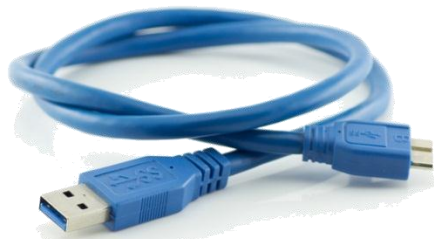


USB 2.0 advanced protection solutions



Is this presentation suited for you?

Where do you stand with USB protection?

Beginner?

I am not familiar with this subject. I am in the discovery phase and would like an overview and a basic understanding of the technology.

[Click here to continue to next slide](#)

[Overview](#)

Intermediate?

I have a basic understanding of this subject. I would like to go deeper in details and tackle more aspects of this subject.

[Click here to continue to next slide](#)

[Basic](#)

Advanced?

I am very familiar with this subject. I would like to deepen my knowledge and become an expert.

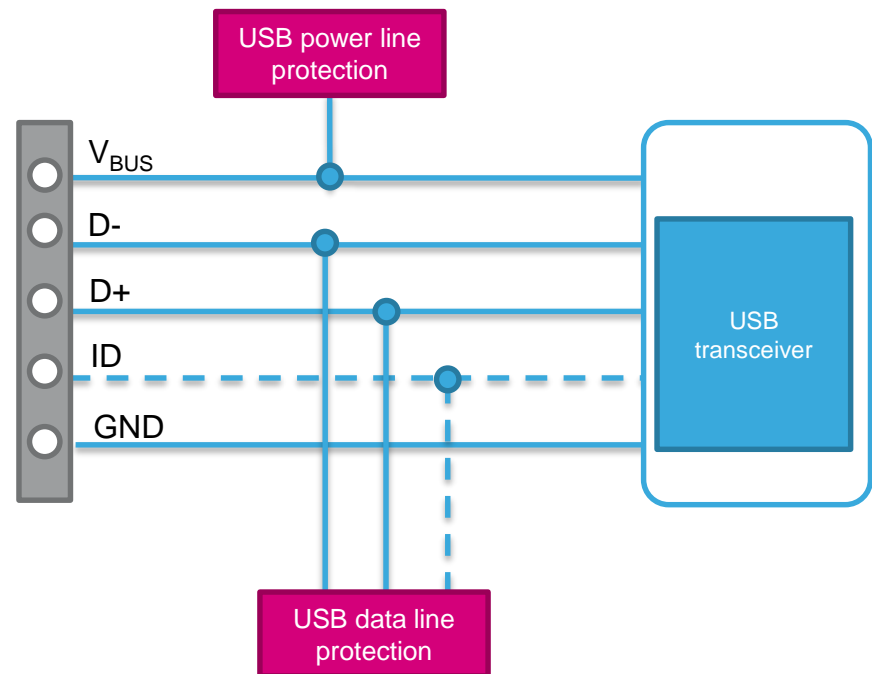
[Click here to continue to next slide](#)

[In depth](#)

Basics on USB 2.0 (1)

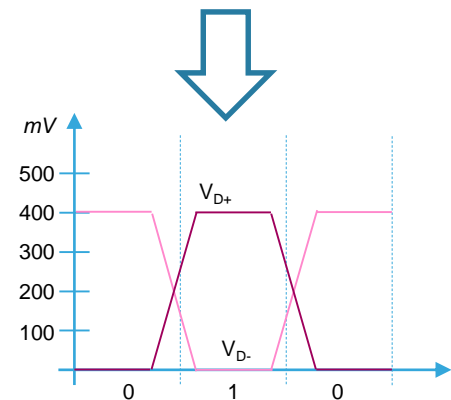
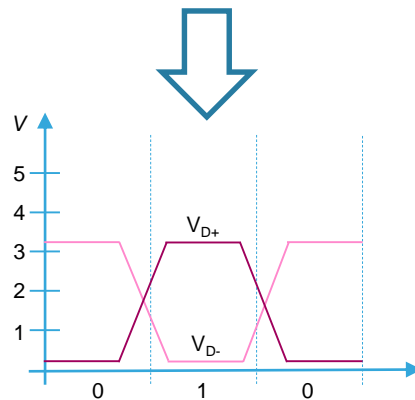
3

