Click here for production status of specific part numbers.

MAX20353

Wearable Power Management Solution

General Description

The MAX20353 is a highly integrated and programmable power management solution designed for ultra-low-power wearable applications. It is optimized for size and efficiency to enhance the value of the end product by extending battery life and shrinking the overall solution size. A flexible set of power-optimized voltage regulators, including multiple bucks, boost, buck-boost, and linear regulators, provides a high level of integration and the ability to create a fully optimized power architecture. The quiescent current of each regulator is specifically suited for 1µA (typ) to extend battery life in always-on applications.

The MAX20353 includes a complete battery management solution with battery seal, charger, power path, and fuel gauge. Both thermal management and input protection are built into the charger.

The device also includes a factory programmable button controller with multiple inputs that are customizable to fit specific product UX requirements.

Three integrated LED current sinks are included for indicator or backlighting functions, and an ERM/LRA driver with automatic resonance tracking is capable of providing sophisticated haptic feedback to the user.

The device is configurable through an I^2C interface that allows for programming various functions and reading device status, including the ability to read temperature and supply voltages with the integrated ADC.

This device is available in a 56-bump, 0.5mm pitch 3.71mm x 4.21mm, wafer-level package (WLP) and operates over the -40°C to +85°C extended temperature range.

Applications

- Wearable Devices
- IoT

***Ordering Information* appears at end of data sheet.**

Benefits and Features

- Extend Battery Use Time Between Battery Charging
  - 2 x Micro-I_Q Buck Regulators (<1µA I_Q (typ) Each)
    - 350mA Output
    - Buck1: 0.7V to 2.275V in 25mV Steps
    - Buck2: 0.7V to 3.85V in 50mV Steps
  - Micro-I_Q LV LDO/Load Switch (1µA I_Q (typ))
    - 1.16V to 2.0V Input Voltage
    - 50mA Output
    - 0.5V to 1.95V Output, 25mV Steps
  - Micro-I_Q LDO/Load Switch (1µA I_Q (typ))
    - 1.71V to 5.5V Input Voltage
    - 100mA Output
    - 0.9V to 4V, 100mV Steps
  - Micro-I_Q Buck-Boost Regulator (1.3µA I_Q (typ))
    - 250mW Output
    - 2.5V to 5V in 100mV Steps
- Easy-to-Implement Li+ Battery Charging
  - Wide Fast Charge Current Range: 5mA to 500mA
  - Smart Power Selector
    - 28V/-5.5V Tolerant Input
    - Programmable JEITA Current/Voltage Profiles
- Minimize Solution Footprint Through High Integration
  - Safe Output LDO
    - 15mA When CHGIN Present
    - 5V or 3.3V
  - Haptic Driver
    - ERM/LRA Driver with Quick Start And Stored Pattern RAM
    - Automatic Resonance Tracking (LRA only)
    - Closed Loop Automatic Braking (LRA only)
- Support Wide Variety of Display Options
  - Micro-I_Q Boost Regulator (2.4µA I_Q (typ))
    - 300mW Output
    - 5V to 20V in 250mV Step
  - 3 Channel Current Sinks
    - 20V Tolerant
    - Programmable from 0.6 to 30mA
- Optimize System Control
  - Power-On/Reset Controller
  - Programmable Push-Button Controller
  - Programmable Supply Sequencing
  - Factory Shelf Mode
  - On-Chip Voltage Monitor Multiplexer and Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

19-100568; Rev 0; 6/19

maxim integrated™

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

BAT, SYS, MON, PFN1, PFN2, THM, $\overline{INT}$, $\overline{RST}$, SDA, SCL, CELL, $\overline{ALRT}$, CTG, QSTRT, L2IN, BBOUT .....-0.3V to +6V
VDIG, L1IN .....-0.3V to +2.2V
CHGIN .....-6V to +30V
CAP, SFOUT .....-0.3V to min(|CHGIN| + 0.3, +6)V
TPU .....-0.3V to VDIG + 0.3V
SET .....-0.3V to BAT + 0.3V
MPC0, MPC1, MPC2, MPC3, MPC4, DRP, DRN, BK1LX, BK2LX, BK1OUT, BK2OUT, CPP, BSTLVLX, BBLVLX..... -0.3V to SYS + 0.3V
L1OUT .....-0.3V to L1IN + 0.3V
L2OUT .....-0.3V to L2IN + 0.3V
CPP ..... CPN – 0.3V to CPN + 6V
CPOUT ..... CPP – 0.3V to min(CPP + 6, +12)V
BSTHVLX, BSTOUT, LED0, LED1, LED2.....-0.3V to +22V
BSTHVLX to BSTOUT .....-22V to +0.1V
BBHVLX .....-0.3V to min (BBOUT + 0.3, +6)V
AGND, DGND, BK1GND, BK2GND, BSTGND, HDGND, BBGND to GSUB .....-0.3V to +0.3V
Continuous Current into BAT, SYS, CHGIN.....-1000mA to +1000mA
Continuous Current into DRP, DRN .....-600mA to +600mA
Continuous Current into Any Other Terminal...-100mA to +100mA
Continuous Power Dissipation (multilayer board at +70°C): 7 x 8 Array 56-Ball, 3.71mm x 4.21mm, 0.5mm pitch WLP (derate 29.98mW/°C)....2399mW
Operating Temperature Range..... -40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature.....+150°C
Storage Temperature Range..... -65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow) .....+260°C

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Package Information

PACKAGE TYPE: 56 WLP	
Package Code	W563A4+1
Outline Number	**21-100104**
Land Pattern Number	Refer to **Application Note 1891**
THERMAL RESISTANCE, FOUR-LAYER BOARD	
Junction to Ambient (θ_{JA})	33.35°C/W

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to **www.maximintegrated.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to **www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial**.

Electrical Characteristics

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
GLOBAL SUPPLY CURRENT						
Charger Input Current	I_{CHGIN}	V_{CHGIN} = +5V, On state, charger disabled, Buck1 enabled, no LDO enabled		1.1		mA
BAT Input Current	I_{BAT}	V_{CHGIN} = 0V, Off state, LDO2 disabled		0.4		µA
		V_{CHGIN} = 0V, Off state, LDO2 enabled, L2IN connected to BAT		1.6		
		V_{CHGIN} = 0V, On state, all blocks disabled, Fuel Gauge off		2.4		
		V_{CHGIN} = 0V, On state, Buck1 enabled, Fuel Gauge off		3.4		
		V_{CHGIN} = 0V, On state, Buck1 and Buck2 enabled, Fuel Gauge off		3.9		
INTERNAL SUPPLIES, BIAS, AND UVLOS						
$V_{CCINTUVLO}$ Rising Threshold	$V_{VCCINT_UVLO_R}$	(Note 2)	2.25	2.45	2.75	V
$V_{CCINTUVLO}$ Falling Threshold	$V_{VCCINT_UVLO_F}$	(Note 2)	2.2	2.4	2.7	V
$V_{CCINTUVLO}$ Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{VCCINT_UVLO_H}$	(Note 2)		50		mV
Internal CAP Regulator	V_{CAP}	V_{CHGIN} = +4.3V to +28V	3.75	4.1	4.55	V
CAPOK Rising Threshold	$V_{CAP_OK_R}$	V_{CHGIN} = V_{CAP}	3.15	3.4	3.6	V
CAPOK Falling Threshold	$V_{CAP_OK_F}$	V_{CHGIN} = V_{CAP}	2.6	2.8	3	V
CAPOK Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{CAP_OK_H}$			600		mV
V_{BDET} Rising Threshold	$V_{CHGIN_DET_R}$		4	4.15	4.3	V
V_{BDET} Falling Threshold	$V_{CHGIN_DET_F}$		3.2	3.3	3.4	V
V_{BDET} Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{CHGIN_DET_H}$			850		mV
CHGIN Detection Debounce Time	$t_{CHGIN_DET_R}$	CHGIN insertion		28		ms
	$t_{CHGIN_DET_F}$	CHGIN detachment		20		
SYSUVLO Rising Threshold	$V_{SYS_UVLO_R}$		2.65	2.75	2.85	V
SYSUVLO Falling Threshold	$V_{SYS_UVLO_F}$		2.6	2.7	2.8	V
SYSUVLO Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{SYS_UVLO_H}$			50		mV

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
BATOC Rising Threshold	$I_{BAT_OC_R}$	From 200mA to 1.6A in 200mA steps, Device specific (See Table 201)	-40		+40	%
BATOC Threshold Hysteresis	$I_{BAT_OC_H}$			6		%
BATOC Rising Debounce Time	$t_{BAT_OC_D}$		9	10	11	ms
Internal V_{DIG} Regulator	V_{VDIG}		1.68	1.8	2.0	V
$V_{DIGUVLO}$ Rising Threshold	$V_{VDIG_UVLO_R}$		1.61		1.71	V
$V_{DIGUVLO}$ Falling Threshold	$V_{VDIG_UVLO_F}$		1.51		1.61	V
$V_{DIGUVLO}$ Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{VDIG_UVLO_H}$			100		mV
SFOUT						
SFOUT LDO Voltage	V_{SFOUT}	SFOUTVSet = 0 (+5V), V_{CHGIN} = +6V, I_{SFOUT} = 0mA	4.85	5	5.15	V
		SFOUTVSet = 0 (+5V), V_{CHGIN} = +5V, I_{SFOUT} = 15mA		4.9		
		SFOUTVSet = 1 (+3.3V), V_{CHGIN} = +5V, I_{SFOUT} = 0mA	3.15	3.3	3.45	
		SFOUTVSet = 1 (+3.3V), V_{CHGIN} = +5V, I_{SFOUT} = 15mA		3.29		
SFOUT OVP Voltage	V_{SFOUT_OVP}	SFOUT LDO is turned off above $V_{CHGIN_OV_R}$ threshold		$V_{CHGIN_OV_R}$		V
SFOUT Thermal Limit	T_{SFOUT_LIM}			150		°C
SAR ADC AND MON						
ADC Quiescent Current	I_{ADC_Q}	Conversion running		30		µA
ADC SYS Divider Resistance	$R_{ADC_SYS_DIV}$	SYS conversion running		2.2		MΩ
ADC MON Divider Resistance	$R_{ADC_MON_DIV}$	MON conversion running		2.2		MΩ
ADC CHGIN Divider Resistance	$R_{ADC_CHGIN_DIV}$	CHGIN conversion running		1.1		MΩ
ADC CPOUT Divider Resistance	$R_{ADC_CPOUT_DIV}$	CPOUT conversion running		0.82		MΩ
ADC BSTOUT Divider Resistance	$R_{ADC_BSTOUT_DIV}$	BSTOUT conversion running		0.89		MΩ
ADC SYS Least Significant Bit	$V_{ADC_SYS_LSB}$			21.57		mV

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ADC MON Least Significant Bit	$V_{ADC_MON_LSB}$				21.57		mV
ADC THM Least Significant Bit	$V_{ADC_THM_LSB}$				0.39		$\%V_{DIG}$
ADC CHGIN Least Significant Bit	$V_{ADC_CHGIN_LSB}$				32.35		mV
ADC CPOUT Least Significant Bit	$V_{ADC_CPOUT_LSB}$				32.35		mV
ADC BSTOUT Least Significant Bit	$V_{ADC_BSTOUT_LSB}$				82.35		mV
ADC SYS Absolute Sensing Worst-Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_SYS_ACC}$	V_{SYS} = +2.6V		-55		+55	mV
		V_{SYS} = +5.5V		-96		+96	
ADC MON Absolute Sensing Worst-Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_MON_ACC}$	V_{MON} = +1.0V		-35		+35	mV
		V_{MON} = +5.5V		-96		+96	
ADC THM Percentage Sensing Worst-Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_THM_ACC}$	V_{THM} = (5 to 95)%V_{DIG}		-1.539		+1.539	$\%V_{DIG}$
ADC CHGIN Absolute Sensing Worst-Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_CHGIN_ACC}$	V_{CHGIN} = +3.0V		-70		+70	mV
		V_{CHGIN} = +8.0V		-139		+139	
ADC CPOUT Absolute Sensing Worst-Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_CPOUT_ACC}$	V_{CPOUT} = +5.0V		-97		+97	mV
		V_{CPOUT} = +6.6V		-119		+119	
ADC BSTOUT Absolute Sensing Worst-Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_BSTOUT_ACC}$	V_{BSTOUT} = +3.0V		-122		+122	mV
		V_{BSTOUT} = +21.0V		-359		+359	
ADC Conversion Time	t_{ADC_CONV}	1.1ms (typ) additional delay prior to each 1st conversion.			83		µs
THM Input Leakage	I_{LK_THM}			-1		+1	µA
TPU Switch Resistance	R_{TPU_SW}	1mA max load on TPU			4		Ω
MON Multiplexer Output Ratio	$V_{MON_DIV_RT}$	No load on MON pin. Inputs: BAT, SYS, BK1OUT, BK2OUT, L1OUT, L2OUT, SFOUT, BBOUT	MonRatioCfg = 00		100		%
			MonRatioCfg = 01		50		
			MonRatioCfg = 10		33.33		
			MonRatioCfg = 11		25		

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
MON Multiplexer Output Impedance	R_{MON_DIV}	100µA load on MON pin. Inputs: BAT, SYS, BK2OUT, BK1OUT, L2OUT, L1OUT, SFOUT, BBOUT	MonRatioCfg = 00		5.5		kΩ
		No load on MON pin. Inputs: BAT, SYS, BK2OUT, BK1OUT, L2OUT, L1OUT, SFOUT, BBOUT	MonRatioCfg = 01		31		
			MonRatioCfg = 10		28		
			MonRatioCfg = 11		24		
MON Multiplexer Off State Pulldown Resistance	$R_{MON_OFF_PD}$	MON disabled, pulldown resistance enabled			59		kΩ
OVP AND INPUT CURRENT LIMITER							
Allowed CHGIN Input Voltage Range	V_{CHGIN_RNG}			-5.5		+28	V
CHGIN Overvoltage Rising Threshold	$V_{CHGIN_OV_R}$	SFOUT LDO is turned off above this threshold		7.2	7.5	7.8	V
CHGIN Overvoltage Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{CHGIN_OV_H}$				200		mV
CHGIN Valid Trip Point	$V_{CHGN-SYS_TP}$	V_{CHGIN} - V_{SYS}		30	145	290	mV
CHGIN Valid Trip Point Hysteresis	$V_{CHGIN-SYS_TP-HYS}$				275		mV
Input Overcurrent Max Limit ($t < t_{ILIM_BLANK}$)	I_{LIM_MAX}	ILimMax = 0/1, device specific (see Table 201)			450/1000		mA
Input Current Limit ($t > t_{ILIM_BLANK}$)	I_{LIM}	ILimCnt = 000			50		mA
		ILimCnt = 001			90		
		ILimCnt = 010			150		
		ILimCnt = 011			200		
		ILimCnt = 100			300		
		ILimCnt = 101			400		
		ILimCnt = 110			450		
		ILimCnt = 111			1000		

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Current Limit Blanking Time	t_{ILIM_BLANK}	ILimBlank = 00		0.003		ms
		ILimBlank = 01		0.5		
		ILimBlank = 10		1		
		ILimBlank = 11		10		
SYS Regulation Voltage	V_{SYS_REG}		V_{BAT_REG} + 0.14	V_{BAT_REG} + 0.2	V_{BAT_REG} + 0.26	V
SYS Regulation Voltage Dropout	$V_{CHGIN-SYS}$			40		mV
CHGIN to SYS On-Resistance	$R_{CHGIN-SYS}$			0.37	0.66	Ω
Input Current Soft-Start Time	I_{LIM_SFT}			1		ms
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	T_{CHGIN_SHDN}	See T_{CHGIN_SHDN} in table 201 for device specific threshold		50		°C
				60		
				70		
				80		
				90		
				100		
				110		
				120		
Thermal Shutdown Timeout	$T_{CHGIN_SHDN_TO}$	TShdnTmo = 01		0.5		s
		TShdnTmo = 10		1		
		TShdnTmo = 11		5		
BATTERY CHARGER						
BAT to SYS On Resistance	$R_{BAT-SYS}$	V_{BAT} = 4.2V, I_{BAT} = 300mA		80	140	mΩ
Thermal Regulation Temperature	T_{CHG_LIM}			T_{CHGIN_SHDN} - 3		°C
BAT-to-SYS Switch On Threshold	$V_{BAT-SYS_ON}$	SYS falling	10	22	35	mV
BAT-to-SYS Switch Off Threshold	$V_{BAT-SYS_OFF}$	SYS rising	-3	-1.5	0	mV
SYS-BAT Charge Current Reduction Threshold	$V_{SYS-BAT_LIM}$	Measured as V_{SYS} - V_{BAT}, SysMinVlt = 000, V_{BAT} > 3.6V		100		mV

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Minimum SYS Voltage	V_{SYS_LIM}	V_{BAT} < 3.4V	SysMinVlt = 000		3.6		V
			SysMinVlt = 001		3.7		
			SysMinVlt = 010		3.8		
			SysMinVlt = 011		3.9		
			SysMinVlt = 100		4.0		
			SysMinVlt = 101		4.1		
			SysMinVlt = 110		4.2		
			SysMinVlt = 111		4.3		
Charger Current Soft-Start Time	t_{CHG_SOFT}				1		ms
Precharge Current	I_{PCHG}	IPChg = 00			5		$\%I_{FCHG}$
		IPChg = 01		9	10	11	
		IPChg = 10			20		
		IPChg = 11			30		
Precharge Threshold	V_{BAT_PCHG}	VPChg = 000			2.1		V
		VPChg = 001			2.25		
		VPChg = 010			2.4		
		VPChg = 011			2.55		
		VPChg = 100			2.7		
		VPChg = 101			2.85		
		VPChg = 110			3		
		VPChg = 111			3.15		
Precharge Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{BAT_PCHG_HYS}$				90		mV
SET Current Gain Factor	K_{SET}				2000		A/A
SET Regulation Voltage	V_{SET}				1		V
BAT Charge Current Set Range	I_{FCHG}	R_{SET} = 400kΩ			5		mA
		R_{SET} = 40kΩ		45	50	55	
		R_{SET} = 4kΩ			500		

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Battery Regulation Voltage	V_{BAT_REG}	BatReg = 0000		4.05		V
		BatReg = 0001		4.10		
		BatReg = 0010		4.15		
		BatReg = 0011, T_A = 25°C	4.179	4.20	4.221	
		BatReg = 0011	4.158	4.20	4.242	
		BatReg = 0100		4.25		
		BatReg = 0101		4.30		
		BatReg = 0110		4.35		
		BatReg = 0111		4.40		
		BatReg = 1000		4.45		
		BatReg = 1001		4.50		
		BatReg = 1010		4.55		
		BatReg = 1011		4.60		
Battery Recharge Threshold	V_{BAT_RECHG}	BatReChg = 00		70		mV
		BatReChg = 01		120		
		BatReChg = 10		170		
		BatReChg = 11		220		
Maximum Precharge Time	t_{PCHG}	PChgTmr = 00		30		min
		PChgTmr = 01		60		
		PChgTmr = 10		120		
		PChgTmr = 11		240		
Maximum Fast Charge Time	t_{FCHG}	FChgTmr = 00		75		min
		FChgTmr = 01		150		
		FChgTmr = 10		300		
		FChgTmr = 11		600		
Charge Done Qualification	I_{CHG_DONE}	ChgDone = 00		5		%I_{FCHG}
		ChgDone = 01	8.5	10	11.5	
		ChgDone = 10		20		
		ChgDone = 11		30		
Timer Accuracy	t_{CHG_ACC}		-10		10	%
Timer Extend Threshold (1/2 Fast Charge Current Comparator)	t_{CHG_EXT}	See Figure 5		50		%I_{FCHG}

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Timer Suspend Threshold (1/5 Fast Charge Current Comparator)	t_{CHG_SUS}	See Figure 5		20		$\%I_{FCHG}$
THM Percentage Sensing Worst Case Accuracy	$V_{ADC_THM_ACC}$	V_{THM} = (5 to 95)%V_{DIG}		see ADC section		
Cool/Cold Threshold Hysteresis		Falling, LSB = 0.39%V_{DIG}		0 to 31		LSB
Warm/Hot Threshold Hysteresis		Rising, LSB = 0.39%V_{DIG}		0 to 31		LSB
Battery Regulation Voltage Reduction Due to Battery Pack Temperature	$V_{BAT_REG_RED}$	Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotBatReg = 00		BatReg – 150mV		V
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotBatReg = 01		BatReg – 100mV		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotBatReg = 10		BatReg – 50mV		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotBatReg = 11		BatReg		
Fast Charge Current Reduction Due to Battery Pack Temperature	I_{FCHG_FACT}	Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 000		I_{FCHG} x 0.2		mA
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 001		I_{FCHG} x 0.3		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 010		I_{FCHG} x 0.4		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 011		I_{FCHG} x 0.5		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 100		I_{FCHG} x 0.6		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 101		I_{FCHG} x 0.7		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 110		I_{FCHG} x 0.8		
		Cold/Cool/Room/Warm/ HotFChg = 111		I_{FCHG}		
BAT UVLO Threshold	V_{BAT_UVLO}		1.9	2.05	2.2	V
BAT UVLO Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{BAT_UVLO_HYS}$			50		mV

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
BUCK1						
Input Voltage Range	V_{BK1IN}	Input voltage = V_{SYS}	2.7		5.5	V
Output Voltage Range	V_{BK1OUT}	25mV step resolution	0.7		2.275	V
Output Voltage UVLO	V_{UVLO_BK1}	Rising edge, typical hysteresis = 70mV			0.62	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{Q_BK1}	I_{BK1OUT} = 0, V_{SYS} = +3.7V, Buck1VSet = 0b010100 (+1.2V)		0.8	1.3	µA
Dropout Quiescent Supply Current	$I_{Q_DO_BK1}$	I_{BK1OUT} = 0, $V_{SYS} - V_{BK1OUT} \le$ +0.1V		250		µA
Shutdown Supply Current with Active Discharge Enabled	I_{SD_BK1}	Buck 1 disabled, Buck1ActDsc = 1		60		µA
Output Average Voltage Accuracy	ACC_BK1	I_{BK1OUT} = 10mA	-2.6		+2.6	%
Peak-to-Peak Ripple	V_{RPP_BK1}	Buck1ISet = 0100 (100mA), C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 2.2µF, I_{BK1OUT} = 1mA		10		mV
Peak Current Set Range	I_{PSET_BK1}	25mA step resolution. The accuracy of codes below 50mA is limited by $t_{ON_MIN_BK1}$	0		375	mA
Load Regulation Error	$V_{LOAD_REG_BK1}$	Buck1ISet = 0110 (150mA), Buck1IAdptEn = 1, I_{BK1OUT} = 300mA		-3		%
Line Regulation Error	$V_{LINE_REG_BK1}$	V_{BK1OUT} = +1.2V, V_{SYS} from +2.7V to +5.5V		2		mV
Maximum Operative Output Current	$I_{BK1_MAX_1111}$	V_{SYS} = +3.7V, Buck1VSet = 010100 (+1.2V), Buck1ISet = 1111 (375mA), Buck1IAdptEn = 1, load regulation error = -5%	350			mA
BK1OUT Pulldown Current	$I_{PD_BK1_E}$	Buck 1 Enabled		100	200	nA
BK1OUT Pulldown Resistance with Buck Disabled	$I_{PD_BK1_D}$	Buck 1 Disabled, V_{SYS} = +3.6V, Buck1VSet = 000000 (+0.7V)		7		MΩ
PMOS On-Resistance	$R_{P_ON_BK1}$	Buck1FETScale = 0		0.35	0.49	Ω
	$R_{P_ON_BK1_FS}$	Buck1FETScale = 1		0.7	0.98	
NMOS On-Resistance	$R_{N_ON_BK1}$	Buck1FETScale = 0		0.25	0.4	Ω
	$R_{N_ON_BK1_FS}$	Buck1FETScale = 1		0.5	0.7	
Freewheeling On-Resistance	$R_{ON_BK1_FRWHL}$	V_{SYS} = +3.7V, Buck1VSet = 010100 (+1.2V)		7	12	Ω

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Minimum t_{ON}	$t_{ON_MIN_BK1}$			60	95	ns
Maximum Duty Cycle	D_MAX_BK1	Buck1IAdptEn = 1		95		%
Switching Frequency	FREQ_BK1	Load regulation error = -5%		3		MHz
Average Current During Short-Circuit to GND	I_{SHRT_BK1}	Buck1ISet = 0110 (150mA), Buck1IAdptEn = 1, V_{BK1OUT} = 0V		100		mA
BK1LX Leakage Current	I_{LK_BK1LX}	Buck 1 disabled			1	µA
Active Discharge Current	I_{ACTD_BK1}	V_{BK1OUT} = +1.2V	8	19	35	mA
Passive Discharge Resistance	R_{PSV_BK1}			10		kΩ
Full Turn-On Time	t_{ON_BK1}	Time from enable to full current capability		58		ms
Efficiency	EFFIC_BK1	Buck1VSet = 010100 (+1.2V), I_{BK1OUT} = 10mA, Buck1ISet = 0111 (175mA), Inductor: Murata DFE201610E-2R2M		88.5		%
BK1LX Rising/Falling Slew Rate	SLW_BK1	Buck1LowEMI = 0		2		V/ns
	SLW_BK1_L	Buck1LowEMI = 1		0.5		
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T_{SHDN_BK1}			140		°C
BUCK2						
Input Voltage Range	V_{BK2IN}	Input voltage = V_{SYS}	2.7		5.5	V
Output Voltage Range	V_{BK2OUT}	50mV step resolution	0.7		3.85	V
Output Voltage UVLO	V_{UVLO_BK2}	Rising edge, typical hysteresis = 70mV			0.62	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{Q_BK2}	I_{BK2OUT} = 0mA, V_{SYS} = +3.7V, Buck2VSet = 001010 (+1.2V)		0.9	1.4	µA
Dropout Quiescent Supply Current	$I_{Q_DO_BK2}$	I_{BK2OUT} = 0mA, V_{SYS} – V_{BK2OUT} ≤ +0.1V		250		µA
Shutdown Supply Current with Active Discharge Enabled	I_{SD_BK2}	Buck 2 disabled, Buck2ActDsc = 1		60		µA
Output Average Voltage Accuracy	ACC_BK2	I_{BK2OUT} = 10mA, Buck2VSet ≤ 110100 (+3.3V)	-2.6		+2.6	%
Peak-to-Peak Ripple	V_{RPP_BK2}	Buck2ISet = 0100 (100mA), C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 2.2µF, I_{BK2OUT} = 1mA		10		mV
Peak Current Set Range	I_{PSET_BK2}	25mA step resolution. The accuracy of codes below 50mA is limited by $t_{ON_MIN_BK2}$	0		375	mA

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Load Regulation Error	$V_{LOAD_REG_BK2}$	Buck2ISet = 0110 (150mA), Buck2IAdptEn = 1, I_{BK2OUT} = 300mA		-3		%
Line Regulation Error	$V_{LINE_REG_BK2}$	V_{BK2OUT} = +1.2V, V_{SYS} from +2.7V to +5.5V		2		mV
Maximum Operative Output Current	$I_{BK2_MAX_1111}$	V_{SYS} = +3.7V, Buck2VSet = 001010 (+1.2V) Buck2ISet = 1111 (375mA), Buck2IAdptEn = 1, load regulation error = -5%	350			mA
BK2OUT Pulldown Current	$I_{PD_BK2_E}$	Buck 2 enabled		200	400	nA
BK2OUT Pulldown Resistance with Buck Disabled	$I_{PD_BK2_D}$	Buck 2 disabled, V_{SYS} = +3.6V, Buck2VSet = 000000 (+0.7V)		3.5		MΩ
PMOS On-Resistance	$R_{P_ON_BK2}$	Buck2FETScale = 0		0.35	0.49	Ω
	$R_{P_ON_BK2_FS}$	Buck2FETScale = 1		0.7	0.98	
NMOS On-Resistance	$R_{N_ON_BK2}$	Buck2FETScale = 0		0.25	0.4	Ω
	$R_{N_ON_BK2_FS}$	Buck2FETScale = 1		0.5	0.7	
Freewheeling On-Resistance	$R_{ON_BK2_FRWHL}$	V_{SYS} = +3.7V, Buck2VSet = 001010 (+1.2V)		7	12	Ω
Minimum t_{ON}	$t_{ON_MIN_BK2}$			60	95	ns
Maximum Duty Cycle	D_MAX_BK2	Buck2IAdptEn = 1		95		%
Switching Frequency	FREQ_BK2	Load regulation error = -5%		3		MHz
Average Current During Short-Circuit to GND	I_{SHRT_BK2}	Buck2ISet = 0110 (150mA), Buck2IAdptEn = 1, V_{BK2OUT} = 0V		100		mA
BK2LX Leakage Current	I_{LK_BK2LX}	Buck 2 disabled			1	µA
Active Discharge Current	I_{ACTD_BK2}	V_{BK2OUT} = +1.2V	8	19	35	mA
Passive Discharge Resistance	R_{PSV_BK2}			10		kΩ
Full Turn-On Time	t_{ON_BUCK2}	Time from enable to full current capability		58		ms
Efficiency	EFFIC_BK2	Buck2VSet = 001010 (+1.2V), I_{BK2OUT} = 10mA, Buck2ISet = 0111 (175mA), Inductor: Murata DFE201610E-2R2M		88.5		%
BK2LX Rising/Falling Slew Rate	SLW_BK2	Buck2LowEMI = 0		2		V/ns
	SLW_BK2_L	Buck2LowEMI = 1		0.5		
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T_{SHDN_BK2}			140		°C

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
HVBOOST						
Input Voltage Range	V_{BSTIN}	Input voltage = V_{SYS}	2.7		5.5	V
Output Voltage Range	V_{BSTOUT}	250mV step resolution	5		20	V
Output Voltage UVLO	V_{BSTOUT_UVLO}	V_{BSTOUT} - V_{SYS}	-2.7	-2.2	-1.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{Q_BST}	I_{BSTOUT} = 0mA, V_{SYS} = +3.7V, BstVSet = 000000 (+5V), T_A = 25°C		2.4	9	µA
		I_{BSTOUT} = 0mA, V_{SYS} = +3.7V, BstVSet = 000000 (+5V)			106	
Output Average Voltage Accuracy	ACC_BST	I_{BSTOUT} = 1mA	-2		+2	%
Peak-to-Peak Ripple	V_{RPP_BST}	BstISet = 1010 (350mA), BstVSet = 011100 (+12V), C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L = 4.7µH, I_{BSTOUT} = 1mA		5		mV
Peak Current Set Range	I_{PSET_BST}	25mA step resolution	100		475	mA
DC Load Regulation Error	$V_{LOAD_REG_BST}$	BstVSet = 011100 (+12V), I_{BSTOUT} = 25mA, BstISet = 1000 (300mA), BstIAdptEn = 1		0.3		%
DC Line Regulation Error	$V_{LINE_REG_BST}$	BstVSet = 000110 (+6.5V), V_{SYS} from +2.7V to +5.5V		4		mV
Maximum Operative Output Power	P_{MAX_BST}	BstISet = 1000 (300mA), BstIAdptEn = 1	300	700		mW
BSTOUT Pulldown Resistance	R_{BSTOUT}	-3% Load Reg Error		10		MΩ
True Shutdown PMOS On-Resistance	R_{ON_TS}	I_{BSTOUT} = 100mA		0.15	0.22	Ω
Boost Freewheeling NMOS On-Resistance	$R_{N_ONFRW_N}$	I_{BSTOUT} = 100mA		0.45	0.7	Ω
Boost NMOS On-Resistance	R_{ONBST_N}	BstFETScale = 0, I_{BSTOUT} = 100mA		0.55	0.9	Ω
	R_{ONBST_NFS}	BstFETScale = 1, I_{BSTOUT} = 100mA		1.1	1.8	
Schottky Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{BE_SCHOTTKY}$	I_{BSTOUT} = 100mA, $V_{BSTHVLX}$ - V_{BSTOUT}	0.2	0.4	0.6	V
Freewheeling On-Resistance	R_{ONBST_FRWHL}	I_{BSTOUT} = 100mA		50	80	Ω
Minimum t_{ON}	$t_{ON_BST_MIN}$			65		ns

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Max Switching Frequency	FREQ_BST_MX	V_{BSTOUT} regulation error = -150mV. BstISet = 100mA, BstIAdptEn = 0.	1.7	3.5	5.5	MHz
Max Peak Current Setting Extra Budget with BstIAdptEn = 1	Δ_{IP_MAX}	BstIAdptEn = 1, V_{BSTOUT} regulation error = -200mV	150	250	450	mA
Short-Circuit Current Limit Difference vs. Peak Current Setting	Δ_{IBST_SHRT}	BstIAdptEn = 0	130	200	250	mA
BSTHVLX Leakage Current	$I_{LK_BSTHVLX}$	Boost disabled			1	µA
BSTLVLX Leakage Current	$I_{LK_BSTLVLX}$	Boost disabled			1	µA
Passive Discharge Resistance	R_{BSTPSV}			10		kΩ
Linear BSTOUT Precharge Current	$I_{L_BSTOUT_PRCH}$	V_{BSTOUT} from 0 to V_{SYS} – 0.4V	5	12.5	20	mA
Switching Precharge Inductor Current	$I_{SW_BSTOUT_PRCH}$	V_{BSTOUT} from V_{SYS} – 0.4V to final regulation voltage		13		mA
Full Turn-On Time	t_{ON_BST}	Time from enable to full current capability		100		ms
Efficiency	EFFIC_12	BstVSet = 011100 (+12V), I_{BSTOUT} = 20mA, BstISet = 1000 (300mA), Inductor: Murata DFE201610E-4R7M		85		%
	EFFIC_15	BstVSet = 101000 (+15V), I_{BSTOUT} = 2mA, BstISet = 1000 (300mA), Inductor: Murata DFE201610E-4R7M		83		
	EFFIC_5	BstVSet = 000000 (+5V), I_{BSTOUT} = 10µA, BstISet = 0010 (150mA), Inductor: Murata DFE201610E-4R7M		76		
	EFFIC_6P5	BstVSet = 000110 (+6.5V), I_{BSTOUT} = 10µA, BstISet = 0010 (150mA), Inductor: Murata DFE201610E-4R7M		73		
BHVLX Rising/Falling Slew Rate	SLW_BST HVLX			2		V/ns
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T_{SHDN_BST}			125		°C

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
BUCK-BOOST						
Input Voltage Range	V_{BBIN}	Input voltage = V_{SYS}	2.7		5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{Q_BB}	I_{BBOUT} = 0µA, V_{BBOUT} = +4V		1.3	2.1	µA
Maximum Output Operative Power	P_{MAX_BBOUT}	V_{SYS} > +3V	250			mW
Output Voltage Set Range	V_{BBOUT}	100mV step	2.5		5	V
Average Output Voltage Accuracy	ACC_BBOUT	I_{BBOUT} = 1mA, C_{BBOUT_EFF} ≥ 10µF	-3		3	%
Line Regulation Error	$V_{LINE_REG_BB}$	V_{SYS} = +2.7V to +5.5V, I_{BBOUT} = 10µA, BBstVSet = 001111 (+4V), BBstISet = 0010 (100mA)	-1	+0.3	+1	%/V
Load Regulation Error	$V_{LOAD_REG_BB}$	BBstVSet = 001111 (+4V), I_{BBOUT} = 10µA to 50mA, BBstISet = 0010 (100mA)		100		mV/A
		BBstVSet = 001111 (+4V), I_{BBOUT} = 10µA to 100mA, BBstISet = 0010(100mA)		310		
Line Transient	$V_{LINE_TRAN_BB}$	BBstVSet = 001111 (+4V), BBstISet = 0010 (100mA), V_{SYS} from +2.7V to +5V, 0.2µs rise time		15		mV
Load Transient	$V_{LOAD_TRAN_BB}$	I_{BBOUT} = 0mA to 10mA, 200ns rise time, BBstVSet = 001111 (+4V), BBstISet = 0010 (100mA)		9		mV
		I_{BBOUT} = 0mA to 100mA, 200ns rise time, V_{BBOUT} = 001111 (+4V), BBstISet = 0010 (100mA)		31		
Oscillator Frequency	f_{OSC_BB}		1.8	2	2.2	MHz
Output FETs R_{ON}	$R_{ON_PBK_BB}$	High-side PMOS Buck FET		0.15	0.22	Ω
	$R_{ON_NBK_BB}$	Low-side NMOS Buck FET		0.22	0.36	
	$R_{ON_PBST_BB}$	High-side PMOS Boost FET (V_{BBOUT} = +4V)		0.21	0.31	
	$R_{ON_NBST_BB}$	Low-side NMOS Boost FET		0.24	0.4	
	$R_{ON_FRWH_BB}$	EMI improve FET between BBHVLX/ BBLVLX		8	11	
Passive Discharge Pulldown Resistance	R_{PDL_BB}	BBstPasDsc = 1		10		kΩ
Active Discharge Current	I_{ACTDL_BB}	BBstActDsc = 1, V_{BBOUT} = +1.5V	6	19	38	mA

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Turn-On Time	t_{ON_BB}	Time from enable to full current capability		100		ms
UVLO On BBOUT	V_{BBOUT_UVLO}		1.65	1.75	1.9	V
Precharge Current	I_{PC_BB}	Precharge current. V_{SYS} = +2.7V, V_{BBOUT} = +1.65V	6	14	24	mA
Pulse Mode Input Current Limit	I_{PLS_IN}	BBstVSet = 001111 (+4V), V_{SYS} < V_{BBOUT} – 0.5V, f_{SW} = f_{OSC_BBST}/10, BBstISet = 0010 (100mA)		6.6		mA
Pulse Mode Switching Period Ratio	T_RATIO	f_{OSC_BB}/f_{SW} 128 steps	10		138	
Average Current During Short-Circuit to GND	I_{SHRT_BB}	V_{BBOUT} = 0V	0.4	0.75	1.1	A
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T_{SHDN_BB}	T_J rising		150		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	$T_{SHDN_HYST_BB}$			10		°C
LDO1 (Typical values are at V_{L1IN} = +1.2V, V_{L1OUT} = +1V)						
Input Voltage Range	V_{L1IN}	LDO mode	1		2	V
		Switch mode	0.7		2	
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{Q_L1}	I_{L1OUT} = 0µA		1	2.1	µA
		I_{L1OUT} = 0µA, Switch mode		0.35	0.7	
		LDO enabled, I_{L1OUT} = 0µA, LDO1_MPC2CNT = 1, MPC2 high		0.7	1.35	
Output Leakage	I_{LK_L1OUT}	V_{L1OUT} = GND, LDO 1 disabled		0.015	2.5	µA
Quiescent Supply Current in Dropout	$I_{Q_L1_DRP}$	I_{L1OUT} = 0µA, V_{L1IN} = +1.2V, LDO1VSet = 0x1D (+1.225V)		2.4	4.2	µA
Maximum Output Current	I_{L1OUT_MAX}		50			mA
Output Voltage	V_{L1OUT}	25mV step resolution	0.5		1.95	V
Output Accuracy	ACC_LDO1	(V_{L1OUT} + 0.2V) ≤ V_{L1IN} ≤ +2V, I_{L1OUT} = 1mA	-3.4		+3.9	%
Dropout Voltage	V_{DRP_L1}	V_{L1IN} = +1V, LDO1VSet = 0x14 (+1V), I_{L1OUT} = 50mA			63	mV
Line Regulation Error	$V_{LINE_REG_L1}$	V_{L1IN} = (V_{L1OUT} + 0.2V) to +2V	-0.5		+0.5	%/V
Load Regulation Error	$V_{LOAD_REG_L1}$	+1V ≤ V_{L1IN} ≤ +2V , I_{L1OUT} = 100µA to 50mA		0.003	0.013	%/mA
Line Transient	$V_{LINE_TRAN_L1}$	V_{L1IN} = +1V to +2V, 200ns rise time		±45		mV
		V_{L1IN} = +1V to +2V, 1µs rise time		±25		
Load Transient	$V_{LOAD_TRAN_L1}$	I_{L1OUT} = 0 to 10mA, 200ns rise time		80		mV
		I_{L1OUT} = 0 to 50mA, 200ns rise time		130		

