



THE DATASHEET OF MAX4211FETE+

EVALUATION KITS
AVAILABLE

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4210/MAX4211

General Description

The MAX4210/MAX4211 low-cost, low-power, high-side power/current monitors provide an analog output voltage proportional to the power consumed by a load by multiplying load current and source voltage. The MAX4210/MAX4211 measure load current by using a high-side current-sense amplifier, making them especially useful in battery-powered systems by not interfering with the ground path of the load.

The MAX4210 is a small, simple 6-pin power monitor intended for limited board space applications. The MAX4210A/B/C integrate an internal 25:1 resistor-divider network to reduce component count. The MAX4210D/E/F use an external resistor-divider network for greater design flexibility.

The MAX4211 is a full-featured current and power monitor. The device combines a high-side current-sense amplifier, 1.21V bandgap reference, and two comparators with open-drain outputs to make detector circuits for overpower, overcurrent, and/or overvoltage conditions. The open-drain outputs can be connected to potentials as high as 28V, suitable for driving high-side switches for circuit-breaker applications.

Both the MAX4210/MAX4211 feature three different current-sense amplifier gain options: 16.67V/V, 25.00V/V, and 40.96V/V. The MAX4210 is available in 3mm x 3mm, 6-pin TDFN and 8-pin μ MAX[®] packages and the MAX4211 is available in 4mm x 4mm, 16-pin thin QFN and 16-pin TSSOP packages. Both parts are specified for the -40°C to +85°C extended operating temperature range.

Applications

- Overpower Circuit Breakers
- Smart Battery Packs/Chargers
- Smart Peripheral Control
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Power-Supply Displays
- Measurement Instrumentation
- Baseband Analog Multipliers
- VGA Circuits
- Power-Level Detectors

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Pin Configurations and Selector Guide appear at end of data sheet.

Features

- ◆ Real-Time Current and Power Monitoring
- ◆ $\pm 1.5\%$ (max) Current-Sense Accuracy
- ◆ $\pm 1.5\%$ (max) Power-Sense Accuracy
- ◆ Two Uncommitted Comparators (MAX4211)
- ◆ 1.21V Reference Output (MAX4211)
- ◆ Three Current/Power Gain Options
- ◆ 100mV/150mV Current-Sense Full-Scale Voltage
- ◆ +4V to +28V Input Source Voltage Range
- ◆ +2.7V to +5.5V Power-Supply Voltage Range
- ◆ Low Supply Current: 380 μ A (MAX4210)
- ◆ 220kHz Bandwidth
- ◆ Small 6-Pin TDFN and 8-Pin μ MAX Packages (MAX4210)

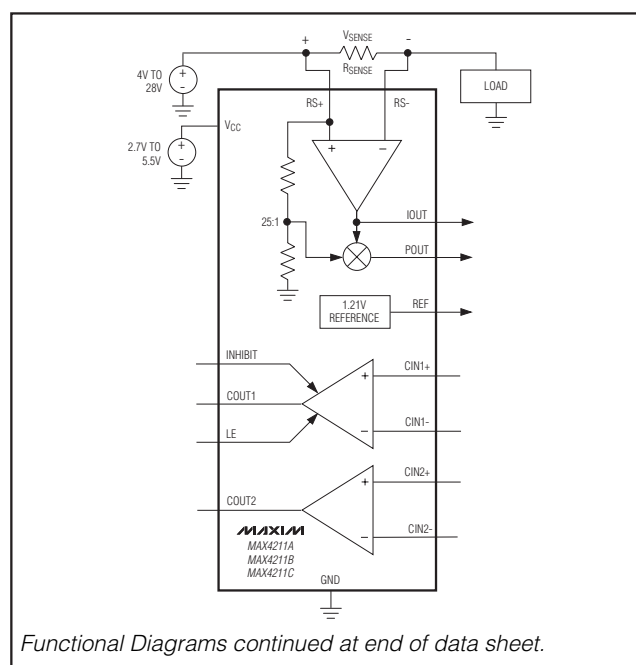
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4210AETT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 TDFN-6-EP* (3mm x 3mm)	AHF
MAX4210AEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—

*EP = Exposed paddle.

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

Functional Diagrams



Functional Diagrams continued at end of data sheet.



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For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{CC}, IN, CIN1, CIN2 to GND-0.3V to +6V
 RS+, RS-, INHIBIT, LE, COUT1, COUT2 to GND-0.3V to +30V
 IOUT, POUT, REF to GND-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
 Differential Input Voltage (V_{RS+} - V_{RS-})±5V
 Maximum Current into Any Pin.....±10mA
 Output Short-Circuit Duration to V_{CC} or GND 10s
 Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
 6-Pin TDFN (derate 24.4mW/°C above +70°C)1951mW

8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)362mW
 16-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.4mW/°C above +70°C)754mW
 16-Pin Thin QFN (derate 25mW/°C above +70°C)2000mW
 Operating Temperature Range-40°C to +85°C
 Junction Temperature+150°C
 Storage Temperature Range-65°C to +150°C
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 5.0V, V_{RS+} = 25V, V_{SENSE} = 5mV, V_{IN} = 1.0V, V_{LE} = 0V, R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M Ω , V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}, V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND, V_{INHIBIT} = 0V, R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k Ω connected to V_{CC}, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Voltage Range (Note 2)	V _{CC}			2.7		5.5	V
Common-Mode Input Range (Note 3)	V _{CMR}	Measured at RS+		4		28	V
Supply Current	I _{CC}	T _A = +25°C, V _{CC} = +5.5V	MAX4210		380	570	μ A
			MAX4211		670	960	
		V _{CC} = +5.5V	MAX4210			670	
			MAX4211			1100	
Input Bias Current	I _{RS+}	V _{SENSE} = 0mV	MAX421_A/B/C		14	25	μ A
	I _{RS-}		MAX421_D/E/F		3	8	
IN Input Bias Current	I _{IN}	MAX421_D/E/F			-0.1	-1	μ A
Leakage Current	I _{RS+} , I _{RS-}	V _{CC} = 0V			0.1	1	μ A
V _{SENSE} Full-Scale Voltage (Note 4)	V _{SENSE_FS}	MAX421_A/B/D/E		150			mV
		MAX421_C/F		100			
IN Full-Scale Voltage (Note 4)	V _{IN_FS}	MAX421_D/E/F, V _{SENSE} = 10mV to 100mV		1			V
IN Input Voltage Range (Note 5)	V _{IN}	MAX421_D/E/F, V _{SENSE} = 10mV to 100mV		0.16		1.10	V
V _{RS+} Full-Scale Voltage (Note 4)		MAX421_A/B/C, V _{SENSE} = 10mV to 100mV		25			V
V _{RS+} Input Voltage Range (Note 5)	V _{RS+}	MAX421_A/B/C, V _{SENSE} = 10mV to 100mV		4		28	V
Minimum IOUT/POUT Voltage	V _{OUT_MIN}	V _{SENSE} = 0V, V _{RS+} = 25V	Current into IOUT = 10 μ A		1.5		mV
			Current into IOUT = 100 μ A		2.5	80	
			Current into POUT = 10 μ A		1.5		
			Current into POUT = 100 μ A		2.5	80	
Maximum IOUT/POUT Voltage (Note 6)	V _{OUT_MAX}	V _{SENSE} = 300mV, V _{RS+} = 25V	Current out of IOUT = 500 μ A			V _{CC} - 0.25	V
			Current out of POUT = 500 μ A			V _{CC} - 0.25	

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 5mV$, $V_{IN} = 1.0V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Current-Sense Amplifier Gain	V_{IOUT}/V_{SENSE}	MAX4211A/D			16.67		V/V
		MAX4211B/E			25.00		
		MAX4211C/F			40.96		
Power-Sense Amplifier Gain	$V_{POUT}/(V_{SENSE} \times V_{RS+})$	MAX421_A			0.667		1/V
		MAX421_B			1.00		
		MAX421_C			1.64		
	$V_{POUT}/(V_{SENSE} \times V_{IN})$	MAX421_D			16.67		
		MAX421_E			25.00		
		MAX421_F			40.96		
IOUT Common-Mode Rejection	CMRI	MAX4211, $V_{RS+} = 4V$ to $28V$		60	80		dB
POUT Common-Mode Rejection	CMRP	MAX421_D/E/F, $V_{RS+} = 4V$ to $28V$		60	80		dB
IOUT Power-Supply Rejection	PSRI	$V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$		52	80		dB
POUT Power-Supply Rejection	PSRP	$V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$		52	70		dB
Output Resistance for POUT, IOUT, REF	R_{OUT}				0.5		Ω
IOUT -3dB Bandwidth	$BW_{IOUT/SENSE}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, V_{SENSE} AC source			220		kHz
POUT -3dB Bandwidth	$BW_{POUT/SENSE}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, V_{SENSE} AC source			220		kHz
	$BW_{POUT/VIN}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, V_{IN} AC source, MAX421_D/E/F			500		
	$BW_{POUT/RS+}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, V_{RS+} AC source, MAX421_A/B/C			250		
Capacitive-Load Stability (POUT, IOUT, REF)	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			450		pF
Current Output (IOUT) Settling Time to 1% of Final Value		MAX4211	$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to $100mV$		15		μs
			$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$ to $10mV$		15		
Power Output (POUT) Settling Time to 1% of Final Value		MAX421_A/B/C	$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to $100mV$		10		μs
			$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$ to $10mV$		10		
			$V_{RS+} = 4V$ to $25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$		15		
			$V_{RS+} = 25V$ to $4V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$		15		
			$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to $100mV$		10		
		MAX421_D/E/F	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$ to $10mV$		10		
			$V_{IN} = 160mV$ to $1V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$		10		
			$V_{IN} = 1V$ to $160mV$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$		10		

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 5mV$, $V_{IN} = 1.0V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power-Up Time to 1% of Current Output Final Value		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, MAX4211		100		μs
Power-Up Time to 1% of Power Output Final Value		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$		100		μs
Saturation Recovery Time for Current Out (Note 7)		$C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, $V_{SENSE} = -100mV$ to $+100mV$		35		μs
		$C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, $V_{SENSE} = 1.5V$ to $100mV$		35		
Saturation Recovery Time for Power Out (Note 7)		$V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{RS+} = 10V$, $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, $V_{SENSE} = -100mV$ to $+100mV$		25		μs
		$V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{RS+} = 10V$, $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, $V_{SENSE} = 1.5V$ to $100mV$		25		
Reference Voltage	V_{REF}	$I_{REF} = 0$ to $100\mu A$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	1.20	1.21	1.22	V
		$I_{REF} = 0$ to $100\mu A$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$	1.19		1.23	
Comparator Input Offset		Common-mode voltage = REF		± 0.5	± 5	mV
Comparator Hysteresis				5		mV
Comparator Common-Mode Low		Functional test		0.1		V
Comparator Common-Mode High		Functional test		$V_{CC} - 1.15$		V
Comparator Input Bias Current	I_{BIAS}			-2		nA
Comparator Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	$I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.2	0.6	V
Comparator Output-High Leakage Current (Note 8)		$V_{PULLUP} = 28V$			1	μA
LE Logic Input-High Voltage Threshold	V_{IH}		$0.67 \times V_{CC}$			V
LE Logic Input-Low Voltage Threshold	V_{IL}				$0.33 \times V_{CC}$	V
LE Logic Input Internal Pulldown Current			0.68	1	2.20	μA
INHIBIT Logic Input-High Voltage Threshold			1.3			V
INHIBIT Logic Input-Low Voltage Threshold					0.5	V
INHIBIT Logic Input Hysteresis				0.6		V
INHIBIT Logic Input Internal Pulldown Current			0.68	1	2.20	μA

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 5mV$, $V_{IN} = 1.0V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Comparator Propagation Delay	t _{PD+} , t _{PD-}	C _{LOAD} = 10pF, R _{LOAD} = 10kΩ pullup to V _{CC} , 5mV overdrive			4		μs
Minimum INHIBIT Pulse Width					1		μs
Minimum LE Pulse Width					1		μs
Comparator Power-Up Blanking Time From V _{CC}	t _{ON}	V _{CC} from 0 to (2.7V to 5.5V)			300		μs
LATCH Setup Time	t _{SETUP}				3		μs
MAX4210A/MAX4211A (power gain = 0.667)							
POUT Gain Accuracy (Note 9)	ΔV _{POUT} /ΔV _{SENSE}	V _{SENSE} = 10mV to 100mV, V _{RS+} = 25V	T _A = +25°C	±0.5	±1.5	%	
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		±3.0		
	ΔV _{POUT} /ΔV _{RS+}	V _{SENSE} = 100mV, V _{RS+} = 5V to 25V	T _A = +25°C	±0.5	±1.5		
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		±3.0		
Total POUT Output Error (Note 10)	ΔV _{POUT_MAX} /FSO	V _{SENSE} = 5mV to 100mV, V _{RS+} = 5V to 25V	T _A = +25°C	±0.15	±1.5	% FSO*	
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		±3.0		
	ΔV _{POUT_MAX} /V _{POUT}	V _{SENSE} = 150mV, V _{RS+} ≥ 15V	T _A = +25°C	±0.2	±1.5	%	
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		±3.0		
			V _{SENSE} = 100mV, V _{RS+} ≥ 4V		±2.5		
			V _{SENSE} = 100mV, V _{RS+} ≥ 9V		±1.2		
			V _{SENSE} = 50mV, V _{RS+} ≥ 6V		±1.8		
			V _{SENSE} = 25mV, V _{RS+} ≥ 15V		±1.8		
POUT Output Offset Voltage (Note 11)		V _{SENSE} = 0V, V _{RS+} = 25V	T _A = +25°C	1.5	5	mV	
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		15		
MAX4210B/MAX4211B (power gain = 1.00)							
POUT Gain Accuracy (Note 9)	ΔV _{POUT} /ΔV _{SENSE}	V _{SENSE} = 10mV to 100mV, V _{RS+} = 25V	T _A = +25°C	±0.5	±1.5	%	
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		±3.0		
	ΔV _{POUT} /ΔV _{RS+}	V _{SENSE} = 100mV, V _{RS+} = 5V to 25V	T _A = +25°C	±0.5	±1.5		
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		±3.0		

