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Keywords: DS2746, battery, identification, ID, auxiliary input, resistor

APPLICATION NOTE 3889 Using the DS2746 to Identify a Battery-Pack Based on an Identification Resistor

Sep 11, 2006

Abstract: The DS2746 has two auxiliary inputs to allow voltage sampling of resistor divider circuits; these inputs are ideal for measuring thermistor or battery-pack identification resistors. This application note describes how to calculate the resistance (in ohms) of the unknown resistor in order to properly identify a battery pack based on an identification resistor.

Calculating Unknown Resistance

The V_{OUT} pin drives a resistive divider formed by a known resistor and an unknown resistance that is to be measured. The device reports the unknown resistance as a ratio of the total resistance of the divider network. Making these measurements ratiometric with respect to V_{OUT} removes reference tolerance from the error calculations.

The datasheet for the DS2746 describes the format of the Auxiliary Input Registers in terms of 1 LSB = $V_{VOUT} * 1/2047$. The lower 4 bits of the Auxiliary Input Registers are not defined; consequently, the register needs to be shifted 4 bits to the right. To get AUXIN_{Ratio}, multiply the register by the LSB value (1/2047):

	Register ≻≻ 4	Eq. 1
AUXIN _{Ratio} =		
	2047	

AUXIN_{Ratio} is the ratio of the Auxiliary Input Resistance to the total resistance of the resistive divider (the sum of the known resistor and the Auxiliary Input Resistor):

AUXIN _{Ratio} =	AUXIN _{Resistance}	- Eq. 2
AOAINRatio -	Known Resistor + AUXIN _{Resistance}	- Eq. 2

Solving Equation 2 for AUXIN_{Resistance} gives the following equation:

AUXIN _{Resistance} =	Known Resistor * AUXIN _{Ratio}	Eq. 3
	1 - AUXIN _{Ratio}	

Generating an Example

A DS2746K Evaluation Kit Board can be used to generate an example. The DS2746K uses $10k\Omega$ resistors as the known resistor value for both auxiliary inputs. The more precise the value of the known resistor, the more precise the measured AUXIN _{Ratio} value will be. If, for example, the known resistor on a sample DS2746K board is measured to be $10,250\Omega$, that value, rather than the assumed $10,000\Omega$, should be used to calculate the unknown resistance.

If the resistor is connected between Auxiliary Input 0 and ground, Auxiliary Input 0 Register reports 2840h. Accordingly, AUXIN_{Ratio} is calculated (with Equation 1) to be:

	2840h ≻> 4		
AUXIN _{Ratio} =		=	31.46%
	2047		

Equation 3, therefore, provides the following value when solved for AUXIN Resistance:

AUXIN_{Resistance} = $\frac{10,250\Omega * 0.3146}{1 - 0.3146} = 4704.92\Omega$

Conclusion

The auxiliary inputs of the DS2746 are useful for measuring thermistors or identification resistors located inside the battery pack. The DS2746 reports the measured resistance as a ratio of a resistive divider. That ratio can easily be calculated into the resistor value in terms of ohms so that a battery pack's identification resistor can be compared to the expected value.

Related Parts	3	
DS2746	Low-Cost, 2-Wire Battery Monitor with Ratiometric A/D Inputs	Free Samples

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