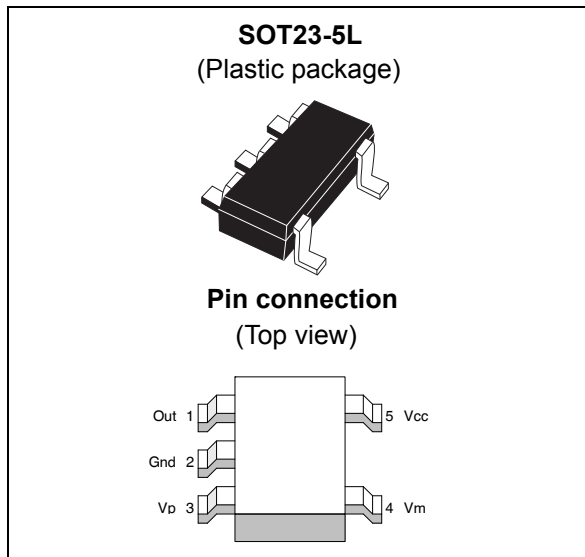


# High side current sense high voltage op amp

Datasheet - production data



## Applications

- Wireless battery chargers
- Chargers for portable equipment
- Precision current sources
- Wearable

## Description

The CS30 measures a small differential voltage on a high-side shunt resistor and translates it into a ground referenced output voltage. The gain is internally fixed.

Wide input common-mode voltage range, low quiescent current, and tiny SOT23 packaging enable use in a wide variety of applications.

The input common-mode and power supply voltages are independent. The common-mode voltage can range from 2.8 to 30 V in operating conditions and up to 60 V in absolute maximum rating conditions.

The current consumption below 300  $\mu\text{A}$  and the wide supply voltage range enable the power supply to be connected to either side of the current measurement shunt with minimal error.

## Features

- Independent supply and input common-mode voltages
- Wide common-mode operating range: 2.8 to 30 V
- Wide common-mode surviving range: - 0.3 to 60 V (load-dump)
- Wide supply voltage range: 4 to 24 V
- Low current consumption:  $I_{CC}$  max = 300  $\mu\text{A}$
- Internally fixed gain: 20 V/V, 50 V/V or 100 V/V
- Buffered output

**Table 1. Device summary**

Part number	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking	Gain
CS30AL	-40°C to +125°C	SOT23-5L	Tape & reel	O104	20
CS30BL				O105	50
CS30CL				O106	100

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# 1 Application schematic and pin description

The CS30 high-side current sense amplifier features a 2.8 to 30 V input common-mode range that is independent of the supply voltage. The main advantage of this feature is that it allows high-side current sensing at voltages much greater than the supply voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ).

**Figure 1. Application schematic**

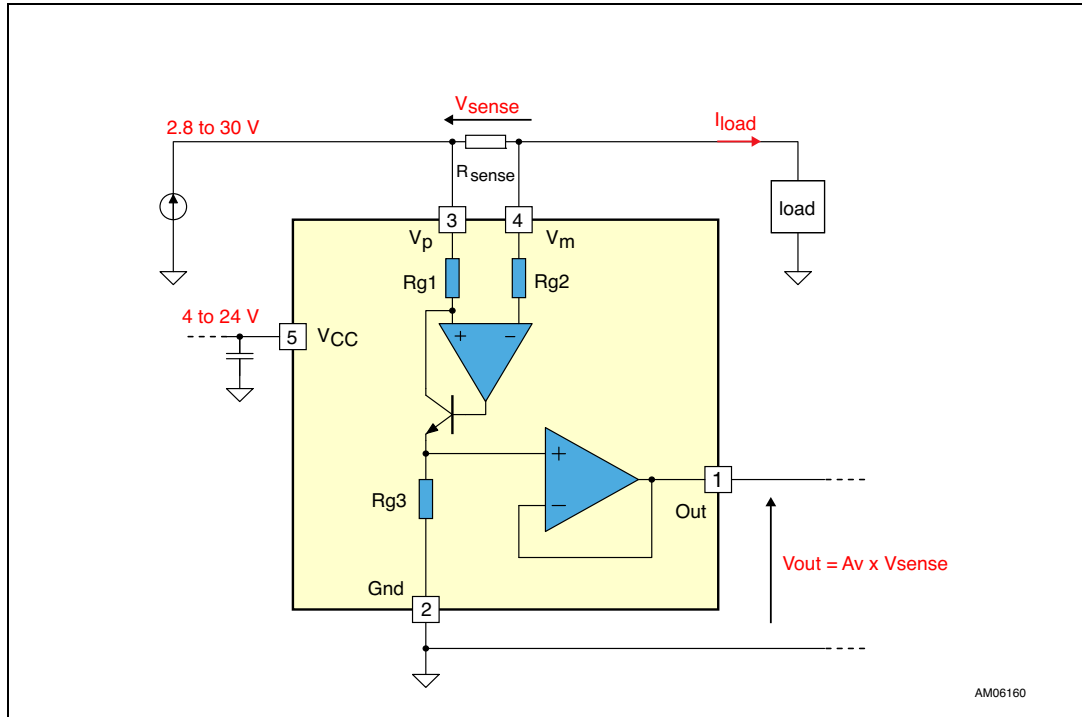


Table 2 describes the function of each pin. The pin positions are shown in the illustration on the cover page and in Figure 1 above.

**Table 2. Pin description**

Symbol	Type	Function
Out	Analog output	Output voltage, proportional to the magnitude of the sense voltage $\overline{V_p - V_m}$ .
Gnd	Power supply	Ground line
$V_{CC}$	Power supply	Positive power supply line
$V_p$	Analog input	Connection for the external sense resistor. The measured current enters the shunt on the $\overline{V_p}$ side.
$V_m$	Analog input	Connection for the external sense resistor. The measured current exits the shunt on the $\overline{V_m}$ side.

