

1ch Small Package **High Side Switch ICs** for USB Devices and Memory Cards

BD2220G-LB BD2221G-LB

General Description

This is the product guarantees long time support in Industrial market.

BD2220G and BD2221G are low on-resistance N-channel MOSFET high-side power switches, optimized for Universal Serial Bus (USB) applications. BD2220G and BD2221G are equipped with the function over-current detection, thermal shutdown, of under-voltage lockout and soft-start.

Features

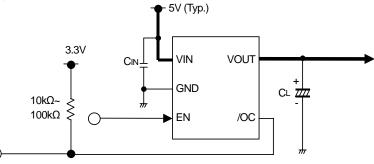
- Long time support a product for Industrial applications.
- Low On-Resistance (Typ. 160mΩ) N-channel **MOSFET Built-in**
- **Over-Current Detection** (Output off-latch operation)
- Thermal Shutdown
- **Open-Drain Fault Flag Output**
- **Under-Voltage Lockout**
- Soft-Start Circuit **Control Input Logic**
 - \geq Active-High : BD2220G
 - Active-Low : BD2221G \triangleright
 - Reverse Current Protection when
 - Power Switch Off

Applications

Industrial Equipment,

USB hub in consumer appliances, Car accessory, PC, PC peripheral equipment, and so forth

Typical Application Circuit



Lineup

Over current detection		Control input logic	Package		Orderable Part Number	
Min.	Тур.	Max.	Control input logic	F	аскауе	Orderable Fart Nulliber
0.5A	-	1.0A	High SSOP5		Reel of 3000	BD2220G – LBTR
0.5A	-	1.0A	Low	SSOP5	Reel of 3000	BD2221G – LBTR

OProduct structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product has no designed protection against radioactive rays

Key Specifications

- Input voltage range:
- ON resistance:
- Over current threshold:
- Standby current:
- 0.01µA (Typ.) Operating temperature range: -40°C to +85°C

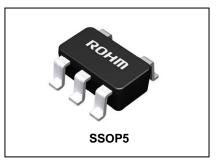
0.5A min., 1.0A max.

2.7V to 5.5V

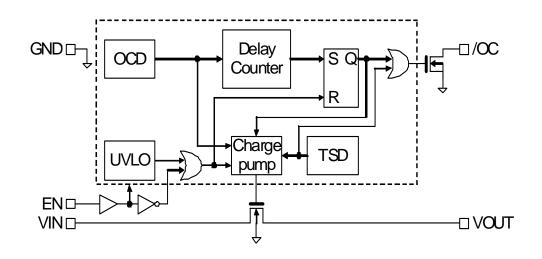
160mΩ(Typ.)

Package SSOP5

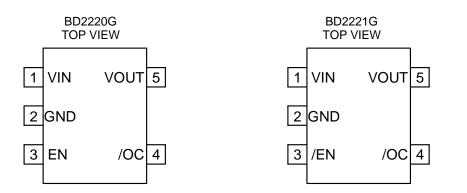
W(Typ.) D (Typ.) H (Max.) 2.90mm x 2.80mm x 1.25mm



Block Diagram



Pin Configurations



Pin Description

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Function
1	VIN	-	Switch input and the supply voltage for the IC.
2	GND	-	Ground.
3	EN, /EN	I	Enable input. EN: High level input turns on the switch. (BD2220G) /EN: Low level input turns on the switch. (BD2221G)
4	/OC	Ο	Over-current notification terminal. Low level output during over-current or over-temperature condition. Open-drain fault flag output.
5	VOUT	Ο	Switch output.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
VIN supply voltage	Vin	-0.3 to 6.0	V
EN(/EN) input voltage	VEN(/EN)	-0.3 to 6.0	V
/OC voltage	V/oc	-0.3 to 6.0	V
/OC sink current	I/oc	5	mA
VOUT voltage	Vout	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Storage temperature	TSTG	-55 to 150	°C
Power dissipation	Pd	675 ^{*1}	mW

*1 Mounted on 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. Reduce 5.4mW per 1°C above 25°C.

