

# NCP345

## Overvoltage Protection IC

The NCP345 overvoltage protection circuit (OVP) protects sensitive electronic circuitry from overvoltage transients and power supply faults when used in conjunction with an external P-channel FET. The device is designed to sense an overvoltage condition and quickly disconnect the input voltage supply from the load before any damage can occur. The OVP consists of a precise voltage reference, a comparator with hysteresis, control logic, and a MOSFET gate driver. The OVP is designed on a robust BiCMOS process and is intended to withstand voltage transients up to 30 V.

The device is optimized for applications that have an external AC/DC adapter or car accessory charger to power the product and/or recharge the internal batteries. The nominal overvoltage threshold is 6.85 V so it is suitable for single cell Li-Ion applications as well as 3/4 cell NiCD/NiMH applications.

### Features

- Overvoltage Turn-Off Time of less than 1.0  $\mu$ sec
- Accurate Voltage Threshold of 6.85 V (nominal)
- Undervoltage Lockout Protection
- CNTRL Input Compatible with 1.8 V Logic Levels
- Pb-Free Package is Available

### Typical Applications

- Cellular Phones
- Digital Cameras
- Portable Computers and PDAs
- Portable CD and other Consumer Electronics



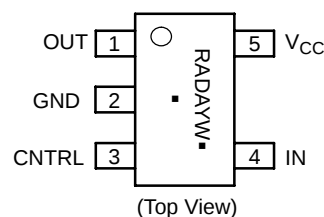
**ON Semiconductor®**

<http://onsemi.com>



**THIN SOT-23-5**  
**SN SUFFIX**  
**CASE 483**

### PIN CONNECTIONS & MARKING DIAGRAM

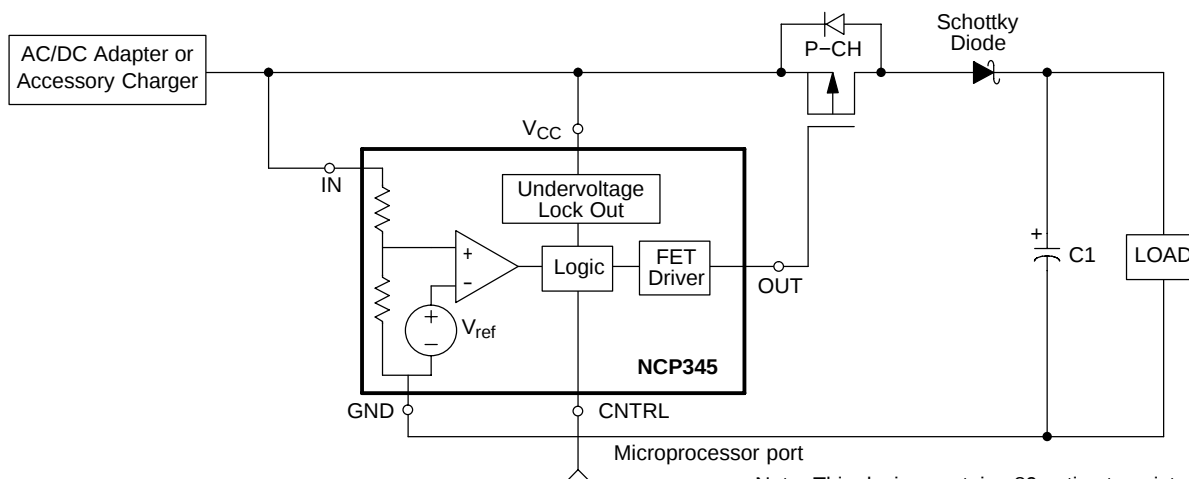


RAD = Specific Device Code  
A = Assembly Location  
Y = Year  
W = Work Week  
▪ = Pb-Free Package  
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device      | Package            | Shipping <sup>†</sup>               |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NCP345SNT1  | SOT-23-5           | 3000 / Tape & Reel<br>(7 inch Reel) |
| NCP345SNT1G | SOT-23-5 (Pb-Free) |                                     |

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.



