MCP73837/8

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

Features

- High Accuracy 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 Factory for MSOP Package 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 accommodated 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 device reliability.

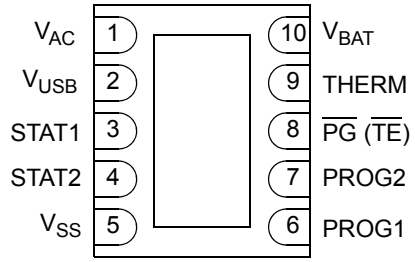
The MCP73837/8 are fully specified over the ambient temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

The MCP73837/8 devices are available in a 10-Lead, 3 mm x 3 mm, DFN package or in a 10-Lead MSOP package.

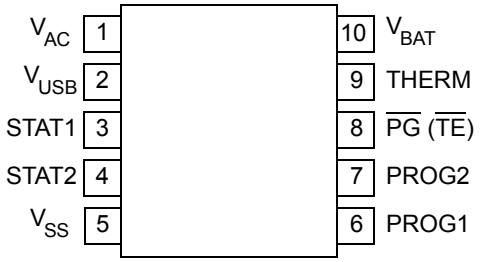
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Package Types

MCP73837/8
10-Lead DFN 3 mm x 3 mm

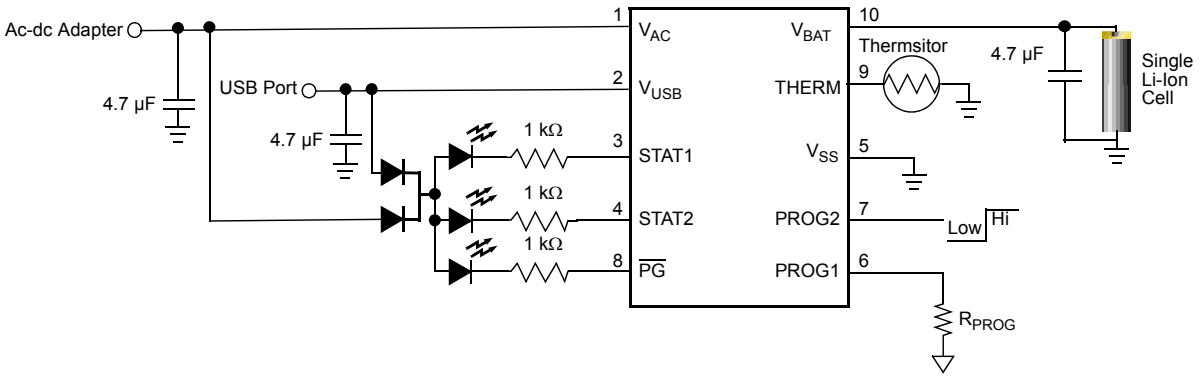


MCP73837/8
10-Lead MSOP

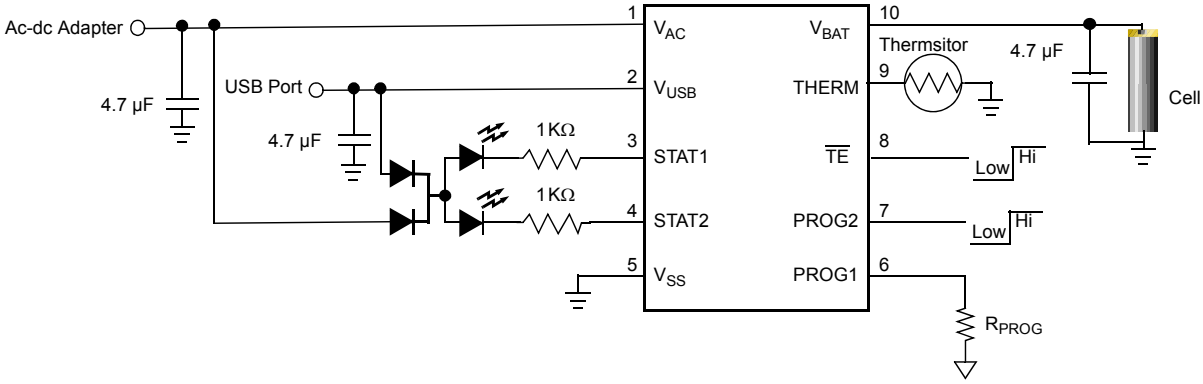


Typical Applications

MCP73837 Typical Application

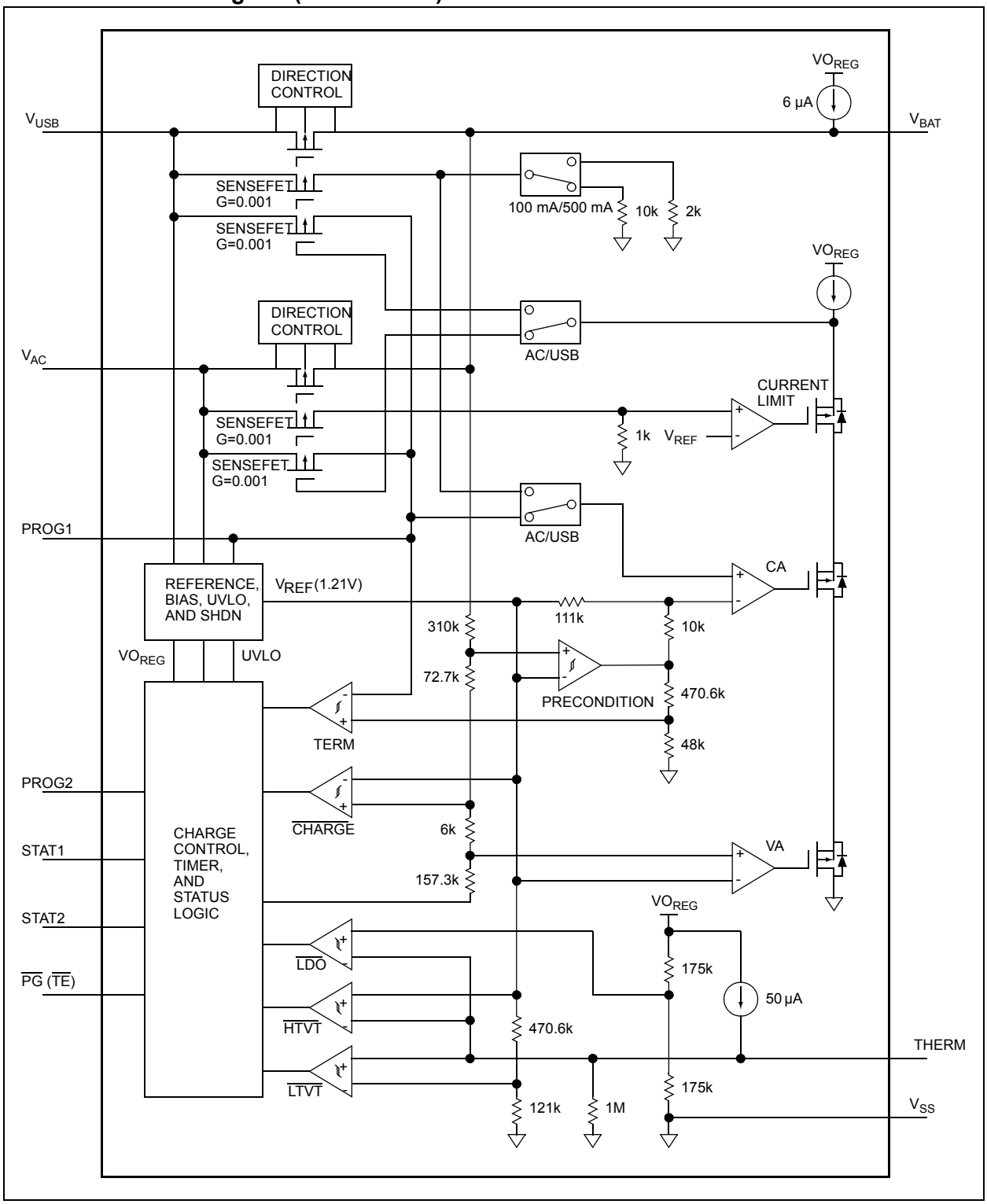


MCP73838 Typical Application



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Functional Block Diagram (MCP73837/8)



