位置自由，Qi 无线充电标准兼容的无线电源发送机管理器

查询样品: **bq500410A**

特性

- 使用三个线圈发送阵列的扩展位置自由
- 无线电源传输的智能控制
- 符合无线供电联盟 **(WPC) A6** 发送机技术规范
- 数字解调减少了组件
- **WPC1.1** 可用，包括外来物体检测 **(FOD)**
- 增强型寄生金属检测 **(PMOD)** 确保了安全性
- 过流保护
- 充电状态和故障状态的 **LED** 指示

应用范围

- 用于以下设备的 **WPC 1.1** 可用无线充电器：
  - 智能手机和其它手持设备
  - 密封封装器件和工具
  - 汽车和其它车辆
  - 桌面充电接口
- **TI** 无线充电解决方案的更多信息，请见**www.ti.com/wirelesspower**

说明

bq500410A 是位置自由数字无线电源控制器，此控制器集成了控制到一个单 WPC 兼容接收器无线电源传输所需的全部功能。 它支持 WPC 1.1 并且设计用于 12V 系统，但是也适用于其它电源电压。 bq500410A 询问周围环境以寻找将被供电的 WPC 兼容器件、安全使用器件、读取来自被供电器件的数据包反馈通信并管理电源传送。 至少为 70mm x 20mm 的充电区域在一个发送机垫上提供灵活的接收器位置。 通过持续监测已建立的电源传输的效率，bq500410A 支持寄生金属检测 (PMOD) 和外来物体检测 (FOD)，从而防止由于在无线电源传输路径上错误放置金属物体而导致的电源丢失。 如果在电源传输期间有任何异常情况发生，bq500410A 对其进行处理并提供故障指示器输出。 综合性保护特性提供稳健设计以保护所有接收器位置中的系统。

bq500410A 采用节省空间的 48 引脚，7mm x 7mm 四方扁平无引线 (QFN) 封装，运行温度范围介于 -40°C 至 110°C 之间。

功能方框图和效率与系统输出电流间的关系
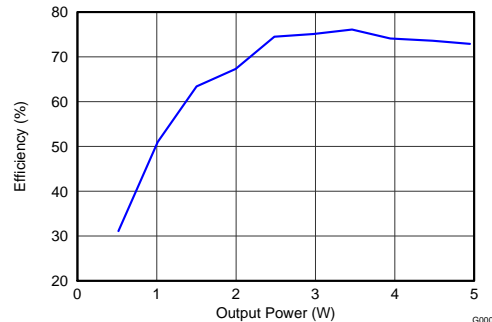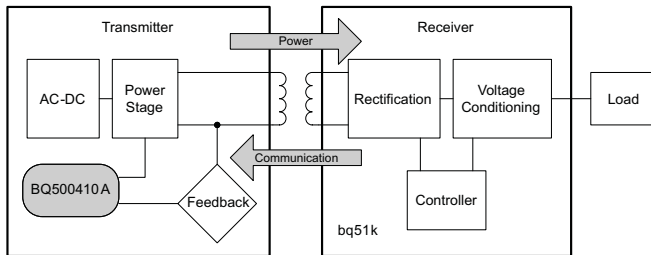
These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

ORDERING INFORMATION[1]

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE, T_A	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	PIN COUNT	SUPPLY	PACKAGE	TOP-SIDE MARKING
-40°C to 110°C	bq500410ARGZR	48 pin	Reel of 2500	QFN	bq500410A
	bq500410ARGZT	48 pin	Reel of 250	QFN	bq500410A

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS[1]

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	VALUE		UNIT
	MIN	**MAX**	
Voltage applied at V33D to DGND	–0.3	3.6	V
Voltage applied at V33A to AGND	–0.3	3.6	
Voltage applied to any pin [2]	–0.3	3.6	
Storage temperature, T_{STG}	–40	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *absolute maximum ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltages referenced to GND.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V	Supply voltage during operation, V33D, V33A	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature range	−40		110	°C
T_J	Junction temperature			110	

THERMAL INFORMATION

	THERMAL METRIC[1]	bq500410A RGZ 48 PINS	UNITS
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance[2]	27.1	°C/W
θ_{JCtop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance[3]	12.9	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance[4]	4.3	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter[5]	0.2	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter[6]	4.3	
θ_{JCbot}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance[7]	0.6	

(1) 有关传统和新的热 度量的更多信息，请参阅 *IC 封装热度量应用报告，* SPRA953。
(2) 在 JESD51-2a 描述的环境中，按照 JESD51-7 的指定，在一个 JEDEC 标准高 K 电路板上进行仿真，从而获得自然 对流条件下的结至环境热阻。
(3) 通过在封装顶部模拟一个冷板测试来获得结至芯片外壳（顶部）的热阻。 不存在特定的 JEDEC 标准测试，但 可在 ANSI SEMI 标准 G30-88 中能找到内容接近的说明。
(4) 按照 JESD51-8 中的说明，通过 在配有用于控制 PCB 温度的环形冷板夹具的环境中进行仿真，以获得结板热阻。
(5) 结至顶部特征参数， ψ_{JT}，估算真实系统中器件的结温，并使用 JESD51-2a（第 6 章和第 7 章）中 描述的程序从仿真数据中 提取出该参数以便获得 θ_{JA}。
(6) 结至电路板特征参数， ψ_{JB}，估算真实系统中器件的结温，并使用 JESD51-2a（第 6 章和第 7 章）中 描述的程序从仿真数据中 提取出该参数以便获得 θ_{JA}。
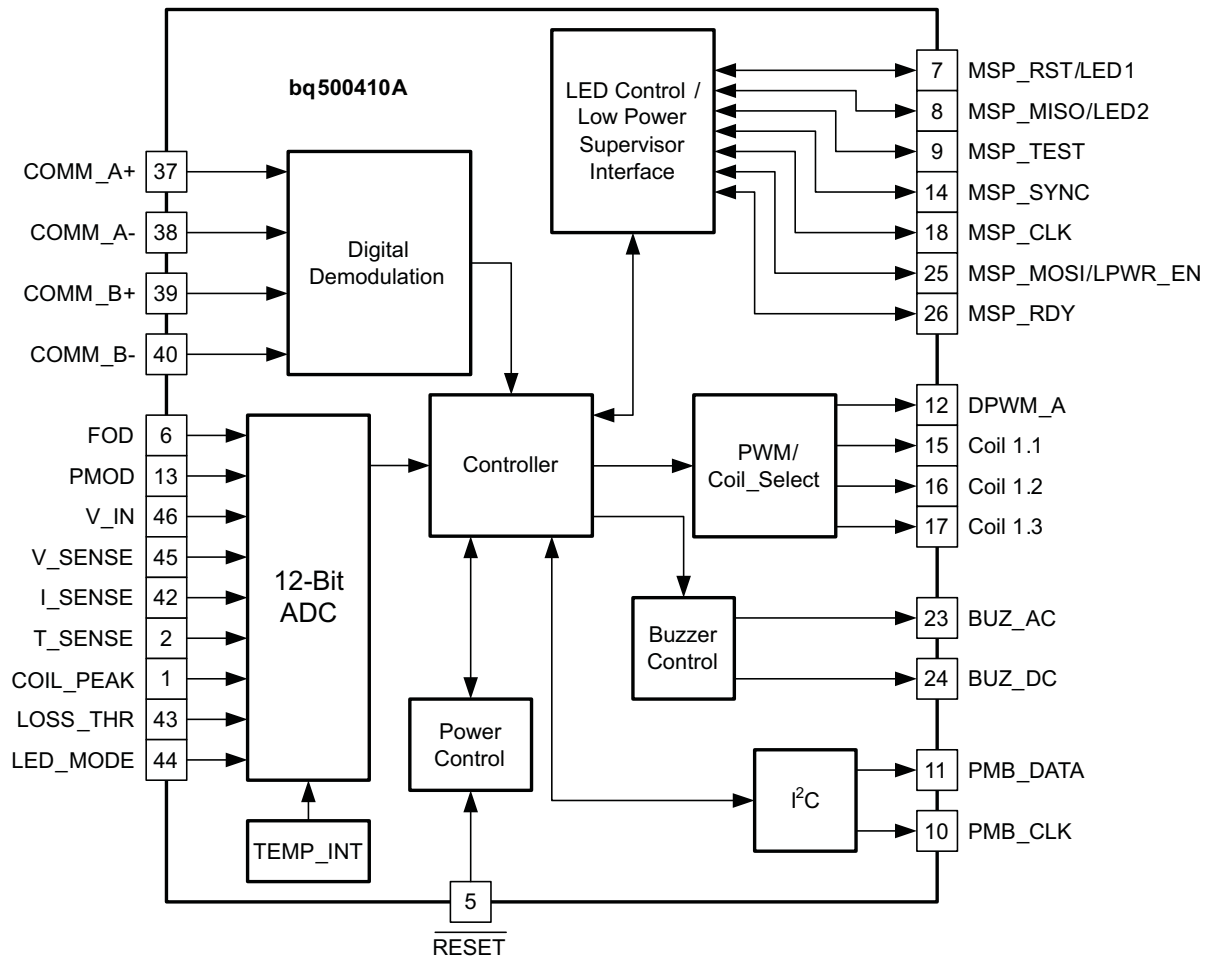(7) 通过在外露（电源）焊盘上进行冷板测试仿真来获得 结至芯片外壳（底部）热阻。 不存在特定的 JEDEC 标准 测试，但可在 ANSI SEMI 标准 G30-88 中能找到内容接近的说明。

