MCP73861/2

Advanced Single or Dual Cell, Fully Integrated Li-Ion / Li-Polymer Charge Management Controllers

Features

- Linear Charge Management Controllers
  - Integrated Pass Transistor
  - Integrated Current Sense
  - Reverse-Blocking Protection
- High-Accuracy Preset Voltage Regulation: $\pm$ 0.5%
- Four Selectable Voltage Regulation Options:
  - 4.1V, 4.2V - **MCP73861**
  - 8.2V, 8.4V - **MCP73862**
- Programmable Charge Current: 1.2A Maximum
- Programmable Safety Charge Timers
- Preconditioning of Deeply Depleted Cells
- Automatic End-of-Charge Control
- Optional Continuous Cell Temperature Monitoring
- Charge Status Output for Direct LED Drive
- Fault Output for Direct LED Drive
- Automatic Power-Down
- Thermal Regulation
- Temperature Range: -40°C to 85°C
- Packaging: 16-Pin, 4 x 4 QFN

Applications

- Lithium-Ion/Lithium-Polymer Battery Chargers
- Personal Data Assistants
- Cellular Telephones
- Hand Held Instruments
- Cradle Chargers
- Digital Cameras
- MP3 Players

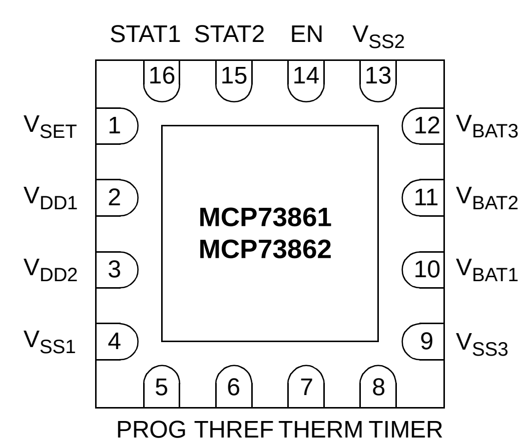
Description

The MCP7386X family of devices are highly advanced linear charge management controllers for use in space-limited, cost-sensitive applications. The MCP73861 and MCP73862 combine high-accuracy constant voltage, constant current regulation, cell preconditioning, cell temperature monitoring, advanced safety timers, automatic charge termination, internal current sensing, reverse-blocking protection, and charge status and fault indication in a space-saving 16-pin, 4 x 4 QFN package. The MCP7386X provides a complete, fully-functional, stand-alone charge management solution with a minimum number of external components.

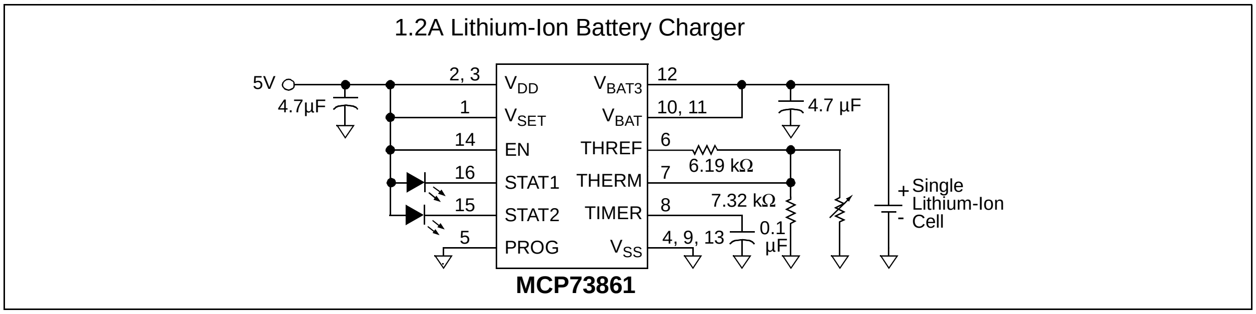
The MCP73861 is targeted for applicatioins utilizing single-cell Lithium-Ion or Lithium-Polymer battery packs, while the MCP73862 is targeted for dual series cell Lithium-Ion or Lithium-Polymer battery packs. The MCP73861 has two selectable voltage-regulation options available (4.1V and 4.2V), for use with either coke or graphite anodes, and operates with an input voltage range of 4.5V to 12V. The MCP73862 has two selectable voltage-regulation options available (8.2V and 8.4V), for use with coke or graphite anodes, and operates with an input voltage range of 8.7V to 12V.

The MCP7386X family of devices are fully specified over the ambient temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

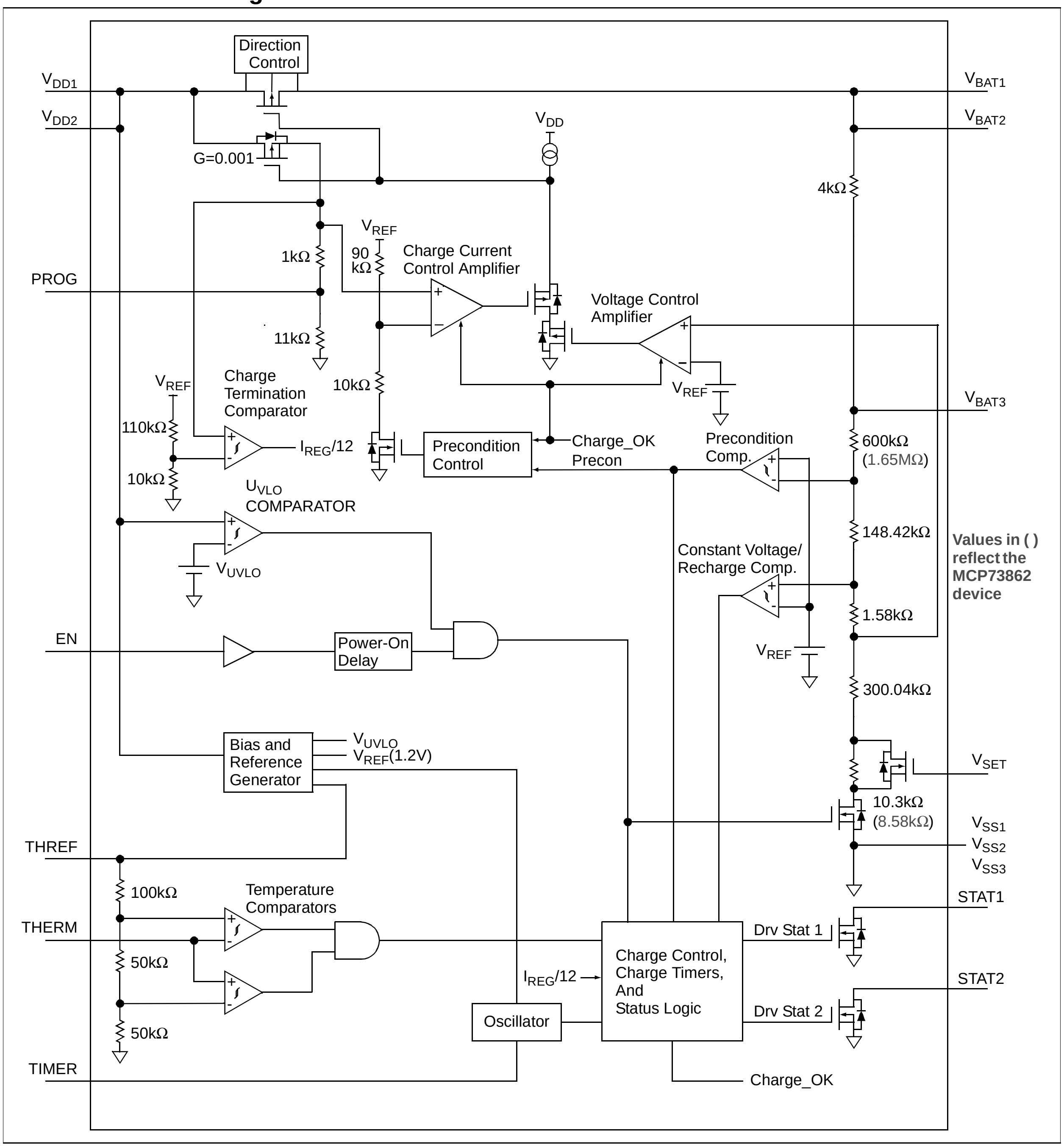
Package Type



Typical Application



Functional Block Diagram



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings†

V_{DDN} 13.5V

V_{BATN}, V_{SET}, EN, STAT1, STAT2 w.r.t. V_{SS} .... -0.3 to (V_{DD}+0.3)V

PROG, THREF, THERM, TIMER w.r.t. V_{SS}.............-0.3 to 6V

Maximum Junction Temperature, T_J .... Internally Limited

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

ESD protection on all pins:
- Human Body Model (1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF)....≥ 4 kV
- Machine Model (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 indicated, all limits apply for V_{DD}= [V_{REG}(Typ) + 0.3V] to 12V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 1.0V]

