

# TPS25850-Q1 2.2-MHz, Low EMI Dual 3-A USB Type-C Charging Ports Converter with Thermal Management and Programmable Current Limit

## 1 Features

- AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications:
  - Temperature grade 1:  $T_A$  range  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - HBM ESD classification level H2
  - CDM ESD classification level C5
- **Optimized for ultra-low EMI requirements:**
  - Meets CISPR25 class 5 standard
  - Hotrod™ package minimizes switch node ringing
  - Spread spectrum reduces peak emissions
- Synchronous buck regulator
  - High efficiency at 2.1 MHz: 93.4% at  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$  and  $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$
  - 18-m $\Omega$ /10-m $\Omega$  Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  buck regulator MOSFETs
  - Operating voltage range: 5.5 V to 26 V, withstand 36-V input
  - Adjustable frequency: 200 kHz to 3 MHz
  - FPWM with spread-spectrum dithering
  - Selectable output voltage: 5.1 V, 5.17 V, 5.3 V, 5.4 V
- Internal power path:
  - 7-m $\Omega$ /7-m $\Omega$  Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  internal USB power MOSFETs
  - Programmable current limit for USB ports with high accuracy:  $\pm 10\%$  at 3.4 A
  - OUT: 5.1 V, 200-mA supply for auxiliary loads
- Line drop compensation: 90 mV at 2.4-A load

- Compliant to USB-IF standards
  - Type-C rev 1.3
    - 3-A capability advertisement on CC
    - $V_{BUS}$  application and discharge
    - $V_{CONN}$  source: 200 mA
  - Automatic DCP modes (TPS25850-Q1):
    - Shorted mode per BC1.2 and YD/T 1591 2009
    - 1.2-V Mode
    - 2.7-V Divider 3 mode
- Load shedding versus programmable  $T_A$
- Device  $T_J$  range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

## 2 Applications

- [Automotive USB charging ports](#)
- [Automotive USB media hubs](#)

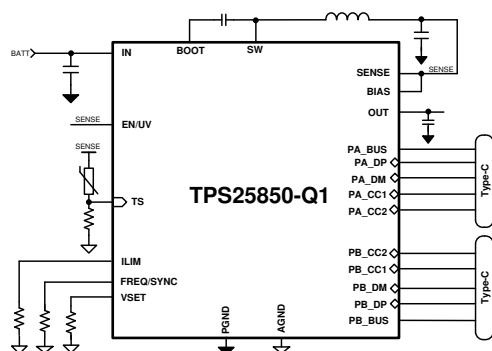
## 3 Description

The TPS258x-Q1 is an integrated USB charging port solution, which includes a synchronous DC/DC converter capable of supplying up to 6.6 A and integrated detection and control for implementing USB Battery Charging 1.2 and Type-C ports.

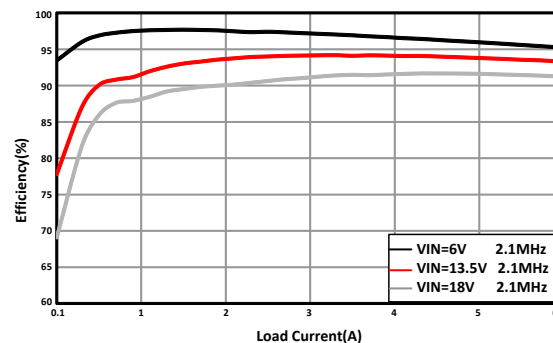
### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS25850-Q1	VQFN-HR (25)	3.50 mm x 4.50 mm

- (1) For detail part numbers for all available different options, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



**Simplified Schematic TPS25850-Q1**



**Efficiency vs Output Current**



## Table of Contents

<b>1 Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>	10.1 Overview.....	<b>19</b>
<b>2 Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>	10.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	<b>20</b>
<b>3 Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>	10.3 Feature Description.....	<b>21</b>
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	<b>2</b>	10.4 Device Functional Modes.....	<b>37</b>
<b>5 Description (continued)</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>11 Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>6 Device Comparison Table</b> .....	<b>4</b>	11.1 Application Information.....	<b>38</b>
<b>7 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>5</b>	11.2 Typical Applications.....	<b>38</b>
<b>8 Specifications</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>12 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>47</b>
8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	<b>7</b>	<b>13 Layout</b> .....	<b>47</b>
8.2 ESD Ratings .....	<b>7</b>	13.1 Layout Guidelines.....	<b>47</b>
8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions .....	<b>8</b>	13.2 Layout Example.....	<b>48</b>
8.4 Thermal Information .....	<b>9</b>	13.3 Ground Plane and Thermal Considerations.....	<b>48</b>
8.5 Electrical Characteristics .....	<b>9</b>	<b>14 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	<b>50</b>
8.6 Timing Requirements .....	<b>12</b>	14.1 Support Resources.....	<b>50</b>
8.7 Switching Characteristics .....	<b>13</b>	14.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	<b>50</b>
8.8 Typical Characteristics.....	<b>14</b>	14.4 Glossary.....	<b>50</b>
<b>9 Parameter Measurement Information</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>15 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>10 Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>19</b>		

