1 Channel High Side Switch ICs

3.2A Current Limit High Side Switch ICs

BD82046FVJ

Description

BD82046FVJ is a Single Channel High Side Switch IC employing N-channel power MOSFET with low on resistance and low supply current for the power supply line of universal serial bus (USB).
This IC has a built-in over current detection circuit, thermal shutdown circuit, under voltage lockout and soft start circuits.

Features

- Over-Current Protection : 3.2A
- Control Input Logic : Active-High
- Output Discharge Function
- Reverse Current Protection when Power Switch Off
- Thermal Shutdown
- Open-Drain Fault Flag Output
- Under-Voltage Lockout
- OCP Fast Response
- Soft-Start Circuit
- ESD Protection
- UL : File No.E243261
- IEC 60950-1 CB_scheme: File No.US-23061-UL

Applications

USB hub in consumer appliances, PC
PC peripheral equipment, and so forth

Key Specifications

- Input Voltage Range: 2.7V to 5.5V
- ON Resistance: (V_{IN}=5V) 72mΩ(Typ)
- Over Current Threshold: 3.2A
- Standby Current: 0.01μA (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

Package

	W(Typ)	D(Typ)	H(Max)
TSSOP-B8J	3.00mm x 4.90mm x 1.10mm		



TSSOP-B8J
(MSOP8 Jedec)

Typical Application Circuit

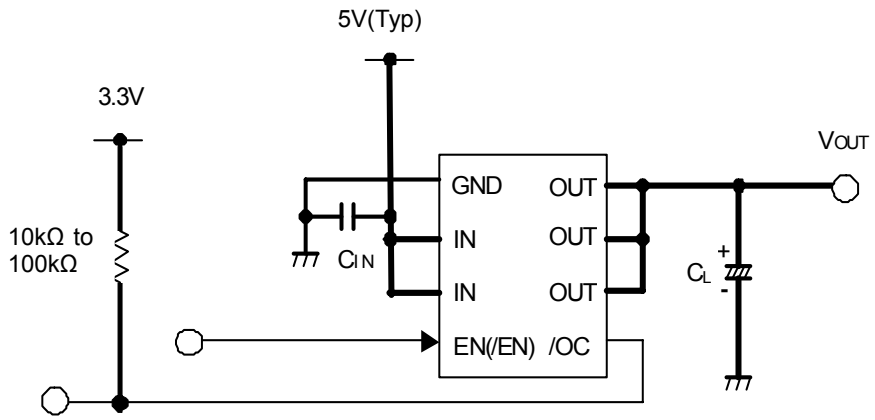


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

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Block Diagram

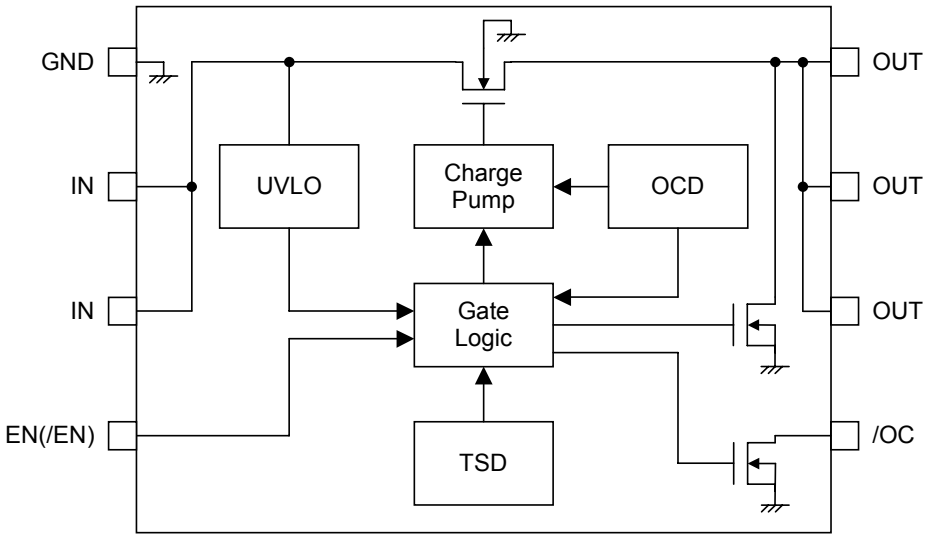


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Pin Configuration

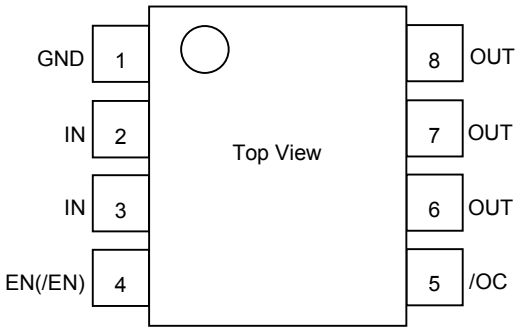


Figure 3. Pin Configuration (TOP VIEW)

Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function
1	GND	-	Ground
2, 3	IN	I	Power supply input Input terminal to the power switch and power supply input terminal of the internal circuit Short these pins externally
4	EN, /EN	I	Enable input Active high power on switch High level input > 2.0V, Low level input < 0.8V
5	/OC	O	Error flag output Low when over-current or thermal shutdown is activated Open drain output
6, 7, 8	OUT	O	Power switch output Short these pins externally

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Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
IN Supply Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3 to +6.0	V
EN Input Voltage	V_{EN}	-0.3 to +6.0	V
/OC Voltage	$V_{/OC}$	-0.3 to +6.0	V
/OC Sink Current	$I_{/OC}$	5	mA
OUT Voltage	V_{OUT}	-0.3 to +6.0	V
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.58 (Note 1)	W

(Note 1) Mounted on 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. Reduce 4.7mW per 1°C above 25°C

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Recommended Operating Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
IN Operating Voltage	V_{IN}	2.7	5.0	5.5	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40	-	+85	°C

Electrical Characteristics (V_{IN}= 5V, Ta= 25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

DC Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Operating Current	I_{DD}	-	110	150	μA	V_{EN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = open
Standby Current	I_{STB}	-	0.01	5	μA	V_{EN} = 0V, V_{OUT} = open
EN Input Voltage	V_{ENH}	2.0	-	-	V	High input
	V_{ENL}	-	-	0.8	V	Low input
EN Input Leakage	I_{EN}	-1	0.01	+1	μA	V_{EN} = 0V or 5V
On Resistance	R_{ON}	-	72	90	mΩ	I_{OUT} = 0.5A
		-	74	93		I_{OUT} = 1.0A
		-	78	98		I_{OUT} = 1.5A
		-	84	105		I_{OUT} = 2.0A
Reverse Leak Current	I_{REV}	-	-	1	μA	V_{OUT} = 5.5V, V_{IN} = 0V
Over-Current Threshold	I_{TH}	2.70	3.20	3.80	A	Current Load Slew rate 100A/s
Short Circuit Output Current	I_{SC}	1.60	2.20	2.90	A	V_{OUT}=0V, C_L=100μF RMS
Output Discharge Resistance	R_{DISC}	-	55	100	Ω	I_{OUT} = 1mA, V_{EN} = 0V
/OC Output Low Voltage	$V_{/OC}$	-	-	0.4	V	$I_{/OC}$ = 1mA
/OC Output Leak Current	$IL_{/OC}$	-	0.01	1	μA	$V_{/OC}$ = 5V
UVLO Threshold	V_{TUVH}	2.1	2.3	2.5	V	V_{IN} increasing
	V_{TUVL}	2.0	2.2	2.4	V	V_{IN} decreasing

AC Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Output Rise Time	t_{ON1}	-	0.3	10	ms	R_L=10Ω
Output Turn-on Time	t_{ON2}	-	0.5	20	ms	
Output Fall Time	t_{OFF1}	-	2	10	μs	
Output Turn-off Time	t_{OFF2}	-	4	20	μs	
/OC Delay Time	$t_{/OC}$	4	7	15	ms	

