# onsemi

## Li-Ion Switching Charger, High Efficiency, 1.55 A, with Integrated Power Path, USB-OTG, in a Small Solution Size

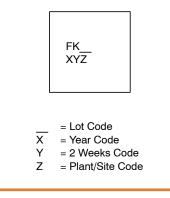


DATA SHEET

www.onsemi.com

WLCSP25 CASE 567SQ

#### MARKING DIAGRAM



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 2 of this data sheet.

#### Features (continued)

- 28 V Absolute Maximum Input Voltage
- 6 V Maximum Input Operating Voltage
- Programmable through High–Speed I<sup>2</sup>C Interface (3.4 Mb/s) with Fast Mode Plus Compatibility
  - Input Current
  - Fast-Charge / Termination Current
  - ♦ Float Voltage
  - Termination Enable
- 3 MHz Synchronous Buck PWM Controller with Wide Duty Cycle Range
- Small Footprint 1 µH External Inductor
- Safety Timer with Reset Control
- Dynamic Input Voltage Control
- Very Low Battery Current when Charger Inactive

#### Applications

- Cell Phones, Smart Phones, PDAs
- Tablet, Portable Media Players
- Gaming Device, Digital Cameras

## FAN54063

#### Description

The FAN54063 is a 1.55 A USB–compliant switch–mode charger featuring integrated power path operation, USB OTG boost support, JEITA temperature control, and production test mode support, in a small 25 bump, 0.4 mm pitch WLCSP package.

To facilitate fast system startup, the IC includes an integrated power path circuit, which disconnects the battery from the system rail, ensuring that the system can power up quickly following a VBUS connection. The power path circuit ensures that the system rail stays up when the charger is plugged in, even if the battery is dead.

The charging parameters and operating modes are programmable through an I<sup>2</sup>C Interface that operates up to 3.4 Mbps. The charger and boost regulator circuits switch at 3 MHz to minimize the size of external passive components.

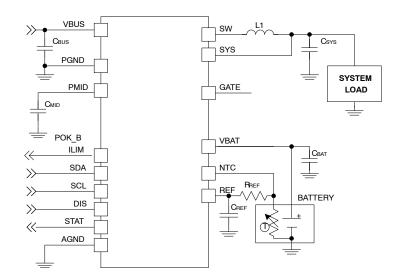
The FAN54063 provides battery charging in three phases: conditioning, constant current and constant voltage. The IC automatically restarts the charge cycle when the battery falls below a voltage threshold. If the input source is removed, the IC enters a high–impedance mode blocking battery current from leaking to the input. Charger status is reported back to the host through the  $I^2C$  port.

Dynamic input voltage control prevents a weak adapter's voltage from collapsing, ensuring charging capability from such adapters.

The FAN54063 is available in a space saving 2.4 mm x 2.0 mm WLCSP package.

#### Features

- Fully Integrated, High–Efficiency Switch–Mode Charger for Single–Cell Li–Ion and Li–Polymer Batteries
- Integrated Power Path Circuit Ensures Fast System Startup with a Dead Battery when VBUS is Connected
- 1.55 A Maximum Charge Current
- Programmable High Accuracy Float Voltage:
  - ★ ±0.5% at 25°C
  - ±1% from 0 to 125°C
- ±5% Input and Charge Current Regulation Accuracy
- Temperature–Sense Input for JEITA Compliance
- Thermal Regulation and Shutdown
- 4.2 V at 2.3 A Production Test Support
- 5 V, 500 mA Boost Mode for USB OTG



## Figure 1. Typical Application

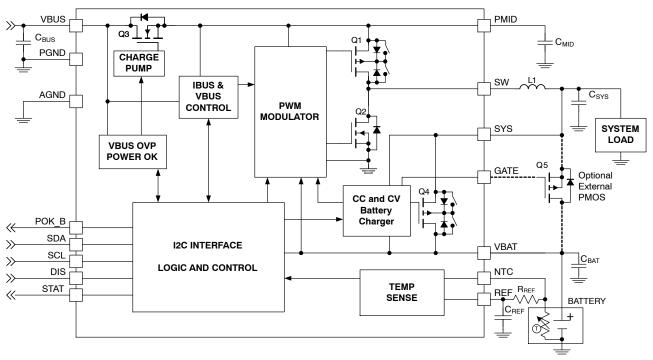
#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package	PN Bits: IC_INFO[5:3]	Packing Method
FAN54063UCX	–40 to 85°C	25-Bump, Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package (WLCSP), 0.4 mm Pitch	010	Tape and Reel

#### Table 1. FEATURE SUMMARY

Part Number	Slave Address	Automatic Charge	Battery Absent Behavior	E1 Pin	Watchdog Timer Default
FAN54063	1101011	No	On	POK_B	Disabled

#### **Block Diagram**





#### Table 2. RECOMMENDED EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

Component	Description	Vendor	Parameter	Тур.	Unit
L1	1 μH, 20%, 4.0 A, 2016	Semco CIGT201610EH1R0M	L	1.0	μΗ
		or Equivalent	DCR (series R)	33	mΩ
C <sub>BAT,</sub> C <sub>SYS</sub>	10 μF, 20%, 6.3 V, X5R, 0603	Murata: GRM188R60J106M TDK: C1608X5R0J106M	С	10	μF
C <sub>MID</sub>	4.7 μF, 10%, 10 V, X5R, 0603	Murata: GRM188R61A475K TDK: C1608X5R1A475K	C (Note 1)	4.7	μF
C <sub>BUS,</sub>	1.0 μF, 10%, 25 V, X5R, 0603	Murata GRM188R61E105K TDK:C1608X5R1E105M	С	1.0	μF
C <sub>REF</sub>	1 μF, 10%, 6.3 V, X5R, 0402		С	1.0	μF
Q5 (optional)	PMOS,12 V, 16 mΩ, MLP2x2	onsemi FDMA905P	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	16	mΩ

1. 10 V rating is sufficient for C<sub>MID</sub> since PMID is protected from over-voltage surges on VBUS by Q3.

## **Pin Configuration**

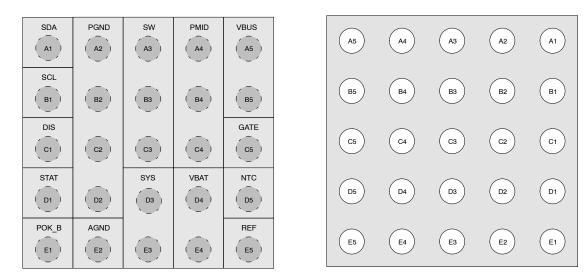


Figure 3. Top View

Figure 4. Bottom View

#### PIN DEFINITIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
A1	SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C Interface Serial Data. This pin should not be left floating
B1	SCL	I <sup>2</sup> C Interface Serial Clock. This pin should not be left floating
C1	DIS	<b>Disable</b> . If this pin is held HIGH, Q1 and Q3 are turned off; creating a HIGH Z condition at VBUS and the PWM converter is disabled
D1	STAT	<b>Status</b> . Open–drain output indicating charge status. The IC pulls this pin LOW when charge is in progress and is also used to signal the host processor when a fault condition occurs
E1	POK_B	<b>Power OK</b> . Open–drain output that pulls LOW when VBUS is plugged in and the battery has risen above $V_{LOWV}$ . This signal is used to signal the host processor that it can begin to draw significant current
A2 – D2	PGND	<b>Power Ground</b> . Power return for gate drive and power transistors. The connection from this pin to the bottom of $C_{\text{MID}}$ should be as short as possible
E2	AGND	Analog Ground. All IC signals are referenced to this node
A3 – C3	SW	Switching Node. Connect to output inductor
D3 – E3	SYS	System Supply. Output voltage of the switching charger and input to the power path controller. Bypass SYS to PGND with a 10 $\mu F$ capacitor
A4 – C4	PMID	<b>Power Input Voltage</b> . Power input to the charger regulator, bypass point for the input current sense. Bypass with a minimum of a 4.7 $\mu$ F, 6.3 V capacitor to PGND
D4 – E4	VBAT	<b>Battery Voltage</b> . Connect to the positive (+) terminal of the battery pack. Bypass with a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor to PGND. VBAT is a power path connection
A5 – B5	VBUS	Charger Input Voltage and USB-OTG Output Voltage. Bypass with a 1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to PGND
C5	GATE	<b>External MOSFET Gate</b> . This pin controls the gate of an optional external P-channel MOSFET transistor used to augment the internal power-path FET (Q4) during battery discsharge. The source of the P-channel MOSFET should be connected to SYS and the drain should be connected to VBAT
D5	NTC	<b>Thermistor Input</b> . The IC compares this node with taps on a resistor divider from REF to inhibit auto-charging when the battery temperature is outside of permitted fast-charge limits
E5	REF	Reference Voltage. REF is a 1.8 V regulated output

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol		Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>BUS</sub>	Voltage on VBUS Pin	Continuous		-0.3	28.0	V
		Pulsed, 100 ms Maxim	num Non-Repetitive	-1.0		
VI	Voltage on PMID, SW, SYS, VBAT, S	oltage on PMID, SW, SYS, VBAT, STAT, DIS Pins			7.0	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Voltage on Other Pins			-0.3	6.5 (Note 2)	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{BUS}}{\Delta t}$	Maximum $V_{BUS}$ Slope Above 5.5 V w	vhen Boost or Charger Ad	ctive		V/µs	
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Protection	Human Body Model per JESD22-A114		20	000	V
	Level	Charged Device Mode	l per JESD22–C101	5	00	
	IEC 61000-4-2 System ESD	USB Connector Pins	Air Gap		15	kV
	(Note 3) (V <sub>BUS</sub> to GND) Con		Contact		8	
TJ	Junction Temperature		•	-40	+150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature			-65	+150	°C
ΤL	Lead Soldering Temperature, 10 Sec	onds			+260	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

2. Lesser of 6.5 V or V<sub>I</sub> + 0.3 V.

3. Guaranteed if  $C_{BUS} \ge 1 \ \mu F$  and  $C_{MID} \ge 4.7 \ \mu F.$ 

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter	Parameter			Unit
V <sub>BUS</sub>	Supply Voltage		4	6	V
V <sub>BAT(MAX)</sub>	Maximum Battery Voltage when Boost enabled	, , ,		4.5	V
$-\frac{\Delta V_{BUS}}{\Delta t}$	Negative VBUS Slew Rate during VBUS Short Circuit,	$T_A \leq 60^{\circ}C$		4	V/μs
Δt	$C_{MID} \leq 4.7 \; \mu\text{F},$ see VBUS Short While Charging	$T_A \ge 60^{\circ}C$		2	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature			+85	°C
TJ	Junction Temperature (see Thermal Regulation and Shutdown)		-30	+120	°C

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

#### THERMAL PROPERTIES

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is a function of application and board layout. This data is measured with four-layer 2s2p boards in accordance to JEDEC standard JESD51. Special attention must be paid not to exceed junction temperature  $T_{J(max)}$  at a given ambient temperature  $T_A$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance	50	°C/W
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-PCB Thermal Resistance	20	°C/W

#### **ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Unless otherwise specified: according to the circuit of Figure 1; recommended operating temperature range for  $T_J$  and  $T_A$ ;  $V_{BUS} = 5.0$  V;  $HZ\_MODE = "0"$ ;  $OPA\_MODE = "0"$  (Charge Mode); SCL, SDA = 0 or 1.8 V; and typical values are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ . Min. and Max. values are not tested in production, but are determined by characterization.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
POWER SU	PPLIES					
I <sub>VBUS</sub>	VBUS Current	PWM Switching		20		mA
		V <sub>BAT</sub> > V <sub>OREG</sub> I <sub>BUSLIM</sub> = 500 mA		6		mA
		$0^{\circ}C < T_J < 85^{\circ}C, HZ_MODE = "1" or DIS pin HIGH, V_{BAT} > V_{LOWV}$		190	280	μΑ
I <sub>BAT_HZ</sub>	Battery Discharge Current in High-Impedance Mode	DIS pin HIGH, or HZ_MODE = "1", $V_{BAT}$ =4.35 V		<1.25	10.00	μA
I <sub>BUS_HZ</sub>	Battery Leakage Current to V <sub>BUS</sub> in High-Impedance Mode	DIS pin HIGH or HZ_MODE = "1", V <sub>BAT</sub> = 4.35 V, V <sub>BUS</sub> Shorted to Ground	-5.0	-0.2		μΑ
CHARGER \	OLTAGE REGULATION					
V <sub>OREG</sub>	Charge Voltage Range		3.51		4.45	V
	Charge Voltage Accuracy	$T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C, V_{OREG} = 4.35 V$	-0.5		+0.5	%
	$T_{\rm J} = 0 \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ -1 +1	+1	%			
CHARGING	CURRENT REGULATION (FAST CHARG	i ie)				
IOCHRG	Output Charge Current Range	IO_LEVEL = "0"	550		1550	mA
		IO_LEVEL = "1" (default)	165	200	230	mA
	Charge Current Accuracy	IO_LEVEL = "0"	-5		+5	%
WEAK BATT		·				
V <sub>LOWV</sub>	Weak Battery Threshold Range		3.4		3.7	V
	Weak Battery Threshold Accuracy		-5		+5	%
	Weak Battery Deglitch Time			32		ms
<b>PWM CHAR</b>	GING THRESHOLD	·				
V <sub>BATMIN</sub>	Rising PWM Charging Threshold		3.1	3.2	3.3	V
VBATFALL	Falling PWM Charging Threshold			3.0		V
LOGIC LEVI	ELS: DIS, SDA, SCL	·				
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-Level Input Voltage		1.05			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-Level Input Voltage				0.4	V
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Bias Current	Input Tied to GND or V <sub>BUS</sub>		0.01	1.00	μA
R <sub>PD</sub>	DIS Pull-Down Resistance	V <sub>DIS</sub> = 0.4 V		300		kΩ
CHARGE TE	RMINATION DETECTION	-				
ITERM	Termination Current Range		50		400	mA
	Termination Current Accuracy	I <sub>TERM</sub> Setting ≤ 100 mA	-15		+15	%
		I <sub>TERM</sub> Setting ≥ 200 mA	-5		+5	
	Termination Current Deglitch Time (Note 4)			32		ms

#### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: according to the circuit of Figure 1; recommended operating temperature range for  $T_J$  and  $T_A$ ;  $V_{BUS} = 5.0$  V;  $HZ\_MODE = "0"$ ;  $OPA\_MODE = "0"$  (Charge Mode); SCL, SDA = 0 or 1.8 V; and typical values are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C. Min. and Max. values are not tested in production, but are determined by characterization.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
POWER PAT	H (Q4) CONTROL (PRECHARGE)					
I <sub>PP</sub>	Power Path Maximum Charge Current	IO_LEVEL = "1" (default)	165	200	235	mA
		IO_LEVEL = "0", IBUSLIM ≤ "01"	165	200	235	mA
		IO_LEVEL = "0", IBUSLIM >"01", IOCHARGE ≤ "02"	375	450	520	mA
		IO_LEVEL = "0", IBUSLIM >"01", IOCHARGE >"02"	610	730	840	mA
V <sub>THSYS</sub>	VBAT to SYS Threshold for Q4 and Gate	(SYS-VBAT) Falling	-6	-5	-3	mV
	Transition While Charging	(SYS-VBAT) Rising	-1	1	2	mV
PRODUCTIC	ON TEST MODE					
V <sub>BAT(PTM)</sub> (Note 4)	Production Test Output Voltage	1 mA < I <sub>BAT</sub> < 2 A, V <sub>BUS</sub> = 5.5 V	4.116	4.200	4.284	V
I <sub>BAT(PTM)</sub> (Note 4)	Production Test Output Current	20% Duty with Max. Period 10 ms	2.3			A
BATTERY TI	EMPERATURE MONITOR (NTC)	•				
T1	T1 (0°C) Temperature Threshold		71.9	73.9	75.9	% of V <sub>REF</sub>
T2	T2 (10°C) Temperature Threshold		62.6	64.6	66.6	
Т3	T3 (45°C) Temperature Threshold		31.9	32.9	34.9	
T4	T4 (60°C) Temperature Threshold		21.3	23.3	25.3	
INPUT POW	ER SOURCE DETECTION					
V <sub>IN(MIN)1</sub>	VBUS Input Voltage Rising	To Initiate and Pass VBUS Validation		4.35	4.45	V
V <sub>IN(MIN)2</sub>	Minimum VBUS during Charge	During Charging		3.71	3.94	V
t <sub>VBUS_VALID</sub> (Note 4)	VBUS Validation Time			32		ms
V <sub>BUS</sub> CONTI	ROL LOOP					-
V <sub>BUSLIM</sub>	VBUS Loop Setpoint Accuracy		-3		+3	%
INPUT CUR	RENT LIMIT					
IBUSLIM	Charger Input Current Limit Threshold	IBUSLIM = "00"	450	475	500	mA
		IBUSLIM = "01"		760		
		IBUSLIM = "10"	972	1080	1188	
V <sub>REF</sub> BIAS G	GENERATOR					
V <sub>REF</sub>	Bias Regulator Voltage	Charge Mode		1.8		V
	Short-Circuit Current Limit			2.5		mA
BATTERY R	ECHARGE THRESHOLD					
V <sub>RCH</sub>	Recharge Threshold	V <sub>BAT</sub> Below V <sub>OREG</sub>	100	120	150	mV
	Deglitch Time	$V_{BAT}$ Falling Below $V_{RCH}$ Threshold		130		ms
STAT, POK_	B OUTPUTS					
V <sub>(OL)</sub>	Output Low	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 10 mA			0.4	V
I <sub>(OH)</sub>	Output High Leakage Current	V <sub>OUTPUT</sub> = 5 V	1		1	μA

#### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: according to the circuit of Figure 1; recommended operating temperature range for  $T_J$  and  $T_A$ ;  $V_{BUS} = 5.0$  V; HZ\_MODE = "0"; OPA\_MODE = "0" (Charge Mode); SCL, SDA = 0 or 1.8 V; and typical values are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C. Min. and Max. values are not tested in production, but are determined by characterization.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
BATTERY D	ETECTION					
IDETECT	Battery Detection Current before Charge Done (Sink Current) (Note 5)	Begins after Termination Detected and $V_{BAT} \leq V_{OREG} - V_{RCH}$		-1.9		mA
t <sub>DETECT</sub>	Battery Detection Time	1		262		ms
SLEEP COM	PARATOR	·		•		
V <sub>SLP</sub>	Sleep–Mode Entry Threshold, $V_{BUS}-V_{BAT}$	$\begin{array}{l} V_{IN(MIN)2} \leq V_{BAT} \leq V_{OREG}, \\ V_{BUS} \ Falling \end{array}$	0	0.04	0.10	V
POWER SW	TCHES (see Figure 2)					
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	Q3 On Resistance (VBUS to PMID)	I <sub>BUSLIM</sub> = 500 mA		180	340	mΩ
	Q1 On Resistance (PMID to SW)			130	225	
	Q2 On Resistance (SW to GND)			150	225	
	Q4 On Resistance (SYS to VBAT)	V <sub>BAT</sub> = 4.35 V		70	100	mΩ
I <sub>SYNC</sub>	Synchronous to Non–Synchronous Current Cut–Off Threshold (Note 6)	Low–Side MOSFET (Q2) Cycle–by–Cycle Current Limit		180		mA
CHARGER P		•		•		
f <sub>SW</sub>	Oscillator Frequency		2.7	3.0	3.3	MHz
D <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Duty Cycle				100	%
D <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum Duty Cycle			0		%
BOOST MOD	DE OPERATION (OPA_MODE=1)	·		•		
V <sub>BOOST</sub>	Boost Output Voltage at VBUS	2.5 V < V <sub>BAT</sub> < 4.5 V, I <sub>LOAD</sub> from 0 to 200 mA	4.80	5.07	5.20	V
		3.0 V < V <sub>BAT</sub> < 4.5 V, I <sub>LOAD</sub> from 0 to 500 mA	4.77	5.07	5.20	
I <sub>BAT(BOOST)</sub>	Boost Mode Quiescent Current	PFM Mode, $V_{BAT} = 3.6$ V, $I_{LOAD} = 0$ A		250	350	μA
I <sub>LIMPK(BST)</sub>	Q2 Peak Current Limit		1550	1800	2100	mA
UVLO <sub>BST</sub>	Minimum Battery Voltage for Boost	While Boost Active		2.32		V
	Operation	To Start Boost Regulator		2.48	2.70	
VBUS LOAD	RESISTANCE					
R <sub>VBUS</sub>	VBUS to PGND Resistance	Normal Operation		500		kΩ
		VBUS Validation		100		Ω
PROTECTIO	N AND TIMERS	-				-
VBUS <sub>OVP</sub>	VBUS Over-Voltage Shutdown	V <sub>BUS</sub> Rising	6.09	6.29	6.49	V
	Hysteresis	V <sub>BUS</sub> Falling		100		mV
ILIMPK(CHG)	Q1 Cycle-by-Cycle Peak Current Limit	Charge Mode		3		Α
V <sub>SHORT</sub>	Battery Short-Circuit Threshold	V <sub>BAT</sub> Rising	1.95	2.00	2.07	V
	Hysteresis			100		mV
I <sub>SHORT</sub>	Linear Charging Current	V <sub>BAT</sub> < V <sub>SHORT</sub>		30		mA
T <sub>SHUTDWN</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Threshold (Note 4)	T <sub>J</sub> Rising		145		°C
	Hysteresis (Note 4)	T <sub>J</sub> Falling		25		
T <sub>CF</sub>	Thermal Regulation Threshold (Note 4)	Charge Current Reduction Begins		120		°C
t <sub>INT</sub>	Detection Interval			2		s

#### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: according to the circuit of Figure 1; recommended operating temperature range for T<sub>J</sub> and T<sub>A</sub>; V<sub>BUS</sub> = 5.0 V; HZ MODE = "0"; OPA MODE = "0" (Charge Mode); SCL, SDA = 0 or 1.8 V; and typical values are for T<sub>.1</sub> = 25°C. Min. and Max. values are not tested in production, but are determined by characterization.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
PROTECTIO	N AND TIMERS					
T <sub>32S</sub>	32-Second Timer (Note 7)	Charger Enabled	20.5	25.2	28.0	S
		Charger Disabled	18.0	25.2	34.0	
$\Delta t_{LF}$	Low-Frequency Timer Accuracy	Charger Inactive	-23		27	%

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

4. Guaranteed by design; not tested in production.

5. Negative current is current flowing from the battery to ground (discharging the battery).

Q2 always turns on for 60 ns, then turns off if current is below I<sub>SYNC</sub>.
 This tolerance (%) applies to all timers on the IC, including soft-start and deglitching timers.

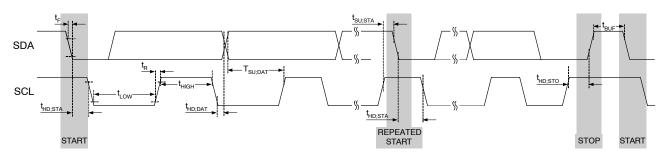
#### I<sup>2</sup>C TIMING SPECIFICATIONS Guaranteed by design.

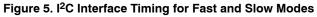
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL Clock Frequency	Standard Mode			100	kHz
		Fast Mode			400	1
		Fast Mode Plus			1000	1
		High-Speed Mode, $C_B \le 100 \text{ pF}$			3400	
		High-Speed Mode, $C_B \le 400 \text{ pF}$			1700	
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus-free Time between STOP and START Conditions	Standard Mode		4.7		μs
		Fast Mode		1.3		
		Fast Mode Plus		0.5		
t <sub>HD;STA</sub>	START or Repeated START Hold Time	Standard Mode		4		s
		Fast Mode		600		ns
		Fast Mode Plus		260		ns
		High-Speed Mode		160		ns
tLOW	SCL LOW Period	Standard Mode		4.7		μs
		Fast Mode		1.3		μs
		Fast Mode Plus		0.5		μs
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		160		ns
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		320		ns
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	SCL HIGH Period	Standard Mode		4		μs
		Fast Mode		600		ns
		Fast Mode Plus		260		ns
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		60		ns
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		120		ns
t <sub>SU;STA</sub>	Repeated START Setup Time	Standard Mode		4.7		μs
		Fast Mode		600		ns

