Description

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

It takes a high side voltage developed across a current shunt resistor and translates it into a proportional output current. A user defined output resistor scales the output current into a ground-referenced voltage.

The wide input voltage range of 20V down to as low as 2.5V make it suitable for a range of applications. A minimum operating current of just 4µA, combined with a SOT23 package make it a unique solution for portable battery equipment. The SM8 device offers an alternative package option.

Features

- Low cost, accurate high-side current sensing
- Output voltage scaling
- Up to 2.5V sense voltage
- 2.5V to 20V supply range
- 4µA quiescent current
- 1% typical accuracy
- SOT23 and SM8 packages
- AEC-Q100.3 qualified; ZXCT1009FTA only

Applications

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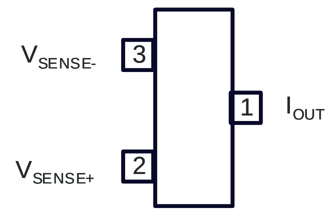
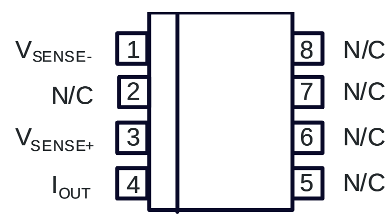
Pin Assignments

SOT23
Package Suffix - F



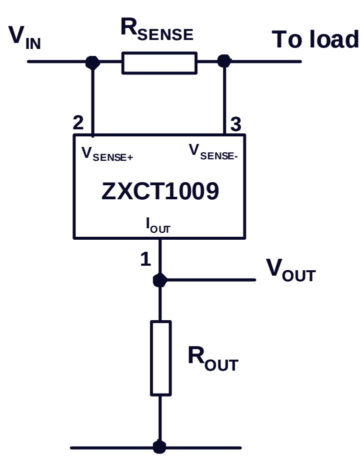
(Top View)

SM8
Package Suffix – T8



(Top View)

Application Circuit



Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin Function
V_{SENSE+}	Connection to supply voltage
V_{SENSE-}	Connection to load
I_{OUT}	Output current, proportional to measured current

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C)

Description		Rating	Unit
Voltage on any pin (relative to I_{OUT})		-0.6 to 20	V
Continous output current, I_{OUT}		25	mA
Continuous sense voltage, V_{SENSE}†		-0.5 to +5	V
Operating temperature, T_A		-40 to 85	°C
Storage temperature		-55 to 125	°C
Package power dissipation @ T_A = 25°C (Derate to zero @ 125°C)	SOT23	450	mW
	SM8	2	W

Operation above the absolute maximum rating may cause device failure. Operation at the absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may reduce device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C, V_{IN} = 5V, R_{OUT} = 100Ω)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Limits			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
V_{IN}	V_{CC} range		2.5		20	V
I_{OUT}[1]	Output Current	V_{SENSE} = 0V V_{SENSE} = 10mV V_{SENSE} = 100mV V_{SENSE} = 200mV V_{SENSE} = 1V	1 90 0.975 1.95 9.6	4 104 1.002 2.0 9.98	15 120 1.025 2.05 10.2	µA µA mA mA mA
V_{SENSE}†	Sense Voltage		0		2500	mV
I_{SENSE-}	V_{SENSE-} Input Current				100	nA
A_{CC}	Accuracy	R_{SENSE} = 0.1Ω V_{SENSE} = 200mV	-2.5		2.5	%
G_M	Transconductance, I_{OUT}/V_{SENSE}			10000		µA/V
BW	Bandwidth	$V_{SENSE(DC)}$ = 10mv, RF P_{IN} = -40dBm‡ $V_{SENSE(DC)}$ = 100mv, RF P_{IN} = -20dBm‡		300 2		kHz MHz

Notes:
1. Includes input offset voltage contribution

†. V_{SENSE} is defined as the differential voltage between V_{SENSE+} and V_{SENSE-}.

