TPU30HADUS6
Precision Adjustable Current Low Loss Power Switch With Flag

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Features

- Wide Supply Voltage Range: 2.9V to 5.5V
- Compliant to USB Specifications
- Current-Limit and Short-Circuit Protections
- Enable Active Low/High
- Typical Rdson 40mΩ (typ)
- Typical 2.1V under voltage lockout
- Output can be forced higher than input (Off-state)
- Hot Plug-In Application(Soft start)
- Low supply current 35uA at switch on state
- Open Drain Fault Flag Output
- Reverse Current Flow Blocking (no body diode)
- RoHS and Halogen free compliance
- CB IEC60950-1 Certification
- TUV EN60950-1 Certification
- UL Approved-E353665

Applications

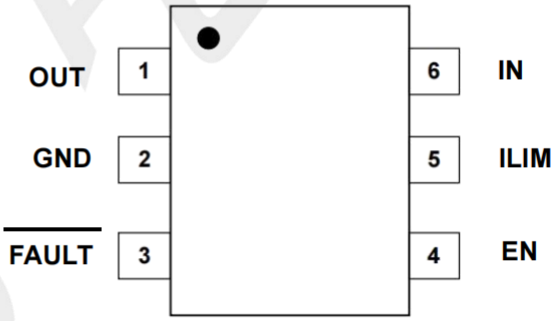
- USB Ports
- Notebook and Desktop Computers
- High-Side Power Protection Switchs
- Consumer Electronics
- Telecom Systems
- Digital TV
- USB Device Power Switch
- Motherboard USB Power Switch

General Description

The power distribution switches are intended for applications where precision current limiting is required or heavy capacitive loads and short circuits are encountered and provide up to 3.0A of continuous load current. These devices offer a programmable current limit threshold between 100mA and 3.2A via an external resistor. The power switch rise and fall times are controlled to minimize current surges during turn on/off.

Additional features include soft-start to limit the inrush current during plug-in, thermal shutdown to prevent catastrophic switch failure from high-current loads, under voltage lockout (UVLO) to ensure that the device remains off unless there is a valid input voltage present. The low quiescent current as 35uA makes this device ideal for portable battery operated equipment.

Pinout (top view)



SOT23-6

Pin Configurations

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	OUT	Output Voltage Pin.
2	GND	Ground.
3	$\overline{\text{FAULT}}$	$\overline{\text{FAULT}}$ ($\overline{\text{FLG}}$)Output.
4	EN	Enable Input, Chip Enable(Active High).
5	ILIM	LIM Pin. External resistor used to set current limit threshold; recommended 20kΩ ≤ RILIM ≤ 387kΩ.where RILIM is in kΩ. $I_{LIM} = \frac{39}{R_{ILIM} + 3}$ (A)
6	IN	Power Supply Input. Connect this pin to external DC supply.

