RICOH **Li-ION/POLYMER 2-CELL PROTECTOR**

R5460xxxxxx SERIES

EA-165-070202

OUTLINE

The R5460xxxxxx Series are high voltage CMOS-based protection ICs for over-charge/discharge of rechargeable two-cell Lithium-ion (Li+) / Lithium polymer, further include a short circuit protection circuit for preventing large external short circuit current and the protection circuits against the excess discharge-current and excess charge current.

Each of these ICs is composed of six voltage detectors, a reference unit, a delay circuit, a short circuit protector, an oscillator, a counter, and a logic circuit. When the over-charge voltage threshold or excess-charge current threshold crosses the each detector threshold from a low value to a high value, the output of C_{OUT} pin switches to “L” level after internal fixed delay time. To release over-charge detector after detecting over-charge, the detector can be reset and the output of C_{OUT} becomes "H" when a kind of load is connected to V_{DD} after a charger is disconnected from the battery pack and the cell voltage becomes lower than over-charge detector threshold. In case that a charger is continuously connected to the battery pack, if the cell voltage becomes lower than the over-charge detector threshold, over-charge state is also released.

The output of D_{OUT} pin, the output of the over-discharge detector and the excess discharge-current detector, switches to “L” level after internally fixed delay time, when discharged voltage crosses the detector threshold from a high value to a value lower than V_{DET2}.

To release over-discharge detector, after detecting over-discharge voltage, connect a charger to the battery pack, and when the battery supply voltage becomes higher than over-discharge detector threshold. In case of "A" version, when the cell voltage becomes equal or more than the released voltage from over-discharge, over-discharge detector is released.

Even if a battery is discharged to 0V, charge current is acceptable.

After detecting excess-discharge current or short current, when the load is disconnected, the excess discharged or short condition is released and DOUT becomes “H”.

After detecting over-discharge voltage, supply current will be kept extremely low by halting internal circuits' operation.

When the output of COUT is “H”, if V- pin level is set at -1.6V, the delay time of detector can be shortened. Especially, the delay time of the over-charge detector can be reduced into approximately 1/60 and test time for protection circuit PCB can be reduced. The output type of COUT and DOUT is CMOS.

FEATURES

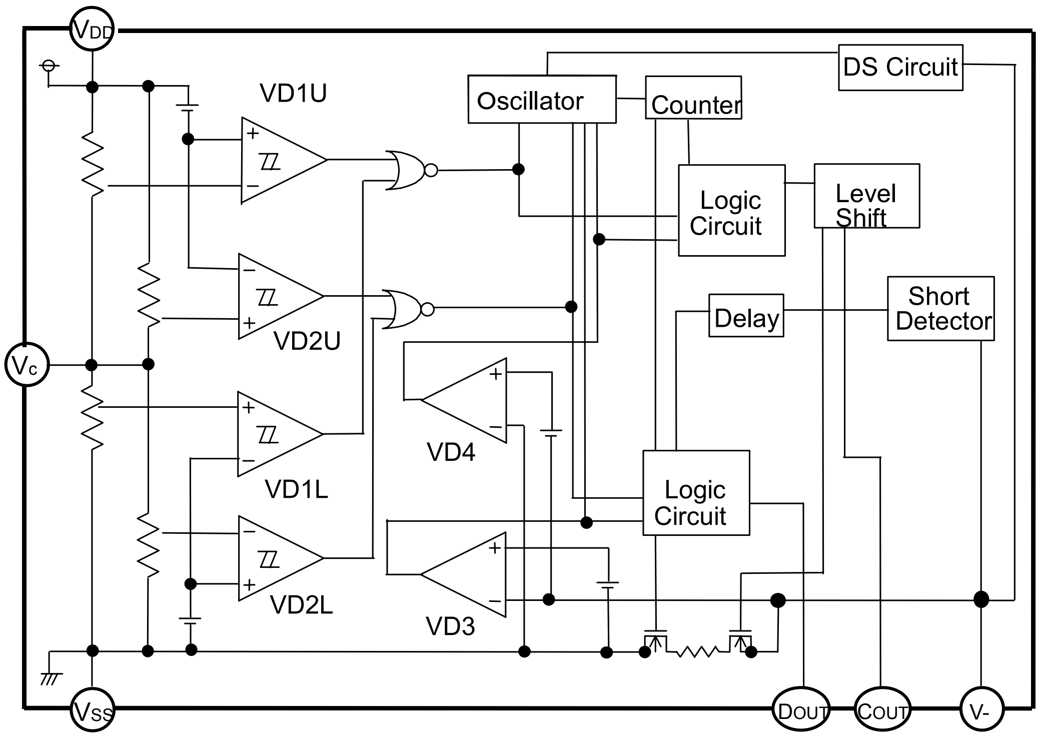
- Manufactured with High Voltage Tolerant Process... Absolute Maximum Rating 30V
- Low supply current................................. Supply current (At normal mode) Typ. 4.0µA
  Standby current Typ. 1.2µA (A version)
  Max. 0.1µA (B version)
- High accuracy detector threshold .... Over-charge detector (Topt=25°C) ±25mV
  (Topt=-5 to 55°C) ±30mV
  Over-discharge detector ±2.5%
  Excess discharge-current detector ±15mV
  Excess charge-current detector ±40mV
- Variety of detector threshold ....Over-charge detector threshold 4.1V-4.5V step of 0.005V(VD1U/VD1L)
  Over-discharge detector threshold 2.0V-3.0V step of 0.005V(VD2U/VD2L)
  Excess discharge-current threshold 0.05V-0.20V step of 0.005V
  3 options of Excess charge-current threshold (1) -0.4V ±40mV
  .... (2) -0.2V ±30mV
  ....(3) -0.1V ±30mV
  Over-charge released voltage 0.1V-0.4V step of 0.05V(VH1U/VH1L)
  Over-discharge released voltage 0.2V-0.7V step of 0.1V(VH2U/VH2L)
- Internal fixed Output delay time............. Over-charge detector Output Delay 1.0s
  Over-discharge detector Output Delay 128ms
  Excess discharge-current detector Output Delay 12ms
  Excess charge-current detector Output Delay 8ms
  Short Circuit detector Output Delay 300µs
- Output Delay Time Shortening Function. At COUT is "H", if V- level is set at –1.6V, the Output Delay time of detect and release the over-charge and over-discharge can be reduced. (Delay Time for over-charge becomes about 1/60 of normal state.)
- 0V-battery charge .... acceptable
- Ultra Small package............................... SOT-23-6, PLP1820-6

APPLICATIONS

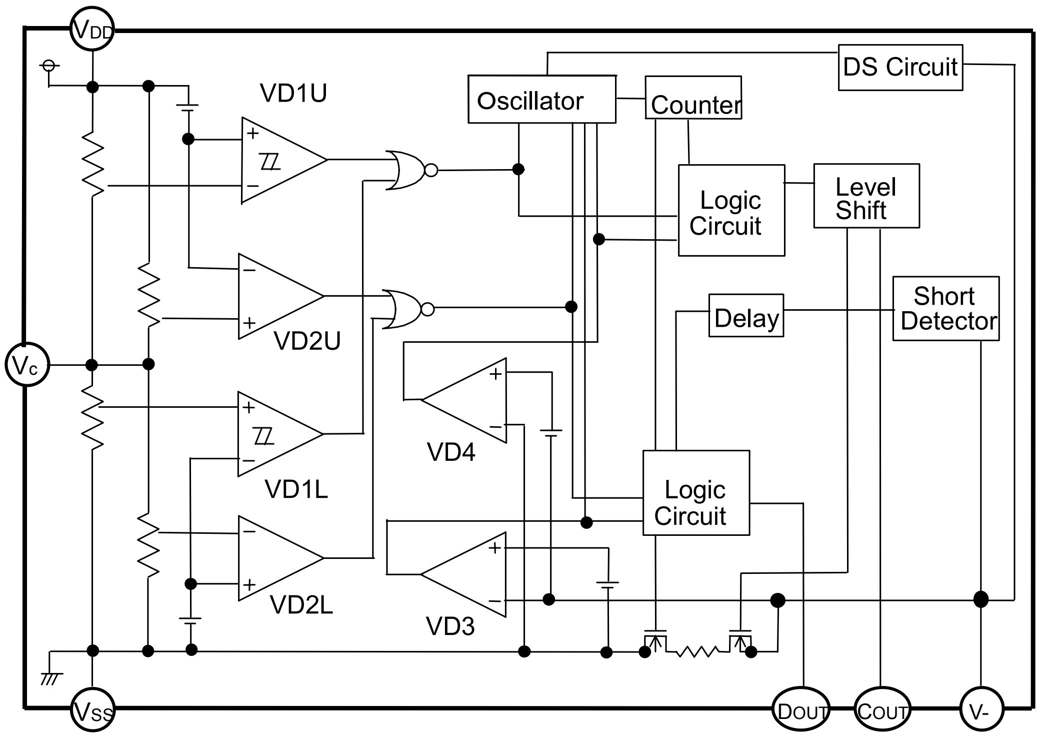
- Li+ / Li Polymer protector of over-charge, over-discharge, excess-current for battery pack
- High precision protectors for cell-phones and any other gadgets using on board Li+ / Li Polymer battery

BLOCK DIAGRAMS

A version



B version



SELECTION GUIDE

In the R5460xxxxxx Series, input threshold of over-charge, over-discharge, excess discharge current, and the package and taping can be designated.

Part Number is designated as follows:

R5460x xxxxx-xx ←Part Number

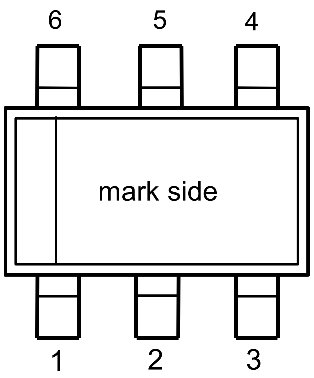
↑ ↑ ↑↑ ↑

a b cd e

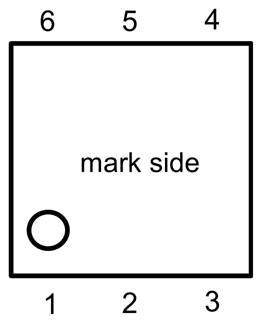
Code	Contents
a	Package Type N: SOT-23-6 K: PLP1820-6
b	Serial Number for the R5460 Series designating input threshold for over-charge, over-discharge, excess discharge-current detectors.
c	Designation of Output delay option of over-charge and excess discharge-current.
d	Designation of version symbols.
e	Taping Type: TR (refer to Taping Specification)

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

SOT-23-6



PLP1820-6



PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No.		Symbol	Description
SOT23-6	PLP1820-6		
1	3	D_{OUT}	Output pin of over-discharge detection, CMOS output
2	1	C_{OUT}	Output pin of over-charge detection, CMOS output
3	2	V-	Pin for charger negative input
4	6	VC	Input Pin of the center voltage between two-cell
5	5	V_{DD}	Power supply pin, the substrate voltage level of the IC.
6	4	V_{SS}	Vss pin. Ground pin for the IC

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Ratings	Unit
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	-0.3 to 12	V
	Input Voltage		
Vc	Center pin voltage between two-cell	V_{SS} -0.3 to V_{DD}+0.3	V
V-	Charger negative input V- pin	V_{DD} -30 to V_{DD}+0.3	
	Output voltage		
VC_{OUT}	C_{OUT} pin	V_{DD} -30 to V_{DD} +0.3	V
VD_{OUT}	D_{OUT} pin	V_{SS} -0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3	V
P_D	Power dissipation	150	mW
Topt	Operating temperature range	-40 to 85	°C
Tstg	Storage temperature range	-55 to 125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

