

Description

The AP2141D and AP2151D are integrated high-side power switches optimized for Universal Serial Bus (USB) and other hot-swap applications. The family of devices complies with USB 2.0 and available with both polarities of Enable input. They offer current and thermal limiting and short circuit protection as well as controlled rise time and under-voltage lockout functionality. A 7ms deglitch capability on the open-drain Flag output prevents false over-current reporting and does not require any external components.

All devices are available in SOT25, SO-8, MSOP-8-EP, and DFN2018-6 packages.

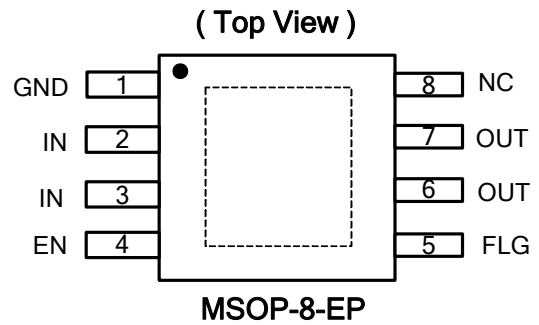
Features

- Single USB port power switches with output discharge
- Over-current and thermal protection
- 0.8A accurate current limiting
- Fast transient response
- Reverse Current Blocking
- 90mΩ on-resistance
- Input voltage range: 2.7V – 5.5V
- 0.6ms typical rise time
- Very low shutdown current: 1μA (max)
- Fault report (FLG) with blanking time (7ms typ)
- ESD protection: 4KV HBM, 300V MM
- Active high (AP2151D) or active low (AP2141D) enable
- Ambient temperature range -40°C to 85°C
- SOT25, SO-8, MSOP-8-EP (Exposed Pad), and DFN2018-6: Available in “Green” Molding Compound (No Br, Sb)
- Lead Free Finish / RoHS Compliant (Note 1)
- UL Recognized, File Number E322375 (pending)
- IEC60950-1 CB Scheme Certified

Applications

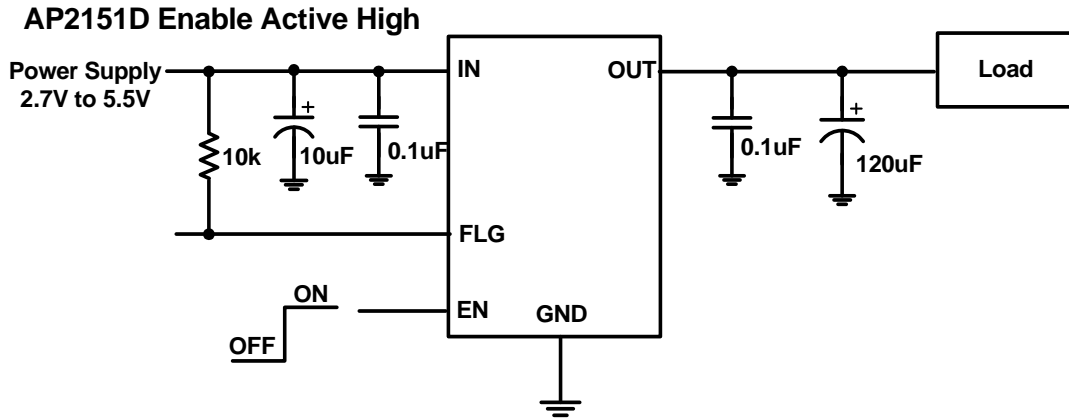
- Consumer electronics – LCD TV & Monitor, Game Machines
- Communications – Set-Top-Box, GPS, Smartphone
- Computing – Laptop, Desktop, Servers, Printers, Docking Station, HUB

Pin Assignments



Notes: 1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS). All applicable RoHS exemptions applied. Please visit our website at http://www.diodes.com/products/lead_free.html.

Typical Application Circuit



Available Options

| Part Number | Channel | Enable pin (EN) | Current limit (typical) | Recommended maximum continuous load current |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| AP2141D | 1 | Active Low | 0.8A | 0.5A |
| AP2151D | 1 | Active High | 0.8A | 0.5A |

Pin Descriptions

| Pin Name | Pin Number | | | Descriptions |
|----------|------------|-------|-----------|--|
| | SO-8 | SOT25 | DFN2018-6 | |
| | MSOP-8-EP | | | |
| GND | 1 | 2 | 1 | Ground |
| IN | 2, 3 | 5 | 2 | Voltage input pin (all IN pins must be tied together externally) |
| EN | 4 | 4 | 3 | Enable input, active low (AP2141D) or active high (AP2151D) |
| FLG | 5 | 3 | 4 | Over-current and over-temperature fault report; open-drain flag is active low when triggered |
| OUT | 6, 7 | 1 | 5, 6 | Voltage output pin (all OUT pins must be tied together externally) |
| NC | 8 | N/A | N/A | No internal connection; recommend tie to OUT pins |

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Ratings | Unit |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|
| ESD HBM | Human Body Model ESD Protection | 4 | KV |
| ESD MM | Machine Model ESD Protection | 300 | V |
| V_{IN} | Input Voltage | 6.5 | V |
| V_{OUT} | Output Voltage | $V_{IN} + 0.3$ | V |
| V_{EN}, V_{FLG} | Enable Voltage | 6.5 | V |
| I_{load} | Maximum Continuous Load Current | Internal Limited | A |
| T_{Jmax} | Maximum Junction Temperature | 150 | °C |
| T_{ST} | Storage Temperature Range (Note 2) | -65 to 150 | °C |

Notes: 2. UL Recognized Rating from -30°C to 70°C (Diodes qualified T_{ST} from -65°C to 150°C)

