MP2695

I²C-Controlled, Single-Cell Switching Charger with JEITA Profile

DESCRIPTION

The MP2695 is a highly integrated, flexible, switch-mode battery charging management device designed for a single-cell Li-ion and Li-polymer battery used in a wide range of portable applications.

The MP2695 integrates three battery-charging phases: pre-charge, constant-current, and constant-voltage charge. This device also manages the input power source by input current limit regulation and minimum input voltage regulation.

Using an I²C interface, the host can flexibly program the charge parameters. The device operating status can also be read in the registers.

Safety features include input over-voltage protection, battery under-voltage protection, thermal shutdown, and JEITA battery temperature monitoring.

The MP2695 is available in a 21-pin QFN (3mmx3mm) package.

FEATURES

- 4.0V to 11V Operation Voltage Range
- Up to 16V Sustainable Input Voltage
- 500mA to 3.6A Programmable Charge Current
- 3.6V to 4.45V Programmable Charge Regulation Voltage with ±0.5% Accuracy
- 100mA to 3A Programmable Input Current Limit with ±10% Accuracy
- Minimum Input Voltage Loop for Maximum Adapter Power Tracking
- Ultra-Low 25μA Battery Discharge Current in Idle Mode
- Comprehensive Safety Features:
  - Fully-Customizable JEITA Profile with Programmable Temperature Threshold
  - Charge Safety Timer
  - Input Over-Voltage Protection
  - Thermal Shutdown
- Analog Voltage Output IB Pin for Battery Current Monitor
- Status and Fault Monitoring
- Available in a Small QFN-21 (3mmx3mm) Package

APPLICATIONS

- Bluetooth Speakers
- Mobile Devices

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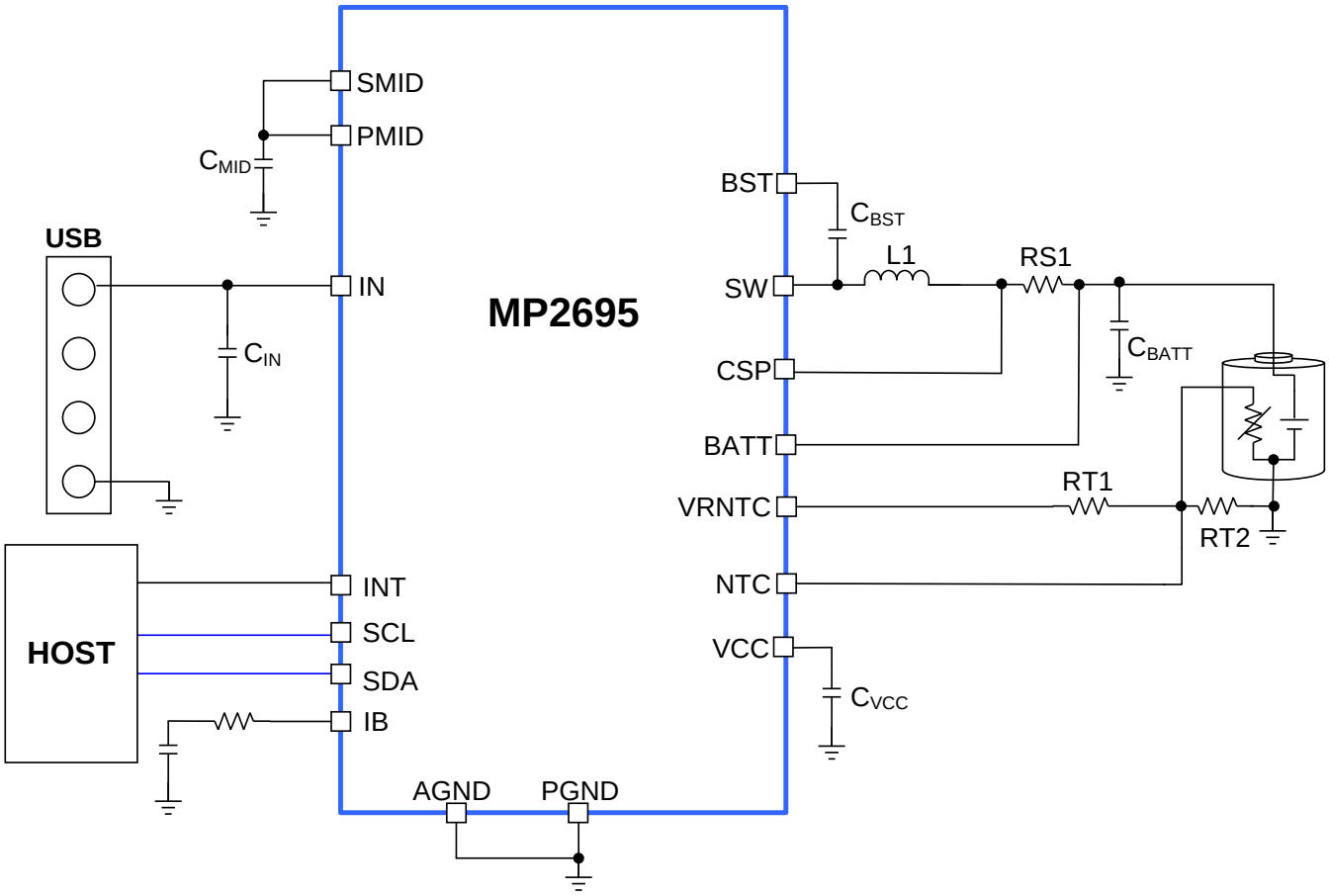
TYPICAL APPLICATION



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ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number*	Package	Top Marking
MP2695GQ-0000**	QFN21 (3mmx3mm)	*See Below*
EVKT-MP2695	Evaluation kit	

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP2695GQ-xxxx–Z).

** "xxxx" is the register setting option. The factory default is "0000." This content can be viewed in the I²C register map. Please contact an MPS FAE to obtain a value for "xxxx."

TOP MARKING

BHXY

LLL

BHX: Product code of MP2695GQ
Y: Year code
LLL: Lot number

EVALUATION KIT EVKT-MP2695

EVKT-MP2695 kit contents (items below can be ordered separately):

#	Part Number	Item	Quantity
1	EV2695-Q-00A	MP2695 evaluation board	1
2	EVKT-USBI2C-02-BAG	Includes one USB to I²C communication interface, one USB cable, and one ribbon cable	1
3	Online resources	Includes: datasheet, user guide, product brief, and GUI	1

Order directly from MonolithicPower.com or our distributors.

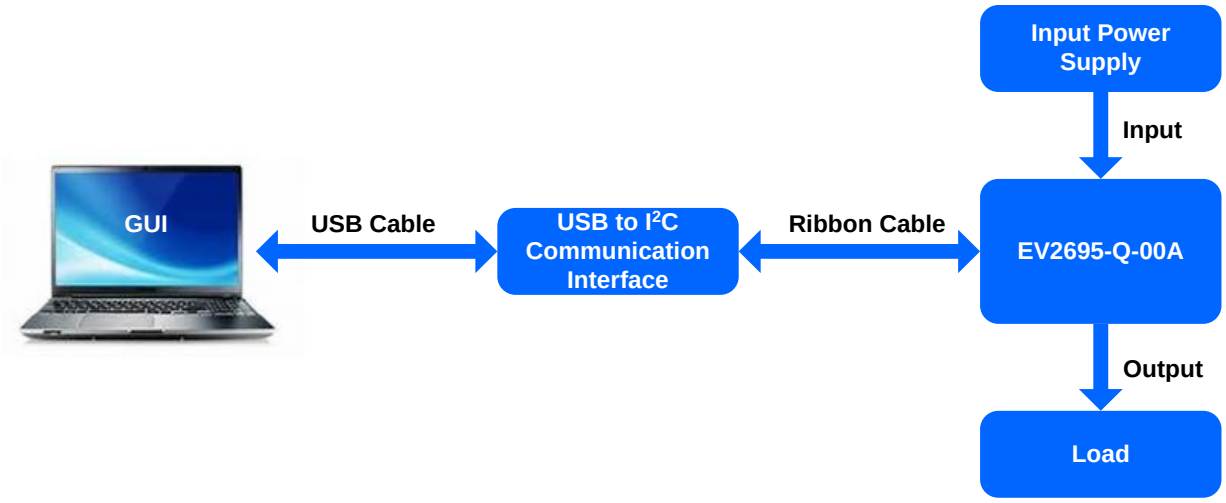

Figure 1: EVKT-MP2695 Evaluation Kit Set-Up

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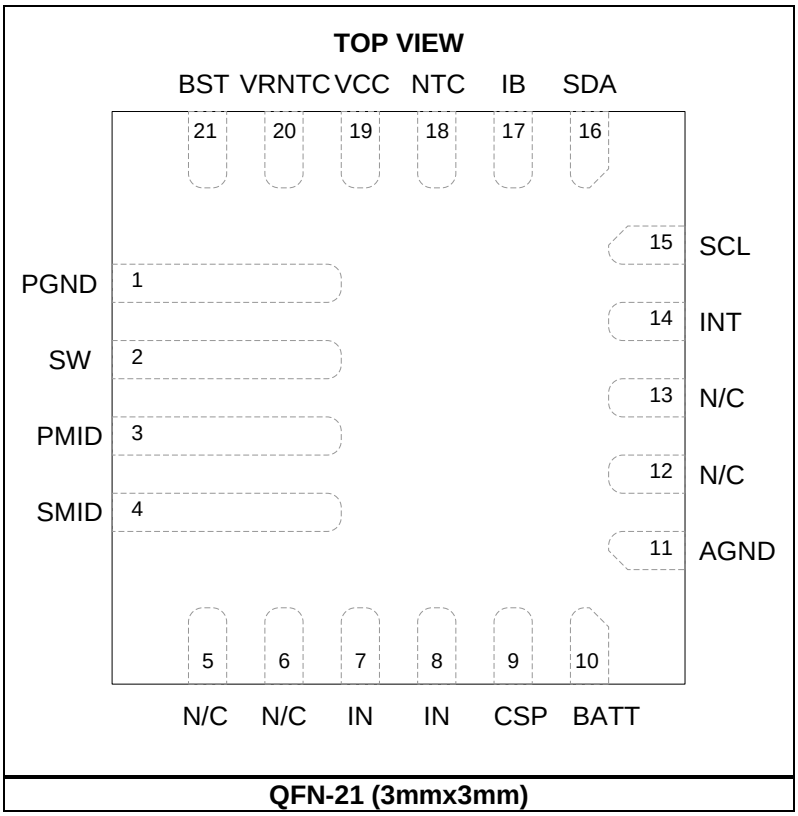
PACKAGE REFERENCE



