



# Ensuring system immunity against electrostatic discharges

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#### Introduction

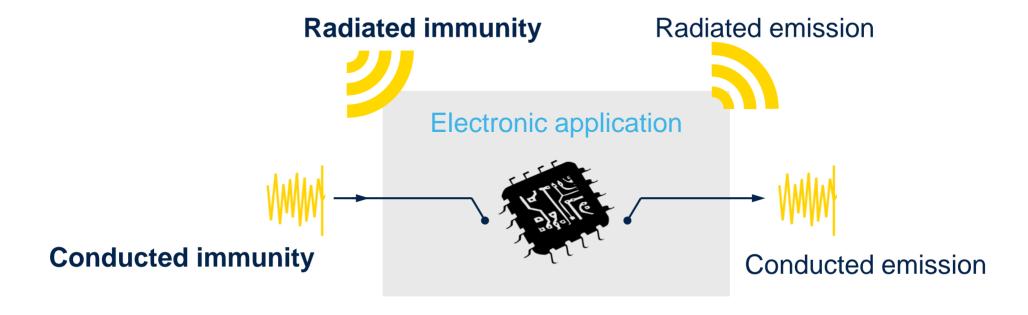




#### Defining EMC immunity

#### What is EMC immunity?

EMC Immunity is the ability of an equipment to properly operate in its electromagnetic environment by limiting the interference of electromagnetic energy that may cause physical damage.





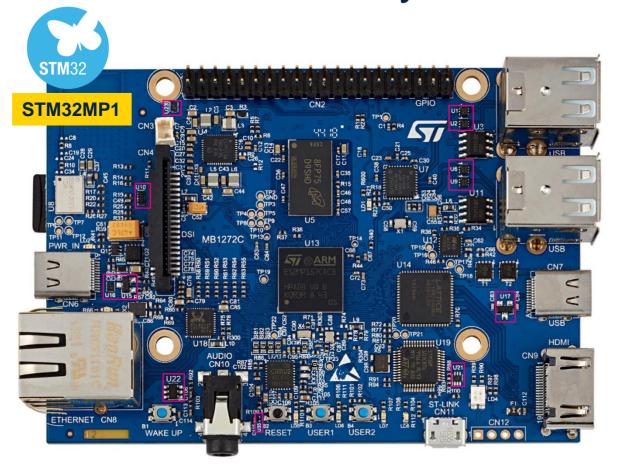
## EMC immunity example discovery kit: STM32MP157A-DK1





























#### Agenda

- 1 ESD Protection at System Level
- 2 How to select an ESD protection device?
- 3 ESD Layout Guidelines
- 4 Application Examples

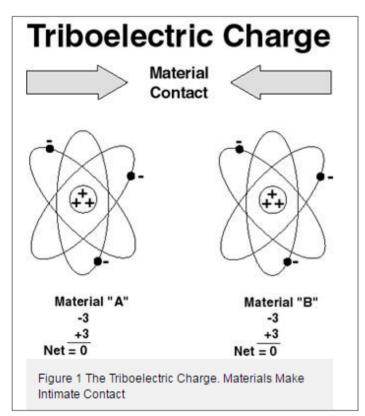


### **ESD** protection at system level





#### How is ESD generated?



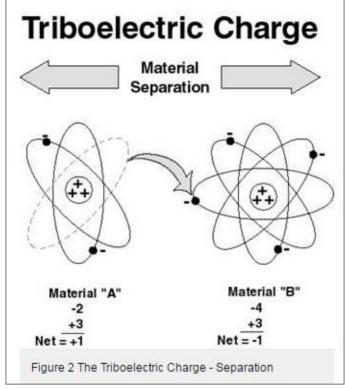


Table 1 Examples of Static Generation - Typical Voltage Levels					
Means of Generation	10-25% RH	65-90% RH			
Walking Across Carpet	35,000V	1,500V			
Walking Across Vinyl Tile	12,000V	250V			
Worker at a Bench	6,000V	100V			
Poly Bag Picked up from Bench	20,000V	1,200V			
Chair with Urethane Foam	18,000V	1,500V			



#### ESD damages to ICs

### White Paper on Electrical Overstress - EOS Industry Council on ESD Target Levels

In preparation for this white paper, the Industry Council conducted a worldwide survey of the electronics industry concerning EOS. Results confirmed the long held view that EOS is consistently one of the "high bars" on product failure Pareto charts. Looking at the EOS survey, respondents reported greater than 20% of total failures being EOS-related or 30% of total electrical failures being EOS-related, making EOS the largest bar on the Pareto chart of that responder's known causes of returns.

Source:https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/235b/0bfd01dd5f0c6c2c99df3b93bc27f56a9cfd.pdf

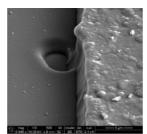
#### "30% of total electrical failure is EOS -related"

