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General Description

The MAX9610 high-side current-sense amplifier offers precision accuracy specifications of Vos less than 500µV (max) and gain error less than 0.5% (max). This device features an ultra-low 1µA quiescent supply current. The MAX9610 fits in a tiny, 1mm x 1.5mm µDFN package or a 5-pin SC70 package, making this part ideal for applications in notebook computers, cell phones, cameras, PDAs, and all lithium-ion (Li+) battery-operated portable devices where accuracy, low quiescent current, and small size are critical.

The MAX9610 features an input voltage range (common mode) from 1.6V to 5.5V. This input range is excellent for monitoring the current of a single-cell. lithium-ion battery, which at full charge is 4.2V, typically 3.6V in normal use, and less than 2.9V when ready to be recharged. These current-sense amplifiers have a voltage output and are offered in three gain versions: 25V/V (MAX9610T), 50V/V (MAX9610F), and 100V/V (MAX9610H).

The three gain versions offer flexibility in the choice of the external current-sense resistor. The very low 500µV (max) input offset voltage allows small 25mV to 50mV full-scale VSENSE voltage for very low voltage drop at full-load current measurement.

The MAX9610 is offered in tiny 6-pin µDFN, (1mm x 1.5mm x 0.8mm footprint) and 5-pin SC70 packages, specified for operation over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

For a very similar 1.6V to 28V input voltage device in a 4-bump UCSP™ package (1mm x 1mm x 0.6mm), refer to the MAX9938 data sheet.

Applications

Cell Phones

Cameras

Portable Li+ Battery Powered Systems 3.3V and 5V Power Management Systems **PDAs**

USB Ports

Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

UCSP is a trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

Features

- ♦ Ultra-Low Supply Current of 1µA (max)
- ♦ Low 500µV (max) Input Offset Voltage
- ♦ Low < 0.5% (max) Gain Error
- ♦ Input Common Mode: +1.6V to +5.5V
- **♦ Voltage Output**
- ♦ Three Gain Versions Available 25V/V (MAX9610T) 50V/V (MAX9610F) 100V/V (MAX9610H)
- ♦ Tiny µDFN (1mm x 1.5mm x 0.8mm) and **SC70 Packages**

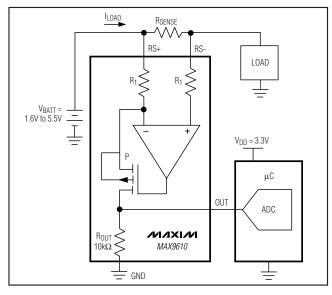
Ordering Information

PART*	PIN- PACKAGE	GAIN (V/V)	TOP MARK
MAX9610TELT+T	6 μDFN	25	OU
MAX9610FELT+T	6 μDFN	50	OS
MAX9610HELT+T	6 μDFN	100	ОТ
MAX9610TEXK+T	5 SC70	25	ATG
MAX9610FEXK+T	5 SC70	50	ATE
MAX9610HEXK+T	5 SC70	100	ATF

- *All devices are specified over the -40°C to +85°C extended temperature range.
- +Denotes a lead-free/RoHS-compliant package.

T = Tape and reel.

Typical Operating Circuit



Maxim Integrated Products 1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

RS+, RS- to GNDOUT to GND	
RS+ to RS	±6V
Short-Circuit Duration: OUT to GND or RS+	Continuous
Continuous Input Current (Any Pin)	±20mA
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)	
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C) 6-Pin µDFN (derate 2.1mW/°C above +70°C)	

Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
Package Reflow Soldering Temperature	+260°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{RS+} = V_{RS-} = 3.6V, V_{SENSE} = (V_{RS+} - V_{RS-}) = 0, T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
		$V_{RS+} = 3.6V, T_A = +2$	25°C		0.6	1.0	
Supply Current	Icc	V _{RS+} = 3.6V, -40°C < T _A < +85°C				1.4	
(Note 2)		$V_{RS+} = 5.5V, T_A = +2$	25°C		0.75	1.2	μA
		V _{RS+} = 5.5V, -40°C < T _A < +85°C				1.6	
Common-Mode Input Range	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by CMR -40°C < T _A < +85°C	R,	1.6		5.5	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$1.6V < V_{RS+} < 5.5V$	-40°C < T _A < +85°C	80	104		dB
		$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, gain = 2	25, 50, 100 (Note 3)		±100	±500	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} < \text{T}_{A} < +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ Gain = 20 Gain = 10	Gain = 25, 50			±600	μV
			Gain = 100			±700	
		MAX9610T			25		
Gain	G	MAX9610F			50		V/V
		MAX9610H			100		
		$T_A = +25$ °C, gain = 25, 50, 100 (Note 4)			±0.1	±0.5	
Gain Error	GE	-40°C < T _A < +85°C	Gain = 25, 50			±0.8	%
			Gain = 100			±1	
Output Resistance	Rout	$T_A = +25$ °C (Note 5)		7.0	10	13.2	kΩ
	V _{OL}	G = 25			2.5	15	
OUT Low Voltage		G = 50			5	30	mV
		G = 100			10	70	
OUT High Voltage	V _{OH}	V _{OH} = V _{RS-} - V _{OUT} (Note 6)			0.1	0.2	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{RS+} = V_{RS-} = 3.6V, V_{SENSE} = (V_{RS+} - V_{RS-}) = 0, T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
		V _{SENSE} = 50mV, G = 25		170		
		V _{SENSE} = 50mV, G = 50	110		kHz	
		V _{SENSE} = 50mV, G = 100	60			
Output Settling Time	ts	1% final value, V _{SENSE} = 25mV		35		μs
Power-Up Time	ton	1% final value, V _{SENSE} = 25mV		100		μs

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: V_{OUT} = 0V. I_{CC} is the total current into RS+ plus RS-.

Note 3: Vos is extrapolated from measurements for the Gain Error test.

Note 4: Gain Error is calculated by applying two values of VSENSE and calculating the error of the slope, vs. the ideal:

G = 25: V_{SENSE} 20mV and 120mV

G = 50: V_{SENSE} 10mV and 60mV

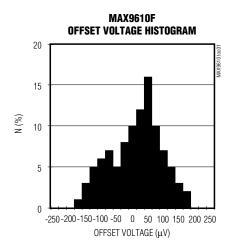
G = 100: V_{SENSE} 5mV and 30mV

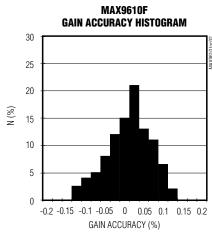
Note 5: The device is stable for any external capacitance value.

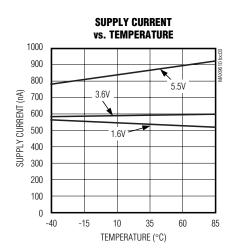
Note 6: V_{OH} is the voltage from V_{RS} to V_{OUT} with $V_{SENSE} = 3.6V/Gain$.

Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{RS+} = V_{RS-} = 3.6V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$

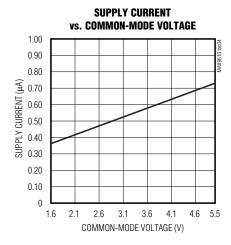


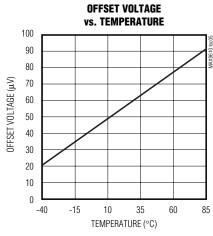


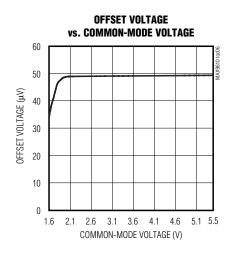


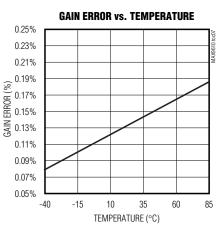
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

