

bq25046 1.1A, Single-Input 5-V Power Supply IC for Wireless Power Applications

1 Features

- 30V Input Rating, with 15V Over-Voltage Protection (OVP) Threshold
- Integrated Charge Current Sense for Wireless Power Transfer Efficiency Monitoring
- 3.3V, 15mA integrated Low Dropout Linear Regulator (VDD3.3) Supplies Power to MSP430BQ1010 Directly
- 2% Output Voltage Regulation
- Pin Selectable 100mA and 400mA Current Limit Enables Robust Communication in Wireless Power Systems at any Output Current Level
- Soft-Start Feature to Reduce Inrush Current
- Status Indication – Power Good (PG) and Output Enabled (CHG)
- Available in Small 2mm × 3mm DFN-10 Package

2 Applications

- Wireless Power Applications
- Smart Phones
- PDAs
- MP3 Players
- Low-Power Handheld Devices

3 Description

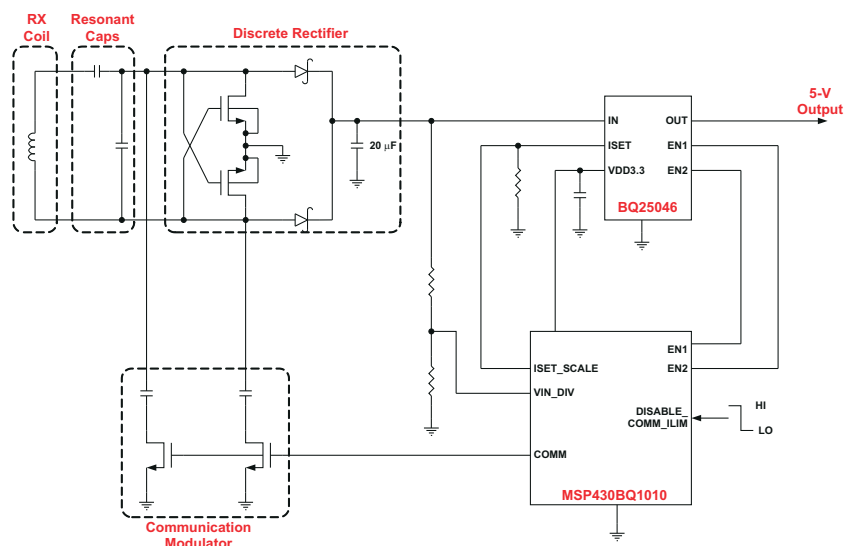
The bq25046 is a highly integrated linear power supply IC targeted at both wired and wireless power applications. With an accurate 5-V regulated output and integrated 3.3-V LDO, the bq25046 is an ideal solution for wireless power supply solutions up to 5 W.

The bq25046 integrates several functions which enable a wireless charging solution within a small area and low component count. These include a 3.3-V LDO which drives an MSP430BQ1010 wireless controller, high-accuracy current sense for calculating receiver-side power usage, 100mA/400mA current limits enable robust communication at all load current levels, and integrated pass FET acts as load disconnect switch and 5-V regulator to protect downstream circuitry. In addition, the bq25046 has an absolute maximum input voltage of 30 V and an OVP threshold of 15 V, which enables safe and robust operation in inductive power transfer systems that use either resistive or capacitive load modulation.

Device Information

PART NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	V _{OUT(REG)}	V _{OVP}	V _{VDD3.3}	MARKING
bq25046DQ CR	5.0 V	15 V	3.3 V	OFS
bq25046DQ CT	5.0 V	15 V	3.3 V	OFS

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI Web site at .



Application Schematic



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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

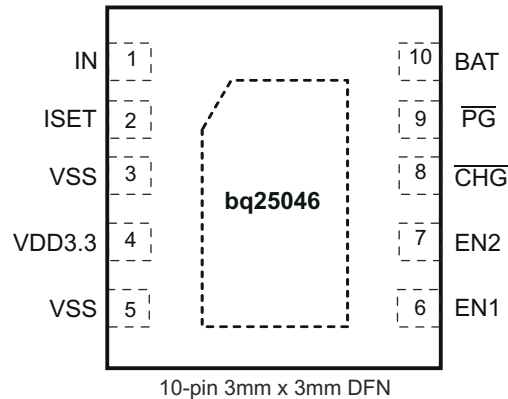


Figure 4-1. Pin Configuration

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
IN	1	I	Input power supply. IN is connected to the external DC supply (AC adapter or USB port) or wireless rectifier. Bypass IN to VSS with at least a 1µF ceramic capacitor for wired applications and 10 µF typical for wireless power applications.
ISET	2	I	Current programming input. Connect a resistor from ISET to VSS to program the current limit when the user programmable mode is selected by EN1 and EN2. The resistor range is between 470Ω and 5360Ω to set the current between 100mA and 1.1A.
VSS	3, 5	–	Ground terminal. Connect to the thermal pad and the ground plane of the circuit.
VDD3.3	4	O	3.3V output. VDD3.3 is regulated to 3.3V and drives up to 15mA. Bypass VDD3.3 to VSS with at least a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor. VDD3.3 is enabled when VIN is above the UVLO voltage.
EN1	6	I	Current Limit Selection inputs. EN1 and EN2 are used to select the current limit and enable/disable the device. See Table 4-2 for current limit settings.
EN2	7	I	
CHG	8	O	IC Enabled output. $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ is pulled to VSS when the bq25046 is enabled. $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ is high impedance when the IC is disabled.
PG	9	O	Power good output. $\overline{\text{PG}}$ is an open-drain output that pulls to VSS when the input power is above the UVLO and below the OVP threshold. $\overline{\text{PG}}$ is high impedance when outside this range.
OUT	10	O	5V LDO output. Connect OUT to the system input. OUT regulates to 5.0V. Bypass OUT to VSS with at least a 1µF ceramic capacitor.
Thermal Pad		–	There is an internal electrical connection between the exposed thermal pad and the VSS pin of the device. The thermal pad must be connected to the same potential as the VSS pin on the printed circuit board. Do not use the thermal pad as the primary ground input for the device. VSS pin must be connected to ground at all times.

