

Wireless Power Consortium / Qi Compliant series Wireless Power Transmitter IC

BD57021MWV

General Description

BD57021MWV is an integrated IC for the wireless power transmitter. This device is composed of inverters for the coil drive, controller for the communication of the Qi compliant and demodulating circuit, GPIO, TCXO buffer, and I2C interface.

BD57021MWV works as a controller in the wireless power transmitter based on the Qi compliant by using it with a general-purpose microcomputer.

BD57021MWV is applied to Qi ver.1.2 BPP (Baseline Power Profile).

Features

- WPC / Qi ver.1.2 BPP (Baseline Power Profile) support.
- Half Bridge / Full Bridge inverter
- Foreign object detection
- GPIO 4CH
- I2C bus interface
- 5.0mm x 5.0mm UQFN package 40 pin

Key Specifications

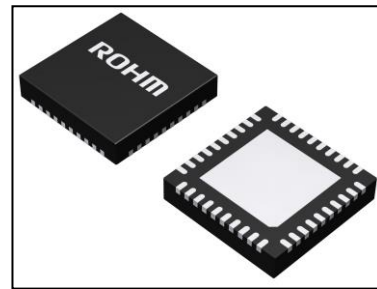
- Input Voltage Range: 4.2 V to 5.3 V
- Drive Frequency Range: 110kHz to 205kHz
- Operating Temperature Range: -20°C to +85°C

Package

UQFN040V5050

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)

5.00mm x 5.00mm x 1.00mm



Applications

- WPC compliant devices
- PC
- Cradle for charge stand

Typical Application Circuit

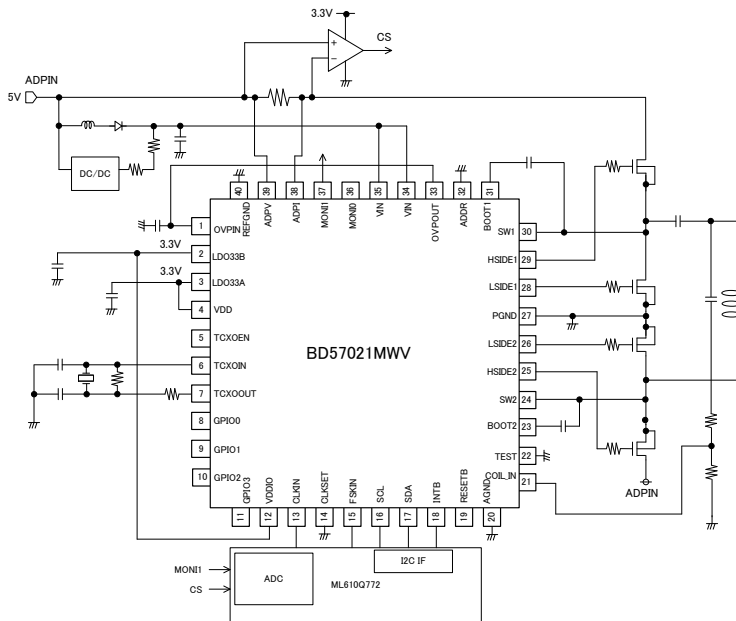


Figure 1. Typical application circuit

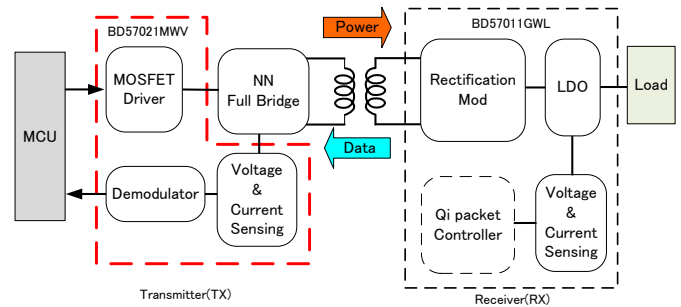


Figure 2. Product position in wireless power supply system

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|---|-----------|---------------|------|
| VIN, ADPV, ADPI, SW1, SW2 voltage | VIN_H1 | -0.3 to 7.0 | V |
| BOOT1, BOOT2 voltage | VIN_H2 | -0.3 to 15.5 | V |
| HSIDE1, HSIDE2 voltage | VOUT_H | -0.3 to 15.5 | V |
| OVPIN, VDDIO, SCL, CLKIN, CLKSET, FSKIN, ADDR, TEST, RESETB voltage | VIN_L1 | -0.3 to 7.0 | V |
| VDD, TCXOIN voltage | VIN_L2 | -0.3 to 4.5 | V |
| COIL_IN voltage | VIN_L3 | -4.5 to 7.0 | V |
| LSIDE1, LSIDE2, LDO33A, LDO33B, OVPOUT, INTB, MONI0, MONI1 voltage | VOUT_L1 | -0.3 to 7.0 | V |
| TCXOEN, TCXOOUT voltage | VOUT_L2 | -0.3 to 4.5 | V |
| SDA voltage | VINOUT_L1 | -0.3 to 7.0 | V |
| GPIO0, GPIO1, GPIO2, GPIO3 voltage | VINOUT_L2 | -0.3 to 4.5 | V |
| Power dissipation | Pd | 3.26 (Note 1) | W |
| Operating ambient temperature range | Ta | -20 to +85 | °C |
| Storage temperature range | Tstg | -55 to +150 | °C |

(Note 1) Derate by 26 mW/°C when operating above Ta=25°C (Mount on 4-layer 74.2mm x 74.2mm x 1.6mm board with front and back layer heat radiation copper foil 4.5 mm x 4.5 mm, second and third layer heat radiation copper foil 74.2 mm x 74.2 mm).

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta= -20°C to +85°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| VIN terminal input voltage range | VIN | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | V |
| VDD terminal input voltage range | VDD | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | V |
| VDDIO terminal voltage range | VDDIO | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | V |
| Adapter input voltage range | VADPV | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | V |
| TCXO terminal input frequency range | FTCXO | 32 | - | 45 | MHz |

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified VIN=5V VDD=3.3V Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| Whole Chip | | | | | | |
| Operating circuit current 1 | I _{CC1} | - | 2.0 | 3.0 | mA | TCXOIN=0kHz |
| Operating circuit current 2 | I _{CC2} | - | 15.0 | 23.0 | mA | TCXOIN=32MHz |
| Protection block (the IC outside) | | | | | | |
| External OCP operating voltage | V _{OCP} | 125 | 160 | 195 | mV | R _S =100mΩ |
| Protective circuit (the IC inside) | | | | | | |
| VIN Over voltage lockout | V _{OVLO_VIN} | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | V | VIN: 5.0 → 8.0V |
| Hysteresis on OVLO | V _{OVLO_HYS} | 140 | 200 | 260 | mV | VIN: 8.0 → 5.0V |
| VIN Under voltage lockout | V _{UVLO_VIN} | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | V | VIN: 5.0 → 0V |
| Hysteresis on UVLO | V _{UVLO_HYS} | 140 | 200 | 260 | mV | VIN: 0 → 5.0V |
| VDD UVLO detection voltage | V _{UVLOD_VDD} | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | V | VDD: 3.3 → 0V |
| VDD UVLO release voltage | V _{UVLOR_VDD} | 2.55 | 2.80 | 3.05 | V | VDD: 0 → 3.3V |
| VDDIO UVLO detection voltage | V _{UVLOD_VDDIO} | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | V | VDDIO: 3.3 → 0V |
| VDDIO UVLO release voltage | V _{UVLOD_VDDIO} | 2.55 | 2.80 | 3.05 | V | VDDIO: 0 → 3.3V |
| Internal OCP operating current | I _{OCP} | - | 0.48 | 0.65 | A | |
| LDO33A block | | | | | | |
| LDO33A output voltage | V _{LDO33A} | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | V | I _{source} =10mA |
| LDO33A maximum output current | I _{LDO33A} | - | - | 30 | mA | |
| LDO33B block | | | | | | |
| LDO33B output voltage | V _{LDO33B} | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | mV | I _{source} =10mA |
| LDO33B maximum output current | I _{LDO33B} | - | - | 30 | mA | |
| Demodulating circuit block | | | | | | |
| COIL_IN leak current 1 | I _{LEAK_COILIN1} | - | - | 50 | μA | V _{COIL_IN} =3.3V |
| COIL_IN leak current 2 | I _{LEAK_COILIN2} | -150 | - | - | μA | V _{COIL_IN} =-3.3V |
| TCXO_BUFF block | | | | | | |
| TCXOIN input current | I _{TCXOIN} | - | 0 | 1.0 | μA | VDD=V _{TCXOIN} =4.5V |
| Input frequency range | F _{TCXOIN} | - | - | 52 | MHz | |
| TCXOEN L level output voltage | V _{OH_TCXOEN} | - | - | VDD x 0.2 | V | I _{sink} =1.0mA |
| TCXOEN H level output voltage | V _{OL_TCXOEN} | VDD x 0.8 | - | - | V | I _{source} =1.0mA |
| TCXOOUT output impedance | Z _{O_TCXOOUT} | - | 1.0 | - | kΩ | |
| Inverter block | | | | | | |
| Drive frequency | F _{DRIVE} | 110 | - | 205 | kHz | |
| Minimum Duty Ratio | Duty _{min} | - | 25 | - | % | |
| Dead Time | T _{Dead} | - | 200 | - | ns | TCXOIN=32MHz |
| Source resistance | R _{SOURCE} | - | 1.0 | - | Ω | |
| Sink resistance | R _{SINK} | - | 0.8 | - | Ω | |
| GPIO block | | | | | | |
| GPIO L level input voltage | V _{OL_GPIO} | - | - | VDD x 0.3 | V | |
| GPIO H level input voltage | V _{OH_GPIO} | VDD x 0.7 | - | - | V | |
| GPIO pull-down resistor | R _{PD_GPIO} | - | 100 | - | kΩ | |
| GPIO pull-up resistor | R _{PU_GPIO} | - | 100 | - | kΩ | |
| GPIO L level output voltage | V _{IL_GPIO} | - | - | VDD x 0.2 | V | I _{sink} =1.0mA |
| GPIO H level output voltage | V _{IH_GPIO} | VDD x 0.8 | - | - | V | I _{source} =1.0mA |

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| FSKIN terminal | | | | | | |
| FSKIN L level input voltage | VIL _{FSKIN} | - | - | VDDIO x 0.3 | V | |
| FSKIN H level input voltage | VIH _{FSKIN} | VDDIO x 0.7 | - | - | V | |
| CLKIN terminal | | | | | | |
| CLKIN L level input voltage | VIL _{CLKIN} | - | - | VDDIO x 0.3 | V | |
| CLKIN H level input voltage | VIH _{CLKIN} | VDDIO x 0.7 | - | - | V | |
| ADDR terminal | | | | | | |
| ADDR L level input voltage | VIL _{ADDR} | - | - | VDDIO x 0.3 | V | |
| ADDR H level input voltage | VIH _{ADDR} | VDDIO x 0.7 | - | - | V | |
| INTB terminal | | | | | | |
| Open Drain ability on INTB | VL _{INTB} | - | 380 | 500 | mV | I _{sink} =5.0mA |
| INTB leak current | ILEAK _{INTB} | - | - | 2.0 | μA | V _{INTB} =7.0V |
| RESETB terminal | | | | | | |
| RESETB L level input voltage | VIL _{RSTB} | - | - | VDD x 0.3 | V | |
| RESETB H level input voltage | VIH _{RSTB} | VDD x 0.7 | - | - | V | |
| RESETB pull-up resistor | RPD _{RSTB} | - | 100 | - | kΩ | |
| I2C interface | | | | | | |
| SCL, SDA L level input voltage | VIL _{I2C} | - | - | 0.50 | V | |
| SCL, SDA H level input voltage | VIH _{I2C} | 1.50 | - | - | V | |
| SCL, SDA L level input current | IIL _{I2C} | -1.0 | - | - | μA | |
| SCL, SDA H level input current | I _{IH} _{I2C} | - | - | 1.0 | μA | |
| SDA L level output voltage | VOL _{I2C} | - | - | 400 | mV | I _{sink} =3.0mA |

Pin Configuration

(TOP VIEW)

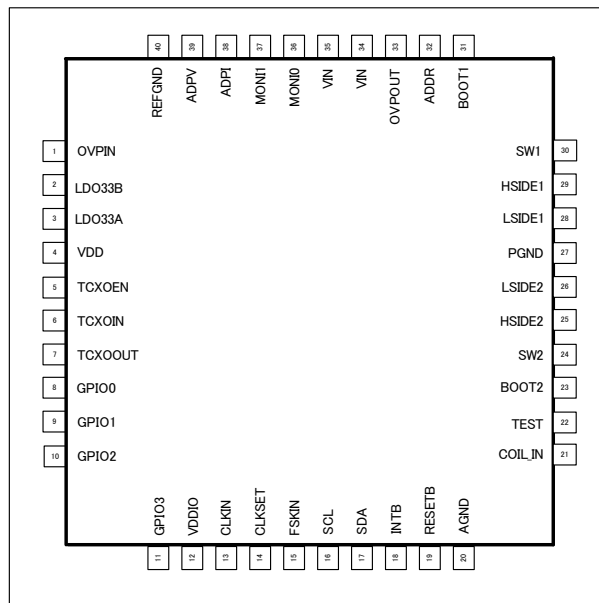


Figure 3. Pin Configuration

Pin Description

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Function | I/O |
|---------|----------|---|-----|
| 1 | OVPIN | 5.0V input, connected to OVPOUT. | I |
| 2 | LDO33B | 3.3V LDO output. | O |
| 3 | LDO33A | 3.3V LDO output. | O |
| 4 | VDD | 3.3V supply. | I |
| 5 | TCXOEN | Connected to External oscillator. Control signal output. | O |
| 6 | TCXOIN | Connected to External oscillator. | I |
| 7 | TCXOOUT | Connected to External oscillator. | O |
| 8 | GPIO0 | General-purpose input and output terminal. | I/O |
| 9 | GPIO1 | General-purpose input and output terminal. | I/O |
| 10 | GPIO2 | General-purpose input and output terminal. | I/O |
| 11 | GPIO3 | General-purpose input and output terminal. | I/O |
| 12 | VDDIO | 3.3V supply. | I |
| 13 | CLKIN | Clock input terminal, leave this pin open. | I |
| 14 | CLKSET | Test terminal, leave this pin open. | I |
| 15 | FSKIN | FSK control signal input. | I |
| 16 | SCL | I2C clock input | I |
| 17 | SDA | I2C Data input and output. | I/O |
| 18 | INTB | Interrupt detection output. | O |
| 19 | RESETB | Control logic reset | I/O |
| 20 | AGND | Analog ground. | I |
| 21 | COIL_IN | Coil current / voltage input. | I |
| 22 | TEST | Test terminal, connected to GND. | I |
| 23 | BOOT2 | Connected to Boot strap capacitor. | I |
| 24 | SW2 | Connected to the source of high side FET and the drain of low side FET. | I |
| 25 | HSIDE2 | Connected to the gate of high side FET. | O |
| 26 | LSIDE2 | Connected to the gate of low side FET. | O |
| 27 | PGND | Power ground. | I |
| 28 | LSIDE1 | Connected to the gate of low side FET. | O |
| 29 | HSIDE1 | Connected to the gate of high side FET. | O |
| 30 | SW1 | Connected to the source of high side FET and the drain of low side FET. | I |
| 31 | BOOT1 | Connected to Boot strap capacitor. | I |
| 32 | ADDR | Slave Address change. | I |
| 33 | OVPOUT | 5.0V output, connected to OVPIN. | O |
| 34 | VIN | 5.0V Input power supply | I |
| 35 | VIN | 5.0V Input power supply | I |
| 36 | MONI0 | Coil current value output. | O |
| 37 | MONI1 | Input voltage value and input current value output. | O |
| 38 | ADPI | Sense transmitter Input current. | I |
| 39 | ADPV | Sense transmitter Input voltage. | I |
| 40 | REFGND | Reference ground. | I |

