

# NX18P3001

Bidirectional high-side power switch for charger and USB-OTG combined applications

Rev. 1 — 24 September 2013

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The NX18P3001 is an advanced bidirectional power switch and ESD- protection device for combined USB-OTG and charger port applications. It includes undervoltage lockout, overvoltage lockout and overtemperature protection circuits designed to automatically isolate the power switch terminals when a fault condition occurs.

The device features two power switch input/output terminals (VBUSI and VBUSO), an open-drain acknowledge output (ACK), an enable input which includes logic level translation ( $\bar{EN}$ ) and low capacitance Transient Voltage Suppression (TVS) type ESD clamps for USB data and ID pins.

When  $\bar{EN}$  is set HIGH the device enters a low-power mode, disabling all protection circuits. When used in combined charger and USB-OTG applications the 30 V tolerant VBUSI switch terminal is used as the supply and switch input when charging, for USB-OTG the VBUSO switch terminal is used as the supply and switch input.

Designed for operation from 3.2 V to 17.5 V, it is used in battery charging and power domain isolation applications to reduce power dissipation and extend battery life.

## 2. Features and benefits

- 30 V tolerant VBUSI supply pin
- Wide supply voltage range from 3.2 V to 17.5 V
- Automatic switch operation for charging within the supply range
- $I_{SW}$  maximum 3 A continuous current
- Low ON resistance: 62 m $\Omega$  (typical) at a supply voltage of 5.0 V
- 1.8 V control logic input to open the switch
- Soft start turn-on slew rate
- Protection circuitry
  - ◆ Overtemperature protection
  - ◆ Overvoltage lockout
  - ◆ Undervoltage lockout
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ HBM ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 Class 2 exceeds 2 kV
  - ◆ CDM AEC standard Q100-01 (JESD22-C101E)
  - ◆ IEC61000-4-2 contact discharge exceeds 8 kV for pins VBUSI, D-, D+ and ID
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C



### 3. Applications

- Smart and feature phones
- Tablets, eBooks

### 4. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information**

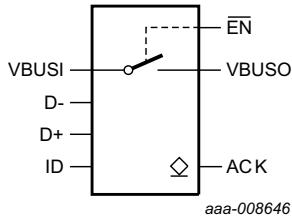
Type number	Package	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
NX18P3001UK	–40 °C to +85 °C	WLCSP12		wafer level chip-scale package, 12 bumps; body 1.36 × 1.66 × 0.51 mm (Backside Coating included)	NX18P3001

### 5. Marking

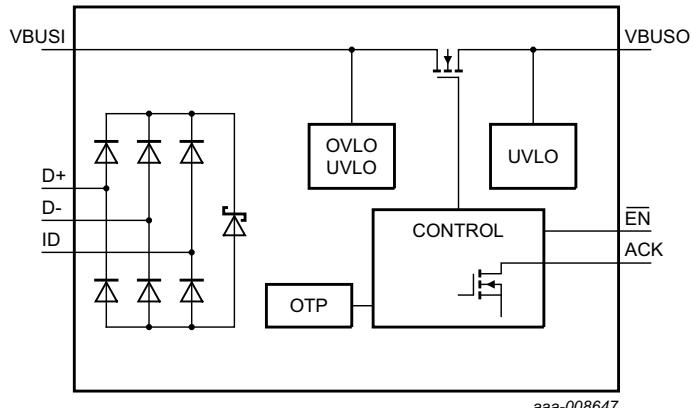
**Table 2. Marking codes**

Type number	Marking code
NX18P3001UK	X18P3

### 6. Functional diagram



**Fig 1. Logic symbol**



**Fig 2. Logic diagram (simplified schematic)**

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning

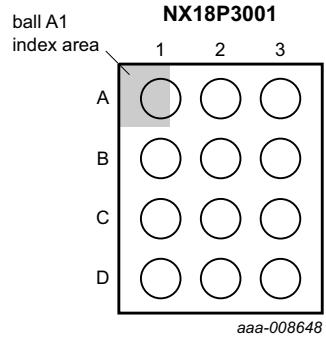


Fig 3. Pin configuration WLCSP12 package

NX18P3001

	1	2	3
A	VBUSI	VBUSI	VBUSO
B	VBUSI	VBUSO	VBUSO
C	ACK	GND	EN
D	D-	D+	ID

aaa-008649

Transparent top view

Fig 4. Ball mapping for WLCSP12

### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
VBUSO	A3, B2, B3	VBUSO (output/input supply)
VBUSI	A1, A2, B1	VBUSI (input supply/output)
ACK	C1	acknowledge condition indicator (open-drain output)
GND	C2	ground (0 V)
EN	C3	enable input (active LOW)
D-	D1	ESD-protection I/O
D+	D2	ESD-protection I/O
ID	D3	ESD-protection I/O

## 8. Functional description

**Table 4. Function table<sup>[1]</sup>**

EN	VBUSI	VBUZO	ACK	Operation mode
L	< 3.2 V	< 3.2 V	Z	undervoltage lockout; switch open
L	3.2 V < VBUSI < 17.5 V	< 3.2 V	Z	enabled; switch closed; charging mode
L	< 3.2 V	> 3.2 V	Z	enabled; switch closed; OTG mode
L	X	X	0	overtemperature protection; switch open
L	> 17.5 V	X	0	overvoltage lockout; switch open
H	X	X	Z	disabled; switch open

[1] H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level, Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

### 8.1 EN-input

A HIGH on  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  disables the N-channel MOSFET and all protection circuits putting the device into a low-power mode. A LOW on  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  enables the protection circuits and then the N-channel MOSFET.

### 8.2 Undervoltage lockout

When  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  is LOW and VBUSI and VBUZO < 3.2 V, the UnderVoltage LockOut (UVLO) circuits disable the N-channel MOSFET. Once VBUSI or VBUZO > 3.3 V and no other protection circuits are active, the state of the N-channel MOSFET is controlled by the  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  pin.

