

Power Management Switch ICs for PCs and Digital Consumer products



# Load Switch ICs for Portable Equipment

BD2200GUL, BD2201GUL

No.11029EAT22

## ●Description

BD2200GUL, BD2201GUL are Load switches for portable device. It is Load switch IC with build-in N channel MOSFET. This switch IC achieves On-resistance of 100mΩ (Typ.). It has the function of Soft-Start and build-in discharge circuit.

## ●Features

- 1) Single Channel Of Low On-resistance (Typ.=100mΩ) N-channel MOSFET Built in
- 2) 500mA Output Load Current (BD2200GUL)  
1000mA Output Load Current (BD2201GUL)
- 3) Soft-Start Function
- 4) Output Discharge Circuit
- 5) VCSP50L1 package

## ●Application

Mobile phone, Digital still camera, PDA, MP3 player, PC, etc.

## ●Line up matrix

Part Number	On-resistance	Output current	Discharge circuit	Logic control input	Package
BD2200GUL	100mΩ	500mA	○	High	VCSP50L1 1.5 × 1.0 mm
BD2201GUL	100mΩ	1000mA	○	High	VCSP50L1 1.5 × 1.0 mm

## ●Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
VIN Supply voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 ~ 6.0	V
EN input voltage	V <sub>EN</sub>	-0.3 ~ V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3	V
VOUT voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3 ~ 6.0	V
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 ~ 150	°C
Power dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	575 *1	mW

\*1 Mounted on 50mm \* 58mm \* 1.75mm Glass-epoxy PCB. Derating: 4.6mW / °C at Ta > 25°C

\* This product is not designed for protection against radioactive rays.

## ●Operation Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Switch input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	2.7	3.3	5.5	V
Operation temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-25	25	85	°C
Output current (BD2200GUL)	I <sub>LO</sub>	0	-	500	mA
Output current (BD2201GUL)	I <sub>LO</sub>	0	-	1000	mA

## ●Electrical Characteristics

OBD2200GUL (unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
[Current consumption]						
Operating current	$I_{DD}$	-	20	30	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 1.2V$ , $V_{OUT} = \text{open}$
Standby current	$I_{STB}$	-	0.01	1	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = \text{open}$
[I/O]						
EN input voltage	$V_{ENH}$	1.2	-	-	V	High level input
	$V_{ENL}$	-	-	0.4	V	Low level input
EN input current	$I_{EN}$	-1	-	1	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ or $V_{EN} = 1.2V$
[Power switch]						
On-resistance	$R_{ON}$	-	100	200	m $\Omega$	$I_{LO} = 500mA$
Switch leakage current	$I_{LEAK}$	-	0.01	1	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0V$
Output rise time	$T_{ON1}$	-	1.0	2.0	ms	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} : 10\% \rightarrow 90\%$
Output turn-on time	$T_{ON2}$	-	1.2	2.4	ms	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{EN} : 50\% \rightarrow V_{OUT} : 90\%$
Output fall time	$T_{OFF1}$	-	2.5	5.0	$\mu s$	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} : 90\% \rightarrow 10\%$
Output turn-off time	$T_{OFF2}$	-	4.5	9.0	$\mu s$	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{EN} : 50\% \rightarrow V_{OUT} : 10\%$
[Discharge circuit]						
Discharge on-resistance	$R_{DISC}$	-	70	110	$\Omega$	$I_{LO} = -1mA$ , $V_{EN} = 0V$
Discharge current	$I_{DISC}$	-	15	20	mA	$V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , $V_{EN} = 0V$