Block Diagram

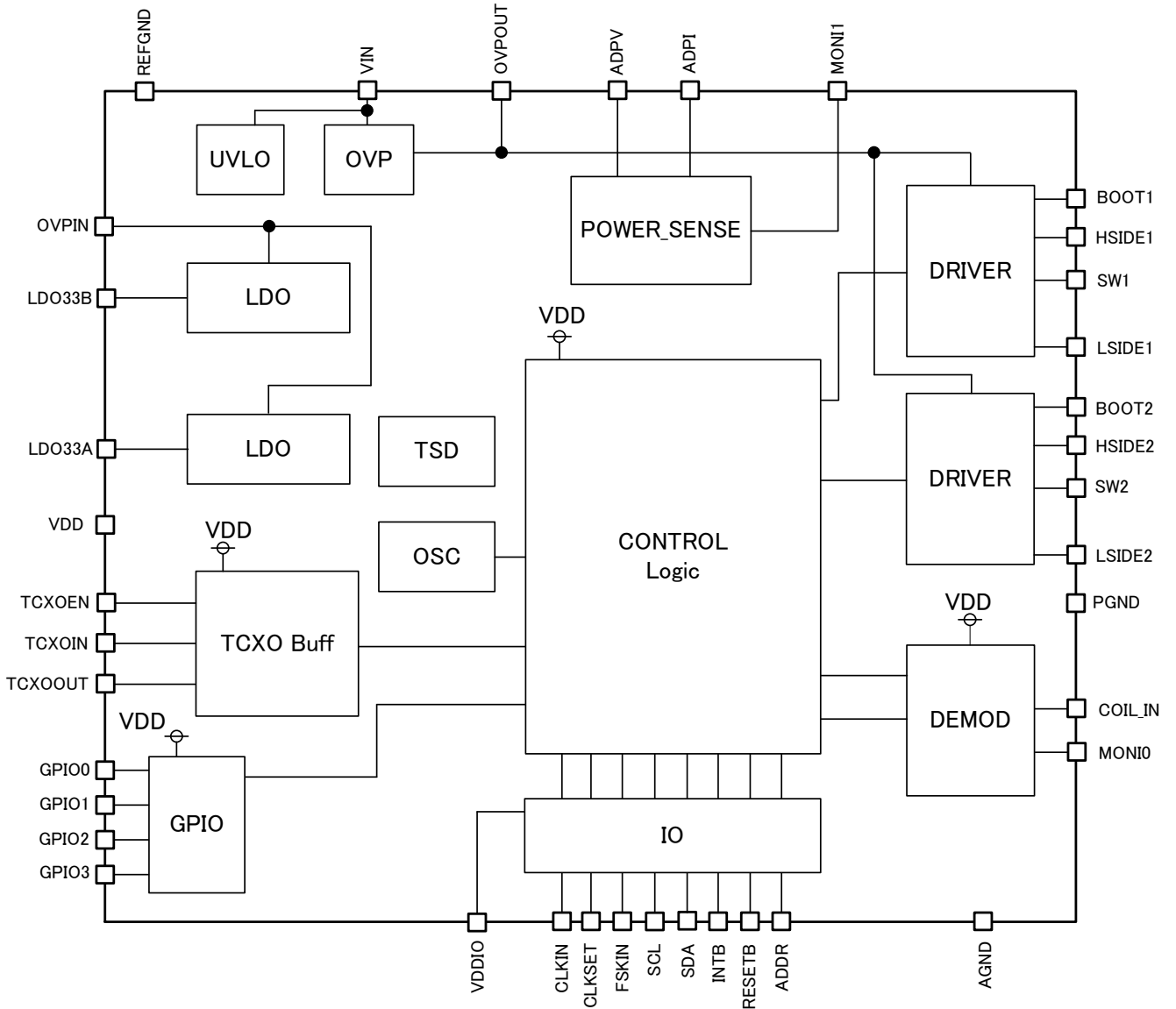


Figure 4. Block diagram

Description of Blocks

1. Pre-driver block

Transmitter (Tx) includes inverter circuits to input AC electricity into both ends of the primary coil and to produce the electromotive force on the secondary side by electromagnetic induction. BD57021MWV includes two pre-driver blocks to support Half Bridge inverter and Full Bridge inverter configurations. For the Half Bridge inverter configuration, it is necessary to set the pre-driver 1 (PWM0 signal). For the Full Bridge inverter configuration, it is necessary to set the pre-driver 1 and pre-driver 2 (PWM1 signal). The output power control modes are the frequency control, the duty control and the phase control. The pre-driver block prevents a through current by monitoring the on/off timing of low side FET and high side FET.

For high efficiency, the bootstrap drive system which sets the H side-L side to Nch FET is adopted. It is necessary to put a capacitor (0.1 – 0.47 μF) between the BOOT1 (BOOT2) terminal and the SW1 (SW2) terminal to maintain the voltage potential between these pins. Install a ceramic capacitor as close to these pins as possible.

2. Digital Ping

Tx inputs AC electricity into the primary coil and by electromagnetic induction develops an electromotive force on the secondary coil which starts the Receiver (Rx). This phase is called Digital Ping. Tx keeps transmitting power as long as it receives Digital Ping from the Rx. Tx controls the transmission power based on a packet including the power incoming information from Rx. The following registers are used to configure Digital Ping.

(1) PWM0PRD: Setting register for the period of PWM0 signal

This register is used to set the period of PWM0 signal. The PWM0 signal sets the period of the pulse to be output from pre-driver 1 with a count level. The relation between the period of PWM0 signal and source clock is determined by the following formula:

$$PWM0PRD = \text{round}\left(\frac{\text{SourceClock}}{\text{TargetClock}}\right) - 1$$

Where “round” means rounding off to the nearest whole number, and the source clock is from the TCXO.

For example, if source clock=32MHz and target clock=100kHz, PWM0PRD register is set to the following value:

$$PWM0PRD = \text{round}\left(\frac{32000}{100}\right) - 1 = 319 = 0x013F$$

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|------------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----|
| PWM0 PRDL | 0x20 | PWM0 PRD7 | PWM0 PRD6 | PWM0 PRD5 | PWM0 PRD4 | PWM0 PRD3 | PWM0 PRD2 | PWM0 PRD1 | PWM0 PRD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM0 PRDH | 0x21 | PWM0 PRD15 | PWM0 PRD14 | PWM0 PRD13 | PWM0 PRD12 | PWM0 PRD11 | PWM0 PRD10 | PWM0 PRD9 | PWM0 PRD8 | 0x00 | R/W |

After PWM0DTYH (0x23) is written, this register is updated with the new data.

(2) PWM0DTY: Setting register for the duty of PWM0 signal

This register is used to set the duty of PWM0 signal. PWM0 signal is the output signal at pre-driver 1. The duty of PWM0 signal is set with the count number of the source clock. After this register has been written, when the counter number of PWM0 signal becomes 0, the data of PWM0PRD register and PWM0DTY register are updated with the new data. The relation between the duty of PWM0 signal and source clock is determined by the following formula:

$$PWM0DTY = \text{int}\left\{\left(PWM0PRD + 1\right) \times \left(\frac{\text{Duty}}{100}\right)\right\}$$

Where “int” means rounding down to the nearest whole number and the source clock is from TCXO.

For example, if source clock= 32MHz and target clock=100kHz with duty=50%, PWM0DTY register is set to the following value:

$$PWM0DTY = \text{int}\left\{\left(320 + 1\right) \times \left(\frac{50}{100}\right)\right\} = 160 = 0x00A0$$

Duty is defined as the ratio between the amount of time when the output is high in one period to the whole period of PWM0 signal. The enable range of PWM0DTY register is from 0x0001 to (PWM0PRD-1). PWM0 will not be generated if the PWM0DTY register is set to a value greater than or equal to the value in PWM0PRD register.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| PWM0DTYL | 0x22 | PWM0DTY7 | PWM0DTY6 | PWM0DTY5 | PWM0DTY4 | PWM0DTY3 | PWM0DTY2 | PWM0DTY1 | PWM0DTY0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM0DTYH | 0x23 | PWM0DTY15 | PWM0DTY14 | PWM0DTY13 | PWM0DTY12 | PWM0DTY11 | PWM0DTY10 | PWM0DTY9 | PWM0DTY8 | 0x00 | R/W |

(3) PWM1PHS: Setting register for the phase difference between PWM1 signal and PWM0 signal

This register is used to set the phase difference between PWM1 signal and PWM0 signal with the count number of the source clock. PWM1 signal is a signal with the same period and duty as PWM0 signal. After PWM0DTYH register (0x23) is written and the counter number of PWM0PRD register becomes 0, the data of this register is updated with the new data. The enable range of this register is from 0x0001 to (PWM0PRD). PWM1 signal will not be generated if the PWM1PHS register is set to a value greater than or equal to the value in PWM0PRD register. It is also necessary to write 0x23 in PWM0DTYH register after this register has been written.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| PWM1PHSL | 0x24 | PWM1PHS7 | PWM1PHS6 | PWM1PHS5 | PWM1PHS4 | PWM1PHS3 | PWM1PHS2 | PWM1PHS1 | PWM1PHS0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM1PHSH | 0x25 | PWM1PHS15 | PWM1PHS14 | PWM1PHS13 | PWM1PHS12 | PWM1PHS11 | PWM1PHS10 | PWM1PHS9 | PWM1PHS8 | 0x00 | R/W |

(4) PWM0GEN: Setting register for the dead time of PWM0 signal

This register is used to set the dead time of PWM0 signal. The relation between the dead time and the source clock is defined by the following formula:

$$DeadTime = \frac{2}{SourceClock}$$

For example, if source clock=32MHz, Dead Time is the smallest value and it is 62.5nsec.

Additionally, please set this register to the following value.

Full Bridge inverter: PWMGEN0= 0x49

Half Bridge inverter: PWMGEN0= 0x10

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-----|
| PWMGEN0 | 0x30 | PODLYD1 | PODLYD0 | PODLYC2 | PODLYC1 | PODLYC0 | PODLYB2 | PODLYB1 | PODLYB0 | 0x92 | R/W |

(5) PWM1GEN: Setting register for the dead time of PWM1 signal

This register is used to set the dead time of PWM1 signal. The relation between the dead time and source clock is determined by the following formula:

$$DeadTime = \frac{2}{SourceClock}$$

For example, if source clock=32MHz, Dead Time is the smallest value and it is 62.5nsec.

Additionally, please set this register to the following value.

Full Bridge inverter: PWMGEN1= 0x49

Half Bridge inverter: PWMGEN1= 0x10

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-----|
| PWMGEN1 | 0x31 | P1DLYD1 | P1DLYD0 | P1DLYC2 | P1DLYC1 | P1DLYC0 | P1DLYB2 | P1DLYB1 | P1DLYB0 | 0x92 | R/W |

(6) PWRCTRL: Setting register for the operation mode

This register is used to set the operation mode and the base clock for the internal movement. By setting the power mode bit (PWMD0, PWMD1), the operation mode is changed. The operation mode is Digital Ping when PWMD=0x0. Meanwhile, the operation mode is Analog Ping, which is also the low power consumption mode, when PWMD=0x1. On the other hand, the operation is Stop Mode when PWMD=0x3. During Stop Mode, all blocks are stopped.

BD57021MWV uses the input clock signal from TCXOIN terminal for source clock of the internal movement.

Please set this register with TCXSEL = 1, and connect TCXO with frequency between 32 to 52MHz to TCXOIN terminal.

When TCXSEL = 1 and TCXEN = 1, TCXOEN terminal becomes high output but when TCXSEL = 1 and TCXEN = 0,

TCXOEN terminal becomes low output. Please set this register with OSCSEL= 1 to use an internal oscillator clock for measuring Analog Ping internal period.

- [7:6] Reserved
- [5:4] PWMD0, PWMD1: Setting bit for operation mode
(0x0: Digital Ping mode 0x1: Analog Ping mode 0x2: Reserved 0x3: Stop mode)
- [3] Reserved
- [2] OSCSEL: Control bit for using internal oscillator
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)
- [1] TCXEN: Control bit for using external TCXO
(0x1: Enable (High output) 0x0: Disable (Low output))
- [0] TCXSEL: Selection bit for using external TCXO
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------|---------------|-----|
| PWRCTRL | 0x0F | -*1 | -*1 | PWMD1 | PWMD0 | -*1 | OSCSEL | TCXEN | TCXSEL | 0x07 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(7) PDCTRL: Control register for the pre-driver output

This register is used to enable pre-driver 1 and pre-driver 2. Pre-driver 1 drives HSIDE1 terminal and LSIDE1 terminal while pre-driver 2 drives HSIDE2 terminal and LSIDE2 terminal. When PDEN=1, the pulse is produced at HSIDE1 terminal and LSIDE1 terminal. When PDEN=0, the pulse is stopped. When PWM1EN=1, the pulse is produced at HSIDE2 terminal and LSIDE2 terminal. When PWM1EN=0, the pulse is stopped. Refer to 3. FSK (Frequency Shift Keying) for the explanation of PSWEN and PS256.

- [7:5] Reserved
- [4] PWM1EN: Control bit for pre-driver 2
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)
- [3] Reserved
- [2] PS256: Change the PWM output to every 256 cycles
- [1] PSWEN: Control of the PWM change function
- [0] PDEN: Control bit for pre-driver 1
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-------|-------|------|---------------|-----|
| PDCTRL0 | 0x12 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | PWM1 EN | -*1 | PS256 | PSWEN | PDEN | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

3. FSK (Frequency Shift Keying)

BD57021MWV transmits a packet to Rx using Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) to establish communication with Rx. When Tx transmits a packet using FSK, Tx changes the frequency of the PWM0 signal by pre-driver 1 into the drive frequency (fd) and the modulation frequency (fmod) every 256 periods. That drive frequency is the frequency of the PWM0 signal which set in 2.(1). That FSK modulation frequency is the frequency of the PWM0 signal which set in 3. The setting of FSK sets the following registers.