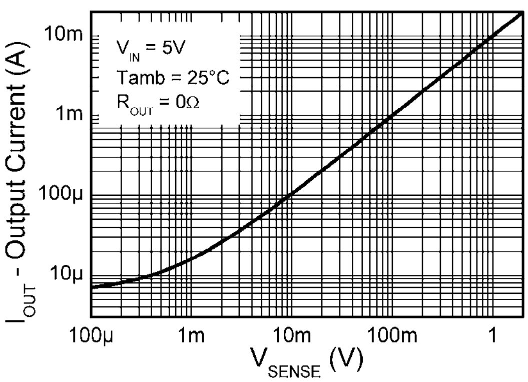
$V_{SENSE} = V_{SENSE+} - V_{SENSE-}$

$= V_{IN} - V_{LOAD}$

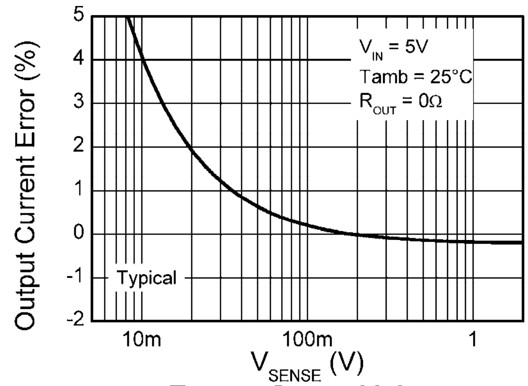
$= I_{LOAD} \times R_{SENSE}$

‡ -20dBm=63mVPP into 50Ω

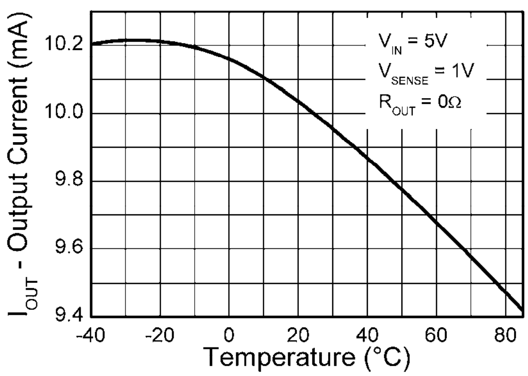
Typical Characteristics



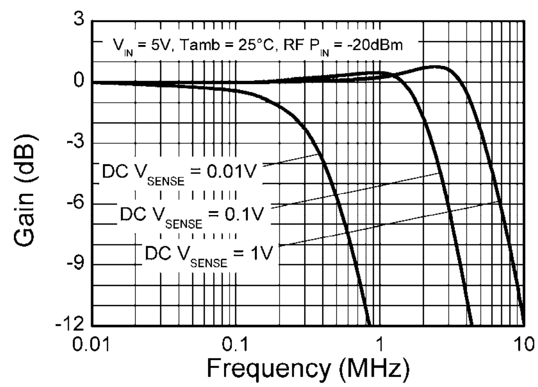
Typical Output v Sense Voltage



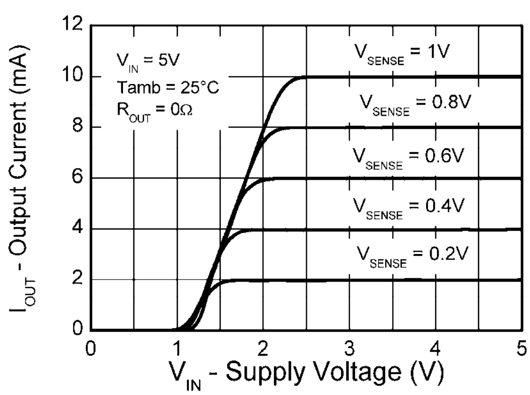
Error v Sense Voltage



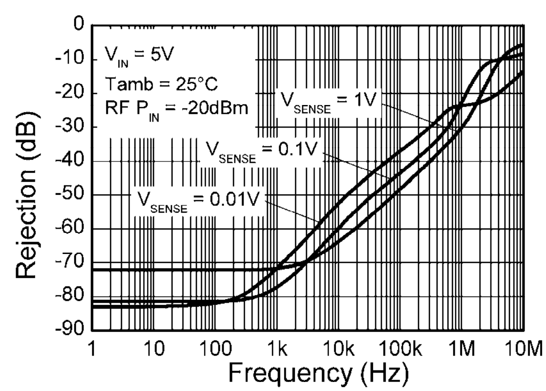
Output Current v Temperature



Frequency Response

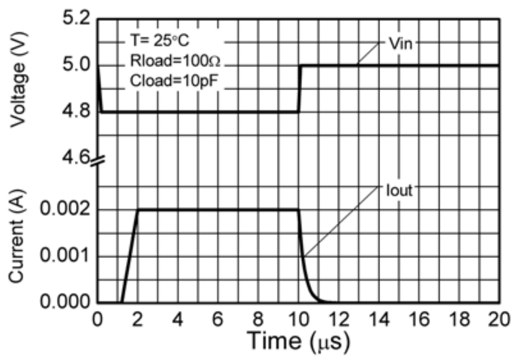


Transfer Characteristic



Common Mode Rejection

Typical Characteristics (cont.)



