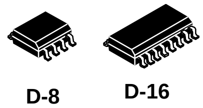


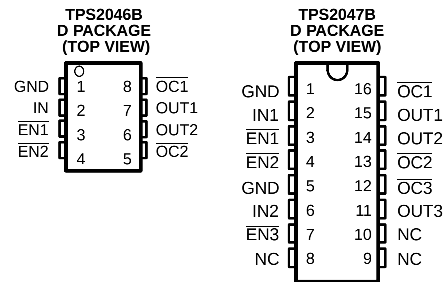
CURRENT-LIMITED, POWER-DISTRIBUTION SWITCHES

FEATURES

- 70-mΩ High-Side MOSFET
- 250-mA Continuous Current
- Thermal and Short-Circuit Protection
- Accurate Current Limit (0.3 A min, 0.7 A max)
- Operating Range: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- 0.6-ms Typical Rise Time
- Undervoltage Lockout
- Deglitched Fault Report ($\overline{\text{OC}}$)
- No $\overline{\text{OC}}$ Glitch During Power Up
- Maximum Standby Supply Current: 1-μA (Dual) or 2-μA (Triple)
- Bidirectional Switch
- Ambient Temperature Range: -40°C to 85°C
- ESD Protection
- UL Pending

APPLICATIONS

- Heavy Capacitive Loads
- Short-Circuit Protections



NC - No connection

DESCRIPTION

The TPS2046B/TPS2047B power-distribution switches are intended for applications where heavy capacitive loads and short circuits are likely to be encountered. These devices incorporates 70-mΩ N-channel MOSFET power switches for power-distribution systems that require multiple power switches in a single package. Each switch is controlled by a logic enable input. Gate drive is provided by an internal charge pump designed to control the power-switch rise times and fall times to minimize current surges during switching. The charge pump requires no external components and allows operation from supplies as low as 2.7 V.

When the output load exceeds the current-limit threshold or a short is present, the device limits the output current to a safe level by switching into a constant-current mode, pulling the overcurrent ($\overline{\text{OCx}}$) logic output low. When continuous heavy overloads and short-circuits increase the power dissipation in the switch, causing the junction temperature to rise, a thermal protection circuit shuts off the switch to prevent damage. Recovery from a thermal shutdown is automatic once the device has cooled sufficiently. Internal circuitry ensures that the switch remains off until valid input voltage is present. This power-distribution switch is designed to set current limit at 0.5 A typically.

GENERAL SWITCH CATALOG

33 mΩ, single	TPS201xA 0.2 A - 2 A TPS202x 0.2 A - 2 A TPS203x 0.2 A - 2 A
80 mΩ, single	TPS2014 600 mA TPS2015 1 A TPS2041B 500 mA TPS2051B 500 mA TPS2045 250 mA TPS2055 250 mA TPS2061 1 A TPS2065 1 A
80 mΩ, dual	TPS2042B 500 mA TPS2052B 500 mA TPS2046B 250 mA TPS2056 250 mA TPS2062 1 A TPS2066 1 A
260 mΩ (IN1, IN2, OUT), 1.3 Ω	TPS2100/1: IN1 500 mA, IN2 10 mA TPS2102/3/4/5: IN1 500 mA, IN2 100 mA
80 mΩ, dual	TPS2080 500 mA TPS2081 500 mA TPS2082 500 mA TPS2090 250 mA TPS2091 250 mA TPS2092 250 mA
80 mΩ, triple	TPS2043B 500 mA TPS2053B 500 mA TPS2047 250 mA TPS2057 250 mA
80 mΩ, quad	TPS2044B 500 mA TPS2054B 500 mA TPS2048 250 mA TPS2058 250 mA
80 mΩ, quad	TPS2085 500 mA TPS2086 500 mA TPS2087 500 mA TPS2095 250 mA TPS2096 250 mA TPS2097 250 mA

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_A	ENABLE	RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS LOAD CURRENT (A)	TYPICAL SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT LIMIT AT 25°C (A)	NUMBER OF SWITCHES	PACKAGED DEVICES SOIC (D)[1]
–40°C to 85°C	Active low	0.25	0.5	Dual	TPS2046BD
				Triple	TPS2047BD

(1) The D package is available taped and reeled. Add an R suffix to device type (e.g., TPS2046BDR)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted[1]

			UNIT
$V_{I(IN)}$, $V_{I(INx)}$	Input voltage range[2]		–0.3 V to 6 V
$V_{O(OUTx)}$	Output voltage range [2]		–0.3 V to 6 V
$V_{I(/ENx)}$	Input voltage range		–0.3 V to 6 V
$V_{I(/OCx)}$	Voltage range		–0.3 V to 6 V
$I_{O(OUTx)}$	Continuous output current		Internally limited
	Continuous total power dissipation		See Dissipation Rating Table
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature range		–40°C to 125°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65°C to 150°C
	Lead temperature soldering 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds		260°C
	Electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection	Human body model MIL-STD-883C	2 kV
		Charge device model (CDM)	500 V

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *absolute maximum ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltages are with respect to GND.

DISSIPATING RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \le 25°C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25°C$	$T_A = 70°C$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85°C$ POWER RATING
D-8	585.82 mW	5.8582 mW/°C	322.20 mW	234.32 mW
D-16	898.47 mW	8.9847 mW	494.15 mW	359.38 mW

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{I(IN)}$, $V_{I(INx)}$	Input voltage	2.7	5.5	V
$V_{I(/ENx)}$, $V_{I(ENx)}$	Input voltage	0	5.5	V
$I_{O(OUT)}$, $I_{O(OUTx)}$	Continuous output current	0	250	mA
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature	-40	125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating junction temperature range, $V_{I(IN)}$ = 5.5 V, I_O = 0.25 A, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS(1)			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER SWITCH								
$r_{DS(on)}$	Static drain-source on-state resistance, 5-V operation and 3.3-V operation	$V_{I(IN)}$ = 5 V or 3.3 V, I_O = 0.25 A		–40°C ≤ T_J≤ 125°C		70	135	mΩ
	Static drain-source on-state resistance, 2.7-V operation(2)	$V_{I(IN)}$ = 2.7 V,	I_O = 0.25 A	–40°C≤ T_J≤ 125°C		75	150	mΩ
t_r(2)	Rise time, output	$V_{I(IN)}$ = 5.5 V	C_L = 1 µF, R_L = 20 Ω	T_J = 25°C		0.6	1.5	ms
		$V_{I(IN)}$ = 2.7 V				0.4	1	
t_f(2)	Fall time, output	$V_{I(IN)}$ = 5.5 V			0.05		0.5	
		$V_{I(IN)}$ = 2.7 V			0.05		0.5	
ENABLE INPUT $\overline{EN}$x								
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	2.7 V ≤ $V_{I(IN)}$ ≤ 5.5 V			2			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	2.7 V ≤ $V_{I(IN)}$ ≤ 5.5 V					0.8	
I_I	Input current	$V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 0 V or 5.5 V			-0.5		0.5	µA
t_{on}(2)	Turnon time	C_L = 100 µF, R_L = 20 Ω					3	ms
t_{off}(2)	Turnoff time	C_L = 100 µF, R_L = 20 Ω					10	
CURRENT LIMIT								
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	$V_{I(IN)}$ = 5 V, OUT connected to GND, device enabled into short-circuit			0.3	0.5	0.7	A
SUPPLY CURRENT (TPS2046B)								
Supply current, low-level output		No load on OUT, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 5.5 V		T_J = 25°C		0.5	1	µA
				–40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C		0.5	5	
Supply current, high-level output		No load on OUT, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 0 V		T_J = 25°C		50	70	µA
				-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C		50	90	
Leakage current		OUT connected to ground, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 5.5 V		-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C		1		µA
Reverse leakage current		$V_{I(OUTx)}$ = 5.5 V, IN = ground(2)		T_J = 25°C		0.2		µA

(1) Pulse-testing techniques maintain junction temperature close to ambient temperature; thermal effects must be taken into account separately.
(2) Not tested in production, specified by design.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

over recommended operating junction temperature range, $V_{I(IN)}$ = 5.5 V, I_O = 0.25 A, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY CURRENT (TPS2047B)						
Supply current, low-level output	No load on OUT, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 5.5 V	T_J = 25°C		0.5	2	μA
		–40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C		0.5	10	
Supply current, high-level output	No load on OUT, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 0 V	T_J = 25°C		65	90	μA
		–40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C		65	110	
Leakage current	OUT connected to ground, $V_{I(ENx/)}$ = 5.5 V	–40°C≤ T_J≤ 125°C		1		μA
Reverse leakage current	$V_{I(OUTx)}$ = 5.5 V, INx = ground[3]	T_J = 25°C		0.2		μA
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT						
Low-level input voltage, IN, INx			2		2.5	V
Hysteresis, IN, INx	T_J = 25°C			75		mV
OVERCURRENT $\overline{\text{OC}}$ and $\overline{\text{OCx}}$						
Output low voltage, $V_{OL(/OCx)}$	$I_{O(OCx/)}$ = 5 mA				0.4	V
Off-state current[3]	$V_{O(OCx/)}$ = 5 V or 3.3 V				1	μA
$\overline{\text{OC}}$ deglitch[3]	$\overline{\text{OCx}}$ assertion or deassertion		4	8	15	ms
THERMAL SHUTDOWN[4]						
Thermal shutdown threshold[3]			135			°C
Recovery from thermal shutdown[3]			125			°C
Hysteresis[3]				10		°C

