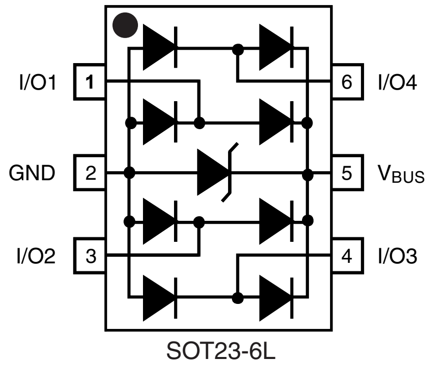
1 Characteristics

Figure 1. Functional diagrams



When used with an HDMI application, Pin 5 should not be connected to protect against backdrive current flow.

Table 1. Absolute ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
V_{PP}	Peak pulse voltage	IEC 61000-4-2 air discharge	±15	kV
		IEC 61000-4-2 contact discharge	±15	
		MIL STD883C-Method 3015-6	±25	
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		-55 to +150	°C
T_j	Maximum junction temperature		125	°C
T_L	Lead solder temperature (10 seconds duration)		260	°C

Table 2. Electrical characteristics (T_{amb} = 25° C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Value Min.	Value Typ.	Value Max	Unit
I_{RM}	Leakage current	V_{RM} = 5 V			0.5	µA
V_{BR}	Breakdown voltage between V_{BUS} and GND	I_R = 1 mA	6			V
V_{CL}	Clamping voltage	I_{PP} = 1 A, t_p = 8/20 µs Any I/O pin to GND			12	V
		I_{PP} = 5 A, t_p = 8/20 µs Any I/O pin to GND			17	V
$C_{i/o-GND}$	Capacitance between I/O and GND	V_R = 0 V, F = 1 MHz			1	pF
		V_R = 0 V, F = 825 MHz		0.6		
$\Delta C_{i/o-GND}$	Capacitance variation between I/O and GND			0.015		
$C_{i/o-i/o}$	Capacitance between I/O	V_R = 0 V, F = 1 MHz		0.42	0.5	pF
		V_R = 0 V, F = 825 MHz		0.3		
$\Delta C_{i/o-i/o}$	Capacitance variation between I/O			0.007		

Figure 2. Line capacitance versus line voltage (typical values)

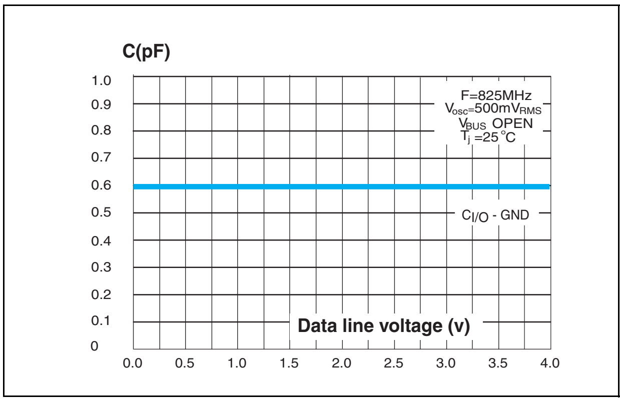


Figure 3. Line capacitance versus frequency (typical values)

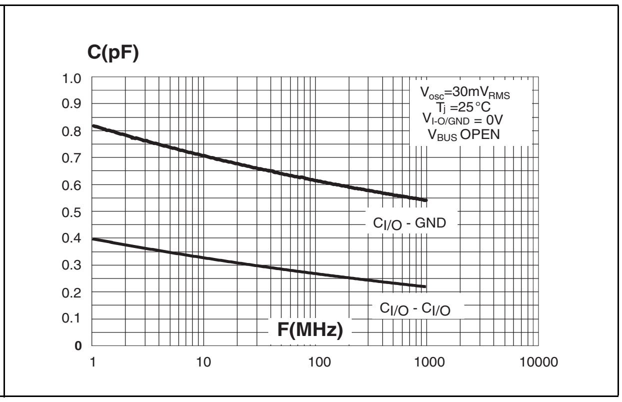


Figure 4. Relative variation of leakage current versus junction temperature (typical values)

