

## Description

The P9235A-R is a 3W, magnetic induction, wireless power transmitter for low power applications. The system-on-chip operates with an input voltage range of 4.5 – 5.5V while integrating micro-controller, voltage regulation, over-current protection, full bridge power stage drivers and on-chip simultaneous voltage and current demodulation.

The transmitter includes industry-leading 32bit ARM® Cortex®-M0 processor offering a high level of programmability, while consuming extremely low standby power. The device features two LED outputs with pre-defined user programmable blinking patterns, buzzer and programmable over-current protection supporting wide range of applications. The I<sup>2</sup>C serial communication allows the user to read back information such as voltage, current, frequency and fault conditions. Together with the P9027LP-R receiver, the P9235A-R is a complete wireless power system solution.

The P9235A-R is available in a Pb-free, space-saving VFQFN 5 mm X 5 mm, 40 pin package. The product is rated over an operating temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

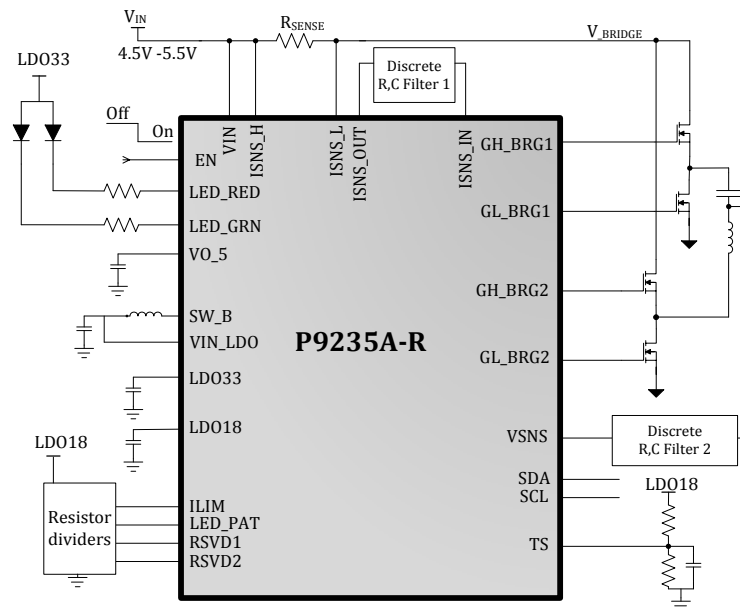
## Features

- $V_{IN}$  range: 4.5 - 5.5 V
- Supports receiver for up to 3W of power transfer
- 80% peak efficiency (when coupled with P9027LP receiver)
- Integrated power stage drivers
- Low standby power
- Simultaneous voltage and current demodulation
- Integrated 32 bit ARM® Cortex®-M0 Processor
- Supports I<sup>2</sup>C interface for field programmability
- Programmable current limit
- Over-Current and Over-Temperature protection
- Active low enable pin for electrical on/off
- Pre-defined programmable LED patterns
- Dedicated remote temperature sensing
- -40°C to +85°C ambient operating temperature range
- VFQFN 5mm X 5mm, 40 pin package

## Typical Applications

- Smart Watches
- Headsets
- Health and Fitness monitors
- Portable Medical applications

**Figure 1. Application Diagram**



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

These absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only. Stresses greater than those listed in Table 3, 4 and 5 may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the P9235A-R at absolute maximum ratings is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect long-term reliability.

**Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings Summary (All voltages are referred to ground.)**

| Pins  | Rating     | Units |
|---|------------|-------|
| $\overline{EN}$ , VIN, SW_B, VBRG_IN, SW_BRG1, SW_BRG2, ISNS_H, ISNS_L, BST_BRG1, BST_BRG2, GH_BRG1, GH_BRG2  | -0.3 to 28 | V     |
| VO_5, VO_33, VIN_LDO, LED_GRN, LED_RED, VDDIO, GPIO_A4, GPIO_B2, GPIO_B3, RSVD1, RSVD2, SCL, SDA, ILIM, LED_PAT, TS, BUZ, GL_BRG1, GL_BRG2, VSNS_IN, ISNS_IN, ISNS_OUT, VDRV_IN | -0.3 to 6  | V     |
| GND_S, GND_BRG, VSNS_GND, GND_B, EPGND  | $\pm 0.3$  | V     |
| LDO18   | -0.3 to 2  | V     |

## Thermal Characteristics

**Table 2<sup>1,2,3</sup>. Package Thermal Characteristics**

| Symbol        | Description                            | QFN Rating  | Units |
|---------------|--|-------------|-------|
| $\theta_{JA}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient | 28.5        | °C/W  |
| $\theta_{JC}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction to Case    | 21.87       | °C/W  |
| $\theta_{JB}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction to Board   | 1.27        | °C/W  |
| $T_J$         | Operating Junction Temperature         | -40 to +125 | °C    |
| $T_A$         | Ambient Operating Temperature          | -40 to +85  | °C    |
| $T_{STG}$     | Storage Temperature                    | -55 to +150 | °C    |
| $T_{LEAD}$    | Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)      | +300        | °C    |

### Notes:

1. The maximum power dissipation is  $P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$  where  $T_{J(MAX)}$  is 85°C. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the device will enter thermal shutdown.
2. This thermal rating was calculated on JEDEC 51 standard 4-layer board with dimensions 3" x 4.5" in still air conditions.
3. Actual thermal resistance is affected by PCB size, solder joint quality, layer count, copper thickness, air flow, altitude, and other unlisted variables.

**Table 3. ESD Information**

| Test Model | Pins      | Ratings  | Units |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| HBM        | All pins  | +/- 2000 | V     |
| CDM        | All pins. | +/- 500  | V     |

## Electrical Characteristics

**Table 4. Device Characteristics**
 $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $\overline{EN} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $L_P = 6.5\ \mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_P = 400\text{ nF}$   $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ . Typical values are at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

| Symbol  | Description                                | Conditions/Notes                               | Min  | Typical   | Max  | Units            |
|---|--|--|------|-----------|------|------------------|
| <b>Input Supplies and UVLO</b>  |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $V_{IN}$  | Input Operating Range                      |  | 4.5  | 5.0       | 5.5  | V                |
| $V_{IN\_UVLO\_FW}$  | Firmware Controlled Under-Voltage Lockout. | $V_{IN}$ Rising                                |      | 4.3       |      | V                |
| $I_{STD\_BY^2}$   | Standby Mode Current                       | Periodic ping                                  |      | 12        |      | mA               |
| $I_{SHD}$   | Shutdown Current                           | $ENB = V_{IN}$                                 |      | 25        | 80   | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| <b>Enable - <math>\overline{EN}</math></b>  |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $V_{OH\_ENB}$   | Output logic high                          |  | 2.0  |           |      | V                |
| $V_{OL\_ENB}$   | Output logic low                           |  |      |           | 0.25 | V                |
| <b>Buck Converter<sup>1,2</sup> - <math>C_{OUT}=10\ \mu\text{F}</math>; <math>L=4.7\ \mu\text{H}</math></b> |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $V_{OUT}$   | Buck Output Voltage                        | $V_{IN}>5.5\text{V}$                           |      | 5         |      | V                |
| $I_{OUT}$   | Output Current                             |  |      | 50        |      | mA               |
| <b>N-Channel MOSFET Drivers</b>   |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $T_{LS\_ON\_OFF}$   | Low Side Gate Drive Rise & Fall times      | $C_L = 3\text{nF}$ ; 10 – 90%, 90 – 10%        |      | 50        | 150  | ns               |
| $T_{HS\_ON\_OFF}$   | High Side Gate Drive rise & Fall times     | $C_L = 3\text{nF}$ ; 10 – 90%, 90 – 10%        |      | 150       | 300  | ns               |
| <b>Input Current Sense</b>  |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $V_{SEN\_OFST}$   | Amplifier offset voltage                   | Measured at $ISNS\_OUT$ pin; $ISNS\_H=ISNS\_L$ |      | 0.6       |      | V                |
| $I_{SENACC\_TYP}$   | Measured Current sense accuracy            | $V_{R\_ISEN}=25\text{mV}$ , $I=1.25\text{A}$   |      | $\pm 3.5$ |      | %                |
| <b>Analog to Digital Converter</b>  |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| N   | Resolution                                 |  |      | 12        |      | Bit              |
| Channel   | Number of channels                         |  |      | 10        |      |                  |
| $V_{IN\_FS}$  | Full scale Input voltage                   |  |      | 2.4       |      | V                |
| <b>LDO18<sup>1,2</sup> - <math>C_{OUT}=1\ \mu\text{F}</math>;</b>   |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $V_{OUT18}$   | Output voltage                             |  | 1.71 | 1.8       | 1.89 | V                |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}$  | Output voltage accuracy                    |  |      | $\pm 5$   |      | %                |
| $I_{OUT18\_MAX}$  | Maximum load current                       |  |      | 10        |      | mA               |
| <b>LDO33<sup>1,2</sup> - <math>C_{OUT}=1\ \mu\text{F}</math>;</b>   |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $V_{OUT33}$   | Output voltage                             |  | 3.15 | 3.3       | 3.45 | V                |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}$  | Output voltage accuracy                    |  |      | $\pm 5$   |      | %                |
| $I_{OUT33\_MAX}$  | Maximum Output Current                     |  |      | 20        |      | mA               |
| <b>Thermal Shutdown</b>   |  |  |      |           |      |                  |
| $T_{SD}$  | Thermal shutdown                           | Threshold Rising                               |      | 140       |      | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
|   |  | Threshold Falling                              |      | 120       |      | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

