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### Low-Cost, SOT23, Micropower, High-Side Current-Sense Amplifier with Voltage Output

### **General Description**

The MAX4372 low-cost, precision, high-side currentsense amplifier is available in a tiny, space-saving SOT23-5-pin package. Offered in three gain versions (T = 20V/V, F = 50V/V, and H = 100V/V), this device operates from a single 2.7V to 28V supply and consumes only  $30\mu$ A. It features a voltage output that eliminates the need for gain-setting resistors and is ideal for today's notebook computers, cell phones, and other systems where battery/DC current monitoring is critical.

High-side current monitoring is especially useful in battery-powered systems since it does not interfere with the ground path of the battery charger. The input common-mode range of 0 to 28V is independent of the supply voltage and ensures that the current-sense feedback remains viable even when connected to a 2-cell battery pack in deep discharge.

The user can set the full-scale current reading by choosing the device (T, F, or H) with the desired voltage gain and selecting the appropriate external sense resistor. This capability offers a high level of integration and flexibility, resulting in a simple and compact current-sense solution. For higher bandwidth applications, refer to the MAX4173T/F/H data sheet.

#### Applications

Power-Management Systems

General-System/Board-Level Current Monitoring

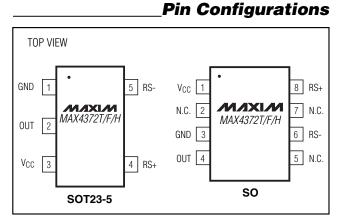
Notebook Computers

Portable/Battery-Powered Systems

Smart-Battery Packs/Chargers

Cell Phones

Precision-Current Sources



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#### \_Features

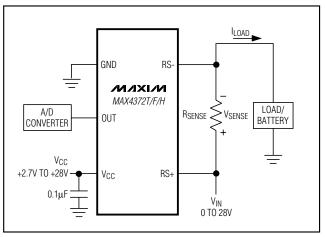
- Low-Cost, Compact Current-Sense Solution
- ♦ 30µA Supply Current
- ♦ 2.7V to 28V Operating Supply
- 0.18% Full-Scale Accuracy
- ♦ 0.3mV Input Offset Voltage
- Low 1.5Ω Output Impedance
- Three Gain Versions Available 20V/V (MAX4372T) 50V/V (MAX4372F) 100V/V (MAX4372H)
- Wide 0 to 28V Common-Mode Range, Independent of Supply Voltage
- Available in a Space-Saving 5-Pin SOT23 Package

#### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4372TEUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ADIU
MAX4372TESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4372FEUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ADIV
MAX4372FESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	
MAX4372HEUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ADIW
MAX4372HESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_

**Note:** Gain values are as follows: 20V/V for the T version, 50V/V for the F version, and 100V/V for the H version.

### \_Typical Operating Circuit



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

V <sub>CC</sub> , RS+, RS- to GND	
OUT to GND Differential Input Voltage (V <sub>BS+</sub> - V <sub>BS-</sub> )	
Current into Any Pin	
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )	
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C	)571mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)	471mW

Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°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**

 $(V_{RS+} = 0 \text{ to } 28V, V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 28V, V_{SENSE} = 0, R_{LOAD} = 1M\Omega, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Operating Voltage Range (Note 2)	V <sub>CC</sub>			2.7		28	V
Common-Mode Input Range (Note 3)	VCMR					28	V
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{RS+} > 2V$			85		dB
Supply Current	lcc	VRS+ > 2V, VSENSE =	5mV		30	60	μA
Leakage Current	I <sub>RS+</sub> , I <sub>RS-</sub>	$V_{CC} = 0$			0.05	1.2	μA
	Inc	$V_{RS+} > 2V$		0		1	μΑ
Input Bias Current	I <sub>RS+</sub>	$V_{RS+} \le 2V$		-25		2	
Input bias Current	100	$V_{RS+} > 2V$		0		2	
	I <sub>RS-</sub>	$V_{RS+} \le 2V$		-50		2	1
Full-Scale Sense Voltage	Voruor	Gain = 20V/V or 50V/V			150		mV
(Note 4)	VSENSE	Gain = 100V/V			100		
	Vos	$T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C$ $V_{CC} = V_{RST} = 12V$	MAX4372_ESA		0.3	±0.8	mV
Input Offset Voltage			MAX4372_EUK		0.3	±1.3	
input Onset voltage		$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	MAX4372_ESA			±1.1	
		$V_{CC} = V_{RST} = 12V$	MAX4372_EUK			±1.9	
Full-Scale Accuracy (Note 5)		$V_{SENSE} = 100 \text{mV}, V_{CC} = 12 \text{V},$ $V_{RS+} = 12 \text{V}, T_A = +25^{\circ} \text{C}$ (Note 6)			±0.18	±3	%
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV, V_{CC} = 12V, \\ V_{RS+} = 12V (Note 6) \\ V_{SENSE} = 100mV, V_{CC} = 28V, \\ V_{RS+} = 28V (Note 6) \\ \end{array}$				±6	
Total OUT Voltage Error (Note 5)					±0.15	±7	- %
		V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 100mV, V <sub>CC</sub> = 12V, V <sub>RS+</sub> = 0.1V (Note 6)			±1	±28	
		V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 6.25mV, V <sub>CC</sub> = 12V, V <sub>RS+</sub> = 12V (Note 7)			±0.15		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V	Ι <sub>ΟυΤ</sub> = 10μΑ		2.6		
OUT Low Voltage			Ιουτ = 100μΑ		9	65	5 mV
OUT High Voltage	Vcc - Vон	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = -500µA			0.1	0.25	V

