



MIC2524/2527

Quad USB Power Control Switch

Not Recommended for New Designs
Refer to MIC2027

General Description

The MIC2524 and MIC2527 are cost-effective high-side power switches with four independently controlled channels, optimized for self-powered and bus-powered Universal Serial Bus (USB) applications. Few external components are necessary to satisfy USB requirements.

The MIC2524/7 satisfies the following USB requirements: each switch channel supplies up to 500mA as required by USB downstream devices; the switch's low on-resistance meets USB voltage drop requirements; fault current is limited to typically 750mA, well below the UL 25VA safety requirements; and a flag output is available to indicate fault conditions to the local USB controller. Soft start eliminates the momentary voltage drop on the upstream port that may occur when the switch is enabled in bus-powered applications.

Additional features include thermal shutdown to prevent catastrophic switch failure from high-current loads, undervoltage lockout (UVLO) to ensure that the device remains off unless there is a valid input voltage present, and 3.3V and 5V logic compatible enable inputs.

The MIC2524/7 is available in active-high and active-low versions in 16-pin DIP and SOIC packages.

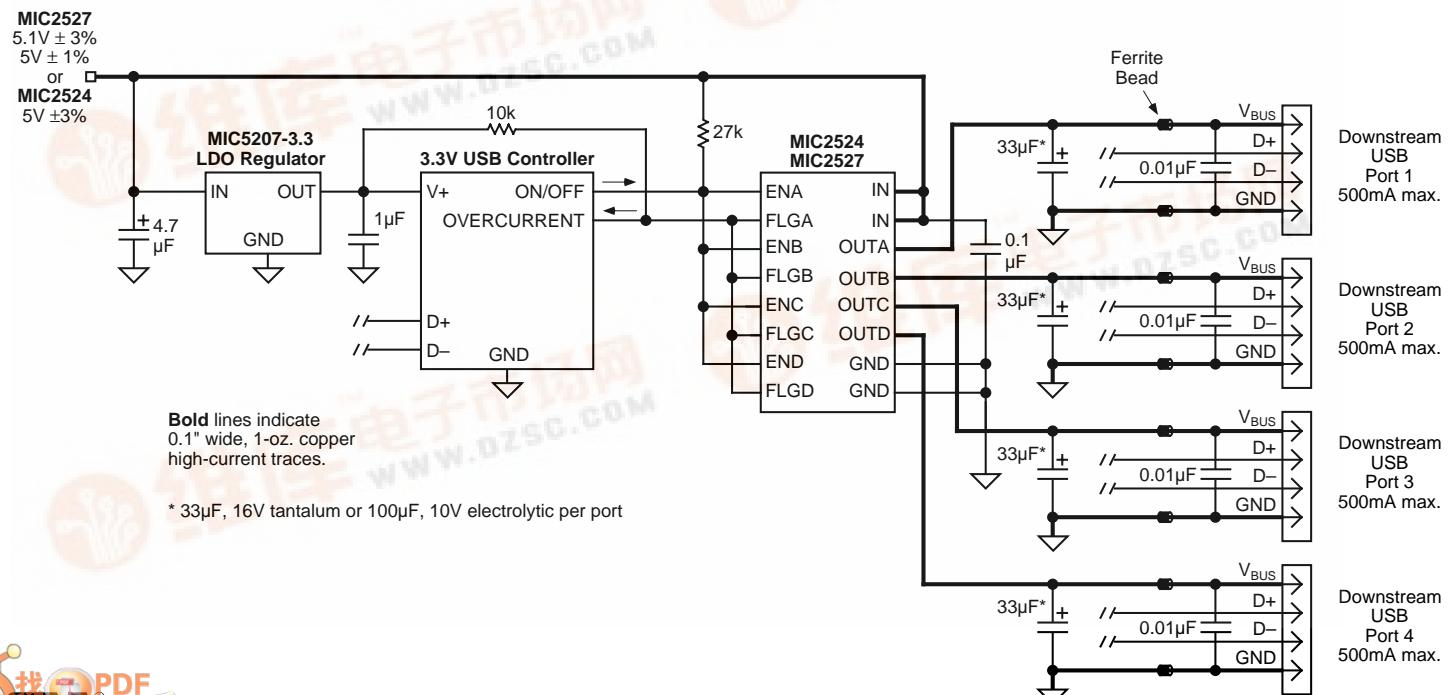
Features

- Compliant to USB specifications
- UL Recognized Component
- 4 independent switches
- 3V to 5.5V input
- 500mA minimum continuous load current per port
- 140mΩ maximum on-resistance (MIC2524)
- 1.25A maximum short circuit current limit
- Individual open-drain fault flag pins
- 220µA on-state supply current
- 1µA typical off-state supply current
- Output can be forced higher than input (off-state)
- Thermal shutdown
- 2.4V typical undervoltage lockout (UVLO)
- 1ms turn-on (soft-start) and fast turnoff
- Active-high or active-low enable versions
- 16-pin SOIC and DIP packages