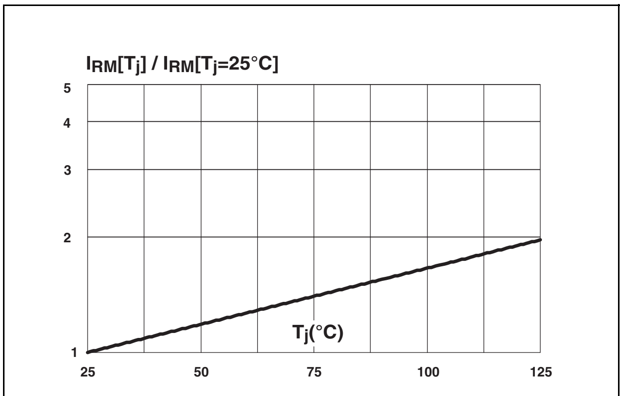
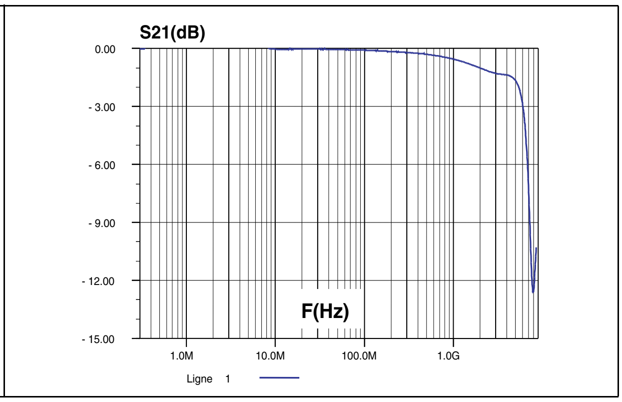


