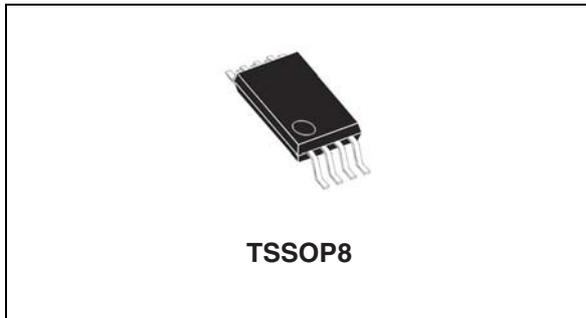


High efficiency solar battery charger with embedded MPPT

Datasheet - production data



Description

The SPV1040 device is a low power, low voltage, monolithic step-up converter with an input voltage range from 0.3 V to 5.5 V, and is capable of maximizing the energy generated by even a single solar cell (or fuel cell), where low input voltage handling capability is extremely important.

Thanks to the embedded MPPT algorithm, even under varying environmental conditions (such as irradiation, dirt, temperature) the SPV1040 offers maximum efficiency in terms of power harvested from the cells and transferred to the output.

The device employs an input voltage regulation loop, which fixes the charging battery voltage via a resistor divider. The maximum output current is set with a current sense resistor according to charging current requirements.

The SPV1040 protects itself and other application devices by stopping the PWM switching if either the maximum current threshold (up to 1.8 A) is reached or the maximum temperature limit (up to 155 °C) is exceeded.

An additional built-in feature of the SPV1040 is the input source reverse polarity protection, which prevents damage in case of reverse connection of the solar panel at the input.

Features

- 0.3 V to 5.5 V operating input voltage
- 140 mΩ internal synchronous rectifier
- 120 mΩ internal power active switch
- 100 kHz fixed PWM frequency
- Duty cycle controlled by MPPT algorithm
- Output voltage regulation, overcurrent and overtemperature protection
- Input source reverse polarity protection
- Built-in soft-start
- Up to 95% efficiency
- 3 mm x 4.4 mm TSSOP8 package

Applications

- Smart phones and GPS systems
- Wireless headsets
- Small appliances, sensors
- Portable media players
- Digital still cameras
- Toys and portable healthcare

Table 1. Device summary

| Order code | Package | Packaging |
|------------|---------|---------------|
| SPV1040T | TSSOP8 | Tube |
| SPV1040TTR | | Tape and reel |

Contents

- 1 Block diagram 3**
- 2 Pin description 4**
- 3 Maximum ratings 5**
 - 3.1 Absolute maximum ratings 5
 - 3.2 Thermal data 5
- 4 Electrical characteristics 6**
- 5 Typical characteristics 8**
- 6 Detailed description 10**
 - 6.1 Soft-start mode 10
 - 6.2 Startup mode 10
 - 6.3 MPPT mode 10
 - 6.4 Constant voltage regulation 10
 - 6.5 Constant current regulation 11
 - 6.6 Overcurrent protection (OVC) 11
 - 6.7 Overtemperature protection (OVT) 11
 - 6.8 Shutdown mode 11
 - 6.9 Undervoltage lockout (UVLO) 11
 - 6.10 Reverse polarity 11
 - 6.11 Burst mode 12
 - 6.12 Sleep-IN mode 12
- 7 Package mechanical data 13**
- 8 Revision history 14**