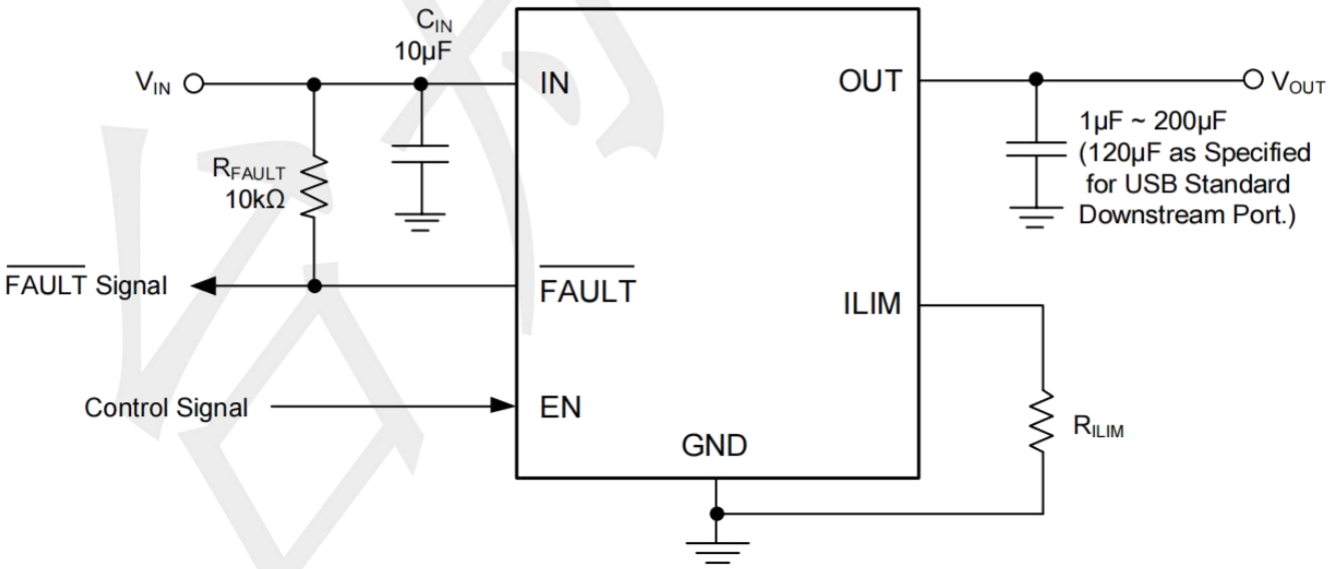
Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Input Voltage		V_{IN}	6.5	V
EN Input Voltages and VOUT Voltages			-0.3 to 6.5	V
FLAG Voltage			6.5	V
Package Power Dissipation		P_D	PD=(TJ-TA)/θJA	W
Operating Temperature Range			-40 to 85	°C
Junction Temperature		T_J	-40~125	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_S	-65 to +150	°C
ESD Rating (Note)	HBM(Human Body Mode)	HBM	2000	V
	MM (Machine Mode)	MM	200	V
Thermal Resistance from Junction to ambient		$θ_{JA}$	218	°C/W
Thermal Resistance from Junction to case		$θ_{JC}$	130	°C/W

Note 1: Thermal Resistance is specified with approximately 1 square of 1 oz copper.
2: 100% production test at +25°C. Specifications over the temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