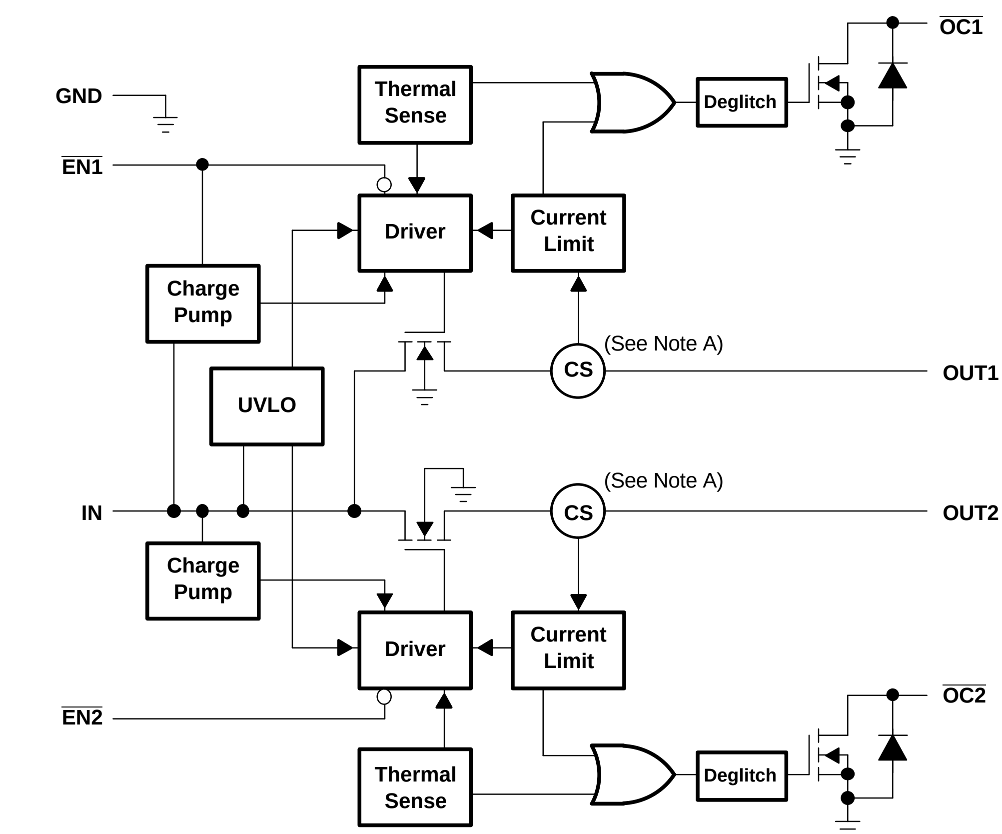
(3) Not tested in production, specified by design.
(4) The thermal shutdown only reacts under overcurrent conditions.

DEVICE INFORMATION

Terminal Functions (TPS2046B)

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER		
$\overline{EN1}$	3	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch IN-OUT1
$\overline{EN2}$	4	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch IN-OUT2
GND	1		Ground
IN	2	I	Input voltage
$\overline{OC1}$	8	O	Overcurrent, open-drain output, active low, IN-OUT1
$\overline{OC2}$	5	O	Overcurrent, open-drain output, active low, IN-OUT2
OUT1	7	O	Power-switch output, IN-OUT1
OUT2	6	O	Power-switch output, IN-OUT2

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM (TPS2046B)

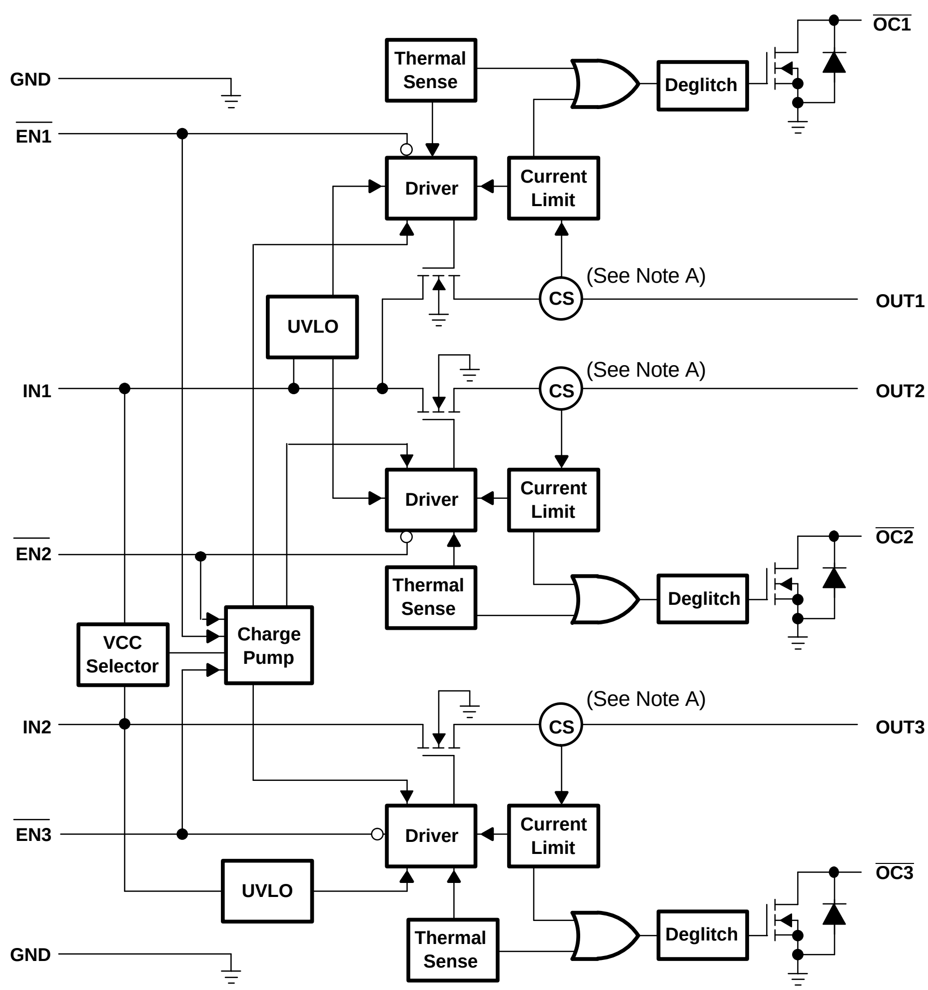


Note A: Current sense

Terminal Functions (TPS2047B)

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER		
$\overline{EN1}$	3	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch IN1-OUT1
$\overline{EN2}$	4	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch IN1-OUT2
$\overline{EN3}$	7	I	Enable input, logic low turns on power switch IN2-OUT3
GND	1, 5		Ground
IN1	2	I	Input voltage for OUT1 and OUT2
IN2	6	I	Input voltage for OUT3
NC	8, 9, 10		No connection
$\overline{OC1}$	16	O	Overcurrent, open-drain output, active low, IN1-OUT1
$\overline{OC2}$	13	O	Overcurrent, open-drain output, active low, IN1-OUT2
$\overline{OC3}$	12	O	Overcurrent, open-drain output, active low, IN2-OUT3
OUT1	15	O	Power-switch output, IN1-OUT1
OUT2	14	O	Power-switch output, IN1-OUT2
OUT3	11	O	Power-switch output, IN2-OUT3

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM (TPS2047B)



