# Dual Line CAN Bus Protector

The SZ/NUP2105L has been designed to protect the CAN transceiver in high-speed and fault tolerant networks from ESD and other harmful transient voltage events. This device provides bidirectional protection for each data line with a single compact SOT-23 package, giving the system designer a low cost option for improving system reliability and meeting stringent EMI requirements.

# Features

- 350 W Peak Power Dissipation per Line (8/20 µsec Waveform)
- Low Reverse Leakage Current (< 100 nA)
- Low Capacitance High-Speed CAN Data Rates
- IEC Compatibility: IEC 61000-4-2 (ESD): Level 4, 30 kV
  - IEC 61000–4–4 (EFT): 40 A 5/50 ns
  - IEC 61000–4–5 (Lighting) 8.0 A (8/20 μs)
- ISO 7637–2 Pulse 2a: Repetitive Load Switch Disconnect, 9.5 A
- ISO 7637–3 Pulse 3a,b: Repetitive Load Switching Fast Transients, 50 A
- Flammability Rating UL 94 V–0
- SZ Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC–Q101 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These Devices are Pb–Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

## Applications

- Industrial Control Networks
  - Smart Distribution Systems (SDS<sup>®</sup>)
  - ♦ DeviceNet<sup>TM</sup>
- Automotive Networks
  - Low and High-Speed CAN
  - Fault Tolerant CAN



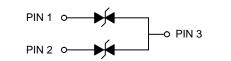
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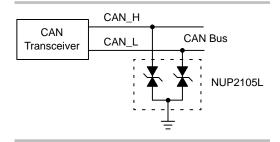
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# SOT-23 DUAL BIDIRECTIONAL VOLTAGE SUPPRESSOR 350 W PEAK POWER

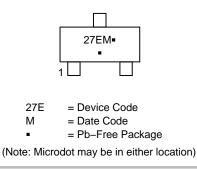


CASE 318 STYLE 27





# MARKING DIAGRAM



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

## **MAXIMUM RATINGS** (T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
PPK	Peak Power Dissipation 8/20 μs Double Exponential Waveform (Note 1)	350	W
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C
TJ	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C
ΤL	Lead Solder Temperature (10 s)	260	°C
ESD	Human Body model (HBM) Machine Model (MM) IEC 61000-4-2 Specification (Contact)	16 400 30	kV V kV

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Non-repetitive current pulse per Figure 1.

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>RWM</sub>	Reverse Working Voltage	(Note 2)	24	-	-	V
$V_{BR}$	Breakdown Voltage	I <sub>T</sub> = 1 mA (Note 3)	26.2	-	32	V
I <sub>R</sub>	Reverse Leakage Current	V <sub>RWM</sub> = 24 V	-	1.5	100	nA
V <sub>C</sub>	Clamping Voltage	I <sub>PP</sub> = 5 A (8/20 μs Waveform) (Note 4)	-	-	40	V
V <sub>C</sub>	Clamping Voltage	I <sub>PP</sub> = 8 A (8/20 μs Waveform) (Note 4)	-	-	44	V
I <sub>PP</sub>	Maximum Peak Pulse Current	8/20 μs Waveform (Note 4)	-	-	8.0	А
CJ	Capacitance	$V_R = 0 V$ , f = 1 MHz (Line to GND)	-	-	30	pF

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions. 2. TVS devices are normally selected according to the working peak reverse voltage (V<sub>RWM</sub>), which should be equal or greater than the DC

or continuous peak operating voltage level.

3.  $V_{BR}$  is measured at pulse test current  $I_{T}$ . 4. Pulse waveform per Figure 1.

