The University of Texas at Tyler College of Engineering and Computer Science Tyler, TX 75799

Final Design Report Draft For Wireless Charger Project

A design project to fulfill the requirements of Senior Design in the Department of Electrical Engineering at The University of Texas at Tyler

The individuals whose names and signatures appear below certify that the narrative, diagrams, figures, tables, calculations, and analyses contained within this document are their original work except as otherwise cited.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The team has designed and is prototyping a managed, 30 watt wireless resonant charger for use with lithium-ion battery packs. It shall be a versatile solution to the problem of powering autonomous mobile devices fitted with moderately sized battery packs of approximately four to six 18650 cells configured for 7.4 to 14.7 volts nominal output. With an estimated cost around \$300, it fills a gap between inexpensive inductive chargers in the 5 watt range and custom 90 watt robotic power systems that have an entry level price of \$2000.

Our charging system is made with two essential components: a transmitter and receiver. The transmitter is supplied by standard line voltage and will be responsible for safely delivering up to 30 watts of resonant power to the receiver when in range and appropriately positioned. It shall communicate status with the receiver over a Bluetooth link and shall enable or disable power transmission when requested.

The receiver shall communicate with the transmitter and to a user GUI over Bluetooth links, and optionally with the user's own application (i.e. a robot microcontroller) over a serial link. It will be capable of delivering requested power transmission and charging status information and beginning or ending the charging process. It shall cease charging on receipt of an error status from the charging circuit and will notify the user to take corrective action. Under normal conditions it will deliver power to the charging control IC, which shall charge the attached battery pack.

The charger may be configured to charge 7.4 to 14.7 nominal Li-Ion battery cells, which must have internal protection circuitry in accordance with UL1642 and IEC61960. Optimal configurations would include a 7.4V pack rated for 3.2A charging, a 11.1V pack rated for 2.2A charging, or a 14.8V pack rated for 1.7A charging.

To best demonstrate the full potential of our project, the team is pursuing optional deliverables that should be completed if time permits once the core project is completed. These stretch goals include a mobile robot capable of charging itself for continuous wireless operation and integration with a smart Li-ion battery for detailed fuel gauge and battery health status.

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Our team noted a need for users to charge medium power devices via wireless charging. After further investigation we also determined that there is a shortage of cost effective medium power wireless chargers on the market.

Our project is a 30 watts nominal resonant wireless charger prototype for use with 4 to 6 cell lithium ion battery packs. It is managed by a microcontroller. It may be monitored and controlled by a user GUI or directly by the target application. Unlike existing customized and proprietary robotic charging systems, our product will charge a standard battery type and be suitable for both stand-alone operations and integration into the user's own design.

The team has been unable to discover any equivalent products to our own for retail. The most comparable product is Wibotic's Standard High Power System[1], a 90 watt magnetic resonance device that is marketed to businesses designing commercial drones and robotic systems. On the lower end, nearly all unbranded, low-cost wireless chargers that are available from mass online retailers supply no more than 5W via inductive charging. For a single industrial unit, we have received a price quote for approximately \$2000 USD. Individuals and small R&D teams that search for suitable devices through online retailers will find that these low-end transmitters are not modular and are limited to one specific purpose such as charging cell phones or key-fobs.

Our charging system employs magnetic resonance coupling to charge a lithium ion battery pack, delivering between 15 and 30 watts of power. The power transmitter and receiver communicates as a unified system that can provide battery management, protect against overcharging, and provide both diagnostic and telemetric information to the user and to an optional serial connection with the powered application's control circuitry. The charging system may be monitored and controlled by the user either through an attached LCD interface or a GUI from either a Bluetooth connected PC or smartphone.

This wireless charging alternative's intended market consists of hobbyists and prototype designers considering a self-docking direct electrical connection solution. This is the charging method used by the Roomba[2], which engages with a custom dock and charges using metal contacts. While this is a cost-effective solution for a mass-produced product, wireless charging is a superior choice for autonomous mobile devices that might have a wide variety of sizes and shapes. The benefits offered by our product's wireless charging include flexible placement of the charger, a compact charging area, greater tolerance for misalignment between the charger and the target device, and the absence of exposed electrical connections. Additionally, this product would solve the same need for OEM producers who are interested in a "turn-key" wireless charging solution. To best demonstrate the full potential of our project, the team has specified optional deliverables that include a mobile robot capable of charging itself for continuous wireless operation, fully integrated with a smart Li-ion battery for detailed fuel gauge and battery health status.

The team holds that a moderate power, low cost wireless charger with accessible telemetry is useful to a small but important market of robotics hobbyists and developers, who at present, are not being served by either costly, proprietary business-to-business solutions or the low power and poorly documented inductive chargers available on the hobby market.

Below in Figure 1, the general flow of power from the AC to DC Wall Converter to the end user's device and information from the user is shown.

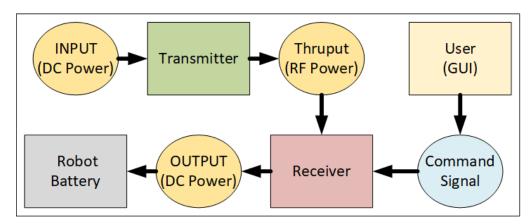


Figure 1: Operation Story Block Diagram

II. FINAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1 below shows the specs of the receiver subsystem in the wireless power charging system.

Table 1: Receiver Specifications

Charge time (Per 4Ah Battery Packs) Battery pack voltage	5 Hours Max 14.2 V
Coupling Efficiency Transmitter to Receiver	90%
AC-DC Conversion Efficiency	80%
Charging Controller DC-DC converter	85%
Overall Receiver Conversion Efficiency	61.2%
Maximum Battery Charging Current	1.25 A (14.7 V battery pack)
Charger Subsystem Charge Protocol	Constant Current Constant Voltage (Li-ION Battery)
Battery Type	Lithium-Ion (4 x18650 in Series or 2P4S Configuration)
Power Negotiation	Bluetooth 5 LE
Transmitter Locator Method	RF Localization [Bluetooth]
Deliverable Demo	Self-Moving Device (Robot)
Telemetry	Report State to GUI Device
LCD display	Diagnostic Character String Display

Table 2 below shows the specs of the transmitter subsystem in the wireless power charging system.

Table 2: Transmitter Specifications

Operating frequency	13.56 MHz
RF power output	30 W
Max operating range	5 cm
DC Power supply	48 V 1.25 A max.
Conversion Efficiency DC-AC	80%
Telemetry	Report State to GUI Device

Table 3 below shows the communication specifications.

Table 3: Communication Link Specifications

Communication Medium	Bluetooth 5 LE
Protocol	L2CAP (RFCOMM)

Table 4 below shows the GUI software specifications.

Table 4: GUI Specifications

GUI OS	WinOS, IOS, Linux, & Android
License	LGPL 3.0
Software Architecture	Model-Controller- View (MCV) Architecture
Delivery Model	Open Source (Free App Download)

A. Feasibility Study

The design consists of two subsystems: the transmitter and the receiver. This product is expected to be used by hobbyists and prototype designers for different applications that require contactless charging. There is no similar device available in the price range from \$200 to \$400. The expected cost of the charger system is \$300. There are some commercial chargers available right now and the cost of that system is \$2000. The price of \$300 per system will make wireless charging affordable for hobbyists and freelance hardware developers.

The design tools such as Altium designer and Multisim simulator are available free of charge to all group members using the provided UT Tyler license. Also, parts manufacturers are providing free simulation and evaluation tools for development. In addition to the software evaluation kits may be required for testing certain parts of the system such as the microcontroller, Bluetooth module, and the battery charger controller. Most of those evaluation modules are already purchased and they are available to team members. Evaluation kits are purchased by Indus Instruments.

The system is designed such that it uses standard components that are available at any electronic components store and they can be purchased without restrictions. PCB fabrication will be given to a company located in China that is offering quick turnaround PCB fabrication and fast shipping. Components purchasing and printed circuit board assembly will be done at Indus Instruments. Indus Instruments have all the necessary equipment that can handle surface mount components.

All test equipment required for development and testing will be available. Indus Instruments will provide space and necessary test equipment for the wireless charging system prototype evaluation and testing.

The final product cost is estimated at around \$300 (for small quantities). Most likely for larger quantities, it is possible to decrease the cost even more.

B. Microcontroller

There are four aspects to analyze: economics, technical, legal, and scheduling. A single MSP430FR5994 part costs about \$3 to \$4, while the MSP-EXP430FR5994 Launch-Pad kit costs \$16.99. Considering the team only needs two of these microcontrollers (one for the transmitter and one for the receiver), this is an economic and reasonable cost. [3] [4]. On the technical side, this microcontroller's memory, voltage supply limitations, UART and I2Cmode specifications, and overall low power consumption makes it the ideal model for our project needs [3]. Some of the most important standards TI's MSP430FR5994 complies with include ANSI, JEDEC, and ESDA [3]. Lastly, the team already has in hands the LaunchPad kit for the microcontroller. The individual microcontrollers are also ready-to-purchase items with delivery times of less than 7 days. More testing will be done once the team has the first PCB design in hands.

C. Transmitter Coil

The circular planar coil was the most inexpensive approach, the copper tubing to make the coils has an approximate value of \$15.99. The design properties also significantly contributed to reducing the complexity of acquiring the main coil parameters. It was important to take this factor into account because of the time constraint of two months. In order to reduce the complexity in our project, the spiral planar design was the best option.

The calculation of the inductance formula in the planar spiral design was easier to acquire than the other two proposed solutions. This was crucial because it significantly gave the project a higher chance of matching the predestined inductance of the circuit requirement of .909 μ H.

The economical and ethical considerations did not affect our decision making as much, due to the fact that there were not many differences. Furthermore, this design was appropriate for our project and the team does have the budget, resources and time to successfully to implement this design.

The planar spiral coil design allows the project to more reduces the complexity of the formulas implemented in the calculations.

D. Transmitter

The transmitter class-E amplifier circuit was simulated at an efficiency of 98%. The actual transmitter efficiency would be around 90%. In the simulation, it was determined that the current required to power the class-E amplifier is 0.9 A at 30 V. The power for the transmitter will be supplied by using an external 48 V AC to DC converter followed by a step-down converter in the transmitter subsystem.

The main concern in this subsystem is the immunity of the supporting circuits to the RF electromagnetic field generated by the transmitter coil. The transmitter coil placement must be done such that the electromagnetic field has minimal effects on the electronic circuits in the transmitter. The transmitter sensitive electronic parts may require EMI shields.

During the simulation, the high voltage across the coil was observed. The highest voltage observed was 320 Vpp. That voltage poses a serious electric shock hazard. Therefore, the transmitter coil insulation must be capable of withstanding voltages that are in the 500V to 1kV range to provide a safety margin for the design. One way of achieving this is to make a plastic box that would contain the transmitter coil and have insulation that is capable of withstanding voltages in the 500 V to 1000 V range.

Heat dissipation in the Class E amplifier circuit is expected to be around 3W (based on the efficiency of 90%). That dissipation will occur in inductors, capacitors (due to ESR), and the amplifier transistor. The transistor will have a proper heatsink to prevent overheating. Since the dissipation in the transistor is very small (on-resistance is $50 \text{ m}\Omega$) the proper thermal management will be achieved on the printed circuit board. Coils used in the transmitter will be designed such that the col resistance is minimized which also will decrease the heat dissipation in the transmitter circuit.

E. Receiver

There is a possibility that the receiver RF to DC stage performs with higher losses than the losses that were determined in the simulation. According to the simulation data, the RF to DC conversion will be 81% efficient. In the system specification, the conversion efficiency is set to 80%. It is important to keep efficiency above 80% to prevent excessive heat generation. If received power is 25W and efficiency is 80% then power dissipation is 5 W.

The excessive heat may have adverse effects on battery life and the speed of charging [5]. A higher temperature environment requires lower charging currents to prevent further temperature rise and damage to the battery cells. Also, excessive heat generation must be minimized to avoid the use of fans and large heat-sinks. Heat-sinks and fans would increase the cost and the size of our product. If during the prototype test phase efficiency drops below 80% the circuit must be redesigned to achieve the target specification efficiency.

One problem that is likely to occur is the interference in the battery charging and communication link circuits caused by a strong electromagnetic field generated by the transmitter coil. Even though all good practices will be followed for the circuit board design the electromagnetic interference still may not be prevented. Charging circuit disruption can cause battery failure due to overcharging or overheating. If this problem occurs the additional EMI shielding will be required. The shielding includes placing metal boxes over sensitive electronic subcircuits and placing additional filters in series with DC power supplies for sensitive parts such as a microcontroller, Bluetooth module, and charger controller.

F. Thermal Considerations for 3.3V and 5V Voltage Regulators

According to the simulation data both parts have small power dissipation. The largest power dissipation is 0.18 W (5.0V regulator).

The graph below provides thermal resistance junction to ambient as a function of the printed circuit board. The equation below can be used to find the required thermal resistance junction to ambient (Θ_{JA}). The estimated ambient temperature in the transmitter is 45°C.

$$\Theta_{JA} = \frac{125^{\circ}C - T_{A(max)}}{P_{D(max)}} \left[\frac{{}^{\circ}C}{W} \right]$$
 (1)

$$\Theta_{JA} = \frac{125 - 45}{0.18} = 444.44 \left[\frac{\circ C}{W} \right]$$

The estimated transmitter PCB area will be around 100cm2. Given the board size and thermal resistance vs. board size, those regulators will have a proper heatsink.

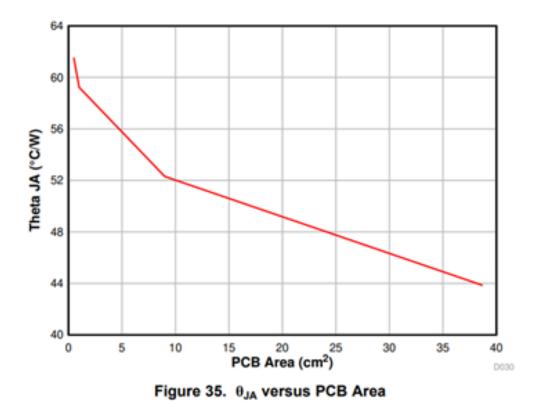


Figure 2: Thermal Resistance vs. PCB Area [5]

Thermal considerations (for class E amplifier voltage regulator (30V, 1.0A buck converter)

$$T_{A(max)} = T_{J(max)} - R_{TH} \cdot P_{TOT} \tag{2}$$

- $\cdot P_{TOT}$ is the total device power dissipation in [W]
- $\cdot T_A$ is the ambient temperature in [°C]
- · T_J is the junction temperature in [°C]
- $\cdot R_{TH}$ is the thermal resistance of the package $\left| \frac{{}^{\circ}C}{W} \right|$
- · $T_{A(max)}$ is the maximum ambient temperature in [°C]
- $\cdot T_{J(max)}$ is the maximum junction temperature in [°C]

The expected ambient temperature is 40°C (that is temperature inside the transmitter enclosure).

