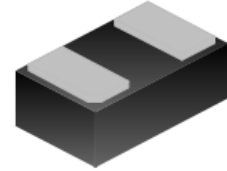


## Description

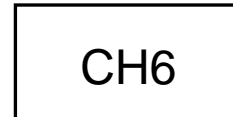
The PESDNC2FD36VB protects sensitive semiconductor components from damage or upset due to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and other voltage induced transient events. They feature large cross-sectional area junctions for conducting high transient currents, offer desirable electrical characteristics for board level protection, such as fast response time, low operating voltage. It gives designer the flexibility to protect one bi-directional line in applications where arrays are not practical.



**DFN1006-2L(Bottom View)**

## Feature

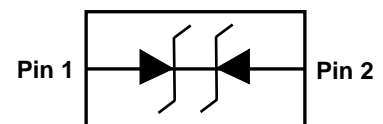
- 400W peak pulse power per line ( $t_P = 8/20\mu s$ )
- DFN1006-2L package
- Replacement for MLV(0402)
- Bidirectional configurations
- Response time is typically < 1ns
- Low clamping voltage
- RoHS compliant
- Transient protection for data lines to IEC61000-4-2(ESD)  $\pm 15KV$ (air),  $\pm 15KV$ (contact); IEC61000-4-4 (EFT) 40A (5/50ns)



**Marking (Top View)**

## Applications

- Cellular phones
- Portable devices
- Digital cameras
- Power supplies



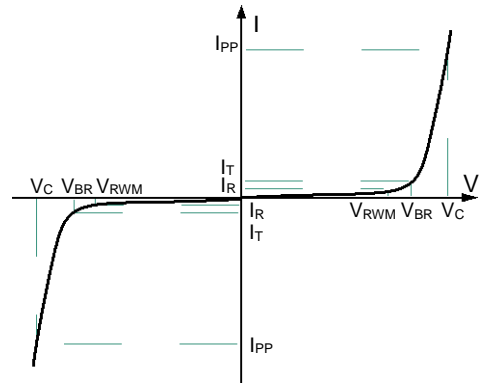
**Circuit Diagram**

## Mechanical Characteristics

- Mounting position: Any
- Qualified max reflow temperature: 260°C
- Device meets MSL 1 requirements
- DFN1006-2L without plating

Electronics Parameter

Symbol	Parameter
$V_{RWM}$	Peak Reverse Working Voltage
$I_R$	Reverse Leakage Current @ $V_{RWM}$
$V_{BR}$	Breakdown Voltage @ $I_T$
$I_T$	Test Current
$I_{PP}$	Maximum Reverse Peak Pulse Current
$V_C$	Clamping Voltage @ $I_{PP}$
$P_{PP}$	Peak Pulse Power
$C_J$	Junction Capacitance
$I_F$	Forward Current
$V_F$	Forward Voltage @ $I_F$



Electrical characteristics per line @25°C (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Peak Reverse Working Voltage	$V_{RWM}$				36	V
Breakdown Voltage	$V_{BR}$	$I_t = 1\text{mA}$	37		42	V
Reverse Leakage Current	$I_R$	$V_{RWM} = 36\text{V}$ $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$			1.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Clamping Voltage	$V_{CL}$	$I_{PP} = 10\text{A}$ $t_p = 100\text{ns}$		51.5		V
Clamping Voltage	$V_C$	$I_{PP} = 1\text{A}$ $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$			52	V
Clamping Voltage	$V_C$	$I_{PP} = 3\text{A}$ $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$			62	V
Clamping Voltage	$V_C$	$I_{PP} = 6\text{A}$ $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$			75	V
Junction Capacitance	$C_j$	$V_R = 0\text{V}$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$		15	20	pF

Absolute maximum rating @25°C

Rating	Symbol	Value	Units
Peak Pulse Power ( $t_p = 8/20\mu\text{s}$ )	$P_{pp}$	400	W
Operating Temperature	$T_J$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Typical Characteristics

