# MCP73833/4

## Stand-Alone Linear Li-Ion / Li-Polymer Charge Management Controller

### Features

- Complete Linear Charge Management Controller
  - Integrated Pass Transistor
  - Integrated Current Sense
  - Integrated Reverse Discharge Protection
- Constant Current / Constant Voltage Operation with Thermal Regulation
- High Accuracy Preset Voltage Regulation:
  - 4.2V, 4.35V, 4.4V, or 4.5V, ± 0.75%
- Programmable Charge Current: 1A Maximum
- Preconditioning of Deeply Depleted Cells
  - Selectable Current Ratio
  - Selectable Voltage Threshold
- Automatic End-of-Charge Control
  - Selectable Current Threshold
  - Selectable Safety Time Period
- Automatic Recharge
  - Selectable Voltage Threshold
- Two Charge Status Outputs
- Cell Temperature Monitor
- Low-Dropout Linear Regulator Mode
- Automatic Power-Down when Input Power Removed
- Under Voltage Lockout
- Numerous Selectable Options Available for a Variety of Applications:
  - Refer to **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for Selectable Options
  - Refer to the Product Identification System for Standard Options
- Available Packages:
  - DFN-10 (3 mm x 3 mm)
  - MSOP-10

### Applications

- Lithium-Ion / Lithium-Polymer Battery Chargers
- Personal Data Assistants
- Cellular Telephones
- Digital Cameras
- MP3 Players
- Bluetooth Headsets
- USB Chargers

### Description

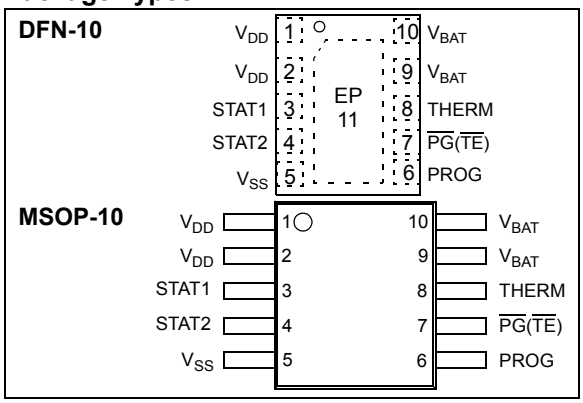
The MCP73833/4 is a highly advanced linear charge management controller for use in space-limited, cost sensitive applications. The MCP73833/4 is available in a 10-Lead, 3 mm x 3 mm DFN package or a 10-Lead, MSOP package. Along with its small physical size, the low number of external components required makes the MCP73833/4 ideally suited for portable applications. For applications charging from a USB port, the MCP73833/4 can adhere to all the specifications governing the USB power bus.

The MCP73833/4 employs a constant current/constant voltage charge algorithm with selectable preconditioning and charge termination. The constant voltage regulation is fixed with four available options: 4.20V, 4.35V, 4.40V, or 4.50V, to accomodate new, emerging battery charging requirements. The constant current value is set with one external resistor. The MCP73833/4 limits the charge current based on die temperature during high power or high ambient conditions. This thermal regulation optimizes the charge cycle time while maintaining device reliability.

Several options are available for the preconditioning threshold, preconditioning current value, charge termination value, and automatic recharge threshold. The preconditioning value and charge termination value are set as a ratio, or percentage, of the programmed constant current value. Preconditioning can be set to 100%. Refer to **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for available options and the **"Product Indentification System"** for standard options.

The MCP73833/4 is fully specified over the ambient temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

### Package Types

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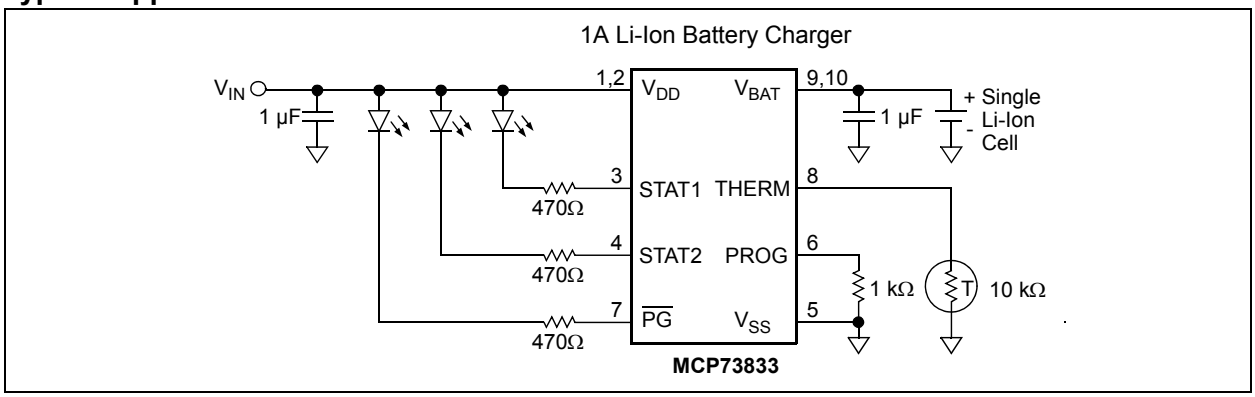
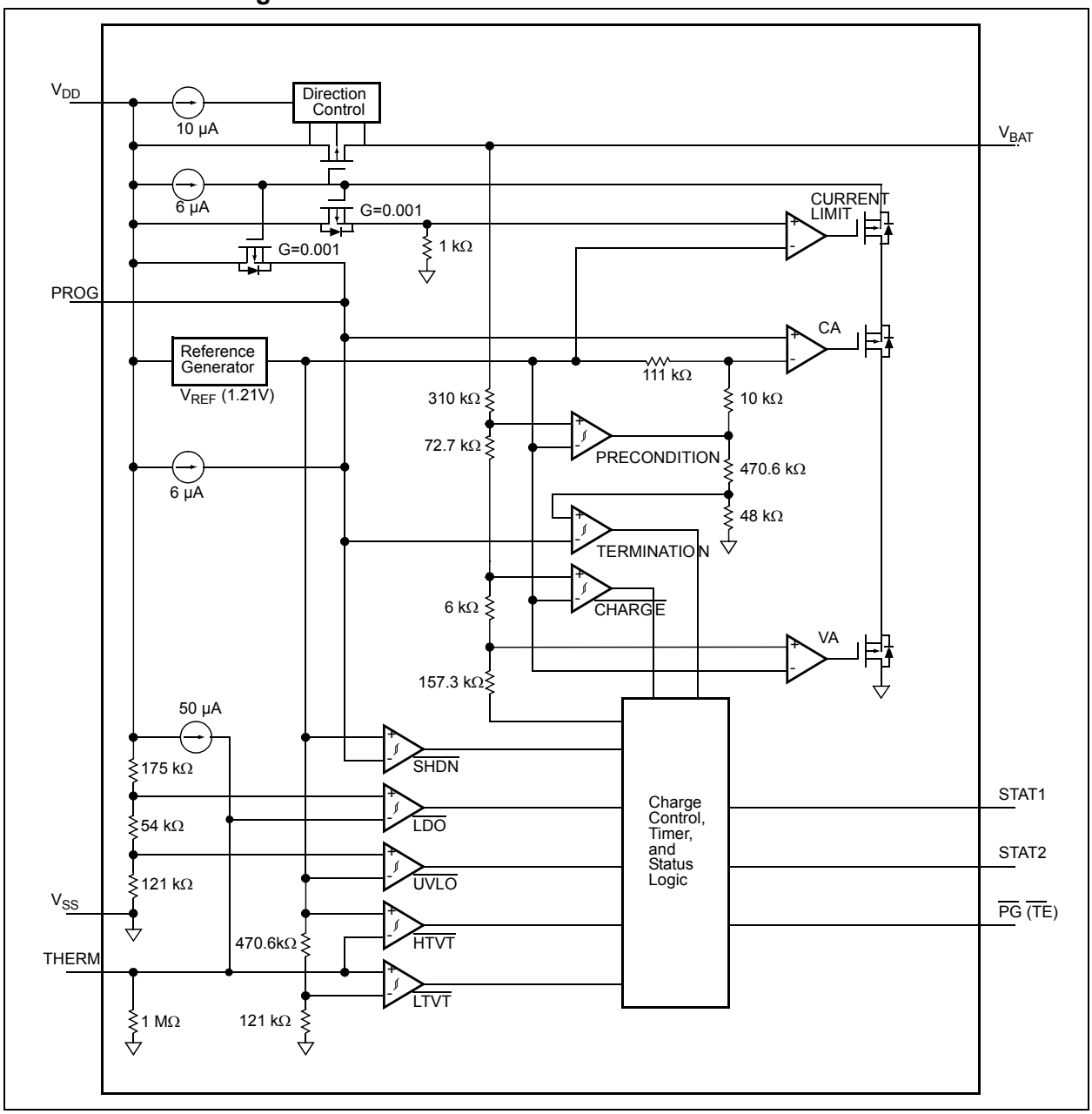
## Typical Application




## Functional Block Diagram





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# 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

$V_{DD}$ ..... 7.0V

All Inputs and Outputs w.r.t. $V_{SS}$ .....-0.3 to ($V_{DD}$+0.3)V

Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J$ . Internally Limited

Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C

ESD protection on all pins:

Human Body Model (HBM)
(1.5 kΩ in Series with 100 pF)..... ≥ 4 kV

Machine Model (MM)
(200 pF, No Series Resistance) ..... 300V

***Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## DC CHARACTERISTICS

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified, all limits apply for $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V] to 6V, $T_A$=-40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1.0V]

| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Supply Input** | | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage | $V_{DD}$ | 3.75 | — | 6 | V | Charging |
| | | $V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V | — | 6 | V | Charge Complete, Standby |
| Supply Current | $I_{SS}$ | — | 2000 | 3000 | µA | Charging |
| | | — | 150 | 300 | µA | Charge Complete |
| | | — | 100 | 300 | µA | Standby (No Battery or PROG Floating) |
| | | — | 50 | 100 | µA | Shutdown ($V_{DD} \le V_{BAT}$, or $V_{DD} < V_{STOP}$) |
| UVLO Start Threshold | $V_{START}$ | 3.4 | 3.55 | 3.7 | V | $V_{DD}$ Low-to-High |
| UVLO Stop Threshold | $V_{STOP}$ | 3.3 | 3.45 | 3.6 | V | $V_{DD}$ High-to-Low |
| UVLO Hysteresis | $V_{HYS}$ | — | 100 | — | mV | |
| **Voltage Regulation (Constant Voltage Mode, System Test Mode)** | | | | | | |
| Regulated Output Voltage | $V_{REG}$ | 4.168 | 4.20 | 4.232 | V | $V_{DD}$=[$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1V] |
| | | 4.318 | 4.35 | 4.382 | V | $I_{OUT}$=10 mA |
| | | 4.367 | 4.40 | 4.433 | V | $T_A$=-5°C to +55°C |
| | | 4.467 | 4.50 | 4.533 | V | |
| Line Regulation | $\lvert(\Delta V_{BAT}/V_{BAT})/\Delta V_{DD}\rvert$ | — | 0.10 | 0.30 | %/V | $V_{DD}$=[$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1V] to 6V, $I_{OUT}$=10 mA |
| Load Regulation | $\lvert\Delta V_{BAT}/ V_{BAT}\rvert$ | — | 0.10 | 0.30 | % | $I_{OUT}$=10 mA to 100 mA $V_{DD}$=[$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1V] |
| Supply Ripple Attenuation | PSRR | — | 58 | — | dB | $I_{OUT}$=10 mA, 10Hz to 1 kHz |
| | | — | 47 | — | dB | $I_{OUT}$=10 mA, 10Hz to 10 kHz |
| | | — | 25 | — | dB | $I_{OUT}$=10 mA, 10Hz to 1 MHz |
| **Current Regulation (Fast Charge Constant Current Mode)** | | | | | | |
| Fast Charge Current Regulation | $I_{REG}$ | 90 | 100 | 110 | mA | PROG = 10 kΩ |
| | | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | mA | PROG = 1.0 kΩ |
| | | | | | | $T_A$=-5°C to +55°C |
| Maximum Output Current Limit | $I_{MAX}$ | — | 1200 | — | mA | PROG < 833Ω |

## DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified, all limits apply for $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V] to 6V, $T_A$=-40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1.0V]

| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Preconditioning Current Regulation (Trickle Charge Constant Current Mode)** | | | | | | |
| Precondition Current Ratio | $I_{PREG}$ / $I_{REG}$ | 7.5 | 10 | 12.5 | % | PROG = 1.0 kΩ to 10 kΩ |
| | | 15 | 20 | 25 | % | $T_A$=-5°C to +55°C |
| | | 30 | 40 | 50 | % | |
| | | — | 100 | — | % | |
| Precondition Voltage Threshold Ratio | $V_{PTH}$ / $V_{REG}$ | 64 | 66.5 | 70 | % | $V_{BAT}$ Low-to-High |
| | | 69 | 71.5 | 75 | % | |
| Precondition Hysteresis | $V_{PHYS}$ | — | 100 | — | mV | $V_{BAT}$ High-to-Low |
| **Charge Termination** | | | | | | |
| Charge Termination Current Ratio | $I_{TERM}$ / $I_{REG}$ | 3.75 | 5 | 6.25 | % | PROG = 1.0 kΩ to 10 kΩ |
| | | 5.6 | 7.5 | 9.4 | % | $T_A$=-5°C to +55°C |
| | | 7.5 | 10 | 12.5 | % | |
| | | 15 | 20 | 25 | % | |
| **Automatic Recharge** | | | | | | |
| Recharge Voltage Threshold Ratio | $V_{RTH}$ / $V_{REG}$ | — | 94.0 | — | % | $V_{BAT}$ High-to-Low |
| | | — | 96.5 | — | % | |
| **Pass Transistor ON-Resistance** | | | | | | |
| ON-Resistance | $R_{DSON}$ | — | 300 | — | mΩ | $V_{DD}$ = 3.75V<br>$T_J$ = 105°C |
| **Battery Discharge Current** | | | | | | |
| Output Reverse Leakage Current | $I_{DISCHARGE}$ | — | 0.15 | 2 | µA | PROG Floating |
| | | — | 0.25 | 2 | µA | $V_{DD} \leq V_{BAT}$ |
| | | — | 0.15 | 2 | µA | $V_{DD} < V_{STOP}$ |
| | | — | -5.5 | -15 | µA | Charge Complete |
| **Status Indicators - STAT1, STAT2, $\overline{PG}$** | | | | | | |
| Sink Current | $I_{SINK}$ | — | 15 | 25 | mA | |
| Low Output Voltage | $V_{OL}$ | — | 0.4 | 1 | V | $I_{SINK}$ = 4 mA |
| Input Leakage Current | $I_{LK}$ | — | 0.01 | 1 | µA | High Impedance, 6V on pin |
| **PROG Input** | | | | | | |
| Charge Impedance Range | $R_{PROG}$ | 1 | — | 20 | kΩ | |
| Standy Impedance | $R_{PROG}$ | 70 | — | 200 | kΩ | Minimum Impedance for Standby |
| **Thermistor Bias** | | | | | | |
| Thermistor Current Source | $I_{THERM}$ | 47 | 50 | 53 | µA | 2 kΩ < $R_{THERM}$ < 50 kΩ |
| **Thermistor Comparator** | | | | | | |
| Upper Trip Threshold | $V_{T1}$ | 1.20 | 1.23 | 1.26 | V | $V_{THERM}$ Low-to-High |
| Upper Trip Point Hysteresis | $V_{T1HYS}$ | — | -50 | — | mV | |
| Lower Trip Threshold | $V_{T2}$ | 0.235 | 0.25 | 0.265 | V | $V_{THERM}$ High-to-Low |
| Lower Trip Point Hysteresis | $V_{T2HYS}$ | — | 50 | — | mV | |
| **System Test (LDO) Mode** | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage Level | $V_{IH}$ | ($V_{DD}$-0.1) | — | — | V | |
| THERM Input Sink Current | $I_{SINK}$ | 3 | 6 | 20 | µA | Stand-by or system test mode |
| Bypass Capacitance | $C_{BAT}$ | 1 | — | — | µF | $I_{OUT}$ < 250 mA |
| | | 4.7 | — | — | µF | $I_{OUT}$ > 250 mA |


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## DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified, all limits apply for $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V] to 6V, $T_A$=-40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1.0V]

| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Automatic Power Down** | | | | | | |
| Automatic Power Down Entry Threshold | $V_{PD}$ | — | $V_{BAT}$ + 50 mV | — | V | 2.3V ≤ $V_{BAT}$ ≤ $V_{REG}$ $V_{DD}$ Falling |
| Automatic Power Down Exit Threshold | $V_{PDEXIT}$ | — | $V_{BAT}$ + 150 mV | — | V | 2.3V ≤ $V_{BAT}$ ≤ $V_{REG}$ $V_{DD}$ Rising |
| **Timer Enable Input ($\overline{TE}$)** | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage Level | $V_{IH}$ | 2.0 | — | — | V | |
| Input Low Voltage Level | $V_{IL}$ | — | — | 0.6 | V | |
| Input Leakage Current | $I_{LK}$ | — | 0.01 | 1 | µA | $V_{TE}$ = 6V |
| **Thermal Shutdown** | | | | | | |
| Die Temperature | $T_{SD}$ | — | 150 | — | °C | |
| Die Temperature Hysteresis | $T_{SDHYS}$ | — | 10 | — | °C | |

## AC CHARACTERISTICS

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified, all limits apply for $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V] to 6V, $T_A$=-40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1.0V]

| Parameters | Sym | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UVLO Start Delay | $t_{START}$ | — | — | 5 | ms | $V_{DD}$ Low-to-High |
| **Current Regulation** | | | | | | |
| Transition Time Out of Preconditioning | $t_{DELAY}$ | — | — | 1 | ms | $V_{BAT}$<$V_{PTH}$ to $V_{BAT}$>$V_{PTH}$ |
| Current Rise Time Out of Preconditioning | $t_{RISE}$ | — | — | 1 | ms | $I_{OUT}$ Rising to 90% of $I_{REG}$ |
| Preconditioning Comparator Filter Time | $t_{PRECON}$ | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | ms | Average $V_{BAT}$ Rise/Fall |
| Termination Comparator Filter Time | $t_{TERM}$ | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | ms | Average $I_{OUT}$ Falling |
| $\overline{\text{Charge}}$ Comparator Filter Time | $t_{CHARGE}$ | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | ms | Average $V_{BAT}$ Falling |
| Thermistor Comparator Filter Time | $t_{THERM}$ | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | ms | Average THERM Rise/Fall |
| **Elapsed Timer** | | | | | | |
| Elapsed Timer Period | $t_{ELAPSED}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hours | Timer Disabled |
| | | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | Hours | |
| | | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 | Hours | |
| | | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.8 | Hours | |
| **Status Indicators** | | | | | | |
| Status Output turn-off | $t_{OFF}$ | — | — | 200 | µs | $I_{SINK}$ = 1 mA to 0 mA |
| Status Output turn-on | $t_{ON}$ | — | — | 200 | µs | $I_{SINK}$ = 0 mA to 1 mA |

## TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified, all limits apply for $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V] to 6V. Typical values are at +25°C, $V_{DD}$= [$V_{REG}$(Typical)+1.0V]

| Parameters | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Temperature Ranges** | | | | | | |
| Specified Temperature Range | $T_A$ | -40 | — | +85 | °C | |
| Operating Temperature Range | $T_A$ | -40 | — | +125 | °C | |
| Storage Temperature Range | $T_A$ | -65 | — | +150 | °C | |
| **Thermal Package Resistances** | | | | | | |
| Thermal Resistance, MSOP-10 | $\theta_{JA}$ | — | 113 | — | °C/W | 4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection |
| Thermal Resistance, DFN-10, 3 mm x 3 mm | $\theta_{JA}$ | — | 41 | — | °C/W | 4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection |

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**NOTES:**


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## 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

**Note:** The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD}$ = 5.2V, $V_{REG}$ = 4.20V, $I_{OUT}$ = 10 mA and $T_A$= +25°C, Constant-voltage mode.

