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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to a field of rechargeable battery or electrical power source, and more particularly, to a universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery and control method.

BACKGROUND

[0002] A lithium-ion rechargeable battery (hereinafter referred to as lithium-ion battery), which is an ideal rechargeable battery replacing the traditional battery and the Ni-H rechargeable battery, Li-ion batteries are advantageous in their large energy density, fast chargeable/dischargeable characteristics, longer cycle life, low self-discharge, harmless and no memory effect. However, known lithium-ion battery has a relative high output voltage, and the output voltage varies according to different positive electrode systems. Commercial available lithium-ion batteries have nominal voltages ranging from 3.2V to 3.8V, and with a development of lithium-ion battery technology, the lithium-ion battery may have an even higher nominal voltage. Obviously, lithium-ion batteries cannot be used as direct substitutes for universal batteries with a nominal voltage of 1.5V or Ni-H rechargeable batteries with a nominal voltage of 1.2V.

[0003] Although lithium-ion battery has better charging/discharging characteristics, it has problems of poor overcharging/overdischarging toleration and poor charging overheat/discharging overheat toleration. If failing to control the charging/discharging properly, the lithium-ion battery may be ageing rapidly and damaged, or even may cause fire or explosion. Accordingly, a charging/discharging operation of the lithium-ion battery has to be controlled strictly according to the charging/discharging technical specifications of the lithium-ion battery.

[0004] Currently known lithium-ion battery structure package processes include mainly the following four types: i) a negative electrode outer housing lithium-ion battery package constituted by connecting the negative electrode current collector with the outer housing (typically, a steel outer housing package is employed); ii) a positive electrode outer housing lithium-ion battery package constituted by connecting the positive electrode current collector with the outer housing (typically, an aluminum outer housing package is employed); iii) a quasi-insulated outer housing lithium-ion battery package employing a soft packaging (typically, an aluminum-plastic composite film material packaging is employed); and iv) an insulated outer housing lithium-ion battery package having an outer housing constituted by an insulation packaging material (typically, a polypropylene and polyethylene outer housing package is employed).

[0005] Since uses of universal primary battery and Ni-H rechargeable battery have long history and have been standardized, methods for detecting low power of the battery using its output voltage have been developed in many universal battery application fields. For example, in electronic devices such as digital cameras, MP3, MP4, electronic smart locks, electronic instruments and the like, determination of battery low power is performed by detecting real time output voltage of the battery.

[0006] In addition, PCs, tablet computers, cell phones are highly popularized, and the rechargeable batteries use the USB interface of the computer and normal lithium-ion battery charging adapter as charging power sources, which may reduce acquisition cost and save social resources.

[0007] To solve the above problems, a patent, which number is 201110219892.0 about entitled with "rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery and control method" was published by the Chinese SIPO, in which the lithium-ion battery and the discharge control circuit are integrally packaged to constitute a universal rechargeable battery. However, rechargeable battery has few disadvantageous in the following aspects.

1. I. The rechargeable battery does not include lithium-ion battery charging control and charging overheat protection therein.

Since the rechargeable battery does not include lithium-ion battery charging control and charging overheat protection circuit therein, a diode is required during charging to isolate a charging circuit and a discharging circuit, and a dedicated external charging device having a lithium-ion battery charging control circuit and a temperature sensing circuit is necessary for charging. Accordingly, there exists following technical defects: i) during the charging, the forward voltage drop of the diode varies according to the differences of the operating current and temperature, thereby lowering accuracy of the charging control circuit to detect the lithium-ion battery and control the charging. An undercharge problem of the lithium-ion battery may occur when the diode has a relative higher forward voltage drop, and an overcharge problem of the lithium-ion battery may occur when the diode has a relative lower forward voltage drop, thereby lowering the charging and safety characteristics of the lithium-ion battery; ii) since the charging loop is connected with an isolation diode, the charging input voltage of the rechargeable battery is raised, and since the known lithium-cobalt lithium-ion battery has an upper threshold charging voltage up to 4.35V which may increase in the future, the undercharge problem of the lithium-ion battery may still exist in the case where the charging input voltage is at a lower limit and the forward voltage drop of the isolation diode is at an upper limit, even if schottky devices having lower forward voltage drop are employed when the battery is charged using a known universal lithium-ion battery charging adaptor or a USB interface of the computer having a nominal voltage of $5V \pm 0.25V$. Such a problem may be solved by employing a boosting circuit in the external charging device, however, this may cause problems of increasing cost, decreasing efficiency and reliability and the like of the charging device; and iii) the external temperature sensing circuit can only detect the temperature of the lithium-ion battery indirectly through outer packaging housing or the

electrodes of the rechargeable battery, thereby lowering the accuracy of sensing the temperature of the lithium-ion battery during the charging and leading to problems of decreasing cycle life and safety due to charging overheat of the lithium-ion battery in the rechargeable battery.

2. II. The rechargeable battery does not include discharging overheat protection of the lithium-ion battery.

The rechargeable battery does not include lithium-ion battery temperature sensing and control circuit therein, such that the rechargeable battery does not have an overheat protection function during discharging process of the lithium-ion battery. Accordingly, there is a risk for the lithium-ion battery to work at a temperature over its upper threshold operating temperature when the rechargeable battery is discharged at a high discharging rate in a hot environment, thereby leading to problems of decreasing cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery.

3. III. A charging/discharging controller has complex structure and assembling process.

[0008] A circuit connection between a negative electrode of the charging/discharging controller and the packaging housing of the rechargeable battery employs a radial elastic clamping connection structural design. During the assembling of the rechargeable battery, an elastic negative electrode is required to be pushed radially to a predetermined position before the charging/discharging controller is able to be pushed into the packaging housing of the rechargeable battery. In addition, the elastic negative electrode is a moveable part with a structure occupying a relative larger inner space inside the charging/discharging controller, causing it difficult to seal the charging/discharging controller. Accordingly, the charging/discharging controller has a relative larger volume, complex and difficult manufacturing process, and it is difficult to realize an automatic mass production or the waterproof sealing thereof. Therefore, there exist problems of low power capacity, high producing cost, and possible circuit failure after getting wet in the rechargeable battery.

[0009] Document EP 1 029 385 B1 discloses rechargeable batteries with built-in controllers and multi cell batteries where each of the cells has an own controller. The battery cells are in particular lithium-ion cells. The document also discloses a method for controlling a rechargeable battery.

[0010] Document US 2009/058365 A1 discloses a secondary battery protection semiconductor device that protects a secondary battery. Thereat, the device may turn on/off a discharge control transistor and a charge control transistor that are connected to the secondary battery.

[0011] Document CN 102 299 392 B discloses a universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing a lithium-ion battery, comprising inter alia an outer package housing and a charging/discharging controller.

SUMMARY

[0012] An object of the invention is to improve a method for controlling a universal rechargeable battery known from the state of the art. In particular, an object of the present disclosure is to provide a method for controlling the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery of the present disclosure, according to the required charging/discharging operation technical specification of the lithium-ion battery, the following advantages may be obtained by providing the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit: charging/discharging process of the lithium-ion battery may be controlled and protected; overcharge, overdischarge, discharging rate, discharging rate, charging overheat and discharging overheat may be protected; cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery may be improved; the universal rechargeable battery may have a regulated voltage output of 1.5V and a regulated voltage output during low power of the lithium-ion battery of 1.1V, and the universal rechargeable battery may be charged using a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adaptor, and has a shaping structure and discharge characteristics satisfying technical specifications of GB/T 8897.2-2013 and IEC 60086-2, therefore may be used as direct substitutes for known universal primary batteries and Ni-H rechargeable batteries. Performances of the universal rechargeable battery may be fully improved.

[0013] The problem is solved by a method for controlling a universal rechargeable battery according to claim 1. The present disclosure provides a method for controlling a universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery, wherein the universal rechargeable battery comprises therein a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit comprising a lithium-ion battery charging control circuit, a lithium-ion battery detection circuit and a DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit.

[0014] In particular, the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery includes: an outer packaging housing; and a charging/discharging controller, a positive electrode crimping piece, a lithium-ion battery, and a negative electrode end cap that are successively press assembled in the outer packaging housing, wherein the charging/discharging controller includes a charging/discharging controller housing, and a charging/discharging control circuit solder body, an insulating washer and a charging/discharging controller support frame provided in the charging/discharging controller housing, wherein the charging/discharging control circuit solder body is soldered with a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit including: a lithium-ion battery charging control circuit, a lithium-ion battery detection circuit and a DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit soldered on a circuit substrate respectively, the circuit substrate is electrically connected to the lithium-ion battery and a positive electrode end cap respectively, and the circuit substrate is electrically connected to the negative electrode end cap via the charging/discharging controller housing and the outer packaging housing.

[0015] According to the invention, during a charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects an output voltage of the lithium-ion battery and selects a charging scheme of trickling charge, constant-current charge or constant-voltage

charge to charge the lithium-ion battery according to the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery;

and during a discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and performs a regulated voltage output by: decreasing the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery to a first output voltage when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is greater than a low power voltage VL; decreasing the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery to a second output voltage when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is equal to or lower than the low power voltage VL; and cutoffting the regulated voltage output when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery drops to be equal to or lower than the discharge cutoff voltage VD;

wherein VL is a preset low power voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and VD is a preset discharge cutoff voltage of the lithium-ion battery; and

wherein the first output voltage ranges from 1.35V to 1.725V, and the second output voltage ranges from 0.9V to 1.35V.

[0016] According to an advantageous embodiment, during the charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects a temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and controls the lithium-ion battery charging control circuit to stop charging of the lithium-ion battery when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery raises to a charging upper threshold temperature and restores the charging of the lithium-ion battery again when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery decreases to a value of subtracting a backlash temperature from the charging upper threshold temperature; and

during the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects a temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and controls the DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit to stop discharging of the lithium-ion battery when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery raises to a discharging upper threshold temperature and restores the discharging of the lithium-ion battery again when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery decreases to a value of subtracting a backlash temperature from the discharging upper threshold temperature.

[0017] According to another advantageous embodiment, during the charging, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects a maximum threshold output current of the charging power source, and charges the lithium-ion battery at the maximum threshold output current of the charging power source when the maximum threshold output current of the charging power source is smaller than a preset charging current value.

[0018] Thereat, the first output voltage is preferably 1.5V, and the second output voltage is preferably 1.1V.

[0019] Preferably, the method for controlling the universal rechargeable battery includes the following control conditions:

control condition 1, after a charging power source is connected to the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit performs a charging status

upon detection of the charging voltage connection, and during the charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit cutoffs the regulated discharge voltage output and performs charging of the lithium-ion battery;

control condition 2, during the charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects an output voltage of the lithium-ion battery and selects a charging scheme of trickling charge, constant-current charge or constant-voltage charge to charge the lithium-ion battery according to the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and during the charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging control circuit detects a maximum threshold output current of the charging power source, and charges the lithium-ion battery at the maximum threshold output current of the charging power source when the maximum threshold output current of the charging power source is smaller than a preset charging current value, and cutoffs the charging of the lithium-ion battery when a charging current during the constant-voltage charge is decreased to a preset fully charged determination current;

control condition 3, when the charging power source is disconnected from the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the disconnection of the charging power source, and discharges remaining power stored in a filter capacitor during the charging, such that a voltage across a positive electrode and a negative electrode of the universal rechargeable battery drops rapidly to be equal to or lower than a maximum open circuit voltage and a discharging status is performed, and during the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit cutoffs a charging and performs a regulated voltage discharge, and performs a regulated voltage output according to control condition 4;

control condition 4, during the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and performs a regulated voltage output by: decreasing the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery to a first output voltage when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is greater than a low power voltage V_L ; decreasing the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery to a second output voltage when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is greater than a discharge cutoff voltage V_D while equal to or lower than the low power voltage V_L , and restoring the output of the lithium-ion battery to the first voltage when the output voltage of the charged lithium-ion battery is greater than $V_L + \Delta V_1$, wherein V_L is a preset low power voltage of the lithium-ion battery, ΔV_1 is a preset backlash voltage of the lower power voltage detection threshold of the lithium-ion battery, and V_D is a preset discharge cutoff voltage of the lithium-ion battery;

control condition 5, during the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and cutoffs the regulated voltage output when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery drops to be equal to or lower than the discharge cutoff voltage V_D and restores the regulated voltage output according to control condition 4 when the output voltage of the charged lithium-ion battery is greater than $V_D + \Delta V_2$, wherein ΔV_2 is a preset backlash voltage of the discharge cutoff voltage detection threshold of the lithium-ion battery;

control condition 6, during the charging of the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects a temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and cutoffs the charging of the lithium-ion battery when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery raises to a charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} and restores the charging of the lithium-ion battery when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery decreases to be lower than $T_{CH}-\Delta T_1$, wherein T_{CH} is a preset charging upper threshold temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and ΔT_1 is a preset backlash temperature corresponding to a backlash voltage of the T_{CH} detection threshold;

control condition 7, during the discharging of the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and cutoffs the regulated voltage output when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery raises to a discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} and restores the regulated voltage output when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery decreases to be lower than $T_{DH}-\Delta T_2$, wherein T_{DH} is a preset discharging upper threshold temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and ΔT_2 is a preset backlash temperature corresponding to a backlash voltage of the T_{DH} detection threshold;

the lithium-ion battery is charged according to control condition 2 when control condition 1 determines that the charging power source is connected to the universal rechargeable battery and control condition 6 allows for the charging of the lithium-ion battery, and the charging of the lithium-ion battery is cutoff when control condition 6 prohibits the charging of the lithium-ion battery; and

output power of the lithium-ion battery is stepped-down and regulated output according to control condition 4 when control condition 3 determines that the universal rechargeable battery is disconnected from the charging power source and both control condition 5 and control condition 7 allow for the discharging output of the lithium-ion battery, and the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit cutoffs the regulated voltage output when either one of control condition 5 and control condition 7 prohibits the discharging output of the lithium-ion battery.

[0020] Another object of the invention is to improve a universal rechargeable battery known from the state of the art. In particular, an object of the present disclosure is to provide a universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery which has a regulated voltage output of 1.5V and a regulated voltage output during low power of the lithium-ion battery of 1.1V, may be charged by using a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adapter, has a shaping structure and discharge characteristics satisfying technical specifications of GB/T 8897.2-2013 and IEC 60086-2, and may be used as direct substitutes for known universal primary batteries and Ni-H rechargeable batteries. The battery has a high performance, and has a simple charging/discharging controller structure and a simple assembling process, which may facilitate the automatic mass production. A

charging/discharging controller housing is used as the electrode structure for connecting the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery into the charging/discharging control circuit of the lithium-ion battery, a significant inner space of the charging/discharging controller may be saved and a moveable part obstructing the sealing of the charging/discharging controller may be eliminated, and thus waterproof sealing thereof may be realized and a problem of circuit failure after getting wet may be prevented. Meanwhile, it may facilitate improving power capacity of the universal rechargeable battery and lowering the manufacturing cost. In addition, a charging/discharging control circuit is provided in the charging/discharging controller, thereby controlling and protecting the charging/discharging process of the lithium-ion battery, and improving cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery.

