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## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

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### General Description

DA9073 is a highly integrated, configurable, low quiescent current PMIC that integrates the most common needs for wearables, home automation and low power battery applications.

The Power Management IC (PMIC) comprises a linear charger with Power Path management, ultra-low quiescent current (I<sub>q</sub>) buck regulator and LDO/Load Switches, wide output voltage boost regulator, watchdog and protection features in an I<sup>2</sup>C configurable compact WLCSP package.

DA9073 has several power saving modes to increase battery life whether the product sits on the shelf or is in operation. Further savings in power are achieved with the ultra-low I<sub>q</sub> buck converter that is efficient down to 10 μA load currents and low I<sub>q</sub> LDOs. The uncommitted inputs of LDOs can be connected to either the battery or buck output.

The integrated, high-efficiency boost regulator supports both sensors and display supply needs with a wide range configurable output voltage.

DA9073 provides charge current up to 500 mA to speed up the charge cycle. The charge profile is programmable by external resistors or in software, allowing either stand-alone operation or host control.

DA9073 includes dynamic power path management which automatically balancing current delivered to the system and battery charging.

### Key Features

- Increased battery life
  - 800 nA (no load, total battery current) buck converter, programmable down to 0.6 V, 300 mA-capable
  - Three configurable 800nA Quiescent Current LDOs/Load Switches, 150 mA-capable
  - Wide output voltage boost regulator (4.5V to 18 V)
- Power saving modes optimized for storage and operation
- Battery protection
  - Battery thermal- and over-discharge protection
  - 20 V tolerant input
  - Automatic battery temperature monitoring in all operation modes
- High integration and configurability
  - Watchdog input and power-cycling to prevent system stall
  - Reset input and status outputs
  - Low external component count
  - Compact, 42 pin, 2.97 mm x 2.66 mm WLCSP package
- Fast charge
  - 500 mA (max) charge current; 2 mA (min)
  - Programmable pre-charge, fast charge, and termination voltage
  - Dynamic power path balances multiple power sources
  - Termination current programmable down to 500 μA
  - ±0.5 % accurate termination voltage

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## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### Applications

- Wearable devices - Fitness trackers, smart watches, wireless headphones
- Home automation devices - Smoke detectors, Smart thermostats, Smart door locks
- Health monitoring medical accessories
- Rechargeable toys
- High efficiency, ultra-low power applications

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# 1 System Diagram

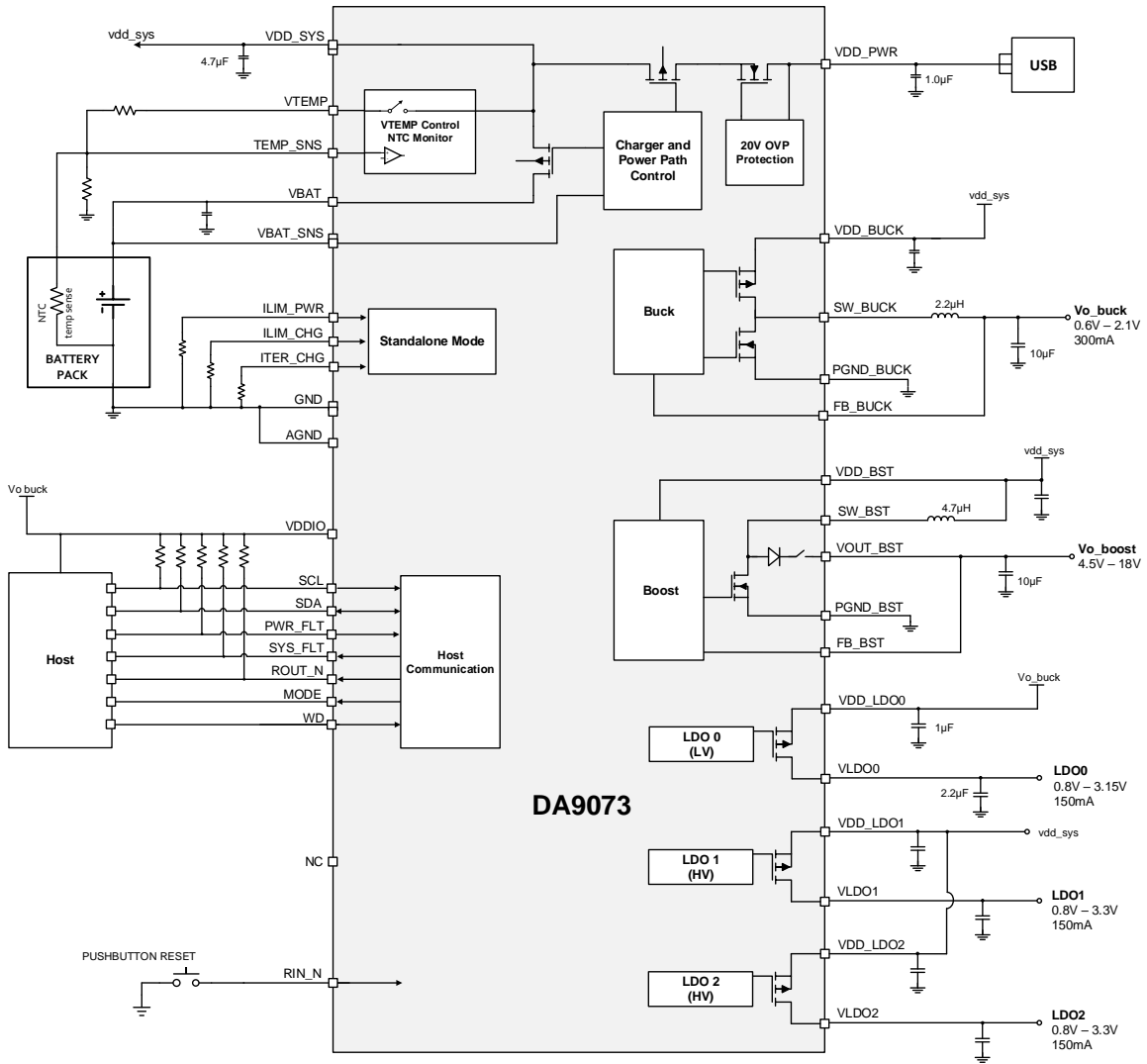


Figure 1: System Diagram

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 2 Pinout

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
A	PGND_BUCK	SW_BUCK	VDD_BUCK	VDD_SYS	VDD_SYS	VDD_PWR	GND
B	FB_BUCK	SDA	SYS_FLT	TEMP_SNS	NC	VBAT	VBAT
C	AGND	SCL	RIN_N	WD	ILIM_CHG	ITER_CHG	VBAT_SNS
D	PWR_FLT	ROUT_N	MODE	NC	GND	ILIM_PWR	VDD_BST
E	VDD_LDO0	VDD_LDO1	VDD_LDO2	NC	VDDIO	VTEMP	PGND_BST
F	VLDO0	VLDO1	VLDO2	GND	FB_BST	VOUT_BST	SW_BST

#### COLOR KEY:

Charger/Power Path	Buck	Boost	Reset/Timer		
LDO0	LDO1	LDO2	Control	Temp Sense	Common

**Figure 2: Connection Diagram (Bottom View)**

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 1: Pin Description**

Pin No.	Pin Name	Type (Table 2)	Description
A1, D3, F4	GND	GND	Ground connection. Connect to the ground plane
A2	VDD_PWR	POWER	Input power supply. VDD_PWR is a 20 V-tolerant input. Bypass to GND with a minimum 1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor.
A3, A4	VDD_SYS	POWER	VDD_SYS is the intermediate rail which typically supplies VDD_BUCK and VDD_BST. Bypass to ground with a 4.7 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor.
A5	VDD_BUCK	POWER	Input of the buck converter. Bypass to PGND_BUCK with a minimum 2.2 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor.
A6	SW_BUCK	POWER	Buck switching node. Connect to the buck inductor.
A7	PGND_BUCK	POWER	Power ground for the buck. Connect to the buck input capacitor and ground plane.
B1, B2	VBAT	POWER	Battery connection. Connect to the positive terminal of the battery. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor.
B3, D4, E4	NC		
B4	TEMP_SNS	AI	Battery Pack NTC monitor. Connect to a resistive network and thermistor.
B5	SYS_FLT	DOD	Open drain status output. Connect to VDDIO through a 1 K to 100 K $\Omega$ pull-up resistor.
B6	SDA	DIO	I <sup>2</sup> C Interface Data. Connect SDA to VDDIO through a 2 k to 10 k pull-up resistor.
B7	FB_BUCK	AI	Buck output voltage feedback connection.
C1	VBAT_SNS	AI	Battery voltage sense connection. Connect to the positive battery terminal.
C2	ITER_CHG	AI	Termination current setting pin. Connect a resistor between ITER_CHG and ground to set the pre-charge and termination currents (ITER). Alternatively, short this pin to ground to allow ITER to be programmed by register setting.
C3	ILIM_CHG	AI	Fast-Charge current setting pin. Connect a resistor between ILIM_CHG and ground to set the fast-charge current (ICHG). Alternatively, short this pin to ground to allow ICHG to be programmed by register setting
C4	WD	DI	Watchdog input. Toggle WD within the watchdog time-out period to avoid power reset.
C5	RIN_N	DI	Manual reset input pin. RIN_N is internally pulled high. Pulling this pin low wakes the device from Ship Mode or performs a reset.
C6	SCL	DI	I <sup>2</sup> C interface clock. Connect SCL to VDDIO through a 2 k to 10 k pull-up resistor.
C7	AGND	GND	Quiet ground connection. Connect to a quiet ground area.

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Pin No.	Pin Name	Type (Table 2)	Description
D1	VDD_BST	POWER	Input for Boost FET driver. Bypass with a minimum 1 $\mu$ F capacitance.
D2	ILIM_PWR	AI	Input current limit setting pin. Connect a resistor between ILIM_PWR and ground to set the VDD_PWR current limit (ILIM). Alternatively, short this pin to ground to allow ILIM to be programmed by register.
D5	MODE	DI	Mode control input pin. MODE is internally pulled low. If VDD_PWR is powered, driving MODE high disables charging. If VDD_PWR is unpowered, driving MODE low enables Hi-Z mode.
D6	ROUT_N	DOD	Reset output pin. Connect this open-drain output to VDDIO through a 1 k to 100 k ohm pull-up resistor.
D7	PWR_FLT	DOD	Power status indicator output. Connect this open-drain output to VDDIO through a 1 K to 100 KOhm pull-up resistor. PWR_FLT pulls low when VDD_PWR is plugged into a valid power source.
E1	PGND_BST	POWER	Power ground for the boost regulator. Connect to the boost output capacitors and ground plane.
E2	VTEMP	AO	Switched VDD_SYS supply for battery temp sense resistor divider
E3	VDDIO	POWER	IO voltage
E5	VDD_LDO2	POWER	Input to Load Switch / LDO 2. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1uF ceramic capacitor.
E6	VDD_LDO1	POWER	Input to Load Switch / LDO 1. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1uF ceramic capacitor.
E7	VDD_LDO0	POWER	Input to Load Switch / LDO 0. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1uF ceramic capacitor.
F1	SW_BST	POWER	The boost switching node. Connect to the boost inductor.
F2	VOUT_BST	POWER	Output of the boost converter. Bypass with a minimum of 10 $\mu$ F.
F3	FB_BST	AI	Boost output voltage feedback connection.
F5	VLDO2	POWER	Load Switch or LDO2 output. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1uF ceramic capacitor.
F6	VLDO1	POWER	Load Switch or LDO1 output. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1uF ceramic capacitor.
F7	VLDO0	POWER	Load Switch or LDO0 output. Bypass to ground with a minimum 1uF ceramic capacitor.

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**Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC**

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**Table 2: Pin Type Definition**

Pin Type	Description
DI	Digital input
GND	Ground
DIO	Digital input/output
DOD	Digital output open drain
POWER	Power
AI	Analog input
AO	Analog output

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 3 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specification are not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Table 3: Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
T <sub>S</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C
V <sub>PWR</sub>	VDD_PWR	1 V/ μsec max slew rate	-0.3	22	V
V <sub>BAT</sub>	VBAT, VBAT_SNS		-0.3	6	V
V <sub>SYS</sub>	VDD_SYS, VDD_BUCK, SW_BUCK, VDD_BST, VDD_LDOx, VTEMP		-0.3	6	V
V <sub>IO</sub>	VDDIO and all IO pins (unless otherwise stated)	Note 1	-0.3	6	V
V <sub>BST</sub>	SW_BST, VOUT_BST, FB_BST		-0.3	22	V

**Note 1** V<sub>DDIO</sub> and I<sub>O</sub> voltages must be less than the higher of V<sub>BAT</sub> or V<sub>DD\_PWR</sub>.

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 4 Recommended Operating Conditions

Recommended operating conditions are conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but parameter specifications may not be guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and associated test conditions, refer to the Electrical Characteristics tables.

**Table 4: Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TA	Operating Ambient Temperature		-40		85	C
VDD_PWR	VDD_PWR voltage	Including OVP range	3.6	5	20	V
	VDD_PWR operating voltage		3.6	5	5.5	V
VBAT	Battery voltage	VDD_PWR supplied	0	3.7	4.7	V
	Battery voltage (act.bat)	VDD_PWR not supplied	2.5	3.7	4.7	V
VDD_LDO	VDD_LDO voltage	Load switch mode	0.8		5.5	V
		LDO mode	1.8		5.5	V
VDDIO	IO voltage	VDDIO < VDD_PWR or VBAT, whichever is greater	1.4	1.8	3.3	V
VDD_BST	Boost input voltage		2.5		5.5	V
VDD_BUCK	Buck input voltage	Note 1	2.5		5.5	V

**Note 1** VDD\_BUCK must be greater than Buck output voltage +600 mV.

**Table 5: Recommended External Components**

Component values shown are typical values (not de-rated). For capacitors assume X5R type or better with a DC voltage rating of 2x the maximum applied voltage. For inductors, the saturation current rating is equal or greater than the current limit value. The Electrical Specifications are based on the typical values where applicable.

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
C_VDD_SYS	VDD_SYS capacitance		3.3	4.7	100	μF
C_VDD_PWR	VDD_PWR capacitance		1.0	4.7	10	μF
C_VBAT	VBAT capacitance		1.0	2.2	10	μF
C_VO_BUCK	Buck output capacitance			10		μF
C_VDD_BUCK	Buck input capacitance		1.0	2.2		μF
L_BUCK	Buck inductor			2.2		μH
C_VO_BOOST	Boost output cap.	1 MHz	4.7	10		μF
C_VDD_BOOST	Boost input capacitance	VDD_BST connected to VDD_SYS	1.0	1.0		μF
		VDD_BST powered by independent supply		10		μF

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
L_BOOST	Boost inductor			4.7		μH
C_VO_LDO	LDO output capacitance		1.0	2.2	2.2	μF
C_VDD_LDO	LDO input capacitance			1.0		μF

## 5 ESD Ratings

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Value	Unit
V <sub>ESD</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <a href="#">Note 1</a>	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 <a href="#">Note 2</a>	±500	

**Note 1** JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

**Note 2** JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 6 Electrical Characteristics

Electrical characteristics table limits are guaranteed by production testing, design, or correlation using standard statistical quality control methods unless otherwise stated. Typical (Typ) specifications are mean or average values 25 °C and are not guaranteed.

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{BAT} = 3.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DD\_SYS} = 3.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DD\_PWR} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40\text{ °C}$  to  $85\text{ °C}$ .

#### 6.1 Battery Charger

**Table 6: Battery Charger**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
$V_{DD\_SYS\_THR\_DPPM}$	VDD_SYS DPPM voltage threshold	VDD_SYS falling, above $V_{BAT\_CHG}$		0.2		V
$R_{ON\_CHG\_INT}$	battery charger MOSFET on-resistance	Measured from $V_{BAT}$ to $V_{VDD\_SYS}$		300	400	mΩ
$V_{DROP\_BAT\_TO\_VDD\_SYS}$	$V_{VBAT} - V_{VDD\_SYS}$	$V_{BAT} > 3\text{ V}$ , $I_{BAT}$ discharge = 400 mA		120	160	mV
$V_{BAT\_SUP}$	Threshold to enter the battery supplement mode	$V_{VBAT} > V_{VBAT\_UVLO}$		$V_{DD\_SYS} < V_{BAT}$		V
$I_{BAT\_DCHG\_RNG}$	Discharge current limit setting range	Selectable 0.2A / step	0.55		1.75	A
$V_{BAT\_CHG}$	Charge voltage range	Operating in voltage regulation, programmable range in 10mV steps	3.6		4.65	V
$V_{BAT\_CHG\_ACC}$	Charge voltage accuracy	$0\text{ °C} < T_J < 85\text{ °C}$	-0.5		0.5	%
$I_{CHG}$	Fast charge current range		2		500	mA
$I_{CHG\_ACC}$	Fast charge current accuracy		-5		5	%
$I_{TER\_RNG}$	Termination and pre-charge current setting range	Termination current programmable range maximum over $I^2C$ .	0.5		50	mA
$I_{TER\_ACC}$	Termination charge current accuracy	Peak current below termination threshold	-10		10	%
$t_{TER\_DEGLITCH}$	Termination deglitch time	Charge current falling		64		ms
$V_{THR\_PRE\_TO\_FASTCHG}$	Pre charge to fast charge threshold voltage range		2.7		3.2	V

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Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I <sub>CHG_PRE_ACC</sub>	Pre-charge current accuracy	VBAT > 2V	-10		10	%
V <sub>RCHG</sub>	Recharge threshold voltage	VBAT below V <sub>BAT_CHG</sub>	100	120	140	mV
t <sub>RCHG_DEGLIT CH</sub>	Recharge threshold deglitch time	t <sub>FALL</sub> = 100 ns typ, V <sub>RCHG</sub> falling		32		ms

## 6.2 Battery Temperature Monitor

**Table 7: Battery Temperature Monitor**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>TEMP_HI</sub>	High temperature threshold	% of V <sub>VDD_SYS</sub> , V <sub>TEMP_SNS</sub> falling	14.5	15	15.2	%
V <sub>TEMP_WARM</sub>	Warm threshold	% of V <sub>VDD_SYS</sub> , V <sub>TEMP_SNS</sub> falling	20.1	20.5	20.8	%
V <sub>TEMP_COOL</sub>	Cool threshold	% of V <sub>VDD_SYS</sub> , V <sub>TEMP_SNS</sub> rising	34.4	35	35.4	%
V <sub>TEMP_LO</sub>	Low temperature threshold	% of V <sub>VDD_SYS</sub> , V <sub>TEMP_SNS</sub> rising	39.3	39.8	40.2	%
V <sub>OFF_TEMP_SNS</sub>	TEMP_SNS disable threshold	% of V <sub>VDD_SYS</sub> for rising V <sub>TEMP_SNS</sub>	55		60	%
t <sub>TEMP_SNS_DEGLITCH</sub>	TEMP_SNS deglitch time	TEMP_SNS at any threshold		10		ms

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### 6.3 LDO / Load Switches

**Table 8: LDO0/Loadswitch (LV)**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>IN_LDSW_0</sub>	Input voltage range for LDSW	Load Switch mode V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub>	0.8		5.5	V
V <sub>IN_LDO_0</sub>	Input voltage range for LDO	LDO mode, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub>	1.8		5.5	V
V <sub>OUT_ACC_LO_0</sub>	DC output accuracy	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V	-3		3	%
V <sub>OUT_LDO_0</sub>	Output range	Programmable range, 50mV or 75mV steps	0.8		3.15	V
V <sub>OUT_LINE_0</sub>	DC line regulation	1.8V < V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> < 5.5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =500uA	-0.8		0.8	%
V <sub>OUT_LD_0</sub>	DC load regulation	0 < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 50 mA, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 1.85V V <sub>VLDO</sub> = 1.8V	-3		0	%
V <sub>OUT_TR2_LD_0</sub>	Load transient	2u to 50 mA, 100mA/usec, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > 2.0V V <sub>VLDO</sub> = 1.8V	-120		60	mV
V <sub>OUT_TR_LD_0</sub>	Load transient	2u to 50 mA, 100mA/usec, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 1.85V V <sub>VLDO</sub> = 1.8V	-140		60	mV
R <sub>ON_LDSW_ILIM_0</sub>	On resistance of LDSW mode with current limit	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 3.7V		0.7		Ω
R <sub>ON_LDSW_NO_ILIM_0</sub>	On resistance of LDSW mode without current limit	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 3.7V		0.11		Ω
R <sub>DCHEG_LDO_ON_0</sub>	MOSFET on-resistance for LDO discharge	I <sub>LOAD</sub> = -10 mA		32		Ω
I <sub>LIM_OUT_LDO_0</sub>	Output current limit for LDO mode	V <sub>LDO</sub> = 0.9 × V <sub>LDO(nom)</sub>	155			mA
I <sub>OUT_LDO_LO_0</sub>	Output current	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 1.85V V <sub>LDO</sub> = 1.8V			50	mA
I <sub>OUT_LDO_HI_0</sub>	Output current	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V V <sub>VLDO</sub> = 1.8 V			150	mA
I <sub>IN_LDO_ON_0</sub>	Quiescent current	LDO mode		0.75		μA
I <sub>IN_LDO_OFF_0</sub>	OFF-state supply current			0.001		μA
PSRR_vddl_0	Power supply rejection ratio	@10KHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =75mA		43		dB

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Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t <sub>START_LDO0</sub>	LDO start-up delay time			20		ms

**Table 9: LDO1/Loadswitch**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>IN_LDSW_1</sub>	Input voltage range for Load Switch	Load Switch mode V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub>	0.8		5.5	V
V <sub>IN_LDO_1</sub>	Input voltage range for LDO	LDO mode, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub>	1.8		5.5	V
V <sub>OUT_ACC_LO_1</sub>	DC output accuracy	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V	-3		3	%
V <sub>OUT_LDO_1</sub>	Output range	Programmable range, 50mV or 75mV steps	0.8		3.3	V
V <sub>OUT_LINE_1</sub>	DC line regulation	1.8V < V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> < 5.5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =500uA	-0.8		0.8	%
V <sub>OUT_LD_1</sub>	DC load regulation	2uA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 mA, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VOUT_LDO</sub> + 0.2V, V <sub>VLDO</sub> =3.0V	-3		0	%
V <sub>OUT_TR_LD_1</sub>	Load transient	2uA to 100 mA, 100mA/usec, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V, V <sub>VLDO</sub> =3.0V	-120		60	mV
R <sub>ON_LDSW_ILI_M_1</sub>	On resistance of LDSW mode with current limit	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 3.7V		1.5		Ω
R <sub>ON_LDSW_NO_ILIM_1</sub>	On resistance of LDSW mode without current limit	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 3.7V		0.27		Ω
R <sub>DCHG_LDO_ON_1</sub>	MOSFET on-resistance for LDO discharge	I <sub>LOAD</sub> = -10 mA		32		Ω
I <sub>LIM_OUT_LDO_1</sub>	Output current limit (LDO MODE)	V <sub>LDO</sub> = 0.9 x V <sub>LDO(nom)</sub>	155			mA
I <sub>OUT_LDO_HI1_1</sub>	Output current	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V			150	mA
I <sub>IN_LDO_ON_1</sub>	Quiescent current	LDO mode		0.8		μA
I <sub>IN_LDO_OFF_1</sub>	OFF-state supply current			0.001		μA
PSRR_vddldo_1	Power supply rejection ratio	@10KHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =75mA		40		dB
t <sub>START_LDO1</sub>	LDO start-up delay time			20		ms

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**Table 10: LDO2/Loadswitch**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>IN_LDSW_2</sub>	Input voltage range for Load Switch	Load Switch mode, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub>	0.8		5.5	V
V <sub>IN_LDO_2</sub>	Input voltage range for LDO	LDO mode, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub>	1.8		5.5	V
V <sub>OUT_ACC_LO_2</sub>	DC output accuracy	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V	-3		3	%
V <sub>OUT_LDO_2</sub>	Output range for LDO	Programmable range, 50mV or 75mV steps	0.8		3.3	V
V <sub>OUT_LINE_2</sub>	DC line regulation	1.8V < V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> < 5.5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =500uA	-0.8		0.8	%
V <sub>OUT_LD_2</sub>	DC load regulation	2uA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 mA, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VOUT_LDO</sub> + 0.2V, V <sub>VLDO</sub> =3.0V	-3		0	%
V <sub>OUT_TR_LD_2</sub>	Load transient	2uA to 100 mA, 100mA/usec, V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V, V <sub>VLDO</sub> =3.0V	-120		60	mV
R <sub>ON_LDSW_ILI_M_2</sub>	On resistance of LDSW mode with current limit	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 3.7V		1.5		Ω
R <sub>ON_LDSW_NO_ILIM_2</sub>	On resistance of LDSW mode without current limit	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> = 3.7V		0.27		Ω
R <sub>DCHG_LDO_ON_2</sub>	MOSFET on-resistance for LDO discharge	I <sub>LOAD</sub> = -10 mA		32		Ω
I <sub>LIM_OUT_LDO_2</sub>	Output current limit (LDO MODE)	V <sub>LDO</sub> = 0.9 × V <sub>LDO(nom)</sub>	155			mA
I <sub>OUT_LDO_HI1_2</sub>	Output current	V <sub>VDD_LDO</sub> > V <sub>VLDO</sub> + 0.2V			150	mA
I <sub>IN_LDO_ON_2</sub>	Quiescent current	LDO mode		0.8		μA
I <sub>IN_LDO_OFF_2</sub>	OFF-state supply current			0.001		μA
PSRR <sub>_vddldo_@</sub>	Power supply rejection ratio	@10KHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =75mA		35		dB
t <sub>START_LDO2</sub>	LDO start-up delay time			20		ms

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### 6.4 Digital Inputs (MODE and WD)

**Table 11: Digital Input Pins (MODE,WD)**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>External Electrical Conditions</b>						
t <sub>MIN_WD</sub>	WD minimum input pulse width			25		μs
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>IN_LO</sub>	Input low threshold				0.25*V <sub>DDIO</sub>	V
V <sub>IN_HI</sub>	Input high threshold		0.75*V <sub>DDIO</sub>			V
R <sub>PD_MODE</sub>	Internal pull-down resistance			900		kΩ
t <sub>DEGLITCH_MODE</sub>	MODE pin deglitch time	rising/falling		100		μs

### 6.5 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface

**Table 12: I2C interface**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
f <sub>I2C_CLK</sub>	SCL frequency range		100		400	kHz
V <sub>OUT_LO</sub>	Output low threshold level	SDA 5mA sink current			V <sub>DDIO</sub> * 0.25	V
V <sub>IN_LO</sub>	Input low threshold level	Input low threshold level for SDA and SCL			V <sub>DDIO</sub> * 0.25	V
V <sub>IN_HI</sub>	Input high threshold level	Input high threshold level for SDA and SCL	V <sub>DDIO</sub> * 0.75			V
I <sub>LKG_HILVL</sub>	leakage current	SDA and SCL, high level			1	μA

