DC / DC converter

BP5232-25A / BP5232-33A / BP5233-33A / BP5234-33A

The BP5232-25A, BP5232-33A, BP5233-33A and BP5234-33A are DC / DC converters that use PWM system and VIF 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 eqipment

Features

- 1) High power conversion efficiency. (BP5233-33A: 93%)
- 2) Large output current.
- 3) Low current consumption with no load. (BP5233-33A: 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.

Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

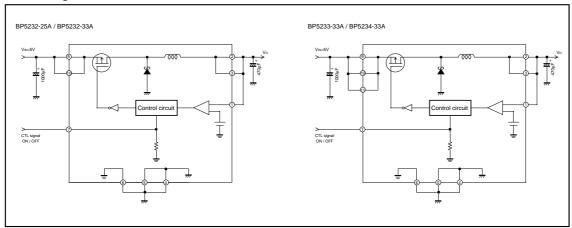
Parameter	Symbol			Unit					
Parameter	Symbol	BP5232-25A	BP5232-33A	BP5233-33A	BP5234-33A	Offic			
Input voltage	Vin	7							
Output current	lo	2*	2*	3 *	4*	Α			
Operating temperature	Topr	−20 ~ +55							
Storage temperature	Tstg		−25 ~ +80						

 $[\]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

BP5232-25A, 5232-33A

Pin No.	Pin description	Pin No.	Pin descript
1	Feed back	6	GND
2	Vоит1	7	CTL
3	Vоит2	9	Vin1
4	GND	10	Vin2
5	GND		

Pin 8 is removed.

BP5233-33A, BP5234-33A

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1	Feed back	6	GND
2	Vоит1	7	CTL
3	Vоит2	9	Vin1
4	GND	10	Vin2
5	GND	11	Vin3

Pin 8 is removed.

Electrical characteristics

BP5232-25A (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		Fig.1
Output voltage	Vo	2.4	2.5	2.6	V		Fig.1
Output current	lo	-	_	2	Α	*1	Fig.1
Current consuption at no load	lin	_	200	300	μΑ		Fig.1
Load regulation	ΔVο	_	13	33	mV	Io=0.1A~2A	Fig.1
Output ripple voltage	υγ	_	33	150	mV _{PP}	*2	Fig.1
Power conversion efficiency	η	84	89	-	%		Fig.1
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	_	_	V		Fig.1
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	– (Alternat	– ively, whe	0.3 n OPEN)	V	SW=2	Fig.1

^{*1} Derating required according to the input voltage and ambient temperature.

^{*2} Pulse noise not included.

Power Module

BP5232-33A (Unless otherwise noted, V_{IN}=5V, lo=1A, SW=1, Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Input voltage	VIN	4.5	5	5.5	V		Fig.1
Output voltage	Vo	3.17	3.3	3.43	V		Fig.1
Output current	lo	-	-	2	Α	*1	Fig.1
Current consuption at no load	lin	-	200	300	μΑ		Fig.1
Load regulation	ΔVο	_	16	42	mV	Io=0.1A~2A	Fig.1
Output ripple voltage	υγ	-	33	150	тVРР	*2	Fig.1
Power conversion efficiency	η	88	93	_	%		Fig.1
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	-	-	V		Fig.1
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	– (Alternat	- ively, whe	0.3 n OPEN)	V	SW=2	Fig.1

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

BP5233-33A (Unless otherwise noted, V_{IN} =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		Fig.2
Output voltage	Vo	3.17	3.3	3.43	V		Fig.2
Output current	lo	_	_	3	Α	*1	Fig.2
Current consuption at no load	lin	_	200	300	μΑ		Fig.2
Load regulation	ΔVo	_	16	42	mV	Io=0.1A~3A	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		Fig.2
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	– (Alternat	– ively, whe	0.3 n OPEN)	V	SW=2	Fig.2

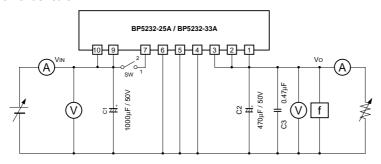
^{*1} Derating required according to the input voltage and ambient temperature. *2 Pulse noise not included.

BP5234-33A (Unless otherwise noted, V_{IN}=3.3V, 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		Fig.2
Output voltage	Vo	3.17	3.3	3.43	٧		Fig.2
Output current	lo	_	_	4	Α	*1	Fig.2
Current consuption at no load	lin	-	200	300	μΑ		Fig.2
Load regulation	ΔVo	_	16	42	mV	Io=0.1A~4A	Fig.2
Output ripple voltage	υγ	_	33	150	тVРР	*2	Fig.2
Power conversion efficiency	η	88	93	_	%		Fig.2
CTL pin ON voltage	Von	1.8	_	_	V		Fig.2
CTL pin OFF voltage	Voff	- (Alternat	– ively, whe	0.3 n OPEN)	V	SW=2	Fig.2

^{*1} Derating required according to the input voltage and ambient temperature.

