Absolute Maximum Rating

Rating	Symbol	Value	Units
Peak Pulse Power (tp = 8/20µs)	P_{pk}	150	Watts
Peak Pulse Current (tp = 8/20µs)	I_{PP}	6	A
Continuous Forward Current	I_F	200	mA
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

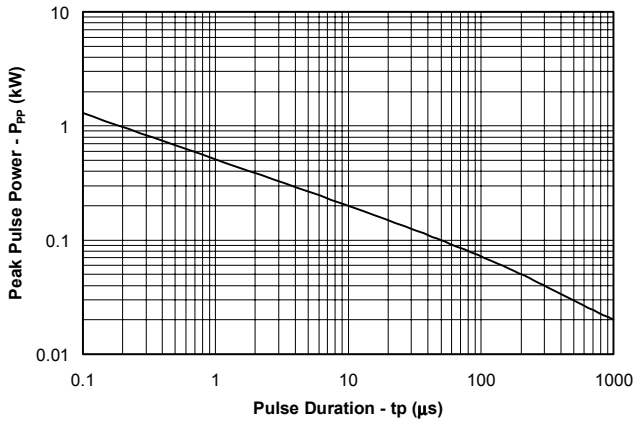
Electrical Characteristics (T=25°C)

SRV08-4

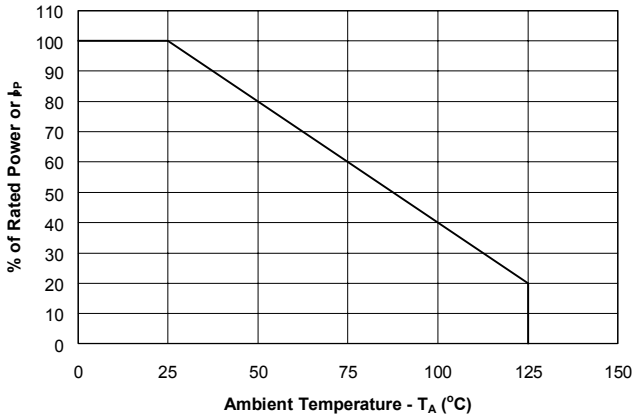
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Reverse Stand-Off Voltage	V_{RWM}	Pin 2 to 5			5	V
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_{BR}	I_t = 1mA Pin 2 to 5	6			V
Reverse Leakage Current	I_R	V_{RWM} = 5V, T=25°C Pin 2 to 5			5	µA
Forward Voltage	V_f	I_f = 15mA			1.2	V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	I_{PP} = 1A, tp = 8/20µs Any I/O pin to Ground			12.5	V
Clamping Voltage	V_C	I_{PP} = 5A, tp = 8/20µs 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		pF

Typical Characteristics

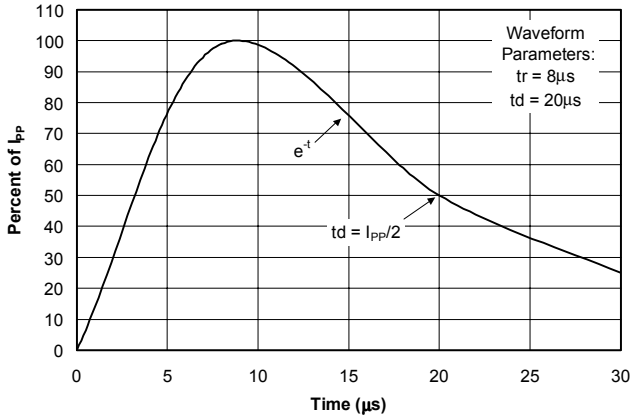
Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Current vs. Pulse Time



