

# EMI5204MU, EMI5206MU, EMI5208MU

## Four-Six-Eight-Channel EMI Filter with Integrated ESD Protection

The EMI520xMU Series are a 4, 6, 8-channel (C-R-C) Pi-style EMI filter array with integrated ESD protection. Its typical component values of  $R = 100 \Omega$  and  $C = 7 \text{ pF}$  deliver a cutoff frequency of 250 MHz and stop band attenuation greater than 20 dB from 800 MHz to 5.0 GHz.

This performance makes the part ideal for parallel interfaces with data rates up to 167 Mbps in applications where wireless interference must be minimized. The specified attenuation range is very effective in minimizing interference from 2G/3G, GPS, Bluetooth® and WLAN signals.

The EMI520xMU Series is available in the low-profile 4, 6, 8-lead, 0.5mm thick UDFN packages with 0.4mm lead pitch.

### Features/Benefits

- $\pm 8.0 \text{ kV}$  ESD Protection on each channel (IEC61000-4-2 Level 4, Contact Discharge)
- R/C Values of  $100 \Omega$  and  $7 \text{ pF}$  deliver Exceptional S21 Performance Characteristics of 250 MHz  $f_{3\text{dB}}$  and 20 dB Stop Band Attenuation from 800 MHz to 5.0 GHz
- Integrated EMI/ESD System Solution in UDFN Package Offers Exceptional Cost, System Reliability and Space Savings
- This is a Pb-Free Device

### Applications

- EMI Filtering for LCD and Camera Data Lines
- EMI Filtering and Protection for I/O Ports and Keypads

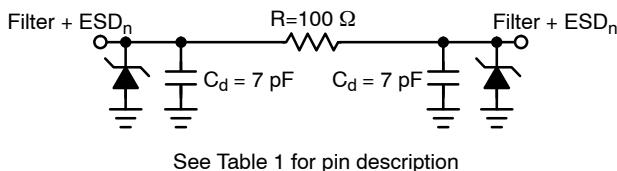


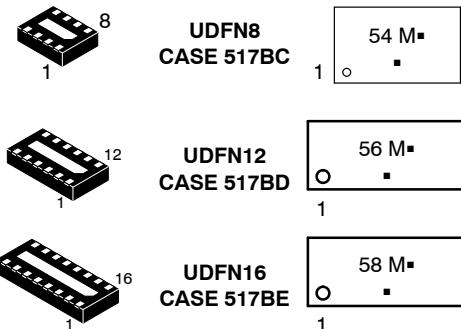
Figure 1. Electrical Schematic



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<http://onsemi.com>

### MARKING DIAGRAMS



(\*Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 4 of this data sheet.

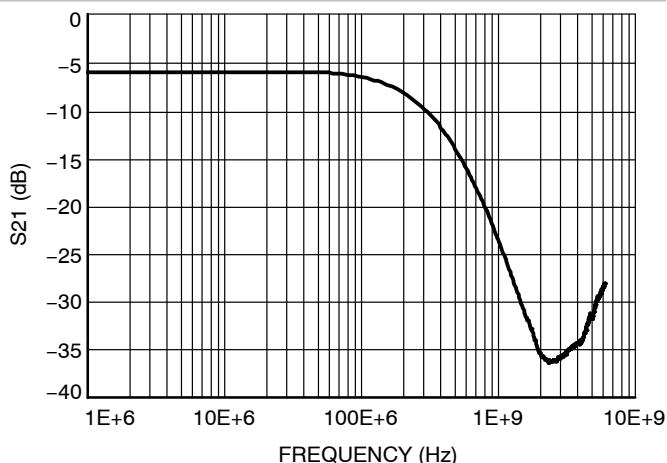
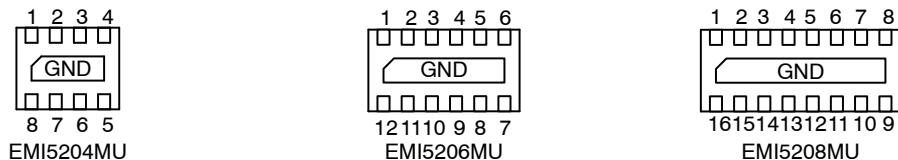