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Supply Input						
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	4.5	—	12	V	**MCP73861**
		8.7	—	12	V	**MCP73862**
Supply Current	I_{SS}	—	0.17	4	µA	Disabled
		—	0.53	4	mA	Operating
UVLO Start Threshold	V_{START}	4.25	4.5	4.65	V	**MCP73861**
		8.45	8.8	9.05	V	**MCP73862**
						V_{DD} Low-to-High
UVLO Stop Threshold	V_{STOP}	4.20	4.4	4.55	V	**MCP73861**
		8.40	8.7	8.95	V	**MCP73862**
						V_{DD} High-to-Low
Voltage Regulation (Constant Voltage Mode)						
Regulated Output Voltage	V_{REG}	4.079	4.1	4.121	V	**MCP73861**, V_{SET} = V_{SS}
		4.179	4.2	4.221	V	**MCP73861**, V_{SET} = V_{DD}
		8.159	8.2	8.241	V	**MCP73862**, V_{SET} = V_{SS}
		8.358	8.4	8.442	V	**MCP73862**, V_{SET} = V_{DD}
						V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT}=10 mA T_A = -5°C to +55°C
Line Regulation	$\|(\Delta V_{BAT}/V_{BAT})\| / \Delta V_{DD}$	—	0.025	0.25	%/V	V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ)+1V] to 12V I_{OUT} = 10 mA
Load Regulation	$\|\Delta V_{BAT}/V_{BAT}\|$	—	0.01	0.25	%	I_{OUT} = 10 mA to 150 mA V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ)+1V]
Supply Ripple Attenuation	PSRR	—	60	—	dB	I_{OUT} = 10 mA, 10Hz to 1 kHz
		—	42	—	dB	I_{OUT} = 10 mA, 10Hz to 10 kHz
		—	28	—	dB	I_{OUT} = 10 mA, 10Hz to 1 MHz
Output Reverse-Leakage Current	$I_{DISCHARGE}$	—	0.23	1	µA	V_{DD} < V_{BAT} = V_{REG}(Typ)
Current Regulation (Fast Charge Constant Current Mode)						
Fast Charge Current Regulation	I_{REG}	85	100	115	mA	PROG = OPEN
		1020	1200	1380	mA	PROG = V_{SS}
		425	500	575	mA	PROG = 1.6 kΩ
						T_A= -5°C to +55°C

DC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for V_{DD}= [V_{REG}(Typ) + 0.3V] to 12V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 1.0V]

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Preconditioning Current Regulation (Trickle Charge Constant Current Mode)						
Precondition Current Regulation	I_{PREG}	5	10	15	mA	PROG = OPEN
		60	120	180	mA	PROG = V_{SS}
		25	50	75	mA	PROG = 1.6 kΩ
						T_A=-5°C to +55°C
Precondition Threshold Voltage	V_{PTH}	2.70	2.80	2.90	V	**MCP73861**, V_{SET} = V_{SS}
		2.75	2.85	2.95	V	**MCP73861**, V_{SET} = V_{DD}
		5.40	5.60	5.80	V	**MCP73862**, V_{SET} = V_{SS}
		5.50	5.70	5.90	V	**MCP73862**, V_{SET} = V_{DD}
						V_{BAT} Low-to-High
Charge Termination						
Charge Termination Current	I_{TERM}	6	8.5	11	mA	PROG = OPEN
		70	90	120	mA	PROG = V_{SS}
		32	41	50	mA	PROG = 1.6 kΩ
						T_A=-5°C to +55°C
Automatic Recharge						
Recharge Threshold Voltage	V_{RTH}	V_{REG} - 300mV	V_{REG} - 200mV	V_{REG} - 100mV	V	**MCP73861**
		V_{REG} - 600mV	V_{REG} - 400mV	V_{REG} - 200mV	V	**MCP73862**
						V_{BAT} High-to-Low
Thermistor Reference						
Thermistor Reference Output Voltage	V_{THREF}	2.475	2.55	2.625	V	T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = V_{REG}(typ.) + 1V, I_{THREF} = 0 mA
Thermistor Reference Source Current	I_{THREF}	200	—	—	µA	
Thermistor Reference Line Regulation	$\|(\Delta V_{THREF}/V_{THREF})\|/\Delta V_{DD}$	-	0.1	0.25	%/V	V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V] to 12V
Thermistor Reference Load Regulation	$\|\Delta V_{THREF}/V_{THREF}\|$		0.01	0.10	%	I_{THREF} = 0 mA to 0.20 mA
Thermistor Comparator						
Upper Trip Threshold	V_{T1}	1.18	1.25	1.32	V	
Upper Trip Point Hysteresis	V_{T1HYS}	—	-50	—	mV	
Lower Trip Threshold	V_{T2}	0.59	0.62	0.66	V	
Lower Trip Point Hysteresis	V_{T2HYS}	—	80	—	mV	
Input Bias Current	I_{BIAS}	—	—	2	µA	
Status Indicator - STAT1, STAT2						
Sink Current	I_{SINK}	4	8	12	mA	
Low Output Voltage	V_{OL}	—	200	400	mV	I_{SINK} = 1 mA
Input Leakage Current	I_{LK}	—	0.01	1	µA	I_{SINK} = 0 mA, $V_{STAT1,2}$ = 12V
Enable Input						
Input High Voltage Level	V_{IH}	1.4	—	—	V	
Input Low Voltage Level	V_{IL}	—	—	0.8	V	
Input Leakage Current	I_{LK}	—	0.01	1	µA	V_{ENABLE} = 12V

DC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for V_{DD}= [V_{REG}(Typ) + 0.3V] to 12V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 1.0V]						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Thermal Shutdown						
Die Temperature	T_{SD}	—	155	—	°C	
Die Temperature Hysteresis	T_{SDHYS}	—	10	—	°C	

AC CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 0.3V] to 12V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C. Typical values are at +25°C, V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 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}
Fast Charge Safety Timer Period	t_{FAST}	1.1	1.5	1.9	Hours	C_{TIMER} = 0.1 µF
Preconditioning Current Regulation						
Preconditioning Charge Safety Timer Period	t_{PRECON}	45	60	75	Minutes	C_{TIMER} = 0.1 µF
Charge Termination						
Elapsed Time Termination Period	t_{TERM}	2.2	3	3.8	Hours	C_{TIMER} = 0.1 µF
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 indicated, all limits apply for V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 0.3V] to 12V. Typical values are at +25°C, V_{DD} = [V_{REG} (typ.) + 1.0V]						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Temperature Ranges						
Specified Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+85	°C	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-40	—	+125	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	°C	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 16-L, 4mm x 4mm QFN	θ_{JA}	—	37	—	°C/W	4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection

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} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT} = 10 mA and T_A= +25°C, Constant Voltage mode.

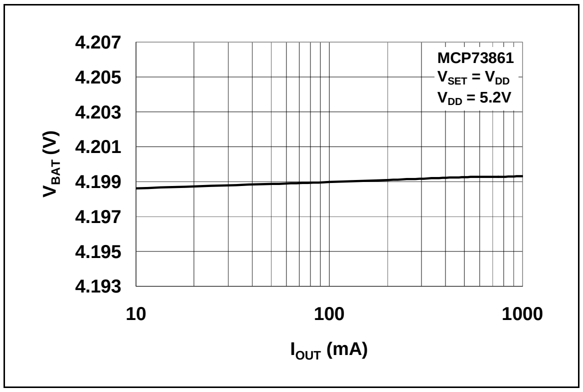


FIGURE 2-1: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Charge Current (I_{OUT}).*

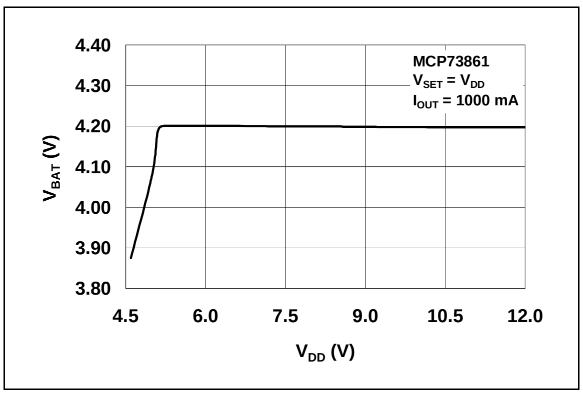


FIGURE 2-2: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

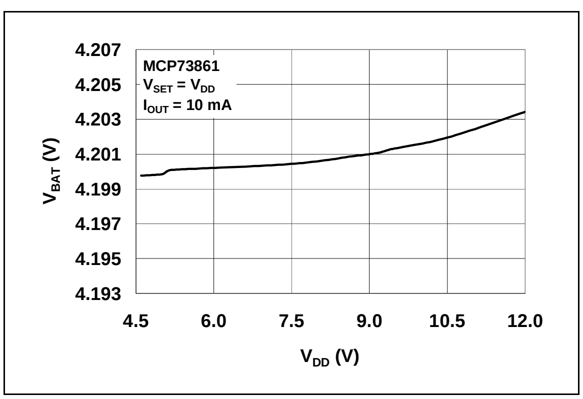


FIGURE 2-3: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

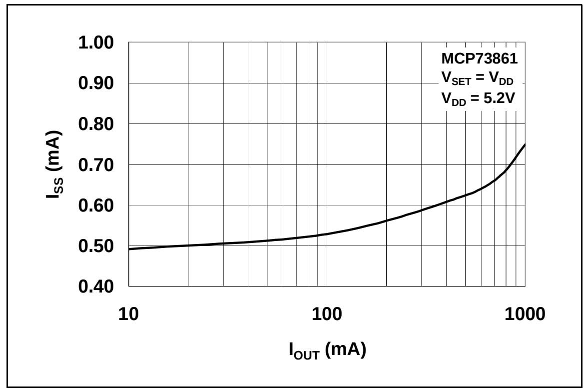


FIGURE 2-4: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Charge Current (I_{OUT}).*

