Description
The ZXCT1081 is a high side current sense monitor with a gain of 10 and a voltage output. Using this device eliminates the need to disrupt the ground plane when sensing a load current.

The wide input voltage range of 40V down to as low as 3V make it suitable for a range of applications; including systems operating from industrial 24-28V rails and power supplies.

Pin Assignments

Features
• 3V to 40V continuous high side voltage
• Accurate high-side current sensing
• Output voltage scaling x10
• 4.5V to 12V V CC range
• Low quiescent current:
  o 80 μA supply pin
  o 30 μA ISENSE+
• SOT23-5 package
• -40°C to 125°C ambient temperature range

Applications
• Automotive current measurement
• Industrial applications current measurement
• Battery management
• Over current monitor
• Power management
• Power adapters

Typical Application Circuit
## Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>This is the analogue supply and provides power to internal circuitry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Output voltage pin. NMOS source follower with 20(\mu)A bias to ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SENSE+</td>
<td>This is the positive input of the current monitor and has an input range from 40V (60V transient) down to 3V. The current through this pin varies with differential sense voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SENSE-</td>
<td>This is the negative input of the current monitor and has an input range from 40V (60V transient) down to 3V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Voltage on SENSE+ and SENSE-</td>
<td>-0.6 and 45</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transient Voltage on SENSE+ and SENSE-</td>
<td>-0.6 and 65</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage On All Other Pins</td>
<td>-0.6 and 14</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential Sense Voltage, VSENSE</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>-55 to 150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Junction Temperature</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package Power Dissipation</td>
<td>300 @ (T_A= 25°C) (de-rate to zero at 125°C)</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operation above the absolute maximum rating may cause device failure. Operation at the absolute maximum ratings, for extended periods, may reduce device reliability.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IN})</td>
<td>Common-Mode Sense+ Input Range</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{CC})</td>
<td>Supply Voltage Range</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{SENSE})</td>
<td>Differential Sense Input Voltage Range</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output Voltage Range</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_J)</td>
<td>Ambient Temperature Range</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Electrical Characteristics

(Conditions: $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN} = 12V$, $V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 100mV$ unless otherwise stated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$</td>
<td>VCC Supply Current</td>
<td>$V_{CC} = 12V$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{SENSE+}$</td>
<td>SENSE+ Input Current</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 0V$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{SENSE-}$</td>
<td>SENSE- Input Current</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 10mV$</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>+30</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{O(0)}$</td>
<td>Zero $V_{SENSE}^{(a)}$ error</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 0V$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{O(10)}$</td>
<td>Output Offset Voltage(c)</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 10mV$</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>+30</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{SENSE}^{(a)}$</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 10mV$ to 150mV</td>
<td>9.95</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUTTC}$</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ Variation with Temperature</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} = 0V$</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta V_{ACC}$</td>
<td>Total Output Error</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = 30mV$</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{OH}$</td>
<td>Output Source Current</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = +30mV$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{OL}$</td>
<td>Output Sink Current</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = 30mV$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>VCC Supply Rejection Ration</td>
<td>$V_{CC} = 4.5V$ to 12V</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common-Mode Sense Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>$V_{IN} = 40V$ to 3V</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>-3dB Small Signal Bandwidth</td>
<td>$V_{SENSE}^{(a)} (AC) = 10mV_{pp}$</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

(a) $V_{SENSE} = V_{SENSE}^+ - V_{SENSE}^-$
(b) The ZXCT1081 operates from a positive power rail and the internal voltage-current converter current flow is unidirectional; these result in the output offset voltage for $V_{SENSE} = 0V$ always being positive.
(c) For $V_{SENSE} > 10mV$, the internal voltage-current converter is fully linear. This enables a true offset to be defined and used. $V_{O(10)}$ is expressed as the variance about an output voltage of 100mV>.
(d) Temperature dependent measurements are extracted from characterization and simulation results.
Typical Operating Conditions (Test conditions: $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{SENSE+} = 12V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$)

- $I_{CC}$ Supply Current vs. $V_{CC}$ Supply Voltage (V)
  - $T_A = 125^\circ C$
  - $T_A = 55^\circ C$
  - $T_A = 25^\circ C$
  - $T_A = 0^\circ C$
  - $T_A = -40^\circ C$
  - $V_{SP} = 12V$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 0mV$

- $I_{S+}$ Input Current vs. $V_{S+}$ Input Voltage (V)
  - $T_A = 125^\circ C$
  - $T_A = 25^\circ C$
  - $T_A = -40^\circ C$
  - $V_{CC} = 6V$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 0mV$