**Table 5. Device Characteristic (Continued)**
 $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $\overline{EN} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $L_P = 6.5\ \mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_P = 400\ \text{nF}$   $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ . Typical values are at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

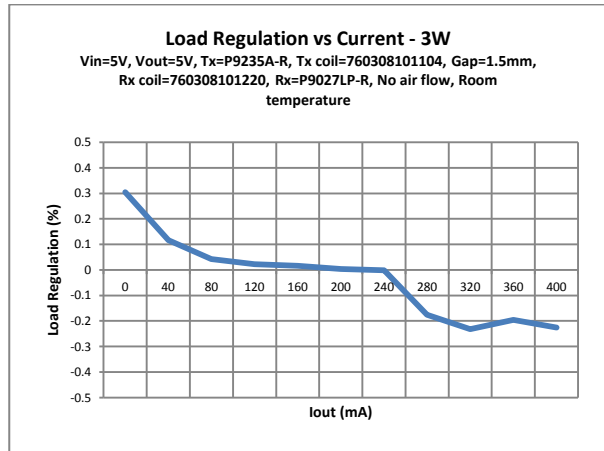
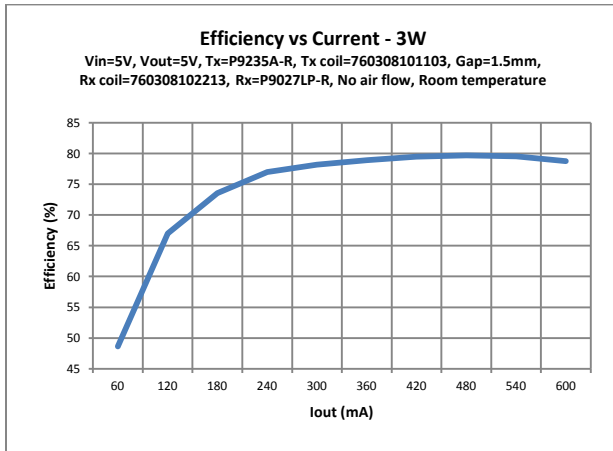
| Symbol                                       | Description                | Conditions/Notes           | Min                  | Typical | Max                  | Units         |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| <b>Clock Oscillators</b>                     |                            |                            |                      |         |                      |               |
| $F_{LSOSC}$                                  | Low speed clock            |                            |                      | 50      |                      | kHz           |
| $F_{CLOCK}$                                  | OSC clock frequency        |                            |                      | 6       |                      | MHz           |
| $F_{CENTER}^2$                               | PLL VCO frequency          |                            |                      | 120     |                      | MHz           |
| <b>General Purpose Inputs/Outputs (GPIO)</b> |                            |                            |                      |         |                      |               |
| $V_{IH}$                                     | Input high voltage         |                            | $0.7 \cdot V_{DDIO}$ |         |                      | V             |
| $V_{IL}$                                     | Input low voltage          |                            |                      |         | $0.3 \cdot V_{DDIO}$ | V             |
| $I_{LKG}$                                    | Leakage Current            |                            | -1.0                 |         | 1.0                  | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| $V_{OH}$                                     | Output logic high          | $I = 8\text{mA}$           | 2.4                  |         |                      | V             |
| $V_{OL}$                                     | Output logic low           | $I = 8\text{mA}$           |                      |         | 0.5                  | V             |
| <b>SCL, SDA (I<sup>2</sup>C Interface)</b>   |                            |                            |                      |         |                      |               |
| $f_{SCL\_MSTR}$                              | Clock Frequency            | As I <sup>2</sup> C master |                      | 400     |                      | kHz           |
| $f_{SCL\_SLV}$                               | Clock Frequency            | As I <sup>2</sup> C slave  |                      | 400     |                      | kHz           |
| $C_B$  | Capacitive load            | For each bus line          |                      |         | 100                  | pF            |
| $C_{BIN}$                                    | SCL, SDA Input Capacitance |                            |                      | 5.0     |                      | pF            |
| $I_{LKG}$                                    | Leakage Current            |                            | 1.0                  |         | 1.0                  | $\mu\text{A}$ |

**NOTES:**

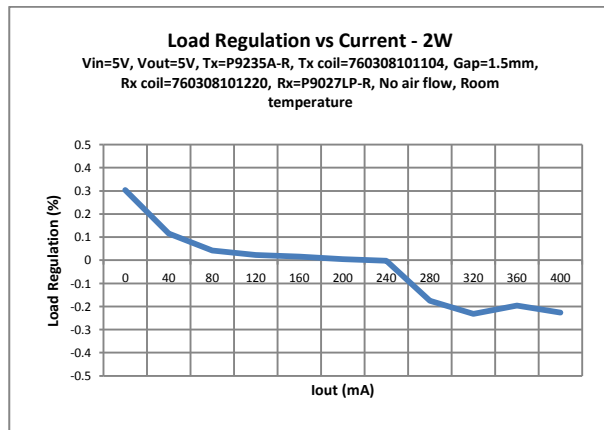
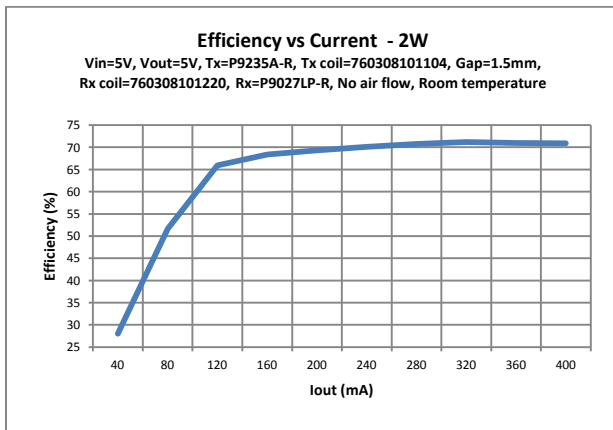
- Do not externally load. For internal biasing only.
- Guaranteed by design and not subject to 100% production testing

## Typical Performance Characteristics

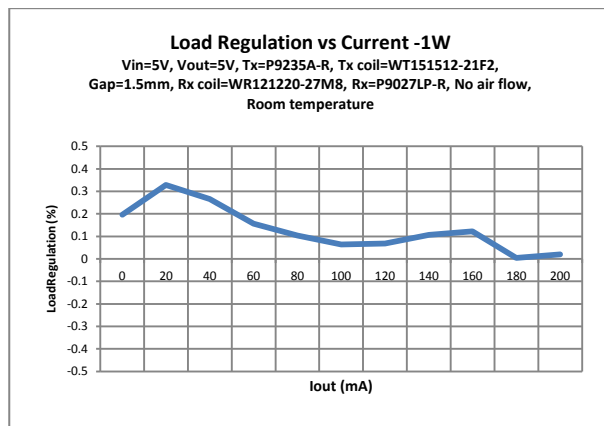
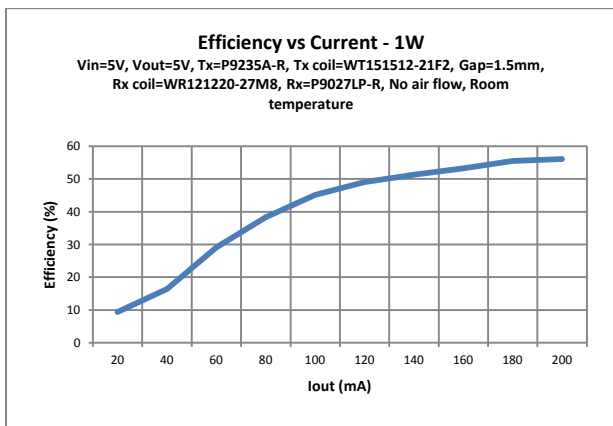
**Figure 2. Typical Performance Characteristics – 3W**



