



# 1A Single-chip Li-ion and Li-POL Charger

## General Description

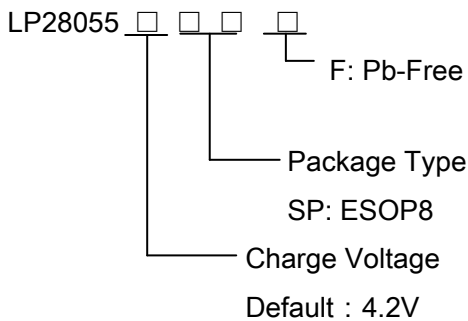
The LP28055 is a complete constant-current/ constant voltage linear charger for single cell lithium-ion batteries. Its ESOP8 package and low external component count make the LP28055 ideally suited for portable applications. No external sense resistor is needed, and no blocking diode is required due 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 ISET rammed externally with a single resistor.

The LP28055 automatically terminates the charge cycle when the charge current drops to 1/10 setting current value after the final float voltage is reached.

When the input supply is removed, the LP28055 automatically enters a low current state, dropping the battery drain current to less than < 1µA.

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

## Order Information



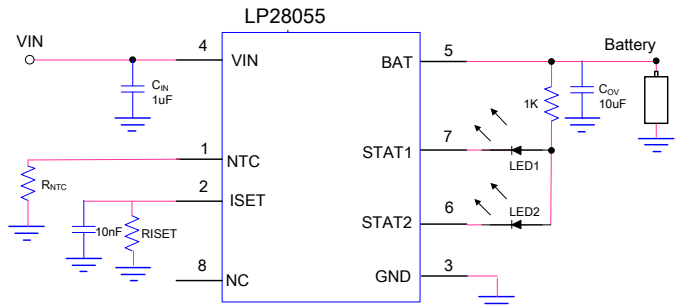
## Applications

- ✧ Portable Media Players/Game
- ✧ Power Bank
- ✧ PDA/MID
- ✧ Bluetooth Applications

## Features

- ◆ input voltage up to 28V
- ◆ input Over Voltage Protection : 7V
- ◆ Short-circuit protection
- ◆ Programmable Charge Current Up to 1000mA
- ◆ < 1µA Battery Reverse Current
- ◆ Protection of Reverse Connection of Battery
- ◆ No MOSFET, Sense Resistor or Blocking Diode Required
- ◆ Constant-Current/Constant-Voltage Operation with Thermal Regulation to Maximize Charge Rate Without Risk of Overheating
- ◆ Programmable Charge Termination AC Adapter Power Good Indicator
- ◆ ESOP8 Package
- ◆ RoHS Compliant and 100% Lead (Pb)-Free

## Typical Application Circuit



## Marking Information

Device	Marking	Package	Shipping
LP28055SPF	LPS LP28055 YWX	ESOP8	2.5K/REEL
Marking indication: Y:Production year W:Production week X: Series Number			



## Functional Pin Description

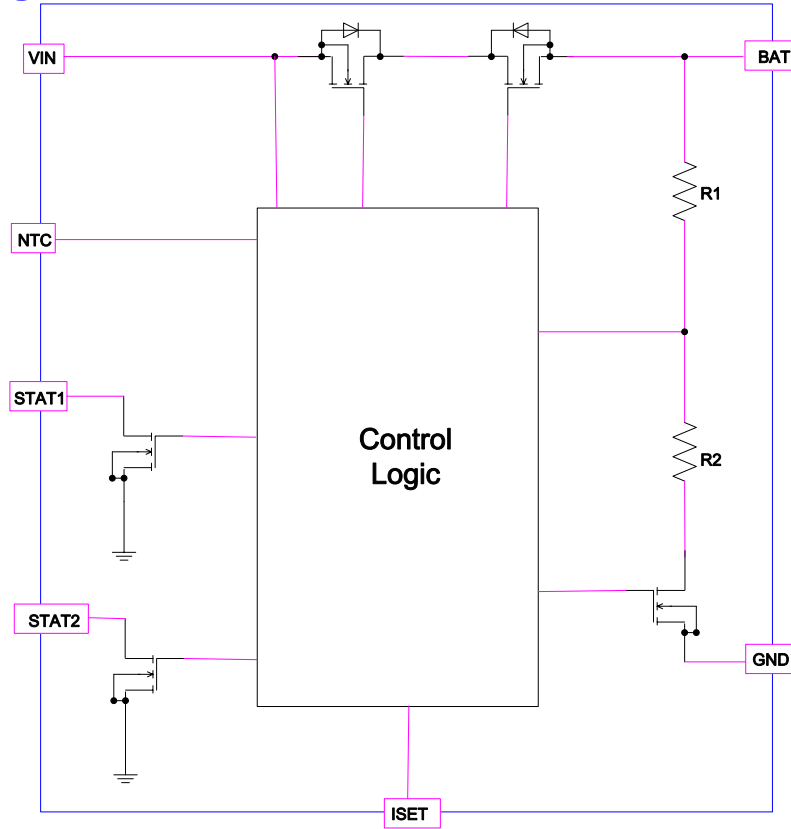
Package Type	Pin Configurations
ESOP8	<p style="text-align: center;">ESOP8 TOP VIEW</p>