1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram

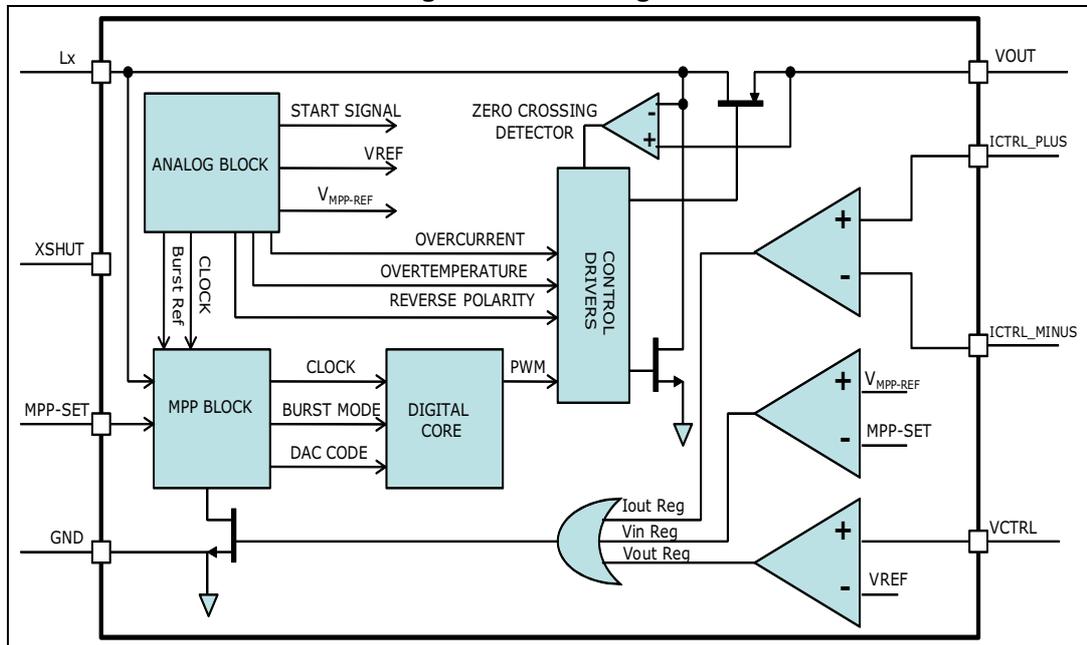
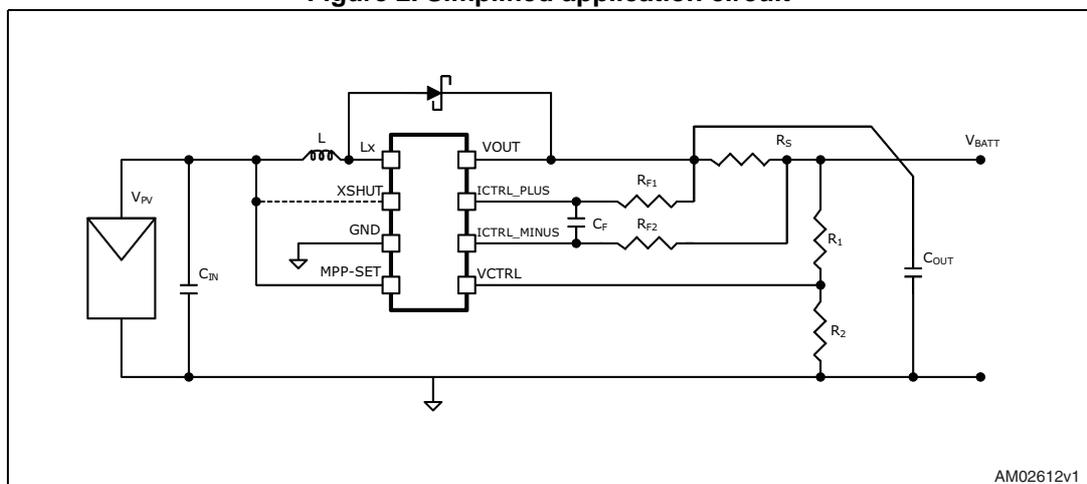


Figure 2. Simplified application circuit



AM02612v1

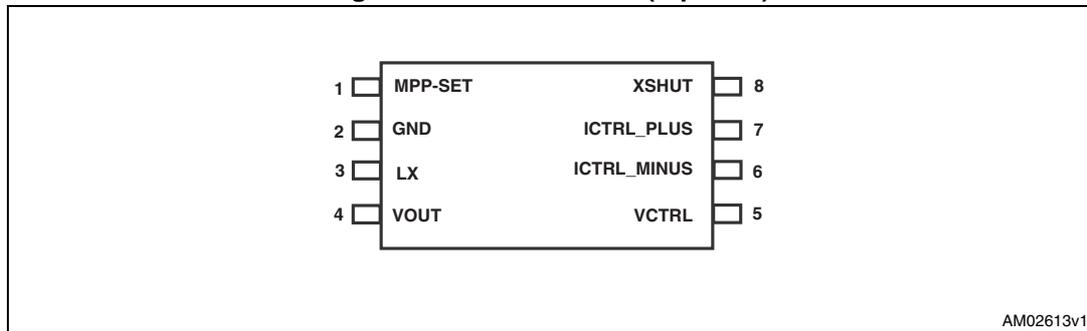
For setting up the application and simulating the related test results please go to www.st.com/edesignstudio