Figure 2. Typical Insertion Loss Curve

## EMI5204MU, EMI5206MU, EMI5208MU



**Figure 3. Pin Diagram**

(Bottom View)

**Table 1. FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION**

Filter	Device Pins			Description
	EMI5204MU	EMI5206MU	EMI5208MU	
Filter 1	1 & 8	1 & 12	1 & 16	Filter + ESD Channel 1
Filter 2	2 & 7	2 & 11	2 & 15	Filter + ESD Channel 2
Filter 3	3 & 6	3 & 10	3 & 14	Filter + ESD Channel 3
Filter 4	4 & 5	4 & 9	4 & 13	Filter + ESD Channel 4
Filter 5		5 & 8	5 & 12	Filter + ESD Channel 5
Filter 6		6 & 7	6 & 11	Filter + ESD Channel 6
Filter 7			7 & 10	Filter + ESD Channel 7
Filter 8			8 & 9	Filter + ESD Channel 8
Ground Pad	GND	GND	GND	Ground

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
ESD Discharge IEC61000-4-2	$V_{PP}$	8.0	kV
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{OP}$	-40 to 85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-55 to 150	°C
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes (1.8 in from case for 10 seconds)	$T_L$	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Maximum Reverse Working Voltage	$V_{RWM}$				5.0	V
Breakdown Voltage	$V_{BR}$	$I_R = 1.0 \text{ mA}$	6.0	7.0	8.0	V
Leakage Current	$I_R$	$V_{RWM} = 3.3 \text{ V}$			100	nA
Resistance	$R_A$	$I_R = 10 \text{ mA}$	85	100	115	Ω
Diode Capacitance	$C_d$	$V_R = 2.5 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$		7.0	11	pF
Line Capacitance	$C_L$	$V_R = 2.5 \text{ V}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$		14	22	pF
3 dB Cut-Off Frequency (Note 1)	$f_{3dB}$	Above this frequency, appreciable attenuation occurs		250		MHz

1. 50 Ω source and 50 Ω load termination.

## Theory of Operation

The EMI520x combines ESD protection and EMI filtering conveniently into a small package for today's size constrained applications. The capacitance inherent to a typical protection diode is utilized to provide the capacitance value necessary to create the desired frequency response based upon the series resistance in the filter. By combining this functionality into one device, a large number of discrete components are integrated into one small package saving valuable board space and reducing BOM count and cost in the application.

## Application Example

The accepted practice for specifying bandwidth in a filter is to use the 3 dB cutoff frequency. Utilizing points such as the 6 dB or 9 dB cutoff frequencies results in signal degradation in an application. This can be illustrated in an application example. A typical application would include EMI filtering of data lines in a camera or display interface. In such an example it is important to first understand the signal and its spectral content. By understanding these things, an appropriate filter can be selected for the desired application. A typical data signal is pattern of 1's and 0's transmitted over a line in a form similar to a square wave. The maximum frequency of such a signal would be the pattern 1-0-1-0 such that for a signal with a data rate of 100 Mbps, the maximum frequency component would be 50 MHz. The next item to consider is the spectral content of the signal, which can be understood with the Fourier series approximation of a square wave, shown below in Equations 1 and 2 in the Fourier series approximation.

From this it can be seen that a square wave consists of odd order harmonics and to fully construct a square wave n must go to infinity. However, to retain an acceptable portion of the waveform, the first two terms are generally sufficient. These two terms contain about 85% of the signal amplitude and allow a reasonable square wave to be reconstructed. Therefore, to reasonably pass a square wave of frequency  $x$  the minimum filter bandwidth necessary is  $3x$ . All ON Semiconductor EMI filters are rated according to this principle. Attempting to violate this principle will result in significant rounding of the waveform and cause problems in transmitting the correct data. For example, take the filter with the response shown in Figure 4 and apply three different data waveforms. To calculate these three different frequencies, the 3 dB, 6 dB, and 9 dB bandwidths will be used.

