5V，符合 Qi 标准的无线电源发送器管理器

查询样品: bq500211

特性

- 无线电源传输的智能控制
- 符合无线电源联盟 **(WPC)** 类型 **A5** 和类型 **A11** 发送器规范的 **5V** 运行
- 针对 **USB** 和受限源运行的动态电源限制
- 数字解调减少了组件
- 综合充电状态模式和故障指示

应用范围

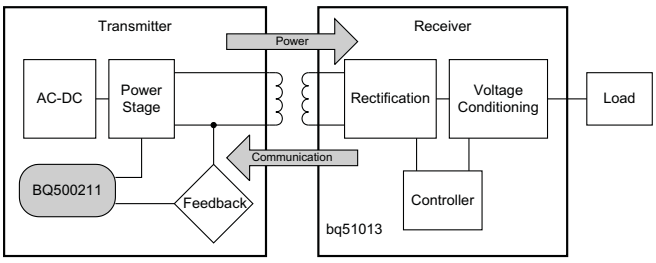
- 与 **WPC 1.0.3** 兼容的无线充电器
  - 手机和智能电话
  - 手持式设备
  - 密封封装器件和工具
  - 汽车和其它车辆
  - 桌面充电接口
- **TI** 无线充电解决方案的更多信息，请见**www.ti.com/wirelesspower**

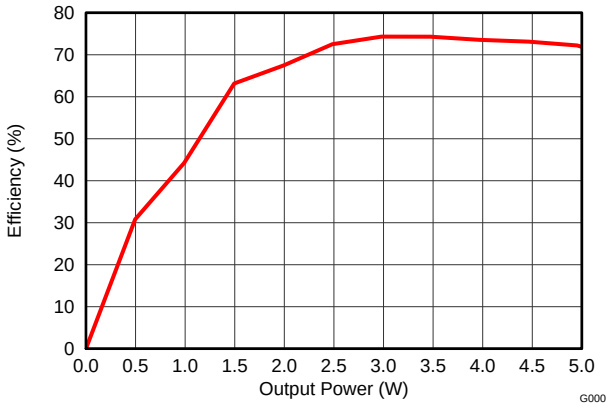
说明

bq500211 是第二代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。 设计用于 5V 系统，bq500211*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、接收来自被供电器件的数据包通信并管理电源传送。 为了大大增加无线电源应用中的灵活性，BQ500211 无线电源发送器管理器特有动态电源限制 (DPL)。 通过无缝优化从受限输入电源获得的电源的用法，DPL 提高了用户体验。 bq500211 可运行为一个带有磁性定位导向的 WPC A5 类型发送器或者一个没有磁性导向的 WPC A11 类型发送器。 借助于综合性状态和故障监控，如果在电源传输期间发生异常情况，bq500211 对其进行处理并提供指示器输出。

bq500211 采用 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功率间的关系





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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	bq500211RGZR	48 pin	Reel of 2500	QFN	bq500211
	bq500211RGZT	48 pin	Reel of 250	QFN	bq500211

(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 GND	–0.3	3.6	V
Voltage applied at V33A to GND	–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.

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RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

		MIN	TYP	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)		bq500211 RGZ 48 PINS	UNITS
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance(2)	28.4	°C/W
$\theta_{JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance (3)	14.2	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance (4)	5.4	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter (5)	0.2	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter (6)	5.3	
$\theta_{JC(bottom)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance (7)	1.4	

(1) 有关传统和全新热度量的更多信息，请参阅 *IC 封装热度量* 应用报告 （文献号：SPRA953）。
(2) 在 JESD51-2a 描述的环境中，按照 JESD51-7 的规定，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抗。
(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，以获得结至电路板的热阻。
(5) 结至顶部的特征参数，(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) 结至电路板的特征参数，(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 中找到了内容接近的说明。

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

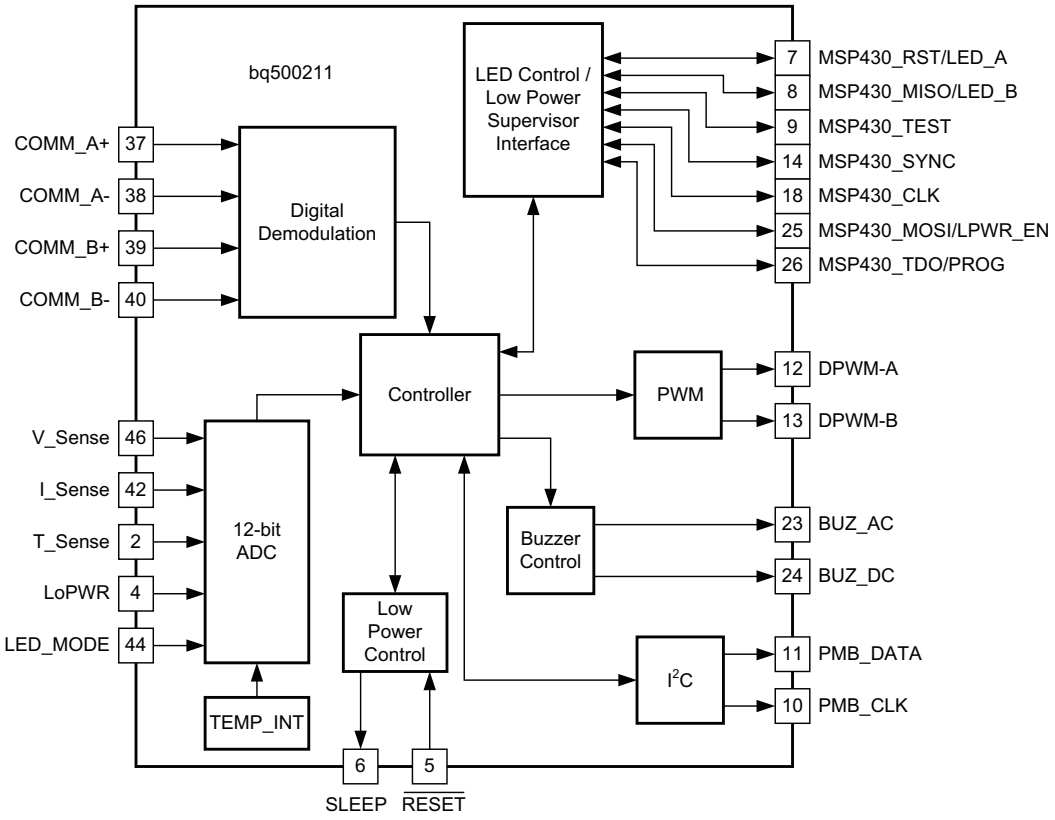
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY CURRENT						
I_{V33A}	Supply current	V33A = 3.3 V		8	15	mA
I_{V33D}		V33D = 3.3 V		44	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	V33 slew rate	V33 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_SENSE, I_SENSE, T_SENSE, LED_MODE						
V_{ADDR_OPEN}	Voltage indicating open pin	LED_MODE open	2.37			V
V_{ADDR_SHORT}	Voltage indicating pin shorted to GND	LED_MODE 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 - 0.6V			
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V33D = 3V	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	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin	2			µs
f_{SW}	Switching Frequency		112		205	kHz
t_{detect}	Time to detect presence of device requesting power				0.5	s
$t_{retention}$	Retention of configuration parameters	T_J = 25°C	100			Years

