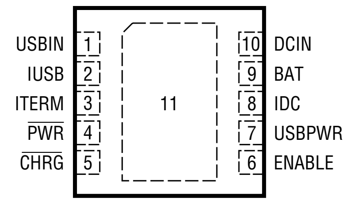
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage (DCIN, USBIN) ....–0.3 to 22V
ENABLE, CHRG, PWR, USBPWR, BAT ....–0.3 to 6V
IDC, IUSB, ITERM Pin Current 1mA
DCIN, USBIN, BAT Pin Current...................................1A
BAT Short-Circuit Duration............................Continuous
Maximum Junction Temperature .... 125°C
Operating Temperature Range (Note 2) ... –40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range................... –65°C to 125°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

TOP VIEW



DD PACKAGE
10-LEAD (3mm × 3mm) PLASTIC DFN
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 40°C/W (Note 3)
EXPOSED PAD (PIN 11) IS GND, MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB

ORDER PART NUMBER	DD PART MARKING
LTC4075HVXEDD	LCQM

Order Options Tape and Reel: Add #TR
Lead Free: Add #PBF Lead Free Tape and Reel: Add #TRPBF
Lead Free Part Marking: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{DCIN} = 5V, V_{USBIN} = 5V unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{DCIN}	Operating Supply Voltage		●	4.3		5.5	V
V_{USBIN}	Operating Supply Voltage		●	4.3		5.5	V
I_{DCIN}	DCIN Supply Current	Charge Mode (Note 4), R_{IDC} = 10k Standby Mode; Charge Terminated Shutdown Mode (ENABLE = 5V) Overvoltage Mode (V_{DCIN} = 10V)	● ●		350 70 40 70	800 120 80 140	μA μA μA μA
I_{USBIN}	USBIN Supply Current	Charge Mode (Note 5), R_{IUSB} = 10k, V_{DCIN} = 2V Standby Mode; Charge Terminated, V_{DCIN} = 2V Shutdown (V_{DCIN} = 2V, ENABLE = 0V) Overvoltage Mode (V_{USBIN} = 10V) $V_{DCIN} > V_{USBIN}$	● ●		350 70 40 70 23	800 120 80 140 40	μA μA μA μA μA
V_{FLOAT}	Regulated Output (Float) Voltage	I_{BAT} = 1mA I_{BAT} = 1mA, 0°C < T_A < 85°C		4.185 4.165	4.2 4.2	4.215 4.235	V V
I_{BAT}	BAT Pin Current	R_{IDC} = 1.25k, Constant-Current Mode R_{IUSB} = 2.1k, Constant-Current Mode R_{IDC} = 10k or R_{IUSB} = 10k Standby Mode, Charge Terminated Shutdown Mode (Charger Disabled) Sleep Mode (V_{DCIN} = 0V, V_{USBIN} = 0V)	● ● ●	745 443 93	800 476 100 –7.5 –7.5 –7.5	855 510 107 –12 –12 –12	mA mA mA μA μA μA
V_{IDC}	IDC Pin Regulated Voltage	Constant-Current Mode			1		V
V_{IUSB}	IUSB Pin Regulated Voltage	Constant-Current Mode			1		V
$I_{TERMINATE}$	Charge Current Termination Threshold	R_{ITERM} = 1k R_{ITERM} = 2k R_{ITERM} = 10k R_{ITERM} = 20k	● ● ● ●	85 42 8 3.5	100 50 10 5	115 58 12 6.5	mA mA mA mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{DCIN} = 5V, V_{USBIN} = 5V unless otherwise noted.

V_{UVDC}	DCIN Undervoltage Lockout Voltage	From Low to High Hysteresis		4	4.15 190	4.3	V mV
V_{UVUSB}	USBIN Undervoltage Lockout Voltage	From Low to High Hysteresis		3.8	3.95 170	4.1	V mV
V_{OVDC}	DCIN Overvoltage Lockout Voltage	From Low to High Hysteresis		5.8	6 185	6.2	V mV
V_{OVUSB}	USBIN Overvoltage Lockout Voltage	From Low to High Hysteresis		5.8	6 185	6.2	V mV
$V_{ASD\text{-}DC}$	$V_{DCIN} - V_{BAT}$ Lockout Threshold	V_{DCIN} from Low to High, V_{BAT} = 4.2V V_{DCIN} from High to Low, V_{BAT} = 4.2V		70 10	120 40	170 70	mV mV
$V_{ASD\text{-}USB}$	$V_{USBIN} - V_{BAT}$ Lockout Threshold	V_{USBIN} from Low to High V_{USBIN} from High to Low		70 10	120 40	170 70	mV mV
V_{ENABLE}	ENABLE Input Threshold Voltage			0.6	0.9	1.2	V
R_{ENABLE}	ENABLE Pulldown Resistance		●	1	2	3.5	MΩ
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage ($\overline{CHRG}$, $\overline{PWR}$, USBPWR)	I_{SINK} = 5mA			0.12	0.35	V
ΔV_{RECHRG}	Recharge Battery Threshold Voltage	$V_{FLOAT} - V_{RECHRG}$, 0°C < T_A < 85°C		90	125	160	mV
t_{RECHRG}	Recharge Comparator Filter Time	V_{BAT} from High to Low		2.25	4.1	6.75	ms
$t_{TERMINATE}$	Termination Comparator Filter Time	I_{BAT} Drops Below Termination Threshold		1	1.6	2.4	ms
$R_{ON\text{-}DC}$	Power FET "ON" Resistance (Between DCIN and BAT)				600		mΩ
$R_{ON\text{-}USB}$	Power FET "ON" Resistance (Between USBIN and BAT)				700		mΩ
T_{LIM}	Junction Temperature in Constant-Temperature Mode				125		°C

Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

Note 2: The LTC4075HVX is guaranteed to meet the 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.

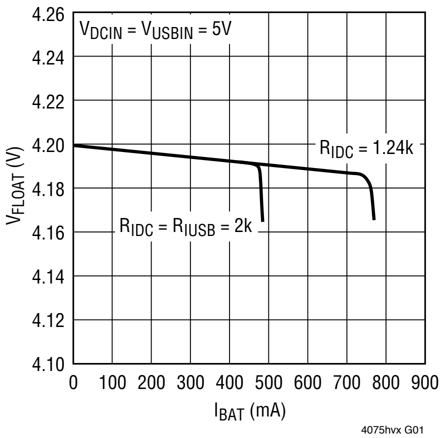
Note 3: Failure to correctly solder the exposed backside of the package to the PC board will result in a thermal resistance much higher than 40°C/W. See Thermal Considerations.

Note 4: Supply current includes IDC and ITERM pin current (approximately 100μA each) but does not include any current delivered to the battery through the BAT pin.

