

# SPT02-236DDB

## Automation sensor transient and overvoltage protection

Datasheet – production data



### Features

- Double diode array for switch protection and reverse blocking protection
- 6 V to 36 V supply voltage range
- Minimum breakdown voltage V<sub>BR</sub>: 38 V
- 8/20 µs 2A maximum clamping voltage: 46 V
- Blocking diode drop forward voltage V<sub>F</sub>: 1.1 V at 300 mA
- Blocking diode maximum 10 ms square pulse current I<sub>FSM</sub>: 3 A
- Ambient temperature: -40 °C to +100 °C
- µQFN 2L 0.8 mm flat package

### Complies with following standards

- Voltage surge: IEC 61000-4-5, R<sub>CC</sub> = 500 Ω, ±1 kV
- Electrostatic discharge, IEC 61000-4-2:
  - ± 8 kV contact discharge
  - ± 15 kV air discharge
- Electrical transient immunity: IEC 61000-4-4: ±2 kV

### **Benefits**

- Compliant for interface with logic input type 1, 2 and 3 IEC 61131-2 standard
- Highly compact with integrated power solution
  in SMD version

### Applications

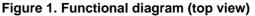
- Factory automation sensor application
- Proximity sensor interface protection
- Transient and surge voltage protection
- Compliant with sensor standard, EN 60947-5-2

## Description

The SPT02-236DDB is specifically designed for the protection of 24 V proximity sensors. It implements the reverse polarity and the overvoltage protection of the sensor power supply and the power switch overvoltage protection.

It provides a very compact and flexible solution.

Thanks to high performance ST technology, the SPT02-236DDB protects the proximity sensor to the highest level compliant with IEC 61000-4-2, IEC 61000-4-4 and IEC 61000-4-5 standards.



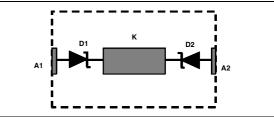
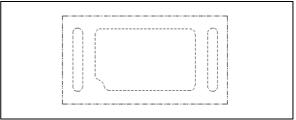


Figure 2. Bottom view



DocID024333 Rev1

This is information on a product in full production.

# 1 Basic application

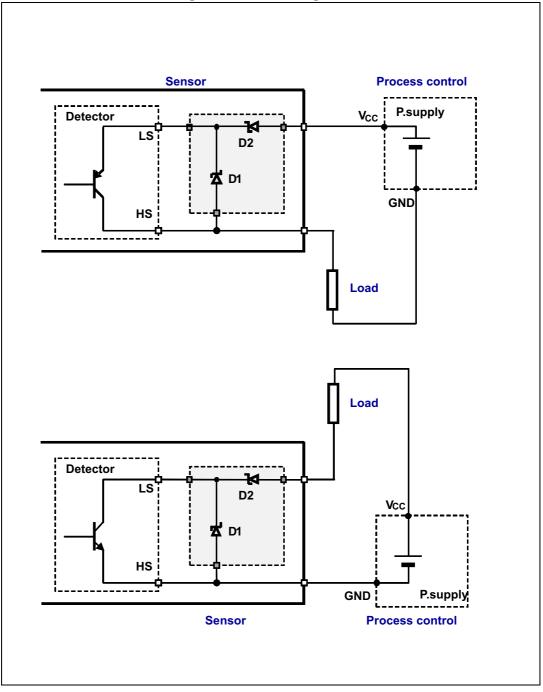


Figure 3. STP02 configuration



# 2 Characteristics

Table	1.	Pinout	connections <sup>(1)</sup>
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Symbol	Description
К	D1 power bus protection diode cathode and D2 reverse blocking protection cathode
A1	D1 power bus protection diode anode
A2	D2 reverse blocking protection anode

1. See Figure 1

Table 2. Absolute fattings (T <sub>amb</sub> = 25°C)						
Symbol	Diode	Parameter	Value	Unit		
N/	All	ESD protection, IEC 61000-4-2, per diode, in air $^{(1)}$	30	kV		
V <sub>PP</sub>	All	ESD protection, IEC 61000-4-2, per diode, in contact $^{(1)}$	30	kV		
V <sub>PP</sub>	All	Peak Surge Voltage, IEC 61000-4-5, per diode, $R_{CC} = 500 \ \Omega$ , <sup>(1)</sup>	1	kV		
P <sub>PP</sub>	All	Peak pulse power dissipation, $T_J = T_{amb} = 85 \text{ °C}$ , $t_P = 8/20 \mu\text{s}$	1400	W		
I <sub>FSM</sub>	All	Maximum forward surge current, $t_P = 10$ ms square	3	А		
E <sub>AR</sub>	D1	Maximum repetitive avalanche energy L= 1 H, $I_{RAS}$ = 0.3A, $R_S$ = 100 $\Omega$ , $V_{CC}$ = 30 V, $T_{amb}$ = 85 °C, <sup>(1)</sup>	66	mJ		
Τ <sub>J</sub>	All	Storage junction temperature range	- 40 to 150	°C		

