

WIRELESS CHARGING DEVICE, DEVICE TO-BE-CHARGED, AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[1] This application claims priority to PCT Application No. PCT/CN2017/079784, entitled “WIRELESS CHARGING SYSTEM, DEVICE, AND METHOD, AND DEVICE TO-BE-CHARGED” and filed on April 7, 2017 to Chinese Patent Office and PCT Application No. PCT/CN2017/080334, entitled “DEVICE TO-BE-CHARGED AND CHARGING METHOD” and filed on April 13, 2017 to Chinese Patent Office, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[2] This disclosure relates to the field of wireless charging, and more particularly to a wireless charging device, a device to-be-charged, a method for controlling a wireless charging device, and a method for controlling a device to-be-charged.

BACKGROUND

[3] With popularity of wireless charging technology, a wireless charging function is supported by an increasing number of electronic devices. During wireless charging, a wireless charging device (such as a wireless charging base) usually transmits a wireless charging signal (an electromagnetic signal) through a transmitting coil. A conventional transmitting coil is coiled in multiple turns. However, the manner in which the conventional transmitting coil is designed is simple, which makes wireless charging inflexible.

SUMMARY

[4] In implementations of the present disclosure, a wireless charging device, a device to-be-charged, a method for controlling a wireless charging device, and a method for controlling a device to-be-charged are provided, to make wireless charging more flexible.

[5] According to a first aspect of the present disclosure, a wireless charging device is

provided. The wireless charging device includes a wireless transmitting circuit, a transmitting coil, and a control circuit. The transmitting coil includes multiple pairs of joints, where transmitting-coil turns defined by each pair of joints is different. The control circuit is configured to select one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit.

[6] According to a second aspect of the present disclosure, a device to-be-charged is provided. The device to-be-charged includes a receiving coil, a wireless receiving circuit, and a control circuit. The receiving coil includes multiple pairs of joints, where different pairs of joints define different receiving-coil turns. The control circuit is configured to select one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit.

[7] According to a third aspect of the present disclosure, a method for controlling a wireless charging device is provided. The wireless charging device includes a wireless transmitting circuit and a transmitting coil. The transmitting coil includes multiple pairs of joints, where transmitting-coil turns defined by each pair of joints is different. The method includes selecting one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit.

[8] According to a fourth aspect of the present disclosure, a method for controlling a device to-be-charged is provided. The device to-be-charged includes a receiving coil and a wireless receiving circuit. The receiving coil includes multiple pairs of joints, where different pairs of joints define different receiving-coil turns. The method includes selecting one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit.

[9] The transmitting coil of the present disclosure has multiple pairs of joints, and the control circuit can select and switch between the multiple pairs of joints according to actual needs, which improves flexibility of wireless charging.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[10] FIG. 1 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a wireless charging device according to an implementation of the present disclosure.

[11] FIG. 2 is an exemplary structural diagram illustrating a transmitting coil according to an implementation of the present disclosure.

[12] FIG. 3 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a wireless charging device

according to another implementation of the present disclosure.

[13] FIG. 4 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a wireless charging device according to another implementation of the present disclosure.

[14] FIG. 5 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a device to-be-charged according to an implementation of the present disclosure.

[15] FIG. 6 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a device to-be-charged according to another implementation of the present disclosure.

[16] FIG. 7 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method for controlling a wireless charging device according to an implementation of the present disclosure.

[17] FIG. 8 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method for controlling a device to-be-charged according to an implementation of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[18] A wireless charging device 10 according to implementations of the disclosure can be a wireless charging base or a system-on-chip. The following will describe in detail the wireless charging device 10 according to implementations of the disclosure with reference to FIG. 1.

[19] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the wireless charging device 10 includes a wireless transmitting circuit 12, a transmitting coil 14, and a control circuit 16. In the following, the forms and functions of components inside the wireless charging device 10 will be elaborated.

[20] The wireless transmitting circuit 12 is configured to transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil 14. The wireless transmitting circuit 12 can include a high-frequency oscillator circuit. The wireless transmitting circuit 12 can generate a high-frequency oscillation signal based on the high-frequency oscillator circuit and transmit the high-frequency oscillation signal to the outside through the transmitting coil 14, to form the wireless charging signal.

[21] The transmitting coil 14 includes multiple pairs of joints (a joint is formed by a wire drawn from a certain position of the transmitting coil 14), where coil turns defined by each pair of joint is different (here, transmitting-coil turns). The position of a joint in the transmitting coil 14 can be set flexibly according to actual needs. For example, the joint can be located in one or more of the following positions in the transmitting coil 14: a starting position, an ending position, and any position between the starting position and the ending position. Each of the multiple pairs

of joints of the transmitting coil 14 can define the transmitting coil of certain turns. The “transmitting coil defined by a joint pair” herein refers to a transmitting coil with one joint of the joint pair as a starting position and the other joint of the joint pair as an ending position.