## 2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

**Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{id}$	Input pins differential voltage ( $V_p - V_m$ )	$\pm 60$	V
$V_i$	Input pin voltages ( $V_p$ and $V_m$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3 to 60	V
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3 to 25	V
$V_{out}$	DC output pin voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3 to $V_{CC}$	V
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	°C
$T_j$	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
$R_{thja}$	SOT23-5 thermal resistance junction to ambient	250	°C/Ω
ESD	HBM: human body model <sup>(2)</sup>	2.5	kV
	MM: machine model <sup>(3)</sup>	150	V
	CDM: charged device model <sup>(4)</sup>	1.5	kV

1. Voltage values are measured with respect to the ground pin.
2. Human body model: a 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
3. Machine model: a 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
4. Charged device model: all pins plus package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground.

**Table 4. Operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage from $T_{min}$ to $T_{max}$	4.0 to 24	V
$T_{oper}$	Operational temperature range ( $T_{min}$ to $T_{max}$ )	-40 to 125	°C
$V_{icm}$	Common mode voltage range	2.8 to 30	V

### 3 Electrical characteristics

**Table 5. Supply<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Total supply current	$V_{sense} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$		165	300	$\mu\text{A}$

1. Unless otherwise specified, the test conditions are  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{sense} = V_p - V_m = 50\text{ mV}$ ,  $V_m = 12\text{ V}$ , no load on Out.

**Table 6. Input<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
CMR	Common mode rejection Variation of $V_{out}$ versus $V_{icm}$ referred to input <sup>(2)</sup>	$2.8\text{ V} < V_{icm} < 30\text{ V}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$	90	105		dB
SVR	Supply voltage rejection Variation of $V_{out}$ versus $V_{CC}$ <sup>(3)</sup>	$4.0\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 24\text{ V}$ $V_{sense} = 30\text{ mV}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$	90	105		dB
$V_{os}$	Input offset voltage <sup>(4)</sup>	$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$		$\pm 0.2$ $\pm 0.9$	$\pm 1.5$ $\pm 2.3$	mV
$dV_{os}/dT$	Input offset drift vs. T	$T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$		-3		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{lk}$	Input leakage current	$V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{ib}$	Input bias current	$V_{sense} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$		5.5	8	$\mu\text{A}$

1. Unless otherwise specified, the test conditions are  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{sense} = V_p - V_m = 50\text{ mV}$ ,  $V_m = 12\text{ V}$ , no load on Out.

2. See [Section 4.1: Common mode rejection ratio \(CMR\) on page 12](#) for the definition of CMR.

3. See [Section 4.2: Supply voltage rejection ratio \(SVR\) on page 12](#) for the definition of SVR.

4. See [Section 4.3: Gain \( \$A\_v\$ \) and input offset voltage \( \$V\_{os}\$ \) on page 12](#) for the definition of  $V_{os}$ .

Table 7. Output<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$A_v$	Gain	CS30A CS30B CS30C		20 50 100		V/V
$\Delta A_v$	Gain accuracy	$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$			$\pm 2.5$ $\pm 4.5$	%
$\Delta V_{out}/\Delta T$	Output voltage drift vs. $T$ <sup>(2)</sup>	$T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$		0.4		mV/°C
$\Delta V_{out}/\Delta I_{out}$	Output stage load regulation	$-10\text{ mA} < I_{out} < 10\text{ mA}$ $I_{out}$ sink or source current		3	4	mV/mA
$\Delta V_{out}$	Total output voltage accuracy <sup>(3)</sup>	$V_{sense} = 50\text{ mV}$ $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$			$\pm 2.5$ $\pm 4.5$	%
$\Delta V_{out}$	Total output voltage accuracy	$V_{sense} = 100\text{ mV}$ $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$			$\pm 3.5$ $\pm 5$	%
$\Delta V_{out}$	Total output voltage accuracy	$V_{sense} = 20\text{ mV}$ $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$			$\pm 8$ $\pm 11$	%
$\Delta V_{out}$	Total output voltage accuracy	$V_{sense} = 10\text{ mV}$ $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$			$\pm 15$ $\pm 20$	%
$I_{sc-sink}$	Short-circuit sink current	Out connected to $V_{CC}$ , $V_{sense} = -1\text{ V}$	30	60		mA
$I_{sc-source}$	Short-circuit source current	Out connected to Gnd $V_{sense} = 1\text{ V}$	15	26		mA
$V_{oh}$	Output stage high-state saturation voltage $V_{oh} = V_{CC} - V_{out}$	$V_{sense} = 1\text{ V}$ $I_{out} = 1\text{ mA}$		0.8	1	V
$V_{ol}$	Output stage low-state saturation voltage	$V_{sense} = -1\text{ V}$ $I_{out} = 1\text{ mA}$		50	100	mV

1. Unless otherwise specified, the test conditions are  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{sense} = V_p - V_m = 50\text{ mV}$ ,  $V_m = 12\text{ V}$ , no load on Out.
2. See [Output voltage drift versus temperature on page 13](#) for the definition.
3. Output voltage accuracy is the difference with the expected theoretical output voltage  $V_{out-th} = A_v \cdot V_{sense}$ . See [Output voltage accuracy on page 14](#) for a more detailed definition.

Table 8. Frequency response<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
ts	Output settling to 1% final value	V <sub>sense</sub> = 10 mV to 100 mV C <sub>load</sub> = 47 pF <sup>(2)</sup> CS30A CS30B CS30C		3 6 10		μs
SR	Slew rate	V <sub>sense</sub> = 10 mV to 100 mV	0.55	0.9		V/μs
BW	3dB bandwidth	C <sub>load</sub> = 47 pF <sup>(2)</sup> V <sub>sense</sub> = 100 mV CS30A CS30B CS30C		500 670 450		kHz

1. Unless otherwise specified, the test conditions are T<sub>amb</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 12 V, V<sub>sense</sub> = V<sub>p</sub>-V<sub>m</sub> = 50 mV, V<sub>m</sub> = 12 V, no load on Out.
2. For stability purposes, we do not recommend using a greater value of load capacitor.

