M3526 Dual Port USB Power Switch and Over-Current Protection



# LM3526 Dual Port USB Power Switch and Over-Current Protection

### **General Description**

The LM3526 provides Universal Serial Bus standard power switch and over-current protection for all host port applications. The dual port device is ideal for Notebook and desktop PC's that supply power to more than one port.

A 1 ms delay on the fault flag output prevents erroneous overcurrent reporting caused by in-rush currents during hotplug events.

The dual stage thermal protection circuit in the LM3526 provides individual protection to each switch and the entire device. In a short-circuit/over-current event, the switch dissipating excessive heat is turned off, allowing the second switch to continue to function uninterrupted.

The LM3526 accepts an input voltage between 2.7V and 5.5V allowing use as a device-based in-rush current limiter for 3.3V USB peripherals, as well as Root and Self-Powered Hubs at 5.5V. The Enable inputs accept both 3.3V and 5.0V logic thresholds.

The small size, low  $R_{ON}$ , and 1 ms fault flag delay make the LM3526 a good choice for root hubs as well as per-port power control in embedded and stand-alone hubs.

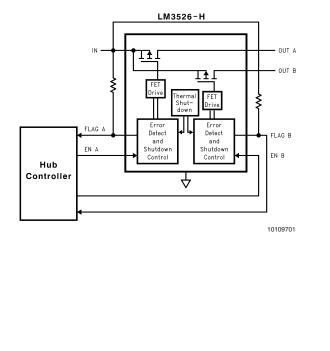
#### Features

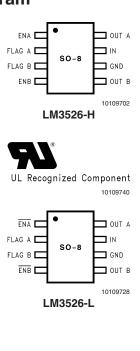
- Compatible with USB1.1 and USB 2.0
- 1 ms fault flag delay filters Hot-Plug events
- Smooth turn-on eliminates in-rush induced voltage drop
- UL recognized component: REF# 205202
- 1A nominal short circuit output current protects PC power supplies
- Thermal shutdown protects device in direct short condition
- 500mA minimum continuous load current
- Small SO-8 package minimizes board space
- 2.7V to 5.5V input voltage range
- 140 mΩ Max. switch resistance
- 1 µA Max. standby current
- 200 µA Max. operating current
- Under-voltage lockout (UVLO)

### **Applications**

- Universal Serial Bus (USB) Root Hubs including Desktop and Notebook PC
- USB Monitor Hubs
- Other Self-Powered USB Hub Devices
- High Power USB Devices Requiring In-rush Limiting
- General Purpose High Side Switch Applications

### **Typical Operating Circuit and Connection Diagram**





LM3526

# **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Enable, Delivery Option	Package Type
LM3526M-H	Active High Enable, 95 units per rail	
LM3526M-L	Active Low Enable, 95 units per rail	SO-8, NS Package Number
LM3526MX-H	Active High Enable, 2500 units per reel	M08A
LM3526MX-L	Active Low Enable, 2500 units per reel	NIOOA

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage	-0.3V to 6V
Output Voltage	-0.3V to 6V
Voltage at All Other Pins	-0.3V to 5.5V
Power Dissipation ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ )	
(Note 2)	700 mW
T <sub>JMAX</sub> (Note 2)	150°C

Operating Junction Temperature	
Range	–40°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature	
(Soldering, 5 seconds)	260°C
ESD Rating (Note 3)	2kV
ESD Rating Output Only	8kV

