BQ25170J：适用于单芯锂离子、锂聚合物和磷酸铁锂电池且符合 JEITA 标准的 800mA 线性电池充电器

1 特性

- 可承受高达 30V 的输入电压
- 自动睡眠模式，可降低功耗
  - 350nA 电池泄漏电流
  - 禁用充电时，输入泄漏电流为 80μA
- 支持单芯锂离子、锂聚合物和磷酸铁锂电池
- 操作可使用外部电阻器进行编程
  - 用于设置电池稳压电压的 VSET：
    - 锂离子电池：4.05V、4.1V、4.2V、4.35V、4.4V
    - 磷酸铁锂电池：3.5V、3.6V、3.7V
  - 用于设置 10mA 至 800mA 充电电流的 ISET
- 高精度
  - 充电电压精度为 ±0.5%
  - 充电电流精度为 ±10%
- 充电特性
  - 预充电电流为 20% ISET
  - 用于控制充电过程在 JEITA 标准范围内的 TS 引脚
  - 终止电流为 10% ISET
  - 用于监控电池温度的 NTC 热敏电阻输入
  - 用于控制充电功能的引脚
  - 用于状态和故障指示的开漏输出
  - 用于电源正常指示的开漏输出
- 集成故障保护
  - 6.6V 输入过压保护
  - 基于 VSET 的输出过压保护
  - 1000mA 过流保护
  - 125°C 热调节；150°C 热关断保护
  - OUT 短路保护
  - VSET、ISET 引脚短路/开路保护

2 应用

- 真正无线耳机
- 可穿戴附件、智能手环
- 美容美发
- 电动牙刷
- 车队管理、资产跟踪

3 说明

BQ25170J 是一款集成式 800mA 线性充电器，适用于面向空间受限型便携式应用的单芯锂离子、锂聚合物和磷酸铁锂电池。该器件具有为电池充电的单电源输出。只要安全计时器期间内平均系统负载不会妨碍电池充满电，就可以使系统负载与电池并联。当系统负载与电池并联时，充电电流会由系统和电池共享。

该器件分三个阶段为锂离子电池充电：对完全放电电池进行恢复性充电的预充电阶段，为电池充上大部分电量的恒流快速充电阶段，以及使电池电量充满的电压调节阶段。

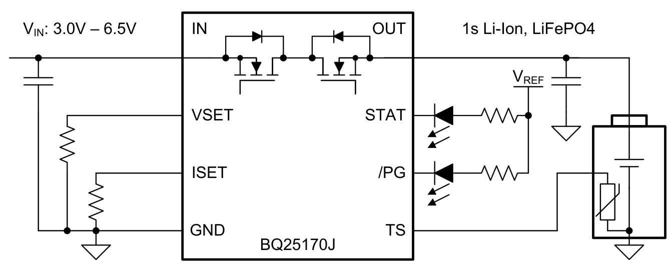
在所有充电阶段，内部控制环路都会监控 IC 结温，当其超过内部温度阈值 T_{REG} 时，它会减少充电电流。

充电器功率级和充电电流感测功能均完全集成。该充电器具有高精度电流和电压调节环路功能、充电状态显示和自动充电终止功能。充电电压和快速充电电流可通过外部电阻编程设定。预充电和终止电流阈值由快速充电电流设置决定。

器件信息

器件型号(1)	封装	封装尺寸（标称值）
BQ25170J	WSON (8)	2.0mm x 2.0mm

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请参阅数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。



简化版原理图

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4 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
October 2021	*	Initial Release

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

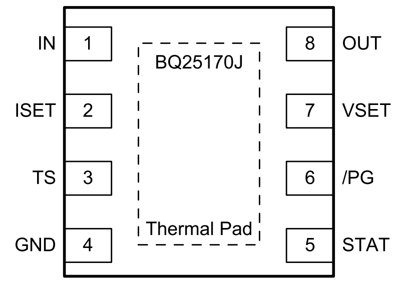


图 5-1. WSON Package 8-Pin Top View

表 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER		
IN	1	P	Input power, connected to external DC supply. Bypass IN with at least 1-µF capacitor to GND, placed close to the IC.
ISET	2	I	Programs the device fast-charge current. External resistor from ISET to GND defines fast charge current value. Expected range is 30 kΩ (10 mA) to 375 Ω (800 mA). ICHG = K_{ISET} / R_{ISET}. Precharge current is defined as 20% of ICHG. Termination current is defined as 10% of ICHG.
TS	3	I	Temperature Qualification Voltage Input. Connect a negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor directly from TS to GND (AT103-2 recommended). Charge suspends when the TS pin voltage is out of range. If TS function is not needed, connect an external 10-kΩ resistor from this pin to GND. Pulling TS < V_{TS_ENZ} will disable the charger.
GND	4	–	Ground pin
STAT	5	O	Open drain charger status indication output. Connect to pull-up rail via 10-kΩ resistor. LOW indicates charge in progress. HIGH indicates charge complete or charge disabled. When a fault condition is detected STAT pin blinks at 1 Hz.
$\overline{PG}$	6	O	Open drain charge power good indication output. Connect to pull-up rail via 10-kΩ resistor. $\overline{PG}$ pulls low when V_{IN} > V_{IN_LOWV} and VOUT + V_{SLEEPZ} < V_{IN} < V_{IN_OV}.
VSET	7	I	Programs the regulation voltage for OUT pin with a pull-down resistor. Valid resistor range is 18 kΩ to 100 kΩ, values outside this range will suspend charge. Refer to 节 7.3.1.2 for voltage level details. Recommend using ±1% tolerance resistor with <200 ppm/ºC temperature coefficient.
OUT	8	P	Battery Connection. System Load may be connected in parallel to battery. Bypass OUT with at least 1-µF capacitor to GND, placed close to the IC.
Thermal Pad	—	—	Exposed pad beneath the IC for heat dissipation. Solder thermal pad to the board with vias connecting to solid GND plane.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[(1)]

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	IN	–0.3	30	V
Voltage	OUT	–0.3	13	V
Voltage	ISET, $\overline{PG}$, STAT, TS, VSET	–0.3	5.5	V
Output Sink Current	$\overline{PG}$, STAT		5	mA
T_J	Junction temperature	–40	150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	–65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins[(1)]	±2500	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins[(2)]	±1500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input voltage	3.0		6.6	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage			4.4	V
I_{OUT}	Output current			0.8	A
T_J	Junction temperature	–40		125	°C
C_{IN}	IN capacitor	1			µF
C_{OUT}	OUT capacitor	1			µF
R_{VSET}	VSET resistor	18		100	kΩ
R_{VSET_TOL}	Tolerance for VSET resistor	-1		1	%
R_{VSET_TEMPCO}	Temperature coefficient for VSET resistor			200	ppm/℃
R_{ISET}	ISET resistor	0.375		30	kΩ
R_{TS}	TS thermistor resistor (recommend 103AT-2)		10		kΩ

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		BQ25170J DSG 8 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (JEDEC[1])	75.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	93.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	41.8	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	3.8	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	41.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	17.0	°C/W

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

3.0V < V_{IN} < V_{IN_OV} and V_{IN} > V_{OUT} + V_{SLEEP}, T_J = -40°C to +125°C, and T_J = 25°C for typical values (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
QUIESCENT CURRENTS						
I_{Q_OUT}	Quiescent output current (OUT)	OUT= 4.2V, IN floating or IN = 0V - 5V, Charge Disabled, T_J = 25 °C		0.350	0.6	µA
		OUT= 4.2V, IN floating or IN = 0V - 5V, Charge Disabled, T_J < 105 °C		0.350	0.8	µA
$I_{SD\_IN\_TS}$	Shutdown input current (IN) with charge disabled via TS pin	IN = 5V, Charge Disabled (V_{TS} < V_{TS_ENZ}), no battery		80	110	µA
$I_{STANDBY\_IN}$	Standby input current (IN) with charge terminated	IN = 5V, Charge Enabled, charge terminated		190		µA
I_{Q_IN}	Quiescent input current (IN)	IN = 5V, OUT = 3.8V, Charge Enabled, ICHG = 0A		0.45	0.6	mA
INPUT						
V_{IN_OP}	IN operating range		3.0		6.6	V
V_{IN_LOWV}	IN voltage to start charging	IN rising	3.05	3.09	3.15	V
V_{IN_LOWV}	IN voltage to stop charging	IN falling	2.80	2.95	3.10	V
V_{SLEEPZ}	Exit sleep mode threshold	IN rising, V_{IN} - V_{OUT}, OUT = 4V	95	135	175	mV
V_{SLEEP}	Sleep mode threshold hysteresis	IN falling, V_{IN} - V_{OUT}, OUT = 4V		80		mV
V_{IN_OV}	VIN overvoltage rising threshold	IN rising	6.60	6.75	6.90	V
V_{IN_OVZ}	VIN overvoltage falling threshold	IN falling		6.63		V
CONFIGURATION PINS SHORT/OPEN PROTECTION						
R_{ISET_SHORT}	Highest resistor value considered short	R_{ISET} below this at startup, charger does not initiate charge, power cycle or TS toggle to reset			350	Ω
R_{VSET_SHORT}	Highest resistor value considered short	R_{VSET} below this at startup, charger does not initiate charge, power cycle or TS toggle to reset			2.8	kΩ
R_{VSET_OPEN}	Lowest resistor value considered open	R_{VSET} above this at startup, charger does not initiate charge, power cycle or TS toggle to reset	120			kΩ
BATTERY CHARGER						
V_{DO}	Dropout voltage (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})	VIN falling, VOUT = 4.35V, IOUT = 500mA		425		mV
V_{REG_ACC}	OUT charge voltage regulation accuracy	Tj = 25℃, all VSET settings	–0.5		0.5	%
		Tj = -40℃ to 125℃, all VSET settings	–0.8		0.8	%
I_{CHG_RANGE}	Typical charge current regulation range	V_{OUT} > V_{BAT_LOWV}	10		800	mA
K_{ISET}	Charge current setting factor, I_{CHG} = K_{ISET} / R_{ISET}	10mA < ICHG < 800mA	270	300	330	AΩ
I_{CHG_ACC}	Charge current accuracy	R_{ISET} = 375Ω, OUT = 3.8V	720	800	880	mA
		R_{ISET} = 600Ω, OUT = 3.8V	450	500	550	mA
		R_{ISET} = 3.0kΩ, OUT = 3.8V	90	100	110	mA
		R_{ISET} = 30kΩ, OUT = 3.8V	9	10	11	mA
I_{PRECHG}	Typical pre-charge current, as percentage of ICHG	V_{OUT} < V_{BAT_LOWV}		20		%
I_{PRECHG_ACC}	Precharge current accuracy	R_{ISET} = 375Ω, OUT = 2.5V	144	160	176	mA
		R_{ISET} = 600Ω, OUT = 2.5V	85	100	110	mA
		R_{ISET} = 3.0kΩ, OUT = 2.5V	18	20	22	mA
		R_{ISET} = 30kΩ, OUT = 2.5V	1.4	2	2.6	mA