Table 9. Noise<sup>(1)</sup>

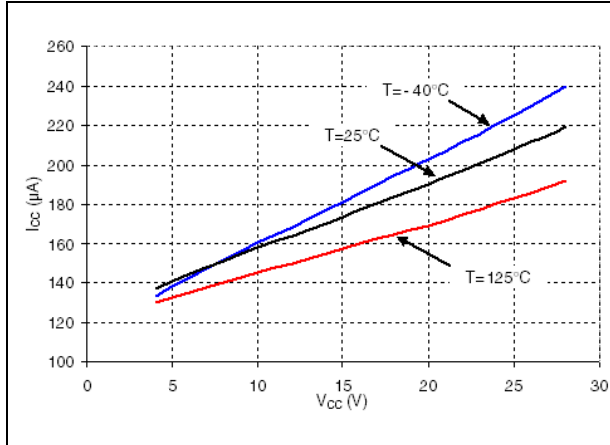
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
	Total output voltage noise			50		nV/√Hz

1. Unless otherwise specified, the test conditions are T<sub>amb</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 12 V, V<sub>sense</sub> = V<sub>p</sub>-V<sub>m</sub> = 50 mV, V<sub>m</sub> = 12 V, no load on Out.

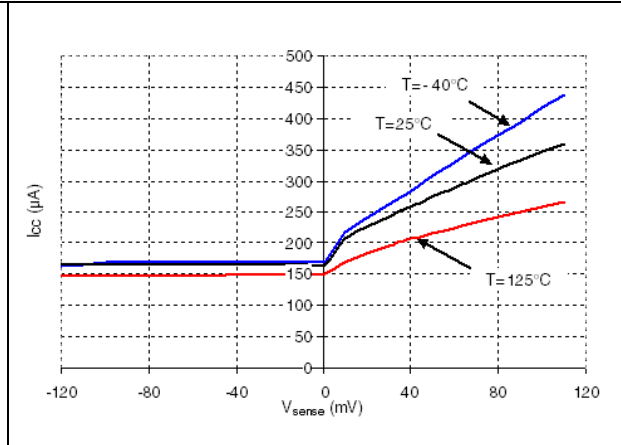
### 3.1 Electrical characteristics curves

For the following curves, the tested device is a CS30C, and the test conditions are  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{sense} = V_p - V_m = 50\text{ mV}$ ,  $V_m = 12\text{ V}$ , no load on Out unless otherwise specified.

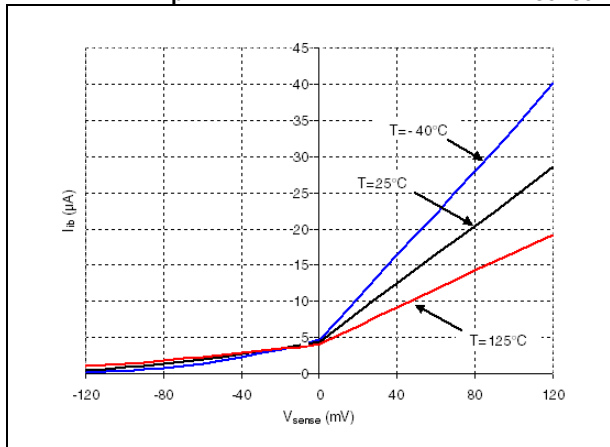
**Figure 2. Supply current vs. supply voltage**  
( $V_{sense} = 0\text{ V}$ )



**Figure 3. Supply current vs.  $V_{sense}$**



**Figure 4.  $V_p$  pin input bias current vs.  $V_{sense}$**



**Figure 5.  $V_m$  pin input bias current vs.  $V_{sense}$**

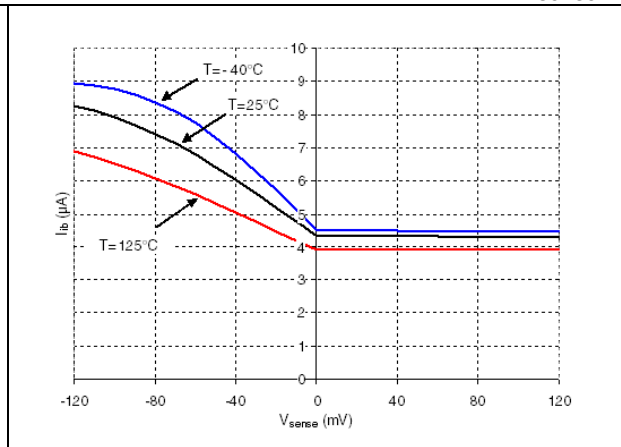




Figure 6. Minimum common mode operating voltage vs. temperature

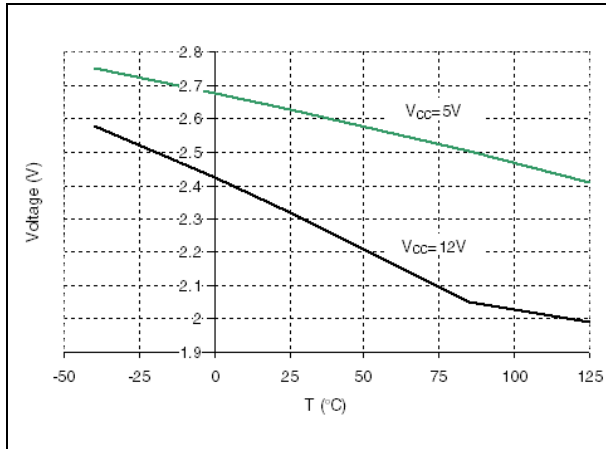


Figure 7. Output stage low-state saturation voltage versus output current (V<sub>sense</sub> = -1 V)