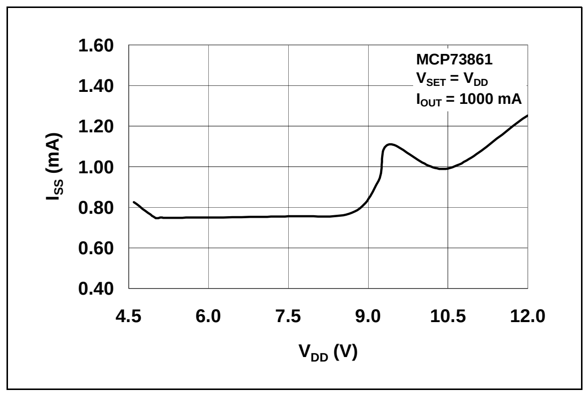


FIGURE 2-5: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

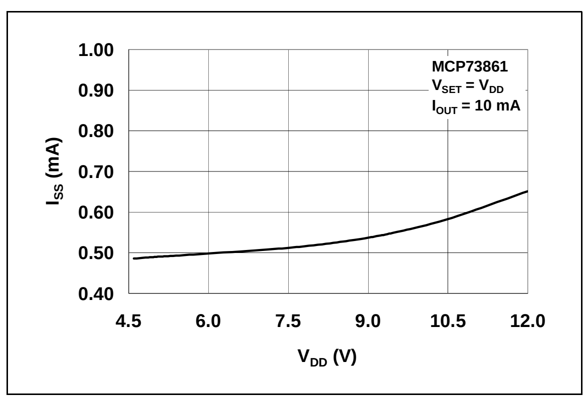


FIGURE 2-6: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT} = 10 mA and T_A= +25°C, Constant Voltage mode.

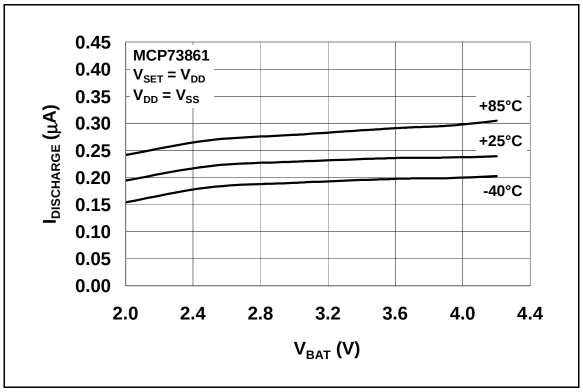


FIGURE 2-7: *Output Leakage Current ($I_{DISCHARGE}$) vs. Battery Voltage (V_{BAT}).*

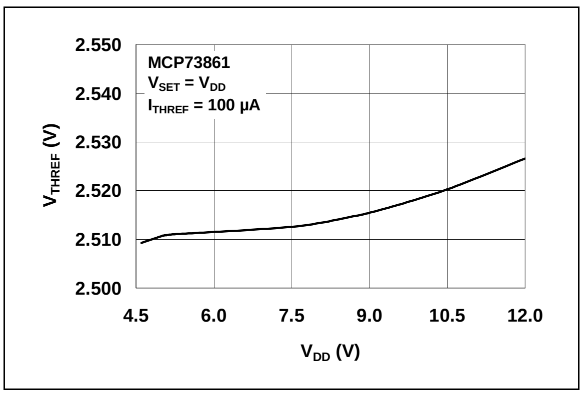


FIGURE 2-8: *Thermistor Reference Voltage (V_{THREF}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

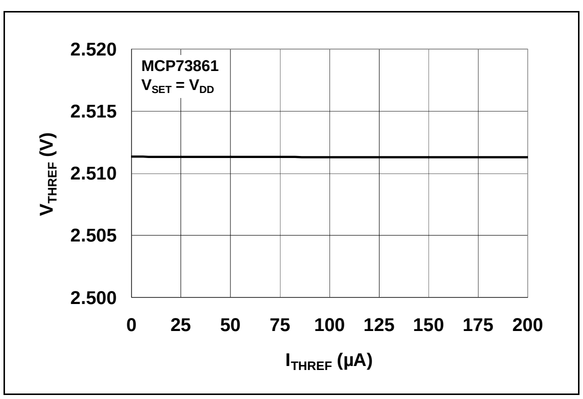


FIGURE 2-9: *Thermistor Reference Voltage (V_{THREF}) vs. Thermistor Bias Current (I_{THREF}).*

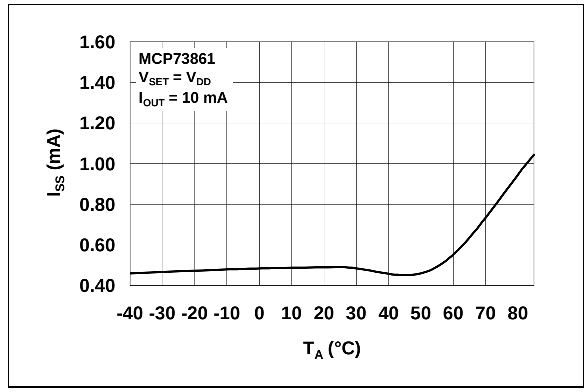


FIGURE 2-10: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

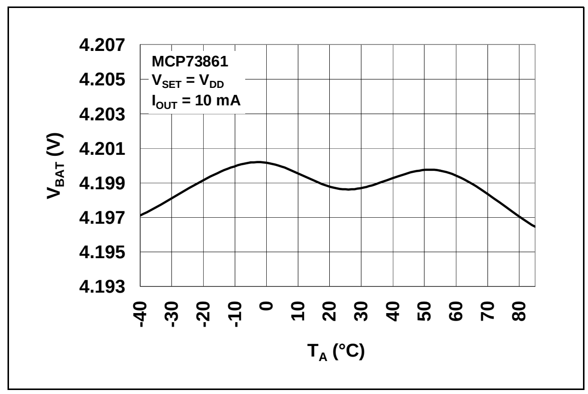


FIGURE 2-11: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

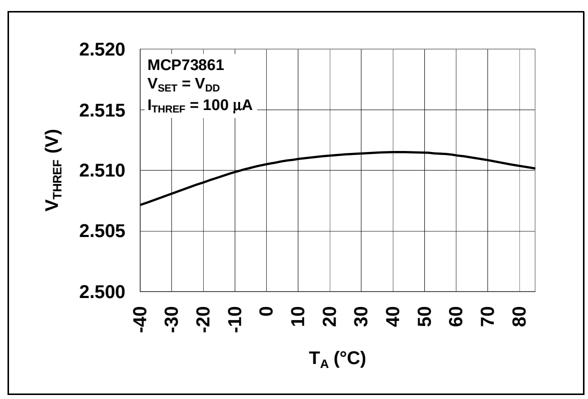


FIGURE 2-12: *Thermistor Reference Voltage (V_{THREF}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT} = 10 mA and T_A= +25°C, Constant Voltage mode.

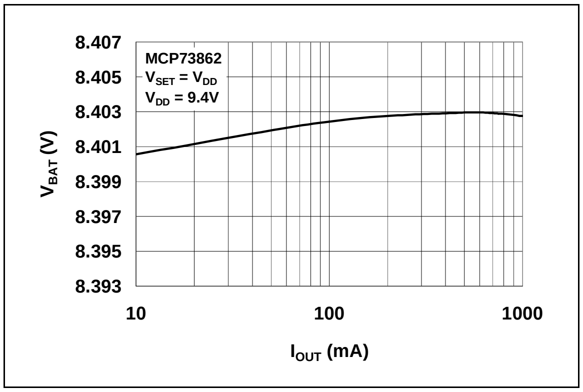


FIGURE 2-13: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Charge Current (I_{OUT}).*

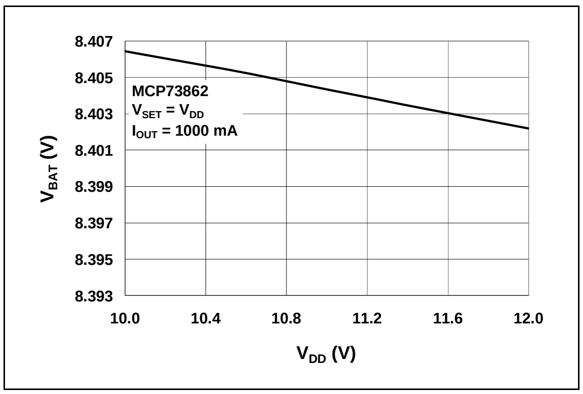


FIGURE 2-14: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

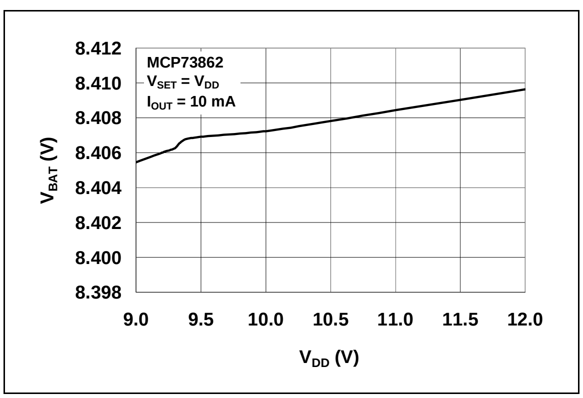


FIGURE 2-15: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

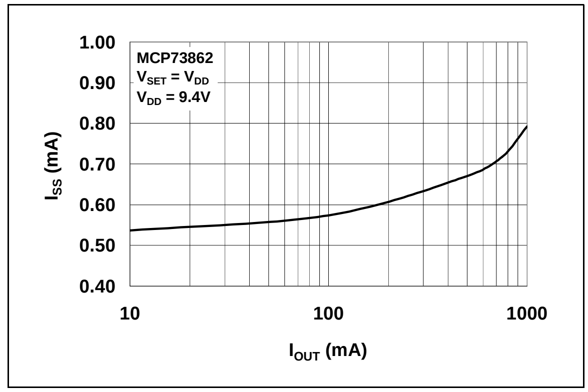


FIGURE 2-16: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Charge Current (I_{OUT}).*