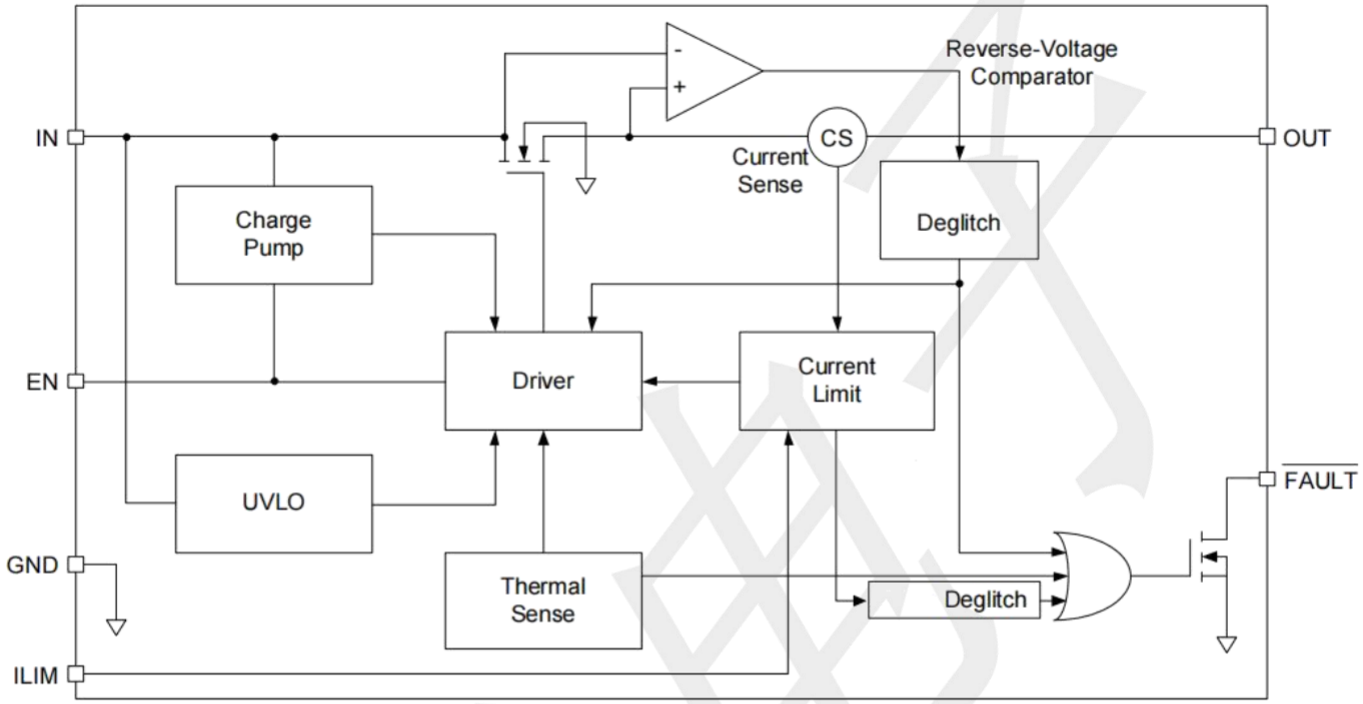
APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Electrical Characteristics (V_{IN}=5V, C_{IN}=1uF, C_{OUT}=10uF per channel, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		2.9	--	5.5	V
Under Voltage Lockout	V_{UVLO}	V_{IN} Increase	1.7	2.1	2.4	V
Under Voltage Hysteresis		V_{IN} Decrease	--	100	--	mV
Input Leakage Current	I_{LEAK}	Disabled, OUT grounded		0.1	1	μA
Output Leakage Current		Disabled, R_{LOAD}=0Ω	--	0.5	10	μA
Reverse Leakage Current	IREV	Disabled, V_{IN}= 0V, V_{OUT}= 5V, I_{REV} at V_{IN}	--	0.1	1	μA
Switch On Resistance	R_{DSON}	V_{IN}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0.5A	--	40	50	mΩ
Supply Current	IQ	Switch On, VOUT = OPEN	--	35	55	μA
	I_{SHDN}	Switch Off, V_{OUT} = OPEN	--	0.1	1	μA
EN Threshold	V_{IL}	Low Voltage	--	--	0.7	V
	VIH	High Voltage	1.3	--	--	V
EN Input Current	ISINK	VEN From 0V to 5V	--	0.01	--	μA
Current Limit	I_{LIMIT}	V_{IN}= 5V, V_{OUT}= 4.5V -40°C≤T_A≤85°C	3.2	3.6	4.2	A
Short Circuit Fold back Current Hysteresis	I_{SHORT}	VOUT=0V,Measured prior to the thermal shutdown	--	1.2	--	A
Output Turn-on Rise Time	T_R	V_{IN}=5.0V,C_L=1μF,R_{load}=5Ω, V_{OUT} Rise From 10% to 90%	--	3.0	--	ms
Output Turn-on· Delay Time	$T_{D(ON)}$	C_L=1μF, R_{load}=10Ω,EN 10% to V_{OUT} 10%	--	50	--	us
Output Turn-off Fall Time	T_F	C_L=1μF, R_{load}=10Ω,V_{OUT} Fall From 90% to 10%	--	20	--	us
Output Turn-off Delay Time	$T_{D(OFF)}$	C_L=1μF, R_{load}=10Ω,EN 90% to V_{OUT} 90%	--	10	--	us
Reverse Current Limit	I_{RLIMIT}	V_{IN}= 5V, V_{OUT}= 5.5V -40°C ≤ TA≤85°C	--	500	--	mA
Reverse Over Voltage Protect	V_{ROVP}	V_{OUT} - V_{IN}	--	150	--	mV
Reverse Protect Delay Time	T_{PD}		--	5	--	mS
FLG Output Resistance	R_{FLG}	I_{SINK}=1mA	--	20	40	Ω
FLG Off Current		$V_{\overline{FLG}}$ = 5V	--	0.01	1	μA
FLG DELAY TIME	T_{Blank}	From Fault Condition to $\overline{FLG}$ assertion	5	15	20	ms
Output Shutdown Discharge Resistance		Disabled	--	100	150	Ω
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T_{SD}	Enabled	--	150	--	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	T_{HYS}	V_{OUT} = 0V	--	20	--	°C
Current Limit Threshold , OUT connected to GND through 4Ω.	ILIM	VIN = 3V, RILIM = 68kΩ	460	545	610	mA