QFN-21 (3mmx3mm)

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PIN FUNCTIONS

Package Pin #	Name	I/O	Description
1	PGND	Power	**Power ground.**
2	SW	Power	**Switching output node.** Connect SW to the inductor.
3	PMID	Power	**High-side switching MOSFET drain.** Bypass PMID with ceramic capacitors from PMID to PGND as close to the IC as possible.
4	SMID	Power	**Connected to the drain of Q1 and Q2.** Short SMID to PMID on the PCB.
5, 6, 12, 13	N/C	/	**No connection.** Must be left open.
7, 8	IN	Power	**Power input of the IC.** Place ceramic capacitors from IN to PGND.
9	CSP	I	**Battery charge current-sense positive input.**
10	BATT	I	**Battery positive terminal.**
11	AGND	Power	**Analog ground.** Short to PGND on the PCB.
14	INT	O	**Open-drain interrupt output.** Connect INT to the logic rail through a 10kΩ resistor.
15	SCL	I/O	**I²C interface clock.** Connect SCL to the logic rail through a 10kΩ resistor.
16	SDA	I/O	**I²C interface data.** Connect SDA to the logic rail through a 10kΩ resistor.
17	IB	I	**Battery current indicator.** The voltage at IB indicates the charge current to the battery.
18	NTC	I	**Temperature-sense input.** Connect NTC to a negative temperature coefficient thermistor. Program the temperature window with a resistor divider from VRNTC to NTC to GND. Programmable JEITA thresholds are supported.
19	VCC	I	**Internal circuit and the switch driver power supply.** Bypass to AGND with a ceramic capacitor as close to the IC as possible.
20	VRNTC	O	**Reference voltage output for powering up NTC.**
21	BST	I	**Bootstrap.** Connect a 470nF bootstrap capacitor between BST and SW to form a floating supply across the high-side power switch driver.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

IN, PMID SMID to PGND .....-0.3V to +16V
SW to PGND..... -0.3V (-2V for 20ns) to
..... +14V (16V for 20ns)
BST to PGND…….....SW to SW + 5V
All other pins to AGND.....-0.3V to +5.0V
Continuous power dissipation (T_A = +25°C) (2)....
..... 2.5W
Junction temperature…. .....150°C
Lead temperature (solder) .....260°C
Storage temperature…. ..... -65°C to +150°C

Recommended Operating Conditions (3)

Supply voltage (V_{IN}) ..... 4.5V to +11V
I_{IN}.....Up to 3A
I_{CC}.....Up to 3.6A
V_{BATT}.....Up to 4.5V
Operating junction temp (T_J).... -40°C to +125°C

Thermal Resistance (4) θ_{JA} θ_{JC}

QFN-21 (3mmx3mm)	50	12	°C/W

ESD RATINGS

Human body model (HBM) (5)..... 2000V
Charged device model (CDM) (6) 250V

Notes:

1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T_J (MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA}, and the ambient temperature T_A. The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P_D (MAX) = (T_J (MAX) - T_A) / θ_{JA}. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
3) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.
5) Per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001.
6) Per JESD22-C101.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN} = 5.0V, V_{BATT} = 3.5V, RS1 = 10mΩ, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Quiescent Current						
Battery discharge current in idle mode	I_{BATT_IDLE}	Idle mode		25	36	μA
Input quiescent current without switching	I_{IN_Q}	V_{IN} > V_{IN_UVLO}, V_{IN} > V_{BATT} + V_{HDRM}, charge disabled		0.6	1	mA
Input quiescent current when switching	I_{IN_QSW}	V_{IN} > V_{IN_UVLO}, V_{IN} > V_{BATT} + V_{HDRM}, charge enabled, BATT float		1		mA
Power On/Off						
IN operating range	V_{IN_OP}	Converter switching	4		11	V
Input under-voltage lockout	V_{IN_UV}	V_{IN} falling	2.95	3.10	3.25	V
Input under-voltage lockout hysteresis		V_{IN} rising		305		mV
Input vs. battery headroom	V_{HDRM}	V_{IN} rising		200	310	mV
		V_{IN} falling	10	80		mV
VCC LDO output voltage	V_{VCC}	V_{IN} = 5V, I_{VCC} = 30mA	3.3	3.55	3.8	V
VCC under-voltage lockout	V_{CC_UV}	VCC rising	1.9	2.1	2.3	V
VCC under-voltage lockout hysteresis				80		mV
Power Path						
IN to PMID FET (Q1) on resistance	R_{ON_Q1}			25		mΩ
High-side FET (Q2) on resistance	R_{ON_HS}			15		mΩ
Low-side FET (Q3) on resistance	R_{ON_LS}			14		mΩ
Peak current limit for high-side FET	I_{HS_PK}	CC charge mode		6.5		A
		Pre-charge mode		1.3		A
Switching frequency	f_{SW}	SW_FREQ = 700kHz		720		kHz
		SW_FREQ = 1200kHz		1200		kHz

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

V_{IN} = 5.0V, V_{BATT} = 3.5V, RS1 = 10mΩ, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Charge Mode						
Charge voltage regulation	V_{BATT_REG}	BATT_REG range (7)	3.6		4.45	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 3.6V	3.582	3.6	3.618	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 4.1V	4.080	4.1	4.120	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 4.2V	4.179	4.2	4.221	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 4.3V	4.279	4.3	4.321	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 4.35V	4.328	4.35	4.372	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 4.4V	4.378	4.40	4.422	V
		BATT_REG[2:0] = 4.45V	4.428	4.45	4.472	V
Fast charge current	I_{CC}	ICC[4:0] = 3A	2.7	3	3.4	A
		ICC[4:0] = 1.5A	1.35	1.5	1.7	A
		ICC[4:0] = 0.5A	0.41	0.5	0.6	A
Charge termination current	I_{TERM}	ITERM[1:0] = 100mA	40	100	160	mA
		ITERM[1:0] = 200mA	100	200	300	mA
Recharge threshold below V_{BATT_REG}	V_{RECH}	V_{BATT} falling	100	200	320	mV
Pre-charge to fast charge threshold	V_{BATT_PRE}	V_{BATT} rising	2.9	3.0	3.1	V
Pre-charge to fast charge hysteresis		V_{BATT} falling		290		mV
Pre-charge current	I_{PRE}	IPRE[1:0] = 150mA, V_{BATT} = 1.8V		150		mA
		IPRE[1:0] = 350mA, V_{BATT} = 1.8V		350		mA
Safety timer for charging cycle				20		hours
Input Regulation						
Input minimum voltage regulation	V_{IN_MIN}	VINMIN[2:0] = 4.5V	4.41	4.51	4.61	V
		VINMIN[2:0] = 4.65V	4.56	4.66	4.76	V
Input current limit	I_{IN_LIM}	IINLIM[2:0] = 3A	2.7	2.85	3	A
		IINLIM[2:0] = 1.5A	1.3	1.4	1.5	A
		IINLIM[2:0] = 0.5A	0.4	0.45	0.5	A
Protection						
Battery over-voltage threshold	V_{BATT_OVP}		102	104	106	%
BATT over-voltage hysteresis				1.5		%
IN over-voltage protection	V_{IN_OV}	V_{IN} rising, VIN_OVP = 6V	5.8	6	6.2	V
		V_{IN} rising, VIN_OVP = 11V	10.6	11	11.4	V
IN over-voltage protection hysteresis		V_{IN} falling		300		mV
Thermal Shutdown And Temperature Control						
Thermal shutdown rising threshold (7)	T_{J_SHDN}	T_J rising		150		°C
Thermal shutdown hysteresis (7)				20		°C

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

V_{IN} = 5.0V, V_{BATT} = 3.5V, RS1 = 10mΩ, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
VRNTC voltage	V_{VRNTC}	V_{IN} = 5V, I_{VRNTC} = 100μA		3.5		V
NTC low-temp rising threshold	V_{COLD}	As percentage of V_{VRNTC} VCOLD[1:0] = 72%	72	73.1	74.3	%
NTC low-temp rising threshold hysteresis		As percentage of V_{VRNTC}		1.6		%
NTC cool-temp rising threshold	V_{COOL}	As percentage of V_{VRNTC} VCOOL[1:0] = 60%	59.7	61	62.2	%
NTC cool-temp rising threshold hysteresis		As percentage of V_{VRNTC}		1.6		%
NTC warm-temp falling threshold	V_{WARM}	As percentage of V_{VRNTC} VWARM[1:0] = 40%	39.4	40.6	42	%
NTC warm-temp falling threshold hysteresis		As percentage of V_{VRNTC}		1.6		%
NTC hot-temp falling threshold	V_{HOT}	As percentage of V_{VRNTC} VHOT[1:0] = 36%	35.3	36.6	37.9	%
NTC hot-temp falling threshold hysteresis		As percentage of V_{VRNTC}		1.6		%
I²C Interface						
Input high threshold level		SDA and SCL	1.3			V
Input low threshold level		SDA and SCL			0.4	V
Output low threshold level		I_{SINK} = 5mA			0.3	V
I²C clock frequency	f_{SCL}				400	kHz
Battery Current Indicator						
IB voltage output		I_{CC} = 1A in charge mode	0.33	0.35	0.37	V

Note:

7) Guaranteed by design.

