

# OVERVOLTAGE AND OVERCURRENT PROTECTION IC AND Li+ CHARGER FRONT-END PROTECTION IC

Check for Samples: [bq24300](#) [bq24304](#) [bq24305](#)

## FEATURES

- Provides Protection for Three Variables:
  - Input Overvoltage
  - Input Overcurrent with Current Limiting
  - Battery Overvoltage
- 30V Maximum Input Voltage
- Optional Input Reverse Polarity Protection
- High Immunity Against False Triggering Due to Voltage Spikes
- Robust Against False Triggering Due to Current Transients

- Thermal Shutdown
- Enable Function
- Small 2 mm × 2 mm 8-Pin SON Package
- LDO Mode Voltage Regulation Options:
  - 5.5V on bq24300
  - 4.5V on bq24304
  - 5.0V on bq24305

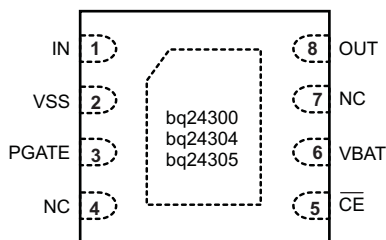
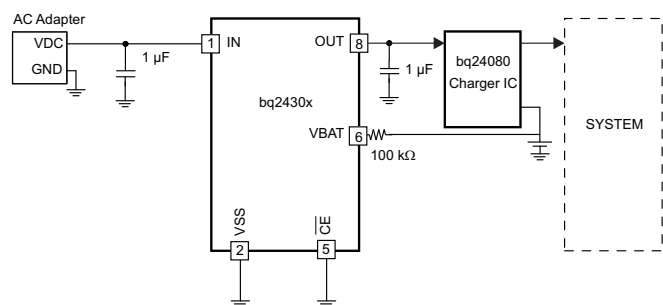
## APPLICATIONS

- Bluetooth Headsets
- Low-Power Handheld Devices

## DESCRIPTION

The bq24300 and bq24304 are highly integrated circuits designed to provide protection to Li-ion batteries from failures of the charging circuit. The IC continuously monitors the input voltage, the input current, and the battery voltage. The device operates like a linear regulator: for voltages up to the Input Overvoltage threshold, the output is held at 5.5V (bq24300), 5.0V (bq24305) or 4.5V (bq24304). In case of an input overvoltage condition, if the overvoltage condition persists for more than a few microseconds, the IC removes power from the charging circuit by turning off an internal switch. In the case of an overcurrent condition, it limits the current to a safe value for a blanking duration before turning the switch off. Additionally, the IC also monitors its own die temperature and switches off if it becomes too hot.

The IC also offers optional protection against reverse voltage at the input with an external P-channel MOSFET.

**PINOUT**

**APPLICATION SCHEMATIC**


Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

DEVICE <sup>(2)</sup>	OUTPUT REGULATION VOLTAGE	PACKAGE	MARKING
bq24300	5.5V	2mm x 2mm SON	BZA
bq24304	4.5V	2mm x 2mm SON	CBS
bq24305	5.0V	2mm x 2mm SON	DSG

- (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).  
 (2) To order a 3000 pcs reel add R to the part number, or to order a 250 pcs reel add T to the part number.

### PACKAGE DISSIPATION RATINGS

PACKAGE	R <sub>θJC</sub>	R <sub>θJA</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>
DSG	5°C/W	75°C/W

- (1) This data is based on using the JEDEC High-K board and the exposed die pad is connected to a Cu pad on the board. The pad is connected to the ground plane by a 2x3 via matrix.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	PIN	VALUE	UNIT
Input voltage	IN, PGATE (with respect to VSS)	-0.3 to 30	V
	OUT (with respect to VSS)	-0.3 to 12	V
	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ , VBAT (with respect to VSS)	-0.3 to 7	V
ESD Withstand voltage	All (Human Body Model per JESD22-A114-E)	2000	V
	All (Machine Model per JESD22-A115-A)	200	V
	All (Charged Device Model per JESD22-C101-C)	500	V
	IN (IEC 61000-4-2) (with IN pin bypassed to VSS with 1.0-μF low-ESR ceramic capacitor)	15 (Air Discharge) 8 (Contact)	kV
Junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>		-40 to 150	°C
Storage temperature, T <sub>STG</sub>		-65 to 150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub> Input voltage range	3.3	26	V
T <sub>J</sub> Junction temperature	0	125	°C

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 over junction temperature range  $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  and recommended supply voltage (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>POWER-ON-RESET</b>							
UVLO	Under-voltage lock-out, input power detected threshold	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}}$ increasing from 0V to 3V	2.5	2.7	2.8	V	
$V_{\text{HYS-UVLO}}$	Hysteresis on UVLO	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}}$ decreasing from 3V to 0V	200	260	300	mV	
$t_{\text{DGL(PGOOD)}}$	Deglintch time, input power detected status	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , time measured from $V_{\text{IN}} 0\text{V} \rightarrow 4\text{V}$ 1 $\mu\text{s}$ rise time, to output turning ON		8		ms	
<b>IN</b>							
$I_{\text{DD}}$	Operating current	bq24300	$V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$ , $\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , no load on OUT pin	340	400	$\mu\text{A}$	
		bq24304, bq24305		410	500		
$I_{\text{STDBY}}$	Standby current	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{High}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$		65	95		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>INPUT TO OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
$V_{\text{DO}}$	Drop-out voltage IN to OUT	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} = 4\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{OUT}} = 250\text{mA}$		45	75	mV	
<b>OUTPUT VOLTAGE REGULATION</b>							
$V_{\text{O(REG)}}$	Output voltage	bq24300	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} = 6\text{V}$ , $I_{\text{OUT}} = 250\text{mA}$	5.30	5.5	5.70	V
		bq24304		4.36	4.5	4.64	
		bq24305		4.85	5.0	5.15	
<b>INPUT OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION</b>							
$V_{\text{OVP}}$	Input overvoltage protection threshold	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}}$ increasing from 4V to 12V	10.2	10.5	10.8	V	
$V_{\text{HYS-OVP}}$	Hysteresis on OVP	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}}$ decreasing from 12V to 4V	60	100	160	mV	
$t_{\text{BLANK(OVP)}}$	Blanking time, on OVP	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , Time measured from $V_{\text{IN}} 4\text{V} \rightarrow 12\text{V}$ , 1 $\mu\text{s}$ rise time, to output turning OFF		64		$\mu\text{s}$	
$t_{\text{ON(OVP)}}$	Recovery time from input overvoltage condition	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , Time measured from $V_{\text{IN}} 12\text{V} \rightarrow 4\text{V}$ , 1 $\mu\text{s}$ fall time, to output turning ON		8		ms	
<b>INPUT OVERCURRENT PROTECTION</b>							
$I_{\text{OCP}}$	Input overcurrent protection range	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$	250	300	350	mA	
$t_{\text{BLANK(OCP)}}$	Blanking time, input overcurrent detected	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$		5		ms	
$t_{\text{REC(OCP)}}$	Recovery time from input overcurrent condition	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$		64		ms	
<b>BATTERY OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION</b>							
$BV_{\text{OVP}}$	Battery overvoltage protection threshold	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} > 4.4\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{VBAT}}$ increasing from 4.2 V to 4.5 V	4.30	4.35	4.40	V	
$V_{\text{HYS-BOVP}}$	Hysteresis on $BV_{\text{OVP}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} > 4.4\text{V}$ , $V_{\text{VBAT}}$ decreasing from 4.5 V to 3.9 V	200	275	320	mV	
$I_{\text{VBAT}}$	Input bias current on the VBAT pin	$V_{\text{VBAT}} = 4.4\text{V}$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			10	nA	
$t_{\text{DGL(BOVP)}}$	Deglintch time, battery overvoltage detected	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} > 4.4\text{V}$ , time measured from $V_{\text{VBAT}} 4.2\text{V} \rightarrow 4.5\text{V}$ , 1 $\mu\text{s}$ rise time to output turning OFF		176		$\mu\text{s}$	
<b>P-FET GATE DRIVER</b>							
$V_{\text{GCLMP}}$	Gate driver clamp voltage	$V_{\text{IN}} > 17\text{V}$	13	15	17	V	
<b>THERMAL PROTECTION</b>							
$T_{\text{J(OFF)}}$	Thermal shutdown temperature			140	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
$T_{\text{J(OFF-HYS)}}$	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			20		$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
<b>LOGIC LEVELS ON <math>\overline{\text{CE}}</math></b>							
$V_{\text{IL}}$	Low-level input voltage		0		0.4	V	
$V_{\text{IH}}$	High-level input voltage		1.4			V	
$I_{\text{IL}}$	Low-level input current				1	$\mu\text{A}$	