(1) PWMXPRD: Setting register for the period of the PWM0 signal at FSK

This register is used to set the period of PWM0 signal when PSWEN=1 (PDCTRL0: 0x12) and FSKIN terminal = high. The relation between the period of PWM0 signal and source clock is determined by the formula below, and it is expressed in the same formula as PWM0PRD.

$$PWMXPRD = \text{round}\left(\frac{\text{SourceClock}}{\text{TargetClock}}\right) - 1$$

Where "round" means rounding off to the nearest whole number.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|------------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----|
| PWMX PRDL | 0x26 | PWMX PRD7 | PWMX PRD6 | PWMX PRD5 | PWMX PRD4 | PWMX PRD3 | PWMX PRD2 | PWMX PRD1 | PWMX PRD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWMX PRDH | 0x27 | PWMX PRD15 | PWMX PRD14 | PWMX PRD13 | PWMX PRD12 | PWMX PRD11 | PWMX PRD10 | PWMX PRD9 | PWMX PRD8 | 0x00 | R/W |

(2) PWMXDTY: Setting register for the duty of the PWM0 signal at FSK

This register is used to set the duty of PWM0 signal when PSWEN=1 (PDCTRL0: 0x12) and FSKIN terminal = high. The

relation between the duty of PWM0 signal and source clock is determined by the formula below, and it is expressed in a same formula as PWM0DTY.

$$PWMXDTY = \text{int} \left\{ \left(PWMXPRD + 1 \right) \times \left(\frac{Duty}{100} \right) \right\}$$

Where "int" means rounding down to the nearest whole number.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| PWMXDTYL | 0x28 | PWMXDTY7 | PWMXDTY6 | PWMXDTY5 | PWMXDTY4 | PWMXDTY3 | PWMXDTY2 | PWMXDTY1 | PWMXDTY0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWMXDTYH | 0x29 | PWMXDTY15 | PWMXDTY14 | PWMXDTY13 | PWMXDTY12 | PWMXDTY11 | PWMXDTY10 | PWMXDTY9 | PWMXDTY8 | 0x00 | R/W |

(3) PDCTRL: Control register for pre-driver output

This register is used to change the frequency of PWM0 signal by setting PSWEN and PS256. When PSWEN=1, the frequency and duty of PWM0 signal are changed by input signal of FSKIN terminal.

- When PSWEN = 0, the data of PWM0 signal is updated to the data of PWM0PRD and PWM0DTY.
- When of PSWEN = 1 and FSKIN terminal = Low, the data of PWM0 signal is updated to the data of PWM0PRD register and PWM0DTY register.
- When of PSWEN = 1 and FSKIN terminal = High, the data of PWM0 signal is updated to the data of PWMXPRD register and PWMXDTY register.

When PS256 is 1, the period and the duty of PWM0 are changed by input signal of FSKIN terminal every 256 cycles. After having taken in a change of external terminal FSKIN, during 256 cycles of the output frequency, the next change isn't taken. Furthermore, an interrupt occurs every 256 cycles of the output frequency when PXIEN bit of register INTENB (0x04) is 1. Whenever an interrupt occurs, the output frequency from a pre-driver is changed by changing input of external terminal FSKIN every 256 cycles. Refer to 2.Digital Ping (7) PDCTRL for the explanation of bits.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-------|-------|------|---------------|-----|
| PDCTRL0 | 0x12 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | PWM1 EN | -*1 | PS256 | PSWEN | PDEN | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

4. Analog Ping

BD57021MWV outputs pulse signal from primary coil to detect if Rx was put on the interface of the Tx. The presence of Rx is confirmed if BD57021MWV detects a change in the coil current or voltage. When the change of the coil current or voltage reaches the threshold value of the Analog Ping detection, the state shifts to Digital Ping. Additionally, BD57021MWV will generate an interrupt after Analog Ping executes a set number of times. In Analog Ping, it is necessary to drive a primary coil near the resonant frequency. The setting of the frequency is performed right before an output of Analog Ping, like Digital Ping. Set the following registers to configure Analog Ping.

(1) APGCTRL: Control register for Analog Ping

This register is used to set the start and stop of Analog Ping and the expected value of Rx detection by Analog Ping. BD57021MWV starts Analog Ping when APEN=1 is set. The period and duty of PWM0 should be set before APEN is set to 1. BD57021MWV stops Analog Ping when APEN=0 is set. When the state of the COIL_IN terminal is matched with the expected value of this register, BD57021MWV detects Rx. When APEN is 1, BD57021MWV becomes the stand-by state, the circuit electric current decreases. BD57021MWV will execute Analog ping until any of the two conditions is met: 1.) Analog Ping finishes the set number of repeated execution without detecting any Rx. 2.) Rx is detected wherein it generates an interrupt and stops Analog Ping. The expected value of Analog Ping is configured as follows:

- [7] APEN: Control bit for Analog Ping
(0x1: Enable 0x0 : Disable)
- [6:2] Reserved
- [1:0] APEX0, APEX1: Expected value of Analog ping
(0x1: Detect the Rx 0x0: Not detect the Rx 0x2, 0x3: Reserved)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|---------------|-----|
| APGCTRL | 0x16 | APEN | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | APEX1 | APEX0 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(2) APGSTT: Analog Ping status register

This register shows status of Analog Ping.

- [7] Reserved
- [6:4] APSTA2, APSTA1, APSTA0: Analog Ping status
 - 0x0: Stop
 - 0x1: Under the standby set in APGIVT
 - 0x3: Under the power output set in APGIDUR
 - 0x5: Under the measurement set in APGMSR
 - 0x6: A state of the input accorded with a value of the APEX.
BD57021MWV generates an interrupt and stop.
 - 0x7: The number of Analog Ping cycles reaches the set number.
BD57021MWV generates an interrupt and stop.
 - Others: Reserved
- [3:0] Reserved

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|--------|---------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|
| APGSTT | 0x17 | -*1 | APSTA2 | APSTA1 | APSTA0 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(3) APGITVL: Setting register for the interval time of Analog Ping

This register is used to set the interval time of Analog Ping. If The Analog Ping detection interval is set short, time from Rx establishment on Tx to Tx starting power feeding is short. However, the power consumption of Tx increases The Analog Ping detection interval is set by interval with internal oscillation clock (typ.100kHz). The relation between the interval time and input clock is determined by the following formula:

$$APGITV = (IntervalTime \times InputClock) - 1$$

For example, if Input Clock=100kHz and time of Interval Time=500msec, the value of APGITV register is set to the following value:

$$APGITV = (500 \times 100) - 1 = 49999 = 0xC34F$$

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----|
| APGITVL | 0x18 | APG ITV7 | APG ITV6 | APG ITV5 | APG ITV4 | APG ITV3 | APG ITV2 | APG ITV1 | APG ITV0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGITVH | 0x19 | APG ITV15 | APG ITV14 | APG ITV13 | APG ITV12 | APG ITV11 | APG ITV10 | APG ITV9 | APG ITV8 | 0x00 | R/W |

(4) APGDUR: Setting register for the duration time of Analog Ping

This register is used to set the duration time of Analog Ping. Duration time is defined as the time frame wherein BD57021MWV produces the pulse output and drives the primary coil. The input clock from TCXOIN terminal is a source clock. The relation between the duration time and source clock is determined by the following formula:

$$APGDUR = int \left\{ DurationTime \times SourceClock \times \left(\frac{1}{1000} \right) \right\} - 1$$

Where "int" means rounding down to the nearest whole number.

For example, if the time of duration is 100µsec and Source Clock is 32MHz, the value of APGDUR register is set to the following value:

$$APGDUR = int \left\{ 100 \times 32000 \times \left(\frac{1}{1000} \right) \right\} - 1 = 3199 = 0x0C7F$$

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----|
| APGDURL | 0x1A | APG DUR7 | APG DUR6 | APG DUR5 | APG DUR4 | APG DUR3 | APG DUR2 | APG DUR1 | APG DUR0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGDURH | 0x1B | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | APG DUR11 | APG DUR9 | APG DUR8 | APG DUR7 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(5) APGMSR: Setting register for the measurement time of Analog Ping

This register is used to set the measurement time of Analog Ping. Measurement time is defined as the time frame after the duration time wherein BD57021MWV monitors the state of COIL_IN to confirm the presence of Rx. The input clock from TCXOIN terminal is a source clock. The relation between the measurement time and source clock is determined by the following formula:

$$APGMSR = \text{int} \left\{ \text{MeasurementTime} \times \text{SourceClock} \times \left(\frac{1}{1000} \right) \right\} - 1$$

Where "int" means rounding down to the nearest whole number.

For example, if Measurement Time=10μsec and Source Clock is 32MHz, APGMSR register is set to the following value:

$$APGMSR = \text{int} \left\{ 10 \times 32000 \times \left(\frac{1}{1000} \right) \right\} - 1 = 319 = 0x013F$$

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| APGMSRL | 0x1C | APG MSR7 | APG MSR6 | APG MSR5 | APG MSR4 | APG MSR3 | APG MSR2 | APG MSR1 | APG MSR0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGMSRH | 0x1D | - ¹ | - ¹ | - ¹ | - ¹ | APGMS R11 | APGMS R10 | APGMS R9 | APGMS R8 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(6) APGCNT: Setting register for the execution number of times of Analog Ping

This register is used to set the number of times Analog Ping carries out automatically. If APGCNT= 0, Analog Ping is carried out until APEN bit of APGCTRL register is 0. If APIEN=1 in the INTENB register, when the number of Analog Ping execution times reaches the set number, BD57021MWV generates an interrupt signal. BD57021MWV keeps generating an interrupt signal until APEN bit of APGCTRL register is 0.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| APGCNT | 0x1E | APG CNT7 | APG CNT6 | APG CNT5 | APG CNT4 | APG CNT3 | APG CNT2 | APG CNT1 | APG CNT0 | 0x00 | R/W |

5. Interrupt control

BD57021MWV generates various interrupt signals. These are configured by the following registers.

(1) INTSTT: Interrupt status register

This register shows an interrupt status when an interrupt factor occurred. When any bit of this register is set, BD57021MWV generates an interrupt signal on INTB terminal. When the bit is set to 1, the interrupt signal is cleared.

- [7] Reserved
- [6] APINT: An interrupt signal of Analog Ping occurs.
- [5] Reserved
- [4] AGINT: An interrupt signal by the protection movement occurs.
- [3] EINT: An interrupt signal due to parity error or the framing error of the received packet.
- [2] CINT: An interrupt signal due to the check sum error occurs of the received packet.
- [1] RINT2: An interrupt signal due to the normal completion of reception by demodulator 2.
- [0] RINT1: An interrupt signal due to the normal completion of reception by demodulator circuit 1.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------------|---------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|---------------|-----|
| INTSTT | 0x03 | - ¹ | APINT | - ¹ | AGINT | EINT | CINT | RINT2 | RINT1 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(2) INTENB: Control register for an interrupt

This register is used to control an interrupt signal. When the interrupt factor that is set to 1 by this register occurred, a bit to support of the interrupt status register is set. But there is no bit of the interrupt status register (INTSTT) corresponding to PXIEN of the interrupt enable register (INTENB). Because the admitted interrupt occurs in 1 pulse by PXIEN, the status at the time of the outbreak of interrupt is not maintained.

- [7] PXIEN: Control bit for an interrupt signal every 256 cycles by PWM change function
- [6] APINT: Control bit for an interrupt signal in Analog Ping
- [5] Reserved
- [4] AGINT: Control bit for an interrupt signal by protection movement
- [3] EINT: Control bit for an interrupt signal by the parity error or the framing error during the packet reception

- [2] CINT: Control bit for an interrupt signal by the check sum error during the packet reception
- [1] RINT2: Control bit for an interrupt signal by normal completion at demodulator 2 during the packet reception
- [0] RINT1: Control bit for an interrupt signal by normal completion at demodulator 1 during the packet reception

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|---------------|-----|
| INTENB | 0x04 | PXIEN | APIEN | - ^{*1} | AGIEN | EIEN | CIEN | RIEN2 | RIEN1 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

6. AM demodulator block

BD57021MWV has the two AM demodulator blocks for communication with Rx. The characteristics of demodulator blocks are different to improve communication stability. The following registers are used for the configuration of the demodulator blocks.

(1) RXCTRL: Control register for Packet reception

This register is used to control the demodulating blocks. If PRE1 bit=1, the demodulator 1 is enabled to receive the packets. If PRE2 bit=1, the demodulator 2 is enabled to receive the packets. It is possible to set both PRE1 bit and PRE2 bit to 1 at the same time, then demodulator 1 and demodulator 2 works independently. The digital filters of the demodulators are enabled if FTE1 bit and FTE2 bit are set to 1 in this register. In order to raise communication stability, please be sure that the digital filters are enabled.

If other demodulator is receiving a packet even if reception error (frame error, parity error or check sum error) occurs in demodulator 1 or demodulator 2 while CTRL is 0, it does not generate an interrupt.

If CTRL bit = 1 and a reception error occurs on demodulator 1 or demodulator 2, BD57021MWV generates an interrupt signal immediately.

- [7] CTRL: Setting bit of exclusive control function
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)
- [6] Reserved
- [5] FTE2: Setting bit for the digital filter of the demodulator 2
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)
- [4] FTE1: Setting bit for the digital filter of the demodulator 1
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)
- [3:2] Reserved
- [1] PRE2: Setting bit for the demodulator 2
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)
- [0] PRE1: Setting bit for the demodulator 1
(0x1: Enable 0x0: Disable)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------------|---------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| RXCTRL | 0x01 | CTRL | - ^{*1} | FTE2 | FTE1 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | PRE2 | PRE1 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(2) RXSTT: Packet reception status register

This register holds the status of the packet reception of the demodulator. If packet reception with demodulator 1 is completed normally, RCV1 becomes 1. If packet reception with demodulator 2 is completed normally, RCV2 becomes 1. If check sum error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 1 or demodulator 2, CERR becomes 1. If parity error or framing error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 1 or demodulator 2, PERR becomes 1.

The factors of the framing error during packet reception are as follows:

- Stop bit is not found.
- Reception was completed in the middle of a byte.
- The packet size that is calculated from the value of the header byte is different from the one that is received.

In addition, RCV1, RCV2, CERR and RERR, latch when packet reception is completed. These are cleared if RINT1, RINT2, CINT and RINT (INTSTT: 0x03) are written 1. These are overwritten when the next packet is received.

When demodulator 1 is receiving packet, BSY1 becomes 1. When demodulator 2 is receiving packet, BSY2 becomes 1.

- [7] BSY2: Demodulator2 is busy receiving a packet
- [6] BSY1: Demodulator1 is busy receiving a packet
- [5:4] Reserved
- [3] PERR: Parity error or framing error occurred during the packet reception with either demodulator.
- [2] CERR: Check sum error occurred during the packet reception with either demodulator.
- [1] RCV2: Packet reception is completed normally with demodulator 2.
- [0] RCV1: Packet reception is completed normally with demodulator 1.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|--------------|---------|------|------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| RXSTT | 0x02 | BSY2 | BSY1 | - ¹ | - ¹ | RERR | CERR | RCV2 | RCV1 | 0x00 | R |

¹ prohibited

(3) CLKDIV: Register for setting Clock frequency division

This register sets the fundamental period of the demodulator. This set the fundamental period (CLKDIV) with a count level. The value of CLKDIV must be set so that *Target Clock* becomes 16kHz (62.5μsec). CLKDIV is determined by the following formula:

$$CLKDIV = int\left(\frac{SourceClock}{TargetClock \times 2}\right) - 1$$

Where “int” means rounding down to the nearest whole number.