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### **Operating Ratings**

Supply Voltage Range	2.7V to 5.5V
Operating Ambient Range	–40°C to 85°C

#### **DC Electrical Characteristics**

Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , and limits in **boldface** type apply over the full operating temperature range. Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.0V$ ,  $V_{EN} = 0V$  (LM3526-L) or  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$  (LM3526-H).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
R <sub>ON</sub>	On Resistance	$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $I_{OUT} = 500$ mA, each switch		100	140	mΩ
		$V_{IN} = 2.7V, I_{OUT} = 500mA$ , each switch		110	180	
I <sub>OUT</sub>	OUT pins continuous output current	Each Output	0.5			A
I <sub>sc</sub>	Short Circuit Output	Each Output (enable into Load) (Note 4)				A
	Current	$V_{OUT} = 4.0V$	0.5	1.2	1.9	
		$V_{OUT} = 0.1V$		1	1.5	
OC <sub>THRESH</sub>	Over-current Threshold			2.2	3.2	A
I <sub>leak</sub>	OUT pins Output Leakage	$V_{EN} = V_{IN} (LM3526-L)$		0.01	10	μA
	Current	$V_{EN} = 0V (LM3526-H)$				
		$I_{FO} = 10 \text{ mA}, V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{V}$		10	25	
R <sub>FO</sub>	FLAG Output Voltage	I <sub>FO</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.3V		11	35	Ω
		I <sub>FO</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.7V		12	40	1
I <sub>EN</sub>	EN/EN Leakage Current	$V_{EN}/V_{EN} = 0V \text{ or } V_{EN}/V_{EN} = V_{IN}$	-0.5		0.5	μA
V <sub>IH</sub>	EN/EN Input Logic High	(Note 5)	2.4	1.9		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	EN/EN Input Logic Low	(Note 5)		1.7	0.8	V
V <sub>UVLO</sub>	Under-Voltage Lockout			1.8		V
	Threshold	Quiteb Off		0.0	4	
DDOFF	Supply Current	Switch-Off		0.2	1	μΑ
1	Cumply Current	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 85^{\circ}C$		115	2	
DDON	Supply Current	Switch-On		115	200	μΑ
Th <sub>SD</sub>	Over-temperature	T <sub>J</sub> Increasing, with no shorted output		150		°C
	Shutdown Threshold	T <sub>J</sub> Increasing, with shorted output (s)		145		
		T <sub>J</sub> Decreasing (Note 4)		135		
I <sub>FH</sub>	Error Flag Leakage Current	V <sub>flag</sub> = 5V		0.01	1	μA

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions.

Note 2: The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by TJMAX (Maximum junction temperature),  $\theta_{JA}$  (junction to ambient thermal resistance), and T<sub>A</sub> (ambient temperature). The maximum allowable power dissipation at any temperature is P<sub>DMAX</sub> = (T<sub>JMAX</sub> - T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub> or the number given in the Absolute Maximum Ratings, which ever is lower.  $\theta_{JA}$  = 150°C/W.

Note 3: The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin. Enable pin ESD threshold is 1.7kV.

Note 4: Thermal Shutdown will protect the device from permanent damage.

**Note 5:** For LM3526-L, OFF is  $\overline{EN} \ge 2.4V$  and ON is  $\overline{EN} \le 0.8V$ . For LM3526-H, OFF is  $EN \le 0.8V$  and ON is  $EN \ge 2.4V$ .

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### **AC Electrical Characteristics**

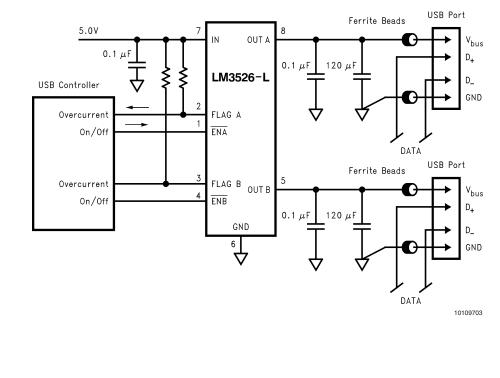
Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , and limits in **boldface** type apply over the full operating temperature range. Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN} = 5.0V$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
t <sub>r</sub>	OUT Rise Time	$R_L = 10\Omega$		100		μs
t <sub>f</sub>	OUT Fall Time	$R_L = 10\Omega$		5		μs
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn on Delay, EN to OUT	$R_L = 10\Omega$		150		μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn off Delay, $\overline{EN}$ to OUT $R_L = 10\Omega$			5		μs
t <sub>oc</sub>	Over Current Flag Delay	$R_L = 0$		1		ms

### **Pin Description**

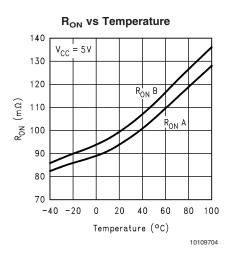
Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function	
1, 4	ENA, ENB	Enable (Input): Logic-compatible enable inputs.	
	(LM3526-L)		
	ENA, ENB		
	(LM3526-H)		
2, 3	FLAG A	Fault Flag (Output): Active-low, open-drain outputs. Indicates overcurrent, UVLO or thermal	
	FLAG B	shutdown. *See application section for more information.	
6	GND	Ground	
7	IN	Supply Input: This pin is the input to the power switch and the supply voltage for the IC.	
8, 5	OUT A	Switch Output: These pins are the outputs of the high side switch.	
	OUT B		