Silicon melting

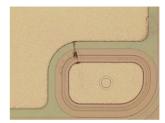




Hole in the oxide



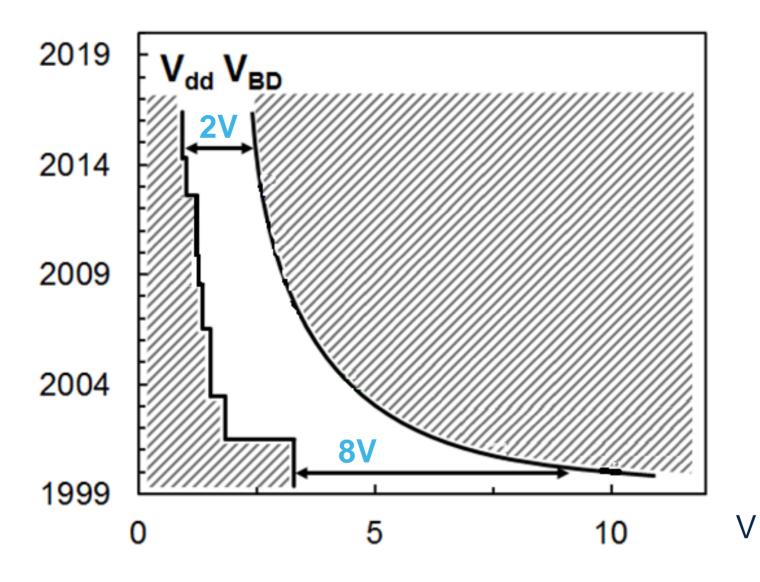
Melting Flash







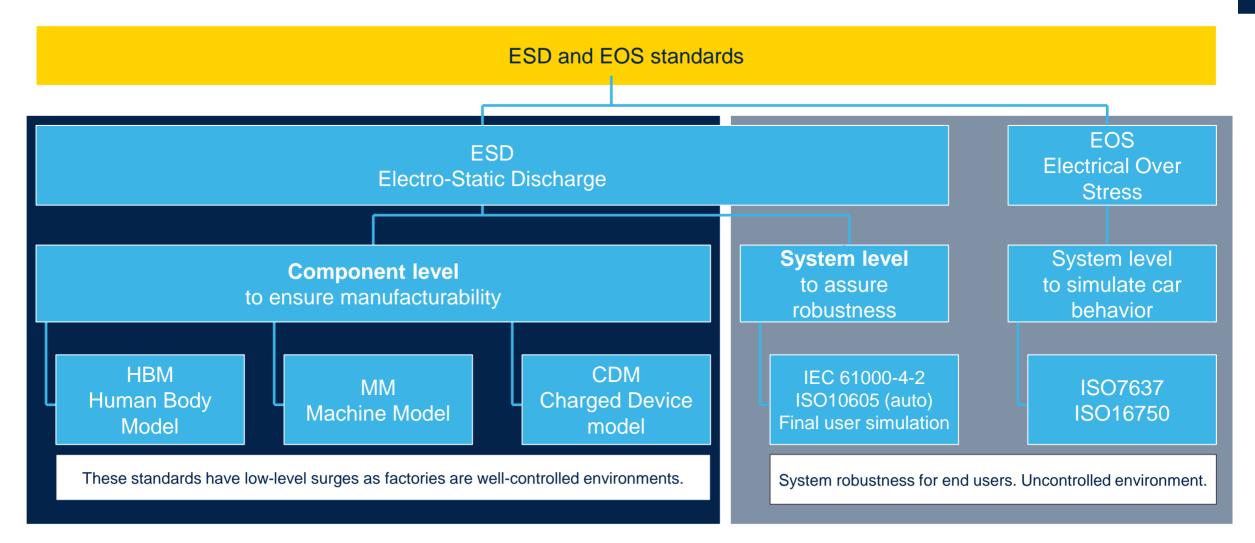
#### ESD sensitivity is increasing



V<sub>dd</sub> = power supply voltageV<sub>BD</sub> = breakdown voltage



#### ESD and EOS standards

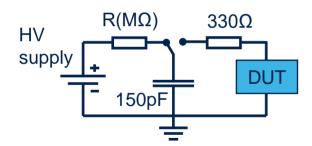




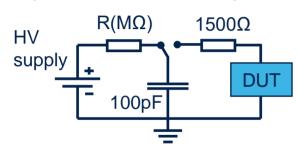
#### HBM and IEC standards

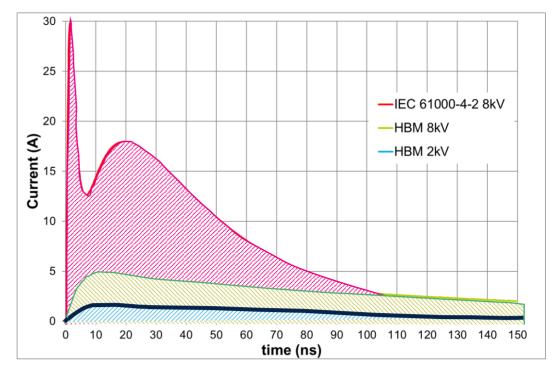
#### Difference in standards: IEC 61000-4-2 carries more energy than HBM

IEC 61000-4-2 for system (+/-8kV for level 4)



Human Body Model for IC (+/-2kV for most of IC)



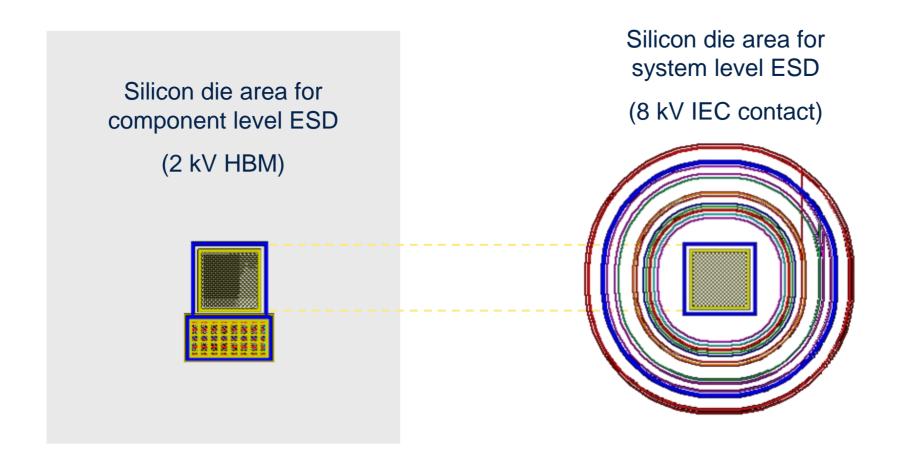


Energy for 8kV IEC 61000-4-2

Energy for 8kV HBM



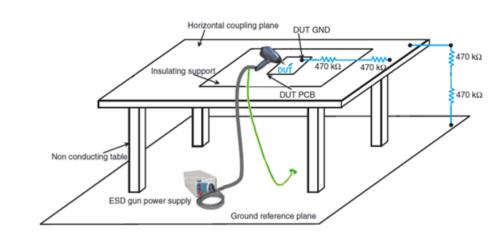
# Component VS system level silicon die area comparison





# System-level ESD protection standard IEC 61000-4-2 test bench

	Contact discharge	Air discharge	
Stress Level	Test Voltage (kV)	Test Voltage (kV)	Number of discharges
1	2	4	At least 10 single
2	4	6	discharges at 1 Hz in the most sensitive polarity
3	6	8	most sensitive polarity
4	8	15	