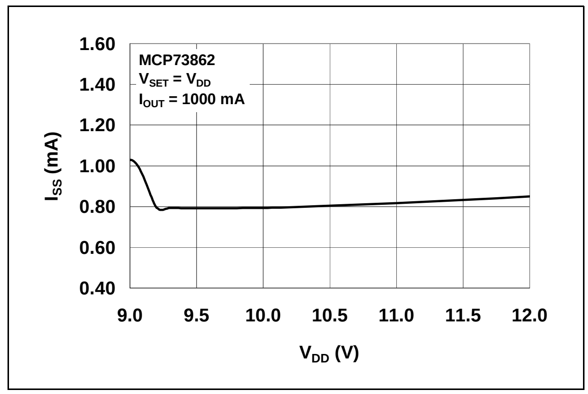


FIGURE 2-17: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

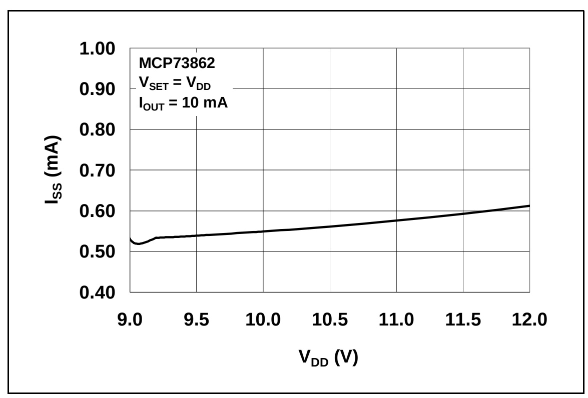


FIGURE 2-18: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT} = 10 mA and T_A= +25°C, Constant Voltage mode.

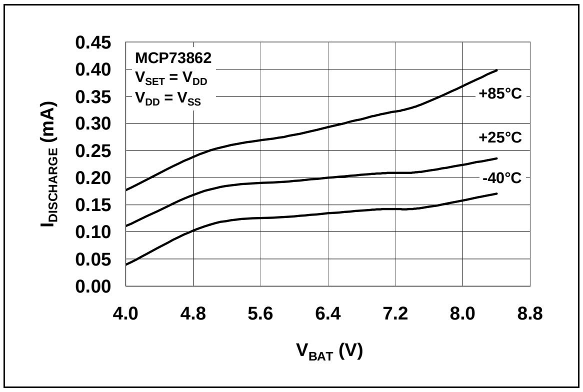


FIGURE 2-19: *Output Leakage Current ($I_{DISCHARGE}$) vs. Battery Voltage (V_{BAT}).*

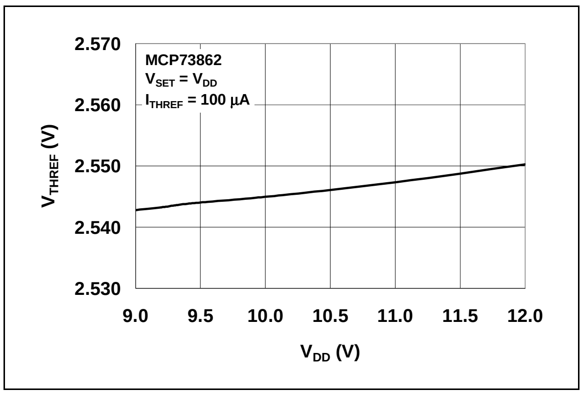


FIGURE 2-20: *Thermistor Reference Voltage (V_{THREF}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

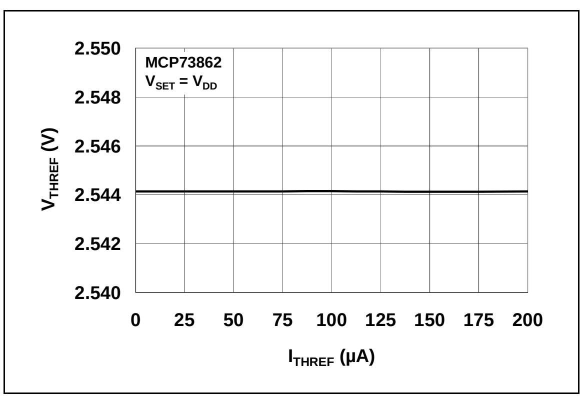


FIGURE 2-21: *Thermistor Reference Voltage (V_{THREF}) vs. Thermistor Bias Current (I_{THREF}).*

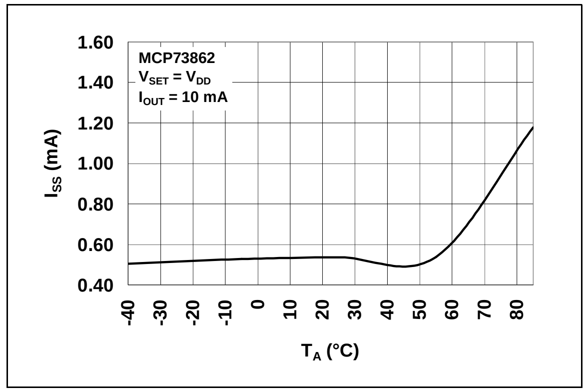


FIGURE 2-22: *Supply Current (I_{SS}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

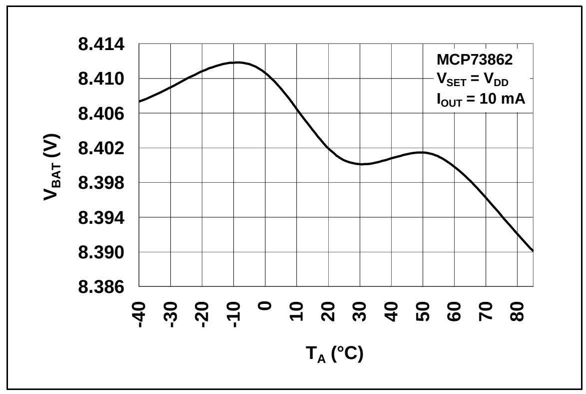


FIGURE 2-23: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

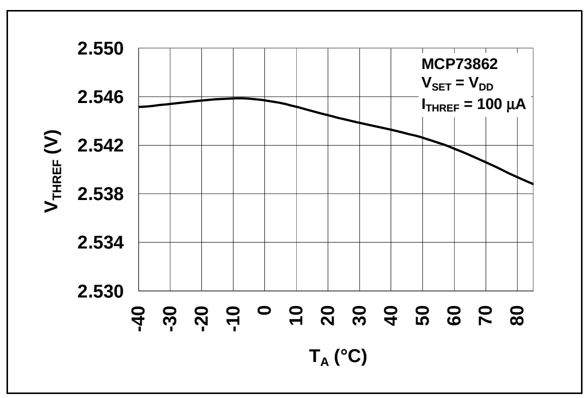


FIGURE 2-24: *Thermistor Reference Voltage (V_{THREF}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT} = 10 mA and T_A= +25°C, Constant Voltage mode.