## 4 Revision History

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

<b>Changes from Revision B (October 2020) to Revision C (March 2021)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added EMI requirements bullet to the <a href="#">Features</a> section.....	<b>1</b>
• Updated document title.....	<b>1</b>
• Added <a href="#">Figure 11-4</a> to the <a href="#">Application Curves</a> section.....	<b>42</b>
<b>Changes from Revision A (June 2020) to Revision B (October 2020)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures and cross-references throughout the document.....	<b>1</b>
• Changed status from "Advance Information" to "Production Data".....	<b>1</b>
<b>Changes from Revision * (May 2020) to Revision A (June 2020)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Updated IN pin description.....	<b>5</b>
• Added <a href="#">USB Port Operating Modes</a> .....	<b>35</b>
• Added <a href="#">Device Functional Modes</a> .....	<b>37</b>

## 5 Description (continued)

The TPS2585x-Q1 is a family of highly-integrated USB Type-C charging controller for dual-USB ports application.

It integrates a monolithic, synchronous, rectified, step-down, switch-mode converter with internal power MOSFETs and two USB current-limit switches with charging port auto-detection. The TPS2585x-Q1 offers a compact solution that achieves 6.6 A of continuous output current with excellent load and line regulation over a wide input supply range. The synchronous buck regulator operates with peak-current mode control and is internally compensated to simplify the design. A resistor on the FREQ pin sets the switching frequency between 200 kHz and 3 MHz. Operating below 400 kHz results in better system efficiency and operation above 2.1 MHz avoids the AM radio bands and allows for use of a smaller inductor.

The TPS2585x-Q1 integrates standard USB Type-C port controller functionality including Configuration Channel (CC) logic for 3-A and 1.5-A current advertisement. Battery Charging (Rev. 1.2) integration provides the required electrical signatures necessary for non-Type-C, legacy USB devices which use USB data line signaling to determine USB port current sourcing capabilities. The TPS2585x-Q1 also has integrated VCONN power that can meet the USB3.1 power requirement. The part is especially suitable for dual-port application due to the high system integration and small footprint.

The TPS2585x-Q1 supports intelligent thermal management, the USB output voltage and Type-C current advertisements can be regulated according to the temperature sensing through the TS pin. It needs to connect a NTC thermistor on the TS pin to monitor the ambient temperature or PCB board temperature, depending on where the NTC thermistor is put in the USB charging module or PCB board. Select a different NTC thermistor and bottom-side series resistor can change the temperature threshold for load shedding.

The TPS2585x-Q1 have four selectable USB output voltage settings: 5.1 V, 5.17 V, 5.3 V, and 5.4 V. The TPS2585x-Q1 integrates a precision current sense amplifier for cable droop compensation and user-programmable current limit tuning. The cable compensation is only available when the output voltage is set to 5.17 V. The cable compensation voltage is 90 mV at 2.4-A output current. Cable compensation aids portable devices in charging at optimum current and voltage under heavy loads by changing the buck regulator output voltage linearly with load current to counteract the voltage drop due to wire resistance in automotive cabling. The BUS voltage measured at a connected portable device remains approximately constant, regardless of load current, allowing the battery charger of the portable device to work optimally.

The TPS2585x-Q1 provides various safety features for USB charging and system operations, including external negative thermistor monitoring, cycle-by-cycle current limit, hiccup short-circuit protection, undervoltage lockout, BUS overcurrent, OUT overcurrent, and die overtemperature protection.

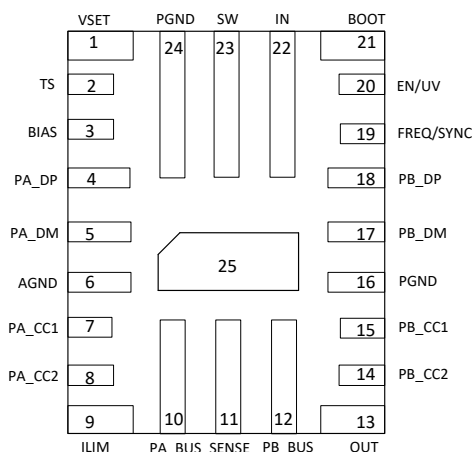
The device family is available in 25-pin, 3.5 mm x 4.5 mm QFN package.

## 6 Device Comparison Table

DEVICE NUMBER	TPS25850-Q1
Type-C ports Number	Dual
Support Type-C Protocol	Yes
NTC Thermistor Input (TS)	Yes
USB Load Switch ON/OFF Control	No
Fault Event Indication	No
Thermal Warning Indication	No
External Clock Synchronization	Yes
BC1.2 DCP	Yes
Apple/Samsung charging scheme	Yes
Cable Compensation	Yes <sup>(1)</sup>
Selectable Output Voltage	Yes
Adjustable Output Short Current Limit	Yes
FPWM/PFM	FPWM
DCDC always ON (EN pull High)	No
Spread Spectrum	Yes
Package	QFN-25 3.5 mm × 4.5 mm

- (1) VSET short to GND to set 5.17-V output voltage. Compensation voltage is 90 mV when either USB port A or USB port B output 2.4-A current.

