

Single Cell Li-Ion Battery Charger with Adjustable Charging Current for Portable Applications

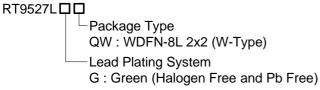
General Description

The RT9527L is a low cost single-cell Li-ion charger for low current charge applications.

The RT9527L can be powered up by an AC adapter or USB (Universal Serial Bus) port inputs. The RT9527L enters sleep mode when VIN power is removed. The RT9527L optimizes the charging task by using a control algorithm, which includes pre-charge mode, fast-charge mode and constant voltage mode. The charging task is kept in constant voltage mode to hold the battery in a full charge condition. The charge current is adjustable via an external resistor. The internal thermal feedback circuitry regulates the die temperature to optimize the charge rate for all ambient temperatures. The RT9527L features 28V maximum rating voltages for VIN. Other features include under-voltage protection and over-voltage protection for the AC adapter supply.

The RT9527L is available in the small thermally enhanced WDFN-8L 2x2 package.

Ordering Information



Note:

Richtek products are:

- RoHS compliant and compatible with the current requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
- ▶ Suitable for use in SnPb or Pb-free soldering processes.

Features

- 28V Maximum Rating for AC Adapter
- Internal Integrated Power FETs
- Adjustable Charging Current
- Programmable Safe Charge Timer
- NTC Thermistor Input
- Battery Reverse Protection
- ISET Pin Short Protection
- Charge Status Indicator
- AC Adapter Power Good Status Indicator
- End of Charge Current is 10% of Fast-Charge Current
- Under-Voltage Protection
- Over-Voltage Protection
- Thermal Feedback Optimized Charge Rate
- RoHS Compliant and Halogen Free

Applications

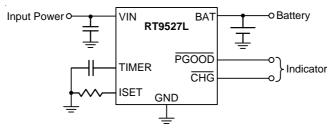
- Cellular Phones
- Digital Cameras
- PDAs and Smart Phone
- Portable Instruments

Marking Information



2B : Product Code W : Date Code

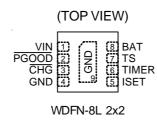
Simplified Application Circuit



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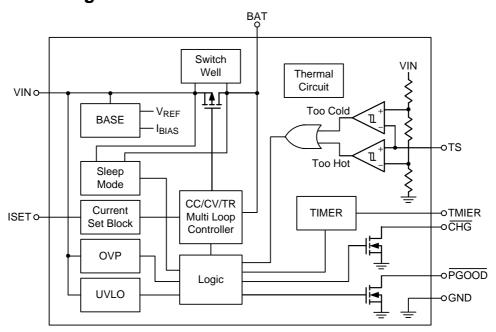
Pin Configurations



Functional Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	VIN	Supply Voltage Input. VIN can withstand up to 28V input.
2	PGOOD	Power Good Indicator Output. Active-low, open-drain output.
3	CHG	Charger Status Output. Active-low, open-drain output.
4, 9 (Exposed Pad)	GND	Ground. The exposed pad must be soldered to a large PCB and connected to GND for maximum power dissipation.
5	ISET	Charge Current Setting.
6	TIMER	Safe-Charge Timer Setting.
7	TS	Temperature Sense Input. The TS pin connects to a battery's thermistor to determine whether the battery is too hot or too cold for charging operation. If the battery's temperature is out of range, charging is paused until it re-enters the valid range.
8	BAT	Charge Current Output for Battery.

Function Block Diagram





Operation

The RT9527L is a Li-ion charger that can support the input voltage range from 4.4V to 6V. It provides a wide fast-charge current setting ranging from 10mA up to 600mA.

Change Current Setting

The charging current is adjustable via an external resistor between the ISET and GND pins.

UVLO

If the input voltage (VIN) is lower than the threshold voltage $V_{UVLO} - \Delta V_{UVLO}$, the charger will stop charging until VIN is higher than V_{UVLO} .

OVP

If the input voltage (VIN) is higher than the threshold voltage V_{OVP} , the internal OVP signal will go high and the charger will stop charging until VIN is below $V_{OVP} - \Delta V_{OVP}$.

Switch Well

The switch well will choose the highest voltage between VIN and BAT to prevent the power switch from damage.

