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Minds in Motion

USB On-the-Go Solutions

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Digital Interface Business Unit





Agenda

Why USB On-the-Go (OTG)?

What is USB OTG?

TI USB-OTG Solutions

Demonstration





The need for USB OTG?

- Plethora of new portable consumer electronics requires a new connection when away from the personal computer (PC).
- This capability to share data among consumer electronics has historically been limited by the lack of an industry standard.
- With vast majority of these devices communicating with the PC via USB, the USB is a natural candidate for mobile point-to-point connectivity. HOWEVER:
 - USB's master-slave protocol (relying on the power of the PC) may be too complex to implement on these portable devices - typically over-kill
 - A standard USB host will significantly cripple the battery life of a low-powered device
 - Connectors are also too large for the form factor of those devices

The birth of USB OTG!

- The USB OTG specification simply upgrades the current peripherals to feature limited host functions to interconnect a certain number of devices.
- Example target end-equipment include (but is not limited to):
 - Digital Cameras
 - Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)
 - Smart Phones

- Portable Audio Player
- Mega-Pixel Camera Phones
- Web-Tablets



Alternatives to USB-OTG

Bluetooth

- Strengths:
 - Designed to connect consumer electronics
 - Established within the market
 - Wireless connection
- Weakness:
 - Speed

FireWire or IEEE 1394a

- Given a face-lift to the digital video industry since its inception
- Strengths:
 - Solid isochronous transfer
 - Multiple bandwidth modes
 - Ultra-high speed
 - Peer-to-peer architecture that USB 2.0 lacks
- Weaknesses:
 - Power requirements may be too high to be practical on target devices
- Realistically, has a different application focus than USB-OTG



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What is USB OTG?

- USB OTG is an addendum to the USB 2.0 Specification that defines:
 - A new type of "dual-role" device intended to extend the functionality of a peripheral product to include limited host capabilities.
 - OTG host must supply power; however, the required supply current is limited to 8 mA.
 - New negotiation rules
 - Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP) defines a method for dynamic switching between host and device roles.
 - Session Request Protocol (SRP) enables a method for bus power to be turned off/on at the discretion
 of the "host" device.
 - New mini connectors
- Target applications are portable devices with which end-users want to share data when a computer is not available.
 - Sharing contact information between two PDAs or cell phones
 - Sharing pictures from one DSC or camera phone with another
 - Sharing music between portable audio players
 - Printing directly from a DSC or PDA
- Like standard USB, OTG is a point-to-point, host-centric bus and is not intended as a peer-to-peer networking connection.





Dual Role OTG Devices

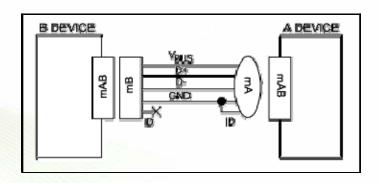
- Extends the functionality of a peripheral product to include limited host capabilities.
- Must act as a standard USB peripheral when connected to standard USB host.
- When a device is acting as the host (A-device):
 - Must be able to source a minimum of 8mA to the connected peripheral (B-device).
 - Unlike a standard USB host in a PC, an OTG device may not have a simple way to add drivers for "unrecognized" devices.
 - An OTG device must supply what is called a Targeted Peripheral List that allows the device manufacturer to specify exactly what devices they will support.
 - The specification also requires some type of messaging display to enable communicating to the end-user that an unsupported device has been plugged in and that it will not work.

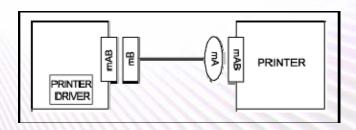




Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP)

- An OTG device can operate either as a host or peripheral.
 - Cable orientation determines the initial roles
 - Grounded ID pin is the default A-Device → initial host
 - Floating ID pin is the default B-Device
 → initial peripheral
- HNP enables devices to exchange roles.
- Why switch roles?
 - Devices are connected as shown
 - The PDA has a printer driver inside this setup is backwards!
 - HNP enables the roles to reverse automatically and silently, rather than bothering the user to reverse the cable