	C A LEOD A
System state as a result	of system-level ESD stress
Oystoin state as a result	of byotonic lover bob offices

<u> </u>	,
Α	Normal performance
В	Temporary loss of function or degradation of performance which cease after the disturbance ceases. The DUT recover its normal performance, without operator intervention
С	Temporary loss of function or degradation of performance, the correction of which requires operator intervention
D	loss of function or degradation of performance, no recovery possible

Self-restored

Require a system reset



#### ESD in automotive: ISO10605

Configuration	Mode	Componen t acessible from:	Test (A= Air C= contact)	Capacitance	Resistance	Max test voltage	Operating conditions	Min numbe r of dischar ges	Min. time interval	Max suggested severity levels (ISO10605 Annex C)
Component	Direct	Inside	A & C	330 pF	330 ohm	-	Powered	3	1s	15 kV C 25kV A
Component	Direct	Outside	A & C	150 pF	330 ohm	-	Powered	3	1s	15 kV C 25kV A
Component	Indirect	Inside	С	330 pF	330 ohm	-	Powered	50	50ms	20kV C
Component	Indirect	Outside	С	150 pF	330 ohm	-	Powered	50	1s	20kV C
Component packaging and handling	Direct	NA	A & C	150 pF	330 or 2000 ohm	-	Unpowered	3	1s	
Vehicle test	Direct	Inside	A & C	330 pF	330 or 2000 ohm	15 kV	Engine drive or idle	3	1s	8kV C 15kV A
Vehicle test	Direct	Outside	A & C	150 pF	330 or 2000 ohm	25 kV	Engine drive or idle	3	1s	8kV C 25kV A



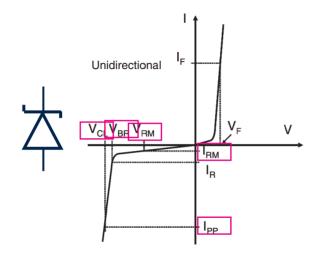
### How to select an ESD protection device

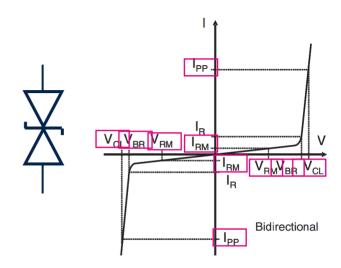




### Key parameters

Parameters		Description
$V_{RM}$		Stand-off voltage (normal condition voltage)
I <sub>RM</sub>		Leakage current
$V_{BR}$		Breakdown voltage (voltage when the ESD protection starts working)
V <sub>CL</sub>		Clamping voltage (maximum voltage accross the ESD protection)
I <sub>PP</sub>		Peak Pulse Current (maximum current in the ESD protection)
С		Line capacitance (impacts signal integrity)







# Protection selection key parameter: voltage

No TVS protection

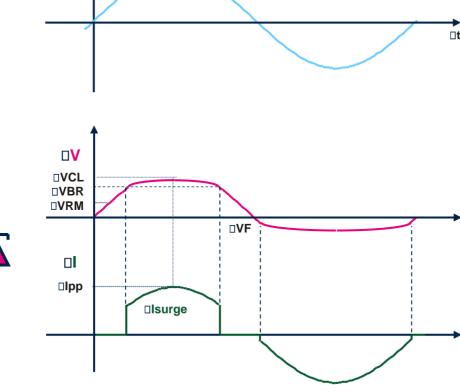
With TVS

protection

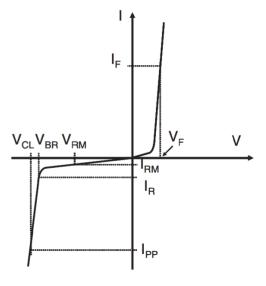


**Failure** 

 $\Box V$ 



**Uni-directional** 





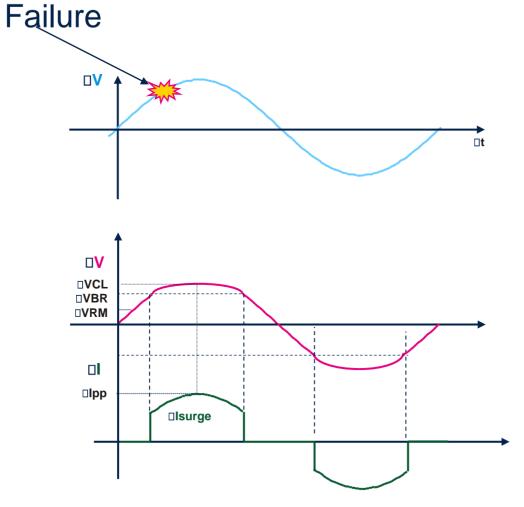
# Key parameters voltage polarity

No TVS protection

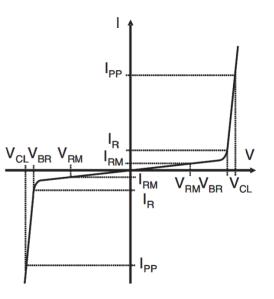
With TVS

protection







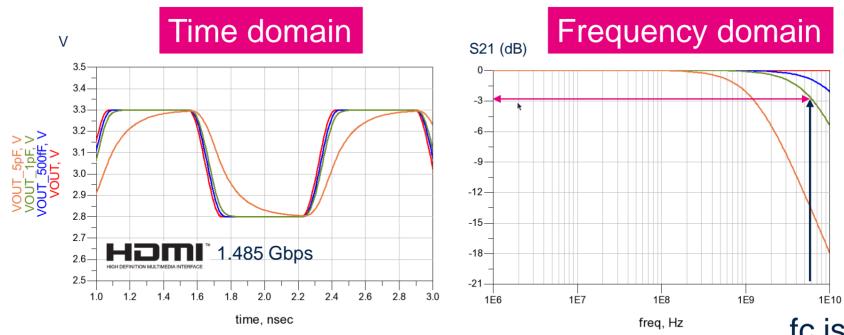




Mandatory for audio and RF signals

#### Key parameters capacitance value

• Example of the impact of parasitic capacitance on high-speed signal simulated with discrete capacitance