bq500410A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY CURRENT						
I_{V33A}	Supply current	V33A = 3.3 V		8	15	mA
I_{V33D}		V33D = 3.3 V		42	55	
I_{Total}		V33D = V33A = 3.3 V		52	60	
INTERNAL REGULATOR CONTROLLER INPUTS/OUTPUTS						
V33	3.3-V linear regulator	Emitter of NPN transistor	3.25	3.3	3.6	V
V33FB	3.3-V linear regulator feedback			4	4.6	
I_{V33FB}	Series pass base drive	V_{IN} = 12 V; current into V33FB pin		10		mA
Beta	Series NPN pass device		40			
EXTERNALLY SUPPLIED 3.3 V POWER						
V33D	Digital 3.3-V power	T_A = 25°C	3		3.6	V
V33A	Analog 3.3-V power	T_A = 25°C	3		3.6	
V33Slew	3.3-V slew rate	3.3-V slew rate between 2.3 V and 2.9 V, V33A = V33D	0.25			V/ms
DIGITAL DEMODULATION INPUTS: COMM_A+, COMM_A-, COMM_B+, COMM_B-						
V_{CM}	Common mode voltage each pin		−0.15		1.631	V
COMM+, COMM-	Modulation voltage digital resolution			1		mV
R_{EA}	Input Impedance	Ground reference	0.5	1.5	3	MΩ
I_{OFFSET}	Input offset current	1-kΩ source impedance	−5		5	µA
ANALOG INPUTS: V_IN, V_SENSE, I_SENSE, T_SENSE, LED_MODE, LOSS_THR						
V_{ADC_OPEN}	Voltage indicating open pin	LED_MODE, LOSS_THR open	2.37			V
V_{ADC_SHORT}	Voltage indicating pin shorted to GND	LED_MODE, LOSS_THR shorted to ground			0.36	
V_{ADC_RANGE}	Measurement range for voltage monitoring	ALL ANALOG INPUTS	0		2.5	
INL	ADC integral nonlinearity		-2.5		2.5	mV
I_{lkg}	Input leakage current	3 V applied to pin			100	nA
R_{IN}	Input impedance	Ground reference	8			MΩ
C_{IN}	Input capacitance				10	pF
DIGITAL INPUTS/OUTPUTS						
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	I_{OL} = 6 mA , V33D = 3 V			DGND1 + 0.25	V
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	I_{OH} = -6 mA , V33D = 3 V	V33D - 0.6 V			
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V33D = 3 V	2.1		3.6	
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	V33D = 3.5 V			1.4	
I_{OH}(MAX)	Output high source current				4	mA
I_{OL}(MAX)	Output low sink current				4	
SYSTEM PERFORMANCE						
V_{RESET}	Voltage where device comes out of reset	V33D Pin	2.3		2.4	V
t_{RESET}	Pulse width needed for reset	$\overline{RESET}$ pin	2			µs
f_{SW}	Switching Frequency		112		205	kHz
t_{detect}	Time to detect presence of device requesting power				0.5	s

DEVICE INFORMATION
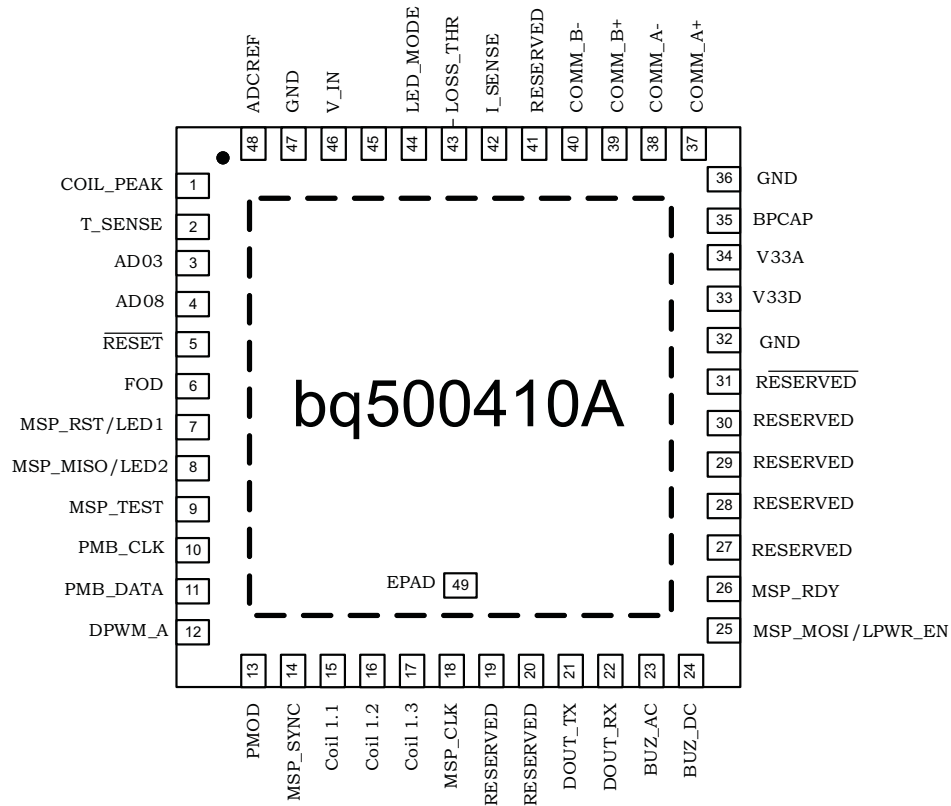
Functional Block Diagram

48-Pin RGZ (QFN) Package
(Top View)

Table 1. bq500410A Pin Description

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	I/O	DESCRIPTION
1	COIL_PEAK	I	Input from peak detect circuit
2	T_SENSE	I	Sensor input. Device shuts down when below 1 V. If not used, keep above 1 V by simply connecting to 3.3-V supply
3	AD03	I	This pin can be either connected to GND or left open. Connecting to GND can improve layout grounding
4	AD08	I	Reserved. Connect to 3.3-V supply
5	RESET	I	Device reset. Use 10-kΩ to 100-kΩ pull-up resistor to 3.3-V supply
6	FOD	O	FOD read pin. Leave open unless PMOD and FOD thresholds need to be different. It controls the FOD threshold resistor read at startup.
7	MSP_RST/LED1	I	A dual function pin. MSP – RST provides serial communication to the external supervisor. LED1 -- If external MSP430 is not used, connect to a (green) LED via 470-Ω resistor for status indication. Grounding pin 25 determines this pin's function.
8	MSP_MISO/LED2	I	A dual function pin. MSP – MISO provided serial communication to the external supervisor. LED2 -- If external MSP430 is not used, connect to a (red) LED via 470-Ω resistor for status indication. Grounding pin 25 determines this pin's function.
9	MSP_TEST	I	MSP – Test, If external MSP430 is not used, leave this pin open
10	PMB_CLK	I/O	10-kΩ pull-up resistor to 3.3-V supply. I^2C/PMBus is for factory use only.
11	PMB_DATA	I/O	10-kΩ pull-up resistor to 3.3-V supply. I^2C/PMBus is for factory use only.
12	DPWM_A	O	PWM Output to half bridge driver. Switching dead times must be externally generated.
13	PMOD	O	PMOD read pin. Leave open unless PMOD and FOD thresholds need to be different. It controls the PMOD threshold resistor read at startup.
14	MSP_SYNC	O	MSP SPI_SYNC, If external MSP430 is not used, leave this pin open
15	COIL 1.1	O	Enables the first coil drive train and COMM signal selector
16	COIL 1.2	O	Enables the second coil drive train and COMM signal selector
17	COIL 1.3	O	Enables the third coil drive train and COMM signal selector
18	MSP_CLK	I/O	MSP430 JTAG_CLK, SPI_CLK. Used for boot loading the MSP430 supervisor
19	RESERVED	O	Reserved, leave this pin open.
20	RESERVED	I	Reserved, connect to GND.
21	DOUT_TX	I	Reserved, leave this pin open
22	DOUT_RX	I	Reserved, leave this pin open
23	BUZ_AC	O	AC buzzer output. A 400-ms, 4-kHz AC pulse train when charging begins
24	BUZ_DC	O	DC buzzer output. A 400-ms DC pulse when charging begins. This could also be connected to an LED via 470-Ω resistor.
25	MSP_MOSI/LPWR_EN	I/O	MSP-TDI, SPI-MOSI, Low Standby Power Supervisor Enable. Connect to GND if separate MSP430 low power supervisor is not used.
26	MSP_RDY	I/O	MSP_RDY, MSP430 Programmed Indication
27	RESERVED	I/O	Reserved, leave this pin open
28	RESERVED	I/O	Reserved, leave this pin open
29	RESERVED	I/O	Reserved, leave this pin open
30	RESERVED	I/O	Reserved, leave this pin open
31	RESERVED	I/O	Reserved, connect 10-kΩ pull-down resistor to GND. Do not leave open.