OBD2201GUL (unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
[Current consumption]						
Operating current	$I_{DD}$	-	20	30	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 1.2V$ , $V_{OUT} = \text{open}$
Standby current	$I_{STB}$	-	0.01	1	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = \text{open}$
[I/O]						
EN input voltage	$V_{ENH}$	1.2	-	-	V	High level input
	$V_{ENL}$	-	-	0.4	V	Low level input
EN input current	$I_{EN}$	-1	-	1	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ or $V_{EN} = 1.2V$
[Power switch]						
On-resistance	$R_{ON}$	-	100	180	m $\Omega$	$I_{LO} = 500mA$
Switch leakage current	$I_{LEAK}$	-	0.01	1	$\mu A$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0V$
Output rise time	$T_{ON1}$	-	1.0	2.0	ms	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} : 10\% \rightarrow 90\%$
Output turn-on time	$T_{ON2}$	-	1.2	2.4	ms	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{EN} : 50\% \rightarrow V_{OUT} : 90\%$
Output fall time	$T_{OFF1}$	-	2.5	5.0	$\mu s$	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} : 90\% \rightarrow 10\%$
Output turn-off time	$T_{OFF2}$	-	4.5	9.0	$\mu s$	$R_L = 10\Omega$ , $V_{EN} : 50\% \rightarrow V_{OUT} : 10\%$
[Discharge circuit]						
Discharge on-resistance	$R_{DISC}$	-	70	110	$\Omega$	$I_{LO} = -1mA$ , $V_{EN} = 0V$
Discharge current	$I_{DISC}$	-	15	20	mA	$V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , $V_{EN} = 0V$

