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Advancements in wireless connectivity and low-power embedded processing technology have enabled new applications for smart homes and buildings. Of course, most smart home systems have a control panel or base unit in a fixed location that plugs into the AC power system. But there may also be a number of distributed (and movable) wireless sensors or cameras that are part of the overall system. These peripheral devices are not always near a permanent power source. [Figure 1](#) shows a typical system with multiple remote peripheral devices and a central gateway (controller).



Figure 1. Example of a Smart Home

Many of these wireless sensors or cameras will need batteries and frequent use requires regular battery replacement, adding to maintenance costs over time. As a result, rechargeable batteries are becoming more popular for these modular accessories. In some cases, the control panel unit has a battery as well to provide backup power or an alarm in case of AC power failure.

If you are developing a smart home system, you probably want to focus your efforts on system functionality and not the basic task of power supply and recharging. Since lithium-ion batteries have become so common in recent years, there are numerous choices for dedicated battery-charging IC solutions.

For small batteries and low charge currents, you can use a cost-effective (and relatively easy to implement) linear charger. But higher-performance peripheral devices such as high-resolution cameras may need a larger battery to ensure long run times. That means you'll need more charge current, which will require a switch-mode charger. Otherwise, the amount of heat generated due to power loss in a linear charger will be excessive.

Unfortunately, many higher-current switch-mode chargers require software control from a host processor – which is an additional investment of engineering time on your part. The benefit of these programmable chargers is that you have the flexibility to adapt the circuit to different battery types and charging currents. Other switch-mode chargers may require external power FETs or current-sensing components to enable variable charge currents.

How can you have an adjustable, flexible solution for different battery types without having to invest in software development or lay out a complex PCB? This is where the [bq25606](#) charger comes in. The circuit shown in [Figure 2](#) provides all of the functionality needed for a typical single-cell charging and system power solution. The [bq25606](#) enables you to optimize your charge current as well as the battery terminal voltage with just a couple of resistor values. It also has built-in overvoltage protection to guard against power line or connection transients, and can automatically detect the power available from most standard USB power sources.

You can adjust the input current limit and charging current and set the battery voltage (4.2V, 4.35V or 4.4V as needed for a given battery type) with just a few simple external component selections. If you need an easy-to-use, general-purpose battery-charging solution, “smart” doesn’t have to be complicated.

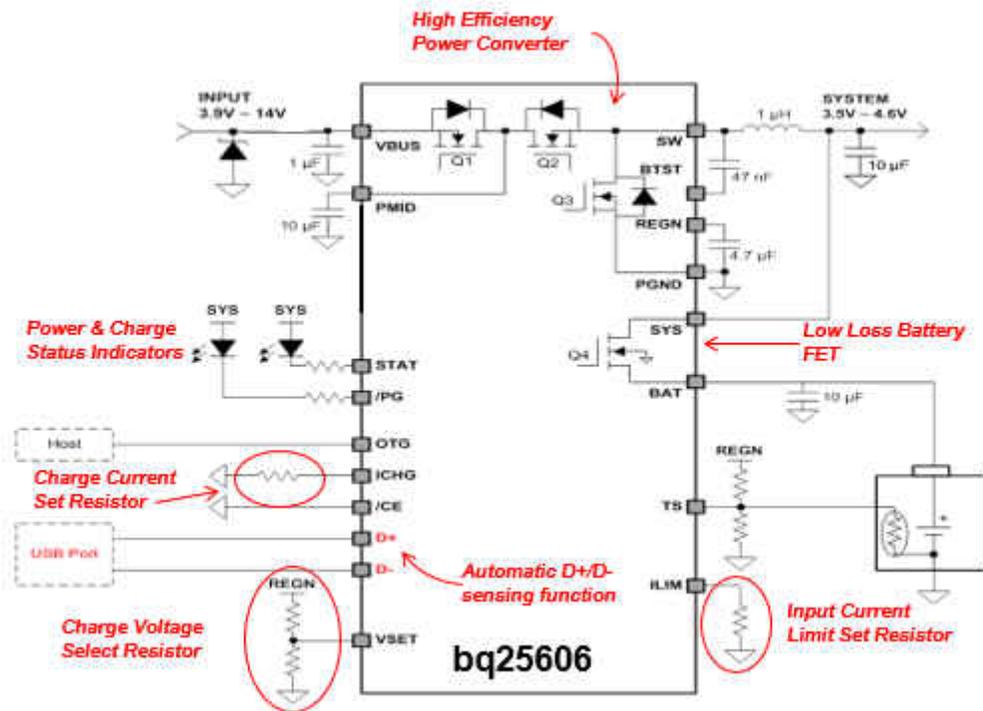


Figure 2. bq25606 Implementation Schematic

In a dynamic and evolving market, the success of your end product may depend getting to market faster than the competition. Assuming that you are using a standard type of Li-Ion power source, you can use a simple, ready-to-go standalone charging solution to save time compared to a developing a customized or programmable solution. With the [bq25606](#), you can optimize the charge current and voltage settings with a few simple component selections and be up and running in minutes!

Additional Resources:

- Read more [battery blogs](#).
- Watch the trainings:
 - [What can simple charging do?](#)
 - [Understanding Battery Charger IC Specs](#)
 - [Transient Voltage Protection for Li-Ion Chargers](#)
- Discover more resources for [building automation](#), [IP cameras](#) and [video doorbells](#).

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