Note: This device contains 89 active transistors

**Figure 1. Simplified Application Diagram**

# NCP345

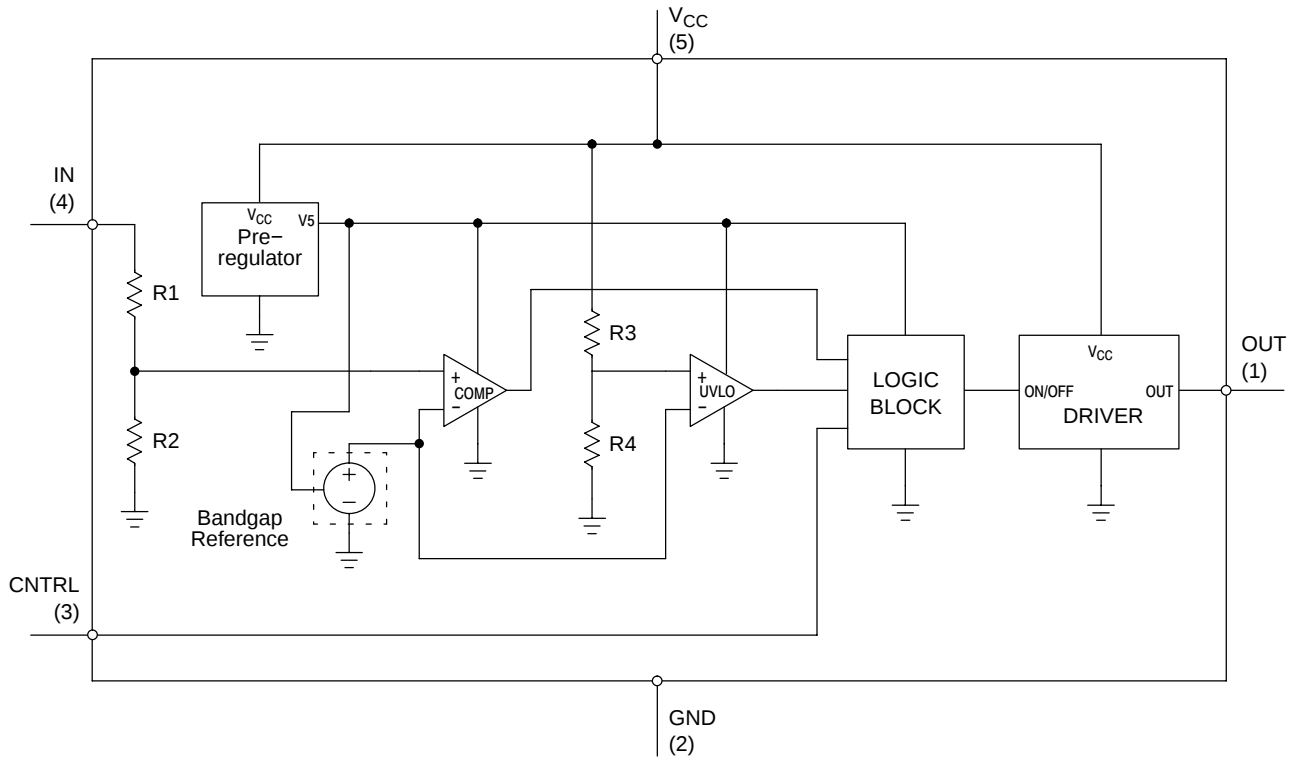


Figure 2. Detailed Block Diagram

## PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

| Pin # | Symbol   | Pin Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | OUT      | This signal drives the gate of a P-channel MOSFET. It is controlled by the voltage level on IN or the logic state of the CNTRL input. When an overvoltage event is detected, the OUT pin is driven to within 1.0 V of $V_{CC}$ in less than 1.0 $\mu$ sec provided that gate and stray capacitance is less than 12 nF.                                               |
| 2     | GND      | Circuit Ground                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 3     | CNTRL    | This logic signal is used to control the state of OUT and turn-on/off the P-channel MOSFET. A logic High results in the OUT signal being driven to within 1.0 V of $V_{CC}$ which disconnects the FET. If this pin is not used, the input should be connected to ground.                                                                                             |
| 4     | IN       | This pin senses an external voltage point. If the voltage on this input rises above the overvoltage threshold ( $V_{TH}$ ), the OUT pin will be driven to within 1.0 V of $V_{CC}$ , thus disconnecting the FET. The nominal threshold level is 6.85 V and this threshold level can be increased with the addition of an external resistor between IN and $V_{CC}$ . |
| 5     | $V_{CC}$ | Positive Voltage supply. If $V_{CC}$ falls below 2.8 V (nom), the OUT pin will be driven to within 1.0 V of $V_{CC}$ , thus disconnecting the P-channel FET.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## TRUTH TABLE