Step Response

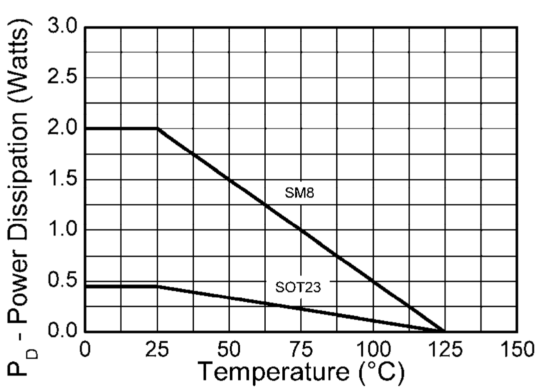
Power Dissipation

The maximum allowable power dissipation of the device for normal operation (P_{MAX}), is a function of the package junction to ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), maximum junction temperature (T_{JMAX}), and ambient temperature (T_{AMB}), according to the expression:

$P_{MAX} = (T_{JMAX} – T_{AMB}) / \theta_{JA}$

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

$P_D = I_{OUT}(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$ W



T_A - Ambient Temperature

Application Information

The following text describes how to scale a load current to an output voltage.

$V_{SENSE} = V_{IN} - V_{LOAD}$
$V_{OUT} = 0.01 \times V_{SENSE} \times R_{OUT}$ [1]

E.g.

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

1) Choose the value of R_{SENSE} to give 50mV >

V_{SENSE} > 500mV at full load.

For example V_{SENSE} = 100mV at 1.0A.

R_{SENSE} = 0.1/1.0 => 0.1Ω.

2) Choose R_{OUT} to give V_{OUT} = 100mV, when

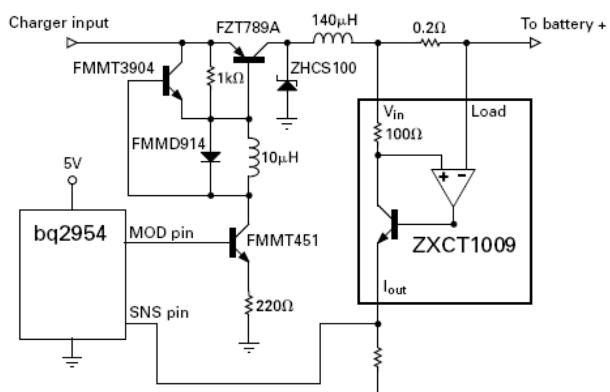
V_{SENSE} = 100mV.

Rearranging [1] for Rout gives:

$R_{OUT} = V_{OUT} / (V_{SENSE} \times 0.01)$
$R_{OUT} = 0.1 / (0.1 \times 0.01) = 100\Omega$

Application Information (cont.)

Li-Ion Charger Circuit



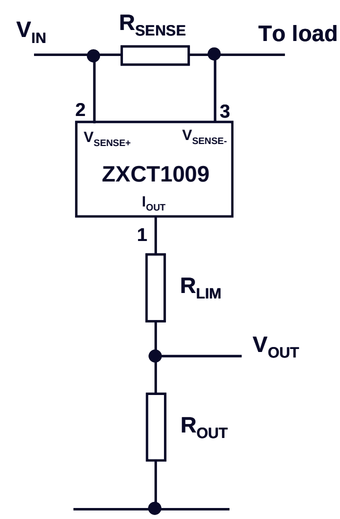
Support components omitted for clarity

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

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

Transient Protection

An additional resistor, R_{LIM} can be added in series with R_{OUT} (as below), to limit the current from I_{OUT}. Any circuit connected to V_{OUT} will be protected from input voltage transients. This can be of particular use in automotive applications where load dump and other common transients need to be considered.



ZXCT1009 with additional current limiting Resistor R_{LIM}.

Assuming the worst case condition of V_{OUT} = 0V; providing a low impedance to a transient, the minimum value of R_{LIM} is given by:-

$$R_{LIM(min)} = (V_{PK} – V_{MAX})/I_{PK}$$

V_{PK} = Peak transient voltage to be withstood
V_{MAX} = Maximum working voltage = 20V
I_{PK} = Peak output current = 40mA

The maximum value of R_{LIM} is set by $V_{IN(MIN)}$, $V_{OUT(MAX)}$ and the dropout voltage (see transfer characteristic on page 3) of the ZXCT1009 :-

$$R_{LIM(MAX)} = R_{OUT}[V_{IN(MIN)} – (V_{DP} + V_{OUT(MAX)})]/V_{OUT(MAX)}$$

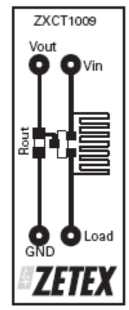
$V_{IN(MIN)}$ = Minimum Supply Operating Voltage
V_{DP} = Dropout Voltage
$V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = Maximum Operating Output Voltage

Application Information (cont.)