Note A: Current sense

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

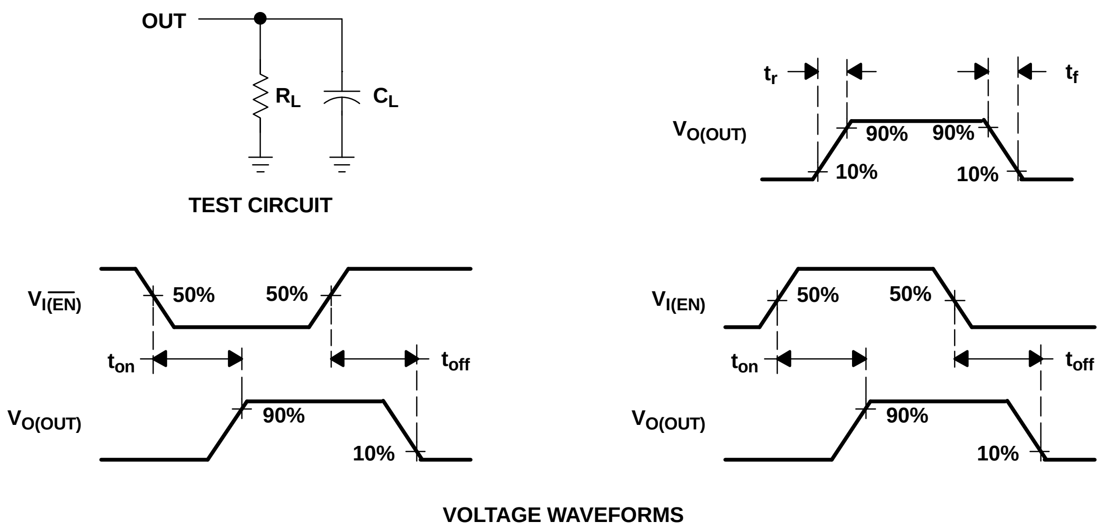


Figure 1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

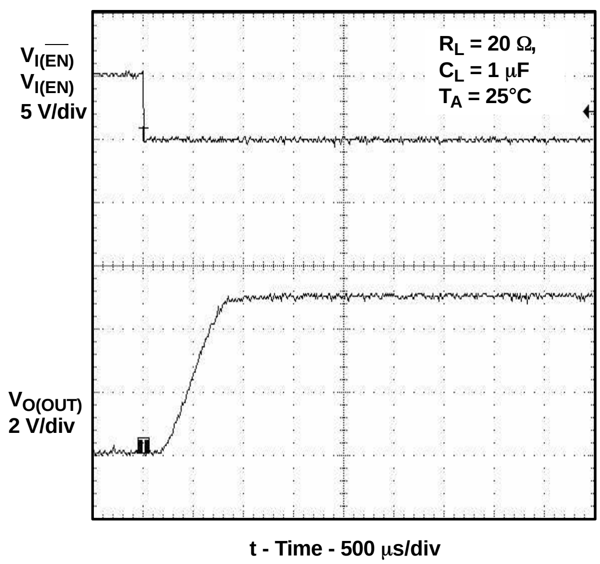


Figure 2. Turnon Delay and Rise Time With 1-μF Load

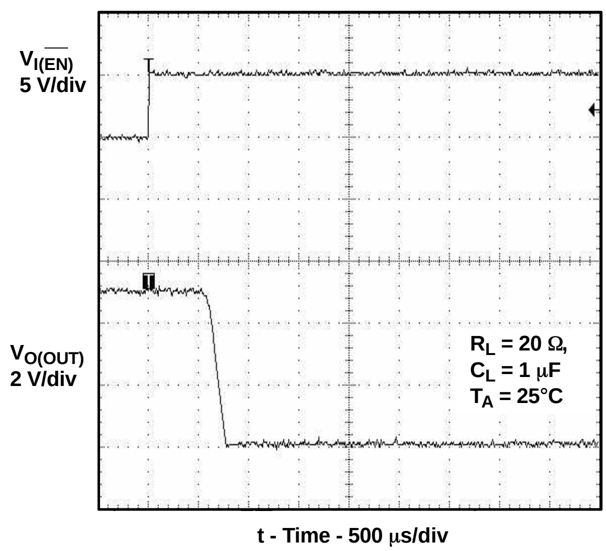


Figure 3. Turnoff Delay and Fall Time With 1-μF Load

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

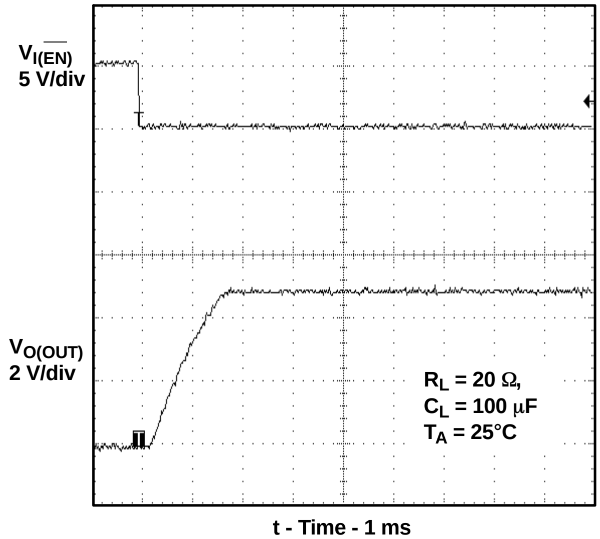


Figure 4. Turnon Delay and Rise Time With 100-μF Load

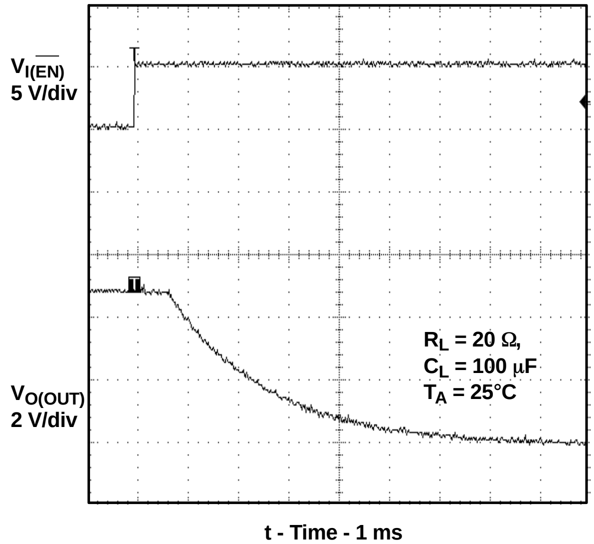


Figure 5. Turnoff Delay and Fall Time With 100-μF Load

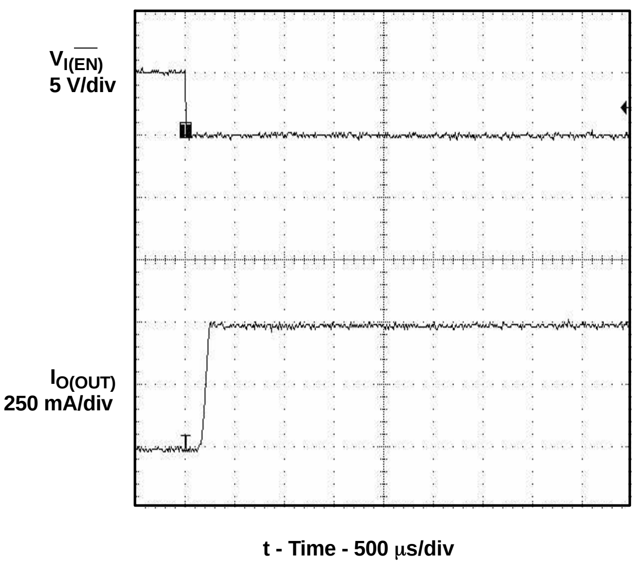


Figure 6. Short-Circuit Current, Device Enabled Into Short

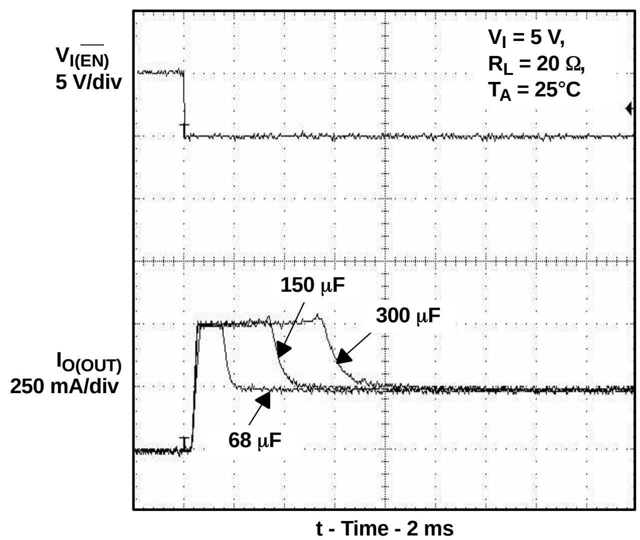


Figure 7. Inrush Current With Different Load Capacitance

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

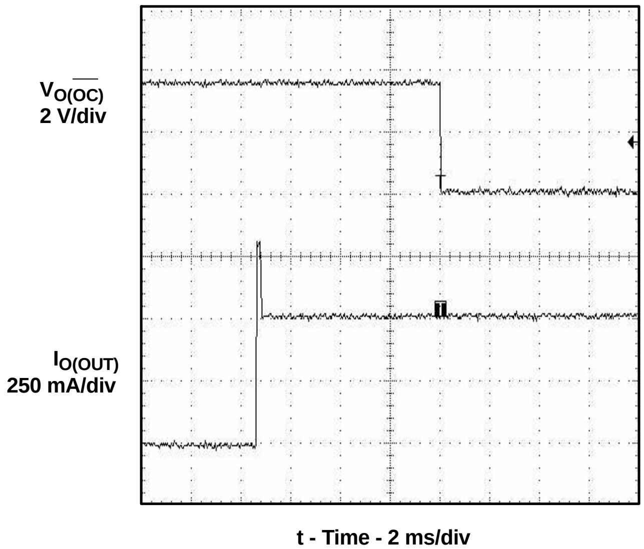


Figure 8. 4-Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device

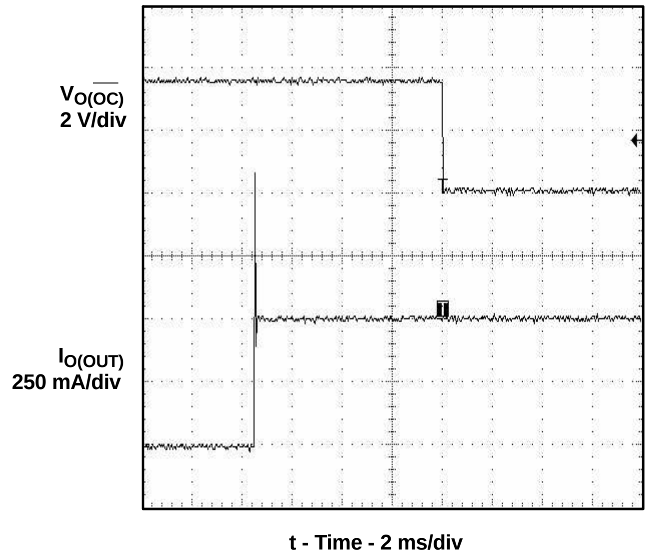


Figure 9. 3-Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TURNON TIME
vs
INPUT VOLTAGE

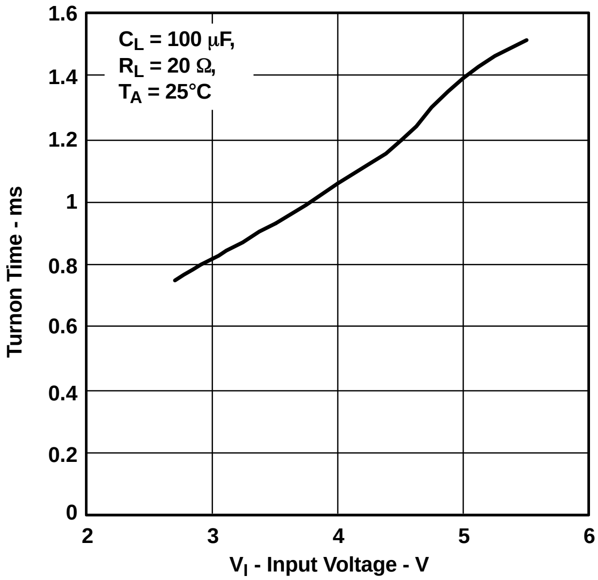


Figure 10.