| IN        | CNTRL | OUT      |
|-----------|-------|----------|
| $<V_{th}$ | L     | GND      |
| $<V_{th}$ | H     | $V_{CC}$ |
| $>V_{th}$ | L     | $V_{CC}$ |
| $>V_{th}$ | H     | $V_{CC}$ |

# NCP345

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

| Rating                                             | Pin    | Symbol                                   | Min          | Max      | Unit |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| OUT voltage to GND                                 | 1      | V <sub>O</sub>                           | -0.3         | 30       | V    |
| Input and CNTRL pin voltage to GND                 | 4<br>3 | V <sub>input</sub><br>V <sub>CNTRL</sub> | -0.3<br>-0.3 | 30<br>13 | V    |
| V <sub>CC</sub> Maximum Range                      | 5      | V <sub>CC(max)</sub>                     | -0.3         | 30       | V    |
| Maximum Power Dissipation at T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C | –      | P <sub>D</sub>                           | –            | 0.216    | W    |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Air                 | –      | R <sub>θJA</sub>                         | –            | 300      | °C/W |
| Junction Temperature                               | –      | T <sub>J</sub>                           | –            | 150      | °C   |
| Operating Ambient Temperature                      | –      | T <sub>A</sub>                           | -40          | 85       | °C   |
| V <sub>CNTRL</sub> Operating Voltage               | 3      | –                                        | 0            | 5.0      | V    |
| Storage Temperature Range                          | –      | T <sub>stg</sub>                         | -65          | 150      | °C   |
| ESD performance (HBM)†                             | all    | –                                        | 2.5          | –        | kV   |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

† Human body model (HBM): MIL STD 883C Method 3015-7, (R = 1500 ohms, C = 100 pf, F = 3 pulses delay 1 s).

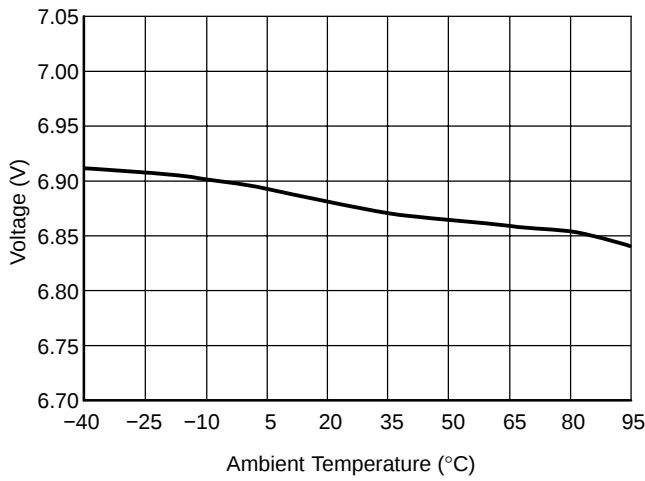
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(For typical values T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, for min/max values T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V, unless otherwise noted.)