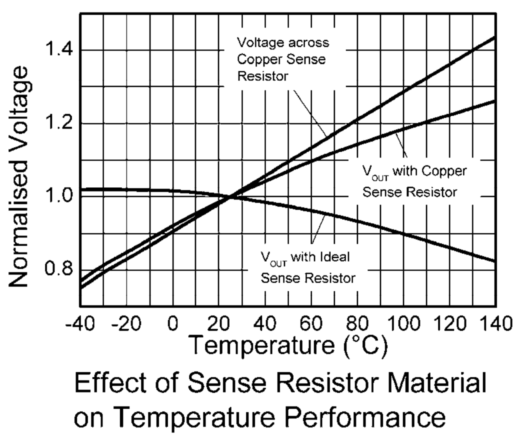
PCB trace shunt resistor for low cost solution

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

The figure opposite shows a PCB layout suggestion. The resistor section is 25mm x 0.25mm giving approximately 150mΩ using 1oz copper. The data for the normalised graph was obtained using a 1A load current and a 100Ω output resistor. An electronic version of the PCB layout is available through Diodes applications group.



Layout shows area of shunt resistor compared to SOT23 package. Not actual size.



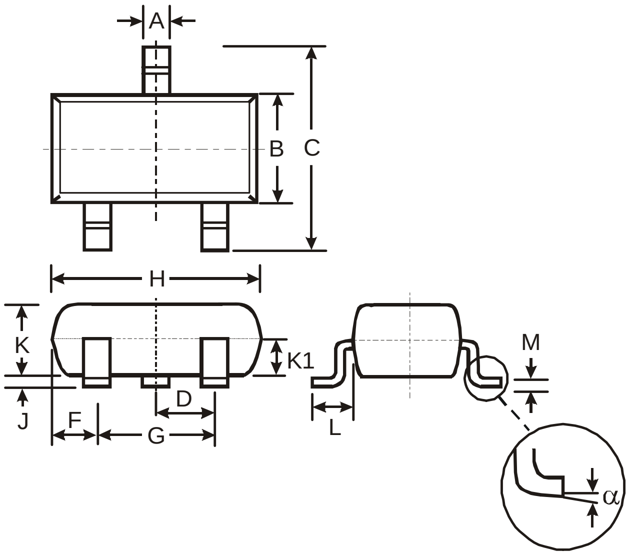
Effect of Sense Resisitor Material on Temperature Performance

Ordering Information

Device	AEC-Q100 level	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity per Reel	Part Marking	Package
ZXCT1009FTA	Grade 3	7”	8mm	3000 Units	109	SOT23
ZXCT1009F-7	None	7”	8mm	3000 Units	109	SOT23
ZXCT1009T8TA	None	7”	12mm	1000 Units	ZXCT1009	SM8

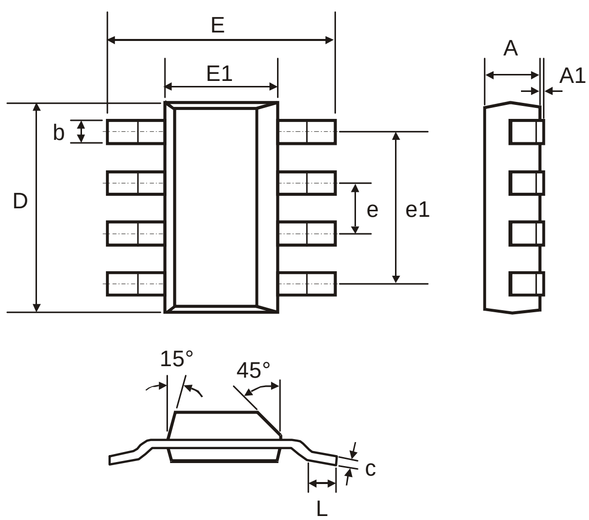
Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm)

1) SOT23



SOT23			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	0.37	0.51	0.40
B	1.20	1.40	1.30
C	2.30	2.50	2.40
D	0.89	1.03	0.915
F	0.45	0.60	0.535
G	1.78	2.05	1.83
H	2.80	3.00	2.90
J	0.013	0.10	0.05
K	0.903	1.10	1.00
K1	-	-	0.400
L	0.45	0.61	0.55
M	0.085	0.18	0.11
α	0°	8°	-
All Dimensions in mm			

2) SM8



SM-8			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	–	1.7	–
A1	0.02	0.1	–
b	–	0.7	–
c	0.24	0.32	–
D	6.3	6.7	–
e	–	–	1.53
e1	–	–	4.59
E	6.7	7.3	–
E1	3.3	3.7	–
L	0.9	–	–
All Dimensions in mm			