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| V_{IN} | Input voltage | 2.7 | 5.5 | V |
| I_{OUT} | Output Current | 0 | 500 | mA |
| T_A | Operating Ambient Temperature | -40 | 85 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = +5.0\text{V}$, unless otherwise stated)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit | |
|---------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------------|
| V_{UVLO} | Input UVLO | | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | V | |
| I_{SHDN} | Input Shutdown Current | Disabled, $I_{OUT} = 0$ | | 0.5 | 1 | μA | |
| I_Q | Input Quiescent Current | Enabled, $I_{OUT} = 0$ | | 45 | 70 | μA | |
| I_{LEAK} | Input Leakage Current | Disabled, OUT grounded | | 0.1 | 1 | μA | |
| I_{REV} | Reverse Leakage Current | Disabled, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$, I_{REV} at V_{IN} | | 0.1 | 1 | μA | |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ | Switch on-resistance | $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0.5\text{A}$ | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | SOT25, MSOP-8-EP, SO-8 | 95 | 115 | m Ω |
| | | | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ | DFN2018-6 | 90 | 110 | |
| | | $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0.5\text{A}$ | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 120 | 140 | |
| | | | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ | | | 170 | |
| I_{SHORT} | Short-Circuit Current Limit | Enabled into short circuit, $C_L = 22\mu\text{F}$ | | 0.6 | | A | |
| I_{LIMIT} | Over-Load Current Limit | $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 4.0\text{V}$, $C_L = 120\mu\text{F}$, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | A | |
| I_{Trig} | Current limiting trigger threshold | Output Current Slew rate ($< 100\text{A/s}$), $C_L = 22\mu\text{F}$ | | 1.0 | | A | |
| V_{IL} | EN Input Logic Low Voltage | $V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V}$ to 5.5V | | | 0.8 | V | |
| V_{IH} | EN Input Logic High Voltage | $V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V}$ to 5.5V | 2 | | | V | |
| I_{SINK} | EN Input leakage | $V_{EN} = 5\text{V}$ | | | 1 | μA | |
| $T_{D(ON)}$ | Output turn-on delay time | $C_L = 1\mu\text{F}$, $R_{load} = 10\Omega$ | | 0.05 | | ms | |
| T_R | Output turn-on rise time | $C_L = 1\mu\text{F}$, $R_{load} = 10\Omega$ | | 0.6 | 1.5 | ms | |
| $T_{D(OFF)}$ | Output turn-off delay time | $C_L = 1\mu\text{F}$, $R_{load} = 10\Omega$ | | 0.05 | | ms | |
| T_F | Output turn-off fall time | $C_L = 1\mu\text{F}$, $R_{load} = 10\Omega$ | | 0.05 | 0.1 | ms | |
| R_{FLG} | FLG output FET on-resistance | $I_{FLG} = 10\text{mA}$ | | 20 | 40 | Ω | |
| T_{Blank} | FLG blanking time | $C_{IN} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $C_L = 22\mu\text{F}$ | 4 | 7 | 15 | ms | |
| R_{DIS} | Discharge resistance (Note 3) | $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, disabled, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$ | | 100 | | Ω | |
| T_{DIS} | Discharge Time | $C_L = 1\mu\text{F}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, disabled to $V_{OUT} < 0.5\text{V}$ | | 0.6 | | ms | |
| T_{SHDN} | Thermal Shutdown Threshold | Enabled, $R_{load} = 1\text{k}\Omega$ | | 140 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| T_{HYS} | Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis | | | 25 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| θ_{JA} | Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient | SOT25 (Note 4) | | 170 | | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ | |
| | | SO-8 (Note 4) | | 127 | | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ | |
| | | MSOP-8-EP (Note 5) | | 67 | | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ | |
| | | DFN2018-6 (Note 5) | | 70 | | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ | |

- Notes:
- The discharge function is active when the device is disabled (when enable is de-asserted). The discharge function offers a resistive discharge path for the external storage capacitor.
 - Device mounted on FR-4 substrate PCB, 2oz copper, with minimum recommended pad layout.
 - Device mounted on 2" x 2" FR-4 substrate PCB, 2oz copper, with minimum recommended pad on top layer and thermal vias to bottom layer ground plane.

Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 1. Voltage Waveforms: AP2141D (left), AP2151D (right)