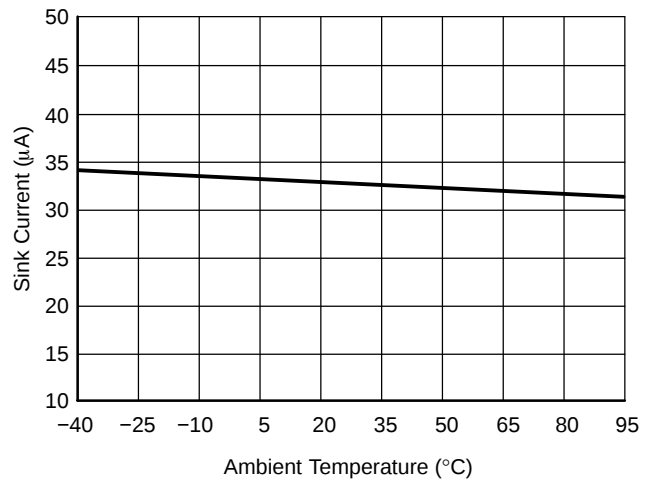
| Characteristic                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Symbol               | Pin | Min                                                                   | Typ         | Max         | Unit |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| V <sub>CC</sub> Operating Voltage Range                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | V <sub>CC(opt)</sub> | 5   | 3.0                                                                   | 4.8         | 25          | V    |
| Supply Current (I <sub>CC</sub> + I <sub>input</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V Steady State)                                                                                                                                                                                                  | –                    | 4,5 | –                                                                     | 0.75        | 1.0         | mA   |
| Input Threshold<br>(V <sub>input</sub> connected to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>input</sub> increasing)                                                                                                                                                                                          | V <sub>Th</sub>      | 4   | 6.65                                                                  | 6.85        | 7.08        | V    |
| Input Hysteresis (V <sub>input</sub> connected to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>input</sub> decreasing)                                                                                                                                                                                            | V <sub>Hyst</sub>    | 4   | 50                                                                    | 100         | 200         | mV   |
| Input Impedance (Input = V <sub>Th</sub> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | R <sub>in</sub>      | 4   | 70                                                                    | 150         | –           | kΩ   |
| CNTRL Voltage High                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | V <sub>ih</sub>      | 3   | 1.5                                                                   | –           | –           | V    |
| CNTRL Voltage Low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | V <sub>il</sub>      | 3   | –                                                                     | –           | 0.5         | V    |
| CNTRL Current High (V <sub>ih</sub> = 5.0 V)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | I <sub>ih</sub>      | 3   | –                                                                     | 95          | 200         | μA   |
| CNTRL Current Low (V <sub>il</sub> = 0.5 V)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | I <sub>il</sub>      | 3   | –                                                                     | 10          | 20          | μA   |
| Undervoltage Lockout (V <sub>CC</sub> decreasing)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | V <sub>Lock</sub>    | 3   | 2.5                                                                   | 2.8         | 3.0         | V    |
| Output Sink Current (V <sub>CC</sub> < V <sub>Th</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0 V)                                                                                                                                                                                                            | I <sub>Sink</sub>    | 1   | 10                                                                    | 33          | 50          | μA   |
| Output Voltage High (V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V; I <sub>Source</sub> = 10 mA)<br>Output Voltage High (V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V; I <sub>Source</sub> = 0.25 mA)<br>Output Voltage High (V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V; I <sub>Source</sub> = 0 mA) | V <sub>oh</sub>      | 1   | V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0<br>V <sub>CC</sub> -0.25<br>V <sub>CC</sub> -0.1 | –<br>–<br>– | –<br>–<br>– | V    |
| Output Voltage Low<br>(Input < 6.5 V; I <sub>Sink</sub> = 0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V, CNTRL = 0 V)                                                                                                                                                                                         | V <sub>ol</sub>      | 1   | –                                                                     | –           | 0.1         | V    |
| Turn ON Delay – Input (V <sub>input</sub> connected to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>input</sub> step down signal from 8.0 to 6.0 V; measured to 50% point of OUT)*                                                                                                                                | T <sub>ON IN</sub>   | 1   | –                                                                     | –           | 10          | μsec |
| Turn OFF Delay – Input (V <sub>input</sub> connected to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>input</sub> step up signal from 6.0 to 8.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 12 nF Output > V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0 V)                                                                                                        | T <sub>OFF IN</sub>  | 1   | –                                                                     | 0.5         | 1.0         | μsec |
| Turn ON Delay – CNTRL (CNTRL step down signal from 2.0 to 0.5 V; measured to 50% point of OUT)*                                                                                                                                                                                               | T <sub>ON CT</sub>   | 1   | –                                                                     | –           | 10          | μsec |
| Turn OFF Delay – CNTRL (CNTRL step up signal from 0.5 to 2.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 12 nF Output > V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0 V)                                                                                                                                                                       | T <sub>OFF CT</sub>  | 1   | –                                                                     | 1.0         | 2.0         | μsec |

\*Turn ON Delay is guaranteed by design.