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Measurement Circuit

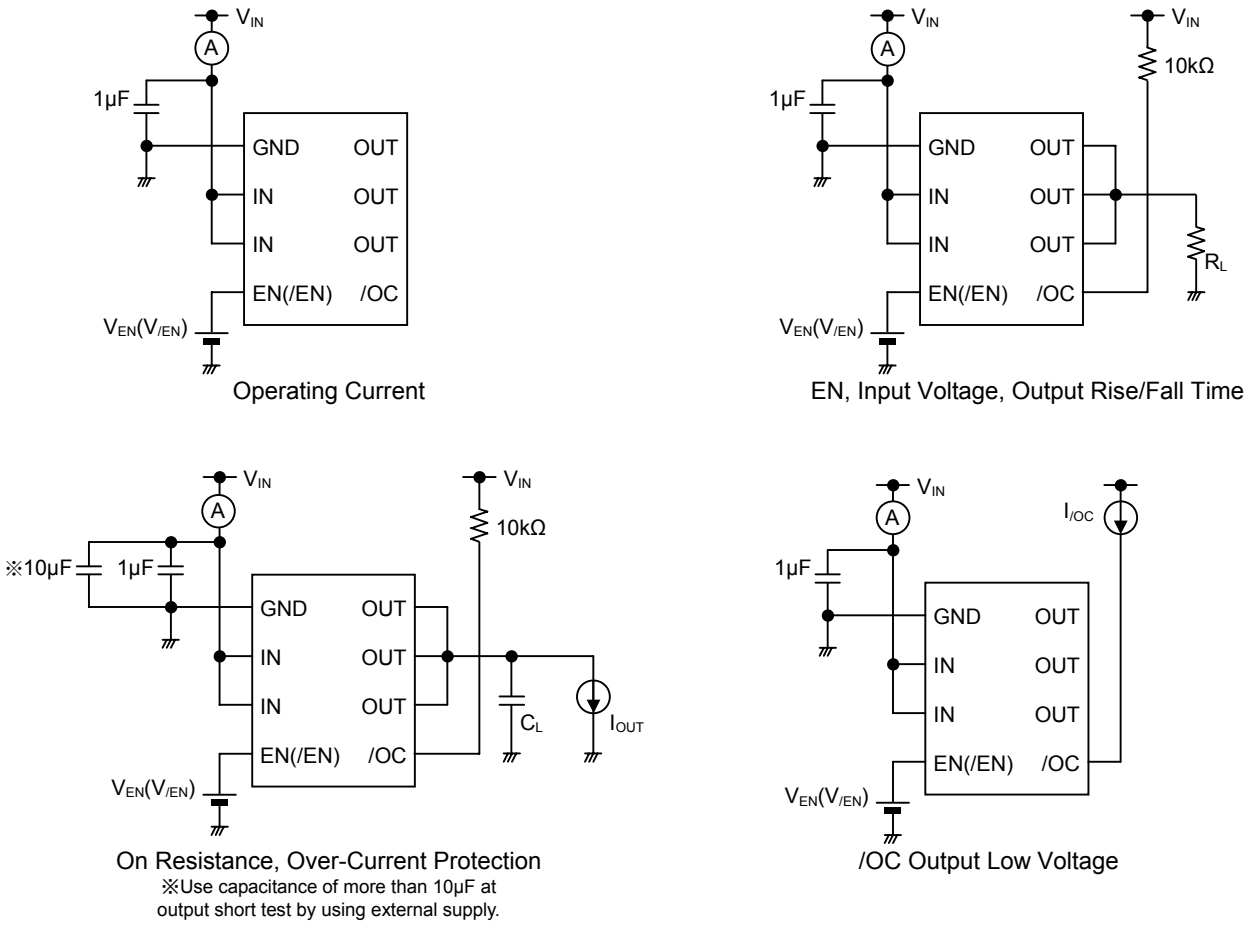


Figure 4. Measurement Circuit

Timing Diagram

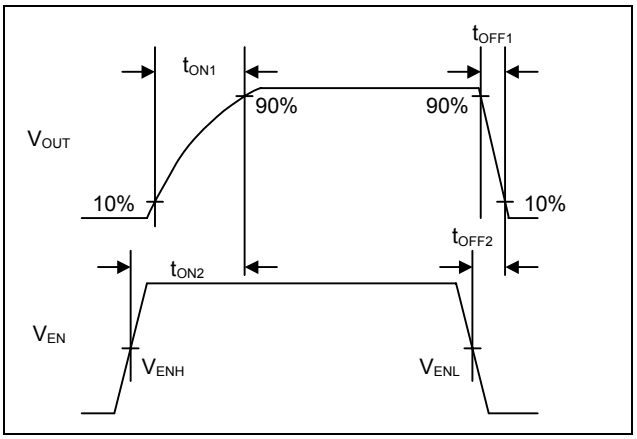


Figure 5. Output Rise/Fall Time

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Typical Performance Curves

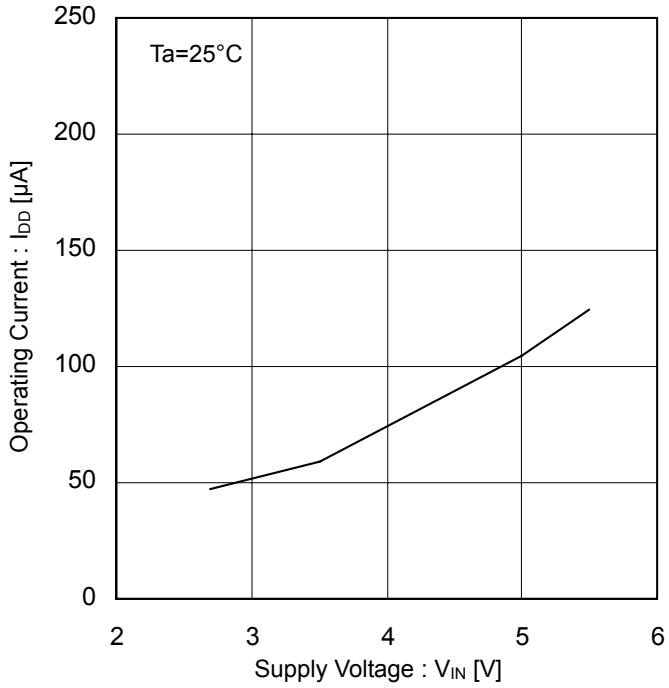


Figure 6. Operating Current vs Supply Voltage
EN Enable

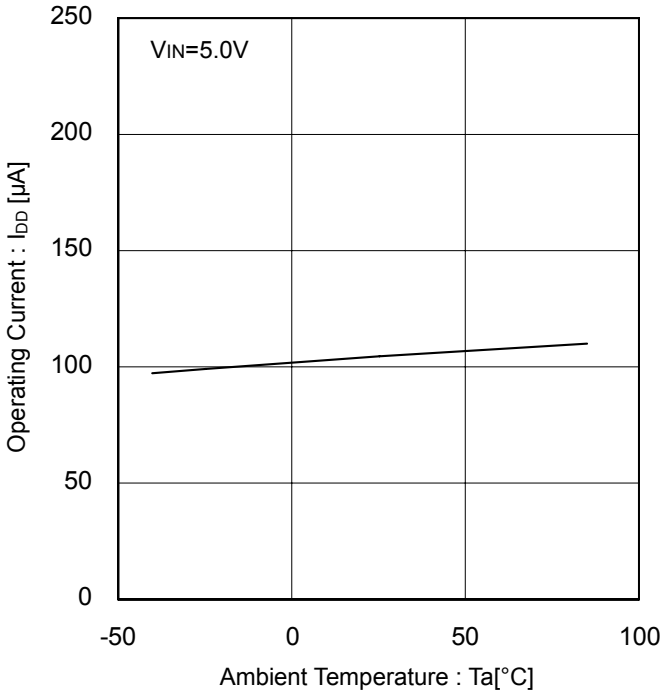


Figure 7. Operating Current vs Ambient Temperature
EN Enable

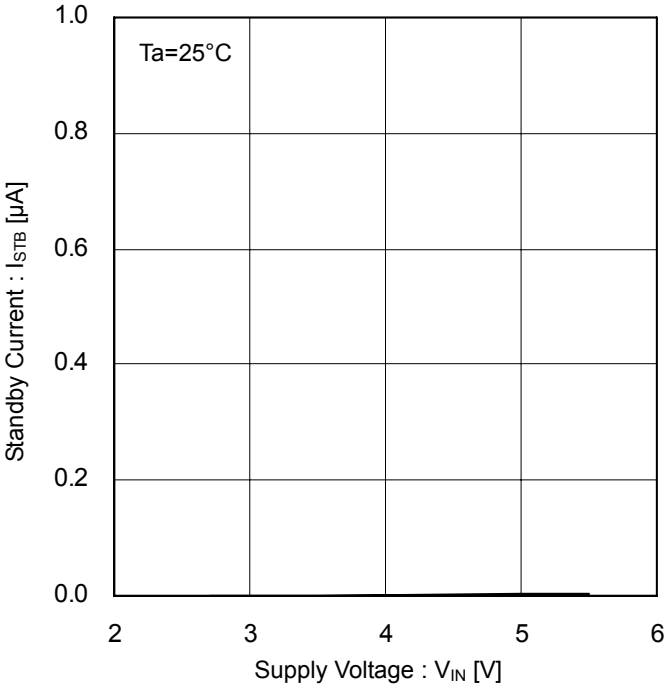


Figure 8. Standby Current vs Supply Voltage
EN Disable

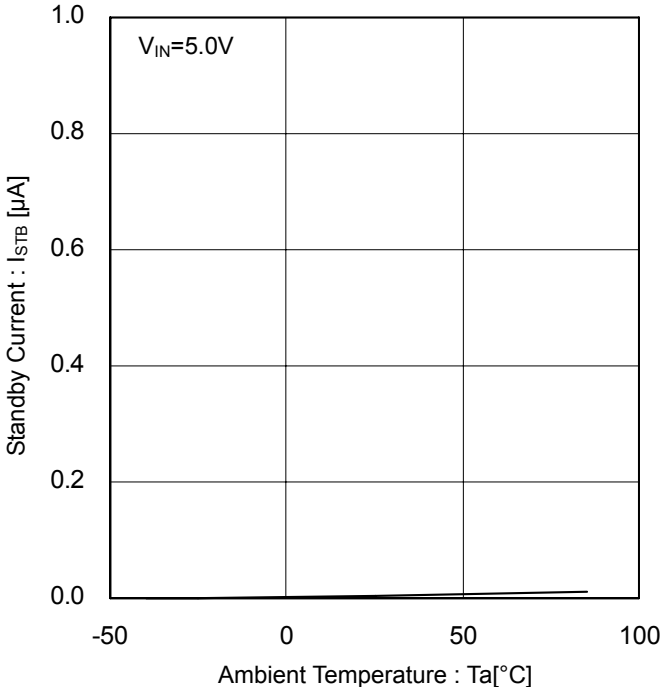


Figure 9. Standby Current vs Ambient Temperature
EN Disable

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Typical Performance Curves - continued