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

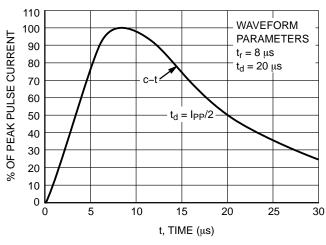
Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NUP2105LT1G	SOT-23 (Pb-Free)	3,000 / Tape & Reel
SZNUP2105LT1G*	SOT-23 (Pb-Free)	3,000 / Tape & Reel
NUP2105LT3G	SOT-23 (Pb-Free)	10,000 / Tape & Reel
SZNUP2105LT3G*	SOT-23 (Pb-Free)	10,000 / Tape & Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*SZ Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC–Q101 Qualified and PPAP Capable

# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

 $(T_J = 25^{\circ}C \text{ unless otherwise noted})$ 



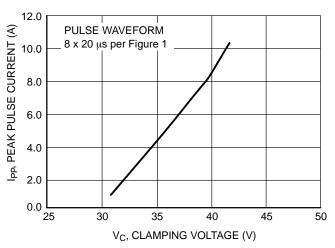


Figure 1. Pulse Waveform, IEC 61000-4-5 8/20 µs

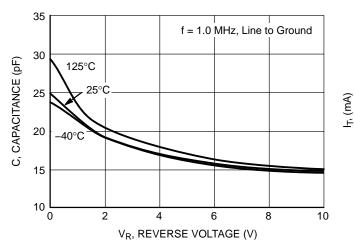


Figure 3. Typical Junction Capacitance vs Reverse Voltage

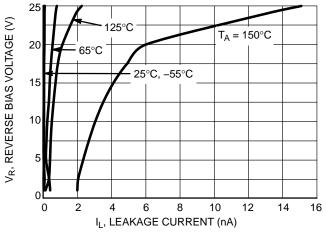


Figure 5. I<sub>R</sub> versus Temperature Characteristics

Figure 2. Clamping Voltage vs Peak Pulse Current

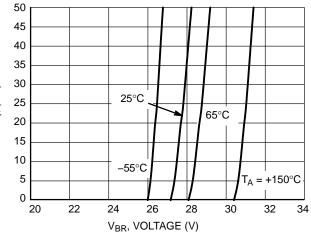
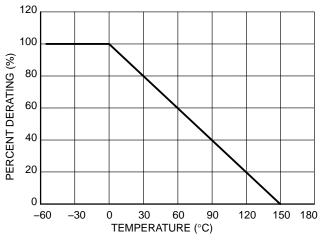


Figure 4. V<sub>BR</sub> versus I<sub>T</sub> Characteristics





## APPLICATIONS

## Background

The Controller Area Network (CAN) is a serial communication protocol designed for providing reliable high speed data transmission in harsh environments. TVS diodes provide a low cost solution to conducted and radiated Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) and Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) noise problems. The noise immunity level and reliability of CAN transceivers can be easily increased by adding external TVS diodes to prevent transient voltage failures.

The NUP2105L provides a transient voltage suppression solution for CAN data communication lines. The NUP2105L is a dual bidirectional TVS device in a compact SOT-23 package. This device is based on Zener technology that optimizes the active area of a PN junction to provide robust protection against transient EMI surge voltage and ESD. The NUP2105L has been tested to EMI and ESD levels that exceed the specifications of popular high speed CAN networks.

## **CAN Physical Layer Requirements**

Table 1 provides a summary of the system requirements for a CAN transceiver. The ISO 11898–2 physical layer specification forms the baseline for most CAN systems. The transceiver requirements for the Honeywell<sup>®</sup> Smart Distribution Systems (SDS<sup>®</sup>) and Rockwell (Allen–Bradley) DeviceNet<sup>™</sup> high speed CAN networks are similar to ISO 11898–2. The SDS and DeviceNet transceiver requirements are similar to ISO 11898–2; however, they include minor modifications required in an industrial environment.