[0021] The problem is solved by a universal rechargeable battery according to claim 6. In order to realize the above object, the present disclosure provides a universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing a lithium-ion battery, including: an outer packaging housing, and a charging/discharging controller, a positive electrode crimping piece, a lithium-ion battery, and a negative electrode end cap that are successively press assembled in the outer packaging housing, wherein the charging/discharging controller includes: a charging/discharging controller housing, and a charging/discharging control circuit solder body, an insulating washer and a charging/discharging controller support frame provided in the charging/discharging controller housing, wherein the charging/discharging control circuit solder body is soldered with a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit including: a lithium-ion battery charging control circuit, a lithium-ion battery detection circuit and a DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit soldered on a circuit substrate respectively, the circuit substrate is electrically connected to the lithium-ion battery and a positive electrode end cap respectively, and the circuit substrate is electrically connected to the negative electrode end cap via the charging/discharging controller housing and the outer packaging housing.

[0022] According to an advantageous embodiment, the positive electrode end cap is provided at an end of the charging/discharging controller and has a positive electrode contact point exposed outside the outer packaging housing, and the positive electrode contact point is used as a positive electrode of the universal rechargeable battery; and a negative electrode contact point exposed outside the outer packaging housing is provided at an end of the negative electrode end cap, and the negative electrode contact point is used as a negative electrode of the universal rechargeable battery.

[0023] According to another advantageous embodiment, the lithium-ion battery is a negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit, a positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit, or a soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit; the universal rechargeable battery is a R6 rechargeable battery, a R03 rechargeable battery, a R1 rechargeable battery or a R8D425 rechargeable battery; and the universal rechargeable battery employs a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adapter as a charging power source to charge the universal rechargeable battery.

[0024] According to another advantageous embodiment, the positive electrode crimping piece

is formed with a metal material having high elastic recovery, high thermal conductivity and high electrical conductivity undergoing a conductive anti-oxidation treatment at a surface thereof; each of the positive electrode end cap, the outer packaging housing, the negative electrode end cap, and the charging/discharging controller housing is formed with a metal material having high thermal conductivity and high electrical conductivity undergoing a conductive anti-oxidation treatment at a surface thereof; and the charging/discharging controller support frame is made of a light transmitting insulation material, is used for mounting the charging/discharging control circuit solder body, and is used for transmitting a light signal emitted from a light emitting diode indicating charging status of the universal rechargeable battery outside the universal rechargeable battery.

[0025] According to another advantageous embodiment, a structure of the charging/discharging controller is constituted by: assembling the charging/discharging controller support frame, the charging/discharging control circuit solder body and the insulating washer inside the charging/discharging controller housing, and soldering a bead of the charging/discharging controller housing to a copper coated portion of a V- terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit of a PCB2 circuit substrate after bead-sealing the charging/discharging controller housing; and wherein a structure of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit soldered in the charging/discharging control circuit solder body is constituted by: soldering a PCB1 circuit substrate soldered with elements of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit and the PCB2 circuit substrate together with connection pins, and soldering the positive electrode end cap on the PCB1 circuit substrate and soldering the positive electrode crimping piece on the PCB2 circuit substrate, wherein the connection pins are formed of a metal material having high thermal conductivity and high electrical conductivity.

[0026] The present disclosure may provide the following advantages: the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery according to the present disclosure has a regulated voltage output of 1.5V and a regulated voltage output during low power of the lithium-ion battery of 1.1V, and the universal rechargeable battery may be charged using a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adaptor, and has a shaping structure and discharge characteristics satisfying technical specifications of GB/T 8897.2-2013 and IEC 60086-2, therefore may be used as direct substitutes for known universal primary batteries and Ni-H rechargeable batteries. The battery has a simple charging/discharging controller structure and a simple assembling process, which may facilitate the automatic mass production. A charging/discharging controller housing is used as the electrode structure for connecting the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery into the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, a significant inner space of the charging/discharging controller may be saved and a moveable part obstructing the sealing of the charging/discharging controller may be eliminated, and thus waterproof sealing thereof may be realized and a problem of circuit failure after getting wet may be prevented. Meanwhile, it may facilitate improving power capacity of the universal rechargeable battery and lowering the manufacturing cost. In addition, a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is provided in the charging/discharging controller, thereby controlling and protecting the

charging/discharging process of the lithium-ion battery, and improving cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery. In the method for controlling the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery of the present disclosure, according to the required charging/discharging operation technical specification of the lithium-ion battery, the following advantages may be obtained by providing the charging/discharging control circuit: charging/discharging process of the lithium-ion battery may be controlled and protected; charging mode, charging rate, overcharge, overdischarge, discharging rate and discharging overheat during the process of the charging/discharging of the lithium-ion battery may be controlled and protected; cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery may be improved; the universal rechargeable battery may have a regulated voltage output of 1.5V and a regulated voltage output during low power of the lithium-ion battery of 1.1V, and the universal rechargeable battery may be charged using a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adaptor, and has a shaping structure and discharge characteristics satisfying technical specifications of GB/T 8897.2-2013 and IEC 60086-2, therefore may be used as direct substitutes for known universal primary batteries and Ni-H rechargeable batteries; and may be superior to the known universal primary batteries in the aspects of cycling charging/discharging, constant output voltage during the discharging process and environment protection, and may be superior to the known Ni-H rechargeable batteries in the aspects of having a nominal output voltage of 1.5V, constant output voltage during the discharging process, short charging time, no memory effect and long cycle life. Performances of the universal rechargeable battery may be fully improved.

[0027] For a further understanding of the features of the present disclosure and its technical contents, reference is made to the following detailed description and drawings of the present disclosure. However, parameters illustrated in the drawings and embodiments are provided for reference and illustration only, which is not used to limit the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] Detailed embodiments of the present disclosure are described in detail with reference to the drawings, such that the technical solution and other advantages of the present disclosure are apparent. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 2 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 3 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of a negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 4 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of a negative electrode

outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 5 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the outer packaging housing of the assembled R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 6 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 7 is a structural schematic diagram of an end at a positive electrode end cap side of the charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 8 is a structural schematic diagram of an end in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery of the charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 9 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the charging/discharging controller housing, charging/discharging controller support frame and the positive electrode end cap of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 10 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 11 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of a PCB solder body at the positive electrode end cap side in the charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 12 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of the PCB solder body in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery in the charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 13 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the PCB solder body in the charging/discharging controller for the R6 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 14 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 15 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 16 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of a positive electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 17 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of a positive electrode

outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 18 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the outer packaging housing of the assembled R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing positive electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 19 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembling relationship of the assembled R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing positive electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 20 is a structural schematic diagram of an end at a positive electrode end cap side of the charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 21 is a structural schematic diagram of an end in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery of the charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 22 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the charging/discharging controller housing, charging/discharging controller support frame and the positive electrode end cap of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 23 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 24 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of a PCB solder body at the positive electrode end cap side in the charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 25 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of the PCB solder body in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery in the charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 26 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the PCB solder body in the charging/discharging controller for the R03 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 27 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 28 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 29 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of a negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 30 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of a negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 31 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the outer packaging housing of the assembled R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 32 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing negative electrode outer housing packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 33 is a structural schematic diagram of an end at a positive electrode end cap side of the charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 34 is a structural schematic diagram of an end in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery of the charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 35 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the charging/discharging controller housing, charging/discharging controller support frame and the positive electrode end cap of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 36 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 37 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of a PCB solder body at the positive electrode end cap side in the charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 38 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of the PCB solder body in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery in the charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 39 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the PCB solder body in the charging/discharging controller for the R1 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 40 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R8D425 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 41 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of the assembled rechargeable battery of a R8D425 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 42 is a structural schematic diagram of a positive electrode end of a soft packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R8D425 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 43 is a structural schematic diagram of a negative electrode end of a soft packaging rechargeable battery unit for a R8D425 rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery;

Fig. 44 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the outer packaging housing of the assembled R8D425 rechargeable battery constituted by employing soft packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 45 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled R8D425 rechargeable battery constituted by employing soft packaging rechargeable battery unit;

Fig. 46 is a structural schematic diagram of an end at a positive electrode end cap side of the charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 47 is a structural schematic diagram of an end in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery of the charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 48 is an inner assembly structural schematic cross sectional diagram taken along an axis of the charging/discharging controller housing, charging/discharging controller support frame and the positive electrode end cap of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 49 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the assembled charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 50 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of a PCB solder body at the positive electrode end cap side in the charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 51 is a structural schematic diagram of an end of the PCB solder body in connection with the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery in the charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 52 is an exploded structural schematic diagram of the PCB solder body in the charging/discharging controller for the R8D425 rechargeable battery;

Fig. 53 is a schematic diagram illustrating a wiring principle for charging of the R6 rechargeable battery in the present disclosure;

Fig. 54 is a schematic diagram illustrating an electrical principle of a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit of the rechargeable battery constituted by employing monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip in the rechargeable battery of the present disclosure; and

Fig. 55 is a comparison schematic diagram of a discharging voltage graph of the rechargeable battery and discharging voltage graphs of a lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2) battery and lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO_4) battery employed in the rechargeable battery.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0029] Hereinafter, the present disclosure will be described in detail in connection with preferred embodiments and its drawings, so as to further describe the technical means and effects of the present disclosure.

[0030] The present disclosure provides a universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery, wherein the rechargeable battery includes: an outer packaging housing and a charging/discharging controller, a positive electrode crimping piece, a lithium-ion battery and a negative electrode end cap that are successively press assembled in the outer packaging housing. The charging/discharging controller is provided at an end thereof with a positive electrode end cap having a positive electrode contact point exposed outside the outer packaging housing, and the positive electrode contact point is used as a positive electrode of the universal rechargeable battery. An end of the negative electrode end cap is provided with a negative electrode contact point exposed outside the outer packaging housing, and the negative electrode contact point is used as a negative electrode of the universal rechargeable battery.

[0031] Referring to Figs. 7-13, 20-26, 33-39, 46-52 and 54, the charging/discharging controller 550 (750, 850, 950) includes: a charging/discharging controller housing 551 (751, 851, 951) and a charging/discharging control circuit solder body 560 (760, 860, 960), a charging/discharging controller support frame 552 (752, 852, 952), and an insulating washer 563 (763, 863, 963) provided in the charging/discharging controller housing 551 (751, 851, 951). The charging/discharging control circuit solder body 560 (760, 860, 960) is soldered with a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit.

[0032] In detail, the charging/discharging controller 550 has a structure satisfying technical specifications for a R6 rechargeable battery, the charging/discharging controller 750 has a structure satisfying technical specifications for a R03 rechargeable battery, the charging/discharging controller 850 has a structure satisfying technical specifications for a R1 rechargeable battery, and the charging/discharging controller 950 has a structure satisfying technical specifications for a R8D425 rechargeable battery.

[0033] Structure of the charging/discharging controller: the charging/discharging controller is constituted by assembling the charging/discharging controller support frame, the charging/discharging control circuit solder body and the insulating washer in the charging/discharging controller housing, and soldering a bead of the charging/discharging controller housing to a copper coated portion of a V- terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit of the PCB2 circuit substrate after bead-sealing the charging/discharging controller housing. Structure of lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit soldered in the charging/discharging control circuit solder body: it is constituted by soldering the PCB1 circuit substrate soldered with elements of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit and the PCB2 circuit substrate together with connection pins, and soldering the positive electrode end cap on the PCB1 circuit substrate and soldering

the positive electrode crimping piece on the PCB2 circuit substrate. The connection pins are formed of metal material having high thermal conductivity and high electrical conductivity.

[0034] The charging/discharging control circuit solder body 560 (760, 860, 960) is assembled by following steps: step 1, soldering elements of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit other than a thermistor R_t on both sides of a PCB1 circuit substrate 571 (771, 871, 971) and constituting a PCB1 solder body 570 (770, 870, 970); step 2, soldering the thermistor R_t on the front side of a PCB2 circuit substrate 581 (781, 881, 981) and constituting a PCB2 solder body 580 (780, 880, 980); step 3, soldering the PCB1 solder body 570 (770, 870, 970) and the PCB2 solder body 580 (780, 880, 980) by inter board connection pin 562 (762, 862, 962); step 4, soldering a positive electrode end cap 501 (701, 801, 901) at a copper coated portion of a $V+$ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit of the PCB1 circuit substrate 571 (771, 871, 971); and step 5, soldering a positive electrode crimping piece 561 (761, 861, 961) at a copper coated portion of a node J_{b+} of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit at the back side of the PCB2 circuit substrate 581 (781, 881, 981) and constituting the charging/discharging control circuit solder body 560 (760, 860, 960).

[0035] The charging/discharging controller 550 (750, 850, 950) is assembled by following steps: step 1, assembling the charging/discharging controller support frame 552 (752, 852, 952) into the charging/discharging controller housing 551 (751, 851, 951); step 2, assembling the charging/discharging control circuit solder body 560 (760, 860, 960) and the insulating washer 563 (763, 863, 963) into the charging/discharging controller support frame 552 (752, 852, 952); step 3, bead-sealing the charging/discharging controller housing 551 (751, 851, 951) using a beading machine; step 4, soldering a bead of the beaded charging/discharging controller housing 551 (751, 851, 951) with a copper coated portion of a $V-$ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit of the PCB2 circuit substrate 581 (781, 881, 981); and step 5, injecting packaging adhesive via an injection hole of the PCB2 circuit substrate 581 (781, 881, 981), and constituting the charging/discharging controller 550 (750, 850, 950) after curing the packaging adhesive. In the assembled charging/discharging controller 550 (750, 850, 950), the charging/discharging controller housing 551 (751, 851, 951) is a connecting electrode of the $V-$ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, the positive electrode end cap 501 (701, 801, 901) is a connecting electrode of the $V+$ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, and the positive electrode crimping piece 561 (761, 861, 961) is a connecting electrode of the node J_{b+} (as illustrated in Fig. 54) of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit.

[0036] The charging/discharging controller support frame 552 (752, 852, 952) is made of a light transmitting insulation material, is used for mounting the charging/discharging control circuit solder body 560 (760, 860, 960), and is used for transmitting a light signal emitted from a light emitting diode D_1 indicating charging status of the universal rechargeable battery outside the universal rechargeable battery, thereby displaying the charging status of the universal rechargeable battery.

[0037] The lithium-ion battery is selected from a negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit, a positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit or a soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit.

[0038] Assembling the universal rechargeable battery using the lithium-ion battery unit includes the following steps: step 1, soldering the negative electrode end cap to the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery using a spot welder; step 2, after accommodating the charging/discharging controller, the lithium-ion battery unit and the negative electrode end cap into the outer packaging housing along an axis direction and positioning and fixing the same at an insulation position of a beading machine, bead-sealing the outer packaging housing to complete the assembling of the universal rechargeable battery; and step 3, coating or applying an insulation and finishing material outside outer packaging housing of the assembled universal rechargeable battery to constitute the finished universal rechargeable battery. Embodiments employing such an assembling means include: a R6 rechargeable battery constituted by employing a negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit, a R03 rechargeable battery constituted by employing a positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit, and a R1 rechargeable battery constituted by employing a negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit.