### Equation 1:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin((2n-1)\omega_0 t) \right] \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

### Equation 2 (Simplified form of Equation 1):

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{1} + p_{20} \frac{\sin(3\omega_0 t)}{3} + p_{20} \frac{\sin(5\omega_0 t)}{5} + \dots \right] \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

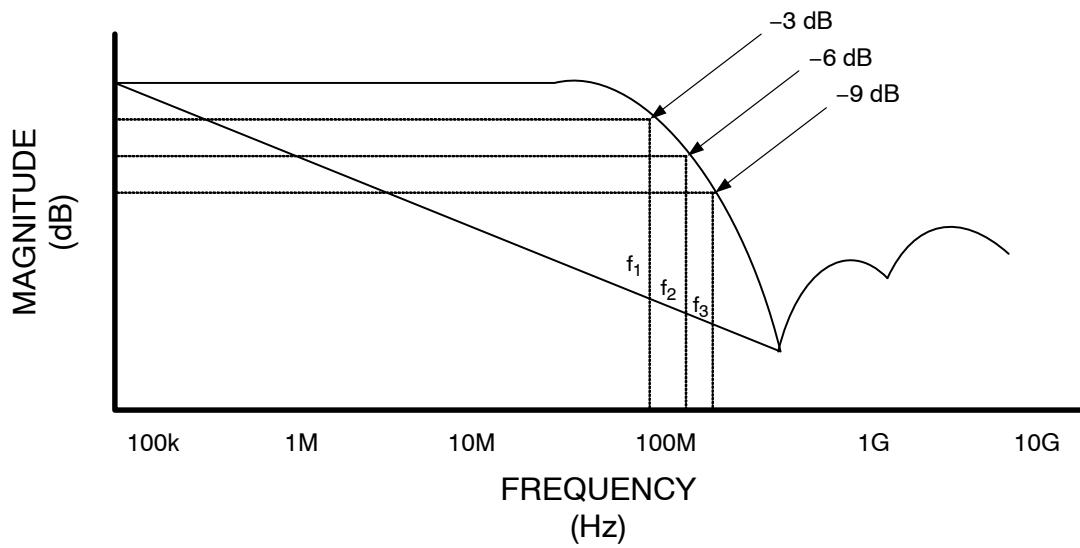


Figure 4. Filter Bandwidth

From the above paragraphs it is shown that the maximum supported frequency of a waveform that can be passed through the filter can be found by dividing the bandwidth by a factor of three (to obtain the corresponding data rate

multiply the result by two). The following table gives the bandwidth values and the corresponding maximum supported frequencies and the third harmonic frequencies.