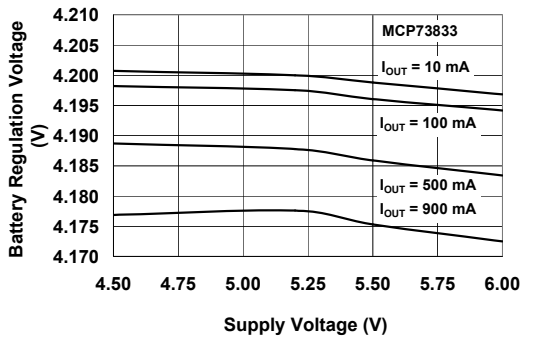


***FIGURE 2-1:*** *Battery Regulation Voltage ($V_{BAT}$) vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}$).*

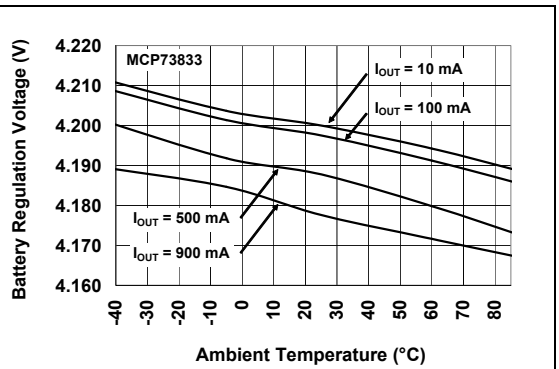


***FIGURE 2-2:*** *Battery Regulation Voltage ($V_{BAT}$) vs. Ambient Temperature ($T_A$).*

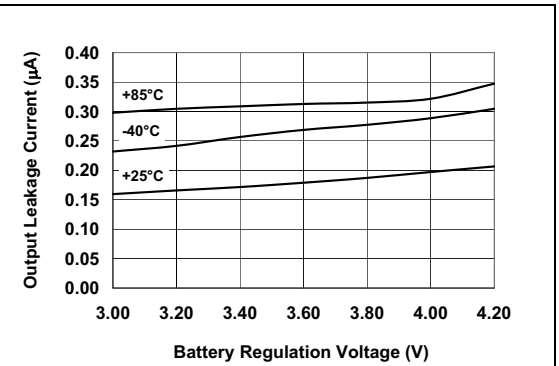


***FIGURE 2-3:*** *Output Leakage Current ($I_{DISCHARGE}$) vs. Battery Regulation Voltage ($V_{BAT}$).*

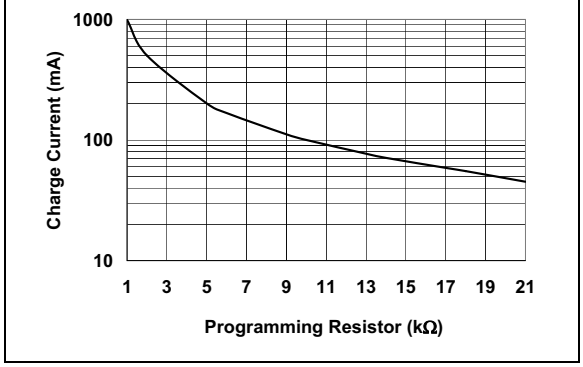


***FIGURE 2-4:*** *Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Programming Resistor ($R_{PROG}$).*

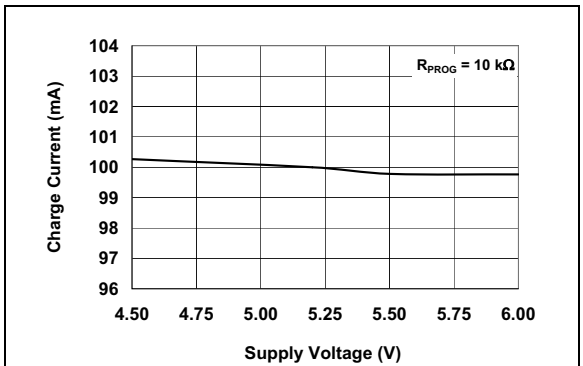


***FIGURE 2-5:*** *Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}$).*

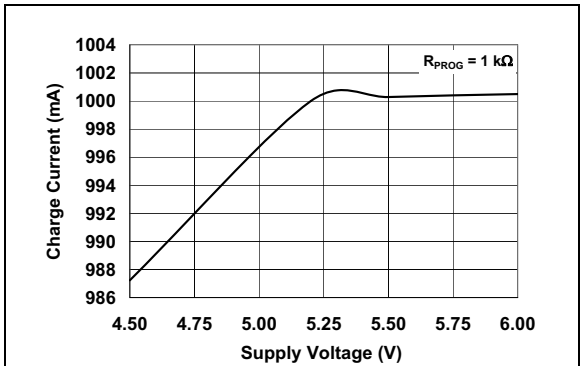


***FIGURE 2-6:*** *Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}$).*

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Continued)

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD}$ = 5.2V, $V_{REG}$ = 4.20V, $I_{OUT}$ = 10 mA and $T_A$= +25°C, Constant-voltage mode.

