Description

HT4054 is a complete constant-current & constant voltage linear charger for single cell lithium-ion and Lithium-Polymer batteries. Its SOT-23 package and low external component count make HT4054 ideally suited for portable applications. Furthermore, the HT4054 is specifically designed to work within USB power specification. At the same time, HT4054 can also be used in the standalone lithium-ion and Lithium-polymer battery charger.

No external sense resistor is needed, and no blocking diode is required due to the internal MOSFET architecture. Thermal feedback regulates the charge current to limit the die temperature during high power operation or high ambient temperature. The charge voltage is fixed at 4.2V, and the charge current can be programmed externally with a single resistor. The HT4054 automatically terminates the charge cycle when the charge current drops to $1/10^{th}$ the programmed value after the final float voltage is reached.

When the input supply (wall adapter or USB supply) is removed, the HT4054 automatically enters a low current stage, dropping the battery drain current to less than 2uA. The HT4054 can be put into shutdown mode, reducing the supply current to 25uA.

Other features include charge current monitor, undervoltage lockout, automatic recharge and a status pin to indicate charge termination and the presence of an input voltage.

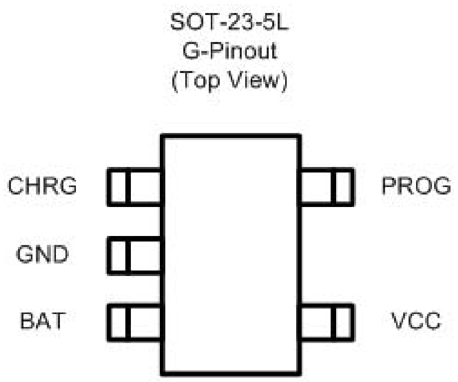
Features

- Programmable Charge Current Up to 800mA.
- No MOSFET, Sense Resistor or Blocking Diode Required.
- Constant-Current/Constant-Voltage Operation with Thermal Protection to Maximize Charge Rate without Risk of Overheating.
- Charges Single Cell Li-Ion Batteries Directly from USB Port.
- Preset 4.2V Charge Voltage with ±1% Accuracy.
- 25uA Supply Current in Shutdown.
- 2.9V Trickle Charge Threshold
- Available Without Trickle Charge.
- Soft-Start Limits Inrush Current.
- Available in 5-Lead SOT-23 Package.

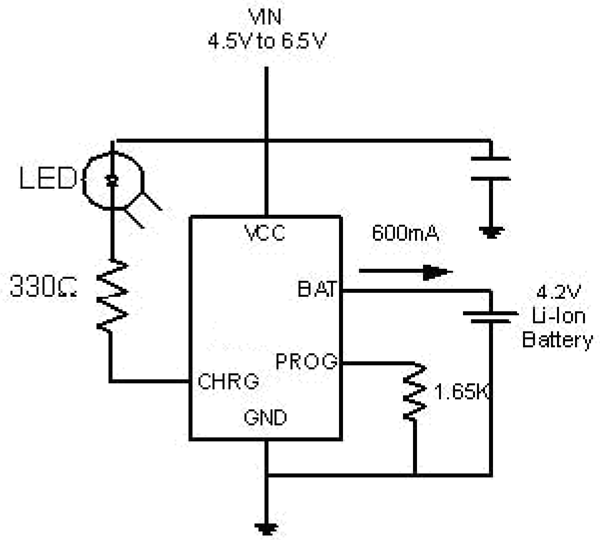
Application

- Cellular Telephones, PDA's, MP3 Players.
- Charging Docks and Cradles
- Bluetooth Applications

Pin Configuration



Application Diagram



600mA Single Cell Li-Ion Charger

Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Input Supply Voltage	VCC	10	V
PROG Voltage	VPROG	VCC+0.3	V
BAT Voltage	VBAT	7	V
CHRG Voltage	VCHRG	10	V
BAT Short-Circuit Duration		Continuous	
BAT Pin Current	IBAT	800	mA
PROG Pin Current	IPROG	800	μA
Maximum Junction Temperature	TJ	125	°C
Storage Temperature	TS	-65 to +125	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)		300	°C

Operating Rating

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Supply Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3 to +10	V
Junction Temperature	T_J	-40 to +85	°C

Electrical Characteristics

V_{IN} = 5V; T_J = 25°C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VCC	Input Supply Voltage		4.25		6	V
ICC	Input Supply Current	Charge Mode(3), RPROG = 10k		190		μA
		Standby Mode (Charge Terminated)		85		μA
		Shutdown Mode(RPROG Not Connected, VCC < VBAT, or VCC < VUV)		12		μA
VFLOAT	Regulated Output (Float) Voltage	0°C ≤ TJ ≤ 85°C, IBAT = 40mA		4.2		V
IBAT	BAT Pin Current	RPROG = 10k, Current Mode		110		mA
		RPROG = 2k, Current Mode		500		mA
		Standby Mode, VBAT = 4.2V		4		μA
		Shutdown Mode (RPROG Not Connected)		±1		μA
		Sleep Mode, VCC = 0V		±1		μA
ITRIKL	Trickle Charge urrent	VBAT < VTRIKL, RPROG = 10k		12		mA
VTRIKL	Trickle Charge Threshold Voltage	RPROG = 10k, VBAT Rising		2.9		V