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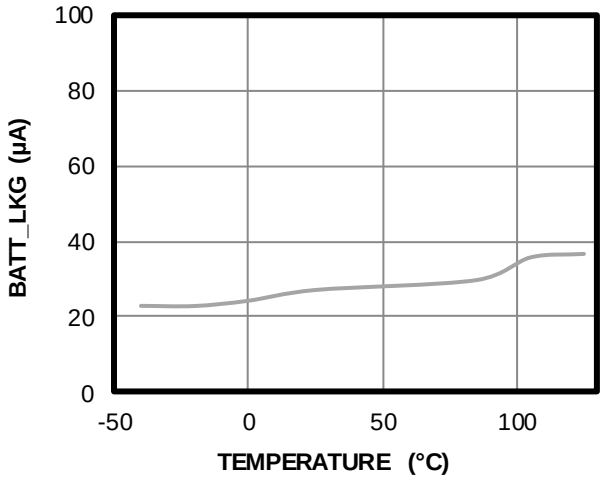
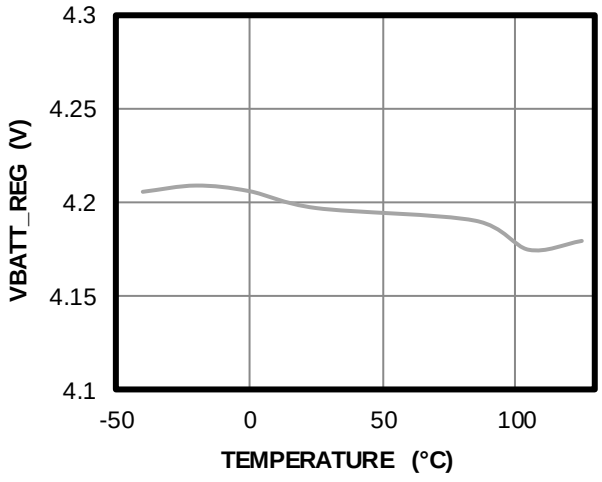
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

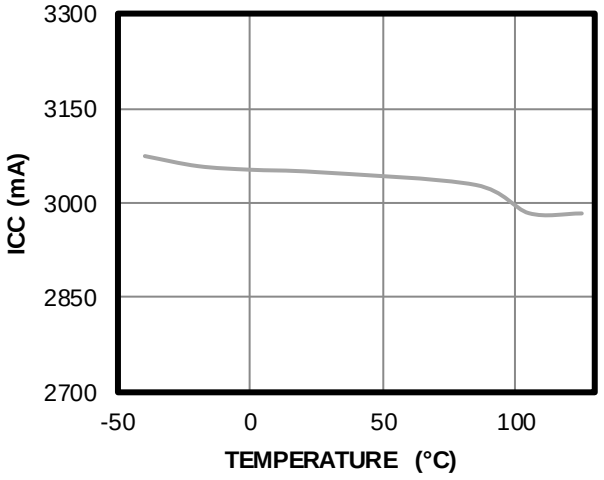
BATT_LKG @ BATT = 5V vs. Temperature



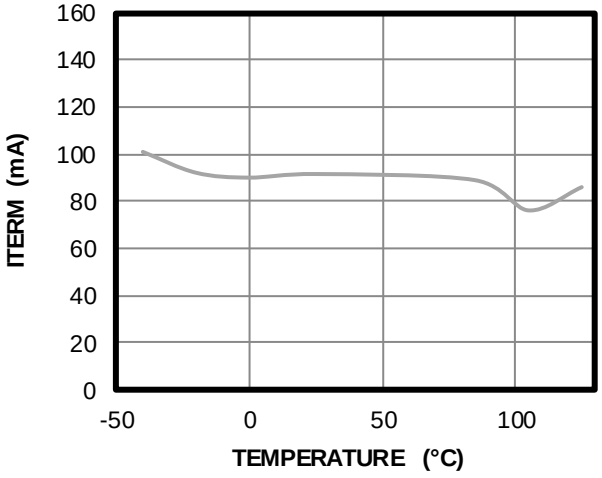
BATT_REG = 4.2V vs. Temperature



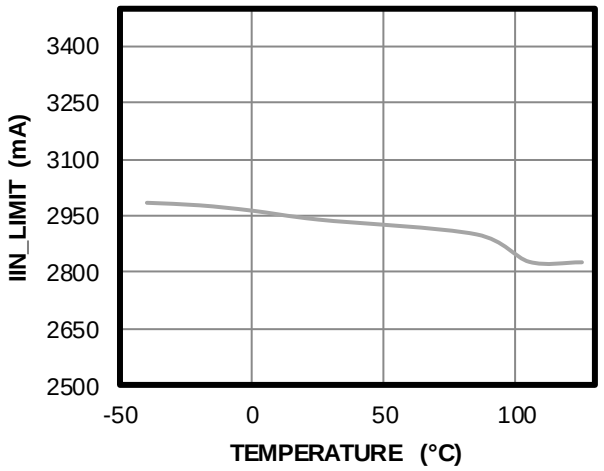
ICC = 3A vs. Temperature



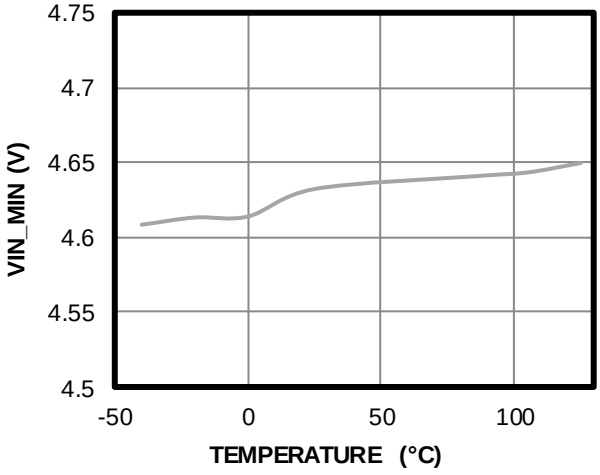
ITERM = 100mA vs. Temperature



LIN_LIMIT = 3A vs. Temperature



VIN_MIN = 4.65V vs. Temperature



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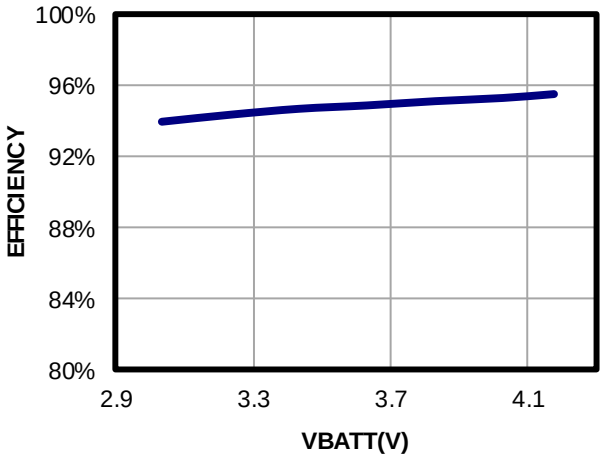
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = 25°C, battery simulator load, unless otherwise noted.