Figure 5. Frequency response



2 Application examples

Figure 6. HDMI digital single link application using HDMIULC6-4SC6Y

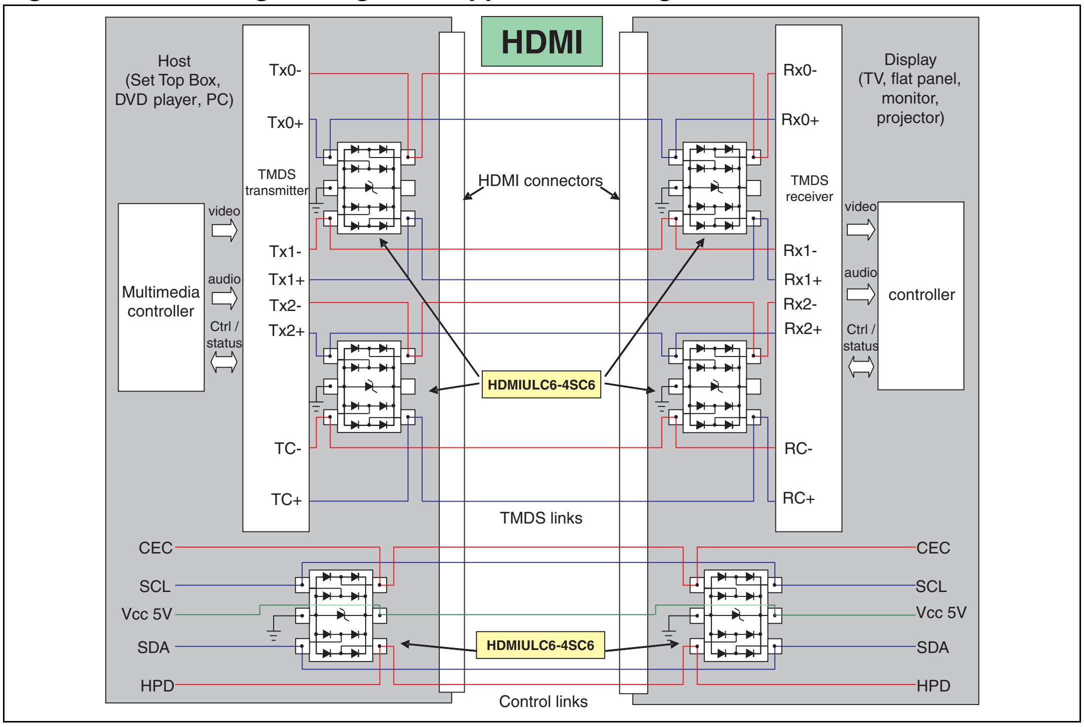
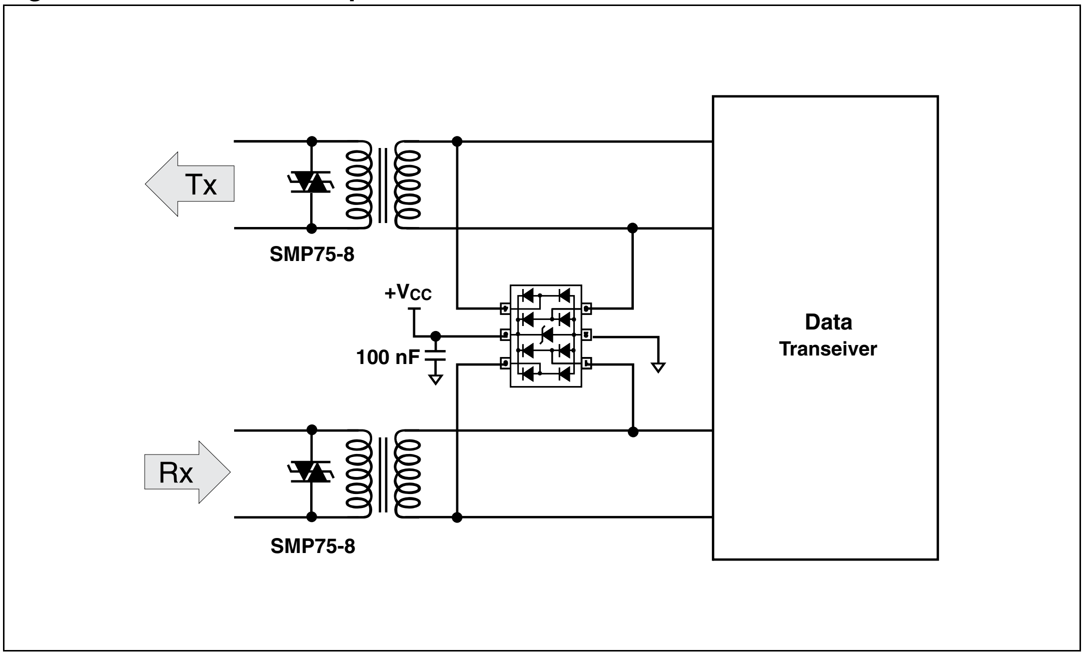


