

General Description

The SY24641 and SY24642 fixed-gain, high-precision, high-side or low-side, current-sense amplifiers with voltage output are suitable for bidirectional (charge/discharge) or unidirectional current measurements. The SY24641 provides 50V/V output gain and the SY24642 provides 100V/V output gain.

The SY24641/2 use a low-offset, zero-drift architecture and operate across the -0.3V to 26V input common-mode voltage range, which is independent of supply voltage. The precision input offset voltage (V_{OS}) allows the devices to measure the low-voltage drop very accurately.

The SY24641/2 are designed to operate from a 3V to 5.5V supply and draw just 80 μ A (typ) quiescent current.

The devices are provided in an SOT363 package and are specified over the extended industrial temperature range of -40°C to 125°C.

Features

- Voltage-Output, Current-sense Monitor
- -0.3V–26V Common-Mode Operation Range
- 100 μ A (Maximum) Quiescent Current
- High Accuracy: $\pm 0.5\%$ Gain Error (Maximum)
- Gain: 50V/V (SY24641), 100V/V (SY24642)
- Amplifier Output Referenced to V_{REF} input
- Shunt Maximum Input Voltage Range:
 - SY24641:
 - -40mV to 40mV ($V_{CC}=5V$, $REF=2.5V$)
 - 1mV to 90mV ($V_{CC}=5V$, $REF=0V$)
 - SY24642:
 - -20mV to 20mV ($V_{CC}=5V$, $REF=2.5V$)
 - 1mV to 45mV ($V_{CC}=5V$, $REF=0V$)
- Low Offset Voltage(Maximum):
 - $\pm 100\mu V$ (SY24641),
 - $\pm 50\mu V$ (SY24642)
- 0.5 $\mu V/^\circ C$ Offset Drift (Maximum)
- 10ppm/ $^\circ C$ Gain Drift (Maximum)
- Package: SOT363

Applications

- Notebook PCs
- Smartphones
- Micro-inverters
- Battery Chargers
- Power Management
- Telecom Equipment

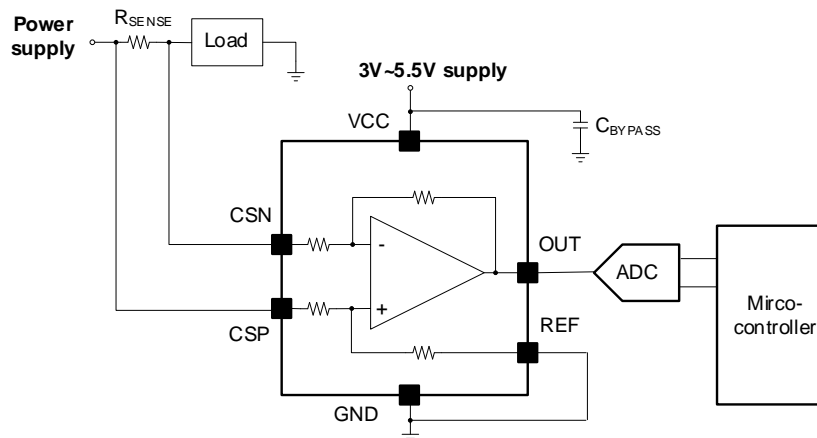


Figure 1. Typical Application

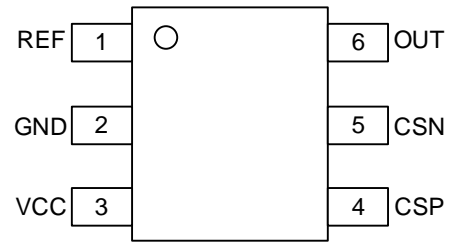
Figure 1 shows the basic connections of the SY24641/2. The two-input pin CSN and CSP should be connected to the shunt resistor as closely as possible to minimize any resistance in series with the sense resistor. A bypass capacitor must be connected to the power supply for stability.

