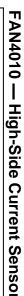
December 2014





### Features at +5 V

FAIRCHILD

- Low Cost, Accurate, High-Side Current Sensing
- Output Voltage Scaling
- Up to 2.5 V Sense Voltage
- 2 V to 6 V Supply Range
- 2 µA Typical Offset Current
- 3.5 µA Quiescent Current
- -0.2% Accuracy
- 6-Lead MicroPak<sup>™</sup> MLP Package

## **Applications Battery Chargers**

- Battery Chargers
- Smart Battery Packs
- DC Motor Control
- Over-Current Monitor
- Power Management
- Programmable Current Source

## Description

The FAN4010 is a high-side current sense amplifier designed for battery-powered systems. Using the FAN4010 for high-side power-line monitoring does not interfere with the battery charger's ground path. The FAN4010 is designed for portable PCs, cellular phones, and other portable systems where battery / DC power-line monitoring is critical.

To provide a high level of flexibility, the FAN4010 functions with an external sense resistor to set the range of load current to be monitored. It has a current output that can be converted to a ground-referred voltage with a single resistor, accommodating a wide range of battery voltages and currents. The FAN4010 features allow it to be used for gas gauging as well as uni-directional or bi-directional current monitoring.

# **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Top Mark	Package	Packing Method
FAN4010IL6X	-40°C to +85°C	PX	6 Lood Moldod Loodloop Dookage (MLD)	Tape &
FAN4010IL6X_F113 <sup>(1)</sup>	-40 C 10 +65 C	PA	6-Lead, Molded Leadless Package (MLP)	Reel
Notes:				

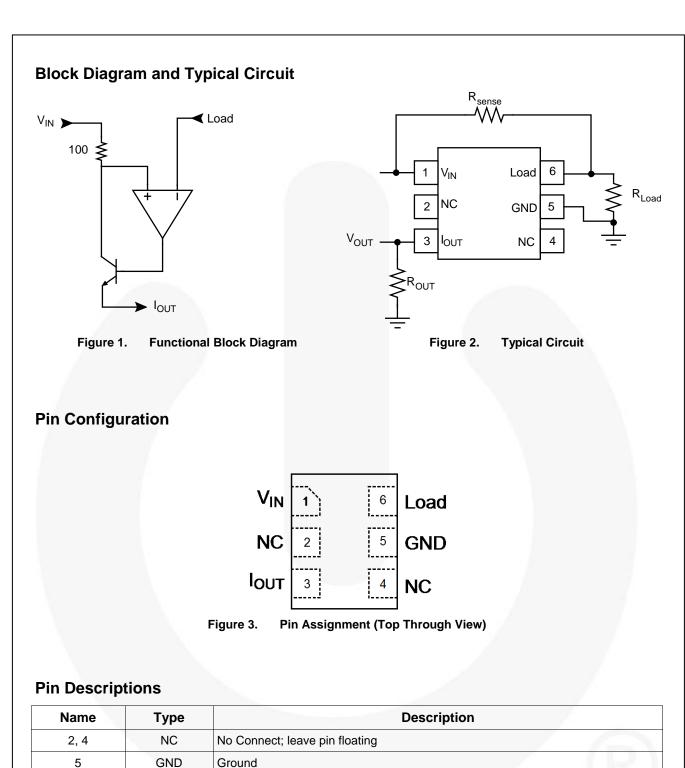
### Notes:

1. Legacy product number; please order FAN4010IL6X for new designs.

- 2. All packages are lead free per JEDEC: J-STD-020B standard.
- 3. Moisture sensitivity level for all parts is MSL-1.

MicroPak™ is a trademark of Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation.





lout

 $V_{\text{IN}}$ 

Load

3

1

6

Output Current, proportional to VIN-VLOAD

Input Voltage, Supply Voltage

Connection to load or battery

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage		0		6.3	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Range		0		6.3	V
TJ	Junction Temperature				+150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-65		+150	°C
TL	Reflow Temperature, Soldering				+260	°C
$\Theta_{JA}$	Package Thermal Resistance <sup>(4)</sup>			456		°C/W
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge	Human Body Model, JESD22-A114			5000	V
Protection		Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101			1000	

Note:

4. Package thermal resistance ( $\Theta_{JA}$ ), JEDEC standard, multi-layer test boards, still air.

# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Symbol	Parameter		Max.	Unit
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40	+85	°C
Vs	Supply Voltage Range	2	6	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage 2		6	V
V <sub>SENSE</sub>	Sensor Voltage Range, $V_{SENSE}=V_{IN}-V_{LOAD}$ , $R_{OUT}=0$ $\Omega$		2.5	V

Unit

kHz MHz V

μΑ

mΑ

μΑ

nA

%

µA/V

1.95

9.7

-2.5

2.00

10.0

3.5

2

-0.2

10000

2.05

10.3

5.0

2.5

# Electrical Characteristics at +5 V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Frequenc	y Domain Response	·	•		•
B <sub>WSS</sub>	Small Signal Bandwidth	P <sub>IN</sub> =-40 dBm <sup>(5)</sup> , V <sub>SENSE</sub> =10 mV		600	
B <sub>WLS</sub>	Large Signal Bandwidth	P <sub>IN</sub> =-20 dBm <sup>(6),</sup> V <sub>SENSE</sub> =100 mV		2	
VIN	Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>S</sub>	2		6
		V <sub>SENSE</sub> =0 mV	0	1	9
		V <sub>SENSE</sub> =10 mV	90	100	110
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current <sup>(7,8)</sup>	V <sub>SENSE</sub> =100 mV	0.975	1.000	1.025
				1	

V<sub>SENSE</sub>=0 V, GND Pin Current

 $R_{SENSE}=100 \Omega, R_{SENSE}=200 mV^{(7)}$ 

V<sub>SENSE</sub>=200 mV

V<sub>SENSE</sub>=1 V

 $I_{OUT}/V_{SENSE}$ 

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_S = V_{IN} = 5$  V,  $R_{OUT} = 100 \Omega$ ,  $R_{SENSE} = 100 \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

G<sub>m</sub>

 $I_{S}$ 

ISENSE

Acy

5. -40 dBm = 6.3 mVpp into 50  $\Omega$ .