Table 1. bq500410A Pin Description (continued)

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
32	GND	—	GND
33	V33D	—	Digital Core 3.3-V supply. Be sure to decouple with bypass capacitors as close to the part as possible.
34	V33A	—	Analog 3.3-V supply. This pin can be derived from V33D supply, decouple with 22-Ω resistor and additional bypass capacitors
35	BPCAP	—	Bypass capacitor for internal 1.8-V core regulator. Connect bypass capacitor to GND
36	GND	—	GND
37	COMM_A+	I	Digital demodulation noninverting input A, connect parallel to input B+
38	COMM_A-	I	Digital demodulation inverting input A, connect parallel to input B-
39	COMM_B+	I	Digital demodulation noninverting input B, connect parallel to input A+
40	COMM_B-	I	Digital demodulation inverting input B, connect parallel to input A-
41	RESERVED	I	Reserved, leave this pin open
42	I_SENSE	I	Transmitter input current, used for parasitic loss calculations. Use 20-mΩ sense resistor and A=50 gain current sense amp
43	LOSS_THR	I	Input to program foreign metal object detection (FOD) threshold
44	LED_MODE	I	LED Mode Select
45	V_SENSE	I	Transmitter power train input voltage, used for FOD and Loss calculations. Voltage sample point should be after current input sense resistor. Use 76.8-kΩ to 10-kΩ divider to minimize quiescent loss.
46	V_IN	I	System input voltage selector. Connect this input to GND for 12-V operation.
47	GND	—	GND
48	ADCREF	I	External reference voltage input. Connect this input to GND.
49	EPAD	—	Flood with copper GND plane and stitch vias to PCB internal GND plane

Principles of Operation

Fundamentals

The principle of wireless power transfer is simply an open cored transformer consisting of a transmitter and receiver coils. The transmitter coil and electronics are typically built into a charger pad and the receiver coil and electronics are typically built into a portable device, such as a cell-phone.

When the receiver coil is positioned on the transmitter coil, magnetic coupling occurs once the transmitter coil is driven. The flux is coupled into the secondary coil which induces a voltage and current flows. The secondary voltage is rectified, and power can be transferred effectively to a load, wirelessly. Power transfer can be managed via any of various familiar closed-loop control schemes.

Wireless Power Consortium (WPC)

The Wireless Power Consortium (WPC) is an international group of companies from diverse industries. The WPC Standard was developed to facilitate cross compatibility of compliant transmitters and receivers. The standard defines the physical parameters and the communication protocol to be used in wireless power. For more information, or to download a copy of the WPC specification, go to http://www.wirelesspowerconsortium.com/.

Power Transfer

Power transfer depends on coil coupling. Coupling is dependant on the distance between coils, alignment, coil dimensions, coil materials, number of turns, magnetic shielding, impedance matching, frequency and duty cycle.

Most importantly, the receiver and transmitter coils must be aligned for best coupling and efficient power transfer. The closer the space between the coils is, the better the coupling. However, the practical distance is set to be less than 5 mm, as defined within the WPC Specification, to account for housing and interface surfaces.

Shielding is added as a backing to both the transmitter and receiver coils to direct the magnetic field to the coupled zone. Magnetic fields outside the coupled zone do not transfer power. Thus, shielding also serves to contain the fields to avoid coupling to other adjacent system components.

Regulation can be achieved by controlling any one of the coil coupling parameters. However, for WPC compatibility, the transmitter-side coils and capacitance are specified and the resonant frequency point is fixed. Power transfer is thus regulated by changing the frequency along the resonance curve from 112 kHz to 205 kHz, (that is the higher the frequency is, the lower the power). Duty cycle remains constant at 50% throughout the power band and is reduced only once 205 kHz is reached.

The WPC standard describes the dimensions, materials of the coils and information regarding the tuning of the coils to resonance. The value of the inductor and resonant capacitor are critical to proper operation and system efficiency.

Principles of Operation (continued)

Communication

Communication within the WPC is from the receiver to the transmitter, where the receiver tells the transmitter to send power and how much. In order to regulate, the receiver must communicate with the transmitter whether to increase or decrease frequency. The receiver monitors the rectifier output and using Amplitude Modulation (AM), sends packets of information to the transmitter. A packet is comprised of a preamble, a header, the actual message and a checksum, as defined by the WPC standard.

The receiver sends a packet by modulating an impedance network. This AM signal reflects back as a change in the voltage amplitude on the transmitter coil. The signal is demodulated and decoded by the transmitter-side electronics and the frequency of its coil-drive output is adjusted to close the regulation loop. The bq500410A features internal digital demodulation circuitry.

The modulated impedance network on the receiver can either be resistive or capacitive. Figure 1 shows the resistive modulation approach, where a resistor is periodically added to the load, Figure 2 shows the resulting amplitude change in the transmitter voltage. Figure 2 shows the capacitive modulation approach, where a capacitor is periodically added to the load and the resulting amplitude change in the transmitter voltage.
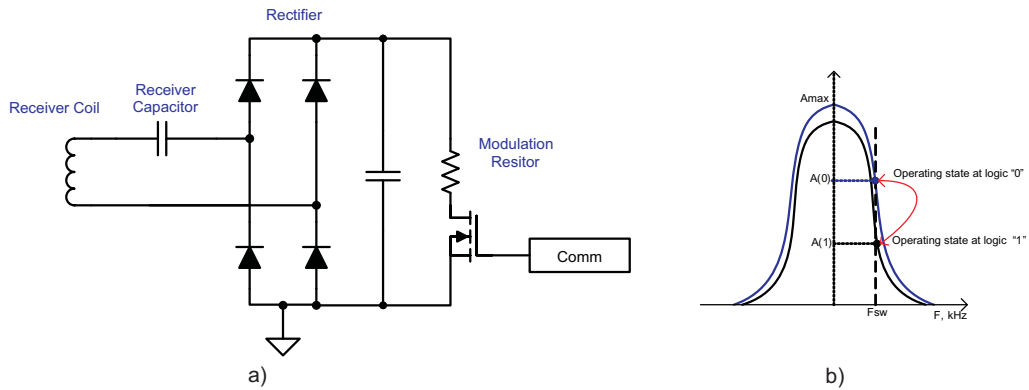