6.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

3.0V < V_{IN} < V_{IN_OV} and V_{IN} > V_{OUT} + V_{SLEEP}, T_J = -40°C to +125°C, and T_J = 25°C for typical values (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{TERM}	Typical termination current, as percentage of ICHG	V_{OUT} = V_{REG}		10		%
I_{TERM_ACC}	Termination current accuracy	R_{ISET} = 600Ω, OUT = VREG = 4.2V	45	50	55	mA
		R_{ISET} = 3.0kΩ, OUT = VREG = 4.2V	8.5	10	11.5	mA
		R_{ISET} =30kΩ, OUT = VREG = 4.2V	0.4	1	1.6	mA
V_{BAT_SHORT}	Output (OUT) short circuit voltage rising threshold, for Li-Ion chemistry	OUT rising, VSET configured for Li-Ion	2.1	2.2	2.3	V
V_{BAT_SHORT}	Output (OUT) short circuit voltage rising threshold, for $LiFePO_4$ chemistry	OUT rising, VSET configured for $LiFePO_4$	1.1	1.2	1.3	V
$V_{BAT\_SHORT\_HYS}$	Output (OUT) short circuit voltage hysteresis	OUT falling		200		mV
I_{BAT_SHORT}	OUT short circuit charging current	V_{OUT} < V_{BAT_SHORT}	12	16	20	mA
V_{BAT_LOWV}	Pre-charge to fast-charge transition threshold, for Li-Ion chemistry	OUT rising, VSET configured for Li-Ion	2.7	2.8	3.0	V
V_{BAT_LOWV}	Pre-charge to fast-charge transition threshold for Li-$FePO_4$ chemistry	OUT rising, VSET configured for $LiFePO_4$	1.9	2.0	2.1	V
$V_{BAT\_LOWV\_HYS}$	Battery LOWV hysteresis	OUT falling		100		mV
V_{RECHG}	Battery recharge threshold for Li-Ion chemistry	OUT falling, VSET configured for Li-IonV_{REG_ACC} - VOUT	75	100	125	mV
V_{RECHG}	Battery recharge threshold for $LiFePO_4$ chemistry	OUT falling, VSET configured for $LiFePO_4$, V_{REG_ACC} - VOUT	175	200	225	mV
R_{ON}	Charging path FET on-resistance	IOUT = 400mA, T_J = 25°C		845	1000	mΩ
		IOUT = 400mA, T_J = -40 - 125°C		845	1450	mΩ
BATTERY CHARGER PROTECTION						
V_{OUT_OVP}	OUT overvoltage rising threshold	VOUT rising, as percentage of VSET	103	104	105	%
V_{OUT_OVP}	OUT overvoltage falling threshold	VOUT falling, as percentage of VSET	101	102	103	%
I_{OUT_OCP}	Output current limit threshold	IOUT rising	0.9	1	1.1	A
TEMPERATURE REGULATION AND TEMPERATURE SHUTDOWN						
T_{REG}	Typical junction temperature regulation			125		°C
T_{SHUT}	Thermal shutdown rising threshold	Temperature increasing		150		°C
	Thermal shutdown falling threshold	Temperature decreasing		135		°C
BATTERY-PACK NTC MONITOR						
I_{TS_BIAS}	TS nominal bias current		36.5	38	39.5	µA
V_{COLD}	Cool to cold temperature theshold; Charge disabled	TS rising (approx. 0°C)	0.99	1.04	1.09	V
	Cold to cool temperature threshold; Charge current target increased to 20% x ISET	TS falling (approx. 4°C)	0.83	0.88	0.93	V
V_{COOL}	Normal to cool temperature threshold; Charge current target reduced to 20% x ISET	TS rising (approx. 10°C)	650	680	710	mV
	Cool to normal temperature threshold; Charge current target increased to ISET	TS falling (approx. 13°C)	580	610	640	mV

6.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

3.0V < V_{IN} < V_{IN_OV} and V_{IN} > V_{OUT} + V_{SLEEP}, T_J = -40°C to +125°C, and T_J = 25°C for typical values (unless otherwise noted)

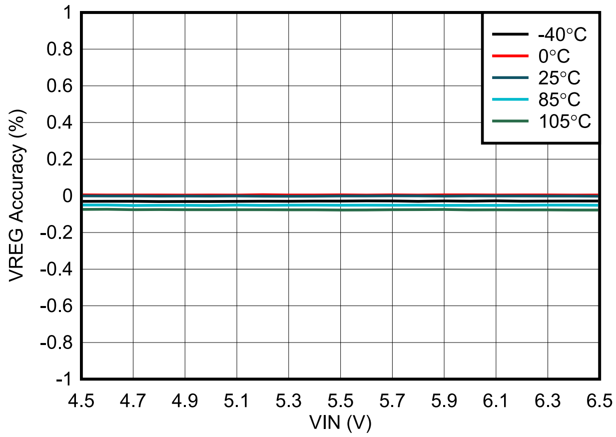
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{WARM}	Normal to warm temperature threshold; Charge current target reduced to 50% x ISET; V_{REG} reduced to 4.1V for VSET = 4.2 V, 4.35 V, 4.4 V	TS falling (approx. 45°C)	176	188	200	mV
	Warm to normal temperature threshold; Charge current target increased to ISET; V_{REG} increased to VSET for VSET = 4.2 V, 4.35 V, 4.4 V	TS rising (approx. 40°C)	208	220	232	mV
V_{HOT}	Warm to hot temperature threshold; charge disabled	TS falling (approx. 55°C)	125	135	145	mV
	Hot to warm temperature threshold; Charge current target increased to 50% x ISET; V_{REG} set to 4.1V for VSET = 4.2 V, 4.35 V, 4.4 V	TS rising (approx. 51°C)	148	158	168	mV
V_{TS_ENZ}	Charger shutdown threshold; IC enters shutdown mode	TS falling	40	50	60	mV
V_{TS_EN}	Charge enable threshold; Crossing this threshold restarts IC operation	TS rising	65	75	85	mV
V_{TS_CLAMP}	TS maximum voltage clamp	TS open-circuit (float)	2.3	2.6	2.9	V
I_{TS_LEAK}	TS pin high-level leakage	Pull-up rail 1.8V			1	µA
LOGIC OUTPUT PIN (STAT, $\overline{PG}$)						
V_{OL}	Output low threshold level	Sink current = 5mA			0.4	V
I_{OUT_BIAS}	High-level leakage current	Pull up rail 3.3V			1	µA

6.6 Timing Requirements

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
BATTERY CHARGER					
$t_{TS\_DUTY\_ON}$	TS turn-on time during TS duty cycle mode		100		ms
$t_{TS\_DUTY\_OFF}$	TS turn-off time during TS duty cycle mode		2		s
$t_{OUT\_OCP\_DGL}$	Deglitch time for I_{OUT_OCP}, IOUT rising		100		µs
t_{PRECHG}	Pre-charge safety timer accuracy	28.5	30	31.5	min
t_{SAFETY}	Fast-charge safety timer accuracy	9.5	10	10.5	hr

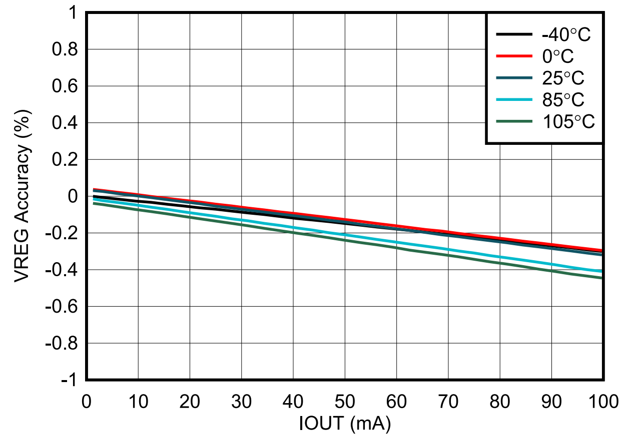
6.7 Typical Characteristics

C_{IN} = 1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1 µF, V_{IN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = 3.8 V (unless otherwise specified)