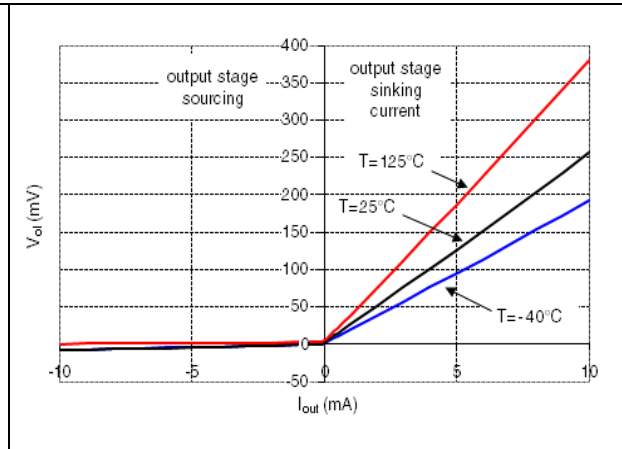


Figure 8. Output stage high-state saturation voltage versus output current (V<sub>sense</sub> = +1 V)

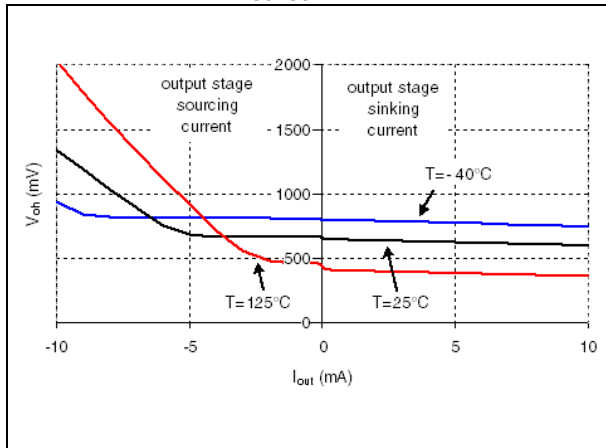


Figure 9. Output short-circuit source current versus temperature (Out pin connected to ground)

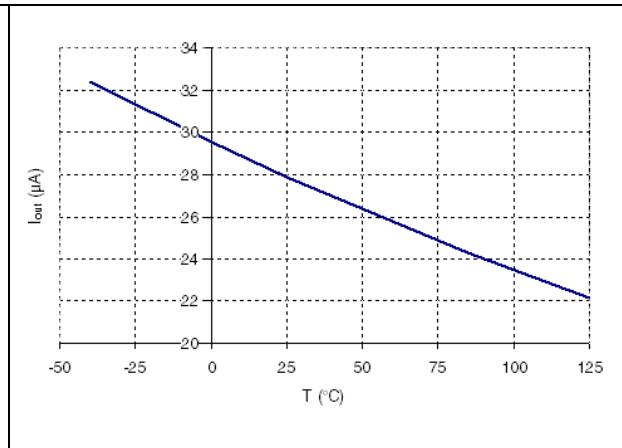


Figure 10. Output short-circuit sink current versus temperature (Out pin connected to V<sub>CC</sub>)

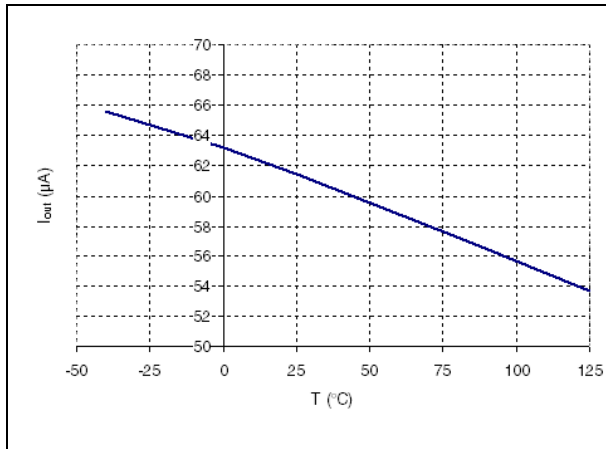


Figure 11. Output stage load regulation

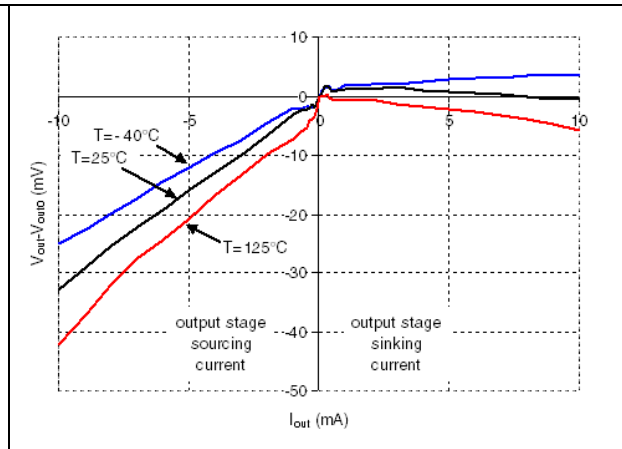


Figure 12. Input offset drift versus temperature

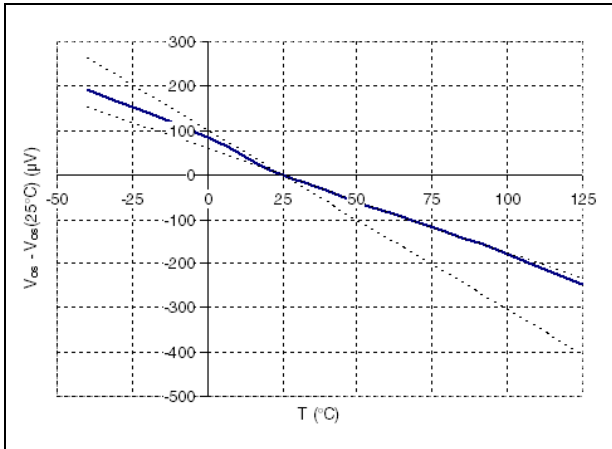


Figure 13. Output voltage drift versus temperature

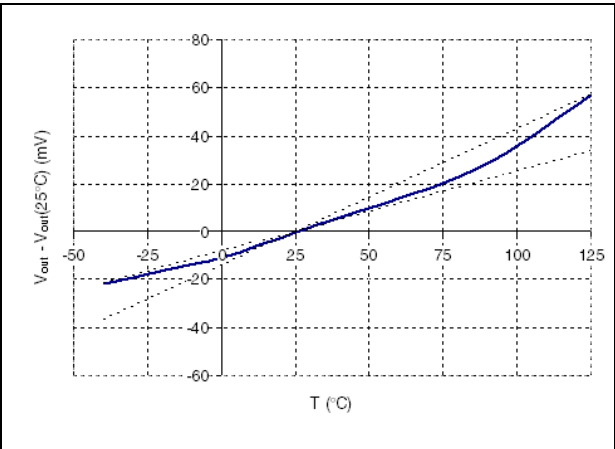


Figure 14. Bode diagram ( $V_{sense}=100\text{mV}$ )