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings†

V_{DDN} 7.0V
All Inputs and Outputs w.r.t. V_{SS} ..... -0.3 to (V_{DD}+0.3)V
Maximum Junction Temperature, T_J .....Internally Limited
Storage temperature .....-65°C to +150°C
ESD protection on all pins
Human Body Model (1.5 kW in Series with 100 pF) .....≥ 4 kV
Machine Model (200 pF, No Series Resistance) 300V

† 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

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

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Supply Input						
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	V_{REG}(Typ) +0.3V	—	6	V	**Note 1**
Supply Current	I_{SS}	—	1900	3000	µA	Charging
			110	300	µA	Charge Complete, No Battery
		—	75	100	µA	Standby (PROG Floating)
		—	0.6	5	µA	Shutdown ($V_{DD} \le V_{BAT}$ - 100 mV or $V_{DD} < V_{STOP}$)
UVLO Start Threshold	V_{START}	3.35	3.45	3.55	V	V_{DD}= Low to High (USB-Port)
UVLO Stop Threshold	V_{STOP}	3.25	3.35	3.45	V	V_{DD}= High to Low (USB-Port)
UVLO Hysteresis	V_{HYS}	—	75	—	mV	(USB-Port)
UVLO Start Threshold	V_{START}	4.1	4.15	4.3	V	(AC-Adapter)
UVLO Stop Threshold	V_{STOP}	4.0	4.1	4.2	V	(AC-Adapter)
UVLO Hysteresis	V_{HYS}	—	55	—	mV	(AC-Adapter)
Voltage Regulation (Constant Voltage Mode)						
Regulated Charge Voltage	V_{REG}	4.179	4.20	4.221	V	V_{DD}=[V_{REG}(typical)+1V]
		4.328	4.35	4.372	V	I_{OUT}=30 mA
		4.378	4.40	4.422	V	T_A=-5°C to +55°C
		4.477	4.50	4.523	V	
Regulated Charge Voltage Tolerance	V_{RTOL}	-0.5	—	+0.5	%	T_A=-5°C to +55°C
Line Regulation	$\lvert(\Delta V_{BAT}/V_{BAT})/\Delta V_{DD}\rvert$	—	0.075	0.2	%/V	V_{DD}=[V_{REG}(typical)+1V] to 6V I_{OUT}=30 mA
Load Regulation	$\lvert\Delta V_{BAT}/V_{BAT}\rvert$	—	0.150	0.3	%	I_{OUT}=10 mA to 100 mA V_{DD}=[V_{REG}(typical)+1V]
Supply Ripple Attenuation	PSRR	—	60	—	dB	I_{OUT}=10 mA, 10Hz to 1 kHz
		—	52	—	dB	I_{OUT}=10 mA, 10Hz to 10 kHz
		—	23	—	dB	I_{OUT}=10 mA, 10Hz to 1 MHz
Current Regulation (Fast Charge Constant-Current Mode)						
AC-Adapter Fast Charge Current	I_{REG}	95	105	115	mA	PROG1 = 10 kΩ
		900	1000	1100	mA	PROG1 = 1 kΩ, **Note 2** T_A=-5°C to +55°C

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 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}).
4: The maximum charge impedance has to be less than shutdown impedance for normal operation.

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DC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

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

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
USB-Port Fast Charge Current	I_{REG}	80	90	100	mA	PROG2 = Low
		400	450	500	mA	PROG2 = High T_A=-5°C to +55°C
Maximum Output Current Limit	I_{MAX}	—	1200	—	mA	PROG1 < 833Ω
Precondition Current Regulation (Trickle Charge Constant-Current Mode)						
Precondition Current Ratio	I_{PREG} / I_{REG}	7.5	10	12.5	%	**Note 3**
		15	20	25	%	T_A=-5°C to +55°C
		30	40	50	%	
			100		%	
Precondition Current Threshold Ratio	V_{PTH} / V_{REG}	64	66.5	69	%	V_{BAT} Low to High
		69	71.5	74	%	
Precondition Hysteresis	V_{PHYS}	—	120	—	mV	V_{BAT} High to Low
Charge Termination						
Charge Termination Current Ratio	I_{TERM} / I_{REG}	3.75	5	6.25	%	PROG1 = 1 kΩ to 10 kΩ
		5.6	7.5	9.4	%	T_A=-5°C to +55°C
		7.5	10	12.5	%	**Note 3**
		15	20	25	%	
Automatic Recharge						
Recharge Voltage Threshold Ratio	V_{RTH} / V_{REG}	92	94.0	96	%	V_{BAT} High to Low
		95	97	99	%	T_A=-5°C to +55°C
Pass Transistor ON-Resistance						
ON-Resistance	R_{DSON}	—	350	—	mΩ	V_{DD} = 4.5V, T_J = 105°C
Battery Discharge Current						
Output Reverse Leakage Current	$I_{DISCHARGE}$	—	0.1	2	µA	Standby (PROG1 or PROG2 Floating)
		—	0.55	2	µA	Shutdown ($V_{DD} \le V_{BAT}$ - 100 mV or $V_{DD} < V_{STOP}$)
		—	-6	-15	µA	Charge Complete
Status Indicators - STAT1, STAT2, $\overline{PG}$ (MCP73837)						
Sink Current	I_{SINK}	—	16	35	mA	
Low Output Voltage	V_{OL}	—	0.3	1	V	I_{SINK} = 4 mA
Input Leakage Current	I_{LK}	—	0.03	1	µA	High Impedance, V_{DD} on pin
PROG1 Input (PROG1)						
Charge Impedance Range	R_{PROG}	1	—	—	kΩ	**Note 4**
Shutdown Impedance	R_{PROG}	70	—	200	kΩ	Minimum Impedance for Shutdown
PROG2 Inputs (PROG2)						
Input High Voltage Level	V_{IH}	0.8V_{DD}	—	—	%	
Input Low Voltage Level	V_{IL}	—	—	0.2V_{DD}	%	
Shutdown Voltage Level	V_{SD}	0.2V_{DD}	—	0.8V_{DD}	%	
Input Leakage Current	I_{LK}	—	7	15	µA	V_{PROG2} = V_{DD}

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 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}).

4: The maximum charge impedance has to be less than shutdown impedance for normal operation.

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DC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

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

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Timer Enable ($\overline{TE}$)						
Input High Voltage Level	V_{IH}	2	—	—	V	
Input Low Voltage Level	V_{IL}	—	—	0.8	V	
Input Leakage Current	I_{LK}	—	0.01	1	µA	V_{TE} = V_{DD}
Thermistor Bias						
Thermistor Current Source	I_{THERM}	47	50	53	µA	2 kΩ < R_{THERM} < 50 kΩ
Thermistor Comparator						
Upper Trip Threshold	V_{T1}	1.20	1.23	1.26	V	V_{T1} Low to High
Upper Trip Point Hysteresis	V_{T1HYS}	—	-40	—	mV	
Lower Trip Threshold	V_{T2}	0.235	0.250	0.265	V	V_{T2} High to Low
Lower Trip Point Hysteresis	V_{T2HYS}	—	40	—	mV	
System Test (LDO) Mode						
Input High Voltage Level	V_{IH}	—	—	V_{DD} - 0.1	V	
THERM Input Sink Current	I_{SINK}	3	5.5	20	µA	Stand-by Or System Test Mode
Bypass Capacitance	C_{BAT}	1 4.7	—	—	µF µF	I_{OUT} < 250 mA I_{OUT} > 250 mA
Automatic Power Down ($\overline{SLEEP}$ Comparator, Direction Control)						
Automatic Power Down Entry Threshold	V_{PD}	V_{BAT} + 10 mV	V_{BAT} + 100 mV	—	V	2.3V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ V_{REG} V_{DD} Falling
Automatic Power Down Exit Threshold	V_{PDEXIT}	-	V_{BAT} + 150 mV	V_{BAT} + 250 mV	V	2.3V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ V_{REG} V_{DD} Rising
Thermal Shutdown						
Die Temperature	T_{SD}	—	150	—	°C	
Die Temperature Hysteresis	T_{SDHYS}	—	10	—	°C	

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 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}).

4: The maximum charge impedance has to be less than shutdown impedance for normal operation.

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AC CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

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

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Specified Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+85	°C	
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-40	—	+125	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	°C	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 10-Lead MSOP	θ_{JA}	—	113	—	°C/W	4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection. **Note 1**
Thermal Resistance, 10-Lead 3 mm x 3 mm DFN	θ_{JA}	—	41	—	°C/W	4-Layer JC51-7 Standard Board, Natural Convection

Note 1: This represents the minimum copper condition on the PCB (Printed Circuit Board).

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.

