

Proto3 Board #1 In-Office Testing (Matt)

Test results show that despite reverting to original board (same as Proto3 Board #2), the solar charger on Board #1 shows a **FAULT** condition which seems to indicate that the charger is in **TERMINATION** (charging suspended) despite having a battery connected that needs charging.

Board #1 worked a previously a week ago in office testing using a both a power supply and solar panel with the modifications to resistors in place. Today's tests included:

- Set up test setup in office with similar conditions to field testing ($V_{oc} = 17.4V$, Board #1)
- Used power supply used to produce mock solar panel input from previous testing
- Used meters to measure input current from panel (I_{cc}), battery current (I_{bat}) and battery voltage (V_{bat})
- During testing, $I_{cc} \approx 22.3mA$ and $I_{bat} \approx 24mA$ at each checkpoint (0, 5 and 15 minutes). Battery voltage dropped from 12.64V to 12.62V over that same period.
- Test confirmed same issue as experienced out in the field
- The following additional tests were completed with still no change to above result:
 - Removed, retested modified MPPSET resistor
 - Confirmed setting $V_{oc} = 16V - 21V$ had no affect on I_{cc}/I_{bat} ; proved not an MPPSET resistor issue
 - Replaced modified MPPSET resistor with original Proto3 MPPSET resistors
 - Confirmed not in PRECHARGE state ($V_{bat} < V_{lowv}$): $12.64V \gg 4.1V$
 - Confirmed no change when using really discharged battery ($V_{bat} = 6V-7V$)
 - Verified $V_{mppset} > 1.2V$ (otherwise I_{cc} would be low) V
 - Replaced all STAT related LEDs and discrete components (resistors, etc) which affect V_{bat} when fully charged
 - Inserted fresh battery (12.7V)

Out of all the conditions that could cause issues, **TERMINATION** appears to be the problem:

- Termination occurs when $V_{fb} > V_{rech}$, where V_{fb} is the feedback voltage from the V_{bat} output voltage
- $V_{rech} = 2.035V - 2.065V$ and $V_{fb} = 2.09V$ on Board #1, meeting **TERMINATION** condition above
- Using a working Proto2 (old) board with solar charging active, confirmed that $V_{fb} = 1.94V < V_{rech}$, and Proto2 was charging properly as expected.

After fixing the STAT2 resistor setting (needed to move R98 from gate of Q5 to anode of D12), it appeared that neither STAT LED for the solar charger was lit, indicating a **FAULT** condition occurred. According to TI, a **FAULT** condition happens under the following conditions:

- Temperature Suspend - **no issue**
 - V_{ts} not within temperature voltage ranges (1.5675V - 2.4255V and 1.485V - 2.4255V)
 - V_{ts} on Board #1 fixed at 1.94V, so confirmed not a problem
- Over Voltage - **no issue**
 - Both input ($V_{cc} > 32V$) and battery ($V_{fb} = 2.142V - 2.184V$) over voltage conditions were not met by Board #1's V_{cc} (17.4V) or V_{fb} (2.09V)
 - Both measurements taken using MAX setting on meter
- Sleep - **no issue**
 - Sleep is entered when $V_{cc} < V_{srn}$; since $V_{cc} = 17.4V$ and $V_{srn} = 12.64V$ on Board #1, we are not in sleep
- Battery Absent - **possible**

- Based on Figure 19 in the TI spec, since we are in TERMINATION, it is possible that the battery could be considered absent
- No issues related to CMAX, as the total output capacitance on the output node is MUCH smaller than calculated value of CMAX $\approx 5000\mu\text{F}$

Further testing around the TERMINATION condition specifically yielded the following information:

- Given a battery with $V_{\text{bat}} = 12.73\text{V}$ (charged up a bit), we calculate $V_{\text{fb}} = 1.895\text{V}$ given resistors on Board #1
- Measured $V_{\text{fb}} = 1.90\text{V}$ when solar charger is not active (battery only). This is a valid (i.e. enabled, not terminated) voltage for the charger.
- Once the solar charger is activated (solar panel connected, $V_{\text{cc}} > 0\text{V}$), then $V_{\text{fb}} = 2.05\text{V}$ and enters TERMINATION mode; V_{bat} does not change (remains at 12.73V)
- Checked the thermistor for issues, but still see V_{fb} jump to 2.05V even if thermistor is removed

Additional testing on 1/30 used the conditions listed in the 'Enable and Disable' charging section of the TI spec (p.14) to confirm if we're hitting a discharge condition:

- Charge disabled ($\text{MPPSET} < 75\text{mV}$) - **Nope, $V_{\text{mppset}} = 1.22\text{V} > 75\text{mV}$**
- Adapter removed, entering sleep - **Nope, verified yesterday**
- Adapter voltage $< 100\text{mV}$ above battery - **Nope, verified yesterday**
- Adapter is over voltage - **Nope, verified yesterday**
- REGN or VREF LDO voltage not valid - **Nope, both in range**
 - $V_{\text{regn}} = 5.98\text{V}$, OK (6V expected)
 - $V_{\text{ref}} = 3.29\text{V}$, OK (3.3V expected)
 - **Interesting: STAT2 LED lit up when meter touches VREF**
- TSHUT IC temperature threshold reached - **How can we check this?**
- TS voltage out of range - **Nope, verified yesterday**

THE BIG QUESTION: Why does V_{fb} increase immediately once the solar charger activates and enters TERMINATION despite no change in V_{bat} ?

Some issues are still outstanding and need to be tested:

- Test disabling termination to see if still have issues
- Individually test all V_{fb} resistors out-of-circuit to verify resistance