

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### General Description

The DA9389 is a bi-directional switched capacitor converter capable of up to 6A output current and targeting 2S or 3S battery-powered applications. When a mobile device is connected to any USB input voltage between 4 V and 13.5 V, the DA9389 can be used in current multiplier (voltage divider) mode to half the voltage applied to the V2X pin and double the available current to the system. It can also be configured to forward BYPASS and supply the V2X pin voltage directly to the system.

In capacitive voltage multiplier (current divider) mode, the input voltage range (V1X pin) supports a 1S Li-Ion or Li-Polymer battery pack, or any input voltage between 2.5 V and 6.5 V and provides twice the voltage on the output of the V2X pin at half the available input current. It can also be configured to reversed BYPASS and supply the V1X pin voltage directly to the system.

The power voltage converter (PVC) stage operates with conversion efficiency up to 98%. Low profile external components and a minimum PCB footprint allow small circuit implementation in compact applications. Since the switching devices are fully integrated, no external power FETs are needed.

The feature-rich DA9389 integrates a watchdog timer and supports voltage detection with autonomous wake-up and soft-start to limit inrush current from the power node. Additionally, Enable / ON-key supervision and power good signals are available for shelf-mode and different power up or power cycle scenarios. It also implements integrated over-temperature and over-current protection for increased system reliability without the need for external sensing components.

The DA9389 is available in a 2.455 mm x 2.808 mm, 40-ball WLCSP package and all external components required are less than 1mm height.

### Key Features

- Input voltage  $V_{V2X}$  (Divide mode)  
4 V to 13.5 V
- Input voltage  $V_{V1X}$  (Multiply mode)  
2.5 V to 6.5 V
- Output voltage  
 $V_{V1X} = 0.5 * V_{V2X}$  (Divide mode)
- Output voltage  
 $V_{V2X} = 2 * V_{V1X}$  (Multiply mode)
- 6 A Output current (Divide mode)
- 3 A Output current (Multiply mode)
- 4 A Output current (BYPASS mode)
- Typical 8  $\mu$ A quiescent current
- Watchdog timer
- Spread spectrum frequency modulation
- Autonomous soft-start
- ON-key with long press power cycle
- Application Shelf-mode
- Voltage, current, and temperature supervision
- -40 °C to +125 °C junction temperature range
- 40 ball WLCSP 2.455 mm x 2.808 mm  
(0.4 mm pitch)
- 1 mm max. external components' height

### Applications

- Notebook computers
- Tablet PCs
- Smartphones
- DSLR and mirrorless cameras
- Power banks
- Game consoles
- Drones
- Other 1S or 2S battery powered applications

Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

System Diagram

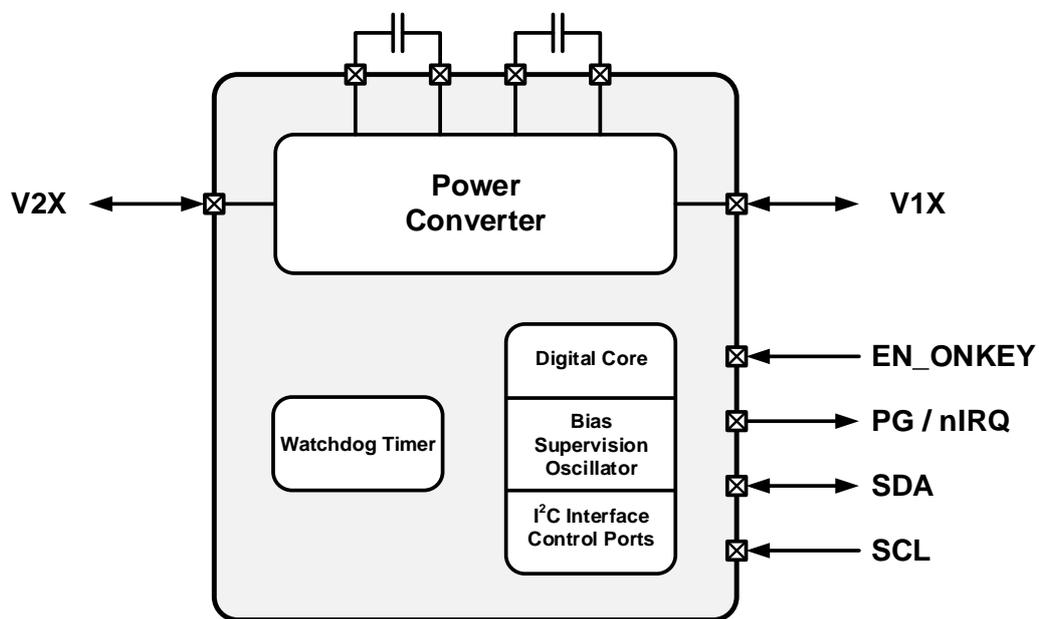


Figure 1: System Diagram

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### Contents

<b>General Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Key Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>System Diagram</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1 Terms and Definitions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>2 References</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3 Block Diagram</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>4 Pinout</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>5 Characteristics</b> .....	<b>10</b>
5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	10
5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions .....	10
5.3 Thermal Characteristics .....	11
5.3.1 Thermal Ratings .....	11
5.3.2 Power Dissipation .....	11
5.4 ESD Characteristics .....	11
5.5 Current Consumption .....	11
5.6 Electrical Characteristics .....	13
5.6.1 Power Voltage Converter .....	13
5.6.2 AVDD Regulator .....	14
5.6.3 Internal Oscillator .....	14
5.6.4 Power-on-Reset and Current Supervision .....	15
5.6.5 Timers .....	15
5.6.6 Input Voltage Supervision .....	16
5.6.7 Junction Temperature Supervision .....	17
5.6.8 Digital I/O Characteristics .....	17
<b>6 Functional Description</b> .....	<b>20</b>
6.1 Power Voltage Converter .....	20
6.1.1 PVC Output Voltage .....	20
6.1.2 PVC Start Up .....	21
6.1.3 PVC Operation Modes .....	21
6.2 PVC Operation States .....	21
6.2.1 OFF State .....	23
6.2.2 POWERDOWN State .....	23
6.2.3 STANDBY State .....	23
6.2.4 FAULT State .....	23
6.2.5 ACTIVE State .....	23
6.3 Monitoring and Protections .....	24
6.3.1 Input Voltage Protection .....	24
6.3.2 Power Good Protection and Fault Generation .....	25
6.3.3 Over-Current Protection and Latch-Off .....	25
6.3.4 CFLY Short Protection .....	25
6.3.5 CBOOT_OK Monitoring .....	25
6.3.6 Over-Temperature Supervision .....	26
6.3.7 PVC Timer Fault .....	26

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

6.3.8	Watchdog Timer .....	26
6.3.9	nIRQ Fault .....	26
6.3.10	AVDD Voltage Regulator .....	27
6.3.11	Internal Oscillator .....	27
6.4	EN_ONKEY .....	27
<b>7</b>	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C Control Interface .....</b>	<b>29</b>
7.1	I <sup>2</sup> C Communication .....	29
7.2	I <sup>2</sup> C Control Bus Protocol .....	29
<b>8</b>	<b>Register Definitions .....</b>	<b>31</b>
8.1	Register Map .....	31
8.2	Register Descriptions .....	32
<b>9</b>	<b>Package Information .....</b>	<b>44</b>
9.1	Package Outlines .....	44
9.2	Moisture Sensitivity Level .....	45
9.3	WLCSP Handling .....	45
9.4	Soldering Information .....	45
<b>10</b>	<b>Ordering Information .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Application Information .....</b>	<b>46</b>
11.1	Capacitor Selection .....	46
11.2	PCB Layout .....	47

## Figures

Figure 1: System Diagram .....	2
Figure 2: Block Diagram .....	7
Figure 3: WLCSP Pinout Diagram (Top View) .....	8
Figure 4: Interface Timing .....	19
Figure 5: Power Voltage Converter Diagram .....	20
Figure 6: DA9389 Power States .....	22
Figure 7: Timing of the START and STOP Conditions .....	29
Figure 8: Byte Write Operation .....	30
Figure 9: Examples of Byte Read Operations .....	30
Figure 10: WLCSP Package Outline Drawing .....	44
Figure 11: PCB Solution Size .....	47

## Tables

Table 1: Pin Description .....	8
Table 2: Pin Type Definition .....	9
Table 3: Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	10
Table 4: Recommended Operating Conditions .....	10
Table 5: Package Ratings .....	11
Table 6: Power Dissipation .....	11
Table 7: ESD Characteristics .....	11
Table 8: Current Consumption .....	11
Table 9: Power Voltage Converter .....	13
Table 10: AVDD Regulator .....	14
Table 11: Internal Oscillator .....	14
Table 12: Power-on-Reset and Current Supervision .....	15

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Table 13: Timers.....	15
Table 14: Input Voltage Supervision .....	16
Table 15: Junction Temperature Supervision.....	17
Table 16: Digital I/O Characteristics.....	17
Table 17: I2C Timing Characteristics .....	19
Table 20: Triggers for FAULT State .....	23
Table 21: PVC Operation Modes .....	24
Table 22: Input Selection for Under-Voltage and Over-Voltage Protection Comparators .....	25
Table 23: Register Map .....	31
Table 24: STATUS_B (0x0002).....	32
Table 25: REV_ID (0x0003) .....	32
Table 26: VENDOR_ID (0x0004) .....	32
Table 27: CONFIG_ID (0x0005).....	32
Table 28: ONKEY_CONFIG_1 (0x000B) .....	33
Table 29: ONKEY_CONFIG_2 (0x000C).....	34
Table 30: SYS_CONFIG_1 (0x000D) .....	34
Table 31: SYS_CONFIG_2 (0x000E).....	34
Table 32: SYS_CONFIG_3 (0x000F).....	35
Table 33: MASK_FAULT_CONFIG (0x0013).....	35
Table 34: MASK_FAULT_CONFIG_B (0x0014) .....	35
Table 35: DISABLE_FAULT_CONFIG (0x0015).....	36
Table 36: DISABLE_FAULT_CONFIG_B (0x0016).....	36
Table 37: PVC_CONFIG (0x0017).....	37
Table 38: SYS_CTRL_1 (0x0018).....	37
Table 39: DCM_CTRL (0x001C) .....	37
Table 40: PVC_CTRL (0x001D).....	38
Table 41: PVC_EVENT (0x0022).....	38
Table 42: PVC_EVENT_B (0x0023) .....	38
Table 43: PVC_STATUS (0x0024).....	39
Table 44: PVC_STATUS_B (0x0025) .....	39
Table 45: PVC_STATUS_C (0x0026) .....	40
Table 46: EVENT_LOG (0x0027).....	40
Table 47: I2C_SLAVE_ADDR (0x0039).....	40
Table 48: I2C_DEGLITCH (0x003A) .....	41
Table 49: ANABIAS4 (0x0113).....	41
Table 50: ANABIAS5 (0x0114).....	41
Table 51: PROTECTION1 (0x0210).....	42
Table 52: PROTECTION10 (0x0311).....	42
Table 53: PROTECTION11 (0x0312).....	42
Table 54: MSL Classification .....	45
Table 55: Ordering Information .....	46
Table 56: Recommended Capacitor Types.....	46

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## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 1 Terms and Definitions

CCM	Continuous conduction mode
DCM	Discontinuous conduction mode
HBM	Human body model
Li-Ion	Lithium-ion
nIRQ	Active low interrupt request
OTP	One-time programmable memory
PCB	Printed circuit board
PG	Power Good
PMIC	Power management integrated chip
POR	Power on reset
PVC	Power voltage converter
SCL	Serial clock
SDA	Serial data
SMBus	System management bus
USB	Universal serial bus

### 2 References

- [1] NXP Semiconductors N.V., UM10204 I<sup>2</sup>C-Bus Specification and User Manual, Revision 6, 2014.

Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

3 Block Diagram

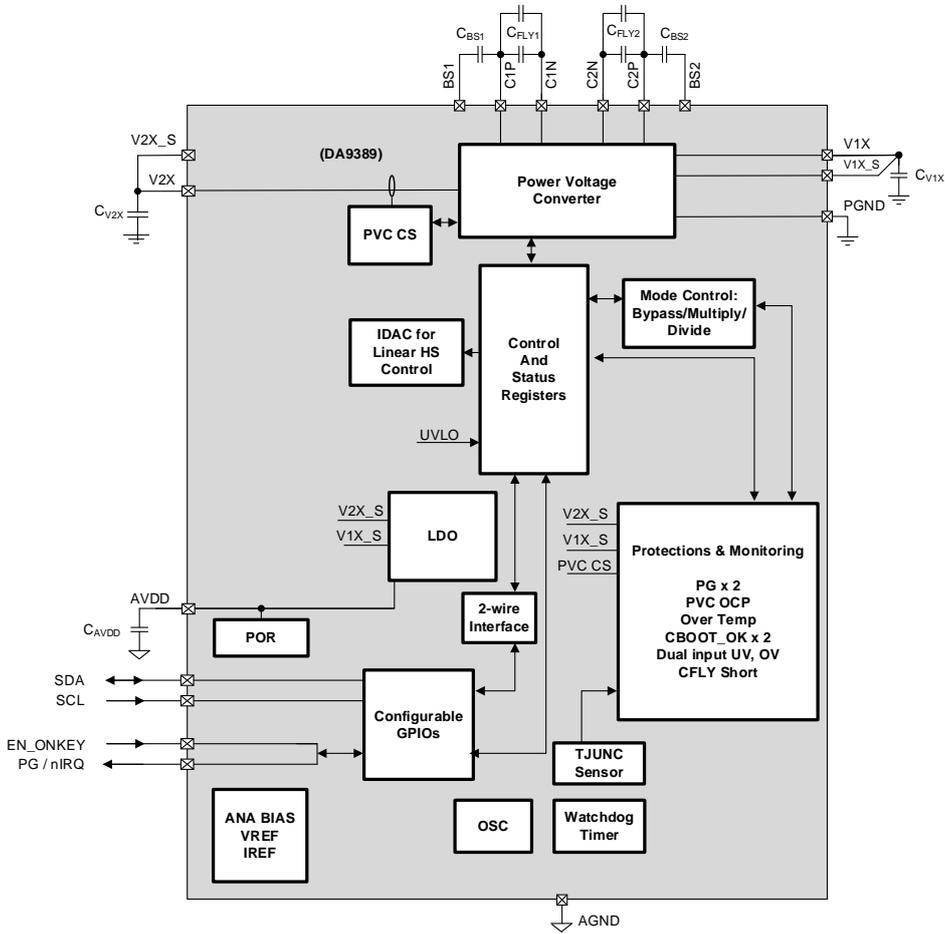
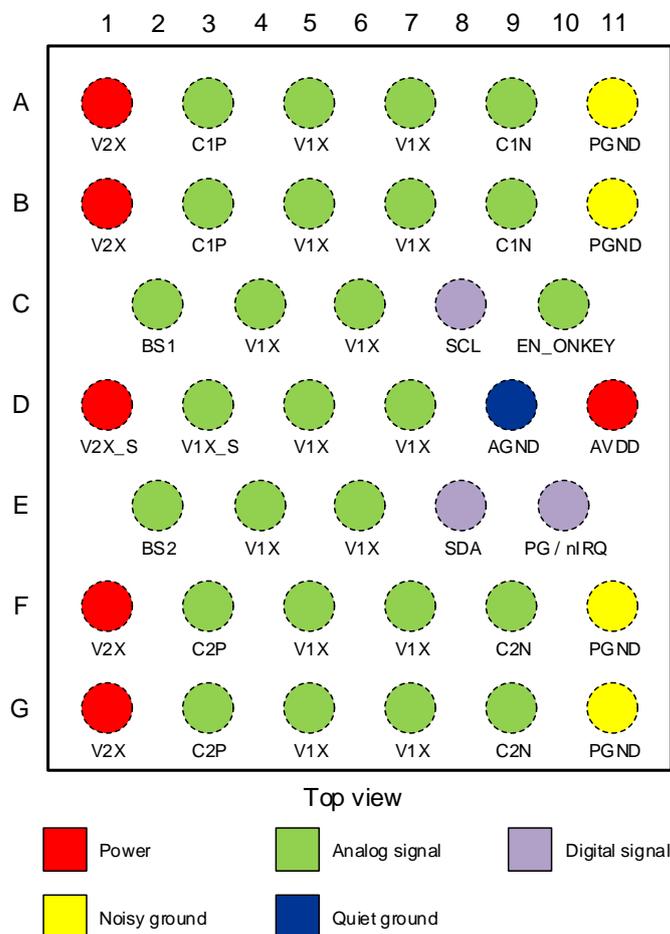


Figure 2: Block Diagram

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 4 Pinout



**Figure 3: WLCSP Pinout Diagram (Top View)**

**Table 1: Pin Description**

Pin #	Pin Name	Type (Table 2)	Description
A1, B1, F1, G1	V2X	PWR	Power supply / output voltage
A3, B3	C1P	AIO	Flying capacitor #1 positive terminal
A5, A7, B5, B7, C4, C6, D5, D7, E4, E6, F5, F7, G5, G7	V1X	PWR	Output voltage / power supply
A9, B9	C1N	AIO	Flying capacitor #1 negative terminal
C2	BS1	AIO	Boot-strap capacitor #1 positive terminal
C8	SCL	DI	I <sup>2</sup> C clock.
C10	EN_ONKEY	AIO	nON-key signal (active low) or IC_EN (active high)
D1	V2X_S	AI	Power supply / output voltage sense
D3	V1X_S	AI	Output voltage / power supply sense
D9	AGND	GND	Analog quiet ground

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Pin #	Pin Name	Type (Table 2)	Description
D11	AVDD	AIO	Power supply for internal logic and control
E2	BS2	AIO	Boot-strap capacitor #2 positive terminal
E8	SDA	DIO	I <sup>2</sup> C data
E10	PG / nIRQ	DO	Power good flag (open drain output, active high) / nIRQ interrupt GPO
F3, G3	C2P	AIO	Flying capacitor #2 positive terminal
F9, G9	C2N	AIO	Flying capacitor #2 negative terminal
A11, B11, F11, G11	PGND	GND	Power ground

**Table 2: Pin Type Definition**

Pin Type	Description	Pin Type	Description
DI	Digital input	AI	Analog input
DO	Digital output	AIO	Analog input/output
DIO	Digital input/output	PWR	Power
GND	Ground		

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 5 Characteristics

#### 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, so 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>STG</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature		-40	150	°C
V <sub>V2X_LIM</sub>	Limiting voltage V2X	V <sub>V2X</sub> = 0 V to 22 V, ramp < 5 V/μs V <sub>V2X</sub> = 0 V to 10 V, ramp < 20 V/μs	-0.3	22	V
V <sub>V1X_LIM</sub>	Limiting voltage V1X	V <sub>V1X</sub> = 0 V to 7 V, ramp < 20 V/μs	-0.3	7	V
V <sub>BS_LIM</sub>	Limiting bootstrap voltage BS1, BS2		-0.3	7	V
V <sub>AVDD_LIM</sub>	Limiting core voltage AVDD		-0.3	5.5	V
V <sub>PIN</sub>	Limiting voltage on all pins except above		-0.3	V <sub>AVDD</sub> + 0.3	V

#### 5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

**Table 4: Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature		-40		+125	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature		-40		+85	°C
V <sub>V2X_HI</sub>	Input supply voltage range for the higher voltage rail	V2X in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	4		13.5	V
		V2X in BYPASS (Forward mode)	4		6.5	V
V <sub>V1X_LO</sub>	Input supply voltage range for the lower voltage rail	V1X in SWITCHING (Multiply mode with a 1S Li-Ion or Li-Polymer battery pack (VBAT_MIN = 4.5 V) connected to V2X)	2.5		6.5	V
		V1X in SWITCHING (Multiply mode with no battery pack connected to V2X)	3.5		6.5	V
		V1X in BYPASS (Reverse mode)	3.5		6.5	V
I <sub>V2X_MAX_BYP</sub>	Maximum continuous current on V2X	BYPASS (Forward and Reverse modes)			4	A
I <sub>V2X_MAX_SW</sub>	Maximum continuous current on V2X	SWITCHING (Multiply and Divide modes)			3	A
I <sub>V1X_MAX_BYP</sub>	Maximum continuous current on V1X	BYPASS (Forward and Reverse modes)			4	A
I <sub>V1X_MAX_SW</sub>	Maximum continuous current on V1X	SWITCHING (Multiply and Divide modes)			6	A

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 5.3 Thermal Characteristics

#### 5.3.1 Thermal Ratings

**Table 5: Package Ratings**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R <sub>TH_JA</sub>	Package thermal resistance	Junction to ambient		26.08		°C/W

#### 5.3.2 Power Dissipation

**Table 6: Power Dissipation**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
P <sub>D</sub>	Power dissipation	R <sub>TH_JA</sub> = 26.08 °C/W T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C <a href="#">Note 1</a>		1		W

**Note 1** Obtained from package thermal simulation, board dimension 76 mm x 114 mm x 1.6 mm (JEDEC), 6-layer board, 35 μm thick copper top/bottom layers, 17 μm thick copper inside layers, natural convection (still air).

### 5.4 ESD Characteristics

**Table 7: ESD Characteristics**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>ESD_HBM</sub>	Maximum ESD protection	Human body model (HBM) All exposed pins	1.5			kV
V <sub>ESD_CDM</sub>	Electrostatic discharge protection	Charged device model (CDM)	0.5			kV

### 5.5 Current Consumption

**Table 8: Current Consumption**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
I <sub>Q_PWR_DWN</sub>	Current consumption POWERDOWN state	Pin EN_ONKEY = 0 V ONKEY_MODE = 0x1 V <sub>AVDD</sub> > V <sub>THR_UP</sub> V <sub>V2X</sub> < 5 V V <sub>V1X</sub> = 0 V T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C		8		μA

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{Q\_ACT}$	Current consumption ACTIVE state	Pin EN_ONKEY = AVDD ONKEY_MODE = 0x1 Auto mode operation No load $V_{AVDD} > V_{THR\_UP}$ $V_{2X} > 6\text{ V}$ $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		20		$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{Q\_BYP}$	Quiescent current in BYPASS state	Pin EN_ONKEY = AVDD ONKEY_MODE = 0x1 PVC_EN = 0x1 $V_{V2X} = V_{V1X} = 5\text{ V}$ $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		2		mA
$I_{Q\_RBYP}$	Quiescent current in BYPASS state (Reverse mode)	Pin EN_ONKEY = AVDD ONKEY_MODE = 0x1 PVC_EN = 0x1 $V_{V1X} = V_{V2X} = 5\text{ V}$ $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		2		mA

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 5.6 Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, the following is valid for  $T_A = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $V_{V2X} = 8\text{ V}$  (SWITCHING state) or  $V_{V2X} = 4\text{ V}$  (BYPASS state)

#### 5.6.1 Power Voltage Converter

**Table 9: Power Voltage Converter**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
$V_{V2X\_SW}$	Input supply voltage range for the higher supply voltage rail	V2X in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	4		13.5	V
$V_{V1X\_SW}$	Input supply voltage range for the lower supply voltage rail	V1X in SWITCHING (Multiply mode) Note 1	2.5		6.5	V
$V_{V2X\_BYP}$	Input supply voltage range for the higher supply voltage rail	V2X in BYPASS (Forward mode)	4		6.5	V
$V_{V1X\_RBYP}$	Input supply voltage range for the lower supply voltage rail	V1X in BYPASS (Reverse mode)	3.5		6.5	V
$I_{V1X\_SW\_MAX}$	Maximum continuous current on V1X	SWITCHING (Divide mode)	6			A
$I_{V2X\_SW\_MAX}$	Maximum continuous current on V2X	SWITCHING (Multiply mode)			-3	A
$I_{FBYP\_MAX}$	Maximum current on V1X	Forward BYPASS mode	4			A
$I_{RBYP\_MAX}$	Maximum current on V2X	Reverse BYPASS mode			-4	A
$f_{SW}$	PVC switching frequency	Fixed frequency mode	200		1000	kHz
$f_{SW\_EMI}$	Spread spectrum modulation frequency range	Configurable via SPREAD_WIDTH ( $\pm 2$ , $\pm 4$ , $\pm 8$ or $\pm 16$ )	-16		16	%
$f_{SW\_USONIC}$	Ultrasonic switching frequency Note 2	EN_DCM_ULTRASONIC_VAL = 0x1	20			kHz
$\eta_{PK\_DIV}$	Peak efficiency in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	2x 47 $\mu\text{F}$ 0603 per phase $V_{V2X} = 8\text{ V}$ $I_{V1X} \sim 2\text{ A}$ $f_{SW} = 300\text{ kHz}$		98		%
$\eta_{CCM\_DIV}$	High current efficiency in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	2x 47 $\mu\text{F}$ 0603 per phase $V_{V2X} = 8\text{ V}$ $I_{V1X} = 5\text{ A}$ $f_{SW} = 300\text{ kHz}$		97		%

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$\eta_{DCM\_DIV}$	Light load efficiency in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	2x 47 $\mu$ F 0603 per phase $V_{V2X} = 8$ V $I_{V1X} = 10$ mA to 1000 mA $f_{SW} = 300$ kHz		96.5		%
$\eta_{PK\_MUL}$	Peak efficiency in SWITCHING (Multiply mode)	2x 47 $\mu$ F 0603 per phase $V_{V1X} = 4$ V $I_{V2X} = \sim 1.5$ A $f_{SW} = 300$ kHz		98		%
$\eta_{CCM\_MUL}$	High current efficiency in SWITCHING (Multiply mode)	2x 47 $\mu$ F 0603 per phase $V_{V1X} = 4$ V $I_{V2X} = 2.5$ A $f_{SW} = 300$ kHz		97		%

**Note 1** 2.5 V Min with a 1S Li-Ion or Li-Polymer battery pack ( $V_{BAT\_MIN} = 4.5$  V) connected to V2X. 3.5 V Min without a battery connected to V2X.