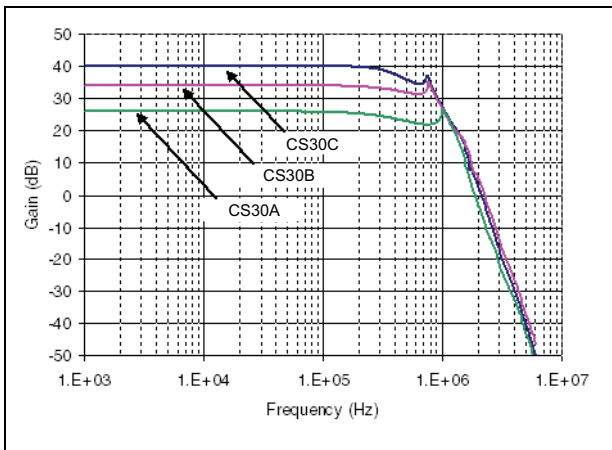


Figure 15. Power-supply rejection ratio versus frequency

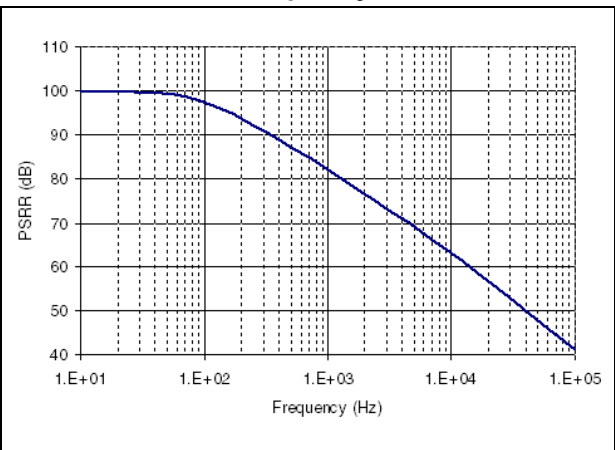


Figure 16. Total output voltage accuracy versus  $V_{sense}$

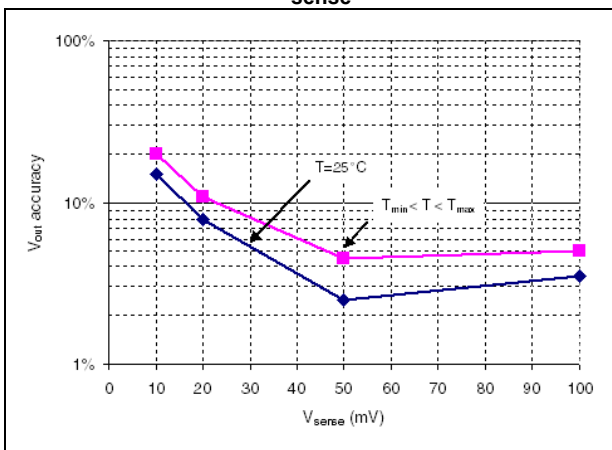


Figure 17. Output voltage versus  $V_{sense}$

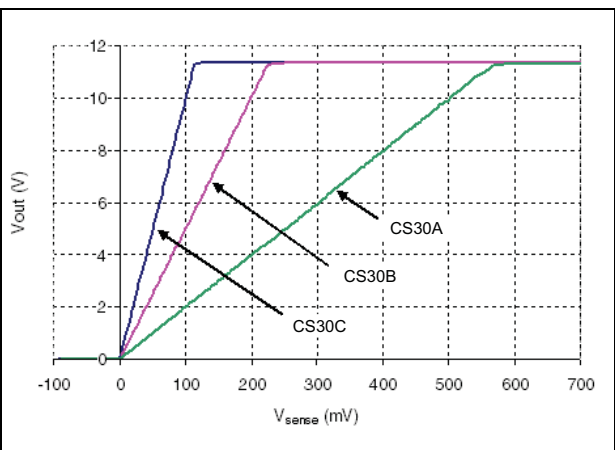


Figure 18. Output voltage versus  $V_{sense}$  (detail for low  $V_{sense}$  values)

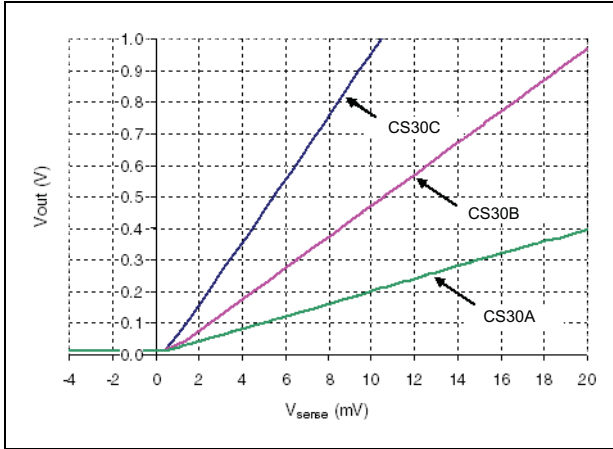
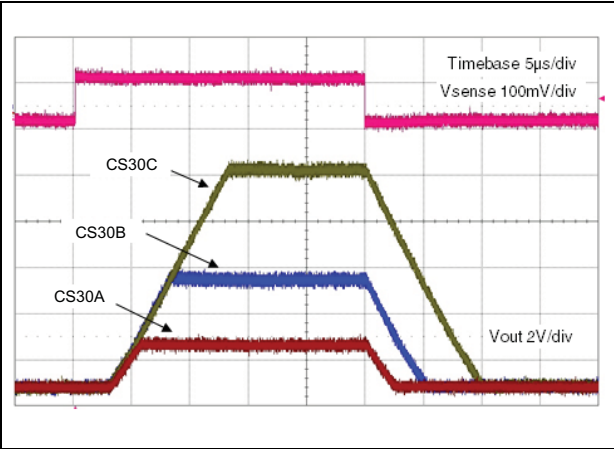


