



bq24079QW-Q1 車載用認定済み、NTCモニタリングおよび電力パス搭載の4.1Vバッテリー電圧リチウムイオン・バッテリー充電器

1 特長

- 車載アプリケーション向けに認定済み
- 下記内容でAEC-Q100認定済み
 - デバイス温度グレード1: 動作時周囲温度範囲 $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - デバイスHBM ESD分類レベル2
 - デバイスCDM ESD分類レベルC4A
- USB完全準拠の充電器
 - 最大入力電流を100mAおよび500mAに選択可能
 - 100mAの最大電流制限により、USB-IF標準への準拠を保証
 - 入力に基づく動的電源管理(V_{IN-DPM})によって低品質なUSBソースから保護
- 過電圧保護を備えた28Vの入力定格
- 4.1Vのバッテリー・レギュレーション電圧
- 内蔵の動的電力パス管理(DPPM)機能により、システムへの電力供給とバッテリーの充電を同時に独立して実行
- 電流監視出力(ISET)により最大1.5Aの充電電流をサポート
- ACアダプタに対して最大1.5Aの入力電流制限をプログラミング可能
- SYSOFF入力によるバッテリー切断機能
- プログラミング可能なプリチャージおよび高速充電用安全タイム
- 逆電流、短絡、熱に対する保護
- NTCサーミスタ入力
- 独自のスタートアップ・シーケンスにより突入電流を制限
- ステータス表示 - 充電中/完了、パワーグッド
- ウェットプル・フランクを備えた、コンパクトな3mm×3mmの16リードVQFNパッケージ

2 アプリケーション

- 車載用テレマティクス
- フリート管理
- ディスプレイ・キー/スマート・キー

3 概要

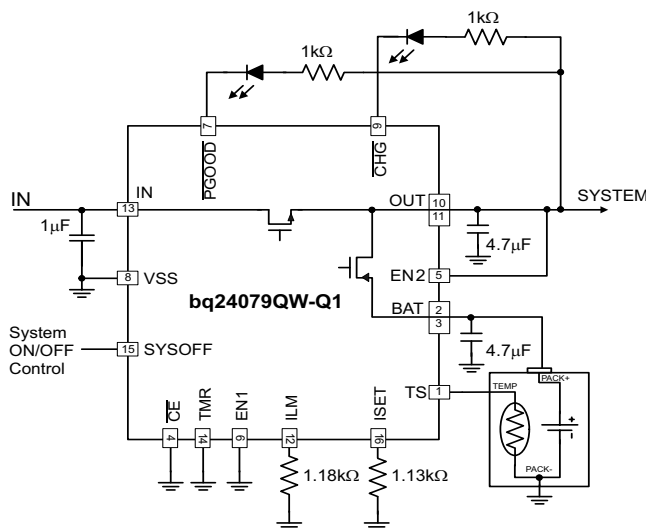
bq24079QW-Q1は、リチウムイオン・リニア充電器とシステム電力パス管理デバイスの統合製品であり、テレマティクスやeCallなど、スペースの制約がある車載用アプリケーション向けに設計されています。このデバイスは4.35V～6.4Vで動作でき、最大1.5Aの充電電流をサポートします。入力過電圧保護を備えた入力電圧範囲により、レギュレーションなしのアダプタもサポートできます。高精度のUSB入力電流制限とスタートアップ・シーケンスにより、bq24079QW-Q1はUSB-IFの突入電流仕様を満たしています。また、入力の動的電源管理(V_{IN-DPM})により、誤った構成のUSBソースを使用した場合でもシステム負荷の損傷を防止できます。

製品情報⁽¹⁾

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
bq24079QW-Q1	VQFN (16)	3.00mm×3.00mm

(1) 提供されているすべてのパッケージについては、データシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

代表的なアプリケーション回路



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4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Revision A (November 2017) から Revision B に変更	Page
• 「特長」でHBM ESD分類レベルをH1Cから2に 変更	1
• Changed ESD Ratings HBM to All pins value ± 2000 V	5

2017年10月発行のものから更新	Page
• タイトル 変更	1
• Changed Standby current into IN pin MAX from 50 to 55 μ A	6

5 概要（続き）

bq24079QW-Q1には動的電力パス管理(DPPM)機能が搭載され、システムに電力を供給しながら、同時に独立してバッテリーの充電を行います。入力電流制限によってシステムの出力がDPPMスレッシュホールドまで低下すると、DPPM回路によって充電電流が減少します。これにより、充電電流を個別に監視しながら、常時システム負荷への電源供給が可能です。この機能と4.1Vのバッテリー・レギュレーション電圧によって、バッテリーの充放電サイクル数を減らし、充電を適切に終了できるため、バッテリーの寿命を延ばせる一方、欠陥のあるバッテリー・パックが使用された場合やバッテリー・パックがない場合でもシステムは動作可能となります。

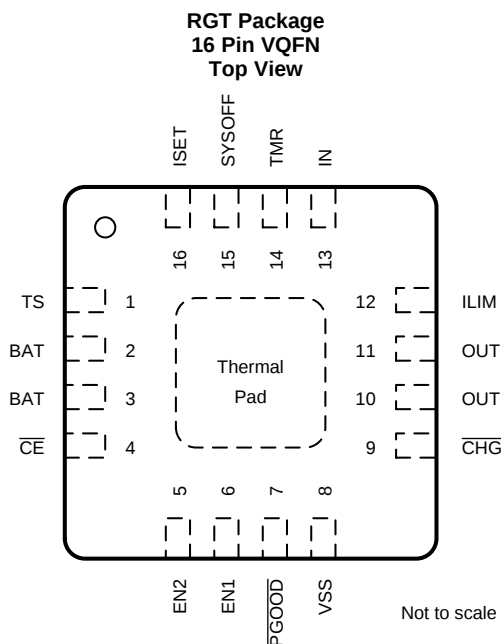
さらに、レギュレーションされたシステム入力により、完全に放電されたバッテリーであっても、接続後直ちにシステムを起動できます。この電力パス管理アーキテクチャでは、アダプタがシステムのピーク電流を供給できないとき、システム電流の要件を満たすためにバッテリーを補助として使用できるため、アダプタを小型化できます。

バッテリーの充電は、コンディショニング、定電流、定電圧の3フェーズで行われます。これらすべての充電フェーズで、内部制御ループによりIC接合部の温度が監視され、内部の温度スレッシュホールドを超えた場合は充電電流が引き下げられます。充電器の電源段と充電電流センス機能は完全に統合されています。充電器には、高精度の電流および電圧レギュレーション・ループ、充電ステータスの表示、および充電終了の機能があります。入力電流制限および充電電流は、外付け抵抗を使用してプログラミング可能です。

6 Device Comparison Table

DEVICE	V _{OVP}	V _{BAT(REG)}	V _{OUT(REG)}	V _{DPPM}	OPTIONAL FUNCTION
bq24079QW-Q1	6.6 V	4.1 V	5.5 V	4.3 V	SYSOFF

7 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
TS	1	I	External NTC Thermistor Input. Connect the TS input to the NTC thermistor in the battery pack. TS monitors a 10-kΩ NTC thermistor. For applications that do not utilize the TS function, connect a 10-kΩ fixed resistor from TS to VSS to maintain a valid voltage level on TS. Do not leave TS pin floating.
BAT	2, 3	I/O	Charger Power Stage Output and Battery Voltage Sense Input. Connect BAT to the positive terminal of the battery. Bypass BAT to VSS with a 4.7-μF to 47-μF ceramic capacitor.
CE	4	I	Charge Enable Active-Low Input. Connect CE to a high logic level to suspend charging. When CE is high, OUT is active and battery supplement mode is still available. Connect CE to a low logic level to enable the battery charger. CE is internally pulled down with ~285 kΩ. Do not leave CE unconnected to ensure proper operation.
EN2	5	I	Input Current Limit Configuration Inputs. Use EN1 and EN2 control the maximum input current and enable USB compliance. See EN1/EN2 Settings table for the description of the operation states. EN1 and EN2 are internally pulled down with ~285 kΩ. Do not leave EN1 or EN2 unconnected to ensure proper operation.
EN1	6	I	
PGOOD	7	O	Open-drain Power Good Status Indication Output. PGOOD pulls to VSS when a valid input source is detected. PGOOD is high-impedance when the input power is not within specified limits. Connect PGOOD to the desired logic voltage rail using a 1-kΩ to 100-kΩ resistor, or use with an LED for visual indication.
VSS	8	–	Ground. Connect to the thermal pad and to the ground rail of the circuit.
CHG	9	O	Open-Drain Charging Status Indication Output. CHG pulls to VSS when the battery is charging. CHG is high impedance when charging is complete and when charger is disabled. Connect CHG to the desired logic voltage rail using a 1-kΩ to 100-kΩ resistor, or use with an LED for visual indication.
OUT	10, 11	O	System Supply Output. OUT provides a regulated output when the input is below the OVP threshold and above the regulation voltage. When the input is out of the operation range, OUT is connected to V _{BAT} except when SYSOFF is high. Connect OUT to the system load. Bypass OUT to VSS with a 4.7-μF to 47-μF ceramic capacitor.
ILIM	12	I	Adjustable Current Limit Programming Input. Connect a 1100-Ω to 8-kΩ resistor from ILIM to VSS to program the maximum input current (EN2 = 1, EN1 = 0). The input current includes the system load and the battery charge current. Leaving ILIM unconnected disables all charging.
IN	13	I	Input Power Connection. Connect IN to the external DC supply (AC adapter or USB port). The input operating range is 4.35 V to 6.6 V. The input can accept voltages up to 26 V without damage but operation is suspended. Connect bypass capacitor 1 μF to 10 μF to VSS.

Pin Functions (continued)

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
TMR	14	I	Timer Programming Input. TMR controls the pre-charge and fast-charge safety timers. Connect TMR to VSS to disable all safety timers. Connect a 18-kΩ to 72-kΩ resistor between TMR and VSS to program the timers a desired length. Leave TMR unconnected to set the timers to the default values.
SYSOFF	15	I	System Enable Input. Connect SYSOFF high to turn off the FET connecting the battery to the system output. When an adapter is connected, charging is also disabled. Connect SYSOFF low for normal operation. SYSOFF is internally pulled up to V _{BAT} through a large resistor (~5 MΩ). Do not leave SYSOFF unconnected to ensure proper operation.
ISET	16	I/O	Fast Charge Current Programming Input. Connect a 590-Ω to 8.9-kΩ resistor from ISET to VSS to program the fast charge current level. Charging is disabled if ISET is left unconnected. While charging, the voltage at ISET reflects the actual charging current and can be used to monitor charge current. See the Charge Current Transistor section for more details.
Thermal Pad	–	–	There is an internal electrical connection between the exposed thermal pad and the VSS pin of the device. The thermal pad must be connected to the same potential as the VSS pin on the printed circuit board. Do not use the thermal pad as the primary ground input for the device. VSS pin must be connected to ground at all times.

8 Specifications

8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

over the -40°C to 125°C operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V _I	IN (with respect to VSS)	-0.3	28	V
	BAT (with respect to VSS)	-0.3	5	V
	OUT, EN1, EN2, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, TS, ISET, $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$, $\overline{\text{CHG}}$, ILIM, TMR, SYSOFF	-0.3	7	V
Input current, I _I	IN		1.6	A
Output current (Continuous), I _O	OUT		5	A
	BAT (Discharge mode)		5	A
	BAT (Charging mode)		1.5 ⁽²⁾	A
Output sink current	$\overline{\text{CHG}}$, $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$		15	mA
Junction temperature, T _J		-40	150	°C
Storage temperature, T _{stg}		-65	150	°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 under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. All voltage values are with respect to the network ground terminal unless otherwise noted.
- The IC operational charging life is reduced to 20,000 hours, when charging at 1.5A and 125°C. The thermal regulation feature reduces charge current if the IC's junction temperature reaches 125°C; thus without a good thermal design the maximum programmed charge current may not be reached.

8.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD) Electrostatic discharge ⁽¹⁾	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 ⁽²⁾	±2000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±500	

- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) measures device sensitivity and immunity to damage caused by assembly line electrostatic discharges.
- AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _I	IN voltage range	4.35	26	V
	IN operating voltage range	4.35	6.4	V
I _{IN}	Input current, IN pin		1.5	A
I _{OUT}	Current, OUT pin		4.5	A
I _{BAT}	Current, BAT pin (Discharging)		4.5	A

Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
I_{CHG}	Current, BAT pin (Charging)		1.5 ⁽¹⁾	A
R_{ILIM}	Maximum input current programming resistor	1100	8000	Ω
R_{ISET}	Fast-charge current programming resistor ⁽²⁾	590	8900	Ω
R_{ITERM}	Termination current programming resistor	0	15	k Ω
R_{TMR}	Timer programming resistor	18	72	k Ω

- (1) The IC operational charging life is reduced to 20,000 hours, when charging at 1.5A and 125°C. The thermal regulation feature reduces charge current if the IC's junction temperature reaches 125°C; thus without a good thermal design the maximum programmed charge current may not be reached.
- (2) Use a 1% tolerance resistor for R_{ISET} to avoid issues with the R_{ISET} short test when using the maximum charge current setting.

8.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		bq24079QW-Q1	UNIT
		RGT (VQFN)	
		16 PIN	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	43.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	46.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	17.6	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.8	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	17.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	3.0	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

8.5 Electrical Characteristics

Over ambient temperature range ($-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$) and the recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT						
UVLO	Undervoltage lock-out	V _{IN} : 0 V → 4 V	3.2	3.3	3.4	V
V _{hys}	Hysteresis on UVLO	V _{IN} : 4 V → 0 V	200		300	mV
V _{IN(DT)}	Input power detection threshold	Input power detected when V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)} V _{BAT} = 3.6 V, V _{IN} : 3.5 V → 4 V	50	80	135	mV
V _{hys}	Hysteresis on V _{IN(DT)}	V _{BAT} = 3.6 V, V _{IN} : 4 V → 3.5 V	20			mV
t _{DGL(PGOOD)}	Deglitch time, input power detected status	Time measured from V _{IN} : 0 V → 5 V with 1-μs rise time to PGOOD = LO		1.2		ms
V _{OVP}	Input overvoltage protection threshold	V _{IN} : 5 V → 7 V	6.4	6.6	6.8	V
V _{hys}	Hysteresis on OVP	V _{IN} : 7 V → 5V		110		mV
t _{DGL(OVP)}	Input overvoltage blanking time (OVP fault deglitch)			50		μs
t _{REC}	Input overvoltage recovery time	Time measured from V _{IN} : 11 V → 5 V with 1-μs fall time to PGOOD = LO		1.2		ms
ILIM, ISET SHORT CIRCUIT DETECTION (CHECKED DURING STARTUP)						
I _{SC}	Current source	V _{IN} > UVLO and V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)}		1.3		mA
V _{SC}		V _{IN} > UVLO and V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)}		520		mV
QUIESCENT CURRENT						
I _{BAT(PDWN)}	Sleep current into BAT pin	CE = LO or HI, Input power not detected, No load on OUT pin, T _A ≤ 125°C		4.4	13	μA
I _{IN}	Standby current into IN pin	EN1 = HI, EN2 = HI, V _{IN} = 6 V, T _A ≤ 125°C		38.8	55	μA
		EN1 = HI, EN2 = HI, V _{IN} = 10 V, T _A ≤ 125°C		90.2	200	
I _{CC}	Active supply current, IN pin	CE = LO, V _{IN} = 6 V, No load on OUT pin, V _{BAT} > V _{BAT(REG)} , (EN1, EN2) ≠ (HI, HI)			1.5	mA

