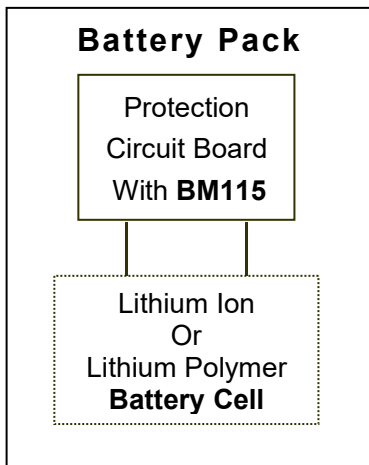


**One-Cell Li Battery Protectors**

**General Description**

The BM115-WCDA-DE is protector for lithium-ion and lithium polymer rechargeable battery with high accuracy voltage detection. It can be used for protecting single cell lithium-ion or/and lithium polymer battery packs from overcharge, overdischarge over current and short circuit. The IC has suitable protection delay functions and low power consumption property.

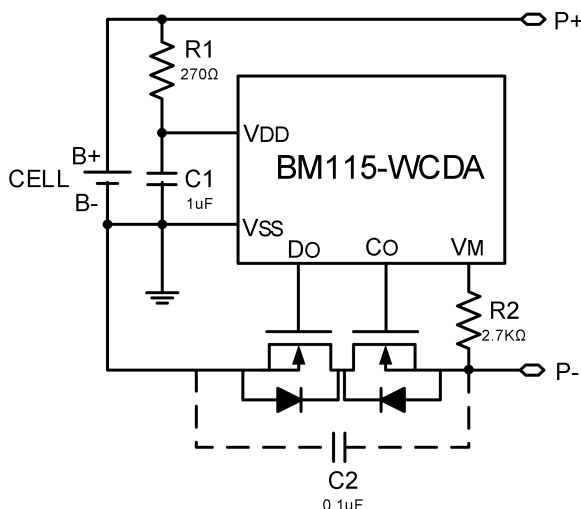
**Applications**



**Features**

- **Overcharge Detection voltage**
  - 4.450V
  - Accuracy ±20mV (25°C)  
±50mV (-40°C~85°C)
- **Overdischarge Detection voltage**
  - 2.500V
  - Accuracy ±50mV
- **Discharge Overcurrent Detection voltage**
  - 0.135V @  $V_{DD} = 3.800V$
  - Accuracy ±5mV
- **Short Circuit Detection voltage**
  - Typ. 0.260V @  $V_{DD} = 3.800V$
  - Accuracy ±40mV
- **Low Supply Current**
  - Typ. 2.5uA @  $V_{DD} = 3.400V$  (Standard Working)
  - Typ. 0.1uA @  $V_{DD} = 1.500V$  (Without auto wake up)
- **Small Package**
  - DFN 1.6\*1.9-6L

**Typical Application Circuits**



**Notes**

R<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>1</sub> are to stabilize the supply voltage of the BM115-WCDA-DE. R<sub>1</sub> C<sub>1</sub> is hence regarded as the time constant for V<sub>DD</sub> pin. R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> can also be a part of current limit circuit for the BM115-WCDA-DE. Recommended values of these elements are as follows:

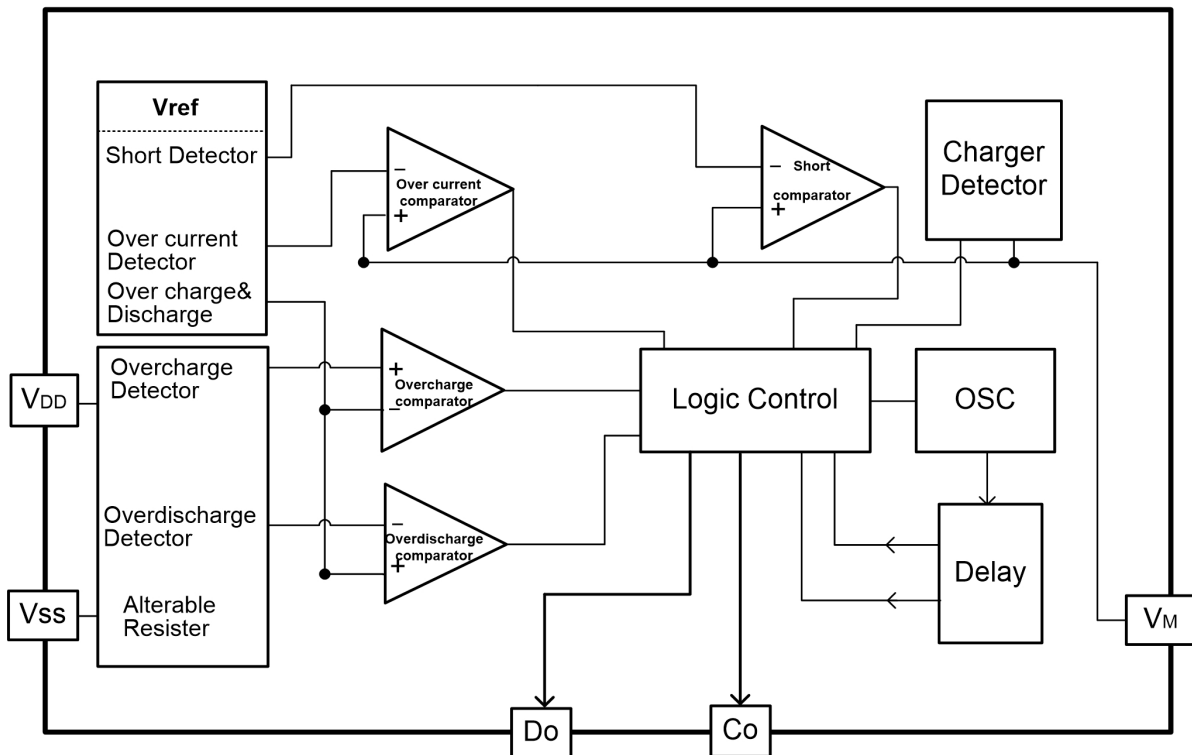
- 200Ω < R<sub>1</sub> < 400Ω. A larger value of R<sub>1</sub> results in higher detection voltage, introducing errors.
- 2kΩ < R<sub>2</sub> < 4KΩ. A larger value of R<sub>2</sub> possibly prevents resetting from over-discharge even with a charger.
- R<sub>1</sub> + R<sub>2</sub> > 2.5KΩ. Smaller values may lead to power consumption over the maximum dissipation rating of the BM115-WCDA-DE.

