

# **USB3320**

# Hardware Design Checklist

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document provides a hardware design checklist for the Microchip USB3320. These checklist items should be followed when utilizing the USB3320 in a new design. A summary of these items is provided in Section 9.0, "Hardware Checklist Summary," on page 9. Detailed information on these subjects can be found in the corresponding section:

- · General Considerations on page 1
- · Power on page 1
- · USB on page 4
- · Clock Circuit on page 6
- · ULPI Interface on page 8
- · Startup on page 8
- · Miscellaneous on page 8

#### 2.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 2.1 Required References

The USB3320 implementor should have the following documents on hand:

- · USB3320 Data Sheet
- · EVB-USB3320 Evaluation Board Schematic
- AN19.17 ULPI Design Guide
- · AN18.15 PCB Design Guidelines for QFN and DQFN Packages
- · AN26.21 USB Device Design Checklist
- · USB 2.0 Specification
- ULPI Specification

#### 2.2 Pin Check

Check the pinout of the part against the data sheet. Ensure that all pins match the data sheet and are configured as inputs, outputs, or bidirectional for error checking.

#### 2.3 Ground

- The ground flag, GND, must be connected to the solid ground plane on the board.
- The ground flag is the only circuit ground for power. Other signals that are connected to ground should not be relied upon to provide ground.
- GND is also the main path for removing heat from the USB3320. It is therefore important that there are enough vias under the USB3320 connecting it to the ground and that those vias are evenly distributed.
- It is also important that the vias be plugged or vented in such a way as to prevent voids from forming in the solder connection. For details on this topic, see the *AN18.15* and *AN26.21* application notes.

#### 3.0 POWER

- · USB3320 requires power at:
- 3.3V for USB analog circuits on VDD33 pins
- 1.8V for internal digital circuits on VDD18 pins
- 1.8V to 3.3V for internal ULPI IO circuits on VDDIO pin

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- USB3320 contains internal voltage regulators at 3.3V. The 3.3V regulator is enabled automatically when VBAT is supplied. Otherwise, 3.3V must be supplied externally, and the 3.3V regulator is automatically disabled.
- VDD18 (pin 28 and pin 30) must have a 0.1 µF filter capacitor attached and connected to ground. One capacitor for both pins is sufficient.
- VDDIO (pin 32) must have a 0.1 μF decoupling capacitor attached and connected to ground.
- VDD33 (pin 20) must have a 2.2 μF filter capacitor attached if the 3.3V regulator is enabled, having less than 1Ω ESR, connected to ground. If the 3.3V regulator is disabled, it should have a 0.1 μF decoupling capacitor attached and connected to ground.
- VDD18 and VDA33 may not be used to supply power to other devices.
- VBAT may be supplied from VBUS. In this case, an overvoltage protection should be added to the VBAT input for
  protection from surges on VBUS. In addition, R<sub>VBUS</sub> must be added to the VBUS input.

The power and ground connections are shown in Figure 3-1, Figure 3-2, and Figure 3-3.