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over ambient temperature range ($-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$) and the recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER PATH						
V _{DO(IN-OUT)}	V _{IN} – V _{OUT}	V _{IN} = 4.3 V, I _{IN} = 1 A, V _{BAT} = 4.1 V		300	475	mV
V _{DO(BAT-OUT)}	V _{BAT} – V _{OUT}	I _{OUT} = 1 A, V _{IN} = 0 V, V _{BAT} > 3 V		50	100	mV
V _{O(REG)}	OUT pin voltage regulation	V _{IN} > V _{OUT} + V _{DO(IN-OUT)}	5.4	5.5	5.65	V
I _{IN} max	Maximum input current	EN1 = LO, EN2 = LO	90	95	101	mA
		EN1 = HI, EN2 = LO	440	475	500	
		EN2 = HI, EN1 = LO	K _{ILIM} /R _{ILIM}			
K _{ILIM}	Maximum input current factor	I _{LIM} = 500 mA to 1.5 A	1500	1610	1720	AΩ
		I _{LIM} = 200 mA to 500 mA	1300	1525	1770	
I _{IN} max	Programmable input current limit range	EN2 = HI, EN1 = LO, R _{ILIM} = 8 kΩ to 1.1 kΩ	200		1500	mA
V _{IN-DPM}	Input voltage threshold when input current is reduced	EN2 = LO, EN1 = X	4.35	4.5	4.63	V
V _{DPPM}	Output voltage threshold when charging current is reduced		4.2	4.3	4.4	V
V _{BSUP1}	Enter battery supplement mode	V _{BAT} = 3.6 V, R _{ILIM} = 1.5 kΩ, R _{LOAD} = 10 Ω → 2 Ω	V _{OUT} ≤ V _{BAT} – 40mV			V
V _{BSUP2}	Exit battery supplement mode	V _{BAT} = 3.6 V, R _{ILIM} = 1.5 kΩ, R _{LOAD} = 2 Ω → 10 Ω	V _{OUT} ≥ V _{BAT} – 20mV			V
V _{O(SC1)}	Output short-circuit detection threshold, power-on	V _{IN} > V _{UVLO} and V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)}	0.8	0.9	1	V
V _{O(SC2)}	Output short-circuit detection threshold, supplement mode V _{BAT} – V _{OUT} > V _{O(SC2)} indicates short-circuit	V _{IN} > V _{UVLO} and V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)}	200	250	300	mV
t _{DGL(SC2)}	Deglitch time, supplement mode short circuit			250		μs
t _{REC(SC2)}	Recovery time, supplement mode short circuit			60		ms
BATTERY CHARGER						
I _{BAT}	Source current for BAT pin short-circuit detection	V _{BAT} = 1.5 V	4	7.5	11	mA
V _{BAT(SC)}	BAT pin short-circuit detection threshold	V _{BAT} rising	1.6	1.8	2	V
V _{BAT(REG)}	Battery charge voltage		4.059	4.100	4.141	V
V _{LOWV}	Pre-charge to fast-charge transition threshold	V _{IN} > V _{UVLO} and V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)}	2.9	3	3.1	V
t _{DGL1(LOWV)}	Deglitch time on pre-charge to fast-charge transition			25		ms
t _{DGL2(LOWV)}	Deglitch time on fast-charge to pre-charge transition			25		ms
I _{CHG}	Battery fast charge current range	V _{BAT(REG)} > V _{BAT} > V _{LOWV} , V _{IN} = 5 V, $\overline{CE}$ = LO, EN1 = LO, EN2 = HI	100		1500	mA
	Battery fast charge current	$\overline{CE}$ = LO, EN1= LO, EN2 = HI, V _{BAT} > V _{LOWV} , V _{IN} = 5 V, I _{IN} max > I _{CHG} , No load on OUT pin, Thermal loop and DPPM loop not active	K _{ISET} /R _{ISET}			A
K _{ISET}	Fast charge current factor		797	890	975	AΩ
I _{PRECHG}	Pre-charge current		K _{PRECHG} /R _{ISET}			A
K _{PRECHG}	Pre-charge current factor		55	88	118	AΩ
I _{TERM}	Termination comparator detection threshold (internally set)	$\overline{CE}$ = LO, (EN1, EN2) ≠ (LO, LO), V _{BAT} > V _{RCH} , t < t _{MAXCH} , V _{IN} = 5 V, DPPM loop and thermal loop not active	0.09×I _{CHG}	0.1×I _{CHG}	0.11×I _{CHG}	A
		$\overline{CE}$ = LO, (EN1, EN2) = (LO, LO), V _{BAT} > V _{RCH} , t < t _{MAXCH} , V _{IN} = 5 V, DPPM loop and thermal loop not active	0.027×I _{CHG}	0.033×I _{CHG}	0.040×I _{CHG}	
t _{DGL(TERM)}	Deglitch time, termination detected			25		ms
V _{RCH}	Recharge detection threshold	V _{IN} > V _{UVLO} and V _{IN} > V _{BAT} + V _{IN(DT)}	50	100	145	mV
t _{DGL(RCH)}	Deglitch time, recharge threshold detected			62.5		ms

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over ambient temperature range ($-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$) and the recommended supply voltage range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{DGL(NO-IN)}$	Delay time, input power loss to OUT LDO turn-off	$V_{BAT} = 3.6\text{ V}$. Time measured from V_{IN} : $5\text{ V} \rightarrow 3\text{ V}$, $1\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ fall time		20		ms
$I_{BAT(DET)}$	Sink current for battery detection	$V_{BAT} = 2.5\text{ V}$	5	7.5	10	mA
t_{DET}	Battery detection timer	BAT high or low		250		ms
BATTERY CHARGING TIMERS						
t_{PRECHG}	Pre-charge safety timer value	TMR = floating	1440	1800	2160	s
t_{MAXCHG}	Charge safety timer value	TMR = floating	14400	18000	21600	s
t_{PRECHG}	Pre-charge safety timer value	$18\text{ k}\Omega < R_{TMR} < 72\text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{TMR} \times K_{TMR}$			s
t_{MAXCHG}	Charge safety timer value	$18\text{ k}\Omega < R_{TMR} < 72\text{ k}\Omega$	$10 \times R_{TMR} \times K_{TMR}$			s
K_{TMR}	Timer factor		36	48	60	s/k Ω
BATTERY-PACK NTC MONITOR⁽¹⁾						
I_{NTC}	NTC bias current	$V_{IN} > UVLO$ and $V_{IN} > V_{BAT} + V_{IN(DT)}$	71	75	80	μA
V_{HOT}	High temperature trip point	Battery charging, V_{TS} Falling	270	300	330	mV
$V_{HYS(HOT)}$	Hysteresis on high trip point	Battery charging, V_{TS} Rising from V_{HOT}		30		mV
V_{COLD}	Low temperature trip point	Battery charging, V_{TS} Rising	2000	2100	2200	mV
$V_{HYS(COLD)}$	Hysteresis on low trip point	Battery charging, V_{TS} Falling from V_{COLD}		300		mV
$t_{DGL(TS)}$	Deglint time, pack temperature fault detection	TS fault detected to charger disable		50		ms
THERMAL REGULATION						
$T_{J(REG)}$	Temperature regulation limit			125		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{J(OFF)}$	Thermal shutdown temperature	T_J Rising		155		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{J(OFF-HYS)}$	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			20		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
LOGIC LEVELS ON EN1, EN2, $\overline{CE}$, SYSOFF						
V_{IL}	Logic LOW input voltage		0		0.4	V
V_{IH}	Logic HIGH input voltage		1.4		6	V
I_{IL}	Input sink current	$V_{IL} = 0\text{ V}$			1	μA
I_{IH}	Input source current	$V_{IH} = 1.4\text{ V}$			10	μA
LOGIC LEVELS ON $\overline{PGOOD}$, $\overline{CHG}$						
V_{OL}	Output LOW voltage	$I_{SINK} = 5\text{ mA}$			0.4	V

- (1) These numbers set trip points of 0°C and 50°C while charging, with 3°C hysteresis on the trip points, with a Vishay Type 2 curve NTC with an R25 of $10\text{ k}\Omega$.

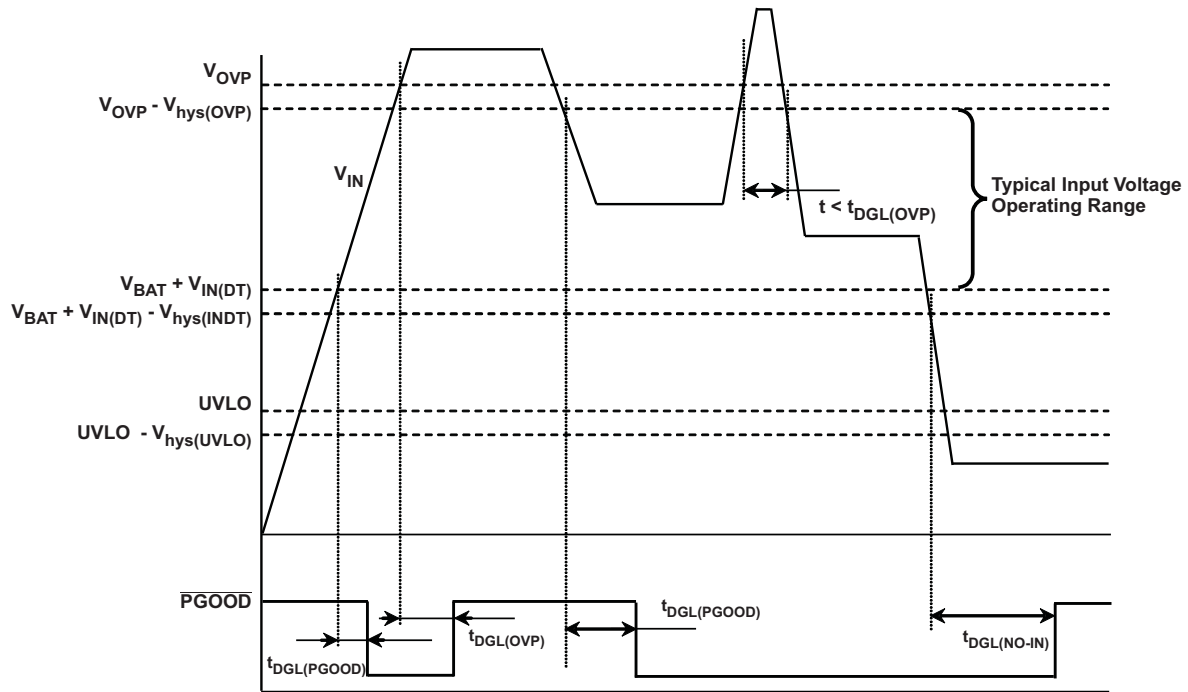


图 1. Power-Up, Power-Down, Power Good Indication

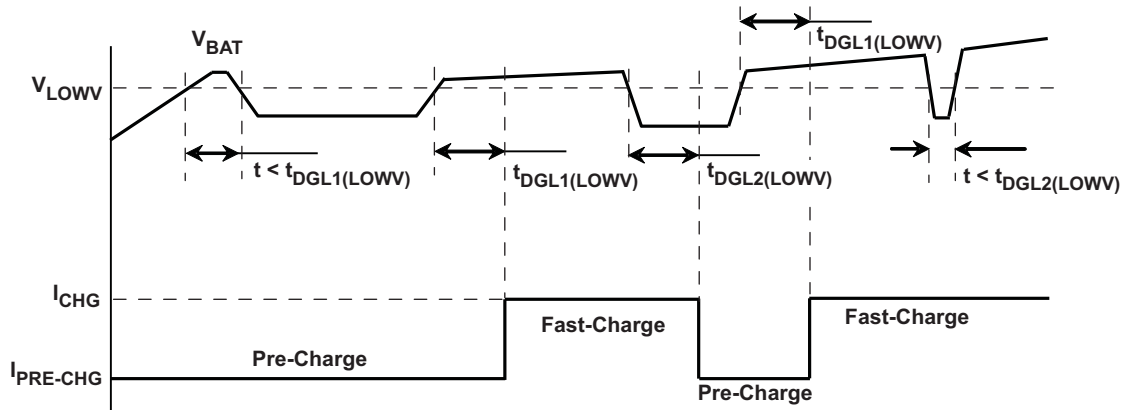


图 2. Pre- to Fast-Charge, Fast- to Pre-Charge Transition – $t_{DGL1(LOWV)}$, $t_{DGL2(LOWV)}$

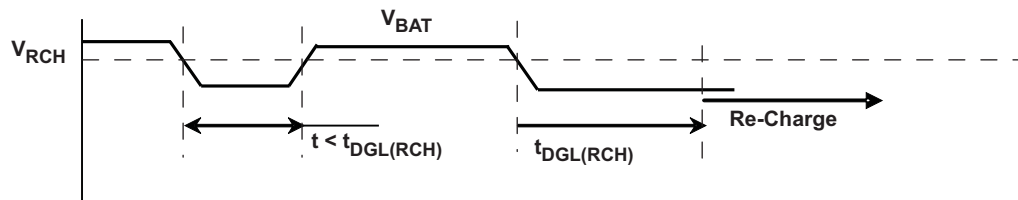
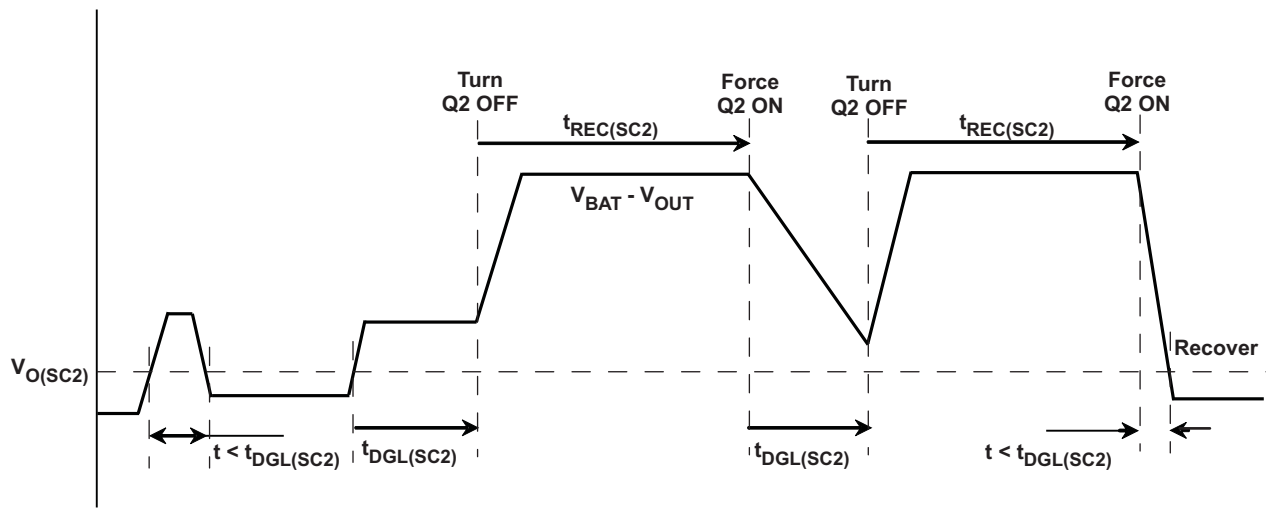
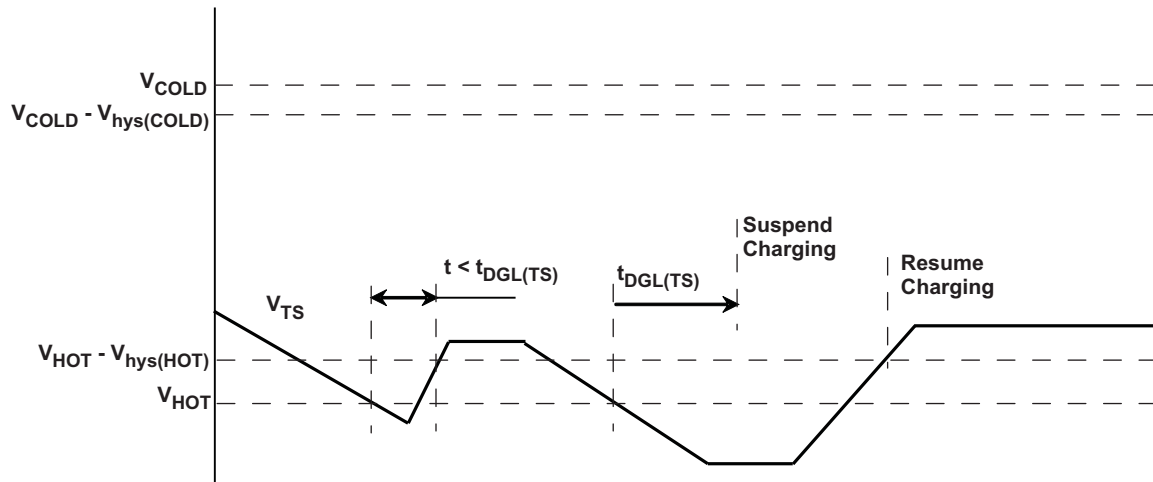