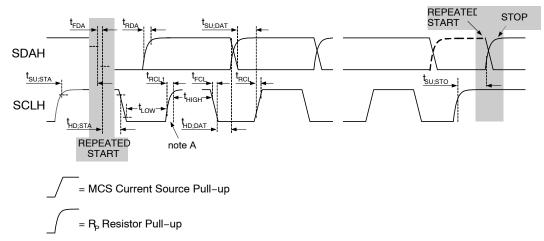
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
		Fast Mode Plus		260		ns
		High-Speed Mode		160		ns
t <sub>SU;DAT</sub>	Data Setup Time	Standard Mode		250		ns
		Fast Mode		100		
		Fast Mode Plus		50		
		High–Speed Mode		10		
t <sub>HD;DAT</sub>	Data Hold Time	Standard Mode	0		3.45	μs
		Fast Mode	0		900	ns
		Fast Mode Plus	0		450	ns
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF	0		70	ns
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF	0		150	ns
t <sub>RCL</sub>	SCL Rise Time	Standard Mode	20+0	).1C <sub>B</sub>	1000	ns
		Fast Mode	20+0	0.1C <sub>B</sub>	300	
		Fast Mode Plus	20+0	).1C <sub>B</sub>	120	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		10	80	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		20	160	
t <sub>FCL</sub>	SCL Fall Time	Standard Mode	20+0.1C <sub>B</sub>		300	ns
		Fast Mode	20+0	20+0.1C <sub>B</sub>		
		Fast Mode Plus	20+0	).1C <sub>B</sub>	120	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		10	40	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		20	80	
t <sub>RCL1</sub>	Rise Time of SCL after a Repeated	High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		10	80	ns
	START Condition and after ACK Bit	High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		20	160	
t <sub>RDA</sub>	SDA Rise Time	Standard Mode	20+0	20+0.1C <sub>B</sub>		ns
		Fast Mode	20+0	0.1C <sub>B</sub>	300	
		Fast Mode Plus	20+0	0.1C <sub>B</sub>	120	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		10	80	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		20	160	
t <sub>FDA</sub>	SDA Fall Time	Standard Mode	20+0	0.1C <sub>B</sub>	300	ns
		Fast Mode	20+0	).1C <sub>B</sub>	300	
		Fast Mode Plus	20+0	).1C <sub>B</sub>	120	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 100 pF		10	80	
		High–Speed Mode, C <sub>B</sub> < 400 pF		20	160	
t <sub>SU;STO</sub>	Stop Condition Setup Time	Standard Mode		4		μs
		Fast Mode		600		ns
		Fast Mode Plus		120		ns
		High-Speed Mode		160		ns
CB	Capacitive Load for SDA and SCL				400	pF

## I<sup>2</sup>C TIMING SPECIFICATIONS Guaranteed by design. (continued)

## **Timing Diagrams**







Note A: First rising edge of SCLH after Repeated Start and after each ACK bit.

#### Figure 6. I<sup>2</sup>C Interface Timing for High–Speed Mode

#### CHARGE MODE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified, circuit of Figure 1, V<sub>OREG</sub> = 4.35 V, I<sub>OCHARGE</sub> = 950 mA, IO\_LEVEL = 0, V<sub>BUS</sub> = 5.0 V, and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

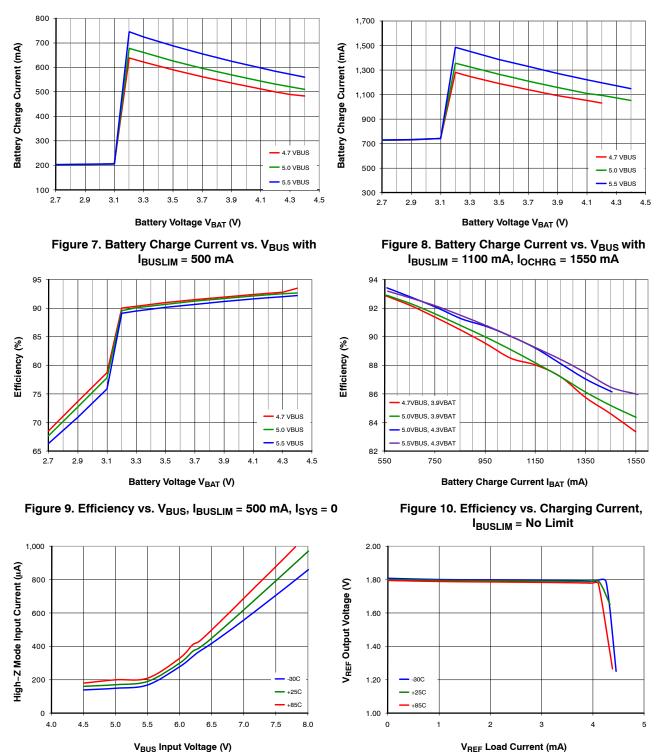


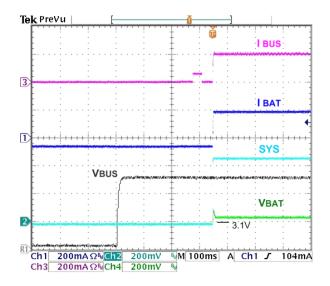




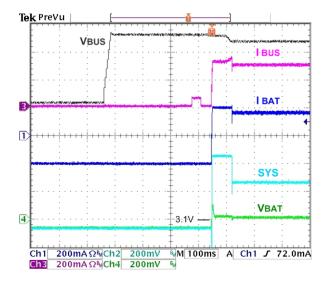
Figure 11. HZ Mode V<sub>BUS</sub> Current vs. Temperature, 3.7 V<sub>BAT</sub>

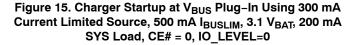
#### CHARGE MODE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified circuit of Figure 1, V<sub>OREG</sub> - 4.34 V, I<sub>OCHARGE</sub> = 950 mA, IO\_LEVEL = 0, V<sub>BUS</sub> = 5.0 V, and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C









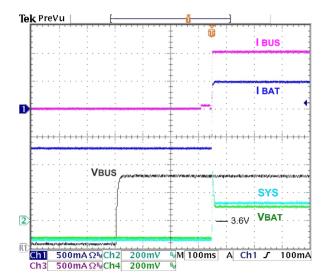
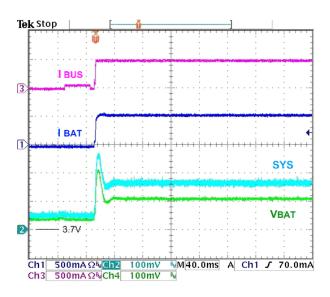
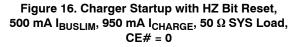


Figure 14. Charger Startup at  $V_{BUS}$  Plug-In, 1100 mA  $I_{BUSLIM}$ , 3.6  $V_{BAT}$ , 700 mA SYS Load, CE# = 0, IO\_LEVEL = 0





## CHARGE MODE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified circuit of Figure 1,  $V_{OREG}$  – 4.34 V,  $I_{OCHARGE}$  = 950 mA, IO\_LEVEL = 0,  $V_{BUS}$  = 5.0 V, and  $T_A$  = 25°C

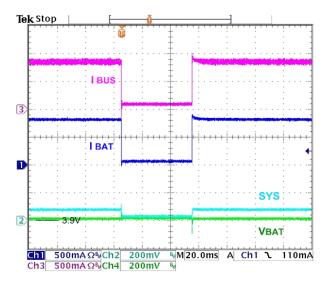


Figure 19. Battery Removal / Insertion while Charging, TE = 0, 3.9 V<sub>BAT</sub>, I<sub>CHRG</sub> = 950 mA, I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> = No Limit, 50  $\Omega$  SYS Load

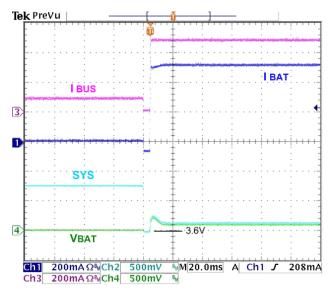


Figure 17. Charger Enable (CE# = 1 to 0) with V<sub>BUS</sub> Applied,  $I_{BUSLIM}$  = 500 mA, 200 mA SYS Load, IO\_LEVEL = 0

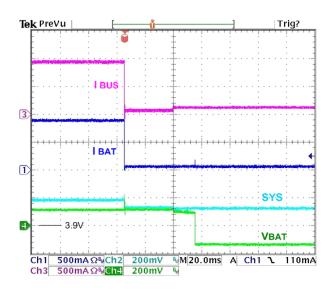


Figure 20. Battery Removal / Insertion when Charging, TE = 1, 3.9 V<sub>BAT</sub>, I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> = No Limit, 50  $\Omega$  SYS Load

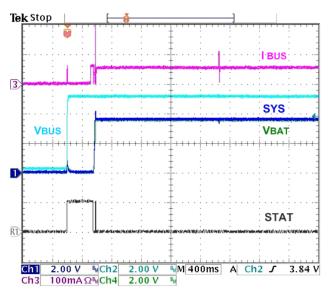


Figure 18. No Battery at V\_{BUS} Power–Up, 100  $\Omega$  SYS Load, 1  $k\Omega$  V\_{BAT} Load

#### **GSM TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

A 2.0 A GSM pulse applied at V<sub>BAT</sub> with 5 ms rise / fall time. Simultaneous to GSM pulse,  $50\Omega$  additional load applied at SYS

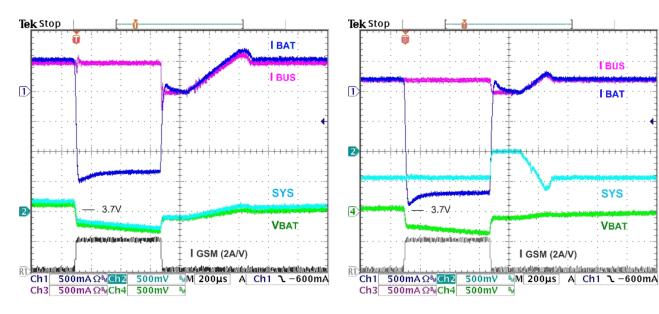


Figure 21. 2.0 A GSM Pulse Response, I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> = 500 mA Control, I<sub>CHRG</sub> = 950 mA, 3.7 V<sub>BAT</sub>, OREG = 4.35 V

Figure 22. 2.0 A GSM Pulse Response, I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> = 500 mA, I<sub>CHRG</sub> = 950 mA, 3.7 V<sub>BAT</sub>, OREG = 4.35 V, 200 mA Source Current Limit

I BUS

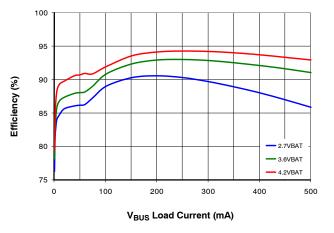
BAT

SYS

**VBAT** 

#### **BOOST MODE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Unless otherwise specified, using circuit of Figure 1 with optional external PMOS, V<sub>BAT</sub> = 3.6 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.



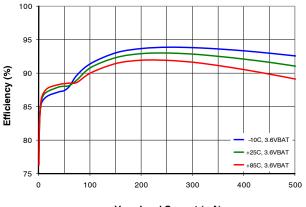


Figure 23. Efficiency vs.  $I_{BUS}$  over  $V_{BAT}$ 

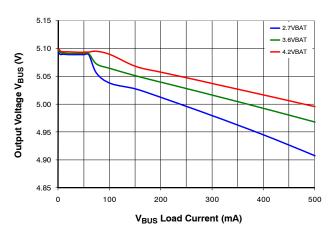


Figure 25. Regulation vs.  $I_{BUS}$  over  $V_{BAT}$ 

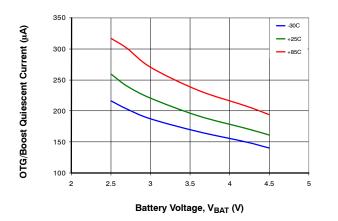


Figure 27. Quiescent Current ( $I_Q$ ) vs. V<sub>BAT</sub> Over-Temperature

V<sub>BUS</sub> Load Current (mA)

Figure 24. Efficiency vs.  $I_{BUS}$  Over–Temperature, 3.6  $V_{BAT}$ 

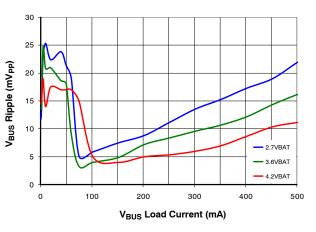
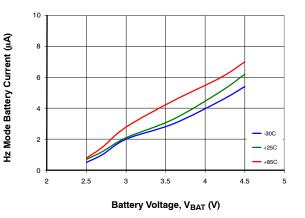
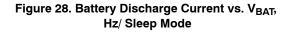


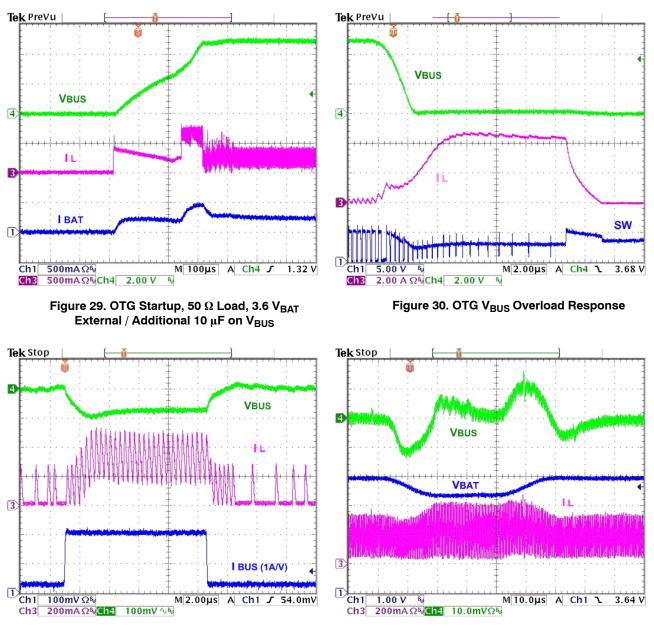
Figure 26. Output Ripple vs.  $I_{\text{BUS}}$  over  $V_{\text{BAT}}$ 





## **BOOST MODE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Unless otherwise specified, using circuit of Figure 1 with optional external PMOS,  $V_{BAT}$  = 3.6 V,  $T_A$  = 25°C.