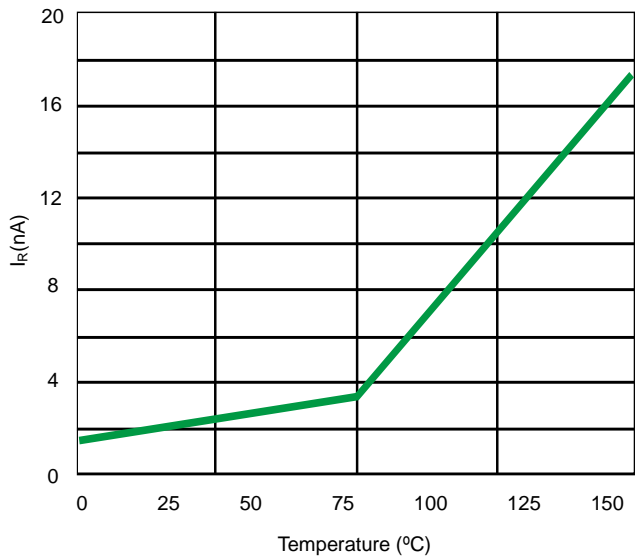


Fig 1. Typical Leakage Current vs. Temperature

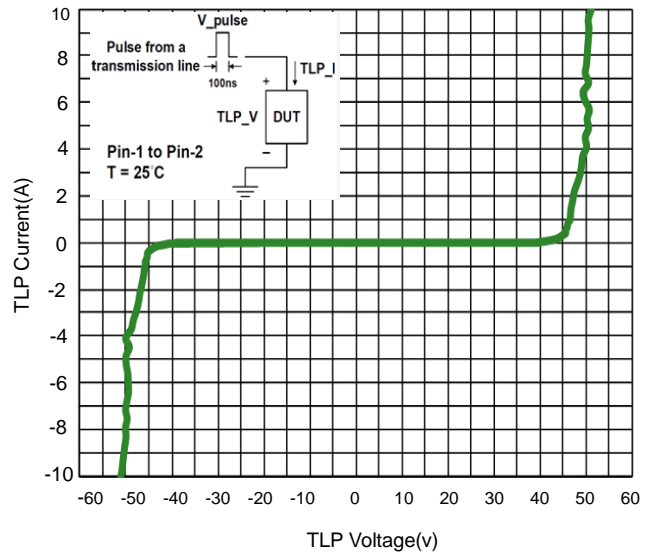
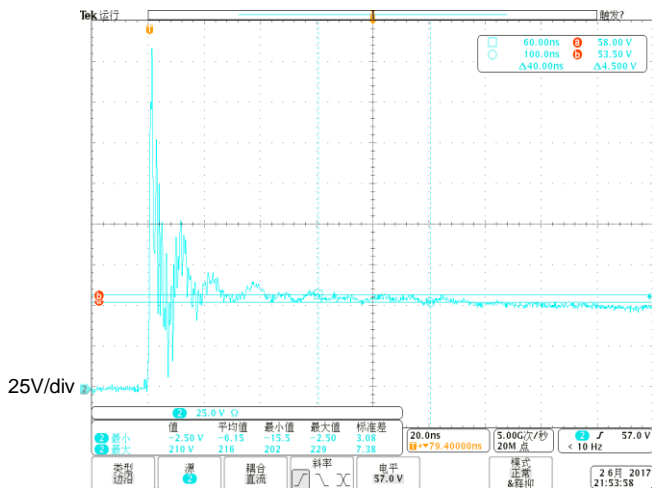
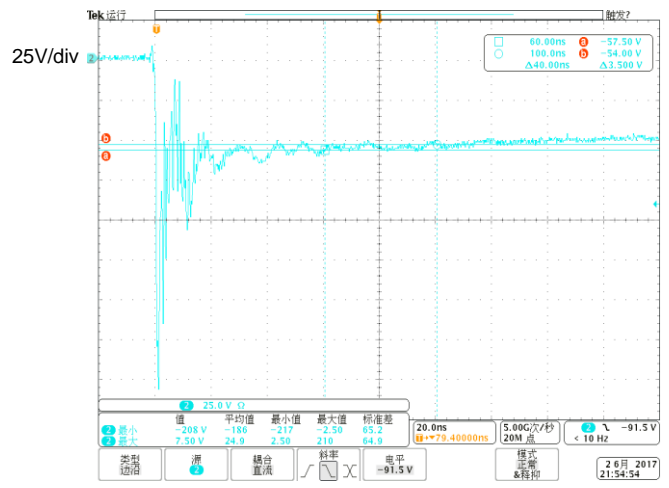