图 3. Recharge – $t_{DGL(RCH)}$



⊗ 4. OUT Short-Circuit – Supplement Mode



⊗ 5. Battery Pack Temperature Sensing – TS Pin. Battery Temperature Increasing

8.6 Typical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$, $EN1 = 1$, $EN2 = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

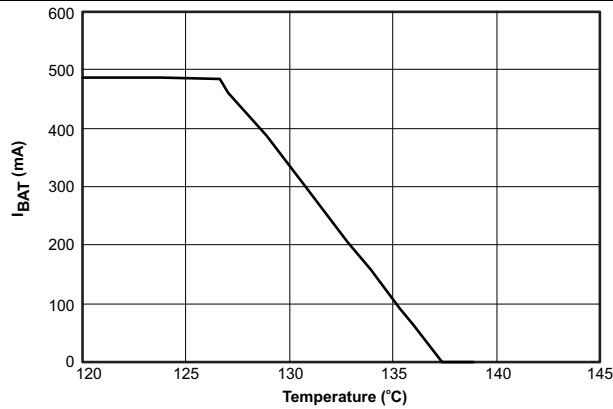


图 6. Thermal Regulation

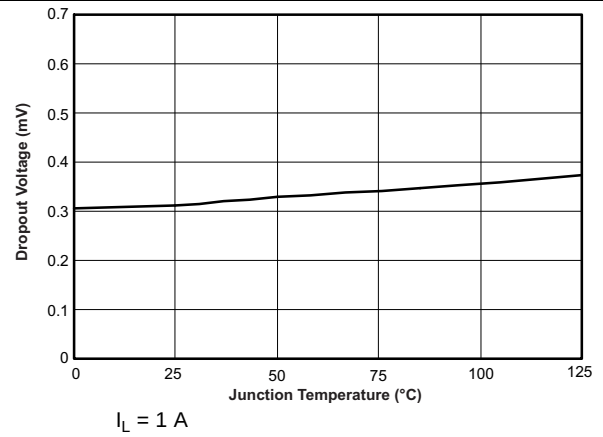
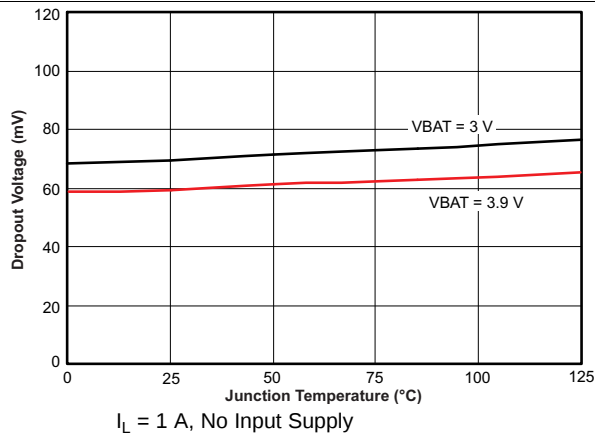
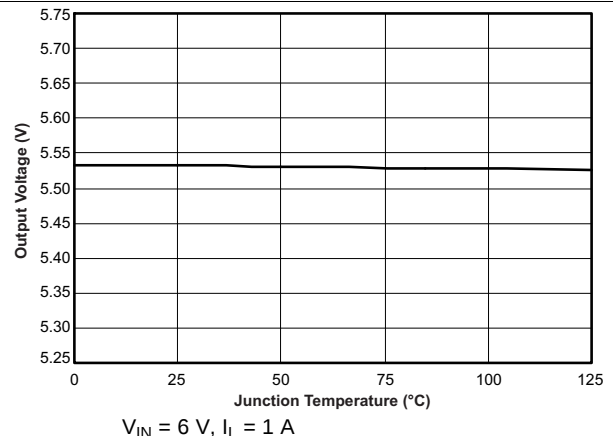


图 7. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature



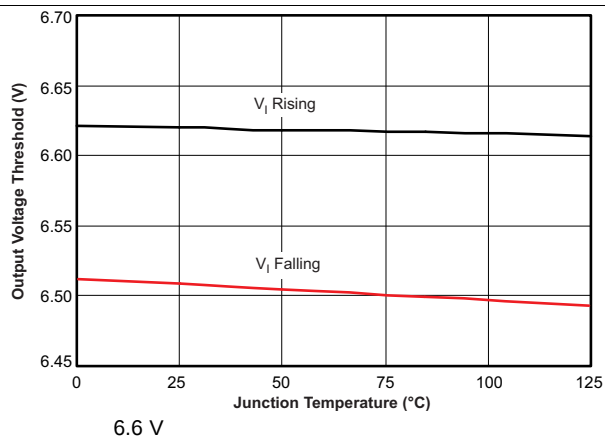
$I_L = 1\text{ A}$, No Input Supply

图 8. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature



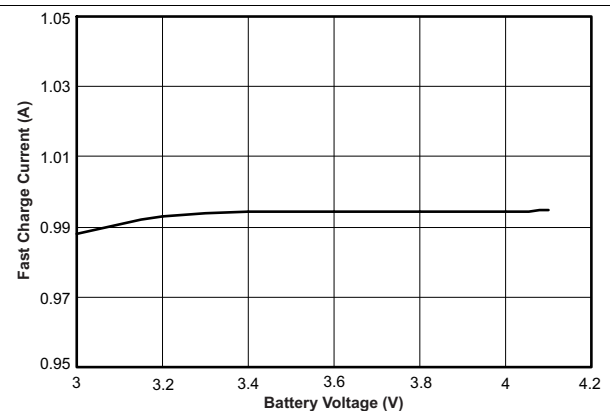
$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$, $I_L = 1\text{ A}$

图 9. Output Regulation Voltage vs Temperature - bq24079QW-Q1



6.6 V

图 10. Overvoltage Protection Threshold vs Temperature



$R_{ISET} = 900\ \Omega$

图 11. Fastcharge Current vs Battery Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$, $EN1 = 1$, $EN2 = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

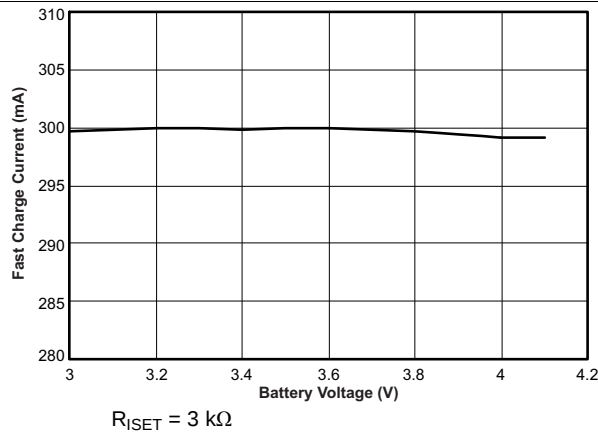


Figure 12. Fastcharge Current vs Battery Voltage

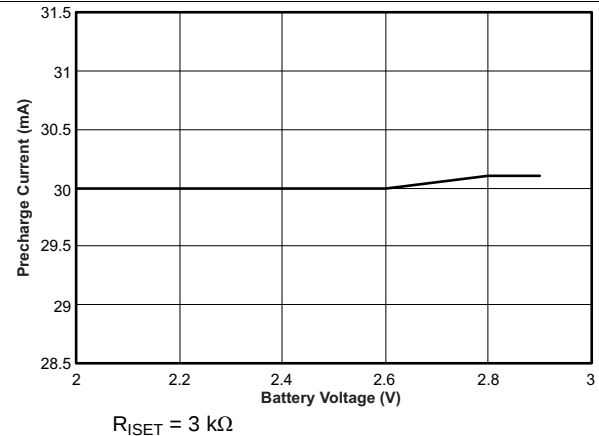


Figure 13. Precharge Current vs Battery Voltage

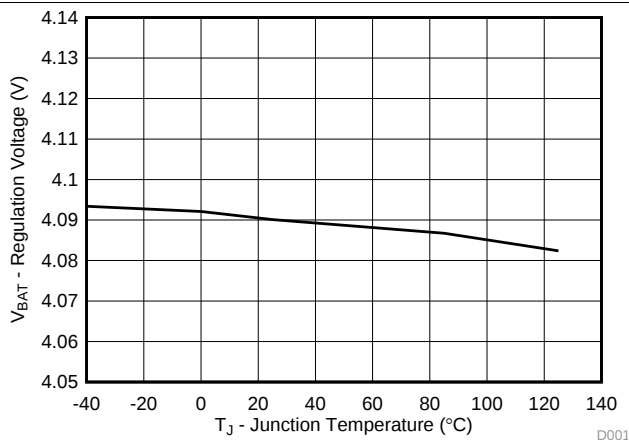


Figure 14. BAT Regulation Voltage vs Temperature

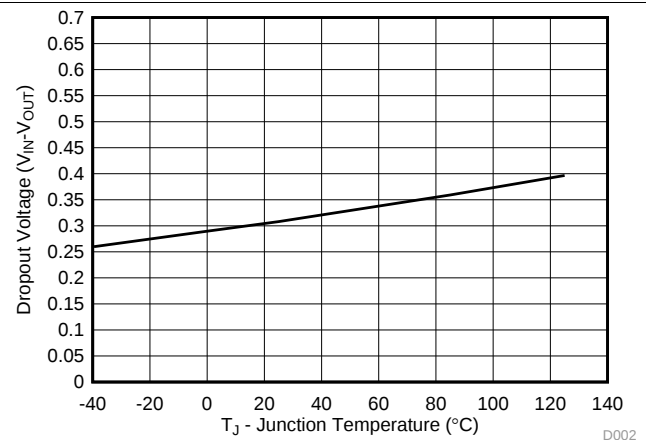


Figure 15. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature

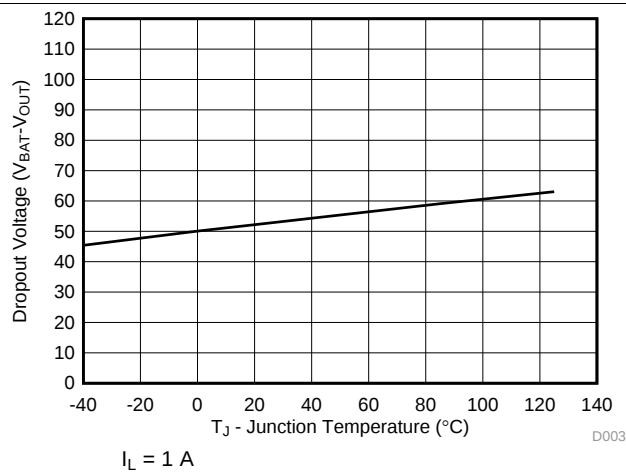


Figure 16. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature

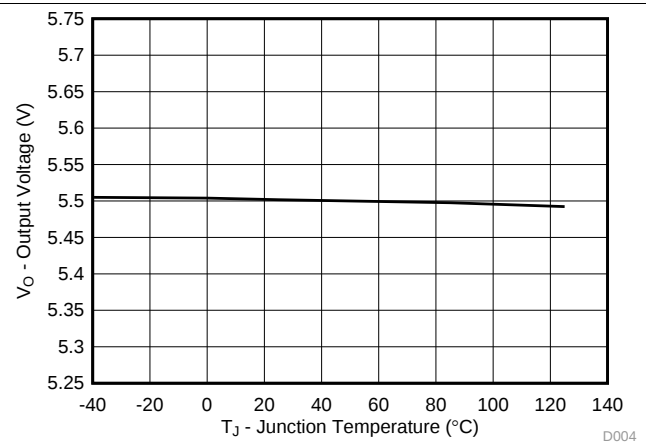
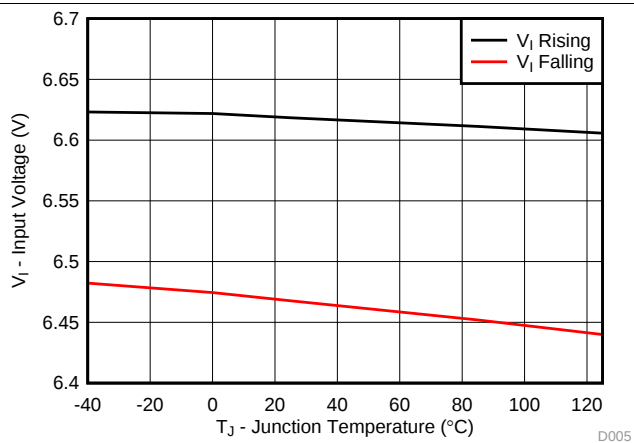


Figure 17. Output Regulation Voltage vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$, $EN1 = 1$, $EN2 = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.