*FSO refers to full-scale output under the conditions: $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = +25V$, or $V_{IN} = 1V$.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 5mV$, $V_{IN} = 1.0V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Total POUT Output Error (Note 10)	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/$ FSO	$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$ to 100mV, $V_{RS+} = 5V$ to 25V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.15	± 1.5	% FSO*	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/$ V_{POUT}	$V_{SENSE} = 150mV$, $V_{RS+} > 15V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.2	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} > 4V$		± 2.5			
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} > 9V$		± 1.2			
		$V_{SENSE} = 50mV$, $V_{RS+} > 6V$		± 1.8			
		$V_{SENSE} = 25mV$, $V_{RS+} > 15V$		± 1.8			
POUT Output Offset Voltage (Note 11)		$V_{SENSE} = 0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	2	6.5	mV	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		20		
MAX4210C/MAX4211C (power gain = 1.64)							
POUT Gain Accuracy (Note 9)	$\Delta V_{POUT}/$ ΔV_{SENSE}	$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to 100mV, $V_{RS+} = 25V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT}/$ ΔV_{RS+}	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 5V$ to 25V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5		
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
Total POUT Output Error (Note 10)	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/$ FSO	$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$ to 100mV, $V_{RS+} = 5V$ to 25V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.15	± 1.5	% FSO*	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/$ V_{POUT}	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} \geq 4V$		± 2.5	%		
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} \geq 9V$		± 1.2			
		$V_{SENSE} = 50mV$, $V_{RS+} \geq 6V$		± 1.8			
		$V_{SENSE} = 25mV$, $V_{RS+} \geq 15V$		± 1.8			
POUT Output Offset Voltage (Note 11)		$V_{SENSE} = 0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	3	10	mV	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		30		
MAX4210D/MAX4211D (power gain = 16.67)							
POUT Gain Accuracy (Note 9)	$\Delta V_{POUT}/$ ΔV_{SENSE}	$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to 100mV, $V_{IN} = 1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT}/$ ΔV_{IN}	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ to 1V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5		
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		

*FSO refers to full-scale output under the conditions: $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = +25V$, or $V_{IN} = 1V$.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 5mV$, $V_{IN} = 1.0V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Total POUT Output Error (Note 10)	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/FSO$	$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$ to $100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ to $1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.15	± 1.5	% FSO*	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/V_{POUT}$	$V_{SENSE} = 150mV$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 600mV$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.2	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
			$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 160mV$	± 2.5			
			$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 360mV$	± 1.2			
			$V_{SENSE} = 50mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 240mV$	± 1.8			
			$V_{SENSE} = 25mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 600mV$	± 1.8			
POUT Output Offset Voltage (Note 11)		$V_{SENSE} = 0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	1.5	5	mV	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		15		
MAX4210E/MAX4211E (power gain = 25.00)							
POUT Gain Accuracy (Note 9)	$\Delta V_{POUT}/\Delta V_{SENSE}$	$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to $100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ to $1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5		
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
Total POUT Output Error (Note 10)	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/FSO$	$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$ to $100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ to $1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.15	± 1.5	% FSO*	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/V_{POUT}$	$V_{SENSE} = 150mV$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 600mV$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.2	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		± 3.0		
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 160mV$	± 2.5				
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 360mV$	± 1.2				
		$V_{SENSE} = 50mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 240mV$	± 1.8				
		$V_{SENSE} = 25mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 600mV$	± 1.8				
POUT Output Offset Voltage (Note 11)		$V_{SENSE} = 0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	2	6.5	mV	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}		20		

*FSO refers to full-scale output under the conditions: $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = +25V$, or $V_{IN} = 1V$.

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 5mV$, $V_{IN} = 1.0V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
MAX4210F/MAX4211F (power gain = 40.96)							
POUT Gain Accuracy (Note 9)	$\Delta V_{POUT}/\Delta V_{SENSE}$	$V_{SENSE} = 10mV$ to $100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	± 3.0			
	$\Delta V_{POUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ to $1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5		
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	± 3.0			
Total POUT Output Error (Note 10)	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/FSO$	$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$ to $100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ to $1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.15	± 1.5	% FSO*	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	± 3.0			
	$\Delta V_{POUT_MAX}/V_{POUT}$	$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 160mV$	± 2.5		%		
		$V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 360mV$	± 1.2				
		$V_{SENSE} = 50mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 240mV$	± 1.8				
		$V_{SENSE} = 25mV$, $V_{RS+} = 15V$, $V_{IN} \geq 600mV$	± 1.8				
POUT Output Offset Voltage (Note 11)		$V_{SENSE} = 0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{IN} = 1V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	3	10	mV	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	30			
MAX4211A/MAX4211D (current gain = 16.67)							
IOUT Gain Accuracy	$\Delta V_{IOUT}/\Delta V_{SENSE}$	$V_{SENSE} = 20mV$ to $100mV$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.5	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	± 3.0			
Total IOUT Output Error (Note 10)	$\Delta V_{IOUT_MAX}/FSO$	$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$ to $100mV$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.15	± 1.5	% FSO*	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	± 3.0			
	$\Delta V_{IOUT_MAX}/V_{IOUT}$	$V_{SENSE} = 150mV$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	± 0.2	± 1.5	%	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}	± 3.0			
		$V_{SENSE} = 50mV$	± 1.2				
		$V_{SENSE} = 25mV$	± 1.8				
$V_{SENSE} = 5mV$	± 20						

*FSO refers to full-scale output under the conditions: $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{RS+} = +25V$, or $V_{IN} = 1V$.

MAX4210/MAX4211

(V_{CC} = 5.0V, V_{RS+} = 25V, V_{SENSE} = 5mV, V_{IN} = 1.0V, V_{LE} = 0V, R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M Ω , V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}, V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = GND, V_{INHIBIT} = 0V, R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k Ω connected to V_{CC}, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

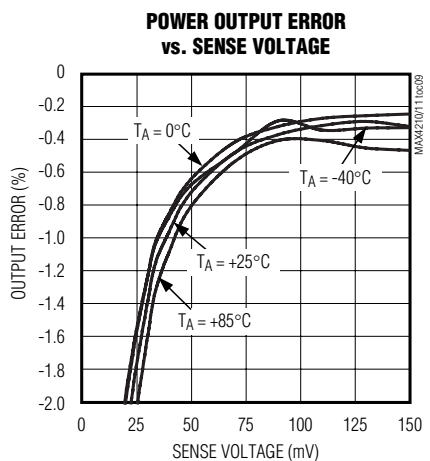
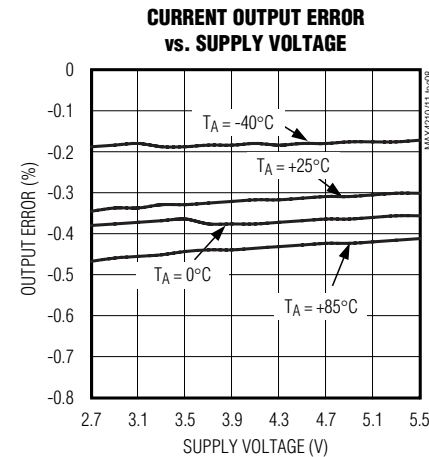
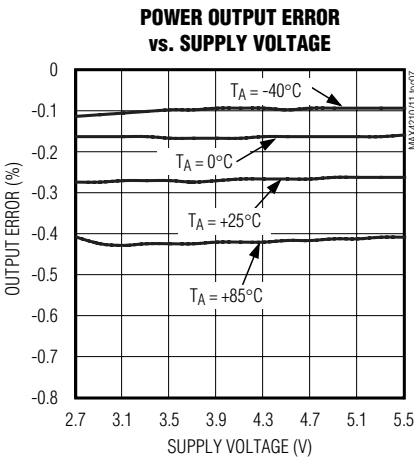
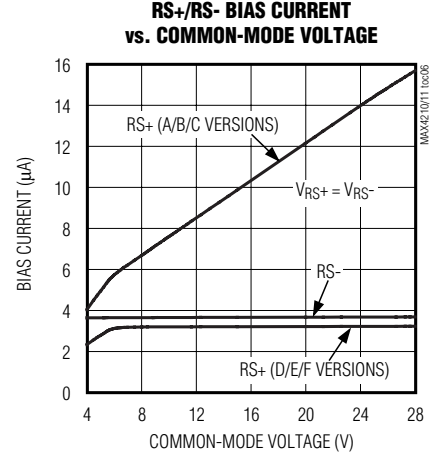
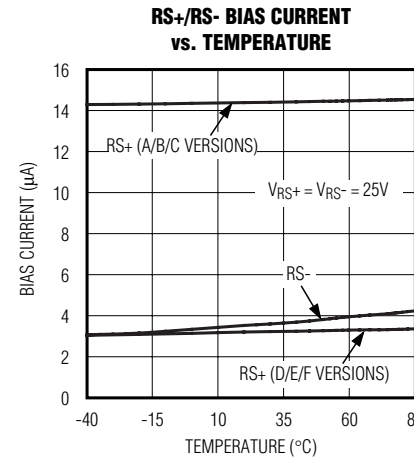
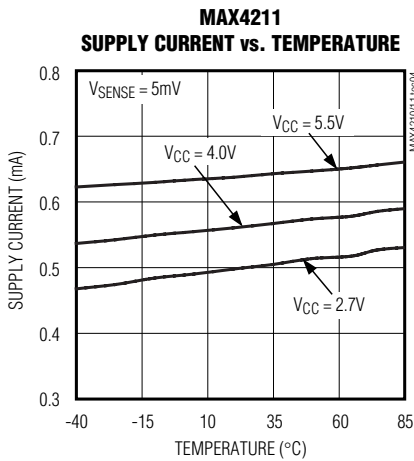
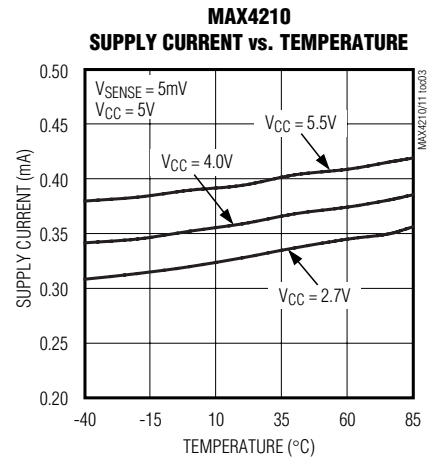
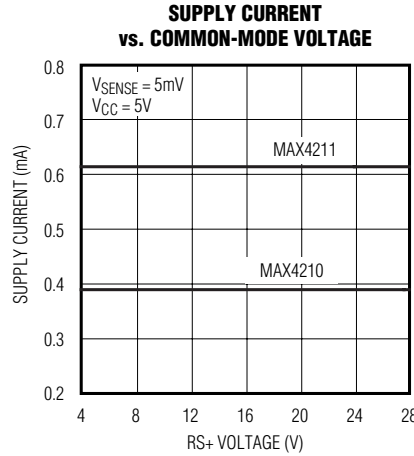
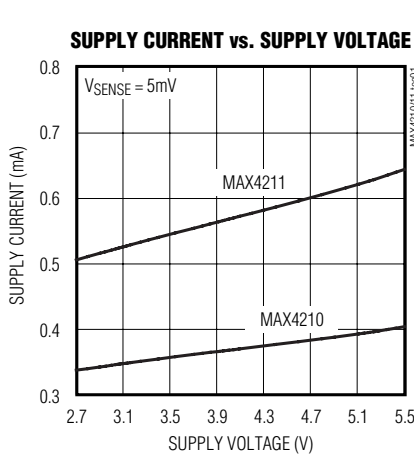
*FSO refers to full-scale output under the conditions: $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, $V_{BS+} = +25\text{V}$, or $V_{IN} = 1\text{V}$.

Note 11: POUT Output Offset Voltage is the sum of offset and multiplier feedthrough.