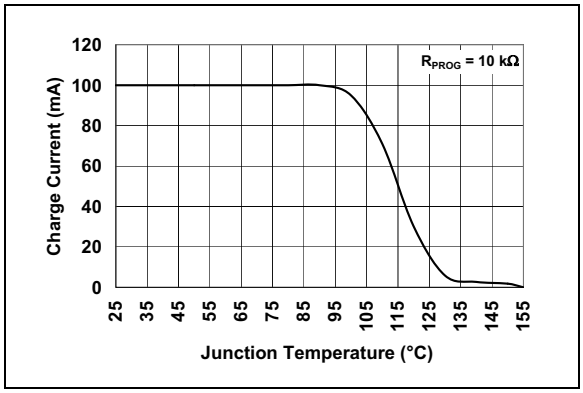


***FIGURE 2-7:*** *Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Junction Temperature ($T_J$).*

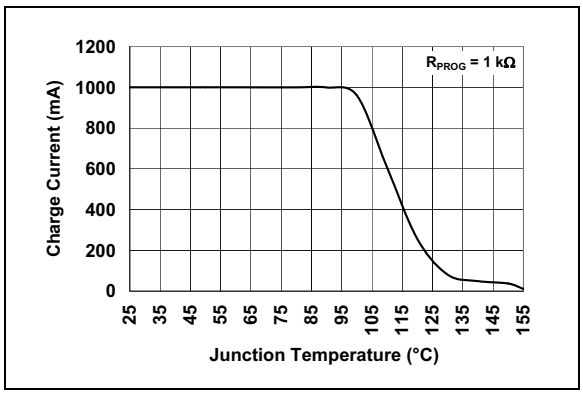


***FIGURE 2-8:*** *Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Junction Temperature ($T_J$).*

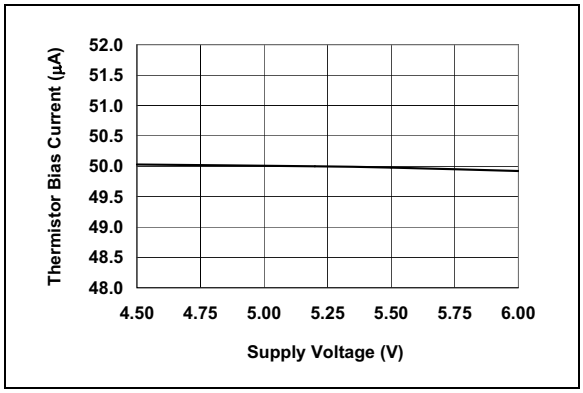


***FIGURE 2-9:*** *Thermistor Bias Current ($I_{THRERM}$) vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}$).*

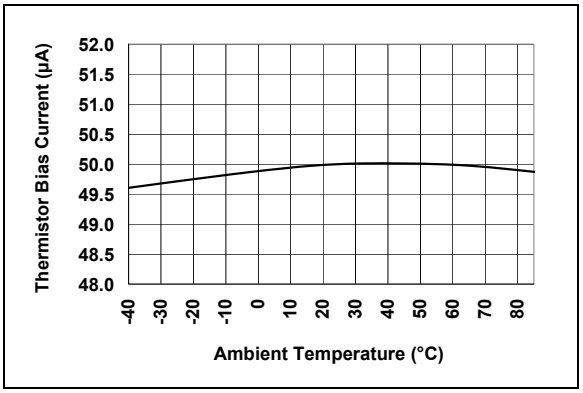


***FIGURE 2-10:*** *Thermistor Bias Current ($I_{THRERM}$) vs. Ambient Temperature ($T_A$).*

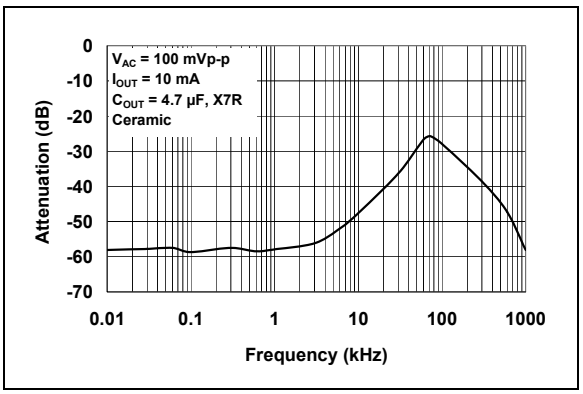


***FIGURE 2-11:*** *Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR).*

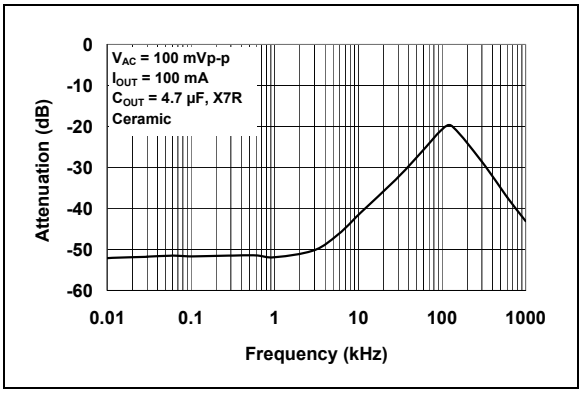


***FIGURE 2-12:*** *Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR).*


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## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Continued)

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD}$ = 5.2V, $V_{REG}$ = 4.20V, $I_{OUT}$ = 10 mA and $T_A$= +25°C, Constant-voltage mode.

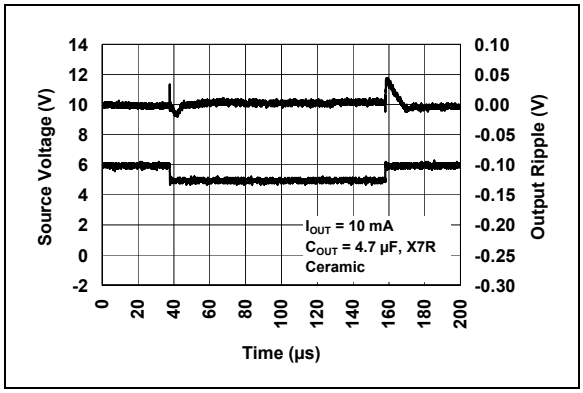


***FIGURE 2-13:*** *Line Transient Response.*

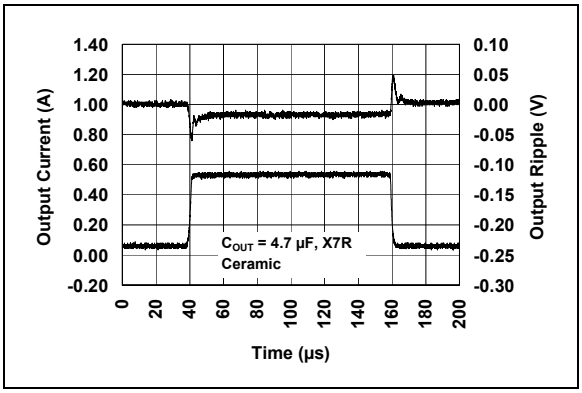


***FIGURE 2-16:*** *Load Transient Response.*

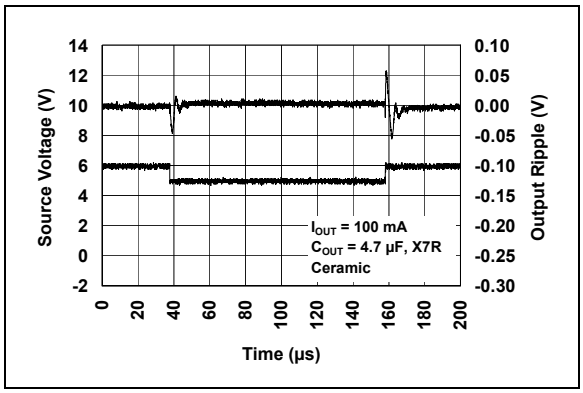


***FIGURE 2-14:*** *Line Transient Response.*

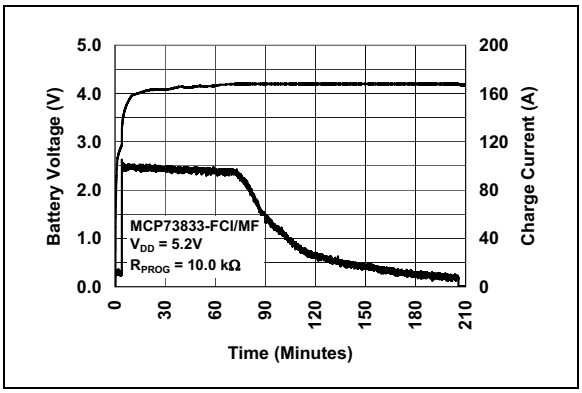


***FIGURE 2-17:*** *Complete Charge Cycle (180 mA Li-Ion Battery).*

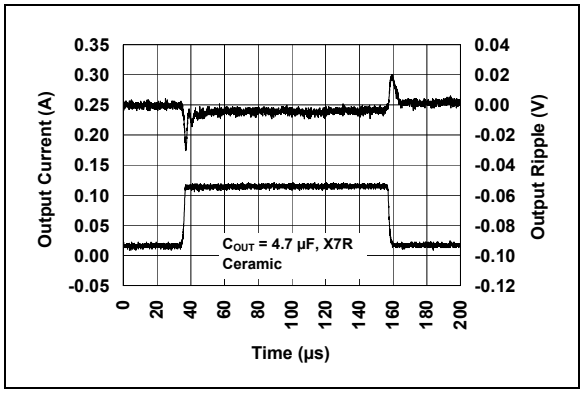


***FIGURE 2-15:*** *Load Transient Response.*

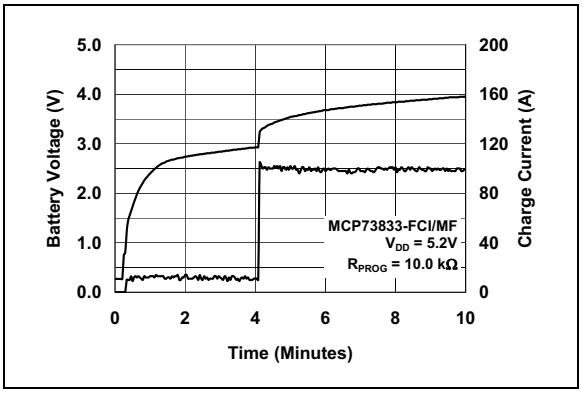


***FIGURE 2-18:*** *Charge Cycle Start - Preconditioning (180 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

**NOTES:**


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## 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

**TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE**

| Pin No. | | Symbol | Function |
|---|---|---|---|
| DFN-10 | MSOP-10 | | |
| 1 | 1 | $V_{DD}$ | Battery Management Input Supply |
| 2 | 2 | $V_{DD}$ | Battery Management Input Supply |
| 3 | 3 | STAT1 | Charge Status Output |
| 4 | 4 | STAT2 | Charge Status Output |
| 5 | 5 | $V_{SS}$ | Battery Management 0V Reference |
| 6 | 6 | PROG | Current Regulation Set and Charge Control Enable |
| 7 | 7 | $\overline{PG}$, $\overline{TE}$ | **MCP73833:** Power Good output, **MCP73834**: Timer Enable input |
| 8 | 8 | THERM | Thermistor input |
| 9 | 9 | $V_{BAT}$ | Battery Charge Control Output |
| 10 | 10 | $V_{BAT}$ | Battery Charge Control Output |
| 11 | — | EP | Exposed Thermal Pad (EP); must be connected to $V_{SS}$. |

### 3.1 Battery Management Input Supply ($V_{DD}$)

A supply voltage of [$V_{REG}$ (typical) + 0.3V] to 6V is recommended. Bypass to $V_{SS}$ with a minimum of 1 µF.

### 3.2 Charge Status Outputs (STAT1, STAT2)

STAT1 and STAT2 are open-drain logic outputs for connection to a LED for charge status indication. Alternatively, a pull-up resistor can be applied for interfacing to a host microcontroller.

### 3.3 Battery Management 0V Reference ($V_{SS}$)

Connect to negative terminal of battery and input supply.

### 3.4 Current Regulation Set (PROG)

Preconditioning, fast charge, and termination currents are scaled by placing a resistor from PROG to $V_{SS}$.

The charge management controller can be disabled by allowing the PROG input to float.

### 3.5 Power Good Indication ($\overline{PG}$) MCP73833 Only

The power good ($\overline{PG}$) option is a pseudo open-drain output. The $\overline{PG}$ output can sink current, but not source current. However, there is a diode path back to the input, and, as such, the $\overline{PG}$ output should only be pulled up to the input. The $\overline{PG}$ output is low whenever the input to the MCP73833 is above the UVLO threshold and greater than the battery voltage.