[22] The number of pairs of joints included in the transmitting coil 14 is not particularly limited herein. For example, two pairs of joints may be included, or three or more pairs of joints may be included.

[23] FIG. 2 illustrates a possible design of the transmitting coil. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the transmitting coil 14 includes three joints, that is, Joint 1, Joint 2, and Joint 3 illustrated in FIG. 2. Joint 2 is located in the starting position (or the innermost position) of the transmitting coil 14. Joint 1 is located in the ending position (or the outermost position) of the transmitting coil 14. Joint 3 is located in an in-between position (that is, a position between the starting position and the ending position) of the transmitting coil 14.

[24] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the transmitting coil 14 includes two pairs of joints, that is, a joint pair including Joint 1 and Joint 2 (referred to as “a second pair of joints” or “a second joint pair” hereinafter) and a joint pair including Joint 2 and Joint 3 (referred to as “a first pair of joints” or “a first joint pair” hereinafter). In an example, the transmitting coil 14 includes N turns, where N is a positive integer greater than 1. Since Joint 1 is located in the innermost position of the transmitting coil 14 and Joint 2 is located in the outermost position of the transmitting coil 14, Joint 1 and Joint 2 define an N-turn transmitting coil (that is, all turns of the transmitting coil 14). Since Joint 3 is located in the in-between position of the transmitting coil 14, the transmitting-coil turns defined by Joint 2 and Joint 3 is smaller than N.

[25] The control circuit 16 is configured to select one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit 12. The wireless transmitting circuit 12 will transmit a wireless charging signal to the outside through a transmitting coil defined by the joint pair which is electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit 12. Still taking FIG. 2 as an example, if the wireless transmitting circuit 12 is electrically coupled with the second joint pair (that is, Joint 1 and Joint 2), the wireless transmitting circuit 12 will transmit the wireless charging signal to the outside through the whole transmitting coil 14 (including N turns of the transmitting coil). If the wireless transmitting circuit 12 is electrically coupled with the first joint pair (that is, Joint 2 and Joint 3), the wireless transmitting circuit 12 will transmit the wireless charging signal to the outside through a transmitting coil located between Joint 2 and

Joint 3 (less than N turns).

[26] As long as the above control function can be achieved, the form of the control circuit 16 is not limited herein. As an example, the control circuit 16 can include a microcontroller unit (MCU) and a switch circuit. The switch circuit switches between different pairs of joints under the control of the MCU.

[27] The manner in which the control circuit 16 selects one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit 12 is not specifically limited herein. For example, the control circuit 16 first selects a joint pair that defines larger transmitting-coil turns to work. If excessive heat is produced by the wireless charging device 10, the control circuit 16 can then select a joint pair that defines smaller transmitting-coil turns to work to reduce the heat produced during working.

[28] The transmitting coil 14 provided herein includes multiple pairs of joints, and the control circuit 16 can select and switch between the multiple pairs of joints according to actual needs, which makes wireless charging more flexible.

[29] The following will describe in detail a possible manner in which one of the multiple pairs of joints is selected.

[30] The wireless charging device 10 is operable in a first wireless charging mode or in a second wireless charging mode. A charging speed at which the wireless charging device 10 charges a device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode is higher than in the second wireless charging mode.

[31] In other words, compared with the wireless charging device 10 working in the second wireless charging mode, the wireless charging device 10 working in the first wireless charging mode takes less time to fully charge a battery of the same capacity of the device to-be-charged 230.

[32] The second wireless charging mode can be referred to as a normal wireless charging mode and can be, for example, a conventional wireless charging mode based on Qi standard, power matters alliance (PMA) standard, or alliance for wireless power (A4WP) standard. The first wireless charging mode can be referred to as a quick wireless charging mode. The normal wireless charging mode can refer to a wireless charging mode in which the wireless charging device 10 has a low transmission power (usually lower than 15W, and the commonly used transmission power is 5W or 10W). In the normal wireless charging mode, it usually takes

several hours to fully charge a battery of high capacity (such as 3000mA). However, in the quick wireless charging mode, the transmission power of the wireless charging device 10 is relatively high (usually higher than or equal to 15W). Compared with the normal wireless charging mode, in the quick wireless charging mode, the wireless charging device 220 can fully charge a battery of the same capacity within a substantially shorter charging period, and the charging is faster.

[33] The control circuit 16 can be configured to: control a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit 12 transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the first pair of joints, when the wireless charging device 10 charges the device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode; control a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit 12 transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the second pair of joints, when the wireless charging device 10 charges the device to-be-charged in the second wireless charging mode, where transmitting-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than that defined by the second pair of joints.

