
2.5W Wireless Charging Receiving Control SOC

1. Descriptions

The CV8011 is a Qi-standard compliant wireless charging receiver IC with an integrated charger function, supporting a maximum output of 2.5W. It integrates a high-efficiency full synchronous rectifier and a low dropout regulator (LDO), which can achieve a non-contact wireless charging receiver solution on a single chip.

CV8011 Using QFN 24 package, small size, can significantly reduce the PCB size and reduce the cost of BOM.

2. Applications

- Smart watches, bracelets and other wearable devices
- Finders
- TWS earphone charging cases
- Electric toothbrush
- Low-power smart devices
- Smart home

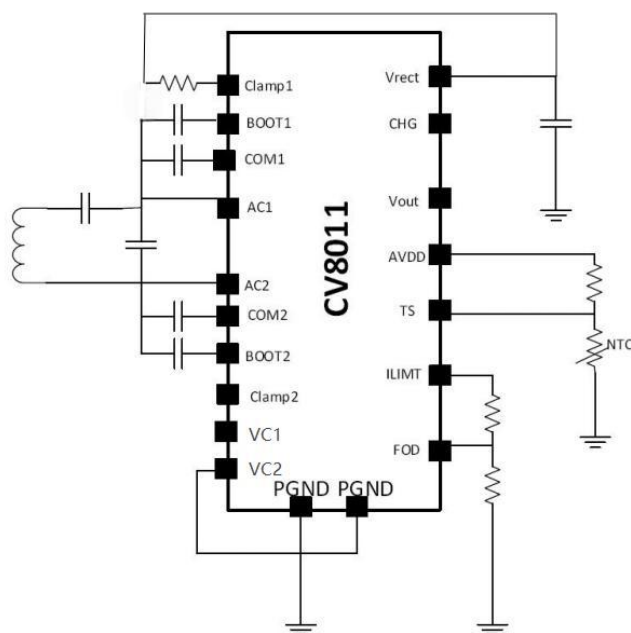
3. Features

- Highly integrated 2.5W wireless charging receiving chip
- WPC BPP certification
- Output voltage is 5V
- Support external configuration of charging target voltage
- Supports three voltage levels: 4.2V/4.35V/5V
- Support trickle charging/constant current Charging/constant voltage charging/full charging/recharging functions
- Adjustable output current of up to 500mA
- Built-in 12bits 11 channel ADC
- Embedded 8-bit RISC compact kernel
- Reliable over-voltage, over-temperature and output Over-current protection
- Temperature check
- Built-in low-voltage protection
- Compliant with high-standard EMI / EMC specifications