Thermal resistance for a standard board (Θ_{JA}) is $62.5 \left[\frac{\circ C}{W} \right]$ [6].

From the simulation the total power dissipation is 1 W.

From the recommended operating conditions the maximum junction temperature is $150^{\circ} \text{C } [6].$

Based on the data from the simulation and the datasheet the maximum ambient temperature can be determined

$$T_{A(MAX)} = T_{J(MAX)} - R_{TH} * P_{TOT}$$

$$T_{A(MAX)} = T_{J(MAX)} - R_{TH} P_{TOT}$$

 $T_{A(MAX)} = 150 - 62.5 1 = 87.5 C$

The expected ambient temperature is lower than the maximum temperature calculated based on simulation data. Therefore, this part will operate within specified recommended conditions in the datasheet.

G. Charging Subsystem

The LTC4162-L is designed to manage a power path between an external input power source Vin, an output power V_{out} , and an installed battery pack. When external input power greater than the battery voltage is available at V_{in} , the LTC4162 will route V_{in} to V_{out} and charge the connected battery. If external power is interrupted or falls below V_{bat} , battery power will be automatically routed to V_{out} . As long as the battery has charge or a power source exists at V_{in} , V_{out} will be supplied with power, but the voltage will range from V_{bat} to V_{in} . In order to provide consistent voltage to the target device output power should be drawn directly from the battery. Leaving V_{out} unused allows the maximum power point tracking feature to operate with optimal efficiency.

The LTC4162 draws power directly from Vout and has its own internal LDO linear regulators. All other components of the wireless receiver PCB must be powered by an appropriate DC-DC stage at V_{out} that can convert any potential input voltage (i.e. 7.4-35 V) to the required operating voltages of 5 V and 3.3 V. In the event that the battery is severely depleted and cannot power the microprocessor and Bluetooth interface, it will be necessary for the transmitter to be capable of initiating charging independently.

Since the LTC4162 has only an internal buck voltage regulator, the wireless power receiver subsystem must provide power to Vin that is higher than the voltage of the battery but below the maximum input voltage of 35V.

The LTC4162 approaches 95% efficiency at recommended switching frequency when the input voltage is no more than approximately 5V above battery charging voltage, and surpasses 90% in less ideal configurations. Heat losses will be in the range of three watts or less. It has a Θ_{JC} of 3.4 $\left[\frac{\circ C}{W}\right]$ and will be soldered to a four-layer PCB. The team does not anticipate any thermal management issues with this circuit.

H. Battery Considerations

Li-Ion batteries offer superb performance and high energy density, but require special attention to safety. Under normal circumstances the LTC4162-L will monitor battery voltage and avoid overcharging. A NTC thermistor will allow the LTC4162 to monitor local charging temperatures and limit current in accordance with JEIDA recommendations.

For safety reasons, the team requires stricter battery specifications than originally planned. While our charger's thermistor can limit charging current in response to ambient temperature extremes, it cannot monitor individual cells—particularly if the battery pack is intended to be modular. While it can recognize and respond to abnormal battery voltages or short conditions, it cannot automatically determine maximum safe charging current. Any battery pack used must have a maximum charge current greater than the maximum current delivery of the charger. Battery packs must also meet UL1642 and IEC61960 standards and contain internal protection circuitry to limit charge and discharge currents and protect against thermal runaway.

The LTC4162 can deliver a maximum of 3.2 amps and has an efficiency of up to 95%. Assuming optimal efficiency and 26 W output from the wireless receiver, the charging voltage must be at least $\frac{25W}{3.2A} = 7.8$ V in order to fully utilize the available power. Since the voltage of a typical Li-Ion cell is 3.7 V and the charging voltage is 4.2 V, the target battery pack should consist of two or more cells in series. The LTC4162 supports 1 to 8 cell series arrangements provided the input voltage is adequate. Optimal arrangements would include a 7.4V pack rated for 3.2 A charging, a 11.1 V pack rated for 2.2 A charging, or a 14.8 V pack rated for 1.7 A charging. The number of cells is set by selection pins and may be configured by a DIP switch or jumpers. It is not necessary to specify a specific number of cells for suitable battery packs, provided that they meet UL1642 and IEC61960 standards. The optimal balance of safe charging rates and performance will likely be found with packs utilizing six to eight 18650 cells or the equivalent. The power delivery estimates above are optimistic and actual power delivery from the charger may not reach these levels. As prototyping progresses, it will be possible to refine battery recommendations and expected charging times.

Ideally, up to 25 W will be delivered to the battery pack, making the battery the largest potential source of heat in our system. Since the battery pack is intended to be a modular, removable component with flexible specifications, it will not necessary for it to be enclosed with the wireless receiver PCB and receiving coil. It will be connected by an appropriate low-loss cable and connector, and exact placement will be determined by the user application. For this reason, the team has specified that only battery packs with internal temperature monitoring and protection circuitry should be used with this charger.

Our original specifications suggested that the charging subsystem would be capable of detailed monitoring of battery health and charge state. The team has learned that this type of information must be obtained at the individual cell level by a specialized controller which is usually integrated into the battery pack itself. Our charge subsystem can only recognize an approaching low-battery condition by a drop in voltage, and cannot estimate battery capacity except by calculation using charging voltage, charge times and currents, and such data would be of limited use considering battery aging and user-replaceability. It will be possible to notify the user and target device of a drop in battery voltage, but more detailed fuel gauge and battery health information will require an SMBus enabled smart battery. An I2C line on the MSP430FR5994 will be reserved for

communication with an optional SMBus capable smart battery pack. If feasible, optional battery pack telemetry may be polled by firmware and reported to the user along with the data already available from the LTC4162.

All the parts and design resources needed to complete the charging and power subsystem are readily available. Constructing this subsystem within the projected time-frame is feasible.

Table 5: Final Design's Charging Subsystem Specifications

DC-DC stage from wireless receiver to V_{in}	May not be necessary, pending further determination of wireless receiver output voltage
DC-DC stage from V_{out}	5V at 100mA; 3.3V at 100 mA
Battery Requirements	UL1642 and IEC61960 compliant Li-Ion packs with 7.4-15 V_{DC} nominal output voltage
Maximum Charging Current	3.2A (7.4V); 2.2A (11.1V); 1.7A (14.8V)
Provision for optional smart battery health and fuel gauge monitoring	Reserved I2C line from MSP430FR5994 with buffering

I. Microcontroller Considerations

The MSP430FR5994 has a body size that ranges from 6mm by 6mm to 12mm by 12mm depending on the package the group purchases, 8KB RAM, 68 GPIO pins, 4 I²C, 4 UART, up to four serial communication ports, and 20 ADC channels. The MSP430 series include limitations that range from safety to performance [3].

Relevant limitations to the project include:

- 1. ESD (Electrostatic discharge) ratings. For a human-body model, safe discharge ratings are around 500 V to 1000 V, while for a charged-device model, safe discharge ratings are around 250 V. These regulations are taken from JEDEC JS-001 and JESD22-C101 respectively [3].
- 2. Absolute maximum ratings: voltage applied to any pin must be within -0.3 V to 4.1 V, voltage difference between DVCC and AVCC pins must stay within -0.3 V to 0.3 V (if not, writing errors could occur to RAM and FRAM), and current at any device pin must have a maximum of -2 to 2 mA [3].
- 3. Supply voltage applied should be within 1.8 V to 3.6 V, maximum ACLK frequency should be 50 kHz, and maximum SMCLK frequency should be 16 MHz [3].

- 4. For the eUSCI I²C, eUSCI (enhanced universal serial communication interface) input clock frequency should not exceed 16 MHz, SCL clock frequency should not exceed 400 kHz [3].
- J. Firmware Requirements: Transmitter

The Wireless Power Transmission Stage (Transmitter) will be controlled by an MSP430FR5994 running custom firmware. The firmware must meet the following requirements:

- 1.) Activate or deactivate wireless transmitter.
- 2.) Respond to commands received from a Bluetooth link with the Wireless Power Receiver Stage (Receiver), which may include requests for power delivery measurements or instructions to initiate or cease charging.
- 3.) Continuously monitor wireless power transmitter current and voltage and calculate delivered power.
- 4.) Automatically cease power transmission when the Receiver requests a shutdown or if severe interference is detected.
- 5.) Communicate operating status to the Receiver via Bluetooth, and directly to the user via fault LED's or an installed LCD.

K. Firmware Requirements: Receiver

The Wireless Power Receiver Stage (Receiver) will be controlled by an MSP430FR5994 running custom firmware. The firmware must meet the following requirements:

- 1.) Link to the Transmitter over Bluetooth.
- 2.) Link to user GUI device over Bluetooth.
- 3.) Link to an optional UART connection with the target device.
- 4.) Respond to queries or instructions from the Bluetooth connection to the user GUI or from the optional UART connection.
- 5.) Monitor charging state and battery status though I2C connection with LTC4162 and optional SMBus link with smart battery.
- 6.) Recognize low voltage state or optional low capacity battery warning and notify the user and target device.

- 7.) Signal the Transmitter via Bluetooth to initiate charging when instructed by the user or target device.
- 8.) Continuously monitor wireless power receiver current and voltage and calculate delivered power.
- 9.) Monitor reported power transmission from the Transmitter, compare it with received power, and recognize excessive power losses that could indicate unsafe interference conditions
- 10.) In the event of excessive transmission losses, instruct the Transmitter to cease power transmission. Notify the user and target device of the error condition.

The Transmitter and Receiver firmware will be developed with Texas Instruments Code Composer Studio. The team has suitable Launchpad development boards and access to all necessary documentation and libraries are available. The team is composed of multiple experienced programmers in our group. The firmware requirements are limited and well-defined and completing it within our scheduled time-frame is feasible.

L. Software Requirements: GUI

The GUI will be operated on multiple platforms and rely upon QT5 to operate. The software must fulfill the following requirements:

- 1.) Provide connection to transmitter and receiver for the product's user that grants sufficient control over the product's hardware
- 2.) Serve as a platform for custom messages to and from the user's device connected to the receiver.
- 3.) Provide alert system via push notifications and continuous monitoring of the transmitter and receiver.

M. Coil Considerations

Table 6: Final Design's Coil Tubing Specifications

Material	122 Copper
Tube Size	1/8 [in]
Outter Diameter (OD)	1/4 [in]
Wall Thickness	0.049 [in]
Inner Diameter (ID)	0.152 [in]
Fabrication	Seamless
Bending Method	By hand
Temper Rating	Soft
Compatible Tube Fittings	Compression, Solder Connect
Specifications met	ASTM B75
	RoHS 3(2015/863/EU) Compliant
Resistivity	$1.68 \times 10^{-8} [\Omega/m]$
Conductivity	$5.96 \times 10^7 \text{ [S/m]}$

This tubing has good corrosion resistance and excellent heat transfer qualities. All tubing meets international standards for copper tubing. Important to note: Tube size is an accepted industry designation, not an actual size [7].

Table 7: Final Design's Receiver Coil Specifications

Outside Diameter of Coils	
(Do)	90 mm
Number of Turns	4
Length	729.6 mm
Spacing	4.81 mm
Width of Tubing	3.175 mm
Inner Diameter (Di)	26.12 mm
Winding Radius	29.03 mm
Radial Depth	31.94 mm
Inductance	909.66 nH.
Capacitance	150.55 pF
Frequency	13.6 MHz
Resistance (Dc)	$1.5462 \mathrm{m}\Omega$
Total Resistance	69.46 mΩ
Quality Factor	1119.09

N. Specification Summary

Table 8: Final Design's Receiver Specifications

Charge time(4Ah Battery	
Pack)	5 Hours Max
Battery pack voltage	User Selectable: 7.4V-14.2 V
Coupling Efficiency	90%
Transmitter to Receiver AC-DC Conversion	9070
Efficiency	80%
Charging Controller	OFM
DC-DC Converter Overall Receiver	85%
	61.2%
Conversion Efficiency	
Battery Requirements:	UL1642 and IEC61960 compliant Li-ion packs.
Maximum Battery Charging Current	3.2A (7.4V); 2.2A (11.1V); 1.7A (14.8V)
Charger Subsystem	
Charge Protocol	Constant Current Constant Voltage (Li-Ion Battery)
Battery Type	UL1642 and IEC61960 compliant Li-Ion packs; 7.4-15
	VDC nominal output voltage.
Power Negotiation	Using Bluetooth 5 LE
Deliverables	Wireless resonant charger with approximately 30W power
	transmission capability.
	Stretch Goal: a mobile device to demonstrate autonomous
	charging.
Telemetry	Report State to GUI Device
LCD display	Diagnostic Data
	Character String Display

Table 9: Final Design's Transmitter Specifications

Operating Frequency	13.56 MHz
RF Power Output	30 W
Max. Charging Distance	30 cm
DC Power supply	
Conversion Efficiency	
DC-AC	80%
Telemetry	Report State to Receiver

Table 10: Final Design's Communication Link Specifications

Communication Medium	Bluetooth 5 LE
	GUI: Host Controller Interface (HCI)
Protocols	Receiver- transmitter: Synchronous Connection-Oriented
	(SCO) link

Table 11: Final Design's GUI Specifications

OS	WinOS, IOS, Linux, & Android
License	LGPL 3.0
Software Architecture	Model-Controller-View (MCV) Architecture
Delivery Model	Open Source Free App Download

O. Ethical and Professional Considerations

- 1.) Public Health: Life preserving medical equipment requires concern in the transmission of powerful RF charging signals that may interfere with the medical equipment. We will adhere to FCC standards for intentional radiators and ensure that the charger transmitter does not exceed FDA guidelines for RF emission. Our design will be informed by the guidelines of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).
- 2.) Safety and Welfare: Our design may contribute to public safety and welfare by easing the development of robotic systems intended to handle hazardous materials, work in narrow spaces, high temperature environments, or in vacuum. We will follow industry best practices for safe charging, such as current limiting and temperature monitoring, to minimize the risk of battery failure.