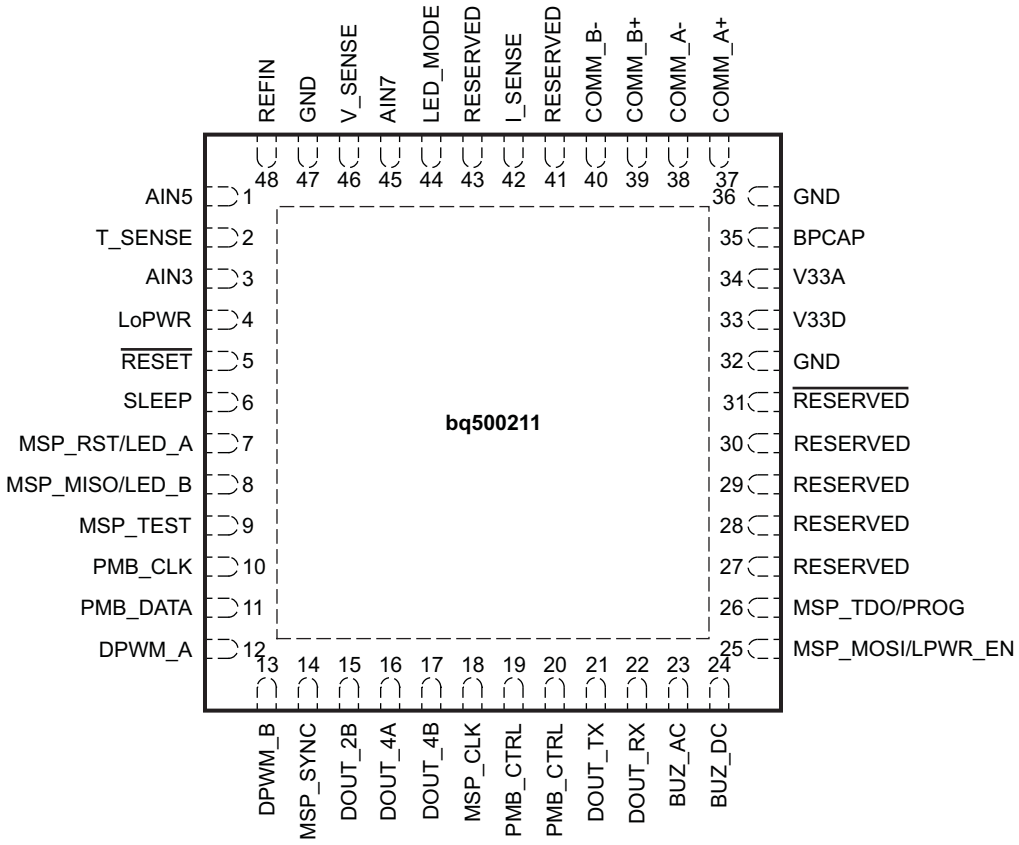
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DEVICE INFORMATION

Functional Block Diagram



RGZ Package
(Top View)



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PIN FUNCTIONS

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
3	AIN3	I	This pin can be either connected to GND or left open. Connecting to GND can improve layout grounding.
1	AIN5	I	This pin can be either connected to GND or left open. Connecting to GND can improve layout grounding.
45	AIN7	I	This pin can be either connected to GND or left open. Connecting to GND can improve layout grounding.
35	BPCAP	—	Bypass capacitor for internal 1.8-V core regulator. Connect bypass capacitor to GND.
23	BUZ_AC	O	AC Buzzer Output. Outputs a 400-ms, 4-kHz AC pulse when charging begins.
24	BUZ_DC	O	DC Buzzer Output. Outputs a 400-ms DC pulse when charging begins. This could also be connected to an LED via 470-Ω resistor.
37	COMM_A+	I	Digital demodulation non-inverting 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 non-inverting input B, connect parallel to input A+.
40	COMM_B-	I	Digital demodulation inverting input B, connect parallel to input A-.
22	DOUT_RX	I	Leave this pin open.
21	DOUT_TX	I	Leave this pin open.
15	DOUT_2B	O	Optional Logic Output 2B. Leave this pin open.
16	DOUT_4A	O	Optional Logic Output 4A. Leave this pin open.
17	DOUT_4B	O	Optional Logic Output 4B. Leave this pin open.
12	DPWM_A	O	PWM Output A, controls one half of the full bridge in a phase-shifted full bridge. Switching deadtimes must be externally generated.
13	DPWM_B	O	PWM Output B, controls other half of the full bridge in a phase-shifted full bridge. Switching deadtimes must be externally generated.
49	EPAD	-	Flood with copper GND plane and stitch vias to PCB internal GND plane.
32	GND	—	GND.
36	GND	—	GND.
47	GND	—	GND.
42	I_SENSE	I	Transmitter input current, used for efficiency calculations. Use 20-mΩ sense resistor and A=50 gain current sense amplifier.
44	LED_MODE	I	Input to select from 4 LED modes.
4	LoPWR	I	Dynamic Power Limiting (DPL) control pin. To set power mode to 500 mA, pull to GND. For full-power operation pull to 3.3-V supply.
18	MSP_CLK	I/O	Used for boot loading the MSP430 low power supervisor. If MSP430 is not used, leave this pin floating.
8	MSP_MISO/LED_B	I	MSP – TMS, SPI-MISO, LED-B -- If external MSP430 is not used, connect to an LED via 470-Ω resistor for status indication.
7	MSP_RST/LED_A	I	MSP – Reset, LED-A -- If external MSP430 is not used, connect to an LED via 470-Ω resistor for status indication.
14	MSP_SYNC	O	MSP SPI_SYNC, if external MSP430 is not used, leave this pin open.
26	MSP_TDO/PROG	I/O	MSP-TDO, MSP430 programmed indication.
9	MSP_TEST	I	MSP – Test, If external MSP430 is not used, leave this pin open.
25	MSP_MOSI/LPWR_EN	I/O	Low standby power supervisor enable. If low power is not needed, connect this to GND.