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Over-Current Conditions

The respond to over-current conditions by limiting output current to the ILIM levels. When an over-current condition is detected, the device maintains a constant output current and reduces the output voltage accordingly. Two possible overload conditions can occur.

The first condition is when a short circuit or partial short circuit is present when the device is powered-up or enabled. The output voltage is held near zero potential with respect to ground and the ramp the output current to ILIM. The devices will limit the current to ILIM until the overload condition is removed or the device begins to thermal cycle.

The second condition is when a short circuit, partial short circuit, or transient overload occurs while the device is enabled and powered on. The device responds to the over-current condition within time tIOS . The current-sense amplifier is overdriven during this time and momentarily disables the internal current limit MOSFET. The current-sense amplifier recovers and limits the output current to ILIM. Similar to the previous case, the will limit the current to ILIM until the overload condition is removed or the device begins to thermal cycle.

The thermal cycles if an overload condition is present long enough to activate thermal limiting in any of the above cases. The device turns off when the junction temperature exceeds 115℃ while in current limit. The device remains off until the junction temperature cools 10℃ and then restarts. The cycles on/off until the overload are removed.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The is a single N-MOSFET high-side power switch with enable input, optimized for self-powered and bus-powered Universal Serial Bus (USB) applications. The series are equipped with a charge pump circuitry to drive the internal N-MOSFET switch; The switch's low Rds(on),40mΩ meets USB voltage drop requirements and a flag output is available to indicate fault conditions to the local USB controller.

Input and Output

VIN (Input) is the power source connection to the internal circuitry and the drain of the N-MOSFET. VOUT (Output) is the source of the N-MOSFET. In a typical application, current flows through the switch from VIN to VOUT toward the load. If VOUT is greater than VIN, current will flow from VOUT to VIN since the MOSFET is bidirectional when on. Unlike a normal MOSFET, there is no a parasitic body diode between drain and source of the MOSFET, the prevents reverse current flow if VOUT being externally forced to a higher voltage than VIN when the output .disabled (V_{EN} < 0.8V or $V_{\overline{EN}}$ > 2V).



Enable

The switch will be disabled when the EN pin is low or $\overline{EN}$ is high. During this condition, the internal circuitry and MOSFET are all turned off and the supply current reduces to 0.1uA typically. Floating the EN/$\overline{EN}$ may cause unpredictable operation. EN should not be allowed to be negative to GND. The EN/$\overline{EN}$ pin may be directly tied to VIN (GND) to keep the part on.

UVLO

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) prevents the power MOSFET from turning on until the input voltage is up to approximately 2.1V. If the input voltage drops blow about 2.0V, UVLO turns off the power MOSFET switch and $\overline{FLG}$ will be asserted accordingly. Under voltage protection is function when the part is enabled.