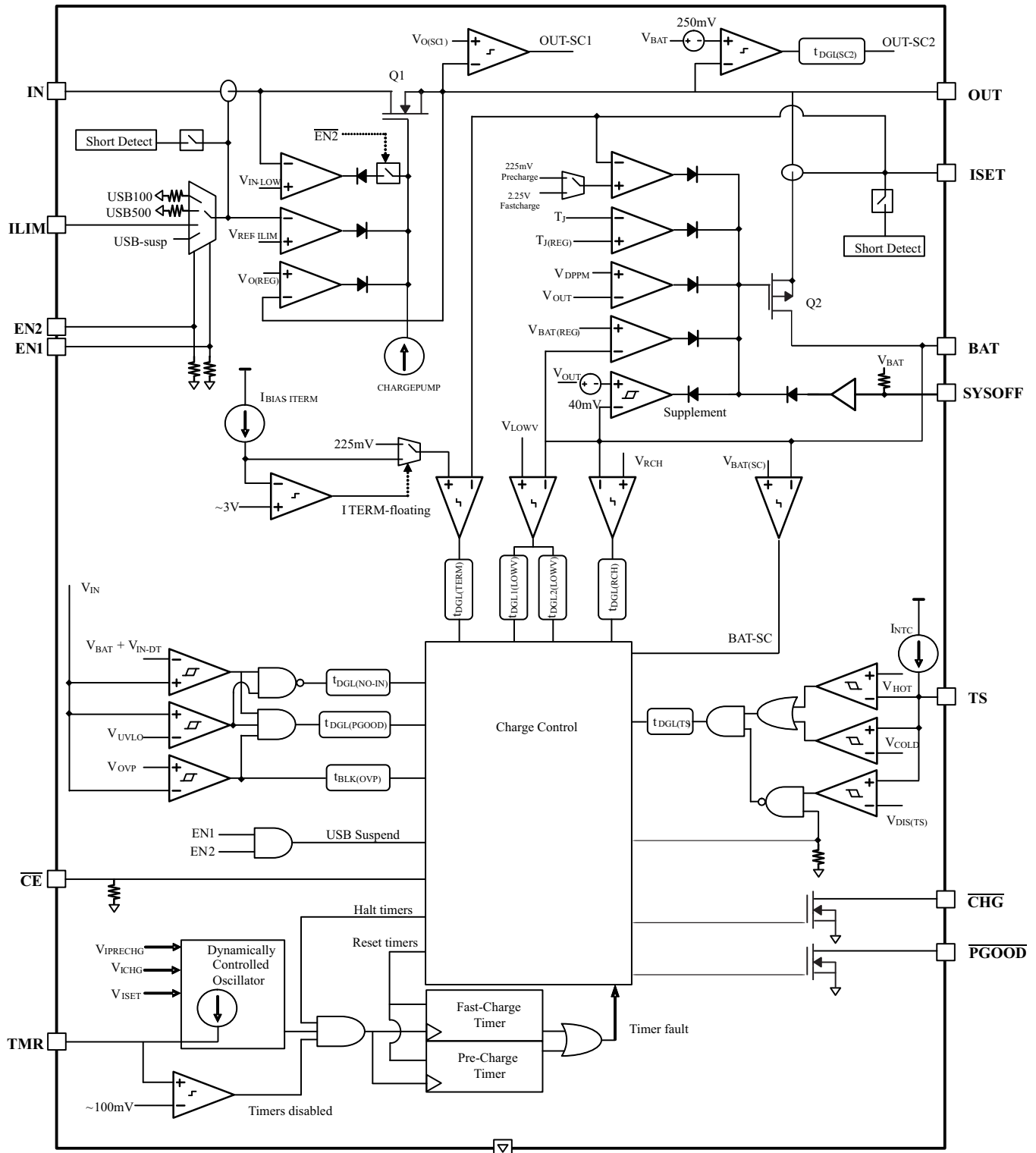
18. Input Voltage vs Temperature

9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

The bq24079QW-Q1 device is an integrated Li-Ion linear charger and system power path management device targeted at space-limited portable applications. The device powers the system while simultaneously and independently charging the battery. This feature reduces the number of charge and discharge cycles on the battery, allows for proper charge termination and enables the system to run with a defective or absent battery pack. It also allows instant system turn-on even with a totally discharged battery. The input power source for charging the battery and running the system can be an AC adapter or a USB port. The device features Dynamic Power Path Management (DPPM), which shares the source current between the system and battery charging, and automatically reduces the charging current if the system load increases. When charging from a USB port, the input dynamic power management (V_{IN} -DPM) circuit reduces the input current if the input voltage falls below a threshold, preventing the USB port from crashing. The power-path architecture also permits the battery to supplement the system current requirements when the adapter cannot deliver the peak system currents.

9.2 Functional Block Diagram



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9.3 Feature Description

9.3.1 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The bq24079QW-Q1 remains in power down mode when the input voltage at the IN pin is below the undervoltage threshold (UVLO).

During the power down mode, the host commands at the control inputs ($\overline{\text{CE}}$, EN1 and EN2) are ignored. The Q1 FET connected between IN and OUT pins is off, and the status outputs $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ and $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$ are high impedance. The Q2 FET that connects BAT to OUT is ON. (If SYSOFF is high, Q2 is off). During power down mode, the $V_{\text{OUT(SC2)}}$ circuitry is active and monitors for overload conditions on OUT.

9.3.2 Power On

When V_{IN} exceeds the UVLO threshold, the bq24079QW-Q1 powers up. While V_{IN} is below $V_{\text{BAT}} + V_{\text{IN(DT)}}$, the host commands at the control inputs ($\overline{\text{CE}}$, EN1 and EN2) are ignored. The Q1 FET connected between IN and OUT pins is off, and the status outputs $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ and $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$ are high impedance. The Q2 FET that connects BAT to OUT is ON. (If SYSOFF is high, Q2 is off). During this mode, the $V_{\text{OUT(SC2)}}$ circuitry is active and monitors for overload conditions on OUT.

Once V_{IN} rises above $V_{\text{BAT}} + V_{\text{IN(DT)}}$, $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$ is driven low to indicate the valid power status and the $\overline{\text{CE}}$, EN1, and EN2 inputs are read. The device enters standby mode if (EN1 = EN2 = HI) or if an input overvoltage condition occurs. In standby mode, Q1 is OFF and Q2 is ON so OUT is connected to the battery input. (If SYSOFF is high, FET Q2 is off). During this mode, the $V_{\text{OUT(SC2)}}$ circuitry is active and monitors for overload conditions on OUT.

When the input voltage at IN is within the valid range: $V_{\text{IN}} > \text{UVLO}$ **AND** $V_{\text{IN}} > V_{\text{BAT}} + V_{\text{IN(DT)}}$ **AND** $V_{\text{IN}} < V_{\text{OVP}}$, and the EN1 and EN2 pins indicate that the USB suspend mode is not enabled [(EN1, EN2) $\neq$ (HI, HI)], all internal timers and other circuit blocks are activated. The device then checks for short-circuits at the ISET and ILIM pins. If no short conditions exists, the device switches on the input FET Q1 with a 100mA current limit to checks for a short circuit at OUT. When V_{OUT} is above $V_{\text{O(SC1)}}$, the FET Q1 switches to the current limit threshold set by EN1, EN2 and R_{ILIM} and the device enters into the normal operation. During normal operation, the system is powered by the input source (Q1 is regulating), and the device continuously monitors the status of $\overline{\text{CE}}$, EN1 and EN2 as well as the input voltage conditions.

Feature Description (continued)

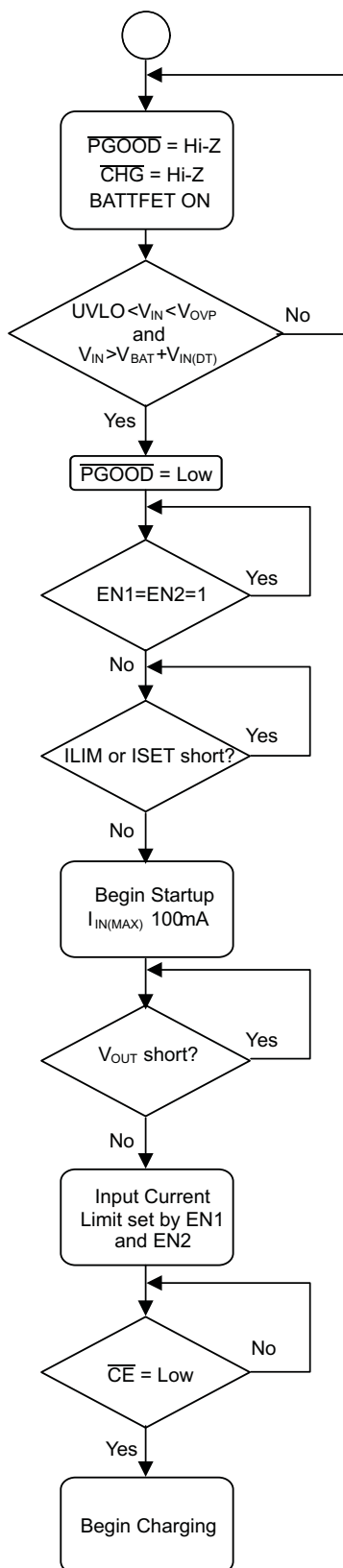


FIG 19. Startup Flow Diagram

Feature Description (continued)

9.3.3 Overvoltage Protection (OVP)

The bq24079QW-Q1 accepts inputs up to 28 V without damage. Additionally, an overvoltage protection (OVP) circuit is implemented that shuts off the internal LDO and discontinues charging when $V_{IN} > V_{OVP}$ for a period long than $t_{DGL(OVP)}$. When in OVP, the system output (OUT) is connected to the battery and PGOOD is high impedance. Once the OVP condition is removed, a new power on sequence starts (See the [Power On](#) section). The safety timers are reset and a new charge cycle will be indicated by the CHG output.

9.3.4 Dynamic Power-path Management

The bq24079QW-Q1 features an OUT output that powers the external load connected to the battery. This output is active whenever a source is connected to IN or BAT when SYSOFF is low. The following sections discuss the behavior of OUT with a source connected to IN to charge the battery and a battery source only.

9.3.4.1 Input Source Connected (Adapter or USB)

With a source connected, the dynamic power-path management (DPPM) circuitry of the bq24079QW-Q1 monitors the input current continuously. The OUT output for the bq24079QW-Q1 is regulated to a fixed voltage ($V_{O(REG)}$). The current into IN is shared between charging the battery and powering the system load at OUT. The bq24079QW-Q1 has internal selectable current limits of 100 mA (USB100) and 500 mA (USB500) for charging from USB ports, as well as a resistor-programmable input current limit.

The bq24079QW-Q1 is USB IF compliant for the inrush current testing. The USB spec allows up to 10 μ F to be hard started, which establishes 50 μ C as the maximum inrush charge value when exceeding 100 mA. The input current limit for the bq24079QW-Q1 prevents the input current from exceeding this limit, even with system capacitances greater than 10 μ F. Note that the input capacitance to the device must be selected small enough to prevent a violation (<10 μ F), as this current is not limited. [Figure 20](#) demonstrates the startup of the bq24079QW-Q1 and compares it to the USB-IF specification.

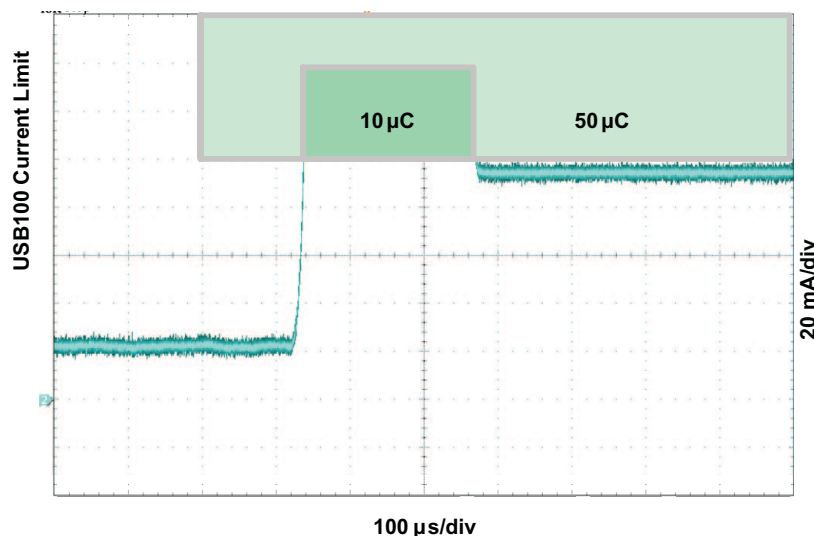


Figure 20. USB-IF Inrush Current Test

The input current limit selection is controlled by the state of the EN1 and EN2 pins. When using the resistor-programmable current limit, the input current limit is set by the value of the resistor connected from the ILIM pin to VSS, and is given by the equation:

$$I_{IN-MAX} = K_{ILIM}/R_{ILIM} \quad (1)$$

The input current limit is adjustable up to 1.5 A. The valid resistor range is 1.1 k Ω to 8 k Ω .

When the IN source is connected, priority is given to the system load. The DPPM and Battery Supplement modes are used to maintain the system load. These modes are explained in detail in the following sections.

Feature Description (continued)

9.3.4.1.1 Input DPM Mode (V_{IN_DPM})

The bq24079QW-Q1 uses the V_{IN_DPM} mode for operation from current-limited USB ports. When EN1 and EN2 are configured for USB100 (EN2 = 0, EN1 = 0) or USB500 (EN2 = 0, EN2 = 1) modes, the input voltage is monitored. If V_{IN} falls to V_{IN_DPM} , the input current limit is reduced to prevent the input voltage from falling further. This prevents the bq24079QW-Q1 from crashing poorly designed or incorrectly configured USB sources. [Figure 21](#) shows the V_{IN_DPM} behavior to a current limited source. In this figure, the input source has a 400-mA current limit and the device is in USB500 mode (EN1 = 1, EN2 = 0).

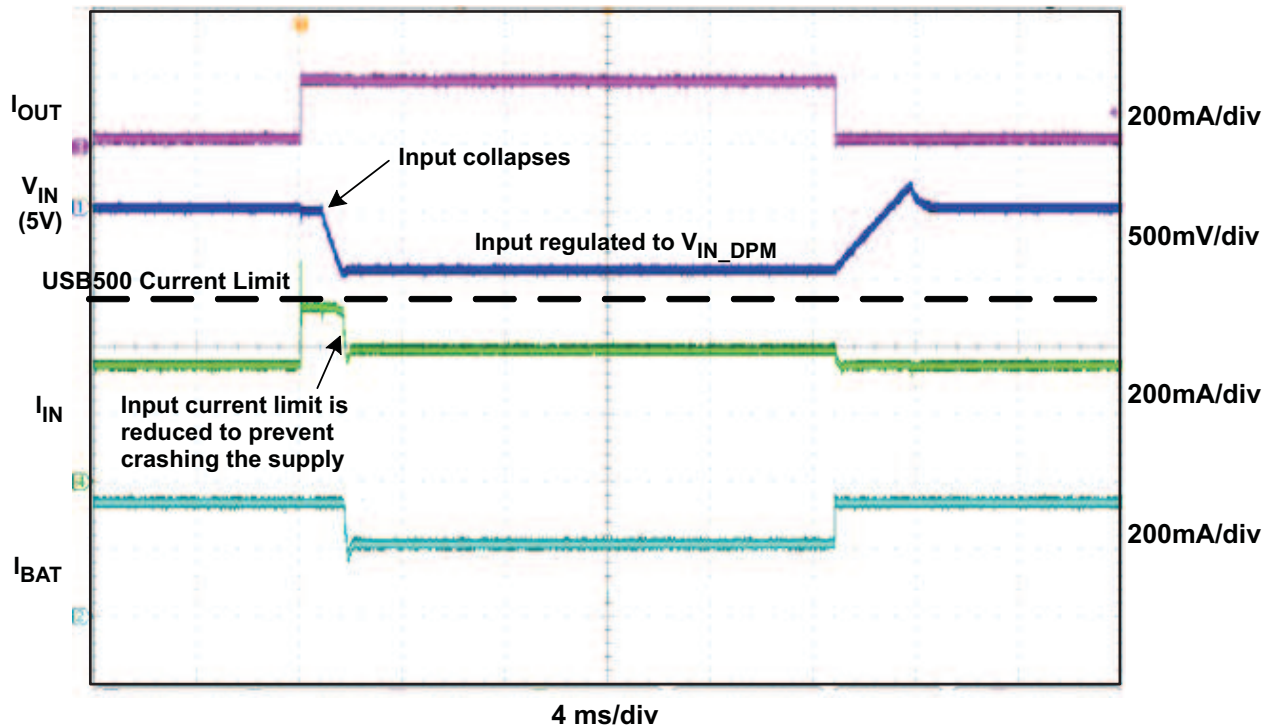


Figure 21. V_{IN_DPM} Waveform

9.3.4.1.2 DPPM Mode

When the sum of the charging and system load currents exceeds the maximum input current (programmed with EN1, EN2, and ILIM pins), the voltage at OUT decreases. Once the voltage on the OUT pin falls to V_{DPPM} , the bq24079QW-Q1 enters DPPM mode. In this mode, the charging current is reduced as the OUT current increases in order to maintain the system output. Battery termination is disabled while in DPPM mode.

9.3.4.1.3 Battery Supplement Mode

While in DPPM mode, if the charging current falls to zero and the system load current increases beyond the programmed input current limit, the voltage at OUT reduces further. When the OUT voltage drops below the V_{BSUP1} threshold, the battery supplements the system load. The battery stops supplementing the system load when the voltage at OUT rises above the V_{BSUP2} threshold.