[0039] In the present disclosure, each of the positive electrode end cap, the outer packaging housing, the negative electrode end cap, the charging/discharging controller housing and the connecting pin is formed with a metal material having high thermal conductivity and high electrical conductivity undergoing a conductive anti-oxidation treatment at a surface thereof. A molding process of the outer packaging housing is a prefabrication thin-wall tubular material molding, a sheet material drum molding or a sheet material rolling molding. A molding process of the charging/discharging controller housing is a prefabrication thin-wall tubular material molding, a sheet material drum molding or a sheet material rolling molding. The positive electrode crimping piece is formed with a metal material having high elastic recovery, high thermal conductivity and high electrical conductivity undergoing a conductive anti-oxidation treatment at a surface thereof. The PCB1 circuit substrate and the PCB2 circuit substrate are formed with insulating material having a relative higher thermal conductivity and may dissipate heat by transferring heat generated by the lithium-ion battery and the elements to the outer packaging housing.

[0040] The heat dissipation principle of the assembled universal rechargeable battery is described as follow: heat generated by the power devices of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is dissipated by transmitting the same to the outer packaging housing of the universal rechargeable battery via the PCB1 circuit substrate, the PCB2 circuit substrate, copper coating heat conducting structures of the circuit, and the charging/discharging controller housing. Heat generated by the lithium-ion battery is dissipated, at the positive electrode end of the lithium-ion battery, by transmitting the same to the outer packaging housing of the universal rechargeable battery via the positive electrode crimping piece, the PCB circuit substrates (PCB1 and PCB2), copper coating heat conducting structures of the circuit, and the charging/discharging controller housing. Heat generated by

the lithium-ion battery is dissipated, at the negative electrode end of the lithium-ion battery, by transmitting the same to the outer packaging housing of the universal rechargeable battery via the negative electrode end cap.

[0041] The charging/discharging control circuit solder body is soldered with a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit including a lithium-ion battery charging control circuit, a lithium-ion battery detection circuit and a DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit soldered on the circuit substrate respectively, and the circuit substrate is electrically connected to the lithium-ion battery and the positive electrode end cap respectively, and the circuit substrate is electrically connected to the negative electrode end cap via the charging/discharging controller housing and the outer packaging housing. The universal rechargeable battery of the present disclosure is charged with a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adapter. When the universal rechargeable battery is connected to a charging power source and the lithium-ion battery detection circuit detects a connected charging voltage, the DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit is controlled to cutoff the regulated voltage output, and the lithium-ion battery charging control circuit is controlled to perform charging of the lithium-ion battery.

[0042] The lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit of the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery of the present disclosure has a charging status in connection with the charging power source and a discharging status disconnected from the charging power source. A charging/discharging control method of the universal rechargeable battery includes the flowing control conditions.

[0043] Control condition 1, after the charging power source is connected to the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit performs the charging status upon detection of the charging power source connection. During the charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit cutoffs the regulated discharge voltage output and performs charging of the lithium-ion battery.

[0044] Control condition 2, during the charging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects an output voltage of the lithium-ion battery and selects a charging scheme of trickling charge, constant-current charge or constant-voltage charge to charge the lithium-ion battery according to the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery. During the charging process, the lithium-ion battery charging control circuit detects a maximum threshold output current of the charging power source, and charges the lithium-ion battery at the maximum threshold output current of the charging power source when the maximum threshold output current of the charging power source is smaller than a preset charging current value. When a charging current during the constant-voltage charge is decreased to a preset fully charged determination current, charging of the lithium-ion battery is stopped.

[0045] Control condition 3, when the charging power source is disconnected from the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the

disconnection of the charging power source, and discharges remaining power stored in the filter capacitor during the charging, such that a voltage across the positive electrode and the negative electrode of the universal rechargeable battery drops rapidly to be equal to or lower than the maximum open circuit voltage and a discharging status is performed. During the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit cutoffs the charging and performs a regulated voltage discharge, and performs a regulated voltage output according to control condition 4.

[0046] Control condition 4, during the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and performs a regulated voltage output by: decreasing the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery to a first output voltage when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is greater than a low power voltage V_L ; decreasing the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery to a second output voltage when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is greater than a discharge cutoff voltage V_D while equal to or lower than the low power voltage V_L , and restoring the output of the lithium-ion battery to the first voltage when the output voltage of the charged lithium-ion battery is greater than $V_L + \Delta V_1$, wherein V_L is a low power voltage of the lithium-ion battery set by the voltage detection circuit based on the voltage/capacity characteristics of the lithium-ion battery for the universal rechargeable battery, ΔV_1 is a backlash voltage of the lower power voltage detection threshold of the lithium-ion battery set by the voltage detection circuit, and V_D is a discharge cutoff voltage of the lithium-ion battery set by the voltage detection circuit according to discharge characteristics of the lithium-ion battery for the universal rechargeable battery.

[0047] Control condition 5, during the discharging status, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery, and cutoffs the regulated voltage output when the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery drops to be equal to or lower than the discharge cutoff voltage V_D and restores the regulated voltage output according to control condition 4 when the output voltage of the charged lithium-ion battery is greater than $V_D + \Delta V_2$, wherein ΔV_2 is a backlash voltage of the discharge cutoff voltage detection threshold of the lithium-ion battery set by the voltage detection circuit.

[0048] Control condition 6, during the charging of the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and cutoffs the charging of the lithium-ion battery when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery raises to a charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} and restores the charging of the lithium-ion battery when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery decreases to be lower than a temperature obtained by subtracting a backlash temperature from the charging upper threshold temperature, i.e., $T_{CH} - \Delta T_1$, wherein T_{CH} is a charging upper threshold temperature of the lithium-ion battery set based on the charging technical specifications of the lithium-ion battery for the universal rechargeable battery, and ΔT_1 is a backlash temperature corresponding to a backlash voltage of the T_{CH} detection threshold set

by a voltage detection circuit of the thermistor Rt.

[0049] Control condition 7, during the discharging of the universal rechargeable battery, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit detects the temperature of the lithium-ion battery, and cutoffs the regulated voltage output when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery raises to a discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} and restores the regulated voltage output when the temperature of the lithium-ion battery decreases to be lower than a temperature obtained by subtracting a backlash temperature from the discharging upper threshold temperature, i.e., $T_{DH}-\Delta T_2$, wherein T_{DH} is a discharging upper threshold temperature of the lithium-ion battery set based on the discharging technical specifications of the lithium-ion battery for the universal rechargeable battery, and ΔT_2 is a backlash temperature corresponding to a backlash voltage of the T_{DH} detection threshold set by a voltage detection circuit of the thermistor Rt.

[0050] The lithium-ion battery is charged according to control condition 2 when control condition 1 determines that the charging power source is connected to the universal rechargeable battery and control condition 6 allows for the charging of the lithium-ion battery, and the charging of the lithium-ion battery is cutoff when control condition 6 prohibits the charging of the lithium-ion battery.

[0051] Output power of the lithium-ion battery is stepped-down and regulated output according to control condition 4 when control condition 3 determines that the universal rechargeable battery is disconnected from the charging power source and both control condition 5 and control condition 7 allow for the discharging output of the lithium-ion battery, and the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit cutoffs the regulated voltage output when either one of control condition 5 and control condition 7 prohibits the discharging output of the lithium-ion battery.

[0052] In one embodiment, the first output voltage of the universal rechargeable battery provided in the present disclosure may be any voltage value from 1.35V to 1.725V, the second output voltage may be any voltage value from 0.9V to 1.35V, and the maximum open circuit voltage may be any voltage value from 1.5V to 1.725V. Preferably, the first output voltage is 1.5V, the second output voltage is 1.1V, and the maximum open circuit voltage is 1.65V.

[0053] Referring to Fig. 54, the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit includes: a lithium-ion battery LIB, a monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, a negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor Rt, a first resistor R1, a second resistor R2, a third resistor R3, a fourth resistor R4, a fifth resistor R5, a light emitting diode D1, a first capacitor C1, a second capacitor C2, and an inductor L1, wherein the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the light emitting diode D1, the third resistor R3, the fourth resistor R4, the first capacitor C1 and the second capacitor C2 constitute the lithium-ion battery charging control circuit, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the first resistor R1, the second resistor R2, the fifth resistor R5 and the NTC thermistor Rt

constitute the lithium-ion battery detection circuit, and the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the inductor L1, the first capacitor C1 and the second capacitor C2 constitute the DC-DC step-down regulator discharging circuit. The positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB is connected to the node Jb+, and the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB is connected to the V-terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit. A charging power source connection lead VCC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the V+ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, a lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the cathode of the lithium-ion battery LIB, a power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB and the V- terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, a charging status outputting lead LDD of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to a cathode of the light emitting diode D1, a temperature detection setting lead DTCS of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected respectively to the first resistor R1 and the second resistor R2 at a node P1, a NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected respectively to the second resistor R2 and the NTC thermistor Rt at a voltage division node P2, a charging current setting lead IBSET of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to an end of the fourth resistor R4, a remaining power discharging lead DECO of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to an end of the fifth resistor R5, the discharging current setting lead IOSET of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 or the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and a modulated output lead SW of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to an end of the inductor L1. The NTC thermistor Rt is a NTC thermistor for sensing the temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB, an end of the NTC thermistor Rt is connected to the second resistor R2 and the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 at the voltage division node P2, the other end thereof is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and an insulation part of the body of the NTC thermistor Rt is attached to a thermal conductive circuit structure connected to the output electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The first resistor R1 is an upper biasing voltage division resistor at the voltage division node P2, an end of the first resistor R1 is connected to the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB, and the other end thereof is connected to the second resistor R2 and the temperature detection setting lead DTCS of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 at the node P1. The second resistor R2 is an upper biasing voltage division resistor at the voltage division node P2, an end of the second resistor R2 is connected to the first resistor R1 and the temperature detection setting lead DTCS of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 at the node P1, and the other end thereof is connected to the NTC thermistor Rt and the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 at the voltage division node P2. The third resistor R3 is a current limiting resistor of the light

emitting diode D1, an end of the third resistor R3 is connected to the V+ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, and the other end thereof is connected to the anode of the light emitting diode D1. The fourth resistor R4 is a charging current setting resistor of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, an end of the fourth resistor R4 is connected to the charging current setting lead IBSET of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and the other end thereof is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1. The fifth resistor R5 is a remaining power discharging current limiting resistor of the second capacitor C2, an end of the fifth resistor R5 is connected to the remaining power discharging lead DECO of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and the other end thereof is connected to the positive electrode of the second capacitor C2. The light emitting diode D1 is a charging operation status indicting light emitting diode of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the anode of the light emitting diode D1 is connected to the other end of the third resistor R3, and the cathode thereof is connected to the charging status outputting lead LDD of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1. The first capacitor C1 is a charging output filter and discharging input filter and compensation capacitor of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the positive electrode of the first capacitor C1 is connected to the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and the negative electrode thereof is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1. The second capacitor C2 is a charging input filter and discharging output filter and compensation capacitor of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the positive electrode of the second capacitor C2 is connected to the other end of the inductor L1, the charging power source connection lead VCC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 and the V+ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, and the negative electrode thereof is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1. The inductor L1 is an output filter and compensation inductor of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, an end of the inductor L1 is connected to the modulated output lead SW of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and the other end thereof is connected to the positive electrode of the second capacitor C2 and the V+ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit. The monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 may be MGS4520A, MGS4520B or MGS4520C from ShenZhen Migison Electric Co., Ltd, having main control parameters as follows: input voltage 2.25V to 6V, charging upper threshold voltage V_H (4.2V for MGS4520A, 3.65V for MGS4520B and 4.35V for MGS4520C), constant-current charging current (I_{CHG}) 500mA, fully charged determination current $I_{CHG}/10$, NTC voltage detection threshold $0.3V_{LIB}$, discharge cutoff voltage V_D (3.0V for MGS4520A, 2.5V for MGS4520B, and 3.0V for MGS4520C), discharging low power voltage V_L (3.4V for MGS4520A, 3.1V for MGS4520B, and 3.4V for MGS4520C), remaining power discharging threshold 1.65V, steady state output voltage 1.5V (1.1V when $V_{LIB} \leq V_L$), and maximum steady state output current 2A (1.0A when I_{OSET} lead is connected to GND).

[0054] Detailed control methods for each operation status of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit are described as follows.

[0055] A method for controlling a switch of charging/discharging modes is provided. In a status where the universal rechargeable battery is not connected to the charging power source, a voltage of the charging power source connection lead VCC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is lower than 4V, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 cutoffs the charging and performs a regulated voltage output, and the universal rechargeable battery is in a regulated voltage output status. After the charging power source is connected, when the voltage of the charging power source connection lead VCC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is higher than 4V, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 cutoffs the regulated voltage output and performs the charging of the lithium-ion battery LIB, and the universal rechargeable battery is in a charging status until the charging power source is powered off when it is switched to discharging status and the discharge output is restored. In addition, when the universal rechargeable battery is switched from the charging status into the discharging status after the charging power source is disconnected, the remaining power discharging lead DECO of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 outputs a low level, and the remaining power charged in the second capacitor C2 during the charging is current limitedly discharged via the fifth resistor R5, such that the idle voltage of the universal rechargeable battery drops rapidly to the maximum open circuit voltage. After the voltage of the second capacitor C2 drops to be equal to or lower than the maximum open circuit voltage, the output of the remaining power discharging lead DECO of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 switches to a high impedance state.

[0056] A control method for a charging process is provided. After the charging power source is connected to the universal rechargeable battery, the positive electrode of the charging power source is connected to the positive electrode V+ of the universal rechargeable battery, and the negative electrode of the charging power source is connected to the negative electrode V- of the universal rechargeable battery. As the positive electrode V+ of the universal rechargeable battery is a V+ terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit and the negative electrode V- of the universal rechargeable battery is the V- terminal of the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, it corresponds to connecting the positive electrode of the charging power source to the charging power source connection lead VCC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 and connecting the negative electrode of the charging power source to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1. At this time, if the temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB is lower than T_{CH} , the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs the charging of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 detects the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB via the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT, and charges the lithium-ion battery LIB with the output of the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT according to the status of V_{LIB} . When the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is equal to or smaller than the discharge

cutoff voltage V_D of the lithium-ion battery LIB ($V_{LIB} \leq V_D$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs a trickling charge on the lithium-ion battery LIB, when the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is greater than the discharge cutoff voltage V_D while smaller than the charging upper threshold voltage V_H ($V_D < V_{LIB} < V_H$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs a constant-current charge on the lithium-ion battery LIB with the current I_{CHG} , and when the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is equal to the charging upper threshold voltage V_H ($V_{LIB} = V_H$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs a constant-voltage charge on the lithium-ion battery LIB with the charging upper threshold voltage V_H until the charging is stopped when the charging current reduces to $I_{CHG}/10$. During the charging, the light emitting diode D1 is powered with the charging power source, and is driven by the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 via the charging status outputting lead LDD to display the operation status of the charging process.