**Note 2** Limiting the frequency to 20 kHz can increase  $I_{Q\_ACT}$ .

### 5.6.2 AVDD Regulator

Table 10: AVDD Regulator

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
$V_{V2X}$	Supply voltage	High voltage power rail	4		13.5	V
$V_{V1X}$	Supply voltage	Low voltage power rail	2.5		6.5	V
$V_{AVDD}$	Internal analog supply voltage			4		V
$C_{AVDD}$	Effective capacitance @ AVDD	Including voltage and temperature coefficient	0.5	1	2	$\mu$ F

### 5.6.3 Internal Oscillator

Table 11: Internal Oscillator

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
$f_{osc}$	Internal oscillator frequency			6		MHz
$f_{acc}$	Internal oscillator frequency accuracy	After trimming	-5		5	%

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 5.6.4 Power-on-Reset and Current Supervision

**Table 12: Power-on-Reset and Current Supervision**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>THR_DWN</sub>	Power-on-reset lower threshold	Measured @ AVDD V <sub>V2X</sub> / V <sub>V1X</sub> decreasing	2.1			V
V <sub>THR_UP</sub>	Power-on-reset upper threshold	Measured @ AVDD V <sub>V2X</sub> / V <sub>V1X</sub> increasing			2.5	V
V <sub>POR_HYS</sub>	Power-on-reset hysteresis			55		mV
I <sub>V2X_POS_OCP_SW</sub>	Positive peak current protection programmable range in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	Maximum current on V2X programmable via SEL_OCP (3.25, 3.5, 3.75, 4.0, 4.25, 4.5, 4.75, 5.0) A	3.25		5	A
I <sub>V2X_POS_OCP_BYP</sub>	Positive peak current protection programmable range in BYPASS (Forward mode)	Maximum current on V2X programmable via SEL_OCP_BYPASS (3.25, 3.5, 3.75, 4.0, 4.25, 4.5, 4.75, 5.0) A	3.25		5	A
I <sub>V2X_NEG_OCP_SW</sub>	Negative peak current protection programmable range in SWITCHING (Multiply mode) <a href="#">Note 1</a>	Maximum current on V2X programmable via SEL_OCP (-3.25, -3.5, -3.75, -4.0, -4.25, -4.5, -4.75, -5.0) A	-5		-3.25	A
I <sub>V2X_NEG_OCP_BYP</sub>	Negative peak current protection programmable range in BYPASS (Reverse mode) <a href="#">Note 1</a>	Maximum current on V2X programmable via SEL_OCP_BYPASS (-3.25, -3.5, -3.75, -4.0, -4.25, -4.5, -4.75, -5.0) A	-5		-3.25	A
I <sub>V2X_OCP_ACC</sub>	Accuracy of current protection	Protection on V2X	-20		20	%

**Note 1** The PVC turns off but the current is not stopped (no RCP).

### 5.6.5 Timers

**Table 13: Timers**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
t <sub>D_FLT</sub>	Minimum latch-off delay from fault		0		500	ms
t <sub>DEB</sub>	EN_ONKEY de-bounce time		0		750	ms

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t <sub>D_KEY</sub>	EN_ONKEY minimum press timer		1		7	s
t <sub>D_SHDN</sub>	EN_ONKEY forced power cycle delay timer		4		6	s
t <sub>WD</sub>	Watchdog period	Controlled by writing a timeout value to WD_TIMER_SEL	5		33	s

### 5.6.6 Input Voltage Supervision

Table 14: Input Voltage Supervision

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
V <sub>IN_OV_DIV</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> over-voltage programmable range on V2X in Divide mode	2-bit programmable via SEL_OVP (12, 13, 14, 15) V	12		15	V
V <sub>IN_OV_BYP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> over-voltage programmable range on V2X in Forward BYPASS mode and on V1X in Reverse BYPASS mode	2-bit programmable via SEL_OVP (6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5) V	6		7.5	V
V <sub>IN_OV_MUL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> over-voltage programmable range on V1X in Multiply mode	2-bit programmable via SEL_OVP_MUL (6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5) V	6		7.5	V
V <sub>IN_OV_DIV_HYS</sub>	Input over-voltage hysteresis on V2X in SWITCHING (Divide mode)	Falling hysteresis		600		mV
V <sub>IN_OV_FBYP_HYS</sub>	Input over-voltage hysteresis on V2X in Forward BYPASS mode	Falling hysteresis		300		mV
V <sub>IN_OV_MUL_RBYP_HYS</sub>	Input over-voltage hysteresis on V1X in SWITCHING (Multiply mode) and BYPASS (Reverse mode)	Falling hysteresis		300		mV
V <sub>IN_OV_ACC</sub>	Input over-voltage accuracy		-2		2	%
V <sub>IN_UV_MUL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> under-voltage on V1X in SWITCHING (Multiply mode)	2-bit programmable via SEL_UVP (2.4, 2.7, 3.0, 3.3) V	2.4		3.3	V
V <sub>IN_UV_RBYP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> under-voltage on V1X in BYPASS (Reverse mode)			3.3		V
V <sub>IN_UV_DIV_BYP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> under-voltage on V2X in SWITCHING (Divide mode) and BYPASS (Forward mode)	2-bit programmable via SEL_UVP (3.8, 4.0, 4.2, 4.4) V	3.8		4.4	V

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>IN_UV_HYS</sub>	Input under-voltage hysteresis	Falling hysteresis 2-bit programmable via SEL_UVP_HYS (50, 100, 150, 200) mV		50		mV
V <sub>IN_UV_ACC</sub>	Input under-voltage accuracy		-4		4	%

### 5.6.7 Junction Temperature Supervision

**Table 15: Junction Temperature Supervision**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
T <sub>THR_CRIT</sub>	Critical temperature threshold	Note 1	140	145	150	°C
T <sub>THR_EN</sub>	Temperature threshold for re-enabling regulation	Note 1	130	135	140	°C

**Note 1** Thermal thresholds are non-overlapping.

### 5.6.8 Digital I/O Characteristics

**Table 16: Digital I/O Characteristics**

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
<b>EN_ONKEY Pin</b>						
V <sub>IH_EN_ONKEY</sub>	Input high voltage EN_ONKEY		1.2			V
V <sub>IL_EN_ONKEY</sub>	Input low voltage EN_ONKEY				0.4	V
V <sub>HYS_EN_ONKEY</sub>	Hysteresis for EN_ONKEY	Falling EN_ONKEY	-100			mV
R <sub>PU_EN_ONKEY</sub>	Pull-up resistance for EN_ONKEY	Tied to AVDD ONKEY_PU = 0x1		22		kΩ
R <sub>PD_EN_ONKEY</sub>	Pull-down resistance for EN_ONKEY	IC_EN_PULLDOWN = 0x1 ONKEY_MODE = 0x1 (IC_EN mode) POWERDOWN state		100		kΩ
<b>SDA Pin</b>						
V <sub>IH_SDA</sub>	Input high voltage SDA	Note 1	1.2			V
V <sub>IL_SDA</sub>	Input low voltage SDA	Note 1			0.4	V

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{OL\_SDA}$	Output low voltage SDA	Open drain $I_{OUT\_SDA} = 3 \text{ mA}$			0.24	V
<b>PG / nIRQ Pin</b>						
$V_{OL\_PG}$	Output low voltage PG	Open drain, Active high $PG\_PIN\_EN = 0x1$			0.24	V
$R_{PU\_PG}$	External pull-up resistor	$PG\_PIN\_EN = 0x1$		22		k $\Omega$
$V_{OL\_nIRQ}$	Output low voltage nIRQ	External pull-up resistor = 22 k $\Omega$ $PG\_PIN\_EN = 0x0$			0.24	V
<b>SCL Pin</b>						
$V_{IH\_SCL}$	Input high voltage SCL	Note 1	1.2			V
$V_{IL\_SCL}$	Input low voltage SCL	Note 1			0.4	V

**Note 1** Input range compatible with 1.8 V and 3.3 V logic.

Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

5.6.8.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Characteristics

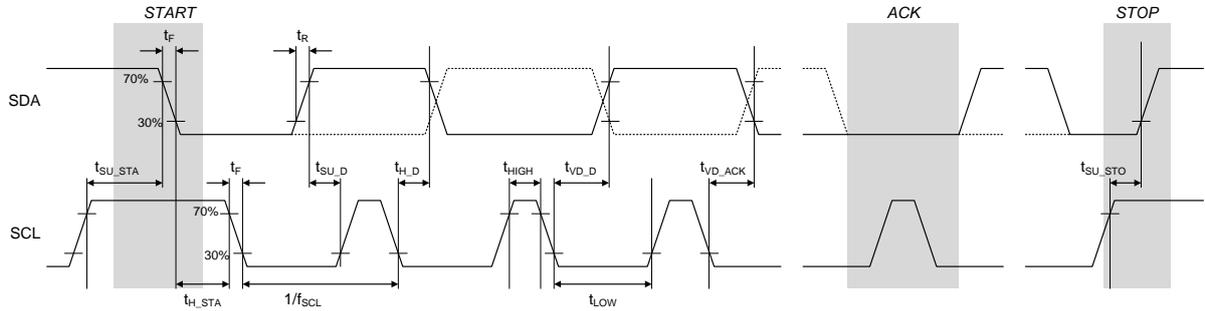


Figure 4: Interface Timing

Table 17: I2C Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Electrical Performance</b>						
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus free time STOP to START		0.5			μs
C <sub>BUS</sub>	Bus line capacitive load				150	pF
f <sub>SCL</sub>		Note 1	0		1000	kHz
t <sub>SETUP_START</sub>	Start condition set-up time		0.26			μs
t <sub>HOLD_START</sub>	Start condition hold time		0.26			μs
t <sub>LO_SCL</sub>	SCL low time		0.5			μs
t <sub>HI_SCL</sub>	SCL high time		0.26			μs
t <sub>RISE</sub>	I <sup>2</sup> C SCL and SDA rise time	(input requirement)			300	ns
t <sub>FALL</sub>	I <sup>2</sup> C SCL and SDA fall time	(input requirement)			300	ns
t <sub>SETUP_DATA</sub>	Data set-up time		50			ns
t <sub>HOLD_DATA</sub>	Data hold time		0			ns
t <sub>VAL_DATA</sub>	Data valid time				0.45	μs
t <sub>VAL_DATA_ACK</sub>	Data valid time acknowledge				0.45	μs
t <sub>SETUP_STOP</sub>	Stop condition set-up time		0.26			μs

**Note 1** Maximum clock period is 35 ms if OTP control I2C\_TIMEOUT\_EN is enabled.

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 6 Functional Description

The DA9389 is a power voltage converter (PVC) that generates an unregulated output voltage of approximately half the input voltage in Divide mode (or twice the input voltage in Multiply mode) using a capacitive interleaved current doubler.

Host communication is not required for operation with OTP loading to configure DA9389 on start up. However, an I<sup>2</sup>C interface is available for host configuration of the register map if required.

In addition, the PG / nIRQ pin can be configured as nIRQ for fault signaling and recovery or PG to detect when the input-to-output voltage is within a safe operating range.

#### 6.1 Power Voltage Converter

The high efficiency 2S to 1S PVC is capable of supplying 1S voltage rails with up to 6 A output current, see Figure 5. The dual phase interleaved operation ensures an almost constant input current, resulting in improved immunity to noise.