During supplement mode, the battery supplement current is not regulated (BAT-FET is fully on). However, there is a short circuit protection circuit built in. If the voltage at OUT drops $V_{O(SC2)}$ below the BAT voltage during battery supplement mode, the OUT output is turned off if the overload exists after $t_{DGL(SC2)}$. The short circuit recovery timer then starts counting. After $t_{REC(SC2)}$, OUT turns on and attempts to restart. If the short circuit remains, OUT is turned off and the counter restarts. Battery termination is disabled while in supplement mode.

Feature Description (continued)

9.3.4.2 Input Source Not Connected

When no source is connected to the IN input, OUT is powered strictly from the battery. During this mode, the current into OUT is not regulated, similar to *Battery Supplement Mode*. However, the short circuit circuitry is active. If the OUT voltage falls below the BAT voltage by 250 mV for longer than $t_{DGL(SC2)}$, OUT is turned off. The short circuit recovery timer then starts counting. After $t_{REC(SC2)}$, OUT turns on and attempts to restart. If the short circuit remains, OUT is turned off and the counter restarts. This ON/OFF cycle continues until the overload condition is removed.

9.3.5 Battery Charging

Set $\overline{CE}$ low to initiate battery charging. First, the device checks for a short-circuit on the BAT pin by sourcing $I_{BAT(SC)}$ to the battery and monitoring the voltage. When the BAT voltage exceeds $V_{BAT(SC)}$, the battery charging continues. The battery is charged in three phases: conditioning pre-charge, constant current fast charge (current regulation) and a constant voltage tapering (voltage regulation). In all charge phases, an internal control loop monitors the IC junction temperature and reduces the charge current if an internal temperature threshold is exceeded.

Figure 22 illustrates a normal Li-Ion charge cycle using the bq24079QW-Q1:

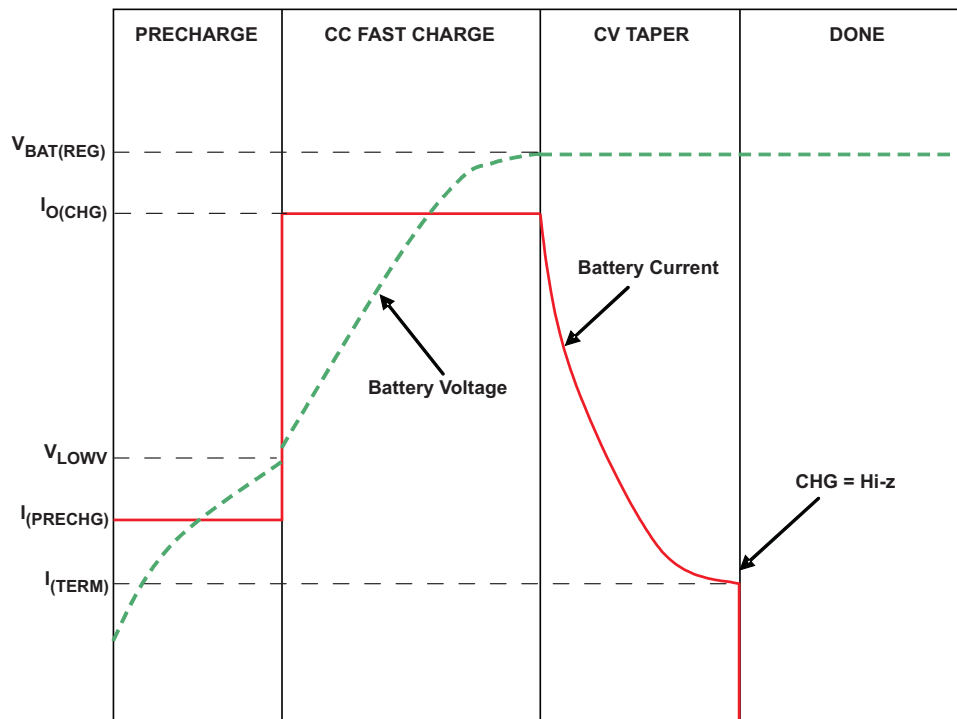


Figure 22. Typical Charge Cycle

In the pre-charge phase, the battery is charged with the pre-charge current (I_{PRECHG}). Once the battery voltage crosses the V_{LOWV} threshold, the battery is charged with the fast-charge current (I_{CHG}). As the battery voltage reaches $V_{BAT(REG)}$, the battery is held at a constant voltage of $V_{BAT(REG)}$ and the charge current tapers off as the battery approaches full charge. When the battery current reaches I_{TERM} , the $\overline{CHG}$ pin indicates *charging done* by going high-impedance.

Note that termination detection is disabled whenever the charge rate is reduced because of the actions of the thermal loop, the DPPM loop or the $V_{IN(LOW)}$ loop.

The value of the fast-charge current is set by the resistor connected from the ISET pin to VSS, and is given by the equation:

$$I_{CHG} = K_{ISET}/R_{ISET} \quad (2)$$

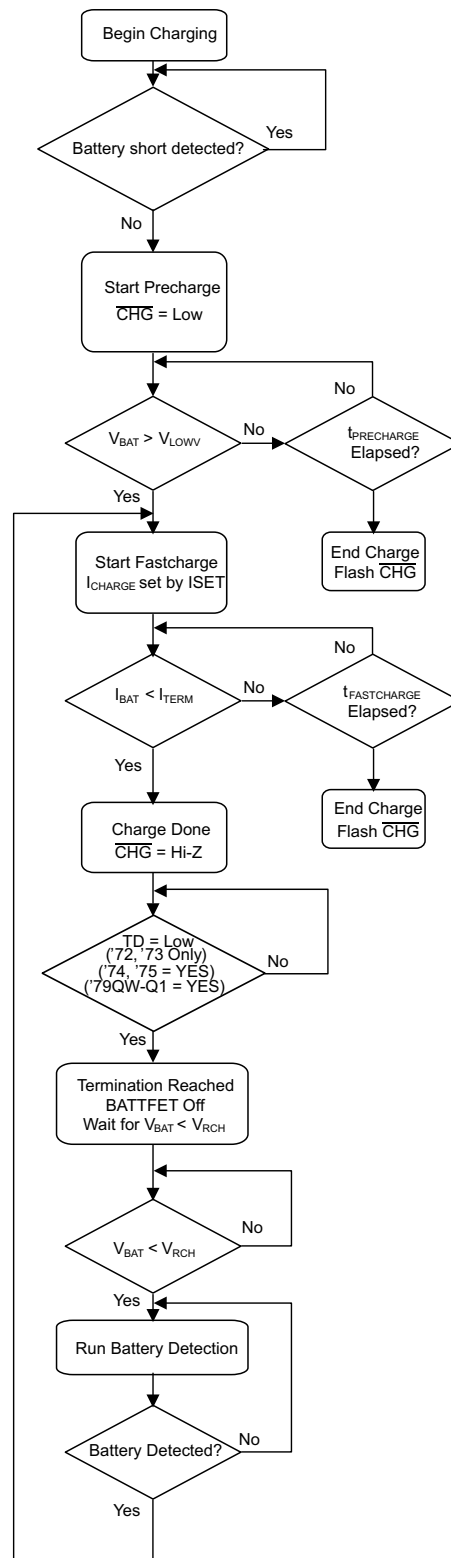
Feature Description (continued)

The charge current limit is adjustable up to 1.5 A. The recommended valid resistor range is 590 Ω to 8.9 k Ω . Note that if I_{CHG} is programmed as greater than the input current limit, the battery will not charge at the rate of I_{CHG} , but at the slower rate of $I_{IN(MAX)}$ (minus the load current on the OUT pin, if any). In this case, the charger timers will be proportionately slowed down.

9.3.5.1 Charge Current Translator

When the charger is enabled, internal circuits generate a current proportional to the charge current at the ISET input. The current out of ISET is 1/400 ($\pm 10\%$) of the charge current. This current, when applied to the external charge current programming resistor, R_{ISET} , generates an analog voltage that can be monitored by an external host to calculate the current sourced from BAT.

$$V_{ISET} = I_{CHARGE} / 400 \times R_{ISET} \quad (3)$$

Feature Description (continued)

23. Battery Charging Flow Diagram

Feature Description (continued)

9.3.5.2 Battery Detection And Recharge

The bq24079QW-Q1 automatically detects if a battery is connected or removed. Once a charge cycle is complete, the battery voltage is monitored. When the battery voltage falls below V_{RCH} , the battery detection routine is run. During battery detection, current ($I_{BAT(DET)}$) is pulled from the battery for a duration t_{DET} to see if the voltage on BAT falls below V_{LOWV} . If not, charging begins. If it does, then it indicates that the battery is missing or the protector is open. Next, the precharge current is applied for t_{DET} to close the protector if possible. If $V_{BAT} < V_{RCH}$, then the protector closed and charging is initiated. If $V_{BAT} > V_{RCH}$, then the battery is determined to be missing and the detection routine continues.

9.3.5.3 Battery Disconnect (SYSOFF Input)

The bq24079QW-Q1 features a SYSOFF input that allows the user to turn the FET Q2 off and disconnect the battery from the OUT pin. This is useful for disconnecting the system load from the battery, factory programming where the battery is not installed or for host side impedance track fuel gauging, such as bq27500, where the battery open circuit voltage level must be detected before the battery charges or discharges. The CHG output remains low when SYSOFF is high. Connect SYSOFF to VSS, to turn Q2 on for normal operation. SYSOFF is internally pulled to VBAT through ~5 MΩ resistor.

9.3.5.4 Dynamic Charge Timers (TMR Input)

The bq24079QW-Q1 device contains internal safety timers for the pre-charge and fast-charge phases to prevent potential damage to the battery and the system. The timers begin at the start of the respective charge cycles. The timer values are programmed by connecting a resistor from TMR to VSS. The resistor value is calculated using the following equation:

$$t_{PRECHG} = K_{TMR} \times R_{TMR} \quad (4)$$

$$t_{MAXCHG} = 10 \times K_{TMR} \times R_{TMR} \quad (5)$$

Leave TMR unconnected to select the internal default timers. Disable the timers by connecting TMR to VSS.

Note that timers are suspended when the device is in thermal shutdown, and the timers are slowed proportionally to the charge current when the device enters thermal regulation.

During the fast charge phase, several events increase the timer durations.

- A. The system load current activates the DPPM loop which reduces the available charging current
- B. The input current is reduced because the input voltage has fallen to $V_{IN(LOW)}$
- C. The device has entered thermal regulation because the IC junction temperature has exceeded $T_{J(REG)}$

During each of these events, the internal timers are slowed down proportionately to the reduction in charging current. For example, if the charging current is reduced by half, the timer clock is reduced to half the frequency, and the counter counts half as fast.

If the pre charge timer expires before the battery voltage reaches V_{LOWV} , the bq24079QW-Q1 indicates a fault condition. Additionally, if the battery current does not fall to I_{TERM} before the fast charge timer expires, a fault is indicated. The CHG output flashes at approximately 2 Hz to indicate a fault condition. The fault condition is cleared by toggling $\overline{CE}$ or the input power, entering/ exiting USB suspend mode, or an OVP event.

9.3.5.5 Status Indicators ($\overline{PGOOD}$, $\overline{CHG}$)

The bq24079QW-Q1 contains two open-drain outputs that signal its status. The $\overline{PGOOD}$ output signals when a valid input source is connected. $\overline{PGOOD}$ is low when $(V_{BAT} + V_{IN(DT)}) < V_{IN} < V_{OVP}$. When the input voltage is outside of this range, $\overline{PGOOD}$ is high impedance.

The charge cycle after power-up, $\overline{CE}$ going low or exiting OVP is indicated with the $\overline{CHG}$ pin on (low - LED on), whereas all refresh (subsequent) charges will result in the CHG pin off (open - LED off). In addition, the CHG signals timer faults by flashing at approximately 2 Hz.

Feature Description (continued)
表 1. $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$ Status Indicator

INPUT STATE	$\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$ OUTPUT
$V_{\text{IN}} < V_{\text{UVLO}}$	Hi impedance
$V_{\text{UVLO}} < V_{\text{IN}} < V_{\text{BAT}} + V_{\text{IN(DT)}}$	Hi impedance
$V_{\text{BAT}} + V_{\text{IN(DT)}} < V_{\text{IN}} < V_{\text{OVP}}$	Low
$V_{\text{IN}} > V_{\text{OVP}}$	Hi impedance

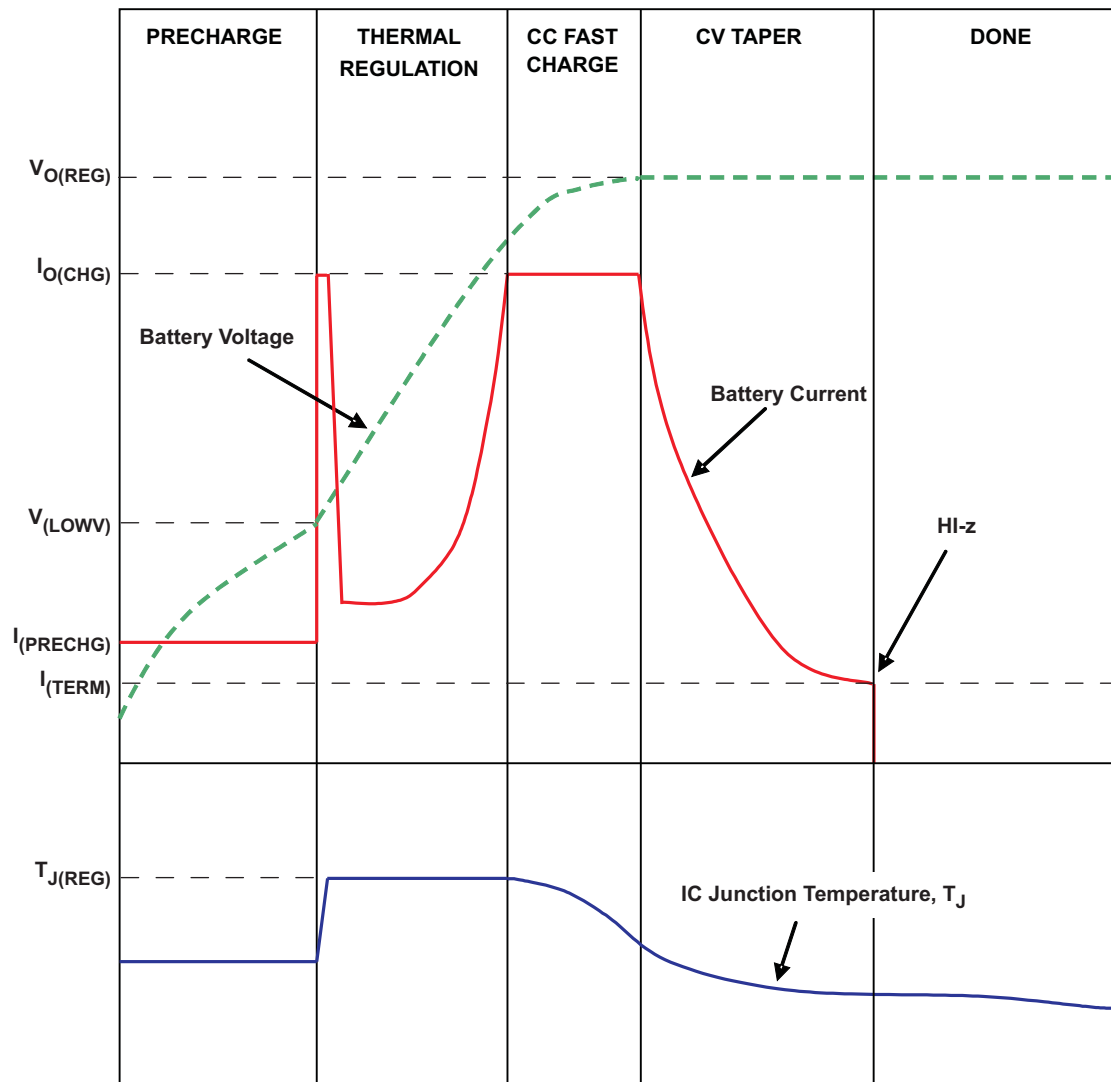
表 2. $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ Status Indicator

CHARGE STATE	$\overline{\text{CHG}}$ OUTPUT
Charging	Low (for first charge cycle)
Charging suspended by thermal loop	
Safety timers expired	Flashing at 2Hz
Charging done	Hi impedance
Recharging after termination	
IC disabled or no valid input power	
Battery absent	

9.3.5.6 Thermal Regulation And Thermal Shutdown

The bq24079QW-Q1 contain a thermal regulation loop that monitors the die temperature. If the temperature exceeds $T_{\text{J(REG)}}$, the device automatically reduces the charging current to prevent the die temperature from increasing further. In some cases, the die temperature continues to rise despite the operation of the thermal loop, particularly under high V_{IN} and heavy OUT system load conditions. Under these conditions, if the die temperature increases to $T_{\text{J(OFF)}}$, the input FET Q1 is turned OFF. FET Q2 is turned ON to ensure that the battery still powers the load on OUT. Once the device die temperature cools by $T_{\text{J(OFF-HYS)}}$, the input FET Q1 is turned on and the device returns to thermal regulation. Continuous overtemperature conditions result in a "hiccup" mode. During thermal regulation, the safety timers are slowed down proportionately to the reduction in current limit.