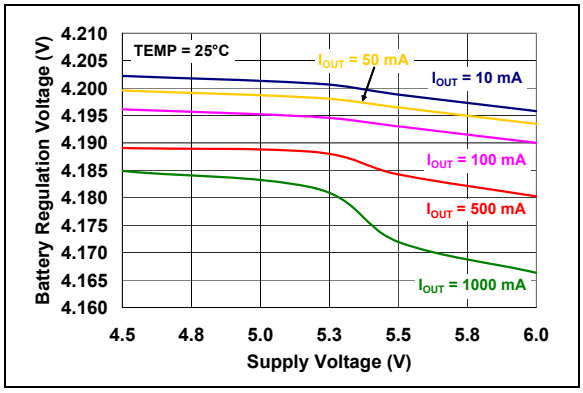


FIGURE 2-1: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

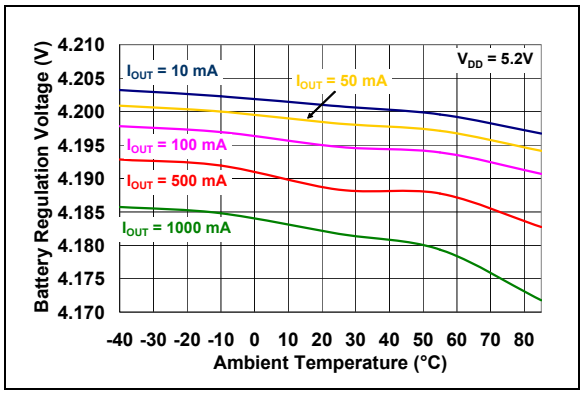


FIGURE 2-2: *Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

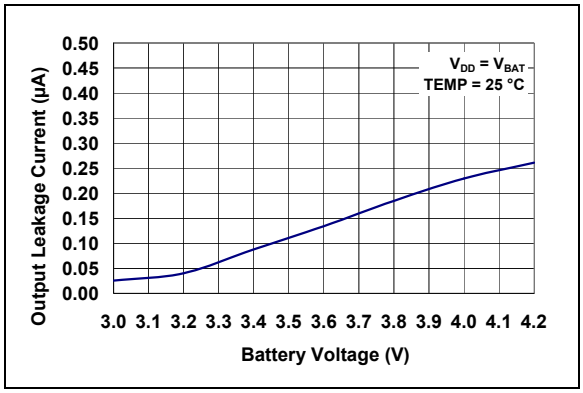


FIGURE 2-3: *Output Leakage Current ($I_{DISCHARGE}$) vs. Battery Regulation Voltage (V_{BAT}).*

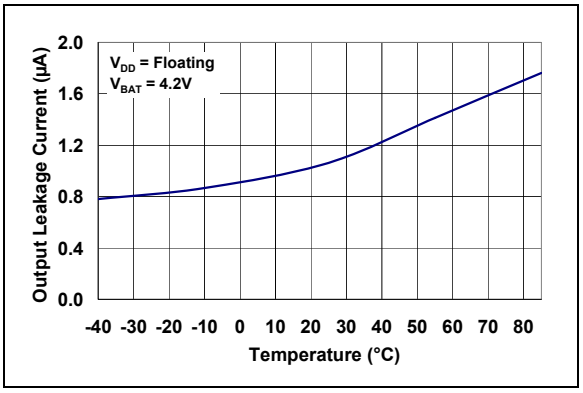


FIGURE 2-4: *Output Leakage Current ($I_{DISCHARGE}$) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

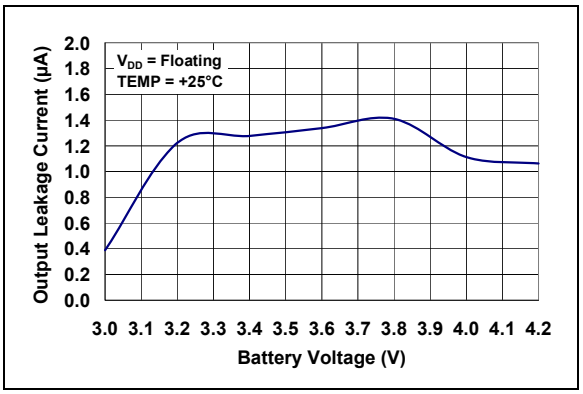


FIGURE 2-5: *Output Leakage Current ($I_{DISCHARGE}$) vs. Battery Voltage (V_{BAT}).*

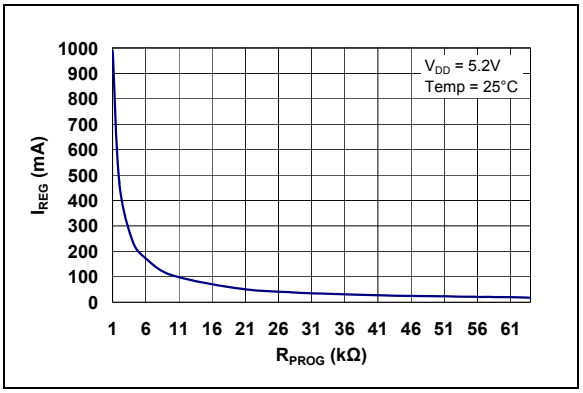


FIGURE 2-6: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Programming Resistor (R_{PROG}).*