A version Unless otherwise specified, Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD1}	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined as V_{DD}-V_{SS}	1.5		10.0	V
Vst	Minimum operating Voltage for 0V charging *Note 1	Voltage defined as V_{DD}-V- V_{DD}-V_{SS}=0V			1.8	V
V_{DET1U}	CELL1 Over-charge threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330Ω R1=330Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note3	V_{DET1U}-0.025 V_{DET1U}-0.030	V_{DET1U} V_{DET1U}	V_{DET1U}+0.025 V_{DET1U}+0.030	V V
V_{REL1U}	CELL1 Over-charge released voltage	R1=330Ω	V_{REL1U}-0.050	V_{REL1U}	V_{REL1U}+0.050	V
tV_{DET1}	Output delay of over-charge	VDD=3.5V to 4.5V,V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	0.7	1.0	1.3	s
tV_{REL1}	Output delay of release from over-charge	VDD=4.5V to 3.5V, V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	11	16	21	ms
V_{DET1L}	CELL2 Over-charge detector threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330Ω R1=330Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note3	V_{DET1L}-0.025 V_{DET1L}-0.030	V_{DET1L} V_{DET1L}	V_{DET1L}+0.025 V_{DET1L}+0.030	V V
V_{REL1L}	CELL2 Over-charge released voltage	R1=330Ω	V_{REL1L}-0.05	V_{REL1L}	V_{REL1L}+0.05	V
V_{DET2U}	CELL1 Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V_{DET2U}×0.975	V_{DET2U}	V_{DET2U}×1.025	V
V_{REL2U}	CELL1 Released Voltage from Over-discharge	Detect rising edge of supply voltage	V_{REL2U}×0.975	V_{REL2U}	V_{REL2U}×1.025	V
tV_{DET2}	Output delay of over-discharge	V_{DD}-V_C=3.5V to 2.2V V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	89	128	167	ms
tV_{REL2}	Output delay of release from over-discharge	V_{DD}-V_C=2.2V to 3.5V, V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
V_{DET2L}	CELL2 Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V_{DET2L}×0.975	V_{DET2L}	V_{DET2L}×1.025	V
V_{REL2L}	CELL2 Released Voltage from Over-discharge	Detect rising edge of supply voltage	V_{REL2L}×0.975	V_{REL2L}	V_{REL2L}×1.025	V
V_{DET3}	Excess discharge-current threshold	Detect rising edge of 'V-' pin voltage	V_{DET3}-0.015	V_{DET3}	V_{DET3}+0.015	V
tV_{DET3}	Output delay of excess discharge current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=0V to 0.5V	8	12	16	ms
tV_{REL3}	Output delay of release from excess discharge-current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-Vss=3.5V, V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
V_{DET4}	Excess charge-current threshold	Detect falling edge of 'V-' pin voltage	-0.44 -0.23 -0.13	-0.40 -0.20 -0.10	-0.36 -0.17 -0.07	V
tV_{DET4}	Output delay of excess charge-current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=0V to -1V	5	8	11	ms
tV_{REL4}	Output delay of release from excess charge-current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=-1V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
Vshort	Short protection voltage	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	0.6	1.0	1.4	V
Tshort	Output Delay of Short protection	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=0V to 2V	230	300	500	µs
Rshort	Reset resistance for Excess discharge-current protection	V_{DD}=7.2V, V-=1V	25	40	75	kΩ
V_{DS}	Delay Shortening Mode input voltage	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=4.4V	-2.2	-1.6	-1.0	V
V_{OL1}	Nch ON voltage of C_{OUT}	Iol=50µA V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=4.5V		0.4	0.5	V
V_{OH1}	Pch ON voltage of C_{OUT}	Ioh=-50µA V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.9V	6.8	7.4		V
V_{OL2}	Nch ON voltage of D_{OUT}	Iol=50µA V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-Vss=2.0V		0.2	0.5	V
V_{OH2}	Pch ON voltage of D_{OUT}	Ioh=-50µA, V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.9V	6.8	7.4		V
I_{DD}	Supply current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.9V		4.0	8.0	µA
I_S	Standby current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=2V		1.2	2.0	µA

*Note: We compensate for this characteristic related to temperature by laser-trim, however, this specification is guaranteed by design, not production tested.

B version — Unless otherwise specified, Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD1}	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined as V_{DD}-V_{SS}	1.50		10.0	V
Vst	Minimum operating Voltage for 0V charging *Note 1	Voltage defined as V_{DD}-V- V_{DD}-V_{SS}=0V			1.8	V
V_{DET1U}	CELL1 Over-charge threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330Ω R1=330Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note3	V_{DET1U}-0.025 V_{DET1U}-0.030	V_{DET1U} V_{DET1U}	V_{DET1U}+0.025 V_{DET1U}+0.030	V V
V_{REL1U}	CELL1 Over-charge released voltage	R1=330Ω	V_{REL1U}-0.05	V_{REL1U}	V_{REL1U}+0.05	V
tV_{DET1}	Output delay of over-charge	VDD=3.5V to 4.5V,V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	0.7	1.0	1.3	s
tV_{REL1}	Output delay of release from over-charge	VDD=4.5V to 3.5V, V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	11	16	21	ms
V_{DET1L}	CELL2 Over-charge detector threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330Ω R1=330Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note3	V_{DET1L}-0.025 V_{DET1L}-0.030	V_{DET1L} V_{DET1L}	V_{DET1L}+0.025 V_{DET1L}+0.030	V V
V_{REL1L}	CELL2 Over-charge released voltage	R1=330Ω	V_{REL1L}-0.050	V_{REL1L}	V_{REL1L}+0.050	V
V_{DET2U}	CELL1 Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V_{DET2U}×0.975	V_{DET2U}	V_{DET2U}×1.025	V
tV_{DET2}	Output delay of over-discharge	V_{DD}-V_C=3.5V to 2.2V V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	89	128	167	ms
tV_{REL2}	Output delay of release from over-discharge	V_{DD}-V_C=2.2V to 3.5V V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
V_{DET2L}	CELL2 Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V_{DET2L}×0.975	V_{DET2L}	V_{DET2L}×1.025	V
V_{DET3}	Excess discharge-current threshold	Detect rising edge of 'V-' pin voltage	V_{DET3}-0.015	V_{DET3}	V_{DET3}+0.015	V
tV_{DET3}	Output delay of excess discharge current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=0V to 0.5V	8	12	16	ms
tV_{REL3}	Output delay of release from excess discharge-current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-Vss=3.5V, V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
V_{DET4}	Excess charge-current threshold	Detect falling edge of 'V-' pin voltage	-0.44 -0.23 -0.13	-0.40 -0.20 -0.10	-0.36 -0.17 -0.07	V
tV_{DET4}	Output delay of excess charge-current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=0V to -1V	5	8	11	ms
tV_{REL4}	Output delay of release from excess charge-current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=-1V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
Vshort	Short protection voltage	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V	0.6	1.0	1.4	V
Tshort	Output Delay of Short protection	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.5V, V-=0V to 2V	230	300	500	μs
Rshort	Reset resistance for Excess discharge-current protection	V_{DD}=7.2V, V-=1V	25	40	75	kΩ
V_{DS}	Delay Shortening Mode input voltage	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=4.4V	-2.2	-1.6	-1.0	V
V_{OL1}	Nch ON voltage of C_{OUT}	Iol=50μA V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=4.5V		0.4	0.5	V
V_{OH1}	Pch ON voltage of C_{OUT}	Ioh=-50μA V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.9V	6.8	7.4		V
V_{OL2}	Nch ON voltage of D_{OUT}	Iol=50μA V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-Vss=2.0V		0.2	0.5	V
V_{OH2}	Pch ON voltage of D_{OUT}	Ioh=-50μA, V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.9V	6.8	7.4		V
I_{DD}	Supply current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=3.9V		4.0	8.0	μA
I_S	Standby current	V_{DD}-V_C=V_C-V_{SS}=2V			0.1	μA

*Note: We compensate for this characteristic related to temperature by laser-trim, however, this specification is guaranteed by design, not production tested.

OPERATION

- **VDET1U, VDET1L / Over-Charge Detectors**

The VDET1U and VDET1L monitor the voltage between V_{DD} pin and V_C pin (the voltage of Cell1) and the voltage between V_C pin and V_{SS} pin (the voltage of Cell2), if either voltage becomes equal or more than the over-charge detector threshold, the over-charge is detected, and an external charge control Nch MOSFET turns off with C_{OUT} pin being at "L" level.

VDET1U is the detector of Cell1, and the VDET1L is the detector of Cell2.

To reset the over-charge and make the C_{OUT} pin level to "H" again after detecting over-charge, in such conditions that a time when the both Cell1 and Cell2 are down to a level lower than over-charge voltage, by connecting a kind of load to V_{DD} after disconnecting a charger from the battery pack. Then, the output voltage of C_{OUT} pin becomes "H", and it makes an external Nch MOSFET turn on, and charge cycle is available. In other words, once over-charge is detected, even if the supply voltage becomes low enough, if a charger is continuously connected to the battery pack, recharge is not possible. Therefore this over-charge detector has no hysteresis. To judge whether or not load is connected, the built-in excess-discharge current detector is used. By connecting some load, V- pin voltage becomes equal or more than excess-discharge current detector threshold, and reset the over-charge detecting state.

Further, either or both voltage of Cell1 and Cell2 is higher than the over-charge detector threshold, if a charger is removed and some load is connected, COUT outputs “L”, however, load current can flow through the parasitic diode of the external charge control Nch MOSFET. After that, when the VDD pin voltage becomes lower than the over-charge detector threshold, COUT becomes “H”.

Internal fixed output delay times for over-charge detection and release from over-charge exist. If either or both of the voltage of Cell1 or Cell2 keeps its level more than the over-charge detector threshold, and output delay time passes, over-charge voltage is detected. Even when the voltage of Cell1 or Cell2 pin level becomes equal or higher level than V_{DET1} if these voltages would be back to a level lower than the over-charge detector threshold within a time period of the output delay time, the over-charge is not detected. Besides, after detecting over-charge, while the both of Cell1 and Cell2 voltages are lower than the over-charge detector threshold, even if a charger is removed and a load is connected, if the voltage is recovered within output delay time of release from over-charge, over-charge state is not released.

A level shifter incorporated in a buffer driver for the C_{OUT} pin makes the "L" level of C_{OUT} pin to the V - pin voltage and the "H" level of C_{OUT} pin is set to V_{DD} voltage with CMOS buffer.

- **VDET2U, VDET2L / Over-Discharge Detectors**

The VDET2U and VDET2L monitor the voltage between V_{DD} pin and VC pin (Cell1 voltage) and the voltage between VC pin and VSS pin (Cell2 Voltage). When either of the cell1 or cell2 voltage becomes equal or less than the over-discharge detector threshold, the over-discharge is detected and discharge stops by the external discharge control Nch MOSFET turning off with the D_{OUT} pin being at "L" level.

To reset the over-discharge detector, if both voltages of Cell1 and Cell2 are equal or lower than the over-discharge detector threshold, a charge current flows through the parasitic diode of the external MOSFET. Then, when the V_{DD} voltage becomes higher than the over-discharge detector threshold, D_{OUT} becomes “H” and the external MOSFET turns on and discharge will be possible. After connecting a charger, if both voltages of cell1 and cell2 are higher than over-discharge detector threshold, D_{OUT} becomes "H" immediately. In the case of A version, even if a charger is not connected, when the Cell1 and Cell2 voltages become equal or more than the released voltage from over-discharge, the over-discharge is released and the voltage of the D_{OUT} pin becomes “H”. Therefore, the over-discharge detector of A version has some hysterisis.

When a cell voltage equals to zero, if the voltage of a charger is equal or more than 0V-charge minimum voltage (Vst), C_{OUT} pin becomes "H" and a system is allowable to charge.

The output delay time for over-discharge detect is fixed internally. Even if the voltage of Cell1 or Cell2 is down to equal or lower than the over-discharge detector threshold, if the voltage of Cell1 or Cell2 would be back to a level higher than the over-discharge detector threshold within a time period of the output delay time, the over-discharge is not detected. Output delay time for release from over-discharge is also set.

After detecting over-discharge, supply current would be reduced and be into standby by halting unnecessary circuits and consumption current of the IC itself is made as small as possible.

The output type of D_{OUT} pin is CMOS having "H" level of V_{DD} and "L" level of V_{SS}.

- **VDET3 /Excess discharge-current Detector, Short Circuit Protector**

Both of the excess current detector and short circuit protection can work when the both of control FETs are in "ON" state.

When the V- pin voltage is up to a value between the short protection voltage Vshort /V_{DD} and excess discharge-current threshold V_{DET3}, VDET3 operates and further soaring of V- pin voltage higher than Vshort makes the short circuit protector enabled. This leads the external discharge control Nch MOSFET turns off with the D_{OUT} pin being at "L" level.