Sleep Mode

When the voltage difference between VIN and BAT is under V_{OS_L} , the charger will enter sleep mode to save the system power consumption.

CC/CV/TR Multi Loop Controller

There are constant current loop, constant voltage loop and thermal regulation loop to control the charging current.

Too Hot or Too Cold

The temperature sense input TS pin can be connected to a thermistor to determine whether the battery is too hot or too cold for charging operation. If the battery's temperature is out of range, charging is paused until it reenters the valid range.

PGOOD

The PGOOD pin is an open-drain output used to indicate the input voltage status. PGOOD will assert low when VIN is in the proper working range.

CHG

The CHG pin is an open-drain output. CHG will assert low when the charger starts to charge the battery and become high impedance when the termination current is reached.

TIMER

The charger contains a safety timer. When the charging time is longer than t_{PCHG} in the pre-charge mode or t_{FCHG} in the fast-charge mode, time fault happens. Then, the charger will be turned off and the \overline{CHG} pin will become high impedance.



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

• Supply Input Voltage, VIN	-0.3V to $28V$
• CHG, PGOOD, TS	-0.3V to 28V
• Other Pins	-0.3V to 6V
 Power Dissipation, P_D @ T_A = 25°C 	
WDFN-8L 2x2	2.19W
Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	
WDFN-8L 2x2, θ_{JA}	45.5°C/W
WDFN-8L 2x2, θ_{JC}	11.5°C/W
• Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C
• Junction Temperature	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to 150°C
ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)	
HBM (Human Body Model)	2kV
MM (Machine Model)	200V
Recommended Operating Conditions (Note 4)	

Electrical Characteristics

 $(V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BAT} = 4V, T_A = 25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise specified)$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
Supply Input								
VIN Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	V _{UVLO}	V _{IN} = 0V to 5V	3.1	3.3	3.5	V		
VIN Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	ΔV_{UVLO}	V _{IN} = 5V to 0V	I	240		mV		
VIN – BAT VOS Rising	V _{OS_H}		-	100	200	mV		
VIN – BAT VOS Falling	V _{OS_L}		10	50		mV		
VIN Standby Current	ISTANDBY	V _{BAT} = 4.5V	ı	1	2	mΑ		
BAT Sleep Leakage Current	I _{SLEEP}	$V_{IN} = 0V$	-	-	1	μΑ		
Voltage Regulation	Voltage Regulation							
Battery Voltage Regulation	V _{REG}	0°C to 85°C	4.118	4.16	4.202	V		
Re-Charge Threshold	ΔV_{REGCHG}	Battery Regulation – Recharge Level	60	100	140	mV		
VIN Power FET On-Resistance	R _{DS(ON)}	I _{BAT} = 450mA	ı	0.8		Ω		
Current Regulation								
VIN Charge Setting Range	I _{CHG}		10	-	600	mΑ		
Foot Charge Current Footer	K _{CHG_F1}	$I_{CHG_F1} = K_{CHG_F1} / R_{ISET},$ $I_{CHG_F1} = 10mA to 50mA$	510	600	690	40		
Fast-Charge Current Factor	K _{CHG_F2}	$I_{CHG_F2} = K_{CHG_F2} / R_{ISET},$ $I_{CHG_F2} = 50 \text{mA to } 600 \text{mA}$	570	600	630	ΑΩ		



Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Pre-Charge Current Factor	K _{CHG_P}	I _{CHG_P} = K _{CHG_P} / R _{ISET}	30	60	90	ΑΩ	
Pre-Charge							
BAT Pre-Charge Threshold	V _{PRECH}	V _{BAT} Falling	2.7	2.8	2.9	V	
BAT Pre-Charge Threshold Hysteresis	ΔV_PRECH		-	200	1	mV	
Charge Termination							
Termination Current Ratio	I _{TERMI}	V _{BAT} > V _{PREC} , I _{CHG} < I _{TERMI} , CHG = L to H	5	10	15	%	
Protection	•						
Thermal Regulation	T _{REG}			125		°C	
Over-Voltage Protection	V _{OVP}		6.2	6.5	6.8	V	
Over-Voltage Protection Hysteresis	ΔV_{OVP}			0.2		V	
ISET Pin Short Protection	RSHORT		375	500	625	Ω	
NTC							
Cold Temperature Fault Threshold Voltage	V _{COLD}	Rising Threshold	60	61	62	%V _{IN}	
Cold Temperature Fault Threshold Hysteresis	ΔV_{COLD}			2		%V _{IN}	
Hot Temperature Fault Threshold Voltage	V _{НОТ}	Falling Threshold	29	30	31	%V _{IN}	
Hot Temperature Fault Threshold Hysteresis	ΔV _{HOT}			2	1	%V _{IN}	
Timer							
Pre-Charge Fault Time	t _{PCHG}	$C_{TIMER} = 1\mu F (1 / 8 \times t_{FCHG})$	1440	1800	2160	S	
Fast-Charge Fault Time	t _{FCHG}	C _{TIMER} = 1μF	11520	14400	17280	S	
Other							
PGOOD Pull-Down Voltage	V _{PGOOD}	I PGOOD = 5mA		200	-	mV	
CHG Pull-Down Voltage	VCHG	I _{CHG} = 5mA		200		mV	
PGOOD Deglitch Time	tPGOOD	Time measured from the edge V _{IN} = 0V to 5V in 1μs to PGOOD = L		2		ms	
Input Over-Voltage Blanking Time	tovp			50		μS	
Input Over-Voltage Recovery Time	t _{OVP_R}			2		ms	
Pre-Charge to Fast-Charge Deglitch Time	tpF			25		ms	
Fast-charge to Pre-Charge Deglitch Time	t _{FP}			25		ms	
Termination Deglitch Time	t _{TERMI}			25		ms	
Recharge Deglitch Time	t _{RECHG}			100		ms	
Sleep Deglitch Time	t _{NO-IN}			25		ms	
Pack Temperature Fault Detection Deglitch Time	t _{TS}			25		ms	

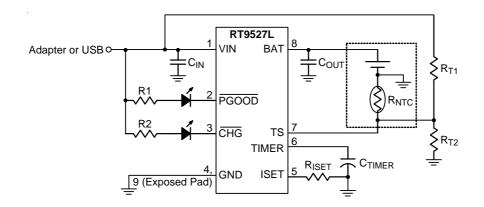
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- Note 1. Stresses beyond those listed "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.
- Note 2. θ_{JA} is measured at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ on a high effective thermal conductivity four-layer test board per JEDEC 51-7. θ_{JC} is measured at the exposed pad of the package.
- Note 3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution is recommended.
- Note 4. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