Recommended Operation Range

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings			Unit
Falameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VIN operating voltage	Vin	2.7	5.0	5.5	V
Operating temperature	TOPR	-40	-	85	°C

Electrical Characteristics (VIN= 5V, Ta= 25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

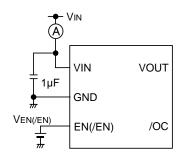
DC Characteristics

Deremeter	Currents of	Limits			1.1		
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	
Operating current	IDD	-	110	160	μA	VEN = 5V (BD2220G) V/EN = 0V (BD2221G) VOUT = open	
Standby current	Istb	-	0.01	5	μA	VEN = 0V (BD2220G) V/EN = 5V (BD2221G) VOUT = open	
ENI//ENI) input voltage	VEN(/EN)	2.0	-	-	V	High input	
EN(/EN) input voltage	VEN(/EN)	-	-	0.8	V	Low input	
EN(/EN) input leakage	IEN(/EN)	-1.0	0.01	1.0	μA	VEN(/EN) = 0V or 5V	
On-resistance	Ron	-	160	210	mΩ	IOUT = 50mA	
Switch leak current	ILsw	-	-	1.0	μA	VEN(/EN) = 0V, VOUT = 0V	
Reverse leak current	IREV	-	-	1.0	μA	Vout = 5.5V, Vin = 0V	
Over-current threshold	Ітн	0.5	-	1.0	А		
Short circuit output current	Isc	0.35	-	-	А	VOUT = 0V, RMS	
/OC output low voltage	V/oc	-	-	0.4	V	I/OC = 0.5mA	
LIV/L O thread ald	ντυνη	2.1	2.3	2.5	V	VIN increasing	
UVLO threshold	Vtuvl	2.0	2.2	2.4	V	VIN decreasing	

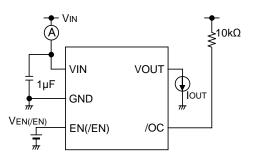
AC Characteristics

Deremeter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
Parameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Output rise time	TON1	-	1	6	ms	RL = 20Ω
Output turn-on time	TON2	-	1.5	10	ms	RL = 20Ω
Output fall time	TOFF1	-	1	20	μs	RL = 20Ω
Output turn-off time	TOFF2	-	3	40	μs	RL = 20Ω
/OC delay time	T/oc	10	15	20	ms	

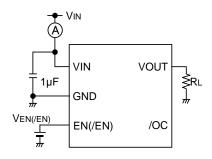
Measurement Circuit



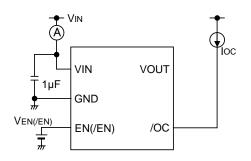
A. Operating current



C. On-resistance, Over-current detection

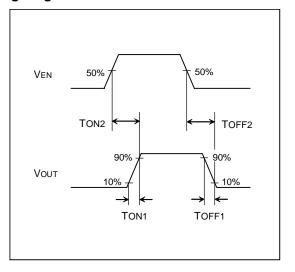


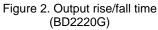
B. EN,/EN Input voltage, Output rise/fall time

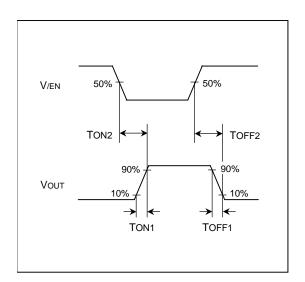


D. /OC Output low voltage

Timing Diagram







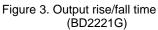
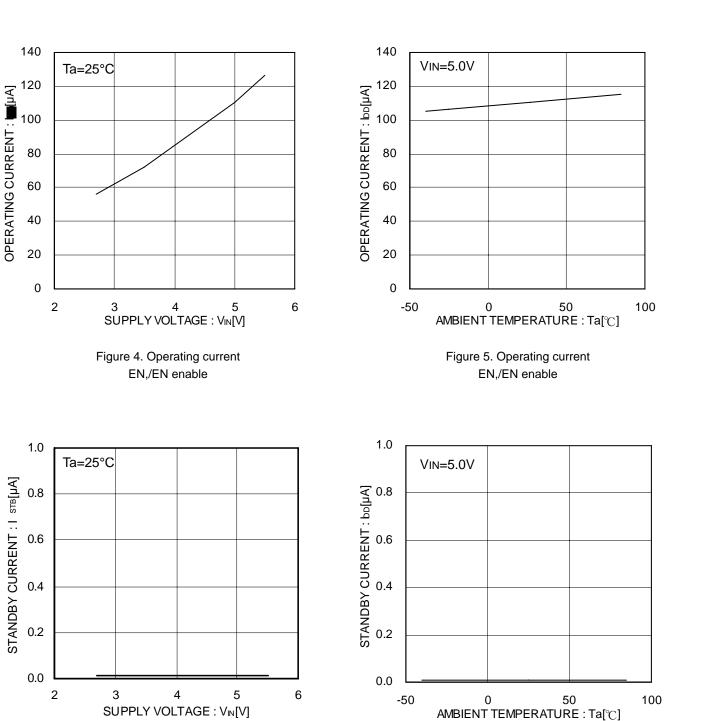
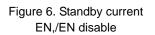
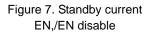


