



Description

The SD6401E is a complete battery charger controller for two (8.4V) cells lithium-ion batteries. The SD6401E provides a small, simple and efficient solution to fast charge Li-ion battery. An external sense resistor sets the charge current with high accuracy.

supply is removed, the SD6401E automatically enters a low current sleep mode.

An internal resistor divider and precision reference set the final float voltage

The SD6401E is available in the SOP-8L package.

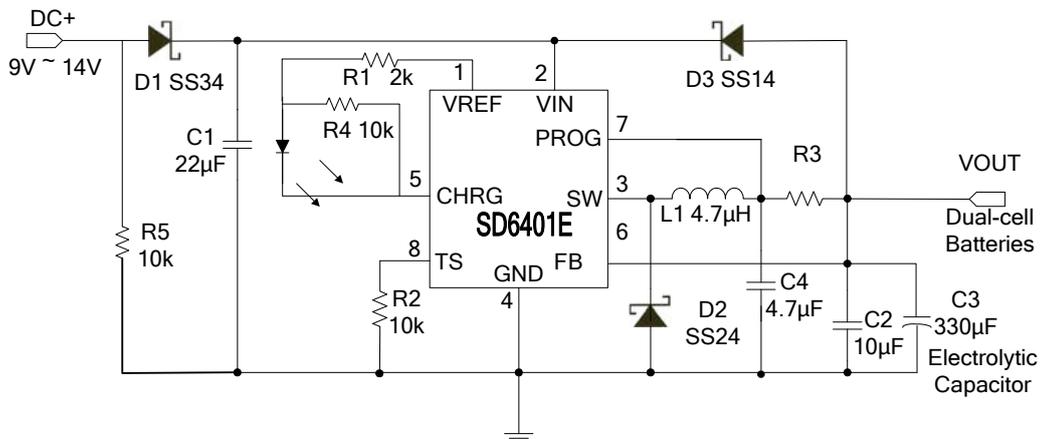
Features

- End-Charge-Current Detection Output
- Constant Switching Frequency for Minimum Noise
- Input Supply Range: 9.5V~14V
- Automatic Battery Recharge
- Automatic Shutdown When Input Supply is Removed
- Automatic Trickle Charging of Low Voltage Batteries
- Battery Temperature Sensing
- Stable with Ceramic Output Capacitor
- SOP-8L Package

Application

- Portable Computers
- Handheld Instruments
- Charging Docks

Typical Application Circuit



*The charge current can be set by $I_{OUT} = 0.11V/R3$.



Pin Assignment

TOP VIEW		PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>8 7 6 5</p> <p>(Marking)</p> <p>●</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>SOP-8L</p> <p>● Marking:HXM-XIBc</p>		1	VREF	Voltage Reference to Drive LED
		2	VIN	Input
		3	SW	Switch Output
		4	GND	Ground
		5	CHRG	Open-Drain Charge Status for Output
		6	FB	Feedback
		7	PROG	Charge Current Program
		8	TS	Temperature Sense

Pin Assignment

VREF (Pin 1): Voltage reference to drive LED.

VIN (Pin 2): Positive Input Supply Voltage. It provides power to the charger. VIN can range from 9V to 16V and should be bypassed with at least a 22μF capacitor.

SW (Pin 3): Switch Node Connection to inductor. This pin connects to the drain of the internal main power MOSFET switches.

GND (Pin 4): Ground.

CHRG (Pin 5): Open-Drain Charge Status Output. When the battery is charging, the CHRG pin is pulled low by an internal N-channel MOSFET. When the charge cycle is completed or reverse battery lockout / No AC is detected, CHRG is forced high impedance.

FB (Pin 6): Feedback Pin. Receive the feedback voltage from the output.

PROG (Pin 7): Charge Current Program. The output current is set by an external resistor according to the following formula: $I_{OUT} = 0.11V/R3$.

TS (Pin 8): Temperature Sense.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

- Input Supply Voltage -0.3V ~ 16V
- CHRG Pin Voltage..... - 0.3V ~ 7V
- PROG Pin Voltage..... -0.3V ~ 16V
- SW Pin Voltage..... -0.3V ~ 16V
- SW Pin Current 4A
- Operating Temperature Range(Note 2) - 40°C ~ + 85°C
- Junction Temperature -40°C ~ + 125°C
- Storage Temperature Range - 65°C ~ + 150°C
- Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) + 265°C



Note 1: Stresses listed as the above “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may remain possibility to affect device reliability.