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### 6.6 Input Currents

**Table 13: Input Currents**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
I <sub>BAT_HIZ_BUCK_ON_LDO_OFF</sub>	Battery discharge current in Hiz mode, no LDO enable	0 °C < T <sub>J</sub> < 60 °C, V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> = 0V or floating, Hi-Z mode, Buck switching, no load		0.8	1.5	μA
I <sub>BAT_HIZ_BUCK_ON_LDO0_ON</sub>	Battery discharge current in Hiz mode, LDO_0 enable	0 °C < T <sub>J</sub> < 60 °C, V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> = 0V, Hi-Z mode, Buck switching, LDO_0 enabled, No load		1.6		μA
I <sub>BAT_ACT_LDO_0_LDO1_ON</sub>	Battery discharge current in Active battery mode	0 °C < T <sub>J</sub> < 85 °C, V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> = 0V, Active battery mode, Buck switching, LDO_0 + LDO_1 enabled, I <sup>2</sup> C enabled, V <sub>BAT_UVLO</sub> < V <sub>BAT</sub> < 4.65 V		2.5		μA
I <sub>BAT_ACT_BUCK_ON_LDO_OFF</sub>	Battery discharge current in Active battery mode	0 °C < T <sub>J</sub> < 85 °C, V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> < V <sub>VDD_PWR_UVLO</sub> , Active battery mode, Buck switching, LDO disabled, I <sup>2</sup> C enabled, MODE = low, V <sub>BAT_UVLO</sub> < V <sub>BAT</sub> < 4.65 V		1.1		μA
I <sub>BAT_SHIP</sub>	Battery discharge current in ship mode	0 °C < T <sub>J</sub> < 85 °C, V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> = 0V, Ship mode		2	200	nA
I <sub>IN_BUCK_ON</sub>	Supply Current for control	V <sub>VDDPWR_UVLO</sub> < V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> < V <sub>OV</sub> P and V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> > V <sub>BAT</sub> + V <sub>SLP</sub> Buck switching,		0.8	3	mA
I <sub>IN_CHG_READY</sub>	Supply Current for control	0 °C < T <sub>J</sub> < 85 °C, V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> = 5 V, Charge ready			1.5	mA

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### 6.7 Power-Path Management and Current Limit

**Table 14: Power-Path Management and ILIM**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
I <sub>USBSUSPEND</sub>	Input current in USB suspend mode				2.5	mA
V <sub>DROP_IN_TO_VDD_SYS</sub>	V <sub>DD_PWR</sub> - V <sub>DD_SYS</sub>	V <sub>DD_PWR</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>IN</sub> = 300 mA, includes ball resistance		125	170	mV
I <sub>DDPWR_LIM_MAX</sub>	Input Current limit	Programmable Range MAX, 50-mA steps		600		mA
I <sub>DDPWR_LIM_MIN</sub>	Input Current limit	Programmable Range MIN, 50-mA steps		50		mA
I <sub>DDPWR_LIM_ACC_RNG_LO</sub>	Current limit accuracy	50 mA to 100 mA	-12		12	%
I <sub>DDPWR_LIM_ACC_RNG_HI</sub>	Current limit accuracy	100 mA to 600 mA	-5		5	%
V <sub>DDPWR_IIN_DWN</sub>	DPM threshold	At V <sub>DD_PWR</sub> , programmable range, 100mV steps	4.2		4.9	V
V <sub>DDPWR_IIN_DWN_ACC</sub>	DPM threshold accuracy		-3		3	%



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### 6.8 Protection

**Table 15: Protection**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>BAT_SHRT_T</sub> HR	Battery short circuit threshold	Battery voltage falling, VDD_PWR=5V		2		V
V <sub>BAT_SHRT_H</sub> YS	Hysteresis for V <sub>BAT_SHRT</sub>			100		mV
I <sub>BAT_SHRT</sub>	Battery short circuit charge current			ITER		mA
V <sub>BAT_UVLO_T</sub> HR	Battery under-voltage lockout threshold range	Programmable range, 100mV steps VBAT falling	2.5		3	V
V <sub>BAT_UVLO_A</sub> CC	Default battery under-voltage lockout accuracy	VBAT_UVLO=2.5V	-3		3	%
V <sub>BAT_UVLO_H</sub> YS	Battery under-voltage lockout threshold hysteresis			200		mV
V <sub>DDPWR_OVP</sub>	VDD_PWR over voltage protection threshold voltage	V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> rising	5.35	5.55	5.75	V
V <sub>DDPWR_OVP_</sub> HYS	Over voltage protection hysteresis			100		mV
t <sub>DEGLITCH_OV</sub> P	Over voltage protection recovery deglitch time	V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> falling		32		ms
V <sub>SLP</sub>	Sleep entry threshold	V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> - V <sub>BAT</sub> , VDD_PWR falling		65	120	mV
V <sub>SLP_HYS</sub>	Sleep-mode hysteresis	V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> rising	80	130	200	mV
T <sub>SHDN</sub>	Thermal shutdown	T <sub>J</sub>		118		°C
T <sub>HYS</sub>	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	T <sub>J</sub>		20		°C
t <sub>DEGLITCH_TH_</sub> SHDN	Thermal shutdown deglitch time	T <sub>J</sub> rising		1		ms
V <sub>DDPWR_UVL</sub> O_HYS	VDD_PWR under-voltage lockout threshold hysteresis	V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> falling		150		mV
V <sub>DDPWR_UVL</sub> O_THR	VDD_PWR under-voltage lockout threshold	V <sub>VDD_PWR</sub> rising	3.4	3.6	3.8	V

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### 6.9 Pushbutton Timer (RIN\_N)

**Table 16: Pushbutton Timer(RIN\_N)**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>RIN_N_LOLVL</sub>	Low-level input voltage				0.3	V
R <sub>PU_RIN_N</sub>	Internal pull-up resistance			120		kΩ

### 6.10 Digital Outputs (SYS\_FLT, PWR\_FLT, and ROUT\_N)

**Table 17: Digital Output Pins (SYS\_FLT, PWR\_FLT, and ROUT\_N)**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>OUT_LO</sub>	Low level output threshold	Sinking current = 5 mA			0.25*V <sub>DDIO</sub>	V
I <sub>LKG_TO_IN</sub>	Leakage current into pin	High impedance state		0	12	nA
t <sub>INTR</sub>	Interrupt pulse width	SYS_FLT		128		μs
t <sub>RST_D</sub>	Reset pulse duration	ROUT_N		400		ms

### 6.11 Buck Regulator

**Table 18: Buck**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
R <sub>ON_P MOS</sub>	High-side on resistance			600	800	mΩ
R <sub>ON_N MOS</sub>	Low-side on resistance			300	450	mΩ
t <sub>START</sub>	Start-up delay time	From BUCK_EN =1 to switching		3		ms
I <sub>LIM_SW_P MOS</sub>	SW current limit PMOS	V <sub>FB_BUCK</sub> =1.8V		600		mA
t <sub>OFF_BUCK</sub>	Off time	V <sub>FB_BUCK</sub> =1.8V		270		ns
f <sub>SW_BUCK</sub>	Switching frequency	Continuous conduction mode			3	MHz
I <sub>LIM_P MOS_SO FTSTART</sub>	PMOS switch current limit during softstart			300		mA

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Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>OUT_FB_BUCK_K</sub>	Buck output voltage range	Programmable range, 50 mV steps (V <sub>OUT_FB_BUCK_HI</sub> > 1.9V, V <sub>VDD_BUCK</sub> >2.7V)	0.6		2.1	V
V <sub>OUT_FB_BUCK_K_HI</sub>	Buck output voltage range	HI programmable range, 50 mV steps, V <sub>OUT_RANGE_HI</sub> = 1	1.3		2.1	V
V <sub>OUT_FB_BUCK_K_LO</sub>	Buck output voltage range	LO programmable range, 50 mV steps, V <sub>OUT_RANGE_HI</sub> = 0	0.6		1.3	V
V <sub>OUT_VBUCK_OUT_ACC</sub>	Buck output voltage accuracy	V <sub>VDD_BUCK</sub> = 5 V, PFM mode, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>FB_BUCK</sub> = 1.8 V	-2.5	0	2.5	%
V <sub>OUT_LD1_BUCK</sub>	DC output voltage load regulation	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V 100 mA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 300 mA		0.01		%/mA
V <sub>OUT_LD2_BUCK</sub>	DC output voltage load regulation	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.9 V 100 mA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 300 mA		0.02		%/mA
V <sub>OUT_LINE_BUCK</sub>	DC output voltage line regulation	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA		0.1		%/V
t <sub>STARTUP_BUCK_K</sub>	Softstart time	V <sub>out</sub> =1.8V, no load		50		μs
t <sub>STARTUP_L</sub>	Softstart time	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.9 V No load		25		μs

## 6.12 Boost Regulator

**Table 19: Boost**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
t <sub>STARTUP</sub>	Startup time	V <sub>VBAT</sub> =3.7 V, C <sub>OUT</sub> =2.2 μF, V <sub>BST_OUT</sub> =12 V	2	5		ms
I <sub>Q_SHDN</sub>	Quiescent current	V <sub>VDD_BST</sub> =4.65 V Boost disabled		1	100	nA
V <sub>OUT_BST_HI</sub>	Output voltage range, 250 mV step size		9	12	18	V
V <sub>OUT_BST_LO</sub>	Output voltage range, 125 mV step size		4.5		9	V
V <sub>SCP_HI</sub>	SCP threshold for higher V <sub>out</sub> range	V <sub>OUT_BST</sub> =9V to 18V		4		V
V <sub>BST_UVLO</sub>	Boost UVLO			2.38		V

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>SCP_LO</sub>	SCP threshold for lower Vout range	VOUT_BST=4.5V to 9V		2		V
V <sub>OVP</sub>	OVP threshold	Referenced to nominal VOUT_BST setting		120		%
V <sub>OVP_RLS</sub>	OVP threshold	Referenced to nominal VOUT_BST setting		100		%
V <sub>OUT_ACC</sub>	Boost output voltage accuracy	V <sub>VDD_BST</sub> = 3.7 V, V <sub>BST_OUT</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA	-2.5		2.5	%
R <sub>ON_SHDN</sub>	True shutdown, R <sub>DSon</sub> resistance			100	200	mΩ
R <sub>ON_LS</sub>	Low side, R <sub>DSon</sub> resistance			300		mΩ
I <sub>LIM_POS</sub>	Peak current limit	Programmable range	0.9		2.1	A
I <sub>LIM_POS_ACC</sub>	Peak current limit accuracy		-30		30	%
I <sub>LIM_SOFTSTART</sub>	Softstart current limit	Programmable range	0.51		0.92	A
f <sub>SW_BST_1M</sub>	Switching frequency	Typical value depends on OTP setting. 1MHz	0.95	1	1.05	MHz
f <sub>SW_BST_2M</sub>	Switching frequency	Typical value depends on OTP setting. 2MHz	1.9	2	2.1	MHz
t <sub>ON_BST</sub>	Minimum on time			105		ns
t <sub>OFF_BST</sub>	Minimum off time			100		ns
V <sub>OUT_LD</sub>	Boost load reg	VOUT = 12 V 1mA < Iload < 100mA		0.0015		%/mA
V <sub>OUT_LINE</sub>	Boost line reg	VOUT = 12 V Iload=10mA		0.2		%/V

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**Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC**

## 7 Thermal Characteristics

**Table 20: Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R <sub>TH_JA_A</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	JEDEC 8-layer pcb, no airflow		34		°C/W
R <sub>PSI_JC</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	$\Psi_{JT}$		0.5		°C/W
R <sub>TH_JB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	1mm from IC edge		10		°C/W
R <sub>TH_JA_B</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	25 mm x 25 mm pcb, 8-layer, no airflow		79		°C/W

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 8 Typical Performance

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{BAT} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

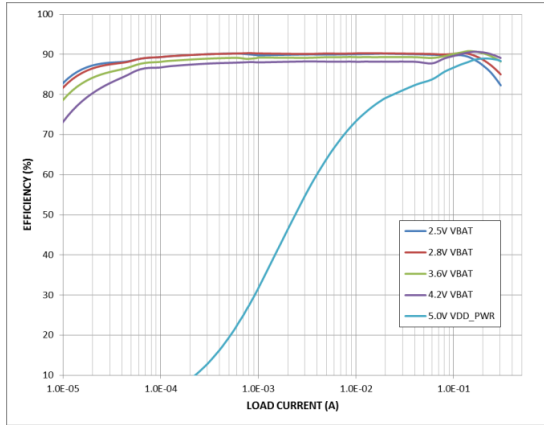


Figure 3: Buck Efficiency,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$

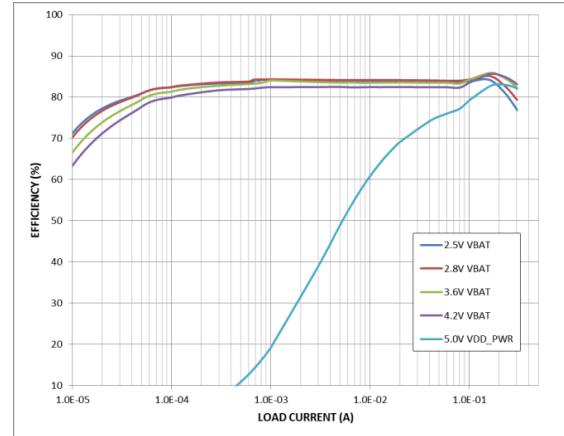


Figure 5: Buck Efficiency,  $V_{OUT} = 0.9\text{ V}$

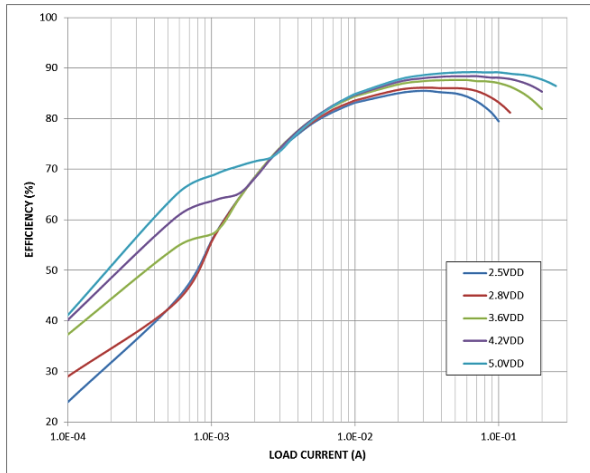


Figure 4: Boost Efficiency,  $V_{OUT} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{IN} = V_{DD\_BST}$

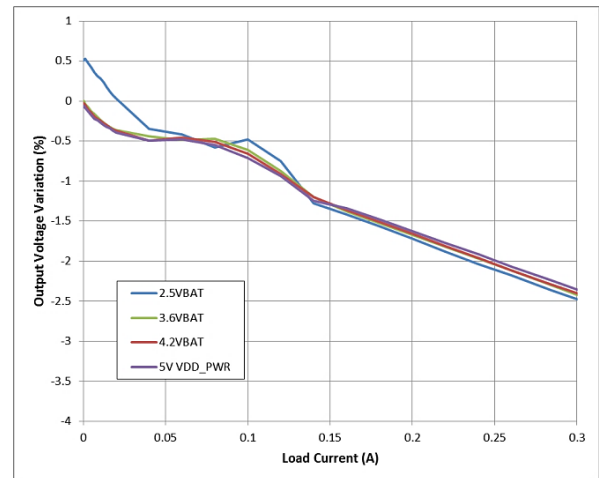


Figure 6: Buck Regulation,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

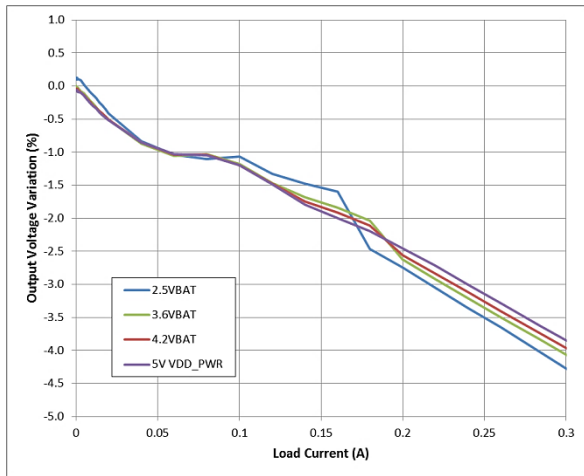


Figure 7: Buck Regulation,  $V_{OUT} = 0.9\text{ V}$

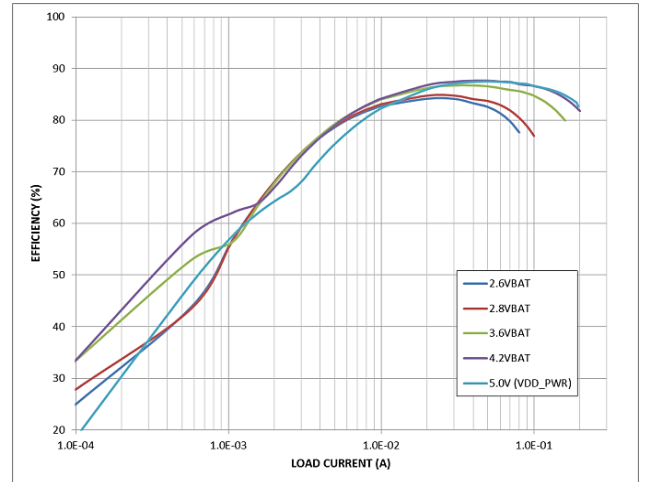


Figure 9: Boost Efficiency,  $V_{OUT} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{IN} = V_{BAT}$

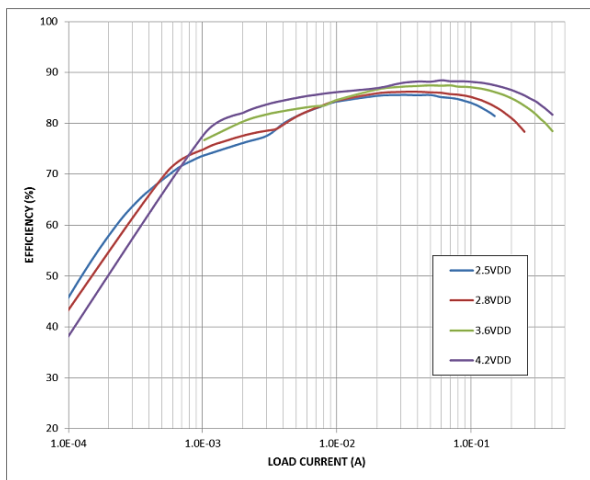


Figure 8: Boost Efficiency,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{IN} = V_{DD\_BST}$

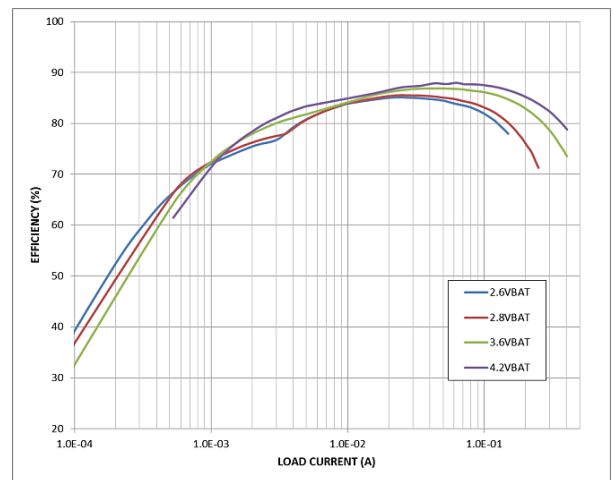


Figure 10: Boost Efficiency,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  
 $V_{IN} = V_{BAT}$

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

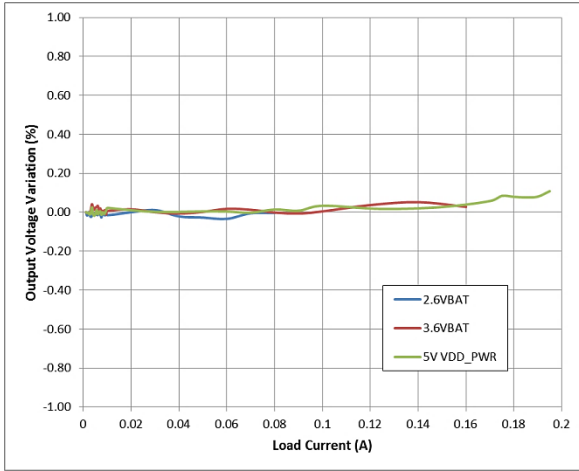


Figure 11: Boost Regulation,  $V_{OUT} = 12\text{ V}$

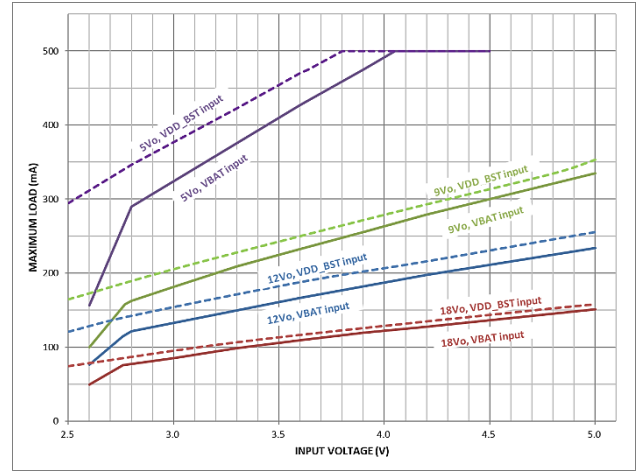


Figure 13: Boost Maximum Load Current Capability

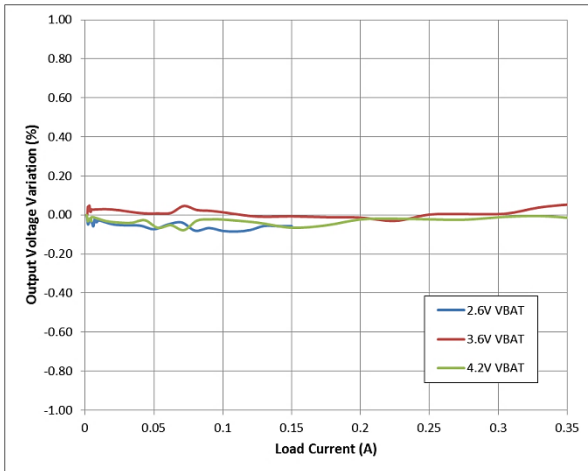


Figure 12: Boost Regulation,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$

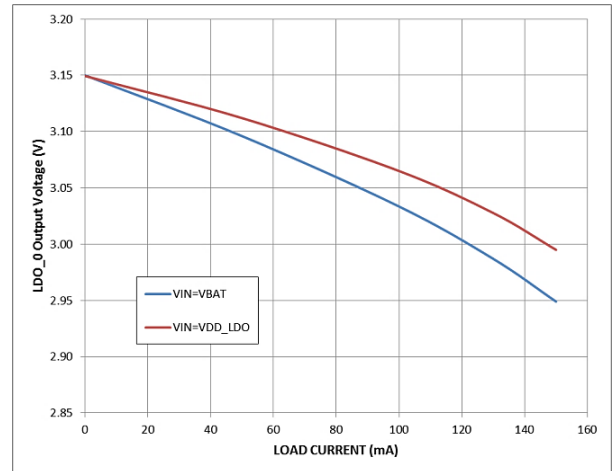


Figure 14: LDO\_0 Dropout,  $V_{IN} = 3.15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  setting =  $3.15\text{ V}$



Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

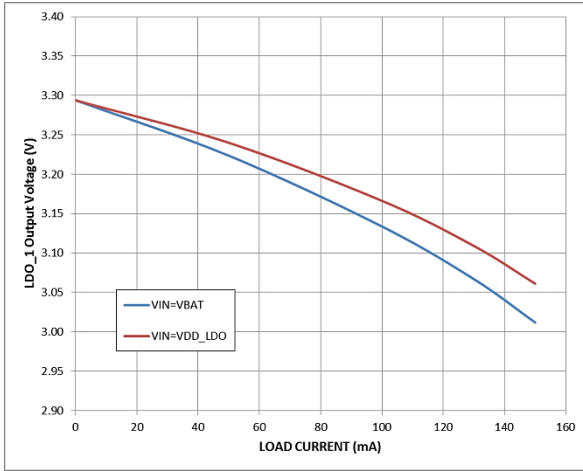


Figure 15: LDO\_1 and LDO\_2 Dropout,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  setting = 3.3 V