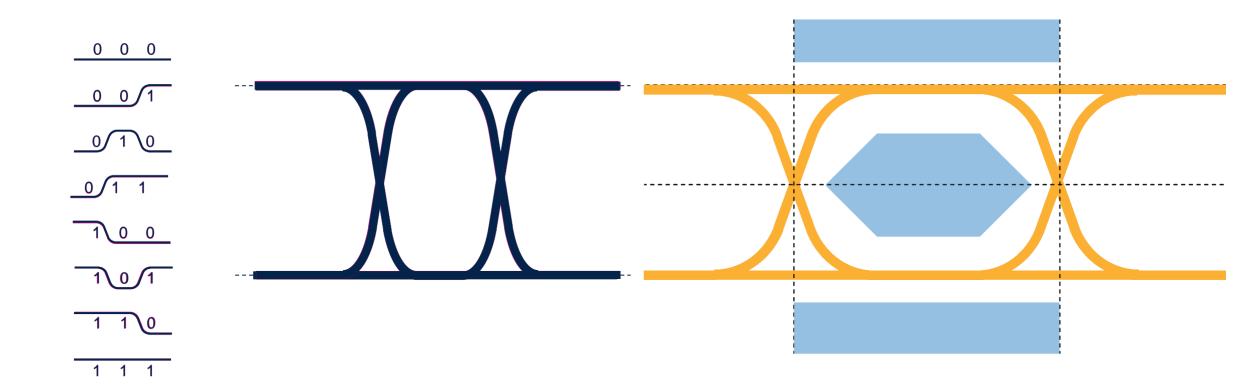




$$fc = \frac{1}{\pi t_r}$$

fc is high enough to comply with HDMI 1.485 Gbps <sub>19</sub>

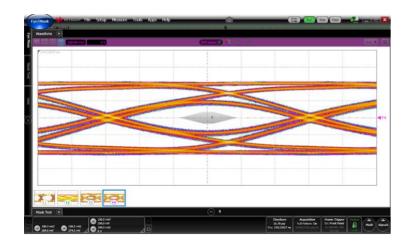
# Eye diagram what is an eye diagram?



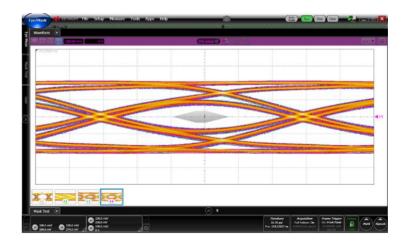


# Impact on data-lines eye diagram integrity

 USB 3.1 Gen2 mask at 10.0 Gbps per channel (Type-C connector, reference cable, EQ with DC=6dB and DFE)



Line without HSP053-4M5

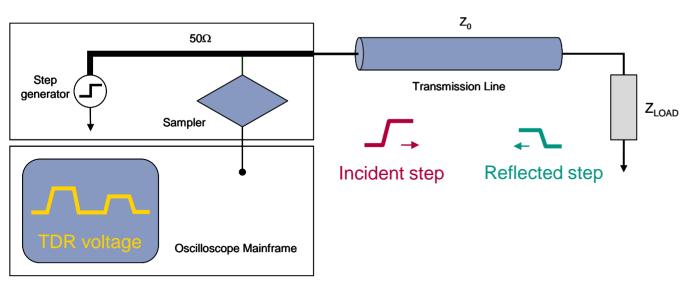


Line with HSP053-4M5



### Impact on data-lines time domain reflectometer impedance

TDR with 200ps pule rise time impedance of  $100\Omega$  line without / with HSP053-4M5



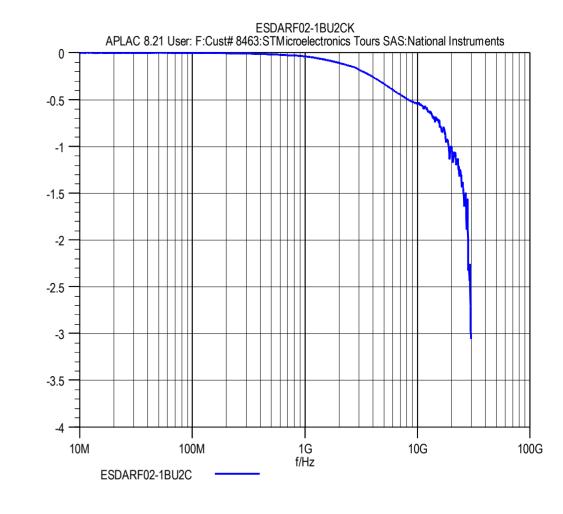




### Impact on RF signal S21 attenuation

#### ESDARF02-1BU2CK S21

- 30 GHz at -3 dB
- 8 GHz at -0.5 dB
- Negligible impact major frequencies for teleco
  - FM radio: 87.5 MHz 108.0 MHz
  - Numerical TV: 400 MHz 900 MHz
  - Cellular phones: 700 MHz ... 4.7 GHz
  - GNSS: 1.6 GHz
  - Bluetooth : 2.4 GHz
  - Sub-GHz industrial: 400 MHz ... 1.1GHz
  - WiFi: 2.4 / 5.0 GHz

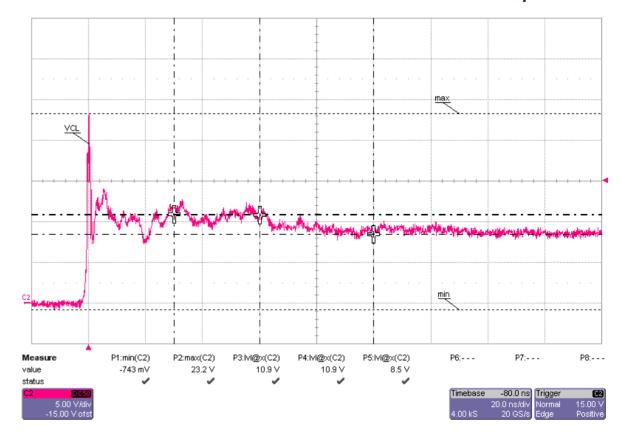




### ESD protection IEC 61000-4-2 +/-8kV ESD response

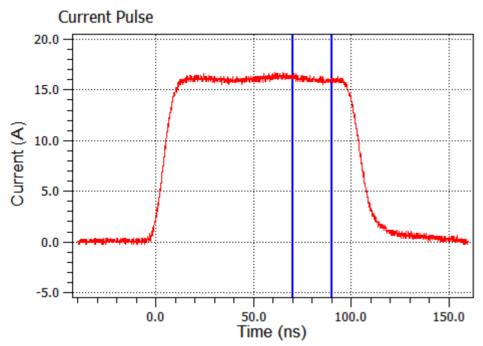
- IEC 61000-4-2 response of ESD051-1BF4:
  - First peak : 23V (low energy, CDM like)
  - 30ns clamping: 11V (clamping voltage)

