

1A Current-Limited Switch for 2 USB Ports

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

IN, $\overline{\text{EN}}$, $\overline{\text{OC}}$ to GND -0.3V to +6V
 OUT to GND -0.3V to ($V_{\text{IN}} + 0.3\text{V}$)
 Maximum Switch Current 2.3A (internally limited)
 OUT Short-Circuit to GND Continuous

Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$)
 8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above $+70^\circ\text{C}$) 471mW
 10-Pin TDFN (derate 18.5mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above $+70^\circ\text{C}$) 1481mW
 Operating Temperature Range (extended) -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
 Storage Temperature Range -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) $+300^\circ\text{C}$

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$, $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OPERATING CONDITION							
Input Voltage	V _{IN}			2.7		5.5	V
POWER SWITCH							
Switch Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance	R _{DS(ON)}	T _A = +25°C	V _{IN} = 4.4V to 5.5V	70		100	mΩ
		T _A = 0°C to +85°C	V _{IN} = 4.4V to 5.5V			125	
			V _{IN} = 3V	72		150	
Switch Turn-On Time	t _{ON}	I _{LOAD} = 400mA		80		200	μs
Switch Turn-Off Time	t _{OFF}	I _{LOAD} = 400mA		3	6	20	μs
ENABLE INPUT ($\overline{\text{EN}}$)							
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ High-Level Input Voltage	V _{IH}	V _{IN} = 2.7V to 3.6V		2.0			V
		V _{IN} = 3.7V to 5.5V		2.4			
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ Low-Level Input Voltage	V _{IL}	V _{IN} = 2.7V to 5.5V				0.8	V
$\overline{\text{EN}}$ Input Current		V _{EN} = V _{IN} or GND		-1		1	μA
Startup Time		V _{IN} = 5V, C _{OUT} = 150μF from $\overline{\text{EN}}$ driven low to 50% full V _{OUT}		1			ms
CURRENT LIMIT							
Overload Output Current	I _{LIMIT}	Force V _{OUT} to 4.5V		1.4	1.75	2.1	A
Short-Circuit Output Current	I _{SC}	OUT shorted to GND			1	1.4	A
SUPPLY CURRENT							
Supply Current, Low-Level Input		V _{EN} = V _{IN} = V _{OUT} = 5.5V		0.002		1	μA
Supply Current, High-Level Input	I _Q	V _{EN} = 0, I _{OUT} = 0	Timer not running	16		25	μA
			Timer running	35			
Supply-Leakage Current		V _{EN} = V _{IN} = 5.5V, V _{OUT} = 0	T _A = +25°C	0.01		2	μA
			T _A = 0°C to +85°C			15	
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT							
Undervoltage Lockout	UVLO	Rising edge, 100mV hysteresis		2.0	2.4	2.6	V
OVERCURRENT ($\overline{\text{OC}}$)							
$\overline{\text{OC}}$ Threshold				1.1			A
$\overline{\text{OC}}$ Output Low Voltage	V _{OL}	I _{SINK} = 1mA, V _{IN} = 3V				0.4	V

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{IN} = 5V$, $T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
\overline{OC} Off-State Current		$V_{IN} = V_{\overline{OC}} = 5V$			1	μA
\overline{OC} Blanking Timeout Period	t_{BL}	From overcurrent condition to \overline{OC} assertion	6	10	13	ms
THERMAL SHUTDOWN						
Thermal Shutdown Threshold				165		$^{\circ}C$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{IN} = 5V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