#### Table 2. Absolute ratings (T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C)

1. See system oriented test circuits in *Figure 5* (ESD) and *Figure 4* (Surge as also described in IEC 60947-5-2).

Table 3. Recom	nmended operation	ing conditions
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Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Operating power bus supply voltage	-30 to 35	V
	Pulse repetitive voltage $t_P = 0.5 \text{ s}$ , $R_{CC} = 500 \Omega$	-30 to 37	V
١ <sub>F</sub>	D2 forward peak current $T_j = 150 \text{ °C}$ duty cycle = 50%	300	mA
T <sub>amb</sub>	mb Operating ambient temperature range		°C
TJ	Operating junction temperature range <sup>(1)</sup>	-40 to 150	°C

1. Extended from DC operating at 150 °C up to peak repetitive value during the inductive load demagnetization



Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Rth(j-a)	SMD thermal resistance junction to ambient, per diode FR4 board, copper thickness = $35 \ \mu m$ , recommended footprint	230	°C/W
Zth(j-a)	SMD thermal transient impedance junction to ambient, per diode $t_p = 15 \text{ ms}, T_{amb} = 85 \text{ °C}, \text{ recommended footprint}$	6.5	°C/W

#### Table 4. Thermal resistance

### Table 5. Electrical characteristics (T<sub>J</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Diode	Name	Test conditions		Value	Unit
V	ALL	Reverse stand off voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 200 nA	MIN	33	V
V <sub>RM</sub>	ALL	Reverse stand on voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 1 μA	MIN	36	v
			V <sub>RM</sub> = 36 V <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	1	μA
I <sub>RM</sub>	ALL	Leakage reverse current	V <sub>RM</sub> = 36 V, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	MAX	5	μA
V	A I I	Deverse breekdewn veltere	I <sub>R</sub> = 1 mA	MIN	38	V
V <sub>BR</sub>	ALL	Reverse breakdown voltage		TYP	41.4	V
V	ALL	Dook elemning veltage	I <sub>PP</sub> = 2 A, t <sub>P</sub> = 8 /20 μs	MAX	46	V
V <sub>CL</sub>	ALL	Peak clamping voltage		TYP	44	V
R <sub>D</sub>	ALL	8/20µs dynamic resistance		TYP	0.5	Ω
αΤ	ALL	V <sub>BR</sub> Temperature sensitivity <sup>(2)</sup>		MAX	17	10 <sup>-4</sup> /°C
V <sub>CL</sub>	D1	Peak clamping voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 0.3 A, L = 1 H, V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V	MAX	46	V
V <sub>F</sub>	D2	Forward drop voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 300 mA	MAX	1.1	V

1. Voltage applied at the nodes of each diode

2.  $V_{BR} @ T_J = V_{BR} @ 25 °C x (1 + \alpha T x (T_J - 25))$ 



# **3** System related electromagnetic compatibility ratings

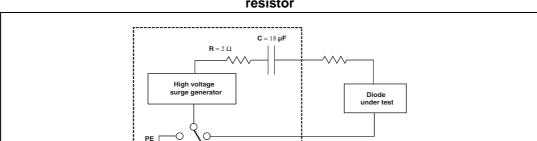
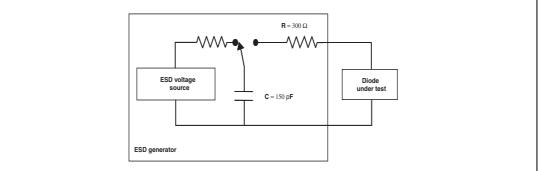
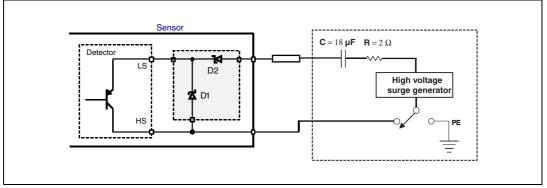


Figure 4. Surge Voltage test circuit according to IEC 61000-4-5 with 500  $\Omega$  serial resistor









