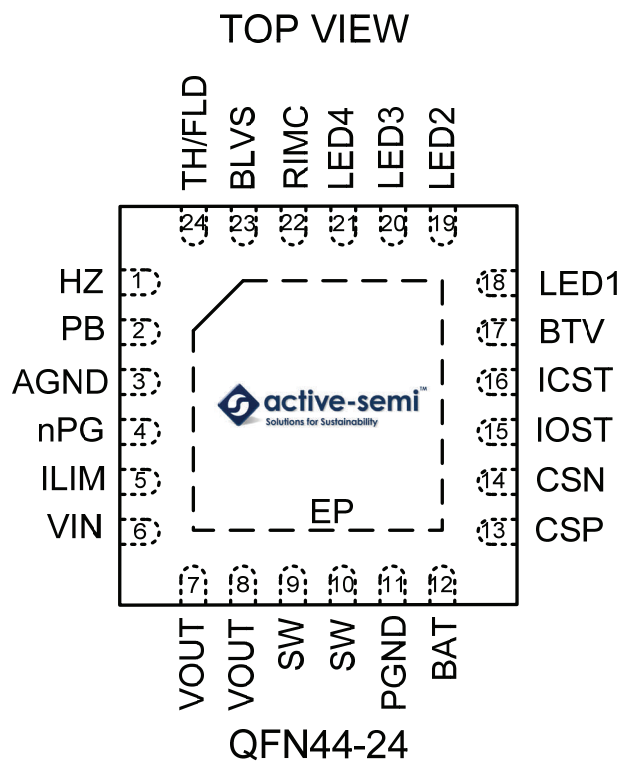




## ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	OUTPUT	FLASHLIGHT	PB TURN OFF BOOST	LEDS ALWAYS ON IN BOOST	LATCH OFF AT BOOST UVLO	BOOST LIGHT LOAD OFF TIME	PACKAGE
ACT2802QL-T1028	5V/2.5A	No	Yes	No	Yes	16s	QFN44-24
ACT2802BQL-T1028	5V/2.5A	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	16s	QFN44-24
ACT2802CQL-T1028	5V/2.5A	Yes	No	No	Yes	16s	QFN44-24

## PIN CONFIGURATION



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	HZ	Boost/high-Z mode enable pin, internally pulled up by a 3M $\Omega$ resistor to battery. When HZ pin is pulled ground, boost is enabled if VIN is not present.
2	PB	Push button input, connect a push button from this pin to AGND, internally pulled up by a 3M $\Omega$ resistor to battery. PB starts up boost converter if HZ pin is grounded and VIN is not present. For ACT2802B/ACT2802C, if this pin is pushed for 3s, flashlight is enabled.
3	AGND	Logic Ground. AGND must be connected to PGND externally through ground plane.
4	nPG	Drive external P-FET to protect output short circuit and leakage during shutdown. nPG pin is pulled up to VOUT internally. nPG pin is pulled low if VOUT is in the range.
5	ILIM	Input current limit setting pin. Connect a resistor from this pin to AGND to set the input current limit. The current setting ranges from 1.0A-3.0A.
6	VIN	USB or AC adaptor input. When VIN is valid, charge and power path is enabled.
7, 8	VOUT	Output pin. Bypass to PGND with a high quality low ESR and ESL ceramic capacitor placed as close to the IC as possible.
9, 10	SW	Internal switch to output inductor terminal.
11	PGND	Power ground. PGND is connected to the source of low-side N-channel MOSFET and the MOSFET's gate driver. PGND must be connected to AGND externally through ground plane.
12	BAT	Battery input. Connected to the battery pack positive terminal to provide power in High-Z mode. Bypass to PGND with a high quality ceramic capacitor placed as close to the IC as possible.
13	CSP	Positive terminal of charge current sense input. Kevin sense is required with 10nF ceramic capacitor right across CSP and CSN pins.
14	CSN	Negative terminal of charge current sense input.
15	IOST	Output current setting. Connect a resistor from this pin to AGND to set output constant current. The current setting ranges from 1.0A-2.5A.
16	ICST	Fast charge current setting pin. Connect a resistor from this pin to AGND to set the charge current. The current setting ranges from 1.0A-2.5A.
17	BTV	Battery termination voltage setting. Connect a resistor from this pin to AGND to program battery charge termination voltage.
18	LED1	Battery level indicator. An internal 3.5mA sink current limit is built in.
19	LED2	Battery level indicator. An internal 3.5mA sink current limit is built in.
20	LED3	Battery level indicator. An internal 3.5mA sink current limit is built in.
21	LED4	Battery level indicator. An internal 3.5mA sink current limit is built in.
22	RIMC	Battery impedance compensation input. Connect to a resistor from this pin to APNG to program the battery impedance.
23	BLVS	Battery level voltage shift. Connect a resistor from this pin to AGND to shift the battery LED indication thresholds.
24	TH/FLD	TH: ACT2802QL-T1028 Temperature sensing input. Connect to battery thermistor terminal. If no use, put 10K pulled down resistor.  FLD: ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028 Open-drain flashlight driver. A internal switch can handle up to 50mA.
25	EP	Exposed pad. Must be soldered to ground on the PCB.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>①</sup>**

<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
All the Pin to PGND and AGND	-0.3 to 6.5	V
Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance	40	°C/W
Maximum Power Dissipation	2.5	W
Operating Ambient Temperature	-40 to 85	°C
Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C
Storage Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 sec.)	300	°C

①: Do not exceed these limits to prevent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for long periods may affect device reliability.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>Input Current Limit</b>					
Input Voltage Range		4.5		5.5	V
$V_{IN}$ Over Voltage Protection	$V_{IN}$ rising, $V_{IN\_OVP}$	5.5	6.0	6.5	V
Input Voltage Validation Time	$V_{IN\_UVLO} < V_{IN} < V_{IN\_OVP}$		32		ms
Input Current Limit Setting Range	$R_{ILIM} = 0.806k\Omega - 2.4k\Omega$	1.0		3.0	A
Input Current Limit	$R_{ILIM} = 0.806k\Omega$		3.0		A
Input Current Limit Gain			2000		
Leakage Current from VOUT to VIN in Boost Mode	$3.0V < V_{BAT} < 4.35V$ , $T_a = 25^\circ C$		0	10	$\mu A$
Battery Discharge Current in High-Z Mode	$3.0V < V_{BAT} < 4.35V$ , $T_a = 25^\circ C$		7.5	15	$\mu A$
<b>Power Switches</b>					
VIN-to-VOUT FET on Resistance			80		m $\Omega$
VOUT-to-SW FET on Resistance			60		m $\Omega$
SW-to-PGND FET on Resistance			65		m $\Omega$
<b>Buck Converter</b>					
Switching Frequency		-15%	1.1	+15%	MHz
High Side Switch Peak Current Limit		4.5	6		A
Minimum On-time			100		ns
Over Temperature Protection (OTP)	OTP rising		160		$^\circ C$
OTP Hysteresis	OTP falling		35		$^\circ C$
<b>Charge Mode</b>					
Charge Current Setting Range	$R_{CS} = 25m\Omega$ , $R_{ICST} = 20k\Omega - 50k\Omega$	1.0		2.5	A
Charge Current Setting ( $I_{CHRG}$ )	$R_{CS} = 25m\Omega$ , $R_{ICST} = 43.2k\Omega$		2.1		A
Thermal Regulation Temperature			110		$^\circ C$
Battery Adjust Voltage ( $V_{BAJ}$ )	$R_{btv} = 25k\Omega$		0.1		V
End of Charge (EOC) Voltage		-0.5%	$4.1 + V_{BAJ}$	0.5%	V
EOC Voltage Accuracy	$R_{btv} = 0$		4.1		V
Battery Over Voltage Threshold	V <sub>BAT</sub> rising		4.6		V
Battery Over Voltage Threshold Hysteresis	V <sub>BAT</sub> falling		200		mV

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 ( $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Fast Charge Current	V <sub>BAT</sub> =3.5V		I <sub>CHRG</sub>		A
Precondition Charge Current	2.4V ≤ V <sub>BAT</sub> ≤ 2.8V, Percent of I <sub>CHRG</sub>		10		%
Precondition Voltage Threshold	V <sub>BAT</sub> rising, R <sub>btv</sub> =0		2.8		V
Precondition Voltage Threshold Hysteresis			130		mV
Low V <sub>BAT</sub> Charge Current	V <sub>BAT</sub> =1V, R <sub>ICST</sub> =43.2kΩ		200		mA
EOC Current Threshold	V <sub>BAT</sub> =4.2V, percent of the fast charge current		15		%
Charge Restart Voltage Threshold			200		mV
TH Upper Temperature Voltage Threshold	Cold detect NTC thermistor, ACT2802QL-T1028		1.5		V
TH Lower Temperature Voltage Threshold	Hot detect NTC thermistor, ACT2802QL-T1028		0.3		V
TH Hysteresis	ACT2802QL-T1028		50		mV
TH Internal Pull-up Current	ACT2802QL-T1028		60		μA
LED Flash Frequency	LED flash 1s on and 1s off		0.5		Hz
<b>Charge Current Foldback</b>					
Charge Current Reduction Threshold1 of V <sub>out1</sub>	Starting foldback point	4.59	4.7	4.81	V
Charge Current Reduction Threshold2 of V <sub>out1</sub>	Stop foldback point, R <sub>CS</sub> =25mΩ, R <sub>ICST</sub> =43.2kΩ		4.57		V
<b>Boost Mode</b>					
Input Voltage Operation Range		3.0		4.5	V
Switching Frequency		-15%	0.55	+15%	MHz
Input Voltage UVLO	V <sub>BAT</sub> rising		3.3		V
Input Voltage UVLO Hysteresis	V <sub>BAT</sub> falling		400		mV
Output Voltage (V <sub>OUT</sub> )	T <sub>a</sub> =25°C	4.97	5.05	5.10	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	All conditions	-3	V <sub>OUT</sub>	2	%
Output Voltage Transient Response	80mA-1A-80mA, 0.1A/us	4.75		5.25	V
	1A-2.0A-1A, 0.1A/us	4.7		5.25	V
Output Over Voltage Protection	V <sub>OUT</sub> rising		5.7		V
Output Over Voltage Protection Hysteresis	V <sub>OUT</sub> falling		300		mV