## Pin Description

PIN No.	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	NTC	Negative Thermal Coefficient (NTC) Thermistor Pin.
2	ISET	Charge Current Program. The charge current is programmed by connecting a 1% resistor ( $R_{ISET}$ ) to ground.
3	GND	GND is the connection to system ground.
4	VIN	VIN is the input power source. Connect to a wall adapter.
5	BAT	BAT is the connection to the battery. Typically a 10 $\mu$ F Tantalum capacitor is needed for stability when there is no battery attached. When a battery is attached, only a 1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is required.
6	STAT2	Open-Drain Charge Status Output. When the battery is charging, the STAT pin could be pulled High by an external pull high resistor. When the charge cycle is completed, the pin is pulled Low by an internal N-channel MOSFET.
7	STAT1	Open-Drain Charge Status Output. When the battery is charging, the STAT pin is pulled low by an internal NMOS. When the charge cycle is completed, the pin could be pulled High by an external pull high resistor.
8	NC	No Connector.



### Function Block Diagram



### Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>Note 1</sup>

- ◇ Input Voltage to GND ----- 0.3V to 28V
- ◇ BAT voltage GND ----- - 5V to 7V
- ◇ Other pin to GND ----- 0.3V to 6.5V
- ◇ Maximum Junction Temperature ----- 125°C
- ◇ Maximum Soldering Temperature (at leads, 10 sec) ----- 260°C
- ◇ Storage Temperature ----- -55°C to 150°C

**Note 1.** Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### Thermal Information <sup>Note 2</sup>

- ◇ Maximum Power Dissipation ( PD, TA=25°C) ----- 1.5W
- ◇ Thermal Resistance (JA) ----- 65°C/W

**Note 2.** JA is measured in the natural convection at TA = 25°C on a high effective thermal conductivity four-layer test board of JEDEC 51 thermal measurement standard.

### ESD Susceptibility <sup>Note 3</sup>

- ◇ HBM(Human Body Mode) ----- 2KV
- ◇ MM(Machine Mode) ----- 200V

**Note 2.** Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution is recommended



## Recommended Operating Conditions

- ◇ Input supply voltage ----- 3.5V to 6V
- ◇ Operating Junction Temperature Range (TJ) ----- -40°C to 85°C