Applications

- USB bus-powered hubs
- USB self-powered hubs
- USB monitors
- USB printers

Typical Application

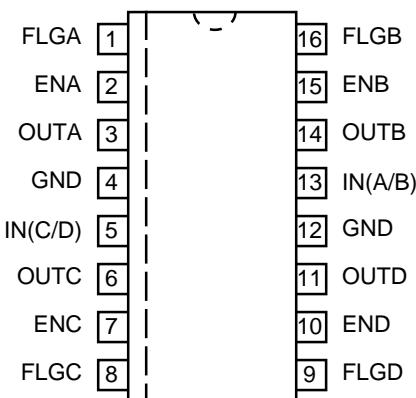


4-Port Self-Powered Hub

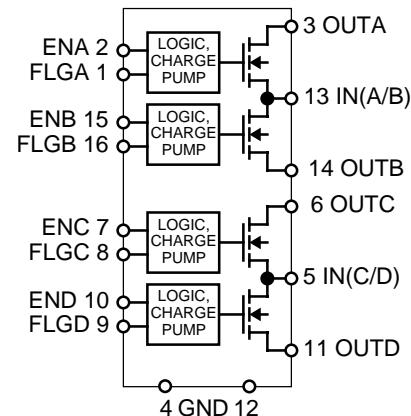
Ordering Information

| Part Number | On-Resistance | Enable | Temperature Range | Package |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| MIC2524-1BWM | 100mΩ typ. | Active High | −40°C to +85°C | 16-Pin SOIC |
| MIC2524-1BN | 100mΩ typ. | Active High | −40°C to +85°C | 16-pin DIP |
| MIC2524-2BWM | 100mΩ typ. | Active Low | −40°C to +85°C | 16-Pin SOIC |
| MIC2524-2BN | 100mΩ typ. | Active Low | −40°C to +85°C | 16-pin DIP |
| MIC2527-1BWM | 200mΩ typ. | Active High | −40°C to +85°C | 16-Pin SOIC |
| MIC2527-1BN | 200mΩ typ. | Active High | −40°C to +85°C | 16-pin DIP |
| MIC2527-2BWM | 200mΩ typ. | Active Low | −40°C to +85°C | 16-Pin SOIC |
| MIC2527-2BN | 200mΩ typ. | Active Low | −40°C to +85°C | 16-pin DIP |

Pin Configuration



16-Pin SOIC (WM)
16-Pin DIP (N)



Functional Pinout

Pin Description

| Pin Number | Pin Name | Pin Function |
|------------|----------|--|
| 1 | FLGA | Flag A: (Output): Channel A open-drain fault flag output. |
| 2 | ENA | Enable A (Input): Channel A control input. |
| 3 | OUTA | Output A: Channel A switch output. |
| 4, 12 | GND | Ground: Supply return. Connect both pins to ground. |
| 5 | IN(C/D) | Supply Input: Channel C and D switch, logic, and charge-pump supply input. |
| 6 | OUTC | Output C: Channel C switch output. |
| 7 | ENC | Enable C (Input): Channel C control input. |
| 8 | FLGC | Flag C (Output): Channel C open-drain fault flag output. |
| 9 | FLGD | Flag D (Output): Channel D open-drain fault flag output. |
| 10 | END | Enable D (Input): Channel D control input. |
| 11 | OUTD | Output D: Channel D switch output. |
| 13 | IN(A/B) | Supply Input: Channel A and B switch, logic, and charge-pump supply input. |
| 14 | OUTB | Output B: Channel B switch output. |
| 15 | ENB | Enable B (Input): Channel B control input. |
| 16 | FLGB | Flag B (Output): Channel B open-drain fault flag output. |

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Supply Voltage (V_{IN}) | +6V |
| Fault Flag Voltage (V_{FLG}) | +6V |
| Fault Flag Current (I_{FLG}) | 50mA |
| Output Voltage (V_{OUT}) | +6V |
| Output Current (I_{OUT}) | Internally Limited |
| Control Input (V_{EN}) | -0.3V to 12V |
| Storage Temperature (T_S) | -65°C to +150°C |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering 5 sec.) | 260°C |
| ESD Rating, Note 3 | 2kV |

Operating Ratings (Note 2)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Supply Voltage (V_{IN}) | +3V to +5.5V |
| Ambient Operating Temperature (T_A) | -40°C to +85°C |
| Thermal Resistance | |
| SOIC (θ_{JA}) | 120°C/W |
| DIP (θ_{JA}) | 130°C/W |