Note 2: The SD6401E is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from 0°C to 85°C. Specifications over the –40°C to 85°C operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.

Electrical Characteristics

Operating Conditions: $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

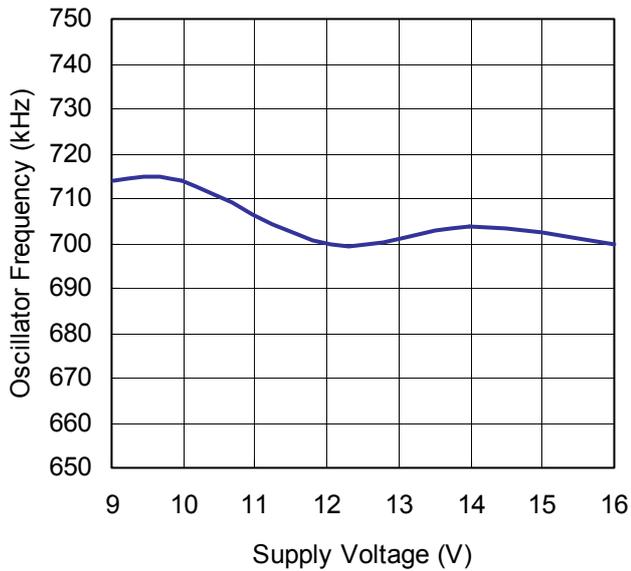
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{IN}	Input Voltage Range		9		14	V
I_{SLEEP}	VIN Sleep Current	$V_{IN}=7V, V_{OUT}=7.22V$		40		μA
I_{IN}	Input Supply Current	Current Mode		260		μA
F_{OSC}	Oscillator Frequency for Output	$V_{IN}=9V, V_{OUT}=7V, R3=0.1\Omega$		0.78		MHz
EFFI	Efficiency for Output	$V_{IN}=9V, V_{OUT}=8V$		95		%
		$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=8V$		93		%
Battery Voltage Regulation Constant-current Charge						
$V_{O(REG)}$	Output Voltage		8.3	8.44	8.54	V
$V_{PROG}-V_{FB}$	Voltage Regulation Threshold			110		mV
Precharge Comparator						
$V_{(MIN)}$	Precharge Threshold	$V_{IN}=9V$		5.5		V
Precharge Current Regulation						
$I_{(PRECHG)}$	Precharge Current Regulation	$R3=0.1\Omega, V_{IN}=9V$		100		mA
V_{RCH} comparator (Battery Recharge Threshold)						
$V_{(RCH)}$	Recharge Threshold	$V_{IN}=12V$		$V_{O(REG)}-150\text{mV}$		V
V_{REF} Pin						
V_{REF}	Constant-Current Charge	$V_{IN}=9V, V_{OUT}=7.8V$		3.3		V
	Charge Termination	$V_{IN}=9V, V_{OUT}=8.5V$		3.3		V
CHRG Pin						
$V_{OL(CHRG)}$	Output(low) Voltage			<0.15		V
TS Pin						
$V_{TS-COLD}$	TS Pin Threshold Voltage(Cold)	V_{TS} from Low to High		2.422		V
V_{TS-HOT}	TS Pin Threshold Voltage(Hot)	V_{TS} from High to Low		0.479		V
I_{TS}	TS Pin Output Current			99.5		μA