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PIN FUNCTIONS (continued)

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
19	PMB_ALERT	O	Reserved, leave this pin open.
10	PMB_CLK	I/O	10-kΩ pull-up resistor to 3.3-V supply.
20	PMB_CTRL	I	Reserved, connect to GND.
11	PMB_DATA	I/O	10-kΩ pull-up resistor to 3.3-V supply.
48	REFIN	I	External Reference Voltage Input. Connect this input to GND.
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	$\overline{\text{RESERVED}}$	I/O	Reserved, connect 10-kΩ pull-down resistor to GND.
41	RESERVED	O	Reserved, leave this pin open.
43	RESERVED	I	Reserved, leave this pin open.
5	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	Device reset. Use a 10-kΩ to 100-kΩ pull-up resistor to the 3.3-V supply.
6	SLEEP	O	Low-power mode output. Starts low-power ping cycle.
2	T_SENSE	I	Sensor Input. Device shuts down when below 1 V. If not used, keep above 1 V by connecting to the 3.3-V supply.
46	V_SENSE	I	Transmitter input voltage, used for efficiency calculations. Use 76.8-kΩ to 10-kΩ divider to minimize quiescent current.
34	V33A	—	Analog 3.3-V Supply. This pin can be derived from V33D supply, decouple with 10-Ω resistor and additional bypass capacitors
33	V33D	—	Digital core 3.3-V supply. Be sure to decouple with bypass capacitors as close to the part as possible.

Typical Characteristics Curves

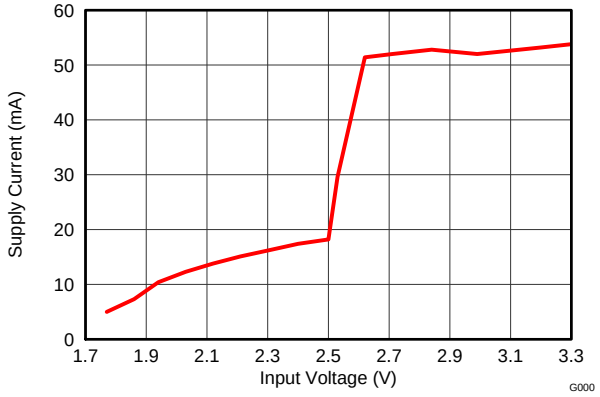


Figure 1. bq500211 Supply Current vs. VCC Voltage

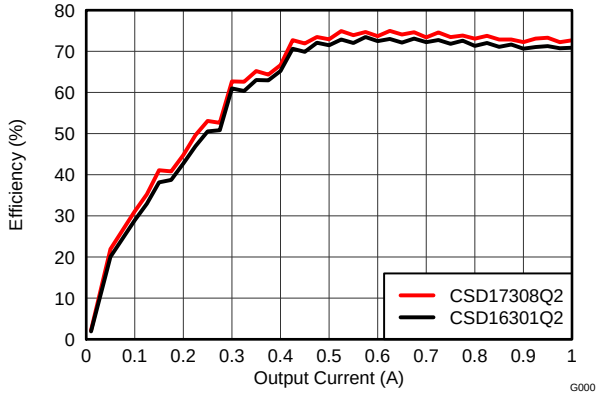


Figure 2. System Efficiency Using Alternate MOSFETs

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Principles of Operation

Fundamentals

The principle of wireless power transfer is simply an open cored transformer consisting of primary and secondary coils and associated electronics. The primary coil and electronics are also referred to as the transmitter, and the secondary side the receiver. The transmitter coil and electronics are typically built into a charger pad. 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 when the transmitter coil is driven. The flux is coupled into the secondary coil which induces a voltage, current flows, it is rectified and power can be transferred quite 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, go to 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, the better the coupling, but 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. For WPC compatibility, the transmitter coils and capacitance are specified and the resonant frequency point is fixed at 100 kHz. Power transfer is regulated by changing the operating frequency between 112 kHz to 205 kHz. The higher the frequency, the further from resonance and 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 dimension and materials of the coils. It also has information on tuning the coils to resonance. The value of the inductor and resonant capacitor are critical to proper operation and system efficiency.

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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 bq500211 features internal digital demodulation circuitry.

The modulated impedance network on the receiver can either be resistive or capacitive. Figure 3 shows the resistive modulation approach, where a resistor is periodically added to the load and also shows the resulting change in resonant curve which causes the amplitude change in the transmitter voltage indicated by the two operating points at the same frequency. Figure 4 shows the capacitive modulation approach, where a capacitor is periodically added to the load and also shows the resulting amplitude change in the transmitter voltage.