Ordering Information

Ordering Part Number	Package type	Top Mark
SY24641AHT	SOT363 RoHS Compliant and Halogen Free	nxyz
SY24642AHT	SOT363 RoHS Compliant and Halogen Free	qxyz

x = year code, y = week code, z = lot number code

Pinout (Top View)



(SOT363)

Pin Description

Pin No	Pin Name	Pin Description
1	REF	Reference voltage input, 0V to V _{CC} .
2	GND	Ground.
3	V _{CC}	Power supply, 3V to 5.5V.
4	CSP	Connect to supply side of shunt resistor.
5	CSN	Connect to load side of shunt resistor.
6	OUT	Amplifier Output.

Block Diagram

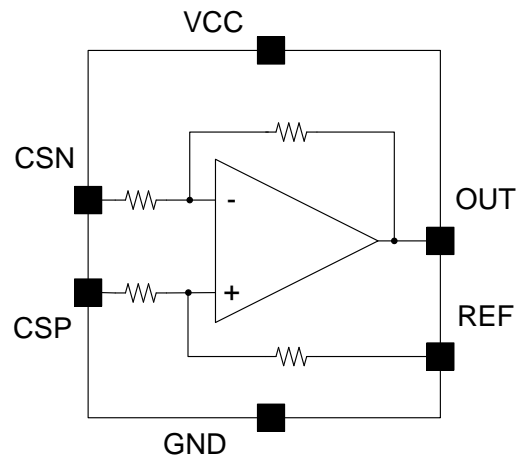


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter (Note 1)	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	-0.3	6	V
CSP, CSN (Common-Mode)	-0.3	29	
CSP, CSN (Differential)	-29	29	
REF	-0.3	V _{CC}	
OUT	-0.3	V _{CC}	
Junction Temperature, Operating	-40	150	°C
Storage Temperature	-65	150	
ESD: HBM (Human Body Model)	± 4000		V
ESD: CDM (Charged Device Model)	± 1000		V

Thermal Information

Parameter (Note 2)	Min	Max	Unit
θ _{JA} Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance		321	°C/W
θ _{JC} Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance		60	
P _D Power Dissipation T _A = 25°C		0.31	W

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter (Note 3)	Min	Max	Unit	
CSP, CSN (Differential)	SY24641	-40	40	mV
	SY24642	-20	20	mV
V _{CC}	3	5.5	V	
REF	GND	V _{CC}		
Junction Temperature Range	-40	125	°C	

Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{SENSE} = \text{CSP} - \text{CSN} = 0\text{mV}$, $\text{CSP} = 12\text{V}$, and $V_{REF} = 2.5\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 4)

Parameter	Symbol	Test condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit		
Input	Common-Mode Input	V_{CM}	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	-0.3		26	V	
	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$\text{CSP} = \text{CSN} = 0\text{V}$ to 26V , $V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$	SY24641		116	dB	
				SY24642		125		
			$\text{CSP} = \text{CSN} = 0\text{V}$ to 26V , $V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	SY24641	100	116		
				SY24642	105	125		
	Offset Voltage, RTI (Note 5)	V_{OS}	$V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$	SY24641		± 5	± 100	μV
				SY24642		± 1	± 50	
	Offset Voltage vs Temperature	dV_{OS}/dT	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C		0.1	0.5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Offset Voltage vs Power Supply	PSR	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ to 5.5V , $\text{CSP} = 12\text{V}$, $V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$	SY24641		± 0.1	± 8	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$	
			SY24642		± 0.1	± 6		
Input Bias Current	I_B	$V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$	30	38	45	μA		
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$		± 0.02		μA		
Output	Gain		SY24641		50	V/V		
			SY24642		100			
	Gain Error		$V_{SENSE} = -40$ to 40mV	SY24641		$\pm 0.02\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	
			$V_{SENSE} = -20$ to 20mV , $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	SY24641		$\pm 0.02\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	
			$V_{SENSE} = -40$ to 40mV , $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	SY24641		$\pm 0.02\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	
			$V_{SENSE} = -20$ to 20mV , $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	SY24642		$\pm 0.02\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	
	Gain Error vs Temperature		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C		3	10	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
Nonlinearity Error				$\pm 0.01\%$				
Maximum Capacitive Load		No sustained oscillation		1		nF		
Voltage Output	Output-Voltage Swing to V_{CC} Power-Supply Rail		$R_{LOAD} = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND		$(V_{CC}) - 0.05$	$(V_{CC}) - 0.2$	V	
			$R_{LOAD} = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND, $T = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C			$(V_{CC}) - 0.2$		
	Output Voltage Swing to GND		$R_{LOAD} = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND		$(V_{GND}) + 0.005$	$(V_{GND}) + 0.05$	V	
			$R_{LOAD} = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND, $T = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C			$(V_{GND}) + 0.05$		
Frequency Response	Bandwidth	BW	$C_{LOAD} = 10\text{pF}$	SY24641		60	kHz	
				SY24642		28		
	Slew Rate	SR			0.4		V/ μs	
Power Supply	Operation Voltage	V_{CC}		3		5.5	V	
	Quiescent Current	I_Q	$V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$		80	100	μA	
			$V_{SENSE} = 0\text{mV}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C			100	μA	