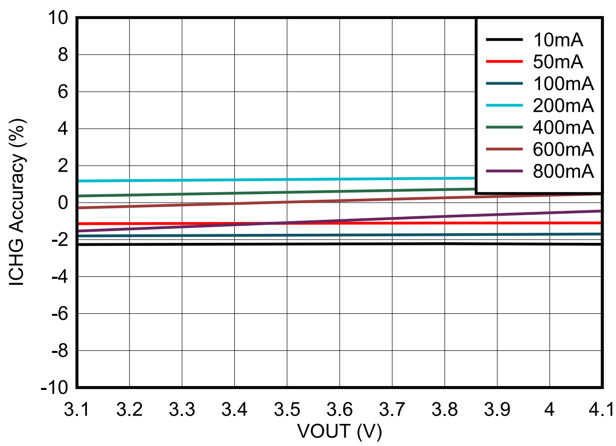
I_{OUT} = 10 mA V_{OUT} = 4.2 V

图 6-1. Line Regulation



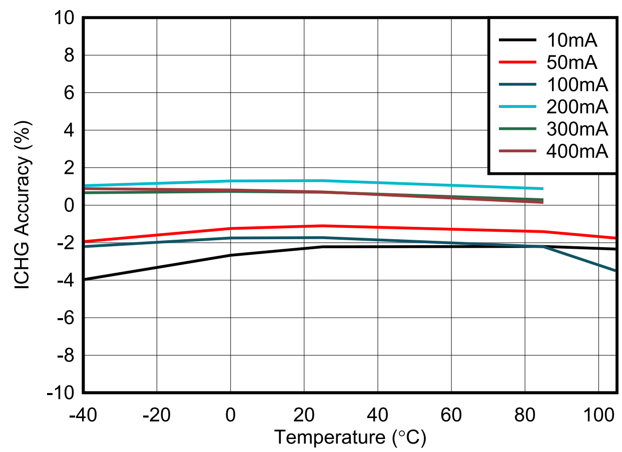
V_{IN} = 5 V V_{OUT} = 4.2 V

图 6-2. Load Regulation



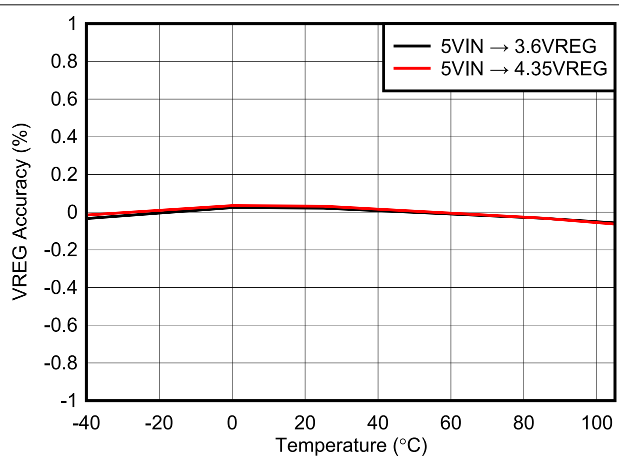
V_{IN} = 5 V Temp = 25ºC

图 6-3. ICHG Accuracy vs. V_{OUT}



V_{IN} = 5 V V_{OUT} = 3.8 V

图 6-4. ICHG Accuracy vs. Temperature



I_{OUT} = 10 mA

图 6-5. VSET Accuracy vs. Temperature

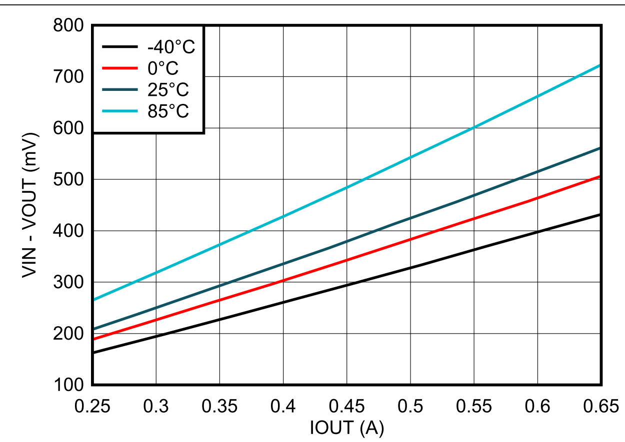
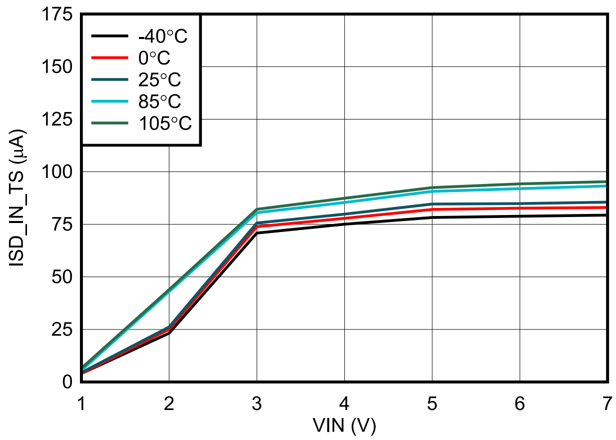
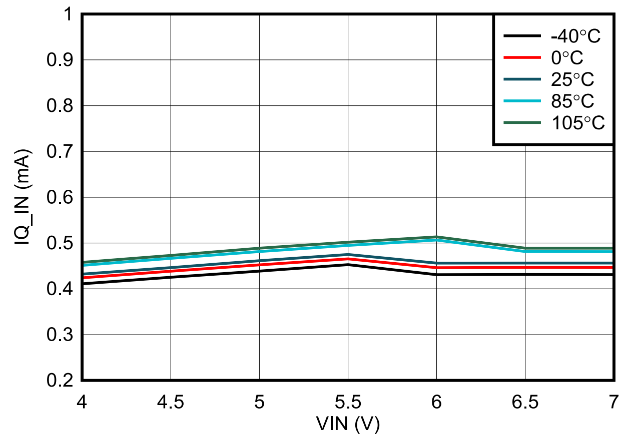


图 6-6. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



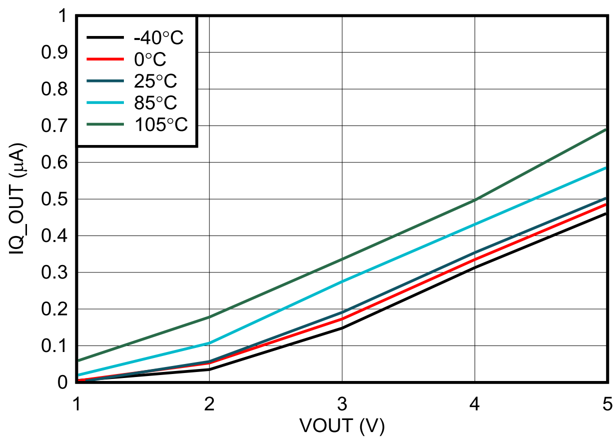
TS Pin = LOW V_{OUT} = 0 V

图 6-7. Input Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage



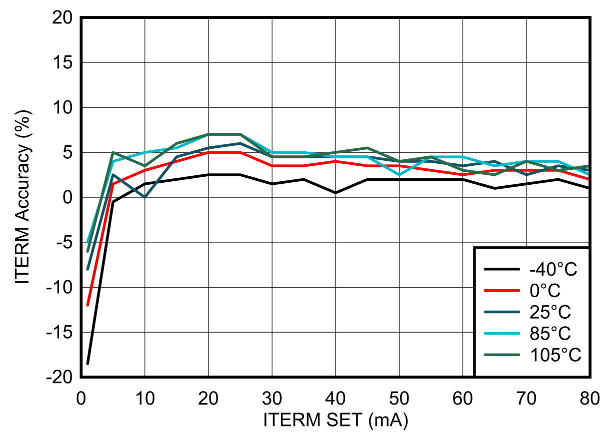
ICHG = 0 A V_{OUT} = 0 V

图 6-8. Input Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage



V_{IN} = 0 V

图 6-9. Output Quiescent Current vs. Output Voltage



V_{OUT} = 4.35 V

图 6-10. Termination Current Accuracy vs. Termination Current Setting

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The BQ25170J is an integrated 800-mA linear charger for 1-cell Li-Ion, Li-Polymer, and $LiFePO_4$ batteries. The device has a single power output that charges the battery. The system load can be placed in parallel with the battery, as long as the average system load does not prevent the battery from charging fully within the safety timer duration. When the system load is placed in parallel with the battery, the input current is shared between the system and the battery.

The device has three phases for charging a Li-Ion battery: precharge to recover a fully discharged battery, fast-charge constant current to supply the bulk of the charge, and voltage regulation to reach full capacity.

The charger includes flexibility in programming of the fast-charge current and regulation voltage. This charger is designed to work with a standard USB connection or dedicated charging adapter (DC output).

The charger also comes with a full set of safety features: battery temperature monitoring, overvoltage protection, charge safety timers, and configuration pin (VSET, ISET) short and open protection. All of these features and more are described in detail below.

The charger is designed for a single path from the input to the output to charge the battery. Upon application of a valid input power source, the configuration pins are checked for short/open circuit.

If the Li-Ion battery voltage is below the V_{BAT_LOWV} threshold, the battery is considered discharged and a preconditioning cycle begins. The amount of precharge current is 20% of the programmed fast-charge current via ISET pin. The t_{PRECHG} safety timer is active, and stops charging after expiration if battery voltage fails to rise above V_{BAT_LOWV}.

Once the battery has charged to the V_{BAT_LOWV} threshold, Fast Charge Mode is initiated, applying the fast charge current and starting the t_{SAFETY} timer. The fast charge constant current is programmed using the ISET pin. The constant current phase provides the bulk of the charge. Power dissipation in the IC is greatest in fast charge with a lower battery voltage. If the IC temperature reaches T_{REG}, the IC enters thermal regulation, slows the timer clock by half, and reduces the charge current as needed to keep the temperature from rising any further. 图 7-1 shows the typical Lithium battery charging profile with thermal regulation. Under normal operating conditions, the IC’s junction temperature is less than T_{REG} and thermal regulation is not entered.

Once the battery has charged to the regulation voltage, the voltage loop takes control and holds the battery at the regulation voltage until the current tapers to the termination threshold. The termination threshold is 10% of the programmed fast-charge current.

Further details are described in 节 7.3.