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

over junction temperature range  $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_j \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  and recommended supply voltage (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current $V_{CE} = 1.8\text{V}$			15	$\mu\text{A}$

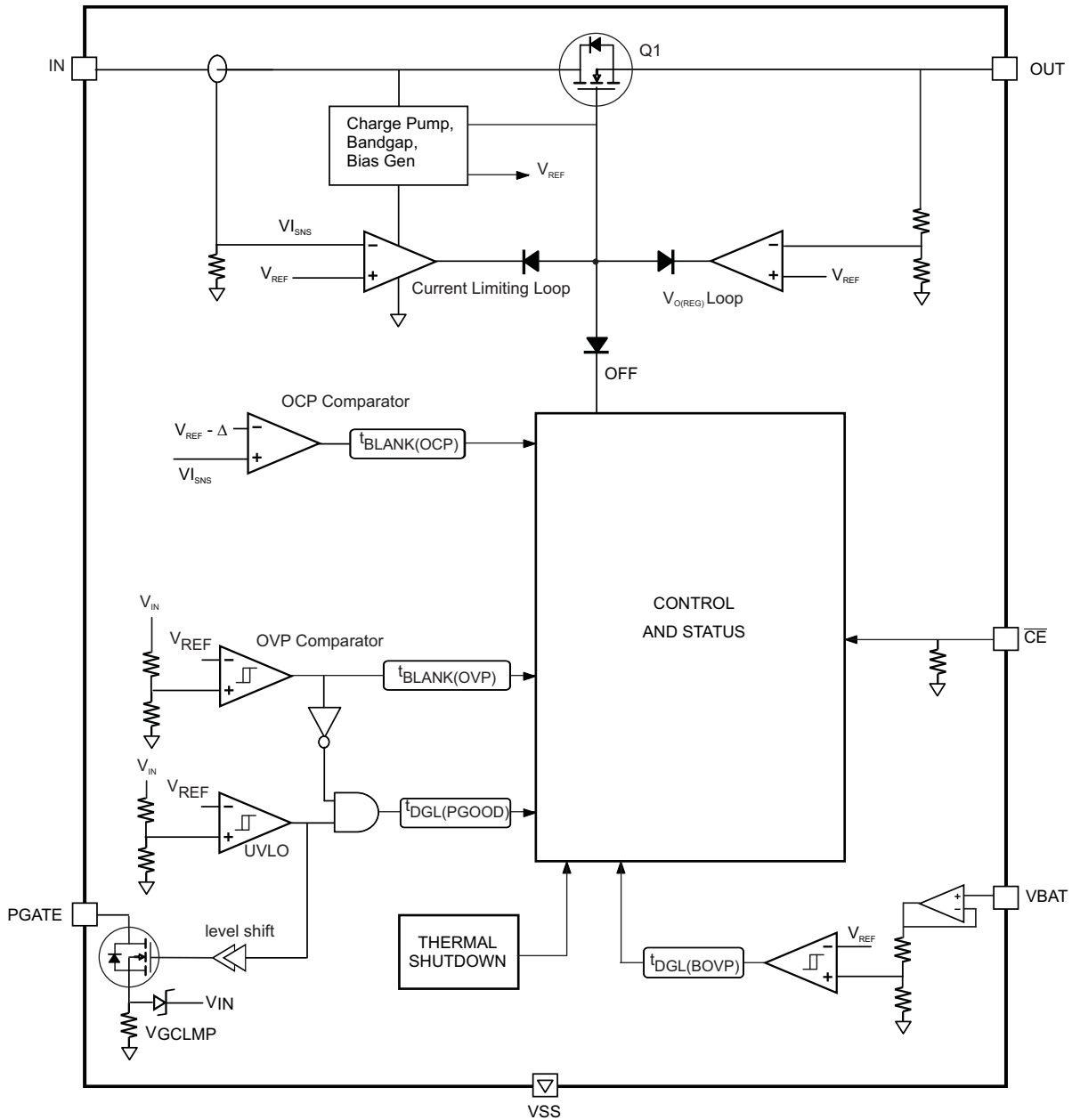
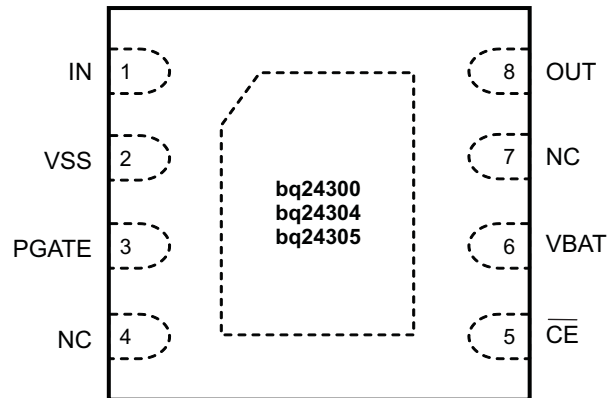


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram

## TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
IN	1	I	Input power, connect to external DC supply. Connect external 0.1 $\mu$ F (minimum) ceramic capacitor to VSS
VSS	2	–	Ground terminal
PGATE	3	O	Gate drive for optional external P-FET
NC	4, 7		Do not connect to any external circuit. These pins may have internal connections used for test purposes.
$\overline{\text{CE}}$	5	I	Chip enable input. Active low. When $\overline{\text{CE}}$ = Hi, the input FET is off. Internally pulled down.
VBAT	6	I	Battery voltage sense input. Connect to pack positive terminal through a resistor.
OUT	8	O	Output terminal to the charging system. Connect external 1 $\mu$ F capacitor (minimum) ceramic capacitor to VSS
Thermal PAD		–	There is an internal electrical connection between the exposed thermal pad and the VSS pin of the device. The thermal pad must be connected to the same potential as the VSS pin on the printed circuit board. Do not use the thermal pad as the primary ground input for the device. VSS pin must be connected to ground at all times.



## TYPICAL OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Test conditions (unless otherwise noted) for typical operating performance are:  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_{BAT} = 100\ \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{OUT} = 22\ \Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (see Figure 22 - Typical Application Circuit)

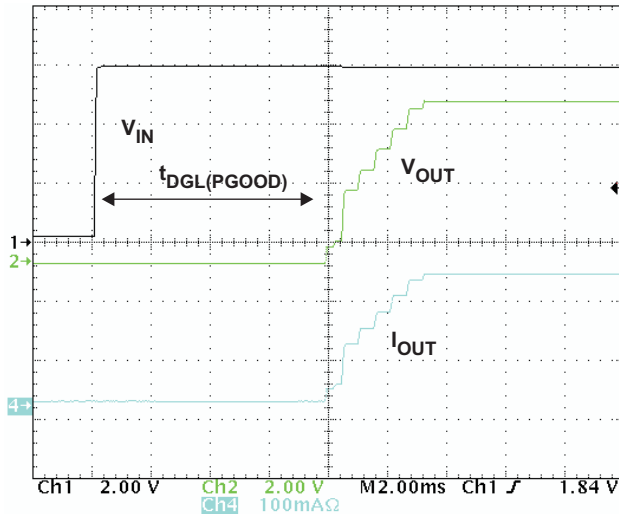


Figure 2. Normal Power-On Showing Soft-Start.  
 $V_{IN}$  0 V to 6.0 V,  $t_R = 20\ \mu\text{s}$

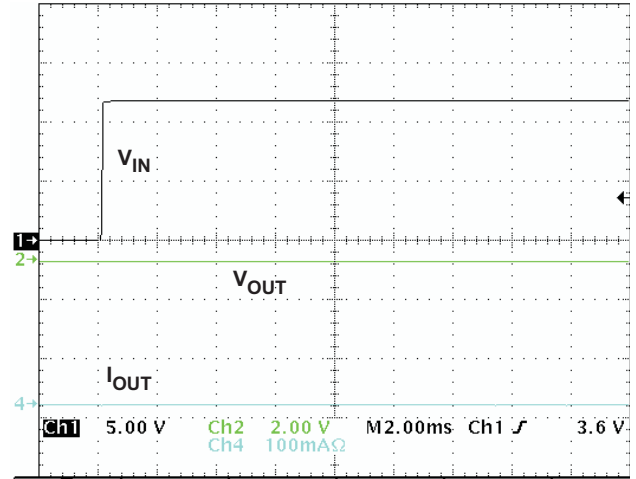


Figure 3. Power-On with Input Overtolerance.  
 $V_{IN}$  0 V to 12.0 V,  $t_R = 50\ \mu\text{s}$