All Enable Plots are for AP2151D Active High

Turn-On Delay and Rise Time



Turn-Off Delay and Fall Time



Turn-On Delay and Rise Time

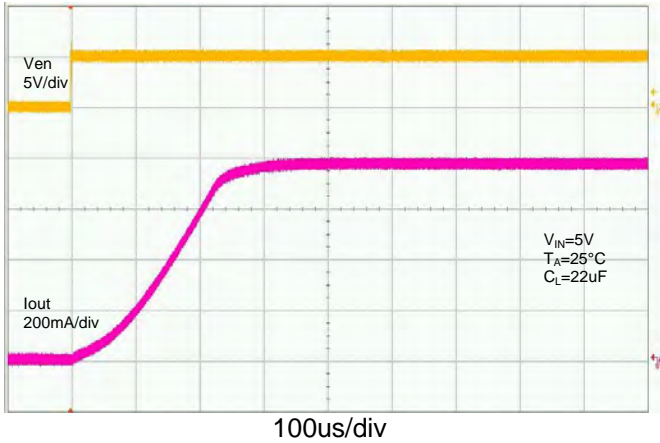


Turn-Off Delay and Fall Time

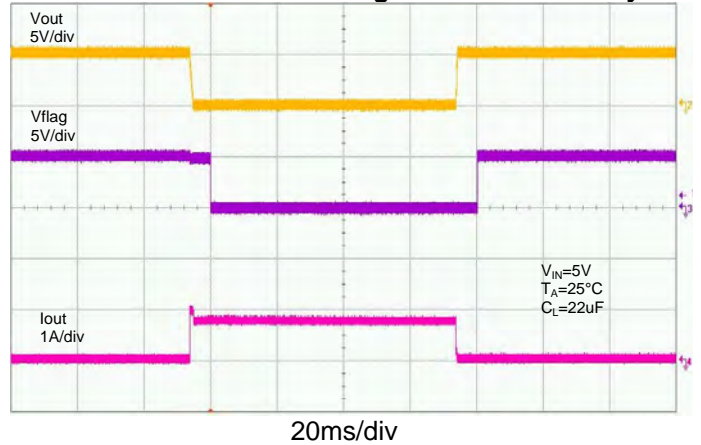


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

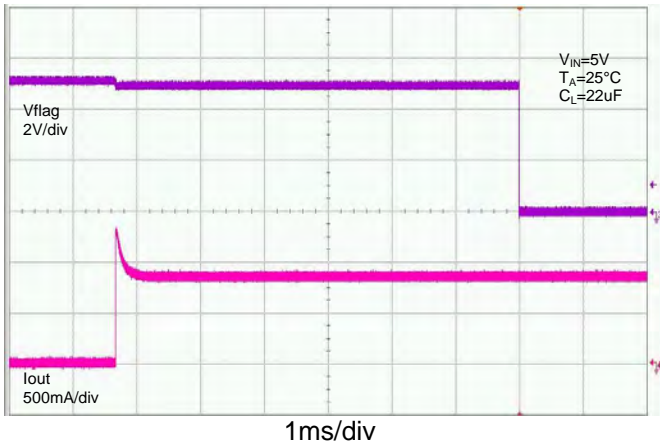
Short Circuit Current, Device Enabled Into Short



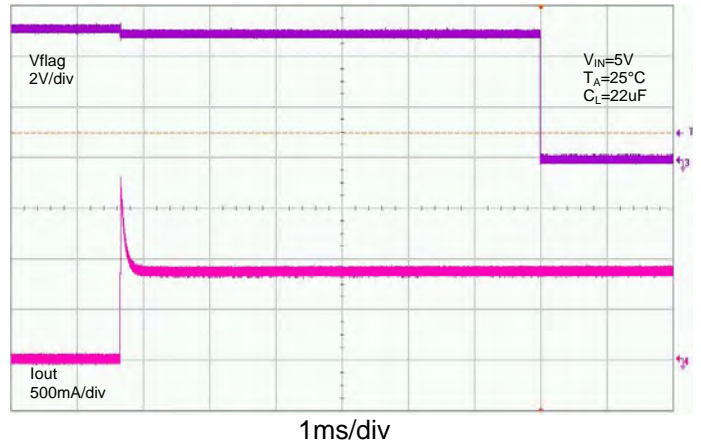
Short Circuit with Blanking Time and Recovery



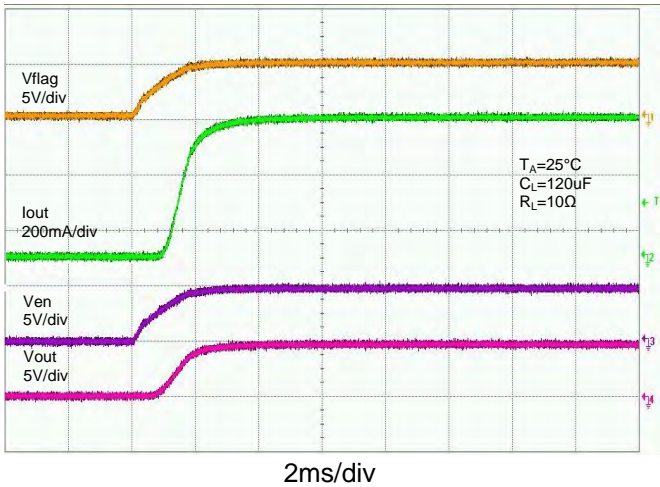
3 Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device



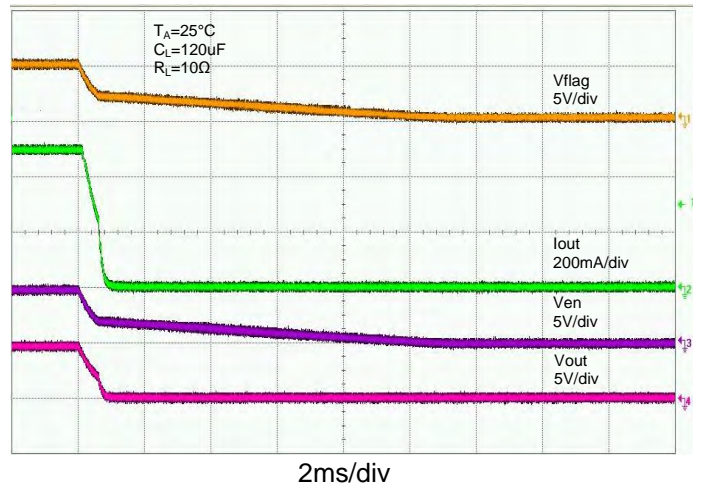
2 Ω Load Connected to Enabled Device



Power On



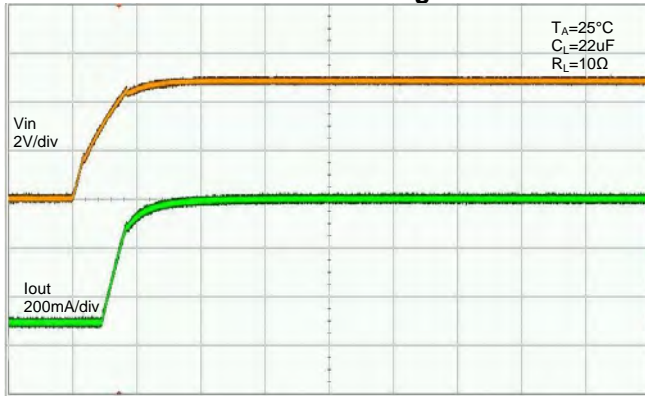
Power off



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Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

