RICOH

Li-ION/POLYMER 1CELL PROTECTOR

R5475N/R5478N SERIES

No. EA-291-121009

OUTLINE

The R5475N/R5478Nxxxxx Series are high voltage CMOS-based protection ICs for over-charge/discharge of rechargeable one-cell Lithium-ion (Li+) / Lithium polymer excess load current, further include a short circuit protector for preventing large external short circuit current and Excess discharge-current.

Each of these ICs is composed of three 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 crosses the detector threshold from a low value to a high value, the output of Cout pin switches to low level after internal fixed delay time. The conditions to release over-charge detector are different by mask options. In terms of so called "Latch function" version, after detecting over-charge, the detector can be reset and the output of Cout becomes "H" when a kind of load is connected to VDD after a charger is disconnected from the battery pack, and the cell voltage becomes lower than over-charge detector threshold. If a charger is continue to be connected to the battery pack, even the cell voltage becomes lower than over-charge detector threshold, over-charge state is not released. On the other hand, in terms of so called, "Released by voltage level" version, after detecting over-charge, when the cell voltage reaches the released voltage from over-charge, the output of Cout becomes "H"

The output of D_{OUT} pin, the output of Over-discharge detector and 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} .

The conditions to release over-discharge detector are also different by mask options. In terms of so called "Latch function" version, 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, VD2 is released and the voltage of Dout pin becomes "H" level. On the other hand, in terms of so called "Released by voltage level" version, in case that the charger is not connected, when the cell voltage becomes equal released voltage from over-discharge, over-discharge detector is released. In case that a charger is connected, and when the cell voltage becomes the released voltage from over-discharge, the over-discharge detector is released.

An excess discharge-current and short circuit state can be sensed and cut off through the built in excess current detector, VD3, with Dout being enabled to low level. Once after detecting excess discharge-current or short circuit, the VD3 is released and Dout level switches to high by detaching a battery pack from a load system.

After detecting over-discharge, 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 Vss-2V, the delay time of detector can be shortened. Especially, the delay time of over-charge detector can be reduced into approximately 1/57. Therefore, testing time of protector circuit board can be reduced. Output type of Cout and Dout are CMOS. 6-pin, SOT-23-6 is available.

FEATURES

• Low supply current	Supply current (At normal mode)	Typ. 3.0μA
	C version: (detecting over-discharge)	Max. 0.1μA
	D / I / IV (4-tti	T 1 0 A /M 0 0 A

D/J/K version: (detecting over-discharge) Typ. 1.2μA/Max. 2.0μA

• High accuracy detector thresholdOver-charge detector (Topt=25°C) $$\pm 25 mV$$

(Topt=-5 to 55° C) ± 30 mV

30V

Over-discharge detector ±2.5% Excess discharge-current detector ±15mV

• Variety of detector thresholdOver-charge detector threshold

• Manufactured with High Voltage Tolerant Process ... Absolute Maximum Rating

C/D version: 4.2V-4.5V step of 0.005V

J version: 3.65V K version: 3.90V

Over-discharge detector threshold

C/D/J version: 2.1V-3.0V step of 0.100V K version: 1.9V-3.0V step of 0.100V Excess discharge-current threshold 0.05V-0.20V step of 0.005V Short Detector Threshold Fixed at 0.75V

• Internal fixed Output delay time......Over-charge detector Output Delay 1s

(Select among the options) Over-discharge detector Output Delay 20ms

Excess discharge-current detector Output Delay 12ms(C Type) / 6ms(E Type)

Short Circuit detector Output Delay 300µs(C Type) / 200µs(E Type)

• Output Delay Time Shortening Function..At COUT is "H", if V-level is set at -2V, the Output Delay time of all items except short-circuit can be reduced. (Delay Time for over-charge becomes about 1/57 of normal state.)

• Conditions for release over-charge detector With Latch function (C version)

With Released voltage (D/J/K version)

• Conditions for Release over-discharge detector Latch Type: (C version)

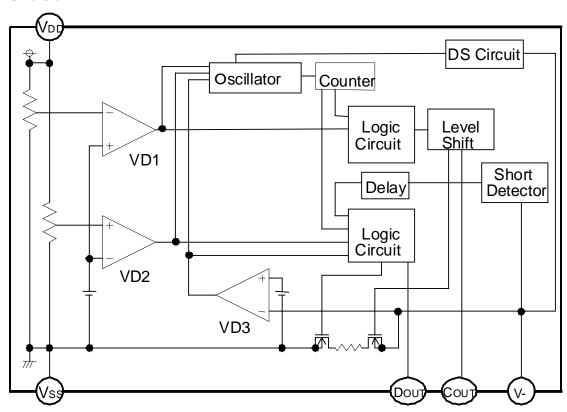
• Ultra Small packageSOT-23-5(R5475N), SOT-23-6(R5478N)

APPLICATIONS

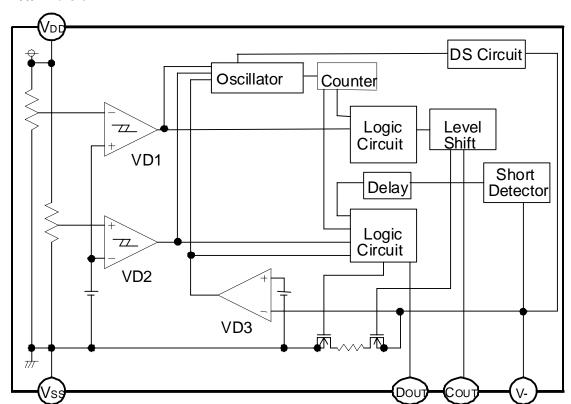
- Li+ / Li Polymer protector of over-charge, over-discharge, excess-current for battery pack
- High precision protectors for cell-phones and any other gadgets using on board Li+ / Li Polymer battery

BLOCK DIAGRAMS

C version



D/J/K version



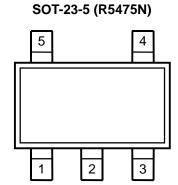
SELECTION GUIDE

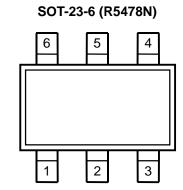
In the R5475/R5478xxxxx Series, three of the input threshold for over-charge, over-discharge, and excess discharge current detectors can be designated.