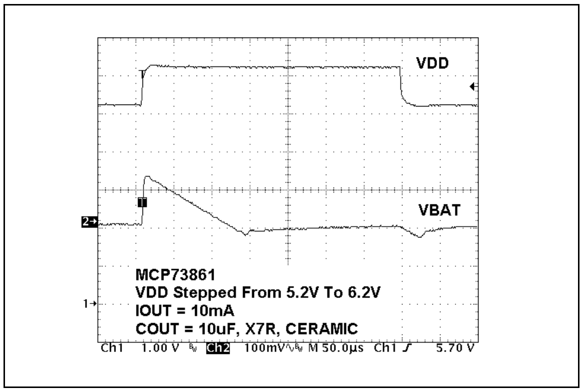


FIGURE 2-25: *Line Transient Response.*

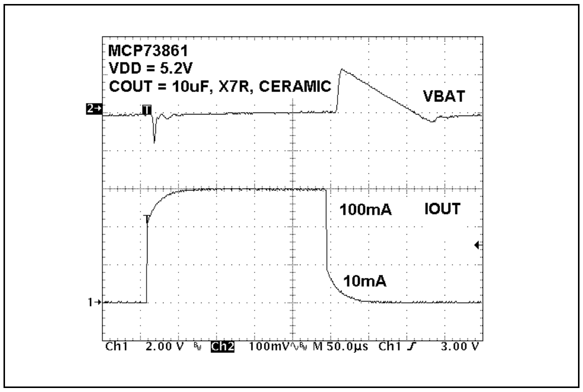


FIGURE 2-26: *Load Transient Response.*

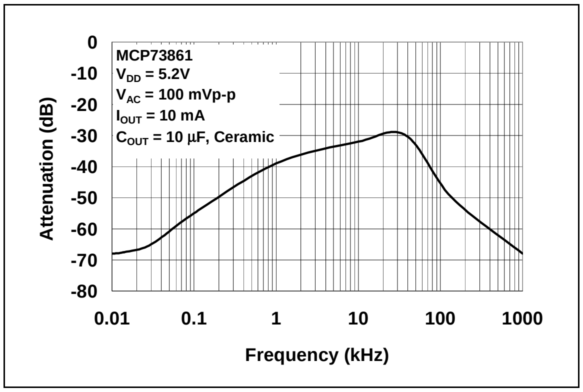


FIGURE 2-27: *Power Supply Ripple Rejection.*

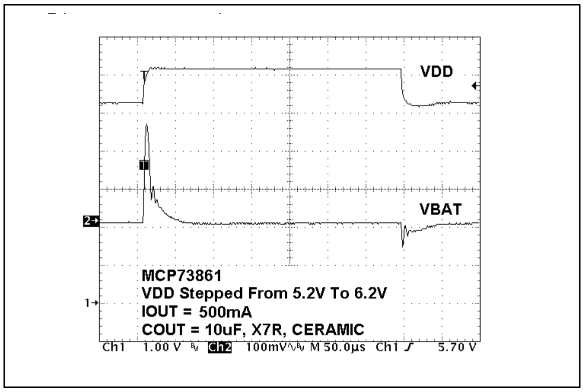


FIGURE 2-28: *Line Transient Response.*

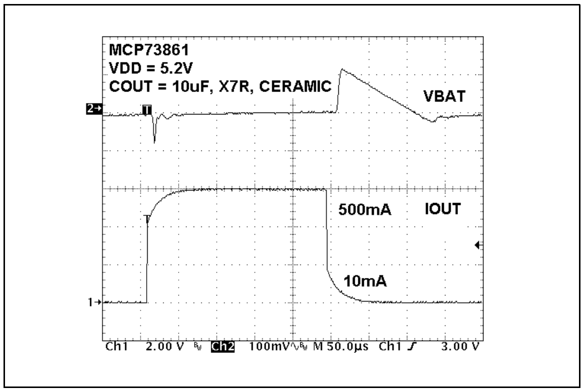


FIGURE 2-29: *Load Transient Response.*

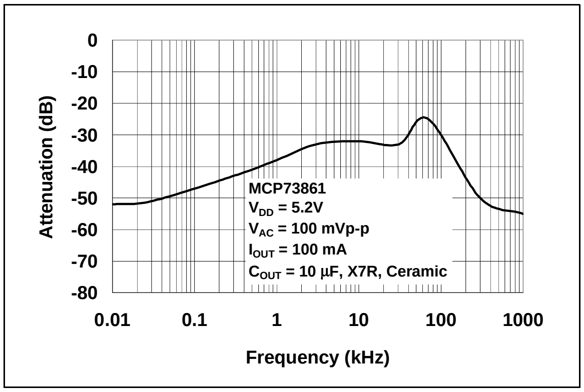


FIGURE 2-30: *Power Supply Ripple Rejection.*

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(Typ) + 1V], I_{OUT} = 10 mA and T_A= +25°C, Constant Voltage mode.

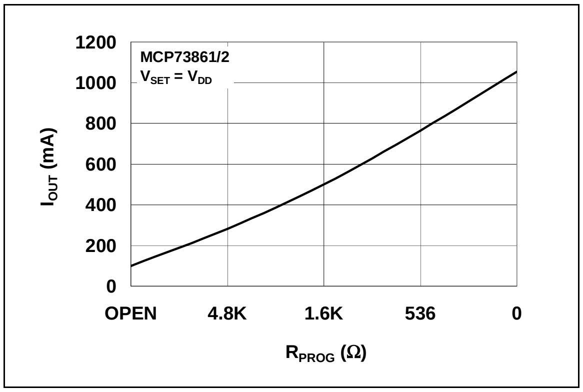


FIGURE 2-31: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Programming Resistor (R_{PROG}).*

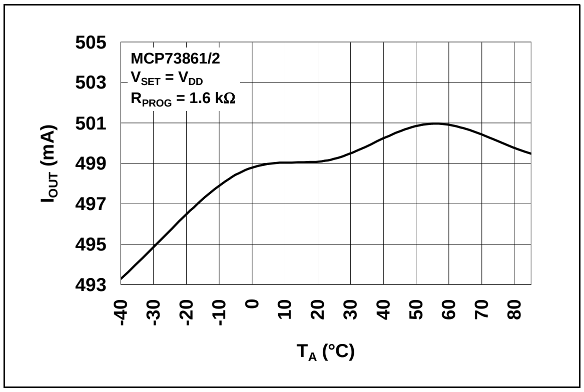


FIGURE 2-32: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

3.0 PIN DESCRIPTION

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLES

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	V_{SET}	Voltage Regulation Selection
2	V_{DD1}	Battery Management Input Supply
3	V_{DD2}	Battery Management Input Supply
4	V_{SS1}	Battery Management 0V Reference
5	PROG	Current Regulation Set
6	THREF	Cell Temperature Sensor Bias
7	THERM	Cell Temperature Sensor Input
8	TIMER	Timer Set
9	V_{SS3}	Battery Management 0V Reference
10	V_{BAT1}	Battery Charge Control Output
11	V_{BAT2}	Battery Charge Control Output
12	V_{BAT3}	Battery Voltage Sense
13	V_{SS2}	Battery Management 0V Reference
14	EN	Logic Enable
15	STAT2	Fault Status Output
16	STAT1	Charge Status Output

3.1 Voltage Regulation Selection (V_{SET})

MCP73861: Connect to V_{SS} for 4.1V regulation voltage, connect to V_{DD} for 4.2V regulation voltage.
MCP73862: Connect to V_{SS} for 8.2V regulation voltage, connect to V_{DD} for 8.4V regulation voltage.

3.2 Battery Management Input Supply (V_{DD2}, V_{DD1})

A supply voltage of [V_{REG}(Typ) + 0.3V] to 12V is recommended. Bypass to V_{SS} with a minimum of 4.7 µF.

3.3 Battery Management 0V Reference (V_{SS1}, V_{SS2}, V_{SS3})

Connect to negative terminal of battery and input supply.

3.4 Current Regulation Set (PROG)

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

3.5 Cell Temperature Sensor Bias (THREF)

Voltage reference to bias external thermistor for continuous cell-temperature monitoring and pre-qualification.

3.6 Cell Temperature Sensor Input (THERM)

Input for an external thermistor for continuous cell-temperature monitoring and pre-qualification. Connect to THREF/3 to disable temperature sensing.

3.7 Timer Set

All safety timers are scaled by C_{TIMER}/0.1 µF.

3.8 Battery Charge Control Output (V_{BAT1}, V_{BAT2})

Connect to positive terminal of battery. Drain terminal of internal P-channel MOSFET pass transistor. Bypass to V_{SS} with a minimum of 4.7 µF to ensure loop stability when the battery is disconnected.

3.9 Battery Voltage Sense (V_{BAT3})

Voltage sense input. Connect to positive terminal of battery. A precision internal resistor divider regulates the final voltage on this pin to V_{REG}.

3.10 Logic Enable (EN)

Input to force charge termination, initiate charge, clear faults or disable automatic recharge.

3.11 Fault Status Output (STAT2)

Current-limited, open-drain drive for direct connection to a LED for charge status indication. Alternatively, a pull-up resistor can be applied for interfacing to a host microcontroller.

3.12 Charge Status Output (STAT1)

Current limited, open-drain drive for direct connection to an LED for charge status indication. Alternatively, a pull-up resistor can be applied for interfacing to a host microcontroller.

4.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

The MCP7386X family of devices are highly advanced linear charge management controllers. Refer to the functional block diagram. Figure 4-2 depicts the operational flow algorithm from charge initiation to completion and automatic recharge.

4.1 Charge Qualification and Preconditioning

Upon insertion of a battery or application of an external supply, the MCP7386X family of devices automatically performs a series of safety checks to qualify the charge. The input source voltage must be above the undervoltage lockout threshold, the enable pin must be above the logic-high level and the cell temperature must be within the upper and lower thresholds. The qualification parameters are continuously monitored. Deviation beyond the limits automatically suspends or terminates the charge cycle. The input voltage must deviate below the undervoltage lockout stop threshold for at least one clock period to be considered valid.

After the qualification parameters have been met, the MCP7386X initiates a charge cycle. The charge status output is pulled low throughout the charge cycle (see Table 5-1 for charge status outputs). If the battery voltage is below the preconditioning threshold (V_{PTH}) the MCP7386X preconditions the battery with a trickle-charge. The preconditioning current is set to approximately 10% of the fast charge regulation current. The preconditioning trickle-charge safely replenishes deeply depleted cells and minimizes heat dissipation during the initial charge cycle. If the battery voltage has not exceeded the preconditioning threshold before the preconditioning timer has expired, a fault is indicated and the charge cycle is terminated.

4.2 Constant Current Regulation - Fast Charge

Preconditioning ends, and fast charging begins, when the battery voltage exceeds the preconditioning threshold. Fast charge regulates to a constant current (I_{REG}), which is set via an external resistor connected to the PROG pin. Fast charge continues until the battery voltage reaches the regulation voltage (V_{REG}), or the fast charge timer expires; in which case, a fault is indicated and the charge cycle is terminated.

4.3 Constant Voltage Regulation

When the battery voltage reaches the regulation voltage (V_{REG}) constant voltage regulation begins. The MCP7386X monitors the battery voltage at the V_{BAT} pin. This input is tied directly to the positive terminal of the battery. The MCP7386X selects the voltage regulation value based on the state of the V_{SET}. With V_{SET} tied to V_{SS}, the MCP73861 and MCP73862 regulate to 4.1V and 8.2V, respectively. With V_{SET} tied to V_{DD}, the MCP73861 and MCP73862 regulate to 4.2V and 8.4V, respectively.