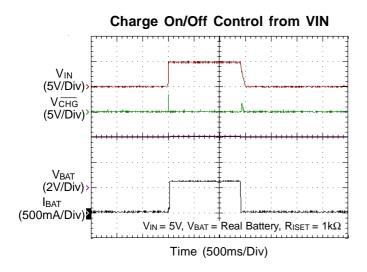


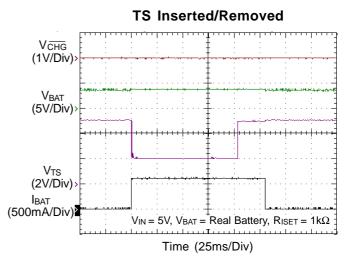
Typical Application Circuit

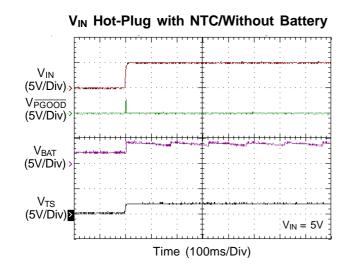


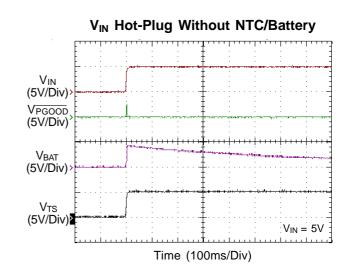


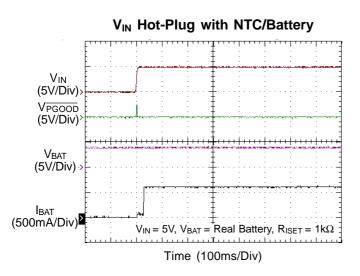
Typical Operating Characteristics

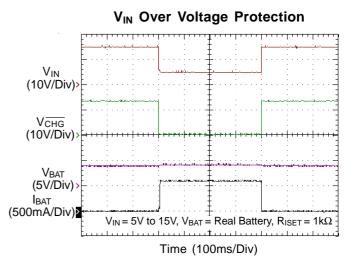




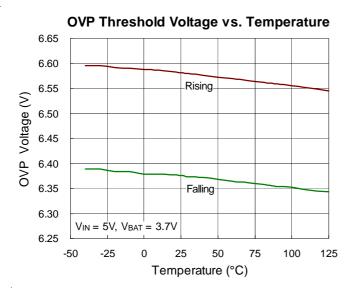


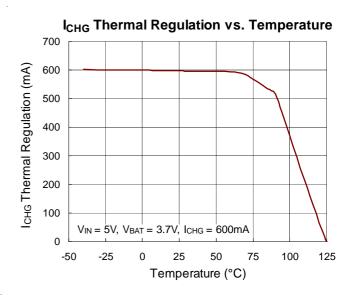


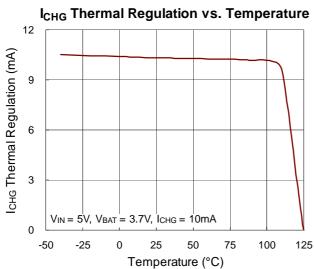


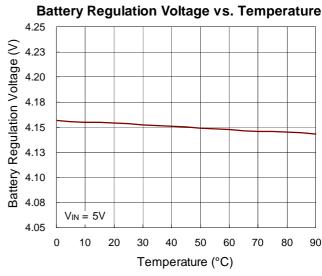


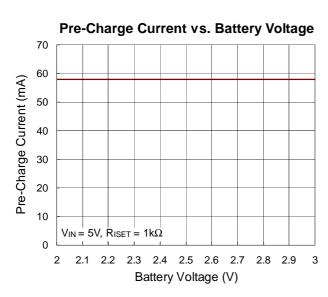


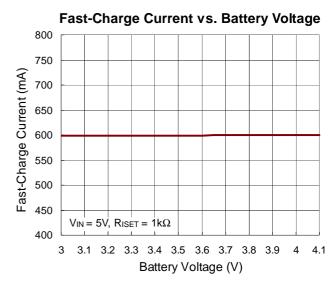












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Application Information

The RT9527L is a fully integrated low cost single-cell Liion battery charger ideal for portable applications. The internal thermal feedback circuitry regulates the die temperature to optimize the charge rate at all ambient temperatures. The RT9527L features 20V maximum rating voltages for VIN. Other features include under-voltage protection and over-voltage protection for AC adapter supply, as well as a charging time monitor.

Pre-Charge Mode

When the output voltage becomes lower than 2.8V, the charging current reduces to 10% of the setting current to protect the battery life time as shown below:

 $I_{CHG_P} = K_{CHG_P} / R_{ISET}$

where $K_{CHG\ P}$ is the pre-charge current factor.

Fast-Charge Mode

When the output voltage becomes higher than 3V, the charging current will be equal to the setting current which is determined by R_{ISET}.

I_{CHG} F = K_{CHG} F_x / R_{ISET}

where K_{CHG_Fx} is the fast-charge current factor.

Constant Voltage Mode

As the output voltage is near 4.16V, the charging current will be reduced to maintain the output voltage. The charger remains active and maintains the output voltage at 4.16V in order to keep the battery in a full charge state.

Recharge Mode

When the chip is in charge termination mode, the charging current goes down to zero and the battery voltage drops to 4.06V. After a deglitch time of 100ms (typ.), the battery begins recharging. However, when recharge happens, the indicator CHG remains in logic high.

CHG Indicator

The CHG pin is an open-drain output. CHG will assert low when the charger starts to charge the battery and become high impedance when the charge termination current is reached. The CHG signal is interfaced either with a microprocessor GPIO or an LED for indication.

Charge State	CHG Output	
Charging	Low (for first charger cycle)	
Charging suspended by thermal loop		
Safety timers expired	High impedance	
TS fault	Low (for first charger cycle)	
Charging done		
Recharging after termination	High impedance	
No valid input power		

PGOOD Indicator

This open-drain output pin is used to indicate the input voltage status. PGOOD output asserts low when

- 1. $V_{IN} > V_{UVLO}$
- 2. $(V_{IN} V_{BAT}) > V_{OS}$ H
- 3. VIN < VOVP

It can be used to drive an LED or communicate to the host processor. Note that "LOW" indicates the opendrain transistor is turned on and the LED is bright.

