

# EQCO5X31

## Industrial Dual Channel USB 3.2 Gen 1 Reclocker/Redriver

#### Features

- Extending the reach of USB 3.2 Gen 1 (SuperSpeed) up to 16m
- Cable types supported are STP (Shielded Twisted Pair) and Coax
- Cable lengths supported
  - Up to 5m when USB 2.0 signaling included in cable
  - Up to 16m when USB 3.2 only
- EyeOpen<sup>™</sup> technology automatically performs cable compensation 0 to 24 dB with 1 dB steps
- MarginLink<sup>™</sup> integrated signal integrity test capability
- CDR (Clock-Data Recovery) restores signal timing integrity in both directions
- Reference Clock-free operation (no crystal or clock needed)
- Internal terminations for low external component count
- Transparent for all USB 3.2 SuperSpeed signaling including LFPS and electrical-idle
- Dual Channel Single Lane
- 20 pin 4 mm QFN package with wettable flanks
- Low power consumption / single supply @ 1.2V
- Ultra low power sleep mode when link is idle for a sustained period
- Industrial temperature range

#### Applications

- · Extended reach for video conference systems
- · Extended reach cable for VR gaming applications
- Extending active USB 3.2 cables
- Extending USB3 Vision<sup>™</sup> systems

#### **General Description**

The EQCO5X31 is a fully qualified single chip USB 3.2 SuperSpeed reclocker/redriver with *EyeOpen*<sup>TM</sup> and *MarginLink*<sup>TM</sup> technology for the industrial and commercial market segments. The EQCO5X31 will reclock and drive a USB 3.2 SuperSpeed signal over a cable up to 16m reliably. Furthermore, the EQCO5X31 extends max cable length from a recommended 1m to 5m to meet the maximum length of USB2.0 and up to 16m for USB 3.2 links for longer reach applications. Now designers can easily create applications to support both USB 2.0 and USB 3.2 up to 5 meters and USB 3.2 only up to 16m meters in cable length.

The EQCO5X31 is a single chip (equalizer, driver, reclocker) that repeats high speed data signals with a rate of 5 Gbps. From a cable or PCB trace pair, the signal is received by an auto-adaptive equalizer that compensates for higher-frequency losses in the preceding channel. A reference-less clock-data recovery (CDR) subsequently resets jitter back to meet USB 3.2 specifications for maintaining signal integrity. A cable driver launches this clean signal back onto a cable or PCB trace pair. When placed in series as a repeater, a signal can travel through several EQCO5X31 devices to the destination. The EQCO5X31 CDR restores signal timing integrity at each link along the way.

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## Conventions

| Example                 | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| BIT                     | Name of a single bit within a field  |
| FIELD.BIT               | Name of a single bit (BIT) in FIELD  |
| ху                      | Range from x to y, inclusive   |
| BITS[m:n]               | Groups of bits from m to n, inclusive  |
| PIN                     | Pin Name   |
| SIGNAL                  | Signal Name  |
| msb, lsb                | Most significant bit, least significant bit  |
| MSB, LSB                | Most significant byte, least significant byte  |
| zzzzb                   | Binary number (value zzzz)   |
| 0xzzz                   | Hexadecimal number (value zzz)   |
| zzh                     | Hexadecimal number (value zz)  |
| rsvd                    | Reserved memory location. Must write 0, read value indeterminate   |
| code                    | Instruction code, or API function or parameter   |
| Multi Word Name         | Used for multiple words that are considered a single unit, such as:<br>Resource Allocate message, or Connection Label, or Decrement Stack Pointer instruction. |
| Section Name            | Emphasis, Reference, Section or Document name.   |
| VAL                     | Over-bar indicates active low pin or register bit  |
| х                       | Don't care   |
| <parameter></parameter> | <> indicate a Parameter is optional or is only used under some conditions  |
| {,Parameter}            | Braces indicate Parameter(s) that repeat one or more times.  |
| [Parameter]             | Brackets indicate a nested Parameter. This Parameter is not real and actually decodes into one or more real parameters.  |

The following abbreviations and symbols are used to improve readability.