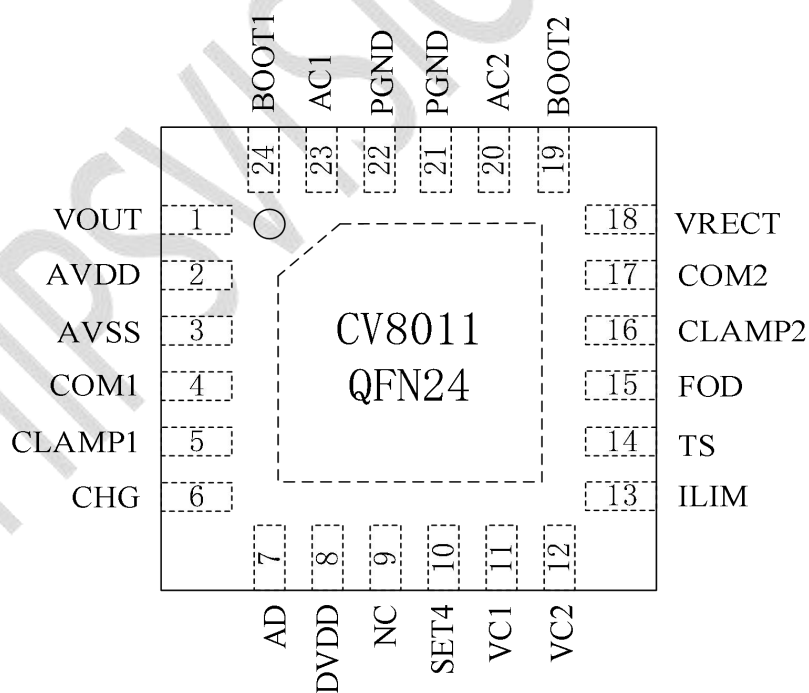
4. Device Information

Part Number	Package	Dimension
CV8011	QFN24	4.00 *4.00 * 0.75 mm

1. Application Circuit Diagram



2. Pin Definition



3. CV8011 Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin name	Description
1	VOUT	Output 5V to power the external load
2	AVDD	VDD internal power supply output, need to be external 1uF capacitance to the ground
3	AVSS	Ground
4	COM1	The signal modulation pin, connect the capacitor to the AC .
5	CLAMP1	over-voltage clamp protection pin, connect the resistance to the VRECT
6	CHG	If the output pin opens, when the VOUT output is open
7	AD	NC
8	DVDD	Digital power supply output port
9	NC	NC
10	SET4	Internal configuration stud
11	VC1	1. Output voltage 4.2V,suspended treatment; 2. Output voltage 4.35V,grounding treatment; 3. The output voltage is 5V,suspended processing.
12	VC2	1, output voltage 4.2V, suspended treatment; 2, output voltage 4.35V, suspended treatment; 3, the output voltage is 5V, and the grounding processing.
13	ILIM	Flow limiting setting pin, connecting different resistances can obtain different flow limit settings
14	TS	Over temperature protection pin, external temperature sensitive resistance, different resistances can obtain different over temperature protection
15	FOD	Receive power set pin, related to the setting of FOD
16	CLAMP 2	over-voltage clamp protection pin, connect the resistance to the VRECT
17	COM2	The signal modulation pin, connect the capacitor to the AC end
18	VRECT	The output end of the rectifier bridge connects the

		capacitor to the ground
19	BOOT2	The external lifting capacitor is connected to the AC end to provide a high-end drive for the synchronous rectifier bridge
20	AC2	The AC input port, which connect to the receiving coil
21	PGND	Ground
22	PGND	Ground
23	AC1	AC input port, connect the resonance capacitor
24	BOOT1	The external lifting capacitor is connected to the AC end to provide a high-end drive for the synchronous rectifier bridge

4. Limit Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Unit
Voltage range	BOOT1, BOOT2	-0.3	24	V
	CHG,COMM1,COMM2,CLAMP2 VRECT,AD,AC1,AC2,CLAMP1	-0.3	20	V
	FOD,TS,ILim, VOUT,AVDD,VC2	-0.3	6	V
	DVDD、SET4, VC1	-0.3	3.3	V
	AVSS,GND	-0.3	0.3	V
Current range	AC1 , AC2		2	A (RMS)
Junction temperature range	T_J		125	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-40	150	°C
Thermal resistance (junction temperature to the environment)	θ_{JA}	30		°C/W
Human body model (HBM)	ESD	-2000	2000	V

5. Recommended Working Conditions

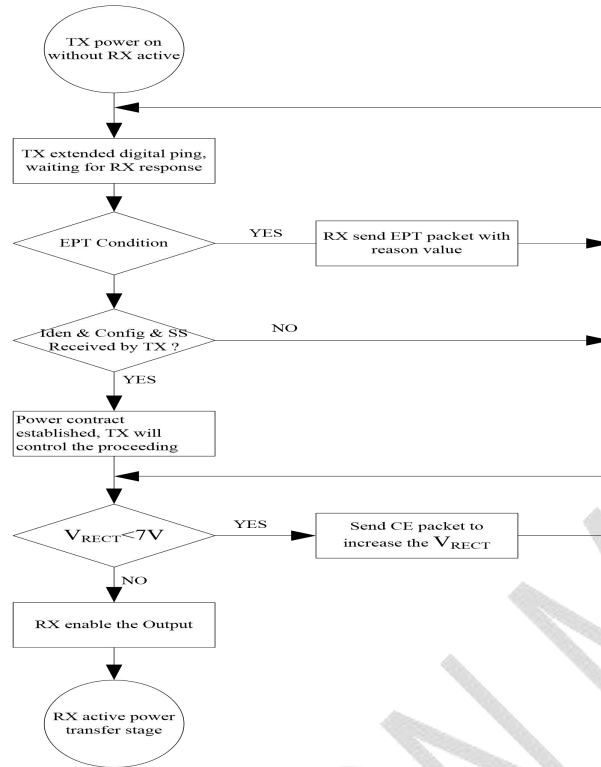
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Minimum Value	Typical Value	Maximum Value	Unit
Input voltage range	V_{RECT}		4		10	V
Output current	I_{OUT}				500	mA
COMM current	I_{COMM}				0.5	A
Pre-charge voltage	V_{PRE}		0		1.8	V

