

# Characteristics

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The S-8473 Series and the S-8474 Series are wireless power ICs.

The S-8473 Series is a receiver control IC (Receiver), and the S-8474 Series is a transmitter control IC (Transmitter).

This application note serves as technical documentation that describes the combined operation and characteristics of the S-8473 Series and S-8474 Series.

Refer to the S-8473 Series and S-8474 Series datasheets for additional details.

- Caution 1. Wireless power transfer devices which use the S-8473 Series and S-8474 Series are optimized to operate at LC resonant frequencies of approximately 88kHz to 106kHz. Within the 88kHz to 106kHz LC resonant frequency range, the circuit for detecting the receiver control IC operates, and the transmitter control IC also operates correctly. If the constants of the used coil (L) and capacitor (C) are changed, the LC resonant frequency also will change, so make sure to maintain the LC resonant frequency within the 88kHz to 106kHz range.**
- 2. There is polarity to the receiver coil and transmitter coil in wireless power transfer devices which use the S-8473 Series and S-8474 Series. Combine receiver coils and transmitter coils according to the details in this application note.**

### 3. Characteristics

#### 3.1 Evaluation measurement circuit

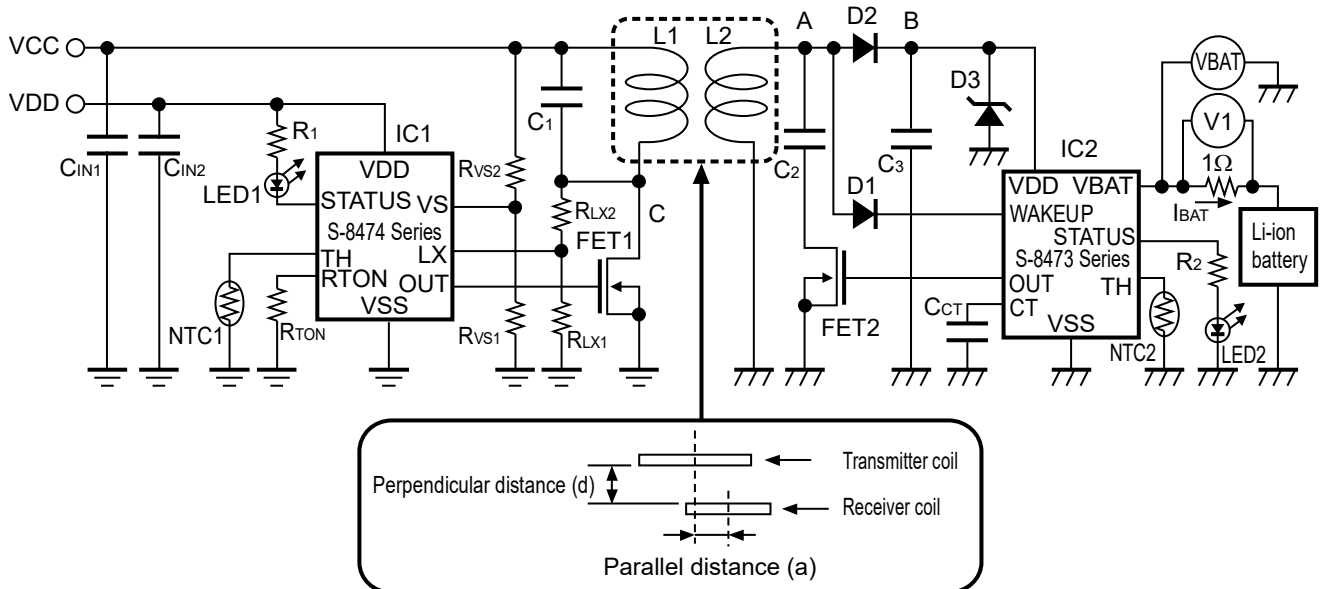


Figure 26 Evaluation Measurement Circuit Diagram

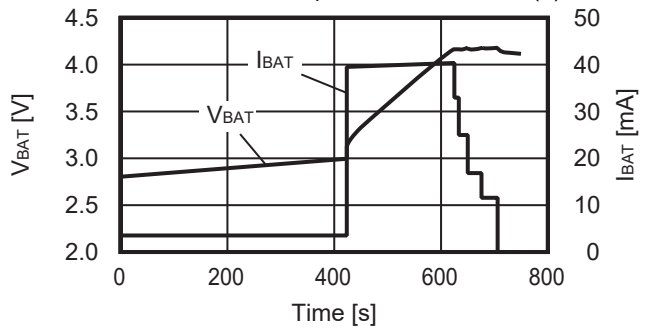
### 3.2 External components list

Table 2

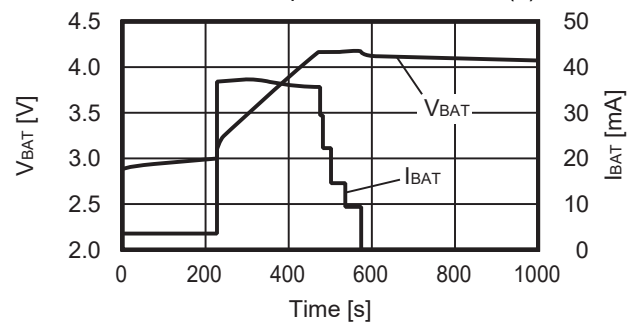
Components	Symbol	Components Name	Maker	Remark
Capacitor	C <sub>IN1</sub>	GRM31CB31C226ME15	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	22 $\mu$ F, 16V
	C <sub>IN2</sub>	GRM31CB31E106KA75	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10 $\mu$ F, 25V