Figure 1. Measurement circuit







Typical Performance Curves - continued

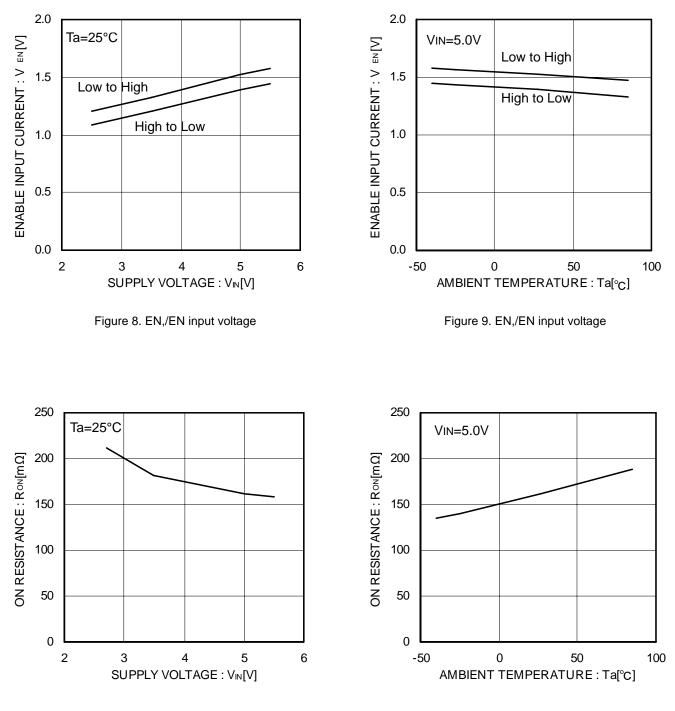
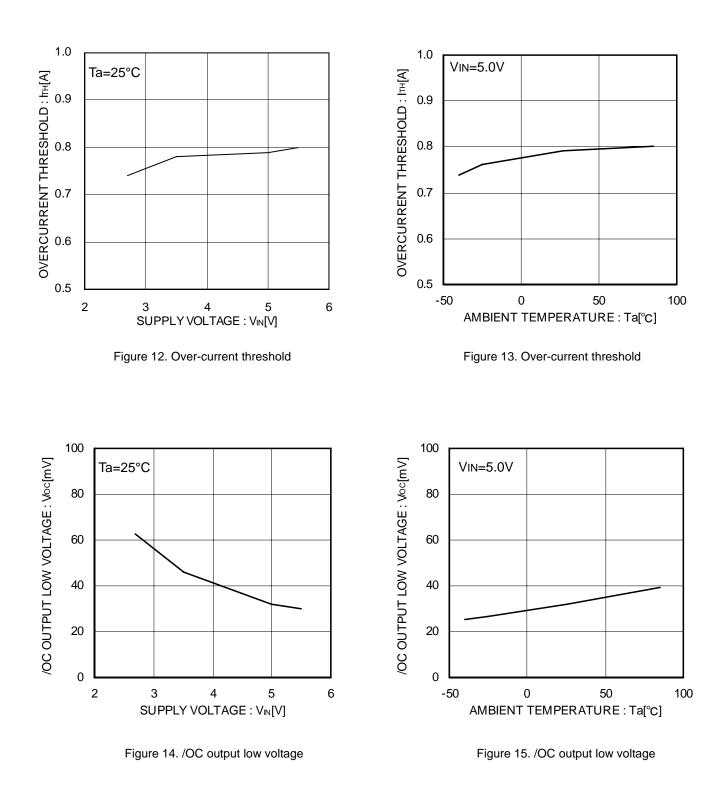