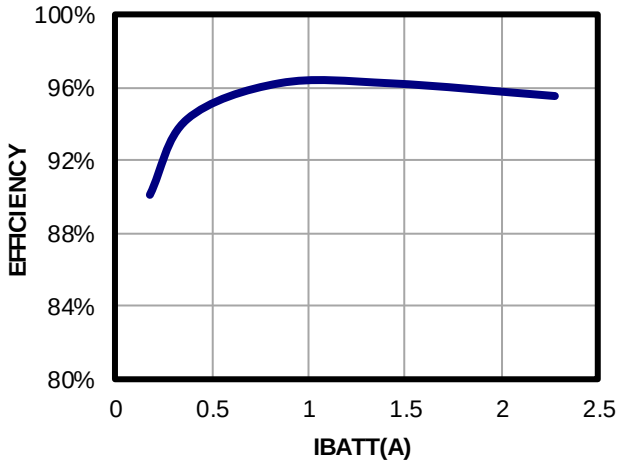
Constant Current Charge Efficiency

V_{IN} = 5V, I_{CHG} = 2.5A



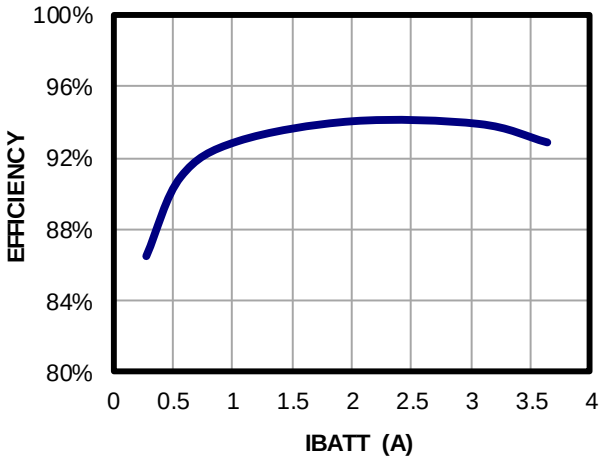
Constant Voltage Charge Efficiency

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BATT} = 4.2V



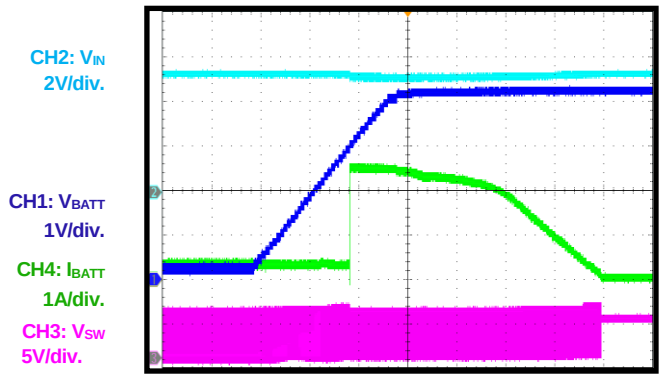
Constant Voltage Charge Efficiency

V_{IN} = 9V, V_{BATT} = 4.2V



Battery Charge Curve

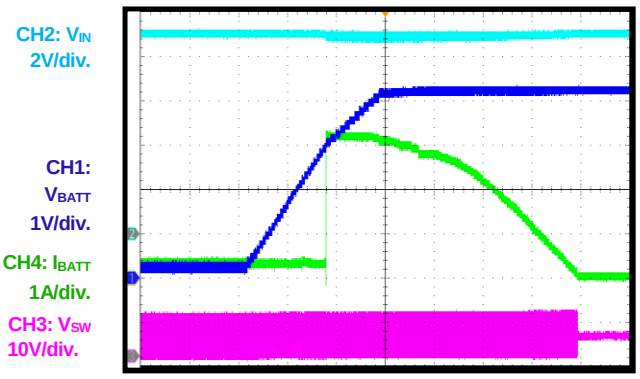
V_{IN} = 5V



4s/div.

Battery Charge Curve

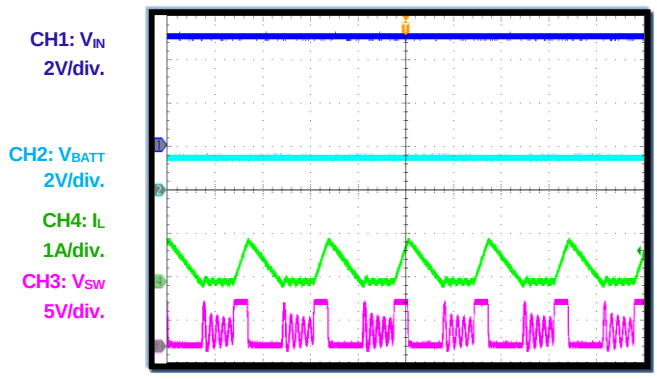
V_{IN} = 9V, I_{CC} = 2.5A, $V_{BATT-REG}$ = 4.2V



4s/div.

Pre-Charge Steady State

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BATT} = 1.5V, I_{PRE} = 150mA



1µs/div.

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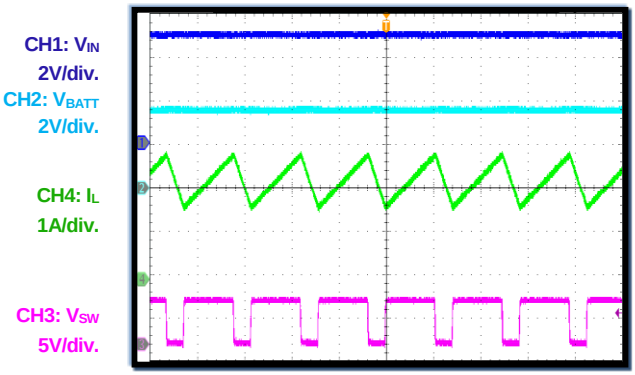
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

T_A = 25°C, battery simulator load, unless otherwise noted.

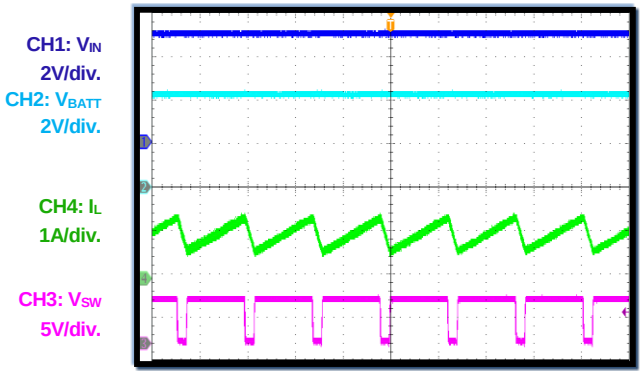
CC Charge Steady State

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BATT} = 3.5V, I_{CC} = 2A



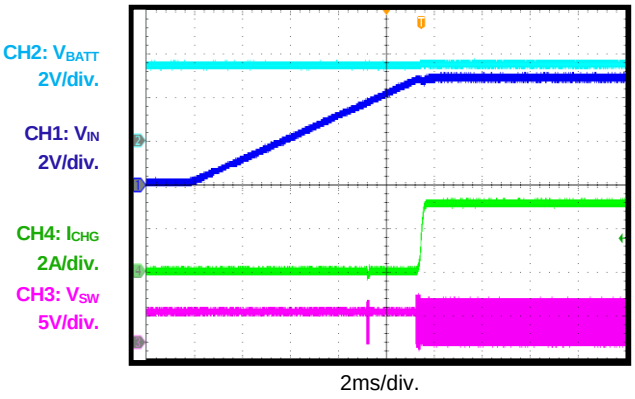
CV Charge Steady State

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BATT} = 4.2V



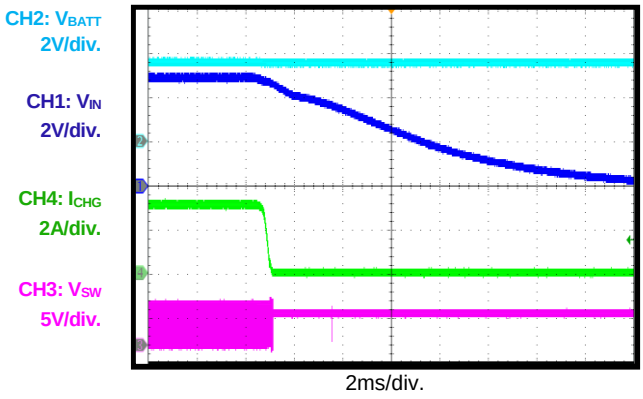
Power On, CC Charge Mode

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BATT} = 3.5V, I_{CC} = 3A



Power Off, CC Charge Mode

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{BATT} = 3.5V, I_{CC} = 3A



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FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

