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SLM6600(S)

3A Synchronous Buck Li-Ion Battery Charger

Description

The SLM6600(S) is a 3A single cell Li-ion battery charger applied for 5V adapters. It utilizes 0.8MHz synchronous buck converter topology to reduce power dissipation and therefore reaches a high efficiency up to 92%.

The SLM6600(S) includes complete charge termination circuitry, automatic recharge, and a $\pm 1\%$ 4.2V float voltage. It also has other features include output short-circuit protection, battery temperature monitor, overheating protection, and no blocking diode is required.

The SLM6600(S) is available in ESOP8 package with heat sink. Its few external component count makes the SLM6600(S) a high-efficient battery charger ideally suited for portable applications.

Features

- 0.8MHz Fixed Switching Frequency
- High Efficiency up to 92%
- 3.5A Maximum Charge Current
- No External MOSFET or Blocking Diode Required
- Preset 4.2V Charge Voltage with $\pm 1\%$ Accuracy
- Automatic Recharge
- Charge State Pairs of Output, No Battery and Fault Status Display
- 70uA Supply Current in Shutdown
- 2.9V Trickle Charge
- Soft-Start Limits Inrush Current
- Battery Temperature Monitoring
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Available in 8-Pin ESOP Package

Absolute Maximum Ratings

- Vcc: -0.3V~6.5V
- BAT: -0.3V~7V
- LX: -0.3V~7V
- VS: -0.3V~7V
- NCHRG: -0.3V~7V
- NSTDBY: -0.3V~7V
- TS: -0.3V~7V
- BAT Short-Circuit Duration: Continuous
- Maximum Junction Temperature: 145°C
- Operating Temperature Rang: -40°C~85°C
- Storage Temperature Range: -65°C~125°C
- Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) 260°C

Applications

- Cellular Telephones
- MP3, MP4 Players
- GPS, Digital Cameras
- Electronic Dictionaries
- Portable Devices, Chargers

Complete Charge Cycle

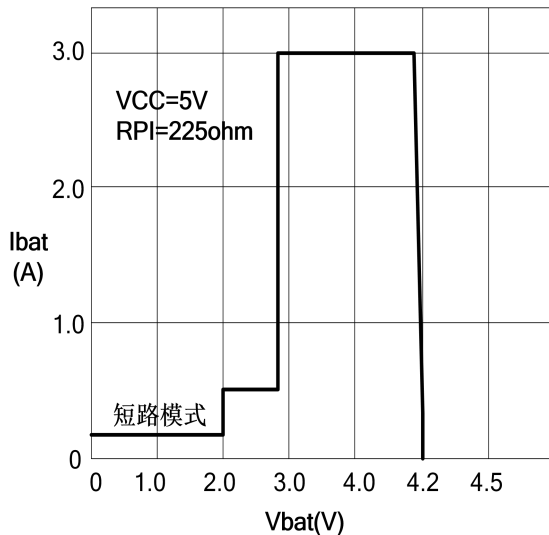


Figure 1

Typical Application

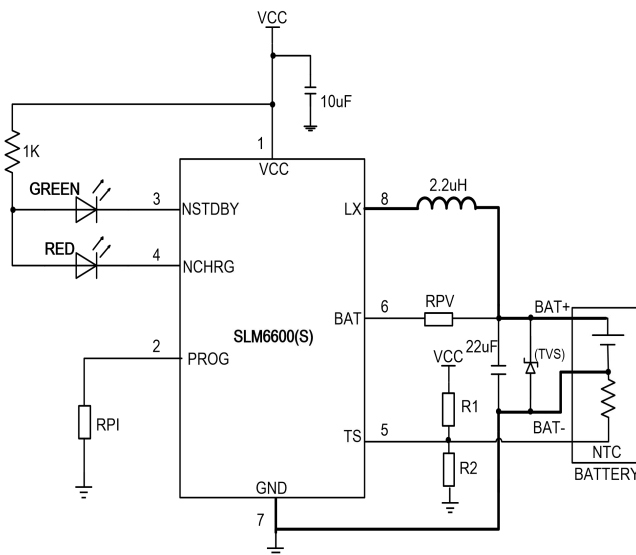


Figure 2

(Note: while remove the battery during charge status, need a TVS diode to protect IC)

Application Tips

Effective heat dissipation is the key to ensure the chip to long-term maintain high charge current.

In order to maximize the charge current, PC board layout design should be optimized to provide IC within ESOP8 package effective heat dissipation.