4.4 Charge Cycle Completion and Automatic Re-Charge

The MCP7386X monitors the charging current during the constant voltage regulation phase. The charge cycle is considered complete when the charge current has diminished below approximately 8% of the regulation current (I_{REG}) or the elapsed timer has expired.

The MCP7386X automatically begins a new charge cycle when the battery voltage falls below the recharge threshold (V_{RTH}) assuming all the qualification parameters are met.

4.5 Thermal Regulation

The MCP7386X family limits the charge current based on the die temperature. Thermal regulation optimizes the charge cycle time while maintaining device reliability. If thermal regulation is entered, the timer is automatically slowed down to ensure that a charge cycle will not terminate prematurely. Figure 4-1 depicts the thermal regulation profile.

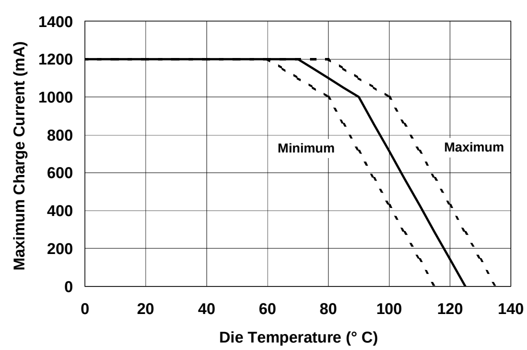


FIGURE 4-1: *Typical Maximum Charge Current vs. Die Temperature.*

4.6 Thermal Shutdown

The MCP7386X family suspends charge if the die temperature exceeds 155°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.

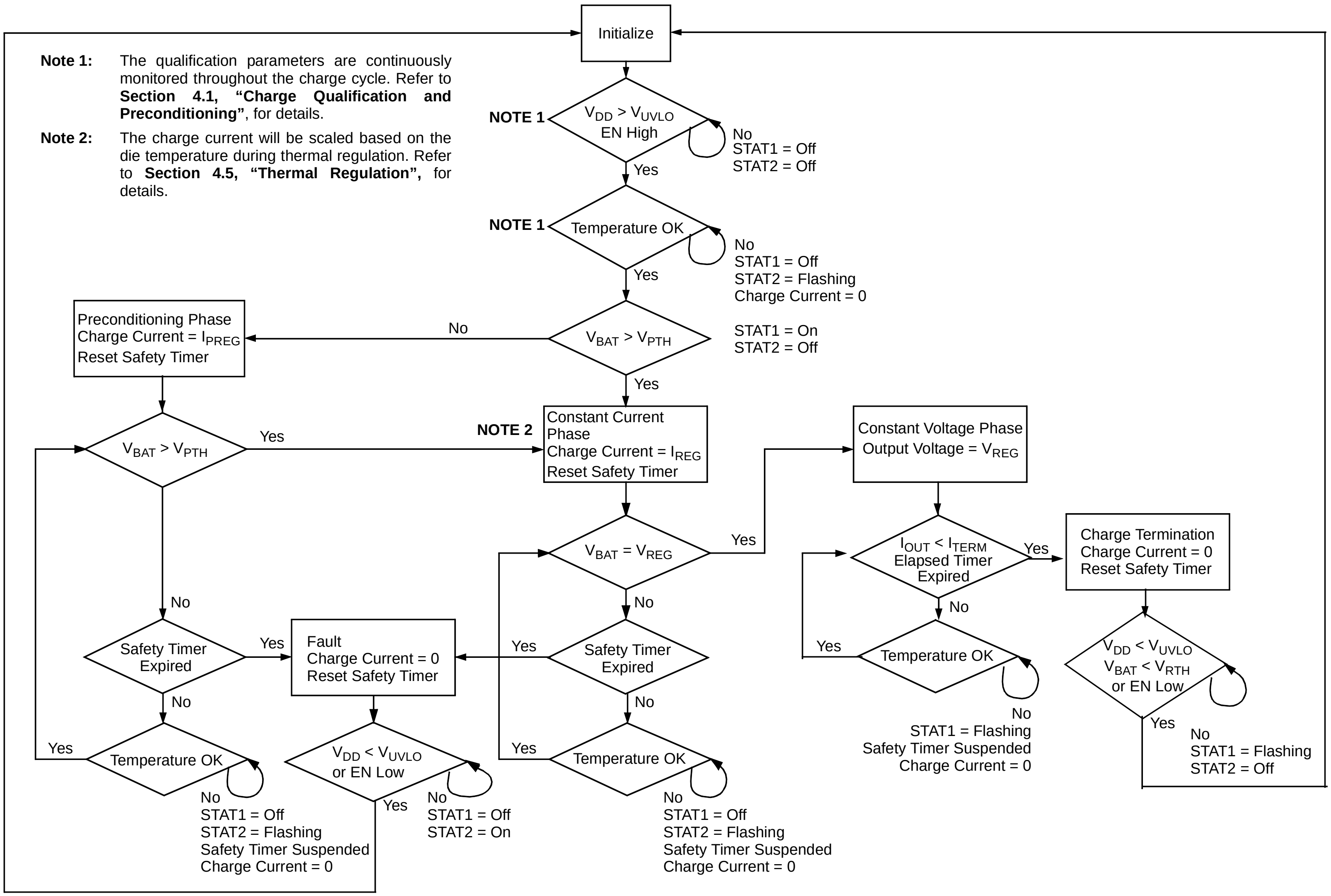


FIGURE 4-2: *Operational Flow Algorithm.*

5.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5.1 Analog Circuitry

5.1.1 BATTERY MANAGEMENT INPUT SUPPLY (V_{DD1}, V_{DD2})

The V_{DD} input is the input supply to the MCP7386X. The MCP7386X automatically enters a Power-down mode if the voltage on the V_{DD} input falls below the undervoltage lockout voltage (V_{STOP}). This feature prevents draining the battery pack when the V_{DD} supply is not present.

5.1.2 PROG INPUT

Fast charge current regulation can be scaled by placing a programming resistor (R_{PROG}) from the PROG input to V_{SS}. Connecting the PROG input to V_{SS} allows for a maximum fast charge current of 1.2A, typically. The minimum fast charge current is 100 mA, set by letting the PROG input float. The following formula calculates the value for R_{PROG}:

$$R_{PROG} = \frac{13.2 - 11 \times I_{REG}}{12 \times I_{REG} - 1.2}$$

where:

I_{REG} is the desired fast charge current in amps

R_{PROG} is in kΩ.

The preconditioning trickle-charge current and the charge termination current are scaled to approximately 10% and 8% of I_{REG}, respectively.

5.1.3 CELL TEMPERATURE SENSOR BIAS (THREF)

A 2.5V voltage reference is provided to bias an external thermistor for continuous cell temperature monitoring and pre-qualification. A ratio metric window comparison is performed at threshold levels of $V_{THREF}/2$ and $V_{THREF}/4$.

5.1.4 CELL TEMPERATURE SENSOR INPUT (THERM)

The MCP73861 and MCP73862 continuously monitor temperature by comparing the voltage between the THERM input and V_{SS} with the upper and lower temperature thresholds. A negative or positive temperature coefficient, NTC or PTC, thermistor and an external voltage-divider typically develop this voltage. The temperature sensing circuit has its own reference to which it performs a ratio metric comparison. Therefore, it is immune to fluctuations in the supply input (V_{DD}). The temperature-sensing circuit is removed from the system when V_{DD} is not applied, eliminating additional discharge of the battery pack.

Figure 6-1 depicts a typical application circuit with connection of the THERM input. The resistor values of R_{T1} and R_{T2} are calculated with the following equations.

For NTC thermistors:

$$R_{T1} = \frac{2 \times R_{COLD} \times R_{HOT}}{R_{COLD} - R_{HOT}}$$

$$R_{T2} = \frac{2 \times R_{COLD} \times R_{HOT}}{R_{COLD} - 3 \times R_{HOT}}$$

For PTC thermistors:

$$R_{T1} = \frac{2 \times R_{COLD} \times R_{HOT}}{R_{HOT} - R_{COLD}}$$

$$R_{T2} = \frac{2 \times R_{COLD} \times R_{HOT}}{R_{HOT} - 3 \times R_{COLD}}$$

Where:

R_{COLD} and R_{HOT} are the thermistor resistance values at the temperature window of interest.

Applying a voltage equal to $V_{THREF}/3$ to the THERM input disables temperature monitoring.

5.1.5 TIMER SET INPUT (TIMER)

The TIMER input programs the period of the safety timers by placing a timing capacitor (C_{TIMER}), between the TIMER input pin and V_{SS}. Three safety timers are programmed via the timing capacitor.

The preconditioning safety timer period:

$$t_{PRECON} = \frac{C_{TIMER}}{0.1\mu F} \times 1.0 Hours$$

The fast charge safety timer period:

$$t_{FAST} = \frac{C_{TIMER}}{0.1\mu F} \times 1.5 Hours$$

And, the elapsed time termination period:

$$t_{TERM} = \frac{C_{TIMER}}{0.1\mu F} \times 3.0 Hours$$

The preconditioning timer starts after qualification and resets when the charge cycle transitions to the constant current, fast charge phase. The fast charge timer and the elapsed timer start after the MCP7386X transitions from preconditioning. The fast charge timer resets when the charge cycle transitions to the constant voltage phase. The elapsed timer will expire and terminate the charge if the sensed current does not diminish below the termination threshold.