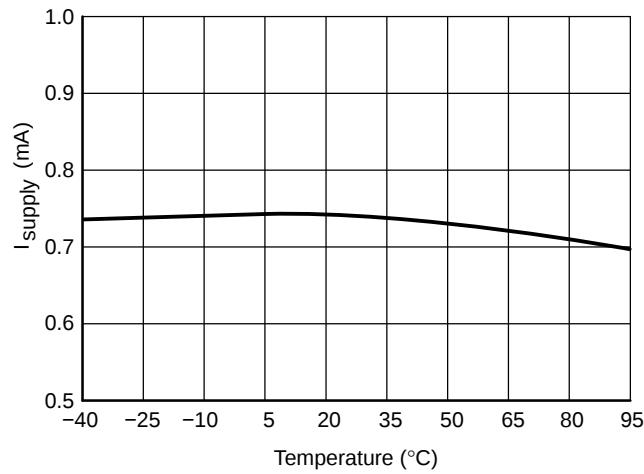
# NCP345



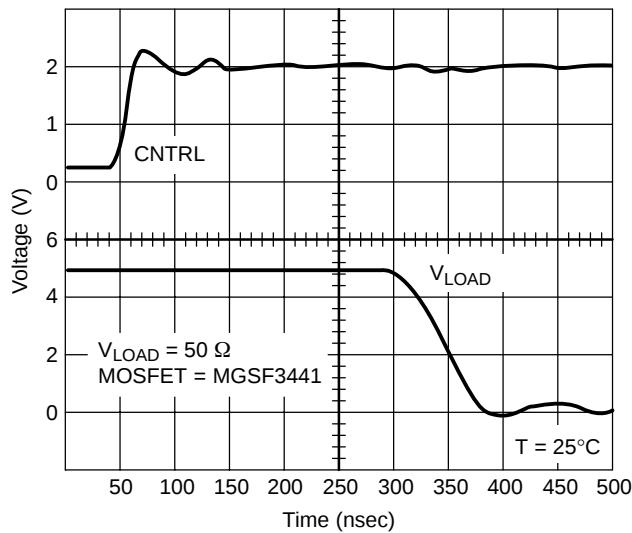
**Figure 3. Typical  $V_{th}$  Threshold Variation vs. Temperature**



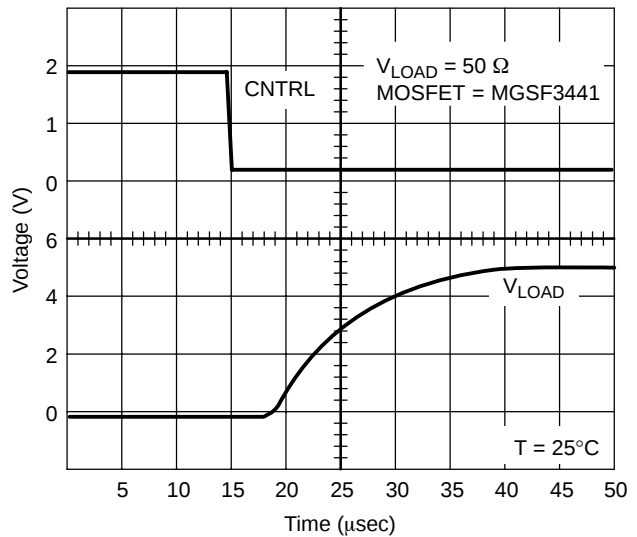
**Figure 4. Typical OUT Sink Current vs. Temperature**  
 $V_{in} < V_{th}$ ,  $V_{out} = 1\text{ V}$



**Figure 5. Typical Supply Current vs. Temperature**  
 $I_{cc} + I_{in}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 6\text{ V}$