# **Typical Application Circuit**

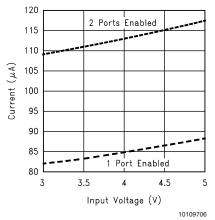


### **Typical Performance Characteristics**

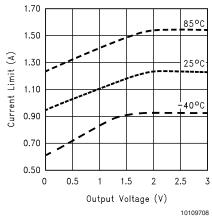
 $V_{\text{IN}}$  = 5.0V,  $I_{\text{L}}$  = 500 mA,  $T_{\text{A}}$  = 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.

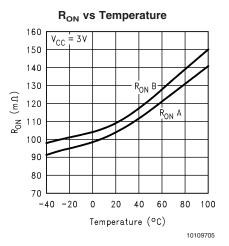


**Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage** 

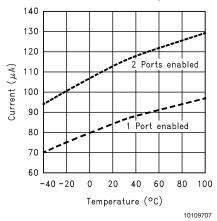


**Current Limit vs Output Voltage** 

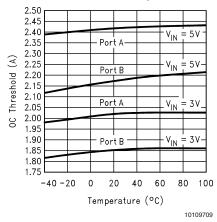




**Quiescent Current vs Temperature** 



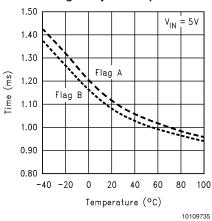
OC Threshold vs Temperature



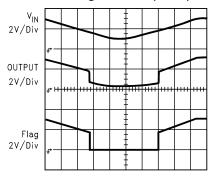
LM3526

**Typical Performance Characteristics**  $V_{IN} = 5.0V$ ,  $I_L = 500$  mA,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified. (Continued)



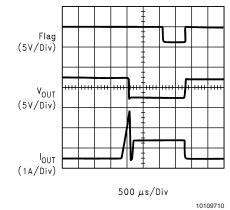






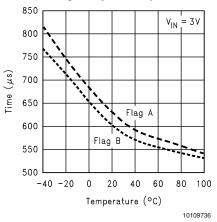
Time (100 ms/Div) 10109734

**Over Current/Current Limit Response\*** 

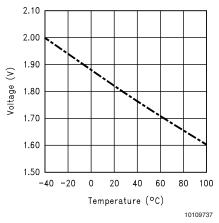


\* Output is shorted to Ground through a 100 m $\Omega$  resistor

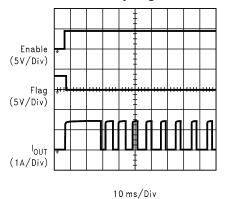
Fault Flag Delay vs Temperature



Under Voltage Lockout Threshold vs Temperature

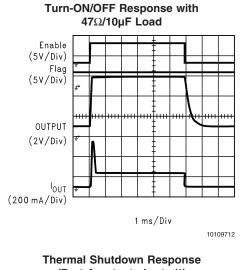


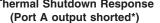
Short Circuit Response with Thermal Cycling\*

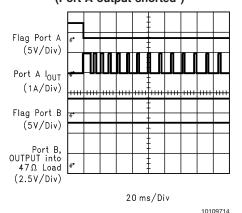


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#### **Typical Performance Characteristics** $V_{IN} = 5.0V$ , $I_L = 500$ mA, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

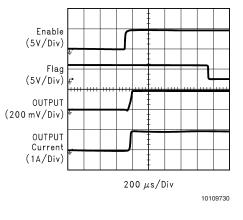


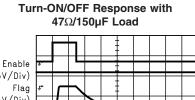


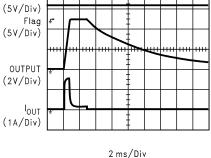


\* Port A is shorted to GND through a 100 m $\Omega$  resistor



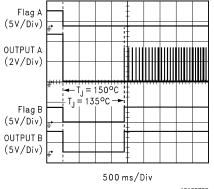






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#### Thermal Shutdown Response (See Notes)



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LM3526

### **Functional Description**

The LM3526-H and LM3526-L are high side P-Channel switches with active-high and active-low enable inputs, respectively. Fault conditions turn-off and inhibit turn-on of the output transistor and activate the open-drain error flag transistor sinking current to the ground.