An output delay time for the excess discharge-current detector is internally fixed.

A quick recovery of V- pin level from a value between Vshort and V_{DET3} within the delay time keeps the discharge control FET staying "H" state. Output delay time for Release from excess discharge-current detection is also set.

When the short circuit protector is enabled, the D_{OUT} would be "L" and the delay time is also set.

The V - pin has a built-in pull-down resistor to the Vss pin, that is, the resistance to release from excess-discharge current.

After an excess discharge-current or short circuit protection is detected, removing a cause of excess discharge-current or external short circuit makes an external discharge control FET to an "ON" state automatically with the V- pin level being down to the V_{SS} level through the built-in pulled down resistor.

The reset resistor of excess discharge-current is off at normal state. Only when detecting excess discharge-current or short circuit, the resistor is on.

Output delay time of excess discharge-current is set shorter than the delay time for over-discharge detector. Therefore, if V_{DD} voltage would be lower than V_{DET2} at the same time as the excess discharge-current is detected, the R5460xxxxxx is at excess discharge-current detection mode. By disconnecting a load, VDET3 is automatically released from excess discharge-current.

- **VDET4/ Excess charge-current detector**

When the battery pack is chargeable and discharge is also possible, VDET4 senses V- pin voltage. For example, in case that a battery pack is charged by an inappropriate charger, an excess current flows, then the voltage of V- pin becomes equal or less than excess charge-current detector threshold. Then, the output of C_{OUT} becomes "L", and prevents from flowing excess current in the circuit by turning off the external Nch MOSFET.

Output delay of excess charge current is internally fixed. Even the voltage level of V- pin becomes equal or lower than the excess charge-current detector threshold, the voltage is higher than the VDET4 threshold within the delay time, the excess charge current is not detected. Output delay for the release from excess charge current is also set.

VDET4 can be released with disconnecting a charger and connecting a load.

- **DS (Delay Shorten) function**

Output delay time of over-charge, over-discharge, and release from those detecting modes can be shorter than those setting value by forcing equal or less than the delay shortening mode voltage to V- pin when the COUT is “H”.

- **Operation against 2-Cell Unbalance**

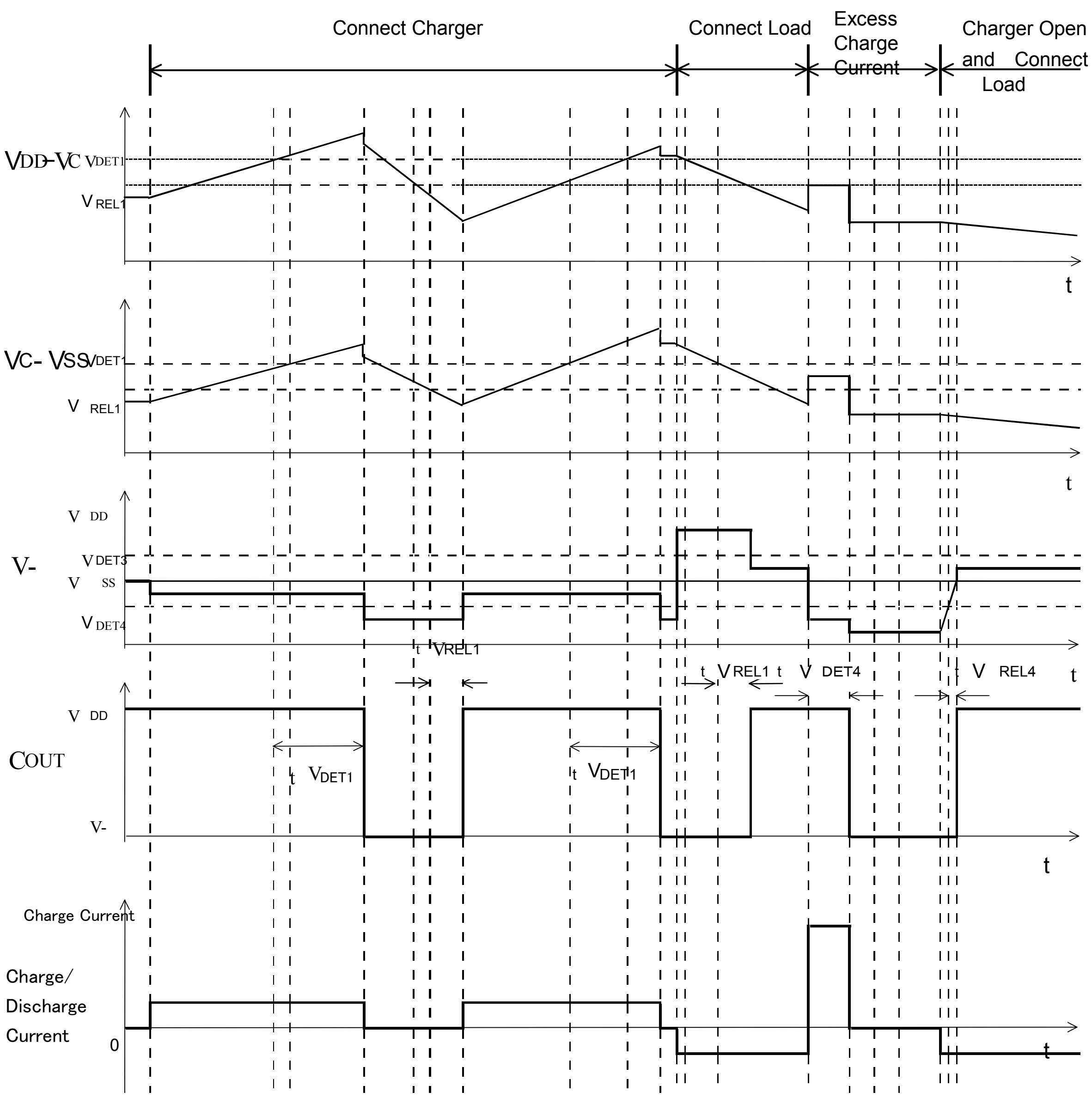
A version: If one of the cells detects over-charge and the output of COUT becomes "L" and keeps the status, even if the other cell detects over-charge or over-discharge or short, the over-charge status is maintained and the output of COUT keeps "L". If one of the cell detects over-charge and the output of COUT becomes "L", the other cell detects over-discharge and the former cell is released from over-charge, after the delay time of the released from over-charge, the output of COUT becomes "H", and after the delay time of detecting over-discharge, the output of DOUT becomes "L". After detecting over-discharge, A version halts internal unnecessary circuits and be into the standby mode. (Supply current Max. 2.0μA)

B version: If one of the cells detects over-charge and the output of COUT becomes "L" and keeps the status, even if the other cell detects over-charge or over-discharge or short, the over-charge status is maintained and the output of COUT keeps "L". If one of the cells detects over-discharge and the output of DOUT becomes "L", even if the other cell detects over-charge, the former cell also detects over-discharge, therefore, the output of DOUT keeps "L". After detecting over-discharge, B version halts internal unnecessary circuits and becomes into the standby mode. (Supply current Max. 0.1μA).

Both A version and B version, the external FETs do not turn off at the same time.