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Passive Discharge Resistance	R_{PDL_L1}			5	10	15	kΩ
Active Discharge Current	I_{ACTDL_L1}			7	25	55	mA
Switch Mode On-Resistance	R_{ON_L1}	Switch mode	V_{L1IN} = +1V, I_{L1OUT} = 50mA			1.02	Ω
			V_{L1IN} = +0.7V, I_{L1OUT}= 1mA			2.7	
Turn-On Time	t_{ON_L1}	I_{L1OUT} = 0mA, time from 10% to 90% of LDO1VSet			0.38		ms
		I_{L1OUT} = 0mA, time from 10% to 90% of V_{L1IN}, Switch mode			0.065		
Short Circuit Current Limit	I_{SHRT_L1}	V_{L1IN} = +1.2V, V_{L1OUT} = 0V		165	310	405	mA
		V_{L1IN} = +1.2V, V_{L1OUT} = 0V, Switch mode		160	305	400	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	T_{SHDN_L1}	T_J rising			150		°C
Thermal Shutdown Temperature Hysteresis	$T_{SHDN_HYS_L1}$				20		°C
Output Noise		10Hz to 100kHz, V_{L1IN} = +2V	V_{L1OUT} = +1.8V		120		$µV_{RMS}$
			V_{L1OUT} = +1V		95		
			V_{L1OUT} = +0.5V		70		
UVLO	$V_{L1IN_UVLO_F}$	V_{L1IN} falling		0.53	0.77		V
	$V_{L1IN_UVLO_R}$	V_{L1IN} rising			0.78	1	
LDO2 (Typical values at V_{L2IN} = +3.7V, V_{L2OUT} = +3V)							
Input Voltage Range	V_{L2IN}	LDO mode		1.71		5.5	V
		Switch mode		1.2		5.5	
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{Q_L2}	I_{L2OUT} = 0µA			1	1.7	µA
		I_{L2OUT} = 0µA, Switch mode.			0.35	0.7	
Quiescent Supply Current in Dropout	$I_{Q_L2_DRP}$	I_{L2OUT} = 0µA, V_{L2IN} = +2.9V, LDO2VSet = 0x15 (+3V)			2.2	3.7	µA
Maximum Output Current	I_{L2OUT_MAX}	V_{L2IN} > +1.8V		100			mA
Output Voltage	V_{L2OUT}	100mV step resolution		0.9		4	V
Output Accuracy	ACC_LDO2	(V_{L2OUT} + 0.5V) ≤ V_{L2IN} ≤ +5.5V, I_{L2OUT} = 1mA		-2.9		+2.9	%
Dropout Voltage	V_{DRP_L2}	V_{L2IN} = +3V, LDO2VSet = 0x16 (+3.1V), I_{L2OUT} = 100mA				100	mV
		V_{L2IN} = +1.85V, LDO2VSet = 0x0A (+1.9V), I_{L2OUT} = 100mA				130	mV

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Line Regulation Error	$V_{LINE_REG_L2}$	V_{L2IN} = (V_{L2OUT} + 0.5V) to +5.5V		-0.38		+0.38	%/V
Load Regulation Error	$V_{LOAD_REG_L2}$	+1.8V ≤ V_{L2IN} ≤ +5.5V I_{L2OUT} = 100µA to 100mA			0.002	0.005	%/mA
Line Transient	$V_{LINE_TRAN_L2}$	V_{L2IN} = +4V to +5V, 200ns rise time			±35		mV
		V_{L2IN} = +4V to +5V, 1µs rise time			±25		
Load Transient	$V_{LOAD_TRAN_L2}$	I_{L2OUT} = 0mA to 10mA, 200ns rise time			100		mV
		I_{L2OUT} = 0mA to 100mA, 200ns rise time			200		
Passive Discharge Resistance	R_{PDL_L2}			5	10	15	kΩ
Active Discharge Current	I_{ACTDL_L2}			8	22	40	mA
Switch Mode On-Resistance	R_{ON_L2}	Switch mode	V_{L2IN} = +2.7V, I_{L2OUT} = 100mA			0.7	Ω
			V_{L2IN} = +1.8V, I_{L2OUT} = 50mA			1	
			V_{L2IN} = +1.2V, I_{L2OUT} = 5mA			2.3	
Turn-On Time	t_{ON_L2}	I_{L2OUT} = 0mA, time from 10% to 90% of LDO2VSet			1.5		ms
		I_{L2OUT} = 0mA, time from 10% to 90% of V_{L2IN}. Switch mode			0.26		
Short Circuit Current Limit	I_{SHRT_L2}	V_{L2IN} = +2.7V, V_{L2OUT} = 0V		225	360	555	mA
		V_{L2IN} = +2.7V, V_{L2OUT} = 0V, Switch mode		210	350	540	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	T_{SHDN_L2}	T_J rising			150		°C
Thermal Shutdown Temperature Hysteresis	$T_{SHDN_HYS_L2}$				20		°C
Output Noise		10Hz to 100kHz, V_{L2IN} = +5V	V_{L2OUT} = +3.3V		150		$µV_{RMS}$
			V_{L2OUT} = +2.5V		125		
			V_{L2OUT} = +1.2V		90		
			V_{L2OUT} = +0.9V		80		
UVLO	V_{L2IN_UVLO}	V_{L2IN} falling		1.05	1.35		V
		V_{L2IN} rising			1.36	1.69	

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CHARGE PUMP						
Input Voltage	V_{CPIN}	Input voltage = V_{SYS}	2.7		5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current	$I_{Q_CP_5V}$	I_{CPOUT} = 0µA, CPVSet = 1 (+5V)		2	3.5	µA
	$I_{Q_CP_6.6V}$	I_{CPOUT} = 0µA, CPVSet = 0 (+6.6V)		2.2	4.3	
CPOUT Output Voltage	V_{CPOUT}	CPVSet = 0, I_{CPOUT} = 10µA, V_{SYS} > +3.3V		6.6		V
		CPVSet = 1, I_{CPOUT} = 10µA		5		
Output Accuracy	ACC_CP	I_{CPOUT} < 120µA, V_{SYS} > +3.3V	-3		+3	%
Maximum Operative Output Current	I_{CPOUT_MAX}	V_{SYS} > +3.3V, -5% load regulation error	250			µA
Efficiency	EFF_CP	CPVSet = 0 (+6.6V), I_{OUT} = 10µA, V_{SYS} = +3.7V		79		%
Max Charge Pump Frequency	FREQ_CP		90	100	110	kHz
Passive Discharge Resistance	R_{PSV_CP}			10		kΩ
HAPTIC DRIVER						
Input Voltage	V_{HD_IN}	Input voltage = V_{SYS}	2.6		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	I_{HD_Q}	V_{DRP}/V_{DRN} = 0 to V_{SYS}		1300		µA
H-Bridge PWM Output Frequency	$f_{HD_PWM_OUT}$		22.5	25	27.5	kHz
H-Bridge PWM Output Duty Cycle Resolution	$D_{HD_PWM_OUT}$	7 bits		V_{SYS}/128		$\%V_{SYS}$
H-Bridge Output Impedance in Off State	R_{HD_OFF}	HptOffImp = 1		15		kΩ
		HptOffImp = 0		$R_{HD_ON_LS}$		Ω
H-Bridge Output Leakage in High-Z State	$I_{HD_LK_OUT}$	During back EMF detection, V_{DRP}/V_{DRN} = 0 to V_{SYS}	-1		+1	µA
H-Bridge On-Resistance	$R_{HD_ON_HS}$	High-side PMOS switch on, 300mA load	0.04	0.18	0.5	Ω
	$R_{HD_ON_LS}$	Low-side NMOS switch on, 300mA load	0.04	0.18	0.5	
H-Bridge Overcurrent Protection Threshold	$I_{HD_OC_THR}$	Rising current through high-side or low-side	600	1000	1500	mA
H-Bridge Overcurrent Protection Hysteresis	$I_{HD_OC_HYS}$			130		mA

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
H-Bridge Thermal Shutdown Temperature Threshold	$T_{HD_SHDN_THR}$	Rising temperature		150		°C
H-Bridge Thermal Shutdown Temperature Hysteresis	$T_{HD_SHDN_HYS}$			25		°C
PWM Input Frequency	f_{HD_INPWM}		10		250	kHz
LRA Resonance Frequency Tracking Range	f_{HD_LRA}	See *Haptic Driver* section	max of (200k/ IniGss [11:0], 100)		min of (800k/ IniGss [11:0], 500)	Hz
Startup Latency	t_{HD_START}	Time from command to vibration response. See *Haptic Driver* section		10	12	ms
LED CURRENT SINKS						
Maximum Input Voltage	$V_{IN_LED_MAX}$				20	V
Quiescent Current	I_{Q_LED}	All LEDs on, V_{SYS} = 3.7V		245	370	µA
Current Sink Setting Range	I_{LED_RNG}	LEDIStep = 00 (0.6mA steps)	0.6		15	mA
		LEDIStep = 01 (1mA steps)	1		25	
		LEDIStep = 10 (1.2mA steps)	1.2		30	
LED Current Accuracy	ACC_LED	$I_{LED_}$ = 13mA, T_A = +25°C, $V_{LED_}$ = +0.7V to +20V	-2		+2	%
		$I_{LED_}$ = 13mA, $V_{LED_}$ = +0.7V to +20V	-4		+4	
		$I_{LED_}$ = 0.6mA to 30mA, $V_{LED_}$ = +0.7V to +20V, T_A = 25°C	-5		+5	%
		$I_{LED_}$ = 0.6mA to 30mA, $V_{LED_}$ = +0.7V to +20V	-6		+6	%
LED Dropout Voltage	V_{LED_DROP}	I_{LED_SET} = 5mA, $I_{LED_}$ = 0.9 x 5mA		110	160	mV
		I_{LED_SET} = 25mA, $I_{LED_}$ = 0.9 x 25mA		145	215	
		I_{LED_SET} = 30mA, $I_{LED_}$ = 0.9 x 30mA		175	270	
Leakage in Shutdown	I_{LK_LED}	$V_{LED_}$ = +20V			0.1	µA
Open-LED Detection Threshold	V_{LED_DET}	LED_ enabled, LEDIStep = 00, falling edge	61	92	140	mV

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
FUEL GAUGE						
Supply Voltage	V_{CELL}	(Note 3)	2.5		4.5	V
Fuel-Gauge SOC Reset (V_{RESET} Register)	V_{RST}	Configuration range, in 40mV steps	2.28		3.48	V
		Trimmed at 3V	2.85	3.0	3.15	
Supply Current	I_{DD0}	Sleep mode		0.5	2	µA
		Hibernate mode, reset comparator disabled (V_{RESET}.Dis = 1)		3	5	
		Hibernate mode, reset comparator enabled (V_{RESET}.Dis = 0)		4	6	
	I_{DD1}	Active mode		23	40	
Time Base Accuracy	t_{ERR}	Active, hibernate modes (Note 4)	-3.5		+3.5	%
AD Sample Period		Active mode		250		ms
		Hibernate mode		45		s
Voltage Error	V_{ERR}	V_{CELL} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C (Note 5)	-9		+6	mV/cell
		T_A = -20°C to +70°C	-23		+20	
Votlage-Measurement Resolution				1.25		mV/cell
BAT-to-Cell On-Resistance	R_{ON_ISO}	V_{BAT} = 3.7V		15	30	Ω
Bus Low-Detection Timeout	t_{SLEEP}	(Notes 6, 7)		2.125		s
DIGITAL						
SDA, SCL, MPC_, PFN_ Input Leakage Current	I_{LK_IO}	Input pullup/pulldown resistances disabled, input voltage from 0 to +5.5V	-1		+1	µA
SDA, SCL, MPC_ Input Logic-High	V_{IO_IH}		1.4			V
SDA, SCL, MPC_ Input Logic-Low	V_{IO_IL}				0.5	V
PFN_ Input Logic-High	V_{PFN_IH}	(Note 2)		0.7 x V_{CCINT}		V
PFN_ Input Logic-Low	V_{PFN_IL}	(Note 2)		0.3 x V_{CCINT}		V
MPC_, PFN_ Input Pullup Resistance	R_{IO_UP}	Pullup resistance to V_{CCINT} (Note 2)		170		kΩ
MPC_, PFN_ Input Pulldown Resistance	R_{IO_PD}			170		kΩ
MPC_ Output Logic-High	V_{IO_OH}	I_{OH} = 1mA, MPC_ configured as push-pull output, pullup voltage is V_{BK2OUT}	V_{BK2OUT} – 0.4			V

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{BAT} = +3.7V, T_A = -20°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C. C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 1µF, C_{L2IN} = 1µF, C_{L1OUT} = 1µF, C_{L2OUT} = 1µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH). (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
SDA, $\overline{RST}$, $\overline{INT}$, MPC_, PFN_ Output Logic-Low	V_{IO_OL}	I_{OL} = 4mA			0.4	V
SDA, SCL Bus Low-Detection Current	I_{PD}	V_{SDA} = V_{SCL} = +0.4V		0.2	0.4	µA
SCL Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}		0		400	kHz
Bus Free Time Between a STOP and START Condition	t_{BUF}		1.3			µs
START Condition (repeated) Hold Time	t_{HD_STA}		0.6			µs
Low Period of SCL Clock	t_{LOW}		1.3			µs
High Period of SCL Clock	t_{HIGH}		0.6			µs
Setup Time for a Repeated START Condition	t_{SU_STA}		0.6			µs
Data Hold Time	t_{HD_DAT}		0		0.9	µs
Data Setup Time	t_{SU_DAT}		100			µs
Setup Time for a STOP Condition	t_{SU_STO}		0.6			µs
Spike Pulse Widths Suppressed by Input Filter	t_{SP}		50			ns

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: V_{CCINT} is an internal voltage supply generated from either V_{BAT} or V_{CAP}. The source is determined by the following:
IF [(V_{CHGIN} > V_{CHGIN_DET} AND V_{CAP} > V_{CAP_OK}) OR V_{CAP} > (V_{BAT} + $V_{THSWOVER}$)]
THEN V_{CCINT} = V_{CAP}
ELSE
V_{CCINT} = V_{BAT}
Where $V_{THSWOVER}$ = [0-300]mV

Note 3: All voltages are referenced to GND.

Note 4: Test performed on unmounted/unsoldered parts.

Note 5: The voltage is trimmed and verified with16x averaging.

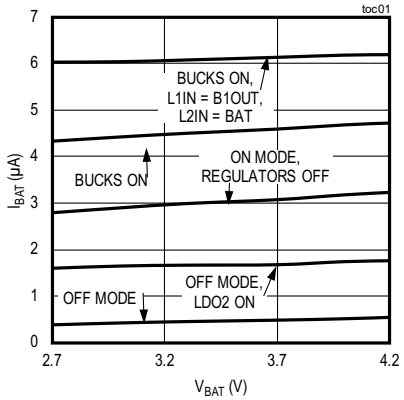
Note 6: Fuel Gauge enters shutdown mode after SCL < V_{IL} and SDA < V_{IL} for longer than t_{SLEEP}.

Note 7: Guaranteed by design.

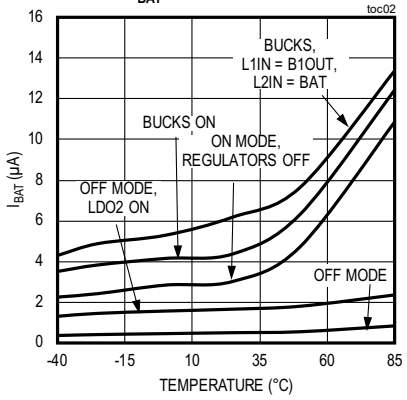
Typical Operating Characteristics

V_{BAT} = +3.7V, C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 22µF, C_{L2IN} = 22µF, C_{L1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{L2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

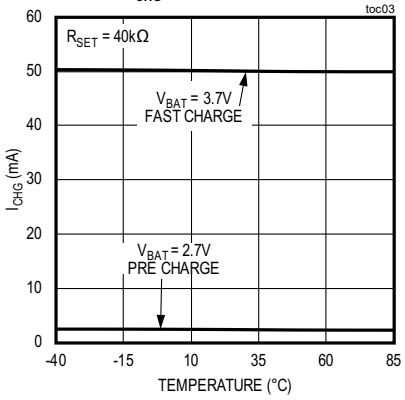
I_{BAT} vs. V_{BAT}



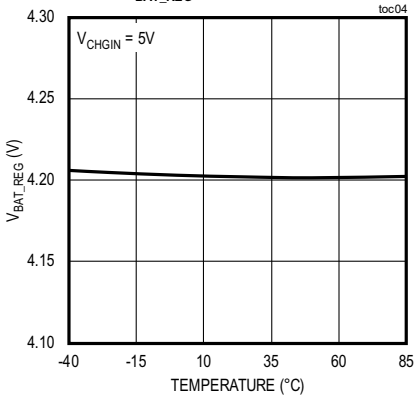
I_{BAT} vs. TEMPERATURE



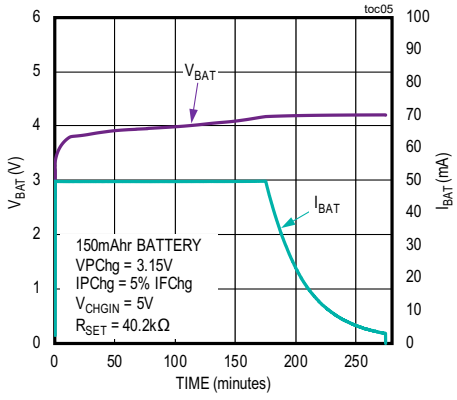
I_{CHG} vs. TEMPERATURE



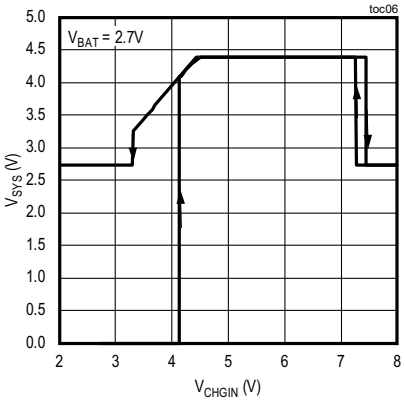
V_{BAT_REG} vs. TEMPERATURE



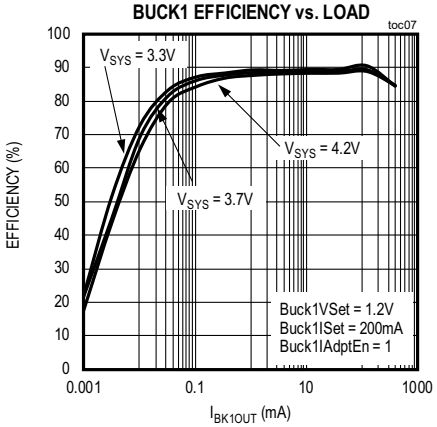
I_{BAT}/V_{BAT} vs. TIME



I_{SYS} vs. V_{CHGIN}



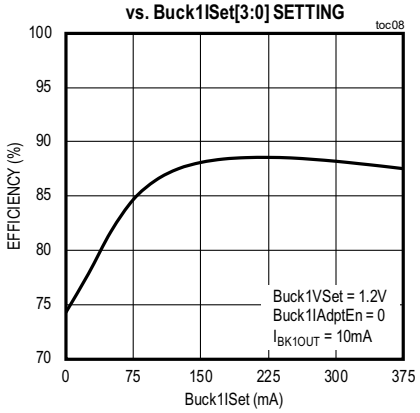
BUCK1 EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD



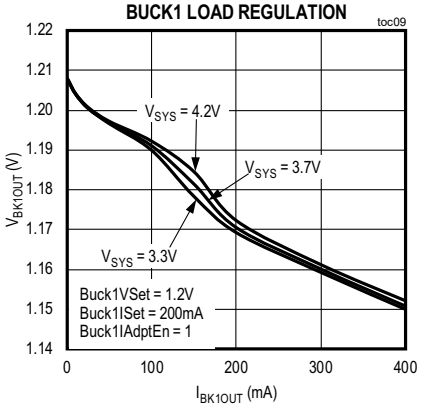
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

V_{BAT} = +3.7V, C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 22µF, C_{L2IN} = 22µF, C_{L1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{L2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

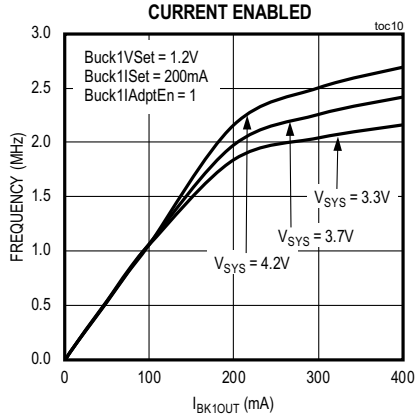
BUCK1 EFFICIENCY vs. Buck1ISet[3:0] SETTING



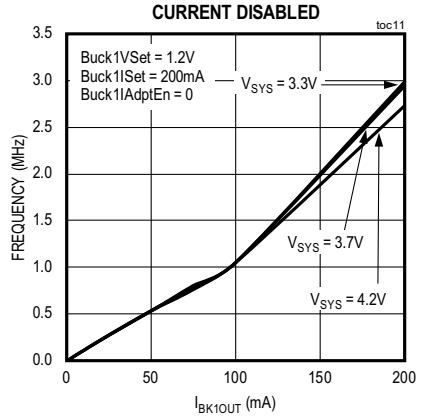
BUCK1 LOAD REGULATION



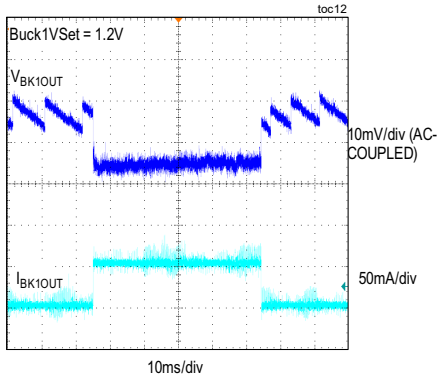
BUCK1 SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. LOAD ADAPTIVE PEAK CURRENT ENABLED



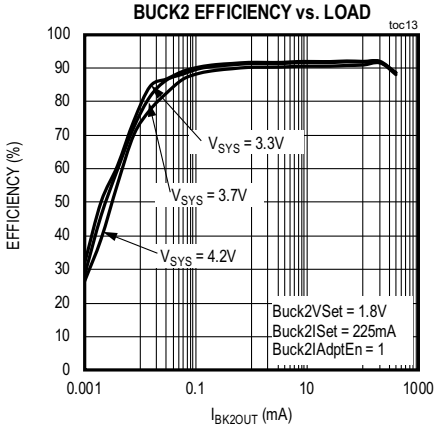
BUCK1 SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. LOAD ADAPTIVE PEAK CURRENT DISABLED



BUCK1 LOAD TRANSIENT



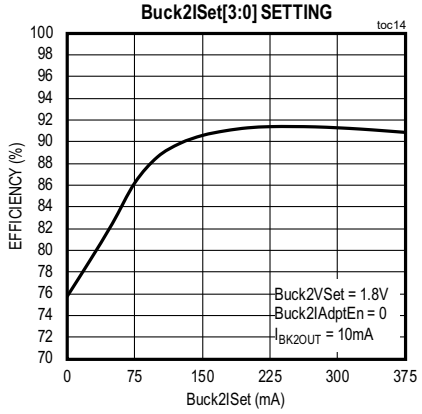
BUCK2 EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD



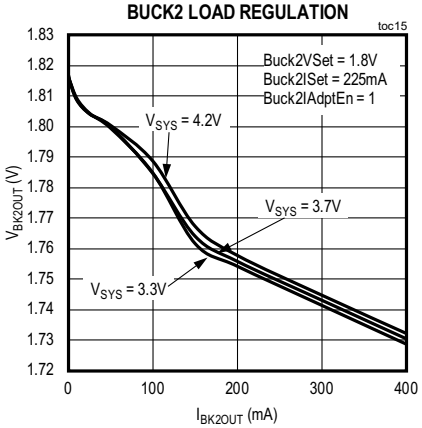
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

V_{BAT} = +3.7V, C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 22µF, C_{L2IN} = 22µF, C_{L1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{L2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

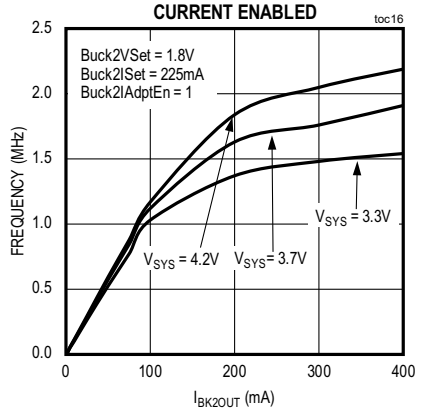
BUCK2 EFFICIENCY vs. Buck2ISet[3:0] SETTING



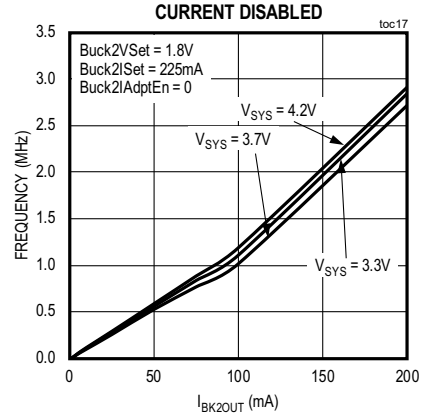
BUCK2 LOAD REGULATION



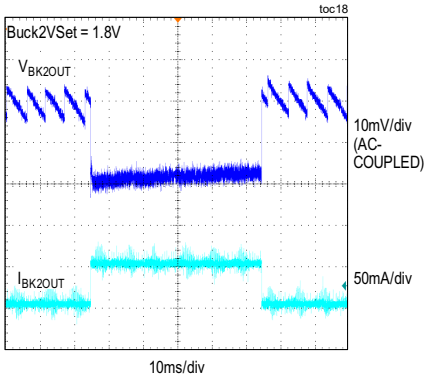
BUCK2 SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. LOAD ADAPTIVE PEAK CURRENT ENABLED



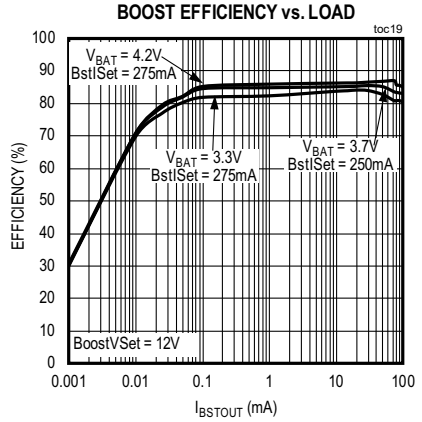
BUCK2 SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. LOAD ADAPTIVE PEAK CURRENT DISABLED



BUCK2 LOAD TRANSIENT



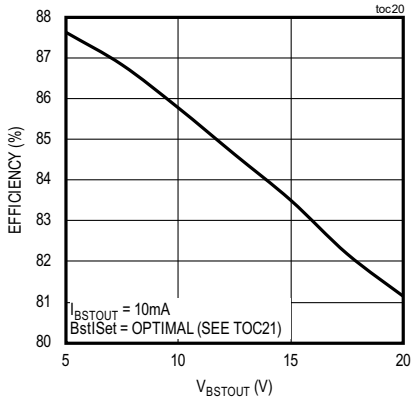
BOOST EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD



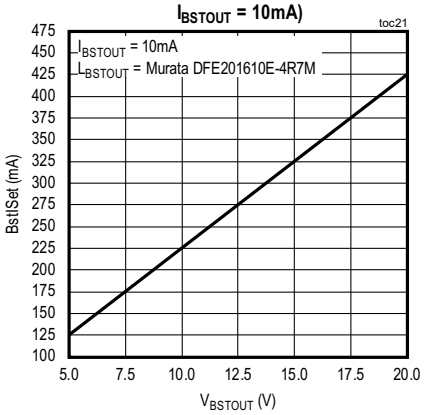
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

V_{BAT} = +3.7V, C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 22µF, C_{L2IN} = 22µF, C_{L1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{L2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

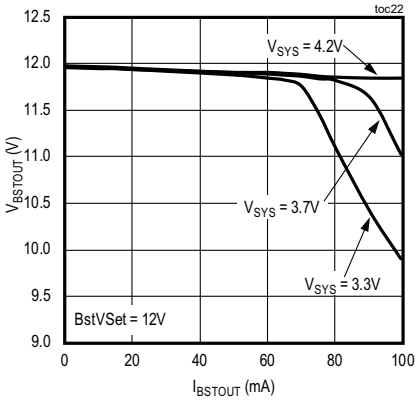
BOOST EFFICIENCY vs. V_{BSTOUT}



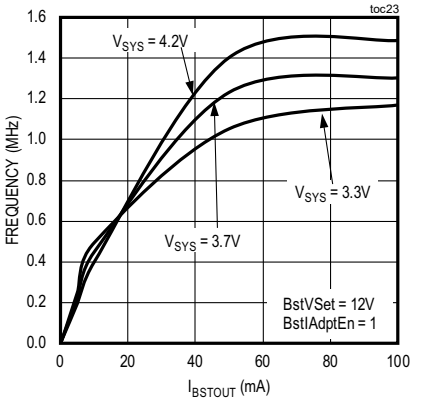
OPTIMAL BstISEt[3:0] SETTING vs. V_{BSTOUT} (L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH Murata DFE201610E-4R7M I_{BSTOUT} = 10mA)



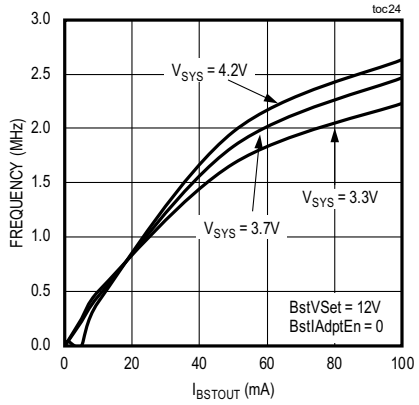
BOOST LOAD REGULATION



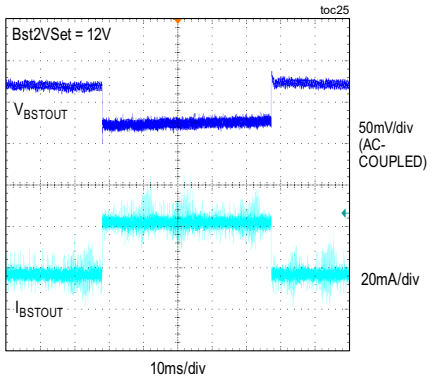
BOOST SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. LOAD ADAPTIVE PEAK CURRENT ENABLED



BOOST SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. LOAD ADAPTIVE PEAK CURRENT DISABLED



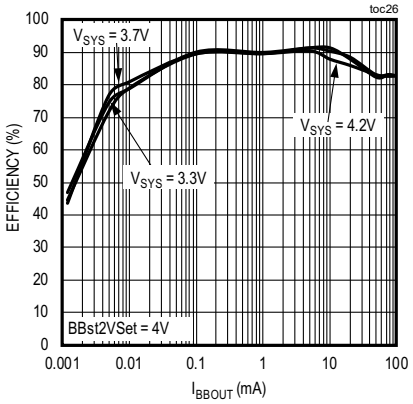
BOOST LOAD TRANSIENT



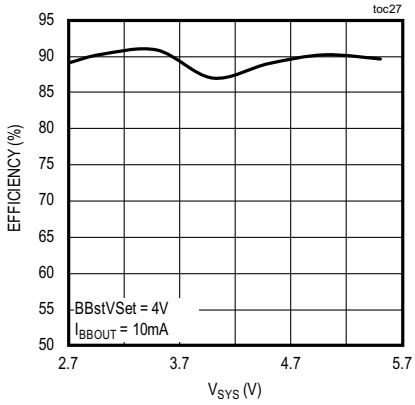
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

V_{BAT} = +3.7V, C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 22µF, C_{L2IN} = 22µF, C_{L1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{L2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

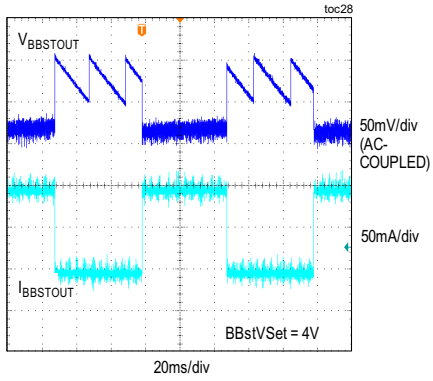
BUCK-BOOST EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD



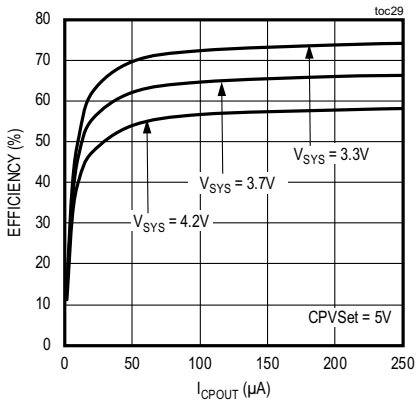
BUCK-BOOST EFFICIENCY vs. SYS VOLTAGE



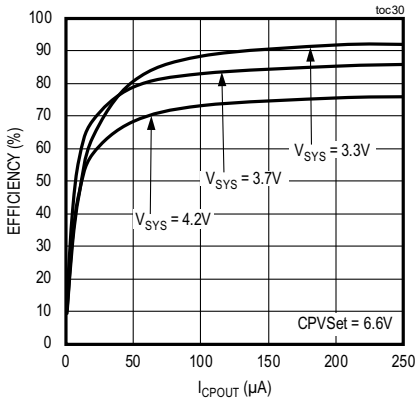
BUCK-BOOST LOAD TRANSIENT



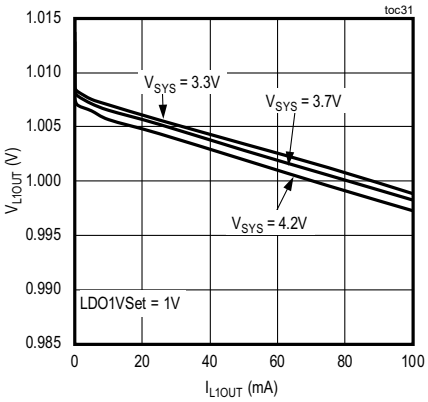
CHARGE PUMP EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD 5V SETTING



CHARGE PUMP EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD 6.6V SETTING



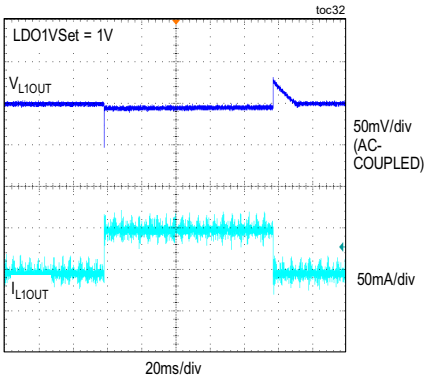
LDO1 LOAD REGULATION



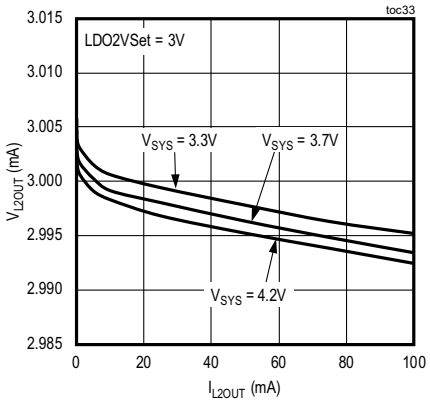
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

V_{BAT} = +3.7V, C_{SFOUT} = 1µF, C_{VDIG} = 1µF, C_{CAP} = 1µF, C_{SYS} = 10µF, C_{BK1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{BK2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{L1IN} = 22µF, C_{L2IN} = 22µF, C_{L1OUT_EFF} = 15µF, C_{L2OUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{CPP} = 27nF, C_{BSTOUT_EFF} = 10µF, C_{BBOUT_EFF} = 10µF, L_{BK1} = 2.2µH, L_{BK2} = 2.2µH, L_{BSTOUT} = 4.7µH, L_{BBOUT} = 4.7µH, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