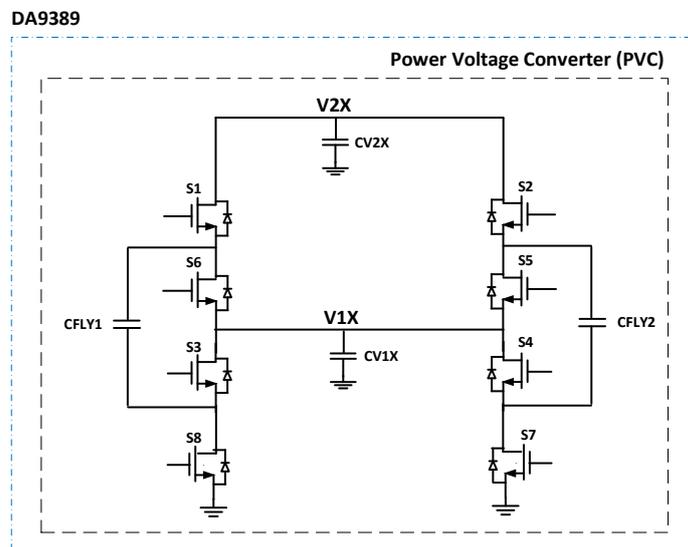


Figure 5: Power Voltage Converter Diagram

##### 6.1.1 PVC Output Voltage

The PVC operates with a fixed duty cycle. Under no-load condition, the output voltage is half of the input voltage. When a current,  $I_{V1X}$ , is drawn at the low voltage pin (V1X) and the PVC is switching at frequency of  $f_{SW}$ , the output voltage is determined as:

$$V_{V1X} = \frac{V_{V2X}}{2} - R_{EQ} \cdot I_{V1X}$$

Where:

- $R_{EQ}$  is a function of the sum of all resistances in the input/output power path (including the power device's on-resistance and the PCB routing resistance) as well as the switching frequency,  $C_{FLY}$ , and PCB parasitics

The voltage ripple at V1X can be first order approximated as the voltage drop due to the discharge of the  $C_{FLY}$  capacitor in half of the period at an  $f_{SW}$  switching frequency, plus the discharge voltage of the output capacitor during a typical 20 ns short dead time for phase switch.

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 6.1.2 PVC Start Up

DA9389 supports a PVC start up into the pre-biased output rail (input and output). The PVC operation starts in current limited switching until the voltage between the high voltage pin (V2X) and the low voltage pin (V1X) is considered safe by the PVC's state machine, based on the power good (PG) comparators. The duration of the PVC start up depends on the total effective capacitance connected to the PVC (flying capacitors and capacitance connected to the high and low voltage power pins) and the initial voltage deviation from the target ratio of 2:1, 1:1 or 1:2. During PVC start up the PVC does not switch and the flying capacitors,  $C_{FLY}$ , are connected in parallel to the output capacitor,  $C_{V1X}$ .

#### NOTE

A start up phase with a large load will not be successful. The PVC has a ramp-up timer which checks the ramp-up happens in approximately 20 ms. If the output voltage has not reached a value close to  $V_{V2X}/2$  (or  $2 \cdot V_{V1X}$ ) at this time this indicates a failure condition and the regular switching is not started.

#### NOTE

To avoid overheating with thermal power cycling during the PVC start up it is the responsibility of the external application to limit load current from any of the power pins until the assertion of PG. At the end of the start up phase the normal operation (BYPASS or SWITCHING) of the PVC is restored.

### 6.1.3 PVC Operation Modes

Following start up the PVC operates in fixed frequency or in automatic frequency mode by writing into bit MODE. For minimum input and output voltage ripple / EMI the PVC ensures nearly constant input current using two separate PVC phases (flying capacitance  $C_{FLY1}$  and  $C_{FLY2}$ ) with interleaved switching.

The PVC switching frequency  $f_{sw}$  is derived from  $f_{osc}$ . Spread spectrum can be selected in OTP for reduced EMI. To avoid audible noise a minimum switching frequency of  $f_{sw\_USONIC}$  can be forced during automatic frequency mode.

In automatic frequency mode, the PVC operates in continuous conduction mode (CCM) at high loads and moves to discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) as soon as the load drops below a certain threshold.

In Multiply mode, the PVC solely operates in CCM regardless of the MODE setting.

Operating in automatic frequency mode extends the high efficiency range to low levels of output loads.

## 6.2 PVC Operation States

DA9389 operates in five different states (OFF, STANDBY, ACTIVE (SWITCHING or BYPASS), POWERDOWN, or FAULT). At low input supply voltages ( $V_{AVDD} < V_{THR\_DWN}$ ) DA9389 goes into OFF state, waiting for input power to recover. FAULT is typically triggered from a fault condition like supply voltage being outside the operating range or high junction temperature.

Figure 6 shows DA9389 operational states as well as the conditions that make DA9389 transition from one state to another.

Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

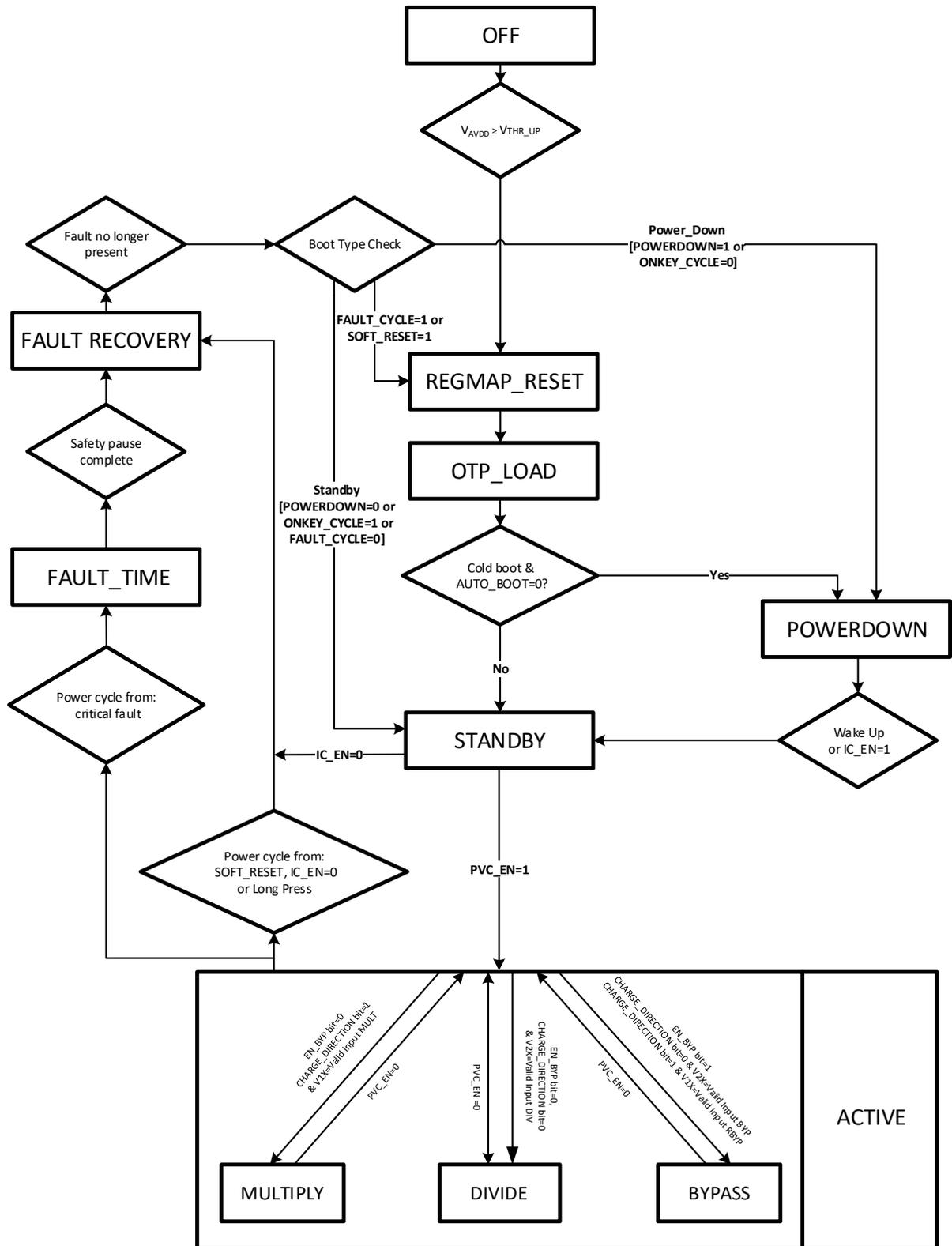


Figure 6: DA9389 Power States

**Note 1** Valid input SWITCHING (Divide mode) =  $V_{IN\_UV\_DIV\_BYP} < V2X < V_{IN\_OV\_DIV}$   
 Valid input BYPASS (Forward mode) =  $V_{IN\_UV\_DIV\_BYP} < V2X < V_{IN\_OV\_BYP\_MUL}$   
 Valid input SWITCHING (Multiply mode) =  $V_{IN\_UV\_MUL\_BYP} < V1X < V_{IN\_OV\_BYP\_MUL}$   
 Valid input BYPASS (Reverse mode) = Same conditions as SWITCHING (Multiply mode)

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 6.2.1 OFF State

During OFF state the supply voltage is too low for the operation of DA9389 and the Power-on Reset (POR) circuitry waits for sufficient input power. With sufficient supply voltage ( $V_{AVDD} > V_{THR\_UP}$ ) DA9389 progresses from OFF state into OTP load followed by POWERDOWN, STANDBY or ACTIVE state depending on the configuration of ONKEY\_MODE and PVC\_EN.

### 6.2.2 POWERDOWN State

In POWERDOWN state the only active circuitry is the internal AVDD regulator and the EN\_ONKEY pin supervision. The PVC stops switching and the flying capacitors are disconnected from pin V1X.

DA9389 transitions from POWERDOWN to ACTIVE/STANDBY state from a button press at pin EN\_ONKEY (push-button mode) or the voltage level at EN\_ONKEY changing from 0 V to  $V_{AVDD}$  (IC\_EN mode).

### 6.2.3 STANDBY State

In STANDBY state the PVC is off and other blocks are operational. The 6 MHz main oscillator can be on during this state and I<sup>2</sup>C is functional. Other circuitry available includes OV and UV protection comparators on V2X and V1X, nIRQ, and event handler.

STANDBY is also used to support application low power modes with lower quiescent current. This state can be entered and exited with PVC\_EN register write.

### 6.2.4 FAULT State

Whenever one of the internal supervision and protection circuits flags an error, DA9389 transitions into FAULT state.

FAULT state can also be forced via an unconditional application power cycle (re-boot) from a long press of the push button connected to pin EN\_ONKEY. [Table 18](#) summarizes the triggers for FAULT state .

**Table 18: Triggers for FAULT State**

Fault Name	Trigger
Thermal shutdown	$T_J$ rising above $T_{THR\_CRIT}$
Input over-voltage protection	$V_{IN}$ rising above OVP threshold
Input under-voltage protection	$V_{IN}$ falling below UVP threshold
CBOOT voltage protection	< 3 V is developed across the bootstrap capacitor
PVC transition state timer monitor	State timer expired
Internal power good monitor	Input-to-output voltage is outside a safe operating range
CFLY short protection	A CFLY capacitor is shorted
Watchdog timer monitor	Watchdog timer expired
PVC latch-off	PVC latched-off due to an over-current condition

DA9389 remains in FAULT state for a minimum duration of  $t_{D\_FLT}$ . It will stay in FAULT state until no supervision circuitry is flagging a fault. It will then perform an OTP read and progresses to POWERDOWN or ACTIVE/STANDBY state depending on the OTP settings.

### 6.2.5 ACTIVE State

ACTIVE is the main operating state of DA9389 and is entered after OTP load. The PVC is then automatically turned on and operates in the configured SWITCHING Divide / Multiply mode or BYPASS Forward / Reverse mode.

ACTIVE state exits towards FAULT state due to the faults mentioned in [Table 18](#).

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 6.2.5.1 SWITCHING State - Divide or Multiply Mode

During SWITCHING, any two of the PVC switches in one branch are turned fully on (for example S1 and S3) while the other two switches (in this case S6 and S8) are off, see Figure 5. This configuration occurs during one phase cycle of the PVC. In the second phase, the polarity of these switches is reversed.