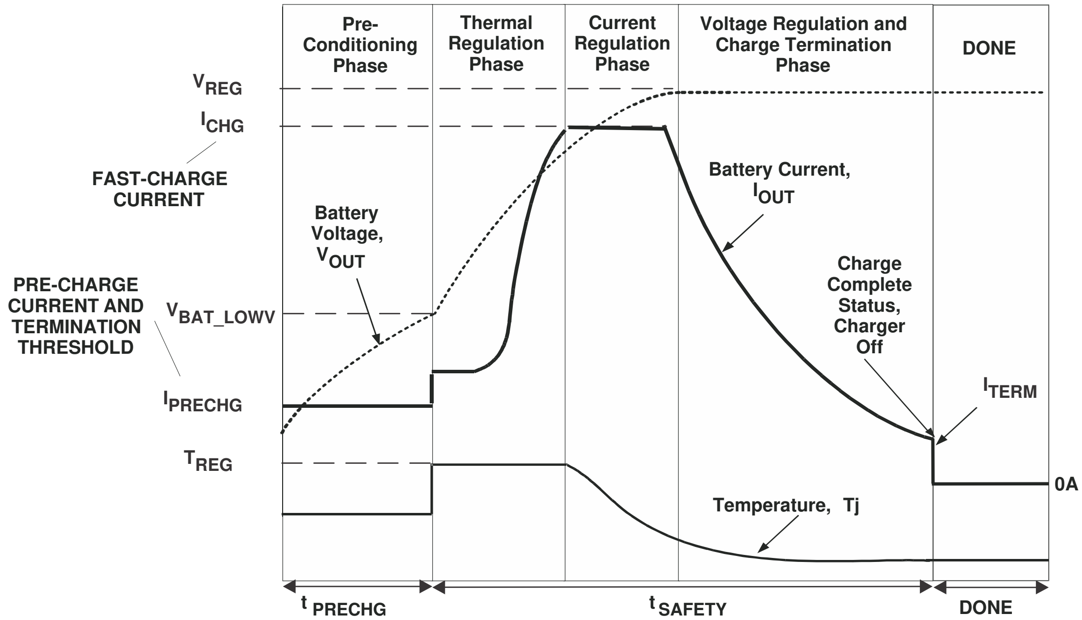
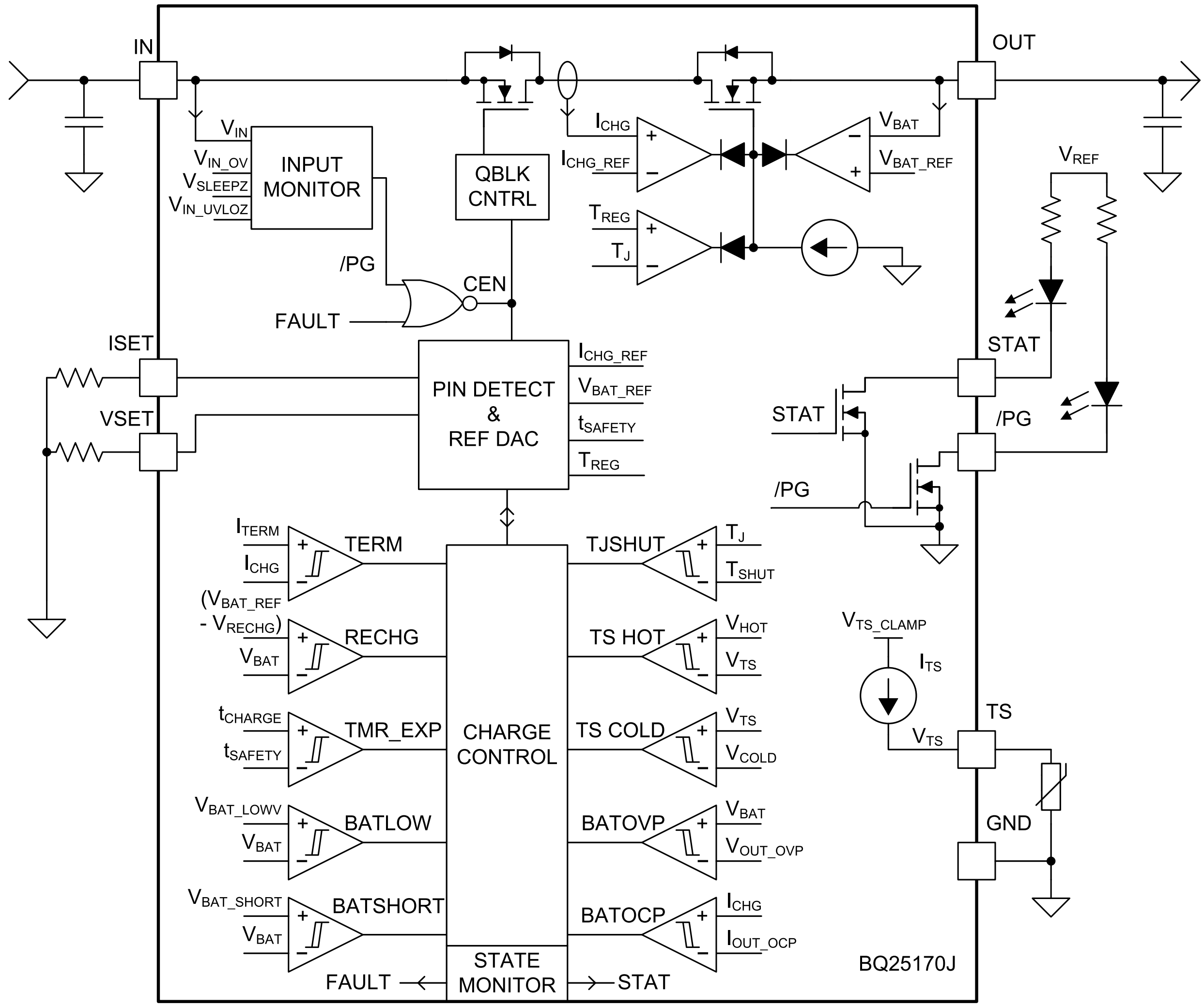


图 7-1. Lithium-Ion Battery Charging Profile with Thermal Regulation

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Device Power Up from Input Source

When an input source is plugged in and charge is enabled, the device checks the input source voltage to turn on all the bias circuits. It detects and sets the charge current and charge voltage limits before the linear regulator is started. The power up sequence from input source is as listed:

1. ISET pin detection
2. VSET pin detection to select charge voltage
3. Charger power up

7.3.1.1 ISET Pin Detection

After a valid VIN is plugged in, the device checks the resistor on the ISET pin for a short circuit (R_{ISET} < R_{ISET_SHORT}). If a short condition is detected, the charger remains in the FAULT state until the input or TS pin is toggled. If the ISET pin is open-circuit, the charger proceeds through pin detection and starts the charger with no charge current. This pin is monitored while charging and changes in R_{ISET} while the charger is operating will immediately translate to changes in charge current.

An external pulldown resistor (±1% or better recommended to minimize charge current error) from ISET pin to GND sets the charge current as:

$$I_{CHG} = \frac{K_{ISET}}{R_{ISET}} \quad (1)$$

where

- I_{CHG} is the desired fast-charge current
- K_{ISET} is a gain factor found in the electrical specifications
- R_{ISET} is the pulldown resistor from ISET pin to GND

For charge currents below 50 mA, an extra RC circuit is recommended on ISET to achieve more stable current signal. For greater accuracy at lower currents, part of the current-sensing FET is disabled to give better resolution.

7.3.1.2 VSET Pin Detection

VSET pin is used to program the device regulation voltage at end-of-charge using a ±1% pulldown resistor. The available pulldown resistor and corresponding charging levels are:

表 7-1. VSET Pin Resistor Value Table

RESISTOR	CHARGE VOLTAGE (V)
> 150 kΩ	No Charge (open-circuit)
100 kΩ	1-cell $LiFePO_4$: 3.50 V
82 kΩ	1-cell $LiFePO_4$: 3.60 V
62 kΩ	1-cell $LiFePO_4$: 3.70 V
47 kΩ	1-cell LiIon: 4.05 V
36 kΩ	1-cell LiIon: 4.10 V
27 kΩ	1-cell LiIon: 4.20 V
24 kΩ	1-cell LiIon: 4.35 V
18 kΩ	1-cell LiIon: 4.40 V
< 3.0 kΩ	No Charge (short-circuit)

If either a short- or open-circuit condition is detected, charger stops operation and remains in the FAULT state until the input or TS pin is toggled.

Once a valid resistor value has been detected, the corresponding charge voltage is latched in and the pin is not continuously monitored during operation. A change in this pin will not be acknowledged by the IC until the input supply or TS pin is toggled.

7.3.1.3 Charger Power Up

After VSET, ISET pin resistor values have been validated, the device proceeds to enable the charger. The device automatically begins operation at the correct stage of battery charging depending on the OUT voltage.

7.3.2 Battery Charging Features

When charge is enabled , the device automatically completes a charging cycle according to the settings on VSET, ISET pins without any intervention. The lithium-based charging cycle is automatically terminated when the charging current is below termination threshold, charge voltage is above recharge threshold, and device is not in thermal regulation (TREG). When a full battery is discharged below the recharge threshold (V_{RECHG}), the device automatically starts a new charging cycle. After charge is done, toggling the input supply or the TS pin can initiate a new charging cycle.

7.3.2.1 Lithium-Ion Battery Charging Profile

The device charges a lithium based battery in four phases: trickle charge, precharge, constant current and constant voltage. At the beginning of a charging cycle, the device checks the battery voltage and regulates current and voltage accordingly.

If the charger is in thermal regulation during charging, the actual charging current will be less than the programmed value. In this case, termination is temporarily disabled and the charging safety timer is counted at half the clock rate. For more information, refer to 节 7.3.2.3.