**Figure 3. Typical Performance Characteristics – 2W**

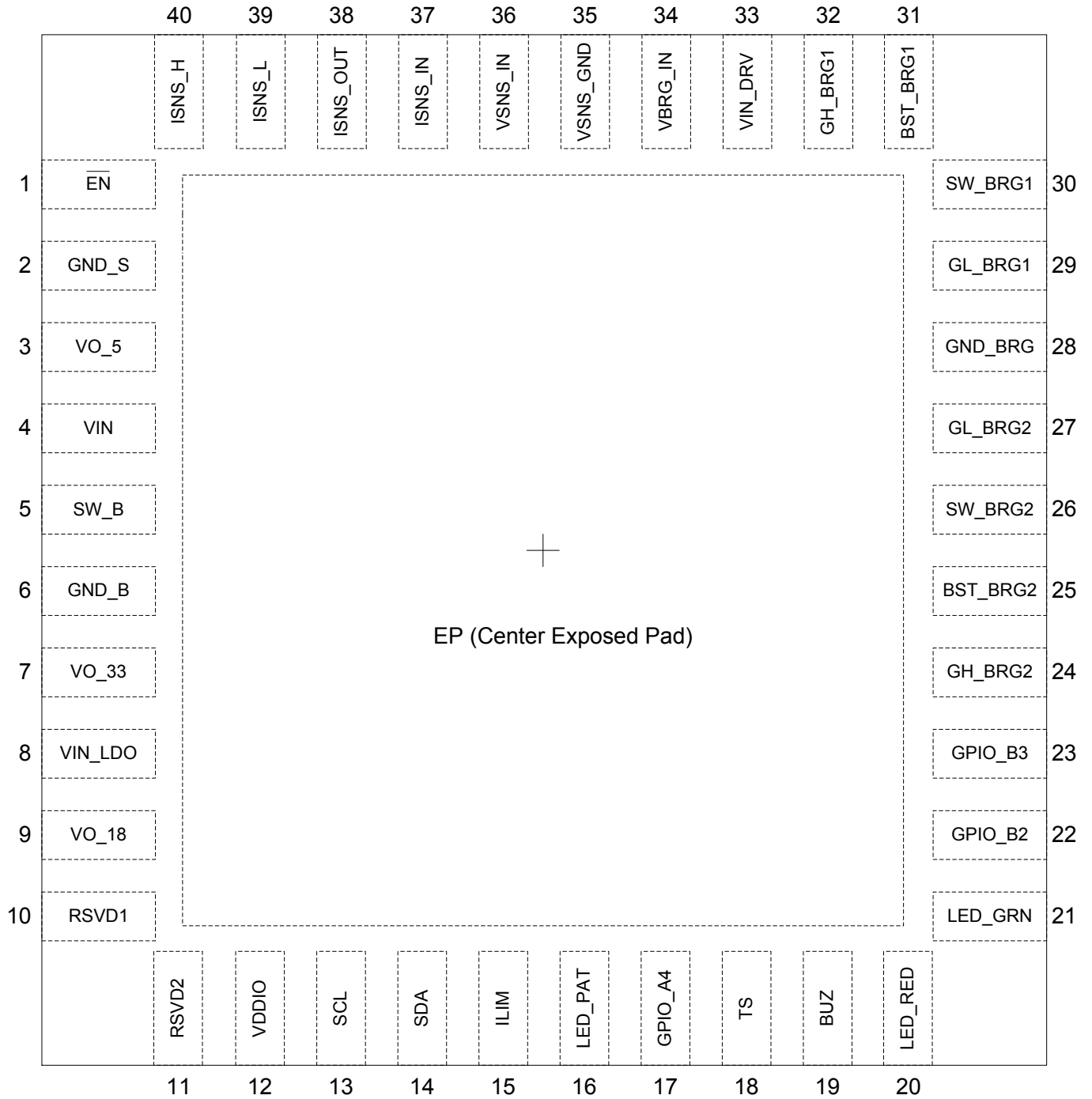


**Figure 4. Typical Performance Characteristics – 1W**



# Pin Configuration

Figure 5. QFN-40 5 mm x 5 mm – Top View



## Pin Description

**Table 6. Pin Descriptions**

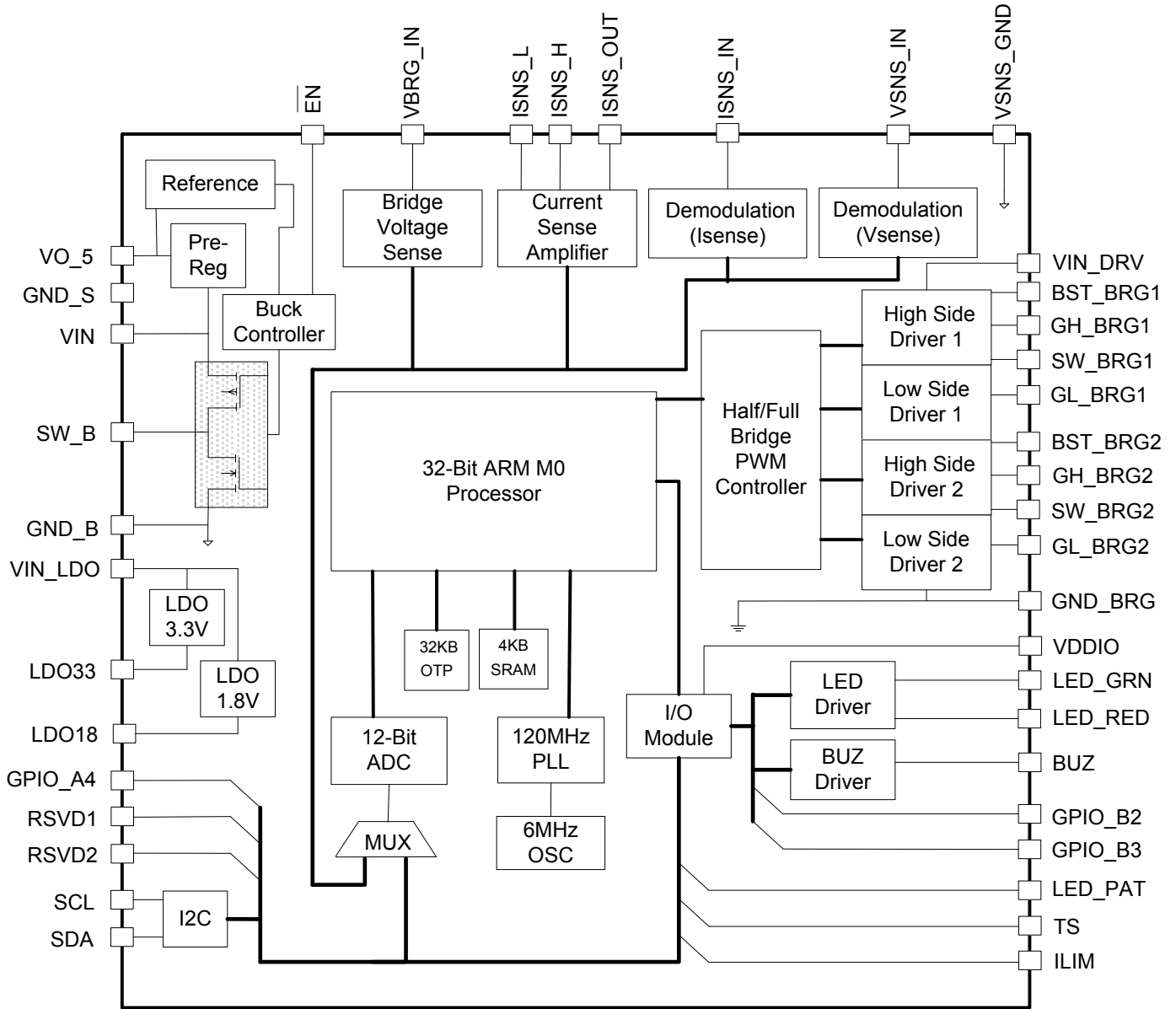
| Pin(s) | Name                   | Type | Description  |
|--------|------------------------|------|--|
| 1      | $\overline{\text{EN}}$ | I    | Active low enable pin. When connected to logic high, the device shuts down and consumes less than 25 $\mu\text{A}$ of current. When connected to logic low, the device is in normal operation.   |
| 2      | GND_S                  | -    | Ground connection.   |
| 3      | VO_5                   | O    | Regulated output voltage used for the internal device biasing. Connect a 1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor from this pin to ground. This pin should not be externally loaded.  |
| 4      | VIN                    | I    | Input power supply. Connect a 10 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor from this pin to ground.  |
| 5      | SW_B                   | O    | Step-down regulator switch node. Connect one of the terminals of a 4.7 $\mu\text{H}$ inductor to this pin.   |
| 6      | GND_B                  | -    | Ground connection.   |
| 7      | VO_33                  | O    | Regulated 3.3 V output voltage used for internal device biasing. Connect a 1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor from this pin to ground. This pin should not be externally loaded.  |
| 8      | VIN_LDO                | I    | Low Dropout input power supply. Connect this pin to a 5 V source, either to the output of the 5 V output step-down regulator or to the input power supply pin, VIN.  |
| 9      | VO_18                  | O    | Regulated 1.8 V output voltage used for internal device biasing. Connect a 1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor from this pin to ground. This pin should not be externally loaded.  |
| 10     | RSVD1                  | I    | This pin is reserved for internal use only. Pull down to ground with an external 47 k $\Omega$ resistor.   |
| 11     | RSVD2                  | I    | This pin is reserved for internal use only. Pull down to ground with an external 47 k $\Omega$ resistor.   |
| 12     | VDDIO                  | I    | Input power supply for all GPIOs. Can be connected to a power supply ranging from 1.8 – 5.0 V.   |
| 13     | SCL                    | I    | Clock for I <sup>2</sup> C communication. Connect a 5.1 K resistor from this pin to VO_5   |
| 14     | SDA                    | I/O  | Data for I <sup>2</sup> C communication. Connect a 5.1 K resistor from this pin to VO_5  |
| 15     | ILIM                   | I    | Programmable over-current limit pin. Connect a resistor from this pin to GND to set the current-limit threshold. To disable the current-limit, connect the pin directly to GND. For more information, see current limit application section. |
| 16     | LED_PAT                | I    | Programmable LED pattern selection. Connect the center tap of the resistor divider to this pin. For more information on various LED blinking pattern, see LED pattern application section.   |
| 17     | GPIO_A4                | I/O  | General purpose input/output. The GPIO's power is supplied from the VDDIO pin. This pin is configured as an output. If it is not used then it may be left floating.  |
| 18     | TS                     | I    | Remote temperature sensing. Connect a 10 k NTC via a voltage divider to this pin.  |
| 19     | BUZ                    | O    | Buzzer pin output.   |