The PVC is switching between these two phases to place the flying capacitor in series or parallel to the V1X capacitor. The act of charging the capacitor in one phase and redistributing the charge to the V1X capacitor in the other phase enables the doubling or halving operation.

This is dependent on the direction of the configured PVC and input voltage applied (V2X or V1X). The PVC operates with two branches interleaved to reduce switching ripple and improve efficiency performance.

There are two modes of operation in SWITCHING (Divide or Multiply). The configuration of either of these modes is dependent on a valid input supply being applied (V1X) and the settings of the EN\_BYP and CHARGE\_DIRECTION register bits, see Table 19.

### 6.2.5.2 BYPASS State - Forward or Reverse Mode

In BYPASS, the PVC turns on the four switches (S1, S2, S5, and S6) on the high side, see Figure 5.  $V1X \approx V2X$  and both PG comparators are set to high.

The PVC will remain in Forward mode if the EN\_BYP bit is asserted and the CHARGE\_DIRECTION bit is deasserted, see Table 19.

To operate in Reverse mode (when input voltage supply is applied on V1X), set EN\_BYP and CHARGE\_DIRECTION bits high.

**Table 19: PVC Operation Modes**

Input Voltage Supply	EN_BYP Bit	CHARGE_DIRECTION Bit	Operating Modes
V2X	0	0	SWITCHING (Divide mode)
V1X	0	1	SWITCHING (Multiply mode)
V2X	1	0	BYPASS (Forward mode)
V1X	1	1	BYPASS (Reverse mode)

#### NOTE

Automatic mode transition between Forward (Divide or BYPASS) and Reverse (Multiply or BYPASS) under a large load is not supported. The load current must be reduced < 100 mA before changing mode.

## 6.3 Monitoring and Protections

Monitoring and Protections is a matrix of comparators for protecting the circuit from functioning in hazardous conditions and for controlling the state transitions.

### 6.3.1 Input Voltage Protection

Input voltage protection is used for detecting the presence of an input supply,  $V_{IN}$  (on V2X or V1X), and for disabling the PVC when  $V_{IN}$  rises too high. The PVC is only operational when  $V_{IN}$  is within the range defined by ( $V_{IN\_UV\_DIV\_BYP}$  or  $V_{IN\_UV\_MUL\_BYP}$ ) and ( $V_{IN\_OV\_DIV}$  or  $V_{IN\_OV\_BYP\_MUL}$ ).

$V_{IN}$  over-voltage debounce conditions will disable the PVC and will trigger OV\_FAULT\_EVENT. Resuming normal operation is allowed after all fault conditions are gone.

Similarly, under-voltage conditions will disable the PVC and will trigger UV\_FAULT\_EVENT. Resuming normal operation is allowed after all fault conditions are gone.

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

In DA9389, the feedback for the under-voltage and over-voltage comparators depends on the state and functional mode setting (CHARGE\_DIRECTION and EN\_BYP register bits) of the PVC. The feedback may be input to either the V2X\_S or V1X\_S pins. Configuration for the feedback of these protection comparators is shown in Table 20.

**Table 20: Input Selection for Under-Voltage and Over-Voltage Protection Comparators**

CHARGE_DIRECTION Bit	EN_BYP Bit	UV and OV Input	UV and OV Settings
0	1	V2X_S	BYPASS (Forward mode)
0	0	V2X_S	SWITCHING (Divide mode)
1	X	V1X_S	BYPASS (Reverse mode) / SWITCHING (Multiply mode)

**Note 1** If PVC is on, any change in CHARGE\_DIRECTION or EN\_BYP bits will not be registered until PVC turns off.

### 6.3.2 Power Good Protection and Fault Generation

The purpose of the power good (PG) protection is to detect when the input-to-output voltage is within a safe operating range, defined by  $V_{PG\_POS}$  and  $V_{PG\_NEG}$  thresholds, see conditions for PG comparators ( $V_{PG\_POS\_SW}$ ,  $V_{PG\_NEG\_SW}$ ,  $V_{PG\_POS\_BYP}$ ,  $V_{PG\_NEG\_BYP}$ ), Section 5.6.6.

DA9389 has two sets of PG comparators:

- PG\_POS with V2X\_S positive input and V1X\_S negative input
- PG\_NEG with V1X\_S positive input and V2X\_S negative input

Both comparators are used to detect a PG fault or to assist with start up during the state transitions. Each comparator has OTP configuration settings and trimming capabilities.

The PG1 and PG2 comparators output a 1 if the operating conditions on V2X\_S and V1X\_S are considered within safe limits for the PVC (indicating that the ratio is less than the PG comparator threshold).

A PG fault is generated if at least one of the comparators outputs a 0 while the PVC is in BYPASS or SWITCHING state.

### 6.3.3 Over-Current Protection and Latch-Off

DA9389 features bi-directional current protection for protection from over-current conditions in both forward and reverse direction. If the sensed current exceeds the set threshold the OCP comparator will trigger a fault condition.

The OCP comparator has 3-bit programmability for over-current threshold selection during SWITCHING state and another 3-bit setting for operation in BYPASS state, see SEL\_OCP and SEL\_OCP\_BYPASS settings.

When the current through **one** of the switching PVC phases is increasing above the set OCP thresholds the DA9389 latches off from over-current, causing all PVC switches to become Hi-Z, and enters FAULT state.

### 6.3.4 CFLY Short Protection

In addition to over-current protection, the PVC has a safety feature to protect the flying capacitors from being shorted. This generates a PG fault or OC fault.

### 6.3.5 CBOOT\_OK Monitoring

During certain states (such as BYPASS) of the PVC's field state machine (FSM), the bootstrap capacitors are being charged using an internal charge pump. The CBOOT\_OK comparators (1 and 2) are monitoring the voltage on the bootstrap capacitor. If enough voltage ( $\geq 3$  V) is developed

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

across the bootstrap capacitor, the comparator will set CBOOT\_OK = 1. The CBOOT\_OK signal ensures that high-side power FETs are turned on with enough voltage gate drive.

A CBOOT\_OK fault is generated if CBOOT\_OK = 0 for longer than the TCP\_OK\_FALL\_DEB debounce setting, while the PVC is in BYPASS state. CBOOT\_OK fault will not be generated in any other PVC state, regardless of the CBOOT\_OK output.

### 6.3.6 Over-Temperature Supervision

DA9389 is protected from damage due to excessive power dissipation by thermal shutdown.

There are two thresholds concerning thermal protection, thermal critical ( $T_{THR\_CRIT}$ ) and thermal re-enable ( $T_{THR\_EN}$ ). When  $T_J > T_{THR\_CRIT}$  DA9389 enters FAULT state until  $T_J < T_{THR\_EN}$ .

Due to the slow changing nature of  $T_J$ , a single comparator with an input hysteresis of  $T_{THR\_CRIT} - T_{THR\_EN}$  is included. To reduce current consumption, the comparator is turned off during NO POWER and POWERDOWN states.

### 6.3.7 PVC Timer Fault

This is a fault generated by the PVC's state machine whenever a transitional state timer expires before the condition to exit from that state. This will force the PVC to turn off instead of proceeding to the next state.

### 6.3.8 Watchdog Timer

DA9389 features a watchdog timer which monitors the host during its operation and disables the PVC if a timeout event occurs.

The watchdog timer is enabled, via I<sup>2</sup>C, through WD\_TIMER\_EN. If enabled, the timer is active in ACTIVE.

When enabled, the watchdog timer is loaded with a pre-programmed timeout period and starts decrementing. The timeout period value is selected, via I<sup>2</sup>C, in WD\_TIMER\_SEL.

When the watchdog timer is on, the host is expected to issue an I<sup>2</sup>C transaction to DA9389 before the end of the timeout period. The I<sup>2</sup>C transaction re-starts the watchdog timer by over-writing a new value to WD\_TIMER\_SEL.

However, if the host does not issue the transaction within the timeout period, and DISABLE\_WD\_TO\_EVENT is not set:

A timeout event occurs.

WD\_TO\_EVENT is asserted, unless masked by MASK\_WD\_TO\_EVENT.

If the system is in ACTIVE state, the PVC is disabled.

A watchdog timer fault is indicated by the WD\_TO\_STATUS bit.

#### NOTE

The register fields WD\_TIMER\_SEL and WD\_TIMER\_EN are password protected. I<sup>2</sup>C access is required to unlock those bits. Write 0x3D to address 0xB541.

### 6.3.9 nIRQ Fault

Pin nIRQ (PG / nIRQ) is an active low, open drain output signal that indicates that an interrupt causing event has occurred. The related event and status information, such as warnings about temperature and voltages, over-current fault conditions or status is available in the EVENT and STATUS registers. The nIRQ output is enabled via bit PG\_PIN\_EN.

The EVENT registers hold information about the events that have occurred. The conditions that are triggering the events are described in the individual event bit descriptions within the EVENT register tables, see [Table 39](#) and [Table 40](#). When an event bit is set the nIRQ signal is asserted, unless this event is masked by the appropriate MASK register.

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

The masked bits only mask the nIRQ assertion, they do not suppress the event generation. The nIRQ is not released until all event bits are cleared by writing a 1 to the appropriate EVENT register bits.

The assertion of the following conditions results in an nIRQ generation:

- OV\_FAULT\_EVENT
- UV\_FAULT\_EVENT
- OT\_FAULT\_EVENT
- OC\_FAULT\_EVENT
- WD\_TO\_EVENT
- PG\_FAULT\_EVENT
- CBOOT\_OK\_FAULT\_EVENT
- CFLY\_SHORT\_FAULT\_EVENT
- PVC\_TIMER\_FAULT\_EVENT

The following status or events prevent the PVC from turning on:

- OV\_FAULT\_STATUS
- UV\_FAULT\_STATUS
- OT\_FAULT\_STATUS
- WD\_TO\_STATUS
- OV\_FAULT\_EVENT
- UV\_FAULT\_EVENT
- OT\_FAULT\_EVENT

The following faults disable the PVC:

- OV\_FAULT\_STATUS
- UV\_FAULT\_STATUS
- OT\_FAULT\_STATUS
- OC\_FAULT\_STATUS
- WD\_TO\_STATUS
- PG\_FAULT\_STATUS
- CBOOT\_FAULT\_STATUS
- CFLY\_SHORT\_FAULT\_STATUS
- PVC\_TIMER\_FAULT\_STATUS

### 6.3.10 AVDD Voltage Regulator

The 4 V power supply for internal analog / digital logic and control is generated from an internal regulator at pin AVDD. It is always enabled. Both V2X and V1X voltage power pins of the DA9389 are possible supplies. For voltages lower than  $V_{THR\_SEL\_HI}$  the pin with the higher voltage is selected. For voltages rising above  $V_{THR\_SEL\_HI}$  DA9389 switches its supply to the rail with the lower voltage and continues to use that supply until a voltage of  $V_{THR\_SEL\_LO}$  or less is required. Providing the highest available supply voltage does not cause the AVDD regulator output,  $V_{AVDD}$ , to reach a voltage  $> V_{THR\_UP}$ , DA9389 remains in OFF state. If  $V_{AVDD} < V_{THR\_DWN}$ , DA9389 enters OFF mode.

### 6.3.11 Internal Oscillator

The internal high-speed oscillator generates a signal at  $f_{OSC}$ , the internal clock reference. The high-speed oscillator is only enabled on demand.

## 6.4 EN\_ONKEY

The EN\_ONKEY pin is configured from OTP via the ONKEY\_MODE bit. It can operate as a user power button or as a level sensitive IC\_EN pin, which allows the DA9389 operation to be controlled from another device. Unless DA9389 is in OFF state, the EN\_ONKEY input pin is always enabled to ensure that activities which should generate an application wake up or power down are always captured.

### 6.4.1.1 Onkey Power Button

When configured as a push button, the OTP setting of ONKEY\_PU determines if pin EN\_ONKEY is internally pulled to AVDD via resistance  $R_{PU\_EN\_ONKEY}$ . If enabled, the connected circuitry has to

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

withstand 4 V. A reduced control voltage with a high level down to  $V_{IH\_EN\_ONKEY}$  may be implemented with external logic instead.

### Wake Up

When DA9389 is in POWERDOWN state, a press of the EN\_ONKEY pin triggers a transition to ACTIVE state. Subsequent de-asserting edges of EN\_ONKEY following a wake up from POWERDOWN require a release of the external button and new assertion to generate a subsequent wake up.