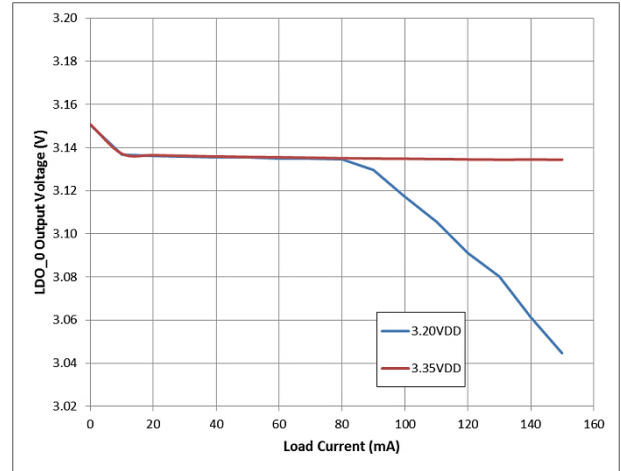


Figure 17: LDO\_0 Regulation and Dropout,  $V_{OUT} = 3.15\text{ V}$

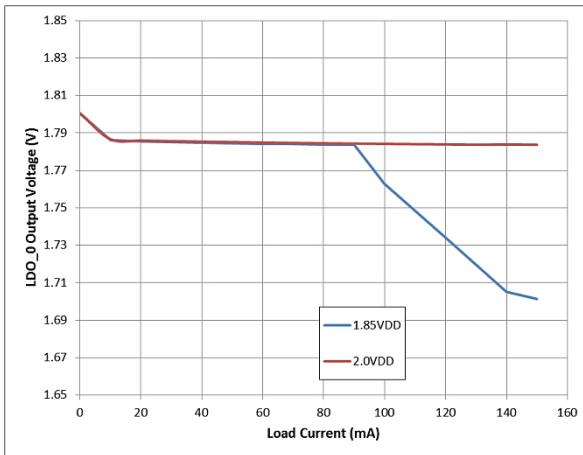


Figure 16: LDO\_0 Regulation and Dropout,  $V_{OUT} = 1.80\text{ V}$

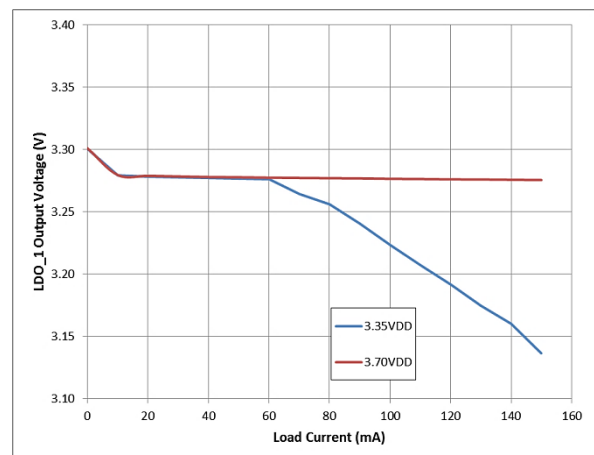


Figure 18: LDO\_1 Regulation and Dropout,  $V_{OUT} = 3.30\text{ V}$

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

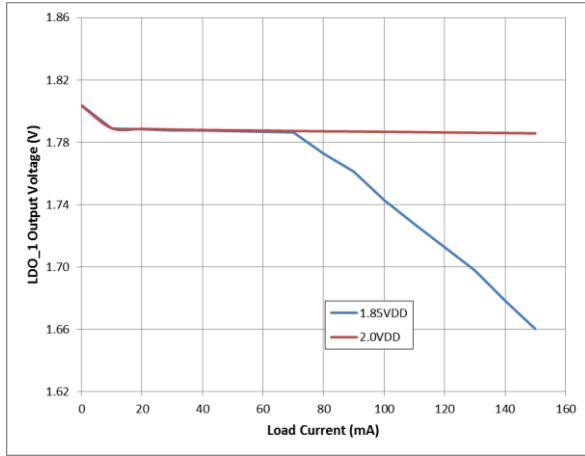


Figure 19: LDO\_1 Regulation and Dropout,  $V_{OUT} = 1.80\text{ V}$

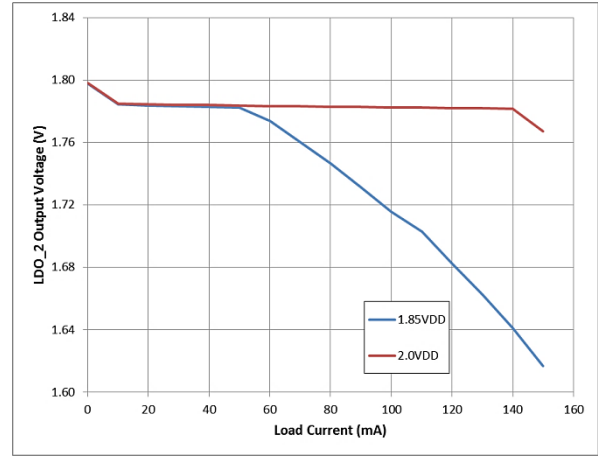


Figure 21: LDO\_2 Regulation and Dropout,  $V_{OUT} = 1.80\text{ V}$

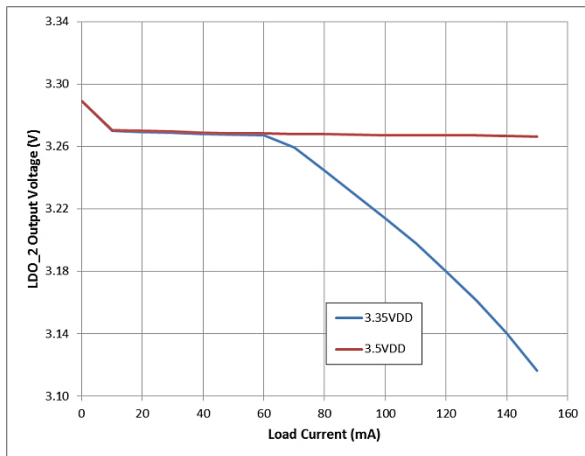


Figure 20: LDO2 Load Regulation,  $V_{OUT} = 3.30\text{ V}$

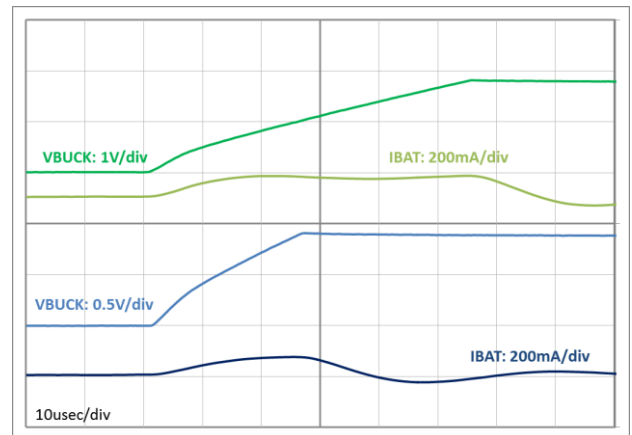
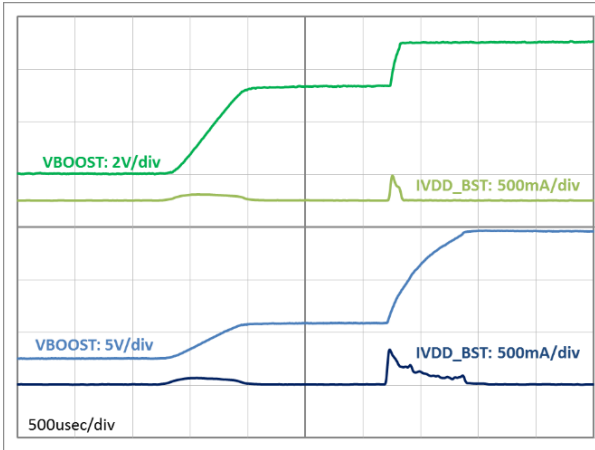
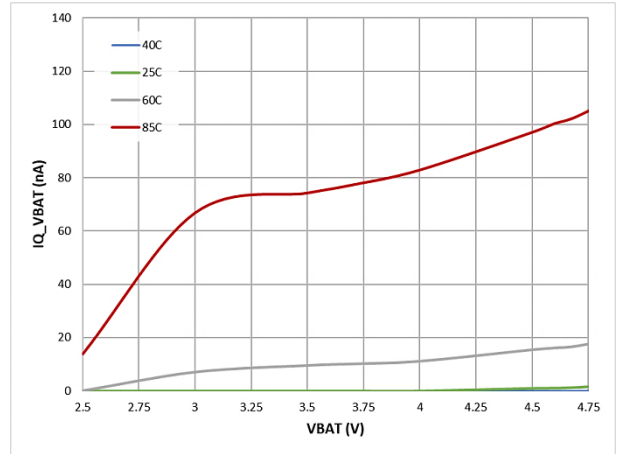


Figure 22: Typical Buck Startup,  $V_{BAT} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{BUCK} = 1.8\text{ V}$  and  $0.9\text{ V}$ ,  $0\text{ A}$

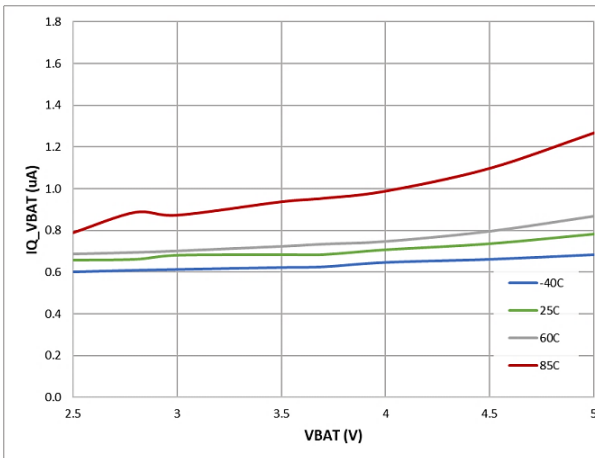
Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC



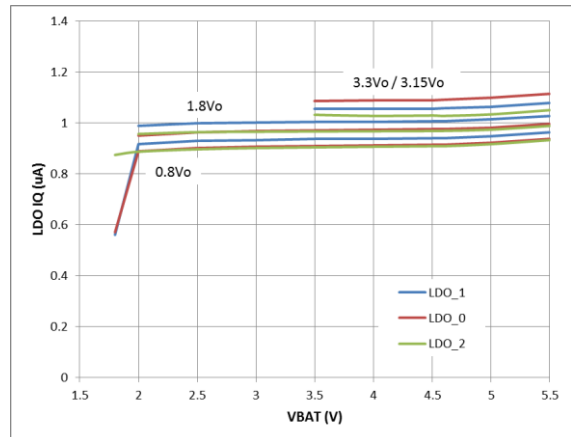
**Figure 23: Typical Boost Startup,  $V_{DD\_BST} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$  and  $12\text{ V}$ ,  $0\text{ A}$**



**Figure 25: V<sub>BAT</sub> IQ, Ship Mode**



**Figure 24: V<sub>BAT</sub> IQ, Buck Switching, no Load, Hi-Z Mode**



**Figure 26: V<sub>DD\_LDO</sub> IQ, no Load**

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

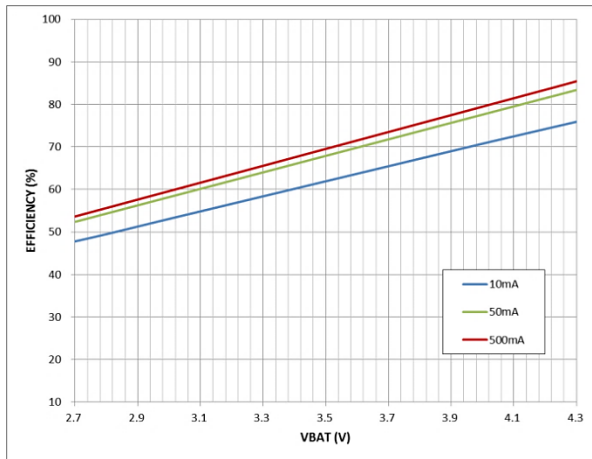


Figure 27: Charger Efficiency,  $V_{DD\_PWR} = 5\text{ V}$

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 9 Functional Description

#### 9.1 Overview

In a typical application, the DA9073 manages to two power inputs: a battery at VBAT and a USB supply at VDD\_PWR. The larger of these supplies feeds the unregulated system output voltage at VDD\_SYS. VDD\_SYS in turn is used as the input supply to the linear charger, buck, boost, and LDOs. Due to its extremely low IQ ( $< 1 \mu\text{A}$ ), the buck can remain always on as the primary system power rail without draining the battery excessively.

When USB power is present, VDD\_SYS will be near 5V and the linear charger is active. When USB power is not connected, VDD\_SYS will track the battery voltage. The DA9073 actively manages this power path, reducing charging current and input current as necessary, and allowing VDD\_SYS to draw current from both supplies during peak loads.

The DA9073 includes multiple configurable protection features including battery and input over-current. All settings can be controlled by I<sup>2</sup>C, but stand-alone operation is also possible with features such as a pushbutton input timer, resistor programmable charge settings, and the MODE pin to enable and disable charging.

As there are two input sources, the DA9073 has multiple regions of operation, illustrated below in Figure 28.

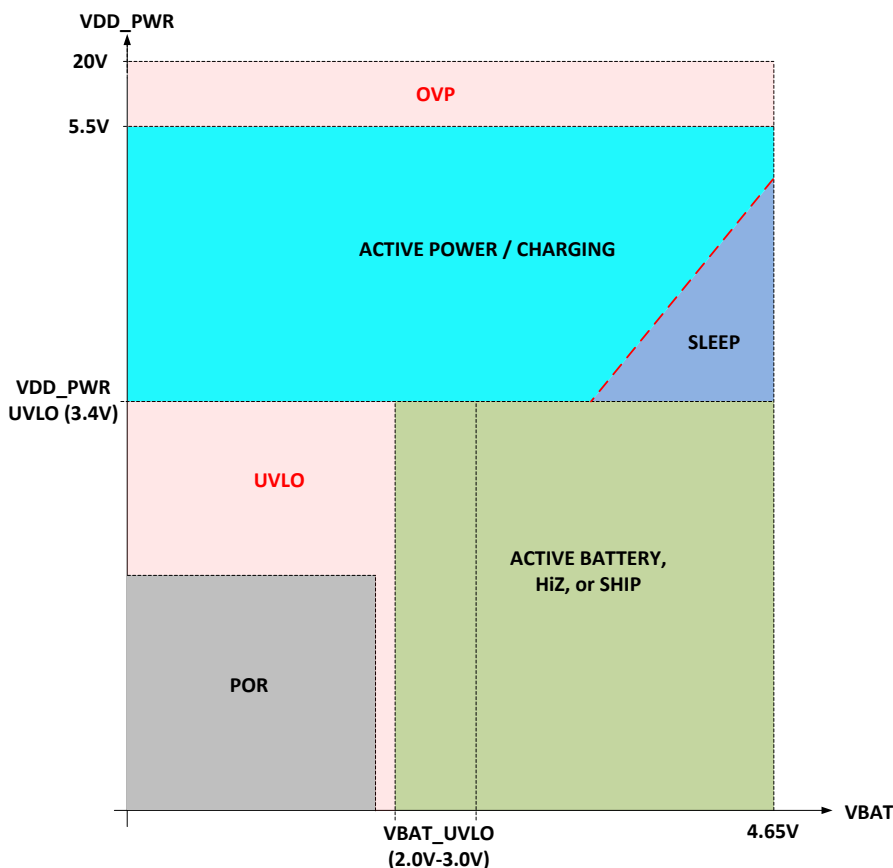


Figure 28: Regions of Operation

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 9.2 Battery-Powered Operation

When the power source is unplugged ( $VDD\_PWR < UVLO$ ), the DA9073 is battery-powered provided that  $VBAT$  exceeds  $VBAT\_UVLO$  (register 0x0E). In this condition, the device will be in one of three modes: Ship mode, Active battery mode, or High Impedance mode (Hi-Z).

#### 9.2.1 Ship Mode

Ship mode is an ultra-low leakage standby state that minimizes battery depletion while the product sits on the shelf. Typical battery current in ship mode is 5 nA.

There are two methods to enter Ship mode:

1. By Register Write
  - a.  $VDD\_PWR$  disconnected
  - b. MODE pin high
  - c. Enter Ship mode by setting  $EN\_SHIPMODE$  bit high: 0x0D [0] = 1
  - d. The IC enters Ship mode immediately

(If  $VDD\_PWR$  is plugged in, Ship mode entry is delayed until power is removed)

2. By Pushbutton Timer pin,  $RIN\_N$ 
  - a.  $VDD\_PWR$  disconnected
  - b. MODE pin high
  - c. Enable  $RIN\_N$  control of ship mode: 0x10 [1:0] = 0x01
  - d. Pull  $RIN\_N$  low for longer than the reset period:  $RIN\_N\_PER\_RST$  (0x10 [7:6])
  - e. The IC enters Ship mode when  $RIN\_N$  is released (internally pulled up)

To exit Ship mode, apply  $VDD\_PWR$  or toggle  $RIN\_N$  low for longer than 50 msec. Upon waking from Ship mode, all pre-programmed OTP values are loaded.

#### 9.2.2 Active Battery and High Impedance Modes

Under battery power there are two modes of operation, controlled by the MODE pin. A rising edge on MODE puts the DA9073 in Active Battery mode. In this mode, all functions are active.

Conversely, a falling edge on MODE puts the DA9073 into Hi-Z mode, intended to be used during system standby states with low power consumption. In this mode, the following communication functions are placed in a high impedance mode to reduce leakage from the battery: I<sup>2</sup>C interface, the  $SYS\_FLT$  and  $PWR\_FLT$  status outputs, and watchdog timer (WD).

All other functions and outputs remain active, with the exception of TSD.

**Caution:** The Thermal Shutdown function is not active in Hi-Z mode. Hi-Z mode should not be used in high power dissipation or heavy load conditions.

Hi-Z mode can also be entered by setting the  $HZ\_MODE$  bit to 1 (0x0D [1]); or by using  $RIN\_N$  pushbutton by setting 0x10 [1:0] to 2 and pulling  $RIN\_N$  low for more than the  $RIN\_N$  reset time (0x10 [7:6]).

The DA9073 exits Hi-Z mode at a MODE pin rising edge or when  $VDD\_PWR$  is applied. When  $VDD\_PWR$  is removed, the part will enter Active Battery mode regardless of the MODE pin state.

The behavior of the MODE pin depends on whether  $VDD\_PWR$  is connected, shown in [Table 21](#). The MODE pin is internally pulled low.

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 21: MODE Functionality**

VDD_PWR	MODE = 0	MODE = 1
Disconnected	Hi-Z mode (edge triggered)	Active Battery mode
Connected	Charge enabled if CE_N = 0 Charge disabled if CE_N = 1	Charge disabled

### 9.2.3 Battery Protection

The DA9073 includes several types of battery protection. The battery is protected during discharge by the IBAT\_DCHG (over-current protection) and UVLO (over-discharge protection) functions. During charging, the TEMP\_SNS function protects against over-temperature, and highly accurate voltage regulation and charging current prevent over-voltage and over-current conditions.

#### 9.2.3.1 VBAT Over-Current Protection

The battery discharge over-current protection (OCP) threshold, IBAT\_DCHG, is selectable from 0.55 A to 1.75 A at register 0x29 [4:2]. Over-current protection clamps the maximum battery current at the set threshold and is available in all modes of operation. Battery current will begin to be limited approximately 150 mA below the protection clamp. When an over-current condition occurs during charging, safety timers and charge termination are suspended.

In an over-current fault, a VBAT\_OCP interrupt is generated at SYS\_FLT and indicated by the event bit 0x04:[2].

All battery current flows from VBAT to VDD\_SYS. Therefore, the IBAT\_DCHG threshold should be set somewhat higher than the maximum expected system current from VDD\_SYS. However, if the threshold is set higher than the battery can support, battery voltage may drop below VBAT\_UVLO before the current is limited. When the IBAT\_DCHG function clamps the battery current, VDD\_SYS will droop. This may cause secondary fault conditions such as VDD\_SYS UVLO.

#### 9.2.3.2 VBAT\_UVLO and SHORT

The battery under voltage protection threshold can be set from 2.5 V to 3.0 V at register 0x0E. This should be set at or above the battery's minimum discharge voltage specification. VBAT\_UVLO protects the battery from over-discharge by disconnecting the discharge path when the battery voltage falls below the UVLO threshold.

When a VBAT\_UVLO occurs in battery powered modes (VDD\_PWR not connected), the DA9073 outputs, including VDD\_SYS, will shut down and all registers will be reset to their default OTP values.

VBAT\_UVLO will generate an interrupt at SYS\_FLT and will be indicated by the event bit at 0x04[0].

With VDD\_PWR connected, VBAT\_UVLO is ignored, making pre-charge level charging available down to 0V at VBAT. In this case, a separate fault condition applies: VBAT\_SHORT. The VBAT\_SHORT threshold is typically 2.0 V and is indicated by event bit 0x04[3].

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### 9.2.3.3 Battery Temperature Sensing

The temperature sense function uses the battery's NTC thermistor to monitor battery temperature. If the battery is too cold or hot, the fast charge current or target voltage is reduced, or charging is terminated. [Table 22](#) summarizes what protective measures are taken in each temperature range.

**Table 22: Battery Thermal Protection Measures**

Temperature Range	Voltage at TEMP_SNS	Charger Action	Interrupt name
$T_{BAT} < T_{LO}$	$V_{TEMP\_SNS} > V_{TEMP\_LO\_THR}$	Charging terminated	TS COLD
$T_{COLD} < T_{BAT} < T_{COOL}$	$V_{TEMP\_LO\_THR} > V_{TEMP\_SNS} > V_{TEMP\_COOL\_THR}$	Charge current = $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{CHG}$ setting	TS COOL
$T_{COOL} < T_{BAT} < T_{WARM}$	$V_{TEMP\_COOL\_THR} > V_{TEMP\_SNS} > V_{TEMP\_WARM\_THR}$	Normal charging	
$T_{WARM} < T_{BAT} < T_{HI}$	$V_{TEMP\_WARM\_THR} > V_{TEMP\_SNS} > V_{TEMP\_HI\_THR}$	Target voltage ( $V_{BAT\_CHG}$ ) reduced by 140 mV	TS WARM
$T_{HI} < T_{BAT}$	$V_{TEMP\_SNS} < V_{TEMP\_HI\_THR}$	Charging terminated	TS HOT
	$V_{TEMP\_SNS} > V_{OFF\_TEMP\_SNS}$	Temp sense disabled, Optional Fault	TS OFF

#### Setting the Resistor Divider

The four temperature thresholds are fixed percentages of  $V_{TEMP}$  as shown in the Electrical Characteristics table.  $V_{TEMP}$  is enabled in short pulses to allow the battery temperature to be monitored without drawing unnecessary current through the resistor divider.  $V_{TEMP}$  is derived from the  $V_{DD\_SYS}$  voltage. The  $TEMP\_SNS$  voltage is measured after a deglitch time of 10 msec, which precludes any need for filtering at  $TEMP\_SNS$ . To avoid measurement error, no filter capacitance larger than 10 nF should be added to  $TEMP\_SNS$  pin.

Temperature monitoring can be disabled at the  $TS\_EN$  register 0x26[1:0], or by pulling  $TEMP\_SNS$  above the  $V_{OFF\_TEMP\_SNS}$  threshold ( $TS\_OFF$ ). The  $TS\_OFF$  state disables temperature sensing and can optionally be flagged as a fault condition by setting register 0x26:[2] to 1. When  $TEMP\_SNS$  is pulled high to enter  $TS\_OFF$ , the off state is latched until  $TEMP\_SNS$  is disabled.

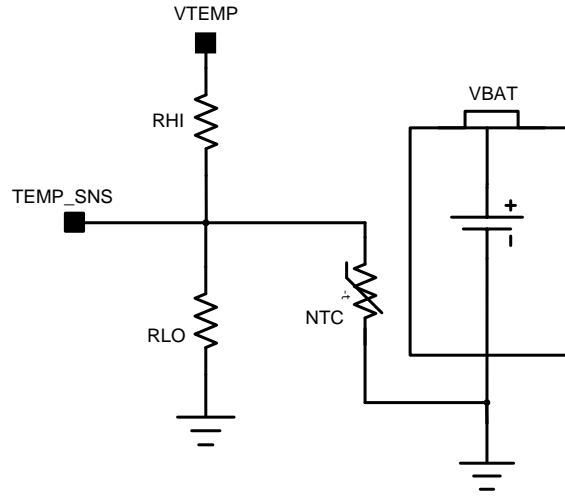
Temp sense is disabled in Hi-Z mode.

Each temp sense threshold will generate an interrupt at  $SYS\_FLT$  and has an event bit at register 0x04 or 0x05.

The battery NTC interfaces to the  $TEMP\_SNS$  input through a resistive divider, see [Figure 29](#).



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**Figure 29: Battery Temperature Sensing with NTC**

The resistor divider values (RHI and RLO) are selected as shown below so that the cold and hot TEMP\_SNS thresholds are reached at the corresponding NTC values.

**Equation 1:**

$$R_{(LO)} = \frac{R_{(COLD)} \times R_{(HOT)} \times \left( \frac{1}{0.398} - \frac{1}{0.15} \right)}{R_{(HOT)} \times \left( \frac{1}{0.15} - 1 \right) - R_{(COLD)} \times \left( \frac{1}{0.398} - 1 \right)}$$

**Equation 2:**

$$R_{(HI)} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{0.398} - 1 \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{R_{(LO)}} + \frac{1}{R_{(COLD)}} \right)}$$

Where

- $R_{(HOT)}$  = the NTC resistance at the hot temperature
- $R_{(COLD)}$  = the NTC resistance at the cold temperature

The cool and warm thresholds are not independently programmable and are fixed once the cold and hot values are determined. The cool and warm thresholds can be determined by the NTC value at the threshold:

**Equation 3:**

$$R_{(COOL)} = \frac{R_{(LO)} \times R_{(HI)} \times 0.35}{R_{(LO)} - R_{(LO)} \times 0.35 - R_{(HI)} \times 0.35}$$

**Equation 4:**

$$R_{(WARM)} = \frac{R_{(LO)} \times R_{(HI)} \times 0.205}{R_{(LO)} - R_{(LO)} \times 0.205 - R_{(HI)} \times 0.205}$$

Where

- $R_{(COOL)}$  = the NTC resistance at the cool temperature
- $R_{(WARM)}$  = the NTC resistance at the warm temperature

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### Temp Sense Modes of Operation

The DA9073 provides two modes of battery temperature sense control: auto-mode and host control mode. In auto-mode, the DA9073 enables the VTEMP voltage every 2 second or every 50 msec depending on the VDD\_PWR state. At the start of each cycle, the VTEMP voltage is activated for 10 ms after which the TEMP\_SNS voltage is checked. This timing is shown in Figure 30.

Because auto-mode does not rely on the host to operate, it is ideally suited to provide continuous safety monitoring.

In battery powered operation, VTEMP is enabled for only 0.5 % of the time which reduces the typical current required for temperature sensing to less than 1uA.

While VDD\_PWR is applied, the Temp Sense function is in auto-mode and host control of the VTEMP period is not available. This is illustrated in the Active Power section of Figure 30.

If lower current consumption is needed, temperature sensing can be controlled by the host. In host-controlled mode, an I<sup>2</sup>C command activates the same 10msec VTEMP and TEMPS\_SNS cycle.