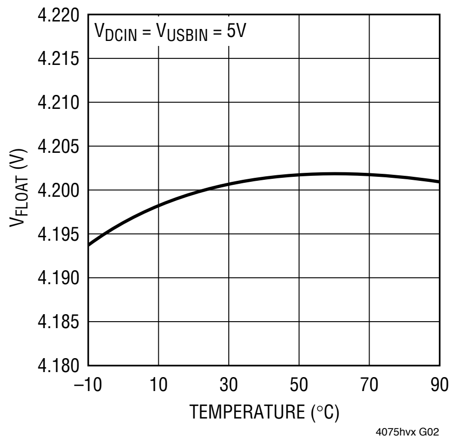
Note 5: Supply current includes IUSB and ITERM pin current (approximately 100μA each) but does not include any current delivered to the battery through the BAT pin.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted.

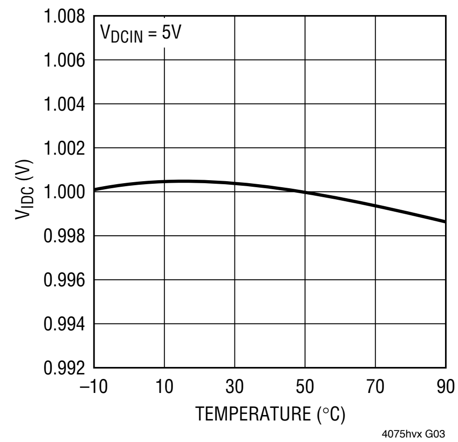
Regulated Output (Float) Voltage vs Charge Current



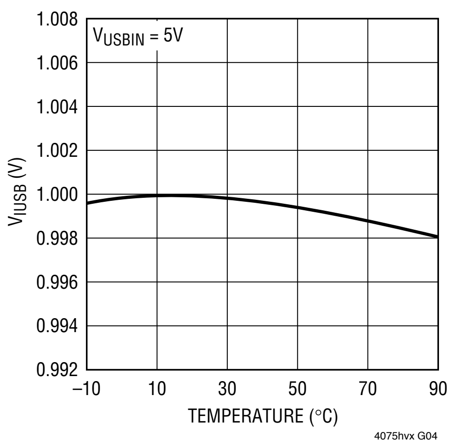
Regulated Output (Float) Voltage vs Temperature



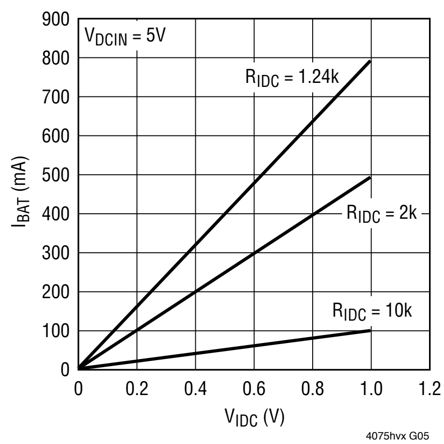
IDC Pin Voltage vs Temperature (Constant-Current Mode)



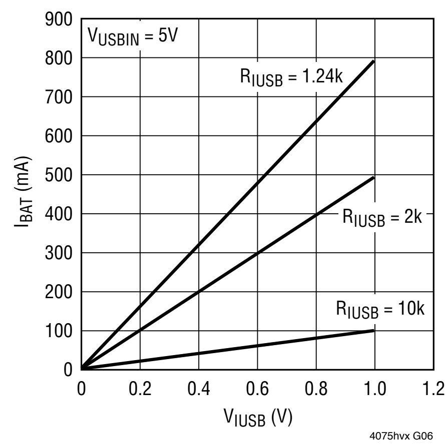
IUSB Pin Voltage vs Temperature (Constant-Current Mode)



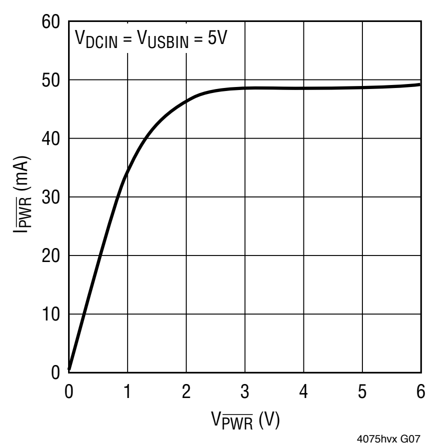
Charge Current vs IDC Pin Voltage



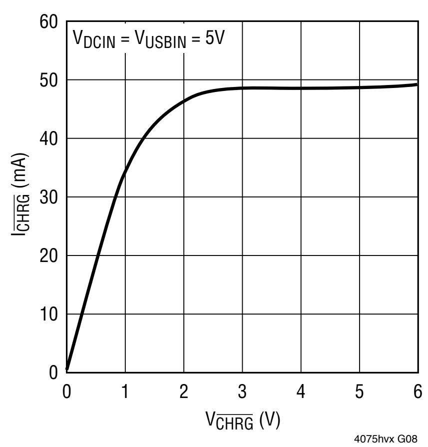
Charge Current vs IUSB Pin Voltage



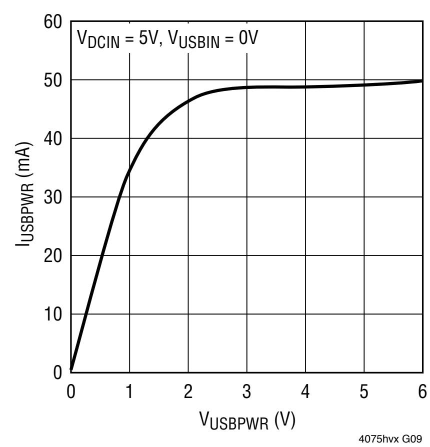
$\overline{PWR}$ Pin I-V Curve



$\overline{CHRG}$ Pin I-V Curve



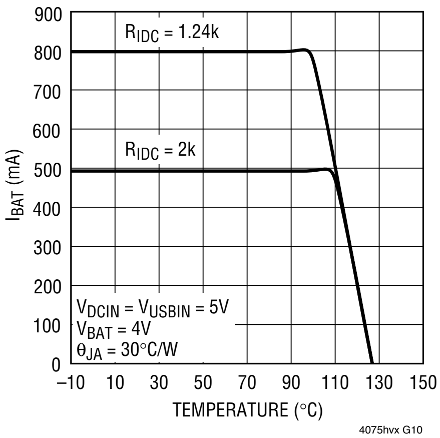
USBPWR Pin I-V Curve



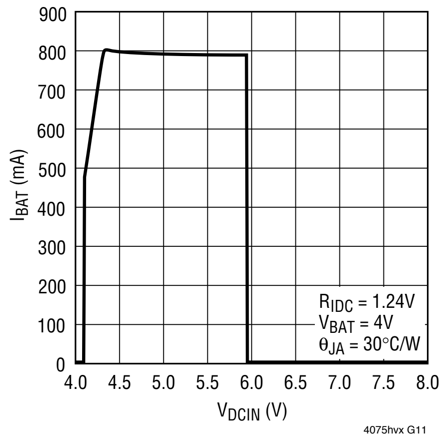
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted.