UVLO Increasing



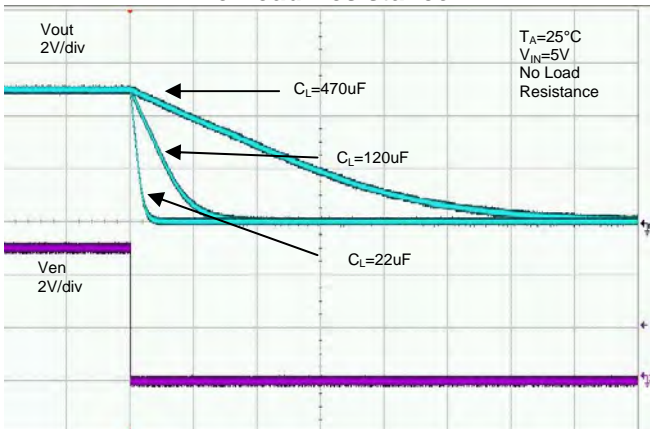
2ms/div

UVLO Decreasing



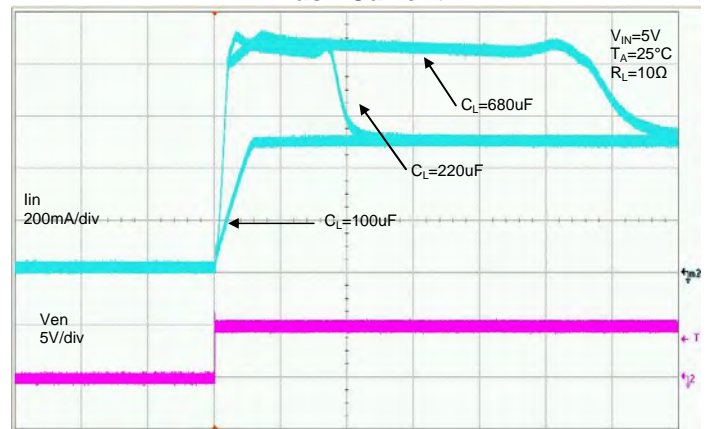
20ms/div

**Discharge Time
No Load Resistance**



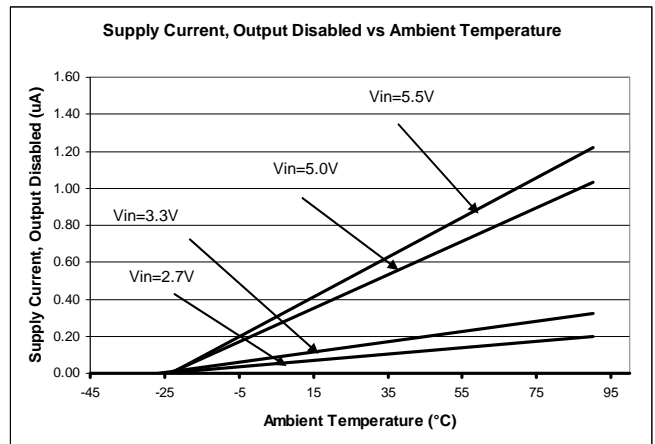
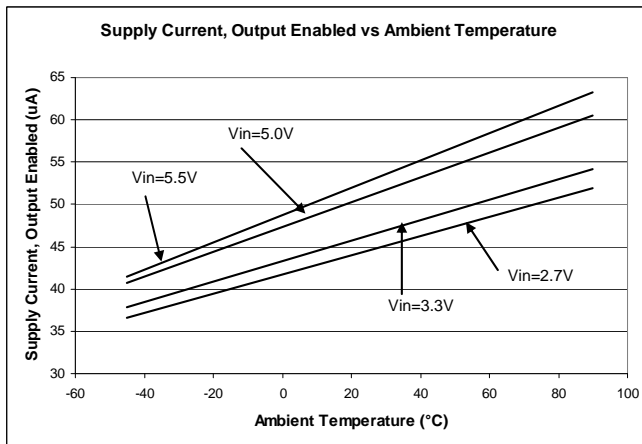
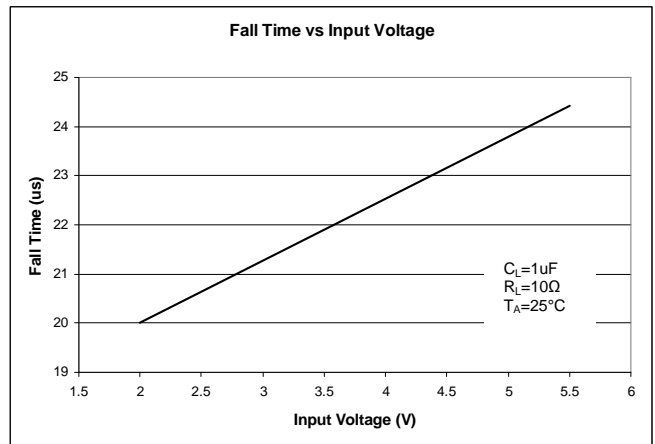
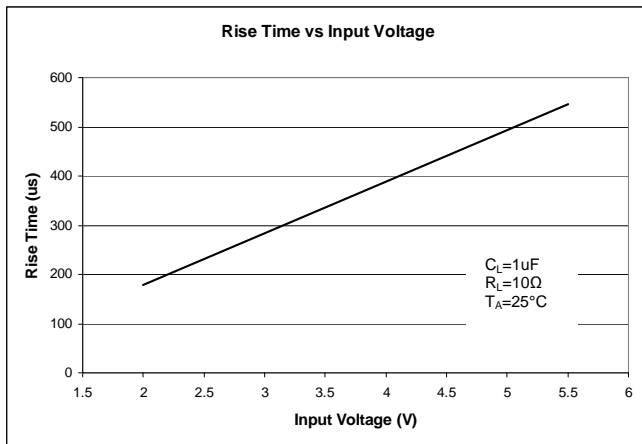
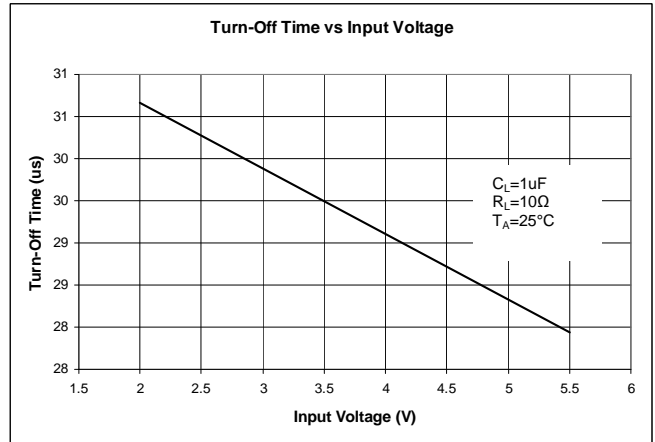
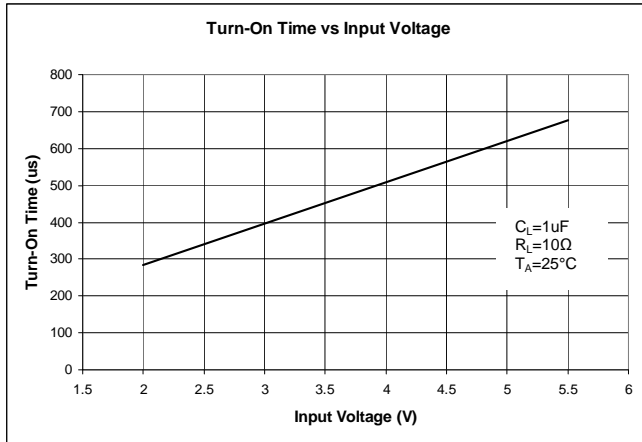
100ms/div