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = 0V$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



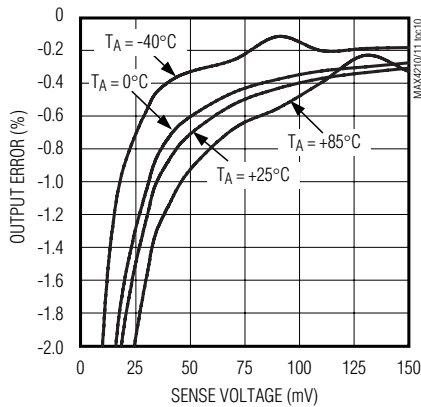
High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4210/MAX4211

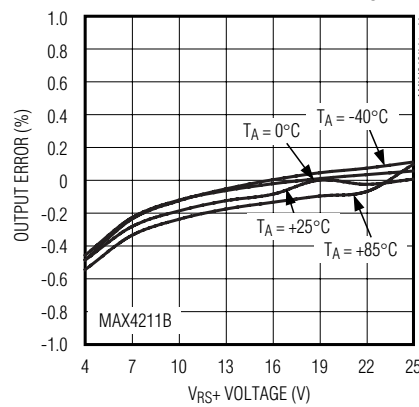
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = 0V$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

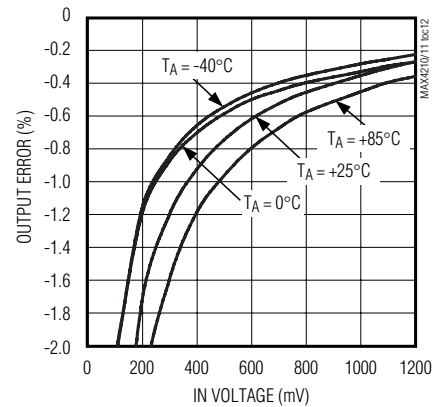
CURRENT OUTPUT ERROR vs. SENSE VOLTAGE



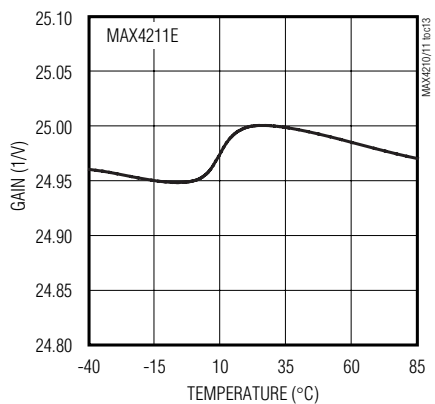
POWER OUTPUT ERROR vs. V_{RS+}



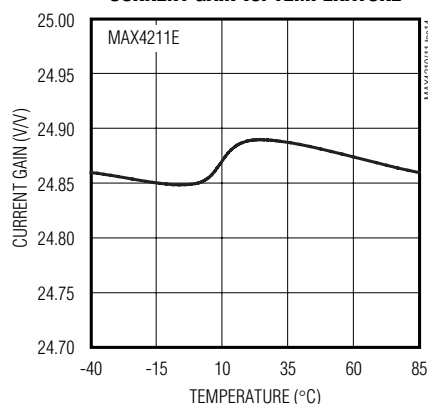
POWER OUTPUT ERROR vs. IN VOLTAGE



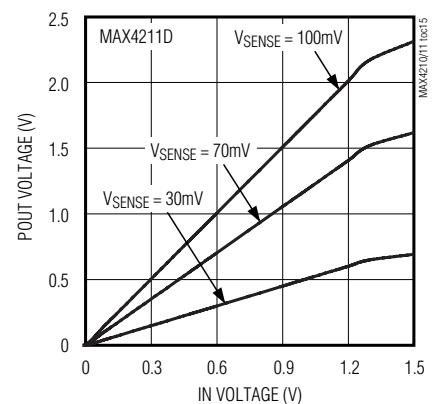
POWER GAIN vs. TEMPERATURE



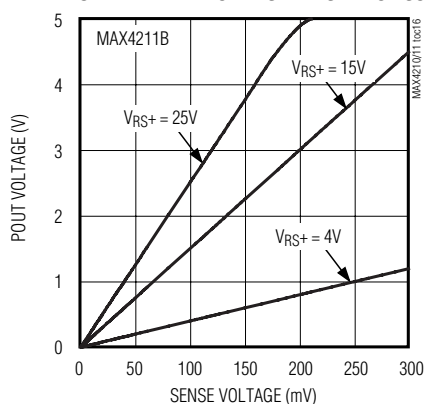
CURRENT GAIN vs. TEMPERATURE



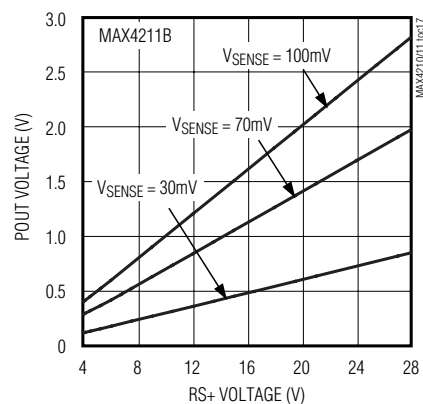
MULTIPLIER TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



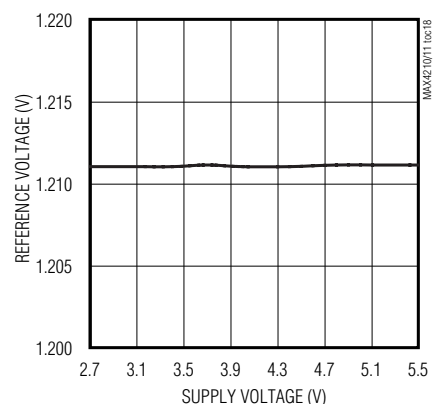
MULTIPLIER TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



MULTIPLIER TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



REFERENCE VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

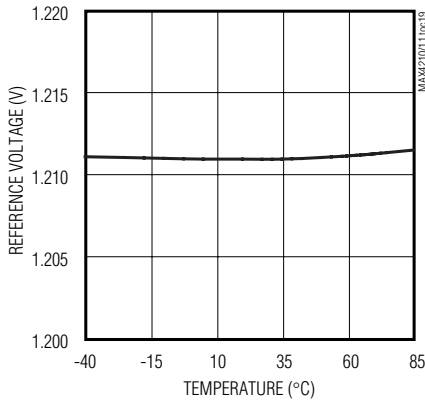


High-Side Power and Current Monitors

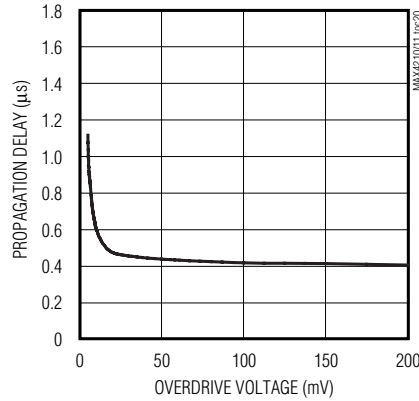
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = 0V$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

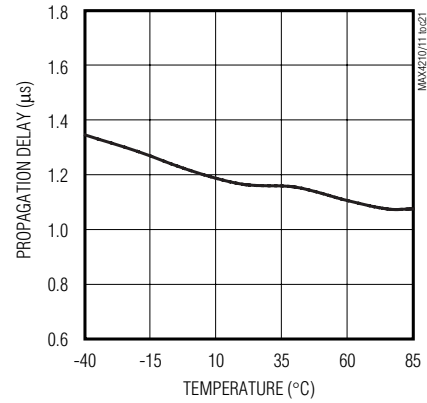
**REFERENCE VOLTAGE
vs. TEMPERATURE**



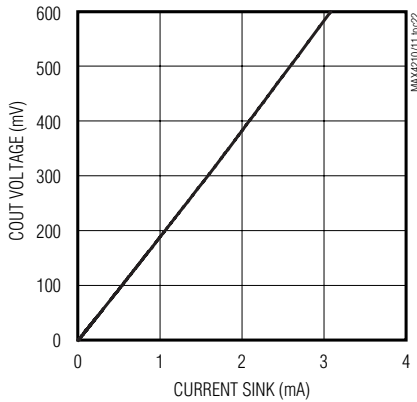
**COMPARATOR PROPAGATION DELAY
vs. OVERDRIVE VOLTAGE**



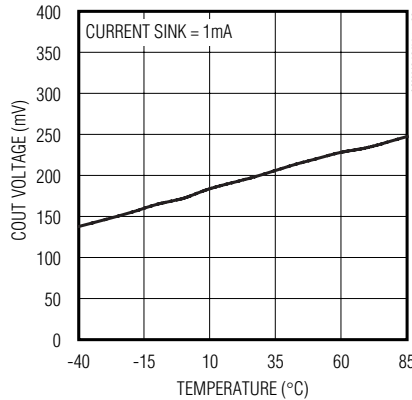
**COMPARATOR PROPAGATION DELAY
vs. TEMPERATURE**



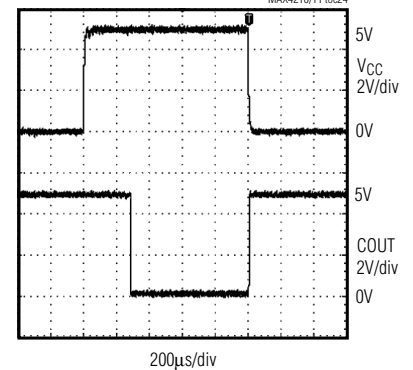
**COMPARATOR OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OL})
vs. CURRENT SINK**



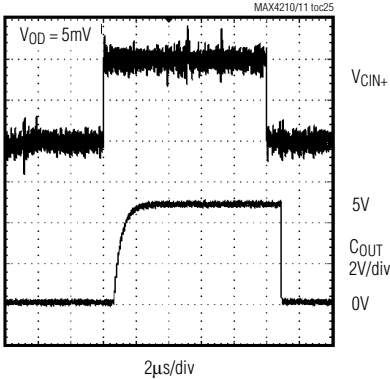
**COMPARATOR OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OL})
vs. TEMPERATURE**



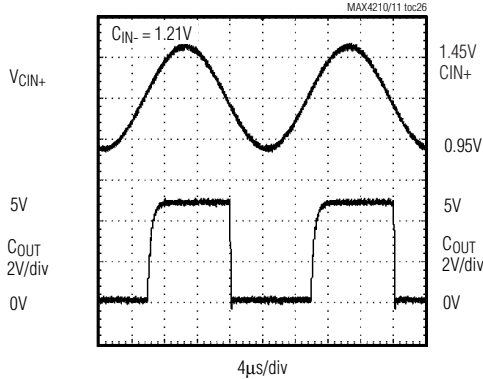
COMPARATOR POWER-UP DELAY



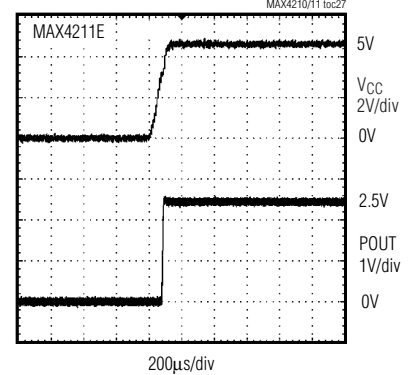
COMPARATOR PROPAGATION DELAY



COMPARATOR AC RESPONSE



POUT POWER-UP DELAY

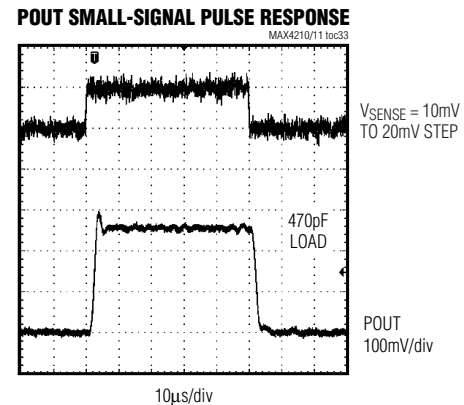
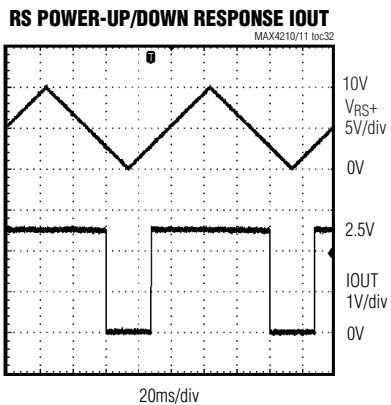
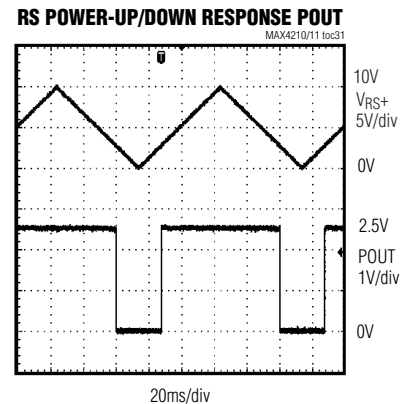
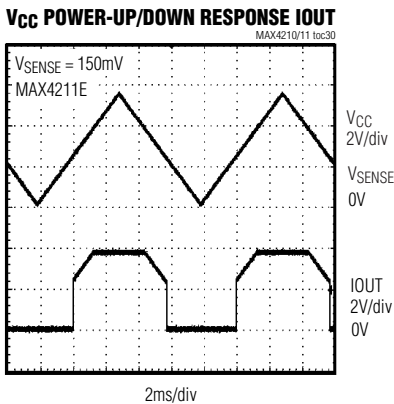
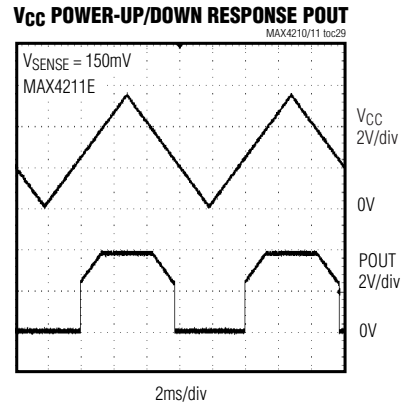
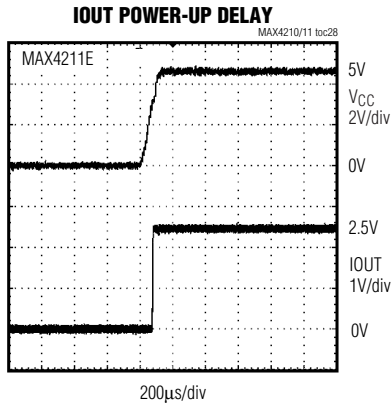