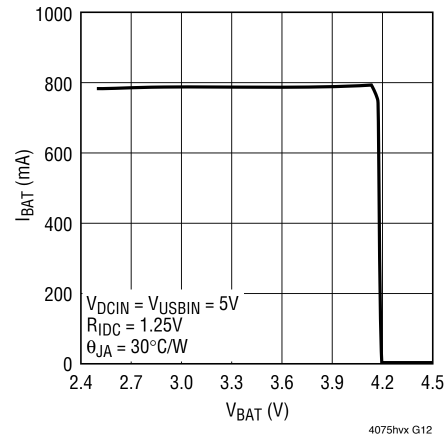
Charge Current vs Ambient Temperature



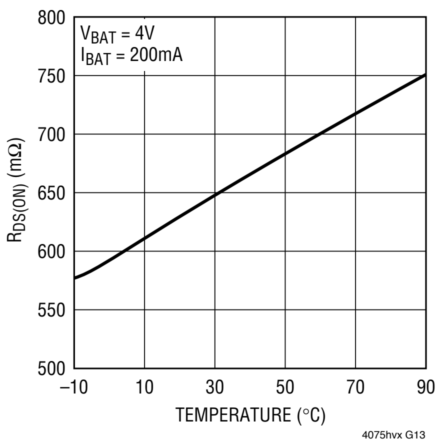
Charge Current vs Supply Voltage



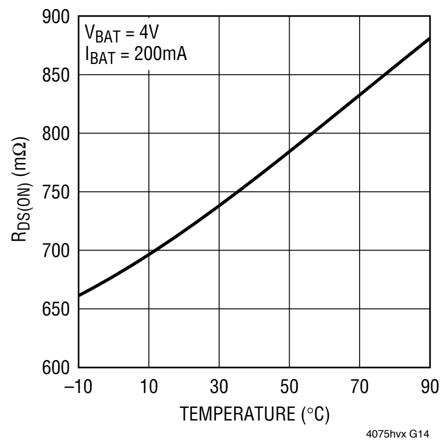
Charge Current vs Battery Voltage



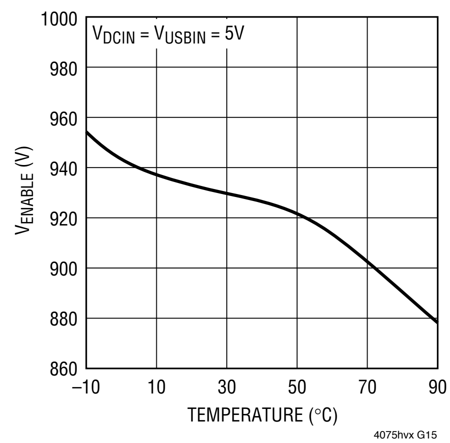
DCIN Power FET On-Resistance vs Temperature



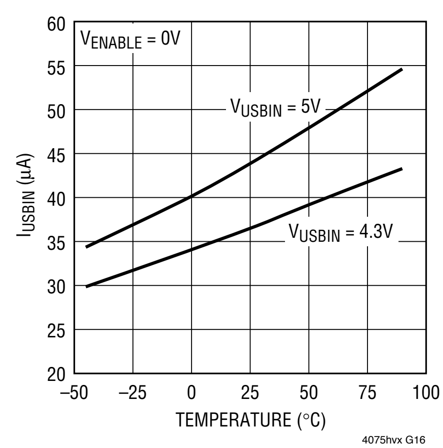
USBIN Power FET On-Resistance vs Temperature



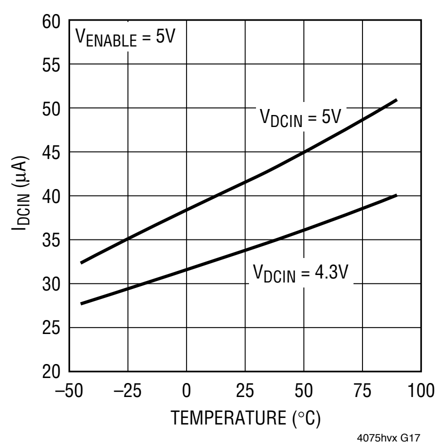
ENABLE Pin Threshold Voltage (On-to-Off) vs Temperature



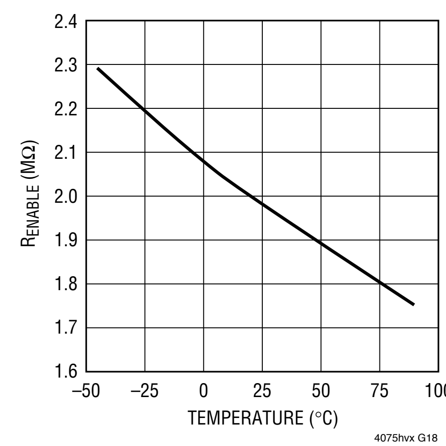
USBIN Shutdown Current vs Temperature



DCIN Shutdown Current vs Temperature

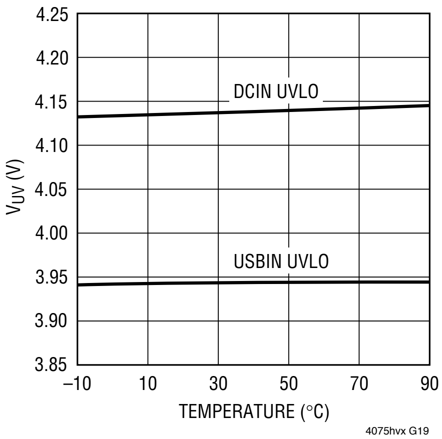


ENABLE Pin Pulldown Resistance vs Temperature

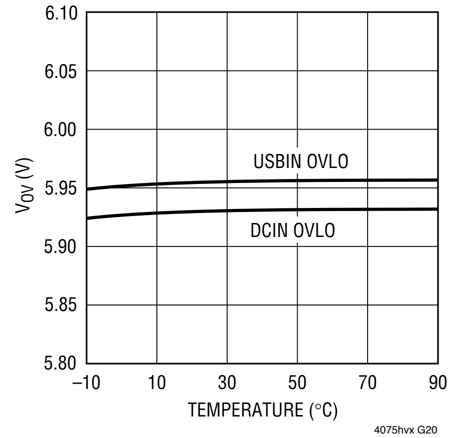


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted.