● Test Circuit

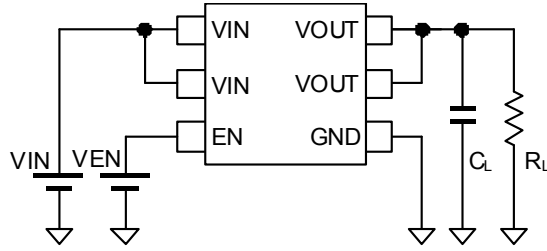


Fig.1 Measurement circuit

● Switch Output Turn ON/OFF Timing

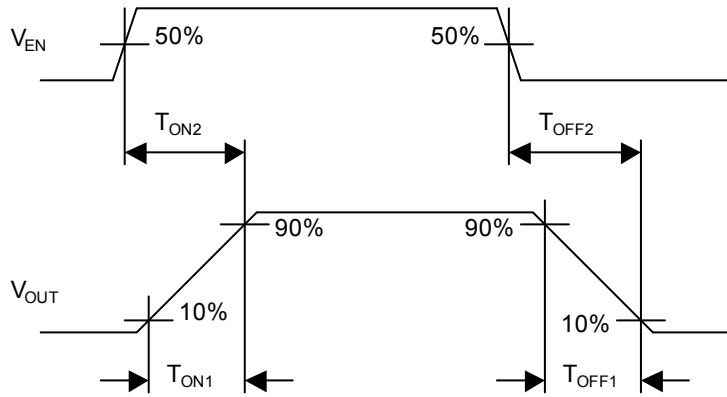


Fig.2 Timing diagrams

●Reference Data

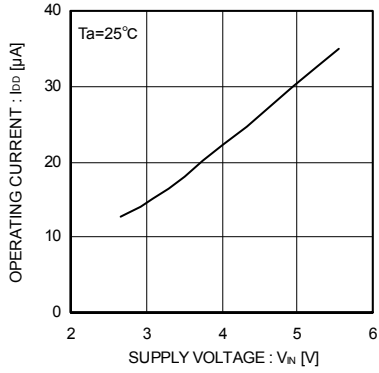


Fig.3 Operating current EN enable

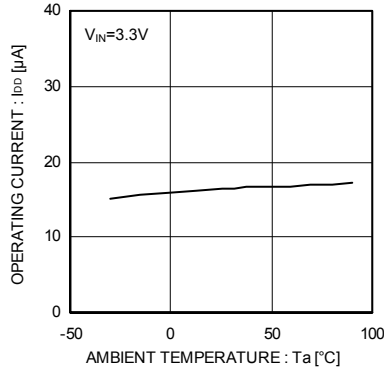


Fig.4 Operating current EN enable

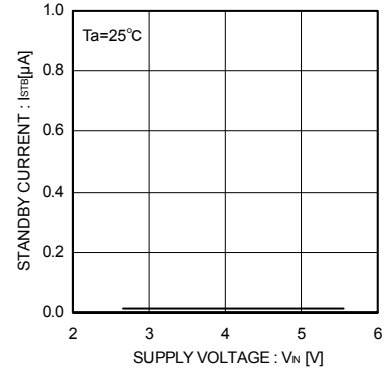


Fig.5 Standby current EN disable

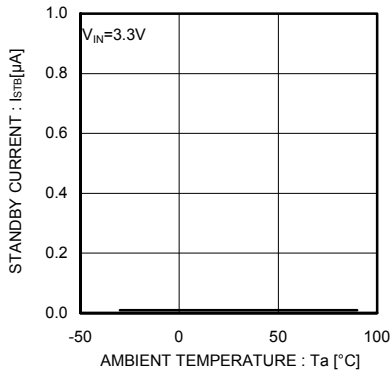


Fig.6 Standby current EN disable

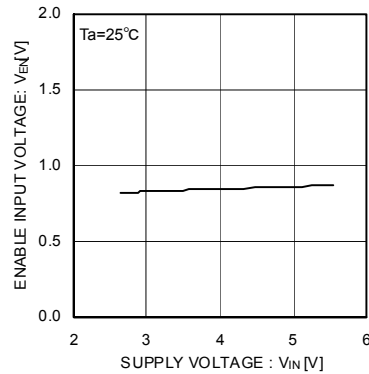


Fig.7 EN input voltage

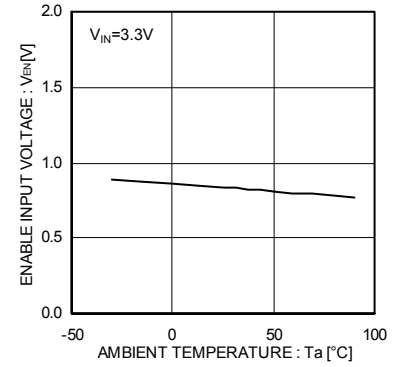


Fig.8 EN input voltage

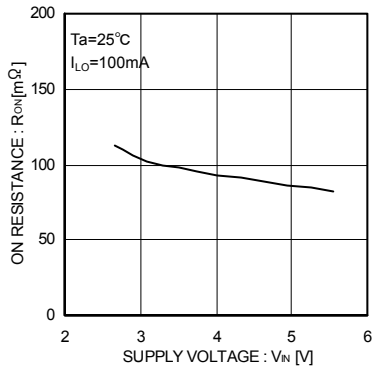


Fig.9 On-resistance vs.  $V_{IN}$

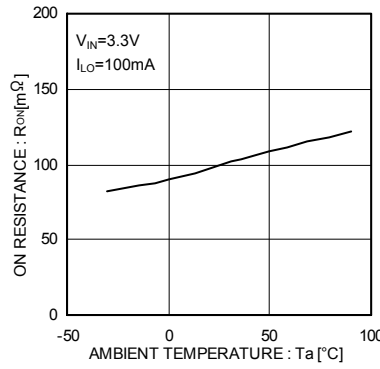