- ➔ USB stands for Universal Serial Bus
- ➔ It is very popular and present on most electronic devices
- ➔ It is a serial bi-directional bus that is hot-pluggable and supports Plug and Play.
- ➔ 3 data lines:
 - D+
 - D-
 - ID (for USB On-The-Go only)
- ➔ 1 power line: V_{BUS}
- ➔ 3 standards:
 - Low speed (1.5 Mbit/s)
 - Full speed (12 Mbit/s)
 - High speed (480 Mbit/s)



USB 2.0 basics (2)

Parameters	Low speed	Full speed	High speed
Data rate	Up to 1.5 Mbit/s	Up to 12 Mbit/s	Up to 480 Mbit/s
Termination	Not terminated	Not terminated	90 Ω differential 45 Ω to ground
Signaling – Logical low level	$V_{D+} = 0$ to $+0.3$ V $V_{D-} = 2.8$ to 3.6 V	$V_{D+} = 0$ to $+0.3$ V $V_{D-} = 2.8$ to 3.6 V	$V_{D+} = -10$ to $+10$ mV $V_{D-} = +360$ to $+440$ mV
Signaling – Logical high level	$V_{D+} = 2.8$ to 3.6 V $V_{D-} = 0$ to $+0.3$ V	$V_{D+} = 2.8$ to 3.6 V $V_{D-} = 0$ to $+0.3$ V	$V_{D+} = +360$ to $+440$ mV $V_{D-} = -10$ to $+10$ mV
V_{BUS} voltage <i>(standard downstream port)</i>	From 4.4 V to 5.5 V	From 4.4 V to 5.5 V	From 4.4 V to 5.5 V
V_{BUS} max current <i>(standard downstream port)</i>	500 mA	500 mA	500 mA



Focus on power: charging ports

- Purpose: Charging batteries through the V_{BUS} pin.
- Need for a current rate higher than 500 mA for the standard downstream port.
- The USB Battery Charging Specification (first release in 2007) defined a new type of port called *charging port*.
- Even if the maximum current is 5.0 A for safety, most USB cables are rated up to 1.5 A, thus creating a limitation.

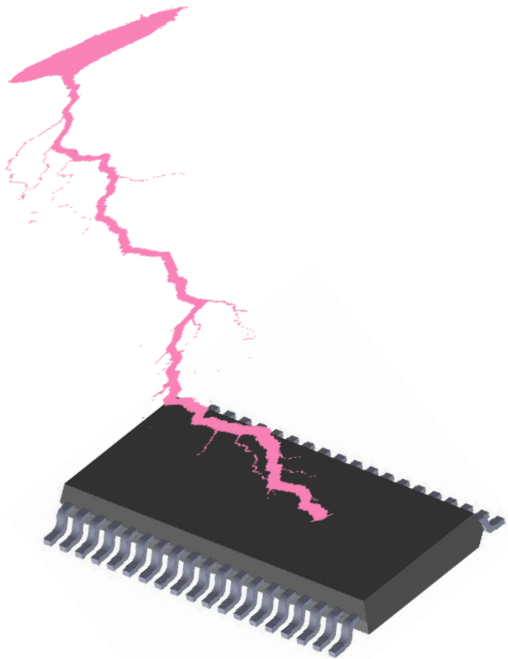
	Standard downstream port (SDP)	Charging downstream port (CDP)	Dedicated charging port (DCP)
Standard	USB Battery Charging Specification Revision 1.2 (released in 2010)		
Data transfer enabled	Yes	Yes (max. current 900 mA on V_{BUS} during high speed transfer)	No (D+ and D- shorted)
Maximum current on V_{BUS}	500 mA @ 5V	1.5 A @ 5V (USB cables rated at 1.5A only)	5A with voltage > 2V (USB cables rated at 1.5A only)

Focus on power: USB Power Delivery

- To further develop the “power” aspect of USB ports, the USB Power Delivery (PD) specification was released in July 2012.
- 6 power profiles are defined extending the supply voltages (*Profile 0 is reserved*)
- This requires new cables withstanding voltages higher than 5 V and currents higher than 1.5 A.
- Profile 4 is the limit for micro-B/AB connectors.