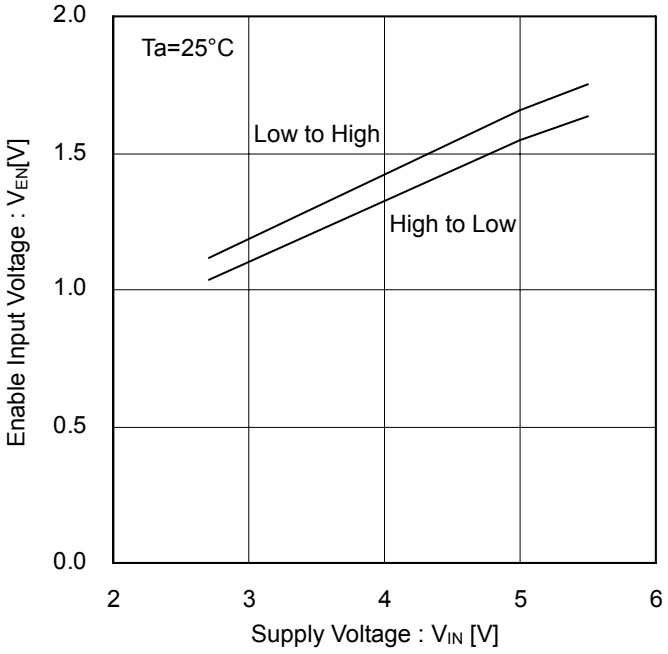


Figure 10. EN Input Voltage vs Supply Voltage

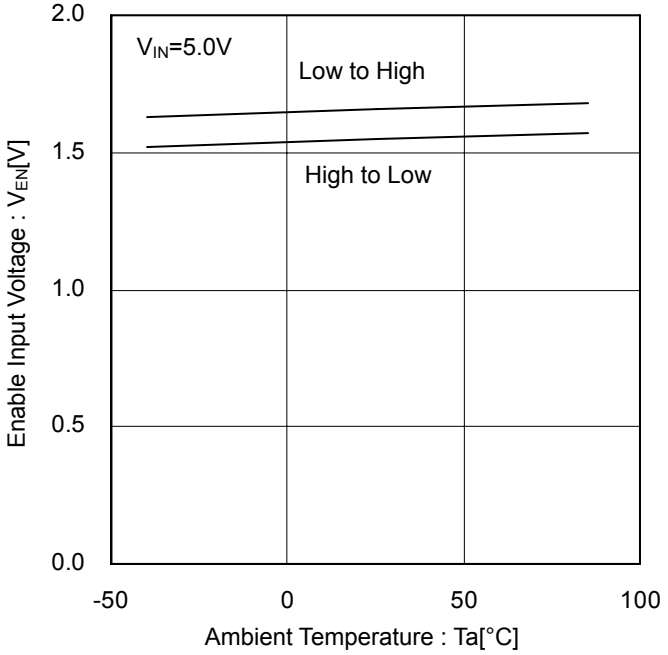


Figure 11. EN Input Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

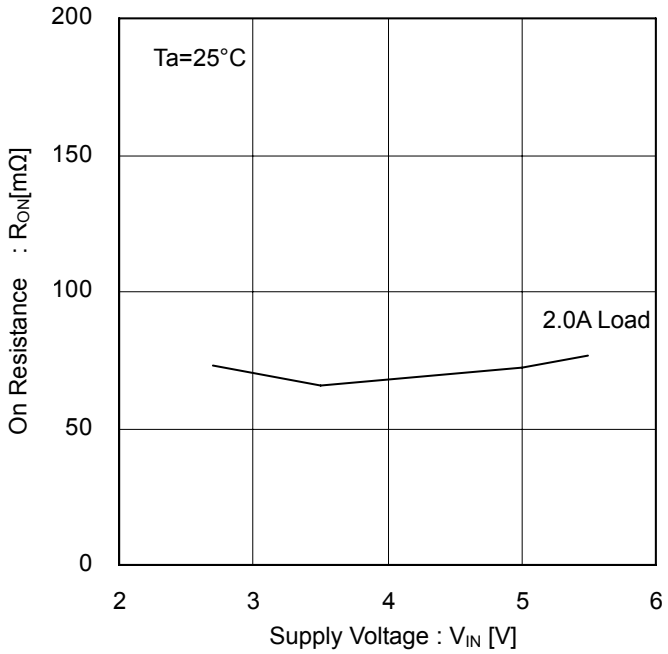


Figure 12. On Resistance vs Supply Voltage

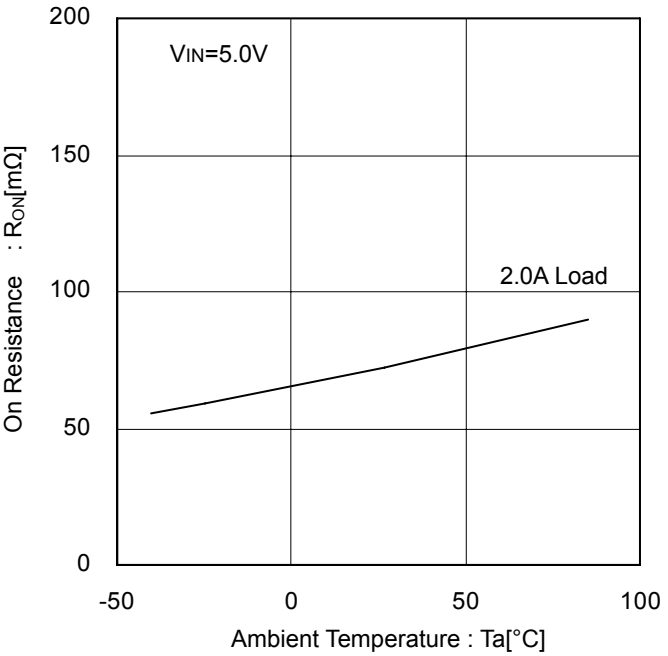


Figure 13. On Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves - continued

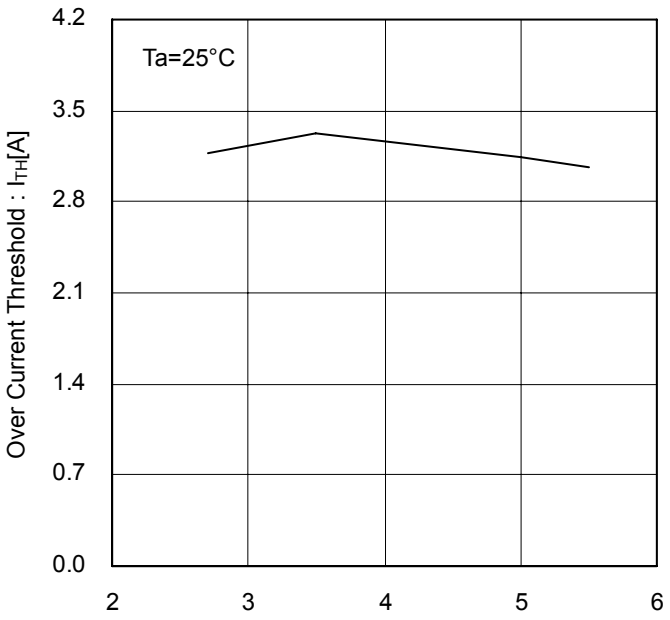


Figure 14. Over-Current Threshold vs Supply Voltage

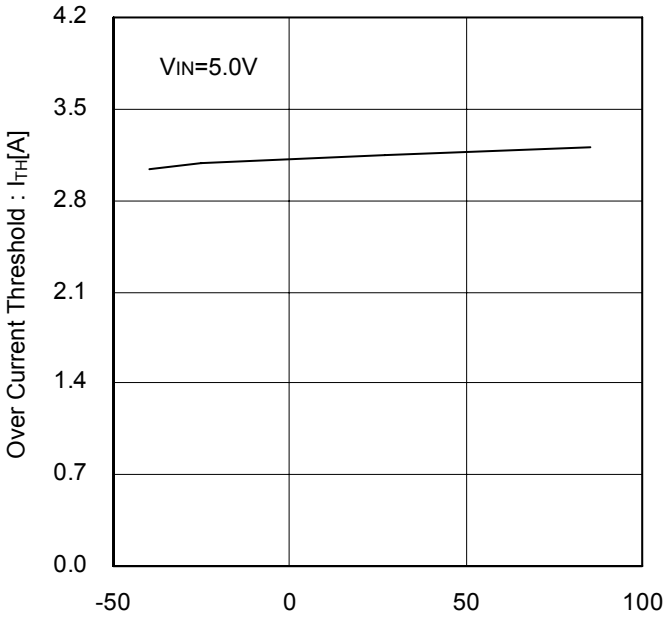


Figure 15. Over-Current Threshold vs Ambient Temperature

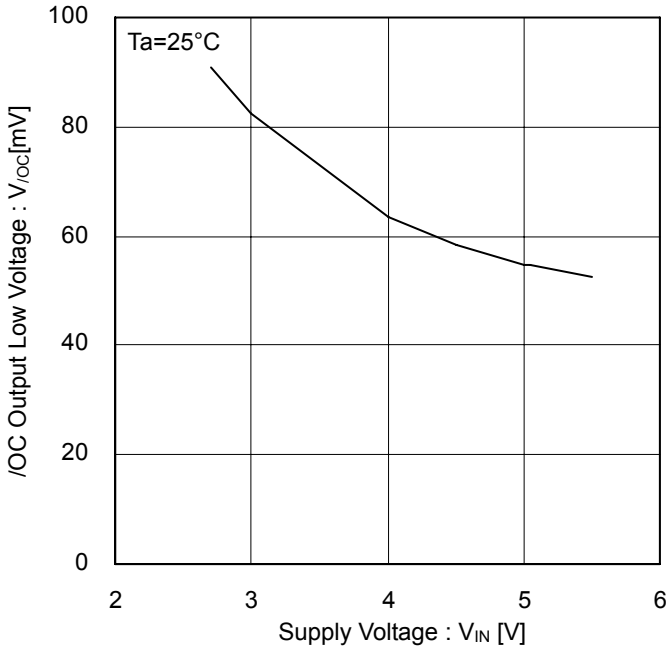


Figure 16. /OC Output Low Voltage vs Supply Voltage

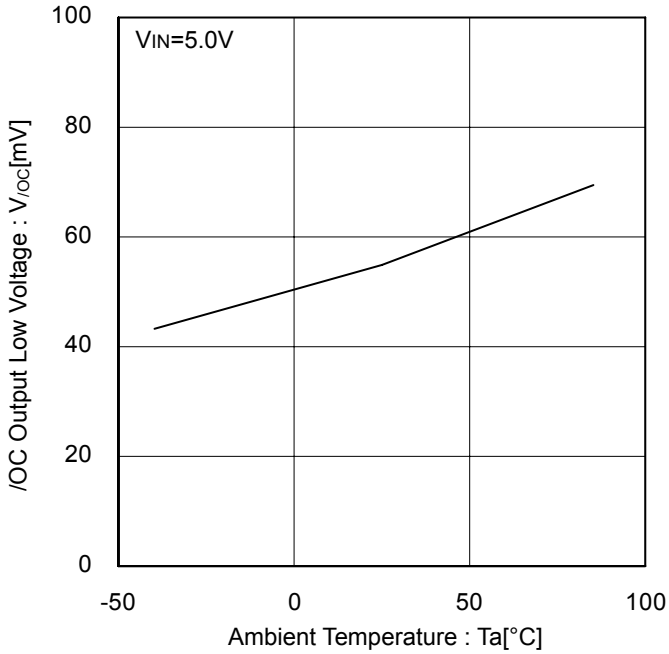


Figure 17. /OC Output Low Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves - continued