## Electrical Characteristics

(T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C. V<sub>IN</sub> = 5V, unless otherwise noted.)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Supply Current	EN=low ,charge		1000		uA
		EN=high		40		
V <sub>FLOAT</sub>	Regulated Output (Float) Voltage	I <sub>BAT</sub> = 40mA,	4.158	4.2	4.242	V
V <sub>UV</sub>	VCC Under voltage Lockout Threshold	From V <sub>CC</sub> Low to High	3.1	3.3	3.5	V
V <sub>UVHYS</sub>	VCC Under voltage Lockout Hysteresis			150		mV
V <sub>OVP</sub>	Input Voltage OVP	V <sub>IN</sub> Rising	6.7	7	7.3	V
V <sub>OVP-HYS</sub>	OVP Hysteresis			0.2		V
I <sub>BAT</sub>	BAT Pin Current	R <sub>ISET</sub> = 1.5k, Current Mode		1000		mA
		EN=high, V <sub>BAT</sub> = 4.2V		1		
		EN=low, V <sub>in</sub> =float or 0V		1		uA
I <sub>TRIKL</sub>	Trickle Charge Current	V <sub>BAT</sub> < V <sub>TRIKL</sub>		10		% I <sub>BAT</sub>
V <sub>TRIKL</sub>	Trickle Charge Threshold Voltage	V <sub>BAT</sub> Rising		2.6		V
V <sub>TRHYS</sub>	Trickle Charge Hysteresis Voltage			150		mV
V <sub>ASD</sub>	VCC – V <sub>BAT</sub> Lockout Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UV</sub> < V <sub>IN</sub>		100		mV
I <sub>TERM</sub>	Termination Current Threshold			10		% I <sub>BAT</sub>
V <sub>ISET</sub>	ISET Pin Voltage	R <sub>ISET</sub> = 10k, Current		1		V
I <sub>STAT</sub>	STAT1/STAT2 Pin Weak Pull-Down Current	V <sub>STAT</sub> = 5V			5	uA
V <sub>STAT</sub>	CHRG Pin Output Low Voltage	I <sub>STAT</sub> = 5mA			0.1	V
V <sub>NTC-0°C</sub>	Low temperature pending voltage threshold			1.18		V
V <sub>NTC-10°C</sub>	half charging current mode voltage threshold(Low temperature)			0.75		V
V <sub>NTC-60°C</sub>	High temperature Disable voltage threshold			0.17		V
V <sub>NTC_HYS</sub>	Hysteresis			40		mV
I <sub>NTC</sub>	NTC bias current	R <sub>NTC</sub> =10K		48		uA
ΔV <sub>RESTAT</sub>	Recharge Battery Threshold Voltage	V <sub>FLOAT</sub> - V <sub>RESTAT</sub>	100	150	200	mV
T <sub>LIM</sub>	Junction Temperature in Constant Temperature Mode			125		°C
R <sub>ON</sub>	Power FET “ON” Resistance (Between VCC and BAT)			400		mΩ



## Application Information

### Input Voltage Range

The LP28055 has built-in input voltage surge protection as high as +28V. The charger IC will be automatically disabled when the input voltage is lower than 3.3V or higher than 7.0V.

A charge cycle begins when the voltage at the VIN pin rises above the UVLO threshold level, when a battery is connected to the charger output. If the BAT pin is less than 2.6V, the charger enters trickle charge mode. In this mode, the P28055 supplies approximately 1/10 the ISET rammed charge current to bring the battery voltage up to a safe level for full current charging. When the BAT pin voltage rises above 2.6V, the charger enters constant-current mode(CC), where the ISET rammed charge current is supplied to the battery. When the BAT pin approaches the final float voltage, the LP28055 enters constant-voltage mode(CV) and the charge current begins to decrease, and the battery full indication is set when the charge current in the CV mode is reduced to the programmed full battery current (1/10).

### Charge Termination

A charge cycle is terminated when the charge current falls to 1/10th the ISET rammed value after the final float voltage is reached. This condition is detected by using an internal, filtered comparator to monitor the ISET pin. When the ISET pin voltage falls below 100mV for longer than tTERM (typically 1ms), charging is terminated.

The LP28055 constantly monitors the BAT pin voltage in standby mode. If this voltage drops below the 4.05V recharge threshold (V<sub>RESTAT</sub>), another charge cycle begins and current is once again supplied to the battery. To manually restart a charge cycle when in standby mode, the input voltage must be removed and reapplied, or the charger must be shut down and restarted using the ISET pin.