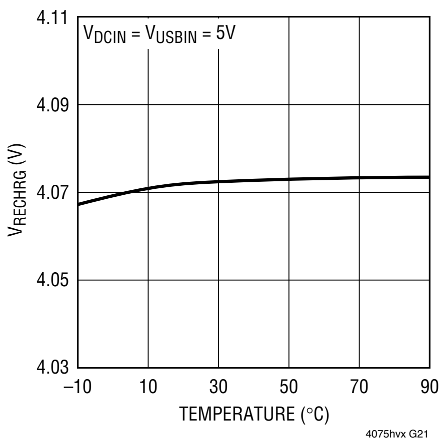
Undervoltage Lockout Threshold vs Temperature



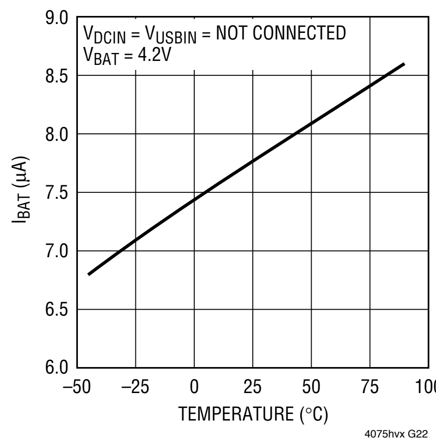
Overvoltage Lockout Threshold vs Temperature



Recharge Threshold Voltage vs Temperature



Battery Drain Current vs Temperature



PIN FUNCTIONS

USBIN (Pin 1): USB Input Supply Pin. This input provides power to the battery charger assuming a voltage greater than V_{UVUSB} and less than V_{OVUSB} is present (typically 3.95V to 6V respectively). However, the DCIN input will take priority if a voltage greater than V_{UVDC} and less than V_{OVDC} is present at DCIN (typically 4.15V to 6V respectively). The USBIN input allows charge currents up to 850mA. This pin should be bypassed with a 1µF capacitor.

IUSB (Pin 2): Charge Current Program for USB Power. The charge current is set by connecting a resistor, R_{IUSB}, to ground. When charging in constant-current mode, this pin servos to 1V. The voltage on this pin can be used to measure the battery current delivered from the USB input using the following formula:

$$I_{BAT} = \frac{V_{IUSB}}{R_{IUSB}} \bullet 1000$$

ITERM (Pin 3): Termination Current Threshold Program. The termination current threshold, $I_{TERMINATE}$, is set by connecting a resistor, R_{ITERM}, to ground. $I_{TERMINATE}$ is set by the following formula:

$$I_{TERMINATE} = \frac{100V}{R_{ITERM}}$$

When the battery current, I_{BAT}, falls below the termination threshold, charging stops and the $\overline{CHRG}$ output becomes high impedance. This pin is internally clamped to approximately 1.5V. Driving this pin to voltages beyond the clamp voltage should be avoided.

$\overline{PWR}$ (Pin 4): Open-Drain Power Supply Status Output. When the DCIN or USBIN pin voltage is valid to begin charging (i.e. when the supply is greater than the undervoltage lockout threshold, less than the overvoltage lockout threshold and at least 120mV above the battery terminal), the $\overline{PWR}$ pin is pulled low by an internal N-channel MOSFET. Otherwise $\overline{PWR}$ is high impedance. This output is capable of driving an LED (see Table 1 for more detail).

$\overline{CHRG}$ (Pin 5): Open-Drain Charge Status Output. When the LTC4075HVX is charging, the $\overline{CHRG}$ pin is pulled low by an internal N-channel MOSFET. When the charge cycle is completed, $\overline{CHRG}$ becomes high impedance. This output is capable of driving an LED.

ENABLE (Pin 6): Enable Input. When the LTC4075HVX is charging from the DCIN source, a logic low on this pin enables the charger. When the LTC4075HVX is charging from the USBIN source, a logic high on this pin enables the charger. If this input is left floating, an internal 2MΩ pull-down resistor defaults the LTC4075HVX to charge when a wall adapter is applied and to shut down if only the USB source is applied.

USBPWR (Pin 7): Open-Drain USB Power Status Output. When the voltage on the USBIN pin is sufficient to begin charging and there is insufficient power at DCIN, the USBPWR pin is high impedance. In all other cases, this pin is pulled low by an internal N-channel MOSFET, provided that there is power present at either DCIN, USBIN, or BAT inputs. This output is capable of driving an LED.

IDC (Pin 8): Charge Current Program for Wall Adapter Power. The charge current is set by connecting a resistor, R_{IDC}, to ground. When charging in constant-current mode, this pin servos to 1V. The voltage on this pin can be used to measure the battery current delivered from the DC input using the following formula:

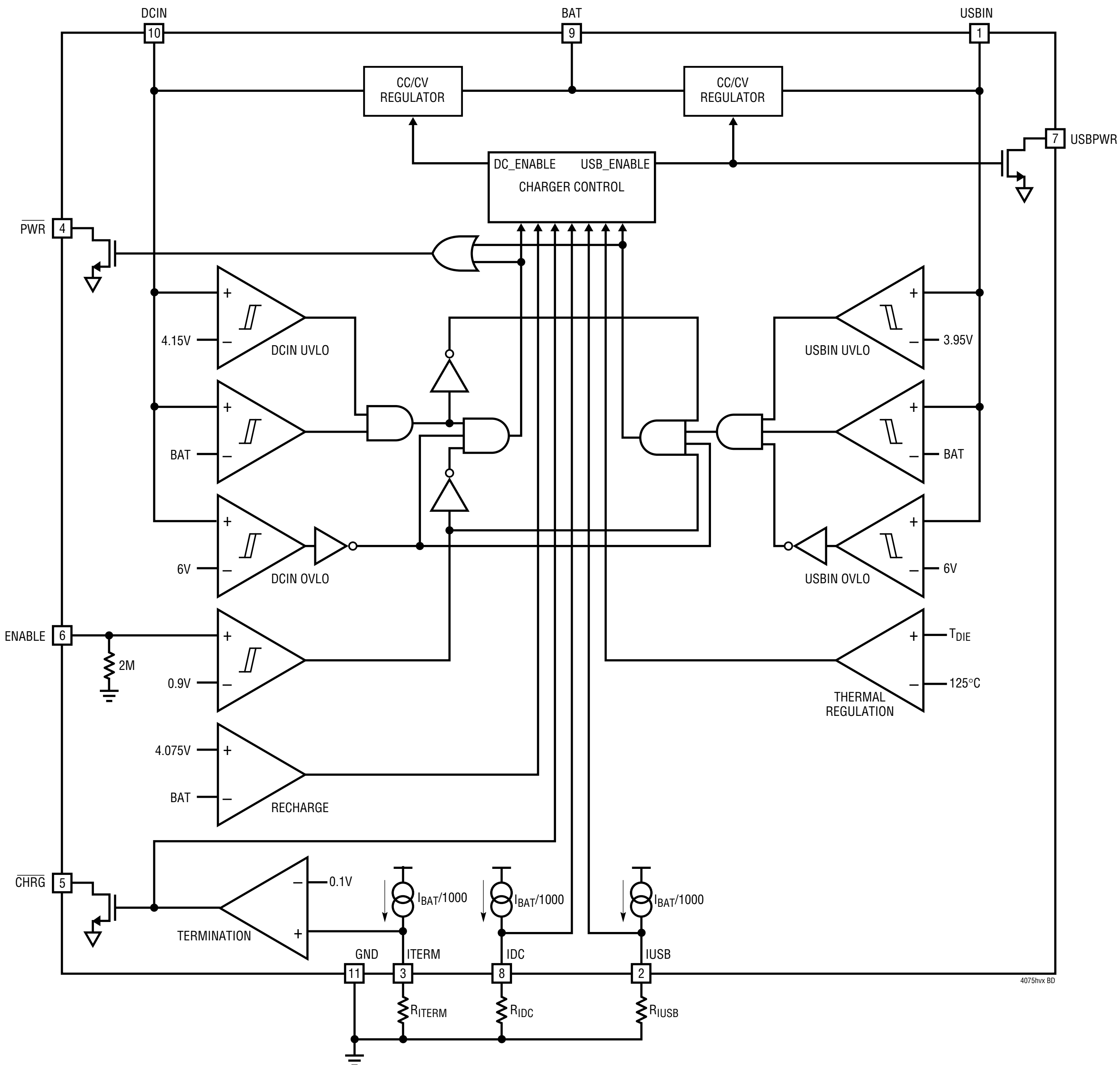
$$I_{BAT} = \frac{V_{IDC}}{R_{IDC}} \bullet 1000$$