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## 1.0 OVERVIEW

The EQCO5X31 is a USB Reclocker/Redriver intended to increase the cable distances of USB 3.2 SuperSpeed ports in industrial environments. A typical EQCO5X31 Link Set-up is shown in Figure 1-1 along with an internal block diagram showing pin connections in Figure 1-2. See the Section 5.0 of the Data Sheet for additional use-case scenarios.Other use-case scenarios are shown in Section 5.0 "Application Information".



#### FIGURE 1-1: TYPICAL EQC05X31 LINK SET\_UP





**Note:** The EQC05X31 has two sides: the Cable side, which is typically routed to a cable connector, and the PCB side which is typically routed on a PCB to an IC. The cores in each direction are identical and each can drive cable or PCB traces.

## 2.0 EQC05X31 PINOUT



## FIGURE 2-1: EQC05X31 PIN DIAGRAM (VIEWED FROM TOP)

#### TABLE 2-1: EQC05X31 PIN DESCRIPTIONS TABLE

| Pin Number | Name        | Туре                | Description  |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|--|
| (TAB)      | GND         | Power               | Connect to Ground. This pad should be connected to ground with in-<br>pad vias.  |
| 1          | GND         | Power               | Connect to GND TAB directly.   |
| 2,3        | SDAIp/SDAIn | Differential Input  | USB Cable side differential serial input pair.   |
| 4          | VCCA        | Power               | Connect to +1.2V of power supply.  |
| 5          | PLLA1       | Power               | Connect to +1.2V of power supply through a ferrite bead.   |
| 6          | PLLA2       | Power               | Connect to PLLA1 through a capacitor.  |
| 7          | TSC         | Digital Input       | Test Select Channel input. This pin selects the channel (A or B) that the TSI and LOM pins are associated with, High = Chan A, Low = Chan B. See Section 5.4 for further details on how to use this pin.                                     |
| 8,9        | SDAOp/SDAOn | Differential Output | PCB side differential serial output pair.  |
| 10         | TSI         | Analog Input        | Test Signal Integrity input for channel A or channel B (selected by TSC pin). This pin has a weak internal pull down (20 k $\Omega$ ) so it can be left unconnected if not used. See Section 5.4 for further details on how to use this pin. |
| 11         | LOM         | Digital Output      | Low Margin. A low to high pulse indicates when a bit error is detected<br>on channel A or channel B (selected by TSC pin). See Section 5.4 for<br>further details on how to use this pin.  |
| 12,13      | SDBIp/SDBIn | Differential Input  | PCB side differential serial input pair.   |
| 14         | VCCB        | Power               | Connect to +1.2V of power supply.  |
| 15         | PLLB1       | Power               | Connect to +1.2V of power supply through a ferrite bead.   |
| 16         | PLLB2       | Power               | Connect to PLLB1 through a capacitor.  |
| 17         | DNC         | -                   | Do Not Connect. The pin must be left floating externally.  |
| 18,19      | SDBOp/SDBOn | Differential Output | USB Cable side differential serial output pair.  |
| 20         | TEST0       | Input               | Tie directly to GND.   |

## 3.0 EQC05X31 CIRCUIT CONNECTION

## 3.1 *EyeOpen*<sup>™</sup> Equalizer Cores

The EQCO5X31 has an integrated receiver / equalizer in each direction with the following characteristics.

· Auto-adaptive

The equalizer controls a multiple pole analog filter which compensates for attenuation of the cable, as illustrated in Figure 3-1. The filter frequency response needed to restore the signal is automatically determined by the device using a time-continuous feedback loop that measures the frequency components in the signal. Upon the detection of a valid signal, the control loop converges within a few microseconds.

• Variable gain

The EQCO5X31 equalizer has variable gain to compensate for low frequency attenuation through the cable and variations in transmit amplitude.

Single speed

The EQCO5X31 equalizer cores work at a data rate of 5 Gbps (USB 3.2 SuperSpeed).

Integrated termination

The EQC05X31 receiver includes on-chip termination, no external termination components are required.



#### FIGURE 3-1: EQUALIZER CORES

## 3.2 Reclocker Cores

The EQCO5X31 has an integrated reclocker (CDR) in each data direction. The reference-less clock-data recovery subsequently resets the jitter back to a low value for maintaining signal timing integrity, as illustrated in Figure 3-2.

Reference-clock free operation

The reclocker cores do not require any external reference clock or crystal.