[0057] A method for controlling the charging current is provided. A maximum charging current of the constant current status for charging the lithium-ion battery LIB from the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is set using a resistance value of the fourth resistor R4, i.e., $R4 = 1000V/I_{CHG}$ (wherein I_{CHG} is a maximum charging current output from the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 in a constant-current charging status), and the lithium-ion battery LIB fully charged determination current of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is $I_{CHG}/10$.

[0058] A method for adaptively controlling the output current of the charging power source is provided. The monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 detects magnitude value of the voltage drop between an output voltage of the charging power source in the idle status and an output voltage of the charging power source in the linearly loaded status via the charging power source connection lead VCC, and determines the maximum allowed output current of the charging power source. When the maximum allowed output current of the charging power source is smaller than the current I_{CHG} , the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 charges the lithium-ion battery LIB with the maximum allowed output current of the charging power source as the current limitation.

[0059] A method for controlling the regulated voltage output is provided. In a discharging status where the universal rechargeable battery is not connected to the charging power source, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 detects the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB via the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT. When the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is greater than the low power voltage ($V_{LIB} > V_L$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 steps down the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB to 1.5V for a regulated voltage output. When the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is equal to or lower than the low power voltage ($V_{LIB} \leq V_L$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 steps down the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB to 1.1V for a regulated voltage output. A

determination value of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 for the detection of the low power voltage V_L of the lithium-ion battery LIB is a multi-point sampling average value having a sampling frequency proportional to an output voltage change ratio of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The backlash voltage of the detection threshold is ΔV_1 , thus the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 restores the regulated voltage output of 1.5V after the voltage V_{LIB} of the charged lithium-ion battery LIB is raised to be equal to or greater than $V_L + \Delta V_1$.

[0060] A method for overdischarge protection is provided. In a discharging status where the universal rechargeable battery is not connected to the charging power source, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 detects the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB via the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT. When the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is greater than the discharge cutoff voltage ($V_{LIB} > V_D$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs the regulated voltage output. When the output voltage V_{LIB} of the lithium-ion battery LIB is equal to or smaller than the discharge cutoff voltage ($V_{LIB} \leq V_D$), the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 cutoffs the regulated voltage output. A determination value of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 for the detection of the discharge cutoff voltage V_D of the lithium-ion battery LIB is a multi-point sampling average value having a sampling frequency proportional to an output voltage change ratio of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The backlash voltage of the detection threshold is ΔV_2 , thus the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 restores the regulated voltage output after the output voltage V_{LIB} of the charged lithium-ion battery LIB is raised to be equal to or greater than $V_D + \Delta V_2$.

[0061] A control for controlling output overload or short circuit is provided. The monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is configured with an output overload protection circuit having a settable current limitation. When the universal rechargeable battery is overloaded or short circuited, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs a regulated voltage output with a current limitation at a preset maximum output current I_{LIM} . The current limitation for the regulated voltage output of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is set according to the input level of the discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1. When the discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a maximum output current I_{LIM} of 2A. When the discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a maximum output current I_{LIM} of 1A. The maximum output current I_{LIM} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is configured according to the

discharging rate characteristics of the lithium-ion battery for the universal rechargeable battery, thereby preventing an over-rate discharging damage to the lithium-ion battery LIB when the universal rechargeable battery is overloaded or short circuited.

[0062] A method for controlling charging overheat protection is provided. The NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a threshold voltage of $0.3V_{LIB}$. During the charging status, the temperature detection setting lead DTCS of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has an output of high impedance state, and the resistance values of the first resistor R1, the second resistor R2 and the NTC thermistor R_t are required to satisfy: $2.33R_{tch}=R1+R2$ (wherein R_{tch} is a resistance value of the NTC thermistor R_t when the lithium-ion battery has a temperature equal to T_{CH}). When the operating temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB is lower than the preset charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} , the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a voltage higher than $0.3V_{LIB}$, and the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs the charging of the lithium-ion battery LIB. When the operating temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB raises to be equal to or greater than the charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} , the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a voltage equal to or lower than $0.3V_{LIB}$, and the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 cutoffs the charging of the lithium-ion battery LIB. A backlash voltage of the NTC voltage detection threshold of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is ΔV_T , and thus when the operating temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB decreases such that the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a voltage equal to or lower than $0.3V_{LIB}+\Delta V_T$, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 restores the charging of the lithium-ion battery LIB.

[0063] A method for controlling discharging overheat protection is provided. The NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a threshold voltage of $0.3V_{LIB}$. During the discharging status, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 connects the temperature detection setting lead DTCS to the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1, and the resistance values of the second resistor R2 and the NTC thermistor R_t are required to satisfy: $2.33R_{tdh}=R2$ (wherein R_{tdh} is a resistance value of the NTC thermistor R_t when the lithium-ion battery has a temperature equal to T_{DH}). When the operating temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB is lower than the discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} , the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a voltage higher than $0.3V_{LIB}$, and the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 performs the regulated voltage output. When the operating temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB raises to be equal to or greater than the discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} , the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a voltage equal to or lower than

$0.3V_{LIB}$, and the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 cutoffs the regulated voltage output. A backlash voltage of the NTC voltage detection threshold of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is ΔV_T , and thus when the lithium-ion battery LIB stops discharging and the operating temperature of the lithium-ion battery LIB decreases such that the NTC voltage detection lead NTC of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 has a voltage equal to or lower than $0.3V_{LIB} + \Delta V_T$, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 restores the regulated voltage output.

[0064] A constructing method and a circuit connecting method of the constituted universal rechargeable batteries of the R6 rechargeable battery 500, the R03 rechargeable battery 700, the R1 rechargeable battery 800 and the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900, under the corresponding shaping structural technical standards and the structural technical specifications of the charging/discharging controller, are described as follows.

1. (I) The R6 rechargeable battery 500 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510 is provided.

[0065] Referring to Figs. 1 to 6, the R6 rechargeable battery 500 includes: an outer packaging housing 502; and a charging/discharging controller 550, a lithium-ion battery 510, and a negative electrode end cap 503 packaged in the outer packaging housing 502. At a positive electrode end of the R6 rechargeable battery 500, a protrusion structure of the positive electrode end cap 501 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 502 is used as the positive electrode of the R6 rechargeable battery 500. A light transmitting flange structure of the charging/discharging controller support frame 552 formed of light transmitting insulation material between the positive electrode end cap 501 and the outer packaging housing 502 is used as a light emitting display for the charging operating status of the R6 rechargeable battery 500. At a negative electrode end of the R6 rechargeable battery 500, a protrusion structure of the negative electrode end cap 503 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 502 is used as the negative electrode of the R6 rechargeable battery 500.

[0066] In the R6 rechargeable battery 500, under the structural technical standards of the R6 battery and the structural technical specifications of the charging/discharging controller 550, a constructing method and a circuit connecting method of the R6 rechargeable battery 500 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510 are described as follows.

[0067] Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, a circular outer housing and a bottom end of the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510 are the negative electrode 512 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510, and a protrusion cap at the other end is the positive electrode 511 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510. The negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510 is a lithium-ion battery employing an outer housing

packaged using a steel outer housing or other conductive outer housing as the negative electrode. In the present embodiment, for primarily improving the power capacity of the universal rechargeable battery, a 920mAh high power R14430 lithium cobalt oxide battery employing a steel housing packaging is used as the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510.

[0068] Referring to Fig. 54, in the present embodiment, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 for the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is MGS4520C having main control parameters as follows: charging input voltage 4V to 6V, charging upper threshold voltage (V_H) 4.35V, maximum charging output current 500mA (I_{CHG}), fully charged determination current $I_{CHG}/10$, discharging low power voltage 3.4V (V_L), discharge cutoff voltage 3.0V (V_D), and maximum steady state output current 2A (wherein discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the lithium-ion battery connection lead BAT of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1). On such basis, the R6 rechargeable battery of the present embodiment may have control parameters mainly including: charging input voltage $5V \pm 0.7V$, maximum charging current (I_{CHG}) designed to be 370mA (wherein maximum charging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 0.4C), charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be $45^\circ C$, discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be $55^\circ C$, regulated voltage output voltage 1.5V, low power regulated voltage output voltage 1.1V, maximum regulated voltage output current 2A (wherein maximum discharging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 1C), and power capacitance approaching 220mAh.

[0069] Referring to Figs. 1 to 6 and Fig. 54, in the present embodiment, the lithium-ion battery LIB is the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510, the positive electrode 511 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510 is the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB, and the negative electrode 512 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510 is the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The assembling process for assembling the R6 rechargeable battery 500 employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510 may be performed directly by referring to the above assembling process, and the heat dissipation principles are the same, which are not repeated herein.

[0070] Referring to Figs. 7 to 13 and Fig. 54, the assembling process for assembling the charging/discharging controller 550 for the R6 rechargeable battery 500 may be performed directly by referring to the above assembling process, which is not repeated herein. The assembled circuit has a connecting relation as follows.

[0071] Referring to Figs. 1 to 13 and Fig. 54, the assembled R6 rechargeable battery 500 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510 has a circuit connecting relation as follows: the positive electrode end cap 501 soldered at the V+ terminal in Fig. 54 is used as the positive electrode for the discharging output and charging input of the R6 rechargeable battery 500; the positive electrode 511 of the

lithium-ion battery unit 510 is elastically crimped with the positive electrode crimping piece soldered at the node Jb+ in Fig. 54, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the positive electrode 511 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510 to the node Jb+ in Fig. 54; and a circuit connection is established by crimping the charging/discharging controller housing 551 soldered at the V- terminal in Fig. 54 and the negative electrode end cap 503 soldered at the negative electrode 512 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510 via the outer packaging housing 502, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the negative electrode 512 of the lithium-ion battery unit 510 to the V- terminal in Fig. 54 via the negative electrode end cap 503, the outer packaging housing 502 of the rechargeable battery and the charging/discharging controller housing 551, such that the negative electrode end cap 503 becomes the negative electrode for discharging output and charging input of the R6 rechargeable battery 500.

(II) The R03 rechargeable battery 700 constituted by employing the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 is provided.

[0072] In the R03 rechargeable battery 700, under the structural technical standards of the R03 battery and the structural technical specifications of the charging/discharging controller 750, a constructing method and a circuit connecting method of the R03 rechargeable battery 700 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 are described as follows.

[0073] Referring to Figs. 14 to 19, the R03 rechargeable battery 700 includes: an outer packaging housing 702; and a charging/discharging controller 750, a positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720, and a negative electrode end cap 703 packaged in the outer packaging housing 702. At a positive electrode end of the R03 rechargeable battery 700, a protrusion structure of the positive electrode end cap 701 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 702 is used as the positive electrode of the R03 rechargeable battery 700. A light transmitting flange structure of the charging/discharging controller support frame 752 formed of light transmitting insulation material between the positive electrode end cap 701 and the outer packaging housing 702 is used as a light emitting display for the charging operating status of the R03 rechargeable battery 700. At a negative electrode end of the R03 rechargeable battery 700, a protrusion structure of the negative electrode end cap 703 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 702 is used as the negative electrode of the R03 rechargeable battery 700.

[0074] Referring to Figs. 16 and 17, a circular outer housing and a bottom end of the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 are the positive electrode 721 of the lithium-ion battery 720, and a protrusion cap at the other end is the negative electrode 722 of the lithium-ion battery 720. A plastic insulating film 723 is thermoplastic-coated on the circular outer housing of the lithium-ion battery 720, and after the thermoplastic insulating film 723 covers the housing, only a portion of the outer housing exposed at the bottom is used as the positive electrode 721 of the lithium-ion battery 720. The positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 is a lithium-ion battery employing an outer housing packaged using an aluminum outer housing or other conductive outer housing as the positive electrode. In the present embodiment, for primarily improving the power capacity of the

universal rechargeable battery, a 300mAh R10380 lithium nickel cobalt manganese oxide battery employing an aluminum housing packaging is used as the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720.

[0075] Referring to Fig. 54, in the present embodiment, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 for the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is MGS4520A having main control parameters as follows: charging input voltage 4V to 6V, charging upper threshold voltage (V_H) 4.2V, maximum charging output current 500mA (I_{CHG}), fully charged determination current $I_{CHG}/10$, discharging low power voltage 3.4V (V_L), discharge cutoff voltage 3.0V (V_D), and maximum steady state output current 1A (wherein discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1). On such basis, the R03 rechargeable battery of the present embodiment may have control parameters mainly including: charging input voltage 5V $\pm 0.7V$, maximum charging current (I_{CHG}) designed to be 150mA (wherein maximum charging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 0.5C), charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be 45°C, discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be 55 °C, regulated voltage output voltage 1.5V, low power regulated voltage output voltage 1.1V, maximum regulated voltage output current 1A (wherein maximum discharging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 1.5C), and power capacity approaching 700mAh.

[0076] Referring to Figs. 14 to 19 and Fig. 54, the lithium-ion battery LIB is the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720, the positive electrode 721 of the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 is the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB, and the negative electrode 722 of the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 is the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The assembling process for assembling the R03 rechargeable battery 700 employing the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 may be performed directly by referring to the above assembling process, and the heat dissipation principles are the same, which are not repeated herein.

[0077] Referring to Figs. 20 to 26 and Fig. 54, the assembling process for assembling the charging/discharging controller 750 for the R03 rechargeable battery 700 may be performed directly by referring to the above assembling process, which is not repeated herein. The assembled circuit has a connecting relation as follows.

[0078] Referring to Figs. 14 to 26 and Fig. 54, the assembled R03 rechargeable battery 700 constituted by employing the positive electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 720 has a circuit connecting relation as follows: the positive electrode end cap 701 soldered at the V+ terminal in Fig. 54 is used as the positive electrode for the discharging output and charging input of the R03 rechargeable battery 700; the positive electrode 721 of the lithium-ion battery 720 is elastically crimped with the positive electrode crimping piece 761 soldered at

the node Jb+ in Fig. 54, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the positive electrode 721 of the lithium-ion battery 720 to the node Jb+ in Fig. 54 via the positive electrode crimping piece 761; and a circuit connection is established by crimping the charging/discharging controller housing 751 soldered at the V-terminal in Fig. 54 and the negative electrode end cap 703 soldered at the negative electrode 722 of the lithium-ion battery 720 via the outer packaging housing 702, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the negative electrode 722 of the lithium-ion battery 720 to the V- terminal in Fig. 54 via the negative electrode end cap 703, the outer packaging housing 702 and the charging/discharging controller housing 751, such that the negative electrode end cap 703 becomes the negative electrode for discharging output and charging input of the R03 rechargeable battery 700.

(III) The R1 rechargeable battery 800 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810 is provided.

[0079] In the R1 rechargeable battery 800, under the structural technical standards of the R1 battery and the structural technical specifications of the charging/discharging controller 850, a constructing method and a circuit connecting method of the R1 rechargeable battery 800 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810 are described as follows.