Soft Start for Hot Plug Application

In order to eliminate the upstream voltage droop caused by the large inrush current during the hot plug events, the soft start feature effectively isolates the power source from extremely large load capacitor, satisfying the USB voltage droop requirement.

Fault Flag

The provides a $\overline{FLG}$ signal pin which is an N-Channel open drain MOSFET output. This open drain output goes low when VOUT < VIN–1V, current limit or the die temperature exceeds 150°C approximately. The $\overline{FLG}$ output is typically about 200mV when sinking a 10mA load. A 100K pull up resistor is required at the $\overline{FLG}$ pin.$\overline{FLG}$ Pin will be asserted at the over-current condition after the flag response delay time TD. This ensures that $\overline{FLG}$ is asserted only at the valid over-current conditions and error reporting is eliminated.

Current Limiting and Short-Circuit Protection

The current limit circuitry prevents damage to the MOSFET switch and the hub downstream port but can deliver load current up to the current limit threshold of typically 2.5A through the switch of When a heavy load or short circuit is applied to an enabled switch, a large transient current may flow until the current limit circuitry responds. Once this current limit threshold is exceeded the device enters constant current mode until the thermal shutdown occurs or the fault is removed.

Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown is employed to protect the device from damage if the die temperature exceeds approximately 150°C. If enabled, the switch automatically restarts when the die temperature falls 20°C. The output and $\overline{\text{FLG}}$ signal will continue to cycle on and off until the device is disabled or the fault is removed

Input capacitor

A 1uF low ESR ceramic capacitor from VIN to GND, located at the device is strongly recommended to prevent the input voltage drooping during hot-plug events. However, higher capacitor values will further reduce the voltage droop at the input. Furthermore, without the bypass capacitor, an output short may cause sufficient ringing on the input (from source lead inductance) to destroy the internal control circuitry. The input transient must not exceed 6.5V of the absolute maximum supply voltage even for a short duration.

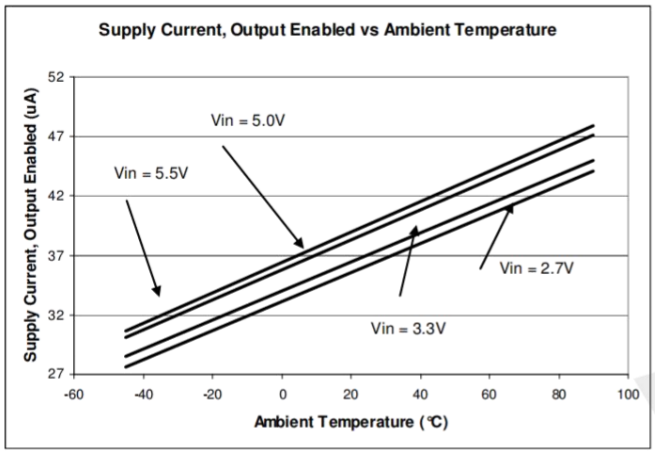
Output capacitor

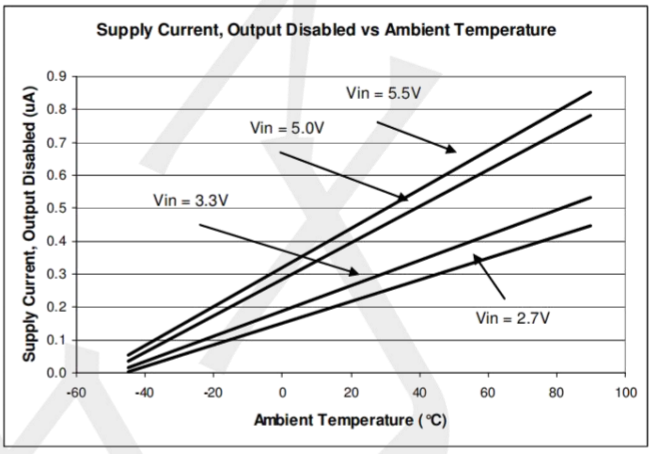
A low ESR 150uF aluminum electrolytic or tantalum between VOUT and GND is strongly recommended to meet the 330mV maximum droop requirement in the hub VBUS (Per USB 2.0, output ports must have a minimum 120uF of low ESR bulk capacitor per hub). Standard bypass methods should be used to minimize inductance and resistance between the bypass capacitor and the downstream connector to reduce EMI and decouple voltage droop caused when downstream cables are hot insertion transients. Ferrite beads in series with VBUS, the ground line and the 0.1uF bypass capacitors at the power connector pins are recommended for EMI and ESD protection. The bypass capacitor itself should have a low dissipation factor to allow decoupling at higher frequencies.