Note 1: Stresses beyond the “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note 2: Package thermal resistance is measured in the natural convection at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ on an 8.5cm×8.5cm four-layer Silergy Evaluation Board.

Note 3: The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

Note 4: Production testing is performed at 25°C ; limits at -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical correlation.

Note 5: RTI = Referred to Input.

Application Information

The SY24641/2 are fixed-gain, zero-drift current-sense amplifiers that monitor current by amplifying the differential voltage across an external shunt resistor to create an output voltage.

The SY24641/2 feature a -0.3V to 26V input common-mode range, independent of supply voltage. This ability allows the current to be monitored during short-circuit conditions, while also enabling high-side current sensing above the supply voltage. These devices are intended to operate as analog front ends (AFEs) for analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) or microcontrollers that require high common-mode signal translation to low-side referenced inputs. They are commonly used for overcurrent detection, voltage feedback control loops, or power monitoring.

REF Input

SY24641/2 will measure the voltage developed across a current-sense resistor. The transfer function of SY24641/2 is:

$$OUT = Gain \times V_{SENSE} + V_{REF}$$

Where $V_{SENSE} = V_{CSP} - V_{CSN}$.

This ability makes the SY24641/2 suitable for unidirectional and bidirectional current sensing.

Note that the linear output range of the SY24641/2 is 0.05V to $V_{CC} - 0.2V$, which means that the output can become saturated low with a small input signal when the REF pin is connected to ground, and the output can become saturated high with a small input signal when the REF pin is connected to V_{CC} . In order to achieve a linear response, ensure that the output voltage is between 0.05V and $V_{CC} - 0.2V$.

For unidirectional current-sense applications, the REF pin can be connected to ground directly, as shown in Figure 3. When the input signal increases, the output voltage will increase. When very low input currents need to be measured, the REF pin needs to be biased to a convenient value above 50 mV to bring the output into the linear range of the device.

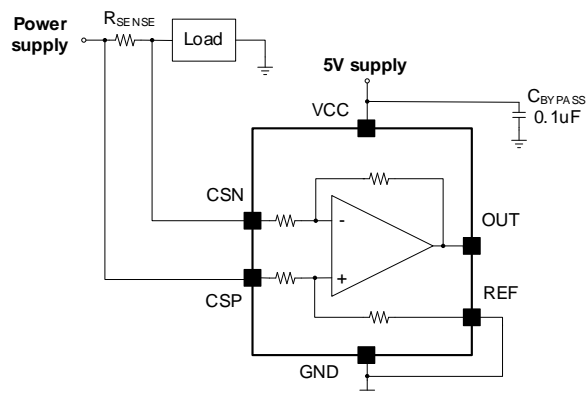


Figure 3. Unidirectional Current-sense Application

For bidirectional current-sense applications, the REF pin can be connected to a reference voltage (for example $0.5 \times V_{CC}$), as shown in Figure 4. The output rises linearly above the reference voltage for positive differential input signals and falls linearly below the reference voltage for negative differential input signals.