**Table 7. Pin Descriptions (continued)**

| Pin(s) | Name     | Type | Description   |
|--------|----------|------|---|
| 20     | LED_RED  | O    | Open drain output. Connect a red LED to this pin. This pin can sink a maximum current of 25 mA (typical)  |
| 21     | LED_GRN  | O    | Open drain output. Connect a green LED to this pin. This pin can sink a maximum current of 25 mA (typical)  |
| 22     | GPIO_B2  | I/O  | General purpose input/output. The GPIO's power is supplied from the VDDIO pin. This pin is configured as an output. If it is not used then it may be left floating. |
| 23     | GPIO_B3  | I/O  | General purpose input/output. The GPIO's power is supplied from the VDDIO pin. This pin is configured as an output. If it is not used then it may be left floating. |
| 24     | GH_BRG2  | O    | Gate driver output for the high-side half bridge 2.   |
| 25     | BST_BRG2 | I    | Bootstrap pin for the half bridge 2. Tie an external capacitor from this pin to the SW_BRG2 to generate a drive voltage, which is higher than the input voltage.    |
| 26     | SW_BRG2  | O    | Switch node for half bridge 2.  |
| 27     | GL_BRG2  | O    | Gate driver output for the low-side half bridge 2.  |
| 28     | GND_BRG  | -    | Ground return connection for half bridge 1 and half bridge 2 external FETs and associated components.   |
| 29     | GL_BRG1  | O    | Gate driver output for the low-side half bridge 1.  |
| 30     | SW_BRG1  | O    | Switch node for half bridge 1.  |
| 31     | BST_BRG1 | I    | Bootstrap pin for half bridge 1. Tie an external capacitor from this pin to the SW_BRG1 to generate a drive voltage higher than the input voltage.                  |
| 32     | GH_BRG1  | O    | Gate driver output for the high-side half bridge 1.   |
| 33     | VIN_DRV  | I    | Input power supply for the internal gate drivers. Connect a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor from this pin to ground.   |
| 34     | VBRG_IN  | I    | Bridge voltage input voltage sense.   |
| 35     | VSNS_GND | -    | Ground connection for voltage sense signals.  |
| 36     | VSNS_IN  | I    | Voltage modulation signal input.  |
| 37     | ISNS_IN  | I    | Current modulation signal input.<br>ISNS_OUT is fed into this pin after external conditioning   |
| 38     | ISNS_OUT | O    | Differential (ISNS_H - ISNS_L) current sense buffered output.   |
| 39     | ISNS_L   | I    | Input current sense negative input  |
| 40     | ISNS_H   | I    | Input current sense positive input  |
|        | EPGND    | -    | Expose pad. Thermal pad for heat sinking purposes. Connect EPGND to GND plane.  |



Figure 6. P9235A-R Block Diagram



## Theory of Operation

### General System Architecture

A wireless power transfer system has two sub-systems: the wireless power transmitter (Tx) and the wireless power receiver (Rx). The transmitter makes power available through a full bridge/half bridge driven LC resonant tank. It transmits power through the generation of an AC magnetic field. Once the receiver coil is placed near the magnetic field, the field will induce an AC current through the receiving coil where it is converted into a DC current.

### High Level Control Scheme

Wireless power systems adopt a set of pre-defined in-band communication commands as the close loop control strategy. The amount of power transferred is controlled by the receiver. The receiver sends out Control Error Packets (CEP) to the transmitter to increase power, decrease power, or maintain the power level. The transmitter responds by adjusting the switching frequency and/or duty ratio. The receiver requests more power by sending out a CEP, which includes a positive numerical value. The communication is digital. The communication 1's and 0's ride on top of the power link that exists between the two coils.

### Wireless Power Communication

When the transmitter is not transferring power to the receiver, it is in the low power Standby Mode. While in this mode, in order to detect a receiver, the transmitter sends out periodic analog and digital pings.

Analog pings are very short AC detection pulses. These short pulses do not transmit enough energy to wake up the receiver, only to detect its presence. Digital pings, on the other hand, do transmit enough power to enable the receiver to wake up and begin communication. The transmitter uses digital pings to listen for a response from a receiver. After the transmitter detects a receiver, it may extend the digital ping. This causes the system to proceed to the Identification and Configuration phase.

Once the receiver is detected and powered up, it will send out communications packets to handshake with the transmitter. The first communication packet the receiver sends out is the Signal Strength packet, followed by Identification packets and Configuration packets. Once the handshake process is done, the receiver will send out periodic Control Error packets and Received Power packets to adjust the power.

If the receiver needs to stop the power transfer, it will send out an End of Power Transfer (EPT) communication packet. The transmitter stops transmitting power immediately, and starts pre-defined routines according to the information decoded from the EPT packet.

### System Fault Protection

The wireless power transfer system implements system level protection. These include over voltage, under voltage, over current, and over temperature protection. On the transmitter side, whenever a fault condition is detected, it shuts down the whole system immediately and protects itself. If the receiver detects a fault condition, it will send the End of Power Transfer packets to shut down the system. The transmitter will continue to transmit power from the time of the receiver fault detection to the reception of the End of Power Transfer packet.

Over voltage protection: If the transmitter  $V_{IN}$  is greater than 5.5 V, and the system is not in the Power Transfer mode, then the transmitter will shut down until the  $V_{IN}$  is in the range of 4.5 V to 5.5 V. If the system is already in the Power Transfer mode, then the transmitter takes no action.

Under voltage protection: If the transmitter  $V_{IN}$  is less than 4.5 V, the transmitter will shut down for five minutes, or until the  $V_{IN}$  is cycled. off/on.

Over current protection: The transmitter uses a 20 m $\Omega$  sense resistor ( $R_{SENSE}$ , R6) to monitor the current. If the transmitter detects a current greater than the programmed current limit, it will shut down for five minutes, or until  $V_{IN}$  is cycled off/on.

Over temperature protection: If the TS pin (pin 18) voltage falls below 600 mV (typical) then the transmitter will shut down. It will restart once the TS voltage rises above 800 mV (200 mV hysteresis).

## Applications Information

### LDOs

There are three internal LDOs, which supply the P9235A-R internal voltage rails. Do not externally load any of the LDOs. VO\_5 is the output of a high voltage LDO, which serves as the pre-regulator. VO\_5 initially supplies the input voltage to the other two LDOs until the buck regulator output voltage powers up.

The other two LDOs, VO\_33 and VO\_18, have output voltages of 3.3 V and 1.8 V, respectively. The analog circuitry is powered by the 3.3 V LDO. The digital circuitry is powered by the 1.8 V LDO.

### LDO Input and Output Capacitors

For proper load voltage regulation and operational stability, low ESR ceramic capacitors are required on the input and output of each LDO. A 10  $\mu$ F low ESR ceramic cap is recommended for both the input (C19) and output (C14, C27, C29) capacitors. The capacitor's connection to the ground pin should be as short as possible for optimal device performance.

### Buck Regulator

The buck regulator is the power supply for the 3.3 V and 1.8 V LDOs, and thus for all the internal analog and digital circuitry, excluding the pre-regulator only. Do not externally load any of the LDOs. The current sourcing capability of this internal buck regulator is 50 mA maximum. The two half bridge gate driver circuits are directly powered by the buck regulator.

The P9235A-R buck regulator operates in hysteretic pulse mode to set the output voltage and will regulate the output voltage at 5 V (typical) when VIN is greater than 5.5 VDC. For operation with VIN less than 5.5 V, the buck output will decrease below 5 V. When the VIN is less than 5 V, the regulator will switch to a linear mode that is similar to a LDO.

The input (C18, C19) and output (C20, C21) capacitors must be connected directly between each power rail pins and power GND pin (and placed as close as possible to the respective IC pins). The output capacitors should be selected based on the typical reference schematic to guarantee control loop stability. A 10  $\mu$ F low ESR ceramic cap is recommended for both the bulk input (C19) and bulk output (C21) capacitor.

The buck regulator output voltage is connected to the VIN\_LDO pin; therefore, the connection from the buck output to the VIN\_LDO pin should be made as wide and short as possible to minimize output voltage errors.

### Buck Inductor Selection

A 4.7  $\mu$ H inductor (L1) is used for the P9235A-R buck regulator. Select the inductor saturation current rating to exceed the value of peak inductor current (during normal operation and start up). The inductor included in the Bill of Materials is recommended. Keep the inductor DCR to a minimum to improve the efficiency of the regulator.

### Decoupling Capacitors

As with any high-performance mixed-signal IC, P9235A-R must be isolated from the system power supply noise. A decoupling capacitor of 0.1  $\mu$ F should be connected between each power supply pin (includes VIN, the buck regulator, LDOs, VBRG\_IN, V\_BRIDGE: C18, C20, C28, C9, C12, C31) and the PCB ground plane. It must be placed as close as possible to these pins. The decoupling capacitor must be mounted on the component side of the PCB.

**Note:** The VO\_33 does not need this decoupling capacitor if the user follows the IDT recommended, optimized layout.

### Full Bridge Input Capacitor

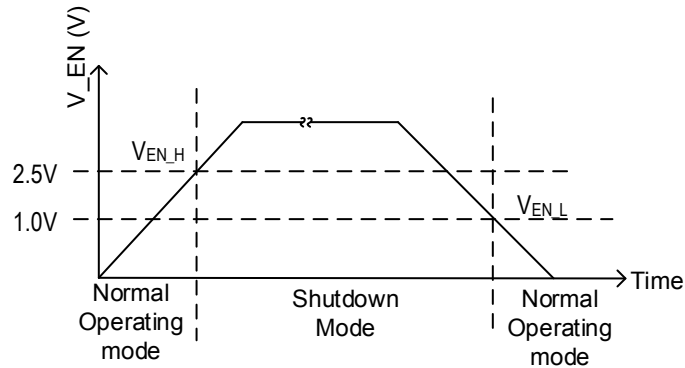
At least one 10  $\mu$ F capacitor (C19) must be placed at the VIN pin. At least three 10  $\mu$ F capacitors (C10, C11, C30) must be placed across the full bridge voltage source (the V\_BRIDGE node in the schematic) to minimize voltage ripple and voltage drop due to the large current requirements. The full-bridge is used to convert DC voltage to AC voltage for power transfer. These 10  $\mu$ F capacitors must be placed as close as possible to the respective pins.

