DC/DC converter

BP5232A25/BP5232A33 BP5233A33/BP5234A33

The BP5232A25, BP5232A33, BP5233A33, BP5234A33 are DC/DC converters that use PWM system and VFM system. They contain control circuits, switching devices and coils, and operate by only connecting an I/O smoothing capacitor. With a high efficiency of power conversion, the modules are available in stand-alone SIP packages with no heat sink required.

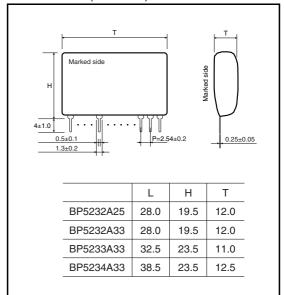
Applications

Power supplies for copiers, personal computers, facsimiles, industrial equipment, and AV equipment.

Features

- 1) High power conversion efficiency. (BP5233A33:93%)
- 2) Large output current.
- 3) Low current consumption with no load. (BP5233A33 : 200µA Typ.)
- 4) High conversion efficiency. (85% at output current of 100mA)
- 5) Applicable to various purposes by fine-adjusting output voltage with external circuits.
- 6) Built-in ON / OFF switch.
- 7) Heat sink unnecessary.

● Dimensions (Unit: mm)



● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

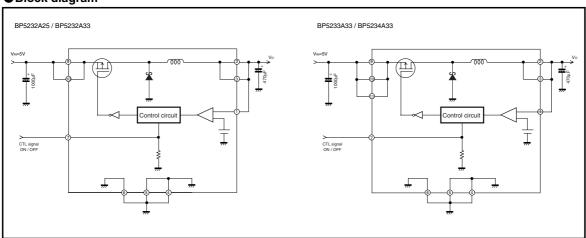
Parameter	Cumbal	Limits					
- Farameter	Symbol	BP5232A25	BP5232A33	BP5233A33	BP5234A33	Unit	
Input voltage	Vin	7					
Output current	lo	2*	2*	3*	4*	Α	
Operating temperature	Topr	-20 to +55					
Storage temperature	Tstg	-25 to +80					

 $[\]boldsymbol{\ast}$ Derating required according to the input voltage and ambient temperature

● Recommended operating conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	Vin	4.5	5.0	5.5	V

●Block diagram



●Pin descriptions BP5232A25 , 5232A33

Pin No.	Pin description
1	Feed back
2	V out 1
3	Vоит2
4	GND
5	GND

FIII NO.	Pin description
6	GND
7	CTL
9	V _{IN} 1
10	Vin2

Pin 8 is removed.

BP5233A33, BP5234A33

	<u> </u>		
Pin No.	Pin description	Pin No.	Pin description
1	Feed back	6	GND
2	Vour1	7	CTL
3	Vоит2	9	V _{IN} 1
4	GND	10	VIN2
5	GND	11	Vin3

Pin 8 is removed.

• Electrical characteristics

BP5232A25 (Unless otherwise noted, V_{IN}=5V, Io=1A, SW=1, Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Input voltage	Vin	4.5	5	5.5	V	DC	Fig.1
Output voltage	Vo	2.4	2.5	2.6	V		Fig.1
Output current	lo	_	_	2	Α	*1	Fig.1
Current consumption at no load	lin	_	200	300	μΑ	Io=0A	Fig.1
Load regulation	ΔVο	_	13	33	mV	Io=0.1A to 2A	Fig.1
Output ripple voltage	υγ	_	33	100	mV₽₽	*2	Fig.1
Power conversion efficiency	η	84	89	_	%		Fig.1
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	_	_	V	SW=2	Fig.1
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	_	_	0.3	V	SW=2	Fig.1

^{*1} Derating required according to the input voltage and ambient temperature. *2 Pulse noise not included.

 $BP5232A33 \ (\text{Unless otherwise noted}, \ \ \text{Vin=5V}, \ \text{lo=1A}, \ \text{SW=1}, \ \text{Ta=25°C})$

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Input voltage	Vin	4.5	5	5.5	V	DC	Fig.1
Output voltage	Vo	3.17	3.3	3.43	V		Fig.1
Output current	lo	_	_	2	Α	*1	Fig.1
Current consumption at no load	lin	-	200	300	μΑ	lo=0A	Fig.1
Load regulation	ΔVο	-	16	42	mV	Io=0.1A to 2A	Fig.1
Output ripple voltage	υγ	_	33	100	mV₽₽		Fig.1
Power conversion efficiency	η	88	93	_	%		Fig.1
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	-	-	V	SW=2	Fig.1
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	_	-	0.3	V	SW=2	Fig.1

^{*1} Maximum output current must be reduced by ambient temperature.