ESD051-1BF4 +8kV IEC 61000-4-2 response

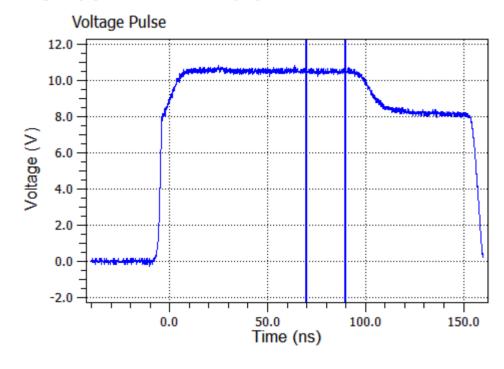


#### ESD protection Transmission Line Pulse

> Injected current: 16A – 100ns square current



Measured voltage on 70% – 90% windows on ESD051-1BF4 : 10.5V

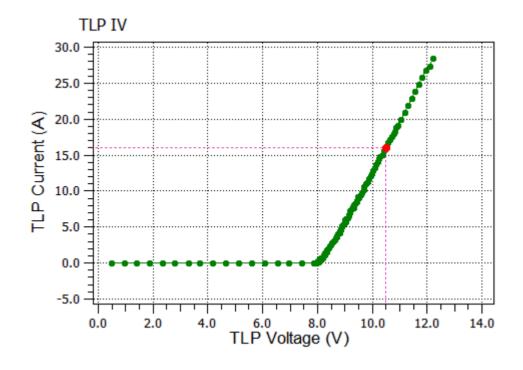




### ESD protection Transmission Line Pulse I/V curve

I/V TLP\* curve is done with several pulses

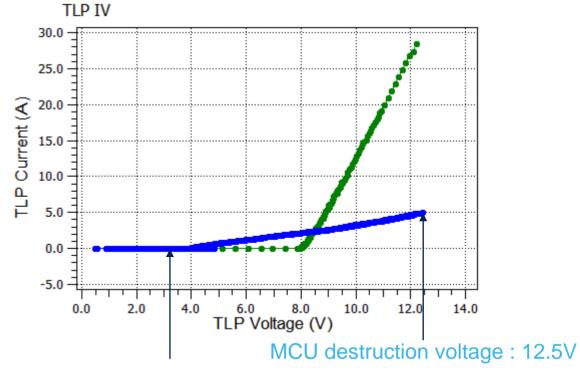
ESD051-1BF4 TLP\* I/V curve





# System-efficient ESD design methodology

- TLP input current shared between high performance MCU FT input and ESDA5-1BF4
- High performance MCU + ESDA5-1BF4 robustness reach more than 8kV IEC 61000-4-2
  - Even if, ESD5-1BF4 clamping voltage > High Performance MCU FT input AMR
- ESD051-1BF4
  - 11V clamping voltage at +8kV ESD 61000-4-2
- High Performance MCU FT input
  - 3.6 V max operating
  - 2 kV HBM ESD
  - 250 V CMD ESD
  - 5.5 V AMR



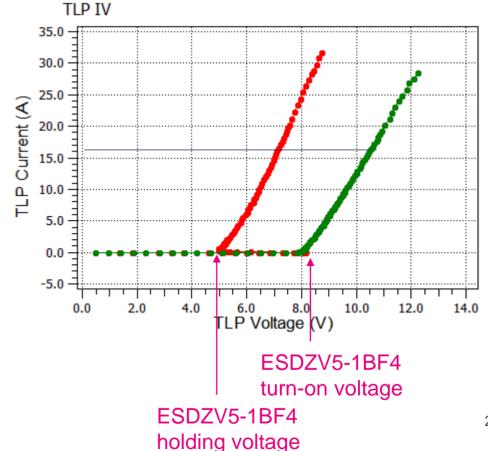
MCU working voltage: 3.3V



# Snap-back protections system integration

- Snap-back protection (ESDZV5-1BF4) clamping voltage lower than standard protection (ESD051-1BF4) clamping voltage
- Protected line DC voltage MUST be lower than holding voltage
  - To avoid protection latch-up

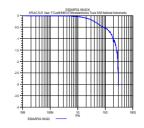
     i.e. continuous leakage current flowing into the protection





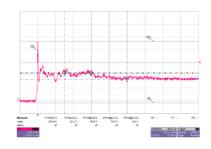
### Recap basics of ESD protection

- Transparency:
  - Capacitance must be in-line with application bandwidth / data rate





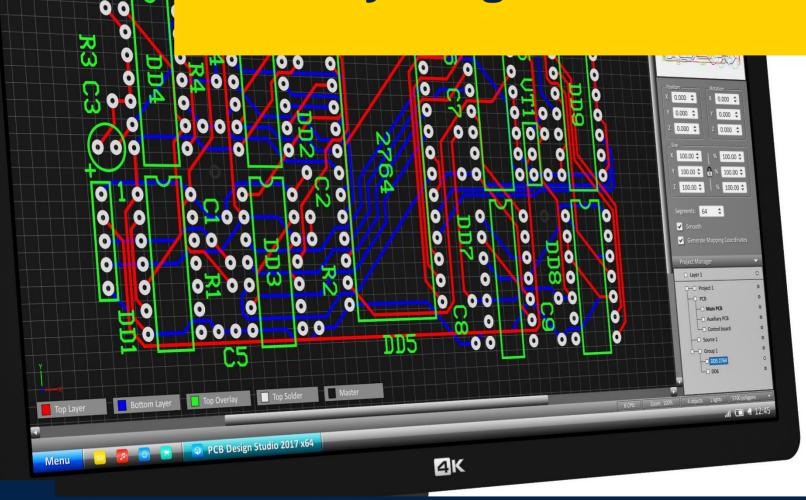
- Efficiency :
  - VRM must be slightly higher than maximum line voltage
     To obtain a low clamping voltage