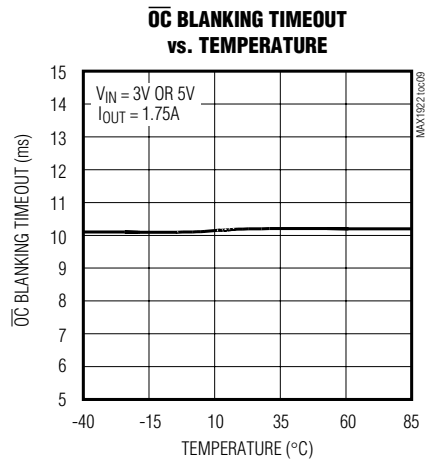
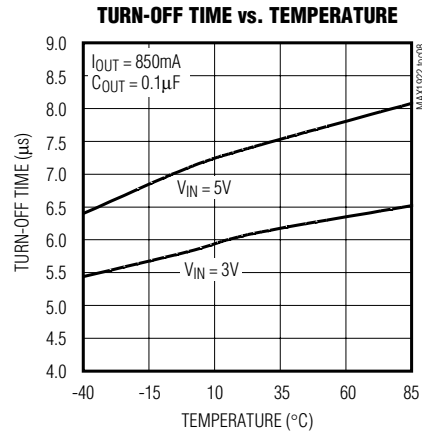
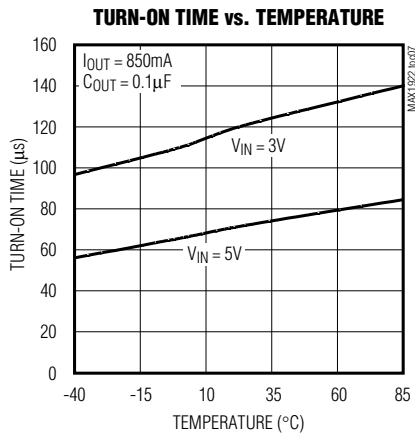
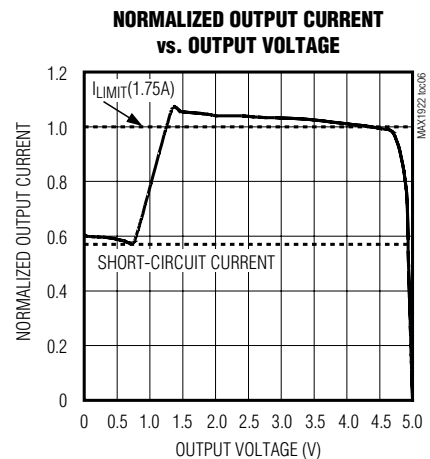
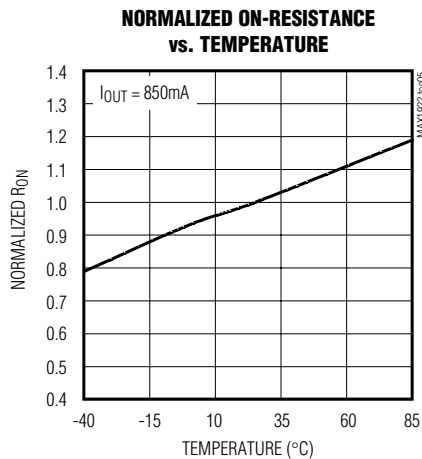
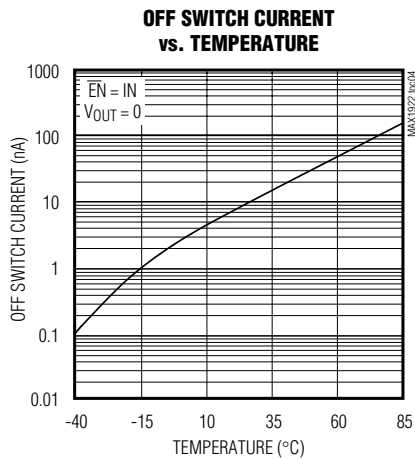
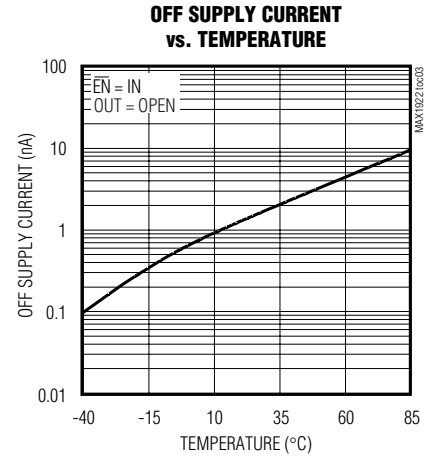
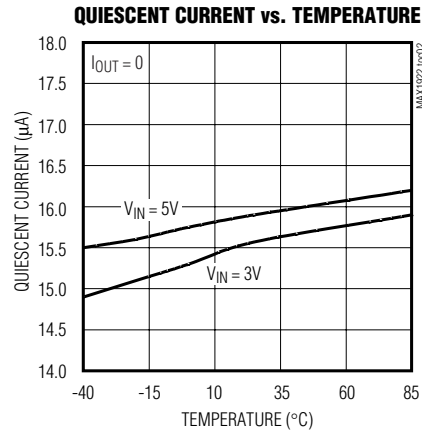
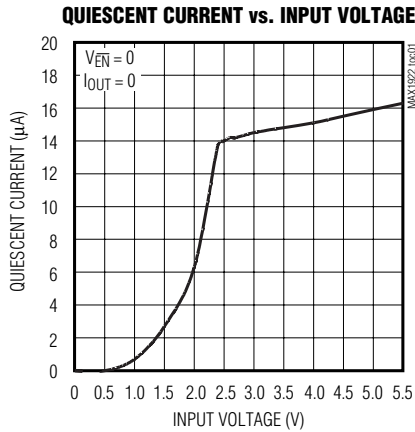
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OPERATING CONDITION						
Input Voltage	V_{IN}		3.0		5.5	V
POWER SWITCH						
Switch Static Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)}$	$V_{IN} = 4.4V$ to $5.5V$			125	$m\Omega$
		$V_{IN} = 3V$			150	
Switch Turn-On Time	t_{ON}	$I_{LOAD} = 400mA$			200	μs
Switch Turn-Off Time	t_{OFF}	$I_{LOAD} = 400mA$	1		20	μs
ENABLE INPUT (\overline{EN})						
\overline{EN} High-Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}	$V_{IN} = 3.0V$ to $3.6V$	2.0			V
		$V_{IN} = 3.7V$ to $5.5V$	2.4			
\overline{EN} Low-Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}	$V_{IN} = 3.0V$ to $5.5V$			0.8	V