High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4210/MAX4211

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = 0V$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

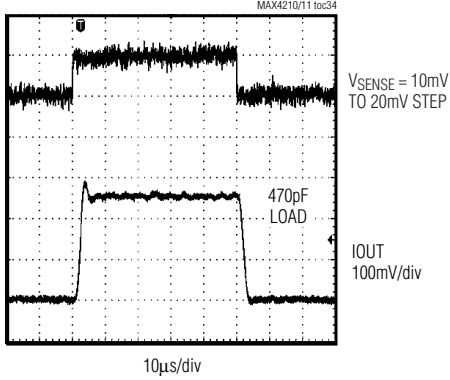


High-Side Power and Current Monitors

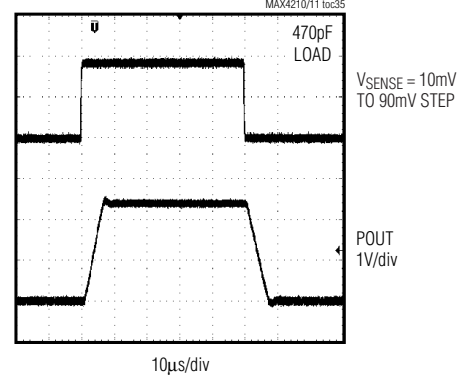
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = 0V$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

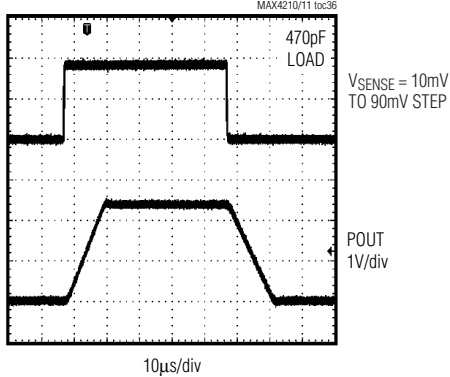
IOUT SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



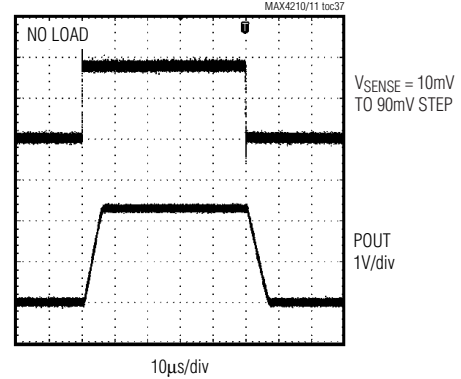
POUT LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



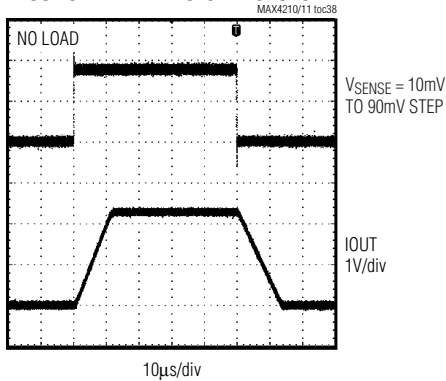
IOUT LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



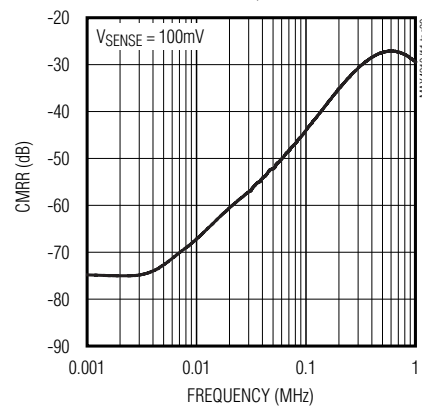
POUT SLEW-RATE PULSE RESPONSE



IOUT SLEW-RATE PULSE RESPONSE



**POUT COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs. FREQUENCY**



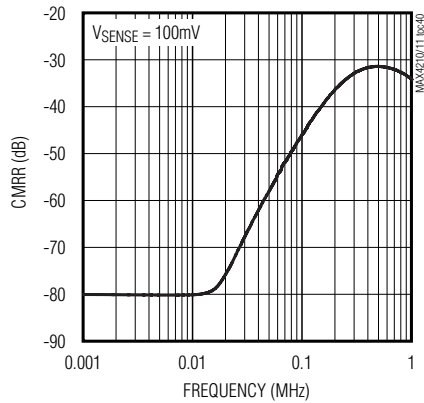
High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4210/MAX4211

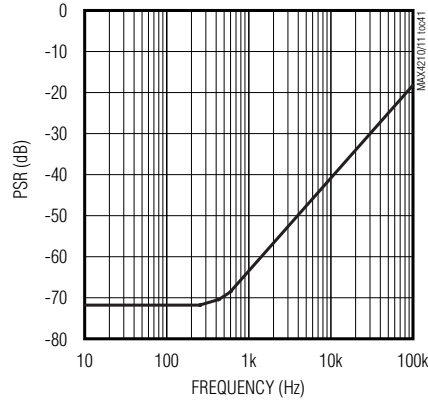
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $V_{RS+} = 25V$, $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$, $V_{IN} = 1V$, $V_{LE} = 0V$, $R_{IOUT} = R_{POUT} = 1M\Omega$, $V_{CIN1+} = V_{CIN2+} = V_{REF}$, $V_{CIN1-} = V_{CIN2-} = 0V$, $V_{INHIBIT} = 0V$, $R_{COUT1} = R_{COUT2} = 5k\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

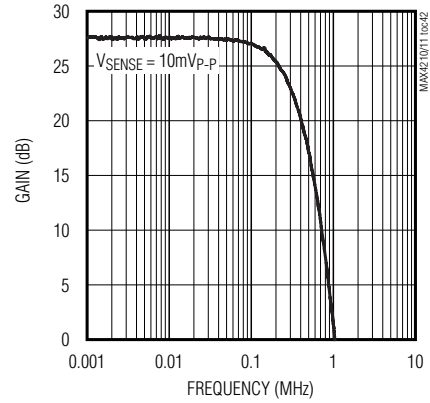
**IOUT COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs. FREQUENCY**



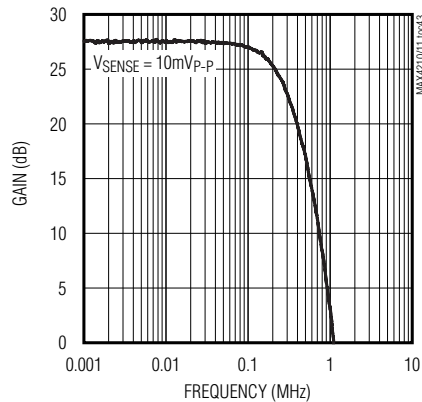
**POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY**



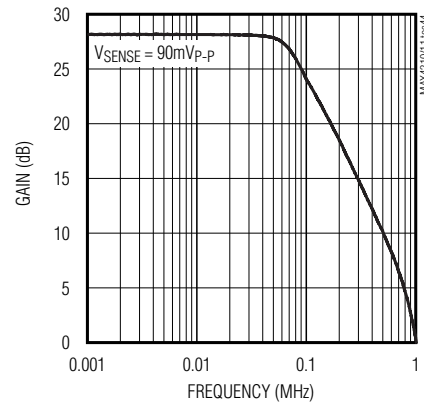
**POUT SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN
vs. FREQUENCY**



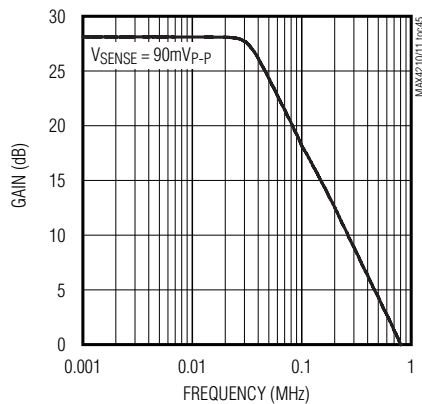
**IOUT SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN
vs. FREQUENCY**



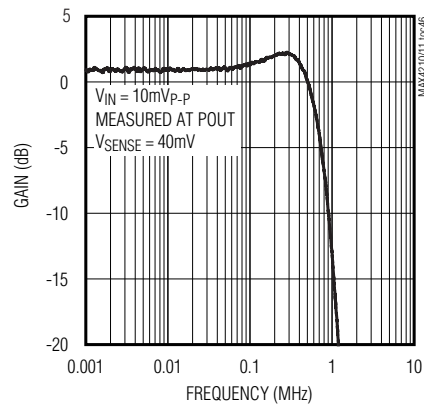
**POUT LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN
vs. FREQUENCY**



**IOUT LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN
vs. FREQUENCY**



**IN SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN
vs. FREQUENCY**



High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4210A/B/C Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
6 TDFN	8 μ MAX		
1	1	GND	Ground
2	2, 3, 6	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
3	4	V _{CC}	Power-Supply Voltage. Connect a 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor from V _{CC} to GND.
4	5	RS+	Power Connection to External-Sense Resistor and Internal Resistor-Divider
5	7	RS-	Load-Side Connection for External-Sense Resistor
6	8	POUT	Power Output Voltage. Voltage output proportional to source power (input voltage multiplied by load current).
EP	—	EP*	Exposed Paddle. EP is internally connected to GND.

*TDFN package only.

MAX4210D/E/F Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
6 TDFN	8 μ MAX		
1	1	GND	Ground
2	2	IN	Multiplier Input Voltage. Voltage input for internal multiplier.
3	4	V _{CC}	Power-Supply Voltage. Connect a 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor from V _{CC} to GND.
4	5	RS+	Power Connection to External-Sense Resistor
5	7	RS-	Load-Side Connection for External-Sense Resistor
6	8	POUT	Power Output Voltage. Voltage output proportional to source power (input voltage multiplied by load current).
EP	—	EP*	Exposed Paddle. EP is internally connected to GND.
—	3, 6	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

*TDFN package only.

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4211A/B/C Pin Description

MAX4210/MAX4211

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
16 THIN QFN	16 TSSOP		
1	3	V _{CC}	Power-Supply Voltage. Connect a 0.1μF bypass capacitor from V _{CC} to GND.
2	4	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
3	5	LE	Latch Enable for Comparator 1. Driving logic low makes the comparator transparent (regular comparator). Driving logic high latches the output.
4	6	COUT1	Open-Drain Comparator 1 Output. LE and INHIBIT control the comparator 1 output.
5	7	INHIBIT	INHIBIT for Comparator 1 Output. Driving logic high inhibits the comparator operation. Drive logic low for normal operation.
6	8	COUT2	Open-Drain Comparator 2 Output
7	9	GND	Ground
8	10	CIN2+	Comparator 2 Positive Input
9	11	CIN2-	Comparator 2 Negative Input
10	12	CIN1+	Comparator 1 Positive Input
11	13	CIN1-	Comparator 1 Negative Input
12	14	REF	1.21V Internal Reference Output
13	15	POUT	Power Output Voltage. Voltage output proportional to source power (input voltage multiplied by load current).
14	16	IOUT	Current Output Voltage. Voltage output proportional to V _{SENSE} (V _{RS+} - V _{RS-}) load current.
15	1	RS-	Load-Side Connection for External-Sense Resistor
16	2	RS+	Power Connection to External-Sense Resistor and Internal Resistor-Divider
EP	—	EP*	Exposed Paddle. EP is internally connected to GND.