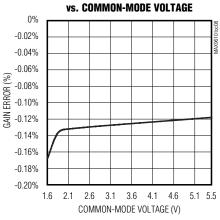
 $(V_{RS+} = V_{RS-} = 3.6V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$



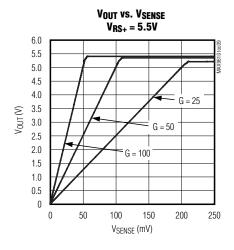


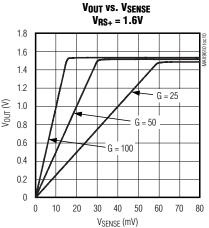


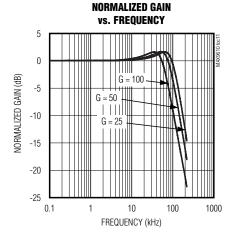


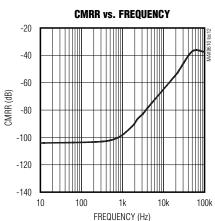


GAIN ERROR





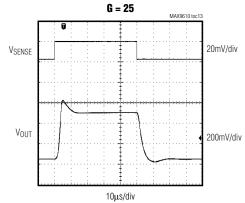




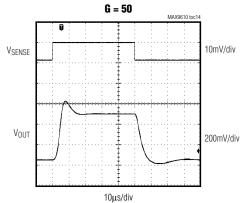
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 $(V_{RS+} = V_{RS-} = 3.6V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$

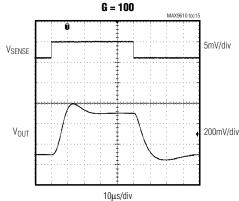




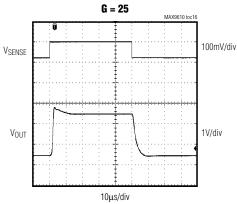
SMALL-SIGNAL RESPONSE



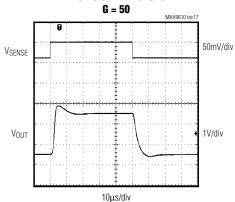
SMALL-SIGNAL RESPONSE



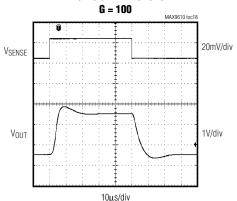
LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE



LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE



LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE



Pin Description

P	N	NAME	FUNCTION
μDFN	SC70	NAIVIE	FUNCTION
1	1, 2	GND	Ground
2, 5	_	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
3	3	OUT	Output
4	4	RS-	Load-Side Connection to External Sense Resistor
6	5	RS+	Power-Side Connection to External Sense Resistor

Detailed Description

The MAX9610 family of unidirectional high-side, current-sense amplifiers features a 1.6V to 5.5V input common-mode range. The input range is excellent for monitoring the current of a single-cell lithium-ion battery (Li+), which at full charge is 4.2V, typically 3.6V in normal use, and less than 2.9V when ready to be recharged. The MAX9610 is ideal for many battery-powered, handheld devices because it uses only 1µA quiescent supply current to extend battery life. The MAX9610 monitors current through a current-sense resistor and amplifies the voltage across that resistor. See the *Typical Operating Circuit* on page 1.

The MAX9610 is a unidirectional current-sense amplifier that has a well-established history. An op amp is used to force the current through an internal gain resistor at RS+ that has a value of R₁, such that its voltage drop equals the voltage drop across an external sense resistor, RSENSE. There is an internal resistor at RS- with the same value as R₁ to minimize offset voltage. The current through R₁ is sourced by a pFET. Its drain current is the same as its source current that flows through a second gain resistor, R_{OUT}. This produces an output voltage, V_{OUT}, whose magnitude is I_{LOAD} x R_{SENSE} x R_{OUT}/R₁. The gain accuracy is based on the matching of the two gain resistors R₁ and R_{OUT} (see Table 1). Total gain = 25V/V for the MAX9610T, 50V/V for the MAX9610F, and 100V/V for the MAX9610H.