Pre-charge current	I_{PRE}			5		mA
Trickle charge voltage	V_{TC}		1.8		2.8	V
Trickle charge current	I_{TC}			$0.1 \cdot I_{CC}$		mA
Constant current charging voltage	V_{CC}		2.8		4.2	V
Constant current charging current	I_{CC}		50		500	mA
End charge current	I_{END}			$0.1 \cdot I_{CC}$		mA
Charging target voltage	V_{OREG}	VC1 suspended treatment VC2 suspended treatment	4.16	4.2	4.24	V
		VC1 grounding treatment VC2 suspended treatment	4.30	4.35	4.4	V
		VC1 suspended treatment VC2 grounding treatment	4.95	5	5.05	V
Recovering charge	V_{RECHG}		$V_{OREG} - 0.15$	$V_{OREG} - 0.1$	$V_{OREG} - 0.05$	V
AVDD output voltage	V_{AVDD}		4.25	4.5	4.75	V
AVDD output current	I_{AVDD}		20	30	40	mA
Under voltage protection	V_{UVLO}		2.8	3.0	3.2	V
Over-voltage crowbar	V_{RECT_OVP}	Rising voltage on VRECT	14.5	14.6	14.7	V
		VRECT falling	13.5	13.6	13.7	V
AD threshold detection	V_{AD}	Rising voltage on V_{AD}	3.6	3.7	3.8	V
		V_{AD} falling	3.4	3.5	3.6	V
Communication frequency	f_{COMM}			2.0		Kb/S
Working temperature range	T_A		-40		85	°C

6. WPC Flow

A wireless power charging system has a base station with one or more transmitters that transmit power through a strongly coupled inductor to receivers in mobile devices. The amount of power transferred to a mobile device is controlled by the receiver. The receiver sends communication packets to the transmitter to increase power, decrease power, or maintain the power level. The communication is implemented entirely in digital, with the communication data carried over the power link between two coils.

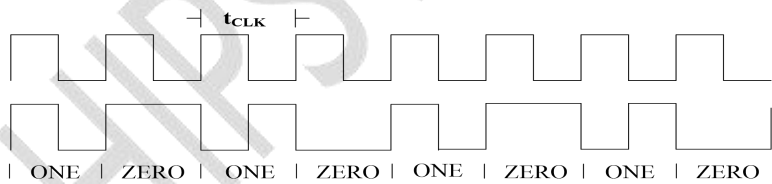
A feature of wireless charging system is that the transmitter remains in a low-consumption sleep mode when the wireless charging system does not charge mobile devices. The transmitter remains in this low-consumption mode and periodically pings the receiver until the transmitter detects the presence of a receiver. The transmitter enters the negotiation phase of the operation and starts power transfer only after detecting a valid receiver.



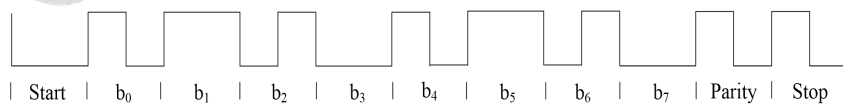
7. QI Communication

CV8011 has a built-in QI transmit unit, which conforms to the WPC specifications.