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 ( $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output Current Regulation Range	$R_{CS}=25m\Omega$ , $R_{IOST}=37.4k\Omega-93.7k\Omega$	1.0		2.5	A
Output Current Limit	$R_{CS}=25m\Omega$ , $R_{IOST}=91k\Omega$		2.4		A
The Maximum Voltage Across VRcs	All conditions		200		mV
Minimum On-Time			100		ns
Low Side Switch Peak Current Limit	$V_{BAT}=3.6V$ , $V_{OUT}=5V$	5.6	6.8		A
Soft-Startup Time			400		$\mu s$
Under Voltage Protection (UVP Threshold)	VOUT falling		4.25		V
	VOUT rising		4.6		V
UVP Blanking Time During Startup			3		ms
UVP Sense Detection Time	VOUT falling		20		$\mu s$
Restart After UVP	Hiccup mode		2		s
Light Load Current Shut off Threshold	$V_{BAT}=3.7V$ , $R_{CS}=25m\Omega$ , $R_{IOST}=91k\Omega$		40	100	mA
Light Load Current Detect Time			16		s
HZ Pin High Voltage	HZ voltage rising		0.9	1.4	V
HZ Pin Low Voltage	HZ voltage falling	0.4	0.75		V
HZ Internal Pull-up Resistor			3		M $\Omega$
PB Turn off Boost Time	ACT2802QL-T1028		1.5		s
PB Turn on Boost Time	All condition		30		ms
LED Indication Time	PB is pushed and released, ACT2802QL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028		5		s
<b>Mode Transition</b>					
Transition Waiting Time between Charge Mode and Boost Mode	TRANTIME		2		s
<b>Battery Level Indication</b>					
Battery Impedance Compensation Range		40		500	m $\Omega$
Battery Impedance Compensation	$R_{CS}=25m\Omega$ , $R_{IMC}=200k\Omega$		200		m $\Omega$
PB High Input Voltage	PB voltage rising		0.9	1.4	V
PB Low Input Voltage	PB voltage falling	0.4	0.75		V

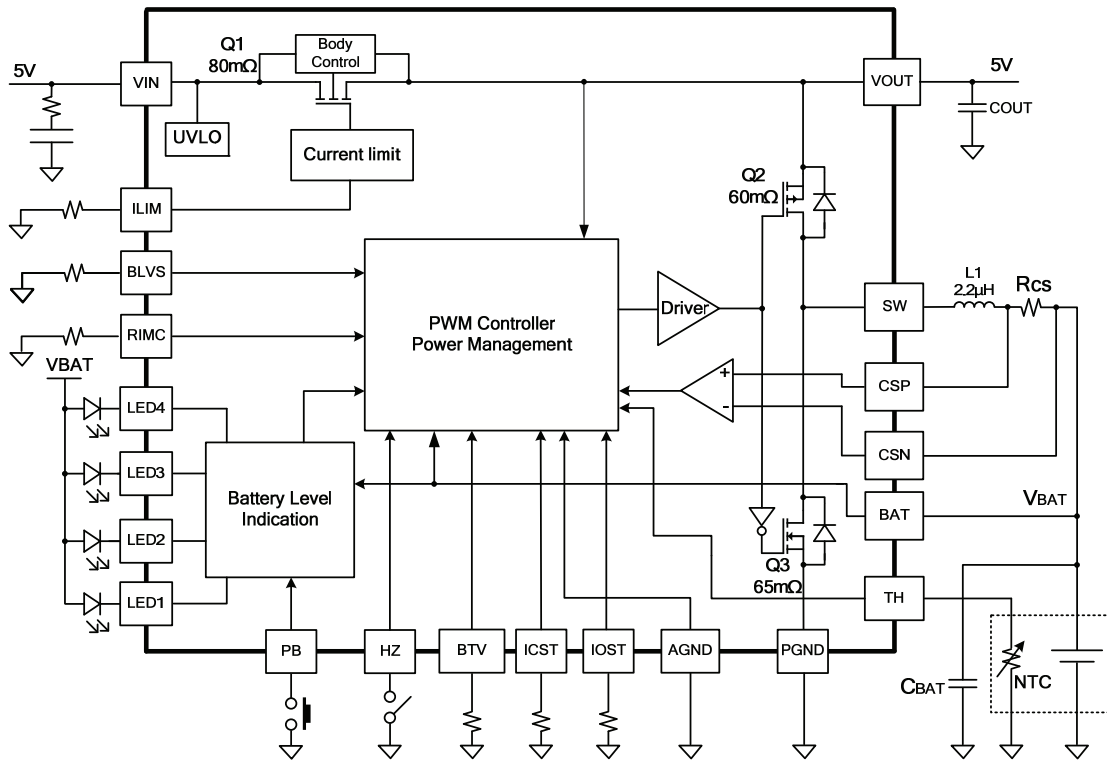
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.)

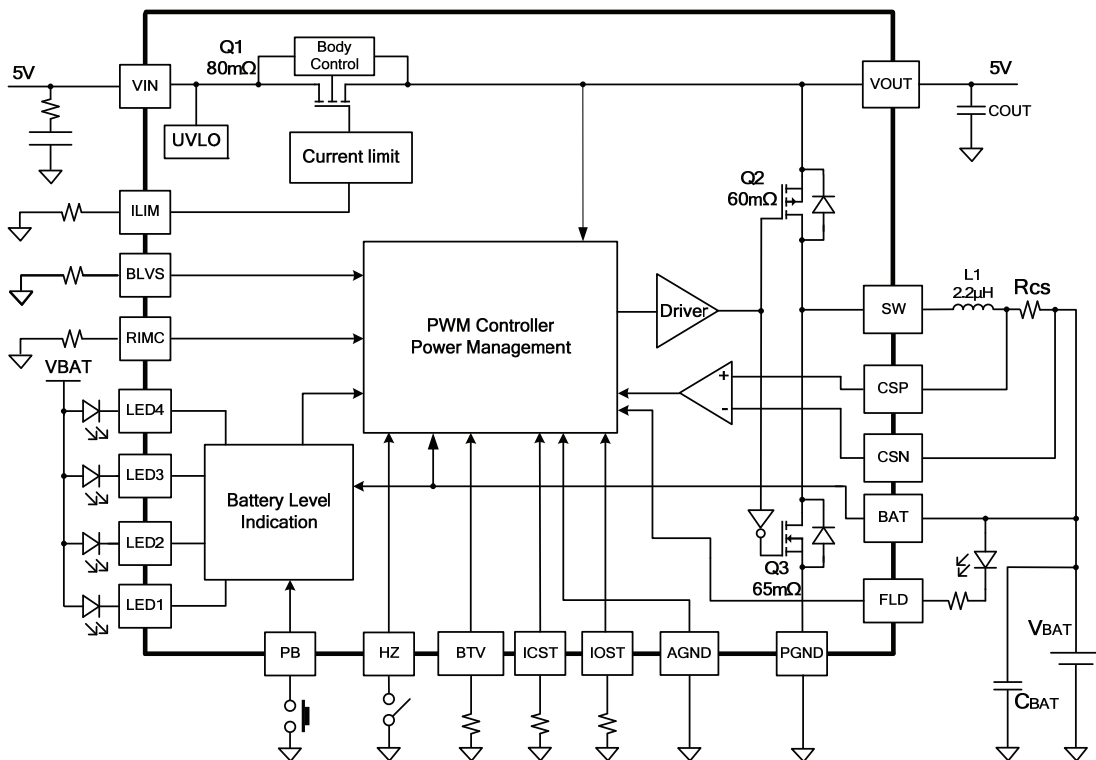
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
PB Internal Pull-up Resistor			3		MΩ
<b>Flashlight Driver</b>					
Flashlight Voltage UVLO	Flashlight rising, ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028		3.3		V
Flashlight Voltage UVLO Threshold	Flashlight falling, ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028		2.9		V
Flashlight Driver Current	The current at FLD pin, ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028		50		mA
PB Turn on Flashlight Time	ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028		3.0		s
PB Turn off Flashlight Time	ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028		3.0		s



**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR ACT2802QL-T1028**



**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR ACT2802BQL-T1028/  
ACT2802CQL-T1028**



## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C is a complete battery charging and discharging power management solution for applications of single-cell lithium-based backup battery pack or power bank. There is a power path from input to output with programmable input current limit. When output is over loaded, the input switch Q1 starts going into linear mode and thus output voltage starts to drop. If output voltage drops below 4.25V, the input switch Q1 turns off and restart in 2 seconds.

With the advanced ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C architecture, a synchronous buck/boost converter is connected from VOUT to switching node (SW). With the bidirectional architecture, the converter could be configured as either buck to charge battery or boost to discharge battery. With switching charger and discharger, the higher charge current and higher conversion efficiency are achieved.

### Modes of Operation

ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C has 3 operation modes: charge mode, boost mode and high-impedance (HZ) mode. In charge mode, the input current limit Q1 is enabled and Q2 and Q3 operate as a buck converter to charge battery. In boost mode, Q2 and Q3 operate as boost converter to step battery voltage up to +5V at VOUT, and the current limit switch Q1 is turned off, and the reverse current from VOUT to VIN is blocked. In HZ mode, all the switches are turned off and the drainage current from battery is very low. ACT2802 system

operation flow chart as shown in Figure 1, and ACT2802B/ACT2802C system operation flow chart as shown in Figure 2.

Any transitions between boost mode and charge mode go through HZ mode by turning off all the switches Q1-Q3 into HZ mode for 2 seconds before enabling the other mode.