[34] Taking the transmitting coil 14 illustrated in FIG. 2 as an example, the second pair of joints corresponds to Joint 1 and Joint 2 and defines the whole transmitting coil 14; the first pair of joints corresponds to Joint 2 and Joint 3 and defines part of the transmitting coil 14. When the wireless charging device 10 charges the device to-be-charged in the second wireless charging mode, the control circuit 16 can control the wireless transmitting circuit 12 to be electrically coupled with Joint 1 and Joint 2 to make the whole transmitting coil 14 work. When the wireless charging device 10 charges the device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode, the control circuit 16 can control the wireless transmitting circuit 12 to be electrically coupled with Joint 2 and Joint 3 to make part of the transmitting coil 14 work.

[35] Greater transmitting-coil turns defined by a joint pair may lead to higher impedance of the transmitting coil. When the wireless charging device 10 works in the first wireless charging mode, since the charging of the wireless charging device 10 in the first wireless charging mode is faster, heating of the transmission coil will be serious if the impedance of the transmitting coil in a working state is high. Therefore, in order to reduce heating of the transmitting coil, when the wireless charging device 10 is in the first wireless charging mode, the first pair of joints will be controlled to work, thereby reducing the impedance and heating of the

transmitting coil in the working state. For reduction in inductance due to smaller coil turns, a transmitting voltage can be increased to compensate for such reduction in inductance, for example. When the wireless charging device 10 works in the second wireless charging mode, the second pair of joints will be controlled to work.

[36] In addition to the wireless transmitting circuit 12, the transmitting coil 14, and the control circuit 16 described above, the wireless charging device 10 can further be provided with circuits having other functions according to actual needs, which is not limited herein. In the following, several possible implementations of the wireless charging device 10 will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 3 and 4.

[37] As illustrated in FIG. 3, the wireless charging device 10 further includes a voltage converting circuit 18. The voltage converting circuit 18 is configured to receive an input voltage and convert the input voltage to obtain an input voltage and an input current of the wireless transmitting circuit 12. The control circuit 16 is further configured to communicate wirelessly with the device to-be-charged during wireless charging to adjust a transmission power of the wireless transmitting circuit 12, to make the transmission power of the wireless transmitting circuit 12 match a charging voltage and/or a charging current currently required by a battery of the device to-be-charged.

[38] With aid of the voltage converting circuit 18, it is possible for the wireless charging device 10 to adjust a voltage received by the wireless transmitting circuit 12 according to actual needs. For instance, the wireless charging device 10 needs to transfer energy with high voltage and small current, and such energy transfer has high requirements on the input voltage (such as 10V (volt) or 20V) of the wireless transmitting circuit 12. If the maximum output voltage of an external power supply device is unable to meet requirements on the input voltage of the wireless transmitting circuit 12, the voltage converting circuit 18 can make the input voltage of the wireless transmitting circuit 12 reach an expected input voltage. Alternatively, if the output voltage of the external power supply device can meet requirements on the input voltage of the wireless transmitting circuit 12, the voltage converting circuit 18 can be omitted, to simplify implementation of the wireless charging device 10.

[39] As illustrated in FIG. 4, the wireless charging device 10 further includes a charging interface 13. The charging interface 13 is configured to be coupled with an external power supply device 20. The input voltage received by the voltage converting circuit 18 is provided by

the power supply device 20 via the charging interface 13. In this implementation, the control circuit 16 is further configured to communicate with the power supply device 20 to adjust an output voltage and/or an output current of the power supply device 20, to adjust the transmission power of the wireless transmitting circuit 12.

[40] In an implementation, the charging interface 13 is a universal serial bus (USB) interface. The type of the charging interface 13 is not particularly limited herein. As an example, the charging interface 13 is a USB interface, and the USB interface can be, for example, a USB 2.0 interface, a micro USB interface, or a USB TYPE-C interface. In another implementation, the charging interface 13 can also be a lightning interface, or other types of parallel interface and/or serial interface that can be used for charging.

[41] The manner of communication between the control circuit 16 and the power supply device 20 is not limited herein. As an example, the control circuit 16 can be coupled with and communicate with the power supply device 20 via another communication interface other than the charging interface. As another example, the control circuit 16 can communicate wirelessly with the power supply device 20. For example, the control circuit 16 can conduct a near field communication (NFC) with the power supply device 20. As yet another example, the control circuit 16 can communicate with the power supply device 20 via the charging interface 13 and no other communication interface or wireless communication module is required, which can simplify the implementation of the wireless charging device 10. As an implementation, the charging interface 13 is a USB interface. The control circuit 16 can communicate with the power supply device 20 via a data line (such as a D+ line and/or a D- line) of the USB interface. As another implementation, the charging interface 13 is a USB interface that supports a power delivery (PD) communication protocol (such as the USB TYPE-C interface). The control circuit 16 can communicate with the power supply device 20 based on the PD communication protocol.