**Note:** If the half bridge FETs are not physically close together then two 10  $\mu$ F capacitors per half bridge are needed. Follow the IDT optimized layout in order to minimize these capacitors

## Enable Function (EN Pin)

When voltage on the  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  pin is greater than 2.5 V, the P9235A-R shuts down the buck regulator. It goes onto Shutdown Mode, which disables all the analog and digital modules. Current consumption in Shutdown Mode is less than 25  $\mu\text{A}$ . When  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  is less than 1.0 V, the P9235A-R is fully functional, and all the blocks are enabled. Figure 7 shows EN thresholds.

**Figure 7. EN pin threshold**



When  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  is less than 1.0 V and a receiver is not yet detected, the P9235A-R is in the low power Standby Mode. The P9235A-R periodically comes out of Standby Mode to generate digital and analog pings to detect the presence of a receiver. Between these pings, the P9235A-R continues in the Standby Mode to maintain low power consumption.

## Input Current Sense

The P9235A-R monitors its input current by using an external sense resistor (R6), in series with the input voltage rail of the full bridge LC tank driver circuit (Q2, Q3). The voltage across the sense resistor is fed into the ISNS\_H and ISNS\_L pin via an RC filter (R4,R5,C2). The differential signal of ISNS\_H and ISNS\_L is processed by the internal ADC and associated firmware.

The current sense resistor is sensitive to noise, as well as to circuit board conditions. On the layout of PCB, it is necessary to use Kelvin sensing when routing the ISNS\_H and ISNS\_L connections. Incorrect current reporting may also occur when a re-worked board has residue (e.g. flux) around the sense resistor. More details are available in the P9235A-R layout guide, AN936.

For 2W/3W applications, use a 20m $\Omega$  sense resistor (R6). For 1W applications use a 50 m $\Omega$  sense resistor. Adjust the resistor divider (R27, R31) value on the LED\_PAT pin according to the sense resistor used.

## Communication and Modulation

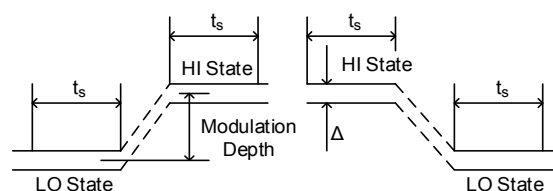
The wireless power system uses an in-band communication, such that the current and voltage on the transmitter's power coil assume two states, namely a HI state and a LO state. For a valid state, the amplitude is constant, within a certain variation  $\Delta$ , for at least  $t_s$  ms. If the wireless power receiver is properly aligned to the transmitter's power coil, and for all appropriate loads, at least one of the following two conditions shall apply, as shown in Figure 8.

Difference of the amplitude of the transmitter current in the HI and LO state:  $\geq 15$  mA.

Difference of the amplitude of the transmitter voltage in the HI and LO state:  $\geq 200$  mV.

The minimum hold time for a valid HI or LO state:  $\geq 0.15$  ms

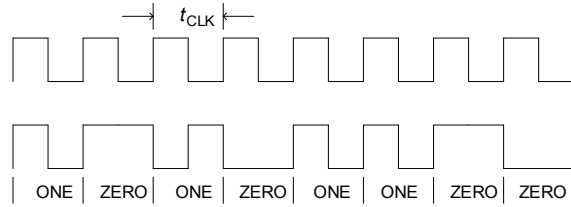
**Figure 8. Modulation**



The receiver uses a 2 kHz, differential, bi-phase encoding scheme to modulate data bits onto the power signal. A logic ONE bit is encoded

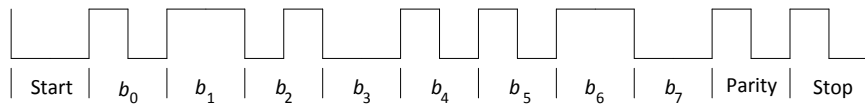
using two narrow transitions. A logic ZERO bit is encoded using two wider transitions as shown in Figure 9.

**Figure 9. Bit encoding scheme.**



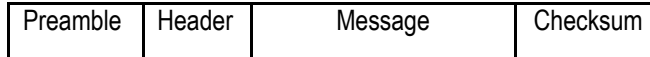
Each byte in the communication packet comprises 11 bits in an asynchronous serial format. The start bit is always LO. This is followed by 8 bits of data. The final two bits are parity and stop, as shown in Figure 10.

**Figure 10. Byte encoding scheme.**



The wireless power receiver communicates with the wireless power transmitter via communication packets. Each communication packet has the following structure:

**Figure 11. Communication packet structure**



## LED Pattern Selection

A green LED and a red LED indicate status. The LED Patterns depend on the selected LED mode. The voltage applied through resistor divider to the LED\_PAT pin selects the desired LED mode. Table 8 shows the available selections. Note that the LED pin selection is combined with the input current sense resistor. Pulling the LED\_PAT pin to GND via a 47 k $\Omega$  resistor will set the LED pattern to the default Mode 1.

**Table 8. LEDs indication table pattern**

| Current Sense Resistor | Option Number | Voltage on LED_PA T pin[V] | Resistor Divider Values (Input voltage: LDO18) |                           | LED #/Color | Operational Status |            |          |            |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|----------|------------|
|                        |               |                            | R <sub>TOP</sub> [R27]                         | R <sub>BOTTOM</sub> [R31] |             | Standby            | Transfer   | Complete | Fault      |
| 20 mΩ                  | 1             | Pull down <0.037 V         | NP   | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | On         | Off      | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | Off                | Off        | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 20 mΩ                  | 2             | 0.11 V                     | 715 kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | On                 | Off        | Off      | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | On                 | Off        | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 20 mΩ                  | 3             | 0.18 V                     | 422 kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | Blink 1 Hz | On       | Blink 4Hz  |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | -                  | -          | -        | -          |
| 20 mΩ                  | 4             | 0.26 V                     | 280 kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | On         | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | -                  | -          | -        | -          |
| 20 mΩ                  | 5             | 0.33 V                     | 210 kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | On                 | Blink 1Hz  | On       | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | On                 | Off        | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 20 mΩ                  | 6             | 0.41 V                     | 160 kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | Off        | On       | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | Off                | On         | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 50 mΩ                  | 7             | 0.63 V                     | 86.6 kΩ,1%                                     | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | On         | Off      | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | Off                | Off        | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 50 mΩ                  | 8             | 0.71 V                     | 71.5 kΩ,1%                                     | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | On                 | Off        | Off      | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | On                 | Off        | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 50 mΩ                  | 9             | 0.78 V                     | 61. kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | Blink 1 Hz | On       | Blink 4 Hz |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | -                  | -          | -        | -          |
| 50 mΩ                  | 10            | 0.86 V                     | 51.1 kΩ,1%                                     | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | On         | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | -                  | -          | -        | -          |
| 50 mΩ                  | 11            | 0.93 V                     | 44.2 kΩ,1%                                     | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | On                 | Blink 1Hz  | On       | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | On                 | Off        | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |
| 50 mΩ                  | 12            | 1.01 V                     | 36.5 kΩ,1%                                     | 47 kΩ,1%                  | LED1-Green  | Off                | Off        | On       | Off        |
|                        |               |                            |  |                           | LED2-Red    | Off                | On         | Off      | Blink 4 Hz |

## Input Over Current Protection

Input over current protection protects the transmitter half-bridge and receiver from exposure to conditions that may cause damage or unexpected behavior from the system. While the P9235A-R is in the power transfer stage, it monitors the input current, through the voltage across the input current sense resistor. If the input current goes above the programmed threshold, the P9235A-R will shut down for 5 minutes, and then re-try through digital pings. If the receiver condition remains the same for 5 more minutes, the P9235A-R will continue the periodic analog pings only (no digital pings). If the receiver is removed, or the input power is cycled, the P9235A-R will restart digital pings immediately.

The ILIM pin voltage selects the input current limit through a voltage divider connected to LDO18. Table 9 shows options for 1, 2, and 3W systems, given minimum expected efficiencies. The default value input current limit is 1.25A. The default value occurs when ILIM pin is connected to GND via a 47 kΩ resistor.