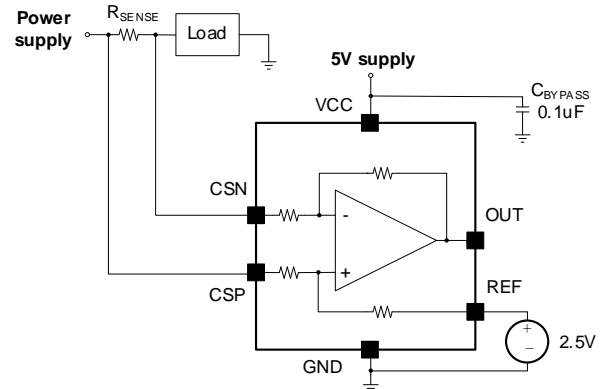


Figure 4. Bidirectional Current-sense Application

Like any differential amplifier, the common-mode rejection ratio of the SY24641/2 is affected by the impedance present at the REF input. This problem will not exist when the REF pin is connected directly to most reference or power supplies. When using a resistor-divider from the power supply or a reference voltage, the REF pin must be buffered by an operational amplifier as shown in Figure 5.

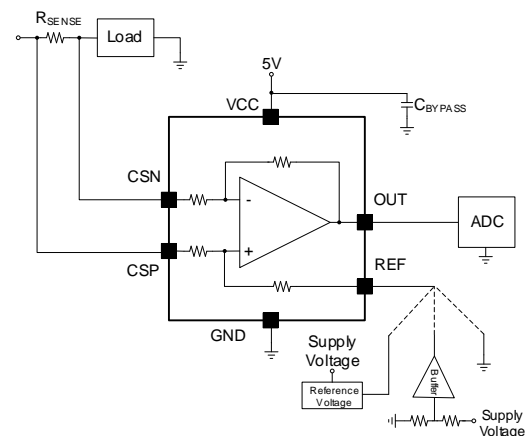


Figure 5. REF Pin Drive

In a system that uses a differential-input ADC or two separate single-ended input ADCs, the differential voltage of the OUT pin and the REF pin of the SY24641/2 can be directly connected. This detection method can eliminate the influence of the external impedance on the REF input, where the REF pin can be driven directly with a resistor divider without going through the buffer, as shown in Figure 6.

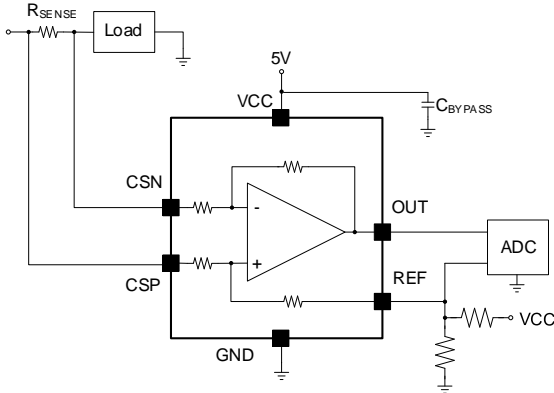


Figure 6. Sensing the SY24641/2 to cancel the effects of impedance on the REF input

Input Filtering

To reduce the influence of noise on the sensed power rail and improve the system signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), it's recommended to place a RC filter at the inputs pins, as shown in Figure 7.

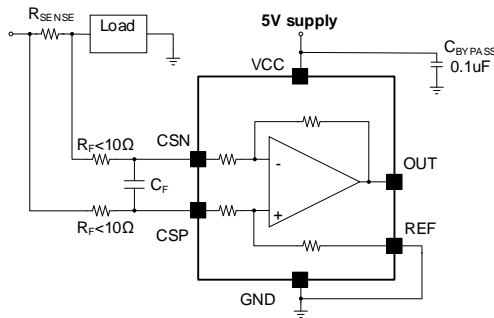


Figure 7. Filter at input pins

Adding external series resistors creates additional errors in the measurement, and using a low value for the resistors is recommended. When differential voltages are applied between the input pins of the SY24641/2, there is a mismatch in the input bias currents, which results in an

internal bias network. When additional external series filter resistors are added to the circuit, a mismatch in the bias currents results in a mismatch of the voltage drop across the filter resistors. This mismatch produces a differential-error voltage that is subtracted from the voltage generated at the shunt resistor, making the voltage generated across the shunt resistor different from the voltage at the input pin of the device. Without additional series resistance, the mismatch of input bias current has little effect on device operation. To reduce the impact on accuracy, the value of these series resistors should be less than 10Ω.