3.) Global Factors: The pressures of governing bodies are to be taken into consideration in any choice this project takes; however, we are primarily concerned with the US governing bodies and then the EU bodies in order to streamline our development process to hit the largest market base possible. Additionally, Canadian and Mexican regulations would be considered as immediate market options.

In an alternate vein, there are sourcing questions that must be investigated before production in order to conform with internation laws and prevent being banned from specific global markets whether at home or abroad.

4.) Societal factors The source code will be educational as well as providing value to the device itself. The design's modular intention will permit versatile implementations at work or at home. The product should serve influenceable groups such as teenagers, helping them enter STEM related fields.

The product as a whole should be considered in a way that would encourage further education in the classroom in physics. Likewise, the production of the product should foster a community between the product's programmers and engineers.

- 5.) Environmental factors: This concern requires continual attention for any anomalies concerning the battery cells. The device cannot account for all of these concerns, but should maintain labeling that makes the customer aware of such concerns that may be caused by their device. The project must provide a means of emergency shut off by some interrupt port that is always active. The operating robot, the user via a GUI, and the receiver itself must have this ability to turn off the charging feature of the receiver.
- 6.) Economic factors: The device could fulfill legal requirements for a client, and, in that case, a custom suite would be developed in the software at a premium to satisfy a client's needs. Additionally, creating a lightweight, low-cost production process is critical in maximizing profits. The open-source market also provides extensive free advertising momentum when capitalized successfully. Additionally, the product would assist in producing other products, especially in research and development.

Table 12: Ethical and Professional Considerations

Public Health	 Medical Equipment RF Exposure Electrical Shock Chemical Exposure
Safety and Wellness	RF Bandwidth JammingElectrical ShockChemical Exposure
Global Factors	International Governing BodiesSourcing RestrictionsInter-Market Penetrability
Societal Factors	 Open-Source Capitalization STEM Educational Resources Professional Organizations Customer Privacy & Security
Environmental Factors	Chemical PollutionUser Environmental AwarenessEmergency Shut Off Cases
Economic Factors	Open-Source CapitalizationSpecialty ClienteleRapid Agile-DeploymentLight-Weight Production

III. DESIGN SOLUTION

A. Product Architecture

The wireless charger system consists of two main subsystems, the receiver and the transmitter. The transmitter is powered by an external AC/DC 48 V power supply. The transmitter subsystem converts DC power into RF power to drive the transmitter coil. The transmitter has a microcontroller that communicates with the receiver and controls its wireless power transfer. The receiver has a receiving coil and capacitor that completes a 13.56 MHz parallel LC resonant circuit. The magnetic field generated by the transmitter induces an electric current in the receiving coil. The received power is rectified and transferred to the battery charger circuit. Also, the receiver has a microcontroller that communicates with the transmitter and indirectly controls transmitter circuits such as the wireless power transfer circuit. The receiver also communicates with remote devices such as tablets, two phones, or computers to provide telemetry data.

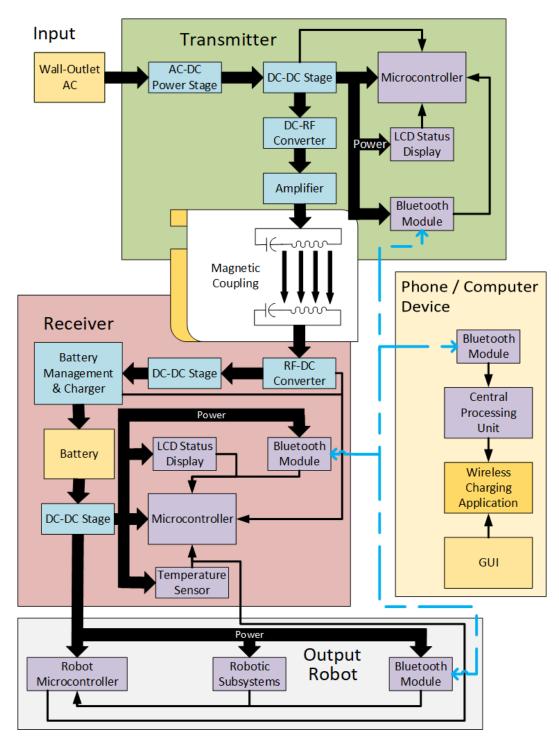


Figure 3: System Level Block Diagram

The graphical user interface (GUI) displays information with lists, data feeds, and visual aids that keep track of the battery's charge and any information passed along by the receiver to the user's remote device. The GUI's information on each device's connection and charging information allows real-time troubleshooting of each device.

The GUI Wireframe image below provides an example of how the GUI is structured. The selection widget shall be used to select between receiver devices to connect to. The top panel is reserved for battery monitoring. The Info panel utilizes wifi symbols to indicate connection status between devices while the lightning bolts reflect their on-going charging status. The bottom text panel is reserved for general warnings and information.

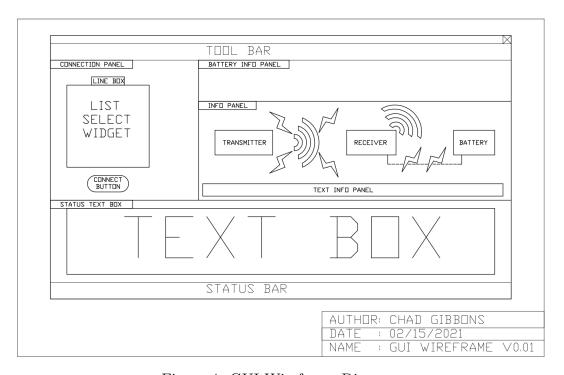


Figure 4: GUI Wireframe Diagram

B. Hardware Subsystems

1.) Transmitter Subsystem The transmitter circuit requires a 48 V power supply that will be down-regulated to 30V, 5V, and 3.3V. 30V is used by a coil driver (class E amplifier). 5 V supply will be used for the LCD and class E amplifier buffer. 3.3V is used by digital circuits such as microcontroller and Bluetooth.

The block diagram below shows internal voltage regulator connections.

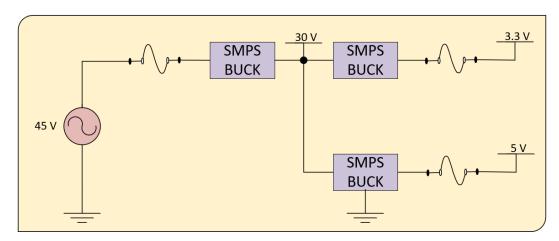


Figure 5: Transmitter Subsystem Voltage Regulator

The transmitter subsystem block diagram below illustrates how transmitter subcircuits interact with each other. The microcontroller is used to control most of the circuits in the transmitter subsystem. The Bluetooth module is connected to the microcontroller using the UART interface with flow control (RTS and CTS lines). The Bluetooth module is connected to the circuit that controls display contrast. The display parallel I/O interface is connected to the microcontroller through a level shifter. Also, the transmitter has four multipurpose user buttons that can be used to set the different modes of operations.

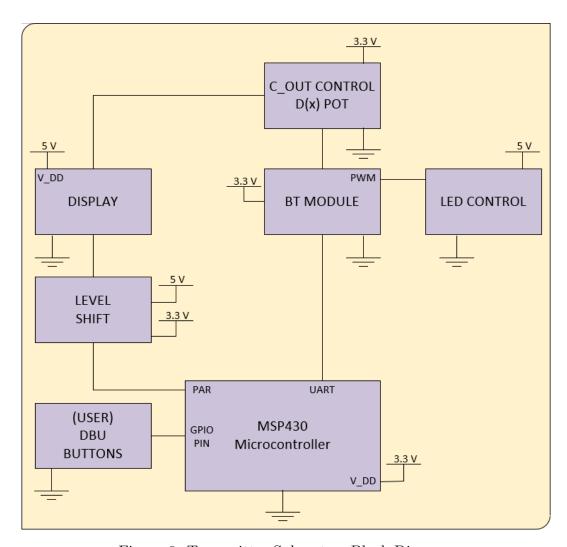


Figure 6: Transmitter Subsystem Block Diagram

The block diagram below illustrates the power transmission or DC to RF converter subcircuit. The subcircuit has an oscillator, buffer, and a coil driver. The 13.56 MHz signal is generated by a temperature-compensated crystal oscillator. The output of the oscillator is buffered using the GaN FET driver. A tuned switching power amplifier, also known as a Class E amplifier, is used to drive the transmitter coil where a GaN FET is used as a single-pole switching element. The transmitter coil and capacitors in series create the resonant LC circuit.

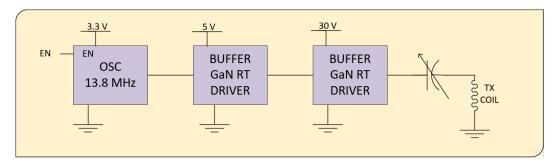


Figure 7: Coil Driver Subcircuit

The schematic diagram for the microcontroller (U2: MSP430FR5994), Bluetooth module (MD1 RN4870) display connector P3, the display illumination control (U5: MCP6001T-I/OT, U6: NUD3112LT1G), and LCD contrast control (U7: MCP4531-103E/MS) can be found in appendix NN.

The input power is supplied by an external AC/DC SMPS (Switched Mode Power Supply) converter. The power output of the buck SMPS is protected by a PPTC resettable fuse as short circuit protection. The fuse rating is 2.5A. A 48V power is converted to 30V which is used by the class E amplifier's 5V buck converter and 3.3V buck converter. Each SMPS module output has overcurrent protection using resettable PPTC fuses. Both fuses are 0.5A rated. Both low voltage regulators (5V and 3.3V) have additional filtering at their outputs using ferrite beads and 0.1 μ F capacitors.

Voltage regulators are shown below

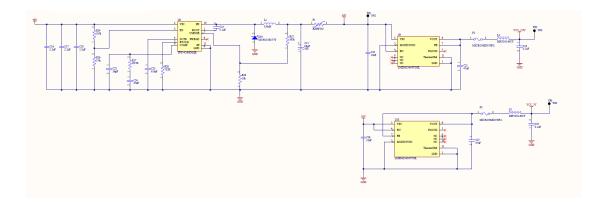


Figure 8: SMPS Subcircuit

The output of the temperature-compensated crystal oscillator (Y2) is connected to the GaN FET driver (U11: LM5112) which is connected to a GaN FET (Q1: EPC2019). the output of the class E amplifier is connected to the transmitter coil. The amplifier circuit has a peak detector (R30, R35, D20, C36 and R36) to detect the peak voltages of its output. The voltage on the peak detector will be sampled using the microcontroller's ADC in order to validate the receiver's presence via loading effects on the coil.

The coil driver circuit is shown below

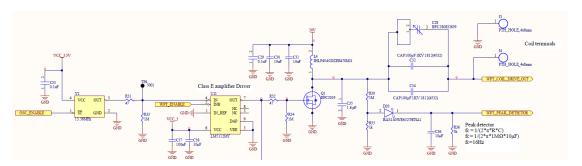


Figure 9: Transmitter Subcircuit

The transmitter subsystem function control and communication circuits schematic diagram shows the microcontroller (U2: MSP430FR5994), Bluetooth module (MD1 RN4870) display connector P5, the display illumination control (U5: MCP6001T-I/OT, U6: NUD3112LT1G), and LCD contrast control (U7: MCP4531-103E/MS). The schematic diagram can be found in appendix NN.

2.) Receiver Subsystem The main components in the receiver microcontroller subcircuit are identical to the transmitter microcontroller subcircuit.

The diagram below shows connections between receiver subcircuits.

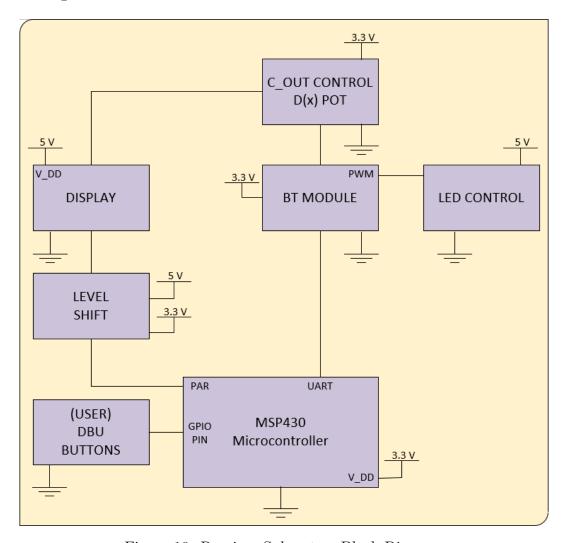


Figure 10: Receiver Subsystem Block Diagram

The receiver coil and parallel capacitor are acting as resonant tank circuit at a frequency of 13.56 MHz. The received power is rectified using a full wave rectifier bridge and then supplies to the battery charger circuit. The rectifier output voltage and current are constantly sampled by the microcontroller to determine instantaneous received power. The battery pack is connected to the charger for charging and the battery pack SMbus interface is connected to the microcontroller.

The diagram below shows the receiver's charging subcircuits.

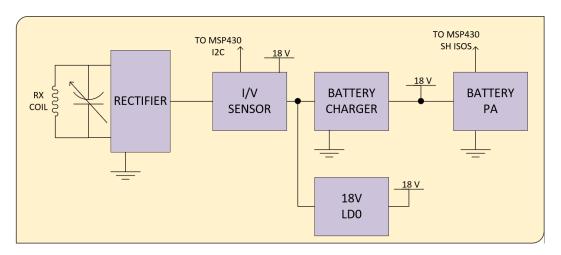


Figure 11: Receiver Coil Subsystem Block Diagram

The diagram below shows the voltage regulators utilized in powering the receiver's digital circuits and draws power from the battery pack directly.

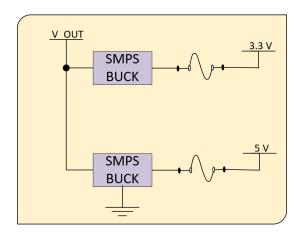


Figure 12: Receiver Voltage Regulator

On the receiver, battery management and power delivery functions are performed by the LTC4162-L monolithic charging controller. It handles many important battery testing and safety procedures automatically. Batteries are tested before charging, and should abnormal charging currents or voltages be detected the LTC4162-L will cease charging without firmware intervention. If conditions fall outside the preset limits a microcontroller interrupt may be triggered via the SMBALERT line for further error handling. The microcontroller firmware may read and change the LTC4162 status over an SMBus interface at any time.