Fig.10 On-resistance vs. temperature

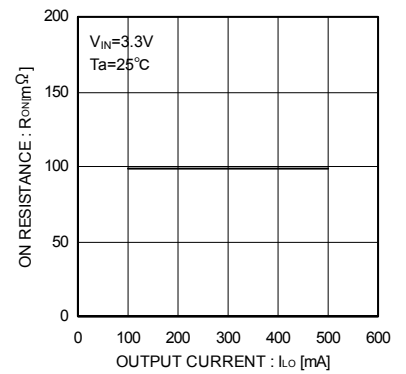


Fig.11 On-resistance vs.  $I_O$

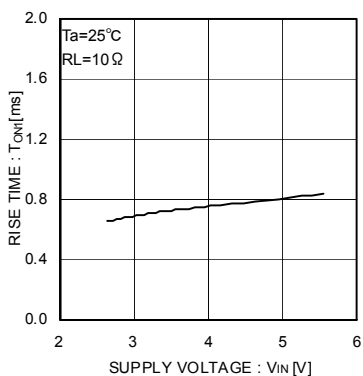


Fig.12 Output rise time

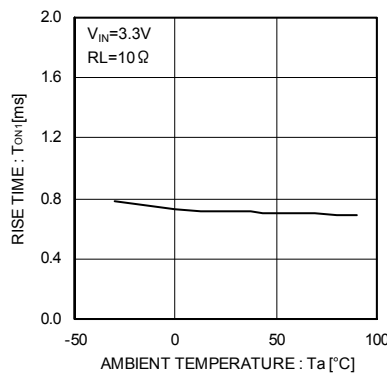


Fig.13 Output rise time

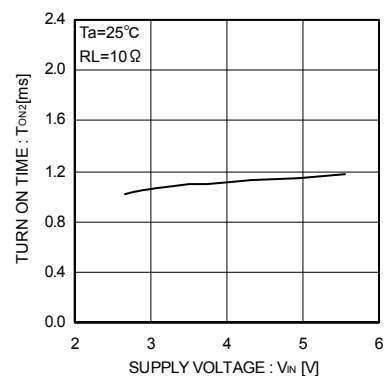


Fig.14 Output turn-on time

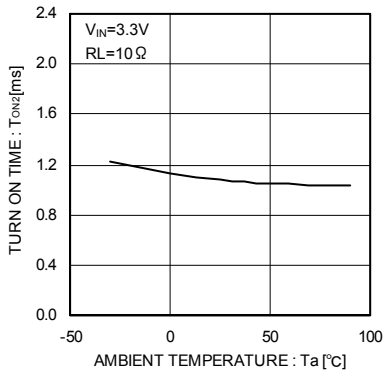


Fig.15 Output turn-on time

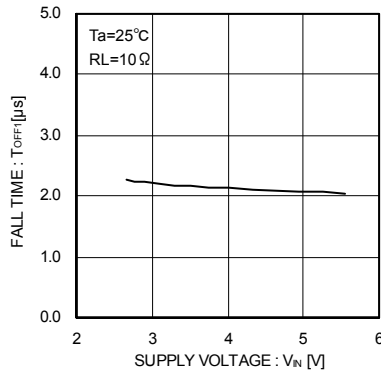


Fig.16 Output fall time

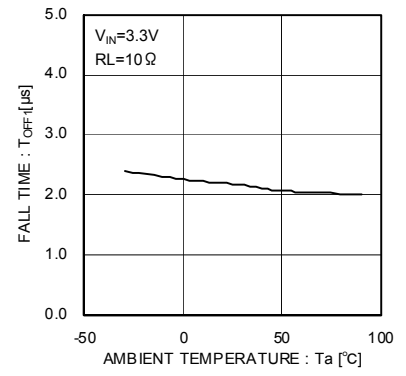


Fig.17 Output fall time

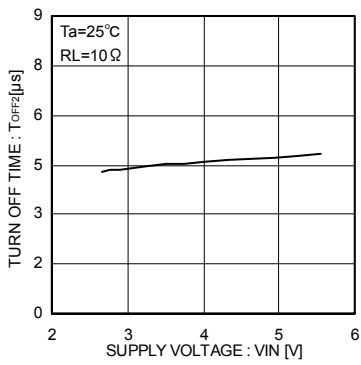


Fig.18 Output turn-off time

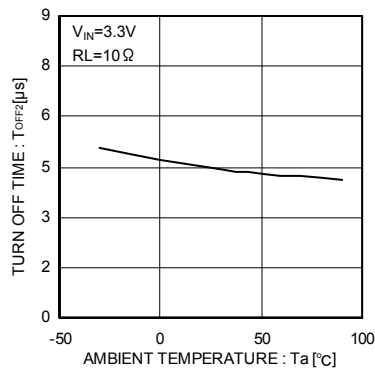


Fig.19 Output turn-off time

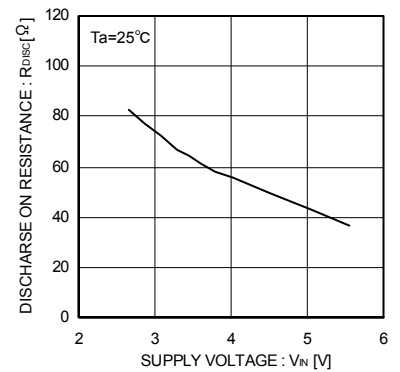


