

### 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

### **DataSheet**

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# 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

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## 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

### **General Specification**

The TP3102 series are protection IC for over-charge/discharge of rechargeable one-cell Lithium-ion (Li+) batteries by CMOS process.

The TP3102 series can detect over-charge/discharge of Li+ one-cell and excess load current, further include a short circuit protector for preventing large external short circuit current.

Each of these ICs is composed of three voltage detectors, a reference unit, a hysteresis circuit, and a short circuit protector. When charging voltage crosses the detector threshold from a low value to a value higher than VDET1, the output of COUT pin, the output of over-charge detector/VD1, switches to low level, charger's negative pin level. After detecting overcharge the VD1 can be reset and the output of COUT pin becomes "H" when the VDD voltage is coming down to a level lower than 'VDET1 – VHYS1 ", or when a charger is disconnected from the battery pack while the VDD level is in between 'VDET1" and 'VDET1 – VHYS1 " in the TP3102 version.

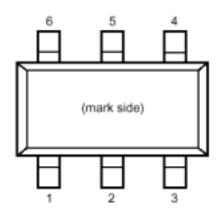
The output of DOUT pin, the output of over-discharge detector/VD2, switches to "L" after internally fixed delay time passed, when discharging voltage crosses the detector threshold from a high value to a value lower than VDET2. An excess load current can be sensed and cut off after internally fixed delay time passed through the built in excess current detector, VD3, with DOUT being enabled to low level. Once after detecting excess current, the VD3 is released and DOUT level switches to "H" by detaching a battery pack from a load system.

Further, short circuit protector makes Dout level to "L" immediately with external short circuit current and removing external short circuit leads DOUT level to "H". After detecting over-discharge, supply current will be kept extremely "L" by halting some internal circuits operation. The output delay of over - charge detectors can be set by connecting external capacitors. Output type of COUT and DOUT are CMOS. SOT26-w is available.



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### Pin Configurations and Package Type:



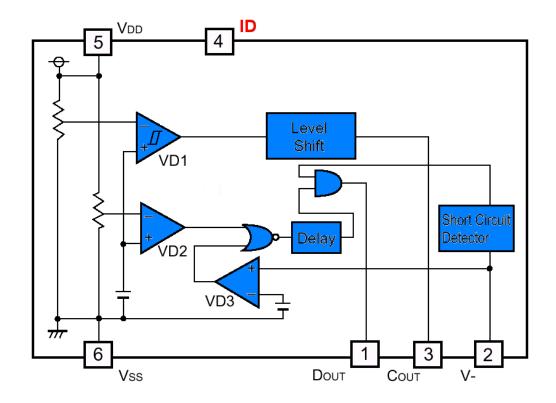
### **PIN DESCRIPTION:**

Pin No	Symbol	Pin description	
3	Соит	Output of over-charge detection, CMOS output	
4	ID	Battery ID	
6	Vss	Ground	
1	Dout	Output of over-discharge detection, CMOS output	
5	$V_{DD}$	Power supply	
2	V-	Pin for charger negative input	



# 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

### Function Block Diagram





## 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

### **Function Descriptions:**

### VD1/Over-Charge Detector

- The VD1 monitors VDD pin voltage. When the VDD voltage crosses over-charge detector threshold VDET1 from a low value to a value higher than the VDET1 the VD1 can sense over-charging and an external charge control Nch-MOS-FET turns to "OFF" with COUT pin being at "L".
- A level shifter incorporated in a buffer driver for the COUT pin makes the "L" of COUT pin to the V- pin voltage and the "H" of COUT pin is set to VDD voltage with CMOS buffer.

#### Reset conditions from overcharging of TP3102

• There can be two cases to reset the VD1 making the COUT pin level to "H" again after detecting overcharge. Resetting the VD1 makes the charging system ready for resumption of charging process. The first case is in such condition that a time when the VDD voltage is coming down to a level lower than "VDET1- VHYS1".

