MCP73837/8

Advanced Stand-Alone Li-Ion/Li-Polymer Battery Charge Management Controller with Autonomous AC Adapter or USB Port Source Selection

Features

• Highly Accurate Preset Voltage Regulation: ±0.5%
• Available Voltage Regulation Options:
  - 4.20V, 4.35V, 4.4V or 4.5V
• Complete Linear Charge Management Controller:
  - Autonomous Power Source Selection
  - Integrated Pass Transistors
  - Integrated Current Sense
  - Integrated Reverse Discharge Protection
• Constant Current (CC)/Constant Voltage (CV) Operation with Thermal Regulation
• Selectable USB Port Charge Current:
  - Low: 1 Unit Load
  - High: 5 Unit Loads
• Programmable AC Adapter Charge Current:
  - 15 mA – 1000 mA
• Two-Charge Status Outputs
• Power-Good Monitor: MCP73837
• Timer Enable: MCP73838
• Automatic Recharge:
  - Selectable Voltage Threshold
• Automatic End-of-Charge Control:
  - Selectable Charge Termination Current Ratio
  - Selectable Safety Timer Period
• Preconditioning of Deeply Depleted Cells – Can Be Disabled
• Battery Cell Temperature Monitor
• UVLO (Undervoltage Lockout)
• Automatic Power-Down When Input Power Is Removed
• Low-Dropout (LDO) Linear Regulator Mode
• Numerous Selectable Options Available for a Variety of Applications:
  - Refer to Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for Selectable Options
  - Refer to the “Product Identification System” for Standard Options
• Temperature Range: -40°C to 85°C
• Packaging:
  - 10-Lead 3 mm x 3 mm DFN
  - 10-Lead MSOP*
  * Consult the factory for MSOP availability.

Applications

• Smart Phones and Personal Data Assistants (PDA)
• Portable Media Players (PMP)
• Ultra Mobile Devices (UMD)
• Digital Cameras
• MP3 Players
• Bluetooth Headsets
• Handheld Medical Devices
• AC/USB Dual Source Li-Ion Battery Chargers

Description

The MCP73837 and MCP73838 devices are fully integrated linear Li-Ion/Li-Polymer battery chargers with autonomous power source selection. Along with its small physical size, the low number of external components required makes the MCP73837/8 ideally suitable for portable applications.

The MCP73837/8 automatically selects the USB port or AC adapter as the power source for the system. For the USB port powered systems, the MCP73837/8 specifically adheres to the current limits governed by the USB specification. The host microcontroller can select from two preset maximum charge current rates of 100 mA (low-power USB port) or 500 mA (high-power USB port). With an AC adapter providing power to the system, an external resistor sets the magnitude of the system or charge current up to a maximum of 1A.

The MCP73837/8 employs a constant current/constant voltage charge algorithm with selectable preconditioning and charge termination. The constant voltage regulation is fixed with four available options: 4.20V, 4.35V, 4.40V or 4.50V, to accommodate the new emerging battery charging requirements. The MCP73837/8 limits the charge current, based on die temperature, during high power or high ambient conditions. This thermal regulation optimizes the charge cycle time while maintaining the reliability of the device.

The MCP73837/8 are fully specified over the ambient temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

The MCP73837/8 devices are available in either a 3 mm x 3 mm 10-lead DFN package or a 10-lead MSOP package.
**Package Types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCP73837/8 3 x 3 10-Lead DFN*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCP73837/8 10-Lead MSOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Exposed Thermal Pad (EP); see Table 3-1.

**Typical Applications**

**MCP73837 Typical Application**

- AC/DC Adapter
- USB Port
- 4.7 µF
- 4.7 µF
- 1 kΩ
- 1 kΩ
- 1 kΩ
- Thermistor
- 4.7 µF
- Single Li-Ion Cell

**MCP73838 Typical Application**

- AC/DC Adapter
- USB Port
- 4.7 µF
- 4.7 µF
- 1 kΩ
- 1 kΩ
- 1 kΩ
- Thermistor
- 4.7 µF
- Cell
1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>7.0V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Inputs and Outputs w.r.t. VSS</td>
<td>-0.3 to (VDD + 0.3)V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Junction Temperature, TJ</td>
<td>Internally Limited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>-65°C to +150°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD protection on all pins</td>
<td>Human Body Model (1.5 kΩ in Series with 100 pF)</td>
<td>≥ 4 kV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Model (200 pF, No Series Resistance)</td>
<td>300V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Notice: Stresses above those listed under “Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Charging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Charge Complete, No Battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Standby (PROG Floating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Shutdown (VDD ≤ VSTOP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Start Threshold</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Stop Threshold</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Hysteresis</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>(USB Port)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Start Threshold</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Stop Threshold</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Hysteresis</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>(AC Adapter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated Charge Voltage</td>
<td>4.179</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>4.221</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>4.328</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>4.372</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>4.378</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>4.422</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>4.477</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.523</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated Charge Voltage Tolerance</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+0.5</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>%/V</td>
<td>VDD = [VREG(typical) + 1V]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>VDD = [VREG(typical) + 1V]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>IOUT = 10 mA to 100 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>IOUT = 10 mA, 10 Hz to 1 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>IOUT = 10 mA, 10 Hz to 1 kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The supply voltage (VDD) = VAC when input power source is from AC adapter and the supply voltage (VDD) = VUSB when input power source is from the USB port.