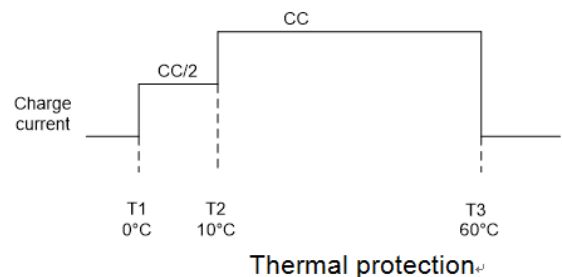
### ISET ramming Charge Current

The charge current (I<sub>BAT</sub>) is set by a resistor (R<sub>ISET</sub>) connecting from the ISET pin to GND. The relationship of the charge current and the programming resistance is established by the following table.

$$I_{BAT} = 1500 / R_{ISET}$$

### Battery Temperature Detection

The NTC function for the LP28055 is designed to follow the new JEITA temperature standard for Li-Ion. There are now three thresholds, 60°C, 10°C, and 0°C. Normal operation occurs between 10°C and 60°C. If between 0°C and 10°C the charge current level is cut in half. Above 60°C or below 0°C the charge is disabled.



The NTC feature is implemented using an internal 48µA current source to bias the thermistor connected from the NTC terminal to VSS (designed for use with a 10k NTC β = 3370 (SEMITEC 103AT-2 or Mitsubishi TH05-3H103F)). If this feature is not needed, a fixed 10kΩ can be placed between NTC and GND to allow normal operation. Since the INTC current is fixed along with the temperature thresholds, it is not possible to use thermistor values other than the 10k NTC (at 25°C).

### Automatic Recharge

Once the charge cycle is terminated, the LP28055 continuously monitors the voltage on the BAT pin. A charge cycle restarts when the battery voltage falls below 4.05V (which corresponds to approximately 80% to 90% battery capacity). This ensures that the battery is kept at or near a fully charged condition and eliminates the need for periodic charge cycle initiations.



### Charge Status Indicator(STAT1/STAT2)

After application of a 5V source, the input voltage rises above the U<sub>VLO</sub> and sleep thresholds (V<sub>IN</sub>>V<sub>BAT</sub>+V<sub>DT</sub>),but is less than OVP (V<sub>IN</sub><V<sub>OVP</sub>),The charge status output has two different states: strong pull-down (~5mA) and high impedance. The strong pull-down state indicates that the LP28055 is in a charge cycle. Once the charge cycle has terminated, the pin state is determined by under voltage lockout conditions. High impedance indicates that the LP28055 is in under voltage lockout mode: either V<sub>IN</sub> is less than 100mV above the BAT pin voltage or insufficient voltage is applied to the V<sub>IN</sub> pin.

A microprocessor can be used to distinguish between these two states—this method is discussed in the Applications Information section.

Function	STAT1(pin7)	STAT2(pin6)
Charging	Low	High
Charge END	High	Low

### Thermal Limiting

An internal thermal feedback loop reduces the I<sub>SET</sub> rammged charge current if the die temperature attempts to rise above a preset value of approximately 125°C. This feature protects the LP28055 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 LP28055. The charge current can be set according to typical (not worst-case) ambient temperature with the assurance that the charger will automatically reduce the current in worst-case conditions.

### Power Dissipation

The conditions that cause the LP28056 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 calculated to be approximately:

$$P_D=(V_{IN}-V_{BAT}) \cdot I_{BAT}$$

where PD is the power dissipated, V<sub>IN</sub> is the input supply voltage, V<sub>BAT</sub> is the battery voltage and I<sub>BAT</sub> is the charge current. The approximate ambient temperature at which the thermal feedback begins to protect the IC is:

$$T_A=125^{\circ}\text{C}-PD\theta_{JA}$$

$$T_A=125^{\circ}\text{C}-(V_{IN}-V_{BAT}) \cdot I_{BAT} \cdot \theta_{JA}$$

Example: An LP28056 operating from a 5V USB supply is programmed to supply 800mA full-scale current to a discharged Li-Ion battery with a voltage of 3.75V. Assuming  $\theta_{JA}$  is 65°C / W (see Board Layout Considerations), the ambient temperature at which the LP28056 will begin to reduce the charge current is approximately:

$$T_A=125^{\circ}\text{C}-(5\text{V}-3.75\text{V}) \cdot (800\text{mA}) \cdot 65^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$$