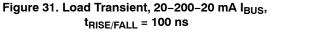


Figure 32. Line Transient, 50  $\Omega$  Load, 3.9–3.3–3.9  $V_{BAT},\,t_{RISE/FALL}$  = 10  $\mu s$ 

#### **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION / OVERVIEW**

When charging batteries with a current-limited input source, such as USB, a switching charger's high efficiency over a wide range of output voltages minimizes charging time.

FAN54063 combines a highly integrated synchronous buck regulator for charging with a synchronous boost regulator, which can supply 5 V to USB On–The–Go (OTG) peripherals. The FAN54063 employs synchronous rectification for both the charger and boost regulators to maintain high efficiency over a wide range of battery voltages and charge states.

The FAN54063 has four operating modes:

- Charge Mode: Charges a single-cell Li-ion or Li-polymer battery
- Boost Mode: Provides 5 V power to USB-OTG with an integrated synchronous rectification boost regulator, using the battery as input
- 3. High–Impedance Mode: Both the boost and charging circuits are OFF in this mode. Current flow from VBUS to the battery or from the battery to VBUS is blocked in this mode. This mode consumes very little current from VBUS or the battery
- 4. Production Test Mode: This mode provides 4.2 V output on VBAT and supplies a load current of up to 2.3 A

#### **CHARGE MODE AND REGISTERS**

#### **Charge Mode**

In Charge Mode, FAN54063 employs six regulation loops:

- 1. Input Current: Limits the amount of current drawn from VBUS. This current is sensed internally and can be programmed through the I<sup>2</sup>C interface
- 2. Charging Current: Limits the maximum charging current. This current is sensed using an internal sense MOSFET
- 3. VBUS Voltage: This loop is designed to prevent the input supply from being dragged below  $V_{BUSLIM}$  (typically 4.5 V) when the input power source is current limited. An example of this would be a travel charger. This loop cuts back the current when  $V_{BUS}$  approaches  $V_{BUSLIM}$ , allowing the input source to run in current limit
- 4. Charge Voltage: The regulator is restricted from exceeding this voltage. As the internal battery voltage rises, the battery's internal impedance works in conjunction with the charge voltage regulation to decrease the amount of current

flowing to the battery. Battery charging is completed when the current through Q4 drops below the I<sub>TERM</sub> threshold

- 5. Pre-charge: When  $V_{BAT}$  is below  $V_{BATMIN}$ , Q4 operates as a linear current source and modulates its current to ensure that the voltage on SYS stays above 3.4 V
- 6. Temperature: If the IC's junction temperature reaches 120°C, charge current is reduced until the IC's temperature is below 120°C

#### **PWM Controller in Charge Mode**

The IC uses a current-mode PWM controller to regulate the output voltage and battery charge currents. The synchronous rectifier (Q2) has a negative current limit that turns off Q2 at 180 mA to prevent current flow from the battery.

#### Battery Charging Curve

If the battery voltage is below  $V_{SHORT}$ , a linear current source pre-charges the battery until  $V_{BAT}$  reaches  $V_{SHORT}$ . The PWM charging circuit is then started and the battery is charged with a constant current if sufficient input power is available. The current slew rate is limited to prevent overshoot.

During the current regulation phase of charging,  $I_{BUSLIM}$  or the programmed charging current limits the amount of current available to charge the battery and power the system.

During the voltage regulation phase of charging, assuming that  $V_{OREG}$  is programmed to the cell's fully charged "float" voltage, the current that the battery accepts with the PWM regulator limiting its output (sensed at VBAT) to  $V_{OREG}$  declines.

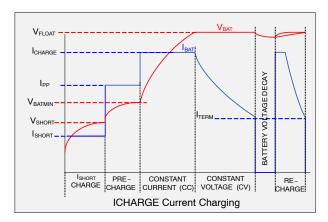


Figure 33. Charge Curve, I<sub>CHARGE</sub> Not Limited by I<sub>BUSLIM</sub>

The FAN54063 is designed to work with a current–limited input source at VBUS as shown below:

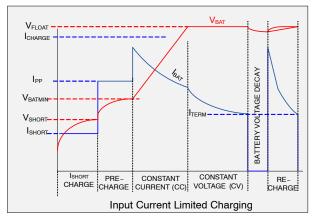


Figure 34. Charge Curve, IBUSLIM Limits ICHARGE

The following charging parameters can be programmed by the host through  $I^2C$ :

Parameter	Name	Register
Output Voltage Regulation	V <sub>OREG</sub>	REG02[7:2]
Battery Charging Current Limit	IOCHARGE	REG04[6:3]
Input Current Limit	I <sub>BUSLIM</sub>	REG01[7:6]
Charge Termination Limit	I <sub>TERM</sub>	REG04[2:0]
Weak Battery Voltage	V <sub>LOWV</sub>	REG01[5:4]

Table 3. PROGRAMABLE CHARGING PARAMETERS

#### **Output Voltage Regulation (VOREG)**

The charger output or "float" voltage can be programmed by the OREG (REG02[7:2]) bits from 3.51 V to 4.45 V in 20 mV increments. The default setting is 3.55 V. See OREG Register Bit Definitions.(Table 17)

#### Battery Charging Current Limit (IOCHARGE)

When the IO\_LEVEL bit is set (default), the IOCHARGE bits are ignored and charge current is set to 200 mA. See IOCHARGE Register Bit Definitions.(Table 17)

#### Input Current Limiting (I<sub>BUSLIM</sub>)

To minimize charging time without overloading VBUS current limitations, the IC's input current limit can be programmed by the IBUSLIM (REG01[7:6]) bits.

See IBUSLIM Register Bit Definitions.(Table 17)

#### Termination Limit (I<sub>TERM</sub>)

Charge current termination can be enabled or disabled using the TE (REG01[3]) bit. By default TE = "0", therefore, termination is disabled and charging does not terminate at the programmed  $I_{TERM}$  level.

When TE = "1", and  $V_{BAT}$  reaches  $V_{OREG}$ , the charging current is reduced, limited by the battery's ESR and its internal cell voltage. When the charge current falls below I<sub>TERM</sub>; PWM charging stops; but the STAT pin remains LOW. The STAT pin then goes HIGH and the STAT bits change to CHARGE DONE (10), provided the battery and charger are still connected. If V<sub>BAT</sub> falls to V<sub>RCH</sub> below V<sub>OREG</sub>, the Fast Charge cycle starts again.

Post-charging can be enabled to "top-off" the battery to a lower termination current threshold than  $I_{TERM}$ . The PC\_EN bit (REG07[3]) must be set to "1" before the battery charging current reaches  $I_{TERM}$ . The lower termination current is set by the PC\_IT (REG07[2:0] bits. Post-charging begins after normal charging is ended (as described above) with the PC\_ON (REG11[2]) monitor bit set to "1".

During post-charging, the STAT pin is HIGH, indicating that the charge current is below the  $I_{TERM}$  level. Once the current reaches the threshold for post-charging completion (set by the PC\_IT bits), PWM charging stops and the PC\_ON bit changes back to "0". If the charging current goes above  $I_{TERM}$  without first falling to PC\_IT, the PC\_ON bit can be reset by using any of these methods:  $V_{BAT}$  moving below and above  $V_{BATMIN}$ , a VBUS POR, or the CE# or HZ\_MODE bit cycled. If  $V_{BAT}$  falls to  $V_{RCH}$  below  $V_{OREG}$ , the Fast Charge cycle starts again.

See ITERM Register Bit Definitions.(Table 17)

#### Weak Battery Voltage (VLOWV)

The FAN54063 monitors the level of the battery with respect to a programmable VLOWV (REG01<5:4>) threshold (default 3.7 V).  $V_{LOWV}$  defines the voltage level of the battery at which the system is guaranteed to be fully operational when only powered by the battery.

The POK\_B pin pulls LOW once  $V_{BAT}$  reaches  $V_{LOWV}$ , and remains LOW as long as the IC is in Fast Charge. The IC will remain in Fast Charge as long as  $V_{BAT} > 3.0$  V.

See VLOWV Register Bit Definitions.(Table 17)

#### VBUS Control loop (V<sub>BUSLIM</sub>)

The IC includes a control loop that limits input current in case a current–limited source is supplying  $V_{\rm BUS}$ .

The control increases the charging current until either:

- I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> or I<sub>OCHARGE</sub> limit is reached OR
- V<sub>BUS</sub> = V<sub>BUSLIM</sub>

If  $V_{BUS}$  collapses to  $V_{BUSLIM}$ , the VBUS loop reduces its current to keep  $V_{BUS} = V_{BUSLIM}$ . When the VBUS control loop is limiting the charge current, the VLIM bit (REG05[3]) is set.

See VBUSLIM Register Bit Definitions.(Table 17)

#### **CHARGER OPERATION**

#### VBUS Plug In and Safety Timer

At VBUS plug in, the TMR\_RST (Reg00[7]) bit must be set within 2 seconds of V<sub>BUS</sub> rising above V<sub>(INMIN)1</sub> or all registers, except for SAFETY (REG06), are set to their default values. This functionality occurs regardless of the state of the CE# and WD\_DIS bit. If plug in occurs with the device in a HZ or Charge Done state and the TMR\_RST bit is not set within 2 seconds of V<sub>BUS</sub> rising above V<sub>(INMIN)1</sub>, all register, except for SAFETY, will reset when the device enters PWM Charging or Recharge.

By default, the safety timers do not run in the FAN54063. A Watchdog  $(t_{32s})$  timer can be enabled by setting the WD\_DIS register bit, (REG13[1]) to "0". When WD\_DIS = "0", charging is controlled by the host with the  $t_{32s}$  timer running to ensure that the host is alive. Setting the TMR\_RST bit resets the  $t_{32s}$  timer. If the  $t_{32s}$  timer times out; all registers, except SAFETY, are set to their default values (including WD\_DIS and CE#), the FAULT bits are set to "110", and STAT is pulsed.

#### V<sub>BUS</sub> POR / Non-Compliant Charger Rejection

256 ms after VBUS is connected, the IC pulses the STAT pin and sets the VBUS\_CON bit. Before starting to supply current, the IC applies a 100  $\Omega$  load from VBUS to GND. V<sub>BUS</sub> must remain above V<sub>IN(MIN)1</sub> and below VBUS<sub>OVP</sub> for t<sub>VBUS\_VALID</sub> (32 ms) before the IC initiates charging or supplies power to SYS.

The VBUS validation sequence always occurs before significant current is drawn from VBUS (for example, after a VBUS OVP fault or a recharge initiation.  $t_{VBUS}$ \_VALID ensures that unfiltered 50/60 Hz chargers and other non-compliant chargers are rejected.

#### **USB-Friendly Boot Sequence**

The FAN54063 does not automatically initiate charging at VBUS POR. Instead, prior to receiving host commands, the buck is enabled to provide power to SYS while Q4 and Q5 remain off until register bit CE# (REG01[2]) is set to "0" through the I<sup>2</sup>C interface, allowing charging through Q4.

#### Startup with No Battery

The FAN54063 has Battery Absent Behavior enabled. At VBUS POR with the battery absent, the PWM will run, providing 3.55 V to the system from the input source with current limited by the default I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> setting.

#### Startup with a Dead Battery

At VBUS POR, if  $V_{BAT} < V_{SHORT}$ , all registers, including the SAFETY register, are reset to their default values and the DBAT\_B (REG02[1]) bit is reset. CE# = "1", so charging is disabled.

If the battery's protection switch is open, the PWM will run, providing 3.55 V to the system from the input source with current limited by the default  $I_{BUSLIM}$  setting. This allows the host processor to awaken and establish host control. Once this occurs, the host's low level software can program the CE# bit to "0" and a linear current source closes the battery protection switch. When  $V_{BAT}$  voltage rises above  $V_{BATMIN}$  and sufficient power is available, PWM charging begins and the battery is charged through the BATFET, Q4. The IO\_LEVEL (REG05[5]) bit is set to "1" by default which limits charge current to 200 mA.