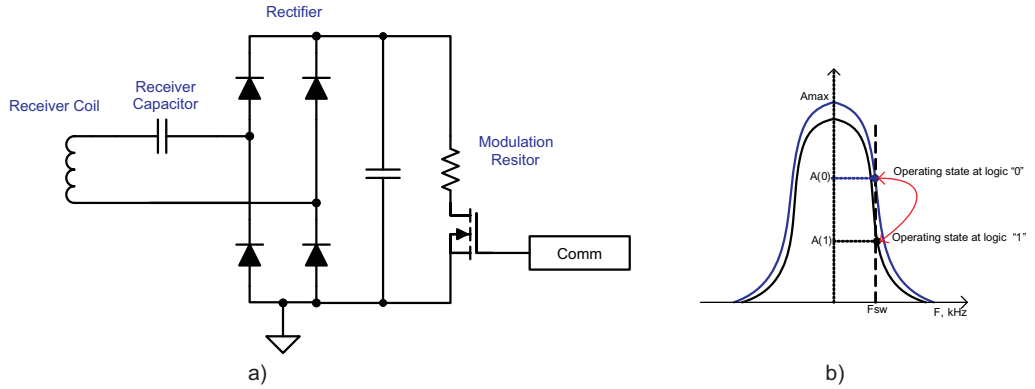


Figure 3. Receiver Resistive Modulation Circuit

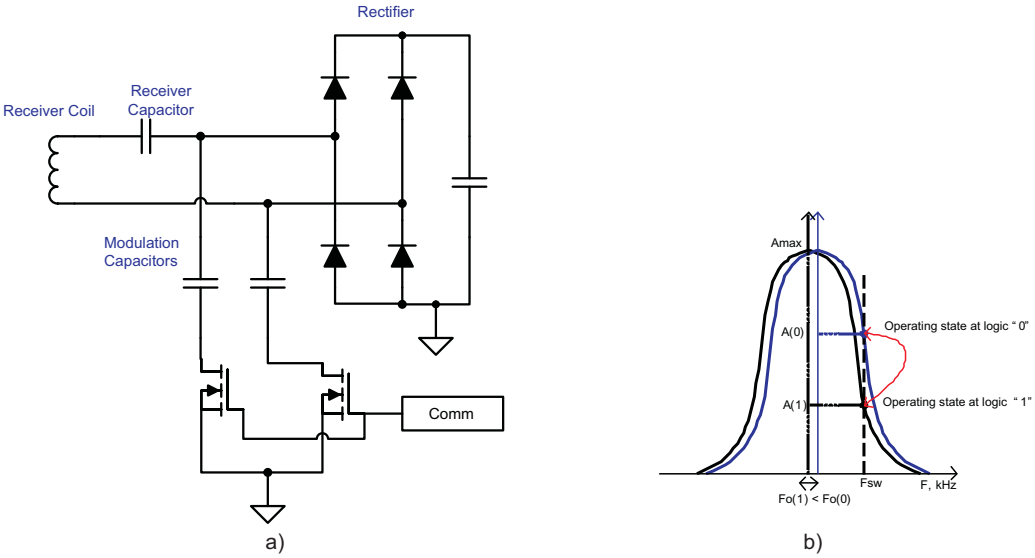


Figure 4. Receiver Capacitive Modulation Circuit

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Application Information

Coils and Matching Capacitors

The coil and matching capacitor selection for the transmitter has been established by WPC standard. This is fixed and cannot be changed on the transmitter side. The following is a list of available and compatible A5 transmitter coils:

Table 1. Summary of A5 Transmitter Coils

COIL MANUFACTURER	WPC A5 PART NUMBER (with magnet)	RESONANT TANK CAPACITANCE
Elytone	YT-56886	400 nF/50 V C0G
Mingstar	312-00004	400 nF/50 V C0G
TDK	TTX-52-TIS	400 nF/50 V C0G
Toko	X1415	400 nF/50 V C0G

Capacitor selection is critical to proper system operation. A total capacitance value of 400 nF is required in the resonant tank. This is the WPC system compatibility requirement, not a guideline.

NOTE

A total capacitance value of 400 nF/50 V (C0G dielectric type or equivalent) is required in the resonant tank to achieve a 100-kHz resonance frequency.

The capacitors chosen must be rated for at least 50 V and must be of quality C0G dielectric or equivalent. These are typically available in a 5% tolerance. 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 requirement, might fail.

A 400-nF capacitor is not a standard value and therefore several must be combined in parallel. The designer can combine a (4 nF x 100 nF) or a (180 nF + 220 nF) along with other combinations depending on market availability. All capacitors must be of high quality C0G type or equivalent and not mixed with lesser dielectric types.

Dynamic Power Limiting

Dynamic Power Limiting (DPL) allows operation from a 5-V supply with limited current capability (such as a USB port). There are two modes of operation selected via an input pin. In the dynamic mode, when the input voltage is observed drooping, the output power is limited to reduce the load and provides margin relative to the supply's capability. The second mode, or constant current mode, is designed specifically for operation from a 500-mA capable USB port, it restricts the output such that the input current remains below the 500-mA limit.

NOTE

Pin 4 must always be terminated, else erratic behavior may result.

Anytime the DPL control loop is regulating the operating point of the transmitter, the LED will indicate that DPL is active. The LED color and flashing pattern are determined by the LED Table. If the receiver sends a Control Error Packet (CEP) with a negative value, (for example, to reduce power to the load), the WPTX in DPL mode will respond to this CEP via the normal WPC control loop.

NOTE

Depending on LED_MODE selected, the power limit indication may be either solid amber (green + red) or solid red.

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Option Select Pin

Pin 44 of the bq500211 is dedicated to programming the LED mode of the device. At power-up, an output bias current is applied to this pin to develop a voltage across the programming resistor. The resulting voltage is read by an internal ADC and the bin corresponding to that reading determines the operation mode and blink pattern based on Table 2.

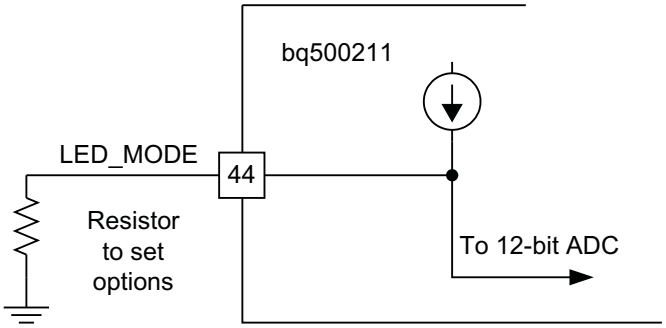


Figure 5. Option Select Pin Programming

LED Indication Modes

The bq500211 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 resistor in Figure 5 connected to pin 44 and GND selects the desired LED indication scheme in Table 2.

Table 2. LED Modes

LED CONTROL OPTION	LED SELECTION RESISTOR	DESCRIPTION	LED	Operational States				
				STANDBY	POWER TRANSFER	CHARGE COMPLETE	FAULT	DYNAMIC POWER LIMITING
X	< 36.5 kΩ	Reserved, do not use	LED1, green	-	-	-	-	-
			LED2, red					
1	42.2 kΩ	Choice number 1	LED1, green	Off	Blink slow	On	Off	Blink slow
			LED2, red	Off	Off	Off	On	Blink slow
2	48.7 kΩ	Choice number 2	LED1, green	On	Blink slow	On	Off	Blink slow
			LED2, red	On	Off	Off	On	Blink slow
3	56.2 kΩ	Choice number 3	LED1, green	Off	Off	On	Off	Off
			LED2, red	Off	On	Off	Blink slow	On
4	64.9 kΩ	Choice number 4	LED1, green	Off	On	Off	Off	Off
			LED2, red	Off	Off	Off	On	Blink slow
	> 75 kΩ	Reserved, all LED off	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Shut Down via External Thermal Sensor or Trigger

Typical applications of the bq500211 will not require additional thermal protection. This shutdown feature is provided for enhanced applications and is not only 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 shutdown.

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 bq500211 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):

$$R_Setpoint = 2.3 \times R_NTC \quad (1)$$

The system will restore 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.

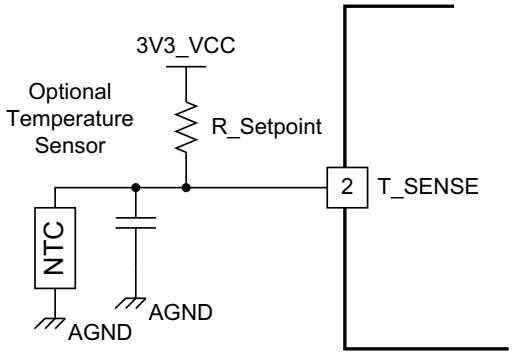


Figure 6. Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) Application

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Power Transfer Start Signal

The bq500211 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. If not used, these pins can be left open.