FIGURE 3-1: POWER AND GROUND CONNECTIONS, INTERNAL REGULATION

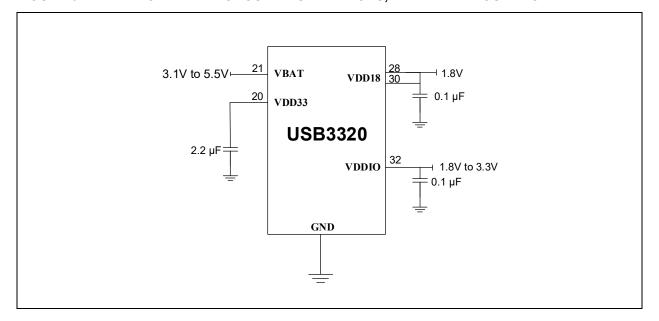
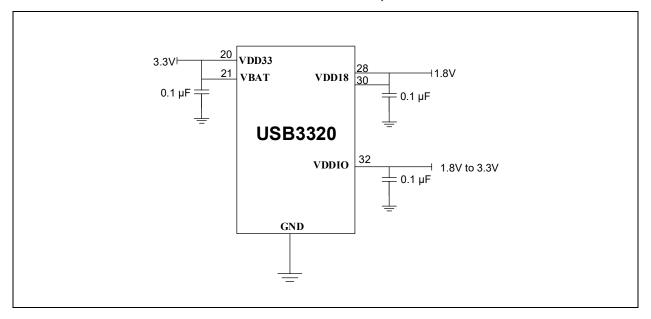
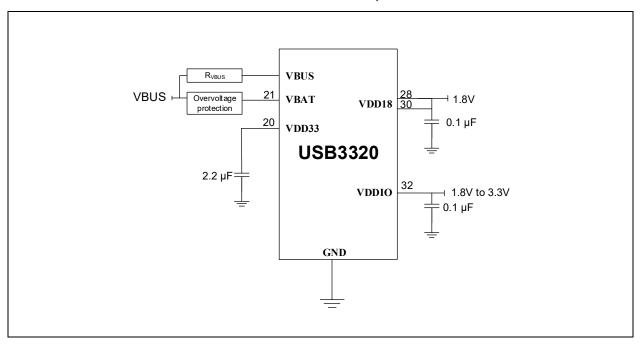


FIGURE 3-2: POWER AND GROUND CONNECTIONS, EXTERNAL REGULATION



#### FIGURE 3-3: POWER AND GROUND CONNECTIONS, VBUS-SUPPLIED



#### 4.0 USB

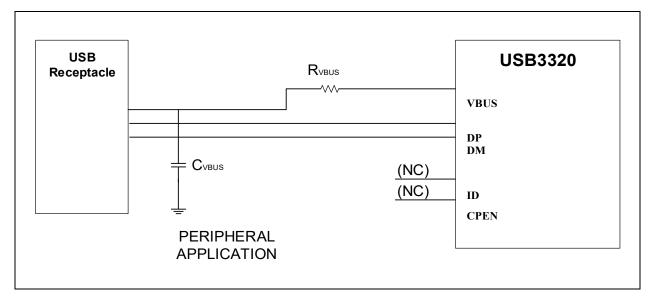
USB operation is defined by the USB 2.0 Specification. This specification may be obtained from USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF) at www.usb.org. USB3320 implementors should have a copy of the USB 2.0 Specification and should be familiar with its contents.

USB3320 can be used for the PHY level of a USB peripheral (device) or a USB host, or a USB On-The-Go (OTG) device (capable as either host or peripheral). The required behaviors of each is defined in the USB 2.0 Specification.

#### 4.1 USB Signals

- DP (pin 7): This is the positive signal of the USB signal pair.
- DM (pin 8): This is the negative signal of the USB signal pair.
  - **DP** and **DM** signals should have controlled impedance. Control the single-ended characteristic impedance (Z0) of USB signals between  $40\Omega$  and  $55\Omega$ . Control the differential impedance (Zdiff) of the DP/DM signals to  $90\Omega$ ,  $+5/-10\Omega$ .
- VBUS (pin 4): This is the VBUS signal. The USB3320 uses this pin for VBUS comparator inputs and for VBUS pulsing during session request protocol.
  - $R_{VBUS}$  may be installed in this configuration to assist in protecting the VBUS pin. 820 $\Omega$  will protect against VBUS transients up to 8.5V; 10 k $\Omega$  will protect against transients up to 10V.
  - $C_{VBUS}$  is a transient-suppressing capacitor that is required for USB 2.0 compliance. For a USB 2.0 host,  $C_{VBUS}$  should be 120  $\mu$ F. For a USB 2.0 device,  $C_{VBUS}$  is 1  $\mu$ F.  $C_{VBUS}$  should be located near the USB receptacle and nearer to the receptacle than  $R_{VBUS}$ .
- ID (pin 5): This is the ID input, used for USB On-The-Go (OTG) applications. In OTG applications, the ID pin is used to determine the type of USB cable that is connected.
  - When connected to a non-OTG device or an OTG B-Device, this pin floats and is pulled up by an internal resistor.
  - When connected to an OTG-A-Device, the ID pin is pulled to the ground by the device.