Fig.20 Discharge on-resistance

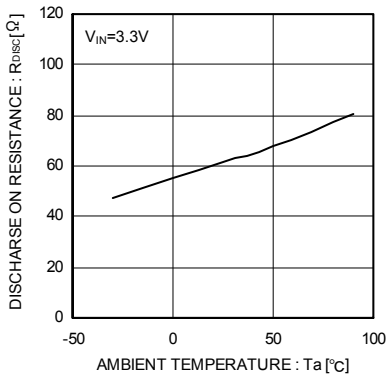


Fig.21 Discharge on-resistance

●Waveform Data (BD2200GUL)

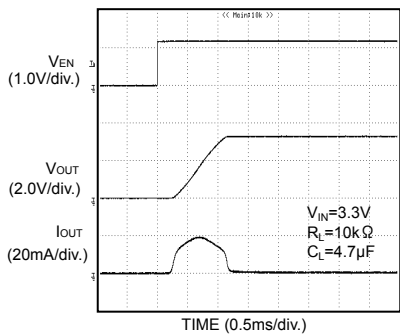


Fig.22 Output turn-on response

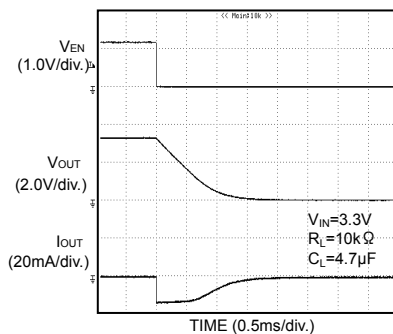


Fig.23 Output turn-off response

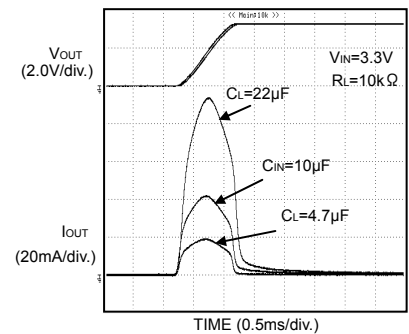


Fig.24 Rush current response

●Block Diagram

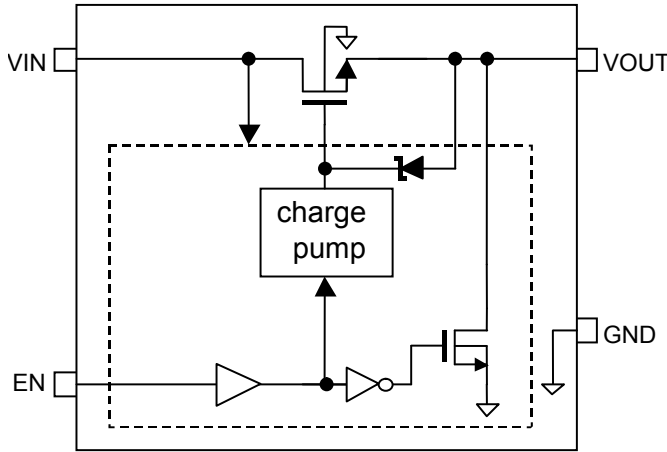


Fig.25 Block diagram

B	VIN	VOUT	VOUT
A	VIN	EN	GND
	1	2	3

BD2200GUL, BD2201GUL  
(Bottom view)

Fig.26 Pin configuration

●Pin Description

Pin number	Pin name	Pin function
A3	GND	Ground
B2, B3	VOUT	Switch output (connect each pin externally)
A1, B1	VIN	Switch input (connect each pin externally)
A2	EN	Enable input (Active-High Switch on input)

