

Battery Conditioner Extends the Life of Li-Ion Batteries

by George H. Barbehenn

Introduction

Li-Ion batteries naturally age, with an expected lifetime of about three years, but that life can be cut very short—to under a year—if the batteries are mis-handled. It turns out that the batteries are *typically* abused in applications where intelligent conditioning would otherwise significantly extend the battery lifetime. The LTC4099 battery charger and power manager contains an I²C controlled battery conditioner that maximizes battery operating life, while also optimizing battery run time and charging speed (see Figure 1).

The Underlying Aging Process in Li-Ion Batteries

Modern Li-Ion batteries are constructed of a graphite battery cathode, cobalt, manganese or iron phosphate battery anode and an electrolyte that transports the lithium ions.

The electrolyte may be a gel, a polymer (Li-Ion/Polymer batteries)

or a hybrid of a gel and a polymer. In practice, no suitable polymer has been found that transports lithium ions effectively at room temperature. Most ‘pouch’ Li-Ion/Polymer batteries are in fact hybrid batteries containing a combination of polymer and gel electrolytes.

The charge process involves lithium ions moving out of the battery cathode material, through the electrolyte and into the battery anode material. Discharging is the reverse process. Both terminals either release or absorb lithium ions, depending on whether the battery is being charged or discharged.

The lithium ions do not bond with the terminals, but rather enter the terminals much like water enters a sponge; this process is called “intercalation.” So, as is often the case with charge-based devices such as electrolytic capacitors, the resulting charge storage is a function of both the materials used and the physical structure of the material. In the case of the electrolytic capacitor, the foil is etched to increase its surface area. In the case of the Li-Ion battery the terminals must have a sponge-like physical makeup to accept the lithium ions.

The choice of battery anode material (cobalt, manganese or iron phosphate) determines the capacity, safety and aging properties of the battery. In particular, cobalt provides superior

capacity and aging characteristics, but it is relatively unsafe compared to the other materials. Metallic lithium is flammable and the cobalt battery anode tends to form metallic lithium during the discharge process. If several safety measures fail or are defeated, the resulting metallic lithium can fuel a “vent with flame” event.

Consequently, most modern Li-Ion batteries use a manganese or iron phosphate-based battery anode. The price for increased safety is slightly reduced capacity and increased aging.

Aging is caused by corrosion, usually oxidation, of the battery anode by the electrolyte. This reduces both the effectiveness of the electrolyte in lithium-ion transport and the sponge-like lithium-ion absorption capability of the battery anode. Battery aging results an increase of the battery series resistance (BSR) and reduced capacity, as the battery anode is progressively less able to absorb lithium ions.

The aging process begins from the moment the battery is manufactured and cannot be stopped. However, battery handling plays an important role in how quickly aging progresses.

Conditions that Affect the Aging Process

The corrosion of the battery anode is a chemical process and this chemical process has an activation energy probability distribution function (PDF). The

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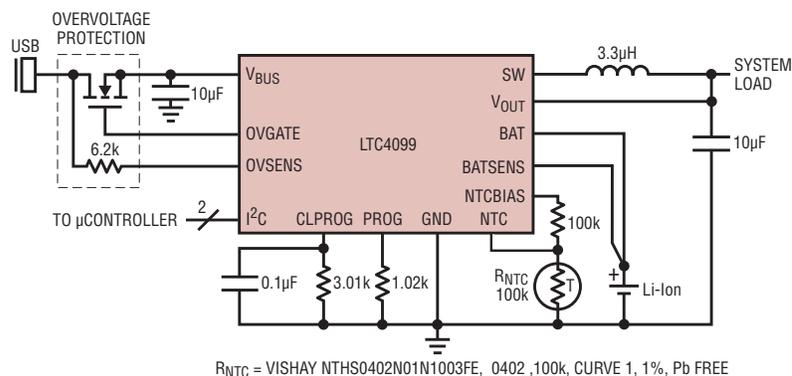


Figure 1. The LTC4099 with I²C controlled battery conditioner

activation energy can come from heat or the terminal voltage. The more activation energy available from these two sources the greater the chemical reaction rate and the faster the aging.

Li-Ion batteries that are used in the automotive environment must last 10 to 15 years. So, suppliers of automotive Li-Ion batteries do not recommend charging the batteries above 3.8V. This does not allow the use of the full capacity of the battery, but is low enough on the activation energy PDF to keep corrosion to a minimum. The iron phosphate battery anode has a shallower discharge curve, thus retaining more capacity at 3.8V.