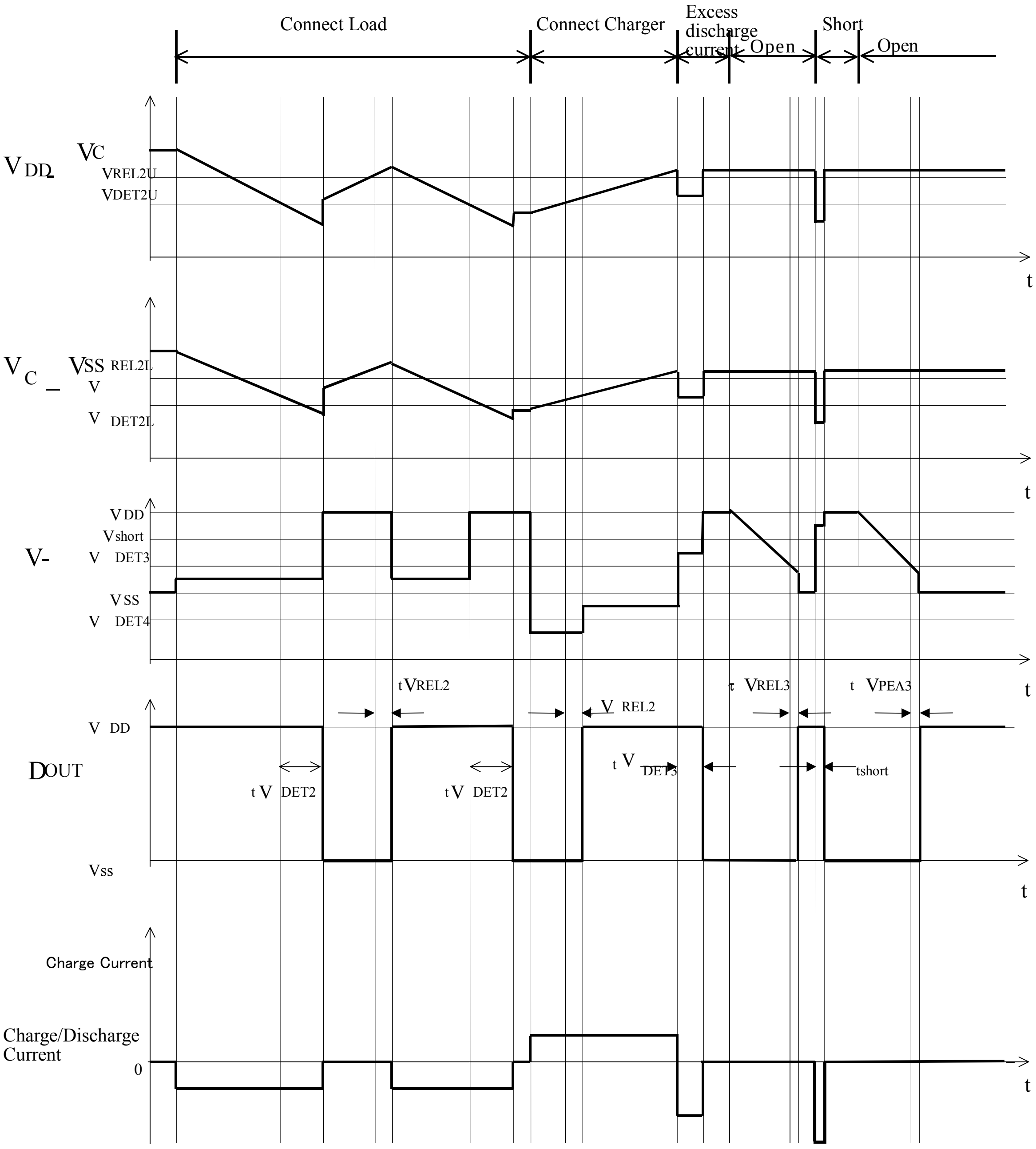
TIMING CHART

(1) Timing diagram of Over-charge, Excess charge current

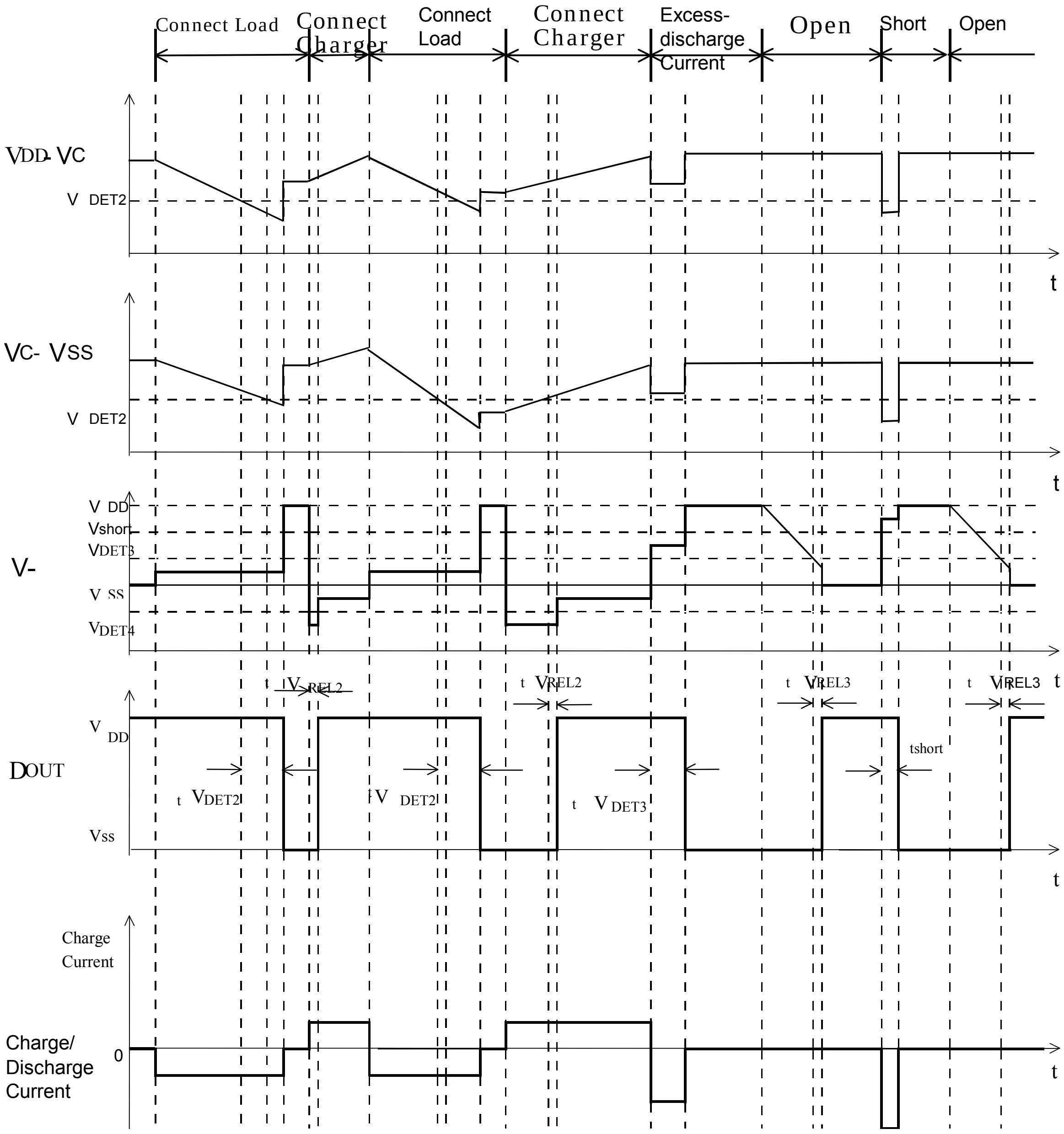


(2) Over-discharge, Excess discharge current, Short circuit

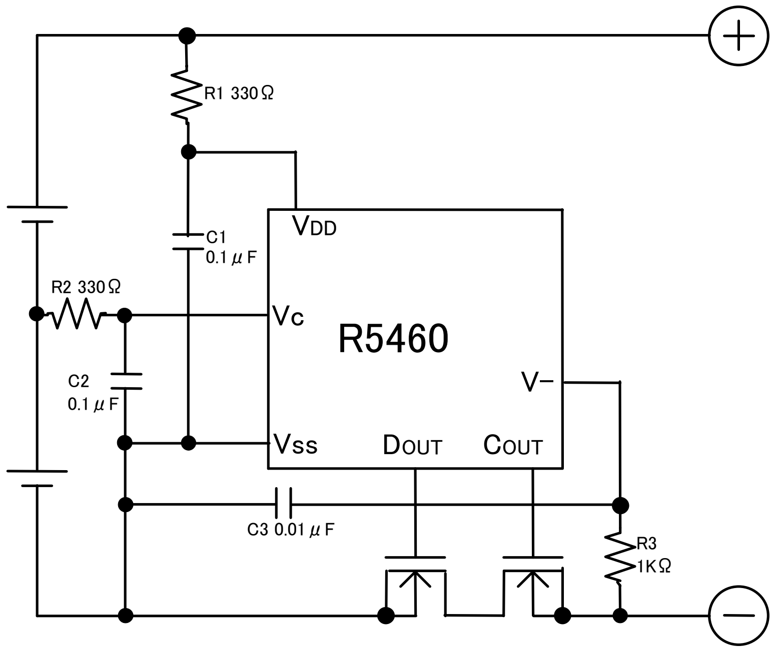
A version



B version


Connect Load
Connect Charger
Connect Load
Connect Charger
Excess-discharge Current
Open
Short
Open
VDD- VC
V DET2
t
VC- VSS
V DET2
t
V DD
Vshort
VDET3
V-
V SS
VDET4
t
t VREL2
t VREL2
t VREL3
t VREL3
V DD
DOUT
t VDET2
tV DET2
t V DET3
tshort
Vss
t
Charge Current
Charge/ Discharge Current
0
t

TYPICAL APPLICATION AND TECHNICAL NOTES



TECHNICAL NOTES

R1, R2, C1 and C2 stabilize a supply voltage to the R5460xxxxxx. A recommended R1, R2 value is less than 1kΩ.

A larger value of R1 and R2 makes the detection voltage shift higher because of some conduction current in the R5460xxxxxx.

To stabilize the operation, the value of C1 and C2 should be equal or more than 0.01μF.

R1 and R3 can operate also as parts for current limit circuit against reverse charge or applying a charger with excess charging voltage beyond the absolute maximum rating of the R5460xxxxxx, the battery pack. Small value of R1 and R3 may cause over-power consumption rating of power dissipation of the R5460xxxxx. Thus, the total value of 'R1+R3' should be equal or more than 1kΩ.

If R3 value is set too large, after detecting over-discharge, release operation by connecting a charger may be impossible, our recommendation value as R3 is 3kΩ or less.

To stabilize the operation of the IC, use 0.01μF or more capacitor as C3.

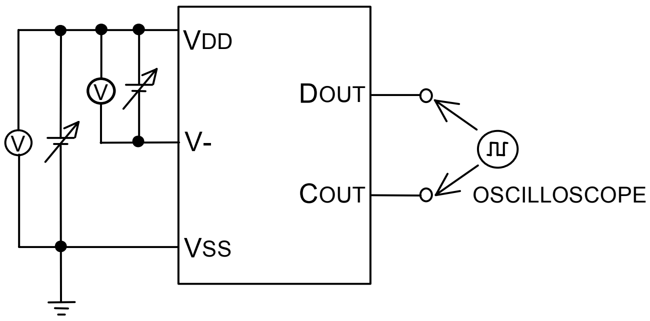
The typical application circuit diagram is just an example. This circuit performance largely depends on the PCB layout and external components. In the actual application, fully evaluation is necessary.

Over-voltage and the over current beyond the absolute maximum rating should not be forced to the protection IC and external components.

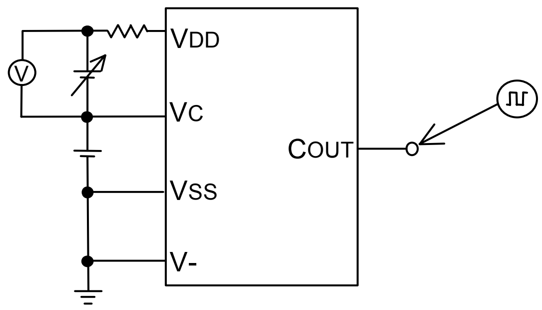
Ricoh cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Ricoh product. If technical notes are not complied with the circuit which is used Ricoh product, Ricoh is not responsible for any damages and any accidents.

TEST CIRCUITS

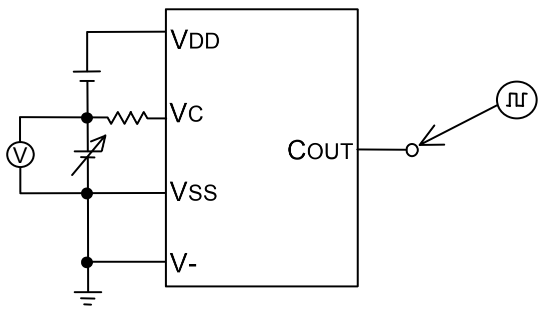
A



B



C



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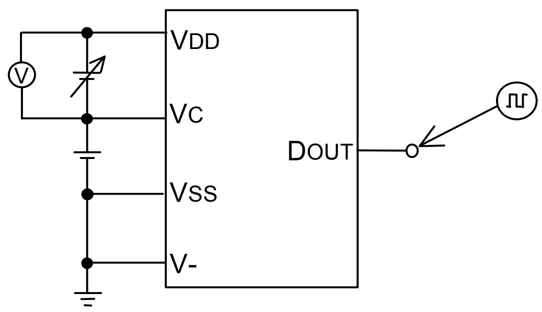

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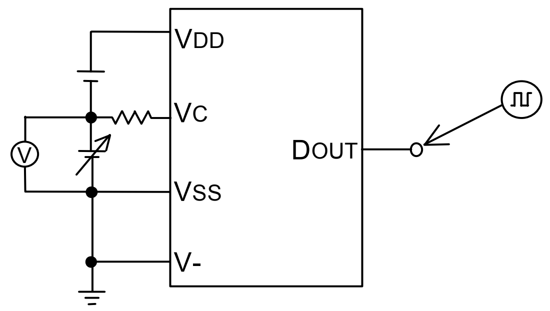

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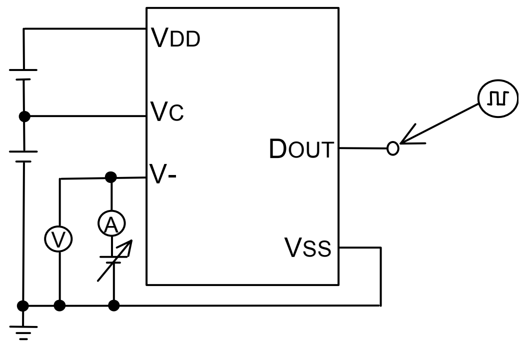

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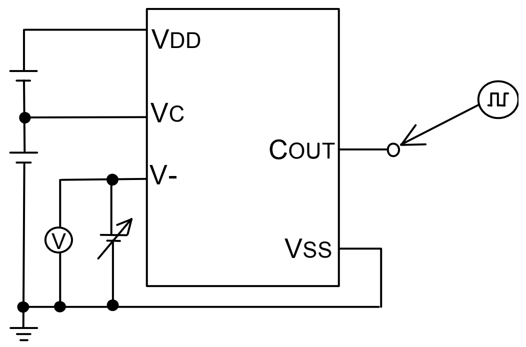
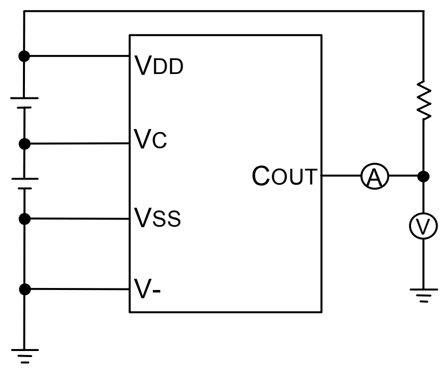
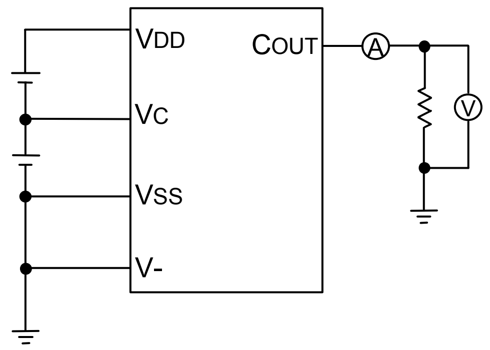