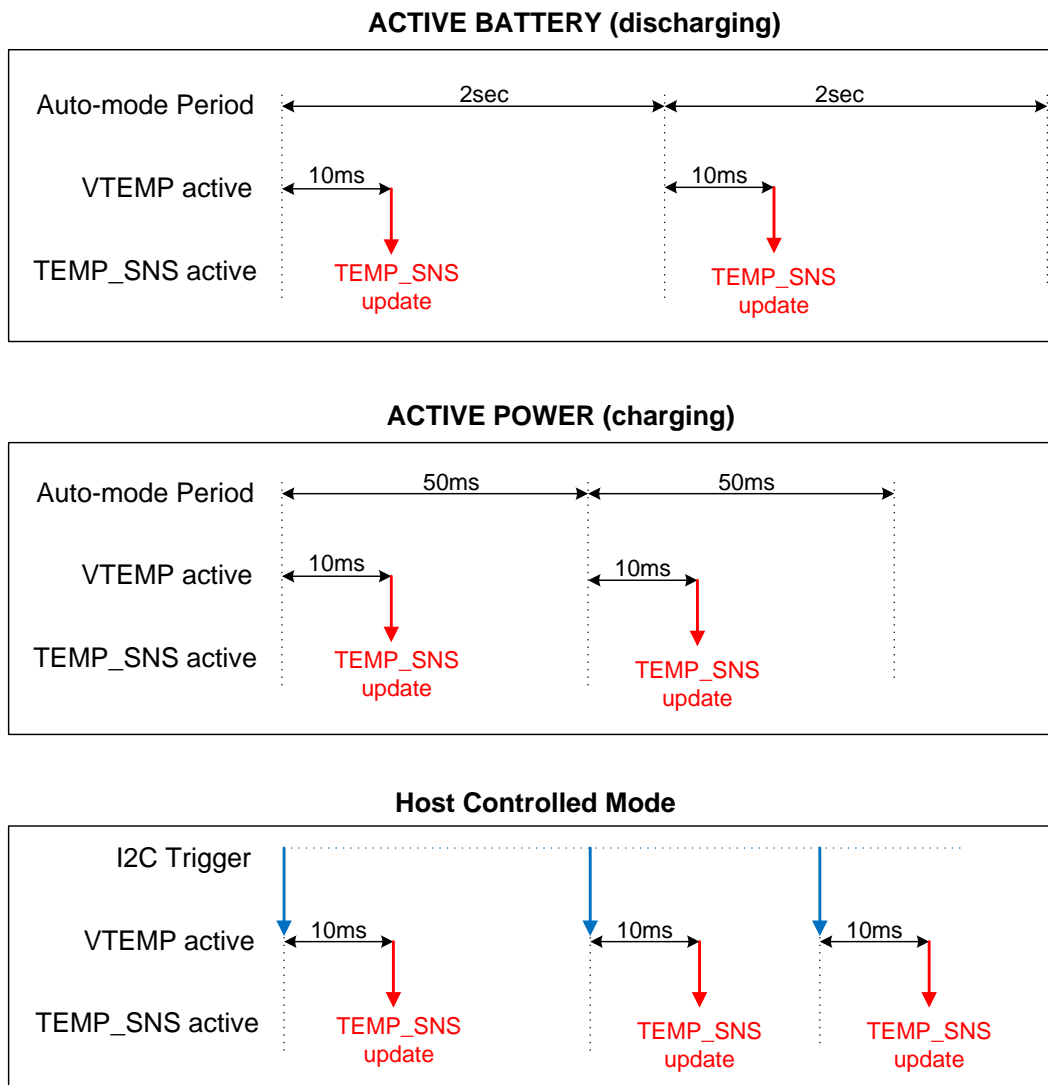


Figure 30: Battery Temperature Sense Timing

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 9.3 Battery Charging

#### 9.3.1 Battery Charging Process

When USB power is connected ( $VDD\_PWR > V_{UVLO\_THR}$ ), the DA9073 is in one of four states as listed in [Table 23](#). Charging is enabled and disabled with the MODE pin and CE\_N register at 0x20:[0]. This status is indicated by the STS\_CHG register 0x02:[5:4].

**Table 23: Charge Status**

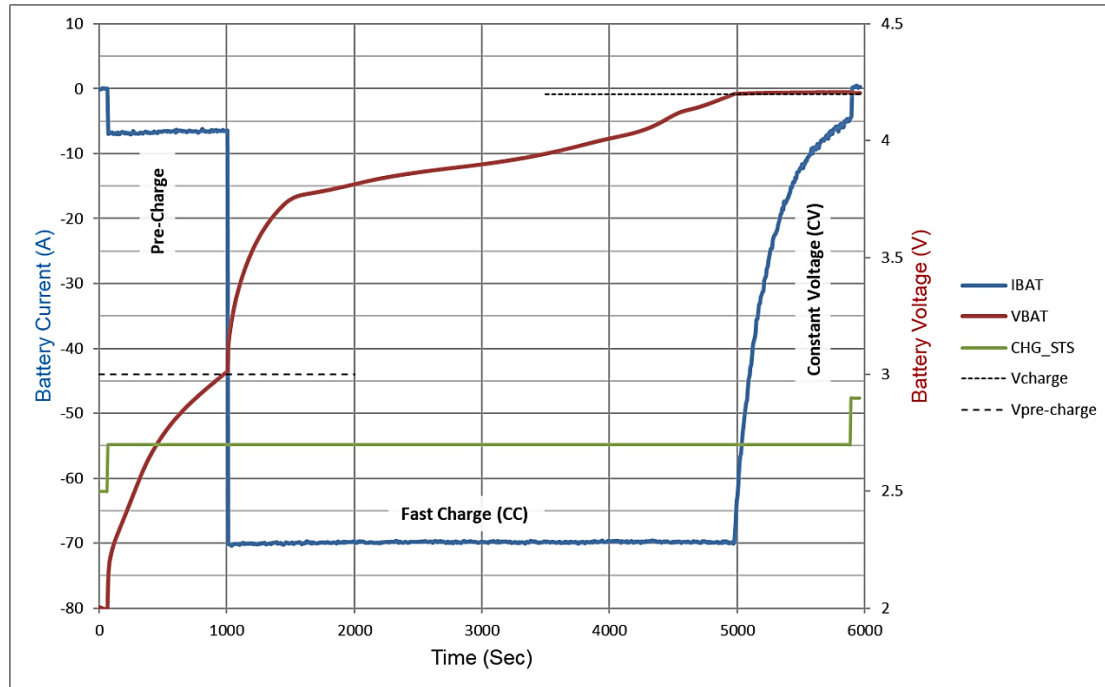
MODE pin	CE_N Register 0x20 [0]	I <sub>CHG</sub>	V <sub>BAT</sub>	Status	STS_CHG
Either High		N/A	N/A	Charge ready	0x0
L	L	$> I_{TERM}$	$\leq V_{BAT\_CHG}$	Charge in-progress	0x1
L	L	$< I_{TERM}$	$\geq V_{RCHG}$	Charge done	0x2
L	L	N/A	N/A	Fault	0x3

STS\_CHG is a read-only register which shows immediate charge status. The register does not hold status value and changes its value immediately when the charge status changes.

From the charge ready state, charging begins when the CE\_N bit is low and the MODE input is pulled low. There is approximately 2.5 msec delay between enabling charging and charge starting.

Charging current operates in three regions based on battery voltage: pre-charge, fast charge (CC), and constant voltage (CV). These regions are shown in the typical charging example of [Figure 31](#). The charge status (CHG\_STS) is also shown transitioning from the 'charge ready' to 'charge in-progress' to 'charge done' states.

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**Figure 31: Example 70 mAh Charge Cycle**

( $V_{Pre\text{-}charge} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{Pre\text{-}charge} = 7\text{ mA}$ ,  $I_{Charge} = 70\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{Term} = 4.2\text{ V}$ )

### 9.3.2 Charge In-Progress

Assuming a depleted battery, the battery is initially charged at  $I_{CHG\_PRE}$  until VBAT reaches the pre-charge threshold, at which point the charge current is increased to  $I_{CHG}$ . The charger continues to charge at constant current (CC) until VBAT approaches the target voltage programmed by VBREG, 0x24:[6:0]. The battery is then charged at near constant voltage (CV) and the charge current gradually falls. Charging ends when the charge current falls below  $I_{TER}$  ( $I_{TER}$  current is the same as  $I_{CHG\_PRE}$ ). If the VDD\_PWR remains plugged in, recharging starts when VBAT falls below the recharge threshold, VBAT\_CHG - 120mV typically.

Charging modes are shown in [Table 24](#).

**Table 24: Charging Modes**

VBAT Voltage	Charge Current	Charge mode	Pre-charge timer	Main timer
$< V_{PRECHARGE}$	$I_{PRE\_CHG}$	Pre-charge	Running	Running
$> V_{PRECHARGE}$ $< V_{BAT\_CHG}$	$I_{CHG}$	CC (fast charge)	Reset	Running
$= V_{BAT\_CHG}$	$< I_{CHG}$	CV	Reset	Running
$= V_{BAT\_CHG}$	$= I_{TERM}$	Termination	Reset	Reset

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From the charge ready state, the device enters charge in-progress state when all conditions below are met.

- $V_{DD\_PWR} > V_{BAT} + V_{SLP}$  (not in sleep mode)
- $V_{BAT} < \text{Recharge threshold}$
- RMEAS sequence completed, if enabled
- 50ms TEMP\_SNS delay, if enabled
- MODE input is pulled low and CE\_N register is set to 0

If these conditions are met, charging starts automatically at the appropriate level when VDD\_PWR is connected.

### 9.3.3 Pre-charge and Termination Current

In pre-charge mode, a constant low-level charge current is supplied to the battery, up to 50mA. Termination current is the charge current in CV mode at which charging is terminated. Both pre-charge current and termination current are identical and cannot be controlled independently. The current setting is selectable by the IPRETERM register at 0x23 within a range of 0.5 mA to 50 mA. Pre-charge and termination currents can also be set by an external resistor connected to the ITER\_CHG pin.

Charge termination can be disabled by setting the termination enable bit at 0x21:[4] to 0. TS\_WARM and TS\_COOL conditions can also optionally disable termination at 0x21:[6:5]. This may be useful in conditions where the available charging current is reduced due to system load, or when charge current is reduced due to fault conditions.

The pre-charge to fast charge threshold voltage is programmable between 2.7 V and 3.2 V with the VBPRECHG register at 0x25: [2:0]. The threshold has 200mV of hysteresis. When VBAT rises above the pre-charge threshold voltage, fast charging begins.

Pre-charging is indicated by an SYS\_FLT interrupt and event bit at 0x05.

### 9.3.4 Fast Charge Current

In fast charge mode, a constant charging current is supplied to the battery at up to 500 mA. Fast charge current is selectable by the ICHG registers, 0x22. This can also be set by an external resistor connected to ILIM\_CHG pin. Charge current is programmable from 5 mA to 500 mA with an accuracy of +/-5 % over the full range. Fast charge current settings down to 2 mA are available with some OTP variants.

When VBAT reaches  $V_{BAT\_CHG}$  the device ends CC fast charge operation and starts CV operation.

### 9.3.5 CV Voltage Regulation and Termination

CV charging mode begins when the battery voltage rises into the regulation range. The regulated battery voltage,  $V_{BAT\_CHG}$ , can be set between 3.6V and 4.65V by the VBCHG register at 0x24. Regulation accuracy is +/-0.5% in CV mode.

When the DA9073 enters CV mode, charge current begins gradually decreasing, while battery voltage remains regulated at  $V_{BAT\_CHG}$ . When charge current drops to the termination current level, charging is terminated and the charge status, STS\_CHG, changes to charge done.

Charge done is indicated by an SYS\_FLT interrupt and event bit at 0x05.

To ensure that the charging current is below the termination level, termination will not occur until the peak current is below the threshold. In noisy conditions or at very low termination currents, the average battery current at termination may be a few mA below the set threshold.

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### 9.3.6 Charge Done and Recharge

To prevent rapid iterations of charging and discharging from the charge done state, there is 120 mV of hysteresis below the CV regulation level,  $V_{RCH}$ . Charging will not restart until VBAT falls below this threshold. In addition, there is a 32 msec deglitch time for noise immunity.

Recharging will start automatically, when VBAT falls below the  $V_{RCH}$  threshold.

Recharging is indicated by an SYS\_FLT interrupt and event bit at 0x05.

### 9.3.7 Charge Faults

The DA9073 identifies multiple conditions as charge faults, indicated by the STS\_CHG status bit. These conditions may reduce the charge current, reduce the target battery voltage, or take other actions. All are indicated by an interrupt and event bit. When the charger is unable to provide the programmed charge current to the battery, such as when VDD\_PWR is in current limit, the termination current is ignored and charging is allowed to continue until the safety timer expires. All of the fault and event interrupts that affect charging are summarized in [Table 25](#). VBAT\_UVLO and VBAT\_SHORT are included in the table although they are not indicated as faults when VDD\_PWR is present. Normal pre-charging will continue in both cases.

**Table 25: Charge Faults**

Fault	Charging	Action	STS_CHG	Termination	Safety Timer
VDD_PWR OVP	Suspend	VDD_PWR open	Fault	-	Reset
VDD_PWR UVLO	Suspend	VDD_PWR open	Fault	-	Reset
VDD_PWR DPM	Continue	VDD_PWR current limit decreased	Fault	Disable	x2
VDD_PWR ILIM	Continue	VDD_PWR current limited	Fault	Disable	x2
VBAT DPPM	Continue	Charge current reduced	Fault	Disable	x2
VBAT OCP	Suspend	VBAT current limited	Fault	-	Suspend
Sleep mode	Suspend		Fault	-	Suspend
Supplement mode	Suspend	Battery discharging	Fault	-	Suspend
TS COLD	Suspend		Fault	-	Suspend
TS HOT	Suspend		Fault	-	Suspend
TS COOL	Continue	Charge current reduced to ½	In-progress	Disable	x2
TS WARM	Continue	VBAT_CHG reduced by 140 mV	In-progress	Disable	x1
TS OFF (fault option)	Suspend		Fault	-	Reset
Safety timer	Suspend		Fault	-	Reset

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Over-temp.	Suspend		Fault	-	Reset
VDD_SYS UVLO	Suspend	Power-cycle	Fault		Reset
VBAT Short	Pre-charge		In-progress		x1

There are several option bits available to modify the fault behaviour described above. Termination can be enabled during TS\_WARM and TS\_COOL, a TS\_HOT fault can trigger a power-cycle, and a TS\_OFF condition can trigger a fault or simply disable the battery Temp Sense feature.

### 9.3.8 Safety Timers

The safety timer starts counting as soon as a charge cycle begins, ensuring that the charge cycle is terminated even if the battery fails to reach the termination condition. The duration of the timer,  $t_{MAXCHG}$ , is set by register 0x21:[1:0] between 30 minutes and 9 hours. If the safety timer expires before charging is terminated, SYS\_FLT toggles, and the CHG\_TMR event bit is set to 1.

In pre-charge mode, the timer period is 10 % of the safety timer setting. The pre-charge timer counts during pre-charging and is reset at the transition to fast-charge. If the charger is still in pre-charge at the end of the pre-charge timer period, the charge cycle is terminated. The main safety time is running during both fast charge and pre-charge modes.

To reset the safety timer and resume charging after the timer has expired, toggle the MODE pin or the CE\_N bit, or remove and re-connect VDD\_PWR.

Charge faults may cause the timer duration to be doubled, suspended, or reset as described in [Table 25](#). The timer doubling function can be doubled using the TMR2x\_EN bit at 0x21:[3].

**Table 26. Safety Timer Register Settings (0x21)**

TMR	Pre-Charge Timer	Main Timer
0x0	3 min	30 min
0x1	18 min	3 h
0x2	54 min	9 h
0x3	(Disable)	(Disable)

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### 9.4 USB Powered Operation and Power Path Management

The DA9073 monitors battery voltage and current as well as VDD\_PWR input voltage and current during all modes of operation. At all levels of operation, the appropriate charge current is maintained while protecting the battery, system connections, and the input supply from over-voltage and over-current and other potential fault conditions.

The DA9073's power path management features ensure smooth transitions from charging to reduced charging to battery supplementing the load during load peaks.

#### 9.4.1 Under-Voltage Lockout (VDD\_PWR\_UVLO)

The UVLO threshold for VDD\_PWR is 3.6 V (typical). Below this voltage, VDD\_PWR will be disconnected from the power path and the DA9073 will be in battery powered operation. VDD\_PWR UVLO will cause SYS\_FLT to toggle and will set the VDD\_PWR\_UVLO event bit to 1.

The UVLO threshold has typically 150 mV of hysteresis on the rising edge. When VDD\_PWR rises above this threshold, charging is re-enabled. UVLO recovery will also toggle the SYS\_FLT interrupt and will set the UVLO recovery event bit.

#### 9.4.2 Sleep Mode

Sleep mode behaviour is similar to VDD\_PWR\_UVLO, but the falling threshold is relative to VBAT. When VDD\_PWR falls within 65mV (typical) of VBAT, sleep mode is activated. In sleep mode, VDD\_PWR is disconnected from the power path, SYS\_FLT toggles, and the SLP event bit is set to 1. When VDD\_PWR falls into the range of sleep mode, it will already be in DPPM mode (VDD\_PWR < VBAT\_CHG), therefore charge current will already be reduced to zero.

#### 9.4.3 VDD\_PWR Current Limit (IDD\_PWR\_LIM)

The VDD\_PWR current limit feature protects both the DA9073 and the USB supply from excessive current. The current limit threshold is programmable from 50 mA to 600 mA in 50 mA steps at register 0x27. When the input current reaches the set threshold, VDD\_PWR current is clamped and an event bit is set at register 0x03. If the load at VDD\_SYS increases, the VDD\_SYS voltage will drop eventually triggering a VDD\_SYS UVLO.

The DPM function, when enabled, will reduce the current limit threshold as USB input voltage is reduced.

#### 9.4.4 Input Voltage Dynamic Power Management (DPM)

If the charge current and system load exceed the current capability of the VDD\_PWR input source, the input voltage will drop. Dynamic power management (DPM) prevents the input from dropping below the nominal USB range and into DPPM mode by scaling down the VDD\_PWR current limit (IDD\_PWR\_LIM) until it matches current capability of the USB source.

This feature becomes active when VDD\_PWR falls below V<sub>DDPWR\_IIN\_DWN</sub>, which is programmable between 4.2 V and 4.9 V at 0x28:[2:0]. The DPM feature can be disabled by setting the VDD\_PWR\_DPM\_DIS bit to 1. However, when DPM is disabled, the USB power source may be pulled down, triggering sleep mode or input UVLO.

The VDD\_PWR\_DPM event bit is set to 1 and the SYS\_FLT pin toggles whenever the DA9073 is in this current-limited mode. In charging mode, termination is ignored to allow the battery to be charged with whatever current is still available.



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### 9.4.5 Dynamic Power Path Mode (DPPM)

Dynamic Power Path Mode (DPPM) manages the situation in which the total charging and system current exceeds the VDD\_PWR current limit. When the input current is clamped,  $V_{VDD\_SYS}$  drops until it reaches  $V_{DD\_SYS\_THR\_DPPM}$  (DPPM threshold). In DPPM operation, charging current is reduced as needed to service the system current at VDD\_SYS. DPPM is only active during charging and will toggle SYS\_FLT and set an interrupt bit at register 0x04.

If  $V_{VDD\_SYS}$  drops further due to increasing load, the DA9073 eventually enters Battery supplement mode.

### 9.4.6 Battery Supplement Mode

The DA9073 enters Battery Supplement mode when VDD\_SYS falls below VBAT. Supplement mode occurs in USB powered operation, regardless of whether the battery is charging or not. Similar to DPPM mode, the total current at VDD\_SYS exceeds the VDD\_PWR current limit, causing VDD\_SYS to drop until it reaches the VBAT voltage. In this mode, the battery supplies current to VDD\_SYS, thus supplementing the input current to supply the system demands. In battery supplement mode, the discharge current from the battery is limited by the over-discharge protection.

Supplement Mode toggles the SYS\_FLT pin and sets an event bit at 0x05. The device exits Supplement Mode when the system load is reduced and VDD\_SYS rises above VBAT.

### 9.4.7 Input Over-Voltage Protection (VDD\_PWR\_OVP)

The DA9073 protects itself (and downstream connections to VDD\_SYS) against input over-voltage conditions by disconnecting VDD\_PWR from the power path. Over-voltage protection kicks in immediately when VDD\_PWR exceeds the OVP threshold. Over-voltage events are common at USB plug-in due to the inductance of the long cable, where the transient overshoot may exceed 10V depending on cable length, quality, and input capacitance. The VDD\_PWR input is capable of withstanding up to 20 V and will remain in OVP until the voltage returns to nominal levels. During OVP, VDD\_PWR is disconnected from the power path and the DA9073 will be in normal battery powered operation.

When an over-voltage occurs, the event bit is set to 1 and SYS-FLT toggles.

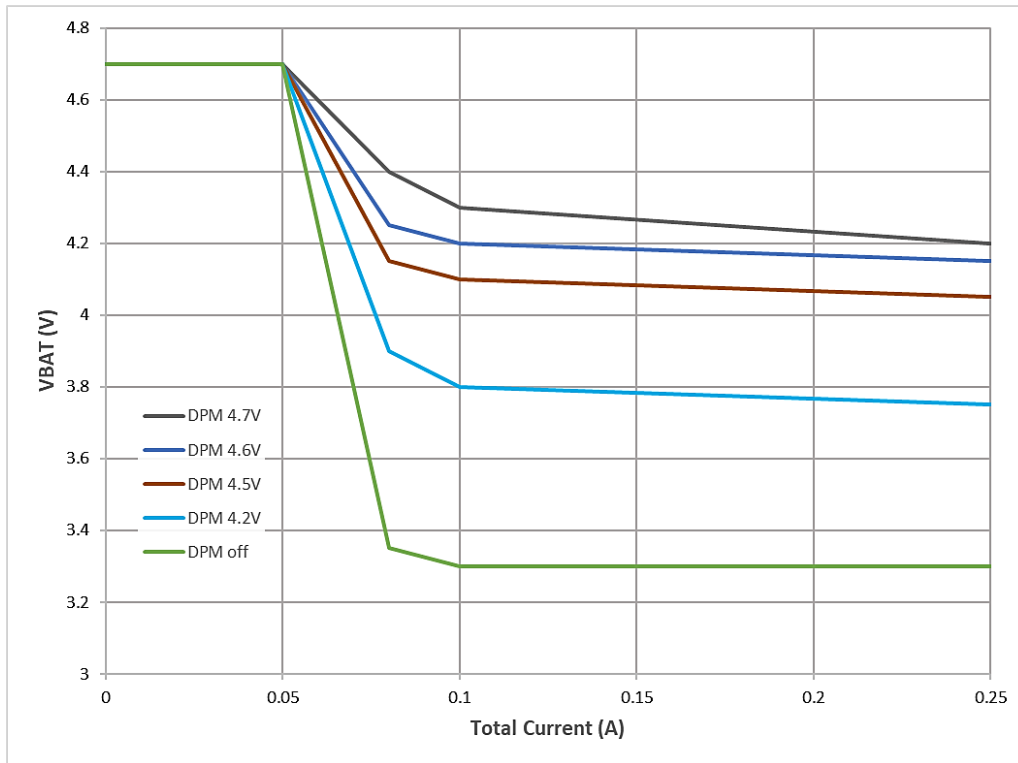
### 9.4.8 VDD\_PWR Input Supply Impedance

The DA9073 charging path is typically supplied by a 5 V USB source. USB cable resistance can range from 100's of milliohms to ohms. At higher charging currents, this parasitic input impedance may cause VDD\_PWR to drop from 5V into the DPM range.

High USB cable resistance can lead to oscillations in DPM or Sleep mode. As VDD\_PWR drops, the DA9073 attempts to reduce current demand, which in turn causes VDD\_PWR and current draw to increase again. Follow the guidelines in [Figure 32](#) to ensure that the DA9073's internal hysteresis will be sufficient to overcome these effects. The worst case is at highest battery voltage, the VBAT\_CHG regulation point.

It is recommended to always enable the DPM function, with the threshold set at least 0.4 V above the VBAT\_CHG voltage. Referring to [Figure 32](#), with a DPM setting of 4.5 V and VBAT = 4.2 V, the system has the potential to oscillate at any current greater than 75 mA. Note that this would only occur if VDD\_PWR drops into the DPM or sleep region. For this example, a DPM setting of 4.6 V or 4.7 V is recommended for currents above 75 mA.

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**Figure 32: VDD\_PWR DPM Setting Recommendations**  
(based on typical USB cable impedance)

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### 9.5 Power-Cycling

The power-cycle function disables all outputs (buck, boost, and LDOs) for a programmable time period and then restarts. Power-cycle can be initiated by a fault condition, RIN\_N pushbutton, VDD\_PWR insertion, or I2C command. The primary purpose of power-cycling is to clear a serious fault condition such as IC over-temperature (OVT) or to reset the host.

#### 9.5.1 Requested Power-Cycle

The power-cycle settings are configured at register 0x12. There are 3 methods to enter power-cycle: by register write to PWR\_CYC\_FRC, by holding the RIN\_N pushbutton low for the reset period, or by inserting and removing VDD\_PWR. The setting options are summarized in [Table 27](#).

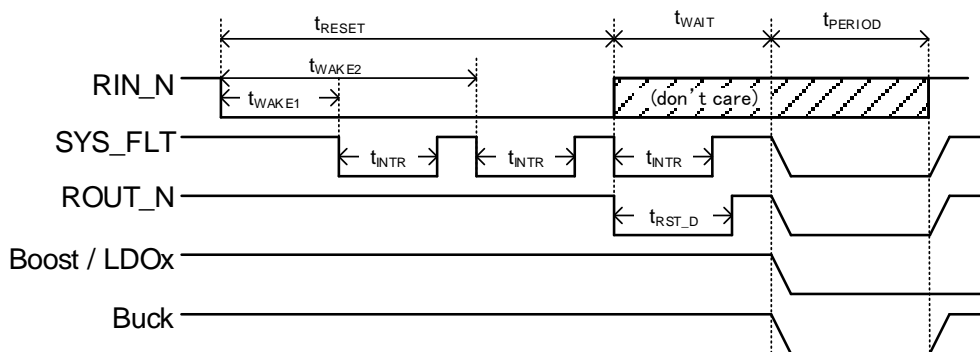
**Table 27: Power Cycle Trigger Settings**

PWR_CYC_EN 0x12 [0]	PWR_CYC_MODE 0x12 [1]	RIN_N RESET wake-up timer	VDD_PWR insertion / removal	PWR_CYC_FRC 0x12 [2]
0x0	(don't care)	Disable	Disable	Disable
0x1	0x0	Disable	Enable	Enable
0x1	0x1	Enable	Disable	Enable

After any of these three host or user-initiated power-cycles, the Buck, Boost, and LDO outputs will be disabled. When auto-restart occurs, only the Buck will restart. All register settings are preserved at restart with the exception of the output enable registers. There is also a READ clear event bit at 0x02:[1] to indicate that a power-cycle has occurred.

Two timers apply to power-cycling: the wait timer and the period timer. The wait time allows the host to take action before power is shut down and can be set between 0 seconds and 2 seconds. The period timer controls how long the outputs are powered down before restart and can be set between 5 and 20 seconds. Both timers are programmable at register 0x12.

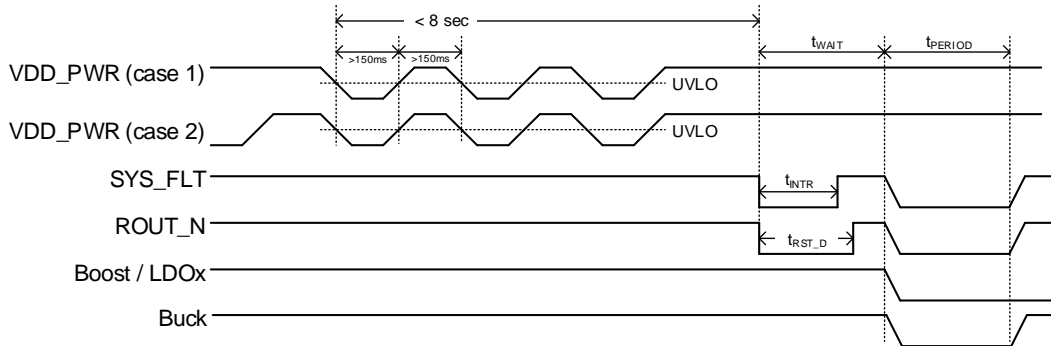
[Figure 33](#) below shows the power-cycle timing using the RIN\_N pushbutton. The RESET time is set at register 0x10:[7:6]. The RIN\_N pushbutton timer can be used for power-cycling only when VDD\_PWR is present.