The modes are determined by HZ pin and VIN pin as shown in the table 1. A valid VIN voltage forces ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C into charge mode. Boost mode is enabled if HZ pin is pulled low and VIN is invalid or not present. For ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C, when HZ=0, if PB is pulled low more than 30ms, boost converter is enabled. For ACT2802, during boost on, if PB is pressed more than 1.5s, boost converter will be off.

Table 1: Mode Selection

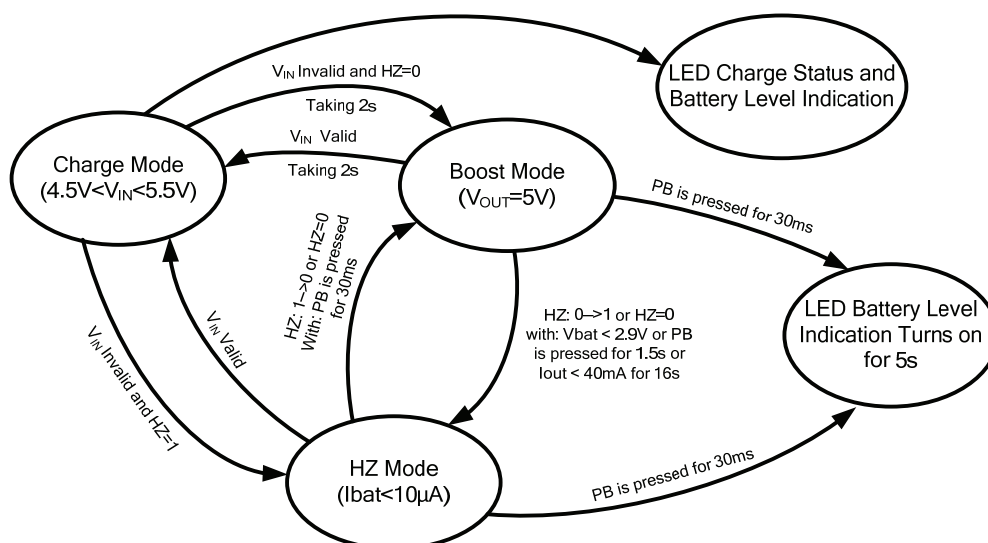
HZ PIN	0	0	1	1
VIN Valid	0	1	0	1
Mode	Boost	Charge	HZ	Charge

### Flashlight

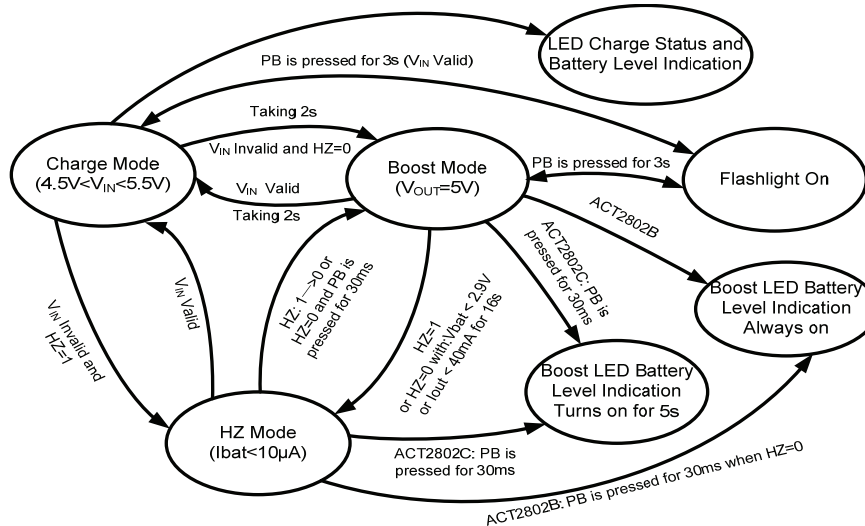
ACT2802B/ACT2802C has an flashlight function. Once PB is pressed for more than 3 seconds, the flashlight is switched on. The driver will deliver up to 50mA current to the flashlight. During flashlight on, if PB is pressed for 3 seconds, flashlight will be switched off.

Figure 1:

ACT2802 System Operation Flow Chart



## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

**Figure 2:**
**ACT2802B/ACT2802C System Operation Flow Chart**


### Latch-Off

ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C has latch off function. If discharging stops due to battery cut-off, and latch off will be triggered, it would prevent battery from discharging again, latch-off is released when input power is recycled.

### Input Current Limit

When the input current reaches the programmed value, switch Q1 goes into linear mode and output voltage starts to drop. When output voltage drops to 4.25V, hiccup mode is triggered and switch Q1 turns off and restart in 2 seconds.

### Switching Battery Charger

ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C is configured in charge mode (buck mode) when  $V_{IN}$  is valid. In this mode, a battery is charged with preconditioning, fast charge, top-off and end of charge (EOC). The typical charge management is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

### CC/CV Regulation Loop

There are CC/CV regulation loops built in ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C, which regulates either current or voltage as necessary to ensure fast and safe charging of the battery. In a normal charge cycle, this loop regulates the current to the value set by the external resistor at the ICST pin. Charging continues at this current until the battery cell voltage reaches the termination voltage. At this point the CV loop takes over, and charge current is allowed to decrease as necessary to maintain

charging at the termination voltage.

### Precondition Charge

A new charging cycle begins with the precondition state, and operation continues in this state until  $V_{BAT}$  exceeds the precondition threshold voltage. When operating in precondition state, the cell is charged at a reduced current, 10% of the programmed maximum fast charge constant current. Once  $V_{BAT}$  reaches the precondition threshold voltage the state machine jumps to the fast charge state.

### Fast Charge

If battery voltage is above preconditioning threshold, buck converter charges battery with constant current. In fast charge state, the ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C charges at the current set by the external resistor connected at the ICST pin. During a normal charge cycle fast charge continues in CC mode until  $V_{BAT}$  reaches the charge termination voltage, at which point the ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C charges in top off state.

### Top Off

With the battery voltage approaches the EOC voltage set by the BTV pin. Charge current decreases as charging continues. In the top off state, the cell is charged in constant voltage (CV) mode. During a normal charging cycle charging proceeds until the charge current decreases below the end of charge (EOC) threshold, defined as 15% of fast charge current. When this happens, the state machine terminates the charge cycle and jumps to the EOC state.

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

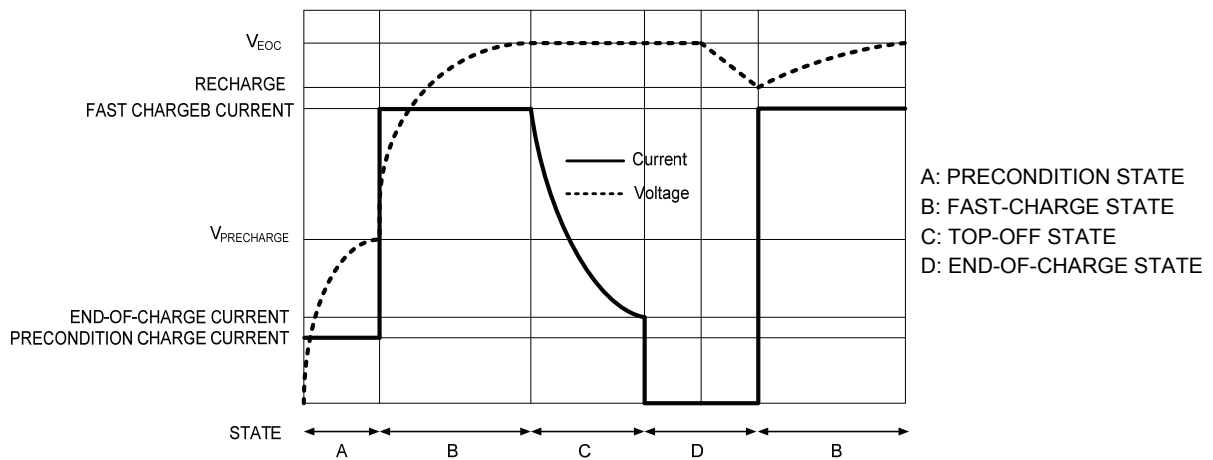
### End of Charge

When charge current decreases to 15% of set fast charge current, the buck converter goes into end of charge mode and keep monitoring the battery voltage.

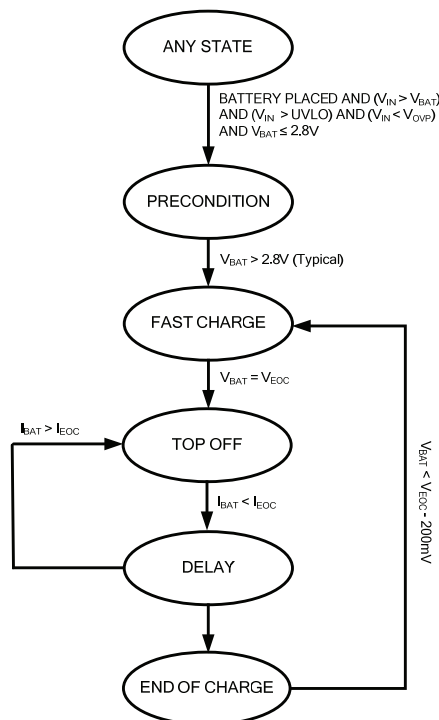
### Recharge

When battery voltage drops by 200mV below the end of charge voltage, the charger is reinitiated with constant current charge.

**Figure 3.**  
**Typical Li+ Charge Profile and ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C Charge States**



**Figure 4.**  
**Charger State Diagram**



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Battery Charge Termination Voltage

Battery charge termination voltage is set by a resistor R<sub>btv</sub> connected from BTV pin to AGND as shown in Figure 5. The battery charge termination voltage is estimated as the following equation:

$$V_{BAT}(V) = 4.1(V) + R_{btv} \times 4 \times 10^{-6}(V) \quad (1)$$

R<sub>btv</sub> is selected based on the battery voltage rating. 1% accuracy resistor is recommended for R<sub>btv</sub>.