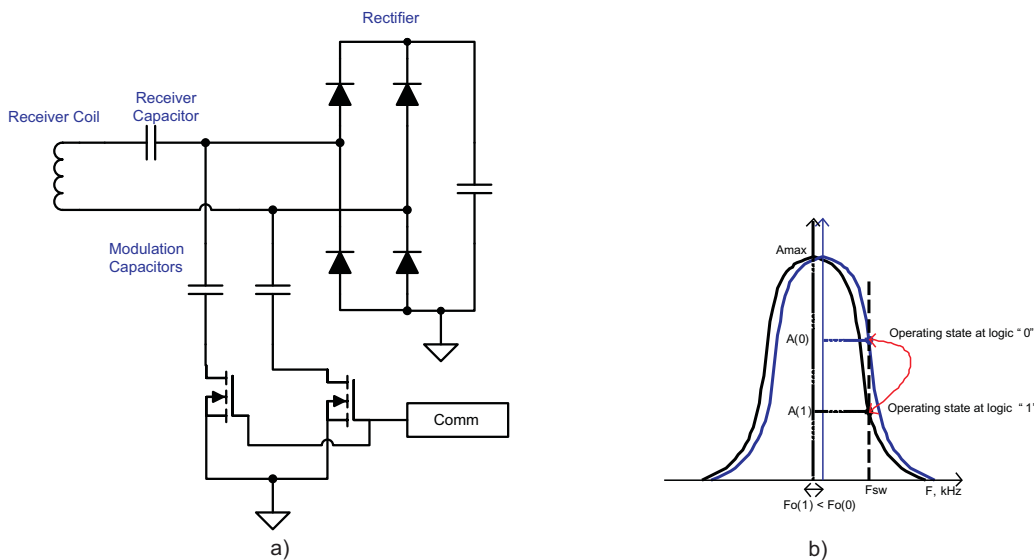**Figure 1. Receiver Resistive Modulation Circuit**

Figure 2. Receiver Capacitive Modulation Circuit

The bq500410A

Description of Operation

The bq500410A pings the surroundings in 400-ms intervals by sequentially firing the three coils in the array. The COMM feedback signal is multiplexed through analog switches and is synchronized to the coil being driven. To select the best coil match, the bq500410A looks for the strongest COMM signal. The coil is engaged and driven, note that only one coil is driven at a time. The driven coil is tolerant of slight misalignment of the RX while power is being transferred. Actually displacing the RX to an adjacent coil while charging is allowable, the sequential ping sequence and detection to determine the best matching coil to drive continues to repeat.

Capacitor Selection

Capacitor selection is critical to proper system operation. The total capacitance value of 2 nF x 68 nF (+5.6-nF center coil) is required in the resonant tank. This is the WPC system compatibility requirement, not a guideline.

> **NOTE**
> A total capacitance value of 2 nF x 68 nF/100 V (68 nF + 5.6 nF center coil) (C0G dielectric type) is required in the resonant tank to achieve the correct resonance frequency.

The capacitors chosen must be rated for at least 100 V and must be of a high quality C0G dielectric (sometimes also called NP0). These are typically available in a 5% tolerance, which is adequate. The use of X7R types or below is not recommended if WPC compliance is required because critical WPC Certification Testing, such as the minimum modulation or ensured power requirements, might fail.

The designer can combine capacitors to achieve the desired capacitance value. Various combinations can work depending on market availability. All capacitors must be of C0G types, not mixed with any other dielectric types.

A6 Coil Specification

The coil and matching capacitor specification for the A6 transmitter has been established by WPC Standard. This is fixed and cannot be changed on the transmitter side.

The bq500410A is primarily intended to drive a 3 coil array but it can also be used to drive a single coil. For single coil operation the two outer coils and associated electronics are simply omitted. Please refer to the application schematic at the end of this datasheet (See Figure 6).
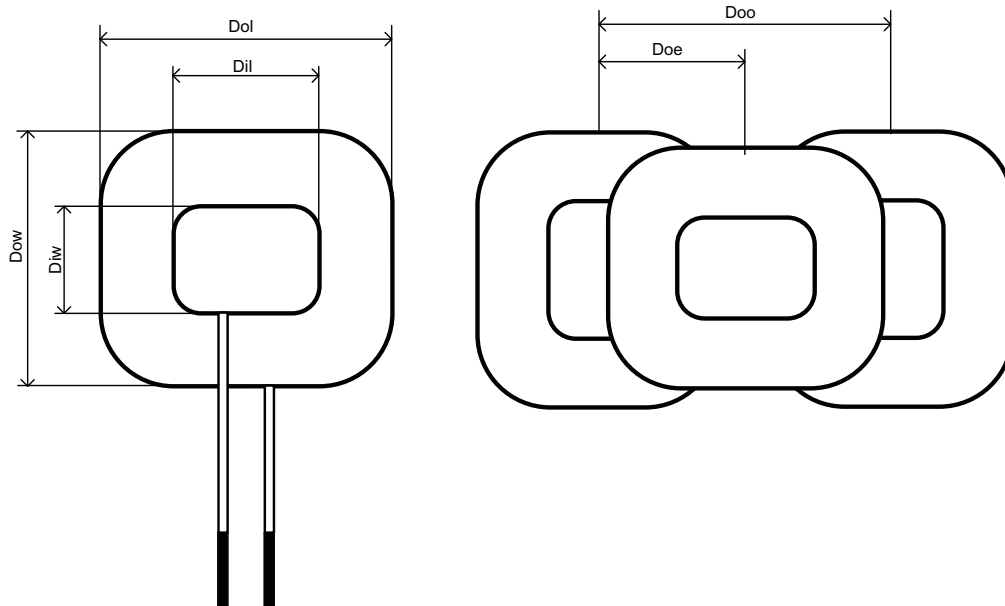

Figure 3. Coil Specification Drawing

Table 2. Coil Specification

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SPECIFICATION	UNIT
Outer length	Dol	53.2, (±0.5)	mm
Inner length	Dil	27.5, (±0.5)	
Outer width	Dow	45.2, (±0.5)	
Inner width	Diw	19.5, (±0.5)	
Thickness	Dc	1.5, (±0.5)	
Turns	N	12	Turns
Layers	-	1	
Odd displacement	Doo	49.2, (±4)	mm
Even displacement	Doe	24.6, (±2)	

NOTE

The performance of an A6 transmitter can vary based on the design of the A6 coil set. For best performance with small receiver coils under heavy loading, it is best to design the coil set such that the Doo dimension is on the low end of the specified tolerance.

For a current list of coil vendors please see:

• *bqTESLA Transmitter Coil Vendors*, Texas Instruments Literature Number SLUA649

Option Select Pins

Two pins (pin 43 and pin 44) on the bq500410A are allocated to program the Loss Threshold and the LED mode of the device. At power up, a bias current is applied to pins LED_MODE and LOSS_THR and the resulting voltage measured in order to identify the value of the attached programming resistor. The values of the operating parameters set by these pins are determined using Table 4. For LED_MODE, the selected bin determines the LED behavior based on Table 3; for the LOSS_THR, the selected bin sets a threshold used for parasitic metal object detection (see Parasitic Metal Detection (PMOD) and Foreign Object Detection (FOD) section).
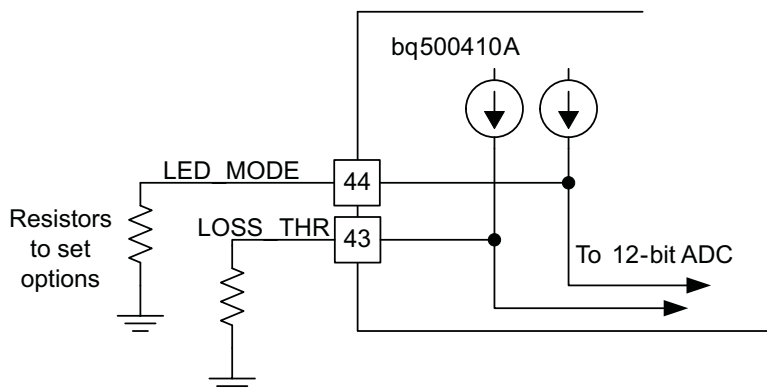

Figure 4. Option Programming

LED Modes

The bq500410A can directly drive two LED outputs (pin 7 and pin 8) through a simple current limit resistor (typically 470 Ω), based on the mode selected. The two current limit resistors can be individually adjusted to tune or match the brightness of the two LEDs. Do not exceed the maximum output current rating of the device.

The selection resistor connected between pin 44 and GND selects one of the desired LED indication schemes presented in Table 3.