Part Number is designated as follows:

Code	Contents
а	Package Type R5475N: SOT-23-5, R5478N: SOT-23-6
b	Serial Number for the R5475/R5478 Series designating input four threshold for over-charge, over-discharge, and excess discharge-current detectors.
С	Designation of Output delay option of over-charge, and excess discharge-current.
d	Designation of version symbols C version: With Latch function after Over-charge and Over-discharge D version: Released by voltage level from Over-charge and Over-discharge J version: Released by voltage level from Over-charge and Over-discharge Over-charge level = 3.65V Only K version: Released by voltage level from Over-charge and Over-discharge Over-charge level = 3.90V Only
e	Taping Type: TR (refer to Taping Specification)

PIN CONFIGURATIONS





PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No.		Symbol	Description
SOT23-5	SOT23-6	Symbol	Description
4	1	Dout	Output of over-discharge detection, CMOS output
1	2	V-	Pin for charger negative input
5	3	Соит	Output of over-charge detection, CMOS output
_	4	NC	No Connection
2	5	$V_{ m DD}$	Power supply pin, the substrate voltage level of the IC.
3	6	Vss	Vss pin. Ground pin for the IC

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Vss=0V

Symbol	Item	Ratings	Unit
$V_{ m DD}$	Supply voltage	-0.3 to 12	V
V-	Input Voltage V- pin	V _{DD} -30 to V _{DD} +0.3	V
	Output voltage		
VCout	Cout pin	$V_{\rm DD}$ -30 to $V_{\rm DD}$ +0.3	V
m VDout	Dout pin	$V_{\rm SS}$ -0.3 to $V_{\rm DD}$ +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

*Note: Exposure to the condition exceeded Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause the permanent

damages and affects the reliability and safety of both device and systems using the device.

The functional operations cannot be guaranteed beyond specified values in the Recommended conditions.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified, Topt=25°C

*R5478N1xxEC

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note2
V _{DD1}	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined asVDD-VSS	1.5		5.0	V	F
Vst	Minimum operating Voltage for 0V charging	Voltage defined asVDD-V-, VDD-Vss=0V			1.8	V	A
VDET1	Over-charge threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330 Ω R1=330 Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note1	VDET1-0.025 VDET1-0.030	VDET1 VDET1	VDET1+0.025 VDET1+0.030	V V	В
tVDET1	Output delay of over-charge	V _{DD} =3.6V to 4.4V	0.7	1.0	1.3	s	В
tVrel1	Output delay of release from over-charge	V _{DD} =4.5V to 3.6V, V-=0V to 0.4V	11	16	21	ms	С
VDET2	Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	VDET2×0.975	Vdet2	VDET2×1.025	V	D
tVDET2	Output delay of over-discharge	V _{DD} =3.6V to 2.2V	14	20	26	ms	D
tVrel2	Output delay of release from over-discharge	V _{DD} =2.2V to 3.6V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	D
VDET3	Excess discharge-current threshold	Detect rising edge of 'V-' pin voltage	VDET3-0.015	VDET3	VDET3+0.015	V	Е
tV _{DET3}	Output delay of excess dis- charge-current	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 0.4V	4	6	8	ms	E
tVrel3	Output delay of release from excess discharge-current	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	E
Vshort	Short protection voltage	V _{DD} =3.0V	0.50	0.75	0.95	V	Е
Tshort	Output Delay of Short protection	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 3V	150	200	300	μs	Е
Rshort	Reset resistance for Excess dis- charge-current protection	V _{DD} =3.6V, V-=1V	25	50	75	kΩ	F
Vds	Delay Shortening Mode input voltage	V _{DD} =4.4V	-2.6	-2.0	-1.4	V	G
Vol1	Nch ON voltage of Cout	Iol=50μA, VDD=4.5V		0.4	0.5	V	Н
Vон1	Pch ON voltage of Cout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.9V	3.4	3.7		V	I
Vol2	Nch ON voltage of Dout	Iol=50μA, VDD=2.0V		0.2	0.5	V	J
Voh2	Pch ON voltage of Dout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.9V	3.4	3.7		V	K
Idd	Supply current	V _{DD} =3.9V, V- =0V		3.0	7.0	μА	L
Is	Standby current	V _{DD} =2.0V			0.1	μА	L

^{*}Note1: Considering of variation in process parameters, we compensate for this characteristic related to temperature by laser-trim, however, this specification is guaranteed by design, not mass production tested.

^{*}Note2: indicates test circuits shown in page 17-20.

*R5475N/R5478N1xxCD

Unless otherwise specified, Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note2
V _{DD1}	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined asVDD-VSS	1.5		5.0	V	F
Vst	Minimum operating Voltage for 0V charging	Voltage defined asVDD-V-, VDD-Vss=0V			1.8	V	A
VDET1	Over-charge threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330 Ω R1=330 Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note	VDET1-0.025 VDET1-0.030	VDET1 VDET1	VDET1+0.025 VDET1+0.030	V V	В
V_{REL1}	Released Voltage from Over-charge	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V _{REL1} -0.05	V_{REL1}	V _{REL1} +0.05	V	В
tVDET1	Output delay of over-charge	V _{DD} =3.6V to 4.4V	0.7	1.0	1.3	s	В
tVrel1	Output delay of release from over-charge	V _{DD} =4.5V to 3.6V	11	16	21	ms	В
VDET2	Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	VDET2×0.975	VDET2	VDET2×1.025	V	D
V_{REL2}	Released Voltage from Over-discharge	Detect rising edge of supply voltage	VREL2×0.975	VREL2	VREL2×1.025	V	D
tVDET2	Output delay of over-discharge	V _{DD} =3.6V to 2.2V	14	20	26	ms	D
tVrel2	Output delay of release from over-discharge	V _{DD} =3V V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	E
VDET3	Excess discharge-current threshold	Detect rising edge of 'V-' pin voltage	VDET3-0.015	VDET3	VDET3+0.015	V	Е
tVDET3	Output delay of excess dis- charge-current	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 0.4V	8	12	16	ms	E
tVrel3	Output delay of release from excess discharge-current	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	E
Vshort	Short protection voltage	V _{DD} =3.0V	0.50	0.75	0.95	V	E
Tshort	Output Delay of Short protection	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 3V	230	300	500	μs	Е
Rshort	Reset resistance for Excess discharge-current protection	V _{DD} =3.6V, V-=1V	25	50	75	kΩ	F
Vds	Delay Shortening Mode input voltage	V _{DD} =4.4V	-2.6	-2.0	-1.4	V	G
Vol1	Nch ON voltage of Cout	Iol=50μA, Vdd=4.5V		0.4	0.5	V	Н
Vон1	Pch ON voltage of Cout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.9V	3.4	3.7		V	I
Vol2	Nch ON voltage of Dout	Iol=50μA, Vdd=2.0V		0.2	0.5	V	J
Voh2	Pch ON voltage of Dout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.9V	3.4	3.7		V	K
Idd	Supply current	V _{DD} =3.9V, V- =0V		3.0	7.0	μА	L
Is	Standby current	V _{DD} =2.0V		1.2	2.0	μA	L

*Note: Considering of variation in process parameters, we compensate for this characteristic related to temperature by laser-trim, however, this specification is guaranteed by design, not mass production tested.