- System integration of snap-back protection :
  - Holding voltage must be higher than DC voltage



#### **ESD** layout guidelines



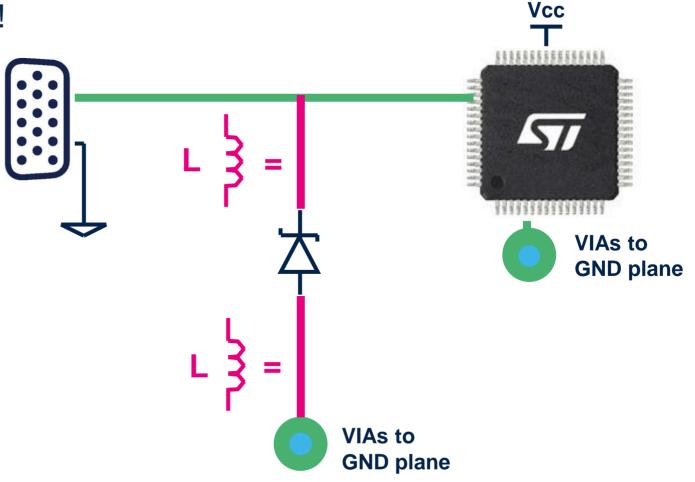


### ESD robustness PCB layout impact

PCB Tracks must be under control!

 For protection device length connection of ~1cm from side to side, 35µm copper, 0.5mm wide (microstrip)

•  $2 \times L = 5 \text{ nH}!$ 





### ESD robustness PCB layout impact

Vcc



•  $L\frac{di}{dt}$ 

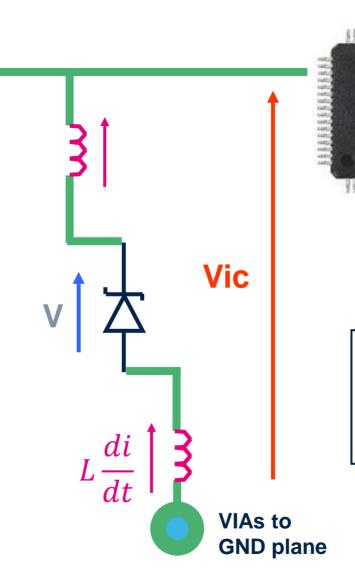
Assuming that lines inductance is L = 5nH

di/dt = 37.5 A/ns

$$Vic=V+2\times L\frac{di}{dt}$$

$$Vic=V+375V$$



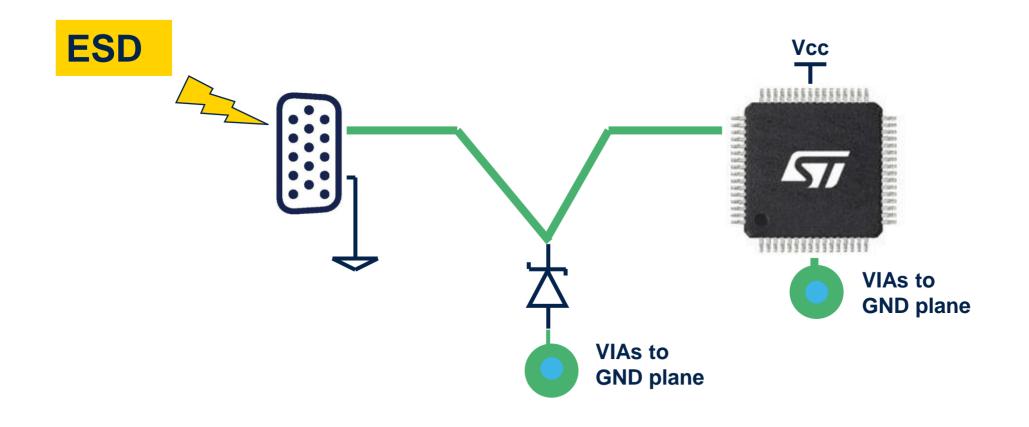


ESD surge is 8 kV/0.8 ns rise time, this makes 37.5 A/ns

VIAs to

**GND** plane

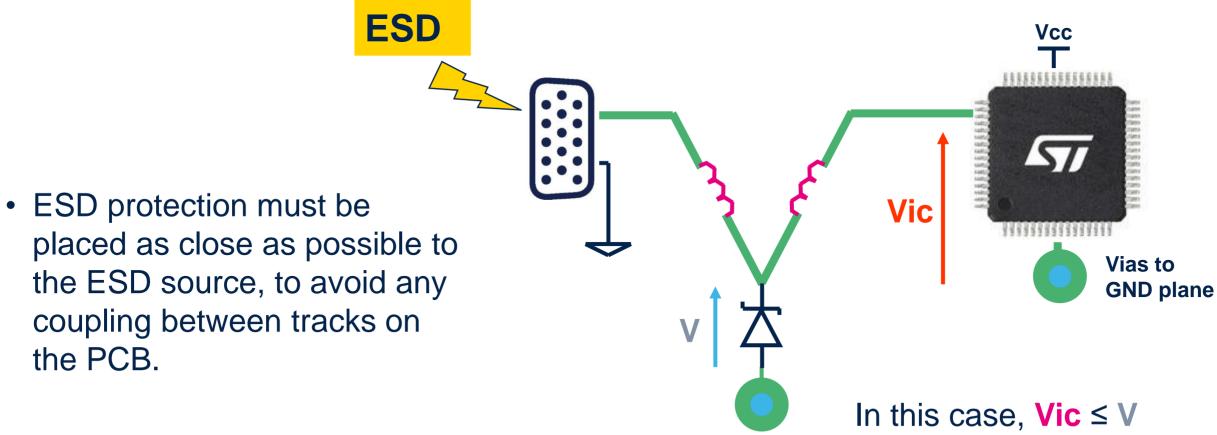
# ESD robustness PCB layout recommendation