### 8.3 Overvoltage lockout

When  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  is LOW and VBUSI > 17.5 V, the OverVoltage LockOut (OVLO) circuit disables the N-channel MOSFET and set the ACK output LOW. Once VBUSI < 17.35 V and no other protection circuits are active, ACK is set high impedance and the state of the N-channel MOSFET is controlled by the  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  pin.

### 8.4 Overtemperature protection

When  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  is LOW and the device temperature exceeds 125 °C the OverTemperature Protection (OTP) circuit disables the N-channel MOSFET and sets the ACK output LOW. Once the device temperature decreases to below 115 °C and no other protection circuits are active, ACK is set high impedance and the state of the N-channel MOSFET is controlled by the  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  pin.

### 8.5 ACK output

The ACK output is an open-drain output that requires an external pull-up resistor. If OVLO or OTP circuits are activated the ACK output is set LOW to indicate that a fault has occurred. The ACK output returns to high impedance state automatically once the fault condition is removed or  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  is HIGH.

## 9. Application diagram

The NX18P3001 typically connects a USB port in a portable, battery operated device. The ACK signal requires an additional external pull-up resistor which should be connected to a supply voltage matching the logic input pin supply level it is connected to.

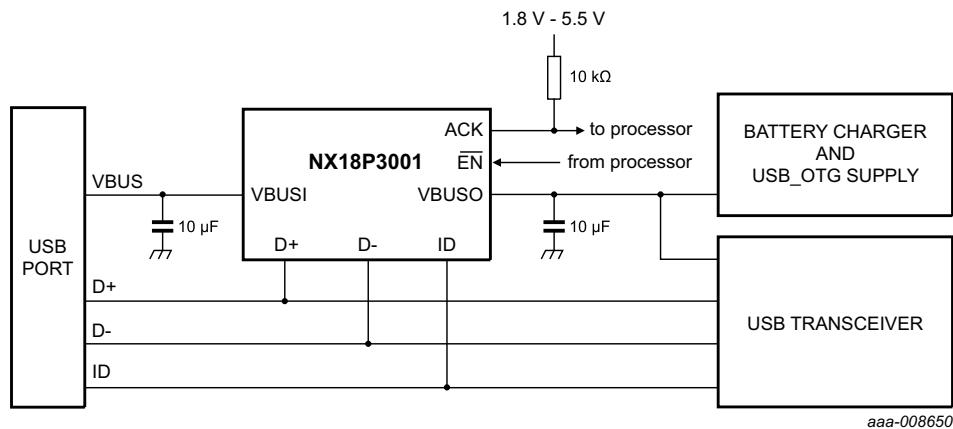


Fig 5. NX18P3001 application diagram

## 10. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_I$	input voltage	$V_{BUSI}$	[1] -0.5	+32	V
		$V_{BUSO}$	[1] -0.5	+6.75	V
		$\overline{EN}$	[2] -0.5	+6.0	V
		D-, D+, ID	[1] -0.5	+6.0	V
$V_O$	output voltage	ACK	-0.5	+6.0	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$\overline{EN}: V_I < -0.5 \text{ V}$	-50	-	mA
$I_{SK}$	switch clamping current	$V_{BUSI}; V_{BUSO}; V_I < -0.5 \text{ V}$	-50	-	mA
$I_{SW}$	switch current	$T_{amb} = 85^\circ\text{C}$	-	3	A
$T_{j(max)}$	maximum junction temperature		-40	+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Table 5. Limiting values ...continued**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C WLCSP12 package	[3]	1.44	W

[1] The minimum and maximum switch voltage ratings may be exceeded if the switch clamping current rating is observed.

[2] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.

[3] For WLCSP12 package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 13.7 mW/K above 20 °C.

## 11. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage	V <sub>BUSI</sub>	3.0	30	V
		V <sub>BUSO</sub>	3.0	5.5	V
		EN	0	5.5	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output voltage	D-, D+, ID	0	5.5	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C

## 12. Thermal characteristics

**Table 7. Thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to ambient		[1][2] 73	K/W

[1] The overall R<sub>th(j-a)</sub> can vary depending on the board layout. To minimize the effective R<sub>th(j-a)</sub>, all pins must have a solid connection to larger Cu layer areas e.g. to the power and ground layer. In multi-layer PCB applications, the second layer should be used to create a large heat spreader area right below the device. If this layer is either ground or power, it should be connected with several vias to the top layer connecting to the device ground or supply. Try not to use any solder-stop varnish under the chip.[2] Please rely on the measurement data given for a rough estimation of the R<sub>th(j-a)</sub> in your application. The actual R<sub>th(j-a)</sub> value may vary in applications using different layer stacks and layouts

## 13. Static characteristics

**Table 8. Static characteristics**V<sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 4.0 V to 16.0 V or V<sub>I(VBUSH)</sub> = 4.0 V to 5.5 V; unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max		
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	EN	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	EN	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	ACK; I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	V
R <sub>pu</sub>	pull-up resistance	ACK	10	-	200	10	200	kΩ	
V <sub>pu</sub>	pull-up voltage	ACK	1.65	-	5.5	1.65	5.5	5.5	V

**Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued**

$V_{I(VBUSI)} = 4.0 \text{ V to } 16.0 \text{ V}$  or  $V_{I(VBUSH)} = 4.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to } +85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max	
$I_{GND}$	ground current	$\overline{EN} = \text{LOW}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> to <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	-	280	-	-	450	$\mu\text{A}$
		$\overline{EN} = \text{HIGH}; V_{I(VBUSX)} = 5.5 \text{ V};$ <a href="#">[2]</a> $I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> to <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	-	8	-	-	16	$\mu\text{A}$
		$\overline{EN} = \text{HIGH}; V_{I(VBUSI)} = 16 \text{ V};$ $I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> to <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	-	20	-	-	33	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{I(VBUSI)} = 30 \text{ V};$ <a href="#">[3]</a> $V_{I(VBUSH)} = 0 \text{ V to } 5 \text{ V};$ see <a href="#">Figure 14</a>	-	0.1	-	-	6.5	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{I(VBUSH)} = 5.5 \text{ V};$ <a href="#">[4]</a> $V_{I(VBUSI)} = 0 \text{ V to } 5 \text{ V};$ see <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	-	0.1	-	-	8.5	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{UVLO}$	undervoltage lockout voltage	VBUSI; VBUSH; $\overline{EN} = \text{LOW}$	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	V
$V_{hys(UVLO)}$	undervoltage lockout hysteresis voltage	VBUSI; VBUSH; $\overline{EN} = \text{LOW}$	-	100	-	-	-	mV
$V_{OVLO}$	overvoltage lockout voltage	VBUSI; $\overline{EN} = \text{LOW}$	16.5	17.5	18.5	16.5	18.5	V
$V_{hys(OVLO)}$	overvoltage lockout hysteresis voltage	VBUSI; $\overline{EN} = \text{LOW}$	-	105	-	-	-	mV
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance	D-; D+; ID; $V_{I(VBUSX)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ <a href="#">[2]</a>	-	3	-	-	-	pF
$C_I$	input capacitance	$\overline{EN}$	-	3	-	-	-	pF
$C_{S(ON)}$	ON-state capacitance	VBUSI; VBUSH	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	nF

[1] All typical values are measured at  $V_{I(VBUSX)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$  unless otherwise specified.

[2] VBUSH is the supply voltage associated with the input, either VBUSI or VBUSHO.

[3] Typical value is measured at  $V_{I(VBUSH)} = 0 \text{ V}$ .

[4] Typical value is measured at  $V_{I(VBUSI)} = 0 \text{ V}$ .