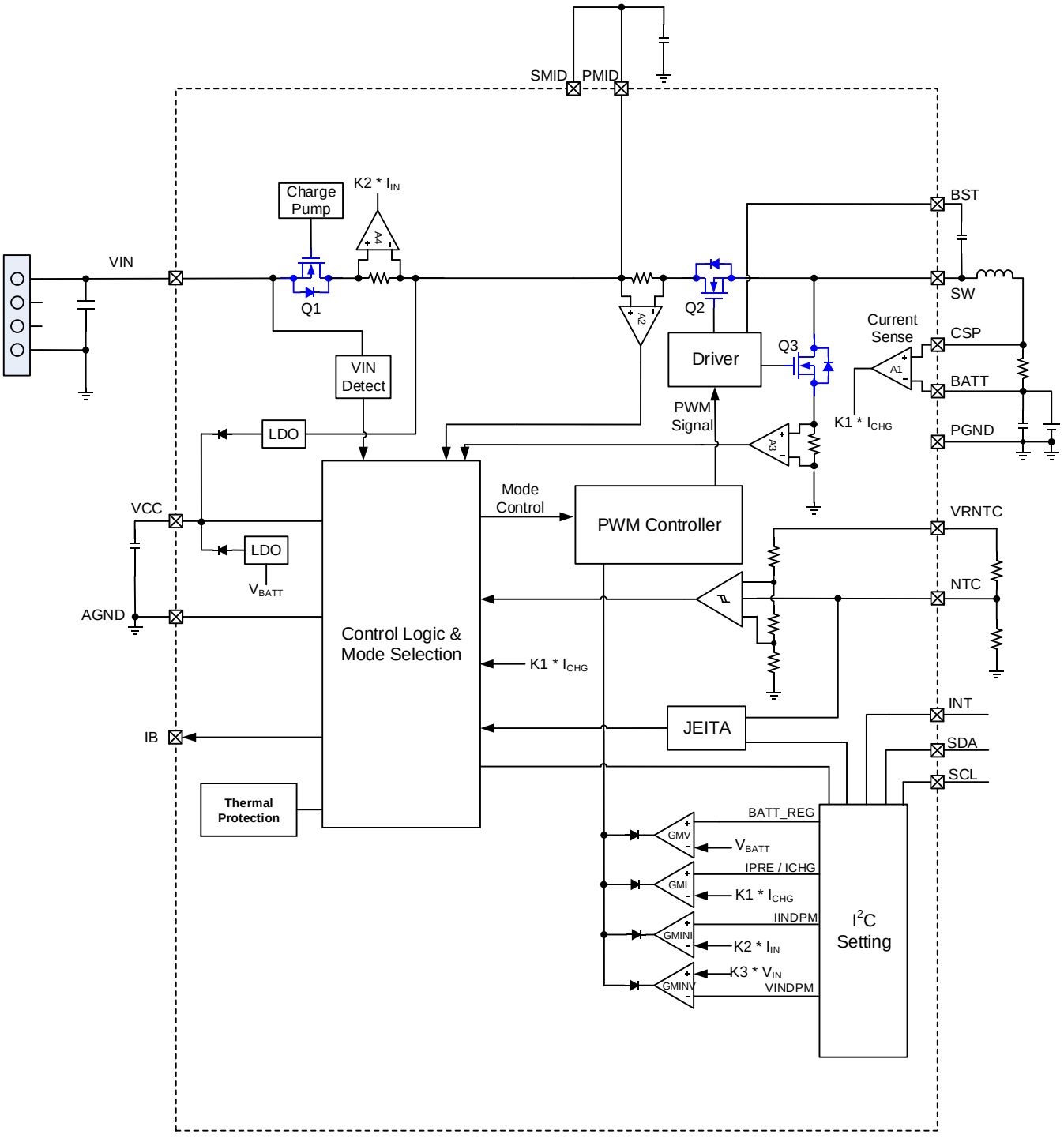

Figure 2: Functional Block Diagram

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OPERATION

Introduction

The MP2695 is an I²C-controlled switching charger. The IC supports a precision Li-ion or Li-polymer charging system for single-cell applications. When no input is present, the IC operates at a low current to reduce power consumption from the battery.

VCC Power Supply

VCC provides power for the internal bias circuit and the low-side switch driver. VCC is powered by whichever voltage is highest between PMID and BATT. When the VCC voltage rises above the V_{VCC_UV} threshold, the I²C interface is ready for communication, and all the registers reset to the default value. When the device is switching, VCC can provide up to 30mA for the external load.

Battery Charging Profile

The IC can run a charging cycle autonomously without host involvement. The host can also control the charge operations and parameters via the registers.

A new charge cycle can start when the following conditions are met:

- V_{IN} is above V_{IN_UV}
- V_{IN} is below V_{IN_OV}
- V_{IN} is above V_{BATT} + V_{HDRM}
- NTC voltage is in the proper range (if NTC_STOP bit is set to 1)
- No charge timer fault
- Charging is enabled (CHG_EN = 1)
- No battery over-voltage

After the charge cycle has completed, unplug and re-insert VIN or toggle the CHG_EN bit to start a new charge cycle.

Charge Cycle

The IC checks the battery voltage to provide three main charging phases: pre-charge, constant-current (CC) charge, and constant-voltage (CV) charge (see Figure 3).

The IC regulates the voltage drop on the current-sensing resistor (RS1) for the battery pre-charge and constant-current charge current. Table 1 shows the default value for a 10mΩ resistor.

Table 1: Charge Current vs. Battery Voltage (RS1 = 10mΩ)

Battery Voltage	Charge Current	Default Value	CHG_STAT
BATT < 3V	IPRE[1:0]	150mA	01
BATT > 3V	ICC[4:0]	3A	10

The charge current can be scaled by implementing different current-sensing resistor values, calculated with Equation (1) and Equation (2):

$$I_{CC} = \frac{ICC[4:0] * 10m\Omega}{RS1} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{PRE} = \frac{IPRE[4:0] * 10m\Omega}{RS1} \quad (2)$$

Note that the soldering tin for the current-sensing resistor has resistance that must be compensated for.

During the entire charging process, the actual charge current may be less than the register setting due to other loop regulations, such as the input current limit or the input voltage limit.

Charge Termination

Charging terminates if the following conditions occur:

- The charge current is below the termination threshold for 20ms
- The IC works in a constant-voltage charge loop
- The IC is not in the input current loop or input voltage loop

After termination, the status register CHG_STAT is set to 11, and an INT pulse is generated.

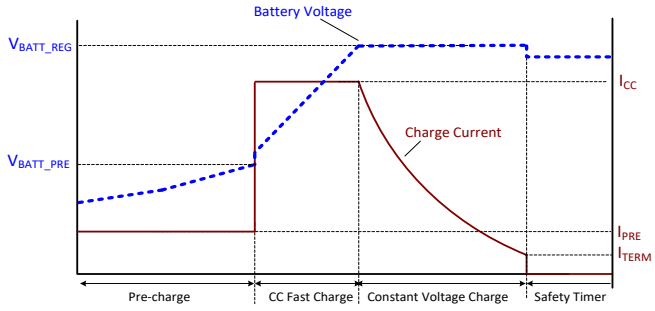

Figure 3: Battery Charge Profile

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Automatic Recharge

When the battery is fully charged and charging is terminated, the battery may be discharged because of system consumption or self-discharge. When the battery voltage is discharged below the recharge threshold (V_{BATT_REG} – 200mV), the IC starts a new charging cycle automatically if the input power is valid. The timer resets when the auto-recharge cycle begins.

Safety Timer

The IC provides a safety timer to prevent extended charging cycles due to abnormal battery conditions. The safety timer feature can be disabled via the I²C.

The safety timer resets at the beginning of a new charging cycle. The following actions can restart the safety timer:

- A new charge cycle starts
- The EN_TIMER bit is toggled
- Write 1 to the REG_RST bit

The IC automatically suspends the timer when any fault occurs. The timer is suspended if an NTC hot or cold fault is detected.

If the safety timer expires before the charge is done, an INT pulse generates and the charge cycle stops.

Input Voltage Based and Input Current Based Power Management

The IC features both input current and input voltage based power management by continuously monitoring the input current and input voltage.

When the input current reaches the limit set by IINLIM[2:0], the charge current tapers off to keep the input current from increasing further.

If the preset input current limit is higher than the rating of the adapter, the backup input voltage based power management also works to prevent the input source from being overloaded. When the input voltage falls below the input voltage regulation threshold (set by VINMIN[2:0]) due to a heavy load, the charge current is also reduced to keep the input voltage from dropping further.

An INT pulse generates once the device enters a VINPPM or IINPPM condition.

Thermistor Qualification

VRNTC is driven to match the VCC voltage when the IC is in charge mode. The IC continuously monitors the battery's temperature by measuring the voltage at the NTC pins. The NTC function can be disabled by setting EN_NTC = 0.

When NTC_STOP is set to 1, the NTC voltage should be within the VHOT to VCOLD range for both charge operations. The IC resumes switching when the NTC voltage returns to within the VHOT to VCOLD range.

When NTC_STOP is set to 0, the IC only generates an interrupt signal and reports the NTC pin status if the NTC_FAULT[2:0] bits have any changes.

The JEITA profile is supported when the JEITA_DIS bit is set to 0.

At a cool temperature (VCOLD to VCOOL) range, the charge current is reduced according to the JEITA_ISET[1:0] setting (see Figure 4).

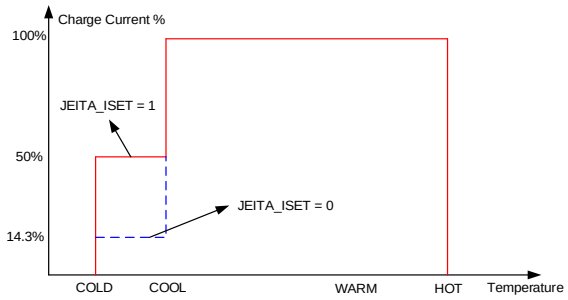

Figure 4: JEITA Profile – Charge Current

At a warm temperature (VWARM to VHOT) range, the charge voltage is reduced according to the JEITA_VSET[1:0] setting (see Figure 5).

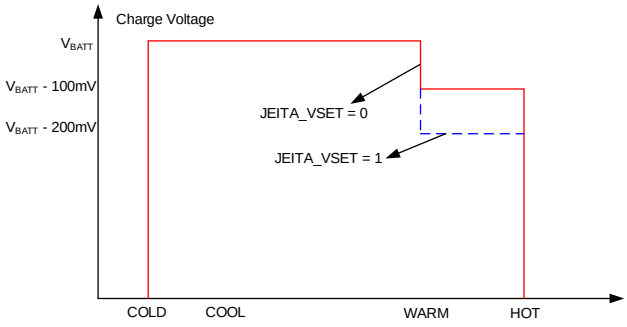

Figure 5: JEITA Profile – Charge Voltage

The HOT and COLD thresholds have two options in the register. The WARM and COOL thresholds

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have four options in the register, which offers accurate and flexible JEITA control.