[42] The wireless charging device 10 illustrated in FIG. 3 receives a charging power from the external power supply device 20. Different from the wireless charging device 10 illustrated in FIG. 3, the function of the power supply device 20 is integrated into the wireless charging device 10 illustrated in FIG. 4, which is possible to decrease the number of devices required for wireless charging and improve the integration of the wireless charging device 10.

[43] The wireless charging device has been described in detail above. In the following, a device to-be-charged will be elaborated with reference to specific implementations.

[44] The “device to-be-charged” provided herein may be a system-on-chip or a terminal. The “terminal” herein can include but is not limited to a device coupled via a wired line and/or a wireless interface to receive/transmit communication signals. Examples of the wired line may include, but are not limited to, at least one of a public switched telephone network (PSTN), a digital subscriber line (DSL), a digital cable, a direct connection cable, and/or other data connection lines or network connection lines. Examples of the wireless interface may include, but are not limited to, a wireless interface with a cellular network, a wireless local area network (WLAN), a digital television network (such as a digital video broadcasting-handheld (DVB-H) network), a satellite network, an amplitude modulation-frequency modulation (AM-FM) broadcast transmitter, and/or with other communication terminals. A communication terminal configured to communicate via a wireless interface may be called a “wireless communication terminal”, a “wireless terminal”, and/or a “mobile terminal”. Examples of a mobile terminal may include, but are not limited to, a satellite or cellular telephone, a personal communication system (PCS) terminal capable of cellular radio telephone, data processing, fax, and/or data communication, a personal digital assistant (PDA) equipped with radio telephone, pager, Internet/Intranet access, web browsing, notebook, calendar, and/or global positioning system (GPS) receiver, and a conventional laptop or a handheld receiver or other electronic devices equipped with radio telephone transceiver. In addition, in implementations of the present disclosure, the device to-be-charged or terminal can also include a power bank. The power bank can be charged by a wireless charging device and thus store energy to charge other electronic devices.

[45] As illustrated in FIG. 5, a device to-be-charged 30 of implementations of the disclosure includes a receiving coil 32, a wireless receiving circuit 34, and a control circuit 36.

[46] The receiving coil 32 is configured to receive a wireless charging signal from a wireless charging device. The receiving coil 32 includes multiple pairs of joints, where different pairs of joints define different receiving-coil turns. A joint is formed by a wire drawn from a certain position of the receiving coil 32. The position of a joint in the receiving coil 32 can be set flexibly according to actual needs. For example, the joint can be located in one or more of the following positions in the receiving coil 32: a starting position, an ending position, and any position between the starting position and the ending position. Each of the multiple pairs of joints of the receiving coil 32 can define the receiving coil of certain turns. The “receiving coil defined

by a joint pair” herein refers to a receiving coil with one joint of the joint pair as a starting position and the other joint of the joint pair as an ending position.

[47] The number of the pairs of joints included in the receiving coil 32 is not specifically limited herein. For example, two pairs of joints may be included, or three or more pairs of joints may be included.

[48] The receiving coil 32 can be designed in the manner illustrated in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the receiving coil 32 includes three joints, that is, Joint 1, Joint 2, and Joint 3 illustrated in FIG. 2. Joint 2 is located in the starting position (or the innermost position) of the receiving coil 32. Joint 1 is located in the ending position (or the outermost position) of the receiving coil 32. Joint 3 is located in an in-between position of the receiving coil 32.

[49] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the receiving coil 32 includes two pairs of joints, that is, a joint pair including Joint 1 and Joint 2 (referred to as “a second pair of joints” or “second joint pair” hereinafter) and a joint pair including Joint 2 and Joint 3 (referred to as “a first pair of joints” or “first joint pair” hereinafter). In an example, the receiving coil 32 includes N turns, where N is a positive integer greater than 1. Since Joint 1 is located in the innermost position of the receiving coil 32 and Joint 2 is located in the outermost position of the receiving coil 32, Joint 1 and Joint 2 define an N-turn receiving coil (that is, all turns of the receiving coil 32). Since Joint 3 is located in the in-between position of the receiving coil 32, the receiving-coil turns defined by Joint 2 and Joint 3 is smaller than N.

[50] The wireless receiving circuit 34 is configured to convert the wireless charging signal received by the receiving coil 32 into an output voltage and an output current of the wireless receiving circuit 34. The wireless receiving circuit 34 can include a shaping circuit, such as a rectifying circuit and/or a filtering circuit.