	C <sub>1</sub>	GRM31C2C1H104JA01L	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	50V, 0.10 $\mu$ F $\pm$ 5%, CH(JIS)
	C <sub>2</sub>	GRM188B31H104KA92	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	0.1 $\mu$ F, 50V, Ceramic capacitor
	C <sub>3</sub>	GRM188R61A226ME15	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	22 $\mu$ F, 10V, two, S-8473 Series
	C <sub>CT</sub>	GRM188R71H472KA01	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4.7nF, 25V
Diode	D1	RB751SM-40	ROHM Co., Ltd.	SBD, C <sub>t</sub> = 2pF
	D2	RB520SM-30	ROHM Co., Ltd.	SBD
	D3	SZMM3Z6V2T1G	ON Semiconductor	Zener, DZ6.2V, SOD-323
	LED1, LED2	BR1111C	STANLEY ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	LED (red), 1608
Inductor	L1	T6-0221-120L	GOTO DENSHI CO., LTD.	21 $\mu$ H, transmitter coil
	L2	R4-0426-20S	GOTO DENSHI CO., LTD.	26 $\mu$ H, receiver coil (33mA)
Thermistor	NTC1, NTC2	NCP18WF104J03	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	100k $\Omega$ , B constant = 4250K
Transistor	FET1	NDT3055	Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc.	Nch MOSFET, V <sub>DSS</sub> = 60V, R <sub>DS(ON)</sub> 0.1 $\Omega$ @ V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V
	FET2	MCH3474	ON Semiconductor	Nch MOSFET, V <sub>DSS</sub> = 30V
Resistor	R <sub>TON</sub>	MCR03	ROHM Co., Ltd.	1.1M $\Omega$
	R <sub>VS1</sub> , R <sub>LX1</sub>	MCR03	ROHM Co., Ltd.	12k $\Omega$
	R <sub>VS2</sub> , R <sub>LX2</sub>	MCR03	ROHM Co., Ltd.	82k $\Omega$
	R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub>	MCR03	ROHM Co., Ltd.	1k $\Omega$
IC	IC1	S-8474 Series	ABLIC Inc.	Wireless Power Transmitter Control IC
	IC2	S-8473 Series	ABLIC Inc.	Wireless Power Receiver Control IC with Charge function, Charge current = 33mA