The amount of error that these external filter resistors add to the measurement can be calculated as follows:

$$GainError = \left(\frac{20000}{12.76 \times R_F + 20000} - 1 \right) \times 100\% \quad (\text{for SY24641})$$

$$GainError = \left(\frac{10000}{6.88 \times R_F + 10000} - 1 \right) \times 100\% \quad (\text{for SY24642})$$

For example, using a $R_F = 10\Omega$ for external series resistance will result in a gain error of -0.63% (SY24641) / -0.68% (SY24642).

Selecting R_SENSE

The design of the current-sense resistor R_{SENSE} is dependent on the measured current, the maximum current-sense voltage range between CSP and CSN, the reference voltage V_{REF} , and the supply voltage V_{CC} .

For unidirectional current applications, assuming the measured current range is $0 - I_{maxP}$, because the maximum current-sense voltage range of the CSP pin and the CSN pin is 1mV–90mV (for SY24641) or 1mV–45mV (for SY24642), the maximum current-sense resistor R_{max1} for the input limit is $90mV / I_{maxP}$ (for SY24641) or $45mV / I_{maxP}$ (for SY24642).

Because the output voltage at pin OUT is clamped between GND and $V_{CC} - 0.2V$, the maximum current-sense resistor R_{max2} for the output limit is $(V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF}) / (50 \times I_{maxP})$ (for SY24641) or $(V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF}) / (100 \times I_{maxP})$ (for SY24642).

Choose the smaller value of R_{max1} and R_{max2} to be the maximum available current-sense resistor value.

Unidirectional Application R_SENSE Design

Parameter		Range
Measured current range		$0A - I_{maxP}$
Maximum current-sense voltage range	SY24641	1mV – 90mV
	SY24642	1mV – 45mV
Maximum sensing resistor for input limit	SY24641	$R_{max1} = 90mV / I_{maxP}$
	SY24642	$R_{max1} = 45mV / I_{maxP}$
Maximum OUT pin output range		$GND - V_{CC} - 0.2V$
Maximum sensing resistor for output limit	SY24641	$R_{max2} = (V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF}) / (50 \times I_{maxP})$
	SY24642	$R_{max2} = (V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF}) / (100 \times I_{maxP})$
Maximum available current-sense resistor		$R_{SENSE,max} = \text{MIN}[R_{max1}, R_{max2}]$

For bidirectional current applications, assuming the measured current range is from $-I_{maxN}$ to I_{maxP} , the maximum current-sense resistor R_{max1} for the input limit is the smaller value of $40mV/I_{maxN}$ and $40mV/I_{maxP}$ (for SY24641), or the smaller value of $20mV/I_{maxN}$ and $20mV/I_{maxP}$ (for SY24642).

Because the output voltage at the OUT pin is clamped between GND and $V_{CC} - 0.2V$, the maximum current-

sense resistor R_{max2} for the output limit is the smaller value of $V_{REF}/(50 \times I_{maxN})$ and $(V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF})/(50 \times I_{maxP})$ (for SY24641) or the smaller value of $V_{REF}/(100 \times I_{maxN})$ and $(V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF})/(100 \times I_{maxP})$ (for SY24642).

Choose the smaller value of R_{max1} and R_{max2} as the maximum available current-sense resistor value.