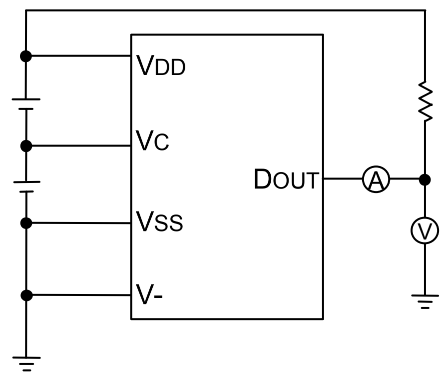
H



I



J



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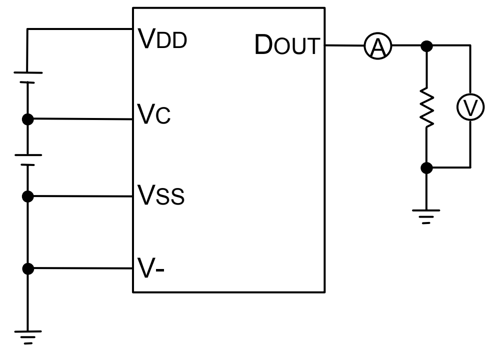
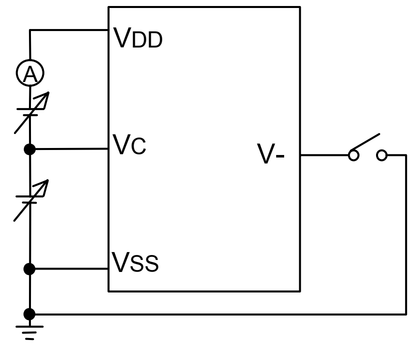


L

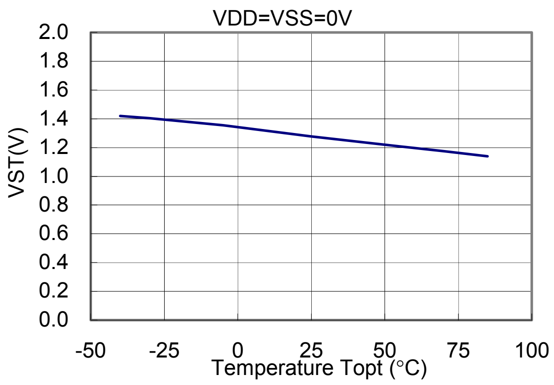


Typical Characteristics were obtained with using those above circuits:

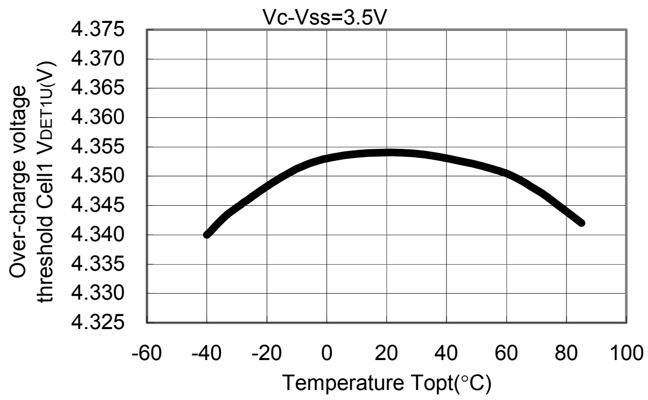
Test Circuit A: Part1: Typical characteristics 1)
Test Circuit B: Part1: Typical characteristics 2) 4) 6) 7)
Test Circuit C: Part1: Typical characteristics 3) 5)
Test Circuit D: Part1: Typical characteristics 8) 10) 12) 13)
Test Circuit E: Part1: Typical characteristics 9) 11)
Test Circuit F: Part1: Typical characteristics 14) 15) 16) 17) 18) 19)
Test Circuit G: Part1: Typical characteristics 20) 21) 22) 23)
Test Circuit H: Part1: Typical characteristics 24)
Test Circuit I: Part1: Typical characteristics 25)
Test Circuit J: Part1: Typical characteristics 26)
Test Circuit K: Part1: Typical characteristics 27)
Test Circuit L: Part1: Typical characteristics 28) 29) 30)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Part 1)

1) Minimum Operating Voltage for 0V Cell Charging
R5460x201AB

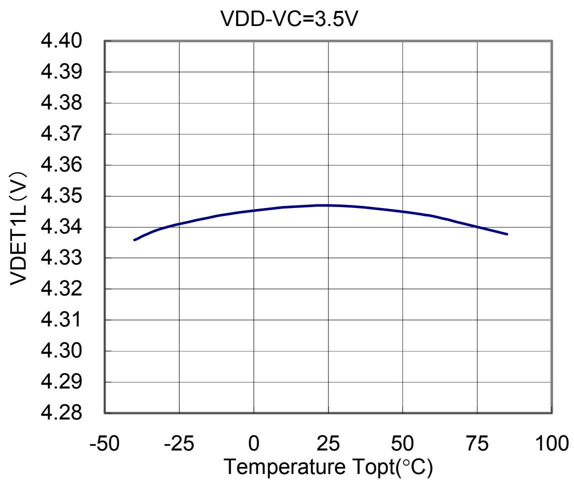


2) Over-charge voltage threshold (Cell1) vs. Temperature
R5460x201AB



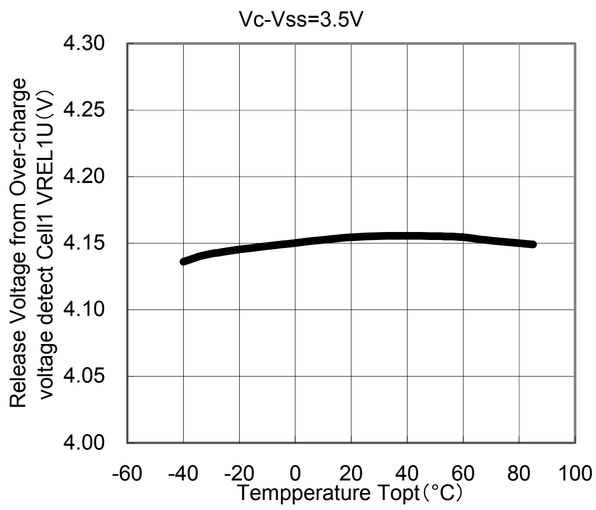
3) Over-Charge Voltage Threshold (Cell2) vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



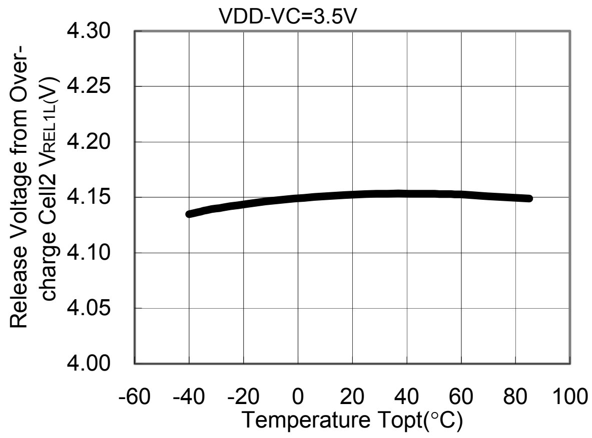
4)Release Voltage from Over-charge (Cell1) vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



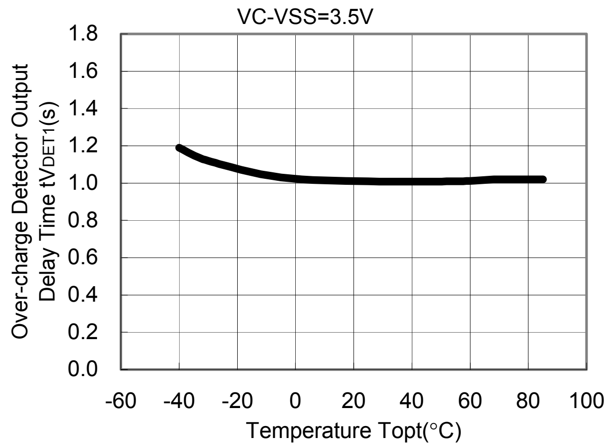
5) Release Voltage from Over-charge (Cell2) vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



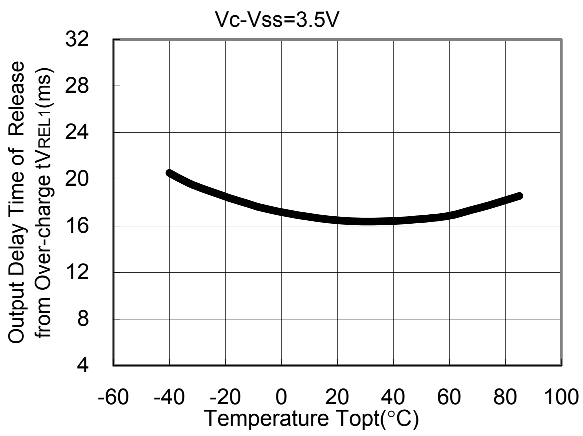
6) Output Delay of Over-charge Detector vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



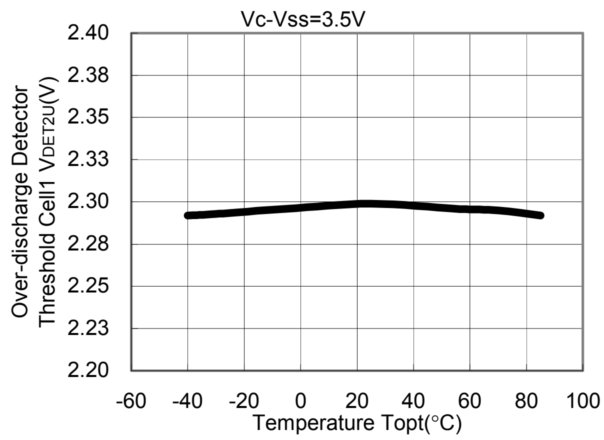
7) Output Delay of Release from Over-charge vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



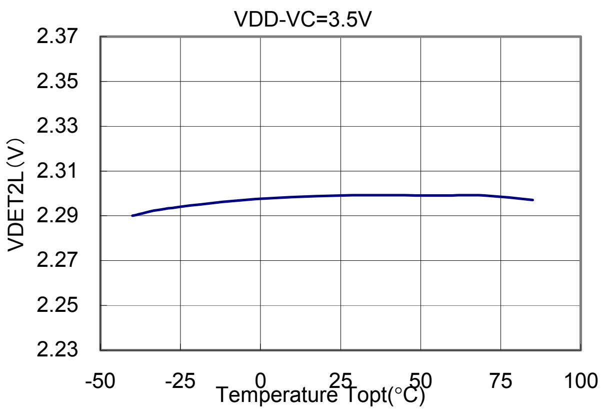
8) Over-discharge Detector Threshold (Cell1) vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



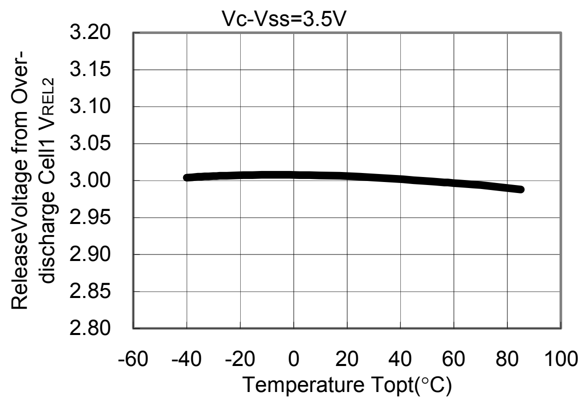
9) Over-discharge Detector Threshold (Cell2) vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



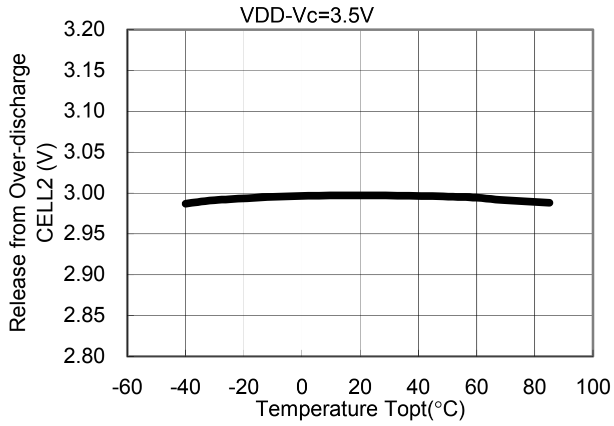
10) Release Voltage from Over-discharge (Cell1) vs. Temperature