**Figure 6. Typical Turn-off Time CNTRL to  $V_{LOAD}$**



**Figure 7. Typical Turn-on Time CNTRL to  $V_{LOAD}$**

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

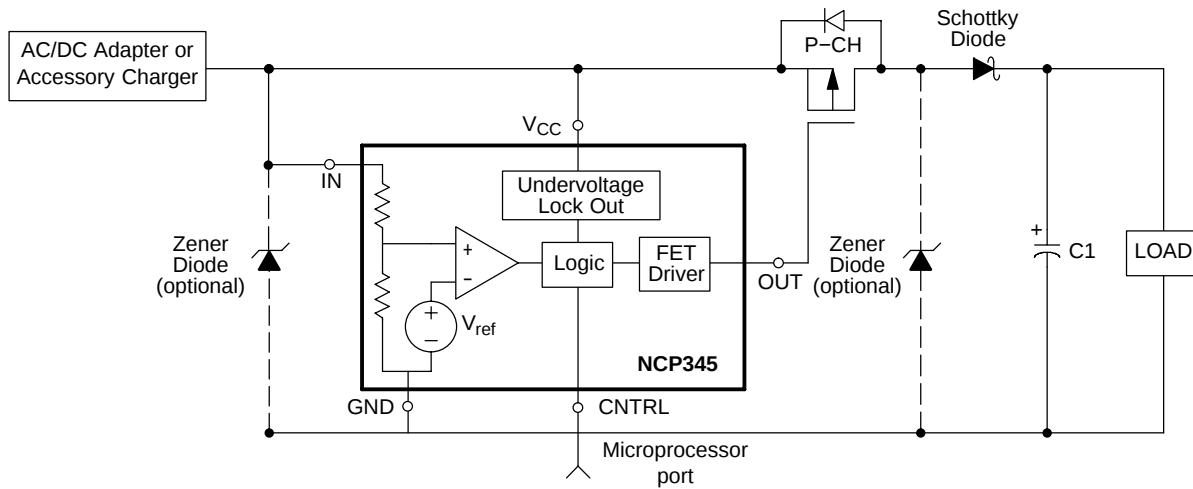


Figure 8.

## Introduction

In many electronic products, an external AC/DC wall adapter is used to convert the AC line voltage into a regulated DC voltage or a current limited source. Line surges or faults in the adapter may result in overvoltage events that can damage sensitive electronic components within the product. This is becoming more critical as the operating voltages of many integrated circuits have been lowered due to advances in sub-micron silicon lithography. In addition, portable products with removable battery packs pose special problems since the pack can be removed at any time. If the user removes a pack in the middle of charging, a large transient voltage spike can occur which can damage the product. Finally, damage can result if the user plugs in the wrong adapter into the charging jack. The challenge of the product designer is to improve the robustness of the design and avoid situations where the product can be damaged due to un-expected, but unfortunately, likely events that will occur as the product is used.

## Circuit Overview

To address these problems, the protection system above has been developed consisting of the NCP345 Over Voltage Protection IC and a P-channel MOSFET switch such as the MGSF3441. The NCP345 monitors the input voltage and will not turn on the MOSFET unless the input voltage is within a safe operating window that has an upper limit of 7.05 V. A zener diode can be placed in parallel to the load to provide for secondary protection during the brief time that it takes for the NCP345 to detect the overvoltage fault and disconnect the MOSFET. The decision to use this secondary diode is a function of the charging currents expected, load capacitance across the battery, and the desired protection

voltage by analyzing the  $dV/dT$  rise that occurs during the brief time it takes to turn-off the MOSFET. For battery powered applications, a low-forward voltage Schottky diode such as the MBRM120LT3 can be placed in series with the MOSFET to block the body diode of the MOSFET and prevent shorting the battery out if the input is accidentally shorted to ground. This provides additional voltage margin at the load since there is a small forward drop across this diode that reduces the voltage at the load.