#### INPUT AND OUTPUT

IN (Input) is the power supply connection to the control circuitry and the source of the output MOSFET.

OUT (Output) is the connection to the drain of the output MOSFET. In a typical application circuit, current flows through the switch from IN to OUT towards the load.

If  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is greater than  $V_{\text{IN}}$  when the switch is enabled, current will flow from OUT to IN since the MOSFET is bidirectional.

#### THERMAL SHUTDOWN

The LM3526 is internally protected against excessive power dissipation by a two-stage thermal protection circuit. If the device temperature rises to approximately  $145^{\circ}$ C, the thermal shutdown circuitry turns off any switch that is current limited. Non-overloaded switches continue to function normally. If the die temperature rises above  $150^{\circ}$ C, both switches are turned off and both fault flag outputs are activated. Hysteresis ensures that a switch turned off by thermal shutdown will not be turned on again until the die temperature is reduced to  $135^{\circ}$ C. Shorted switches will continue to cycle off and on, due to the rising and falling die temperature, until the short is removed.

#### UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

UVLO prevents the MOSFET switch from turning on until input voltage exceeds 1.8V (typical).

If input voltage drops below 1.8V (typical), UVLO shuts off the MOSFET switch and signals the fault flag. UVLO functions only when device is enabled.

#### **CURRENT LIMIT**

The current limit circuit is designed to protect the system supply, the MOSFET switches and the load from damage caused by excessive currents. The current limit threshold is set internally to allow a minimum of 500 mA through the MOSFET but limits the output current to approximately 1.0A typical.

#### FAULT FLAG

The fault flag is an open-drain output capable of sinking 10 mA load current to typically 100 mV above ground.

A parasitic diode exists between the flag pins and V<sub>IN</sub> pin. Pulling the flag pins to voltages higher than V<sub>IN</sub> will forward bias this diode and will cause an increase in supply current. This diode will also clamp the voltage on the flag pins to a diode drop above V<sub>IN</sub>.

The fault flag is active (pulled low) when any of the following conditions are present: under-voltage, current limit, or thermal shutdown.

A 1ms (typ.) delay in reporting the fault condition prevents erroneous fault flags and eliminates the need for an external RC delay network.

### **Application Information**

#### FILTERING

The USB specification indicates that "no less than 120 µF tantalum capacitors" must be used on the output of each downstream port. This bulk capacitance provides the short-term transient current needed during a hot plug-in. Current surges caused by the input capacitance of the down stream device could generate undesirable EMI signals. Ferrite beads in series with all power and ground lines are recommended to eliminate or significantly reduce EMI.

In selecting a ferrite bead, the DC resistance of the wire used must be kept to a minimum to reduce the voltage drop.

A 0.01  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is recommended on each port directly between the V<sub>bus</sub> and ground pins to prevent EMI damage to other components during the hot-detachment.

Adequate capacitance must be connected to the input of the device to limit the input voltage drop during a hot-plug event to less than 330 mV. For a few tens of  $\mu$ s, the host must supply the in-rush current to the peripheral, charging its bulk capacitance to V<sub>bus</sub>. This current is initially supplied by the input capacitor. A 33  $\mu$ F 16V tantalum capacitor is recommended.

In choosing the capacitors, special attention must be paid to the Effective Series Resistance, ESR, of the capacitors to minimize the IR drop across the capacitor's ESR.

#### SOFT START

To eliminate the upstream voltage droop caused by the high in-rush current drawn by the output capacitors, the maximum in-rush current is internally limited to 1.5A.

#### TRANSIENT OVER-CURRENT DELAY

High transient current is also generated when the switch is enabled and large values of capacitance at the output have to be rapidly charged. The in-rush currents created could exceed the short circuit current limit threshold of the device forcing it into the current limit mode. The capacitor is charged with the maximum available short circuit current set by the LM3526. The duration of the in-rush current depends on the size of the output capacitance and load current. Since this is not a valid fault condition, the LM3526 delays the generation of the fault flag for 1 ms. If the condition persists due to other causes such as a short, a fault flag is generated after a 1 ms delay has elapsed.