The requirement or resistors and capacitors and the value of constants should be decided depending upon the system function and characteristics.

### Marking contents

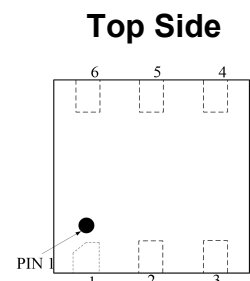
Symbol	Meaning	Top View
WCDA	Product Name	
YW	Lot Number	

### Block Diagram



### Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No connection
2	Co	FET gate connection pin for charge control, CMOS output
3	Do	FET gate connection pin for discharge control, CMOS output
4	V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground
5	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power supply
6	V <sub>M</sub>	Voltage detection pin between VM and VSS, Overcurrent detection



**Electrical Characteristics**

(Ta=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	TYP.	Max.	Unit
<b>DETECTION VOLTAGE AND DELAY TIME</b>						
Vdet1	Overcharge Detection Voltage	-	4.430	<b>4.450</b>	4.470	V
Vrel1	Release Voltage For Overcharge Detection	-	4.200	<b>4.250</b>	4.300	V
Vdet2	Overdischarge Detection Voltage	-	2.450	<b>2.500</b>	2.550	V
Vrel2	Release Voltage For Overdischarge	-	2.500	<b>2.600</b>	2.700	V
Vdet3	Discharge Overcurrent Detection Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.800V	0.130	<b>0.135</b>	0.140	V
Vshort	Short Protection Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.800V	0.220	<b>0.260</b>	0.300	V
Vcha	Charger Detection (Charge Overcurrent)	-	-0.120	<b>-0.115</b>	-0.110	V
V0cha	0V Battery Charge Starting Charger Voltage	Applied for 0V battery charge function	1.2	-	-	V
Tvdet1	Overcharge Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.0V→4.5V	700	<b>1000</b>	1300	ms
Tvrel1	Overcharge ReleaseDelay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V→4.0V	9	<b>16</b>	30	ms
Treset	Overcharge Reset Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V→4.0V→4.5V	7	<b>14</b>	28	ms
Tvdet2	Overdischarge Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.0V→2.0V	44.8	<b>64</b>	83.2	ms
Tvrel2	Overdischarge Release Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0V→3.0V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V	1.4	<b>2</b>	2.6	ms
Tvdet3	Discharge Overcurrent Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→0.2V	11.2	<b>16</b>	20.8	ms
Tab	Charge Overcurrent Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→0.2V	11.2	<b>16</b>	20.8	ms
Tshort	Short Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→1.2V	262.5	<b>375</b>	487.5	us
Tvrel3	Discharge Overcurrent Release Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0.2V→0 V	1.4	<b>2</b>	2.6	ms
Vriov	Discharge Overcurrent Release Voltage	-	0.70* V <sub>DD</sub>	<b>0.80* V<sub>DD</sub></b>	0.95* V <sub>DD</sub>	V
<b>OUTPUT VOLTAGE AND V<sub>M</sub> INTERNAL RESISTANCE</b>						
V <sub>COL</sub>	CO Pin L Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> =50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =4.5V	0.15	<b>0.20</b>	0.25	V
V <sub>COH</sub>	CO Pin H Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> =-50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =3.9V	3.65	<b>3.70</b>	3.75	V
V <sub>DOL</sub>	DO Pin L Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> =50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =2.0V	0.05	<b>0.07</b>	0.09	V
V <sub>DOH</sub>	DO Pin H Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> =-50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =3.9V	3.81	<b>3.83</b>	3.85	V
R <sub>VMD</sub>	Resistance between V <sub>M</sub> and V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> =2.0V, V <sub>M</sub> =0V	400	<b>800</b>	1600	kΩ
R <sub>VMS</sub>	Resistance between V <sub>M</sub> and V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.3V, V <sub>M</sub> =1V	10	<b>20</b>	40	kΩ
<b>OPERRATION VOLTAGE AND CURRENT CONSUMPTION</b>						
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Input Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>SS</sub>	1.6	<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	8	V
V <sub>M</sub>	Operating Input Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>M</sub>	1.5	-	28	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V	-	<b>2.5</b>	5.0	uA
I <sub>STANDBY</sub>	Standby Current (without auto wake up)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→1.5V	-	<b>0.1</b>	0.5	uA

