19-1434; Rev 1; 5/99

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

General Description

The MAX4173 low-cost, precision, high-side current-sense amplifier is available in a tiny SOT23-6 package. It features a voltage output that eliminates the need for gain-setting resistors and it is ideal for today's notebook computers, cell phones, and other systems where 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 battery in deep discharge. The MAX4173's wide 1.7MHz bandwidth makes it suitable for use inside battery charger control loops.

The combination of three gain versions and a user-selectable external sense resistor sets the full-scale current reading. This feature offers a high level of integration, resulting in a simple and compact current-sense solution.

The MAX4173 operates from a single +3V to +28V supply, typically draws only 420μA of supply current over the extended operating temperature range (-40°C to +85°C), and is offered in the space-saving SOT23-6 package.

Applications

Notebook Computers

Portable/Battery-Powered Systems

Smart Battery Packs/Chargers

Cell Phones

Power-Management Systems

General System/Board-Level Current Monitoring

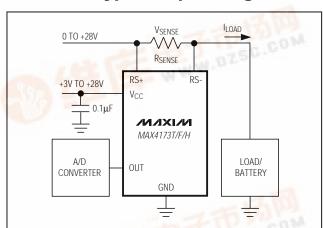
PA Bias Control

Precision Current Sources

_Features

- **♦ Low-Cost, Compact Current-Sense Solution**
- Wide 0 to +28V Common-Mode Range Independent of Supply Voltage
- **♦ Three Gain Versions Available**
 - +20V/V (MAX4173T)
 - +50V/V (MAX4173F)
 - +100V/V (MAX4173H)
- ♦ ±0.5% Full-Scale Accuracy
- ♦ 420µA Supply Current
- ♦ Wide 1.7MHz Bandwidth (MAX4173T)
- → +3V to +28V Operating Supply
- ♦ Available in Space-Saving SOT23-6 Package

Typical Operating Circuit



Ordering Information

PART	GAIN (V/V)	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4173TEUT-T	20	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AABN
MAX4173TESA	20	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	-
MAX4173FEUT-T	50	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AABD
MAX4173FESA	50	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	
MAX4173HEUT-T	100	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AABP
MAX4173HESA	100	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	=

Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{CC} , RS+, RS- to GND	0.3V to +30V
OUT to GND	$-0.3V$ to $(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
Output Short-Circuit to VCC or GND	Continuous
Differential Input Voltage (VRS+ - VRS-)	±0.3V
Current into Any Pin	±20mA

Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)	
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C) 471	mW
SOT23-6 (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C) 696	mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +8	5°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +15	0°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)+30	0°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

 $(V_{RS+} = 0 \text{ to } +28V, V_{CC} = +3V \text{ to } +28V, V_{SENSE} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, R_{LOAD} = \infty \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Operating Voltage Range	Vcc	Guaranteed by PSR test	3		28	V	
Common-Mode Input Range	VCMR	(Note 2)	0		28	V	
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{RS+} > +2.0V$		90		dB	
Supply Current	Icc	$V_{RS+} > +2.0V$, $V_{CC} = 12V$		0.42	1.0	mA	
Leakage Current	I _{RS+} , I _{RS-}	$V_{CC} = 0$		0.3	3	μA	
	I _{RS+}	$V_{RS+} > +2.0V$	0 50		50		
Input Rise Current	IRS+	$V_{RS+} \le +2.0V$	-350		50	1	
Input Bias Current	I _{RS} -	V _{RS+} > +2.0V	0		100	- μΑ	
		$V_{RS+} \le +2.0V$	-700		100		
Full-Scale Sense Voltage	VSENSE	VSENSE = VRS+ - VRS-		150		mV	
		V _{SENSE} = +100mV, V _{CC} = +12V, V _{RS+} = +12V		±0.5	5.75		
Total OUT Voltage Error (Note 3)		$V_{SENSE} = +100$ mV, $V_{CC} = +12$ V, $V_{RS+} = +12$ V, $T_A = +25$ °C		0.5	3.25		
		VSENSE = +100mV, VCC = +28V, VRS+ = +28V		0.5	5.75	%	
		$V_{SENSE} = +100 \text{mV}, V_{CC} = +12 \text{V}, V_{RS+} = +0.1 \text{V}$		-9	±24		
		V _{CC} = +12V, V _{RS+} =+12V, V _{SENSE} = +6.25mV (Note 4)		±7.5			
OUT High Valle as	0.1	MAX4173T, $V_{CC} = +3.0V$		0.8	1.2		
OUT High Voltage (Note 5)	(V _{CC} - Voн)	MAX4173F, V _{CC} = +7.5V		0.8	1.2	V	
(11010 0)	1011)	MAX4173H, $V_{CC} = +15V$		0.8	1.2		

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{RS+} = 0 \text{ to } +28V, V_{CC} = +3V \text{ to } +28V, V_{SENSE} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, R_{LOAD} = \infty \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	C	ONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
			MAX4173T, VSENSE = +100mV,		1.7		
Bandwidth		V _{RS+} = +12V, V _{CC} = +12V, C _{LOAD} = 5pF	MAX4173F, VSENSE = +100mV,		1.4		– MHz
bandwidth	BW		MAX4173H, VSENSE = +100mV,		1.2		
			V _{SENSE} = +6.25mV, (Note 4)		0.6		
		MAX4173T			20		
Gain	Av	MAX4173F MAX4173H			50		V/V
					100		
Gain Accuracy	ΔΑν	MAX4173T/F VSENSE = +10mV to +150mV	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			4.0	- %
			$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		0.5	±2.5	
		MAX4173H V _{SENSE} = +10mV to +100mV	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			4.0	
			$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		0.5	±2.5	
OUT Settling Time to 1% of		$V_{CC} = +12V,$ $V_{RS+} = +12V,$	V _{SENSE} = +6.25mV to +100mV		400		ns
Final Value		$C_{LOAD} = 5pF$	V _{SENSE} = +100mV to +6.25mV		800		113
OUT Output Resistance	Rout				12		kΩ
		MAX4173T, VSENSE = 80mV, VRS+ ≥ +2V		60	84		
Power-Supply Rejection	PSR	MAX4173F, V _{SENSE} = 32mV, V _{RS+} ≥ +2V		60	91		dB
		MAX4173H, V _{SENSE} = 16mV, V _{RS+} ≥ +2V		60	95		
Power-Up Time to 1% of Final Value		V _{SENSE} = +100mV	, C _{LOAD} = 5pF		10		μs
Saturation Recovery Time		$V_{CC} = +12V, V_{RS+}$	= +12V (Note 6)		10		μs

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25$ °C. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: Guaranteed by Total Output Voltage Error Test.

Note 3: Total OUT Voltage Error is the sum of gain and offset voltage errors.

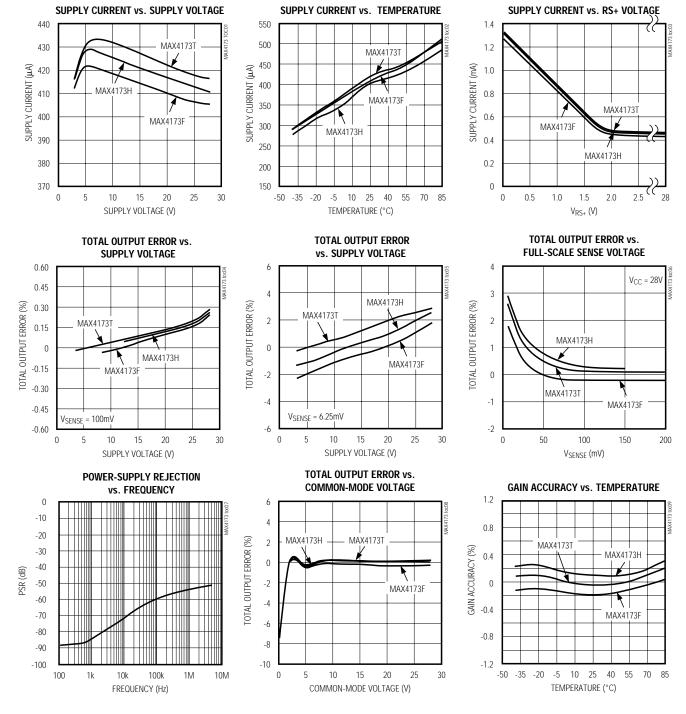
Note 4: +6.25mV = 1/16 of +100mV full-scale voltage.

Note 5: V_{SENSE} such that output stage is in saturation.

Note 6: The device does not experience phase reversal when overdriven.

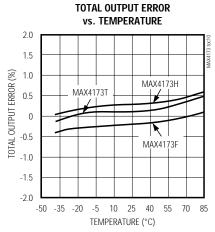
Typical Operating Characteristics

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

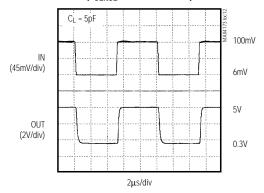


Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

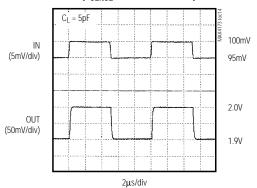
(VCC = +12V, VRS+ = +12V, VSENSE = +100mV, TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



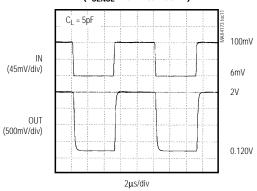
MAX4173F LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (V_{SENSE} = 6mV to 100mV)



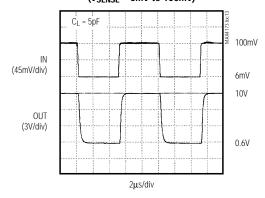
MAX4173T SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (V_{SENSE} = 95mV TO 100mV)



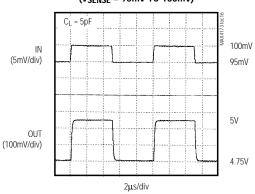
MAX4173T LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (V_{SENSE} = 6mV to 100mV)



MAX4173H LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (V_{SENSE} = 6mV to 100mV)

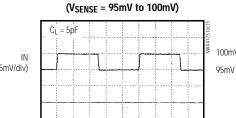


MAX4173F SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (V_{SENSE} = 95mV TO 100mV)

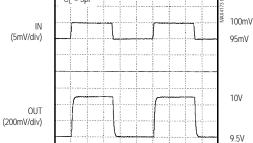


Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

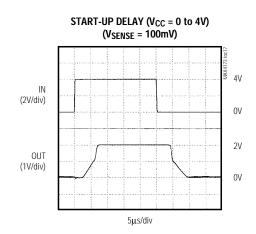
 $(V_{CC} = +12V, V_{RS+} = +12V, V_{SENSE} = +100mV, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



MAX4173H **SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE**



2μs/div



Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
SOT23-6	so	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 2	3	GND	Ground
3	1	Vcc	Supply Voltage Input. Bypass to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor.
4	8	RS+	Power-Side Connection to the External Sense Resistor
5	6	RS-	Load-Side Connection for the External Sense Resistor
6	4	OUT	Voltage Output. Vout is proportional to Vsense (Vrs+ - Vrs-). Output impedance is approximately 12k Ω .
-	2, 5, 7	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

Detailed Description

The MAX4173 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 out of a battery in deep discharge and also enables high-side current sensing at voltages greater than the supply voltage (VCC).

The MAX4173 operates as follows: Current from the source flows through RSENSE to the load (Figure 1). Since the internal-sense amplifier's inverting input has high impedance, negligible current flows through RG2 (neglecting the input bias current). Therefore, the sense amplifier's inverting-input voltage equals VSOURCE - (ILOAD)(RSENSE). The amplifier's open-loop gain forces its noninverting input to the same voltage as the inverting input. Therefore, the drop across RG1 equals (ILOAD)(RSENSE). Since IRG1 flows through RG1, IRG1 = (ILOAD)(RSENSE) / RG1. The internal current mirror multiplies IRG1 by a current gain factor, β , to give $IRGD = \beta \cdot IRG1$. Solving $IRGD = \beta \cdot (ILOAD)(RSENSE) /$ RG1. Assuming infinite output impedance, Vout = (IRGD) (RGD). Substituting in for IRGD and rearranging, Vout = β · (RGD / RG1)(RSENSE · ILOAD). The parts gain equals $\beta \cdot RGD / RG1$. Therefore, $V_{OUT} = (GAIN) (R_{SENSE})$ (I_{LOAD}) , where GAIN = 20 for MAX4173T, GAIN = 50 for MAX4173F, and GAIN = 100 for MAX4173H.

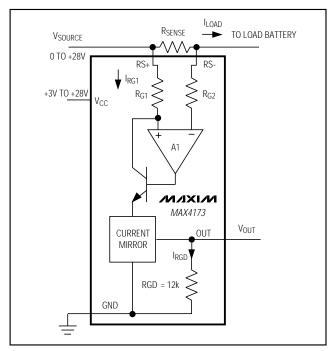


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

Set the full-scale output range by selecting R_{SENSE} and the appropriate gain version of the MAX4173.

_Applications Information

Recommended Component Values

The MAX4173 senses a wide variety of currents with different sense resistor values. Table 1 lists common resistor values for typical operation of the MAX4173.

Choosing RSENSE

To measure lower currents more accurately, use a high value for RSENSE. The high value develops a higher sense voltage that reduces offset voltage errors of the internal op amp.

In applications monitoring very high currents, RSENSE must be able to dissipate the I²R 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.

If ISENSE has a large high-frequency component, minimize the inductance of RSENSE. Wire-wound resistors have the highest inductance, metal-film resistors are somewhat better, and low-inductance metal-film resistors are best suited for these applications.

Using a PCB 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 approximately $30m\Omega/ft$. The resistance-temperature coefficient of copper is fairly high (approximately 0.4%/°C), so systems that experience a wide temperature variance must compensate for this effect. In addition, do not exceed the maximum power dissipation of the copper trace.

For example, the MAX4173T (with a maximum load current of 10A and an Rsense of 5m Ω) creates a full-scale Vsense of 50mV that yields a maximum Vout of 1V. Rsense in this case requires about 2 inches of 0.1 inchwide copper trace.

Output Impedance

The output of the MAX4173 is a current source driving a $12k\Omega$ resistance. Resistive loading added to OUT reduces the output gain of the MAX4173. To minimize output errors for most applications, connect OUT to a high-impedance input stage. When output buffering is required, choose an op amp with a common-mode input range and an output voltage swing that includes ground when operating with a single supply. The op

Table 1. Recommended Component Values

FULL-SCALE LOAD CURRENT ILOAD (A)	CURRENT-SENSE RESISTOR RSENSE (mΩ)	GAIN	FULL-SCALE OUTPUT VOLTAGE (FULL-SCALE VSENSE = 100mV) VOUT (V)
		20	2.0
0.1	1000	50	5.0
		100	10.0
		20	2.0
1	100	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

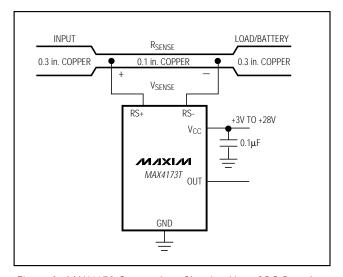


Figure 2. MAX4173 Connections Showing Use of PC Board

amp's supply voltage range should be at least as high as any voltage the system may encounter.

The percent error introduced by output loading is determined with the following formula:

$$\%_{\text{ERROR}} = 100 \left(\frac{R_{\text{LOAD}}}{12k\Omega + R_{\text{LOAD}}} - 1 \right)$$

where RLOAD is the external load applied to OUT.

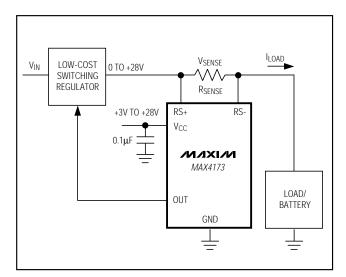
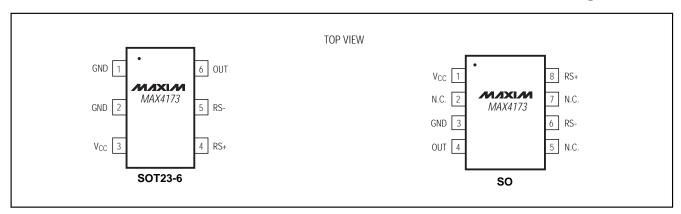


Figure 3. Current Source

Current Source Circuit

Figure 3 shows a block diagram using the MAX4173 with a switching regulator to make a current source.

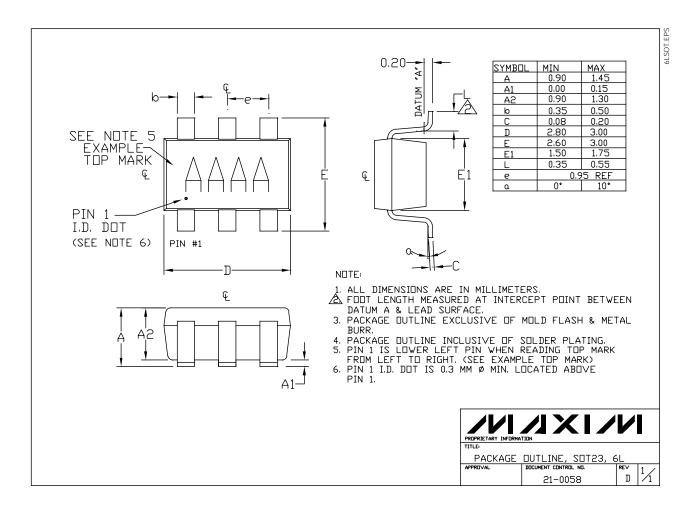
Pin Configurations



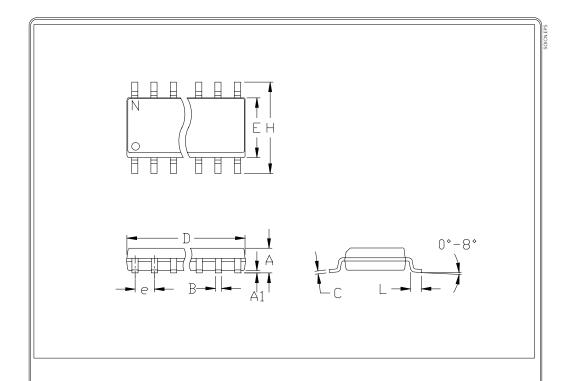
_Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 187

Package Information



Package Information (continued)



	INC	HES	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.053	0.069	1.35	1.75	
Α1	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25	
В	0.014	0.019	0.35	0.49	
С	0.007	0.010	0.19	0.25	
6	0.050		1.7	27	
E	0.150	0.157	3.80	4.00	
Н	0.228	0.244	5.80	6.20	
h	0.010	0.020	0.25	0.50	
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27	

MIN MAX MIN MAX N MS D 0.189 0.197 4.80 5.00 8 D 0.337 0.344 8.55 8.75 14	
B 01107 01177 1100 0100 0	3012
D 0.337 0.344 8.55 8.75 14	Α
1 2 0 0 0 7 0 10 1 1 0 10 0 0 17 0 1 1	В
D 0.386 0.394 9.80 10.00 16	C

NOTES:

- 1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH
 2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT
 TO EXCEED .15mm (.006")
- 3. LEADS TO BE COPLANAR WITHIN .102mm (.004")
- 4. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
 5. MEETS JEDEC MS012-XX AS SHOWN
 IN ABOVE TABLE
 6. N = NUMBER OF PINS



PACKAGE FAMILY DUTLINE: SDIC .150"



NOTES