[0080] Referring to Figs. 27 to 32, the R1 rechargeable battery 800 includes: an outer packaging housing 802; and a charging/discharging controller 850, a negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810, and a negative electrode end cap 803 packaged in the outer packaging housing 802. At a positive electrode end of the R1 rechargeable battery 800, a protrusion structure of the positive electrode end cap 801 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 802 is used as the positive electrode of the R1 rechargeable battery 800. A light transmitting flange structure of the charging/discharging controller support frame 852 formed of light transmitting insulation material between the positive electrode end cap 801 and the outer packaging housing 802 is used as a light emitting display for the operating status of the R1 rechargeable battery 800. At a negative electrode end of the R1 rechargeable battery 800, a protrusion structure of the negative electrode end cap 803 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 802 is used as the negative electrode of the R1 rechargeable battery 800.

[0081] Referring to Figs. 29 and 30, a circular outer housing and a bottom end of the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810 is the negative electrode 812 of the lithium-ion battery 810, and a protrusion cap at the other end is the positive electrode 811 of the lithium-ion battery 810. The negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810 is a lithium-ion battery employing an outer housing packaged using a steel outer housing or other conductive outer housing as the negative electrode. In the present embodiment, for primarily improving the power capacitance of the universal rechargeable battery, a 160mAh R11250 lithium iron phosphate battery employing a steel housing packaging is used as the lithium-ion battery 810.

[0082] Referring to Fig. 54, in the present embodiment, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 for the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is MGS4520B having main control parameters as follows: charging input voltage 4V to 6V, charging upper threshold voltage (V_H) 3.65V, maximum charging output current 500mA (I_{CHG}), fully charged determination current $I_{CHG}/10$, discharging low power voltage 3.1V (V_L), discharging cutoff voltage 2.5V (V_D), and maximum steady state output current 1A (wherein discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1). On such basis, the R1 rechargeable battery of the present embodiment may have control parameters mainly include: charging input voltage 5V \pm 0.7V, maximum charging current (I_{CHG}) designed to be 80mA (wherein maximum charging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 0.5C), charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be 50 °C, discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be 60 °C, regulated voltage output voltage 1.5V, low power regulated voltage output voltage 1.1V, maximum regulated voltage output current 1A (wherein maximum discharging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 3.2C), and power capacitance approaching 340mAh.

[0083] Referring to Figs. 27 to 32 and Fig. 54, the lithium-ion battery LIB is constituted by the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810, the positive electrode 811 of the lithium-ion battery 810 is the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB, and the negative electrode 812 of the lithium-ion battery 810 is the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The assembling process for assembling the R1 rechargeable battery 800 employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810 and the heat dissipation principle thereof are the same as those of the R6 rechargeable battery 500 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 510, which are not repeated therein.

[0084] Referring to Figs. 33 to 39 and Fig. 54, the assembling process for assembling the charging/discharging controller 850 for the R1 rechargeable battery 800 may be performed directly by referring to the above assembling process, which is not repeated therein. The assembled circuit has a connecting relation as follows.

[0085] Referring to Figs. 27 to 39 and Fig. 54, the assembled the R1 rechargeable battery 800 constituted by employing the negative electrode outer housing packaging lithium-ion battery unit 810 has a circuit connecting relation including: the positive end cap 801 soldered at the V+ terminal in Fig. 54 is used as the positive electrode for the discharging output and charging input of the R1 rechargeable battery 800; the positive electrode 811 of the lithium-ion battery 810 is elastically crimped with the positive electrode crimping piece 861 soldered at the node Jb+ in Fig. 54, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the positive electrode 811 of the lithium-ion battery 810 to the node Jb+ in Fig. 54; and establishing a circuit connection by crimping the charging/discharging controller housing 851 soldered at the V-terminal in Fig. 54 and the negative electrode end cap 803 soldered at the negative electrode

812 of the lithium-ion battery 810 via the outer packaging housing 802, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the negative electrode 812 of the lithium-ion battery 810 to the V- terminal in Fig. 54 via the negative electrode end cap 803, the outer packaging housing 802 and the charging/discharging controller housing 851, such that the negative electrode end cap 803 becomes the negative electrode for discharging output and charging input of the R1 rechargeable battery 800.

(IV) The R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 constituted by employing the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930.

[0086] In the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900, under the structural technical standards of the R8D425 battery and the structural technical specifications of the charging/discharging controller 950, a constructing method and a circuit connecting method of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 constituted by employing the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930 are described as follows.

[0087] Referring to Figs. 40 to 45, the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 includes: an outer packaging housing 902; and a charging/discharging controller 950, a soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930, and a negative electrode end cap 903 packaged in the outer packaging housing 902. At a positive electrode end of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900, a protrusion structure of the positive electrode end cap 901 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 902 is used as the positive electrode of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900. A light transmitting flange structure of the charging/discharging controller support frame 952 formed of light transmitting insulation material between the positive electrode end cap 901 and the outer packaging housing 902 is used as a light emitting display for the charging operating status of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900. At a negative electrode end of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900, a protrusion structure of the negative electrode end cap 903 exposed outside the outer packaging housing 902 is used as the negative electrode of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900.

[0088] Referring to Figs. 42 and 43, an end of the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930 is the positive electrode 931 of the lithium-ion battery 930, and the other end is the negative electrode 932 of the lithium-ion battery 930. The soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930 is a soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit formed by employing aluminum-plastic composite film 933 or other material. In the present embodiment, for primarily improving the power capacity of the universal rechargeable battery, a 190mAh R08350 general lithium cobalt oxide battery employing an aluminum-plastic film soft packaging is used as the lithium-ion battery 930.

[0089] Referring to Fig. 54, in the present embodiment, the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1 for the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is MGS4520A having main control parameters as follows: charging input voltage 4V to 6V, charging upper threshold voltage (V_H) 4.2V, maximum charging output current 500mA (I_{CHG}), fully charged determination current $I_{CHG}/10$, discharging low power voltage 3.4V (V_L), discharge cutoff voltage 3.0V (V_D), and maximum steady state output current 1A (wherein discharging current setting lead I_{OSET} of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control

chip U1 is connected to the power source grounding lead GND of the monolithic integration rechargeable battery control chip U1). On such basis, the R8D425 rechargeable battery of the present embodiment may have control parameters mainly including: charging input voltage $5V \pm 0.7V$, maximum charging current (I_{CHG}) designed to be 100mA (wherein maximum charging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 0.5C), charging upper threshold temperature T_{CH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be $45^{\circ}C$, discharging upper threshold temperature T_{DH} of the lithium-ion battery LIB designed to be $55^{\circ}C$, regulated voltage output voltage 1.5V, low power regulated voltage output voltage 1.1V, maximum regulated voltage output current 1A (wherein maximum discharging rate of the lithium-ion battery LIB is about 2.2C), and power capacity approaching 460mAh.

[0090] Referring to Figs. 42 to 45, the lithium-ion battery LIB is constituted by the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930, the positive electrode 931 of the lithium-ion battery 930 is the positive electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB, and the negative electrode 932 of the lithium-ion battery 930 is the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery LIB. The assembling process for assembling the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 by employing the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930 includes: step 1, positioning the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930 into an insulating work station for bending and shaping the tabs, and bending and shaping the positive electrode tab 931 and the negative electrode tab 932; step 2, aligning the opening of the tab recess of the insulating positive electrode positioning support frame 935 with the bended positive electrode tab 931, and pushing the same in such that the positive electrode tab 931 is inserted into the tab recess of the insulating positive electrode positioning support frame 935; step 3, aligning the opening of the tab recess of the insulating negative electrode positioning support frame 936 with the bended negative electrode tab 932, and pushing the same in such that the negative electrode tab 932 is inserted into the tab recess of the insulating negative electrode positioning support frame 936; step 4, soldering the negative electrode end cap 903 on the negative electrode tab 932 of the lithium-ion battery 930 using a spot welder; step 5, accommodating the charging/discharging controller 950, the lithium-ion battery 930 and the negative electrode end cap 903 successively into the outer packaging housing 902 along the axis direction, and positioning the same into an insulating positioning work station of the bead-sealing machine for a pressed fixation; step 6, bead-sealing the outer packaging housing 902 using the bead-sealing machine to complete the assembling of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900; and step 7, coating or applying an insulation and finishing material outside the outer packaging housing 902 of the assembled R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 to constitute the finished R8D425 rechargeable battery 900. The heat dissipation principle of the assembled battery is the same as that of the above embodiments, which is not repeated herein.

[0091] Referring to Figs. 46 to 52 and Fig. 54, the assembling process for assembling the charging/discharging controller 950 for the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 may be performed directly by referring to the above assembling process, which is not repeated herein. The assembled circuit has a connecting relation as follows.

[0092] Referring to Figs. 40 to 52 and Fig. 54, the assembled R8D425 rechargeable battery 900 constituted by employing the soft packaging lithium-ion battery unit 930 has a circuit connecting relation as follows: the positive electrode end cap 901 soldered at the V+ terminal in Fig. 54 is used as the positive electrode for the discharging output and charging input of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900; the positive electrode 931 of the lithium-ion battery 930 is elastically crimped with the positive electrode crimping piece 961 soldered at the node Jb+ in Fig. 54, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the positive electrode 931 of the lithium-ion battery 930 to the node Jb+ in Fig. 54; and a circuit connection is established by crimping the charging/discharging controller housing 951 soldered at the V- terminal in Fig. 54 and the negative electrode end cap 903 soldered at the negative electrode 932 of the lithium-ion battery 930 via the outer packaging housing 902, which in circuit connection sense equals to connecting the negative electrode 932 of the lithium-ion battery 930 to the V- terminal in Fig. 54 via the negative electrode end cap 903, the outer packaging housing 902 and the charging/discharging controller housing 951, such that the negative electrode end cap 903 becomes the negative electrode for discharging output and charging input of the R8D425 rechargeable battery 900.

[0093] Referring to Fig. 53, in the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing the lithium-ion battery in the present disclosure, a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adapter is used as the charging power source to charge the universal rechargeable battery. A charging device for a single rechargeable battery has a circuit having a simple structure of two electrodes and two wirings, wherein one wiring connects a positive electrode of the charging power source to the positive electrode of the universal rechargeable battery, and the other wiring connects a negative electrode of the charging power source to the negative electrode of the universal rechargeable battery. Charging devices for the R03, R1, R8D425 rechargeable batteries have the same circuit wiring principle with that of the R6 rechargeable battery. The universal rechargeable batteries of the present disclosure may be directly charged in parallel (including batteries of different types), while a required charging time may be relatively longer when the maximum output current of the charging power source is smaller than a sum of the maximum charging currents of all the universal rechargeable batteries connected in parallel.

[0094] Referring to Fig. 55, Fig. 55 is a comparison schematic diagram of an output voltage graph of the lithium-ion battery during a discharging process of the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery of the present disclosure and an output voltage graph of the universal rechargeable battery. In one embodiment, the line LC is an output voltage graph of the lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2) battery during a discharging process of the universal rechargeable battery, the line LF is an output voltage graph of the lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO_4) battery during a discharging process of the universal rechargeable battery, and the line LE is an output voltage graph during a discharging process of the universal rechargeable battery. A correspondence between the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery and the output voltage of the universal rechargeable battery after a full charge of the universal rechargeable battery is: in a segment in which the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is $V_{\text{LIB}} > V_{\text{L}}$, the output voltage of the universal rechargeable battery is 1.5V; in a

segment in which the output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is $V_L \geq V_{LIB} > V_D$, the output voltage of the universal rechargeable battery is 1.1V; and when output voltage of the lithium-ion battery is $V_{LIB} \leq V_D$, the output of the universal rechargeable battery is cutoff. The discharge graphs of the lithium-ion battery illustrated in the drawing is a schematic view at a discharging rate of 0.4C and an environment temperature of about 25°C. The function relation between output voltage v of the lithium-ion battery and the time t under different environment temperatures and different discharging rates may be different from that illustrated in Fig. 55. In the lithium-ion batteries employing different positive electrode systems, negative electrode systems, electrolytes, and battery structures may have discharge graphs, fully charged end voltages V_H , discharge cutoff voltages V_D and the like different from those parameters illustrated in Fig. 55.

[0095] All the above parameters provided in the present disclosure, the control parameter configurations of the embodiments, the designs of the lithium-ion battery of the embodiments and the like are provided for auxiliary descriptions of technical principle of the present disclosure, rather than limitations to the technical principle of the present disclosure.

[0096] As described above, the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery in the present disclosure has a regulated voltage output of 1.5V and a regulated voltage output during low power of the lithium-ion battery of 1.1V, and the universal rechargeable battery may be charged using a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adaptor, and has a shaping structure and discharge characteristics satisfying technical specifications of GB/T 8897.2-2013 and IEC 60086-2, therefore may be used as direct substitutes for known universal primary batteries and Ni-H rechargeable batteries. The battery has a high performance, and has a simple charging/discharging controller structure and a simple assembling process, which may facilitate the automatic mass production. A charging/discharging controller housing is used as the electrode structure for connecting the negative electrode of the lithium-ion battery into the lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit, a significant inner space of the charging/discharging controller may be saved and a moveable part obstructing the sealing of the charging/discharging controller may be eliminated, and thus waterproof sealing thereof may be realized and a problem of circuit failure after getting wet may be prevented. Meanwhile, it may facilitate improving power capacity of the universal rechargeable battery and lowering the manufacturing cost. In addition, a lithium-ion battery charging/discharging control circuit is provided in the charging/discharging controller, thereby controlling and protecting the charging/discharging process of the lithium-ion battery, and improving cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery. In the method for controlling the universal rechargeable battery constituted by employing lithium-ion battery of the present disclosure, according to the required charging/discharging operation technical specification of the lithium-ion battery, the following advantages may be obtained by providing the charging/discharging control circuit: charging/discharging process of the lithium-ion battery may be controlled and protected; charging mode, charging rate, overcharge, overdischarge, discharging rate and discharging overheat during the process of the charging/discharging of the lithium-ion battery may be controlled and protected; cycle life and safety of the lithium-ion battery may be improved; the

universal rechargeable battery may have a regulated voltage output of 1.5V and a regulated voltage output during low power of the lithium-ion battery of 1.1V, may be charged using a computer USB interface or a universal lithium-ion battery charging adaptor, and has a shaping structure and discharge characteristics satisfying technical specifications of GB/T 8897.2-2013 and IEC 60086-2, therefore may be used as direct substitutes for known universal primary batteries and Ni-H rechargeable batteries; and may be superior to the known universal primary batteries in the aspects of cycling charging/discharging, constant output voltage during the discharge process and environment protection, and may be superior to the known Ni-H batteries in the aspects of having a nominal output voltage of 1.5V, constant output voltage during the discharging process, short charging time, no memory effect and long cycle life. Performances of the universal rechargeable battery may be fully improved.