### 3.3 S-8473 Series charge characteristics per perpendicular distance between coils

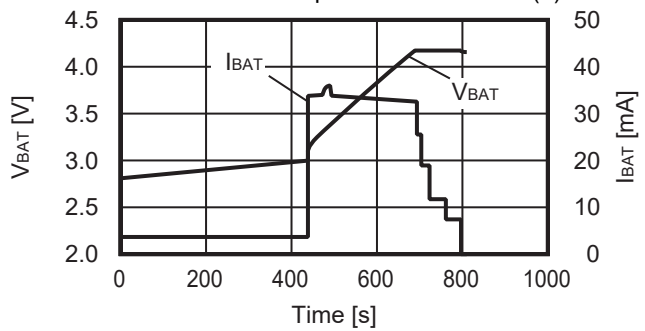
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
Parallel distance (a) = 0mm,  
Perpendicular distance (d) = 2mm



$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
Parallel distance (a) = 0mm,  
Perpendicular distance (d) = 3mm



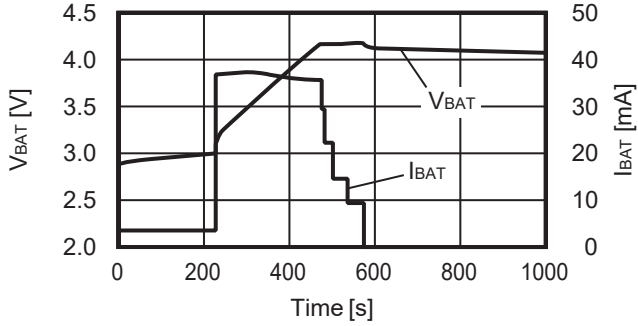
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
Parallel distance (a) = 0mm,  
Perpendicular distance (d) = 4mm



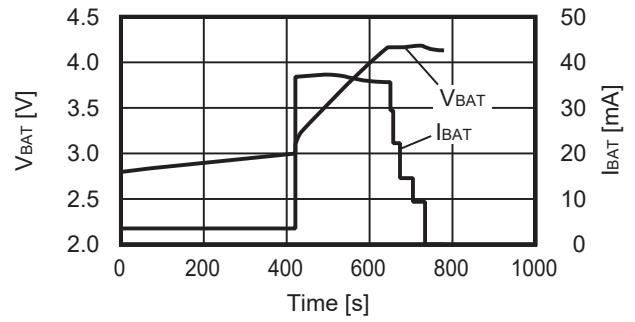
- Remark**
1. Refer to "Figure 26 Evaluation Measurement Circuit Diagram" for perpendicular and parallel distances.
  2. An electric double-layer capacitor (capacitance = 8F) is used as a battery substitute.

### 3.4 S-8473 Series charge characteristics per parallel distance between coils

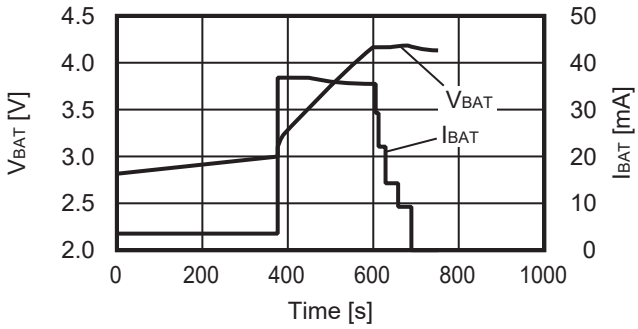
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
 Perpendicular distance ( $d$ ) = 3mm,  
 Parallel distance ( $a$ ) = 0mm



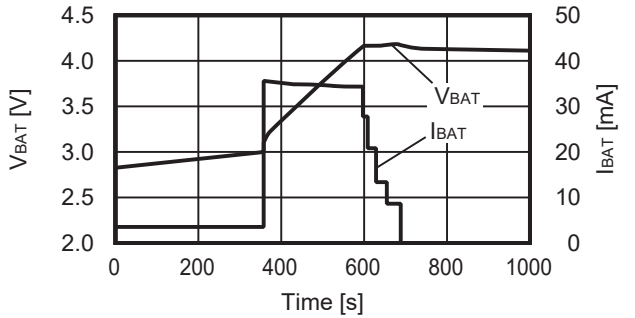
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
 Perpendicular distance ( $d$ ) = 3mm,  
 Parallel distance ( $a$ ) = 1mm



$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
 Perpendicular distance ( $d$ ) = 3mm,  
 Parallel distance ( $a$ ) = 2mm



$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 9V$ ,  $T_a = +25^\circ C$ ,  
 Perpendicular distance ( $d$ ) = 3mm,  
 Parallel distance ( $a$ ) = 3mm



**Remark** 1. Refer to "Figure 26 Evaluation Measurement Circuit Diagram" for perpendicular and parallel distances.  
 2. An electric double-layer capacitor (capacitance = 8F) is used as a battery substitute.