Inrush Current



1ms/div

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Application Note

The AP2141D and AP2151D are integrated high-side power switches optimized for Universal Serial Bus (USB) that requires protection functions. The power switches are equipped with a driver that controls the gate voltage and incorporates slew-rate limitation. This, along with the various protection features and special functions, makes these power switches ideal for hot-swap or hot-plug applications.

Protection Features:

Under-voltage Lockout (UVLO)

Under-voltage lockout function (UVLO) guarantees that the internal power switch is initially off during start-up. The UVLO functions only when the switch is enabled. Even if the switch is enabled, the switch is not turned ON until the power supply has reached at least 1.9V. Whenever the input voltage falls below approximately 1.9V, the power switch is 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.

Over-current and Short Circuit Protection

An internal sensing FET is employed to check for over-current 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 stays long enough to activate thermal limiting.

The different overload conditions and the corresponding response of the AP2141D/2151D are outlined below:

| S.NO | Conditions | Explanation | Behavior of the AP2141D/2151D |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Short circuit condition at start-up | Output is shorted before input voltage is applied or before the part is enabled | The IC senses the short circuit and immediately clamps output current to a certain safe level namely I_{LIMIT} . |
| 2 | Short-circuit or Overcurrent condition | Short-Circuit or Overload condition that occurs when the part is enabled. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the instance the overload occurs, higher current may flow for a very short period of time before the current limit function can react. After the current limit function has tripped (reached the over-current trip threshold), the device switches into current limiting mode and the current is clamped at I_{LIMIT}. |
| 3 | Gradual increase from nominal operating current to I_{LIMIT} | Load increases gradually until the current-limit threshold. (I_{TRIG}) | The current rises until I_{TRIG} or thermal limit. Once the threshold has been reached, the device switches into its current limiting mode and is set at I_{LIMIT} . |

Note that when the output has been shorted to GND at extremely low temperature ($< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$), a minimum 120- μF electrolytic capacitor on the output pin is recommended. A correct capacitor type with capacitor voltage rating and temperature characteristics must be properly chosen so that capacitance value does not drop too low at the extremely low temperature operation. A recommended capacitor should have temperature characteristics of less than 10% variation of capacitance change when operated at extremely low temp. Our recommended aluminum electrolytic capacitor type is Panasonic FC series.

Application Note (Continued)

Thermal Protection

Thermal protection prevents the IC from damage when the die temperature exceeds safe margins. This mainly occurs when heavy-overload or short-circuit faults are present for extended periods of time. The AP2141D/AP2151D implements a thermal sensing to monitor the operating junction temperature of the power distribution switch. Once the die temperature rises to approximately 140°C, the Thermal protection feature gets activated as follows: The internal thermal sense circuitry turns the power switch off and the FLG output is asserted thus preventing the power switch from damage. Hysteresis in the thermal sense circuit allows the device to cool down to approximately 25°C before the output is turned back on. This built-in thermal hysteresis feature is an excellent feature, as it avoids undesirable oscillations of the thermal protection circuit. The switch continues to cycle in this manner until the load fault is removed, resulting in a pulsed output. The FLG open-drain output is asserted when an over-current occurs with 7-ms deglitch.