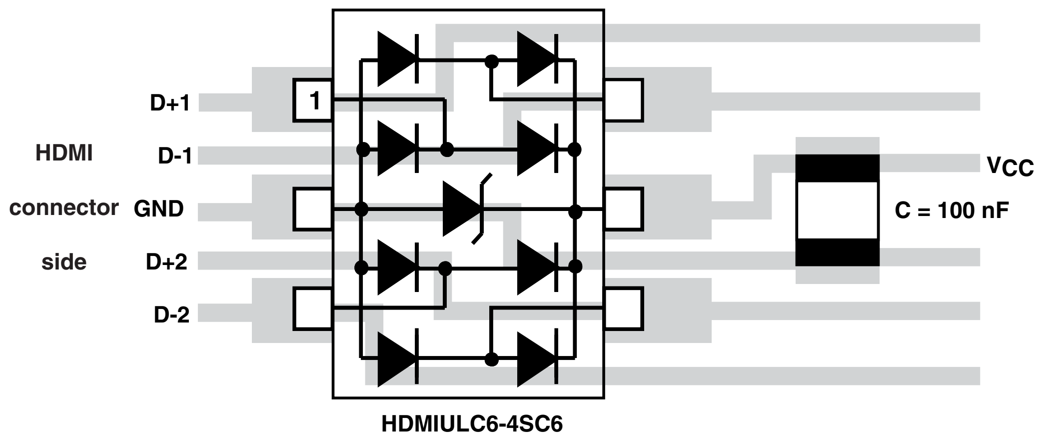
Figure 7. T1/E1/Ethernet protection



2.1 PCB layout considerations

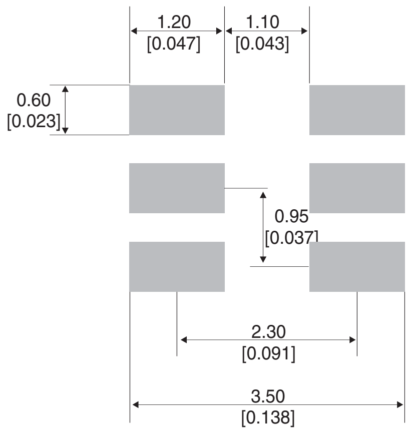
For HDMI applications, V_{CC} should not be connected. In this case the capacitor C in *Figure 8.* is not needed.

Figure 8. PCB layout considerations (V_{CC} connection is application dependent)



A differential impedance of 100 Ω must be respected in the layout. Both lines of the differential pair should have the same length.

Figure 9. SOT23-6L Footprint dimensions (in mm)



3 Technical information

3.1 Surge protection

The HDMIULC6-4SC6Y is particularly optimized to perform ESD surge protection based on the rail to rail topology.

The clamping voltage V_{CL} can be calculated as follows

– $V_{CL}+ = V_{Transil} + V_F$, for positive surges

– $V_{CL}- = - V_F$, for negative surges

with: $V_F = V_T + R_d.I_p$

(V_F forward drop voltage) / (V_T forward drop threshold voltage)

and $V_{Transil} = V_{BR} + R_{d\_Transil} \cdot I_P$

Calculation example

We assume that the value of the dynamic resistance of the clamping diode is typically: $R_d = 0.5\ \Omega$ and $V_T = 1.1$ V.

We assume that the value of the dynamic resistance of the Transil diode is typically $R_{d\_Transil} = 0.5\ \Omega$ and $V_{BR} = 6.1$ V

For an IEC 61000-4-2 surge Level 4 (Contact Discharge: $V_g = 8$ kV, $R_g = 330\ \Omega$), $V_{BUS} = +5$ V, and, in first approximation, we assume that: $I_p = V_g / R_g = 24$ A.

We find:

– $V_{CL}+ = +31.2$ V

– $V_{CL}- = -13.1$ V

Note: The calculations do not take into account phenomena due to parasitic inductances.

3.2 Surge protection application example

If we consider that the connections from the pin V_{BUS} to V_{CC}, from I/O to data line, and from GND to PCB GND plane are two tracks 10 mm long and 0.5 mm wide, we can assume that the parasitic inductances, L_{VBUS}, $L_{I/O}$, and L_{GND}, of these tracks are about 6 nH. So when an IEC 61000-4-2 surge occurs on the data line, due to the rise time of this spike (tr = 1 ns), the voltage V_{CL} has an extra value equal to $L_{I/O}$.dI/dt + L_{GND}.dI/dt.