Power-On Reset

The bq500211 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 bq500211 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

The WPC specification provides an End-of-Power Transfer message (EPT–01) to indicate charge complete. Upon receipt of the charge complete message, the bq500211 will change the LED indication to solid green LED output and halt power transfer for 5 seconds.

In some battery charging applications there is a benefit to continue the charging process in trickle-charge mode to top off the battery. There are several information packets in the WPC specification related to the levels of battery charge (Charge Status). The bq500211 uses these commands to enable top-off charging. The bq500211 changes the LED indication to reflect charge complete when a Charge Status message is 100% received, but unlike the response to an EPT, it will not halt power transfer while the LED is solid green. The mobile device can use a CS100 packet to enable trickle charge mode.

If the reported charge status drops below 90% normal, charging indication will be resumed.

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MSP430G2001 Low Power Supervisor

This is an optional low-power feature. By adding the MSP430G2001, the entire bq500211 is periodically shut down to conserve power, yet all relevant states are recalled and all running LED status indicators remain on.

MSP430 Low Power Supervisor Details

Since the bq500211 needs an external low-power mode to significantly reduce power consumption, one way of positively achieving that goal is to remove its supply and completely shut it down. In doing so, however, the bq500211 goes through a reset and any data in memory would be lost. Important information regarding charge state, fault condition and operating mode would be cleared. The MSP430G2001 maintains the LED indication and stores previous charge state during the bq500211 reset period.

The LEDs indicators are now driven by the MSP430G2001, do not 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 MSP430G2001, an off-the-shelf part and any of the available packages can be used as long as the connections are correct. The required MSP430G2001 firmware is embedded in the bq500211 and is boot loaded at first power up, similar to a field update. The MSP430G2001 code cannot be modified by the user.

NOTE

The user cannot program the MSP430G2001 in this system.

All Unused Pins

All unused pins can be left open unless otherwise indicated. Pins 1, 7, 45 can be tied to GND to improve ground shielding. Please refer to the pin definition table for further explanations.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Overview

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

CAUTION

Please check the bq500211 product page for the most up-to-date application schematic and list of materials package before starting a new design.

Input Regulator

The bq500211 requires 3.3 VDC to operate. A buck regulator or a linear regulator can be used to step down from the 5-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, TPS62237, which on account of a 3-MHz switching frequency, can use a 0805 size chip inductor. This results in a very attractive combination, high performance, small size, ease of use and low cost.

Power Train

The bq500211 drives a phase-shifted full bridge. This is essentially twin half bridges and the choice of driver devices is quite simple, a pair of TPS28225 synchronous MOSFET drivers are used with four CSD17308Q2 NexFETs. Other combinations work and system performance with regards to efficiency and EMI emissions vary. Any alternate MOSFETs chosen must be fully saturated at 5-V gate drive and be sure to pay attention whether or not to use gate resistors; some tuning might be required.

Low Power Supervisor

Power reduction is achieved by periodically disabling the bq500211 while LED and housekeeping control functions are continued by U4 – the low-cost, low quiescent current microcontroller MSP430G2001. When U4 is present in the circuit (which is set by a pull-up resistor on bq500211 pin 25), the bq500211 at first power-up boots the MSP430G2001 with the necessary firmware and the two chips operate in tandem. During standby operation, the bq500211 periodically issues a SLEEP command, Q12 pulls the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin low, therefore reducing its power consumption. Meanwhile, the MSP430G2001 maintains the LED indication and stores previous charge state during this bq500211 reset period. This bq500211 reset period is set by the RC time constant network of R26, C22 (see Figure 7). WPC compliance mandates receive detection within 500 ms, the power transmitter controller, bq500211, awakes every 400 ms to produce an analog ping and check if a valid device is present. Increasing this time constant, therefore is not advised; shortening could result in faster detection time with some decrease in efficiency.

Disabling Low Power Supervisor Mode

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

NOTE

Current sense shunt and amplifier circuitry are optional. The circuitry is needed to enable Foreign Object Detection (FOD) and a forward migration path to WPC1.1 compliance.

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PCB Layout

A good PCB layout is critical to proper system operation and due care should be taken. There are many references on proper PCB layout techniques.

Generally speaking, the system layout will require a 4-layer PCB layout, although a 2-layer PCB layout can be achieved. A proven and recommended 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 bq500211 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 bq500211. A good GND reference is necessary for proper bq500211 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.

Typically a single chip controller solution with integrated power FET and synchronous rectifier will be used. To create a tight loop, pull in the buck inductor and power loop as close as possible. Likewise, the power-train, full-bridge components should be pulled together as tight as possible. See the bq500211EVM-045, bqTESLA Wireless Power TX EVM User's Guide (Texas Instruments Literature Number SLVU536) for layout examples.

References

Building a Wireless Power Transmitter, SLUA635

Technology, Wireless Power Consortium. http://www.wirelesspowerconsortium.com/

An Introduction to the Wireless Power Consortium Standard and TI's Compliant Solutions, Johns, Bill.