●I/O Equivalent Circuit

Pin name	Pin number	Equivalent circuit
EN	A2	<p>The equivalent circuit for the EN pin (A2) shows a pull-up resistor connected to the VIN pin. Two protection diodes are connected from the EN pin to ground. A transistor switch is connected from the EN pin to ground, controlled by the internal circuitry.</p>
VIN VOUT	A1, B1 B2, B3	<p>The equivalent circuit for the VIN and VOUT pins shows protection diodes connected from each pin to ground. A transistor switch is connected from the VIN pin to the VOUT pins, controlled by the internal circuitry.</p>

●Operation Description

1. Switch operation

Each VIN and VOUT pins are connected to MOSFET's drain and source. By setting EN input to High level, the internal charge pump operates and turns on MOSFET. When MOSFET is turned on, the switch becomes bidirectional characteristics. Consequently, in case of VIN < VOUT, the current is flowing from VOUT to VIN.

2. Output discharge circuit

Discharge circuit operates when switch is off. When discharge circuit operates, 70Ω (Typ.) resistor is connected between VOUT pin and GND pin. This discharges the electrical charge quickly.

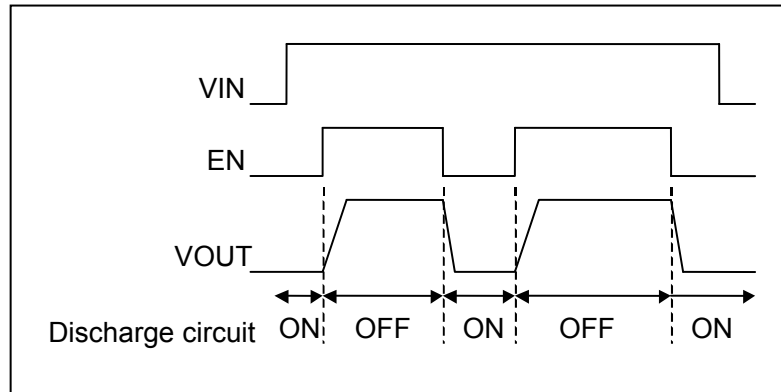


Fig.27 Operation timing

●Application Circuit Example

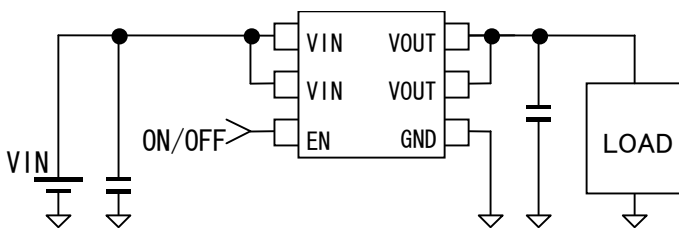


Fig.28 Application circuit example

\*\*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 static and transitional characteristics as well as dispersion of the IC.

●Power Dissipation Characteristics

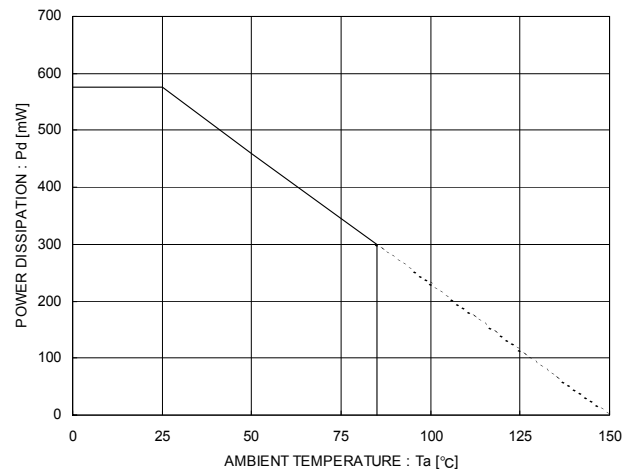


Fig.29 Power dissipation curve (Pd-Ta Curve) (VCSP50L1 package)

## ●Notes for use

## (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.

## (2) Power supply and GND line

Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the GND lines. Pay attention to the interference by common impedance of layout pattern when there are plural power supplies and GND lines. Especially, when there are GND pattern for small signal and GND pattern for large current included the external circuits, separate each GND pattern. Furthermore, for all power supply terminals to ICs, mount a capacitor between the power supply and the GND terminal. At the same time, in order to use a capacitor, thoroughly check to be sure the characteristics of the capacitor to be used present no problem including the Occurrence of capacity dropout at a low temperature, thus determining the constant.

