HIGH-SIDE CURRENT MONITOR

DESCRIPTION

The ZXCT1009 is a high side current sense monitor. Using this device eliminates the need to disrupt the ground plane when sensing a load current.

It takes a high side voltage developed across a current shunt resistor and translates it into a proportional output current.

A user defined output resistor scales the output current into a ground-referenced voltage.

The wide input voltage range of 20V down to as low as 2.5V make it suitable for a range of applications. A minimum operating current of just 4µA, combined with its SOT23 package make it a unique solution for portable battery equipment.

FEATURES

- Low cost, accurate high-side current sensing.
- Output voltage scaling.
- Up to 2.5V sense voltage.
- 2.5V – 20V supply range.
- 4µA quiescent current.
- 1% typical accuracy.
- SOT23 & SM8[†] packages.

APPLICATIONS

- Battery chargers
- Smart battery packs
- DC motor control
- Over current monitor
- Power management
- Level translating
- Programmable current source

APPLICATION CIRCUIT
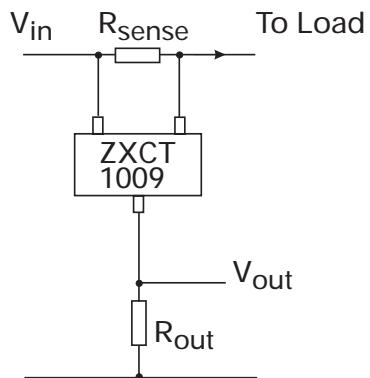
ORDERING INFORMATION

DEVICE	REEL SIZE	TAPE WIDTH	QUANTITY PER REEL	PARTMARKING
ZXCT1009FTA	7″	8mm	3,000 units	109
ZXCT1009T8TA	7″	12mm	1,000 units	ZXCT1009

† 8 leaded SOT223

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage on any pin	-0.6V to 20V (relative to I_{out})
Continuous output current	25mA
Continuous sense voltage	V_{in} + 0.5V > $V_{sense}^{\dagger}$ > V_{in} − 5V
Operating temperature	-40 to 85°C
Storage temperature	-55 to 125°C
Package power dissipation	(T_A = 25°C)
SOT23	450mW
SM8	2W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test Conditions T_A = 25°C, V_{in} = 5V, R_{out} = 100Ω.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LIMITS			UNIT
			Min	Typ	Max	
V_{in}	V_{CC} range		2.5		20	V
I_{out}[1]	Output current	V_{sense}=0V	1	4	15	μA
		V_{sense}=10mV	90	104	120	μA
		V_{sense}=100mV	0.975	1.002	1.025	mA
		V_{sense}=200mV	1.95	2.0	2.05	mA
		V_{sense}=1V	9.6	9.98	10.2	mA
$V_{sense}^{\dagger}$	Sense voltage		0		2500	mV
I_{sense}	Load pin input current				100	nA
Acc	Accuracy	R_{sense} = 0.1Ω V_{sense}=200mV	-2.5		2.5	%
Gm	Transconductance, I_{out} / V_{sense}			10000		μA/V
BW	Bandwidth	RF P_{in}= -20dBm‡ V_{sense} = 10mV dc		300		kHz
		V_{sense} = 100mV dc		2		MHz

[1] Includes input offset voltage contribution
$^{\dagger}V_{sense}=V_{in}-V_{load}$
‡ -20dBm=63mVp-p into 50Ω