Note 2: The value is guaranteed by design and not production tested.

Note 3: The current is based on the ratio of selected current regulation (IREG). The maximum charge impedance has to be less than shutdown impedance for normal operation.
## DC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### Electrical Specifications:
Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for $V_{DD} = [V_{REG} \text{ (typical)} + 0.3V]$ to 6V, $T_A = -40°C$ to $+85°C$. Typical values are at $+25°C$, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG} \text{ (typical)} + 1.0V]$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USB port Fast Charge Current</td>
<td>$I_{REG}$</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>PROG2 = Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>PROG2 = High $T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Current Limit</td>
<td>$I_{MAX}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>PROG1 &lt; 833Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precondition Current Regulation (Trickle Charge Constant-Current Mode)</td>
<td>$I_{PREG}/I_{REG}$</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precondition Current Threshold Ratio</td>
<td>$V_{PTH}/V_{REG}$</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$V_{BAT}$ Low to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$V_{BAT}$ High to Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precondition Hysteresis</td>
<td>$V_{PHYS}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>$V_{BAT}$ High to Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge Termination</td>
<td>$I_{TERM}/I_{REG}$</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$PROG1 = 1 \text{kΩ}$ to 10 \text{kΩ}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Recharge</td>
<td>$V_{RTH}/V_{REG}$</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$V_{BAT}$ High to Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$T_A = -5°C$ to $+55°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass Transistor ON-Resistance</td>
<td>$R_{DSON}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 4.5V$, $T_J = +105°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Discharge Current</td>
<td>$I_{DISCHARGE}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Standby (PROG1 or PROG2 Floating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Shutdown ($V_{DD} \leq V_{BAT} \text{-} 100 mV$ or $V_{DD} &lt; V_{STOP}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Charge Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Indicators – STAT1, STAT2, PG (MCP73837)</td>
<td>$I_{SINK}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>$I_{SINK} = 4 mA$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink Current</td>
<td>$V_{OL}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>High Impedance, $V_{DD}$ on pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Output Voltage</td>
<td>$I_{LK}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>High Impedance, $V_{DD}$ on pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Leakage Current</td>
<td>$R_{PROG}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td>Minimum Impedance for Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROG1 Input (PROG1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input High Voltage Level</td>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td>0.8$V_{DD}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$V_{IH} = [V_{DD} \text{ (typical)} + 1.0V]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Low Voltage Level</td>
<td>$V_{IL}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.2$V_{DD}$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Voltage Level</td>
<td>$V_{SD}$</td>
<td>0.2$V_{DD}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.8$V_{DD}$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Leakage Current</td>
<td>$I_{LK}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>$V_{PROG2} = V_{DD}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. The supply voltage ($V_{DD} = V_{AC}$) when input power source is from AC adapter and the supply voltage ($V_{DD} = V_{USB}$) when input power source is from the USB port.
2. The value is guaranteed by design and not production tested.
3. The current is based on the ratio of selected current regulation ($I_{REG}$).

The maximum charge impedance has to be less than shutdown impedance for normal operation.
### DC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for $V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(\text{typical}) + 0.3V]$ to 6V, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$. Typical values are at $+25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(\text{typical}) + 1.0V]$.

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<thead>
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<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timer Enable (TE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input High Voltage Level</td>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$V_{TE} = V_{DD}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Low Voltage Level</td>
<td>$V_{IL}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Leakage Current</td>
<td>$I_{ILK}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td>$V_{TE} = V_{DD}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thermistor Bias</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermistor Current Source</td>
<td>$I_{THERM}$</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td>$2 , k \Omega &lt; R_{THERM} &lt; 50 , k \Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thermistor Comparator</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Trip Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{T1}$</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$V_{T1}$ Low to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Trip Point Hysteresis</td>
<td>$V_{T1HYS}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>— mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Trip Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{T2}$</td>
<td>0.235</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$V_{T2}$ High to Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Trip Point Hysteresis</td>
<td>$V_{T2HYS}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>— mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Test (LDO) Mode</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input High Voltage Level</td>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$V_{DD} - 0.1$</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$I_{SINK}$ Stand-by or System Test Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THERM Input Sink Current</td>
<td>$I_{SINK}$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td>$I_{OUT} &lt; 250 , mA$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bypass Capacitance</td>
<td>$C_{BAT}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— $\mu F$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OUT} &gt; 250 , mA$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Automatic Power Down (SLEEP Comparator, Direction Control)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Power Down Entry Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{PD}$</td>
<td>$V_{BAT} + 10 , mV$</td>
<td>$V_{BAT} + 100 , mV$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$2.3V \leq V_{BAT} \leq V_{REG}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Power Down Exit Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{PDEXIT}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$V_{BAT} + 150 , mV$</td>
<td>$V_{BAT} + 250 , mV$</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$2.3V \leq V_{BAT} \leq V_{REG}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thermal Shutdown</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die Temperature</td>
<td>$T_{SD}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$^\circ\text{C}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die Temperature Hysteresis</td>
<td>$T_{SDHYS}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$^\circ\text{C}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

1. The supply voltage ($V_{DD}$) = $V_{AC}$ when input power source is from AC adapter and the supply voltage ($V_{DD}$) = $V_{USB}$ when input power source is from the USB port.
2. The value is guaranteed by design and not production tested.
3. The current is based on the ratio of selected current regulation ($I_{REG}$).