The LM3526's 1 ms delay in issuing the fault flag is adequate for most applications. If longer delays are required, an RC filter as shown in *Figure 1* may be used.

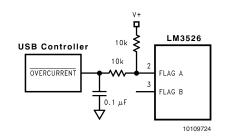


FIGURE 1.

### Application Information (Continued)

#### PCB LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

In order to meet the USB requirements for voltage drop, droop and EMI, each component used in this circuit must be evaluated for its contribution to the circuit performance. The PCB layout rules and guidelines must be followed.

• Place the switch as close to the USB connector as possible. Keep all  $V_{\rm bus}$  traces as short as possible and use at least 50-mil, 1 ounce copper for all  $V_{\rm bus}$  traces. Solder

plating the traces will reduce the trace resistance.

- Avoid vias as much as possible. If vias are used, use multiple vias in parallel and/or make them as large as possible.
- Place the output capacitor and ferrite beads as close to the USB connector as possible.
- If ferrite beads are used, use wires with minimum resistance and large solder pads to minimize connection resistance.

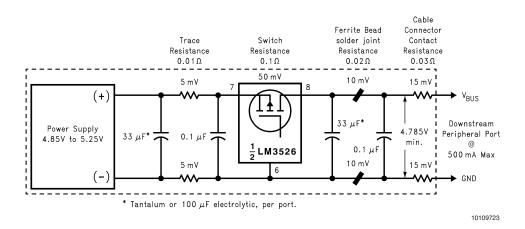
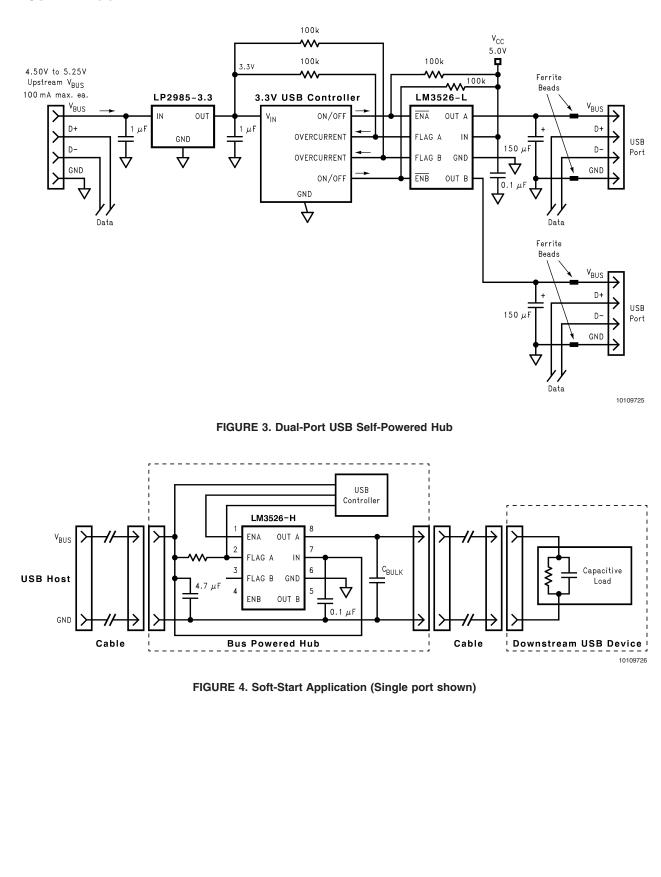


FIGURE 2. Self-Powered Hub Per-Port Voltage Drop

LM3526

# **Typical Applications**



# Typical Applications (Continued)

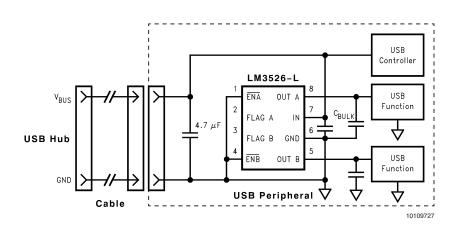


FIGURE 5. In-rush Current-limit Application