Profile	5 V	12 V	20 V
1	2.0 A, 10 W		
2		1.5 A, 18 W	
3		3.0 A, 36 W	
4			3.0 A, 60 W
5		5.0 A, 60 W	5.0 A, 100 W

The need for ESD protection devices



USB transceivers and controllers ...

Advanced technology with very **thin lithography** and gate oxides are highly vulnerable to ESD

Integrated electronics systems with **high-component-density PCBs** facilitate ESD **coupling** and **propagation**

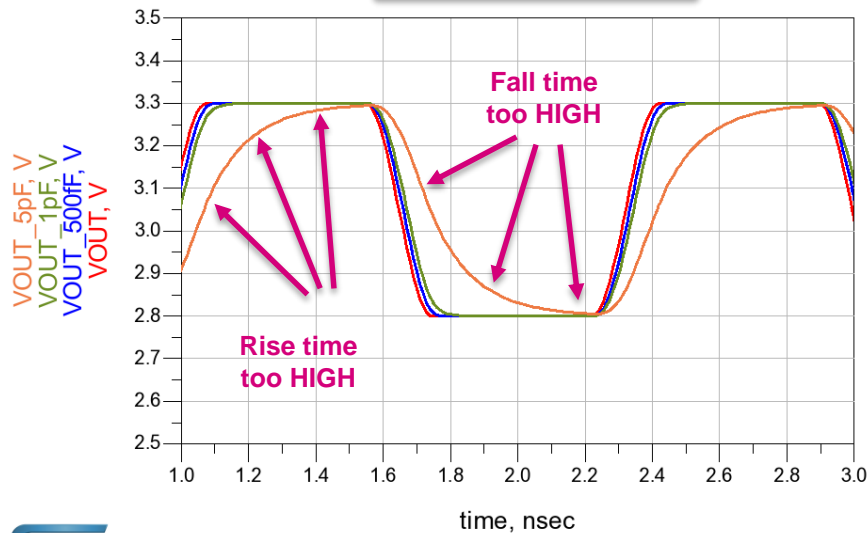
IC manufacturers are reluctant to make robust embedded ESD protection diodes that would take up a **significant active area of their advanced and expensive technology.**

Why ultra-low capacitance ?

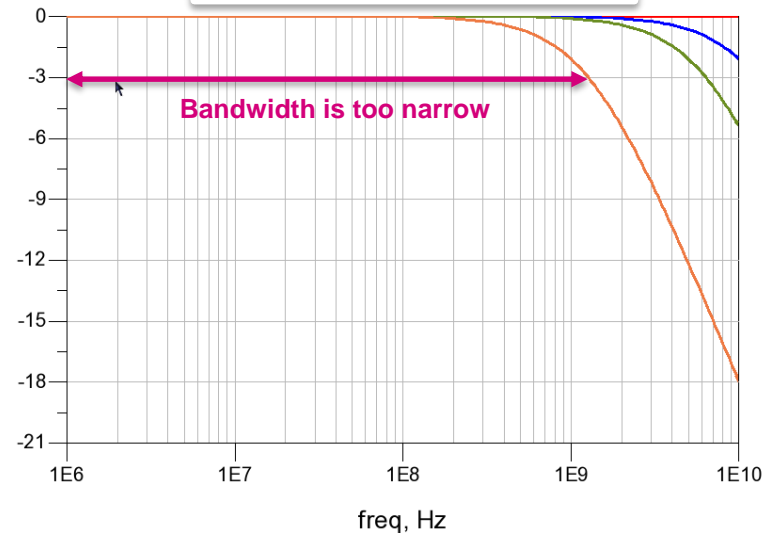
- The parasitic capacitance of ESD protection devices must be low enough to allow USB 2.0 high-speed signals (maximum data rate: 480 Mbit/s) to be transmitted without degradation.
- A high parasitic capacitance of the ESD protection devices would increase too much the signal rise/fall time and prevent communications.