TURNOFF TIME
vs
INPUT VOLTAGE

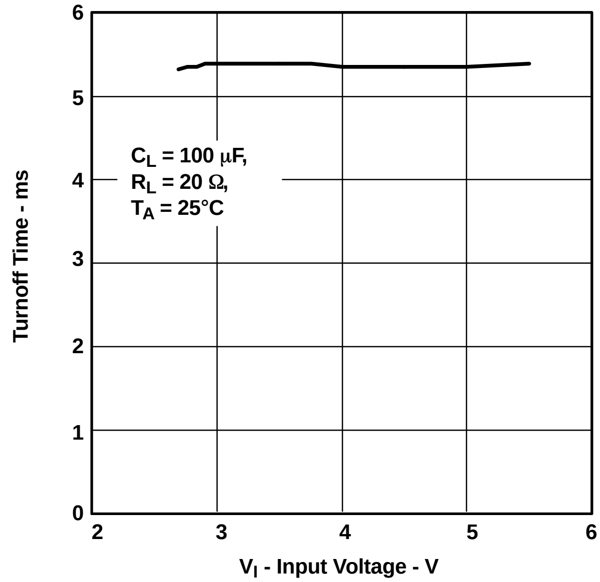


Figure 11.

RISE TIME
vs
INPUT VOLTAGE

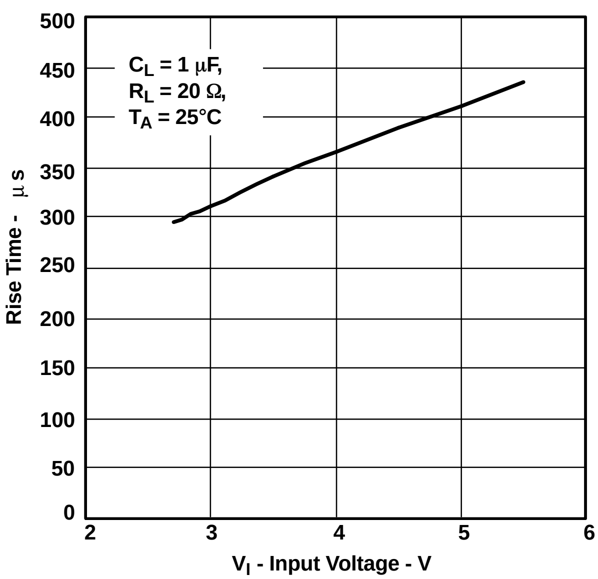


Figure 12.

FALL TIME
vs
INPUT VOLTAGE

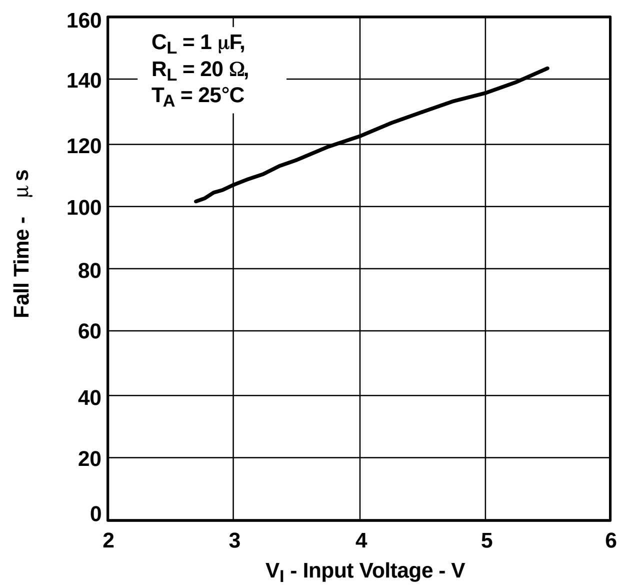


Figure 13.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

TPS2046B SUPPLY CURRENT, OUTPUT ENABLED vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

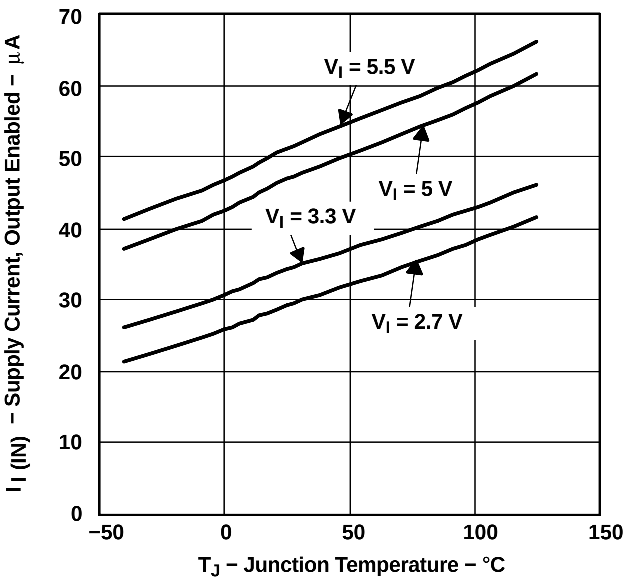


Figure 14.

TPS2047B SUPPLY CURRENT, OUTPUT ENABLED vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

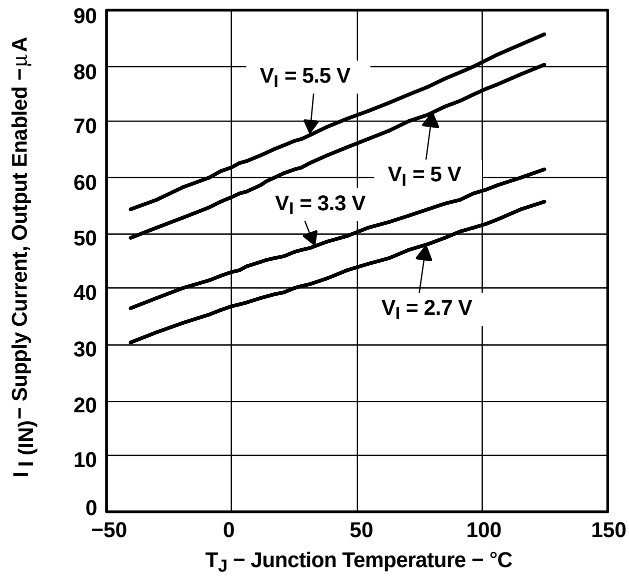


Figure 15.

TPS2046B SUPPLY CURRENT, OUTPUT DISABLED vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

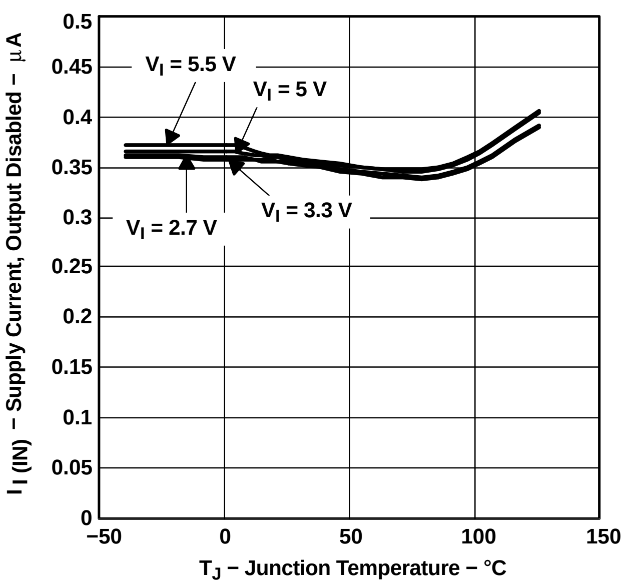


Figure 16.

TPS2047B SUPPLY CURRENT, OUTPUT DISABLED vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

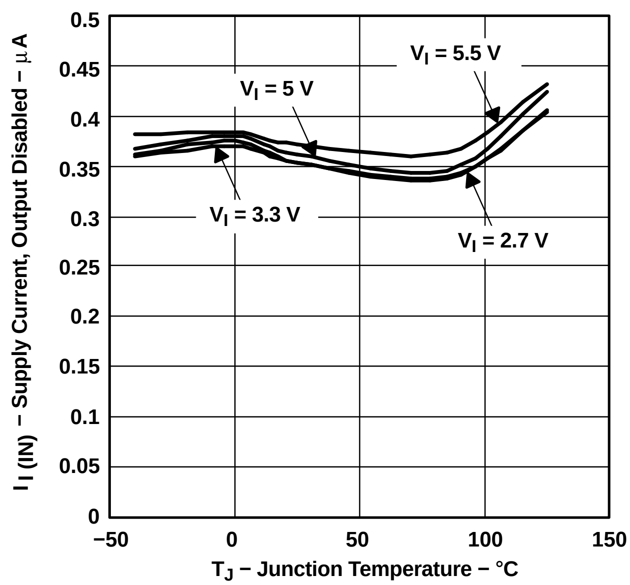


Figure 17.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

STATIC DRAIN-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

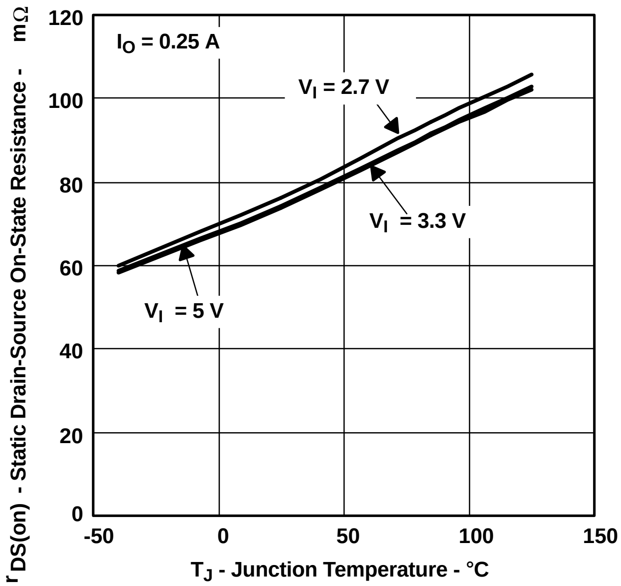


Figure 18.