R5460x202AA



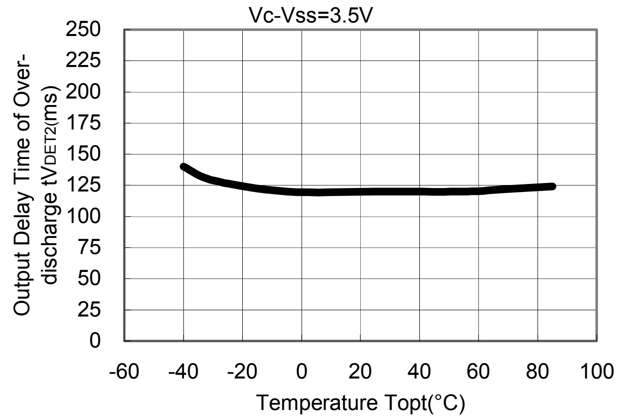
11) Release Voltage from Over-discharge (Cell2) vs. Temperature

R5460x202AA



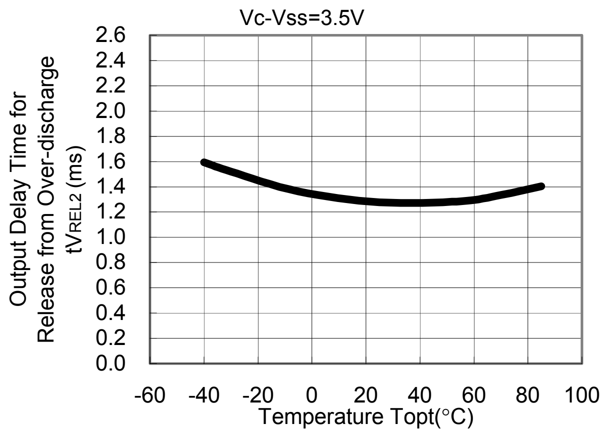
12) Output Delay Time for Over-discharge vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



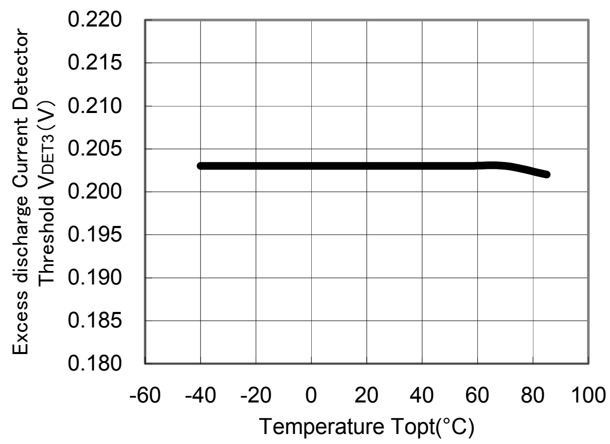
13) Output Delay of Release from Over-discharge vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



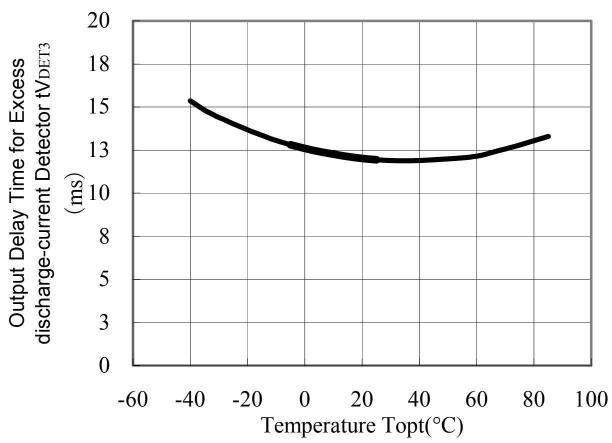
14) Excess discharge Current Detector Threshold vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



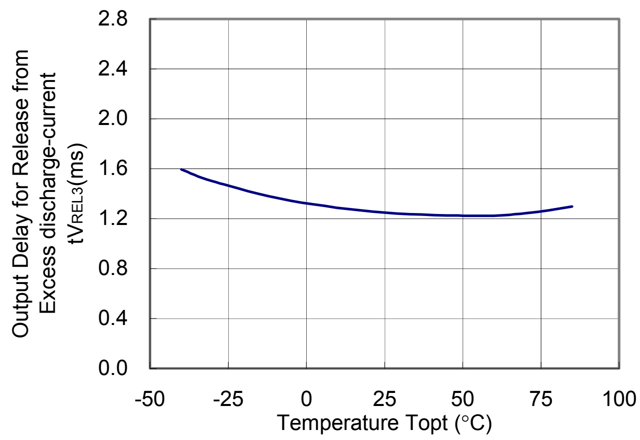
15) Output Delay Time for Excess discharge-current Detector vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



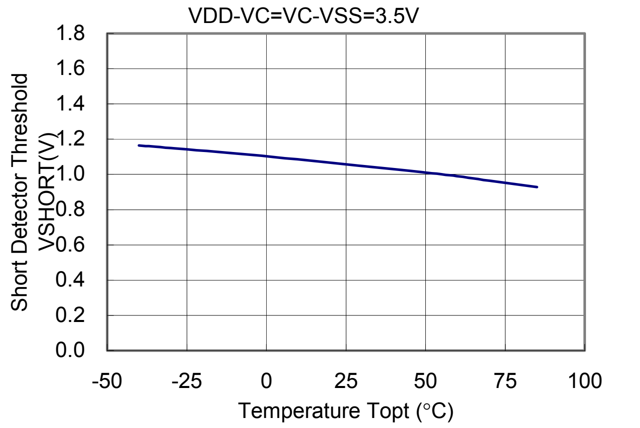
16) Output Delay for Release from Excess discharge-current vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



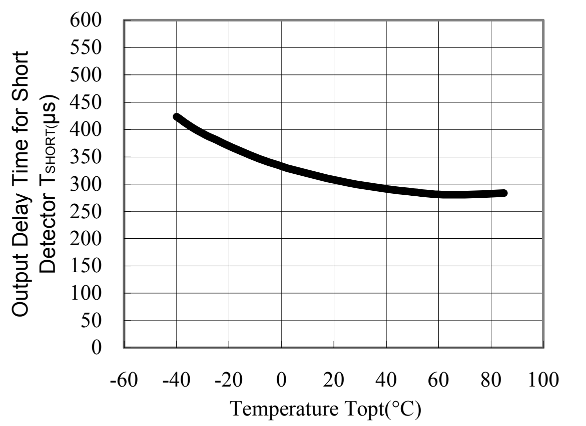
17) Short Detector Voltage Threshold vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



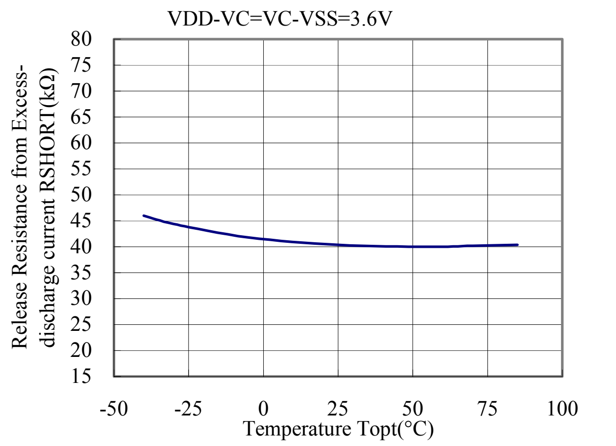
18) Output Delay for Short Detector vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



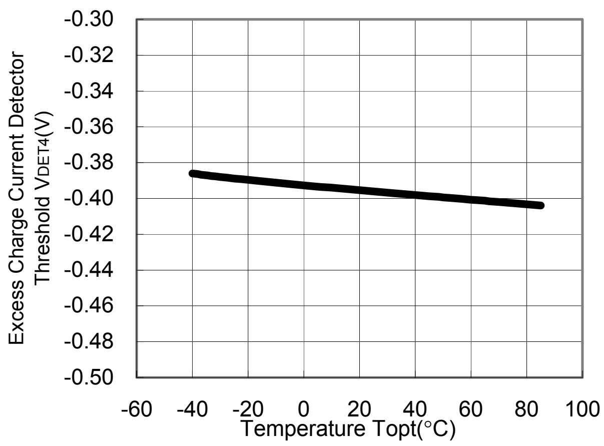
19) Release resistance from Excess-discharge current vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



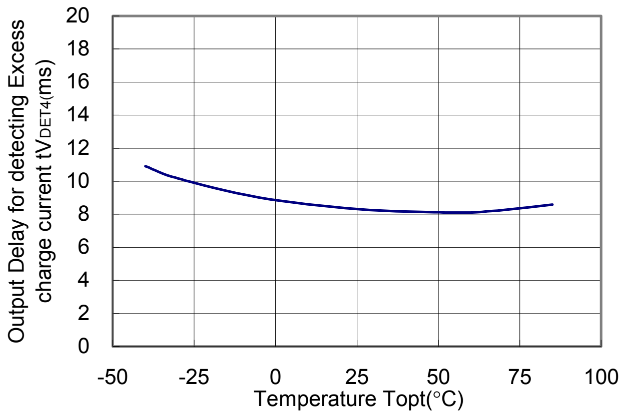
20) Excess-charge current Detector Threshold vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB



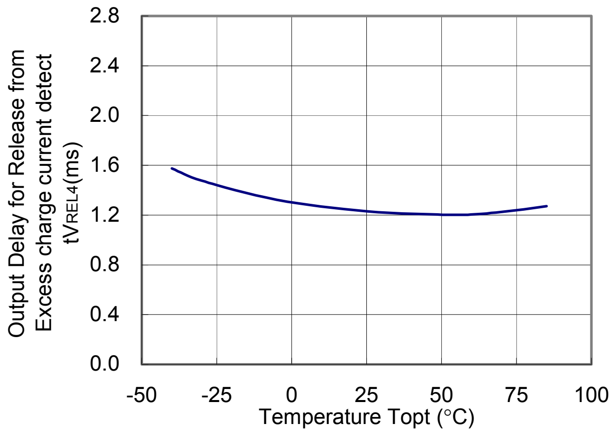
21) Output Delay Time of Excess-charge current Detector Threshold vs. Temperature

R5460x201AB

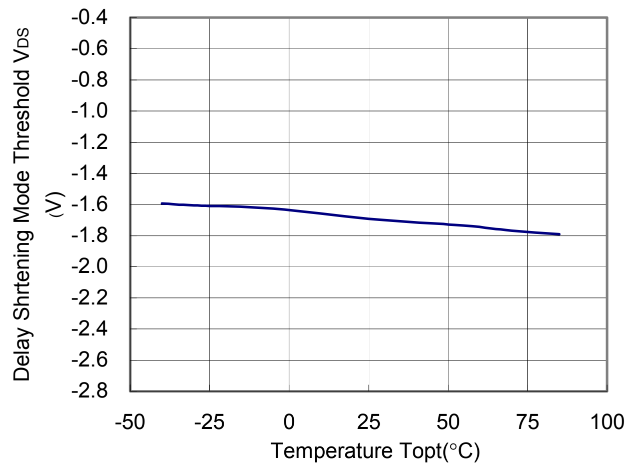


22) Output Delay Time for Release from Excess-charge current vs. Temperature

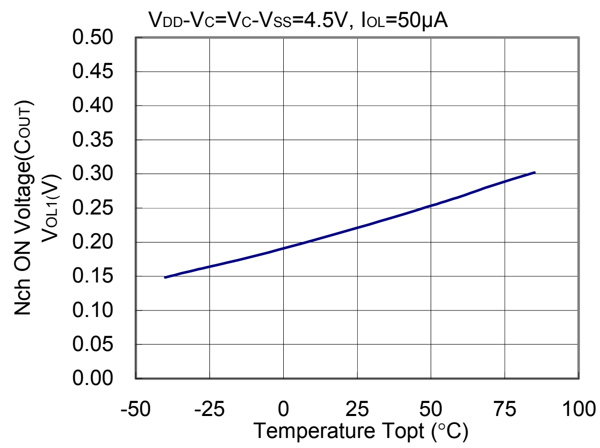
R5460x201AB



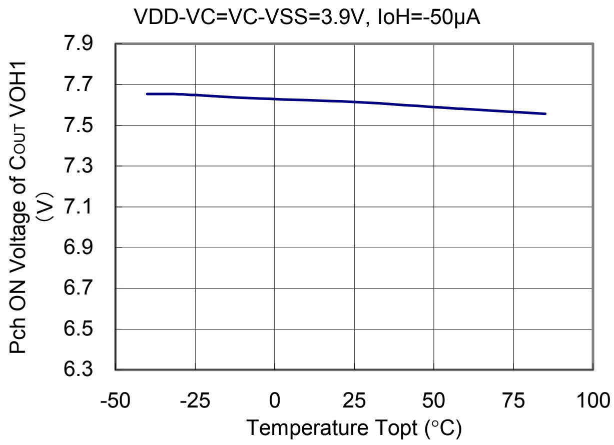
23) Delay Shortening Mode Voltage vs. Temperature
R5460x201AB