With CE# = "1" once  $V_{BAT}$  rises above  $V_{SHORT}$ , DBAT\_B is set. With CE# = "0" once  $V_{BAT}$  rises above  $V_{BATMIN}$ , DBAT\_B is set.

#### **Power Path Operation**

As long as  $V_{BAT} < V_{BATMIN}$ , Q4 operates as a linear current source, (Precharge) with its current (I<sub>PP</sub>) limited to 200 mA when IO\_LEVEL (REG05[5]) is set to its default value of "1". If IO\_LEVEL is set to "0" and IBUSLIM > "01", charge current is limited to 450 mA when I<sub>OCHARGE</sub>  $\leq$  750 mA, and 730 mA when I<sub>OCHARGE</sub> > 750 mA. Providing the input current is not limited by the I<sub>BUSLIM</sub> setting or the current available from the source, during precharge, the IC regulates SYS to 3.55 V and provides the I<sub>PP</sub> limited current to the battery.

System power always has the highest priority when power from the buck is limited ensuring SYS does not fall below 3.4 V. This is managed by folding back the current to charge the battery until charge current is reduced to 0 A.

After V<sub>BAT</sub> reaches V<sub>BATMIN</sub>, Q4 fully enhances and is used as a current–sense element to limit current ( $I_{OCHARGE}$ ) per the I<sup>2</sup>C register settings. This is accomplished by limiting the PWM modulator's current (Fast Charge). If SYS drops more than 5 mV (V<sub>THSYS</sub>) below V<sub>BAT</sub> and CE# = "0", Q4 is turned on and GATE is pulled LOW. If CE# = "1", only GATE is forced LOW. Once SYS voltage becomes higher than V<sub>BAT</sub>, GATE returns HIGH and Q4, once again, serves as the current–sense element to limit I<sub>OCHARGE</sub>.

If the DIS pin is HIGH or HZ\_MODE = "1" while  $V_{BAT}$  >  $V_{LOWV}$ , Q4 is enabled and GATE is forced LOW to prevent the system from crashing. Upon enterring SLEEP Mode ( $V_{BUS} < V_{BAT}$ ), Q4 is turned on and GATE is held LOW.

#### **Optional External Power Path Provisions**

Q4 has a typical on-resistance of  $70m\Omega$ , which is sufficient for most applications. However, if high system load currents are expected, it is possible to augment Q4 with a parallel external PMOS element, connected as shown by dotted lines in Figure 2. Use of the optional external PMOS reduces the series voltage drop associated with battery discharge during SLEEP mode or supplemental mode operation. For example, the addition of **onsemi**'s FDMA905P can support discharge currents above 10 A.

#### POK\_B (see Table 4)

The POK\_B pin and the POK\_B (REG11[5]) bit are intended to provide feedback to the processor that the battery is strong enough to allow the system to fully function. Whenever the IC is operating in precharge, POK\_B is HIGH. On exiting Precharge, POK\_B remains HIGH until  $V_{BAT} > V_{LOWV}$ . REG01[5:4] sets the  $V_{LOWV}$ threshold. POK\_B pulls LOW once  $V_{BAT}$  reaches  $V_{LOWV}$ , and remains LOW as long as the IC is in Fast Charge and the IC will remain in Fast Charge as long as  $V_{BAT} > 3.0$  V. If the battery voltage falls below 3.0 V the IC enters Precharge. If WD\_DIS = "0" and the  $t_{32S}$  timer expires during charging, the POK\_B pin will go HIGH.

The POK\_B bit can be set via I2C to change the state of the pin to HIGH. This setting of the bit and pin can be used to signal the system into a low-power state, preventing excessive loading from the system while attempting to recharge a depleted battery.

The STAT pin pulses any time the POK\_B pin and bit change states.

Table 4. Q4, Q5, POK\_B vs. OPERATING MODE

Operating Mode	V <sub>BUS</sub>	V <sub>BAT</sub>	CE#	PWM	V <sub>SYS</sub>	Q4	Q5	GATE	POK_B
VBUS DISCONNECTED									
OFF	< V <sub>BAT OR</sub>	> V <sub>SHORT</sub>	Х	OFF	$\leq V_{BAT}$	ON	ON	LOW	HIGH
	< V <sub>IN(MIN)2</sub>								
VBUS PLUG IN WITH BATTE	RY PROTEC	TION SWITCH OPE	EN						
PWM	Valid	OPEN	1	ON	V <sub>OREG</sub>	OFF	OFF	HIGH	HIGH
			0						Indeterminate (Note 8)
30 mA Linear Charging (Note 8)	Valid	< V <sub>SHORT</sub>	0	ON	3.55	OFF	OFF	HIGH	HIGH
CHARGE MODE		•							
Precharge	Valid	> V <sub>SHORT</sub> and < V <sub>BATMIN</sub>	0	ON	3.55	Linear	OFF	HIGH	HIGH
Precharge: I <sub>SYS</sub> + I <sub>pp</sub> > I <sub>PWM</sub> , I <sub>BAT</sub> < I <sub>PP</sub>	Valid	< V <sub>BATMIN</sub>	0	ON	< 3.55	Linear	OFF	HIGH	HIGH
Fast Charge	Valid	> V <sub>BATMIN</sub> and < V <sub>LOWV</sub>	0	ON	> V <sub>BAT</sub>	ON	OFF	HIGH	HIGH
		> V <sub>LOWV</sub>							LOW
BATTERY VOLTAGE FALLIN	G FROM FAS	ST CHARGE							
Precharge	Valid	VBATFALL	0	ON	3.55	ON	OFF	HIGH	HIGH
BATTERY SUPPLEMENTING	SYS								
Supplemental Mode : I <sub>SYS</sub> > I <sub>PWM</sub>	Valid	> V <sub>BATMIN</sub> and > V <sub>SYS</sub> + V <sub>THSYS</sub>	Х	ON	< V <sub>BAT</sub>	Х	ON	LOW	Х

When VBAT is open, V<sub>BAT</sub> can float to V<sub>SYS</sub>, and POK\_B = HIGH when V<sub>BAT</sub> < V<sub>LOWV</sub> and POK\_B = LOW when V<sub>BAT</sub> > V<sub>LOWV</sub>. Battery's presence or not (VBAT open) can be monitored by reading NOBAT bit (REG11[3]).

9. 30 mA Linear Charging operating mode assumes the host has programmed CE# = "0" during PWM Operating Mode.

#### Charger Status / Fault Status

The STAT pin indicates the operating condition of the IC and provides a fault indicator for interrupt driven systems.

EN_STAT	Charge State	STAT Pin
0	Х	OPEN
Х	Normal Conditions	OPEN
1	Charging	LOW
Х	Fault (Charging or Boost)	128 μs Pulse, then OPEN

#### Table 5. STAT Pin Function

The FAULT bits (REG00[2:0]) indicate the type of fault in Charge Mode.

#### Monitor Registers (REG10, REG11)

Additional status monitoring bits enable the host processor to have more visibility into the status of the IC. The monitor bits are real-time status indicators and are not internally debounced or otherwise time qualified.

The state of the MONITOR register bits listed in High–Impedance Mode is valid only when  $V_{BUS}$  is valid.

#### Charge Mode Control Bits

The CE# (REG01[2]) bit is set to "1" by default, therefore, charging is disabled.

Setting the RESET (REG04[7]) bit clears all registers (except SAFETY). The CE# bit will only be cleared if RESET occurs with a valid VBUS and  $V_{BAT} < V_{LOWV}$ . If the HZ\_MODE bit was set when the RESET bit is set, this bit is also cleared. Refer to the Register Bit Definitions section for more details.

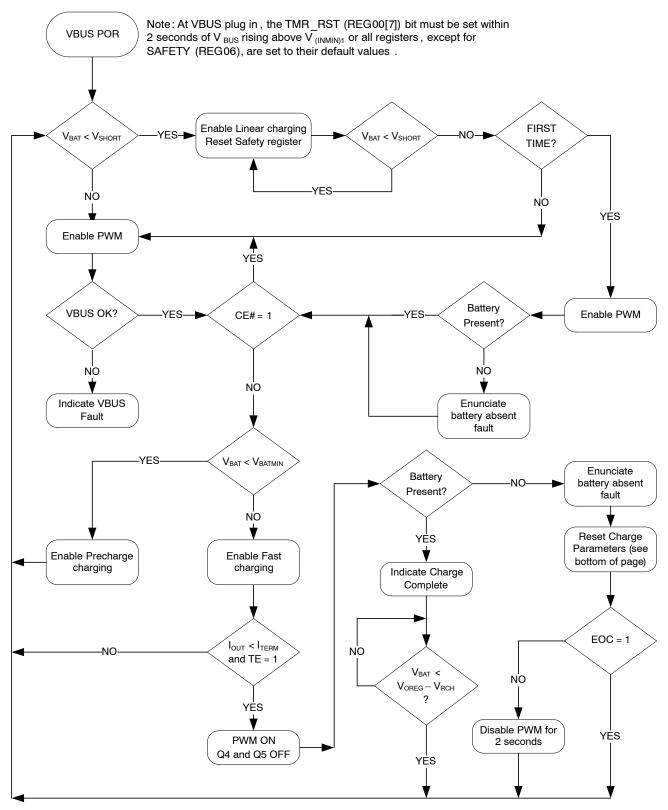
Setting the HZ\_MODE bit (REG01[1]) or raising the DIS pin will put the device in High–Impedance Mode, where the buck is disabled. Q4 and Q5 are enabled to prevent the system from crashing. Refer to Table 6 for details.

If the charger is in High–Impedance mode and  $V_{BAT}$  drops below  $V_{LOWV}$ , or High Impedance mode is entered while  $V_{BAT}$ <br/>  $V_{LOWV}$ , all registers (except SAFETY), including HZ\_MODE and CE#, are reset to their default values. If WD\_DIS = "0" (REG13[1]), the register resets, including WD\_DIS, only occur if the Watch–Dog Timer (t<sub>32s</sub>) expires. If the DIS pin is HIGH, the IC will remain in High–Impedance Mode. If the DIS pin is LOW, the buck will be enabled.

Table 6. DIS PIN, HZ_MODE AND WD_	DIS BIT OPERATION

Conditions	Functionality
WD_DIS = 1 (default) and $V_{BAT} > V_{LOWV}$	Setting either the HZ_MODE bit through I <sup>2</sup> C or the DIS pin HIGH will disable the charger and put the IC into High-Impedance Mode. Resetting the HZ_MODE bit or the DIS pin to LOW will allow charging to resume.
WD_DIS = 0 and V <sub>BAT</sub> > V <sub>LOWV</sub>	Setting either the HZ_MODE bit through I <sup>2</sup> C or the DIS pin HIGH will stop the t <sub>32s</sub> timer from advancing (does not reset it), disable the charger, and put the IC into High–Impedance Mode.
	Resetting the HZ_MODE bit or the DIS pin LOW allows charging to resume. The $t_{32s}$ timer resuming counting down the remainder of time from where it was suspended, at HZ mode entry.

#### **FLOW CHARTS**



Note: Reset Charge Parameters is a condition that results in the O REG, IOCHARGE, IBUSLIM, ITERM, VLOWV, and the Safety register bits resetting. It does not reset the IO \_LEVEL, EOC, and TE register bits.

Figure 35. Charge State Flow Chart

#### **NON-CHARGING STATES**

#### Sleep Mode

When  $V_{BUS}$  falls below  $V_{BAT} + V_{SLP}$  and  $V_{BUS}$  is above  $V_{IN(MIN)2}$ , the IC enters Sleep Mode to prevent the battery from draining into VBUS. During Sleep Mode, reverse current is disabled by body switching Q1.

#### Idle State

The Idle State is related to the condition of the battery. During Idle mode the Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS) is operating, but the battery is not being charged for one or more of the following conditions: the Safety Timer expires (CE# reset to 1), charging is complete, or the BATFET is disabled by the Charge Enable bit, CE# = "1".

The PWM Buck continues to supply power to the system, but the Battery is no longer being charged and the BATFET is disabled.

#### **Standby State**

The Standby State is an intermediate state where the switch mode supply is off due to either bad input power, the device has been put in High–Impedance Mode, or the die temperature is too hot.

#### CHARGER PROTECTION

#### **Battery Temperature (NTC) Monitor**

The FAN54063 reduces the maximum charge current and termination voltage if an NTC measuring battery temperature ( $T_{BAT}$ ) indicates that it is outside the fast-charging limits (T2 to T3), as described in the JEITA specification<sup>1</sup>. There are four temperature thresholds that change battery charger operation: T1, T2, T3, and T4, shown below.