Figure 19. Step response



## 4 Parameter definitions

### 4.1 Common mode rejection ratio (CMR)

The common-mode rejection ratio (CMR) measures the ability of the current-sensing amplifier to reject any DC voltage applied on both inputs  $V_p$  and  $V_m$ . The CMR is referred back to the input so that its effect can be compared with the applied differential signal. The CMR is defined by the formula:

$$\text{CMR} = -20 \cdot \log \frac{\Delta V_{\text{out}}}{\Delta V_{\text{icm}} \cdot A_v}$$

### 4.2 Supply voltage rejection ratio (SVR)

The supply-voltage rejection ratio (SVR) measures the ability of the current-sensing amplifier to reject any variation of the supply voltage  $V_{CC}$ . The SVR is referred back to the input so that its effect can be compared with the applied differential signal. The SVR is defined by the formula:

$$\text{SVR} = -20 \cdot \log \frac{\Delta V_{\text{out}}}{\Delta V_{CC} \cdot A_v}$$

### 4.3 Gain ( $A_v$ ) and input offset voltage ( $V_{os}$ )

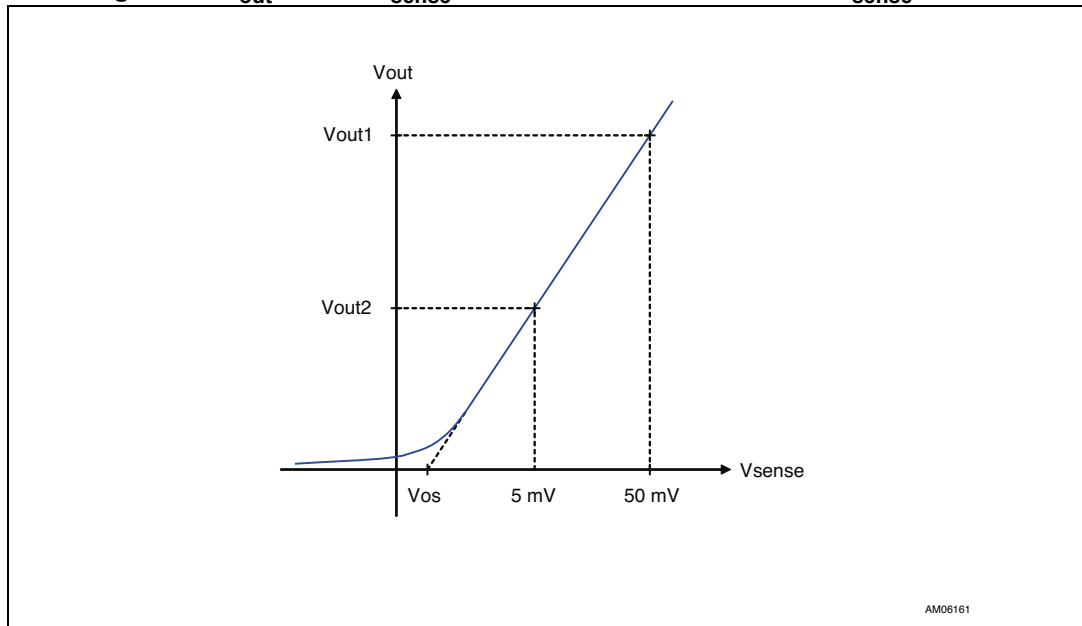
The input offset voltage is defined as the intersection between the linear regression of the  $V_{\text{out}}$  versus  $V_{\text{sense}}$  curve with the X-axis (see [Figure 20](#)). If  $V_{\text{out1}}$  is the output voltage with  $V_{\text{sense}}=V_{\text{sense1}}=50\text{mV}$  and  $V_{\text{out2}}$  is the output voltage with  $V_{\text{sense}}=V_{\text{sense2}}=5\text{mV}$ , then  $V_{os}$  can be calculated with the following formula:

$$V_{os} = V_{\text{sense1}} - \left( \frac{V_{\text{sense1}} - V_{\text{sense2}}}{V_{\text{out1}} - V_{\text{out2}}} \cdot V_{\text{out1}} \right)$$

The amplification gain  $A_v$  is defined as the ratio between output voltage and input differential voltage:

$$A_v = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{sense}}}$$

Figure 20.  $V_{out}$  versus  $V_{sense}$  characteristics: detail for low  $V_{sense}$  values