When the protection circuit turns off the MOSFET, there can be a sudden rise in the input voltage of the device. This transient can be quite large depending on the impedance of the supply and the current being drawn from the supply at the time of an overvoltage event. This inductive spike can be clamped with a zener diode from IN to ground. This diode breakdown voltage should be well above the worst case supply voltage provided from the AC/DC adapter or Cigarette Lighter Adapter (CLA), since the zener is only intended to clamp the transient. The NCP345 is designed so that the IN and  $V_{CC}$  pin can safely protect up to 25 V and withstand transients to 30 V. Since these spikes can be very narrow in duration, it is important to use a high bandwidth probe and oscilloscope when prototyping the product to verify the operation of the circuit under all the transient conditions. A similar problem can result due to contact bounce as the DC source is plugged into the product.

For portable products it is normal to have a capacitor to ground in parallel with the battery. If the product has a battery pack that is easily removable during charging, this scenario should be analyzed. Under that situation, the charging current will go into the capacitor and the voltage may rise rapidly depending on the capacitor value, the charging current and the power supply response time.

### Normal Operation

Figure 1 illustrates a typical configuration. The external adapter provides power to the protection system so the circuitry is only active when the adapter is connected. The OVP monitors the voltage from the charger and if the voltage exceeds a nominal voltage of 6.85 V, the OUT signal drives the gate of the MOSFET to within 1.0 V of  $V_{CC}$ , thus turning off the FET and disconnecting the source from the load. The nominal time it takes to drive the gate to this state is 400 nsec (1.0 usec maximum for gate capacitance of < 12 nF). Typical turn off performance using the CNTRL input can be seen in Figure 6. The CNTRL input can also be used to interrupt charging and allow the microcontroller to measure the cell voltage under a normal condition to get a more accurate measure of the battery voltage. Once the over voltage is removed, the NCP345 will turn on the MOSFET. The turn on circuitry is designed to turn on the MOSFET more gradually to limit the in-rush current. Typical turn-on

performance is illustrated using the MGSF3441 in Figure 7. This characteristic is a function of the threshold of the MOSFET and will vary depending on the device characteristics such as the gate capacitance.

The OVP has an under voltage lockout (UVLO) circuit which disables the gate driver circuit until the UVLO senses that the  $V_{CC}$  voltage is above 2.6 V. Once the UVLO has released the gate driver circuit, the OUT signal will stay high until the voltage on the IN is sensed. If the input voltage to IN is less than 6.85 V nominal, then the OUT signal will be driven LOW and the FET will be turned on so the source can be connected to the load.

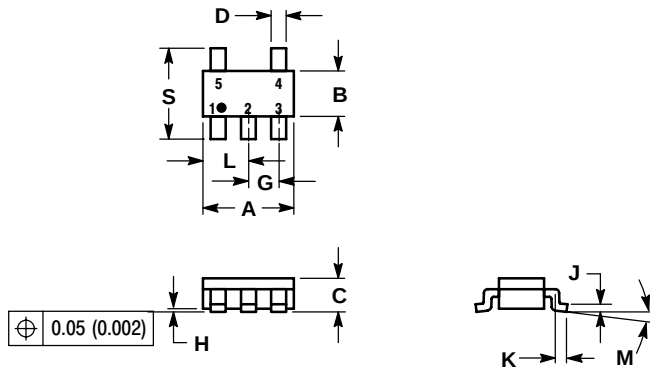
There are three events that will cause the OVP to drive the gate of the FET to a HIGH state.

- Voltage on  $V_{CC}$  falls below the UVLO threshold
- Voltage on IN rises above 6.85 V (nominal)
- CNTRL input is driven to a logic High