**Figure 33: Power-Cycle by Pushbutton Timer**

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Alternately, the VDD\_PWR plug can be used to initiate a power-cycle as shown in [Figure 34](#). VDD\_PWR must go low and high 3 times within 8 seconds. After the 8 second period, the power-cycle will begin.



**Figure 34: Power-Cycle by VDD\_PWR Insertion**

The force power-cycle bit (PWR\_CYC\_FRC) follows the same power-cycle period and behaviour, but does not impose any wait time; power-cycle shutdown occurs immediately.

### 9.5.2 Fault Triggered Power-Cycle

The DA9073 will also initiate a power-cycle in response to various fault conditions, listed in [Table 28](#) and [Table 29](#). Those not listed as “always on” will trigger a power-cycle only if that option is enabled. Fault triggered power-cycles are intended to protect the system from a potentially damaging condition. The behaviour is therefore somewhat different to a user-initiated power-cycle.

When a fault triggered power-cycle occurs, the wait time is skipped and all outputs will be shut-down immediately. When the power-cycle period ends, the initial OTP register values are re-loaded at restart, including any outputs that are enabled by default.

A fault triggered power-cycle will also disable VDD\_SYS, thus creating a complete power system restart (a host or user-initiated power-cycle does not disable VDD\_SYS).

**Table 28: Power-Cycle Faults**

Power-cycle Fault triggers	0x13 register bit	I2C Selectable	Register Reset
Battery Temp Sense HOT	0	YES	YES
Thermal Shutdown (OVT)	NA	Always On	YES
VBAT UVLO (in act bat mode)	NA	Always On	YES
VDD_SYS UVLO	NA	Always On	YES

There are also three power-cycle faults associated with the Buck, listed in [Table 29](#). Any of these faults will cause an immediate power-cycle. Buck faults do not re-load the OTP register values, and only the buck will restart after a Buck fault power-cycle.

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**Table 29: BUCK Power Cycle Faults**

Power-cycle Fault triggers	0x13 register bit	I2C Selectable	Register Reset
BUCK OCP	4	YES	NO
BUCK OVP	NA	Always On	NO
BUCK UVP	6	YES	NO

### 9.6 Standalone Mode

The DA9073 can operate without I<sup>2</sup>C communication using external resistors to program three settings. Fast charge current, input current limit, and termination and pre-charge current can be set by external resistors at the ITER\_CHG, ILIM\_PWR and ILIM\_CHG pins, respectively.

This feature is enabled by the RMEAS\_EN register at 0x20 [1]. Whenever VDD\_PWR is plugged-in, these three external resistors are evaluated and the control registers are set appropriately. If the pins are connected to ground, the internal register values will be used.

If used, all three resistors must be installed. If any of the three pins is grounded, all three currents will be determined by their respective register values.

The specification of RMEAS\_EN register is described in [Table 30](#).

**Table 30: Enabling External Resistor Setting Mode**

RMEAS_EN 0x20:[1]	External resistance [ $\Omega$ ]	Setting
0	(don't care)	Register settings used
1	0	Register settings used
1	> 0	Calculated from external resistance

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### 9.6.1 Termination and Pre-Charge Current Programming (ITER\_CHG)

The pre-charge and termination currents are the same value and set with the same resistor. When using the external resistor setting method, they can be set to 5 %, 10 %, 15 %, or 20 % of the fast charge current.

Connect a resistor from the ITER\_CHG pin to ground. [Table 31](#) shows the recommended resistor values to set the pre-charge and termination currents.

**Table 31: ITER\_CHG Recommended Resistor Values**

% of ILIM_CHG (typ)	Resistance (kΩ)
5	68
10	22
15	8.2
20	2.2
Register Setting at 0x23 is used	0

Once VDD\_PWR is connected, the set pre-charge and termination values can be read at register 0x20:[5:4].

The pre-charge current cannot be set higher than 50 mA, or lower than 0.5 mA. Settings which are out of range will result the minimum or maximum current setting. For example, with a 400 mA fast charge current, a 20 % setting would result in 80 mA, but the actual pre-charge current will be the maximum value of 50 mA.

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### 9.6.2 Input Current Limit Programming (ILIM\_PWR)

VDD\_PWR input current limit is programmed by a resistor connected from the ILIM\_PWR pin to ground. The resistor value can be calculated as:  $R_{ILIM\_PWR}(\Omega) = \frac{1000}{ILIM(A)}$

Not all current limit register settings are available in resistor setting mode. The available current limit settings and corresponding resistor values are shown in [Table 32](#).

**Table 32: ILIM\_PWR Recommended Resistor Values**

VDD_PWR ILIM (typ)	Resistance (kΩ)
Register setting at 0x27 is used	0
600 mA	1.6
500 mA	2.0
400 mA	2.7
300 mA	3.6
200 mA	5.1
150 mA	6.8
100 mA	10.0
50 mA	20.0

### 9.6.3 Charge Current Programming (ILIM\_CHG)

Fast charge current is programmed by a resistor connected from the ILIM\_CHG pin to ground. The resistor value can be calculated as:  $R_{ILIM\_CHG}(\Omega) = \frac{1000}{FastCharge(A)}$

Not all fast charge register settings are available. The available current limit settings and corresponding resistor values are shown in [Table 33](#).

**Table 33: ILIM\_CHG Recommended Resistor Values**

Fast Charge Current (typ)	Resistance (kΩ)
Register setting at 0x22 is used	0
500 mA	2.0
400 mA	2.7
300 mA	3.6
200 mA	5.1
150 mA	6.8
100 mA	10.0
70 mA	15.0
50 mA	20.0
40 mA	27.0
30 mA	36.0
20 mA	51.0

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Fast Charge Current (typ)	Resistance (kΩ)
15 mA	68.0
10 mA	100.0
7 mA	150.0
5 mA	200.0

### 9.7 Host and Pushbutton Communication

The DA9073 features multiple digital pins for host and user communication, as listed in [Table 34](#) with connections shown in [Figure 35](#).

**Table 34: Digital Pins for Host and Pushbutton Interface**

Pin Name	Description
SCL / SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C Interface
MODE	Mode control input Used to enter Hi-Z mode and control charging (Edge triggered for Hi-Z control; Level triggered for charge control)
RIN_N	Pushbutton Interface Used to wake up from ship mode and Hi-Z mode Also used to generate a low-active reset pulse on ROUT_N
SYS_FLT	IRQ Interrupt output flag Also functions as a charging status indicator
PWR_FLT	Power Input status flag Can also be configured as a voltage shifted RIN_N output
ROUT_N	Host Reset output which is controlled by RIN_N
WD	Watchdog input



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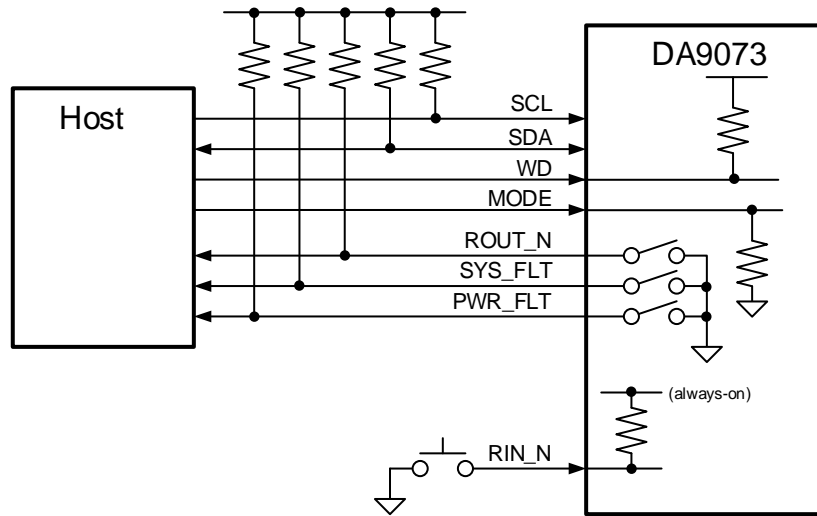


Figure 35: Digital Pin Connections

### 9.7.1 Watchdog Input and Timer

A programmable watchdog timer, WD, is available to detect a stall in the host. The WD function is enabled or disabled at register 0x14:[1:0]. Each time the host initiates I2C or toggles the watchdog input, the timer resets. If no host activity is detected within the timeout period, the DA9073 toggles the SYS\_FLT flag and sets the WD event bit at 0x07 to 1. If the register reset option is enabled, the outputs are disabled for a period of typically 20msec and then re-enabled to reset the host. The watchdog is automatically re-activated and the pre-programmed OTP values are loaded (except for RIN\_N\_RST\_ROU\_T\_EN and RIN\_N\_RST\_REC at register 0x10:[3:0]).

The watchdog timeout period is programmable to 25 or 50 seconds via the 0x14 register.

Optionally, the WD function can also toggle the ROU\_T\_N pin, also selectable at register 0x14.

The WD\_EN register selects when the watchdog timer is available as described in [Table 35](#).

Table 35: WD\_EN Register 0x14 [1:0]

Register value	Charge mode	Active battery mode	Hi-Z mode
0x0	Disable	Disable	Disable
0x1	Enable	Disable	Disable
0x2	Enable	Enable	Disable
0x3	Enable	Enable	Enable

The WD\_CLR\_SEL register selects which activity the WD uses to clear the timer, described in [Table 36](#).

Table 36: WD\_CLR\_SEL Register 0x14 [3:2]

Register value	Description
0x0	Only I <sup>2</sup> C clears the timer

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0x1	Only WD pin clears the timer
0x2	Both I <sup>2</sup> C and WD pin clear the timer
0x3	Reserved

Figure 36 shows how to periodically feed the watchdog and what happens when the processor stalls.

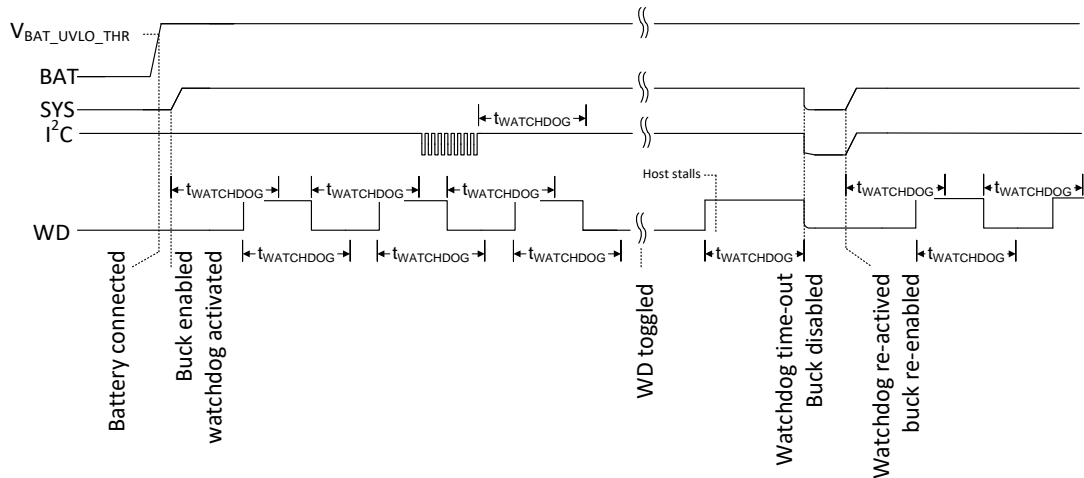


Figure 36: Watchdog Behavior

### 9.7.2 VDDIO

VDDIO is the I/O supply rail for the DA9073. I<sup>2</sup>C communication (SDA, SCL), MODE, WD, ROUT\_N, SYS\_FLT, and PWR\_FLT are all referenced to the VDDIO level.

VDDIO is an input pin, which can be supplied with any voltage between 1.4 V and 3.3 V as required to interface with the host. However, the VDDIO voltage must not be higher than the VDD\_PWR and VBAT voltages. Therefore, it is recommended to use the Buck or LDO output to supply VDDIO. The VDDIO pin should be bypassed with a 1  $\mu$ F capacitor placed close to the pin, and grounded to AGND.

### 9.7.3 Interrupt Events and Status Control (SYS\_FLT, PWR\_FLT)

The DA9073 has an interrupt interface for 35 individual events. Some of these events are categorized as charge fault events. See 9.3.7 for more details about charge faults.

There is a READ-only event bit for each interrupt in the SYS\_ISR registers 0x03 through 0x07. A high state indicates that an event has occurred. The bit will be kept in a high state, even if the fault condition is removed, until the bit is cleared. These are READ clear bits which can be READ once to identify the event and READ a second time to reset the bit to 0.

The DA9073 provides two open drain output flags to indicate system status and interrupts, SYS\_FLT and PWR\_FLT. These should be pulled up to VDDIO with a 1 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$  resistor. Both pins have configuration options which can be selected at register 0x11.

The PWR\_FLT output can be configured as an indicator of the VDD\_PWR status, or as a level-shifted RIN\_N monitor. Both options are shown below in Figure 37 and Figure 38.

When used as a level shifted RIN\_N monitor, there is a typical delay of 1.5 msec between RIN\_N and PWR\_FLT signals.

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In the case of VDD\_PWR status indicator, PWR\_FLT goes low only when VDD\_PWR is within a valid range. In both cases a high state is high impedance.

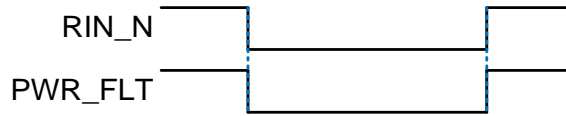


Figure 37: PWR\_FLT Configured as RIN\_N Monitor, 0x11:[4]=1

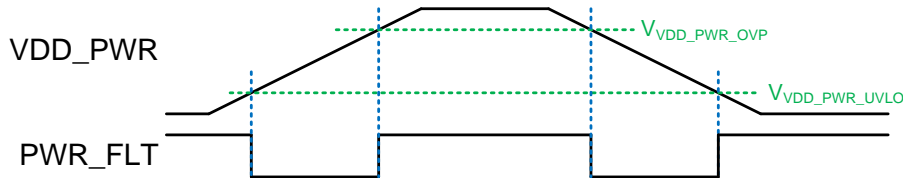


Figure 38: PWR\_FLT Configured as VDD\_PWR Status Indicator, 0x11:[4]=0

The SYS\_FLT output indicates interrupt events with a 128  $\mu$ sec pulse, and can be also be configured to indicate charging in progress. SYS\_FLT is configured at 0x11:[0] as shown in [Table 37](#).

Table 37: SYS\_FLT Configuration, 0x11: [0]

Register Setting	Charge indicator	IRQ interrupt polarity
0	Disabled	Active-low
1	SYS_FLT low when charge in progress	Active-low when charge is not in-progress Active-high when charge is in-progress

The SYS\_FLT interrupt flag can be masked for each individual interrupt by setting its mask bit to 1. Mask registers, SYS\_IMR, are at registers 0x08 through 0x0C. Masking an interrupt will mask the SYS\_FLT flag but does not mask the event bit.

Once an interrupt has occurred, the SYS\_FLT flag will not toggle a second time for the same interrupt. The event bit must first be READ cleared before SYS\_FLT will respond to that event again.

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### 9.7.4 Pushbutton Reset Timer and Reset Output (RIN\_N and ROUT\_N)

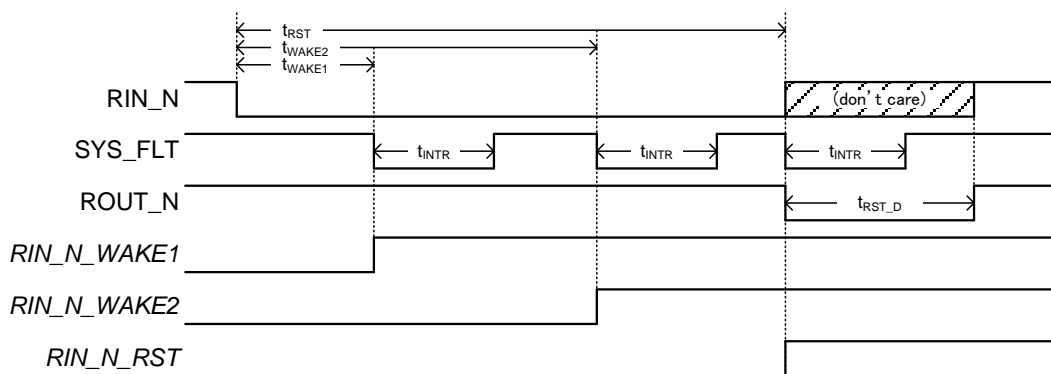
The RIN\_N input can be used to manually control the DA9073 even in ship mode, Hi-Z mode, or when the host has stalled. The pin has three functions: enter/exit ship mode, enter Hi-Z mode, and toggle the ROUT\_N reset output. RIN\_N is active in all modes of operation. The pin is internally pulled high and can be pulled directly to ground with an external pushbutton to activate the timer.

When RIN\_N is pulled low, a reset timer begins counting. There are three programmable RIN\_N timers; each associated with an event bit. Each time the RIN\_N timer passes the programmable count the SYS\_FLT flag toggles, and a WAKE event bit is set. In this way, requests to the host can be generated by pressing the button for different durations. The first two timers are WAKE1 and WAKE2; the third timer is the RESET timer. If RIN\_N is held low for the set RESET time, the DA9073 can be set to enter ship mode, enter Hi-Z, or initiate a power-cycle. The WAKE and RESET periods are set as shown in [Table 38](#).

**Table 38: RIN\_N Pushbutton Wake-up Timer Control (0x10)**

Timer Name	Timer Control Register	Programmable Period
WAKE1	RIN_N_PER_WAKE1 0x10 [4]	50 ms
		500 ms
WAKE2	RIN_N_PER_WAKE2 0x10 [5]	1.0 s
		1.5 s
RESET	RIN_N_PER_RST 0x10 [7:6]	4 s
		8 s
		10s
		14s

The timer status registers, WAKE1, WAKE2, and RESET, are at 0x07. As with all other events, the SYS\_FLT flag can be masked. The RIN\_N timing is described in [Figure 39](#).



**Figure 39: RIN\_N Pushbutton Reset Timer Timing Diagram**

The RESET behaviour is configurable with the options shown in [Table 39](#).

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**Table 39: RIN\_N Reset Timer Configuration**

Register	Configuration Description
RIN_N_RST_REC 0x10 [1:0]	0: RESET event has no effect 1: Enter ship mode at RESET 2: Enter Hi-Z mode at RESET
PWR_CYC_MODE 0x12 [1]	0: Power-cycle triggered by VDD_PWR insertion / removal 1: Power-cycle triggered by RESET timer when VDD_PWR present
RIN_N_RST_ROUT_EN 0x10 [3:2]	0: Disable ROUT_N toggle at RESET 1: Enable ROUT_N toggle at RESET 2: Enable ROUT_N toggle at RESET only when VDD_PWR is present

The RIN\_N timer can also be used to exit Ship mode. A WAKE1 event will trigger Ship mode exit, with WAKE2 and RESET being ignored.

If ROUT\_N is enabled, a RESET event will cause the ROUT\_N output to toggle low for 400 msec (typ). ROUT\_N is an open-drain output that should be pulled-up to the logic rail with a 1 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$  resistor.

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### 9.7.5 System Status Register

The System Status register (0x02) indicates the status of five system functions:

- BUCK: High = enabled with no faults
- BOOST: High = enabled with no faults
- Charge Status: Ready, Charge in Progress, Charge Done, or Fault
- MODE: Logic state of the MODE pin
- Power-Cycle: High indicates that a power-cycle has occurred

Only the power-cycle bit shows previous events and is read-clear. The others are READ only, reflecting the current status.

### 9.7.6 I<sup>2</sup>C Programming

The DA9073 includes an I<sup>2</sup>C compatible interface which allows READ/WRITE access to all registers. The interface is disabled in some modes and is configurable as described in [Table 40](#).

**Table 40: I<sup>2</sup>C Interface Configuration**

I2C_HIZ_EN 0x15 [0]	Ship Mode	Hi-Z Mode	Active Battery Mode	Charge Mode
0	disabled	disabled	active	active
1	disabled	active	active	active

I<sup>2</sup>C communication uses the SDA and SCL are open drain I/O pins. These should be pulled up to VDDIO with a 1 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$  resistor. SCL is the serial clock generated by the host and SDA is the serial address and data input/output.

The DA9073 is compatible with the standard I<sup>2</sup>C protocol but only operates as a slave. The I<sup>2</sup>C bus supports a frequency range of 400 kHz (fast mode) to 100 kHz (slow mode). The transfer protocol is the same whether operating in fast or slow mode.

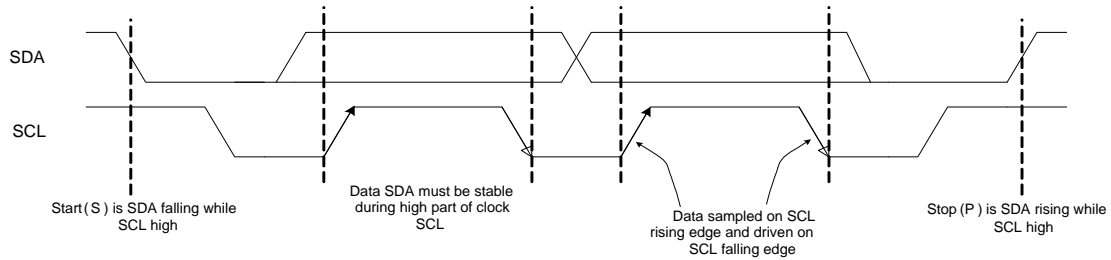
The device supports 8-bit addressing only. The I<sup>2</sup>C slave ID is 7-bit and can be set at register 0x40 [6:0], with a range of 00 to 7F.

When active, the I<sup>2</sup>C bus is monitored at all times for a valid SLAVE address, and an ACKNOWLEDGE (ACK) bit is generated if the SLAVE address is true.

This indicates to the master that the communication link has been established. The master then generates SCL clock cycles to transmit or receive data. After receiving data, an ACK is generated either by the DA9073 or the master. Basic communication is described below and in [Figure 40](#).

- A START condition is initiated by a high to low transition on the SDA line while the SCL is in the high state
- A STOP condition is indicated by a low to high transition on the SDA line while the SCL is in the high state
- An ACK is indicated by the receiver pulling the SDA line low during the following clock cycle

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**Figure 40: I<sup>2</sup>C Start and Stop Conditions**

Each data sequence is 9-bit, consisting of 8-bit data and 1-bit ACK. Data sequences can be repeated indefinitely. At the end of the data transfer, the master generates a STOP condition.

The bus returns to IDLE mode if during a message a new START or STOP condition occurs. Data is transmitted as MSB first for both READ and WRITE operations.

## 9.8 Buck Regulator

The DA9073 includes a nano-ampere quiescent current buck regulator with adjustable output voltage, up to 300 mA load capability, and power saving mode for excellent efficiency at light load. It also features Dynamic Voltage Scaling (DVS) capability and multiple protection features.

### 9.8.1 Buck Output Voltage Programmability

The DA9073 buck regulator output voltage is programmable in 50 mV steps between 0.6 V and 2.1 V. The output voltage is set by register BUCK\_VOUT at 0x30 [4:0]. The voltage can be set within two ranges based on the value of the VOUT\_RANGE\_HI register, 0x30 [6]. The output voltage can be changed within one of the two range settings while the buck is enabled (0.6 V to 1.3 V or 1.3 V to 2.1 V). The range setting, however, can only be changed while the buck is disabled.

If a command is received outside of the allowable range (that is above 1.3 V for VOUT\_RANGE\_HI = 0 or below 1.3 V for VOUT\_RANGE\_HI = 1), digital will force the value of BUCK\_VOUT<3:0> to 01110 (1.3 V).

Although the output voltage can be set up to 2.1 V, there is a headroom requirement of 600 mV for VDD\_BUCK. Therefore, if the output voltage is set to 2.0 V or 2.1 V, the VBAT UVLO must be set to 2.6 V or 2.7 V respectively to ensure proper operation.

### 9.8.2 Buck Enable and Soft Start Operation

DA9073 buck integrates a soft start circuit to minimize output voltage over-shoot and input voltage droop during start-up. Writing 1 to BUCK\_EN (0x30: [7]) enables the buck and switching starts after a typical delay of 3 ms. During soft-start, the cycle-by-cycle peak current limit is reduced to 300 mA (typ) to limit inrush current. Although the startup time is not controlled directly, a smooth startup can be expected with timing variations due to input and output voltage conditions.

Due to the reduced current limit in startup, starting the buck regulator into a heavy load is not recommended.

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### 9.8.3 Power Saving Mode Operation

The DA9073 buck regulator features power saving mode that greatly reduces the quiescent current in light load conditions. When the load decreases to a certain level, the buck regulator enters discontinuous mode (DCM) and operates with Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM). The low-side FET will be turned off based on a zero-crossing comparator to prevent negative inductor current, which can result in additional conduction loss. If both high and low-side FETs remain in the OFF state for a certain delay time after the inductor current crosses zero, the buck will enter power saving mode. In this mode, most of the internal circuitry is shut down to reduce quiescent current. The lighter the load, the longer the duration power saving mode will be, thus achieve the lowest quiescent current and improving light load efficiency. At no-load the buck regulator consumes only 900 nA of quiescent current typically.

At heavier loads, the buck operates in continuous conduction mode (CCM) with constant off-time. The off timer imposes a minimum off time on the switching cycle, thereby placing a ceiling on the switching frequency.

### 9.8.4 Dynamic Voltage Control

The DVC feature allows the buck output voltage to ramp up or down to a new target value in a controlled manner. When a new voltage setting is applied, the register setting value will be incremented or decremented by one bit every 4 msec, which results in an output voltage slew rate of 50 mV / 4 ms. Since the buck output voltage can only be changed within the high or low range while enabled, DVC also has this restriction. DVC can be enabled and disabled at register 0x50 [1:0].

Because the buck works in DCM under light load, it cannot quickly discharge the output voltage during DCM. When a voltage ramp down is commanded in DCM, the slew rate will depend on the load. In CCM, the falling slew rate will be the same 50 mV / 4 msec as the rising slew rate.

Different DVC slew rates are available by OTP.

