the bypass capacitor should be increased accordingly. Ceramic chip capacitors mounted with short printed circuit board traces are good choices for this application. Electrolytic capacitors should be avoided as they have poor high frequency characteristics. For extra protection, connect a zener diode in parallel with the bypass capacitor to mitigate the effects of the parasitic series inductance inherent in the capacitor. The breakdown voltage of the zener diode should be slightly higher than the maximum supply voltage.

As a general rule, the ESD Protection Array should be located as close as possible to the point of entry of expected electrostatic discharges. The power supply bypass capacitor mentioned above should be as close to the  $V_P$  pin of the Protection Array as possible, with minimum PCB trace lengths to the power supply, ground planes and between the signal input and the ESD device to minimize stray series inductance.

#### **Additional Information**

See also California Micro Devices Application Note AP209, "Design Considerations for ESD Protection."

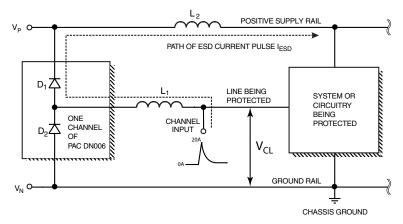


Figure 1. Application of Positive ESD Pulse between Input Channel and Ground

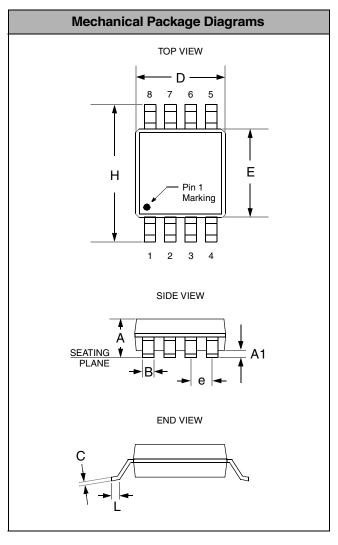
### **Mechanical Details**

#### **MSOP Mechanical Specifications**

PACDN006 devices are packaged in 8-pin MSOP and SOIC packages. Dimensions for these packages are presented on the following pages. For complete information on the MSOP-8 or SOIC-8 packages, see the specific California Micro Devices Package Information document.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS					
Package	MSOP				
Pins	8				
Dimensions	Millimeters		Inches		
Dimensions	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	0.87	1.17	0.034	0.046	
A1	0.05	0.25	0.002	0.010	
В	0.30 (typ) 0.012 (typ)			2 (typ)	
С	0.18		0.0	0.007	
D	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122	
E	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122	
е	0.65 BSC 0.025 BSC			5 BSC	
Н	4.78	4.98	0.188	0.196	
L	0.52	0.54	0.017	0.025	
# per tube	80 pieces*				
# per tape and reel	4000 pieces				
	Controlling dimension: inches				

<sup>\*</sup> This is an approximate number which may vary.



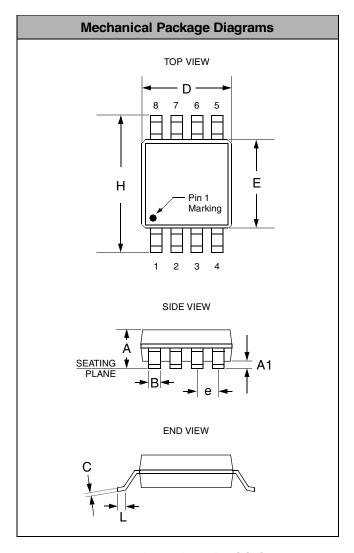
**Package Dimensions for MSOP-8** 

# Mechanical Details (cont'd)

### **SOIC Mechanical Specifications**

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS					
Package	SOIC				
Pins	8				
Dimensions	Millimeters		Inches		
Dilliensions	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069	
A1	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010	
В	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020	
С	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010	
D	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197	
E	3.80	4.19	0.150	0.165	
е	1.27 BSC 0.050 BSC				
Н	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244	
L	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050	
# per tube	100 pcs*				
# per tape and reel	2500 pcs				
Controlling dimension: inches					

<sup>\*</sup> This is an approximate number which may vary.



Package Dimensions for SOIC-8