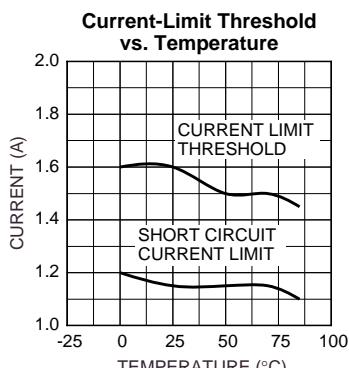
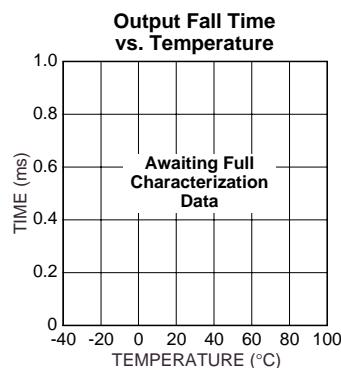
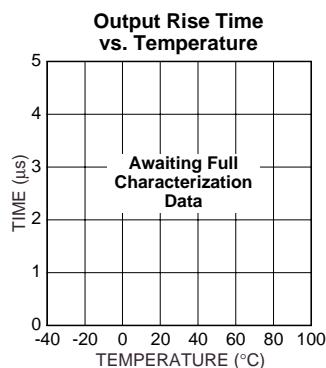
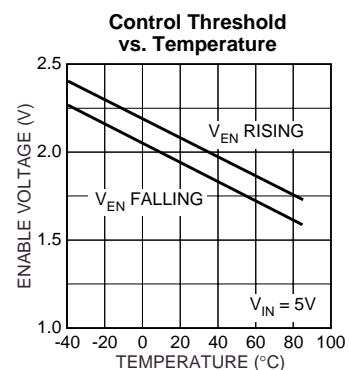
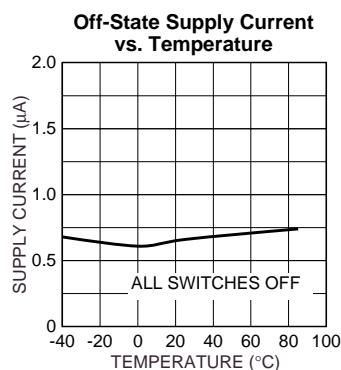
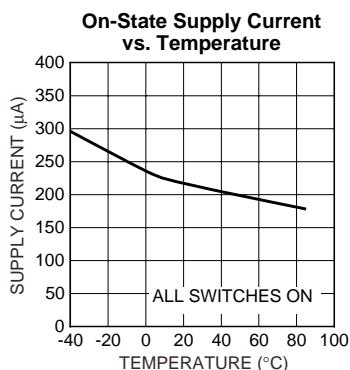
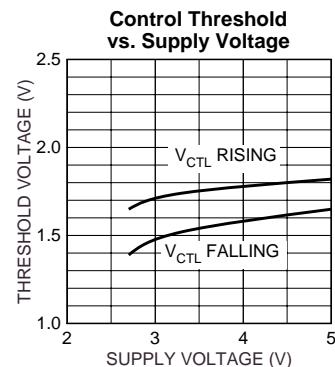
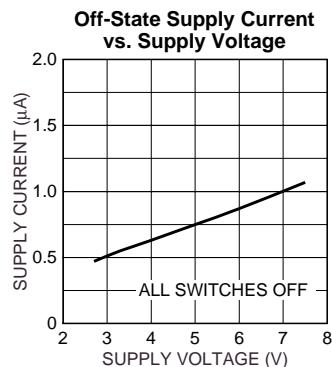
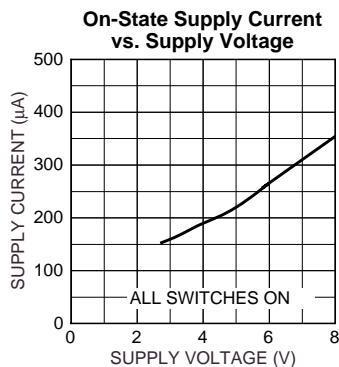
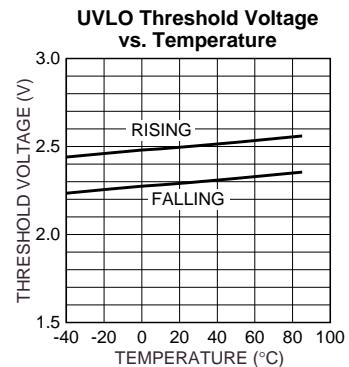
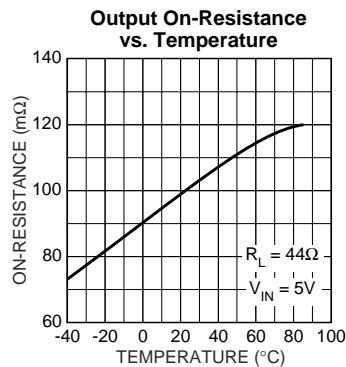
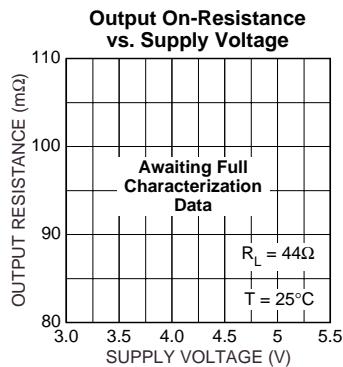
Electrical Characteristics $V_{IN} = +5V$; $T_A = 25^\circ C$; unless noted.