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

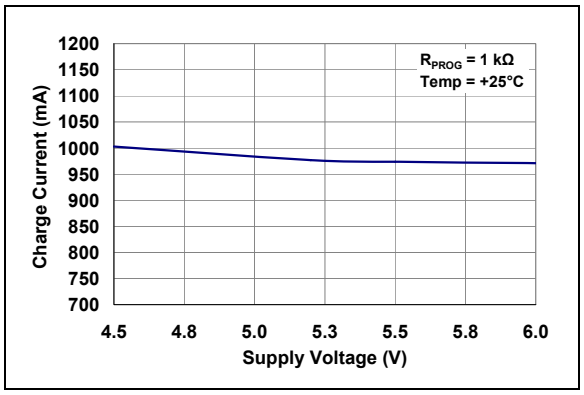


FIGURE 2-7: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

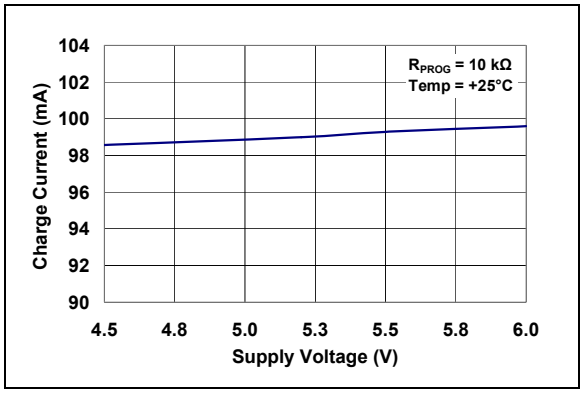


FIGURE 2-8: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

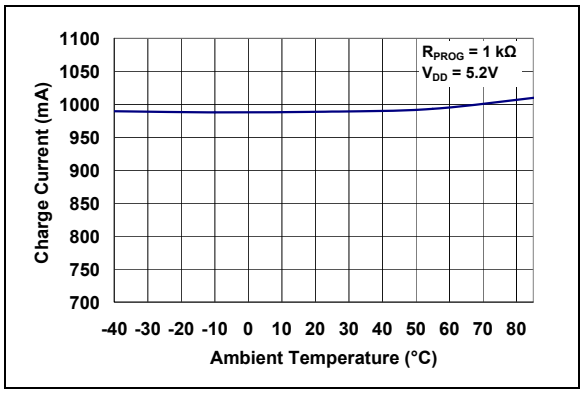


FIGURE 2-9: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

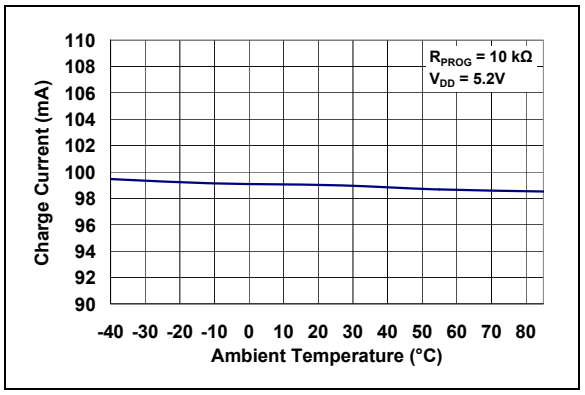


FIGURE 2-10: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

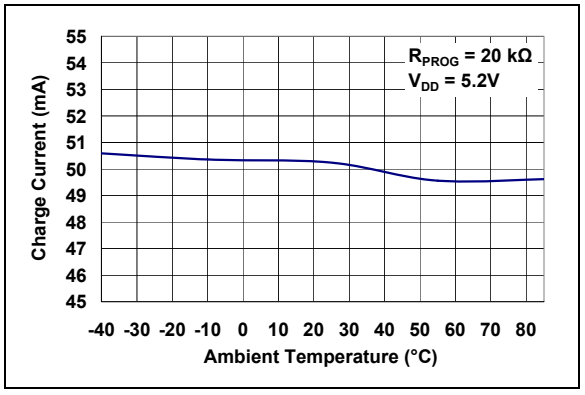


FIGURE 2-11: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

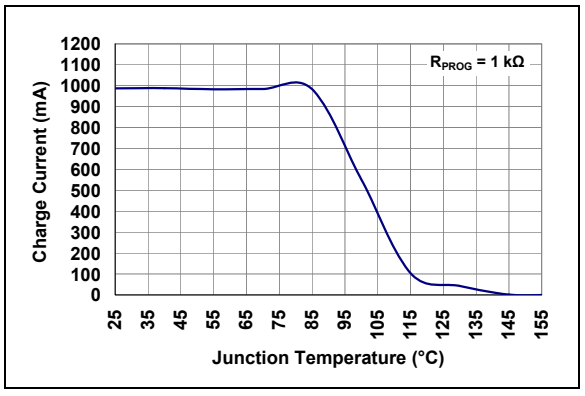


FIGURE 2-12: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Junction Temperature (T_J).*

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

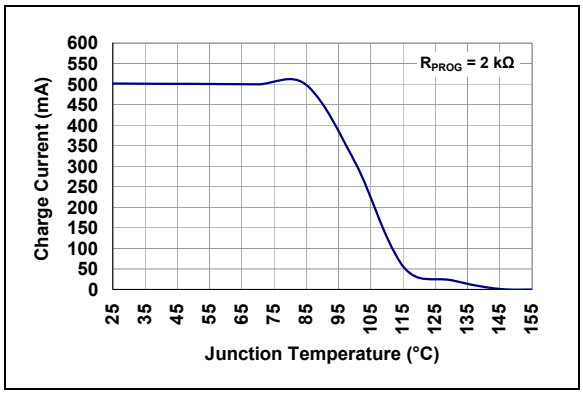


FIGURE 2-13: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Junction Temperature (T_J).*

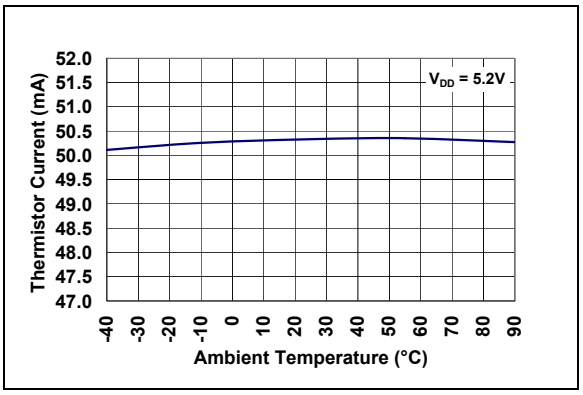


FIGURE 2-16: *Thermistor Current (I_{THERM}) vs. Ambient Temperature (T_A).*

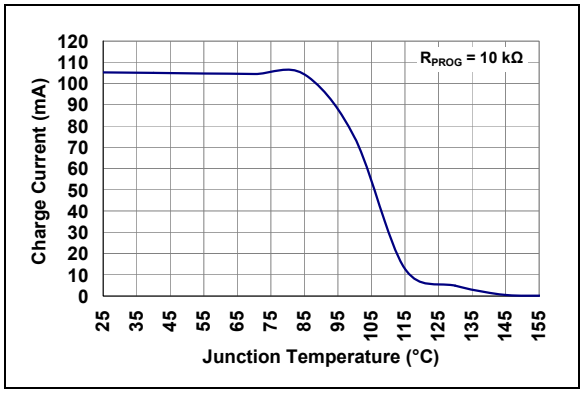


FIGURE 2-14: *Charge Current (I_{OUT}) vs. Junction Temperature (T_J).*

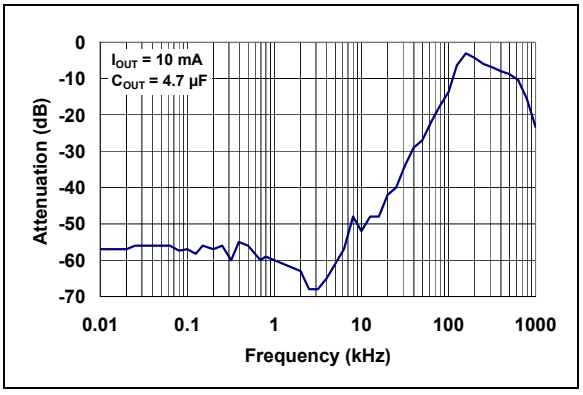


FIGURE 2-17: *Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR).*

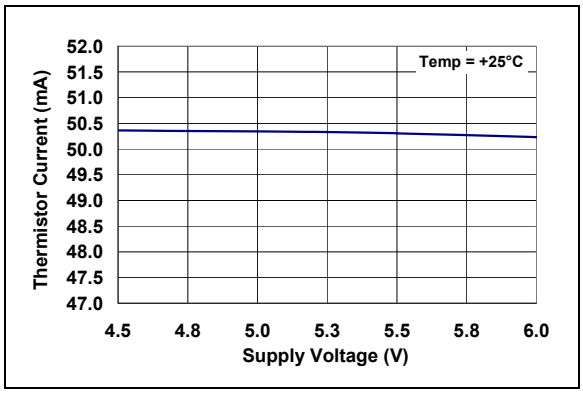


FIGURE 2-15: *Thermistor Current (I_{THERM}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD}).*