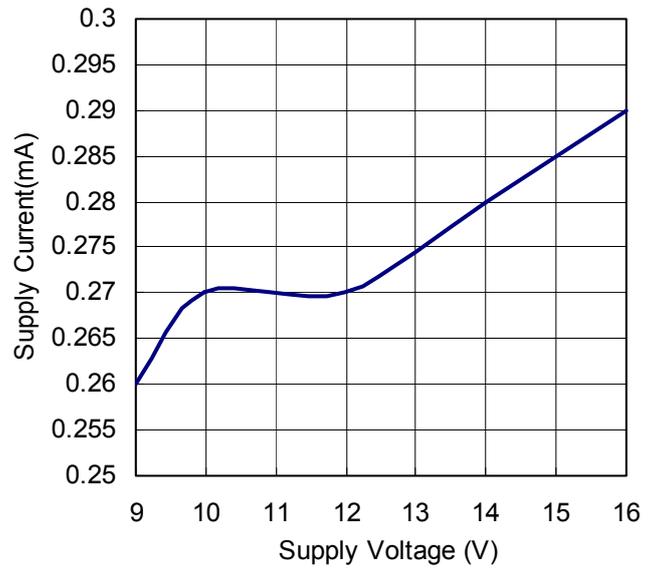
Typical Performance Characteristics

Operating Conditions: $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

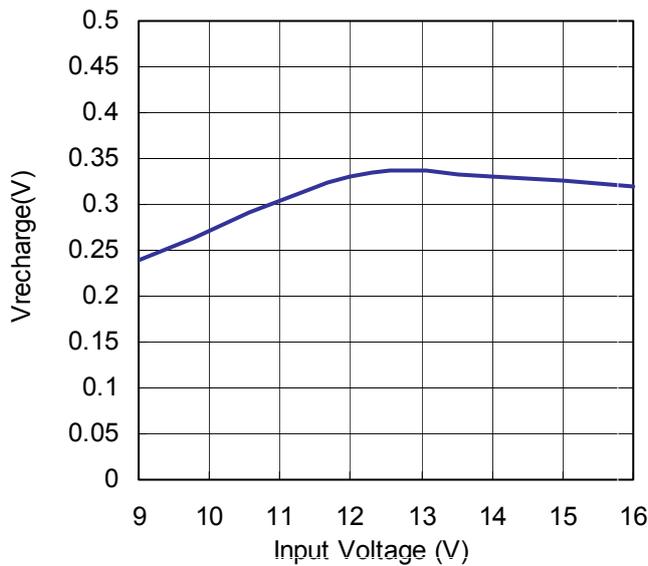
Oscillator Frequency vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{out}=8\text{V}$)



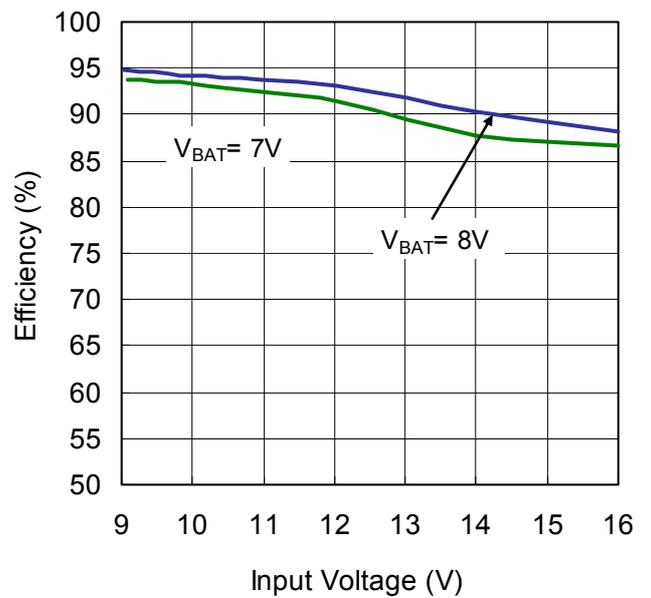
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



Recharge Voltage Offset from Full Charged Voltage vs. Input Voltage



Efficiency vs. Input Voltage





Application Information

Functional Description

The SD6401E is an advanced switch mode charger for two-cell Li-Ion applications. Refer to Operation Flow Chart (Figure 1) in this section.