BAT (Pin 9): Battery Charger Output. This pin provides charge current to the battery and regulates the final float voltage to 4.2V.

DCIN (Pin 10): Wall Adapter Input Supply Pin. This input provides power to the battery charger assuming a voltage greater than V_{UVDC} and less than V_{OVDC} is present (typically 4.15V to 6V respectively). A valid voltage on the DCIN input will always take priority over the USBIN input. The DCIN input allows charge currents up to 950mA. This pin should be bypassed with a 1µF capacitor.

Exposed Pad (Pin 11): GND. The exposed backside of the package is ground and must be soldered to PC board ground for electrical connection and maximum heat transfer.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



OPERATION

The LTC4075HVX is designed to efficiently manage charging of a single-cell lithium-ion battery from two separate power sources: a wall adapter and USB power bus. Using the constant-current/constant-voltage algorithm, the charger can deliver up to 950mA of charge current from the wall adapter supply or up to 850mA of charge current from the USB supply with a final float voltage accuracy of ±0.6%. The LTC4075HVX has two internal P-channel power MOSFETs and thermal regulation circuitry. No blocking diodes or external sense resistors are required.

Power Source Selection

The LTC4075HVX can charge a battery from either the wall adapter input or the USB port input. The LTC4075HVX automatically senses the presence of voltage at each input. If both power sources are present, the LTC4075HVX defaults to the wall adapter source provided a valid voltage is present at the DCIN input. "Valid voltage" is defined as:

- Supply voltage is greater than the undervoltage lockout threshold and less than the overvoltage lockout threshold.
- Supply voltage is greater than the battery voltage by 40mV.

The open drain power status outputs ($\overline{PWR}$ and USBPWR) indicate which power source has been selected. Table 1 describes the behavior of these status outputs.

Programming and Monitoring Charge Current

The charge current delivered to the battery from the wall adapter or USB supply is programmed using a single resistor from the IDC or IUSB pin to ground. Both program resistors and charge currents (I_{CHRG}) are calculated using the following equations:

$$R_{IDC} = \frac{1000V}{I_{CHRG-DC}}, I_{CHRG-DC} = \frac{1000V}{R_{IDC}}$$

$$R_{IUSB} = \frac{1000V}{I_{CHRG-USB}}, I_{CHRG-USB} = \frac{1000V}{R_{IUSB}}$$

Charge current out of the BAT pin can be determined at any time by monitoring the IDC or IUSB pin voltage and applying the following equations:

$$I_{BAT} = \frac{V_{IDC}}{R_{IDC}} \bullet 1000, \text{(charging from wall adapter)}$$

$$I_{BAT} = \frac{V_{IUSB}}{R_{IUSB}} \bullet 1000, \text{(charging from USB supply)}$$

Programming Charge Termination

The charge cycle terminates when the charge current falls below the programmed termination threshold level during constant-voltage mode. This threshold is set by connecting an external resistor, R_{ITERM}, from the ITERM pin to ground. The charge termination current threshold ($I_{TERMINATE}$) is set by the following equation:

$$R_{ITERM} = \frac{100V}{I_{TERMINATE}}, I_{TERMINATE} = \frac{100V}{R_{ITERM}}$$

The termination condition is detected by using an internal filtered comparator to monitor the ITERM pin. When the ITERM pin voltage drops below 100mV* for longer than $t_{TERMINATE}$ (typically 1.6ms), charging is terminated. The charge current is latched off and the LTC4075HVX enters standby mode.

When charging, transient loads on the BAT pin can cause the ITERM pin to fall below 100mV for short periods of time before the DC charge current has dropped below the programmed termination current. The 1.6ms filter time ($t_{TERMINATE}$) on the termination comparator ensures that transient loads of this nature do not result in premature charge cycle termination. Once the average charge current drops below the programmed termination threshold, the LTC4075HVX terminates the charge cycle and stops providing current out of the BAT pin. In this state, any load on the BAT pin must be supplied by the battery.

*Any external sources that hold the ITERM pin above 100mV will prevent the LTC4075HVX from terminating a charge cycle.

OPERATION

Automatic Recharge

In standby mode, the charger sits idle and monitors the battery voltage using a comparator with a 4.1ms filter time (t_{RECHRG}). A charge cycle automatically restarts when the battery voltage falls below 4.075V (which corresponds to approximately 80% to 90% battery capacity). This ensures that the battery is kept at, or near, a fully charged condition and eliminates the need for periodic charge cycle initiations.

If the battery is removed from the charger, a sawtooth waveform appears at the battery output. This is caused by the repeated cycling between termination and recharge events. This cycling results in pulsing at the $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$ output; an LED connected to this pin will exhibit a blinking pattern, indicating to the user that a battery is not present. The frequency of the sawtooth is dependent on the amount of output capacitance.

Manual Shutdown

The ENABLE pin has a 2MΩ pull-down resistor to GND. The definition of this pin depends on which source is supplying power. When the wall adapter input is supplying power, logic low enables the charger and logic high disables it (the internal pull-down resistor defaults the charger to the charging state). The opposite is true when the USB input is supplying power; logic low disables the charger and logic high enables it (the default is the shutdown state).

The DCIN input draws 40μA when the charger is in shutdown mode. The USBIN input draws 40μA during shutdown if no voltage is applied to DCIN, but draws only 23μA when V_{DCIN} provides valid voltage (see Table 1).

Status Indicators

The charge status open drain output ($\overline{\text{CHRG}}$) has two states: pull-down and high impedance. The pull-down state indicates that the LTC4075HVX is in a charge cycle. Once the charge cycle has terminated or the LTC4075HVX is disabled, the pin state becomes high impedance.

The power supply status open drain output ($\overline{\text{PWR}}$) has two states: pull-down and high impedance. The pull-down state indicates that power is present at either DCIN or USBIN. This output is strong enough to drive an LED. If no valid voltage is applied at either pin, the $\overline{\text{PWR}}$ pin is high impedance, indicating that the LTC4075HVX lacks valid input voltage (see Table 1) to charge the battery.

Table 1. Power Source Selection

	V_{USBIN} < 3.95V or V_{USBIN} < BAT + 50mV		6V > V_{USBIN} > 3.95V and V_{USBIN} > BAT + 50mV		22V > V_{USBIN} > 6V	
ENABLE	**HIGH**	**LOW or No Connect**	**HIGH**	**LOW or No Connect**	**HIGH**	**LOW or No Connect**
V_{DCIN} < 4.15V or V_{DCIN} < BAT + 50mV	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	Charging from USBIN source. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: LOW	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z
6V > V_{DCIN} > 4.15V and V_{DCIN} > BAT + 50mV	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	Charging from DCIN source. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: LOW	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	Charging from DCIN source. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: LOW	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	Charging from DCIN source. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: LOW
22V > V_{DCIN} > 6V	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z	No Charging. $\overline{\text{PWR}}$: Hi-Z $\overline{\text{USBPWR}}$: LOW $\overline{\text{CHRG}}$: Hi-Z

OPERATION

The USB power status open drain output (USBPWR) has two states: pull-down and high impedance. The high impedance state indicates that the LTC4075HVX is being powered from the USBIN input. The pull-down state indicates that the charger is either powered from DCIN or is in a UVLO or an OVLO condition (see Table 1).

Thermal Limiting

An internal thermal feedback loop reduces the programmed charge current if the die temperature attempts to rise above a preset value of approximately 125°C. This feature protects the LTC4075HVX from excessive temperature and allows the user to push the limits of the power handling capability of a given circuit board without risk of damaging the device. The charge current can be set according to typical (not worst-case) ambient temperature with the assurance that the charger will automatically reduce the current in worst case conditions. DFN package power considerations are discussed further in the Applications Information section.

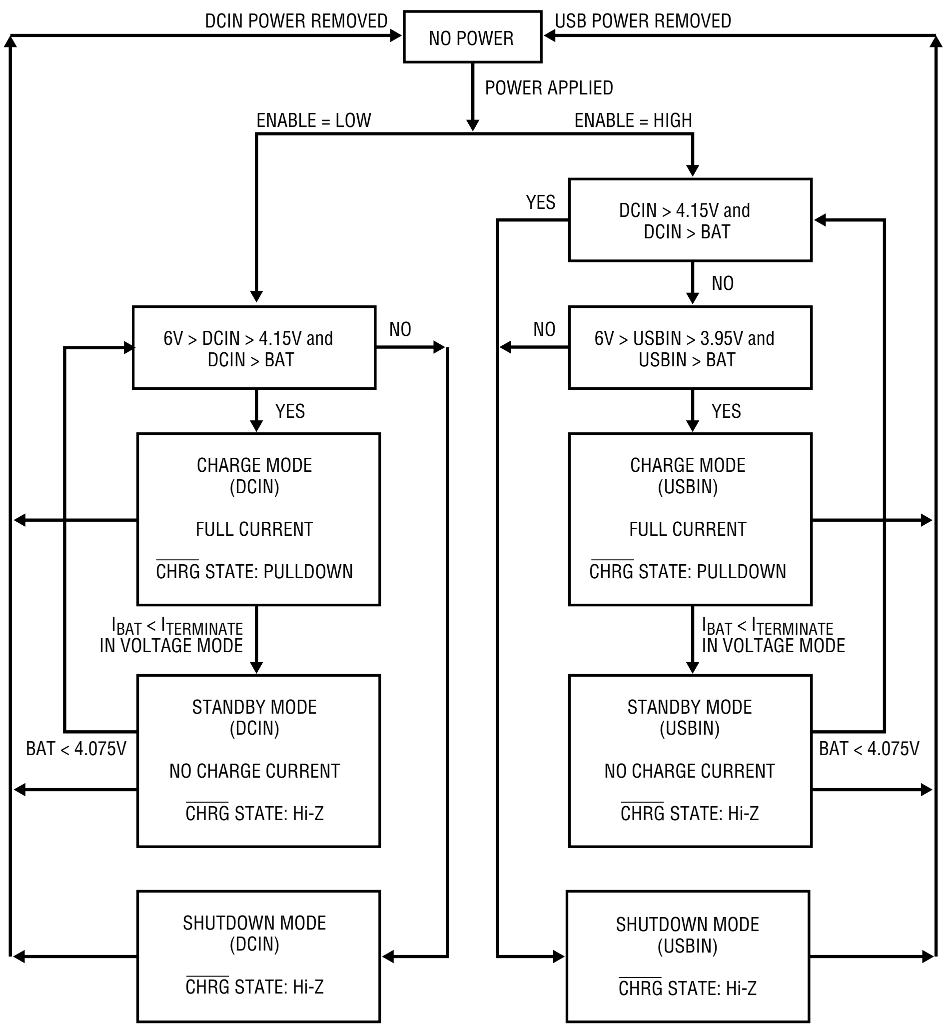


Figure 1. LTC4075HVX State Diagram of a Charge Cycle

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Using a Single Charge Current Program Resistor

The LTC4075HVX can program the wall adapter charge current and USB charge current independently using two program resistors, R_{IDC} and R_{IUSB}. Figure 2 shows a charger circuit that sets the wall adapter charge current to 800mA and the USB charge current to 500mA.

In applications where the programmed wall adapter charge current and USB charge current are the same, a single program resistor can be used to set both charge currents. Figure 3 shows a charger circuit that uses one charge current program resistor.

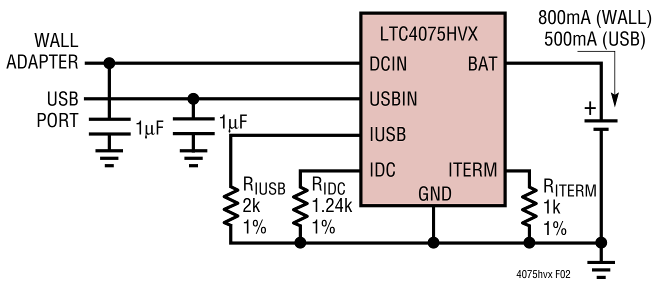


Figure 2. Dual Input Charger with Independant Charge Currents

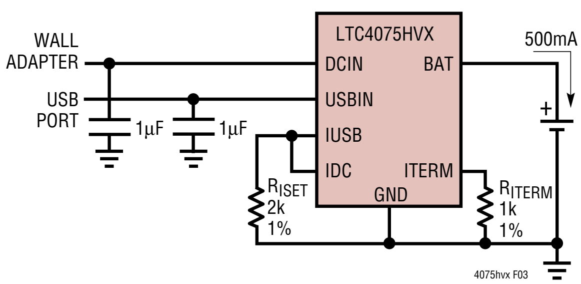


Figure 3. Dual Input Charger Circuit. The Wall Adapter Charge Current and USB Charge Current are Both Programmed to be 500mA

In this circuit, the programmed charge current from both the wall adapter supply is the same value as the programmed charge current from the USB supply:

$$I_{CHRG-DC} = I_{CHRG-USB} = \frac{1000V}{R_{ISET}}$$

Stability Considerations

The constant-voltage mode feedback loop is stable without any compensation provided a battery is connected to the charger output. However, a 1µF capacitor with a 1Ω series resistor is recommended at the BAT pin to keep the ripple voltage low when the battery is disconnected.

When the charger is in constant-current mode, the charge current program pin (IDC or IUSB) is in the feedback loop, not the battery. The constant-current mode stability is affected by the impedance at the charge current program pin. With no additional capacitance on this pin, the charger is stable with program resistor values as high as 20k (I_{CHRG} = 50mA); however, additional capacitance on these nodes reduces the maximum allowed program resistor.

Power Dissipation

When designing the battery charger circuit, it is not necessary to design for worst-case power dissipation scenarios because the LTC4075HVX automatically reduces the charge current during high power conditions. The conditions that cause the LTC4075HVX to reduce charge current through thermal feedback can be approximated by considering the power dissipated in the IC. Most of the power dissipation is generated from the internal charger MOSFET. Thus, the power dissipation is calculated to be:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{BAT}) \bullet I_{BAT}$$

P_D is the dissipated power, V_{IN} is the input supply voltage (either DCIN or USBIN), V_{BAT} is the battery voltage and I_{BAT} is the charge current. The approximate ambient temperature at which the thermal feedback begins to protect the IC is:

$$T_A = 125°C - P_D \bullet \theta_{JA}$$

$$T_A = 125°C - (V_{IN} - V_{BAT}) \bullet I_{BAT} \bullet \theta_{JA}$$

Example: An LTC4075HVX operating from a 5V wall adapter (on the DCIN input) is programmed to supply 800mA full-scale current to a discharged Li-Ion battery with a voltage of 3.3V.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Assuming θ_{JA} is 40°C/W (see Thermal Considerations), the ambient temperature at which the LTC4075HVX will begin to reduce the charge current is approximately:

$$T_A = 125°C – (5V – 3.3V) • (800mA) • 40°C/W$$

$$T_A = 125°C – 1.36W • 40°C/W = 125°C – 54.4°C$$

$$T_A = 70.6°C$$

The LTC4075HVX can be used above 70.6°C ambient, but the charge current will be reduced from 800mA. The approximate current at a given ambient temperature can be approximated by:

$$I_{BAT} = \frac{125°C - T_A}{(V_{IN} - V_{BAT}) \bullet \theta_{JA}}$$

Using the previous example with an ambient temperature of 80°C, the charge current will be reduced to approximately:

$$I_{BAT} = \frac{125°C - 80°C}{(5V - 3.3V) \bullet 40°C/W} = \frac{45°C}{68°C/A}$$

$$I_{BAT} = 662mA$$

It is important to remember that LTC4075HVX applications do not need to be designed for worst-case thermal conditions, since the IC will automatically reduce power dissipation when the junction temperature reaches approximately 125°C.

Thermal Considerations

In order to deliver maximum charge current under all conditions, it is critical that the exposed metal pad on the backside of the LTC4075HVX DFN package is properly soldered to the PC board ground. When correctly soldered to a 2500mm^2 double sided 1oz copper board, the LTC4075HVX has a thermal resistance of approximately 40°C/W. Failure to make thermal contact between the exposed pad on the backside of the package and the copper board will result in thermal resistances far greater than 40°C/W. As an example, a correctly soldered LTC4075HVX can deliver over 800mA to a battery from a 5V supply at room temperature. Without a good backside thermal connection, this number would drop to much less than 500mA.

Input Capacitor Selection

When an input supply is connected to a portable product, the inductance of the cable and the high-Q ceramic input capacitor form an L-C resonant circuit. While the LTC4075HVX is capable of withstanding input voltages as high as 22V, if the input cable does not have adequate mutual coupling or if there is not much impedance in the cable, it is possible for the voltage at the input of the product to reach twice the input voltage before it settles out. To prevent excessive voltage from damaging the LTC4075HVX during a hot insertion, it is best to have a low voltage coefficient capacitor at the input pins to the LTC4075HVX. This is achievable by selecting an X5R or X7R ceramic capacitor that has a higher voltage rating than that required for the application. For example, if the maximum expected input voltage is 15V, a 25V X5R 1µF capacitor would be a better choice than the smaller 16V X5R capacitor.

Using a tantalum capacitor or an aluminum electrolytic capacitor for input bypassing, or paralleling with a ceramic capacitor will also reduce voltage overshoot during a hot insertion. Ceramic capacitors with Y5V or Z5U dielectrics are not recommended.

Alternatively, the following soft connect circuit can be employed (as shown in Figure 4).

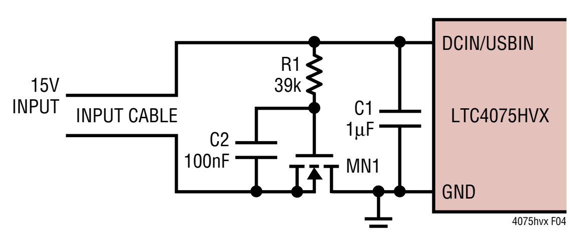


Figure 4. Input Soft Connect Circuit

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

In this circuit, capacitor C2 holds MN1 off when the cable is first connected. Eventually C2 begins to charge up to the USB input voltage applying increasing gate drive to MN1. The long time constant of R1 and C1 prevent the current from rapidly building up in the cable thus dampening out any resonant overshoot.

Reverse Polarity Input Voltage Protection

In some applications, protection from reverse polarity voltage on the input supply pins is desired. With sufficient supply voltage, a series blocking diode can be used. In other cases where the voltage drop must be kept low, a P-channel MOSFET can be used (as shown in Figure 5).

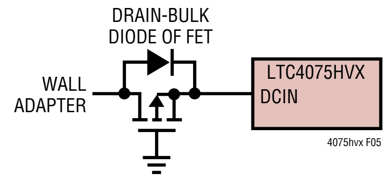
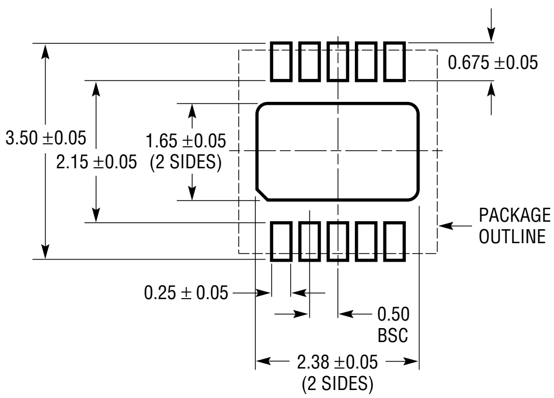


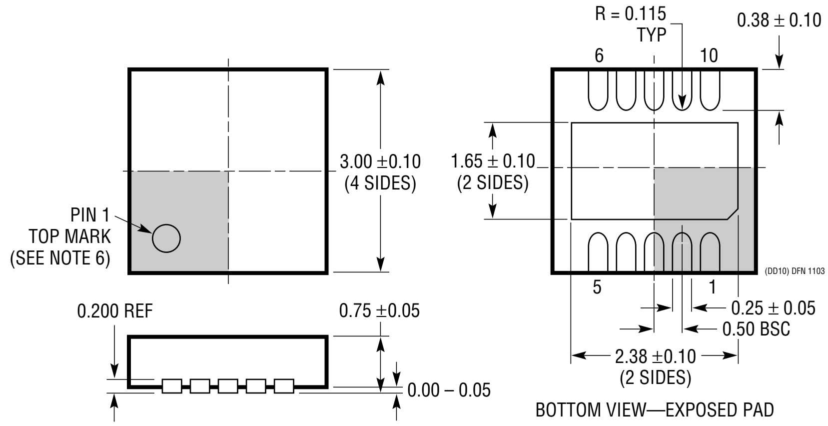
Figure 5. Low Loss Reverse Polarity Protection

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

DD Package
10-Lead Plastic DFN (3mm × 3mm)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1699)



RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD PITCH AND DIMENSIONS

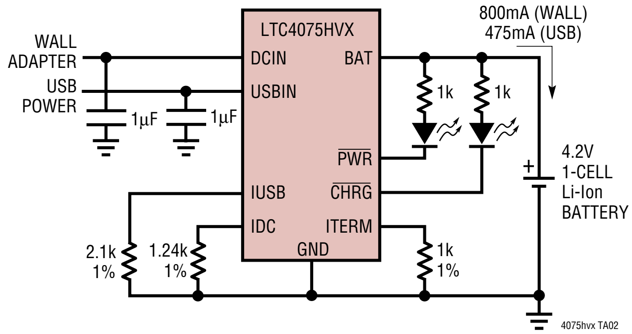


BOTTOM VIEW—EXPOSED PAD

NOTE:
1. DRAWING TO BE MADE A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE M0-229 VARIATION OF (WEED-2). CHECK THE LTC WEBSITE DATA SHEET FOR CURRENT STATUS OF VARIATION ASSIGNMENT
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Full Featured Li-Ion Charger



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC3455	Dual DC/DC Converter with USB Power Management and Li-Ion Battery Charger	Efficiency >96%, Accurate USB Current Limiting (500mA/100mA), 4mm × 4mm QFN-24 Package
LTC4053	USB Compatible Monolithic Li-Ion Battery Charger	Standalone Charger with Programmable Timer, Up to 1.25A Charge Current
LTC4054/LTC4054X	Standalone Linear Li-Ion Battery Charger with Integrated Pass Transistor in ThinSOT™	Thermal Regulation Prevents Overheating, C/10 Termination, C/10 Indicator, Up to 800mA Charge Current
LTC4055	USB Power Controller and Battery Charger	Charges Single-Cell Li-Ion Batteries Directly from USB Port, Thermal Regulation, 4mm × 4mm QFN-16 Package
LTC4058/LTC4058X	Standalone 950mA Lithium-Ion Charger in DFN	C/10 Charge Termination, Battery Kelvin Sensing, ±7% Charge Accuracy
LTC4061	Standalone Li-Ion Charger with Thermistor Interface	4.2V, ±0.35% Float Voltage, Up to 1A Charge Current
LTC4066	USB Power Controller and Li-Ion Linear Battery Charger with Low-Loss Ideal Diode	Seamless Transition Between Input Power Sources: Li-Ion Battery, USB and Wall Adapter, Low-Loss (50mΩ) Ideal Diode, 4mm × 4mm QFN-24 Package
LTC4068/LTC4068X	Standalone Linear Li-Ion Battery Charger with Programmable Termination	Charge Current up to 950mA, Thermal Regulation, 3mm × 3mm DFN-8 Package
LTC4075	Dual Input Standalone Li-Ion Battery Charger	950mA Charger Current, Thermal Regulation, C/X Charge Termination, USB Charge Current Set Via Resistor, 3mm × 3mm DFN Package
LTC4076	Dual Input Standalone Li-Ion Battery Charger	950mA Charger Current, Thermal Regulation, C/X Charge Termination, Fixed C or C/5 USB Charge Current for Low Power USB Operation, 3mm × 3mm DFN Package
LTC4077	Dual Input Standalone Li-Ion Battery Charger	950mA Charger Current, Thermal Regulation, C/X Charge Termination, Programmable C or C/x USB Charge Current for Low Power USB Operation, Fixed C/10 Wall Adapter and C/10 or C/2 Charge Current Termination, 3mm × 3mm DFN Package
LTC4085	USB Power Manager with Ideal Diode Controller and Li-Ion Charger	Charges Single-Cell Li-Ion Batteries Directly from USB Port, Thermal Regulation, 200mΩ Ideal Diode with <50mΩ option, 4mm × 3mm DFN-14 Package
LTC4089/ LTC4089-5	USB Power Manager with Ideal Diode Controller and High Efficiency Li-Ion Battery Charger	High Efficiency 1.2A Charger from 6V to 36V (40V Max) Input Charges Single-Cell Li-Ion Batteries Directly from USB Port, Thermal Regulation, 200mΩ Ideal Diode with <50mΩ option, Bat-Track Adaptive Output Control (LTC4089), Fixed 5V Output (LTC4089-5), 4mm × 3mm DFN-14 Package
LTC4410	USB Power Manager and Battery Charger	Manages Total Power Between a USB Peripheral and Battery Charger, Ultralow Battery Drain: 1µA, ThinSOT Package
LTC4411/LTC4412	Low Loss PowerPath™ Controller in ThinSOT	Automatic Switching Between DC Sources, Load Sharing, Replaces ORing Diodes

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