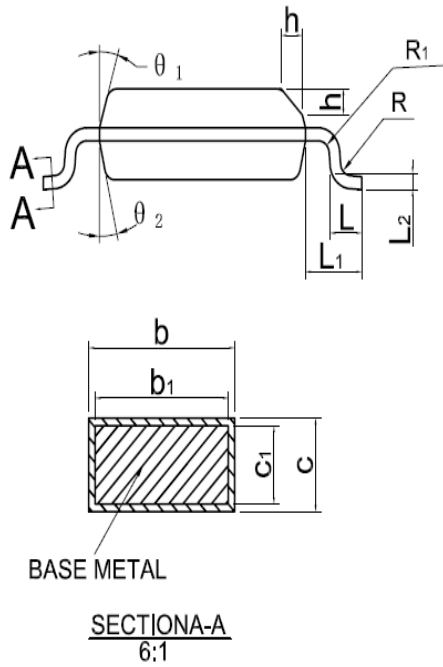
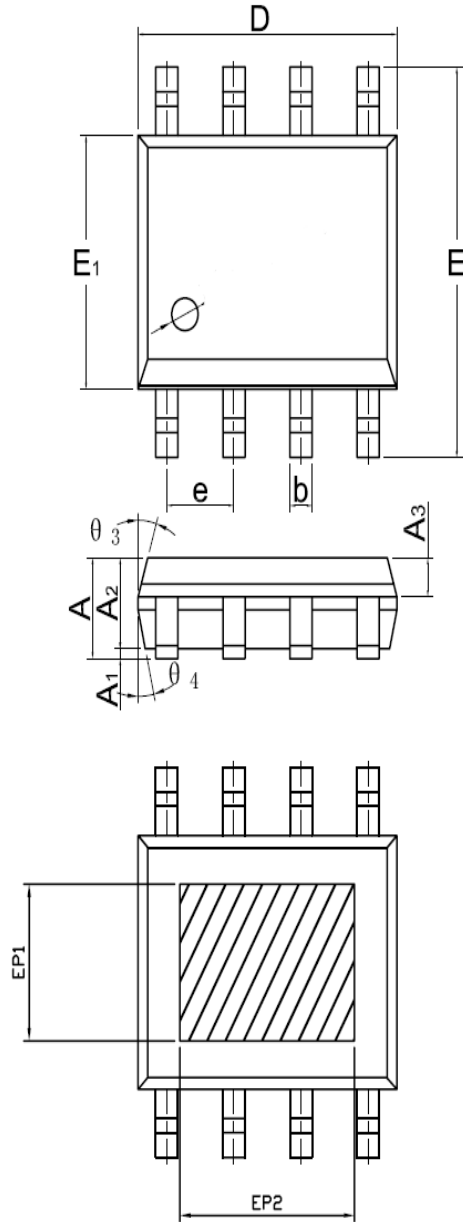
$$T_A=125^{\circ}\text{C}-1\text{W} \cdot 65^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}=125^{\circ}\text{C}-65^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_A=60^{\circ}\text{C}$$

The LP28056 can be used above 60°C ambient, but the charge current will be reduced from 800mA. The approximate current at a given ambient temperature can be approximated by:

$$I_{BAT}=(125^{\circ}\text{C}-T_A)/\theta_{JA}/(V_{IN}-V_{BAT})$$



Packaging Information



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1,35	1,55	1,75
A <sub>1</sub>	0,00	—	0,10
A <sub>2</sub>	1,25	1,40	1,65
A <sub>3</sub>	0,50	0,60	0,70
b	0,39	—	0,49
b <sub>1</sub>	0,28	—	0,48
c	0,10	—	0,25
c <sub>1</sub>	0,10	—	0,23
D	4,80	4,90	5,00
E	5,80	6,00	6,20
E <sub>1</sub>	3,80	3,90	4,00
e	1,27BSC		
L	0,45	—	1,00
L <sub>1</sub>	1,04REF		
L <sub>2</sub>	0,25BSC		
R	0,07	—	—
R <sub>1</sub>	0,07	—	—
h	0,3	0,4	0,5
θ <sub>1</sub>	0°	—	8°
θ <sub>2</sub>	11°	17°	19°
θ <sub>3</sub>	11°	13°	15°
θ <sub>4</sub>	15°	17°	19°
EP1	11°	13°	15°
EP1	2,40	—	—
EP2	3,30	—	—