Figure 10. On-resistance

Figure 11. On-resistance

Typical Performance Curves - continued



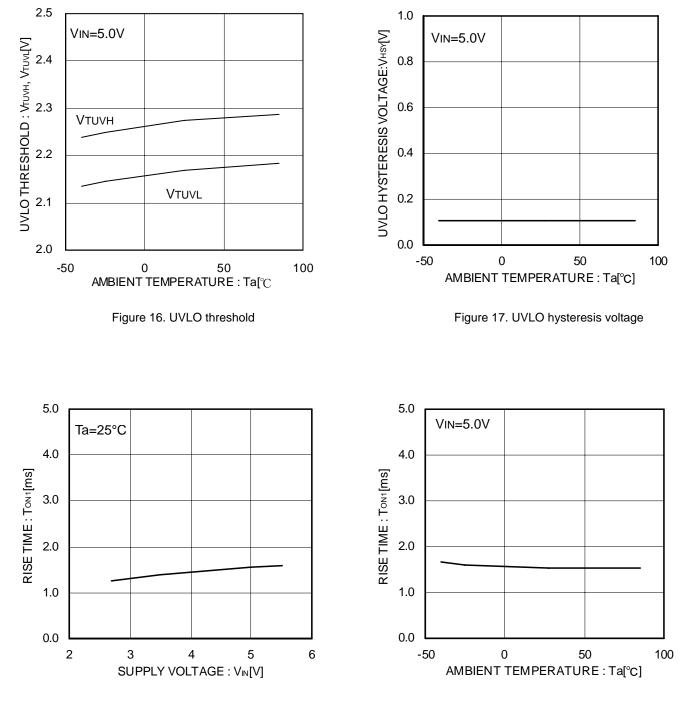
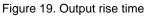