2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Pin | Name | Type | Description |
|-----|-------------|--------|--|
| 1 | MPP-SET | I | Non-inverting input to sense the PV cell voltage. It cannot be left floating. |
| 2 | GND | Ground | Power ground reference. |
| 8 | XSHUT | I | Shutdown input pin: XSHUT = LOW: device in <i>Power Off</i> mode XSHUT = HIGH: device enabled for <i>Operating</i> mode This pin cannot be left floating. |
| 3 | LX | I | Booster inductor connection. |
| 7 | ICTRL_PLUS | I | Non-inverting input of constant current control loop. It cannot be left floating. |
| 6 | ICTRL_MINUS | I | Inverting input of constant current control loop. It cannot be left floating. |
| 5 | VCTRL | I | Non-inverting input of constant voltage control loop. It cannot be left floating. |
| 4 | VOUT | O | Booster output voltage. |

Figure 3. Pin connection (top view)



3 Maximum ratings

3.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Range [min, max] | Unit |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------|
| MPP-SET | Analog input | [-5.5, VOUT] | V |
| GND | Ground | 0 | V |
| XSHUT | Analog input | [-5.5, VOUT] | V |
| LX | Analog input | [-5.5, VOUT] | V |
| ICTRL_PLUS | Analog input | [-0.3, VOUT] | V |
| ICTRL_MINUS | Analog input | [-0.3, VOUT] | V |
| VCTRL | Analog input | [-0.3, VOUT] | V |
| VOUT | Analog output | [-0.3, 5.5] | V |

3.2 Thermal data

Table 4. TSSOP8 thermal data

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-----------------|---|------------|------|
| $R_{th\ j-amb}$ | Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient | 135 | °C/W |
| T_{jop} | Junction operating temperature | -40 to 125 | °C |
| T_{stg} | Storage temperature | -40 to 150 | °C |

Note: R_{thJA} was measured on a 2-layer PCB: FR4, 35 μ m Cu thickness, 2.8 cm²

4 Electrical characteristics

$V_{MPP-SET} = 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CTRL} = I_{ctrl+} = I_{ctrl-} = \text{GND}$, $XSHUT = 0.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 5. Electrical characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Test condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------|------|--------------------|------------------|
| Input source section | | | | | | |
| $V_{MPP-SET}$ | Low boost voltage threshold | $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$ | 0.4 | 0.45 | 0.50 | V |
| I_q | Quiescent current | $I_{LOAD}=0\text{mA}$, $V_{CTRL}=2\text{V}$, $V_{OUT}=3.3\text{V}$, | | 60 | 80 | μA |
| I_{SD} | Shutdown current | $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{CTRL}=2\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD} = 0\text{mA}$, $XSHUT = \text{GND}$ | | 0.7 | 5 | μA |
| I_{rev} | Reverse input source current | $V_{MPP-SET}=-4\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{V}$ | | 1 | 5 | μA |
| V_{UVLO} | Undervoltage lockout threshold for turn ON @ $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$ | $V_{MPP-SET}$ increasing | | 0.27 | 0.34 | V |
| | Undervoltage lockout threshold for turn OFF @ $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$ | $V_{MPP-SET}$ decreasing | 0.14 | 0.24 | | V |
| Power section | | | | | | |
| R_{DS_ON-N} | N-channel power switch ON resistance | | | | 120 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| R_{DS_ON-P} | P-channel synchronous rectifier ON resistance | $V_{CTRL}=2\text{V}$ | | | 140 | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| Control section | | | | | | |
| $V_{MPPT-THR}$ | MPPT-mode threshold | V_{out} increasing, $V_{MPP-SET} = 1.5\text{V}$ | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2 | V |
| V_{OUT} | Output voltage range | $V_{MPP-SET} \geq 1.5\text{V}$ | 2 | | 5.2 ⁽¹⁾ | V |
| $P_{OUT}^{(2)}$ | Maximum output power | $V_{MPP-SET} \geq 1.5\text{V}$ | | | 3 | W |
| I_{Lx} | Maximum inductor current peak | | 1.5 | 1.65 | 1.8 | A |
| F_{PWM} | PWM signal frequency | | 70 | 100 | 130 | kHz |
| V_{REF} | Internal V_{CTRL} reference voltage | $V_{OUT} \geq 1.8\text{V}$, V_{CTRL} increasing | 1.2 | 1.25 | 1.3 | V |
| V_{ctrl} | Sensing current offset | $I_{CTRL+} - I_{CTRL-}$ decreasing | 40 | 50 | 60 | mV |
| XSHUT | XSHUT logic LOW | XSHUT increasing | | 0.27 | 0.34 | V |
| | XSHUT logic HIGH | XSHUT decreasing | 0.14 | 0.24 | | V |
| Thermal shutdown | | | | | | |