\overline{EN} Input Current		$V_{\overline{EN}} = V_{IN}$ or GND	-1		1	μA
CURRENT LIMIT						
Overload Output Current	I_{LIMIT}	Force V_{OUT} to $4.5V$	1.2		2.3	A
Short-Circuit Output Current	I_{SC}	OUT shorted to GND			1.5	A
SUPPLY CURRENT						
Supply Current, Low-Level Input		$V_{\overline{EN}} = V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 5.5V$			2	μA
Supply Current, High-Level Input	I_Q	$V_{\overline{EN}} = GND$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, timer not running			25	μA
Supply Leakage Current		$V_{\overline{EN}} = V_{IN} = 5.5V$, $V_{OUT} = GND$			15	μA
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT						
Undervoltage Lockout	UVLO	Rising edge, 100mV hysteresis	2.0		2.9	V
OVERCURRENT (\overline{OC})						
\overline{OC} Threshold			1.1			A
\overline{OC} Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	$I_{SINK} = 1mA$, $V_{IN} = 3V$			0.4	V
\overline{OC} Off-State Current		$V_{IN} = V_{\overline{OC}} = 5V$			1	μA
\overline{OC} Blanking Timeout Period	t_{BL}	From overcurrent condition to \overline{OC} assertion	6		14	ms