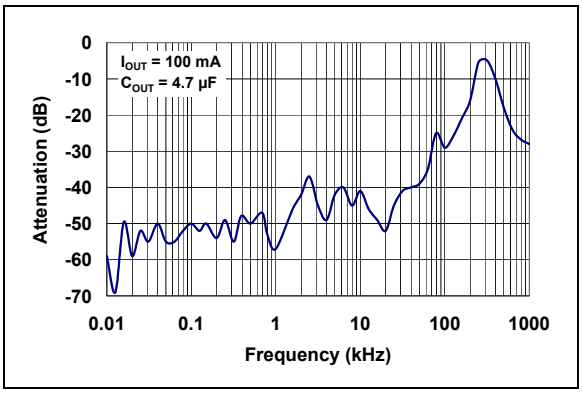


FIGURE 2-18: *Power Supply Ripple Rejection (PSRR).*

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

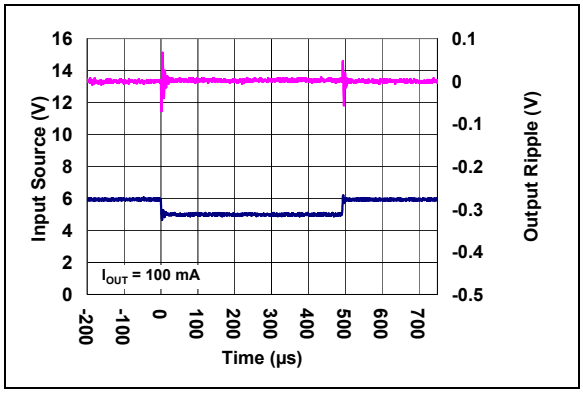


FIGURE 2-19: *Line Transient Response.*

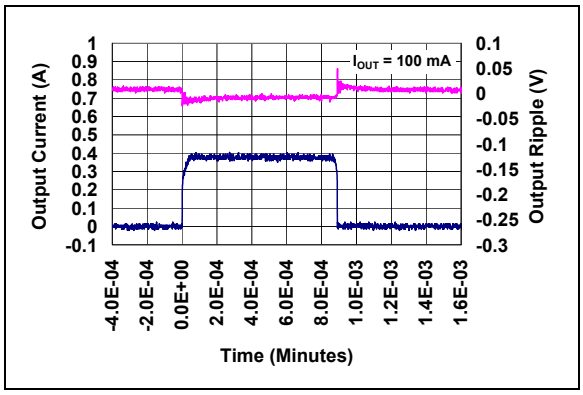


FIGURE 2-22: *Load Transient Response.*

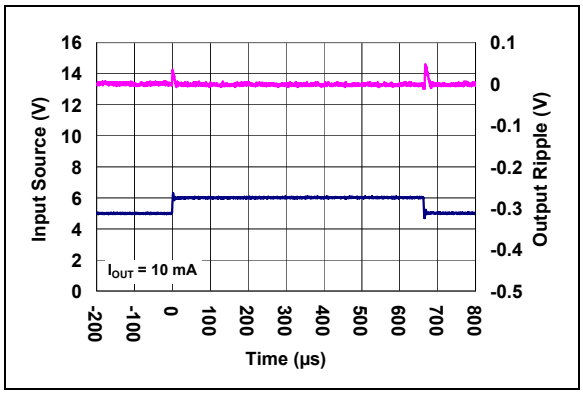


FIGURE 2-20: *Line Transient Response.*

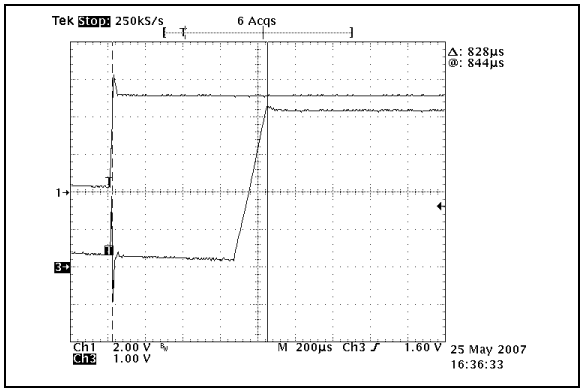


FIGURE 2-23: *V_{AC} UVLO Start Delay (I_{OUT} = 1A).*

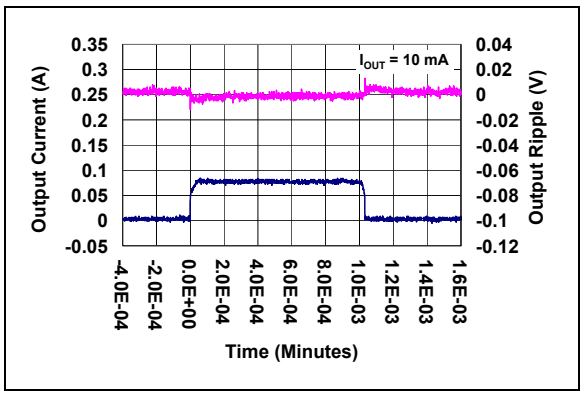


FIGURE 2-21: *Load Transient Response.*

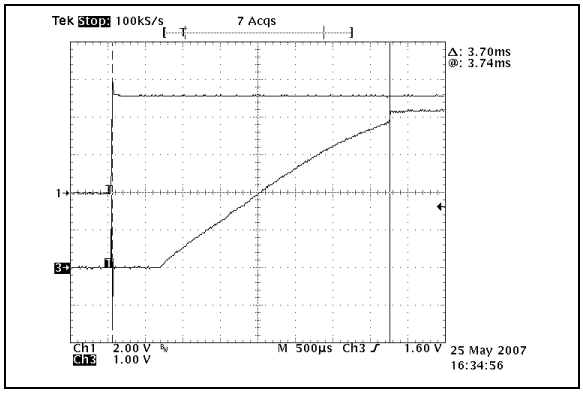


FIGURE 2-24: *V_{USB} UVLO Start Delay (USB = Low).*

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

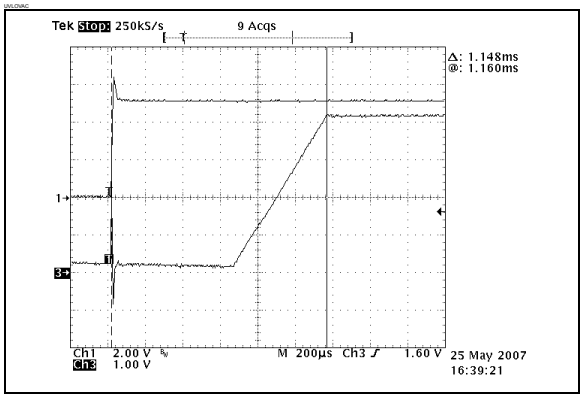


FIGURE 2-25: *V_{USB} UVLO Start Delay (USB = High)*

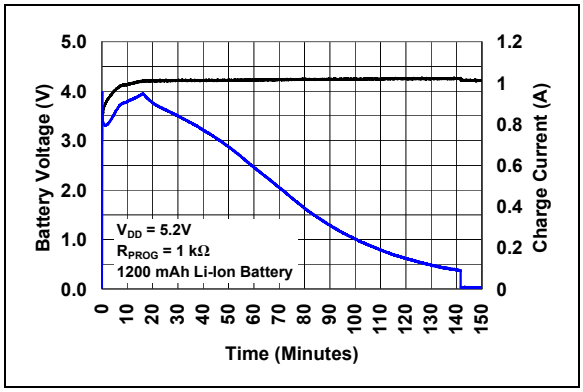


FIGURE 2-26: *Complete Charge Cycle (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

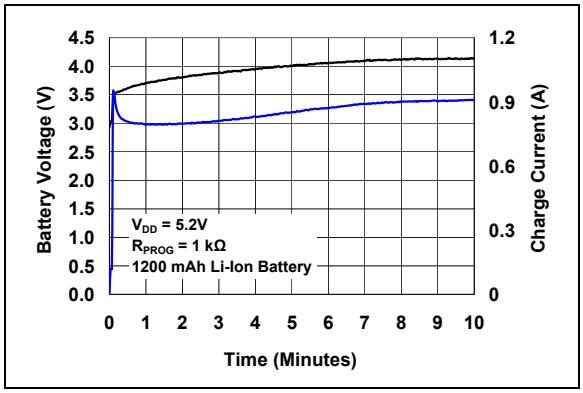


FIGURE 2-27: *Typical Charge Profile in Thermal Regulation (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

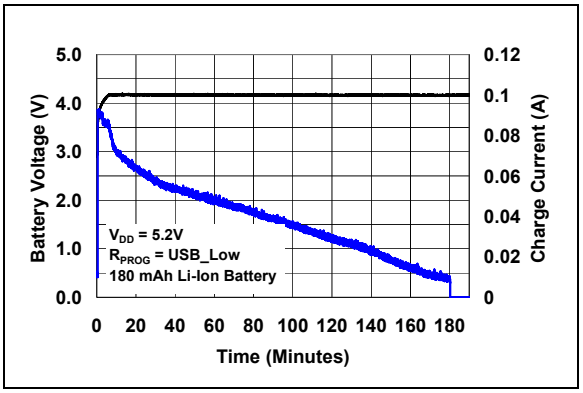


FIGURE 2-28: *Complete Charge Cycle (180 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

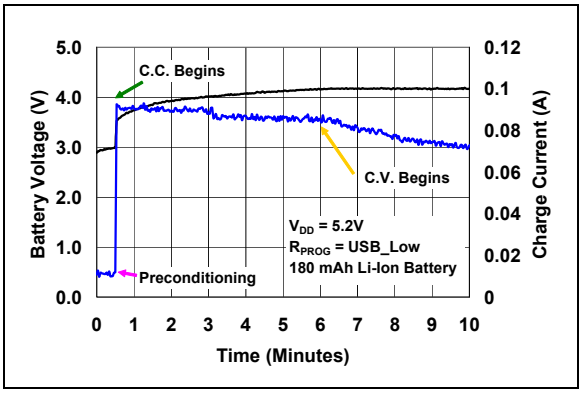


FIGURE 2-29: *Typical Charge Profile in Preconditioning and CC-CV (180 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

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3.0 PIN DESCRIPTION

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

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLES

Pin Number		Symbol	I/O	Function
MSOP-10	DFN-10			
1	1	V_{AC}	I	AC-Adapter Supply Input
2	2	V_{USB}	I	USB-Port Supply Input
3	3	STAT1	O	Charge Status Output 1 (Open-Drain)
4	4	STAT2	O	Charge Status Output 2 (Open-Drain)
5	5	V_{SS}	—	Battery Management 0V Reference
6	6	PROG1	I/O	Current Regulation Setting With AC-Adapter; Device Charge Control Enable; Precondition Set Point for AC control
7	7	PROG2	I	Current Regulation Setting With USB-Port; Precondition Set Point for USB control.
8	8	$\overline{PG}$	O	Available on MCP73837: Power-Good Status Output (Open-Drain)
8	8	$\overline{TE}$	I	Available on MCP73838: Timer Enable; Enables Safety Timer (Active Low)
9	9	THERM	I/O	Thermistor Monitoring Input and Bias current; System Test (LDO) Mode Input
10	10	V_{BAT}	I/O	Battery Positive Input and Output Connection
—	EP	V_{SS}	—	EP (Exposed Thermal Pad); There is an internal electrical connection between the exposed thermal pad and V_{SS}. The EP must be connected to the same potential as the V_{SS} pin on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB).