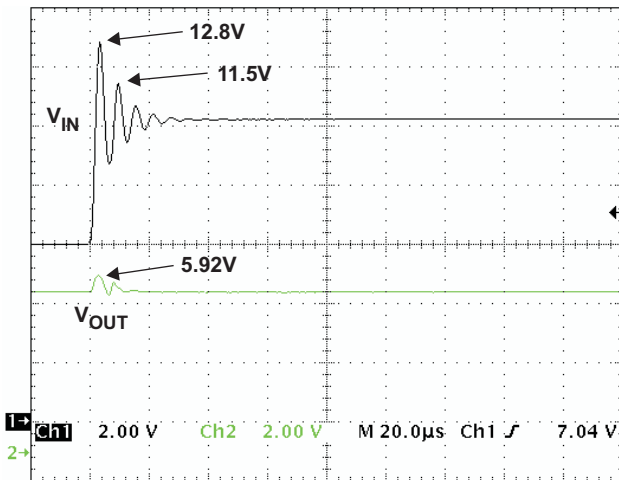


Figure 4. bq24300 OVP Response for Input Step.  
 $V_{IN}$  6.0 V to 10.3 V,  $t_R = 2\ \mu\text{s}$ . Shows Immunity to Ringing

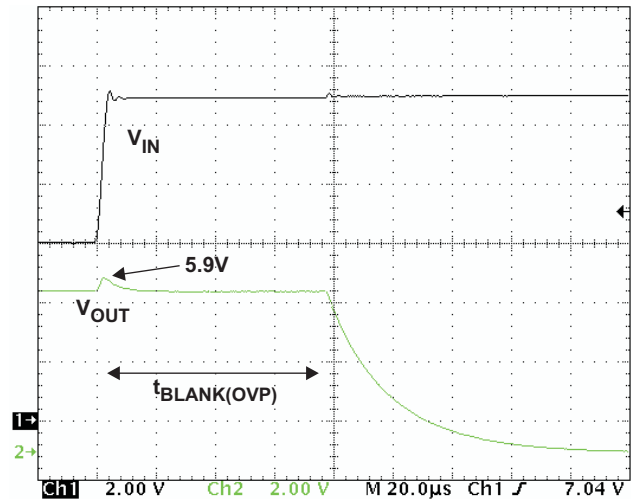


Figure 5. bq24300 OVP Response for Input Step.  
 $V_{IN}$  6.0 V to 11.0 V,  $t_R = 5\ \mu\text{s}$ . Shows OVP Blanking Time

TYPICAL OPERATING PERFORMANCE

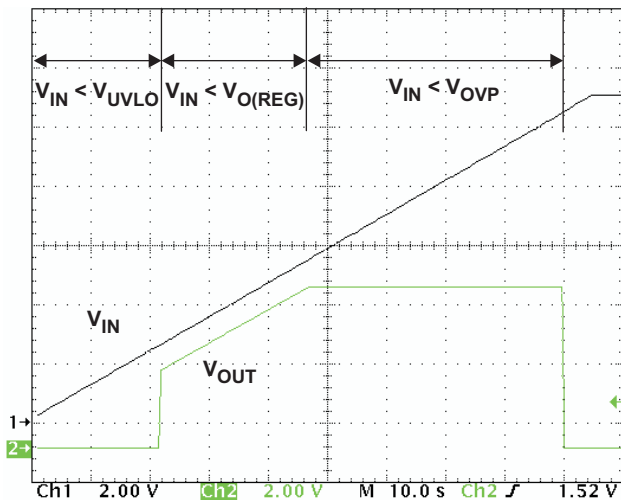


Figure 6. OUT Pin Response to Slow Input Ramp

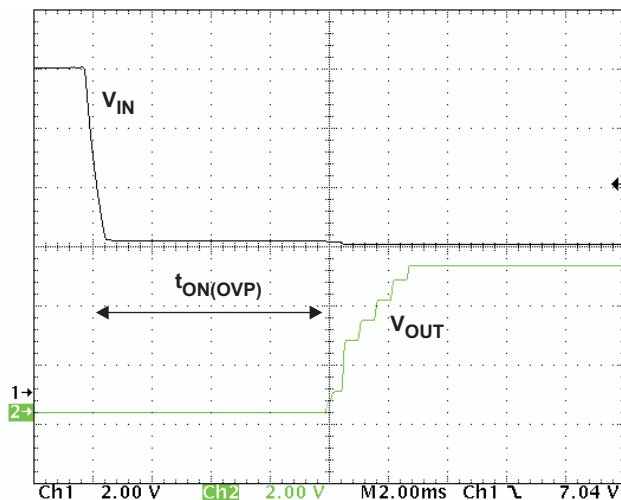


Figure 7. bq24300 Recovery from Input OVP.  
 $V_{IN}$  11.0 V to 5.0 V,  $t_F = 400 \mu s$

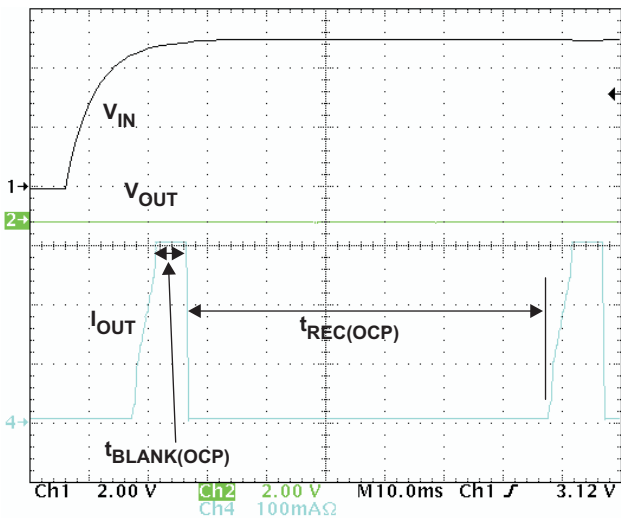


Figure 8. OCP, Powering up with OUT Pin Shorted to VSS

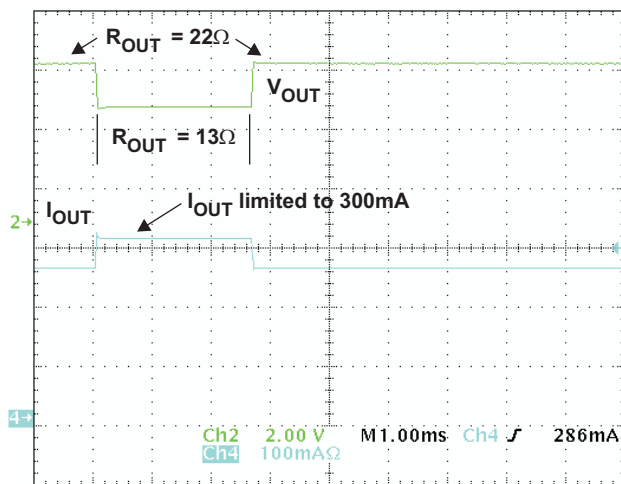


Figure 9. OCP, Showing Current Limiting and OCP Blanking.  $R_{OUT}$  22Ω to 13Ω for 2.6 ms to 22Ω

TYPICAL OPERATING PERFORMANCE (continued)

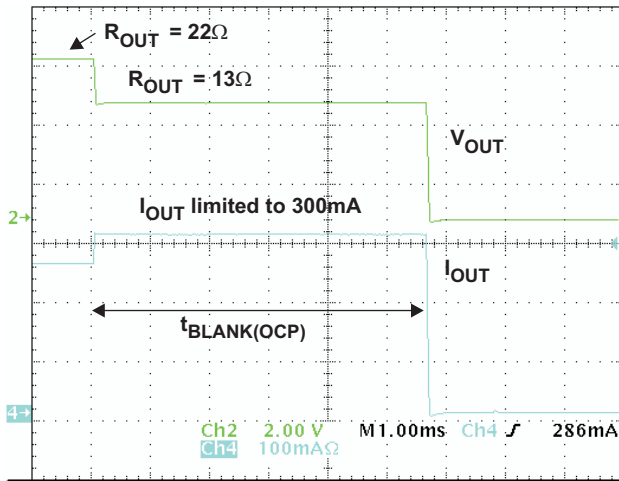


Figure 10. OCP, Showing Current Limiting and OCP Blanking.  $R_{OUT}$  22 $\Omega$  to 13 $\Omega$