# NCP345

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

THIN SOT-23-5  
SN SUFFIX  
CASE 483-02  
ISSUE E

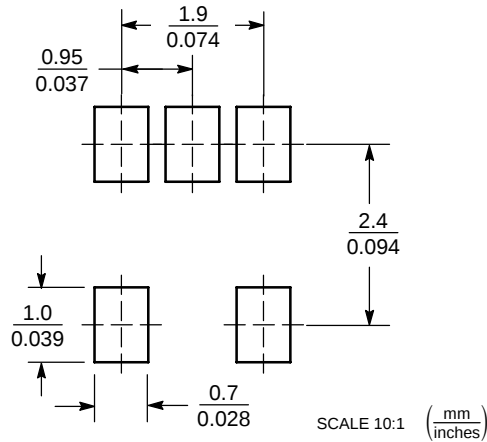


### NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
4. A AND B DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |       | INCHES |        |
|-----|-------------|-------|--------|--------|
|     | MIN         | MAX   | MIN    | MAX    |
| A   | 2.90        | 3.10  | 0.1142 | 0.1220 |
| B   | 1.30        | 1.70  | 0.0512 | 0.0669 |
| C   | 0.90        | 1.10  | 0.0354 | 0.0433 |
| D   | 0.25        | 0.50  | 0.0098 | 0.0197 |
| E   | 0.85        | 1.05  | 0.0335 | 0.0413 |
| F   | 0.013       | 0.100 | 0.0005 | 0.0040 |
| G   | 0.10        | 0.26  | 0.0040 | 0.0102 |
| H   | 0.20        | 0.60  | 0.0079 | 0.0236 |
| I   | 1.25        | 1.55  | 0.0493 | 0.0610 |
| J   | 0°          | 10°   | 0°     | 10°    |
| K   | 2.50        | 3.00  | 0.0985 | 0.1181 |

### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

**ON Semiconductor** and  are registered trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC (SCILLC). SCILLC reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. SCILLC makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does SCILLC assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in SCILLC data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. SCILLC does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. SCILLC products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems intended for surgical implant into the body, or other applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the SCILLC product could create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Should Buyer purchase or use SCILLC products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold SCILLC and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that SCILLC was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part. SCILLC is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. This literature is subject to all applicable copyright laws and is not for resale in any manner.

## PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

### LITERATURE FULFILLMENT:

Literature Distribution Center for ON Semiconductor  
P.O. Box 61312, Phoenix, Arizona 85082-1312 USA  
**Phone:** 480-829-7710 or 800-344-3860 Toll Free USA/Canada  
**Fax:** 480-829-7709 or 800-344-3867 Toll Free USA/Canada  
**Email:** [orderlit@onsemi.com](mailto:orderlit@onsemi.com)

**N. American Technical Support:** 800-282-9855 Toll Free  
USA/Canada

**Japan:** ON Semiconductor, Japan Customer Focus Center  
2-9-1 Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan 153-0051  
**Phone:** 81-3-5773-3850

**ON Semiconductor Website:** <http://onsemi.com>

**Order Literature:** <http://www.onsemi.com/litorder>

For additional information, please contact your  
local Sales Representative.



**Стандарт  
Электрон  
Связь**

Мы молодая и активно развивающаяся компания в области поставок электронных компонентов. Мы поставляем электронные компоненты отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших складов мира.

Благодаря сотрудничеству с мировыми поставщиками мы осуществляем комплексные и плановые поставки широчайшего спектра электронных компонентов.

Собственная эффективная логистика и склад в обеспечивает надежную поставку продукции в точно указанные сроки по всей России.

Мы осуществляем техническую поддержку нашим клиентам и предпродажную проверку качества продукции. На все поставляемые продукты мы предоставляем гарантию .

Осуществляем поставки продукции под контролем ВП МО РФ на предприятия военно-промышленного комплекса России , а также работаем в рамках 275 ФЗ с открытием отдельных счетов в уполномоченном банке. Система менеджмента качества компании соответствует требованиям ГОСТ ISO 9001.

Минимальные сроки поставки, гибкие цены, неограниченный ассортимент и индивидуальный подход к клиентам являются основой для выстраивания долгосрочного и эффективного сотрудничества с предприятиями радиоэлектронной промышленности, предприятиями ВПК и научно-исследовательскими институтами России.

С нами вы становитесь еще успешнее!

**Наши контакты:**

**Телефон:** +7 812 627 14 35

**Электронная почта:** [sales@st-electron.ru](mailto:sales@st-electron.ru)

**Адрес:** 198099, Санкт-Петербург,  
Промышленная ул, дом № 19, литера Н,  
помещение 100-Н Офис 331