*Note2: indicates test circuits shown in page 17-20.

*R5478N1xxCJ

Unless otherwise specified, Topt=25°C

Symbol	ltem	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note2
V _{DD1}	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined asVDD-VSS	1.5		5.0	V	F
Vst	Minimum operating Voltage for 0V Voltage defined as VDD-V-, charging VDD-VSS=0V				1.8	V	A
VDET1	Over-charge threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage $R1=330\Omega$ R1=330 Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note	VDET1-0.025 VDET1-0.030	VDET1 VDET1	VDET1+0.025 VDET1+0.030	V V	В
V_{REL1}	Released Voltage from Over-charge	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V _{REL1} -0.05	V_{REL1}	V _{REL1} +0.05	V	В
tVDET1	Output delay of over-charge	V _{DD} =3.2V to 3.75V	0.7	1.0	1.3	s	В
tVREL1	Output delay of release from over-charge	VDD=3.9V to 3.2V	11	16	21	ms	В
VDET2	Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	VDET2×0.975	VDET2	VDET2×1.025	V	D
V _{REL2}	Released Voltage from Over-discharge	Detect rising edge of supply voltage	VREL2×0.975	VREL2	VREL2×1.025	V	D
tVDET2	Output delay of over-discharge	VDD=3.2V to 2.2V	14	20	26	ms	D
tVREL2	Output delay of release from over-discharge	V _{DD} =2V to 3.1V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	E
VDET3	Excess discharge-current threshold	Detect rising edge of 'V-' pin voltage	VDET3-0.015	VDET3	VDET3+0.015	V	E
tVDET3	Output delay of excess dis- charge-current	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 0.4V	8	12	16	ms	E
tVREL3	Output delay of release from excess discharge-current	VDD=3.0V, V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	E
Vshort	Short protection voltage	V _{DD} =3.0V	0.50	0.75	0.95	V	E
Tshort	Output Delay of Short protection	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 3V	230	300	500	μs	E
Rshort	Reset resistance for Excess dis- charge-current protection	V _{DD} =3.2V, V-=1.0V	25	50	75	kΩ	F
Vds	Delay Shortening Mode input voltage	V _{DD} =4.4V	-2.6	-2.0	-1.4	V	G
Vol1	Nch ON voltage of Cout	Iol=50μA, Vdd=4.5V		0.4	0.5	V	Н
V _{OH1}	Pch ON voltage of Cout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.2V	2.7	3.0		V	I
Vol2	Nch ON voltage of Dout	Iol=50μA, Vdd=2.0V		0.2	0.5	V	J
Vон2	Pch ON voltage of Dout	Ioh=-50μA, Vdd=3.2V	2.7	3.0		V	K
Idd	Supply current	V _{DD} =3.2V, V-=0V		3.0	7.0	μΑ	L
Is	Standby current	V _{DD} =2.0V		1.2	2.0	μА	L

^{*}Note: Considering of variation in process parameters, we compensate for this characteristic related to temperature by laser-trim, however, this specification is guaranteed by design, not mass production tested.

*Note2: indicates test circuits shown in page 17-20.

*R5478N1xxCK

Unless otherwise specified, Topt=25°C

Symbol	ltem	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note2
V _{DD1}	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined asVDD-VSS	1.5		5.0	V	F
Vst	Minimum operating Voltage for 0V charging	Voltage defined asVDD-V-, VDD-Vss=0V			1.8	V	A
VDET1	Over-charge threshold	Detect rising edge of supply voltage R1=330 Ω R1=330 Ω (Topt=-5 to 55°C)*Note	VDET1-0.025 VDET1-0.030	VDET1 VDET1	VDET1+0.025 VDET1+0.030	V V	В
V _{REL1}	Released Voltage from Over-charge	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	V _{REL1} -0.05	V_{REL1}	V _{REL1} +0.05	V	В
tVDET1	Output delay of over-charge	V _{DD} =3.2V to 3.75V	0.7	1.0	1.3	s	В
tVrel1	Output delay of release from over-charge	V _{DD} =3.9V to 3.2V	11	16	21	ms	В
VDET2	Over-discharge threshold	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	VDET2×0.975	VDET2	VDET2×1.025	V	D
V _{REL2}	Released Voltage from Over-discharge	Detect rising edge of supply voltage	VREL2×0.975	VREL2	Vrel2×1.025	V	D
tVDET2	Output delay of over-discharge	V _{DD} =3.2V to 1.9V	14	20	26	ms	D
tVrel2	Output delay of release from over-discharge	V _{DD} =1.9V to 3.1V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	Е
VDET3	Excess discharge-current threshold	Detect rising edge of 'V-' pin voltage	VDET3-0.015	VDET3	VDET3+0.015	V	Е
tVDET3	Output delay of excess dis- charge-current	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 0.4V	8	12	16	ms	Е
tVrel3	Output delay of release from excess discharge-current	VDD=3.0V, V-=3V to 0V	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms	Е
Vshort	Short protection voltage	V _{DD} =3.0V	0.50	0.75	0.95	V	Е
Tshort	Output Delay of Short protection	V _{DD} =3.0V, V-=0V to 3V	230	300	500	μs	E
Rshort	Reset resistance for Excess dis- charge-current protection	V _{DD} =3.2V, V-=1.0V	25	50	75	kΩ	F
Vds	Delay Shortening Mode input voltage	V _{DD} =4.4V	-2.6	-2.0	-1.4	V	G
Vol1	Nch ON voltage of Cout	Iol=50μA, VDD=4.5V		0.4	0.5	V	Н
Vон1	Pch ON voltage of Cout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.2V	2.7	3.0		V	I
Vol2	Nch ON voltage of Dout	Iol=50μA, V _{DD} =1.9V		0.2	0.5	V	J
Voh2	Pch ON voltage of Dout	Ioh=-50μA, VDD=3.2V	2.7	3.0		V	K
Idd	Supply current	V _{DD} =3.2V, V- =0V		3.0	7.0	μА	L
Is	Standby current	V _{DD} =2.0V		1.2	2.0	μА	L

*Note: Considering of variation in process parameters, we compensate for this characteristic related to temperature by laser-trim, however, this specification is guaranteed by design, not mass production tested.

*Note2: indicates test circuits shown in page 17-20.