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

 $(V_{RS+} = 0 \text{ to } 28V, V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 28V, V_{SENSE} = 0, R_{LOAD} = 1M\Omega, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
-3dB Bandwidth	BW	V <sub>RS+</sub> = 12V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 12V, C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 10pF	VSENSE = 100mV, gain = 20V/V		275		kHz
			V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 100mV, gain = 50V/V		200		
			V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 100mV, gain = 100V/V		110		
			V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 6.25mV		50		
		MAX4372T			20	20	
Gain		MAX4372F			50		V/V
	MAX4372H			100			1
		V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 20mV	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		±0.25	±2.5	- %
Gain Accuracy	to 100r	to 100mV	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			±5.5	
OUT Settling Time to 1% of Final Value		$\label{eq:Gain} \begin{array}{l} \text{Gain} = 20\text{V/V},\\ \text{V}_{\text{CC}} = 12\text{V},\\ \text{V}_{\text{RS+}} = 12\text{V},\\ \text{C}_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{pF} \end{array}$	V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 6.25mV to 100mV		20		– µs
			V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 100mV to 6.25mV		20		
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained oscillations			1000		pF
OUT Output Resistance	Rout	VSENSE = 100mV			1.5		Ω
Power-Supply Rejection	PSR	$V_{OUT} = 2V, V_{RS+} > 2V$		75	85		dB
Power-Up Time to 1% of Final Value		$V_{CC} = 12V, V_{RS+} = 12V, \\ V_{SENSE} = 100mV, C_{LOAD} = 10pF$			0.5		ms
Saturation Recovery Time (Note 8)		$V_{CC} = 12V, V_{RS+} =$		0.1		ms	

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

Note 2: Guaranteed by PSR test.

Note 3: Guaranteed by OUT Voltage Error test.

Note 4: Output voltage is internally clamped not to exceed 12V.

Note 5: Total OUT voltage error is the sum of gain and offset voltage errors.

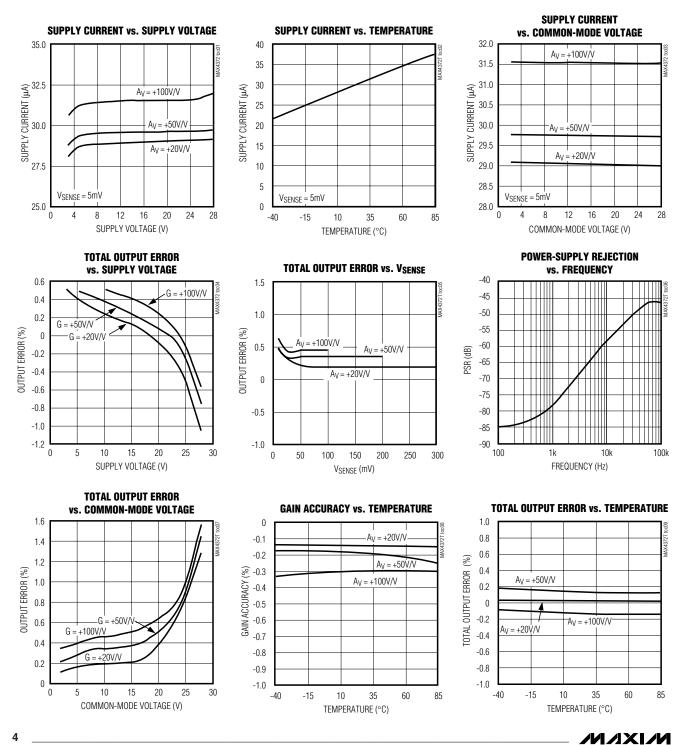
Note 6: Measured at  $I_{OUT} = -500\mu A$  ( $R_{LOAD} = 4k\Omega$  for gain = 20V/V,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  for gain = 50V/V,  $R_{LOAD} = 20k\Omega$  for gain = 100V/V).