While in the second case, disconnecting a charger from the battery pack can make the VD1 resetting when the VDD level is within hysteresis width (VDET1 – VHYS1<VDD<VDET1)

• After detecting overcharge with the VDD voltage of higher than VDET1, connecting system load to the battery pack makes load current allowable through parasitic diode of external charge control Nch-MOS-FET. The COUT level would be "H" when the VDD level is coming down to a level below the VDET1 by continuous drawing of load current.



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#### VD2/Over-Discharge Detector

- The VD2 monitors a VDD pin voltage. When the VDD voltage crosses the over-discharge detector threshold VDET2 from a high value to a value lower than the VDET2, the VD2 can sense an over-discharging and the external discharge control Nch-MOS-FET turns to "OFF" with the DOUT pin being at "L".
- Resetting the VD2 with the DOUT pin level being "H" again after detecting over-discharge is only possible by connecting a charger to the battery pack. When the VDD voltage stays under over-discharge detector threshold VDET2 charge current can flow through parasitic diode of external discharge control Nch-MOS-FET, then after the VDD voltage comes up to a value larger than VDET2 discharging process would be advanced

through "ON" state discharge control Nch-MOS-FET. Connecting a charger to the battery pack makes the DOUT level being "H" instantaneously when the VDD voltage is higher than VDET2.

- When a cell voltage equals to zero, connecting charger to the battery pack makes the system allowable for charge with higher charge voltage than Vst, 1.2V Max.
- An output delay time for the over-discharge detection is fixed internally. Though the VDD voltage would be going down to a lower level than VDET2 if it is within a time period of the output delay time, VD2 would not output a signal for turning "OFF" of discharge control Nch-MOS-FET.
- After detection of an over-discharge by VD2, supply current would be reduced to  $0.2 \,\mu\text{ATYP}$ . at VDD=2.0V and into standby, only the charger detector is operating.
- The output type of DOUT pin is CMOS having "H" level of VDD and "L" level of Vss.

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#### ● VD3/Excess Current Detector, Short Circuit Protector

• Both of the excess current detector and short circuit protector can work when both control Nch-MOS-FETs are in "ON" state.

When the V- pin voltage is going up to a value between the short protection voltage Vshort and excess current threshold VDET3, the excess current detector operates and further soaring of V- pin voltage higher than Vshort makes the short circuit protector enabled. As a result the external discharge control Nch-MOS-FET turns to "OFF" with the DOUT pin being at "L".

- An output delay time for the excess current detector is internally fixed, 13ms TYP. at VDD=3.0V. A quick recovery of V- pin level from a value between Vshort and VDET3 within the delay time keeps the discharge control FET staying "ON" state.
- When the short circuit protector is enabled, the DOUT would be "L" and its delay time would be  $5\mu$ s TYP.
- The V- pin has a built-in pull down resistor, TYP.100 k $\Omega$ , connected to the Vss pin. After an excess current or short circuit protection is detected, removing a cause of excess current or external short circuit makes an external discharge control Nch-MOS-FET to an "ON" state automatically with the V- pin level being down to the Vss level through the built-in pull down resistor.
- When VDD voltage is higher than VDET2 at a time when the excess current is detected the TP3102 does not enter a standby mode, while VDD voltage is lower than VDET2 the TP3102 enters a standby mode.

After detecting short circuit the TP3102 will not enter a standby mode.



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### **Absolute Maximum Rating:**

Vss=0V

Symbol	Item		Rating	
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage		-0.3 to 20V	V
V-	Input Voltage	V- pin	V <sub>DD</sub> -20 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3 V	V
VCOUT	Output Voltage	Cout pin	V <sub>DD</sub> -20 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V
VDOUT		Dout pin	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V
PD	Power Dissipation		150	mW
Торт	Operating Temperature Range		-10 to 85	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range		-55 to 125	°C

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum ratings are threshold limit values that must not be exceeded even for an instant under any conditions. Moreover, such values for any two items must not be reached simultaneously. Operation above these absolute maximum ratings may cause degradation or permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and do not necessarily imply functional operation below these limits.