During thermal regulation, the timer is slowed down proportional to the charge current.

5.1.6 BATTERY VOLTAGE SENSE (V_{BAT3})

The MCP7386X monitors the battery voltage at the V_{BAT3} pin. This input is tied directly to the positive terminal of the battery pack.

5.1.7 BATTERY CHARGE CONTROL OUTPUT (V_{BAT1}, V_{BAT2})

The battery charge control output is the drain terminal of an internal P-channel MOSFET. The MCP7386X provides constant current, constant 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.

5.2 Digital Circuitry

5.2.1 CHARGE STATUS OUTPUTS (STAT1,STAT2)

Two status outputs provide information on the state of charge. The current-limited, open-drain outputs can be used to illuminate external LEDs. Optionally, a pull-up resistor can be used on the output for communication with a host microcontroller. Table 5-1 summarizes the state of the status outputs during a charge cycle.

TABLE 5-1: STATUS OUTPUTS

CHARGE CYCLE STAT1	STAT1	STAT2
Qualification	Off	Off
Preconditioning	On	Off
Constant Current Fast Charge	On	Off
Constant Voltage	On	Off
Charge Complete	Flashing (1Hz, 50% duty cycle)	Off
Fault	Off	On
THERM Invalid	Off	Flashing (1Hz, 50% duty cycle)
Disabled - Sleep mode	Off	Off
Input Voltage Disconnected	Off	Off

Note: Off state: open-drain is high-impedance;
On state: open-drain can sink current, typically 7 mA;
Flashing: toggles between off state and on state.

The flashing rate (1 Hz) is based off a timer capacitor (C_{TIMER}) of 0.1 µF. The rate will vary based on the value of the timer capacitor.

During a FAULT condition, the STAT1 status output will be off and the STAT2 status output will be on. To recover from a FAULT condition, the input voltage must be removed and then reapplied, or the enable input (EN) must be de-asserted to a logic-low, then asserted to a logic-high.

When the voltage on the THERM input is outside the preset window, the charge cycle will not start, or will be suspended. The charge cycle is not terminated and recovery is automatic. The charge cycle will resume or start once the THERM input is valid and all other qualification parameters are met. During an invalid THERM condition, the STAT1 status output will be off and the STAT2 status output will flash.

5.2.2 V_{SET} INPUT

The V_{SET} input selects the regulated output voltage of the MCP7386X. With V_{SET} tied to V_{SS}, the MCP73861 and MCP73862 regulate to 4.1V and 8.2V, respectively. With V_{SET} tied to V_{DD}, the MCP73861 and MCP73862 regulate to 4.2V and 8.4V, respectively.

5.2.3 LOGIC ENABLE (EN)

The logic enable input pin (EN) 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.

Applying a logic-high input signal to the EN pin, or tying it to the input source, enables the device. Applying a logic-low input signal disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device's supply current is reduced to 0.17 µA, typically.

6.0 APPLICATIONS

The MCP7386X are designed to operate in conjunction with a host microcontroller or in stand-alone applications. The MCP7386X 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 and Figures 6-2 and 6-3 depict the accompanying charge profile.