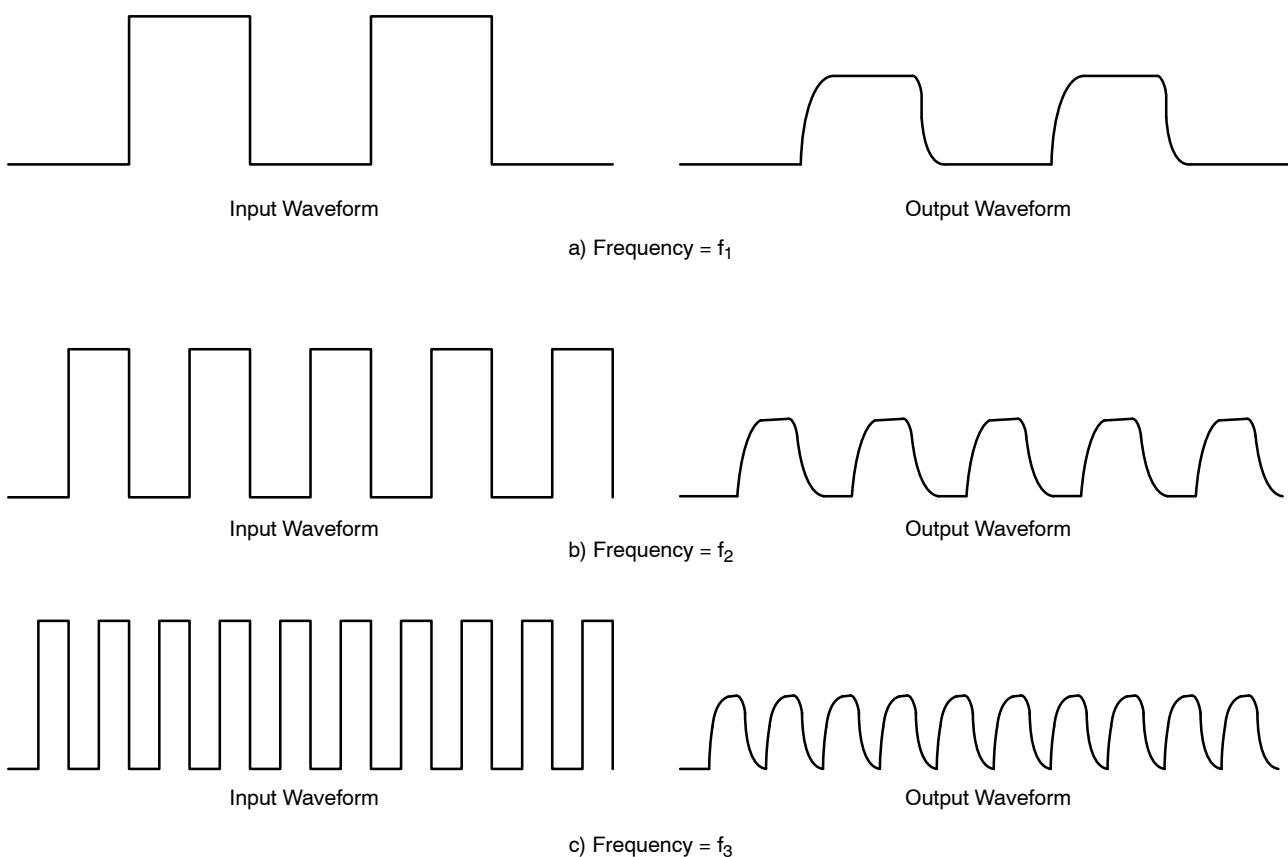
## EMI5204MU, EMI5206MU, EMI5208MU

**Table 2. FREQUENCY CHART**

Bandwidth	Maximum Supported Frequency	Third Harmonic Frequency
3 dB – 100 MHz	33.33 MHz ( $f_1$ )	100 MHz
6 dB – 200 MHz	66.67 MHz ( $f_2$ )	200 MHz
9 dB – 300 MHz	100 MHz ( $f_3$ )	300 MHz

Considering that 85% of the amplitude of the square is in the first two terms of the Fourier series approximation most of the signal content is at the fundamental (maximum supported) frequency and the third harmonic frequency. If a signal with a frequency of 33.33 MHz is input to this filter, the first two terms are sufficiently passed such that the signal is only mildly affected, as is shown in Figure 5a. If a signal with a frequency of 66.67 MHz is input to this same filter,

the third harmonic term is significantly attenuated. This serves to round the signal edges and skew the waveform, as is shown in Figure 5b. In the case that a 100 MHz signal is input to this filter, the third harmonic term is attenuated even further and results in even more rounding of the signal edges as is shown in Figure 5c. The result is the degradation of the data being transmitted making the digital data (1's and 0's) more difficult to discern. This does not include effects of other components such as interconnect and other path losses which could further serve to degrade the signal integrity. While some filter products may specify the 6 dB or 9 dB bandwidths, actually using these to calculate supported frequencies (and corresponding data rates) results in significant signal degradation. To ensure the best signal integrity possible, it is best to use the 3 dB bandwidth to calculate the achievable data rate.



**Figure 5. Input and Output Waveforms of Filter**

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
EMI5204MUTAG	UDFN8 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
EMI5206MUTAG	UDFN12 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
EMI5208MUTAG	UDFN16 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>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.