## (3) GND voltage

Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no terminals are at a potential lower than the GND voltage including an actual electric transient.

## (4) Short circuit between terminals and erroneous mounting

In order to mount ICs on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can break down the ICs. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the ICs can break down.

## (5) Operation in strong electromagnetic field

Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.

## (6) Input terminals

In terms of the construction of IC, parasitic elements are inevitably formed in relation to potential. The operation of the parasitic element can cause interference with circuit operation, thus resulting in a malfunction and then breakdown of the input terminal. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input terminals, such as to apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the GND respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the power supply voltage or within the guaranteed value of electrical characteristics.

## (7) External capacitor

In order to use a ceramic capacitor as the external capacitor, determine the constant with consideration given to a degradation in the nominal capacitance due to DC bias and changes in the capacitance due to temperature, etc.

## (8) Thermal design

Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the power dissipation (PD) in actual states of use.



●Ordering part number

B	D
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Part No.

2	2	0	0
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Part No.  
2200  
2201

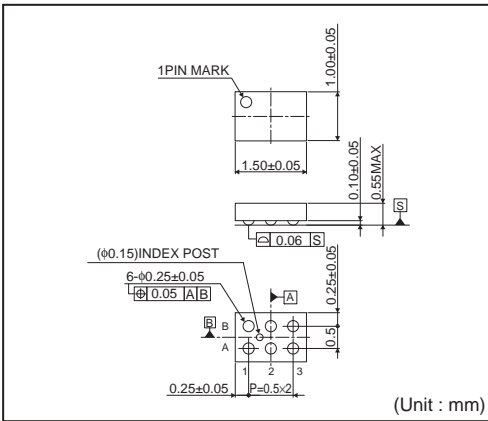
G	U	L
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Package  
GUL: VCSP50L1

E	2
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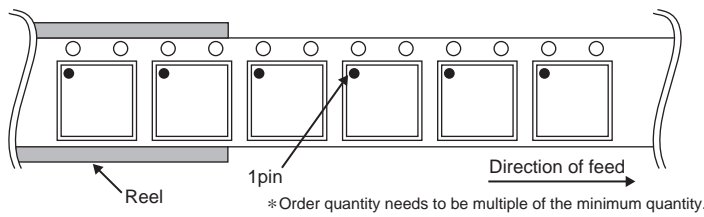
Packaging and forming specification  
E2: Embossed tape and reel

VCSP50L1(BD2200GUL)

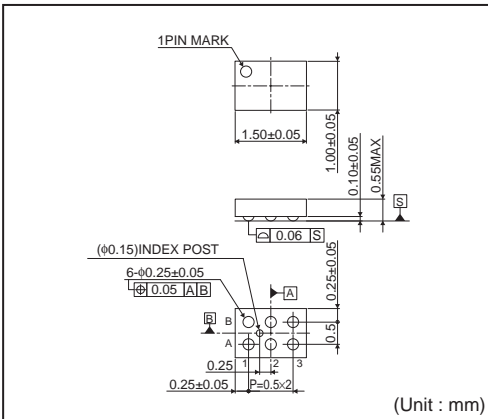


<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	3000pcs
Direction of feed	E2 ( The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand )

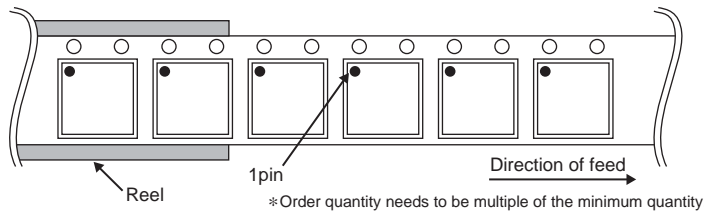


VCSP50L1(BD2201GUL)



<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	3000pcs
Direction of feed	E2 ( The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand )



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