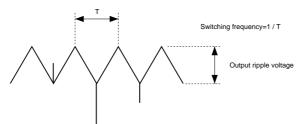
Measurement circuit



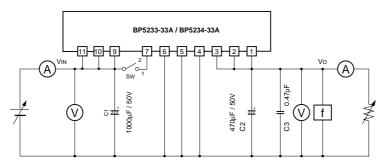
f : frequency counter C1, C2 : Low impedance type C3 : film capacitor

- *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

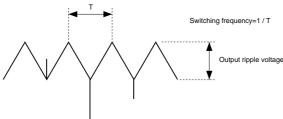


Note that the output ripple voltage depends on the type and characteristics of the output capacitor.



- 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.
- *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

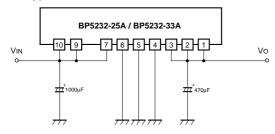


Note that the output ripple voltage depends on the type and characteristics of the output capacitor.

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 (pin 2, 3) and GND. (See Fig.5.)

Basic application



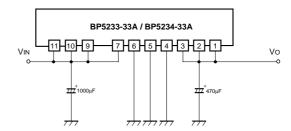
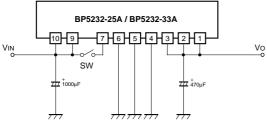


Fig.3

Output ON / OFF control



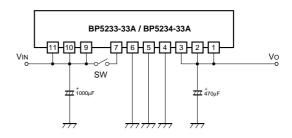
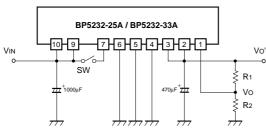
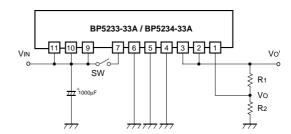


Fig.4

Application example

Output voltage fine adjustment





Vo' value setting equations

 $Vo'=Vo\left(1+\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$ $R_1+R_2 \le 50k\Omega$

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.

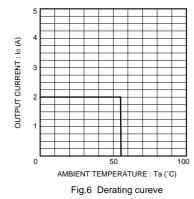
Fig.5

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 electrical power 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 cancelled 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 cancelled by resupplying the power source, it may not be cancelled 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 leading 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.
- (6) Normally, use by short-circuiting pins 1, 2, 3, pins 4, 5, 6, and pins 9, 10, 11 (BP5232-25A) 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 characteristic curves

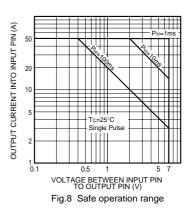
BP5232-25A



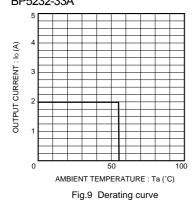
00 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0

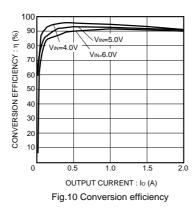
OUTPUT CURRENT: lo (A)

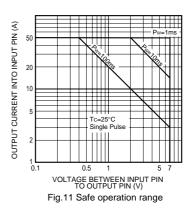
Fig.7 Conversion efficiency



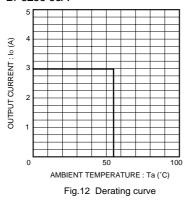
BP5232-33A

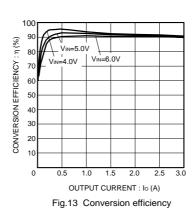


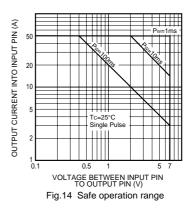




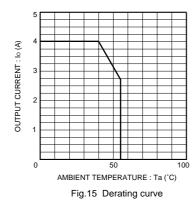
BP5233-33A

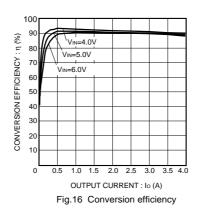


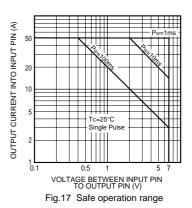




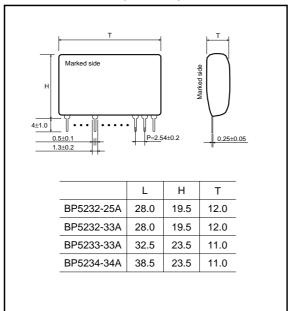
BP5234-33A







● External dimensions (Units : mm)



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