## 7 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 7-1. TPS25850 RPQ Package 25-Pin (QFN) Top View**

**Table 7-1. Pin Functions for TPS25850 RPQ Package**

NAME	NO.	TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DESCRIPTION
VSET	1	A	Output Voltage Setting. Short to GND to set the 5.17-V output voltage. Float or pull up to V <sub>SENSE</sub> to set 5.1-V output voltage. Tie to GND through a 40.2-K $\Omega$ resistor to set 5.3-V output voltage. Tie to GND through a 80.6-K $\Omega$ resistor to set 5.4-V output voltage.
TS	2	A	Temperature Sense terminal. Connect the TS input to the NTC thermistor.
BIAS	3	P	Input of internal bias supply. Must connect to the SENSE pin directly. Power the internal circuit.
PA_DP	4	A	D+ data line. Connect to USB Port A connector.
PA_DM	5	A	D- data line. Connect to USB Port A connector.
AGND	6	P	Analog ground terminal. Connect AGND to PGND.
PA_CC1	7	A	Connect to Type-C Port A CC1 pin. Analog Input/Output.
PA_CC2	8	A	Connect to Type-C Port A CC2 pin. Analog Input/Output.
ILIM	9	A	Current Limit program. Connect a resistor to set the current limit threshold. Short to GND to set the default 3.55-A current limit.
PA_BUS	10	P	Port A BUS output.
SENSE	11	P	Output Voltage Sensing. External load on this pin is strictly prohibited. Connect to the other side of the external inductor.
PB_BUS	12	P	Port B BUS output.
OUT	13	P	Output pin. Provide 5.1-V voltage to power external load with max 200-mA capability. The voltage follows the VSET setting.
PB_CC2	14	A	Connect to Type-C Port B CC2 pin. Analog Input/Output.
PB_CC1	15	A	Connect to Type-C Port B CC1 pin. Analog Input/Output.
PGND	16,24,25	P	Power Ground terminal. Connected to the source of LS FET internally. Connect to system ground, AGND, and the ground side of the C <sub>IN</sub> and C <sub>OUT</sub> capacitors. The path to C <sub>IN</sub> must be as short as possible.
PB_DM	17	A	D- data line. Connect to USB port B connector.
PB_DP	18	A	D+ data line. Connect to USB port B connector.
FREQ/ SYNC	19	A	Switching Frequency Program and External Clock Input. Connect a resistor from FREQ to GND to set the switching frequency.
EN/UV	20	A	Enable pin. Precision enable controls the regulator switching action and type-C. Do not float. High = on, Low = off. Can be tied to SENSE directly. Precision enable input allows adjustable UVLO by external resistor divider if tie to IN pin.

**Table 7-1. Pin Functions for TPS25850 RPQ Package (continued)**

NAME	NO.	TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DESCRIPTION
BOOT	21	P	Bootstrap capacitor connection. Internally, the BOOT is connected to the cathode of the boost-strap diode. Connect the 0.1- $\mu$ F bootstrap capacitor from SW to BOOT.
IN	22	P	Input power. Connected to external DC supply. Expected range of bypass capacitors is 1 $\mu$ F to 10 $\mu$ F, connect from IN to PGND. Can withstand up to 36 V without damage but operating is suspended if VIN is above the 26-V OVP threshold.
SW	23	P	Switching output of the regulator. Internally connected to source of the HS FET and drain of the LS FET. Connect to output inductor.

(1) A = Analog, P = Power, G = Ground.

## 8 Specifications

### 8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over the recommended operating junction temperature range of -40°C to +150°C and AGND = PGND (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	IN to PGND	-0.3	40 <sup>(2)</sup>	V
	IN to SW	-0.3	35	
	SENSE to PGND	-0.3	6	
	EN to AGND	-0.3	11	
	FREQ/SYNC to AGND	-0.3	6	
	PA_EN, PB_EN to AGND	-0.3	6	
	VSET, ILIM to AGND	-0.3	6	
	AGND to PGND	-0.3	0.3	
Input voltage	PA_FAULT, PB_FAULT, FAULT to AGND	-0.3	6	V
Output voltage	SW to PGND	-0.3	35	V
	SW to PGND (less than 10 ns transients)	-3.5	35	
	BOOT to SW	-0.3	6	
	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS to PGND	-0.3	6	
Voltage range	CC1, CC2 to AGND	-0.3	6	V
	DP, DM to AGND	-0.3	6	
	PA_POL, PB_POL, POL to AGND	-0.3	6	
	PA_FAULT, PB_FAULT, FAULT to AGND	-0.3	6	
	TS to AGND	-0.3	6	
Pin positive sink current, I <sub>SNK</sub>	CC1, CC2 (while applying VCONN)		1	A
I/O current	DP to DM in BC1.2 DCP Mode	-35	35	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	-40	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) VIN rising slew rate below **20V/ms** if in 0V to 40V transient, room temperature, max 500uF cap at SENSE

### 8.2 ESD Ratings

				VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>		±2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	Corner pins	±750 <sup>(3)</sup>	
			Other pins	±750 <sup>(3)</sup>	

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.
- (2) The passing level per AEC-Q100 Classification H2.
- (3) The passing level per AEC-Q100 Classification C5