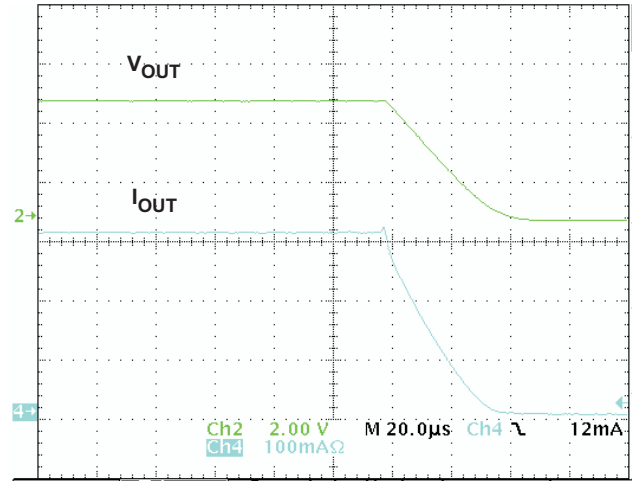


Figure 11. Zoom-in on Turn-off Region of Figure 10, Showing Soft-Stop

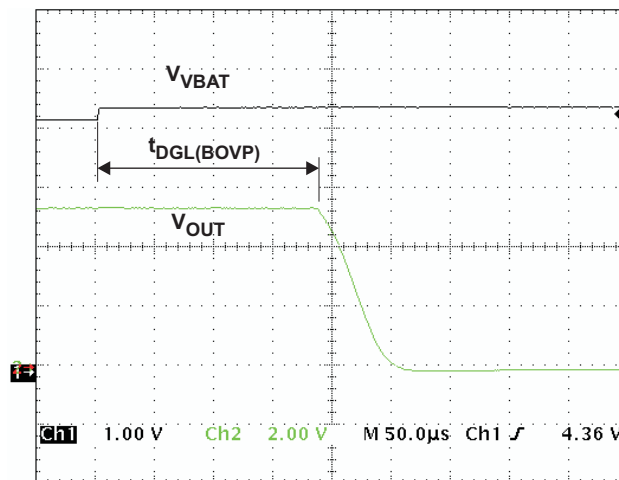


Figure 12. Battery OVP.  $V_{VBAT}$  Steps from 4.3 V to 4.5 V. Shows  $t_{DGL(BOVP)}$  and Soft-Stop



TYPICAL OPERATING PERFORMANCE (continued)

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

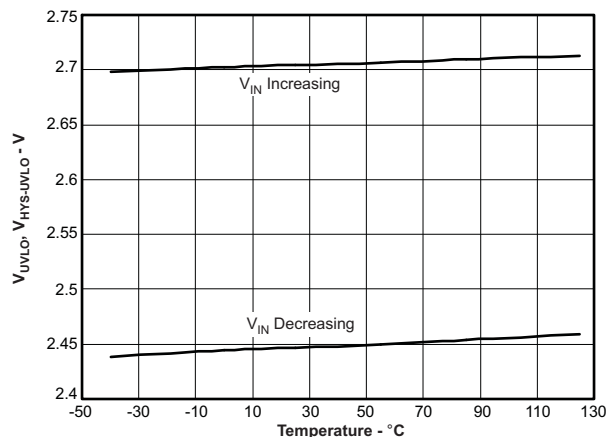


Figure 13.

DROPOUT VOLTAGE (IN to OUT)  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

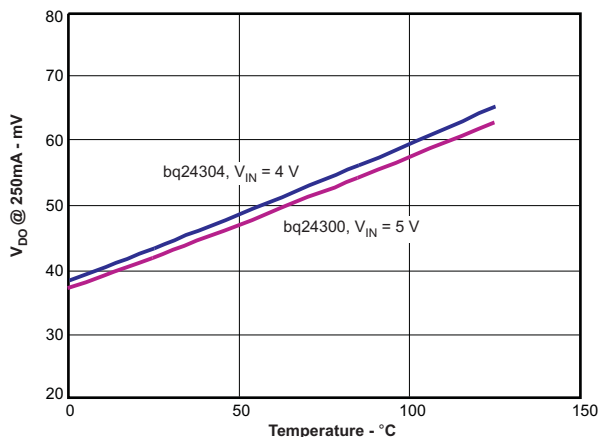


Figure 14.

REGULATION VOLTAGE (OUT pin)  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

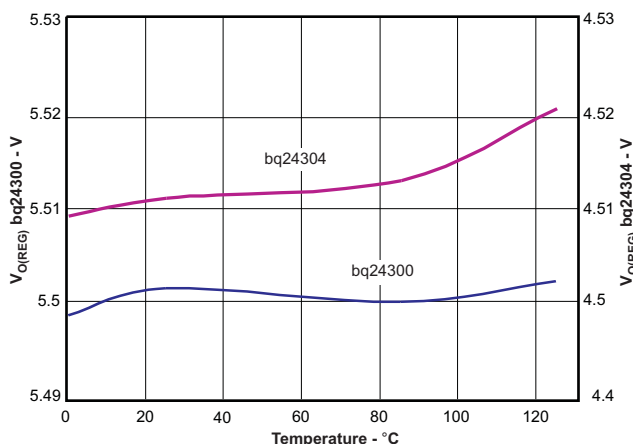


Figure 15.

OVP THRESHOLD  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

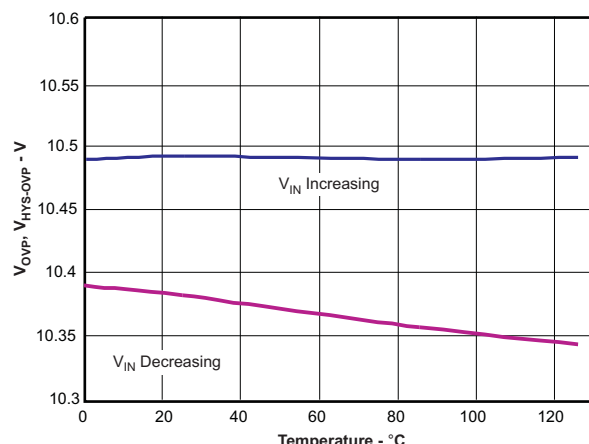


Figure 16.

TYPICAL OPERATING PERFORMANCE (continued)

OCP THRESHOLD  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

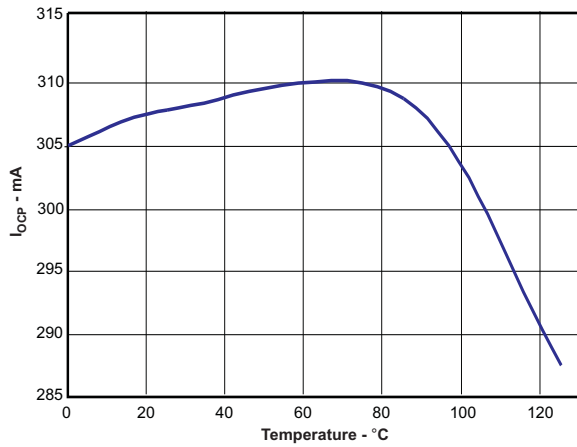


Figure 17.

BATTERY OVP THRESHOLDS  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

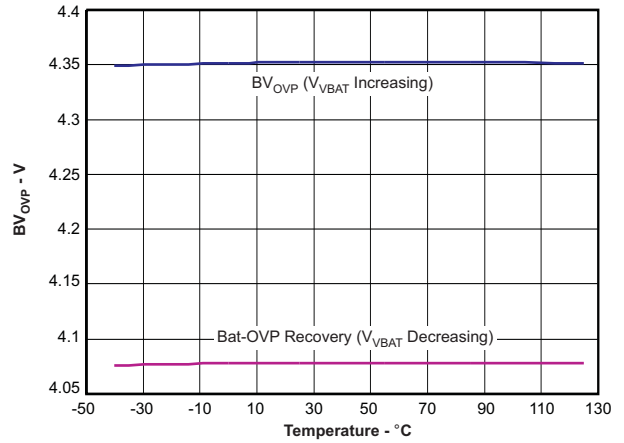


Figure 18.