# 4 Evaluation of the clamping voltage

$$\begin{split} V_{BR} & (T_J) = V_{BR} \ (25) \ x \ (1+ \alpha T \ (T_J - 25)) \\ V_{CL \ MAX} \ (8/20 \ \mu s) = V_{BR \ MAX} + R_D \ x \ I_{PP} \end{split}$$



# 5 Application considerations

# 5.1 Demagnetization of an inductive load driven by the switch protection diode.

The turn off energy  $E_{OFF}$  that could be dissipated in the  $D_1$  diode is calculated as shown in AN587 and AN1351 application notes:

$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{OFF}} = \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{BR}} \; x \; \mathsf{L} \; / \; (\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{S}})^2 \; x \; [\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}} + (\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}} - \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{BR}}) \; x \; \mathsf{ln} \; (\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{BR}} - \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}}))] \\ & \mathsf{t}_{\mathsf{OFF}} = \mathsf{L} \; x \; \mathsf{ln} \; (\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{BR}} \; / \; (\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{BR}} - \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}})) \; / \; \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{S}} \\ & \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{OFF}} = \mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{OFF}} \; / \; \mathsf{t}_{\mathsf{OFF}} \\ & \mathsf{With} \; \mathsf{L} = 1 \; \mathsf{H}; \; \mathsf{I} = 0.3 \; \mathsf{A}; \; \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{BR}} = 39 \; \mathsf{V}; \; \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}} = 30 \; \mathsf{V}, \; \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{S}} = 100 \; \Omega \; \mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{stress} \; \mathsf{withstood} \; \mathsf{by} \; \mathsf{D}_1 \\ & \mathsf{becomes:} \end{split}$$

 $E_{OFF} = 65 \text{ mJ}; t_{OFF} = 15 \text{ ms}; P_{OFF} = 4.3 \text{ W}$ 

In a single pulse mode operation, the junction temperature can be fairly estimated:

 $T_{J} = T_{amb} + [Z_{TH} (t_{OFF}) \times P_{OFF}]$ 

In a repetitive operation with an F repetitive rate,

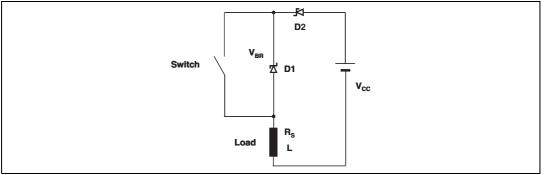
 $P_{AV} = E_{OFF} \times F$ 

 $T_{J_{AV}} = T_{amb} + P_{AV} \times R_{TH_{AV}}$ 

And during the demagnetization  $t_{OFF}$ ,  $T_{J_PK} < T_{J_AV} + P_{OFF} \times Z_{TH}$  ( $t_{OFF}$ )

 $Z_{\text{TH}}$  is the transient thermal impedance of each diode for a pulse having a duration  $t_{\text{OFF}}$ 

#### Figure 7. Electrical diagram for inductive load demagnetization



### 5.2 Life time considerations

Life time of the product is calculated to exceed 10 years. The key parameters to consider are the ambient temperature ( $T_{amb} < 100$  °C), the power supply voltage ( $V_{CC} < 30$  V), and the current in the reverse blocking diode ( $I_F = 0.1$  A switching at 0.5 Hz with 50% duty cycle, the stand-by current being less than 1.5 mA).

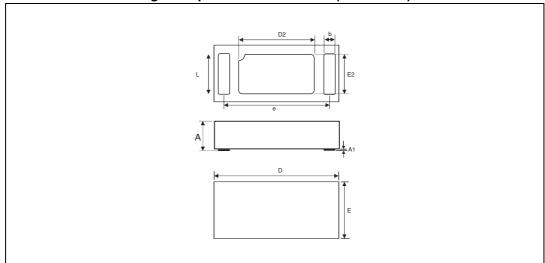
For higher current or higher switching frequency operation, the life time should be calculated considering the peak and average junction temperature.