OPERATION

• VD1 / Over-Charge Detector

The VD1 monitors $V_{\rm DD}$ pin voltage while charge the battery pack. When the $V_{\rm DD}$ voltage crosses over-charge detector threshold $V_{\rm DET1}$ from a low value to a value higher than the $V_{\rm DET1}$, the VD1 can detect over-charge and an external charge control Nch MOSFET turn off with $C_{\rm OUT}$ pin being at "L" level.

In terms of C version, to reset the VD1 making the Cout pin level to "H" again after detecting over-charge, in such conditions that a time when the VDD voltage is down to a level lower than over-charge voltage, by connecting a kind of loading to VDD after disconnecting a charger from the battery pack. Output voltage of COUT 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. In other words, by connecting some load, V- pin voltage becomes equal or more than excess-discharge current detector threshold, and reset the over-charge detecting state.

In terms of D/J/K version, after detecting over-charge, if VDD pin voltage is lower than released from over-charge, even if a charger is connected, over-charge detector is released. Further, in case that VDD pin level is lower than detector threshold and higher than released voltage from over-charge, if a charger is removed and some load is connected, over-charge detector is also released.

After detecting over-charge with the V_{DD} voltage of higher than V_{DET1}, connecting system load to the battery pack makes load current allowable through parasitic diode of external charge control FET.

The C_{OUT} level would be "H" when the V_{DD} level is down to a level below the V_{DET1} by continuous drawing of load current.

Internal fixed output delay times for over-charge detection and release from over-charge exist. Even when the V_{DD} pin level becomes equal or higher level than V_{DET1} if the V_{DD} voltage would be back to a level lower than the V_{DET1} within a time period of the output delay time, VD1 would not output a signal for turning off the charge control FET. Besides, after detecting over-charge, while the V_{DD} is lower than over-charge detector, 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.

• VD2 / Over-Discharge Detector

The VD2 is monitoring a V_{DD} pin voltage. When the V_{DD} voltage crosses the over-discharge detector threshold V_{DET2} from a high value to a value lower than the V_{DET2} , the VD2 can detect an over-discharge and the external discharge control Nch MOSFET turns off with the D_{OUT} pin being at "L" level.

In terms of C version, to reset the VD2 with the Dout pin level being "H" again after detecting over discharge, it is necessary to connect a charger to the battery pack. When the V_{DD} voltage stays under over-discharge detector threshold V_{DET2}, charge-current can flow through parasitic diode of an external discharge control MOSFET, then after the V_{DD} voltage comes up to a value larger than V_{DET2}, then, D_{OUT} becomes "H" and discharging process would be able to advance through ON state MOSFET for discharge control.

Connecting a charger to the battery pack makes the D_{OUT} level being "H" instantaneously when the V_{DD} voltage is higher than V_{DET2} .

In terms of D/J/K version, released operation by connecting a charger is same as C version. However, without a charger, if VDD pin voltage is equal or more than the released voltage from over-discharge, DOUT pin becomes "H" immediately.

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

An output delay time for over-discharge detection is fixed internally. When the V_{DD} level is down to a equal or lower level than V_{DET2} if the V_{DD} voltage would be back to a level higher than the V_{DET2} within a time period of the output delay time, VD2 would not output a signal for turning off the discharge control FET. Output delay time for release from over-discharge is also set.

After detecting over-discharge by VD2, supply current would be reduced and be into standby by halting unnecessary circuits and consumption current of 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} .

• VD3 /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 /VDD and excess discharge-current threshold VDET3, VD3 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 Dout 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 VDET3 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 Dour 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 Vss level through 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.

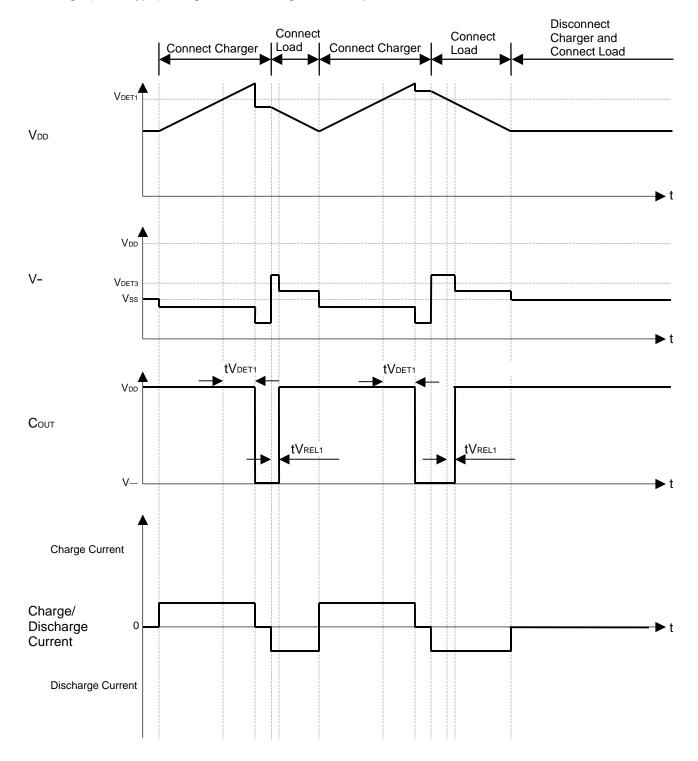
Output delay time of excess discharge-current is set shorter than the delay time for over-discharge detector. Therefore, if V_{DD} voltage would be lower than V_{DET2} at the same time as the excess discharge-current is detected, the R5478xxxxxx is at excess discharge-current detection mode. By disconnecting a load, VD3 is automatically released from excess discharge-current.

• DS (Delay Shorten) function

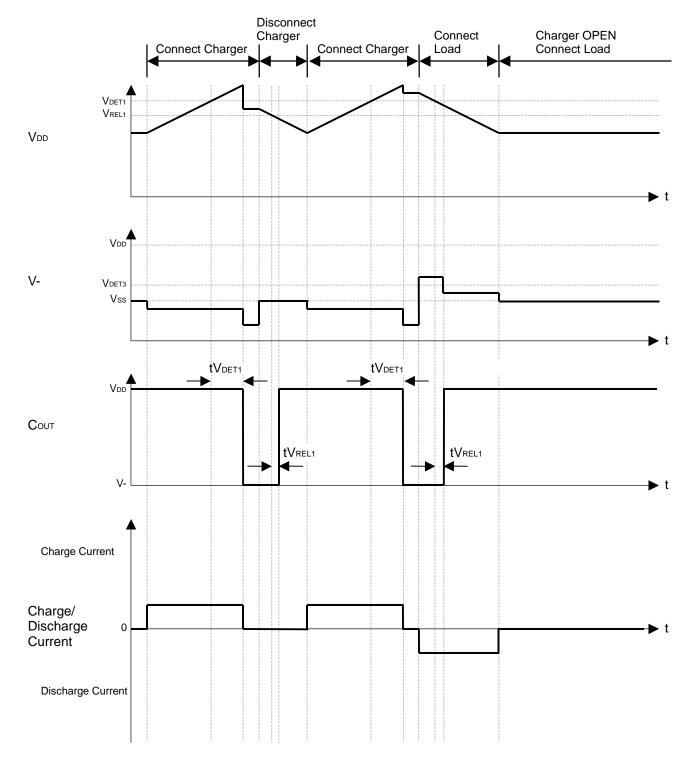
Output delay time of over-charge, over-discharge, and release from those detecting modes can be shorter than those setting value by forcing equal or less than the delay shortening mode voltage to V- pin.

TIMING CHART

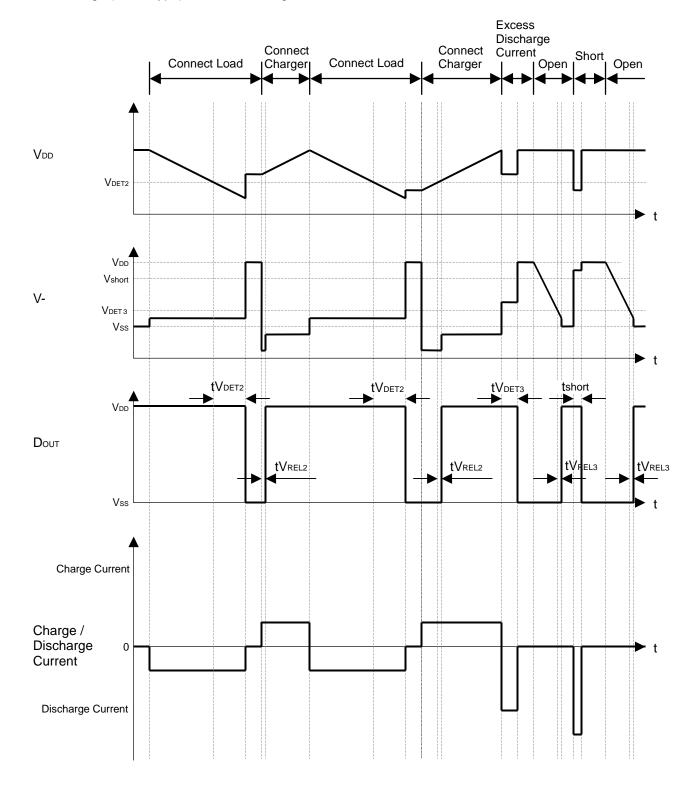
1. Over-charge (Latch Type) voltage, Excess charge current Operation



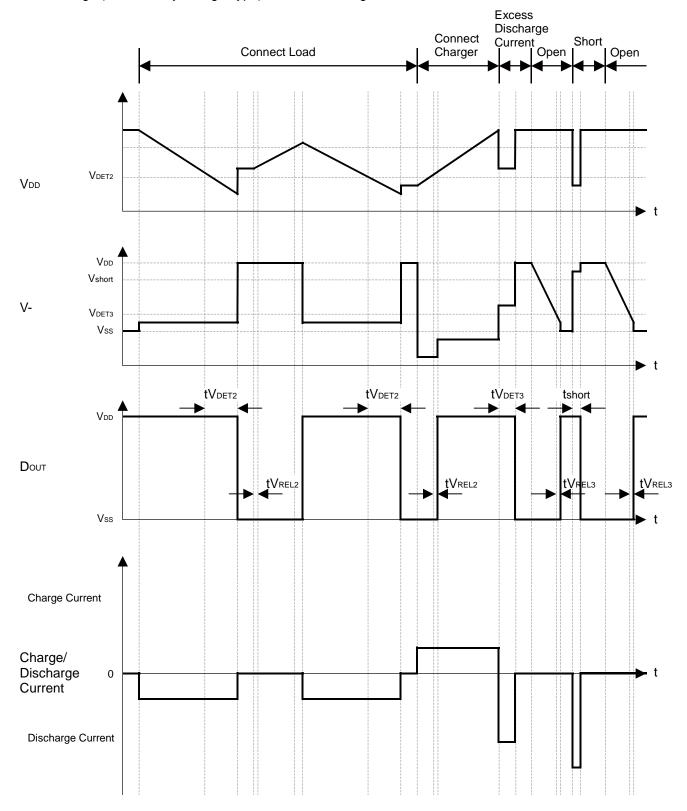
2. Over-charge (Released by voltage Type) voltage, Excess charge current Operation



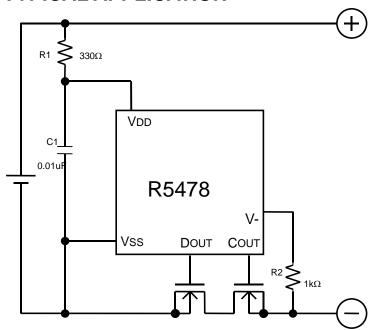
3. Over-discharge (Latch Type), Excess discharge current, Short circuit



4. Over-discharge (Released by voltage Type), Excess discharge current, Short circuit



TYPICAL APPLICATION



APPLICATION HINTS

R1 and C1 will stabilize a supply voltage to the R5478xxxxx. A recommended R1 value is less than $1k\Omega$. A larger value of R1 leads higher detection voltage, makes some errors because of some conduction current may flow in the R5478xxxxxx.

Further, to stabilize the operation of the R5478, use the C1 with the value in the range from 0.001uF to 0.01uF. To choose the most suitable value of C1, fully evaluation is necessary.

R1 and R2 can operate also as parts for current limit circuit against reverse charge or applying a charger with excess charging voltage to the R5478xxxxxx, battery pack. Small value of R1 and R2 may cause over-power consumption rating of power dissipation of the R5478xxxxx. Thus, the total value of 'R1+R2' should be equal or more than $1k\Omega$.

On the other hand, if large value of R2 is set, release from over-discharge by connecting a charger might not be possible. Recommended R2 value is equal or less than $10k\Omega$.

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.

We are making our continuous effort to improve the quality and reliability of our products, but semiconductor products are likely to fail with certain probability. In order prevent any injury to persons or damages to property resulting from such failure, customers should be careful enough to incorporate safety measures in their design, such as redundancy feature, fire-containment feature and fail-safe feature.

We do not assume any liability or responsibility for any loss or damage arising from misuse or inappropriate use of the products.

TEST CIRCUITS

1, Minimum Operating Voltage for 0V Charging(0V battery charge function "available")(Test circuit A)

The minimum operating voltage for 0V charging (Vst) is defined as the voltage between the VDD pin and the V- pin at which COUT goes to "H" (VDD - 0.1V or higher) when the voltage V2 is gradually decreased from the starting condition of V1 = 0V, V2 = -0.3V.

2, Over-charge Threshold Voltage (Test circuit B)

The over-charge threshold voltage(VDET1) is defined as the voltage between the VDD pin and the VSS pin at which COUT goes from "H" to "L" when the voltage V1 is gradually increased from the starting condition of V1 = 3.5V with R1= 330Ω between VDD and Pack+.

3, Release voltage from Over-charge (Test circuit B) *Except EC version

The release voltage from over-charge (VREL1) is defined as the voltage between the VDD pin and the VSS pin at which COUT goes from "L" to "H" when the voltage V1 is then gradually decreased with R1=330 Ω between VDD and Pack+.

4, Output Delay of Over-charge (Test circuit B)

The output delay of over-charge (tVDET1) is the time needed for COUT to change from "H" to "L" just after the voltage V1 momentarily increases (within $10\mu s$) from over-charge threshold voltage (VDET1) - 0.2V to over-charge threshold voltage (VDET1) + 0.2V under the set conditions of V2 = 0V.

5, Release Delay for VD1 (Test circuit B) *Except EC version

The release Delay for VD1 (tVREL1) is the time needed for COUT to change from "L" to "H" just after the voltage V1 momentarily decreases (within $10\mu s$) from over-charge threshold voltage (VDET1) + 0.2V to overcharge release voltage (VREL1) - 0.2V under the set conditions of V2 = 0V.

6, Release Delay for VD1 (Test circuit C) *for EC version

The release Delay for VD1 (tVREL1) is the time needed for COUT to change from "L" to "H" just after the voltage V2 momentarily increases (within $10\mu s$) from 0V to excess discharge-current threshold (VDET3) + 0.1V under the set conditions of V1 from over-charge threshold voltage (VDET1) + 0.2V to over-charge threshold voltage (VDET1) - 0.2V.

7, Overdischarge Threshold Voltage (Test circuit D)

The overdischarge threshold voltage(VDET2) is defined as the voltage between the VDD pin and the VSS pin at which DOUT goes from "H" to "L" when the voltage V1 is gradually decreased from the starting condition of V1 = 3.5V, V2 = 0V.

8, Released Voltage from Over-discharge (Test circuit E) *Except EC version

The released voltage from over-discharge (VREL2) is defined as the voltage between the VDD pin and the VSS pin at which DOUT goes from "L" to "H" when the voltage V1 is then gradually increased under the set conditions of V2 = V1.

9, Output Delay of Over-discharge (Test circuit D)

The output delay of over-discharge (tVDET2) is the time needed for DOUT to change from "H" to "L" just after the voltage V1 momentarily decreases (within $10\mu s$) from over-discharge threshold voltage (VDET2) + 0.2V to over-discharge threshold voltage (VDET2) - 0.2V under the set conditions of V2 = 0V.

10, Release Delay for VD2 (Test circuit E) *Except EC version

The release delay for VD2 (tVREL2) is the time needed for DOUT to change from "L" to "H" just after the voltage V1 momentarily increases (within $10\mu s$) from over-discharge threshold voltage (VDET2) - 0.2V to

over-discharge release voltage (VREL2) + 0.2V under the set conditions of V2 = V1.

11, Release Delay for VD2 (Test circuit D) *For EC version

The release delay for VD2 (tVREL2) is the time needed for DOUT to change from "L" to "H" just after the voltage V1 momentarily increases (within $10\mu s$) from over-discharge threshold voltage (VDET2) - 0.2V to over-discharge release voltage (VREL2) + 0.2V under the set conditions of V2 = 0V.

12, Excess discharge-current threshold (Test circuit E)

Excess discharge-current threshold (VDET3) is defined as the voltage between the V- pin and the VSS pin at which DOUT goes from "H" to "L" when the voltage V2 is then gradually increased from the starting condition of V1 = 3.0V, V2 = 0V.

13, Output delay of excess discharge-current, Release Delay for VD3 (Test circuit E)

The output delay of excess discharge-current (tVDET3) is the time needed for DOUT to go to "L" after the voltage V2 momentarily increases (within $10\mu s$) from 0V to 0.40V under the set conditions of V1 =3.0V. The Release Delay for VD3 (tVREL3) is the time needed for DOUT to go to "H" after the voltage V2 momentarily decreases (within $10\mu s$) from 3.0V to 0V under the set conditions of V1 =3.0V.

14, Short Protection Voltage (Test circuit E)

The short protection voltage (Vshort) is defined as the voltage between the V- pin and the VSS pin whose delay time for changing DOUT from "H" to "L" lies between the minimum and the maximum value of load short-circuiting delay time when the voltage V2 is increased rapidly (within $10\mu s$) from the starting condition of V1 = 3.0V , V2 = 0V.

15, Delay Time for Short Protection (Test circuit E)

The delay time for short protection (tshort) is the time needed for DOUT to go to "L" after the voltage V2 momentarily increases (within $10\mu s$) from 0V to 3.0V under the set conditions of V1 =3.0V.

16, Reset Resistance for Excess Current Protection (Test circuit F)

The Reset Resistance for Excess Current Protection (Rshort) is the resistance between the V- pin and the VSS pin under the set conditions of V1 = 3.6V, V2 = 1.0V.

17, Delay Time Shortening Mode Voltage (Test circuit G)

The Delay Time Shortening Mode Voltage (VDS) is the voltage is defined as the voltage between the V- pin and VSS pin at which tVDET1 becomes about 1/57 at V2 = 0V when the voltage V2 is then gradually decreased from the starting condition of V2 = 0V.

18, Nch ON-Voltage of Cout (Test circuit H)

The Nch ON-Voltage of C_{OUT} (VoL1) is the resistance at the COUT pin under the set conditions of V1 = 4.5V, V2 = 0V, I3 = 50uA.

19, Pch ON-Voltage of Cout (Test circuit I)

The Pch ON-Voltage of C_{OUT} (VoH1) is the Voltage at the COUT pin under the set conditions of V1 = 3.9V for EC,CD version / 3.8V for CK version / 3.5V for CJ version, V2 = 0V, I3 = -50uA.