The maximum charge impedance has to be less than shutdown impedance for normal operation.
AC CHARACTERISTICS

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for $V_{DD} = [V_{REG} \text{ (typical)} + 0.3V]$ to 6V.
Typical values are at $+25^\circ C$, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG} \text{ (typical)} + 1.0V]$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UVLO Start Delay</td>
<td>$t_{START}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>$V_{DD}$ Low to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Regulation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition Time Out of Precondition</td>
<td>$t_{DELAY}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>$V_{BAT} &lt; V_{PTH}$ to $V_{BAT} &gt; V_{PTH}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Rise Time Out of Precondition</td>
<td>$t_{RISE}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>$I_{OUT}$ RISING to 90% of $I_{REG}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precondition Comparator Filter Time</td>
<td>$t_{PRECON}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Average $V_{BAT}$ Rise/Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination Comparator Filter Time</td>
<td>$t_{TERM}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Average $I_{OUT}$ Falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge Comparator Filter Time</td>
<td>$t_{CHARGE}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Average $V_{BAT}$ Falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermistor Comparator Filter Time</td>
<td>$t_{THERM}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Average $THERM$ Rise/Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elapsed Timer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elapsed Timer Period</td>
<td>$t_{ELAPSED}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Timer Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Output Turn-off</td>
<td>$t_{OFF}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td>$I_{SINK}$ = 1 mA to 0 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Output Turn-on</td>
<td>$t_{ON}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td>$I_{SINK}$ = 0 mA to 1 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise indicated, all limits apply for $V_{DD} = [V_{REG} \text{ (typ.)} + 0.3V]$ to 6V.
Typical values are at $+25^\circ C$, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG} \text{ (typ.)} + 1.0V]$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Sym.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specified Temperature Range</td>
<td>$T_{A}$</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+85</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>$T_{J}$</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>$T_{A}$</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Package Resistances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance, 10-Lead MSOP</td>
<td>$\theta_{JA}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td>4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance, 10-Lead 3 x 3 DFN</td>
<td>$\theta_{JA}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td>4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** This represents the minimum copper condition on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB).
2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(typical) + 1V] \), \( I_{OUT} = 30 \) mA, and \( T_{A} = +25°C \), Constant-voltage mode.

**FIGURE 2-1:** Battery Regulation Voltage \((V_{BAT})\) vs. Supply Voltage \((V_{DD})\).

**FIGURE 2-2:** Battery Regulation Voltage \((V_{BAT})\) vs. Ambient Temperature \((T_{A})\).

**FIGURE 2-3:** Output Leakage Current \((I_{DISCHARGE})\) vs. Battery Regulation Voltage \((V_{BAT})\).

**FIGURE 2-4:** Output Leakage Current \((I_{DISCHARGE})\) vs. Ambient Temperature \((T_{A})\).

**FIGURE 2-5:** Output Leakage Current \((I_{DISCHARGE})\) vs. Battery Voltage \((V_{BAT})\).

**FIGURE 2-6:** Charge Current \((I_{OUT})\) vs. Programming Resistor \((R_{PROG})\).
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG}\text{(typical)} + 1V]$, $I_{OUT} = 30$ mA and $T_A = +25°C$, Constant-voltage mode.

**FIGURE 2-7:** Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}$).

**FIGURE 2-8:** Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}$).

**FIGURE 2-9:** Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Ambient Temperature ($T_A$).

**FIGURE 2-10:** Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Ambient Temperature ($T_A$).

**FIGURE 2-11:** Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Ambient Temperature ($T_A$).

**FIGURE 2-12:** Charge Current ($I_{OUT}$) vs. Junction Temperature ($T_J$).
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, \( V_{DD} = [V_{REG\text{typical}} + 1\,V] \), \( I_{OUT} = 30 \, mA \) and \( T_A = +25^\circ C \), Constant-voltage mode.

**FIGURE 2-13:** Charge Current \( (I_{OUT}) \) vs. Junction Temperature \( (T_J) \).

**FIGURE 2-14:** Charge Current \( (I_{OUT}) \) vs. Junction Temperature \( (T_J) \).

**FIGURE 2-15:** Thermistor Current \( (I_{THERM}) \) vs. Supply Voltage \( (V_{DD}) \).

**FIGURE 2-16:** Thermistor Current \( (I_{THERM}) \) vs. Ambient Temperature \( (T_A) \).

**FIGURE 2-17:** Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR).

**FIGURE 2-18:** Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR).
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG(typical)} + 1V]$, $I_{OUT} = 30$ mA and $T_A = +25^\circ C$, Constant-voltage mode.

**FIGURE 2-19:** Line Transient Response.

**FIGURE 2-20:** Line Transient Response.

**FIGURE 2-21:** Load Transient Response.

**FIGURE 2-22:** Load Transient Response.

**FIGURE 2-23:** $V_{AC}$ Start Delay ($I_{OUT} = 1A$).

**FIGURE 2-24:** $V_{USB}$ Start Delay ($USB = Low$).
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = [V_{REG}(typical) + 1V]$, $I_{OUT} = 30$ mA and $T_A = +25^\circ C$, Constant-voltage mode.