Bidirectional Application R_{SENSE} Design

Parameter	Range	
Measured current range	$-I_{maxN} - I_{maxP}$	
Maximum current-sense voltage range	SY24641	$-40mV - 40mV$
	SY24642	$-20mV - 20mV$
Maximum sensing resistor for input limit	SY24641	$R_{max1} = \text{MIN}[40mV/I_{maxN}, 40mV/I_{maxP}]$
	SY24642	$R_{max1} = \text{MIN}[20mV/I_{maxN}, 20mV/I_{maxP}]$
Maximum OUT pin output range	$GND - V_{CC} - 0.2V$	
Maximum sensing resistor for output limit	SY24641	$R_{max2} = \text{MIN}[V_{REF} / (50 \times I_{maxN}), (V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF}) / (50 \times I_{maxP})]$
	SY24642	$R_{max2} = \text{MIN}[V_{REF} / (100 \times I_{maxN}), (V_{CC} - 0.2V - V_{REF}) / (100 \times I_{maxP})]$
Maximum available current-sense resistor	$R_{SENSE,max} = \text{MIN}[R_{max1}, R_{max2}]$	

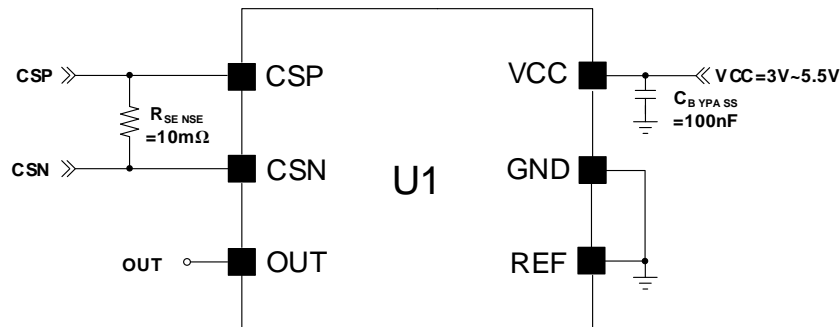
SY24641 I_{SENSE} and R_{SENSE} Design Recommendations

Unidirectional Application ($V_{REF} = 0V$)			Bidirectional Application ($V_{REF} = 0.5 \times V_{CC}$)		
I_{SENSE} Range	Recommended R_{SENSE}		I_{SENSE} Range	Recommended R_{SENSE}	
	$V_{CC} = 5V$	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$		$V_{CC} = 5V$	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$
0A–1A	90m Ω	60m Ω	-1A–1A	40m Ω	25m Ω
0A–2A	45m Ω	30m Ω	-2A–2A	20m Ω	14m Ω
0A–3A	30m Ω	20m Ω	-4A–4A	10m Ω	7m Ω
0A–5A	18m Ω	12m Ω	-5A–5A	8m Ω	5m Ω
0A–10A	9m Ω	6m Ω	-10A–10A	4m Ω	2.5m Ω

SY24642 I_{SENSE} and R_{SENSE} Design Recommendations

Unidirectional Application ($V_{REF} = 0V$)			Bidirectional Application ($V_{REF} = 0.5 \times V_{CC}$)		
I_{SENSE} Range	Recommended R_{SENSE}		I_{SENSE} Range	Recommended R_{SENSE}	
	$V_{CC} = 5V$	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$		$V_{CC} = 5V$	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$
0A–1A	45m Ω	30m Ω	-1A–1A	20m Ω	14m Ω
0A–2A	22.5m Ω	15m Ω	-2A–2A	10m Ω	7m Ω
0A–3A	15m Ω	10m Ω	-4A–4A	5m Ω	3.5m Ω
0A–5A	9m Ω	6m Ω	-5A–5A	4m Ω	2.5m Ω
0A–10A	4.5m Ω	3m Ω	-10A–10A	2m Ω	1.4m Ω

Application Schematic



BOM List

Reference Designator	Description	Part Number	Manufacturer
C _{BYPASS}	100nF/50V/X7R, 0603	GCJ188R71H104KA12D	muRata
R _{SENSE}	10mΩ/1W, 2512, 1%	RL2512FK-070R01L	YAGEO

Layout Design

For optimal design, follow these PCB layout considerations:

- Use a Kelvin connection to connect the input pins to the current-sense resistor R_{SENSE} . Due to the low resistance values of R_{SENSE} , poor PCB routing often leads to additional parasitic resistance between input pins, resulting in additional errors that cannot be ignored. The Kelvin connection technique ensures that only R_{SENSE} impedance is detected between the input pins. Minimize the loop area formed by these connections.
- Use a 0.1μF MLCC bypass capacitor, placed as close as possible to V_{CC} and GND.