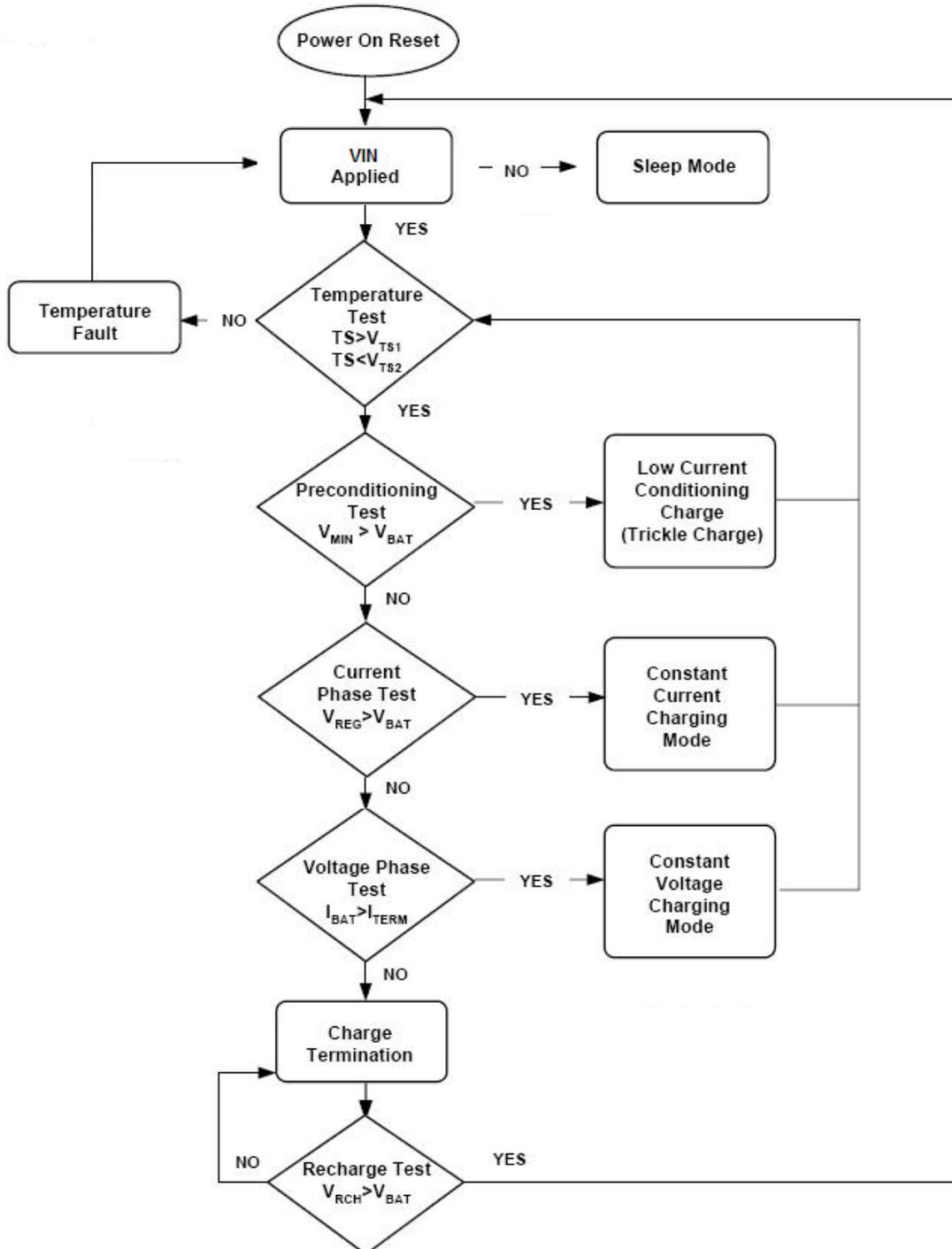


Figure1: Operation Flow Chart



Qualification and Precharge

When power is applied, the SD6401E starts a charge-cycle if a battery is already present or when a battery is inserted. Charge qualification is based on battery temperature and voltage.

The SD6401E suspends charge if the battery temperature is outside the V_{TS1} to V_{TS2} range and suspends charge until the battery temperature is within the allowed range. The SD6401E also checks the battery voltage. If the battery voltage is below the precharge threshold $V_{(MIN)}$, the SD6401E uses precharge to condition the battery. The conditioning charge rate $I_{(PRECHG)}$ is set at approximately 10% of the regulation current. The conditioning current also minimizes heat dissipation in the external pass-element during the initial stage of charge. See Figure 2 for a typical charge-profile.