Table 4-2. EN1 and EN2 Input Table

EN1	EN2	CURRENT LIMIT
Low	Low	100 mA
Low	High	400 mA
High	Low	ISET
High	High	IC Off

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX
Input Voltage	IN (with respect to VSS)	-0.3 V	30 V
Output Voltage	OUT, VDD3.3, $\overline{\text{CHG}}$, $\overline{\text{PG}}$ (with respect to VSS)	-0.3 V	7 V
Input voltage	EN1, EN2, ISET (with respect to VSS)	-0.3 V	7 V
Input Current	IN	1.5 A	
Output Current (Continuous)	OUT	1.5 A	
	VDD3.3	100 mA	
Output Sink Current	$\overline{\text{CHG}}$, $\overline{\text{PG}}$	15 mA	
Junction temperature, T _J		-40 °C	150 °C
Storage temperature, T _{STG}		-65 °C	150 °C
ESD protection	HBM		2 kV
	CDM		500 V

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. All voltage values are with respect to the network ground terminal unless otherwise noted.

5.2 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		bq25046		UNITS
		DFN		
		10 PINS		
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	71.9		°C/W
θ_{Jctop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	65.2		
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	85.2		
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.6		
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	29.6		
θ_{Jcbot}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	5.1		

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report (SPRA953).

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{IN}	IN voltage range	3.3	26	V
	IN operating voltage range	3.3	9	
I _{IN}	Input current, IN pin		1.5	A
I _{OUT}	Current, OUT pin		1.5	A
T _J	Junction Temperature	-40	125	°C
R _{ISET}	Current limit programming resistor	470	5360	Ω

5.4 Electrical Characteristics

Over junction temperature range 0°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C and recommended supply voltage (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT					

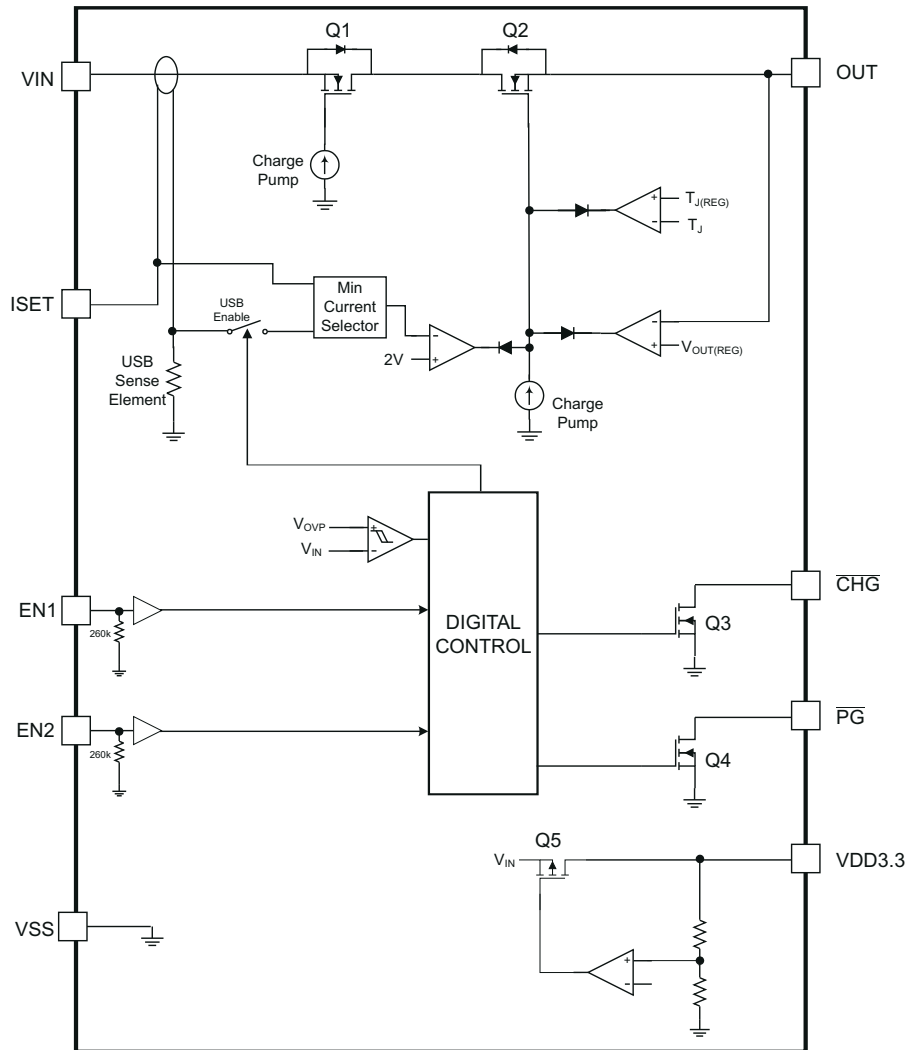
5.4 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over junction temperature range $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ and recommended supply voltage (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{UVLO}	Under-voltage lock-out	$V_{IN}: 0\text{V} \rightarrow 4\text{V}$	3.15	3.30	3.45	V
$V_{HYS-UVLO}$	Hysteresis on UVLO	$V_{IN}: 4\text{V} \rightarrow 0\text{V}$	200	260	320	mV
V_{OVP}	Input over-voltage protection threshold	$V_{IN}: 13\text{V} \rightarrow 17\text{V}$	14.5	15.0	15.5	V
$V_{HYS-OVP}$	Hysteresis on OVP	$V_{IN}: 17\text{V} \rightarrow 13\text{V}$		150		mV
$t_{BLK(OVP)}$	Input over-voltage blanking time			115		μs
$t_{REC(OVP)}$	Input over-voltage recovery time	Time measured from $V_{IN}: 17\text{V} \rightarrow 13\text{V}$ $1\mu\text{s}$ fall-time to $\overline{\text{CHG}} = \text{LO}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.5\text{V}$		500		μs
$I_{IN-USB-CL}$	USB input I-Limit 100mA	USB100 programmed by EN1/EN2, $R_{ISET} < 1.1\text{k}\Omega$	85	91	96	mA
	USB input I-Limit 400mA	USB500 programmed by EN1/EN2, $R_{ISET} < 1.1\text{k}\Omega$	360	400	440	
ISET SHORT CIRCUIT TEST						
R_{ISET}	Continuous Monitor	$R_{ISET}: 500 \geq 200$, IC latches off after $t_{DGL-SHORT}$	300		460	Ω
$t_{DGL-SHORT}$	Deglintch time transition from ISET to IC latched off			1.5		ms
$I_{LIM-ISET-SHRT}$	Current limit with ISET shorted	$ISET = 0\text{V}$, IC latches off after $t_{DGL-SHORT}$	1.5	1.9	2.2	A
QUIESCENT CURRENT						
$I_{OUT(PDWN)}$	Quiescent current into OUT	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$			1	μA
$I_{IN(STDBY)}$	Standby current into IN pin	$V_{IN} \leq 10\text{V}$, EN1=EN2=Hi			400	μA
		$V_{IN} < 16\text{V}$, EN1=EN2=Hi			800	
I_{CC}	Active supply current, IN pin	$V_{IN} = 6\text{V}$, no load on OUT pin, $V_{OUT} > V_{OUT(REG)}$, IC enabled			3	mA
OUT						
$V_{OUT(REG)}$	Output voltage		4.9	5.0	5.1	V
I_{OUT}	Programmed Output current limit range	$V_{OUT(REG)} > V_{OUT} > V_{LOWV}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $R_{ISET} = 470$ to $7.5\text{k}\Omega$, User Programmable set by EN1/EN2	100		1100	mA
$V_{DO(IN-OUT)}$	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	$V_{IN} = 4.9\text{V}$ and $I_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$		280	512	mV
I_{OUT}	Output current limit formula	$V_{OUT(REG)} > V_{OUT} > V_{LOWV}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, User Programmable set by EN1/EN2	K _{ISET} /R _I SET			A
K_{ISET}	Current limit factor		480	530	580	A Ω
VDD3.3						
$V_{VDD3.3}$	VDD3.3 Output Voltage		3.2	3.3	3.4	V
$I_{VDD3.3(Max)}$	VDD3.3 Maximum Output Current		15			mA
THERMAL REGULATION						
$T_{J(REG)}$	Temperature Regulation Limit		115	125	135	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{J(OFF)}$	Thermal shutdown temperature			155		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{J(OFF-HYS)}$	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			20		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
LOGIC LEVELS ON EN1, EN2						
V_{IL}	Logic LOW input voltage				0.4	V
V_{IH}	Logic HIGH input voltage		1.4			V
$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Pulldown resistor for EN1 and EN2			260		k Ω
LOGIC LEVELS ON $\overline{\text{CHG}}$ AND PG						
V_{OL}	Output LOW voltage	$I_{SINK} = 5\text{mA}$			0.4	V
I_{IH}	Leakage current	$V_{CHG} = V_{PG} = 5\text{V}$		5		μA