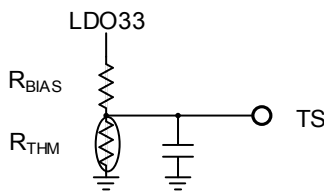
**Table 9. ILIM programmable thresholds**

| Max Power | Vout /Max Iout | Input current Limit threshold | Voltage on ILIM pin | Resistor Divider Values (Input voltage: LDO18) |                           |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
|           |                |                               |                     | R <sub>TOP</sub> [R26]                         | R <sub>BOTTOM</sub> [R30] |
| 1W        | 5 V/200 mA     | 0.75 A                        | 0.48 V              | 130 kΩ,1%                                      | 47 kΩ,1%                  |
| 2W        | 5 V/400 mA     | 1.25 A                        | 0.78 V              | NP   | 47 kΩ,1%                  |
| 3W        | 5 V/600 mA     | 2.0 A                         | 1.23 V              | 22 kΩ,1%                                       | 47 kΩ,1%                  |

### Remote Temperature Sensing and Over Temperature Protection

The P9235A-R uses a NTC thermistor connected to the TS pin to monitor the remote temperature during the power transfer phase. Connect the NTC thermistor to a voltage divider as shown in Figure 15. If the voltage on the TS pin decreases below 0.6 V, the transmitter shuts off the power, and will resume the wireless power transfer once the TS pin voltage rises above 0.8 V.

**Figure 12. NTC connection**



$$V_{TS} = \frac{LDO33 \times R_{THM,TRIP}}{(R_{THM,TRIP} + R_{BIAS})} = 600mV$$

Where:

- V<sub>TS</sub> (V) = Trip voltage at the desired trip temperature
- R<sub>THM,TRIP</sub> (kΩ) = Resistance of the thermistor at the desired trip temperature

Given LDO33 = 3.3V and R<sub>BIAS</sub>=10kΩ, then R<sub>THM,TRIP</sub> = 2.22 kΩ at the trip temperature

The basic characteristic of an NTC thermistor is:

$$R = R_0 \exp \left\{ B \times \left( \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0} \right) \right\}$$

Where:

- T (Kelvin) = The trip temperature.
- R<sub>0</sub> (kΩ) = The known resistance at calibration temperature T<sub>0</sub> (Kelvin).
- B (beta, Kelvin) = The material constant .

With R<sub>BIAS</sub>=10kΩ, R<sub>THM</sub> =2.2kΩ, and V<sub>TS</sub>=600mV at a trip temperature T, the desired R<sub>0</sub> and B can be calculated, and the appropriate thermistor chosen.

## Buzzer Function

The BUZ pin is able to drive a piezoelectric type transducer without amplification. As shown on the reference schematic, a series current limiting resistor (R20) must be included if a buzzer is used. The buzzer signal is a 2 kHz square wave. It is recommended to use a buzzer with a 2 kHz resonant frequency for best results.

## End of Power Transfer Response

The P9235A-R will shut down and stop the power transfer once it receives an End of Power Transfer (EPT) packet. The P9235A-R will behave differently based on the reason for the EPT request. Table 10 shows the different EPT behaviors.

**Table 10. End of Power Transfer Response**

| EPT Reason                              | P9235A-R Behavior   |
|---|---|
| End of Power Transfer: Over-Current     | The P9235A-R will shut down the system, keeping the analog ping and digital ping. If the over-current condition is not removed, the system will enter into a hiccup mode. In hiccup mode the following sequence is repeated while the over current condition exists: the system starts up and applies the receiver voltage to the load, the receiver detects an over current condition and reports it to the transmitter, the transmitter shuts down. |
| End of Power Transfer: Over-Temperature | The P9235A-R will shut down the system, keeping the analog ping but muting the digital ping for 5 minutes. If the P9027LP-R is removed within 5 minutes, the P9235A-R will restart the digital ping. After 5 minutes, the P9235A-R will send out one digital ping to check if the fault condition has been removed.   |
| End of Power Transfer: Charge Complete. | The P9235A-R will shut down the system, keeping the analog ping but muting the digital ping for 5 minutes. If the P9027LP-R is removed within 5 minutes, the P9235A-R will restart the digital ping. After 5 minutes, the P9235A-R will send out one digital ping to check if the battery needs to start charging again.  |
| End of Power Transfer: Internal Fault   | The P9235A-R will shut down the system, keeping the analog ping and digital ping.   |



## Transmitter Resonant Tank Capacitors

For optimum performance, and to keep the characteristics of the resonant tank constant, the resonant frequency and quality factor must not change due to variations in the associated capacitors or inductors. The capacitors of the resonant tank (C15, C17, C23, C25) must be COG/NPO type only. COG/NPO capacitors have no temperature variation, less voltage related de-rating, and better accuracy than other types of capacitors such as the X7R. Do not mix capacitor types when populating the resonant capacitors, use COG/NPO types only. All the resonant capacitors must be rated for 50V. See the Bill of Materials for the recommended values.

## Transmitter Resonant Tank Coils

Each half-bridge output connects to a series-resonance LC tank. The inductor serves as the primary coil of a loosely-coupled transformer; the secondary is the receiver coil connected to the P9027LP-R.

The transmitter coils are mounted on a ferrite base acting as a shield to concentrate the field on the top side of the coil and to reduce EMI. The coil assembly can be mounted next to the P9235A-R PCB or on the back of PCB. Either a ground plane or grounded metal shielding (preferably copper) can be added beneath the ferrite shield for added reduction in radiated electrical field emissions. The coil ground plane/shield must be connected to the ground plane by a single trace leading back independently to the board input power connector.

For optimum performance, the following coils are recommended for use with the P9235A-R transmitter for 1, 2 and 3 W applications. The recommended coil vendors have been tested and verified to guarantee their performance.

**Table 11. Coils Recommended with receiver for 1, 2 and 3 W Applications**

| Output Power | Vendor            | Part number      | Inductance | DCR           | Dimension |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1W           | TDK               | WT151512-22F2-ID | 6.49 uH    | 0.17 $\Omega$ | Ø15 mm    |
|              | SunLord           | SWA15T15H20C01B  | 6.30 uH    | 0.12 $\Omega$ | Ø15 mm    |
| 2W           | TDK               | WT202012-15F2-ID | 6.20 uH    | 0.10 $\Omega$ | Ø20 mm    |
|              | Würth Electronics | 760308101104     | 6.30 uH    | 0.11 $\Omega$ | Ø20 mm    |
|              | SunLord           | SWA20N20H20C01B  | 6.30 uH    | 0.15 $\Omega$ | Ø20 mm    |
| 3W           | TDK               | WT303012-13F2-ID | 6.30 uH    | 0.12 $\Omega$ | Ø30 mm    |
|              | Würth Electronics | 760308101103     | 6.50 uH    | 0.15 $\Omega$ | Ø30 mm    |
|              | SunLord           | SWA30N30H20C01B  | 6.25 uH    | 0.14 $\Omega$ | Ø30 mm    |

## PCB Layout Considerations

Layout and PCB design have a significant influence on the system performance. The power dissipation capabilities of the P9235A-R surface mount packaged power management IC rely heavily on thermally conductive traces and pads to transfer heat away from the package. The regulator or full bridge inverter could show instability, as well as cause EMI problems, if the PCB layout is not designed properly. The following general guidelines will be helpful in designing a board layout for low noise and EMI, as well as, the lowest thermal resistance:

1. PCB board traces with large cross-sectional areas remove more heat. For optimal results, use large-area PCB patterns with wide copper traces, placed on the component side of the PCB.
2. In cases where maximum heat dissipation is required, use double-sided copper planes connected with multiple vias.
3. Thermal vias provide a thermal path from the bridge FETs to inner and/or bottom layers of the PCB to remove the heat generated by device power dissipation.

For more details, please refer to the application note AN936, "P9235A-R Layout Guidelines" for the layout details.

## Power Dissipation and Thermal Requirements

The P9235A-R is offered in a QFN-40 package which has a maximum power dissipation capability of approximately 1.2W. The number of thermal vias between the package and the printed circuit board determines the maximum power dissipation. The maximum power dissipation of the package is limited by the die's specified maximum operating junction temperature,  $T_{J(MAX)}$ , of 125 °C, the maximum ambient operating temperature,  $T_A$ , of 85 °C, and the package thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ . The junction temperature rises when the heat generated by the device's power dissipation flows through the package thermal resistance. The QFN package offers a typical thermal resistance, junction to ambient ( $\theta_{JA}$ ), of 28.5 °C/W when the PCB layout guideline and surrounding devices are optimized.

The techniques as noted in the PCB layout section must be followed when designing the printed circuit board layout. Attention to the placement of the P9235A-R IC and bridge FET packages, in proximity to other heat-generating devices in a given application design, should also be considered. The ambient temperature around the power IC will also have an effect on the thermal limits of an application. The main factors influencing  $\theta_{JA}$  (in the order of decreasing influence) are PCB characteristics, die/package attach thermal pad size (QFN) and thermal vias, and final system hardware construction. Board designers should keep in mind that the package thermal metric  $\theta_{JA}$  is impacted by the characteristics of the PCB itself upon which the IC is mounted. Changing the design or configuration of the PCB changes the overall thermal resistivity and the board's heat-sinking efficiency.

The use of integrated circuits in low-profile and fine-pitch surface-mount packages requires special attention to power dissipation. Many system-dependent issues such as thermal coupling, airflow, added heat sinks, convection surfaces, and the presence of other heat-generating components affect the power-dissipation limits of a given component.