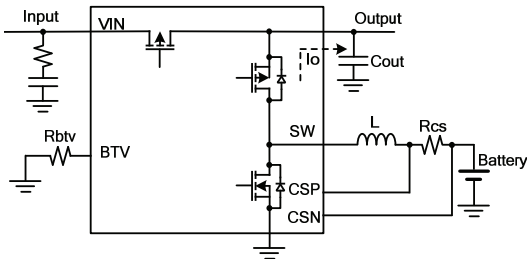


Figure 5. Battery terminal voltage setting circuit

### LED Status Indication

4 LEDs ON/OFF and flash show the charge status and the remained capacity level as shown in the table 2. The LED status is based on battery voltage and operation modes. In charge mode, when a battery is fully charged, flashing stops and all the 4 LEDs are solid on.

### Battery level voltage shift (BLVS pin)

LED1-4 voltage thresholds are adjusted from HZ mode during charging and discharging based on the compensated impedance. Those thresholds are

programmed by a resistor connected from BLVS pin to AGND as shown in Figure 6. The following equation shows the LED4 voltage threshold:

$$V_{BATLED4}(V) = 3.5(V) + 0.01(mA) \times R_{BLVS}(k\Omega) \quad (2)$$

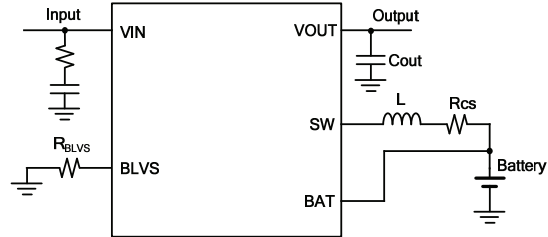


Figure 6. Battery level voltage shift setting circuit

As long as LED4 is set, the other 3 LED thresholds is fixed as shown in the table 3:

Table 3: 4 LED Voltage Thresholds

R <sub>BLVS</sub> (ohm)	50K	60K	70K	80K
LED1	3.55V	3.65V	3.75V	3.85V
LED2	3.65V	3.75V	3.85V	3.95V
LED3	3.80V	3.90V	4.00V	4.10V
LED4	4.00V	4.10V	4.20V	4.30V

### Input Current Limit

An external resistor is used to set the input current limit connected from ILIM pin to AGND as shown in Figure 7. Input current limit has built-in soft startup and current foldback control loop. The input current limit is estimated as the following equation:

$$I_{ILIM}(A) = \frac{2.4(V)}{R_{ILIM}(k\Omega)} \quad (3)$$

Table2: LED Indication

LED	Charge Mode				(Boost or HZ Mode) ACT2802QL-T1028/ ACT2802CQL-T1028:PB time > 30ms			
	LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4
VBAT < 2.9V	Flash	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
2.9V ≤ VBAT < LED1	Flash	Off	Off	Off	Flash	Off	Off	Off
LED1 ≤ VBAT < LED2	On	Flash	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off
LED2 ≤ VBAT < LED3	On	On	Flash	Off	On	On	Off	Off
LED3 ≤ VBAT < LED4	On	On	On	Flash	On	On	On	Off
VBAT ≥ LED4	On	On	On	Flash	On	On	On	On
VBAT ≥ LED4 (End of Charge)	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On

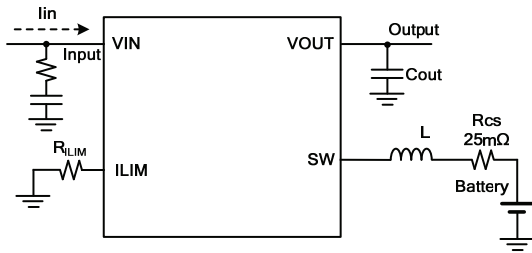


Figure 7. Input current limit setting circuit

Input current limit at various resistor curve is shown in Figure 8.

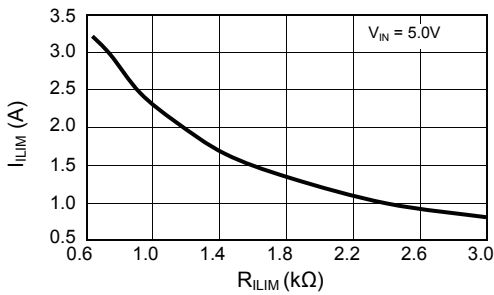


Figure 8. Input current limit setting

The ILIM pin voltage is proportional to input current until input current is limited, as shown in Figure 9.

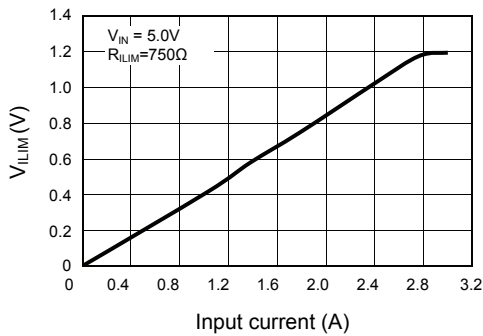


Figure 9. V\_ILIM VS. input current

### Battery Fast Charge Current

Battery fast charge current is set by a resistor connected from ICST pin to AGND as shown in Figure 10. Figure 11 gives out different fast charge current with various R\_ICST. The battery fast charge current is estimated as the following equation:

$$I_c(A) = 1.25(A) \times \frac{R_{ICST}(k\Omega)}{R_{cs}(m\Omega)} \quad (4)$$

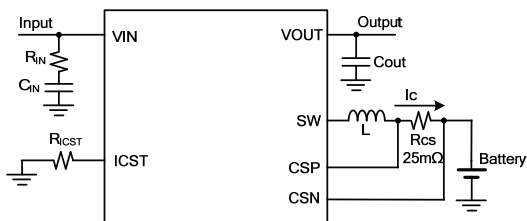


Figure 10. Battery fast charge current setting

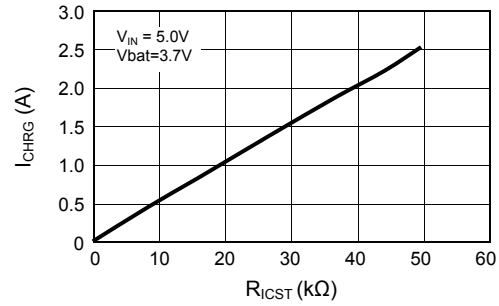


Figure 11. Battery fast charge current setting

### Boost Output Constant Current

Boost output current is set by a resistor connected from IOST pin to AGND as shown in Figure 12. The boost output current is estimated as the following equation:

$$I_{IOST}(A) = \frac{2}{3}(A) \times \frac{R_{IOST}(k\Omega)}{R_{cs}(m\Omega)} \quad (5)$$

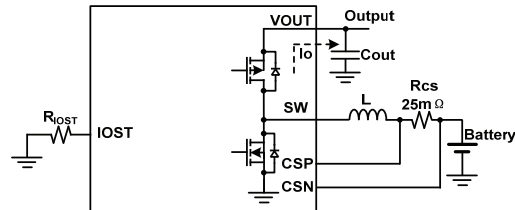


Figure 12. Boost output current setting circuit

Figure 13 gives out boost output current with various R\_IOST.

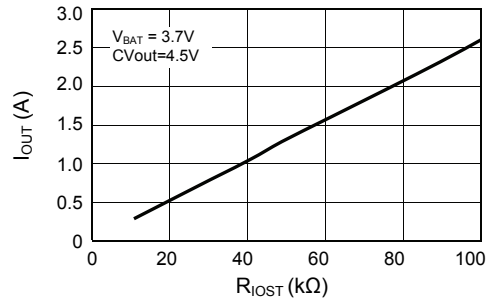


Figure 13. Boost output current setting

The IOST pin voltage is proportional to output current until output current is limited, as shown in Figure 14.

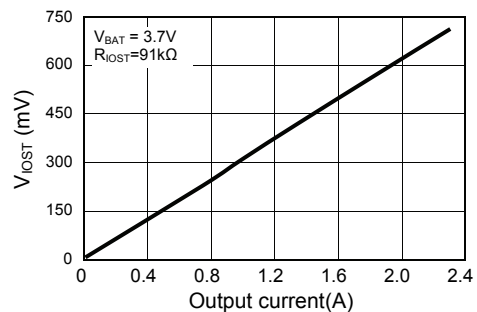


Figure 14. V\_IOST VS. output current

**Battery Impedance Compensation**

An external resistor is used to set the impedance from 40mΩ to 500mΩ as shown in Figure 15. R<sub>IMC</sub> is corresponding to battery impedance. Higher R<sub>IMC</sub> gives higher compensation voltage which is positively proportional to battery charge/discharge current.

Select R<sub>IMC</sub> based on battery impedance:

$$R_{IMC}(k\Omega) = \frac{25 \times R(m\Omega)}{R_{cs}(m\Omega)} \tag{6}$$

$$V_{BAT}(V) = BAT(V) - I_{BAT}(A) \times R(m\Omega) \times 10^{-3} \tag{7}$$

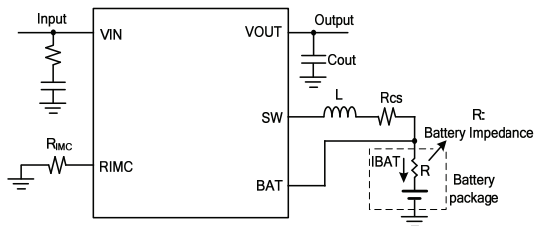


Figure 15. Battery impedance compensation setting circuit

The battery impedance as shown in the table 4 according to the R<sub>IMC</sub> and R<sub>CS</sub>:

Table 4: Battery Impedance

R <sub>IMC</sub> (KΩ)		50	100	200
Battery Impedance R(mΩ)	R <sub>CS</sub> =25mΩ	50	100	200
	R <sub>CS</sub> =50mΩ	100	200	400

**Input Over Voltage Surge**

In the case of pure ceramic input capacitor is chosen, if the input cable is long, stray inductance may cause over voltage spikes as twice as the steady-state voltage when input source is plugged in. Below input circuit is recommended to avoid input voltage surge. R1 resistor is added in series with capacitor C1 to damp the potential LC resonance as shown in Figure 16.