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical Output v Sense Voltage

Error v Sense Voltage

Output Current v Temperature

Frequency Response

Transfer Characteristic

Common Mode Rejection

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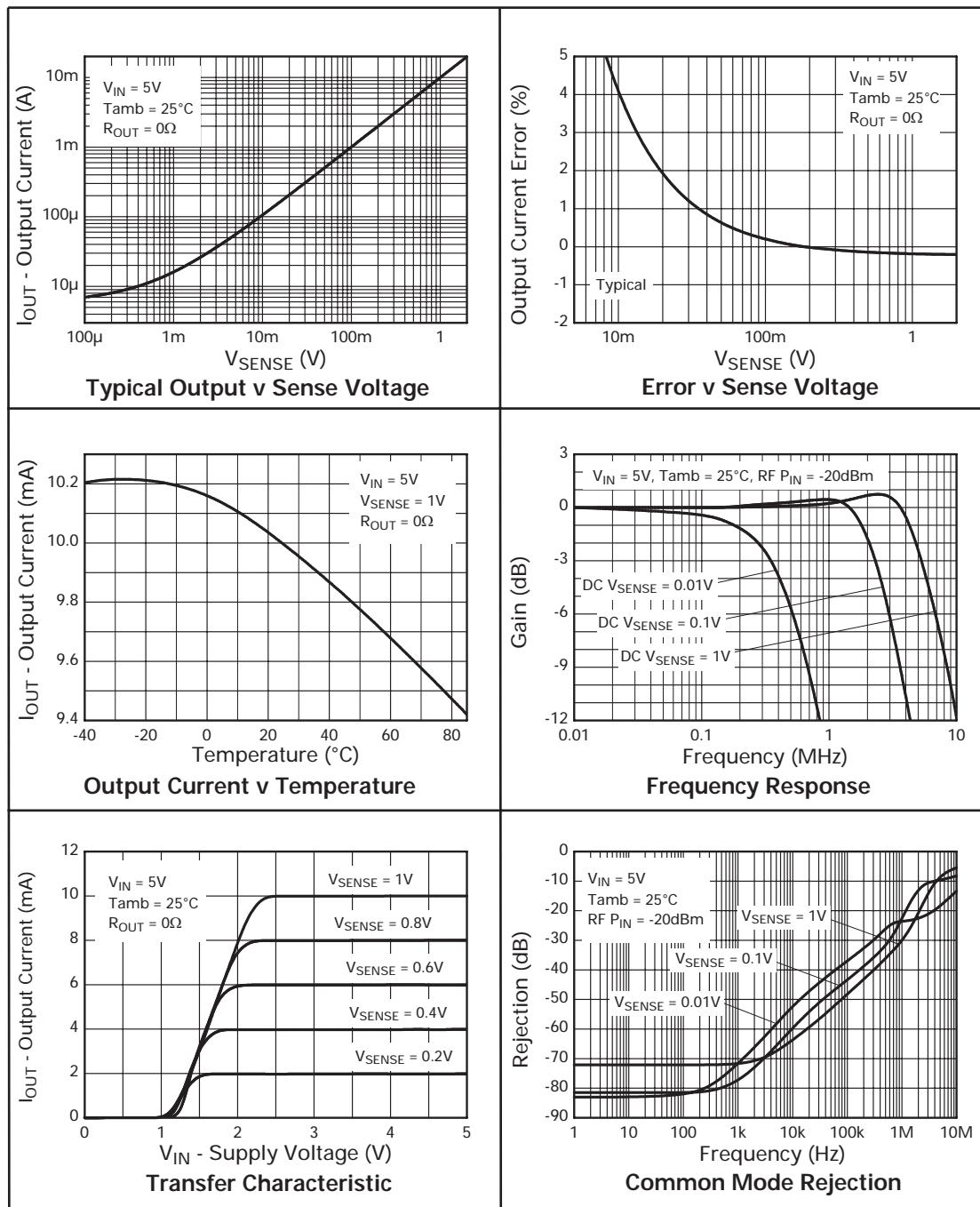
ZXCT1009

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

Step Response
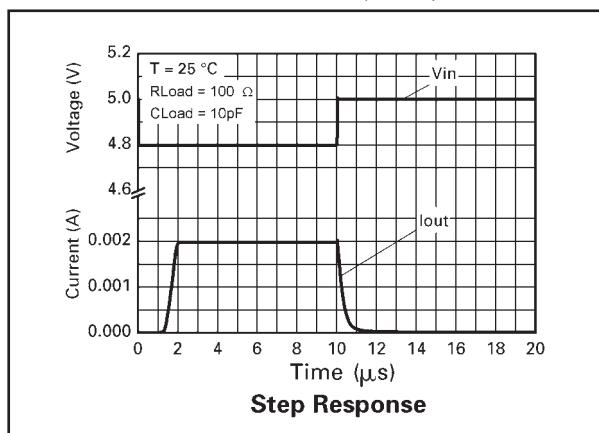
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
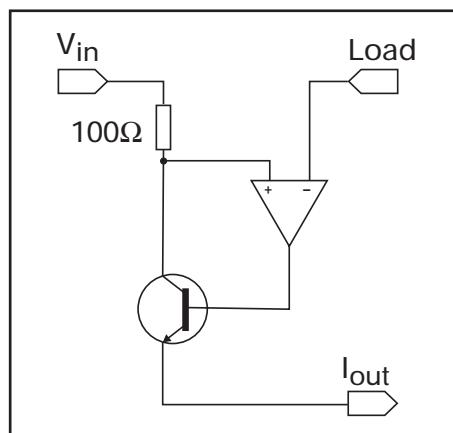
PIN DESCRIPTION