**FIGURE 2-25:** $V_{USB}$ Start Delay
(USB = High)

**FIGURE 2-26:** Complete Charge Cycle
(1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).

**FIGURE 2-27:** Typical Charge Profile in Thermal Regulation (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).

**FIGURE 2-28:** Complete Charge Cycle
(180 mAh Li-Ion Battery).

**FIGURE 2-29:** Typical Charge Profile in Preconditioning and CC-CV (180 mAh Li-Ion Battery).
3.0 PIN DESCRIPTION

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

**TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFN-10</td>
<td>MSOP-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VAC</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>AC Adapter Supply Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USB</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>USB port Supply Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>STAT1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Charge Status Output 1 (Open-Drain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>STAT2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Charge Status Output 2 (Open-Drain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VSS</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Battery Management 0V Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PROG1</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Current Regulation Setting With AC Adapter; Device Charge Control Enable; Precondition Set Point for AC control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PROG2</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Current Regulation Setting With USB Port; Precondition Set Point for USB control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PG</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Available on MCP73837: Power-Good Status Output (Open-Drain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TE</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Available on MCP73838: Timer Enable; Enables Safety Timer (Active Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>THERM</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Thermistor Monitoring Input and Bias current; System Test (LDO) Mode Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>BAT</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Battery Positive Input and Output Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>EP</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>EP (Exposed Thermal Pad)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is an internal electrical connection between the exposed thermal pad and VSS. The EP must be connected to the same potential as the VSS pin on the PCB.

### 3.1 AC Adapter Supply Input (VAC)

A supply voltage of VREG + 0.3V to 6V from the AC/DC wall-adapter is recommended. When both the AC adapter and the USB port supply voltages are present at the same time, the AC adapter dominates the regulated charge current with the maximum value of 1A. Bypass to VSS, with a minimum of 4.7 µF, is recommended.

### 3.2 USB Port Supply Input (VUSB)

A supply voltage of VREG + 0.3V to 6V from the USB port is recommended. When no supply voltage from VAC pin is available, the Li-Ion battery is charged directly from USB port. Bypass to VSS, with a minimum of 1 µF, is recommended.

### 3.3 Charge Status Output 1 (STAT1)

STAT1 is an open-drain logic output for connection to a LED for charge status indication. Alternatively, a pull-up resistor can be applied for interfacing to a host microcontroller.

### 3.4 Charge Status Output 2 (STAT2)

STAT2 is an open-drain logic output for connection to a LED for charge status indication. Alternatively, a pull-up resistor can be applied for interfacing to a host microcontroller.

### 3.5 Battery Management 0V Reference (VSS)

Connect to the negative terminal of the battery and input supply.

### 3.6 AC Adapter Current Regulation Set (PROG1)

The AC adapter constant charge current is set by placing a resistor from PROG1 to VSS. PROG1 is the set point of precondition and termination when the AC adapter is present.

PROG1 also functions as device charge control enable. The MCP73837/8 is shut down when an impedance value greater than 70 kΩ is applied to PROG1. When PROG1 is floating, the MCP73837/8 enters into Stand-By mode.
3.7 USB Port Current Regulation Set (PROG2)

The MCP73837/8 USB port current regulation set input (PROG2) is a digital input selection. A logic Low selects a 1 unit load charge current; a logic High selects a 5 unit loads charge current. The precondition and termination current is internally set to the percentage levels selected by the device part number. The current is based on the selected unit load charge current, based on the level of PROG2.

PROG2 also functions as the set point of termination when the USB port is present. When PROG2 is floating, the MCP73837/8 enters into Stand-By mode.

3.8 Power Good (PG)

Power Good (PG) is available only on MCP73837. PG is an open-drain logic output for connection to an LED for input power supply indication. Alternatively, a pull-up resistor can be applied for interfacing to a host microcontroller.

3.9 Timer Enable (TE)

Timer Enable (TE) is available only on MCP73838. TE enables the built-in safety timer when it is pulled Low, and disables the built-in safety timer when it is pulled High.

Note: The built-in safety timer is available for both MCP73837 and MCP73838 in the following options: Disable, 4 HR, 6 HR, and 8 HR.

3.10 Battery Temperature Monitor (THERM)

MCP73837/8 continuously monitors the battery temperature during a charge cycle by measuring the voltage between the THERM and VSS pins. An internal 50 µA current source provides the bias for the most common 10 kΩ negative-temperature coefficient thermistors (NTC).

3.11 Battery Charge Control Output (VBAT)

Connect to the positive terminal of Li-Ion/Li-Polymer batteries. Bypass to VSS, with a minimum of 1 µF, to ensure loop stability when the battery is disconnected.

3.12 Exposed Thermal Pad (EP)

The 10-lead 3 x 3 mm DFN package has an exposed metal pad on the bottom of the package. It gives the device better thermal characteristics by providing a good thermal path to a PCB ground plane. There is an internal electrical connection between the EP and the VSS pin; they must be connected to the same potential on the PCB.
4.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

The MCP73837/8 devices are simple, yet fully integrated, linear charge management controllers. Figure 4-1 depicts the operational flow algorithm.

**FIGURE 4-1:** Operational Algorithm.
4.1 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

An internal undervoltage lockout (UVLO) circuit monitors the input voltage and keeps the charger in Shutdown mode until the input supply rises above the UVLO threshold. The UVLO circuitry has a built-in hysteresis of 75 mV for the USB port and 55 mV for the AC adapter.