Note that this feature monitors the die temperature of the bq24079QW-Q1. This is not synonymous with ambient temperature. Self heating exists due to the power dissipated in the IC because of the linear nature of the battery charging algorithm and the LDO associated with OUT. A modified charge cycle with the thermal loop active is shown in [Figure 24](#). Battery termination is disabled during thermal regulation.



⊗ 24. Charge Cycle Modified by Thermal Loop

9.3.6 Battery Pack Temperature Monitoring

The bq24079QW-Q1 features an external battery pack temperature monitoring input. The TS input connects to the NTC thermistor in the battery pack to monitor battery temperature and prevent dangerous over-temperature conditions. During charging, I_{NTC} is sourced to TS and the voltage at TS is continuously monitored. If, at any time, the voltage at TS is outside of the operating range (V_{COLD} to V_{HOT}), charging is suspended. The timers maintain their values but suspend counting. When the voltage measured at TS returns to within the operation window, charging is resumed and the timers continue counting. When charging is suspended due to a battery pack temperature fault, the CHG pin remains low and continues to indicate *charging*.

For applications that do not require the TS monitoring function, connect a 10 k Ω resistor from TS to VSS to set the TS voltage at a valid level and maintain charging.

The allowed temperature range for 103AT-2 type thermistor is 0°C to 50°C. However, the user may increase the range by adding two external resistors. See [Figure 25](#) for the circuit details. The values for R_S and R_P are calculated using the following equations:

$$R_S = \frac{-(R_{TH} + R_{TC}) \pm \sqrt{(R_{TH} + R_{TC})^2 - 4 \left\{ R_{TH} \times R_{TC} + \frac{V_H \times V_C}{(V_H - V_C) \times I_{TS}} \times (R_{TC} - R_{TH}) \right\}}}{2} \quad (6)$$

$$R_P = \frac{V_H \times (R_{TH} + R_S)}{I_{TS} \times (R_{TH} + R_S) - V_H} \quad (7)$$

Where:

- R_{TH} : Thermistor Hot Trip Value found in thermistor data sheet
- R_{TC} : Thermistor Cold Trip Value found in thermistor data sheet
- V_H : IC's Hot Trip Threshold = 0.3 V nominal
- V_C : IC's Cold Trip Threshold = 2.1 V nominal
- I_{TS} : IC's Output Current Bias = 75 μ A nominal
- NTC Thermistor Semitec 103AT-4

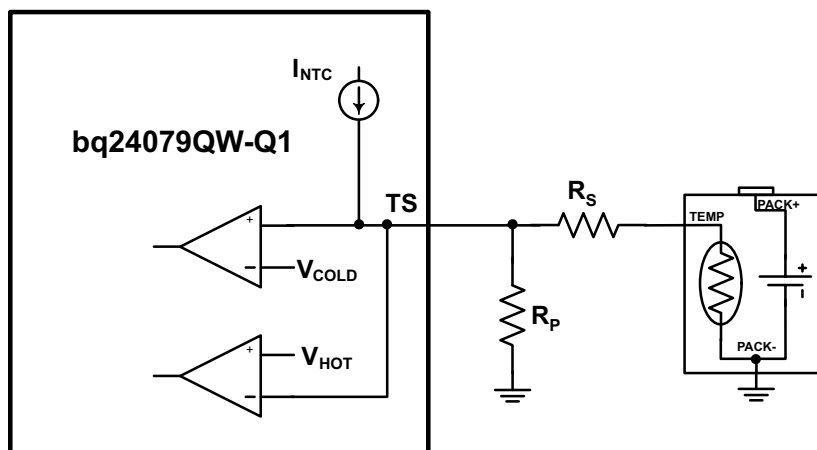
R_S and R_P 1% values were chosen closest to calculated values

COLD TEMP RESISTANCE AND TRIP THRESHOLD, Ω (°C)	HOT TEMP RESISTANCE AND TRIP THRESHOLD, Ω (°C)	EXTERNAL BIAS RESISTOR, R_S (Ω)	EXTERNAL BIAS RESISTOR, R_P (Ω)
28000 (–0.6)	4000 (51)	0	∞
28480 (–1)	3536 (55)	487	845000
28480 (–1)	3021 (60)	1000	549000
33890 (–5)	4026 (51)	76.8	158000
33890 (–5)	3536 (55)	576	150000
33890 (–5)	3021 (60)	1100	140000

R_{HOT} and R_{COLD} are the thermistor resistance at the desired hot and cold temperatures, respectively.

注

Note that the temperature window cannot be tightened more than using only the thermistor connected to TS, it can only be extended.



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25. Extended TS Pin Thresholds

9.3.7 Half-Wave Adaptors

Some adaptors implement a half rectifier topology, which causes the adapter output voltage to fall below the battery voltage during part of the cycle. To enable operation with adaptors under those conditions, the bq24079QW-Q1 keeps the charger on for at least 20 msec (typical) after the input power puts the part in sleep mode. This feature enables use of external adaptors using 50-Hz networks. The input must not drop below the UVLO voltage for the charger to work properly. Thus, the battery voltage should be above the UVLO to help prevent the input from dropping out. Additional input capacitance may be needed.

9.4 Device Functional Modes

9.4.1 Sleep Mode

When the input is between UVLO and $V_{IN(DT)}$, the device enters sleep mode. After entering sleep mode for >20 ms, the internal FET connection between the IN and OUT pin is disabled, and pulling the input to ground will not discharge the battery other than the leakage on the BAT pin. If one has a full 1000-mAhr battery and the leakage is 10 μ A, then it would take $1000 \text{ mAhr} / 10 \mu\text{A} = 100000$ hours (11.4 years) to discharge the battery. The battery's self discharge is typically 5 times higher than this.

10 Application and Implementation

注

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

10.1 Application Information

The bq24079QW-Q1 devices power the system while simultaneously and independently charging the battery. The input power source for charging the battery and running the system can be an AC adapter or a USB port. The devices feature dynamic power-path management (DPPM), which shares the source current between the system and battery charging and automatically reduces the charging current if the system load increases. When charging from a USB port, the input dynamic power management (VIN-DPM) circuit reduces the input current limit if the input voltage falls below a threshold, preventing the USB port from crashing. The power-path architecture also permits the battery to supplement the system current requirements when the adapter cannot deliver the peak system currents. The bq24079QW-Q1 is configurable to be host controlled for selecting different input current limits based on the input source connected, or a fully stand alone device for applications that do not support multiple types of input sources.

10.2 Typical Application – bq24079QW-Q1 Charger Design Example

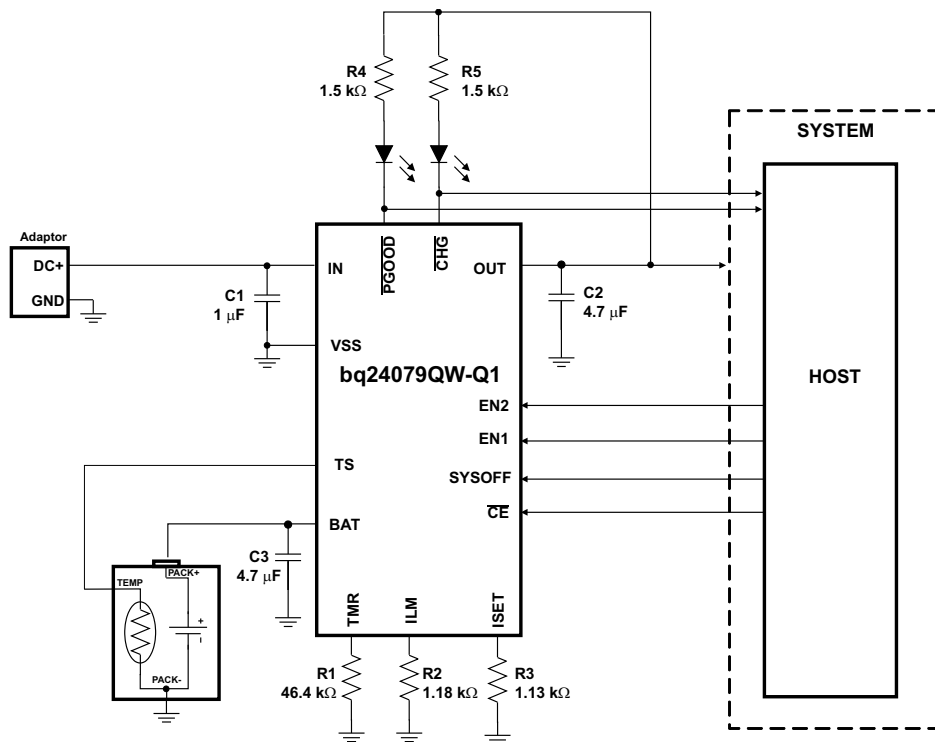
See [Figure 26](#) for Schematics of the Design Example.

V_{IN} = UVLO to V_{OVP} , $I_{FASTCHG}$ = 800 mA, $I_{IN(MAX)}$ = 1.3 A, Battery Temperature Charge Range = 0°C to 50°C, 6.25 hour Fastcharge Safety Timer

V_{IN} = UVLO to V_{OVP} , $I_{FASTCHG}$ = 800 mA, $I_{IN(MAX)}$ = 1.3 A, I_{TERM} = 110 mA, Battery Temperature Charge Range = 0°C to 50°C, Safety Timers disabled

V_{IN} = UVLO to V_{OVP} , $I_{FASTCHG}$ = 800 mA, $I_{IN(MAX)}$ = 1.3 A, Battery Temperature Charge Range = 0°C to 50°C, 6.25 hour Fastcharge Safety Timer

Typical Application – bq24079QW-Q1 Charger Design Example (continued)



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✎ 26. Using bq24079QW-Q1 to Disconnect the Battery from the System

Typical Application – bq24079QW-Q1 Charger Design Example (continued)

10.2.1 Design Requirements

- Supply voltage = 5 V
- Fast charge current of approximately 800 mA; ISET - pin 16
- Input Current Limit = 1.3 A; ILIM - pin 12
- Termination Current Threshold = 110 mA
- Safety timer duration, Fast-Charge = 6.25 hours; TMR – pin 14
- TS – Battery Temperature Sense = 10-kΩ NTC (103AT-2)

10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

10.2.2.1 Calculations

10.2.2.1.1 Program the Fast Charge Current (ISET):

$$R_{ISET} = K_{ISET} / I_{CHG}$$

$K_{ISET} = 890 \text{ A}\Omega$ from the electrical characteristics table.

$$R_{ISET} = 890 \text{ A}\Omega / 0.8 \text{ A} = 1.1125 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Select the closest standard value, which for this case is 1.13 kΩ. Connect this resistor between ISET (pin 16) and V_{SS} .

10.2.2.1.2 Program the Input Current Limit (ILIM)

$$R_{ILIM} = K_{ILIM} / I_{L_MAX}$$

$K_{ILIM} = 1550 \text{ A}\Omega$ from the electrical characteristics table.

$$R_{ILIM} = 1550 \text{ A}\Omega / 1.3 \text{ A} = 1.192 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Select the closest standard value, which for this case is 1.18 kΩ. Connect this resistor between ILIM (pin 12) and V_{SS} .

10.2.2.1.3 Program 6.25-hour Fast-Charge Safety Timer (TMR)

$$R_{TMR} = t_{MAXCHG} / (10 \times K_{TMR})$$

$K_{TMR} = 48 \text{ s/k}\Omega$ from the electrical characteristics table.

$$R_{TMR} = (6.25 \text{ hr} \times 3600 \text{ s/hr}) / (10 \times 48 \text{ s/k}\Omega) = 46.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Select the closest standard value, which for this case is 46.4 kΩ. Connect this resistor between TMR (pin 2) and V_{SS} .

10.2.2.2 TS Function

Use a 10-kΩ NTC thermistor in the battery pack (103AT-2). For applications that do not require the TS monitoring function, connect a 10-kΩ resistor from TS to V_{SS} to set the TS voltage at a valid level and maintain charging.

Typical Application – bq24079QW-Q1 Charger Design Example (continued)

10.2.2.3 $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ and $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$

LED Status: connect a 1.5-k Ω resistor in series with a LED between OUT and $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ to indicate charging status. Connect a 1.5-k Ω resistor in series with a LED between OUT and PGOOD to indicate when a valid input source is connected.