Parameter	ISO 11898–2	SDS Physical Layer Specification 2.0	DeviceNet
Min / Max Bus Voltage (12 V System)	–3.0 V / 16 V	11 V / 25 V	Same as ISO 11898–2
Common Mode Bus Voltage	CAN_L: -2.0 V (min) 2.5 V (nom) CAN_H: 2.5 V (nom) 7.0 V (max)	Same as ISO 11898–2	Same as ISO 11898–2
Transmission Speed	1.0 Mb/s @ 40 m 125 kb/s @ 500 m	Same as ISO 11898–2	500 kb/s @ 100 m 125 kb/s @ 500 m
ESD	Not specified, recommended $\geq \pm 8.0 \text{ kV}$ (contact)	Not specified, recommended $\geq \pm 8.0 \text{ kV}$ (contact)	Not specified, recommended $\geq \pm 8.0 \text{ kV}$ (contact)
EMI Immunity	ISO 7637-3, pulses 'a' and 'b'	IEC 61000-4-4 EFT	Same as ISO 11898–2
Popular Applications	Automotive, Truck, Medical and Marine Systems	Industrial Control Systems	Industrial Control Systems

# **EMI Specifications**

The EMI protection level provided by the TVS device can be measured using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 7637–2 and –3 specifications that are representative of various noise sources. The ISO 7637–2 specification is used to define the susceptibility to coupled transient noise on a 12 V power supply, while ISO 7637–3 defines the noise immunity tests for data lines. The ISO 7637 tests also verify the robustness and reliability of a design by applying the surge voltage for extended durations.

The IEC 61000–4–X specifications can also be used to quantify the EMI immunity level of a CAN system. The IEC

61000–4 and ISO 7637 tests are similar; however, the IEC standard was created as a generic test for any electronic system, while the ISO 7637 standard was designed for vehicular applications. The IEC61000–4–4 Electrical Fast Transient (EFT) specification is similar to the ISO 7637–3 pulse 3a and b tests and is a requirement of SDS CAN systems. The IEC 61000–4–5 test is used to define the power absorption capacity of a TVS device and long duration voltage transients such as lightning. Table 2 provides a summary of the ISO 7637 and IEC 61000–4–X test specifications. Table 3 provides the NUP2105L's ESD test results.

Test	Waveform	Test Specifications	NUP2105L Results	Simulated Noise Source
ISO 7637-2	Pulse 1	$V_s = 0 \text{ to } -100 \text{ V}$ $I_{max} = 10 \text{ A}$ $t_{duration} = 5000 \text{ pulses}$	$\begin{split} I_{max} &= 1.75 \text{ A} \\ V_{clamp-max} &= 31 \text{ V} \\ t_{duration} &= 5000 \text{ pulses} \\ R_i &= 10 \ \Omega, \ t_r &= 1.0 \ \mu\text{s}, \\ t_{d_{-}10\%} &= 2000 \ \mu\text{s}, \ t_1 &= 2.5 \ \text{s}, \\ t_2 &= 200 \ \text{ms}, \ t_3 &= 100 \ \mu\text{s} \end{split}$	DUT (Note 1) in parallel with inductive load that is disconnected from power supply.
12 V Power Supply Lines (Note 2)	Pulse 2a	$V_s = 0$ to +50 V coupled onto 14 V battery $I_{max} = 10$ A $t_{duration} = 5000$ pulses	$\begin{split} I_{max} &= 9.5 \text{ A} \\ V_{clamp\_max} &= 42 \text{ V} \\ t_{duration} &= 5000 \text{ pulses} \\ \text{Ri} &= 2 \ \Omega, \ t_r &= 1.0 \ \mu\text{s}, \\ t_{d\_10\%} &= 50 \ \mu\text{s}, \ t_1 &= 2.5 \ \text{s}, \\ t_2 &= 200 \ \text{ms} \end{split}$	DUT in series with inductor (wire harness) that is disconnected from load.
ISO 7637–3	Pulse 'a'	$V_s = -60 V$ $I_{max} = 1.2 A$ $t_{duration} = 10 minutes$	$I_{max} = 50 \text{ A (Note 4)}$ $V_{clamp\_max} = 40 \text{ V}$ $t_{duration} = 60 \text{ minutes}$ $R_{i} = 50 \Omega, t_{r} = 5.0 \text{ ns},$	Switching noise of inductive loads.
Repetitive data line fast transients (Note 3)	Pulse 'b'	V <sub>s</sub> = +40 V I <sub>max</sub> = 0.8 A t <sub>duration</sub> = 10 minutes	$t_{d_{-10\%}} = 100 \text{ ns}, t_1 = 100 \mu \text{s}, t_2 = 10 \text{ ms}, t_3 = 90 \text{ ms}$	
IEC 61000–4–4 Data Line EFT		$V_{open \ circuit} = 2.0 \ \text{kV}$ $I_{short \ circuit} = 40 \ \text{A}$ $(Level 4 = Severe \ Industrial Environment)$ $R_i = 50 \ \Omega, \ t_r < 5.0 \ \text{ns},$ $t_{d_{50\%}} = 50 \ \text{ns}, \ t_{burst} = 15 \ \text{ms},$ $f_{burst} = 2.0 \ \text{to} \ 5.0 \ \text{kHz},$ $t_{repeat} = 300 \ \text{ms}$ $t_{duration} = 1 \ \text{minute}$	(Note 5)	Switching noise of inductive loads.
IEC 61000-4-5		V <sub>open circuit</sub> = 1.2/50 μs, I <sub>short circuit</sub> = 8/20 μs R <sub>i</sub> = 50 Ω	I <sub>max</sub> = 8.0 A	Lightning, nonrepetitive power line and load switching