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{IN} = 5V; T_J = 25°C; unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{UV}	V_{CC} Undervoltage Lockout Threshold	From V_{CC} Low to High		3.4		V
V_{UVHYS}	V_{CC} Undervoltage Lockout Hysteresis			170		mV
V_{MSD}	Manual Shutdown Threshold Voltage	PROG Pin Rising		1.25		V
		PROG Pin Falling		1.2		V
V_{ASD}	V_{CC} – VBAT Lockout Threshold Voltage	V_{CC} from Low to High		100		mV
		V_{CC} from High to Low		30		mV
I_{TERM}	C/10 Termination Current Threshold	R_{PROG} = 10k(4)		0.1		mA/mA
		R_{PROG} = 2k		0.1		mA/mA
V_{PROG}	PROG Pin Voltage	R_{PROG} = 10k, Current Mode		1.03		V
I_{CHRG}	CHRG Pin Weak Pull-Down Current	V_{CHRG} = 5V		20		μA
V_{CHRG}	CHRG Pin Output Low Voltage	I_{CHRG} = 5mA		0.35		V
ΔV_{RECHRG}	Recharge Battery Threshold Voltage	V_{FLOAT} - V_{RECHRG}		100		mV
T_{LIM}	Thermal Protection Temperature			120		°C
t_{SS}	Soft-Start Time	I_{BAT} = 0 to 1000V/R_{PROG}		100		μs
$t_{RECHARGE}$	Recharge Comparator Filter Time	V_{BAT} High to Low		2		ms
t_{TERM}	Termination Comparator Filter Time	I_{BAT} Falling Below I_{CHG}/10		1000		μs
I_{PROG}	PROG Pin Pull-Up Current			1		μA

Note 1: Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.

Note 2: The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.

Note 3: Supply current includes PROG pin current (approximately 100μA) but does not include any current delivered to the battery through the BAT pin (approximately 100mA).

Note 4: I_{TERM} is expressed as a fraction of measured full charge current with indicated PROG resistor

Application Hints

Stability Considerations

The constant-voltage mode feedback loop is stable without an output capacitor provided a battery is connected to the charger output. With no battery present, an output capacitor is recommended to reduce ripple voltage. When using high value, low ESR ceramic capacitors, it is recommended to add a 1Ω resistor in series with the capacitor. No series resistor is needed if tantalum capacitors are used.

In constant-current mode, the PROG pin is in the feedback loop, not the battery. The constant-current mode stability is affected by the impedance at the PROG pin. With no additional capacitance on the PROG pin, the charger is stable with program resistor values as high as 20k. However, additional capacitance on this node reduces the maximum allowed program resistor. The pole frequency at the PROG pin should be kept above 100kHz.

VCC Bypass Capacitor

The conditions that cause the HT4054 to reduce charge current through thermal feedback can be approximated by considering the power dissipated in the IC. Nearly all of this power dissipation is generated by the internal MOSFET—this is calculated to be approximately:

$$P_D = (V_{CC} – V_{BAT}) \cdot I_{BAT}$$

The approximate ambient temperature at which the thermal feedback begins to protect the IC is:

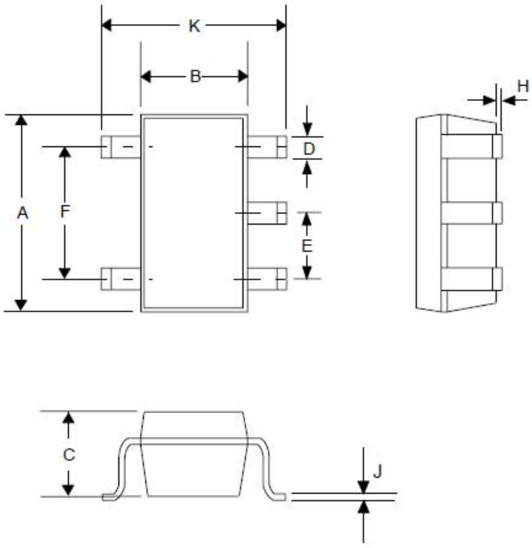
$$T_A = 120°C – P_D \theta_{JA}$$

$$T_A = 120°C – (V_{CC} – V_{BAT}) \cdot I_{BAT} \cdot \theta_{JA}$$

Thermal Considerations

Because of the small size of the thin SOT23 package, it is very important to use a good thermal PC board layout to maximize the available charge current. The thermal path for the heat generated by the IC is from the die to the copper lead frame, through the package leads, (especially the ground lead) to the PC board copper. The PC board copper is the heat sink. The footprint copper pads should be as wide as possible and expand out to larger copper areas to spread and dissipate the heat to the surrounding ambient. Other heat sources on the board, not related to the charger, must also be considered when designing a PC board layout because they will affect overall temperature rise and the maximum charge current.

OUTLINE DRAWING SOT-23-5L



DIMENSIONS				
DIMN	INCHES		MM	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.110	0.120	2.80	3.05
B	0.059	0.070	1.50	1.75
C	0.036	0.051	0.90	1.30
D	0.014	0.020	0.35	0.50
E	-	0.037	-	0.95
F	-	0.075	-	1.90
H	-	0.006	-	0.15
J	0.0035	0.008	0.090	0.20
K	0.102	0.118	2.60	3.00