| Parameter | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Supply Current | Note 4 , switch off, OUT = open | | 1.5 | 10 | µA |
| | Note 4 , all switches on, OUT = open | | 220 | 320 | µA |
| Enable Input Threshold | low-to-high transition | | 2.1 | 2.4 | V |
| | high-to-low transition, Note 4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | | V |
| Enable Input Current | $V_{EN} = 0V$ to 5.5V | -1 | ±0.01 | 1 | µA |
| Enable Input Capacitance | | | 1 | | pF |
| Switch Resistance | MIC2524, $I_{OUT} = 500mA$, each switch | | 100 | 140 | mΩ |
| | MIC2527, $I_{OUT} = 500mA$, each switch | | 200 | 300 | mΩ |
| Output Turn-On Delay | $R_L = 10\Omega$ each output | | 0.5 | | ms |
| Output Turn-On Rise Time | $R_L = 10\Omega$ each output | | 1 | | ms |
| Output Turnoff Delay | $R_L = 10\Omega$ each output | | 1 | 20 | µs |
| Output Turnoff Fall Time | $R_L = 10\Omega$ each output | | 1 | 20 | µs |
| Output Leakage Current | each output (output disabled) | | | 10 | µA |
| Continuous Load Current | each output | 0.5 | | | A |
| Short-Circuit Current Limit | each output (enable into load), $V_{OUT} = 4.0V$ | 0.5 | 0.75 | 1.25 | A |
| Current-Limit Threshold | ramped load applied to enabled output, $V_{OUT} \leq 4.0V$, Note 5 | | 1.6 | 2.2 | A |
| Overtemperature Shutdown Threshold | T_J increasing | | 135 | | °C |
| | T_J decreasing | | 125 | | °C |
| Error Flag Output Resistance | $V_{IN} = 5V$, $I_L = 10mA$ | | 10 | | Ω |
| | $V_{IN} = 3.3V$, $I_L = 10mA$ | | 15 | | Ω |
| Error Flag Off Current | $V_{FLAG} = 5V$ | | 0.01 | 1 | µA |
| UVLO Threshold | $V_{IN} = \text{increasing}$ | | 2.5 | | V |
| | $V_{IN} = \text{decreasing}$ | | 2.3 | | V |