### 13.1 Graphs

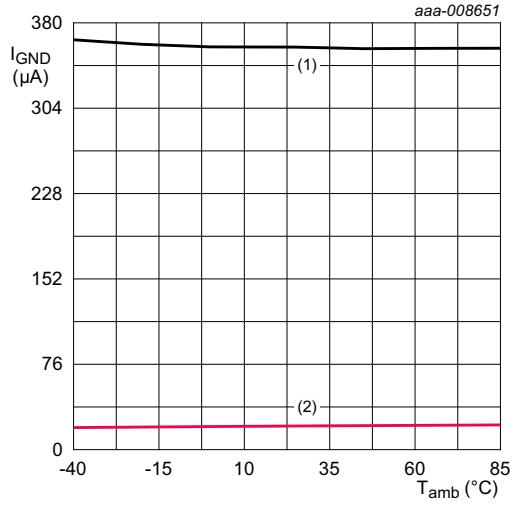


Fig 6. Ground current versus temperature

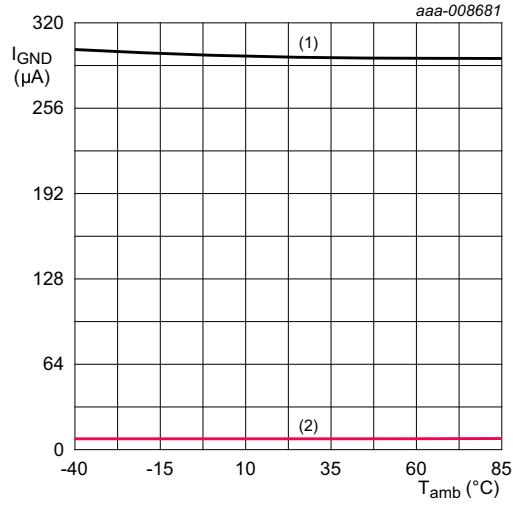


Fig 7. Ground current versus temperature

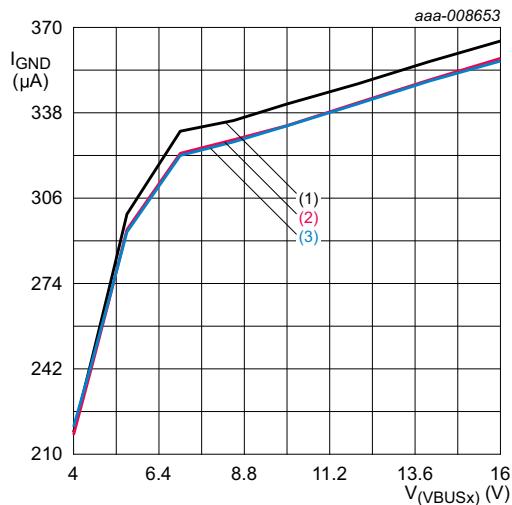


Fig 8. Ground current versus input voltage on pin VBUSI

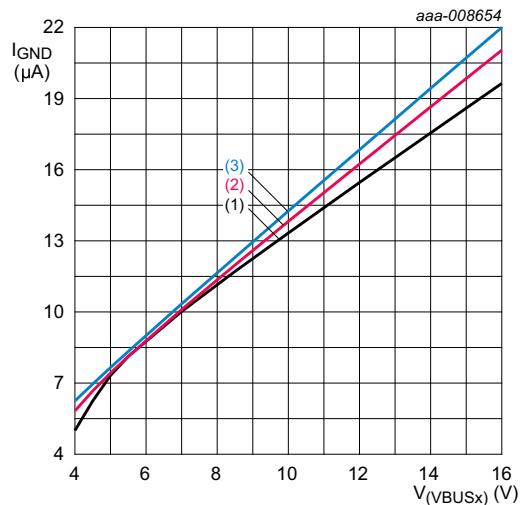


Fig 9. Ground current versus input voltage on pin VBUSI

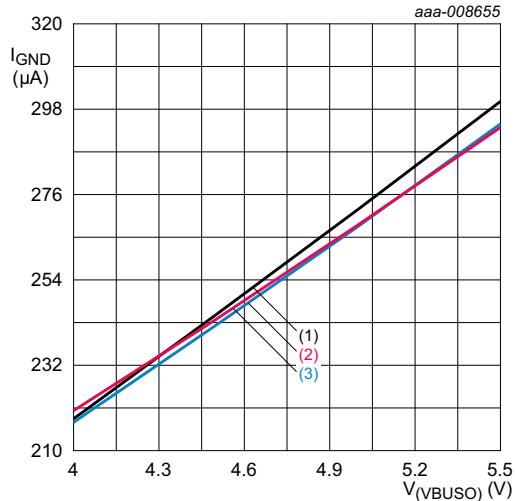


Fig 10. Ground current versus input voltage on pin VBUSO

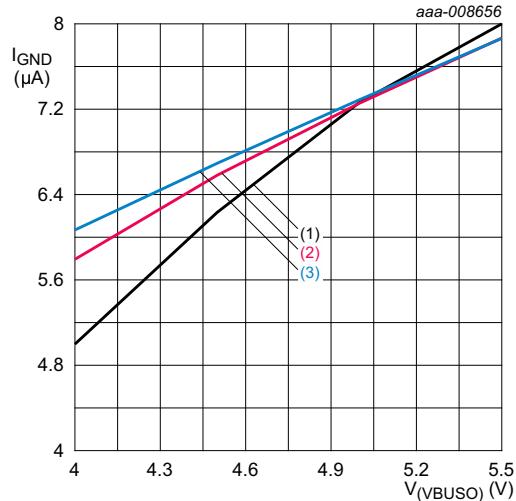


Fig 11. Ground current versus input voltage on pin VBUSO

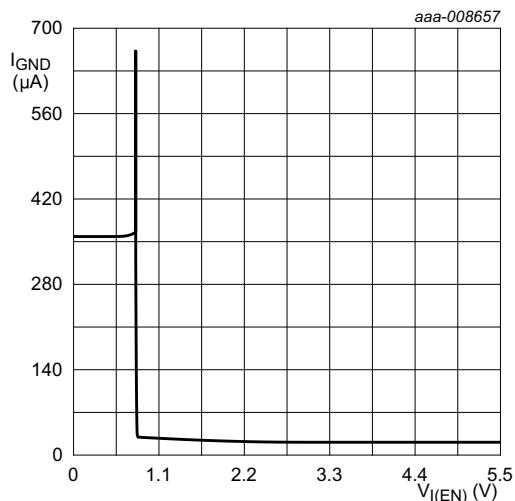


Fig 12. Ground current versus input voltage on pin EN

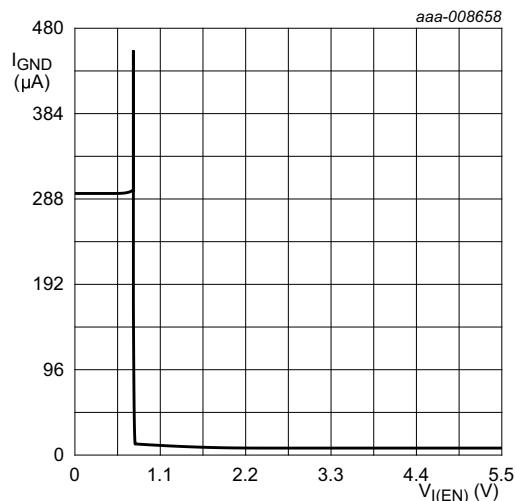
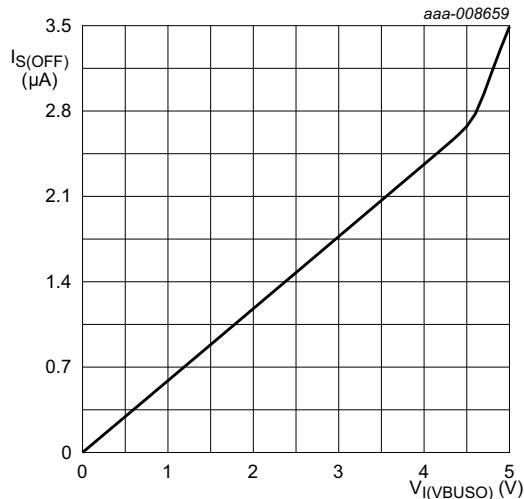
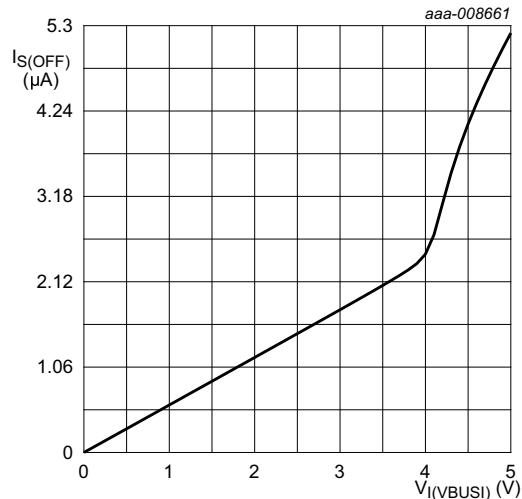