· Single speed

The EQCO5X31 reclocker cores work at a data rate of 5 Gbps (USB 3.2 SuperSpeed).

Analog VCC and GND

For best performance the reclocker cores have their own analog power pins along with external filter components. This provides a clean supply rail for the internal PLL. For more details see the Section 5.6 "Power Connectivity".

#### · Integrated signal integrity testing

For purposes of testing and verification, impairment can be added to the signal path just before the reclocker, via the **TSI** pin and results measured via the **LOM** pin. This added impairment has similar effects as adding extra cable length and thus provides a quick way to test a design for adequate margin. See Section 5.4 "MarginLink<sup>™</sup> Signal Integrity Pins (TSI, LOM and TSC)" for more information on how **TSI** and **LOM** can be used.





#### 3.3 Cable Driver Cores

encoded.

The EQC05X31 has integrated cable driver cores in each direction with the following characteristics:

· Cable Driver Operation

The cable driver drives the digital signals onto the SDxOp/SDxOn pins and is designed to work with single-ended or differential interfaces. The cable driver takes its output to electrical idle (squelch) when there is no high frequency or LFPS input at the SDxIp/SDxIn pins. The cable driver also includes circuits which determine the presence of RX termination on the remote side in accordance with the standard.

• Single speed

The EQCO5X31 cable driver cores work at a single speed of 5 Gbps (USB 3.2 SuperSpeed).

Integrated termination

The EQCO5X31 cable driver includes on-chip termination, no external termination components are required.

#### 3.4 LFPS Repeat Cores

The EQCO5X31 has integrated LFPS (Low Frequency Periodic Signaling) repeat cores in each direction. The LFPS Repeat cores detect LFPS at the input, condition the LFPS timing and send to the output. Spread Spectrum modulation is applied to the LFPS signal output to reduce EMI.

#### 3.5 Sleep Mode

The power block takes the EQC05X31 to a low power state when both directions are in sustained idle.

## 4.0 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

## 4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

#### TABLE 4-1:ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter <sup>1</sup>   | Conditions    | Min  | Тур | Max  | Unit |
|--------------------------|---------------|------|-----|------|------|
| Storage Temperature      |               | -65  |     | +150 | °C   |
| Ambient Temperature      | Power Applied | -55  |     | +125 | °C   |
| Supply Voltage to Ground |               | -0.5 |     | +1.4 | V    |
| DC Input Voltage         |               | -0.5 |     | +1.6 | V    |
| DC Voltage to Outputs    |               | -0.5 |     | +1.6 | V    |
| Current into Outputs     | Outputs Low   |      |     | 90   | mA   |

**Note 1:** Stresses above those listed in this table may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions, above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.

#### 4.2 Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating  $V_{CC}$  and temperature range. All pertinent USB Gen 1 electrical parameters from the USB 3.2 Specifications [1] have been validated.

| Parameter  | Description   | Min  | Тур | Max                       | Unit |  |  |
|--|---|------|-----|---------------------------|------|--|--|
| Temperature (see additional package thermal data in Section 6.2) |   |      |     |                           |      |  |  |
| T <sub>a</sub>   | Ambient Temperature                                 | -40  |     | 85                        | °C   |  |  |
| Power Supply   | /   |      |     | •                         |      |  |  |
| V <sub>CC</sub>  | Supply Voltage                                      | 1.14 | 1.2 | 1.26                      | V    |  |  |
| l <sub>s</sub> (operational)                                     | Supply current, both directions operating at 5 Gbps |      | 100 | 145 @ 1.2V<br>168 @ 1.26V | mA   |  |  |
| l <sub>s</sub> (sleep)   | Supply Current in sleep mode                        |      |     | 210 @ 25C<br>600 @ 85C    | μΑ   |  |  |
| LOM Output   |   |      |     | •                         |      |  |  |
| V <sub>oh</sub>  | Output High Voltage                                 | 1.0  | 1.2 |                           | V    |  |  |
| V <sub>ol</sub>  | Output Low Voltage                                  |      | GND | 0.1                       | V    |  |  |
| t <sub>LOM</sub>   | High Pulse Width                                    | 18   | 36  | 60                        | ns   |  |  |
| TSC Input  |   |      |     |                           |      |  |  |
| V <sub>ih</sub>  | Input High Voltage                                  | 1.0  | 1.2 |                           | V    |  |  |
| V <sub>il</sub>  | Input Low Voltage                                   |      | GND | 0.15                      | V    |  |  |
| TSI Input  |   |      |     |                           |      |  |  |
| Vi   | Input Voltage                                       | GND  |     | V <sub>CC</sub>           | V    |  |  |

#### TABLE 4-2: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 5.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

## 5.1 Usage Diagrams

The following figures show examples of how the EQCO5X31 can be used in different scenarios. Other applications that need extension of USB 3.2 signaling are also possible. One example of this would be USB3 Vision™.