Interrupt to Host (INT)

A 50μs interrupt pulse is generated on the open-drain INT pin when any of the following events occur:

- A good input source is detected
- Status register 05H changes
- Fault resister 06H changes

Battery Over-Voltage Protection

When the battery voltage exceeds 104% of V_{BATT_REG}, the IC immediately suspends charging, the BATT_OVP bit is set to 1, and an INT is generated. An 800μA current source discharges the battery until it returns to the normal range.

Battery over-voltage protection can be disabled by setting the BATT_OVP_DIS bit to 1.

Input Over-Voltage Protection

Once IN senses a voltage higher than the VIN_OVP threshold, the DC/DC converter stops immediately.

The input over-voltage protection threshold can be selected as 6V or 11V by VIN_OVP bit.

Thermal Shutdown

The IC continuously monitors the internal junction temperature to maximize power delivery and avoid overheating the chip. When the junction temperature reaches 150ºC, the converter shuts down. Normal operation resumes when the junction temperature drops to 120ºC.

Battery Current Analog Output

The IC has an IB pin to get the real-time battery current. The voltage at IB (V_{IB}) is a fraction of the battery current. It indicates the current flowing into of the battery.

For a 10mΩ current-sensing resistor in charge mode, calculate V_{IB} with Equation (3):

$$V_{IB} = I_{CHG} \times 0.36(V) \quad (3)$$

Note that scaling the current-sensing resistor also scales the gain of IB.

Series Interface

The IC uses an I²C-compatible interface for flexible charging parameter settings and instantaneous device status reporting. The I²C is a bidirectional, 2-wire serial interface. Only two bus lines are required: a serial data line (SDA) and serial clock line (SCL).

The I²C interface supports both standard mode (up to 100kb) and fast mode (up to 400kb). Both SDA and SCL are bi-directional lines, connecting to the positive supply voltage via a current source or pull-up resistor. When the bus is free, both lines are HIGH. SDA and SCL are open drain.

The data on the SDA line must be stable during the clock's HIGH period. The HIGH or LOW state of the data line can only change when the clock signal on the SCL line is LOW. One clock pulse is generated for each data bit transferred.

All transactions begin with a START (S) and can be terminated by a STOP (P). A HIGH to LOW transition on the SDA line when SCL is HIGH defines a START condition. A LOW to HIGH transition on the SDA line when SCL is HIGH defines a STOP condition.

START and STOP conditions are always generated by the master. The bus is considered busy after the START condition, and free after the STOP condition. Every byte on the SDA line must be 8 bits long. The number of bytes to be transmitted per transfer is unrestricted. Each byte must be followed by an acknowledge bit. Data is transferred with the most significant bit (MSB) first. If a slave cannot receive or transmit another complete byte of data until it has performed some other function, it can hold the clock line SCL low to force the master into a wait state (clock stretching). The data transfer continues when the slave is ready for another byte of data and releases the clock line SCL.

An acknowledge bit takes place after every byte. The acknowledge bit allows the receiver to signal to the transmitter that the byte was successfully received; then another byte may be sent. All clock pulses, including the acknowledge ninth clock pulse, are generated by the master.

The transmitter releases the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse so the receiver can pull the SDA line LOW. It remains HIGH during the ninth clock pulse; this is not the acknowledge signal. The master can then generate either a STOP to abort the transfer, or a repeated START to begin a new transfer.

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After the START, a slave address is sent. This address is 7 bits long, followed by the eighth data direction bit (bit R/W). A 0 indicates a transmission (WRITE), and a 1 indicates a request for data (READ).

If the register address is not defined, the IC sends back negative acknowledgment (NACK) and returns to an idle state.

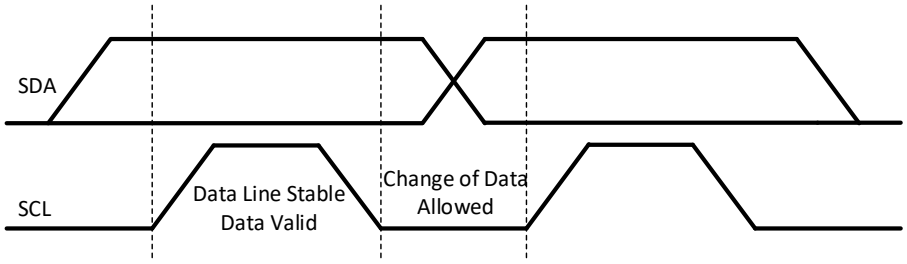

Figure 6: Bit Transfer on the I²C Bus

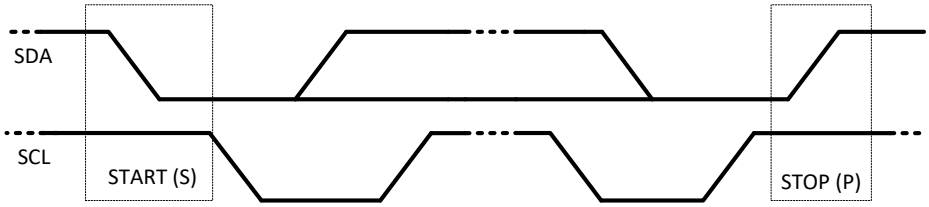

Figure 7: START and STOP Conditions

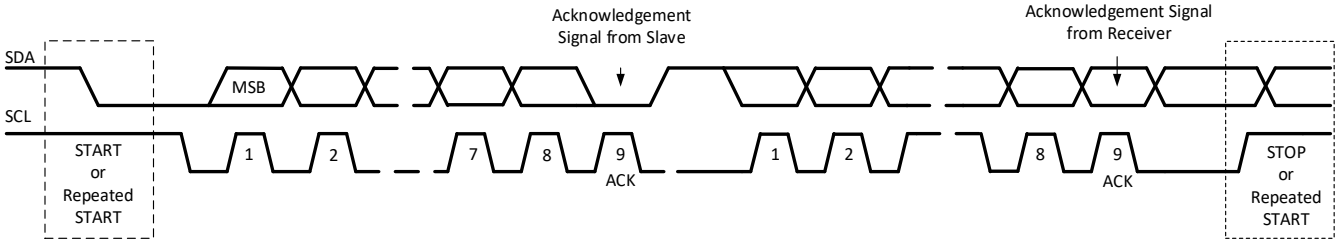

Figure 8: Data Transfer on the I²C BUS

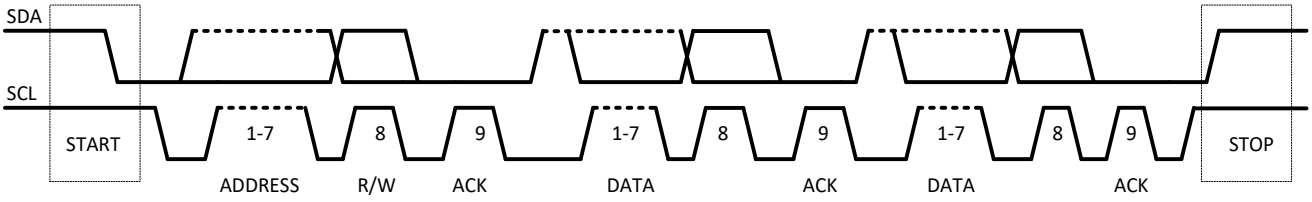

Figure 9: Complete Data Transfer

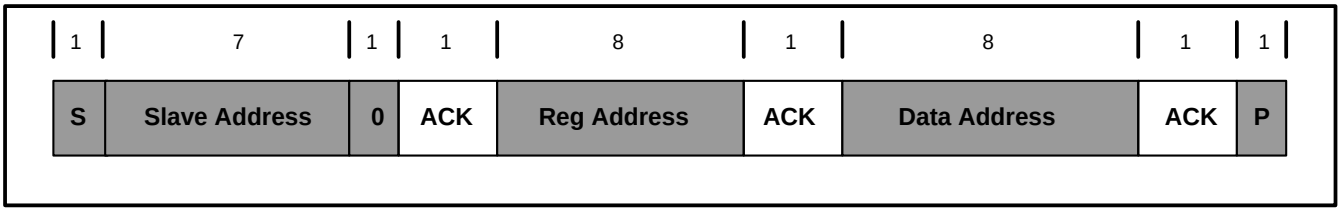

Figure 10: Single Write

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Figure 11: Single Read

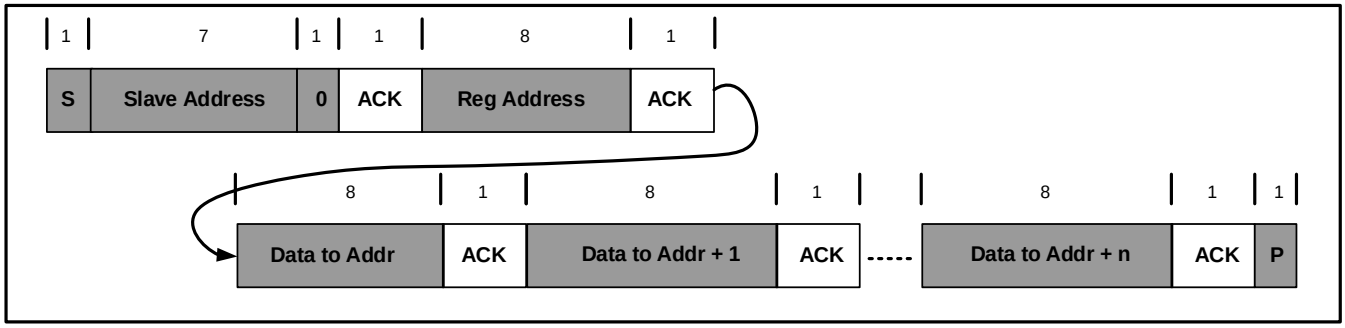

Figure 12: Multi Write

Figure 13: Multi Read

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I²C REGISTER MAP

IC Address: 6BH

Register Name	Address	R/W	Description
REG00	0x00	R/W	Input voltage regulation setting and input current limit setting.
REG01	0x01	R/W	Charge current setting and pre-charge current setting.
REG02	0x02	R/W	Battery regulation voltage and termination current setting.
REG05	0x05	R	Status register.
REG06	0x06	R	Fault register.
REG07	0x07	R/W	Miscellaneous control.
REG08	0x08	R/W	JEITA control.