In summary, the three basic approaches for enhancing thermal performance are:

1. Improve the power dissipation capability of the PCB design
2. Improve the thermal coupling of the component to the PCB
3. Introduce airflow into the system

First, the maximum power dissipation for a given situation should be calculated:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$$

In which

- $P_{D(MAX)}$  = Maximum Power Dissipation
- $\theta_{JA}$  = Package Thermal Resistance (°C/W)
- $T_{J(MAX)}$  = Maximum Device Junction Temperature (°C)
- $T_A$  = Ambient Temperature (°C)

The maximum recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_{J(MAX)}$ ) for the P9235A-R device is 120 °C. The thermal resistance of the 40-pin QFN package is optimally  $\theta_{JA}=28.5$  °C/W. Operation is specified to a maximum steady-state ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) of 85 °C. Therefore, the maximum recommended power dissipation is:

$$P_{D(Max)} = (120^{\circ}\text{C} - 85^{\circ}\text{C}) / 28.5^{\circ}\text{C/W} \cong 1.2 \text{ Watt.}$$

## Thermal Protection

To allow the maximum load current, and to prevent thermal overload, the heat generated by the P9235A-R solution must be dissipated into the PCB. All the available pins must be soldered to the PCB. GND pins (exposed paddle, EP) and bridge FET GND pins should be soldered to the PCB ground plane to improve thermal performance, with multiple vias connected to all layers of the PCB.

## Special Notes

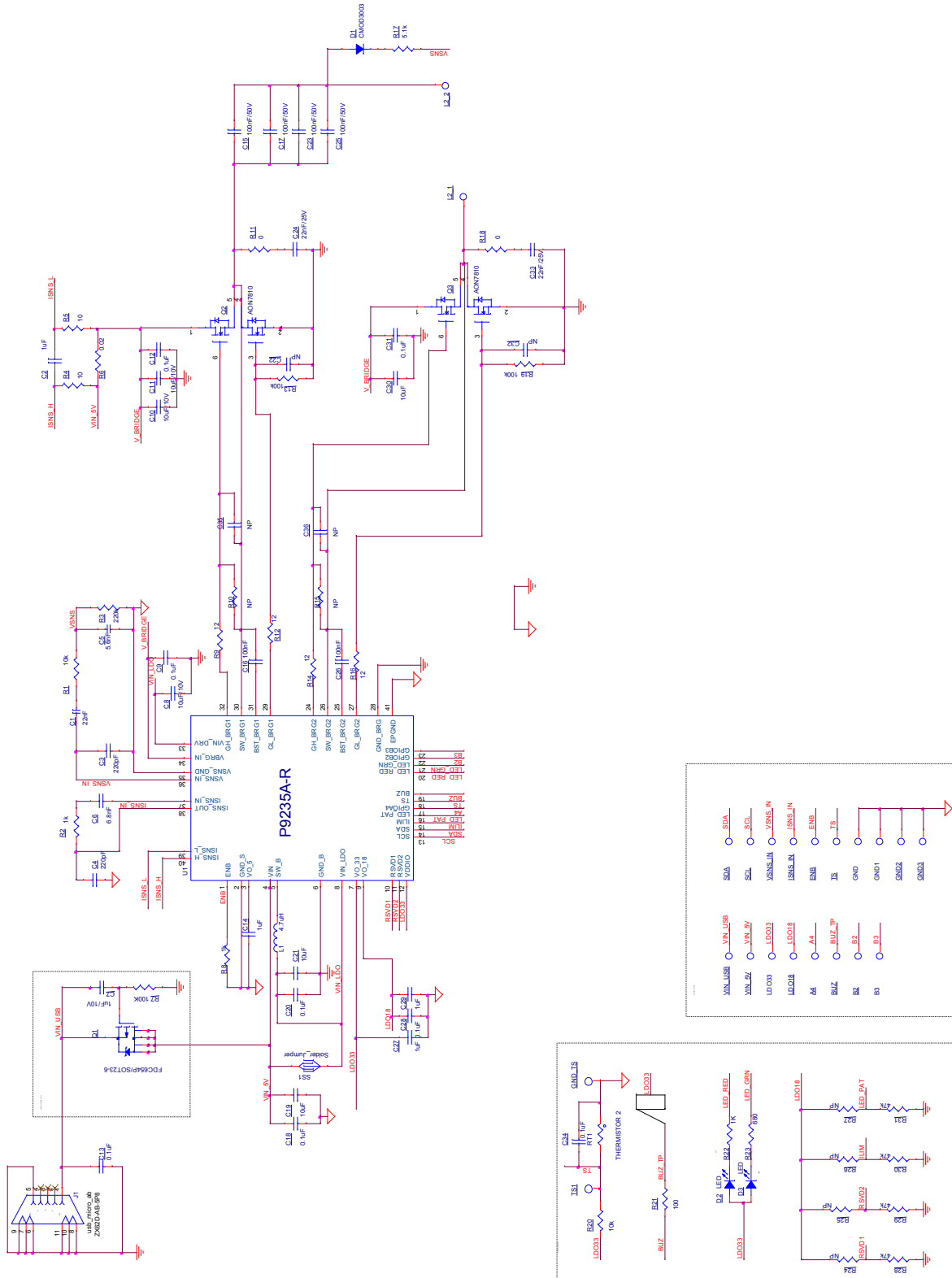
### NDG QFN-40 Package Assembly

**Note 1:** Unopened Dry Packaged Parts have a one-year shelf life.

**Note 2:** The HIC indicator card for newly-opened Dry Packaged Parts should be checked. If there is any moisture content, the parts must be baked for a minimum of 8 hours at 125 °C within 24 hours prior to the assembly reflow process.