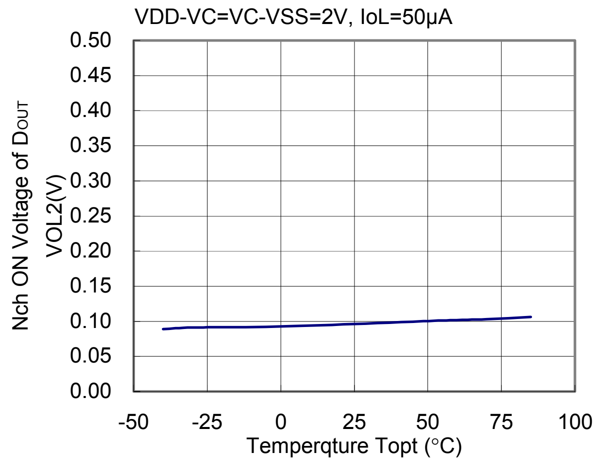
24) Nch ON Voltage of COUT vs. Temperature
R5460x201AB



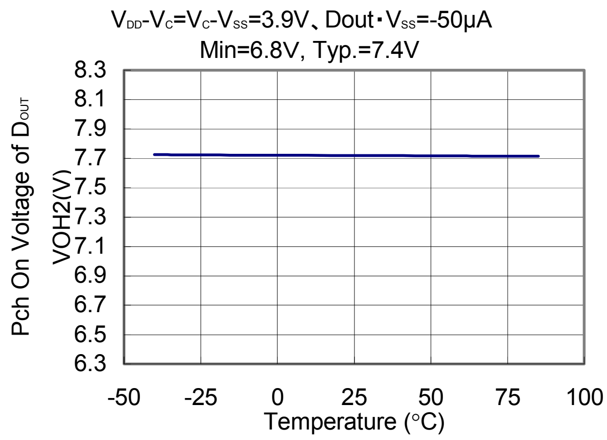
25) Pch ON Voltage of COUT vs. Temperature
R5460x201AB



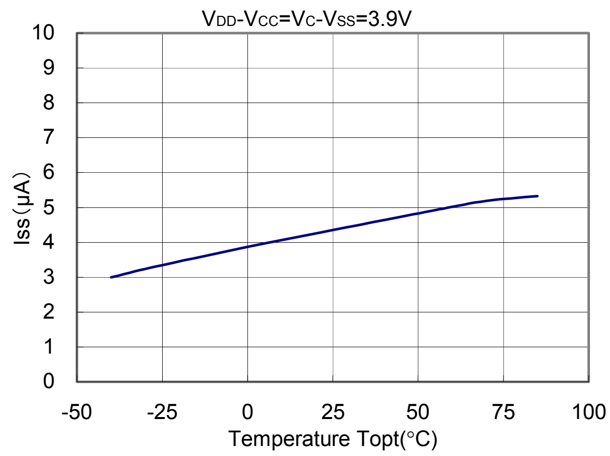
26) Nch ON Voltage of DOUT vs. Temperature
R5460x201AB



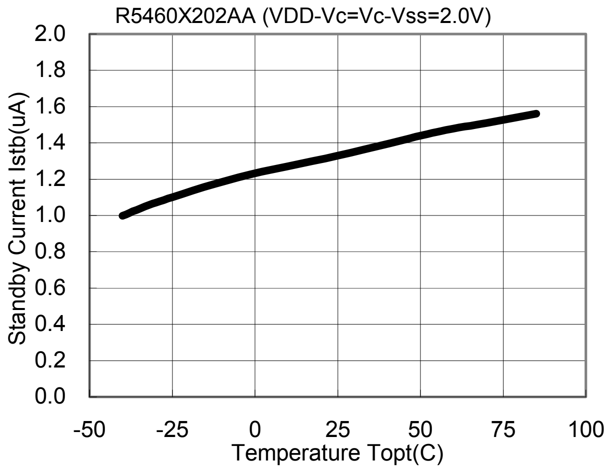
27) Pch ON Voltage of DOUT vs. Temperature



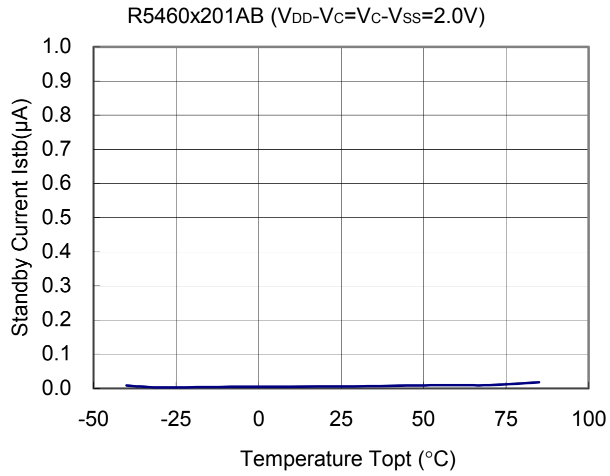
28) Supply Current vs. Temperature



29) Standby Current vs. Temperature (Ver. A.)

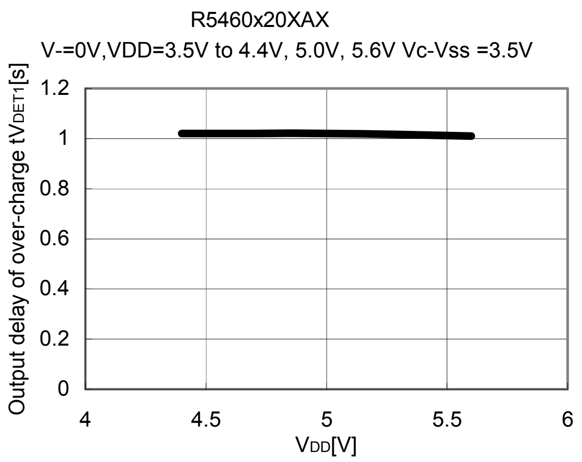


30) Standby Current vs. Temperature (Ver. B.)

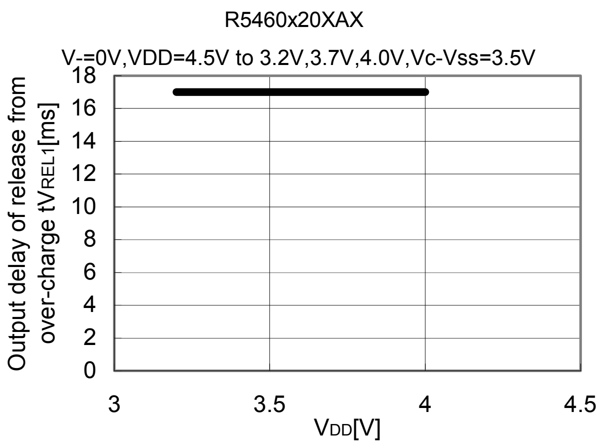


Part 2 Delay Time dependence on V_{DD}

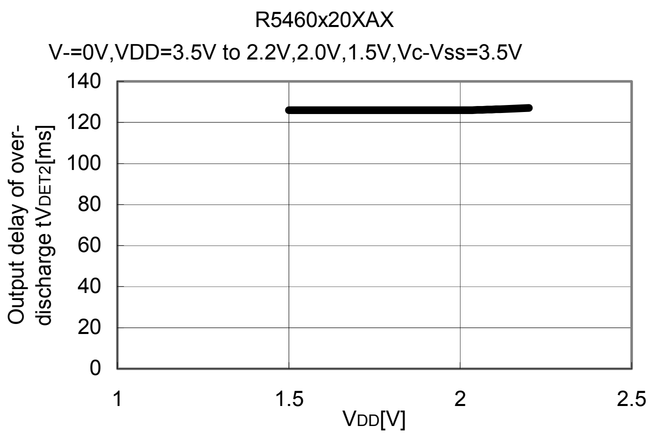
1) Delay Time for Over-charge detector vs. V_{DD}



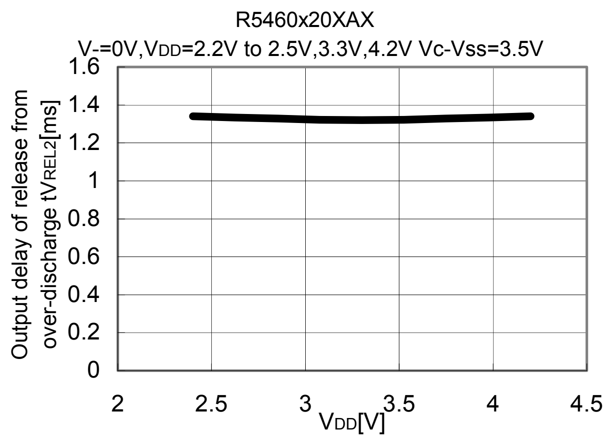
2) Delay Time for Release from Over-charge vs. V_{DD}



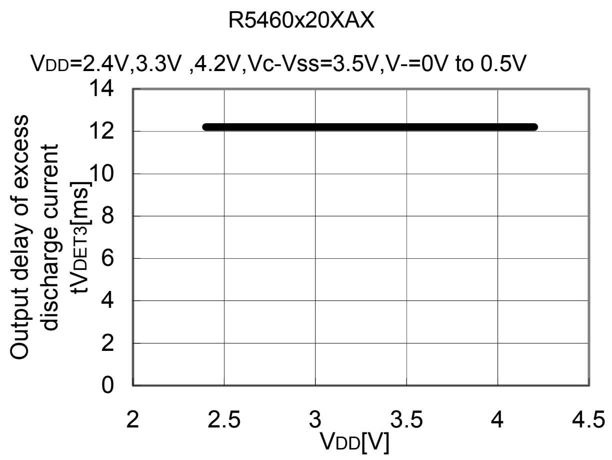
3) Output Delay of Over-discharge detector vs. V_{DD}



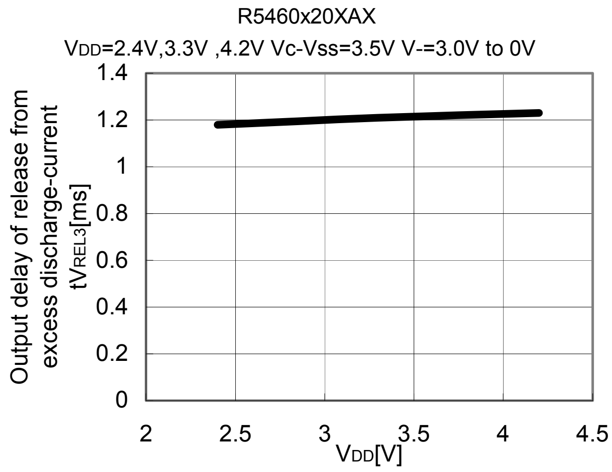
4) Output Delay for Release from Over-discharge vs. V_{DD}



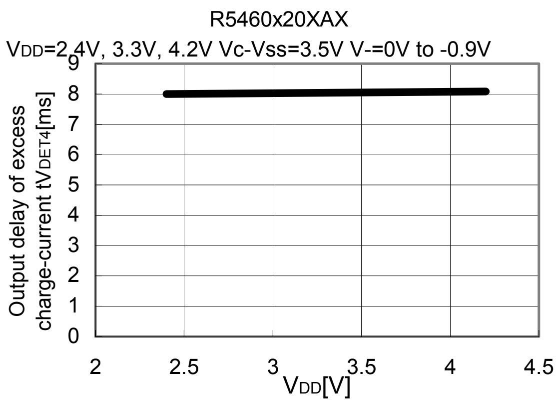
5) Output Delay for Excess Discharge Current vs. V_{DD}



