

bq40z60 Charging Voltage Compensation

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ABSTRACT

The bq40z60 integrated charger is a NVDC buck architecture and the charging voltage range is set by the feedback resistors and a set of charging parameters. If you find that the charging voltage is not accurate, then you can use this document to adjust parameters to improve the accuracy.

Hardware Configuration:

The charger feedback resistors set the maximum output voltage for the charger. The charger is an NVDC architecture, so the gauge dynamically adjusts the feedback voltage from 610 mV to 1220 mV as the cells charge.

The equation to set the feedback voltage is: Maximum output voltage = 1220 mV × (1 + R1 / R2)

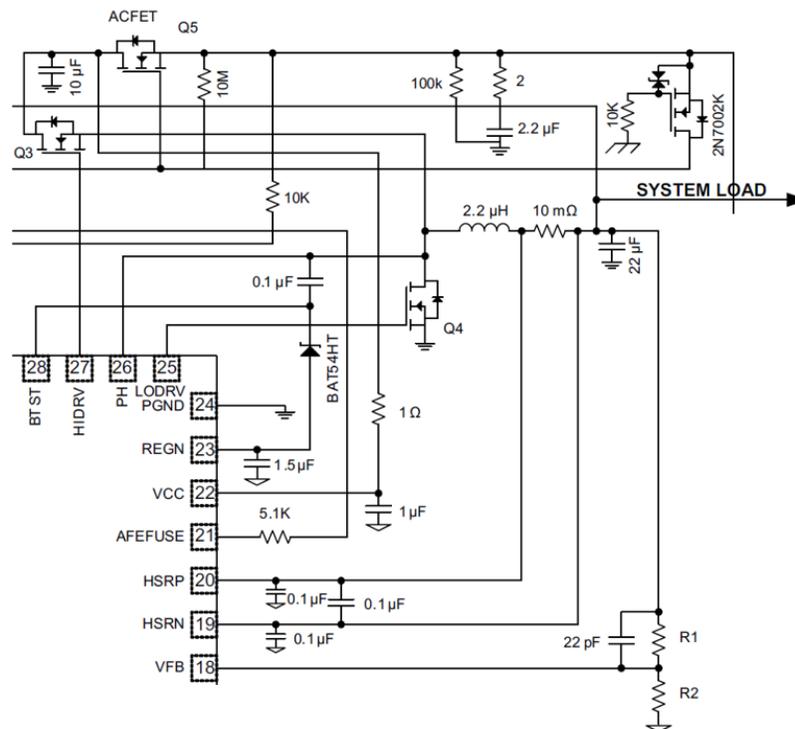


Figure 1. bq40z60 Charger

Firmware Configuration:

The bq40z60 firmware charging algorithm sets the charging voltage range. You do not have to change the feedback resistors to reduce the charging voltage. The device can adjust for this, but there is a resolution issue that we have to compensate. The issue is that the **Voltage Resolution** register accepts an integer, so the calculated value must be rounded.

Charging Voltage

Sets the maximum pack charging voltage. Multiply the data flash *Voltage* parameter by the number of series cells.

Minimum Output Voltage

Sets the minimum voltage for NVDC charging voltage range.

Voltage Resolution

Sets the step size that the firmware uses for the NVDC charging voltage.

Assumptions for this example:

Cell configuration: 3S

Desired **Charging Voltage**: 12300 mV (4100 mV per cell)

The formula for the **Minimum Output Voltage** = $610 \text{ mV} \times (1 + R1 / R2)$, where we set $R1 = 332 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $R2 = 35.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ for a 3S configuration. So, the **Minimum Output Voltage** = 6283 mV

The formula for the **Voltage Resolution** = $(610 \text{ mV} \times (1 + R1 / R2)) / 256$.

So, **Voltage Resolution** = $6283 \text{ mV} / 256 = \underline{24.54 \text{ mV}}$

The device only accepts an integer for the **Voltage Resolution**, so we enter 24 mV to be conservative. This is the firmware limitation that causes a mismatch between the desired maximum **Charging Voltage** and the actual maximum charging voltage. The **Voltage Resolution** parameter will be set in μV in the next firmware revision to allow better resolution.

The charger has an internal Voltage Register that sets the number of **Voltage Resolution** steps required to reach the **Charging Voltage**. The full-scale range of the Voltage Register is 256 steps.

Charging Voltage = **Minimum Output Voltage** + **Voltage Resolution** \times Voltage Register

$12300 \text{ mV} = 6283 + 24 \times \text{Voltage Register}$

Voltage Register = $(12300 - 6283) / 24 = \underline{250.7} \Rightarrow 250$

This is where the **Voltage Resolution** data entry limitation affects the results.

The desired maximum **Charging Voltage** = $6283 + 24 \times 250 = 12283 \text{ mV}$, but the hardware control loop uses the actual voltage resolution of 24.54 mV. Therefore, the actual maximum **Charging Voltage** = $6283 + 24.54 \times 250 = 12418 \text{ mV}$, which exceeds the desired maximum **Charging Voltage**.

The firmware should set it to 245, based on the true charging voltage range.

$$\text{Voltage Register} = (12300 - 6283) / 24.54 = \underline{245.2} \Rightarrow 245$$

$$\text{Charging Voltage} = 6283 + 24.54 \times 245 = \underline{12295 \text{ mV}}$$

The device will use the entered Voltage Resolution setting (24 mV) to set the internal Voltage Register.

We need to set the **Charging Voltage** lower to force the Voltage Register to 245 to match the hardware control loop.

Therefore, you should reduce the **Charging Voltage** parameters to compensate for this mismatch.

$$\text{Charging Voltage} = 6283 + 24 \times 245 = \underline{12163 \text{ mV}}$$

Therefore, set the data flash **Voltage** (cell based) to $12163 \text{ mV} / 3 = \underline{4054.3 \text{ mV}} \Rightarrow 4054 \text{ mV}$.

If we set the **Voltage** to 4054 mV. (12162-mV stack), then the device will set the Voltage Register to $(12300 - 6283) / 24.54 = \underline{245.2} \Rightarrow 245$.

This should allow the control loop voltage range to be 6283 mV to 12295 mV ($6283 + 24.54 \times 245$). The pack should switch to CV mode at this voltage and taper the current. You can follow the same process, if you want to set the peak charging voltage slightly higher.

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