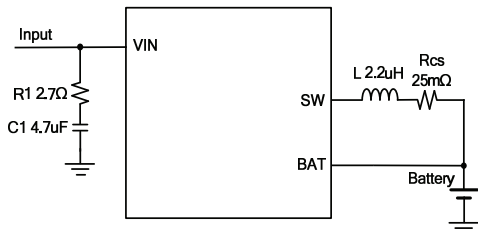


Figure 16. Input over voltage surge protection circuit

**Boost Output Plug-in Auto Detection**

Figure 17 provides a solution for auto plug-in detection.

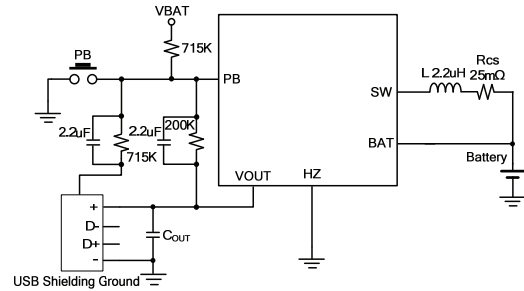


Figure 17. Boost output auto detection circuit

**External Input Over Voltage Protection**

Considering the maximum voltage rating at VIN pin, the external OVP circuit as shown in Figure 18 is recommended if input voltage may go higher than 7V. With the enhanced OVP circuit, the design can pass UN38.3.

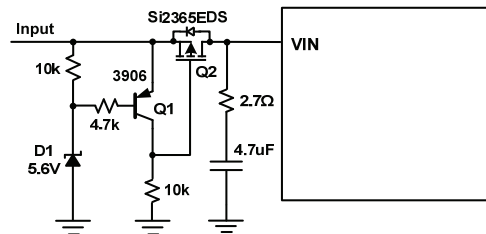


Figure 18. Input over voltage protection

**Inductor and Capacitor Selection**

ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C supports SMD components. 2.2μH inductor is recommended. Input side, 4.7μF ceramic capacitor in series with 2.7Ω resistor are recommended, on battery side, 22μF ceramic capacitor is recommended while on output side, 3\*22μF ceramic capacitors are recommended.

**Battery Temperature Monitoring**

ACT2802 continuously monitors the temperature of the battery pack by sensing the resistance of its thermistor, and suspends charging if the temperature of the battery pack exceeds the safety limits.

In a typical application, the TH pin is connected to the battery pack's thermistor input as shown in Figure 19. The ACT2802 injects a 60μA current out of the TH pin into the thermistor, so that the thermistor resistance is monitored by comparing the voltage at TH to the internal V<sub>THL</sub> and V<sub>THH</sub> thresholds of 0.3V and 1.5V, respectively. When V<sub>TH</sub> > V<sub>THH</sub> or V<sub>TH</sub> < V<sub>THL</sub> charging and the charge timers are suspended. When V<sub>TH</sub> returns to the normal range, charging and the charge timers resume.

The threshold is given by:

$$60\mu\text{A} \times R_{\text{NOM}} \times k_{\text{HOT}} = 0.3\text{V} \rightarrow R_{\text{NOM}} \times k_{\text{HOT}} = 5\text{k}\Omega$$

$$60\mu\text{A} \times R_{\text{NOM}} \times k_{\text{COLD}} = 1.5\text{V} \rightarrow R_{\text{NOM}} \times k_{\text{COLD}} = 25\text{k}\Omega$$

where  $R_{\text{NOM}}$  is the nominal thermistor resistance at room temperature, and  $k_{\text{HOT}}$  and  $k_{\text{COLD}}$  are the ratios of the thermistor's resistance at the desired hot and cold thresholds, respectively.

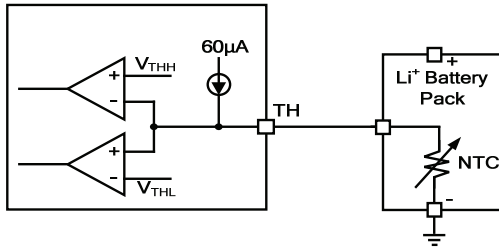


Figure 19. Battery thermal circuit



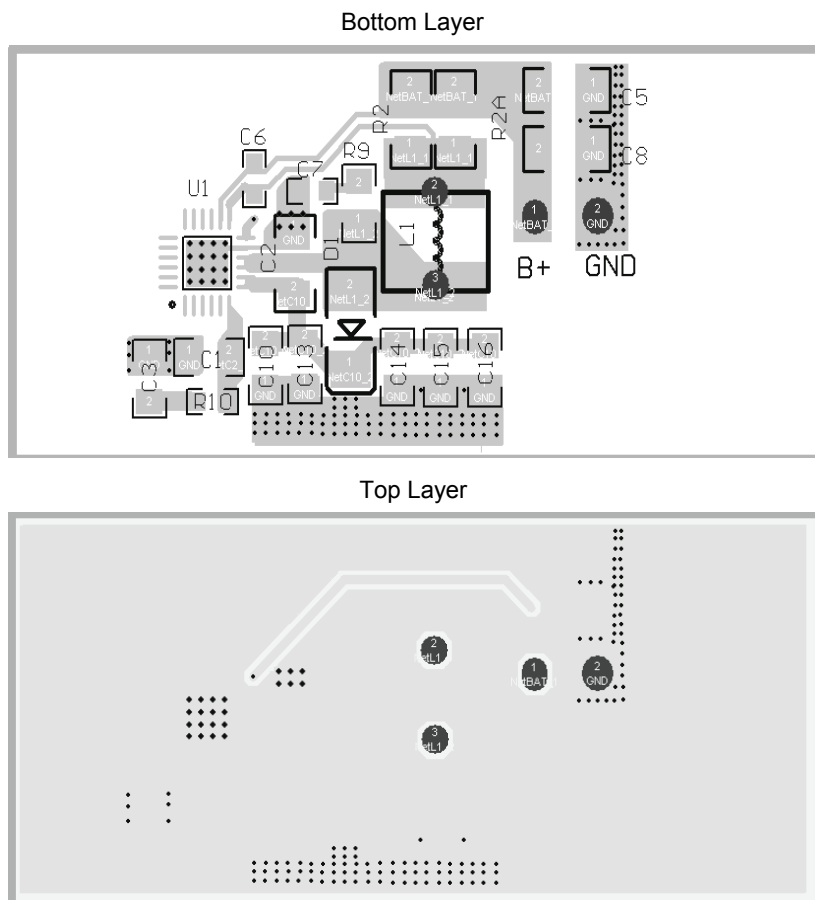
## PC Board Layout Guidance

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checklist should be used to ensure proper operation of the IC.

1. Arrange the power components to reduce the AC loop size, VIN pin, Vout pin, SW pin and the schottky diode.
2. Place input decoupling ceramic capacitor C3 and R10 as close to VIN pin as possible. Resistor R10 is added in series with capacitor C3 to damp the potential LC resonance .
3. Use copper plane for power GND for best heat dissipation and noise immunity.
4. Place CSP and CSN capacitor C6 (10nF) close to CSP and CSN pin as possible, use Kevin Sense from sense resistor R2 and R2A to CSP and CSN pins. 22uF decoupling capacitor is added close to BAT pin.
5. Place the ceramic capacitor C2 and D1 as close to VOUT and PGND as possible, SW goes under the C2 (recommend C2 to use 1206 size). SW pad is a noisy node switching. It should be isolated away from the rest of circuit for good EMI and low noise operation.
6. Thermal pad is connected to GND layer through vias (recommend 4X4 pins and the aperture is 10mil). Ground plane, PGND and AGND is single point connected under the ACT2802/ACT2802B/ACT2802C thermal pad through vias to limited SW area.
7. From BAT pin to the Battery positive terminal, need to lay the divided line to ensure the battery voltage accuracy of sampling.
8. RC snubber is recommended to add across SW to PGND to reduce SW spike below 7V. 3A /20V schottky is added to across V<sub>OUT</sub> and SW pins.

A demo board PCB layout example is shown in the figure 20.