### 5.1.1 USB 3.2 WITH USB 2.0 CO-EXISTENCE

For extending USB 3.2 connections that include USB 2.0, cables up to 8 meters can be supported. For cable lengths up to 3 meters, a single EQC05X31 can be used to provide extra margin and reliability over standard 3-meter links (see Figure 5-1). For cable lengths up to 5 meters, two EQC05X31 parts are required, one on each end (see Figure 5-2). For cable lengths up to 8 meters, the USB 2.0 signals can also be extended by using a Microchip hub with *PHYboost* technology (see Figure 5-3). Some example use cases are shown below.

FIGURE 5-1: IMPROVED INTEGRITY / RELIABILITY AT USB 3.2 STANDARD LENGTHS



## FIGURE 5-2: EXTENDING USB 3.2 TO MATCH USB 2.0 STANDARD LENGTHS



## FIGURE 5-3: EXTENDING USB 3.2 AND USB 2.0



#### 5.1.2 LONGER CABLES FOR USB 3.2 ONLY

For extending USB 3.2 connections that do not include USB 2.0, longer cables can be supported. For cable lengths beyond 5 meters, upgraded connectors and cables might be required that have improved crosstalk and loss parameters. Please see Section 5.2 for more information on cable lengths. Some example use-cases are shown below.



#### FIGURE 5-4: EXTENDING USB 3.2 ONLY CONNECTIONS

## FIGURE 5-5: EXTENDING USB 3.2 ACTIVE CABLE USING ONE CENTER PLACED EQC05X31



## FIGURE 5-6: EXTENDING USB 3.2 ACTIVE CABLE USING TWO END PLACED EQC05X31



## FIGURE 5-7: EXTENDING USB 3.2 ACTIVE CABLE USING TWO NEAR-END PLACED EQCO5X31



#### FIGURE 5-8: EXTENDING USB 3.2 ACTIVE CABLE USING THREE EQC05X31



#### 5.1.3 LONGER CABLES FOR USB3 VISION™

USB3 Vision<sup>™</sup> is an interface standard for industrial cameras. It describes a specification on top of the USB standard, with a particular focus on supporting high-performance cameras based on USB 3.0. An example use-case for USB3 Vision<sup>™</sup> shown in Figure 5-9, illustrates how the EQC05X31 can be integrated into the camera to provide a superior differentiated product.





## 5.1.4 RESTORING PCB LOSSES

Sometimes the USB controller/SoC cannot be physically near the USB connector on the PCB or is located on a separate board entirely. In these cases the EQCO5X31 can be located near the USB connector, restoring the signal integrity lost through the PCB traces/connector. Please see Section 5.2 for more information on cable lengths. An example use case is shown below.

#### FIGURE 5-10: EXTENDING EXTRA LONG PCB TRACES AND/OR BOARD-TO-BOARD/ BACKPLANE CONNECTIONS



#### 5.2 Cable Information

#### 5.2.1 CABLE LENGTH

Because the EQCO5X31 is intended to work with lossier channels than defined in the USB 3.2 Specifications [1], it was designed to provide a minimum of 24 dB of compensation at the Nyquist frequency (2.5 GHz) using its *EyeOpen*<sup>™</sup> technology. That figure is a conservative minimum taking account factors such as temperature, cable aging and industrial environmental noise. Using that figure then, a maximum cable length can be determined that should work in an industrial environment. To determine the maximum cable length when an EQCO5X31 device is present at both ends of the cable, the following equations should be used:

- 1. IL (Insertion Loss) <= 24 dB
- 2. SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio) >= 16 dB, where SNR = NEXT (Near End Crosstalk) IL

For example, a cable with an IL of 2 dB/m can achieve up to 12 meters length. At that length, the cable + connector with a NEXT of 40 dB or greater would be required to achieve the SNR. In the same way, PCB maximum trace lengths can be calculated by knowing the IL of the trace.