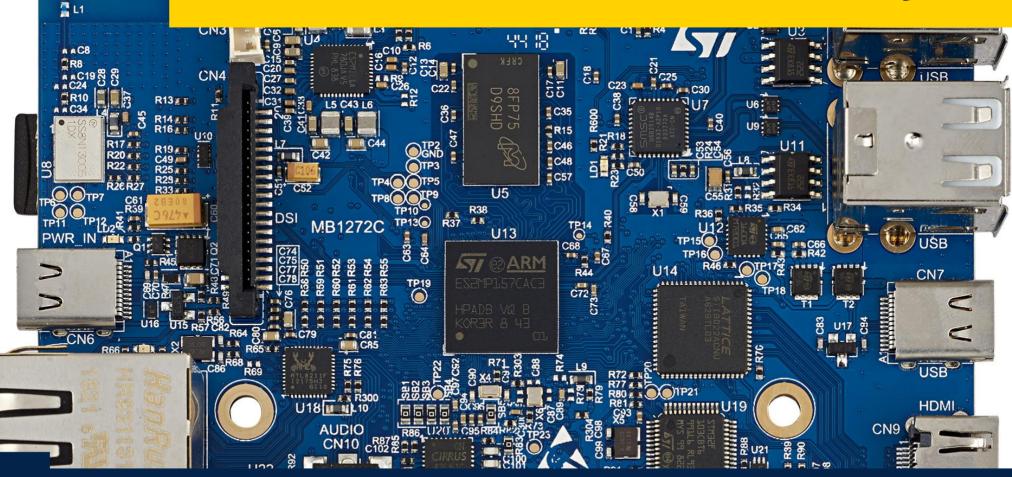
# ESD robustness PCB layout recommendation

PCB Layout recommendations in Application note AN1751



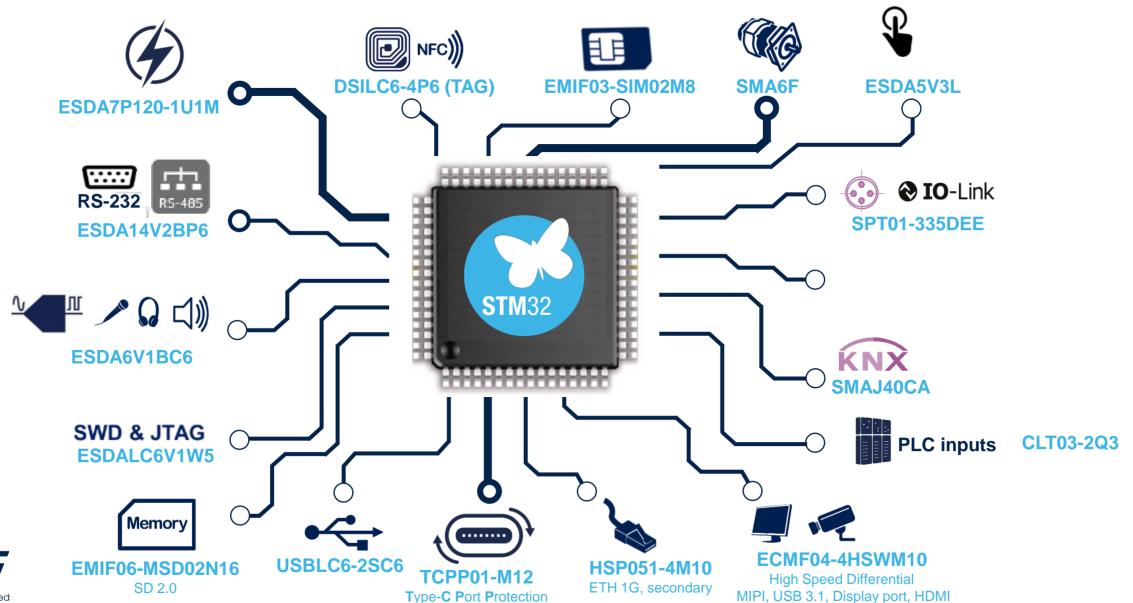


# **Application examples Protection devices and PCB layouts**





#### Protections and filters around MCUs

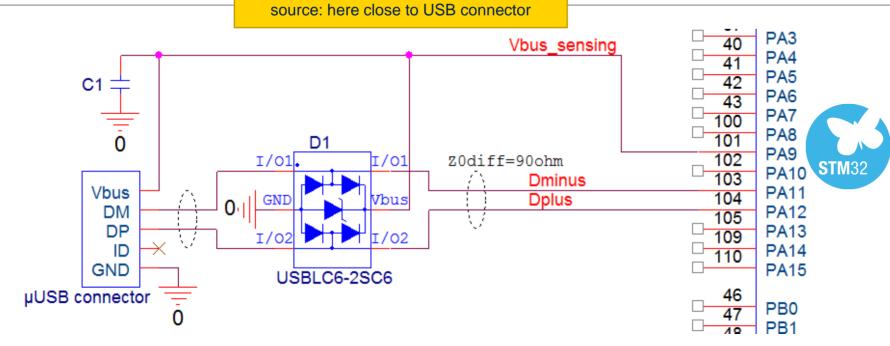


### **←**

### Usb 2.0 full speed without OTG

#### **DESIGN TIP:**

Place the ESD protection close to ESD





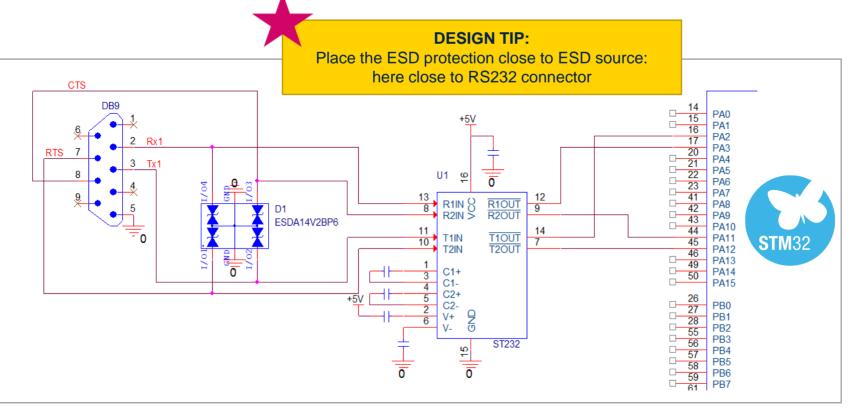
#### USBLC6-2SC6



- Compliant with USB 2.0 eye diagram
- ESD robustness: + 15 kV contact discharge IEC61000-4-2