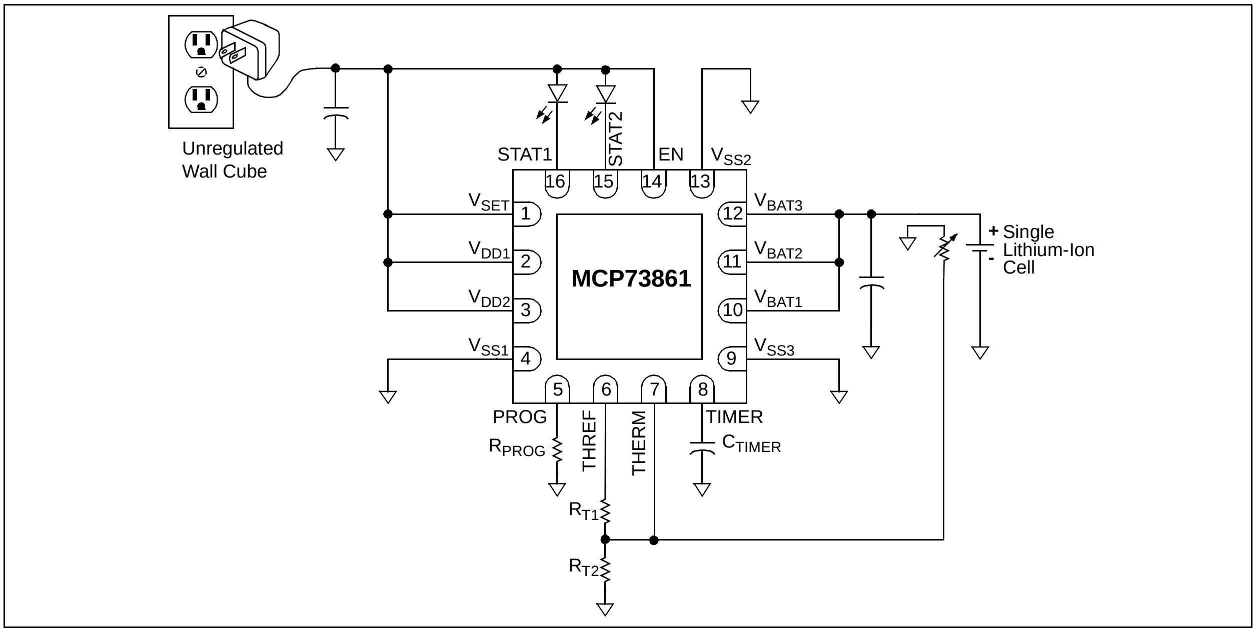


FIGURE 6-1: *Typical Application Circuit.*

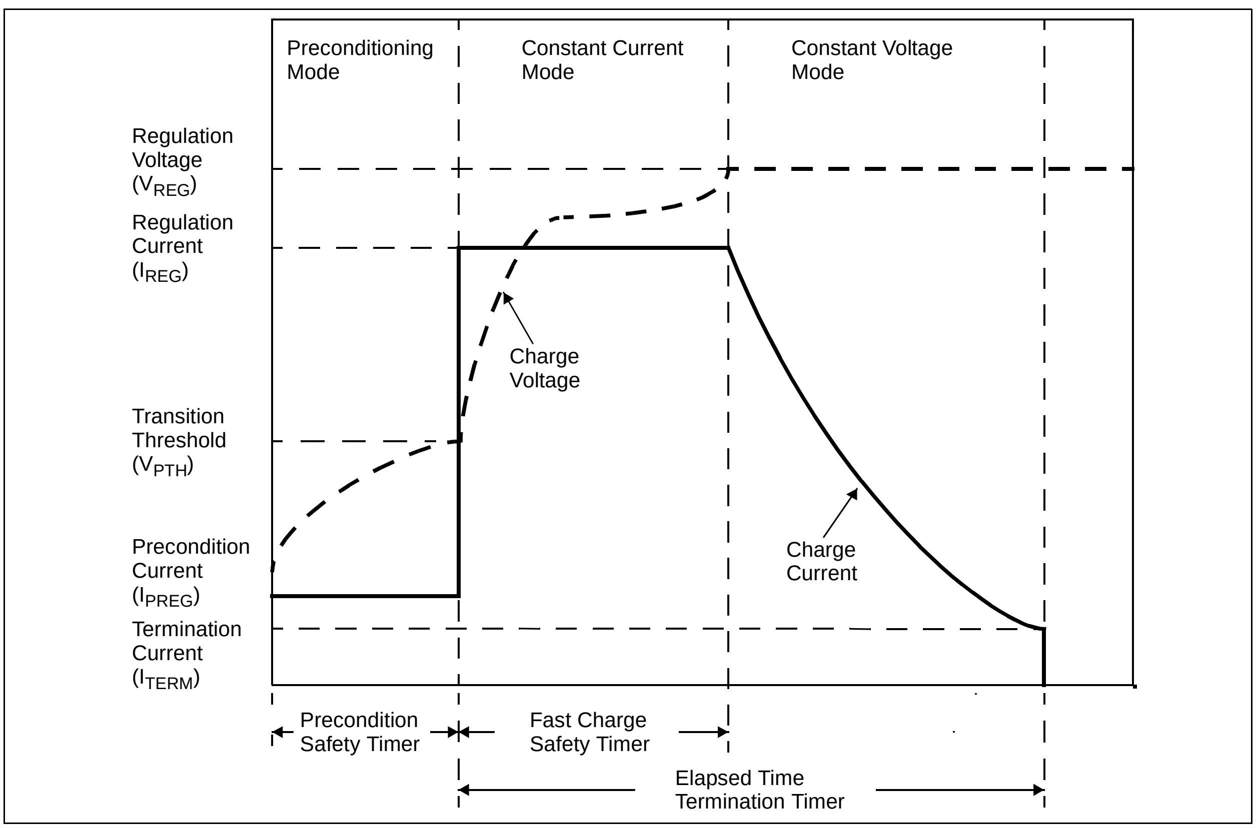


FIGURE 6-2: *Typical Charge Profile.*

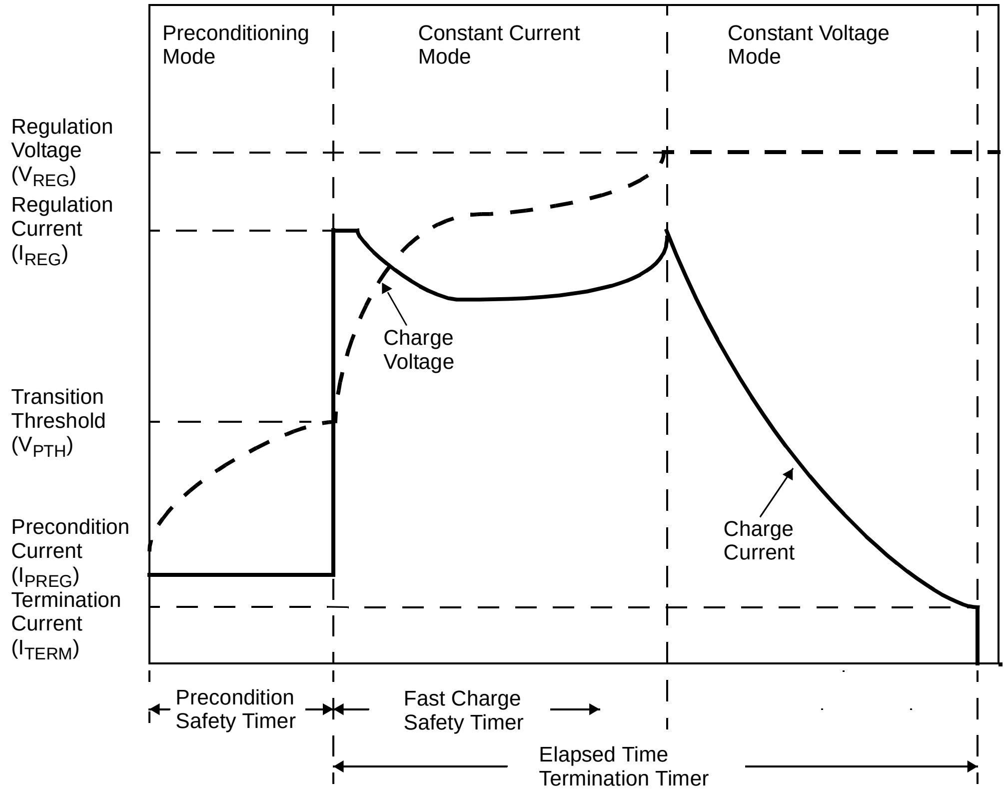


FIGURE 6-3: *Typical Charge Profile in Thermal Regulation.*

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 situation is when the device has transitioned from the preconditioning phase to the constant current phase. 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.

1200 mA is the maximum charge current obtainable from the MCP7386X. For this situation, the PROG input should be connected directly to V_{SS}.

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 phase to the constant current phase. In this case, the power dissipation is:

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

Where:

V_{DDMAX} is the maximum input voltage

I_{REGMAX} is the maximum fast charge current

V_{PTHMIN} is the minimum transition threshold voltage.

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

$$PowerDissipation = (5.5V - 2.7V) \times 575mA = 1.61W$$

With the battery charger mounted on a 1 in^2 pad of 1 oz. copper, the junction temperature rise is 60°C, approximately. This would allow for a maximum operating ambient temperature of 50°C before thermal regulation is entered.

6.1.1.3 External Capacitors

The MCP7386X 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 up to a 1A output current.

6.1.1.4 Reverse-Blocking Protection

The MCP7386X provides protection from a faulted or shorted input, or from a reversed-polarity input source. 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 Enable Interface

In the stand-alone configuration, the enable pin is generally tied to the input voltage. The MCP7386X automatically enters a low-power mode when voltage on the V_{DD} input falls below the undervoltage lockout voltage (V_{STOP}) reducing the battery drain current to 0.23 µA, typically.

6.1.1.6 Charge Status Interface

Two status outputs provide information on the state of charge. The current-limited, open-drain outputs can be used to illuminate external LEDs. Refer to Table 5-1 for a summary of the state of the status outputs during a charge cycle.

6.2 PCB Layout Issues

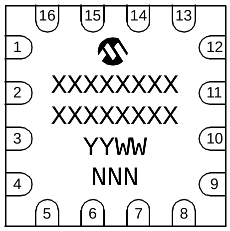
For optimum voltage regulation, place the battery pack as close as possible to the device's V_{BAT} and V_{SS} pins. It is recommended to minimize voltage drops along the high current carrying PCB traces.

If the PCB layout is used as a heatsink, adding many vias in the heatsink pad can help conduct more heat to the back-plane of the PCB, thus reducing the maximum junction temperature.

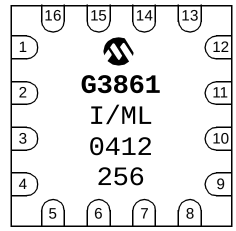
7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

7.1 Package Marking Information

16-Lead QFN



Example:

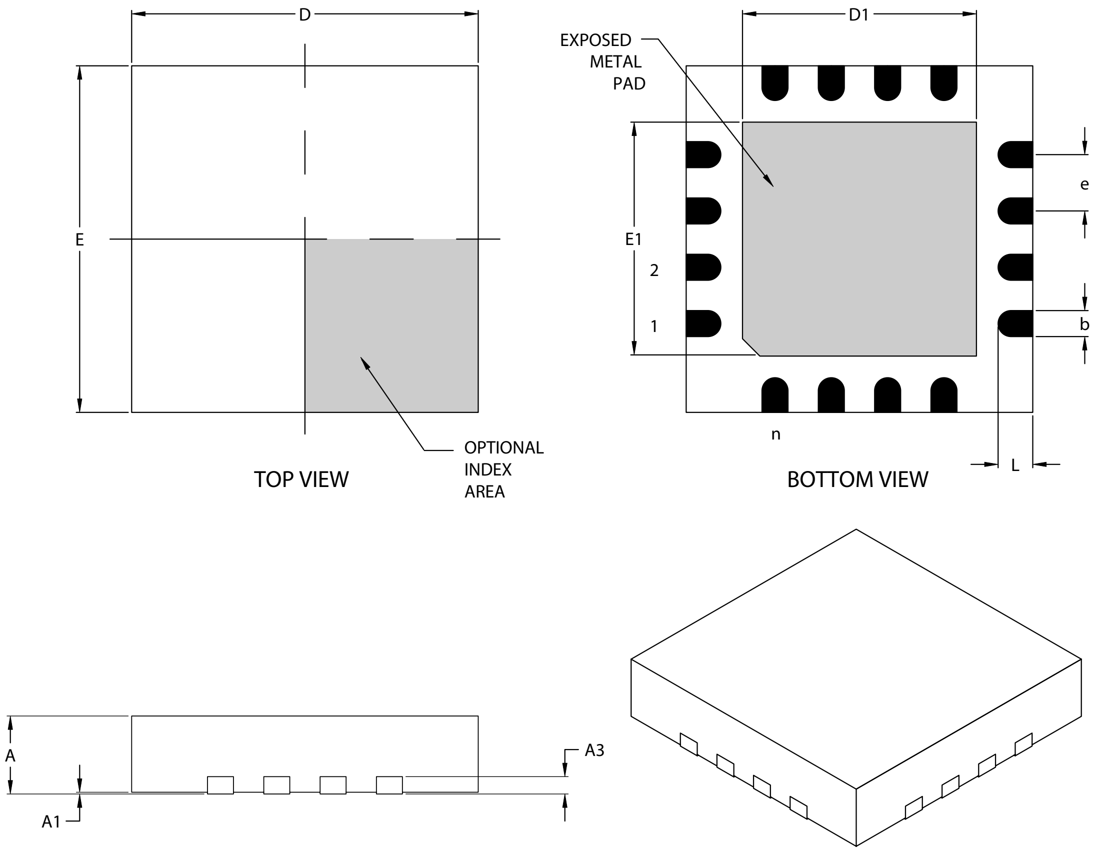


Legend:	XX...X	Customer specific information*
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code

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.

* Standard OTP marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, and traceability code.

16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat No Lead Package (ML) 4x4x0.9 mm Body (QFN) – Saw Singulated



Units		INCHES			MILLIMETERS*		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		16			16	
Pitch	e		.026 BSC			0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	.031	.035	.039	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	.000	.001	.002	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		.008 REF			0.20 REF	
Overall Width	E	.152	.157	.163	3.85	4.00	4.15
Exposed Pad Width	E2	.100	.106	.110	2.55	2.70	2.80
Overall Length	D	.152	.157	.163	3.85	4.00	4.15
Exposed Pad Length	D2	.100	.106	.110	2.55	2.70	2.80
Contact Width	b	.010	.012	.014	0.25	0.30	0.35
Contact Length	L	.012	.016	.020	0.30	0.40	0.50

*Controlling Parameter

Notes:

JEDEC equivalent: MO-220

Drawing No. C04-127 Revised 04-24-05

NOTES:

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.	X	XX
Device	Temperature Range	Package

Device	MCP73861:	Single-cell charge controller with temperature monitor
	MCP73861T:	Single-cell charge controller with temperature monitor, Tape and Reel
	MCP73862:	Dual series cells charge controller with temperature monitor
	MCP73862T:	Dual series cells charge controller with temperature monitor, Tape and Reel
Temperature Range	I	= -40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
Package	ML	= Plastic Quad Flat No Lead, 4x4 mm Body (QFN), 16-lead
Lead Finish	G	= Matte Tin (Pure Sn)

Examples:

a) MCP73861T-I/MLG: Tape and Reel, Single Cell Controller
b) MCP73861-I/MLG: Single Cell Controller

a) MCP73862T-I/MLG: Tape and Reel, Dual Series Controller
b) MCP73862-I/MLG: Dual Series Controller

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