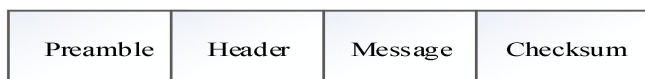
According to the WPC specifications, QI_TX uses a 2 kHz clock frequency to modulate the data bits onto power signals by means of dual-phase differential encoding. A logical one is encoded using two narrow transitions, while a logical zero is encoded using two wide transitions, as shown in the following figure



Each byte in the communication packet consists of 11 bits in asynchronous serial format, as shown in the following figure:



The following figure shows the format of packet sent by WPC:



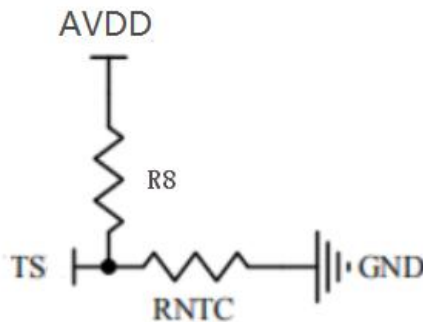
8. Over-voltage Protection

CV8011 integrates the over-voltage protection functions. When it is detected that $V_{RECT} \geq 14.6V$, V_{RECT} over-voltage protection will be triggered, the CLAMP pin will be pulled low, and the chip will stop power transmission. Operation can only be resumed after restarting the power supply of the transmitter. If an over-voltage event occurs during the startup process, the power supply must be restarted and the over-voltage threshold must not be exceeded during the startup process.

9. Temperature protection

CV8011 integrates the over-temperature protection function to prevent damage due to overheating under fault conditions. If the chip temperature exceeds the over-temperature shutdown threshold by $150^{\circ}C$, the circuit will shut down or the device will reset.

The TS pin of CV8011 can be connected to an external NTC resistor network to monitor the temperature of the external circuit. TS forms a bleeder circuit with the RNTC resistor through the pull-up resistor R8. The divided value is sent to the ADC by TS.



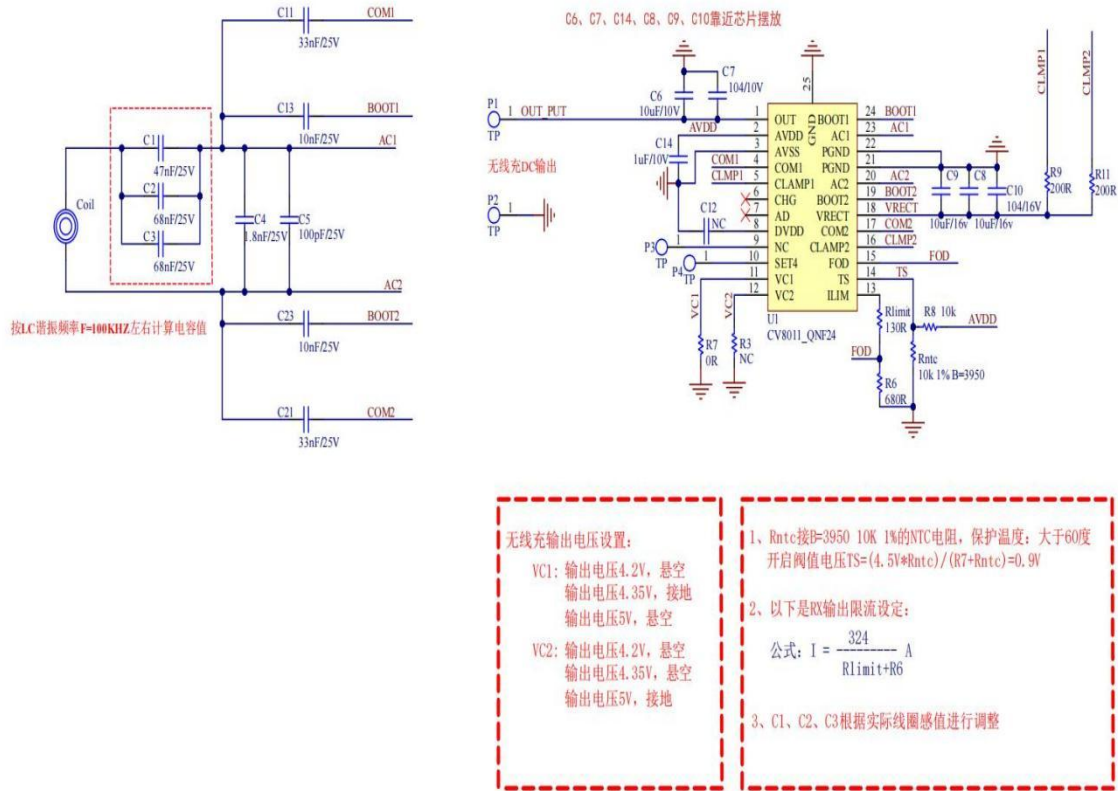
10. Foreign Body Detection (FOD)