In the event a battery is present when the input power is applied, the input supply must rise 100 mV above the battery voltage before MCP73837/8 becomes operational.

The UVLO circuit places the device in shutdown mode if the input supply falls to within +100 mV of the battery voltage.

The UVLO circuit is always active. If, at any time, the input supply is below the UVLO threshold or within +100 mV of the voltage at the \( V_{\text{BAT}} \) pin, the MCP73837/8 is placed in a Shutdown mode.

During any UVLO condition, the battery reverse discharge current is less than 2 µA.

4.2 Autonomous Power Source Selection

The MCP73837/8 devices are designed to select the USB port or AC adapter as the power source automatically. If the AC adapter input is not present, the USB port is selected. If both inputs are available, the AC adapter has first priority.

4.3 Charge Qualification

For a charge cycle to begin, all UVLO conditions must be met and a battery or output load must be present.

A charge current programming resistor must be connected from PROG1 to \( V_{\text{SS}} \). If the PROG1 or PROG2 pin are open or floating, the MCP73837/8 is disabled and the battery reverse discharge current is less than 2 µA. In this manner, the PROG1 pin acts as a charge enable and can be used as a manual shutdown.

4.4 Preconditioning

If the voltage at the \( V_{\text{BAT}} \) pin is less than the preconditioning threshold, the MCP73837/8 enters a preconditioning mode. The preconditioning threshold is factory set.

Refer to Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for preconditioning threshold options.

In this mode, the MCP73837/8 supplies a percentage of the charge current (established with the value of the resistor connected to the PROG1 pin for AC mode, established by PROG2 level for USB mode) to the battery. The percentage or ratio of the current is factory set. Refer to Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for preconditioning current options.

When the voltage at the \( V_{\text{BAT}} \) pin rises above the preconditioning threshold, the MCP73837/8 enters the Constant Current or Fast Charge mode.

4.5 Constant Current Mode – Fast Charge

During Constant Current mode, the programmed (AC adapter) or selected (USB port) charge current is supplied to the battery or load.

For AC adapter, the charge current is established using a single resistor from PROG1 to \( V_{\text{SS}} \). The program resistor and the charge current are calculated using the Equation 4-1.

**EQUATION 4-1:**

\[
I_{\text{REG}} = \frac{1000V}{R_{\text{PROG}}}
\]

Where:

\[
R_{\text{PROG}} = \text{kilohm (kΩ)}
\]

\[
I_{\text{REG}} = \text{milliampere (mA)}
\]

When charging from a USB port, the host microcontroller has the option of selecting either a one-unit-load or a five-unit-loads charge rate based on the PROG2 input. A logic Low selects a one-unit-load charge rate, a High selects a five-unit-loads charge rate, and high impedance input suspends or disables charging.

**Note:** USB Specification Rev. 2.0 defines the maximum absolute current for one unit load is 100 mA. This value is not an average over time and cannot be exceeded.

Constant Current mode is maintained until the voltage at the \( V_{\text{BAT}} \) pin reaches the regulation voltage, \( V_{\text{REG}} \). When constant current mode is invoked, the internal timer is reset.
4.5.1 TIMER EXPIRED DURING CONSTANT CURRENT – FAST CHARGE MODE

If the internal timer expires before the recharge voltage threshold is reached, a timer fault is indicated and the charge cycle terminates. The MCP73837/8 remains in this condition until the battery is removed, the input battery is removed or the PROG1/2 pin is opened. If the battery is removed or the PROG1/2 pin is opened, the MCP73837/8 enters the Stand-by mode where it remains until a battery is reinserted or the PROG1/2 pin is reconnected. If the input power is removed, the MCP73837/8 is in Shutdown. When the input power is reapplied, a normal start-up sequence begins.

4.6 Constant Voltage Mode

When the voltage at the VBAT pin reaches the regulation voltage, VREG, constant voltage regulation begins. The regulation voltage is factory set to 4.20V, 4.35V, 4.40V, or 4.5V, with a tolerance of ± 0.5%.

4.7 Charge Termination

The charge cycle is terminated when, during constant voltage mode, the average charge current diminishes below a percentage of the programmed charge current, or the internal timer has expired. A 1 ms filter time on the termination comparator ensures that transient load conditions do not result in premature charge cycle termination. The percentage or ratio of the current is factory set. The timer period is factory set and can be disabled. Refer to Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for charge termination current ratio and timer period options.

The charge current is latched off and the MCP73837/8 enters a charge complete mode.

4.8 Automatic Recharge

The MCP73837/8 continuously monitors the voltage at the VBAT pin in the charge complete mode. If the voltage drops below the recharge threshold, another charge cycle begins and current is once again supplied to the battery or load. The recharge threshold is factory set. Refer to Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for recharge threshold options.

**Note:** Charge termination and automatic recharge features avoid constantly charging a Li-Ion battery in order to prolong its life, while keeping its capacity at a healthy level.

4.9 Thermal Regulation

The MCP73837/8 limits the charge current based on the die temperature. The thermal regulation optimizes the charge cycle time while maintaining device reliability. Figure 4-2 depicts the thermal regulation for the MCP73837/8. Refer to Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for thermal package resistances and Section 6.1.1.3 “Thermal Considerations” for calculating power dissipation.

**FIGURE 4-2: Thermal Regulation.**

4.10 Thermal Shutdown

The MCP73837/8 suspends charge if the die temperature exceeds +150°C. Charging will resume when the die temperature has cooled by approximately +10°C. The thermal shutdown is a secondary safety feature in the event that there is a failure within the thermal regulation circuitry.
5.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- Analog Circuitry
- Digital Circuitry

5.1 Analog Circuitry

5.1.1 BATTERY MANAGEMENT INPUT SUPPLY (VDD)

The VDD input is the input supply to the MCP73837/8. The MCP73837/8 can be supplied by either AC adapter (VAC) or USB port (VUSB) with autonomous source selection. The MCP73837/8 automatically enters a Power-Down mode if the voltage on the VDD input falls to within +100 mV of the battery voltage or below the UVLO voltage (VSTOP). This feature prevents draining the battery pack when both the VAC and VUSB supplies are not present.

5.1.2 AC ADAPTER CURRENT REGULATION SET (PROG1)

For the MCP73837/8, the charge current regulation can be scaled by placing a programming resistor (RPROG) from the PROG1 input to VSS. The program resistor and the charge current are calculated using the following equation:

\[ I_{REG} = \frac{1000V}{R_{PROG}} \]

Where:

- \( R_{PROG} \) = kilohm (kΩ)
- \( I_{REG} \) = milliampere (mA)

The preconditioning current and the charge termination current are ratiometric to the fast charge current based on the selected device options.

5.1.3 BATTERY CHARGE CONTROL OUTPUT (VBAT)

The battery charge control output is the drain terminal of an internal P-channel MOSFET. The MCP73837/8 provides constant current and voltage regulation to the battery pack by controlling this MOSFET in the linear region. The battery charge control output should be connected to the positive terminal of the battery pack.

5.1.4 TEMPERATURE QUALIFICATION (THERM)

The MCP73837/8 continuously monitors battery temperature during a charge cycle by measuring the voltage between the THERM and the VSS pins. An internal 50 µA current source provides the bias for the most common 10 kΩ negative-temperature coefficient (NTC) or positive-temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistors. The current source is controlled, avoiding measurement sensitivity to fluctuations in the supply voltage (VDD). The MCP73837/8 compares the voltage at the THERM pin to factory set thresholds of 1.20V and 0.25V, typically. If a voltage that is outside the thresholds is detected during a charge cycle, the MCP73837/8 immediately suspends the charge cycle.

The MCP73837/8 suspends charge by turning off the pass transistor and holding the timer value. The charge cycle resumes when the voltage at the THERM pin returns to the normal range.

If temperature monitoring is not required, place a standard 10 kΩ resistor from THERM to VSS.

5.1.5 SYSTEM TEST (LDO) MODE

The MCP73837/8 can be placed in a System Test mode. In this mode, the MCP73837/8 operates as a low dropout (LDO) linear regulator. The output voltage is regulated to the factory set voltage regulation option. The available output current is limited to the programmed fast charge current. For stability, the VBAT output must be bypassed to VSS with a minimum capacitance of 1 µF for output currents up to 250 mA. A minimum capacitance of 4.7 µF is required for output currents above 250 mA.

The system test mode is entered by driving the THERM input greater than (VDD – 100 mV) with no battery connected to the output. In this mode, the MCP73837/8 can be used to power the system without a battery being present.

Note 1: \( I_{THERM} \) is disabled during shutdown, stand-by, and system test modes.

Note 2: A pull-down current source on the THERM input is active only in Stand-By and System Test modes.

Note 3: During System Test mode, the PROG input sets the available output current limit.

Note 4: System Test mode shall be exited by releasing the THERM input or cycling input power.
5.2 Digital Circuitry

5.2.1 STATUS INDICATORS AND POWER GOOD (PG) OPTION

The charge status outputs have two different states: Low (L), and High Impedance (Hi-Z). The charge status outputs can be used to illuminate LEDs. Optionally, the charge status outputs can be used as an interface to a host microcontroller. Table 5-1 summarizes the state of the status outputs during a charge cycle.

5.2.2 USB PORT CURRENT REGULATION SELECT (PROG2)

For the MCP73837/8, driving the PROG2 input to a logic Low selects the low charge current setting (maximum 100 mA). Driving the PROG2 input to a logic High selects the high charge current setting (maximum 500 mA).

The Precondition current and Termination current are percentages of the charge current selected by the PROG2 level. The percentage is based on the selected part number of the device.

5.2.3 POWER GOOD (PG) OPTION

The power good (PG) option is a pseudo open-drain output. It is only available on the MCP73837. The PG output can sink current, but not source current. However, there is a diode path back to the input, and as such, the output should be pulled up only to the input. The PG output is low whenever the input to the MCP73837 is above the UVLO threshold and greater than the battery voltage. If the supply voltage is above the UVLO, but below \( V_{\text{REG(typical)}} + 0.3V \), the MCP73837 will pulse the PG output as the device determines if a battery is present.

5.2.4 TIMER ENABLE (TE) OPTION

The timer enable (TE) input option is used to enable or disable the internal timer. It is only available on the MCP73838. A low signal on this pin enables the internal timer and a high signal disables the internal timer. The TE input can be used to disable the timer when the charger is supplying current to charge the battery and power the system load. The TE input is compatible with 1.8V logic.

5.2.5 DEVICE DISABLE (PROG1/2)

The current regulation set input pin (PROG1/2) can be used to terminate a charge at any time during the charge cycle, as well as to initiate a charge cycle or to initiate a recharge cycle.

Placing a programming resistor from the PROG1/2 input to \( V_{\text{SS}} \) enables the device. Allowing the PROG1/2 input to float or applying a logic-high input signal to PROG1 disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device’s supply current is reduced to 75 \( \mu A \), typically.

### Table 5-1: STATUS OUTPUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charge Cycle State</th>
<th>STAT1</th>
<th>STAT2</th>
<th>PG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>High-Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby</td>
<td>High-Z</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preconditioning</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant Current</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant Voltage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge Complete – Standby</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Fault</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timer Fault</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>High Z</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Test Mode</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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6.0 APPLICATIONS

The MCP73837/8 devices are designed to operate in conjunction with a host microcontroller or in stand-alone applications. The MCP73837/8 devices provide the preferred charge algorithm for Lithium-Ion and Lithium-Polymer cells, Constant-Current followed by Constant-Voltage. Figure 6-1 depicts a typical stand-alone MCP73837 application circuit, while Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3 depict the accompanying charge profile.

**FIGURE 6-1:**  MCP73837 Typical Stand-Alone Application Circuit.

**FIGURE 6-2:**  Typical Charge Profile (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).

**FIGURE 6-3:**  Typical Charge Profile in Thermal Regulation (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).
6.1 Application Circuit Design

Due to the low efficiency of linear charging, the most important factors are thermal design and cost, which are a direct function of the input voltage, output current, and thermal impedance between the battery charger and the ambient cooling air.

The worst-case situation is when the device has transitioned from the Preconditioning mode to the Constant Current mode. In this situation, the battery charger has to dissipate the maximum power. A trade-off must be made between the charge current, cost, and thermal requirements of the charger.

6.1.1 COMPONENT SELECTION

Selection of the external components in Figure 6-1 is crucial to the integrity and reliability of the charging system. The following discussion is intended as a guide for the component selection process.

6.1.1.1 Charge Current

The preferred fast charge current for Lithium-Ion cells should always follow references and guidance from battery manufacturers. For example, programming 700 mA fast charge current for a 1000 mAh Li-Ion battery pack if its preferred fast charge rate is 0.7C. This will result in the shortest charge cycle time without degradation of a battery's life and performance.

6.1.1.2 Input Over-Voltage Protection

Input over-voltage protection must be used when the input power source is hot-pluggable. This includes USB cables and wall-type power supplies. The cabling of these supplies acts as an inductor. When the supplies are connected/ disconnected from the system, large voltage transients are created which may damage the system circuitry. These transients should be snubbed out. A TransZorb® diode (unidirectional or bidirectional), connected from the VAC and VUSB inputs to 0V ground reference, will snub the transients. An example of this can be shown in Figure 6-4.

FIGURE 6-4: Input Over-Voltage Protection Example.
6.1.1.3 Thermal Considerations
The worst-case power dissipation in the battery charger occurs when the input voltage is at the maximum and the device has transitioned from the Preconditioning mode to the Constant-current mode. In this case, the power dissipation is:

**EQUATION 6-1:**

\[
\text{PowerDissipation} = (V_{DD\text{MAX}} - V_{PTH\text{MIN}}) \times I_{REG\text{MAX}}
\]

Where:
- \(V_{DD\text{MAX}}\) = the maximum input voltage
- \(I_{REG\text{MAX}}\) = the maximum fast charge current
- \(V_{PTH\text{MIN}}\) = the minimum transition threshold voltage

For example, power dissipation with a 5V, ±10% input voltage source, and a 500 mA, ±10% fast charge current is calculated in the following example:

**EXAMPLE 6-1:**

\[
\text{PowerDissipation} = (5.5V - 2.7V) \times 550mA = 1.54W
\]

This power dissipation with the battery charger in the MSOP-10 package will cause thermal regulation to be entered as depicted in Figure 6-3. Alternatively, the 3 mm x 3 mm DFN package could be utilized to reduce the charge cycle times.

6.1.1.4 External Capacitors
The MCP73837/8 is stable with or without a battery load. In order to maintain good AC stability in the Constant Voltage mode, a minimum capacitance of 1 µF is recommended to bypass the \(V_{BAT}\) pin to \(V_{SS}\). This capacitance provides compensation when there is no battery load. In addition, the battery and interconnections appear inductive at high frequencies. These elements are in the control feedback loop during Constant Voltage mode. Therefore, the bypass capacitance may be necessary to compensate for the inductive nature of the battery pack.

Virtually any good quality output filter capacitor can be used, independent of the capacitor’s minimum Effective Series Resistance (ESR) value. The actual value of the capacitor (and its associated ESR) depends on the output load current. A 1 µF ceramic, tantalum, or aluminum electrolytic capacitor at the output is usually sufficient to ensure stability for output currents up to 500 mA.

6.1.1.5 Reverse-Blocking Protection
The MCP73837/8 provides protection from a faulted or shorted input. Without the protection, a faulted or shorted input would discharge the battery pack through the body diode of the internal pass transistor.

6.1.1.6 Charge Inhibit
The current regulation set input pin (PROG1/2) can be used to terminate a charge at any time during the charge cycle, as well as to initiate a charge cycle or a recharge cycle.

Placing a programming resistor from the PROG1 input to \(V_{SS}\) or driving PROG2 to logic High or Low enables the device. Allowing either the PROG1/2 input to float disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device’s supply current is reduced to 75 µA, typically.

6.1.1.7 Temperature Monitoring
The charge temperature window can be set by placing fixed value resistors in series-parallel with a thermistor. The resistance values of \(R_{T1}\) and \(R_{T2}\) can be calculated with the following equations in order to set the temperature window of interest.

For NTC thermistors, see **Equation 6-2**.

\[
24k\Omega = R_{T1} + \frac{R_{T2} \times R_{COLD}}{R_{T2} + R_{COLD}}
\]

\[
5k\Omega = R_{T1} + \frac{R_{T2} \times R_{HOT}}{R_{T2} + R_{HOT}}
\]

Where:
- \(R_{T1}\) = the fixed series resistance
- \(R_{T2}\) = the fixed parallel resistance
- \(R_{COLD}\) = the thermistor resistance at the lower temperature of interest
- \(R_{HOT}\) = the thermistor resistance at the upper temperature of interest

For example, by utilizing a 10 kΩ at +25°C NTC thermistor with a sensitivity index, \(\beta\), of 3892, the charge temperature range can be set to 0°C – +50°C by placing a 1.54 kΩ resistor in series (\(R_{T1}\)), and a 69.8 kΩ resistor in parallel (\(R_{T2}\)) with the thermistor.

6.1.1.8 Charge Status Interface
A status output provides information on the state of charge. The output can be used to illuminate external LEDs or interface to a host microcontroller. Refer to **Table 5-1** or **Figure 4-1** for information on the state of the status output during a charge cycle.
6.2 PCB Layout Issues

For optimum voltage regulation, place the battery pack as close as possible to the device's \( V_{\text{BAT}} \) and \( V_{\text{SS}} \) pins. This is recommended to minimize voltage drops along the high-current-carrying PCB traces.

If the PCB layout is used as a heat sink, adding many vias in the heatsink pad can help conduct more heat to the backplane of the PCB, thus reducing the maximum junction temperature.
## 7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 7.1 Package Marking Information

**Legend:**
- **XX...X**: Customer-specific information
- **Y**: Year code (last digit of calendar year)
- **YY**: Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
- **WW**: Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
- **NNN**: Alphanumeric traceability code
- **هن**: Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)

*This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (هن) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.*

**Note:** In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

### 10-Lead DFN

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<th>Part Number(1)</th>
<th>Marking Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>MCP73837-FCI/MF</td>
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<td>MCP73837T-FCI/MF</td>
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<td>BABB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP73837-NVI/MF</td>
<td>BABC</td>
<td>MCP73837T-NVI/MF</td>
<td>BABC</td>
</tr>
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### 10-Lead MSOP

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**Note 1:** Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.

**Note 2:** Consult Factory for MSOP Package Availability.
10-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) - 3x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging
10-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) - 3x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

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<td>MAX</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Overall Height</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Contact-to-Exposed Pad</td>
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Notes:
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
3. Package is saw singulated.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-063C Sheet 2 of 2
10-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) - 3x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

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<th>Units</th>
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<td>Contact Pitch</td>
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<td>Optional Center Pad Width</td>
<td>W2</td>
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<td>Optional Center Pad Length</td>
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<td>Contact Pad Length (X10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance Between Pads</td>
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Notes:
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
10-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (UN) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging
10-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (UN) [MSOP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at [http://www.microchip.com/packaging](http://www.microchip.com/packaging)

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**Table:**

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<td>Overall Height</td>
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<td>Molded Package Thickness</td>
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<td>Foot Angle</td>
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**Notes:**

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   - REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
10-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (UN) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

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RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

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Notes:
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2021A
APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision C (November 2015)
The following is the list of modifications:
1. Added Section 6.1.1.2 “Input Over-Voltage Protection”.
2. Added Figure 6-4.
3. Added CN output option to “Operational Output Options” table in “Product Identification System”.
4. Minor typographical errors.

Revision B (December 2011)
The following is the list of modifications:
1. Updated the Functional Block Diagram on page 3.
2. Added labels on the charts throughout Section 2.0 “Typical Performance Curves”.
3. Updated text in Section 3.7 “USB Port Current Regulation Set (PROG2)”.
4. Updated text in Section 4.4 “Preconditioning”.
5. Updated text in Section 5.2.2 “USB port Current Regulation Select (PROG2)”.
6. Added labels in Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3.

Revision A (November 2007)
• Original Release of this Document.
PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

OPERATIONAL OUTPUT OPTIONS

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<th>$I_{TERM}/I_{REG}$</th>
<th>$V_{RTH}/V_{REG}$</th>
<th>Timer Period</th>
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<td>71.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
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<td>7.5%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G8</td>
<td>4.20V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NV</td>
<td>4.35V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YA</td>
<td>4.40V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6S</td>
<td>4.50V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6</td>
<td>4.20V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>4.20V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FJ</td>
<td>4.20V</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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