### 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

### **DC** Electrical Characteristic:

#### **◆** TP3102

Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating input voltage	Voltage defined as VDD-Vss	1.5		18	V
Vst	Minimum operating voltage for 0V charging	Voltage defined as Vdd-V-, Vdd-Vss=0V			1.2	V
VDETI	Over-charge threshold voltage	Detect rising edge of supply voltage	4.275	4.30	4.325	V
V <sub>H</sub> YS1	Over-charge threshold hysteresis range		0.15	0.2	0.25	V
tvdeti	Output delay time of over-charge	$V_{DD}=3.6V \rightarrow 4.3V$	450	500	550	ms
V <sub>DET2</sub>	Over-discharge threshold voltage	Detect falling edge of supply voltage	2.437	2.50	2.563	V
tvdet2	Output delay time of over-discharge	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.6V→2.4V	7	10	13	ms
V <sub>DET3</sub>	Excess current threshold voltage	Detect rising edge of "V-" pin voltage	0.17	0.20	0.23	V
V DET3			0.10	0.13	0.15	
tvdet3	Output delay time of excess current	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V	9	13	17	ms
Vshort	Short detection voltage	$V_{DD}=3.0V$	V <sub>DD</sub> -1.1	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.8	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.5	V
tshort	Output delay time of short detection	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V		5	50	μs
Rshort	Reset resistance for excess current protection	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.6V, V-=1.0V	50	100	150	kΩ
Voli	Nch ON voltage of Cour	Iol= 50uA, Vdd=4.4V		0.2	0.5	V
Vohi	Pch ON voltage of Cout	IOH= -50uA, VDD=3.9V	3.4	3.8		V
Vol2	Nch ON voltage of Dout	Iol= 50uA, Vdd=2.4V		0.2	0.5	V
V <sub>OH2</sub>	Pch ON voltage of Dout	IOH= -50uA, VDD=3.9V	3.4	3.7		V
Idd	Supply current	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.9V, V-=0V		3.0	6.0	μΑ
Istandby	Standby current	V <sub>DD</sub> =2.0V		0.2	0.3	μΑ

★ Please refer to Test Circuit unless otherwise specified.



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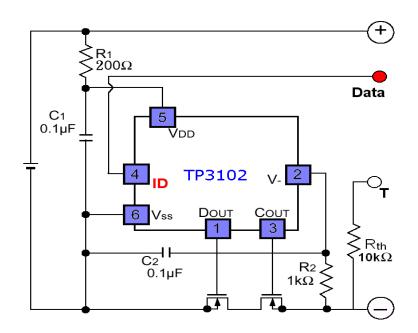
### **Features:**

TYP. 3.0uA ◆Low supply current...... Supply current Standby current (after detecting over-discharge) TYP. 0.2uA ◆High withstand voltage...... Absolute maximum ratings 18V (VDD -- V-) ◆High accuracy detector threshold.... Over-charge detector  $\pm 25 mV$  $\pm 2.5\%$ Over-discharge detector 4.0V to 4.4V/step of 0.01V ◆ Variety of detector threshold....... Over-charge detector threshold Over-discharge detector threshold 2.0V to 3.0V/step of 0.05V ◆Built-in protection circuit...... Excess current trip/Short circuit protector ◆Output delay of over-charge...... Time delay at VDD=4.3V 500mS for TP3102 ◆Ultra small package...... SOT-26



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### **Application Diagram:**



#### NOTE ON EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

- R<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>1</sub> will stabilize a supply voltage to the TP3102. A recommended R<sub>1</sub> value is less than 1kΩ.
   A larger value of R<sub>1</sub> leads higher detection voltage, makes some errors, because of shoot through current flowed in the TP3102.
- R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> can operate as a current limiter against setting cell reverse direction or for applying excess charging voltage to the TP3102. While smaller R<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> may cause an over power dissipation rating of the TP3102 and a total of "R<sub>1</sub>+R<sub>2</sub>" should be more than 1kΩ. R<sub>1</sub> should be more than 200Ω.



### 1Cell Li-ion Battery Protector IC

### **Application Notes:**

- ◆Over-charge/overdischarge protection for Li+ one-cell pack
- ♦ High precision protectors for cell-phones and any other gadgets using on board Li+ onecell battery
- ◆ For Motorola serial battery ID