**Electrical Characteristics** <sup>1\*</sup>

(Ta = -40°C~85°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	TYP.	Max.	Unit
<b>DETECTION VOLTAGE AND DELAY TIME</b>						
Vdet1	Overcharge Detection Voltage	-	4.400	<b>4.450</b>	4.500	V
Vrel1	Release Voltage For Overcharge Detection	-	4.170	<b>4.250</b>	4.320	V
Vdet2	Overdischarge Detection Voltage	-	2.400	<b>2.500</b>	2.600	V
Vrel2	Release Voltage For Overdischarge	-	2.500	<b>2.600</b>	2.700	V
Vdet3	Discharge Overcurrent Detection Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.800V	0.125	<b>0.135</b>	0.145	V
Vshort	Short Protection Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.800V	0.220	<b>0.260</b>	0.300	V
Vcha	Charger Detection (Charge Overcurrent)	-	-0.125	<b>-0.115</b>	-0.105	V
V0cha	0V Battery Charge Starting Charger Voltage	Applied for 0V battery charge function	1.2	-	-	V
Tvdet1	Overcharge Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.0V→4.55V	500	<b>1000</b>	1500	ms
Tvrel1	Overcharge Release Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.55V→4.0V	8	<b>16</b>	31	ms
Treset	Overcharge Reset Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.55V→4.0V→4.55V	6	<b>14</b>	29	ms
Tvdet2	Overdischarge Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.0V→2.0V	32	<b>64</b>	96	ms
Tvrel2	Overdischarge Release Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0V→3.0V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V	1	<b>2</b>	3	ms
Tvdet3	Discharge Overcurrent Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→0.2V	8	<b>16</b>	24	ms
Tab	Charge Overcurrent Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→0.2V	8	<b>16</b>	24	ms
Tshort	Short Detection Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→1.2V	187.5	<b>375</b>	600	us
Tvrel3	Discharge Overcurrent Release Delay Time	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.8V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0.2V→0 V	1	<b>2</b>	3	ms
Vriov	Discharge Overcurrent Release Voltage	-	0.70* V <sub>DD</sub>	<b>0.80* V<sub>DD</sub></b>	0.95* V <sub>DD</sub>	V
<b>OUTPUT VOLTAGE AND V<sub>M</sub> INTERNAL RESISTANCE</b>						
V <sub>COL</sub>	CO Pin L Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> =50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =4.4V	0.05	<b>0.2</b>	0.35	V
V <sub>COH</sub>	CO Pin H Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> =-50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =3.9V	3.55	<b>3.7</b>	3.85	V
V <sub>DOL</sub>	DO Pin L Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> =50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =2.0V	0.03	<b>0.07</b>	0.11	V
V <sub>DOH</sub>	DO Pin H Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> =-50uA, V <sub>DD</sub> =3.9V	3.79	<b>3.83</b>	3.87	V
R <sub>VMD</sub>	Resistance Between V <sub>M</sub> And V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> =2.0V, V <sub>M</sub> =0V	200	<b>800</b>	3000	kΩ
R <sub>VMS</sub>	Resistance Between V <sub>M</sub> And V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.3V, V <sub>M</sub> =1V	5	<b>20</b>	50	kΩ
<b>OPERATION VOLTAGE AND CURRENT CONSUMPTION</b>						
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Input Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>SS</sub>	1.6	<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	8	V
V <sub>M</sub>	Operating Input Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>M</sub>	1.5	-	28	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V	-	<b>2.5</b>	5.5	uA
I <sub>STANDBY</sub>	Standby Current (without auto wake up)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V, V <sub>M</sub> = 0V→1.5V	-	<b>0.1</b>	1.0	uA

<sup>1\*</sup> The Electrical parameters for this temperature range is guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** ( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$   $V_{SS}=0\text{V}$ )

Symbol	Item	Ratings	Unit
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage	-0.3 to 8	V
$V_M$	$V_M$ Pin Input Voltage	$V_{DD} - 28$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
$V_{Co}$	Co Pin Output Voltage	$V_{DD} - 28$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
$V_{Do}$	Do Pin Output Voltage	$V_{SS} - 0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
$P_d$	Power Dissipation	150	mW
$T_{opt}$	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Caution:** These values must not be exceeded under any conditions.

## Function Description

### Normal Condition:

V<sub>DD</sub> is between the Overdischarge Detection voltage (V<sub>det2</sub>) and Overcharge Detection voltage (V<sub>det1</sub>) and the VM pad voltage is between Charger Detection Voltage (V<sub>cha</sub>) and the Discharge Overcurrent Detection voltage (V<sub>det3</sub>), therefore the outputs of D<sub>O</sub> pad and C<sub>O</sub> pad are high and the MOSFETs of charge and discharge are all on. Charging and discharging can be carried out freely.

### Overcharge Condition:

When V<sub>DD</sub> increases and passes V<sub>det1</sub> during charging under the normal condition, the output of Co pad will change from high to low after Overcharge Detection Delay Time (T<sub>vdet1</sub>), turning off the charging control FET.