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

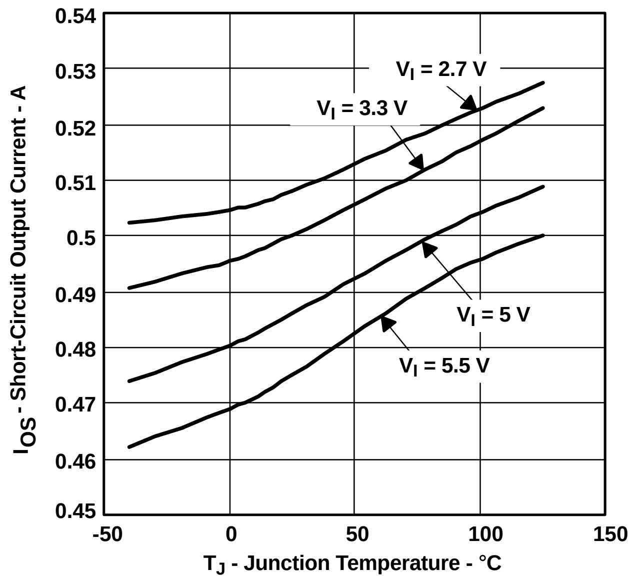


Figure 19.

THRESHOLD TRIP CURRENT vs INPUT VOLTAGE

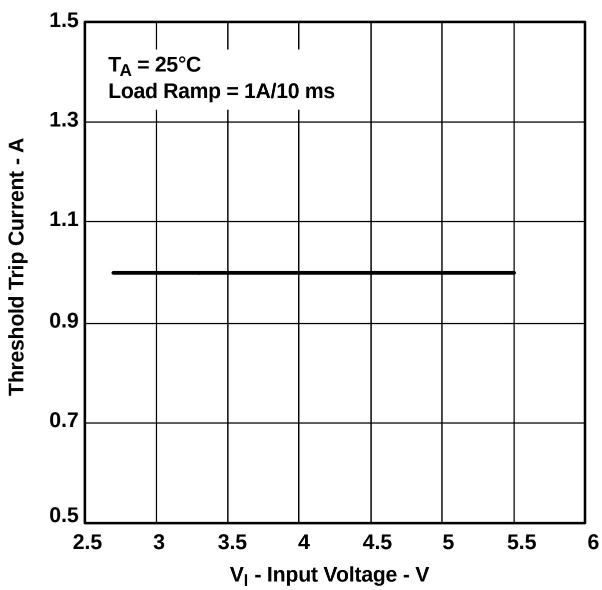


Figure 20.

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT vs JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

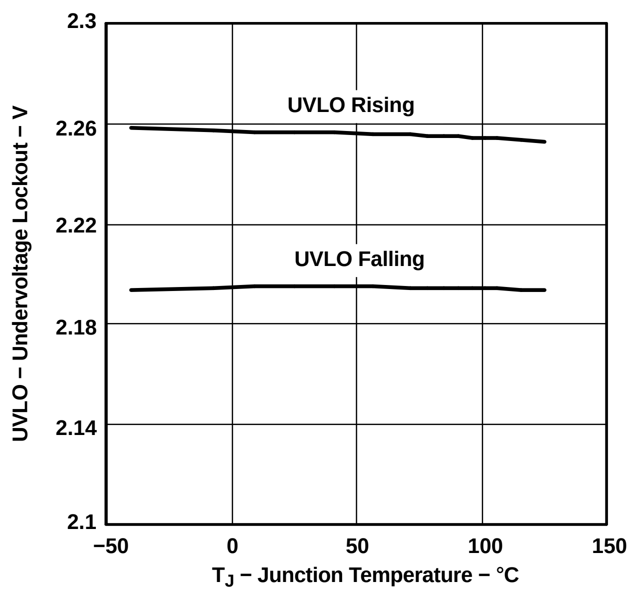


Figure 21.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

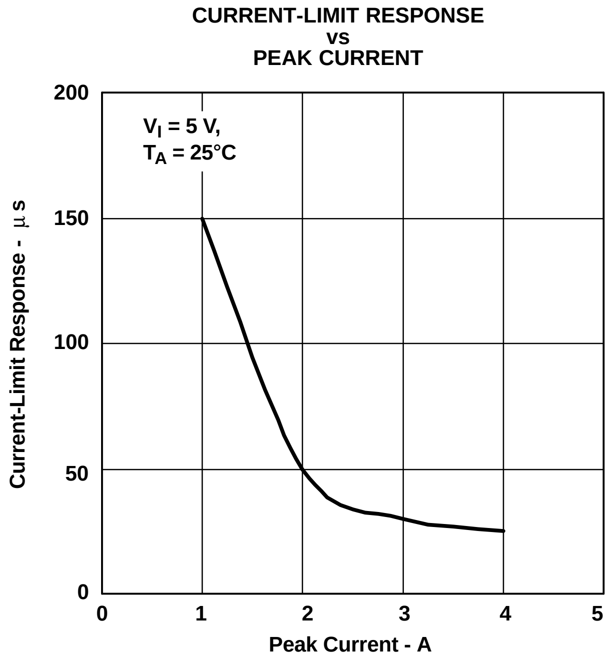


Figure 22.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

POWER-SUPPLY CONSIDERATIONS

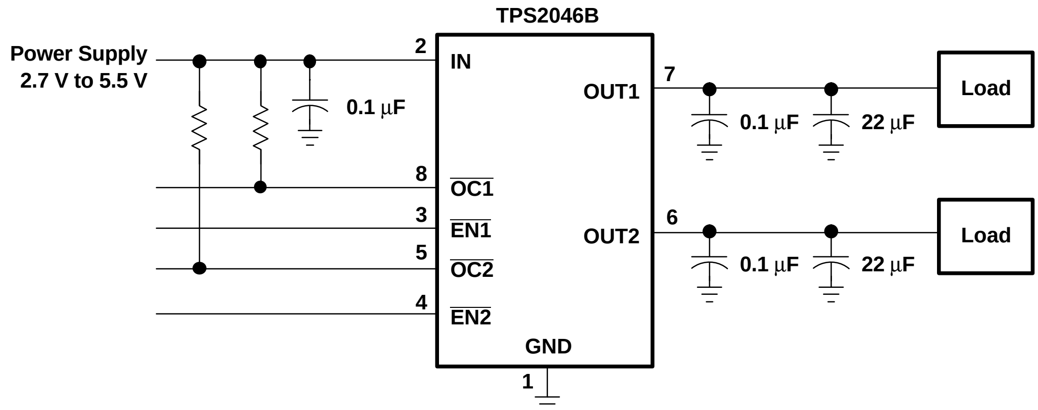


Figure 23. Typical Application (Example, TPS2046B)

A 0.01-µF to 0.1-µF ceramic bypass capacitor between IN and GND, close to the device, is recommended. Placing a high-value electrolytic capacitor on the output pin(s) is recommended when the output load is heavy. This precaution reduces power-supply transients that may cause ringing on the input. Additionally, bypassing the output with a 0.01-µF to 0.1-µF ceramic capacitor improves the immunity of the device to short-circuit transients.

OVERCURRENT

A sense FET is employed to check for overcurrent conditions. Unlike current-sense resistors, sense FETs do not increase the series resistance of the current path. When an overcurrent condition is detected, the device maintains a constant output current and reduces the output voltage accordingly. Complete shutdown occurs only if the fault is present long enough to activate thermal limiting.

Three possible overload conditions can occur. In the first condition, the output has been shorted before the device is enabled or before $V_{I(IN)}$ has been applied (see Figure 6). The TPS2046B/TPS2047B senses the short and immediately switches into a constant-current output.

In the second condition, a short or an overload occurs while the device is enabled. At the instant the overload occurs, high currents may flow for a short period of time before the current-limit circuit can react. After the current-limit circuit has tripped (reached the overcurrent trip threshold), the device switches into constant-current mode.

In the third condition, the load has been gradually increased beyond the recommended operating current. The current is permitted to rise until the current-limit threshold is reached or until the thermal limit of the device is exceeded. The TPS2046B/TPS2047B is capable of delivering current up to the current-limit threshold without damaging the device. Once the threshold has been reached, the device switches into its constant-current mode.

$\overline{\text{OC}}$ RESPONSE

The $\overline{\text{OCx}}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) when an overcurrent or overtemperature shutdown condition is encountered after a 10-ms deglitch timeout. The output remains asserted until the overcurrent or overtemperature condition is removed. Connecting a heavy capacitive load to an enabled device can cause a momentary overcurrent condition; however, no false reporting on $\overline{\text{OCx}}$ occurs due to the 10-ms deglitch circuit. The TPS2046B/TPS2047B is designed to eliminate false overcurrent reporting. The internal overcurrent deglitch eliminates the need for external components to remove unwanted pulses. $\overline{\text{OCx}}$ is not deglitched when the switch is turned off due to an overtemperature shutdown.