For example, if Source Clock is 32MHz, CLKDIV set to the following value:

$$CLKDIV = int\left(\frac{32000}{16 \times 2}\right) - 1 = 999 = 0x03E7$$

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| CLKDIV1L | 0x0C | CLK DIV7 | CLK DIV6 | CLK DIV5 | CLK DIV4 | CLK DIV3 | CLK DIV2 | CLK DIV1 | CLK DIV0 | 0xE7 | R/W |
| CLKDIV1H | 0x0D | CLK DIV15 | CLK DIV14 | CLK DIV13 | CLK DIV12 | CLK DIV11 | CLK DIV10 | CLK DIV9 | CLK DIV8 | 0x03 | R/W |

(4) FLTPRD: Register for setting filter fundamental period

This register appoints the fundamental period of the digital filter. This set the fundamental period (FLTPRD) with a count level. The value of CLKDIV must be set so that *Target Clock* becomes 2kHz (500μsec). FLTPRD is determined by the following formula:

$$FLTPRD = round\left(\frac{SourceClock}{TargetClock}\right) - 1$$

Where “round” means rounding off to the nearest whole number.

For example, when Source Clock is 32MHz, CLKDIV is set to the following value:

$$FLTPRD = round\left(\frac{32000}{2}\right) - 1 = 15999 = 0x3E7F$$

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| FLTPRD L | 0xA0 | FLT PRD7 | FLT PRD6 | FLT PRD5 | FLT PRD4 | FLT PRD3 | FLT PRD2 | FLT PRD1 | FLT PRD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FLTPRD H | 0xA1 | FLT PRD15 | FLT PRD14 | FLT PRD13 | FLT PRD12 | FLT PRD11 | FLT PRD10 | FLT PRD9 | FLT PRD8 | 0x00 | R/W |

(5) RXSTT_1: Packet reception status register 1

This register shows the packet reception status of demodulator 1.

- [7] PRE1: In searching the preamble of the packet with demodulator 1
- [6] BSY1: In receiving a packet with demodulator 1
- [5] RDN1: Packet reception is completed with demodulator 1
- [4] ERF1: Framing error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 1
- [3] ERP1: Parity error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 1
- [2] ERC1: Check sum error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 1
- [1] RCV2: Packet reception is completed with demodulator 2 normally
- [0] RCV1: Packet reception is completed with demodulator 1 normally

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| RXSTT_1 | 0x52 | PRE1 | BSY1 | RDN1 | ERF1 | ERP1 | ERC1 | RCV2 | RCV1 | 0x00 | R |

(6) RXSTT_2: Packet reception status register 2

This register shows the packet reception status of demodulator 2.

- [7] PRE2: In searching the preamble of the packet with demodulator 2
- [6] BSY2: In receiving a packet with demodulator 2
- [5] RDN2: Packet reception is completed with demodulator 2
- [4] ERF2: Framing error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 2
- [3] ERP2: Parity error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 2
- [2] ERC2: Check sum error occurs during the packet reception with demodulator 2
- [1] RCV1: Packet reception is completed with demodulator 1 normally
- [0] RCV2: Packet reception is completed with demodulator 2 normally

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| RXSTT_2 | 0x53 | PRE2 | BSY2 | RDN2 | ERF2 | ERP2 | ERC2 | RCV1 | RCV2 | 0x00 | R |

(7) RXCNT_X: Reports the Rx byte counter

This register reports the total number of bytes received from demodulator 1 or 2.

- [7:5] Reserved
- [4] RXxCNT4 (x: 0, 1)
- [3] RXxCNT3 (x: 0, 1)
- [2] RXxCNT2 (x: 0, 1)
- [1] RXxCNT1 (x: 0, 1)
- [0] RXxCNT0 (x: 0, 1)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|---------|----|----|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| RXCNT_1 | 0x50 | _* | _* | _* | RX1 CNT4 | RX1 CNT3 | RX1 CNT2 | RX1 CNT1 | RX1 CNT0 | 0x00 | R |
| RXCNT_2 | 0x51 | _* | _* | _* | RX2 CNT4 | RX2 CNT3 | RX2 CNT2 | RX2 CNT1 | RX2 CNT0 | 0x00 | R |

*1 prohibited

(8) RXDAT_1: Packet data register 1

This enables to show the data of the packet that is received with demodulator 1. Size of the buffers receiving Qi packet is 32 bytes. The longest packet prescribed in Qi is 29 bytes (including a header and the check sum byte). So BD57021MWV receive the packet of all kinds. The buffer to receive Qi packet is one to be 32 bytes, and the packet that is received is stored by the top of the buffer memory and is overwritten when BD57021MWV receive the next packet.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|-------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|-----|
| RXDAT_1 | 0x60 : 0x7F | Last 32 Bytes received by Demodulator 1 | | | | | | | | 0x00 | R |

(9) RXDAT_2: Packet data register 2

This enables to show the data of the packet that is received with demodulator 2. Size of the buffers receiving Qi packet is 32 bytes. The buffer to receive Qi packet is one to be 32 bytes, and the packet that is received is stored by the top of the buffer memory and is overwritten when BD57021MWV receive the next packet.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------------|-------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|-----|
| RXDAT_2 | 0x80 : 0x9F | Last 32 Bytes received by Demodulator 2 | | | | | | | | 0x00 | R |

7. About the input power detection

During wireless power transmission, when a foreign object such as a piece of metal exists on the charge interface between Tx and Rx, it generates heat, which poses a risk to cause burns and may even damage the Rx. BD57021MWV monitors the input power to the Tx and finds transmission electricity and detects the existence of the foreign object by comparing the transmission electricity with the received power electricity information (Received Power Packet) from Rx. BD57021MWV calculates the input power by monitoring the input voltage and the input current of the Tx.

About the input voltage detection, BD57021MWV can output the voltage of ADPV terminal voltage $\times 0.1$ from MONI1 terminal by the following register setting. About the input current detection, BD57021MWV can output the voltage of (ADPV terminal voltage - ADPI terminal voltage) $\times 10$ from MONI1 terminal by the following register setting.

(1) AINSEL: Analog input choice register

By this register, MONI1 terminal outputs the voltage of ADPV terminal voltage $\times 0.1$.

- [7:2] Reserved
- [1:0] AIN1SEL1, AIN1SEL0
(0x3 : input current value 0x2 : input voltage value)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|---------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| AINSEL | 0x08 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | AIN1SEL1 | AIN1SEL0 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

8. Low Drop OUT (LDO) block

BD57021MWV is equipped with two LDO blocks. On LDO33A terminal, it is assumed that the power supply of the microcomputer is connected. Capacitors (0.47 ~ 2.0uF) are necessary between the LDO terminals (LDO33A and LDO33B) and GND. Please place the capacitors as close to LDO33A and LDO33B terminals as possible.

9. About a general-purpose terminal (GPIO)

BD57021MWV has four GPIO terminals as a general-purpose terminal. The following registers are used to configure the GPIO terminals.

(1) GPDIR: Input and output direction setting register of the GPIO port

This register sets each GPIO port as an input terminal or output terminal. If set to 1, the port becomes an output terminal. On the other hand, if set to 0, the port becomes an input terminal.

- [7:4] Reserved
- [3:0] PDX (X: 0- 3)
(0x1: Enable output on GPIOX 0x0 : Enable input on GPIOX)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|--------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|
| GPDIR | 0x42 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | PD3 | PD2 | PD1 | PD0 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(2) GPIN: Input state confirmation register of the GPIO terminal

This register defines the state of the GPIO port. Only the bit set as an input port in the input and output direction setting registers of the GPIO port is enabled. When H is input into the port, the corresponded register becomes 1. When L was input into the port, the corresponded register becomes 0.

- [7:4] Reserved
- [3:0] PIX (X: 0- 3)
(0x1: High input on GPIOX 0x0 : Low input on GPIOX)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|
| GPIN | 0x40 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | PI3 | PI2 | PI1 | PI0 | - | R |

*1 prohibited

(3) GPOUT: Output setting register of the GPIO terminal

This register sets an output level to the GPIO port. Only the bit set as an output port in the input and output direction setting registers of the GPIO port is enabled. When the register is 1, the corresponded port outputs H. When the register is 0, the corresponded port outputs L.

- [7:4] Reserved
- [3:0] POX (X: 0- 3)
(0x1: High output on GPIOX 0x0 : Low output on GPIOX)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|--------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|
| GPOUT | 0x41 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | -*1 | PO3 | PO2 | PO1 | PO0 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(4) GPPU: The pull-up resistance of GPIO port setting register

This register sets the pull-up resistance of each GPIO port. If set to 1, the resistance connected to VDD power supply is enabled. If set to 0, it is disabled.

- [7:4] Reserved
- [3:0] PPUX (X: 0- 3)
(0x1: Enable pull-up resistor on GPIOX 0x0 : Disable)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| GPPU | 0x43 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | PPU3 | PPU2 | PPU1 | PPU0 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(5) GPPD: The pull-down resistance of GPIO port setting register

This register sets the pull-down resistance of each GPIO port. If set to 1, the resistance connected to GND is enabled. If set to 0, it is disabled. The initial value of this register is 0x0F, and the pull-down resistance is enabled.

- [7:4] Reserved
- [3:0] PPDX (X: 0- 3)
(0x1: Enable pull-down resistor on GPIOX 0x0 : Disable)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| GPPD | 0x44 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | PPD3 | PPD2 | PPD1 | PPD0 | 0x0F | R/W |

*1 prohibited

10. Reporting the identify

BD57021MWV has a register to report its identify and version. These are read only.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|--------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| IDENT | 0x00 | DID7 | DID6 | DID5 | DID4 | DID3 | DID2 | DID1 | DID0 | 0x15 | R |

11. Protective circuit

BD57021MWV has the following functions as a protection feature.

| Protection name | Detection terminal | Detection condition | Release condition | Protection type |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| OVLO_VIN | VIN | VIN > 6.4V | VIN < 6.2V | System disabled |
| UVLO_VIN | VIN | VIN < 3.4V | VIN > 3.6V | System disabled |
| Internal OCP | VIN | ICC > IOCP = 0.48A | ICC < IOCP = 0.48A | System disabled |
| External OCP | ADPV ADPI | ADPV - ADPI > VOCP = 160mV | ADPV - ADPI < 160mV And Register (^{Note 1}) 0xB1 = 0x08 * | Pre-driver block stop The LSIDE = H, HSIDE = L output |
| UVLO_ADPV | ADPV | VIN < 4.3V | VIN > 4.5V | Pre-driver block stop (^{Note 2}) LSIDE = H, HSIDE = L |
| UVLO_VDD | VDD | VDD < 2.5V | VDD > 2.8V | Power-on reset cancellation RESETB = L |
| UVLO_VDDIO | VDDIO | VDDIO < 2.5V | VDDIO > 2.8V | IO block Disable |

(Note1) It is necessary to reset it from a register to cancel external overcurrent protection. It can reset external overcurrent protection by writing in 0x08 at address 0xB1. However, please set 0 by all means because this register does not automatically return to 0 after setting it to 0x08.

(Note2) BD57021MWV can mask the pre-driver block stop even if it detects UVLO_ADPV depending on the register setting.

(1) ANA_STAT: Status register for internal blocks

This register reports the status for internal blocks.

- [7:5] Reserved
- [4] TCX_READY
(0x1: Fault detected 0x0 : No fault)
- [3] OCP
(0x1: Fault detected 0x0 : No fault)
- [2] TSD
(0x1: Fault detected 0x0 : No fault)
- [1] UVLO42
(0x1: Fault detected 0x0 : No fault)
- [0] OVLO_VIN
(0x1: Fault detected 0x0 : No fault)

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------|---------|----|----|----|-----------|-----|-----|------|------|---------------|-----|
| ANA_STAT | 0xB0 | _1 | _1 | _1 | TCX_READY | OCP | TSD | UVLO | OVLO | 0x00 | R |

*1 prohibited

(2) ANA_ERR_CRL: OCP error configure register

This register configures the reset for OCP. If OCP_ERCL is set to 1, the OCP error is cleared. However, please set 0 by all means because this bit does not automatically return to 0 after setting it to 1.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|-------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|---------------|-----|
| ANA_ERR_CRL | 0xB1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | OCP_ERCL | _1 | _1 | _1 | 0x00 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

(3) ERR_MODE: Error mode setting register in UVLO_ADPV

This register configures the error mode in UVLO_ADPV. If ERR_SEL = 1, the pre-driver block works regardless of UVLO_ADPV. If ERR_SEL = 0, the pre-driver block stops if it detects UVLO_ADPV.

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|----|---------------|-----|
| ERR_MODE | 0xC4 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | ERR_SEL | _1 | 0x00 | R/W |

*prohibited

About External OCP movement

BD57021MWV monitors the input current to the Tx. If there is an excessive flow of electric current, it will stop the operation of the pre-driver block. Then, LSIDE1 (LSIDE2) terminal and the HSIDE1 (HSIDE2) terminal become the L output.

The relation of current limit I_{LIM} and the current sense resistor R_S , is determined by the following formula:

$$I_{LIM} = \frac{V_{OCP}}{R_S} [A]$$

Where V_{OCP} is the OCP detecting voltage.

For example, I_{LIM} becomes 1.6A if $R_S=100m\Omega$ and $V_{OCP}=160mV$ (typ). The value of R_S is between 30 to 100m Ω when Adapter Voltage is 5V. Please be careful enough on the occasion of the value setting with the set.

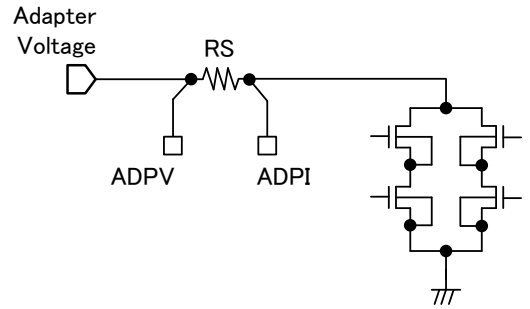


Figure 5. The input current detection

12. Command interface

12-1.Command Interface

I2C bus method is used in command interface with host CPU on BD57021MWV.

In BD57021MWV, not only writing but read-out is possible except for some registers.

Besides the slave address in BD57021MWV, one byte select address can be Specified, written and readout.

The format of I2C bus slave mode is shown below.