### 8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Over the recommended operating junction temperature range of -40°C to 150°C. Voltages are with respect to GND (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	IN to PGND	5.5		26	V
		EN	0		VSENSE	
		TS	0		VSENSE	
		PA_EN, PB_EN	0		VSENSE	
		FREQ/SYNC when driven by external clock	0		3.3	
V <sub>PU</sub>	Pull up voltage	PA_FAULT, PB_FAULT, FAULT, PA_POL, PB_POL, POL	0		VSENSE	
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS	5		5.5	
I <sub>O</sub>	Output current	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS	0		3	A
		OUT	0		0.2	A
		DP to DM Continuous current in BC1.2 DCP Mode	-15		15	
I <sub>SRC</sub>	Source current	CC1 or CC2 source current when supplying VCONN			250	mA
I <sub>SNK</sub>	Sink current	PA_FAULT, PB_FAULT, FAULT, PA_POL, PB_POL, POL			10	
R <sub>EXT</sub>	External resistnace	R <sub>VSET</sub>	0		100	kΩ
		R <sub>ILIM</sub>	0		100	kΩ
		R <sub>FREQ</sub>	0		100	kΩ
		R <sub>IMON</sub>	0		100	kΩ
C <sub>EXT</sub>	External capacitance	C <sub>BOOT</sub>		0.1		uF
T <sub>J</sub>		Operating junction temperature	-40		150	°C



## 8.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1) (2)</sup>		TPS2585x-Q1	UNIT
		RPQ (VQFN)	
		25 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	37.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	17.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	8.8	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.3	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	8.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	20.3	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.
- (2) Power rating at a specific ambient temperature  $T_A$  should be determined with a maximum junction temperature of 150 °C.

## 8.5 Electrical Characteristics

Limits apply over the recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of -40°C to +150°C;  $V_{IN} = 13.5$  V,  $f_{SW} = 2.1$  MHz, VSET short to GND unless otherwise stated. Minimum and maximum limits are specified through test, design or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>SUPPLY VOLTAGE (IN PIN)</b>						
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown quiescent current; measured at IN pin.	$V_{EN}/UV = 0, -40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$		34	63	μA
$I_Q$	Operating quiescent current (DCDC disable)	$V_{EN}=V_{SENSE}, CCx=open, -40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$			200	μA
$V_{OVLO\_R}$	Voltage on VIN pin when buck regulator stops switching		26.6	27.5	28.4	V
$V_{OVLO\_HYS}$	Hysteresis			0.5		V
<b>ENABLE AND UVLO (EN/UVLO PIN)</b>						
$V_{EN/UVLO\_R}$	Rising threshold for not in External UVLO	$V_{EN/UV}$ rising threshold	1.26	1.3	1.34	V
$V_{EN/UVLO\_HYS}$	Hysteresis	$V_{EN/UVLO}$ falling		100		mV
<b>BOOTSTRAP</b>						
$V_{BTST\_UVLO}$	Bootstrap voltage UVLO threshold			2.2		V
$R_{BOOT}$	Bootstrap pull-up resistance	$V_{SENSE-BOOT}=0.1$ V		7.7		Ω
<b>BUCK REGULATOR</b>						
$I_{L-SC-HS}$	High-side current limit	BOOT-SW=5V	10.2	11.4	12.6	A
$I_{L-SC-LS}$	Low-side current limit	SENSE=5V	8.5	10	11.5	A
$I_{L-NEG-LS}$	Low-side negative current limit	SENSE=5V	-7	-5	-3	A
$I_{ZC}$	Zero current detector threshold			0.01		A
$V_{SENSE}$	BUCK Output voltage	CC1 or CC2 pulldown resistance = $R_d$ , VSET float or pull up to $V_{SENSE}$ , $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-1%	5.1	+1%	V
		CC1 or CC2 pulldown resistance = $R_d$ , VSET short to AGND, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-1%	5.17	+1%	V
		CC1 or CC2 pulldown resistance = $R_d$ , $R_{VSET}=40.2\text{K}\Omega$ , $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-1%	5.3	+1%	V
		CC1 or CC2 pulldown resistance = $R_d$ , $R_{VSET}=80.6\text{K}\Omega$ , $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	-1%	5.4	+1%	V