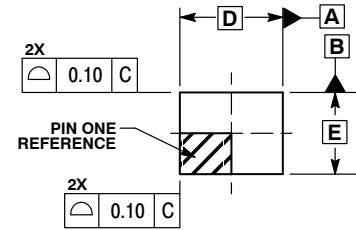
# EMI5204MU, EMI5206MU, EMI5208MU

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

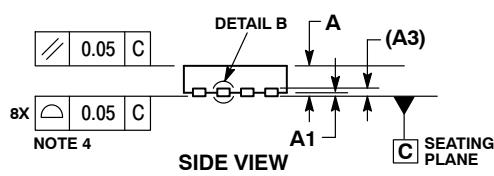
### UDFN8, 1.7x1.35, 0.4P

CASE 517BC-01

ISSUE O

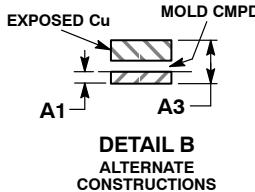


TOP VIEW

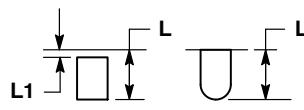


NOTE 4

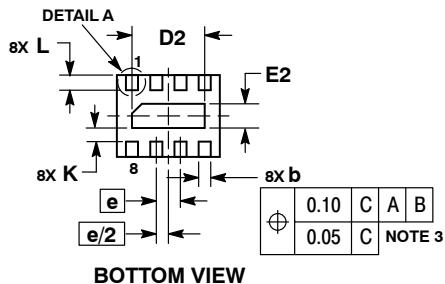
SIDE VIEW



DETAIL B  
ALTERNATE  
CONSTRUCTIONS



DETAIL A  
ALTERNATE TERMINAL  
CONSTRUCTIONS



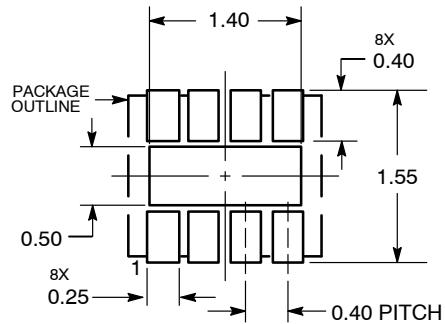
BOTTOM VIEW

#### NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.25 mm FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.45	0.55
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.13 REF	
b	0.15	0.25
D	1.70 BSC	
D2	1.10	1.30
E	1.35 BSC	
E2	0.30	0.50
e	0.40 BSC	
K	0.15	---
L	0.20	0.30
L1	---	0.05

### RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

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

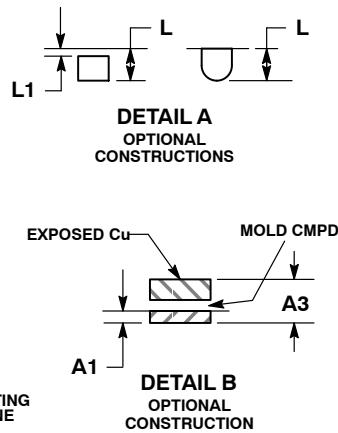
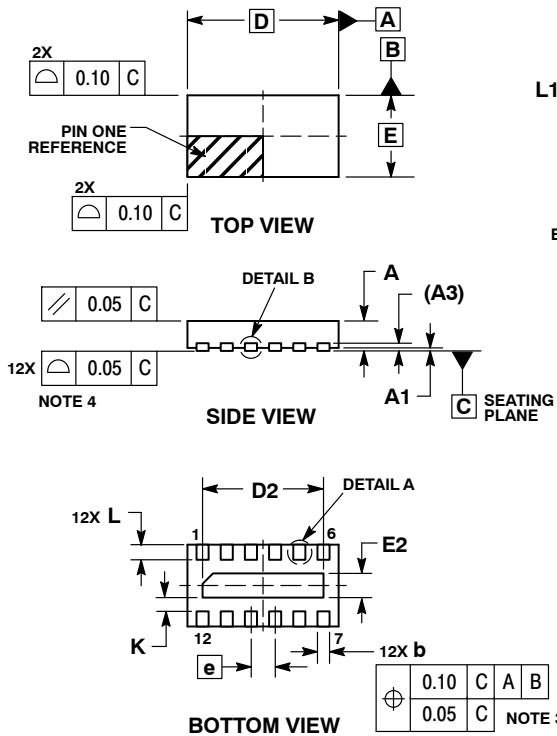
# EMI5204MU, EMI5206MU, EMI5208MU