### Long Press

When DA9389 is in ACTIVE state, a long press of the EN\_ONKEY triggers a power cycle, which results in the device entering ACTIVE or POWERDOWN state.

#### 6.4.1.2 External IC Enable

The operation of the EN\_ONKEY pin as an external IC enable (IC\_EN) is configured in OTP via ONKEY\_MODE. In this mode, the pin must be driven to AVDD or pulled to ground. If ONKEY\_MODE is set to button mode, an automatic pull-up to AVDD can be enabled via ONKEY\_PU. The level of the EN\_ONKEY pin controls transitions between ACTIVE ( $EN\_ONKEY = V_{AVDD}$ ) and POWERDOWN ( $EN\_ONKEY = 0\text{ V}$ ) state. If ONKEY\_MODE is set to IC\_EN, an automatic pull-down can be enabled via IC\_EN\_PULLDOWN.

NOTE
During cold boot it is the responsibility of the external application to make sure that the level of EN_ONKEY is correct.

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 7 I<sup>2</sup>C Control Interface

The I<sup>2</sup>C interface is always enabled in ACTIVE and IOs are voltage compatible with 1.8 V and 3.3 V logic.

The I<sup>2</sup>C interface provides access to multiple control registers. The interface supports operations compatible to the Standard and Fast modes of the I<sup>2</sup>C-Bus Specification Rev. 6, [1].

Communication on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus is always between two devices; one acting as the master and the other as the slave.

#### 7.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Communication

DA9389 has an OTP configurable 7-bit I<sup>2</sup>C slave address (default: 0x70) which can be configured in the register field I2C\_SLAVE\_ADDR.

Pin SCL transmits I<sup>2</sup>C clock data and SDA transmits the bidirectional data.

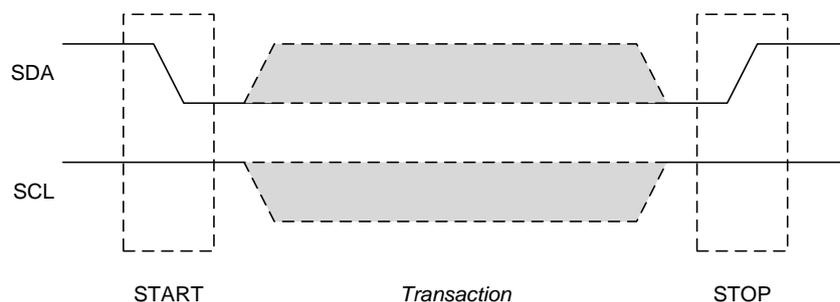
The I<sup>2</sup>C interface is open-drain supporting multiple devices on one line. The bus lines have to be pulled high by an external pull-up resistor (typically 20 kΩ). The attached devices drive the bus lines low by connecting them to ground. As a result, two devices can drive the bus simultaneously without conflict. The highest frequency of the bus is 1000 kHz. With asserted control I2C\_TIMEOUT\_EN an automatic interface RESET can be triggered when the clock signal ceases to toggle for > 35 ms (compatible with SMBUS t<sub>TIMEOUT</sub>).

When the SDA line is stuck (because of missing clock edges), the bus can be cleared by sending additional clock pulses. The PMIC does not use clock stretching and delivers read data without delay.

#### 7.2 I<sup>2</sup>C Control Bus Protocol

All data is transmitted across the I<sup>2</sup>C bus in 8-bit groups. To send a bit, the SDA line is driven at the intended state while the SCL line is low. Once the SDA line has settled, the SCL line is brought high and then low. This pulse on the SCL line clocks the SDA bit into the receiver's shift register.

DA9389 uses a 3-byte serial protocol which contains two bytes for the address and one byte for data. Data and address transfer transmits the MSB first for both read and write operations. All transmissions begin with the START condition from the master during which the bus is in IDLE state (the bus is free). It is initiated by a high-to-low transition on the SDA line while the SCL is in high state. A STOP condition is indicated by a low-to-high transition on the SDA line while the SCL is in high state. The START and STOP conditions are illustrated in Figure 7.

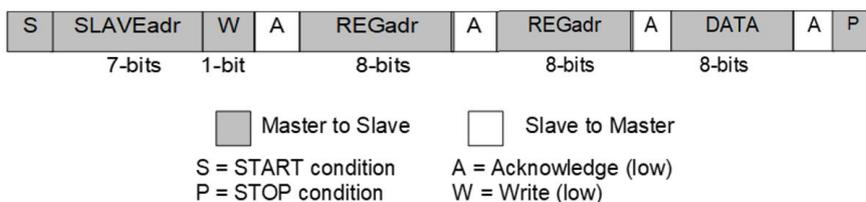


**Figure 7: Timing of the START and STOP Conditions**

The DA9389 monitors the I<sup>2</sup>C bus for a valid slave address whenever the interface is enabled. It responds immediately when it receives its own slave address. This is acknowledged by pulling the SDA line low during the following clock cycle (white blocks marked with 'A' in the following figures).

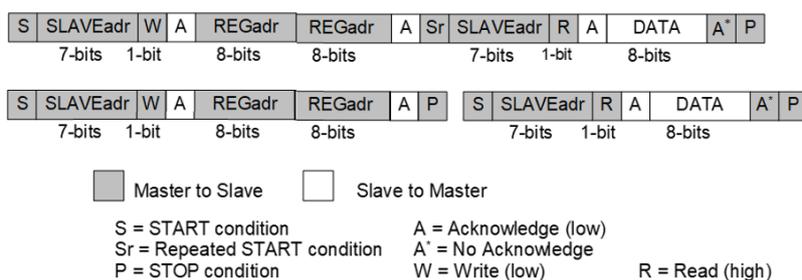
The protocol for a register write from master to slave consists of a START condition, a slave address, a read/write-bit, 8-bit address, 8-bit data, and a STOP condition. The PMIC responds to all bytes with an ACK. A register write operation is illustrated in Figure 8.

### Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider



**Figure 8: Byte Write Operation**

When the host reads register data the slave has to access the target register address with write access and then with read access and a repeated START, or alternatively a second START, condition. After receiving the data, the host sends NACK and terminates the transmission with a STOP condition, see [Figure 9](#).



**Figure 9: Examples of Byte Read Operations**

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 8 Register Definitions

#### NOTE

The following register fields are password protected. I<sup>2</sup>C access is required to unlock those bits. Write 0x3D to address 0xB541. To lock those register fields, write any value to address 0xB541.

- PVC\_CONFIG.CHARGE\_DIRECTION
- PVC\_CONFIG.FSW
- I2C\_SLAVE\_ADDR.I2C\_SLAVE\_ADDR
- I2C\_SLAVE\_ADDR.I2C\_TIMEOUT\_EN
- SYS\_CONFIG\_1.DIS\_TIMER\_RAMPUP\_CFLY\_CTL
- DCM\_CTRL.EN\_DCM\_PSH
- DCM\_CTRL.EN\_DCM\_DCM
- DCM\_CTRL.EN\_DCM\_ULTRASONIC\_VAL
- DCM\_CTRL.DCM\_SHYST\_CONFIG\_VAL
- DCM\_CTRL.DCM\_SKIP\_PSK\_CTL
- DCM\_CTRL.EN\_DCM\_SPREAD\_SPECTRUM
- PVC\_CTRL.V1X\_DISCH\_OVR\_VALUE
- PVC\_CTRL.V1X\_DISCH\_OVR\_EN
- CONFIG\_ID.CONFIG\_ID
- CONFIG\_ID.VARIANT\_ID

#### 8.1 Register Map

Table 21: Register Map

Address	Register	Description
0x0002	STATUS_B	FSM and HW/SW modes
0x0003	REV_ID	Revision Code
0x0004	VENDOR_ID	Specific Vendor ID
0x0005	CONFIG_ID	Target application ID
0x000B	ONKEY_CONFIG_1	Onkey configuration byte 1
0x000C	ONKEY_CONFIG_2	Onkey configuration byte 2
0x000D	SYS_CONFIG_1	System configuration byte 1
0x000E	SYS_CONFIG_2	System configuration byte 2
0x000F	SYS_CONFIG_3	System configuration byte 3
0x0013	MASK_FAULT_CONFIG	Fault masking configuration 1
0x0014	MASK_FAULT_CONFIG_B	Fault masking configuration 2
0x0015	DISABLE_FAULT_CONFIG	Fault disable configuration 1
0x0016	DISABLE_FAULT_CONFIG_B	Fault disable configuration 2
0x0017	PVC_CONFIG	PVC configuration
0x0018	SYS_CTRL_1	POWERDOWN and SOFT_RESET assertion
0x001C	DCM_CTRL	PVC DCM configuration
0x001D	PVC_CTRL	PVC configuration 2
0x0022	PVC_EVENT	PVC events 1
0x0023	PVC_EVENT_B	PVC events 2
0x0024	PVC_STATUS	PVC status 1

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Address	Register	Description
0x0025	PVC_STATUS_B	PVC status 2
0x0026	PVC_STATUS_C	PVC status 3
0x0027	EVENT_LOG	Event logger
0x0039	I2C_SLAVE_ADDR	I <sup>2</sup> C reset and slave address
0x003A	I2C_DEGLITCH	I <sup>2</sup> C pin deglitch selection and enable
0x0113	ANABIAS4	Comparator threshold settings 1
0x0114	ANABIAS5	Comparator threshold settings 2
0x0210	PROTECTION1	Power good comparator thresholds
0x0311	PROTECTION10	UV comparator thresholds
0x0312	PROTECTION11	OV comparator thresholds

## 8.2 Register Descriptions

**Table 22: STATUS\_B (0x0002)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
5:2	RO	SYS_CTRL_STATE_READBACK	Readback Sys Ctrl FSM states 0x0: POWERDOWN 0x1: ACTIVE 0x2: FAULT_TIME 0x3: FAULT_RECOVERY 0x4-0x5: RESERVED 0x6: STANDBY 0x7-0x15: RESERVED	0x0

**Table 23: REV\_ID (0x0003)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:4	RO	MAJREV	Major revision code	0xA
3:0	RO	MINREV	Minor revision code	0xD

**Table 24: VENDOR\_ID (0x0004)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:0	RO OTP	VENDOR_ID	Specific vendor ID	0x0

**Table 25: CONFIG\_ID (0x0005)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:2	R/W OTP	CONFIG_ID	ID for customer and target application platform, written during production of variant	0x0
1:0	R/W OTP	VARIANT_ID	Variant ID (part number)	0x0

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

**Table 26: ONKEY\_CONFIG\_1 (0x000B)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
6	R/W OTP	AUTO_FAULT_RECOVERY	This bit determines the auto start of the PVC in case of previous faults. 0x0: The host needs to clear all asserted events to allow the device to go back into ACTIVE state 0x1: No host intervention is required. The device will re-enable itself if the faults go away. The events are still held.	0x1
5	R/W OTP	FAULT_CYCLE	This bit determines the behaviour of the device after a fault caused the device to go out of ACTIVE state. 0x0: No OTP re-download triggered. After fault handling sequence, system proceeds to STANDBY 0x1: After fault handling sequence, a soft reset is triggered to the system. Registers will reset and OTP will download before system goes to STANDBY state	0x1
4	R/W OTP	AUTO_BOOT	AUTO_BOOT selection 0x0: The cold boot from OFF stops in POWERDOWN state. An EN_ONKEY press is needed to move to ACTIVE state 0x1: The cold boot from OFF ends in ACTIVE state	0x1
3	R/W OTP	IC_EN_PULLDOWN	IC_EN pull-down enable 0x0: No internal pull-down for pin IC_EN (EN_ONKEY) 0x1: Automatic pull-down enabled for pin IC_EN (EN_ONKEY)	0x0
2	R/W OTP	ONKEY_MODE	nONKEY mode 0x0: Button mode (pin operates as edge sensitive, active low, user button and follows corresponding time values) 0x1: IC_EN mode (operates as level driven IC Enable, where EN_ONKEY = AVDD puts chip in ACTIVE state, EN_ONKEY = 0 V puts chip into POWERDOWN state)	0x0
1	R/W OTP	ONKEY_PU	nONKEY pull-up enable 0x0: No internal pull-up for pin EN_ONKEY 0x1: Internal pull-up of pin EN_ONKEY to AVDD	0x1
0	R/W OTP	ONKEY_CYCLE	nONKEY power cycle 0x0: A power cycle initiated by long EN_ONKEY press stops in POWERDOWN state. An EN_ONKEY press is needed to move to ACTIVE state 0x1: A power cycle initiated by long EN_ONKEY press ends in ACTIVE state	0x1