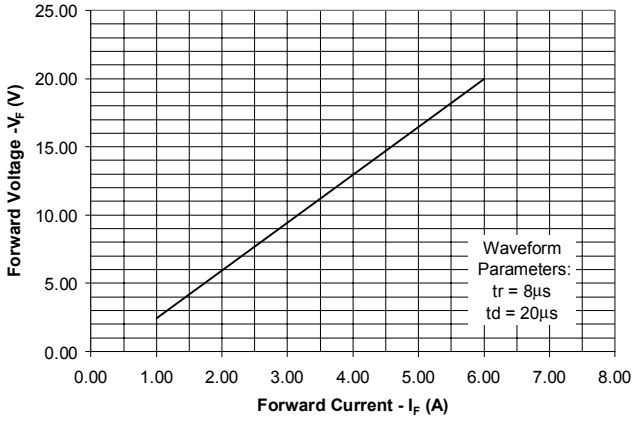
Power Derating Curve



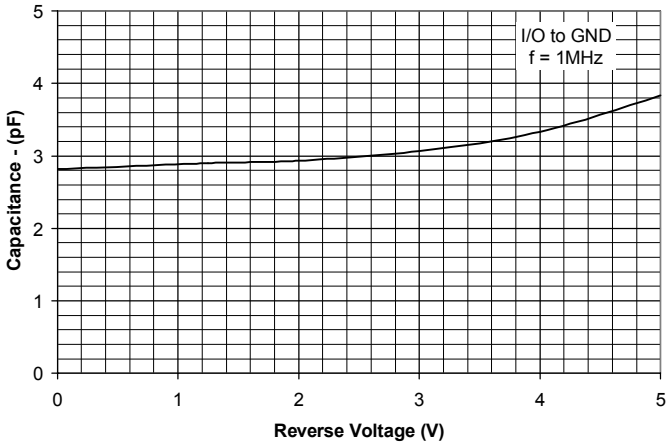
Pulse Waveform



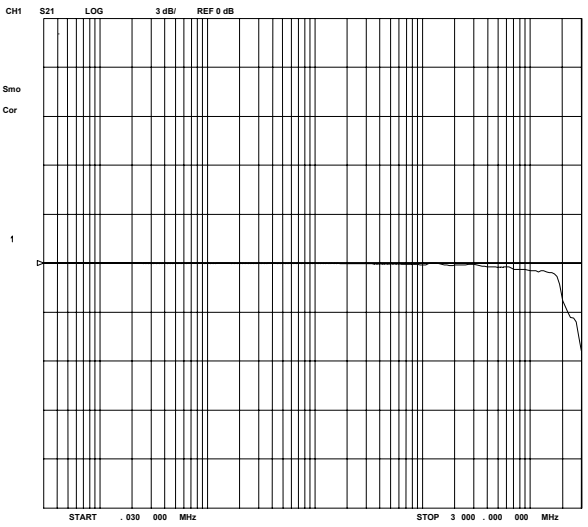
Forward Clamping Voltage vs. Peak Pulse Current Current



Variation of Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



Insertion Loss S21

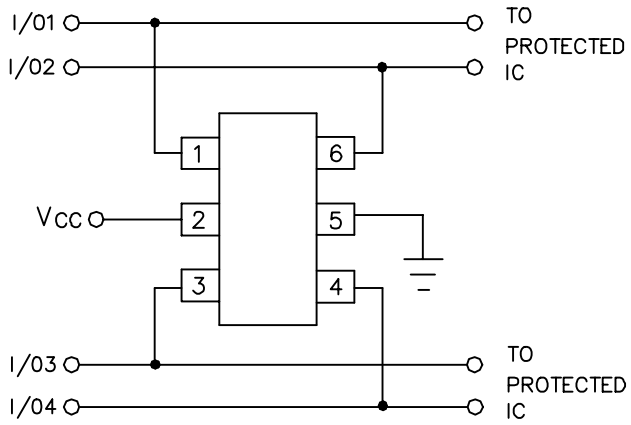


Applications Information

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

The SRV08-4 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_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 is connected at pin 5. 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 is connected at pin 2. In this configuration the data lines are referenced to the supply voltage.