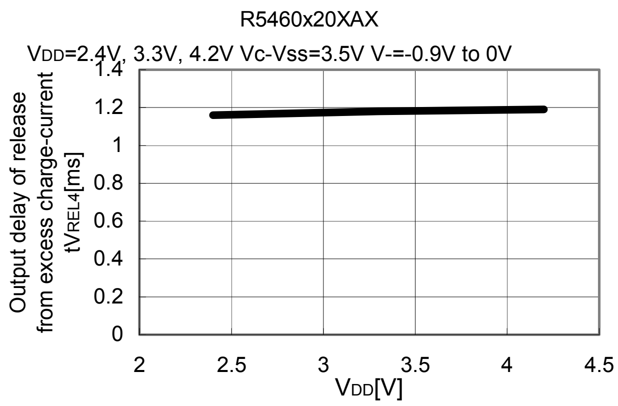
6) Output Delay for Release from Excess Discharge Current Detect vs. V_{DD}



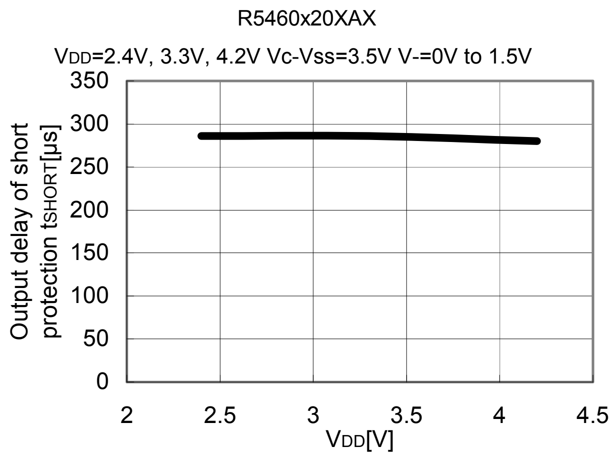
7) Delay Time for Excess Charge Current Detector vs. V_{DD}



8) Delay Time for release from Excess charge current detect vs. V_{DD}

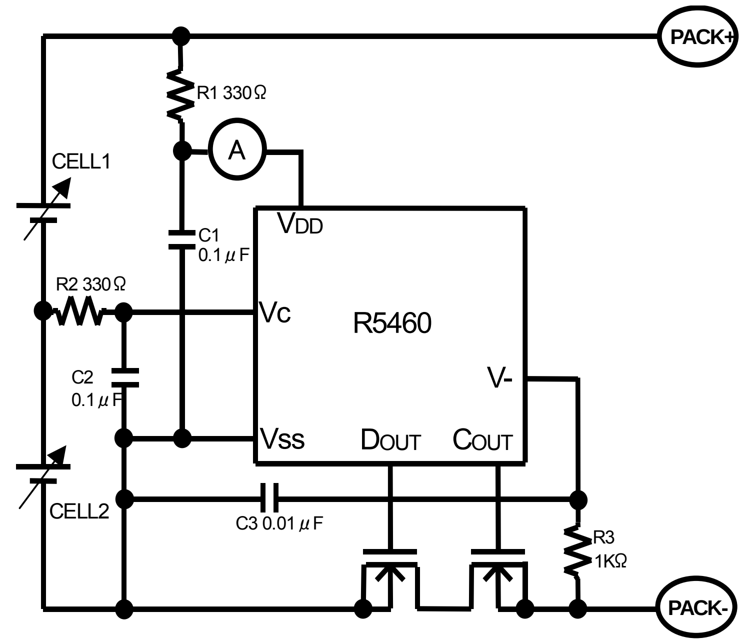


9) Output Delay for Short vs. V_{DD}



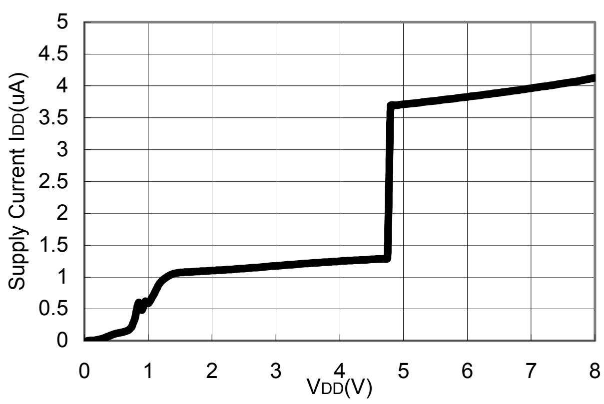
Part 3 Supply Current dependence on V_{DD}

Test Circuit

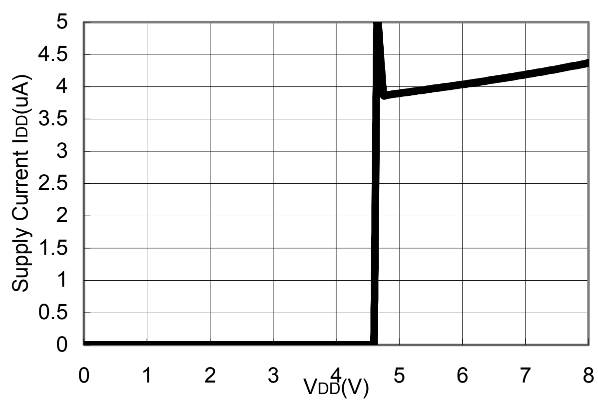


Supply Current vs. V_{DD}

A version

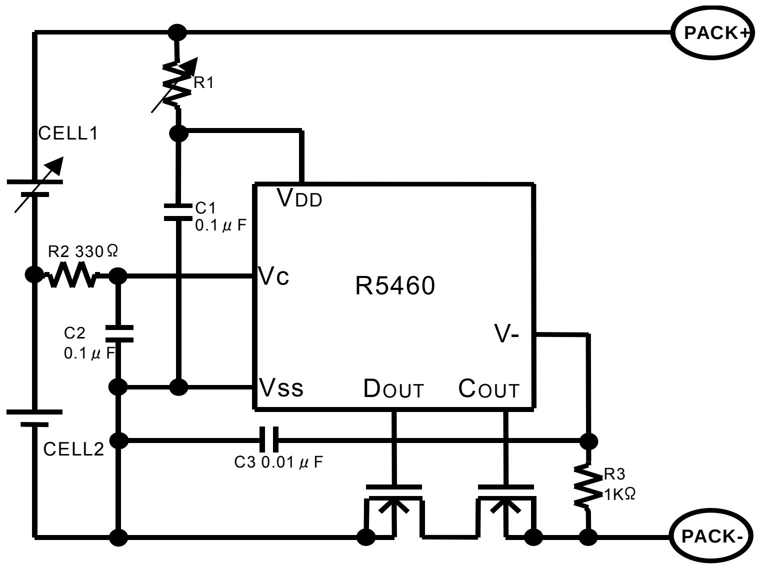


Bversion

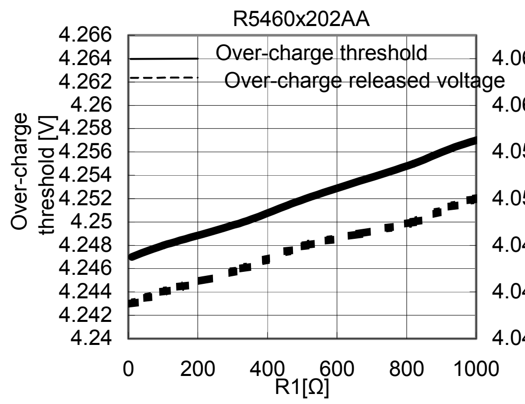


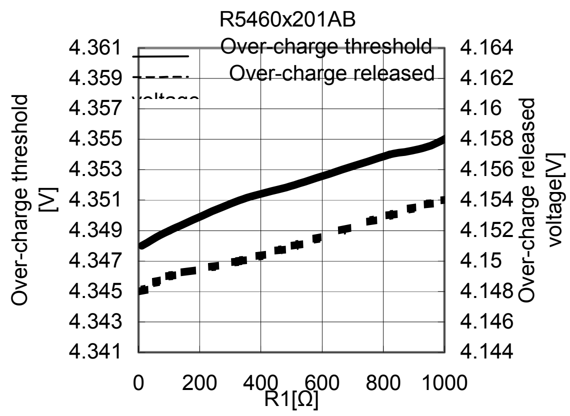
Part 4 Over-charge detector, Release voltage from Over-charge, Over-discharge detector, Release voltage from Over-discharge dependence on External Resistance value

Test Circuit

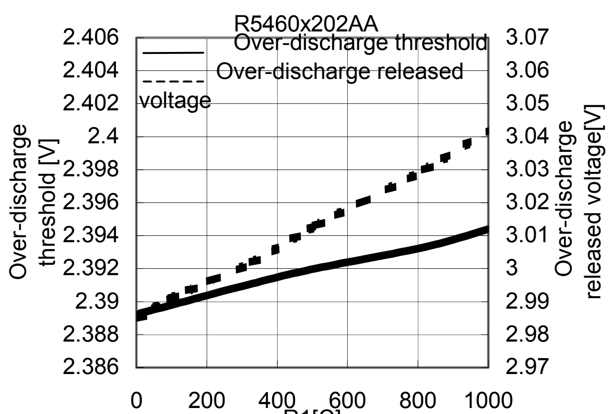


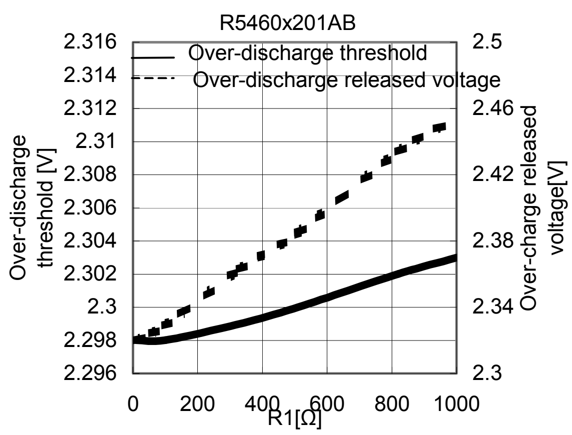
Over-charge Detector Threshold / Released Voltage from Over-discharge vs. R1





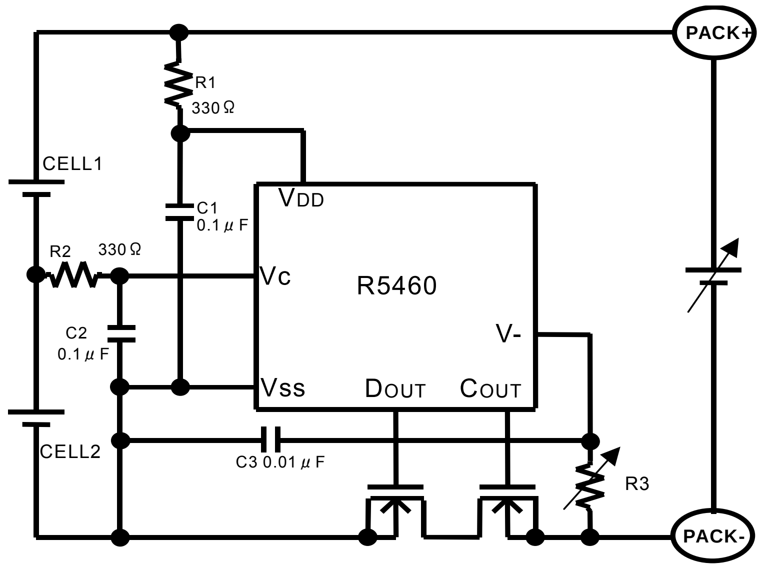
Over-discharge / Released from Over-charge Threshold vs. R1





Part 5 Charger Voltage at Released from Over-discharge with a Charger dependence on R2

Test Circuit



Charger Voltage at Release from Over-discharge with a charger vs. R2