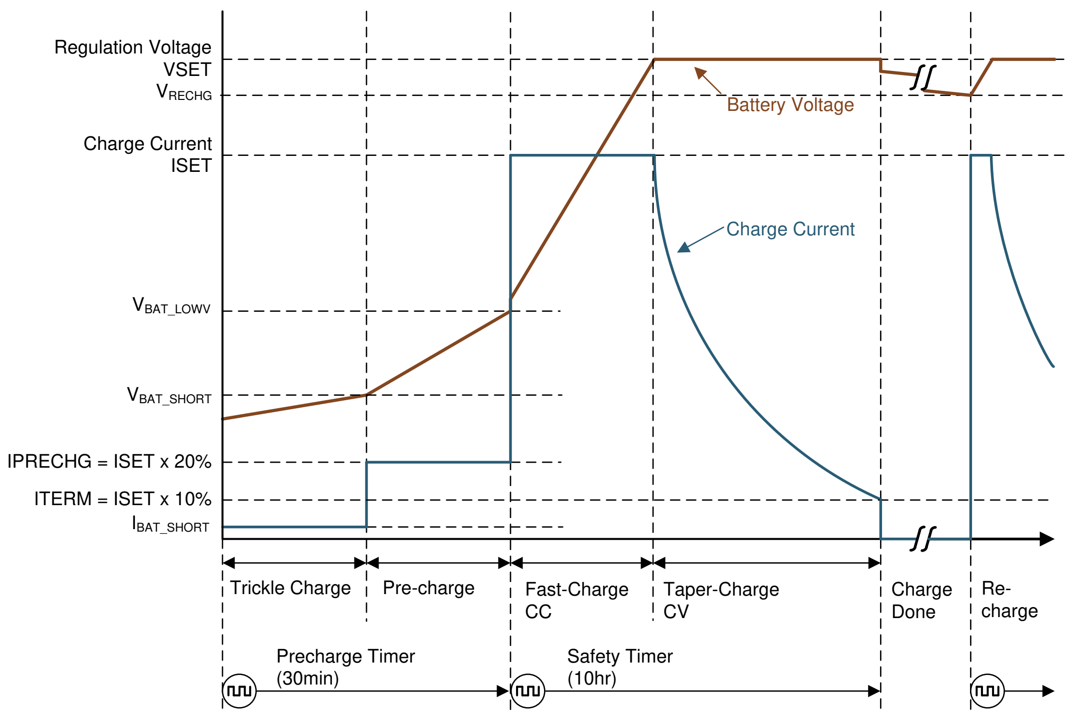


图 7-2. Battery Charging Profile

7.3.2.2 Charge Termination and Battery Recharge

device terminates a charge cycle when the OUT pin voltage is above the recharge threshold (V_{RECHG}), and the current is below the termination threshold (I_{TERM}). Termination is temporarily disabled when the charger device is in thermal regulation. After charge termination is detected, the linear regulator turns off and the device enters STANDBY state. Once the OUT pin drops below the V_{RECHG} threshold, a new charge cycle is automatically initiated.

7.3.2.3 Charging Safety Timers

The device has built-in safety timers to prevent an extended charging cycle due to abnormal battery conditions. The precharge timer is fixed at 30 minutes. The fast-charge safety timer is fixed at 10 hours. When safety timer expires, the charge cycle ends. A toggle on the input supply or TS pin is required to restart a charge cycle after the safety timer has expired.

During thermal regulation, the safety timer counts at half clock rate as the actual charge current is likely to be below the ISET setting. For example, if the charger is in thermal regulation throughout the whole charging cycle, and the safety timer is 10 hours, then the timer will expire in 20 hours.

During faults which disable charging, such as VIN OVP, BAT OVP, TSHUT or TS faults, the timer is suspended. Once the fault goes away, charging and the safety timer resumes. If the charging cycle is stopped and started again, the timer gets reset (toggle TS pin restarts the timer).

The safety timer restarts counting for the following events:

1. Charging cycle stop and restart (toggle TS pin, charged battery falls below recharge threshold, or toggle input supply)
2. OUT pin voltage crosses the V_{BAT_LOWV} threshold in either direction

The precharge safety timer (fixed counter that runs when $V_{OUT} < V_{BAT\_LOWV}$), follows the same rules as the fast-charge safety timer in terms of getting suspended, reset, and counting at half-rate.

7.3.2.4 Battery Temperature Qualification (TS Pin)

While charging, the device continuously monitors battery temperature by sensing the voltage at the TS pin. A negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor should be connected between the TS and GND pins (recommend: 103AT-2). If temperature sensing is not required in the application, connect a fixed 10-kΩ resistor from TS to GND to allow normal operation.

The TS function for BQ25170J is designed to follow the JEITA temperature standard for Li-Ion and Li-Poly batteries; charge current (ISET) and regulation voltage (V_{REG}) are reduced based on battery temp (TS). There are four thresholds, Hot-55C, Warm-45C, Cool-10C and Cold-0C.

Normal operation occurs between 10C and 45C, charge current and voltage will be the normal values. When battery is in the Cool temperature range, between 0C and 10C, the charger current level is 20% of ISET value and regulation voltage is not changed. When the battery is in the Warm temperature range, between 45C and 55C, ISET is reduced by 50% and regulation voltage is reduced to 4.1V for VSET settings greater than 4.1V. Regulation voltage is not reduced during the Warm region for VSET settings less than or equal to 4.1V. Charge is suspended below Cold temp of 0C and above Hot temp of 55C. When charge is suspended device enters the STANDBY state, and blinks the STAT pin. Once battery temperature returns to normal conditions, charging resumes automatically. See 图 7-3.

When charge current is reduced during Cool or Warm temp the safety timer runs at half the clock rate.

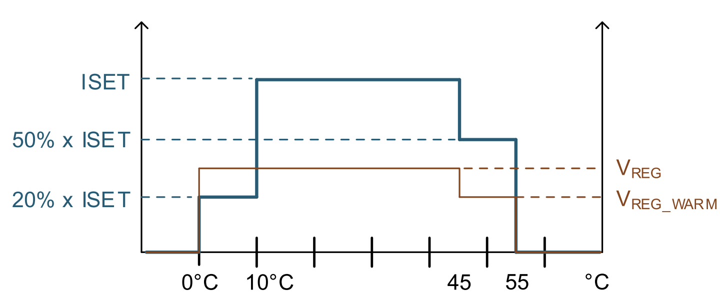


图 7-3. Standard JEITA Profile figure

In addition to battery temperature sensing, the TS pin can be used to disable the charger at any time by pulling TS voltage below V_{TS_ENZ}. The device disables the charger and consumes $I_{SD\_IN\_TS}$ from the input supply. In order to minimize quiescent current, the TS current source (I_{TS_BIAS}) is duty-cycled, with an on-time of $t_{TS\_DUTY\_ON}$ and an off time of $t_{TS\_DUTY\_OFF}$. After the TS pin pull-down is released, the device may take up to $t_{TS\_DUTY\_OFF}$ to turn the I_{TS_BIAS} back on. After the source is turned on, the TS pin voltage will go above V_{TS_EN}, and re-enable the charger operation. The device treats this TS pin toggle as an input supply toggle, triggering Device Power Up From Input Source (节 7.3.1).

7.3.3 Status Outputs ($\overline{PG}$, STAT)

7.3.3.1 Power Good Indicator ($\overline{PG}$ Pin)

This open-drain pin pulls LOW to indicate a good input source when:

1. VIN above V_{IN_LOWV}
2. VIN above V_{OUT} + VSLEEPZ (not in SLEEP)
3. VIN below V_{IN_OV}

7.3.3.2 Charging Status Indicator (STAT)

The device indicates the charging state on the open-drain STAT pin. This pin can drive an LED.

表 7-2. STAT pin state

CHARGING STATE	STAT PIN STATE
Charge completed, charger in sleep mode or charge disabled (V_{TS} < V_{TS_ENZ})	HIGH
Charge in progress (including automatic recharge)	LOW
Fault (VIN OVP, BAT OVP, BAT OCP, TS HOT, TS COLD, TMR_EXP, VSET pin short/open or ISET pin short)	BLINK at 1Hz

7.3.4 Protection Features

The device closely monitors input and output voltage, as well as internal FET current and temperature for safe linear regulator operation.

7.3.4.1 Input Overvoltage Protection (VIN OVP)

If the voltage at IN pin exceeds V_{IN_OV}, the device turns off after a deglitch, $t_{VIN\_OV\_DGL}$. The safety timer suspends count and device enters STANDBY mode. Once the IN voltage recovers to normal level, the charge cycle and the safety timer automatically resume operation.

7.3.4.2 Output Overvoltage Protection (BAT OVP)

If the voltage at OUT pin exceeds V_{OUT_OVP}, the device immediately stops charging. The safety timer suspends count and device enters STANDBY mode. Once the OUT voltage recovers to normal level, the charge cycle and the safety timer resume operation.

7.3.4.3 Output Overcurrent Protection (BAT OCP)

During normal operation, the OUT current should be regulated to ISET programmed value. However, if a short circuit occurs on ISET pin, the OUT current may rise to unintended level. If the current at OUT pin exceeds I_{OUT_OCP}, the device turns off after a deglitch, $t_{OUT\_OCP\_DGL}$. The safety timer resets the count, and device remains latched off. An input supply or TS pin toggle is required to restart operation.