[0097] To those ordinary skilled in the art, the above described embodiment may be variously changed and modified according to the technical solution and technical concept of the present disclosure, while all of the changes and modifications are involved in the protection scope of the claims of the present disclosure.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [EP1029385B1 \[0009\]](#)
- [US2009058365A1 \[0010\]](#)
- [CN102299392B \[0011\]](#)

Patentkrav

- 1.** Fremgangsmåde til at styre et universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af lithium-ion-batteri, hvor
- 5 det universelle genopladelige batteri deri omfatter et lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløb omfattende et lithium-ion-batteriopladningsstyrekredsløb, et lithium-ion-batteridetektionskredsløb og et DC-DC-nedreguleringsregulatorafladningskredsløb; under en opladningstilstand detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-
- 10 /afladningsstyrekredsløbet en udgangsspænding af lithium-ion-batteriet og vælger et opladningssystem fra kompensationsladning, konstantstrømladning eller konstantspændingsladning for at oplade lithium-ion-batteriet i henhold til udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet; under en afladningstilstand detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-
- 15 /afladningsstyrekredsløbet udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet og udfører en reguleret spændingsudgang ved: at reducere udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet til en første udgangsspænding, når udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet er større end en lav strømsspænding VL; at reducere udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet til en anden udgangsspænding, når
- 20 udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet er lig med eller lavere end den lave strømsspænding VL; og at afbryde den regulerede spændingsudgang, når udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet falder til at være lig med eller lavere end afladningsafskæringsspændingen VD; hvor VL er en forudindstillet lav strømsspænding af lithium-ion-batteriet, og VD er
- 25 en forudindstillet afladningsafskæringsspænding af lithium-ion batteriet; og hvor den første udgangsspænding er i området fra 1,35V til 1,725V, og den anden udgangsspænding er i området fra 0,9V til 1,35V.
- 2.** Fremgangsmåde til at styre et universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende
- 30 anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 1, hvor lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet under opladningstilstanden detekterer en temperatur i lithium-ion-batteriet og styrer lithium-ion-batteriopladningsstyrekredsløbet til at stoppe med at oplade lithium-ion-batteriet, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet stiger til en øvre
- 35 opladningstærskeltemperatur og gendanner opladningen af lithium-ion-batteriet

igen, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet falder til en værdi til at trække en udligningstemperatur fra den øvre opladningstærskeltemperatur; og under afladningstilstanden detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet en temperatur i lithium-ion-batteriet og styrer DC-DC-
5 nedreguleringsregulatorafladningskredsløbet til at stoppe afladning af lithium-ion-batteriet, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet stiger til en øvre
afladningstærskeltemperatur og gendanner afladningen af lithium-ion-batteriet igen, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet falder til en værdi til at trække en udligningstemperatur fra den øvre afladningstærskeltemperatur.

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3. Fremgangsmåde til at styre et universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 1, hvor lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet under opladningen detekterer en maksimal tærskeludgangsstrøm af opladningsstrømkilden og
15 oplader lithium-ion-batteriet ved den maksimale tærskeludgangsstrøm af opladningsstrømkilden, når den maksimale tærskeludgangsstrøm af opladningsstrømkilden er mindre end en forudindstillet opladningsstrømværdi.

4. Fremgangsmåde til at styre et universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende
20 anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 1, hvor den første udgangsspænding er 1,5V, og den anden udgangsspænding er 1,1V.

5. Fremgangsmåde til at styre et universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 1,
25 hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter følgende styretilstande:

styrebetingelse 1, efter en opladningsstrømkilde er forbundet med det universelle genopladelige batteri, udfører lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet en opladningstilstand ved detektion af opladningsspændingsforbindelsen, og under opladningstilstanden afbryder
30 lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet den regulerede afladningsspændingsudgang og udfører opladning af lithium-ion-batteriet; styrebetingelse 2, under opladningstilstanden detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet en udgangsspænding af lithium-ion-batteriet og vælger et opladningssystem fra
35 kompensationsladning, konstantstrømladning eller konstantspændings-

ladning for at oplade lithium-ion-batteriet i henhold til udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet, og under opladningstilstanden detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladningsstyrekredsløbet en maksimal tærskeludgangsstrøm af opladningsstrømkilden og oplader lithium-ion-batteriet ved den maksimale tærskeludgangsstrøm af opladningsstrømkilden, når den maksimale tærskeludgangsstrøm af opladningsstrømkilden er mindre end en forudindstillet opladningsstrømværdi og afbryder opladningen af lithium-ion-batteriet, når en opladningsstrøm under konstantspændingsopladningen reduceres til en forudindstillet fuldt opladet bestemmelsesstrøm;

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10 styrebetingelse 3, når opladningsstrømkilden afbrydes fra det universelle genopladelige batteri, detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet afbrydelsen af opladningsstrømkilden og aflader tilbageværende strøm lagret i en filterkondensator under opladningen, således at en tværs over en positiv elektrode og en negativ elektrode i det det universelle genopladelige batteri hurtigt falder til at være lig med eller lavere end en maksimal åben kredsløbsspænding, og en afladningstilstand udføres, og under afladningstilstanden afbryder lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet en opladning og udfører en reguleret spændingsafladning og udfører en reguleret spændingsudgang i henhold til styrebetingelse 4, hvor den maksimale åbne kredsløbsspænding er i området fra 1,5V til 1,725V;

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20 styrebetingelse 4, under afladningstilstanden detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet og udfører en reguleret spændingudgang ved: at reducere udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteri til en første udgangsspænding, når udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet er større end en lav strømspænding VL; at reducere udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet til en anden udgangsspænding, når udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet er større end en afladningsafbrydelsesspænding VD, mens den er lig med eller lavere end den lave strømspænding VL og gendanner udgangen af lithium-ion-batteriet til den første spænding, når udgangsspændingen af det opladte lithium-ion-batteri er større end $VL + \Delta V1$, hvor VL er en forudindstillet lav strømspænding af lithium-ion-batteriet, $\Delta V1$ er en forudindstillet

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udligningsspænding af den lavere strømspændingdetektionstærskel af lithium-ion-batteriet, og VD er en forudindstillet afladningsafbrydelsesspænding af lithium-ion-batteriet, hvor den første udgangsspænding er i området fra 1,35V til 1,725V, og den anden

5 udgangsspænding er i området fra 0,9V til 1,35V;

styrebetingungelse 5, under afladningstilstanden detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet og afbryder den regulerede spændingsudgang, når udgangsspændingen af lithium-ion-batteriet falder til at være lig med eller

10 lavere end afladningsafbrydelsesspændingen VD og gendanner den regulerede spændingsudgang i henhold til styrebetingelse 4, når udgangsspændingen af det opladte lithium-ion-batteri er større end $VD + \Delta V2$, hvor $\Delta V2$ er en forudindstillet udligningsspænding af afladningsafbrydelsesspændingsdetektionstærsklen af lithium-ion-batteriet;

15 styrebetingelse 6, under opladningen af det universelle genopladelige batteri detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet en temperatur i lithium-ion-batteriet og afbryder opladningen af lithium-ion-batteriet, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet stiger til en øvre opladningstærskeltemperatur TCH og gendanner opladningen af lithium-

20 ion-batteriet, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet falder til at være lavere end $TCH - \Delta T1$, hvor TCH er en forudindstillet øvre opladningstærskeltemperatur af lithium-ion-batteriet, og $\Delta T1$ er en forudindstillet udligningstemperatur svarende til en udligningsspænding af TCH-detektionstærsklen;

25 styrebetingelse 7, under afladningen af det universelle genopladelige batteri detekterer lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet og afbryder den regulerede spændingsudgang, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet stiger til en øvre afladningstærskeltemperatur TDH og gendanner den regulerede

30 spændingsudgang, når temperaturen i lithium-ion-batteriet falder til at være lavere end $TDH - \Delta T2$, hvor TDH er en forudindstillet øvre afladningstærskeltemperatur i lithium-ion-batteriet, og $\Delta T2$ er en forudindstillet udligningstemperatur svarende til en udligningsspænding af TDH-detektionstærsklen;

lithium-ion-batteriet oplades i henhold til styrebetingelse 2, når styrebetingelse 1 bestemmer, at opladningsstrømkilden er forbundet med det universelle genopladelige batteri, og styrebetingelse 6 tillader opladning af lithium-ion-batteriet, og opladningen af lithium-ion-batteriet afbrydes, 5 når styrebetingelse 6 forhindrer opladningen af lithium-ion-batteriet; og udgangsstrøm af lithium-ion-batteriet reduceres gradvist og reguleret udgang i henhold til styrebetingelse 4, når styrebetingelse 3 bestemmer, at det universelt genopladelige batteri afbrydes fra opladningsstrømkilden, og 10 både styrebetingelse 5 og styrebetingelse 7 tillader afladningen af udgangen af lithium-ion-batteriet, og lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet afbryder den regulerede spændingsudgang, når en hvilken som helst af styrebetingelse 5 og styrebetingelse 7 forhindrer afladningsudgangen af lithium-ion-batteriet.

15 **6.** Universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri, omfattende:

et udvendigt indpakningshus, og en opladnings-/afladningsstyreenheden, et positivt elektrode-krympestykke, et lithium-ionbatteri, og en negativ elektrode-endekappe, der efter hinanden pressesamles i det udvendige 20 indpakningshus; hvor opladnings-/afladningsstyreenheden omfatter: et opladnings-/afladningsstyreenhedshus, og et opladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbsloddelegeme, en isolerings-underlagsskive og en opladnings-/afladningsstyreenhedsstøtteramme tilvejebragt i opladnings- 25 /afladningsstyreenhedshuset, hvor opladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbsloddelegemet loddet med et lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløb; hvor lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afladningsstyrekredsløbet omfatter: henholdsvis et lithium-ion-batteriopladningsstyrekredsløb, et lithium-ion- 30 batteridetektionskredsløb og et DC-DC-nedreguleringsregulatorafladningskredsløb loddet på et kredsløbssubstrat, kredsløbssubstratet er elektrisk forbundet med lithium-ion-batteriet og en positiv elektrodeendekappe, og kredsløbssubstratet er elektrisk forbundet med den negative elektrodeendekappe via opladnings-

/afladningsstyreenhedshuset og det udvendige indpakningshus.

7. Universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 6, hvor: den positive elektrodeendekappe er tilvejebragt ved en ende af opladnings-/afladningsstyreenheden og har et positivt elektrodekontaktpunkt eksponeret uden for det udvendige indpakningshus, og det positive elektrodekontaktpunkt anvendes som en positiv elektrode for det universelle genopladelige batteri; og et negativt elektrodekontaktpunkt eksponeret uden for det udvendige indpakningshus er tilvejebragt ved en ende af den negative elektrodeendekappe, og det negative elektrodekontaktpunkt anvendes som en negativ elektrode i universelle genopladelige batteri.

8. Universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 6, hvor:

lithium-ion-batteriet er en negativ elektrode udvendige husindpakning lithium-ion-batterienhed, en positiv elektrode udvendige husindpakning lithium-ion-batterienhed, eller en blød indpakning lithium-ion-batterienhed; det universelt genopladelige batteri er et R6 genopladeligt batteri, et R03 genopladeligt batteri, et R1 genopladeligt batteri eller et R8D425 genopladeligt batteri; og

det universelle genopladelige batteri anvender et USB-computerinterface eller en opladningsadapter med universelt lithium-ion-batteri som opladningsstrømkilde til at oplade det universelle genopladelige batteri.

9. Universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 6, hvor: det positive elektrode-krympestykke er dannet af et metalmateriale med høj elastisk tilbagetrækning, høj varmeledningsevne og høj elektrisk ledningsevne, der gennemgår en ledende anti-oxideringsbehandling ved en overflade deraf; hver af den positive elektrodeendekappe, det udvendige indpakningshus, den negative elektrodeendekappe, og opladnings-/afladningsstyreenhedshuset er dannet af metalmateriale med høj varmeledningsevne og høj elektrisk ledningsevne, der gennemgår en ledende anti-oxideringsbehandling ved en overflade deraf; og opladnings-/afladningsstyreenhedsstøtterammen er fremstillet af et lystransmitterende isoleringsmateriale, anvendes til montering af opladnings-

/afledningsstyrekredsløbsloddelegemet, og anvendes til at transmittere et lyssignal emitteret fra en lysemitterende diode, der indikerer opladningstilstand af det universelle genopladelige batteri uden for det universelle genopladelige batteri.

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- 10.** Universelt genopladeligt batteri omfattende anvendelse af et lithium-ion-batteri ifølge krav 6, hvor en struktur af opladnings-/afledningsstyreenheden består af: samling af opladnings-/afledningsstyreenhedsstøtterammen, opladnings-/afledningsstyrekredsløbsloddelegemet og isolerings-underlagsskiven inden i opladnings-/afledningsstyreenhedshuset, og lodning af en metalperle af opladnings-/afledningsstyreenhedshuset på en kobberbelagt del af en V-terminal af lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afledningsstyrekredsløbet af et PCB2-kredsløbssubstrat efter metalperle-tætning af opladnings-/afledningsstyreenhedshuset; og hvor en struktur af lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afledningsstyrekredsløbet loddet på opladnings-/afledningsstyrekredsløbsloddelegemet omfatter: lodning af et PCB1-kredsløbssubstrat loddet med elementer af lithium-ion-batteriopladnings-/afledningsstyrekredsløbet og PCB2-kredsløbssubstratet sammen med forbindelsesstifter og lodning af den positive elektrodeendekappe på PCB1-kredsløbssubstratet og lodning af det positive elektrode-crimpstykke på PCB2-kredsløbssubstratet, hvor forbindelsesstifterne er dannet af et metalmateriale med høj varmeledningsevne og høj elektrisk ledningsevne.