| Pin Name	Pin Function
V_{in}	Supply voltage
Load	Connection to load/battery
I_{out}	Output current, proportional to V_{in}-V_{load}

CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

SOT23
Package Suffix – F

Top View

SM8
Package Suffix – T8

Top View
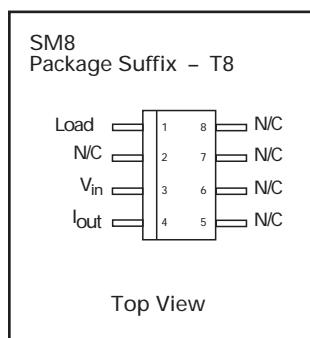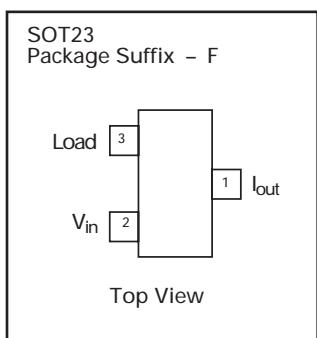
POWER DISSIPATION

The maximum allowable power dissipation of the device for normal operation (Pmax), is a function of the package junction to ambient thermal resistance (θja), maximum junction temperature (Tjmax), and ambient temperature (Tamb), according to the expression:

Pmax = (Tjmax − Tamb) / θja

The device power dissipation, P_D is given by the expression:

$P_D = I_{out}.(V_{in}-V_{out})$ Watts
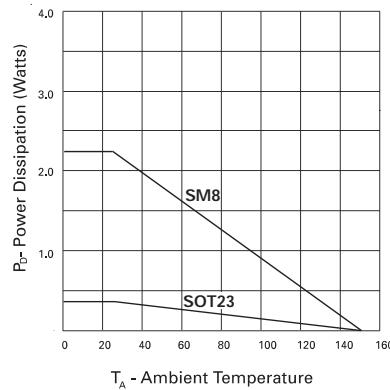
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The following lines describe how to scale a load current to an output voltage.

$$V_{sense} = V_{in} - V_{load}$$

$$V_{out} = 0.01 \times V_{sense} \times R_{out}[1]$$

E.g.

A 1A current is to be represented by a 100mV output voltage:

1) Choose the value of R_{sense} to give 50mV > V_{sense} > 500mV at full load.

For example V_{sense} = 100mV at 1.0A. R_{sense} = 0.1/1.0 => 0.1 ohms.

2) Choose R_{out} to give V_{out} = 100mV, when V_{sense} = 100mV.

Rearranging [1] for R_{out} gives:
$R_{out} = V_{out} /(V_{sense} \times 0.01)$

R_{out} = 0.1 / (0.1 x 0.01) = 100 Ω

TYPICAL CIRCUIT APPLICATION
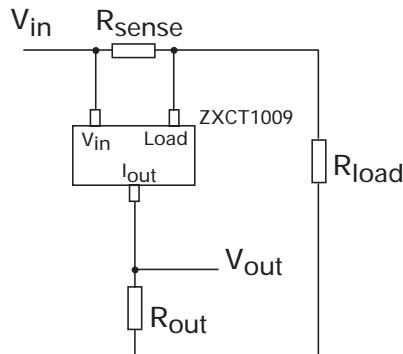
Where R_{load} represents any load including DC motors, a charging battery or further circuitry that requires monitoring, R_{sense} can be selected on specific requirements of accuracy, size and power rating.

