

# Programmable, two-stage, high-side current source circuit

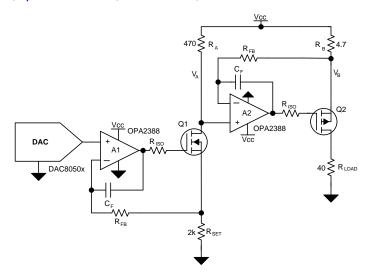
Garrett Satterfield

## **Design Goals**

Supply Voltage (V <sub>cc</sub> )	DAC Output Voltage	Output Current	Error	Max Load Resistance	Compliance Voltage
5V	0V-2V	0–100mA	<1% FSR	45Ω	4.5V

## **Design Description**

The programmable high-side current source supplies an adjustable current to a ground reference load. The first op amp stage sets a reference current based on the DAC output voltage. The second op amp stage acts as a current mirror that gains the reference current and regulates the current sourced from the output PMOS to the load.  $R_{\text{SET}}$ , RA, and RB set the output current based on the DAC voltage. Components  $C_{\text{COMP}}$ ,  $R_{\text{ISO}}$ , and  $R_{\text{FB}}$  provide compensation to ensure stability of the circuit. Common end equipment that utilize this circuit include *PLC Analog Output Modules*, *Field Transmitters*, *Digital Multimeters*, *Printers*, *Optical Modules*, *LED Drivers*, and *EPOS*.



## **Design Notes**

- 1. Choose a DAC with low offset, gain, and drift errors. RRIO op amps should be used to maintain low compliance voltage and op amps with low offset should be selected.
- 2. Minimize the current flow through R<sub>A</sub>, Q1, and R<sub>SET</sub>by selecting a large ratio of R<sub>A</sub>:R<sub>B</sub> to maximize efficiency while also minimizing heating and drift in the first stage.
- 3. Use high-precision, low-drift resistors for  $R_{\text{SET}}$ ,  $R_{\text{A}}$ , and  $R_{\text{B}}$  to minimize error caused by resistor mismatch and temperature drift.
- 4. Minimize the resistance of R<sub>B</sub> to maximize compliance voltage.
- 5. Avoid placing Q2 near thermally sensitive components in layout as the power dissipation causes heating.



## **Design Steps**

 Set the reference current in the sink stage by selecting R<sub>SET</sub> based on V<sub>DAC</sub>. The reference current should be minimized as it flows directly to ground and reduced efficiency. Set the reference current to 1mA and calculate R<sub>SET</sub>.

$$R_{SET} = \frac{V_{DAC,max}}{I_{SET}} = \frac{2V}{1mA} = 2k\Omega$$

- 2. Select the required gain ratio based on the desired output current and  $I_{OUT}/I_{SET} = 100 \text{mA}/1 \text{mA} = 100$ , this is the required ratio of  $R_A:R_B$ .
- 3. Calculate the maximum value of R<sub>B</sub> from the maximum allowable voltage drop to drive the maximum current through the maximum load.

$$R_B < \frac{V_{CC} - I_{OUT,max} R_{LOAD,max}}{I_{OUT,max}} = \frac{5V - 0.1A*45\Omega}{0.1A} = 5\Omega$$

4. The voltage  $V_A$  is  $V_{CC} - I_{SET}xR_A$  which is equal to the voltage  $V_B$  due to the op amp feedback. Select  $R_A$  to achieve a voltage drop of <500mV to maintain the desired compliance voltage. A standard resistance of 4.7 $\Omega$  is chosen.

$$\begin{split} &V_A \,= V_B \\ &R_A \,= \frac{V_{CC} - V_A}{I_{SET}} = \frac{470 mV}{1mA} = 470 \Omega \end{split}$$

5. Calculate R<sub>B</sub> based on R<sub>A</sub> and the gain selected in step 2.

$$R_{B} = \frac{R_{A}}{100}$$

6. Verify the power dissipation of Q2. The power dissipation of Q2 based on the load is given by:

$$P_{Diss,Q2} = V_{CC} \times I_{OUT} - I_{OUT}^2 \times \left( R_{LOAD} + R_B \right) = 5V \times 0.1A - 0.1A^2 \times \left( 40\Omega + 4.7\Omega \right) = 0.053W$$