### 3.6 Timer Enable Input ($\overline{TE}$) MCP73834 Only

The timer enable ($\overline{TE}$) input option is used to enable or disable the internal timer. A low signal on this pin enables the internal timer and a high signal disables the internal timer. The $\overline{TE}$ input can be used to disable the timer when the charger is supplying current to charge the battery and power the system load. The $\overline{TE}$ input is compatible with 1.8V logic.

### 3.7 Thermistor Input (THERM)

An internal 50 µA current source provides the bias for most common 10 kΩ negative-temperature coefficient thermistors (NTC). The MCP73833/4 compares the voltage at the THERM pin to factory set thersholds of 1.20V and 0.25V, typically.

### 3.8 Battery Charge Control Output ($V_{BAT}$)

Connect to positive terminal of battery. Drain terminal of internal P-channel MOSFET pass transistor. Bypass to $V_{SS}$ with a minimum of 1 µF to ensure loop stability when the battery is disconnected.

### 3.9 Exposed Thermal Pad (EP)

There is an internal electrical connection between the Exposed Thermal Pad (EP) and the $V_{SS}$ pin; they must be connected to the same potential.

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**NOTES:**


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## 4.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The MCP73833/4 is a highly advanced linear charge management controller. Refer to the functional block diagram and Figure 4-1 that depicts the operational flow algorithm from charge initiation to completion and automatic recharge.

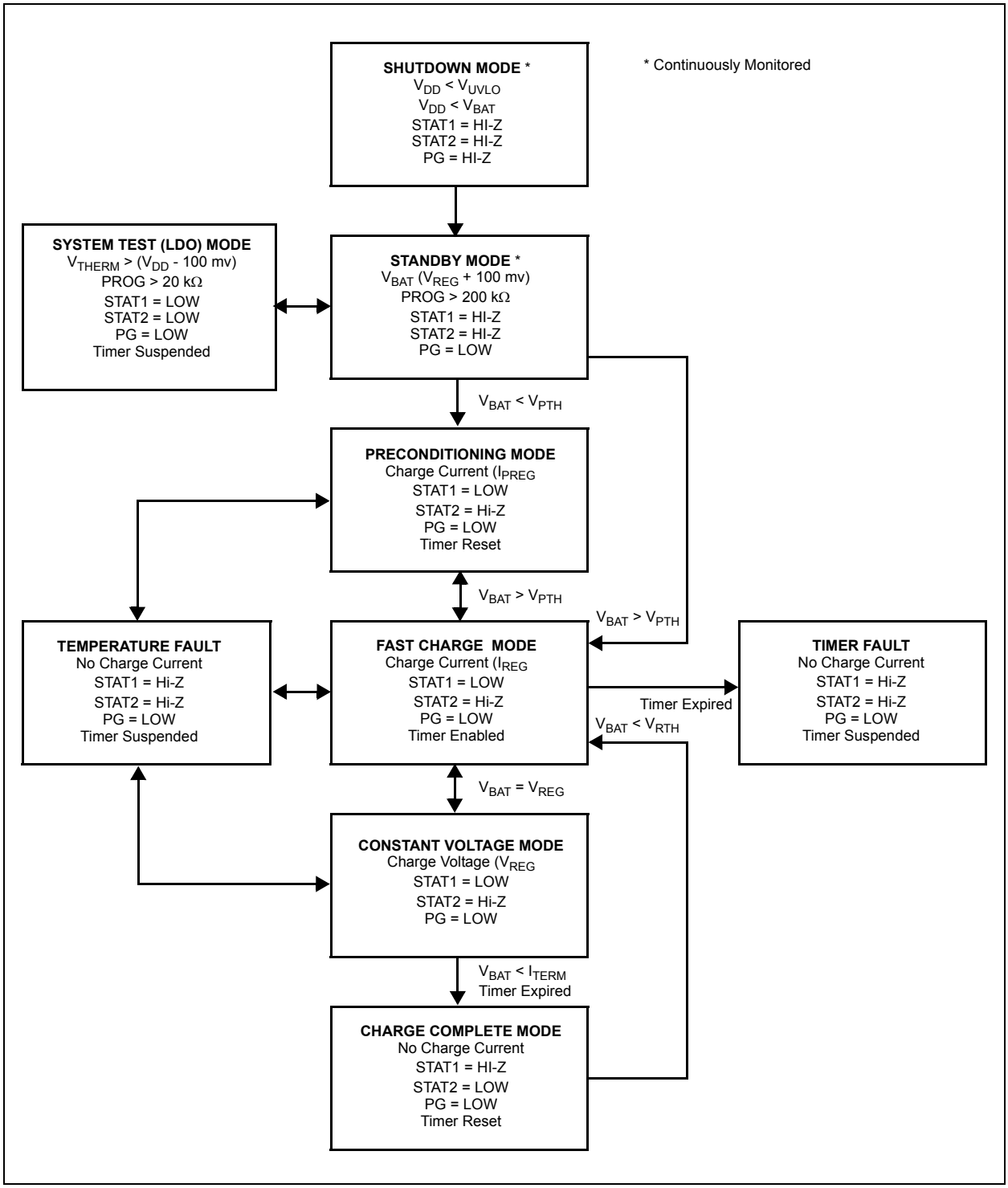


***FIGURE 4-1:*** *Flow Chart.*

## 4.1 Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

An internal under voltage lockout (UVLO) circuit monitors the input voltage and keeps the charger in shutdown mode until the input supply rises above the UVLO threshold. The UVLO circuitry has a built-in hysteresis of 100 mV.

In the event a battery is present when the input power is applied, the input supply must rise +150 mV above the battery voltage before the MCP73833/4 becomes operational.

The UVLO circuit places the device in shutdown mode if the input supply falls to within +50 mV of the battery voltage.

The UVLO circuit is always active. At any time the input supply is below the UVLO threshold or within +50 mV of the voltage at the $V_{BAT}$ pin, the MCP73833/4 is placed in a shutdown mode.

During any UVLO condition, the battery reverse discharge current shall be less than 2 µA.

## 4.2 Charge Qualification

For a charge cycle to begin, all UVLO conditions must be met and a battery or output load must be present.

A charge current programming resistor must be connected from PROG to $V_{SS}$. If the PROG pin is open or floating, the MCP73833/4 is disabled and the battery reverse discharge current is less than 2 µA. In this manner, the PROG pin acts as a charge enable and can be used as a manual shutdown.

If the input supply voltage is above the UVLO threshold, but below $V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V, the MCP73833/4 will pulse the STAT1 and PG outputs as the device determines if a battery is present.

## 4.3 Preconditioning

If the voltage at the $V_{BAT}$ pin is less than the preconditioning threshold, the MCP73833/4 enters a preconditioning or trickle charge mode. The preconditioning threshold is factory set. Refer to **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for preconditioning threshold options.

In this mode, the MCP73833/4 supplies a percentage of the charge current (established with the value of the resistor connected to the PROG pin) to the battery. The percentage or ratio of the current is factory set. Refer to **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for preconditioning current options.

When the voltage at the $V_{BAT}$ pin rises above the pre-conditioning threshold, the MCP73833/4 enters the constant current or fast charge mode.

## 4.4 Constant Current - Fast Charge Mode

During the constant current mode, the programmed charge current is supplied to the battery or load. The charge current is established using a single resistor from PROG to $V_{SS}$. The program resistor and the charge current are calculated using Equation 4-1:

**EQUATION 4-1:**

$$I_{REG} = \frac{1000V}{R_{PROG}}$$

Where:

$R_{PROG}$ = kilo-ohms

$I_{REG}$ = milliampere

Constant current mode is maintained until the voltage at the $V_{BAT}$ pin reaches the regulation voltage, $V_{REG}$.

When constant current mode is invoked, the internal timer is reset.

### 4.4.1 TIMER EXPIRED DURING CONSTANT CURRENT - FAST CHARGE MODE

If the internal timer expires before the recharge voltage threshold is reached, a timer fault is indicated and the charge cycle terminates. The MCP73833/4 remains in this condition until the battery is removed, the input power is removed, or the PROG pin is opened. If the battery is removed or the PROG pin is opened, the MCP73833/4 enters the Standby mode where it remains until a battery is reinserted or the PROG pin is reconnected. If the input power is removed, the MCP73833/4 is in Shutdown. When the input power is reapplied, a normal start-up sequence ensues.

## 4.5 Constant Voltage Mode

When the voltage at the $V_{BAT}$ pin reaches the regulation voltage, $V_{REG}$, constant voltage regulation begins. The regulation voltage is factory set to 4.20V, 4.35V, 4.40V, or 4.50V with a tolerance of ± 0.75%.

## 4.6 Charge Termination

The charge cycle is terminated when, during constant voltage mode, the average charge current diminishes below a percentage of the programmed charge current (established with the value of the resistor connected to the PROG pin) or the internal timer has expired. A 1 ms filter time on the termination comparator ensures that transient load conditions do not result in premature charge cycle termination. The percentage or ratio of the current is factory set. The timer period is factory set and can be disabled. Refer to **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for charge termination current ratio and timer period options.

The charge current is latched off and the MCP73833/4 enters a charge complete mode.


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## 4.7 Automatic Recharge

The MCP73833/4 continuously monitors the voltage at the $V_{BAT}$ pin in the charge complete mode. If the voltage drops below the recharge threshold, another charge cycle begins and current is once again supplied to the battery or load. The recharge threshold is factory set. Refer to **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for recharge threshold options.