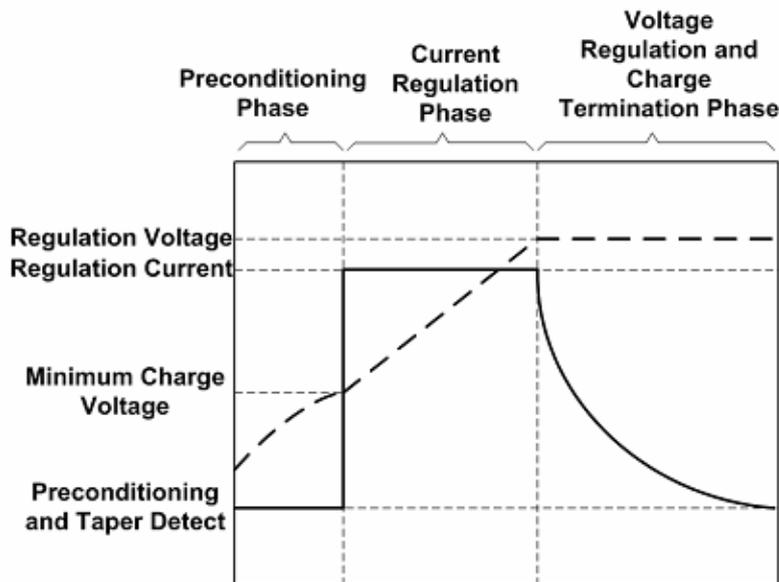


Figure 2: Typical Charge Profile

Current Regulation Phase

The SD6401E regulates current while the battery-pack voltage is less than the regulation voltage, $V_{O(REG)}$. The SD6401E monitors charge current by the voltage drop across a sense-resistor, $R3$, in series with the battery pack, and the resistor, $R3$, connected to the PROG pin. In order to set the current, first choose $R3$ based on the regulation threshold $V_{I(REG)} = V_{PROG} - V_{FB}$ across this resistor. The following formula calculates the value of the Sense resistor:

$$R3 = \frac{V_{I(REG)}}{I_{O(CHARGE)}}$$

Battery Voltage Regulation

The voltage regulation feedback occurs through the FB pin. This input is tied to the positive side of the battery pack. The SD6401E monitors the battery-pack voltage between the FB and GND pins. The SD6401E is offered in a fixed two-cell voltage version (8.4 V).



Charge Termination Recharge

The SD6401E monitors the charging current during the voltage-regulation phase. The SD6401E declares a done condition and terminates charge when the current drops to the charge termination threshold, I_{TERM} . A new charge cycle begins when the battery voltage falls below the V_{RCH} threshold.

Battery Temperature Monitoring

A negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor located close to the battery pack can be used to monitor battery temperature and will not allow charging unless the battery temperature is within an acceptable range.

Connect a 10k Ω thermistor from the TS pin to ground. With the 99.5 μ A pull-up current source, the hot temperature voltage threshold is 479mV. For Cold temperature, the voltage threshold is set at 2.422V with 99.5 μ A of pull-up current. The charge cycle begins or resumes once the temperature is within the acceptable range.

Charge Status Indication

The SD6401E reports the status of the charge on the CHRG pin. The following table summarized the operation of the CHRG pin.

Condition	CHRG pin
Battery conditioning and charging	Low
Charge complete (done)	Hi-Z
Temperature fault or sleep mode	Hi-Z

The CHRG pin can be used to drive a chip LED.

Low-Power Sleep Mode

When the input supply is disconnected, the charger automatically enters power-saving sleep mode. This feature prevents draining the battery pack during the absence of VIN.

Input and Output Capacitors

Since the input capacitor is assumed to absorb all input switching ripple current in the converter, it must have an adequate ripple current rating. Worst-case RMS ripple current is approximately one-half of output charge current. Actual capacitance value is not critical. Solid tantalum capacitors have a high ripple current rating in a relatively small surface mount package, but caution must be used when tantalum capacitors are used for input bypass. High input surge currents can be created when the adapter is hot-plugged to the charger and solid tantalum capacitors have a known failure mechanism when subjected to very high turn-on surge currents. Selecting the highest possible voltage rating on the capacitor will minimize problems. Consult with the manufacturer before use.