Battery manufacturers typically store batteries at 15°C (59°F) and a 40% state of charge (SoC), to minimize aging. Ideally, storage would take place at 4% or 5% SoC, but it must never reach 0%, or the battery may be damaged. Typically, a battery pack protection IC prevents a battery from reaching 0% SoC. But pack protection cannot prevent self-discharge and the pack protection IC itself consumes some current. Although Li-Ion batteries have less self-discharge than most other secondary batteries, the storage time is somewhat open-ended. So, 40% SoC represents a compromise between minimizing aging and preventing damage while in storage (see Figure 2).

In portable applications, the reduction in capacity from such a reduced SoC strategy is viewed negatively in marketing specifications. But it is sufficient to detect the combination

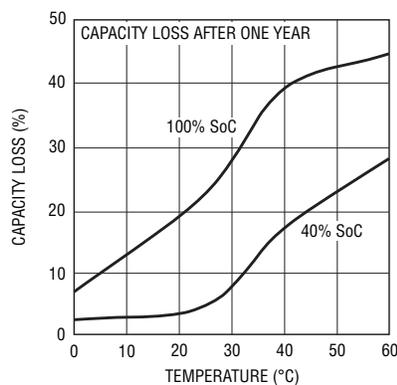


Figure 2. Yearly capacity loss vs temperature and SoC for Li-Ion batteries

of high ambient heat and high battery SoC to implement an algorithm that minimizes aging while ensuring maximum capacity availability to the user.

Battery Conditioner Avoids Conditions that Accelerate Aging

The LTC4099 has a built-in battery conditioner that can be enabled or disabled (default) via the I²C interface. If the battery conditioner is enabled and the LTC4099 detects that the battery temperature is higher than ~60°C, it gently discharges the battery to minimize the effects of aging. The LTC4099 NTC temperature measurement is always on and available to monitor the battery temperature. This circuit is a micropower circuit, drawing only 50nA while still providing full functionality.

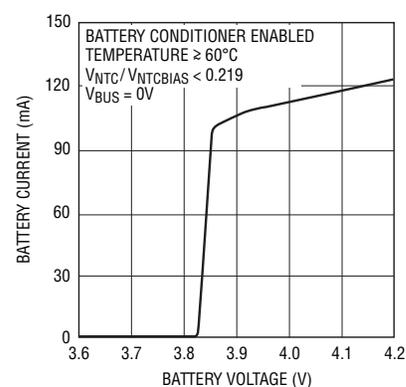


Figure 3. Battery discharge current vs voltage for the LTC4099 battery conditioning function

The amount of current used to discharge the battery follows the curve shown in Figure 3, reaching zero when the battery terminal voltage is ~3.85V. If the temperature of the battery pack drops below ~40°C and a source of energy is available, the LTC4099 once again charges the battery. Thus, the battery is protected from the worst-case battery aging conditions.

Conclusion

Although the aging of Li-Ion batteries cannot be stopped, the LTC4099's battery conditioner ensures maximum battery life by preventing the battery-killing conditions of simultaneous high voltage and high temperature. Further, the micropower, always on NTC monitoring circuit ensures that the battery is protected from life-threatening conditions at all times. 

LTC2262, continued from page 25

lines used by the LTC2175, and allows it to be packaged in a space saving 7mm × 8mm QFN package.

The dual version of the LTC2262 is the LTC2268. It dissipates 299mW of total power, or 150mW per ADC. It also has LVDS serial output lines that reduce space, and allow the LTC2268 to be in a 6mm × 6mm QFN package.

The dual and quad versions of LTC2262 are available in 12- and 14-bit versions, in speed grades from 25Msps up to 125Msps. A complete list of the variant is shown in Table 1.

Each device shares the excellent AC performance of the LTC2262, and features better than 90dB of channel-to-channel isolation. The serial outputs of the multiple channel parts mitigate the effect of digital feedback, producing a clean output spectrum. In sum, the performance of LTC2262 is not sacrificed when migrating into multiple channel parts.

Conclusion

The LTC2262 ultralow-power ADC simplifies design with a unique combi-

nation of features. Digital noise can be reduced by using DDR LVDS signaling, alternate bit polarity mode, or the data randomizer. The number of data lines needed to transmit 14 bits of data can be reduced to seven with DDR CMOS signaling, which simplifies layout. The LTC2262 is part of a pin-compatible family of 12-bit and 14-bit ADCs with sample rates from 25Msps to 150Msps, with power consumption ranging from 35mW at 25Msps up to 149mW at 150Msps while maintaining excellent AC performance characteristics. 