Insertion Loss is largely a matter of the cables AWG rating, long cables would need to have smaller AWG (thicker wire) ratings to achieve lower IL. NEXT is largely a matter of the quality of the cable and connector, the wire arrangement, wire shielding and wire attachment method.

#### 5.2.2 OTHER CABLE TYPES

Although the EQC05X31 was primarily designed for  $90\Omega$  or  $100\Omega$  STP (Shielded Twisted Pair), it has also been designed to work with  $50\Omega$  coaxial cable, and has been tested to a limited extent.

To obtain further application information pertaining to other cable types and required circuit changes, please contact Microchip support via the Microchip support portal.

#### 5.3 Guidelines for Design and Layout

#### 5.3.1 GENERAL RULES

Below are the general rules that should be used in the schematic and PCB layout. These rules have been implemented in our reference designs. It is best to follow these rules by copying our reference designs as closely as possible. In addition, customer designs should be reviewed by Microchip before building product. This is done through our EQCOcheck process. We highly encourage our customers to send in their designs for review as significant issues are often found during this review. Please contact Microchip support via the Microchip support portal.

- 1. The 1.2V supply for the EQCO5X31 should be supplied by a low ripple LDO regulator with a high PSRR at the switching frequencies that might be present at its input. Please see our reference design for suggested part selection. For boards with multiple EQCO5X31's, each should have its own regulator.
- 2. Place and route decoupling capacitors for VCCA and VCCB power pins using low inductance techniques, such as short and wide traces and multiple vias to planes. Microchip recommends placing the decoupling capacitors on the opposite side of the board from the EQC05X31 so that the ground side of the capacitors can attach directly to a center GND pad via, as is done on our reference designs.
- 3. Differential PCB traces should be as short as possible and routed as 90Ω or 100Ω (as preferred). The two traces of the pair should be as symmetrical as possible to each other (to reduce mode conversions) and should be routed next to a continuous plane. Copper features such as vias and copper co-planar pours should be kept away from the traces by a distance of 3-4x the trace width. Crosstalk between the RX and TX pairs should be reduced as much as possible, this implies keeping these trace routes as far away from each other as practical. Other crosstalk mitigation techniques such as using different non-adjacent layers and orthogonal routing can also be used.

#### 5.3.2 USB DE-EMPHASIS

The USB 3.2 Specifications [1] allows transmit de-emphasis to be used as a method of equalization to compensate for long cable losses. The EQC05X31 receive equalizer operates equally well when receiving signals that were launched with or without de-emphasis. The EQC05X31 does not apply de-emphasis on its transmit outputs. If transmit de-empha-

sis is desired, it is something that can be easily implemented with a few external passive components. Microchip can provide more details on an external circuit to implement transmit de-emphasis. Please contact Microchip support via the Microchip support portal.

#### 5.3.3 ESD GUIDELINES

The EQC05X31 has extremely strong and robust ESD protection built into the device, so it is generally not required to add external ESD protection in most applications. If the application must be further hardened, external ESD diodes can be added on each differential pair signal located nearest the USB connector. Microchip has the following guidelines with regards to the ESD diode selection:

- a. Low capacitance (< 1 pF or preferably < 0.5 pF)
- b. TLP voltages in both directions less than 9V at a TLP current of 15A,
- c. A dual diode part (or quad) in a single package is better than individual diodes for best matching
- d. The diodes should be placed in-line with the differential routes, so stubs are reduced as much as possible.

## 5.4 *MarginLink*<sup>™</sup> Signal Integrity Pins (TSI, LOM and TSC)

USB links typically operate with a very low Bit-Error-Rate (BER). Unfortunately, there is usually no mechanism to determine if there is sufficient operational BER system margin. It is possible that the BER might be low but near a cliff that with just a small additional impairment might result in a much higher BER. This impairment, resulting in increased jitter and eye-opening degradations, can be caused by many factors including but not limited to long cables, damaged cables/ connectors and poor PCB layout.