Figure 18. Output rise time



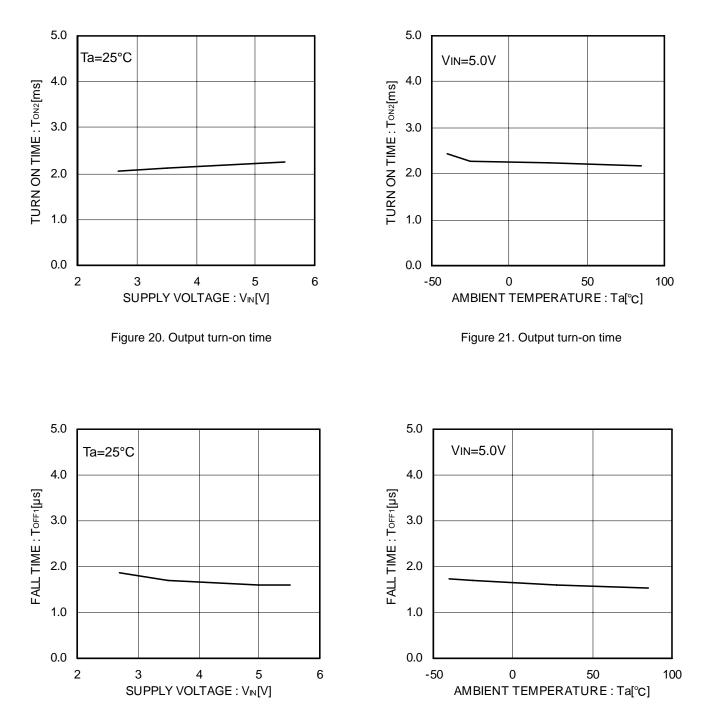


Figure 22. Output fall time



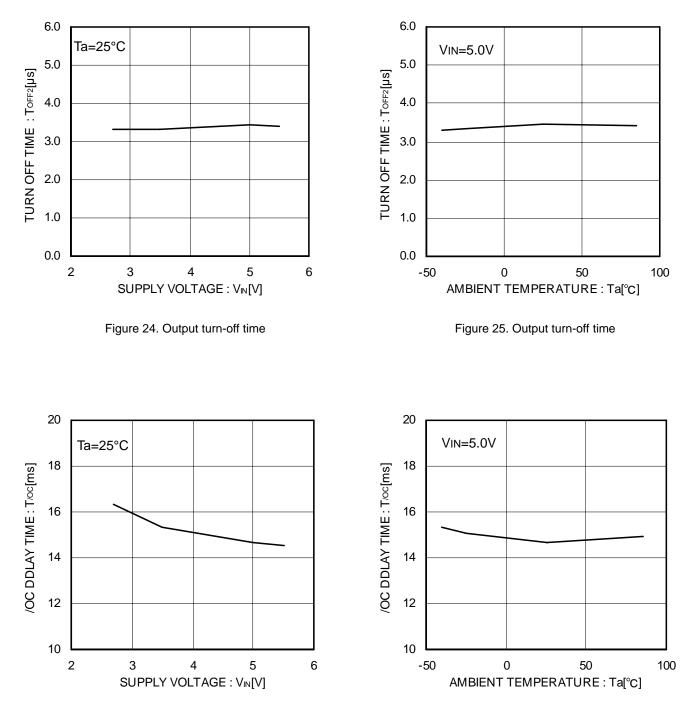


Figure 26. /OC delay time

Figure 27. /OC delay time

Typical Waveforms

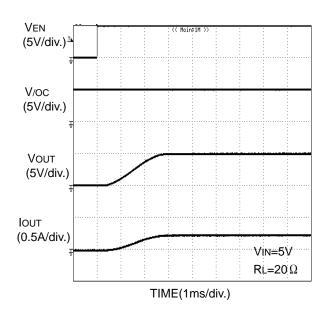


Figure 28. Output rise characteristic

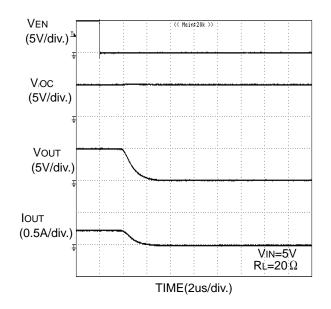


Figure 29. Output fall characteristic

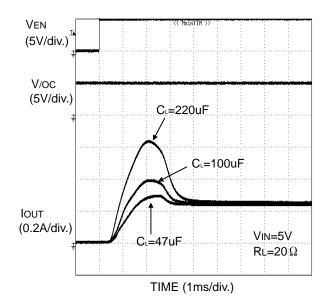
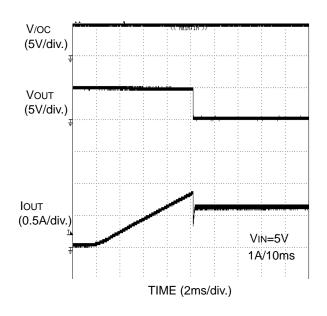
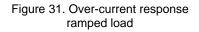
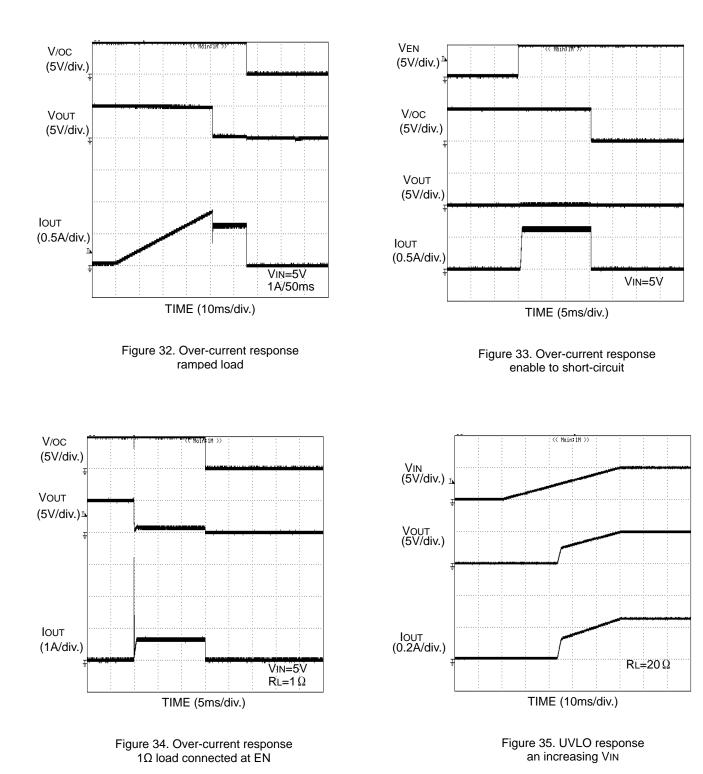