[51] The control circuit 36 is configured to select one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit 34. The wireless receiving circuit 34 will receive a wireless charging signal from a receiving coil defined by the joint pair which is electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit 34. Still taking FIG. 2 as an example, if the wireless receiving circuit 34 is electrically coupled with the second pair of joints (that is, Joint 1 and Joint 2), the wireless receiving circuit 34 will receive the wireless charging signal through the whole receiving coil 32 (including N turns of the receiving coil). If the wireless receiving circuit 34 is electrically coupled with the first pair of joints (that is, Joint 2 and Joint 3),

the wireless receiving circuit 34 will receive the wireless charging signal through a receiving coil located between Joint 2 and Joint 3 (less than N turns).

[52] As long as the above control function can be achieved, the form of the control circuit 36 is not limited herein. As an example, the control circuit 36 can include an MCU and a switch circuit. The switch circuit switches between different pairs of joints under the control of the MCU.

[53] The manner in which the control circuit 36 selects one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit 34 is not limited herein. For example, the control circuit 36 first selects a joint pair that defines larger transmitting-coil turns to work. If excessive heat is produced by the device to-be-charged 30, the control circuit 36 can then select a joint pair that defines smaller receiving-coil turns to work to reduce the heat produced during working.

[54] The receiving coil 32 provided herein includes multiple pairs of joints, and the control circuit 36 can select and switch between the multiple pairs of joints according to actual needs, which improves flexibility of wireless charging.

[55] In the following, a possible manner in which one of the multiple pairs of joints is selected will be described in detail.

[56] As illustrated in FIG. 6, the device to-be-charged 30 further includes a first charging channel 31 and a detecting circuit 33. The first charging channel 31 can be provided with a step-down circuit 312, where the step-down circuit 312 can be a Buck circuit or a charge pump. Alternatively, the first charging channel 31 may not be provided with the step-down circuit. The step-down circuit 312 is configured to receive an output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit 34 and decrease the output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit 34 to obtain an output voltage and an output current of the first charging channel 31, and a battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 can be charged according to the output voltage and the output current of the first charging channel 31.

[57] The detecting circuit 33 is configured to detect a voltage and/or a current in the first charging channel 31.

[58] The control circuit 36 is configured to communicate wirelessly with a wireless charging device according to the voltage and/or the current in the first charging channel 31 detected by the detecting circuit 33, to adjust a transmission power of the wireless charging

device to make the output voltage and/or the output current of the first charging channel 31 match a charging voltage and/or a charging current currently required by the battery 35.

[59] In an implementation, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the device to-be-charged 30 further includes a second charging channel 37. The second charging channel 37 can be provided with a converting circuit 372. The converting circuit 372 is configured to receive the output voltage and an output current of the wireless receiving circuit 34 and conduct a constant-voltage control and/or a constant-current control on the output voltage and/or the output current of the wireless receiving circuit 34, to make an output voltage and/or an output current of the second charging channel 37 match the charging voltage and/or the charging current currently required by the battery 35, and the battery 35 (can include one single cell or multiple cells coupled in series) can be charged according to the output voltage and/or the output current of the second charging channel 37.

[60] The control circuit 36 is configured to: control a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit 34 to make the wireless receiving circuit 34 receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the first pair of joints, when the battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 is charged through the first charging channel 31; control a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit 34 to make the wireless receiving circuit 34 receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the second pair of joints, when the battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 is charged through the second charging channel 37, where receiving-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than that defined by the second pair of joints.

[61] In an example, the receiving coil 32 has the form illustrated in FIG. 2. The second pair of joints includes Joint 1 and Joint 2 and defines the whole receiving coil 32, and the first pair of joints includes Joint 2 and Joint 3 and defines part of the receiving coil 32. When the battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 is charged through the second charging channel 37, the control circuit 36 can control the wireless receiving circuit 34 to be electrically coupled with Joint 1 and Joint 2 to make the whole receiving coil 32 work. When the battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 is charged through the first charging channel 31, the control circuit 36 can control the wireless receiving circuit 34 to be electrically coupled with Joint 2 and Joint 3 to make part of the receiving coil 32 work.

[62] The first charging channel 31 and the second charging channel 37 above can correspond to the foregoing two wireless charging modes of the wireless charging device. For example, when the wireless charging device works in the first wireless charging mode for wireless charging, the battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 can be charged through the first charging channel 31; when the wireless charging device works in the second wireless charging mode for wireless charging, the battery 35 of the device to-be-charged 30 can be charged through the second charging channel 37.