The thermal path for the heat generated by IC is from the die to lead frame, and finally to the PC board copper through the bottom heat sink. As the heat sink of IC, the copper pads of PC board should be as wide as possible, and extends out to other larger copper areas to dissipate heat into ambient environment

Another effective way to improve the heat dissipation ability of charger is to placing via to the internal or back layer of PC board, as figure 3 illustrates, place a 2.5*6.5mm pad as the heat sink of SLM6600(S), and then place 4 cooling holes with 1.2mm diameter and 1.6mm hole spacing on the pad. Solder should be injected into the cooling holes from the back layer of PC board to ensure that the bottom heat sink of SLM6600(S) is effectively connected to the cooling pad.

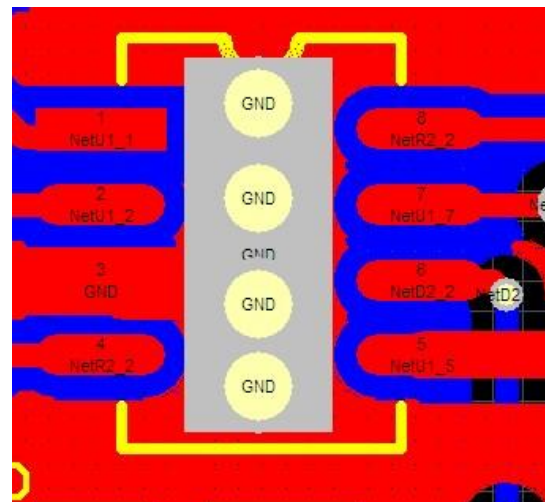


Figure 3

Pin Configuration

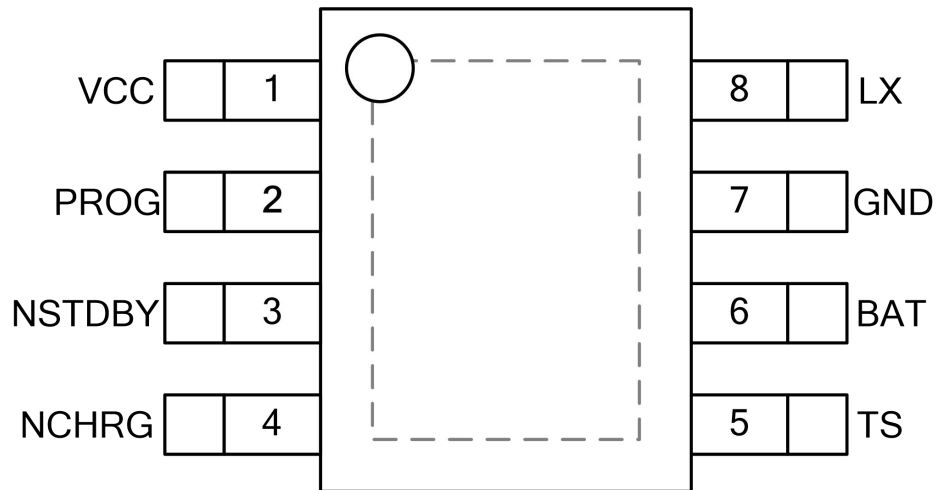


Figure 4. SLM6600(S) Package

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	Vcc	Positive input supply voltage
2	PROG	Charge Current Program
3	NSTDBY	Charge terminated status output
4	NCHRG	Open-Drain charge status output
5	TS	Chip enable and battery temperature sense
6	BAT	Battery connection Pin
7	GND	Ground
8	LX	Switching

Pin Description

VCC(Pin 1): Positive input supply voltage. It provides power to the internal circuit. When VCC drops to within 30mV of the BAT pin voltage, the SLM6600(S) enters low power mode, dropping IBAT to less than 2μA.

PROG(Pin 2): Charge Current Program. The charge current is programmed by connecting a 1% resistor, RPROG to ground.



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NSTDBY(Pin 3): Charge terminated status output. NSTDBY is pulled low by an internal switch to indicate the termination of battery charge. Otherwise NSTDBY pin is in high impedance state.

NCHRG (Pin 4) : Open-Drain charge status output. When the battery is being charged, the NCHRG pin is pulled low by an internal switch to indicate the charge. Otherwise, NCHRG pin is in high impedance state.

TS(Pin 5): Chip enable and battery temperature sense input. Connecting TS pin to NTC sensor's output in Lithium ion battery pack. If TS pin's voltage is below 45% or above 80% of supply voltage VCC, this means that battery's temperature is too low or too high, charging is suspended. The temperature sense function can be disabled by connecting it to Vcc pin. Grounding TS pin will make the chip disable and terminate the charge.