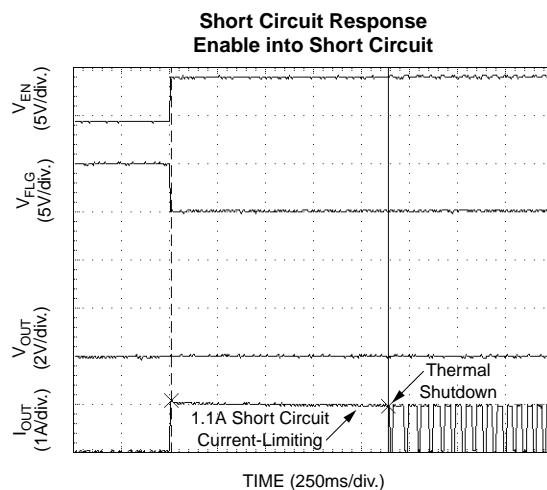
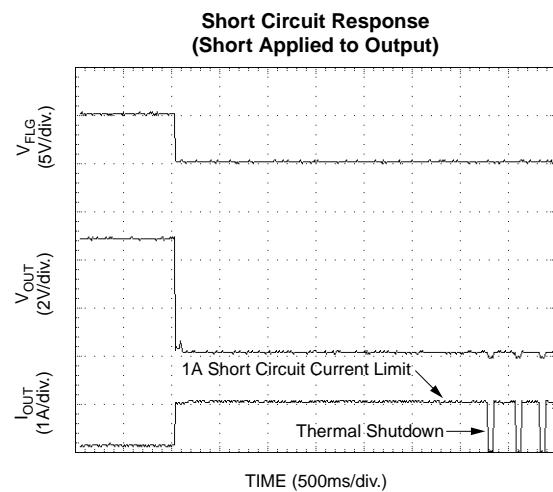
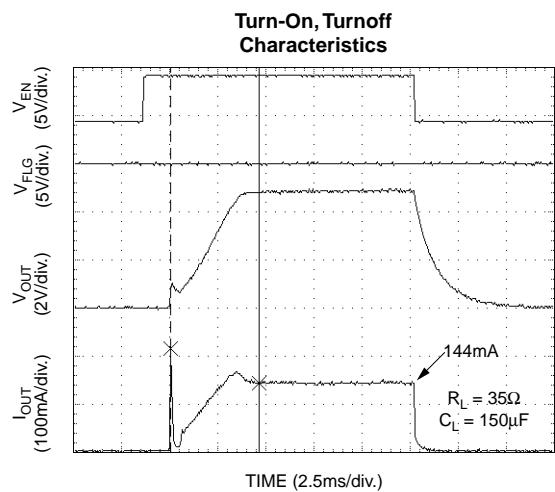
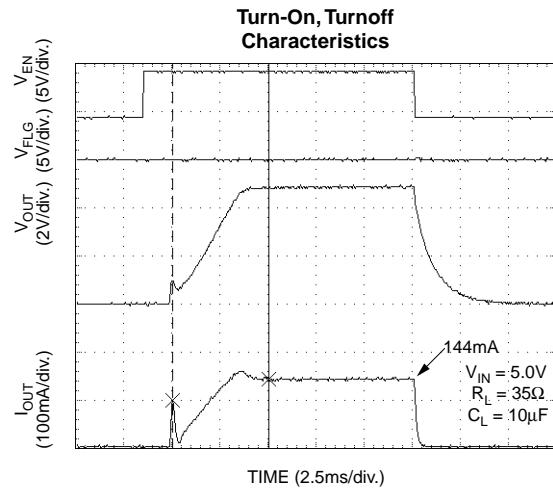
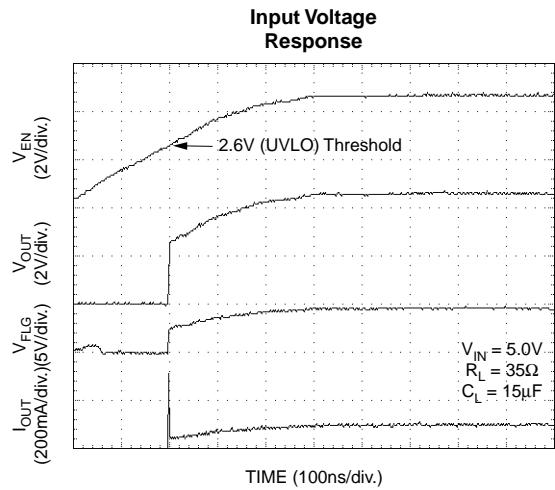
Note 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.**Note 2.** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.**Note 3.** Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model, 1.5k in series with 100pF.**Note 4.** Off is $\leq 0.8V$ and on is $\geq 2.4V$ for the MIC252x-1. Off is $\geq 2.4V$ and on is $\leq 0.8V$ for the MIC252x-2. The enable input has approximately 200mV of hysteresis. See control threshold charts.**Note 5.** See "Functional Characteristics: Current-Limit Response" photo.

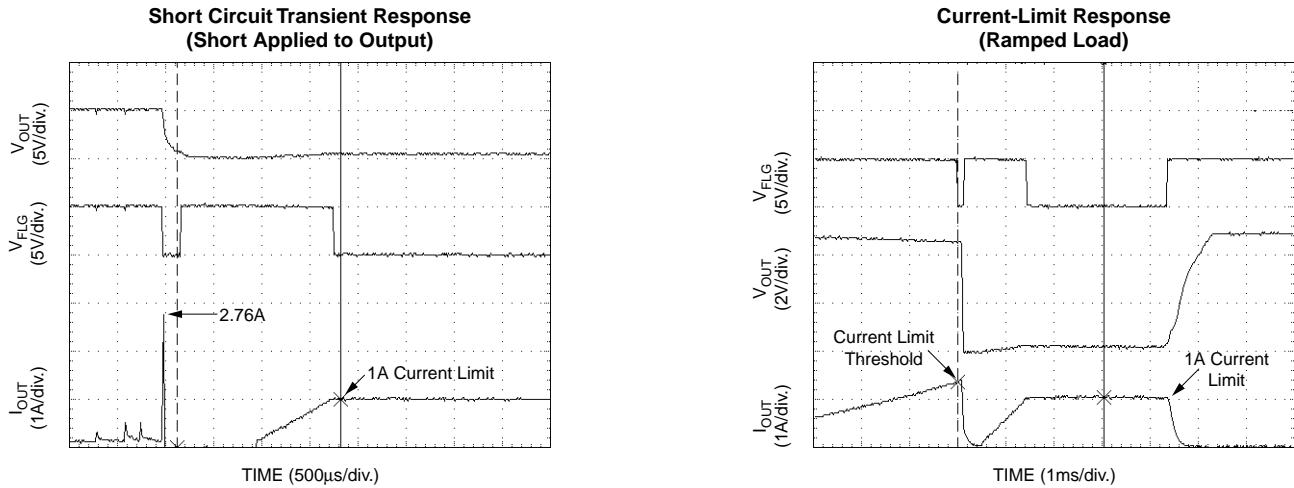
Typical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 5V$; $T_A = 25^\circ C$; one switch section; unless noted.