LEAKAGE CURRENT (BAT pin)  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

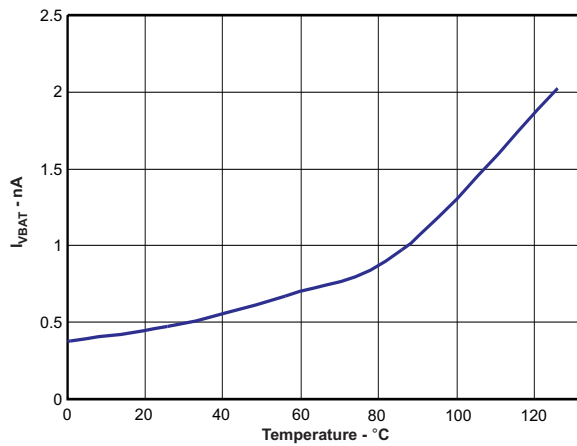


Figure 19.

SUPPLY CURRENT  
VS  
INPUT VOLTAGE

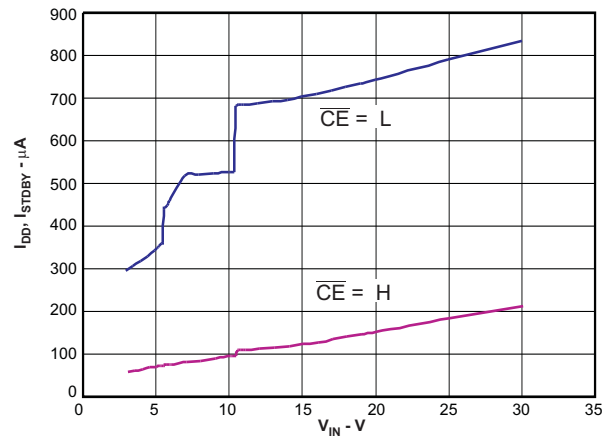


Figure 20.

### TYPICAL OPERATING PERFORMANCE (continued)

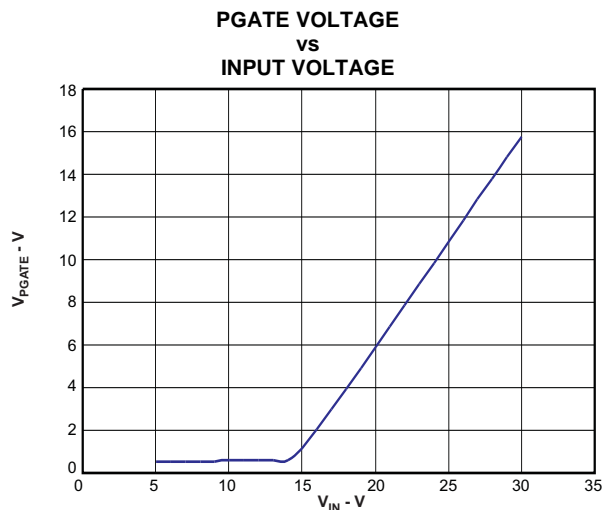


Figure 21.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

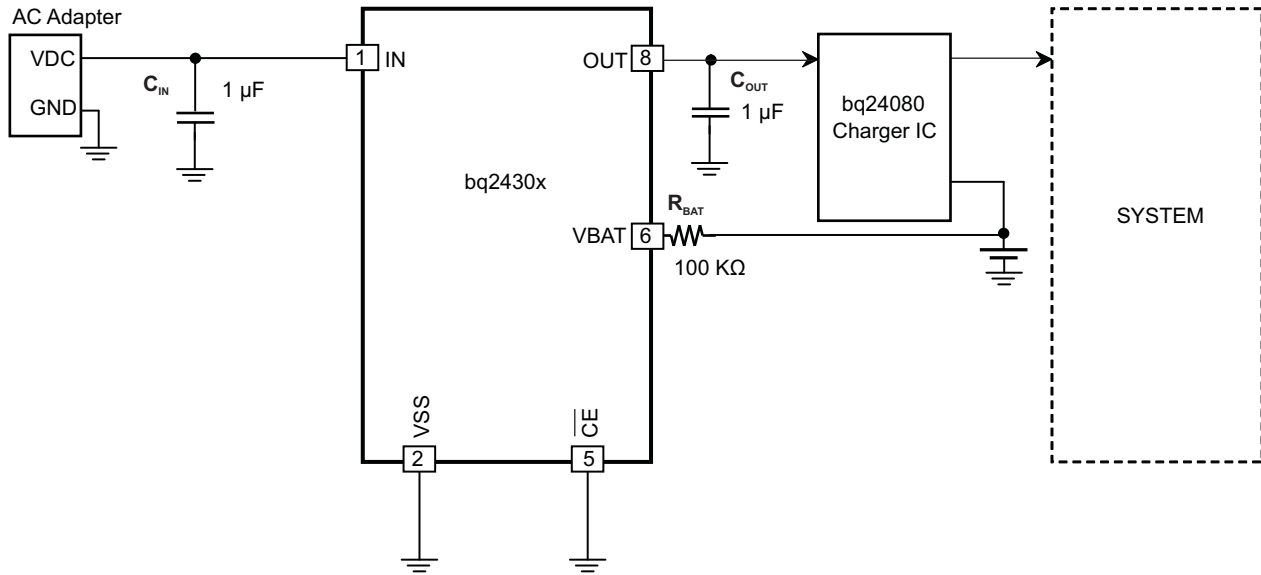


Figure 22. Overvoltage, Overcurrent, and Battery Overvoltage Protection

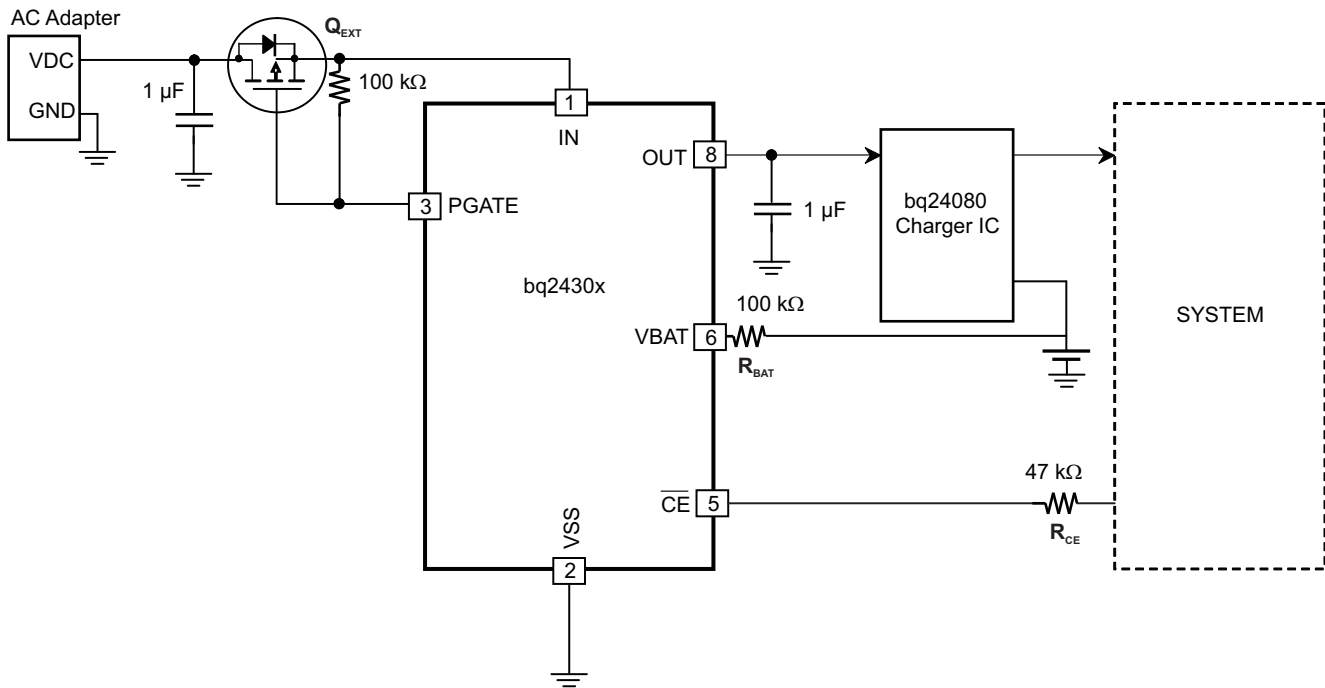


Figure 23. OVP, OCP, BATOV With Input Reverse-Polarity Protection

## DETAILED FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The bq24300 and bq24304 are highly integrated circuits designed to provide protection to Li-ion batteries from failures of the charging circuit. The IC continuously monitors the input voltage, the input current and the battery voltage, and protects down-stream circuitry from damage if any of these parameters exceeds safe values. The IC also monitors its own die temperature and switches off if it becomes too hot.