The Test Signal Integrity (TSI) pin and Low Margin (LOM) pin of the EQCO5X31 are therefore introduced to allow runtime evaluation of the integrity of the whole signal path. When an analog voltage is applied to the TSI pin, a controlled level of signal impairment (both timing and amplitude) is intentionally added to the signal just before the reclocker (CDR). Hence, the high frequency jitter margin of the EQCO5X31 will be reduced for a given BER. In case too little margin is present, this will be noticeable by a substantial rise in bit errors. The LOM pin output can then be used to detect these bit errors.

The TSI pin is an analog input with an internal pull-down to ground of 20 k $\Omega$ . This allows an external resistor to form a voltage divider with the internal resistor and thus generate the desired voltage and impairment level. From 300 mV (±100 mV) onwards, signal impairment is added. At the power supply voltage (1.2V) there is 100% of the maximum allowed impairment, likewise at 50% of the power supply voltage, there is 50% of maximum allowed impairment. For typical applications it is advised to test with 50% level, and for safety critical applications 100% is advised. For example, the jumper configuration as shown in Figure 5-11 could be added to a board design. In this way three different impairment values can be configured manually.

The LOM pin is a digital output that indicates when a bit error is detected. Although LOM is usually used in conjunction with TSI, the function is independent of TSI, which means it can be used as a general error indicator. The LOM output is normally low but when a bit error is detected, it will output a high (1.2V) pulse. Note that if multiple errors occur during the high pulse width, only one error will be reported.

There are several potential ways to monitor the LOM pin output including but not limited to:

- 1. Counting: A digital counter would count on each rising edge seen. A pass/fail test can be implemented by counting total errors per unit of time. FPGA's and most microcontrollers have counter functions fast enough for this purpose.
- 2. Integration: A capacitor could be used to integrate the pulses and provide an analog voltage that could be used as input to an ADC or comparator. A pass/fail test can be made by measuring the analog voltage does not exceed a defined threshold.
- Pulse stretching: This might be done to provide a longer pulse that would drive a visual indicator such as an LED. The LED flashing on would indicate an error occurred, or multiple errors could be roughly measured via the intensity of the LED.

#### FIGURE 5-11: EQCO5X31 - TSI TEST JUMPER



- No jumper installed = no impairment added
- Jumper 2-3 would provide approximately 50% of maximum allowed impairment
- Jumper 1-2 would provide approximately 100% of maximum allowed impairment

The connection to TSI pin should be short and kept away from other signals.

The TSC pin is a digital input that selects the channel (A or B, see Figure 1-2) that TSI and LOM are associated with, High = Chan A, Low = Chan B. For example, if TSC is high, channel A will be selected so that TSI will impair the channel A receiver, and LOM will indicate errors on Channel A receiver. Conversely, if TSC is low, TSI and LOM are associated with Channel B. For most customers, TSI and LOM should be associated with channel A, because that is the cable side channel input, and it is usually more important to check the margin of the cable side connections.

The TSC input can be set high or low using the following methods.

- 1. Resistor Pullup or Pulldown. To tie the TSC pin low, a direct tie to ground or a  $0\Omega$  resistor to ground is recommended. To tie the TSC pin high, a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor to VCC is recommended. Do not tie the TSC pin directly to VCC or leave floating.
- 2. Controlled from GPIO. See Figure 5-12 for two options to set or clear the TSC pin from a GPIO.

#### FIGURE 5-12: EQCO5X31 - SET OR CLEAR THE TSC PIN FROM A GPIO



## 5.5 Data Pins (SDxOp/SDxOn and SDxIp/SDxIn)

The connection to these pins should follow the general rules in Section 5.3.1. The transmit outputs (SDxOp/SDxOn) must include DC blocking capacitors with a value between 75-265 nF. Microchip recommends 100 nF / 50V as these can be readily obtained in 0402 (1005 metric) size. The USB specifications do not require capacitors on the receiver inputs (SDxIp/SDxIn), but for reasons of industrial safety and protection, it is recommended. If receiver capacitors are used, the value must be between 297-363 nF. Microchip recommends 330 nF / 50V.

### 5.6 Power Connectivity

Figure 5-13 illustrates the power configuration for the EQCO5X31 with recommended filtering and decoupling. The EQCO5X31 requires only a single 1.2V power supply, which must supply both VCC pins (VCCA and VCCB must be connected together). It is important to power each EQCO5X31 from a low ripple LDO regulator with a high PSRR at the switching frequencies that might be present at its input. Ripple on the power supply adversely affects CDR operation, signal integrity, and cable distance that can be supported.