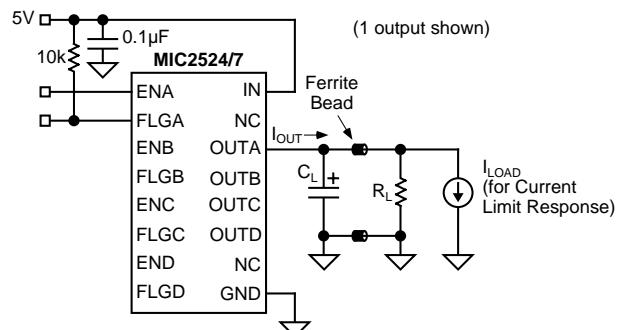


Functional Characteristics



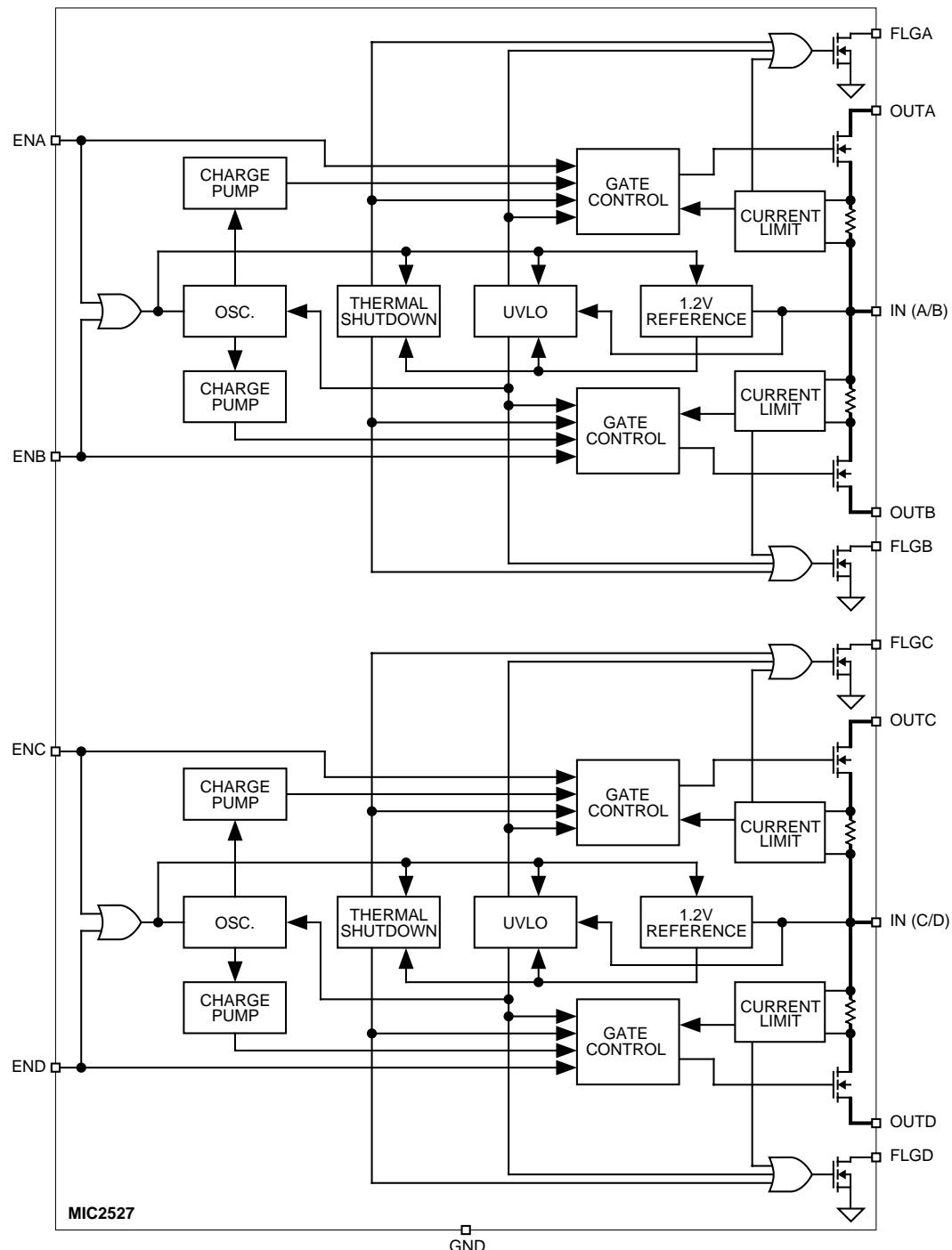


Test Circuit



Functional Characteristics Test Circuit

Block Diagrams



Functional Description

The MIC2524/7-1 and MIC2524/7-2 are quad high-side switches with active-high and active-low enable inputs, respectively. Fault conditions turn off or inhibit turn-on of one or more of the output transistors, depending upon the type of fault, and activate the open-drain error flag transistors making them sink current to ground.