#### Table 7. BATTERY TEMPERATURE THRESHOLDS

For use with 10 k $\Omega$  NTC, b = 3380, and R\_{REF} = 10 k $\Omega$ .

Threshold	Temperature	% of V <sub>REF</sub>
T1	0°C	73.9
T2	10°C	64.6
Т3	45°C	32.9
T4	60°C	23.3

#### Table 8. CHARGE PARAMETERS VS. TBAT

For use with 10 k $\Omega$  NTC, b = 3380, and R<sub>BEF</sub> = 10 k $\Omega$ .

T <sub>BAT</sub> (°C)	ICHARGE	V <sub>FLOAT</sub>	
Below T1	Charging to VBAT Disabled		
Between T1 and T2	I <sub>OCHARGE</sub> / 2 (Note 10)	4.0 V	
Between T2 and T3	I <sub>OCHARGE</sub>	V <sub>OREG</sub>	
Between T3 and T4	I <sub>OCHARGE</sub> / 2 (Note 10) 4.0 V		
Above T4	Charging to VBAT Disabled		

10. If I<sub>OCHARGE</sub> is programmed to less than 650 mA, the charge current is limited to 340 mA.

Thermistors with other  $\beta$  values can be used, with some shift in the corresponding temperature threshold, as shown in Table 9.

#### Table 9. THERMISTOR TEMPERATURE THRESHOLDS

R<sub>REF</sub> = R<sub>THRM</sub> at 25°C.

Parameter	Various Thermistors				
R <sub>THRM(25°C)</sub>	10 kΩ	10 kΩ	47 kΩ	100 kΩ	
β	3380	3940	4050	4250	
T1	0°C	3°C	6°C	8°C	
T2	10°C	12°C	13°C	14°C	
Т3	45°C	42°C	41°C	40°C	
T4	60°C	55°C	53°C	51°C	

<sup>1</sup> Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA) and Battery Association of Japan. "A Guide to the Safe Use of Secondary Lithium Ion Batteries in Notebook-type Personal Computers," April 28, 2007.

The host processor can disable temperature-driven control of charging parameters by writing "1" to the TEMP\_DIS bit. Since TEMP\_DIS is reset whenever the IC resets its registers, the temperature controls are enforced whenever the IC is auto-charging, since auto-charge is always preceded by a reset of registers.

To disable the thermistor circuit, tie the NTC pin to GND. Before enabling the charger, the IC tests to see if NTC is shorted to GND. If NTC is shorted to GND, no thermistor readings occur and the NTC OK and NTC1–NTC4 is reset.

The IC first measures the NTC immediately prior to entering any PWM charging state, then measures the NTC once per second, updating the result in NTC1–NTC4 bits (REG 12[3:0]).

T <sub>BAT</sub> (°C)	NTC4	NTC3	NTC2	NTC1
Above T4	1	1	1	1
Between T3 and T4	0	1	1	1
Between T2 and T3	0	0	1	1
Between T1 and T2	0	0	0	1
Below T1	0	0	0	0

#### Table 10. NTC1-NTC4 DECODING

#### Safety Register Settings

The IC contains a SAFETY register (REG06) that prevents the values of OREG (REG02[7:2]) and IOCHARGE (REG04[6:3]) from exceeding the values of VSAFE (REG06[3:0]) and ISAFE (REG06[7:4]) in the SAFETY register.

After  $V_{BAT}$  rises above  $V_{SHORT}$ , the SAFETY register is loaded with its default value and may be written to only before writing to any other register. The same 8-bit value should be written to the SAFETY register twice to set the register value. After writing to any other register, the SAFETY register is locked until  $V_{BAT}$  falls below  $V_{SHORT}$ .

If the host attempts to write a value higher than VSAFE or ISAFE to OREG or IOCHARGE, respectively; the VSAFE, ISAFE value appears as the OREG, IOCHARGE register value, respectively.

The Safety register is reset when the battery is below  $V_{SHORT}$  and power is removed from VBUS.

See VSAFE and ISAFE Register Bit Definitions. (Table 17)

#### **Thermal Regulation and Shutdown**

When the IC's junction temperature reaches  $T_{CF}$  (about 120°C), the charger reduces its output current to 550 mA to prevent overheating. If the temperature increases beyond  $T_{SHUTDOWN}$ ; charging is suspended, the FAULT bits are set to 101, and STAT is pulsed high. In Suspend Mode, all timers stop and the state of the IC's logic is preserved. Charging resumes at programmed current after the die cools to about 120°C.

Note that as power dissipation increases, the effective  $\theta_{JA}$  decreases due to the larger difference between the die temperature and ambient.

#### Charge Mode Input Supply Protection

Input Supply Low–Voltage Detection

The IC continuously monitors  $V_{BUS}$  during charging. If  $V_{BUS}$  falls below  $V_{IN(MIN)2}$ , the IC:

- 1. Terminates charging
- 2. Pulses the STAT pin, sets the STAT bits to "00", and sets the FAULT bits to "011"

If  $V_{BUS}$  recovers above the  $V_{IN(MIN)1}$  rising threshold after time  $t_{INT}$  (about two seconds), the charging process is repeated. This function prevents the USB power bus from collapsing or oscillating when the IC is connected to a suspended USB port or a low-current-capable OTG device.

#### Input Over-Voltage Detection

When V<sub>BUS</sub> exceeds VBUS<sub>OVP</sub>, the IC:

- 1. Turns off Q3
- 2. Suspends charging
- 3. Sets the FAULT bits to "001", sets the STAT bits to "11", and pulses the STAT pin

When VBUS falls about 100 mV below VBUS<sub>OVP</sub>, the fault is cleared and charging resumes after VBUS is revalidated.

#### SYS Short During Discharge / Supplemental Mode

Caution should be taken to ensure the SYS pin is not shorted when connected to a battery. This condition can induce high current flow through the BATFET (Q4) and the external PMOS, if equipped, until the battery's own safety circuit trips. The resulting high current can damage the IC.

#### **Charge Mode Battery Detection & Protection**

#### VBAT Over-Voltage Protection

The OREG voltage regulation loop prevents  $V_{BAT}$  from overshooting  $V_{OREG}$  by more than 50 mV when the battery is removed. When the PWM charger runs with no battery, the TE bit is not set and a battery is inserted that is charged to a voltage higher than  $V_{OREG}$ ; PWM pulses stop. If no further pulses occur for 30 ms, the IC sets the FAULT bits to "100", sets the STAT bits to "11", and pulses the STAT pin.

#### Battery Detection during Charging

The IC can detect the presence, absence, or removal of a battery if the termination bit (TE) is set to "1" and CE# = "0". During normal charging, once  $V_{BAT}$  is close to  $V_{OREG}$  and the charge current falls below  $I_{TERM}$ ; the PWM charger continues to provide power to SYS and Q4 is turned off. It then turns on a discharge current,  $I_{DETECT}$ , for  $t_{DETECT}$ . If  $V_{BAT}$  is still above  $V_{OREG} - V_{RCH}$ , the battery is present and the IC sets the STAT bits to "10" (Charge Done). If  $V_{BAT}$  is below  $V_{OREG} - V_{RCH}$ , the battery is absent and the IC:

- 1. Sets the charging parameters to their default values
- 2. Sets the FAULT bits to "111" (Battery Absent) and sets the NOBAT bit
- 3. If EOC = "0", the IC turns off the PWM for  $t_{INT}$ , then resumes charging and retries Battery Detection. If the battery is still absent, the process repeats with the "No Battery" fault re-enunciated
- 4. If EOC = "1", the PWM remains on to provide power to SYS, but charge termination and the battery absent test are performed every  $t_{INT}$

#### Linear Charging

If the battery voltage is below the short–circuit threshold ( $V_{SHORT}$ ); a linear current source,  $I_{SHORT}$ , charges  $V_{BAT}$  until  $V_{BAT} > V_{SHORT}$ .

## **PRODUCTION TEST MODE (PTM)**

PTM provides 4.20 V at up to 2.3 A to VBAT when V<sub>BUS</sub> =  $5.5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$ .

The IC enters PTM when the PROD (REG05[6]) bit is set after the NOBAT (REG11[3]) bit has been set. The NOBAT bit indicates that the IC has detected battery absence. A battery absence detection test is performed automatically at current termination. The steps for entering PTM should include: set the TE (REG01[3]) bit high, set the CE# (REG01[2]) bit low, wait for the NOBAT bit to set HIGH, then set the PROD bit to "1" to enter PTM. Battery absence detection is completed within 500 ms from the time that CE# is set.

In PTM, the GATE bit (REG11[7]) is LOW, Q5 is on, and all auxiliary control loops are disabled. Only the OREG loop is active, which controls  $V_{BAT}$  to 4.20 V, regardless of the OREG register setting. Thermal shutdown remains active.

During PTM, high current pulses (load currents greater than 1.5 A) must be limited to 20% duty cycle with a minimum period of 10 ms.

#### BOOST MODE

Boost Mode can be enabled by setting the OPA\_MODE REG01[0]) bit HIGH and clearing the HZ\_MODE bit.

Table 11. ENABLING BOOST

HZ_MODE	OPA_MODE	BOOST
0	1	Enabled
1	Х	Disabled
Х	0	Disabled

If WD\_DIS = "0", to remain in Boost Mode, the TMR\_RST must be set by the host before the  $t_{32S}$  timer times out. If  $t_{32S}$  times out in Boost Mode; the IC resets all registers, pulses the STAT pin, sets the FAULT bits to 110, and resets the BOOST bit. VBUS POR or reading REG00 clears the fault condition.

#### **Boost PWM Control**

The IC uses a minimum on-time and computed minimum off-time to regulate  $V_{BUS}$ . The regulator achieves excellent transient response by employing current-mode modulation. This technique causes the regulator to exhibit a load line. The output voltage drops slightly as the output current rises. With a constant  $V_{BAT}$ , this appears as a constant output resistance.

The "droop" caused by the output resistance when a load is applied allows the regulator to respond smoothly to load transients with no undershoot from the load line. This can be seen in Figure 31 and Figure 36.

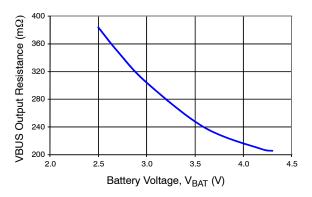


Figure 36. Output Resistance (R<sub>OUT</sub>)

 $V_{BUS}$  as a function of  $I_{LOAD}$  can be computed when the regulator is in PWM Mode (continuous conduction) as:

 $V_{OUT} = 5.07 - R_{OUT} \times I_{LOAD}$  (eq. 1)

At  $V_{BAT}$  = 3.0 V and  $I_{LOAD}$  = 300 mA,  $V_{BUS}$  drops to:

$$\begin{split} V_{OUT} &= 5.07 - 0.30 \times 0.3 = 4.98 \ V \ (eq. 2) \\ At \ V_{BAT} &= 3.6 \ V \ and \ I_{LOAD} = 500 \ mA, \ V_{BUS} \ drops \ to: \\ V_{OUT} &= 5.07 - 0.24 \times 0.5 = 4.95 \ V \ (eq. 3) \end{split}$$

#### PFM Mode

If  $V_{BUS} > VREF_{BOOST}$  (nominally 5.07 V) when the minimum off-time ends, the regulator enters PFM Mode. Boost pulses are inhibited until  $V_{BUS} < VREF_{BOOST}$ . The minimum on-time is increased to enable the output to pump up sufficiently with each PFM boost pulse. Therefore, the regulator behaves like a constant on-time regulator, with the bottom of its output voltage ripple at 5.07 V in PFM Mode.

Mode	Description	Invoked When
LIN	Linear Startup	$V_{BAT} > V_{BUS}$
SS	Boost Soft-Start	$V_{BUS} < V_{BST}$
BST	Boost Operating Mode	V <sub>BAT</sub> > UVLO <sub>BST</sub> and SS Completed

Table 12.	BOOST	PWM	OPERATING	

#### Startup

When the boost regulator is shut down, current flow is prevented from  $V_{BAT}$  to  $V_{BUS}$ , as well as reverse flow from VBUS to VBAT.

#### LIN State

When the boost is enabled by setting OPA\_MODE = 1 and HZ\_MODE = 0, if  $V_{BAT} > UVLO_{BST}$ , the regulator first attempts to bring PMID to within approximately 500 mV of  $V_{BAT}$  using an internal 1100 mA limited current source from  $V_{BAT}$ . If PMID has not achieved  $V_{BAT}$ -500 mV after 8 ms, a fault state is declared.

#### SS State

Once PMID >  $V_{BAT}$  – 500 mV, Q3 begins to close, connecting VBUS to PMID, and the boost regulator begins switching with a reduced peak current limit of 50% of it nominal current limit for up to 128 µs. After the 128 µs, the peak current limit is increased to 100%.