Accuracy

Supply Current<sup>(7)</sup>

Transconductance

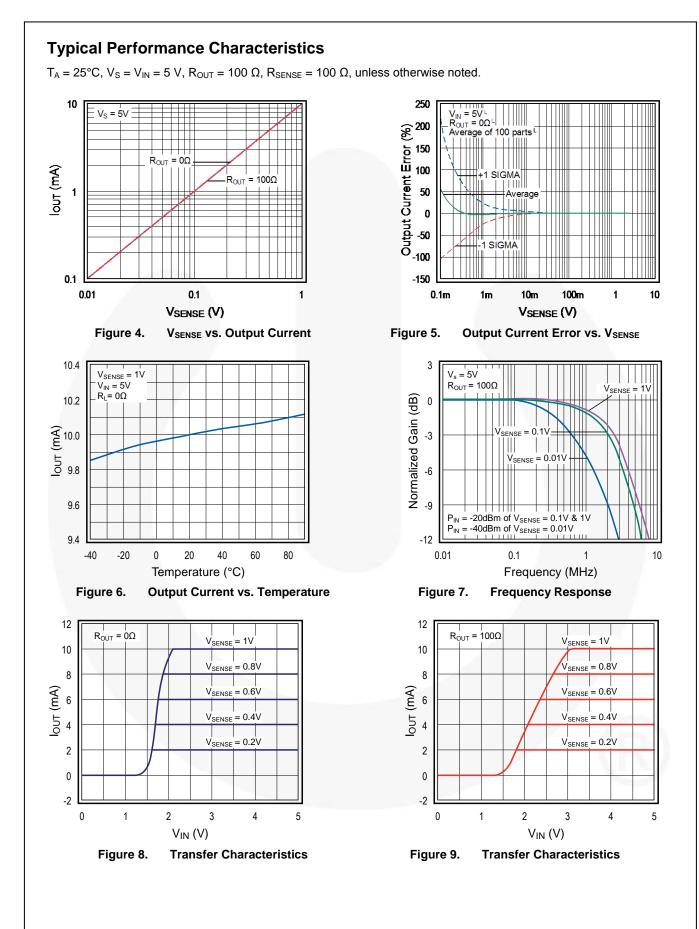
Load Pin Input Current

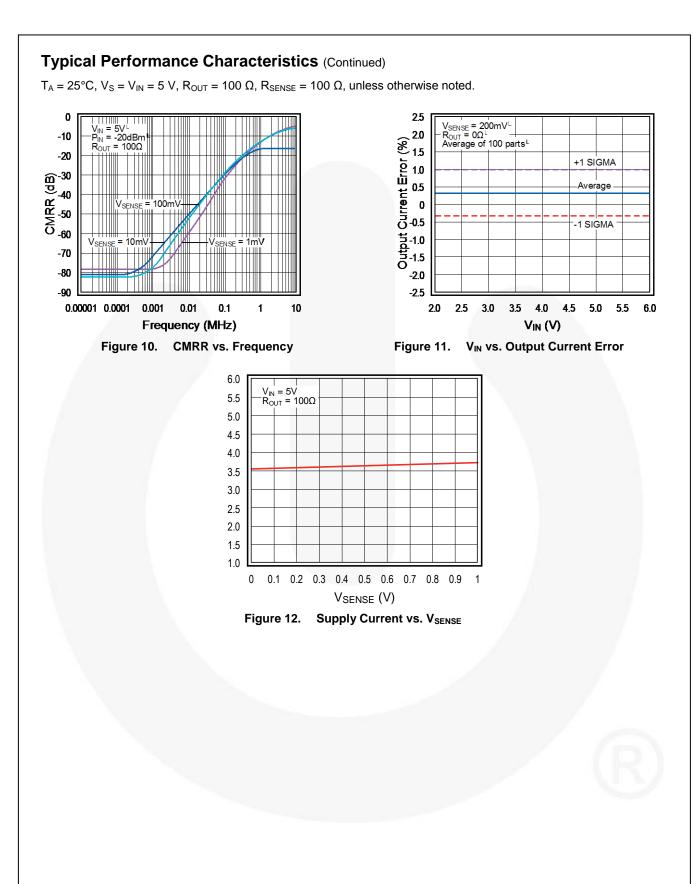
6. -20 dBm = 63 mVpp into  $50 \Omega$ .

7. 100% tested at 25°C.

8. Includes input offset voltage contribution.

FAN4010 — High-Side Current Sensor





# **Application Information**

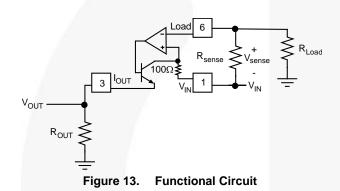
### **Detailed Description**

The FAN4010 measures the voltage drop (V<sub>SENSE</sub>) across an external sense resistor in the high-voltage side of the circuit. V<sub>SENSE</sub> is converted to a linear current via an internal operational amplifier and precision 100  $\Omega$  resistor. The value of this current is V<sub>SENSE</sub>/100  $\Omega$  (internal). Output current flows from the I<sub>OUT</sub> pin to an external resistor R<sub>OUT</sub> to generate an output voltage proportional to the current flowing to the load.

Use the following equations to scale a load current to an output voltage:

 $V_{\text{SENSE}} = I_{\text{LOAD}} \bullet R_{\text{SENSE}} \tag{1}$ 

$$V_{OUT} = 0.01 \times V_{SENSE} \times R_{OUT}$$
(2)



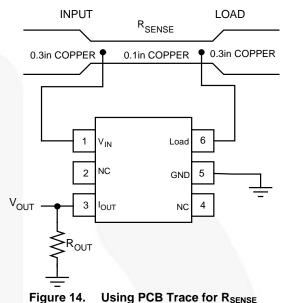
### Selecting R<sub>SENSE</sub>

Selection of  $R_{SENSE}$  is a balance between desired accuracy and allowable voltage loss. Although the FAN4010 is optimized for high accuracy with low V<sub>SENSE</sub> values, a larger  $R_{SENSE}$  value provides additional accuracy. However, larger values of  $R_{SENSE}$  create a larger voltage drop, reducing the effective voltage available to the load. This can be troublesome in low-voltage applications. Because of this, the maximum expected load current and allowable load voltage should be well understood. Although higher values of V<sub>SENSE</sub> can be used,  $R_{SENSE}$  should be chosen to satisfy the following condition:

$$10 \text{mV} < V_{\text{SENSE}} < 200 \text{mV} \tag{3}$$

For low-cost applications where accuracy is not as important, a portion of the printed circuit board (PCB) trace can be used as an  $R_{SENSE}$  resistor. Figure 14 shows an example of this configuration. The resistivity of a 0.1-inch wide trace of two-ounce copper is about 30 m $\Omega$ /ft. Unfortunately, the resistance temperature coefficient is relatively large (approximately 0.4%/°C), so systems with a wide temperature range may need to compensate for this effect. Additionally, self heating due to load currents introduces a nonlinearity error. Care

must be taken not to exceed the maximum power dissipation of the copper trace.