### 9.8.5 Over-Current Protection

The over-current Protection (OCP) monitors the peak current through high-side FET on a cycle-by-cycle basis. When the sensed current exceeds the current limit threshold, the high-side FET will be turned OFF immediately to limit the inductor current. The high-side FET will be turned on again after the constant-off time expires. Current limit will trigger a BUCK\_OCP event bit at 0x06, and SYS\_FLT will toggle.

In current limit conditions, the output voltage will drop, potentially causing an under-voltage fault. Both over-current and under-voltage can be set to initiate a power-cycle, restarting the buck after a programmable wait time. The power-cycle triggers can be configured at 0x13.

### 9.8.6 Output Under-Voltage Protection

When a buck output short or heavy loading occurs, inductor current will increase until the peak reaches the cycle-by-cycle current limit. Because the output is shorted, the inductor current down slope is very small during low-side FET on time. In this condition, the inductor current can potentially increase with each cycle. To prevent the inductor current from running away in a short-circuit condition, the buck output voltage is monitored. If an over-current condition happens and the buck output drops 400 mV below the reference voltage, the BUCK\_UVP event bit will be set at 0x06. UVP can be set to trigger a power-cycle at register 0x13.

The under-voltage protection is not active during startup. Therefore, a short circuit during startup may not trigger a fault event or a power-cycle.



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### 9.8.7 Output Over-Voltage Protection

Over-voltage protection (OVP) protects the load from unexpected output overshoots. When the buck output voltage is 200 mV greater than the target voltage, the high side FET is immediately turned off. Simultaneously, the output discharge FET will be turned on to discharge the output capacitor. A BUCK\_OVP event bit will be set at 0x06:[1] and the SYS\_FLT flag will toggle. The buck will remain off with the output pulled down until the fault is cleared. BUCK\_OVP can also be set to initiate a power-cycle.

### 9.8.8 Automatic Output voltage Discharge

To speed up the discharging of buck output capacitor and ensure a safe re-start, the buck regulator provides automatic output voltage discharge when the buck is disabled or shutdown due to a fault. Automatic output discharge when the buck is forced OFF by a fault is set at register 0x31:[4]. Automatic discharge when the buck is disabled is set at register 0x31:[5]. The output of the buck regulator is discharged through the FB\_BUCK pin with resistance of 33  $\Omega$  (typical)..

### 9.8.9 External Component Selection

The choice of inductor and output capacitor is a trade-off between light load efficiency and load transient response. In general, the combination of a smaller L and larger C<sub>OUT</sub> improves load transient performance and reduces the voltage ripple at light loads. A larger L improves light load efficiency by reducing the frequency of switching cycles and therefore switching losses.

The inductor must have a saturation rating which exceeds the maximum value of the current limit (ILIM\_SW\_P MOS). In order to optimize efficiency, decide the inductor value first and then select the inductor with the lowest DCR possible given the PCB constraints.

Recommended component values are shown in [Table 41](#)

**Table 41: External Buck Components**

Component	Value
L	2.2 $\mu$ H
C <sub>OUT</sub>	10 $\mu$ F

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### 9.9 Boost Regulator

The DA9073's integrated boost is an asynchronous current mode control regulator. This architecture provides excellent stability over a wide range of output voltage and operates in DCM at light loads for excellent efficiency. The boost regulator also includes a true shutdown switch to disconnect the input from the output when disabled.

The boost input voltage (VDD\_BST) is uncommitted and can be powered by VDD\_SYS or any external supply between 2.5 V and 5.5 V. The output voltage can be set between 4.5 V and 18 V at register 0x36.

Load current capability is determined by the peak current limit, which depends primarily on input and output voltage conditions. With an output voltage of 12 V, the typical load capability is 100 mA. At 5 V output, the boost is capable of supporting 300 mA. And up to 80 mA at the maximum 18 V output. At light load, the boost enters DCM mode and will skip pulses as needed to maintain regulation. The peak current limit threshold can be selected between 0.5 A and 1.5 A at register 0x38:[5:4].

The boost regulator operates at either 1 MHz or 2 MHz, selectable at 0x37:[0]. A 1 MHz setting is recommended for higher efficiency and higher load capability. 2 MHz can be used to minimize the inductor and output capacitor sizes but will have a more limited operation range. Typical component values are shown [Table 42](#). Always check capacitor voltage derating values. The values shown here assume no more than 50% derating at the operating voltage.

**Table 42: Recommended External Boost Components**

Component	1 MHz Value	2 MHz Value
L	4.7 $\mu$ H	2.2 $\mu$ H
C <sub>OUT</sub> , 5V	> 4.7 $\mu$ F	> 3.3 $\mu$ F
C <sub>OUT</sub> , 12V	> 10 $\mu$ F	> 6.8 $\mu$ F
C <sub>IN</sub> (VDD_SYS)	>3.3 $\mu$ F	>3.3 $\mu$ F
C <sub>IN</sub> (VDD_BST)	>1 $\mu$ F	>1 $\mu$ F

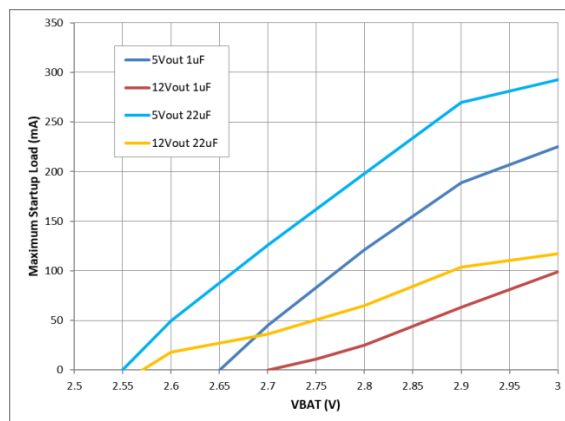
#### 9.9.1 Startup

When the boost is enabled at register 0x36, it begins the soft start cycle. To avoid inrush current and potential output overshoot, the true shutdown switch is enabled and a pre-charge current limit is imposed. This charges the output voltage to the same level as the input voltage in a controlled manner. After a selectable pre-charge time (0x37:[5:4]), the output will begin ramping up to the target voltage. During this second period of startup, the boost begins switching, but at a reduced peak current limit. The lower startup current limit is selectable at 0x38:[7:6] and will be active for a period programmable at 0x37:[7:6]. The default soft start configuration will result in a smooth output voltage ramp under almost any condition. When disabled, the true shutdown switch is open, allowing the output to slowly discharge to 0 V.

The boost should not be enabled before VDD\_BST is applied, as this will result in improper startup.

If startup into a load is required, some derating is required below approximately 3.0 V input to avoid UVLO. Additional VDD\_BST capacitance up to 47  $\mu$ F is recommended when starting into a load. [Figure 41](#) shows the typical maximum load capability at startup for battery voltage less than 3 V. Higher values can be achieved with larger input cap, or by supplying VDD\_BST directly.

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**Figure 41: Maximum Boost Load at Startup vs V<sub>BAT</sub>**  
(V<sub>DD\_BST</sub> cap = 1  $\mu$ F and 22  $\mu$ F)

### 9.9.2 Switch Node Anti-Ringing

An anti-ringing option is available and enabled by default at register 0x39:[4]. The anti-ringing function works during the high side OFF state to eliminate SW node ringing in DCM mode. The function creates a path across the inductor, between VDD\_BST and SW\_BST, to quickly bring SW\_BST to the input voltage level. Anti-ringing eliminates DCM noise which may cause system interference while having a minimal impact on efficiency.

### 9.9.3 Protection

The boost regulator includes four types of protection, over-current, short-circuit, OVP, and UVLO. When the peak inductor current rises to the current limit threshold, the switching cycle is immediately terminated, reducing the duty cycle. If the load is maintained in current limit, the output voltage will drop. When the voltage drops to the short circuit threshold, SCP, the boost will stop switching, the true shutdown switch will be opened, and the boost will be disabled. The SCP threshold is 4 V for the output range of 9 V to 18 V, and 2 V for the output range of 4.5 V to 9 V. SCP will trigger an event flag and bit at 0x06.

If the output voltage rises 120 % above the set value, and OVP fault will occur. This triggers an event flag and bit at 0x06. In OVP, the boost will stop switching but will not shutdown. Once the output voltage falls back to the target voltage, normal switching will resume.

The boost regulator has an independent UVLO threshold of 2.4 V typical. When the input voltage at VDD\_BST drops to this threshold, the boost will be disabled. Boost UVLO also has an event flag and bit at 0x06. The boost will not automatically restart when VDD\_BST rises above the UVLO threshold. Rather the Boost EN bit must be toggled.

### 9.9.4 Low Output Voltage Settings

The boost output voltage can be set as low as 4.5 V, which is below the maximum input voltage range of operation. Therefore, it is possible for the boost to be subjected to “buck” operating conditions. Because the boost is not designed for this range, the output will not be well regulated, but will drift upward towards V<sub>in</sub>. The boost will continue to switch in pulse skipping mode which creates larger than normal output ripple. Additionally, in these “buck” conditions, the SCP may not function adequately as the output voltage is not controlled by switching.

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### 9.10 LDO / Load Switches

Each of the three LDOs is configurable as either a load switch or an LDO and capable of delivering 150 mA to the load in either mode. All LDOs have uncommitted inputs which can be connected to VDD\_SYS, the buck output, or another suitable source. If using the buck output, confirm that the buck provides sufficient headroom and current capability.

In LDO mode, LDO\_0 can be programmed between 0.8 V and 3.15 V in 25 mV or 50 mV steps. LDO\_1 and LDO\_2 can be set between 0.8 V and 3.3 V in 50 mV or 75 mV steps. To ensure good regulation and full load capability, 200 mV of headroom is recommended at VDD\_LDO, with load capability decreasing with lower headroom. With sufficient headroom the LDOs are current limited at a minimum of 215 mA. LDO\_0 is designed to operate with lower headroom.

To achieve the best performance from the LDOs, it is recommended to place the input bypass cap as close as possible to the LDO input pins (VDD\_LDO). A 1  $\mu$ F input capacitor is typically sufficient for each LDO, provided that there is at least that much capacitance at the VDD\_SYS or BUCK output.

Each LDO is enabled and output voltage set at registers 0x32 through 0x34. The LDOs can be configured as load switches at register 0x36. There is an approximately 20 ms delay between the I2C enable command and LDO startup.

In load switch mode, there are two modes of operation: current limit enabled and full-on. Full-on mode disables the load switch current limit, while providing a much lower on-resistance. In current limit enabled operation, current limit is active with the same limit as the LDO mode limit.

Each load switch can operate over a wider range compared to LDO mode, with a minimum input voltage of 0.8 V. However, as with LDO mode, the load switch current capability is reduced at lower input voltages. At the minimum input voltage, expect a maximum load-switch capability of 1 mA.

### 9.11 Thermal Protection

The DA9073 is protected from internal overheating by the over-temperature shutdown function. When the junction temperature reaches  $T_{SHDN}$ , the device initiates power-cycle and the safety timer is reset.

When power-cycle ends, VDD\_SYS will recover for several msec; if the junction temperature is still above  $T_{SHDN}$ , power-cycle will be initiated again. In this way, the DA9073 continually attempts to restart with an active duty cycle of less than 1 %, sufficient to allow the IC to cool down. When the junction temperature has dropped below  $T_{SHUTDOWN} - T_{HYS}$ , power-cycling will stop. When an over-temperature fault occurs, SYS\_FLT toggles and the OVT bit at 0x07 is set to 1.

To avoid tripping thermal shutdown, limit power dissipation to no more than:

$$P_{DISS} < \frac{118^{\circ}\text{C} - T_A}{R_{TH\_JA}}$$

Where  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature,  $R_{TH\_JA}$  is the thermal resistance of the package and pcb. Typical values for  $R_{TH\_JA}$  vary with pcb size, layer count, air-flow, and other factors. A typical value of 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$  is a good starting point.  $P_{DISS}$  can be estimated as:

#### Equation 5:

$$P_{DISS} = P_{BUCK} + P_{LDO0} + P_{LDO1} + P_{LDO2} + P_{CHG} + P_{BST}$$

Where

- $P_{VLDO0} = (V_{VDD\_LDO0} - V_{VLDO0}) \times I_{LDO0}$
- $P_{VLDO1} = (V_{VDD\_LDO1} - V_{VLDO1}) \times I_{LDO1}$
- $P_{VLDO2} = (V_{VDD\_LDO2} - V_{VLDO2}) \times I_{LDO2}$

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- $P_{CHG} = (V_{VDD\_PWR} - V_{BAT}) \times I_{CHG}$
- $P_{BUCK} = V_{O\_BUCK} \times I_{OUT\_BUCK} \times (1/\eta - 1) - DCR \times I_{OUT\_BUCK}$
- $P_{BST} = V_{O\_BST} \times I_{OUT\_BST} \times (1/\eta - 1) - DCR \times I_{OUT\_BST} \times V_{O\_BST}/V_{DD\_BST}$

where  $\eta$  is the efficiency of the buck or boost converter and DCR is the inductor's DC resistance.

### 9.12 PCB Layout Guidelines

Following a few basic PCB design practices will ensure proper operation and optimal thermal performance from the DA9073.

The first priority is to reduce and isolate high frequency switching noise so that it does not disturb sensitive nodes. For the buck regulator, the primary sources of noise are at the input capacitor ground and VDD\_BUCK nodes. The input capacitor should be connected as close as possible to the PGND\_BUCK and VDD\_BUCK pins. This reduces the parasitic inductance responsible for much of the voltage spikes during switching. The current carrying traces (VDD\_BUCK, PGND, VOUT) should route directly to the pads of all capacitors, not through vias or separate traces. This applies to both input and output capacitors and is good practice in general. Where possible these current carrying traces should be wide or large copper areas to reduce impedance and improve thermal resistance. Route these traces on the top layer only. VDD\_SYS and VDD\_BUCK can be connected close to or at the pins to further reduce impedance.

These same guidelines apply somewhat differently to the boost, where VOUT\_BST and PGND\_BST are the primary sources of noise. Therefore, the output caps should be placed close to the pins and connected by thick traces on the top layer. On the boost input side, it is recommended to route the inductor current path and VDD\_BST input path separately, with the input cap placed close to the VDD\_BST pin. This provides some isolation from noise for VDD\_BST.

The second largest noise sources are the SW nodes. Although the current here is not switching, the fast voltage swings can introduce noise through capacitive coupling. To reduce this, use the smallest area possible for the SW nodes, while keeping in mind the current handling requirements. Both SW\_BST and SW\_BUCK should be routed on the second layer with multiple vias, which allows the best routing for the buck input and boost output caps. As much as possible, surround the SW nodes with GND copper to help shield the nearby FB traces.

All signal traces such as FB, SDA, and SCL should be routed away from the SW nodes, buck input caps, boost output caps, and inductors. These sensitive traces can be shielded with GND copper or routed on a lower layer with a ground plane providing shielding.

To create a good shield, one inner layer should be flooded with copper and connected as a common ground to the GND pins of the IC (A1, D3, and F4) and external GND connections. Layer 2 is recommended. The PGND\_BUCK pin should connect directly to the buck input cap before connecting to the ground plane. Similarly, the PGND\_BST pin should connect directly to the boost output cap before connecting to the ground plane. Multiple ground planes, for example a mid-layer and bottom layer plane, are helpful to control high frequency noise and improve thermal performance.

It is very important that the AGND node should not be used as a ground plane. Instead, all AGND connections should connect to a small area or by star connection to the AGND pin. The AGND pin should connect to the larger ground plane in a quiet location.

A good example of top and second layer routing is shown in [Figure 42](#) and [Figure 43](#). The buck input cap is C21. C32 and C33 are the boost output caps. These three caps are placed close to the IC with no vias between the pin and the caps. C23 is the buck output cap, connected on the top layer. L20 and L30 are the buck and boost inductors; their SW nodes are routed on layer 2 and connected by multiple vias. C30 is the VDD\_BST cap, placed close to the pin and connected by a different trace than L30.

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Layer-2 is a mostly filled GND plane, which provides shielding around the SW nodes routed on this layer. The isolated AGND area is on the right side of Figure 43. AGND is connected to the GND area at a single point on another layer, not shown here.

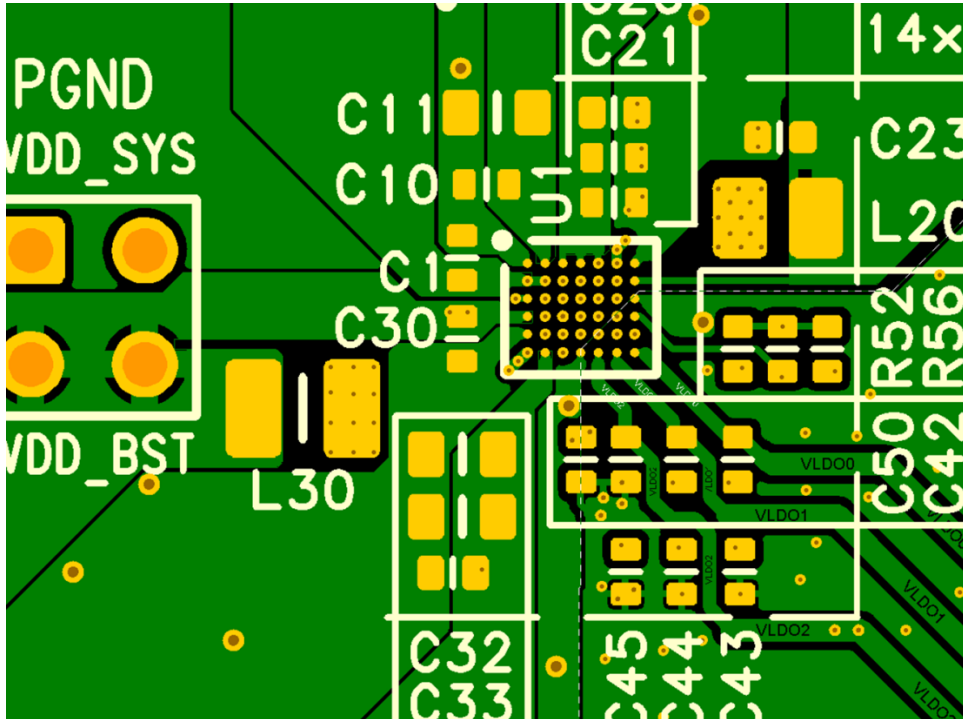


Figure 42: Example PCB Layout, Top Layer

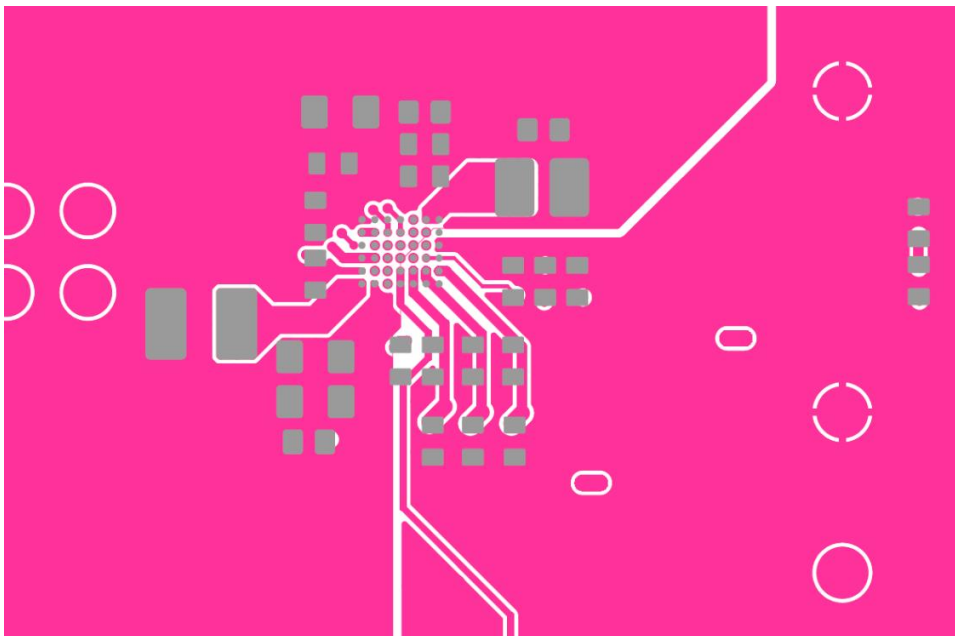


Figure 43: Example PCB Layout, Layer-2

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 10 Registers

#### 10.1 Register Map

##### 10.1.1 System

System									
Register	Addr	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SYS_STS_0	0x0002	STS_BOOST	STS_BUCK	STS_CHG<1:0>		Reserved	Reserved	STS_PWR_CYC	STS_MODE
SYS_ISR_0	0x0003	Reserved	Reserved	ISR_VDD_SYS_UVLO	ISR_VDD_PWR_ILIM	ISR_VDD_PWR_DPM	ISR_VDD_PWR_UVLO_RCV	ISR_VDD_PWR_UVLO	ISR_VDD_PWR_OVP
SYS_ISR_1	0x0004	ISR_TS_HOT	ISR_TS_WARM	ISR_TS_COOL	ISR_TS_COLD	ISR_VBAT_SHORT	ISR_VBAT_OCP	ISR_VBAT_DPM	ISR_VBAT_UVLO
SYS_ISR_2	0x0005	Reserved	ISR_TS_OFF	ISR_CHG_TMR	ISR_RECHG_START	ISR_CHG_DONE	ISR_PRECHG	ISR_BAT_SPPL	ISR_SLP
SYS_ISR_3	0x0006	Reserved	Reserved	ISR_BOOST_UVLO	ISR_BOOST_OVP	ISR_BOOST_SCP	ISR_BUCK_UVP	ISR_BUCK_OVP	ISR_BUCK_OCP
SYS_ISR_4	0x0007	ISR_PWR_PLGGD	ISR_MODE_FALL	ISR_MODE_RISE	ISR_WD	ISR_OVT	ISR_RIN_N_RST	ISR_RIN_N_WAKE2	ISR_RIN_N_WAKE1
SYS_IMR_0	0x0008	Reserved	Reserved	IMR_VDD_SYS_UVLO	IMR_VDD_PWR_ILIM	IMR_VDD_PWR_DPM	IMR_VDD_PWR_UVLO_RCV	IMR_VDD_PWR_UVLO	IMR_VDD_PWR_OVP
SYS_IMR_1	0x0009	IMR_TS_HOT	IMR_TS_WARM	IMR_TS_COOL	IMR_TS_COLD	IMR_VBAT_SHORT	IMR_VBAT_OCP	IMR_VBAT_DPM	IMR_VBAT_UVLO
SYS_IMR_2	0x000A	Reserved	IMR_TS_OFF	IMR_CHG_TMR	IMR_RECHG_START	IMR_CHG_DONE	IMR_PRECHG	IMR_BAT_SPPL	IMR_SLP
SYS_IMR_3	0x000B	Reserved	Reserved	IMR_BOOST_UVLO	IMR_BOOST_OVP	IMR_BOOST_SCP	IMR_BUCK_UVP	IMR_BUCK_OVP	IMR_BUCK_OCP
SYS_IMR_4	0x000C	IMR_PWR_PL	IMR_MODE_FALL	IMR_MODE_RISE	IMR_WD	IMR_OVT	IMR_RIN_N_RST	IMR_RIN_N_WA	IMR_RIN_N_W

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

	0C	GGD		E				KE2	AKE1
SYS_SYS_0	0x000D	INIT_REGS	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved 1	HZ_MODE	EN_SHIPMODE
SYS_BAT_0	0x000E	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	BUVLO<2:0>		
SYS_BAT_1	0x000F	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	TS_TRIG	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved 0	Reserved 0
SYS_RIN_N_0	0x0010	RIN_N_PER_RST<1:0>		RIN_N_PER_WAKE2	RIN_N_PER_WAKE1	RIN_N_RST_ROUT_EN<1:0>		RIN_N_RST_REC<1:0>	
SYS_STS_OUT_0	0x0011	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	PWR_FLT_MODE	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	SYS_FLT_MODE
SYS_PWR_CYC_0	0x0012	PWR_CYC_WAIT_PER<1:0>		PWR_CYC_PER<1:0>		Reserved	PWR_CYC_FRC	PWR_CYC_MODE	PWR_CYC_EN
SYS_PWR_CYC_1	0x0013	Reserved	BUCK_UVP_PWR_CYC_EN	Reserved 0	BUCK_OCP_PWR_CYC_EN	Reserved 0	Reserved	Reserved 0	BTS_PWR_CYC_EN
SYS_WD_0	0x0014	WD_RST_REGS_EN	WD_ROUT_EN	WD_TMR_PER<1:0>		WD_CLR_SEL<1:0>		WD_EN<1:0>	
SYS_I2C_0	0x0015	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	I2C_RDCLR_DIS	I2C_RST_TMR_EN	I2C_HIZ_EN
<b>Config</b>									
<b>Register</b>	<b>Addr</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
SYS_CFG_I2C_0	0x0040	Reserved	I2C_SLAVE_ADDR<6:0>						

### 10.1.2 Charger

<b>Charger and Power-path</b>										
<b>Register</b>	<b>Addr</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	
CHG_CHG_0	0x0020	Reserved	Reserved	IPRETERM_REXT<1:0>			ICHG_MAX<1:0>		RMEAS_EN	CE_N



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

CHG_CHG_1	0x0021	Reserved	TE_TS_COOL	TE_TS_WARM	TE	TMRX2_EN	Reserved	TMR<1:0>	
CHG_ICHG_0	0x0022	Reserved	ICHG<6:0>						
CHG_IPRETERM_0	0x0023	Reserved	IPRETERM<6:0>						
CHG_VBREG_0	0x0024	Reserved	VBCHG<6:0>						
CHG_VBPRECHG_0	0x0025	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	VBPRECHG_COMP_DIS	Reserved	VBPRECHG<2:0>		
CHG_BAT_TS_0	0x0026	Reserved	Reserved	TS_DISCHG_MODE_SEL	Reserved 0	TS_WARM_EN	TS_OFF_MODE	TS_EN_DISCHG	TS_EN_CHG
CHG_VDD_PWR_0	0x0027	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	ILIM<3:0>			
CHG_VDD_PWR_1	0x0028	Reserved	Reserved	VDD_PWR_OVP_DIS	VDD_PWR_DPM_DIS	ILIM_EN	VDD_PWR_DPM<2:0>		
CHG_IDISCHG_0	0x0029	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	IDISCHG_OCP<2:0>			IDISCHG_OCP_HIZ_EN	IDISCHG_OCP_EN