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

**Table 27: ONKEY\_CONFIG\_2 (0x000C)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
6:4	R/W OTP	ONKEY_DEB	nONKEY debounce selection 0x0: no debounce 0x1: 0.125 ms 0x2: 1 ms 0x3: 10 ms 0x4: 30 ms 0x5: 250 ms 0x6: 500 ms 0x7: 750 ms	0x3
3:2	R/W OTP	ONKEY_KEY_DEL	nONKEY delay selection 0x0: 1 s 0x1: 1.5 s 0x2: 2 s 0x3: 7 s	0x0
1:0	R/W OTP	ONKEY_SHUT_DEL	nONKEY long press delay selection 0x0: Long press function disabled 0x1: ONKEY_KEY_DELAY + 4 s 0x2: ONKEY_KEY_DELAY + 5 s 0x3: ONKEY_KEY_DELAY + 6 s	0x0

**Table 28: SYS\_CONFIG\_1 (0x000D)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
4	R/W OTP	MODE	Switching mode 0x0: Auto mode 0x1: Fixed frequency switching mode	0x0
3	R/W OTP	EN_BYP	Enable control of BYPASS mode 0x0: Disabled 0x1: Enabled	0x0
2	R/W OTP	DIS_TIMER_RAMPUP_CFLY_CTL	Disable control of the ramp-up timer 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0
0	R/W OTP	PG_PIN_EN	Enable control of power good indicator 0x0: nIRQ function 0x1: Power good indicator	0x0

**Table 29: SYS\_CONFIG\_2 (0x000E)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:6	R/W OTP	SPREAD_WIDTH	Spreading of oscillator frequency during spread spectrum 0x0: $\pm 2\%$ 0x1: $\pm 4\%$ 0x2: $\pm 8\%$ 0x3: $\pm 16\%$	0x3

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
5	R/W OTP	SPREAD_EN	Spread spectrum enable 0x0: Disable 0x1: Enable	0x0
2:1	R/W OTP	WD_TIMER_SEL	Watchdog timeout selection 0x0: 5 s 0x1: 9 s 0x2: 17 s 0x3: 33 s	0x3
0	R/W OTP	WD_TIMER_EN	Watchdog timer enable in ACTIVE 0x0: Disabled 0x1: Enabled	0x0

**Table 30: SYS\_CONFIG\_3 (0x000F)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:6	R/W OTP	FAULT_TIME	FAULT_TIME selection 0x0: 0 ms 0x1: 10 ms 0x2: 100 ms 0x3: 500 ms	0x3

**Table 31: MASK\_FAULT\_CONFIG (0x0013)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	R/W OTP	MASK_OV_FAULT	Mask the over-voltage fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask enabled	0x0
6	R/W OTP	MASK_UV_FAULT	Mask the under-voltage fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask OV fault enabled	0x0
5	R/W OTP	MASK_OT_FAULT	Mask the over-temperature fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask OT fault enabled	0x0
4	R/W OTP	MASK_OC_FAULT	Mask the over-current fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask OC fault enabled	0x0
3	R/W OTP	MASK_CBOOT_FAULT	Mask the CBOOT fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask CBOOT fault enabled	0x0

**Table 32: MASK\_FAULT\_CONFIG\_B (0x0014)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	R/W OTP	MASK_WD_TO_EVENT	Mask watchdog timeout event 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask watchdog timeout fault enabled	0x0

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
6	R/W OTP	MASK_SYS_RESET_EVENT	Mask SYS_RESET event 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask SYS RESET fault enabled	0x0
2	R/W OTP	MASK_PVC_TIMER_FAULT	Mask PVC TIMER fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask PVC TIMER fault enabled	0x0
1	R/W OTP	MASK_CFLY_SHORT_FAULT	Mask CFLY SHORT fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask CFLY SHORT fault enabled	0x0
0	R/W OTP	MASK_PG_FAULT	Mask PG fault 0x0: Mask disabled 0x1: Mask PG fault enabled	0x0

**Table 33: DISABLE\_FAULT\_CONFIG (0x0015)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	R/W OTP	DISABLE_OV_FAULT	Disable OV fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0
6	R/W OTP	DISABLE_UV_FAULT	Disable UV fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0
5	R/W OTP	DISABLE_OT_FAULT	Disable OT fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0
4	R/W OTP	DISABLE_OC_FAULT	Disable OC fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0
3	R/W OTP	DISABLE_CBOOT_FAULT	Disable CBOOT fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0

**Table 34: DISABLE\_FAULT\_CONFIG\_B (0x0016)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	R/W OTP	DISABLE_WD_TO_EVENT	Watchdog timeout fault disable 0x0: Enabled 0x1: Disabled	0x0
2	R/W OTP	DISABLE_CP_TIMER_FAULT	Disable PVC timer fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0
1	R/W OTP	DISABLE_CFLY_SHORT_FAULT	Disable CFLY_SHORT fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x1
0	R/W OTP	DISABLE_PG_FAULT	Disable PG fault 0x0: Enable 0x1: Disable	0x0

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

**Table 35: PVC\_CONFIG (0x0017)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
4	R/W OTP	PVC_EN	PVC enable 0x0: Disabled 0x1: Enabled	0x0
3:1	R/W OTP	FSW	PVC switching frequency 0x0: RESERVED 0x1: 200 kHz 0x2: 300 kHz 0x3: 375 kHz 0x4: 500 kHz 0x5: 600 kHz 0x6: 750 kHz 0x7: 1 MHz	0x2
0	R/W OTP	CHARGE DIRECTION	Charge direction 0x0: Divide/Forward mode 0x1: Multiply/Reverse mode	0x0

**Table 36: SYS\_CTRL\_1 (0x0018)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
5	R/W	POWERDOWN	Force POWERDOWN state when asserted from I <sup>2</sup> C write. Automatically cleared from wake-up 0x0: POWERDOWN enabled 0x1: POWERDOWN not enabled	0x0
0	R/W	SOFT_RESET	When asserted, triggers a power cycle and a reset of all internal registers, followed by an OTP download 0x0: Not enabled 0x1: Enabled	0x0

**Table 37: DCM\_CTRL (0x001C)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	R/W OTP	EN_DCM_PSH	Phase shedding enable 0x0: Disable 0x1: Enable	0x0
6	R/W OTP	EN_DCM_DCM	DCM function enable 0x0: Disable 0x1: Enable	0x1
5	R/W OTP	EN_DCM_ULTRASONIC_VAL	Ultrasonic mode enable 0x0: Disable 0x1: Enable	0x0
4	R/W OTP	DCM_SHYST_CONFIG_VAL	DCM hysteresis section 0x0: 50 mA 0x1: 150 mA	0x0

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
3	R/W OTP	DCM_SKIP_PSK_CTL	DCM behavior control 0x0: Pulse extend mode 0x1: Pulse skip mode	0x0
1	R/W OTP	EN_DCM_SPREAD_SPECTRUM	DCM spread spectrum enable 0x0: Disable 0x1: Enable	0x0

**Table 38: PVC\_CTRL (0x001D)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
1	R/W OTP	V1X_DISCH_OVR_EN	V1X discharge override enable 0x0: Disabled 0x1: Enabled	0x0
0	R/W OTP	V1X_DISCH_OVR_VALUE	V1X discharge override value. This bit is active when bit [0] is high 0x0: Disabled 0x1: Enabled	0x0

**Table 39: PVC\_EVENT (0x0022)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	RW1C	OV_FAULT_EVENT	Over-voltage event 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
6	RW1C	UV_FAULT_EVENT	Under-voltage event 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
5	RW1C	OT_FAULT_EVENT	Over-temperature event 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
4	RW1C	OC_FAULT_EVENT	Over-current event 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
3	RW1C	CBOOT_FAULT_EVENT	$V_{CBSx}$ voltage is not high enough to drive power FET gate 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0

**Table 40: PVC\_EVENT\_B (0x0023)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	RW1C	WD_TO_EVENT	Event to indicate that the watchdog timer has expired. 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
6	RW1C	SYS_RESET_EVENT	Event to indicate that the system has undergone a reset (POR or I2C triggered). This is not a fault. 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
2	RW1C	PVC_TIMER_FAULT_EVENT	Indicates a PVC timer fault event 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
1	RW1C	CFLY_SHORT_FAULT_EVENT	Indicates a PVC CFLY short fault event 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear	0x0
0	RW1C	PG_FAULT_EVENT	Power good signal fault in SWITCHING state (Multiply and Divide modes) or BYPASS state (Forward and Reverse modes). 0x0: No event has occurred 0x1: Event has occurred. Write a 1 to clear.	0x0

**Table 41: PVC\_STATUS (0x0024)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	RO	OC_FAULT_STATUS	OC fault status 0x0: No fault 0x1: Indicates an over-current condition	0x0
6	RO	OV_FAULT_STATUS	OV fault status 0x0: No fault 0x1: Indicates an over-voltage condition	0x0
5	RO	UV_FAULT_STATUS	UV fault status 0x0: No fault 0x1: Indicates an under-voltage condition	0x0
4	RO	OT_FAULT_STATUS	OT fault status 0x0: No fault 0x1: Indicates an over-temperature condition	0x0
3	RO	CBOOT_FAULT_STATUS	CBOOT fault status 0x0: No fault 0x1: Indicates CBOOT fault is active	0x0

**Table 42: PVC\_STATUS\_B (0x0025)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	RO	WD_TO_STATUS	Indicates a watchdog timeout fault 0x0: No fault 0x1: Fault	0x0
2	RO	PVC_TIMER_FAULT_STATUS	Indicates a PVC timeout fault 0x0: No fault 0x1: Fault	0x0
0	RO	PG_FAULT_STATUS	Indicates a fault when the PVC is in SWITCHING state or in BYPASS state and at least one of the comparators is de-asserted. 0x0: No fault 0x1: Fault	0x0

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

**Table 43: PVC\_STATUS\_C (0x0026)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	RO	NIRQ	Reflects the status of the PG / nIRQ pin 0x0: NIRQ 0x1: PG	0x0
6	RO	CHARGING_STATUS	Indicates the Multiply mode state 0x0: Multiply is off 0x1: Multiply in on	0x0
5	RO	PVC_EN_STATUS	PVC enable (final control going to PVC) 0x0: PVC not enabled 0x1: PVC enabled	0x0
4	RO	SWITCHING_STATUS	Indicates if PVC is in SWITCHING or BYPASS state 0x0: BYPASS state (Forward or Reverse) 0x1: SWITCHING state (Divide or Multiply)	0x0
3	RO	DIRECTION_STATUS	Indicates the direction of operation 0x0: Forward mode 0x1: Reverse mode	0x0

**Table 44: EVENT\_LOG (0x0027)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:4	RO	RESERVED		0x0
3:0	RO	FIRST_EVENT_LOG	First event logger 0x0: RESERVED 0x1: PVC_TIMER_EVENT 0x2: CFLY_SHORT_EVENT 0x3: OT_FAULT_EVENT 0x4: UV_FAULT_EVENT 0x5: OV_FAULT_EVENT 0x6: OC_FAULT_EVENT 0x7: CBOOT_OK_FAULT_EVENT 0x8: PG_FAULT_EVENT 0x9-0x13: RESERVED 0x14: WD_TIMEOUT_FAULT_EVENT 0x15: RESERVED	0x0

**Table 45: I2C\_SLAVE\_ADDR (0x0039)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7	R/W OTP	I2C_TIMEOUT_EN	Enable automatic reset of I <sup>2</sup> C interface (if BYP / SCL pin stays low for greater than 35 ms) 0x0: I <sup>2</sup> C timeout disabled 0x1: I <sup>2</sup> C timeout enabled	0x0
6:0	R/W OTP	I2C_SLAVE_ADDR	7-bit I <sup>2</sup> C Slave address. Default is 7'h70. If user wants to change I <sup>2</sup> C Slave ID, overwrite the I <sup>2</sup> C Slave ID as last register to program before OTP program, so that other register writes will not be affected.	0x70

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

**Table 46: I2C\_DEGLITCH (0x003A)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
1	R/W OTP	I2C_DEGLITCH_EN	Enable deglitch on I <sup>2</sup> C pins 0x0: Disabled 0x1: Enabled	0x1
0	R/W OTP	I2C_DEGLITCH_SEL	Deglitch time for I <sup>2</sup> C pins 0x0: 50 ns 0x1: 10 ns	0x1