The slave address of BD57021MWV is 0x44 (7Bit) while ADDR terminal input is L. It is 0x45 (7Bit) while ADDR terminal input is H.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|------|---|
| | MSB | LSB | MSB | LSB | MSB | LSB | | |
| S | Slave Address | | A | Select Address | | A | Data | P |

- S: Start condition
- Slave Address: Putting up the bit of read mode ("H") or write mode ("L") after slave address (7bit) set with ADDR, the data of eight bits in total will be sent. (MSB first)
- A: The acknowledge bit in each byte adds into the data when acknowledge is sent and received. When data is correctly sent and received, "L" will be sent and received. There was no acknowledging for "H".
- Select Address: 1 byte select address is used in BD57021MWV. (MSB first)
- Data: Data byte, data (the MSB first) sent and received
- P: Stop Condition

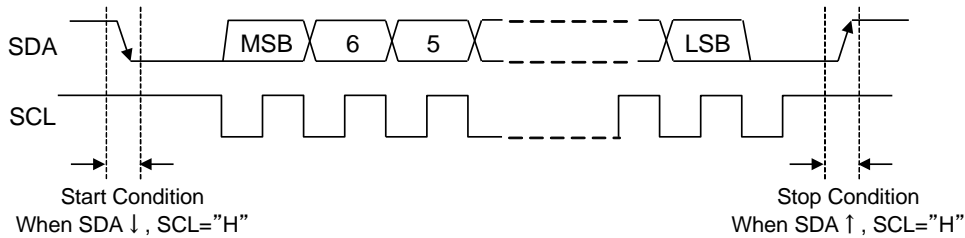


Figure 6. Command Interface

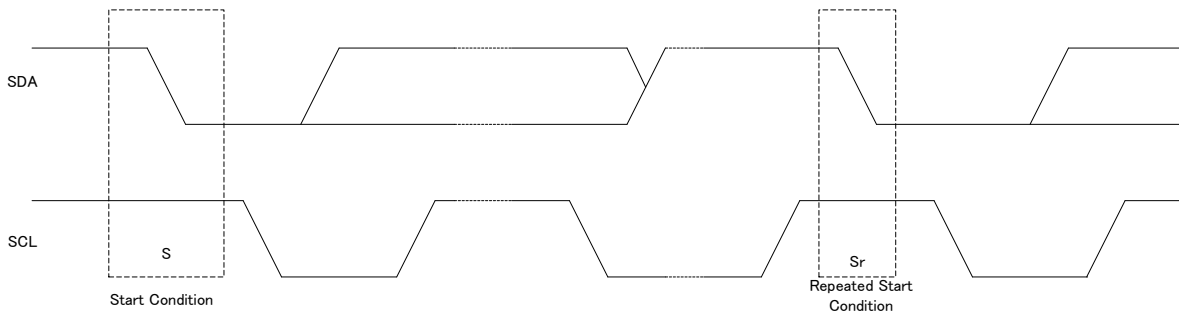


Figure 7. Repeated Start Condition

12-2.Data Format

Write format

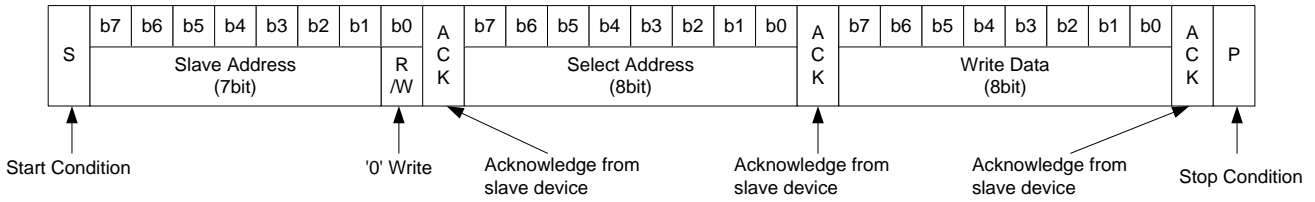


Figure 8. Write Data Format

Read format

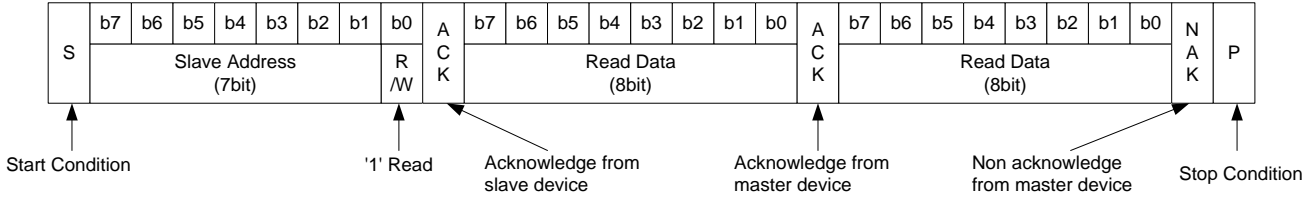


Figure 9. Read Data Format

Read Data from specified Select Address

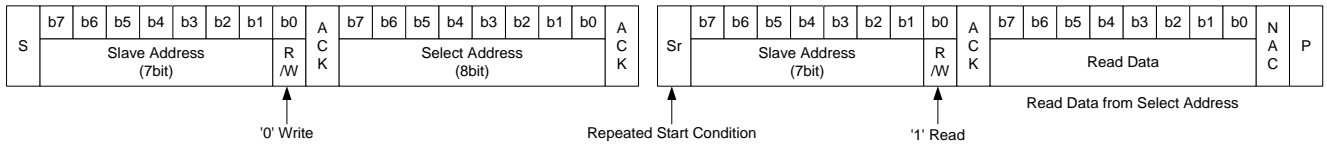


Figure 10. Read Data from specified Select Address (1)

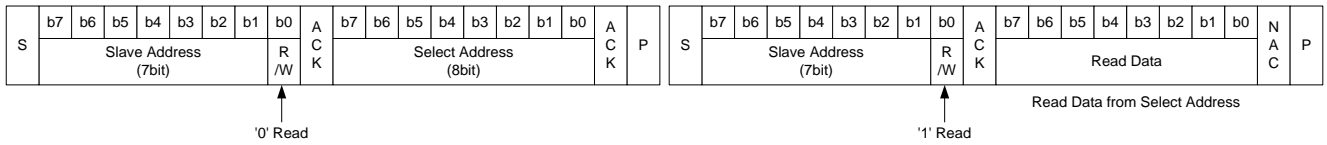


Figure 11. Read Data from specified Select Address (2)

12-3. Control signal specifications

o Bus line, I/O stage electrical specification and timing

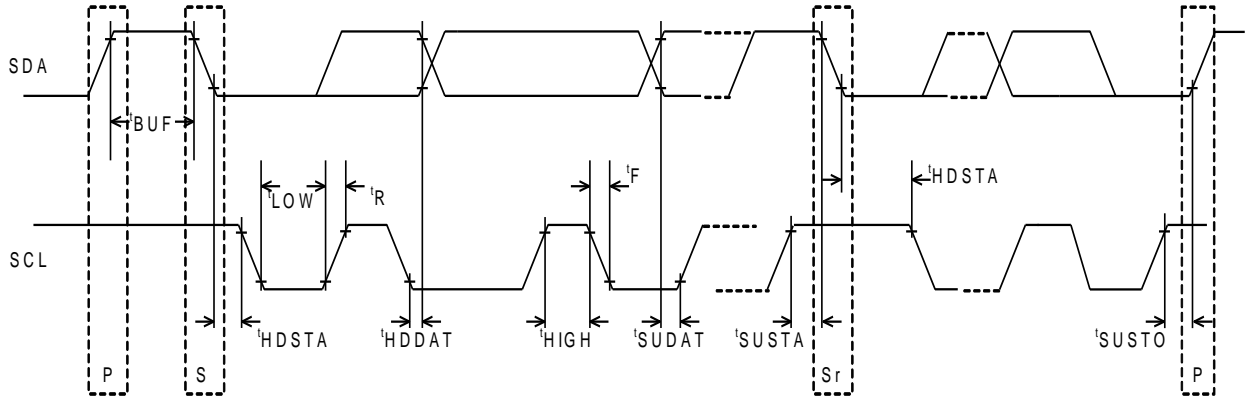


Figure 12. Timing chart

Table 12-1. SDAI and SCLI bus-line characteristic (Unless specified, Ta = 25 degrees Celsius, VDD=3.3V)

| Parameter | Sign | Draft mode | | Unit |
|---|-------------|---------------------|------|---------|
| | | Min. | Max. | |
| 1 SCL clock frequency | f_{SCL} | 0 | 400 | kHz |
| 2 Bus free time between a "stop" condition and "start" conditions | t_{BUF} | 1.3 | — | μs |
| 3 It is a "start" condition (retransmission) in hold time. After this period, The first clock pulse is generated. | t_{HDSTA} | 0.6 | — | μs |
| 4 LOW state hold time of the SCL clock | t_{LOW} | 1.3 | — | μs |
| 5 HIGH state hold time of the SCL clock | t_{HIGH} | 0.6 | — | μs |
| 6 Setup time of the retransmission "start" condition | t_{SUSTA} | 0.6 | — | μs |
| 7 Data hold time | t_{HDDAT} | 0 ^{Note1)} | — | μs |
| 8 Data setup time | t_{SUDAT} | 100 | — | ns |
| 9 Rise time of SDA and the SCL traffic light | t_R | $20+0.1C_b$ | 300 | ns |
| 10 Fall time for SDA and SCL signaling | t_F | $20+0.1C_b$ | 300 | ns |
| 11 Setup time of the "stop" condition | t_{SUSTO} | 0.6 | — | μs |
| 12 Capacitive load of each bus line | C_b | — | 400 | pF |

The above-mentioned numerical values are all the values corresponding to VIH min and VIL max level.

Note1) To exceed an undefined area on falling edged of SCLI, transmission device should internally offer the hold-time of 300ns or more for SDAI signal (VIH min of SCLI signal).

The above-mentioned characteristic is a theory value in IC design and it doesn't be guaranteed by shipment inspection. When problem occurs by any chance, we talk in good faith and correspond.

12-4. List of registers

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| IDENT | 0x00 | DID7 | DID6 | DID5 | DID4 | DID3 | DID2 | DID1 | DID0 | 0x15 | R |
| RXCTRL | 0x01 | CTRL | - ^{*1} | FTE2 | FTE1 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | PRE2 | PRE1 | 0x00 | R/W |
| RXSTT | 0x02 | BSY2 | BSY1 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | RERR | CERR | RCV2 | RCV1 | 0x00 | R |
| INTSTT | 0x03 | - ^{*1} | APINT | - ^{*1} | AGINT | RINT | CINT | RINT2 | RINT1 | 0x00 | R/W |
| INTENB | 0x04 | PXIEN | APIEN | - ^{*1} | AGIEN | RIEN | CIEN | RIEN2 | RIEN1 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x05 : 0x07 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| AINSEL | 0x08 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | AIN1 SEL1 | AIN1 SEL0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x09 : 0x0B | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| CLKDIV1L | 0x0C | CLK DIV7 | CLK DIV6 | CLK DIV5 | CLK DIV4 | CLK DIV3 | CLK DIV2 | CLK DIV1 | CLK DIV0 | 0xE7 | R/W |
| CLKDIV1H | 0x0D | CLK DIV15 | CLK DIV14 | CLK DIV13 | CLK DIV12 | CLK DIV11 | CLK DIV10 | CLK DIV9 | CLK DIV8 | 0x03 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x0E | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| PWRCTRL | 0x0F | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | PWMD1 | PWMD0 | - ^{*1} | OSCSEL | TCXEN | TCXSEL | 0x07 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x10 : 0x11 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| PDCTRL0 | 0x12 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | PWM1 EN | - ^{*1} | PS256 | PSWEN | PDEN | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x13 : 0x15 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| APGCTRL | 0x16 | APEN | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | APEX1 | APEX0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGSTT | 0x17 | - ^{*1} | APSTA2 | APSTA1 | APSTA0 | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGITVL | 0x18 | APG ITV7 | APG ITV6 | APG ITV5 | APG ITV4 | APG ITV3 | APG ITV2 | APG ITV1 | APG ITV0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGITVH | 0x19 | APG ITV15 | APG ITV14 | APG ITV13 | APG ITV12 | APG ITV11 | APG ITV10 | APG ITV9 | APG ITV8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGDURL | 0x1A | APG DUR7 | APG DUR6 | APG DUR5 | APG DUR4 | APG DUR3 | APG DUR2 | APG DUR1 | APG DUR0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGDURH | 0x1B | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | APG DUR11 | APG DUR9 | APG DUR8 | APG DUR7 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGMSRL | 0x1C | APG MSR7 | APG MSR6 | APG MSR5 | APG MSR4 | APG MSR3 | APG MSR2 | APG MSR1 | APG MSR0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGMSRH | 0x1D | APGMS R15 | APGMS R14 | APGMS R13 | APGMS R12 | APGMS R11 | APGMS R10 | APGMS R9 | APGMS R8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| APGCNT | 0x1E | APG CNT7 | APG CNT6 | APG CNT5 | APG CNT4 | APG CNT3 | APG CNT2 | APG CNT1 | APG CNT0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x1F | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| PWM0PRDL | 0x20 | PWM0 PRD7 | PWM0 PRD6 | PWM0 PRD5 | PWM0 PRD4 | PWM0 PRD3 | PWM0 PRD2 | PWM0 PRD1 | PWM0 PRD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM0PRDH | 0x21 | PWM0 PRD15 | PWM0 PRD14 | PWM0 PRD13 | PWM0 PRD12 | PWM0 PRD11 | PWM0 PRD10 | PWM0 PRD9 | PWM0 PRD8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM0DTYL | 0x22 | PWM0 DTY7 | PWM0 DTY6 | PWM0 DTY5 | PWM0 DTY4 | PWM0 DTY3 | PWM0 DTY2 | PWM0 DTY1 | PWM0 DTY0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM0DTYH | 0x23 | PWM0 DTY15 | PWM0 DTY14 | PWM0 DTY13 | PWM0 DTY12 | PWM0 DTY11 | PWM0 DTY10 | PWM0 DTY9 | PWM0 DTY8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM1PHSL | 0x24 | PWM1 PHS7 | PWM1 PHS6 | PWM1 PHS5 | PWM1 PHS4 | PWM1 PHS3 | PWM1 PHS2 | PWM1 PHS1 | PWM1 PHS0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWM1PHSH | 0x25 | PWM1 PHS15 | PWM1 PHS14 | PWM1 PHS13 | PWM1 PHS12 | PWM1 PHS11 | PWM1 PHS10 | PWM1 PHS9 | PWM1 PHS8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWMXPRDL | 0x26 | PWMX PRD7 | PWMX PRD6 | PWMX PRD5 | PWMX PRD4 | PWMX PRD3 | PWMX PRD2 | PWMX PRD1 | PWMX PRD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWMXPRDH | 0x27 | PWMX PRD15 | PWMX PRD14 | PWMX PRD13 | PWMX PRD12 | PWMX PRD11 | PWMX PRD10 | PWMX PRD9 | PWMX PRD8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWMXDTYL | 0x28 | PWMX DTY7 | PWMX DTY6 | PWMX DTY5 | PWMX DTY4 | PWMX DTY3 | PWMX DTY2 | PWMX DTY1 | PWMX DTY0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| PWMXDTYH | 0x29 | PWMX DTY15 | PWMX DTY14 | PWMX DTY13 | PWMX DTY12 | PWMX DTY11 | PWMX DTY10 | PWMX DTY9 | PWMX DTY8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x2A : 0x2F | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - ^{*1} | - | - ^{*1} |
| PWMGEN0 | 0x30 | PODLY D1 | PODLY D0 | PODLY C2 | PODLY C1 | PODLY C0 | PODLY B2 | PODLY B1 | PODLY B0 | 0x92 | R/W |

*1 prohibited

*0x in the head of for each character means a hex digit.