Processor Monitoring Status: connect a pullup resistor (on the order of 100 k Ω) between the processor's power rail and $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ and $\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$

10.2.2.4 System ON/OFF (SYSOFF)

Connect SYSOFF high to disconnect the battery from the system load. Connect SYSOFF low for normal operation

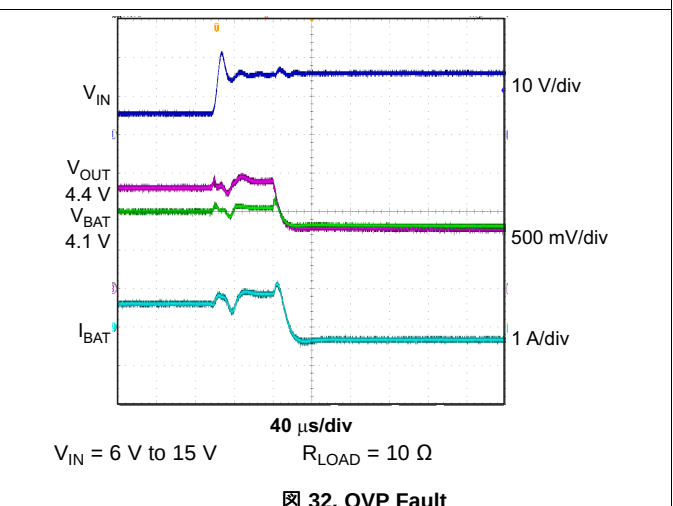
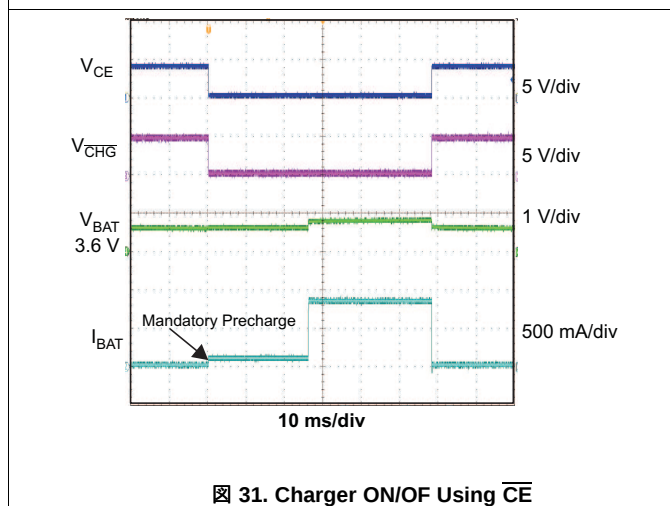
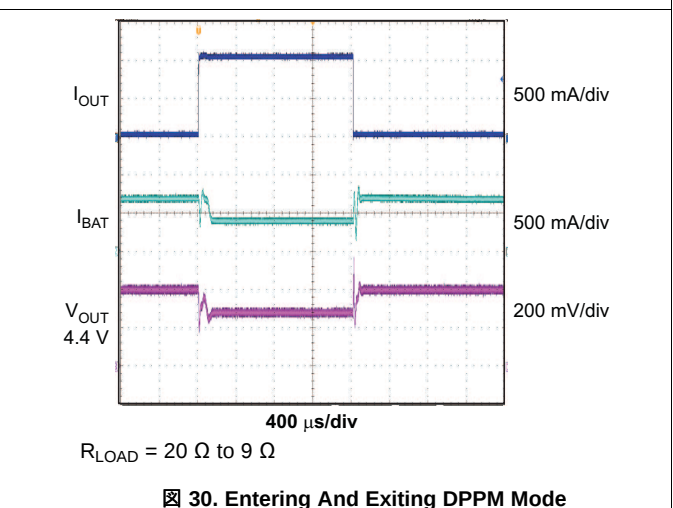
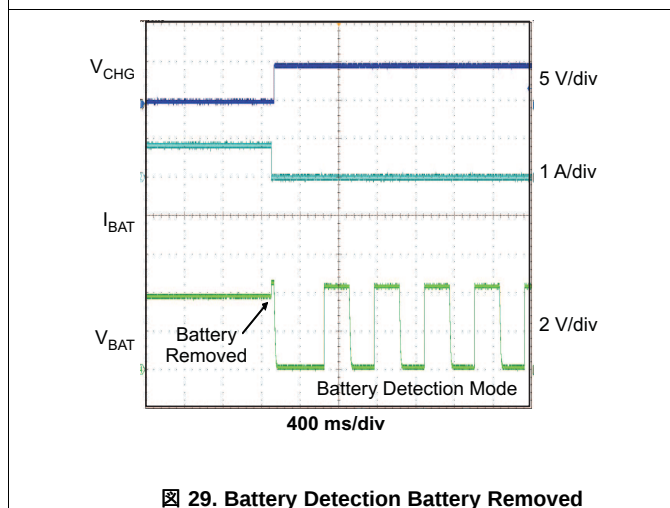
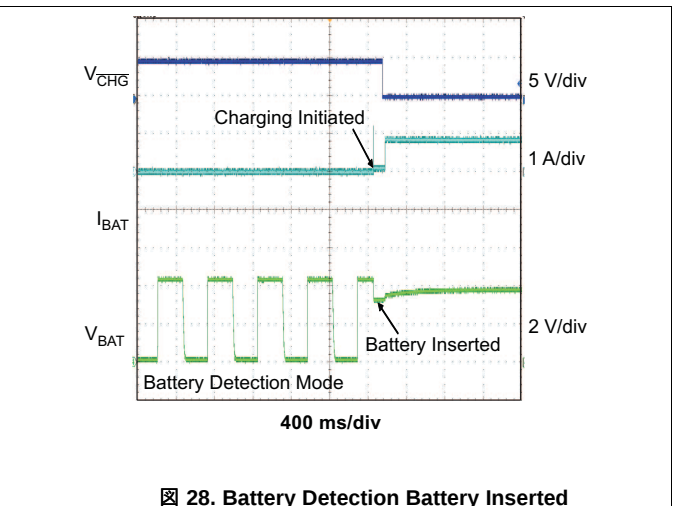
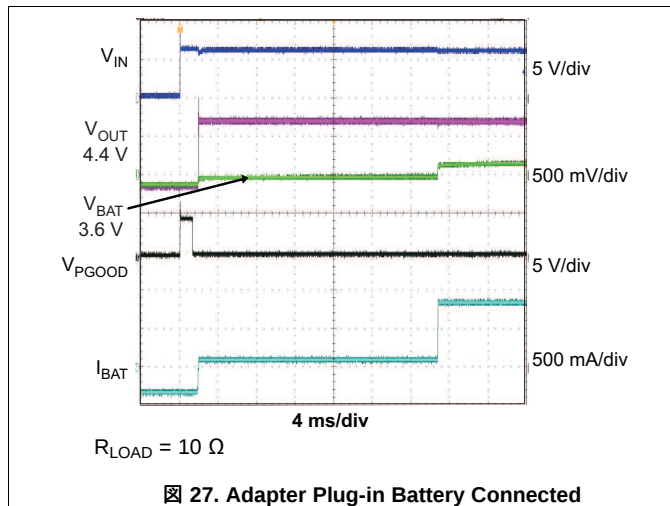
10.2.2.5 Selecting In, Out And Bat Pin Capacitors

In most applications, all that is needed is a high-frequency decoupling capacitor (ceramic) on the power pin, input, output and battery pins. Using the values shown on the application diagram, is recommended. After evaluation of these voltage signals with real system operational conditions, one can determine if capacitance values can be adjusted toward the minimum recommended values (DC load application) or higher values for fast high amplitude pulsed load applications. Note if designed high input voltage sources (bad adaptors or wrong adaptors), the capacitor needs to be rated appropriately. Ceramic capacitors are tested to 2x their rated values so a 16-V capacitor may be adequate for a 30-V transient (verify tested rating with capacitor manufacturer).

Typical Application – bq24079QW-Q1 Charger Design Example (continued)

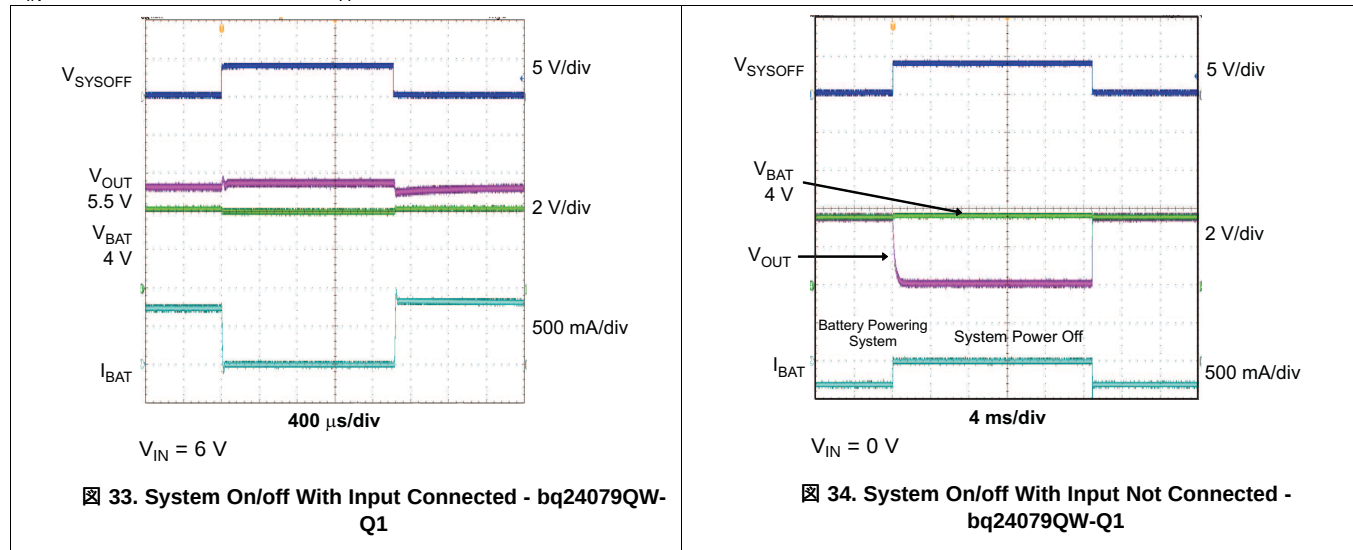
10.2.3 Application Curves

$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$, $EN1 = 1$, $EN2 = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.



Typical Application – bq24079QW-Q1 Charger Design Example (continued)

$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$, $EN1 = 1$, $EN2 = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.



11 Power Supply Recommendations

Some adapters implement a half rectifier topology, which causes the adapter output voltage to fall below the battery voltage during part of the cycle. To enable operation with adapters under those conditions, the bq24079QW-Q1 keeps the charger on for at least 20 msec (typical) after the input power puts the part in sleep mode. This feature enables use of external adapters using 50-Hz networks. The input must not drop below the UVLO voltage for the charger to work properly. Thus, the battery voltage should be above the UVLO to help prevent the input from dropping out. Additional input capacitance may be needed.

12 Layout

12.1 Layout Guidelines

- To obtain optimal performance, the decoupling capacitor from IN to GND (thermal pad) and the output filter capacitors from OUT to GND (thermal pad) should be placed as close as possible to the bq24079QW-Q1, with short trace runs to both IN, OUT and GND (thermal pad).
- All low-current GND connections should be kept separate from the high-current charge or discharge paths from the battery. Use a single-point ground technique incorporating both the small signal ground path and the power ground path.
- The high current charge paths into IN pin and from the OUT pin must be sized appropriately for the maximum charge current in order to avoid voltage drops in these traces
- The bq24079QW-Q1 is packaged in a thermally enhanced MLP package. The package includes a thermal pad to provide an effective thermal contact between the IC and the printed circuit board (PCB); this thermal pad is also the main ground connection for the device. Connect the thermal pad to the PCB ground connection. Full PCB design guidelines for this package are provided in the application note entitled: QFN/SON PCB Attachment Application Note ([SLUA271](#)).

12.2 Layout Example

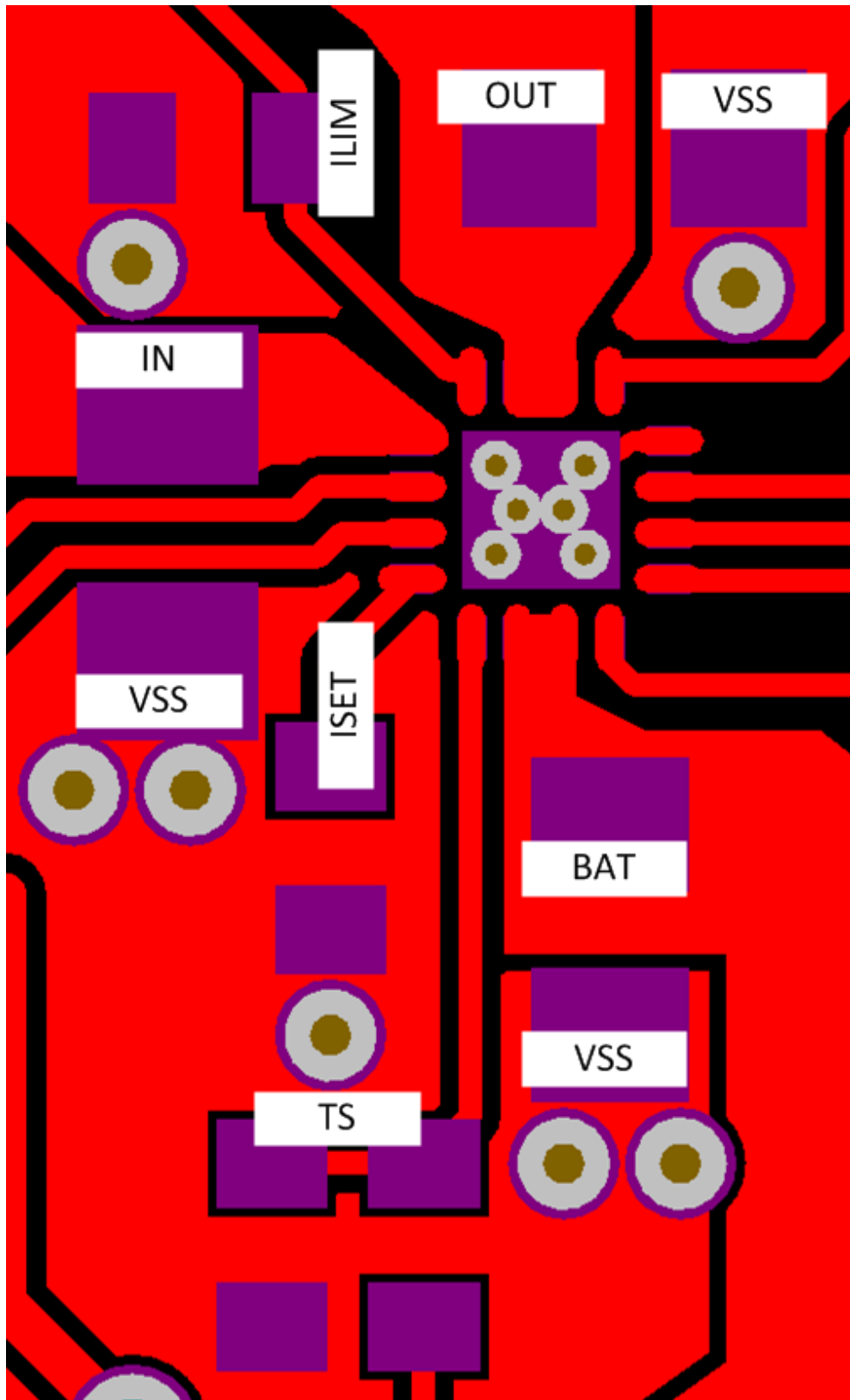


图 35.

12.3 Thermal Package

The bq24079QW-Q1 is packaged in a thermally enhanced MLP package. The package includes a thermal pad to provide an effective thermal contact between the IC and the printed circuit board (PCB). The power pad should be directly connected to the V_{SS} pin. Full PCB design guidelines for this package are provided in the application note entitled: QFN/SON PCB Attachment Application Note ([SLUA271](#)). The most common measure of package thermal performance is thermal impedance (θ_{JA}) measured (or modeled) from the chip junction to the air surrounding the package surface (ambient). The mathematical expression for θ_{JA} is:

$$\theta_{JA} = (T_J - T) / P$$

Where:

T_J = chip junction temperature

T = ambient temperature

P = device power dissipation

Factors that can influence the measurement and calculation of θ_{JA} include:

1. Whether or not the device is board mounted
2. Trace size, composition, thickness, and geometry
3. Orientation of the device (horizontal or vertical)
4. Volume of the ambient air surrounding the device under test and airflow
5. Whether other surfaces are in close proximity to the device being tested

Due to the charge profile of Li-Ion batteries the maximum power dissipation is typically seen at the beginning of the charge cycle when the battery voltage is at its lowest. Typically after fast charge begins the pack voltage increases to ≈ 3.4 V within the first 2 minutes. The thermal time constant of the assembly typically takes a few minutes to heat up so when doing maximum power dissipation calculations, 3.4 V is a good minimum voltage to use. This is verified, with the system and a fully discharged battery, by plotting temperature on the bottom of the PCB under the IC (pad should have multiple vias), the charge current and the battery voltage as a function of time. The fast charge current will start to taper off if the part goes into thermal regulation.

The device power dissipation, P , is a function of the charge rate and the voltage drop across the internal PowerFET. It can be calculated from the following equation when a battery pack is being charged :

$$P = [V_{(IN)} - V_{(OUT)}] \times I_{(OUT)} + [V_{(OUT)} - V_{(BAT)}] \times I_{(BAT)} \quad (7)$$

The thermal loop feature reduces the charge current to limit excessive IC junction temperature. It is recommended that the design not run in thermal regulation for typical operating conditions (nominal input voltage and nominal ambient temperatures) and use the feature for non typical situations such as hot environments or higher than normal input source voltage. With that said, the IC will still perform as described, if the thermal loop is always active.