Note 7: 6.25mV = 1/16 of 100mV full-scale voltage (C/16).

Note 8: The device will not reverse phase when overdriven.

Typical Operating Characteristics

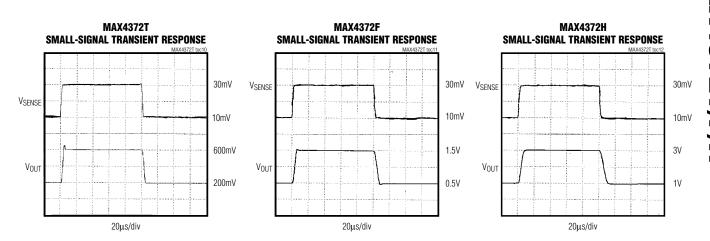
(V<sub>CC</sub> = 12V, V<sub>RS+</sub> = 12V, V<sub>SENSE</sub> = 100mV,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



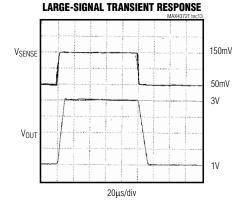
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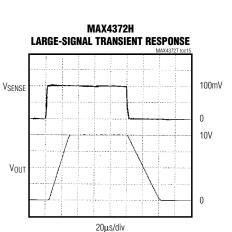
### **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

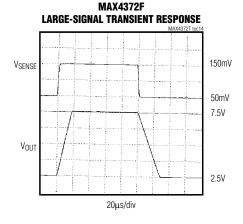
( $V_{CC}$  = 12V,  $V_{RS+}$  = 12V,  $V_{SENSE}$  = 100mV,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

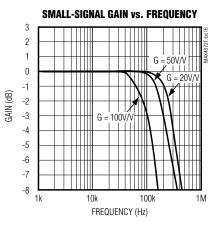


MAX4372T









MAX4372T/F/H

/N/IXI/N

### **Pin Description**

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION		
SOT23	SO		FUNCTION		
1	3	GND	Ground		
2	4	OUT	Output Voltage. VOUT is proportional to the magnitude of VSENSE (VRS+ - VRS-).		
3	1	Vcc	Supply Voltage. Use at least a 0.1µF capacitor to decouple V <sub>CC</sub> from fast transients.		
4	8	RS+	Power Connection to the External Sense Resistor		
5	6	RS-	Load-Side Connection to the External Sense Resistor		
_	2, 5, 7	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.		

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX4372 high-side current-sense amplifier features a 0 to 28V input common-mode range that is independent of supply voltage. This feature allows the monitoring of current flow out of a battery in deep discharge, and also enables high-side current sensing at voltages far in excess of the supply voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>).

Current flows through the sense resistor, generating a sense voltage (Figure 1). Since A1's inverting input is high impedance, the voltage on the negative terminal equals V<sub>IN</sub> - V<sub>SENSE</sub>. A1 forces its positive terminal to match its negative terminal; therefore, the voltage across R<sub>G1</sub> (V<sub>IN</sub> - V1-) equals V<sub>SENSE</sub>. This creates a current to flow through R<sub>G1</sub> equal to V<sub>SENSE</sub> / R<sub>G1</sub>. The transistor and current mirror amplify the current by a factor of  $\beta$ . This makes the current flowing out of the current mirror equal to:

 $IM = \beta VSENSE / RG1$ 

A2's positive terminal presents high impedance, so this current flows through  $R_{GD}$ , with the following result:

V2+ = RGD  $\beta \cdot$  VSENSE / RG1

R1 and R2 set the closed-loop gain for A2, which amplifies V2+, yielding:

 $V_{OUT} = R_{GD} \cdot \beta \cdot V_{SENSE} / R_{G1} (1 + R2 / R1)$ 

The gain of the device equals:

 $\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{SENSE}} = R_{GD} \cdot \beta (1 + R2 / R1) / R_{G1}$ 

### \_Applications Information

#### **Recommended Component Values**

The MAX4372 operates over a wide variety of current ranges with different sense resistors. Table 1 lists common resistor values for typical operation of the MAX4372.