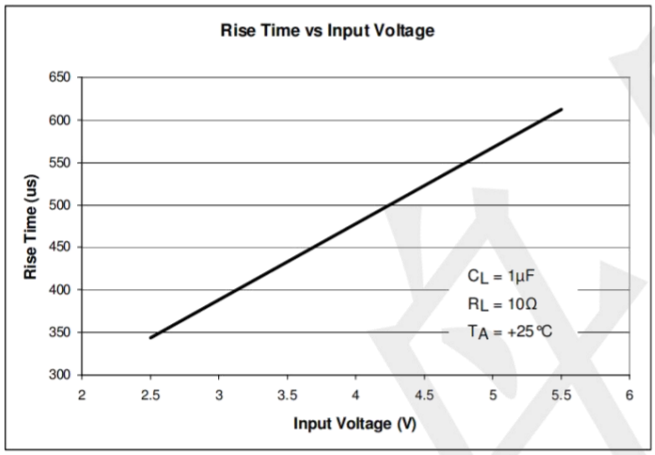
PCB Layout Guide

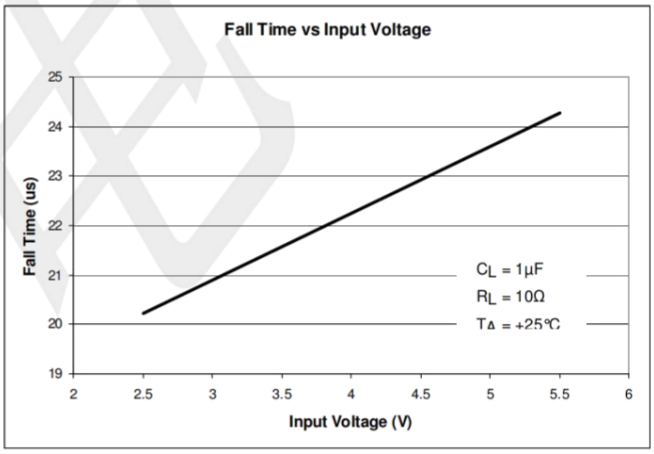
For best performance of the , the following guidelines must be strictly followed:
1. Input and output capacitors should be placed close to the IC and connected to ground plane to reduce noise coupling.
2. The GND should be connected to a strong ground plane for heat sink.
3. Keep the main current traces as possible as short and wide.