Table 3. LED Modes

LED CONTROL OPTION	LED SELECTION RESISTOR	DESCRIPTION	LED	OPERATIONAL STATES				
				STANDBY	POWER TRANSFER	CHARGE COMPLETE	FAULT	PMOD or FOD WARNING
0	<36.5 kΩ	LEDs off						
1	42.2 kΩ	Generic	LED1, Green	Off	Blink slow[1]	On	Off	Off
			LED2, Red	Off	Off	Off	On	Blink fast[2]
2	48.7 kΩ	Generic + standby	LED1, Green	On	Blink slow[1]	On	Off	Off
			LED2, Red	On	Off	Off	On	Blink fast[2]
3	56.2 kΩ	Generic Opt 1	LED1, Green	Off	Off	On	Off	Off
			LED2 Red	Off	On	Off	Blink fast[2]	On
4	64.9 kΩ	Generic Opt 2	LED1, Green	Off	On	Off	Off	Off
			LED2 Red	Off	Off	Off	On	Blink fast[2]
	> 75 kΩ	Reserved						

(1) Blink slow = 0.625 Hz
(2) Blink fast = 2.5 Hz

Parasitic Metal Object Detect (PMOD) and Foreign Object Detection (FOD)

The bq500410A is WPC1.1 ready and supports both enhanced PMOD and FOD features by continuously monitoring the input voltage and current to calculate input power. Combining input power, known losses, and the value of power reported by the RX device being charged, the bq500410A can estimate how much power is unaccounted for and presumed lost due to metal objects placed in the wireless power transfer path. If this unexpected loss exceeds the threshold set by the LOSS_THR resistor, a fault is indicated and power transfer is halted. Whether the PMOD or the FOD algorithm is used is determined by the ID packet of the receiver being charged.

PMOD has certain inherent weaknesses as rectified power is not ensured to be accurate per WPC1.0 Specification. The user has the flexibility to adjust the LOSS_THR resistor or to disable PMOD by leaving pin 43 open should issues with compliance or interoperability arise.

The FOD algorithm uses information from an in-system characterized and WPC1.1 certified RX and it is therefore more accurate. Where the WPC1.0 specification requires merely the Rectified Power packet, the WPC1.1 specification additionally uses the Received Power packet which more accurately tracks power used by the receiver.

As default, PMOD and FOD share the same LOSS_THR setting resistor for which the recommended starting point is 400 mW (selected by a 56.2-kΩ resistor on the LOSS_THR option pin 43). If, for some reason, the application requires disabling one or the other or setting separate PMOD and FOD thresholds, Figure 5 can be used.

Resistor R39 sets the FOD threshold and R24 sets the PMOD threshold in this configuration. The control lines (FOD and PMOD) are driven briefly at power-up when the resistor values are read.

To selectively disable PMOD support, R24 and Q8-B should be omitted from the above design.

Table 4. Option Select Bins

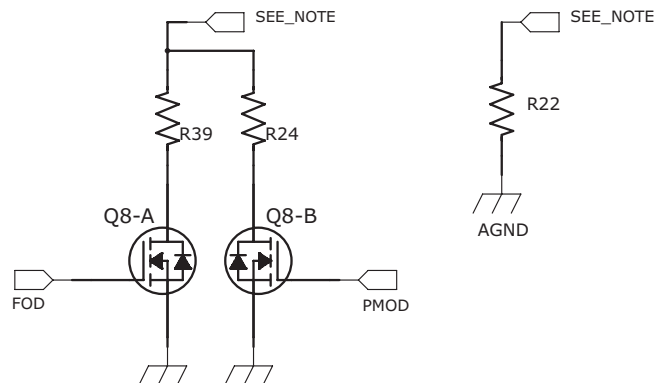| BIN NUMBER	RESISTANCE (kΩ)	LOSS THRESHOLD (mW)
0	<36.5	250
1	42.2	300
2	48.7	350
3	56.2	400
4	64.9	450
5	75.0	500
6	86.6	550
7	100	600
8	115	650
9	133	700
10	154	750
11	178	800
12	205	850
13	>237	Feature Disabled

Figure 5. LOSS_THR Connection Circuits

NOTE
Either one of these circuits is connected to LOSS_THR, but not both.

Shut Down by Thermal Sensor or Trigger

Typical applications of the bq500410A does not require additional thermal protection. This shutdown feature is provided for enhanced applications and is not limited to thermal shutdown. The key parameter is the 1.0-V threshold on pin 2. Voltage below 1.0 V on pin 2 causes the device to shut down.

The application of thermal monitoring via a Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) sensor, for example, is straightforward. The NTC forms the lower leg of a temperature dependant voltage divider. The NTC leads are connected to the bq500410A device, pin 2 and GND. The threshold on pin 2 is set to 1.0 V, below which the system shuts down and a fault is indicated (depending on LED mode chosen).

To implement this feature follow these steps:

1. Consult the NTC datasheet and find the resistence vs temperature curve.
2. Determine the actual temperature where the NTC will be placed by using a thermal probe.
3. Read the NTC resistance at that temperature in the NTC datasheet, that is R_NTC.
4. Use the following formula to determine the upper leg resistor (R_Setpoint):

$$R\_Setpoint = 2.3 \times R\_NTC$$

(1)

The system restores normal operation after approximately five minutes or if the receiver is removed. If the feature is not used, this pin must be pulled high.

NOTE
Pin 2 must always be terminated, else erratic behavior may result.

Fault Handling and Indication

The following is a table of End Power Transfer (EPT) packet responses, fault conditions, the duration how long the condition lasts until a retry in attempted. The LED mode selected determines how the LED indicates the condition or fault.

Table 5. Fault Handling and Indication

CONDITION	DURATION (before retry)	HANDLING
EPT-00	Immediate	Unknown
EPT-01	5 seconds	Charge complete
EPT-02	Infinite	Internal fault
EPT-03	5 minutes	Over temperature
EPT-04	Immediate	Over voltage
EPT-05	Immediate	Over current
EPT-06	Infinite	Battery failure
EPT-07	Not applicable	Reconfiguration
EPT-08	Immediate	No response
OVP (over voltage)	Immediate	
OC (over current)	1 minute	
NTC (external sensor)	5 minutes	
PMOD/FOD warning	12 seconds	10 seconds LED only, 2 seconds LED + buzzer
PMOD/FOD	5 minutes	

Power Transfer Start Signal

The bq500410A features two signal outputs to indicate that power transfer has begun. Pin 23 outputs a 400-ms duration, 4-kHz square wave for driving low cost AC type ceramic buzzers. Pin 24 outputs logic high, also for 400 ms, which is suitable for DC type buzzers with built-in tone generators, or as a trigger for any type of customized indication scheme. Do not exceed 4 mA loading from either of these pins which is more than adequate for small signaling and actuation. If not used, these pins should be left open.

Power-On Reset

The bq500410A has an integrated Power-On Reset (POR) circuit which monitors the supply voltage and handles the correct device startup sequence. Additional supply voltage supervisor or reset circuits are not needed.

External Reset, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pin

The bq500410A can be forced into a reset state by an external circuit connected to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin. A logic low voltage on this pin holds the device in reset. For normal operation, this pin is pulled up to 3.3 V_{CC} with a 10-kΩ pull-up resistor.

Trickle Charge and CS100

CS100 is supported. If CS100 is reported by the RX, the bq500410A indicates that charge is complete.

The WPC specification provides an End-of-Power Transfer message (EPT) to indicate charge complete. Upon receipt of the charge complete message, the bq500410A changes the LED indication to solid green LED output and halt power transfer for 5 seconds. Subsequently, transmitters pings the receiver again to see if its status has changed, assuming it receives another EPT, the LED mode stays the same.

The WPC specification also provides reporting of the level of battery charge (Charge Status). In some battery charging applications there is a benefit to continue the charging process in trickle-charge mode to top off the battery. The bq500410A changes the LED indication to reflect charge complete when a 'Charge Status 100%' message is received, but unlike the response to an EPT message, it does not halt power transfer while the LED is solid green. The RX, the mobile device being charged, uses a CS100 packet to enable trickle charge mode.

Current Monitoring Requirements

The bq500410A is WPC1.1 ready. In order to enable the PMOD or FOD features, current monitoring must be provided in the design.

Current monitoring is optional however, it is used for the foreign metal protection features and over current protection. The system designer can choose not to include the current monitor and remain WPC1.0 compliant. Alternately, the additional current monitoring circuitry can be added to the hardware design but not loaded. This would enable a forward migration path to future WPC1.1 compatibility.

For proper scaling of the current monitor signal, the current sense resistor should be 20 mΩ and the current shunt amplifier should have a gain of 50, such as the INA199A1. The current sense resistor has a temperature stability of ±200 PPM. Proper current sensing techniques in the application hardware should also be observed.

Over-Current Protection

The bq500410A has an integrated current protection feature which monitors the input current reported by the current sense resistor and amplifier. If the input current exceeds a safety threshold, a fault is indicated and power transfer is halted for one minute.