Fig 13. Ground current versus input voltage on pin EN



$V_I(VBUSH) = 16 \text{ V}$

**Fig 14. OFF-state leakage current versus input voltage on pin VBUSH**



$V_I(VBUSH) = 5.5 \text{ V}$

**Fig 15. OFF-state leakage current versus input voltage on pin VBUSH**

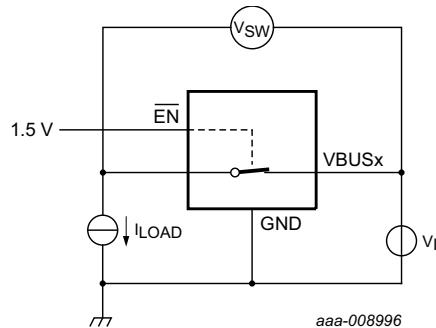
## 13.2 ON resistance

**Table 9. ON resistance**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

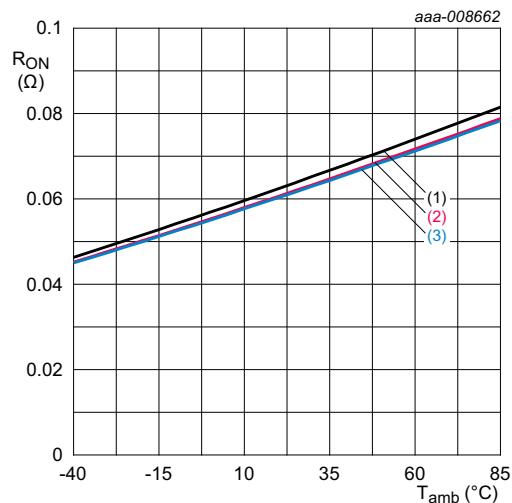
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
$R_{ON}$	ON resistance $V_I(VBUSH) = 4.0 \text{ V to } 16 \text{ V};$ see <a href="#">Figure 16</a> to <a href="#">Figure 20</a>	$I_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ mA}$	-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$I_{LOAD} = 1.5 \text{ A}$	-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_I(VBUSH) = 4.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V};$ see <a href="#">Figure 16</a> to <a href="#">Figure 20</a>	$I_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ mA}$	-	62	-	40	$\text{m}\Omega$
			-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$I_{LOAD} = 1.5 \text{ A}$	-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
	$V_I(VBUSH) = 4.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V};$ see <a href="#">Figure 16</a> to <a href="#">Figure 20</a>	$I_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ mA}$	-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
			-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$I_{LOAD} = 1.5 \text{ A}$	-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
			-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$
			-	62	-	40	100	$\text{m}\Omega$

### 13.3 ON resistance test circuit and graphs

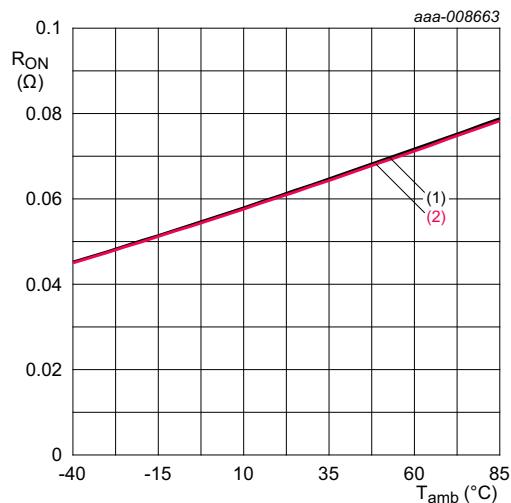


$$R_{ON} = V_{SW} / I_{LOAD}$$

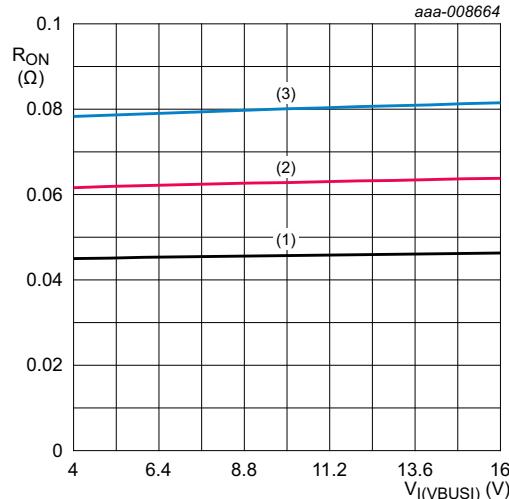
**Fig 16. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance**



**Fig 17. ON resistance versus temperature**

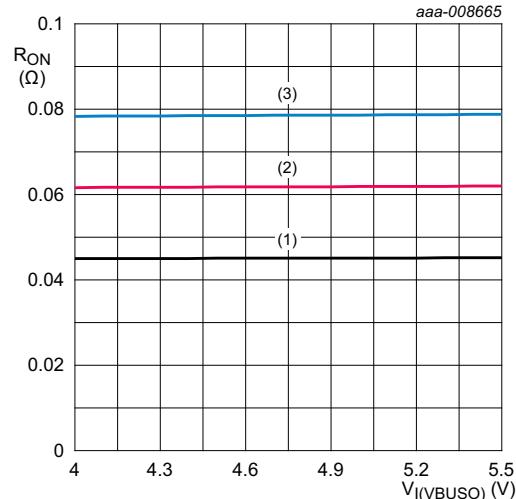


**Fig 18. ON resistance versus temperature**



- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 19. ON resistance versus input voltage on pin VBUSI



- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 20. ON resistance versus input voltage on pin VBUSHO

## 14. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Dynamic characteristics

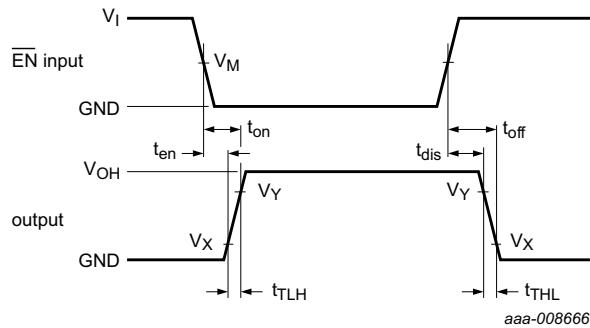
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 22](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			$T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{en}$	enable time	EN to VBUSHO; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a> and <a href="#">Figure 23</a> to <a href="#">Figure 26</a>	-	-	-	-	-	μs
		$V_I(VBUSI) = 4.0\text{ V}$	-	500	-	210	-	μs
		$V_I(VBUSI) = 16\text{ V}$	-	500	-	250	-	μs
		EN to VBUSI; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a> and <a href="#">Figure 23</a> to <a href="#">Figure 26</a>	-	-	-	-	-	μs
		$V_I(VBUSHO) = 4.0\text{ V}$	-	500	-	310	-	μs
		$V_I(VBUSHO) = 5.5\text{ V}$	-	500	-	290	-	μs
	disable time	EN to VBUSHO; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a> and <a href="#">Figure 27</a> to <a href="#">Figure 30</a>	-	-	-	-	-	ms
		$V_I(VBUSI) = 4.0\text{ V}$	-	1.6	-	-	-	ms
		$V_I(VBUSI) = 16\text{ V}$	-	1.6	-	-	-	ms
		EN to VBUSI; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a> and <a href="#">Figure 27</a> to <a href="#">Figure 30</a>	-	-	-	-	-	ms
		$V_I(VBUSHO) = 4.0\text{ V}$	-	1.6	-	-	-	ms