20, Pch ON-Voltage of Dout (Test circuit J)

Pch ON-Voltage of D_{OUT} (VoH2) is the Voltage at the DOUT pin under the set conditions of V1 = 3.9V for EC,CD version / 3.8V for CK version / 3.5V for CJ version, V2 = 0V, I4 = -50uA.

21, Nch ON-Voltage of Dout (Test circuit K)

Nch ON-Voltage of D_{OUT} (VoL2) is the Voltage at the DOUT pin under the set conditions of V1 = 2.0V, V2 = 0V, I4 = 50uA.

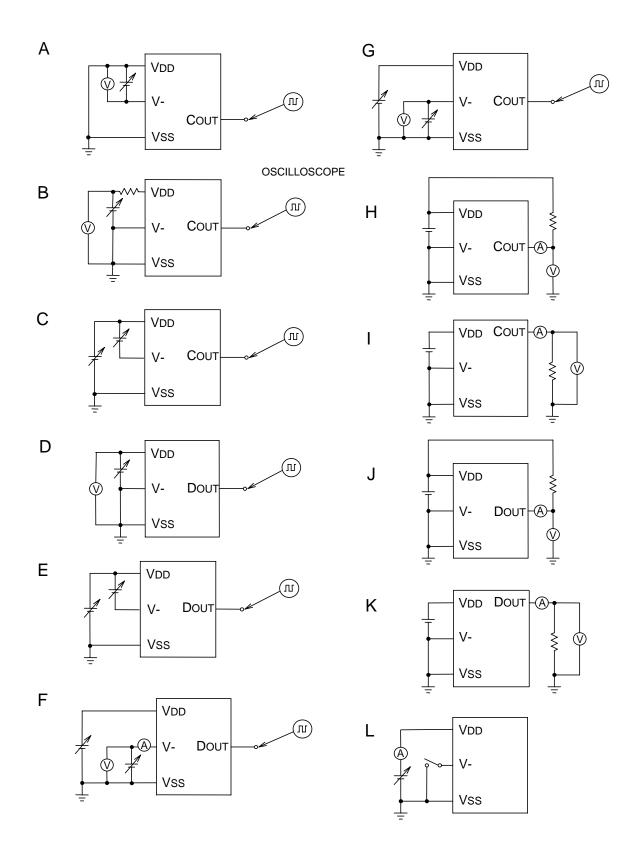
22, Supply Current (Test circuit L)

The supply current (IDD) is the current that flows through the VDD pin(IDD) under the set conditions of V1 = 3.9V for EC,CD version / 3.8V for CK version / 3.5V for CJ version and V2 = 0V (normal status).

23, Standby Current (Test circuit L)

The standby current (Istandby) is the current that flows through the VDD pin(IDD) under the set conditions of V1 = V2 = 2.0V (overdischarge status).

- V1: The voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin.
- V2: The voltage between V- pin and VSS pin.
- 13: The current flow into COUT pin.
- 14: The current flow into DOUT pin.



Typical Characteristics were obtained with using those above circuits:

Test Circuit A: Typical characteristics 1)

Test Circuit B: Typical characteristics 2)

Test Circuit C: Typical characteristics 3) 4)

Test Circuit D: Typical characteristics 5) 6) 7)

Test Circuit E: Typical characteristics 8) 9) 10) 11) 12)

Test Circuit F: Typical characteristics 13)

Test Circuit G: Typical characteristics 14)

Test Circuit H: Typical characteristics 15)

Test Circuit I: Typical characteristics 16)

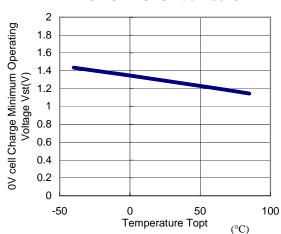
Test Circuit J: Typical characteristics 17)

Test Circuit K: Typical characteristics 18)

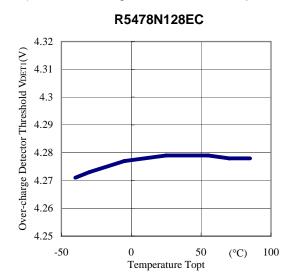
Test Circuit L: Typical characteristics 19) 20)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

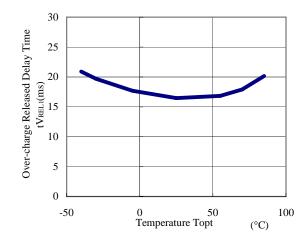
- 1) Minimum Operating Voltage for 0V Cell Charging vs. Temperature
 - R5478N128EC Vdd-Vss=0V



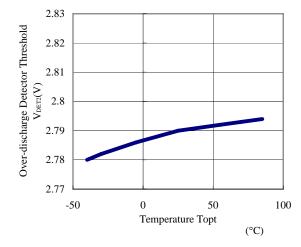
2) Over-Charge Threshold vs. Temperature



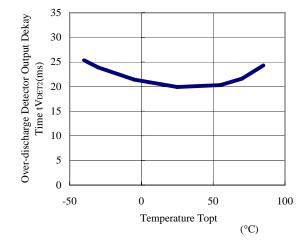
- 3) Output Delay of Over-charge vs. Temperature R5478N128EC
- 4) Output Delay of Release from Over-charge vs. Temperature R5478N128EC



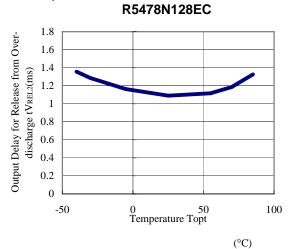
5) Over discharge Threshold vs. Temperature R5478N128EC



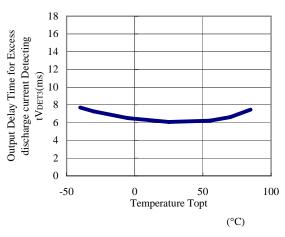
6) Output Delay of Over-discharge vs. Temperature **R5478N128EC**



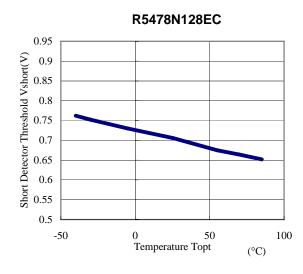
7) Output Delay of Release from Over-discharge vs. 8) Temperature



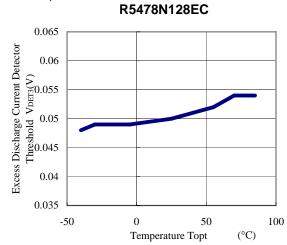
9) Output Delay of Excess Discharge-current vs. Temperature **R5478N128EC**