#### FIGURE 4-1: USB CONNECTIONS IN A PERIPHERAL APPLICATION



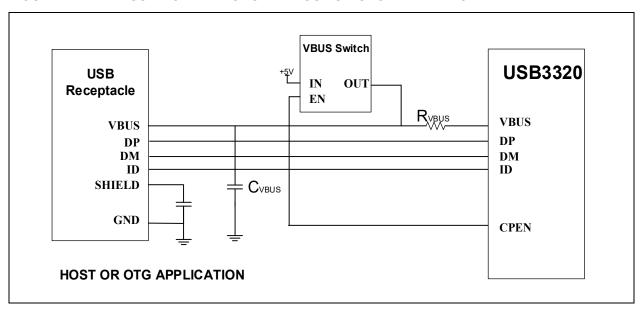


FIGURE 4-2: USB CONNECTIONS IN A HOST OR OTG APPLICATION

#### 4.2 VBUS Switch

USB 2.0 host or OTG applications must be able to provide 5V on VBUS to supply power to USB devices that are attached. The current requirement varies considerably. The USB 2.0 Specification should be consulted for a complete explanation of the VBUS power requirements:

- 100 mA is required for all devices at connection and for low-power bus-powered devices.
- · 500 mA is required for high-power bus-powered devices.
- As much as 5A total may be required for battery charging and other device circuits.

USB3320 supports these requirements by means of an external 5V switch. The VBUS switch connects a 5V supply to VBUS under ULPI register instruction and can detect the current that is supplied through VBUS.

The switch is controlled by the CPEN signal from the USB3320. The state of CPEN is determined by ULPI registers.

The switch should feature current detection. To be compliant with the USB 2.0 Specification, the current limit must be no more than 5A.

Factors to consider in selecting a VBUS switch include:

- The current rating of the switch, the current at which the switch asserts the FTL signal, and the amount of current the system is required to provide
- The capability of the switch to provide protection from reverse currents in the On and Off states

The USB3320 Data Sheet contains additional detail regarding the operation of an external VBUS switch by the USB3320.

#### 4.3 ESD and EMI

The use of external components (diodes, capacitors, and inductors) applied to USB signals is not generally recommended unless there is a specific need for such protection. Such components tend to make USB-IF compliance tests more difficult to pass, which can add time and cost to a project. At the same time, USB3320 is tolerant of protection devices that have been designed specifically for USB 2.0 signal application and are guaranteed compliant by their manufacturers.

#### 5.0 CLOCK CIRCUIT

#### 5.1 ULPI Clock Mode

The USB3320 is designed to operate in one of two available modes: ULPI Input Clock and ULPI Output Clock modes.

In the ULPI Input Clock mode, a 60 MHz ULPI clock is driven to the **REFCLK** pin. In the ULPI Output Clock mode, the USB3320 generates the ULPI clock to the **CLKOUT** pin. When using the ULPI Output Clock mode, the frequency of the reference clock is configured by REFSEL[2], REFSEL[1], and REFSEL[0]. The frequency of the ULPI clock is always 60 MHz

#### 5.2 Reference Frequency

The USB3320 can support a crystal oscillator for reference frequency. Alternatively, the USB3320 can receive an external reference frequency. Eight different reference frequencies are supported, and each is determined by the REFSEL value. In addition, the USB3320 has the ability to either receive or provide the ULPI clock. When the USB3320 is in the ULPI Input Clock mode, the ULPI clock is applied to REFCLK and the frequency is always 60 MHz.

For complete crystal specifications and tolerances, refer to the *USB3320 Data Sheet*. If a crystal is used, it should be rated for a drive level of at least 500  $\mu$ W.

In the ULPI Output Clock mode, the REFSEL values determine the expected reference frequency:

TABLE 5-1: REFERENCE FREQUENCIES SUPPORTED

Configuration Pins			Deference Fraguency (MU=)	
REFSEL[2]	REFSEL[1]	REFSEL[0]	Reference Frequency (MHz)	
0	0	0	52	
0	0	1	38.4	
0	1	0	12	
0	1	1	27	
1	0	0	13	
1	0	1	19.2	
1	1	0	26	
1	1	1	24	

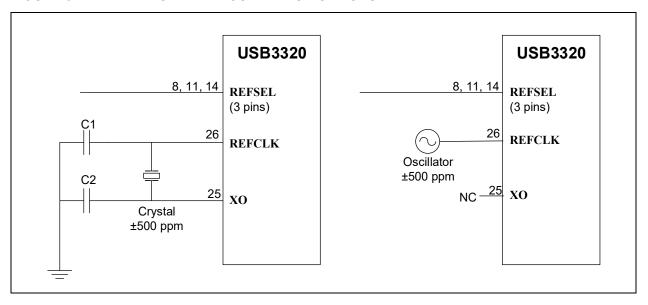
When the USB3320 is configured to receive the ULPI clock, all REFSEL pins must be high (1).