If this feature is desired, the sense resistor and amplifier are required. If this feature is not desired, the I_SENSE input pin to the bq500410A (pin 42) should be grounded.

NOTE
Always terminate the I_SENSE pin (pin 42), either with the output of a current monitor circuit or by connecting to ground.

MSP430G2101 Low Power Supervisor

This is an optional low-power feature. By adding the MSP430G2101, as recommended in the bq500410A application schematic, the bq500410A device is periodically shut down to conserve power, yet all relevant states are recalled and all running LED status indicators remain active.

Since the bq500410A needs an external low-power mode to significantly reduce power consumption, the most direct way to reduce power is to remove its supply and completely shut it down. In doing so, however, the bq500410A goes through a reset and any data in memory would be lost. Important information regarding charge state, fault condition, operating mode and indicator pins driven would be cleared.

The MSP430G2101, in its role as a low-power supervisor, is used to provide accurate 'ping' timing, retains charge state, operating mode, fault condition and all relevant operation states. The LEDs are now driven and controlled by the MSP430, not the bq500410A, which directly drives and maintains the LED status indication during the bq500410A reset periods. Since the LED indicators are now driven by the MSP430G2101, care should be taken not to exceed the pin output current drive limit.

Using the suggested circuitry, a standby power reduction from 300 mW to less than 90 mW can be expected making it possible to achieve Energy Star rating.

The user does not need to program the MSP430G2101, an off-the-shelf part can be used. The required MSP430G2101 firmware is embedded in the bq500410A and is boot loaded at first power up, similar to a field update. The MSP430G2101 code cannot be modified by the user.

NOTE
The user cannot program the MSP430G2101 in this system.

All Unused Pins

All unused pins can be left open unless otherwise indicated. Please refer to Table 1. Grounding of unused pins, if it is an option, can improve PCB layout.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Overview

The application schematic for the transmitter with reduced standby power is shown in Figure 7.

CAUTION

Please check the bq500410A product page for the most up-to-date schematic and list of materials reference design package before starting a new project.

Input Regulator

The bq500410A requires 3.3 V_{DC} to operate. A buck regulator or a linear regulator can be used to step down from the 12-V system input. Either choice is fully WPC compatible, the decision lies in the user's requirements with respect to cost or efficiency.

The application example circuit utilizes a low-cost buck regulator, TPS54231.

Power Trains

The bq500410A drives three independent half bridges. Each half bridge drives one coil from the coil set assembly. The TPS28225 is the recommended driver device for this application. It features high-side drive capability which enables the use of N-channel MOSFETs throughout. Gate-drive supply can be derived from a primitive active voltage divider. A highly regulated supply is not required to drive MOSFET gates.

Signal Processing Components

The COMM signal used to control power transfer is derived from the coil voltage. Each coil has its own signal processing chain. The coil voltage is AC coupled and divided down to a manageable level and biased to a 1-V offset. Series connected diodes are provided for protection from any possible transients. The three signal processing chains are then multiplexed together via analog switches. Thus, the correct signal processing chain and COMM signal used to control power transfer is from the coil being driven.

Low-Power Supervisor

Power reduction is achieved by periodically disabling the bq500410A while LED and housekeeping control functions are continued by U4, the low-cost, low quiescent current micro controller MSP430G2101. When U4 is present in the circuit (which is set by a pull-up resistor on bq500410A pin 25), the bq500410A at first power-up boots the MSP430G2101 with the necessary firmware and the two chips operate in tandem. During standby operation, the bq500410A periodically issues SLEEP command, Q1 pulls the supply to the bq500410A, therefore eliminating its power consumption. Meanwhile, the MSP430G2101 maintains the LED indication and stores previous charge state during this bq500410A reset period. This bq500410A off period is set by the MSP430G2101. WPC compliance mandates the power transmitter controller, bq500410A, awakes every 400 ms to produce an analog ping and check if a valid device is present. This time constant can not be altered to further reduce power.

Disabling Low-Power Supervisor Mode

For lowest cost or if the low-power supervisor is not needed, please refer to Figure 8 for an application schematic example.

Input Power Requirements

For full wireless power system capability and WPC compliance, the AC power adapter selected for the application should have a minimum rating of 12 V at 750 mA.

PCB Layout

Careful PCB layout practice is critical to proper system operation. There are many references on proper PCB layout techniques. A few good tips are repeated here:

The TX layout requires a 4-layer PCB layout for best ground plane technique. A 2-layer PCB layout can be achieved though not as easily. Ideally, the approach to the layer stack-up has been:

- Layer 1 component placement and as much ground plane as possible.
- Layer 2 clean ground.
- Layer 3 finish routing.
- Layer 4 clean ground.

Thus, the circuitry is virtually sandwiched between grounds. This minimizes EMI noise emissions and also provides a noise free voltage reference plane for device operation.

Keep as much copper as possible. Make sure the bq500410A GND pins and the power pad have a continuous flood connection to the ground plane. The power pad should also be stitched to the ground plane, which also acts as a heat sink for the bq500410A. A good GND reference is necessary for proper bq500410A operation, such as analog-digital conversion, clock stability and best overall EMI performance.

Separate the analog ground plane from the power ground plane and use only ONE tie point to connect grounds. Having several tie points defeats the purpose of separating the grounds!

The COMM return signal from the resonant tank should be routed as a differential pair. This is intended to reduce stray noise induction. The frequencies of concern warrant low-noise analog signaling techniques, such as differential routing and shielding, but the COMM signal lines do not need to be impedance matched.

The DC-to-DC buck regulator used from the 12-V input supplies the bq500410A with 3.3 V. Typically a single-chip controller solution with integrated power FET and synchronous rectifier or outboard diode is used. Pull in the buck inductor and power loop as close as possible to create a tight loop. Likewise, the power-train, full-bridge components should be pulled together as tight as possible. See the bq500410A EVM for an example of a good layout technique.

References

1. Technology, *Wireless Power Consortium*, http://www.wirelesspowerconsortium.com/
2. Analog Applications Journal, *An Introduction to the Wireless Power Consortium Standard and TI's Compliant Solutions*, Johns, Bill, (Texas Instruments Literature Number SLYT401)
3. Datasheet, *Qi Compliant Wireless Power Transmitter Manager*, (Texas Instruments Literature Number SLUSAL8)
4. Datasheet, *Integrated Wireless Power Supply Receiver, Qi (WPC) Compliant, bq51011, bq51013*, (Texas Instruments Literature Number SLVSAT9)
5. Application Note, *Building a Wireless Power Transmitter*, (Texas Instruments Literature Number SLUA635)
6. Application Note, *bqTESLA Transmitter Coil Vendors*, Texas Instruments Literature Number SLUA649