#### 4.4 Output voltage drift versus temperature

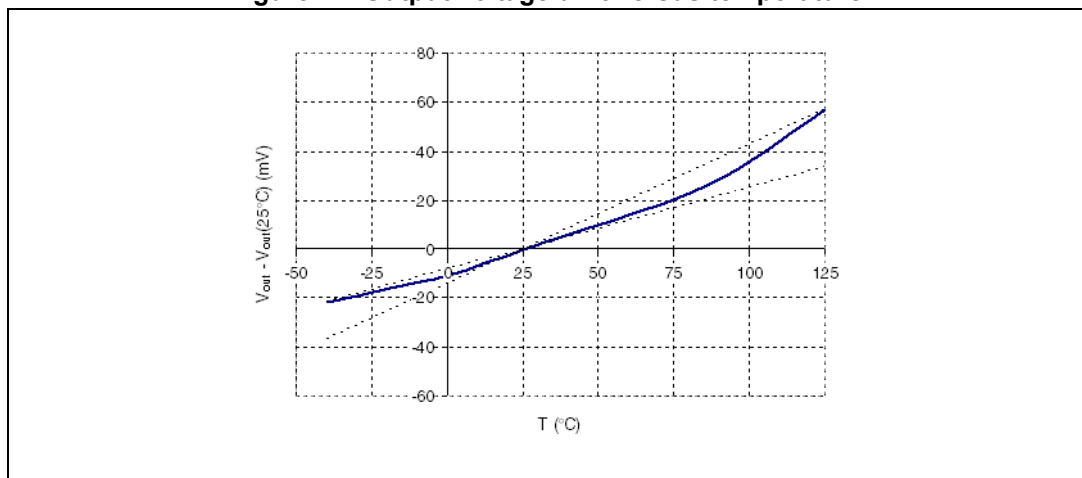
The output voltage drift versus temperature is defined as the maximum variation of  $V_{out}$  with respect to its value at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , over the temperature range. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta T} = \max \frac{V_{out}(T_{amb}) - V_{out}(25^{\circ}\text{C})}{T_{amb} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

with  $T_{min} < T_{amb} < T_{max}$ .

Figure 21 provides a graphical definition of output voltage drift versus temperature. On this chart,  $V_{out}$  is always comprised in the area defined by dotted lines representing the maximum and minimum variation of  $V_{out}$  versus  $T$ .

Figure 21. Output voltage drift versus temperature



### 4.5 Output voltage accuracy

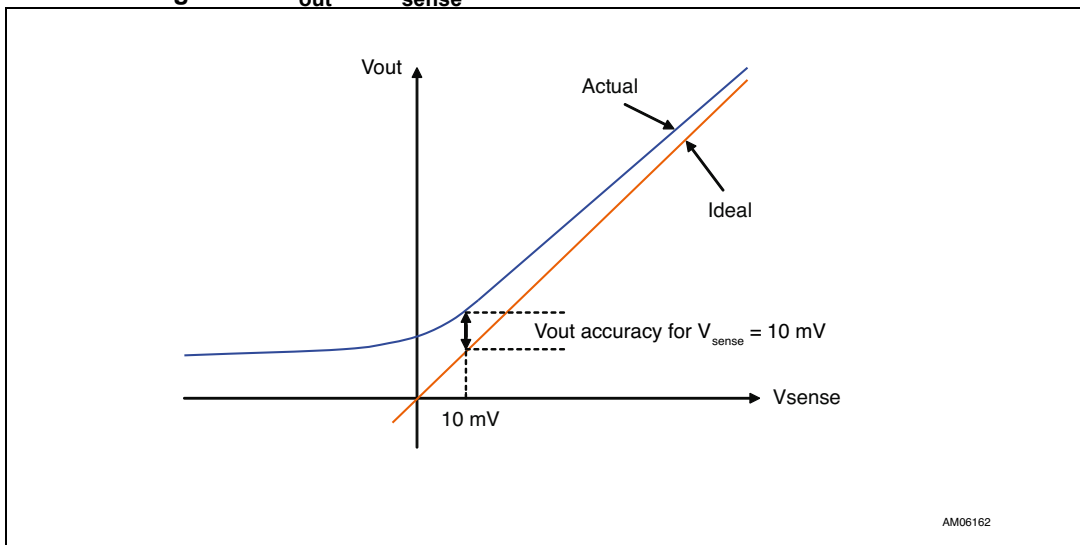
The output voltage accuracy is the difference between the actual output voltage and the theoretical output voltage. Ideally, the current sensing output voltage should be equal to the input differential voltage multiplied by the theoretical gain, as in the following formula:

$$V_{out-th} = A_v \cdot V_{sense}$$

The actual value is very slightly different, mainly due to the effects of:

- the input offset voltage  $V_{os}$ ,
- non-linearity

**Figure 22.  $V_{out}$  vs.  $V_{sense}$  theoretical and actual characteristics**



The output voltage accuracy, expressed in percentage, can be calculated with the following formula:

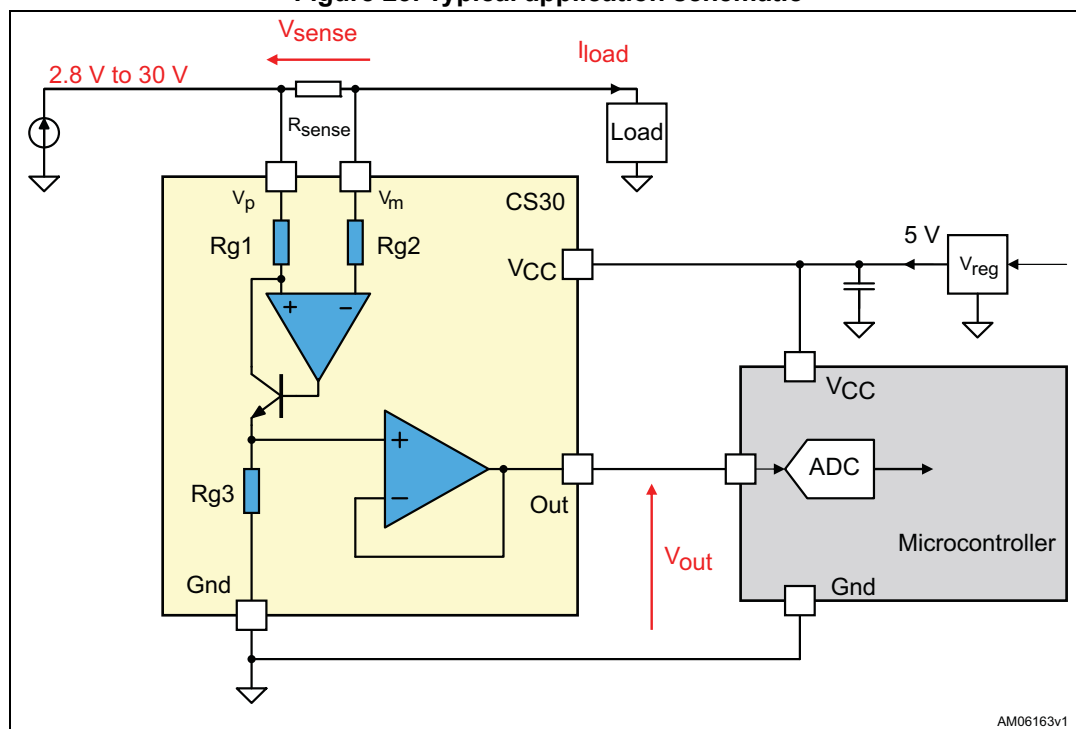
$$\Delta V_{out} = \frac{\text{abs}(V_{out} - (A_v \cdot V_{sense}))}{A_v \cdot V_{sense}}$$