REG 00H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	REG_RST	0	Y	R/W	0: Keep current setting 1: Reset	Reset all registers to default. After reset, this bit returns to 0 automatically.
6	EN_TIMER	1	Y	R/W	0: Disable 1: Enable	Charge safety timer control. Default: Enable
5	VINMIN[2]	1	Y	R/W	200mV	Input voltage dynamic regulation. Offset: 4.45V Range: 4.45V to 4.8V Default: 200mV (4.65V)
4	VINMIN[1]	0	Y	R/W	100mV	
3	VINMIN[0]	0	Y	R/W	50mV	
2	IINLIM[2]	0	Y	R/W	000: 100mA 001: 500mA 010: 1000mA 011: 1500mA 100: 1800mA 101: 2100mA 110: 2400mA 111: 3000mA	Input current limit Default: 500mA
1	IINLIM[1]	0	Y	R/W		
0	IINLIM[0]	1	Y	R/W		

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REG 01H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	ICC[4]	0	Y	R/W	1600mA	Charge current setting for a 10mΩ sensing resistor. Offset: 500mA Range: 500mA to 3.6A Default: 1A A scaling sensing resistor scales the setting at the same ratio.
6	ICC[3]	0	Y	R/W	800mA	
5	ICC[2]	1	Y	R/W	400mA	
4	ICC[1]	0	Y	R/W	200mA	
3	ICC[0]	1	Y	R/W	100mA	
2	EN_NTC	1	Y	R/W	0: Disable 1: Enable	Default: Enable
1	IPRE[1]	0	Y	R/W	01: 150mA 10: 250mA 11: 350mA	Pre-charge current setting for a 10mΩ sensing resistor. Range: 150mA to 350mA Default: 150mA
0	IPRE[0]	1	Y	R/W		

REG 02H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	BATT_OVP_DIS	0	Y	R/W	0: Enable battery OVP function 1: Disable battery OVP function	Default: Enable
6	BATT_REG[2]	0	Y	R/W	000: 3.6V 001: 4.1V 010: 4.2V 011: 4.3V 100: 4.35V 101: 4.4V 110: 4.45V	Charge voltage regulation. Default: 4.2V
5	BATT_REG[1]	1	Y	R/W		
4	BATT_REG[0]	0	Y	R/W		
3	JEITA_DIS	1	Y	R/W	0: JEITA enabled, NTC warm/cool decrease ICC or V_{BATT_REG} 1: JEITA disabled, NTC warm/cool only report status and INT	Default: JEITA disabled
2	ITERM[1]	0	Y	R/W	200mA	Charge termination current for 10mΩ sensing resistor. Offset: 100mA Range: 100mA to 400mA Default: 100mA
1	ITERM[0]	0	Y	R/W	100mA	
0	CHG_EN	1	Y	R/W	0: Disable charge 1: Enable charge	Default: Enable charge

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REG 05H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	CHG_STAT [1]	0	Y	R	00: Not charging 01: Pre-charge 10: CC or CV charge 11: Charge done	
4	CHG_STAT [0]	0	Y	R		
3	VPPM_STAT	0	Y	R	0: No VINPPM 1: VINPPM	
2	IPPM_STAT	0	Y	R	0: No IINPPM 1: IINPPM	
1	USB1_PLUG_IN	0	Y	R	0: USB1 is not plugged in 1: USB1 is plugged in	V_{IN} > 3.45V
0	Reserved	0	Y	R		

An interrupt is asserted when any bit of this REG changes.

REG 06H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	BATT_UVLO	0	Y	R	0: Battery not ULVO 1: Battery UVLO	If battery UVLO is touched, bit is set to 1. When the battery is charged again, this bit resets to 0.
6	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
4	CHG_FAULT [1]	0	Y	R	00: Normal 01: USB1 UV 10: USB1 OV 11: Safety timer expiration	
3	CHG_FAULT [0]	0	Y	R		
2	NTC_FAULT [2]	0	Y	R	000: Normal 001: Warm 010: Cool 011: Cold 100: Hot	
1	NTC_FAULT [1]	0	Y	R		
0	NTC_FAULT [0]	0	Y	R		

An interrupt signal is asserted when any bit of this REG changes.

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REG 07H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	BATT_OVP	0	Y	R	0: Battery normal 1: Battery OVP	
4	NTC_STOP	1	Y	R/W	0: NTC out of window only report in register 1: NTC out of window suspend the charge operation	
3	VIN_OVP	0	Y	R/W	0: VIN_OVP = 6V 1: VIN_OVP = 11V	
2	SW_FREQ	0	Y	R/W	0: 700kHz 1: 1200kHz	Default: 700kHz
1	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

REG 08H

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	JEITA_VSET	1	Y	R/W	0: V_{BATT_REG} minus 100mV 1: V_{BATT_REG} minus 200mV	Default: $V_{BATTFULL}$ minus 200mV
6	JEITA_ISET	1	Y	R/W	0: 14.3% of ICC 1: 50% of ICC	Default: 50% of ICC
5	VHOT	1	Y	R/W	0: 34% 1: 36%	Hot threshold setting default: 36%
4	VWARM[1]	0	Y	R/W	00: 44% 01: 40% 10: 38% 11: 36%	Warm threshold setting Default: 40%
3	VWARM[0]	1	Y	R/W		
2	VCOOL[1]	1	Y	R/W	00: 72% 01: 68% 10: 64% 11: 60%	Cool threshold setting Default: 60%
1	VCOOL[0]	1	Y	R/W		
0	VCOLD	0	Y	R/W	0: 72% 1: 68%	Cold threshold setting Default: 72% (0)

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REG 0AH (8)

Bit	Name	POR	Reset by REG_RST	R/W	Description	Comment
7	TMR	0	N/A	N/A	0: Charge timer is 20hrs 1: Charge timer is 10hrs	Default: 0: Charge timer is 20hrs
6	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
4	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3	VPRE	0	N/A	N/A	0: Pre-charge threshold is 3V 1: Pre-charge threshold is 2.5V	Default: 0: Pre-charge threshold is 3V
2	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Note:

8) Register 0AH is for OTP only and not accessible to users.

OTP MAP

#	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
0x02	N/A	BATT_REG: 3.6V to 4.45V			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0x07	N/A	N/A	N/A	NTC_STOP	VIN_OVP	N/A	N/A	N/A
0x0A	TMR	N/A	N/A	N/A	VPRE	N/A	N/A	N/A

OTP DEFAULT

OTP items	Default
BATT_REG[2:0]	4.2V
NTC_STOP	1: NTC out of window suspend the charge
VIN_OVP	0: VIN_OVP = 6V
TMR	0: Charge timer is 20hrs
VPRE	0: Pre-charge threshold is 3V

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

NTC Function

The JEITA profile is supported for the battery temperature management. For a given NTC thermistor, select an appropriate R_{T1} and R_{T2} to set the NTC window, calculated with Equation (4) and Equation (5):

$$R_{T1} = \frac{R_{NTC\_HOT} \times R_{NTC\_COLD} \times (V_{COLD} - V_{HOT})}{V_{COLD} \times V_{HOT} \times (R_{NTC\_COLD} - R_{NTC\_HOT})} \quad (4)$$

$$R_{T2} = \frac{R_{NTC\_HOT} \times R_{NTC\_COLD} \times (V_{COLD} - V_{HOT})}{V_{HOT} \times (1 - V_{COLD}) \times R_{NTC\_COLD} - V_{COLD} \times (1 - V_{HOT}) \times R_{NTC\_HOT}} \quad (5)$$

Where R_{NTC_HOT} is the value of the NTC resistor at the upper bound of its operating temperature range, and R_{NTC_COLD} is the value at its lower bound. V_{COLD} is the hot temperature threshold percentage, which can be selected as 72% or 68%. V_{HOT} is the cold temperature threshold percentage, which can be selected as 34% or 36%.

The warm and cool temperature threshold can be calculated using Equation (6) and Equation (7):

$$V_{WARM} = \frac{R_{T2} // R_{NTC\_WARM}}{R_{T1} + R_{T2} // R_{NTC\_WARM}} \quad (6)$$

$$V_{COOL} = \frac{R_{T2} // R_{NTC\_COOL}}{R_{T1} + R_{T2} // R_{NTC\_COOL}} \quad (7)$$

Choose the nearest warm/cool threshold in REG08H using the results from the calculations above.

If no external NTC is available, connect R_{T1} and R_{T2} to keep the voltage on NTC within the valid NTC window (e.g. R_{T1} = R_{T2} = 10kΩ).

Selecting the Inductor

Inductor selection requires a tradeoff between cost, size, and efficiency. A lower inductance value means a smaller size, but results in higher current ripple, magnetic hysteretic losses, and output capacitances. A higher inductance value offers lower ripple current and smaller output filter capacitors, but results in higher inductor DC resistance (DCR) loss.