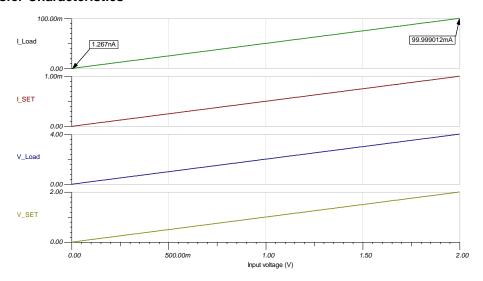
The maximum power dissipation of Q2 occurs when the load resistance is zero:

$$P_{Diss,Q2,max} = V_{CC} \times I_{OUT} - I_{OUT}^2 \times R_B = 5V \times 0.1A - 0.1A^2 \times 4.7 = 0.453W$$

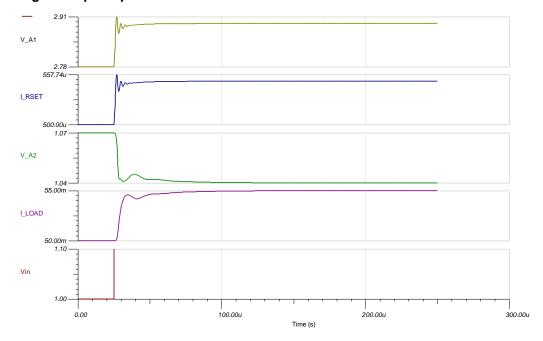
Ensure Q2 is rated for this power dissipation.



# **DC Transfer Characteristics**

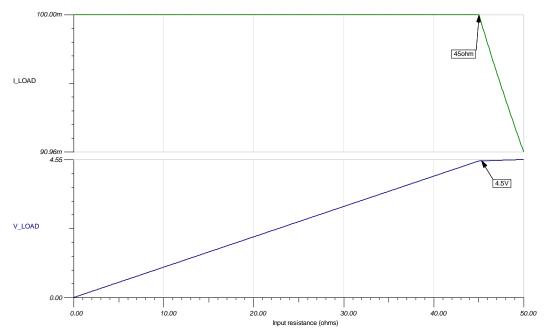


# **Small-Signal Step Response**





# **Compliance Voltage**



# **High Voltage Supply Modification**

This circuit design example uses a low voltage supply for  $V_{CC}$ . Some applications, such as 4–20mA current loops, require a high voltage supply to drive large resistive loads. To modify this current source for higher voltage supply, choose a high voltage, rail-to-rail input/output amplifier such as OPA192.

#### **Devices**

Device	Key Features	Link	Other Possible Devices			
DACs						
DAC80501	16-bit resolution, 1LSB INL, Single-Channel, Voltage Output DAC with 5ppm Internal Reference	http://www.ti.com/product/DAC80501	http://www.ti.com/pdacs			
DAC80508	16-bit resolution, 1LSB INL, Octal-Channel, Voltage Output DAC with 5ppm Internal Reference	http://www.ti.com/product/DAC80508	http://www.ti.com/pdacs			
DAC8775	16-bit resolution, Quad-Channel, ±10V, ±24mA Voltage and Current Output DAC, with Integrated DC/DC Converter	http://www.ti.com/product/DAC8775	http://www.ti.com/pdacs			
Amplifiers						
OPA388	Precision, Zero-Drift, Zero-Crossover, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output, 2.5-V to 5.5-V Supply	http://www.ti.com/product/OPA388	http://www.ti.com/opamps			
OPA192	Precision, High-Voltage, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output, 4.5-V to 36-V Supply	http://www.ti.com/product/OPA192	http://www.ti.com/opamps			
TLV170	Cost Sensitive, Rail-to-Rail Output, 2.7-V to 36-V Supply	http://www.ti.com/product/TLV170	http://www.ti.com/opamps			

# **Design References**

See Analog Engineer's Circuit Cookbooks for TI's comprehensive circuit library.

# Links to Key Files

TI Designs TIPD102, High-Side V-I Converter, 0-2V to 0-100mA, 1% Full Scale Error Reference Design

TI Designs TIPD215, Less Than 1-W, Quad-Channel, Analog Output Module With Adaptive Power Management Reference Design

TI Designs TIDA-01525, 8-channel, 16-bit, 200mA current output DAC reference design

Source Files for Programmable, Two-Stage, High-Side Current Source - http://ti.com/lit/zip/slac783.

## For direct support from TI Engineers use the E2E community:

e2e.ti.com

#### Other Links:

Precision DAC Learning Center

www.ti.com/pdac

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