BP5233A33 (Unless otherwise noted, Vin=5V, Io=1.5A, SW=1, Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Input voltage	VIN	4.5	5	5.5	V	DC *2	Fig.2
Output voltage	Vo	3.17	3.3	3.43	V		Fig.2
Output current	lo	-	-	3	Α	*1, 4	Fig.2
Current consumption at no load	lin	-	200	300	μΑ	lo=0A	Fig.2
Load regulation	ΔVο	_	16	42	mV	Io=0.1A to 3A	Fig.2
Output ripple voltage	υγ	-	33	150	mV _{PP}	*3	Fig.2
Power conversion efficiency	η	88	93	_	%		Fig.2
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	_	_	V	SW=2	Fig.2
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	_	_	0.3	V	SW=2	Fig.2

^{*1} Maximum output current must be reduced by ambient temperature.

$BP5234A33 \; \text{(Unless otherwise noted, Vin=5V, Io=2A, SW=1, Ta=25°C)} \\$

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Input voltage	VIN	4.5	5	5.5	V	DC	Fig.2
Output voltage	Vo	3.17	3.3	3.43	V		Fig.2
Output current	lo	_	_	4	Α	*1, 3	Fig.2
Current consumption at no load	lin	_	300	400	μΑ	Io=0A	Fig.2
Load regulation	ΔVο	_	16	42	mV	Io=0.1A to 4A	Fig.2
Output ripple voltage	υγ	_	33	150	mV _{PP}	*2	Fig.2
Power conversion efficiency	η	88	93	_	%		Fig.2
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	_	_	V	SW=2	Fig.2
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	_	-	0.3	V	SW=2	Fig.2

^{*1} Maximum output current must be reduced by ambient temperature.

st 2 Give the start time of input as 5ms within.

^{*3} An output ripple voltage sometimes changes in capacitor to use, the measurement environment.

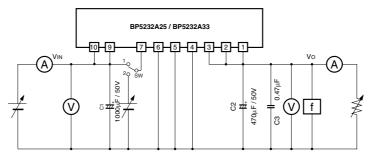
*4 There is restriction in use time, in the case that the output current is 2.5A over.

Please refer to " the passage output current characteristic" of later description.

^{*2} Give the start time of input as 5ms within.

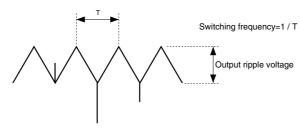
^{*3} An output ripple voltage sometimes changes in capacitor to use, the measurement environment.

Measurement circuit

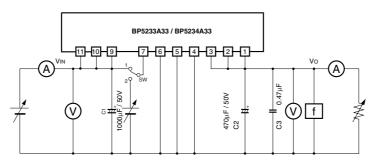


- f : frequency counter C1, C2 : Low impedance type C3 : film capacitor
- *A large ripple current flows to the input smoothing capacitor due to the output load. Be minded to use within the allowable ripple current of the capacitor.
- *The capacitor with a particularly low impedance is used as the output smoothing capacitor C2 so as to suppress the output ripple voltage. Select the capacitor according to the purpose of use in each case.

Fig.1



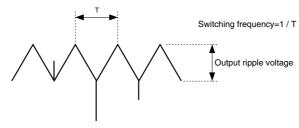
Note that the output ripple voltage depends on the type and characteristics of the output capacitor.



- f : frequency counter C1, C2 : Low impedance type C3 : film capacitor
- *A large ripple current flows to the input smoothing capacitor due to the output load. Be minded to use within the allowable ripple current of the capacitor.
- current of the capacitor.

 *The capacitor with a particularly low impedance is used as the output smoothing capacitor C2 so as to suppress the output ripple voltage. Select the capacitor according to the purpose of use in each case.

Fig.2

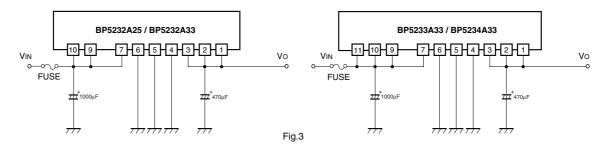


Note that the output ripple voltage depends on the type and characteristics of the output capacitor.