Table 5. Electrical characteristics (continued)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| T _{shutdown} | Overtemperature threshold for turn OFF | Temperature increasing | | 155 | | °C |
| | Overtemperature threshold for turn ON | Temperature decreasing | | 130 | | °C |

1. According to the absolute maximum ratings the output charge voltage cannot be above 4.8 V but if an higher Vout up to 5.2 V is needed, a Schottky diode must be placed between the Lx and Vout pins as shown in [Figure 2](#). In such way the Schottky diode in parallel to the embedded P-channel MOSFET will reduce the voltage drop between the VLX pin and the VOUT pin determined by the body diode when the internal PMOS is OFF from 0.7 V down to 0.3 V.
2. Given $T_j = T_a + R_{thJA} \times P_D$, and assuming $R_{thJA} = 135^\circ\text{C/W}$, and that in order to avoid device destruction T_{jmax} must be $\leq 125^\circ\text{C}$, and that in the worst conditions $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$, the power dissipated inside the device is given by:

$$P_D \leq \frac{T_j - T_a}{R_{thJA}} = 295\text{mW}$$

Therefore, if in the worst case the efficiency is assumed to be 90%, then $P_{IN-MAX} = 3.3\text{ W}$ and $P_{OUT-MAX} = 3\text{ W}$.

5 Typical characteristics

Figure 4. Efficiency vs output voltage
3 PV cells - $V_{mp} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $L_X = 33\ \mu\text{H}$

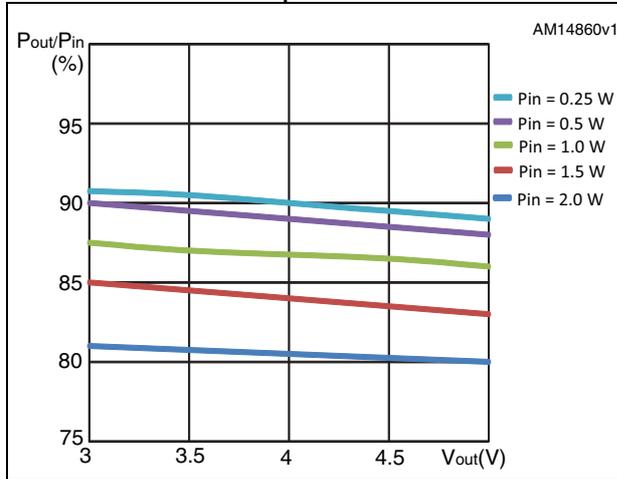


Figure 5. MPPT efficiency vs output voltage
3 PV cells - $V_{mp} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $L_X = 33\ \mu\text{H}$