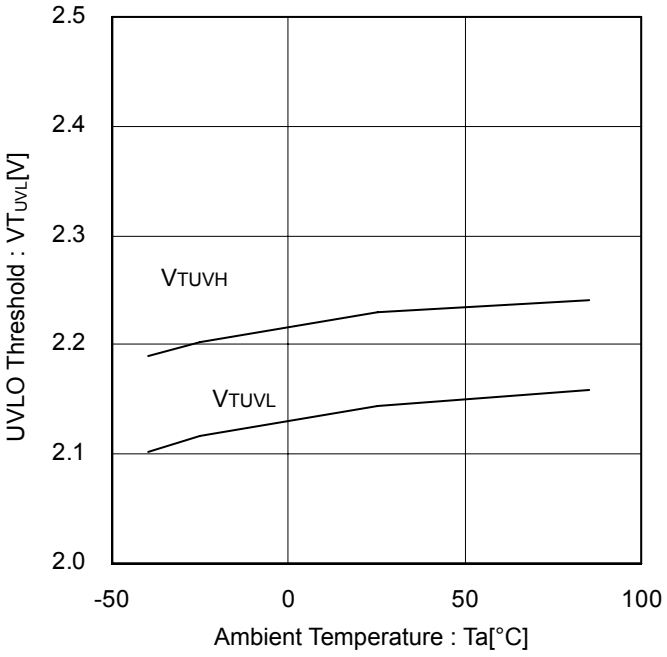


Figure 18. UVLO Threshold vs Ambient Temperature

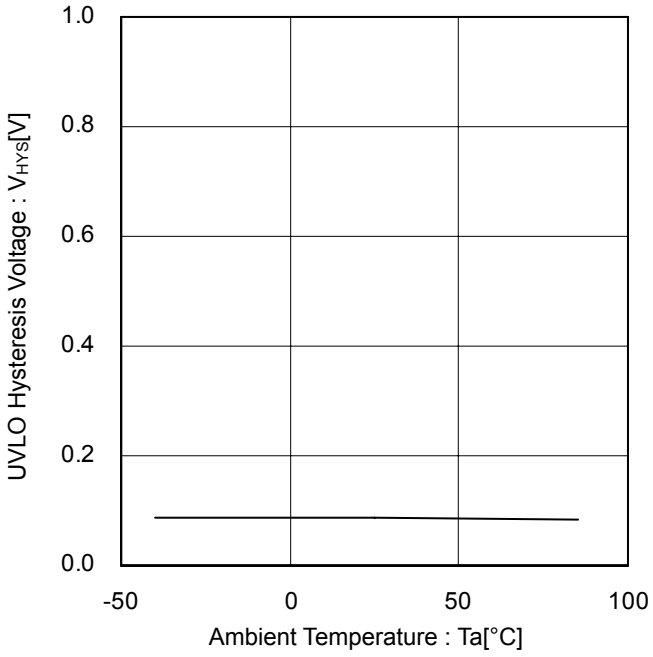


Figure 19. UVLO Hysteresis Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

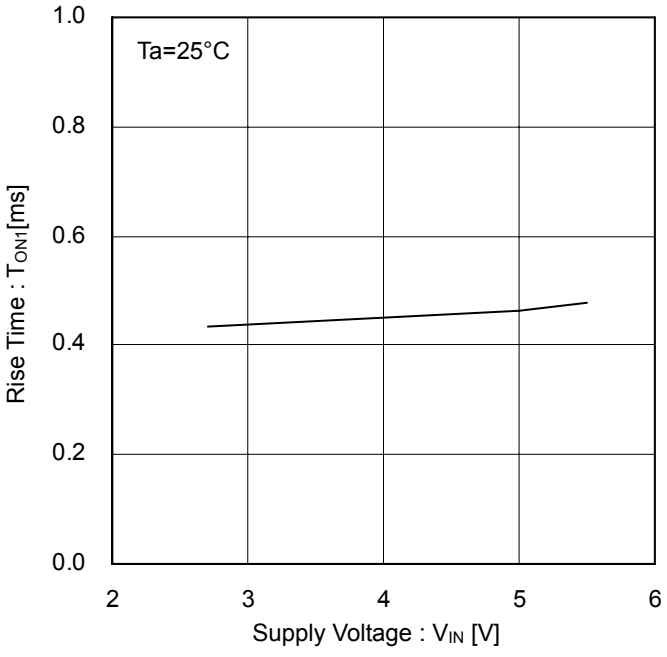


Figure 20. Output Rise Time vs Supply Voltage

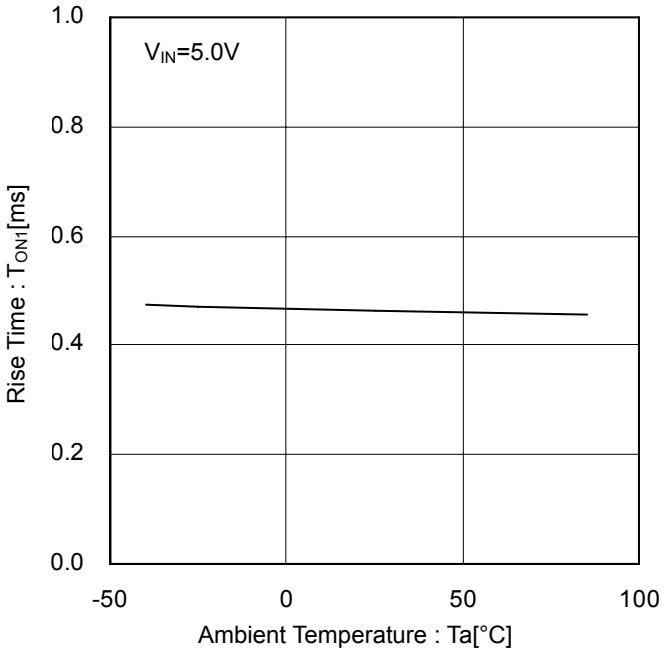


Figure 21. Output Rise Time vs Ambient Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves - continued