When the metal is placed in an alternating magnetic field, electromagnetic eddy currents heat the metal, such as coins, keys, and paper clips. The degree of heating depends on the amplitude and frequency of the coupled magnetic field, as well as on properties such as the resistivity, size and shape of the object. In a wireless energy transfer system, the heats are all energy losses, which reduce the energy transfer efficiency. If proper measures are not taken, the metal object will be continuously heated, resulting in high temperature, which may lead to other dangerous situations. In addition, other metals may be present in the final product design of WPC power transmitters and receivers (these metals are neither part of the transmitter nor part of the receiver, but will absorb energy from the coupled AC magnetic field during power transfer, causing power loss, such as Li-ion batteries and metal ICs). Therefore, FOD also needs to compensate for the power loss caused by these metals.

CV8011 leverages cutting-edge FOD technology to detect foreign objects placed on or near the transmitter base. FOD settings can be optimized through programming to match the power transfer characteristics of each specific WPC system, including the power loss of coils, batteries, shielding and housing materials under no-load to full-load conditions. These values are based on a

comparison of the received power to a reference power curve so that any foreign objects can be detected when the received power differs from the expected system power.

11. Schematic Diagram of Application



12. Product Marking Information

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CVSMicro

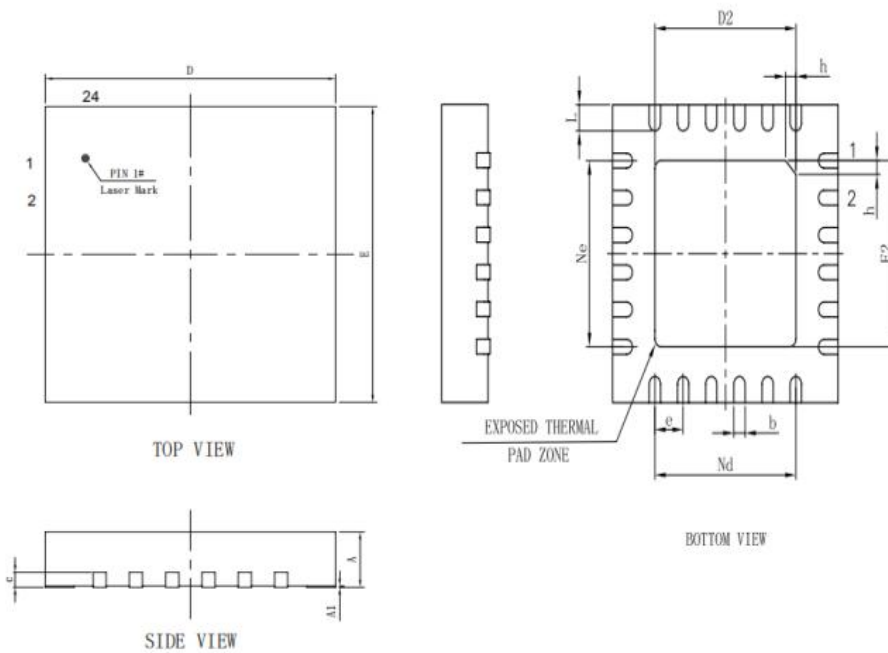
CV8011

XXXXX

Position	Marking	Description
Line 1	CVSMicro	The Manufacturer
Line 2	CV8011	The Part Number
Line 3	XXXXX	Lot Number

13. Package Information

Part Number	Dimension	Moisture Resistance Level	Packaging	MPQ
CV8011	QFN24 (4.00 * 4.00 * 0.75 mm)	MSL3	Reel	4000 PCS



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0	0.02	0.05
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
c	0.18	0.20	0.23
D	3.90	4.00	4.10
D2	2.7REF		
e	0.50BSC		
Ne	2.50BSC		
Nd	2.50BSC		
E	3.90	4.00	4.10
E2	2.7REF		
L	0.30	0.40	0.5
h	0.30REF		

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