The dI/dt is calculated as: dI/dt = I_p/t_r = 24 A/ns for an IEC 61000-4-2 surge level 4 (contact discharge $V_g = 8$ kV, $R_g = 330\ \Omega$

The over voltage due to the parasitic inductances is:
$L_{I/O}$.dI/dt = L_{GND}.dI/dt = 6 x 24 = 144 V

By taking into account the effect of these parasitic inductances due to unsuitable layout, the clamping voltage will be:

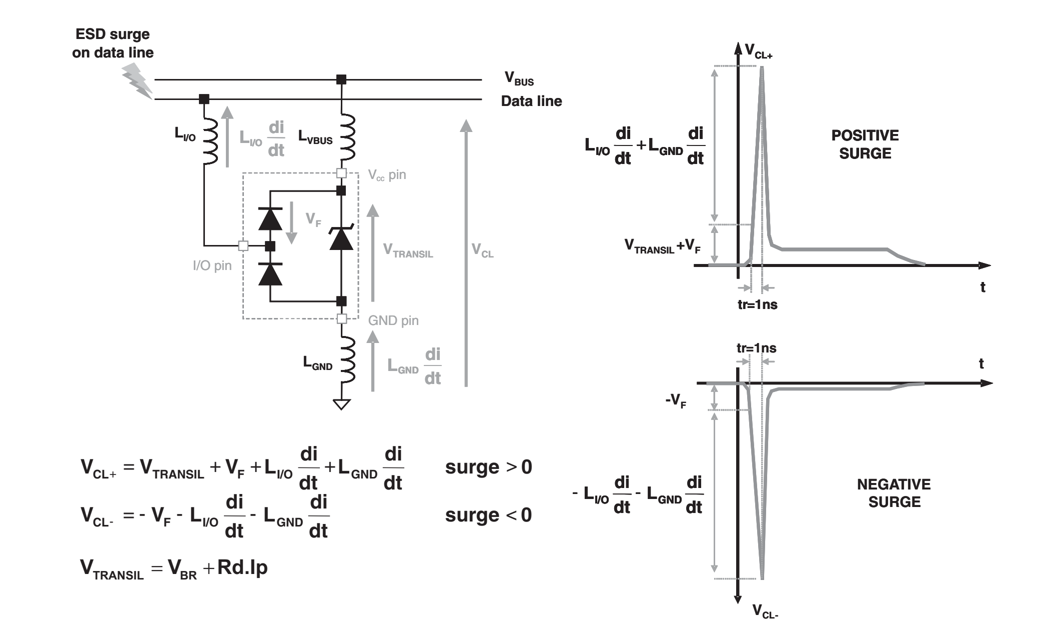
– $V_{CL}+ = +31.2 + 144 +144 = 319.2$ V

– $V_{CL}- = -13.1 - 144 -144 = -301.1$ V

We can reduce as much as possible these phenomena with simple layout optimization.

It's the reason why some recommendations have to be followed (see *Section 3.3: How to ensure good ESD protection*).

Figure 10. ESD behavior: parasitic phenomena due to unsuitable layout



3.3 How to ensure good ESD protection

While the HDMIULC6-4SC6Y provides a high immunity to ESD surge, an efficient protection depends on the layout of the board. In the same way, with the rail to rail topology, the track from data lines to I/O pins, from V_{CC} to V_{BUS} pin, and from GND plane to GND pin must be as short as possible to avoid over voltages due to parasitic phenomena (see *Figure 10* and *Figure 11* for layout considerations).

Figure 11. ESD behavior: layout optimization

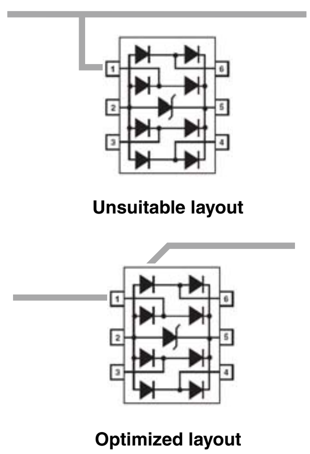


Figure 12. ESD behavior: measurement conditions

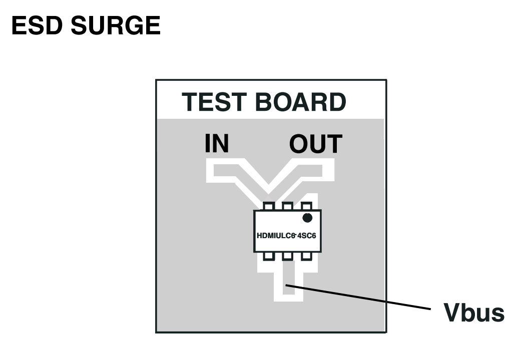


Figure 13.