Reverse Current Protection

In a normal MOSFET switch, current can flow in reverse direction (from the output side to the input side) when the output side voltage is higher than the input side, even when the switch is turned off. A reverse-current blocking feature is implemented in the AP21x1 series to prevent such back currents. This circuit is activated by the difference between the output voltage and the input voltage. When the switch is disabled, this feature blocks reverse current flow from the output back to the input.

Special Functions:**Discharge Function**

When enable is de-asserted, the discharge function is active. The output capacitor is discharged through an internal NMOS that has a discharge resistance of 100Ω. Hence, the output voltage drops down to zero. The time taken for discharge is dependent on the RC time constant of the resistance and the output capacitor.

FLG Response

The FLG open-drain output goes active low for any of the two conditions: Over-Current or Over-Temperature. The time from when a fault condition is encountered to when the FLG output goes low is 7-ms (TYP). The FLG output remains low until both over-current and over-temperature conditions are removed. Connecting a heavy capacitive load to the output of the device can cause a momentary Over-current condition, which does not trigger the FLG due to the 7-ms deglitch timeout. This 7-ms timeout is also applicable for Over-current recovery and Thermal recovery. The AP2141D/AP2151D is designed to eliminate erroneous Over-current reporting without the need for external components, such as an RC delay network.

Applications Information:**Power Supply Considerations**

A 0.01-μF to 0.1-μF X7R or X5R ceramic bypass capacitor between IN and GND, close to the device, is recommended. This limits the input voltage drop during line transients. Placing a high-value electrolytic capacitor on the input (10-μF minimum) and output pin(s) is recommended when the output load is heavy. This precaution also 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. This capacitor also prevents output from going negative during turn-off due to inductive parasitics.

Application Note (Continued)

Power Dissipation and Junction Temperature

The low on-resistance of the internal MOSFET allows the small surface-mount packages to pass large current. Using the maximum operating ambient temperature (T_A) and $R_{DS(ON)}$, the power dissipation can be calculated by:

$$P_D = R_{DS(ON)} \times I^2$$

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

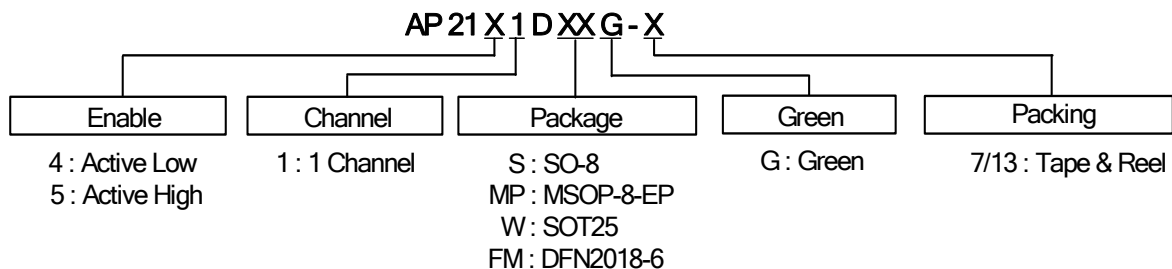
P_D = Total power dissipation

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 AP2141D/AP2151D, 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 AP2141D/AP2151D also ensures that the switch is off after the card has been removed, and that the switch is off during the next insertion.

By placing the AP2141D/AP2151D 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 1ms, providing a slow voltage ramp at the output of the device. This implementation controls system surge current and provides a hot-plugging mechanism for any device.

Ordering Information

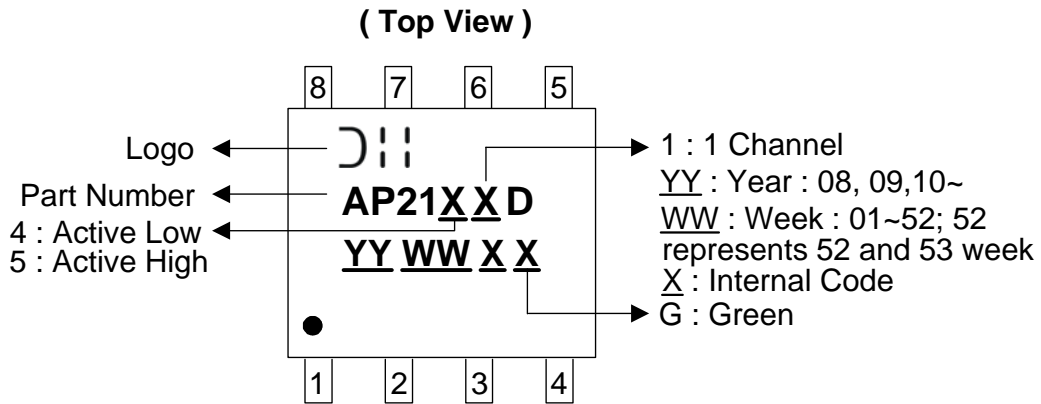


| Device | Package Code | Packaging (Note 6) | 7"/13" Tape and Reel | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Quantity | Part Number Suffix |
| AP21X1DSG-13 | S | SO-8 | 2500/Tape & Reel | -13 |
| AP21X1DMPG-13 | MP | MSOP-8-EP | 2500/Tape & Reel | -13 |
| AP21X1DWG-7 | W | SOT25 | 3000/Tape & Reel | -7 |
| AP21X1DFMG-7 | FM | DFN2018-6 | 3000/Tape & Reel | -7 |

