

# **USB Switch IC DPDT** Type (Double Pole Double Throw)

## **BD11670GWL**

#### **General Description**

BD11670GWL is a DPDT analog switch that supports USB2.0 high-speed and has both a low resistance and a low capacitance.

It supports input of dual power supplies from VBUS and VCC. VBUS of up to 28V is supported.

All terminals have electrostatic discharge protection circuit built-in.

#### **Features**

- Dual Power-Supply Architecture, VCC and VBUS.
- Power Supply Range (VBUS) : 3.8V to 28V.
- Power Supply Range (VCC) : 3.0V to 5.5V.
- $5\Omega$ switches between the input and the output.
- Low Capacity 2ch Analog SW.

#### **Applications**

Mobile phones, Tablet PC, Digital Still Cameras, Digital Video Camcorders, Potable Navigation Devices, TV, Portable DVD Players, Portable Game Systems, Personal Computers, PDA,

#### **Typical Application Circuit**

#### **Key Specifications**

Power Supply Range (VCC): ■Power Supply Range (VBUS):

Switch ON Resistance:

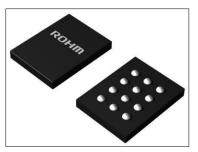
3.0V to 5.5V

■Operating Temperature Range:

3.8V to 28V  $5\Omega(Typ)$ -40°C to +85°C

#### Package(s) WLCSP

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max) 1.20mm x 1.60mm x 0.57mm



UCSP50L1C

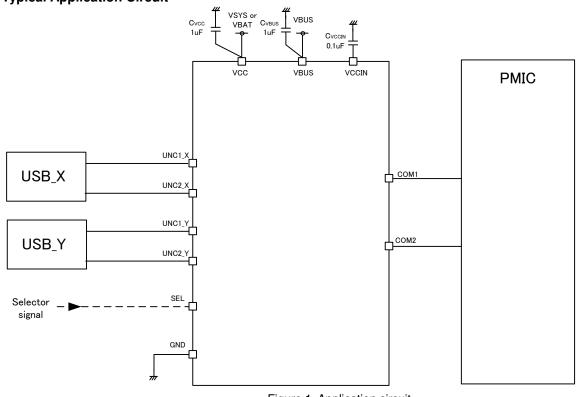


Figure 1. Application circuit

OProduct structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product was not designed with protection against radioactive rays

## **Pin Configuration**

(Top View)

А	UNC2_Y	VBUS	SEL
В	UNC1_Y	-	COM2
С	UNC2_X	VCCIN	COM1
D	UNC1_X	GND	VCC
	1	2	3

## (Bottom View)

D	UNC1_X	GND	VCC
С	UNC2_X	VCCIN	COM1
В	UNC1_Y	-	COM2
А	UNC2_Y	VBUS	SEL
	1	2	3

## Pin Description

Ball Name	Function
UNC2_Y	Analog Switch terminal.
VBUS	USB VBUS power input terminal.
SEL	Switch select input pin
UNC1_Y	Analog Switch terminal.
COM2	Analog Switch terminal.
UNC2_X	Analog Switch terminal.
VCCIN	Internal power supply.
COM1	Analog Switch terminal.
UNC1_X	Analog Switch terminal.
GND	GND terminal.
VCC	System power supply.
	UNC2_Y VBUS SEL UNC1_Y COM2 UNC2_X VCCIN COM1 UNC1_X GND

## **Block Diagram**

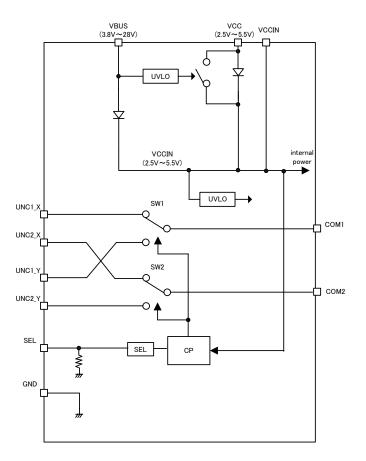


Figure 2. Block diagram

## Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Conditions
Input Supply Voltage	V <sub>max1</sub>	-0.3 to +30	V	VBUS, SEL pins
Input Supply Voltage	V <sub>max2</sub>	-0.5 to +7	V	COM1,COM2,UNC1_X, UNC1_Y,UNC2_X,UNC2_Y pins
Input Supply Voltage	V <sub>max3</sub>	-0.3 to +7	V	Other Pins
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.512	W	
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C	
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	150	°C	

(Note 1) Derating is done at 512mW/°C for operating above Ta≥25°C (Mounted on 4-layer 70.0mm x 70.0mm x 1.6mm board)

**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.

## **Power Dissipation**

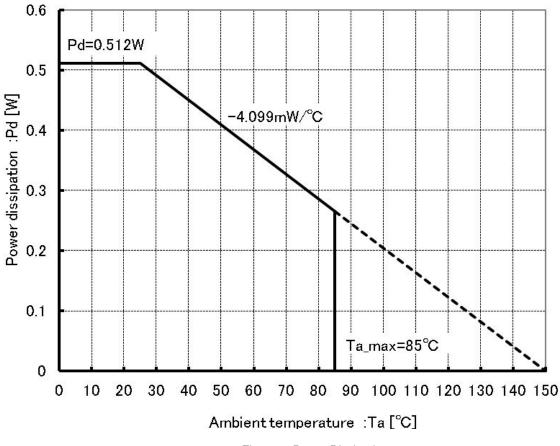


Figure 3. Power Dissipation

## Recommended Operating Conditions(Ta= -40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range (VCC)	Vcc	3.0	3.6	5.5	V
Input Voltage Range (VBUS)	V <sub>BUS</sub>	3.8	5.0	28	V
Input Capacitance (VCC)	Cvcc	1.0	-	-	μF
Input Capacitance (VBUS)	C <sub>VBUS</sub>	1.0	-	-	μF
VCCIN Capacitance		0.01	0.1	1.0	μF

## Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified V<sub>cc</sub>=3.6V V<sub>B</sub>=5.0V Ta=25°C)

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Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions
Power Supply	<u> </u>		L	I	Ľ	
VCC Supply Current	I <sub>SUPPLY_VCC</sub>	-	23	-	μA	Vcc=3.6V, Vbus =0V, SEL =0V
VBUS Supply Current	I <sub>SUPPLY_VB</sub>	-	26	-	μA	Vcc=0V, Vbus =5.0V, SEL =1.8V
Analog Switch						
On-Resistance(SW1,SW2)	R <sub>ON</sub>	-	5.0	-	Ω	Vcom=0V
SW1 On-Resistance Match Between Chenels	$\DeltaR_{ON(SW1)}$	-	0.2	-	Ω	
SW2 On-Resistance Match Between Chenels	$\Delta R_{\text{ON(SW2)}}$	-	0.2	-	Ω	
Off Leak Current (COM1,COM2,UNC1_X,UNC1_Y, UNC2_X,UNC2_Y)	$I_{Leak_{off}}$	-2	-	2	μΑ	SW1,SW2=OFF
On Leak Current (COM1,COM2,UNC1_X,UNC1_Y, UNC2_X,UNC2_Y)	I <sub>Leak_on</sub>	-2	-	2	μΑ	SW1,SW2=ON
Turn-On Time(UNC_X to COM)	t <sub>on1</sub>	-	4	-	μs	Vcc=3.6V, SEL=1.8V to 0V, RL=50Ω
Turn-On Time(UNC_Y to COM)	t <sub>on2</sub>	-	4	-	μs	Vcc=3.6V, SEL=0V to 1.8V, RL=50Ω
Turn-Off Time(UNC_X from COM)	t <sub>off1</sub>	-	0.5	-	μs	Vcc=3.6V, SEL=0V to 1.8V, RL=50Ω
Turn-Off Time(UNC_Y from COM)	t <sub>off2</sub>	-	0.5	-	μs	Vcc=3.6V, SEL=1.8V to 0V, RL=50Ω
Break-Before-Make Time Delay	t <sub>D</sub>	-	3.5	-	μs	RL=50Ω
Switch Off Capacitance(SW1,SW2)	C <sub>off</sub>	-	4.0	-	pF	
Switch On Capacitance(SW1,SW2)	Con	-	6.0	-	pF	
Logic Input						
SEL Pin Input Logic-High	V <sub>IH</sub>	1.62	-	-	V	
SEL Pin Input Logic-Low	VIL	-	-	0.4	V	
SEL Pin Pull Down Resistance	R <sub>SEL</sub>	-	5	-	MΩ	SEL=5V

## Truth Table

	Input		014/1	SW2	
VCC	VBUS	SEL	SW1		
OFF	OFF	Low	OFF	OFF	
OFF	OFF	High	OFF	OFF	
OFF	3.8V to 28V	Low	COM1-UNC1_X	COM2-UNC2_X	
OFF	3.8V to 28V	High	COM1-UNC1_Y	COM2-UNC2_Y	
3.0V to 5.5V	OFF	Low	COM1-UNC1_X	COM2-UNC2_X	
3.0V to 5.5V	OFF	High	COM1-UNC1_Y	COM2-UNC2_Y	
3.0V to 5.5V	3.8V to 28V	Low	COM1-UNC1_X	COM2-UNC2_X	
3.0V to 5.5V	3.8V to 28V	High	COM1-UNC1_Y	COM2-UNC2_Y	

## Typical Performance Curves (Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C, VCC=5V)

(Equipment used to plot eye pattern: Tektronix DPO7254 Oscilloscope, Tektronix TDSUBF USB Test Fixture)

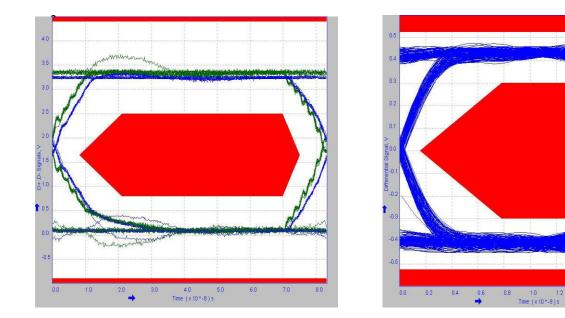


Figure 4. Eye Pattern at Full Speed

Figure 5. Eye Pattern at High Speed

1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0

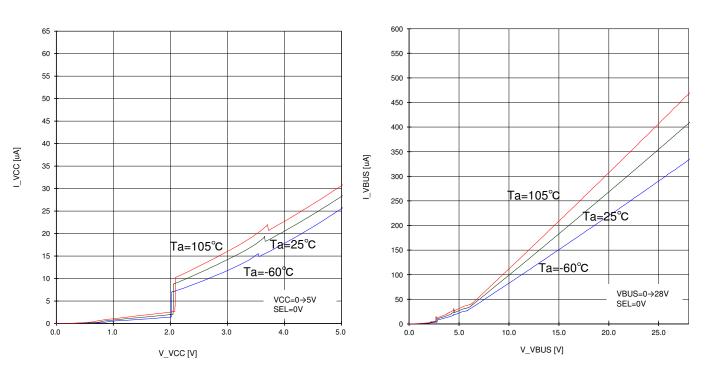
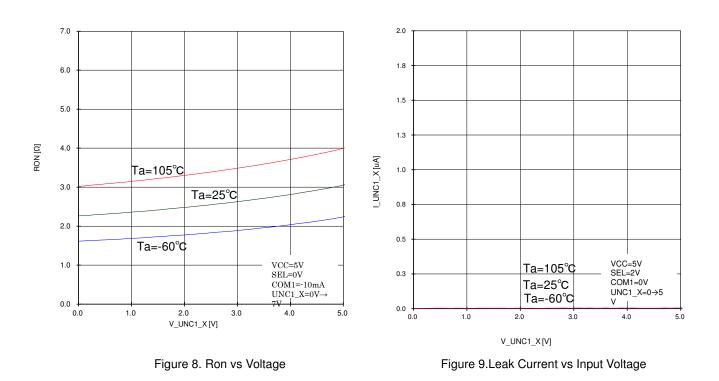


Figure 6. ICC vs Input Voltage(VCC)

Figure 7. ICC vs Input Voltage(VBUS)



## **Timing Chart**

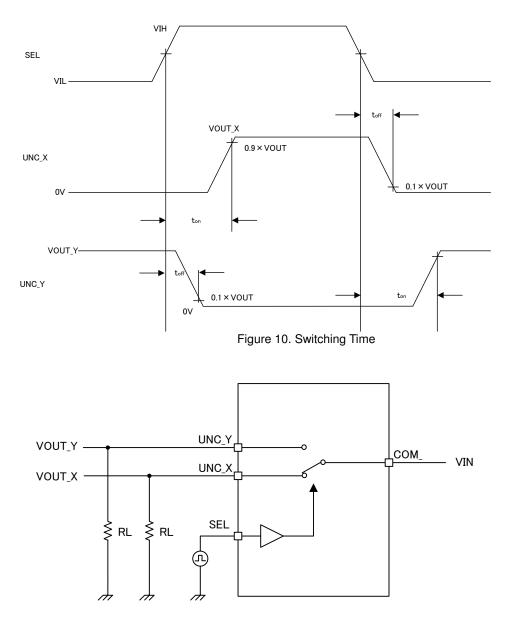
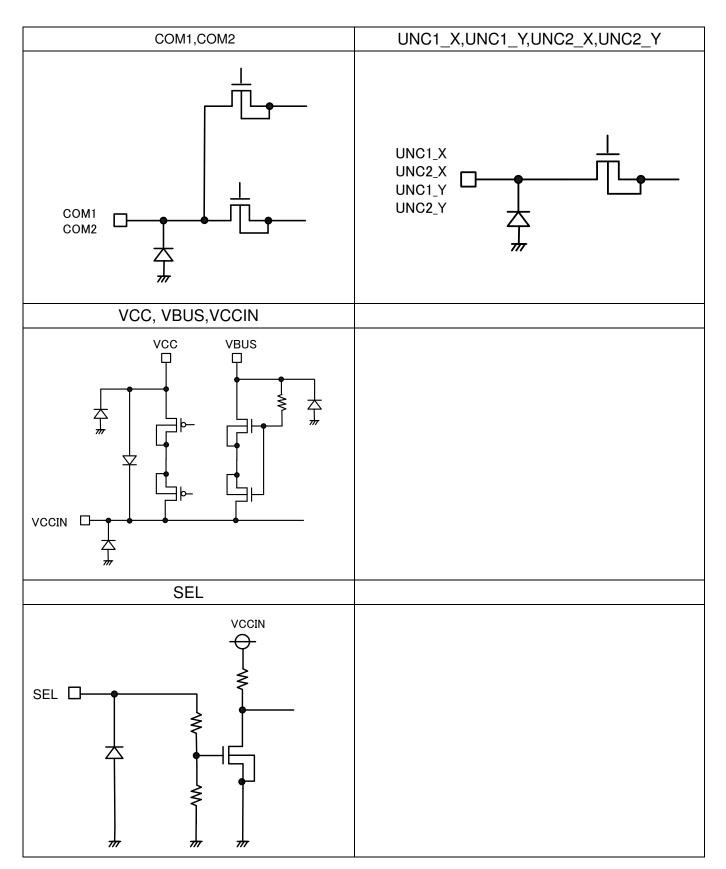
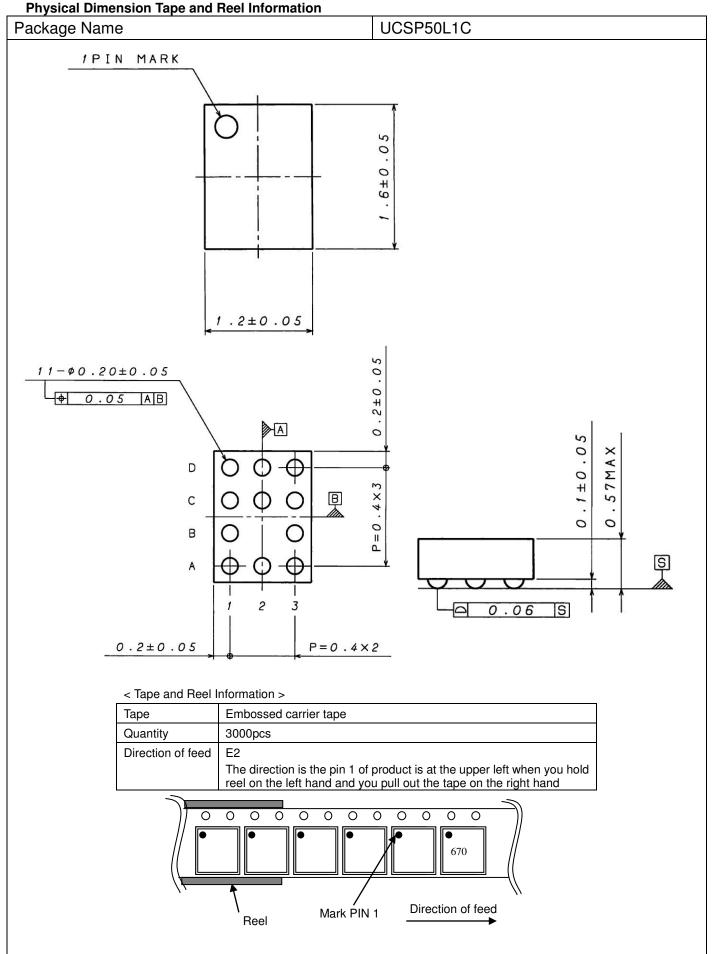


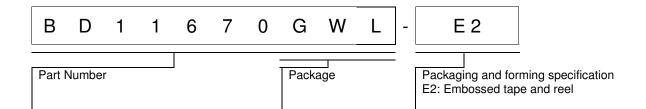
Figure 11. Application circuit

## I/O equivalence circuit(s)

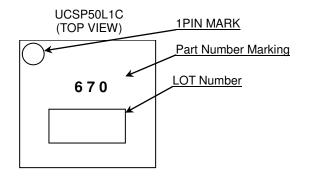




## Ordering Information



## **Marking Diagrams**



#### **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 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. Inrush 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.

## **Operational Notes – continued**

#### 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.

#### 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.

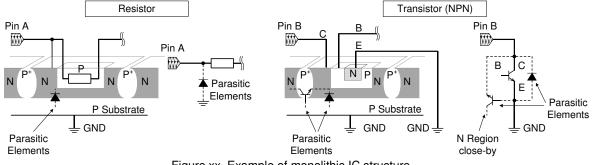


Figure xx. Example of monolithic IC structure

#### 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. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

#### 15. 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.

#### 16. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

This IC incorporates an integrated overcurrent protection circuit that is activated when the load is shorted. This protection circuit is effective in preventing damage due to sudden and unexpected incidents. However, the IC should not be used in applications characterized by continuous operation or transitioning of the protection circuit.

#### 17. Disturbance light

In a device where a portion of silicon is exposed to light such as in a WL-CSP, IC characteristics may be affected due to photoelectric effect. For this reason, it is recommended to come up with countermeasures that will prevent the chip from being exposed to light.

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  - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
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