_Applications Information

Choosing the Sense Resistor

Choose RSENSE based on the following criteria.

Voltage Loss

A high RSENSE value causes the power-source voltage to drop due to IR loss. For minimal voltage loss, use the lowest RSENSE value.

OUT Swing vs. VRS+ and VSENSE

The MAX9610 is unique since the supply voltage is the input common-mode voltage (the average voltage at RS+ and RS-). There is no separate V_{CC} supply voltage input. Therefore, the OUT voltage swing is limited by the minimum voltage at RS+.

Vout(MAX) = VRS+(MAX) - VSENSE(MAX) - VOH and

$$R_{SENSE} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{G \times I_{LOAD(MAX)}}$$

VSENSE full scale should be less than VOUT/gain at the minimum RS+ voltage. For best performance with a 3.6V supply voltage, select RSENSE to provide approximately 120mV (gain of 25V/V), 60mV (gain of 50V/V), or 30mV (gain of 100V/V) of sense voltage for the full-scale current in each application. These can be increased by use of a higher minimum input voltage.

Accuracy

In the linear region (Vout < Vout(MAX)), there are two components to accuracy: input offset voltage (Vos) and Gain Error (GE). The MAX9610 has Vos = $500\mu V$ (max) and Gain Error of 0.5% (max). Use the following linear equation to calculate total error.

A high RSENSE value allows lower currents to be measured more accurately because offsets are less significant when the sense voltage is larger.

Efficiency and Power Dissipation

At high current levels, the I²R loss in R_{SENSE} can be significant. Take this into consideration when choosing the resistor value and its power dissipation (wattage) rating. Also, the sense resistor's value might drift if it is allowed to heat up excessively. The precision V_{OS} of the MAX9610 allows the use of small sense resistors to reduce power dissipation and reduce hot spots.

Table 1. MAX9610, Internal Gain Setting Resistors (Typical Values)

GAIN (V/V)	R ₁ (Ω)	R _{OUT} (Ω)
100	100	10k
50	200	10k
25	400	10k

Kelvin Connections

Because of the high currents that flow through RSENSE, take care to eliminate parasitic trace resistance from causing errors in the sense voltage. Either use a four terminal current-sense resistor or use Kelvin (force and sense) PCB layout techniques.

Optional Output Filter Capacitor

When designing a system that uses a sample and hold stage in the analog-to-digital converter, the sampling capacitor momentarily loads OUT and causes a drop in the output voltage. If sampling time is very short (less than a microsecond), consider using a ceramic capacitor across OUT and GND to hold VOUT constant during sampling. This also decreases the small-signal bandwidth of the current-sense amplifier and reduces noise at OUT.

Typical Application Circuit

Bidirectional Application

Battery-powered systems may require a precise bidirectional current-sense amplifier to accurately monitor the battery's charge and discharge currents. Measurements of the two separate outputs with respect to GND yield an accurate measure of the charge and discharge currents, respectively (Figure 1).

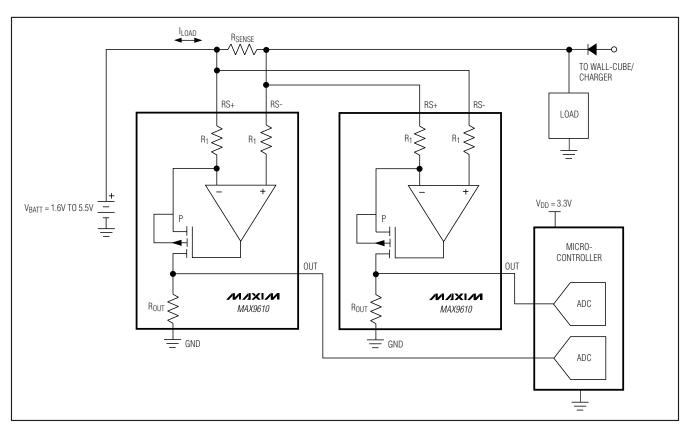


Figure 1. Bidirectional Application

Pin Configurations TOP VIEW (PINS ON BOTTOM) 5 4 NIXINI MAX9610T/F/H 2 3 GND N.C. OUT 1mm x 1.5mm μ DFN TOP VIEW 5 4 MIXIM MAX9610T/F/H 3 GND 2mm x 2.2mm SC70 (DIAGRAMS NOT TO SCALE.)