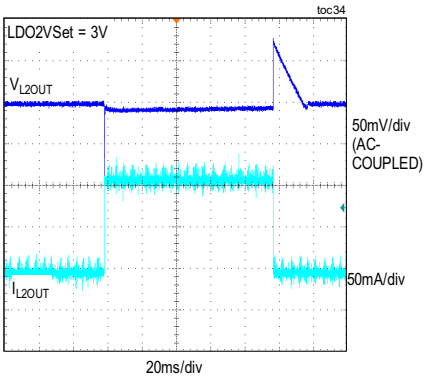
LDO1 LOAD TRANSIENT



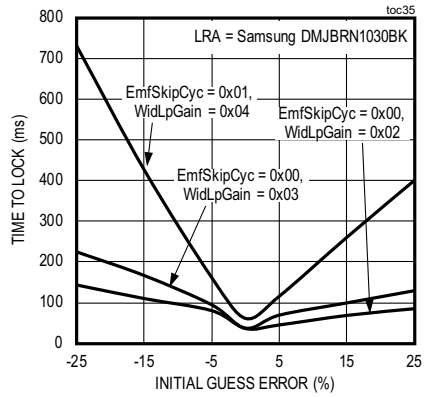
LDO2 LOAD REGULATION



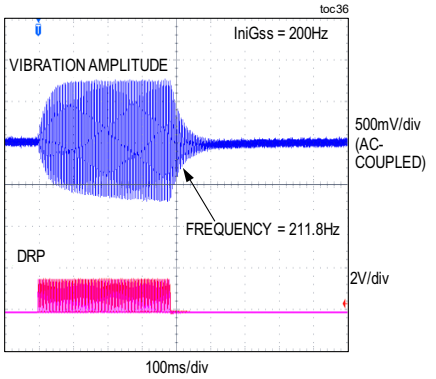
LDO2 LOAD TRANSIENT



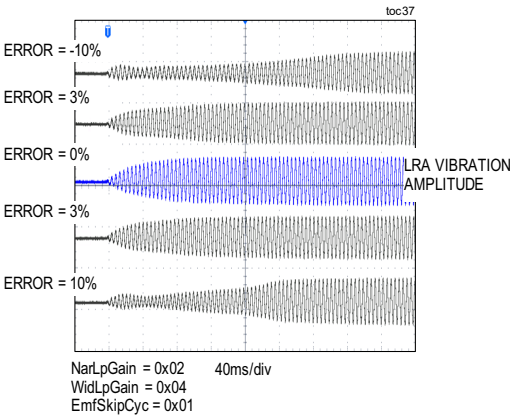
TIME TO RESONANCE LOCK vs. INITIAL GUESS ERROR (ESTIMATED BY VIBRATION AMPLITUDE)



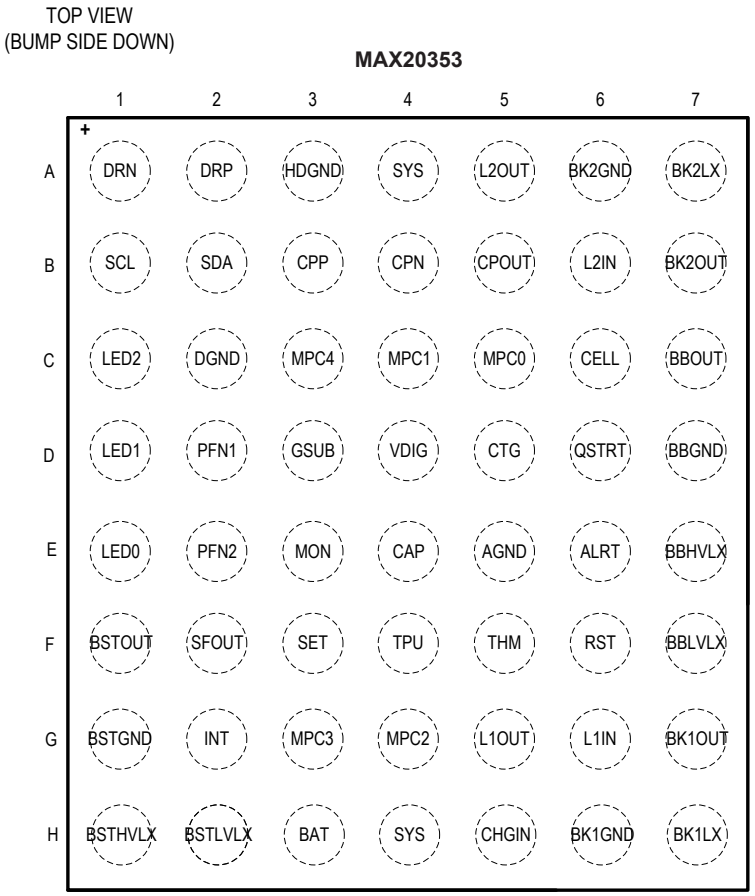
HAPTIC DRIVER LRA SELF-TUNING IniGss CLOSE TO RESONANT FREQUENCY



HAPTIC DRIVER LRA SELF-TUNING ERROR IN IniGss RESONANCE SETTING



Bump Configuration



WLP
(3.71mm x 4.21mm)

Bump Description

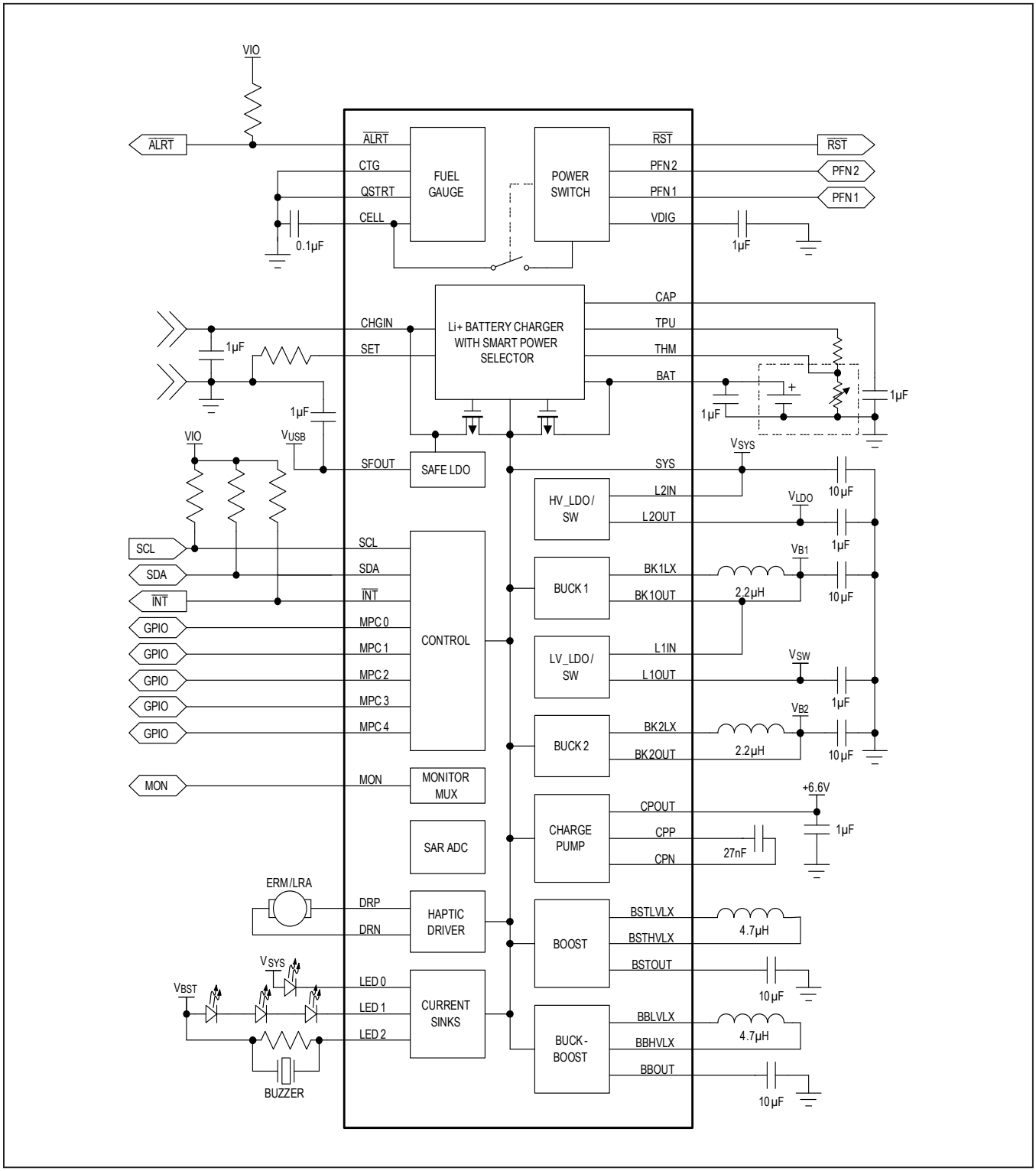
BUMP	NAME	FUNCTION
A1	DRN	ERM/LRA Haptic Driver Negative Output.
A2	DRP	ERM/LRA Haptic Driver Positive Output.
A3	HDGND	Haptic Driver Ground.
A4, H4	SYS	System Load Connection. Connect to the system load. Both SYS bumps should be connected on PCB through a low-impedance trace. Bypass common node with a minimum 10µF capacitor to GND.
A5	L2OUT	LDO Output. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
A6	BK2GND	Buck 2 Ground.
A7	BK2LX	Buck2 Regulator Switch. Connect through 2.2µH inductor to BK2OUT.
B1	SCL	I^2C Serial Clock Input.
B2	SDA	I^2C Serial Data Input/Open-Drain Output.
B3	CPP	Charge Pump Capacitor Positive Terminal. Connect 22nF (min), 33nF (max) capacitor to CPN.
B4	CPN	Charge Pump Capacitor Negative Terminal. Connect to 22nF (min), 33nF (max) capacitor to CPP.
B5	CPOUT	Charge Pump Output. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
B6	L2IN	LDO2 Input. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
B7	BK2OUT	Buck2 Regulator Output. Bypass with 10µF capacitor to GND.
C1	LED2	Current Sink Output 2.
C2	DGND	Digital Ground.
C3	MPC4	Multipurpose Control I/O 4.
C4	MPC1	Multipurpose Control I/O 1.
C5	MPC0	Multipurpose Control I/O 0.
C6	CELL	Fuel Gauge Voltage. Bypass with 0.1µF capacitor to GND.
C7	BBOUT	Buck-Boost Regulator Output. Bypass with 10µF capacitor to GND.
D1	LED1	Current Sink Output 1.
D2	PFN1	Configurable Power Mode Control Pin (e.g., $\overline{KIN}$).
D3	GSUB	Substrate Connection. Connect to Ground.
D4	VDIG	Internal Reference Supply. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
D5	CTG	Fuel Gauge. Connect to GND.
D6	QSTRT	Fuel Gauge Quick Start Input.
D7	BBGND	Buck-Boost Ground.
E1	LED0	Current Sink Output 0.
E2	PFN2	Configurable Power Mode Control Pin (e.g., $\overline{KOUT}$).
E3	MON	Monitor Multiplexer Output.
E4	CAP	Internal Reference Supply. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
E5	AGND	Analog Ground.

Bump Description (continued)

BUMP	NAME	FUNCTION
E6	$\overline{ALRT}$	Fuel Gauge Alert Output.
E7	BBHVLX	Buck-Boost Regulator Switch HV side. Connect through a 3.3µH or 4.7µH inductor to BBLVLX.
F1	BSTOUT	Boost Regulator Output. Bypass with 10µF capacitor to GND.
F2	SFOUT	Safe Out LDO. Bypass with 1uF capacitor to GND.
F3	SET	External Resistor For Battery Charge Current Level Setting. Do not connect any capacitance on this pin; maximum allowed capacitance (C_{SET} < 5µs/R_{SET})pF.
F4	TPU	Battery Temperature Thermistor Measurement Pullup (Internally Connected To V_{DIG} During Battery Temperature Thermistor Measurement). Do not exceed 1mA load on TPU.
F5	THM	Battery Temperature Thermistor Measurement Connection.
F6	$\overline{RST}$	Reset Output. Active-Low, Open-Drain Output.
F7	BBLVLX	Buck-Boost Regulator Switch LV Side. Connect through a 3.3µH or 4.7µH inductor to BBHVLX.
G1	BSTGND	High-Voltage Boost Ground.
G2	$\overline{INT}$	Interrupt Open-Drain Output.
G3	MPC3	Multipurpose Control I/O 3.
G4	MPC2	Multipurpose Control I/O 2.
G5	L1OUT	LDO1 Output. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
G6	L1IN	LDO1 Input. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
G7	BK1OUT	Buck1 Regulator Output. Bypass with 10µF capacitor to GND.
H1	BSTHVLX	Boost Regulator Switch. Connect through a 4.7µH inductor to BSTLVLX.
H2	BSTLVLX	Boost Regulator Switch. Connect through a 4.7µH inductor to BSTHVLX.
H3	BAT	Battery Connection. Connect to positive battery terminal. Bypass with a minimum 1µF capacitor to GND.
H5	CHGIN	+28V/-5.5V Protected Charger Input. Bypass with 1µF capacitor to GND.
H6	BK1GND	Buck 1 Ground.
H7	BK1LX	Buck1 Regulator Switch. Connect through a 2.2µH inductor to BK1OUT.

Note: *All capacitance values listed in this document refer to effective capacitance. Be sure to specify capacitors that will meet these requirements under typical operating conditions taking into consideration the effects of voltage and temperature.*

Typical Application Diagram



Detailed Description

Power Regulation

The MAX20353 features two high-efficiency, low quiescent current buck regulators, a buck-boost regulator, a high-voltage boost regulator, a charge pump, and two low quiescent current, low-dropout (LDO) linear regulators that are configurable as load switches. Additionally, a safe-output LDO is available when there is a valid voltage present at CHGIN. This SFOUT regulator's output is configurable to 3.3V or 5V. Excellent light-load efficiency allows the switching regulators to run continuously without significant energy cost. The buck and boost regulators can operate in a fixed peak current mode for low-current applications, as well as an adaptive peak current mode to improve load regulation, extend the high-efficiency range, and minimize capacitor size when more current is required.

Dynamic Voltage Scaling (DVS)

The buck and LDO regulators feature the ability to change their output voltages through the AP interface without restarting. This function is called DVS. Additionally, Buck1 features the ability to quickly change its output voltage using a combination of MPC inputs and direct I2C registers. When this DVS mode is enabled, MPC0 and MPC1 select the Buck1 output voltage from a set of values defined in registers 0x23—0x25 and by opcode 0x35 (see Table 1). This bypasses the process of writing Buck1VSet though the AP interface and allows faster control of the Buck1 voltage. The Buck1 DVS function is enabled using the Buck1DVSEn bit (register 0x1F[0]).

Power Switch and Reset Control

The MAX20353 features a power switch that provides the ability to execute a reset sequence or to turn off the main system power and enter Off mode to extend battery life.

Shutdown and reset events are triggered by an external control through the power function (PFN) control inputs, I2C commands, or if other conditions are met. The behavior of the PFN pins is preconfigured to support one of the multiple types of wearable application cases. Table 2 describes the behavior of the PFN1 and PFN2 pins based on the PwrRstCfg[3:0] bits, while Figure 1a thru Figure 1d shows basic flow diagrams associated with each mode. Both PFN pins have a 10ms debounce period to distinguish valid inputs followed by a PwrRstCfg dependent timing to execute the PFN function.

A soft reset sends a 10ms pulse on $\overline{RST}$ and will either leave register settings unchanged or reset them to their default values depending on the device version (see Table 201 for device settings). A hard reset on any device initiates a complete Power-On Reset sequence.

The device enters Off mode on cold boot (initial battery attach, V_{CHGIN} = 0V) in response to a power-off I2C command, a valid PFN signal based on the PwrRstCfg[3:0] setting, or in the case of a UVLO condition on SYS. When the device is in Off mode, the BAT-SYS connection is opened and all functions are disabled except for the power function controller and LDO2 (if configured as always-on).

The MAX20353 will exit Off mode and turn the main power back on when there is a qualified PFN1 signal (PwrRstCfg[3:0] = 0000, 0001, 0110, 0111, 1000) or when a valid voltage is applied to CHGIN. In the powered-on state, the SYS node is enabled and other functions can be controlled through the I2C registers. When the power-on event occurs, the BAT-to-CELL switch is immediately closed and, 30ms later, the power path to SYS is enabled. This delay allows the fuel gauge to take an open cell measurement before the battery is loaded. Note that there is a relearning period to determine the state of the battery whenever the fuel gauge is disconnected. If the typical use case frequently switches the fuel gauge off and on, the user may consider permanently connecting CELL-to-BAT to avoid the relearning period. Figure 2 illustrates a complete boot sequence coming out of the Off state.

Table 1. Buck1 DVS MPC Values

MPC1	MPC0	Buck1 Voltage
0	0	Buck1VSet[5:0]
0	1	Buck1DVSVSet1[5:0]
1	0	Buck1DVSVSet2[5:0]
1	1	Buck1DVSVSet3[5:0]

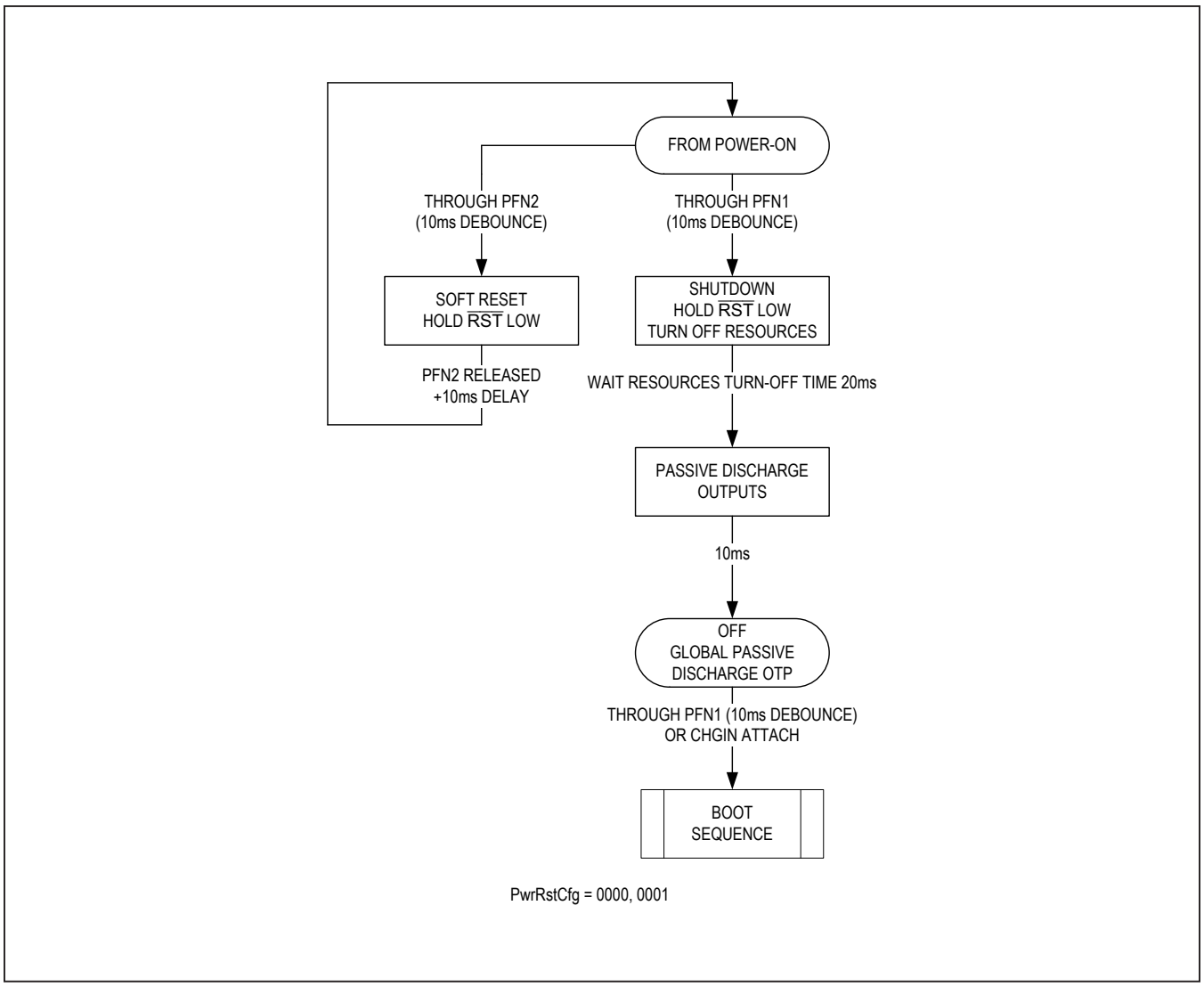


Figure 1a. PwrRstCfg = 0000 or 0001

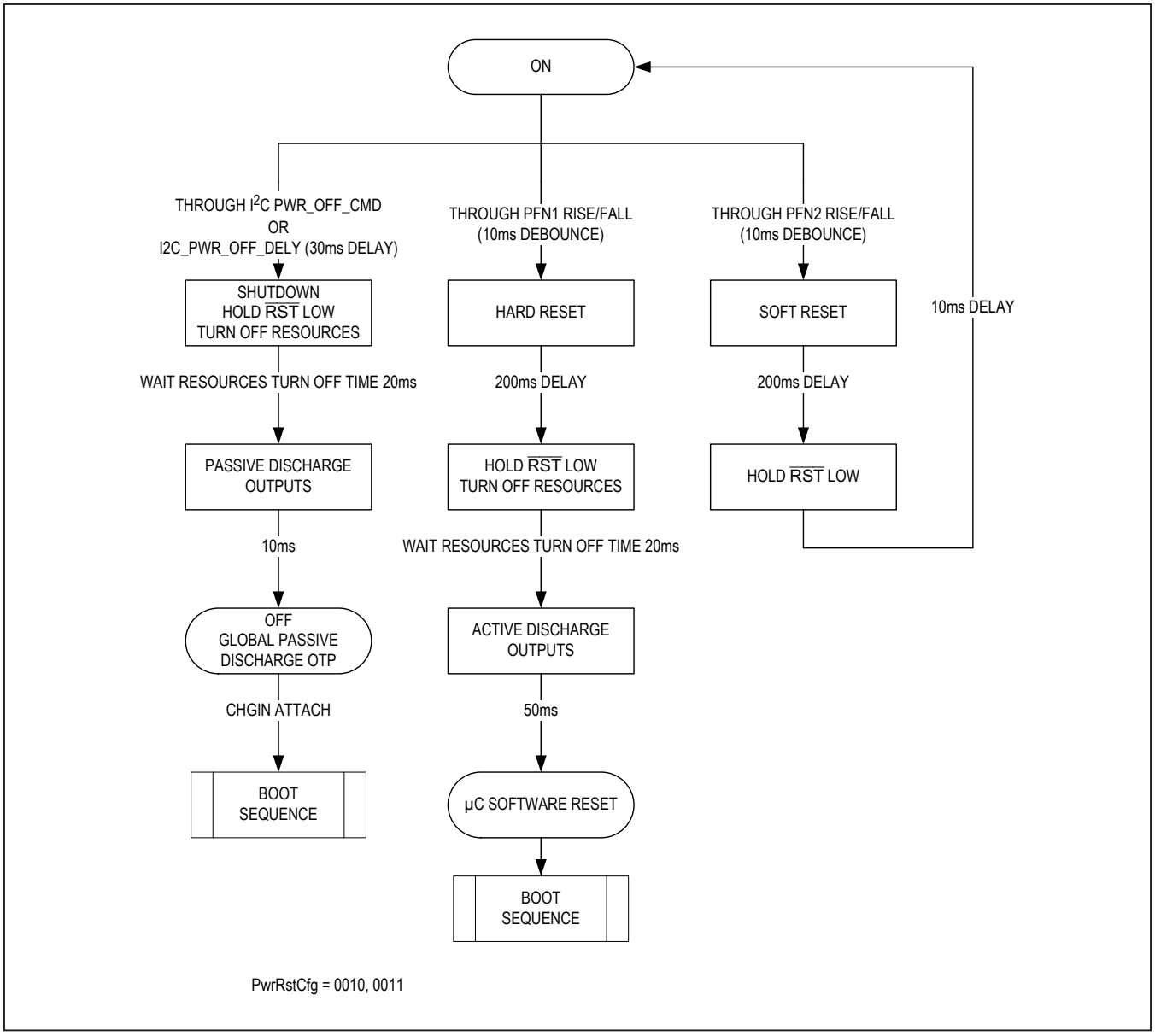


Figure 1b. PwrRstCfg = 0010 or 0011

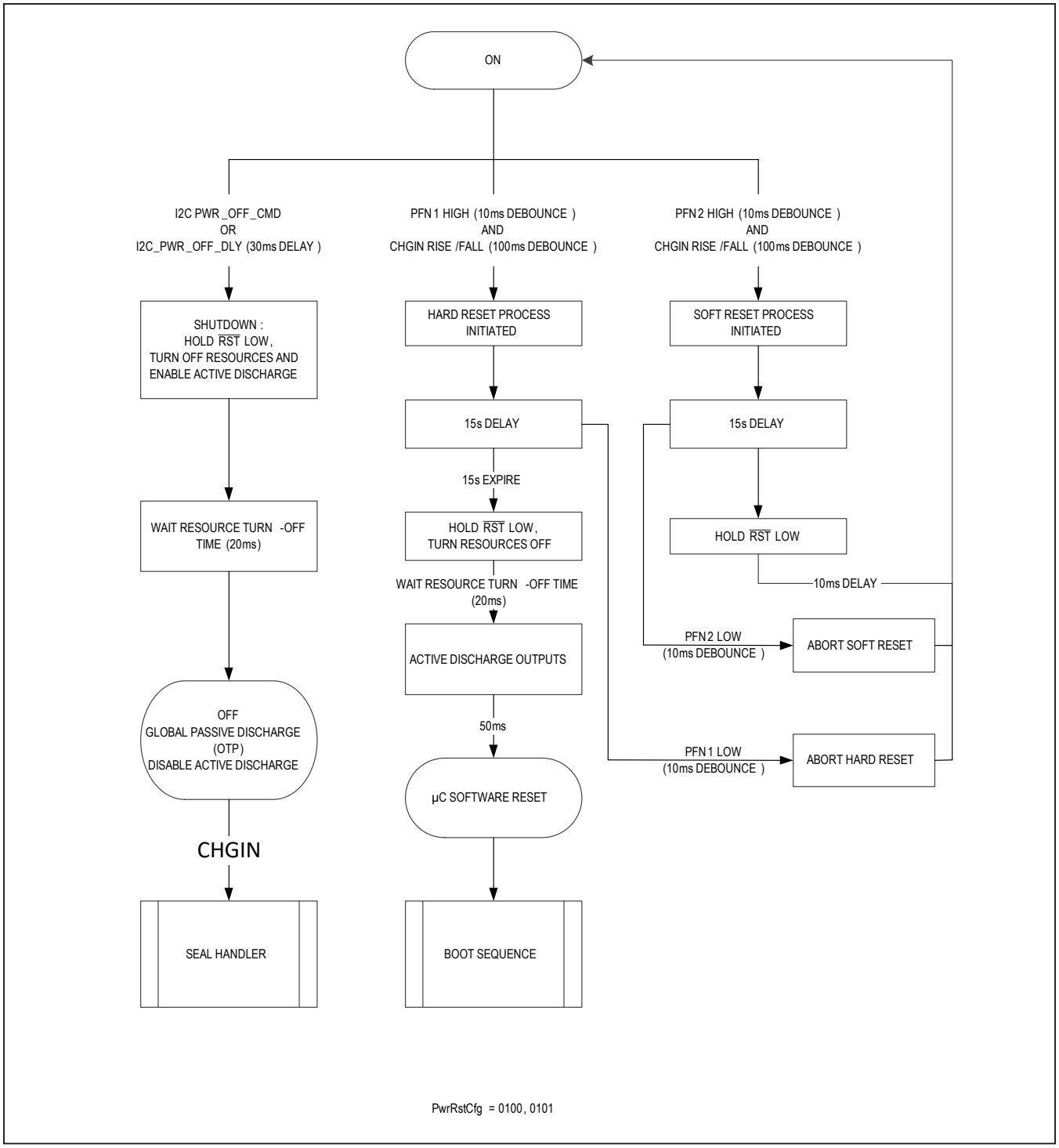


Figure 1c. PwrRstCfg = 0100 or 0101

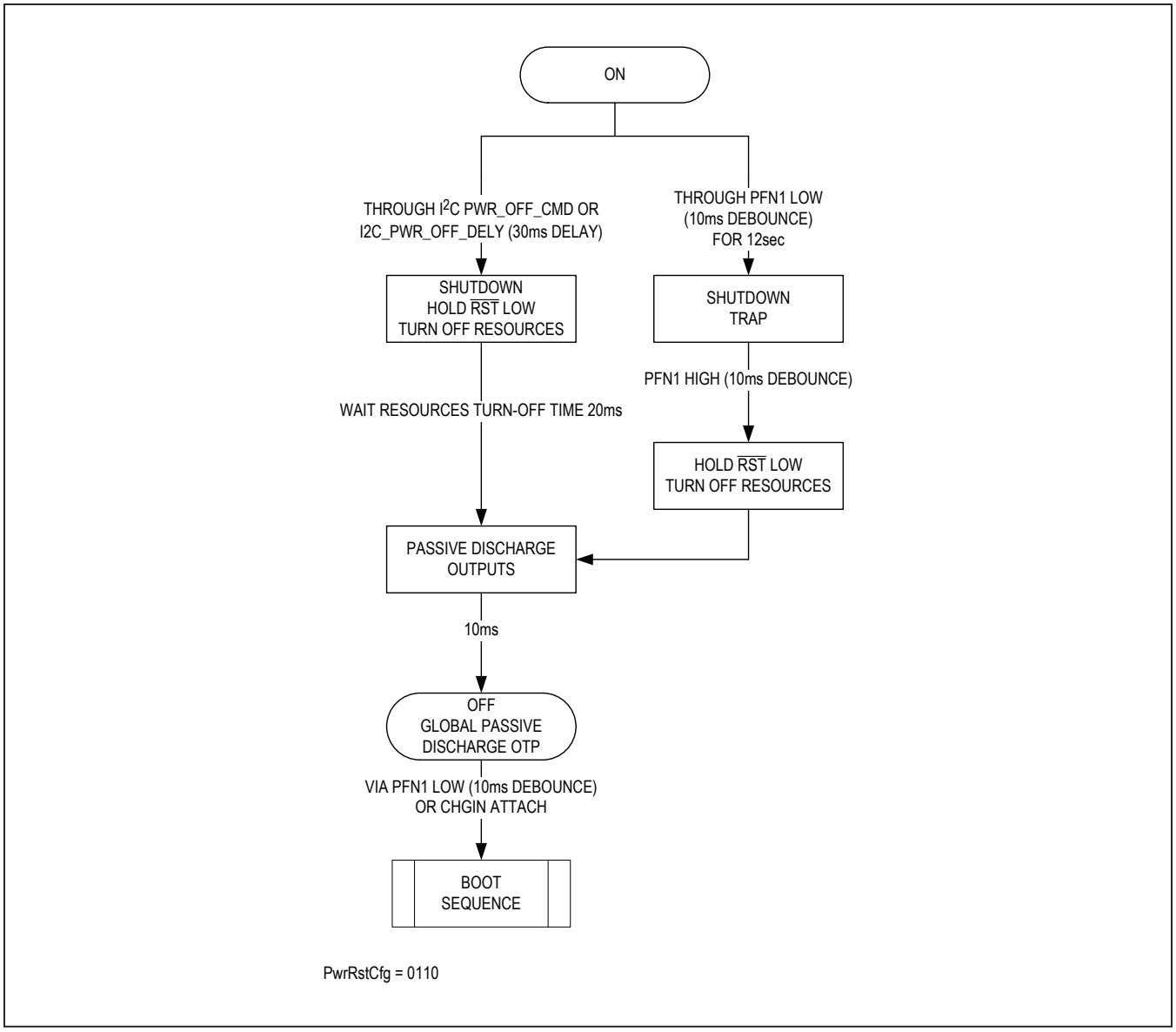


Figure 1d. PwrRstCfg = 0110

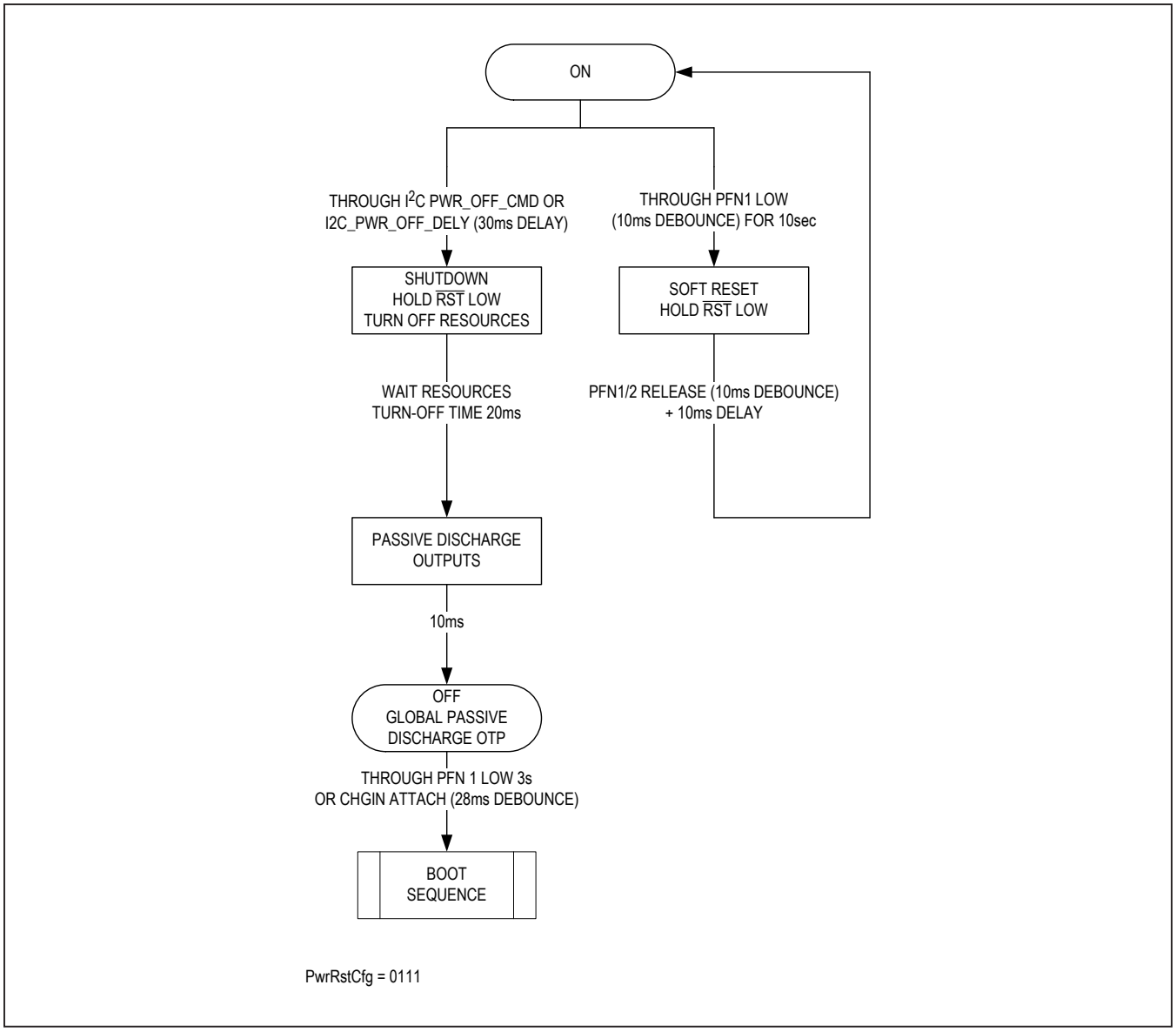


Figure 1e. PwrRstCfg = 0111

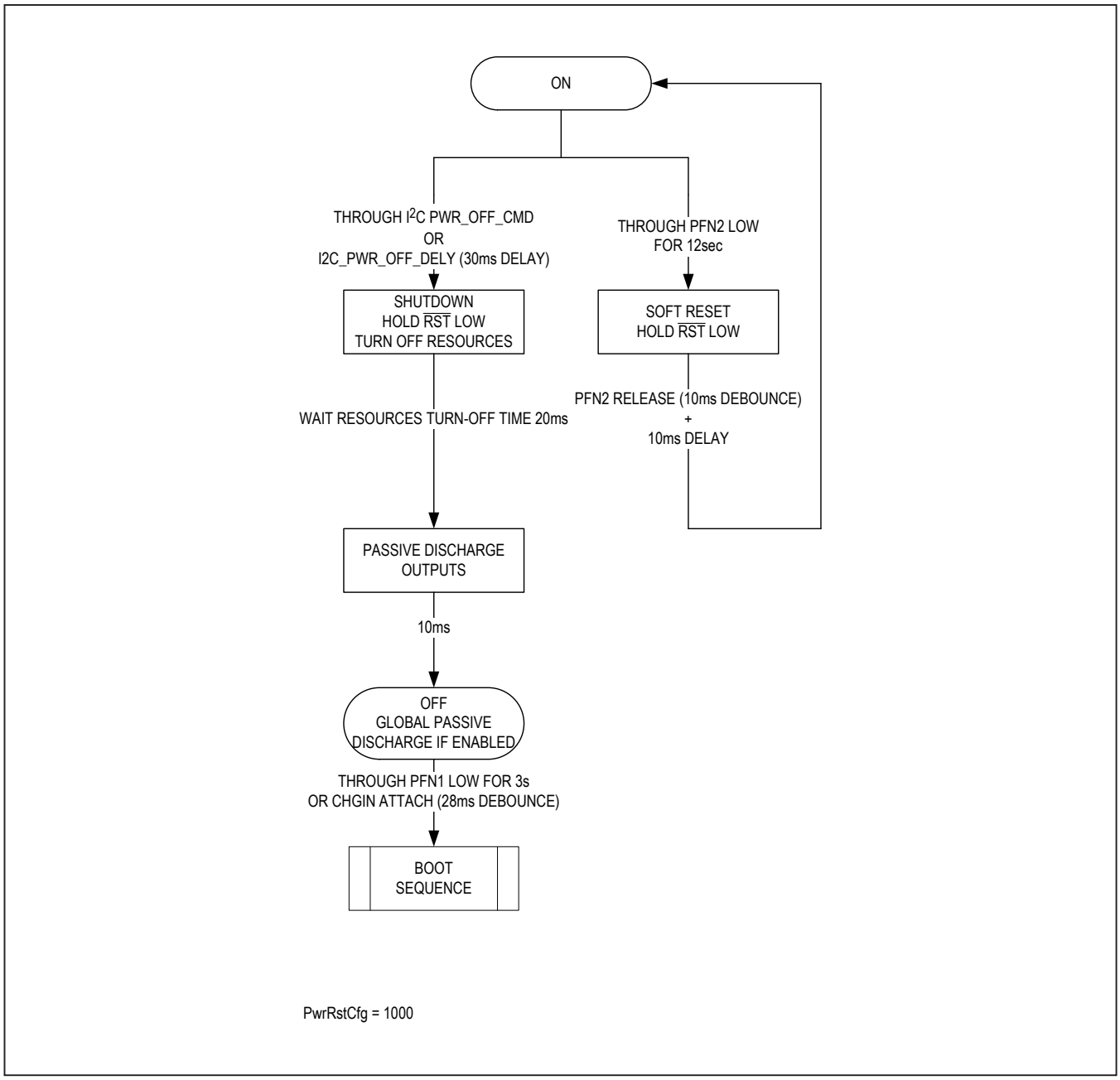


Figure 1f. PwrRstCfg = 1000

Table 2. PwrRstCfg Settings

PwrRstCfg	PFN1	PFN1 PU/PD*	PFN2	PFN2 PU/PD*	Notes
0000	Enable	Pulldown	Soft-Reset Active-Low	Pullup	On/Off mode with 10ms debounce. Active-high On/Off control on PFN1. Logic-low on PFN2 generates 10ms pulse on $\overline{RST}$. ***Note:*** *In this mode, if PFN1 is high, PWR_OFF_CMD will cause the part to turn off, then immediately return to the ON state.*
0001	Disable	Pullup	Soft-Reset Active-Low	Pullup	On/Off mode with 10ms debounce. Active-low On/Off control on PFN1. Logic-low on PFN2 generates 10ms pulse on $\overline{RST}$. ***Note:*** *In this mode, if PFN1 is high, PWR_OFF_CMD will cause the part to turn off, then immediately return to the ON state.*
0010	Hard-Reset Active-High	Pulldown	Soft-Reset Active-High	Pulldown	Always-On mode (i.e., device can only be put in Off state through PWR_OFF_CMD). 10ms hard reset off time. 10ms soft reset pulse time. 200ms delay prior to both reset behaviors.
0011	Hard-Reset Active-Low	Pullup	Soft-Reset Active-Low	Pullup	Always-On mode (i.e., device can only be put in Off state through PWR_OFF_CMD). 50ms Hard-Reset off time. 10ms Soft-Reset pulse time. 200ms delay prior to both reset behaviors.
0100	Hard-Reset Active-High Triggered on CHGIN Insertion	Pulldown	Soft-Reset Active-High Triggered on CHGIN Insertion	Pulldown	Always-On mode (i.e., device can only be put in Off state through PWR_OFF_CMD). 50ms Hard-Reset off time. 10ms Soft-Reset pulse time. 15s delay prior to both reset behaviors. Either reset may be aborted
0101	Hard-Reset Active-Low Triggered by CHGIN Insertion	Pullup	Soft-Reset Active-Low Triggered on CHGIN Insertion	Pullup	Always-On mode (i.e., device can only be put in Off state through PWR_OFF_CMD). 70ms Hard-Reset off time. 10ms Soft-Reset pulse time. 15s delay prior to both reset behaviors. Either reset may be aborted.
0110	$\overline{KIN}$	Pullup	$\overline{KOUT}$	None	Off mode through specific long-press (12s) or PWR_OFF_CMD. On mode through specific short-press (400ms).
0111	$\overline{KIN}$	Pullup	$\overline{KOUT}$	None	Off mode through PWR_OFF_CMD. On mode through specific long-press (3s) or CHGIN insertion soft reset through specific long press (10s).
1000	$\overline{KIN}$	Pullup	Soft-Reset Active-Low 12s Long Press	Pullup	Custom Two Button. Off mode through PWR_OFF_CMD. On mode through $\overline{KIN}$ long-press (3s) or CHGIN insertion. Soft reset through PFN2 long press (12s).
1001-1111	RFU				

**Note: The presence of internal pullup/pulldown resistors on PFN1 and PFN2 is device specific. Refer to Table 202 to determine if a device has internal resistors or requires external resistors.*

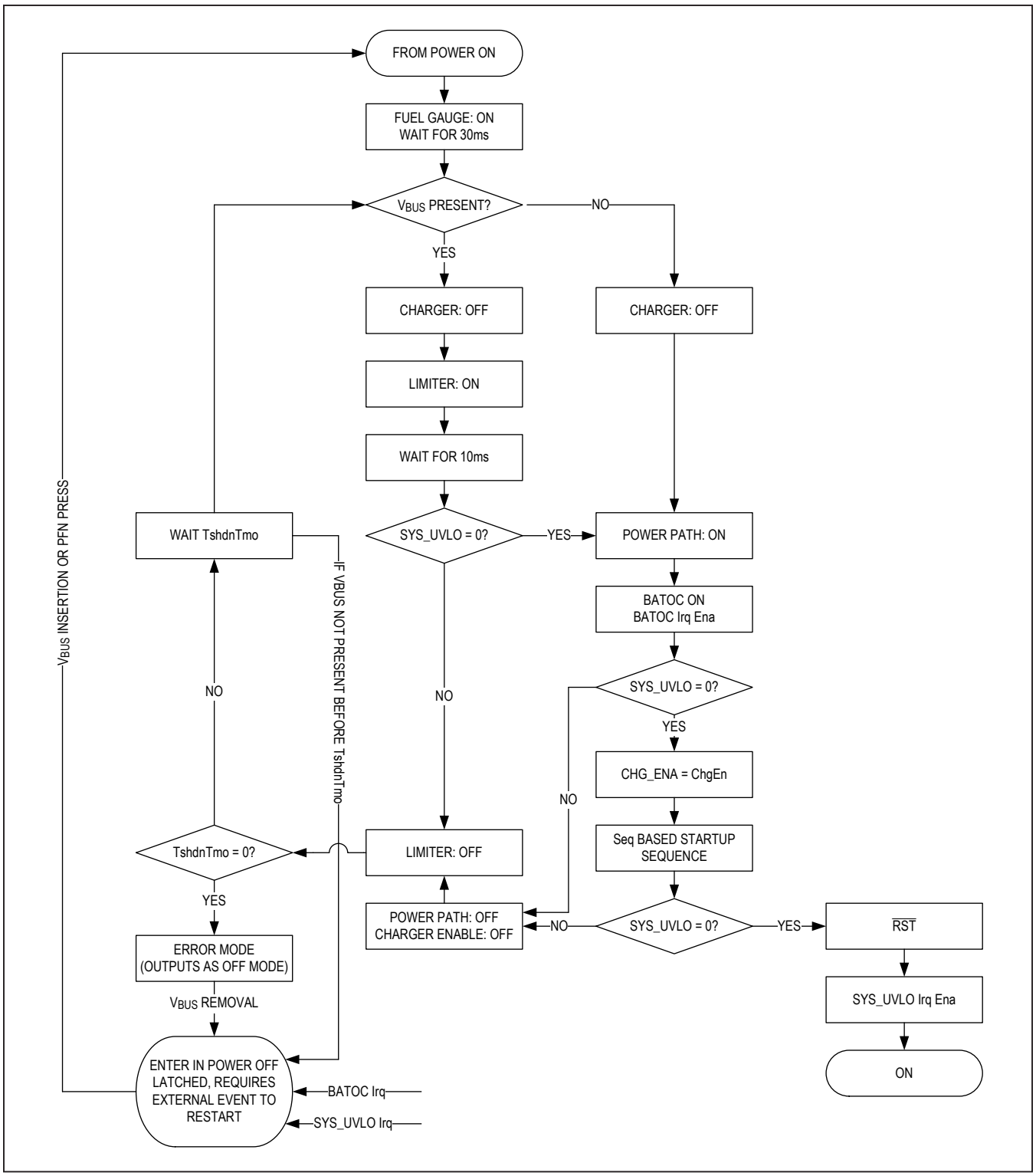


Figure 2. The full MAX20353 Boot Sequence

Power Sequencing

The sequencing of the switching regulators, LDOs, and charge pump during power-on is configurable. See each regulator's sequencing bits for details. Regulators can turn on at one of three points during the power-on process: 75ms after the power-on event, at the time the $\overline{RST}$ signal is released, or at two points in between. The two points between SYS and $\overline{RST}$ are fixed proportionally to the duration of the Power-On Reset (POR) process (t_{RST}). The timing relationship is presented graphically in Figure 3.

Alternatively, the regulators can remain off by default and turn on with an I^2C command after $\overline{RST}$ is released.

LDO2 can be configured to be always-on as long as SYS or BAT is present.

The SYS voltage is monitored during the power-on sequence. If V_{SYS} falls below $V_{SYS_UVLO_F}$ during the sequencing process with a valid voltage at CHGIN, the process repeats from the point where SYS was enabled to allow more time for the voltage to stabilize. If there is not a valid voltage at CHGIN, the device returns to the OFF state to avoid draining the battery. Power is also turned off if BAT experiences a current greater than $I_{BAT_OC_R}$ for more than $t_{BAT_OC_D}$.

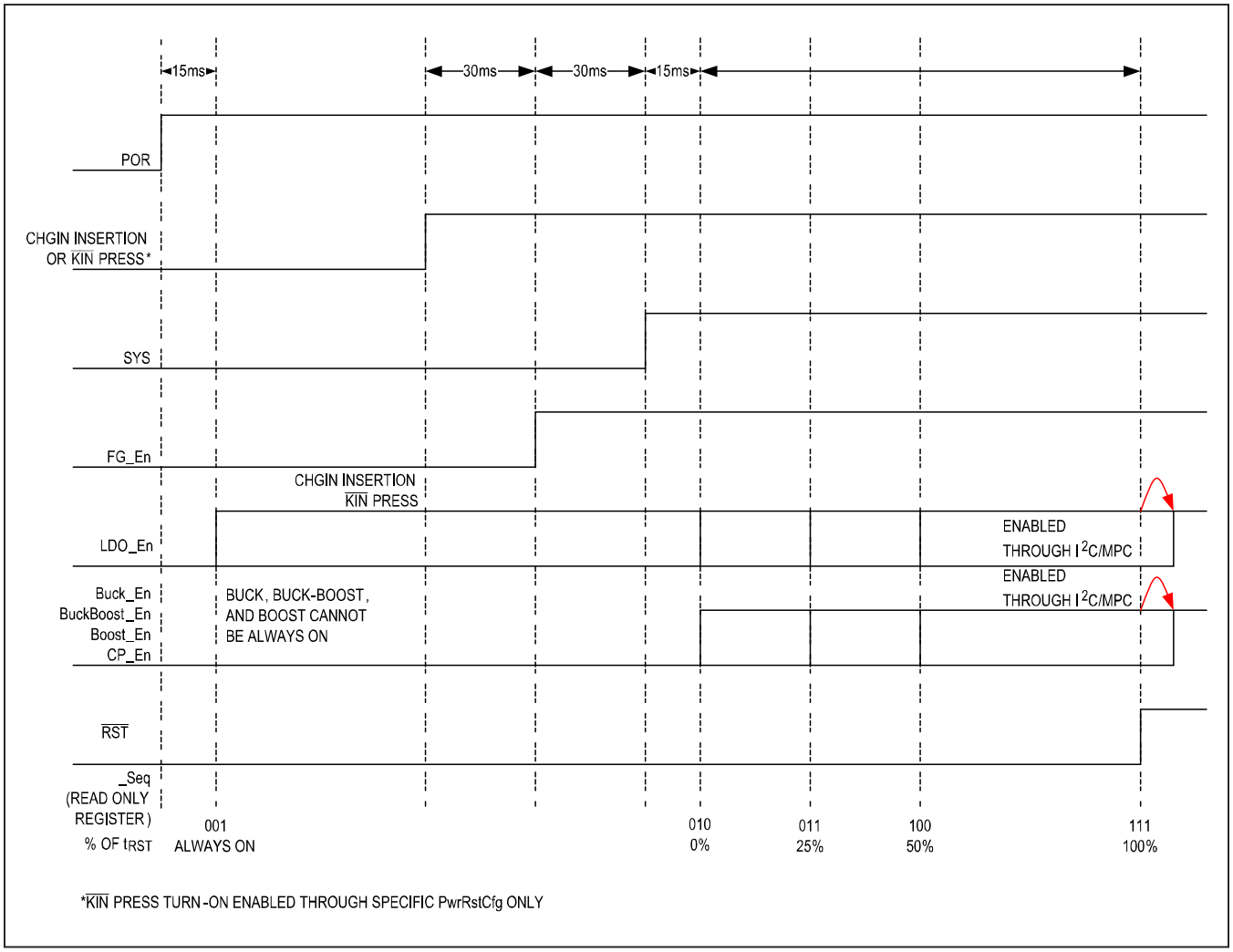


Figure 3. Reset Sequence Programming

Current Sink

In addition to several voltage regulators, the MAX20353 also includes three low-dropout linear current regulators from LED_ to GND. The sink current of each current regulator is independently programmable through its respective LED_ISet[4:0] bits in direct registers LED_ Direct (0x2D–0x2F). The current regulators can be programmed to sink 0.6mA to 30mA with configurable step sizes and are ideal for sinking current from external LEDs. The LEDIStep[1:0] bits in direct register LEDStepDirect (0x2C) control the size of the current steps for all current sinks. This step size also sets an effective limit on the sinking current as the number of steps remains constant while the step size varies. Current sinks are enabled through an I^2C command, by an internal charger status signal, or by an external MPC pin allowing for LED status indicators. Note that the current sinks always draw quiescent current when tied to an MPC_ control or status signal regardless of the MPC_ or status state.

System Load Switch

An internal 80mΩ (typ) MOSFET connects BAT to SYS when no voltage source is available on CHGIN. When an external source is detected at CHGIN, this switch opens and SYS is powered from the input source through the input current limiter. The SYS-to-BAT switch also prevents V_{SYS} from falling below V_{BAT} when the system load exceeds the input current limit. If V_{SYS} drops to V_{BAT} due to the current limit, the BAT-SYS switch turns on so the load is supported by the battery. If the system load continuously exceeds the input current limit, the battery is not charged. This is useful for handling loads that are nominally below the input current limit but have high current peaks exceeding the input current limit. During these peaks, battery energy is used, but at all other times the battery charges.

Smart Power Selector

The smart power selector seamlessly distributes power from the external CHGIN input to the BAT and SYS nodes. With both an external adapter and battery connected, the smart power selector basic functions are:

- When the system load requirements are less than the input current limit, the battery is charged with residual power from the input.
- When the system load requirements exceed the input current limit, the battery supplies supplemental current to the load.
- When the battery is connected and there is no external power input, the system is powered from the battery.

Input Limiter

The input limiter distributes power from the external adapter to the system load and battery charger. In addition to the input limiter's primary function of passing power to the system load and charger, it performs several additional functions to optimize use of available power.

Invalid CHGIN Voltage Protection: If CHGIN is above the overvoltage threshold, the device enters overvoltage lockout (OVL). OVL protects the MAX20353 and downstream circuitry from high-voltage stress up to +28V and down to -5.5V. During positive OVL, the internal circuit remains powered and an interrupt is sent to the host. The negative voltage protection disconnects CHGIN and the device is powered only by BAT. The charger turns off and the system load switch closes, allowing the battery to power SYS. CHGIN is also invalid if it is less than V_{BAT}, or less than the USB undervoltage threshold. With an invalid input voltage, the BAT-SYS load switch closes and allows the battery to power SYS.

CHGIN Input Current Limit: The CHGIN input current is limited to prevent input overload. The input current limit is controlled by I^2C. To accommodate systems with a high in-rush current, the limiter includes a programmable blanking time during which the input current limit increases to I_{LIM_MAX}.

Thermal Limiting: In case the die temperature exceeds the normal limit (T_{CHG_LIM}), the MAX20353 attempts to limit temperature increase by reducing the input current from CHGIN. In this condition, the system load has priority over the charger current, so the input current is first reduced by lowering the charge current. If the junction temperature continues to rise and reaches the maximum operating limit (T_{CHGIN_SHDN}), no input current is drawn from CHGIN and the battery powers the entire system load.

Adaptive Battery Charging: While the system is powered from CHGIN, the charger draws power from SYS to charge the battery. If the total load exceeds the input current limit, an adaptive charger control loop reduces charge current to prevent V_{SYS} from collapsing. When the charge current is reduced below 50% due to I_{LIM} or T_{CHG_LIM} limits, the timer clock operates at half speed. When the charge current is reduced below 20% due to I_{LIM} or T_{CHG_LIM} limits, the timer clock is paused.

Fast-Charge Current Setting: The MAX20353 uses an external resistor connected from SET to GND to set the fast-charge current. The precharge and charge-termination currents are programmed as a percentage of this value by opcode 0x14. The fast-charge current resistor can be calculated as:

$$R_{SET} = K_{SET} \times V_{SET}/I_{FChg}$$

where K_{SET} has a typical value of 2000A/A and V_{SET} has a typical value of +1V. The range of acceptable resistors for R_{SET} is 4kΩ to 400kΩ.

A capacitive load on SET can cause instability of the charger if the condition (C_{SET} < 5µs/R_{SET}) pF is violated.

SAR ADC/Monitor MUX

In order to simplify system monitoring, the MAX20353 includes a voltage monitor multiplexer (MUX). The I²C controlled MUX connects the MON pin to the scaled value of one of six voltage regulators, BAT, or SYS. A resistive divider scales the voltage to one of four ratios determined by MONRatioCfg[1:0] (opcode 0x50, Table 124). Because the MUX can only tolerate voltages up to +5.5V, V_{CHGIN}, V_{CPOUT}, and V_{BSTOUT} are not available to MON.

An internal ADC reads the remaining voltage rails and performs system tasks such as JEITA temperature monitoring and SYS tracking during haptic driver operations. Manual ADC measurements are initiated by writing the desired channel to ADC_Measure_Launch (opcode 0x53, Table 128) and reading the response from APDataIn0-3. The ADC can also measure the MON voltage when the MUX is enabled with a 1:1 ratio. The full-scale range of the ADC for different voltage rails is detailed in Table 3.

JEITA Monitoring with Charger Control

To enhance safety when charging Li+ batteries, the MAX20353 includes JEITA-compliant temperature monitoring. A resistive divider is formed on THM by attaching a pullup resistor to TPU and connecting the thermistor of a battery-pack (do not exceed 1mA load on TPU). The divider output is read by the internal ADC when JEITA monitoring is enabled and the resulting temperature measurement places the battery into one of five temperature zones: cold, cool, room, warm, and hot. Zone-specific temperature limits and charging behavior are

Table 3. SAR ADC Full-Scale Voltages and Conversions

VOLTAGE RAIL	AVAILABLE RANGE	CONVERSION (V)
SYS	+2.6V to +5.5V	(Result[7:0] * 5.5)/255
MON	0V to +5.5V	(Result[7:0] * 5.5)/255
THM	0% to 100% V_{DIG}	(Result[7:0] * 100)/255
CHGIN	+3V to +8V	(Result[7:0] * 8.25)/255
CPOUT	+3V to +8V	(Result[7:0] * 8.25)/255
BSTOUT	+3V to +21V	(Result[7:0] * 21.0)/255

fully configurable through the ChargerThermalLimits_Config_Write (opcode 0x16, Table 76) and ChargerThermalReg_Config_Write (opcode 0x18, Table 80) commands detailed in Table 76 and Table 80. Some example profiles are included in Figure 4. It is important to note that, because battery temperature is measured by the internal ADC, JEITA monitoring is unavailable when automatic level compensation is enabled in the haptic driver.

Haptic Driver

Note: The haptic driver registers must be updated to to the recommended default values shown in Table 199 and Table 200. Failure to overwrite the default values after a POR results in poor haptic driver performance.

The MAX20353 features a versatile, integrated haptic driver. The driver allows for real time control of haptic devices through PWM or I²C as well as the ability to run haptic patterns from internal RAM. For added flexibility, the driver is capable of driving both Linear Resonant Actuator (LRA) and Eccentric Rotating Mass (ERM) actuators.

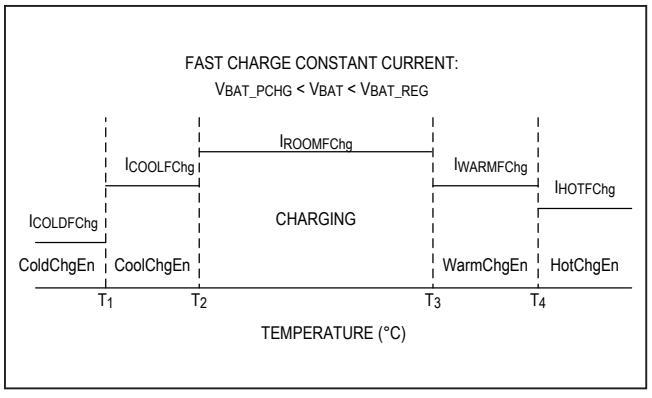


Figure 4a. Sample JEITA Pre Charge Profile

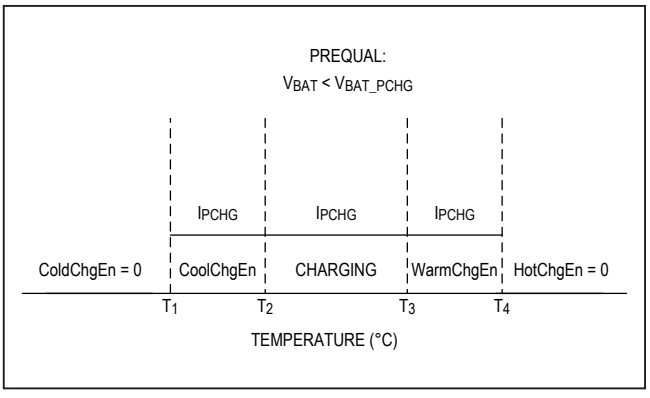


Figure 4b. Sample JEITA Fast Charge Profile

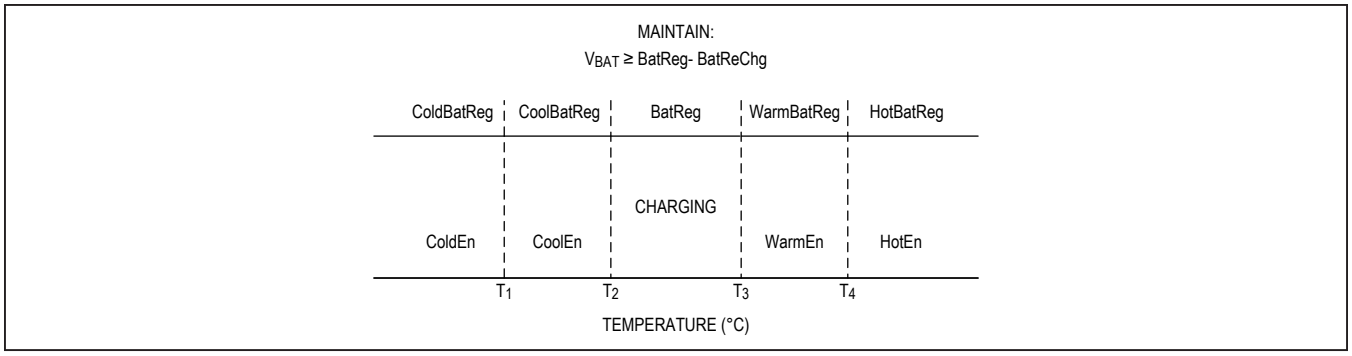


Figure 4c. Sample JEITA Maintain Charge Profile

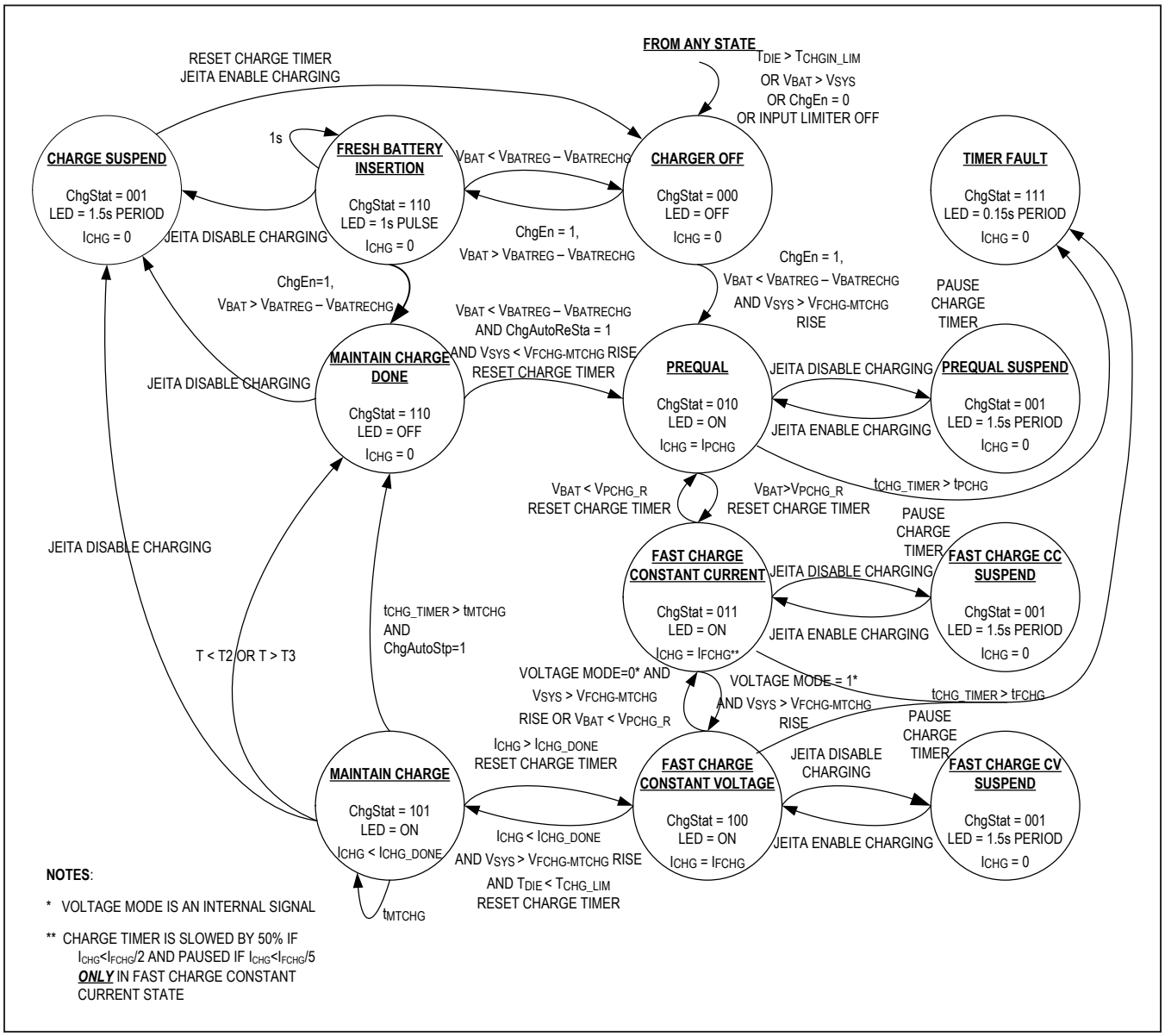


Figure 5. Charger State Diagram

ERM

An ERM is the simplest haptic actuator to drive. The driving signal is taken directly as the output of an integrated H-bridge, allowing for bidirectional operation of the actuator. To configure the MAX20353 to drive an ERM, the HptSel bit must be set to 0 using the opcode 0xA0 or 0xAD (Table 134 or Table 160).

LRA

Unlike the on-off control of an ERM, LRAs require a sinusoidal driving signal. The MAX20353 realizes this with a Class-D amplifier that converts the driver input to a sinusoidal output.

An LRA's vibration magnitude is maximized when the driving signal matches the LRA's resonant frequency. To ensure the haptic driver closely tracks this frequency, the MAX20353 includes an auto-resonance tracking feature that measures the back-electromotive force (BEMF) of the LRA and modulates the drive frequency to minimize the phase error between the BEMF and the driving signal. The resonant tracking feature should remain enabled any time an LRA is driven. Resonance tracking is enabled by setting the EmfEn bit to 1 with opcode 0xA0 or 0xAD. The range of resonant frequencies that are tracked is clamped by the driver to be no lower than max(200k/IniGss[11:0], 100)Hz and no greater than min(800k/IniGss[11:0], 500) Hz. See description of IniGss[11:0] in Table 134 for calculation of frequency. This mitigates the risk of audible noise during a fault event.

To select LRA mode, set the HptSel bit to 1 using opcode 0xA0 or 0xAD.

LRA Braking

The haptic driver features enhanced BEMF tracking and automatic braking to efficiently stop or reverse the direction of an LRA. Each time the driving polarity is reversed, the BEMF measurement configurations are overridden by the values in BrkLpGain[1:0] (opcode 0xB0), BrkCyc[4:0] (opcode 0xB1), and BrkWdw[4:0] (opcode 0xB9) for BrkCyc[4:0] number of half cycles. This allows the haptic driver to optimize the redetection of the BEMF after the sudden change in direction.

Additionally, the haptic driver can automatically detect the optimal braking time when running patterns in the RAMHP and ETRG modes. When the RAM pattern reaches a brake sample (nLSx[1:0] = 00 and RPTx[3:0] = 0000), or when the ETRG pattern reaches the brake amplitude, the haptic driver measures the LRA's BEMF amplitude. The BEMF amplitude measurements are taken at either two or four sample points along the sine wave depending on AutoBrkPeakMeas setting in register 0x26. If the absolute value of the BEMF is lower than the threshold AutoBrkMeasTh[1:0] (register 0x27) for more than half of the duration of AutoBrkMeasWdw[3:0] (register 0x27) over a number of consecutive sample points (set by AutoBrkMeasEnd[1:0], register 0x27), then the driver determines that the BEMF is sufficiently small and driving stops. Recommended braking settings are provided in Table 199 and Table 200.

Driver Amplitude

The haptic driver features a configurable voltage basis for the amplitude of the driving signal. Setting this basis, referred to as the full-scale voltage (V_{FS}), configures the maximum amplitude of the driver output. It is set using HptVfs[7:0] with opcode 0xA2 or 0xB2 (Table 138 or Table 170) and has a range of 0V to 5.5V (LSB = 21.57mV). Since the H-bridge is supplied by V_{SYS}, the actual full-scale voltage of the driver at any given moment is the minimum of the value stored in HptVfs[7:0] and V_{SYS}.

Once V_{FS} has been set, all driver amplitudes are scaled as a percentage of the full-scale voltage. The resolution of the amplitude is always $V_{SYS}/128$. Therefore, the effective resolution of the amplitude scales with the V_{FS}/V_{SYS} ratio. For example, if $V_{FS} = V_{SYS}/2$, the effective resolution is 6 bits.

Automatic Level Compensation

Because V_{SYS} can vary over time, the driver must adjust its output duty cycle to maintain a constant reference to the full-scale voltage. An Automatic Level Compensation (ALC) function measures V_{SYS} and handles this adjustment. ALC can be enabled by setting the AlcMod bit to 1 using opcode 0xA0 or 0xAD and uses the MAX20353's internal ADC to monitor V_{SYS}. The ALC function then scales the haptic driver's duty cycle as needed to maintain the programmed driver amplitude. If ALC is not enabled, V_{SYS} is assumed to be V_{FS}.

Haptic UVLO

Additionally, V_{SYS} is measured after the driver is enabled but prior to starting a vibration. At any moment, if V_{SYS} goes below the programmed UVLO value, which is set through HptSysUVLO[7:0] with opcode 0xA6 (Table 146), the vibration event is aborted and the haptic driver is locked. See the *Haptic Driver Lock* section for details regarding restarting vibration if a haptic UVLO condition is reached.

The time required to perform the V_{SYS} measurement, as well as other startup delays, results in an initial latency of the haptic driver. To avoid partial pattern skipping in real-time modes, vibration patterns should be provided at least t_{HD_START} after enabling the desired real-time vibration mode (PPWM or RTI^{2}C).

Vibration Timeout

A vibration timeout parameter is programmable through I²C. If a vibration lasts longer than the programmed time-out period, the vibration is aborted. The timeout period is stored in HptDrvTmo[5:0] (LSB = 1s), which can be written using opcode 0xB7 (Table 180). Writing code "000000" disables the timeout function. See the *Haptic Driver Lock* section for details regarding restarting vibration if a timeout is reached.

Overcurrent/Thermal Protection

The haptic driver also includes overcurrent and thermal shutdown protection. While the haptic driver is active, the MAX20353 monitors the current from DRP and DRN. If overcurrent protection is enabled (HptOCProtDis = 0) and the DRP or DRN current exceeds $I_{HD_OC_THR}$, the haptic driver issues a fault, aborts vibration, and enters the locked state.

Thermal protection allows the MAX20353 to immediately shut down the haptic driver should the die temperature exceed $T_{HD_OC_THR}$. This feature is enabled by setting HptThmProtDis = 0.

See the *Haptic Driver Lock* section for details regarding restarting vibration if an overcurrent or overtemperature condition is reached.

Haptic Driver Lock

If the MAX20353 detects a fault in the haptic driver, vibrations in progress are aborted and the haptic driver is locked by the HptLock bit. The user must manually clear the HptLock bit using opcode 0xA8 (Table 150) in order to run a new vibration attempt. A fault occurs under any of the following conditions: V_{SYS} drops below the threshold programmed in HptSysUVLO[7:0] (SystemError 0x25), an overcurrent is detected on DRN or DRP (SystemError = 0x20, 0x21, 0x22, or 0x23), the die temperature exceeds the thermal protection threshold (SystemError = 0x24), or a vibration duration exceeds the timeout period stored in HptDrvTmo[5:0] (SystemError 0x04). Writing any value other than 0x00 with opcode 0xA8 will set HptLock high and disable the driver output.

Interface Modes

There are a total of four interface modes for controlling the haptic driver. These include two real-time modes and two stored memory modes. The haptic driver mode is set through HptDrvMode[4:0] with the direct-access I²C register 0x31. Selecting an operation mode also enables the driver. In addition, HptDrvEn must be set and kept to 1 before setting HptDrvMode[4:0] and for the whole duration of vibration. Once vibration finishes, HptDrvMode[4:0] must be set to "00000" before the haptic driver may be disabled via HptDrvEn = 0 for power savings.

Pure-PWM (PPWM)

PPWM mode offers real-time control of the haptic driver. Patterns are generated by applying a PWM signal to the MPC_ pin selected by HptDrvMode[4:0]. The duty cycle of the applied signal determines the amplitude of the driving signal, scaled by V_{FS}. The driving direction is centered about a 50% duty cycle. A duty cycle of 0% to 47.5% produces a (100 to 0)%V_{FS} amplitude in the negative direction and a duty cycle of 52.5% to 100% produces a (0 to 100)%V_{FS} amplitude in the positive direction. The region between 47.5% and 52.5% duty cycle is a dead zone and inputs within this range correspond to a null output.

A timeout feature prevents idle PWM inputs from causing unwanted vibrations of the haptic motor. If the input signal remains at 0% duty cycle or 100% duty cycle for more than 2.56ms, the output is null and vibration stops. As such, the MPC_ input must remain dynamic to produce a continuous output.

Real-Time I²C (RTI²C)

Similar to PPWM mode, RTI²C mode offers real-time control of the haptic driver. The direct register HptRTI2CAmp (0x32) determines the amplitude of the output signal. The lower seven bits of the register (HptRTI2CAmp[6:0]) set the amplitude as a percentage of V_{FS} and the MSB (HptRTI2CSign) sets the direction of rotation. 100% amplitude, reverse drive, for example, is produced by setting HptRTI2CAmp to 0x7F (0b01111111).

Once RTI²C mode is enabled through HptDrvMode[4:0], the haptic driver continuously outputs the amplitude and direction defined by the latest data in HptRTI2CAmp. In order to generate haptic patterns, the HptRTI2CAmp register must receive new data.

External Triggered Stored Pattern (ETRG)

In ETRG mode, a rising edge on an MPC_ pin or a 0-to-1 transition of the HptExtTrig bit in direct I²C register 0x31 initiates a vibration sequence. The sequence is contained in six registers and comprises an overdrive (startup) amplitude, active drive amplitude, braking amplitude, and the duration of each driving behavior.

Amplitudes contained in ETRGOdAmp[7:0], ETRGActAmp[7:0], and ETRGBrkAmp[7:0], which are set through opcode 0xA2–0xA4 or 0xB3 (Table 138 thru Table 143 and Table 172), follow the same format as HptRTI2CSign + HptRTI2CAmp[6:0] in direct I²C register 0x32 (i.e., the lower-seven bits store the amplitude as a percentage of V_{FS} and the MSB determines the direction).

The trigger input is selected when the driver enters ETRG mode via HptDrvMode[4:0] in direct I²C register 0x31. In order to properly register the rising edge, the trigger signal must remain high for a few clock cycles of the driver.

Once the sequence begins, the haptic driver follows the duration values stored in ETRGOdDur[7:0], ETRGActDur[7:0], and ETRGBrkDur[7:0]. It is possible, however, to extend the active drive time by leaving the trigger high longer than the time specified in ETRGActDur[7:0]. Doing so will cause the driver to output the amplitude stored in ETRGActAmp[7:0] until a falling edge is detected. Once the trigger signal falls low, the brake sequence executes.

RAM Stored Haptic Pattern (RAMHP)

The final method of controlling the haptic driver is RAMHP mode. The MAX20353 contains an internal 256 x 24 bit RAM in which haptic patterns are stored. By storing haptic sequences in RAM at startup, the driver can perform sophisticated haptic sequences upon receipt of a trigger signal as in ETRG mode. The direct I2C register HptPatRAMAddr (0x33) specifies the RAM address where the sequence begins.

RAM should be loaded when the MAX20353 comes out of Off mode. To write data to the RAM, the HptRAMEn bit in direct register HptDirect1 (0x31) must first be set high. Next, writing a value to the direct register HptRAMAddr (0x28) specifies the RAM address in which data written to HptDataH, HptDataM, and HptDataL (0x29, 0x2A, and 0x2B, respectively) is stored. It is possible to read back data from RAM. Writing an address to HptRAMAddr, then initiating an I2C read transaction of register 0x29, will allow readback of the three bytes stored in the RAM address. RAM read and write procedures are depicted graphically in Figure 6.

A haptic pattern is composed of multiple pattern samples. Pattern samples define the amplitude, duration, wait time, transition, and repetition of a segment of a haptic pattern. These samples are defined in three bytes and written to RAM through HptDataH, HptDataM, and HptDataL. HptDataH contains the sign of the sample's amplitude (AxSign), the upper-five bits of the amplitude (Ax[6:2]), and instructions to the haptic driver on handling the pattern sample (nLSx). HptDataM contains the lower two bits of the sample's amplitude (Ax[1:0]), the duration of the sample (Dx), and the upper bit of the wait time before the next sample in the pattern (Wx[4]). HptDataL contains the lower four bits of the wait time (Wx[3:0]) and the repetition behavior (RPTx). Table 4 describes the definition of a pattern sample and Figure 7 provides a sample haptic pattern with corresponding waveform.

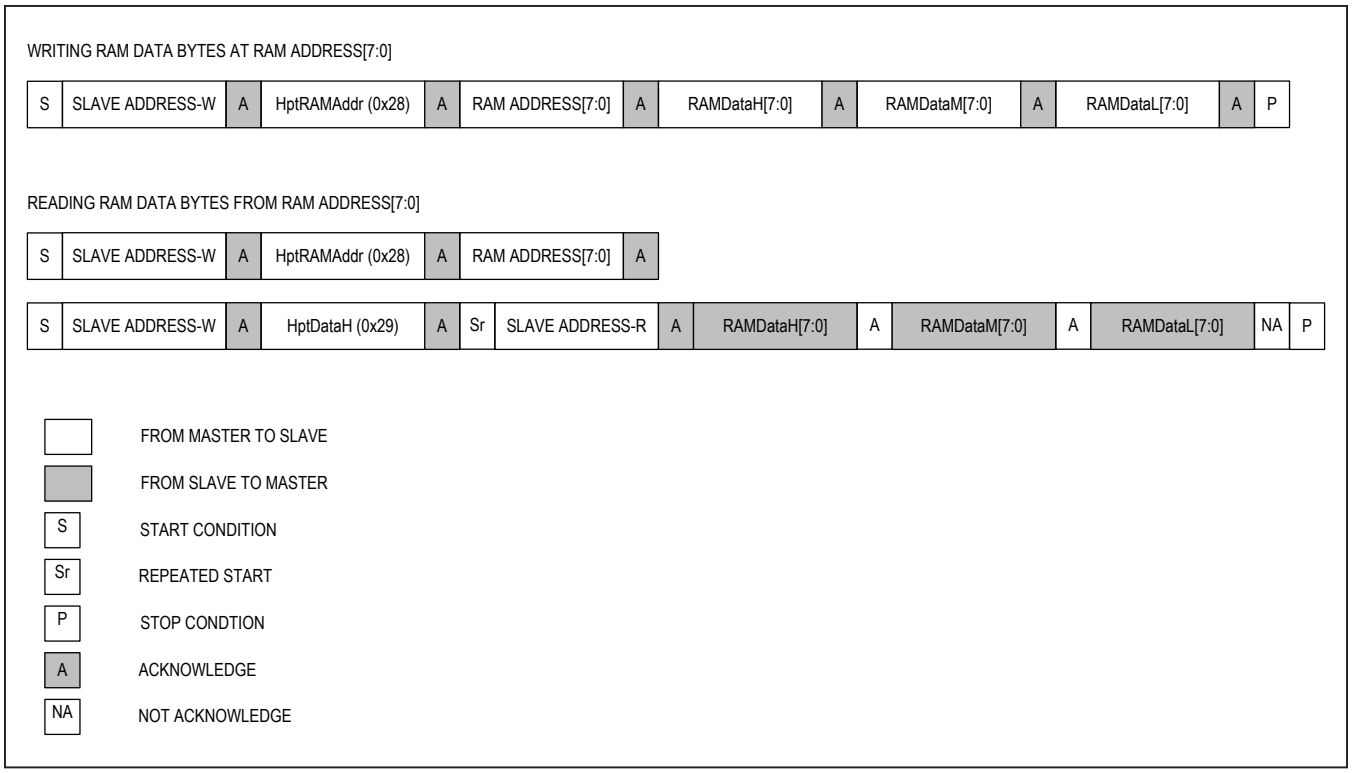


Figure 6. Read and Write Processes for RAM

Table 4. RAMHP Pattern Storage Format

ADDRESS	0x28-0x2B							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
HptRAMAddr	HptRAMAddr[7:0]							
HptDataH	nLSx[1:0]		AmpSign	Amp[6:2]				
HptDataM	Amp[1:0]		Dur[4:0]					Wait[4]
HptDataL	Wait[3:0]				RPTx[3:0]			
HptRAMAddr [7:0]	The RAM address in which the pattern sample is stored							
nLSx[1:0]	Sets the behavior of a sample in the pattern. 00 = Current sample is the last sample in the pattern 01 = Current sample is not the last sample in the pattern 10 = Interpolate current sample with next sample 11 = Current sample is the last sample in the pattern. Repeat the entire pattern RPTx[3:0] times							
AmpSign[1:0]	Sign of haptic amplitude in current sample 0 = Positive 1 = Negative							
Amp[6:2]	Sets the amplitude of pattern sample x as a 7-bit percentage of V_{FS} and a 1-bit direction. See HptVfs[7:0] in Table 138.							
Dur[4:0]	Sets the duration of time the driver outputs the amplitude of the current sample in increments of 5ms 00000 = 0ms 00001 = 5ms ... 11110 = 150ms 11111 = 155ms							
Wait[4:0]	Sets the duration of time the driver waits at zero amplitude before the next sample in increments of 5ms 00000 = 0ms 00001 = 5ms ... 11110 = 150ms 11111 = 155ms							
RPTx[3:0]	Sets the number of times to repeat the sample before moving to the next sample in the pattern. If nLSx[1:0] = 11, this sets the number of times to repeat the whole pattern. 0000 = Repeat 0 times. If nLSx = 00, automatic braking is performed on this sample with a maximum braking time equal to Wait[4:0]. 0001 = Repeat 1 time … 1110 = Repeat 14 times 1111 = Repeat 15 times							

nLS0[1:0]	Amp[7:0]	Dur[4:0]	Wait[4:0]	Rpt[3:0]

nLS_{PREV}	Amp_{PREV}	Dur_{PREV}	$Wait_{PREV}$	Rpt_{PREV}
01	A0	00010	00001	0001
01	A1	00011	00000	0010
10	A2	00011	00000	X
10	A3	00011	00000	X
11	A4	DC	00010	0010

← END OF PREVIOUS PATTERN

Figure 7a. Sample Pattern Stored in RAM

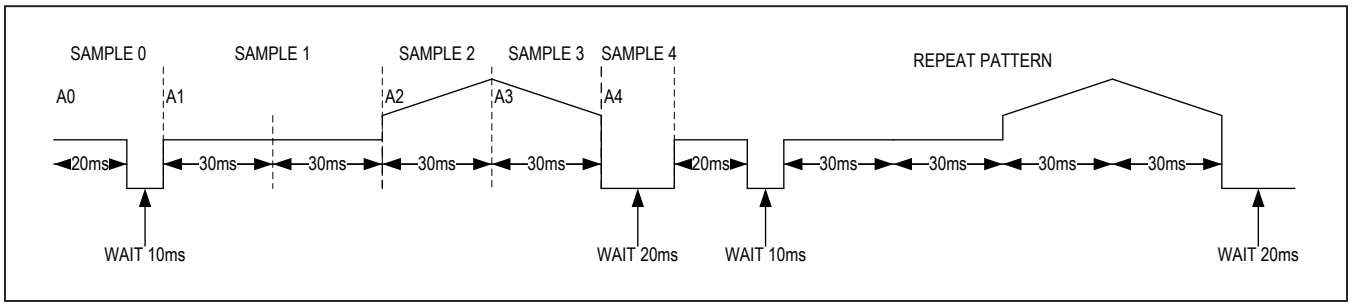


Figure 7b. Haptic Driver Output of Stored Pattern

Fuel Gauge

ModelGauge Theory of Operation

The MAX20353 fuel gauge is based on the MAX17048 stand-alone fuel gauge and simulates the internal, non-linear dynamics of a Li+ battery to determine its State of Charge (SOC). The sophisticated battery model considers impedance and the slow rate of chemical reactions in the battery. ModelGauge performs best with a custom model, obtained by characterizing the battery at multiple discharge currents and temperatures to precisely model it. At power-on reset (POR), the ICs have a preloaded ROM model that performs well for some batteries. For more details on the fuel gauge, refer to the MAX17048 data sheet.

Fuel-Gauge Performance

In coulomb counter-based fuel gauges, SOC drifts because offset error in the current-sense ADC measurement accumulates over time. Instantaneous error can be very small, but never precisely zero. Error accumulates over time in such systems (typically, 0.5%–2% per day) and requires periodic corrections. Some algorithms correct drift using occasional events and, until such an event occurs, the algorithm's error is boundless:

- Reaching predefined SOC levels near full or empty
- Measuring the relaxed battery voltage after a long period of inactivity
- Completing a full charge/discharge cycle

ModelGauge requires no correction events because it uses only voltage, which is stable over time. The ModelGauge remains accurate despite the absence of any of the above events; it neither drifts nor accumulates error over time.

To correctly measure performance of a fuel gauge as experienced by end-users, exercise the battery dynamically. Accuracy cannot be fully determined from only simple cycles.

Battery Voltage and State of Charge

Open-circuit voltage (OCV) of a Li+ battery uniquely determines its SOC; one SOC can have only one value of OCV. In contrast, a given V_{CELL} can occur at many different values of OCV because V_{CELL} is a function of time, OCV, load, temperature, age, impedance, etc.; one value of OCV can have many values of V_{CELL}. Therefore, one SOC can have many values of V_{CELL}, so V_{CELL} cannot uniquely determine SOC.

Even the use of sophisticated tables to consider both voltage and load results in significant error due to the load transients typically experienced in a system. During charging or discharging, and for approximately 30 min after, V_{CELL} and OCV differ substantially, and V_{CELL} has been affected by the preceding hours of battery activity. ModelGauge uses voltage comprehensively.

Temperature Compensation

For best performance, the host microcontroller must measure battery temperature periodically, and compensate the RCOMP ModelGauge parameter accordingly, at least once per minute. Each custom model defines constants RCOMP0 (0x97, default), TempCoUp (-0.5, default), and TempCoDown (-5.0, default). To calculate the new value of CONFIG.RCOMP:

```
// T is battery temperature (degrees Celsius)
if (T > 20) {
      RCOMP = RCOMP0 + (T - 20) x TempCoUp;
}
else {
     RCOMP = RCOMP0 + (T - 20) x TempCoDown;
}
```

Impact of Empty-Voltage Selection

Most applications have a minimum operating voltage below which the system immediately powers off (empty voltage). When characterizing the battery to create a custom model, choose empty voltage carefully. Capacity unavailable to the system increases at an accelerating rate as empty voltage increases.

To ensure a controlled shutdown, consider including operating margin into the fuel gauge based on some low threshold of SOC, for example shutting down at 3% or 5%. This utilizes the battery more effectively than adding error margin to empty voltage.

Battery Insertion

When the battery is first inserted into the system, the fuel-gauge IC has no previous knowledge about the battery's SOC. Assuming that the battery is relaxed, the IC translates its first V_{CELL} measurement into the best initial estimate of SOC. Initial error caused by the battery not being in a relaxed state diminishes over time, regardless of loading following this initial conversion. While SOC estimated by a coulomb counter diverges, ModelGauge SOC converges, correcting error automatically. Initial error has no long-lasting impact.

Battery Insertion Debounce

Any time the IC powers on or resets (see the *VRESET/ID Register (0x18)* section), it estimates that OCV is the maximum of 16 V_{CELL} samples (1ms each, full 12-bit resolution). OCV is ready 17ms after battery insertion, and SOC is ready 175ms after that.

Battery Swap Detection

If V_{CELL} falls below V_{RST}, the IC quick-starts once V_{CELL} returns above V_{RST}. This handles battery swap; the SOC of the previous battery does not affect that of the new one. See the *Quick-Start* and *VRESET/ID Register (0x18)* sections.

Quick-Start

If the IC generates an erroneous initial SOC, the battery insertion and system power-up voltage waveforms must be examined to determine if a quick-start is necessary, as well as the best time to execute the command. The IC samples the maximum VCELL during the first 17ms. See the *Battery Insertion Debounce* section. Unless V_{CELL} is fully relaxed, even the best sampled voltage can appear greater or less than OCV. Therefore, quick-start must be used cautiously.

Most systems should not use quick-start because the ICs handle most startup problems transparently, such as intermittent battery-terminal connection during insertion. If battery voltage stabilizes faster than 17ms, do not use quick-start.

The quick-start command restarts fuel-gauge calculations in the same manner as initial power-up of the IC. If the system power-up sequence is so noisy that the initial estimate of SOC has unacceptable error, the system microcontroller may be able to reduce the error by using quick-start. A quick-start is initiated by a rising edge on the QSTRT pin, or by writing 1 to the quick-start bit in the MODE register.

Power-On Reset (POR)

POR includes a quick-start, so only use it when the battery is fully relaxed. See the *Quick-Start* section. This command restores all registers to their default values. After this command, reload the custom model. See the *CMD Register (0xFE)* section.

Hibernate Mode

The ICs have a low-power hibernate mode that can accurately fuel gauge the battery when the charge/discharge rate is low. By default, the device automatically enters and exits hibernate mode according to the charge/discharge rate, which minimizes quiescent current (below 5µA) without compromising fuel-gauge accuracy. The ICs can be forced into hibernate or active modes. Force the IC into hibernate mode to reduce power consumption in applications with less than C/4-rate maximum loading. For applications with higher loading, Maxim recommends the default configuration of automatic control of hibernate mode.

In hibernate mode, the device reduces its ADC conversion period and SOC update to once per 45s. See the *HIBRT Register (0x0A)* section for details on how the IC automatically enters and exits hibernate mode.

Alert Interrupt

The ICs can interrupt a system microcontroller with five configurable alerts. All alerts can be disabled or enabled with software. When the interrupt occurs, the system microcontroller can determine the cause from the STATUS register.

When an alert is triggered, the IC drives the $\overline{ALRT}$ pin logic-low and sets CONFIG.ALRT = 1. The $\overline{ALRT}$ pin remains logic-low until the system software writes CONFIG.ALRT = 0 to clear the alert. The alert function is enabled by default, so any alert can occur immediately upon power-up. Entering sleep mode clears no alerts.

Sleep Mode

In sleep mode, the IC halts all operations, reducing current consumption to below 1µA. After exiting sleep mode, the IC continues normal operation. In sleep mode, the IC does not detect self-discharge. If the battery changes state while the IC sleeps, the IC cannot detect it, causing SOC error. Wake up the IC before charging or discharging. To enter sleep mode, write MODE.EnSleep = 1 and either:

Hold SDA and SCL logic-low for a period for t_{SLEEP}. A rising edge on SDA or SCL wakes up the IC.

Write CONFIG.SLEEP = 1. To wake up the IC, write CONFIG.SLEEP = 0. Other communication does not wake up the IC. POR does wake up the IC.

Therefore, applications that can tolerate 4µA should use hibernate mode rather than Sleep mode.

I²C Interface

The MAX20353 uses the two-wire I²C interface to communicate with a host microcontroller. The configuration settings and status information provided through this interface are detailed in the register descriptions. To simplify the use of existing code and drivers designed for interfacing with the ModelGauge fuel gauge, the MAX20353 appears as two devices on an I²C bus. The main device controlling the regulators, charger, and other system functions has the seven-bit slave address 0b0101000 (0x50 for writes, 0x51 for reads). Accessing the fuel gauge is done using the seven-bit slave address 0b0110110 (0x6C for writes, 0x6D for reads).

Applications Information

I²C Interface

The MAX20353 contains an I²C-compatible interface for data communication with a host controller (SCL and SDA). The interface supports a clock frequency of up to 400kHz. SCL and SDA require pullup resistors that are connected to a positive supply.

Start, Stop, And Repeated Start Conditions

When writing to the MAX20353 using I²C, the master sends a START condition (S) followed by the MAX20353 I²C address. After the address, the master sends the register address of the register that is to be programmed. The master then ends communication by issuing a STOP condition (P) to relinquish control of the bus, or a REPEATED START condition (Sr) to communicate to another I²C slave. See Figure 8.

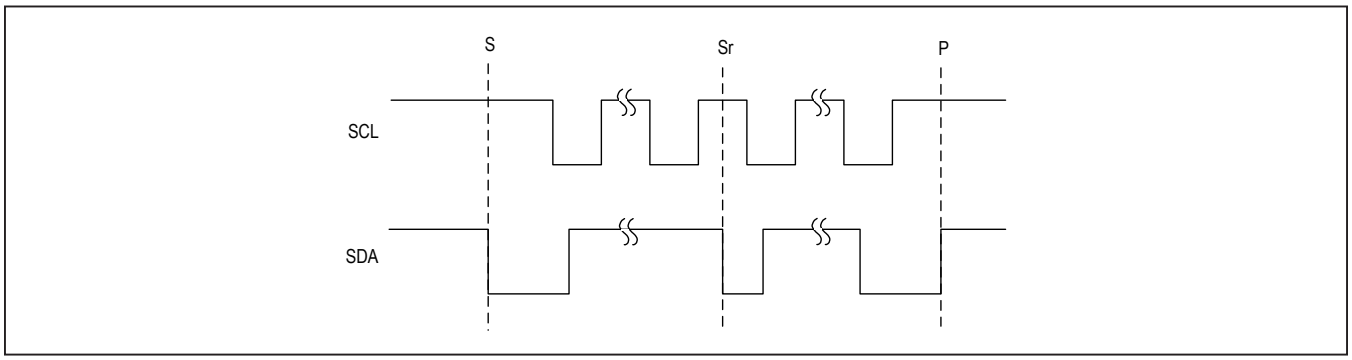


Figure 8. I²C START, STOP and REPEATED START Conditions

Slave Address

Set the Read/$\overline{\text{Write}}$ bit high to configure the MAX20353 to read mode. Set the Read/$\overline{\text{Write}}$ bit low to configure the MAX20353 to write mode. The address is the first byte of information sent to the MAX20353 after the START condition.

Bit Transfer

One data bit is transferred on the rising edge of each SCL clock cycle. The data on SDA must remain stable during the high period of the SCL clock pulse. Changes in SDA while SCL is high and stable are considered control signals (see the *Start, Stop, And Repeated Start Conditions* section). Both SDA and SCL remain high when the bus is not active.

Single-Byte Write

In this operation, the master sends an address and two data bytes to the slave device (Figure 9). The following procedure describes the single byte write operation:

The master sends a START condition

The master sends the 7-bit slave address plus a write bit (low)

The addressed slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The master sends the 8-bit register address

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line only if the address is valid (NAK if not)

The master sends 8 data bits

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The master generates a STOP condition

Burst Write

In this operation, the master sends an address and multiple data bytes to the slave device (Figure 10). The slave device automatically increments the register address after each data byte is sent, unless the register being accessed is 0x00, in which case the register address remains the same. The following procedure describes the burst write operation:

The master sends a START condition

The master sends the 7-bit slave address plus a write bit (low)

The addressed slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The master sends the 8-bit register address

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line only if the address is valid (NAK if not)

The master sends 8 data bits

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line

Repeat 6 and 7 N-1 times

The master generates a STOP condition

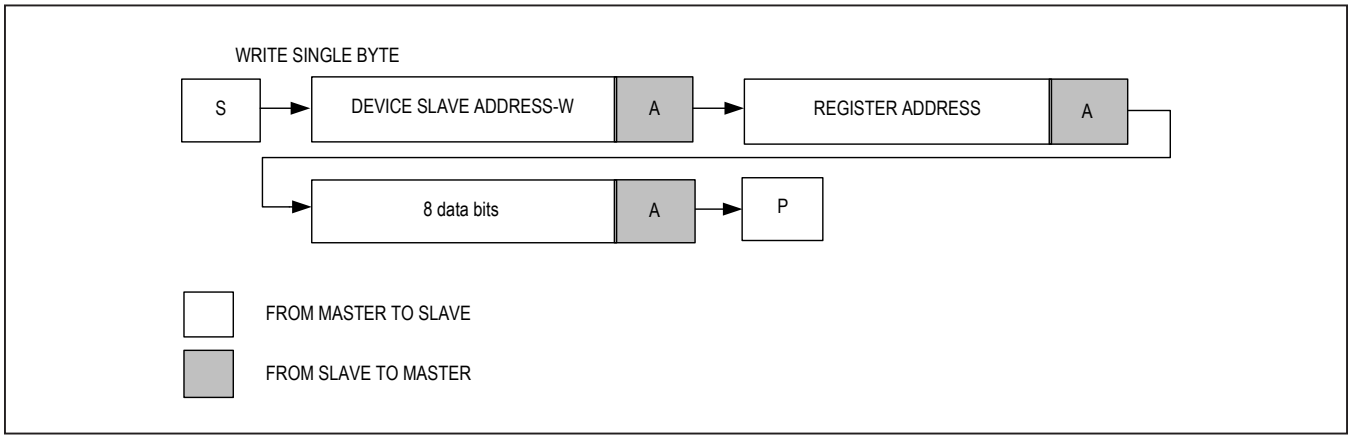


Figure 9. Write Byte Sequence

Single Byte Read

In this operation, the master sends an address plus two data bytes and receives one data byte from the slave device (Figure 11). The following procedure describes the single byte read operation:

The master sends a START condition

The master sends the 7-bit slave address plus a write bit (low)

The addressed slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The master sends the 8-bit register address

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line only if the address is valid (NAK if not)

The master sends a REPEATED START condition

The master sends the 7-bit slave address plus a read bit (high)

The addressed slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The slave sends 8 data bits

The master asserts a NACK on the data line

The master generates a STOP condition

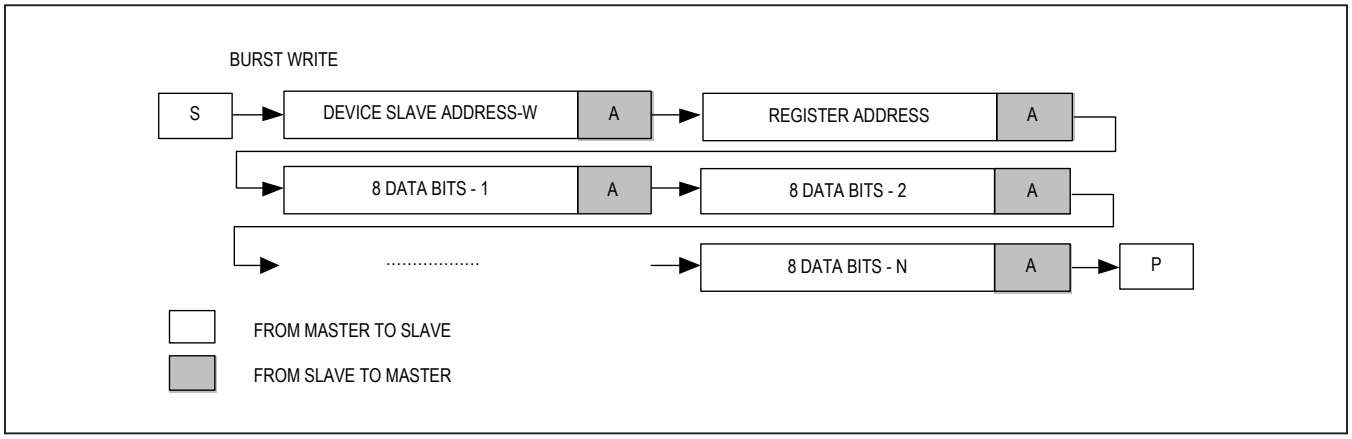


Figure 10. Burst Write Sequence

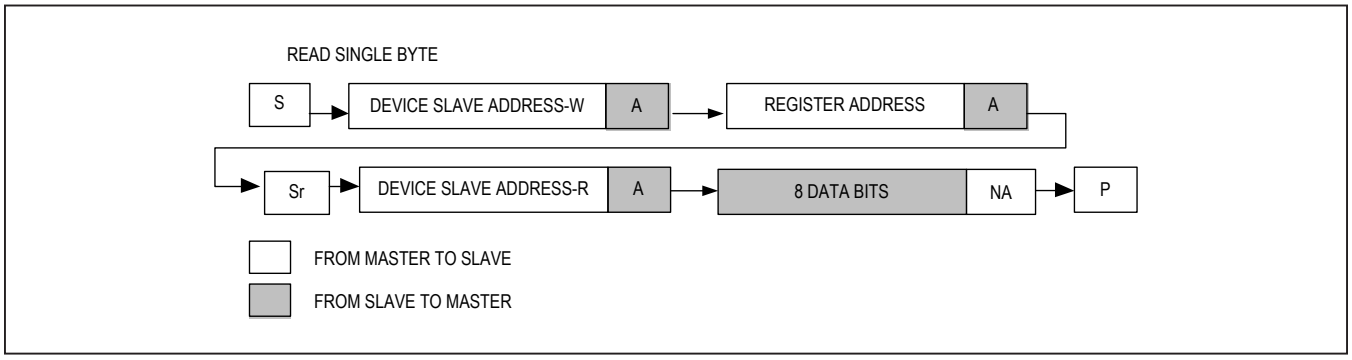


Figure 11. Read Byte Sequence

Burst Read

In this operation, the master sends an address plus two data bytes and receives multiple data bytes from the slave device (Figure 12). The following procedure describes the burst byte read operation:

The master sends a START condition

The master sends the 7-bit slave address plus a write bit (low)

The addressed slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The master sends the 8-bit register address

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line only if the address is valid (NAK if not)

The master sends a REPEATED START condition

The master sends the 7-bit slave address plus a read bit (high)

The slave asserts an ACK on the data line

The slave sends 8 data bits

The master asserts an ACK on the data line

Repeat 9 and 10 N-2 times

The slave sends the last 8 data bits

The master asserts a NACK on the data line

The master generates a STOP condition

Acknowledge Bits

Data transfers are acknowledged with an acknowledge bit (ACK) or a not-acknowledge bit (NACK). Both the master and the MAX20353 generate ACK bits. To generate an ACK, pull SDA low before the rising edge of the ninth clock pulse and hold it low during the high period of the ninth clock pulse (see Figure 13). To generate a NACK, leave SDA high before the rising edge of the ninth clock pulse and leave it high for the duration of the ninth clock pulse. Monitoring for NACK bits allows for detection of unsuccessful data transfers.

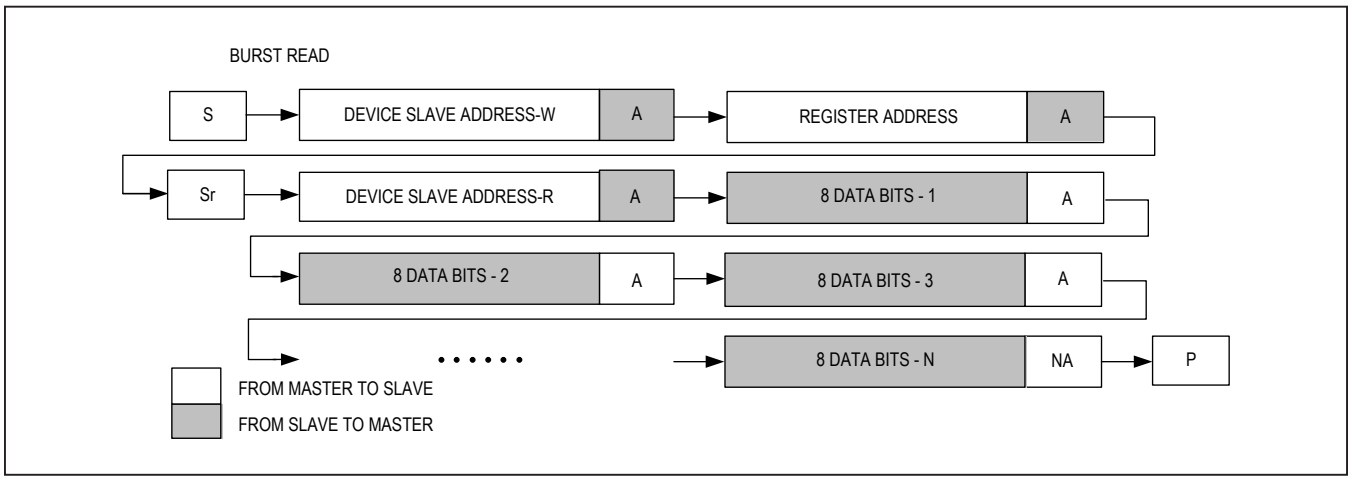


Figure 12. Burst Read Sequence

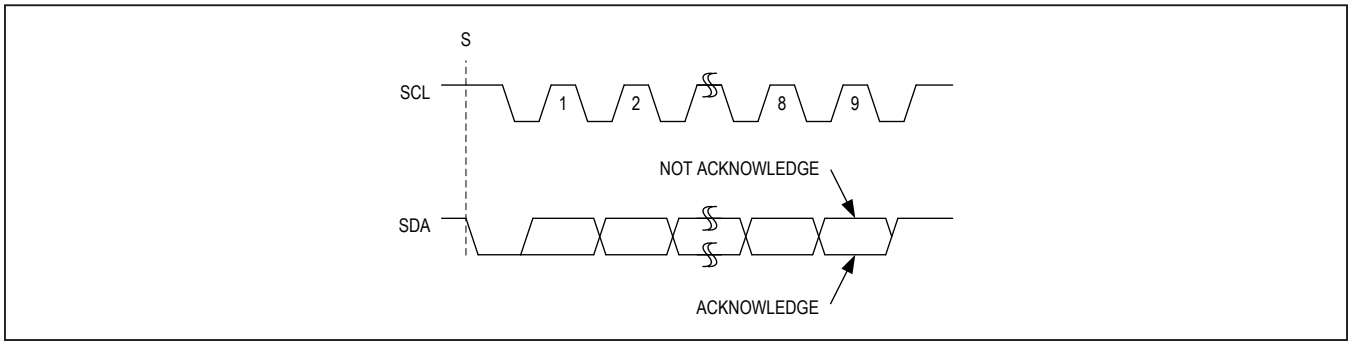


Figure 13. Acknowledge

Application Processor Interface

Several of the MAX20353's functions are controlled by an Application Processor (AP). AP commands read and write configuration settings to the internal registers. Data transfer is handled by the AP controller and is triggered by writes to APCmdOut. There is a 5ms (typ), 9ms (max) latency associated with setting commands. This delay increases if the command requires additional processes such as ADC measurements, haptic autotune, etc. When the transfer is complete, $\overline{INT}$ goes low, APCmdResponseInt (bit seven of direct register Int2 (0x05)) is set, and the controller writes the value of the received opcode to APResponse. Reading the data in APResponse provides verification of the successful execution of an opcode.

AP Write

To set configuration registers, data must first be written to the APDataOut0-5 registers. Tables 54 to 197 detail the functions of each APDataOut_ register for a given opcode. Once APDataOut0-5 contain the configuration bytes, writing an opcode to APCmdOut signals the controller to transfer data to the internal registers. Note that a write opcode only transfers the number of bytes defined by the command. The controller ignores the contents of all extra APDataOut_ registers. See Figure 14 for the structure of an AP write procedure with an APResponse opcode check.

AP Read

To read a configuration register, APCmdOut is set to a read opcode. Read opcodes signal the controller to transfer the internal register contents to the APDataIn0-5 registers. When the transfer is complete, APDataIn0-5 contain the stored configuration settings or operation results and can be read over I²C. Because read opcodes expect no inputs, any data stored in APDataOut0-5 is ignored. Figure 15 illustrates the AP read processes.

AP Launch

Certain commands trigger additional functions in the MAX20353. These commands, such as ADC_Measure_Launch (opcode 0x53) and HPT_Autotune (opcode 0xAC), can require additional elaboration time for taking measurements and computing the result. When the process is complete, results may be read from APDataIn0-5 as in normal AP Read commands.

Write-Protected Commands and Fields

If the factory configured bit WriteProtect is enabled, the AP commands InputCurrent_Config_Write (0x10), Charger_Config_Write (0x14), and Charger_ControlWrite (0x1A) are not accessible. If the application processor issues a request to one of these commands, the device will respond with the SysError code MA_SYSERROR_APCMD_WRITEPROTECT.

A settings are also write protected, but it is possible to write these settings using an additional field in the command that contains a password.

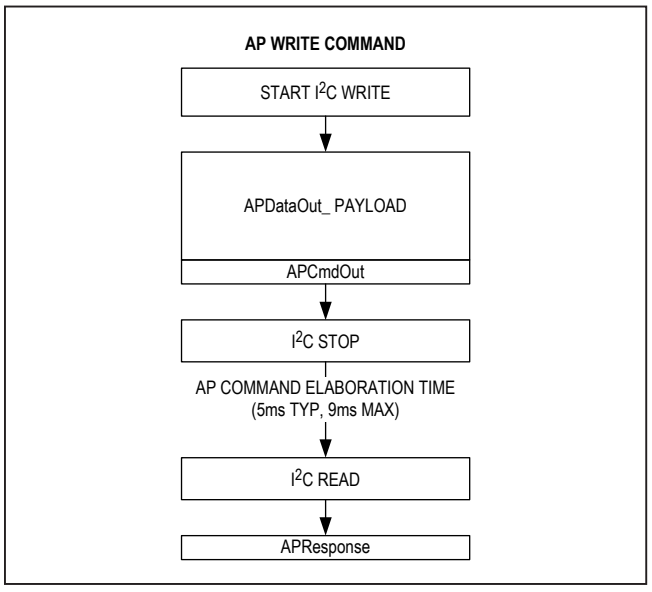


Figure 14. Executing a Write Opcode and Reading the MAX20353 Response

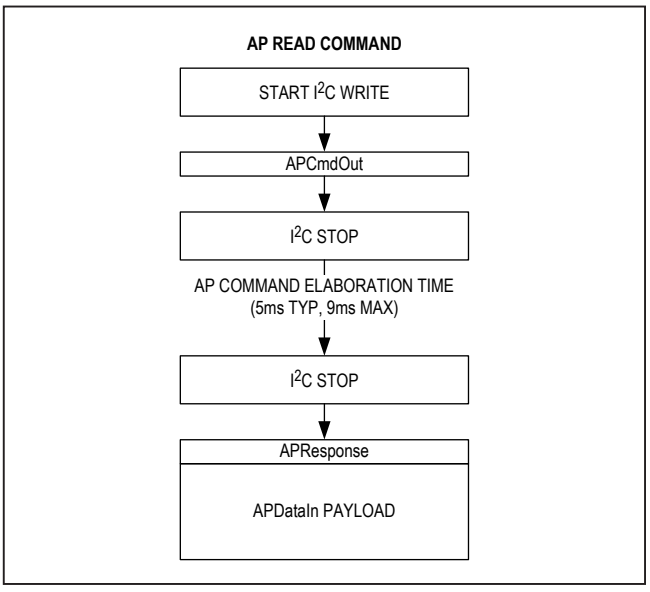


Figure 15. Executing a Read Opcode and Reading the MAX20353 Response

Direct Access I²C Register Map

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	R/W	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
0x00	HardwareID	R	HardwareID[7:0]							
0x01	FirmwareID	R	FirmwareID[7:0]							
0x03	Int0	COR	ThmStatInt	ChgStatInt	ILimInt	UsbOVPInt	UsbOkInt	ChgThmSdInt	ThmRegInt	ChgTmoInt
0x04	Int1	COR	ThmSDInt	BstFltInt	ThmBuck2Int	ThmBuck1Int	UVLOLDO2Int	UVLOLDO1Int	ThmLDO2Int	ThmLDO1Int
0x05	Int2	COR	APCmdRespInt	SysErrInt	—	LRALockInt	LRAActInt	BBstThmInt	SysBatLimInt	ChgSysLimInt
0x06	Status0	R	—	—	ThmStat[2:0]			ChgStat[2:0]		
0x07	Status1	R	—	—	ILim	UsbOVP	UsbOk	ChgJEITASD	ChgJEITAReg	ChgTmo
0x08	Status2	R	ThmSD	BstFlt	ThmBuck2	ThmBuck1	UVLOLDO2	UVLOLDO1	ThmLDO2	ThmLDO1
0x09	Status3	R	ApCmdResp	SysErr	—	LRALock	LRAAct	BBstThm	SysBatLim	ChgSysLim
0x0B	SystemError	R	SystemError[7:0]							
0x0C	IntMask0	R/W	ThmStatIntM	ChgStatIntM	ILimIntM	UsbOVPIntM	UsbOkIntM	ChgJEITA SDIntM	ChgJEITA RegIntM	ChgTmoIntM
0x0D	IntMask1	R/W	ThmSdIntM	BstFltIntM	ThmBuck2IntM	ThmBuck1IntM	UVLOLDO2IntM	UVLOLDO1IntM	ThmLDO2IntM	ThmLDO1IntM
0x0E	IntMask2	R/W	ApCmdRespIntM	SysErrIntM	—	LRALockIntM	LRAActIntM	BBstThmIntM	SysBatLimIntM	ChgSysLimIntM
0x0F	APDataOut0	R/W	APDataOut0[7:0]							
0x10	APDataOut1	R/W	APDataOut1[7:0]							
0x11	APDataOut2	R/W	APDataOut2[7:0]							
0x12	APDataOut3	R/W	APDataOut3[7:0]							
0x13	APDataOut4	R/W	APDataOut4[7:0]							
0x14	APDataOut5	R/W	APDataOut5[7:0]							
0x15	APDataOut6	R/W	APDataOut6[7:0]							
0x17	APCmdOut	R/W	APCmdOut[7:0]							
0x18	APResponse	R	APResponse[7:0]							
0x19	APDataIn0	R	APDataIn0[7:0]							
0x1A	APDataIn1	R	APDataIn1[7:0]							
0x1B	APDataIn2	R	APDataIn2[7:0]							
0x1C	APDataIn3	R	APDataIn3[7:0]							
0x1D	APDataIn4	R	APDataIn4[7:0]							
0x1E	APDataIn5	R	APDataIn5[7:0]							
0x1F	Buck1I2CDVS	R/W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buck1DVSEn
0x20	LDODirect	R/W	—	—	—	—	—	—	LDO2DirEn	LDO1DirEn
0x21	MPCDirectWrite	R/W	—	—	—	MPC4Write	MPC3Write	MPC2Write	MPC1Write	MPC0Write

Direct Access I²C Register Map (continued)

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	R/W	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
0x22	MPCDirectRead	R	—	—	—	MPC4Read	MPC3Read	MPC2Read	MPC1Read	MPC0Read
0x23	DVSVlt1	R/W	—	—	Buck1DVSVSet1[5:0]					
0x24	DVSVlt2	R/W	—	—	Buck1DVSVSet2[5:0]					
0x25	DVSVlt3	R/W	—	—	Buck1DVSVSet3[5:0]					
0x26	ActBrkCfg0	R/W	—	—	—	—	—	AutoBrkPeak Meas	AutoBrkFltrSat Stop	AutoBrkDis
0x27	ActBrkCfg1	R/W	AutoBrkMeasWdw[3:0]				AutoBrkMeasTh[1:0]		AutoBrkMeasEnd[1:0]	
0x28	HptRAMAddr	R/W	HptRAMAdd[7:0]							
0x29	HptRAMDataH	R/W	nLSx[1:0]		AmpSign	Amp[6:2]				
0x2A	HptRAMDataM	R/W	Amp[1:0]		Dur[4:0]					Wait[4]
0x2B	HptRAMDataL	R/W	Wait[3:0]				Rpt[3:0]			
0x2C	LEDStepDirect	R/W	LED2Open	LED1Open	LED0Open	—	LDO1_MPC2CNT	LDO1_MPC2CNF		LEDIStep[1:0]
0x2D	LED0Direct	R/W	LED0En[2:0]			LED0ISet[4:0]				
0x2E	LED1Direct	R/W	LED1En[2:0]			LED1ISet[4:0]				
0x2F	LED2Direct	R/W	LED2En[2:0]			LED2ISet[4:0]				
0x30	HptDirect0	R/W	—	—	—	—	—	HptOffImp	HptThmProtDis	HptOCProtDis
0x31	HptDirect1	R/W	HptExtTrig	HptRamEn	HptDrvEn	HptDrvMode[4:0]				
0x32	HptRTI2CAmp	R/W	HptRTI2CSign	HptRTI2CAmp [6:0]						
0x33	HptPatRAMAddr	R/W	HptPatRAMAddr[7:0]							

Direct Access I²C Register Descriptions

Table 5. HardwareID Register (0x00)

ADDRESS:	0x00							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	HardwareID[7:0]							
HardwareID [7:0]	HardwareID[7:0] bits show information about the hardware revision of the MAX20353							

Table 6. FirmwareID Register (0x01)

ADDRESS:	0x01							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	FirmwareID[7:0]							
FirmwareID [7:0]	FirmwareID[7:0] bits show information about the firmware revision of the MAX20353							

Interrupt Registers

Table 7. Int0 Register (0x03)

ADDRESS:	0x03							
MODE:	Clear On Read							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	ThmStatInt	ChgStatInt	ILimInt	UsbOVPInt	UsbOkInt	ChgThmSDInt	ThmRegInt	ChgTmoInt
ThmStatInt	Change in ThmStat caused interrupt.							
ChgStatInt	Change in ChgStat caused interrupt, or first detection complete after POR.							
ILimInt	Input current limit caused interrupt.							
UsbOVPInt	Change in USBOVP caused interrupt.							
UsbOkInt	Change in USBOk caused interrupt. Note: Registers written using opcodes 0x10, 0x14, 0x16, 0x18, 0x1A, and 0x1C are reset on charger insertion. After receiving a UsbOk interrupt, wait 10ms before writing any data using these opcodes. Failure to wait 10ms may result in the data being overwritten to the default.							
ChgThmSDInt	Change in ChgThmSD caused interrupt.							
ThmRegInt	Change in ChgThmReg caused interrupt.							
ChgTmoInt	Change in ChgTmoInt caused interrupt.							

Table 8. Int1 Register (0x04)

ADDRESS:	0x04							
MODE:	Clear On Read							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	ThmSDInt	BstFltInt	ThmBuck2Int	ThmBuck1Int	UVLOLDO2Int	UVLOLDO1Int	ThmLDO2Int	ThmLDO1Int
ThmSDInt	Change in ThmSD caused interrupt.							
BstFltInt	Change in BstFlt caused interrupt.							
ThmBuck2Int	Change in ThmBuck2 caused interrupt							
ThmBuck1Int	Change in ThmBuck1 caused interrupt.							
UVLOLDO2Int	Change in UVLOLDO2 caused interrupt.							
UVLOLDO1Int	Change in UVLOLDO1 caused interrupt.							
ThmLDO2Int	Change in ThmLDO2 caused interrupt.							
ThmLDO1Int	Change in ThmLDO1 caused interrupt.							

Table 9. Int2 Register (0x05)

ADDRESS:	0x05							
MODE:	Clear On Read							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APCmdResp Int	SysErrInt	—	LRALockInt	LRAActInt	BBstThmInt	SysBatLimInt	ChgSysLimInt
APCmdRespInt	AP Command Response Interrupt 0 = No new data available in APDataIn registers. 1 = New data available in APDataIn registers.							
SysErrInt	System Error Interrupt 0 = No new error 1 = New Asynchronous System Error							
LRALockInt	LRA Lock Interrupt Change in LRALock caused interrupt.							
LRAActInt	Change in LRAAct caused interrupt.							
BBstThmInt	Change in BBstThm caused interrupt.							
SysBatLimInt	Change in SysBatLim caused interrupt.							
ChgSysLimInt	Change in ChgSysLim caused interrupt.							

Status Registers

Table 10. Status0 Register (0x06)

ADDRESS:	0x06							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	ThmStat[2:0]			ChgStat[2:0]		
ThmStat[2:0]	Status of Thermistor Monitoring 000 = T < T1 001 = T1 < T < T2 010 = T2 < T < T3 011 = T3 < T < T4 100 = T > T4 101 = No thermistor detected/THM high due to external pull-up 110 = NTC input disabled via ThmEn 111 = Automatic monitoring disabled because CHGIN is not present. THM can still be measured by ADC_Measure_Launch							
ChgStat[2:0]	Status of Charger Mode 000 = Charger off 001 = Charging suspended due to temperature (see battery charger state diagram) 010 = Pre-charge in progress 011 = Fast-charge constant current mode in progress 100 = Fast-charge constant voltage mode in progress 101 = Maintain charge in progress 110 = Maintain charger timer done 111 = Charger fault condition (see battery charger state diagram)							

Table 11. Status1 Register (0x07)

ADDRESS:	0x07							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	ILim	UsbOVP	UsbOk	ChgJEITA SD	ChgJEITA Reg	ChgTmo
ILim	CHGIN Input Current Limit 0 = CHGIN input current below limit 1 = CHGIN input current limit active							
UsbOVP	Status of CHGIN OVP 0 = CHGIN overvoltage not detected 1 = CHGIN overvoltage detected							
UsbOk	Status of CHGIN Input 0 = CHGIN Input not present or outside of valid range 1 = CHGIN Input present and valid							
ChgJEITASD	Status of Thermal Shutdown 0 = Charger in normal operating mode 1 = Charger is in thermal shutdown							
ChgJEITAReg	Status of Thermal Regulation 0 = Charger is functioning normally, or disabled 1 = Charger is running in thermal regulation mode and charging current is being actively reduced according to JEITA settings							
ChgTmo	Status of Time-Out Condition 0 = Charger is running normally, or disabled 1 = Charger has reached a time-out condition							

Table 12. Status2 Register (0x08)

ADDRESS:	0x08							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	ThmSD	BstFlt	ThmBuck2	ThmBuck1	UVLOLDO2	UVLOLDO1	ThmLDO2	ThmLDO1
ThmSD	0 = Device operating normally 1 = Device in thermal shutdown							
BstFlt	0 = HV Boost operating normally 1 = HV Boost in fault mode due to overcurrent or thermal shutdown							
ThmBuck2	0 = Buck2 operating normally 1 = Buck2 in thermal shutdown							
ThmBuck1	0 = Buck1 operating normally 1 = Buck1 in thermal shutdown							
UVLOLDO2	0 = LDO2 operating normally 1 = LDO2 UVLO active							
UVLOLDO1	0 = LDO1 operating normally 1 = LDO1 UVLO active							
ThmLDO2	0 = LDO2 operating normally 1 = LDO2 in thermal shutdown							
ThmLDO1	0 = LDO1 operating normally 1 = LDO1 in thermal shutdown							

Table 13. Status3 Register (0x09)

ADDRESS:	0x09							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APCmdResp	SysErr	—	LRALock	LRAAact	BBstThm	SysBatLim	ChgSysLim
APCmdResp	AP Command Response Ready 0 = APResponse register is empty 1 = APResponse register contains an opcode							
SysErr	System Error Detect 0 = No system error 1 = System error detected. See SystemError (register 0x0B)							
LRALock	0 = Haptic driver is not active or has not yet locked onto LRA resonant frequency 1 = Haptic driver has locked onto LRA resonant frequency							
LRAAct	0 = LRA driver not active 1 = LRA driver active							
BBstThm	0 = Buck-boost converter operating normally 1 = Buck-boost converter in thermal shutdown							
SysBatLim	0 = Charge current is not being actively reduced to regulate SYS 1 = Charge current actively being reduced to regulate SYS collapse							
ChgSysLim	0 = Input current limit normal 1 = Input current limit being reduced to regulate CHGIN collapse							

Table 14. SystemError Register (0x0B)

ADDRESS:	0x0B							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SystemError[7:0]							
SystemError[7:0]	Last System Error Code: 0x00 - MA_SYSERROR_NONE: No System Error 0x01 - MA_SYSERROR_BOOT: 0x02 - MA_SYSERROR_BOOT_WDT: Restart due to a watchdog event 0x03 - MA_SYSERROR_BOOT_SWRSTREQ: Restart after Hard-Reset procedure 0x04 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_TIMEOUT: Haptic driver disabled after timeout set through HptDrvTmo[5:0] has expired 0x10 - MA_SYSERROR_APCMD_INPROGRESS: Attempt to use an AP command before previous command completed 0x11 - MA_SYSERROR_APCMD_WRITEPROTECT: Attempt to use a write protected command or invalid password 0x12 - MA_SYSERROR_APCMD_UNKNOWN: Attempt to use an undefined command 0x13 - MA_SYSERROR_APCMD_FAIL: AP command failed to execute 0x20 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_DRP_LOW: Haptic driver disabled due to overcurrent condition on the DRP low-side switch 0x21 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_DRP_HIG: Haptic driver disabled due to overcurrent condition on the DRP high-side switch 0x22 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_DRN_LOW: Haptic driver disabled due to overcurrent condition on the DRN low-side switch 0x23 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_DRN_HIG: Haptic driver disabled due to overcurrent condition on the DRN high-side switch 0x24 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_THM_ERR: Haptic driver disabled due to thermal shutdown 0x25 - MA_SYSERROR_HPT_SYS_THR_HIT: Haptic driver disabled due to SYS falling below HptSysUVLO[7:0] threshold							

Interrupt Mask Registers

Table 15. IntMask0 Register (0x0C)

ADDRESS:	0x0C							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	ThmStat IntM	ChgStat IntM	ILimIntM	UsbOVP IntM	UsbOk IntM	ChgJEITASD IntM	ThmJEITA RegIntM	ChgTmo IntM
ThmStatIntM	ThmStatIntM masks the ThmStatInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ChgStatIntM	ChgStatIntM masks the ChgStatInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ILimIntM	ILimIntM masks the ILimInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
UsbOVPIntM	UsbOVPIntM masks the UsbOVPInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
UsbOkIntM	UsbOkIntM masks the UsbOkInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ChgJEITASDIntM	ChgThmSDIntM masks the ChgThmSDInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ChgJEITARegIntM	ThmRegIntM masks the ThmRegInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ChgTmoIntM	ChgTmoIntM masks the ChgTmoInt interrupt in the Int0 register (0x03). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							

Table 16. IntMask1 Register (0x0D)

ADDRESS:	0x0D							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	ThmSd IntM	BstFltIntM	ThmBuck 2IntM	ThmBuck 1IntM	UVLOLDO 2IntM	UVLOLDO 1IntM	ThmLDO 2IntM	ThmLDO 1IntM
ThmSdIntM	ThmSdIntM masks the ThmSdInt interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
BstFltIntM	BstFltIntM masks the BstFltInt interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ThmBuck2IntM	ThmBuck2IntM masks the ThmBuck2Int interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ThmBuck1IntM	Masks the ThmBuck1Int interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
UVLOLDO2IntM	Masks the UVLOLDO2Int interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
UVLOLDO1IntM	Masks the UVLOLDO1Int interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ThmLDO2IntM	Masks the ThmLDO2Int interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ThmLDO1IntM	Masks the ThmLDO1Int interrupt in the Int1 register (0x04). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							

Table 17. IntMask2 Register (0x0E)

ADDRESS:	0x0E							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APCmd RespIntM	SysErr IntM	—	LRALock IntM	LRAAct IntM	BBstThm IntM	SysBatLim IntM	ChgSys LimIntM
APCmdRespIntM	Masks the APCmdRespInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
SysErrIntM	Masks the SysErrInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
LRALockIntM	Masks the LRALockInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
LRAActIntM	Masks the LRAActInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
BBstThmIntM	Masks the BBstThmInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
SysBatLimIntM	Masks the SysBatLimInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							
ChgSysLimIntM	Masks the ChgSysLimInt interrupt in the Int2 register (0x05). 0 = Masked 1 = Not masked							

AP Interface Registers

Table 18. APDataOut0 Register (0x0F)

ADDRESS:	0x0F							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut0[7:0]							
APDataOut0[7:0]	Data register 0 for AP write commands.							

Table 19. APDataOut1 Register (0x10)

ADDRESS:	0x10							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut1[7:0]							
APDataOut1[7:0]	Data register 1 for AP write commands.							

Table 20. APDataOut2 Register (0x11)

ADDRESS:	0x11							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut2[7:0]							
APDataOut2[7:0]	Data register 2 for AP write commands.							

Table 21. APDataOut3 Register (0x12)

ADDRESS:	0x12							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut3[7:0]							
APDataOut3[7:0]	Data register 3 for AP write commands.							

Table 22. APDataOut4 Register (0x13)

ADDRESS:	0x13							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut4[7:0]							
APDataOut4[7:0]	Data register 4 for AP write commands.							

Table 23. APDataOut5 Register (0x14)

ADDRESS:	0x14							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut5[7:0]							
APDataOut5[7:0]	Data register 5 for AP write commands.							

Table 24. APDataOut6 Register (0x15)

ADDRESS:	0x15							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut6[7:0]							
APDataOut6[7:0]	Data register 6 for AP write commands.							

Table 25. APCmdOut Register (0x17)

ADDRESS:	0x17							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APCmdOut[7:0]							
APCmdOut[7:0]	Opcode command register							

Table 26. APResponse Register (0x18)

ADDRESS:	0x18							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APResponse [7:0]							
APResponse[7:0]	AP command response register							

Table 27. APDataIn0 Register (0x19)

ADDRESS:	0x19							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataIn0[7:0]							
APDataIn0[7:0]	Data register 0 for AP read commands.							

Table 28. APDataIn1 Register (0x1A)

ADDRESS:	0x1A							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataIn1[7:0]							
APDataIn1[7:0]	Data register 1 for AP read commands.							

Table 29. APDataIn2 Register (0x1B)

ADDRESS:	0x1B							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataIn2[7:0]							
APDataIn2[7:0]	Data register 2 for AP read commands.							

Table 30. APDataIn3 Register (0x1C)

ADDRESS:	0x1C							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataIn3[7:0]							
APDataIn3[7:0]	Data register 3 for AP read commands.							

Table 31. APDataIn4 Register (0x1D)

ADDRESS:	0x1D							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataOut4[7:0]							
APDataOut4[7:0]	Data register 4 for AP write commands.							

Table 32. APDataIn5 Register (0x1E)

ADDRESS:	0x1E							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	APDataIn5[7:0]							
APDataIn5[7:0]	Data register 5 for AP read commands.							

Buck1 DVS Registers

Table 33. Buck1I2CDVS Register (0x1F)

ADDRESS:	0x1F							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buck1DVS En
Buck1DVSEn	Buck1 Alternate Output Voltage Setting 1 Sets the Buck1 voltage when MPC1 = 0 and MPC0 = 1. 0.700V to 2.275V, linear scale, increments of 25mV. 000000 = 0.700V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V							

LDO Direct Register

Table 34. LDODirect Register (0x20)

ADDRESS:	0x20							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	—	—	—	—	LDO2Dir En	LDO1Dir En
LDO2DirEn	LDO2 Direct Enable. Valid only if LDO2En = 11 0 = LDO2 Off 1 = LDO2 On							
LDO1DirEn	LDO1 Direct Enable Valid only if LDO1En = 11 0 = LDO1 Off 1 = LDO1 On							

MPC Direct Registers

Table 35. MPCDirectWrite Register (0x21)

ADDRESS:	0x21							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	—	MPC4Write	MPC3Write	MPC2Write	MPC1Write	MPC0Write
MPC4Write	MPC4 Direct Write (returns 0 if MPC is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1)) 0 = set MPC4 low 1 = set MPC4 high							
MPC3Write	MPC3 Direct Write (returns 0 if MPC is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1)) 0 = set MPC3 low 1 = set MPC3 high							
MPC2Write	MPC2 Direct Write (returns 0 if MPC is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1)) 0 = set MPC2 low 1 = set MPC2 high							
MPC1Write	MPC1 Direct Write (returns 0 if MPC is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1)) 0 = set MPC1 low 1 = set MPC1 high							
MPC0Write	MPC0 Direct Write (returns 0 if MPC is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1)) 0 = set MPC0 low 1 = set MPC0 high							

Table 36. MPCDirectRead Register (0x22)

ADDRESS:	0x22							
MODE:	Read Only							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	—	MPC4Read	MPC3Read	MPC2Read	MPC1Read	MPC0Read
MPC4Read	MPC4 Direct Readback 0 = MPC4 is low 1 = MPC4 is high							
MPC3Read	MPC3 Direct Readback 0 = MPC3 is low 1 = MPC3 is high							
MPC2Read	MPC2 Direct Readback 0 = MPC2 is low 1 = MPC2 is high							
MPC1Read	MPC1 Direct Readback 0 = MPC1 is low 1 = MPC1 is high							
MPC0Read	MPC0 Direct Readback 0 = MPC0 is low 1 = MPC0 is high							

Table 37. DVSVlt1 Register (0x23)

ADDRESS:	0x23							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	Buck1DVSVSet1[5:0]					
Buck1DVSV Set1[5:0]	Buck1 Alternate Output Voltage Setting 1 Sets the Buck1 voltage when MPC1 = 0 and MPC0 = 1. 0.700V to 2.275V, linear scale, increments of 25mV. 000000 = 0.700V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V							

Table 38. DVSVlt2 Register (0x24)

ADDRESS:	0x24							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	Buck1DVSVSet2[5:0]					
Buck1DVSV Set2[5:0]	Buck1 Alternate Output Voltage Setting 2 Sets the Buck1 voltage when MPC1 = 1 and MPC0 = 0. 0.700V to 2.275V, linear scale, increments of 25mV. 000000 = 0.700V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V							

Table 39. DVSVlt3 Register (0x25)

ADDRESS:	0x25							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	Buck1DVSVSet3[5:0]					
Buck1DVSV Set3[5:0]	Buck1 Alternate Output Voltage Setting 3 Sets the Buck1 voltage when MPC1 = 1 and MPC0 = 1. 0.700V to 2.275V, linear scale, increments of 25mV. 000000 = 0.700V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V							

Haptic Braking Registers

Table 40. AutoBrkCfg0 Register (0x26)

ADDRESS:	0x26							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	—	—	—	AutoBrk PeakMeas	AutoBrkFltr SatStop	AutoBrkDis
AutoBrkPeak Meas	BEMF Amplitude Detection Sample Points Determines if two or four BEMF sample points are used during automatic braking. 0 = Four sample points are used to measure the BEMF amplitude 1 = Two sample points are used to measure the BEMF amplitude							
AutoBrkFltrSat Stop	BEMF Zero Crossing Comparator Counter Saturation If enabled, the automatic braking function exits when the counter on the zero crossing comparator is saturated during a braking window within one of the BrkCyc[4:0] half periods. 0 = Do not exit braking when the zero crossing comparator counter is saturated 1 = Exit braking when the zero crossing comparator counter is saturated							
AutoBrkDis	Automatic Braking Disable 0 = Automatic braking enabled 1 = Automatic braking disabled							

Table 41. AutoBrkCfg1 Register (0x27)

ADDRESS:	0x27							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	AutoBrkMeasWdw [3:0]				AutoBrkMeasTh [1:0]		AutoBrkMeasEnd [1:0]	
AutoBrkMeas Wdw [3:0]	BEMF Amplitude Detection Window Duration of BEMF amplitude measurement window during automatic braking. LSB = 128/25.6MHz							
AutoBrkMeas Th [1:0]	BEMF Amplitude Detection Threshold Threshold for BEMF absolute amplitude measurement during automatic braking. 00 = 2.5mV 01 = 5.0mV 10 = 7.5mV 11 = 10.0mV							
AutoBrkMeas End[1:0]	BEMF Amplitude Detection End Counter Sets the number of consecutive BEMF amplitude detections in which the absolute amplitude of the BEMF must be less than AutoBrkMeasTh[1:0] for more than half of AutoBrkMeasWdw[3:0] in order to stop automatic braking. 00 = 1 01 = 2 10 = 3 11 = 4							

Haptic RAM Registers

Table 42. HptRAMAddr Register (0x28)

ADDRESS:	0x28							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	HptRAMAdd[7:0]							
HptRAMAdd[7:0]	RAM address to which haptic pattern data in registers 0x29, 0x2A, 0x2B will be written.							

Table 43. HptRAMDataH Register (0x29)

ADDRESS:	0x29							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	nLSx[1:0]		AmpSign	Amp[6:2]				

Table 44. HptRAMDataM Register (0x2A)

ADDRESS:	0x2A							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	Amp[1:0]		Dur[4:0]					Wait[4]

Table 45. HptRAMDataL Register (0x2B)

ADDRESS:	0x2B							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	Wait[3:0]				Rpt[3:0]			

LED Direct Registers

Table 46. LEDStepDirect Register (0x2C)

ADDRESS:	0x2C							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	LED2Open	LED1Open	LED0Open	—	LDO1_ MPC2CNT	LDO1_ MPC2CNF	LEDIStep[1:0]	
LED2Open	LED2 Open detection (Read only) 0 = $V_{LED2} > V_{LED_DET}$ 1 = $V_{LED2} \le V_{LED_DET}$ or LED2 disabled							
LED1Open	LED1 Open detection (Read only) 0 = $V_{LED1} > V_{LED_DET}$ 1 = $V_{LED1} \le V_{LED_DET}$ or LED1 disabled							
LED0Open	LED0 Open detection (Read only) 0 = $V_{LED0} > V_{LED_DET}$ 1 = $V_{LED0} \le V_{LED_DET}$ or LED0 disabled							
LDO1_ MPC2CNT	LDO1/MPC2 Control Bit Enables the LDO1_MPC2CNF functionality for LDO1. 0 = MPC2 has no effect on LDO1 1 = LDO1_MPC2CNF is valid and MPC2 function is enabled.							
LDO1_ MPC2CNF	LDO1/MPC2 Configuration Bit Sets the effect of MPC2 on LDO1 when LDO1_MPC2CNT = 1. 0 = MPC2 controls LDO/SW mode of LDO1 (MPC2 Low = LDO mode, MPC2 High = SW mode). 1 = MPC2 controls LDO1 Enable (MPC2 Low = LDO1 disabled, MPC2 High = LDO1 enabled in SW mode).							
LEDIStep[1:0]	LED Direct Current Step Register 00 = 0.6mA 01 = 1.0mA 10 = 1.2mA 11 = RESERVED							

Table 47. LED0Direct Register (0x2D)

ADDRESS:	0x2D							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	LED0En[2:0]			LED0ISet[4:0]				
LED0En[2:0]	LED0 Driver Enable 000 = Off 001 = LED0 On 010 = Controlled by internal charger status signal 011 = Controlled by MPC0 100 = Controlled by MPC1 101 = Controlled by MPC2 110 = Controlled by MPC3 111 = Controlled by MPC4							
LED0ISet[4:0]	LED0 Direct Step Count LED0 current in mA is given by (LED0ISet[4:0] + 1) x LEDIStep[1:0] 0x00 = 0.6mA/1.0mA/1.2mA 0x01 = 1.2mA/2.0mA/2.4mA … 0x18 = 15mA/25mA/30mA							

Table 48. LED1Direct Register (0x2E)

ADDRESS:	0x2E							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	LED1En[2:0]			LED1ISet[4:0]				
LED1En[2:0]	LED1 Driver Enable 000 = Off 001 = LED1 On 010 = Controlled by internal charger status signal 011 = Controlled by MPC0 100 = Controlled by MPC1 101 = Controlled by MPC2 110 = Controlled by MPC3 111 = Controlled by MPC4							
LED1ISet[4:0]	LED1 Direct Step Count LED1 current in mA is given by (LED1ISet[4:0] + 1) x LEDIStep[1:0] 0x00 = 0.6mA/1.0mA/1.2mA 0x01 = 1.2mA/2.0mA/2.4mA … 0x18 = 15mA/25mA/30mA							

Table 49. LED2Direct Register (0x2F)

ADDRESS:	0x2F							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	LED2En[2:0]			LED2ISet[4:0]				
LED2En[2:0]	LED2 Driver Enable 000 = Off 001 = LED2 On 010 = Controlled by internal charger status signal 011 = Controlled by MPC0 100 = Controlled by MPC1 101 = Controlled by MPC2 110 = Controlled by MPC3 111 = Controlled by MPC4							
LED2ISet[4:0]	LED2 Direct Step Count LED2 current in mA is given by (LED2ISet[4:0] + 1) x LEDIStep[1:0] 0x00 = 0.6mA/1.0mA/1.2mA 0x01 = 1.2mA/2.0mA/2.4mA … 0x18 = 15mA/25mA/30mA							

Haptic Direct Registers

Table 50. HptDirect0 Register (0x30)

ADDRESS:	0x30							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	—	—	—	—	—	HptOffImp	HptThmProtDis	HptOCProtDis
HptOffImp	Haptic Driver Output Off State Impedance 0 = When haptic driver is disabled, outputs are strongly shorted to GND through low-side driver FETs. 1 = When haptic driver is disabled, outputs are shorted to GND with 15kΩ pull-down.							
HptThmProtDis	Haptic Driver Thermal Protection Disable If HptThmProtDis = 0 and the haptic driver shuts down due to an over temperature condition, SystemError[7:0] = 0x24 is issued and HptLock = 1. See Opcode 0xA8 for restarting the haptic driver 0 = Thermal protection enabled. Haptic driver will shut down if $T_J \geq 150°C$ (typ) 1 = Thermal protection disabled.							
HptOCProtDis	Haptic Driver Overcurrent Protection Disable If HptOCProtDis = 0 and the haptic driver shuts down due to an overcurrent condition, SystemError[7:0] will equal to one of four codes (0x20-0x23) is issued and HptLock = 1. See Opcode 0xA8 for restarting the haptic driver 0 = Overcurrent protection enabled. Haptic driver will shut down if current exceeds 1A (typ) 1 = Overcurrent protection disabled.							

Table 51. HptDirect1 Register (0x31)

ADDRESS:	0x31							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	HptExtTrig	HptRamEn	HptDrvEn	HptDrvMode[4:0]				
HptExtTrig	Haptic driver external trigger pattern for ETRG and RAMHPI driver mode (HptDrvMode = 01100, 10010, respectively). 0 = No pattern triggered. 1 = Vibration triggered							
HptRamEn	Haptic RAM Block Enable 0 = RAM disabled. 1 = RAM enabled.							
HptDrvEn	Haptic Driver Enable In all modes, the haptic driver must be enabled at the same time or before providing the desired mode in HptDrvMod[4:0]. The HptDrvEn bit must remain set during the vibration. Once vibration finishes, HptDrvMod[4:0] must be set to “00000” before the haptic driver may be disabled via HptDrvEn = 0 for power savings. 0 = Haptic driver block disabled. 1 = Haptic driver block enabled.							
HptDrvMode [4:0]	Haptic Driver Mode Selection 00000 = Disable haptic driver 00001 = Enable PPWM0 mode and provide amplitude based on PWM duty cycle on MPC0 00010 = Enable PPWM1 mode and provide amplitude based on PWM duty cycle on MPC1 00011 = Enable PPWM2 mode and provide amplitude based on PWM duty cycle on MPC2 00100 = Enable PPWM3 mode and provide amplitude based on PWM duty cycle on MPC3 00101 = Enable PPWM4 mode and provide amplitude based on PWM duty cycle on MPC4 00110 = Enable RTI2C mode and provide current output amplitude based on the contents of HptRTI2CAmp(0x32) 00111 = Enable ETRG0 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC0 to start vibration (See “ETRG Mode” section for details) 01000 = Enable ETRG1 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC1 to start vibration (See “ETRG Mode” section for details) 01001 = Enable ETRG2 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC2 to start vibration (See “ETRG Mode” section for details) 01010 = Enable ETRG3 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC3 to start vibration (See “ETRG Mode” section for details) 01011 = Enable ETRG4 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC4 to start vibration (See “ETRG Mode” section for details) 01100 = Enable ETRGI mode via I2C. Set HptExtTrg(0x31[7]) bit to start vibration (See “ETRG Mode” section for details) 01101 = Enable RAMHP0 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC0 to start vibration (See “RAMHP Mode” section for details) 01110 = Enable RAMHP1 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC1 to start vibration (See “RAMHP Mode” section for details) 01111 = Enable RAMHP2 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC2 to start vibration (See “RAMHP Mode” section for details) 10000 = Enable RAMHP3 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC3 to start vibration (See “RAMHP Mode” section for details) 10001 = Enable RAMHP4 mode. Provide a pulse on MPC4 to start vibration (See “RAMHP Mode” section for details) 10010 = Enable RAMHPI mode via I2C. Set HptExtTrg(0x31[7]) bit to start vibration (See “RAMHP Mode” section for details)							

Table 52. HptRTI2CAmp Register (0x32)

ADDRESS:	0x32							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	HptRTI2C Sign	HptRTI2CAmp[6:0]						
HptRTI2CSign	Sign of haptic pattern amplitude in RTI2C mode (HptDrvMode = 00110)							
HptRTI2Camp [6:0]	Amplitude of haptic pattern in RTI2C mode (HptDrvMode = 00110). LSB = V_{SYS}/128							

Table 53. HptPatRAMAddr Register (0x33)

ADDRESS:	0x33							
MODE:	Read/Write							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	HptPatRAMAddr[7:0]							
HptPatRAMAddr [7:0]	Address of first sample in vibration pattern to be run in RAMHP_ mode (HptDrvMode = 01101, 01111, 10000, 10001, 10010)							

AP Command Register Descriptions

GPIO Config Commands

Table 54. 0x01 – GPIO_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APDataOut0	—	—	—	GPIO0Cmd	GPIO0OD	GPIO0HiZB	GPIO0Res	GPIO0Pup
APDataOut1	—	—	—	GPIO1Cmd	GPIO1OD	GPIO1HiZB	GPIO1Res	GPIO1Pup
APDataOut2	—	—	—	GPIO2Cmd	GPIO2OD	GPIO2HiZB	GPIO2Res	GPIO2Pup
APDataOut3	—	—	—	GPIO3Cmd	GPIO3OD	GPIO3HiZB	GPIO3Res	GPIO3Pup
APDataOut4	—	—	—	GPIO4Cmd	GPIO4OD	GPIO4HiZB	GPIO4Res	GPIO4Pup
GPIO_Cmd	GPIO Output Control Valid only if GPIO_ is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1) 0 = MPC_ output controlled by AP command 1 = MPC_ output controlled by I^2C direct register							
GPIO_OD	GPIO Output Configuration Valid only if GPIO_ is configured as output (GPIO_HiZB = 1) 0 = MPC_ is push-pull connected to BK2OUT 1 = MPC_ is open drain							
GPIO_HiZB	GPIO Direction 0 = MPC_ is Hi-Z. Input buffer enabled 1 = MPC_ is not Hi-Z. Output buffer enabled							
GPIO_Res	GPIO Resistor Presence Valid only if GPIO_ is configured as input (GPIO_HiZB = 0) 0 = Resistor not connected to MPC_ 1 = Resistor connected to MPC_							
GPIO_Pup	GPIO Resistor Configuration Valid only if there is a resistor on GPIO_ (GPIO_Res = 1) 0 = Pulldown connected to MPC_ 1 = Pullup to V_{CCINT} connected MCP_							

Table 55. GPIO_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 56. 0x02 – GPIO_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x02)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 57. GPIO_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x02)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
APDataIn0	—	—	—	GPIO0Cmd	GPIO0OD	GPIO0HiZB	GPIO0Res	GPIO0Pup
APDataIn1	—	—	—	GPIO1Cmd	GPIO1OD	GPIO1HiZB	GPIO1Res	GPIO1Pup
APDataIn2	—	—	—	GPIO2Cmd	GPIO2OD	GPIO2HiZB	GPIO2Res	GPIO2Pup
APDataIn3	—	—	—	GPIO3Cmd	GPIO3OD	GPIO3HiZB	GPIO3Res	GPIO3Pup
APDataIn4	—	—	—	GPIO4Cmd	GPIO4OD	GPIO4HiZB	GPIO4Res	GPIO4Pup

Table 58. 0x03 – GPIO_Control_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x03)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
APDataOut0	—	—	—	GPIO4Out	GPIO3Out	GPIO2Out	GPIO1Out	GPIO0Out
GPIO_Out	Valid only if GPIO_ is configured as output driven by AP Command (GPIO_Cmd = 0) 0 = Set GPIO_ LOW 1 = Set GPIO_ HIGH (if GPIO_OD = 0)/Hi-Z (if GPIO_OD = 1)							

Table 59. GPIO_Control_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x03)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 60. 0x04 – GPIO_Control_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x04)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 61. GPIO_Control_Read Response

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APResponse (0x04)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
APDataIn0	—	—	—	GPIO4Out	GPIO3Out	GPIO2Out	GPIO1Out	GPIO0Out
APDataIn1	—	—	—	GPIO4Stat	GPIO3Stat	GPIO2Stat	GPIO1Stat	GPIO0Stat
GPIO_Stat	GPIO State 0 = GPIO_ LOW 1 = GPIO_ HIGH (if GPIO_Od = 0) / Hi-Z (if GPIO_Od = 1)							

Table 62. 0x06 – MPC_Config_Write

MODE		Write							
BIT		**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x06)		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
APDataOut0	**MPC0**	BBstMPC En	SFOUTM PCEn	CPMP CEn	LDO2MP CEn	LDO1MP CEn	Buck2MP CEn	**Buck1MP CEn**	BstMP CEn
APDataOut1	**MPC1**	BBstMPC En	SFOUTM PCEn	CPMP CEn	LDO2MP CEn	LDO1MP CEn	**Buck2MP CEn**	Buck1MP CEn	BstMP CEn
APDataOut2	**MPC2**	BBstMPC En	SFOUTM PCEn	CPMP CEn	LDO2MP CEn	**LDO1MP CEn**	Buck2MP CEn	Buck1MP CEn	BstMP CEn
APDataOut3	**MPC3**	BBstMPC En	SFOUTM PCEn	CPMP CEn	**LDO2MP CEn**	LDO1MP CEn	Buck2MP CEn	Buck1MP CEn	BstMP CEn
APDataOut4	**MPC4**	**BBstMPC En**	**SFOUTM PCEn**	**CPMP CEn**	LDO2MP CEn	LDO1MP CEn	Buck2MP CEn	Buck1MP CEn	**BstMP CEn**
Shaded fields are defaulted to 1 if the corresponding resources contain the following OTP setting: XXXSeq = 111 (controlled by BstEn after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control) XXXEn = 10 (MPC registers control)									

Table 62. 0x06 – MPC_Config_Write (continued)

BBstMPCEn	Buck-Boost Enable Configuration Effective only when BBstSeq = 111 and BBstEn = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on Buck-boost 1 = Buck-boost enabled when MPC_ is high
SFOUTMPCEn	SFOUT LDO Enable Configuration Effective only when SFOUTEn = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on SFOUT LDO 1 = SFOUT LDO enabled when CHGIN is present and MPC_ is high
CPMPCEn	Charge Pump Enable Configuration Effective only when CPSeq = 111 and CPEn = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on Charge Pump 1 = Charge Pump enabled when MPC_ is high
LDO2MPCEn	LDO2 Enable Configuration Effective only when LDO2Seq = 111 and LDO2En = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on LDO2 1 = LDO2 enabled when MPC_ is high
LDO1MPCEn	LDO1 Enable Configuration Effective only when LDO1Seq = 111 and LDO1En = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on LDO1 1 = LDO1 enabled when MPC_ is high
Buck2MPCEn	Buck2 Enable Configuration Effective only when Buck2Seq = 111 and Buck2En = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on Buck2 1 = Buck2 enabled when MPC_ is high
Buck1MPCEn	Buck1 Enable Configuration Effective only when Buck1Seq = 111 and Buck1En = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on Buck1 1 = Buck1 enabled when MPC_ is high
BstMPCEn	Boost Enable Configuration Effective only when BstSeq = 111 and BstEn = 10 0 = MPC_ has no effect on Boost 1 = Boost enabled when MPC_ is high

Table 63. MPC_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x06)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Table 64. 0x07 – MPC_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0x07)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Table 65. MPC_Config_Read Response

BIT		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x07)		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
APDataIn0	MPC0	BBstMPCEn	SFOUTMPCEn	CPMPCEn	LDO2MPCEn	LDO1MPCEn	Buck2MPCEn	Buck1MPCEn	BstMPCEn
APDataIn1	MPC1	BBstMPCEn	SFOUTMPCEn	CPMPCEn	LDO2MPCEn	LDO1MPCEn	Buck2MPCEn	Buck1MPCEn	BstMPCEn
APDataIn2	MPC2	BBstMPCEn	SFOUTMPCEn	CPMPCEn	LDO2MPCEn	LDO1MPCEn	Buck2MPCEn	Buck1MPCEn	BstMPCEn
APDataIn3	MPC3	BBstMPCEn	SFOUTMPCEn	CPMPCEn	LDO2MPCEn	LDO1MPCEn	Buck2MPCEn	Buck1MPCEn	BstMPCEn
APDataIn4	MPC4	BBstMPCEn	SFOUTMPCEn	CPMPCEn	LDO2MPCEn	LDO1MPCEn	Buck2MPCEn	Buck1MPCEn	BstMPCEn

Input Current Limit Commands

Note: Registers written using opcodes 0x10, 0x14, 0x16, 0x18, 0x1A, and 0x1C are reset on charger insertion. After receiving a UsbOk interrupt, wait 10ms before writing any data using these opcodes. Failure to wait 10ms may result in the data being overwritten to the default.

Table 66. 0x10 – InputCurrent_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x10)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	ILimBlank[1:0]		ILimCntl[2:0]		
ILimBlank [1:0]	CHGIN Current Limiter Blanking Time 00 = No debounce (allow a few clock cycles for resampling) 01 = 0.5ms 10 = 1ms 11 = 10ms							
ILimCntl[2:0]	CHGIN Programmable Input Current Limit (See EC table for details) 000 = 50mA 001 =100mA 010 = 150mA 011 = 200mA 100 = 300mA 101 = 400mA 110 = 500mA 111 = 1000mA							

Table 67. InputCurrent_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x10)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 68. 0x11 – InputCurrent_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x11)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 69. InputCurrent_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x11)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
APDataIn0	—	—	—	ILimBlank[1:0]		ILimCntl[2:0]		

Thermal Shutdown Configuration Commands

Table 70. 0x12 – ThermalShutdown_Config_Read

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x12)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TShdnTmo[1:0]	
TShdnTmo [1:0]	Thermal Shutdown Retry Timeout Boot sequence only 00 = Latch-Off (See *Power State* diagrams (Figure 1a to Figure 1f) for restart procedure) 01 = 500ms 10 = 1s 11 = 5s							

Table 71. ThermalShutdown_Config_Read Response

	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x12)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Charger Configuration Commands

Table 72. 0x14 – Charger_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x14)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	MtChgTmr[1:0]		FChgTmr[1:0]		PChgTmr[1:0]	
APDataOut1	—	VPChg[2:0]			IPChg[1:0]		ChgDone[1:0]	
APDataOut2	ChgAuto Stp	ChgAuto Re	BatReChg[1:0]		BatReg[3:0]			
APDataOut3	—	—	—	—	SysMinVlt[2:0]			
MtChgTmr[1:0]	Maintain Charge Timer Setting 00 = 0min 01 = 15min 10 = 30min 11 = 60min							
FChgTmr[1:0]	Fast Charge Timer Setting 00 = 75min 01 = 150min 10 = 300min 11 = 600min							
PChgTmr[1:0]	Pre-charge Timer Setting 00 = 30min 01 = 60min 10 = 120min 11 = 240min							
VPChg[2:0]	Precharge Voltage Threshold Setting 000 = 2.1V 001 = 2.25V 010 = 2.40V 011 = 2.55V 100 = 2.70V 101 = 2.85V 110 = 3.00V 111 = 3.15V							
IPChg[1:0]	Precharge Current Setting 00 = 0.05 x IFChg 01 = 0.1 x IFChg 10 = 0.2 x IFChg 11 = 0.3 x IFChg							

Table 72. 0x14 – Charger_Config_Write (continued)

ChgDone[1:0]	Charge Done Threshold Setting 00 = 0.05 x IFChg 01 = 0.1 x IFChg 10 = 0.2 x IFChg 11 = 0.3 x IFChg
ChgAutoStp	Charger Auto-Stop Controls the transition from Maintain Charger to Maintain Charger Done. 0 = Auto-Stop disabled. 1 = Auto-Stop enabled.
ChgAutoRe	Charger Auto-Restart Control 0 = Charger remains in maintain charge done even when V_{BAT} is less than charge restart threshold (see Charger state diagram) 1 = Charger automatically restarts when V_{BAT} drops below charge restart threshold
BatReChg[1:0]	Recharge Threshold in Relation to BatReg[3:0] 00 = BatReg - 70mV 01 = BatReg - 120mV 10 = BatReg - 170mV 11 = BatReg - 220mV
BatReg[3:0]	Battery Regulation Voltage 0000 = 4.05V 0001 = 4.10V 0010 = 4.15V 0011 = 4.20V 0100 = 4.25V 0101 = 4.30V 0110 = 4.35V 0111 = 4.40V 1000 = 4.45V 1001 = 4.5V 1010 = 4.55V 1011 = 4.6V
SysMinVlt[2:0]	System Voltage Minimum Threshold 000 : 3.6V 001: 3.7V 010: 3.8V 011: 3.9V 100: 4.0V 101: 4.1V 110: 4.2V 111: 4.3V

Table 73. Charger_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x14)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Table 74. 0x15 – Charger_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x15)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1

Table 75. Charger_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x15)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	MtChgTmr[1:0]		FChgTmr[1:0]		PChgTmr[1:0]	
APDataIn1	—	VPChg[2:0]			IPChg[1:0]		ChgDone[1:0]	
APDataIn2	ChgAuto Stp	ChgAuto Re	BatReChg[1:0]		BatReg[3:0]			
APDataIn3	—	—	—	—	SysMinVlt[2:0]			

Table 76. 0x16 – ChargerThermalLimits_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x16)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
APDataOut0	ColdLim[7:0]							
APDataOut1	CoolLim[7:0]							
APDataOut2	WarmLim[7:0]							
APDataOut3	HotLim[7:0]							
APDataOut4	Password[15:8]							
APDataOut5	Password[7:0]							
ColdLim[7:0]	Cold Zone Boundary Defines the falling threshold voltage on THM that defines the cold charging temperature zone. 8-bit value, 1.8V full-scale voltage.							
CoolLim[7:0]	Cool Zone Boundary Defines the falling threshold voltage on THM that defines the cool charging temperature zone. 8-bit value, 1.8V full-scale voltage.							
WarmLim[7:0]	Warm Zone Boundary Defines the rising threshold voltage on THM that defines the cool charging temperature zone. 8-bit value, 1.8V full-scale voltage.							
HotLim[7:0]	Hot Zone Boundary Defines the rising threshold voltage on THM that defines the hot charging temperature zone. 8-bit value, 1.8V full-scale voltage.							
Password[15:0]	Thermal Limit Configuration Password If Write-Protect enabled, ChargerThermalLimits can be configured using the following password: 0x1E7A. If Write-Protect enabled, incorrect password will result in SystemError[7:0] = 0x11.							

Table 77. ChargerThermalLimits_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x16)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

Table 78. 0x17 – ChargerThermalLimits_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x17)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1

Table 79. ChargerThermalLimits_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x17)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
APDataIn0	ColdLim[7:0]							
APDataIn1	CoolLim[8:0]							
APDataIn2	WarmLim[7:0]							
APDataIn3	HotLim[7:0]							

Table 80. 0x18 – ChargerThermalReg_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x18)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
APDataOut0	ColdChgEn	—	—	ColdBatReg[1:0]		ColdFChg[2:0]		
APDataOut1	CoolChgEn	—	—	CoolBatReg[1:0]		CoolFChg[2:0]		
APDataOut2	—	—	—	RoomBatReg[1:0]		RoomFChg[2:0]		
APDataOut3	WarmChgEn	—	—	WarmBatReg[1:0]		WarmFChg[2:0]		
APDataOut4	HotChgEn	—	—	HotBatReg[1:0]		HotFChg[2:0]		
APDataOut5	Password[15:8]							
APDataOut6	Password[7:0]							
ColdChgEn	Cold Zone Charger Control Determines if charger is enabled for cold temperature zone. 0 = Charging disabled in cold temperature zone. 1 = Charging enabled in cold temperature zone.							
ColdBatReg [1:0]	Cold Zone Battery Regulation Voltage Sets modified BatReg[3:0] in the cold temperature zone. 00 = BatReg-150mV 01 = BatReg-100mV 10 = BatReg-50mV 11 = BatReg							
ColdFChg [2:0]	Cold Zone Fast Charge Current Scaling Sets modified fast charge in the cold temperature zone. 000 = 0.2 x IFChg 001 = 0.3 x IFChg 010 = 0.4 x IFChg 011 = 0.5 x IFChg 100 = 0.6 x IFChg 101 = 0.7 x IFChg 110 = 0.8 x IFChg 111 = 1.0 x IFChg							

Table 80. 0x18 – ChargerThermalReg_Config_Write (continued)

CoolChgEn	Cool Zone Charger Control Determines if charger is enabled for cool temperature zone. 0 = Charging disabled in cool temperature zone. 1 = Charging enabled in cool temperature zone.
CoolBatReg [1:0]	Cool Zone Battery Regulation Voltage Sets modified BatReg[3:0] in the cool temperature zone. 00 = BatReg-150mV 01 = BatReg-100mV 10 = BatReg-50mV 11 = BatReg
CoolFChg [2:0]	Cool Zone Fast Charge Current Scaling Sets modified fast charge in the cool temperature zone. 000 = 0.2 x IFChg 001 = 0.3 x IFChg 010 = 0.4 x IFChg 011 = 0.5 x IFChg 100 = 0.6 x IFChg 101 = 0.7 x IFChg 110 = 0.8 x IFChg 111 = 1.0 x IFChg
RoomBat Reg[4:3]	Room Zone Battery Regulation Voltage Sets the modified BatReg[3:0] in the room temperature zone. 00 = BatReg-150mV 01 = BatReg-100mV 10 = BatReg-50mV 11 = BatReg
RoomFChg [2:0]	Room Zone Fast Charge Current Scaling Sets the modified fast charge in the room temperature zone. 000 = 0.2 x IFChg 001 = 0.3 x IFChg 010 = 0.4 x IFChg 011 = 0.5 x IFChg 100 = 0.6 x IFChg 101 = 0.7 x IFChg 110 = 0.8 x IFChg 111 = 1.0 x IFChg
WarmChg En	Warm Zone Charger Control Determines if charger is enabled for warm temperature zone. 0 = Charging disabled in warm temperature zone. 1 = Charging enabled in warm temperature zone.

Table 80. 0x18 – ChargerThermalReg_Config_Write (continued)

WarmBat Reg[1:0]	Warm Zone Battery Regulation Voltage Sets the modified BatReg[3:0] in the warm temperature zone. 00 = BatReg-150mV 01 = BatReg-100mV 10 = BatReg-50mV 11 = BatReg
WarmFChg [2:0]	Warm Zone Fast Charge Current Scaling Sets the modified fast charge in the warm temperature zone. 000 = 0.2 x IFChg 001 = 0.3 x IFChg 010 = 0.4 x IFChg 011 = 0.5 x IFChg 100 = 0.6 x IFChg 101 = 0.7 x IFChg 110 = 0.8 x IFChg 111 = 1.0 x IFChg
HotChgEn	Hot Zone Charger Control Determines if charger is enabled for hot temperature zone. 0 = Charging disabled in hot temperature zone. 1 = Charging enabled in hot temperature zone.
HotBatReg [1:0]	Hot Zone Battery Regulation Voltage Sets the modified BatReg[3:0] in the hot temperature zone. 00 = BatReg-150mV 01 = BatReg-100mV 10 = BatReg-50mV 11 = BatReg
HotFChg [2:0]	Hot Zone Fast Charge Current Scaling Sets the modified fast charge in the hot temperature zone. 000 = 0.2 x IFChg 001 = 0.3 x IFChg 010 = 0.4 x IFChg 011 = 0.5 x IFChg 100 = 0.6 x IFChg 101 = 0.7 x IFChg 110 = 0.8 x IFChg 111 = 1.0 x IFChg
Password [15:0]	Charger Thermal Limit Configuration Password If Write protect enabled, ChargerThermalLimits can be configured using the following password: 0x1E7A If Write Protect enabled, incorrect password will result in System Error 0x11.

Table 81. ChargerThermalReg_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x18)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Table 82. 0x19 – ChargerThermalReg_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x19)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Table 83. ChargerThermalReg_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x19)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
APDataIn0	ColdChgEn	—	—	ColdBatReg[1:0]		ColdFChg[2:0]		
APDataIn1	CoolChgEn	—	—	CoolBatReg[1:0]		CoolFChg[2:0]		
APDataIn2	—	—	—	RoomBatReg[1:0]		RoomFChg[2:0]		
APDataIn3	WarmChgEn	—	—	WarmBatReg[1:0]		WarmFChg[2:0]		
APDataIn4	HotChgEn	—	—	HotBatReg[1:0]		HotFChg[2:0]		

Table 84. 0x1A – Charger_ControlWrite

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x1A)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ThmEn	ChgEn
ThmEn	On/Off Control for Thermal Monitor 0 = Thermal monitor disabled 1 = Thermal monitor enabled							
ChgEn	On/Off Control for Charger (does not affect SYS node). 0 = Charger disabled 1 = Charger enabled							

Table 85. Charger_ControlWrite Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x1A)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

Table 86. 0x1B – Charger_ControlRead

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x1B)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

Table 87. Charger_Control_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x1B)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ThmEn	ChgEn

Table 88. 0x1C – Charger_ JEITAHyst_ControlWrite

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x1C)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
APDataOut0	JEITAHys En	—	—	JEITAHysLvl				
JEITAHys En	JEITA Hysteresist Control 0 = Hysteresis disabled. 1 = Hysteresis enabled.							
JEITAHys Lvl	Amplitude of JEITA Hysteresis (LSB = 0.39%V_{DIG}) 00001 = 0.39%V_{DIG} 00010 = 0.78%V_{DIG} … 11111 = 12.09%VDIG							

Table 89. Charger_JEITAHyst_ControlWrite Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x1C)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

Table 90. Charger_JEITAHyst_ControlRead

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x1D)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

Table 91. Charger_JEITAHyst_ControlRead Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x1D)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
APDataIn0	JEITAHysEn	—	—	JEITAHysLvl				

Boost Configuration Commands

Table 92. 0x30 – Bst_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x30)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	BstEn[1:0]	
APDataOut1	—	—	—	—	BstPsvDsc	BstIAdptEn	BstFastStrt	BstFetScale
APDataOut2	—	—	—	—	BstISet[3:0]			
APDataOut3	—	—	BstVSet[5:0]					
BstEn[1:0]	Boost Enable Configuration (effective only when BstSeq = 111) 00 = Disabled 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = RESERVED							
BstPsvDsc	Boost Passive Discharge Control 0 = Boost output will be discharged only when entering Off and Hard-Reset modes. 1 = Boost output will be discharged only when entering Off and Hard-Reset modes and when BstEn is set to 000.							
BstIAdptEn	Boost Adaptive Peak Current Control 0 = Inductor peak current fixed at the programmed value by means of BstISet 1 = Inductor peak current automatically increased to provide better load regulation							
BstFastStrt	Boost Fast Start Time 0 = Time to full current capability during Startup =100ms 1 = Time to full current capability during Startup = 50ms. Precharge with 2x current							
BstFetScale	Boost FET Scaling 0 = No FET scaling 1 = Active boost FET size scaled down by half to optimize efficiency for low inductor peak current settings							
BstISet[3:0]	Boost Nominal inductor Peak Current Setting 25mA step resolution 0000 = 100mA 0001 = 125mA 0010 = 150mA …. 1111 = 475mA							
BstVSet[5:0]	Boost Output Voltage Setting Linear scale from 5V to 20V in 250mV increments 000000 = 5V 000001 = 5.25V … 111011 = 19.75V 111011 = 20V >111100 = Reserved							

Table 93. Bst_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x30)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 94. 0x31 – Bst_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x31)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Table 95. Bst_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x31)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	BstEn[1:0]	
APDataIn1	—	—	—	—	BstPsvDsc	BstIAdptEn	BstFastStrt	BstFetScale
APDataIn2	—	—	—	—	BstISet[3:0]			
APDataIn3	RESERVED	—	BstVSet[5:0]					
APDataIn4	—	—	—	—	—	BstSeq[2:0]		
BstSeq[2:0]	Boost Enable Configuration (Read only) 000 = Disabled 001 = RESERVED 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 101 = RESERVED 110 = RESERVED 111 = Controlled by Bst1En after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

Buck Configuration Commands

Table 96. 0x35 – Buck1_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x35)	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
APDataOut0	—	Buck1Psv Dsc	Buck1Sft Strt	Buck1Act Dsc	Buck1Low EMI	Buck1IAdpt En	Buck1Fet Scale	Buck1Wait ZC
APDataOut1	—	—	Buck1VSet[5:0]					
APDataOut2	—	—	Buck1IZCSet[1:0]		Buck1ISet[3:0]			
APDataOut3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buck1En[1:0]	

Buck1Psv Dsc	Buck1 Passive Discharge Control 0 = Buck1 passively discharged only in Hard-Reset 1 = Buck1 passively discharged in Hard-Reset or Enable Low
Buck1Sft Strt	Buck1 Soft Start Time Buck1 has reduced current capability during soft-start 0 = 50ms 1 = 25ms
Buck1Act DSC	Buck1 Active Discharge Control 0 = Buck1 actively discharged only in Hard-Reset 1 = Buck1 actively discharged in Hard-Reset or Enable Low
Buck1Low EMI	Buck1 Low EMI Mode 0 = Normal operation 1 = Increase rise/fall time on BLX by 3x
Buck1IAdpt En	Buck1 Adaptive Peak Current Mode 0 = Inductor peak current fixed at the programmed value by means of Buck1ISet 1 = Inductor peak current automatically increased to provide better load regulation
Buck1FET Scale	Buck1 Force FET Scaling Reduce the FET size by factor 2. Use it to optimize the efficiency for Buck1Iset <100mA 0: FET scaling disabled 1: FET scaling enabled
Buck1WaitZC	Buck1 LX Sense Wait Selects the conditions needed for Buck 1 to enter the freewheeling state. When set to 1, Buck1WaitZC improves efficiency by transferring the residual energy in the inductor in case of positive zero crossing error. Buck1WaitZC should not be set to 1 if Buck1VSet < 1.6V. 0 = Buck1 can freewheel at zero-current crossing detection 1 = Buck1 can freewheel after the following conditions are met: - inductor zero crossing - BK1LX exceeds 1.6V (max)
Buck1VSet [5:0]	Buck1 Output Voltage Setting 0.7V to 2.275V, Linear Scale, 25mV increments 000000 = 0.7V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V

Table 96. 0x35 – Buck1_Config_Write (continued)

Buck1IZC Set[1:0]	Buck1 Zero Crossing Current Threshold Optimizes Buck1 for a given voltage setting. 00 = 10mA, Use for Buck1VSet < 1V 01 = 20mA, Use for 1V < Buck1VSet < 1.8V 10 = 30mA, Use for 1.8V < Buck1VSet < 3V 11 = 40mA, Use for Buck1Vset > 3V
Buck1ISet [3:0]	Buck1 Inductor current Peak Current Setting 25mA step 0000 = 0mA 0001 = 25mA 1111 = 375mA
Buck1En [1:0]	Buck1 Enable Configuration (effective only when Buck1Seq == 111) 00 = Disabled: BK1OUT not actively discharged unless Hard-Reset/Shutdown/Off mode 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_ (See MPC_Config_Write) 11 = RESERVED

Table 97. Buck1_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x35)	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1

Table 98. 0x36 – Buck1_Config_Read

MODE	**Read**							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x36)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Table 99. Buck1_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x36)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
APDataIn0	—	Buck1Psv Dsc	Buck1Fast	Buck1Act Dsc	Buck1Low EMI	Buck1En Fmax	Buck1Fet Scale	Buck1Wait ZC
APDataIn1	—	—	Buck1VSet[5:0]					
APDataIn2	—	—	Buck1IZCSet[1:0]		Buck1ISet[3:0]			
APDataIn3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buck1En[1:0]	
APDataIn4	—	—	—	—	—	Buck1Seq[2:0]		
Buck1Seq [2:0]	Buck1 Enable Configuration (Read only) 000 = Disabled 001 = Reserved 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 101 = Reserved 110 = Reserved 111 = Controlled by Buck1En [1:0] after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

Table 100. 0x37 – Buck1_DVSConfig_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x37)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
APDataOut0	—	—	Buck1VSet[5:0]					
APDataOut1	—	—	Buck1AlternateVSet[5:0]					
APDataOut2	—	—	—	MPC4	MPC3	MPC2	MPC1	MPC0
Buck1VSet [5:0]	Buck1 Voltage Setting for Dynamic Voltage Scaling Function: This is the voltage set on Buck1 after a positive edge on MPC_. 0.7V to 2.275V, Linear Scale, 25mV increments 000000 = 0.7V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V							
Buck1AlternateVSet[5:0]	Buck1 Alternate Voltage Setting for Dynamic Voltage Scaling Function: This is the voltage set on Buck1 upon writing this command or after a negative edge on MPC_. 0.7V to 2.275V, Linear Scale, 25mV increments 000000 = 0.7V 000001 = 0.725V … 111111 = 2.275V							
MPC_	This selects the MPC pin used for alternate voltage function. If an MPC is used for dynamic voltage scaling, all other functions of that MPC are disabled. MPC works on edge, so the static value of MPC does not matter.							

Table 101. Buck1_DVSConfig_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x37)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1

Table 102. 0x3A – Buck2_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x3A)	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
APDataOut0	—	Buck2Psv Dsc	Buck2Sft Strt	Buck2Act Dsc	Buck2Low EMI	Buck2IAdpt En	Buck2Fet Scale	Buck2Wait ZC
APDataOut1	—	—	Buck2VSet[5:0]					
APDataOut2	—	—	Buck2IZCSet[1:0]		Buck2ISet[3:0]			
APDataOut3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buck2En[1:0]	
Buck2Psv DSC	Buck2 Passive Discharge Control 0 = Buck2 passively discharged only in Hard-Reset 1 = Buck2 passively discharged in Hard-Reset or Enable Low							
Buck2SftStrt	Buck2 Soft Start Time Buck2 has reduced current capability during soft-start 0 = 50ms 1 = 25ms							
Buck2Act DSC	Buck2 Active Discharge Control 0 = Buck2 actively discharged only in Hard-Reset 1 = Buck2 actively discharged in Hard-Reset or Enable Low							
Buck2Low EMI	Buck2 Low EMI Mode 0 = Normal operation 1 = Increase rise/fall time on BLX by 3x							
Buck2IAdpt En	Buck2 Adaptive Peak Current Mode 0 = Inductor peak current fixed at the programmed value by means of Buck1ISet 1 = Inductor peak current automatically increased to provide better load regulation							
Buck2FET Scale	Buck2 Force FET Scaling Reduce the FET size by factor 2. Use it to optimize the efficiency for Buck1Iset <100mA 0 = FET scaling disabled 1 = FET scaling enabled							
Buck2WaitZC	Buck2 LX Sense Wait Selects the conditions needed for Buck2 to enter the freewheeling state. When set to 1, Buck2WaitZC improves efficiency by transferring the residual energy in the inductor in case of positive zero crossing error. Buck2WaitZC should not be set to 1 if Buck2VSet < 1.6V. 0 = Buck2 can freewheel at the inductor zero crossing point 1 = Buck2 can freewheel after the following conditions are met: - inductor zero crossing - BK2LX exceeds the detection threshold (1.6V (max))							

Table 102. 0x3A – Buck2_Config_Write (continued)

Buck2VSet [5:0]	Buck2 Output Voltage Setting 0.7V to 3.85V, Linear Scale, 50mV increments 000000 = 0.7V 000001 = 0.75V … 111111 = 3.85V
Buck2IZCSet [1:0]	Buck2 Zero Crossing Current Threshold Optimizes Buck2 for a given voltage setting. 00 = 10mA, Use for Buck2VSet < 1V 01 = 20mA, Use for 1V < Buck2VSet < 1.8V 10 = 30mA, Use for 1.8V < Buck2VSet < 3V 11 = 40mA, Use for Buck2Vset > 3V
Buck2ISet [3:0]	Buck2 Inductor Current Peak Current Setting 25mA step 0000 = 0mA 0001 = 25mA 1111 = 375mA
Buck2En[1:0]	Buck2 Enable Configuration (effective only when Buck2Seq == 111) 00 = Disabled 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = Reserved

Table 103. Buck2_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x3B)	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

Table 104. 0x3B – Buck2_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x3B)	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

Table 105. Buck2_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x3B)	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
APDataIn0	—	Buck2Psv Dsc	Buck2Sft Strt	Buck2Act Dsc	Buck2Low EMI	Buck2IAdpt En	Buck2Fet Scale	Buck2Wait ZC
APDataIn1	—	—	Buck2VSet[5:0]					
APDataIn2	—	—	Buck2IZCSet[1:0]		Buck2ISet[3:0]			
APDataIn3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buck2En[1:0]	
APDataIn4	—	—	—	—	—	Buck2Seq[2:0]		
Buck2Seq [2:0]	Buck2 Enable Configuration (Read Only) 000 = Disabled 001 = RESERVED 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 101 = RESERVED 110 = RESERVED 111 = Controlled by Buck2En [1:0] after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

Table 106. 0x3C – Buck2_DVSConfig_Write

MODE	**Write**							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x3C)	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	Buck2VSet[5:0]					
APDataOut1	—	—	Buck2AlternateVSet[5:0]					
APDataOut2	—	—	—	MPC4	MPC3	MPC2	MPC1	MPC0
Buck2VSet [5:0]	Buck2 Voltage Setting for Dynamic Voltage Scaling Function: This is the voltage set on Buck2 after a positive edge on MPC_. 0.7V to 3.85V, Linear Scale, 50mV increments 000000 = 0.7V 000001 = 0.75V … 111111 = 3.85V							
Buck2AlternateVSet[5:0]	Buck2 Alternate Voltage Setting for Dynamic Voltage Scaling Function: This is the voltage set on Buck2 upon writing this command or after a negative edge on MPC_. 0.7V to 3.85V, Linear Scale, 50mV increments 000000 = 0.7V 000001 = 0.75V … 111111 = 3.85V							
MPC_	This selects the MPC pin used for alternate voltage function. If an MPC is used for dynamic voltage scaling, all other functions of that MPC are disabled. MPC works on edge, so the static value of MPC does not matter.							

Table 107. Buck2_DVSConfig_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x3C)	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

LDO Configuration Commands

Table 108. 0x40 – LDO1_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x40)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	LDO1Pas Dsc	LDO1Act Dsc	LDO1Md	LDO1En[1:0]	
APDataOut1	—	—	LDO1VSet[5:0]					
LDO1Pas Dsc	LDO1 Passive Discharge Control 0 = LDO1 output will be discharged only entering Off and Hard-Reset modes. 1 = LDO1 output will be discharged only entering Off and Hard-Reset modes and when the enable is Low							
LDO1Act Dsc	LDO1 Active Discharge Control 0 = LDO1 output will be actively discharged only in Hard-Reset mode 1 = LDO1 output will be actively discharged in Hard-Reset mode and also when its Enable goes Low							
LDO1Md	LDO1 Mode Control When FET is On, the output is unregulated. This setting is internally latched and can change only when the LDO is disabled. 0 = Normal LDO operating mode 1 = Load switch mode. FET is either fully On or Off depending on state of LDO1En.							
LDO1En [1:0]	LDO1 Enable Configuration (effective only when LDO1Seq[2:0] == 111) 00 = Disabled 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = Controlled by LDODirect register							
LDO1VSet [5:0]	LDO1 Output Voltage Setting–Limited by input supply 0.5V to 1.95V, Linear Scale, 25mV increments 000000 = 0.5V 000001 = 0.525V … 111010 = 1.95V >111010 = Limited by input supply							

Table 109. LDO1_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x40)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 110. 0x41 – LDO1_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x41)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 111. LDO1_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x41)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	LDO1PasDsc	LDO1ActDsc	LDO1Md	LDO1En[1:0]	
APDataIn1	—	—	—	LDO1VSet[4:0]				
APDataIn2	—	—	—	—	—	LDO1Seq[2:0]		
LDO1Seq [2:0]	LDO1 Enable Configuration (Read only) 000 = Disabled 001 = RESERVED 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 101 = RESERVED 110 = RESERVED 111 = Controlled by LDO1En [1:0] after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

Table 112. 0x42 – LDO2_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x42))	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	LDO2Pas Dsc	LDO2Act Dsc	LDO2Md	LDO2En[1:0]	
APDataOut1	—	—	—	LDO2VSet[4:0]				
LDO2Pas Dsc	LDO2 Passive Discharge Control 0 = LDO2 output will be discharged only entering Off and Hard-Reset modes. 1 = LDO2 output will be discharged only entering Off and Hard-Reset modes and when the enable is low.							
LDO2Act Dsc	LDO2 Active Discharge Control 0 = LDO2 output will be actively discharged only in Hard-Reset mode 1 = LDO2 output will be actively discharged in Hard-Reset mode and also when its Enable goes Low							
LDO2Md	LDO2 Mode Control When FET is On, the output is unregulated. This setting is internally latched and can change only when the LDO2 is disabled. 0 = Normal LDO2 operating mode 1 = Load switch mode. FET is either fully On or Off depending on state of LDO2En							
LDO2En [1:0]	LDO2 Enable Configuration (effective only when LDO2Seq[2:0] == 111) 00 = Disabled 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = Controlled by LDODirect register							
LDO2VSet [4:0]	LDO2 Output Voltage Setting–Limited by input supply 0.9V to 4V, Linear Scale, 100mV increments 000000 = 0.9V 000001 = 1V … 11110 = 3.9V 11111 = 4V							

Table 113. LDO2_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x42)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 114. 0x43 – LDO2_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x43)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 115. LDO2_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x43)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	LDO2Pas Dsc	LDO2Act Dsc	LDO2Md	LDO2En[1:0]	
APDataIn1	—	—	—	LDO2VSet[4:0]				
APDataIn2	—	—	—	—	—	LDO2Seq[2:0]		
LDO2Seq [2:0]	LDO2 Enable Configuration (Read only) 000 = Disabled 001 = Enabled always when BAT/SYS is present 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 101 = RESERVED 110 = RESERVED 111 = Controlled by LDO2En [1:0] after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

Charge Pump Configuration Commands

Table 116. 0x46 – ChargePump_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x46)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CPEn[1:0]	
APDataOut1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CPPscDisch	CPVSet
CPEn[1:0]	Charge Pump Enable Configuration (effective only when CPSeq = 111) 00 = Disabled 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = RESERVED							
CPpsvDisch	Charge Pump Passive Discharge Enable 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled							
CPVSet	0 = 6.6V 1 = 5V							

Table 117. ChargePump_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x46)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

Table 118. 0x47 – ChargePump_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x47)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

Table 119. ChargePump_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x47)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CPEn[1:0]	
APDataIn1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CPPscDisch	CPVSet
APDataIn2	—	—	—	—	—	CPSeq[2:0]		
CPSeq[2:0]	Charge Pump Enable Configuration (Read only) 000 = Disabled 001 = RESERVED 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control 101 = RESERVED 110 = RESERVED 111 = Controlled by CPEn after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

SFOUT Configuration Commands

Table 120. 0x48 – SFOUT_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x48)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	SFOUTV Set	SFOUTEn[1:0]	
SFOUTV Set	SFOUT Output Voltage Setting 0 = 5V 1 = 3.3V							
SFOUTEn[1:0]	SFOUT LDO Enable Configuration 00 = Disabled (regardless of CHGIN) 01 = Enabled when CHGIN is present 10 = Enabled when CHGIN is present and Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = RESERVED							

Table 121. SFOUT_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x48)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 122. 0x49 – SFOUT_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x49)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

Table 123. SFOUT_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x49)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	SFOUTVSet	SFOUTEn[1:0]	

MON Mux Configuration Commands

Table 124. 0x50 – MONMux_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0x50)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	MONEn	—	MONHiZ	MONRatioCfg[1:0]		MONCtrl[2:0]		
MONEn	Enable Signal For MON Mux 0 = MON is not connected to any internal node and its state depends on MONHIZ 1 = MON is connected based on MONCtrl[2:0] configuration							
MONHiZ	MON Off Mode Condition 0 = Pulled LOW by 59kΩ pulldown resistor 1 = Hi-Z							
MONRatio Cfg[1:0]	MON Resistive Partition Selector 00 = 1:1 01 = 2:1 10 = 3:1 11 = 4:1							
MONCtrl[2:0]	MON Pin Source Selection (80µs BBM after any change of MONCtrl[2:0]) 000 = MON connected to a resistive partition of BAT 001 = MON connected to a resistive partition of SYS 010 = MON connected to a resistive partition of BK2OUT 011 = MON connected to a resistive partition of BK1OUT 100 = MON connected to a resistive partition of L2OUT 101 = MON connected to a resistive partition of L1OUT 110 = MON connected to a resistive partition of SFOUT 111 = MON connected to a resistive partition of BBOUT							

Table 125. MONMux_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x51)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 126. 0x51 – MONMux_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0x51)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 127. MONMux_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x51)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
APDataIn0	MONEN	—	MONHiZ	MONRatioCfg[1:0]		MONCtrl[2:0]		

Table 128. 0x53 – ADC_Measure_Launch

MODE	Launch							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x53)	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
APDataOut0	—	—	ADCAvgSiz[2:0]			ADCSel[2:0]		
ADCAvg Siz[2:0]	ADC Averaging Size ADC performs $2^{ADCAvgSiz[2:0]}$ consecutive averaged measurements							
ADCSel [2:0]	ADC Channel Selection 000 = SYS 001 = MON 010 = THM 011 = CHGIN 100 = CPOUT 101 = BSTOUT 11x = RESERVED							

Table 129. ADC_Measure_Launch Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x53)	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCResult[1:0]	
APDataIn1	ADCMax[7:0]							
APDataIn2	ADCMin[7:0]							
APDataIn3	ADCAvg[7:0]							
ADCResult	ADC Result Ready 00 = Success, measurement completed 01 = ADC busy 10 = ADC measurement aborted by Haptic Automatic Level Compensation engine 11 = RESERVED							
ADCMax[7:0]	ADC Maximum Value Contains the maximum value measured by the ADC							
ADCMin[7:0]	ADC Minimum Value Contains the minimum value measured by the ADC							
ADCAvg[7:0]	ADC Average Value Contains the average value of $2^{ADCAvgSiz[2:0]}$ ADC measurements							

Buck-Boost Configuration Commands

Table 130. 0x70 – BBst_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x70)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	RESERVED (Set to 0x00)							
APDataOut1	—	—	—	—	—	BBstISet[2:0]		
APDataOut2	—	—		BBstVSet[4:0]				
APDataOut3	—	BBstRip Red	BBstAct Dsc	BBstPas Dsc	BBstMd	BBstInd	BBstEn[1:0]	
BBstISet [2:0]	Buck-Boost Peak Current Limit Setting 000 = 0 (Minimum On-time) 001 = 50mA 010 = 100mA 011 = 150mA 100 = 200mA 101 = 250mA 110 = 300mA 111 = 350mA							
BBstVSet [4:0]	Buck-Boost Output Voltage Setting This setting is internally latched and can change only when Buck-Boost is Disabled. 2.5V to 5.0V, Linear Scale, 100mV increments 000000 = 2.5V 000001 = 2.6V … 011001 = 5.0V >011001 = 5.0V							
BBstRip Red	Buck-Boost Ripple Reduction Leave set to 1							
BBstAct Dsc	Buck-Boost Active Discharge Control 0 = Actively discharged only in Hard-Reset 1 = Actively discharged in Hard-Reset or Enable Low							
BBstPas Dsc	Buck-Boost Passive Discharge Control 0 = Passively discharged only in Hard-Reset 1 = Passively discharged in Hard-Reset or Enable Low							

Table 130. 0x70 – BBst_Config_Write (continued)

BBstMd	Buck-Boost EMI Reduction 0 = Damping enabled 1 = Damping disabled
BBstInd	Buck-Boost Inductance select 0 = Inductance is 4.7µH 1 = Inductance is 3.3µH
BBstEn [1:0]	Buck-Boost Enable Configuration (effective only when BBstSeq[2:0] == 111) 00 = Disabled 01 = Enabled 10 = Controlled by MPC_Config_Write command 11 = RESERVED

Table 131. BBst_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x70)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 132. 0x71 – BBst_Config_Read

MODE	**Read**							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x71)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

Table 133. BBst_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x71)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
APDataIn0	ClkDiv Ena	ClkDivSet[6:0]						
APDataIn1	—	—	—	—	—	BBstISet[2:0]		
APDataIn2	—	—	—	BBstVSet[4:0]				
APDataIn3	—	—	BBstActDsc	BBstPasDsc	BBstMd	BBstInd	BBstEn[1:0]	
APDataIn4	—	—	—	—	—	BBstSeq[2:0]		
BBstSeq [2:0]	Buck-Boost Enable Configuration (Read only) 000 = Disabled 001 = RESERVED 010 = Enabled at 0% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 011 = Enabled at 25% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 100 = Enabled at 50% of Boot/ POR Process Delay Control 101 = RESERVED 110 = RESERVED 111 = Controlled by BBstEn [1:0] after 100% of Boot/POR Process Delay Control							

Haptic Configuration Commands

Table 134. 0xA0 – Hpt_Config_Write0

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xA0)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	EmfEn	HptSel	AlcMod	ZccHysEn
APDataOut1	IniGss[7:0]							
APDataOut2	ZccSlow En	—	—	FltrCntrEn	IniGss[11:8]			
APDataOut3	—	—	—	IniDly[4:0]				
APDataOut4	—	—	IniGssRes Dis	WidWdw[4:0]				
APDataOut5	—	—	BrkLpGain[1:0]	NarWdw[3:0]				

EmfEn	Back EMF and Resonance Detection Control Can also be set using opcode 0xAD. 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
HptSel	Haptic Mode Select Can also be set using opcode 0xAD. 0 = ERM Mode 1 = LRA Mode
AlcMod	Automatic Level Compensation (ALC) Control Can also be set using opcode 0xAD. 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
ZccHysEn	Zero-Crossing Comparator Hysteresis Control Can also be set using opcode 0xAD 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled (6mV typ).
IniGss [11:0]	Back EMF Initial Guess Can also be set using opcode 0xAE. Initial estimate for BEMF frequency = ((25.6MHz/64) / IniGss[11:0])
ZccSlowEn	Zero-Crossing Comparator Slow-Down Enable Can also be set using opcode 0xBA. 0 = Zero-crossing comparator operates in normal mode. 1 = Slows down the zero-crossing comparator by 2X for stronger antialiasing filtering.

Table 134. 0xA0 – Hpt_Config_Write0 (continued)

FltrCntrEn	Zero-Crossing Event Capturing Filter Enable Can also be set using opcode 0xBA 0 = Zero-crossing measured using single comparator/transition. 1 = Zero-crossing measured using an up/down counter (samples at 25.6MHz). Samples the output of the comparator for the whole duration of the enabled window (wide, narrow, or braking). The counter starts at zero (mid-code) and will end at a positive or negative code depending on whether the average zero-crossing event occurs before or after than the expected time. The closer the zero-crossing is on average to the expected time, the closer to zero code returned at the end of the window will be. Phase error (in 25.6MHz period units) can be calculated by dividing the resulting code at the end of the window by 2. The usage of the up/down counter enables filtering/noise rejection that could otherwise cause a systematic shift in the phase error detected.
IniDly[4:0]	Number of sine wave periods to be skipped before (re)starting BEMF measurement after: Start of vibration pattern. Change of output polarity (e.g., braking) Programmed percentage output amplitude (w.r.t. V_{FS}) becomes again higher than EmfSkipTh[6:0] after having previously gone below it. Can also be set using Opcode 0xAF.
IniGssResDis	Disable Initial Guess Restore 0 = Haptic driver uses IniGss[11:0] as the driving frequency after the end of BrkCyc[4:0] sinewave half periods. 1 = Haptic driver does not use IniGss[11:0] as the driving frequency after the end of BrkCyc[4:0] sine wave half periods. Can also be set using opcode 0xB0.
WidWdw [4:0]	Wide window duration for BEMF zero-crossing detection LSB =1/32nd of currently imposed sinewave period. Can also be set using Opcode 0xB0
BrkLpGain [1:0]	Braking Window Gain Sets gain by which the phase delay found by the zero-crossing comparator is multiplied to calculate the shift for the new sine wave half period with respect to the previously imposed sine wave. This value is used when the braking window is active. Can also be set using opcode 0xB0. 00 = 1 01 = 1/2 10 = 1/4 11 = 1/8
NarWdw [3:0]	Narrow window duration for BEMF zero-crossing detection LSB =1/32nd of currently imposed sinewave period. Can also be set using Opcode 0xB0

Table 135. Hpt_Config_Write0 Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA0)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 136. 0xA1 – Hpt_Config_Read0

MODE	**Read**							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xA1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Table 137. Hpt_Config_Read0 Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	EmfEn	HptSel	AlcMod	ZccHysEn
APDataIn1	IniGss[7:0]							
APDataIn2	ZccSlowEn	—	—	FltrCntrEn	IniGss[11:8]			
APDataIn3	—	—	—	IniDly[4:0]				
APDataIn4	—	—	IniGssResDis	WidWdw[4:0]				
APDataIn5	—	—	BrkLpGain[1:0]		NarWdw[3:0]			

Table 138. 0xA2 – Hpt_Config_Write1

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xA2)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
APDataOut0	BrkCyc[4:0]					EmfSkipCyc[2:0]		
APDataOut1	BlankWdw[2:0]			BrkWdw[4:0]				
APDataOut2	—	—	—	—	—	BlankWdw[5:3]		
APDataOut3	HptVfs[7:0]							
APDataOut4	ETRGOdAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut5	ETRGOdDur [7:0]							
BrkCyc[4:0]	Sets the number of consecutive sine wave half periods during which active braking is applied after a change in driving polarity. During these half periods, the gain used becomes BrkLpGain[1:0], the window duration becomes BrkWdw[4:0], and the effects of IniDly[4:0], EmfSkipCyc[2:0], and NarCntLck[5:0] are masked. Can also be set using opcode 0xB1.							
EmfSkipCyc [2:0]	Sets number of consecutive sine wave half periods during which BEMF detection is skipped after a BEMF detection completes. Can also be set using opcode 0xB1.							
BlankWdw [5:0]	Zero-crossing comparator blanking time applied after entering or prior to exiting the wide, narrow, and braking windows. The blanking window duration cannot exceed 1/64th of the current sine wave period unless AutoBrkPeakMeas = 1 and the driver is in the automatic braking state. LSB = 128/25.6MHz Can also be set using opcode 0xB9.							
BrkWdw[4:0]	Braking window duration for BEMF zero-crossing detection. LSB = 1/32nd of current sine wave period. Can also be set using opcode 0xB9.							
HptVfs[7:0]	Stores the full-scale voltage (V_{FS}) to which the desired percentage output amplitude is referred. The actual V_{FS} will be the minimum between the value programmed on HptVfs[7:0] and the current SYS value. LSB = 21.57mV Can also be set using opcode 0xB2.							
ETRGOd Amp[7:0]	Sets amplitude of the overdrive period as a percentage of V_{FS} (ETRG mode). LSB = 0.78%V_{FS}. Note that the MSB represents the sign of the amplitude to be driven. Can also be set using opcode 0xB3.							
ETRGOdDur [7:0]	Sets duration of the overdrive period. LSB = 5ms Can also be set using opcode 0xB3. (ETRG mode)							

Table 139. Hpt_Config_Write1 Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA2)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Table 140. 0xA3 – Hpt_Config_Read1

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xA3)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Table 141. Hpt_Config_Read1 Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA3)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
APDataIn0	BrkCyc[4:0]					EmfSkipCyc[2:0]		
APDataIn1	BlankWdw[2:0]			BrkWdw[4:0]				
APDataIn2	—	—	—	—	—	BlankWdw[5:3]		
APDataIn3	HptVfs[7:0]							
APDataIn4	ETRGOdAmp[7:0]							
APDataIn5	ETRGOdDur [7:0]							

Table 142. 0xA4— Hpt_Config_Write2

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xA4)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
APDataOut0	ETRGActAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut1	ETRGActDur[7:0]							
APDataOut2	ETRGBrkAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut3	ETRGBrkAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut4	—	NarLpGain[2:0]			—	WidLpGain[2:0]		
APDataOut5	—	—	NarCntLck[5:0]					
ETRGAct Amp[7:0]	Sets amplitude of the normal drive period as a percentage of V_{FS} (ETRG mode). LSB = 0.78%V_{FS} plus sign bit. Can also be set using opcode 0xB3.							
ETRGAct Dur[7:0]	Sets duration of the normal drive period. LSB = 10ms (ETRG mode) Can also be set using opcode 0xB3.							
ETRGBrk Amp[7:0]	Sets amplitude of the braking period as a percentage of V_{FS} (ETRG mode). Triggers the automatic braking process with a maximum braking time of ETRGBrkDur[7:0]. LSB = 0.78%V_{FS} plus sign bit. Can also be set using opcode 0xB3.							
ETRGBrk Dur[7:0]	Sets duration of the braking period. LSB = 5ms (ETRG mode) Can also be set using opcode 0xB3.							
NarLpGain [2:0]	Sets gain by which the phase delay found by the zero-crossing comparator is multiplied to calculate the shift for the new sinewave half period with respect to the previously imposed sinewave. This value is used when the narrow window is active. Can also be set using opcode 0xB4. 000 = 1 001 = 1/2 010 = 1/4 011 = 1/8 100 = 1/16 101 = 1/32 110 = 1/64 111 = 1/128							
WidLpGain [2:0]	Sets gain by which the phase delay found by the zero-crossing comparator is multiplied to calculate the shift for the new sinewave half period with respect to the previously imposed sinewave. This value is used when the wide window is active. Can also be set using opcode 0xB4. 000 = 1 001 = 1/2 010 = 1/4 011 = 1/8 100 = 1/16 101 = 1/32 110 = 1/64 111 = 1/128							
NarCntLck [5:0]	Sets number of consecutive sinewave half periods where the BEMF is detected and where the phase delay must fall within the narrow window before detection window is reduced from wide to narrow. Can also be set using opcode 0xB5.							

Table 143. Hpt_Config_Write2 Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA4)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Table 144. 0xA5 – Hpt_Config_Read2

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xA5)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

Table 145. Hpt_Config_Read2 Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA5)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
APDataIn0	ETRGActAmp[7:0]							
APDataIn1	ETRGActDur[7:0]							
APDataIn2	ETRGBrkAmp[7:0]							
APDataIn3	ETRGBrkAmp[7:0]							
APDataIn4	—	NarLpGain[2:0]			—	WidLpGain[2:0]		
APDataIn5	—	—	NarCntLck[5:0]					

Table 146. 0xA6 – Hpt_SYS_Threshold_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xA6)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
APDataOut0	HptSysUVLO[7:0]							
HptSys UVLO[7:0]	Haptic SYS UVLO Threshold Sets the SYS undervoltage threshold. If V_{SYS} falls below this UVLO threshold, the haptic driver is locked (HptLock = 1) and System-Error[7:0] = 0x25 is issued. See Opcode 0xA8 for details on restarting the haptic driver. LSB = 5.5V/255							

Table 147. Hpt_SYS_threshold_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA6)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0

Table 148. 0xA7—Hpt_SYS_threshold_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xA7)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Table 149. Hpt_SYS_threshold_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA7)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
APDataIn0	HptSysUVLO[7:0]							

Table 150. 0xA8 – Hpt_Lock_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xA8)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HptLock
HptLock	Haptic Driver Lock When a fault condition causes the haptic driver to lock, this bit can only be cleared by manually writing HptLock = 0 to opcode 0xA8. The haptic driver output will be off while HptLock = 1. 0 = Unlock Haptic Driver 1 = Lock Haptic Driver							

Table 151. Hpt_Lock_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA8)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Table 152. 0xA9 – Hpt_Lock_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xA9)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

Table 153. Hpt_Lock_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xA9)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HptLock

Table 154. 0xAA – Hpt_EMF_Threshold_Config_Write

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xAA)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
APDataOut0	—	EmfSkipTh[6:0]						
EMFSkipTh [6:0]	Back EMF Skip Threshold Percentage of the full-scale output amplitude under which to skip the BEMF measurement as the returned BEMF would be too small to measure in these cases. LSB = 0.78%V_{FS}.							

Table 155. Hpt_EMF_Threshold_Config_Write Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xAA)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Table 156. 0xAB – Hpt_EMF_Threshold_Config_Read

MODE	Read							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xAB)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1

Table 157. HPT_EMF_Threshold_Config_Read Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xAB)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
APDataIn0	—				EmfSkipTh[6:0]			

Table 158. 0xAC—HPT_Autotune

MODE	Launch							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xAC)	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

Table 159. HPT_Autotune Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xAC)	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
APDataIn0	Result[7:0]							
APDataIn1	BEMFPeriod[7:0]							
APDataIn2	—	—	—	—	BEMFPeriod[11:8]			
Result [7:0]	0x00 = Auto-tune done, BEMFPeriod[11:0] available. 0x01 = Auto-tune failed.							
BEMFPeriod [11:0]	Resonant frequency resolved by autotune function = ((25.6MHz / 64) / BEMF_freq)							

Table 160. 0xAD— HPT_SetMode

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xAD)	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	EmfEn	HptSel	AlcMod	ZccHysEn

Table 161. HPT_SetMode Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xAD)	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

Table 162. 0xAE— HPT_SetInitialGuess

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0xAE)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
APDataOut0	IniGss[7:0]							
APDataOut1	—	—	—	—	IniGss[11:8]			

Table 163. HPT_SetInitialGuess Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xAE)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0

Table 164. 0xAF— HPT_SetInitialDelay

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xAF)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
APDataOut0	—	—	—	IniDly[4:0]				

Table 165. HPT_SetInitialDelay Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xAF)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

Table 166. 0xB0—HPT_SetWindow

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB0)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	—	—	IniGssRes Dis	WidWdw[4:0]				
APDataOut1	—	—	BrkLpGain[1:0]		NarWdw[3:0]			

Table 167. HPT_SetWindow Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB0)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 168. 0xB1 – HPT_SetBackEMFCycle

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB1)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APDataOut0	BrkCyc[4:0]					EmfSkipCyc[2:0]		

Table 169. HPT_SetBackEMFCycle Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB1)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Table 170. 0xB2—HPT_SetFullScale

MODE	Write—							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB2)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
APDataOut0	HptVfs[7:0]							

Table 171. HPT_SetFullScale Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB2)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

Table 172. 0xB3—Hpt_SetHptPattern

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB3)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
APDataOut0	ETRGOdAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut1	ETRGOdDur[7:0]							
APDataOut2	ETRGActAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut3	ETRGActDur[7:0]							
APDataOut4	ETRGBrkAmp[7:0]							
APDataOut5	ETRGBrkDur[7:0]							

Table 173. Hpt_SetHptPattern Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB3)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

Table 174. 0xB4—Hpt_SetGain

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB4)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
APDataOut0	—	NarLpGain[2:0]			—	WidLpGain[2:0]		

Table 175. Hpt_SetGain Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB4)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

Table 176. 0xB5—HPT_SetLock

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB5)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
APDataOut0	—	—	NarCntLck[5:0]					

Table 177. Hpt_SetLock Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB5)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1

Table 178. 0xB6—Hpt_ReadResonanceFrequency

MODE	Read							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB6)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Table 179. Hpt_ReadResonanceFrequency Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB6)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
APDataIn0	BEMFPeriod[7:0]							
APDataIn1	—	—	—	—	BEMFPeriod[11:8]			

Table 180. 0xB7—Hpt_SetTimeout

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB7)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
APDataOut0	—	—	HptDrvTmo[5:0]					
	Haptic Driver Timeout See Opcode 0xA8 for details on restarting the haptic driver. 1s Step resolution. If timeout is reached, the haptic driver is locked (HptLock = 1) and SystemError[7:0] = 0x04 is issued. 000000 = Disabled 000001 = 1s							

Table 181. Hpt_SetTimeout Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB7)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1

Table 182. 0xB8—Hpt_GetTimeout

MODE	Read							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB8)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

Table 183. Hpt_GetTimeout Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB8)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
APDataIn0	—	—	HptDrvTmo[5:0]					

Table 184. 0xB9—Hpt_SetBlankingWindow

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xB9)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
APDataOut0	BlankWdw[2:0]			BrkWdw[4:0]				
APDataOut1	—	—	—	—	—	BlankWdw[5:3]		

Table 185. Hpt_SetBlankingWindow Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xB9)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

Table 186. 0xBA—Hpt_SetZCC

MODE	Write							
BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APCmdOut (0xBA)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ZccSlowEn	FltrCntrEn

Table 187. Hpt_SetZCC Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0xBA)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

Power and Reset Commands

Table 188. 0x80—PowerOff_Command

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x80)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APDataOut0	PwrOffCmd[7:0]							
PwrOffCmd [7:0]	Power-Off Command Writing 0xB2 to this register will immediately place the part in the OFF state. All other codes = Do nothing							

Table 189. PowerOff_Command Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x80)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PwrOffResponse
PwrOffResponse	Power-Off Response 0 = Password good, preparing Off mode 1 = Password is wrong							

Table 190. 0x81 – SoftReset_Command

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x81)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APDataOut0	SoftResetCmd[7:0]							
SoftReset Cmd [7:0]	Soft-Reset Command Writing 0xB3 to this register will force a Soft-Reset, all registers will be reset to their default values and the RST line will be asserted. All other codes = Do nothing							

Table 191. SoftReset_Command Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x81)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SoftReset Response
SoftReset Response	Soft-Reset Response 0 = Password good, preparing Soft-Reset 1 = Password is wrong							

Table 192. 0x82—Hard-Reset_Command

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x82)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
APDataOut0	HardResetCmd [7:0]							
HardReset Cmd[7:0]	Hard-Reset Command Writing 0xB4 to this register will force the system to perform a Hard-Reset. All supplies will turn Off and system will perform a full power-on sequence. All other codes = Do nothing							

Table 193. Hard-Reset_Command Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x82)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HardReset Response
HardReset Response	Hard-Reset Response 0 = Password good, preparing Hard-Reset 1 = Password is wrong							

Table 194. 0x83—StayOn_Command

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x83)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
APDataOut0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	StayOn
StayOn	Stay On This bit must be set within 5s of power-on to prevent the part from shutting down and returning to the power-off condition. This bit has no effect after being set. 0 = Shut down 5s after $\overline{RST}$ goes HIGH 1 = Stay on							

Table 195. 0x83—StayOn_Command Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x83)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 196. 0x84—PowerOff_Command_Delay

MODE	Write							
BIT	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
APCmdOut (0x84)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
APDataOut0	PwrOffDlyCmd[7:0]							
PwrOffDly Cmd [7:0]	Power-Off Command with Delay Writing 0xB2 to this register will place the part in the Off state after a 30ms delay. All other codes = Do nothing							

Table 197. PowerOff_Command_Delay Response

BIT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
APResponse (0x84)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
APDataIn0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PwrOffDly Response
PwrOffDly Response	Power-Off with Delay Response 0 = Password good, preparing Off mode 1 = Password is wrong							

Fuel Gauge I²C Registers

Register Summary

All registers must be written and read as 16-bit words; 8-bit writes cause no effect. Any bits marked X (don't care) or read only must be written with the rest of the register, but the value written is ignored by the IC. The values read from don't care bits are undefined. Calculate the register's value by multiplying the 16-bit word by the register's LSb value, as shown in Table 198.

VCELL Register (0x02)

The MAX20353 measures VCELL between the V_{DD} and GND pins. VCELL is the average of four ADC conversions. The value updates every 250ms in active mode and every 45s in hibernate mode.

SOC Register (0x04)

The ICs calculate SOC using the ModelGauge algorithm. This register automatically adapts to variation in battery size since ModelGauge naturally recognizes relative SOC.

The upper byte least-significant bit has units of 1%. The lower byte provides additional resolution.

The first update is available approximately 1s after POR of the IC. Subsequent updates occur at variable intervals depending on application conditions.

MODE Register (0x06)

The MODE register allows the system processor to send special commands to the IC (see Figure 16).

- **Quick-Start** generates a first estimate of OCV and SOC based on the immediate cell voltage. Use with caution; see the *Quick-Start* section.
- **EnSleep** enables sleep mode. See the *Sleep Mode* section.
- **HibStat** indicates when the IC is in hibernate mode (read only).

VERSION Register (0x08)

The value of this read-only register indicates the production version of the IC.

Table 198. Register Summary

ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	16-BIT LSb	DESCRIPTION	READ/WRITE	DEFAULT
0x02	VCELL	78.125µV/cell	ADC measurement of VCELL.	R	—
0x04	SOC	1%/256	Battery state of charge.	R	—
0x06	MODE	—	Initiates quick-start, reports hibernate mode, and enables sleep mode.	W	0x0000
0x08	VERSION	—	IC production version.	R	0x001_
0x0A	HIBRT	—	Controls thresholds for entering and exiting hibernate mode.	R/W	0x8030
0x0C	CONFIG	—	Compensation to optimize performance, sleep mode, alert indicators, and configuration.	R/W	0x971C
0x14	VALRT	—	Configures the VCELL range outside of which alerts are generated.	R/W	0x00FF
0x16	CRATE	0.208%/hr	Approximate charge or discharge rate of the battery.	R	—
0x18	VRESET/ID	—	Configures VCELL threshold below which the IC resets itself, ID is a one-time factory-programmable identifier.	R/W	0x96__
0x1A	STATUS	—	Indicates overvoltage, undervoltage, SOC change, SOC low, and reset alerts.	R/W	0x01__
0x40 to 0x7F	TABLE	—	Configures battery parameters.	W	—
0xFE	CMD	—	Sends POR command.	R/W	0xFFFF

HIBRT Register (0x0A)

To disable hibernate mode, set HIBRT = 0x0000. To always use hibernate mode, set HIBRT = 0xFFFF (see Figure 17).

- **ActThr** (active threshold): If at any ADC sample |OCV-CELL| is greater than ActThr, the IC exits hibernate mode. 1 LSb = 1.25mV.
- **HibThr** (hibernate threshold). If the absolute value of CRATE is less than HibThr for longer than 6min, the IC enters hibernate mode. 1 LSb = 0.208%/hr.

CONFIG Register (0x0C)

See Figure 18

- **RCOMP** is an 8-bit value that can be adjusted to optimize IC performance for different lithium chemistries or different operating temperatures. Contact Maxim for instructions for optimization. The POR value of RCOMP is 0x97.
- **SLEEP** forces the IC in or out of sleep mode if Mode.EnSleep is set. Writing 1 forces the IC to enter sleep mode, and 0 forces the IC to exit. The POR value of SLEEP is 0.
- **ALSC** (SOC change alert) enables alerting when SOC changes by at least 1%. Each alert remains until STATUS.SC is cleared, after which the alert automatically clears until SOC again changes by 1%. Do not use this alert to accumulate changes in SOC.
- **ALRT** (alert status bit) is set by the IC when an alert occurs. When this bit is set, the $\overline{ALRT}$ pin asserts low. Clear this bit to service and deassert the $\overline{ALRT}$ pin. The power-up default value for ALRT is 0. The STATUS register specifies why the $\overline{ALRT}$ pin was asserted.
- **ATHD** (empty alert threshold) sets the SOC threshold, where an interrupt is generated on the $\overline{ALRT}$ pin and can be programmed from 1% up to 32%. The value is (32 - ATHD)% (e.g., 00000b → 32%, 00001b → 31%, 00010b → 30%, 11111b → 1%). The POR value of ATHD is 0x1C, or 4%. The alert only occurs on a falling edge past this threshold.

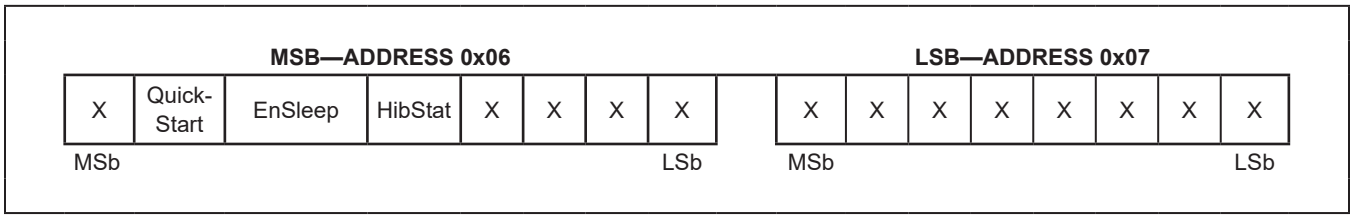


Figure 16. MODE Register Format

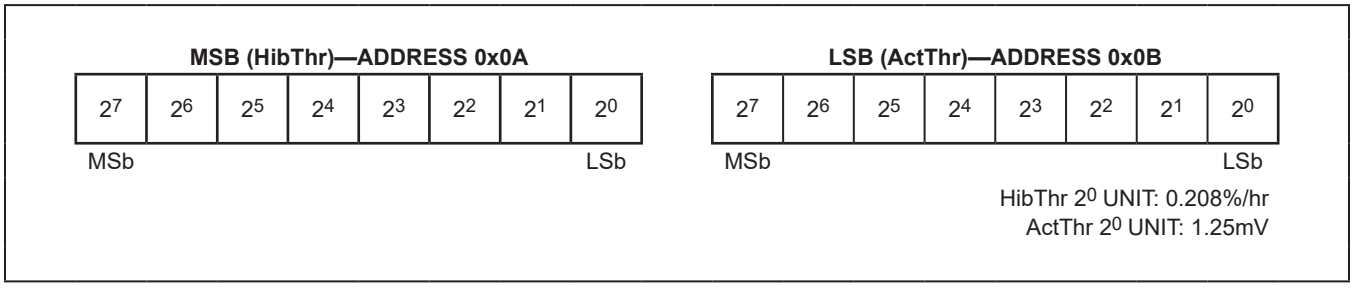


Figure 17. HIBRT Register Format

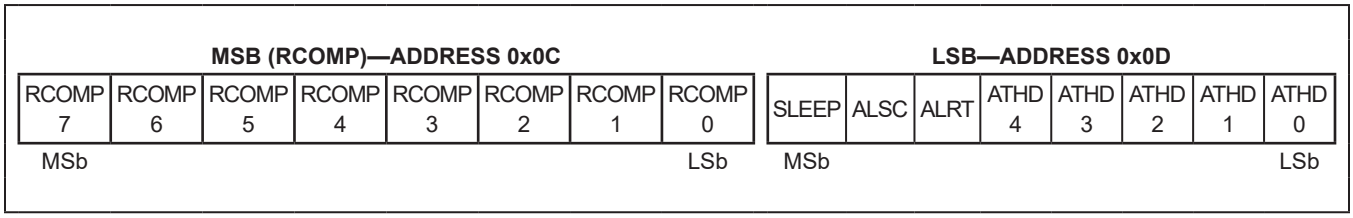


Figure 18. CONFIG Register Format

VALRT Register (0x14)

This register is divided into two thresholds: Voltage alert maximum (VALRT.MAX) and minimum (VALRT.MIN). Both registers have 1 LSb = 20mV. The IC alerts while VCELL > VALRT.MAX or VCELL < VALRT.MIN (see Figure 19).

CRATE Register (0x16)

The IC calculates an approximate value for the average SOC rate of change. 1 LSb = 0.208% per hour (not for conversion to ampere).

VRESET/ID Register (0x18)

See Figure 20.

- **ID** is an 8-bit read-only value that is one-time programmable at the factory, which can be used as an identifier to distinguish multiple cell types in production. Writes to these bits are ignored.
- **VRESET[7:1]** adjusts a fast analog comparator and a slower digital ADC threshold to detect battery removal and reinsertion. For captive batteries, set to 2.5V. For removable batteries, set to at least 300mV below the application's empty voltage, according to the desired reset threshold for your application. If the comparator is enabled, the IC resets 1ms after VCELL rises above the threshold. Otherwise, the IC resets 250ms after the VCELL register rises above the threshold.
- **Dis.** Set Dis = 1 to disable the analog comparator in hibernate mode to save approximately 0.5µA

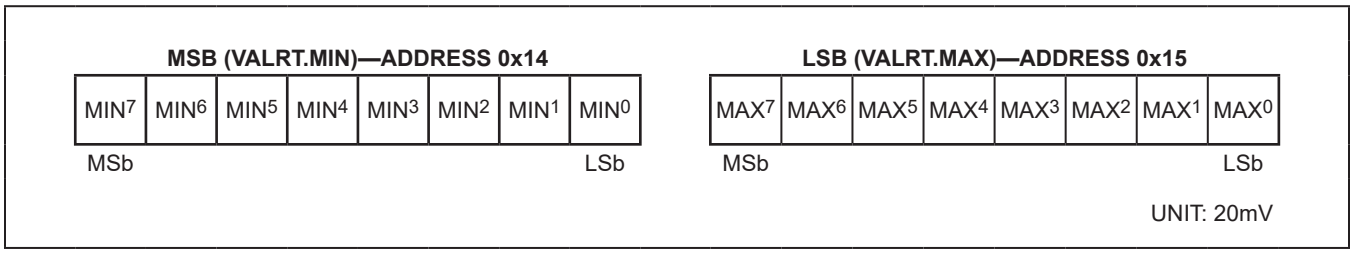


Figure 19. VALRT Register Format

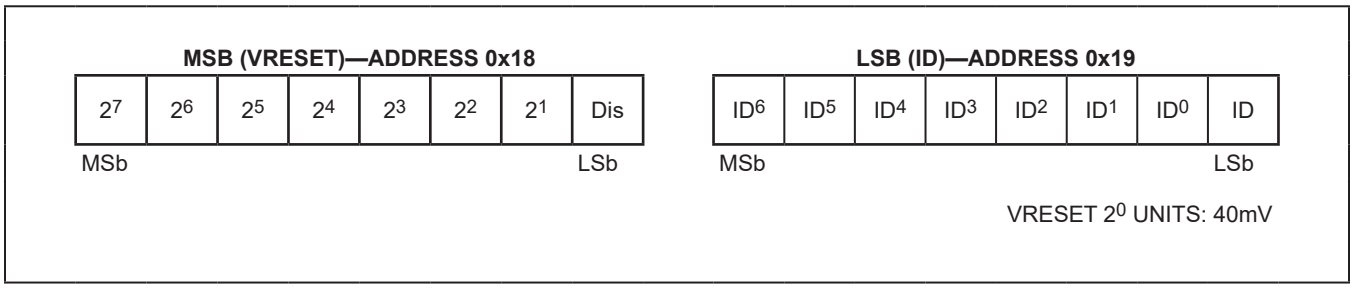


Figure 20. VRESET/ID Register Format

STATUS Register (0x1A)

An alert can indicate many different conditions. The STATUS register identifies which alert condition was met. Clear the corresponding bit after servicing the alert (see Figure 21).

Reset Indicator:

- **RI** (reset indicator) is set when the device powers up. Any time this bit is set, the IC is not configured, so the model should be loaded and the bit should be cleared.

Alert Descriptors:

These bits are set only when they cause an alert (e.g., if CONFIG.ALSC = 0, then SC is never set).

- **VH** (voltage high) is set when VCELL has been above ALRT.VALRTMAX.
- **VL** (voltage low) is set when VCELL has been below ALRT.VALRTMIN.
- **VR** (voltage reset) is set after the device has been reset regardless of EnVr.
- **HD** (SOC low) is set when SOC crosses the value in CONFIG.ATHD.
- **SC** (1% SOC change) is set when SOC changes by at least 1% if CONFIG.ALSC is set.

Enable or Disable VRESET Alert:

- **EnVr** (enable voltage reset alert) when set to 1 asserts the $\overline{ALRT}$ pin when a voltage-reset event occurs under the conditions described by the VRESET/ ID register.

TABLE Registers (0x40 to 0x7F)

Contact Maxim for details on how to configure these registers. The default value is appropriate for some Li+ batteries.

To unlock the TABLE registers, write 0x57 to address 0x3F, and 0x4A to address 0x3E. While TABLE is unlocked, no ModelGauge registers are updated, so relock as soon as possible by writing 0x00 to address 0x3F, and 0x00 to address 0x3E.

CMD Register (0xFE)

Writing a value of 0x5400 to this register causes the device to completely reset as if power had been removed (see the *Power-On Reset (POR)* section). The reset occurs when the last bit has been clocked in. The IC does not respond with an I^2C ACK after this command sequence.

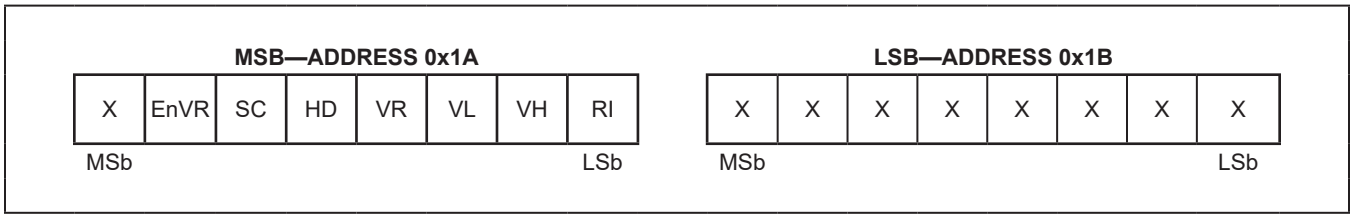


Figure 21. STATUS Register Format

Table 199. Haptic Driver Recommended Default Values

REGISTER BITS	BINARY SETTING	VALUE
EmfEn	1	BEMF detection enabled
HptSel	1	LRA
AlcMod	1	ALC enabled
ZccHysEn	0	ZCC Hysteresis Disabled
ZccSlowEn	0	Normal ZCC operation
FltrCntrEn	1	Improved noise rejection
IniGssResDis	0	Restore initial guess after braking
AutoBrkPeakMeas	0	Four points
AutoBrkFltrSatStop	0	Do not exit braking
AutoBrkMeasWdw	1000	40µs
AutoBrkMeasTh	01	5.0mV
AutoBrkDis	0	Automatic braking enabled
AutoBrkMeasEnd	00	1 BEMF detection below threshold
IniDly	00010	2 sine wave half periods skipped
WidWdw	00101	5/32^{nds} of current sine wave period
WidLpGain	011	1/8
NarWdw	0010	2/32^{nds} of current sine wave period
NarCntLck	000110	6 sine wave half periods
BrkLpGain	00	Gain = 1
NarLpGain	010	1/4
BlankWdw	001000	40µs
BrkWdw	01000	8/32^{nds} of current sine wave period
BrkCyc	11110	30 sine wave half periods
EmfSkipCyc	000	0 sine wave half periods

Table 200. Haptic Driver Recommended Default Values

OPCODE	REGISTER	VALUE
Hpt_Config_Write0 (0xA0)	APDataOut0	0x0E
	APDataOut1	User Value
	APDataOut2	0x1X (X = User Value)
	APDataOut3	0x02
	APDataOut4	0x05
	APDataOut5	0x02
Hpt_Config_Write1 (0xA2)	APDataOut0	0xF0
	APDataOut1	0x08
	APDataOut2	0x01
	APDataOut3	User Value
	APDataOut4	User Value
	APDataOut5	User Value
Hpt_Config_Write2 (0xA4)	APDataOut0	User Value
	APDataOut1	User Value
	APDataOut2	User Value
	APDataOut3	User Value
	APDataOut4	0x23
	APDataOut5	0x06

Table 201. Register Bit Default Values

	DEFAULT VALUE
	MAX20353A
PFN2PUD_CFG*	Hi-Z
PFN1PUD_CFG*	PU/PD Connected
WriteProtect	Disabled
ILimBlank	Disabled
ILimCntl	500mA
MtChgTmr	0min
FChgTmr	600min
PChgTmr	30min
TShdnTmo	10s
ChgAutoRe	Auto-Restart
VPChg	3.15V
IPChg	10% IFCHG
ChgDone	10% IFCHG
ChgEn	Disabled
ChgAutoStp	Enabled
BatReChg	200mV
BatReg	4.35V
ColdLim	1397.65mV
HotLim	529.41mV
BstISet	425mA
BstIAdptEn	Enabled
BstFastStrt	50ms
BstFetScale	Disabled
BstVSet	20V
Buck1FetScale	Disabled
Buck2FetScale	Disabled
BstSeq	BstEn After 100%
BstEn	Disabled
Buck1VSet	1.8V
Buck1IZCSet	30mA
Buck2VSet	0.9V
Buck2IZCSet	10mA
Buck2ISet	150mA
Buck1ISet	150mA
BootDly**	120ms
Buck2SftStrt	50ms Soft-Start
Buck1SftStrt	50ms Soft-Start

	DEFAULT VALUE
	MAX20353A
Buck2En	Disabled
Buck1En	Enabled
LDO1Md	LDO
LDO1En	Disabled
LDO2Md	LDO
LDO2En	Disabled
PassDiscEna***	Enabled
LDO2VSet	3.2V
StayOn	Enabled
SFOUTVSet	3.3V
LDO1VSet	1.2V
SysMinVlt	3.6V
SFOUTEn	CHGIN
CPVSet	6.6V
CPEn	Disabled
CPSeq	CPEn After 100%
PwrRstCfg	0b0110
Buck2Seq	Buck2En After 100%
Buck1Seq	Buck1En After 100%
BBstEn	Disabled
LDO2Seq	LDO2En After 100%
LDO1Seq	LDO1En After 100%
ThmEn	Disabled
BBstVset	5V
BBstISet	100mA
BatOcThr	1000mA
BBstRipRed	Lower Ripple
BBstInd	4.7µH
BBstSeq	BBstEn After 100%
EmfEn	Disabled
HptSel	ERM
AlcMod	Enabled
HptSysUVLO	3V
HptDrvTmo	10s
ILimMax****	1000mA
T_{CHGIN_SHDN}	100°C

**See Table 202*

***Sets t_{RST} time. See Figure 3*

****If enabled, passive discharge is enabled for all rails in off mode.*

*****Current limit during $t_{ILimBlank}$*

Table 202. PFN Connections and Logic Configurations

FUNCTION	DEVICE CONFIGURATION
	MAX20353A
PFN1	Pullup
PFN2	Hi-Z
ON STATE LOGIC LEVELS*	V_{PFN_IH}, V_{PFN_IL}

**Values in this row reference EC table parameters. In OFF mode, V_{PFN_IH} and V_{PFN_IL} logic levels always apply.*

Table 203. I²C Direct Register Default Values

REGISTER	NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
		MAX20353A
0x00	HardwareID	0x02
0x01	FirmwareID	0x02
0x0B	SystemError	0x00
0x0C	IntMask0	0x00
0x0D	IntMask1	0x00
0x0E	IntMask2	0x40
0x0F	APDataOut0	0x00
0x10	APDataOut1	0x00
0x11	APDataOut2	0x00
0x12	APDataOut3	0x00
0x13	APDataOut4	0x00
0x14	APDataOut5	0x00
0x15	APDataOut6	0x00
0x17	APCmdOut	0x00
0x18	APResponse	0x00
0x19	APDataIn0	0x00
0x1A	APDataIn1	0x00
0x1B	APDataIn2	0x00

REGISTER	NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
		MAX20353A
0x1C	APDataIn3	0x00
0x1D	APDataIn4	0x00
0x1E	APDataIn5	0x00
0x20	LDODirect	0x00
0x21	MPCDirectWrite	0x00
0x28	HptRAMAddr	0x00
0x29	HptRAMDataH	0x4A
0x2A	HptRAMDataM	0x74
0x2B	HptRAMDataL	0x63
0x2C	LEDStepDirect	0x00
0x2D	LED0Direct	0x00
0x2E	LED1Direct	0x00
0x2F	LED2Direct	0x00
0x30	HptDirect0	0x04
0x31	HptDirect1	0x00
0x32	HptRTI2Camp	0x00
0x33	HptPatRAMAddr	0x00

Table 204. Read Opcode Default Values

OPCODE	REGISTER	DEFAULT VALUE
		MAX20353A
GPIO_Config_Read (0x02)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x00
	APDataIn2	0x00
	APDataIn3	0x00
	APDataIn4	0x00
GPIO_Control_Read (0x04)	APDataIn0	0x00
MPC_Config_Read (0x07)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x00
	APDataIn2	0x00
	APDataIn3	0x00
	APDataIn4	0x00
InputCurrent_Config_Read (0x11)	APDataIn0	0x06
ThermalShutdown_Config_Read (0x12)	APDataIn0	0x03
Charger_Config_Read (0x15)	APDataIn0	0x0C
	APDataIn1	0x75
	APDataIn2	0xF6
	APDataIn3	0x00
ChargerThermalLimits_Config_Read (0x17)	APDataIn0	0xC6
	APDataIn1	0x00
	APDataIn2	0x00
	APDataIn3	0x4B
ChargerThermalReg_ConfigRead (0x19)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x00
	APDataIn2	0x1F
	APDataIn3	0x00
	APDataIn4	0x00
Charger_Control_Read (0x1B)	APDataIn0	0x00
Charger_JEITAHyst_ControlRead (0x1D)	APDataIn0	0x86
Bst_Config_Read (0x31)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x06
	APDataIn2	0x0D
	APDataIn3	0x3C
	APDataIn4	0x00

Table 204. Read Opcode Default Values (continued)

OPCODE	REGISTER	DEFAULT VALUE
		MAX20353A
Buck1_Config_Read (0x36)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0xA8
	APDataIn2	0x26
	APDataIn3	0x01
	APDataIn4	0x07
Buck2_Config_Read (0x3B)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x82
	APDataIn2	0x06
	APDataIn3	0x00
	APDataIn4	0x07
LDO1_Config_Read (0x41)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x1C
	APDataIn2	0x07
LDO2_Config_Read (0x43)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x17
	APDataIn2	0x07
ChargePump_Config_Read (0x47)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x00
	APDataIn2	0x07
SFOUT_Config_Read (0x49)	APDataIn0	0x05
MONMux_Config_Read (0x51)	APDataIn0	0x00
BBst_Config_Read (0x71)	APDataIn0	0x00
	APDataIn1	0x02
	APDataIn2	0x19
	APDataIn3	0x50
	APDataIn4	0x07
Hpt_Config_Read0 (0xA1)	APDataIn0	0x02
	APDataIn1	0xD0
	APDataIn2	0x97
	APDataIn3	0x00
	APDataIn4	0x05
	APDataIn5	0x01

Table 204. Read Opcode Default Values (continued)

OPCODE	REGISTER	DEFAULT VALUE
		MAX20353A
Hpt_Config_Read1 (0xA3)	APDataIn0	0x01
	APDataIn1	0x00
	APDataIn2	0x02
	APDataIn3	0x8B
	APDataIn4	0x7F
	APDataIn5	0x04
Hpt_Config_Read2 (0xA5)	APDataIn0	0xCC
	APDataIn1	0x32
	APDataIn2	0xFF
	APDataIn3	0x04
	APDataIn4	0x24
	APDataIn5	0x06
Hpt_SYS_Threshold_Config_Read (0xA7)	APDataIn0	0x8B
Hpt_Lock_Config_Read (0xA9)	APDataIn0	0x00
Hpt_EMF_Threshold_Config_Read (0xAB)	APDataIn0	0x19

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX20353AEWN+	-40°C to +85°C	56 WLP
MAX20353AEWN+T	-40°C to +85°C	56 WLP

+Denotes a lead (Pb)-free package/RoHS-compliant package.
T = Tape and reel

Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	6/19	Initial release	—

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