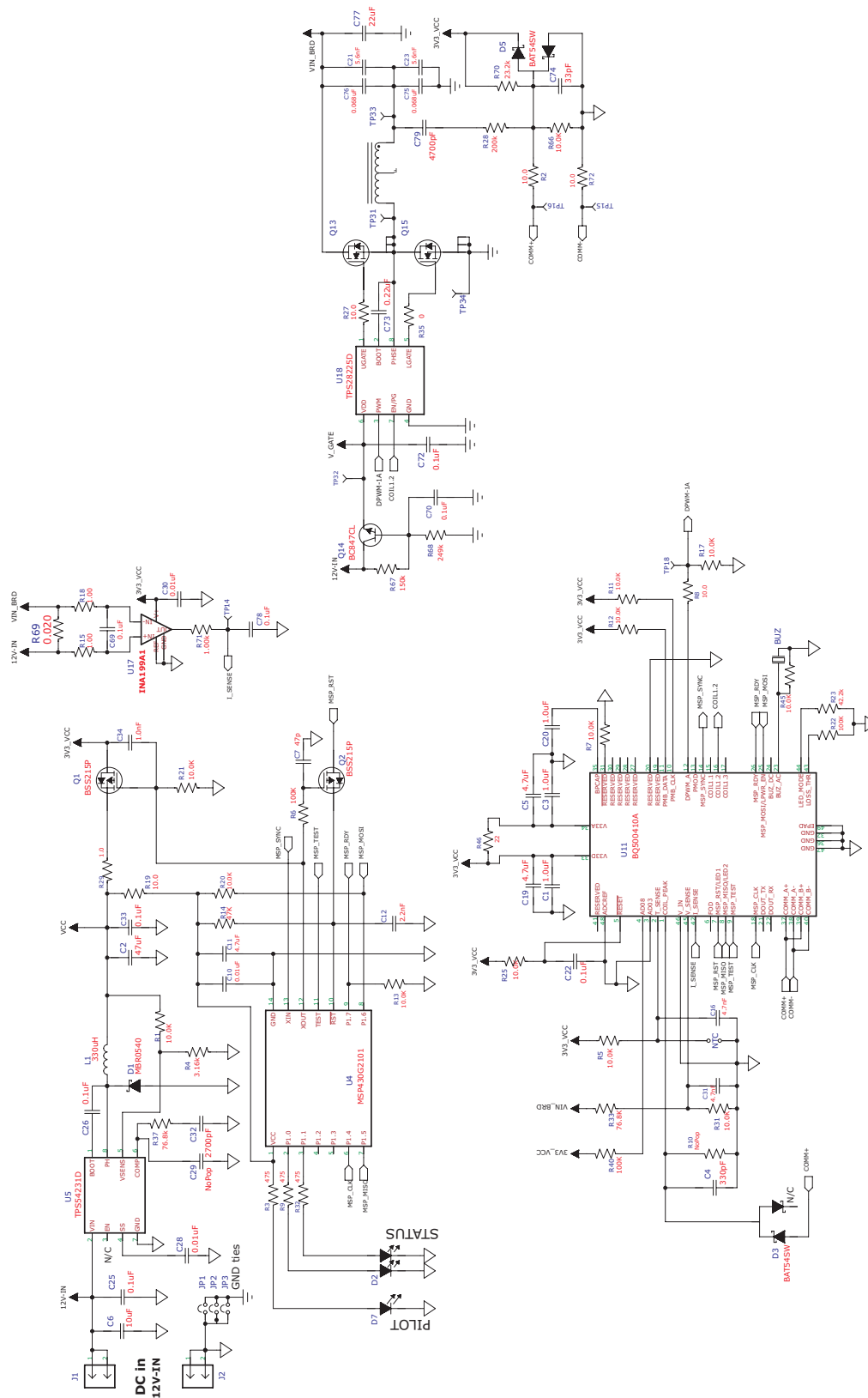## bq500410A Single, Low-Power and Low-Cost Schematics

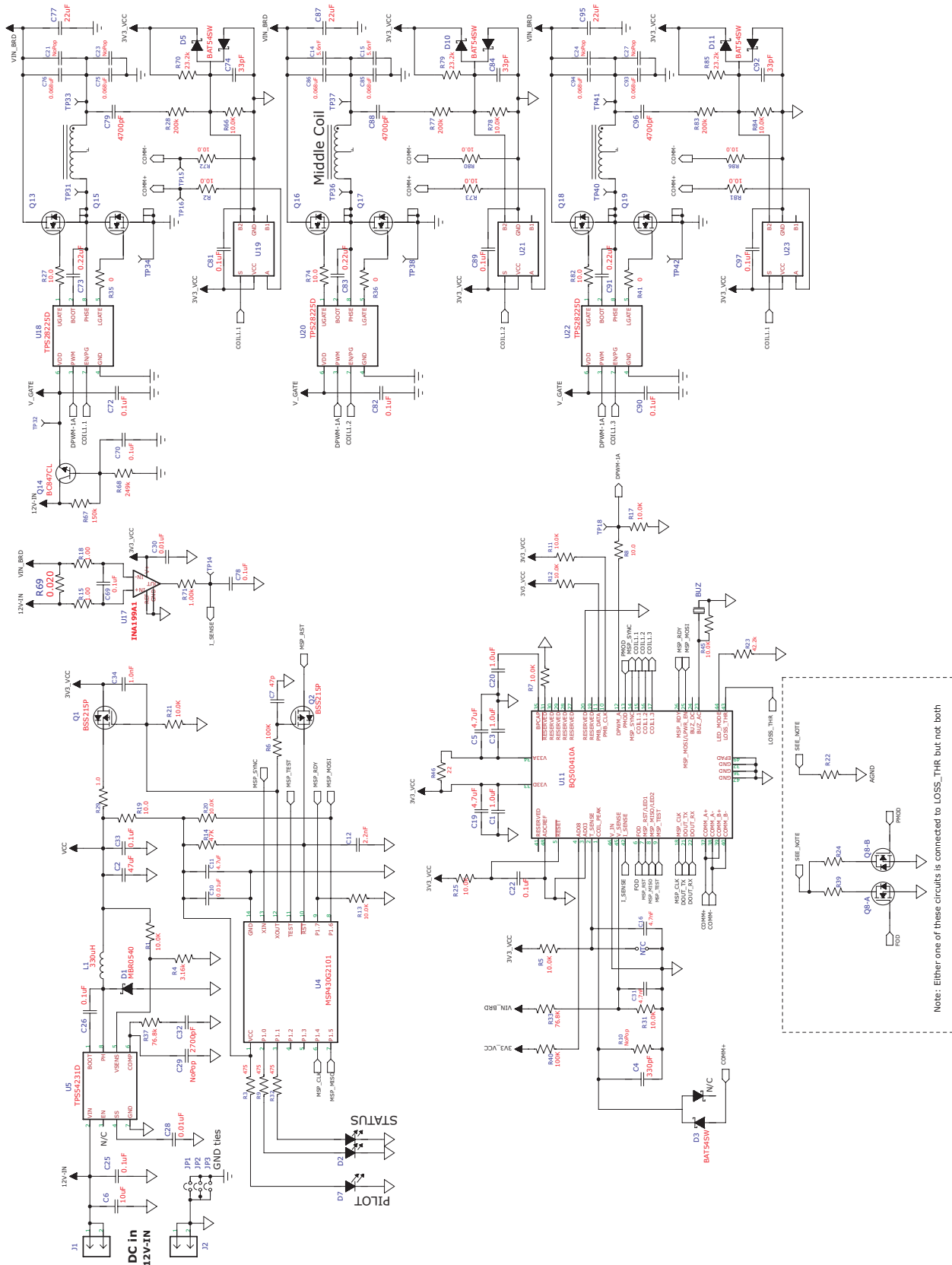**Figure 6. bq500410A Single Coil Application Diagram**

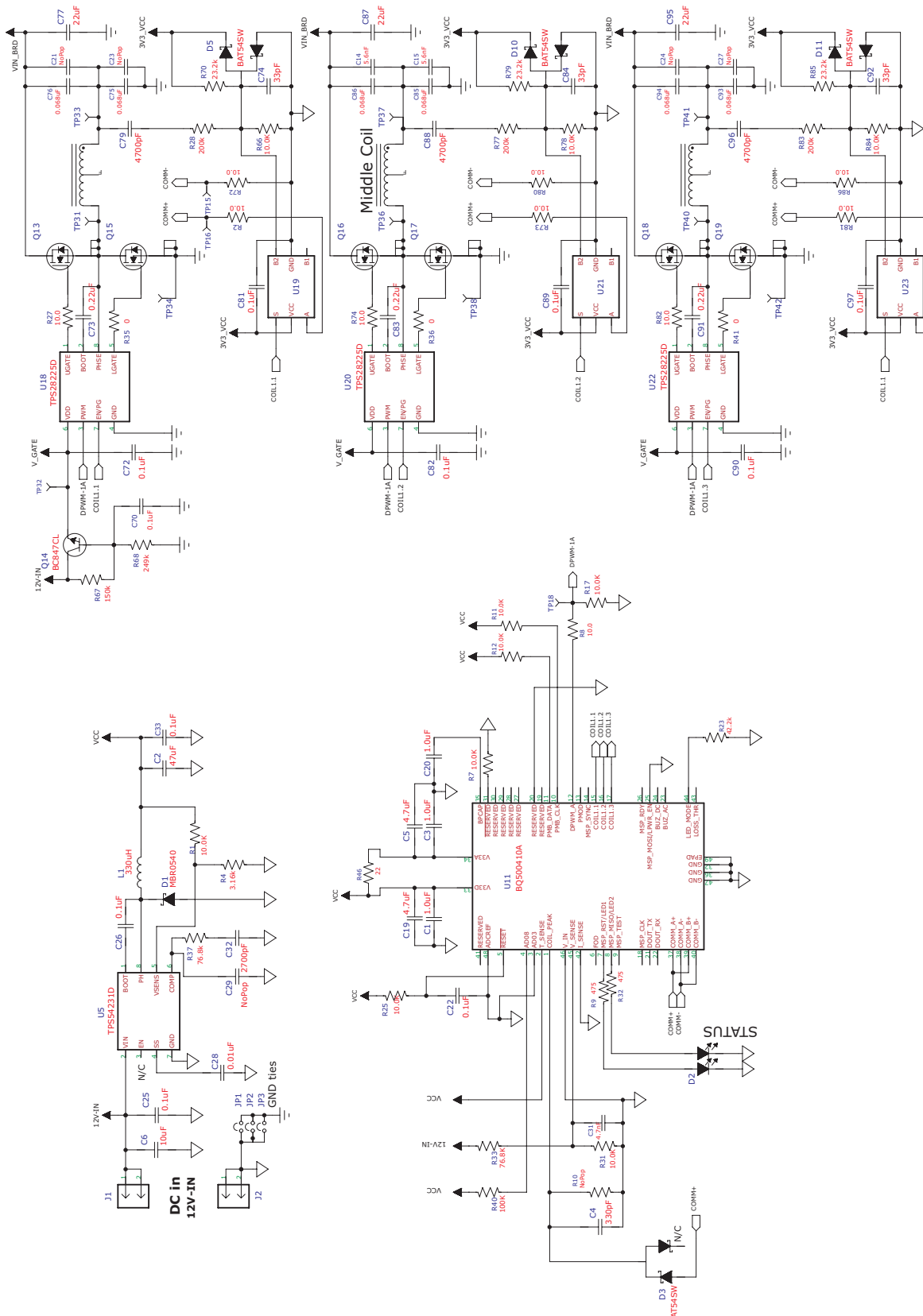**Figure 7. bq500410A Low-Power Application Diagram**