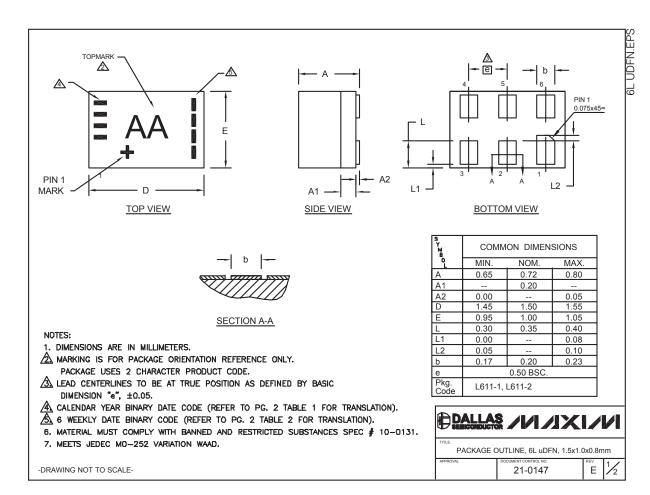
__Chip Information

PROCESS: BICMOS

Package Information

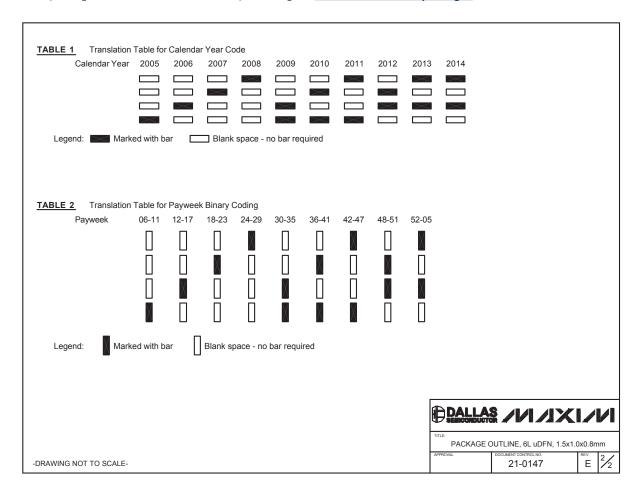
For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
6 μDFN	L611+1	<u>21-0147</u>
5 SC70	X5+1	<u>21-0076</u>



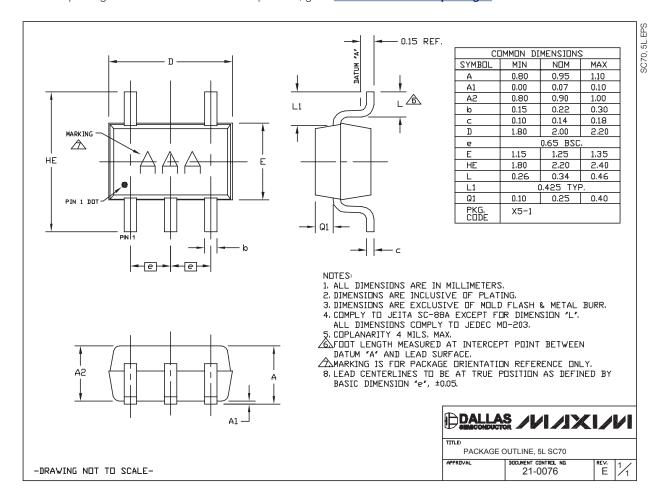
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