The selection of output capacitor C_{OUT} is primarily determined by ESR required to improve ripple voltage and load transient. The output ripple ΔV_{OUT} is approximately bounded by:



$$\Delta V_{OUT} \leq \Delta I_L \left(ESR + \frac{1}{8f_{OSC}C_{OUT}} \right)$$

Since ΔI_L increases with input voltage, the output ripple is highest at maximum input voltage. Typically, once the ESR requirement is satisfied, the capacitance is adequate for filtering and has the necessary RMS current rating.

Switching ripple current splits between the battery and the output capacitor depending on the ESR of the output capacitor and the battery impedance. EMI considerations usually make it desirable to minimize ripple current in the battery leads. Ferrite beads or an inductor may be added to increase battery impedance at the 500kHz switching frequency. If the ESR of the output capacitor is 0.2Ω and the battery impedance is raised to 4Ω with a bead or inductor, only 5% of the current ripple will flow in the battery.

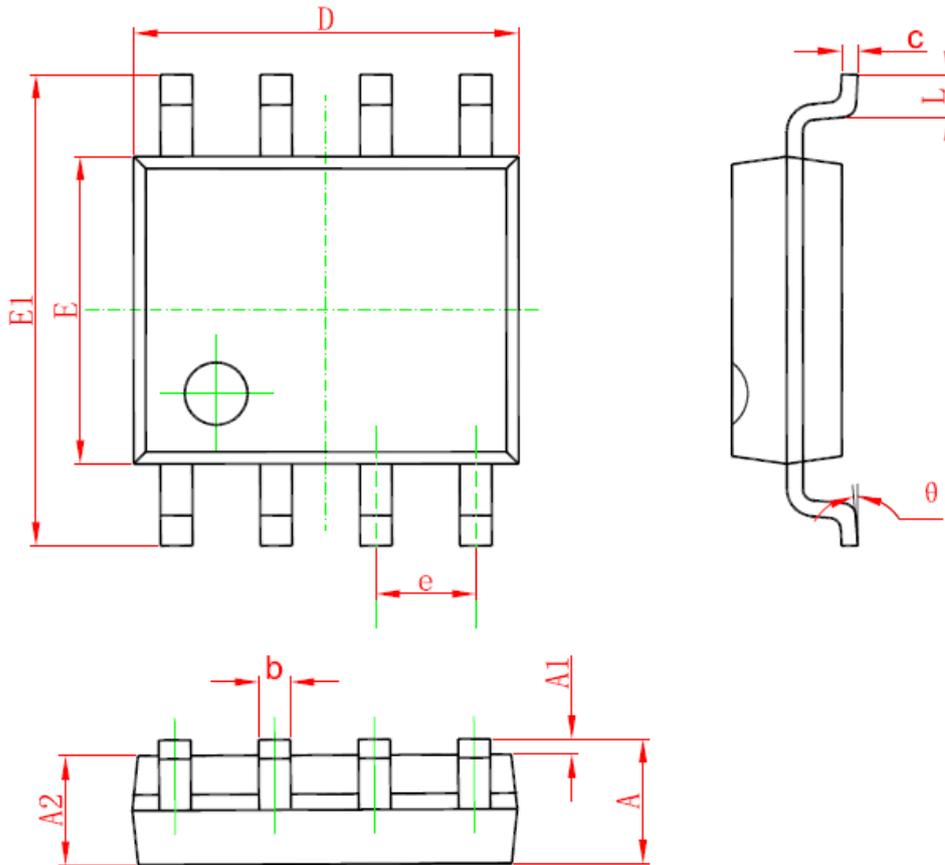
Board Layout Suggestions

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following considerations should be taken to ensure proper operation of the SD6401E. To minimize radiation, pass transistor and the input bypass capacitor traces should be kept as short as possible. The PROG and SW pins should be connected directly to the sense resistor for best charge current accuracy. The ground pin also works as a heat sink, therefore use a generous amount of copper around the ground pin. This is especially important for high V_{IN} and/or high gate capacitance applications.



Packaging Information

SOP-8L Package Outline Dimension



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.270(BSC)		0.050(BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°