6 Detailed Functional Description

6.1 Block Diagram



6.2 Input Over Voltage Protection

The bq25046 contains an input over voltage protection circuit that disables the OUT output when the input voltage rises above V_{OVP} . This prevents damage from faulty adapters or open loop rectifiers. The OVP circuitry contains a 150 μ s deglitch that prevents ringing on the input from line transients from tripping the OVP circuitry falsely. If an adapter with an output greater than V_{OVP} is plugged in, the IC completes powers up and but does not enable the output. The VDD3.3 output remains on to maintain power and protect the MSP430BQ1010 circuit. The OUT LDO remains disabled until the input voltage falls below V_{OVP} .

6.3 Current Limit (ISET, EN1, EN2)

The current limit is programmed using the EN1, EN2 and ISET inputs. The EN1 and EN2 inputs allow the user to select USB100 mode, USB400 mode, or the user programmable current limit set by ISET. The user programmable current is set by connecting a resistor from ISET to VSS. The value of the resistor is determined by:

$$R_{ISET1} = \frac{K_{ISET}}{I_{LIMIT}} \quad (1)$$

Where $K_{ISET} = 375$ and the current limit (I_{LIMIT}) must be programmed between 100mA and 1.1A.

6.4 15mA LDO (VDD3.3)

The VDD3.3 output of the bq25046 is a low dropout linear regulator (VDD3.3) that supplies up to 15mA while regulating to $V_{VDD3.3}$. The VDD3.3 is active whenever the input voltage is above V_{UVLO} . It is not affected by the EN1 and EN2 inputs or OVP. The VDD3.3 output is used to power circuitry such as MSP430BQ1010.

6.5 OUT Status (/CHG)

The bq25046 contains an open drain \overline{CHG} output that indicates when the bq25046 device is enabled. \overline{CHG} output is pulled to ground when the input voltage is above UVLO and less than OVP and the device is enabled. \overline{CHG} goes high impedance to signal that the OUT output is not available.

Connect \overline{CHG} to the required logic level voltage through a 1kΩ to 100kΩ resistor to use the signal with a microprocessor. Additionally, \overline{CHG} may be used to drive an LED for a visual charging status signal. I_{CHG} must be below 15mA.