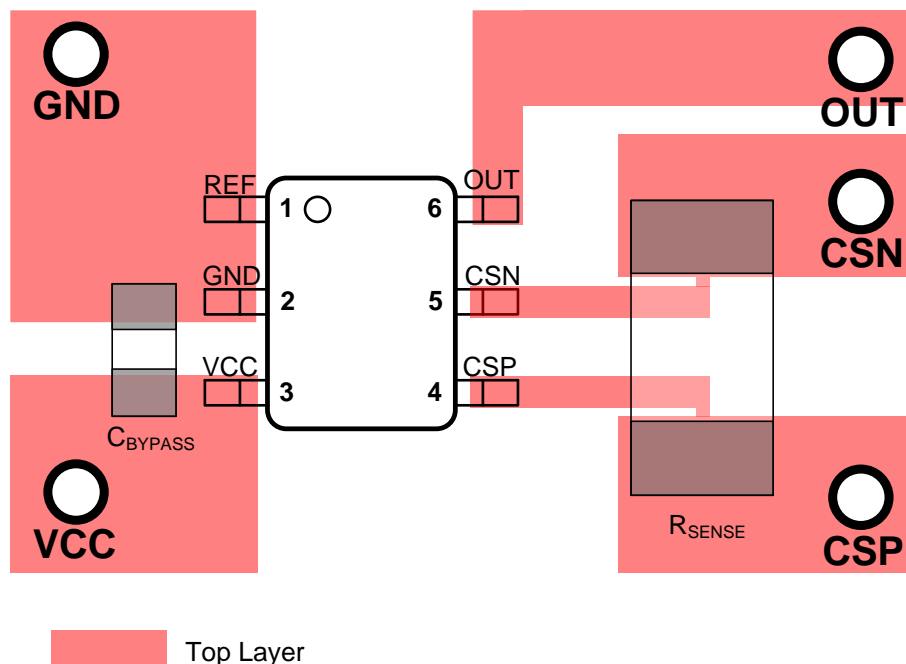
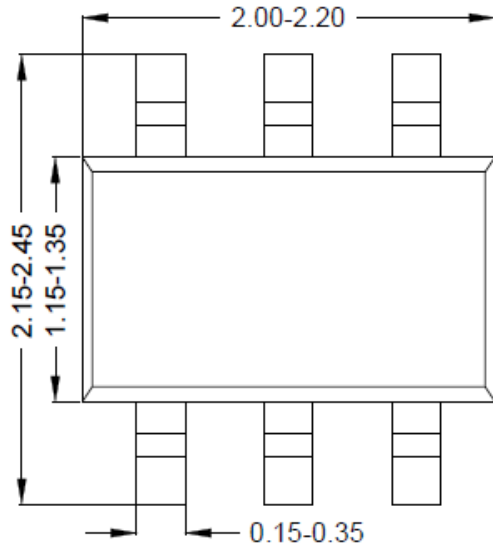
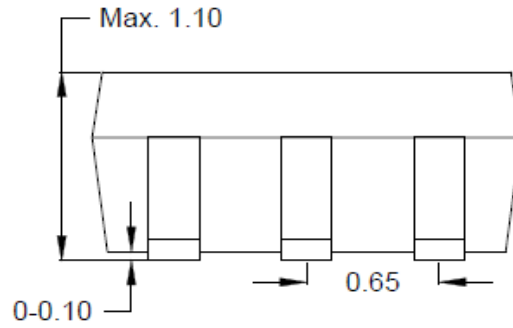