*Thin QFN package only.

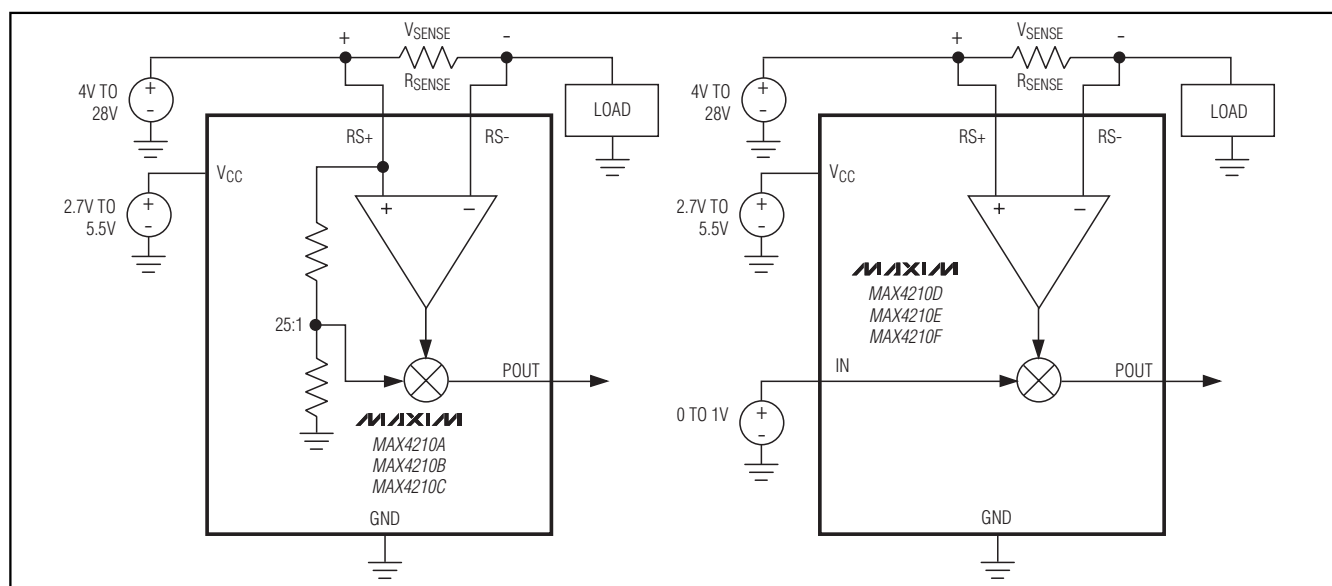
High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4211D/E/F Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
16 THIN QFN	16 TSSOP		
1	3	V _{CC}	Power-Supply Voltage. Connect a 0.1μF bypass capacitor from V _{CC} to GND.
2	4	IN	Multiplier Input Voltage. Voltage input for internal multiplier.
3	5	LE	Latch Enable for Comparator 1. Driving logic low makes the comparator transparent (regular comparator). Driving logic high latches the output.
4	6	COUT1	Open-Drain Comparator 1 Output. Output controlled by LE and INHIBIT.
5	7	INHIBIT	INHIBIT for Comparator 1 Output. Driving logic high inhibits the comparator operation. Drive logic low for normal operation.
6	8	COUT2	Open-Drain Comparator 2 Output
7	9	GND	Ground
8	10	CIN2+	Comparator 2 Positive Input
9	11	CIN2-	Comparator 2 Negative Input
10	12	CIN1+	Comparator 1 Positive Input
11	13	CIN1-	Comparator 1 Negative Input
12	14	REF	1.21V Internal Reference Output
13	15	POUT	Power Output Voltage. Voltage output proportional source power (input voltage multiplied by load current).
14	16	IOUT	Current Output Voltage. Voltage output proportional V _{SENSE} (V _{RS+} - V _{RS-}) load current.
15	1	RS-	Load-Side Connection for External-Sense Resistor
16	2	RS+	Power Connection to External-Sense Resistor
EP	—	EP*	Exposed Paddle. EP is internally connected to GND.

*Thin QFN package only.

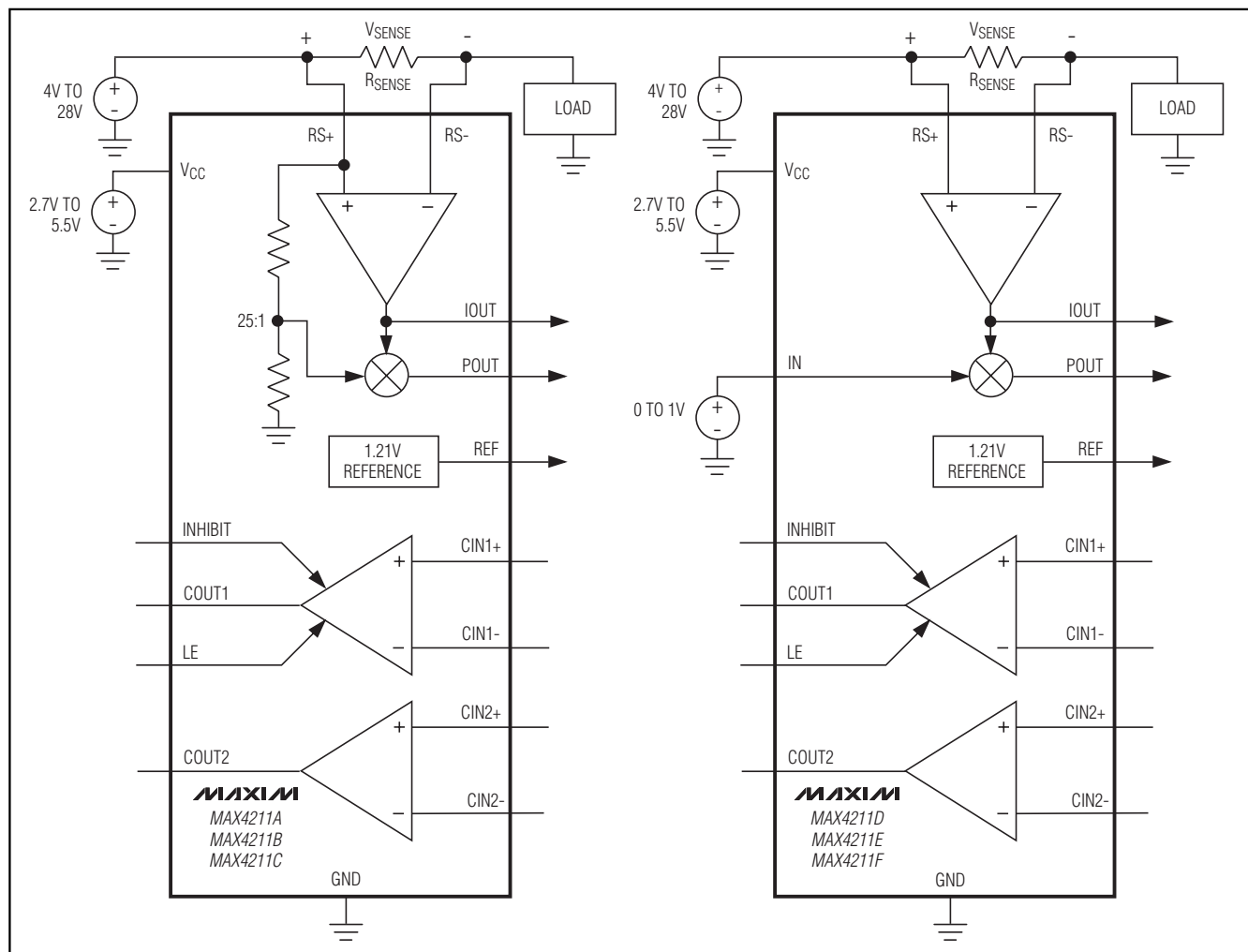
Functional Diagrams



High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Functional Diagrams (continued)

MAX4210/MAX4211



Detailed Description

The MAX4210/MAX4211 families of current- and power-monitoring ICs integrate a precision current-sense amplifier and an analog multiplier for a variety of current and power measurements. The MAX4211 integrates an additional uncommitted 1.21V reference and two comparators with open-drain outputs. These features enable the design of detector circuits for over-power, overcurrent, overvoltage, or any combination of fault conditions. The MAX4210/MAX4211 offer various gains, packages, and configurations allowing for greater design flexibility and lower overall cost.

These devices monitor the load current with their high-side current-sense amplifiers and provide an analog

output voltage proportional to that current at IOUT (MAX4211). This voltage is fed to the analog multiplier for multiplying the load current with a source voltage to obtain a voltage proportional to load power at POUT.

Current-Sense Amplifier

The integrated current-sense amplifier is a differential amplifier that amplifies the voltage across RS+ and RS-. A sense resistor, R_{SENSE}, is connected across RS+ and RS-. A voltage drop across R_{SENSE} is developed when a load current is passed through it. This voltage is amplified and is proportional to the load current. This voltage is also fed to the analog multiplier for power-sensing applications (see the *Analog Multiplier* section). The current-sense amplifiers feature three gain options: 16.67V/V, 25.0V/V, and 40.96V/V (see Table 1).

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

The common-mode voltage range is +4V to +28V and independent of the supply voltage. With this feature, the device can monitor the output current of a high-voltage source while running at a lower system voltage typically between 2.7V and 5.5V.

The MAX4211 has a current-sense amplifier output. The voltage at IOUT is proportional to the voltage across VSENSE:

$$V_{IOUT} = A_{VOUT} \times V_{SENSE}$$

where VSENSE is the voltage across RS+ and RS-, and AVIOUT is the amplifier gain of the device given in Table 1.

Analog Multiplier

The MAX4210/MAX4211 integrate an analog multiplier that enables real-time monitoring of power delivered to a load. The voltage proportional to the load current is fed to one input of the multiplier and a voltage proportional to the source voltage is fed to the other. The analog multiplier multiplies these two voltages to obtain an output voltage proportional to the load power. The analog multiplier is designed only to operate in the positive quadrant, that is, the inputs and outputs are always positive voltages.

For the MAX4210D/E/F and MAX4211D/E/F, the analog multiplier full-scale input at IN is approximately 1V. This independent multiplier input allows greater design flexibility when using an external voltage-divider. For the MAX4210A/B/C and MAX4211A/B/C, an integrated voltage-divider divides the source voltage at the RS+ pin by a nominal value of 25 and passes this voltage to the multiplier. Thus, the full-scale input voltage at RS+ is 25V. The integrated, trimmed resistor-dividers reduce external component count and cost.

The voltage output at POUT is proportional to the output power:

For the MAX4210A/B/C and MAX4211A/B/C:

$$V_{POUT} = A_{VOUT} \times V_{SENSE} \times V_{RS+}$$

For the MAX4210D/E/F and MAX4211D/E/F:

$$V_{POUT} = A_{VOUT} \times V_{SENSE} \times V_{IN}$$

Table 1. MAX4211 Current-Sense Amplifier Gain and Full-Scale Sense Voltage

PART	CURRENT-SENSE AMPLIFIER GAIN (AVIOUT, V/V)	FULL-SCALE SENSE VOLTAGE (mV)
MAX4211A/D	16.67	150
MAX4211B/E	25.00	150
MAX4211C/F	40.96	100

where VSENSE is the voltage across RS+ and RS- and AVPOUT is the amplifier gain of the device given in Table 2.

Internal Comparators (MAX4211)

The MAX4211 features two uncommitted open-drain output comparators. These comparators can be configured to trip when load current or power reaches a set limit. They can also be configured as a window comparator with wire-OR output. Comparator 1 (COUT1) features latch-enable (LE) and inhibit (INHIBIT) inputs. When LE is low, the comparator is transparent (it functions as a regular unlatched comparator). When LE is high, the comparator output (COUT1) is latched. When high, the INHIBIT input suspends the comparator operation and latches the output to the current state. The operation of INHIBIT is similar to LE, except it has a different input threshold and wider hysteresis. The INHIBIT logic-high threshold is 1.21V and logic-low threshold is 0.6V with 0.6V hysteresis. INHIBIT is useful in preventing the comparator from giving false output during fast RS+ transients. INHIBIT is generally triggered by an RC network connected to RS+ (see the *Applications Information*). Both comparators have a built-in 300μs blanking period at power-up to prevent false outputs. The comparator outputs are open drain and they can be pulled up to VCC, RS+, or any voltage less than +28V. LE and INHIBIT are internally pulled down by a 1μA source.