**Table 10. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 22](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	EN to VBUSO; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	1500	-	880	-	μs
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 16 V	-	2000	-	1130	-	μs
		EN to VBUSI; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	1500	-	820	-	μs
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 5.5 V	-	1500	-	880	-	μs
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	EN to VBUSO; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	34.6	-	-	-	ms
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 16 V	-	34.6	-	-	-	ms
		EN to VBUSI; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	34.6	-	-	-	ms
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 5.5 V	-	34.6	-	-	-	ms
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH output transition time	VBUSO; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	1000	-	670	-	μs
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 16 V	-	1500	-	880	-	μs
		VBUSI; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	1000	-	510	-	μs
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 5.5 V	-	1000	-	590	-	μs
t <sub>THL</sub>	HIGH to LOW output transition time	VBUSO; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	33.0	-	-	-	ms
		V <sub>I(VBUSI)</sub> = 16 V	-	33.0	-	-	-	ms
		VBUSI; see <a href="#">Figure 21</a>						
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 4.0 V	-	33.0	-	-	-	ms
		V <sub>I(VBUSO)</sub> = 5.5 V	-	33.0	-	-	-	ms

### 14.1 Waveforms and test circuit



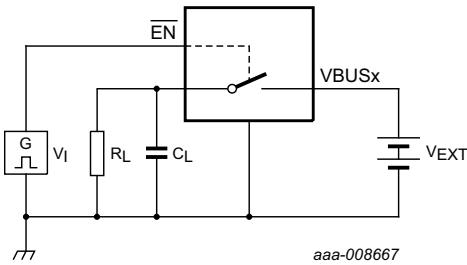
Measurement points are given in [Table 11](#).

Logic level:  $V_{OH}$  is the typical output voltage that occurs with the output load.

**Fig 21. Switching times**

**Table 11. Measurement points**

Supply voltage $V_I$		EN Input	Output	
VBUSI	VBUSO	$V_M$	$V_X$	$V_Y$
4.0 V to 16 V	4.0 V to 5.5 V	$0.5 \times V_{I(EN)}$	$0.1 \times V_{OH}$	$0.9 \times V_{OH}$



Test data is given in [Table 12](#).

Definitions test circuit:

$R_L$  = Load resistance.

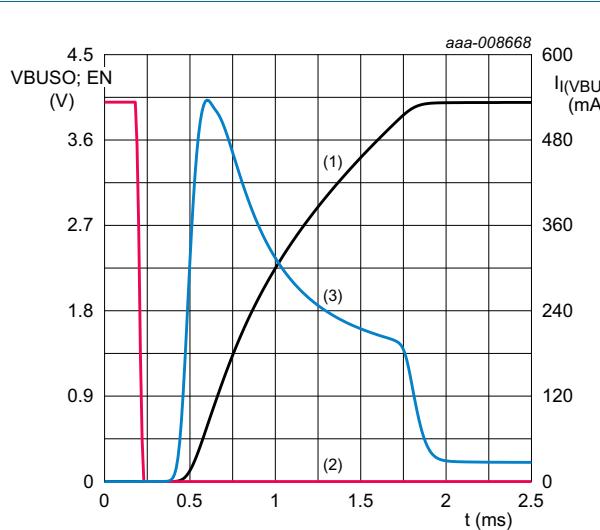
$C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

$V_{EXT}$  = External voltage for measuring switching times.

**Fig 22. Test circuit for measuring switching times**

**Table 12. Test data**

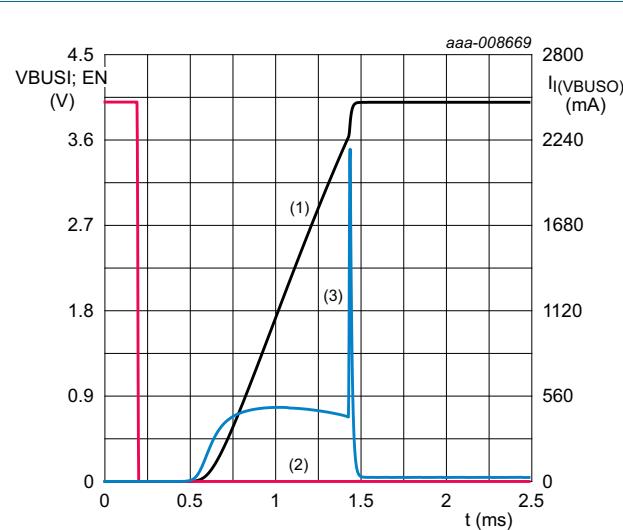
Supply voltage $V_{EXT}$		Input	Load	
VBUSI	VBUSO	$V_I$	$C_L$	$R_L$
4.0 V to 16 V	4.0 V to 5.5 V	1.5 V	100 $\mu$ F	150 $\Omega$



$V_{I(VBUSI)} = 4.0$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1) VBUSO
- (2) EN
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSI)}$