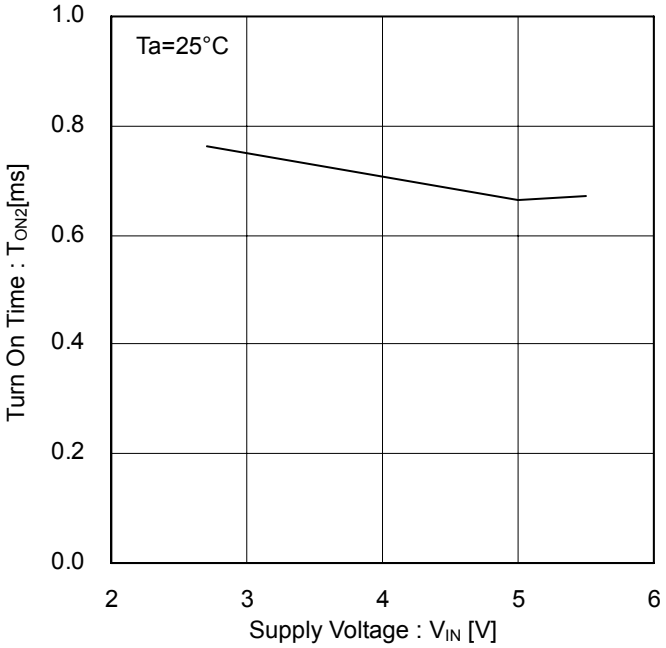


Figure 22. Output Turn-on Time vs Supply Voltage

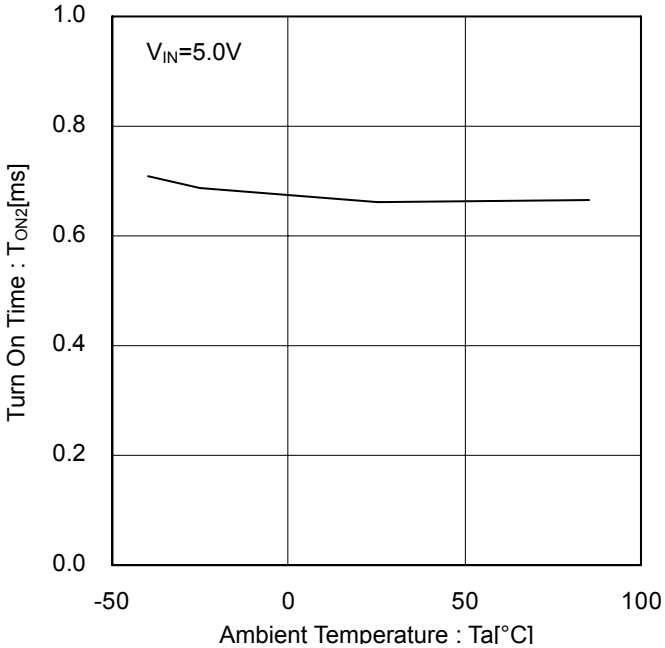


Figure 23. Output Turn-on Time vs Ambient Temperature

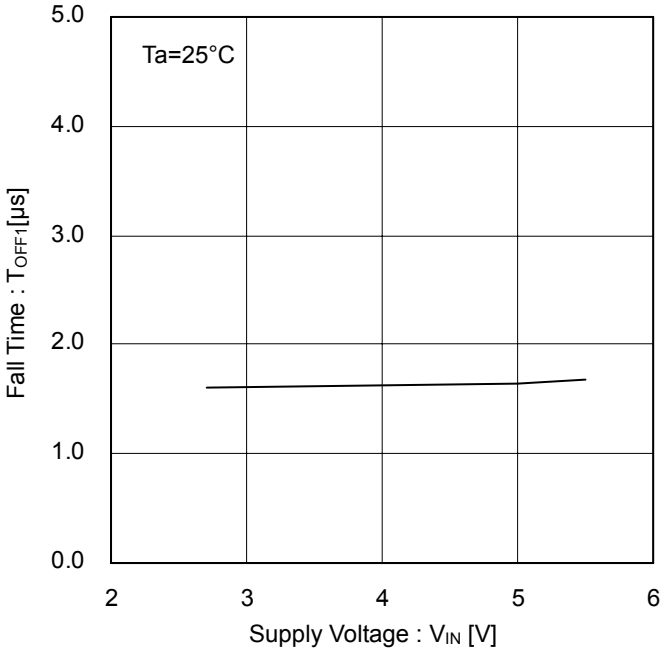


Figure 24. Output Fall Time vs Supply Voltage

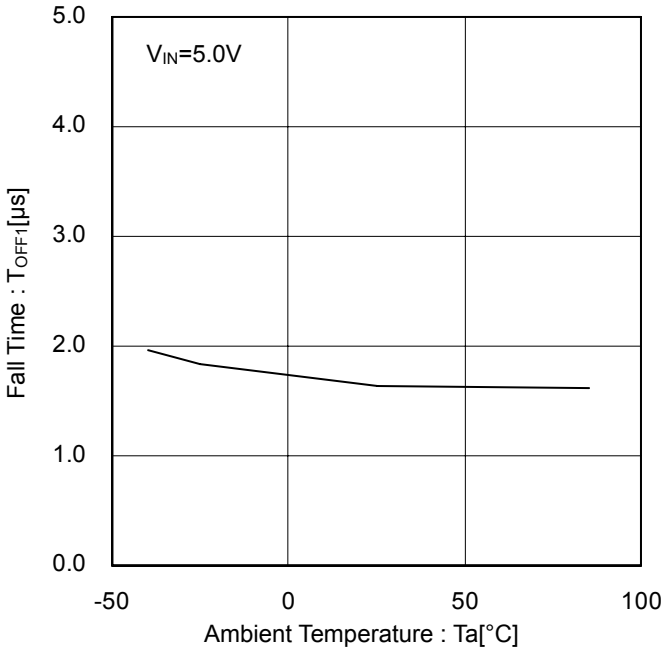


Figure 25. Output Fall Time vs Ambient Temperature

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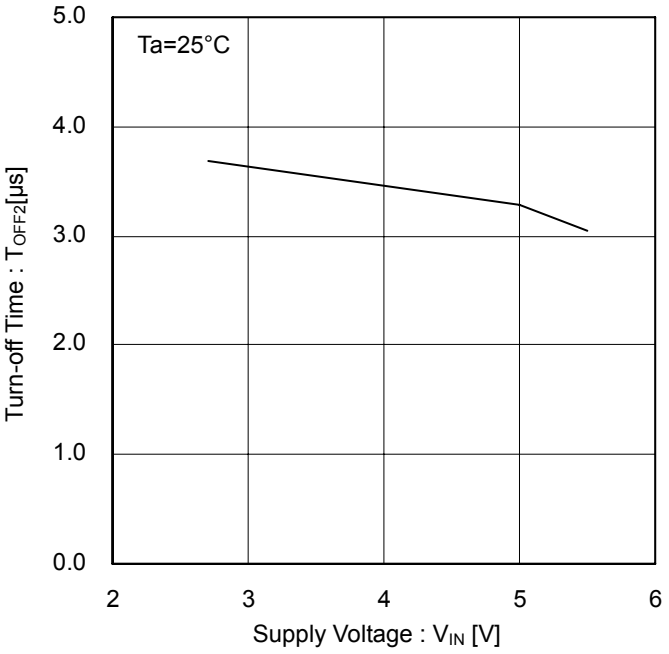


Figure 26. Output Turn-off Time vs Supply Voltage

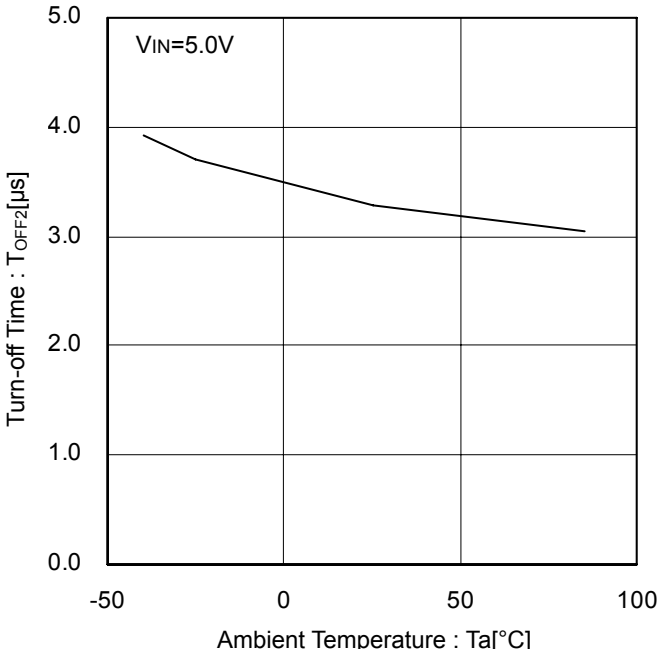


Figure 27. Output Turn-off Time vs Ambient Temperature

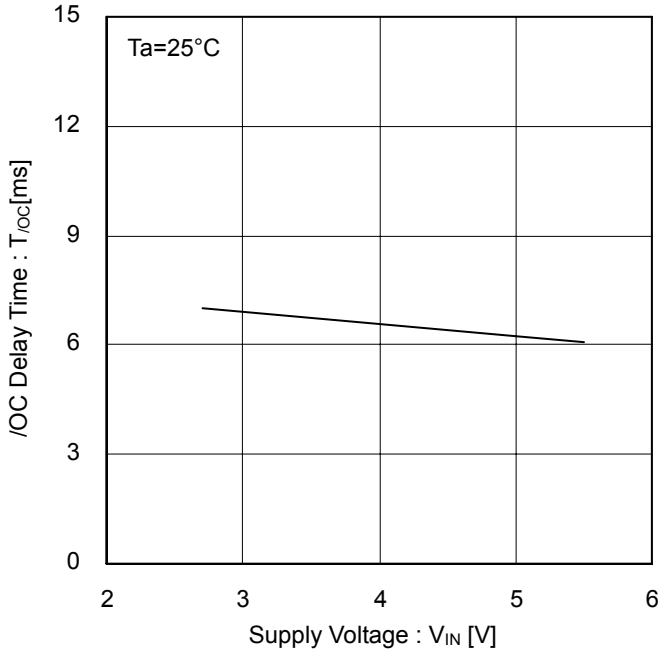


Figure 28. /OC Delay Time vs Supply Voltage

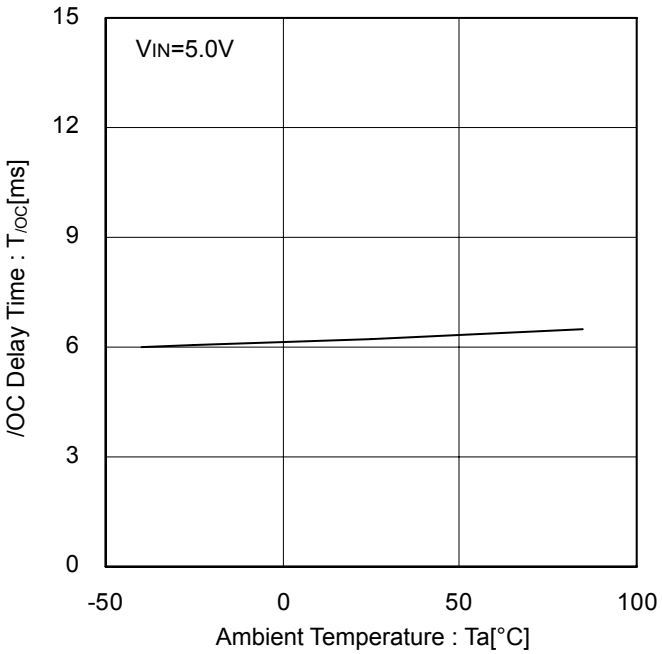


Figure 29. /OC Delay Time vs Ambient Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves - continued