Table 2. MAX4210/MAX4211 Power-Sense Amplifier Gain and Full-Scale Sense Voltage

PART	POWER-SENSE AMPLIFIER GAIN (AVPOUT, 1/V)	FULL-SCALE SENSE VOLTAGE (mV)
MAX4210A	0.667	150
MAX4210B	1.000	150
MAX4210C	1.640	100
MAX4210D	16.670	150
MAX4210E	25.000	150
MAX4210F	40.960	100
MAX4211A	0.667	150
MAX4211B	1.000	150
MAX4211C	1.640	100
MAX4211D	16.670	150
MAX4211E	25.000	150
MAX4211F	40.960	100

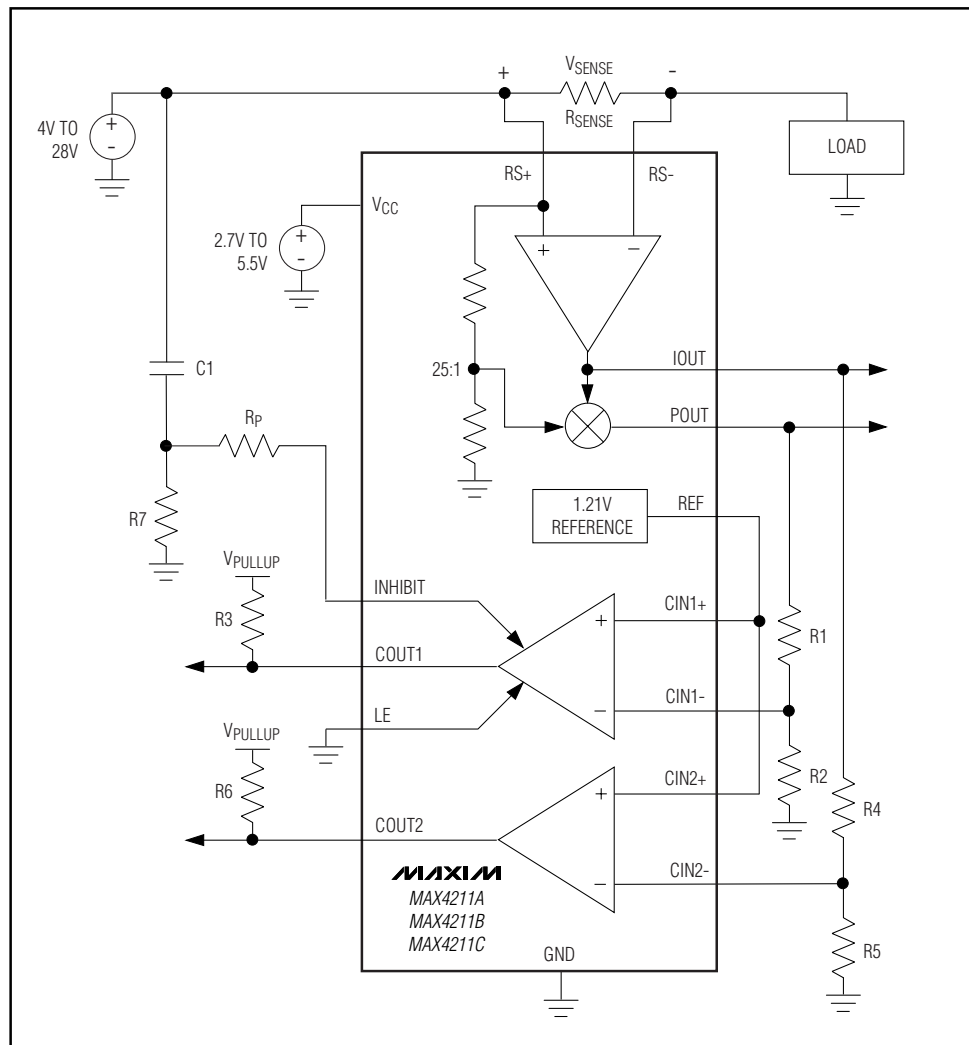
High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Internal Reference (MAX4211)

The MAX4211 features a 1.21V bandgap reference output, stable over supply voltage and temperature. Typically, the reference output is connected to one of

the comparators' inputs. This is the comparison reference voltage. If a lower reference voltage is needed, use an external voltage-divider. The reference can source or sink a load current up to 100 μ A.

Typical Operating Circuit



MAX4210/MAX4211

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Applications Information

Recommended Component Values

Ideally, the maximum load current develops the full-scale sense voltage across the current-sense resistor. Choose the gain version needed to yield the maximum current-sense amplifier output voltage without saturating it. The typical high-side saturation voltage is about $V_{CC} - 0.25V$. The current-sense amplifier output voltage is given by:

$$V_{IOUT} = V_{SENSE} \times A_{V_{IOUT}}$$

where V_{IOUT} is the voltage fed to the analog multiplier or at IOUT. V_{SENSE} is the sense voltage. $A_{V_{IOUT}}$ is the current-sense amplifier gain of the device specified in Table 1. Calculate the maximum value for R_{SENSE} so the differential voltage across $RS+$ and $RS-$ does not exceed the full-scale sense voltage:

$$R_{SENSE} = \frac{V_{SENSE}(FULL-SCALE)}{I_{LOAD}(FULL-SCALE)}$$

Choose the highest value resistance possible to maximize V_{SENSE} and thus minimize total output error. In applications monitoring high current, ensure that R_{SENSE} is able to dissipate its own I^2R power dissipation. If the resistor's power dissipation is exceeded, its value can drift or it can fail altogether, causing a differential voltage across the terminals in excess of the absolute maximum ratings. Use resistors specified for current-sensing applications.

Window Comparator

In some applications where undercurrent or underpower (open-circuit fault) and overcurrent or overpower (short-circuit fault) needs to be monitored, a window comparator is desirable. Figure 1 shows a simple circuit suitable for window detection. Let P_{OVER} be the minimum load power required to cause a low state at COUT2, and let P_{UNDER} be the maximum load current required to cause a high state at COUT1:

$$P_{UNDER}(WATTS) = \frac{V_{REF}}{A_{V_{POUT}} \times R_{SENSE}} \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \right)$$

$$P_{OVER}(WATTS) = \frac{V_{REF}}{A_{V_{POUT}} \times R_{SENSE}} \left(\frac{R_4 + R_5}{R_5} \right)$$

where $A_{V_{POUT}}$ is the power-sense amplifier gain given in Table 2, and V_{REF} is the internal reference voltage (1.2V, typ). The resulting comparator output is high

when the current is inside the current window and low when the current is outside the window. Note that COUT1 and COUT2 are wire-ORed together.

Overpower Circuit Breaker

Figure 2 shows a circuit breaker that shuts off current to the load when an overpower fault is detected (the same circuit can be used to detect overcurrent conditions by connecting the R1-R2 resistor-divider to IOUT, instead of POUT). This circuit is useful for protecting the battery from short-circuit or overpower conditions. When a power fault is detected, the P-MOSFET, M1, is turned off and stays off until the manual reset button is pressed. Also, cycling the input power causes the LE pin to go low, which unlatches the comparator output OUT1 and resets the circuit breaker.

During power-up or when the characteristics of the load change, there can be an inrush current into the load. The temporary inrush current results in a higher voltage at POUT. This can bring the voltage at CIN+ above the reference voltage at CIN-, and, as a result, COUT1 goes high triggering the circuit-breaker function. This unwanted behavior can be disabled by bringing comparator 1's INHIBIT input high. An RC network connected to INHIBIT (R_4 and C_1) can be incorporated to suspend comparator 1's operation for a brief period. In this way, short surges in load power can be made invisible to the circuit-breaker function, while longer term overpower load demands (or a load short circuit) still "trip the breaker."

The logic-high threshold for INHIBIT is typically 1.2V, and the logic-low threshold is 0.6V. During power-up, INHIBIT quickly exceeds 1.2V through C_1 and inhibits COUT1 from changing state. The comparator inputs are "inhibited" until the INHIBIT voltage is discharged to 0.6V. R_3 is a current-limiting resistor, typically 10k Ω , which protects the INHIBIT input. Since INHIBIT is a high-impedance input, R_3 has no effect on the R_4 - C_1 charge/discharge time. The time during which the comparator is suspended is approximated by:

$$t_{INHIBIT} = R_4 \times C_1 \ln \left(\frac{\Delta V}{0.6V} \right)$$

where ΔV is the voltage change at the load. For improved transient immunity, $t_{INHIBIT}$ can be increased as required, with the understanding that the breaker function will be suspended for this period.

If any comparator is not used, its input must be biased to a known state. For example, connect CIN+ to V_{CC} and CIN- to GND.

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

MAX4210/MAX4211

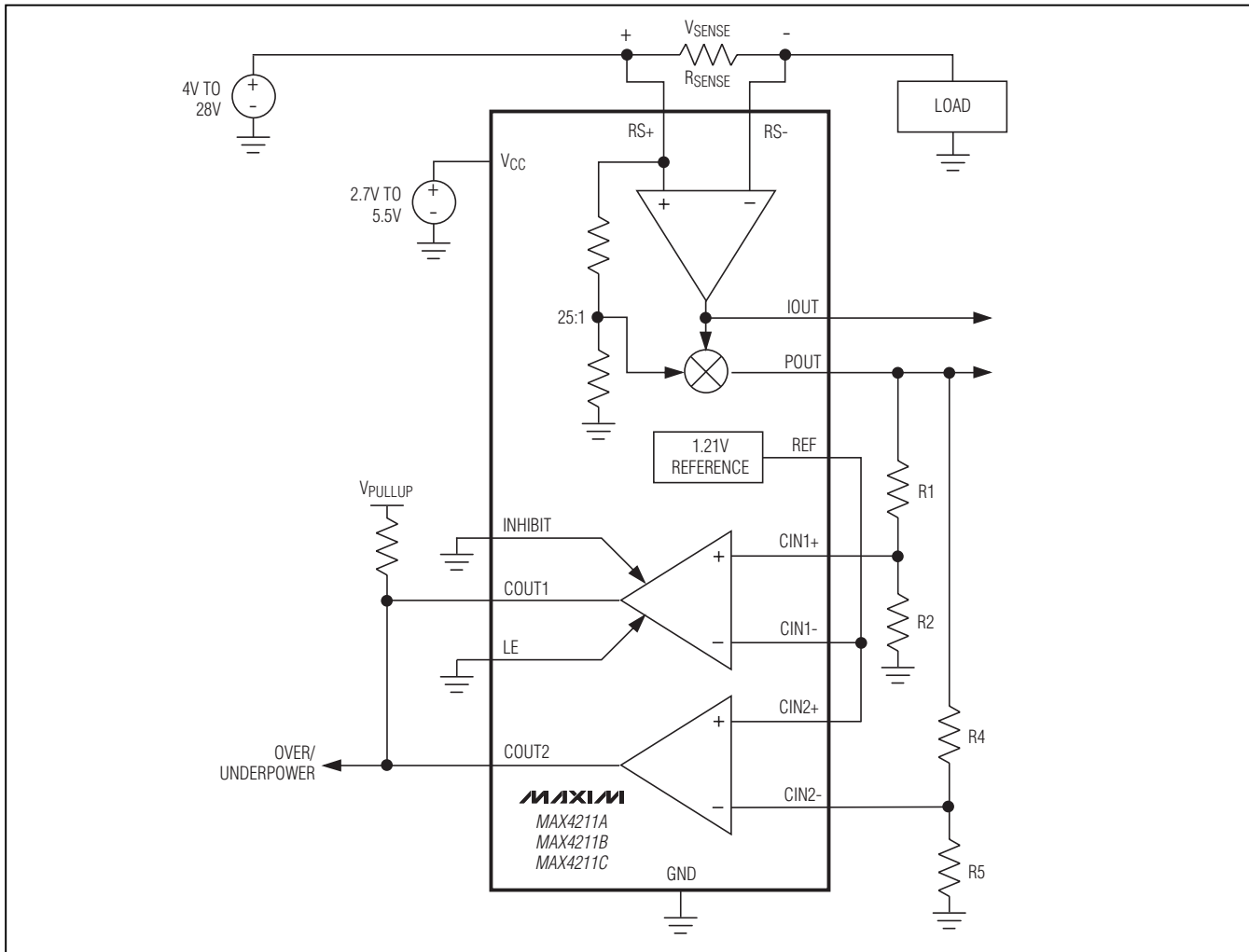


Figure 1. Window Comparator for Detecting Underpower and Overpower Faults (Also Detects Undercurrent and Overcurrent Faults by R1 and R4 to IOUT Instead of POUT)

Variable-Gain Amplifier

Figure 3 shows single-ended input, variable-gain amplifiers (VGA). This VGA features more than 200kHz bandwidth and is useful in automatic gain-control circuits commonly found in baseband processors. The gain is controlled by applying 0 to 1V to IN (V_{GC}) of the MAX4210D/E/F; 0V corresponds to minimum gain and 1V corresponds to maximum gain.

Measure Load Power

The MAX4210A/B/C and MAX4211A/B/C have internal voltage-divider resistors connected to RS+ and the analog multiplier input. This configuration measures source power accurately and provides protection to the power source such as a battery. To measure the load

power accurately, choose the MAX4210D/E/F and MAX4211D/E/F with an external resistor-divider connected directly to the load as shown in Figure 4. This configuration improves the load-power measurement accuracy by excluding the additional power dissipated by R_{SENSE}.