BQ500210 Datasheet

BQ51013 Datasheet

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Typical Application Diagram

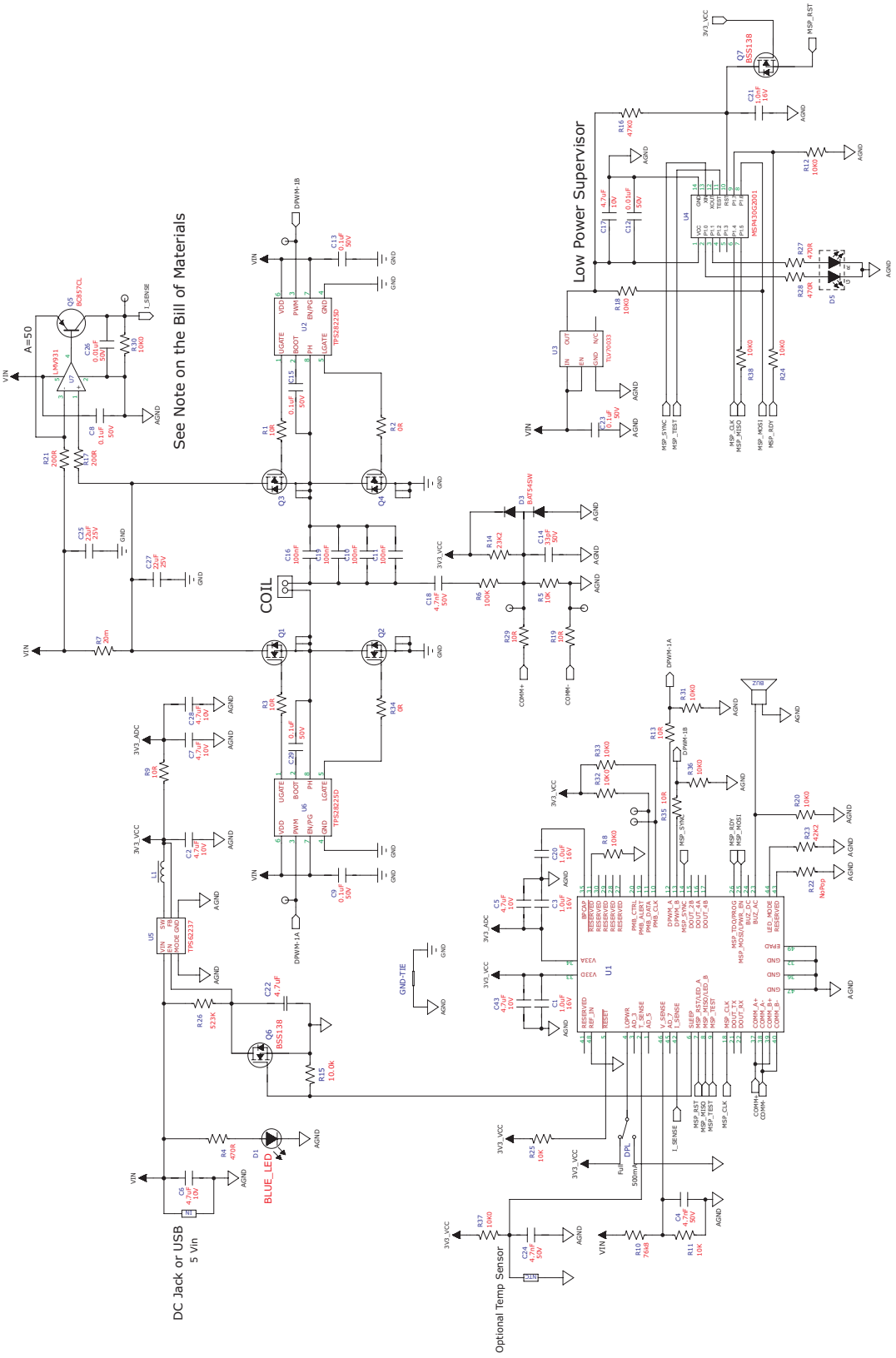


Figure 7. bq500211 Typical Low-Standby Power Application Diagram

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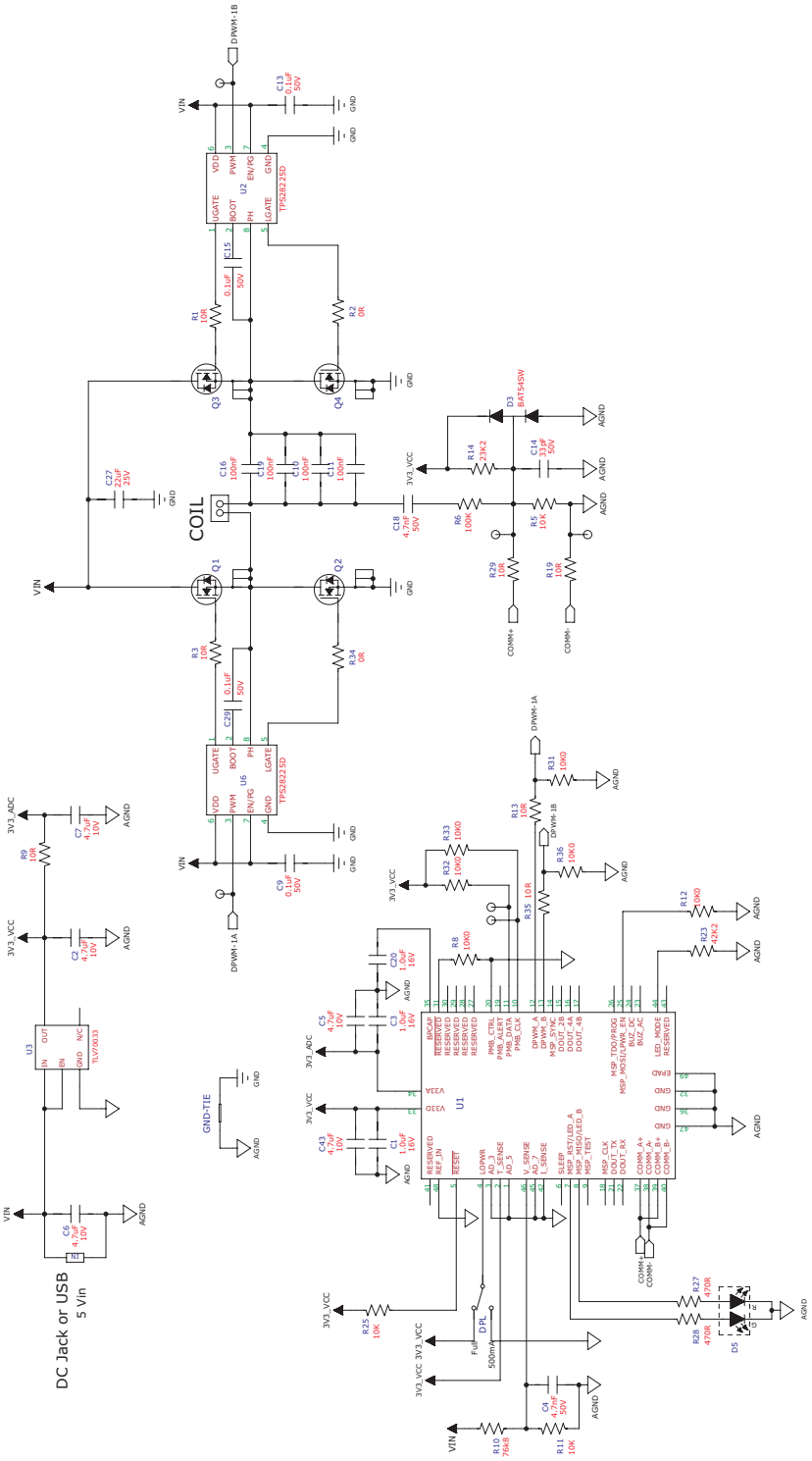


Figure 8. bq500211 Typical Low-Cost Application Diagram

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
BQ500211RGZR	NRND	VQFN	RGZ	48	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 0	BQ500211	
BQ500211RGZT	NRND	VQFN	RGZ	48	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 0	BQ500211	