In ULPI Clock Out mode and implementing a crystal oscillator:

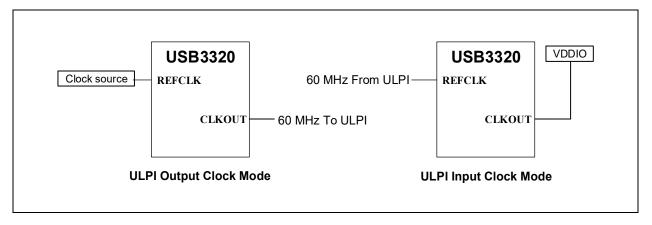
- REFCLK (pin 15) is the clock circuit input for the USB3320. This pin requires a capacitor to ground. One side of the crystal connects to this pin.
- XO (pin 14) is the clock circuit output for the USB3320. This pin requires a capacitor to ground. One side of the
  crystal connects to this pin.
- Since every system design is unique, the capacitor values are system-dependent, based on the C<sub>L</sub> spec of the
  crystal and the stray capacitance value. The PCB design, crystal, and layout all contribute to the characteristics of
  this circuit.

Alternatively, in the ULPI Output Clock mode, a 3.3V clock oscillator may be used to provide the clock source for the USB3320. When using a single-ended clock source, XO (pin 27) should not be connected (NC).

FIGURE 5-1: CRYSTAL AND OSCILLATOR OPTIONS



#### FIGURE 5-2: ULPI INPUT CLOCK MODE AND ULPI OUTPUT CLOCK MODE



#### 6.0 ULPI INTERFACE

 The ULPI interface connects the PHY layer (USB3320) to the LINK layer. The LINK layer consists of an ASIC, FPGA, or other SOC combined with the LINK layer firmware. The ULPI interface is a single-ended, bidirectional bus that operates at 60 MHz.

TABLE 6-1: ULPI SIGNALS

ULPI Signal	Description
DATA[7:0]	Bidirectional data signals
STP	Input from the LINK layer
DIR	Output to the LINK layer
NXT	Output to the LINK layer

- The ULPI interface is intended to cover short distances between integrated circuits on the same PCB. It is not expected to operate through connectors or a cable.
- · ULPI DATA traces should be of similar length, although precisely equal lengths are not required.
- ULPI traces should not have stubs or components to V<sub>CC</sub> or ground (such as capacitors).
- ULPI operation is covered in the USB3320 Data Sheet and in the AN19.17 application note.

#### 7.0 STARTUP

#### 7.1 Reset Circuit

- The RESETB pin is an active-low transceiver reset. The use of the RESETB pin is optional. The state of this pin
  may be changed asynchronously to the clock signals. When asserted for a minimum of 1 ms and then deasserted,
  the ULPI registers are reset to their default state and all internal state machines are reset.
- The LINK must drive the RESETB pin to the desired state at all times (including system start-up) or connect the RESETB pin to VDDIO.

#### 8.0 MISCELLANEOUS

#### 8.1 RBIAS Resistor

The RBIAS pin on the USB3320 must connect to the ground through a 8.06 K $\Omega$  resistor with a tolerance of 1.0%. This is essential to the correct setup of critical bias currents.

#### 8.2 Connector Selection

The normal connector type selection is based on the role of the USB3320.

- · For a host, a Type-A receptacle is used.
- · For a device, a Type-B, Mini-B, or Micro-B receptacle is used.

For USB 2.0 Specification compliance, the designer should select a USB receptacle to which the USB Integrators Forum has assigned a Test Certification ID (TID). TID numbers that exist for connectors are listed on https://usb.org/products.