A RRC smart battery will handle cell monitoring, balancing, and charging capacity measurement. It will automatically limit charge and discharge current to ensure safe functioning. Any one of a family of smart batteries may be connected to a keyed cable connector that ensures correct polarity and an SMBus connection. The SMBus interface will communicate with the microcontroller firmware to provide battery charge capacity and health information to the user.

Charger subcircuit is realized using LTC4162EUFD-SAD integrated circuit and may be found in Appendix A.2.

The power receiver subcircuit consists of the receiver coil, rectifier bridge, voltage sensor, and current sensor on the DC side of the circuit and feeds into the battery charging subcircuit. The rectifier bridge is designed using silicon carbide Schottky diodes.

DC Voltage detector and current sensor will be used to determine received power levels which can be used as an indication of transmitter-receiver inductive coupling. DC Voltage levels and current are sampled using the MSP430FR5994 AD converter.

The RF receiver rectifier and power sensor are shown below and can be found in larger print in Appendix A.3.

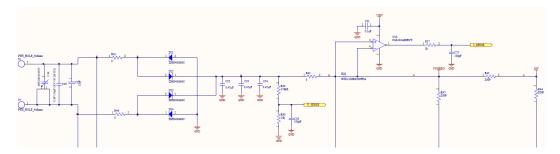


Figure 13: Rectifier and Power Sensor Subcircuit

3.) Planar Coil Inductor The transmitter and receiver utilize identical planar coils in the wireless power transfer process with an inductance of 0.909 μ H. The coils utilize copper tubing to reduce weight and costs.

The dimensions of the coil are shown below.

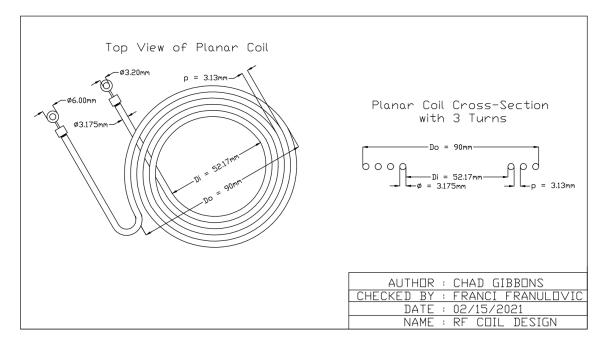


Figure 14: Planar Coil CAD Drawing

C. Software Architecture

1.) Firmware Architecture The microcontrollers' firmware architecture is split into two general categories: core functionality that is required for the microcontroller to operate and utilities that handle specific tasks that the microcontrollers need to complete. The core functions primarily stem from interrupt calls and setup sequences. The util functions will communicate through the bluetooth, display information, and handle or monitor power transmission.

Below is an example of the firmware architecture.

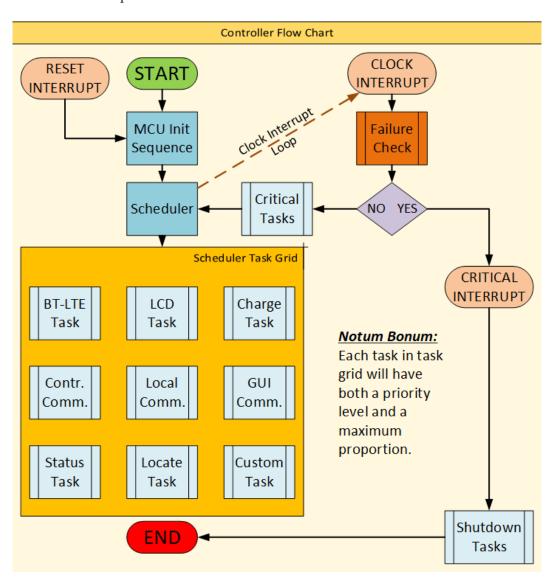


Figure 15: Controller Flow Chart

2.) GUI Software Architecture The GUI Software architecture is split into three general categories: Model, Controller, and View (MCV) components. Each general category is then subdivided into layers of functionality to maintain modularity. The Model is critical for handling data classes and storing data into files. The Controller is responsible for operating the visual components and model objects. The view category is utilized strictly for showing the graphical displays and are passive elements in the design's architecture.

The figure below shows the application of the Model-Controller-View (MCV) GUI Architecture

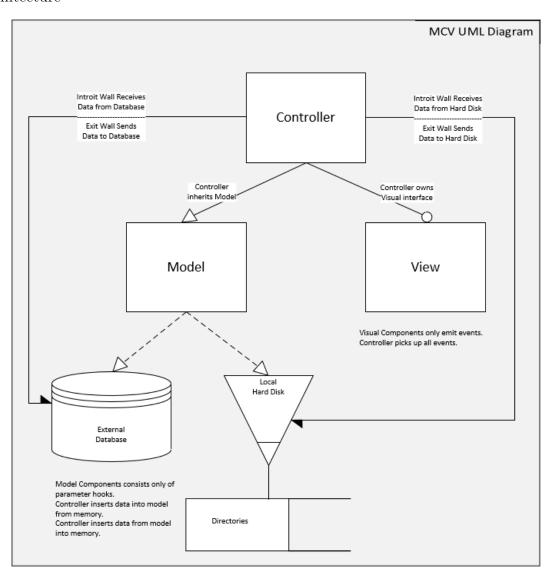


Figure 16: High Level GUI Software Architecture Example

D. Software Modules

1.) Firmware Modules Programmed on TI's Code Composer software and tested on TI's MSP430FR5994 Launchpad Kit

Microcontroller Setup

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\core\mcu_setup.*

Function: Activates port settings and instantiates utility functions that operate the

program.

Microcontroller Reset

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\core\mcu_reset.* **Function:** Resets microcontroller to initial setup configuration.

Task Queue Scheduler

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\util\Scheduler\scheduler.*

Function: Creates and operates the scheduler method class that selects the next task

to be run in the main loop based on task priorities.

Clock Interrupt

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\core\Interrupts\clock_interrupt.*

Function: The code uses Timer A and SMCLK (1 MHz) to test clock interrupt. Once the program starts running, the timer counts up to 4 ticks to emit the clock interrupt signal every 250 ms period. Additionally, it instantiates utility functions considered critical to repeat frequently.

Button Interrupt

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\core\Interrupts\button_interrupt.*

Function: Four buttons are set up within a port. The code sets up an interrupt service routine to run when a button is pushed, so that their respective function is called.

Pin Input Voltage Reader

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\core\Interrupts\pins.*

Function: The function reads the analog 12 bit ADC input voltage at a port's pin.

Communication Transmission

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\util\Bluetooth\bluetooth\trans.*

Function: The code permits the transmitter to communicate directly with the receiver. Alternatively, it permits the receiver to communicate with both the transmitter and a mobile device.

^{* =} confer to both header and C files.

Communication Received

Location: Firmware\MSP430FR5994_MCU\util\Bluetooth\bluetooth_recv.*

Function: The code facilitates the reception and reaction to bluetooth messages re-

ceived.

2.) GUI Software Modules

```
+++ = architecture layer ( Abstract - Base - Panel - Page - Window - App )

* = confer to both header and C++ files
```

Controllers

Location: Software\controller\ttt_controller.*

Function: The doer or agent component of the program. Controllers allocate functions to particular events in the UI or manipulations to data models.

Widget Constructor

Location: Software\controller\widget_setter.*

Function: The factory class that is dedicated to building widgets in a panel with the proper hierarchy of inheritance in order to give the controller mediate control of all widgets.

Bluetooth Low Energy

Location: Software\core\Bluetooth\Protocols\bt_le.*

Function: The concrete method class handling Qt5 Bluetooth classes.

App Initialization

Location: Software\core\app_init.*

Function: Configure all initial settings and ensure that the program is properly in-

stalled.

Models

Location: Software\model\\tt_model.*

Function: Data classes that can be pickled into compressed and encrypted binary data

files. These models provide the stable memory of the application.

Canvas

Location: Software\ui\CanvasTools\#_canvas.*

Function: Concrete instances of Qt5's QCanvas class for graphical displays of infor-

mation.

Canvas Shapes

Location: Software\ui\CanvasTools\#_canvas_shape.*

Function: Individual images used as graphical displays of information and placed on

their respective canvases.

Panels

Location: Software\ui\Panels\\tt_panel.*

Function: Concrete instances of movable panels used to hold widgets or canvases in

GUI.

Toolbar Tools

Location: Software\ui\ToolbarTools\win_bar_tools.*

Function: Flushes out available toolbar icons and functions. Can also expand or limit

drop down menu options at top of window.

Widgets

Location: Software\ui\Widgets

Function: Too many individual modules to account for in this document. See GitHub repository https://github.com/gibbs212521/HEC_2_senior_design for further detail. These modules are Abstract-Concrete constructor classes that build their respective widgets with additional custom methods or attributes.

Windows

Location: Software\ui\Windows\#_window.*

Function: Abstract-Concrete constructor classes that permit the appearance of various types of windows in the application (restricted in tablet/cellphone device compilation).

Power Monitor

Location: Software\util\power_monitor.*

Function: Method class that ascertains whether the transmitter is sending power cur-

rently or not. Collects additional ancillary charging data.

Ticker Class

Location: Software\ui\Ticker\\\ticker.*

Function: Collects or alters LCD ticker read out on the microcontroller.

App Configurations

Location: Software\config.h

Function: Global variable module. Ideally this file remains blank.

Application's Hidden Settings

Location: Software\.settings

Function: This file shall operate as a flat file to write or read current or most recent

states in the application.

Main Program

Location: Software\app.cpp

Function: The proverbial main.cpp that handles all dependencies of the application's

program.

E. Hardware Off The Shelf Items

The table below provides links and information on hardware incorporated in the post-production of the PCB. Further information can be found in the BOM Appendices in Appendix NN through Appendix NN.

Table 13: Off The Shelf Items Utilized in Prototype

Description [Name]	Part Number	Link
		https://product.tdk.
Line Demon Adentes CTW		com/en/search/power/
Line Power Adapter: 65W	DT62PW480D	switching-power/
48V DC		ac-dc-converter/info?
		part_no=DT62PW480D
		https://www.rrc-ps.
74.52 Wh Li-Ion Battery	RRC RRC2040-2	com/en/battery-packs/
74.52 WII El-Ion Battery	1010 1010 2040-2	standard-battery-packs/
		products/rrc2040-2/
		https://www.
		newhavendisplay.com/
LCD Display	NHD-0420DZ-FSW-FBW	specs/
		NHD-0420DZ-FSW-FBW.
		pdf

F. Software Off The Shelf Items

The table below includes all software used to develop hardware and the software for the wireless charger project.

Table 14: Off The Shelf Software Items

Name and Version	License Type	Restrictions	Link
National Instruments Multisim 14.1	Commercial	None	https://www.ni.com/ en-us/shop/software/ products/multisim. html
Altium 21.0.9	Commercial	None	https: //www.altium.com/
Altium 365	Commercial	None	https://www.altium. com/altium-365
Gerby 2.6A	GPL 2.0	None	http://gerbv. geda-project.org/
Saturn PCB Design Inc. – PCB Toolkit ver.7.13	Commercial Freeware	None	https://saturnpcb.com/pcb_toolkit/
TI Code Composer	Commercial Freeware	None	https://www.ti.com/ tool/CCSTUDIO
Qt5	LGPL 3	Code must be Open Source and Free to Download	https://doc.qt.io/ qt-5/licensing.html
MS Visio	Personal License	No Corporate Use	https://www. microsoft.com/en-us/ microsoft-365/visio/ flowchart-software
NanoCAD	Personal License	No Corporate Use	https://nanocad.com/ products/nanoCAD/
GCC	GPL 2.0	None	https://nanocad.com/ products/nanoCAD/

IV. REFERENCES

SOFTWARE REFERENCES

Block diagrams were rendered in Windows Visio Standard 2019. Multisim circuits simulated in NI Multisim V.14.2 2019.

DESIGN REFERENCES

- [1] "Standard High Power System". In: WIBOTIC Products (2021). URL: https://www.wibotic.com/products/high-power-dev-kit/.
- [2] "Anatomy of a Create 2". In: iRobot Education: Create 2: Create | Advanced (2021).
- [3] "MSP430FR599x, MSP430FR596x Mixed-Signal Microcontrollers". In: Texas Instruments Inc. SLASE54C MARCH 2016 REVISED AUGUST 2018 (2018), pp. 1-172. URL: https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/msp430fr5994.pdf?ts=1604041478538\&ref_url=https\%253A\%252F\%252Fwww.ti.com\%252Fproduct\%252FMSP430FR5994.
- [4] Texas Instruments MSP430FR5994 Tool Description. URL: https://www.ti.com/tool/MSP-EXP430FR5994.
- [5] "TPSM265R1 65-V Input, 100-mA Power Module with Ultra-Low IQ". In: Texas Instruments Inc. SNVSBF6A OCTOBER 2019 REVISED DECEMBER 2019 (2019), pp. 1-32. URL: https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/tpsm265r1.pdf?ts=1606735419804&ref_url=https\%253A\%252F\%252Fduckduckgo.com\%252F.
- [6] "TPS54160 1.5-A, 60-V, Step-Down DC/DC Converter with Eco-mode". In: Texas Instruments Inc. SLVSB56C MAY 2012 REVISED FEBRUARY 2014 (2014), pp. 1-58. URL: https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/tps54160.pdf.
- [7] Conductor Bulk Resistivity & Skin Depths. RF Cafe. URL: https://www.rfcafe.com/references/electrical/cond-high-freq.htm.