If the output fails to achieve 95% of its setpoint within 4 ms, while the peak current limit is 100%, a restart cycle is initiated. Up to 15 restart attempts will be made before a fault is declared.

Once the voltage reaches 95%, the device begins to increment the voltage in 50 mV steps, every 512  $\mu$ sec, until full regulation is achieved.

During the soft start state, the high-side FET (Q1) is operated asynchronously until PMID >  $V_{BAT}$ .

#### **BST State**

This is the normal operating mode of the regulator. The regulator uses a calculated  $t_{OFF}$ , modulated  $t_{ON}$  scheme. The calculated  $t_{OFF}$  is proportional to  $V_{IN}/V_{OUT}$ , which keeps the regulator's switching frequency reasonably constant in CCM.  $t_{ON(MIN)}$  is proportional to  $V_{BAT}$  and is a higher value if the inductor current reached 0 before  $t_{OFF(MIN)}$  in the prior cycle.

To ensure  $V_{BUS}$  does not overshoot the regulation point, the boost switch remains off as long as  $V_{BUS} > VREF_{BOOST}$ .

If a USB peripheral hot insertion causes VBUS to dip below  $V_{BAT}$ , the device will commence a restart without faulting.

#### **Boost Faults**

If a BOOST fault occurs:

- 1. The STAT pin pulses
- 2. OPA\_MODE bit is reset
- 3. The power stage is in High–Impedance Mode
- 4. The FAULT bits (REG0[2:0]) are set per Table 13.

#### **Restart After Boost Faults**

OPA\_MODE is reset on boost faults. Boost Mode can only be re-enabled by setting the OPA\_MODE bit.

	Fault Bit		
B2	B1	B0	Fault (REG00h[2:0]) Description
0	0	0	Normal (no fault)
0	0	1	V <sub>BUS</sub> > VBUS <sub>OVP</sub>
0	1	0	$V_{BUS}$ fails to achieve the voltage required to advance to the next state during soft–start or sustained (> 50 $\mu$ s) current limit during the BST state
0	1	1	V <sub>BAT</sub> < UVLO <sub>BST</sub>
1	0	0	NA: This code does not appear
1	0	1	Thermal shutdown
1	1	0	Timer fault; all registers reset
1	1	1	NA: This code does not appear

#### Table 13. FAULT BITS DURING BOOST MODE

## I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE

The FAN54063's serial interface is compatible with Standard, Fast, Fast Plus, and High–Speed Mode I<sup>2</sup>C bus specifications. The FAN54063 SCL line is an input and the SDA line is a bi–directional open–drain output; it can only pull down the bus when active. The SDA line only pulls LOW during data reads and when signaling ACK. All data is shifted in MSB (bit 7) first.

#### Slave Address

#### Table 14. I<sup>2</sup>C SLAVE ADDRESS BYTE

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	R/W

In hex notation, the slave address assumes a 0 LSB. The hex slave address is D6 for all parts in the family. Other slave addresses can be accommodated upon request. *Contact a onsemi representative*.

#### **Bus Timing**

Shown in Figure 37, data is normally transferred when SCL is LOW. Data is clocked in on the rising edge of SCL. Typically, data transitions shortly at or after the falling edge of SCL to allow ample time for the data to set up before the next SCL rising edge.

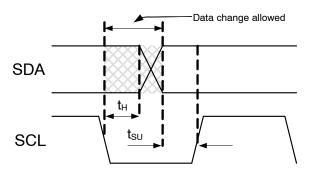


Figure 37. Data Transfer Timing

Each bus transaction begins and ends with SDA and SCL HIGH. A transaction begins with a START condition, which is defined as SDA transitioning from 1 to 0 with SCL HIGH, as shown in Figure 38.

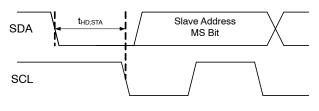
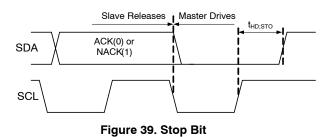


Figure 38. Start Bit

Transactions end with a STOP condition, which is SDA transitioning from 0 to 1 with SCL HIGH, as shown in Figure 39.



During a read from the FAN54063, the master issues a Repeated Start after sending the register address and before resending the slave address. The Repeated Start is a 1-to-0 transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH, as shown in Figure 40.

#### High-Speed (HS) Mode

The protocols for High–Speed (HS), Low–Speed (LS), and Fast–Speed (FS) Modes are identical except the bus speed for HS Mode is 3.4 MHz. HS Mode is entered when the bus master sends the HS master code 00001XXX after a start condition. The master code is sent in Fast or Fast Plus Mode (less than 1 MHz clock); slaves do not ACK the transmission.

The master then generates a repeated start condition that causes all slaves on the bus to switch to HS Mode. The master then sends  $I^2C$  packets, as described above, using the HS Mode clock rate and timing.

The bus remains in HS Mode until a stop bit is sent by the master. While in HS Mode, packets are separated by repeated start conditions (Figure 40).

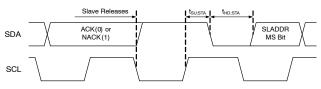


Figure 40. Repeated Start Timing

defined as

#### **Read and Write Transactions**

The figures below outline the sequences for data read and write. Bus control is signified by the shading of the packet,

Master Drives Bus

Slave Drives Bus

and

All addresses and data are MSB first.

Symbol	Definition								
S	START, see Figure 38								
A	CK. The slave drives SDA to 0 to acknowledge the preceding packet								
Ā	NACK. The slave sends a 1 to NACK the preceding packet								
R	Repeated START, see Figure 40								
Р	STOP, see Figure 39								

#### Multi-Byte (Sequential) Read and Write Transactions

#### Sequential Write

The Slave Address, Reg Addr address, and the first data byte are transmitted to the FAN54063 in the same way as in a byte write Figure 41. However, instead of generating a Stop condition, the master transmits additional bytes that are written to consecutive sequential registers after the falling edge of the eighth bit. After the last byte written and its ACK bit received, the master issues a STOP bit. The IC contains an 8-bit counter that increments the address pointer after each byte is written.

#### Sequential Read

Sequential reads are initiated in the same way as a single-byte read, except that once the slave transmits the first data byte, the master issues an acknowledge instead of a STOP condition. This directs the slave's I<sup>2</sup>C logic to transmit the next sequentially addressed 8-bit word. The FAN54063 contains an 8-bit counter that increments the address pointer after each byte is read, which allows the entire memory contents to be read during one I<sup>2</sup>C transaction.

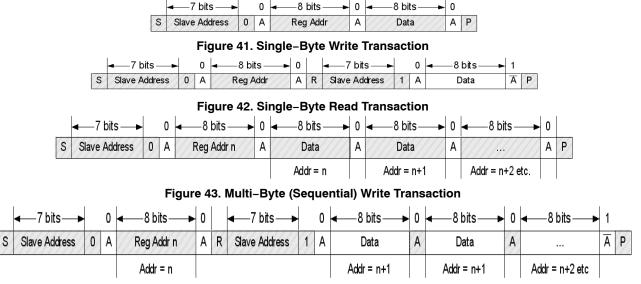


Figure 44. Multi-Byte (Sequential) Read Transaction

## **REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS**

The Twelve user-accessible IC registers are defined in Table 17.

## Table 16. I<sup>2</sup>C REGISTER MAP

Register					BIT N	IAME					
Name	REG#	7	6	6 5 4		3	2	1	0		
CONTROL0	ОH	TMR_RST	EN_STAT	ST	AT	BOOST		FAULT			
CONTROL1	1H	IBUS	SLIM	VLC	WV	TE	CE#	HZ_MODE	OPA_MODE		
OREG	2H			OR	EG			DBAT_B	EOC		
IC_INFO	ЗH	Vendo	r Code		PN			REVISION			
IBAT	4H	RESET		IOCHARGE				ITERM			
VBUS_CONTROL	5H	Reserved	PROD	IO_LEVEL	VBUS_CON	VLIM		VBUSLIM			
SAFETY	6H		ISA	<b>NFE</b>			VSA	AFE			
POST_CHARGING	7H	Reserved	Reserved	VBUS	LOAD	PC_EN		PC_IT			
MONITOR0	10H	ITERM_CMP	VBAT_CMP	LINCHG	T_120	ICHG	IBUS	VBUS_VALID	CV		
MONITOR1	11H	GATE	VBAT	POK_B	DIS_LEVEL	NOBAT	PC_ON	Reserved	Reserved		
NTC	12H	Rese	erved	TEMP_DIS	NTC_OK	NTC4	NTC3	NTC2	NTC1		
WD_CONTROL	13H	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved Reserved Reserved		Reserved	EN_REG	WD_DIS	Reserved		
RESTART	FA			-	RES	TART					

#### Table 17. REGISTER BIT DEFINITIONS

Bit	Name	Value	Туре	Description				
CONT	ROL0			REGISTER ADDRESS: 00H DEFAULT VALUE = 0100 0000 (40h)				
7	TMR_RST	0	W	Writing a 1 resets the t <sub>32S</sub> timer; writing a 0 has no effect. Reading this bit always returns 0				
6	EN_STAT	0	R/W	Prevents STAT pin from going LOW during charging; STAT pin still pulses to enunciate faults				
		1		Enables STAT pin to be LOW when IC is charging				
5:4	STAT	00	R	Bit         STAT Description           5         4           0         0           0         1           PWM enabled. Charging is occurring if CE# = 0				
				1 0 Charge Done 1 1 Fault				
3	BOOST	0	R	IC is not in Boost Mode				
		1		IC is in Boost Mode				
2:0	FAULT	000	See table	Fault Bit Type FAULT Description 2 1 0				
			to the right.	0         0         0         R         Normal (No Fault)           0         0         1         R         VBUS OVP           0         1         0         RC         Sleep Mode           0         1         1         R         Poor Input Source           1         0         0         R         Battery OVP           1         0         1         R         Thermal Shutdown           1         1         0         RC         Timer Fault           1         1         1         RC         No Battery				
				For Boost Mode faults, see Table 13.				
CONT	ROL1		-	REGISTER ADDRESS: 01HDEFAULT VALUE = 0011 0100 (34h)				
7:6	IBUSLIM	00	R/W	Input current limit         Bit         IBUSLIM (mA)           7         6           0         0         475           0         1         760           1         0         1080           1         1         No Limit				
5:4	VLOWV	11	R/W	Weak battery voltage threshold         Bit       V <sub>LOWV</sub> (V)         5       4         0       0       3.4         0       1       3.5         1       0       3.6         1       1       3.7				
3	TE	0	R/W	Setting the TE bit to a 1 will enable Charge Termination.				
2	CE#	1	R/W	This is an active low bit and by setting the bit to a "0" will enable Charging. When the bit is reset, it will return to the "1" state and charging will be disabled.				
1	HZ_MODE	0	R/W	Setting this bit to a "1" puts the device in High Impedance mode.See Table 11				
0	OPA_MODE	0	R/W	The device is in Charge Mode when the OPA_MODE bit = 0 and in Boost Opera- tion when the bit = 1.				