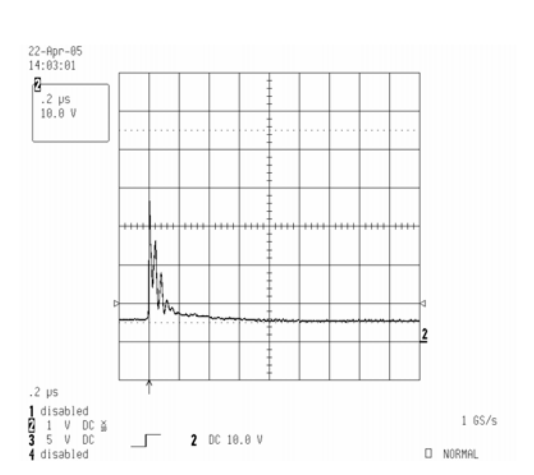
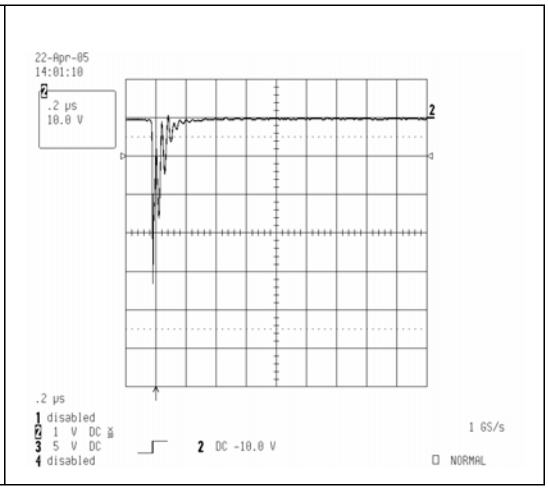


Figure 14.



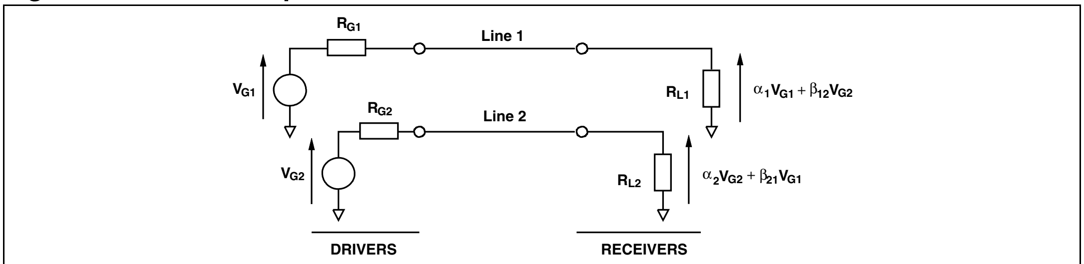
Note: The measurements have been done with the HDMIULC6-4SC6Y in open circuit.

Important:

An important precaution to take is to put the protection device as close as possible to the disturbance source (generally the connector).

3.4 Crosstalk behavior

Figure 15. Crosstalk phenomena



The crosstalk phenomena is due to the coupling between 2 lines. The coupling factor (β_{12} or β_{21}) increases when the gap across lines decreases, particularly in silicon dice. In the example above the expected signal on load R_{L2} is $\alpha_2 V_{G2}$, in fact the real voltage at this point has got an extra value $\beta_{21} V_{G1}$. This part of the V_{G1} signal represents the effect of the crosstalk phenomenon of the line 1 on the line 2. This phenomenon has to be taken into account when the drivers impose fast digital data or high frequency analog signals in the disturbing line. The perturbed line will be more affected if it works with low voltage signal or high load impedance (few kΩ).