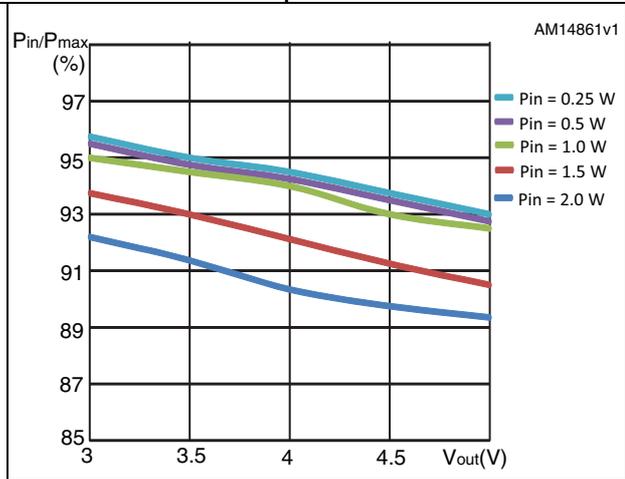


Figure 6. Efficiency vs output voltage
4 PV cells - $V_{mp} = 2\text{ V}$, $L_X = 33\ \mu\text{H}$

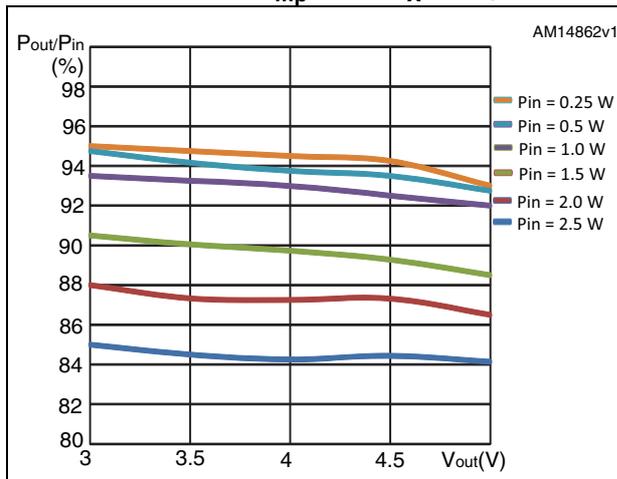


Figure 7. MPPT efficiency vs output voltage
4 PV cells - $V_{mp} = 2\text{ V}$, $L_X = 33\ \mu\text{H}$

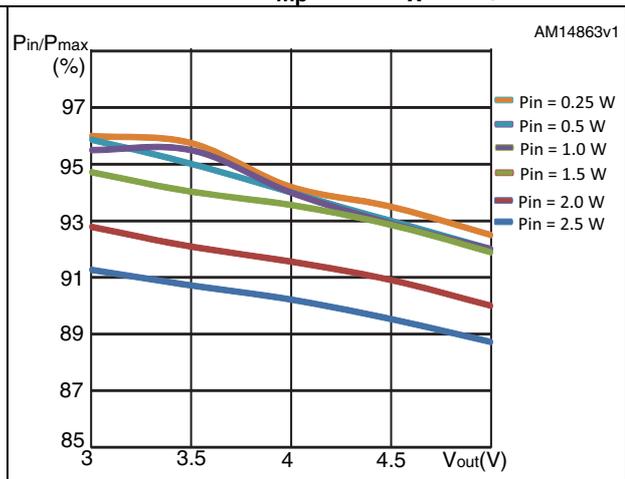


Figure 8. Efficiency vs output voltage
5 PV cells - $V_{mp} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $L_X = 33\ \mu\text{H}$

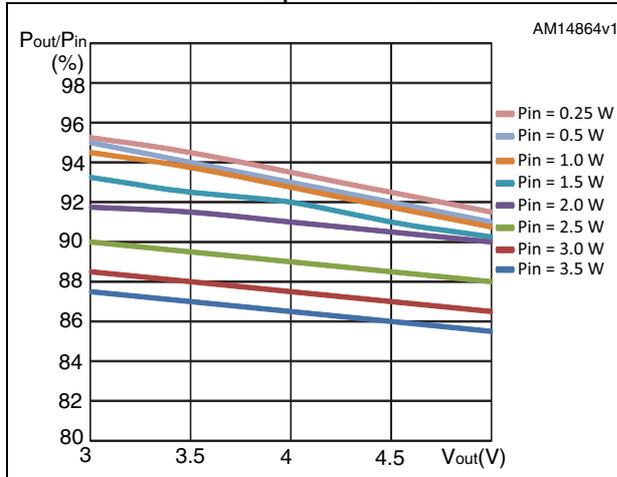


Figure 9. MPPT efficiency vs output voltage
5 PV cells - $V_{mp} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $L_X = 33\ \mu\text{H}$