DRAWINGS

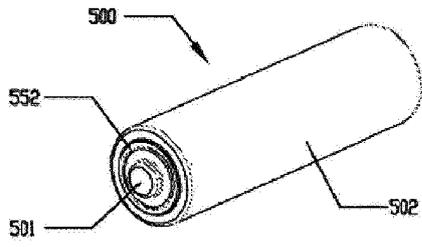


Fig. 1

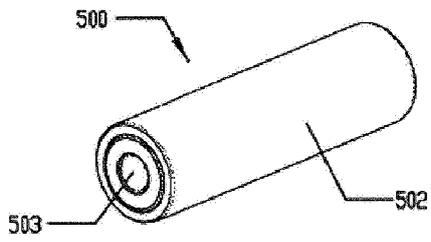


Fig. 2

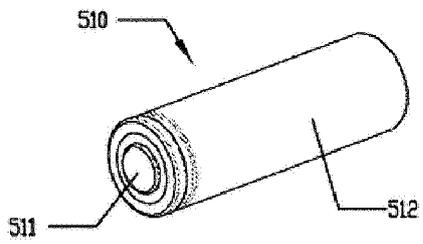


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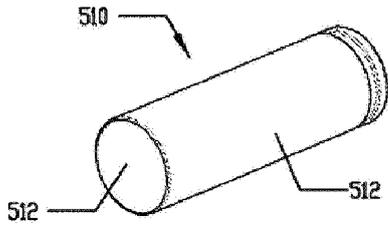


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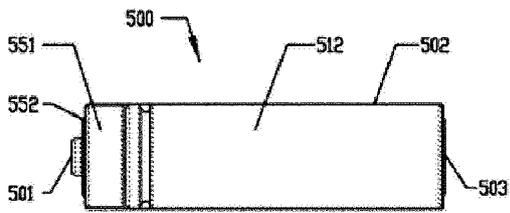


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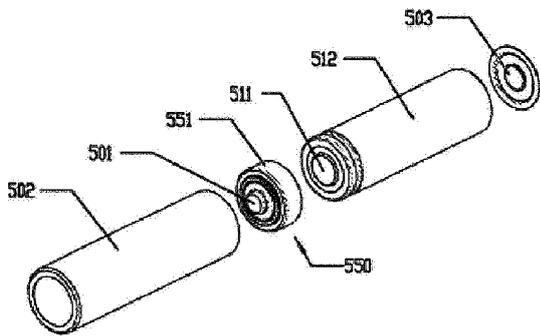


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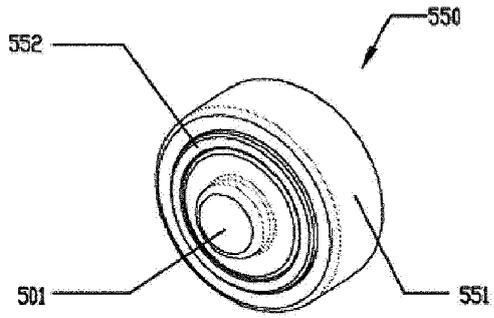


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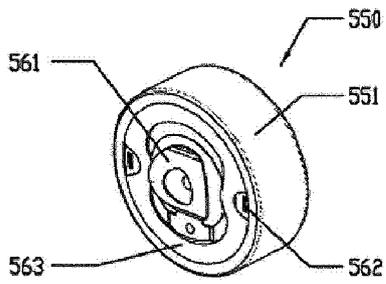


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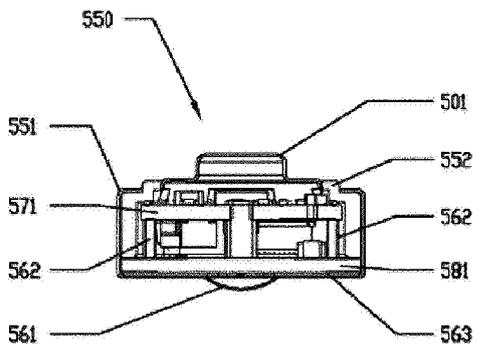


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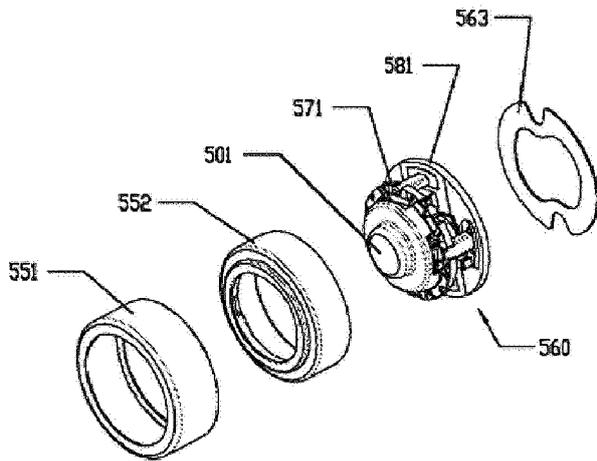


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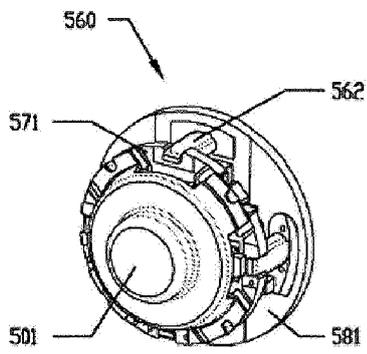


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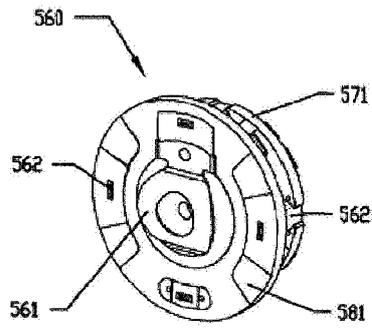


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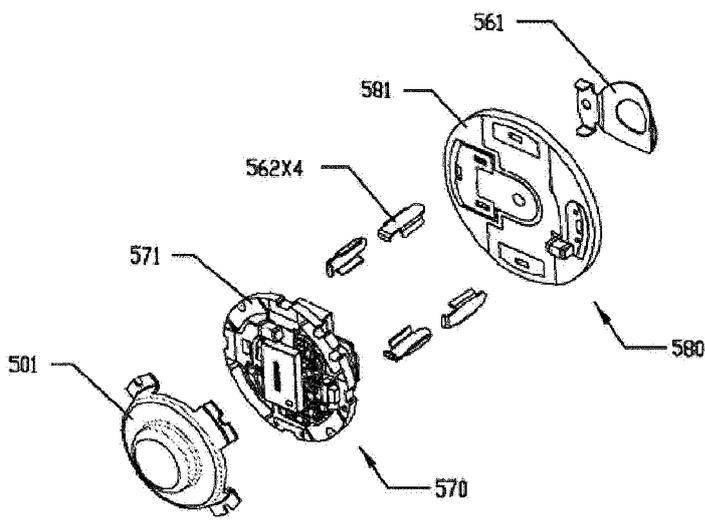


Fig. 13

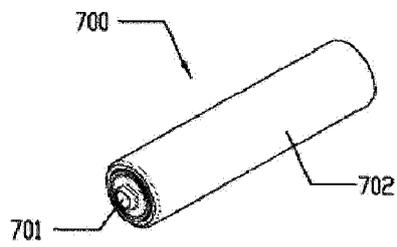


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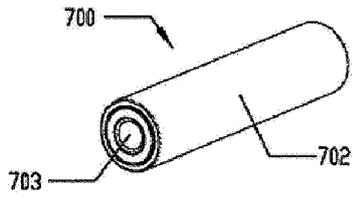


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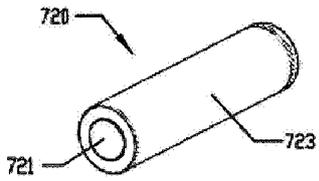


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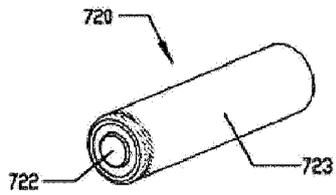


Fig. 17

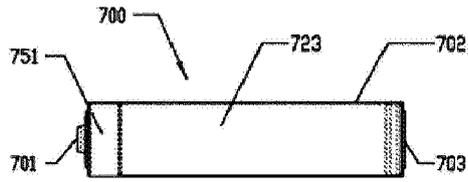


Fig. 18

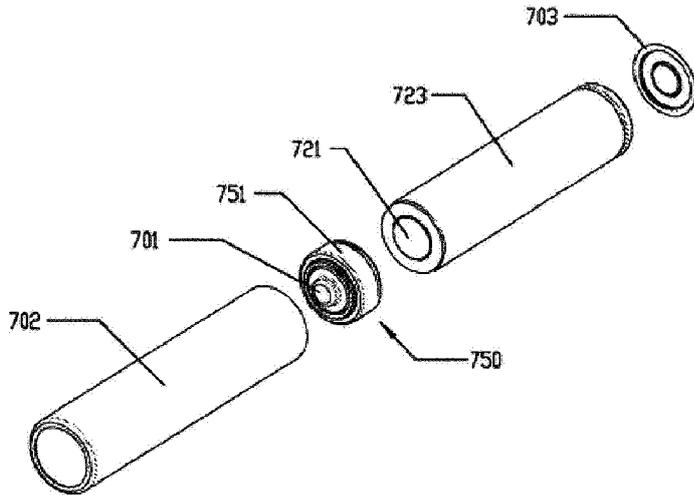


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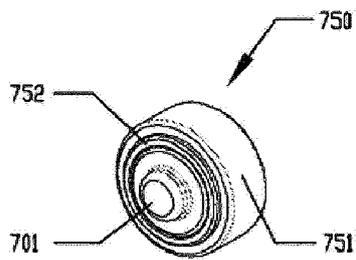


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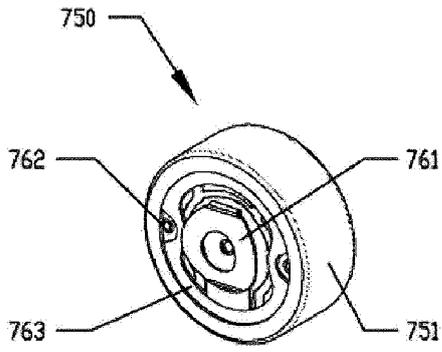


Fig. 21

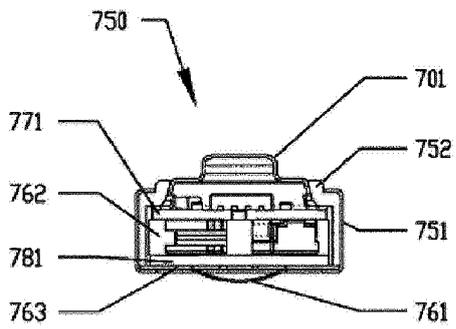


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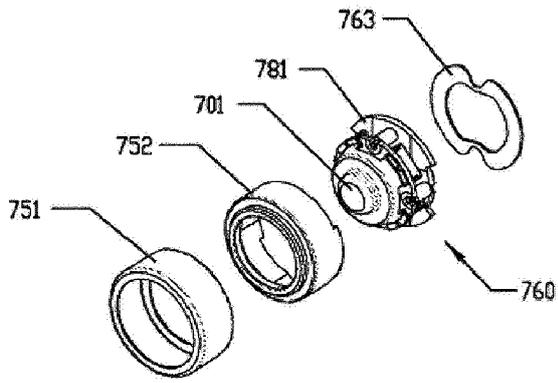


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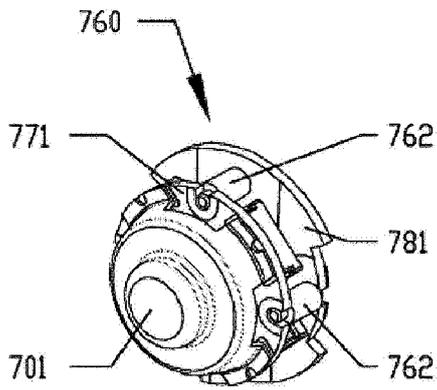


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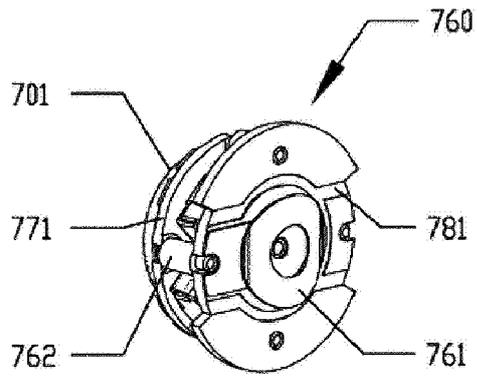


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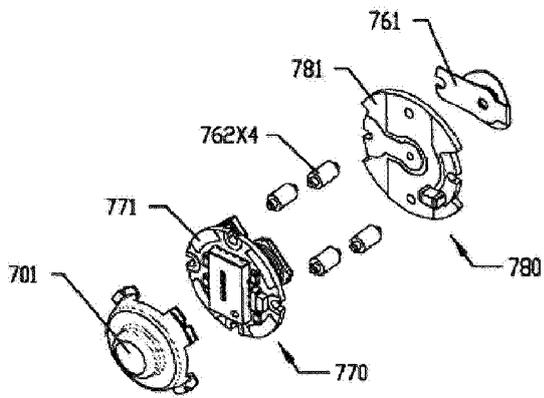


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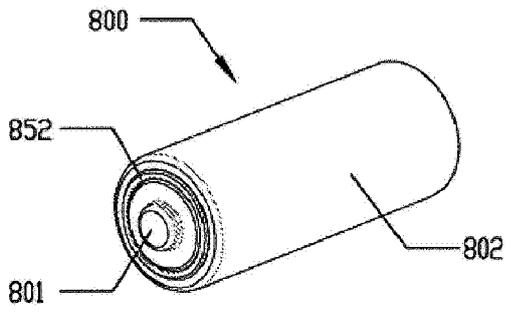


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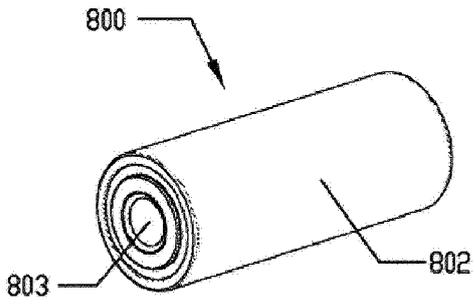


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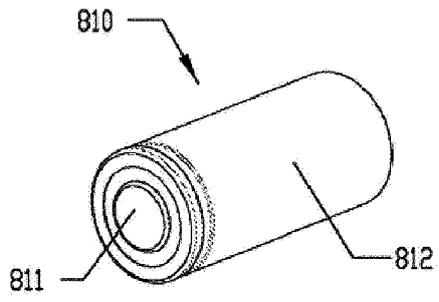


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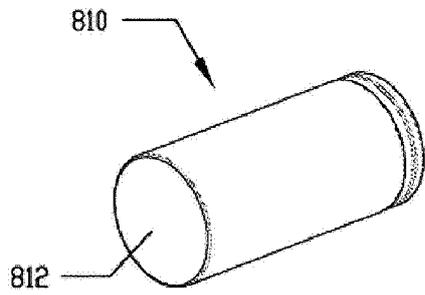


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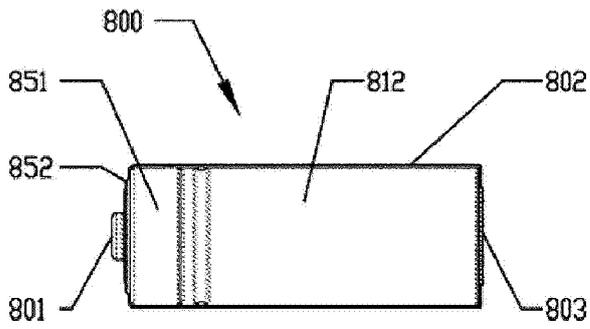


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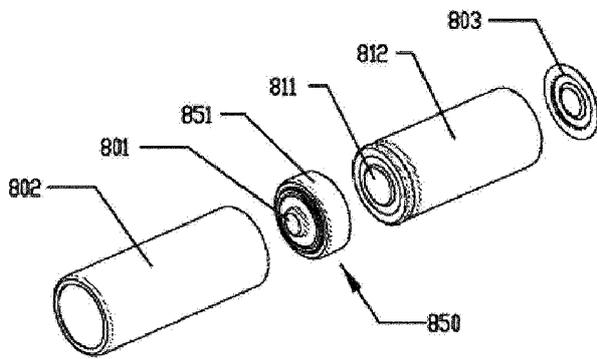