**Table 47: ANABIAS4 (0x0113)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7 : 5	R/W OTP	SEL_OCP	V2X over-current protection comparator threshold (per phase) in Divide mode 0x0: 3250 mA 0x1: 3500 mA 0x2: 3750 mA 0x3: 4000 mA 0x4: 4250 mA 0x5: 4500 mA 0x6: 4750 mA 0x7: 5000 mA	0x2
4 : 0	R/W OTP	RESERVED		0x1B

**Table 48: ANABIAS5 (0x0114)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
2:0	R/W OTP	SEL_OCP_BYPASS	V2X over-current protection comparator threshold in BYPASS state 0x0: 3250 mA 0x1: 3500 mA 0x2: 3750 mA 0x3: 4000 mA 0x4: 4250 mA 0x5: 4500 mA 0x6: 4750 mA 0x7: 5000 mA	0x7

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

**Table 49: PROTECTION1 (0x0210)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:5	R/W OTP	SEL_PG_POS (SELPG1)	Threshold selection in Divide mode to progress from current-limited start up to normal PVC operation 0x0: 100 mV 0x1: 150 mV 0x2: 200 mV 0x3: 250 mV 0x4: 300 mV 0x5: 350 mV 0x6: 400 mV 0x7: 450 mV	0x5
4:2	R/W OTP	SEL_PG_NEG (SELPG2)	Threshold selection in Multiply mode to progress from current-limited start up to normal PVC operation 0x0: 100 mV 0x1: 150 mV 0x2: 200 mV 0x3: 250 mV 0x4: 300 mV 0x5: 350 mV 0x6: 400 mV 0x7: 450 mV	0x5

**Table 50: PROTECTION10 (0x0311)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
7:6	R/W OTP	SEL_UVP	UV threshold selection 0x0: V2X_UVP = 3.8 V, V1X_UVP = 2.4 V, FBYP_UVP = 3.8 V, RBYP_UVP = 3.3 V 0x1: V2X_UVP = 4.0 V, V1X_UVP = 2.7 V, FBYP_UVP = 4.0 V, RBYP_UVP = 3.3 V 0x2: V2X_UVP = 4.2 V, V1X_UVP = 3.0 V, FBYP_UVP = 4.2 V, RBYP_UVP = 3.3 V 0x3: V2X_UVP = 4.4 V, V1X_UVP = 3.3 V, FBYP_UVP = 4.4 V, RBYP_UVP = 3.3 V	0x0
5:0	R/W OTP	SEL_UVP_HYS	UV hysteresis selection 0x0: 50 mV 0x1: 100 mV 0x2: 150 mV 0x3: 200 mV	0x0

**Table 51: PROTECTION11 (0x0312)**

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
2	R/W OTP	EN_DCM_OVP	OVP enable in DCM mode 0x0: Disable 0x1: Enable	0x1

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

Bit	Mode	Symbol	Description	Reset
6:5	R/W OTP	SEL_OVP_MUL	OV threshold selection Multiply mode 0x0: V1X OVP = 6 V 0x1: V1X OVP = 6.5 V 0x2: V1X OVP = 7 V 0x3: V1X OVP = 7.5 V	0x3
4:3	R/W OTP	SEL_OVP	OV threshold selection in Forward mode (Divide and BYPASS) and Reverse BYPASS mode 0x0: V2X OVP = 12 V, FBYP V2X OVP = 6 V, RBYP V1X OVP = 6 V 0x1: V2X OVP = 13 V, FBYP V2X OVP = 6.5 V, RBYP V1X OVP = 6.5 V 0x2: V2X OVP = 14 V, FBYP V2X OVP = 7 V, RBYP V1X OVP = 7 V 0x3: V2X OVP = 15 V, FBYP V2X OVP = 7.5 V, RBYP V1X OVP = 7.5 V	0x3

Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

9 Package Information

9.1 Package Outlines

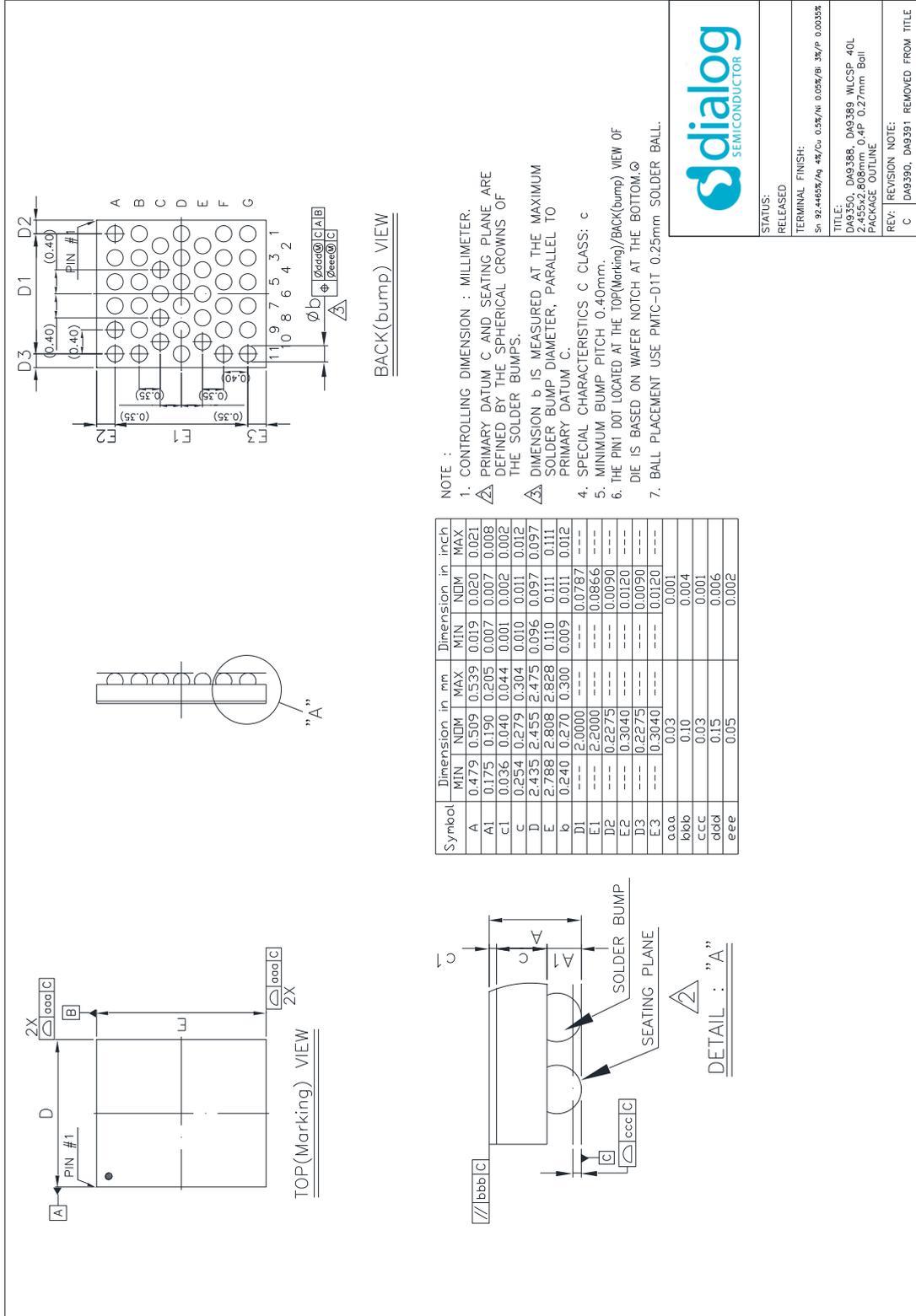


Figure 10: WLSCP Package Outline Drawing

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 9.2 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 specified maximum temperature and a maximum relative humidity before the solder reflow process. The MSL classification is defined in [Table 52](#).

For detailed information on MSL levels refer to the IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020, which can be downloaded from <http://www.jedec.org>.

The WLCSP package is qualified for MSL 1.

**Table 52: MSL Classification**

MSL Level	Floor Lifetime	Conditions
MSL 4	72 hours	30 °C / 60 % RH
MSL 3	168 hours	30 °C / 60 % RH
MSL 2A	4 weeks	30 °C / 60 % RH
MSL 2	1 year	30 °C / 60 % RH
MSL 1	Unlimited	30 °C / 85 % RH

### 9.3 WLCSP Handling

Manual handling of WLCSP packages should be reduced to the absolute minimum. In cases where it is still necessary, a vacuum pick-up tool should be used. In extreme cases plastic tweezers could be used, but metal tweezers are not acceptable, since contact may easily damage the silicon chip.

Removal of a WLCSP package will cause damage to the solder balls. Therefore a removed sample cannot be reused.

WLCSP packages are sensitive to visible and infrared light. Precautions should be taken to properly shield the chip in the final product.

### 9.4 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>.

## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 10 Ordering Information

The ordering number consists of the part number followed by a suffix indicating the packing method. For details and availability, please consult your Renesas [local sales representative](#).

Table 53: Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Size (mm)	Shipment Form	Pack Quantity
DA9389-xxOQ2	WLCSP40	2.455 x 2.808 x 0.509	Tape and reel	7500
DA9389-xxOQ6	WLCSP40	2.455 x 2.808 x 0.509	Waffle tray	TBD

#### Part Number Legend:

DA9389-xxOQ2

xx: OTP variant

### 11 Application Information

#### 11.1 Capacitor Selection

Ceramic capacitors are used as bypass capacitors at all input and output rails. When selecting a capacitor, especially for types with high capacitance at smallest physical dimension, the DC bias characteristic has to be taken into account.

Table 54: Recommended Capacitor Types

Application	Value	Size	Temp Char	Tol (%)	Rated (V)	Type
C <sub>FLY1</sub> / C <sub>FLY2</sub>	47 $\mu$ F	0603	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	6.3	Murata GRM188R60J476ME15
	2x 47 $\mu$ F	0603	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	6.3	Murata GRM188R60J476ME15
	22 $\mu$ F	0603	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	10	Murata GRM187R61A226ME15#
	2x 22 $\mu$ F	0603	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	10	Murata GRM187R61A226ME15#
C <sub>V1X</sub>	4.7 $\mu$ F	0402	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	10	Murata GRM155R61A475MEAA
C <sub>V2X</sub>	4.7 $\mu$ F	0402	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	16	Murata GRM155R61C475ME15
C <sub>BS1</sub> , C <sub>BS2</sub>	100 nF	0201	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	16	Murata GRM033R61C104ME18
C <sub>AVDD</sub>	2.2 $\mu$ F	0402	X5R $\pm$ 15 %	$\pm$ 20	6.3	Murata GRM155R60J225ME95

Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

11.2 PCB Layout

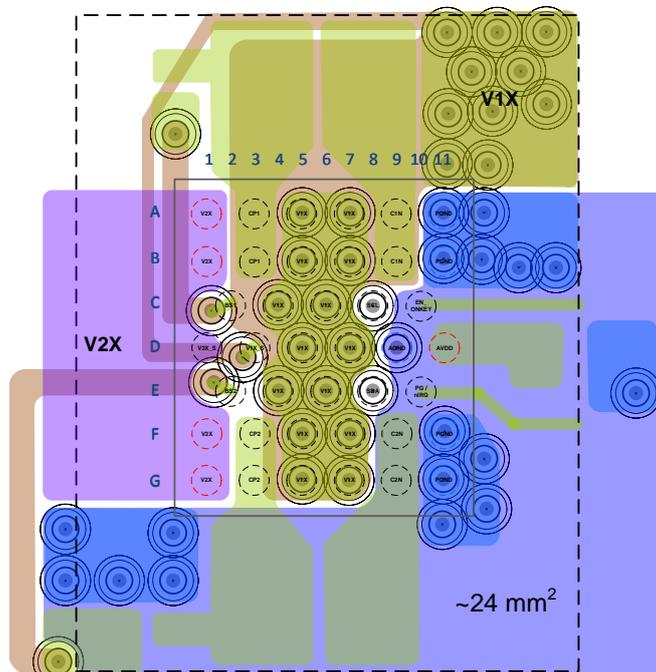


Figure 11: PCB Solution Size

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## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

### 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 characterization 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. Major specification changes are communicated via Customer Product Notifications. Datasheet changes are communicated via <a href="http://www.renesas.com/">http://www.renesas.com/</a> .
4.<n>	Obsolete	Archived	This datasheet contains the specifications for discontinued products. The information is provided for reference only.

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## Multimode Switched Capacitive Divider

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