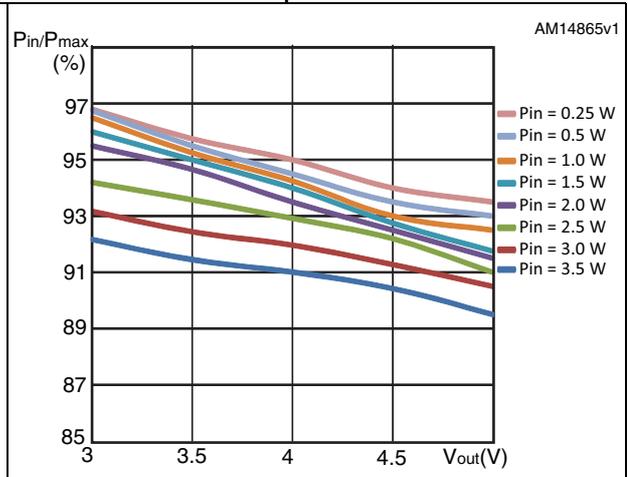


Figure 10. V_{LX} and I_{LX} waveforms - $D = 39\%$

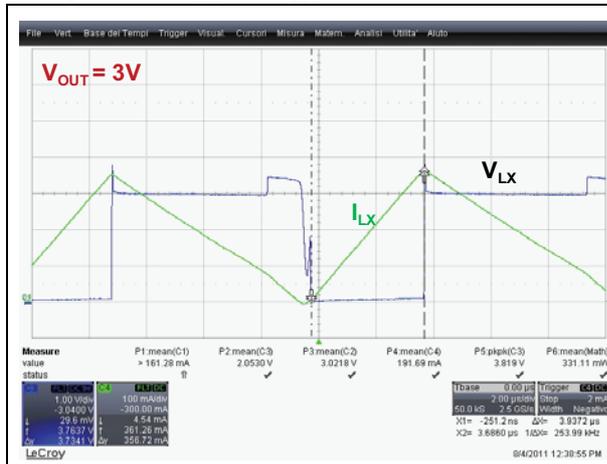
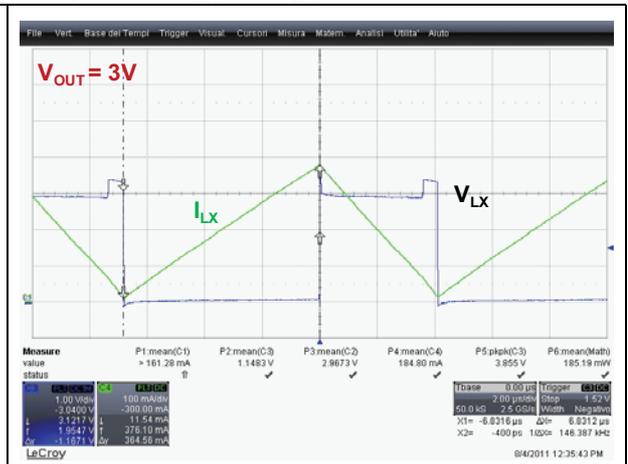


Figure 11. V_{LX} and I_{LX} waveforms - $D = 68\%$



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6 Detailed description

The SPV1040 is a monolithic, high efficiency, low voltage, self-powered DC-DC converter that operates over a 0.3 V to 5.5 V DC input voltage range and provides a single output voltage.

The device provides regulated output voltage and current by sensing the VCTRL feedback of the external resistor divider and the voltage drop on the external sense resistor R_s , respectively.

High efficiency is ensured by low power consumption in any working mode and by the embedded *Perturb & Observe* MPPT algorithm.

The SPV1040 guarantees its own safety and application safety by stopping the N-channel power switch in case of overcurrent or overtemperature conditions.

6.1 Soft-start mode

In order to guarantee powerup even when V_{OUT} is very low (battery completely discharged), a proper startup strategy has been implemented.

Taking into account that the device is powered by the V_{OUT} voltage, if V_{OUT} is lower than 0.8 V, the device moves from power off to soft-start mode and the current flows from the input to output through the intrinsic body diode of the synchronous rectifier. In this condition V_{OUT} follows the LX voltage. The IC exits Startup mode when V_{OUT} reaches 0.8 V.