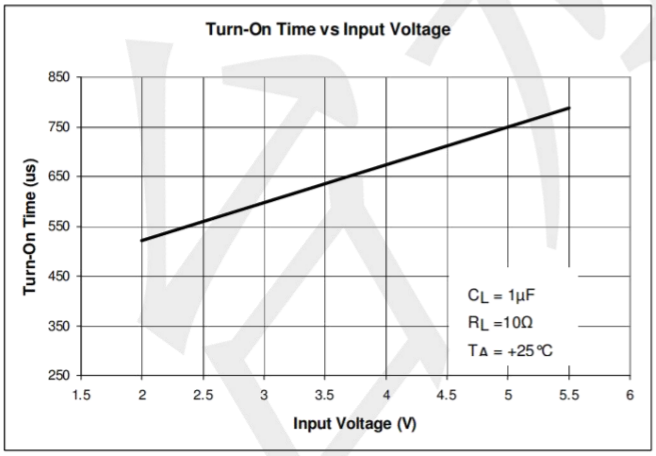
Typical Operating Characteristics

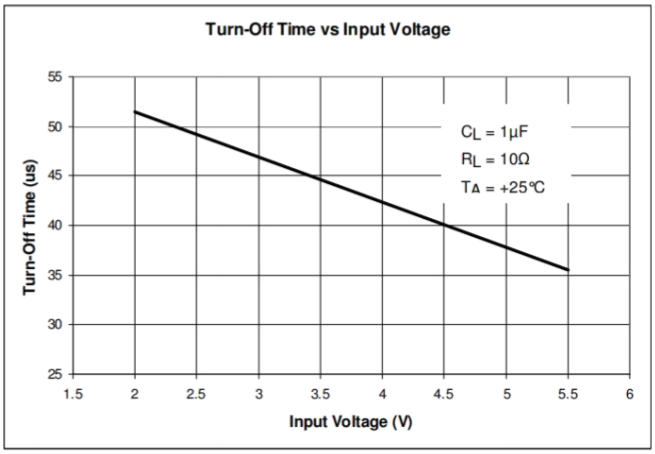






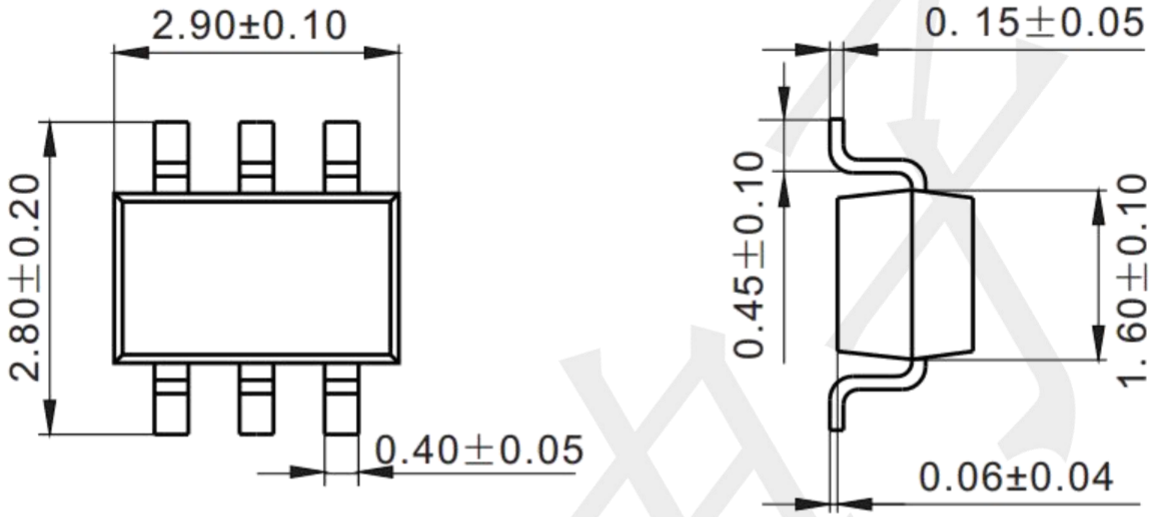


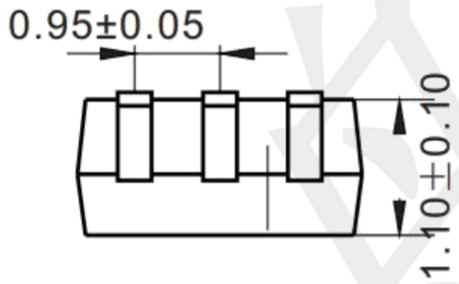




Package informantion (unit: mm)

SOT23-6





Mounting Pad Layout (unit: mm)