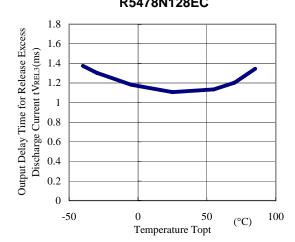
11) Short Detector Voltage vs. Temperature



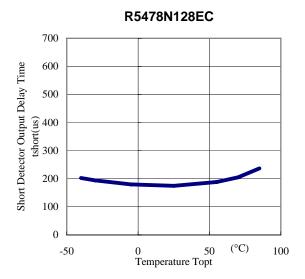
Excess Discharge-current Threshold vs. Temperature



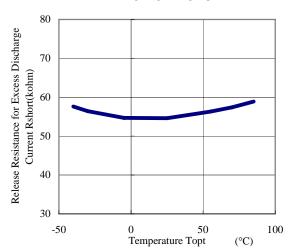
10) Output Delay of Release from Excess Dichargecurrent vs. Temperature R5478N128EC



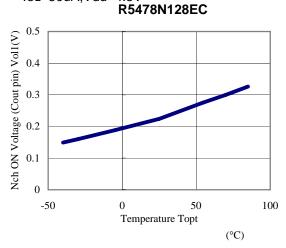
12) Output Delay of Short Protection vs. Temperature



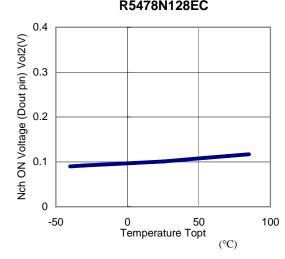
13) Reset Resistance for Excess Discharge current Protection vs. Temperature R5478N128EC



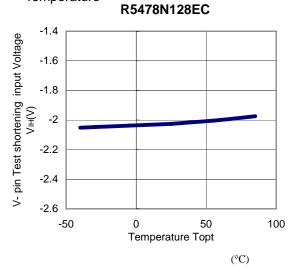
15) Nch On Voltage (Co∪T pin) vs. Temperature IoL=50uA,Vdd=4.5V



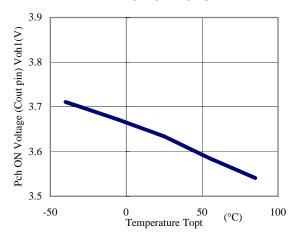
17) Nch On Voltage (Do∪T pin) vs. Temperature Iol=50uA, VDD=2V R5478N128EC



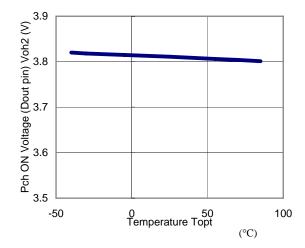
14) V- pin Test time shortening input Voltage vs. Temperature



16) Pch On Voltage (Cout pin) vs. Temperature loh=-50uA, Vdd=3.9V R5478N128EC



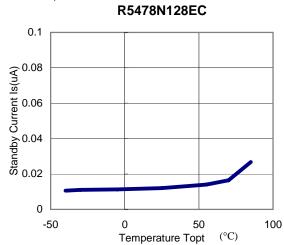
18) Pch ON Voltage of Dout vs. Temperature Ioh=-50uA, Vdd=3.9V R5478N128EC



19) Supply Current vs. Temperature Vdd=3.9V, V-=0V

R5478N128EC 6 (Yn) pp 4 tug 3 0 -50 0 0 Temperature Topt (°C)

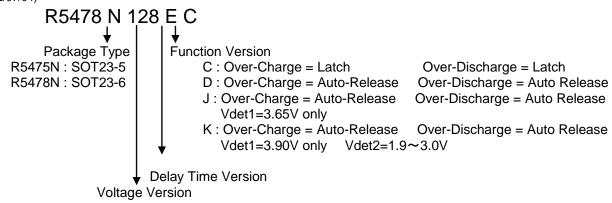
20) Standby Current vs. Temperature Vdd=3.9V, V-=0V



R5475N/R5478N Series

Codo	Vdet1	Vrel1	Vdet2	Vrel2	Vdet3	tVdet1	tVdet2	tVdet3	tShort	0V	Daalaasa
Code	(V)	(V)	(V)	(V)	(V)	(s)	(ms)	(ms)	(μs)	Charge	Package
R5478N128EC	4.280	-	2.800	-	0.050	1	20	6	200	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N176EC	4.280	-	2.300	-	0.130	1	20	6	200	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N101CD	4.250	4.050	2.500	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N102CD	4.350	4.150	2.500	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N106CD	4.275	4.075	2.300	3.000	0.100	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N110CD	4.280	4.080	2.300	3.000	0.125	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N120CD	4.325	4.125	2.300	3.000	0.150	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N149CD	4.280	4.080	2.900	3.100	0.125	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N163CD	4.280	4.100	3.000	3.200	0.100	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N173CD	4.200	4.100	2.800	2.900	0.100	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N187CD	4.250	4.050	3.000	3.200	0.150	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N204CD	4.200	3.900	2.500	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N205CD	4.200	3.900	3.000	3.200	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N215CD	4.200	4.100	2.500	3.000	0.100	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N216CD	4.170	4.170	2.500	3.000	0.100	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N217CD	4.325	4.125	2.300	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N218CD	4.250	4.050	2.800	3.000	0.150	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N184CJ	3.650	3.650	2.500	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N185CJ	3.650	3.450	2.500	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N242CD	4.180	4.080	2.500	3.000	0.200	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N248CD	4.280	4.080	2.300	2.800	0.150	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5478N203CK	3.900	3.800	2.000	2.500	0.100	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-6
R5475N110CD	4.280	4.080	2.300	3.000	0.125	1	20	12	300	OK	SOT-23-5

(as of 2012/07/04)



Code	Return from	urn from Return from		tVdet2	tVdet3	tShort
Code	Over-Charge	Over-Discharge	(s)	(ms)	(ms)	(μs)
R5478N xxx EC		Latch	1	20	6	200
R5475N xxx CD	Auto-Release	Auto-Release	1	20	12	300
R5478N xxx CD	Auto-Release	Auto-Release	1	20	12	300
R5478N xxx CJ	Auto-Release	Auto-Release	1	20	12	300
R5478N xxx CK	Auto-Release	Auto-Release	1	20	12	300



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- 8. The X-ray exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products. Confirm the product functions and characteristics in the evaluation stage.
- 9. WLCSP products should be used in light shielded environments. The light exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products under operation or storage.
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Ricoh has been providing RoHS compliant products since April 1, 2006 and Halogen-free products since April 1, 2012.

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