Figure 30. Inrush current response





Typical Waveforms - continued



Typical Wave Forms - continued

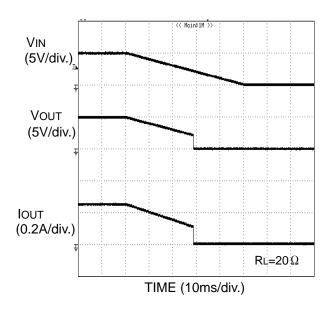
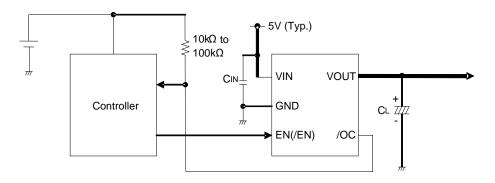


Figure 36. UVLO response in a decreasing VIN

Typical Application Circuit



Application Information

When excessive current flows due to output short-circuit or so, ringing occurs because of inductance between power source line to IC, and may cause bad influences on IC operations. In order to avoid this case, connect a bypass capacitor across IN terminal and GND terminal of IC. 1µF or higher is recommended.

Pull up /OC output by a resistance value of $10k\Omega$ to $100k\Omega$.

Set up value which satisfies the application of either CL.

This application circuit does not guarantee its operation.

When using the circuit with changes to the external circuit constants, make sure to leave an adequate margin for external components including AC/DC characteristics as well as dispersion of the IC.

Functional Description

1. Switch Operation

VIN terminal and VOUT terminal are connected to the drain and the source of switch MOSFET respectively. And the VIN terminal is used also as power source input to internal control circuit.

When the switch is turned ON from EN,/EN control input, the switch is bidirectional. VIN terminal and VOUT terminal are connected by a $160m\Omega$ (Typical) switch., Therefore, when the potential of VOUT terminal is higher than that of VIN terminal, current flows from VOUT terminal to VIN terminal. On the other hand, when the switch is turned OFF, it is possible to prevent current from flowing reversely from VOUT to VIN since a parasitic diode between the drain and the source of switch MOSFET is not present,

2. Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)

If over current would continue, the temperature of the IC would increase drastically. If the junction temperature were beyond 170°C (typ.) in the condition of over current detection, thermal shutdown circuit operates and makes power switch turn off and outputs fault flag (/OC). Then, when the junction temperature decreases lower than 150°C (typ.), power switch is turned on and fault flag (/OC) is cancelled. Unless the increasing of the chip's temperature is removed or the output of power switch is turned off, this operation repeats.

Note: The thermal shutdown circuit operates when the switch is on (EN,/EN signal is active).

3. Over Current Detection (OCD)

The Over Current Detection circuit limits current (Isc) and outputs a fault flag (/OC) when current flowing in each MOSFET exceeds a specified value. There are three types of response against over current. The over current detection circuit works when the switch is on (EN,/EN signal is active).

- 3-1. When the switch is turned ON while the output is in short-circuit status When the switch is turned on while the output is in short-circuit status, the switch goes into current limit status immediately.
- 3-2. When the output shortcircuits while the switch is on When the output short-circuits or high-current load is connected while the switch is on, very large current flows until the over current limit circuit reacts. When the current detection and limit circuit works, current limitation is carried out.
- 3-3. When the output current increases gradually When the output current increases gradually, current limitation does not work until the output current exceeds the over current detection value. When it exceeds the detection value, current limitation is carried out.
- 4. Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

UVLO circuit prevents the switch from turning on until the VIN exceeds 2.3V(Typical). If the VIN drops below 2.2V(Typical) while the switch is still ON, then UVLO will shut off the power switch. UVLO has a hysteresis of 100mV(Typical).

Note: Under voltage lockout circuit works when the switch is on (EN,/EN signal is active).

5. Fault Flag (/OC) Output

Fault flag output is an NMOS open drain output. At detection of over current and/or thermal shutdown, the output level is low.