## 4.8 Thermal Regulation

The MCP73833/4 limits the charge current based on the die temperature. The thermal regulation optimizes the charge cycle time while maintaining device reliability. Figure 4-2 depicts the thermal regulation for the MCP73833/4.

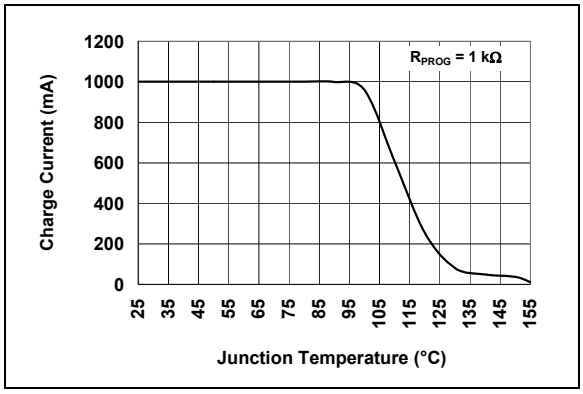


***FIGURE 4-2:*** *Thermal Regulation.*

## 4.9 Thermal Shutdown

The MCP73833/4 suspends charge if the die temperature exceeds +150°C. Charging will resume when the die temperature has cooled by approximately +10°C. The thermal shutdown is a secondary safety feature in the event that there is a failure within the thermal regulation circuitry.

**NOTES:**


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# 5.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## 5.1 Analog Circuitry

### 5.1.1 BATTERY MANAGEMENT INPUT SUPPLY ($V_{DD}$)

The $V_{DD}$ input is the input supply to the MCP73833/4. The MCP73833/4 automatically enters a Power-down mode if the voltage on the $V_{DD}$ input falls below the UVLO voltage ($V_{STOP}$). This feature prevents draining the battery pack when the $V_{DD}$ supply is not present.

### 5.1.2 CURRENT REGULATION SET (PROG)

Fast charge current regulation can be scaled by placing a programming resistor ($R_{PROG}$) from the PROG input to $V_{SS}$. The program resistor and the charge current are calculated using the Equation 5-1:

**EQUATION 5-1:**

$$I_{REG} = \frac{1000V}{R_{PROG}}$$

Where:

$R_{PROG}$ = kilo-ohms

$I_{REG}$ = milliampere

The preconditioning trickle-charge current and the charge termination current are ratiometric to the fast charge current based on the selected device options.

### 5.1.3 BATTERY CHARGE CONTROL OUTPUT ($V_{BAT}$)

The battery charge control output is the drain terminal of an internal P-channel MOSFET. The MCP73833/4 provides constant current and voltage regulation to the battery pack by controlling this MOSFET in the linear region. The battery charge control output should be connected to the positive terminal of the battery pack.

### 5.1.4 TEMPERATURE QUALIFICATION (THERM)

The MCP73833/4 continuously monitors battery temperature during a charge cycle by measuring the voltage between the THERM and $V_{SS}$ pins. An internal 50 µA current source provides the bias for most common 10 kΩ negative-temperature coefficient (NTC) or positive-temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistors.The current source is controlled, avoiding measurement sensitivity to fluctuations in the supply voltage ($V_{DD}$). The MCP73833/4 compares the voltage at the THERM pin to factory set thersholds of 1.20V and 0.25V, typically. Once a volage outside the thresholds is detected during a charge cycle, the MCP73833/4 immediately suspends the charge cycle. The MCP73833/4 suspends charge by turning off the pass transistor and holding the timer value. The charge cycle resumes when the voltage at the THERM pin returns to the normal range.

If temperature monitoring is not required, place a standard 10 kΩ resistor from THERM to $V_{SS}$.

#### 5.1.4.1 System Test (LDO) Mode

The MCP73833/4 can be placed in a system test mode. In this mode, the MCP73833/4 operates as a low dropout linear regulator (LDO). The output voltage is regulated to the factory set voltage regulation option. The available output current is limitted to the programmed fast charge current. For stability, the $V_{BAT}$ output must be bypassed to $V_{SS}$ with a minimum capacitance of 1 µF for output currents up to 250 mA. A minimum capacitance of 4.7 µF is required for output currents above 250 mA.

The system test mode is entered by driving the THERM input greater than ($V_{DD}$-100 mV) with no battery connected to the output. In this mode, the MCP73833/4 can be used to power the system without a battery present.

**Note 1:** $I_{THERM}$ is disabled during shutdown, stand-by, and system test modes.

**2:** A pull-down current source on the THERM input is active only in stand-by and system test modes.

**3:** During system test mode, the PROG input sets the available output current limit.

**4:** System test mode shall be exited by releasing the THERM input or cycling input power.

## 5.2 Digital Circuitry

### 5.2.1 STATUS INDICATORS AND POWER GOOD ($\overline{PG}$ - OPTION)

The charge status outputs have two different states: Low (L), and High Impedance (Hi-Z). The charge status outputs can be used to illuminate LEDs. Optionally, the charge status outputs can be used as an interface to a host microcontroller. Table 5-1 summarize the state of the status outputs during a charge cycle.

**TABLE 5-1: STATUS OUTPUTS**

| Charge Cycle State | STAT1 | STAT2 | PG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shutdown | Hi-Z | Hi-Z | Hi-Z |
| Standby | Hi-Z | Hi-Z | L |
| Charge in Progress | L | Hi-Z | L |
| Charge Complete (EOC) | Hi-Z | L | L |
| Temperature Fault | Hi-Z | Hi-Z | L |
| Timer Fault | Hi-Z | Hi-Z | L |
| System Test Mode | L | L | L |

### 5.2.2 POWER GOOD ($\overline{PG}$) OPTION

The power good ($\overline{PG}$) option is a pseudo open-drain output. The $\overline{PG}$ output can sink current, but not source current. However, there is a diode path back to the input, and as such, the $\overline{PG}$ output should only be pulled up to the input. The $\overline{PG}$ output is low whenever the input to the MCP73833 is above the UVLO threshold and greater than the battery voltage. If the supply voltage is above the UVLO, but below $V_{REG}$(Typical)+0.3V, the MCP73833 will pulse the PG output as the device determines if a battery is present.

### 5.2.3 TIMER ENABLE ($\overline{TE}$) OPTION

The timer enable ($\overline{TE}$) input option is used to enable or disable the internal timer. A low signal on this pin enables the internal timer and a high signal disables the internal timer. The $\overline{TE}$ input can be used to disable the timer when the charger is supplying current to charge the battery and power the system load. The $\overline{TE}$ input is compatible with 1.8V logic.

### 5.2.4 DEVICE DISABLE (PROG)

The current regulation set input pin (PROG) can be used to terminate a charge at any time during the charge cycle, as well as to initiate a charge cycle or initiate a recharge cycle.

Placing a programming resistor from the PROG input to $V_{SS}$ enables the device. Allowing the PROG input to float or by applying a logic-high input signal, disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device's supply current is reduced to 100 µA, typically.


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## 6.0 APPLICATIONS

The MCP73833/4 is designed to operate in conjunction with a host microcontroller or in stand-alone applications. The MCP73833/4 provides the preferred charge algorithm for Lithium-Ion and Lithium-Polymer cells Constant-current followed by Constant-voltage. Figure 6-1 depicts a typical stand-alone application circuit, while Figures 6-2 and 6-3 depict the accompanying charge profile.

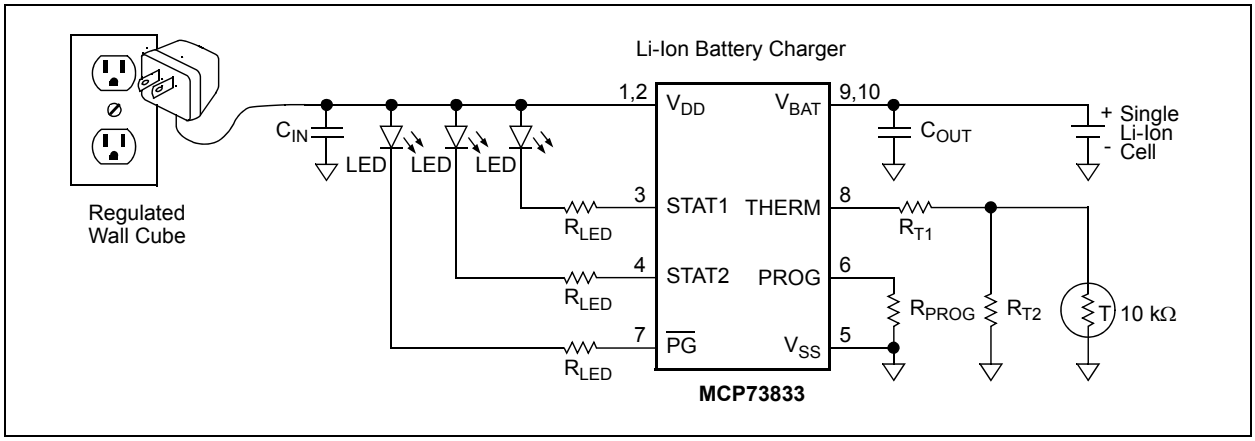


***FIGURE 6-1:*** *Typical Application Circuit.*

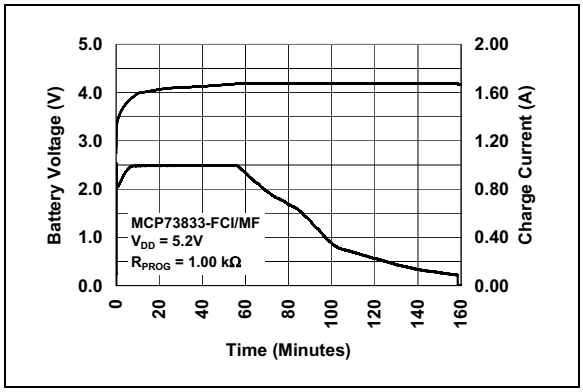


***FIGURE 6-2:*** *Typical Charge Profile with Thermal Regulation (1700 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