6.6 Under Voltage Lockout

The bq25046 remains in power down mode when the input voltage is below the undervoltage lockout threshold (V_{UVLO}). During this mode, the control inputs (EN1 and EN2) are ignored. The FET connected between IN and OUT is off, VDD3.3 is off and the status outputs (\overline{CHG} and \overline{PG}) are high impedance. Once the input voltage rises above V_{UVLO} , the internal circuitry is turned on and the normal operating procedures are followed.

6.7 Power Good (/PG)

The bq25046 contains a \overline{PG} signal that indicates when a valid input source is connected. The \overline{PG} output goes low when an input source between V_{UVLO} and V_{OVP} is connected. \overline{PG} transitions after the deglitch times out. The deglitch depends on the state of the bq25046 and the condition. [Table 6-1](#) shows the deglitch for different conditions.

Table 6-1. Deglitch for Different Conditions

CONDITION	\overline{PG} Deglitch (Measured from Event to \overline{PG} High or Low)	
	bq25046 ENABLED	bq25046 DISABLED (EN1=EN2=0)
Entering OVP ($V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V} \rightarrow 11\text{ V}$)	100 μs	0
Leaving OVP ($V_{IN} = 11\text{ V} \rightarrow 5.5\text{ V}$)	450 μs	500 μs
Entering UVLO ($V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V} \rightarrow 2.5\text{ V}$)	0	0
Leaving UVLO ($V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V} \rightarrow 5.5\text{ V}$)	230 μs	230 μs

\overline{PG} may be pulled up to any voltage rail less than the maximum rating on the \overline{PG} output. Another option is to pull up \overline{PG} to the LDO output.

6.7.1 Thermal Regulation and Thermal Shutdown

The bq25046 contains a thermal regulation loop that monitors the die temperature continuously. If the temperature exceeds $T_{J(REG)}$, the device automatically reduces the input current limit to prevent the die temperature from increasing further. In some cases, the die temperature continues to rise despite the operation of the thermal loop, particularly under high V_{IN} conditions. If the die temperature increases to $T_{J(OFF)}$, the IC is turned off. Once the device die temperature cools by $T_{J(OFF-HYS)}$, the device turns on and returns to thermal regulation. Continuous over-temperature conditions result in the pulsing of the load current. If the junction temperature of the device exceeds $T_{J(OFF)}$, the FET is turned off. The FET is turned back on when the junction temperature falls below $T_{J(OFF)} - T_{J(OFF-HYS)}$.

Note that these features monitor the die temperature of the bq25046. This is not synonymous with ambient temperature. Self heating exists due to the power dissipated in the IC because of the linear nature of the regulation algorithm.

7 Application Information

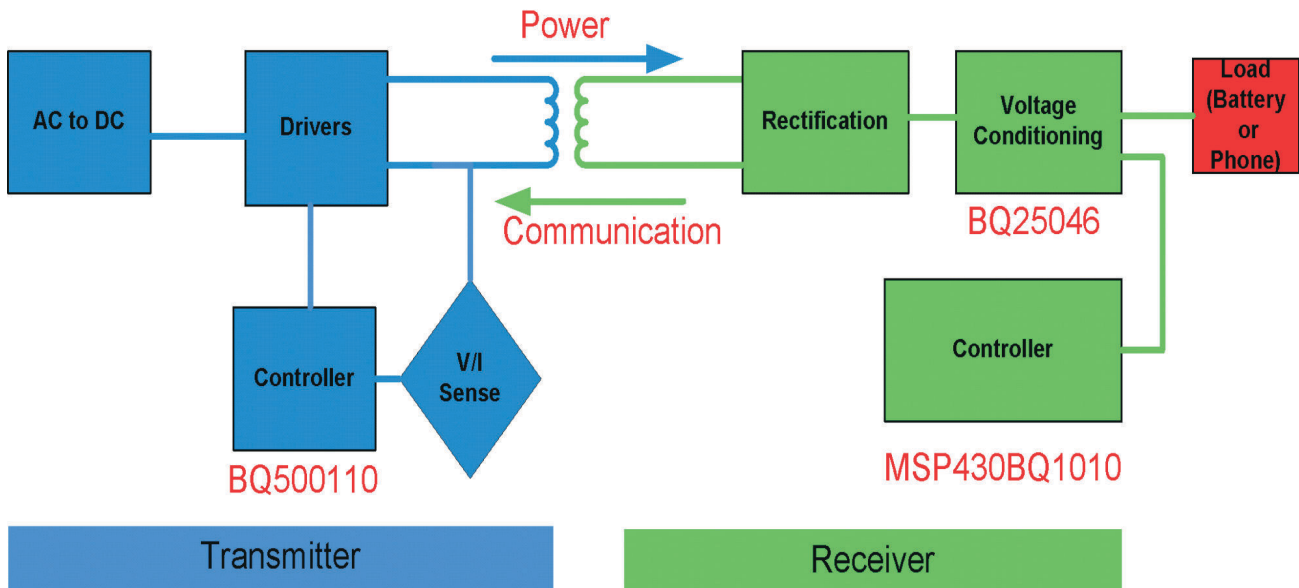
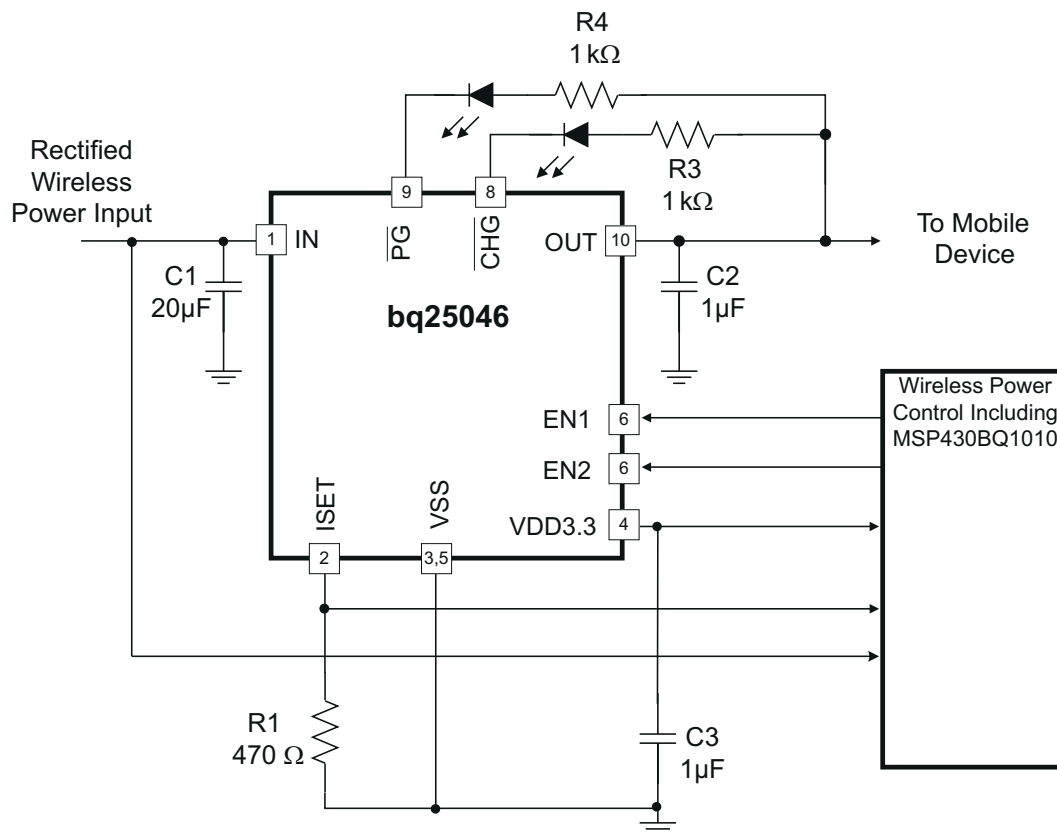