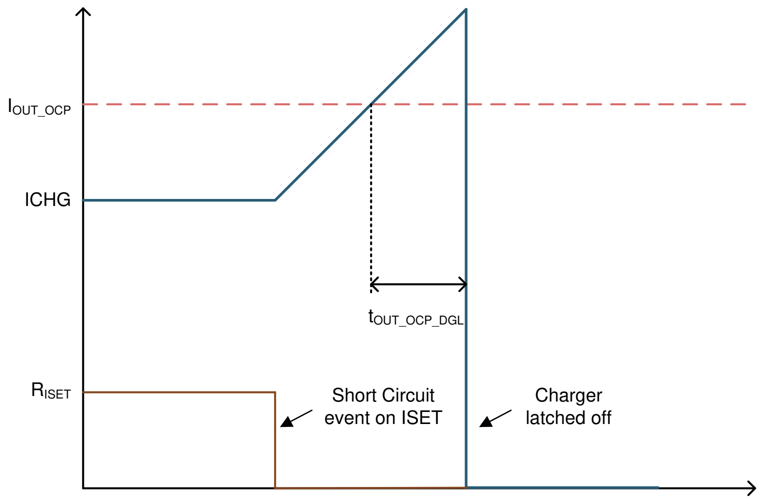


图 7-4. Overcurrent Protection

7.3.4.4 Thermal Regulation and Thermal Shutdown (TREG and TSHUT)

The device monitors its internal junction temperature (T_J) to avoid overheating and to limit the IC surface temperature. When the internal junction temperature exceeds the thermal regulation limit, the device automatically reduces the charge current to maintain the junction temperature at the thermal regulation limit (TREG). During thermal regulation, the actual charging current is usually below the programmed value on the ISET pin. Therefore, the termination comparator for the Lithium-Ion battery is disabled, and the safety timer runs at half the clock rate.

Additionally, the device has thermal shutdown to turn off the linear regulator when the IC junction temperature exceeds the TSHUT threshold. The charger resumes operation when the IC die temperature decreases below the TSHUT falling threshold.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Shutdown or Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

The device is in shutdown state if the IN pin voltage is less than V_{IN_LOWV}, or the TS pin is below V_{TS_ENZ}. The internal circuitry is powered down, all the pins are high impedance, and the device draws $I_{SD\_IN\_TS}$ from the input supply. Once the IN voltage rises above the V_{IN_LOW} threshold and the TS pin is above V_{TS_EN}, the IC will enter Sleep Mode or Active Mode depending on the OUT pin voltage.

7.4.2 Sleep Mode

The device is in Sleep Mode when $V_{IN\_LOWV} < V_{IN} < V_{OUT} + V_{SLEEPZ}$. The device waits for the input voltage to rise above $V_{OUT} + V_{SLEEPZ}$ to start operation.

7.4.3 Active Mode

The device is powered up and charges the battery when the TS pin is above V_{TS_ENZ} and the IN voltage ramps above both V_{IN_LOWV}, and $V_{OUT} + V_{SLEEPZ}$. The device draws I_{Q_IN} from the supply to bias the internal circuitry. For details on device power-up sequence, refer to 节 7.3.1.

7.4.3.1 Standby Mode

The device is in Standby Mode if a valid input supply is present and charge is terminated or if a recoverable fault is detected. The internal circuitry is partially biased, and the device continues to monitor for either VOUT to drop below V_{RECHG}, or the recoverable fault to be removed.

7.4.4 Fault Mode

The fault conditions are categorized into recoverable and nonrecoverable as follows:

- Recoverable, from which the device should automatically recover once the fault condition is removed:
  - VIN OVP
  - BAT OVP
  - TS HOT
  - TS COLD
- Nonrecoverable, requiring TS pin or input supply toggle to resume operation:
  - BAT OCP
  - ISET pin short detected
  - VSET pin short/open detected

8 Application and Implementation

Note

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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

A typical application consists of the device configured as a standalone battery charger for single-cell Lithium-Ion, Li-Polymer, or $LiFePO_4$ chemistries. The charge voltage and number of cells is configured using a pull-down resistor on the VSET pin. The charge current is configured using a pull-down resistor on the ISET pin. A battery thermistor may be connected to the TS pin to allow the device to monitor battery temperature and control charging. Pulling the TS pin below V_{TS_ENZ} disables the charging function. The charger and input supply status is reported via the STAT and PG pins.

8.2 Typical Applications

8.2.1 Li-Ion Charger Design Example

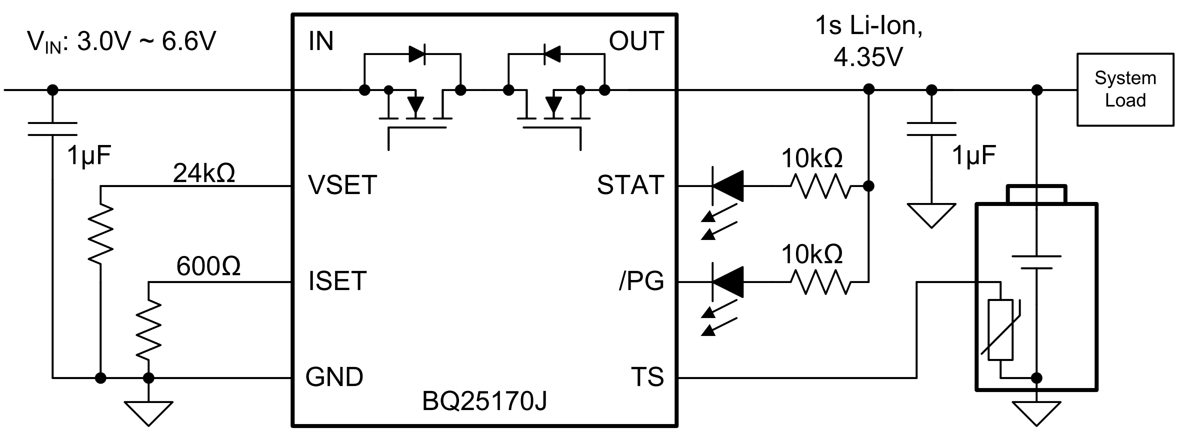


图 8-1. BQ25170J Typical Application for Li-Ion Charging at 500 mA

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

- Supply voltage = 5 V
- Battery is single-cell Li-Ion
- Fast charge current: I_{CHG} = 500 mA
- Charge Voltage: V_{REG} = 4.35 V
- Termination Current: I_{TERM} = 10% of I_{CHG} or 50 mA
- Pre-charge Current: I_{PRECHG} = 20% of I_{CHG} or 100 mA
- TS – Battery Temperature Sense = 10-kΩ NTC (103AT)
- TS pin can be pulled down to disable charging

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

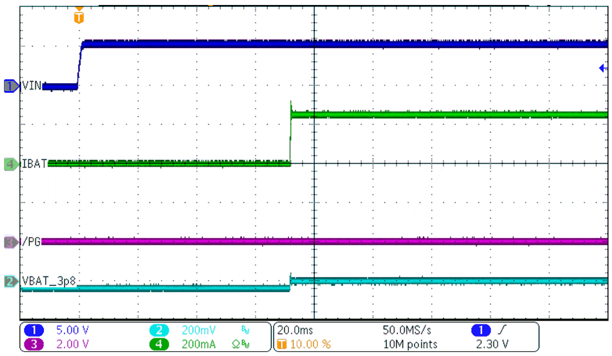
The regulation voltage is set via the VSET pin to 4.35 V, the input voltage is 5 V and the charge current is programmed via the ISET pin to 500 mA.

R_{ISET} = [K_{ISET} / I_{CHG}]
from electrical characteristics table. . . K_{ISET}= 300 AΩ
R_{ISET} = [300 AΩ/0.5 A] = 600 Ω

Selecting the closest 1% resistor standard value, use a 604-Ω resistor between ISET and GND, for an expected I_{CHG} 497 mA.

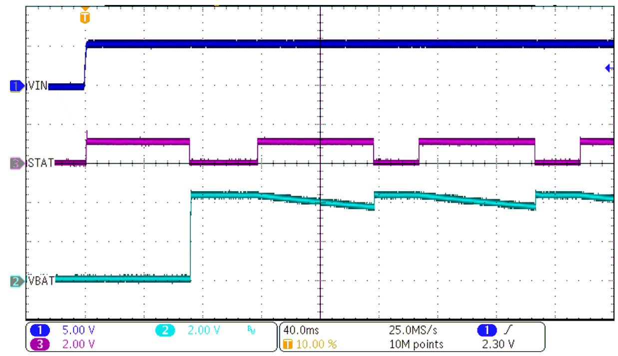
8.2.1.3 Application Curves

C_{IN} = 1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1 µF, V_{IN} = 5 V, V_{OUT} = 3.8 V, I_{CHG} = 250 mA (unless otherwise specified)