## 8.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Limits apply over the recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ , VSET short to GND unless otherwise stated. Minimum and maximum limits are specified through test, design or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{SENSE}$	BUCK Output voltage accuracy	CC1 or CC2 pulldown resistance = $R_d$ , $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	-2		2	%
$V_{DCDC\_UVLO\_R}$	SENSE input level to enable DCDC switching	$V_{SENSE}$ rising, CC1 or CC2 pull down resistance = $R_d$	3.85	4	4.15	V
$V_{DCDC\_UVLO\_HYS}$	Hysteresis	$V_{SENSE}$ falling, CC1 or CC2 pull down resistance = $R_d$		0.4		V
$V_{DROP}$	Dropout voltage ( $V_{IN} - V_{SENSE}$ )	$V_{IN} = V_{SENSE} + V_{DROP}$ , $V_{SENS} = 5.1\text{ V}$ , $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ , $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$		300		mV
$R_{DS-ON-HS}$	High-side MOSFET ON-resistance	$I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ , $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ , BOOT-SW=5V, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		18	34	m $\Omega$
$R_{DS-ON-LS}$	Low-side MOSFET ON-resistance	$I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ , $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ , $V_{SENSE} = 5\text{ V}$ , $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		9.5	18.5	m $\Omega$
<b>POWER SWITCH AND CURRENT LIMIT</b>						
$R_{DS-ON\_USB}$	USB Load Switch MOSFET ON-resistance	$I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ , $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$ ; $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		6.8	11.73	m $\Omega$
$R_{DS-ON\_OUT}$	OUT Load Switch MOSFET ON-resistance	$I_{OUT} = 0.3\text{ A}$		230		m $\Omega$
$R_{DS-ON\_VCONN}$	On-state resistance	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $I_{CCn} = 0.25\text{ A}$		410	550	m $\Omega$
$R_{DS-ON\_VCONN}$	On-state resistance	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $I_{CCn} = 0.25\text{ A}$		410	740	m $\Omega$
$V_{USBLS\_UVLO\_R}$	Voltage on SENSE pin that will enable the USB Load Switch		3.95	4.1	4.25	V
$V_{USBLS\_UVLO\_HYS}$	Hysteresis			200		mV
$R_{BUS\_DCHG}$	Discharge resistance for Port A or Port B BUS	Apply 5V on PA_BUS or PB_BUS, CC1 or CC2= $R_d$	250	500	750	$\Omega$
$V_{TH\_R\_BUS\_DCHGb}$	Rising threshold voltage for BUS not discharged		670	700	730	mV
$V_{TH\_HYS\_BUS\_DCHG}$	Hysteresis			100		mV
$V_{BUS\_DCHG\_BLEED}$	BUS bleed resistance	$V_{Px\_BUS} = 4\text{ V}$ , No sink termination on CC lines, $\text{Time} > t_{W\_BUS\_DCHG}$	100	150	200	K $\Omega$
$I_{OS\_HI}$	BUS output short-circuit secondary current limit	$R_{ILIM} = 48.7\text{ K}\Omega$	849	1061	1273	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 19.1\text{ K}\Omega$	2434	2704	2974	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 15.4\text{ K}\Omega$	3018	3354	3689	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 12.4\text{ K}\Omega$	3748	4165	4581	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 11.5\text{ K}\Omega$	4040	4490	4938	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 9.53\text{ K}\Omega$	4876	5418	5960	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 0\Omega$ (short to GND)	4828	5680	6532	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 11.5\text{ K}\Omega$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	4265	4490	4714	mA
$I_{OS\_BUS}$	BUS output short-circuit current limit	$R_{ILIM} = 48.7\text{ K}\Omega$	530.4	663	800	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 19.1\text{ K}\Omega$	1521	1690	1859	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 15.4\text{ K}\Omega$	1886.4	2096	2305.6	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 12.4\text{ K}\Omega$	2342.7	2603	2863.3	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 11.5\text{ K}\Omega$	2525.4	2806	3086.6	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 9.53\text{ K}\Omega$	3047.4	3386	3724.6	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 0\Omega$ (short to GND)	3017.5	3550	4082.5	mA
		$R_{ILIM} = 11.5\text{ K}\Omega$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	2666	2806	2946	mA
$I_{OS\_OUT}$	OUT output short-circuit current limit	Short circuit current limit	390	450	495	mA