[63] In implementations of the disclosure, the control circuit 36 can switch between different pairs of joints according to the charging channel through which wireless charging is conducted, thereby making wireless charging more flexible.

[64] The control circuit 36 can communicate wirelessly with the wireless charging device based on Bluetooth, wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi), or backscatter modulation (or power load modulation), which is not limited herein.

[65] Device/apparatus implementations of the disclosure have been elaborated with reference to FIGS. 1 to 6 above. Hereinafter, method implementations will be elaborated with reference to FIGS. 7 to 8. Method implementations and device/apparatus implementations correspond to each other. Therefore, for details not described in method implementations, reference can be made to the foregoing device/apparatus implementations.

[66] FIG. 7 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method for controlling a wireless charging device according to an implementation of the present disclosure. The wireless charging device can be the wireless charging device 10 described above and include a wireless transmitting circuit and a transmitting coil. The transmitting coil includes multiple pairs of joints, and transmitting-coil turns defined by each pair of joints is different.

[67] The method illustrated in FIG. 7 includes operations at S710. At S710, one of the multiple pairs of joints is selected to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit.

[68] In an implementation, the wireless charging device is operable in a first wireless charging mode or in a second wireless charging mode, and a charging speed at which the wireless charging device charges a device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode is higher than in the second wireless charging mode

[69] Here, the operations at S710 include the following. When the wireless charging device charges the device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode, a first pair of joints

among the multiple pairs of joints is controlled to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the first pair of joints. When the wireless charging device charges the device to-be-charged in the second wireless charging mode, a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints is controlled to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the second pair of joints. Transmitting-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than transmitting-coil turns defined by the second pair of joints.

[70] FIG. 8 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method for controlling a device to-be-charged according to an implementation of the present disclosure. The device to-be-charged can be the device to-be-charged 30 described above and include a receiving coil and a wireless receiving circuit. The receiving coil includes multiple pairs of joints, and different pairs of joints define different receiving-coil turns.

[71] The method illustrated in FIG. 8 includes operations at S810. At S810, one of the multiple pairs of joints is selected to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit.

[72] In an implementation, the device to-be-charged further includes a first charging channel. The first charging channel is provided with a step-down circuit. The step-down circuit is configured to receive an output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit and decrease the output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit to obtain an output voltage and an output current of the first charging channel, and a battery of the device to-be-charged can be charged according to the output voltage and the output current of the first charging channel.

[73] The method illustrated in FIG. 8 further includes the following. A voltage and/or a current in the first charging channel is detected. Communicate wirelessly with a wireless charging device according to the voltage and/or the current in the first charging channel detected, to adjust a transmission power of the wireless charging device, to make the output voltage and/or the output current of the first charging channel match a charging voltage and/or a charging current currently required by the battery.

[74] In an implementation, the device to-be-charged further includes a second charging channel. The second charging channel is provided with a converting circuit. The converting circuit is configured to receive the output voltage and an output current of the wireless receiving

circuit and conduct a constant-voltage control and/or a constant-current control on the output voltage and/or the output current of the wireless receiving circuit, to make an output voltage and/or an output current of the second charging channel match the charging voltage and/or the charging current currently required by the battery, and the battery can be charged according to the output voltage and/or the output current of the second charging channel.

[75] The operations at S810 can be achieved as follows. When the battery of the device to-be-charged is charged through the first charging channel, a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints is controlled to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit to make the wireless receiving circuit receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the first pair of joints. When the battery of the device to-be-charged is charged through the second charging channel, a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints is controlled to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit to make the wireless receiving circuit receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the second pair of joints. Receiving-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than receiving-coil turns defined by the second pair of joints.

[76] In an implementation, the step-down circuit is a Buck circuit or a charge pump.

[77] In an implementation, the device to-be-charged is configured to communicate wirelessly with the wireless charging device based on Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or backscatter modulation.

[78] It should be noted that, in the case of no conflict, various implementations described in the present disclosure and/or the technical features in various implementations may be combined with each other, and the technical solutions obtained after the combination shall also fall within the protection scope of the present disclosure.

[79] All or part of the above implementations can be implemented through software, hardware, firmware, or any other combination thereof. When implemented by software, all or part of the above implementations can be implemented in the form of a computer program product. The computer program product includes one or more computer instructions. When the computer instructions are applied and executed on a computer, all or part of the operations or functions of the implementations of the disclosure are performed. The computer can be a general-purpose computer, a special-purpose computer, a computer network, or other programmable apparatuses. The computer instruction can be stored in a computer readable

storage medium, or transmitted from one computer readable storage medium to another computer readable storage medium. For example, the computer instruction can be transmitted from one website, computer, server, or data center to another website, computer, server, or data center in a wired manner or in a wireless manner. Examples of the wired manner can be a coaxial cable, an optical fibre, a digital subscriber line (DSL), etc. The wireless manner can be, for example, infrared, wireless, microwave, etc. The computer readable storage medium can be any computer accessible usable-medium or a data storage device such as a server, a data centre, or the like which is integrated with one or more usable media. The usable medium can be a magnetic medium (such as a soft disc, a hard disc, or a magnetic tape), an optical medium (such as a digital video disc (DVD)), or a semiconductor medium (such as a solid state disk (SSD)), etc.