Figure 8. bq500410A Low-Cost Application Diagram

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
BQ500410ARGZR	NRND	VQFN	RGZ	48	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 110	BQ500410A	
BQ500410ARGZT	NRND	VQFN	RGZ	48	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 110	BQ500410A	

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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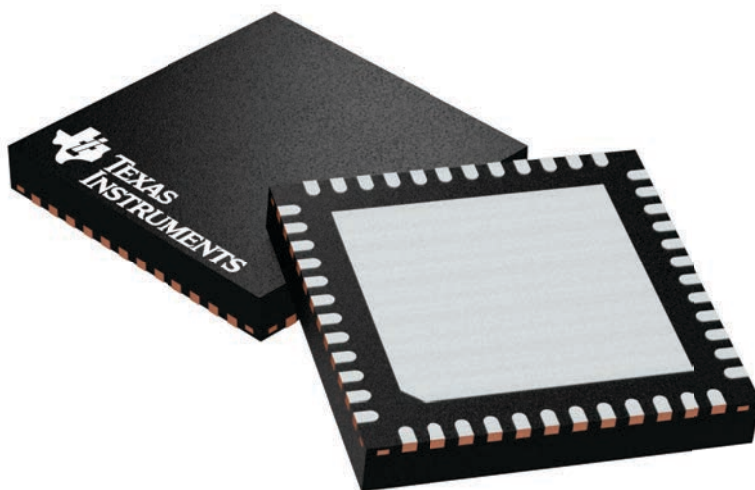
RGZ 48

7 x 7, 0.5 mm pitch

Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4224671/A

7.1
6.9

PIN 1 INDEX AREA

7.1
6.9

(0.1) TYP

SIDE WALL DETAIL
OPTIONAL METAL THICKNESS

(0.45) TYP

CHAMFERED LEAD
CORNER LEAD OPTION

1 MAX

0.05
0.00

SEATING PLANE

0.08 C

2X 5.5

□ 5.15±0.1

(0.2) TYP

44X 0.5

13

24

12

25

SEE SIDE WALL
DETAIL

2X
5.5

SYMM

PIN1 ID
(OPTIONAL)

1

48

36

37

48X 0.30
0.18

SEE LEAD OPTION

SYMM

48X 0.5
0.3

0.1 (M) C A B
0.05 (M) C
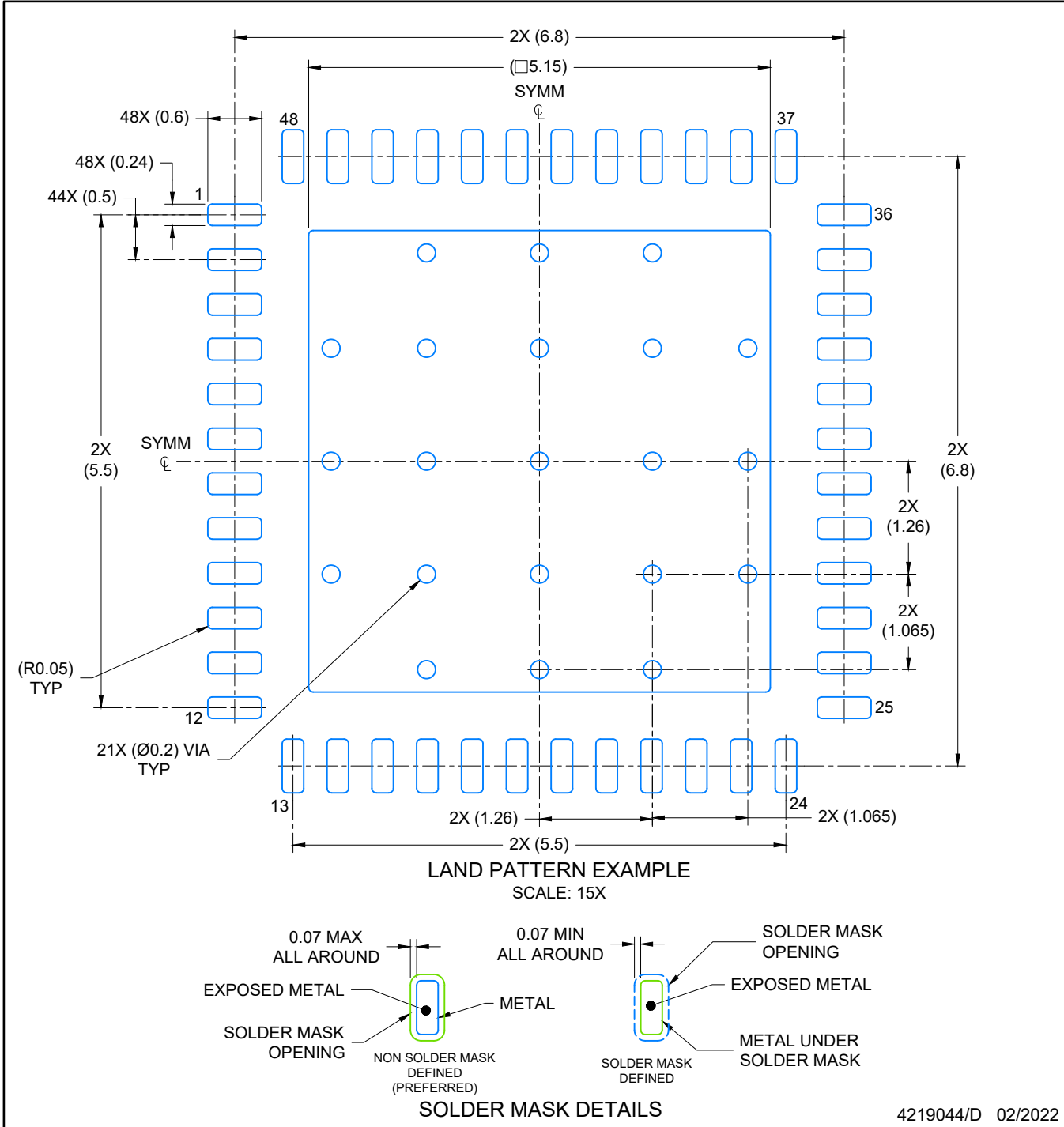
4219044/D   02/2022

NOTES:

1.   All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing
     per ASME Y14.5M.
2.   This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3.   The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.

2X (6.8)

(□5.15)

SYMM

48X (0.6)

48   37

48X (0.24)

44X (0.5)

1   36

SYMM

2X (5.5)

2X (6.8)

2X (1.26)

(R0.05) TYP

2X (1.065)

12   25

21X (Ø0.2) VIA TYP

13   24   2X (1.065)

2X (1.26)

2X (5.5)

LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE: 15X

0.07 MAX
ALL AROUND

0.07 MIN
ALL AROUND

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

EXPOSED METAL

METAL

EXPOSED METAL

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

NON SOLDER MASK
DEFINED
(PREFERRED)

METAL UNDER
SOLDER MASK

SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4219044/D   02/2022

NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD
67% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE: 15X

4219044/D   02/2022

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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