

RoHS

Ph

## Single-Package Regulator series

# 0.175A/0.19A Output Fully Integrated Free Step Up/Down Charge pump regulator

## BZ1A5001GM

#### General Description

BZ1A5001GM is a Single-Package Regulator with integrated peripheral parts. The time and effort of the design can be saved. It can contribute in shortening the design time of portable devices and industrial apparatus, parts count reduction, and miniaturization. BZ1A5001GM is based on Dual Phase Step Up/Down Charge pump Regulator IC. Output Voltage and Current Rating of 5.0V/0.175A and 4.5V/0.19A can be chosen by VSEL. Additionally, Oscillation frequency of 642KHz and 238KHz can be chosen by FSEL. It is the best power supply for HDMI, USB on the go, and LED torch Light for mobile phone. Brightness can be adjusted by EN.

#### Features

CF2

Cout

- No external parts needed
- Reverse current prevention from an output
- Selectable Output Voltage
- Selectable Oscillation Frequency
- 0uA typical standby current
- Built-in Over Current Protection (OCP)

3

2

1

С

В

A

PIN1 (Pin A1)

- Built-in Thermal Shut Down circuit (TSD)
- Ultra small package

Pin Configuration (Top View)

CF1

PIN1 Mark (Pin A1)

Cin

#### Application

Smart Phone, Mobile Phone, Portable Audio Player, Portable Devices, POL Regulator HDMI Devices, USB on the go Devices, LED torch Light Devices

#### Package



W(Typ.) x D(Typ.) x H(Max.) 2.30mm x 2.40mm x 1.00mm



#### Typical Application Circuit



Pin 1

#### Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit

#### **Pin description**

Pin No	Symbol	Name	Function
1	A1	VIN	Power supply Input Pin
2	A2	VIN	Power supply Input Pin
3	A3	VSEL	Output Select Pin
4	B1	GND	GND Pin
5	B2	GND	GND Pin
6	B3	EN	Enable Pin
7	C1	VOUT	Output pin
8	C2	VOUT	Output Pin
9	C3	FSEL	Frequency Select Pin

Figure 1. Pin Configuration (Please check p.6/11 for details)

OStructure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product has no protection against radioactive rays

## Block Diagram



Figure 3. Block Diagram

## Description of Block

- 1. ON/OFF Control
  - The voltage level of EN Pin controls whether the device is turned ON or OFF.

    - EN = "H" : Active EN = "L" : Standby Circuit current is 0uA
- 2. Low Ripple voltage by Dual Phase Charge pump Low Ripple output voltage is possible through the use of Dual Phase Charge pump & Fixed frequency. Ripple has significantly reduced compared to previous Charge-Pump regulators.
- 3. Selectable Frequency

The voltage level of FSEL pin selects the oscillation frequency. FSEL="H":642kHz FSEL="L":238kHz

#### 4. Power Dissipation

Power Dissipation is calculated as follows.

$$P_{D} = P_{IN} - P_{OUT}$$
$$= (V_{IN} \times I_{IN}) - (V_{O} \times I_{O}) [W]$$

Please set up Vin & Io not to exceed the allowable power dissipation. Since it is greatly dependent also on the PCB layout, the allowable power dissipation should consider the heat dissipation characteristic of the PCB layout design.

5. Short circuit protection

Protects the device when the output is short-circuited to the ground by limiting the output current.(TYP:150mA) Once short-circuit is cleared, normal LSI operation is resumed (automatic return). OCP point is 800mA(Typ).

 $V_{F}$ 

## BZ1A5001GM

6. Thermal shutdown

When the chip setting temperature is 185°C (typ) or more, the thermal shutdown function is activated to turn off the charge pump circuit.

When this temperature falls below the thermal detection temperature, normal LSI operation is resumed. Accordingly, the following ON and OFF operations are repeated as thermal operations unless the primary cause is resolved.



Fig.4 Thermal detection loop

7. Setting the LED current The LED current is set as follows.



8. Brightness control

Brightness control takes place in this LSI as follows.

a) PWM

The EN pin is turned ON or OFF repeatedly via the PWM signal.

It is recommended that the PWM frequency is 100Hz or below. This frequency must be determined, fully evaluating the linearity of brightness to the PWM duty. If the rush current causes a problem when the EN pin is turned ON, brightness control must be carried out by switching the LED current as discussed on the next section.



b) Switching the LED Current

Switching the LED current takes place via the external switch.

The constant must be determined, considering the ON resistance of the switch transistor.