## 8.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Limits apply over the recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ , VSET short to GND unless otherwise stated. Minimum and maximum limits are specified through test, design or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{OS\_VCONN}$	VCONN output short-circuit current limit	Short circuit current limit	240	300	360	mA
<b>CABLE COMPENSATION VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{DROP\_COM}$	Cable compensation voltage(TPS25850/1/2)	$I_{PA\_BUS}$ or $I_{PB\_BUS}=2.4\text{ A}$ , VSET=GND(set 5.17V output)	70	90	110	mV
<b>CC CONNECT MANAGEMENT</b>						
$I_{SRC\_CC\_3A}$	Sourcing current	CC pin voltage: $0\text{ V} \leq V_{CCn} \leq 2.45\text{ V}$	304	330	356	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SRC\_CC\_1.5A}$	Sourcing current in thermal management(Temp warm)	CC pin voltage: $0\text{ V} \leq V_{CCn} \leq 1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_A > 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	167	180	194	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SRC\_CC\_DFLT}$	Sourcing current in thermal management(Temp hot)	CC pin voltage: $0\text{ V} \leq V_{CCn} \leq 1.5\text{ V}$ , $T_A > 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	64	80	105	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{REV}$	Reverse leakage current	CCx is the CC pin under test, CCy is the other CC pin. CC pin voltage $V_{CCx} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , CCy floating, $V_{EN\_UV} = 0\text{ V}$ or $V_{SENSE}$ , $0\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 26\text{ V}$ $I_{REV}$ is current into CCx pin		2.75	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{TH\_R}$	Rising threshold voltage for VCONN not discharged	CC pin that was providing VCONN in previous SINK state	670	700	730	mV
$V_{TH\_HYS}$	Hysteresis			100		mV
<b>FAULT, POL(TPS25851/2-Q1)</b>						
$V_{OL}$	PA_FAULT, PB_FAULT, FAULT Output low voltage	$I_{SNK\_PIN} = 1\text{ mA}$			250	mV
$I_{OFF}$	PA_FAULT, PB_FAULT, FAULT Off-state leakage	$V_{PIN} = 5.5\text{ V}$			2.2	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{OL}$	PA_POL, PB_POL, POL Output low voltage	$I_{SNK\_PIN} = 1\text{ mA}$			250	mV
$I_{OFF}$	PA_POL, PB_POL, POL Off-state leakage	$V_{PIN} = 5.5\text{ V}$			1.8	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>BC 1.2 DOWNSTREAM CHARGING PORT (TPS25850-Q1, TPS25855-Q1)</b>						
$R_{DPM\_SHORT}$	DP and DM shorting resistance			70	200	$\Omega$
<b>DIVIDER3 MODE (TPS25850-Q1, TPS25855-Q1)</b>						
$V_{DP\_DIV3}$	DP output voltage		2.57	2.7	2.84	V
$V_{DM\_DIV3}$	DM output voltage		2.57	2.7	2.84	V
$R_{DP\_DIV3}$	DP output impedance	$I_{DP\_IN} = -5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	24	30	36	k $\Omega$
$R_{DM\_DIV3}$	DM output impedance	$I_{DM\_IN} = -5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	24	30	36	k $\Omega$
<b>1.2-V MODE (TPS25850-Q1, TPS25855-Q1)</b>						
$V_{DP\_1.2V}$	DP output voltage		1.12	1.2	1.26	V
$V_{DM\_1.2V}$	DM output voltage		1.12	1.2	1.26	V
$R_{DP\_1.2V}$	DP output impedance	$I_{DP\_IN} = -5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	84	100	126	k $\Omega$
$R_{DM\_1.2V}$	DM output impedance	$I_{DM\_IN} = -5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	84	100	126	k $\Omega$
<b>FREQ/SYNC THRESHOLD</b>						
$V_{IH\_FREQ/SYNC}$	FREQ/SYNC high threshold for external clock synchronization	Amplitude of SYNC clock AC signal (measured at FREQ/SYNC pin)	2			V
$V_{IL\_FREQ/SYNC}$	FREQ/SYNC low threshold for external clock synchronization	Amplitude of SYNC clock AC signal (measured at FREQ/SYNC pin)			0.8	V
<b>TEMPERATURE SENSING</b>						
$V_{WARN\_HIGH}$	Temperature warning threshold rising	As percentage to $V_{SENSE}$	0.475	0.5	0.525	V/V

## 8.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Limits apply over the recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ , VSET short to GND unless otherwise stated. Minimum and maximum limits are specified through test, design or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{WARN\_HYS}$	Hysteresis	As percentage to $V_{SENSE}$		0.1		V/V
$V_{HOT\_HIGH}$	Temperature Hot assert threshold rising to reduce SENS voltage	As percentage to $V_{SENSE}$	0.618	0.65	0.683	V/V
$V_{HOT\_HYS}$	Hysteresis	As percentage to $V_{SENSE}$		0.1		V/V
$V_{R\_VSNS}$	$V_{SENSE}$ voltage decay when Temperature Hot assert	TS pin voltage rise above $0.65 \cdot V_{SENSE}$		4.77		V
<b>THERMAL SHUTDOWN</b>						
$T_{LS\_SD}$	USB Load Switch Over Temperature	Shutdown threshold		160		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
		Recovery threshold		150		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{SD}$	Thermal shutdown	Shutdown threshold		166		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
		Recovery threshold		154		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## 8.6 Timing Requirements

Over the recommended operating junction temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
<b>POL(TPS25851-Q1, TPS25855-Q1)</b>						
$t_{DEGLA\_POL}$	Asserting deglitch time		100	150	200	ms
$t_{DEGLD\_POL}$	De-asserting deglitch time		8.2	12.5	18	ms
<b>FAULT DUE TO BUS OC AND THERMAL SD</b>						
$t_{DEGLA\_FAULT}$	Asserting deglitch time	(Thermal SD Fault assertion is instantaneous, not subject to this timing)	2.94	4.1	5.42	ms
$t_{DEGLD\_FAULT}$	De-asserting deglitch time		11.09	16.38	23.03	ms
<b>BUS DISCHARGE</b>						
$t_{DEGA\_BUS\_DC\_HG}$	Discharge asserting deglitch		5.6	12.3	21.2	ms
$t_{W\_BUS\_DCHG}$	$V_{BUS}$ discharge time after sink termination removed from CC lines	$V_{BUS} = 1\text{ V}$ , time $I_{SNK\_OUT} > 1\text{ mA}$ after sink termination removed from CC lines	170	260	360	ms
<b>POWER SWITCH TIMING</b>						
$t_{IOS\_HI\_DEG}$	Deglitch time for USB power switch current limit enable	USB port enter overcurrent (per ILIM setting)	1.228	2.048	2.867	ms
$t_{IOS\_HI\_RST}$	MFI OCP reset timing		9.6	16	22.4	ms
$t_{r\_USB}$	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS voltage rise time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ (measured from 10% to 90% of final value)		1.67		ms
$t_{f\_USB}$	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS voltage fall time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ (measured from 90% to 10% of final value)		0.49		ms
$t_{on\_USB}$	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS voltage turnon-time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$		2.59		ms
$t_{off\_USB}$	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS voltage turnoff-time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$		2.07		ms
$t_{IOS\_USB}$	PA_BUS, PB_BUS, BUS short-circuit response time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 1\text{ }\Omega$		1		us
$t_{r\_OUT}$	OUT voltage rise time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ (measured from 10% to 90% of final value)	0.12	0.2	0.28	ms
$t_{f\_OUT}$	OUT voltage fall time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ (measured from 90% to 10% of final value)	0.16	0.22	0.28	ms
$t_{on\_OUT}$	OUT voltage turnon-time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$	0.6	1.1	1.65	ms
$t_{off\_OUT}$	OUT voltage turnoff-time	$C_L = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$	0.45	0.54	0.62	ms