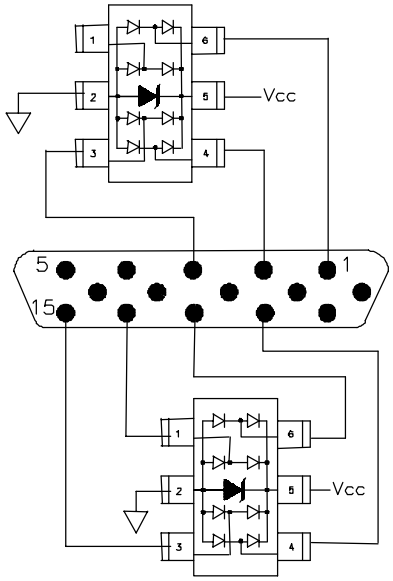
Figure 1 - Data Line and Power Supply Protection Using Vcc as reference



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 SRV08-4 is designed to meet or exceed all of the above criteria. A typical video interface protection circuit is shown in Figure 2. All exposed lines are protected including R, G, B, H-Sync, V-Sync , and the ID lines for plug and play monitors.

Figure 2 - Video Interface Protection



ESD Protection With RailClamps

RailClamps are optimized for ESD protection using the rail-to-rail topology. Along with good board layout,

Applications Information *(continued)*

these devices virtually eliminate the disadvantages of using discrete components to implement this topology. Consider the situation shown in Figure 3 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 the reference voltage plus the V_F drop of the diode. For negative events, the bottom diode will be biased when the voltage exceeds the V_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 4. 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:

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

Note that it is not uncommon for the V_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.

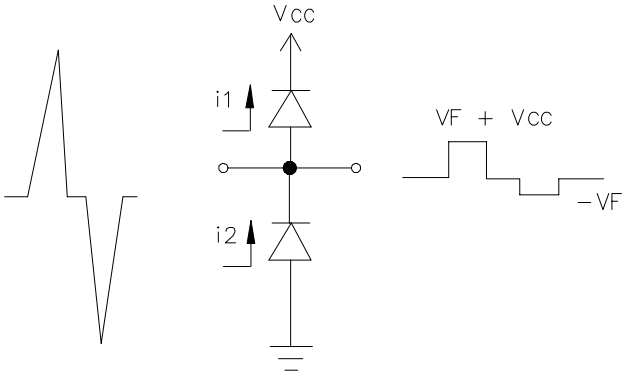


Figure 3 - "Rail-To-Rail" Protection Topology (First Approximation)

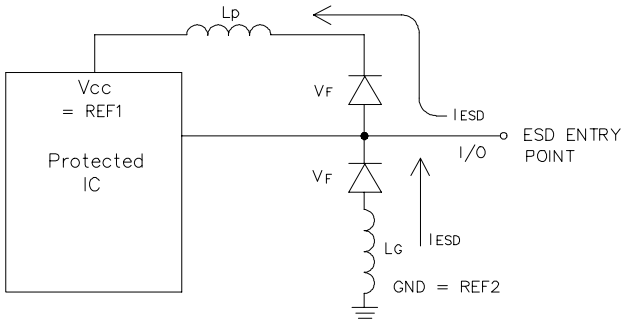


Figure 4 - The Effects of Parasitic Inductance When Using Discrete Components to Implement Rail-To-Rail Protection