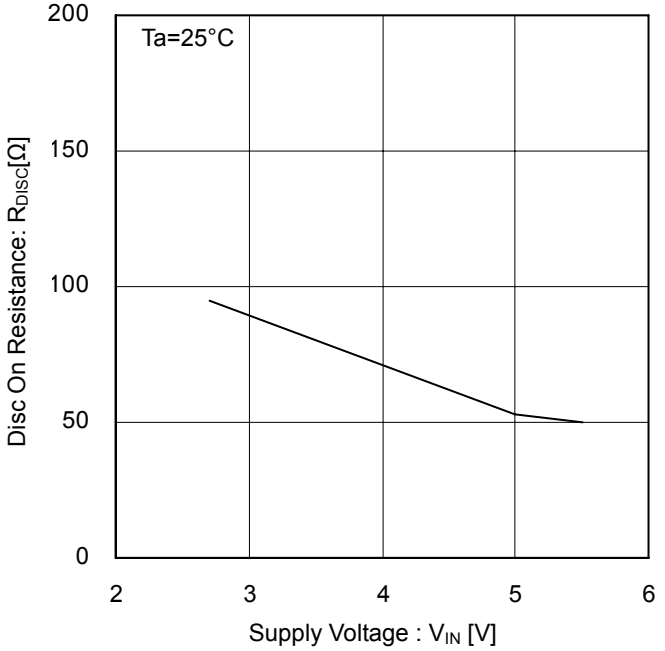


Figure 30. Discharge On Resistance vs Supply Voltage

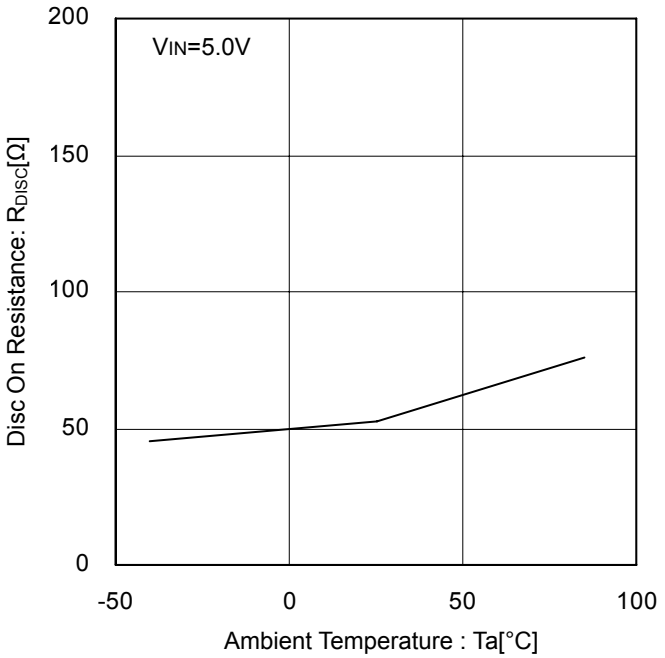
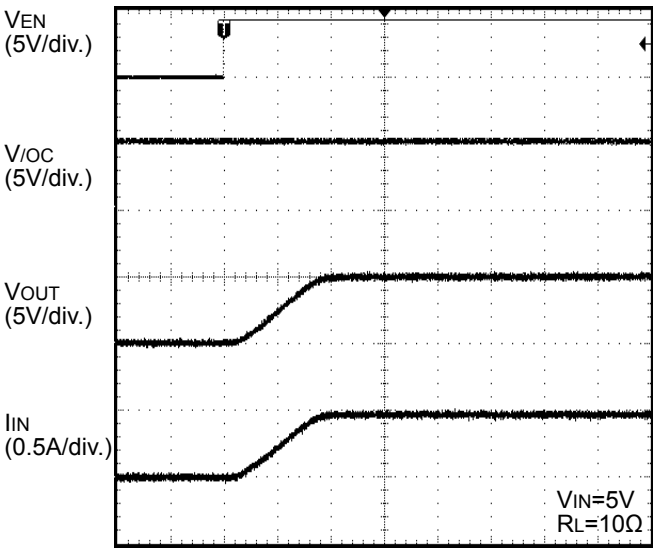


Figure 31. Discharge On Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

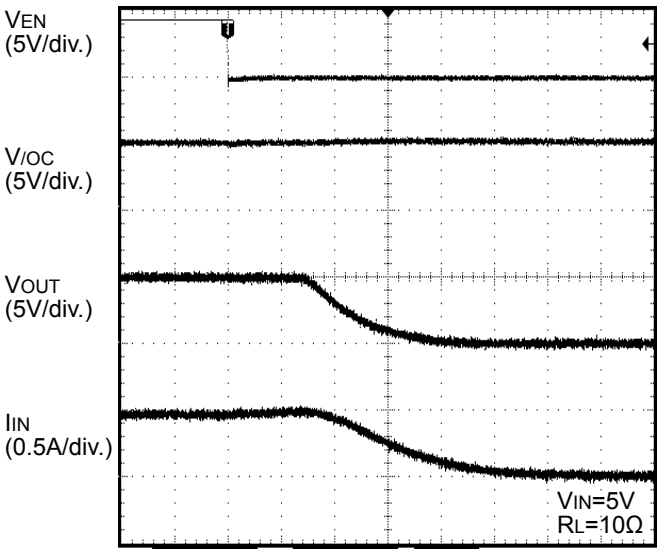
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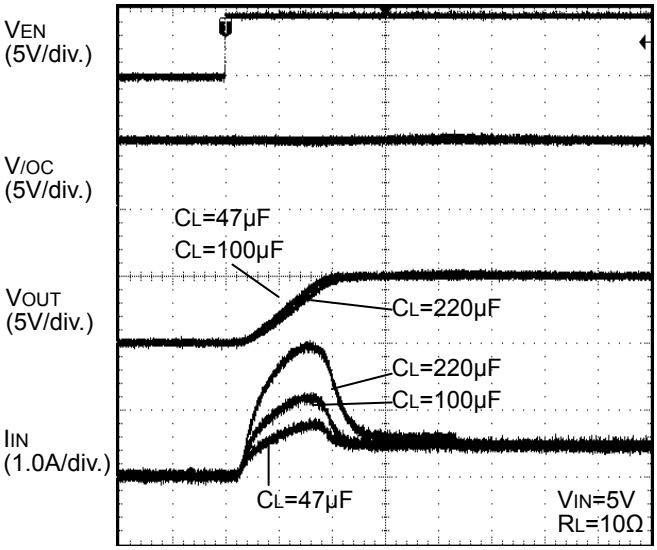
Typical Wave Forms（BD82046FVJ）



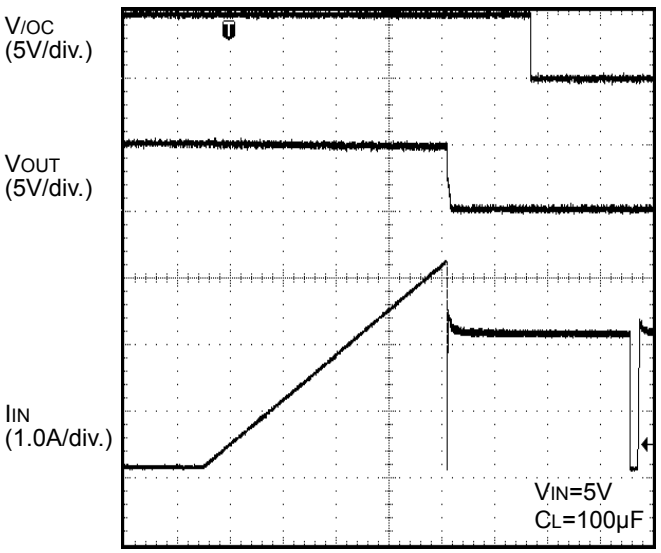
TIME(0.4ms/div.)
Figure 32. Output Rise Characteristic



TIME(1μs/div.)
Figure 33. Output Fall Characteristic



TIME(0.4ms/div.)
Figure 34. Inrush Current Response

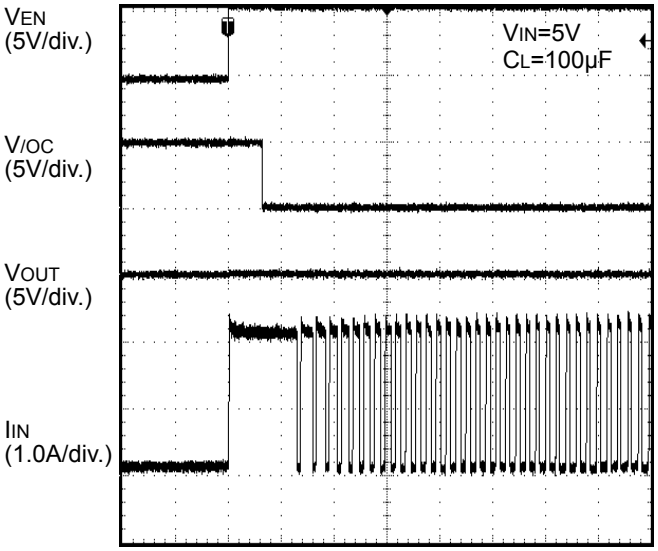


TIME(4ms/div.)
Figure 35. Over-Current Response
Ramped Load

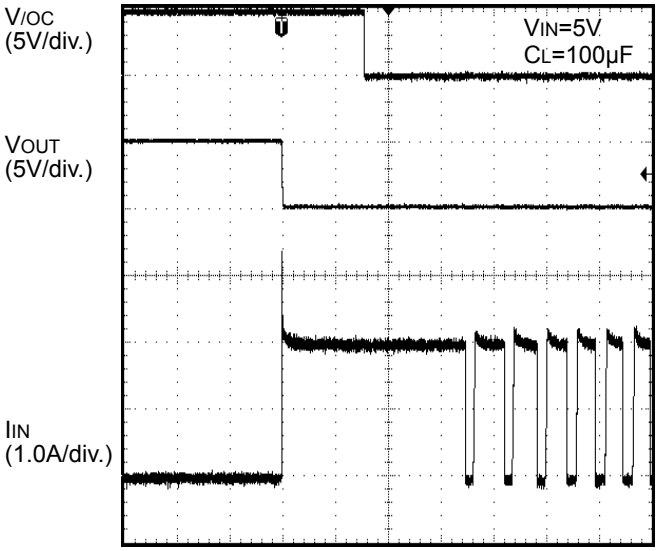
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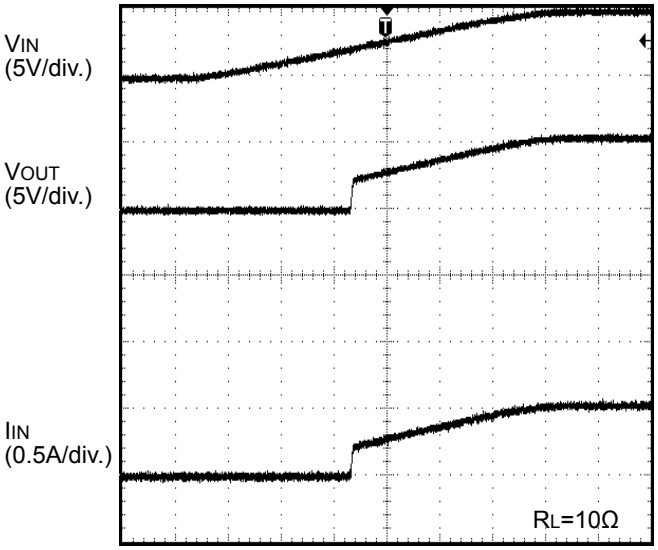
Typical Wave Forms（BD82046FVJ）