Power-Supply Bypassing

Bypass V_{CC} to GND with a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor to isolate the IC from supply-voltage transients. To prevent high-frequency coupling, bypass RS+ or RS- with a 0.1μF capacitor. On the TDFN and thin QFN packages, there is an exposed paddle that does not carry any current, but should also be connected to the ground plane for rated power dissipation.

MAX4210/MAX4211



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MAX4210/MAX4211

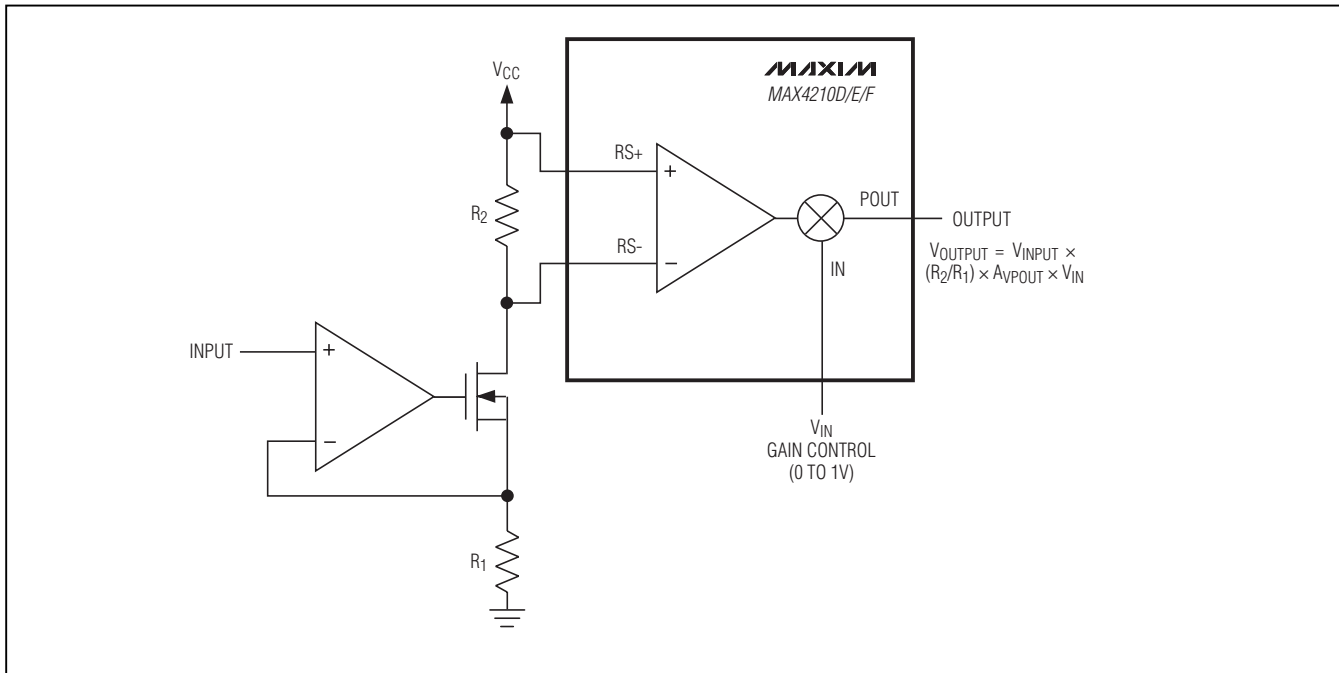


Figure 3. Single-Ended-Input, Variable-Gain Amplifier

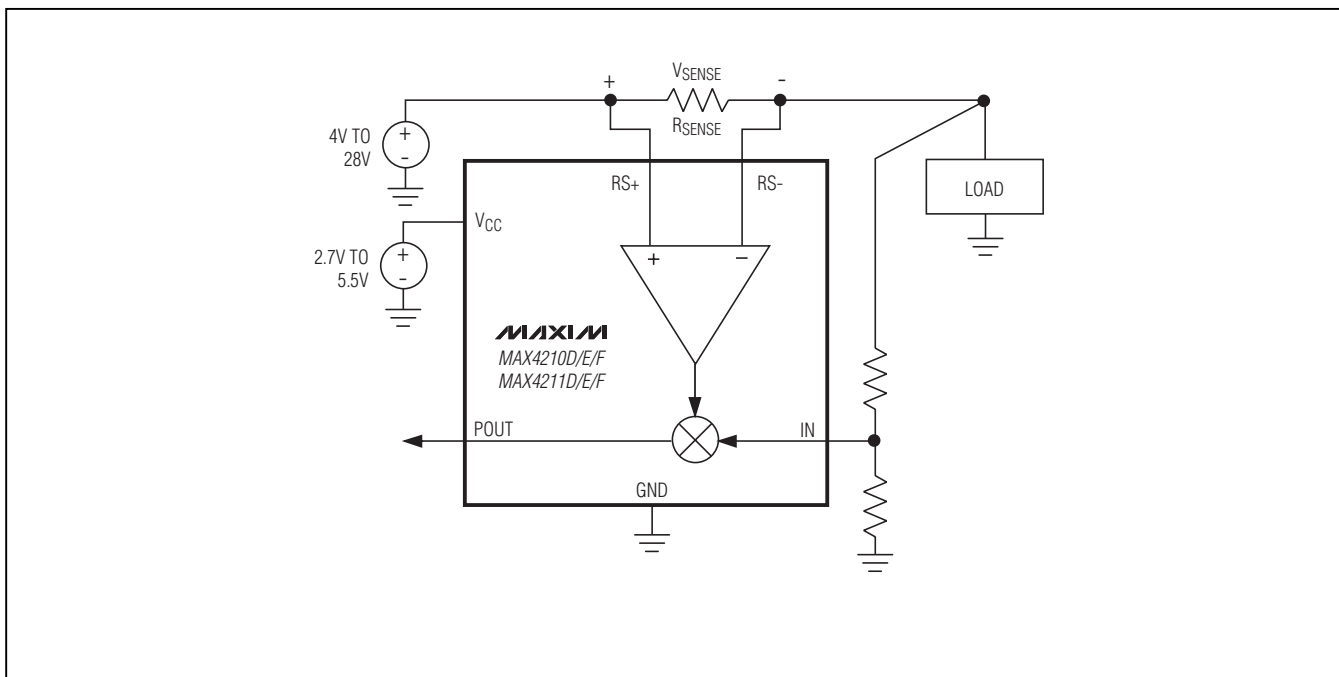


Figure 4. Load-Power Measurement with External Voltage-Divider

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Selector Guide

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	CURRENT GAIN (V/V)	POWER GAIN (1/V)	CURRENT/POWER MEASUREMENT OUTPUT	NO. OF COMPARATORS	INTERNAL REFERENCE	VOLTAGE-MULTIPLIER INPUT (INTERNAL RESISTOR-DIVIDER/EXTERNAL INPUT)	FULL-SCALE V _{SENSE} VOLTAGE (mV)
MAX4210AETT	6 TDFN	—	0.667	P	None	N	INT	150
MAX4210AEUA	8 μ MAX	—	0.667	P	None	N	INT	150
MAX4210BETT	6 TDFN	—	1.000	P	None	N	INT	150
MAX4210BEUA	8 μ MAX	—	1.000	P	None	N	INT	150
MAX4210CETT	6 TDFN	—	1.640	P	None	N	INT	100
MAX4210CEUA	8 μ MAX	—	1.640	P	None	N	INT	100
MAX4210DETT	6 TDFN	—	16.670	P	None	N	EXT	150
MAX4210DEUA	8 μ MAX	—	16.670	P	None	N	EXT	150
MAX4210EETT	6 TDFN	—	25.000	P	None	N	EXT	150
MAX4210EEUA	8 μ MAX	—	25.000	P	None	N	EXT	150
MAX4210FETT	6 TDFN	—	40.960	P	None	N	EXT	100
MAX4210FEUA	8 μ MAX	—	40.960	P	None	N	EXT	100
MAX4211AETE	16 Thin QFN	16.67	0.667	C/P	2	Y	INT	150
MAX4211AEUE	16 TSSOP	16.67	0.667	C/P	2	Y	INT	150
MAX4211BETE	16 Thin QFN	25.00	1.000	C/P	2	Y	INT	150
MAX4211BEUE	16 TSSOP	25.00	1.000	C/P	2	Y	INT	150
MAX4211CETE	16 Thin QFN	40.96	1.640	C/P	2	Y	INT	100
MAX4211CEUE	16 TSSOP	40.96	1.640	C/P	2	Y	INT	100
MAX4211DETE	16 Thin QFN	16.67	16.670	C/P	2	Y	EXT	150
MAX4211DEUE	16 TSSOP	16.67	16.670	C/P	2	Y	EXT	150
MAX4211EETE	16 Thin QFN	25.00	25.000	C/P	2	Y	EXT	150
MAX4211EEUE	16 TSSOP	25.00	25.000	C/P	2	Y	EXT	150
MAX4211FETE	16 Thin QFN	40.96	40.960	C/P	2	Y	EXT	100
MAX4211FEUE	16 TSSOP	40.96	40.960	C/P	2	Y	EXT	100

C = Current Measurement Output Available (IOUT).

P = Power Measurement Output Available (POUT).

Y = Yes.

N = No.

INT = Internal Resistor-Divider.

EXT = External Input Pin.

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

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Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4210BETT	-40°C to +85°C	6 TDFN-6-EP* (3mm x 3mm)	AHG
MAX4210BEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4210CETT	-40°C to +85°C	6 TDFN-6-EP* (3mm x 3mm)	AHH
MAX4210CEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4210DETT	-40°C to +85°C	6 TDFN-6-EP* (3mm x 3mm)	AHI
MAX4210DEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4210EETT	-40°C to +85°C	6 TDFN-6-EP* (3mm x 3mm)	AHJ
MAX4210EEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4210FETT	-40°C to +85°C	6 TDFN-6-EP* (3mm x 3mm)	AHK
MAX4210FEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4211AETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Thin QFN-EP* (4mm x 4mm)	—
MAX4211AEUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	—
MAX4211BETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Thin QFN-EP* (4mm x 4mm)	—
MAX4211BEUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	—
MAX4211CETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Thin QFN-EP* (4mm x 4mm)	—
MAX4211CEUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	—
MAX4211DETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Thin QFN-EP* (4mm x 4mm)	—
MAX4211DEUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	—
MAX4211EETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Thin QFN-EP* (4mm x 4mm)	—
MAX4211EEUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	—
MAX4211FETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Thin QFN-EP* (4mm x 4mm)	—
MAX4211FEUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	—

*EP = Exposed paddle.

Chip Information

MAX4210 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 515

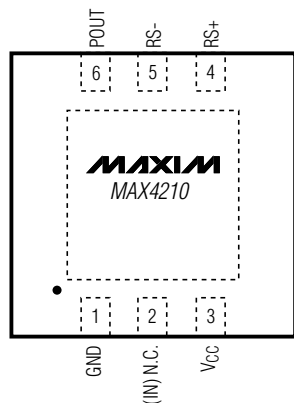
MAX4211 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1032

PROCESS: BiCMOS

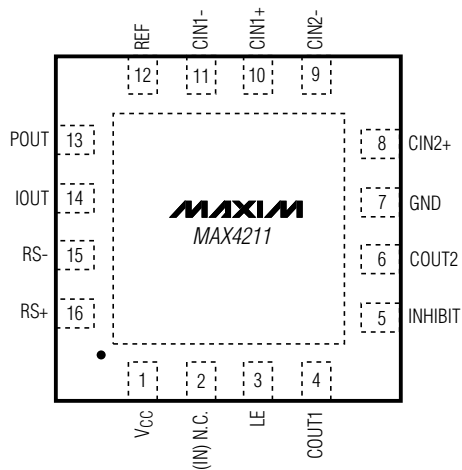
High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Pin Configurations

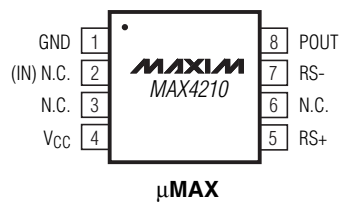
TOP VIEW



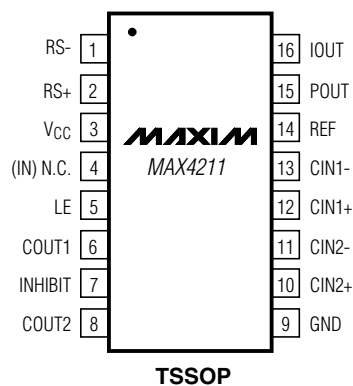
3mm x 3mm TDFN



4mm x 4mm THIN QFN



μMAX



TSSOP

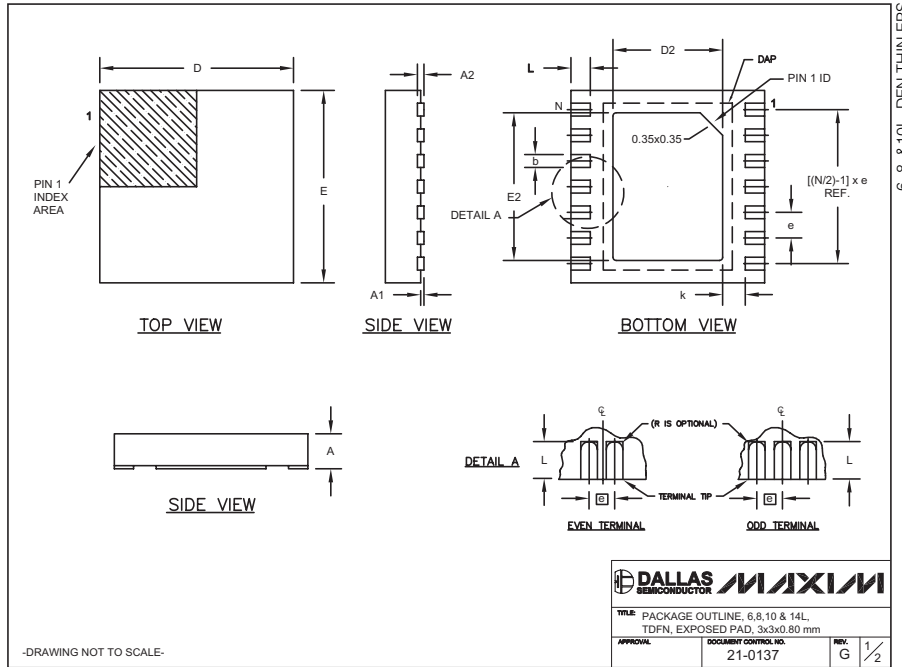
() ARE FOR MAX421_D/E/F.