#### **RS232**





Reuse gerber file STM32L4R9I-EVAL

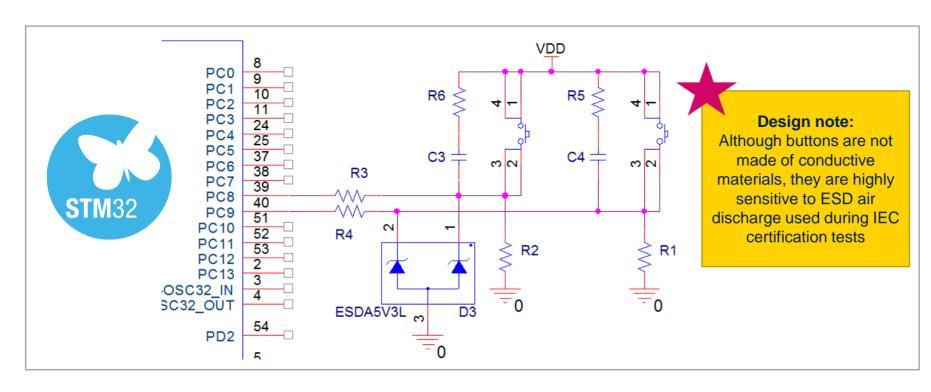
#### ESDA14V2BP6



- Low capacitance, 4-line, bi-directional ESD protection
- ESD protection as per IEC61000-4-2 Level 4: + 8kV contact



## User button MCU GPIO input





Reuse gerber file STM32L4R9I-EVAL





#### ESDA5V3L



- PCB space saving: 2 diodes array
- ESD robustness: <u>+</u> 30 kV contact discharge IEC61000-4-2

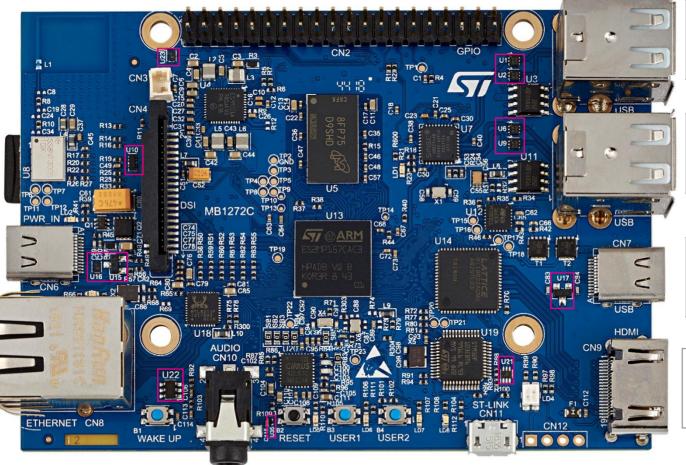
### STM32MP1-DK2 discovery ESD protections and filters



















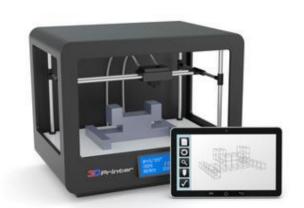










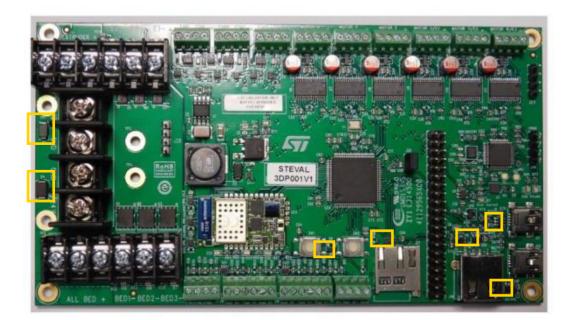


# Electronic boards must be protected 3D printer control board

SMAJ12A

SMBJ24A

EMIF06-MSD02N16



- Protections on the application PCB
  - Power lines → surge protection : IEC 61000-4-5
  - Connector
  - Button
  - SD card

for system:
IEC 61000-4-2

 Integrated on all ICs → ESD protection for manufacturing is JEDEC HBM



3x USBLC6-2SC6



### Resources application notes and videos

- AN5241, Fundamentals of ESD protection at system level
- AN4871, USB Type-C protection and filtering
- AN5121, HDMI ESD protection and signal conditioning products for STBs
- AN3353, IEC 61000-4-2 standard testing
- AN2689, Protection of automotive electronics from electrical hazards, guidelines for design and component selection
- AN1826, TRANSIENT PROTECTION SOLUTIONS: Transil™ diode versus Varistor
- AN5241: Fundamentals of ESD Protection
- <u>Video</u> ESD Protection: why and how to protect microcontrollers efficiently



#### ST protection finder mobile app

- ST PROTECTION FINDER is an application available for Android™ and iOS™ that allows you to explore ST's TVS product portfolio.
  - Parametric or series search engine
  - Efficient part number search engine











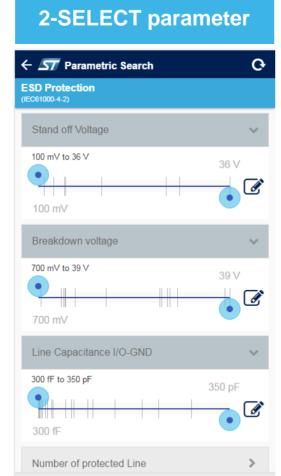




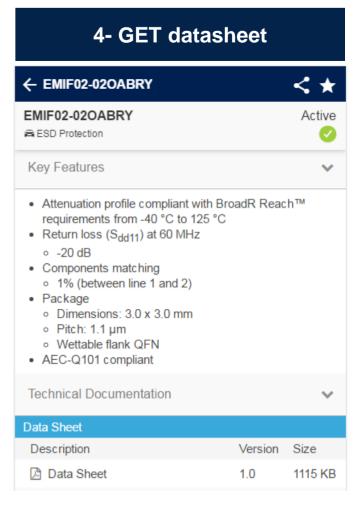


#### 4 steps to discover ST's portfolio











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