- $I_{S-}$ Input Current vs. $T_A$ Temperature (°C)
  - $V_{SP} = 40V$
  - $V_{SP} = 12V$
  - $V_{SP} = 3V$
  - $V_{CC} = 0V$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 0V$

- $I_{S+}$ Sense Current vs. $V_{S+}$ Input Voltage (V)
  - $V_{CC} = 5V$
  - $V_{SENSE+} = 0mV$
  - $T_{Amb} = 25^\circ C$

- $V_{OUT}$ Output Voltage vs. $V_{SENSE}$ Sense Voltage (V)
  - $V_{CC} = 5V$
  - $V_{SP} = 12V$
  - $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $125^\circ C$

- $V_{OUT}$ Output Voltage vs. $T_A$ Temperature (°C)
  - $V_{SENSE} = 150mV$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 50mV$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 10mV$
Typical Operating Conditions (Cont.)
Typical Operating Conditions (Cont.)

- Normalised Output Voltage
  - $V_{IN} = 12V$
  - $T_A = 25^\circ C$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to $150mV$

- Normalised Output Voltage
  - $T_A = 85^\circ C$
  - $T_A = 125^\circ C$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$
  - $V_{IN} = 12V$

- Gain (dB)
  - $V_{IN} = 12V$
  - $V_{CC} = 5V$
  - $T_A = 25^\circ C$
  - $V_{SENSE} = 10mV$

- Small Signal Bandwidth
  - Voltage (V)
  - Time (μs)

- Load Dump Waveform
  - Voltage (V)
  - Time (ms)

- Small Signal Pulse Response
  - Voltage (V)
  - Time (μs)
Typical Operating Conditions (Cont.)

**Supply Rejection**

**Common Mode Rejection**
Application Information

The ZXCT1081 has been designed to allow it to operate with 5V supply rails while sensing common mode signals up to 40V. This makes it well suited to a wide range of industrial and power supply monitoring applications that require the interface to 5V systems while sensing much higher voltages.

To allow this its VCC pin can be used independently of SENSE+.

Figure 1 shows the basic configuration of the ZXCT1081.

![Figure 1 Typical Configuration of ZXCT1081](image)

Load current from the input is drawn through $R_{SENSE}$ developing a voltage $V_{SENSE}$ across the inputs of the ZXCT1081.

The internal amplifier forces $V_{SENSE}$ across internal resistance $R_{SH}$ causing a current to flow through MOSFET M1. This current is then converted to a voltage by $R_G$. A ratio of 10:1 between $R_G$ and $R_{SH}$ creates the fixed gain of 10. The output is then buffered by the unity gain buffer.

The gain equation of the ZXCT1081 is:

$$V_{OUT} = I_L \cdot R_{SENSE} \cdot \frac{R_G}{R_{SH}} \cdot 1 = x \cdot R_{SENSE} \cdot 10$$

The maximum recommended differential input voltage, $V_{SENSE}$, is 150mV; it will however withstand voltages up to 800mΩ. This can be increased further by the inclusion of a resistor, $R_{LIM}$, between SENSE- pin and the load; typical value is of the order of 10kΩ.
Capacitor CD provides high frequency transient decoupling when used with RLIM; typical values are of the order 10pF.

For best performance RSENSE should be connected as close to the SENSE+ (and SENSE-) pins; minimizing any series resistance with RSENSE.

When choosing appropriate values for RSENSE a compromise must be reached between in-line signal loss (including potential power dissipation effects) and small signal accuracy.

Higher values for RSENSE gives better accuracy at low load currents by reducing the inaccuracies due to internal offsets. For best operation the ZXCT1081 has been designed to operate with VSENSE of the order of 50mV to 150mV.

Current monitors' basic configuration is that of a unipolar voltage to current to voltage converter powered from a single supply rail. The internal amplifier at the heart of the current monitor may well have a bipolar offset voltage but the output cannot go negative; this results in current monitors saturating at very low sense voltages.

As a result of this phenomenon the ZXCT1081 has been specified to operate in a linear manner over a VSENSE range of 10mV to 150mV range, however it will still be monotonic down to VSENSE of 0V.

It is for this very reason that Zetex has specified an input offset voltage (VO(10)) at 10mV. The output voltage for any VSENSE voltage from 10mV to 150mV can be calculated as follows:

\[ V_{OUT} = (V_{SENSE}) \times G + V_{O(10)} \]

Alternatively the load current can be expressed as:

\[ I_L = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_{O(10)}}{G \times R_{SENSE}} \]
### Package Outline – SOT23-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIM</th>
<th>Millimeters</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>0.95 REF</td>
<td>0.0374 REF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>1.90 REF</td>
<td>0.0748 REF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a°</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Controlling dimensions are in millimeters. Approximate dimensions are provided in inches.
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