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)

MAX4210/MAX4211

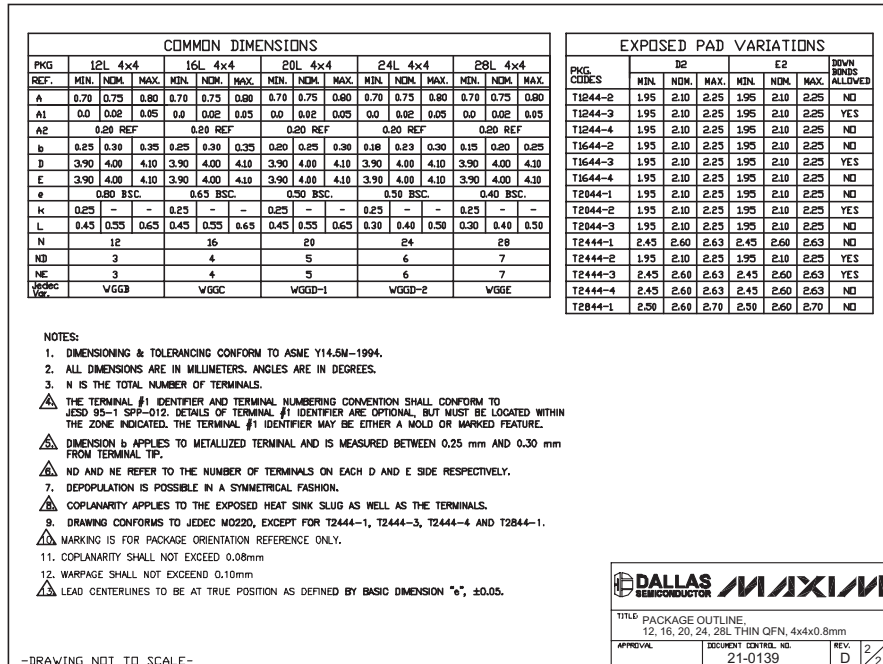
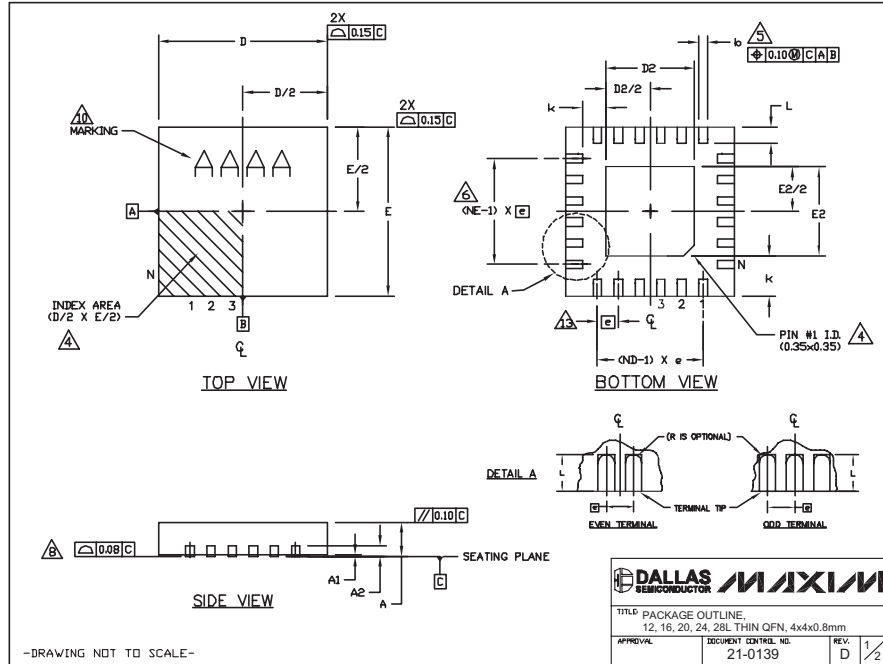


NOTE: THE TDFN EXPOSED PADDLE SIZE-VARIATION PACKAGE CODE: T633-1

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Package Information (continued)

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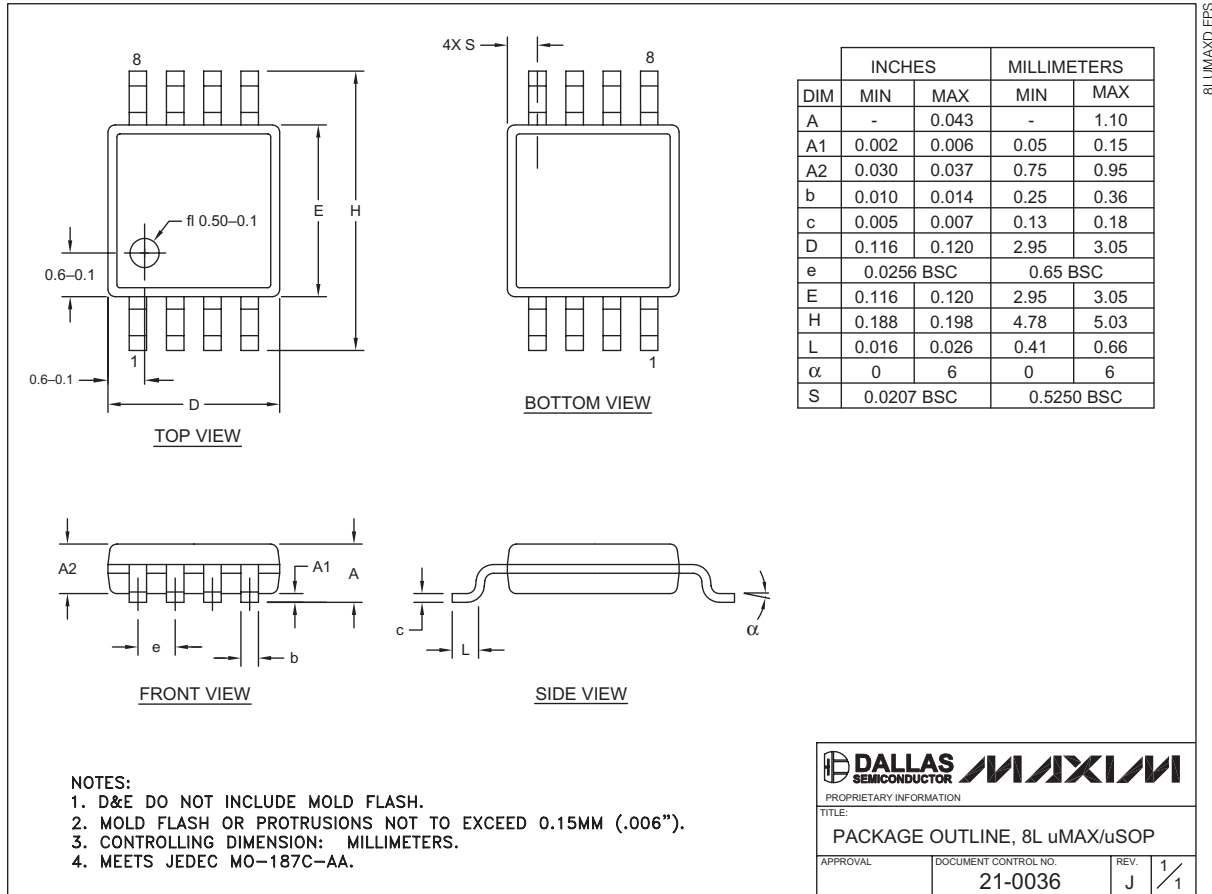


NOTE: THE THIN QFN EXPOSED PADDLE SIZE-VARIATION PACKAGE CODE: T1644-4

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Package Information (continued)

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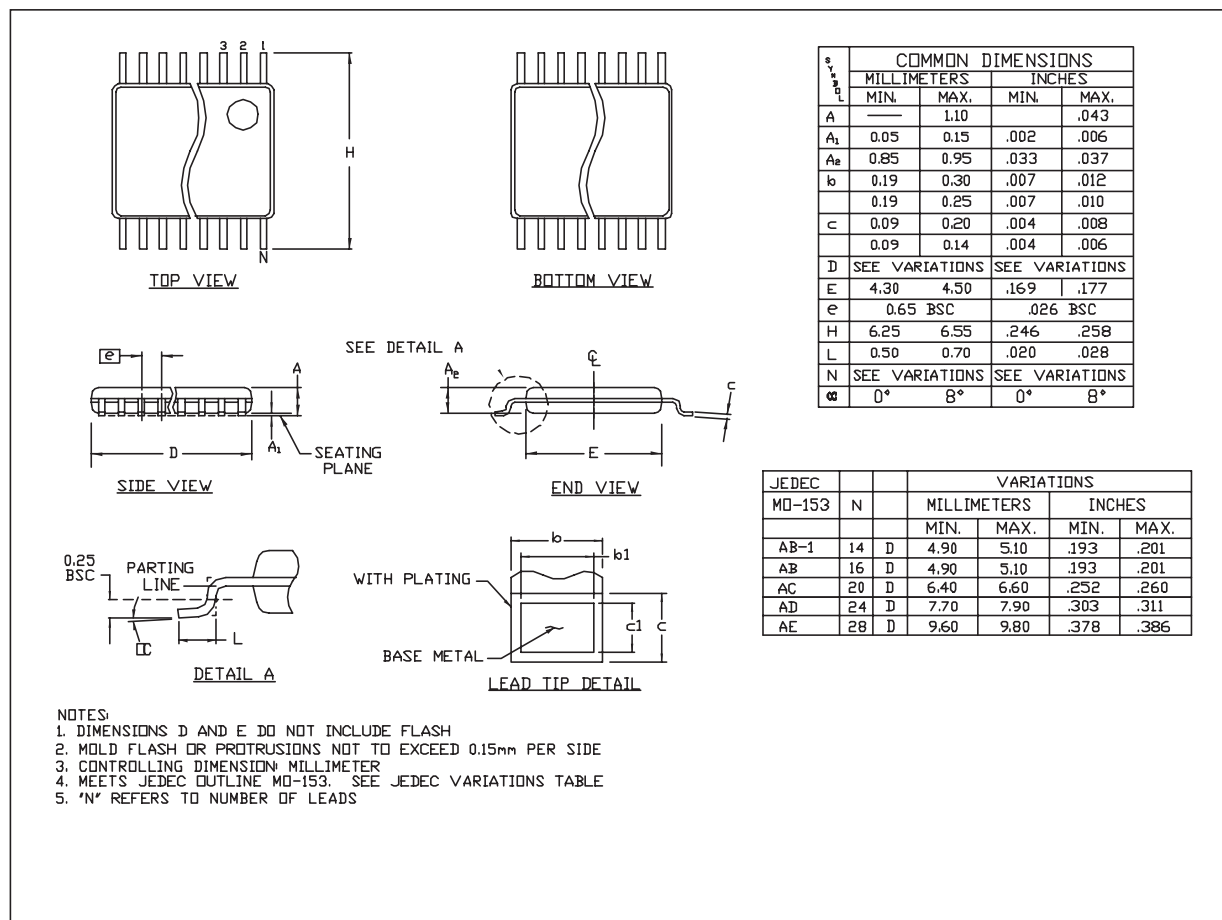


MAX4210/MAX4211

High-Side Power and Current Monitors

Package Information (continued)

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TSSOP4.40mm LPS

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