# Detailed System Diagram

Table 12. P9235A-R Schematic



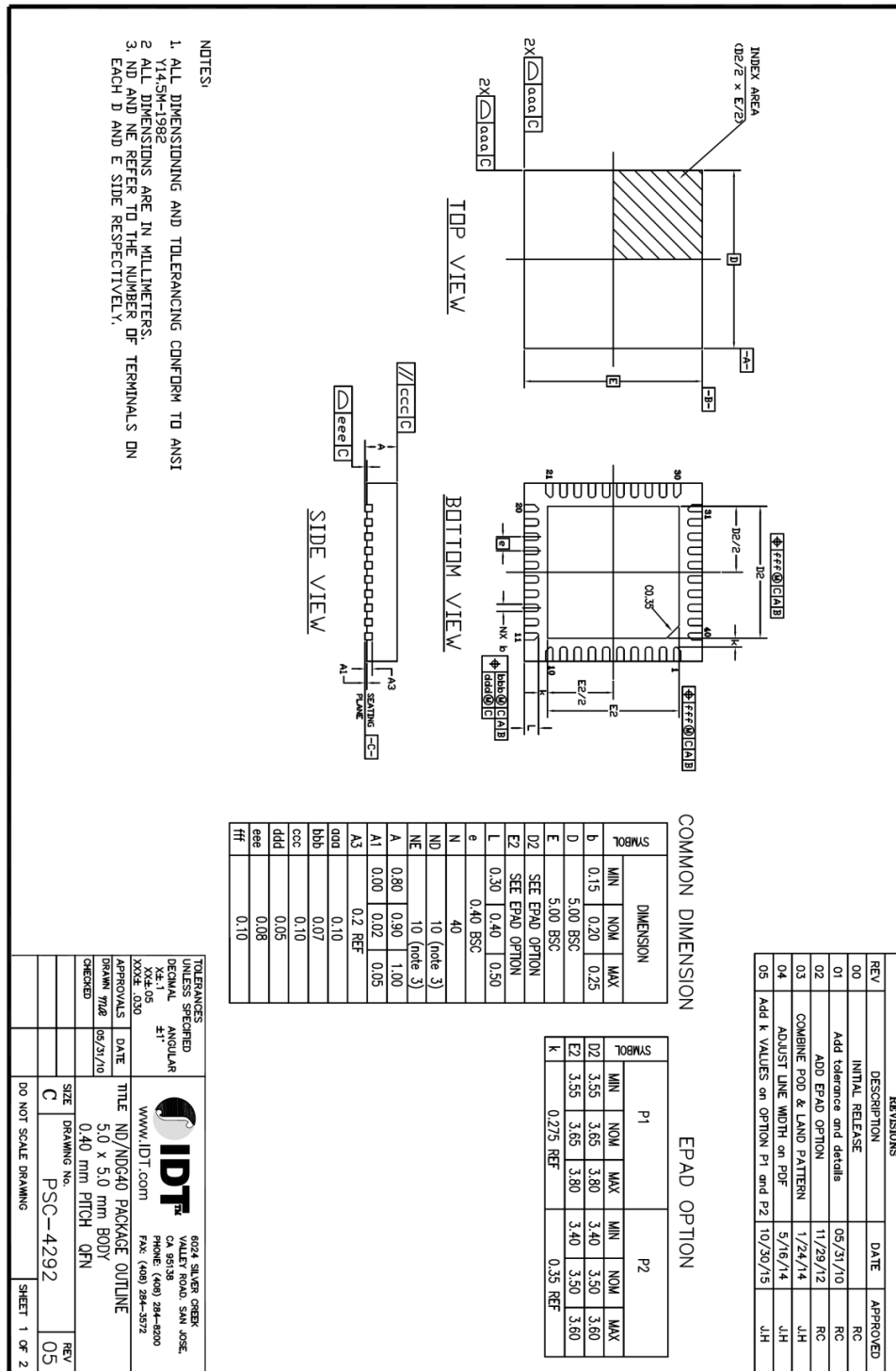
## Components Selection

**Table 13. Component List**

| Item | Qty | Reference               | Description       | PCB Footprint      | MFG Part Number     |
|------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1    | 3   | C1,C24,C33              | 22 nF/50 V        | 0402               | C0402C223K5RACTU    |
| 2    | 1   | C2                      | 1 uF/10 V         | 0402               | C0402C105M8PACTU    |
| 3    | 2   | C3,C4                   | 220 pF/50 V       | 0402               | CL05B221KB5NNNC     |
| 4    | 1   | C5                      | 5.6 nF/50 V       | 0402               | CL05B562KB5NNNC     |
| 5    | 1   | C6                      | 6.8 nF/50 V       | 0402               | CL05B682JB5NNNC     |
| 6    | 5   | C9,C12,C13,C18,C31      | 0.1 uF/25 V       | 0402               | TMK105BJ104KV-F     |
| 7    | 1   | C8                      | 10 uF/10 V        | 0402               | CL05A106MP5NUNC     |
| 8    | 5   | C10,C11,C19,C21,C30     | 10 uF/25 V        | 0603               | CL10A106MA8NRNC     |
| 9    | 4   | C7,C14,C27,C29          | 1 uF/10 V         | 0402               | CL05A105KP5NNNC     |
| 10   | 4   | C15,C17,C23,C25         | 100 nF/50 V       | 1206               | C3216C0G1H104J160AA |
| 11   | 2   | C16,C26                 | 100 nF            | 0402               | C1005X6S1V104K050BB |
| 12   | 3   | C20,C34,C28             | 0.1 uF/10 V       | 0402               | C0402C104K8RACTU    |
| 13   | 4   | C22,C32,C35,C36         | NP                | 0402               |                     |
| 14   | 1   | D1                      | DIODE             | SOD523PD           | CMOD3003            |
| 15   | 1   | D2                      | Red LED           | 0603               | 150 060 RS7 500 0   |
| 16   | 1   | D3                      | Green LED         | 060                | 150 060 GS7 500 0   |
| 17   | 1   | J1                      | 5 P               | usb_micro_ab       | 10104111-0001LF     |
| 18   | 1   | L1                      | 4.7 uH            | 0603               | CIG10W4R7MNC        |
| 19   | 1   | L2                      | Transmitter coil  |                    | 7650308101104       |
| 20   | 1   | Q1                      | 80 mOhm/4.5 V     | SOT23-6            | FDC654P             |
| 21   | 2   | Q2,Q3                   | N-Channel MOSFETs | DFN<br>3 mm X 3 mm | AON7810             |
| 22   | 1   | R1                      | 10 K/%1           | 402                | RCG040210K0FKED     |
| 23   | 3   | R2,R8,R22               | 1 k               | 0402               | RC0402FR-071KL      |
| 24   | 1   | R3                      | 220 k             | 0402               | RC0402FR-07220KL    |
| 25   | 2   | R4,R5                   | 10                | 0402               | RT0402DRE0710RL     |
| 26   | 1   | R6                      | 0.02              | 0603               | WSL0805R0200FEA     |
| 27   | 3   | R7,R13,R19              | 100 k             | 0402               | ERJ-2GEJ104X        |
| 28   | 4   | R9,R12,R14,R16          | 12                | 0402               | ERJ-2GEJ120X        |
| 29   | 6   | R10,R15,R24.R25,R26,R27 | NP                | 0402               |                     |
| 30   | 2   | R11,R18                 | 0 OHMS RESISTOR   | 0402               | RC0402JR-070RL      |
| 31   | 1   | R17                     | 5.1 k             | 0402               | MCR01MRTJ512        |
| 32   | 1   | R20                     | 10 k              | 0402               | CRCW040210K0JNED    |
| 33   | 1   | R21                     | 100               | 0402               | RC0402JR-07100RL    |
| 34   | 1   | R23                     | 680               | 0402               | RC0402JR-07680RL    |
| 35   | 4   | R28,R29,R30,R31         | 47 k              | 0402               | ERJ-2GEJ473X        |
| 36   | 1   | RT1                     | THERMISTOR        | 0603               | ERT-J1VG103FA       |
| 37   | 1   | U1                      | IDTP9235          | QFN_5 x 5 mm       | P9235A-R            |

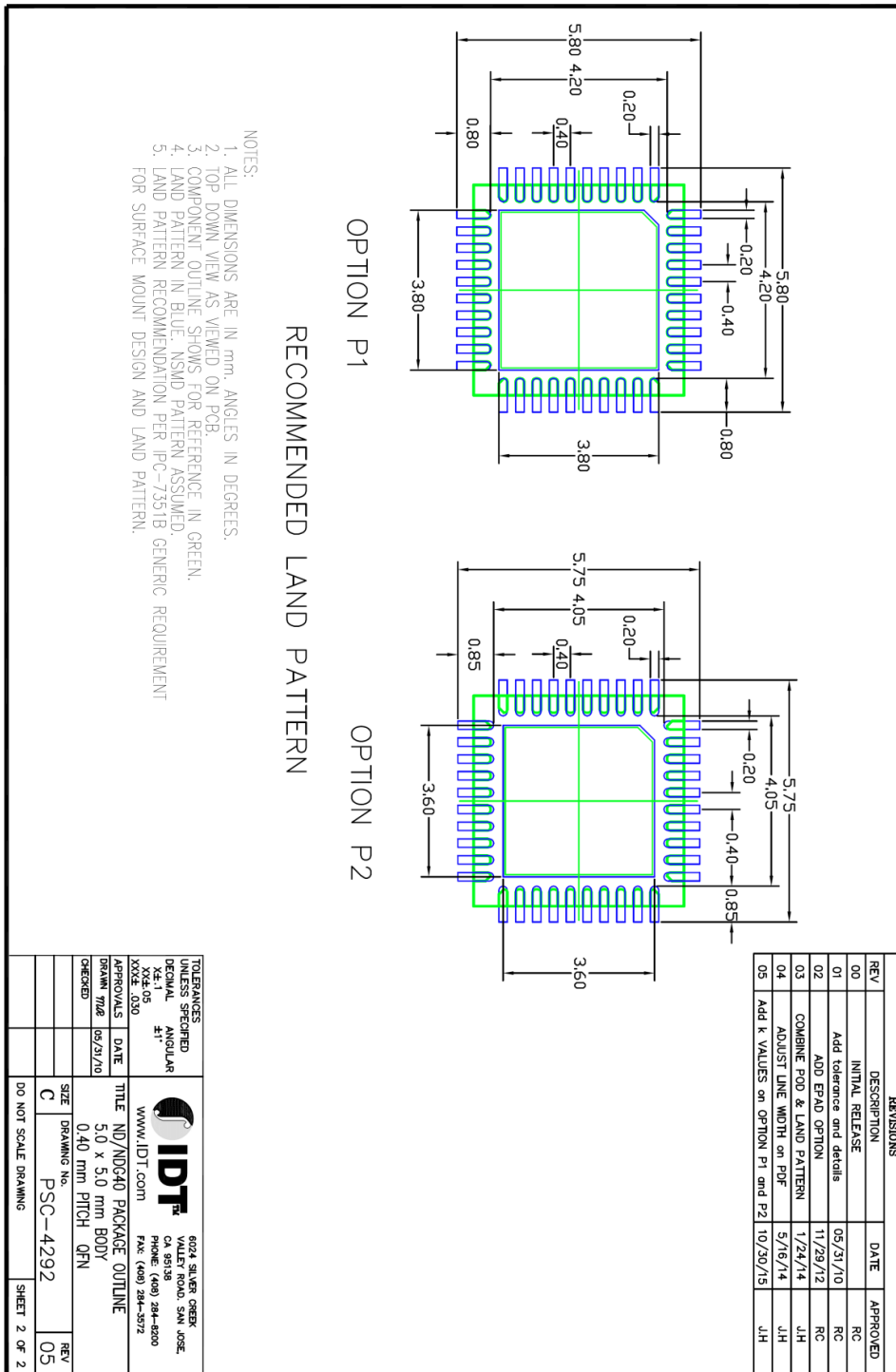
# Package Drawing

Figure 13. QFN-40 NDG40 Package Outline Drawing



# Landing Pattern Drawing

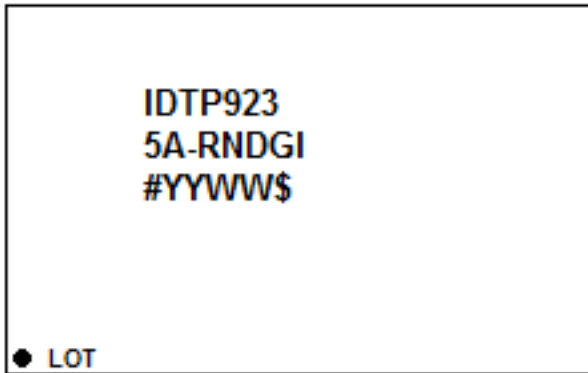
Figure 14. QFN-40 NDG40 Landing Pattern Drawing



## Ordering Information

| Orderable Part Number | Package                 | MSL Rating | Shipping Packaging | Temperature   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| P9235A-RNDGI          | NDG40 - QFN-40 5x5x0.40 | 3          | Tray               | -40° to +85°C |
| P9235A-RNDGI8         | NDG40 - QFN-40 5x5x0.40 | 3          | Tape and Reel      | -40° to +85°C |

## Marking Diagram



1. "IDT" Company code, "P9235A-R" Part number.
2. "NDG" Package type: QFN, "I" Industrial
3. "#" Device stepping, "YY" Last 2 digits of the year, "WW" Work week that the part was assembled, "\$" Assembly location code

## Revision History

[Insert the revision history entries in reverse chronological order.]

| Revision Date | Description of Change                                     |
|---------------|---|
| May 16, 2016  | Final   |
| May 2, 2016   | This is the first preliminary release of this datasheet.. |



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- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
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- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

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## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,  
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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