6.2 Startup mode

When V_{OUT} goes above 0.8 V but it is still lower than 2 V, a proper biasing of both MOSFETs is not yet guaranteed. In such conditions, the N-channel power switch is forced ON with a fixed duty cycle and the energy is transferred to the load via the intrinsic body diode of the P-channel synchronous switch. If the shutdown overcurrent limit is exceeded, the power switch is immediately turned OFF. The SPV1040 leaves Startup mode as soon as V_{OUT} goes above 2 V.

6.3 MPPT mode

Once the device has exited Startup mode, the SPV1040 enters MPPT mode to search for the maximum power point. The *Perturb & Observe* algorithm is based on monitoring either the voltage or the current supplied by the DC power source unit so that the PWM signal duty cycle is increased or decreased step by step according to the input power trend. Refer to [Figure 12](#), which illustrates the MPPT working principle.

6.4 Constant voltage regulation

The constant voltage control loop consists of an internal voltage reference, an op amp and an external resistor divider that senses the battery voltage and fixes the voltage regulation set-point at the value specified by the user.

6.5 Constant current regulation

The constant current control loop consists of an op amp and an external sense resistor that feeds the current sensing circuit with a voltage proportional to the DC output current. This resistor determines the current regulation set-point and must be adequately rated in terms of power dissipation. It provides the capability to fix the maximum output current to protect the battery.

6.6 Overcurrent protection (OVC)

When the current that flows through the inductor reaches 1.8 A (overcurrent shutdown limit), the N-channel power switch is immediately forced OFF and the P-channel synchronous rectifier is switched ON. Once the overcurrent condition has expired (the inductor current goes below 1.8 A) the N-channel power switch is turned back ON.

6.7 Overtemperature protection (OVT)

When the temperature sensed at silicon level reaches 155 °C (overtemperature shutdown limit), the N-channel power switch is immediately forced OFF and the P-channel synchronous rectifier is switched ON. The device becomes operative again as soon as the silicon temperature goes below 130 °C.

6.8 Shutdown mode

The XSHUT pin low shuts OFF all internal circuitry, achieving the lowest power consumption mode.

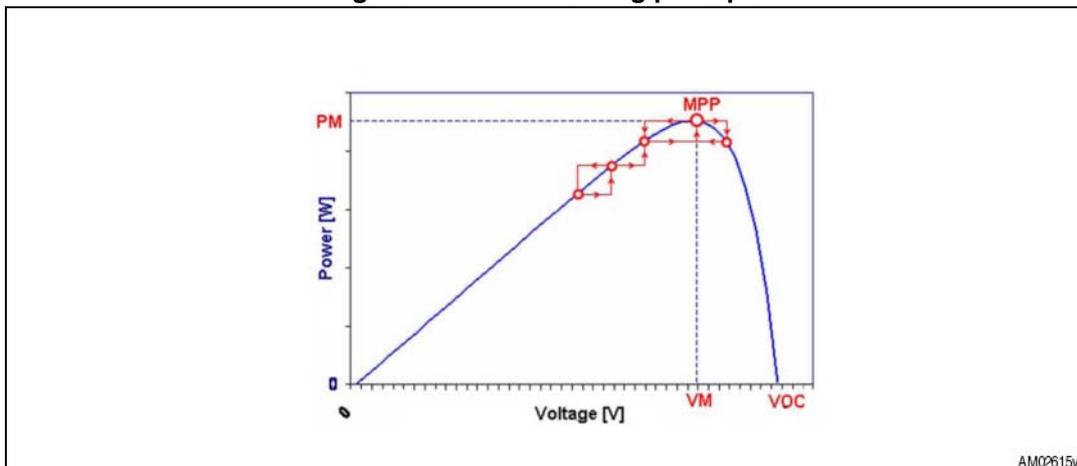
6.9 Undervoltage lockout (UVLO)

In order to prevent batteries from over-discharging, the device turns OFF in case of MPP-SET voltage lower than 0.24 V (no irradiation). A hysteresis has been implemented to avoid unpredictable ON-OFF switching.

6.10 Reverse polarity

In order to avoid damage to the device and battery discharge when the solar panel connection is reverse-inserted, a dedicated protection circuit has been implemented. In such condition, the SPV1040 stays OFF until the panel is inserted correctly.