Over current detection has delay filter. This delay filter prevents instantaneous current detection such as inrush current at switch on, hot plug from being informed to outside.

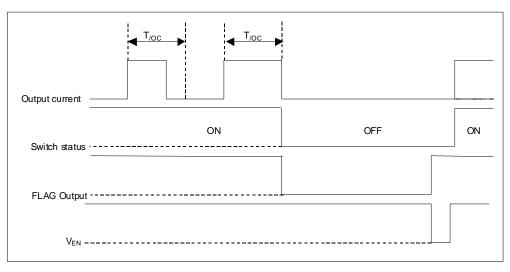


Figure 37. Over-current shutdown operation (reset at toggle of EN) (BD2220G)

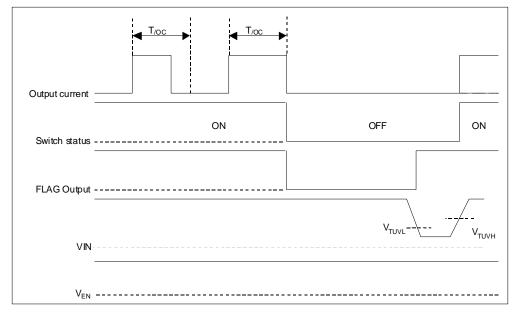
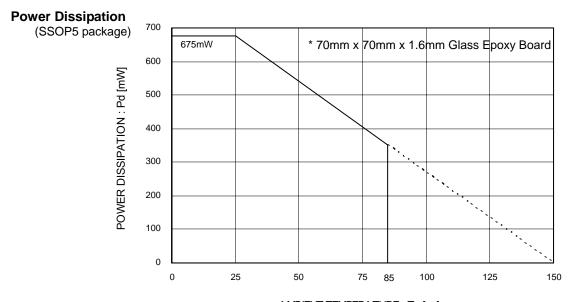


Figure 38. Over-current shutdown operation (reset at UVLO operation) (BD2220G)



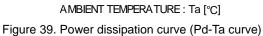
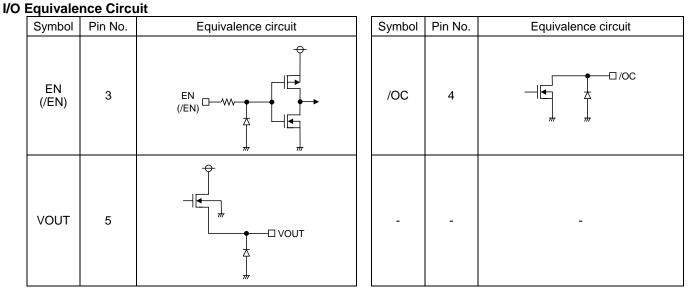


Figure 39. Power a



Operational Notes

(1) Absolute maximum ratings

Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

(2) Recommended operating conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

(3) Reverse connection of power supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply terminals

(4) Power supply lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance ground and supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

(5) Ground voltage

The voltage of the ground pin must be the lowest voltage of all pins of the IC at all operating conditions. Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

(6) Short between pins and mounting errors

Be careful when mounting the IC on printed circuit boards. The IC may be damaged if it is mounted in a wrong orientation or if pins are shorted together. Short circuit may be caused by conductive particles caught between the pins.

- (7) Operation under strong electromagnetic field Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.
- (8) Testing on application boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

(9) Regarding input pins of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

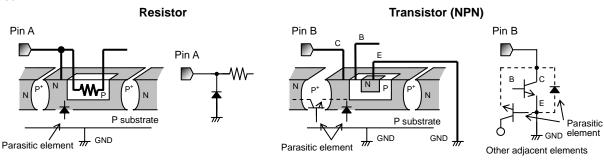


Figure 40. Example of monolithic IC structure

(10) GND wiring pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current GND traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the GND traces of external components do not cause variations on the GND voltage. The power supply and ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

(11) External capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

(12) Thermal shutdown circuit (TSD)

The IC incorporates a built-in thermal shutdown circuit, which is designed to turn off the IC when the internal temperature of the IC reaches a specified value. Do not continue to operate the IC after this function is activated. Do not use the IC in conditions where this function will always be activated.