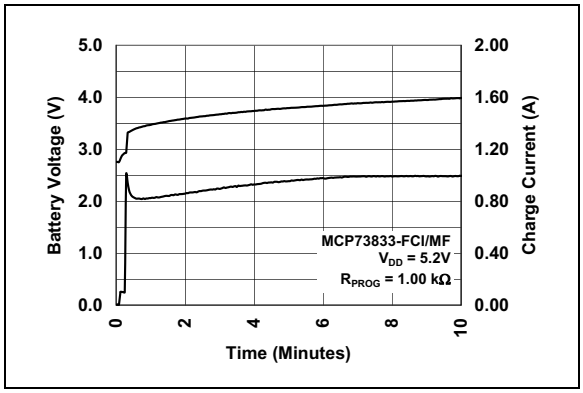


***FIGURE 6-3:*** *Typical Charge Cycle Start with Thermal Regulation (1700 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

### 6.1 Application Circuit Design

Due to the low efficiency of linear charging, the most important factors are thermal design and cost, which are a direct function of the input voltage, output current and thermal impedance between the battery charger and the ambient cooling air. The worst-case scenario is when the device has transitioned from the Preconditioning mode to the Constant-current mode. In this situation, the battery charger has to dissipate the maximum power. A trade-off must be made between the charge current, cost and thermal requirements of the charger.

#### 6.1.1 COMPONENT SELECTION

Selection of the external components in Figure 6-1 is crucial to the integrity and reliability of the charging system. The following discussion is intended as a guide for the component selection process.

##### 6.1.1.1 Current Programming Resistor ($R_{PROG}$)

The preferred fast charge current for Lithium-Ion cells is at the 1C rate, with an absolute maximum current at the 2C rate. For example, a 500 mAh battery pack has a preferred fast charge current of 500 mA. Charging at this rate provides the shortest charge cycle times without degradation to the battery pack performance or life.

#### 6.1.1.2 Thermal Considerations

The worst-case power dissipation in the battery charger occurs when the input voltage is at the maximum and the device has transitioned from the Preconditioning mode to the Constant-current mode. In this case, the power dissipation is:

$$PowerDissipation = (V_{DDMAX} - V_{PTHMIN}) \times I_{REGMAX}$$

Where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $V_{DDMAX}$ | = | the maximum input voltage |
| $I_{REGMAX}$ | = | the maximum fast charge current |
| $V_{PTHMIN}$ | = | the minimum transition threshold voltage |

Power dissipation with a 5V, ±10% input voltage source is:

$$PowerDissipation = (5.5V - 2.7V) \times 550mA = 1.54W$$

This power dissipation with the battery charger in the MSOP-10 package will cause thermal regulation to be entered as depicted in Figure 6-3. Alternatively, the DFN-10 (3 mm x 3 mm) package could be utilized to reduce charge cycle times.

#### 6.1.1.3 External Capacitors

The MCP73833/4 is stable with or without a battery load. In order to maintain good AC stability in the Constant-voltage mode, a minimum capacitance of 4.7 µF is recommended to bypass the $V_{BAT}$ pin to $V_{SS}$. This capacitance provides compensation when there is no battery load. In addition, the battery and interconnections appear inductive at high frequencies. These elements are in the control feedback loop during Constant-voltage mode. Therefore, the bypass capacitance may be necessary to compensate for the inductive nature of the battery pack.

Virtually any good quality output filter capacitor can be used, independent of the capacitor's minimum Effective Series Resistance (ESR) value. The actual value of the capacitor (and its associated ESR) depends on the output load current. A 4.7 µF ceramic, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitor at the output is usually sufficient to ensure stability for output currents up to a 500 mA.

#### 6.1.1.4 Reverse-Blocking Protection

The MCP73833/4 provides protection from a faulted or shorted input. Without the protection, a faulted or shorted input would discharge the battery pack through the body diode of the internal pass transistor.

#### 6.1.1.5 Charge Inhibit

The current regulation set input pin (PROG) can be used to terminate a charge at any time during the charge cycle, as well as to initiate a charge cycle or initiate a recharge cycle.

Placing a programming resistor from the PROG input to $V_{SS}$ enables the device. Allowing the PROG input to float or by applying a logic-high input signal, disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device's supply current is reduced to 100 µA, typically.

#### 6.1.1.6 Temperature Monitoring

The charge temperature window can be set by placing fixed value resistors in series-parallel with a thermistor. The resistance values of $R_{T1}$ and $R_{T2}$ can be calculated with the following equations in order to set the temperature window of interest.

For NTC thermistors:

$$24k\Omega = R_{T1} + \frac{R_{T2} \times R_{COLD}}{R_{T2} + R_{COLD}}$$

$$5k\Omega = R_{T1} + \frac{R_{T2} \times R_{HOT}}{R_{T2} + R_{HOT}}$$

Where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $R_{T1}$ | = | the fixed series resistance |
| $R_{T2}$ | = | the fixed parallel resistance |
| $R_{COLD}$ | = | the thermistor resistance at the lower temperature of interest |
| $R_{HOT}$ | = | the thermistor resistance at the upper temperature of interest |

For example, by utilizing a 10 kΩ at 25C NTC thermistor with a sensitivity index, β, of 3892, the charge temperature range can be set to 0C - 50C by placing a 1.54 kΩ resistor in series ($R_{T1}$), and a 69.8 kΩ resistor in parallel ($R_{T2}$) with the thermistor as depicted in Figure 6-1.

#### 6.1.1.7 Charge Status Interface

A status output provides information on the state of charge. The output can be used to illuminate external LEDs or interface to a host microcontroller. Refer to Table 5-1 for a summary of the state of the status output during a charge cycle.


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## 6.2 PCB Layout Issues

For optimum voltage regulation, place the battery pack as close as possible to the device's $V_{BAT}$ and $V_{SS}$ pins, recommended to minimize voltage drops along the high current-carrying PCB traces.

If the PCB layout is used as a heatsink, adding many vias in the heatsink pad can help conduct more heat to the backplane of the PCB, thus reducing the maximum junction temperature. Figures 6-4 and 6-5 depict a typical layout with PCB heatsinking.

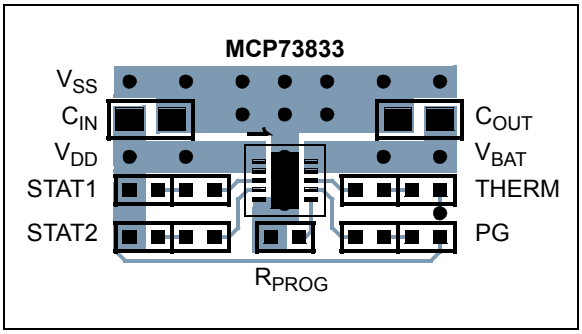


***FIGURE 6-4:*** *Typical Layout (Top).*

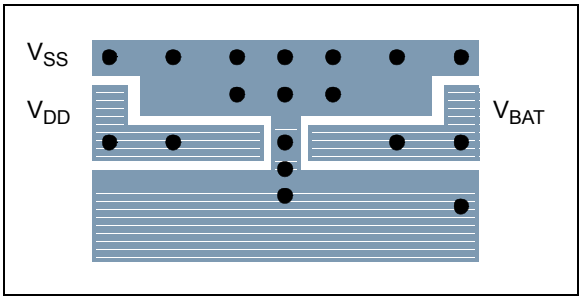


***FIGURE 6-5:*** *Typical Layout (Bottom).*

**NOTES:**


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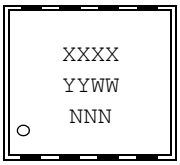
# 7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

## 7.1 Package Marking Information

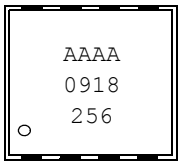
10-Lead DFN (3x3)



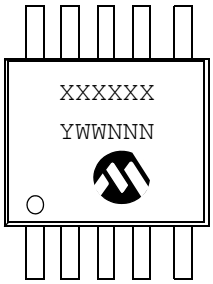

| Part Number * | Marking Code | Part Number * | Marking Code |
|---|---|---|---|
| MCP73833-AMI/MF | AAAA | | |
| MCP73833-BZI/MF | AAAB | | |
| MCP73833-FCI/MF | AAAC | MCP73834-FCI/MF | BAAC |
| MCP73833-GPI/MF | AAAD | MCP73834-GPI/MF | BAAD |
| MCP73833-NVI/MF | AAAF | MCP73834-NVI/MF | BAAF |
| MCP73833-6SI/MF | AAAH | MCP73834-6SI/MF | BAAH |
| MCP73833-CNI/MF | AAAK | MCP73834-CNI/MF | BAAK |

* Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.

Example:



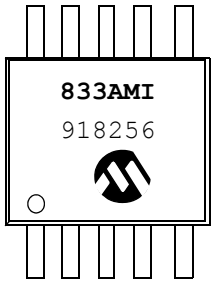

10-Lead MSOP




| Part Number * | Marking Code | Part Number * | Marking Code |
|---|---|---|---|
| MCP73833-AMI/UN | 833AMI | | |
| MCP73833-BZI/UN | 833BZI | | |
| MCP73833-FCI/UN | 833FCI | MCP73834-FCI/UN | 834FCI |
| MCP73833-GPI/UN | 833GPI | MCP73834-GPI/UN | 834GPI |
| MCP73833-NVI/UN | 833NVI | MCP73834-NVI/UN | 834NVI |
| MCP73833-CNI/UN | 833CNI | MCP73834-CNI/UN | 834CNI |

* Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.