Note 1: Specifications to $-40^{\circ}C$ are guaranteed by design, not production tested.

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Typical Operating Characteristics

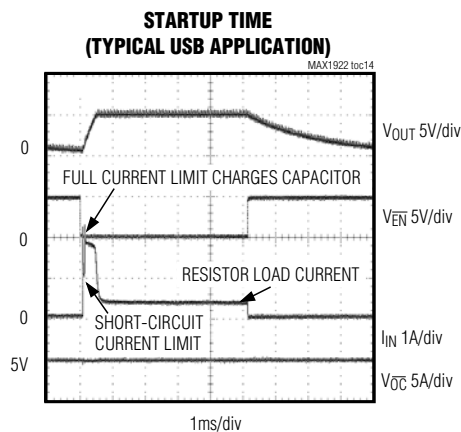
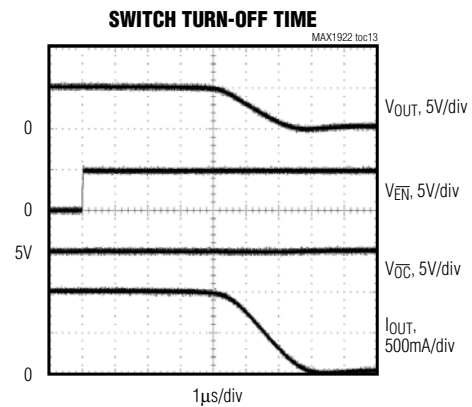
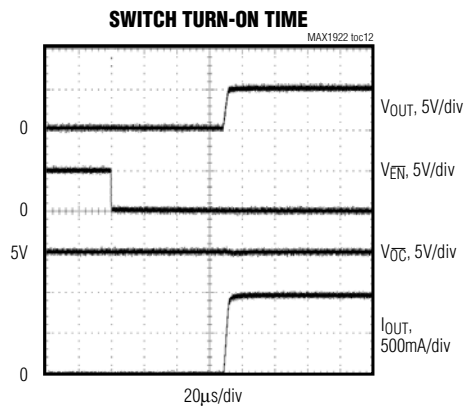
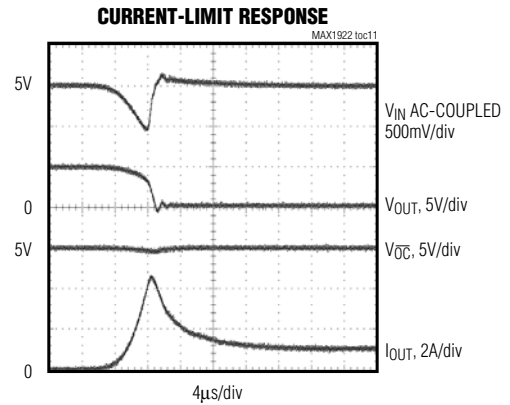
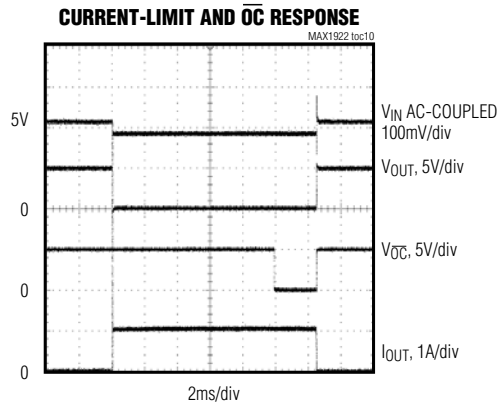
(Circuit of Figure 2, $V_{IN} = 5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 2, $V_{IN} = 5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



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Pin Description

PACKAGE		NAME	FUNCTION
TDFN	SO		
6	1	GND	Ground
1, 3, 9	2, 3	IN	Input. p-channel MOSFET source—connect all IN pins together and bypass with a 1μF capacitor ground.
5	4	$\overline{\text{EN}}$	Active-Low Switch Enable Input. A logic-low turns on the switch.
7	5	$\overline{\text{OC}}$	Overcurrent-Indicator Output. This open-drain output goes low when the device is in thermal shutdown or undervoltage lockout, or during a sustained (10ms) current-limit condition.
2, 4, 8, 10	6, 7, 8	OUT	Switch Output. p-channel MOSFET drain—connect all OUT pins together and bypass with a 0.1μF capacitor to ground.
—	—	EP	TDFN Only. Exposed paddle. Connect to the GND plane for optimum thermal dissipation. This does not remove the requirement for a proper ground.