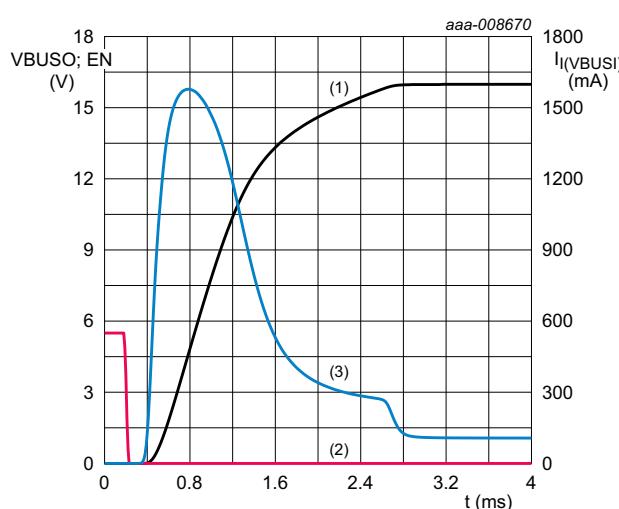
Fig 23. Enable time and in-rush current



$V_{I(VBUSH)} = 4.0$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1) VBUSI
- (2) EN
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSH)}$

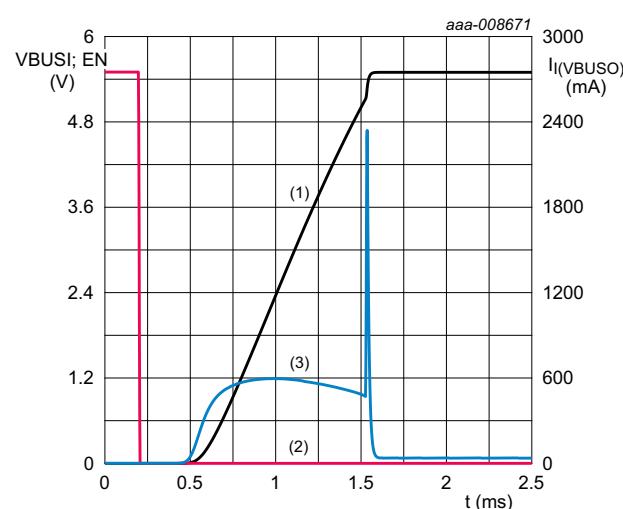
Fig 24. Enable time and in-rush current



$V_{I(VBUSI)} = 16$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1) VBUSO
- (2) EN
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSI)}$

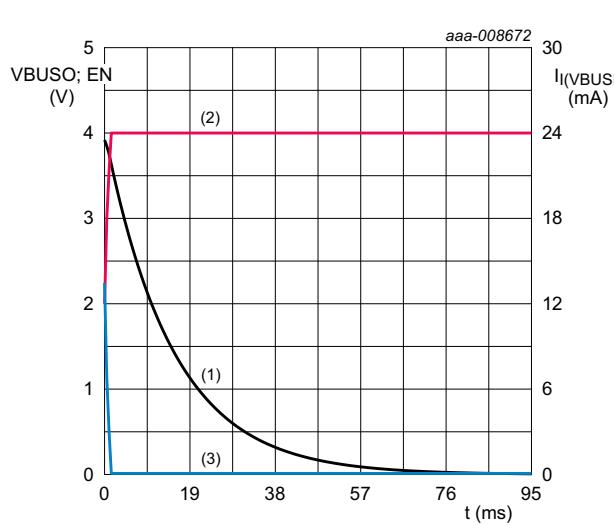
Fig 25. Enable time and in-rush current



$V_{I(VBUSH)} = 5.5$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1) VBUSI
- (2) EN
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSH)}$

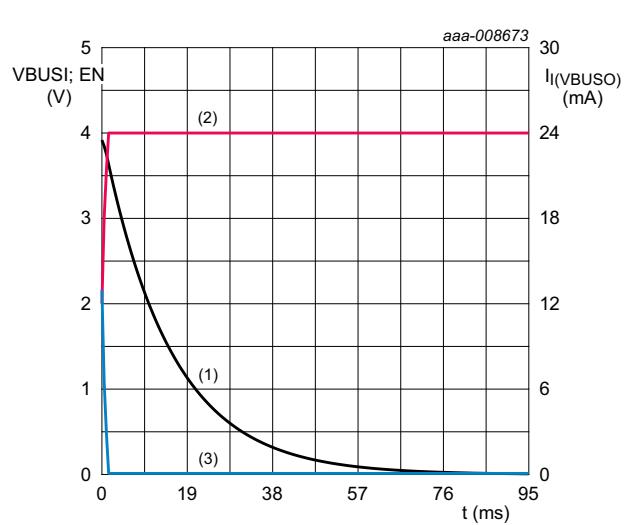
Fig 26. Enable time and in-rush current



$V_{I(VBUSI)} = 4.0$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{BUSO}$
- (2)  $EN$
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSI)}$

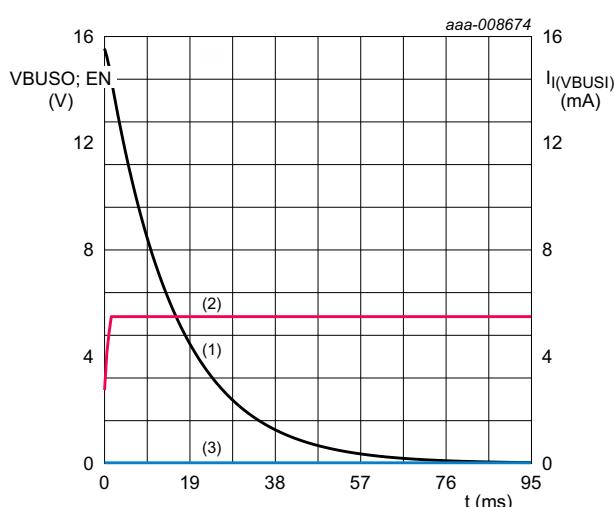
Fig 27. Disable time



$V_{I(VBUSO)} = 4.0$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{BUSI}$
- (2)  $EN$
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSO)}$