Fig 2. TLP Measurement

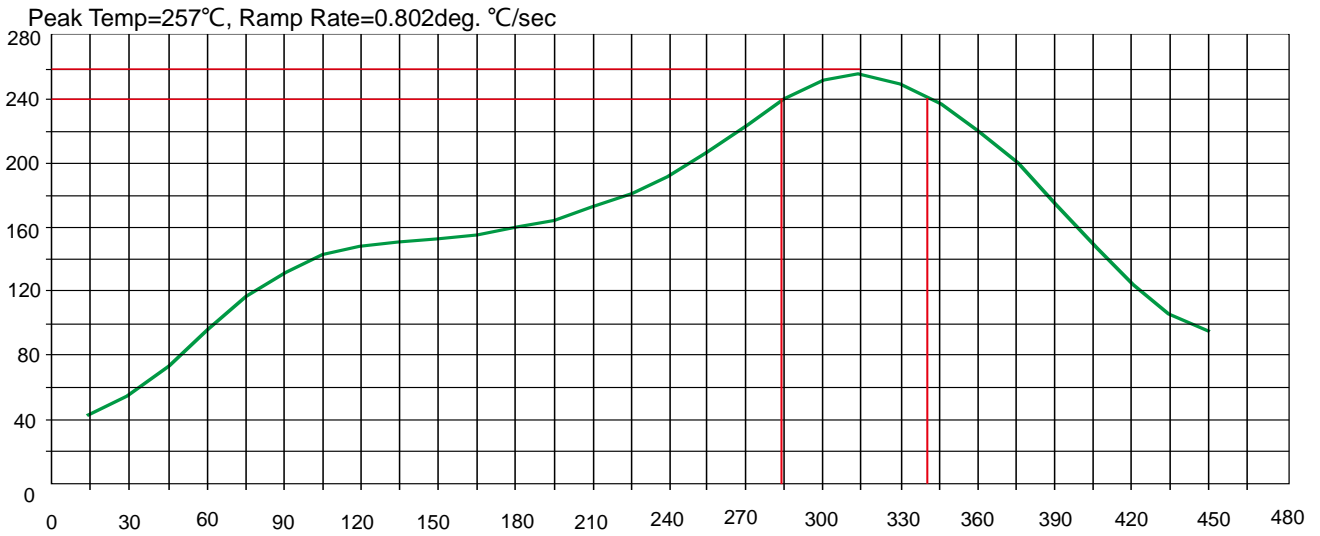


20ns/div  
ESD clamping voltage  
(IEC61000-4-2 +8KV contact)



20ns/div  
ESD clamping voltage  
(IEC61000-4-2-8KV contact)

**Solder Reflow Recommendation**

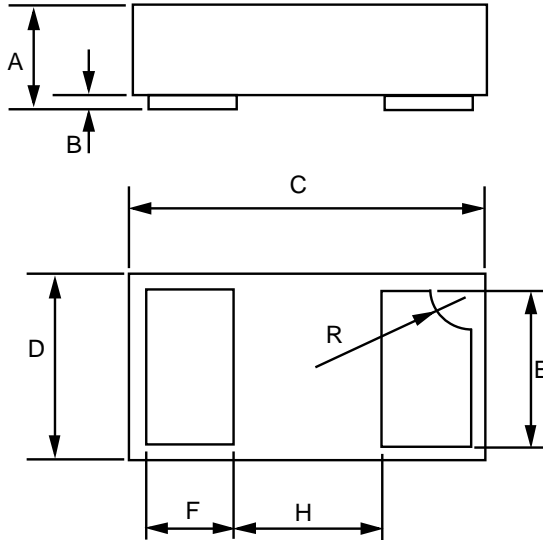


**PCB Design**

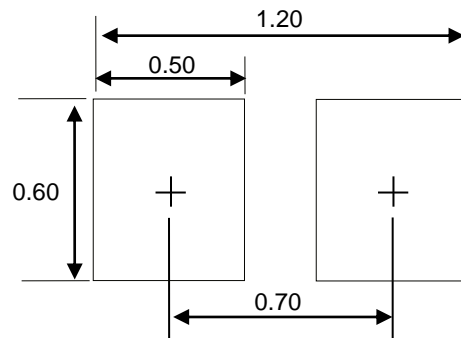
For TVS diodes a low-ohmic and low-inductive path to chassis earth is absolutely mandatory in order to achieve good ESD protection. Novices in the area of ESD protection should take following suggestions to heart:

- Do not use stubs, but place the cathode of the TVS diode directly on the signal trace.
- Do not make false economies and save copper for the ground connection.
- Place via holes to ground as close as possible to the anode of the TVS diode.
- Use as many via holes as possible for the ground connection.
- Keep the length of via holes in mind! The longer the more inductance they will have.