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### UDFN12, 2.5x1.35, 0.4P

CASE 517BD-01

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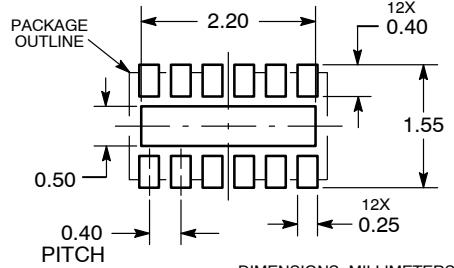


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2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.25 mm FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.45	0.55
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.13 REF	
b	0.15	0.25
D	2.50 BSC	
D2	1.90	2.10
E	1.35 BSC	
E2	0.30	0.50
e	0.40 BSC	
K	0.15	---
L	0.20	0.30
L1	---	0.05

### RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



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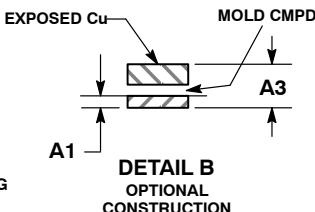
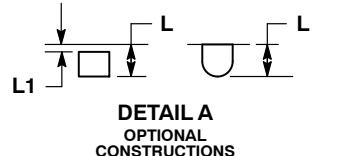
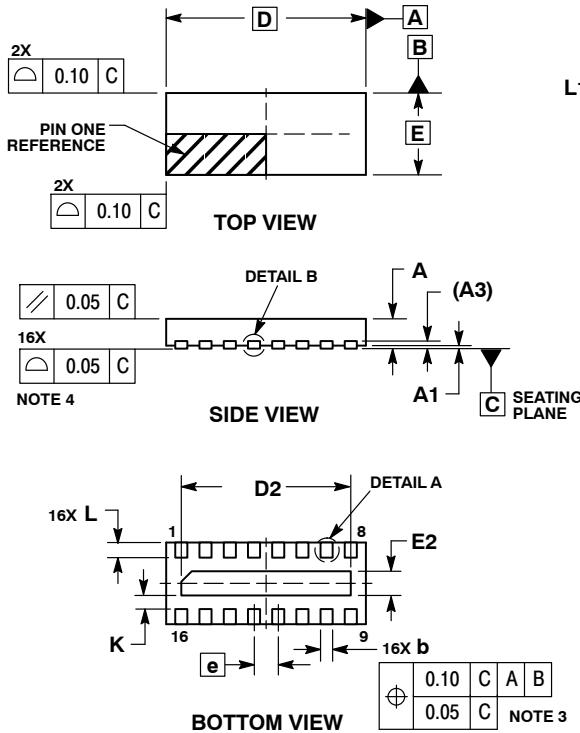
# EMI5204MU, EMI5206MU, EMI5208MU

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### UDFN16, 3.3x1.35, 0.4P

CASE 517BE-01

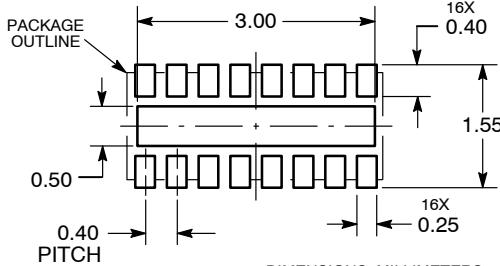
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NOTES:  
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.  
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.  
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DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.45	0.55
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.13 REF	
b	0.15	0.25
D	3.30 BSC	
D2	2.70	2.90
E	1.35 BSC	
E2	0.30	0.50
e	0.40 BSC	
K	0.15	---
L	0.20	0.30
L1	---	0.05

### RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

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- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



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