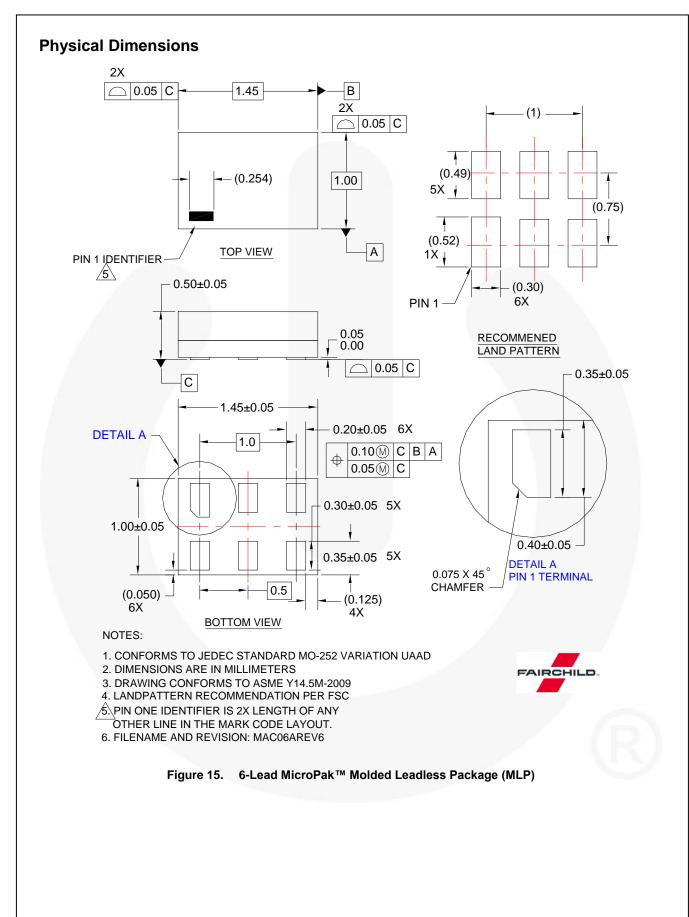
### Selecting ROUT

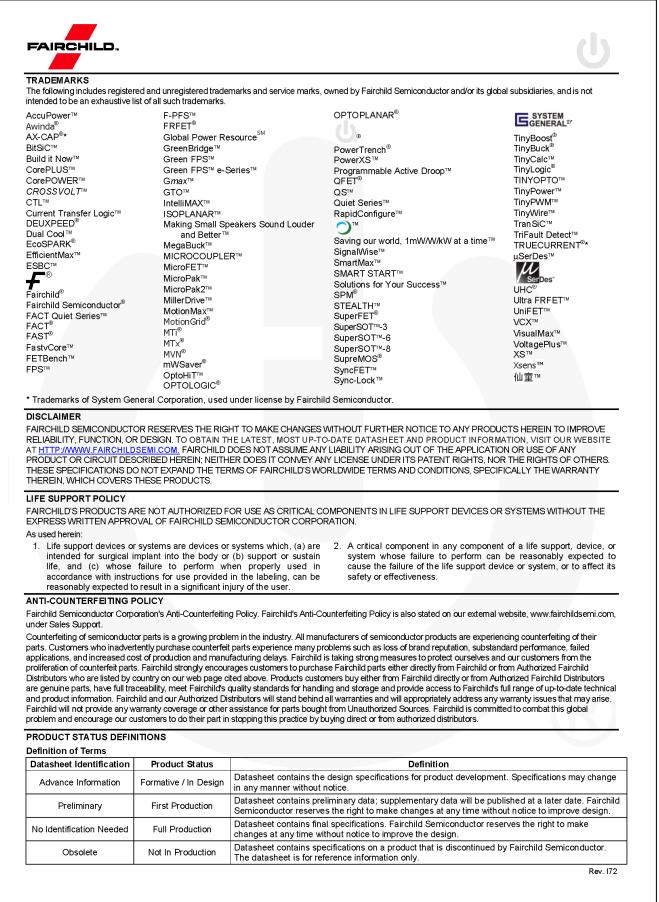
R<sub>OUT</sub> can be chosen to obtain the output voltage range required for the particular downstream application. For example, if the output of the FAN4010 is intended to drive an analog-to-digital convertor (ADC), R<sub>OUT</sub> should be chosen such that the expected full-scale output current produces an input voltage that matches the input range of the ADC. For instance, if expected loading current ranges from 0 to 1 A, an R<sub>SENSE</sub> resistor of 1 Ω produces an output current that ranges from 0 to 10 mA. If the input voltage range of the ADC is 0 to 2 V, an R<sub>OUT</sub> value of 200 Ω should be used. The input voltage and full-scale output current (I<sub>OUT\_FS</sub>) needs to be taken into account when setting up the output range. To ensure sufficient operating headroom, choose:

Output current accuracy for the recommended  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  between 10 mV and 200 mV are typically better than 1%. As a result, the absolute output voltage accuracy is dependent on the precision of the output resistor.

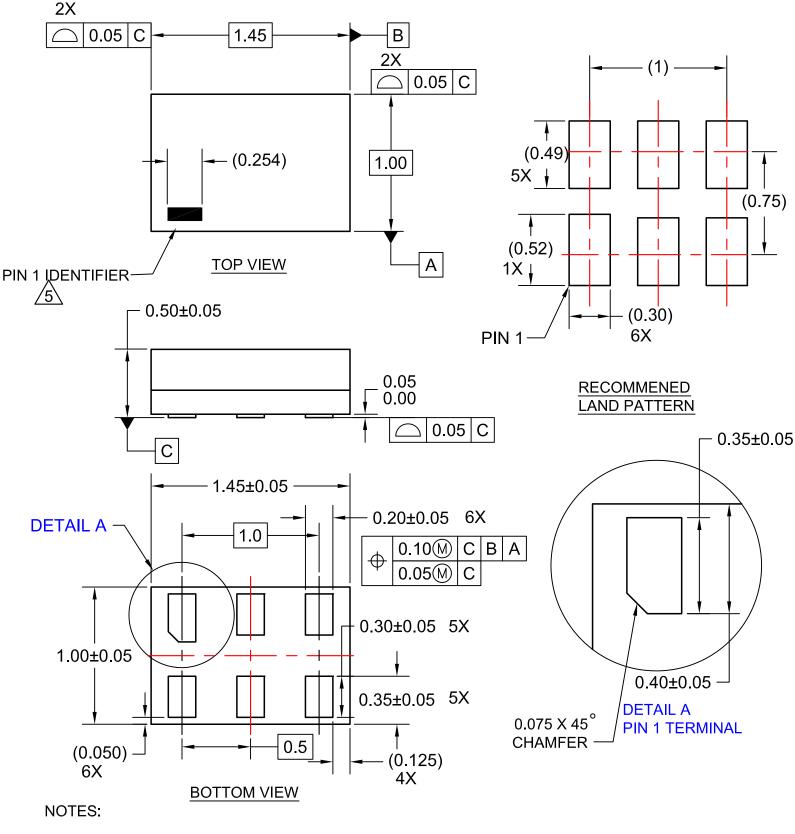
Make sure the input impedance of the circuit connected to  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is much higher than  $R_{\text{OUT}}$  to ensure accurate  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  values.

Since the FAN4010 provides a trans-impedance function, it is suitable for applications involving current rather than voltage sensing.





9



- 1. CONFORMS TO JEDEC STANDARD MO-252 VARIATION UAAD
- 2. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
- 3. DRAWING CONFORMS TO ASME Y14.5M-2009
- 4. LANDPATTERN RECOMMENDATION PER FSC
- 5. PIN ONE IDENTIFIER IS 2X LENGTH OF ANY
- OTHER LINE IN THE MARK CODE LAYOUT.
- 6. FILENAME AND REVISION: MAC06AREV6



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		Rev. 172