[80] Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that units (including sub-units) and algorithmic operations of various examples described in connection with implementations herein can be implemented by electronic hardware or by a combination of computer software and electronic hardware. Whether these functions are performed by means of hardware or software depends on the application and the design constraints of the associated technical solution. Those skilled in the art may use different methods with regard to each particular application to implement the described functionality, but such methods should not be regarded as lying beyond the scope of the disclosure.

[81] It will be appreciated that the systems, apparatuses, and methods disclosed in implementations herein may also be implemented in various other manners. For example, the above apparatus implementations are merely illustrative, e.g., the division of units (including sub-units) is only a division of logical functions, and there may exist other manners of division in practice, e.g., multiple units (including sub-units) or components may be combined or may be integrated into another system, or some features may be ignored or not included. In other respects, the coupling or direct coupling or communication connection as illustrated or discussed may be an indirect coupling or communication connection through some interface, device or unit, and may be electrical, mechanical, or otherwise.

[82] Separated units (including sub-units) as illustrated may or may not be physically separated. Components or parts displayed as units (including sub-units) may or may not be physical units, and may reside at one location or may be distributed to multiple networked units. Some or all of the units (including sub-units) may be selectively adopted according to practical

needs to achieve desired objectives of the disclosure.

[83] Additionally, various functional units (including sub-units) described in implementations herein may be integrated into one processing unit or may be present as a number of physically separated units, and two or more units may be integrated into one.

[84] While the disclosure has been described in connection with certain embodiments, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiments but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures as is permitted under the law.

What is claimed is:

1. A wireless charging device, comprising:
 - a wireless transmitting circuit;
 - a transmitting coil, comprising multiple pairs of joints, wherein transmitting-coil turns defined by each pair of joints is different; and
 - a control circuit, configured to select one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit;wherein the wireless charging device is operable in a first wireless charging mode or in a second wireless charging mode, and a charging speed at which the wireless charging device charges a device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode is higher than in the second wireless charging mode, wherein
 - the control circuit is configured to:
 - control a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the first pair of joints, when the wireless charging device charges the device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode; and
 - control a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the second pair of joints, when the wireless charging device charges the device to-be-charged in the second wireless charging mode; wherein
 - transmitting-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than transmitting-coil turns defined by the second pair of joints.
2. The wireless charging device of claim 1, further comprising:
 - a voltage converting circuit, configured to receive an input voltage and convert the input voltage to obtain an input voltage and an input current of the wireless transmitting circuit;
 - the control circuit being further configured to communicate wirelessly with the device to-be-charged during wireless charging to adjust a transmission power of the wireless transmitting circuit, to make the transmission power of the wireless transmitting circuit match at least one of a charging voltage and a charging current currently required by a battery of the

device to-be-charged.

3. The wireless charging device of claim 2, further comprising:
a charging interface, configured to be coupled with a power supply device, wherein the input voltage received by the voltage converting circuit is provided by the power supply device via the charging interface; and wherein
the control circuit is further configured to communicate with the power supply device to adjust at least one of an output voltage and an output current of the power supply device, to adjust the transmission power of the wireless transmitting circuit.
4. The wireless charging device of claim 3, wherein the charging interface is a universal serial bus (USB) interface or a lightning interface.
5. The wireless charging device of claim 4, wherein the charging interface is a USB interface, and the control circuit is configured to communicate with the power supply device via a data line of the USB interface.
6. The wireless charging device of claim 4, wherein the charging interface is a USB interface supporting a power delivery (PD) communication protocol, and the control circuit is configured to communicate with the power supply device based on the PD communication protocol.
7. The wireless charging device of claim 2, further comprising:
a power supply circuit, configured to receive an alternating current (AC) from outside and generate an output voltage and an output current of the power supply circuit according to the AC, wherein the input voltage received by the voltage converting circuit is the output voltage of the power supply circuit.
8. The wireless charging device of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the wireless charging device is a wireless charging base.
9. A device to-be-charged, comprising:
a receiving coil, comprising multiple pairs of joints, wherein different pairs of joints define different receiving-coil turns;
a wireless receiving circuit;

a control circuit, configured to select one of the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit;