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

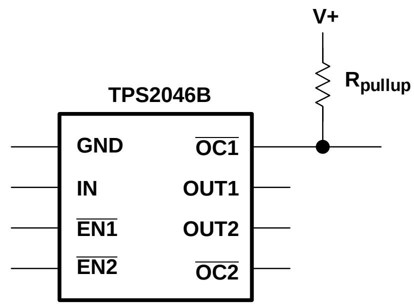


Figure 24. Typical Circuit for the $\overline{OC}$ Pin (Example, TPS2046B)

POWER DISSIPATION AND JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

The low on-resistance on the N-channel MOSFET allows the small surface-mount packages to pass large currents. The thermal resistances of these packages are high compared to those of power packages; it is good design practice to check power dissipation and junction temperature. Begin by determining the $r_{DS(on)}$ of the N-channel MOSFET relative to the input voltage and operating temperature. As an initial estimate, use the highest operating ambient temperature of interest and read $r_{DS(on)}$ from Figure 18. Using this value, the power dissipation per switch can be calculated by:

- $P_D = r_{DS(on)} \times I^2$

Multiply this number by the number of switches being used. This step renders the total power dissipation from the N-channel MOSFETs.

Finally, calculate the junction temperature:

- $T_J = P_D \times R_{\Theta JA} + T_A$

Where:

- T_A= Ambient temperature °C
- $R_{\Theta JA}$ = Thermal resistance
- P_D = Total power dissipation based on number of switches being used.

Compare the calculated junction temperature with the initial estimate. If they do not agree within a few degrees, repeat the calculation, using the calculated value as the new estimate. Two or three iterations are generally sufficient to get a reasonable answer.

THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermal protection prevents damage to the IC when heavy-overload or short-circuit faults are present for extended periods of time. The TPS2046B/TPS2047B implements a thermal sensing to monitor the operating junction temperature of the power distribution switch. In an overcurrent or short-circuit condition, the junction temperature rises due to excessive power dissipation. Once the die temperature rises to approximately 140°C due to overcurrent conditions, the internal thermal sense circuitry turns the power switch off, thus preventing the power switch from damage. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sense circuit, and after the device has cooled approximately 10°C, the switch turns back on. The switch continues to cycle in this manner until the load fault or input power is removed. The $\overline{OCx}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) when an overtemperature shutdown or overcurrent occurs.

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (UVLO)

An undervoltage lockout ensures that the power switch is in the off state at power up. Whenever the input voltage falls below approximately 2 V, the power switch is quickly turned off. This facilitates the design of hot-insertion systems where it is not possible to turn off the power switch before input power is removed. The UVLO also keeps the switch from being turned on until the power supply has reached at least 2 V, even if the switch is enabled. On reinsertion, the power switch is turned on, with a controlled rise time to reduce EMI and voltage overshoots.

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB) APPLICATIONS

The universal serial bus (USB) interface is a 12-Mb/s, or 1.5-Mb/s, multiplexed serial bus designed for low-to-medium bandwidth PC peripherals (e.g., keyboards, printers, scanners, and mice). The four-wire USB interface is conceived for dynamic attach-detach (hot plug-unplug) of peripherals. Two lines are provided for differential data, and two lines are provided for 5-V power distribution.

USB data is a 3.3-V level signal, but power is distributed at 5 V to allow for voltage drops in cases where power is distributed through more than one hub across long cables. Each function must provide its own regulated 3.3 V from the 5-V input or its own internal power supply.

The USB specification defines the following five classes of devices, each differentiated by power-consumption requirements:

- Hosts/self-powered hubs (SPH)
- Bus-powered hubs (BPH)
- Low-power, bus-powered functions
- High-power, bus-powered functions
- Self-powered functions

Self-powered and bus-powered hubs distribute data and power to downstream functions. The TPS2046B/TPS2047B can provide-power distribution solutions to many of these classes of devices.

HOST/SELF-POWERED AND BUS-POWERED HUBS

Hosts and self-powered hubs have a local power supply that powers the embedded functions and the downstream ports. This power supply must provide from 5.25 V to 4.75 V to the board side of the downstream connection under full-load and no-load conditions. Hosts and SPHs are required to have current-limit protection and must report overcurrent conditions to the USB controller. Typical SPHs are desktop PCs, monitors, printers, and stand-alone hubs.

Bus-powered hubs obtain all power from upstream ports and often contain an embedded function. The hubs are required to power up with less than one unit load. The BPH usually has one embedded function, and power is always available to the controller of the hub. If the embedded function and hub require more than 100 mA on power up, the power to the embedded function may need to be kept off until enumeration is completed. This can be accomplished by removing power or by shutting off the clock to the embedded function. Power switching the embedded function is not necessary if the aggregate power draw for the function and controller is less than one unit load. The total current drawn by the bus-powered device is the sum of the current to the controller, the embedded function, and the downstream ports, and it is limited to 500 mA from an upstream port.

LOW-POWER BUS-POWERED AND HIGH-POWER BUS-POWERED FUNCTIONS

Both low-power and high-power bus-powered functions obtain all power from upstream ports; low-power functions always draw less than 100 mA; high-power functions must draw less than 100 mA at power up and can draw up to 500 mA after enumeration. If the load of the function is more than the parallel combination of 44 Ω and 10 µF at power up, the device must implement inrush current limiting (see Figure 25).

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

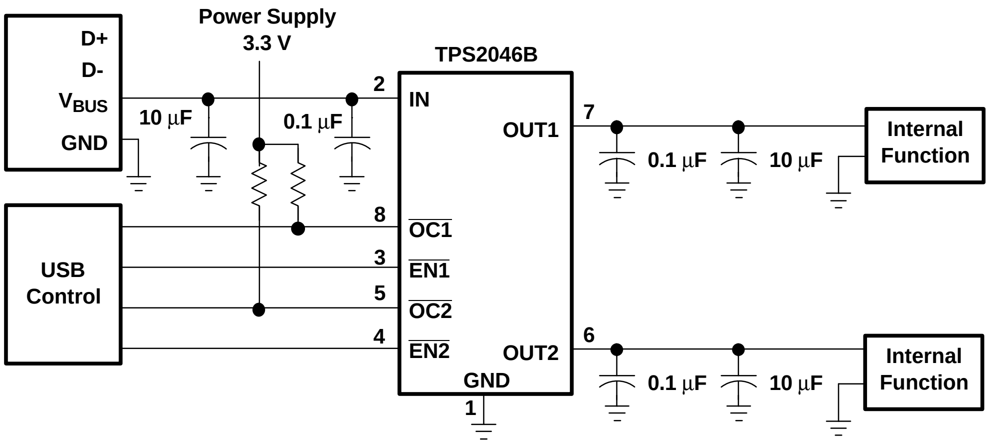


Figure 25. High-Power Bus-Powered Function (Example, TPS2046B)

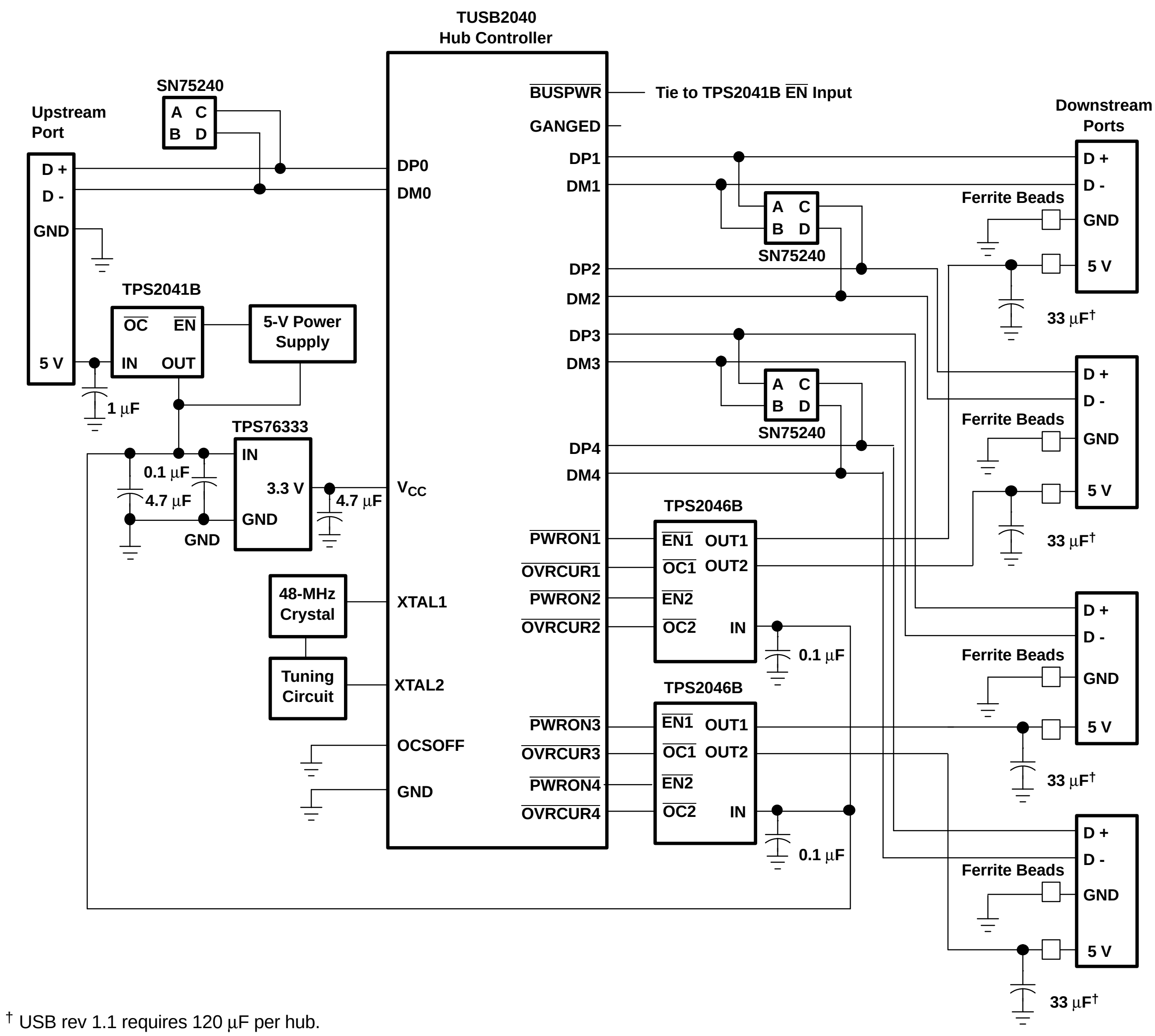
USB POWER-DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS

USB can be implemented in several ways, and, regardless of the type of USB device being developed, several power-distribution features must be implemented.