Figure 16. Analog crosstalk measurements

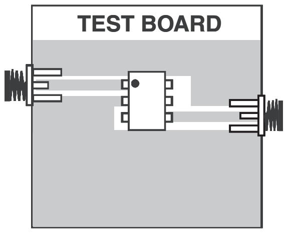
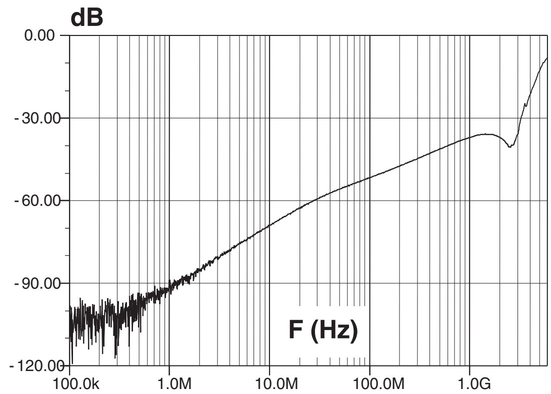


Figure 16 gives the measurement circuit for the analog application. In usual frequency range of analog signals (up to 240 MHz) the effect on disturbed line is less than -45 dB (see *Figure 17*).

Figure 17. Analog crosstalk results



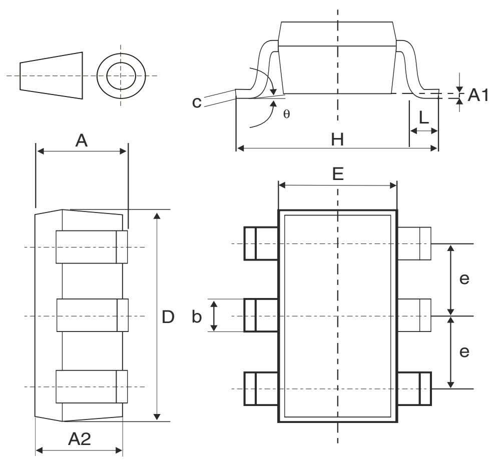
As the HDMIULC6-4SC6Y is designed to protect high speed data lines, it must ensure a good transmission of operating signals. The frequency response (*Figure 5.*) gives attenuation information and shows that the HDMIULC6-4SC6Y is well suitable for data line transmission up to 3.2 Gb/s.

4 Package information

- Epoxy meets UL94, V0
- Lead-free package

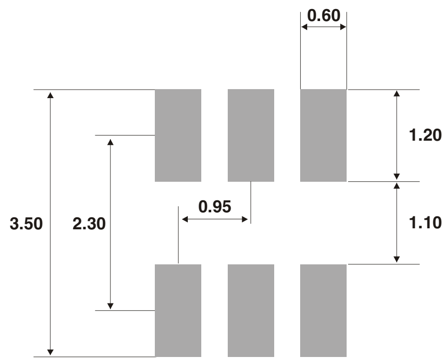
In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Table 3. SOT23-6L dimensions



Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.90		1.45	0.035		0.057
A1	0		0.15	0		0.006
A2	0.90		1.30	0.035		0.051
b	0.30		0.50	0.012		0.020
c	0.09		0.20	0.004		0.008
D	2.80		3.05	0.11		0.118
E	1.50		1.75	0.059		0.069
e		0.95			0.037	
H	2.60		3.00	0.102		0.118
L	0.30		0.60	0.012		0.024
θ	0°		10°	0°		10°

Figure 18. Footprint (dimensions in mm)



5 Ordering information

Table 4. Ordering information

Order code	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty	Delivery mode
HDMIULC6-4SC6Y	DL4Y	SOT23-6L	16.7 mg	3000	Tape and reel

6 Revision history

Table 5. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
24-May-2011	1	First issue.
06-Sep-2012	2	Updated dimension A1 max., b min. and L min. in *Table 3*.