### 10.1.3 Buck, Boost, and LDO Control

Vout User Registers									
Register	Addr	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
VOUT_BUCK	0x0030	BUCK_EN	VOUT_RANGE_HI	Reserved	BUCK_VOUT<4:0>				
VOUT_BUCK_CFG	0x0031	Reserved	Reserved	BUCK_PD_CFG2	Reserved 0	Reserved	Reserved	SEL_ILIM_DLT<1:0>	
VOUT_LS_LDO0	0x0032	EN_LS_LDO_0	Reserved	LS_LDO_0<5:0>					
VOUT_LS_LDO1	0x0033	EN_LS_LDO_1	Reserved	LS_LDO_1<5:0>					
VOUT_LS_LDO2	0x0034	EN_LS_LDO_2	Reserved	LS_LDO_2<5:0>					

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

VOUT_LS_LDO_CFG	0x0035	Reserved	SEL_FULLON_2	SEL_FULLON_1	SEL_FULLON_0	Reserved	SEL_LDSW_2	SEL_LDSW_1	SEL_LDSW_0
VOUT_BOOST	0x0036	BOOST_EN	BOOST_VOUT<6:0>						
VOUT_BOOST_CFG0	0x0037	TSS_SEL<1:0>		TPCHG_SEL<1:0>		Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	BST_CFG_FREQ
VOUT_BOOST_CFG1	0x0038	BST_CFG_OCS<1:0>		BST_CFG_OC<1:0>		Reserved 0	Reserved 1	Reserved 1	Reserved 0
VOUT_BOOST_CFG2	0x0039	Reserved 0	Reserved 1	Reserved 1	BST_CFG_ANTI	BST_CFG_PCHGLMT<3:0>			
<b>Vout Opt Registers</b>									
<b>Register</b>	<b>Addr</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
VOUT_BUCK_OPT0	0x0050	Reserved 0	Reserved 0	Reserved 0	Reserved 1	Reserved 1	Reserved 0	DVC_STEP<1:0>	
<b>Vout Test Registers</b>									
<b>Register</b>	<b>Addr</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 10.2 Register Definitions

#### 10.2.1 System

**Table 43: Register SYS\_STS\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Status				
0x0002	SYS_STS_0	0x00					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
STS_BOOST	STS_BUCK	STS_CHG<1:0>		Reserved	Reserved	STS_PWR_CYC	STS_MODE
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
STS_BOOST	[7]	0x0	Boost no fault status				
STS_BUCK	[6]	0x0	Buck power-good status				
STS_CHG	[5:4]	0x0	Charge status				
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>			
			0x0 (POR)	Charge ready			
			0x1	Charge in progress			
			0x2	Charge done			
			0x3	Fault			
STS_PWR_CYC	[1]	0x0	Power cycle status register. Cleared after being read				
STS_MODE	[0]	0x0	MODE pin status				

**Table 44: Register SYS\_ISR\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ status
0x0003	SYS_ISR_0	0x00	

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	ISR_VDD_SYS_UVLO	ISR_VDD_PWR_ILIM	ISR_VDD_PWR_DPM	ISR_VDD_PWR_UVLO_RCV	ISR_VDD_PWR_UVLO	ISR_VDD_PWR_OVP
Field Name		Bits	POR	Description			
ISR_VDD_SYS_UVLO		[5]	0x0	VDD_SYS UVLO IRQ status			
ISR_VDD_PWR_ILIM		[4]	0x0	VDD_PWR ILIM IRQ status			
ISR_VDD_PWR_DPM		[3]	0x0	VDD_PWR DPM IRQ status			
ISR_VDD_PWR_UVLO_RCV		[2]	0x0	VDD_PWR UVLO recovery IRQ status			
ISR_VDD_PWR_UVLO		[1]	0x0	VDD_PWR UVLO IRQ status			
ISR_VDD_PWR_OVP		[0]	0x0	VDD_PWR OVP IRQ status			

**Table 45: Register SYS\_ISR\_1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ status				
0x0004	SYS_ISR_1	0x00					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ISR_TS_HOT	ISR_TS_WARM	ISR_TS_COOL	ISR_TS_COLD	ISR_VBAT_SHORT	ISR_VBAT_OCP	ISR_VBAT_DPPM	ISR_VBAT_UVLO
Field Name		Bits	POR	Description			
ISR_TS_HOT		[7]	0x0	Battery temperature sensor IRQ status.TS_HOT			
ISR_TS_WARM		[6]	0x0	Battery temperature sensor IRQ status.TS_WARM			
ISR_TS_COOL		[5]	0x0	Battery temperature sensor IRQ status.TS_COOL			
ISR_TS_COLD		[4]	0x0	Battery temperature sensor IRQ status.TS_COLD			
ISR_VBAT_SHORT		[3]	0x0	VBAT short IRQ status			
ISR_VBAT_OCP		[2]	0x0	VBAT OCP IRQ status			
ISR_VBAT_DPPM		[1]	0x0	VBAT DPPM IRQ status			
ISR_VBAT_UVLO		[0]	0x0	VBAT UVLO IRQ status			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 46: Register SYS\_ISR\_2**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ status				
0x0005	SYS_ISR_2	0x00					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	ISR_TS_OFF	ISR_CHG_TMR	ISR_RECHG_START	ISR_CHG_DONE	ISR_PRECHG	ISR_BAT_SPPL	ISR_SLP
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
ISR_TS_OFF	[6]	0x0	Battery temperature sensor IRQ status.TS_OFF				
ISR_CHG_TMR	[5]	0x0	Charge safety timer IRQ status				
ISR_RECHG_START	[4]	0x0	Recharge started IRQ status				
ISR_CHG_DONE	[3]	0x0	Charge done IRQ status				
ISR_PRECHG	[2]	0x0	Pre-charge IRQ status				
ISR_BAT_SPPL	[1]	0x0	Battery supplement mode IRQ status				
ISR_SLP	[0]	0x0	Sleep mode IRQ status				

**Table 47: Register SYS\_ISR\_3**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ status				
0x0006	SYS_ISR_3	0x00					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	ISR_BOOST_UVLO	ISR_BOOST_OVP	ISR_BOOST_SCP	ISR_BUCK_UVP	ISR_BUCK_OVP	ISR_BUCK_OCP
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
ISR_BOOST_UVLO	[5]	0x0	Boost UVP IRQ status				
ISR_BOOST_OVP	[4]	0x0	Boost OVP IRQ status				
ISR_BOOST_SCP	[3]	0x0	Boost OCP IRQ status				

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

ISR_BUCK_UVP	[2]	0x0	Buck UVP IRQ status
ISR_BUCK_OVP	[1]	0x0	Buck OVP IRQ status
ISR_BUCK_OCP	[0]	0x0	Buck OCP IRQ status

**Table 48: Register SYS\_ISR\_4**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ status				
0x0007	SYS_ISR_4	0x00					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
ISR_PWR_PLGGD	ISR_MODE_FALL	ISR_MODE_RISE	ISR_WD	ISR_OVT	ISR_RIN_N_RST	ISR_RIN_N_WAKE2	ISR_RIN_N_WAKE1
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
ISR_PWR_PLGGD	[7]	0x0	VDD_PWR insertion/removal power cycle IRQ status				
ISR_MODE_FALL	[6]	0x0	MODE pin falling edge IRQ status				
ISR_MODE_RISE	[5]	0x0	MODE pin rising edge IRQ status				
ISR_WD	[4]	0x0	Watchdog timer IRQ status				
ISR_OVT	[3]	0x0	Overtemperature IRQ status				
ISR_RIN_N_RST	[2]	0x0	RIN_N RESET timer IRQ status				
ISR_RIN_N_WAKE2	[1]	0x0	RIN_N WAKE2 timer IRQ status				
ISR_RIN_N_WAKE1	[0]	0x0	RIN_N WAKE1 timer IRQ status				

**Table 49: Register SYS\_IMR\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ mask				
0x0008	SYS_IMR_0	0x3F					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Reserved	Reserved	IMR_VDD_SYS_UVLO	IMR_VDD_PWR_ILIM	IMR_VDD_PWR_DPM	IMR_VDD_PWR_UVLO_RCV	IMR_VDD_PWR_UVLO	IMR_VDD_PWR_OVP

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description
IMR_VDD_SYS_UVLO	[5]	0x1	VDD_SYS UVLO IRQ mask
IMR_VDD_PWR_ILIM	[4]	0x1	VDD_PWR ILIM IRQ mask
IMR_VDD_PWR_DPM	[3]	0x1	VDD_PWR DPM IRQ mask
IMR_VDD_PWR_UVLO_RCV	[2]	0x1	VDD_PWR UVLO recovery IRQ mask
IMR_VDD_PWR_UVLO	[1]	0x1	VDD_PWR UVLO IRQ mask
IMR_VDD_PWR_OVP	[0]	0x1	VDD_PWR OVP IRQ mask

**Table 50: Register SYS\_IMR\_1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ mask				
0x0009	SYS_IMR_1	0xFF					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
IMR_TS_HOT	IMR_TS_WARM	IMR_TS_COOL	IMR_TS_COLD	IMR_VBAT_SHORT	IMR_VBAT_OCP	IMR_VBAT_DPPM	IMR_VBAT_UVLO
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
IMR_TS_HOT	[7]	0x1	Battery temperature sensor IRQ mask. TS_HOT				
IMR_TS_WARM	[6]	0x1	Battery temperature sensor IRQ mask. TS_WARM				
IMR_TS_COOL	[5]	0x1	Battery temperature sensor IRQ mask. TS_COOL				
IMR_TS_COLD	[4]	0x1	Battery temperature sensor IRQ mask. TS_COLD				
IMR_VBAT_SHORT	[3]	0x1	VBAT short IRQ mask				
IMR_VBAT_OCP	[2]	0x1	VBAT OCP IRQ mask				
IMR_VBAT_DPPM	[1]	0x1	VBAT DPPM IRQ mask				
IMR_VBAT_UVLO	[0]	0x1	VBAT UVLO IRQ mask				

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 51: Register SYS\_IMR\_2**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ mask				
0x000A	SYS_IMR_2	0x7F					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	IMR_TS_OFF	IMR_CHG_TMR	IMR_RECHG_START	IMR_CHG_DONE	IMR_PRECHG	IMR_BAT_SPPL	IMR_SLP
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
IMR_TS_OFF	[6]	0x1	Battery temperature sensor IRQ mask. TS_OFF				
IMR_CHG_TMR	[5]	0x1	Charge safety timer IRQ mask				
IMR_RECHG_START	[4]	0x1	Recharge started IRQ mask				
IMR_CHG_DONE	[3]	0x1	Charge done IRQ mask				
IMR_PRECHG	[2]	0x1	Pre-charge started IRQ mask				
IMR_BAT_SPPL	[1]	0x1	Battery supplement mode IRQ mask				
IMR_SLP	[0]	0x1	Sleep mode IRQ mask				

**Table 52: Register SYS\_IMR\_3**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ mask				
0x000B	SYS_IMR_3	0x3F					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	IMR_BOOST_UVLO	IMR_BOOST_OVP	IMR_BOOST_SCP	IMR_BUCK_UVP	IMR_BUCK_OVP	IMR_BUCK_OCP
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
IMR_BOOST_UVLO	[5]	0x1	Boost UVP IRQ mask				
IMR_BOOST_OVP	[4]	0x1	Boost OVP IRQ mask				
IMR_BOOST_SCP	[3]	0x1	Boost OCP IRQ mask				



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

IMR_BUCK_UVP	[2]	0x1	Buck UVP IRQ mask
IMR_BUCK_OVP	[1]	0x1	Buck OVP IRQ mask
IMR_BUCK_OCP	[0]	0x1	Buck OCP IRQ mask

**Table 53: Register SYS\_IMR\_4**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	IRQ mask				
0x000C	SYS_IMR_4	0xFF					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
IMR_PWR_PLGGD	IMR_MODE_FALL	IMR_MODE_RISE	IMR_WD	IMR_OVT	IMR_RIN_N_RST	IMR_RIN_N_WAKE2	IMR_RIN_N_WAKE1
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
IMR_PWR_PLGGD	[7]	0x1	VDD_PWR insertion/removal power cycle IRQ mask				
IMR_MODE_FALL	[6]	0x1	MODE pin falling edge IRQ mask				
IMR_MODE_RISE	[5]	0x1	MODE pin rising edge IRQ mask				
IMR_WD	[4]	0x1	Watchdog timer IRQ mask				
IMR_OVT	[3]	0x1	Overtemperature IRQ mask				
IMR_RIN_N_RST	[2]	0x1	RIN_N RESET timer IRQ mask				
IMR_RIN_N_WAKE2	[1]	0x1	RIN_N WAKE2 timer IRQ mask				
IMR_RIN_N_WAKE1	[0]	0x1	RIN_N WAKE1 timer IRQ mask				

**Table 54: Register SYS\_SYS\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	System configuration				
0x000D	SYS_SYS_0	0x04					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
INIT_REGS	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved 1	HZ_MODE	EN_SHIPMODE

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description
INIT_REGS	[7]	0x0	Initialize register trigger
HZ_MODE	[1]	0x0	Hi-Z mode entry control. Automatically cleared when HZ mode exit
EN_SHIPMODE	[0]	0x0	Shipmode entry control

**Table 55: Register SYS\_BAT\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	System configuration				
0x000E	SYS_BAT_0	0x06					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	BUVLO<2:0>		
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
BUVLO	[2:0]	0x6	Battery UVLO threshold				
			Value	Description			
			0x0	Reserved			
			0x1	2.5 V			
			0x2	2.6 V			
			0x3	2.7 V			
			0x4	2.8 V			
			0x5	2.9 V			
			0x6 (POR)	3.0 V			
0x7	Reserved						

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 56: Register SYS\_BAT\_1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	System configuration				
0x000F	SYS_BAT_1	0x00					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	TS_TRIG	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
TS_TRIG	[4]	0x0	Trigger register for one-shot battery temp sense enable				

**Table 57: Register SYS\_RIN\_N\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	RIN_N				
0x0010	SYS_RIN_N_0	0x66					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RIN_N_PER_RST<1:0>		RIN_N_PER_WAKE2	RIN_N_PER_WAKE1	RIN_N_RST_ROUT_EN<1:0>		RIN_N_RST_REC<1:0>	
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
RIN_N_PER_RST	[7:6]	0x1	RIN_N RESET timer period				
			Value	Description			
			0x0	4 s			
			0x1 (POR)	8 s			
			0x2	10 s			
0x3	14 s						
RIN_N_PER_WAKE2	[5]	0x1	RIN_N WAKE2 timer period				
			Value	Description			
			0x0	1.0 s			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x1 (POR)	1.5 s
RIN_N_PER_WAKE1	[4]	0x0	RIN_N WAKE1 timer period	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	50 ms
			0x1	500 ms
RIN_N_RST_ROUT_EN	[3:2]	0x1	ROUT_N pulse output enable for RESET wake-up	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	Disable
			0x1 (POR)	Enable
			0x2	Enable only when VDD_PWR is present
			0x3	Reserved
RIN_N_RST_REC	[1:0]	0x2	Reset timer Hi-Z / ship mode transition control	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	Reset timer is not used for both
			0x1	Enter ship mode after RIN_N reset timer hit
			0x2 (POR)	Enter Hi-Z mode after RIN_N reset timer hit
			0x3	Reserved

Table 58: Register SYS\_STS\_OUT\_0

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Status indicator				
0x0011	SYS_STS_OUT_0	0x01					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	PWR_FLT_MODE	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	SYS_FLT_MODE

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
PWR_FLT_MODE	[4]	0x0	PWR_FLT mode select	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	Power good indicator
			0x1	Voltage shifted RIN_N output
SYS_FLT_MODE	[0]	0x1	SYS_FLT mode select	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	IRQ I/F enabled and charge status indicator disabled
			0x1 (POR)	IRQ I/F enabled and charge status indicator enabled

**Table 59: Register SYS\_PWR\_CYC\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Power cycle				
0x0012	SYS_PWR_CYC_0	0x91					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWR_CYC_WAIT_PER<1:0>		PWR_CYC_PER<1:0>		Reserved	PWR_CYC_FRC	PWR_CYC_MODE	PWR_CYC_EN
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
PWR_CYC_WAIT_PER	[7:6]	0x2	Power cycle wait period setting				
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>			
			0x0	0 s			
			0x1	0.5 s			
			0x2 (POR)	1.0 s			
0x3	2.0 s						
PWR_CYC_PER	[5:4]	0x1	Power cycle period setting				

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			Value	Description
			0x0	5 s
			0x1 (POR)	10 s
			0x2	15 s
			0x3	20 s
PWR_CYC_FRC	[2]	0x0	Write 1 to force power-cycling	
PWR_CYC_MODE	[1]	0x0	Power cycle trigger select	
			Value	Description
			0x0 (POR)	VDD_PWR insertion/removal
			0x1	RESET wake-up timer when VDD_PWR present
PWR_CYC_EN	[0]	0x1	Power cycle enable	

**Table 60: Register SYS\_PWR\_CYC\_1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Power cycle				
0x0013	SYS_PWR_CYC_1	0x00					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Reserved	BUCK_UVP_PWR_CYC_EN	Reserved 0	BUCK_OCP_PWR_CYC_EN	Reserved 0	Reserved	Reserved 0	BTS_PWR_CYC_EN

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description
BUCK_UVP_PWR_CYC_EN	[6]	0x0	Power cycle enable triggerd by Buck UVP
BUCK_OCP_PWR_CYC_EN	[4]	0x0	Power cycle enable triggerd by Buck OCP
BTS_PWR_CYC_EN	[0]	0x0	Power cycle enable triggerd by TS_HOT

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 61: Register SYS\_WD\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Watchdog timer				
0x0014	SYS_WD_0	0x10					
<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
WD_RST_REGS_EN	WD_ROUT_EN	WD_TMR_PER<1:0>		WD_CLR_SEL<1:0>		WD_EN<1:0>	
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
WD_RST_REGS_EN	[7]	0x0	Register reset on watchdog timeout enable				
WD_ROUT_EN	[6]	0x0	Reset output on watchdog timeout enable				
WD_TMR_PER	[5:4]	0x1	Watchdog timer timeout period				
			Value	Description			
			0x0	25 s			
			0x1 (POR)	50 s			
			0x2	Reserved			
WD_CLR_SEL	[3:2]	0x0	Watchdog timer clear condition				
			Value	Description			
			0x0 (POR)	Only I2C clears the timer			
			0x1	Only WD pin clears the timer			
			0x2	Both I2C and WD pin clear the timer			
WD_EN	[1:0]	0x0	Watchdog timer enable				
			Value	Description			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x0 (POR)	Disable
		0x1	Enable only when VDD_PWR present
		0x2	Disable in Hi-Z mode
		0x3	Always enable

**Table 62: Register SYS\_I2C\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value					
0x0015	SYS_I2C_0	0x00	I2C				
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	I2C_RDCLR_DIS	I2C_RST_TMR_EN	I2C_HIZ_EN
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
I2C_RDCLR_DIS	[2]	0x0	I2C read clear disable for ISR registers and STS_PWR_CYC register				
I2C_RST_TMR_EN	[1]	0x0	I2C reset timer enable				
I2C_HIZ_EN	[0]	0x0	I2C enable in Hi-Z mode				

### 10.2.2 Config

**Table 63: Register SYS\_CFG\_I2C\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value					
0x0040	SYS_CFG_I2C_0	0x68	I2C				
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	I2C_SLAVE_ADDR<6:0>						
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
I2C_SLAVE_ADDR	[6:0]	0x68	I2C slave addr				



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 10.2.3 Charger

#### 10.2.3.1 Charger and Power-Path

**Table 64: Register CHG\_CHG\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Charge				
0x0020	CHG_CHG_0	0x01					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	IPRETERM_REXT<1:0>	ICHG_MAX<1:0>		RMEAS_EN	CE_N	
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
IPRETERM_REXT	[5:4]	0x0	Charge termination/pre-charge current range by RITER_CHG. Read-only.				
			Value	Description			
			0x0 (POR)	5 % of ICHG			
			0x1	10 % of ICHG			
			0x2	15 % of ICHG			
0x3	20 % of ICHG						
ICHG_MAX	[3:2]	0x0	Maximum charge current limit.				
			Value	Description			
			0x0 (POR)	No limit			
			0x1	20 mA			
			0x2	70 mA			
0x3	200 mA						
RMEAS_EN	[1]	0x0	External resistance programming enable. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.				

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

CE_N	[0]	0x1	Charge enable	
			Value	Description
			0x0	Enable charging
			0x1 (POR)	Disable charging

Table 65: Register CHG\_CHG\_1

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Charge				
0x0021	CHG_CHG_1	0x19					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	TE_TS_COOL	TE_TS_WARM	TE	TMRX2_EN	Reserved	TMR<1:0>	
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
TE_TS_COOL	[6]	0x0	Termination enable during TS COOL. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.				
TE_TS_WARM	[5]	0x0	Termination enable during TS WARM. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.				
TE	[4]	0x1	Charge current termination enable. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.				
TMRX2_EN	[3]	0x1	Safety timer half rate enable. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.				
TMR	[1:0]	0x1	Safety timer period. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.				
			Value	Description			
			0x0	30 m			
			0x1 (POR)	3 h			
			0x2	9 h			
0x3	Timer disabled						

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 66: Register CHG\_ICHG\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	Charge current							
0x0022	CHG_ICHG_0	0x41								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
Reserved	ICHG<6:0>									
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description							
ICHG	[6:0]	0x41	Charge current (mA) 2.0-4.8 mA settings are available when SEL_ICHG_LOW=1.							
			Value	Description						
			0x0	5 (2)						
			0x1	6 (2.4)						
			0x2	7 (2.8)						
			0x3	8 (3.2)						
			0x4	9 (3.6)						
			0x5	10 (4)						
			0x6	11 (4.4)						
			0x7	12 (4.8)						
			0x8	13						
			0x9	14						
			0x0A	15						
			0x0B	16						
0x0C	17									
0x0D	18									

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x0E	19
		0x0F	20
		0x10	21
		0x11	22
		0x12	23
		0x13	24
		0x14	25
		0x15	26
		0x16	27
		0x17	28
		0x18	29
		0x19	30
		0x1A	31
		0x1B	32
		0x1C	33
		0x1D	34
		0x1E	35
		0x1F	Reserved
		0x3F	Reserved
		0x40	40
		0x41 (POR)	50
		0x42	60
		0x43	70

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x44	80
		0x45	90
		0x46	100
		0x47	110
		0x48	120
		0x49	130
		0x4A	140
		0x4B	150
		0x4C	160
		0x4D	170
		0x4E	180
		0x4F	190
		0x50	200
		0x51	210
		0x52	220
		0x53	230
		0x54	240
		0x55	250
		0x56	260
		0x57	270
		0x58	280
		0x59	290
		0x5A	300

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x5B	310
		0x5C	320
		0x5D	330
		0x5E	340
		0x5F	350
		0x60	360
		0x61	370
		0x62	380
		0x63	390
		0x64	400
		0x65	410
		0x66	420
		0x67	430
		0x68	440
		0x69	450
		0x6A	460
		0x6B	470
		0x6C	480
		0x6D	490
		0x6E	500
		0x6F	Reserved
		0x7F	Reserved

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 67: Register CHG\_IPRETERM\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0023	CHG_IPRETERM_0	0x04	Precharge / termination current

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	IPRETERM<6:0>						

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
IPRETERM	[6:0]	0x4	Precharge / termination current	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	0.5
			0x1	1
			0x2	1.5
			0x3	2
			0x4 (POR)	2.5
			0x5	3
			0x6	3.5
			0x7	4
			0x8	4.5
			0x9	5
			0x0A	Reserved
			0x3F	Reserved
0x40	6			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x41	7
		0x42	8
		0x43	9
		0x44	10
		0x45	11
		0x46	12
		0x47	13
		0x48	14
		0x49	15
		0x4A	16
		0x4B	17
		0x4C	18
		0x4D	19
		0x4E	20
		0x4F	21
		0x50	22
		0x51	23
		0x52	24
		0x53	25
		0x54	26
		0x55	27
		0x56	28
		0x57	29



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x58	30
		0x59	31
		0x5A	32
		0x5B	33
		0x5C	34
		0x5D	35
		0x5E	36
		0x5F	37
		0x60	38
		0x61	39
		0x62	40
		0x63	41
		0x64	42
		0x65	43
		0x66	44
		0x67	45
		0x68	46
		0x69	47
		0x6A	48
		0x6B	49
		0x6C	50
		0x6D	Reserved
		0x7F	Reserved

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 68: Register CHG\_VBREG\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0024	CHG_VBREG_0	0x3C	Battery regulation voltage

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	VBCHG<6:0>						

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
VBCHG	[6:0]	0x3C	Battery regulation voltage	
			Value	Description
			0x0	3.6
			0x1	3.61
			0x2	3.62
			0x3	3.63
			0x4	3.64
			0x5	3.65
			0x6	3.66
			0x7	3.67
			0x8	3.68
			0x9	3.69
			0x0A	3.7
0x0B	3.71			
0x0C	3.72			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x0D	3.73
		0x0E	3.74
		0x0F	3.75
		0x10	3.76
		0x11	3.77
		0x12	3.78
		0x13	3.79
		0x14	3.8
		0x15	3.81
		0x16	3.82
		0x17	3.83
		0x18	3.84
		0x19	3.85
		0x1A	3.86
		0x1B	3.87
		0x1C	3.88
		0x1D	3.89
		0x1E	3.9
		0x1F	3.91
		0x20	3.92
		0x21	3.93
		0x22	3.94
		0x23	3.95

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x24	3.96
		0x25	3.97
		0x26	3.98
		0x27	3.99
		0x28	4
		0x29	4.01
		0x2A	4.02
		0x2B	4.03
		0x2C	4.04
		0x2D	4.05
		0x2E	4.06
		0x2F	4.07
		0x30	4.08
		0x31	4.09
		0x32	4.1
		0x33	4.11
		0x34	4.12
		0x35	4.13
		0x36	4.14
		0x37	4.15
		0x38	4.16
		0x39	4.17
		0x3A	4.18

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x3B	4.19
		0x3C (POR)	4.2
		0x3D	4.21
		0x3E	4.22
		0x3F	4.23
		0x40	4.24
		0x41	4.25
		0x42	4.26
		0x43	4.27
		0x44	4.28
		0x45	4.29
		0x46	4.3
		0x47	4.31
		0x48	4.32
		0x49	4.33
		0x4A	4.34
		0x4B	4.35
		0x4C	4.36
		0x4D	4.37
		0x4E	4.38
		0x4F	4.39
		0x50	4.4
		0x51	4.41

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x52	4.42
		0x53	4.43
		0x54	4.44
		0x55	4.45
		0x56	4.46
		0x57	4.47
		0x58	4.48
		0x59	4.49
		0x5A	4.5
		0x5B	4.51
		0x5C	4.52
		0x5D	4.53
		0x5E	4.54
		0x5F	4.55
		0x60	4.56
		0x61	4.57
		0x62	4.58
		0x63	4.59
		0x64	4.6
		0x65	4.61
		0x66	4.62
		0x67	4.63
		0x68	4.64

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x69	4.65
			0x6A	Reserved
			0x7F	Reserved