Vout

BZ1A5001GM

Fig.9 Brightness control by MOSFET

## ●Absolute Maximum Rating(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	VIN	6.3	V
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.75(*1)	w
Operating Temperature	Topr	-30 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 ~ +125	°C
Junction Temperature	Tjmax	+125	°C

(\*1)Reduced by 7.6mW/°C for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C. (During ROHM standard board implementation)

• Operating Range (Ta= $25^{\circ}$ C)

Dementen	Second al	Limits			Unit
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage	VIN	2.7	-	5.5	V
Max Current(t=500ms Duty=20%)	Io(pulse)	-	-	200	mA
Start up Time(EN⇒Vo to 80%)	Tr	-	150	300	us
Off Time(EN⇒Vo to20%)(*2)	Tf	-	-	1	ms

(\*2) Value when a 200  $\Omega\,$  discharge resistor is connected.

## ● Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25°C, VIN = 3.6V, unless specified)

D		C	Limits		11.21		
Parameter		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
[Regulator block]							·
Output Voltage 1		VOUT1	4.80	5.00	5.20	V	VSEL=High
Output Voltage 2		VOUT2	4.27	4.50	4.73	V	VSEL=Low
Output Current 1		IOUT1	-	-	175	mA	VSEL=VIN, 3.2 <vin< td=""></vin<>
Output Current 2		IOUT2	-	-	190	mA	VSEL=0V, 3.2V <vin< td=""></vin<>
Output Current 3		IOUT3	-	-	60	mA	VSEL=VIN, 3.2V>VIN
Output Current 4		IOUT4	-	-	120	mA	VSEL=0V, 3.2V>VIN
[Oscillator Brock]							
Frequency 1		fosc1	_	238	_	kHz	FSEL=Low
Frequency 2		fosc2	-	642	-	kHz	FSEL=High
[Control Pin Block	k]			-			
EN Pin	Active	VENH	1.3	-	VIN	V	ON
Control Voltage	OFF	VENL	0	_	0.4	V	OFF
VSEL Pin	5.0V	VSELH	1.3	-	VIN	V	Vout=5V
Control Voltage	4.5V	VSELL	0	-	0.4	V	Vout=4.5V
FSEL Pin	High Freq	FSELH	1.3	-	VIN	V	OSC=642kHz
Control Voltage	Low Freq	FSELL	0	-	0.4	V	OSC=238kHz
[Efficiency]							
Efficiency 1		Eff1	-	75	-	%	FSEL=Low : Iout=60mA
Efficiency 2		Eff2	-	74.5	-	%	FSEL=High : Iout=60mA
【Circuit Current】						_	
Circuit Current 1		IINS1	-	1.4	2.0	mA	FSEL=Low
Circuit Current 2		IINS2	-	3.0	4.2	mA	FSEL=High
Shut down Curren	ıt	SHD	_	0	2	uA	EN=0V

©This product is not designed to protect itself against radioactive rays.

\*1) Please design a VIN condition and a load current not to exceed Pd of the LSI.

Ta=25

3.5 4 4.5 5 5.5

50

3.4 3.6 3.8 4

Input Voltage[V]

100

Load Current [mA]

Input Voltage[V]

Ta=25 °C

VIN=3.8V

150

Ta=25 °C

lo=150mA

4.2

200

 $^{\circ}$ 

### Reference data



 $(VSEL = V_{IN})$ 

(VSEL = 0V)

#### ●External Dimensions(Unit:mm)





## PCB layout









#### Operational Notes

#### (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. In addition, it is impossible to predict all destructive situations such as short-circuit modes or open circuit modes. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, like adding a fuse, in case the IC is expected to be operated in a special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 ( $Pc \ge Pd$ ).

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

Tjmax : Maximum junction temperature=150°C, Ta : Peripheral temperature[°C],  $\theta$  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

(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) Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

(9) 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. It is not designed to protect the IC from damage or guarantee its operation. 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.

TSD ON Temperature[ ] (typ.)		Hysteresis Temperature [ ] (typ.)		
BZ1A5001GM	185	15		

<sup>(10)</sup> 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.

#### (11) Regarding input pin 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.



Example of monolithic IC structure

#### (12) 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.

## ●発注形名情報



### • Package and forming specification



Таре	Embossed career tape
Quantity	9,000pcs
Direction of feed	E1 The location of pin 1 of the product is at the lower right when you hold the reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand.

## Revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
18.Jan.2013	001	New Release
15.Feb.2013	002	Pin Configuration (Fig-1)

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CLASSⅣ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSII

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  - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
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