APPENDIX A: RECEIVER PCB SCHEMATICS

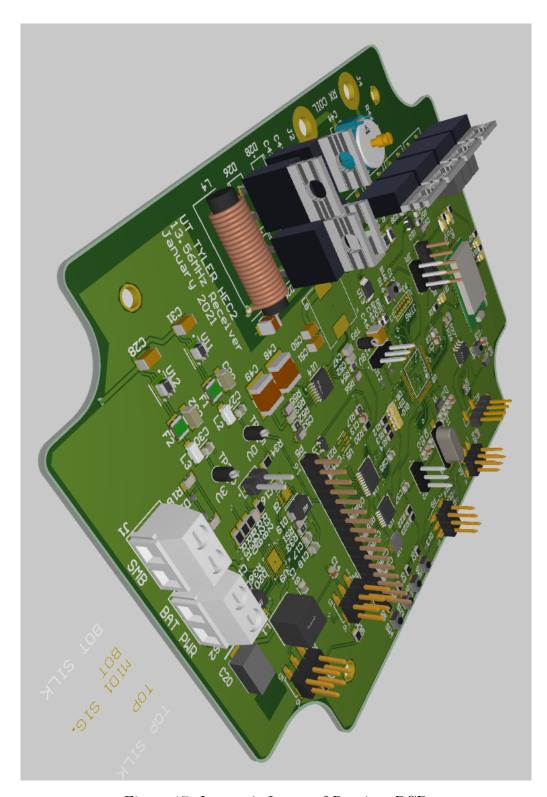
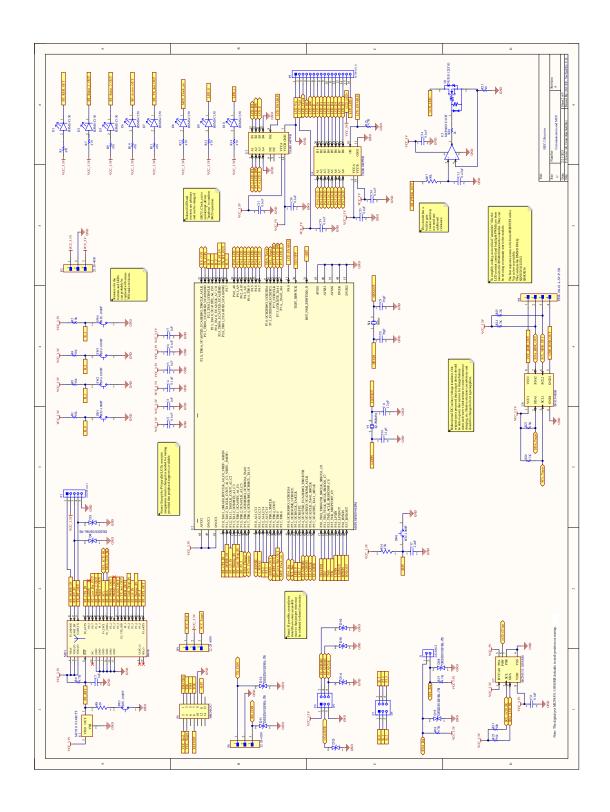
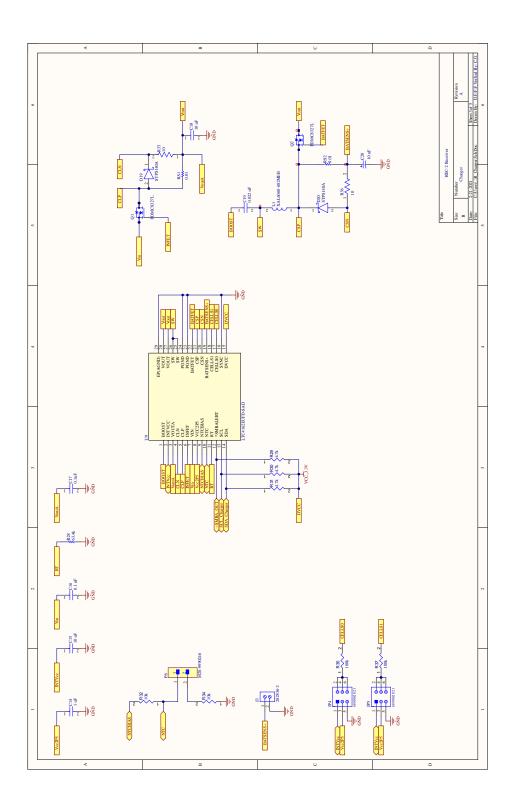


Figure 17: Isometric Image of Receiver PCB

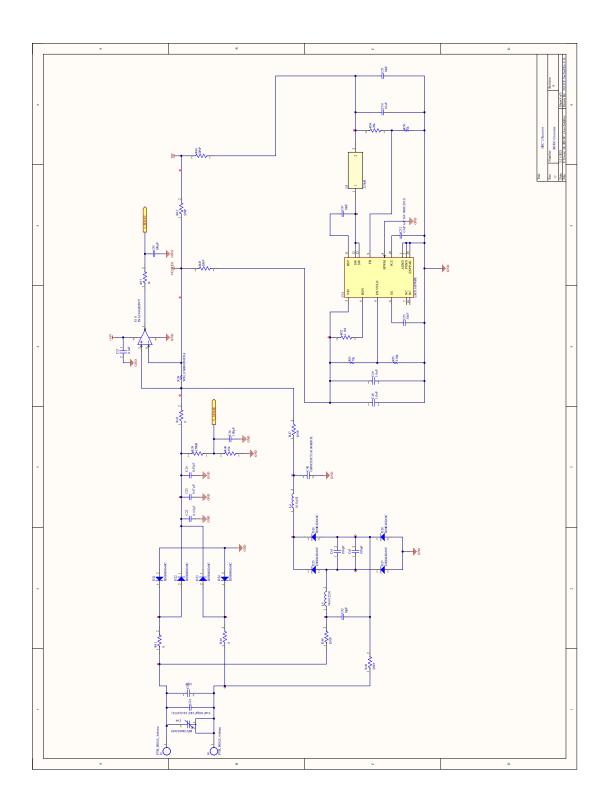
1. Receiver Controller



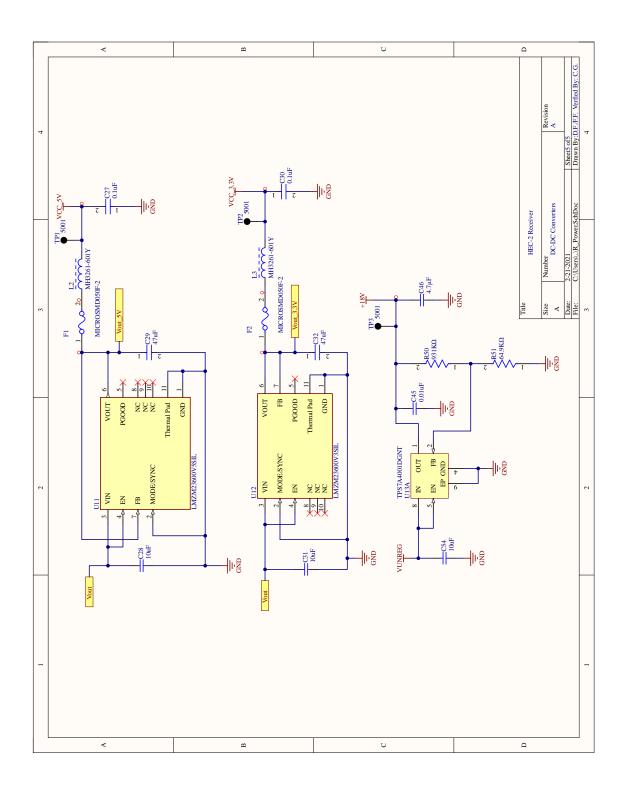
2. Receiver Battery Charger



3. RF/DC Converter



4. DC/DC Converter



APPENDIX B: TRANSMITTER PCB SCHEMATICS

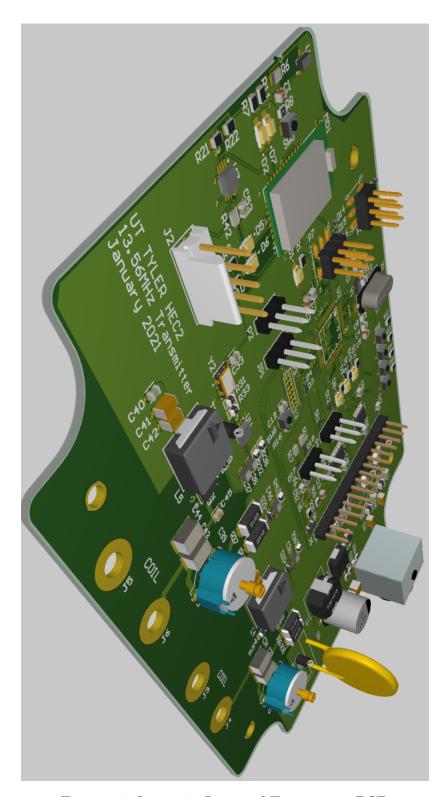
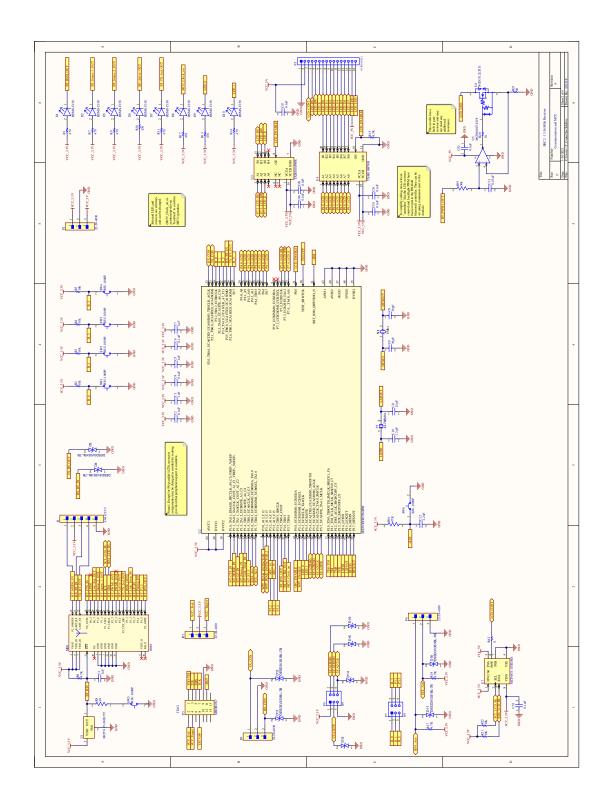
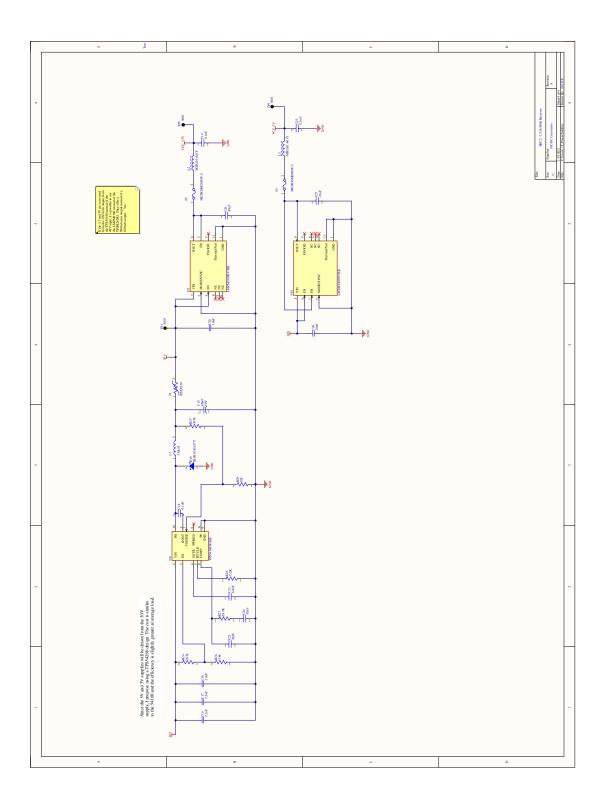


Figure 18: Isometric Image of Transmitter PCB

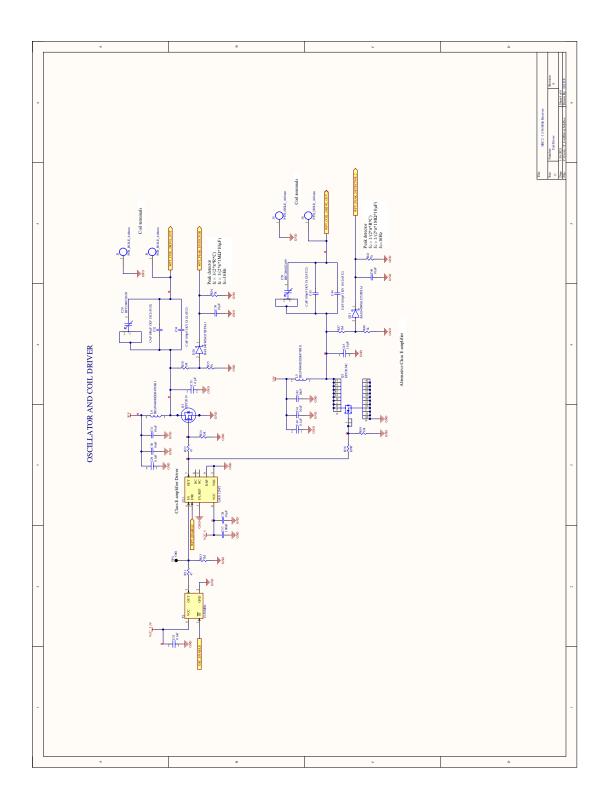
1. Transmitter Controller



2. DC/DC Converter



3. Coil Driver



APPENDIX C: RECEIVER BOM

PREPARED BY: David Flory VERIFIED BY: Franci Francionic
MFG P/N
CC0805KKX7R6BB105 Mouser
C0805C104K5RACTU Mouser
0805C390J5GACTU Mouser
C0805C120J5GACTU Mouser
0805C222J5HACTU Mouser
CC0805KKX7R7BB474 Mouser
CC0805KKX7R6BB105 Mouser
C0805C106K8PACTU Mouser
C0805C104K5RACTU Mouser
C0805C223J5GACTU Mouser
T491D106K050AT Mouser
GRM31A7U3A220JW31D Mouser
V11812A101JXGAT Mouser
C3216X5R1H106K160AB Mouser
C3216X5R1E476M160AC Mouser
GRM32EC72A106KE05L Mouser
/J0805A100JXGAT5Z Mouser
C1210X475K5RACTU Mouser