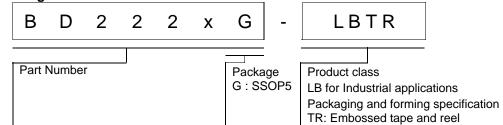
(13) Thermal consideration

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin by taking into account the permissible power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions. Consider Pc that does not exceed Pd in actual operating conditions (Pc≥Pd).

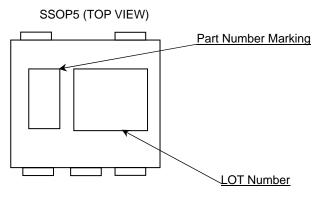
Package Power dissipation	: Pd (W)=(Tjmax $-$ Ta)/ θ ja
Power dissipation	: Pc (W)=(Vcc $-$ Vo) × Io+Vcc × Ib

Tjmax : Maximum junction temperature=150°C, Ta : Peripheral temperature[°C], θ ja : Thermal resistance of package-ambience[°C/W], Pd : Package Power dissipation [W], Pc : Power dissipation [W], Vcc : Input Voltage, Vo : Output Voltage, Io : Load, Ib : Bias Current

Ordering Information



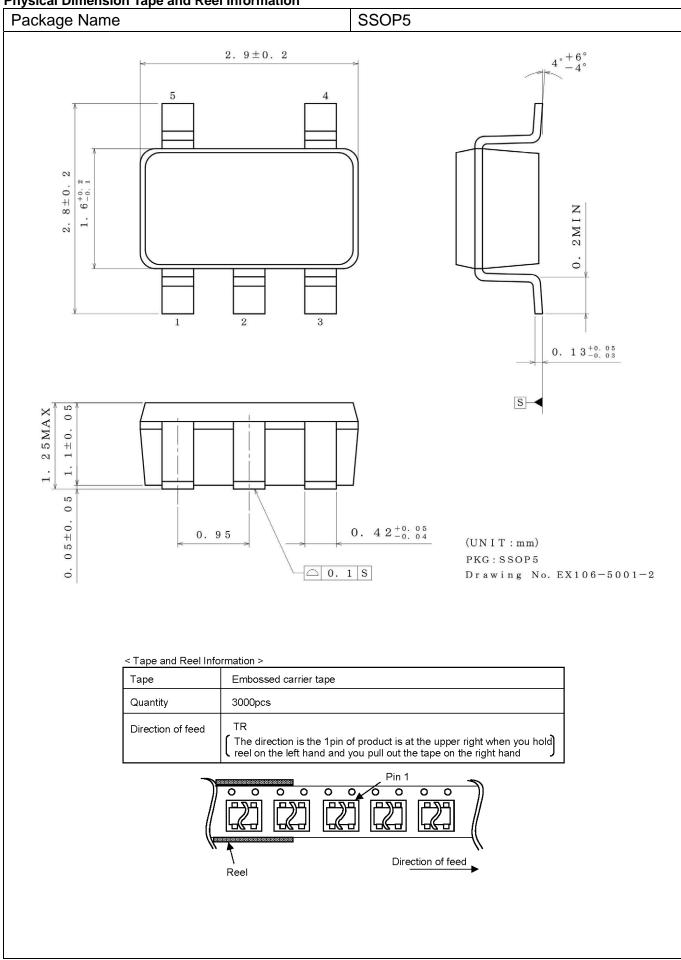
Marking Diagram



Part Number	Part Number Marking	
BD2220G	DX	
BD2221G	DY	

Datasheet

Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information



Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
13.Mar.2013	001	New Release
21.Feb.2014	002	Delete sentence "and log life cycle" in General Description and Futures (page 1). Change "Industrial Applications" to "Industrial Equipment" in Applications (page 1). Applied new style ("title", "Ordering Information" and "Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information").

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment ^(Note 1), aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA	
CLASSI	CLASSⅢ	CLASS II b	CLASSⅢ	
CLASSⅣ	CLASSI	CLASSⅢ	CLASSII	

2. ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:

[a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety

[b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure

- 3. Our Products are not designed under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc, prior to use, must be necessary:
 - [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
 - [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- 5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

- 1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
- 2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of lonizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

- 1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, and NO2
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
- 2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
- 3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

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Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;

- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);

- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;

- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком):

- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

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«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

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ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели, кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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