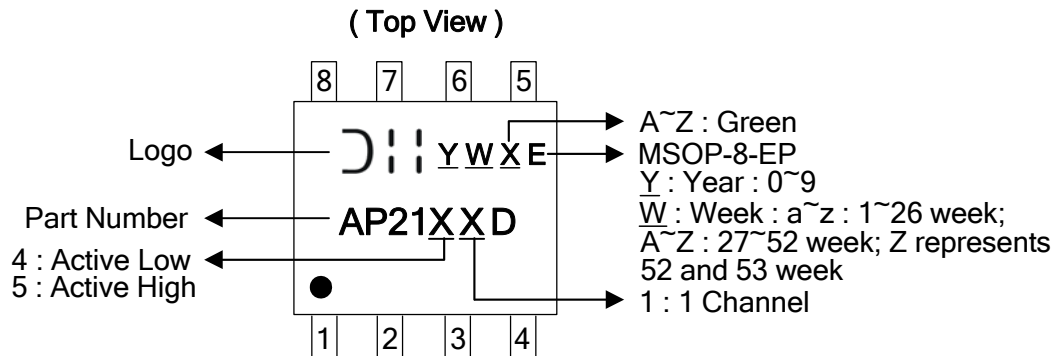
Notes: 6. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Inc. suggested pad layout document AP02001, which can be found on our website at <http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf>.

Marking Information

(1) SO-8



(2) MSOP-8-EP



(3) SOT25

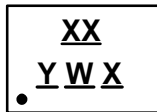


| Device | Package type | Identification Code |
|----------|--------------|---------------------|
| AP2141DW | SOT25 | JA |
| AP2151DW | SOT25 | JB |

Marking Information (Continued)

(4) DFN2018-6

(Top View)

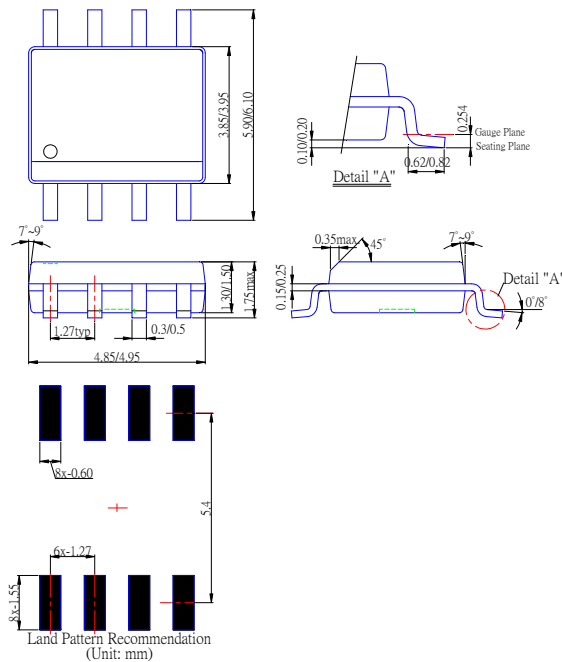


XX : Identification Code
Y : Year : 0~9
W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week;
a~z : 27~52 week; z represents
52 and 53 week
X : A~Z : Green

| Device | Package type | Identification Code |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| AP2141DFM | DFN2018-6 | JA |
| AP2151DFM | DFN2018-6 | JB |

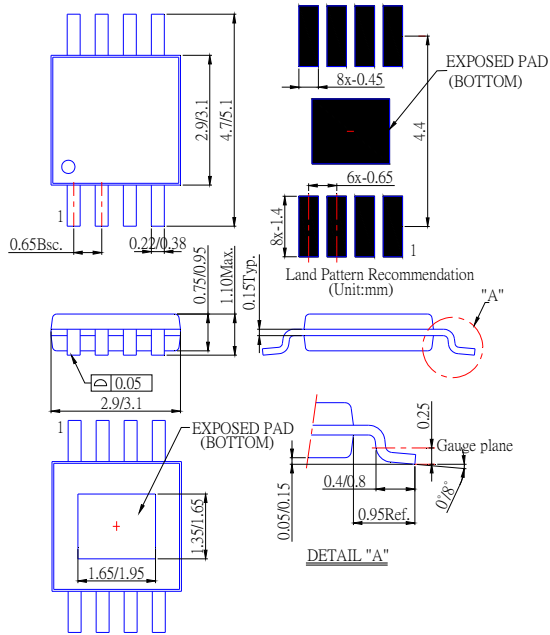
Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm)

(1) Package type: SO-8

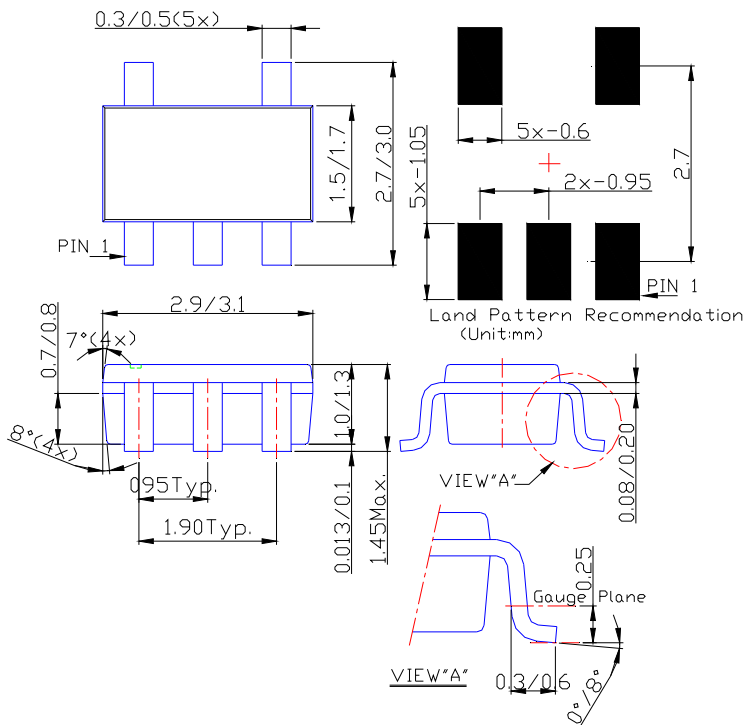


Package Outline Dimensions (Continued)

(2) Package type: MSOP-8-EP



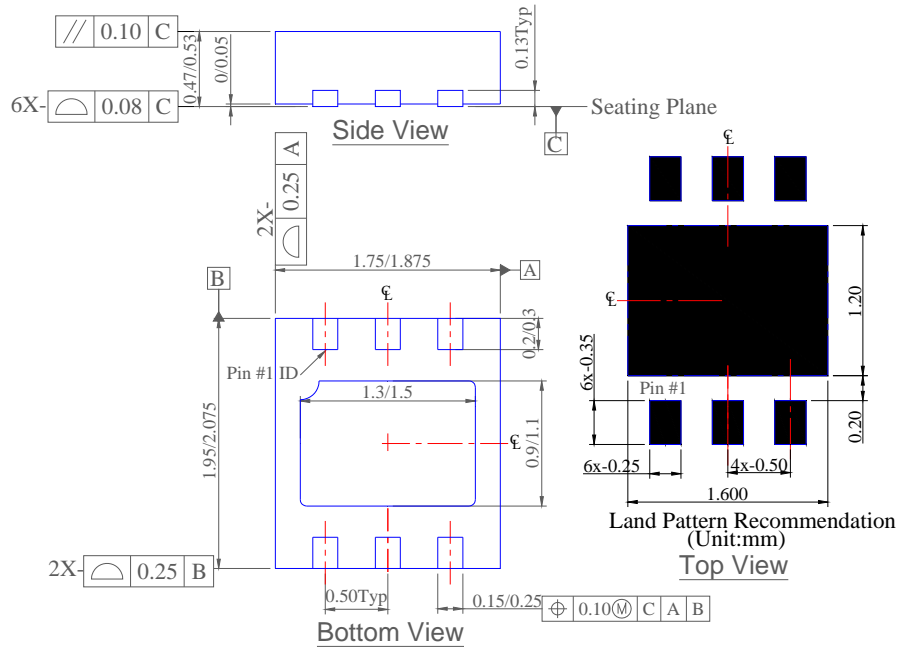
(3) SOT25



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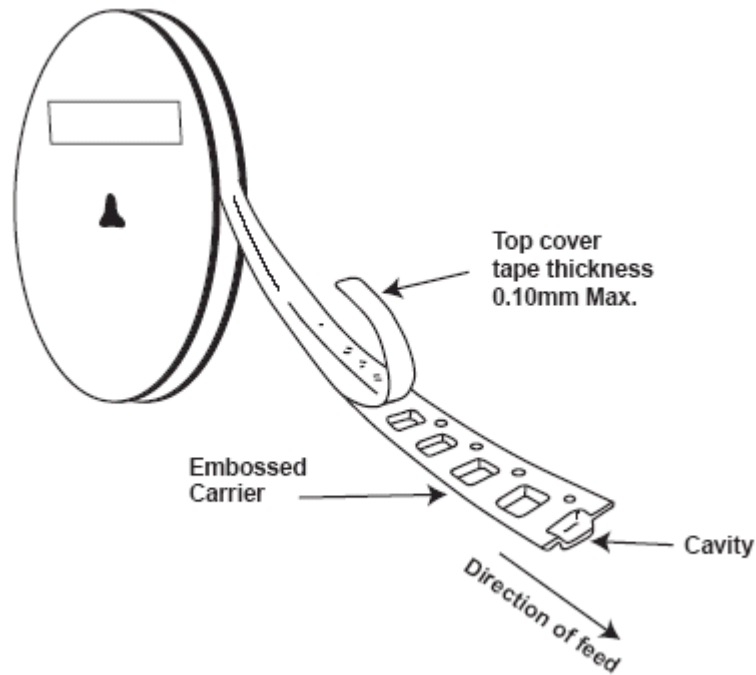
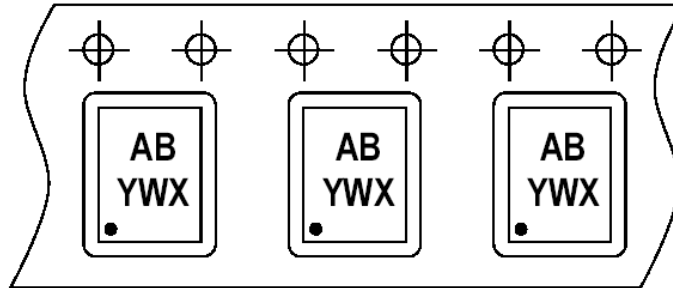
Package Outline Dimensions (Continued)

(4) Package type: DFN2018-6



Taping Orientation (Note 7)

For DFN2018-6



Notes: 7. The taping orientation of the other package type can be found on our website at <http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02007.pdf>

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2. support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.

B. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

Customers represent that they have all necessary expertise in the safety and regulatory ramifications of their life support devices or systems, and acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible for all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning their products and any use of Diodes Incorporated products in such safety-critical, life support devices or systems, notwithstanding any devices- or systems-related information or support that may be provided by Diodes Incorporated. Further, Customers must fully indemnify Diodes Incorporated and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of Diodes Incorporated products in such safety-critical, life support devices or systems.

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