3.1 AC-Adapter Supply Input (V_{AC})

A supply voltage of V_{REG} + 0.3V to 6V from ac-dc wall-adapter is recommended. When both the AC-Adapter and the USB-Port supply voltages are present at same time, the AC-Adapter dominates the regulated charge current with the maximum value of 1A. Bypass to V_{SS} with a minimum of 4.7 µF is recommended.

3.2 USB-Port Supply Input (V_{USB})

A supply voltage of V_{REG} + 0.3V to 6V from USB-Port is recommended. When no supply voltage from V_{AC} pin is available, the Li-Ion battery is charged directly from USB-Port. Bypass to V_{SS} 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 micro-controller.

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 (V_{SS})

Connect to negative terminal of battery and input supply.

3.6 Battery Charge Control Output (V_{BAT})

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

3.7 AC-Adapter Current Regulation Set (PROG1)

The AC-Adapter constant charge current is set by placing a resistor from PROG1 to V_{SS}. 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 stand-by mode.

3.8 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.

PROG2 also functions as the set point of precondition and termination when USB-Port is present. When PROG2 is floating, the MCP73837/8 enters in stand-by mode.

3.9 Power Good ($\overline{PG}$)

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

3.10 Timer Enable ($\overline{TE}$)

Timer Enable ($\overline{TE}$) is available only on MCP73838. ($\overline{TE}$) enables the built-in safety timer when pull low and disables the built-in safety timer when pull 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.

3.11 Battery Temperature Monitor (THERM)

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

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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.

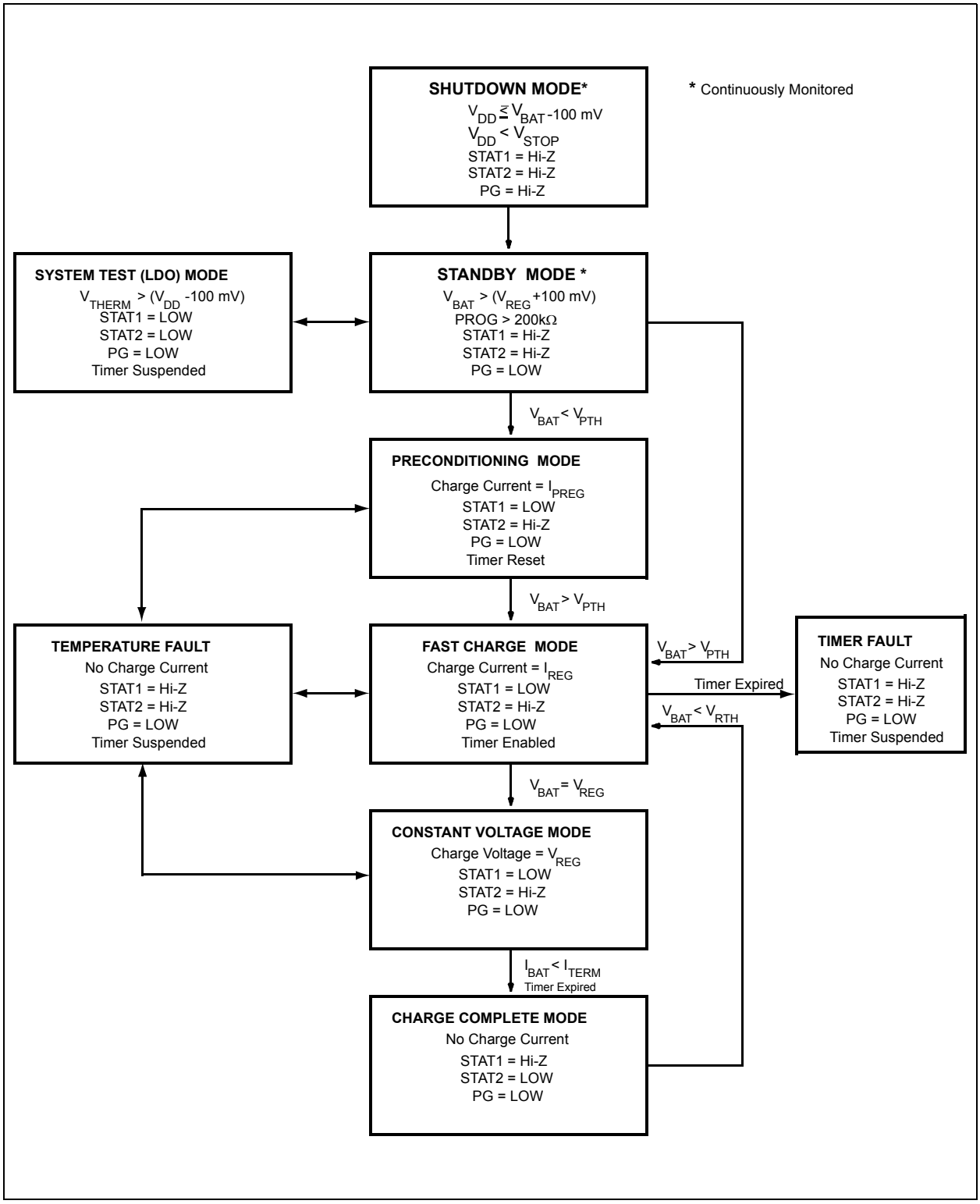


FIGURE 4-1: *Flow Chart.*

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. At any time the input supply is below the UVLO threshold or within +100 mV of the voltage at the V_{BAT} pin, the MCP73837/8 is placed in a shutdown mode.

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

4.2 AUTONOMOUS POWER SOURCE SELECTION

The MCP73837/8 devices are designed to select the USB-port or the 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.

Note:	If the input power is switched during a charge cycle, the power path switch-over shall be a break-before-make connection. As a result, the charge current can momentarily go to zero. The charge cycle timer shall remain continuous.

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_{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_{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 PROG pin) 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_{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 the 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 PROG to V_{SS}. The program resistor and the charge current are calculated using the following equation:

EQUATION 4-1:

$$I_{REG} = \frac{1000V}{R_{PROG}}$$

where R_{PROG} is in kilo-ohms (kΩ) and I_{REG} is in milliampers (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 shall not be exceed.

Constant current mode is maintained until the voltage at the V_{BAT} pin reaches the regulation voltage, V_{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

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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 ensues.

4.6 Constant Voltage Mode

When the voltage at the V_{BAT} pin reaches the regulation voltage, V_{REG}, 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 (established with the value of the resistor connected to the PROG pin) 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 V_{BAT} 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 constant charging Li-Ion batteries to prolong the life of Li-Ion batteries while keeping their capacity at 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 6.1.1.2 "Thermal Considerations"** for calculating power dissipation.

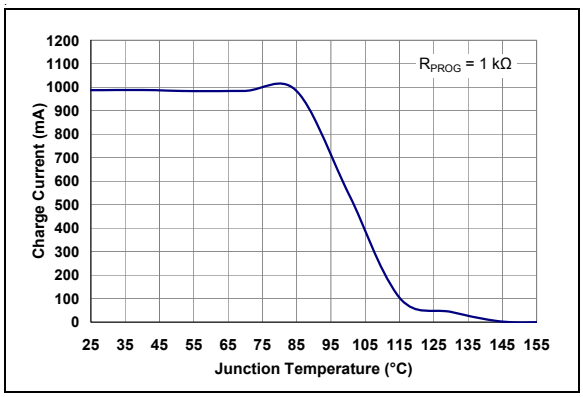


FIGURE 4-2: *Thermal Regulation.*

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

5.1 Analog Circuitry

5.1.1 BATTERY MANAGEMENT INPUT SUPPLY (V_{DD})

The V_{DD} input is the input supply to the MCP73837/8. The MCP73837/8 can be supplied by either AC-Adapter (V_{AC}) or USB-Port (V_{USB}) with autonomous source selection. The MCP73837/8 automatically enters a Power-down mode if the voltage on the V_{DD} input falls to within +100 mV of the battery voltage or below the UVLO voltage (V_{STOP}). This feature prevents draining the battery pack when both the V_{AC} and V_{USB} 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 (R_{PROG}) from the PROG input to V_{SS}. The program resistor and the charge current are calculated using the following equation:

EQUATION 5-1:

$$I_{REG} = \frac{1000V}{R_{PROG}}$$

Where:

R_{PROG} = kilo-ohms (kΩ)

I_{REG} = milli-ampere (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 (V_{BAT})

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 V_{SS} 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 (V_{DD}). The MCP73837/8 compares the voltage at the THERM pin to factory set thresholds of 1.20V and 0.25V, typically. Once a voltage 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 V_{SS}.