- Hosts/self-powered hubs must:
  - – Current-limit downstream ports
  - – Report overcurrent conditions on USB V_{BUS}
- Bus-powered hubs must:
  - – Enable/disable power to downstream ports
  - – Power up at <100 mA
  - – Limit inrush current (<44 Ω and 10 µF)
- Functions must:
  - – Limit inrush currents
  - – Power up at <100 mA

The feature set of the TPS2046B/TPS2047B allows them to meet each of these requirements. The integrated current-limiting and overcurrent reporting is required by hosts and self-powered hubs. The logic-level enable and controlled rise times meet the need of both input and output ports on bus-powered hubs, as well as the input ports for bus-powered functions (see Figure 26 through Figure 27).

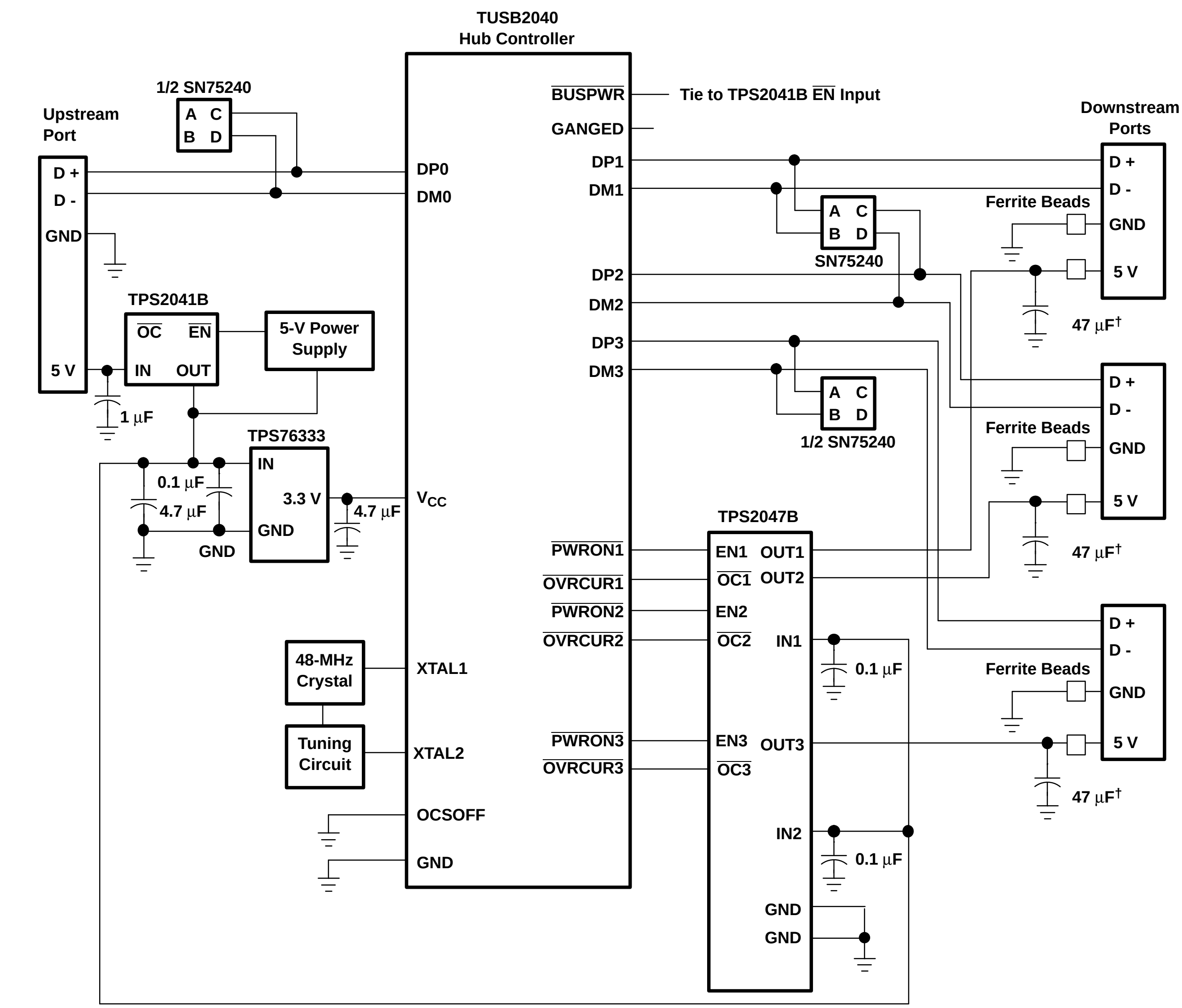
APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)



† USB rev 1.1 requires 120 µF per hub.

Figure 26. Hybrid Self/Bus-Powered Hub Implementation, TPS2046B

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)



† USB rev 1.1 requires 120 µF per hub.

Figure 27. Hybrid Self / Bus-Powered Hub Implementation, TPS2047B

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

GENERIC HOT-PLUG APPLICATIONS

In many applications it may be necessary to remove modules or pc boards while the main unit is still operating. These are considered hot-plug applications. Such implementations require the control of current surges seen by the main power supply and the card being inserted. The most effective way to control these surges is to limit and slowly ramp the current and voltage being applied to the card, similar to the way in which a power supply normally turns on. Due to the controlled rise times and fall times of the TPS2046B/TPS2047B, these devices can be used to provide a softer start-up to devices being hot-plugged into a powered system. The UVLO feature of the TPS2046B/TPS2047B also ensures that the switch is off after the card has been removed, and that the switch is off during the next insertion. The UVLO feature insures a soft start with a controlled rise time for every insertion of the card or module.

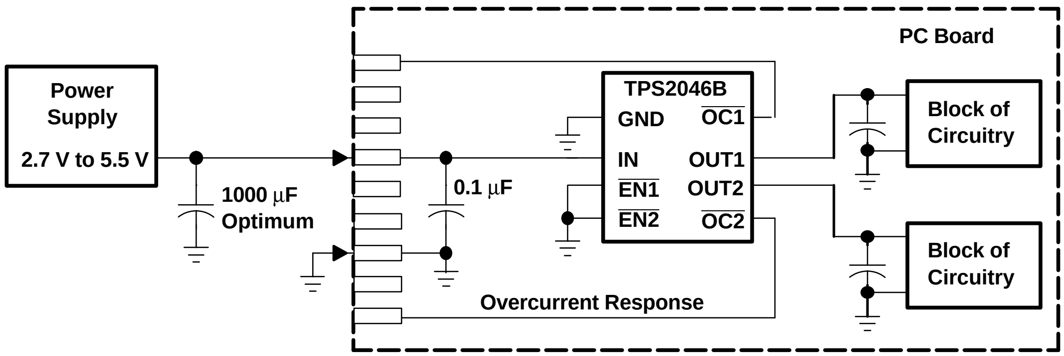


Figure 28. Typical Hot-Plug Implementation (Example, TPS2046B)

By placing the TPS2046B/TPS2047B between the V_{CC} input and the rest of the circuitry, the input power reaches these devices first after insertion. The typical rise time of the switch is approximately 1 ms, providing a slow voltage ramp at the output of the device. This implementation controls system surge currents and provides a hot-plugging mechanism for any device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

POWER SWITCH

The power switch is an N-channel MOSFET with a low on-state resistance. Configured as a high-side switch, the power switch prevents current flow from OUT to IN and IN to OUT when disabled. The power switch supplies a minimum current of 250 mA.

CHARGE PUMP

An internal charge pump supplies power to the driver circuit and provides the necessary voltage to pull the gate of the MOSFET above the source. The charge pump operates from input voltages as low as 2.7 V and requires little supply current.

DRIVER

The driver controls the gate voltage of the power switch. To limit large current surges and reduce the associated electromagnetic interference (EMI) produced, the driver incorporates circuitry that controls the rise times and fall times of the output voltage.

ENABLE ($\overline{\text{ENx}}$)

The logic enable pin disables the power switch and the bias for the charge pump, driver, and other circuitry to reduce the supply current. The supply current is reduced to less than 1 µA or 2 µA when a logic high is present on $\overline{\text{EN}}$. A logic zero input on $\overline{\text{EN}}$ restores bias to the drive and control circuits and turns the switch on. The enable input is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic levels.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

ENABLE (ENx)

The logic enable disables the power switch and the bias for the charge pump, driver, and other circuitry to reduce the supply current. The supply current is reduced to less than 1 µA or 2 µA when a logic low is present on ENx. A logic high input on ENx restores bias to the drive and control circuits and turns the switch on. The enable input is compatible with both TTL and CMOS logic levels.

OVERCURRENT ($\overline{OCx}$)

The $\overline{OCx}$ open-drain output is asserted (active low) when an overcurrent or overtemperature condition is encountered. The output remains asserted until the overcurrent or overtemperature condition is removed. A 10-ms deglitch circuit prevents the $\overline{OCx}$ signal from oscillation or false triggering. If an overtemperature shutdown occurs, the $\overline{OCx}$ is asserted instantaneously.

CURRENT SENSE

A sense FET monitors the current supplied to the load. The sense FET measures current more efficiently than conventional resistance methods. When an overload or short circuit is encountered, the current-sense circuitry sends a control signal to the driver. The driver in turn reduces the gate voltage and drives the power FET into its saturation region, which switches the output into a constant-current mode and holds the current constant while varying the voltage on the load.

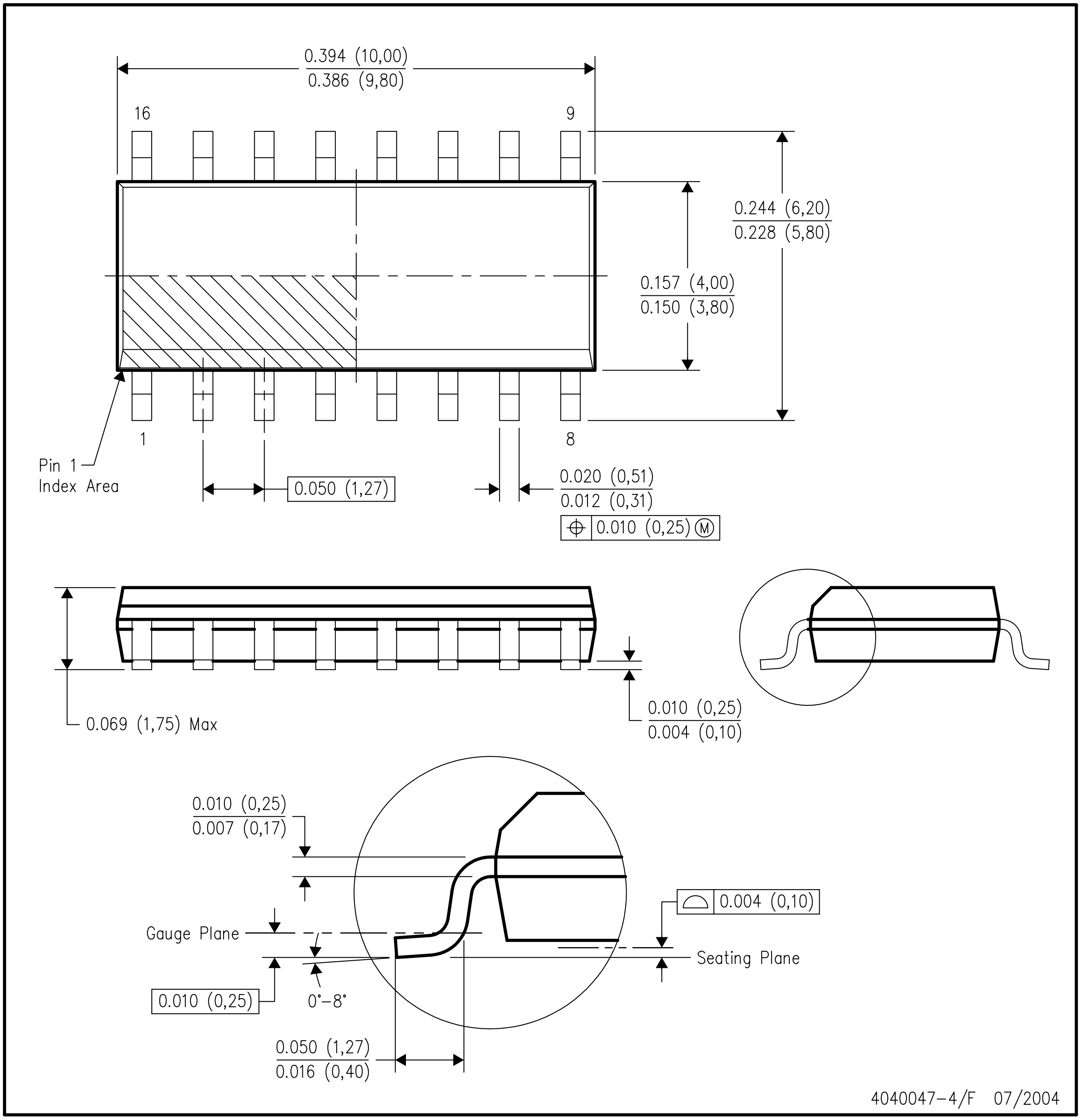
THERMAL SENSE

The TPS2046B/TPS2047B implements a thermal sensing to monitor the operating temperature of the power distribution switch. In an overcurrent or short-circuit condition, the junction temperature rises. When the die temperature rises to approximately 140°C due to overcurrent conditions, the internal thermal sense circuitry turns off the switch, thus preventing the device from damage. Hysteresis is built into the thermal sense, and after the device has cooled approximately 10 degrees, the switch turns back on. The switch continues to cycle off and on until the fault is removed. The open-drain false reporting output ($\overline{OCx}$) is asserted (active low) when an overtemperature shutdown or overcurrent occurs.

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

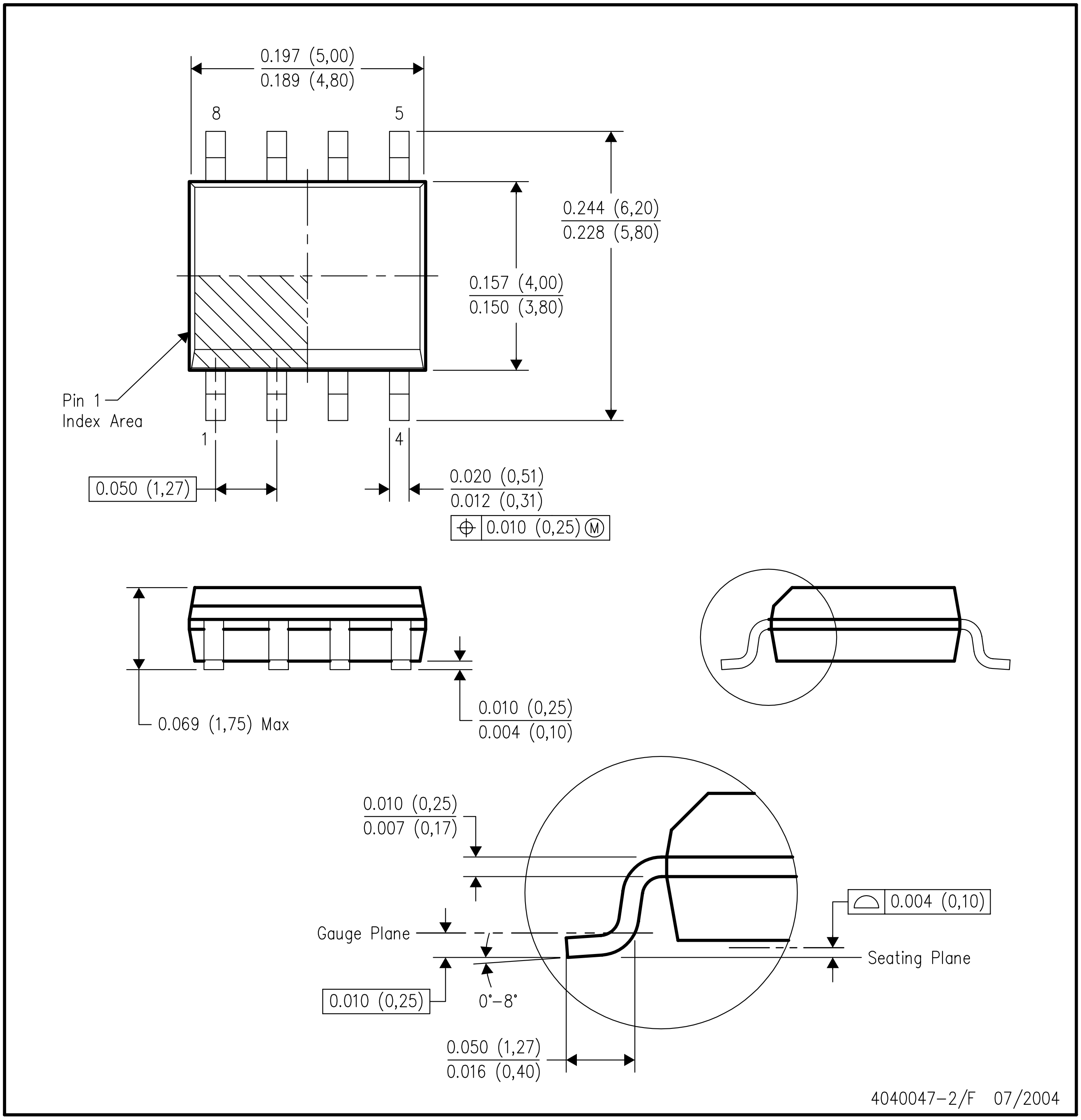
A voltage sense circuit monitors the input voltage. When the input voltage is below approximately 2 V, a control signal turns off the power switch.

D (R-PDSO-G16) PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012 variation AC.

D (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
D. Falls within JEDEC MS–012 variation AA.

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303 Dallas, Texas 75265