Figure 12. MPPT working principle



6.11 Burst mode

When the output voltage reaches the battery charge voltage, the MPP-SET voltage drops below 450 mV, or the output current reaches the output maximum current limit, the duty cycle D drops down to 10% and the device evolves from Operating mode to Burst mode. The converter no longer works at constant frequency, but at frequencies gradually lower (1 T_{ON} over 1 PWM cycle, 1 T_{ON} over 2 PWM cycles, ..., 1 T_{ON} over 16 PWM cycles) prior to entering Sleep-IN mode.

6.12 Sleep-IN mode

Once Sleep-IN mode has been entered, no current is provided to the load. The device exits this mode once the cause which forced it into this state is no longer present.

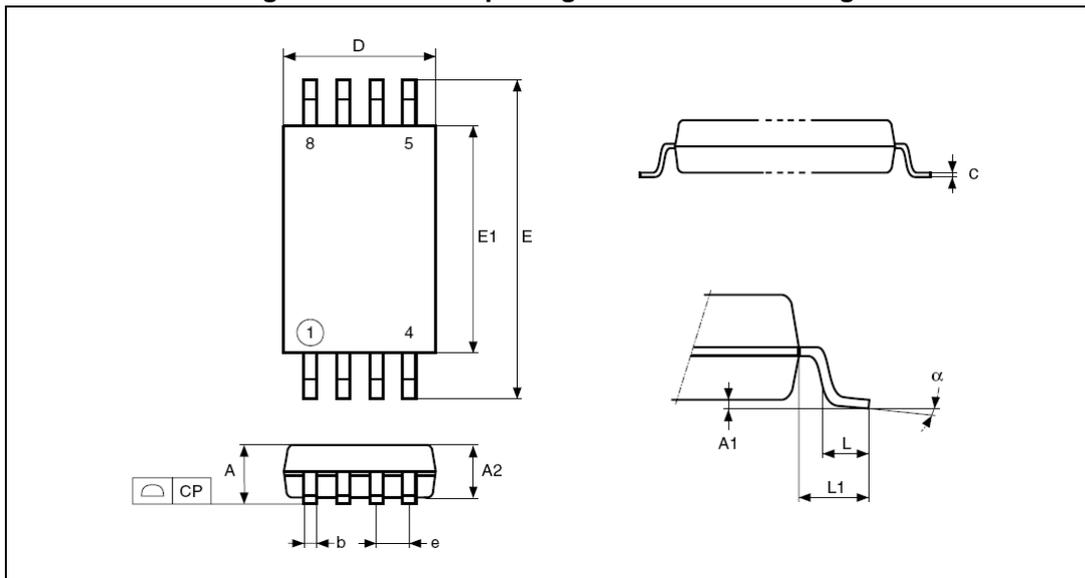
7 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK[®] packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK[®] specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK[®] is an ST trademark.

Table 6. TSSOP8 package mechanical data

| Symbol | mm | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | | | 1.200 |
| A1 | 0.050 | | 0.150 |
| A2 | 0.800 | 1.000 | 1.050 |
| b | 0.190 | | 0.300 |
| c | 0.090 | | 0.200 |
| CP | | | 0.100 |
| D | 2.900 | 3.000 | 3.100 |
| e | – | 0.650 | – |
| E | 6.200 | 6.400 | 6.600 |
| E1 | 4.300 | 4.400 | 4.500 |
| L | 0.450 | 0.600 | 0.750 |
| L1 | | 1.000 | |
| | 0 | | 8 |

Figure 13. TSSOP8 package mechanical drawing



8 Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 08-Oct-2010 | 1 | Initial release |
| 06-Apr-2011 | 2 | Updated cover page, DFN8 information deleted, Chapter 3 , Chapter 4 and Chapter 6 |
| 04-Oct-2011 | 3 | – Updated Figure 1 , Figure 2 , Table 2 and Table 5 – Minor text changes |
| 25-Jul-2012 | 4 | Updated Figure 4 , Figure 5 , Figure 6 , Figure 7 , Figure 8 , and Figure 9 . |
| 21-Mar-2013 | 5 | Updated Figure 1 and note 1 in Table 5 . |

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