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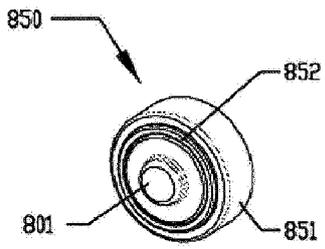


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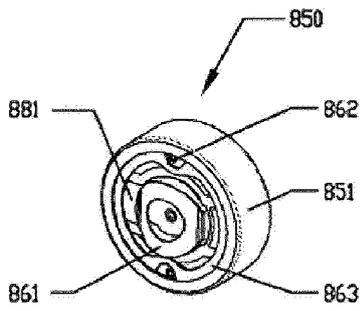


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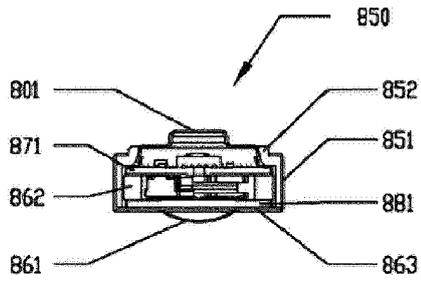


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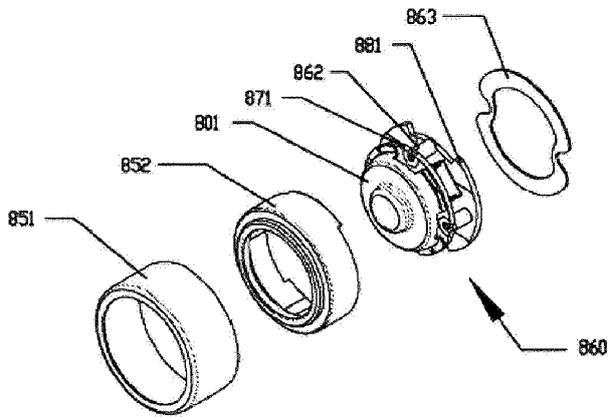


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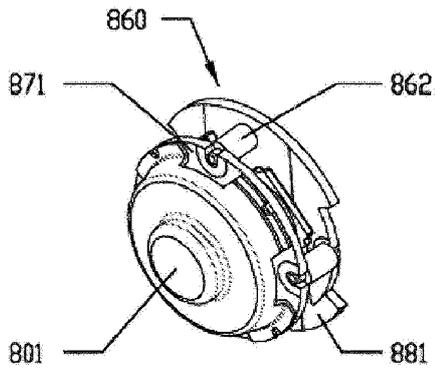


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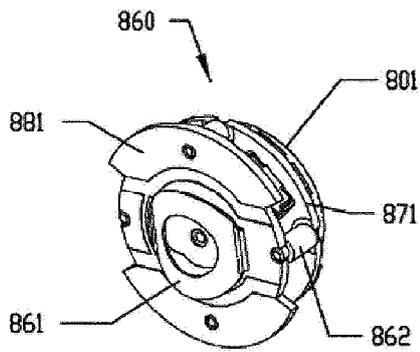


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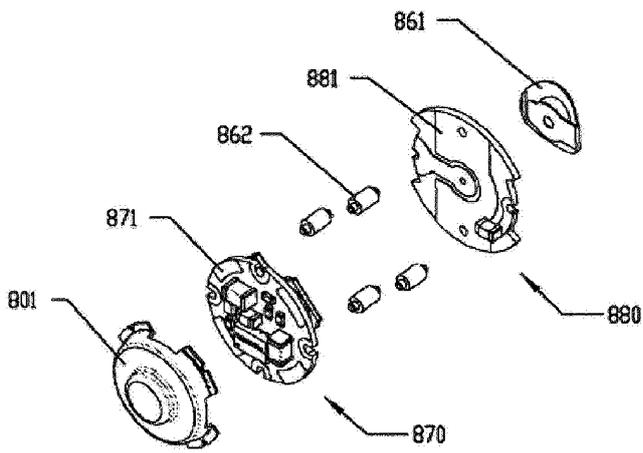


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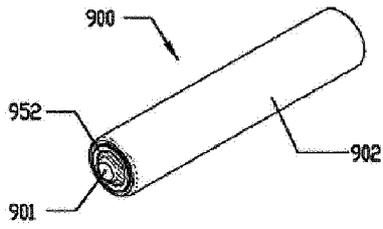


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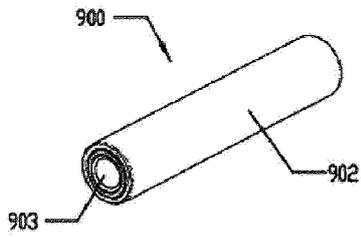


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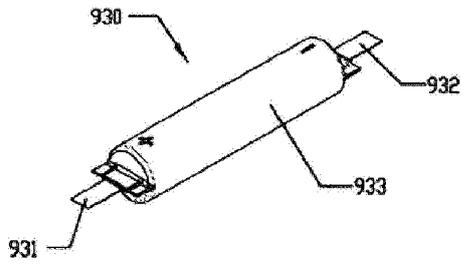


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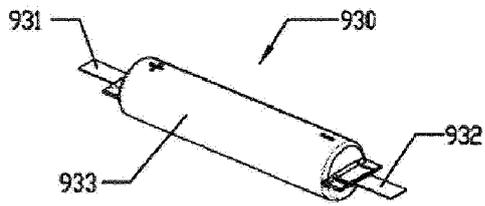


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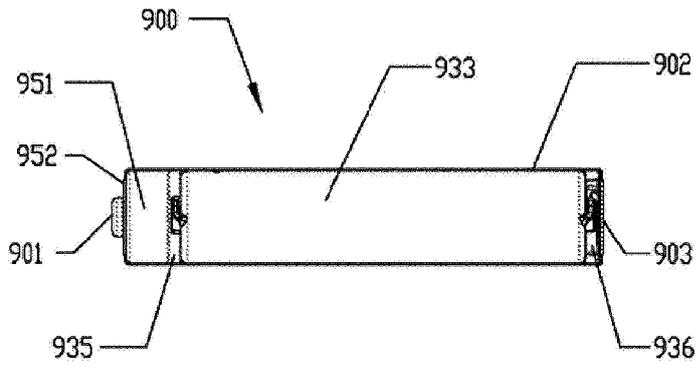


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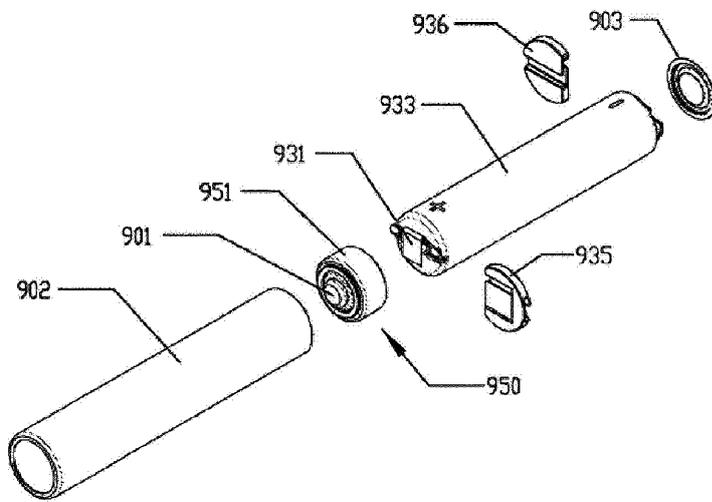


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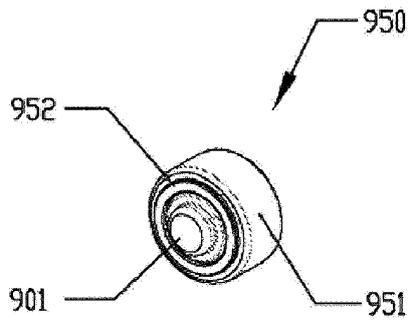


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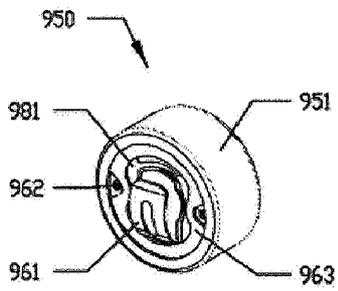


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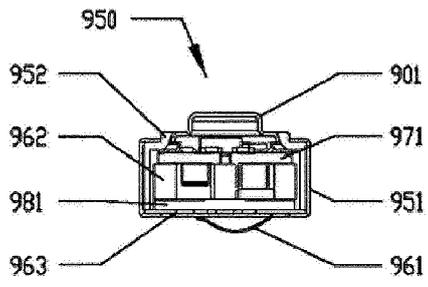


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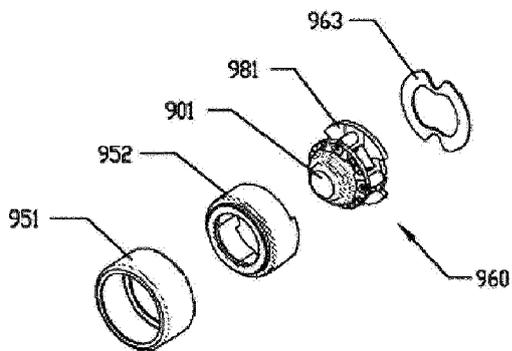


Fig. 49

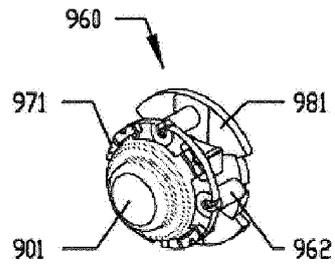


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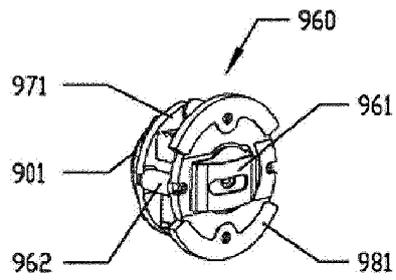


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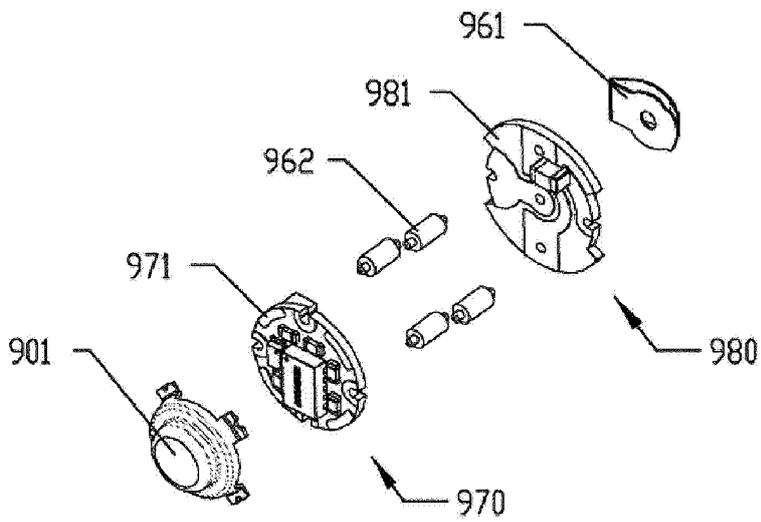


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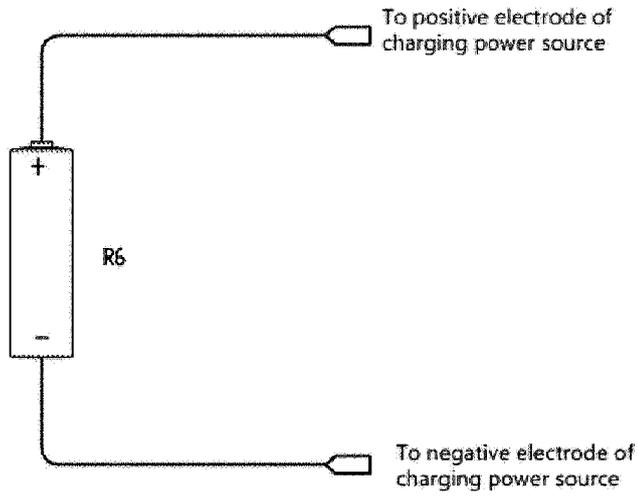


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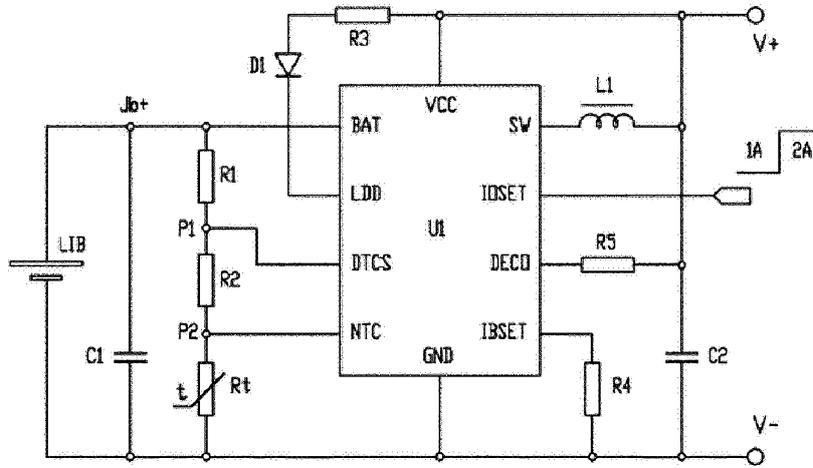


Fig. 54

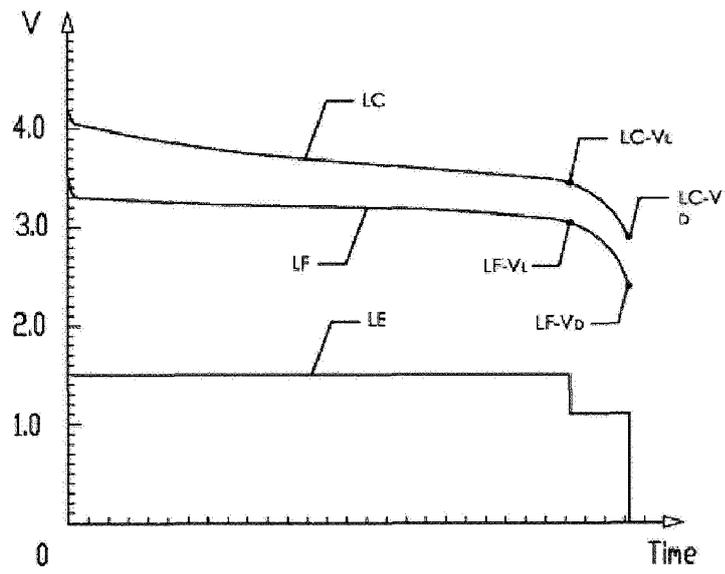


Fig. 55