BAT(Pin 6): Battery connection Pin. Connect the positive terminal of the battery to this pin. Dropping BAT pin's current to less than 2 μ A when IC in disable mode or in sleep mode. BAT pin provides charge current to the battery and provides regulation voltage of 4.2V.

GND(Pin 7): Ground.

LX(Pin 8): External inductor connecting pin

DC Characteristics

(Note: TA=25°C, VCC=5V, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Vcc	Input supply voltage		4	5	6	V
ICC	Input supply current	Standby mode (charge ends)		70	280	μ A
		Shutdown mode (RPROG not connected, VCC<VBAT or VCC<V _{UV})		45	280	μ A
VFLOAT	Regulated output voltage	0°C≤T _A ≤85°C, RPV=1Kohm	4.158	4.2	4.242	V
IBAT	BAT pin current (Test condition of current mode is VBAT=3.8V)	RPI=371ohm, current mode	1.8	2	2.2	A
		RPI=225ohm, current mode	2.7	3	3.3	A
		Standby mode, VBAT=4.2V	0	-2.7	-5	μ A
		Shutdown mode (RPROG not connected)		0.7	±2	μ A
I _{TRIKL}	Trickle charge current	VBAT<V _{TRIKL} RPI=225ohm, current mode		600		mA



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V _{TRIKL}	Trickle charge threshold voltage	RPI=225ohm, VBAT rising	2.8	2.9	3.0	V
V _{TRHYS}	Trickle charge hysteresis voltage	RPI=225ohm	60	100	140	mV
V _{UV}	VCC under voltage lockout threshold	Vcc from low to high	3.85	4	4.15	V
V _{UVHYS}	VCC under voltage lockout hysteresis		150	200	300	mV
VASD	VCC-VBAT lockout threshold voltage	Vcc from low to high	120	200	300	mV
		Vcc from low to high	20	40	60	mV
ITERM	C/10 termination current threshold	RPI=249ohm	250	350	450	mA
V _{NCHRG}	NCHRG Pin output low voltage	INCHRG=5mA		0.3	0.6	V
V _{NSTDBY}	NSTDBY Pin output low voltage	INSTDBY=5mA		0.3	0.6	V
VTS-H	The voltage at TS increase			80	82	%V _c
VTS-L	The voltage at TS decrease		43	45		%V _c
ΔV _{RECHRG}	Recharge battery threshold voltage	VFLOAT-V _{RECHRG}	100	150	250	mV
Fosc	Switching frequency		0.7	0.8	0.9	MHz
TLIM	Thermal protection temperature			145		°C
RPFET	The on-resistance of P-FET			50		mΩ
RNFET	The on-resistance of N-FET			50		mΩ
tss	Soft-start time	IBAT=0 to IBAT=1.200V/RPROG		20		us
t _{RECHRG}	Recharge comparator filter time	VBAT from high to low	0.8	1.8	4	ms
t _{TERM}	Termination comparator filter time	IBAT below ICHR/10	0.8	1.8	4	ms



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3A Synchronous Buck Li-Ion Battery Charger

Principle

The SLM6600(S) is a 3A single cell Li-ion battery charger applied for 5V wall adapters. It utilizes 0.8MHz synchronous buck converter topology to reduce the power dissipation. It provides a 3A maximum charge current, and the charge current can be programmed by a external resistor.

The SLM6600(S) include two Open-Drain charge status Pins: Charge status indicator NCHRG and battery full status NSTDBY. The internal thermal regulation circuit reduces the programmed charge current if the die temperature attempts to rise above a preset value of approximately 145°C. This feature protects the SLM6600(S) 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 SLM6600(S) or the external components.

The charge cycle begins when the voltage at the VCC pin rises above the threshold voltage. The CHRG pin outputs a logic low to indicate that the charge cycle is on going. If the battery voltage is below 2.9V, the charger goes into the fast charge constant-current mode, and the charge current is set by Rs. When the battery approaches the regulation voltage 4.2V, the charge current begins to decrease as the SLM6600(S) enters the constant-voltage mode. When the current drops to charge termination threshold, the charge cycle is terminated, and NCHRG pin turns into a high impedance state and NSTDBY pin outputs a logic low level.

The charge cycle can also be automatically restarted if the voltage of BAT pin falls below the recharge threshold.

The on-chip reference voltage, error amplifier and the resistor divider provide regulation voltage with 1% accuracy which can meet the requirement of lithium-ion and lithium polymer batteries. When the input voltage is not connected, or below VBAT, the charger goes into a sleep mode, dropping battery drain current to less than 3μA. This greatly reduces the current drain on the battery and increases the standby time. The charger can be shutdown by forcing the TS pin to GND.

Programming Charging Current

The charge current is programmed by the resistor RPI connected between PROG pin and GND pin

RPI	IBAT
968 ohm	1A
371 ohm	2A
281 ohm	2.5A
225 ohm	3A
186 ohm	3.5A

(figure 5) RPI and Ibat



Charge Termination

A charge cycle is terminated when the charge current falls to I_{TERM} after the final float voltage is reached. This condition is detected by monitoring the BAT voltage reach the VFLOAT and charge current lower than I_{TERM} for longer than t_{TERM} (typically 1.8mS), charging is terminated. The charge current is latched off and the SLM6600(S) enters standby mode, where the input supply current drops to 70μA (Note: I_{TERM} is disabled in trickle charging and thermal limiting modes).

The SLM6600(S) constantly monitors the BAT pin voltage in standby mode. If this voltage drops below the 4.05V recharge threshold (V_{RECHRG}), another charge cycle begins and current is once again supplied to the battery.

Vfloat Setting

The typically VFLOAT voltage is recommend by 4.2V. However, due to the big charge current, internal resistance of cell and line resistance, the charge voltage will lower than typically VFLOAT voltage.

SLM6600(S) can improve the voltage by external resistor RPV. The compensating voltage calculated by following equation:

$$\Delta V = I_{BAT} \cdot RPV$$

The advised RPV is set by 1K.

Charge Status Indicator

SLM6600(S) has two open-drain status indicator output NCHRG and NSTDBY. NCHRG is pull-down when the SLM6600(S) in a charge cycle. In other status NCHRG in high impedance, NCHRG and NSTDBY are all in high impedance when the battery out of the normal temperature.

Represent in failure state, when TS pin in typical connecting and the charger with no battery: red LED and green LED all don't light.

The battery temperature sense function is disabled by connecting TS pin to Vcc.

Charge status	RED LED NCHRG	Green LED NSTDBY
Charging	Light	Dark
Battery full	Dark	Light
Under-voltage, battery temperature too high or too low, battery not connected (TS used)	Dark	Dark

Table 2: Charge status Indicator

Thermal Limiting

An internal thermal feedback loop reduces the programmed charge current if the die temperature attempts to rise above a preset value of 140°C. The feature protects the SLM6600(S) from overheating and allows the user to push the limits of the power handling capability of a given circuit board without risk of damaging the SLM6600(S).

Battery Temperature Sense

To prevent the damage caused by the very high or very low temperature done to the battery, the SLM6600(S) continuously senses battery temperature by measuring the voltage at TS pin determined by the voltage divider circuit and the battery's internal NTC sensor as shown in Figure 2.

The SLM6600(S) compares the voltage at TS pin (V_{TS}) against its internal V_{LOW} and V_{HIGH} thresholds to determine if charging is allowed. In SLM6600(S), V_{LOW} is fixed at ($45\% \times V_{CC}$), while V_{HIGH} is fixed at ($80\% \times V_{CC}$). If $V_{TS} < V_{LOW}$ or $V_{TS} > V_{HIGH}$, it indicates that the battery temperature is too high or too low and the charge cycle is suspended. The battery temperature sense function can be disabled by connecting TS pin to V_{CC} .

The values of R_1 and R_2 in figure 2 can be determined according to the assumed temperature monitor range and thermal resistor's values. Following is an example: Assume temperature monitor range is $T_L \sim T_H$, the thermal resistor in battery has negative temperature coefficient (NTC), R_{TL} is the resistance at T_L , R_{TH} is the resistance at T_H , so $R_{TL} > R_{TH}$, then at temperature T_L , the voltage at TS pin is:

$$V_{TEMPL} = \frac{R_2 \parallel R_{TL}}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_{TL}} \times V_{IN}$$

At temperature T_H , the voltage at TS pin is:

$$V_{TEMPH} = \frac{R_2 \parallel R_{TH}}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_{TH}} \times V_{IN}$$

from $V_{TEMPL} = V_{HIGH} = k_2 \times V_{CC} (k_2 = 0.8)$

$V_{TEMPH} = V_{LOW} = k_1 \times V_{CC} (k_1 = 0.45)$

derive:

$$R_1 = \frac{R_{TL} R_{TH} (K_2 - K_1)}{(R_{TL} - R_{TH}) K_1 K_2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{TL} R_{TH} (K_2 - K_1)}{R_{TL} (K_1 - K_1 K_2) - R_{TH} (K_2 - K_1 K_2)}$$

For positive temperature coefficient thermal resistor in battery, we have $R_{TH} > R_{TL}$ and we can calculate:

$$R_1 = \frac{R_{TL} R_{TH} (K_2 - K_1)}{(R_{TH} - R_{TL}) K_1 K_2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{TL} R_{TH} (K_2 - K_1)}{R_{TH} (K_1 - K_1 K_2) - R_{TL} (K_2 - K_1 K_2)}$$

It is obvious that temperature monitor range is independent of power supply voltage V_{CC} and it only depends on R_1 , R_2 , R_{TL} and R_{TH} : The values of R_{TH} and R_{TL} can be found in related battery handbook or deduced from testing data. In actual applications, if only one terminal temperature is concerned (protecting overheating), only R_1 is needed.



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Manual Termination

At any time of the charging cycle will put the SLM6600(S) into disable mode through pulling TS pin to GND. This made the battery drain current to less than 2μA. To restart the charge cycle, set TS pin in high level or connect a programming resistor.

Over-current & Short-Circuit Protection

SLM6600(S) includes several varieties of protection, In order to avoid damaging the SLM6600(S), the peak current through the chip is limited at 4.5A. When the voltage of BAT pin is lower than 2.2V, the SLM6600(S) will enter a short-circuit protection mode, and the current through the chip will be limited at 100mA. The current value determined by the VBAT voltage.

Under Voltage Lockout

An internal under voltage lockout circuit monitors the input voltage and keeps the charger in shutdown mode until V_{CC} rises above the under voltage lockout threshold. If the UVLO comparator is tripped, the charger will not come out of shutdown mode until V_{CC} rise 120mV above the battery voltage.

Auto Restart

Once charge is terminated, SLM6600(S) immediately use a 1.8ms filter time (t_{RECHARGE}) comparator to monitor the voltage on BAT pin. If this voltage drops below the 4.05V recharge threshold (about between 80% and 90% of V_{CC}), another charge cycle begins. This ensured the battery maintained (or approach) to a charge full status and avoid the requirement of restarting the periodic charging cycle. In the recharge cycle, NCHRG pin enters a pulled down status.

White LED Driver

The SLM6600(S) can directly drive white LED if 4 dry batteries is in serial as the input (6V). As the white LED turn-on voltage is approximate 3.6V, and works in the constant current stage. SLM6600(S) is able to supply stable DC current for single white LED or multiple white LEDs in parallel, and provides a 4.2V over-voltage protection. The SLM6600(S) can drive the 0.5W-7W white LED, and the driving current is programmed by the value of RPI.

Input and Output Capacitor

Although a variety of types of capacitor can be used, power capacitor with high quality is recommended. Cautions are needed when using ceramic capacitor. Some ceramic capacitor may cause high EMI; therefore, under certain conditions high transient voltage may be caused to damage the chip. It is advised to use 47μF ceramic input capacitor, and 10μF ceramic output capacity for 3A applications. If you want to use electrolytic capacitors, a 0.1μF bypass capacitor is required, and place it as close as the chip.

Inductor Selection

In order to guarantee the stability of the system, make sure the system works under CCM mode when in pre-charge and constant-current charge.

According to the inductor current formula:

$$\Delta I = \frac{1}{L \times FS} \left(\frac{V_{IN} - V_{BAT}}{V_{IN}} \right) \times V_{BAT}$$

Where ΔI is the inductor ripple current, FS is the switching frequency.

It is advised to take ΔI as 1/10 of the programmed charge current to ensure the system works under CCM mode in both pre-charge and constant current charge. Then based on the value of V_{CC} , the value of inductor can be calculated.

The value of the inductor should be between 2.2uH and 10uH. 3.3uH is recommended for 3A applications.

The rated current of the inductor must be higher than the programmed charge current, and lower resistance is advised.

Heat Dissipation

In order to maximize the charge current, PC board layout design should be optimized to provide IC within ESOP8 package effective heat dissipation.