Figure 7-1. Wireless Power System

7.1 Typical Application Circuit



7.2 General Overview of a Wireless Power System

Figure 7-1 presents a block diagram of a wireless power system, which consists of a transmitter and receiver. The transmitter consists of an AC-DC power stage, followed by a transmitter coil driver, coil voltage and coil

current sensing block, and a wireless power controller (BQ500110). The receiver consists of a receiver coil, rectifier, BQ25046 voltage regulation circuit, and MSP430BQ1010 wireless power controller. The output of the system is the BQ25046 5-V regulated output voltage which is used as a power supply to the charger in a cellular phone or other mobile device. The system shown in Figure 2 implements wireless power transfer via inductive coupling between the transmitter and receiver. In this system the transmitter drives a transmit coil with a frequency between 100 and 200 kHz and the receiver coil, which is in close proximity to the transmitter coil, rectifies the received voltage to power the BQ25046. In addition, the receiver continuously monitors its operating point (coil voltage and coil current) and communicates correction packets to the transmitter via backscatter modulation.

7.2.1 Utilizing BQ25046 in a Wireless Power System

Figure 7-2 shows the BQ25046 used in a wireless power receiver solution. In this application a receiver coil connects to a half-synchronous rectifier which includes a rectifier filter capacitor. The rectifier voltage is connected directly to the IN pin of the BQ25046 and the BQ25046 generates a 3.3 V LDO output that is used to power an MSP430BQ1010 wireless power supply controller. The MSP430BQ1010 monitors the rectifier voltage and output current and communicates to the transmitter via the communication modulator to optimize the power delivered to a mobile device. The OUT pin of the BQ25046 delivers 5-V to a mobile device at power levels up to 5W.