The IC also offers optional protection against reverse voltage at the input with an external P-channel MOSFET.

### POWER DOWN

The device remains in power down mode when the input voltage at the IN pin is below the under-voltage threshold  $V_{UVLO}$ . The FET Q1 (see [Figure 1](#)) connected between IN and OUT pins is off.

### POWER-ON RESET

The device resets all internal timers when the input voltage at the IN pin exceeds the UVLO threshold. The gate driver for the external P-FET is enabled. The IC then waits for duration  $t_{DGL(PGOOD)}$  for the input voltage to stabilize. If, after  $t_{DGL(PGOOD)}$ , the input voltage and battery voltage are safe, FET Q1 is turned ON. The IC has a soft-start feature to control the inrush current. This soft-start minimizes voltage ringing at the input (the ringing occurs because the parasitic inductance of the adapter cable and the input bypass capacitor form a resonant circuit). [Figure 2](#) shows the power-up behavior of the device. Because of the deglitch time at power-on, if the input voltage rises rapidly to beyond the OVP threshold, the device will not switch on at all, as shown in [Figure 3](#).

### OPERATION

The device continuously monitors the input voltage, the input current and the battery voltage as described in detail in the following sections:

#### Input Overvoltage Protection

As long as the input voltage is less than  $V_{O(REG)}$ , the output voltage tracks the input voltage (less the drop caused by  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of Q1). If the input voltage is greater than  $V_{O(REG)}$  (plus the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  drop) and less than  $V_{OVP}$ , the device acts like a series linear regulator, with the output voltage regulated to  $V_{O(REG)}$ . If the input voltage rises above  $V_{OVP}$ , the output voltage is clamped to  $V_{O(REG)}$  for a blanking duration  $t_{BLANK(OVP)}$ . If the input voltage returns below  $V_{OVP}$  within  $t_{BLANK(OVP)}$ , the device continues normal operation (see [Figure 4](#)). This provides protection against turning power off due to transient overvoltage spikes while still protecting the system. However, if the input voltage remains above  $V_{OVP}$  for more than  $t_{BLANK(OVP)}$ , the internal FET is turned off, removing power from the circuit (see [Figure 5](#)). When the input voltage comes back to a safe value, the device waits for  $t_{ON(OVP)}$  then switches on Q1 and goes through the soft-start routine (see [Figure 7](#)).

[Figure 6](#) describes graphically the behavior of the OUT pin over the entire range of input voltage variation.

#### Input Overcurrent Protection

The device can supply load current up to  $I_{OCP}$  continuously. If the load current tries to exceed this threshold, the current is limited to  $I_{OCP}$  for a maximum duration of  $t_{BLANK(OCP)}$ . If the load current returns to less than  $I_{OCP}$  before  $t_{BLANK(OCP)}$  times out, the device continues to operate (see [Figure 9](#)). However, if the overcurrent situation persists for  $t_{BLANK(OCP)}$ , FET Q1 is turned off for a duration of  $t_{REC(OCP)}$ . It is then turned on again and the current is monitored all over again (see [Figure 10](#) and [Figure 8](#)).

To prevent the input voltage from spiking up due to the inductance of the input cable, Q1 is not turned off rapidly in an overcurrent fault condition. Instead, the gate drive of Q1 is reduced slowly, resulting in a “soft-stop”, as shown in [Figure 11](#).

#### Battery Overvoltage Protection

The battery overvoltage threshold  $BV_{OVP}$  is internally set to 4.35V. If the battery voltage exceeds the  $BV_{OVP}$  threshold for longer than  $t_{DGL(BOVP)}$ , FET Q1 is turned off (see [Figure 12](#)). This switch-off is also a soft-stop. Q1 is turned ON (soft-start) once the battery voltage drops to  $BV_{OVP} - V_{HYS-BOVP}$ .

### Thermal Protection

If the junction temperature of the device exceeds  $T_{J(OFF)}$ , FET Q1 is turned off. The FET is turned back on when the junction temperature falls below  $T_{J(OFF)} - T_{J(OFF-HYS)}$ .

### Enable Function

The IC has an enable pin which can be used to enable or disable the device. When the  $\overline{CE}$  pin is driven high, the internal FET is turned off. When the  $\overline{CE}$  pin is low, the FET is turned on if other conditions are safe. The  $\overline{CE}$  pin has an internal pull-down resistor of 200 k $\Omega$  (typical) and can be left floating.

### PGATE Pin

When used with an external P-Channel MOSFET, in addition to OVP, OCP and Battery-OVP, the device offers protection against input reverse polarity up to  $-30V$ . When operating with normal polarity, the IC first turns on due to current flow through the body-diode of the FET  $Q_{EXT}$ . The PGATE pin then goes low, turning ON  $Q_{EXT}$ . For input voltages larger than  $V_{GCLMP}$ , the voltage on the PGATE pin is driven to  $V_{IN} - V_{GCLMP}$ . This ensures that the gate to source voltage seen by  $Q_{EXT}$  does not exceed  $-V_{GCLMP}$ .

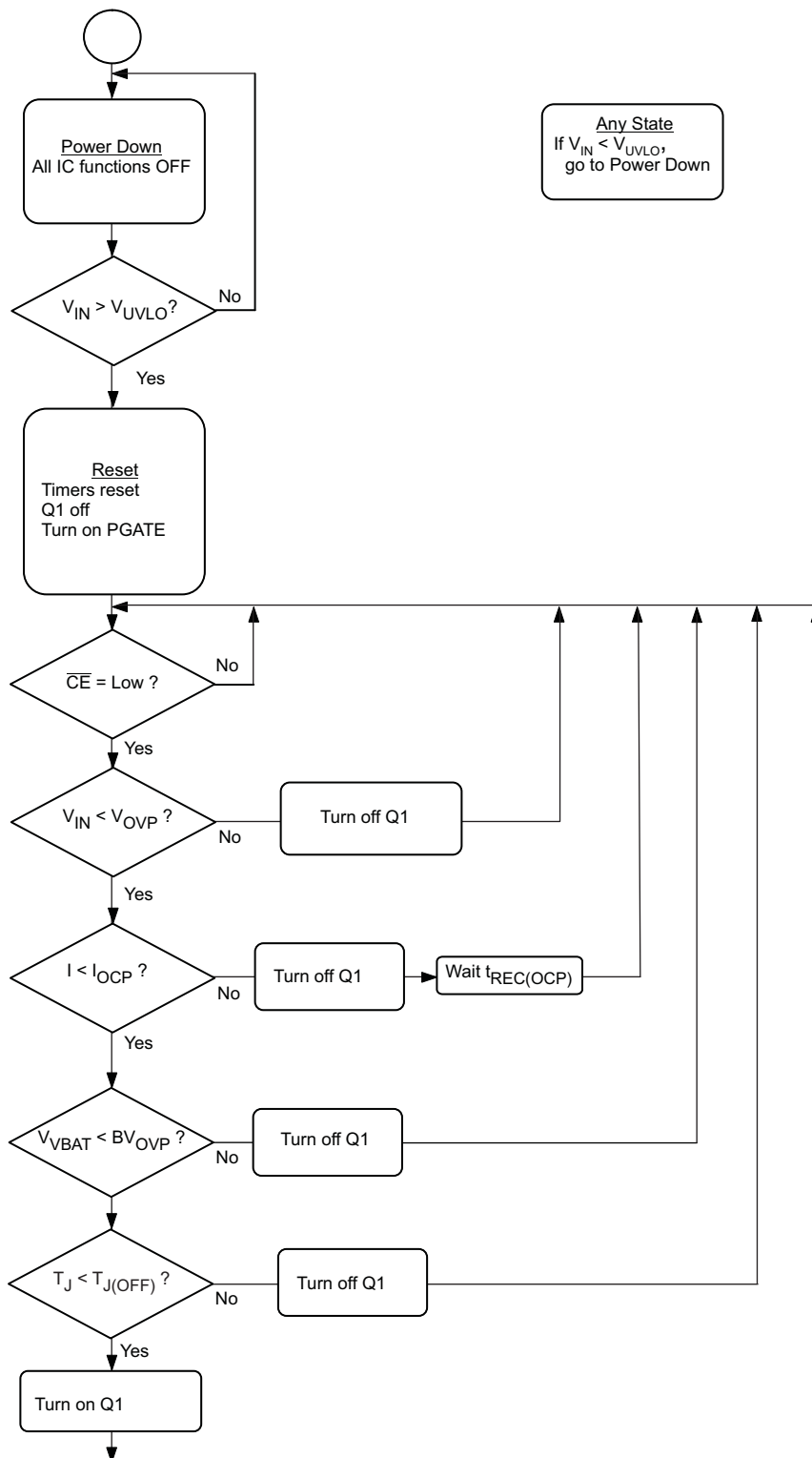


Figure 24. Flow Diagram

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Selection of $R_{BAT}$ :