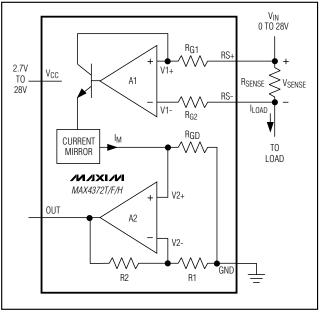


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

#### **Choosing RSENSE**

Given the gain and maximum load current, select RSENSE such that  $V_{CC} - V_{OUT}$  does not exceed 0.25V and  $V_{OUT}$  does not exceed 10V. To measure lower currents more accurately, use a high value for RSENSE. A higher value develops a higher sense voltage, which overcomes offset voltage errors of the internal current amplifier.

In applications monitoring very high current, ensure RSENSE is able to dissipate its own I<sup>2</sup>R losses. If the resistor's rated power dissipation is exceeded, its value may drift or it may fail altogether, causing a differential voltage across the terminals in excess of the absolute maximum ratings.



FULL-SCALE LOAD CURRENT, ILOAD (A)	CURRENT-SENSE RESISTOR, RSENSE (mΩ)	GAIN (V/V)	FULL-SCALE OUTPUT VOLTAGE (FULL-SCALE V <sub>SENSE</sub> = 100mV), VOUT (V)
		20	2.0
0.1	1000	50	5.0
		100	10.0
	100	20	2.0
1		50	5.0
		100	10.0
		20	2.0
5	20	50	5.0
		100	10.0
		20	2.0
10	10	50	5.0
		100	10.0

#### Table 1. Recommended Component Values

#### Using a PC Board Trace as RSENSE

If the cost of RSENSE is an issue and accuracy is not critical, use the alternative solution shown in Figure 2. This solution uses copper PC board traces to create a sense resistor. The resistivity of a 0.1-inch-wide trace of 2-ounce copper is about  $30m\Omega/ft$ . The resistance temperature coefficient of copper is fairly high (approximately  $0.4\%/^{\circ}C$ ), so systems that experience a wide temperature variance must compensate for this effect. In addition, self-heating will introduce a nonlinearity error. Do not exceed the maximum power dissipation of the copper trace.

For example, the MAX4372T (with a maximum load current of 10A and an R<sub>SENSE</sub> of 5m $\Omega$ ) creates a full-scale V<sub>SENSE</sub> of 50mV that yields a maximum V<sub>OUT</sub> of 1V. R<sub>SENSE</sub>, in this case, requires about 2 inches of 0.1-inch-wide copper trace.

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 225

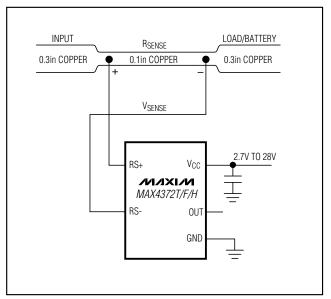
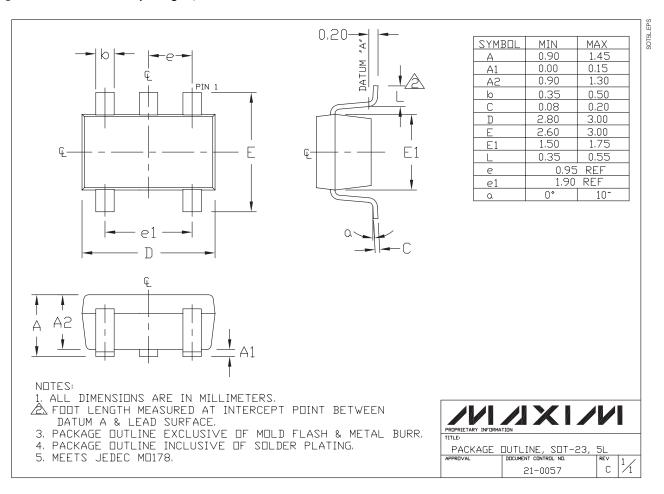


Figure 2. Connections Showing Use of PC Board

MAX4372T/F/H

### **Package Information**

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.)



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