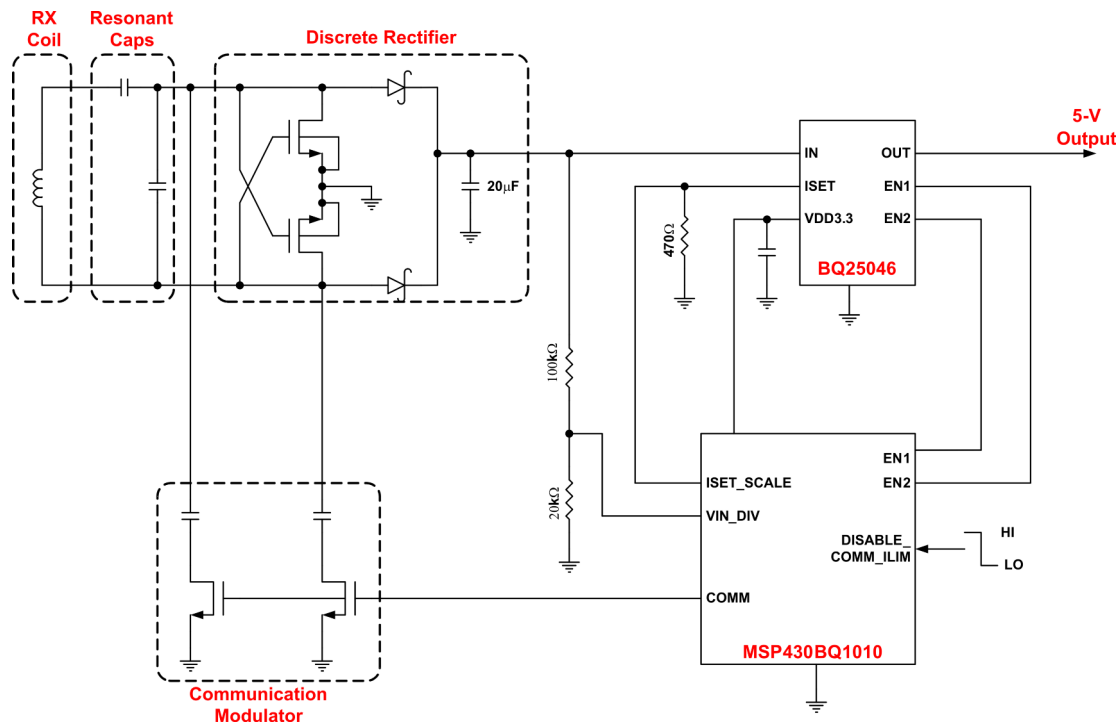


Figure 7-2. bq25046 Used in a Contactless Power Receiver

When used in conjunction with the MSP430BQ1010 wireless power controller, the BQ25046 is an ideal solution for wireless power systems. The key features of the BQ25046 for wireless power include 30-V input protection and 15-V OVP to enable safe operation in the case of a load dump or parasitic magnetic field, 3.3-V LDO that can be connected directly to the MSP430BQ1010, 5-V output regulation voltage can interface to a wide array of mobile devices, integrated current sensing can be used to monitor power usage, and EN1/EN2 control interface provides a simple means to enable and disable BQ25046 and also implement current limiting.

Figure 7-3 shows typical waveforms for BQ25046 used in the wireless power system shown in Figure 7-2. In this plot the BQ25046 IN voltage is blue, OUT voltage is red, \overline{PG} voltage is green, and \overline{CHG} voltage is magenta. As you can see at the initial ping (i.e., beginning of power transfer) the IN voltage rises to 5 V and then the MSP430BQ1010 begins to communicate to the transmitter via load modulation. After sending several messages to establish communication with the transmitter, the BQ25046 OUT voltage is enabled and then the \overline{CHG} pin is pulled low. From this point forward the MSP430BQ1010 periodically communicates with the transmitter, and a 5-V regulated DC output voltage is present at the BQ25046 OUT pin.



Figure 7-3. Power-Up In a Wireless Power Application

Figure 7-4 shows how the internal current limits on BQ25046 can be used in a wireless power application. If the Disable_Comm_Ilimit pin on the MSP430BQ1010 is pulled low, then the USB current limit on the BQ25046 will be enabled during communication. In Figure 7-4 it can be seen that during every communication packet the BQ25046 EN1 pin is pulled low, which will limit the BQ25046 OUT current to 100mA during communication. In some applications this will improve the robustness of the communication by limiting load modulation due to dynamic loading.

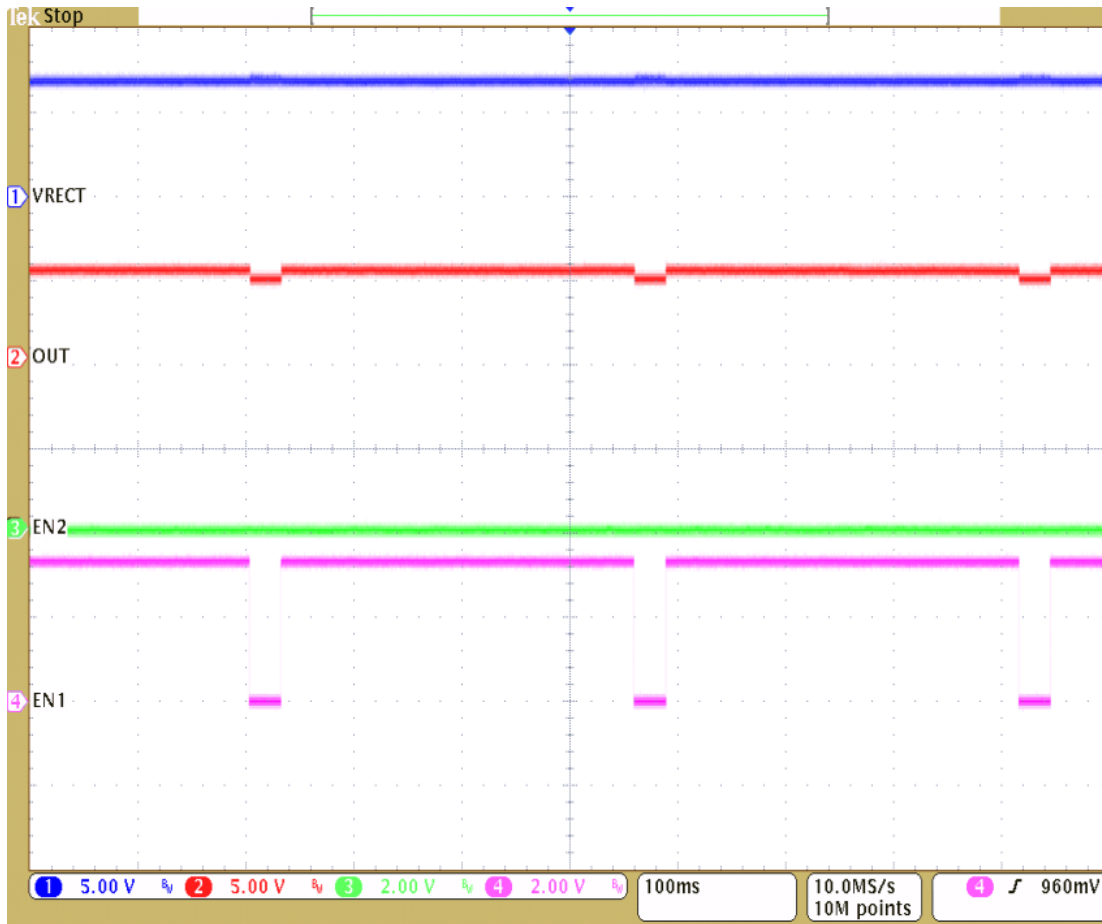


Figure 7-4. Utilizing Internal bq25046 Current Limit In a Wireless Power Application

If load modulation during communication is not a concern then Disable_Comm_Ilim can be pulled high and the BQ25046 will always deliver full rated current based on the ISET programming resistor. Figure 7-5 presents an example of a wireless power application where EN1 is always high so that the ISET current limit is always used.