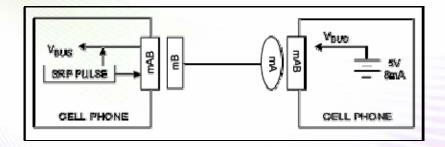






Session Request Protocol (SRP)

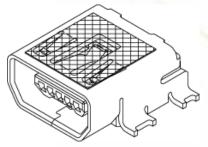
- SRP allows a B-Device to request an A-Device to turn on VBUS power and start a session.
 - An OTG session is defined as the time that the A-Device is furnishing VBUS power.
 - A-Device always supplies VBUS power
- A-Device can power down the VBUS wire ending the session, which the B-Device can detect and it can enter a low-power state.
 - A button is then pushed on the left phone to request a session (i.e. synchronize address books).
 - The B-device pulses first the D+ wire, and then the VBUS wire to wake up the A-Device
 - The A-Device then detects the pulse, causing it to switch on VBUS and start a session (A-Device can respond to either pulsing)



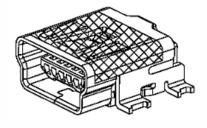




New Mini Connectors







Mini-AB Receptacle

Mini-B Receptacle



Mini-B Mini-A Plugs

- Dual Role device must use the Mini-AB Receptacle.
 - When connected to a mini-A plug, device initially acts as the "host"
 - When the mini-B plug is connected, the device initially acts as the "peripheral"
- OTG-compatible cable provides a mini-A plug at one end and a mini-B plug at the other.
- Mini-A is for host—only devices.
- Mini-B is for peripheral—only devices.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS



Potential USB OTG Issues?

- To consumers, the additional OTG USB cables may be confusing.
 - Users would be using one cable for exchanging data between their PDA and MP3 player, and another for hooking them up to a PC.
 - Will users remember to bring both cables for the different usage scenarios?
- Consumers will also have to learn how to plug the cables correctly to suit their needs.
 - Are the connectors sufficiently different to allow easy usage scenarios?
- Some users will find that the 'Targeted Peripheral List ' to be somewhat lacking.
 - Messaging needs to clearly identify unsupported peripherals or user confusion will result.





Usage Scenario #1

- OTG enabled Device is required to act as a standard USB peripheral.
 - Could be class device such as Media Transfer Protocol (MTP) complaint MP3 Player or Mass Storage Class Peripheral (MSC)
 - Could require user to load a customized driver on to PC to enable functionality
- Example applications:
 - Syncing PDA/Phone Contacts
 - Syncing music library for MP3 Players
 - Copying pictures from DSC to PC for editing/printing







Usage Scenario #2

- Device is USB OTG host to target peripheral
- OTG enabled device is required to implement the "operating system"
 - Drivers must be included in support of Target Peripheral List (TPL)
 - Messaging must be enabled to notify for non-supported peripheral connection event
 - Must supply a minimum of 8mA (5V) of USB Power
- Example applications:
 - Adding KB or mouse to a PDA
 - Updating contents of PDA/Phone from USB Flash Memory
 - Copying pictures from DSC to USB Flash Memory







Usage Scenario #3

- "Host" Device is required to implement the operating system – including drivers – in support of the targeted peripherals.
- "Peripheral" Device is required to implement the desired type of USB Peripheral.
- Host Negotiation Protocol can enable role reversal if cable connected backwards.
- Example applications:
 - Sharing PDA/Phone Contacts
 - Sharing music between MP3 Players







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TI USB-OTG Enabled Solutions

- Many DSP/OMAP™/IAG devices have integrated USB OTG digital cores
 - Some are USB 2.0 full-speed only (12 Mbps), while some support USB 2.0 high-speed (480 Mbps).
 - Most require an external analog transceiver to operate as a USB OTG device.
 - TI is working on discrete transceivers
 - Some newer processors have fully integrated high-speed USB OTG functionality – core and transceiver.
- To enable processors which do not have the USB digital core integrated – or which only natively support full-speed USB and the application requires high-speed USB, we have developed a family of high-speed OTG bridge devices.