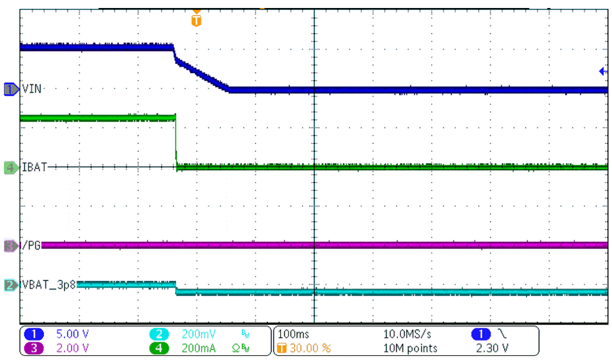
R_{ISET} = 1.2 kΩ

图 8-2. Power Up With Battery



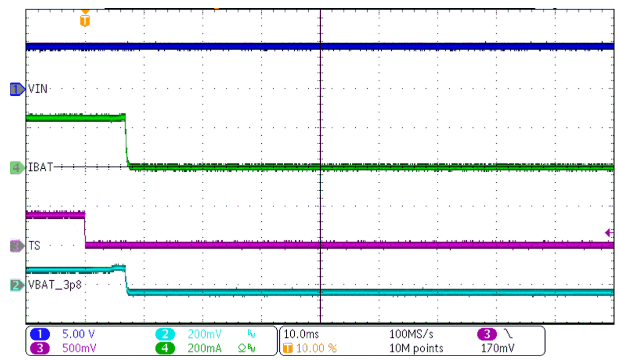
R_{ISET} = 1.2 kΩ OUT = open-circuit

图 8-3. Power Up Without Battery



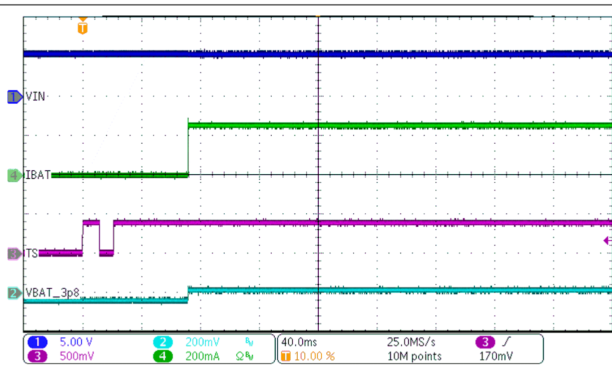
VIN = 5 V → 0 V

图 8-4. Power Down



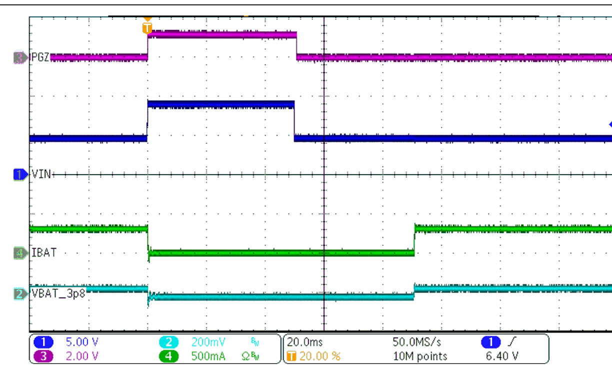
TS pulled LOW

图 8-5. Charge Disable



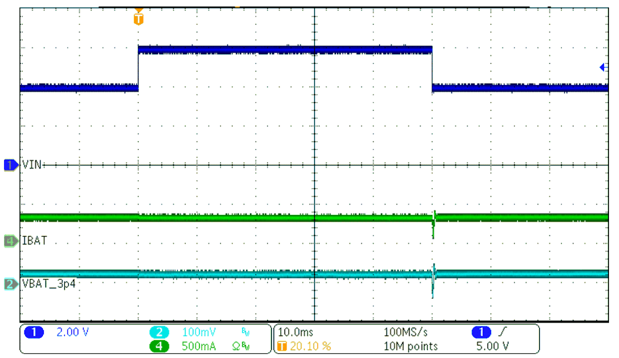
TS pin released

图 8-6. Charge Enable



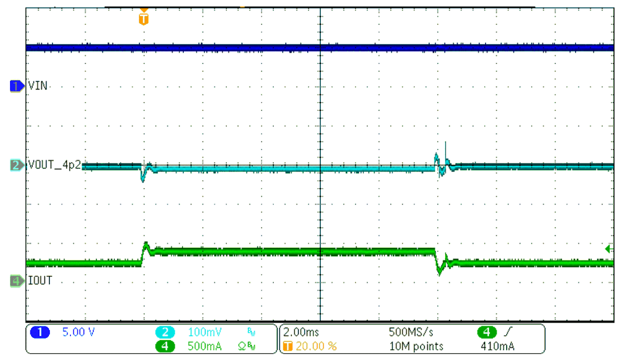
VIN = 5 V → 10 V → 5 V

图 8-7. IN OVP Response



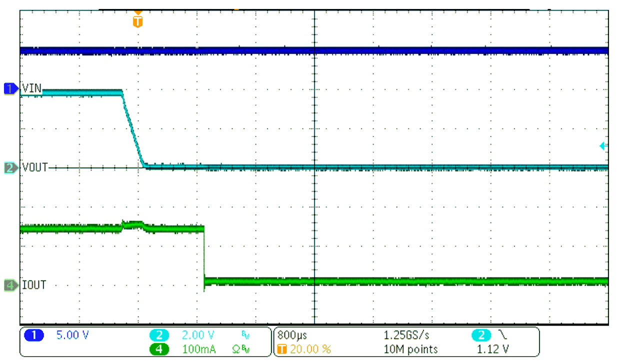
V_{IN} = 4 V → 6 V V_{OUT} = 3.5 V

图 8-8. IN Transient Response



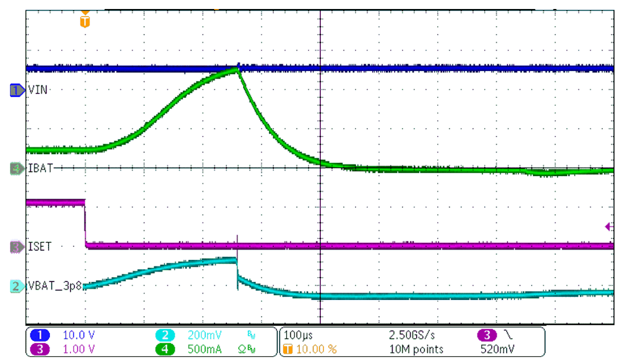
V_{OUT} = VSET = 4.2 V I_{SYS} = 0 mA → 500 mA

图 8-9. OUT Transient Response



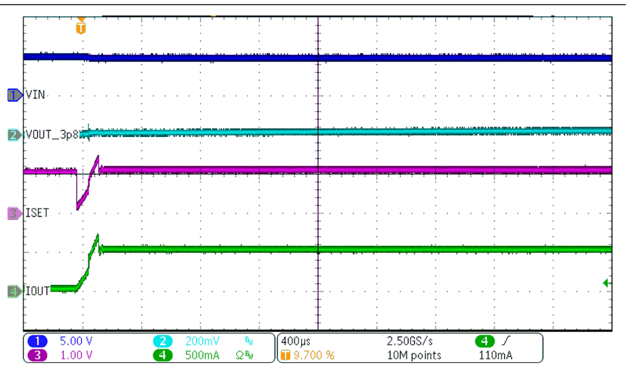
V_{OUT} = 4.0 V → 0 V

图 8-10. OUT Short-Circuit Response



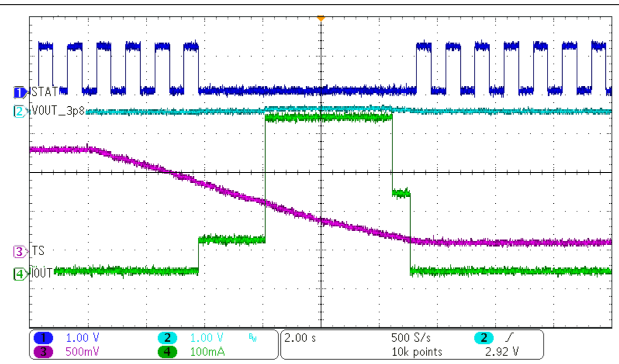
I_{SET} = 1.2 kΩ → 0 Ω

图 8-11. ISET Short-Circuit Response



ISET = 50 mA → 500 mA

图 8-12. ISET Change Response



V_{TS} Sweep from Cold Shutdown, Cool, Normal, Warm, Hot Shutdown

图 8-13. TS Change Response

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 3.0 V and 6.6 V (up to 30 V tolerant) and current capability of at least the maximum designed charge current. If located more than a few inches from the IN and GND pins, a larger capacitor is recommended.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

To obtain optimal performance, the decoupling capacitor from IN to GND and the output filter capacitor from OUT to GND should be placed as close as possible to the device, with short trace runs to both IN, OUT and GND.

- 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.

10.2 Layout Example

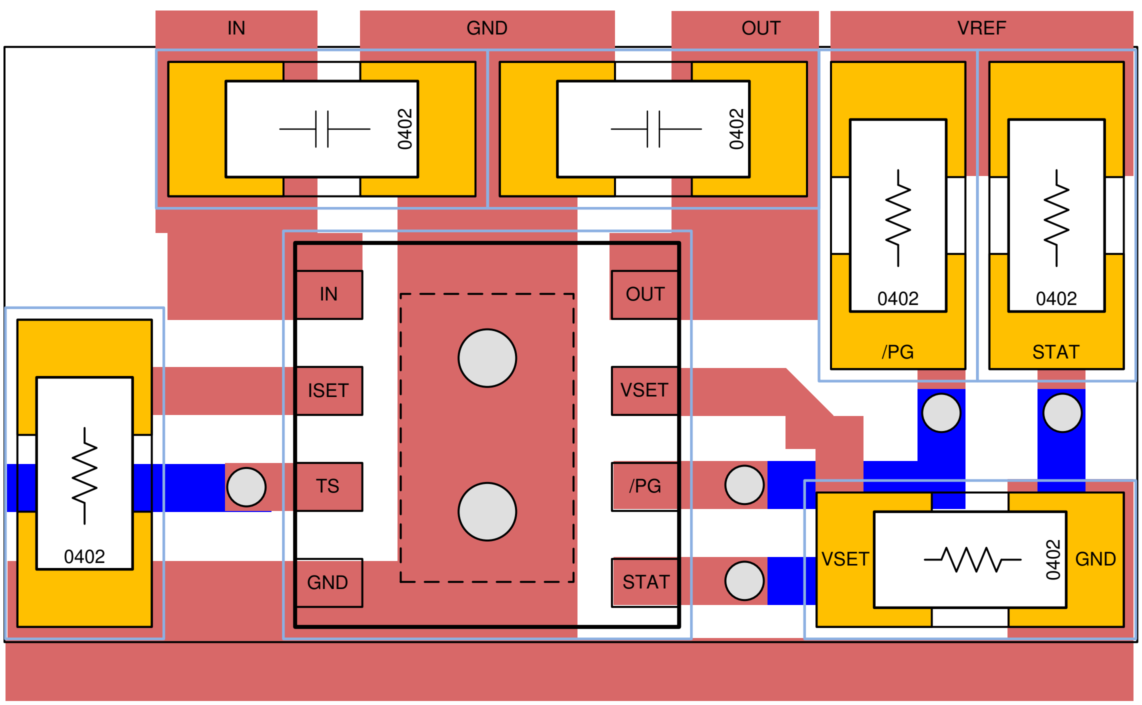


图 10-1. Board Layout Example

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 第三方产品免责声明

TI 发布的与第三方产品或服务有关的信息，不能构成与此类产品或服务或保修的适用性有关的认可，不能构成此类产品或服务单独或与任何 TI 产品或服务一起的表示或认可。

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 支持资源

TI E2E™ 支持论坛是工程师的重要参考资料，可直接从专家获得快速、经过验证的解答和设计帮助。搜索现有解答或提出自己的问题可获得所需的快速设计帮助。

链接的内容由各个贡献者“按原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的《使用条款》。

11.4 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
所有商标均为其各自所有者的财产。

11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.6 术语表

TI 术语表	本术语表列出并解释了术语、首字母缩略词和定义。

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
BQ25170JDSGR	ACTIVE	WSON	DSG	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	170J	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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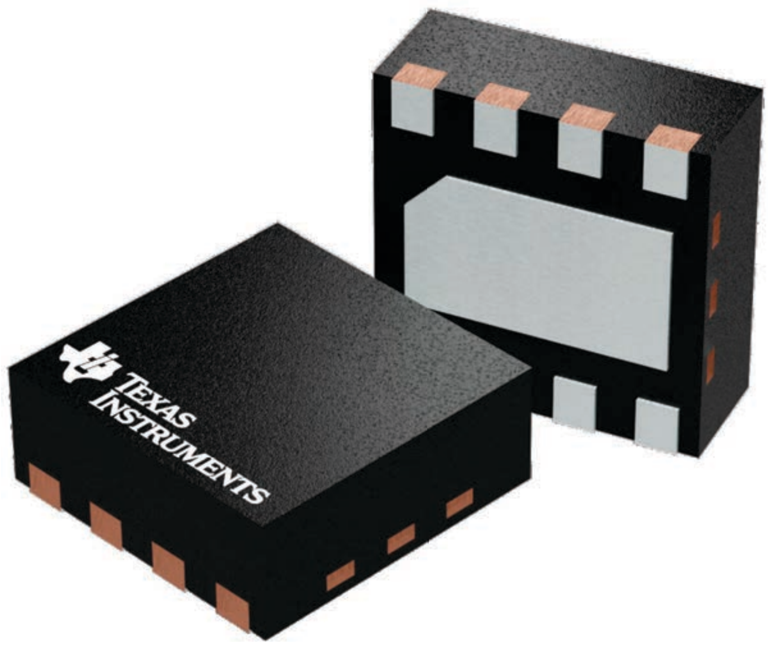
DSG 8

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

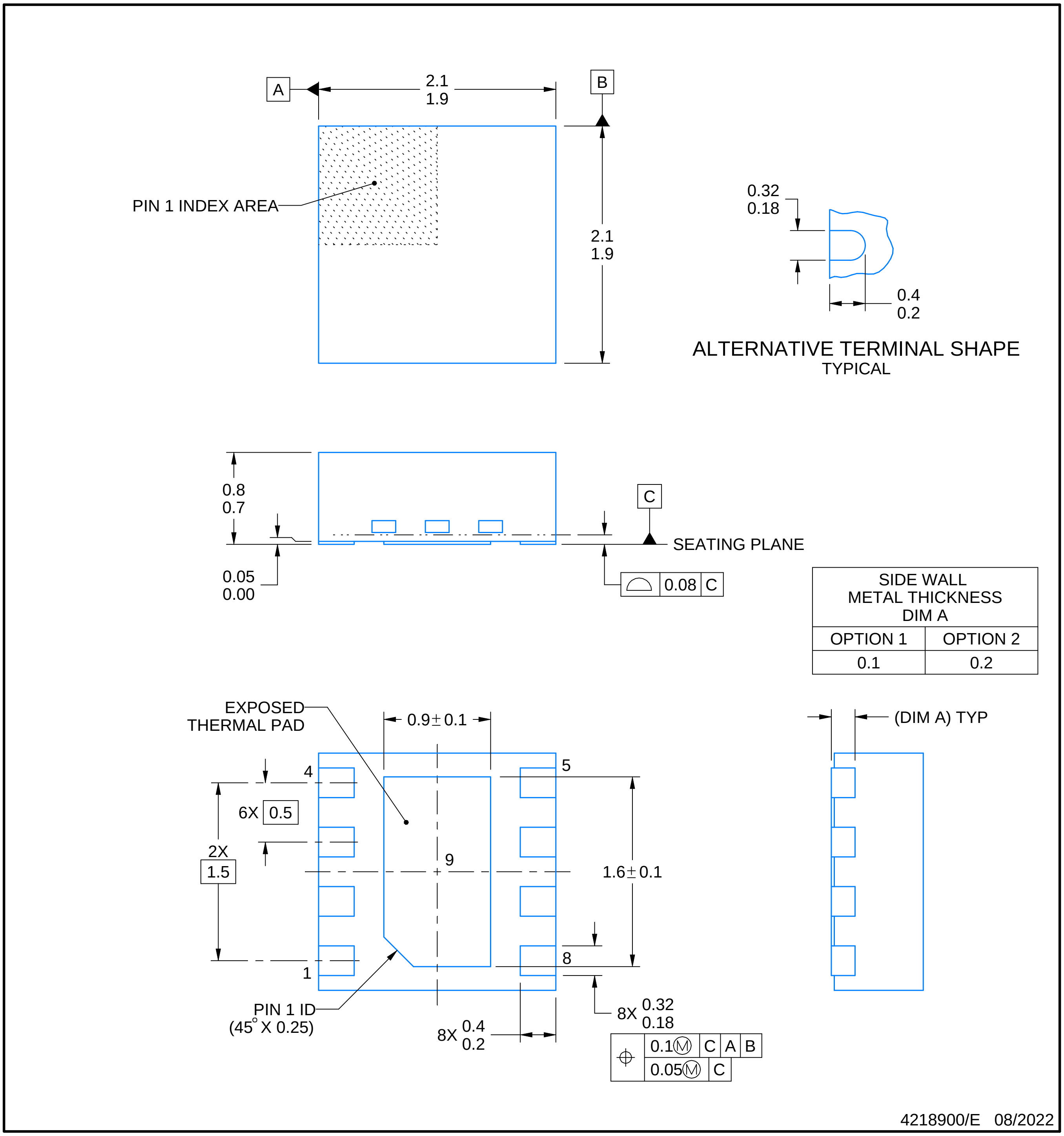
2 x 2, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

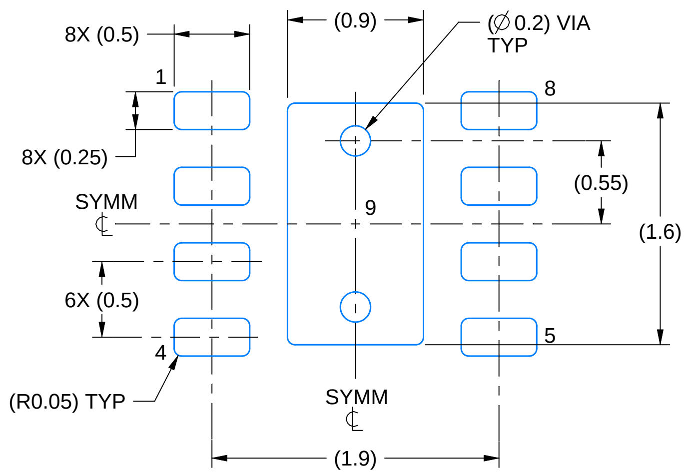


4224783/A

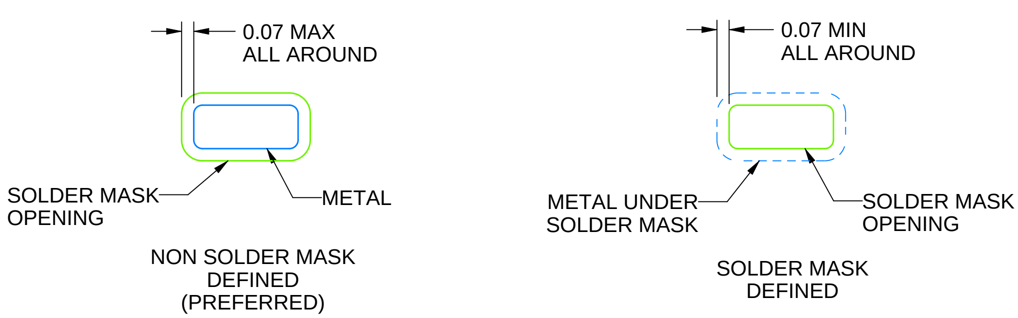


NOTES:

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.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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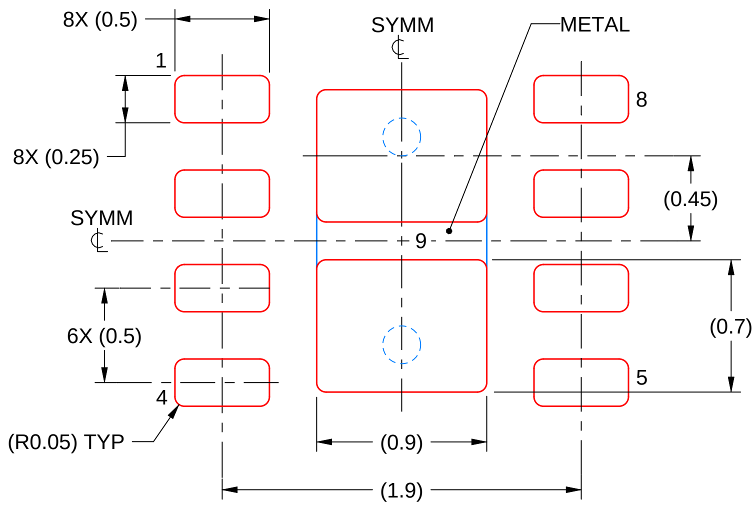
NOTES: (continued)

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/slua271).
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.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 9:
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:25X

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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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