If, within T<sub>vdet1</sub>, V<sub>DD</sub> becomes lower than V<sub>det1</sub> and stays for duration shorter than Overcharge Reset Delay Time (T<sub>reset</sub>) before rising up over V<sub>det1</sub> again, this type of instantaneous falling of V<sub>DD</sub> is ignored. Otherwise, if the time V<sub>DD</sub> stays lower than V<sub>det1</sub> is longer than T<sub>reset</sub>, the timing related to T<sub>vdet1</sub> shall be reset.

### Charge Overcurrent Condition:

If the VM pin voltage falls below the Charger Detection Voltage (V<sub>cha</sub>) during charging under normal condition and it continues for the Charge Overcurrent Delay Time (T<sub>ab</sub>) or longer, the charging control FET turns off and charging stops. This action is called the Charge Overcurrent detection.

Charge Overcurrent detection works when the D<sub>O</sub> pin voltage is "H" and the VM pin voltage falls below the Charger Detection Voltage (V<sub>cha</sub>). To an overdischarged battery, only when charging makes the battery voltage higher than the Overdischarge Detection voltage (V<sub>det2</sub>), the Charge Overcurrent Detection can act. Charge overcurrent state is released, once the voltage difference between VM pin and VSS pin becomes less than the Charge Overcurrent Detection voltage (V<sub>cha</sub>) value.

### Overcharge Protection Release Condition:

The charging state can be reset and charge control FET will turn on, as follow condition:

- (1) When the VM voltage is equal to or higher than V<sub>det3</sub> (eg.when a charger is disconnected and a load is connected), V<sub>DD</sub> becomes lower than the Overcharge Detection Voltage (V<sub>det1</sub>), and stays longer than Overcharge Release Delay Time (T<sub>vrel1</sub>), the charge control FET turns on.
- (2) When the VM voltage is between V<sub>det3</sub> and V<sub>cha</sub> (usually only be forced intentionally), V<sub>DD</sub> becomes lower than the Overcharge Release Voltage (V<sub>rel1</sub>), and stays longer than Overcharge Release Delay Time (T<sub>vrel1</sub>), the charge control FET turns on.
- (3) When the VM voltage is lower than V<sub>cha</sub> (eg.when a charger is connected), even if V<sub>DD</sub> level is lower than V<sub>rel1</sub>, the overcharge state will not release and charge control FET keep off until disconnect the charger with the battery pack.

Note1: when a charger is disconnected and a load is connected, the VM voltage is pulled to a value higher than V<sub>det3</sub>. Then IC detects the load-connecting condition.

Note2: when a charger keeps connecting, the VM voltage is equal to the voltage difference between V<sub>DD</sub> and charger which is lower than V<sub>cha</sub>.

### Overdischarge Condition:

While discharging, after V<sub>DD</sub> lowers below Overdischarge Detection voltage (V<sub>det2</sub>), D<sub>O</sub> pad goes low after Overdischarge Detection Delay Time (T<sub>vdet2</sub>). The D<sub>O</sub> pad would switch off the discharging control FET and stop discharging.

**Overdischarge Protection Release Condition:**

When IC is in overdischarge condition, if a charger is connected to the battery pack, and the battery supply voltage becomes higher than  $V_{det2}$ , and VM is lower than Charger Detection Voltage ( $V_{cha}$ ), Do pad becomes high, allowing discharging action.

The discharging state also can be reset and the output of Do becomes high when VDD becomes higher than the Overdischarge Release Voltage ( $V_{rel2}$ ), VM is between  $V_{det3}$  and  $V_{cha}$ , and stays longer than Release Delay Time ( $T_{vrel2}$ ).

When a charger is connected from the battery pack, while the VDD level is lower than  $V_{det2}$ , the battery pack makes charger current allowable through the internal parasitic diode.

**Charger Detect Condition:**

When a battery in the overdischarge condition is connected to a charger and provided that the VM pin voltage is lower than the Charger Detection Voltage ( $V_{cha}$ ), IC releases the overdischarge condition and turns on the discharging control FET as the battery voltage becomes higher than the Overdischarge Detection Voltage ( $V_{det2}$ ) since the charger detection function works. This action is called charger detection.

When a battery in the overdischarge condition is connected to a charger and provided that the VM pin voltage is between the Charger Detection Voltage ( $V_{cha}$ ) and overcurrent

Detection voltage ( $V_{det3}$ ), IC releases the Overdischarge condition when the battery voltage reaches the Overdischarge Release Voltage ( $V_{rel2}$ ) or higher.

**Discharge Overcurrent Protection:**

During discharging, the current varies with load, and VM increases with the rise of the discharging current. Once VM rises up to the Discharge Overcurrent Detection voltage ( $V_{det3}$ ) or higher and stays longer than the Discharge Overcurrent Delay Time ( $T_{vdet3}$ ), Do pad switches to low, turning off the discharging control FET. After that Discharge Overcurrent state is removed, i.e.  $VM < V_{riov}$ , and the circuit recovers to normal condition.