# USB332

# 9.0 HARDWARE CHECKLIST SUMMARY

### TABLE 9-1: HARDWARE DESIGN CHECKLIST

Section	Check	Explanation	٧	Notes
Section 2.0, "General Consid-	Section 2.1, "Required References"	All necessary documents are on hand.		
erations"	Section 2.2, "Pin Check"	The pins match the data sheet.		
Section 3.0, "Power"	Section 3.0, "Power"	Each VDD33 pin is supplied between 3.0V and 3.6V.		
		For internal VDD33 regulation, 2.2 µF is present on VDD33.		
		For external VDD33 regulation, 0.1 µF is present on VDD33.		
		Capacitors of 0.1 µF are present on each of VDDIO and VDD18.		
		VDD18 or VDDA18 is not connected to other devices.		
Section 4.0, "USB"	Section 4.0, "USB"	A copy of the USB 2.0 Specification has been downloaded from www.usb.org.		
	Section 4.1, "USB Signals"	$ extbf{DP}$ and $ extbf{DM}$ are routed with differential impedance of $90\Omega$ .		
		$\mbox{\bf DP}$ and $\mbox{\bf DM}$ are routed with single-ended impedance of $40\Omega$ - $55\Omega.$		
		VBUS is connected to $C_{VBUS}$ of 120 $\mu F$ if host, otherwise 1 $\mu F$ . $C_{VBUS}$ is located near the USB receptacle.		
		VBUS is connected to an optional $R_{VBUS}$ no greater than 10 k $\Omega$ .		
		For host, the ID pin is connected to the receptacle.		
	Section 4.2, "VBUS Switch"	For host, CPEN and EXTVBUS are connected to the VBUS switch as per Figure 4-2.		
		A VBUS switch has been selected according to system requirements.		
Section 5.0, "Clock Circuit"	Section 5.1, "ULPI Clock Mode" and Section 5.2, "Reference Frequency"	For the internal oscillator, the crystal is rated 500 μW or greater.		
		For internal oscillator, crystal frequency is correct per REFSEL settings ±500 ppm.		
		For internal oscillator, loading capacitors match the crystal manufacturer specification.		
		For the internal oscillator, the crystal or capacitor traces are short.		
		For external oscillator, crystal frequency is correct per REFSEL settings ±500 ppm.		
		For the external oscillator, the signal amplitude is 0V to 3.3V (nominal).		
		For the external oscillator, XO is not connected.		
		For ULPI Input Clock mode only, connect CLKOUT to VDDIO and the ULPI clock to REFCLK.		

TABLE 9-1: HARDWARE DESIGN CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

Section	Check	Explanation	٧	Notes
Section 6.0, "ULPI Interface"	Section 6.0, "ULPI Interface"	ULPI DATA signals are of similar length to the extent practical.		
		ULPI DATA signals have no stubbing (parallel) components connected.		
		No ULPI signal is connected to a header or external connection.		
		ULPI DATA signals do not traverse stubbing vias.		
Section 7.0, "Startup"	Section 7.1, "Reset Circuit"	If RESET is to be driven, the signal complies with the data sheet, Section 6.1.11.		
		If RESET is not to be driven, the pin is connected to VDDIO.		
Section 8.0, "Miscellaneous"	Section 8.0, "Miscellaneous"	RBIAS resistor is 8.06 k $\Omega$ ±1.0%.		
		In layout, the ground flag is connected with at least nine vias in a square pattern.		
		In layout, gas blocking or venting techniques have been implemented in the ground flag vias.		
		In layout, the guidance of <i>AN26.21</i> and <i>AN18.15</i> has been followed.		
		The USB receptacle has a TID assigned by USB-IF.		

## APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

#### **TABLE A-1: REVISION HISTORY**

Revision Level & Date	Section/Figure/Entry	Correction
DS00003003B (11-20-19)	Section 3.0, "Power"	Corrected the voltage value of internal voltage regulators contained in USB3320.
	Section 9.0, "Hardware Checklist Summary"	Corrected a checklist item under Section 4.1, "USB Signals" to show the maximum $R_{VBUS}$ value of 10 k $\Omega$ .
DS00003003A (03-26-19)	Initial release	

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