It is strongly recommended that the battery not be tied directly to the VBAT pin of the device, as under some failure modes of the IC, the voltage at the IN pin may appear on the VBAT pin. This voltage can be as high as 30V, and applying 30V to the battery in case of the failure of the device can be hazardous. Connecting the VBAT pin through  $R_{BAT}$  prevents a large current from flowing into the battery in case of failure of the IC. In the interests of safety,  $R_{BAT}$  should have a very high value. The problem with a large  $R_{BAT}$  is that the voltage drop across this resistor because of the VBAT bias current  $I_{VBAT}$  causes an error in the  $BV_{OVP}$  threshold. This error is over and above the tolerance on the nominal 4.35V  $BV_{OVP}$  threshold.

Choosing  $R_{BAT}$  in the range 100k $\Omega$  to 470k $\Omega$  is a good compromise. In the case of IC failure, with  $R_{BAT}$  equal to 100k $\Omega$ , the maximum current flowing into the battery would be  $(30V - 3V) \div 100k\Omega = 270\mu A$ , which is low enough to be absorbed by the bias currents of the system components.  $R_{BAT}$  equal to 100k $\Omega$  would result in a worst-case voltage drop of  $R_{BAT} \times I_{VBAT} \approx 1mV$ . This is negligible compared to the internal tolerance of 50mV on the  $BV_{OVP}$  threshold.

If the Bat-OVP function is not required, the VBAT pin should be connected to VSS.

### Selection of $R_{CE}$ :

The  $\overline{CE}$  pin can be used to enable and disable the IC. If host control is not required, the  $\overline{CE}$  pin can be tied to ground or left un-connected, permanently enabling the device.

In applications where external control is required, the  $\overline{CE}$  pin can be controlled by a host processor. As in the case of the VBAT pin (see above), the  $\overline{CE}$  pin should be connected to the host GPIO pin through as large a resistor as possible. The limitation on the resistor value is that the minimum  $V_{OH}$  of the host GPIO pin less the drop across the resistor should be greater than  $V_{IH}$  of the bq2430x  $\overline{CE}$  pin. The drop across the resistor is given by  $R_{CE} \times I_{IH}$ .

### Selection of Input and Output Bypass Capacitors:

The input capacitor  $C_{IN}$  in [Figure 22](#) and [Figure 23](#) is for decoupling, and serves an important purpose. Whenever there is a step change downwards in the system load current, the inductance of the input cable causes the input voltage to spike up.  $C_{IN}$  prevents the input voltage from overshooting to dangerous levels. It is strongly recommended that a ceramic capacitor of at least 1 $\mu F$  be used at the input of the device. It should be located in close proximity to the IN pin.

$C_{OUT}$  in [Figure 23](#) is also important: If a fast (< 1 $\mu s$  rise-time) overvoltage transient occurs at the input, the current that charges  $C_{OUT}$  causes the device's current-limiting loop to kick in, reducing the gate-drive to FET Q1. This results in improved performance for input overvoltage protection.  $C_{OUT}$  should also be a ceramic capacitor of at least 1 $\mu F$ , located close to the OUT pin.  $C_{OUT}$  also serves as the input decoupling capacitor for the charging circuit downstream of the protection IC.

### PCB Layout Guidelines:

1. This device is a protection device, and is meant to protect down-stream circuitry from hazardous voltages. Potentially, high voltages may be applied to this IC. It has to be ensured that the edge-to-edge clearances of PCB traces satisfy the design rules for the maximum voltages expected to be seen in the system.
2. The device uses SON packages with a PowerPAD™. For good thermal performance, the PowerPAD should be thermally coupled with the PCB ground plane. In most applications, this will require a copper pad directly under the IC. This copper pad should be connected to the ground plane with an array of thermal vias.
3.  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$  should be located close to the IC. Other components like  $R_{BAT}$  should also be located close to the IC.



## REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Original (August 2007) to Revision A	Page
• Changed the devices from Product Preview status to Production. ....	1
<b>Changes from Revision A (October 2007) to Revision B</b>	
Changes from Revision A (October 2007) to Revision B	Page
• Added device bq24305 to the data sheet .....	1
• Changed the bq24305 marking in the Ordering Information table From CHD To: DSG .....	2
• Changed <a href="#">Figure 22</a> , Overvoltage, Overcurrent, and Battery Overvoltage Protection .....	12
• Changed <a href="#">Figure 23</a> , OVP, OCP, BATOVP With Input Reverse-Polarity Protection .....	12
<b>Changes from Revision B (September 2009) to Revision C</b>	
Changes from Revision B (September 2009) to Revision C	Page
• Deleted Lead temperature (soldering, 10 seconds) from the Abs Max table. This is covered in the Package information. ....	2
• Changed Recommended Operating Conditions, Input voltage range - MAX value From 30V To: 26V .....	2
• Changed $BV_{OVP}$ test conditions - From: $\overline{CE} = \text{Low}, V_{IN} > 4.3V, V_{VBAT}$ increasing To: $\overline{CE} = \text{Low}, V_{IN} > 4.4V, V_{VBAT}$ increasing .....	3
• Changed $V_{HYS-BOVP}$ test conditions - From: $\overline{CE} = \text{Low}, V_{IN} > 4.3V, V_{VBAT}$ decreasing To: $\overline{CE} = \text{Low}, V_{IN} > 4.4V, V_{VBAT}$ decreasing .....	3
• Changed the Gate driver clamp voltage Typ value From: 14V To: 15V and the Max value From: 15V To: 17V .....	3
• Changed <a href="#">Figure 23</a> , OVP, OCP, BATOVP With Input Reverse-Polarity Protection .....	12
• Changed section - Selection of $R_{BAT}$ text From: $(30V - 3V) \times 100k\Omega = 246\mu A$ To: battery would be $(30V - 3V) \div 100k\Omega = 270\mu A$ .....	16

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
BQ24300DSGR	ACTIVE	WSON	DSG	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	BZA	<a href="#">Samples</a>
BQ24300DSGT	ACTIVE	WSON	DSG	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	BZA	<a href="#">Samples</a>
BQ24305DSGR	ACTIVE	WSON	DSG	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	DSG	<a href="#">Samples</a>
BQ24305DSGT	ACTIVE	WSON	DSG	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	DSG	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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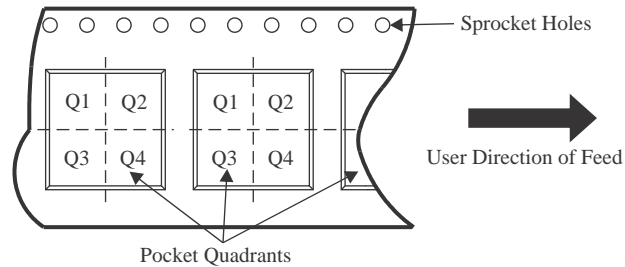
continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
BQ24300DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.25	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24300DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24300DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24300DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24300DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.25	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24300DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24305DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2
BQ24305DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q2

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
BQ24300DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0
BQ24300DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
BQ24300DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
BQ24300DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
BQ24300DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	205.0	200.0	33.0
BQ24300DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
BQ24305DSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
BQ24305DSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	213.0	191.0	35.0