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION (Continued)

Charger Input — **FZT789A** 140µH — 0.2Ω — To Battery +

FMMT3904 1kΩ ZHCS1000

FMMD914 10µH

V$_{in}$ Load 100Ω

5V

bq2954 MOD pin

FMMT451

SNS pin 220Ω

ZXCT1009

I$_{out}$

100Ω

support components omitted for clarity
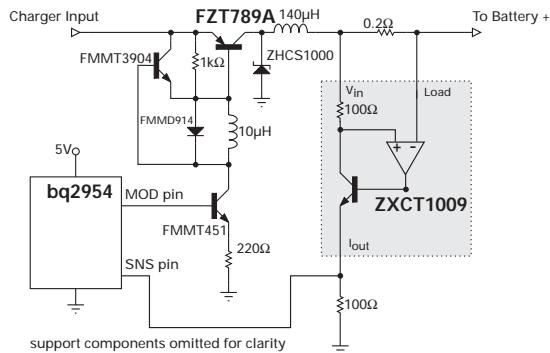
Li-Ion Charger Circuit

The above figure shows the ZXCT1009 supporting the Benchmarq bq2954 Charge Management IC. Most of the support components for the bq2954 are omitted for clarity. This design also uses the Zetex FZT789A high current Super-β PNP as the switching transistor in the DC-DC step down converter and the FMMT451 as the drive NPN for the FZT789A. The circuit can be configured to charge up to four Li-Ion cells at a charge current of 1.25A. Charge can be terminated on maximum voltage, selectable minimum current, or maximum time out. Switching frequency of the PWM loop is approximately 120kHz.

The ZXCT1009 is intended as a direct functional replacement for the ZDS1009, which is featured in a complete design from Unitrode/Texas Instruments on the Li-Ion charger circuit shown above. Reference: DVS2954S1H Li-Ion Charger Development System.

Transient Protection

An additional resistor, Rlim can be added in series with Rout (figure 1.0), to limit the current from I$_{out}$. Any circuit connected to Vout will be protected from input voltage transients. This can be of particular use in automotive applications where load dump and other common transients need to be considered.
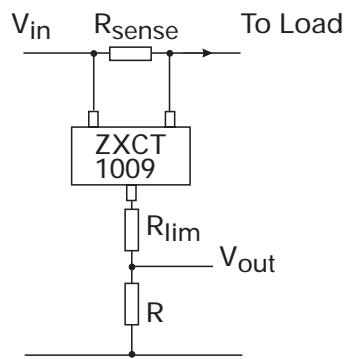

Figure 1.0
ZXCT1009 with additional current limiting Resistor Rlim.

Assuming the worst case condition of V$_{out}$ = 0V; providing a low impedance to a transient, the minimum value of R$_{lim}$ is given by:-

$$R_{lim}(min) = \frac{V_{pk} - V_{max}}{I_{pk}}$$

V$_{pk}$ = Peak transient voltage to be withstood
V$_{max}$ = Maximum working Voltage = 20V
I$_{pk}$ = Peak output current = 40mA

The maximum value of R$_{lim}$ is set by V$_{in}$(min), V$_{out}$(max) and the dropout voltage (see transfer characteristic on page 3) of the ZXCT1009 :-

$$R_{lim}(max) = \frac{R_{out}[V_{in}(min) - (V_{dp} + V_{out}(max))]}{V_{out}(max)}$$

V$_{in}$(min)   = Minimum Supply Operating Voltage
V$_{dp}$ = Dropout Voltage
V$_{out}$ (max)= Maximum Operating Output Voltage

PCB trace shunt resistor for low cost solution.

The figure below shows output characteristics of the device when using a PCB resistive trace for a low cost solution in replacement for a conventional shunt resistor. The graph shows the linear rise in voltage across the resistor due to the PTC of the material and demonstrates how this rise in resistance value over temperature compensates for the NTC of the device.