# 6 Package information

- Epoxy meets UL94,V0
- Lead-free package

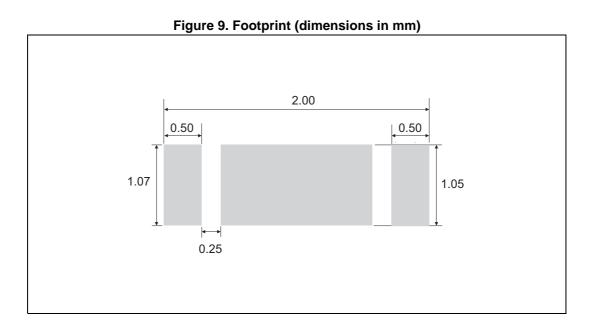
In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: *www.st.com.* ECOPACK<sup>®</sup>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





	Dimensions						
Ref.	Ref.		Millimeters		Inches		
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	
А	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.027	0.029	0.031	
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.001	0.002	
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.010	0.011	0.014	
D	-	3.3	-	-	0.13	-	
D2	1.85	2.00	2.10	0.073	0.079	0.082	
E	-	1.5	-	-	0.06	-	
E2	0.902	1.052	1.152	0.035	0.041	0.045	
е	-	2.8	-	-	0.110	-	
L	0.972	1.072	1.172	0.038	0.042	0.046	





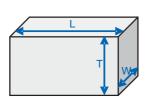


# 7 Recommendation on PCB assembly

### 7.1 Stencil opening design

- 1. General recommendation on stencil opening design
  - a) Stencil opening dimensions: L (Length), W (Width), T (Thickness).

#### Figure 10. Stencil opening dimensions



### b) General design rule

Stencil thickness (T) = 75 ~ 125  $\mu$ m

Aspect Ratio = 
$$\frac{W}{T} \ge 1.5$$

Aspect Area = 
$$\frac{L \times W}{2T(L + W)} \ge 0,66$$

- 2. Reference design
  - a) Stencil opening thickness: 100 µm
  - b) Stencil opening for central exposed pad: Opening to footprint ratio is 50%.
  - c) Stencil opening for leads: Opening to footprint ratio is 90%.

### 7.2 Solder paste

- 1. Halide-free flux qualification ROL0 according to ANSI/J-STD-004.
- 2. "No clean" solder paste is recommended.
- 3. Offers a high tack force to resist component movement during high speed.
- 4. Solder paste with fine particles: powder particle size is 20-45  $\mu$ m.



### 7.3 Placement

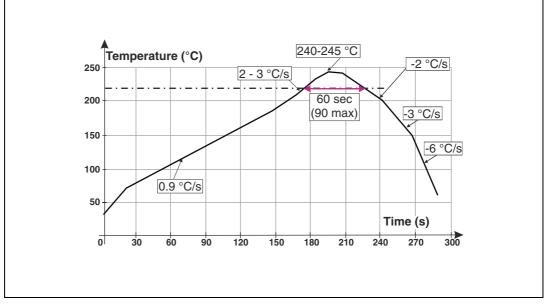
- 1. Manual positioning is not recommended.
- 2. It is recommended to use the lead recognition capabilities of the placement system, not the outline centering.
- 3. Standard tolerance of ± 0.05 mm is recommended.
- 4. 3.5 N placement force is recommended. Too much placement force can lead to squeezed out solder paste and cause solder joints to short. Too low placement force can lead to insufficient contact between package and solder paste that could cause open solder joints or badly centered packages.
- 5. To improve the package placement accuracy, a bottom side optical control should be performed with a high resolution tool.
- 6. For assembly, a perfect supporting of the PCB (all the more on flexible PCB) is recommended during solder paste printing, pick and place and reflow soldering by using optimized tools.

## 7.4 PCB design preference

- 1. To control the solder paste amount, the closed via is recommended instead of open vias.
- 2. The position of tracks and open vias in the solder area should be well balanced. The symmetrical layout is recommended, in case any tilt phenomena caused by asymmetrical solder paste amount due to the solder flow away.

## 7.5 Reflow profile





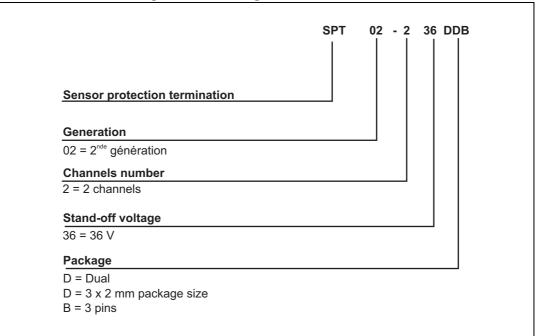
Note:

Minimize air convection currents in the reflow oven to avoid component movement.

DocID024333 Rev1



# 8 Ordering information



#### Figure 12. Ordering information scheme

#### Table 7. Ordering information

Order code	Marking	Package	Weight	Packing
SPT02-236DDB	S2	µQFN-2L with exposed pad	15.55 mg	Tape and reel

# 9 Revision history

#### Table 8. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
13-May-2013	1	First issue



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