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 drop-out linear regulator (LDO). 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 V_{BAT} output must be bypassed to V_{SS} 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 (V_{DD} - 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.

2: A pull-down current source on the THERM input is active only in stand-by and system test modes.

3: During system test mode, the PROG input sets the available output current limit.

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 ($\overline{PG}$) 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.

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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).

TABLE 5-1: STATUS OUTPUTS

CHARGE CYCLE STATE	STAT1	STAT2	$\overline{PG}$
Shutdown	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
Standby	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	L
Preconditioning	L	Hi-Z	L
Constant Current	L	Hi-Z	L
Constant Voltage	L	Hi-Z	L
Charge Complete - Standby	Hi-Z	L	L
Temperature Fault	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	L
Timer Fault	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	L
System Test Mode	L	L	L

5.2.3 POWER GOOD ($\overline{PG}$) OPTION

The power good ($\overline{PG}$) option is a pseudo open-drain output. The $\overline{PG}$ 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 $\overline{PG}$ 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_{REG}(typical)+0.3V, the MCP73837 will pulse the $\overline{PG}$ output as the device determines if a battery is present. The $\overline{PG}$ option is available only on MCP73837.

5.2.4 TIMER ENABLE ($\overline{TE}$) OPTION

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

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_{SS} enables the device. Allowing the PROG1/2 input to float or applying a logic-high input signal, disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device's supply current is reduced to 75 µA, typically.

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.

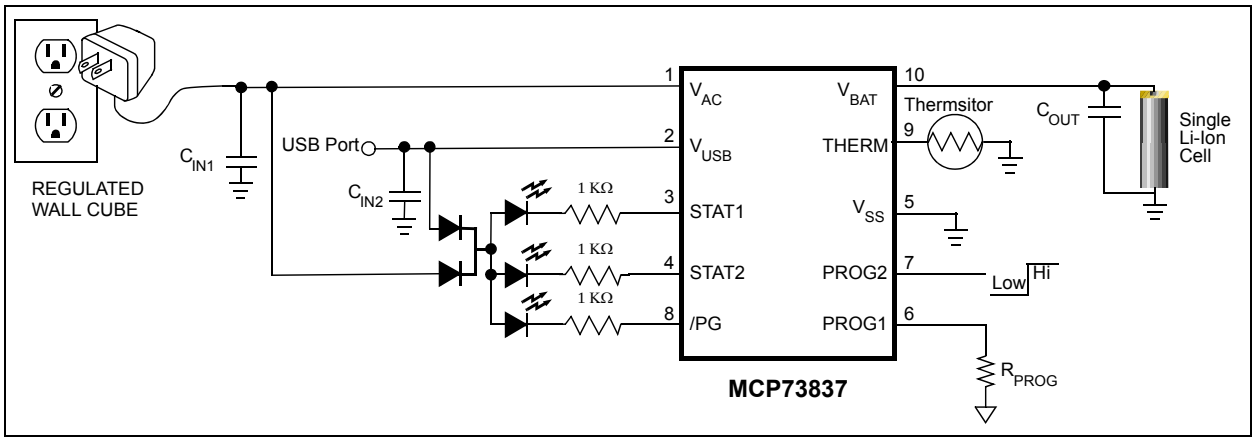


FIGURE 6-1: *MCP73837 Typical Stand-Alone Application Circuit.*

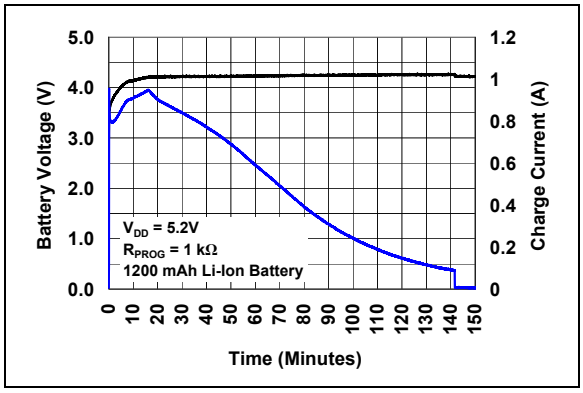


FIGURE 6-2: *Typical Charge Profile (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

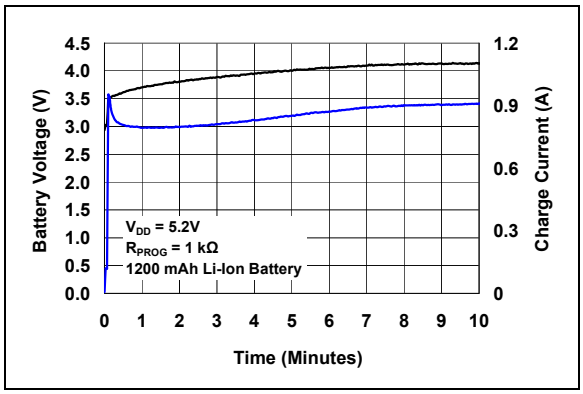


FIGURE 6-3: *Typical Charge Profile in Thermal Regulation (1200 mAh Li-Ion Battery).*

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 the shortest charge cycle time without degradation a battery's life and performance.

6.1.1.2 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:

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EQUATION 6-1:

$$PowerDissipation = (V_{DDMAX} - V_{PTHMIN}) \times I_{REGMAX}$$

Where:

V_{DDMAX} = the maximum input voltage
I_{REGMAX} = the maximum fast charge current
V_{PTHMIN} = the minimum transition threshold voltage

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

EXAMPLE 6-1:

$$PowerDissipation = (5.5V - 2.7V) \times 550mA = 1.54W$$

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.

6.1.1.3 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.

6.1.1.4 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.

6.1.1.5 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 initiate 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 or PROG2 input float disables the device and terminates a charge cycle. When disabled, the device's supply current is reduced to 75 µA, typically.

6.1.1.6 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:

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, β, 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.

6.1.1.7 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 Figure 5-1 for a summary of the state of the status output during a charge cycle.

6.2 PCB Layout Issues

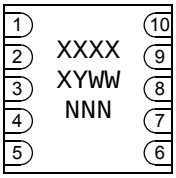
For optimum voltage regulation, place the battery pack as close as possible to the device's V_{BAT} and V_{SS} pins, recommended to minimize voltage drops along the high current-carrying PCB traces.

If the PCB layout is used as a heatsink, 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

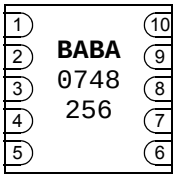
10-Lead DFN



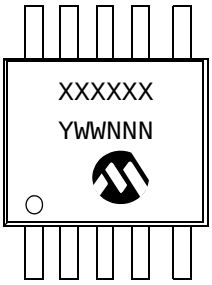
Part Number *	Marking Code	Part Number *	Marking Code
MCP73837-FCI/MF	BABA	MCP73837T-FCI/MF	BABA
MCP73837-FJI/MF	BABB	MCP73837T-FJI/MF	BABB
MCP73837-NVI/MF	BABC	MCP73837T-NVI/MF	BABC
MCP73838-FCI/MF	BACA	MCP73838T-FCI/MF	BACA
MCP73838-FJI/MF	BACB	MCP73838T-FJI/MF	BACB
MCP73838-NVI/MF	BACC	MCP73838T-NVI/MF	BACC

* Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.