The figure opposite shows a PCB layout suggestion. The resistor section is 25mm x 0.25mm giving approximately 150mΩ using 1oz copper. The data for the normalised graph was obtained using a 1A load current and a 100Ω output resistor. An electronic version of the PCB layout is available at www.zetex.com/isense
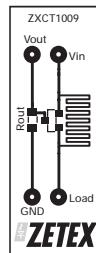
Actual Size
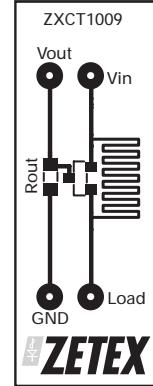
Layout shows area of shunt resistor compared to SOT23 package. Not actual size
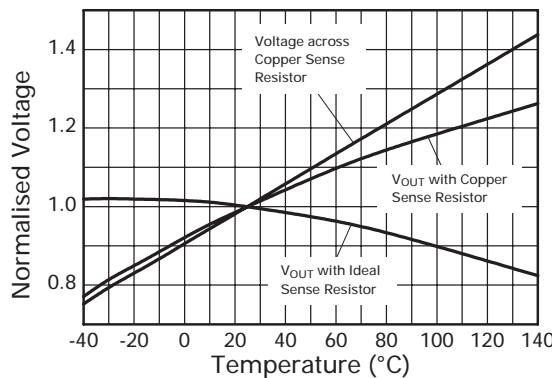
Effect of Sense Resistor Material
on Temperature Performance

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS SOT23

STAND OFF HEIGHT K
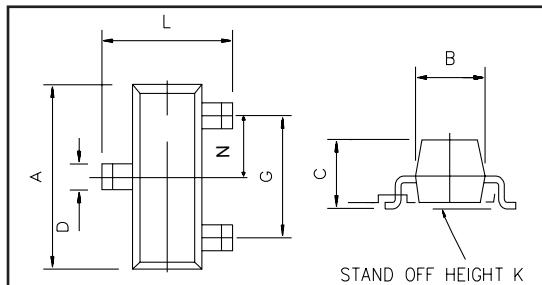
DIM	Millimetres		Inches	
	Min	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**
A	2.67	3.05	0.105	0.120
B	1.20	1.40	0.047	0.055
C	–	1.10	–	0.043
D	0.37	0.53	0.0145	0.021
F	0.085	0.15	0.0033	0.0059
G	NOM 1.9		NOM 0.075	
K	0.01	0.10	0.0004	0.004
L	2.10	2.50	0.0825	0.0985
N	NOM 0.95		NOM 0.037	

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS SM8
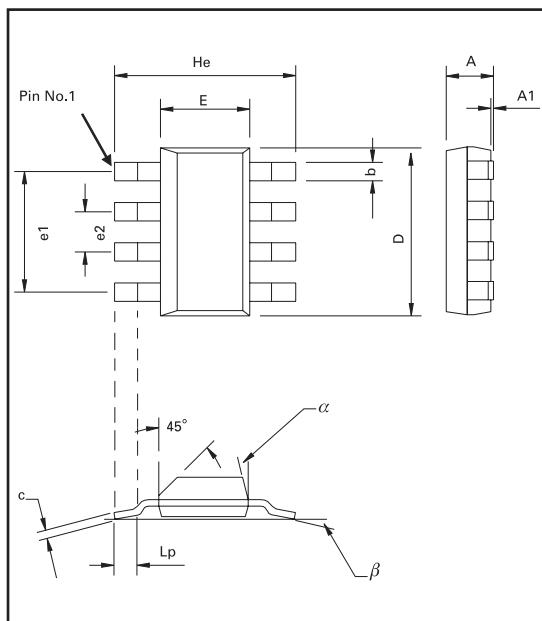
DIM	Millimetres			Inches		
	Min	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**
A	–	–	1.7	–	–	0.067
A1	0.02	–	0.1	0.0008	–	0.004
b	–	0.7	–	–	0.028	–
c	0.24	–	0.32	0.009	–	0.013
D	6.3	–	6.7	0.248	–	0.264
E	3.3	–	3.7	0.130	–	0.145
e1	–	4.59	–	–	0.180	–
e2	–	1.53	–	–	0.060	–
He	6.7	–	7.3	0.264	–	0.287
Lp	0.9	–	–	0.035	–	–
α	–	–	15°	–	–	15°
β	–	10°	–	–	10°	–

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