The thermal path for the heat generated by IC is from the die to lead frame, and finally to the PC board copper through the bottom heat sink. As the heat sink of IC, the copper pads of PC board should be as wide as possible, and extends out to other larger copper areas to dissipate heat into ambient environment

Another effective way to improve the heat dissipation ability of charger is to placing via to the internal or back layer of PC board, as figure 3 illustrates, place a 2.5*6.5mm pad as the heat sink of SLM6600(S), and then place 4 cooling holes with 1.2mm diameter and 1.6mm hole spacing on the pad. Solder should be injected into the cooling holes from the back layer of PC board to ensure that the bottom heat sink of the SLM6600(S) is completed connected to the cooling pad.

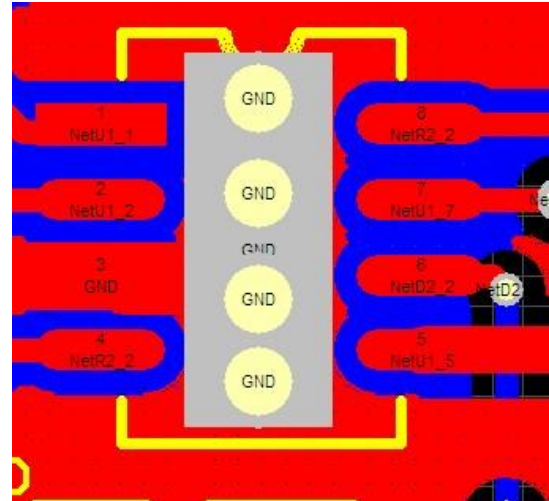
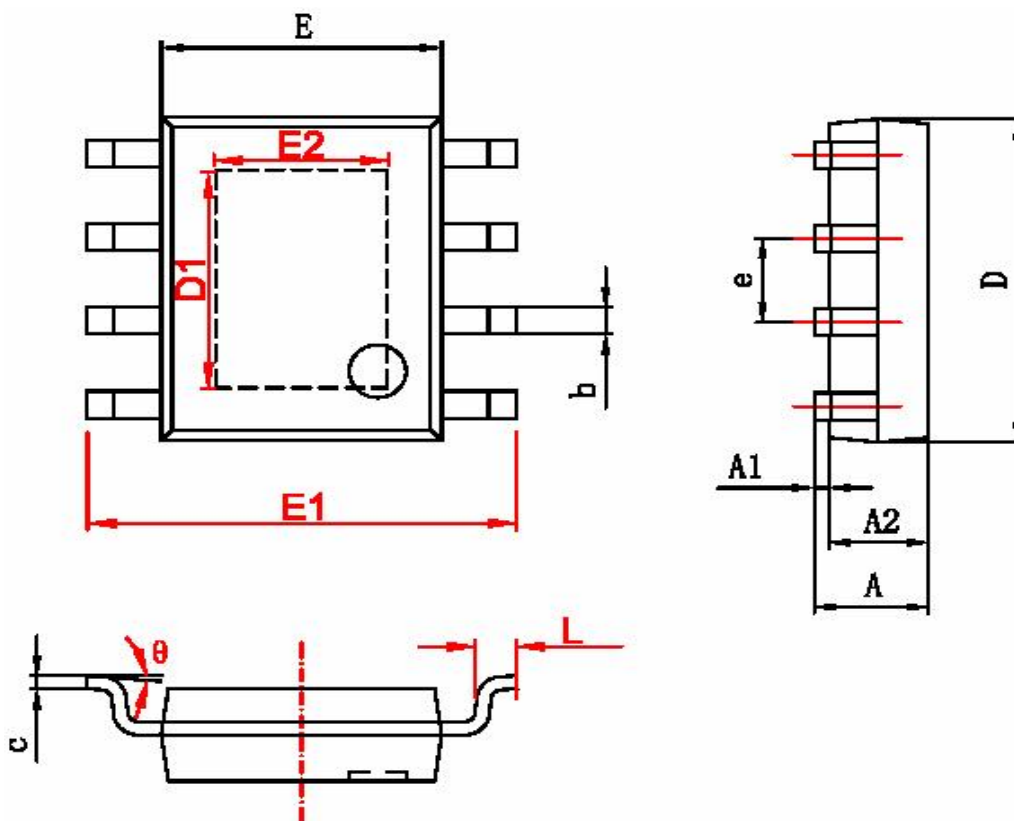


Figure 6

Other heat sources not related to the IC should also be considered when designing PC board layout, as they might influence the overall temperature rise and the maximum charge current.

Packaging Information

8-Pin ESOP Package (Unit mm)



字符	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.050	0.150	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
D1	3.202	3.402	0.126	0.134
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
E2	2.313	2.513	0.091	0.099
e	1.270 (BSC)		0.050 (BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°