Example:



10-Lead MSOP * *

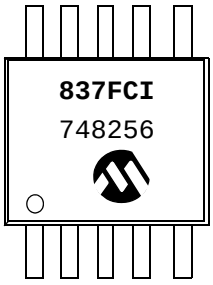


Part Number *	Marking Code	Part Number *	Marking Code
MCP73837-FCI/UN	837FCI	MCP73837T-FCI/UN	837FCI
MCP73837-FJI/UN	837FJI	MCP73837T-FJI/UN	837FJI
MCP73837-NVI/UN	837NVI	MCP73837T-NVI/UN	837NVI
MCP73838-FCI/UN	838FCI	MCP73838T-FCI/UN	838FCI
MCP73838-FJI/UN	838FJI	MCP73838T-FJII/UN	838FJI
MCP73838-NVI/UN	838NVI	MCP73838T-NVI/UN	838NVI

* Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.

* * Consult Factory for MSOP Package Availability.

Example:



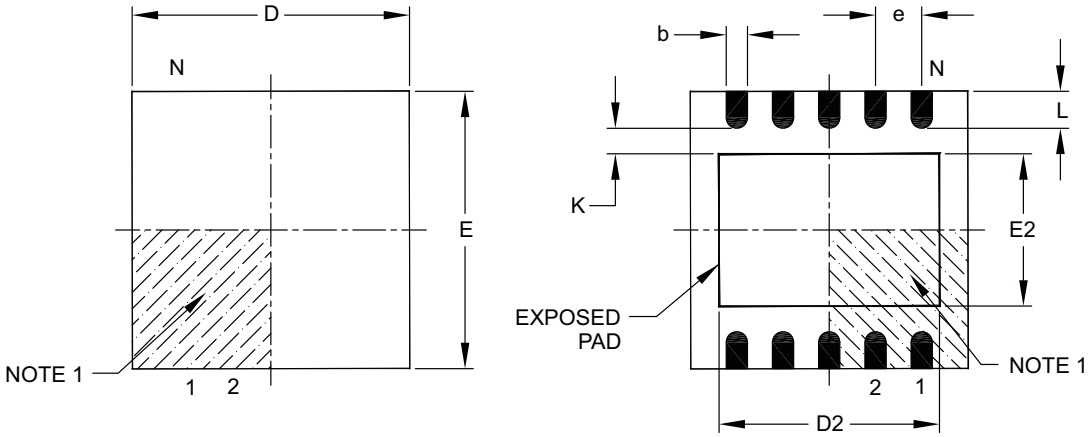
Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) 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.

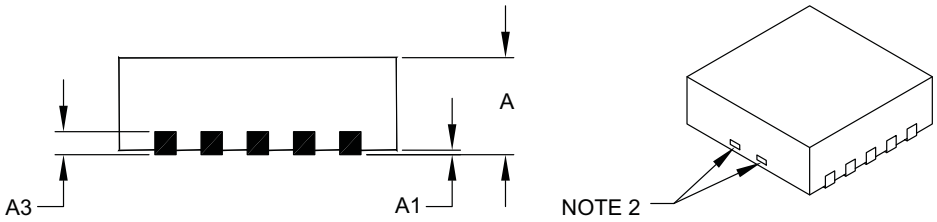
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10-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) – 3x3x0.9 mm Body [DFN]

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



TOP VIEW **BOTTOM VIEW**



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		10	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.20 REF	
Overall Length	D		3.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.20	2.35	2.48
Overall Width	E		3.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	1.40	1.58	1.75
Contact Width	b	0.18	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	–	–

Notes:

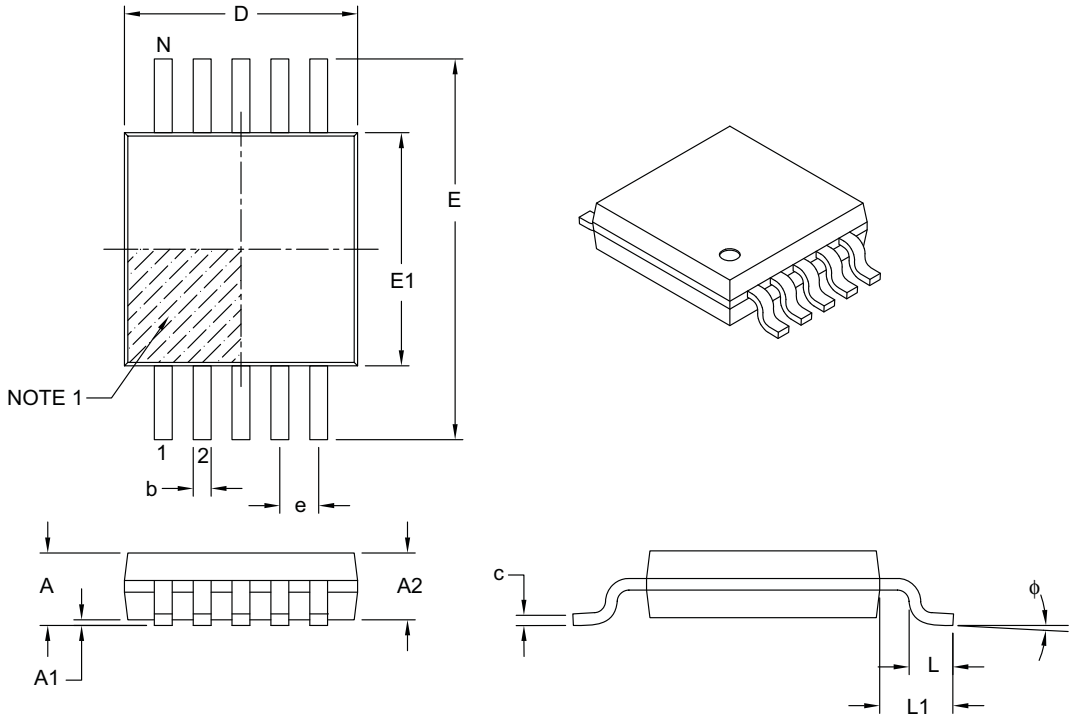
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
3. Package is saw singulated.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-063B

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		10	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.75	0.85	0.95
Standoff	A1	0.00	–	0.15
Overall Width	E		4.90 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.00 BSC	
Overall Length	D		3.00 BSC	
Foot Length	L	0.40	0.60	0.80
Footprint	L1		0.95 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.08	–	0.23
Lead Width	b	0.15	–	0.33

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 0.15 mm 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.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-021B

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APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (November 2007)

- Original Release of this Document.

NOTES:

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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

PART NO.	XX	X/	XX
Device	Output Options*	Temp.	Package

Device:	MCP73837:	1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{PG}$ function on pin 8
	MCP73837T:	1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{PG}$ function on pin 8 (Tape and Reel)
	MCP73838:	1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{TE}$ function on pin 8
	MCP73838T:	1A Fully Integrated Charger, $\overline{TE}$ function on pin 8 (Tape and Reel)
Output Options * *	* Refer to table below for different operational options.	
	* * Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.	
Temperature:	I = -40°C to +85°C	
Package Type:	MF =	Plastic Dual Flat No Lead (DFN) (3x3x0.9 mm Body), 10-lead
	UN =	Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MSOP***), 10-lead

Examples: * *

a) MCP73837-FCI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
b) MCP73837-FJI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
c) MCP73837-NVI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
d) MCP73837-FCI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
e) MCP73837-FJI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
f) MCP73837-NVI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.

a) MCP73838-FCI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
b) MCP73838-FJI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
c) MCP73838-NVI/UN: 10-lead MSOP pkg.
d) MCP73838-FCI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
e) MCP73838-FJI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.
f) MCP73838-NVI/MF: 10-lead DFN pkg.

* * Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options

* Operational Output Options

Output Options	V_{REG}	I_{PREG}/I_{REG}	V_{PTH}/V_{REG}	I_{TERM}/I_{REG}	V_{RTH}/V_{REG}	Timer Period
AM	4.20V	10%	71.5%	7.5%	96.5%	0 hours
BZ	4.20V	100%	N/A	7.5%	96.5%	0 hours
FC	4.20V	10%	71.5%	7.5%	96.5%	6 hours
GP	4.20V	100%	N/A	7.5%	96.5%	6 hours
G8	4.20V	10%	71.5%	7.5%	96.5%	8 hours
NV	4.35V	10%	71.5%	7.5%	96.5%	6 hours
YA	4.40V	10%	71.5%	7.5%	96.5%	6 hours
6S	4.50V	10%	71.5%	7.5%	96.5%	6 hours
B6	4.20V	10%	66.5%	5.0%	96.5%	4 hours
CN	4.20V	10%	71.5%	20%	94%	4 hours

* * Consult Factory for Alternative Device Options.
* * * Consult Factory for MSOP Package Availability

NOTES:

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