a first charging channel, provided with a step-down circuit, wherein the step-down circuit is configured to receive an output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit and decrease the output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit to obtain an output voltage and an output current of the first charging channel, wherein the battery is charged according to the output voltage and the output current of the first charging channel;

a second charging channel, provided with a converting circuit, wherein the converting circuit is configured to receive the output voltage and an output current of the wireless receiving circuit and conduct at least one of a constant-voltage control and a constant-current control on at least one of the output voltage and the output current of the wireless receiving circuit, to make at least one of an output voltage and an output current of the second charging channel match the at least one of the charging voltage and the charging current currently required by the battery, wherein the battery is charged according to the at least one of the output voltage and the output current of the second charging channel; and

a battery coupled with the first charging channel and the second charging channel;
wherein

the control circuit is configured to:

control a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit to make the wireless receiving circuit receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the first pair of joints, when the battery is charged through the first charging channel; and

control a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit to make the wireless receiving circuit receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the second pair of joints, when the battery is charged through the second charging channel;
wherein

receiving-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than receiving-coil turns defined by the second pair of joints.

10. The device to-be-charged of claim 9, further comprising:

a detecting circuit, configured to detect at least one of a voltage and a current in the first charging channel; wherein

the control circuit is configured to:

communicate wirelessly with a wireless charging device according to the at least one of the voltage and the current in the first charging channel detected by the detecting circuit, to adjust a transmission power of the wireless charging device to make the at least one of the output voltage and the output current of the first charging channel match at least one of a charging voltage and a charging current currently required by the battery.

11. The device to-be-charged of claim 9, wherein the battery comprises N cells coupled in series, and N is a positive integer greater than one.

12. The device to-be-charged of any of claims 9 to 11, wherein the step-down circuit is a Buck circuit or a charge pump.

13. The device to-be-charged of any of claims 9 to 11, wherein the control circuit is configured to communicate wirelessly with the wireless charging device based on Bluetooth, wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi), or backscatter modulation.

14. A method for controlling a wireless charging device, wherein the wireless charging device comprises:

a wireless transmitting circuit; and

a transmitting coil, comprising multiple pairs of joints, wherein transmitting-coil turns defined by each pair of joints is different;

wherein the wireless charging device is operable in a first wireless charging mode or in a second wireless charging mode, and a charging speed at which the wireless charging device charges a device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode is higher than in the second wireless charging mode;

the method comprising:

controlling a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the first pair of joints, when the wireless charging device charges the device to-be-charged in the first wireless charging mode; and

controlling a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be

electrically coupled with the wireless transmitting circuit to make the wireless transmitting circuit transmit a wireless charging signal through the transmitting coil defined by the second pair of joints, when the wireless charging device charges the device to-be-charged in the second wireless charging mode; wherein

transmitting-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than transmitting-coil turns defined by the second pair of joints.

15. A method for controlling a device to-be-charged, wherein the device to-be-charged comprises:

a receiving coil, comprising multiple pairs of joints, wherein different pairs of joints define different receiving-coil turns;

a wireless receiving circuit;

a first charging channel, provided with a step-down circuit, wherein the step-down circuit is configured to receive an output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit and decrease the output voltage of the wireless receiving circuit to obtain an output voltage and an output current of the first charging channel, wherein a battery of the device to-be-charged is charged according to the output voltage and the output current of the first charging channel; and

a second charging channel, provided with a converting circuit, wherein the converting circuit is configured to receive the output voltage and an output current of the wireless receiving circuit and conduct at least one of a constant-voltage control and a constant-current control on at least one of the output voltage and the output current of the wireless receiving circuit, to make at least one of an output voltage and an output current of the second charging channel match the at least one of the charging voltage and the charging current currently required by the battery, wherein the battery is charged according to the at least one of the output voltage and the output current of the second charging channel;

the method comprising:

controlling a first pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit to make the wireless receiving circuit receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the first pair of joints, when the battery of the device to-be-charged is charged through the first charging channel; and

controlling a second pair of joints among the multiple pairs of joints to be electrically coupled with the wireless receiving circuit to make the wireless receiving

circuit receive a wireless charging signal through the receiving coil defined by the second pair of joints, when the battery of the device to-be-charged is charged through the second charging channel; wherein

receiving-coil turns defined by the first pair of joints is smaller than receiving-coil turns defined by the second pair of joints.

16. The method of claim 15, the method further comprising:

detecting at least one of a voltage and a current in the first charging channel;

and

communicating wirelessly with a wireless charging device according to the at least one of the voltage and the current in the first charging channel detected, to adjust a transmission power of the wireless charging device to make the at least one of the output voltage and the output current of the first charging channel match at least one of a charging voltage and a charging current currently required by the battery.