## 8.6 Timing Requirements (continued)

Over the recommended operating junction temperature range of -40 °C to 150 °C (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>IOS_OUT</sub>	OUT short-circuit response time	C <sub>L</sub> = 1 μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 1 Ω		1.4	4	us
t <sub>IOS_VCONN</sub>	CC-VCONN short circuit response time	C <sub>L</sub> = 1 μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 1 Ω		1	3.5	μs
t <sub>r_VCONN</sub>	VCONN output voltage rise time	C <sub>L</sub> = 1 μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω (measured from 10% to 90% of final value); 5.1KΩ on CC1 and 1KΩ on CC2	0.2	0.28	0.36	ms
t <sub>f_VCONN</sub>	VCONN output voltage fall time	C <sub>L</sub> = 1 μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω (measured from 90% to 10% of final value); 5.1KΩ on CC1 and 1KΩ on CC2	0.18	0.23	0.28	ms
t <sub>on_VCONN</sub>	VCONN output voltage turnon time	C <sub>L</sub> = 1 μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω; 5.1KΩ on CC1 and 1KΩ on CC2	0.7	1.2	1.7	ms
t <sub>off_VCONN</sub>	VCONN output voltage turnoff time	C <sub>L</sub> = 1 μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω; 5.1KΩ on CC1 and 1KΩ on CC2	0.37	0.44	0.51	ms
<b>HICCUP MODE</b>						
T <sub>HICP_ON</sub>	OUT, PA_BUS, PB_BUS output hiccup mode ON time	OC, V <sub>OUT</sub> , V <sub>PA_BUS</sub> , V <sub>PB_BUS</sub> drop 10%	2.94	4.1	5.42	ms
T <sub>HICP_OFF</sub>	OUT, PA_BUS, PB_BUS output hiccup mode OFF time	OC, OUT, PA_BUS, PB_BUS connect to GND	367	524	715	ms

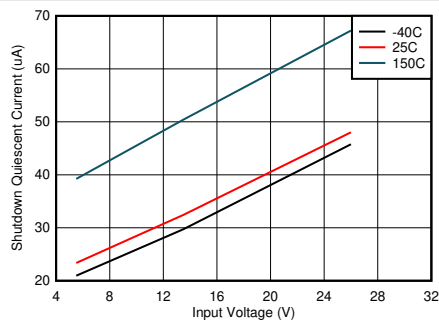
## 8.7 Switching Characteristics

Over the recommended operating junction temperature range of -40 °C to 150 °C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>SW (SW PIN)</b>					
T <sub>ON_MIN</sub>	Minimum turnon-time		84		ns
T <sub>ON_MAX</sub>	Maximum turnon-time, HS timeout in dropout		6		μs
T <sub>OFF_MIN</sub>	Minimum turnoff time		81		ns
D <sub>max</sub>	Maximum switch duty cycle		98		%
<b>TIMING RESISTOR AND INTERNAL CLOCK</b>					
f <sub>SW_RANGE</sub>	Switching frequency range using FREQ mode	9 kΩ ≤ R <sub>FREQ</sub> ≤ 99 kΩ	200		3000 kHz
f <sub>SW</sub>	Switching frequency	R <sub>FREQ</sub> = 80.6 kΩ	228	253	278 kHz
		R <sub>FREQ</sub> = 49.9 kΩ	360	400	440 kHz
		R <sub>FREQ</sub> = 8.45 kΩ	1980	2200	2420 kHz
F <sub>SS</sub>	Frequency span of spread spectrum operation		±6		%
<b>EXTERNAL CLOCK(SYNC)</b>					
f <sub>FREQ/SYNC</sub>	Switching frequency using external clock on FREQ/SYNC pin		200		3000 kHz
T <sub>SYNC_MIN</sub>	Minimum SYNC input pulse width	f <sub>SYNC</sub> = 400kHz, V <sub>FREQ/SYNC</sub> > V <sub>IH_FREQ/SYNC</sub> , V <sub>FREQ/SYNC</sub> < V <sub>IL_FREQ/SYNC</sub>		100	ns
T <sub>LOCK_IN</sub>	PLL lock time			100	μs
t <sub>DEGA_CC_ATT_DETM</sub>	Attach asserting deglitch in the Detached Mode		1.29	2.05	3.05 ms
t <sub>DEGA_CC_DETACH_SINKM</sub>	Detach asserting deglitch for exiting SINK Mode		8.2	12.5	18 ms
t <sub>DEGA_CC_SHORT</sub>	Detach, Rd and Ra asserting deglitch		92	192	339 μs
t <sub>DEGA_CC_LONG</sub>	Long deglitch		103	148	200 ms