**Figure 20.**  
PCB Layout



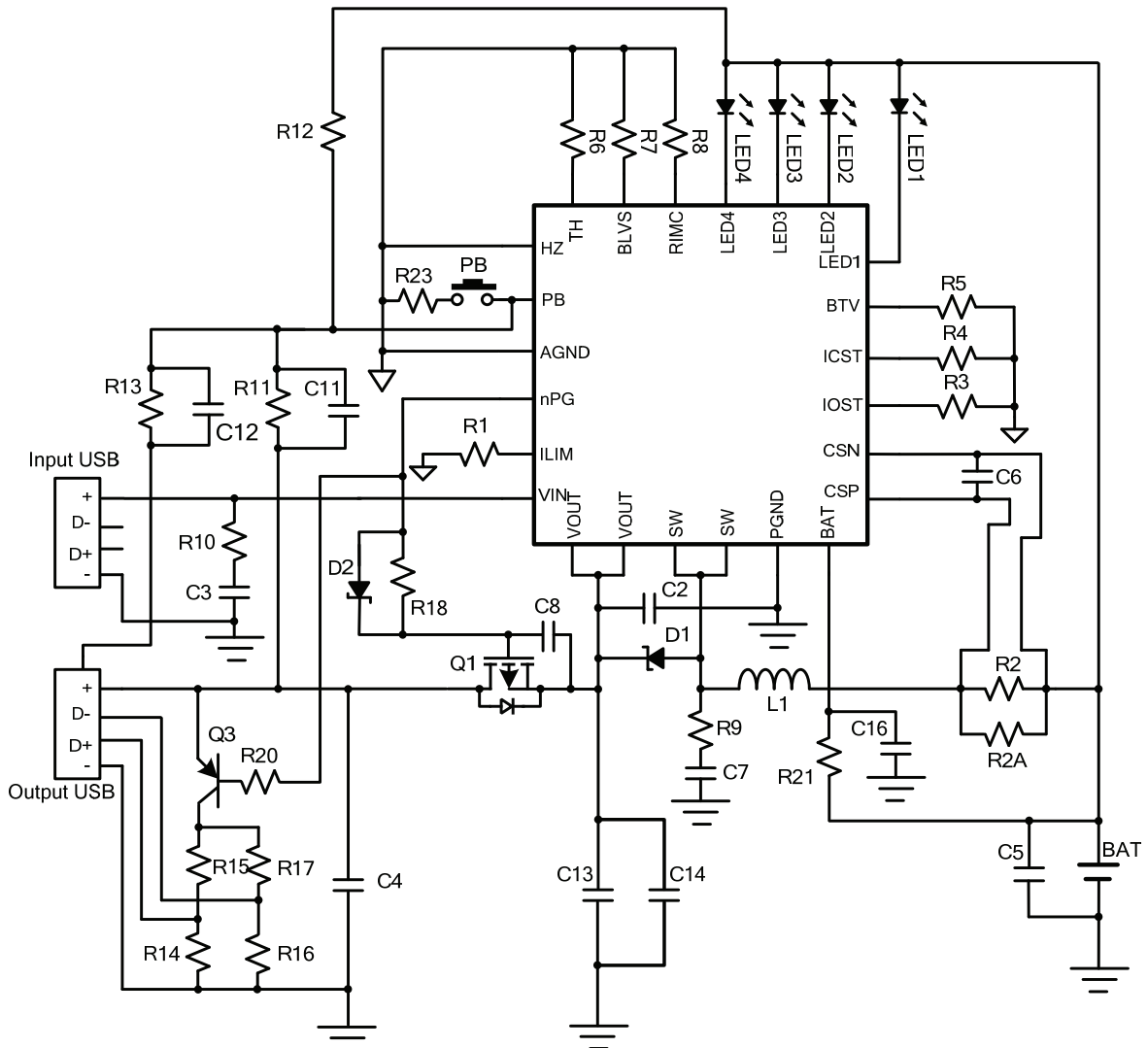


Figure 21. ACT2802 typical application circuit

(Input current limit 3.0A, fast charge current limit 2.1A, boost output constant current limit 2.4A)

**Table 5: BOM List**

ITEM	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	MANUFACTURER
1	L1	Core 6.5*3*3 Dip 2.2uH 6A	1	Sunlord
2	Q1	AO4503, R <sub>dson</sub> =19mΩ at V <sub>GS</sub> = - 4.5 V	1	AOS
3	Q3	MMBT3906	1	Murata/TDK
4	D1	MBR1020VL, 20V/1A Schottky	1	Diodes
5	D2	1N4148, V <sub>f</sub> =0.7V, 75V Schottky	1	Murata/TDK
6	C2,C5,C13,C14	Ceramic capacitor, 22uF/10V, X7R, 1206	4	Murata/TDK
7	C3	Ceramic capacitor, 4.7uF/10V, X7R, 1206	1	Murata/TDK
8	C4	Ceramic capacitor, 0.1uF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
9	C6	Ceramic capacitor, 10nF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
10	C7	Ceramic capacitor, 4.7nF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
11	C8,C11,C12	Ceramic capacitor, 2.2uF/10V, X7R, 0603	3	Murata/TDK
12	C16	Ceramic capacitor, 4.7uF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
13	R1	Chip Resistor, 750Ω, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
14	R2,R2A	Chip Resistor, 50mΩ, 1/4W, 1%, 1206	2	SART
15	R3	Chip Resistor, 93.1kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
16	R4,R15	Chip Resistor, 43.2kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	2	Murata/TDK
17	R5	Chip Resistor, 25kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
18	R6	Chip Resistor, 10kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
19	R7	Chip Resistor, 60kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
20	R8	Chip Resistor, 80kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
21	R9	Chip Resistor, 0.47Ω, 1/8W, 5%, 0805	1	Murata/TDK
22	R10	Chip Resistor, 2.7Ω, 1/4W, 5%, 1206	1	Murata/TDK
23	R11	Chip Resistor, 200kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
24	R12,R13	Chip Resistor, 715kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	2	Murata/TDK
25	R14,R16	Chip Resistor, 49.9kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	2	Murata/TDK
26	R17	Chip Resistor, 75kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
27	R18,R20	Chip Resistor, 100kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	2	Murata/TDK
28	R21	Chip Resistor, 2.2Ω, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
29	R23	Chip Resistor, 100Ω, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TDK
30	LED1,LED2, LED3,LED4	LED, 0603, Blue	4	LED Manu
31	PB	Push Button Switch	1	Nikkai Omron
32	USB	10.2*14.6*7mm, 4P	1	
33	Micro-USB	MICRO USB 5P/F SMTB	1	
34	U1	IC, ACT2802QL-T1028, T-QFN 44-24	1	ACT