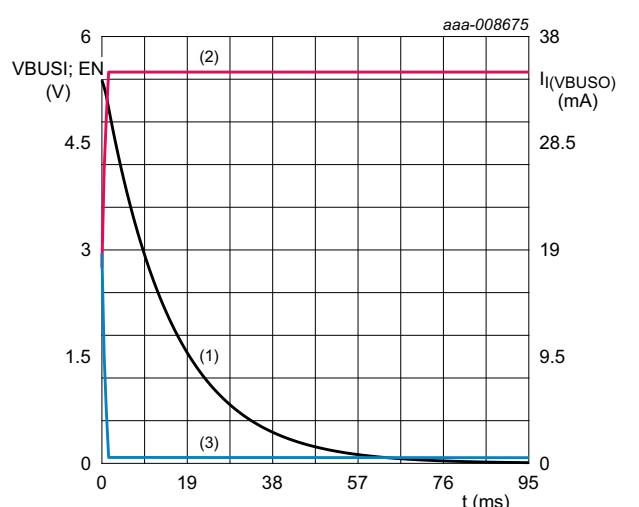
Fig 28. Disable time



$V_{I(VBUSI)} = 16$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{BUSO}$
- (2)  $EN$
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSI)}$

Fig 29. Disable time



$V_{I(VBUSO)} = 5.5$  V;  $R_L = 150 \Omega$ ;  $C_L = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

- (1)  $V_{BUSI}$
- (2)  $EN$
- (3)  $I_{I(VBUSO)}$

Fig 30. Disable time

## 15. Package outline

WLCSP12: wafer level chip-scale package;  
12 bumps; 1.36 x 1.66 x 0.51 mm, 0.4 mm pitch (Backside coating included)

NX18P3001

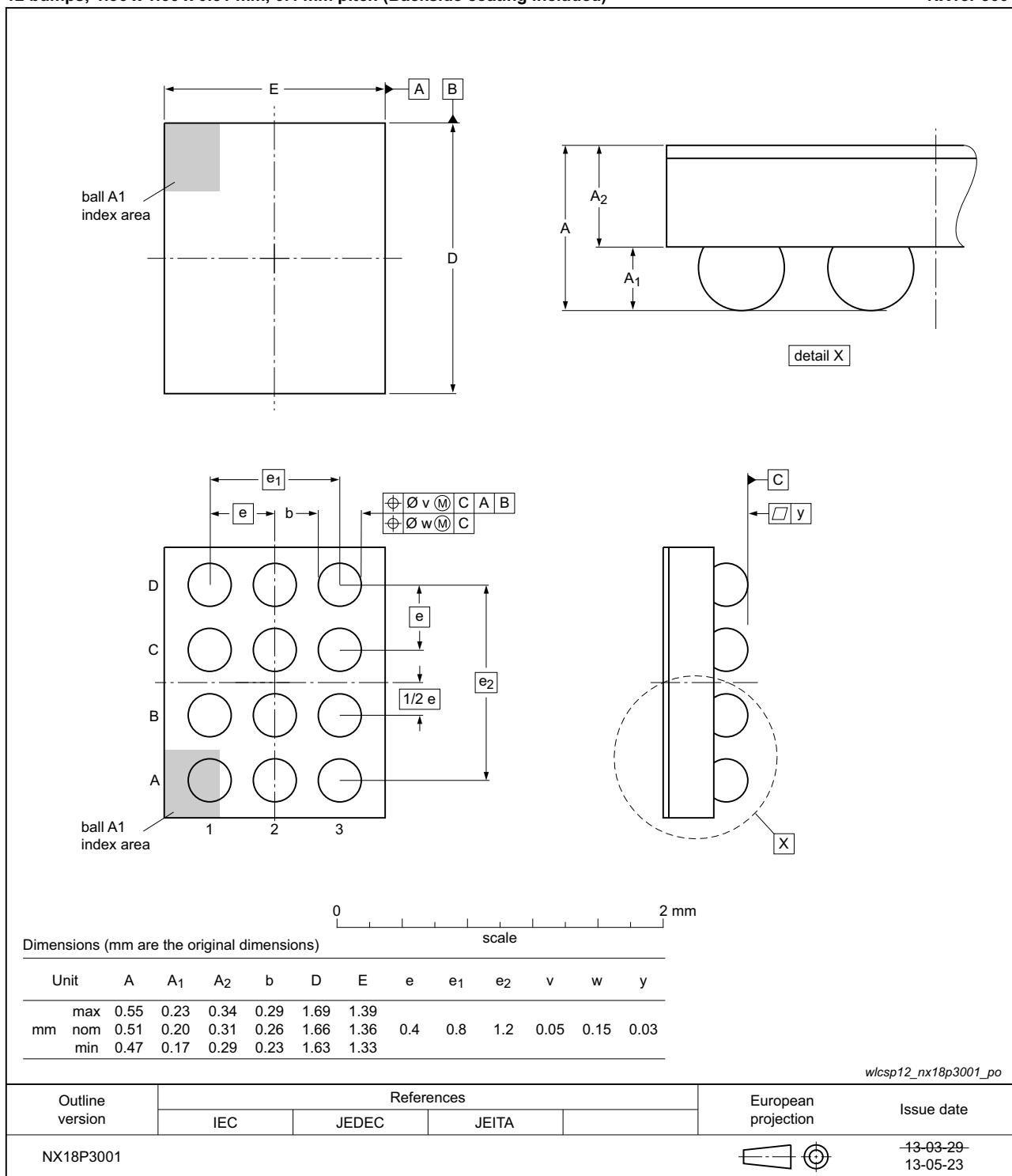


Fig 31. Package outline WLCSP12 package

## 16. Abbreviations

**Table 13. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MOSFET	Metal-Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
OTP	OverTemperature Protection
USB-OTG	Universal Serial Bus On-The-Go
UVLO	UnderVoltage LockOut
OVLO	OverVoltage LockOut

## 17. Revision history

**Table 14. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
NX18P3001 v.1	20130924	Product data sheet	-	-

## 18. Legal information

### 18.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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