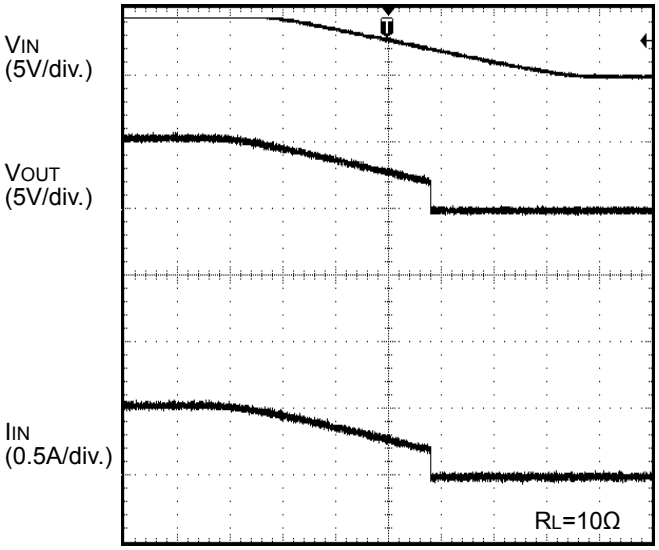
TIME(10ms/div.)
Figure 36. Over-Current Response
Enable to Shortcircuit



TIME(4ms/div.)
Figure 37. Over-Current Response
1ΩLoad Connected at Enable



TIME(10ms/div.)
Figure 38. UVLO Response
Increasing V_{IN}



TIME(10ms/div.)
Figure 39. UVLO Response
Decreasing V_{IN}

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Typical Application Circuit

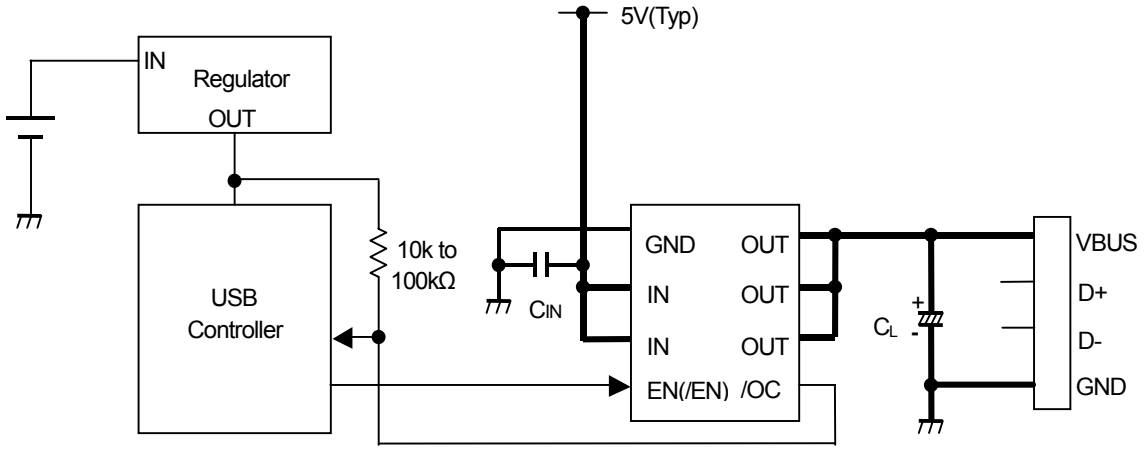


Figure 40. Typical Application Circuit

Application Information

When excessive current flows due to output short-circuit or overload, ringing occurs because of inductance between power source line and IC. This may cause bad effects on IC operations. In order to avoid this case, connect a bypass capacitor C_{IN} across IN terminal and GND terminal of IC. 1µF or higher is recommended. In order to decrease voltage fluctuations of power source line to IC, connect a low ESR capacitor in parallel with C_{IN}. 10µF to 100µF or higher is recommended.

Pull up /OC output via resistance value of 10kΩ to 100kΩ.

Set up a value for C_L which satisfies the application.

This system connection diagram does not guarantee operation as the intended application.

When using the circuit with changes to the external circuit values, make sure to leave an adequate margin for external components including static and transitional characteristics as well as the design tolerances of the IC.

Functional Description

1. Switch Operation

IN terminal and OUT terminal are connected to the drain and the source of switch MOSFET respectively. The IN terminal is also used as power source input to internal control circuit.

When the switch is turned on from EN control input, the IN terminal and OUT terminal are connected by a 72mΩ(Typ) switch. In ON status, the switch is bidirectional. Therefore, when the potential of OUT terminal is higher than that of the IN terminal, current flows from OUT terminal to IN terminal.

Since the parasitic diode between the drain and the source of switch MOSFET is canceled, current flow from OUT to IN is prevented during off state.

2. Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)

If over current would continue, the temperature of the IC would increase drastically. If the junction temperature reaches beyond 135°C(Typ) during the condition of over-current detection, thermal shutdown circuit operates and turns power switch off and outputs error flag (/OC). Then, when the junction temperature decreases below 115°C(Typ), power switch is turned on and error flag (/OC) is cancelled. Unless the cause of the increase of the chip's temperature is removed or the output of power switch is turned off, this operation repeats.
The thermal shutdown circuit operates when the switch is on (EN signal is active).

3. Over Current Detection (OCD)

The over current detection circuit (OCD) limits current (I_{SC}) and outputs error flag (/OC) when current flowing in each switch MOSFET exceeds a specified value. There are three cases when the OCD circuit is activated. The OCD operates when the switch is on (EN signal is active).

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(1) When the switch is turned on while the output is in short-circuit status, the switch gets in current limit status immediately.

(2) When the output short-circuits or when high current load is connected while the switch is on, very large current will flow until the over-current limit circuit reacts. When this happens, the over-current limit circuit is activated and the current limitation is carried out.

(3) When the output current increases gradually, current limitation does not work until the output current exceeds the over-current detection value. When it exceeds the detection value, current limitation is carried out.

4. Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

UVLO circuit prevents the switch from turning on until V_{IN} exceeds 2.3V(Typ). If V_{IN} drops below 2.2V(Typ) while the switch is still on, then the UVLO will shut off the power switch. UVLO has a hysteresis of 100mV(Typ).
Under-voltage lockout circuit works when the switch is on (EN signal is active).

5. Error Flag (/OC) Output

Error flag output is an N-MOS open drain output. Upon detection of over current or thermal overrun, the output level becomes low.

Over current detection has a delay filter. This delay filter prevents current detection flags from being sent during instantaneous events such as surge current due to switching or hot plug. If fault flag output is unused, /OC pin should be connected to open or ground line.

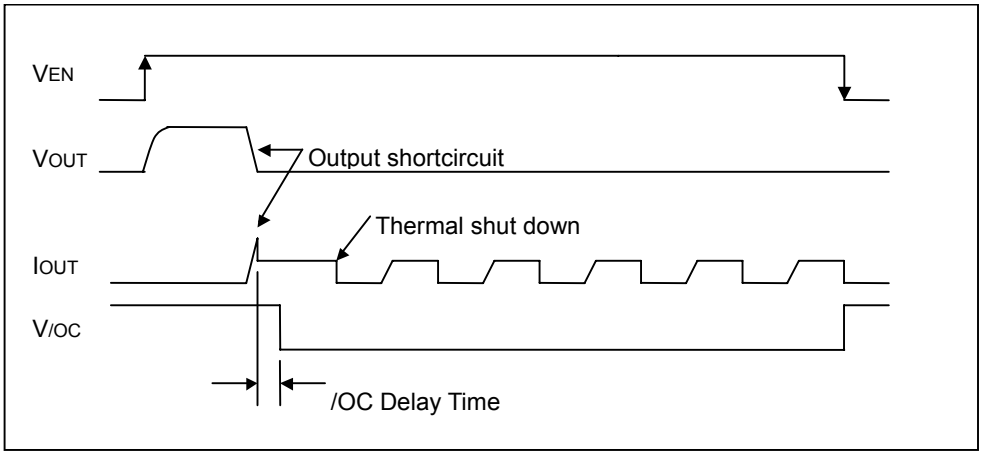


Figure 41. Over-Current Detection, Thermal Shutdown Timing.

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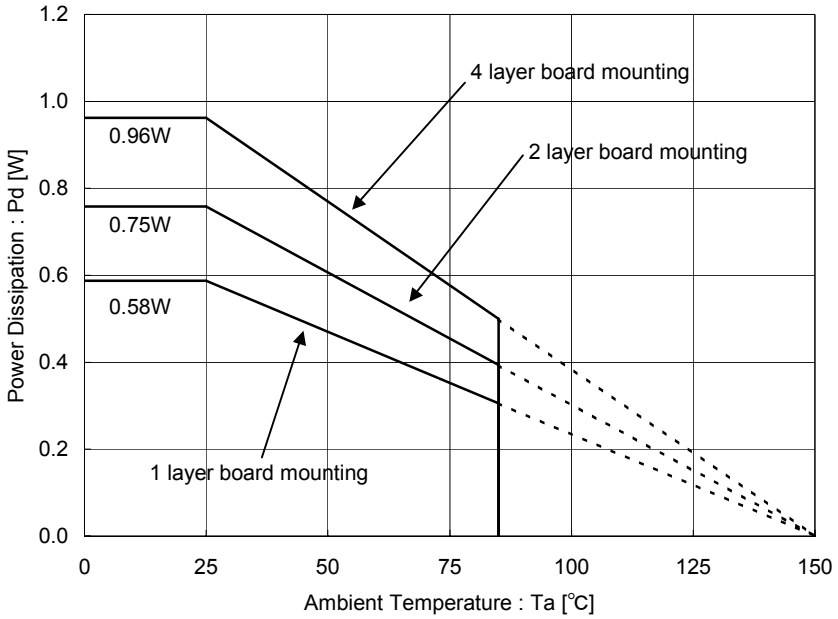
Power Dissipation

The power dissipation depends on output load, ambient temperature and PCB layout. The device has current capacity of 2.2A. Power dissipation can be calculated using the output current and the RON of the power switch as below.