Input and Output

IN (input) is the power supply connection to the logic circuitry and the drain of the output MOSFET. OUTx (output) is the source of its respective MOSFET. In a typical circuit, current flows through the switch from IN to OUT toward the load. If V_{OUT} is greater than V_{IN} , current will flow from OUT to IN since the MOSFET is bidirectional when on.

The output MOSFET and driver circuitry are also designed to allow the MOSFET source to be externally forced to a higher voltage than the drain ($V_{OUT} > V_{IN}$) when the output is off. In this situation, the MIC2524/7 prevents reverse current flow. If $V_{IN} < 2.5V$, UVLO disables both switches.

Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown shuts off the affected output MOSFETs and signals all fault flags if the die temperature exceeds 135°C. 10°C of hysteresis prevents the switch from turning on until the die temperature drops to 125°C. Overtemperature detection functions only when at least one switch is enabled.

Current Limit Induced Thermal Shutdown

Internal circuitry increases the output MOSFET on-resistance until the series combination of the MOSFET on-resistance and the load impedance limit current to typically 850mA. The increase in power dissipation, in most cases, will cause the MIC2524/7 to go into thermal shutdown, disabling affected channels. When this is undesirable, thermal shutdown can be avoided by externally responding to the fault and disabling the current limited channel before the shutdown temperature is reached. The delay between the flag indication of a current limit fault and thermal shutdown will vary with ambient temperature, board layout, and load impedance, but is typically several hundred milliseconds. The USB controller must therefore recognize a fault and disable the appropriate channel within this time. If the fault is not removed or the switch is not disabled within this time, then the device will enter into a thermal oscillation of about 2Hz. This does not cause any damage to the device. Refer to "Functional Characteristics: Thermal Shutdown Response."

Undervoltage Lockout

UVLO (undervoltage lockout) prevents the output MOSFET from turning on until V_{IN} exceeds approximately 2.5V. In the undervoltage state, the FLAG will be low. After the switch turns on, if the voltage drops below approximately 2.3V, UVLO shuts off the output MOSFET and signals fault flag. Undervoltage detection functions only when at least one switch is enabled.

Current Sensing and Limiting

The current-limit threshold is preset internally. The preset level prevents damage to the output MOSFET and external load but allows a minimum current of 0.5A through the output MOSFET of each channel.

The current-limit circuit senses a portion of the output FET switch current. The current sense resistor shown in the block diagram is virtual and has no voltage drop. The reaction to an overcurrent condition varies with three scenarios:

Switch Enabled into Short Circuit

If a switch is powered on or enabled into a heavy load or short-circuit, the switch immediately goes into a constant-current mode, reducing the output voltage. The fault flag goes low until the load is reduced. See the "Functional Characteristics: Short Circuit Response, Enabled into Short Circuit" photo.

Short Circuit Applied to Output

When a heavy load is applied, a large transient current may flow until the current limit circuitry will respond. Once this occurs, the device limits current to less than the short-circuit current limit specification. See the "Short Circuit Transient Response, Short Applied to Output" graph.

Current-Limit Response

The MIC2524/7 current-limit profile exhibits a small foldback effect of approximately 500mA. Once this current-limit threshold is exceeded the device enters constant-current mode. This constant current is specified as the short circuit current limit in the "Electrical Characteristics" table. It is important to note that the MIC2524/7 will deliver load current up to the current-limit threshold which is typically 1.6A. Refer to "Functional Characteristics: Current-Limit Response" photo for details.

Fault Flag

FLG is an N-channel, open-drain MOSFET output. The fault-flag is active (low) for one or more of the following conditions: undervoltage (while $2V < V_{IN} < 2.7$), current limit, or thermal shutdown. The flag output MOSFET is capable of sinking a 10mA load to typically 100mV above ground. Multiple FLG pins may be "wire NORed" to a common pull-up resistor.

Applications Information

Supply Filtering

A 0.1 μ F to 1 μ F bypass capacitor from IN to GND, located at the device, is strongly recommended to control supply transients. Without a bypass capacitor, an output short may cause sufficient ringing on the input (from supply lead inductance) to damage internal control circuitry.

Input or output transients must not exceed the absolute maximum supply voltage ($V_{IN\ max} = 7V$) even for a short duration.

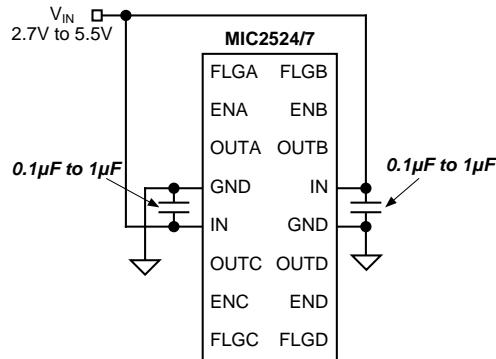


Figure 1. Supply Bypassing

Enable Input

EN must be driven logic high or logic low for a clearly defined input. Floating the input may cause unpredictable operation. EN should not be allowed to go negative with respect to GND.