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

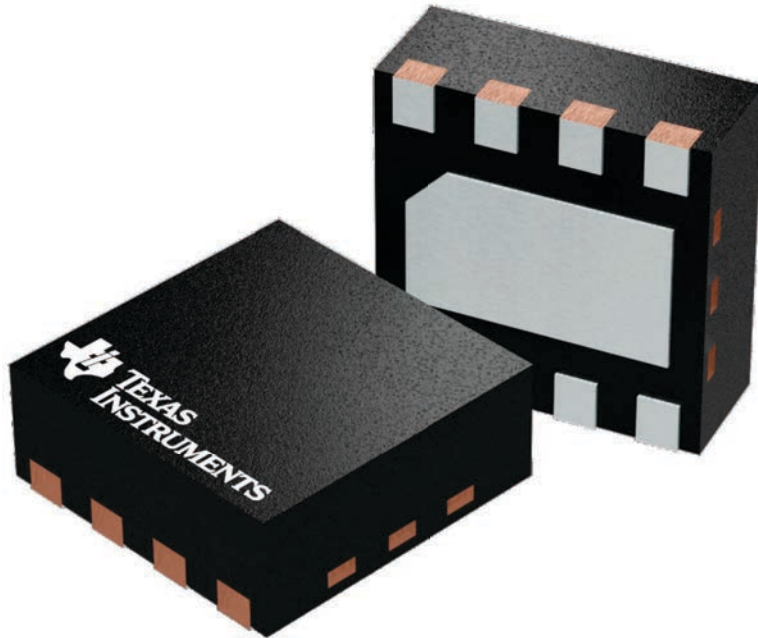
**DSG 8**

**WSON - 0.8 mm max height**

2 x 2, 0.5 mm pitch

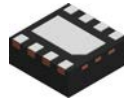
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4224783/A

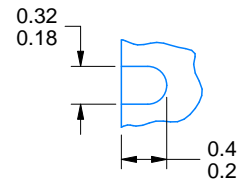
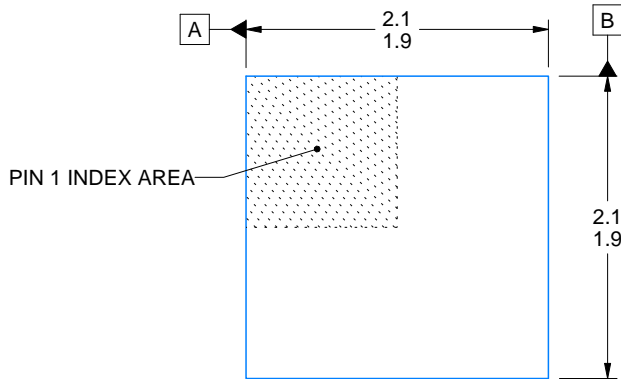
# DSG0008A



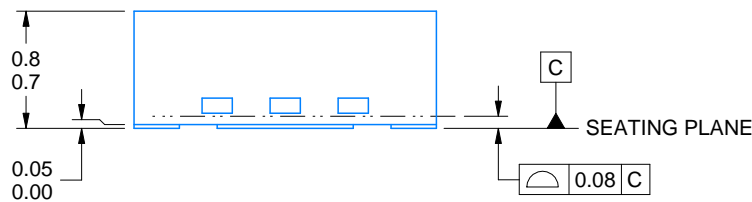
# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## WSON - 0.8 mm max height

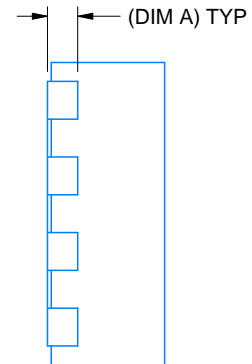
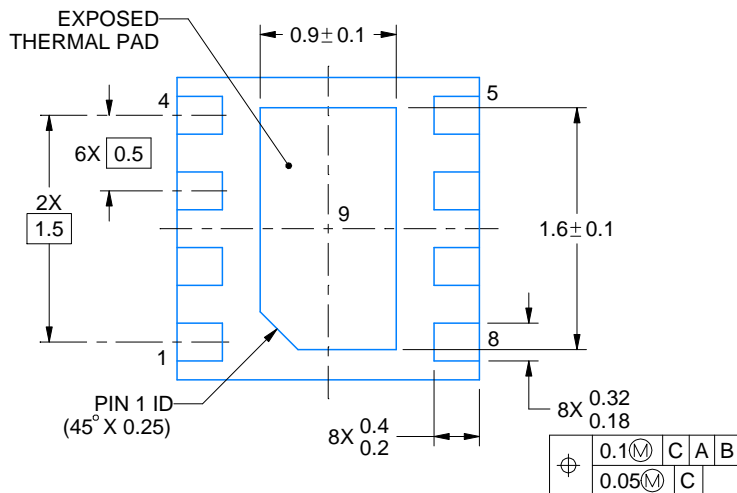
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



ALTERNATIVE TERMINAL SHAPE TYPICAL



SIDE WALL METAL THICKNESS DIM A	
OPTION 1	OPTION 2
0.1	0.2



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### NOTES:

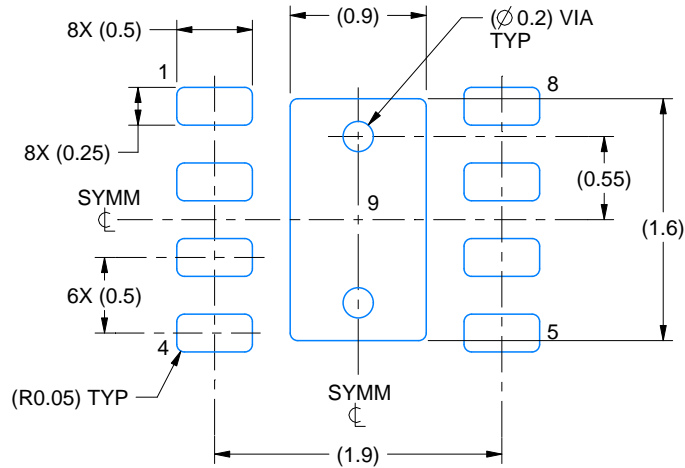
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

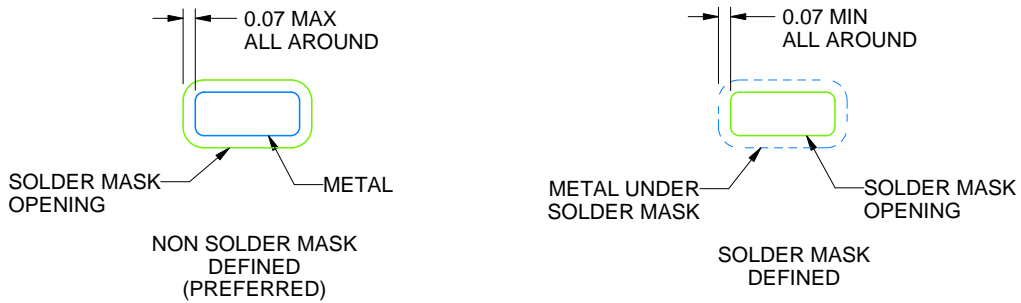
DSG0008A

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

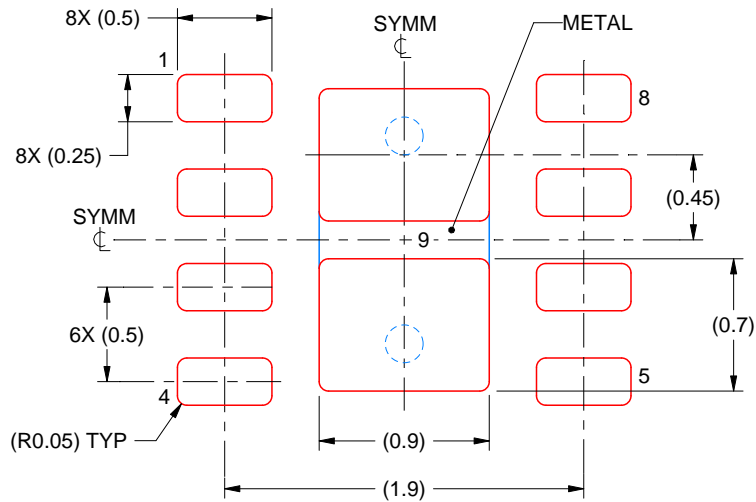


# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DSG0008A

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 9:  
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
SCALE:25X

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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