IDLE Mode Definition

- OTG Phy is in suspend state
 - PLL is disabled
 - Analog OTG should be on in order to detect:
 - VBUS status change
 - ID status change
 - HostDiscon status change in a Host mode
 - Single ended receivers should be on to detect:
 - DP/DM status change (LineStates)
- All internal clocks turned off with proper sequence:
 - Disable any peripheral clock
 - Disable system clock source
 - Disable crystal clock feedback path
- Digital core disables oscillator feedback path to stop reference crystal clock
- I/Os initialized to state that minimize I/O leakage (controlling direction, pull-up/pull-down, etc.). This is controlled by external Host Controller through register access.
- IDLE Mode current <100uA





TUSB60xx

USB 2.0 High-speed OTG Interface Bridge Family

Features

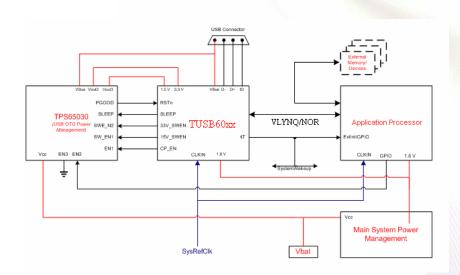
- USB 2.0 High—speed OTG Compliant Device
- Multiple External Host Interface Options
- Ultra low power (<100uA) IDLE Mode
- Small form factor = 5x5 u*JrBGA

Benefits

- Certified compliance and interoperability
- Flexible Architectures to interface to multiple processors
- Designed to meet the critical demands of portable, batterypowered target devices
- Meets the demands of small form factor portable device



System Block Diagram



- Application processor is required to support software needs including:
 - Operating system for Host mode
 - Drivers for target peripheral list when in OTG Host mode
 - Application functionality when in peripheral mode

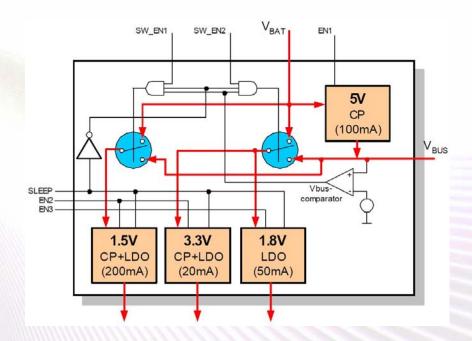




TPS65030

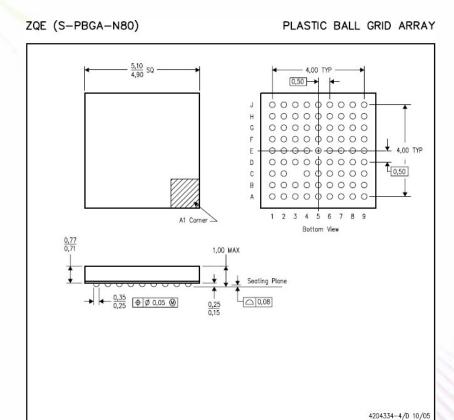
OTG Companion Power Management

- 4 Regulated Output Voltages with 3% tolerance
 - Fractional charge pump for 5V/100mA
 - Fractional charge pump for 1.5V/200mA
 - Doubling Charge pump with LDO mode for 3.3V/20mA
 - LDO for 1.8V/60mA
- Switching Frequency 1 MHz
- 3.0V to 5.25V Operating Input Voltage Range
- Sleep mode:
 - Sets Vout2 into LDO mode
 - Reduces quiescent current of Vout2, Vout3 and Vout4 to 8uA each
- Internal bus switch
- Vbus comparator
- Internal Soft Start limits Inrush Current
- Low Input Ripple and Low EMI
- Over Current and Over Temperature Protected
- Under Voltage Lockout with Hysteresis
- Ultra-Small 2.5mm x 2.7 mm chip scale Package





ZQE Package Information



IOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Falls within JEDEC MO-225

D. This is a lead-free solder ball design.

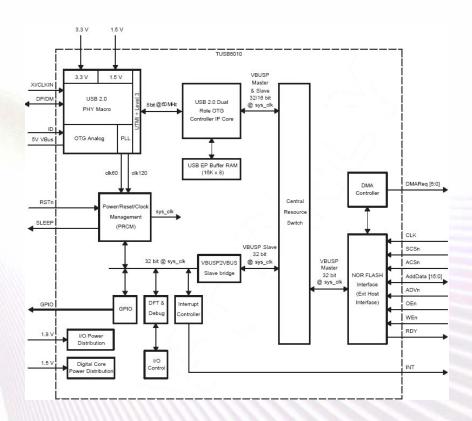




TUSB6010A

USB 2.0 High-Speed OTG to Muxed NOR Interface

- NOR FLASH-like External Host Interface
 - 16-bit multiplexed
 - Synchronous/Asynchronous
 - Single and burst read/write access
 - Programmable burst size up to 16 half words
 - Support for six external DMA requests
 - Little endian
- Glueless Interface to OMAP1710, OMAP2420, and eCosto





TUSB6010A Performance

- OMAP2420, NOR Interface
 - GPMC running at 55 MHz
 - Sustained 250 Mbps Bulk In and Bulk Out with DMA.
- OMAP1710, NOR Interface
 - EMIF running at 55 MHz
 - Sustained 250 Mbps Bulk Out with sync DMA.
 - Sustained 100 Mbps Bulk In with async DMA.





TUSB6010A Software Solutions

- TI Solution
- Linux-based
- Based on OMAP2420/1710 Processors
- In Peripheral Mode
 - Act as Mass Storage Class Peripheral
 - Act as Human Interface Device Class Peripheral
- In Host Mode
 - Service Mass Storage Class Peripherals
 - Service Human Interface Device Class Peripherals
- Source Code will be available:
 - Port to different processor
 - Support for additional peripheral types

- Alternatives Solutions
- Symbian Licensee
 - For OMAP2420 or OMAP1710
 - Contact Symbian for more information
- Mentor Graphics Linux Support
 - Available directly from Mentor
 - Processor Agnostic
 - Customer will need to port to chosen processor and OS
 - TI has not evaluated this stack for use with the TUSB6010A

Estimated Development Schedule:

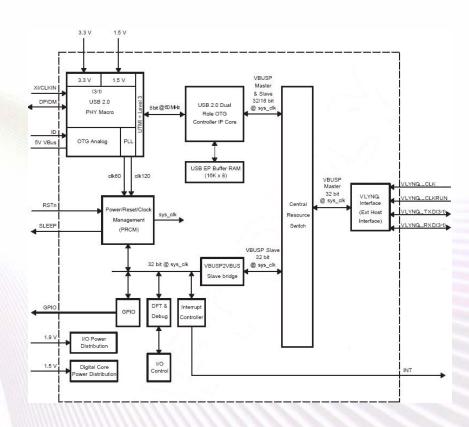
Beta SDK: Late 3Q07 Full-release: Late 4Q07



TUSB6020

USB 2.0 High-Speed OTG to VLYNQ™ Interface

- 10-pin VLYNQ External Host Interface:
 - High speed (150 MHz) point-topoint serial interface
 - Supports 4x RX and 4x TX lines
 - Memory mapped master/slave
 - Hardware flow control
 - Internal loop-back mode
 - Multi-channel Direct Access Memory (DMA) Controller
 - Integrated List Processor capable of parsing CPPI 3.0 compliant Buffer Descriptors
- Glueless Interface to multiple TI Processors including
 - DaVinci™
 - OMAP5912





TUSB6020 Performance

- DaVinci VLYNQ Throughput
 - Eight pin VLYNQ Interface running at 125
 MHz
 - Sustained 267 Mbps Bulk In and Bulk Out





TUSB6020 Software Solution

- DSP/BIOS™-Based
- Based on DM64x[™] (DaVinci) Processors
- In Peripheral Mode
 - Act as Mass Storage Class Peripheral
 - Act as Human Interface Device Class Peripheral
- In Host Mode
 - Service Mass Storage Class Peripherals
 - Service Human Interface Device Class Peripherals
- Source Code will be available:
 - Port to different processor and OS
 - Support for additional peripheral types





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Resources and References

- USB Implementer's Forum Website
 - http://www.usb.org/developers/onthego
- Everything USB Website
 - http://www.everythingusb.com/usbonthego/
- Beyond Logic Website
 - http://www.beyondlogic.org/usb/otghost.htm





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