#### FIGURE 5-13: POWER CONNECTIVITY

## 5.7 Microchip EQCO5X31 Reference Designs

Microchip offers the following reference designs and evaluation boards for the EQCO5X31.

- 1. EQCO5X31 Evaluation Board, AIS20001
- 2. EV40G35A EVB-EQC05X31-TYPE-C EXTENDER
- 3. EV23B43A EVB-EQC05X31-TYPE-C REPEATER

Design files and evaluation boards are available upon request. Please contact Microchip support via the Microchip support portal.

It is highly recommended to start with a Microchip reference design before beginning a new project. Customer designs should be reviewed by Microchip before building product. This is done through our EQCOcheck process. We highly encourage our customers to send in their designs for review. Significant issues are often found during this review. Please contact Microchip support via the Microchip support portal.

## 6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

#### 6.1 Package Marking

#### FIGURE 6-1: EQCO5X31 TOP MARKING



## 6.2 Package Thermal Characteristics

#### TABLE 6-1: EQCO5X31 20 LEAD PLASTIC QUAD FLAT, NO LEAD PACKAGE (6N)

| Parameter                   | Symbol          | Value | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Typical Junction to Ambient | Θ <sub>JA</sub> | 43.9  | °C/W |
| Typical Junction to Case    | Θ <sub>JC</sub> | 28.5  | °C/W |
| Typical Junction to Board   | Θ <sub>JB</sub> | 20.43 | °C/W |

## 6.3 Package Drawings

## 20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (6N) - 4x4x1.0 mm Body [VQFN] Wettable Flanks (Stepped), 0.40 mm Terminal Length





## 20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (6N) - 4x4x1.0 mm Body [VQFN] Wettable Flanks (Stepped), 0.40 mm Terminal Length

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



## RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

|                                  | MILLIMETERS |          |      |      |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------|------|------|
| Dimension                        | MIN         | NOM      | MAX  |      |
| Contact Pitch                    | E           | 0.50 BSC |      |      |
| Optional Center Pad Width        | X2          |          | 2.80 |      |
| Optional Center Pad Length       | Y2          |          |      | 2.80 |
| Contact Pad Spacing              | C1          |          | 4.00 |      |
| Contact Pad Spacing              | C2          |          | 4.00 |      |
| Contact Pad Width (X20)          | X1          |          |      | 0.30 |
| Contact Pad Length (X20)         | Y1          |          |      | 0.80 |
| Contact Pad to Center Pad (X20)  | G1          | 0.25     |      |      |
| Contact Pad to Contact Pad (X16) | G2          | 0.20     |      |      |
| Thermal Via Diameter             |             |          | 0.30 |      |
| Thermal Via Pitch                |             |          | 1.00 |      |

#### Notes:

- 1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
- BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
- 2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2402B

## APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

Documents listed below and referenced within this publication are current as of the release of this publication and may have been reissued with more current information. To obtain the latest releases of Microchip documentation please visit the Microchip website. Please note, some Microchip documentation may require approval. Contact information can be found at <u>www.microchip.com</u>.

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[1] USB 3.2 Specifications

https://www.usb.org/

- [2] Patents: US7894515B2 & EP2182688B1
- [3] Patents & Patents Pending: US10277340 (B1)

## APPENDIX B: REVISION HISTORY

#### B.1 Current Revision

#### DS60001668C (March 2023)

- Updated section 2.0 Pinout
- · Updated section 4.2 Electrical Characteristics
- Updated section 5.3.3 ESD guidelines
- Updated section 5.7 Microchip EQCO5X31 Reference Designs

## B.2 Previous Revision

## DS60001668B (December 2021)

- Updated entire document for new pins TSC, TEST2 and TEST3
- Updated Table 4-2 to add digital pins LOM, TSC and Analog pin TSI to electrical table
- Updated section 5.1 Usage Diagrams, added USB2 extension Figure and USB3 Vision™ Figure
- Updated section 5.3.2 regarding de-emphasis
- Added section 5.3.3 ESD Guidelines.

## DS60001668A (December 2020)

• Initial document release.

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