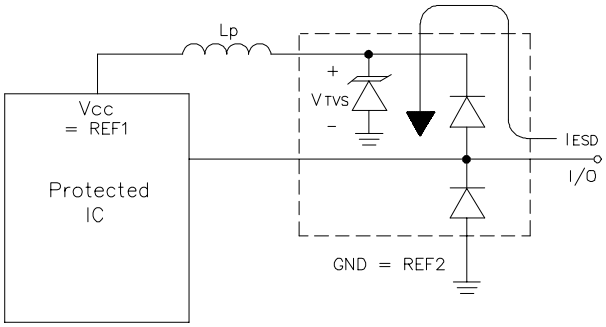
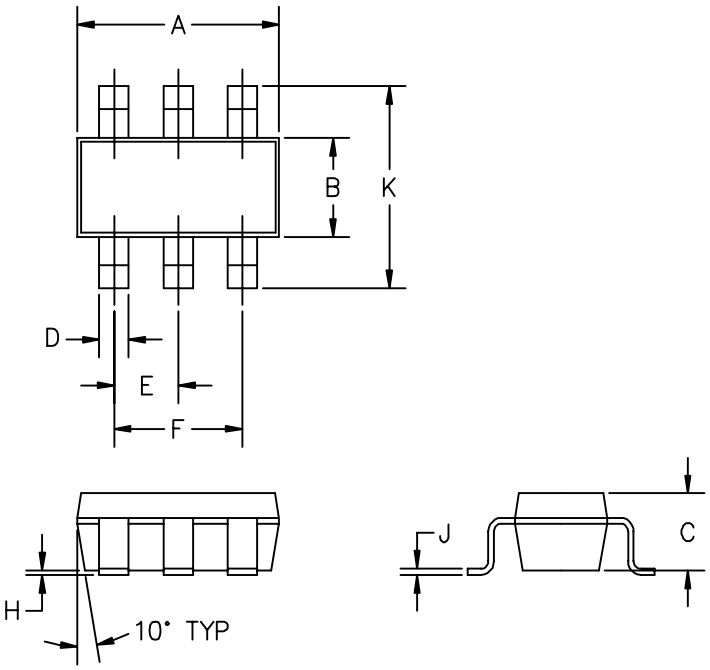


Figure 5 - Rail-To-Rail Protection Using RailClamp TVS Arrays

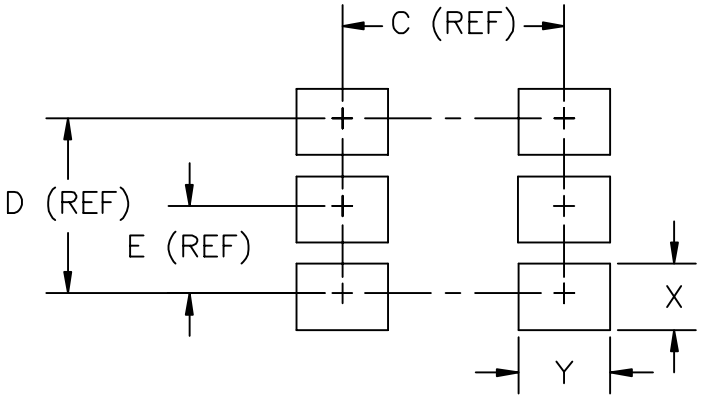
Outline Drawing



DIMENSIONS [1]					
DIM	INCHES		MM		NOTE
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	.110	.120	2.80	3.05	–
B	.059	.070	1.50	1.75	–
C	.036	.051	.90	1.30	–
D	.014	.020	.35	.50	–
E	.033	.040	.85	1.05	–
F	.067	.083	1.7	2.1	–
H	.0004	.006	.010	.150	–
J	.0035	.008	.090	.20	–
K	.102	.118	2.6	3.00	–

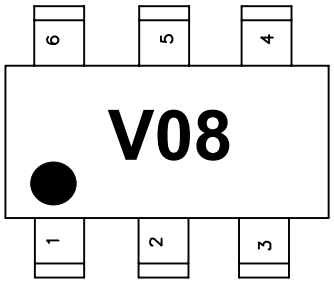
[2] PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR.
[1] CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS.

Land Pattern



DIMENSIONS			
DIM	INCHES	MM	NOTE
C	.094	2.4	–
D	.074	1.9	–
E	.037	.95	–
X	.028	.7	–
Y	.039	1.0	–

Marking Codes



Part Number	Marking Code
SRV08-4	V08

Ordering Information

Part Number	Working Voltage	Qty per Reel	Reel Size
SRV08-4.TC	5.8V	3,000	7 Inch
SRV08-4.TG	5.8V	10,000	13 Inch

Contact Information

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