If there is nothing, it means decimal numeral

| Name | Address | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 | Initial Value | R/W |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| PWMGEN1 | 0x31 | P1DLY D1 | P1DLY D0 | P1DLY C2 | P1DLY C1 | P1DLY C0 | P1DLY B2 | P1DLY B1 | P1DLY B0 | 0x92 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x32 : 0x3F | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | - | _1 |
| GPIN | 0x40 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | PI3 | PI2 | PI1 | PI0 | - | R |
| GPOUT | 0x41 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | PO3 | PO2 | PO1 | PO0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| GPDIR | 0x42 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | PD3 | PD2 | PD1 | PD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| GPPU | 0x43 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | PPU3 | PPU2 | PPU1 | PPU0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| GPPD | 0x44 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | PPD3 | PPD2 | PPD1 | PPD0 | 0xFF | R/W |
| Reserved | 0x45 : 0x4F | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | - | _1 |
| RXCNT_1 | 0x50 | _1 | _1 | _1 | RX1 CNT4 | RX1 CNT3 | RX1 CNT2 | RX1 CNT1 | RX1 CNT0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| RXCNT_2 | 0x51 | _1 | _1 | _1 | RX2 CNT4 | RX2 CNT3 | RX2 CNT2 | RX2 CNT1 | RX2 CNT0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| RXSTT_1 | 0x52 | PRE1 | BSY1 | RDN1 | ERF1 | ERP1 | ERC1 | RCV2 | RCV1 | 0x00 | R |
| RXSTT_2 | 0x53 | PRE2 | BSY2 | RDN2 | ERF2 | ERP2 | ERC2 | RCV2 | RCV1 | 0x00 | R |
| Reserved | 0x54 : 0x5F | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | - | _1 |
| RXDAT_1 | 0x60 : 0x7F | Last 32 Bytes received by Demodulator 1 | | | | | | | | 0x00 | R |
| RXDAT_2 | 0x80 : 0x9F | Last 32 Bytes received by Demodulator 2 | | | | | | | | 0x00 | R |
| FLTPRD_L | 0xA0 | FLT PRD7 | FLT PRD6 | FLT PRD5 | FLT PRD4 | FLT PRD3 | FLT PRD2 | FLT PRD1 | FLT PRD0 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FLTPRD_H | 0xA1 | FLT PRD15 | FLT PRD14 | FLT PRD13 | FLT PRD12 | FLT PRD11 | FLT PRD10 | FLT PRD9 | FLT PRD8 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0xA2 : 0xAF | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | - | _1 |
| ANA_STAT | 0xB0 | _1 | _1 | _1 | TCX_RE ADY | OCF | TSD | UVLO | OVLO | 0x02 | R |
| ANA_ERR_CLR | 0xB1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | OCF ERCL | _1 | _1 | _1 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0xB2 : 0xC3 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | - | _1 |
| ERR_MODE | 0xC4 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | ERR_SEL | _1 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Reserved | 0xC5 : 0xFF | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | _1 | - | _1 |

*1 prohibited

*0x in the head of for each character means a hex digit.
If there is nothing, it means decimal numeral

Typical Performance Curves

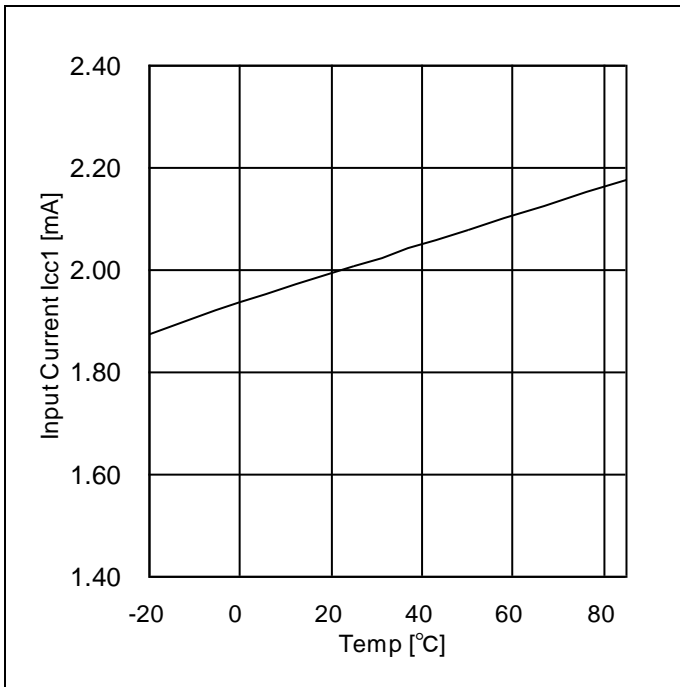


Figure 13. Icc1 [mA] vs Temp. [°C]
(TCXOIN CLK = 0kHz)

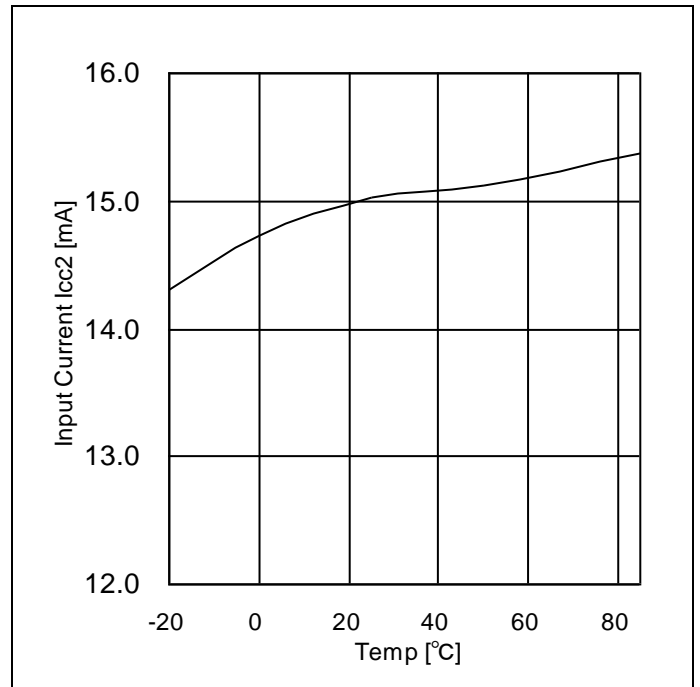


Figure 14. Icc2 [mA] vs Temp. [°C]
(TCXOIN CLK = 32MHz)

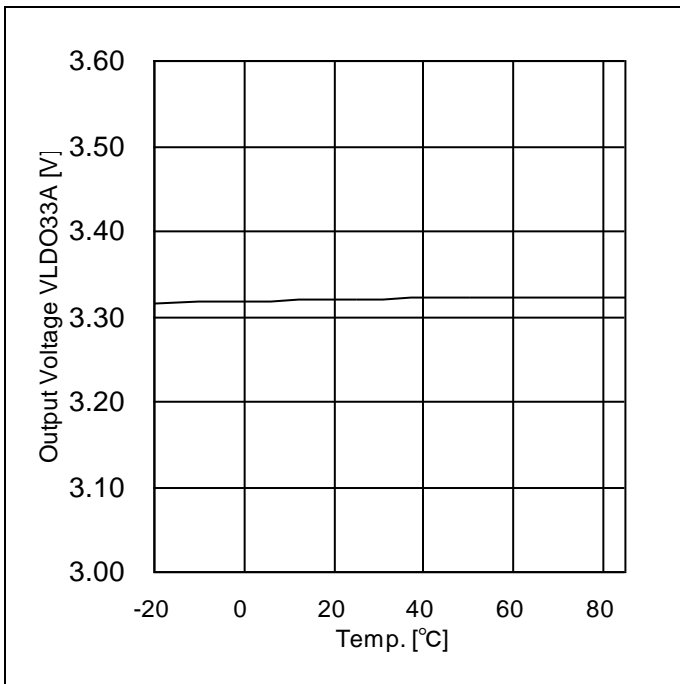


Figure 15. Output Voltage VLDO33A [V] vs Temp. [°C]
(Output Current = 0mA)

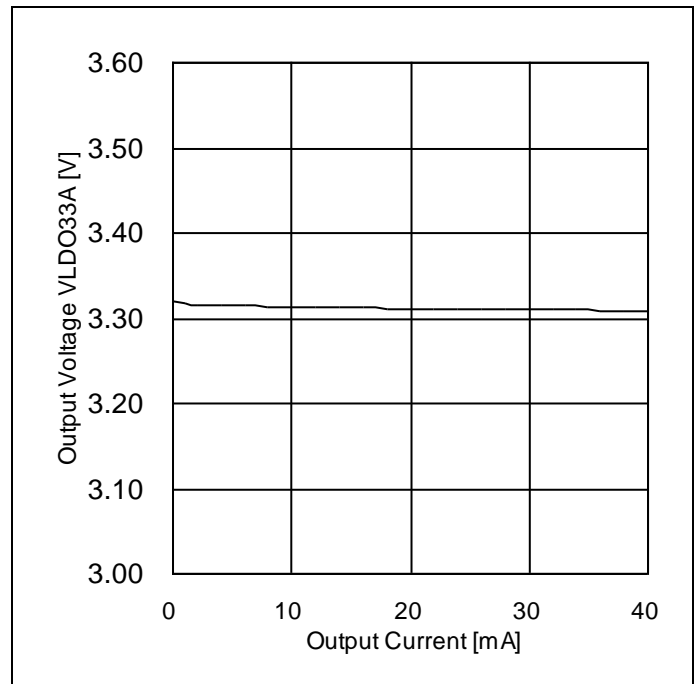


Figure 16. Output Voltage VLDO33A [V] vs Output current [mA]
(Temp. = 25°C)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

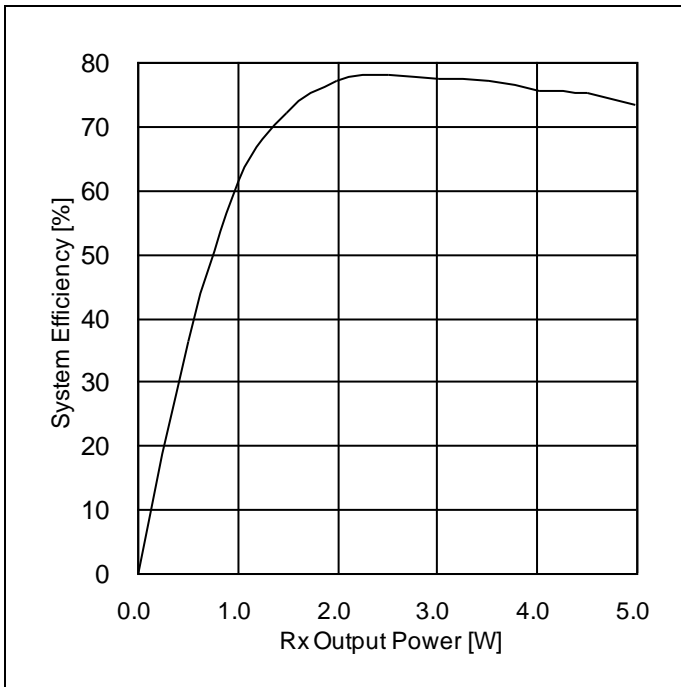


Figure 17. System Efficiency [%] vs Rx Output Power [W]
(Rx=BD57011GWL, Vout=5V)

