

AN1586

USB3503 Low Power Configurations

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INTRODUCTION

The USB3503 is the industry's first HSIC-based USB 2.0 hub controller designed specifically for portable consumer electronics products such as smartphones, tablets and e-readers. The USB3503 features one HSIC upstream port, 3 downstream USB 2.0 ports, and is designed to deliver the low-power and ultra-small footprint that portable product designers demand.

Minimizing power consumption, thus extending portable device battery life, is crucial for maintaining a competitive edge in the portable device market. This document contains information for portable product designers looking to minimize suspended state power consumption in designs containing the USB3503.

This document includes the following topics:

- · Low Power Modes Overview
- · Standard Suspend Mode
- · Reset Suspend Mode
- · Suspend Mode with Clock Power-Down

Audience

This document is written for developers who are familiar with USB/HSIC protocol and the various features of the USB3503 hub. The goal of this application note is to familiarize the reader with low power options for the USB3503 and to assist the developer with choosing the most appropriate configuration for their design.

LOW POWER MODES OVERVIEW

The USB3503 is designed to handle USB communication within a personal device, such as a mobile phone or tablet device. The low power configurations detailed in this application note are presented as if the hub was designed into a personal device, where battery consumption is a primary concern. In a typical application, the HSIC upstream connection will interface with the personal device's microprocessor/controller. A downstream port may be connected to a device such as a modem which may be used to send and receive calls. To conserve power consumption while there is no modem activity, it is desirable to place the USB hub into low-power, suspended state. It may also be desirable that hub be able to rapidly exit the suspended state when data is ready to be sent to the hub from the downstream port. This document presents three different options for minimizing hub power consumption while the hub is not in use:

- 1. Standard Suspend Mode
- 2. Reset Suspend Mode
- 3. Suspend Mode with Clock Power-Down

Table 1 describes the primary trade-offs associated with these configuration options.

TABLE 1: LOW POWER CONSUMPTION MODES QUICK COMPARISON

Mode	Pros	Cons
Standard Suspend Mode	Fastest resume/wakeup Simplest implementation	Highest power consumption
Reset Suspend	Lowest power consumption	Slow resume/wakeup due to re- enumeration
Suspend Mode with Clock Power-Down	Fast resume/wakeup Reduced power consumption over standard suspend mode due to suspension of clock	Non-default hub configuration and additional chip-to-chip signaling required

STANDARD SUSPEND MODE

For standard suspend configuration, the hub may be left in its default configuration. While the hub is in a suspended state, the downstream USB 2.0 D+ line is kept high and the D- line is kept low. When a downstream device attempts to wake up the hub from suspend to prepare upstream devices for data transmission, the downstream D+ line is switched low and D- line is switched high. This signaling is interpreted by the hub and passed upstream via the HSIC lines to signal the upstream device to prepare for data transmission. A screen capture of a standard wakeup event on the USB3503 is shown in Figure 1.

While this method is fast, the hub must be kept in a low power suspended state while there is no USB activity. The clock signal is not interrupted when switching between states and thus continuously consumes power during the suspended state.

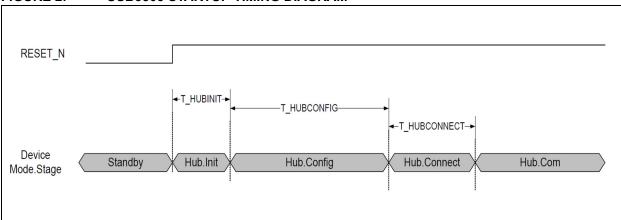
FIGURE 1: STANDARD WAKE-UP EVENT

RESET SUSPEND MODE

The second option to minimize hub power consumption is to completely power down the hub when there is no activity by asserting the RESET_N pin. This configuration offers the lowest amount of power consumption, but is significantly slower to resume to active hub operation. Additionally, a microcontroller must be used in this case to determine when to de-assert RESET_N, as the hub will not automatically respond to communication from the downstream lines while in this state. The hub must then be fully configured (if needed) and enumerated every time the hub must switch to an active state.

The hub startup stages are shown in Figure 2. Typical values for T_{HUBINIT}, T_{HUBCONFIG}, and T_{HUBCONNECT} are 3 ms, 95 ms, and 1 ms, respectively. After the hub startup sequence is complete, the hub must still be enumerated by the host before any data is transmitted, adding additional time delay until data may be transmitted upstream.

FIGURE 2: USB3503 STARTUP TIMING DIAGRAM



It is possible to cut down on the hub startup time by writing to register E7h, via SMBus address 8h, and forcing the hub to connect immediately instead of allowing the configuration timer to run out. Writing a "0" to bit [1] of this register will force the hub directly into the communication stage after asserted through a serial port write.

SUSPEND MODE WITH CLOCK POWER-DOWN

A third option to minimize hub power consumption modifies the role of the INT_N pin to signal the power-down and power-up of the reference clock when entering and exiting the suspended state. This option requires a specific configuration of the internal registers of the USB hub prior to enumeration. This configuration modifies the INT_N pin of the hub to behave in the following ways:

- INT_N asserted low: The hub is configured or not configured and is in USB suspend state.
- INT_N negated high: The hub is configured and is active.

Bit [6], named "IntSusp", of the internal register EEh must be changed to "1" through SMBus address 8h prior to USB attachment and enumeration. The default value of this register is 00h. Therefore, 40h should be written to the register to enable this mode. A constant clock signal to the hub must be maintained during configuration and enumeration. After hub attachment and enumeration, the INT_N signal can be utilized to signal the use of the clock. When the pin is asserted high, the clock must be on. When the pin is asserted low, the clock may be turned off. The hub can enter and exit the suspended state repeatedly as long as it is not powered down. If the hub is powered down, it must be reconfigured before enumeration.

The INT_N pin is open-drain, and can be pulled up to the voltage level that is required by the controller operating the clock. Excessive current draw must be addressed while the pin is pulled low with the placement of an appropriate resistor.

Figure 3 details how the INT_N signal behaves during an attempted wake-up with no clock signal present. Due to the absence of a clock signal, the wake-up signaling is never passed onto the HSIC lines and the hub will not exit its suspended state.

DATA

FIGURE 3: ATTEMPTED HUB WAKE-UP WITH NO CLOCK SIGNAL

Figure 4 details the occurrence when the INT_N signal triggers the startup of a clock signal. It takes approximately 1.2 ms to pass the wake-up signal from the downstream USB 2.0 lines to the upstream HSIC lines in the USB3503 hub.

FIGURE 4: HUB WAKE-UP SEQUENCE WITH INT_N TRIGGERED CLOCK SIGNAL



The clock signal must be triggered and reach a steady state within 10 ms of the INT_N signal assertion. Figure 5 details that even with a relatively long clock signal startup delay of just under 10 ms, the hub is still able to pass the wake-up signals to the upstream HSIC lines and resume its normal active state.

FIGURE 5: HUB WAKE-UP SEQUENCE WITH 10 MS DELAYED INT_N TRIGGERED CLOCK SIGNAL





NOTES:

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

The following document should be referenced when using this application note. Contact your Microchip representative for availability.

• USB3503 Data Sheet

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APPENDIX B: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (November 2013)

· Initial release of this document.

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