## 9. Board Design Considerations

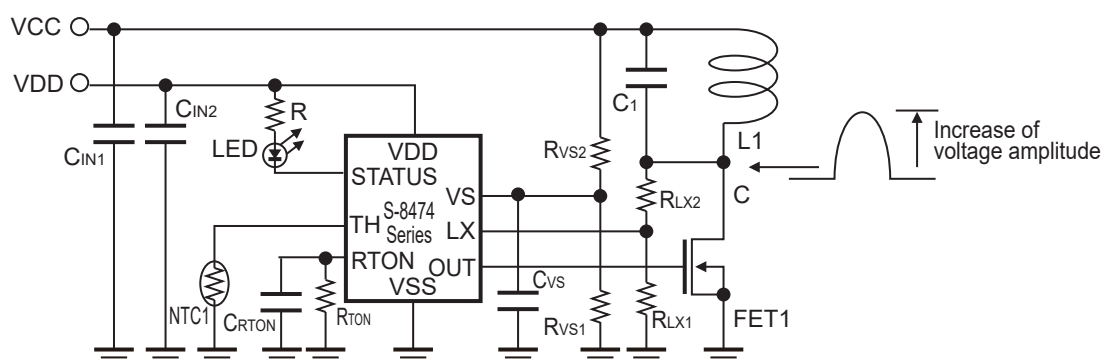
- When wiring a board, make a single GND as described in the S-8473 Series and the S-8474 Series datasheets.
- To protect from overheat, be sure to connect an NTC thermistor to the TH pin for its use.
- For VCC in **Figure 47**, do not use a power supply which might cause frequency component amplitude of 1kHz to 110kHz (LC resonant frequency). It may result in a malfunction.
- For VDD in **Figure 47**, do not use a power supply which might cause frequency component amplitude to prevent from malfunction.
- When designing the board in **Figure 47**, for the following reasons, do not place a wiring near the RTON pin, the VS pin, and the TH pin. Layout so that resistor  $R_{TON}$  is as close to the RTON pin as possible.

(1) Due to coil L1 and resonant capacitor ( $C_1$ ), large voltage fluctuation is generated at point C.

(2) Since impedance in the RTON pin, the VS pin, and the TH pin is high, they are easily affected by an extraneous signal.

By connecting  $C_{RTON}$  (approximately 100pF to 1000pF) between the RTON pin and GND,  $C_{VS}$  (approximately 100pF to 1000pF) between the VS pin and GND and  $C_{NTC}$  (approximately 100pF to 1000pF) between the TH pin and GND, the influence of extraneous signal can be reduced.

When detecting the coil temperature using an NTC thermistor in particular, the detection temperature may shift to the high temperature side as a result of the effect of the coil signal. It is recommended that  $C_{NTC}$  be connected between the TH pin and GND.



**Figure 47**

## 10. Precautions

- The usages described in this application note are typical examples using ABLIC Inc. ICs. Perform thorough evaluation before use.
- When designing for mass production using an application circuit described herein, the product deviation and temperature characteristics of the external components should be taken into consideration. ABLIC Inc. bears no responsibility for any patent infringements related to products using the circuits described herein.
- ABLIC Inc. claims no responsibility for any and all disputes arising out of or in connection with any infringement by products including this IC of patents owned by a third party.

## 11. Related Sources

Refer to the following datasheets for details of the S-8473 Series and the S-8474 Series.

**S-8473 Series Datasheet**

**S-8474 Series Datasheet**

The information described herein is subject to change without notice.

Please contact our sales representatives for information regarding the latest product version / revision.