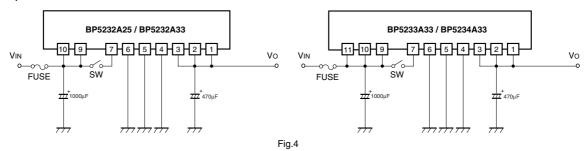
● Circuit operation

- (1) The basic application examples are shown in Fig.3. The externally installed parts are only the input and output smoothing capacitors.
- (2) Switching on and off the output voltage is allowed. The output can be switched off by making pin 7 to be low or open (high impedance). (See Fig.4)
- (3) Fine adjustment of the output voltage is allowed. The fine adjustment of output voltage can be performed from pin 1 via the resistor by connecting the output terminal (pin2, 3) and GND. (See Fig.5)
- (4) Be sure to use a fuse for the safety.

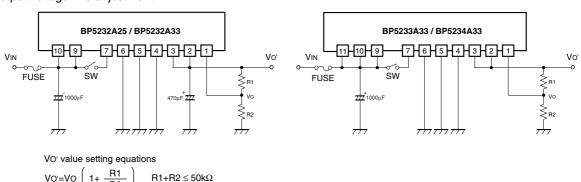
Basic application



Output ON / OFF control



Output voltage fine adjustment



It is recommended that the output voltage should be adjusted within the range of $\pm 10\%$ of the rated output voltage, so that the performance of the module can fully be exhibited.

Fig.5

Operation notes

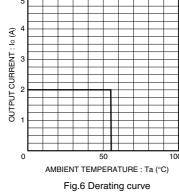
- (1) The output current should be reduced according to an increase in the input voltage or ambient temperature. Use the module within the derating curve range.
- (2) In case that the output is controlled by switching on and off utilizing pin 7 or in case that the input voltage is applied, a large inrush electrical current may flow. Be minded to use within the allowable operating range. This allowable operating range is specified by the safety operating range of the switching transistor in the module. The amount of the inrush current varies depending on the output impedance of the input power supply or the capacity value of the capacitor to be connected to the output.
- (3) Protection circuit for output current is incorporated. In case that the output is short-circuited, the output will be latched by switching off. The protection circuit can be canceled by making CTL terminal active state (CTL= HIGH), after once making it standby state (CTL=LOW), or by resupplying the power. However, in case that the protection circuit is canceled by resupplying the power source, it may not be canceled even by resupplying the power source in the state that the electrical charge is remained in CIN (the state that voltage is remained in VIN) even after the power source is switched off.
- (4) The rising time of the input voltage should be made within 5ms. There may be a case that the protection circuit is activated.
- (5) I / O smoothing capacitors should be connected between I / O and GND terminals.

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- (6) Normally, use by short-circuiting pins 1, 2, 3, pins 4, 5, 6, and pins 9, 10, 11 (BP5232A25) respectively.
- (7) A large ripple current flows to the input smoothing capacitor due to the output load. Be minded to use within the allowable ripple current of the capacitor.
- (8) The capacitor with a particularly low impedance is used as the output smoothing capacitor C2 so as to suppress the output ripple voltage. Select the capacitor according to the purpose of use in each case.

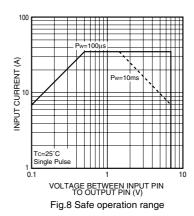
Electrical characteristics



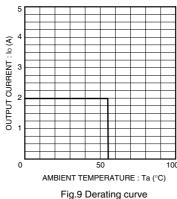


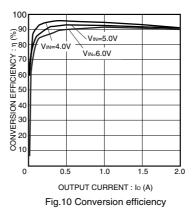
V_{IN}=4.0V N=5.0V

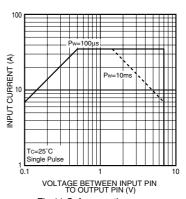
VIN=6.0V



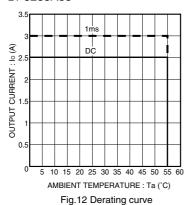
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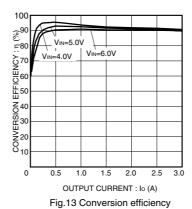


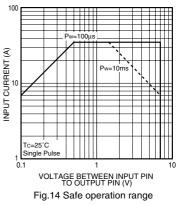




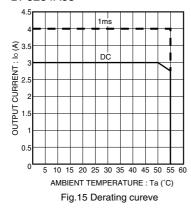
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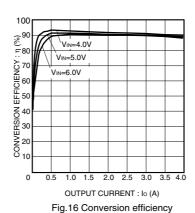


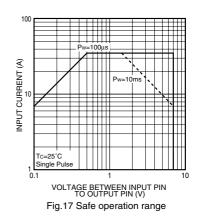




BP5234A33







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