**Short Circuit Protection:**

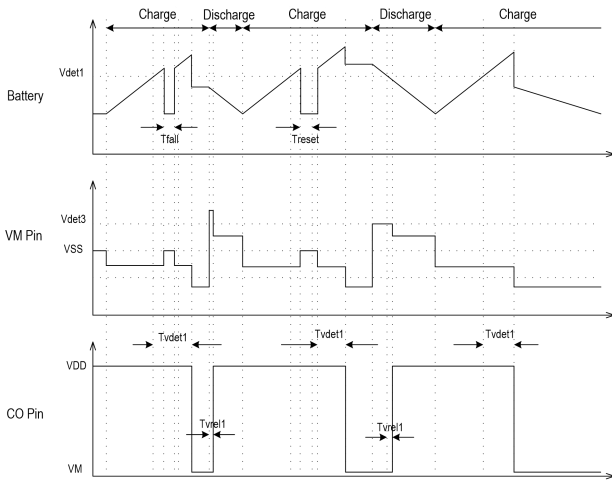
This function has the same principle as the overcurrent protection. But, the delay time  $T_{short}$  is far shorter than  $T_{vdet3}$ , and the detection voltage  $V_{short}$  is far higher than  $V_{det3}$ . When the circuit is shorted, VM increases rapidly. Once  $VM \geq V_{short}$ , Do pad switches to low, turning off the discharging control FET. After the short circuit state is removed, i.e.  $VM < V_{riov}$ , the circuit recovers to the normal condition. The short circuit peak current is related to  $V_{short}$  and the ON resistance of the two FETs in series. Output types of Co and Do are CMOS level.

**0V battery charge function**

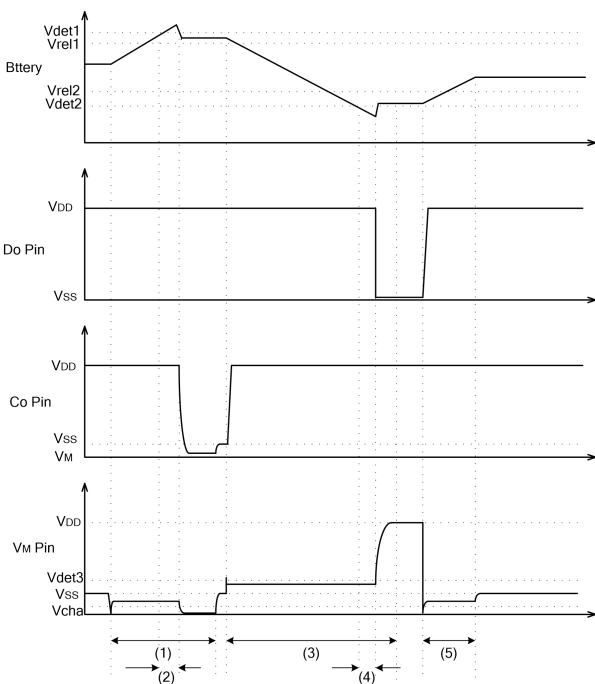
This function is used to recharge the connected battery whose voltage is 0V due to the self-discharge. When the 0 V battery charge starting charger voltage ( $V_{0cha}$ ) or higher is applied between P+ and P- pins (see the Typical Application Circuits of Page1) by connecting a charger, the charging control FET gate is fixed to VDD pin voltage. When the voltage between the gate and source of the charging control FET becomes equal to or higher than the turn-on voltage by the charger voltage, the charging control FET turns on to start charging. At this time, the discharging control FET is off and the charging current flows through the internal parasitic diode in the discharging control FET. When the battery voltage becomes equal to or higher than the Overdischarge Detection voltage ( $V_{det2}$ ), the IC enters the normal condition.

## Operation Timing Chart

### Operation Timing Chart (1) Overcharge, Timer Reset for Overcharge

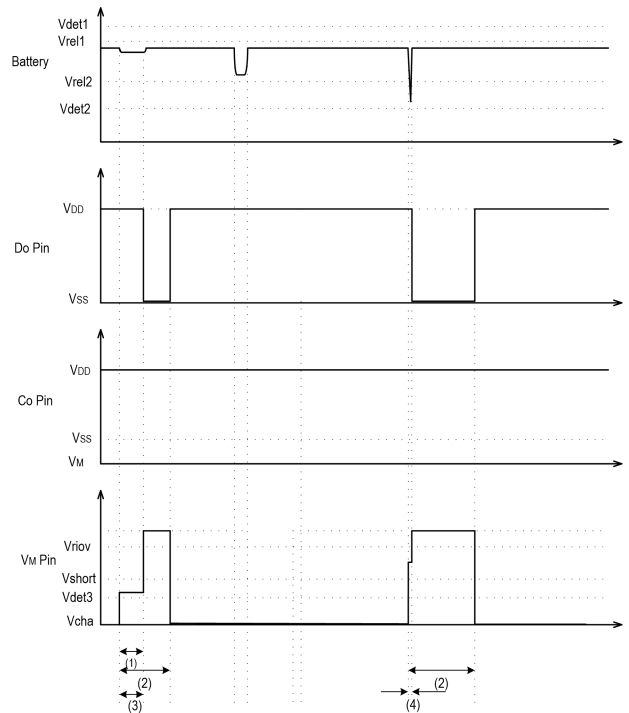


### Operation Timing Chart (2) Overcharge/Overdischarge Detection



- (1) Charger connected
- (2) Overcharge Detection Delay Time (Tvdet1)
- (3) Load connected
- (4) Overdischarge Detection Delay Time (Tvdet2)
- (5) Normal charging