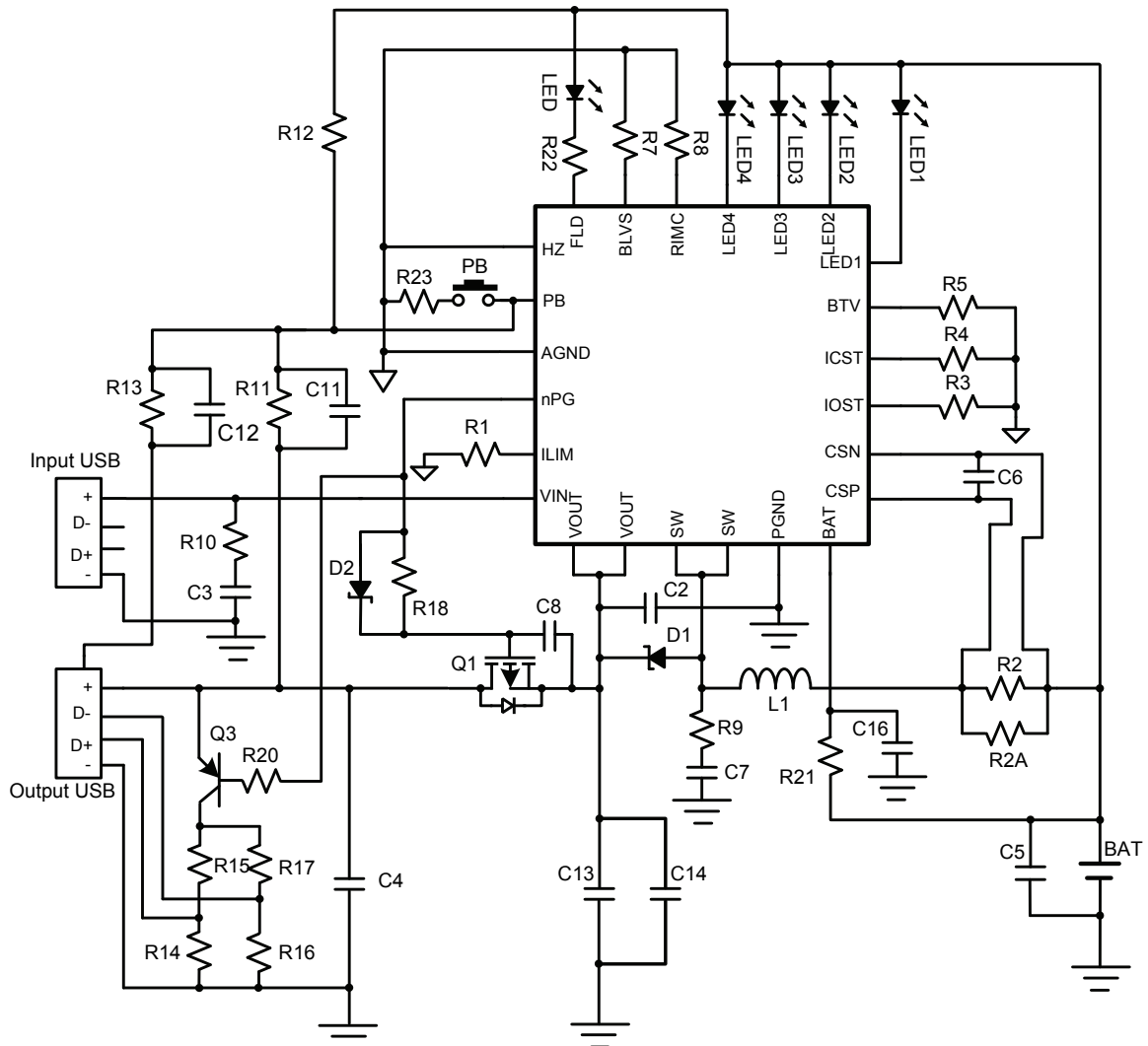


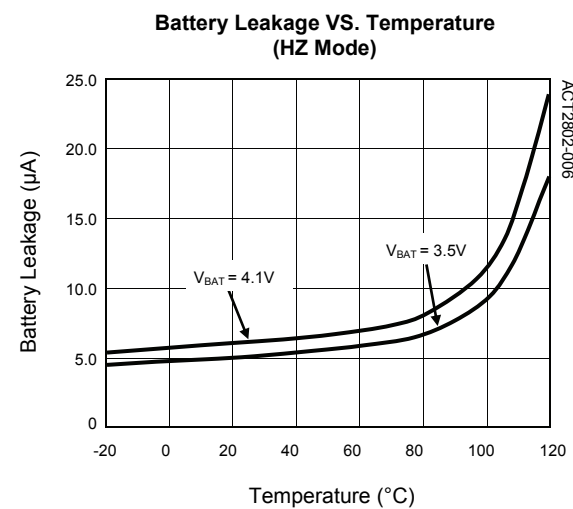
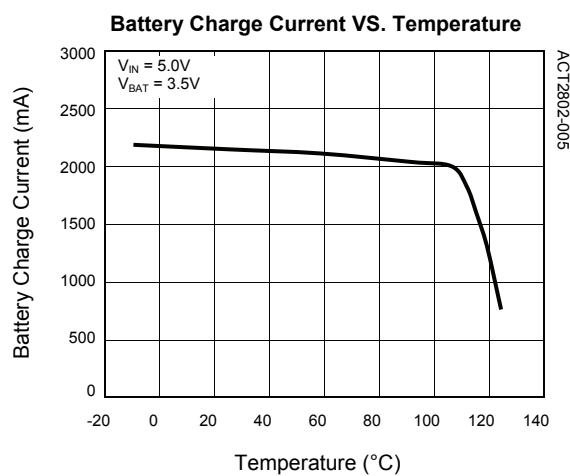
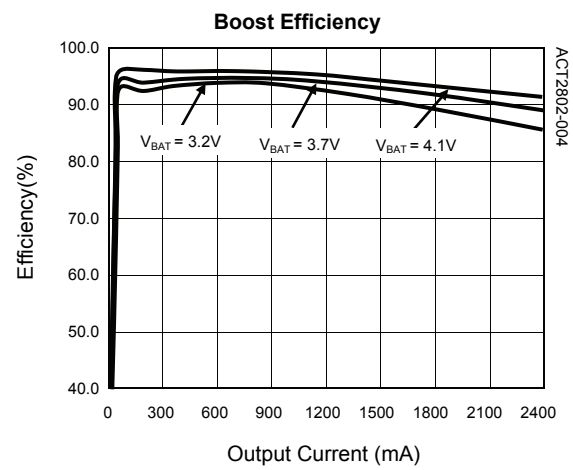
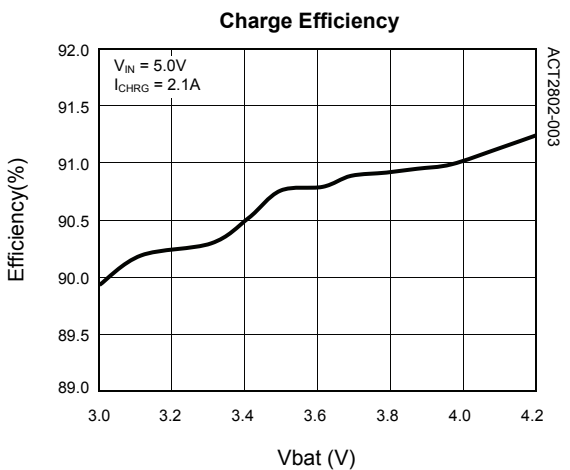
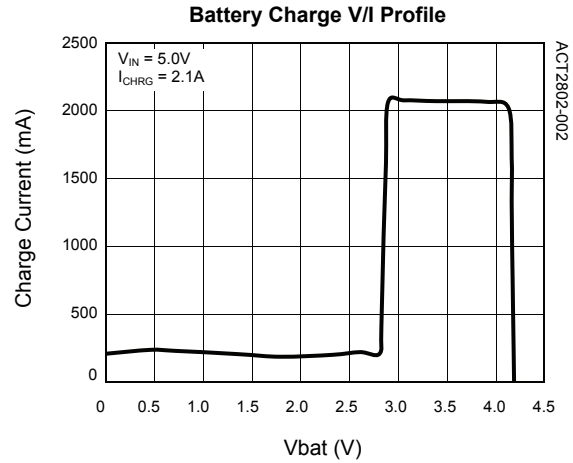
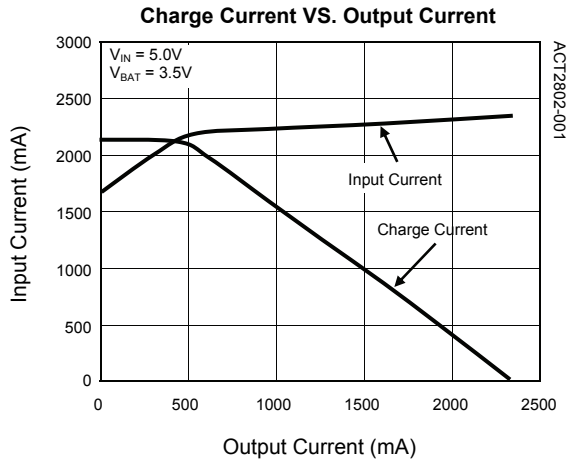
Figure 22. ACT2802B/ACT2802C typical application circuit  
(Input current limit 3.0A, fast charge current limit 2.1A, boost output constant current limit 2.4A)

**Table 6: BOM List**

ITEM	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	MANUFACTURER
1	L1	Core 6.5*3*3 Dip 2.2uH 6A	1	Sunlord
2	Q1	AO4503, Rdson=19mΩ at VGS = - 4.5 V	1	AOS
3	Q3	MMBT3906	1	Murata/TKD
4	D1	MBR1020VL, 20V/1A Schottky	1	Panjit
5	D2	1N4148, Vf=0.7V, 75V Schottky	1	Murata/TKD
6	C2,C5,C13,C14	Ceramic capacitor, 22uF/10V, X7R, 1206	4	Murata/TKD
7	C3	Ceramic capacitor, 4.7uF/10V, X7R, 1206	1	Murata/TKD
8	C4	Ceramic capacitor, 0.1uF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
9	C6	Ceramic capacitor, 10nF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
10	C7	Ceramic capacitor, 4.7nF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
11	C8,C11,C12	Ceramic capacitor, 2.2uF/10V, X7R, 0603	3	Murata/TKD
12	C16	Ceramic capacitor, 4.7uF/10V, X7R, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
13	R1	Chip Resistor, 750Ω, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
14	R2,R2A	Chip Resistor, 50mΩ, 1/4W, 1%, 1206	2	SART
15	R3	Chip Resistor, 93.1kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
16	R4,R15	Chip Resistor, 43.2kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	2	Murata/TKD
17	R5	Chip Resistor, 25kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
18	R7	Chip Resistor, 60kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
19	R8	Chip Resistor, 80kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
20	R9	Chip Resistor, 0.47Ω, 1/8W, 5%, 0805	1	Murata/TKD
21	R10	Chip Resistor, 2.7Ω, 1/4W, 5%, 1206	1	Murata/TKD
22	R11	Chip Resistor, 200kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
23	R12,R13	Chip Resistor, 715kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	2	Murata/TKD
24	R14,R16	Chip Resistor, 49.9kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	2	Murata/TKD
25	R17	Chip Resistor, 75kΩ, 1/10W, 1%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
26	R18,R20	Chip Resistor, 100kΩ, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	2	Murata/TKD
27	R21	Chip Resistor, 2.2Ω, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
28	R22	Chip Resistor, 51Ω, 1/8W, 5%, 0805	1	Murata/TKD
29	R23	Chip Resistor, 100Ω, 1/10W, 5%, 0603	1	Murata/TKD
30	LED1,LED2, LED3,LED4	LED, 0603, Blue	4	LED Manu
31	LED	Flashlight	1	LED Manu
32	PB	Push Button Switch	1	Nikkai Omron
33	USB	10.2*14.6*7mm, 4P	1	
34	Micro-USB	MICRO USB 5P/F SMTB	1	
35	U1	IC, ACT2802BQL-T1028/ACT2802CQL-T1028, T-QFN 44-24	1	ACT