Table 2 shows the recommended values to choose the best inductor for the desired application.

Table 2: Inductance Selection Guide

RS1(mΩ)	Max I_{CC} (A)	L (μH)
10	3.6	1
20	1.8	2.2
30	1.2	3.3
50	0.72	4.7

Choose an inductor that does not saturate under the worst-case load condition.

Selecting the PMID Capacitor (C_{PMID})

Select the PMID capacitor (C_{PMID}) based on the demand of the PMID current ripple.

In charge mode, C_{PMID} acts as the input capacitor of the buck converter. The input current ripple is calculated using Equation (8):

$$I_{RMS\_MAX} = I_{CC\_MAX} \times \frac{\sqrt{V_{BATT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{BATT})}}{V_{IN}} \quad (8)$$

Select the PMID capacitors based on the ripple current temperature rise not exceeding 10°C. For best results, use ceramic capacitors with X5R dielectrics, low ESR, and small temperature coefficients.

Compensating in the Current-Sensing Resistor

The soldering tin has resistance. For a 10mΩ resistor soldered on the PCB, the total resistance between resistor pads is about 11mΩ to 12mΩ.

One effective compensation method is to apply a resistor divider for the CSP/BATT pins (see Figure 14).

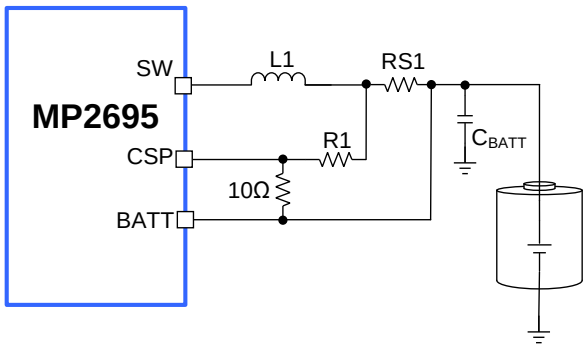

Figure 14: Current-Sensing Compensation

After the PCB is assembled, apply a 2A DC current source between SW and BATT. Measure the voltage drop across the current-sensing

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resistor on its PCB pads, which is V_{CS}. R1 can then be calculated using Equation (9):

$$R1 = \frac{Vcs - 2 \times RS1}{2 \times RS1} \times 10\Omega \quad (9)$$

PCB Layout Guidelines

Efficient PCB layout is critical to meet specified noise, efficiency, and stability requirements. For the best performance, follow the guidelines below:

1. Place the PMID capacitor as close as possible to PMID and PGND.
2. Keep the PMID capacitor's return trace to the IC's PMID and PGND pins as short as possible.
3. Connect AGND to the ground of the PMID capacitor.
4. Keep the switching node short.
5. Connect the power pads for VIN, PMID, and PGND to as many coppers planes on the board as possible to improve thermal performance by conducting heat to the PCB.

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TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

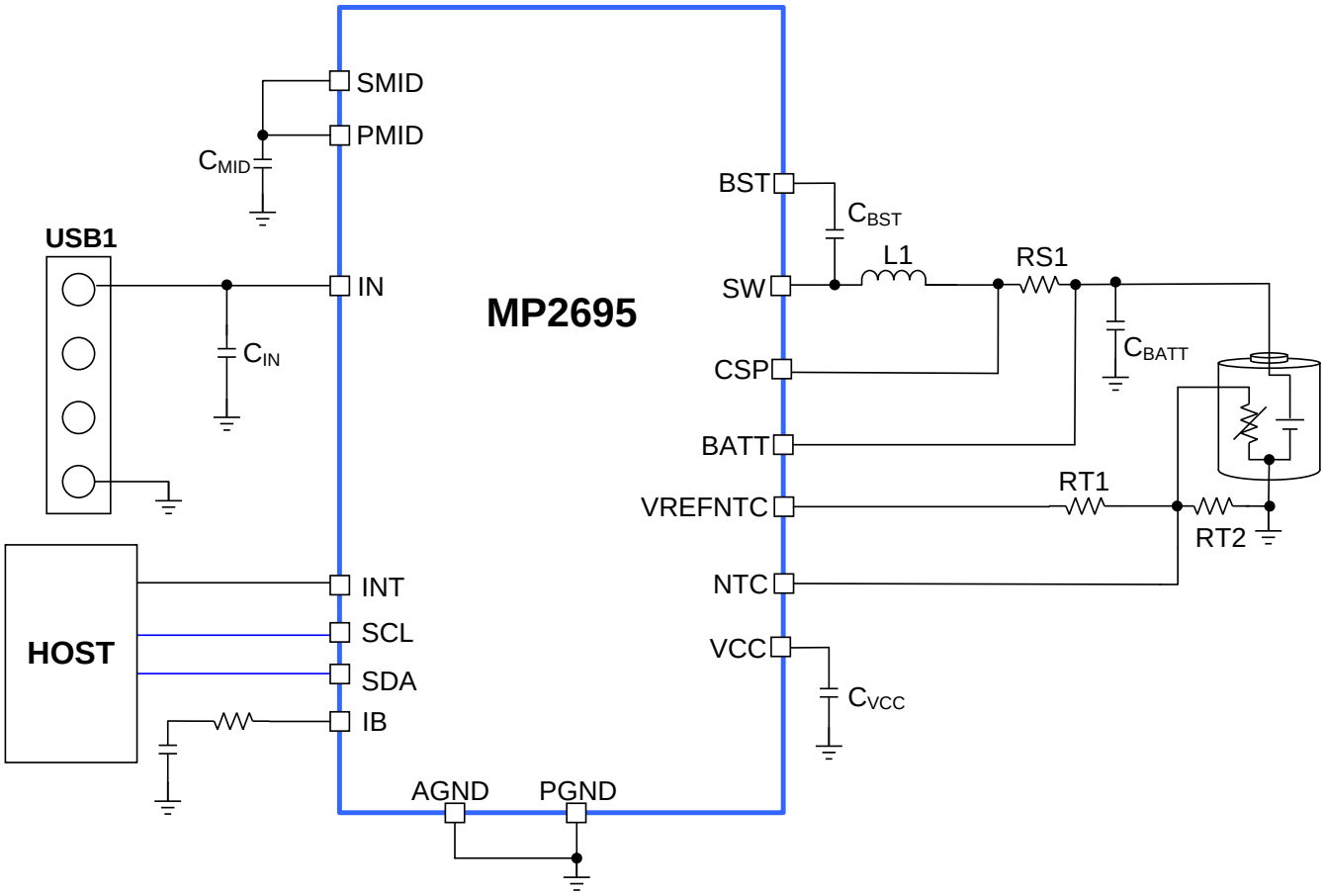

Figure 15: Typical Application Circuit for Power Bank

Table 3: Key BOM of Figure 15

Qty	Ref	Value	Description	Package	Manufacture
1	C_{IN}	1μF	Ceramic capacitor, 16V, X5R or X7R	0603	Any
1	C_{MID}	10μF	Ceramic capacitor, 16V, X5R or X7R	0805	Any
1	C_{BATT}	22μF	Ceramic capacitor, 10V, X5R or X7R	0805	Any
1	C_{VCC}	2.2μF	Ceramic capacitor, 6.3V, X5R or X7R	0603	Any
1	C_{BST}	470nF	Ceramic capacitor, 16V, X5R or X7R	0603	Any
1	L1	1μH	Inductor, 1μH, low DCR	SMD	Any
1	RS1	10mΩ	Film resistor, 1%	1206	Any

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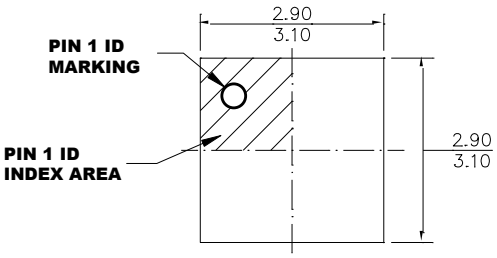
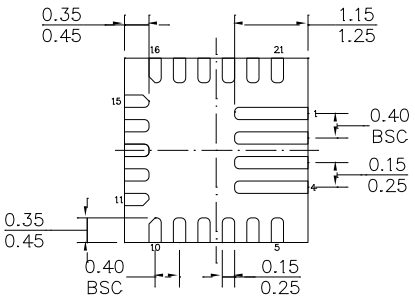
PACKAGE INFORMATION

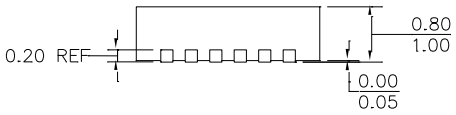
QFN-21 (3mmx3mm)



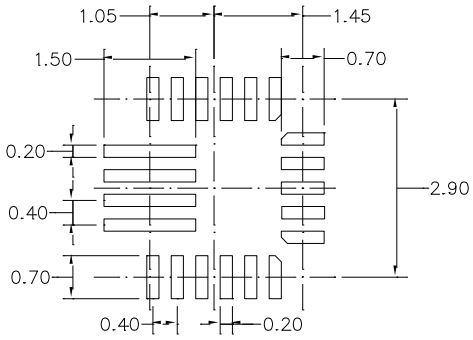
TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTE:

1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2) LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE 0.08 MILLIMETERS MAX.
3) JEDEC REFERENCE IS MO-220.
4) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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