## Table 17. REGISTER BIT DEFINITIONS (continued)

Bit	Name	Value	Туре					Descr	iption			
OREG	•			REGIS	TER AD	DRESS: 02	2H		DEFAUL	T VALUE	= 0000	1000 (08h)
7:2	OREG	000010	R/W	Charge Dec 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	r output ' Hex 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	"float" volta Vorreg 3.51 3.53 3.55 3.57 3.59 3.61 3.63 3.65 3.67 3.69 3.71 3.75 3.75 3.77 3.79 3.81	age; pro <b>Dec</b> 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	grammabl Hex 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1A 1B 1D 1E 1F	e from 3.51 Voreg 3.83 3.85 3.87 3.89 3.91 3.93 3.95 3.97 3.99 4.01 4.03 4.05 4.07 4.09 4.11 4.13	Dec 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	/ in 20 m Hex 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 2A 29 2A 29 2A 2D 2E 2D 2E 3F-3F	V increments. VoREG 4.15 4.17 4.19 4.21 4.23 4.25 4.27 4.29 4.31 4.33 4.35 4.37 4.39 4.41 4.43 4.45
1	DBAT_B	0	R/W	Indicate	es that th	e IC detec	ted a de	ead battery	after VBU	S_POR.		
		1		VBUS_ Writing	POR. a "1" or a	bit to 1 if a a "0" to this next VBU	s bit doe	es not affec				ed at state will not
0	EOC	0	R/W	resume repeats	s chargii with the	ng and retr	ies Batt ry" fault	ery Detect re-enunci	ion. If the b ated, and s	battery is s	still abse	for t <sub>INT</sub> , then nt, the process parameters to
		1				letected wh ng the host						e PWM charger
IC_INF	0			REGIS	TER AD	DRESS: 0	зн		DEFAUL	T VALUE	= 1001	0XXX (9Xh)
7:6	Vendor Code	10	R	Identifie	es <b>onser</b>	<b>ni</b> as the IC	C suppli	er				
5:3	PN	010	R	Part nu	mber bit	s, <i>see Orde</i>	ering Inf	formation				
2:0	REV		R	IC Revi	sion bits							
IBAT			-	REGIS	TER AD	DRESS: 04	4H		DEFAUL	T VALUE	= 1000	0001 (81h)
7	RESET	1	w	Valid V <sub>f</sub> Absent	<sub>BUS</sub> , V <sub>BA</sub> BUS, V <sub>BA</sub> V <sub>BUS</sub>	<sub>NT</sub> > V <sub>LOWV</sub> NT < V <sub>LOWV</sub> no effect; r	, ,	(except S/ HZ_MODI Setting the (except S/ CE#. Setting the (except S/ HZ_MODI	e RÉSET b AFETY and E. e RESET b AFETY) inc e RESET b AFETY and	l CE#) inc it clears a luding WI it clears a	luding W Il registe D_DIS, H Il registe	/D_DIS and rs IZ_MODE and
6:3	IOCHARGE	0000	R/W	Program		pical charg	ge curre					
				6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	5 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 10-1111	5it 4 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<b>3</b> <b>0</b> 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	locharg 550 650 750 850 950 1,0 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,4	) 50 50 50 50 50 50 50			

## Table 17. REGISTER BIT DEFINITIONS (continued)

Bit	Name	Value	Туре	Des	scription			
IBAT				REGISTER ADDRESS: 04H DEFAULT VALUE = 1000 0001 (81h				
2:0	ITERM	001	R/W	Sets the current used for charging termina           Bit         ITERM (mA)           2         1         0           0         0         50           0         0         1         100           0         1         100         150           0         1         1         200         1           1         0         0         250         1           1         0         1         300         1         1           1         1         0         350         1         1         400	ation			
VBUS	CONTROL			REGISTER ADDRESS: 05H	DEFAULT VALUE = 001X X100			
7	Reserved	0	R	This bit always returns 0				
6	PROD	0	R/W	Charger operates in Normal Mode.				
		1		Charger operates in Production Test Mode	e.			
5	IO_LEVEL	0	R/W	ing Precharge Mode, battery current is lim	E and IBUSLIM bits while Fast Charging. Dur- ited to 450 mA when $I_{OCHARGE} \le 750$ mA and LIM bits must be set to "10" or "11" or IO_LEV-			
		1		Battery current control is set to 200 mA fo	r Fast Charge and Precharge Mode.			
4	VBUS_CON		R	1 Indicates that V <sub>BUS</sub> is above 4.4 V (risin changes from 0 to 1, a STAT pulse occurs				
3	VLIM	0	R	VBUS control loop is not active (V_{BUS} is a	ble to stay above V <sub>BUSLIM</sub> )			
		1		VBUS control loop is active and $V_{BUS}$ is b	eing regulated to V <sub>BUSLIM</sub>			
2:0	VBUSLIM	100	R/W	VBUS control voltage reference           Bit         VBUSLIM (V)           2         1         0           0         0         0         4.213           0         0         1         4.293           0         1         0         4.373           0         1         1         4.453           1         0         0         4.533           1         0         1         4.613           1         1         0         4.693           1         1         1         4.773				
SAFET	Y			REGISTER ADDRESS: 06H	DEFAULT VALUE = 0100 1010 (4Ah)			
7:4	ISAFE	0100	R/W	7       6       5       4         0       0       0       0       5         0       0       0       1       6         0       0       1       0       7         0       0       1       0       7         0       0       1       1       8         0       1       0       0       9         0       1       0       1       1         0       1       1       1       1         1       0       0       0       1         1       0       0       1       1	d by the control circuit OCHARGE(MAX) (mA) 550 550 750 350 950 ,050 ,050 ,250 ,350 ,450 ,550			

#### Table 17. REGISTER BIT DEFINITIONS (continued)

Bit	Name	Value	Туре	Description
SAFE	ТҮ		-	REGISTER ADDRESS: 06HDEFAULT VALUE = 0100 1010 (4Ah)
3:0 POST_	VSAFE	1010	R/W	Sets the maximum V <sub>OREG</sub> used by the control circuit           Bit         VOREG(MAX) (V)           3         2         1         0           0         0         0         4.21           0         0         1         4.23           0         0         1         4.23           0         0         1         4.24           0         0         1         4.25           0         0         1         4.27           0         1         0         4.31           0         1         0         4.33           0         1         1         4.35           1         0         0         4.37           1         0         1         4.39           1         0         1         4.33           1         0         1         4.33           1         0         1         4.43           1100-1111         4.45         EFAULT VALUE = 0000 0001 (01h)
7:6	Reserved	00	R	These bits always return 0
5:4	VBUS_LOAD	00	R/W	After charger termination, in the charge done state, these bits control VBUS loading to improve detection of AC power removal from the AC adapter.         [5:4]       VBUS Loading in Charge Done State:         00       None         01       Load VBUS for 4 ms every two seconds         10       Load VBUS for 131 ms every two seconds         11       Load VBUS for 135 ms every two seconds
3	PC_EN	0	R/W	Post charging or background charging feature is disabled
		1		Post charging or background charging feature is enabled
2:0	PC_IT	001	R/W	Sets the termination current for post charging           Bit         PC_IT (mA)           2         1         0           0         0         50           0         0         1           0         0         150           0         1         150           0         1         250           1         0         300           1         1         400
MONI	roro			REGISTER ADDRESS: 10H DEFAULT VALUE = XXXX XXXX
7	ITERM_CMP		R	ITERM comparator output, 1 when I <sub>CHARGE</sub> > I <sub>TERM</sub> reference
6	VBAT_CMP		R	Output of VBAT comparator, 1 when $V_{BAT} < V_{BUS}$
5	LINCHG		R	1 when 30 mA linear charger ON (V <sub>BAT</sub> < V <sub>SHORT</sub> )
4	T_120		R	Thermal regulation comparator, 1 when the die temperature is greater than 120°C. If battery is being charged in Precharge mode, the charge current is limited to 200 mA and in Fast Charge, 550 mA.
3	ICHG		R	0 indicates the ICHARGE loop is controlling the battery charge current.
2	IBUS		R	0 indicates the IBUS (input current) loop is controlling the battery charge current.
1	VBUS_VALID		R	1 indicates $V_{\mbox{BUS}}$ has passed validation and is capable of charging.
0	CV		R	1 indicates the constant-voltage loop (OREG) is controlling the charger and all current limiting loops have released.
MONI	ror1			REGISTER ADDRESS: 11H DEFAULT VALUE = XX1X XX00
7	GATE		R	The GATE bit indicates the state of the GATE pin. If the bit is "0", the pin is low, driving the PFET, Q5 on. A "1" will disable Q5, but current can still flow from battery to the system through Q5's body diode.
6	VBAT		R	A "1" indicates $V_{BAT}$ > $V_{LOWV}$ . A "0" indicates $V_{BAT}$ < $V_{LOWV}$ in fast charging.

## Table 17. REGISTER BIT DEFINITIONS (continued)

This table defines the operation of each register bit. Default values are in  $\ensuremath{\text{bold}}$  text.

Bit	Name	Value	Туре	Descr	ription				
MONIT	OR1		-	REGISTER ADDRESS: 11H	DEFAULT VALUE = XX1X XX00				
5	POK_B	1	R/W	POK_B indicates the state of the POK_B pin (see section on POK_B). This bit can be set to a 1 if VBAT has fallen below $V_{LOWV}$ , in turn the open drain POK_B pin will be Hi–					
4	DIS_LEVEL		R	This pin indicates the state of the DIS pin. A "1" indicates the DIS pin is high and the device is in a Hi–Z state on the input and the PWM controller is not running.					
3	NOBAT		R	A "1" on this bit indicates that the device has	determined there is no battery connected.				
2	PC_ON		R	A "1" on this bit indicates that Post charging	(background charging) is in progress.				
1:0	Reserved	00	R	These bits always return 0.					
NTC				REGISTER ADDRESS: 12H	DEFAULT VALUE = 000X XXXX				
7:6	Reserved	00	R	These bits always return 0.					
5	TEMP_DIS	0	R/W	NTC Temperature measurement results affe	ct charge parameters.				
		1		NTC Temperature measurement results do r measurements continue to be updated every					
4	NTC_OK		R	0 if NTC is either shorted to GND, open, or s	shorted to REF.				
3	NTC4		R	1 indicates that NTC is above the T4 threshold.	See Battery Temperature (NTC) Monitor				
2	NTC3		R	1 indicates that NTC is above the T3 threshold.					
1	NTC2		R	1 indicates that NTC is above the T2 threshold.					
0	NTC1		R	1 indicates that NTC is above the T1 threshold.					
WD_C	ONTROL			REGISTER ADDRESS: 13H	DEFAULT VALUE = 0110 1110 (6Eh)				
7	Reserved	0	R	This bit always returns 0					
6	Reserved	1	R	This bit always returns 1					
5	Reserved	1	R	This bit always returns 1					
4	Reserved	0	R	This bit always returns 0					
3	Reserved	1	R	This bit always returns 1					
2	EN_VREG	1	R/W	The EN_VREG defaults to a "1" enabling the bit to a "0".	e regulator. To disable the regulator, set the				
1	WD_DIS	1	R/W	A "1" disables the Watchdog ( $t_{32s}$ ) timer. Set (See Safety Timer Section for further information of the section for the s					
0	Reserved	0	R	This bit always returns 0					
RESTA	RT			REGISTER ADDRESS: FAH	DEFAULT VALUE = 1111 1111 (FFh)				
7:0	RESTART		W	Writing B5h restarts charging when the IC is back FF.	in the charge done state. This register reads				

## PCB LAYOUT RECOMMENDATION

Bypass capacitors should be placed as close to the IC as possible. In particular, the total loop length for CMID should be minimized to reduce overshoot and ringing on the SW, PMID, and VBUS pins. Power and ground pins should be routed directly to their bypass capacitors using the top copper layer. The copper area connecting to the IC should be maximized to improve thermal performance.

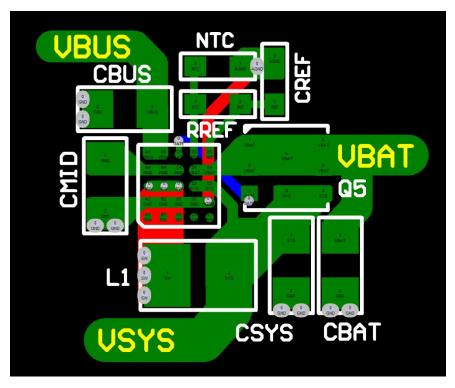


Figure 45. PCB Layout Recommendation

#### **PRODUCT-SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS**

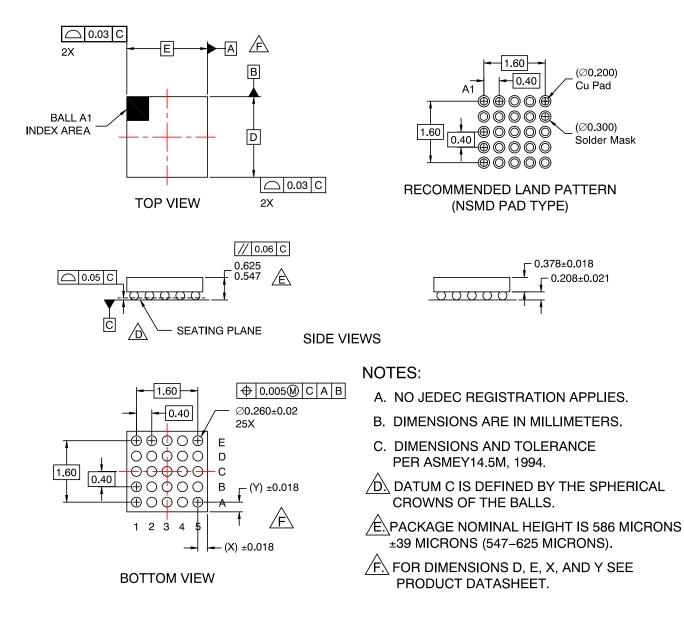
Product	D	E	х	Y
FAN54063UCX	2.40 ±0.030	2.00 ±0.030	0.180	0.380



WLCSP25 2.4x2.0x0.586 CASE 567SQ

ISSUE O

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