Example of the impact of parasitic capacitance on high-speed signal simulated with discrete capacitance

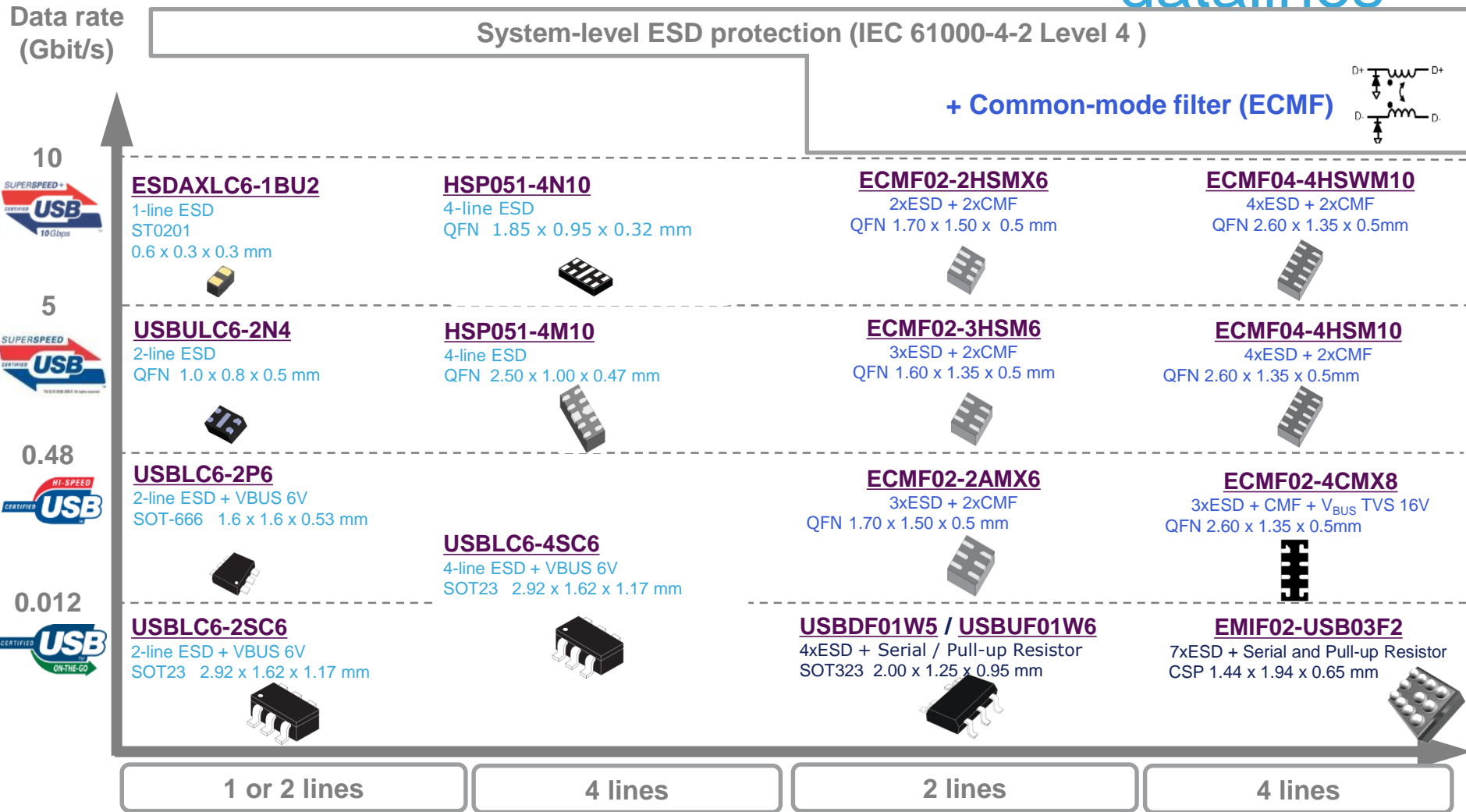
Time domain



Frequency domain



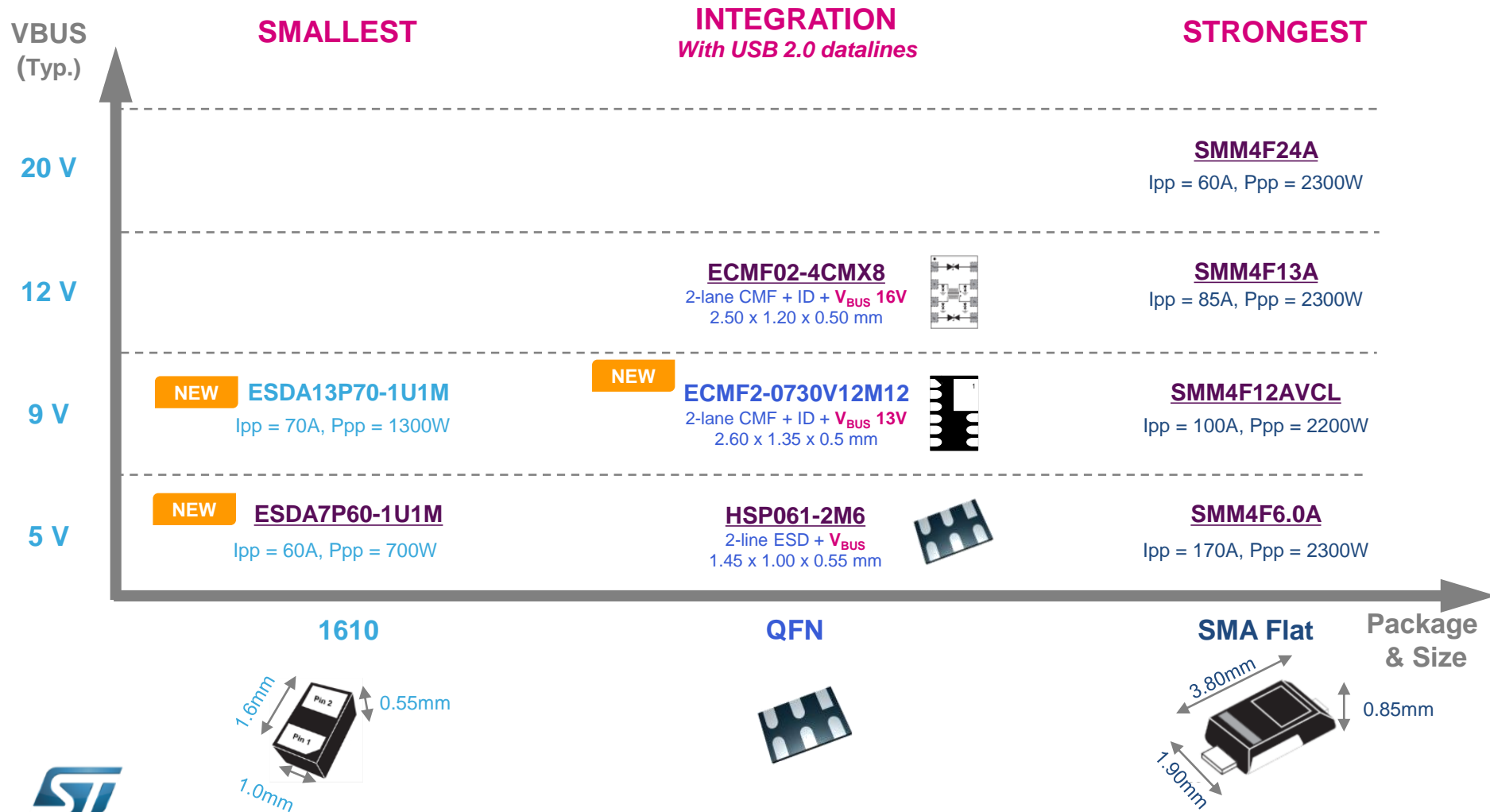
EMI filtering & ESD protection for USB datalines



ECMF = Common-mode filter with integrated ESD protection



Power Delivery - ESD & EOS protection



Basic information

[ECMF™ series portfolio overview: common-mode filters embedding ESD protection](#) - Product presentation

[HSP series portfolio overview: High-speed port ESD protection](#) - Product presentation

In-depth information

[TVS short-pulse dynamic resistance measurements...](#)
Application note AN4022

[IEC 61000-4-2 standard testing](#) - Application note AN3353

Pspice models: [ESD protection](#) and [ECMF™](#)

Selection & sampling

Our [Protection devices & Integrated EMI filtering](#) selection guide

Our [USB port protection](#) product selector

Our [USB IPAD™ \(including ECMF™\)](#) product selector