Charge Termination

When the charge current is lower than the charge termination current ratio (10% = I_{CHG} / I_{CHG} F) for V_{BAT} > 4.06V and the time is larger than the deglitch time (25ms), CHG transits from low to high. CHG will be latched high unless the power is re-toggled.

ISET Pin Short Protection

After VIN power plugs in, the RT9527L will detect whether the ISET pin is shorted to ground or not. If RISET is smaller than R_{SHORT}, the RT9527L considers that the ISET pin is short to ground. Then, the RT9527L will disable charge function until VIN power reset.

If RISET is larger than R_{SHORT}, the RT9527L will charge. If the RT9527L begins charge status and the ISET pin is short to ground, thermal regulation will work to limit junction temperature around 125°C.



Battery Connect Reverse

If battery is connected reversely, it causes that the voltage of BAT pin is negative. The RT9527L will disable charger function until battery voltage is normal.

Temperature Regulation

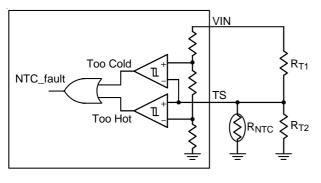
In order to maximize charge rate, the RT9527L features a junction temperature regulation loop. If the power dissipation of the IC results in junction temperature greater than the thermal regulation threshold (125°C), the RT9527L will cut back on the charge current and disconnect the battery in order to maintain thermal regulation at around 125°C. This operation continues until the junction temperature falls below the thermal regulation threshold (125°C) by the hysteresis level. This feature prevents the maximum power dissipation from exceeding typical design conditions.

Sleep mode

The RT9527L enters sleep mode if both the AC and USB ports are removed from the input. This feature prevents draining the battery during the absence of an input supply.

Battery Pack Temperature Monitoring

The RT9527L features an external battery pack temperature monitoring input. The TS input connects to the NTC thermistor in the battery pack to monitor battery temperature and prevent danger over-temperature conditions. If at any time the voltage at TS falls outside of the operating range, charging will be suspended. The timers maintain their values but suspend counting. When charging is suspended due to a battery pack temperature fault, the $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ pin remains low and continues to indicate charging.



$$\begin{split} R_{T2} &= \frac{310 R_{TC} R_{TH}}{117 R_{TC} - 427 R_{TH}} \\ R_{T1} &= \frac{7 R_{TH} R_{T2}}{3 \left(R_{TH} + R_{T2}\right)} \end{split}$$

Time Fault

The Fast-Charge Fault Time is set according to the following equations:

Fast-Charge Fault Time : $t_{FCHG} = 14400 \times C_{TIMER}$ (s)

Pre-Charge Fault Time: t_{PCHG} = 1 / 8 x t_{FCHG} (s)

where the C_{TIMER} unit is in μF .

When time fault happens, the charger cycle will be turned off and the CHG pin will become high impedance.

Thermal Considerations

For continuous operation, do not exceed absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$$

where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum junction temperature, T_A is the ambient temperature, and θ_{JA} is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

For recommended operating condition specifications, the maximum junction temperature is 125°C. The junction to ambient thermal resistance, θ_{JA} , is layout dependent. For WDFN-8L 2x2 package, the thermal resistance, θ_{JA} , is 45.5°C/W on a standard JEDEC 51-7 four-layer thermal test board. The maximum power dissipation at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ can be calculated by the following formula :

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (125^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C) / (45.5^{\circ}C/W) = 2.19W$$
 for WDFN-8L 2x2 package

The maximum power dissipation depends on the operating ambient temperature for fixed $T_{J(MAX)}$ and thermal resistance, θ_{JA} . The derating curve in Figure 1 allows the designer to see the effect of rising ambient temperature on the maximum power dissipation.