\$1.48	\$0.13	\$1.83	\$0.41	\$0.29	\$0.29	\$0.44	\$2.64	\$0.47	\$0.80	\$0.16	\$0.63	\$2.58	\$0.10	\$1.83	\$1.16	\$2.26	\$7.38	\$0.25	\$1.48	\$0.90	\$0.11	\$0.93	\$1.27	\$0.86	30.00
https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/281/1/GRM55DR72E10 5KW01_01-1988382.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1002_X7R_S MD-1102033.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/40/X7RDielectric- 777024.pdf	htt ps://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/678/av02-0551en-ds- hsmx-cxxx-05mar2012-1827675.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/115/DESD3V3S1BL- 321080.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/115/DESD3V3S1BL- 321080.odf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/389/stps140- 1851573.pdf	https://www.infineon.com/dgdl/nfineon- ApplicationNote_PFCCCMBoostConverterDesignGuide-AN- VO 2 00-EN pdf*fileId=55.46gd462Aa5See88801486.275a923b05	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/240/Littelfuse_PTC_MIC ROSMD_Catalog_Datasheet.pdf-1021745.pdf	http://www.te.com/commerce/DocumentDelkery/DDEControll er?Actionsschrinv& Bockm=11.4- 200798boctype=5pecification+Or+Standerd& DocLang=English& Part Cixte=282.836-2.	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/276/0022284030_PCB_ HEADE RS-228162.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/61000621121-	htt ns://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/597/xal60xx-270658.ndf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/54/mh-777565.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/744711005- 1722097.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/744912210- 1723335.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/597/mss1210- 270677.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/268/RN4870-71- Bluetooth-Low-Energy-Module-Data-Sheet-D-1658564.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/61300511121- 1717845.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/62201421121- 1718302.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/61301611121- 1717958.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/181/M20-999- 1218971.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/61000621121- 1717892.pdf	htts://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/527/tsm-1344849.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/308/FDMC8327L-D- 1807402.odf	1807402.pdf
81-GRM55RR72E105K	80-C0805C105K4R	B81-22201C106MAT2A		621-DESD3V3S1BL-7B	621-DESD3V3S1BL-7B		726-IDH04SG60CXKSA2		571-2828362	538-22-28-4030		£			710-744912210	994-MSS1210-224KEB	579-RN4870-I/RM140	710-61300511121	710-62201421121	710-61301611121	10	710-61000621121	200-TSM10401LSVPTR		
Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Nouser
GRM55DR72E105KW01L	C0805C105K4RACTU	22201C106MAT2A	HSMS-C150	DESD3V3S1BL-7B	DESD3V3S1BL-7B	STPS140A	IDH045G60CXKSA2	MICROSMD050F-2	282836-2	22-28-4030	61000621121	XAI 6060-682 MFB	MH3261-601Y	744711005	744912210	MSS1210-224KEB	RN4870-I/RM140	61300511121	62201421121	61301611121	M20-9990246	61000621121	TSM-104-01-L-SV-P-TR	FDMC8327L	FUMCo327L
Murata	KEMET	AVX	Broadcom Limited	Diodes Incorporated			Infineon	Littelfuse	TE Connectivity	Molex	Wurth Elektronik	Collcraft	Bourns	Wurth Elektronik	Wurth Elektronik	Coilcraft	Microchip	Wurth Elektronik	Wurth Elektronik	Wurth Elektronik	Harwin	Wurth Elektronik	Samtec	ON Semiconductor	ON Semiconductor
Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 2220 1uF 250volts X7R 10%	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 16V 1uF X7R 0805 10%	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 100V 10uF XTR 2220 20% Toll HIGH CV	Standard LEDs - SMD Standard LEDs - SMD Red Diffused 626nm 10mcd	ESD Suppressors / TVS Diodes ESD Suppressors / TVS Diodes Low Cap Bi TVS 10pF 3.3V 3.8Vbr 25kV	ESD Suppressors / TVS Diodes ESD Suppressors / TVS Diodes Low Cap Bi TVS 100F 3.3V 3.8Vbr 25kV	Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers 1.0 Amp 40 Volt	Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers SIC DiODES	Resettable Fuses - PPTC Resettable Fuses - PPTC .5A 13. 2V 40A Imax	Fixed Terminal Blocks Fixed Terminal Blocks 5.0MM PCB MOUNT 2P	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings 3P VERT HEADER Sn	iders & Wire	ed Inductors 6.8uH Shid 20%	ads 600 ohms 25% HIGH	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors WE-SD Rod Core 10uH 5A 15.1mOhm	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors WE-CAIR Air Coil 100nH 1.7A 150MHz	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors 220uH Shld 10% 2.1A 245mOhms AECQ2	Bluetooth Modules (802.15.1) Bluetooth Modules (802.15.1) Bluetooth Low Energy BLE Module, Shielded, Antenna, ASCII Interface, 12x22mm	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings WR-PHD 2.54mm Hdr 5P Single Str Gold	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings WR-PHD1.27mm Hdr 14P Dual Str Gold	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings WR-PHD 2.54mm Hdr 16P Single Str Gold	ers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire ngs 02 SIL VERTICAL PIN HEADER TIN	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings WR-PHD 2.54mm SMT 6P Hdr Dual Strt	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings .100" Surface Mount Terminal Strib		t.
2 C48, C49	1 C52	1 C54	8 D1, D2, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D10	5 D3, D11, D12, D17, D18	S D4, D13, D14, D15, D16	2 D19, D20	D21, D22, D23, D24, D25, D26, D27, 8 D28	2 F1, F2	2,11,13	2 J2, J4 3 JP1, P2, P4	2 IP4 IP5	111	2 L2, L3	1 1.4	1 L5	1 L8	1 MD1	1 P1	1 1	1 P5	1 P6	2 P7, P9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 01. 02	2 U.I. U.Z
21 2	22 1	23 1	24 8	25 5	26	27 2	8		30 2	332 3	33	2 45			37 1	38 1	39	40	1	42	43 1	44	45		

R23	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 10K OHM 1%	Yageo	RC0805FR-0710KL	Mouser	603-RC0805 FR-0710KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51 ROHS_L_10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
R6, R15, R18, R19, R24, R25, R26, R27	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 4.7Kohms 5% 200ppm	Vishay	CRCW08054K70JNTA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805J-4.7K	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcw-1762150.pdf	\$0.12
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 20ohms 1% 100ppm	Vishay	CRCW080520R0FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-20-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 30Kohms 1% 1.00ppm	Vishav	CRCW080530K0FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-30K-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762153.pdf	\$0.10
		Yageo	RC0805FR-071KL	Mouser	603-RC0805FR-071KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51 _RoHS_L_10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 40.2ohms 1% 100ppm	Vishay	CRCW080540R2FKTA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-40.2	htt ps://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcw-1762150.pdf	\$0.16
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 63.4Kohms 1% 100ppm	Vishav	CRCW080563K4FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-63.4K-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762153.pdf	\$0.10
R31	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 4.7Kohms 1%	Vishay	CRCW08054K70FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-4.7K-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrowe3- 1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 10K OHM 1%	Yageo	RC0805 FR-0710KL	Mouser	603-RC0805 FR-0710KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51 RoHS L. 10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8 watt 100 hms 5% 200 pm	Vishay	CRCW080510R0JNEA	Mouser	71-CRCW080510R0JNEA	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 100K OHM 1%	Yageo	RC0805 FR-07100KL	Mouser	603-RC0805FR-07100KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51 RoHS_L_10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
	Current Sense Resistors - SMD Current Sense Resistors - SMD 1/4watt .020hms 1%	Vishay	WSL1206R0200FEA	Mouser	71-WSL1206R0200FEA	htt p://www.vishay.com/doc?30373	\$0.89
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/4watt 158Kohms 1%	Vishay	CRCW1206158KFKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW1206-158K-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thin Film Resistors - SMD Thin Film Resistors - SMD 0.1W 10Kohms 0.1% 1206 25ppm Auto	Vishay	MCA12060D1002BP500	Mouser	594-MCA12060D1002BP5	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/mcx0x0xpre- 1762843.pdf	\$0.51
R46	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD Oohm Jumper	Bourns	CR1206-J/-000ELF	Mouser	652-CR1206-J/-000ELF	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/54/crxxxx-1858361.pdf	\$0.10
K43, R44, R45, R47, R48, R49	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors -	Bourns	CR1206-J/-000ELF	Mouser	652-CR1206-J/-000ELF	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/54/crxxxxx-1858361.pdf	\$0.10
	Thin Film Resistors - SMD Thin Film Resistors - SMD 1/8W 931K ohm .1% 25ppm	Yageo	RT0805BRD07931KL	Mouser	603-RT0805BRD07931KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RT_1_to_0_01 RoHS_L_11-1669912.pdf	\$0.43
	Thin Film Resistors - SMD Thin Film Resistors - SMD 1/8W 64.9K ohm .1% 25ppm	Yageo	RT0805BRD0764K9L	Mouser	603-RT0805BRD0764K9L	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RT_1_to_0_01 RoHS_L_11-1669912.pdf	\$0.43
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 1.1Mohms 1%	Vishay	CRCW08051M10FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW08051M10FKEA	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 75Kohms 1% 100ppm	Vishay	CRCW080575K0FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-75K-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762.152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 28Kohms 1% 100ppm	Vishay	CRCW080528K0FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-28K-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3- 1762.152.pdf	\$0.10
	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 0805 2.94Kohms 1% AEC-Q200	Panasonic	ERI-6ENF2941V	Mouser	667-ERJ-6ENF2941V	htt ps://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA0000C304- 1149620.pdf	\$0.10
	Thin Film Resistors - SMD Thin Film Resistors - SMD 1/10W 2Kohm 0.5% 25ppm	Susumu	RR1220P-202-D	Mouser	754-RR1220P-202D	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/392/susumu_RR_Data Sheet-1206438.pdf	\$0.10
	irrent Sense 1% Curr Sense	Panasonic	ERI-8BWFR010V	Mouser	667-ERJ-8BWFR010V	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA0000C313- 1141758.pdf	\$0.74
SW1, SW2, SW3, SW4, SW5, SW6	Tactile Switches Tactile Switches Top Actuated w/o boss w/o ground	Omron	B3U-1000P	Mouser	653-B3U-1000P	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/307/en-b3u-3615.pdf	\$0.92
TP3	Circuit Board Hardware - PCB Circuit Board Hardware - PCB TEST POINT BLACK	Keystone Electronics	5001	Mouser	534-5001	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/215/000-5004- 741181.pdf	\$0.35
		Microchip	MCP111T-240E/TT	Mouser	579-MCP111T-240E/TT	htt ps://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/268/21889b-64653.pdf	\$0.47
	16-bit Microcontrollers - MCU 16-bit Microcontrollers - MCU	Texas Instruments	MSP430FR5994IPM	Mouser	595-MSP430FR5994IPM	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa722	\$8.11
	Translation - Voltage Levels Translation - Voltage Levels 4-Bit Bi-directional V-Level Translator	Texas Instruments	TXB0104PWR	Mouser	595-TXB0104PWR	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/scea064	\$0.93
	Translation - Voltage Levels Translation - Voltage					http://www.ti.com/general/docs/suppproductinfo.tsp?distId=26 &entolir=http://sax.sax.sp.sax.nti.com/s.78ilt#27Epn#25Exh010	

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595-ISO1540DR	595-1S015-40DR 584-4162EUFDSADPB	595-16015400R 584-4162EUFDSADPB 595-10A194A10BVT	595-ISO1540DR 584-4162EUFDSADPB 595-INA194AIDBVT 595-LNA2N23801VSSILT	599-ISO1540DR 584-416ZEUFDSADPB 599-INA194AIDBVT 599-INAZM23601VSSILT 599-LMZM23801VSSILT	599-ISO1540DR 584-4162EUFDSADPB 599-INA194AIDBVT 599-LMZMZ3601V5SILT 599-TWZMZ3601V5SILT 599-TPS7A4001DGNT	599-ISO1540DR 584-416ZEUFDSADPB 599-INA194AIDBVT 599-INAZM23601V5SILT 599-LMZM23601V5SILT 599-LWSM4161PWPR	599-1501540DR 599-110194AIDBVT 599-1101340AIDBVT 599-110120401058ILT 599-11020401058ILT 599-11050401058ILT 599-11050401058ILT 599-11050401058ILT 599-11050401058ILT	589-1501540DR 584-4162EUFDSADPB 589-1NA194AIDBVT 589-1NA2N23601V5SILT 589-1NZM233601V5SILT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT 589-1NS7A4001DGNT	599-1501540DR 599-11019401D8TT 599-11013401D8TT 599-11013401D8TT 599-1101361T 599-1	599-1501540DR 599-11013401DBVT 599-11013401DBVT 599-11013401DBVT 599-11013401DBVT 599-11013601T 599-	599-ISO1540DR 599-INA194AIDBVT 599-INA194AIDBVT 599-INA294AIDBVT 599-INAZ93601V3SILT 599-INAZ023601V3SILT 599-INAZ	599-1501540DR 599-11013401DEVT 599-11013401DEVT 599-11013401DENT 599-11013601101 599-11013601101 599-11013601101 599-11013601101 599-11013601101 599-11013601101 599-11013601101 599-1101360110101 599-1101360110101 599-110136011010101 599-1101360110110101010101010101010101010101
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	1 09	1 09 1 1010	1 U9 1 U10 1 U11	1 U30 1 U10 1 U11 1 U11	1 U30 1 U11 1 U12 1 U13	1 U10 1 U11 1 U12 1 U13 1 U14	1 Us 1 U10 1 U11 1 U12 1 U13 1 U13 1 U13 1 U13	1 U9 1 U10 1 U11 1 U12 1 U13 1 U14 C22, C23, C24 R16	1 U3 1 U10 1 U11 1 U12 1 U13 1 U13 1 U14 C22, C33, C24 R16	1 U30 1 U10 1 U11 1 U11 1 U13 1 U13 1 U13 1 U13 1 U13 1 X1 K1 K1 CA1, CA3 CA3	1 U3 1 U11 1 U12 1 U13 1 U13 1 U14 C2, C3, C34 R16 R16 R16 C4, C43 C45 C53 C53 C53 C55 C55 C55 C55 C5	1 U30 1 U10 1 U11 1 U11 1 U13 1 U13 1 U13 1 U14 (22, C23, C24 R16 X1 X1 (24, C43 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C47
	82	83 83					6		3 3	1 1 2 1 1	2 1 1 3	1 1 2 1 3
U10 Rever Monitors & Regulators Current & Power Monitors & Regulators VII go of His64 Teass instruments INACMA23601VSSILT Mouser 595-LNZN23601VSSILT Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa2238 Https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/40/e_wild.a./www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/40/e_wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/20/e_con.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/20/e_con.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/20/e_con.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./wild.a./www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/20/e_con.a./wild.	U11 DC/CCOnverters Non-stolated Teoas Instruments LNZMA3601VSSILT Mouser S9S-LNZMA3601VSSILT Https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/sna8347 Https://www.mouser.com/lit/pdf/sna8347 Https://www.mouser.com/lit/pdf/sna8447 Https://www.mouser.com/lit/pdf/sna84477 Https	U12 Do Voltege Regulators LACAD236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LAZAD236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LAZAD236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LAZAD236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LAZAD236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LAZAD236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LAZAD236DV3SILT Macas Ma	U13 Som	1 114 Regulators Switching Voltage Regu	Film Capacitors Film Capacitors 100V A7UF 10% MMAX MXS2D034701E00KSSD Mouser SOS-MKS.247/100/10 HTds://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_WIMA_MKS.2- HTds://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_WIMA_MKS.2- HTds://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/42/dcr.we3- Mouser SOS-MKS.247/100/10 HTds://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/16/A27/dcr.we3- HTds://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/16/A27/A27/10/A27/A27/A27/A27/A27/A27/A27/A27/A27/A27	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistor	1 X1 Crystals Crystals BMHz 20pF Fox FOXSDLF/080-20 Mouser SS9-FOXSD080-20-LF https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/160/C4S0-1131563-pdf FOXSDLF/080-20 LF https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/160/C4S0-1131563-pdf FOXSDLF/080-20-LF Https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/160/C4S0-	Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Murata (GRM31ASC2AJ01JW01D Mouser 81-GRW31A5C3AJ01JW01D Mouser 81-GRW31A5C3AJ01JW01D Mouser 81-GRW31A5C3AJ01JW01D Mouser 81-GRW31A5C3AJ01JW01D Mouser 81-GRW31A5C3AJ01JU01D MOUSER 81-GRW31A5CAJ01JU01D MOUSER 81-GRW31A5CAJ01JU01D MOUSER 81-GRW31A5CAJ01JU01D MOUSER 81-GRW31A5CAJ01JU01D MOUSER 81-GRW31A5CAJ01JU01D MOUSER 81-GRW31A5CAJ01JU01D MOUSER 81		Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT	Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors NLC - SMD/SMT Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors NLC - SMD/SMT	Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors NLIC - SMD/SMT Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors NLIC - SMD/SMT Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors NLIC - SMD/SMT KEMET C080553334SRACTU Mouser 80 C080553334SR FE CAP SMD-110276 Lpdf PHEPS/Noww.mouser.com/datasheet/2/2121/KEM_C1014_X7R PHEPS/Noww.mouser.com/datasheet/2/2121/KEM_C1014_X7R PHEPS/Noww.mouser.com/datasheet/2/2121/KEM_C1003_C0G_S SMD-1101588 pdf PHEPS/Noww.mouser.com/datasheet/2/2121/KEM_C1003_C0G_S PHEPS/Noww.mouser.com/datasheet/2/2121/KEM_C10
U10 Control & Property Montrol & Regulators Current	10.11 Divide dio OCC Converters Non-Hoolsted Teass Instruments LAZAA23601VSSILT Mouser S95-LAZAA23601VSSILT HIDS//LAXAA23601VSSILT HIDS//LAXAA23601VSSILT HIDS//LAXAA3601VSSILT HI	U12 DO Voltege Regulators LACAN236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LMZM236DV3SILT Https://www.nt.com/lit/pdf/sipa0Lis CACCorverters Non-isolated Office Converters LACAN236DV3SILT Mouser S95-LMZM236DV3SILT Https://www.nt.com/lit/pdf/sipa0Lis Regulators Switching Voltage Regulators Switching Volta	10.13 Sunch time Sunch ti	1 11 Regulations Switching Voltage Regulations Switching Vol	Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/440/e_wiMA_MKS_2. Hints://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/420/e_cws_3. Hints://w	Thick file Resistors - SMO Thick File Resistor	1 X1	Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT		Multibyer Cenim Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT	Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multibyer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT KEMET C080SC101JSGACTU Mouser 80-C080SC101JSG MD-1101S88.pdf