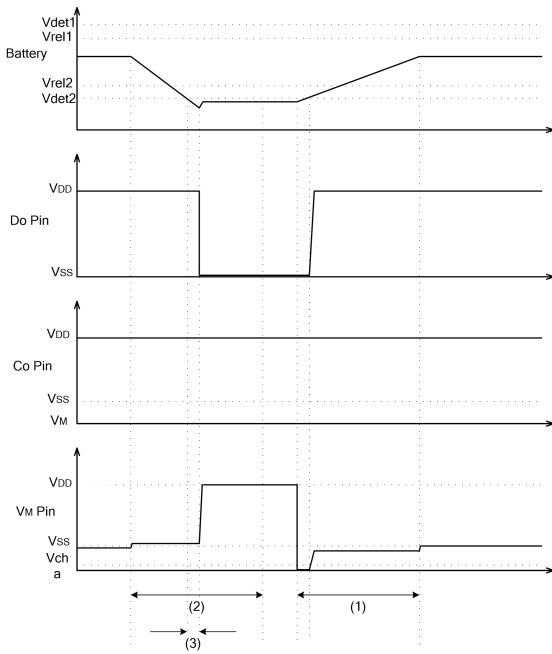
### Operation Timing Chart (3) Discharge Overcurrent and Short Protection



- (1) Normal condition
- (2) Load connection
- (3) Discharge Overcurrent Delay Time (Tvdet3)
- (4) Short Circuit Delay Time (Tshort)

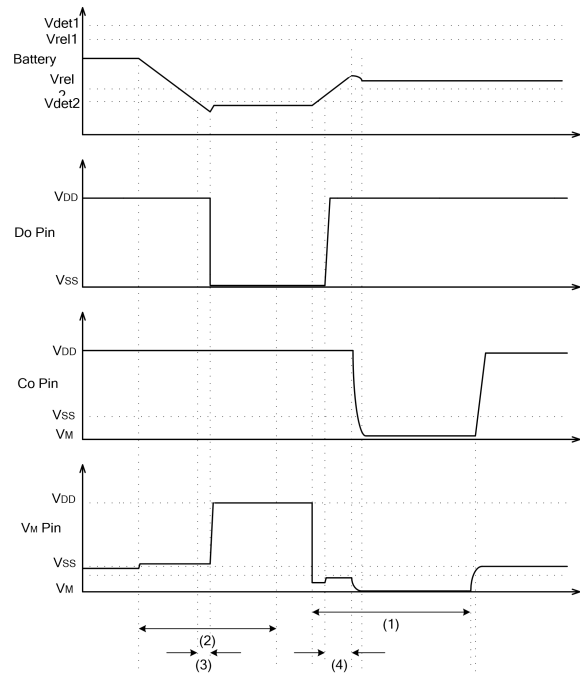


**Operation Timing Chart (4)  
Charger Connection Detection**



- (1) Charger connection
- (2) Load connection
- (3) Overdischarge Detection Delay (Tvdet2)

**Operation Timing Chart (5)  
Charge Overcurrent Detection**



- (1) Charger connection
- (2) Load connection
- (3) Overdischarge Detection Delay Time (Tvdet2)
- (4) Charging Overcurrent Detection Delay Time

## Test Circuits

### (1) Overcharge detection voltage and overcharge release voltage (Test circuit 1)

The Overcharge Detection Voltage ( $V_{det1}$ ) is the voltage between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_1$  increases and keeps the condition for overcharge delay time,  $V_{CO}$  changes from "H" to "L". The Overcharge Release Voltage ( $V_{rel1}$ ) is the voltage between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_1$  decreases,  $V_{CO}$  changes from "L" to "H".

### (2) Overdischarge detection voltage and over-discharge release voltage (Test circuit 1)

The Overdischarge Detection Voltage ( $V_{det2}$ ) is the voltage between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_1$  decreases and keep the condition for overdischarge delay time,  $V_{DO}$  changes from "H" to "L". The overdischarge Release Voltage ( $V_{rel2}$ ) is the voltage between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_1$  increases,  $V_{DO}$  changes from "L" to "H".

### (3) Discharge Overcurrent detection voltage and short circuit detection voltage (Test circuit 2)

The Discharge Overcurrent Detection Voltage ( $V_{det3}$ ) is the voltage between  $V_M$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_M$  increases within 10 us and keep the condition for Discharge Overcurrent Delay Time ( $T_{vdet3}$ ),  $V_{DO}$  changes from "H" to "L".

The Short Circuit Detection Voltage ( $V_{short}$ ) is the voltage between  $V_M$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_M$  increases within 10us and keep the condition for Short Circuit Delay Time ( $T_{short}$ ),  $V_{DO}$  changes from "H" to "L".

### (4) Charger detection voltage and charge overcurrent detection voltage (Test circuit 2)

In the overdischarge condition, increase  $V_1$  gradually until it is between  $V_{det2}$  and  $V_{rel2}$ . The voltage between  $V_M$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_2$  decreases,  $V_{DO}$  changes from "L" to "H", is the Charger Detection Voltage ( $V_{cha}$ ).

In the normal charging condition, the voltage between  $V_M$  and  $V_{SS}$  to which when  $V_2$  decreases,  $V_{CO}$  changes from "H" to "L" is the charge overcurrent detection voltage. It has the same value as the Charger Detection Voltage ( $V_{cha}$ ).

### (5) 0V battery charge starting charger voltage (Test circuit 2)

Set  $V_1=V_2=0V$  and decrease  $V_2$  gradually. The voltage between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_M$  when  $V_{CO}$  goes "H" ( $V_{VM}+0.1V$  or higher) is the 0V battery charge starting charger voltage.

### (6) Normal operation current consumption and power down current consumption (Test circuit 2)

Set  $V_1=3.5V$  and  $V_2=0V$  under normal condition, the current  $I_{DD}$  flowing through  $V_{DD}$  pin is the normal operation consumption current ( $I_{DD}$ ).

Set  $V_1=3.5V$  and  $V_2=0V$ , let IC work in normal condition, set  $V_1$  from 3.5V to 2.0V, then let  $V_M$  floating under overdischarge condition, the current  $I_{DD}$  flowing through  $V_{DD}$  pin is the power down current consumption ( $I_{STANDBY}$ ).

### (7) Overcharge detection (release) delay time and overdischarge detection (release) delay time (Test circuit 3)

If  $V_1$  increases to be  $V_{det1}$  or over  $V_{det1}$  and keeps the condition for some time,  $V_{CO}$  will change from "H" to "L".

The time is called overcharge detection delay time. It is used to judge whether overcharge happens indeed.

If  $V_1$  decreases from  $V_{det1}$  or over  $V_{det1}$  to below  $V_{rel1}$ ,  $V_{CO}$  will change from "L" to "H". The difference between this time and  $T_{reset}$  is called overcharge release delay time.

If  $V_1$  decreases to be  $V_{det2}$  or below  $V_{det2}$  and keeps the condition for some time,  $V_{DO}$  will change from "H" to "L".

The time is called overdischarge detection delay time. It is used to judge whether overdischarge happens indeed. If  $V_1$  increases from  $V_{det2}$  or below  $V_{det2}$  to over  $V_{rel2}$  and keeps the condition for some time,  $V_{DO}$  will change from "L" to "H".

The time is called overdischarge release delay time.

**(8) Discharge Overcurrent detection delay time and short circuit detection delay time (Test circuit 3)**

If V2 increases to be Vdet3 or over Vdet3 and keeps the condition for some time, V<sub>Do</sub> will change from “H” to “L”. The time is called Discharge Overcurrent delay time. It is used to judge whether Discharge Overcurrent happens indeed.

If V2 increases to be Vshort or over Vshort and keeps the condition for some time, V<sub>Do</sub> will change from “H” to “L”. The time is called short circuit delay time. It is used to judge whether short circuit happens indeed.

**(9) Co pin H resistance, Co pin L resistance (Test circuit 4)**

Set V1=3.9V, V2=0 V, I<sub>Co</sub>=50uA (from Co to V3), K1 on and K2 off. (V1-V3)/I<sub>Co</sub> is the Co pin H resistance.

Set V1=4.5 V, V2=0 V, I<sub>Co</sub>=-50uA (from V3 to Co), K1 on and K2 off. V3/I<sub>Co</sub> is the Co pin L resistance.

**(10) Do pin H resistance, Do pin L resistance (Test circuit 4)**

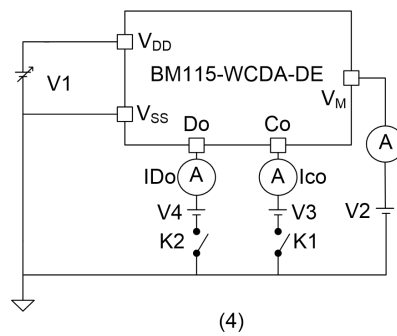
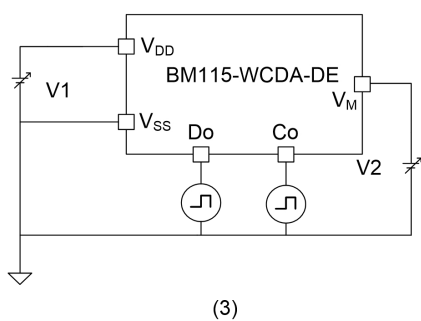
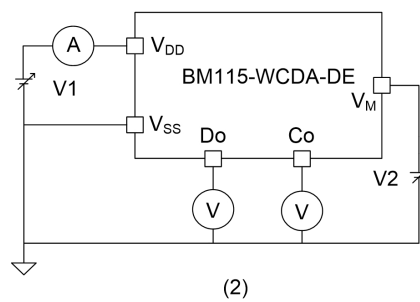
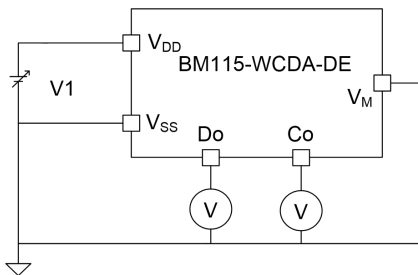
Set V1=3.9 V, V2=0 V, I<sub>Do</sub>=50uA (from Do to V4), K1 off and K2 on. (V1-V4)/I<sub>Do</sub> is the Do pin H resistance.

Set V1=2.0 V, V2=0 V and I<sub>Do</sub>=50uA (from V4 toDo), K1 off and K2 on. V4/I<sub>Do</sub> is the Do pin L resistance.

**(11) Internal resistance VM -VDD and VM -VSS (Test circuit 4)**

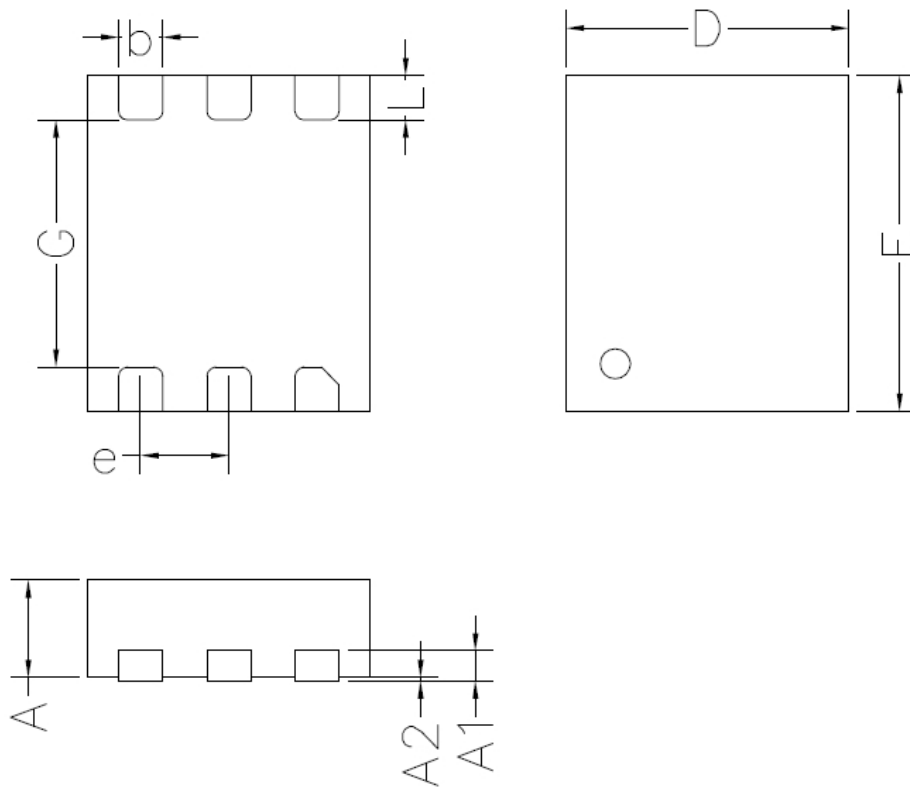
Set V1=2.0 V, V2=0 V, K1 off and K2 off, V1/I<sub>VM</sub> is the internal resistance R<sub>VM<sub>D</sub></sub>.

Set V1=3.3 V, V2=1 V, K1 off and K2 off, V2/I<sub>VM</sub> is the internal resistance R<sub>VM<sub>S</sub></sub>.



### Package Outline

#### DFN 1.6×1.9-6L



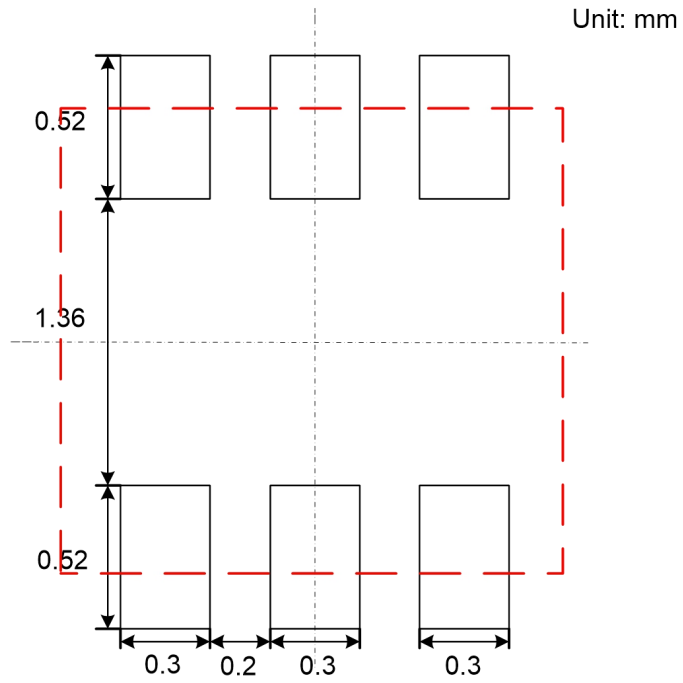
unit:mm

	MIN	NOM	MAX
D	1.55	1.60	1.65
E	1.85	1.90	1.95
L	0.20	0.25	0.30
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
e	0.5BSC		
G	1.400REF		
A	0.45	0.50	0.55
A1	0.15REF		
A2	0.00	0.02	0.05

### Packing

MBB packing.7"reel: 3000pcs per reel.

### PCB Layout





## RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

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