1. DUT = device under test.

2. Test specifications were taken from ISO7637-2: 2004 version.

3. Test specifications were taken from ISO7637-3: 1995 version.

4. DUT was tested to ISO7637-2: 2004 pulse 3a,b specification for more rigorous test.

5. The EFT immunity level was measured with test limits beyond the IEC 61000-4-4 test, but with the more severe test conditions of ISO 7637-3.

ESD Specification	Test	Test Level	Pass / Fail
Human Body Model	Contact	16 kV	Pass
	Contact	30 kV (Note 6)	Pass
IEC 61000-4-2	Non-contact (Air Discharge)	30 kV (Note 6)	Pass

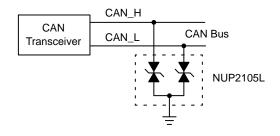
#### Table 3. NUP2105L ESD Test Results

6. Test equipment maximum test voltage is 30 kV.

#### **TVS Diode Protection Circuit**

TVS diodes provide protection to a transceiver by clamping a surge voltage to a safe level. TVS diodes have high impedance below and low impedance above their breakdown voltage. A TVS Zener diode has its junction optimized to absorb the high peak energy of a transient event, while a standard Zener diode is designed and specified to clamp a steady state voltage.

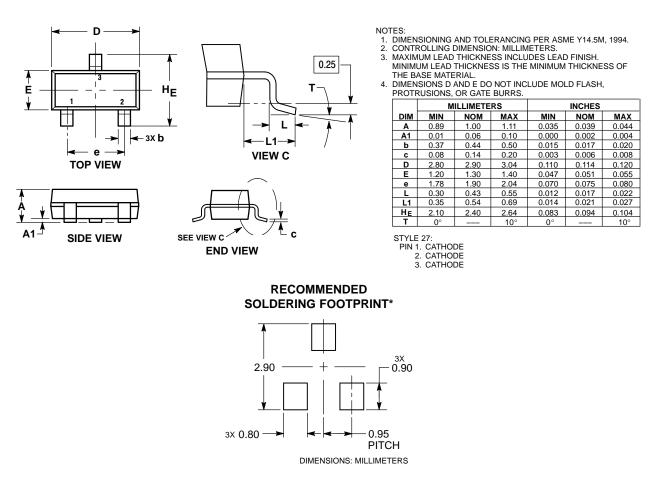
Figure 7 provides an example of a dual bidirectional TVS diode array that can be used for protection with the high–speed CAN network. The bidirectional array is created from four identical Zener TVS diodes. The clamping voltage of the composite device is equal to the breakdown voltage of the diode that is reversed biased, plus the diode drop of the second diode that is forwarded biased.



### Figure 7. High–Speed and Fault Tolerant CAN TVS Protection Circuit

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOT-23 (TO-236) CASE 318-08 ISSUE AR



\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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