APPENDIX D: TRANSMITTER BOM

	\downarrow	ASSEMBLY NO:			DATE	03-02-21			
		ASSEMBLY	Transmitter		PREPARED BY:	ᅳ			
		REVISION:	A		VERIFIED BY: Franci Franulovic	Franci Franu	lovic		
		SOLDER TYPE:	: Lead-Free						
ITEM	αту	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	MFG	MFG P/N	VENDOR	VENDOR P/N	Datasheet URL NOTES	Unit Price
		l R42	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt ZEROohm Jumper	Vishay	CRCW08050000Z0EA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-0-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3-1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	2	R8	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 20ohms 1% 100ppm	Vishay	CRCW080520R0FKEA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-20-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3-1762152.pdf	\$0.10
	3	l R23	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 40.2ohms 1% 100ppm	Vishay	CRCW080540R2FKTA	Mouser	71-CRCW0805-40.2	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcw-1762150.pdf	\$0.16
	2	R31. R32	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 0805 47.0ohms 1% Tol AEC-0200	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF47R0V	Mouser	667-ERJ-6ENF47R0V	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA0000C304- 1149520.pdf	\$0.10
		R1, R7, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 470 OHM 1%	Yageo	RC0805FR-07470RL	Mouser	603-RC0805FR-07470RL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51_Ro HS_L_10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
	6 4	TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4	Circuit Board Hardware - PCB Circuit Board Hardware - PCB TEST POINT BLACK	Keystone Electronics	5001	Mouser	534-5001	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/215/000-5004-741181.pdf	\$0.35
	7 1	l P5	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings WR-PHD 2.54mm Hdr 16P Single Str Gold	Wurth Elektronik	61301611121	Mouser	710-61301611121	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/61301611121- 1717958.pdf	\$0.90
	4	4 D13, D14, D15, D16	ESD Suppressors / TVS Diodes ESD Suppressors / TVS Diodes Low Cap Bi TVS 10pF 3.3V 3.8Vbr 25kV	Diodes	DESD3V3S1BL-7B	Mouser	621-DESD3V3S1BL-7B	https://www.mouser.com/datashe.et/2/115/DESD3V3S1BL- 33.1080.pdf	\$0.29
	9 16		Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 500 0.1 ur Y7R 0805 10% KEMET	KEMET	C0805C104K5RACTU	Mouser	80-C0805C104K5R	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1002_X7R_SM D-1102033.9.0ff	\$0.13
	10	1 C13	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 470nF 16V X7R 10%	Yageo	CC0805KKX7R7BB474	Mouser	603-CC805KKX7R7BB474	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/JIPY-GPHC_X7R_6.3V- to-50V_18-1154002.pdf	\$0.23
4	111	2 C35, C45	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 0805 1.6pF 250volts C0G 0.1pF	Murata	GQM2195C2E1R6BB12D	Mouser	81-GQM2195C2E1R6BB2D	https://www.mouser.com/datashe.et/2/281/GQM2195C2E1R6BB1 2. 01-1976051.pdf	
1	12 3	C36, C38, C46	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 10volts 10uF XSR 10%	KEMET	C0805C106K8PACTU	Mouser	80-C0805C106K8P	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1006_XSR_SM D-1103249.pdf	\$0.14
4	13	l R24		Yageo	RT0805BRD07105KL	Mouser	603-RT0805BRD07105KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RT_1_to_0_01_R oHS_L_11-1669912.pdf	\$0.43
1	14 6	R2, R3, R4, R5, R21, R22	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 10K OHM 13%		RC0805FR-0710KL	Mouser	603-RC0805FR-0710KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51_Ro HS_L_10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
7	15 1	R29	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 10K 5%	Bourns	CR0805-JW-103ELF	Mouser	652-CR0805-JW-103ELF	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/54/crxxxx-1858361.pdf	\$0.10
-	16	C20, C26, C30, C31, 5 C41, C42	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 1206 50V 10uF XSR 10% T: 1.6mm	1DK	C3216X5R1H106K160AB	Mouser	810-C3216X5R1H106K	https://product.tdk.com/nfo/en/catalog/datasheets/mic_comme rcia_general_en.pdf?ref_disty-mouser	\$0.85
-	71	c10, C11	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 50V 12pF C0G 0805 5%	KEMET	C0805C120J5GACTU	Mouser	80-C0805C120J5G	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1003_C0G_SIM D-1101588.pdf	\$0.11
н	18	1 72	Standard Clock Oscillators Standard Clock Oscillators 13.56MHz 50ppm 40C +85C	Epson	SG5032CAN 13.560000M-TJGA3	Mouser	732-5032CAN13.5TJGA3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/137/5G5032CAN_en- 96.1596.pdf	\$1.17
	19 1	1 R20	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1K OHM 1%	Yageo	RC0805FR-071KL	Mouser	603-RC0805FR-071KL	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RC_Group_51_Ro HS_L_10-1664068.pdf	\$0.13
2	20 2	R35, R40	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 2512 1kohms 1% Tol AEC-Q200	Panasonic	ERJ-1TNF1001U	Mouser	667-ERJ-1TNF1001U	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA000CC304- 1149620.pdf	\$0.63
2	21 2	R36, R41	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 0805 1kohms 5% AEC-Q200	Panasonic	ERJ-6GEYJ102V	Mouser	667-ERJ-6GEYJ102V	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA000CC301- 1488782.pdf	\$0.10

1	\$0.4b	\$0.25	69:0\$	02:05	\$0.16	\$0.12	\$0.43	\$0.10	\$0.66	\$0.74	\$2.17	\$1.45		\$0.29	\$0.24	\$0.12	\$0.10	ç	30.72	\$1.05	\$1.05
https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA0000C301-	.1486782.pdr 1141874.www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA000C331- 1141874.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/JPY-GPHC_X7R_6.3V- to-50v_18-1154002.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1007_X8R_ULT RA_150C_SMD-1102703.pdf	https://product.tdk.com/info/en/catalog/datasheets/mlcc_comme rcial_midvoltage_en.pdf?ref_disty-mouser	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/276/0022284030_PCB_HEA DERS-228162.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RT_1_to_0_01_R oHS_L_11-1669912.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/447/PYu_RT_1_to_0_01_R oHS_t11:1669912.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3-1762152.pdf		https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/122/ECX-34G-1064121.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/7447714331- 172296.pdf	https://www.te.com/commerce/DocumentDelivery/DDEController Actions-entrive/Bockon-esd-1328-Bockppec-disonner-to-naving& Doctange-figlish&PartContra-3-641215-\$80.oct/pro-inner-pdf	https://www.vishay.com/doc?28771	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1003_C0G_SM D-1.101588.p.0f	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1003_C0G_SM D-1101588.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcw-1762150.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/dcrcwe3-1762152.pdf	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/212/KEM_C1003_C0G_SM D-1.101588.p.0f		https://product.clk.com/info/en/catalog/datasheets/mlcc_comme rcial_general_en.pdf?ref_dsty=mouser	https://product.tdc.com/info/en/catalog/datasheets/mic_comme ricial_general_enpdfref_disty=mouser https://www.mousec.com/datasheet/2/281/murata_09052018_GR M_Senes_1-13.1016_pdf
	667-ERJ-P06F1004V	603-CC805KKX7R6BB105	80-C0805C222J5H	810-C3225X7R2A225K	538-22-28-4030	603-RT0805FRE0728K7L	603-RT0805BRD073K4L	71-CRCW0805-30K-E3	815-ABS0716632.768KT	520327-6-34GT	710-7447714331	571-3-641215-5	71-TNPW0805365KBEEN	951098020803-08	80-C0805C39015G	71-CRCW0805J-4.7K	71-CRCW0805-47K-E3	80-0805047313G		810-C3216X5R1E476M	810-C3216X5R1E476M 81-GRM2195C1H682FA1D
-	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser	Mouser		Mouser	Mouser
	EKJ-LITF-1050 ERJ-P06F1004V	CC0805KKX7R6BB105	C0805C222J5HACTU	C3225X7R2A225K230AB	22-28-4030	RT0805FRE0728K7L	RT0805BRD073K4L	CRCW080530K0FKEA	ABS07-166-32.768KHZ-T	ECS327-6-34G-TR	7447714331	3-641215-5	TNP W0805365 KBEEN	C0805C360J5GACTU	C0805C390J5GACTU	CRCW08054K70JNTA	CRCW080547K0FKEA	C0805C473.13GACTU		C3216X5R1E476M160AC	C3216X5R1E476M160AC GRM219SC1H682FA01D
	Panasonic Panasonic	Yageo	KEMET	TDK	ex	Yageo	Yageo	Vishay	ABRACON	ECS	Wurth Elektronik	TE Connectivity	Vishay	KEMET	KEMET	Vishay	Vishay	KEMET		TDK	ata
Thick Film Resistors - SMD 2512	Thick Film Resistors - SMD 0805 1.0Mohms 0.5W 1% Tol AEC- Q200	C - SMD/SMT Multilayer AT 1.00F 10V X7R 10%	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 50V 2200pF X8R 0805 5%	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 1210 100V 2.2uF X7R 10% T: 2.3mm	e Housings Headers & Wire Housings 3P VERT	Thin Film Resistors - SMD Thin Film Resistors - SMD 1/8W 28.7K ohm 1% 50ppm	Thin Film Resistors - SMD Thin Film Resistors - SMD 1/8W 3.4K ohm .1% 25ppm	Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 30Kohms 1% 100ppm	Crystals Crystals 32.768KHZ 10PPM 7PF -40C +85C	Crystals 32.768kHz 6pF -40C +85C	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors WE-PD 330uH 710mA DCR=750mOhms AECQ200	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings FRICTION LCK HPR SP Straight Post gold	. 1% 25ppm	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 50V 36pF COG 8869 5%			Thick Film Resistors - SMD Thick Film Resistors - SMD 1/8watt 47Kohms 1% 100ppm			Itilayer Ceramic Capactors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer amic Capactors MLCC - SMD/SMT 1206 25VDC 47uF 20% 1.1.6mm	
	2 K3U, K3/ 3 R33, R34, R39	4 (21, C3, C5, <i>C7</i>	1 C12	3 C16, C17, C18	4 JP1, P2, P4, P6	1 R27	1 R26	1 R19	0 Y1	1 Alternate Y1	1 11	1 12	1 R25	1 C22	2 (8, 69	4 R6, R15, R17, R18	1 816	25.72		2 C21, C27	2 (21, (27)
	77 73	24	25	26	72	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	ę	4	4 17	41

45	9	SW1, SW2, SW3, SW4, SW5, SW6	Tactile Switches Tactile Switches Top Actuated w/o boss w/o ground	Omron	B3 U-1000P	Mouser	653-B3 U-1000P	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/307/en-b3u-3615.pdf	\$0.92
46	2	D20, D21	Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers Silicon Schottky Didode	Infineon	BAS140WE6327HTSA1	Mouser	726-BAS140WE6327HTSA	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/196/nfneon- BAS40_BAS140SERIES-05-v01_01-en-767983.pdf	\$0.48
47	2	C28, C39	ors	Vishay	BFC280832659	Mouser	594-2222-808-32659	https://www.vishay.com/doc?28528	\$7.21
48	4	C32, C34, C43, C44	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT Multilayer Geramic Capacitors MLCC - SMD/SMT 100pF 1KV C0G 5%	Vishay	VJ1812A101JXGAT	Mouser	77-V11812A1011XGAT	https://www.mouser.com/datasheev/2/427/vjcommercialseries- 1764145.pdf	\$0.76
49	н	C15		Panasonic	50SVPF68M	Mouser	667-50SVPF68M	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AAB8000C177- 947360.pdf	\$2.65
50	9	D3, D4, D11, D12, D17, D18	/ TVS Diodes	Diodes Incorporated	DESD3V3S1BL-7B	Mouser	621-DESD3V3S1BL-7B	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/115/DESD3V3S1BL- 32.1080.pdf	\$0.29
51	1	R38	Im Resistors - SMD 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6E NF4 7R0V	Mouser	667-ERJ-6ENF47R0V	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/315/AOA0000C304- 1149620.pdf	\$0.10
52	1	0.1		EPC	EPC2019	Digikey	917-1087-2-ND	https://e.pc- nec.por/epc/Portals/0/epc/documents/datasheets/EPC2019_datas nec.por/epc/Portals/0/epc/documents/datasheets/EPC2019_datas	3.54
53	1	02	Aount Die	EPC	EPC2034C	Digikey	917-1214-2-ND	https://epc- co.com/epc/Portals/0/epc/documents/datasheets/EPC2034C_data sheet.pdf	7.32
22	2	14, 15	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors 47uH 20%	Vishay	IHLP4040DZER470M11	Mouser	71-HLP4040DZER470M1	http://www.vishay.com/doc?34251	\$2.58
55	t	11	DC Power Connectors DC Power Connectors 4P JACK SKT SHIELDED SNAP AND LOCK	Kycon	KPJX-4S-5	Mouser	806-KPJX-4S-5	https://www.snapeda.com/parts/kPJX-45-5/Ky.con/view- parl/?ref=mouser	\$2.23
26	1	U11	Gate Drivers Gate Drivers Tiny 7A MOSFET Gate Dvr	Texas Instruments LM5112MY/NOPB	LM5112MY/NOPB	Mouser	926-LM5112MY/NOPB	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/snva606	\$1.31
57	1	60		Texas Instruments	Texas Instruments LMZM23600V3SILR	Mouser	595-LMZM23600V3SILR	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/snva807a	\$4.52
28	T T	U10	d DC/DC Converters Non-Isolated DC/DC	Texas Instruments	LMZM23600V5SILR	Mouser	595-LMZM23600V5SILR	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/snva807a	\$4.52
59	1	U1		Microchip	MCP111T-240E/TT	Mouser	579-MCP111T-240E/TT	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/268/21889b-64653.pdf	\$0.47
09	1	U7	Digital Potentiometer ICs Digital Potentiometer ICs Sngl 7B V I2C POT	Microchip	MCP4531-103E/MS	Mouser	579-MCP4531-103E/MS	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/268/D5-22096a-36447.pdf	\$0.70
61	1	US	Operational Amplifiers - Op Amps Operational Amplifiers - Op Amps Single 1.8V 1MHz	Microchip	MCP6001T-I/OT	Mouser	579-MCP6001T-I/OT	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/268/21733j-740845, pdf	\$0.24
62	2	12, 13	Ferrite Beads Ferrite Beads 600 ohms 25% HIGH CURRENT	Bourns	MH3261-601Y	Mouser	652-MH3261-601Y	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/54/mh-777565.pdf	\$0.10
63	2	R, F3	Resettable Fuses - PPTC Resettable Fuses - PPTC .5A 13.2V 40A Imax	Littelfuse	MICROSMD050F-2	Mouser	650-MICROSMD050F-2	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/240/Littelfuse_PTC_MICRO SMD_Catalog_Datasheet.pdf-1021745.pdf	\$0.47
64	П	U2	16-bit Microcontrollers - MCU 16-bit Microcontrollers - MCU	Texas Instruments	MSP430FR5994IPM	Mouser	595-MSP430FR5994IPM	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/slaa722	\$8.11
65	1	ne	Gate Drivers Gate Drivers 12V Industrial Relay Inductive Load	ON Semiconductor	NUD3112LT1G	Mouser	863-NUD3112LT1G	http://www.onsemi.com/pub/Collateral/AND8116-D.PDF	\$0.44
99	1	F1	Resettable Fuses - PPTC Resettable Fuses - PPTC Radial Lead 2.5A 72V 40A Imax	Littelfuse	RXEF250	Mouser	650-RXEF250	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/240/Litelfuse_PTC_Rline_ Catalog_Datasheet.pdf-1021735.pdf	\$0.63
29	2	P7, P9		Wurth Elektronik	61000621121	Mouser	710-61000621121	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/61000621121- 1171892.pdf	\$0.93
89	1	D19	Schottky Diodes & Rectfiers Schottky Diodes & Rectifiers 3.0 Amp 100 Volt	Vishay	SS3H10-E3/57T	Mouser	625-SS3H10-E3	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/427/ss3h9-1768234.pdf	\$0.60
69	п	U8	Switching Voltage Regulators Switching Voltage Regulators 3.5- 60V 2.5A 2.5MHz Step Down Converter	Texas Instruments	TPS54260DGQR	Mouser	595-TPS54260DGQR	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/stva464e	\$3.50
70	Ħ	U3	Translation - Voltage Levels Translation - Voltage Levels 4-Bit Bi-directional V-Level Translator	Texas Instruments TXB0104PWR	TXB0104PWR	Mouser	595-TXB0104PWR	https://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/scea064	\$0.93
71	Ħ.	104	Translation - Voltage Levels Translation - Voltage Levels 8-Bit Bi-directional V-Level Translator	Texas Instruments TXB0108PWR	TXB0108PWR	Mouser	595-TXB0108 PWR	http://www.ti.com/general/docs/suppproductinfo.tsp?distid=268g otoUn=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ti.com%2Flf%2Fgpp%2Fxb0108	\$1.29

	Fixed inductors Fixed inductors about and 10% 1.7A						
	360mOhms AECQ2	Collcraft	MSS1210-334KED	Mouser	994-MSS1210-334KED	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/597/mss1210-270677.pdf	\$2.26
	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors WE-PD 330uH 1.5A					https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/445/7447709331-	
М	DCR=430mOhms AECQ200	Wurth Elektronik 7447709331		Mouser	710-7447709331	1722838.pdf	\$2.41
₹ %	Fixed Inductors Fixed Inductors PA4320 12x12mm 330uH 1.7A 340mOhms	Pulse	PA4320.334NLT	Mouser	673-PA4320.334NLT	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/336/P787-1526943.pdf	\$2.57
8, St.	DI, D2, D5, D6, D7, D8, Standard LEDs - SMD Standard LEDs - SMD Red Diffused D9, D10 (526nm 10mcd	Broadcom Limited HSMS-C150		Mouser	630-HSMS-C150	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/678/av02-0551en-ds-hsmx- cxxx-05mar2012-1827675.pdf	\$0.41
<u> </u>	Bluetooth Modules (802.15.1) Bluetooth Modules (802.15.1) Bluetooth Low Energy BLE Module, Shielded, Antenna, ASCII Interface, 12.222mm	Microchip	RN4870-I/RM140	Mouser	579-RN4870-I/RM140	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/288/RN487071.Bluetooth- low-fengy-Module-Data-Sheet-D-168564,pdf	\$7.38
포표	Headers & Wire Housings Headers & Wire Housings WR- PHD1.27mm Hdr 14P Dual Str Gold	Wurth Elektronik 62201421121		Mouser	710-62201421121	https://www.mouser.com/datashe.et/2/445/62.2014.21121- 1718302.pdf	\$1.48

APPENDIX E: WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER MODULE BOM

ASSEMBLY NO: ASSEMBLY NO: A SSEMBLY NAME: Wireless Charger System PF						
ASSEMBLY NAME: Wireless Charget System REVISION: A SOLDER TYPE: Lead-Free SOLDER TYPE: Lead-Free SOLDER TYPE: Lead-Free	DATE:	03-02-21				
SOLDER TYPE: Lead-Free Lead-Free SOLDER TYPE: Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead-Free Lead	PREPARED BY:	PREPARED BY: Franci Franulovic				
SOLDER TYPE: Lead-Free Lead-Free REFERENCE Deskrop AC Adapters GEW 48/out MFG Deskrop AC Adapters GEW 48/out TOK-Lambda 1.36A TOK-Lambda TO	VERIFIED BY: David Flory	David Flory				
RECEIVER DESKRIPTION MFG						
RECEIVER Desktop AC Adapters 65W 48Vout TDK-Lambda RECEIVER 1.36A TDK-Lambda TDK-CB						
RECEIVER Desktop AC Adapters 65W 48Vout 1 BECTIVER 1.36A 1.36B 1.	G MFG P/N	VENDOR	VENDOR P/N	Datasheet URL	NOTES	Unit Price
1.36A 1.36				https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/400/dt62-		
RECEIVER Pleatric Inclosure 5.88" x 4.39" x 2.19" Bud Industries	DT62PW480D	Mouser	967-DT62PW480D	80-d e-1825770.pdf		\$53.00
TRANSMITTER CONTRICTOR TO CONTRICTOR TO CONTRICTOR TRANSMITTER Printed Circuit Board JIC PCB TRANSMITTER Printed Circuit Board JIC PCB TOOL RECEIVER JOHN 19/27 PTFE Spool COLL RECEIVER JOHN 19/27 PTFE April 19/27 PTFE COLL TRANSMITTER Spool 304.8 m Alpha Wire COLL RECEIVER TUbes COPIET TUBES OUR DIN 0.5-1.0 TE Connectivity COLL RECEIVER Super-Conductive 101 Copper TUBES COPIET TUBES COPPET TUBING 1/8" 3ft spool MCmaster-Carr RRANSMITTER TUBES CAPBES CA				https://www.monser.com/ratalog/enerchapte/Rud		
Printed Circuit Board	ss PU-16537	Mouser	967-DT62PW480D	PU%20Series NEMA 6PIP68 PC Enclosure.pdf		\$25.30
TRANSMITTER		JLC PCB			Custom made	\$6.68
COLL RECEIVER Hook-up Wire 14AW/G 19/27 PTFE Spool COLL TRANSMITTER Hook-up Wire 14AW/G 19/27 PTFE COLL TRANSMITTER Spool 304.8 m FRANSMITTER Terminals SOUIS DIN 0.5-1.0 TRANSMITTER Terminals SOUIS DIN 0.5-1.0 TRANSMITTER Super-Conductive 101 Copper TUbesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr COLL Super-Conductive 101 Copper TRANSMITTER TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool MCmaster-Carr RRCSMBus Cable RRCSMBus Cable RRC		JLC PCB			Custom made	\$6.69
COIL RECEIVER 304.8 m Alpha Wire COIL TRANSMITTER Hook-up Wire 14AWG 19/27 PTFE Alpha Wire COIL RECEIVER / Terminals SOUIS DIN 0.5-1.0 TE Connectivity COIL RECEIVER / Terminals SOUIS DIN 0.5-1.0 TE Connectivity COIL RECEIVER Tubes Copper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr COIL Supper-Conductive 101 Copper TRANSMITTER Tubes Copper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool RRASMITTER Tubes Copper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool RRC-SMBus Cable RRC-SMBus Cable				https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/14/AW_Pro		
HOOk-up Wire 14AWG 19/27 PTFE	5859 RD005	Mouser	602-5859-100-03	duct_Specification-1837536.pdf		\$1.98
COIL TRANSMITTER Spool 304.8 m Alpha Wire COIL RECEVER / TRANSMITTER Terminals SOLIS DIN 0.5-1.0 TE Connectivity COIL RECEVER / TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr COIL Super-Conductive 101 Copper TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr RANSMITTER TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr Receiver RRC-SMBus Cable RRC				https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/14/AW Pro		
COLL RECEIVER / Terminals SOUS DIN 0.5-1.0 TE Connectivity COLL RECEIVER Super-Conductive 101 Copper TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr COLL Super-Conductive 101 Copper TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr RANSMITTER TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr RROSMITTER RROSMBus Cable RRC. SMBus Cable RRC	5859 RD005	Mouser	602-5859-100-03	duct_Specification-1837536.pdf		\$1.98
COLI RECEIVER / TRANSMITTER Terminals SOUIS DIN 0.5-1.0 TE Connectivity COLI RECEIVER Super-Conductive 101 Copper TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr COLI Super-Conductive 101 Copper TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr RRASMITTER TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr Receiver RRC-SMBus Cable RRC				https://www.te.com/commerce/DocumentDelivery/DDEController?Action=srchrtrv&DocNm=165291&		
COIL RECEIVER Super-Conductive 101 Copper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr COIL Super-Conductive 101 Copper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr RANSMITTER TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr Receiver RRC-SMBus Cable RRC	ity 165291	Mouser	571-165291	DocType=Customer+Drawing&DocLang=English&PartCntxt=165291&DocFormat=pdf		\$0.45
COIL Super-Conductive 101 Copper TRANSMITTER TubesCopper Tubing 1/8" 3ft spool Mcmaster-Carr Receiver RRC-SMBus Cable RRC	8965K22	Mcmaster-Carr	8965K22	https://www.mcmaster.com/tubing/od~1- 8/material~conper/		\$6.94
RRC-SMBus Cable RRC			8965K22	https://www.mcmaster.com/tubing/od~1-8/material~copper/		\$6.94
	RRC-SMBus Cable	Mouser	328-RRCSMBUSCABLE	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/836/DS_SM Bus_Battery_Cable_B-1360935.pdf		\$22.35
COLL RECEIVER Enclosures, Boxes, & Cases SENSOR 2 TRANSMITTER CUBE WHITE New Age Enclosures 789-5.	losures 789-51A-404012	Mouser	789-51A-404012	https://www.mouser.com/datasheet/2/290/NewAg eEnclosures 12092019 404012 cube r1 0- 1673104.pdf	Coil enclosure	\$5.70