(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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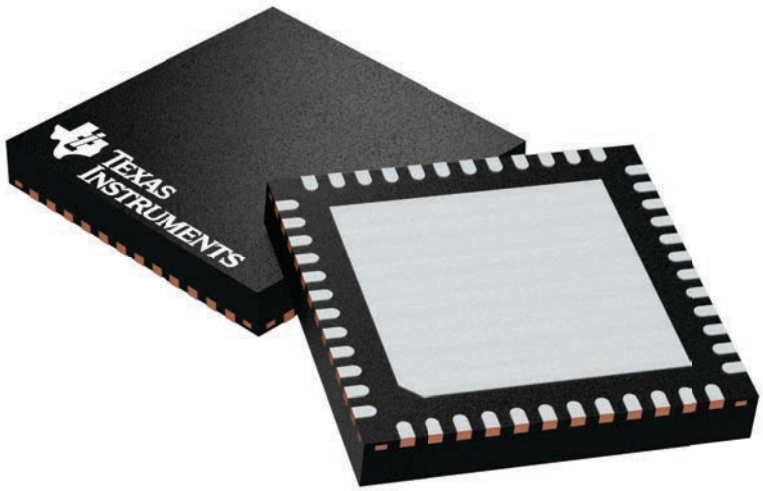
GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