Timing Chart

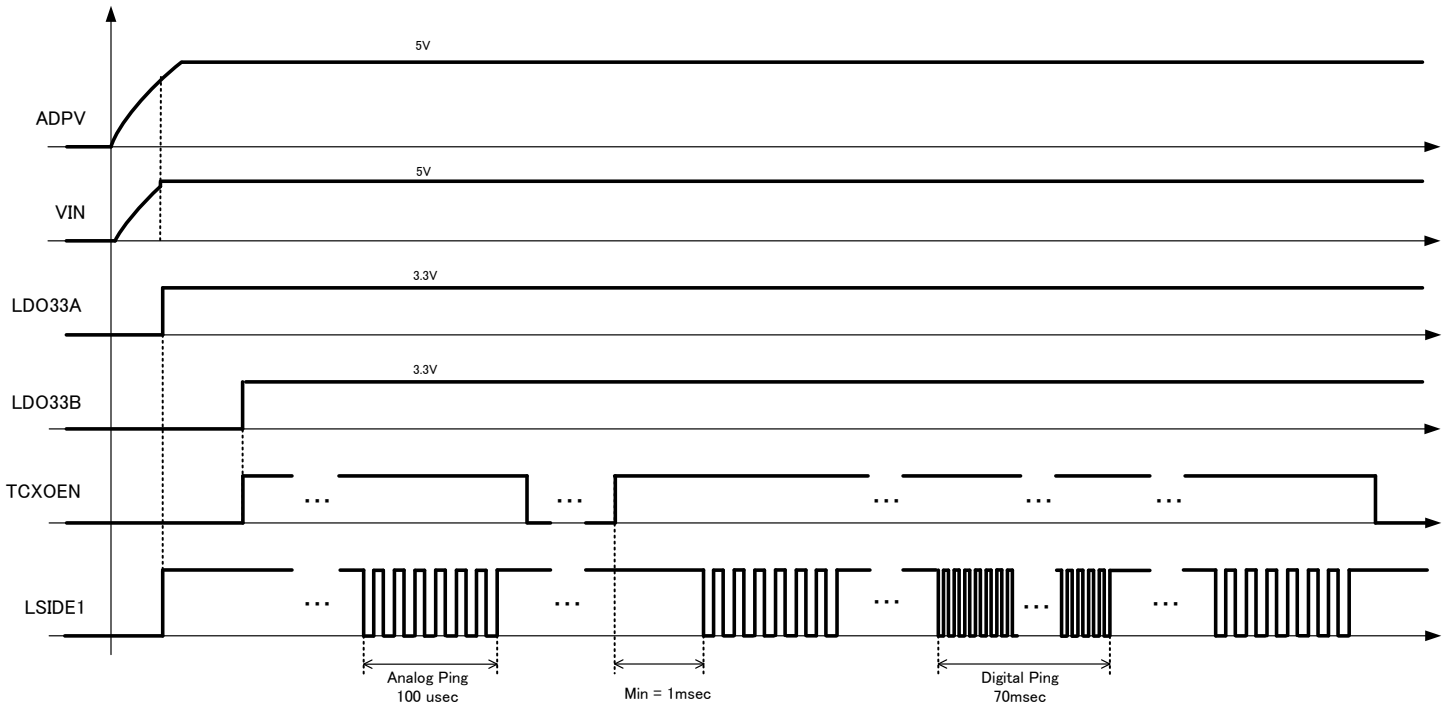
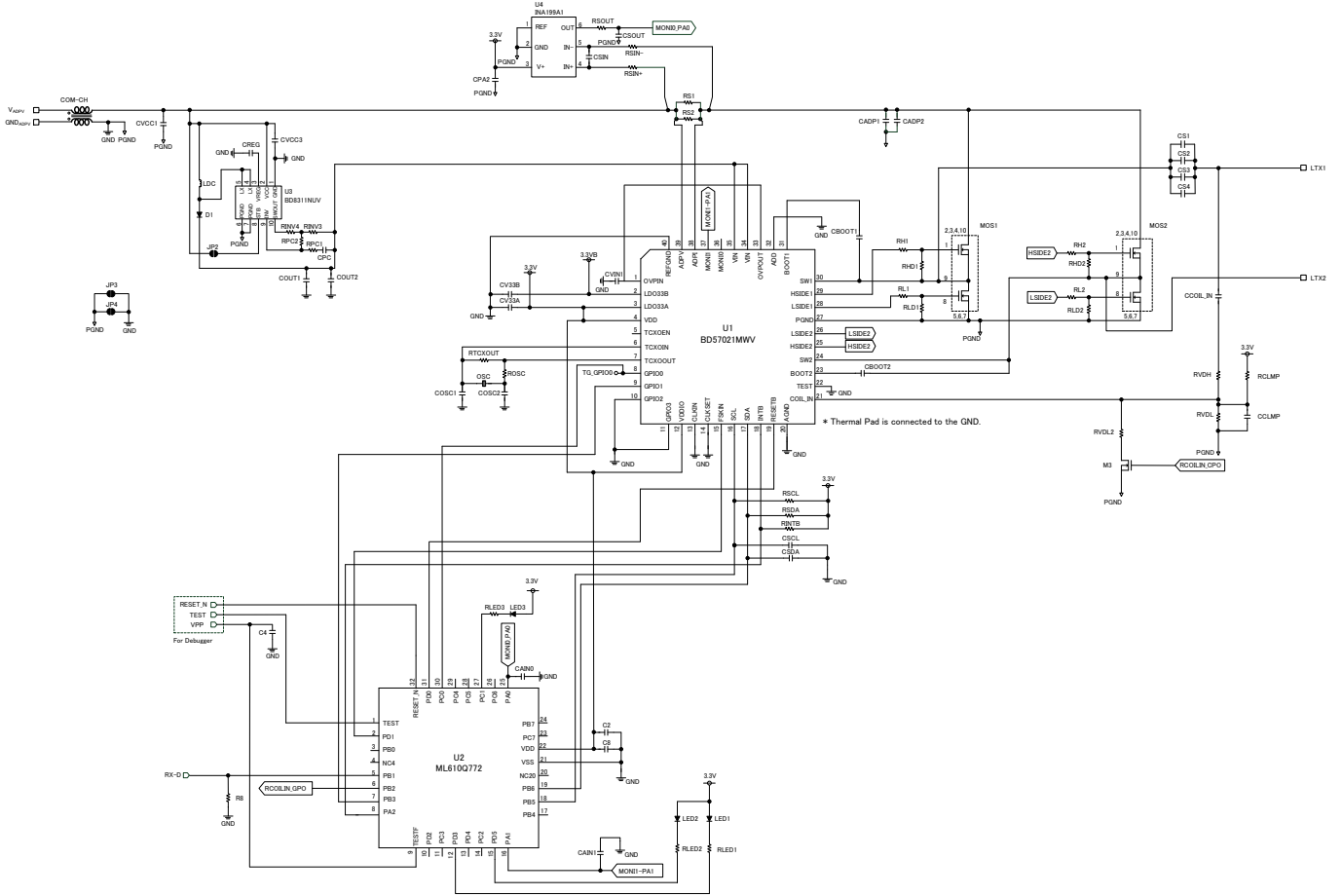


Figure 18. Start up sequence

Application Example

1) Recommended Circuit Diagram



Changing the software may cause the changing the circuit diagram.

Figure 19. Typical application circuit diagram

2) Part list

| Parts Name | Recommended Value | Unit | Recommended Part | Maker | Number |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| <u>Tx Coil</u> | | | | | |
| LTX | 6.3 | μH | 760 308 111 | Würth | 1 |
| <u>IC</u> | | | | | |
| U1 | | - | BD57021MWV | ROHM | 1 |
| U2 | | - | ML610Q772 | LAPIS | 1 |
| U3 | | - | BD8311NUV | ROHM | 1 |
| U4 | | - | INA199A1 | TI | 1 |
| OSC | 32 | MHz | NX3225GA | NDK | 1 |
| <u>FET/Tr</u> | | | | | |
| MOS1, MOS2 | 11 | A | HS8K1 | ROHM | 2 |
| M3 | 0.2 | A | RUE002N05 | ROHM | 1 |
| <u>Diode/LED</u> | | | | | |
| LED1, LED2 (Green) | VF<2.0V | - | SML-P11MT | ROHM | 2 |
| LED3 (Red) | VF<2.0V | - | SML-P11VT | ROHM | 1 |
| D1 | 0.5 | A | RB551VM-30 | ROHM | 1 |
| <u>Coil/Trans</u> | | | | | |
| COM-CH | - | ohm | - | - | SHORT |
| LDC | 2.2 | μH | - | MURATA | 1 |
| <u>Capacitor</u> | | | | | |
| CADP1 | 22 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CADP2 | 0.1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CS1 | 0.1 | μF | GRM31C5C1H104JA01 | MURATA | 1 |
| CS2 | 0.1 | μF | GRM31C5C1H104JA01 | MURATA | 1 |

| Parts Name | Recommended Value | Unit | Recommended Part | Maker | Number |
|---------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| CS3 | 0.1 | μF | GRM31C5C1H104JA01 | MURATA | 1 |
| CS4 | 0.1 | μF | GRM31C5C1H104JA01 | MURATA | 1 |
| CCOIL_IN | 680 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CCLMP | - | F | - | - | - |
| CBOOT1, CBOOT2 | 0.22 | μF | - | MURATA | 2 |
| CVCC1 | 10 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CVCC3 | 1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CREG | 1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CPC | 10 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| COUT1 | 10 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| COUT2 | - | F | - | - | - |
| CVIN1 | 0.1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CV33A | 1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CV33B | 1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| COSC1 | - | F | - | - | - |
| COSC2 | - | F | - | - | - |
| CSCL | 10 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CSDA | - | F | - | MURATA | - |
| CSIN | 0.1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CSOUT | 0.1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CPA2 | 0.01 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| C2 | 1 | μF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| C4 | 4700 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| C8 | 2200 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CAIN0 | 4700 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| CAIN1 | 2200 | pF | - | MURATA | 1 |
| Resistor | | | | | |
| RS1, RS2 | 75 | mΩ | - | ROHM | 2 |
| RH1, RH2 | 20 | Ω | - | ROHM | 2 |
| RHD1, RHD2 | 2 | MΩ | - | ROHM | 2 |
| RL1, RL2 | 20 | Ω | - | ROHM | 2 |
| RLD1, RLD2 | - | Ω | - | - | - |
| RVDH | 10 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RVDL | 6.2 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RVDL2 | 3.6 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RCLMP | - | Ω | - | - | - |
| RINV3 | 120 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RINV4 | 30 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RPC1 | 100 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RPC2 | 200 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RSCL | 1.5 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RSDA | 3.6 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RINTB | - | Ω | - | - | - |
| RTCXOUT | 1 | MΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| ROSC | - | Ω | - | - | SHORT |
| RSIN- | 1 | Ω | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RSIN+ | 1 | Ω | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RSOUT | 1 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| R8 | 36 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 1 |
| RLED1, RLED2, RLDE3 | 3.6 | kΩ | - | ROHM | 3 |

3) Selection of Components Externally Connected

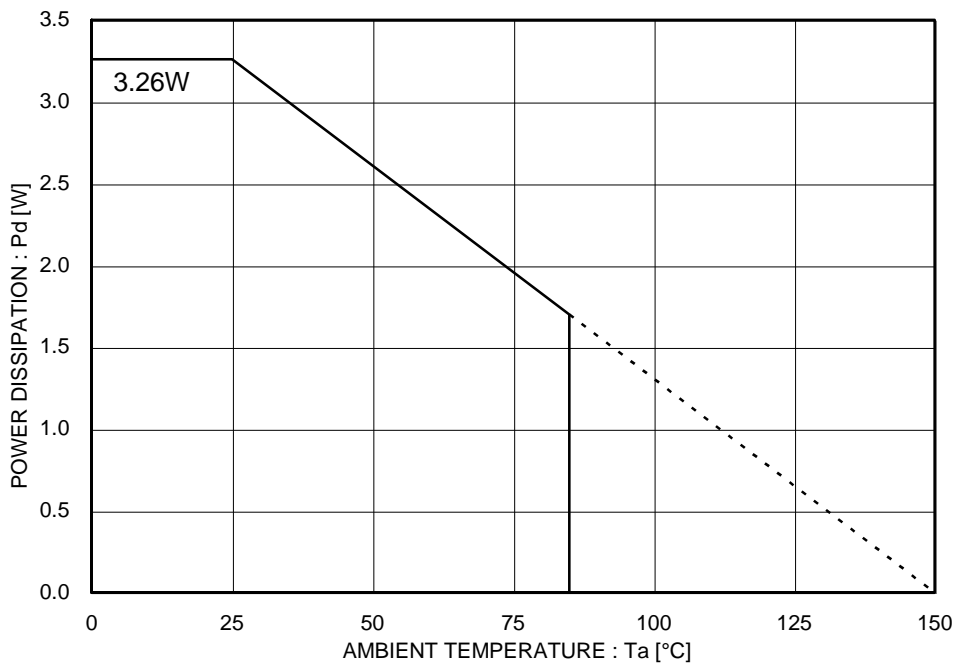
| Component | Symbol | Limit | Unit |
|--|----------------|-------------|------|
| BOOT1 (2) terminal strapping capacity | CBOOT1, CBOOT2 | 0.1 to 0.47 | μF |
| LDO33A (B) terminal strapping capacity | CV33A, CV33B | 0.47 to 2.0 | μF |
| L Side FET gate resistance | RL1, RL2 | 1.0 to 30 | Ω |
| H Side FET gate resistance | RH1, RH2 | 1.0 to 30 | Ω |
| Input current sense resistance | RS | 30 to 100 | mΩ |

About the above operating condition, it is the value in the IC only. Please be careful enough on the occasion of the value setting with the set.

Power Dissipation

(UQFN040V5050 Package)

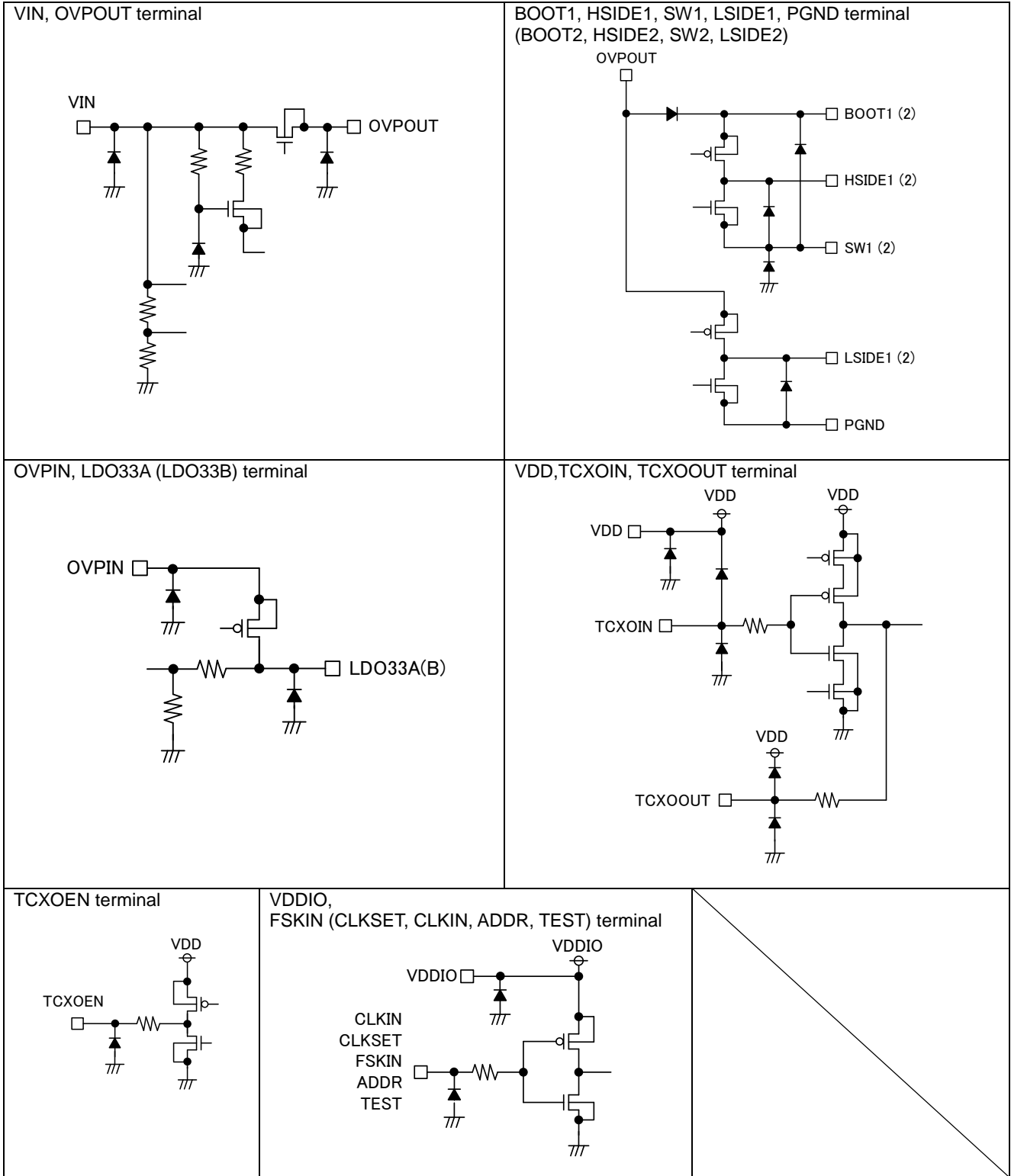
Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin by taking into account the permissible power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions.

