

# ML9077

Power-saving energy harvesting power supply control LSI

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

ML9077 controls charging an energy harvester current to a rechargeable battery.

The control circuit is consists of a overcharge prevention circuit, a charge control circuit and a rechargeable battery voltage monitor circuit. Each circuit performs following operation.

- Overcharge prevention circuit  
When a rechargeable battery becomes FULL charge state, the current of energy harvester is drawn to VSS and the charge current for the rechargeable battery is omitted so that rechargeable battery voltage does not rise any more.
- Charge control circuit  
The voltage of energy harvester (VSC) is always compared to the voltage of rechargeable battery (VBAT) and it will have starting to charge the battery if  $VSC > VBAT$ , and stop to charge if  $VSC \leq VBAT$ .
- Rechargeable battery voltage monitor circuit (BOD : Brown-Out Detector)  
The voltage of rechargeable battery (VBAT) is always supervised, and it controls VBAT low voltage detection signal (VBOD) and rechargeable battery voltage output (VDO).

## APPLICATION

Consumer and Industrial equipment (e.g., Remote Controller, Electronic Shelf Labels, IoT Device, etc)

### 【NOTE】

This product cannot be applicable for automotive use, automatic train control systems, and railway safety systems. Please contact ROHM sales office in advance if contemplating the integration of this product into applications that requires high reliability, such as transportation equipment for ships and railways, communication equipment for trunk lines, traffic signal equipment, power transmission systems, core systems for financial terminals and various safety control devices.

## FEATURES

- Self control the energy harvester current for charging a rechargeable battery.
- Direct charge energy harvester current (ISC) to a rechargeable battery.
  - [ $VSC > 2.0V$ ,  $ISC \leq 1mA$  conditions]: Potential difference=Max 0.1V (VSC-VBAT)
  - [ $VSC \leq 2.0V$ ,  $ISC \leq 1mA$  conditions]: Potential difference=Max 2.0V (VSC-VBAT)
- 2 Selectable overcharge prevention voltage.
- 2 Selectable low voltage detection voltage.
- Power supply system detects a low voltage of rechargeable battery and power off an external microcomputer.
- Low power operation
  - energy harvester current : 80nA
  - Rechargeable battery current : 80nA
- Shipment
  - 12-pin plastic WQFN  
Part number: ML9077GDZ05B
  - Chip  
Part number: ML9077WG
- Guaranteed operating range
  - Operating temperature:  $-20^{\circ}C$  to  $70^{\circ}C$
  - Operating voltage:  $V_{SC} = 0.0V$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{BAT} = 0.0V$  to  $3.2V$



**BLOCK DIAGRAM**  
ML9077 Block Diagram

Figure 1 shows ML9077 block diagram.

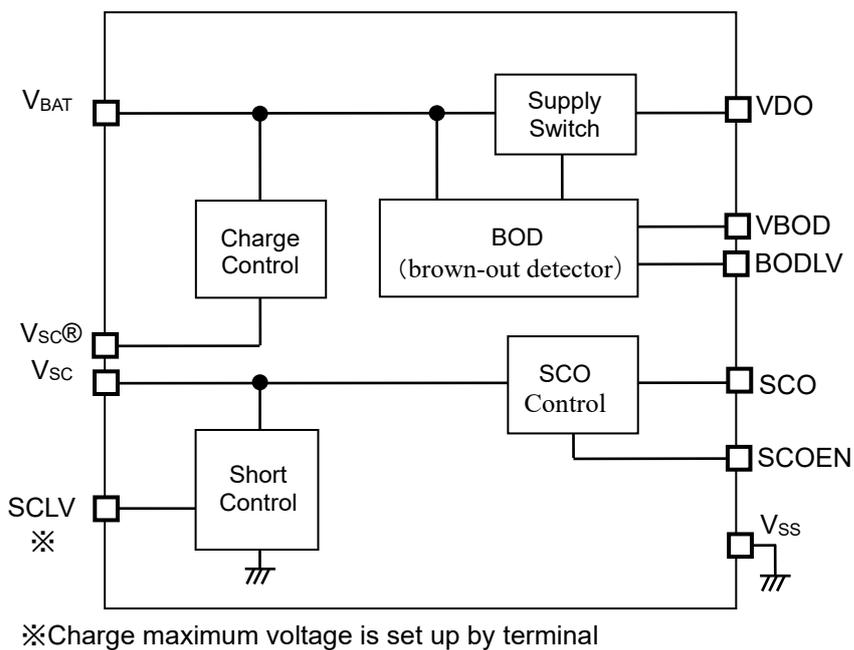


Figure 1 ML9077 Block Diagram

**PIN CONFIGURATION**  
ML9077 WQFN12 Pin Layout

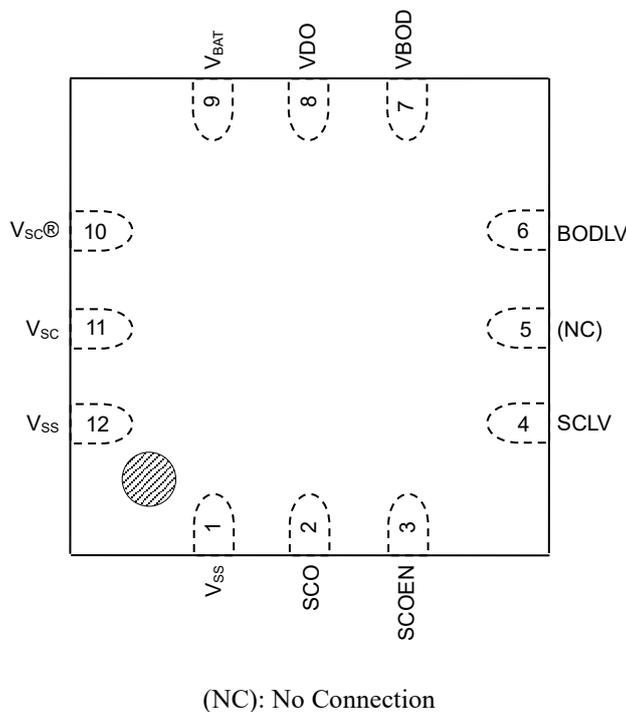
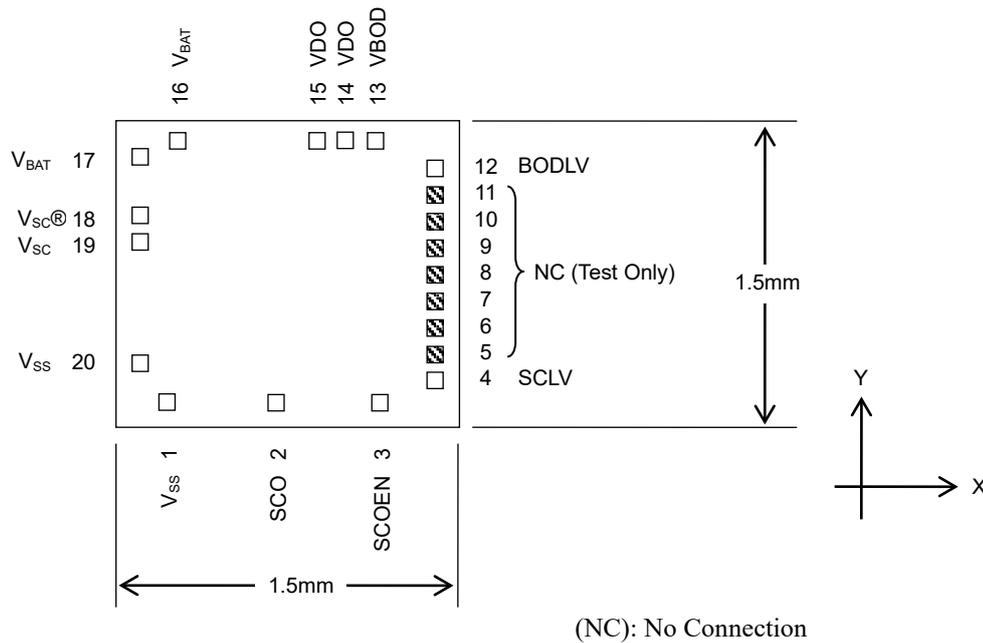


Figure 2 ML9077 WQFN12 Pin Configuration

ML9077 Chip Pin Layout & Dimension



[Note]

There may be some cautions for assembly condition (To Be Noted)

- Chip size: 1.5mm × 1.5mm
- PAD count: 20 pins (Test Only PAD count: 7pins)
- Minimum PAD pitch: 120 μm
- PAD aperture: 90 μm × 90 μm
- Chip thickness: 350 μm
- Voltage of the rear side of chip: V<sub>SS</sub> level

Figure 3 ML9077 Chip Layout & Dimension

ML9077 Pad Coordinates

Table 1 ML9077 Pad Coordinates

PAD No.	Pad Name	ML9077		PAD No.	Pad Name	ML9077	
		X (μm)	Y (μm)			X (μm)	Y (μm)
1	VSS	-442.0	-632.0	11	NC	632.0	275.0
2	SCO	-94.0	-632.0	12	BODLV	632.0	395.0
3	SCOEN	337.0	-632.0	13	VBOD	484.0	632.0
4	SCLV	632.0	-565.0	14	VDO	364.0	632.0
5	NC	632.0	-445.0	15		244.0	632.0
6	NC	632.0	-325.0	16	VBAT	-479.0	632.0
7	NC	632.0	-205.0	17		-632.0	534.0
8	NC	632.0	-85.0	18	VSC@	-632.0	275.0
9	NC	632.0	35.0	19	VSC	-632.0	155.0
10	NC	632.0	155.0	20	VSS	-632.0	-532.0

[Note]

※The following PADs is the same signal, please bonding it to one of PAD.

PAD No. 1 and 20、PAD No. 14 and 15、PAD No. 16 and 17

※The directions for VSC@.

When charging current limitation resistance is required, it connects with VSC through resistance, please short to VSC except it.

## PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin name	I/O	Description	Logic
Power supply			
V <sub>SS</sub>	—	Negative power supply pin	—
V <sub>BAT</sub>	—	Rechargeable battery positive power supply pin	—
V <sub>SC</sub>	—	Energy harvester positive power supply pin	—
V <sub>SC</sub> ®	—	Energy harvester positive power supply pin to have a charging current limitation resistor. When the charge current limitation is needed for an energy harvester, connect the positive power(+) of energy harvester to VSC pin and connect the positive power(+) to VSC® through the current limitation register.  When the charge current limitation is Not needed for an energy harvester, connect the positive power(+) of energy harvester to both VSC pin and VSC® pin.	—
Energy harvester current monitor terminal			
SCOEN	I	Energy harvester current monitor enable pin	Positive
SCO	O	Output for energy harvester current monitor	—
BOD voltage setting input			
BODLV		Brown-out detector voltage select pin	Positive
Fault charge detection voltage setting input			
SCLV	I	Overcharge prevention voltage select pin	Positive
BOD output terminal			
VBOD	O	Brown-out detector output for rechargeable battery low voltage	—
Rechargeable battery output			
VDO	O	Rechargeable battery voltage output	—

## TERMINATION OF UNUSED PINS

Table 2 shows methods of terminating the unused pins.

**Table 2 Termination of Unused Pins**

Pin	Recommended pin termination
VDO	Open
VBOD	Open
BODLV	V <sub>BAT</sub> OR V <sub>SS</sub>
SCLV	V <sub>BAT</sub> OR V <sub>SS</sub>
SCOEN	Open
SCO	Open

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(V<sub>SS</sub>= 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Power supply voltage 1	V <sub>BAT</sub>	Ta=25°C	-0.3 to +3.7	V
Power supply voltage 2	V <sub>SC</sub>	Ta=25°C	-0.3 to +3.7	V
Power supply voltage 3	V <sub>DO</sub>	Ta=25°C	-0.3 to +3.7	V
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	Ta=25°C	-0.3 to V <sub>BAT</sub> +0.3	V
Output voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Ta=25°C	-0.3 to V <sub>BAT</sub> +0.3	V
Output current 1	I <sub>OUT1</sub>	V <sub>DO</sub> , Ta=25°C	30	mA
Output current 2	I <sub>OUT2</sub>	V <sub>BOD</sub> , Ta=25°C	-4 to +4	mA
Power dissipation	PD	Ta=25°C	0.88	W
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	—	-40 to +125	°C

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

(V<sub>SS</sub>= 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Range	Unit
Operating temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	-	-20 to +70	°C
Operating voltage	V <sub>SC</sub>	T <sub>j</sub> =-20°C to 70°C	0.0 to 3.6	V
	V <sub>BAT</sub>		0.0 to 3.2	

## DC CHARACTERISTICS (Input)

(V<sub>BAT</sub>=1.1 to 3.6V, V<sub>SS</sub>=0V, Ta=-20 to +70°C unless otherwise specified)

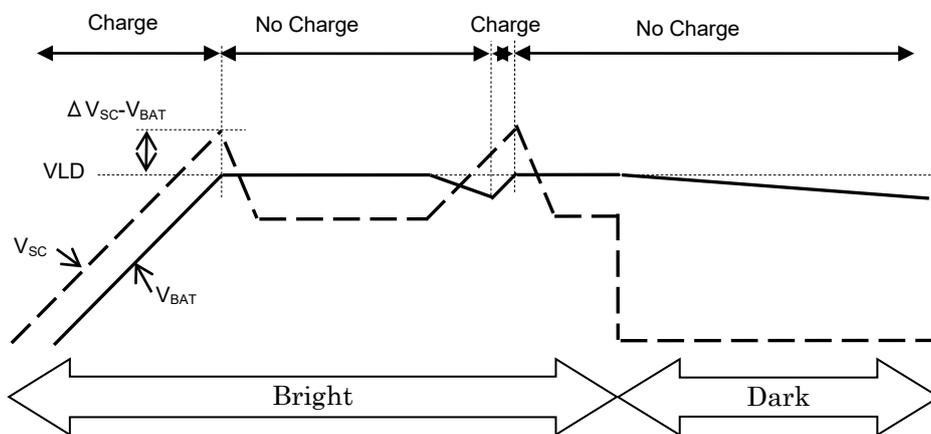
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit	Measuring circuit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input voltage (BODLV,SCLV) (SCOEN)	VIH	V <sub>BAT</sub> =1.3 to 3.6V	0.7 ×V <sub>BAT</sub>	—	V <sub>BAT</sub>	V	1
		V <sub>BAT</sub> =1.1 to 3.6V	0.7 ×V <sub>BAT</sub>	—	V <sub>BAT</sub>		
	VIL	V <sub>BAT</sub> =1.3 to 3.6V	0	—	0.3 ×V <sub>BAT</sub>		
		V <sub>BAT</sub> =1.1 to 3.6V	0	—	0.2 ×V <sub>BAT</sub>		
Input current (1) SCOEN	I <sub>IH1</sub>	VIH=V <sub>BAT</sub>	5	30	50	μA	3
	I <sub>IL1</sub>	VIL=0V	-0.1	—	—		
Input current (2) BODLV, SCLV	I <sub>IH2</sub>	VIH=V <sub>BAT</sub>	—	—	0.1	μA	-
	I <sub>IL2</sub>	VIL=0V	-0.1	—	—		

DC CHARACTERISTICS (Charge control)

( $V_{BAT}=1.1$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{SS}=0V$ ,  $T_a=-20$  to  $+70^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit	Measuring circuit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Overcharge non-prevention <sup>*1</sup> ( $V_{BAT}$ )	VSCL	$I_{SC} \leq 150nA$ , $T_a=-20$ to $+70^{\circ}C$	1.55	—	—	V	1	
Overcharge prevention voltage ( $V_{BAT}$ )	VLD	$I_{SC}=0.15\mu A \sim 6mA$ $T_a=25^{\circ}C$	SCLV="H"	3.0	3.1			3.2
(Rechargeable battery clamp voltage)			SCLV="L"	2.5	2.6			2.7
Overcharge prevention voltage Temperature characteristics	$T_{VLD}$	$T_a=-20^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$	-1.2	—	1.2	mV/ $^{\circ}C$		
Supply current ( $V_{SC}$ )	$I_{DDSC}$	$V_{BAT}=VLD(min)$ , $V_{SC}=V_{BAT}-0.05V$ $T_a=25^{\circ}C$	—	—	80	nA		
Potential difference ( $V_{SC}-V_{BAT}$ )	$\Delta V_{SC}-V_{BAT}$	$V_{SC} > 2.0V$ , $I_{SC} \leq 1mA$	—	—	0.1	V		
		$V_{SC} \leq 2.0V$ , $I_{SC} \leq 1mA$	—	—	2			

\*1 : The overcharge prevention circuit does not work when the energy harvester voltage ( $V_{SC}$ ) is less than 1.55V even if the rechargeable battery becomes FULL charge state.



DC CHARACTERISTICS (Energy harvester current monitor)

( $V_{BAT}=1.1$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{SS}=0V$ ,  $T_a=-20$  to  $+70^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified)

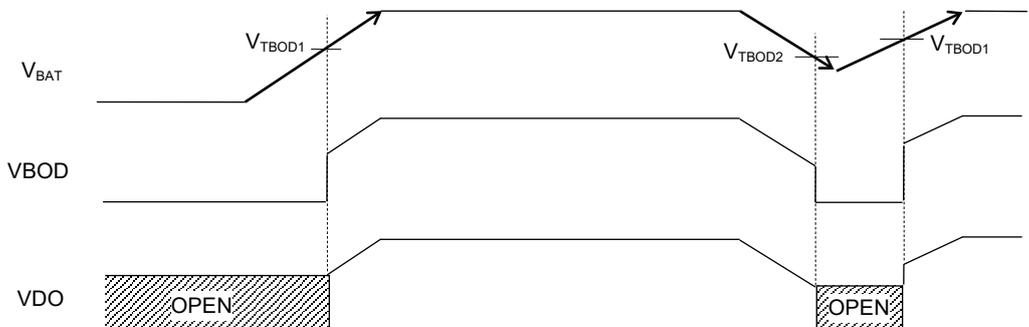
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit	Measuring circuit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output current (SCO)	ISCO1	$V_{SC}=1.2V$ , $SCO=1.1V$ , $SCOEN="H"$	—	—	-10	$\mu A$	2
	ISCO2	$V_{SC}=3.4V$ , $SCO=0V$ , $SCOEN="L"$	-0.05	—	—		

DC CHARACTERISTICS (Brown-out detection)

( $V_{BAT}=1.1$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $V_{SS}=0V$ ,  $T_a=-20$  to  $+70^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified)

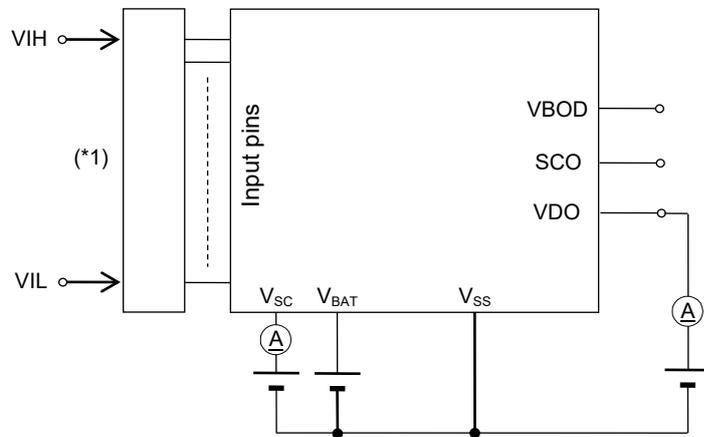
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit	Measuring circuit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Reversal voltage (BOD) *1	$V_{TBOD1}$	$V_{BAT}="L" \Rightarrow "H"$	BODLV="L"	1.0	1.15	1.25	V	3
			BODLV="H"	1.7	1.8	1.9		
	$V_{TBOD2}$	$V_{BAT}="H" \Rightarrow "L"$	$V_{TBOD1}$ -0.25	—	$V_{TBOD1}$ -0.1			
Temperature characteristics (BOD)	$T_{BOD}$	In the state of reversal voltage $T_a=-20^{\circ}C \sim 60^{\circ}C$	-1.5	—	1.5	mV/ $^{\circ}C$		
Supply current ( $V_{BAT}$ )	$I_{DD_{BAT}}$	-	—	—	80	nA		
Output voltage (VBOD)	VOH1	$I_{OH1}=-0.5mA$ , $V_{BAT}=1.8 \sim 3.6V$	$V_{BAT}$ -0.5	—	—	V		
		$I_{OH1}=-0.1mA$ , $V_{BAT}=1.3 \sim 3.6V$	$V_{BAT}$ -0.3	—	—			
		$I_{OH1}=-0.03mA$ , $V_{BAT}=1.1$ to $3.6V$	$V_{BAT}$ -0.3					
	VOL1	$I_{OL1}=+0.5mA$ , $V_{BAT}=1.8$ to $3.6V$	—	—	0.5			
		$I_{OL1}=+0.1mA$ , $V_{BAT}=1.3$ to $3.6V$	—	—	0.5			
		$I_{OL1}=+0.03mA$ , $V_{BAT}=1.1$ to $3.6V$			0.3			
Output current (VDO)	$I_{VDO1}$	$V_{BAT}=V_{TBOD1} \sim 1.8V$ , $V_{DO}=V_{BAT}-0.05V$	—	—	-5	mA		
	$I_{VDO2}$	$V_{BAT}=1.8 \sim 3.6V$ , $V_{DO}=V_{BAT}-0.05V$	—	—	-20			
	$I_{VDO3}$	$V_{BAT}=0.0 \sim V_{TBOD1}$ , $V_{DO}=0.0 \sim V_{BAT}$	-0.05	—	—		$\mu A$	

\*1 : If  $V_{BAT}$  voltage turns into below BOD reversal voltage, a VBOD output will serve as a VSS level, if a VDO terminal will be in an open state and  $V_{BAT}$  voltage becomes more than BOD reversal voltage, a VBOD output will serve as a  $V_{BAT}$  level and a  $V_{BAT}$  level will be outputted from a VDO terminal.



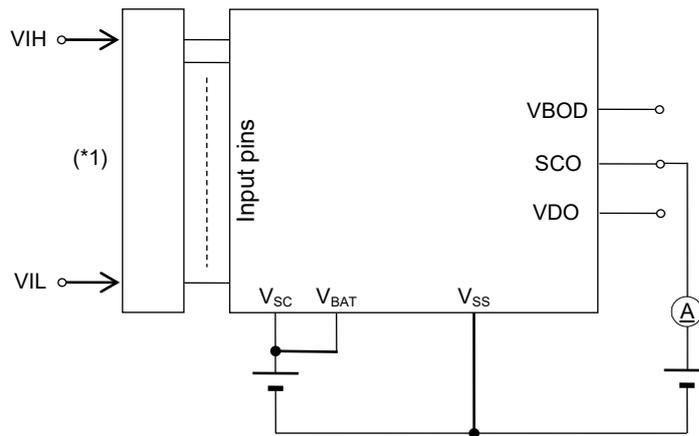
MEASURING CIRCUITS

MEASURING CIRCUIT 1



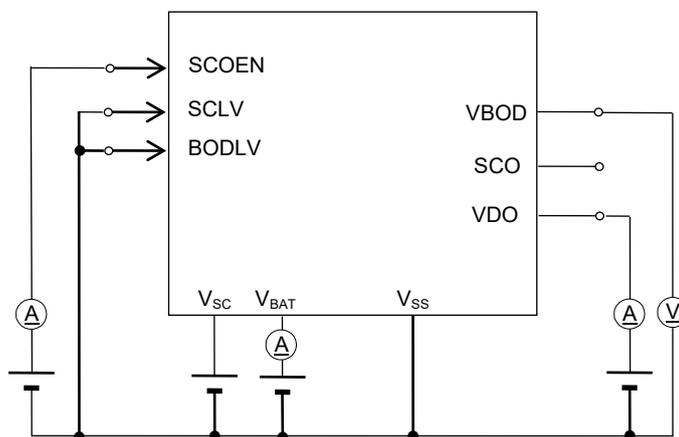
(\*1) Input logic circuit to determine the specified measuring conditions.

MEASURING CIRCUIT 2



(\*1) Input logic circuit to determine the specified measuring conditions.

MEASURING CIRCUIT 3





## REVISION HISTORY

Document No.	Date	Page		Description
		Previous Edition	Current Edition	
FEDL9077-01	Jan.30,2012	–	–	First edition
FEDL9077-02	Dec.07,2012	5	5	<DC CHARACTERISTICS (Input)> Change of "Iput current"
FEDL9077-03	Apr.21.2023	1-11	1-11	Logo changed to "LAPIS Technology Co.,Ltd."
		1	1	< FEATURES> Correction of inequality
		2	2	<PIN CONFIGURATION> Correction of terminal name
		6	6	<Overcharge prevention voltage(VBAT)> Add Typical Rating
		11	11	<Notes> Update to Notes
FEDL9077-04	Apr.24.2023	1	1	< FEATURES> Correction of Chip Part number
		9	9	< PACKAGE DIMENSIONS> Correction of Package code
FEDL9077-05	Jun.26.2023	1-11	1-11	Change "solar panel/cell" to "energy harvester"
		4	4	<TERMINATION OF UNUSED PINS> Correction of Table number
		9	9	< PACKAGE DIMENSIONS> Correction of Package code
FEDL9077-06	Feb.29.2024	1	1	<Application> Add Application
		9	9	<PACKAGE DIMENSIONS> Correction of Figure
		11	11	<Notes> Update to Notes

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