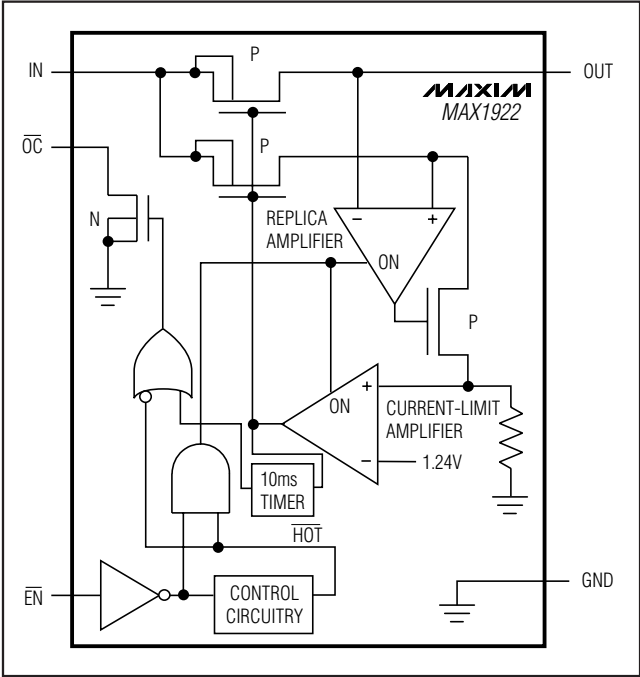


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

Detailed Description

The MAX1922 p-channel MOSFET power switch limits output current to 1.4A min and 2.1A max. When the output current increases beyond the current limit (I_{LIMIT}), the current also increases through the replica switch ($I_{OUT} / 13000$). The current-limit error amplifier compares the voltage to the internal 1.24V reference and regulates the current back to the I_{LIMIT} (Figure 1).

These switches are not bidirectional; therefore, the input voltage must be higher than the output voltage.

Continuous Short-Circuit Protection

The MAX1922 is a short-circuit-protected switch. In the event of an output short-circuit condition, the current through the switch is foldback-current-limited to 1A continuous.

Thermal Shutdown

The MAX1922 has a thermal shutdown feature. The switch turns off and the $\overline{\text{OC}}$ output goes low immediately (no overcurrent blanking) when the junction temperature exceeds +165°C. When the MAX1922 cools 20°C, the switch turns back on. If the fault short-circuit condition is not removed, the switch cycles on and off, resulting in a pulsed output.

$\overline{\text{OC}}$ Indicator

The MAX1922 provides an overcurrent output ($\overline{\text{OC}}$). A 100kΩ pullup resistor from $\overline{\text{OC}}$ to IN provides a logic control signal. This open-drain output goes low when any of the following conditions occur:

- The input voltage is below the 2.4V undervoltage lockout (UVLO) threshold.
- The die temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown temperature limit of +165°C.
- The device is in current limit for greater than 10ms.

$\overline{\text{OC}}$ Blanking

The MAX1922 features 10ms overcurrent blanking. Blanking allows brief current-limit faults, including momentary short-circuit faults that occur when hot-swapping a capacitive load, and ensures that no $\overline{\text{OC}}$ is issued during power-up. When a load transient causes the device to enter current limit, an internal counter starts. If the load fault persists beyond the 10ms overcurrent blanking timeout, the $\overline{\text{OC}}$ output asserts low. Ensure that the MAX1922 input is adequately bypassed to prevent input glitches from triggering spurious $\overline{\text{OC}}$.

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outputs. Input voltage glitches less than 150mV do not cause a spurious \overline{OC} output. Load-transient faults less than 10ms (typ) will not cause an \overline{OC} output assertion.

Only current-limit faults are blanked. Die overtemperature faults and input voltage droops below the UVLO threshold will cause an immediate \overline{OC} output.

Applications Information

Input Capacitor

To limit the input voltage drop during momentary output short-circuit conditions, connect a capacitor from IN to GND. A 1 μ F ceramic capacitor is adequate for most applications; however, higher capacitor values further reduce the voltage drop at the input (Figure 2).