Product dimension (DFN1006-2L)



Dim	Inches		Millimeters	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.013	0.020	0.34	0.50
B	0.000	0.002	0.00	0.05
C	0.037	0.043	0.95	1.080
D	0.022	0.027	0.55	0.680
E	0.016	0.024	0.40	0.60
F	0.008	0.012	0.20	0.30
H	0.015Typ.		0.40Typ.	
R	0.001	0.005	0.05	0.15



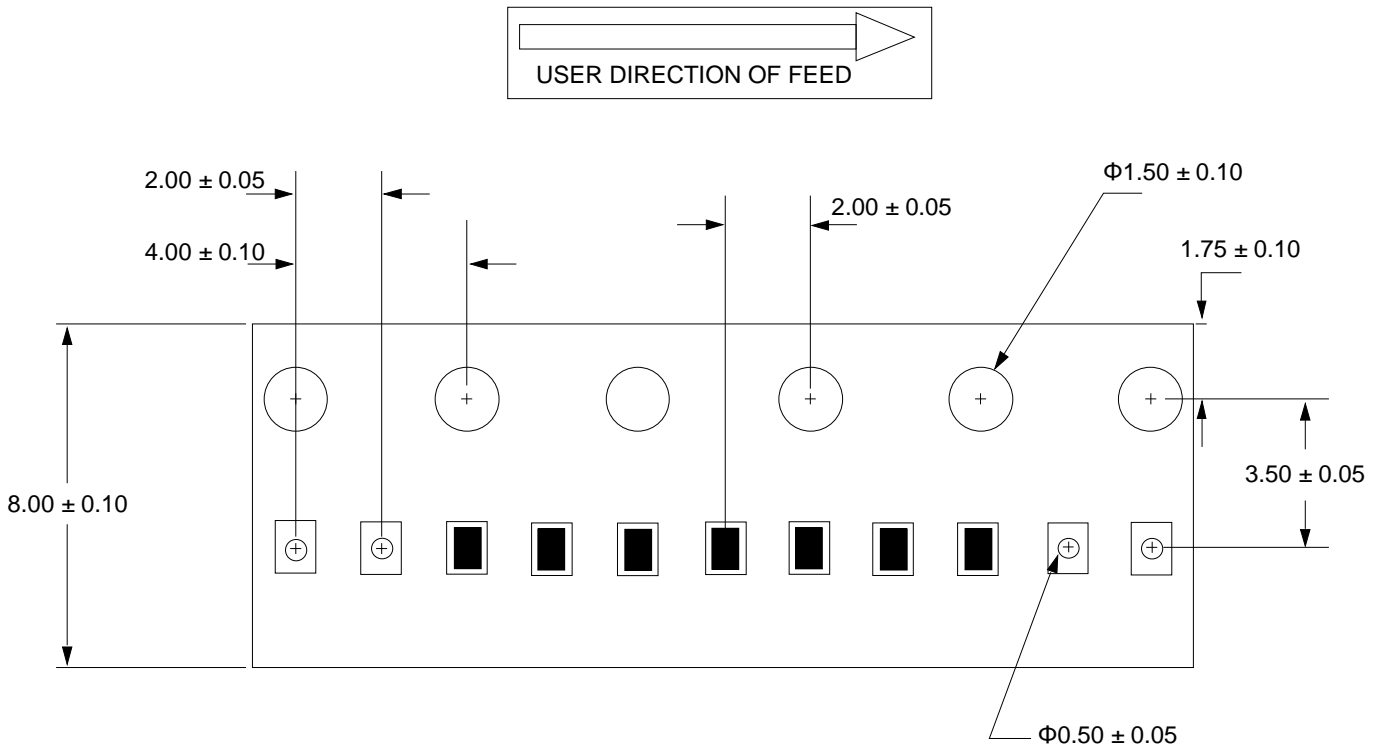
Suggested PCB Layout

Unit:mm

Ordering information


Device	Package	Reel	Shipping
PESDNC2FD36VB	DFN1006-2L (Pb-Free)	7"	10000 / Tape & Reel

Load with information



Unit: mm


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