with  $A_v = 20 \text{ V/V}$  for CS30A,  $A_v = 50 \text{ V/V}$  for CS30B and  $A_v = 100 \text{ V/V}$  for CS30C.

## 5 Application information

The CS30 can be used to measure current and to feed back the information to a microcontroller, as shown in [Figure 23](#).

**Figure 23. Typical application schematic**



The current from the supply flows to the load through the  $R_{sense}$  resistor causing a voltage drop equal to  $V_{sense}$  across  $R_{sense}$ . The amplifier input currents are negligible, therefore its inverting input voltage is equal to  $V_m$ . The amplifier's open-loop gain forces its non-inverting input to the same voltage as the inverting input. As a consequence, the amplifier adjusts current flowing through  $R_{g1}$  so that the voltage drop across  $R_{g1}$  exactly matches  $V_{sense}$ .

Therefore, the drop across  $R_{g1}$  is:  $V_{R_{g1}} = V_{sense} = R_{sense} \cdot I_{load}$

If  $I_{R_{g1}}$  is the current flowing through  $R_{g1}$ , then  $I_{R_{g1}}$  is given by the formula:  $I_{R_{g1}} = V_{sense} / R_{g1}$

The  $I_{R_{g1}}$  current flows entirely into resistor  $R_{g3}$  (the input bias current of the buffer is negligible). Therefore, the voltage drop on the  $R_{g3}$  resistor can be calculated as follows:

$$V_{R_{g3}} = R_{g3} \cdot I_{R_{g1}} = (R_{g3} / R_{g1}) \cdot V_{sense}$$

Because the voltage across the  $R_{g3}$  resistor is buffered to the Out pin,  $V_{out}$  can be expressed as:

$$V_{out} = (R_{g3} / R_{g1}) \cdot V_{sense} \text{ or } V_{out} = (R_{g3} / R_{g1}) \cdot R_{sense} \cdot I_{load}$$

The resistor ratio  $R_{g3} / R_{g1}$  is internally set to 20V/V for CS30A, to 50V/V for CS30B and to 100V/V for CS30C.

The  $R_{sense}$  resistor and the  $R_{g3} / R_{g1}$  resistor ratio (equal to  $A_v$ ) are important parameters because they define the full scale output range of your application. Therefore, they must be selected carefully.

## 6 Package information

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](http://www.st.com). ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Figure 24. SOT23-5L package mechanical drawing

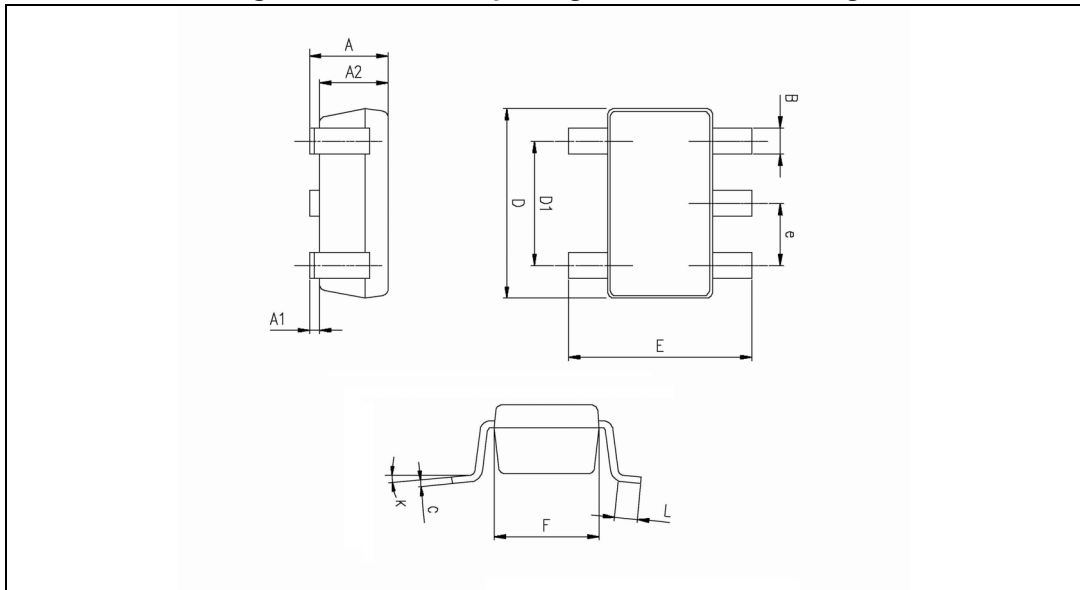


Table 10. SOT23-5L package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.90	1.20	1.45	0.035	0.047	0.057
A1			0.15			0.006
A2	0.90	1.05	1.30	0.035	0.041	0.051
B	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.013	0.015	0.019
C	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.003	0.006	0.008
D	2.80	2.90	3.00	0.110	0.114	0.118
D1		1.90			0.075	
e		0.95			0.037	
E	2.60	2.80	3.00	0.102	0.110	0.118
F	1.50	1.60	1.75	0.059	0.063	0.069
L	0.10	0.35	0.60	0.004	0.013	0.023
K	0 degrees		10 degrees			



## 7 Revision history

Table 11. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
06-Mar-2014	1	Initial release

**Please Read Carefully:**

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- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
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«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,  
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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