Figure 7-5. Wireless Power Application in ISET Mode

7.3 Selection of Input/Output Capacitors

For wireless power applications a rectifier filter capacitor is required between the IN pin and ground to minimize ripple at the BQ25046 input. For applications with output current greater than 500 mA, a ceramic capacitor of at least 20 μF is required to minimize ripple. In addition, board trace resistance between the IN pin, rectifier capacitor, and ground should be minimized. For wired applications a 1 μF capacitor placed in close proximity between the IN pin and GND is generally sufficient.

The linear regulator in the bq25046 requires a capacitor from OUT to GND for loop stability. Connect a 1 μF ceramic capacitor from OUT to GND close to the pins for best results. More output capacitance may be required to minimize the output droop during large load transients.

The VDD3.3 also requires an output capacitor for loop stability. Connect at least a 1 μF ceramic capacitor from VDD3.3 to GND close to the pins. For improved transient response, this capacitor may be increased.

7.4 Thermal Considerations

The bq25046 is packaged in a thermally enhanced QFN package. The package includes a thermal pad to provide an effective thermal contact between the IC and the printed circuit board (PCB). Full PCB design guidelines for this package are provided in the application note entitled: *QFN/SON PCB Attachment Application Note* (SLUA271).

The most common measure of package thermal performance is thermal impedance (θ_{JA}) measured (or modeled) from the chip junction to the air surrounding the package surface (ambient). The mathematical expression for θ_{JA} is:

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{P_D} \quad (2)$$

Where:

T_J = chip junction temperature

T_A = ambient temperature

P_D = device power dissipation

Factors that can greatly influence the measurement and calculation of θ_{JA} include:

- Whether or not the device is board mounted
- Trace size, composition, thickness, and geometry
- Orientation of the device (horizontal or vertical)
- Volume of the ambient air surrounding the device under test and airflow
- Whether other surfaces are in close proximity to the device being tested

The device power dissipation, P_D , is a function of the current and the voltage drop across the internal PowerFET. It can be calculated from [Equation 3](#):

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (3)$$

If the board thermal design is not adequate the programmed current limit may not be achieved under maximum input voltage, as the thermal loop can be active, effectively reducing the current limit to avoid excessive IC junction temperature

7.5 PCB Layout Considerations

It is important to pay special attention to the PCB layout. The following provides some guidelines:

- To obtain optimal performance, the decoupling capacitor from IN to GND (thermal pad) and the output filter capacitors from OUT to GND (thermal pad) should be placed as close as possible to the bq25046, with short trace runs to both IN, OUT and GND (thermal pad).
- All low-current GND connections should be kept separate from the high-current paths.
- Use a single-point ground technique incorporating both the small signal ground path and the power ground path.
- The high current paths into IN pin and from the OUT pin must be sized appropriately for the maximum current in order to avoid voltage drops in these traces.
- The bq25046 is packaged in a thermally enhanced QFN package. The package includes a thermal pad to provide an effective thermal contact between the IC and the printed circuit board (PCB); this thermal pad is also the main ground connection for the device. Connect the thermal pad to the PCB ground connection. Full PCB design guidelines for this package are provided in the application note entitled: *QFN/SON PCB Attachment Application Note* ([SLUA271](#)).

8 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

8.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

8.2 Support Resources

TI E2E™ [support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

8.3 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

8.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

8.5 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

9 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision * (September 2010) to Revision A (June 2026)	Page
• Updated format to match new TI layout and flow. Tables, figures and cross-references use a new numbering sequence throughout the document.....	1

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
BQ25046DQCR	Active	Production	WSON (DQC) 10	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	OFS
BQ25046DQCR.B	Active	Production	WSON (DQC) 10	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	OFS
BQ25046DQCT	Active	Production	WSON (DQC) 10	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	OFS
BQ25046DQCT.B	Active	Production	WSON (DQC) 10	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	OFS

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
BQ25046DQCR	WSON	DQC	10	3000	179.0	8.4	2.3	3.2	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q1
BQ25046DQCT	WSON	DQC	10	250	179.0	8.4	2.3	3.2	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

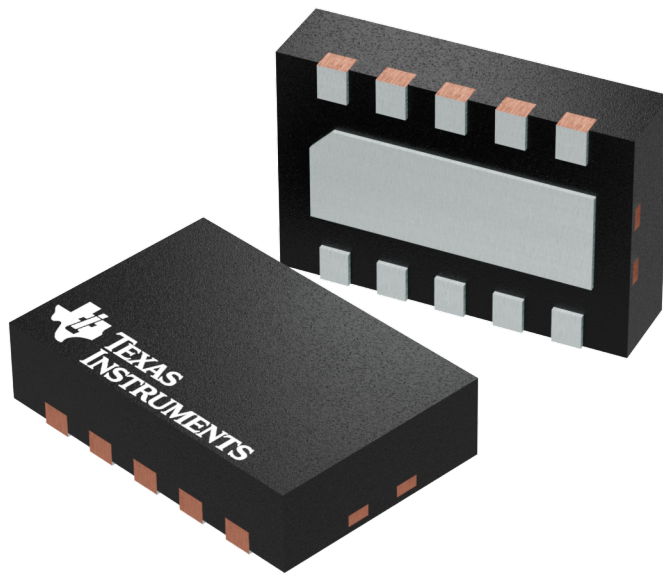
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
BQ25046DQCR	WSON	DQC	10	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
BQ25046DQCT	WSON	DQC	10	250	195.0	200.0	45.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