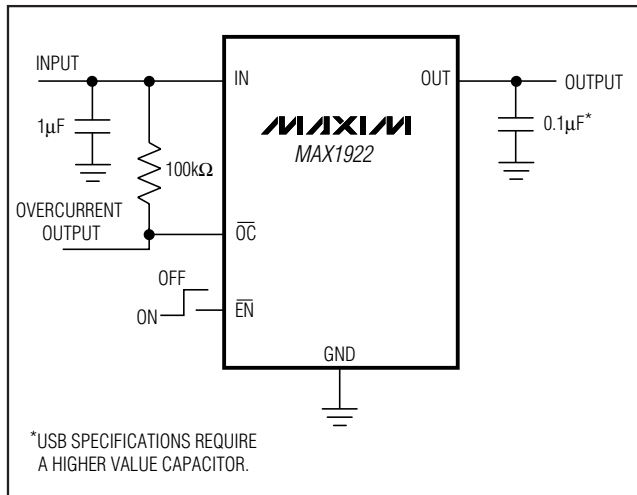


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit

Output Capacitor

Connect a 0.1 μ F capacitor from OUT to GND. This capacitor helps to prevent inductive parasitics from pulling OUT negative during turn-off.

Layout and Thermal Dissipation

Important: Optimize the switch response time to output short-circuit conditions by keeping all traces as short as possible to reduce the effect of undesirable parasitic inductance. Place input and output capacitors as close as possible to the device (no more than 5mm away). All IN and OUT pins must be connected with short traces to the power bus. Wide power-bus planes provide superior heat dissipation through the MAX1922's IN and OUT pins. Under normal operating conditions, the package can dissipate and channel heat away. Calculate the maximum power dissipation as follows:

$$P = (I_{LIMIT})^2 \times R_{ON}$$

where I_{LIMIT} is the preset current limit (2.1A max) and R_{ON} is the on-resistance of the switch (125m Ω max).

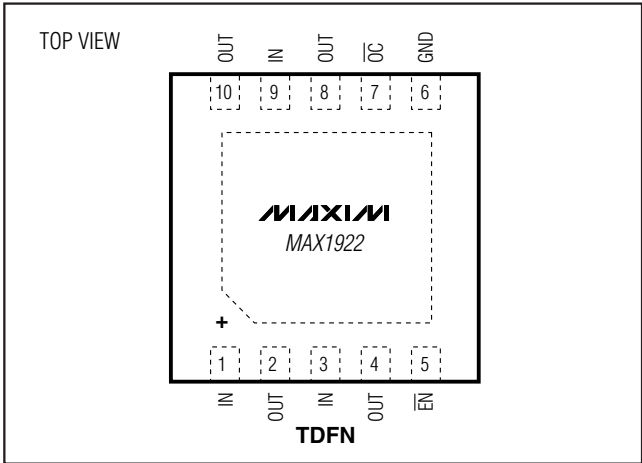
When the output is short circuited, foldback-current limiting activates and the voltage drop across the switch equals the input supply voltage. The power dissipated across the switch increases, as does the die temperature. If the fault condition is not removed, the thermal-overload protection circuitry activates (see *Thermal Shutdown* section). Wide power-bus planes connected to IN and OUT and a ground plane in contact with the device help dissipate additional heat.

Driving Inductive Loads

A wide variety of devices (mice, keyboards, cameras, and printers) can load the USB port. These devices commonly connect to the port with cables, which can add an inductive component to the load. This inductance causes the output voltage at the USB port to ring during a load step. The MAX1922 is capable of driving inductive loads, but avoid exceeding the device's absolute maximum ratings. Usually the load inductance is relatively small, and the MAX1922 input includes a substantial bulk capacitance from an upstream regulator as well as local bypass capacitors, limiting overshoot. If severe ringing occurs due to large load inductance, clamp the MAX1922 output below 6V and above -0.3V.

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Pin Configurations (continued)



Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
8 SO	S8-5	21-0041
10 TDFN-EP	T1033-1	21-0137

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Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
3	4/09	Fixed typo in UL #	1

MAX1922

Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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