$Pd = R_{ON} \times I_{OUT}^2$

The derating curve is shown below

TSSOP-B8J(MSOP-8 JEDEC standard)

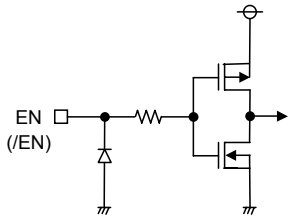
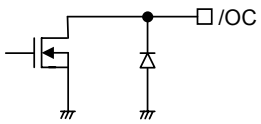
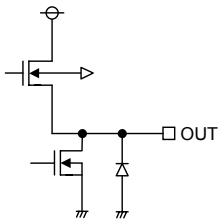


Note: IC is Mounted on 70mmx70mmx1.6mm glass-epoxy PCB.

Derating is 4.7mW/°C above Ta=25°C(when 1layer board mounting).

Figure 42. Power Dissipation Curve (Pd-Ta Curve)

I/O Equivalent Circuit

Symbol	Pin No.	Equivalent Circuit
EN (/EN)	4	
/OC	5	
OUT	6,7,8	

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Operational Notes

1. **Reverse Connection of Power Supply**
   Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. **Power Supply Lines**
   Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. **Ground Voltage**
   Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. **Ground Wiring Pattern**
   When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. **Thermal Consideration**
   Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the Pd stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. **Recommended Operating Conditions**
   These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. **In rush Current**
   When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. **Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field**
   Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. **Testing on Application Boards**
   When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. **Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors**
    Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

11. **Unused Input Pins**
    Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

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Operational Notes - continued

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.
When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

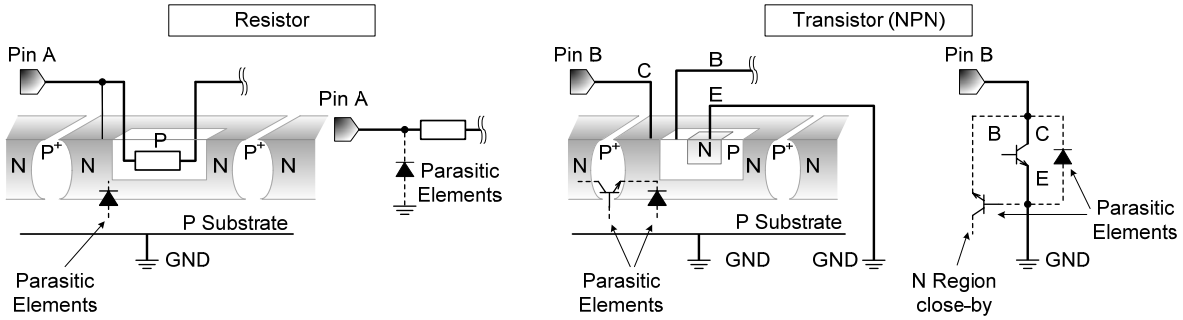


Figure 43. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

14. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (Tj) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all output pins. When the Tj falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.
Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

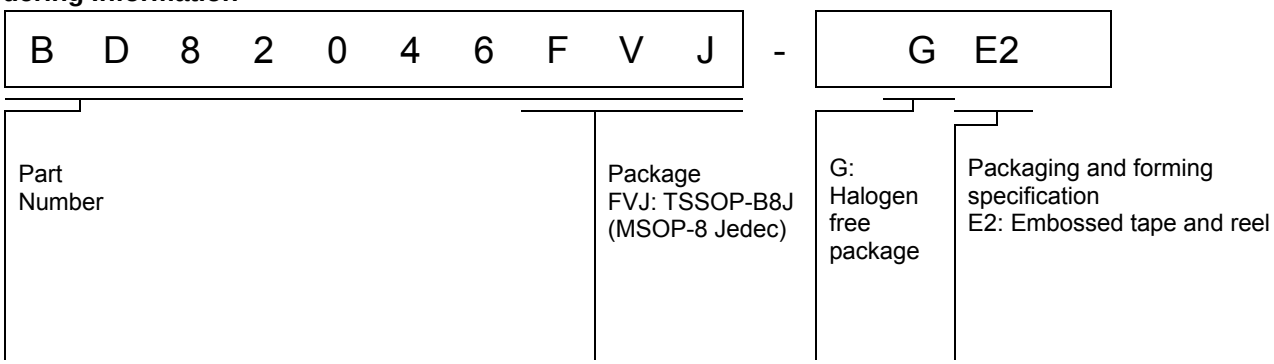
15. Thermal design

Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the power dissipation (Pd) in actual states of use.

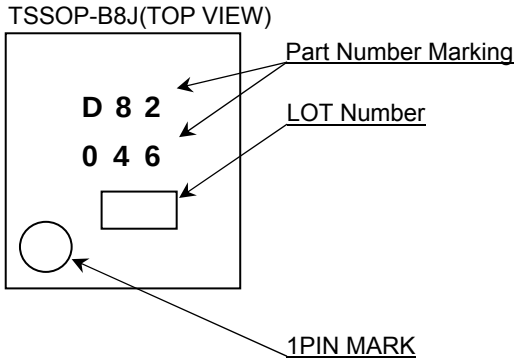
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Ordering Information



Marking Diagram

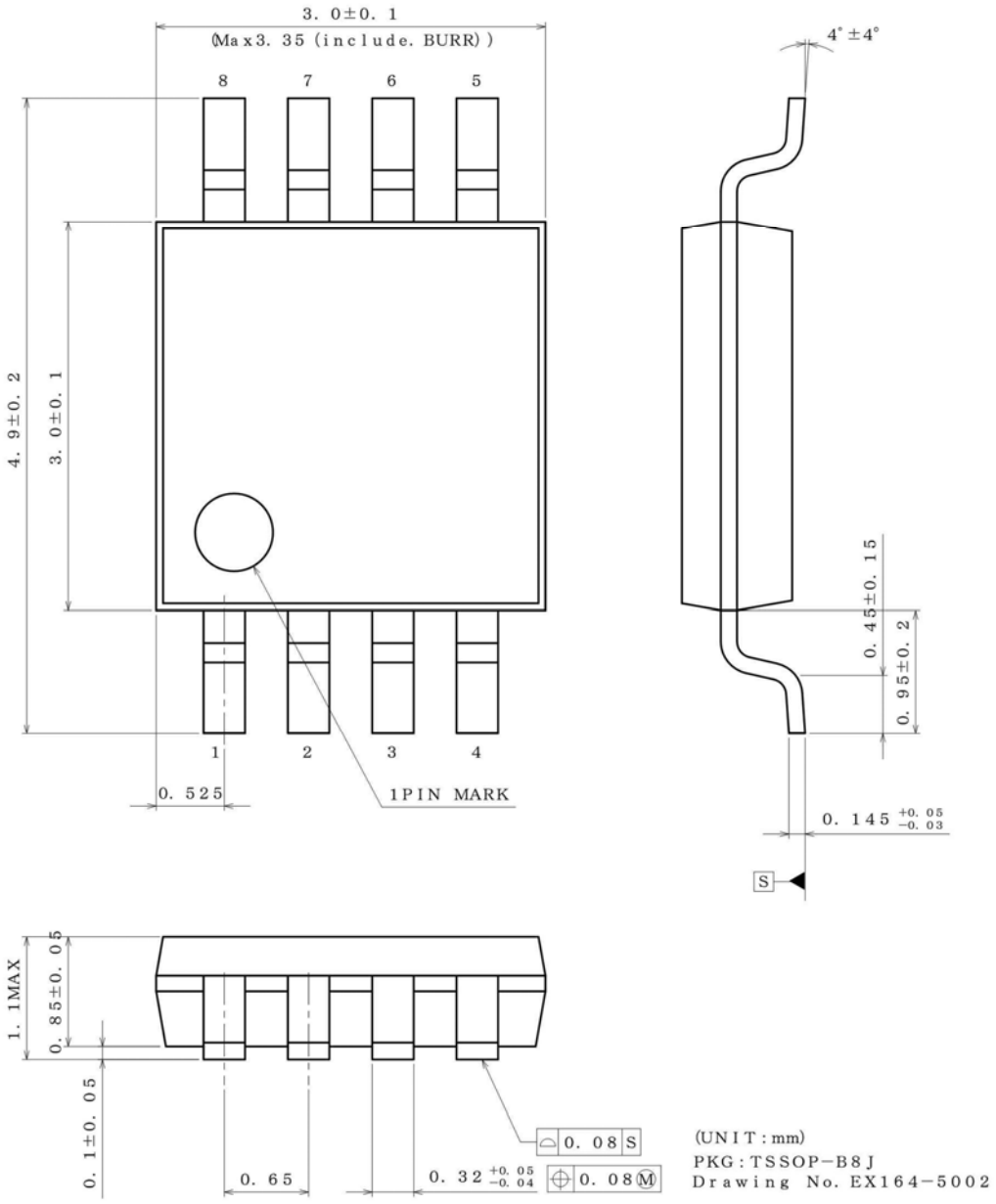


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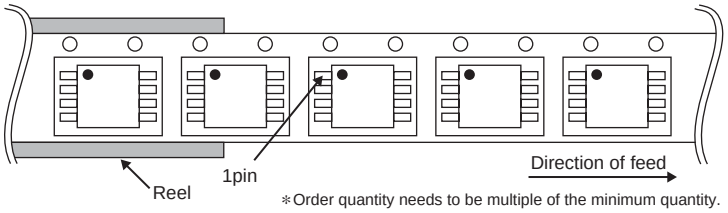
Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

Package Name	TSSOP-B8J



<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



∗Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
06.JAN.2014	0001	Target Specification
05.FEB.2014	001	Release
26.MAY.2014	002	UL, CB recognized.

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(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅡb	CLASSⅢ
CLASSⅣ		CLASSⅢ	

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   [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
   [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
   [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
   [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.) ; or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
   [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation

4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.

5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.

6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

7. De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.

8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.

9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.

2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
   - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
   - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
   - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic

2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.

4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

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