DQC 10

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4209674/B

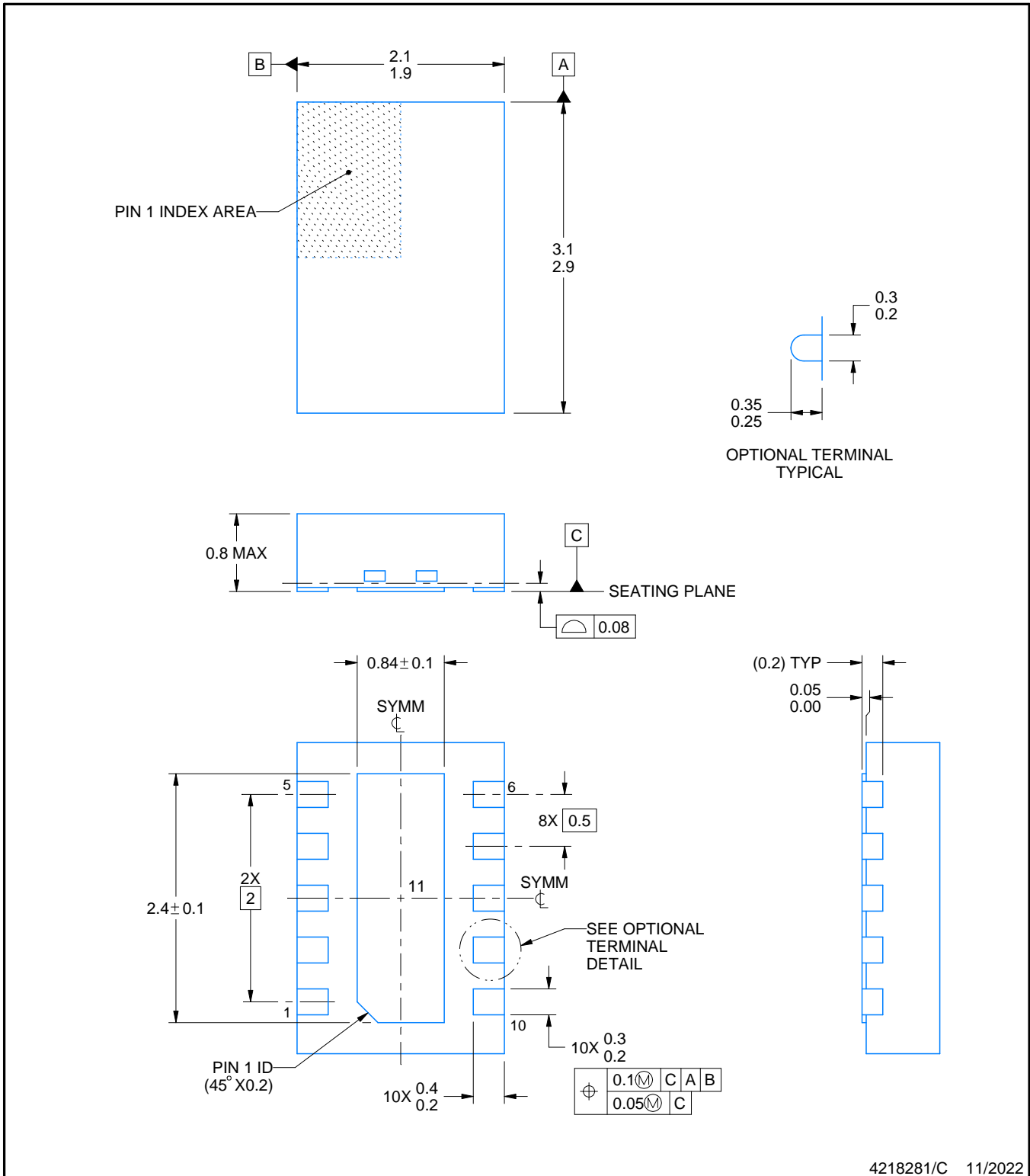
DQC0010A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

WSO - 0.8mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



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NOTES:

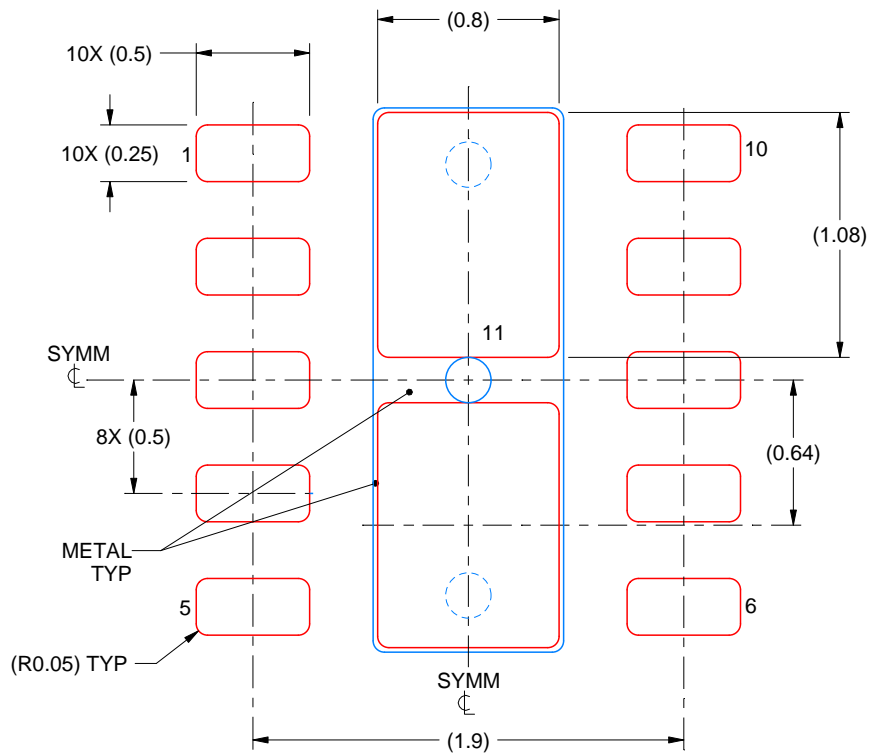
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DQC0010A

WSN - 0.8mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 11:
86% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE: 30X

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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