Example:

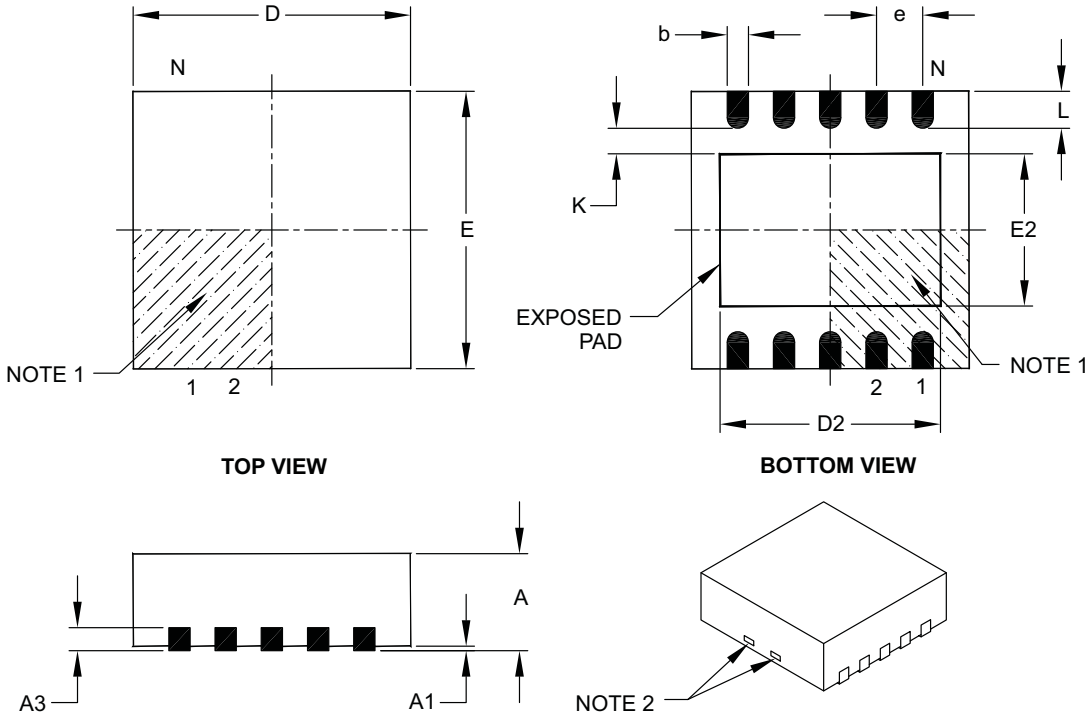



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Legend:** | XX...X | Customer-specific information |
| | Y | Year code (last digit of calendar year) |
| | YY | Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year) |
| | WW | Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’) |
| | NNN | Alphanumeric traceability code |
| | (e3) | Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn) |
| | * | This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package. |

**Note**: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

## 10-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) – 3x3x0.9 mm Body [DFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging




| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 10 | | |
| Pitch | e | 0.50 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| Standoff | A1 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Contact Thickness | A3 | 0.20 REF | | |
| Overall Length | D | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Exposed Pad Length | D2 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.48 |
| Overall Width | E | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Exposed Pad Width | E2 | 1.40 | 1.58 | 1.75 |
| Contact Width | b | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| Contact Length | L | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| Contact-to-Exposed Pad | K | 0.20 | – | – |

**Notes:**

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
3. Package is saw singulated.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-063B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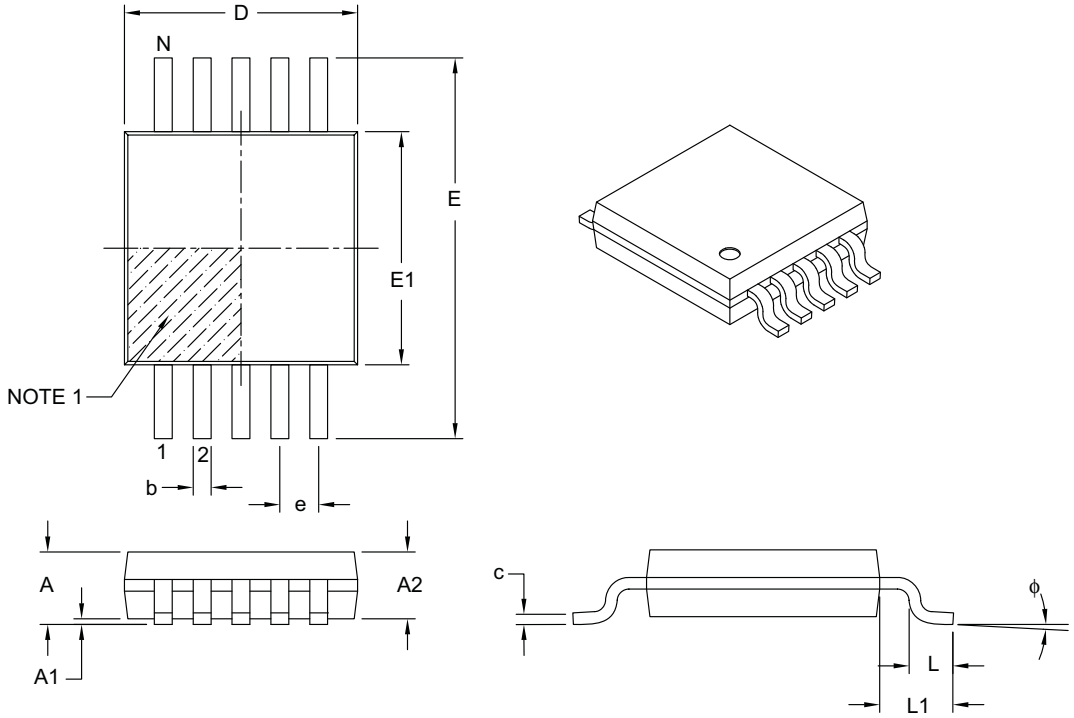
## 10-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (UN) [MSOP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging




| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 10 | | |
| Pitch | e | 0.50 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | – | – | 1.10 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.95 |
| Standoff | A1 | 0.00 | – | 0.15 |
| Overall Width | E | 4.90 BSC | | |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Overall Length | D | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Foot Length | L | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 |
| Footprint | L1 | 0.95 REF | | |
| Foot Angle | ϕ | 0° | – | 8° |
| Lead Thickness | c | 0.08 | – | 0.23 |
| Lead Width | b | 0.15 | – | 0.33 |

**Notes:**

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-021B

**NOTES:**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# APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

## Revision B (May 2009)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Added the MCP73833-6SI/MF and MCP73834-6SI/MF10-lead DFN packages.
2. Updated DFN pinout.
3. Updated Package Outline Drawings.
4. Updated Appendix A Revision History.

## Revision A (September 2006)

- Original Release of this Document.

**NOTES:**


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## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

**PART NO.** **XX** **X/** **XX**

**Device** **Output Options*** **Temp.** **Package**

Device: MCP73833: 1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{PG}$ function on pin 7
MCP73833T: 1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{PG}$ function on pin 7 (Tape and Reel)
MCP73834: 1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{TE}$ function on pin 7
MCP73834T: 1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{TE}$ function on pin 7 (Tape and Reel)

Output Options * * * Refer to table below for different operational options.

* * Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.

Temperature: I = -40°C to +85°C

Package Type: MF = Plastic Dual Flat No Lead (DFN) (3x3x0.9 mm Body), 10-lead
UN = Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MSOP), 10-lead

**Examples: * ***

a) MCP73833-AMI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
b) MCP73833-BZI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
c) MCP73833-CNI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
d) MCP73833-FCI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
e) MCP73833-GPI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
f) MCP73833-NVI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
g) MCP73833-6SI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.

a) MCP73834-CNI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
b) MCP73834-FCI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
c) MCP73834-GPI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
d) MCP73834-NVI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
e) MCP73834-6SI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.

* * Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options

| Part Number | $V_{REG}$ | $I_{PREG}/I_{REG}$ | $V_{PTH}/V_{REG}$ | $I_{TERM}/I_{REG}$ | $V_{RTH}/V_{REG}$ | Timer Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MCP73833-AMI/MF | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 0 hours |
| MCP73833-BZI/MF | 4.20V | 100% | N/A | 7.5% | 96.5% | 0 hours |
| MCP73833-CNI/MF | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 20% | 94% | 4 hours |
| MCP73833-FCI/MF | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| MCP73833-GPI/MF | 4.20V | 100% | N/A | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| MCP73833-NVI/MF | 4.35V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| MCP73833-6SI/MF | 4.50V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| | | | | | | |
| MCP73833-AMI/UN | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 0 hours |
| MCP73833-FCI/UN | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| | | | | | | |
| MCP73834-BZI/MF | 4.20V | 100% | N/A | 7.5% | 96.5% | 0 hours |
| MCP73834-CNI/MF | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 20% | 94% | 4 hours |
| MCP73834-FCI/MF | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| MCP73834-NVI/MF | 4.35V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| MCP73834-6SI/MF | 4.50V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |
| | | | | | | |
| MCP73834-FCI/UN | 4.20V | 10% | 71.5% | 7.5% | 96.5% | 6 hours |

**NOTES:**


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