RGZ 48

VQFN - 1 mm max height

7 x 7, 0.5 mm pitch

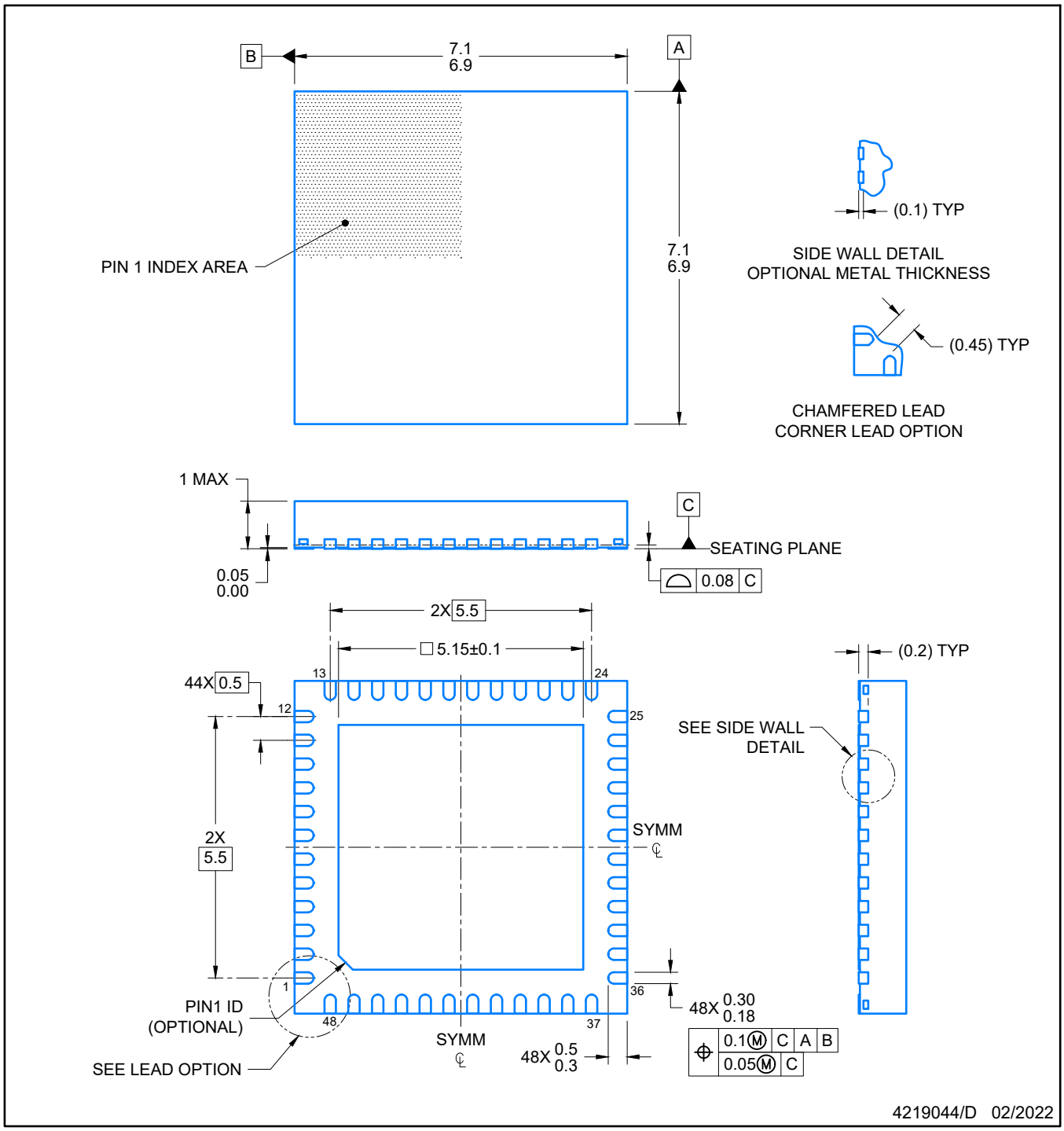
PLASTIC QUADFLAT PACK- NO LEAD



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

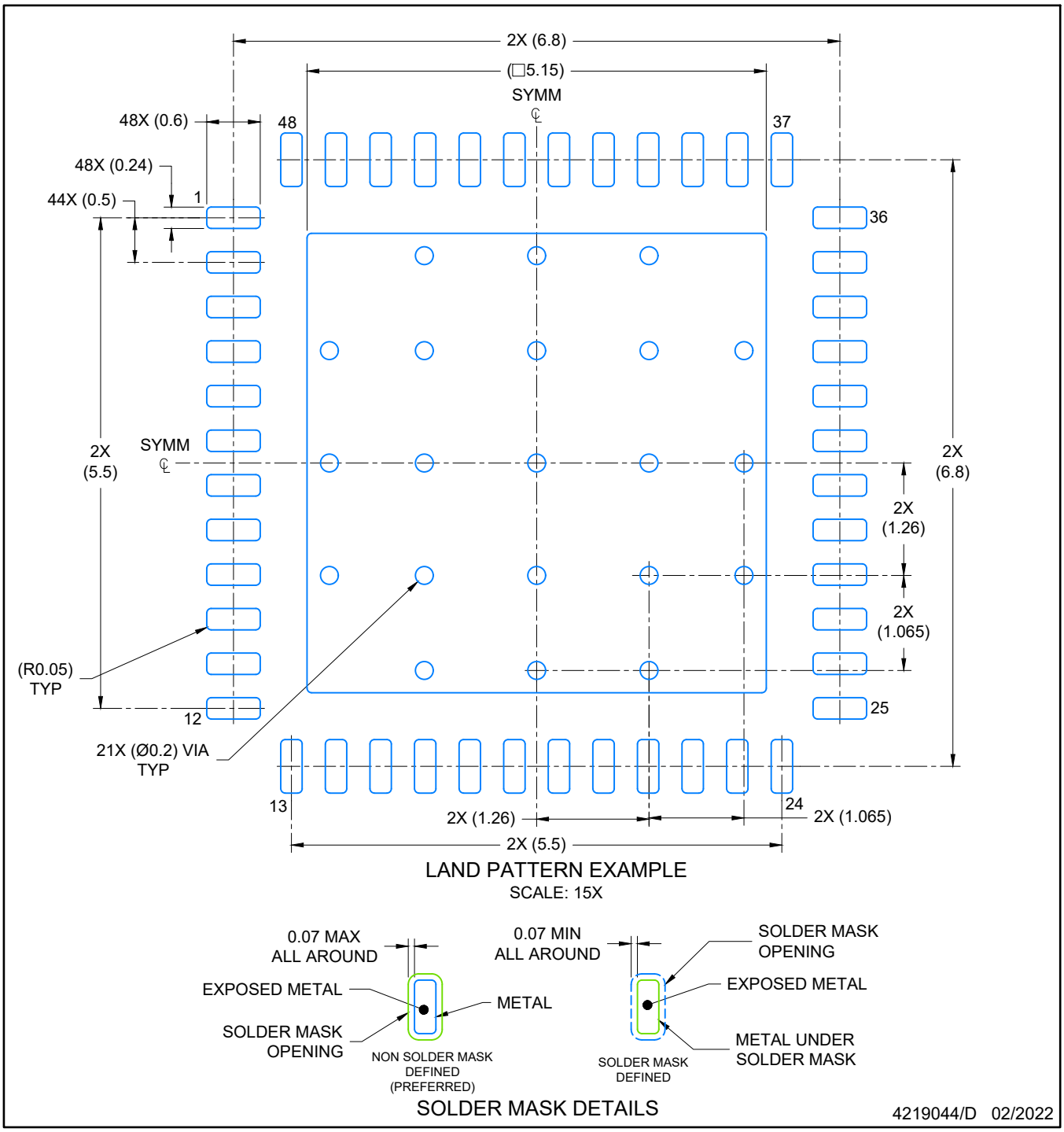
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PLASTIC QUADFLAT PACK- NO LEAD



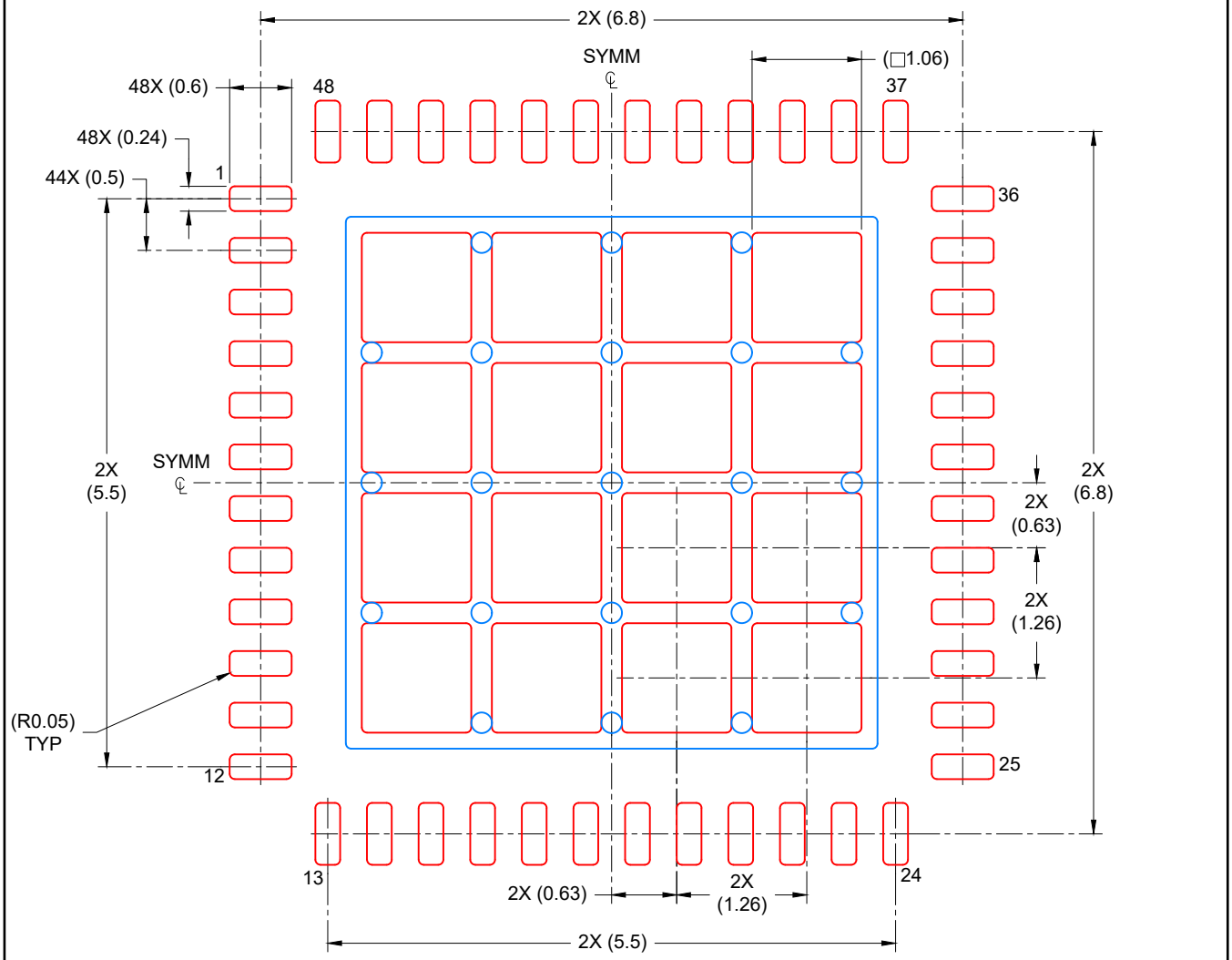
NOTES:

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.



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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