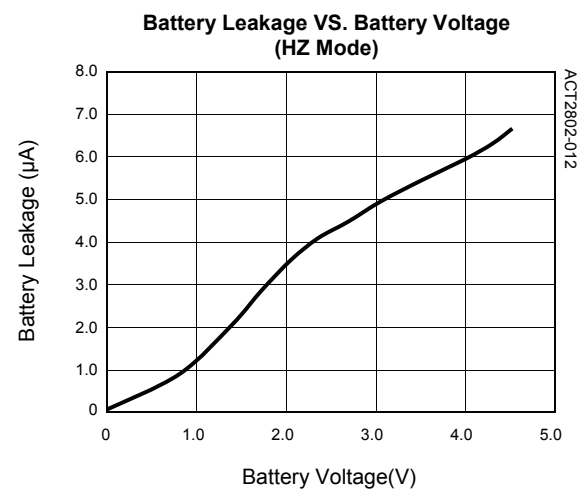
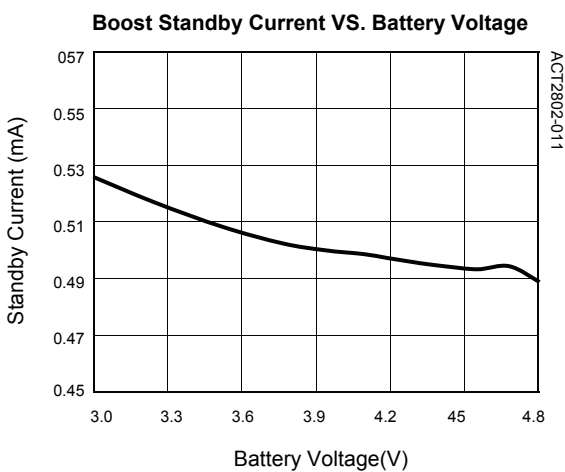
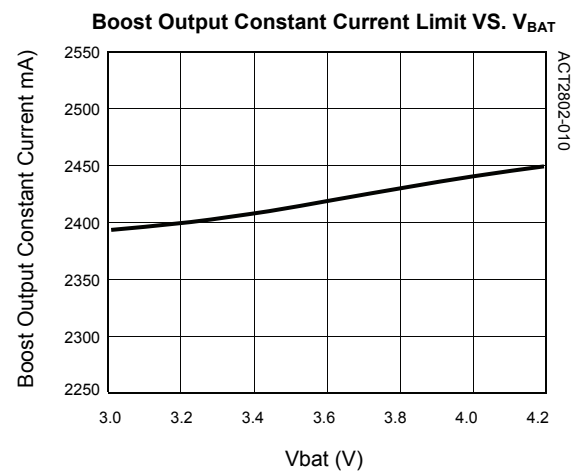
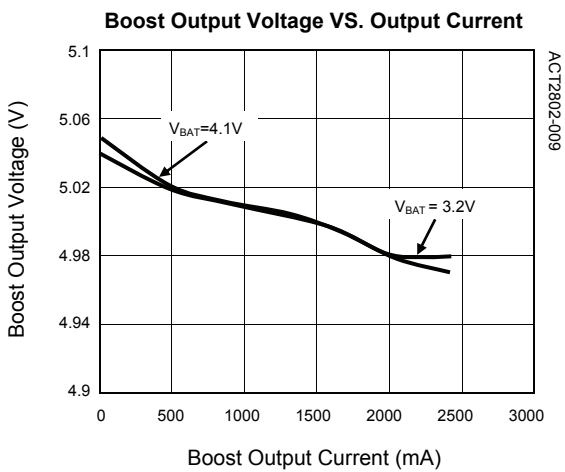
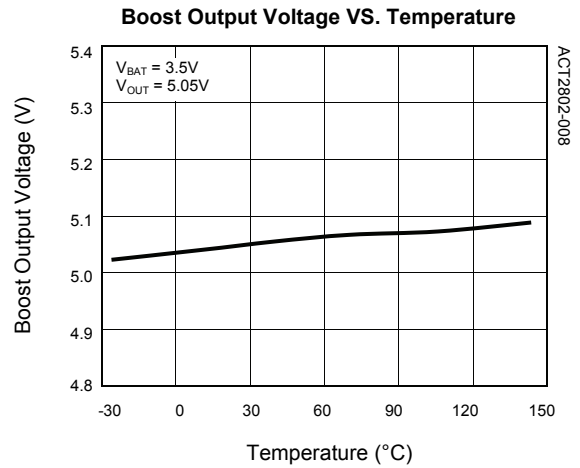
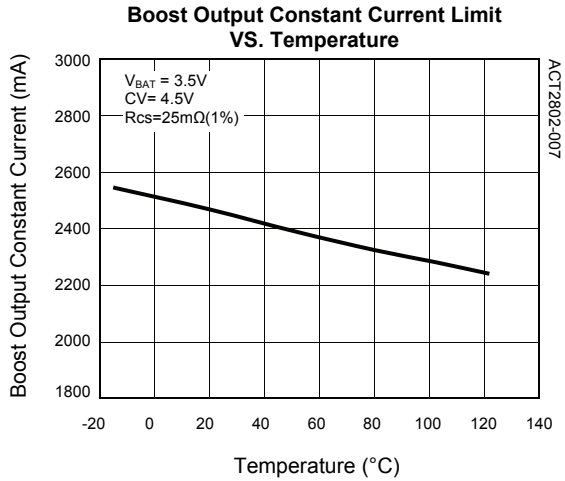
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D**

(Schematic as show in Figure 21, Ta = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)



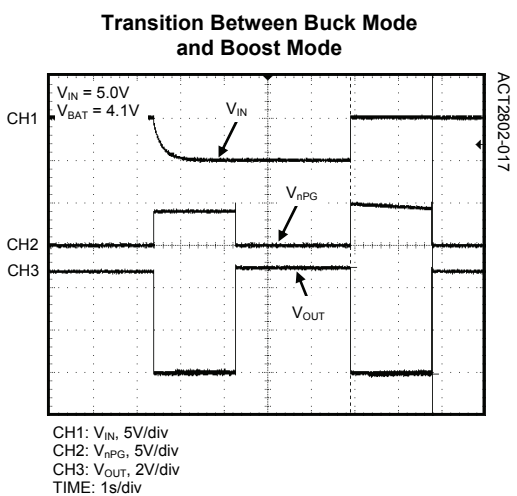
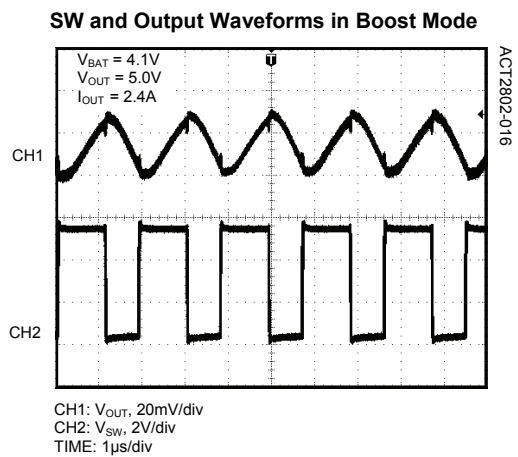
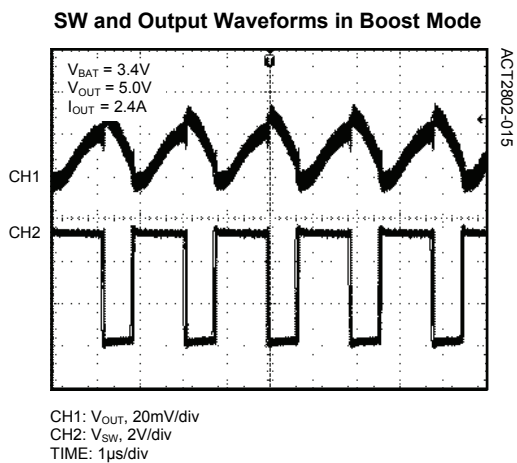
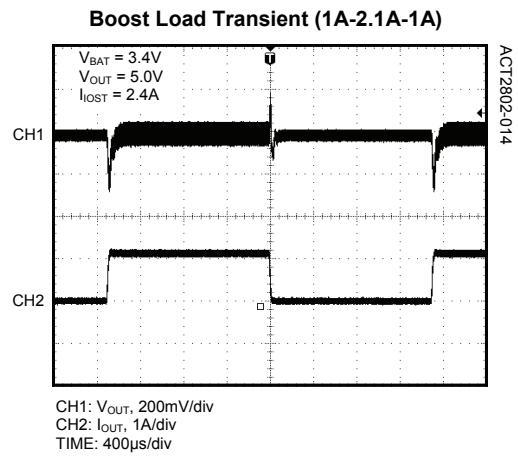
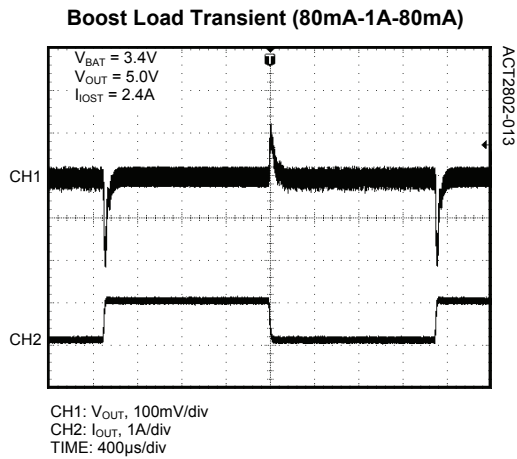
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D**

(Schematic as show in Figure 21, Ta = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)



## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D

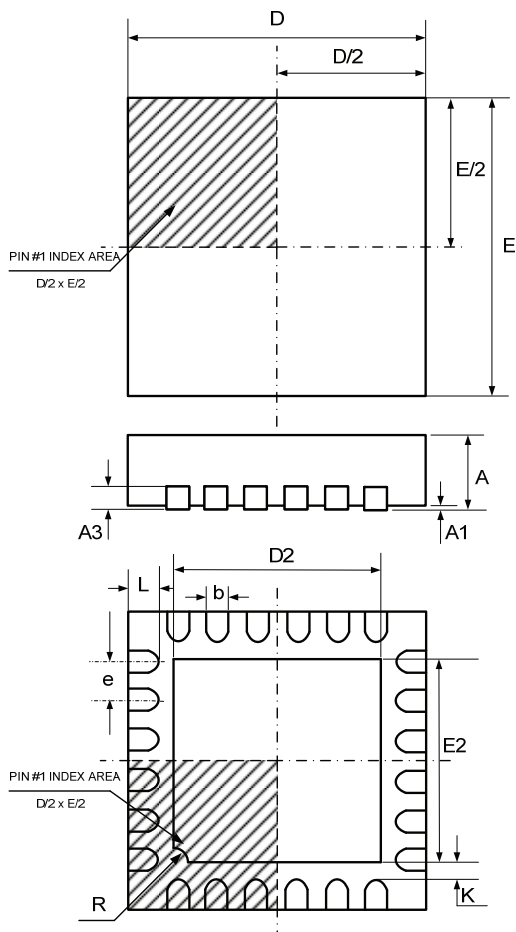
(Schematic as show in Figure 21, Ta = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)





## PACKAGE OUTLINE


### QFN44-24 PACKAGE OUTLINE AND DIMENSIONS



SYMBOL	DIMENSION IN MILLIMETERS		DIMENSION IN INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.700	1.000	0.028	0.040
A1	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.002
A3	0.200 REF		0.008 REF	
b	0.180	0.300	0.007	0.012
D	4.000 BSC		0.160 BSC	
E	4.000 BSC		0.160 BSC	
D2	2.500	2.800	0.098	0.110
E2	2.500	2.800	0.098	0.110
e	0.500 BSC		0.020 BSC	
L	0.350	0.450	0.014	0.018
R	0.200 TYP		0.008 TYP	
K	0.200	---	0.008	---

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- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

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- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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