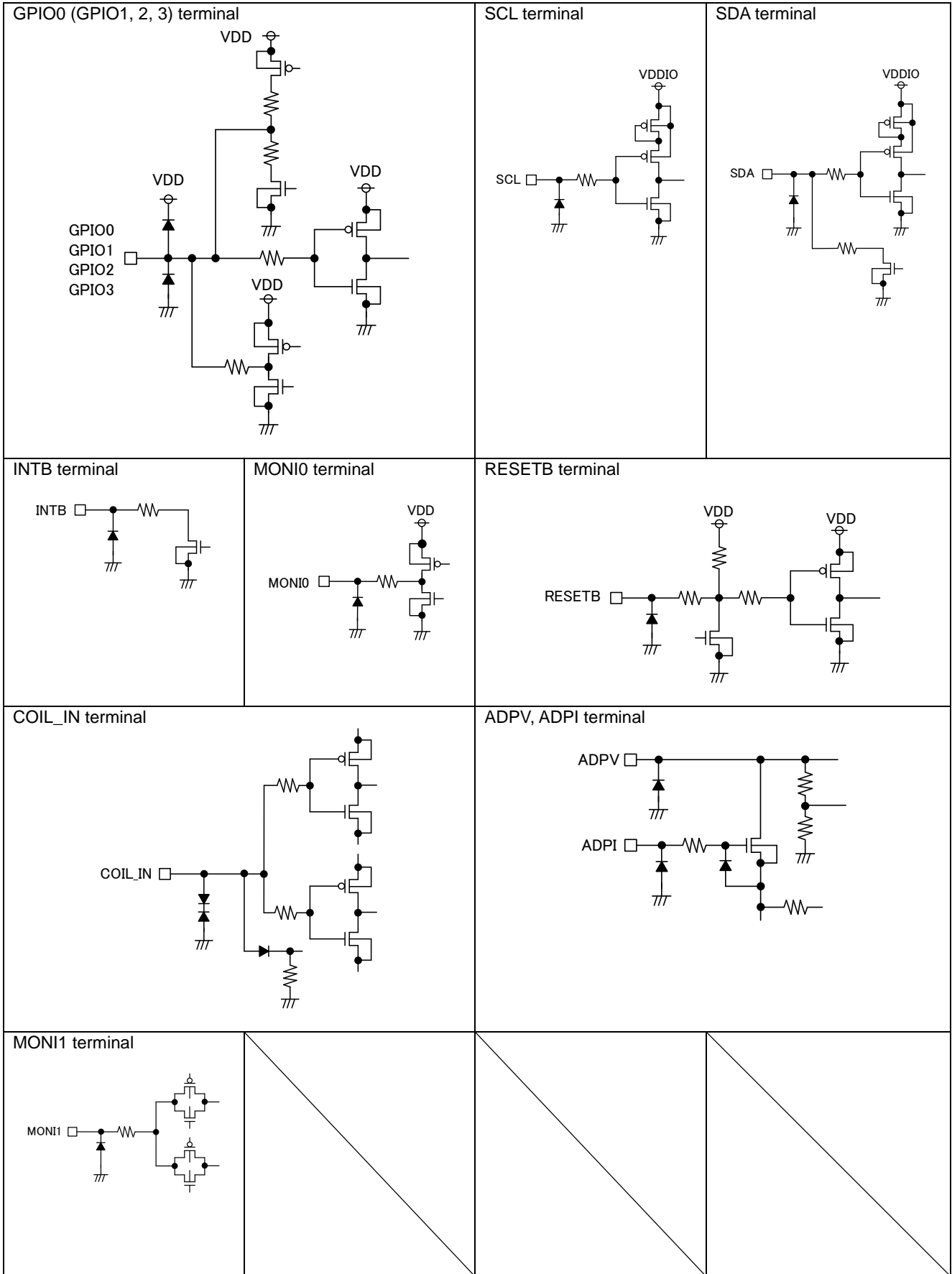


* 74.2mm x 74.2mm x 1.6mm Glass Epoxy Board
 (front and back layer heat radiation copper foil 4.5 mm x 4.5 mm,
 second and third layer heat radiation copper foil 74.2 mm x 74.2 mm)

Figure 20. Power Dissipation Curve (Pd-Ta Curve)

I/O equivalent circuits





Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

Operational Notes – continued

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When $GND > Pin A$ and $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

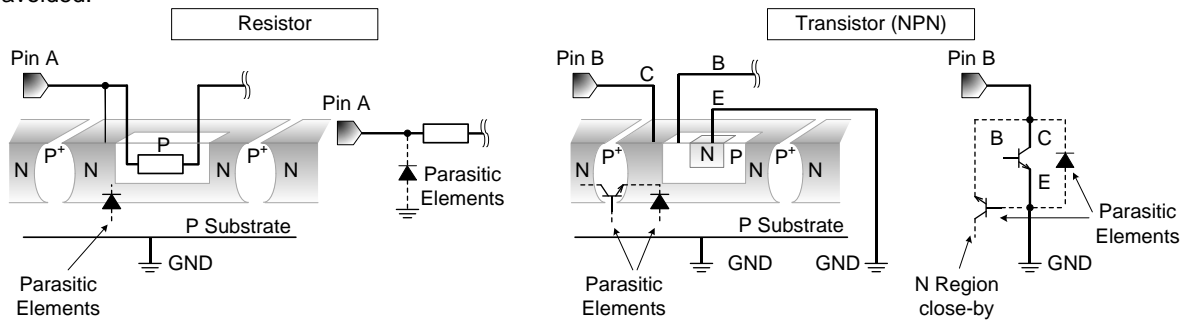


Figure 21. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

14. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

15. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)

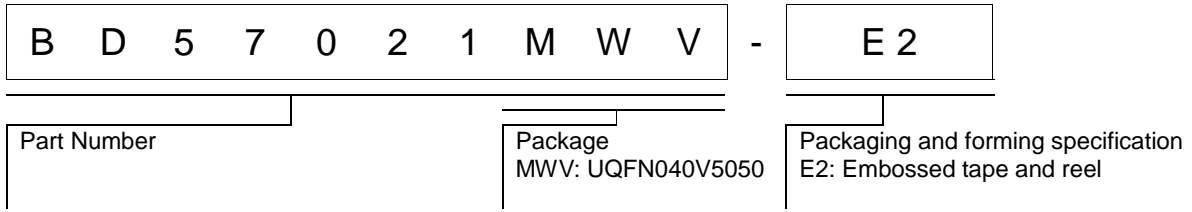
This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (T_j) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all output pins. When the T_j falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

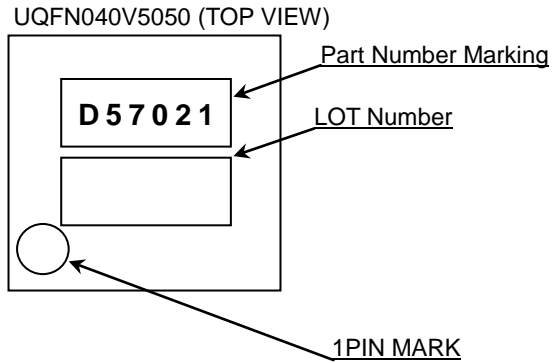
16. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

This IC incorporates an integrated overcurrent protection circuit that is activated when the load is shorted. This protection circuit is effective in preventing damage due to sudden and unexpected incidents. However, the IC should not be used in applications characterized by continuous operation or transitioning of the protection circuit.

Ordering Information

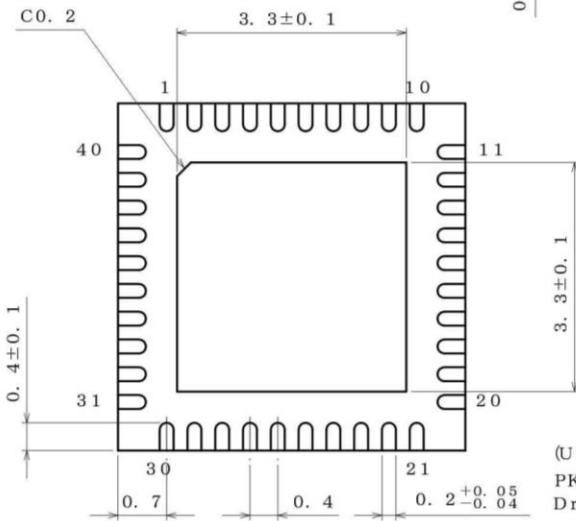
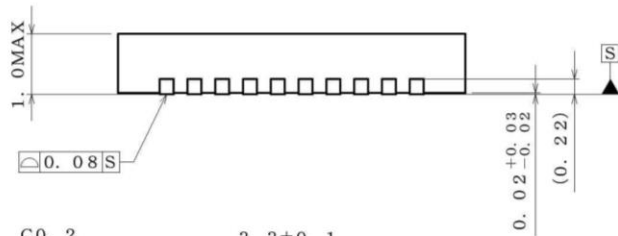
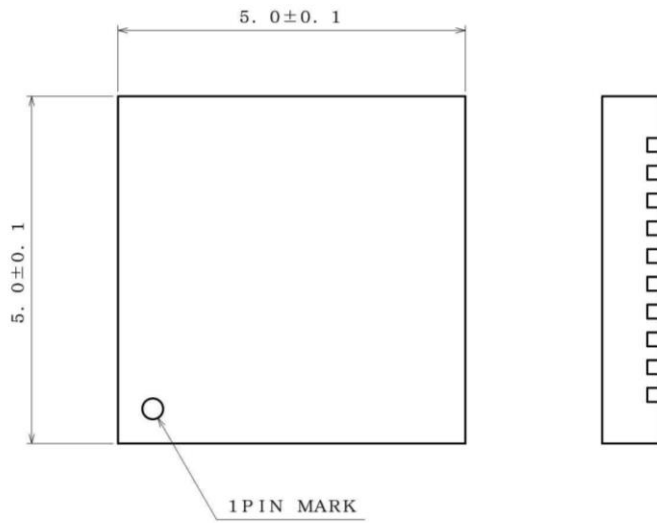


Marking Diagrams



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

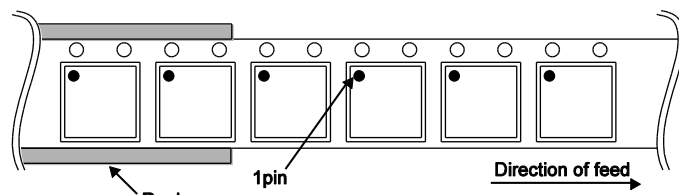
| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Package Name | UQFN040V5050 |
|--------------|--------------|



(UNIT : mm)
 PKG : UQFN040V5050
 Drawing No. EX484-5001-2

<Tape and Reel information>

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Tape | Embossed carrier tape |
| Quantity | 2500pcs |
| Direction of feed | E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand) |



* Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|--------------|----------|--|
| 10.Aug.2015 | 003 | New Release |
| 10.Dec.2015 | 004 | P13 Paragraph number correction 6. deletion |
| | | P24 to P34 Header correction |
| | | P27 Input current sense resistance 33 to 100 → 30 to 100 |
| 11.Apr.2016 | 005 | P1 Figure 1. Modified the figure. |
| | | P3 Electrical Characteristics Corrected the font of unit. |
| | | P7 1. Pre-driver block Changed the sentence. Corrected the font of unit. |
| | | P11 (4) APGDUR Corrected the font of unit. |
| | | P12 (5) APGMSR Corrected the font of unit. |
| | | P13 (1) RXCTRL Changed the sentence. |
| | | P14 (3) CLKDIV Corrected the font of unit. |
| | | P14 (4) FLTPRD Corrected the font of unit. |
| | | P17 About External OCP movement Changed the sentence. |
| | | P25 1) Recommended Circuit Diagram Modified the circuit diagram. |
| | | P25 to P27 2) Parts list Modified the parts list. |
| 6. Feb. 2017 | 006 | P1 General Description / Features / Package Change the sentence. |
| | | P7 (1) PWM0PRD, (2) PWM0DTY Change the sentence. |
| | | P9 (6) PWRCTRL Added the explanation. |
| | | P9 3. FSK Modified the sentence |
| | | P9 (1) PWMXPRD Change the sentence. |
| | | P10 (2) PWMXDTY Change the sentence. |
| | | P10 (3) PDCTRL Added the explanation. |
| | | P11 (2) APGSTT Modified the sentence. |
| | | P11 (4) APGDUR Change the sentence. |
| | | P12 (5) APGMSR Change the sentence. |
| | | P12 5. Interrupt control Modified the sentence |
| | | P12 (1) INTSTT Change the sentence. |
| | | P13 (2) INTENB Change the sentence. Added the explanation. |
| | | P13 (1) RXCTRL Change the sentence. |
| | | P13 (2) RXSTT Change the sentence. |
| | | P14 (3) CLKDIV, (4) FLTPRD, (5) RXSTT_1 Change the sentence. |
| | | P15 (6) RXSTT_2 Change the sentence. |
| | | P15 (7) RXCNT_X Added the explanation. |

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|--------------|----------|---|
| 6. Feb. 2017 | 006 | P15 (8) RXDAT_1, (9) RXDAT_2 Change the sentence. |
| | | P16, 17 (1) – (5) Added the explanation. |
| | | P17 10. Reporting the Identify Added the explanation |
| | | P18 (1) ANA_STAT, (2) ANA_ERR_CRL Added the explanation. |
| | | P19 About External OCP movement Change the sentence |
| | | P24 List of registers Modified |

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

- Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment ^(Note 1), transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

| JAPAN | USA | EU | CHINA |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| CLASS III | CLASS III | CLASS II b | CLASS III |
| CLASS IV | | CLASS III | |

- ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
 - Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
 - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc. prior to use, must be necessary:
 - Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
 - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

1. All information and data including but not limited to application example contained in this document is for reference only. ROHM does not warrant that foregoing information or data will not infringe any intellectual property rights or any other rights of any third party regarding such information or data.
2. ROHM shall not have any obligations where the claims, actions or demands arising from the combination of the Products with other articles such as components, circuits, systems or external equipment (including software).
3. No license, expressly or implied, is granted hereby under any intellectual property rights or other rights of ROHM or any third parties with respect to the Products or the information contained in this document. Provided, however, that ROHM will not assert its intellectual property rights or other rights against you or your customers to the extent necessary to manufacture or sell products containing the Products, subject to the terms and conditions herein.

Other Precaution

1. This document may not be reprinted or reproduced, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of ROHM.
2. The Products may not be disassembled, converted, modified, reproduced or otherwise changed without prior written consent of ROHM.
3. In no event shall you use in any way whatsoever the Products and the related technical information contained in the Products or this document for any military purposes, including but not limited to, the development of mass-destruction weapons.
4. The proper names of companies or products described in this document are trademarks or registered trademarks of ROHM, its affiliated companies or third parties.

General Precaution

1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to carefully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of any ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.
2. All information contained in this document is current as of the issuing date and subject to change without any prior notice. Before purchasing or using ROHM's Products, please confirm the latest information with a ROHM sales representative.
3. The information contained in this document is provided on an "as is" basis and ROHM does not warrant that all information contained in this document is accurate and/or error-free. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties resulting from inaccuracy or errors of or concerning such information.

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[ROHM Semiconductor:](#)

[BD57021MWV-E2](#)

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный)

Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru