

LT3652HVEDD 17.7V to 34V Input SLA 2A Battery Charger For Solar Power

DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 1688A is a sealed-lead acid 2A battery charger for solar power applications featuring the LT3652HVEDD. The LT3652HV is a complete mid-power battery charger that can operate over a wide input voltage range. The charger employs a 3.3V battery voltage feedback reference that allows the voltage for charging to be adjusted up to 18V. The LT3652HV has an input voltage regulation loop which reduces charge current if the input falls below a programmed level, set with a resistor divider. The circuit provides constant-current/constant-voltage charging with a maximum charge current of 2A that is

programmed by a current sense resistor. A precondition feature trickle charges a low voltage battery, and bad battery detection provides a signal if the battery doesn't respond to preconditioning.

The LT3652HVEDD is available in a 12-lead (3mm × 3mm) DFN surface mount package with an exposed pad.

Design files for this circuit board are available at <http://www.linear.com/demo>

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PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Table 1. Typical Specifications (T_A = 25°C)

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | VALUE |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Input Voltage Range | | 17.7V to 34V |
| V _{BAT} Charge/V _{BAT} Float | | 14.3V to 14.5V/13.4V to 13.6V |
| Output Charge/Float Voltage | Constant Voltage Mode | 14.4V/13.5V |
| Output Current Limit I _{LIM} | V _{IN_REG} Greater Than 2.7V | 2A |

OPERATING PRINCIPLE

LT3652HV is a complete monolithic mid-power battery charger, addressing high input voltage applications with solutions that require a minimum number of external components. The IC uses a 1MHz constant frequency, average current mode step-down architecture.

The LT3652HV maximizes efficiency during charging cycles by using a bootstrapped supply to drive the internal power switch. Figures 1 and 2 display charger efficiency and input current for various input voltages and battery voltages. A precision threshold shutdown pin allows the incorporation of UVLO functionality using a simple resistor divider. The IC can also be put into a low-current shutdown mode, in which the input supply bias is reduced to only 15µA.

The LT3652HV incorporates several degrees of charge current control freedom. The overall maximum charge current is set using an external inductor current sense resistor. The LT3652HV employs an input voltage regulation loop which reduces charge current if the input voltage falls below a programmed level, set with a voltage divider. This can be seen in Figure 3. When the LT3652HV is powered by a solar panel, the input regulation loop is used to maintain the panel at peak output power.

The LT3652HV automatically enters a battery precondition mode if the sensed battery voltage is very low. In this mode, the charging current is reduced to 15% of the programmed maximum, as set by the inductor sense

OPERATING PRINCIPLE

resistor, R_{SENSE} . Once the battery voltage increases to the precondition threshold, the IC automatically increases maximum charging current to the full programmed value. DC1688A programs the output voltage to be 14.4V during charging and the 9.5V precondition threshold is internally set as a fraction of the programmed output voltage.

The LT3652HV can use a charge current based ‘C/10’ termination scheme, which ends a charge cycle when the battery charge current falls to 1/10th the programmed maximum charge current. The LT3652HV also contains an internal charge cycle control timer, for timer-based termination. When using the internal timer, the IC combines C/10 detection with a programmable time constraint, during which the charging cycle can continue beyond the C/10 level. DC1688A programs a lower 13.5V float output voltage at the time the C/10 condition occurs. Use of the internal timer allows DC1688A to provide a float voltage to the battery until the charge cycle terminates because time elapses. The timer on DC1688A is programmed so the circuit can provide a float voltage all day, as may be needed by a solar panel application. When the timer-based scheme is used, the IC also supports “bad battery” detection, which

triggers a system fault if a battery stays in precondition mode for more than 1/8th of the total charge cycle time.

Once charging is terminated and the LT3652HV is not actively charging, the IC automatically enters a low current standby mode where supply bias currents are reduced to $< 100\mu A$. If the battery voltage drops 2.5% from the full-charge float voltage, the LT3652HV engages an automatic charge cycle restart. The IC also automatically restarts a new charge cycle after a bad battery fault once the failed battery is removed and replaced with another battery.

The LT3652HV includes provisions for a battery temperature monitoring circuit. This feature monitors battery temperature during the charging cycle using a thermistor, and suspends charging and signals a fault condition if the battery temperature moves outside a safe charging range of $0^{\circ}C$ to $50^{\circ}C$.

The LT3652HV contains two digital open-collector outputs, which provide charger status and signal fault conditions. These binary-coded pins signal battery charging, standby or shutdown modes, battery temperature faults, and bad battery faults.

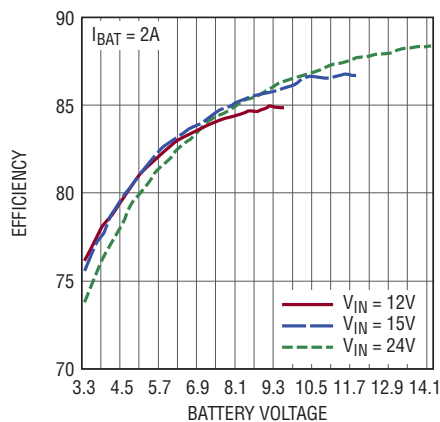


Figure 1. LT3652HV Efficiency

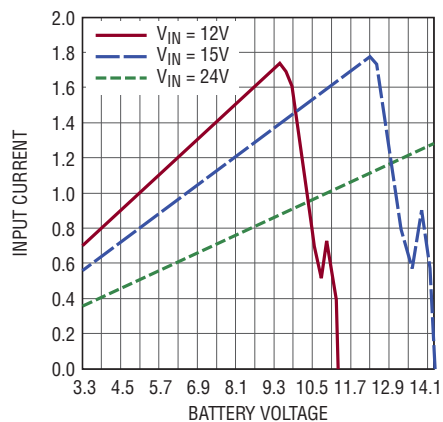


Figure 2. 2A Charge Current

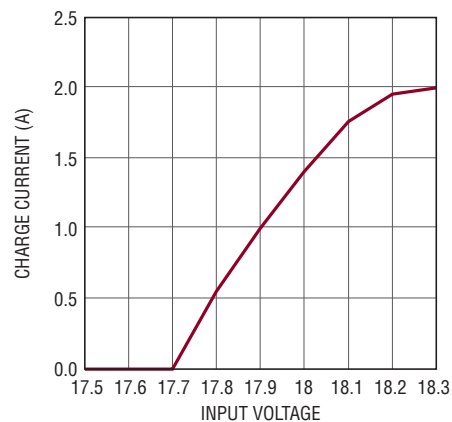


Figure 3. Charge Current vs Input Voltage

QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 1688A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LT3652HV EDD.

Using short twisted pair leads for any power connections, with all loads and power supplies off, refer to Figure 4 for the proper measurement and equipment setup.

QUICK START PROCEDURE

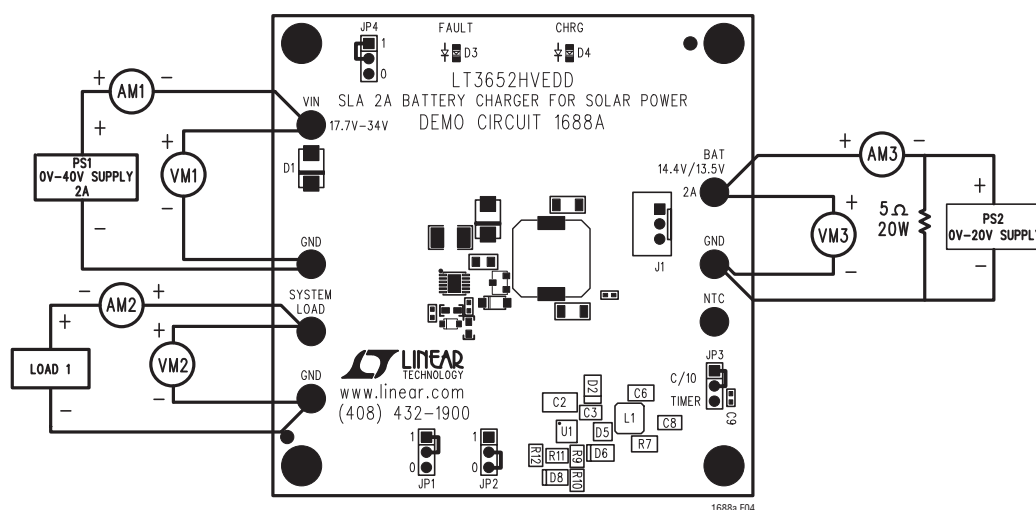
Follow the procedure below:

1. Jumper and Power Supply Setting:

JP1 = 1 JP4 = 1
 JP2 = 0 PS1 = OFF
 JP3 = C/10 PS2 = OFF

2. Turn on PS2 and slowly increase the voltage until V_{BAT} is 7.5V while monitoring the current into the BAT pin. If the current is less than 5mA, turn on PS1. Increase PS1 until V_{IN} is 18V while monitoring the input current.
3. Verify the battery charging current is between 250mA and 350mA. The CHRG LED should be on and the FAULT LED should be off.
4. Increase PS2 until V_{BAT} is 12.0V. Verify the input current is between 1.3A and 1.7A, the battery current is between 1.775A and 2.225A and that the CHRG LED is on.
5. Increase PS2 until V_{BAT} is 14.8V. Verify the battery charging current is less than 5mA and that the CHRG LED is off.
6. Decrease PS2 until V_{BAT} is 13.8V. Verify the battery charging current is less than 5mA and that the CHRG LED is off.
7. Decrease PS2 until V_{BAT} is 12.0V. Verify the battery current is between 1.775A and 2.225A and that the CHRG LED is on.

8. Set JP1 to 0. Verify the charging current is less than 5mA and that the FAULT LED and the CHRG LED are off.
9. Set JP1 to 1. Connect a jumper from the NTC pin to ground. Verify the charging current is less than 5mA and that the FAULT LED and the CHRG LED are on.
10. Remove the jumper from NTC to ground. Verify the charging current is between 1.775A and 2.225A and that the FAULT LED is off and the CHRG LED is on.
11. Turn on LOAD1 and set to 1A. Verify the voltage, V_{system} , on the System Load terminal is approximately equal to V_{IN} . Turn off LOAD1. Decrease PS1 to 14.0V.
12. Verify the battery charging current is less than 5mA and that the CHRG LED is off.
13. Increase PS1 to 18.5V. Verify the charging current is between 1.775A and 2.225A and that the CHRG LED is on. Set JP2 to 1. Decrease PS1 to 17.0V.
14. Set JP4 to 0. Setting JP4 to 0 turns off the charge current when V_{IN} is less than 17.7V. Verify the battery charging current is less than 5mA and that the CHRG LED is off.
15. Increase PS1 to 19.0V. Verify the charging current is between 1.775A and 2.225A and that the CHRG LED is on. Set JP4 to 1. Set JP2 to 0.
16. Turn off PS1 and PS2.



Note: All Connections from Equipment Should Be Kelvin Connected Directly to the Board Pins Which They Are Connected to on This Diagram and Any Input, or Output, Leads Should Be Twisted Pair.

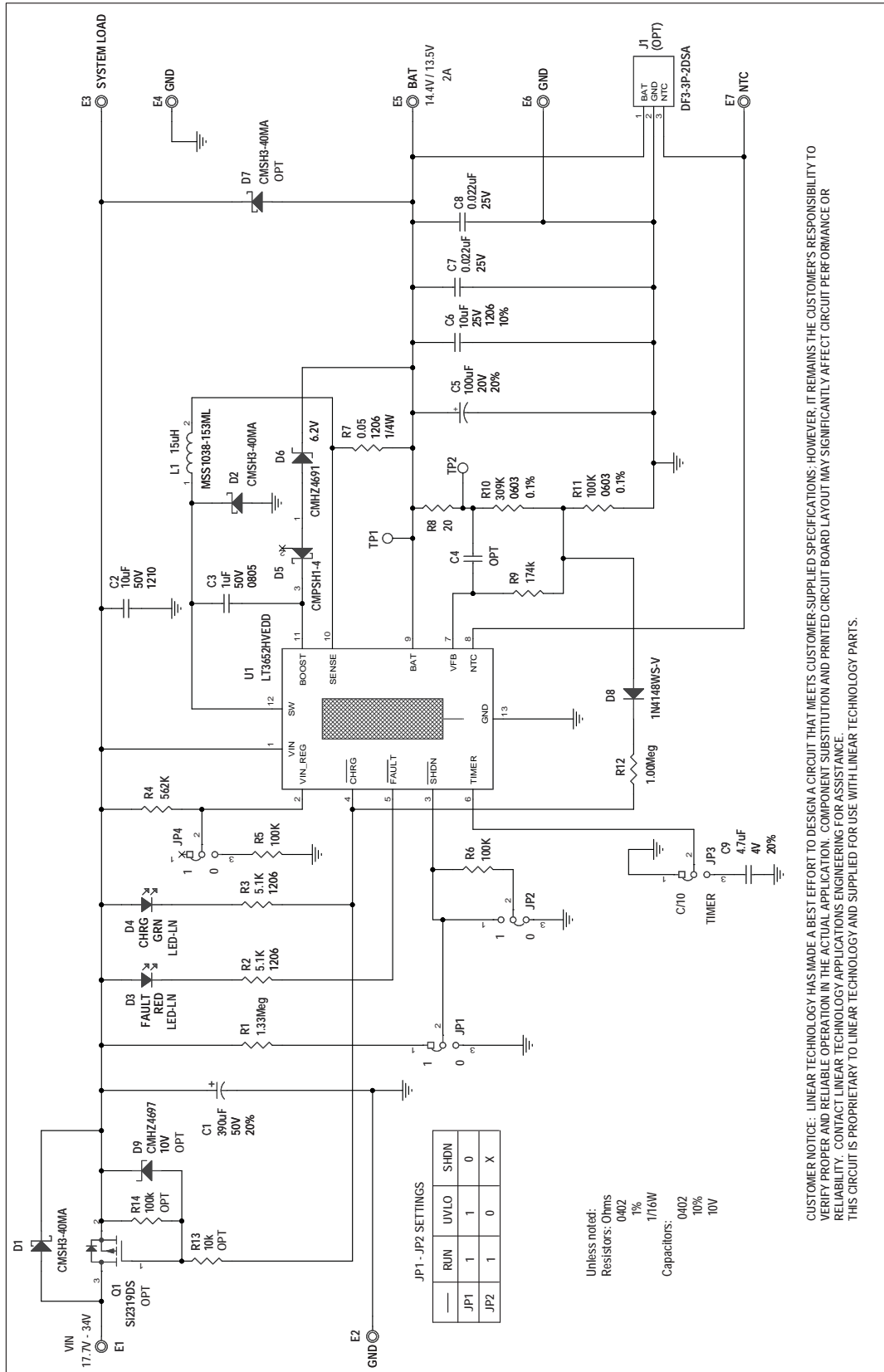
Figure 4. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup for DC1688A

DEMO MANUAL DC1688A

PARTS LIST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE-DESCRIPTION | DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER'S PART NUMBER |
|--|-----|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Required Circuit Components: | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | C2 | CAP., X7R, 10 μ F, 50V, 10%, 1210 | MURATA, GRM32ER71H106KA88L |
| 2 | 1 | C3 | CAP., X7R, 1 μ F, 50V, 10%, 0805 | MURATA, GRM21BR71H105KA12B |
| 3 | 1 | C5 | CAP., SMT, 100 μ F, 20V, 20% | SANYO, 20SVP100M |
| 4 | 1 | C6 | CAP., X7R, 10 μ F, 25V, 10%, 1206 | MURATA, GRM31CR71E106KA12L |
| 5 | 1 | C9 | CAP., X5R, 4.7 μ F, 4V, 20%, 0402 | MURATA, GRM155R60G475M |
| 6 | 2 | D1, D2 | SMD, SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER | CENTRAL SEMI, CMSH3-40MA |
| 7 | 1 | D5 | SMD, SCHOTTKY DIODE, SOT-23F | CENTRAL SEMI, CMPSH1-4 |
| 8 | 1 | D6 | SMD, ZENER DIODE, 6.2V, SOT-23 | CENTRAL SEMI, CMHZ4691TR |
| 9 | 1 | D8 | SMD, SWITCHING DIODE, SOD323 | VISHAY, 1N4148WS-V-GS08 |
| 10 | 1 | L1 | POWER INDUCTOR, 15 μ H, 20%, 3.5A | COILCRAFT, MSS1038-153ML |
| 11 | 1 | R1 | RES., CHIP, 1.33MEG, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW04021M33FKED |
| 12 | 1 | R4 | RES., CHIP, 562K, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW0402562KFKED |
| 13 | 2 | R5, R6 | RES., CHIP, 100K, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW0402100KFKED |
| 14 | 1 | R7 | RES., CHIP, 0.05 OHM, 1/2W, 1%, 1206 | SUSUMU, RL1632R-R050-F |
| 15 | 1 | R9 | RES., CHIP, 174K, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW0402174KFKED |
| 16 | 1 | R10 | RES., CHIP, 309K, 1/16W, 0.1%, 0603 | SUSUMU, RG1608P-3093-B-T5 |
| 17 | 1 | R11 | RES., CHIP, 100K, 1/16W, 0.1%, 0603 | SUSUMU, RG1608P-104-B-T5 |
| 18 | 1 | R12 | RES., CHIP, 1.00MEG, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW04021M00FKED |
| 19 | 1 | U1 | SLA 2A BATTERY CHARGER FOR SOLAR POWER | LINEAR TECHNOLOGY, LT3652HVEDD |
| Additional Demo Board Circuit Components: | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | C1 | CAP., SMT, 390 μ F, 50V, 20 | SANYO, 50CE390BS |
| 2 | 2 | C7, C8 | CAP., CHIP, X7R, 0.022 μ F, \pm 10%, 16V, 0402 | AVX, 0402YC223KAT2A |
| 3 | 1 | D3 | LED, RED | PANASONIC, LN208R8ARA |
| 4 | 1 | D4 | LED, GREEN | LITE-ON, LTST-C190KGKT |
| 5 | 2 | R2, R3 | RES., CHIP, 5.1K, 1/4W, 1%, 1206 | VISHAY, CRCW12065K10FKEA |
| 6 | 1 | R8 | RES., CHIP, 20, 1/16W, 5%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW040220R0JNED |
| Optional Demo Board Circuit Components: | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | C4(OPT) | CAP., OPT, 0402 | CUSTOMER SELECTABLE |
| 2 | 0 | D7(OPT) | SMD, SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER | CENTRAL SEMI, CMSH3-40MA |
| 3 | 0 | D9(OPT) | SMD, ZENER DIODE, 10V, SOT-23 | CENTRAL SEMI, CMHZ4697 |
| 4 | 0 | J1(OPT) | HEADER, 3 PINS | HIROSE ELECTRIC, DF3A-3P-2DSA |
| 5 | 0 | R13(OPT) | RES., CHIP, 10K, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW040210K0FKED |
| 6 | 0 | R14(OPT) | RES., CHIP, 100K, 1/16W, 1%, 0402 | VISHAY, CRCW0402100KFKED |
| 7 | 0 | Q1(OPT) | SMD, P-CHANNEL MOSFET, 40V, 82m Ω | VISHAY, SI2319DS |
| Hardware For Demo Board Only: | | | | |
| 1 | 7 | E1-E7 | TESTPOINT, TURRET, .095" | MILL-MAX, 2501-2-00-80-00-00-07-0 |
| 2 | 1 | J1 | HEADER, 3 PINS | HIROSE ELECTRIC, DF3A-3P-2DSA |
| 3 | 4 | JP1-JP4 | 2mm SINGLE ROW HEADER, 3 PIN | SAMTEC, TMM-103-02-L-S |
| 4 | 4 | JP1-JP4 | SHUNT | SAMTEC, 2SN-BK-G |
| 5 | 4 | | STAND-OFF, NYLON, 0.625" TALL (SNAP ON) | KEYSTONE, 8834 (SNAP ON) |

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



DEMO MANUAL DC1688A

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