Soft Start

The MIC2524/7 presents a high impedance when off, and slowly becomes a low impedance as it turns on. This reduces inrush current and related voltage drop that results from charging a capacitive load, satisfying the USB voltage droop requirements.

Transient Overcurrent Filter

When the MIC2524/7 is enabled, large values of capacitance at the output of the device will cause inrush current to exceed the short circuit current-limit threshold of the device and assert the flag. The duration of this time will depend on the size of the output capacitance. Refer to the "Functional Characteristics" turn-on and turnoff behaviors for details. During the capacitance charging time, the device enters into constant-current mode. As the capacitance is charged, the current decreases below the short circuit current-limit threshold, and the flag will then be deasserted.

In USB applications, it is required that output bulk capacitance is utilized to support hot-plug events. When the MIC2524/7 is enabled, the flag may go active for about 1ms due to inrush current exceeding the current-limit setpoint. Additionally, during hot-plug events, inrush currents may also cause the flag to go active for 30 μ s. Since these conditions are not valid overcurrent faults, the USB controller must ignore the flag during these events. To prevent this erroneous overcurrent reporting, a 1ms RC filter as shown in Figure 2 may be used. Alternatively, a 1ms debounce routine may be programmed into the USB logic controller, eliminating the need for the RC filter.

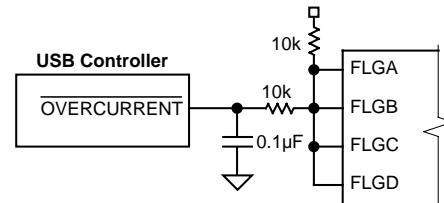
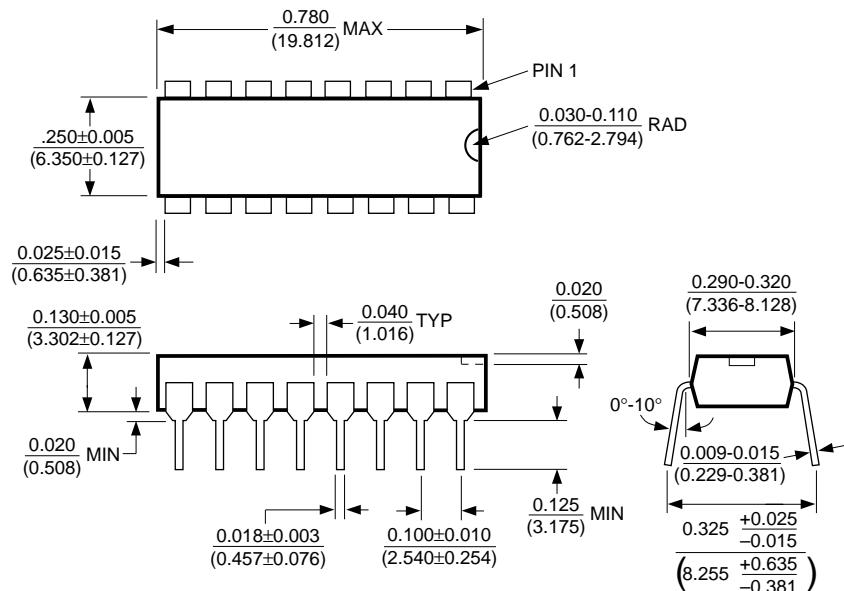
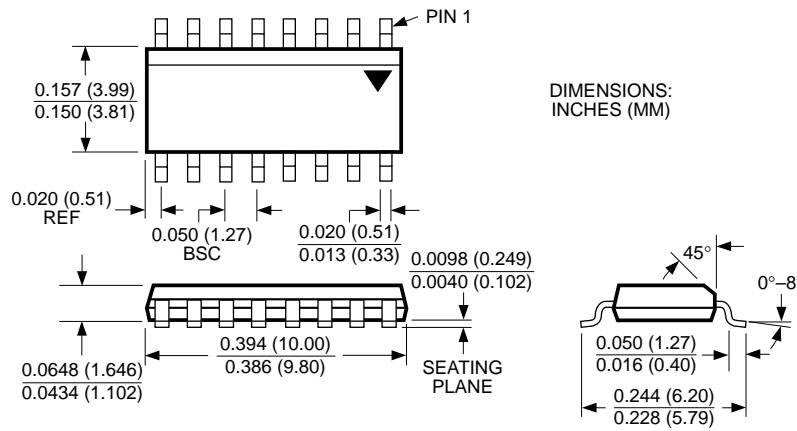


Figure 2. Transient Filter

Package Information



MICREL INC. 1849 FORTUNE DRIVE SAN JOSE, CA 95131 USA
TEL + 1 (408) 944-0800 FAX + 1 (408) 944-0970 WEB <http://www.micrel.com>

This information is believed to be accurate and reliable, however no responsibility is assumed by Micrel for its use nor for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties resulting from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent right of Micrel Inc.