**Table 69: Register CHG\_VBPRECHG\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0025	CHG_VBPRECHG_0	0x06	Battery precharge voltage

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	VBPRECHG_COMP_DIS	Reserved	VBPRECHG<2:0>		

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
VBPRECHG_COMP_DIS	[4]	0x0	Precharge comparator disable. Charger operates in pre-charge mode when VBAT short detected. Write-locked when CE_N is 0.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	Precharge threshold is as specified by VBPRECHG
			0x1	Charger will ignore precharge threshold
VBPRECHG	[2:0]	0x6	Battery precharge voltage (V)	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	Reserved
			0x1	2.7
			0x2	2.8
			0x3	2.9
			0x4	3
			0x5	3.1

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x6 (POR)	3.2
		0x7	Reserved

**Table 70: Register CHG\_BAT\_TS\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0026	CHG_BAT_TS_0	0x01	Battery temperature sense

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	TS_DISCHG_MODE_SEL	Reserved 0	TS_WARM_EN	TS_OFF_MODE	TS_EN_DISCHG	TS_EN_CHG

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
TS_DISCHG_MODE_SEL	[5]	0x0	Temp sense mode selection during discharging	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	Periodic sampling mode with 2s period
			0x1	Host triggered sampling mode
TS_WARM_EN	[3]	0x0	TS WARM function enable. Write-locked when CE_N is 0, or when TS_EN is not 0.	
TS_OFF_MODE	[2]	0x0	TS OFF mode control. Write-locked when CE_N is 0, or when TS_EN is not 0.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	Battery TS feature is disabled when TS_OFF
			0x1	Charger fault condition when TS_OFF
TS_EN_DISCHG	[1]	0x0	Battery temperature sense enable during discharging	
TS_EN_CHG	[0]	0x1	Battery temperature sense enable during charging	



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

Table 71: Register CHG\_VDD\_PWR\_0

Address	Register Name	POR Value	VDD_PWR
0x0027	CHG_VDD_PWR_0	0x02	

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	ILIM<3:0>			

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
ILIM	[3:0]	0x2	Input current limit (mA)	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	2.5
			0x1	50
			0x2 (POR)	100
			0x3	150
			0x4	200
			0x5	250
			0x6	300
			0x7	350
			0x8	400
			0x9	450
			0xA	500
0xB	550			
0xC	600			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0xD	Reserved
		0xE	Reserved
		0xF	Reserved

**Table 72: Register CHG\_VDD\_PWR\_1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	VDD_PWR
0x0028	CHG_VDD_PWR_1	0x0C	

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	VDD_PWR_OVP_DIS	VDD_PWR_DPM_DIS	ILIM_EN	VDD_PWR_DPM<2:0>		

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
VDD_PWR_OVP_DIS	[5]	0x0	VDD_PWR OVP disable	
VDD_PWR_DPM_DIS	[4]	0x0	VDD_PWR DPM disable	
ILIM_EN	[3]	0x1	Input current limit enable	
VDD_PWR_DPM	[2:0]	0x4	VDD_PWR DPM threshold voltage (V)	
			Value	Description
			0x0	4.2
			0x1	4.3
			0x2	4.4
			0x3	4.5
			0x4 (POR)	4.6
			0x5	4.7
0x6	4.8			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x7	4.9
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**Table 73: Register CHG\_IDISCHG\_0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0029	CHG_IDISCHG_0	0x0D	Battery discharge current limit

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	IDISCHG_OCP<2:0>			IDISCHG_OCP_HIZ_EN	IDISCHG_OCP_EN

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
IDISCHG_OCP	[4:2]	0x3	Battery discharge over-current protection setting (A)	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	0.55
			0x1	0.75
			0x2	0.95
			0x3 (POR)	1.15
			0x4	1.35
			0x5	1.55
			0x6	1.75
0x7	Reserved			
IDISCHG_OCP_HIZ_EN	[1]	0x0	Battery discharge over-current protection enable, even during HiZ	
IDISCHG_OCP_EN	[0]	0x1	Battery discharge over-current protection enable	

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 10.2.4 Buck, Boost, and LDO Control

#### 10.2.4.1 V<sub>OUT</sub> User Registers

**Table 74: Register VOUT\_BUCK**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0030	VOUT_BUCK	0x5C	Buck enable & vout control

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BUCK_EN	VOUT_RANGE_HI	Reserved	BUCK_VOUT<4:0>				

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
BUCK_EN	[7]	0x0	BUCK enable	
VOUT_RANGE_HI	[6]	0x1	Buck output range control. This register can be written when buck is disabled or when BUCK_EN is being written to 0.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	0.60 V <= VBUCK <= 1.30 V
			0x1 (POR)	1.30 V <= VBUCK <= 2.10 V
BUCK_VOUT	[4:0]	0x1C	Buck output voltage setting (0.6 V to 2.1 V in 50 mV steps). 0.60 V to 1.30 V can be set when VOUT_RANGE_HI=0 and 1.3 V to 2.1 V can be set when VOUT_RANGE_HI=1.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x00	0.60 V
			0x01	0.65 V
			0x02	0.70 V
			0x03	0.75 V

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x04	0.80 V
		0x05	0.85 V
		0x06	0.90 V
		0x07	0.95 V
		0x08	1.00 V
		0x09	1.05 V
		0x0A	1.10 V
		0x0B	1.15 V
		0x0C	1.20 V
		0x0D	1.25 V
		0x0E	1.30 V
		0x0F	1.35 V
		0x10	1.40 V
		0x11	1.45 V
		0x12	1.50 V
		0x13	1.55 V
		0x14	1.60 V
		0x15	1.65 V
		0x16	1.70 V
		0x17	1.75 V
		0x18	1.80 V
		0x19	1.85 V
		0x1A	1.90 V

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x1B	1.95 V
			0x1C (POR)	2.00 V
			0x1D	2.05 V
			0x1E	2.10 V
			0x1F	Reserved

**Table 75: Register VOUT\_BUCK\_CFG**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0031	VOUT_BUCK_CFG	0x00	Buck config

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	BUCK_PD_CFG2	Reserved 0	Reserved	Reserved	SEL_ILIM_DLT<1:0>	

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
BUCK_PD_CFG2	[5]	0x0	Output discharge enable at buck disable	
			Value	Description
			0x0 (POR)	Enable
			0x1	Disable
SEL_ILIM_DLT	[1:0]	0x0	Buck peak current limit setting	
			Value	Description
			0x0 (POR)	Default -50 mA
			0x1	Default current limit
			0x2	Default +50 mA
0x3	Default +100 mA			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 76: Register VOUT\_LS\_LDO0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0032	VOUT_LS_LDO0	0x24	LS_LDO_0 control

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EN_LS_LDO_0	Reserved	LS_LDO_0<5:0>					

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
EN_LS_LDO_0	[7]	0x0	LS_LDO_0 enable. LDO becomes active 20ms after LDO0 gets enabled.	
LS_LDO_0	[5:0]	0x24	LDO0 voltage setting, can't be written when LS_LDO0 is enabled. 0.8 V to 1.6 V in 25 mV steps and 1.6 V to 3.15 V in 50 mV steps.	
			Value	Description
			0x0	0.8
			0x1	0.825
			0x2	0.85
			0x3	0.875
			0x4	0.9
			0x5	0.925
			0x6	0.95
			0x7	0.975
0x8	1			
0x9	1.025			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x0A	1.05
		0x0B	1.075
		0x0C	1.1
		0x0D	1.125
		0x0E	1.15
		0x0F	1.175
		0x10	1.2
		0x11	1.225
		0x12	1.25
		0x13	1.275
		0x14	1.3
		0x15	1.325
		0x16	1.35
		0x17	1.375
		0x18	1.4
		0x19	1.425
		0x1A	1.45
		0x1B	1.475
		0x1C	1.5
		0x1D	1.525
		0x1E	1.55
		0x1F	1.575
		0x20	1.6



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x21	1.65
		0x22	1.7
		0x23	1.75
		0x24 (POR)	1.8
		0x25	1.85
		0x26	1.9
		0x27	1.95
		0x28	2
		0x29	2.05
		0x2A	2.1
		0x2B	2.15
		0x2C	2.2
		0x2D	2.25
		0x2E	2.3
		0x2F	2.35
		0x30	2.4
		0x31	2.45
		0x32	2.5
		0x33	2.55
		0x34	2.6
		0x35	2.65
		0x36	2.7
		0x37	2.75

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x38	2.8
			0x39	2.85
			0x3A	2.9
			0x3B	2.95
			0x3C	3
			0x3D	3.05
			0x3E	3.1
			0x3F	3.15

**Table 77: Register VOUT\_LS\_LDO1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0033	VOUT_LS_LDO1	0x28	LS_LDO_1 control

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EN_LS_LDO_1	Reserved	LS_LDO_1<5:0>					

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
EN_LS_LDO_1	[7]	0x0	LS_LDO_1 enable. LDO becomes active 20ms after LS_LDO_1 gets enabled.	
LS_LDO_1	[5:0]	0x28	LDO1 voltage setting, can't be written when LS_LDO1 is enabled. 0.8 V to 2.4 V in 50 mV steps and 2.4 V to 3.3 V in 75 mV steps.	
			Value	Description
			0x0	0.8
			0x1	0.85
			0x2	0.9

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x3	0.95
		0x4	1
		0x5	1.05
		0x6	1.1
		0x7	1.15
		0x8	1.2
		0x9	1.25
		0x0A	1.3
		0x0B	1.35
		0x0C	1.4
		0x0D	1.45
		0x0E	1.5
		0x0F	1.55
		0x10	1.6
		0x11	1.65
		0x12	1.7
		0x13	1.75
		0x14	1.8
		0x15	1.85
		0x16	1.9
		0x17	1.95
		0x18	2
		0x19	2.05

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x1A	2.1
		0x1B	2.15
		0x1C	2.2
		0x1D	2.25
		0x1E	2.3
		0x1F	2.35
		0x20	2.4
		0x21	2.475
		0x22	2.55
		0x23	2.625
		0x24	2.7
		0x25	2.775
		0x26	2.85
		0x27	2.925
		0x28 (POR)	3
		0x29	3.075
		0x2A	3.15
		0x2B	3.225
		0x2C	3.3
		0x2D	Reserved
		0x3F	Reserved

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 78: Register VOUT\_LS\_LDO2**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0034	VOUT_LS_LDO2	0x14	LS_LDO_2 control

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EN_LS_LDO_2	Reserved	LS_LDO_2<5:0>					

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
EN_LS_LDO_2	[7]	0x0	LS_LDO_2 enable. LDO becomes active 20ms after LS_LDO_2 gets enabled.	
LS_LDO_2	[5:0]	0x14	LDO2 voltage setting, can't be written when LS_LDO2 is enabled. 0.8 V to 2.4 V in 50 mV steps and 2.4 V to 3.3 V in 75 mV steps.	
			Value	Description
			0x0	0.8
			0x1	0.85
			0x2	0.9
			0x3	0.95
			0x4	1
			0x5	1.05
			0x6	1.1
			0x7	1.15
			0x8	1.2
0x9	1.25			
0x0A	1.3			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x0B	1.35
		0x0C	1.4
		0x0D	1.45
		0x0E	1.5
		0x0F	1.55
		0x10	1.6
		0x11	1.65
		0x12	1.7
		0x13	1.75
		0x14 (POR)	1.8
		0x15	1.85
		0x16	1.9
		0x17	1.95
		0x18	2
		0x19	2.05
		0x1A	2.1
		0x1B	2.15
		0x1C	2.2
		0x1D	2.25
		0x1E	2.3
		0x1F	2.35
		0x20	2.4
		0x21	2.475

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x22	2.55
			0x23	2.625
			0x24	2.7
			0x25	2.775
			0x26	2.85
			0x27	2.925
			0x28	3
			0x29	3.075
			0x2A	3.15
			0x2B	3.225
			0x2C	3.3
			0x2D	Reserved
			0x3F	Reserved

**Table 79: Register VOUT\_LS\_LDO\_CFG**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	LS_LDO_CFG
0x0035	VOUT_LS_LDO_CFG	0x00	

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	SEL_FULLON_2	SEL_FULLON_1	SEL_FULLON_0	Reserved	SEL_LDSW_2	SEL_LDSW_1	SEL_LDSW_0

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
SEL_FULLON_2	[6]	0x0	LS_LDO2 current limit enable, can't be written when LS_LDO2 is enabled.	
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value
Value	Description			

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0x0 (POR)	Enable
			0x1	Disable
SEL_FULLON_1	[5]	0x0	LS_LDO1 current limit enable, can't be written when LS_LDO1 is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	Enable
			0x1	Disable
SEL_FULLON_0	[4]	0x0	LS_LDO0 current limit enable, can't be written when LS_LDO0 is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	Enable
			0x1	Disable
SEL_LDSW_2	[2]	0x0	LS_LDO2 function select, can't be written when LS_LDO2 is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	LDO
			0x1	LDSW
SEL_LDSW_1	[1]	0x0	LS_LDO1 function select, can't be written when LS_LDO1 is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	LDO
			0x1	LDSW
SEL_LDSW_0	[0]	0x0	LS_LDO0 function select, can't be written when LS_LDO0 is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	LDO
			0x1	LDSW



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 80: Register VOUT\_BOOST**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0036	VOUT_BOOST	0x27	BOOST control

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BOOST_EN	BOOST_VOUT<6:0>						

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
BOOST_EN	[7]	0x0	Boost enable	
BOOST_VOUT	[6:0]	0x27	Boost voltage setting, can be written when boost is disabled or being disabled by the same write access. 4.5 V to 9 V in 125 mV steps and 9 V to 18 V in 250 mV steps. Writing 0x1A or lower becomes writing 0x1B.	
			Value	Description
			0x0	Reserved
			0x1A	Reserved
			0x1B	9
			0x1C	9.25
			0x1D	9.5
			0x1E	9.75
			0x1F	10
			0x20	10.25
			0x22	10.75

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x23	11
		0x24	11.25
		0x25	11.5
		0x26	11.75
		0x27 (POR)	12
		0x28	12.25
		0x29	12.5
		0x2A	12.75
		0x2B	13
		0x2C	13.25
		0x2D	13.5
		0x2E	13.75
		0x2F	14
		0x30	14.25
		0x31	14.5
		0x32	14.75
		0x33	15
		0x34	15.25
		0x35	15.5
		0x36	15.75
		0x37	16
		0x38	16.25
		0x39	16.5

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x3A	16.75
		0x3B	17
		0x3C	17.25
		0x3D	17.5
		0x3E	17.75
		0x3F	18
		0x40	Reserved
		0x5A	Reserved
		0x5B	4.5
		0x5C	4.625
		0x5D	4.75
		0x5E	4.875
		0x5F	5
		0x60	5.125
		0x61	5.25
		0x62	5.375
		0x63	5.5
		0x64	5.625
		0x65	5.75
		0x66	5.875
		0x67	6
		0x68	6.125
		0x69	6.25

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x6A	6.375
		0x6B	6.5
		0x6C	6.625
		0x6D	6.75
		0x6E	6.875
		0x6F	7
		0x70	7.125
		0x71	7.25
		0x72	7.375
		0x73	7.5
		0x74	7.625
		0x75	7.75
		0x76	7.875
		0x77	8
		0x78	8.125
		0x79	8.25
		0x7A	8.375
		0x7B	8.5
		0x7C	8.625
		0x7D	8.75
		0x7E	8.875
		0x7F	9

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

**Table 81: Register VOUT\_BOOST\_CFG0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0037	VOUT_BOOST_CFG0	0x00	BOOST config0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TSS_SEL<1:0>		TPCHG_SEL<1:0>		Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	BST_CFG_FREQ

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
TSS_SEL	[7:6]	0x0	BOOST Tss select, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	3 ms
			0x1	6 ms
			0x2	9 ms
TPCHG_SEL	[5:4]	0x0	BOOST Tpchg select, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	2 ms
			0x1	4 ms
			0x2	8 ms
BST_CFG_FREQ	[0]	0x0	Switching frequency select, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0 (POR)	1 MHz

## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

		0x1	2 MHz
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**Table 82: Register VOUT\_BOOST\_CFG1**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0038	VOUT_BOOST_CFG1	0xA6	BOOST config1

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BST_CFG_OCS<1:0>		BST_CFG_OC<1:0>		Reserved 0	Reserved 1	Reserved 1	Reserved 0

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
BST_CFG_OCS	[7:6]	0x2	Over current protection during soft start, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	510 mA
			0x1	650 mA
			0x2 (POR)	780 mA
			0x3	920 mA
BST_CFG_OC	[5:4]	0x2	Over current protection at normal operation, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
			0x0	0.9 A
			0x1	1.3 A
			0x2 (POR)	1.7 A
			0x3	2.1 A

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**Table 83: Register VOUT\_BOOST\_CFG2**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	
0x0039	VOUT_BOOST_CFG2	0x70	BOOST config2

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved 0	Reserved 1	Reserved 1	BST_CFG_ANTI	BST_CFG_PCHGLMT<3:0>			

Field Name	Bits	POR	Description	
BST_CFG_ANTI	[4]	0x1	Anti ringing enable, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
BST_CFG_PCHGLMT	[3:0]	0x0	Pre-charge current limit, can't be written when boost is enabled.	
			Value	Description
			0x0 (POR)	x1
			0x1	x2
			0x2	x3
			0x3	x4
			0x4	x5
			0x5	x6
			0x6	x7
			0x7	x8
			0x8	x9
			0x9	x10
			0xA	x11
0xB	x12			

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

			0xC	x13
			0xD	x14
			0xE	x15
			0xF	x16



## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### 10.2.4.2 V<sub>OUT</sub> Opt Registers

**Table 84: Register VOUT\_BUCK\_OPT0**

Address	Register Name	POR Value	BUCK_OPT0				
0x0050	VOUT_BUCK_OPT0	0x1B					
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved 0	Reserved 0	Reserved 0	Reserved 1	Reserved 1	Reserved 0	DVC_STEP<1:0>	
Field Name	Bits	POR	Description				
DVC_STEP	[1:0]	0x3	DVC step control; 00: No DVC, 01: 50 mV / 0.5 ms, 10: 50 mV / 1 ms, 11: 50 mV / 2 ms				
			Value	Description			
			0x0	No DVC			
			0x1	50 mV / 1 ms			
			0x2	50 mV / 2 ms			
0x3 (POR)	50 mV / 4 ms						

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

11 Package Information

11.1 Package Outlines

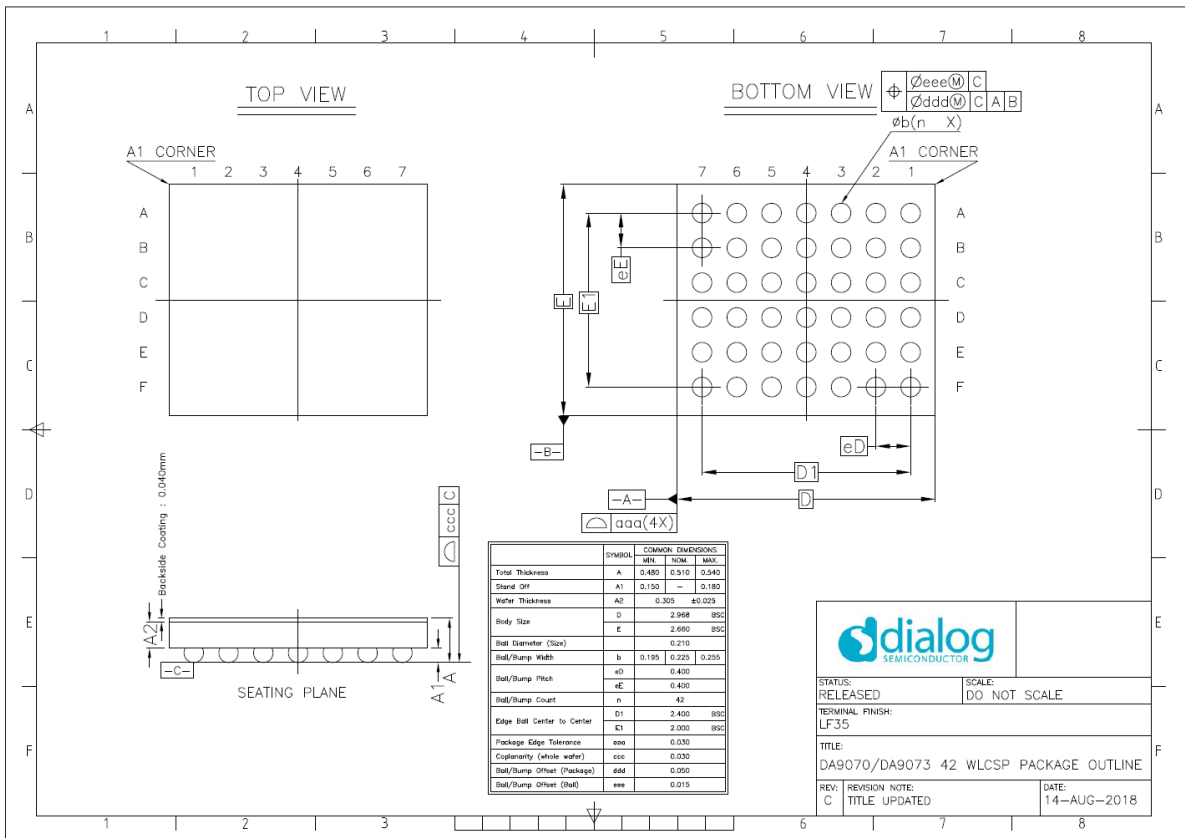


Figure 44: WLCSP-42 Package Outline Drawing, V3 Version

Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

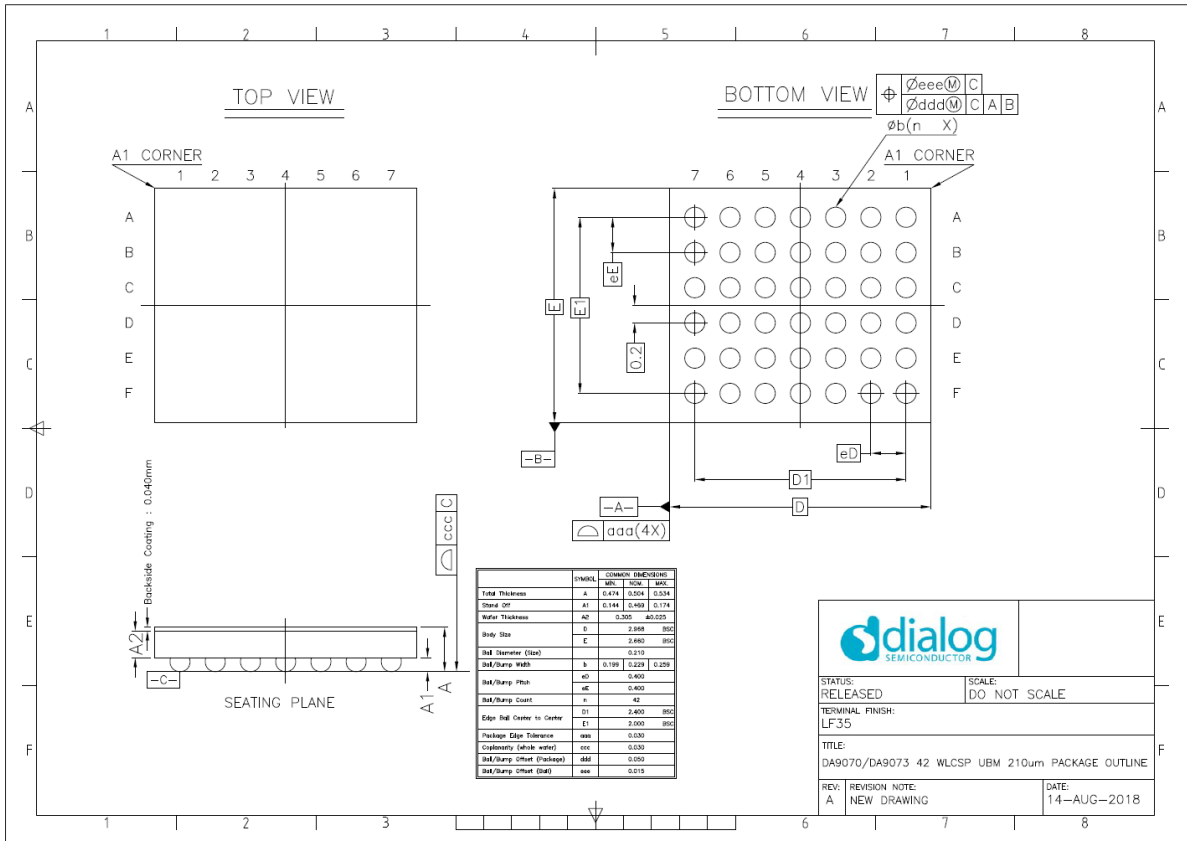


Figure 45: WLCSP-42 Package Outline Drawing, OH Version

11.2 Moisture Sensitivity Level

The Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) is an indicator for the maximum allowable time period (floor lifetime) in which a moisture sensitive plastic device, once removed from the dry bag, can be exposed to an environment with a maximum temperature of 30 °C and a maximum relative humidity of 60 % RH before the solder reflow process. The MSL classification is defined in Table 85.

The device package is qualified for MSL 1.

Table 85: MSL Classification

MSL Level	Floor Lifetime	Conditions
MSL 1	Unlimited	30 °C / 85 % RH

11.3 Soldering Information

Refer to the IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020 for relevant soldering information. This document can be downloaded from <http://www.jedec.org>.

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**Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC**

## 12 Ordering Information

The ordering number consists of the part number followed by a suffix indicating the OTP variant (xx), package type, and packing method. For details and availability, please consult Renesas Electronics' [customer support portal](#) or your local sales representative.

**Table 86: Ordering Information**

Part Number	Package	Size (mm)	Shipment Form	Pack Quantity
DA9073-xxV32	WLCSP	2.97 x 2.66	T&R	2000
DA9073-xxV36	WLCSP	2.97 x 2.66	Waffle	90
DA9073-xxOH2	WLCSP	2.97 x 2.66	T&R	2000
DA9073-xxOH6	WLCSP	2.97 x 2.66	Waffle	90

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## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

### Status Definitions

Revision	Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
1.<n>	Target	Development	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may be changed in any manner without notice.
2.<n>	Preliminary	Qualification	This datasheet contains the specifications and preliminary characterisation data for products in pre-production. Specifications may be changed at any time without notice in order to improve the design.
3.<n>	Final	Production	This datasheet contains the final specifications for products in volume production. The specifications may be changed at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via Customer Product Notifications.
4.<n>	Obsolete	Archived	This datasheet contains the specifications for discontinued products. The information is provided for reference only.

### RoHS Compliance

Renesas Electronics' suppliers certify that its products are in compliance with the requirements of Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. RoHS certificates from our suppliers are available on request.

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## Ultra-Low Quiescent Current PMIC

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