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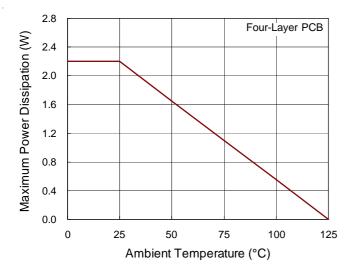


Figure 1. Derating Curve of Maximum Power Dissipation

Layout Considerations

The RT9527L is a fully integrated low cost single cell Li-Ion battery charger ideal for portable applications. Careful PCB layout is necessary. For best performance, place all peripheral components as close to the IC as possible. A short connection is highly recommended. The following guidelines must be strictly followed when designing a PCB layout for the RT9527L.

- Input and output capacitors should be placed close to IC and connected to ground plane. The trace of input in the PCB should be placed far away from the sensitive devices and shielded by the ground.
- The GND and exposed pad should be connected to a strong ground plane for heat sinking and noise protection.
- ▶ The connection of R_{ISET} should be isolated from other noisy traces. A short wire is recommended to prevent EMI and noise coupling.

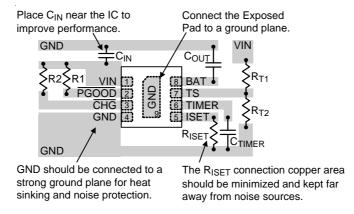


Figure 2. PCB Layout Guide

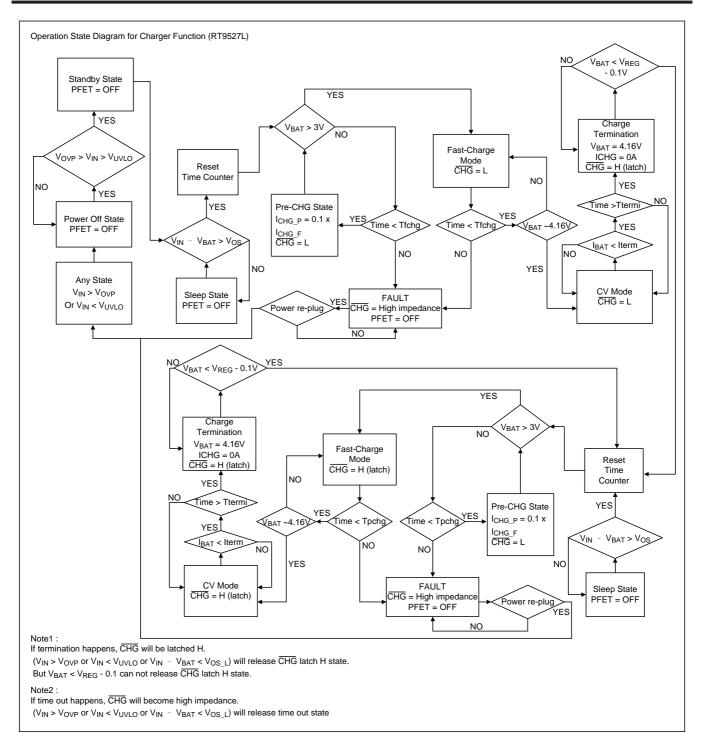
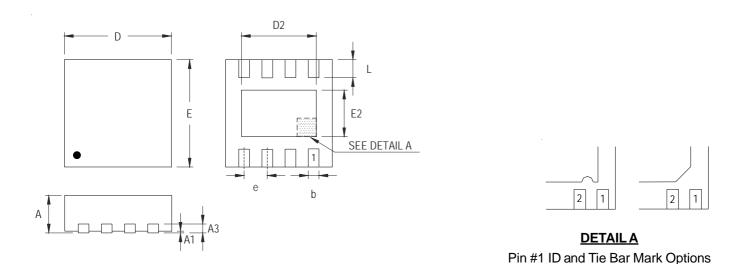


Figure 3. Operation State Diagram for Charging

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Outline Dimension



Note: The configuration of the Pin #1 identifier is optional, but must be located within the zone indicated.

Symbol	Dimensions	In Millimeters	Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
А	0.700	0.800	0.028	0.031	
A1	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.002	
A3	0.175	0.250	0.007	0.010	
b	0.200	0.300	0.008	0.012	
D	1.950	2.050	0.077	0.081	
D2	1.000	1.250	0.039	0.049	
Е	1.950	2.050	0.077	0.081	
E2	0.400	0.650	0.016	0.026	
е	0.500		0.020		
L	0.300	0.400	0.012	0.016	

W-Type 8L DFN 2x2 Package

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