Figure 8. Recommended Layout

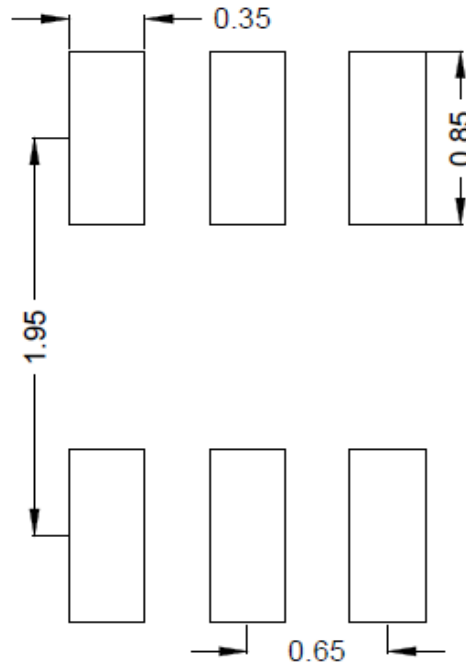
SOT363 Package Outline Drawing



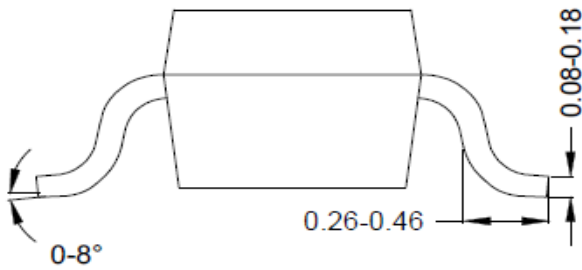
Top view



Side view A



Recommended PCB layout
(Reference only)

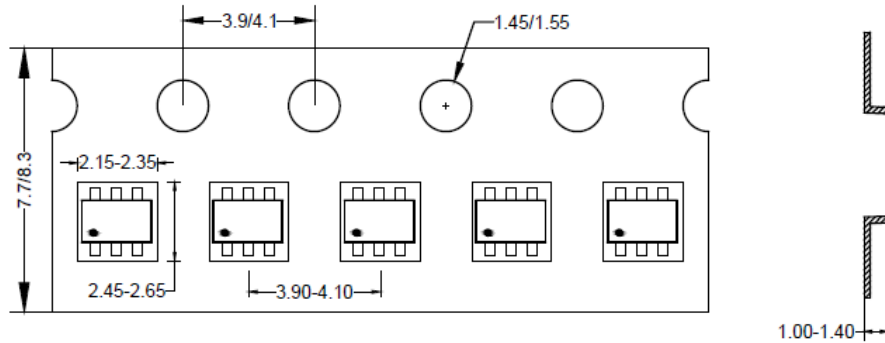


Side view B

Note: All dimensions are in millimeters and exclude mold flash and metal burr.

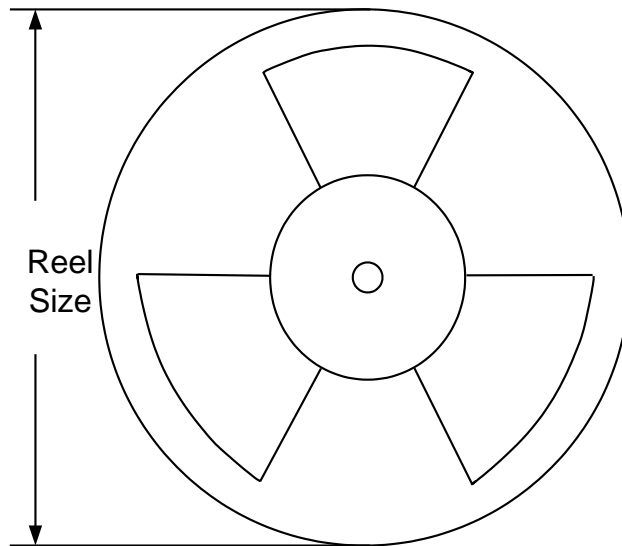
Taping and Reel Specification

Package Orientation



Feeding direction

Carrier Tape and Reel Specification for Packages



Package types	Tape width (mm)	Pocket pitch(mm)	Reel size (Inch)	Trailer length(mm)	Leader length (mm)	Qty per reel
SOT363	8	4	7"	280	160	3000

Others: NA



Revision History

The revision history provided is for informational purpose only and is believed to be accurate, however, not warranted. Please make sure that you have the latest revision.

Date	Revision	Change
Dec. 10, 2021	Revision 0.9	Initial Release.
Dec. 10, 2022	Revision 1.0	Production Release.

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