13 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

13.1 デバイス・サポート

13.1.1 デベロッパー・ネットワークの製品に関する免責事項

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13.2 ドキュメントのサポート

13.2.1 関連資料

関連資料については、以下を参照してください。

- 『QFN/SONのPCB実装』アプリケーション・ノート(SLUA271)

13.3 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

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13.4 コミュニティ・リソース

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設計サポート TIの設計サポート 役に立つE2Eフォーラムや、設計サポート・ ツールをすばやく見つけることができます。技術サポート用の連絡先情報も参照できます。

13.5 商標

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13.6 静電気放電に関する注意事項



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静電気放電はわずかな性能の低下から完全なデバイスの故障に至るまで、様々な損傷を与えます。高精度の集積回路は、損傷に対して敏感であり、極めてわずかなパラメータの変化により、デバイスに規定された仕様に適合しなくなる場合があります。

13.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

14 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
BQ24079QWRGTRQ1	Active	Production	VQFN (RGT) 16	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1COC
BQ24079QWRGTRQ1.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RGT) 16	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1COC
BQ24079QWRGTTQ1	Active	Production	VQFN (RGT) 16	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1COC
BQ24079QWRGTTQ1.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RGT) 16	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1COC

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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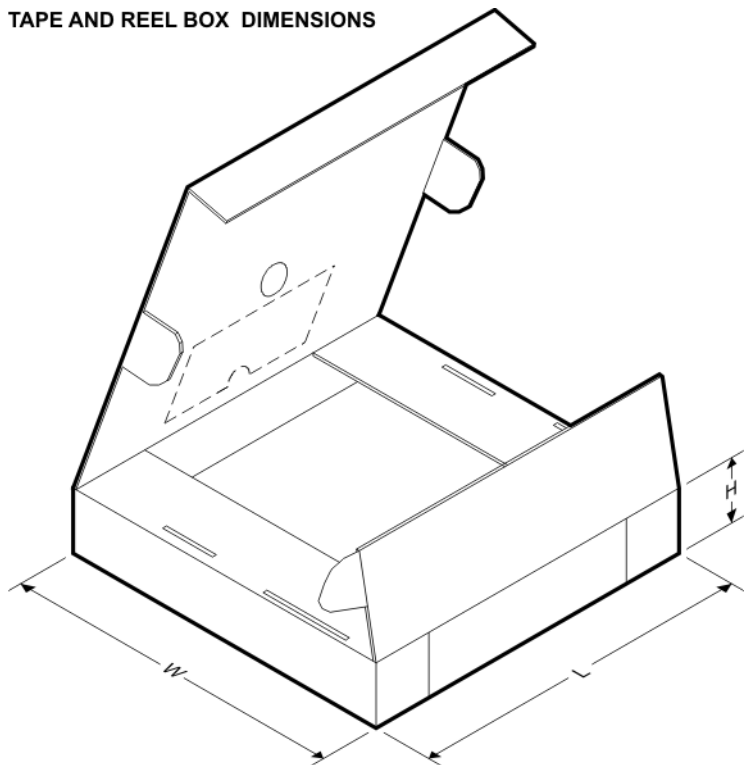
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
BQ24079QWRGTRQ1	VQFN	RGT	16	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.0	8.0	12.0	Q2
BQ24079QWRGTTQ1	VQFN	RGT	16	250	180.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.0	8.0	12.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

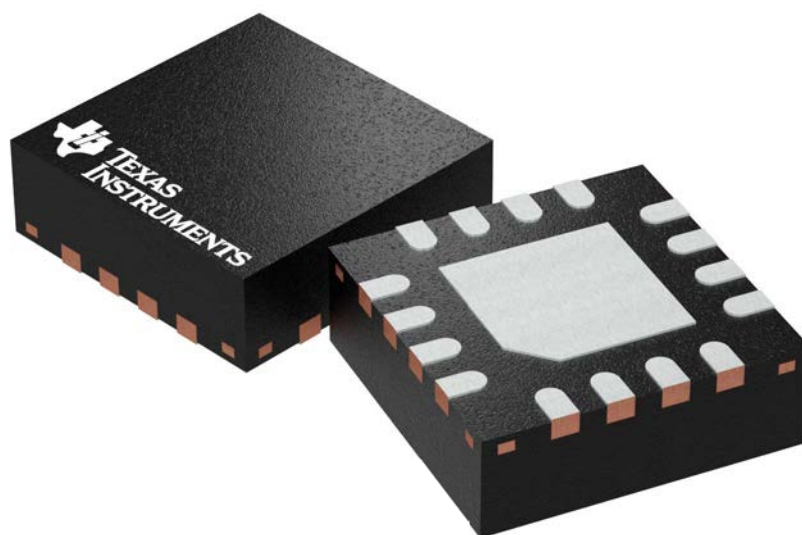
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
BQ24079QWRGTRQ1	VQFN	RGT	16	3000	367.0	367.0	38.0
BQ24079QWRGTTQ1	VQFN	RGT	16	250	213.0	191.0	35.0

RGT 16

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

VQFN - 1 mm max height

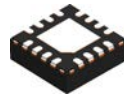
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4203495/1

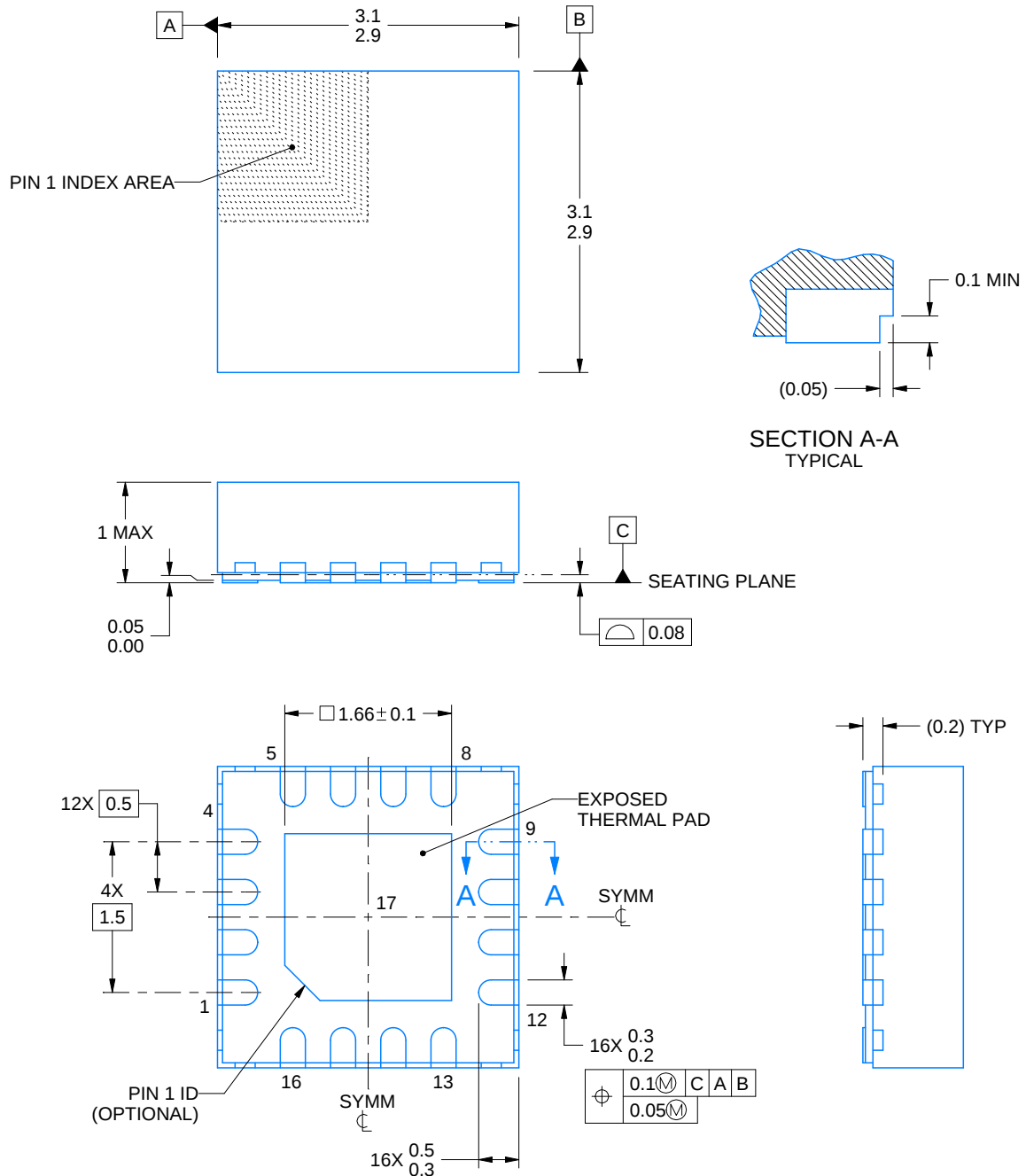
RGT0016J



PACKAGE OUTLINE

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



4224573/B 11/2018

NOTES:

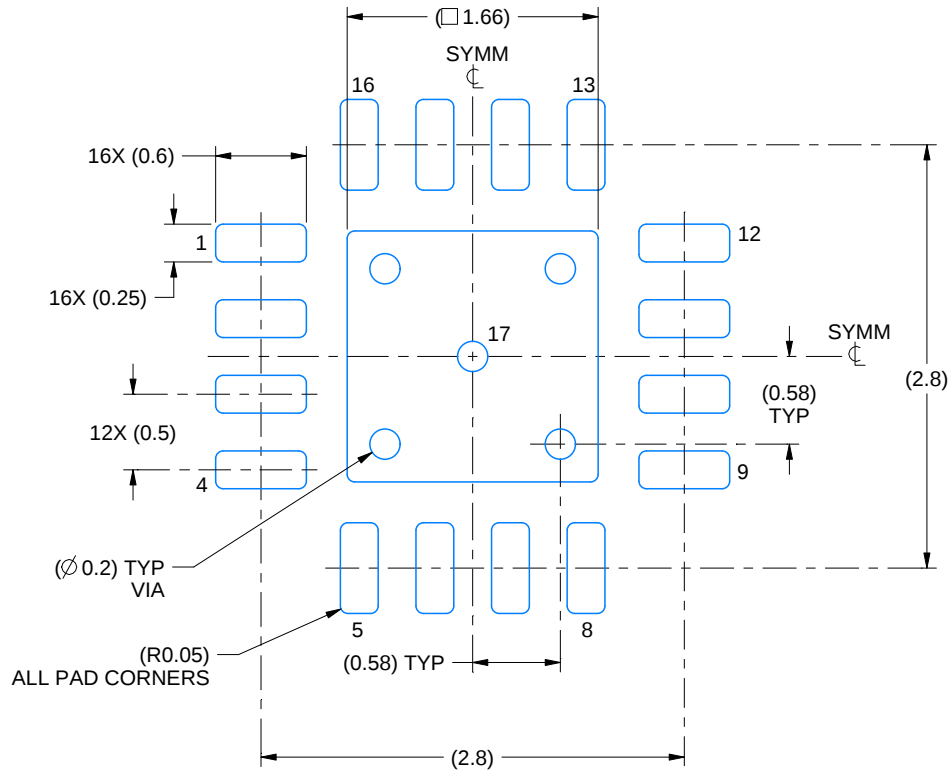
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

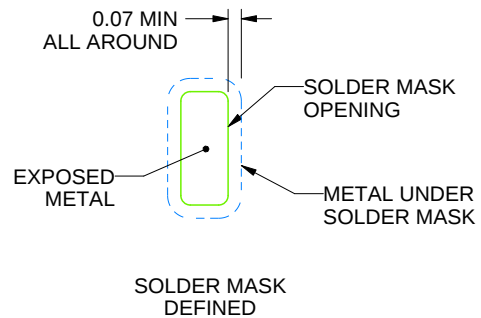
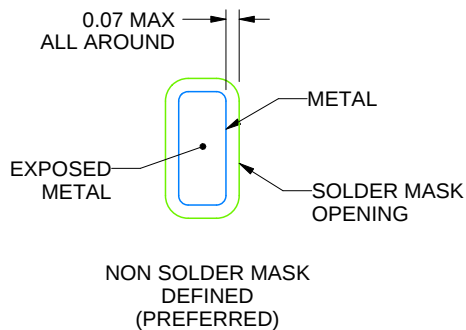
RGT0016J

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4224573/B 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

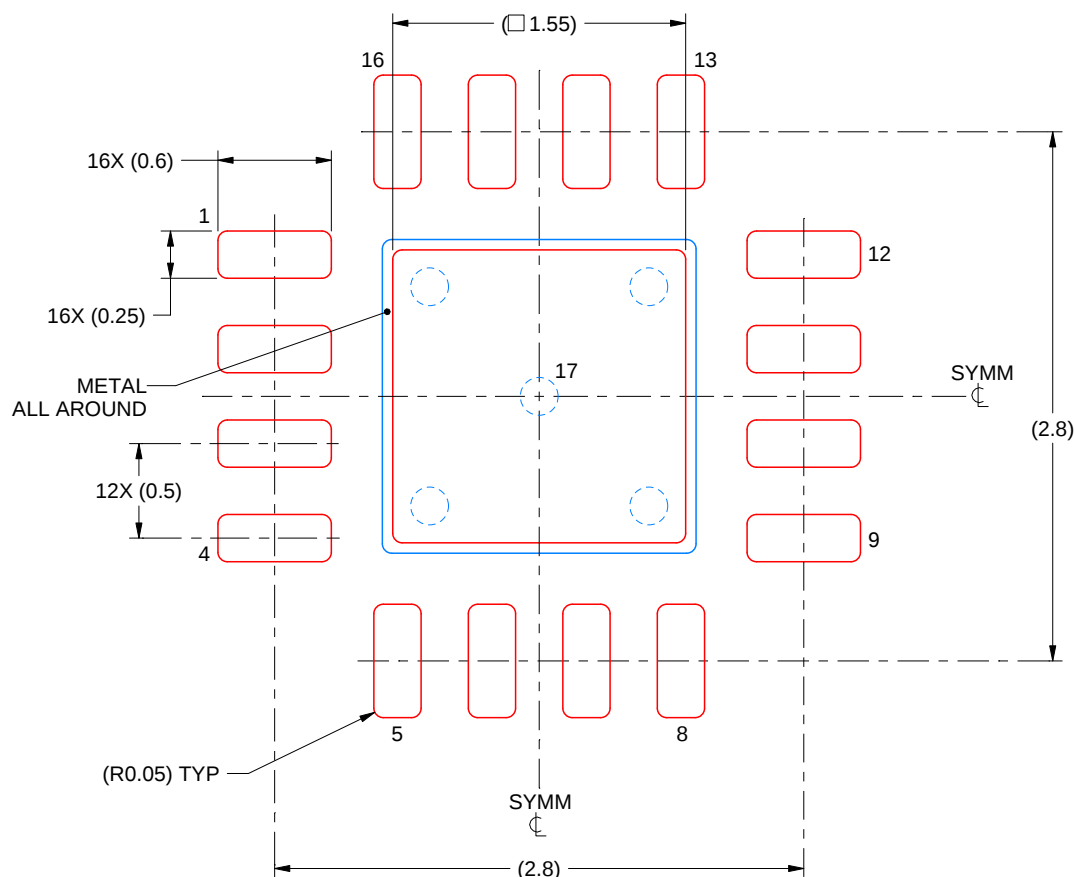
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/sluea271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RGT0016J

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL

THERMAL PAD 17:
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:25X

4224573/B 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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