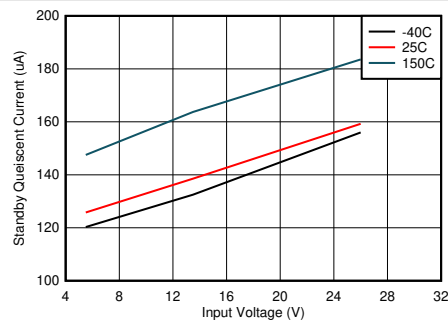
## 8.8 Typical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{SENSE} = 66\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PA\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PB\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



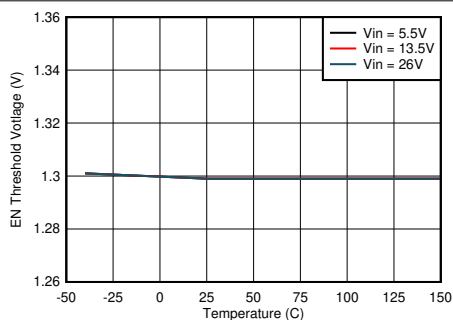
$V_{EN/EUVLO} = 0\text{ V}$        $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $PB\_CC1 = R_d$

**Figure 8-1. Shutdown Quiescent Current**

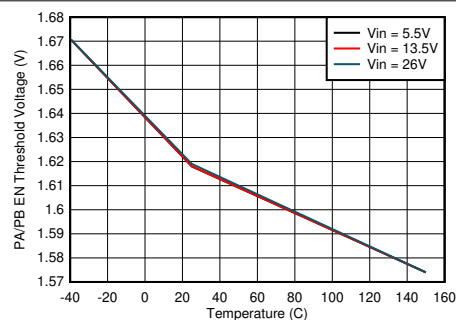


$V_{EN/UVLO} = V_{SENSE}$      $PA\_CC1/2 = \text{OPEN}$      $PB\_CC1/2 = \text{OPEN}$

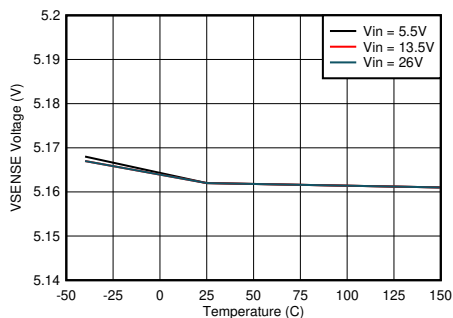
**Figure 8-2. Standby Quiescent Current**



**Figure 8-3. Precision Device Enable Threshold**

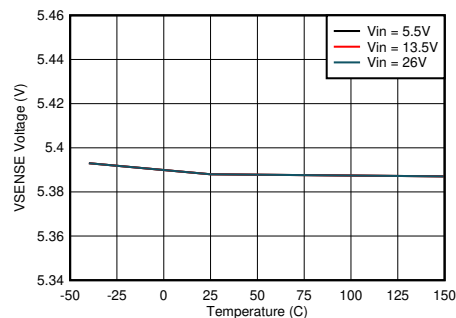


**Figure 8-4. Precision USB PA/PB Enable Threshold**



$V_{SET} = \text{GND}$

**Figure 8-5.  $V_{SENSE}$  Voltage vs Junction Temperature**

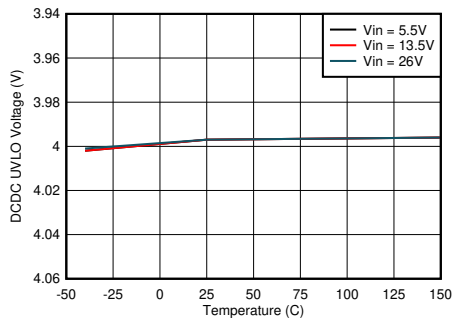


$R_{VSET} = 80.6\text{ k}\Omega$

**Figure 8-6.  $V_{SENSE}$  Voltage vs Junction Temperature**

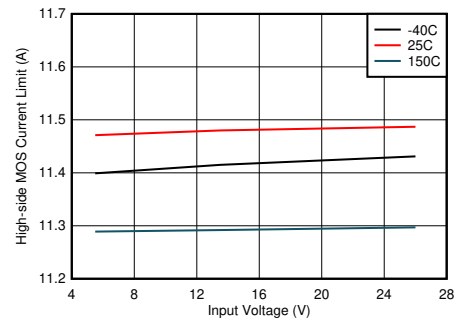
## 8.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{SENSE} = 66\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PA\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PB\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

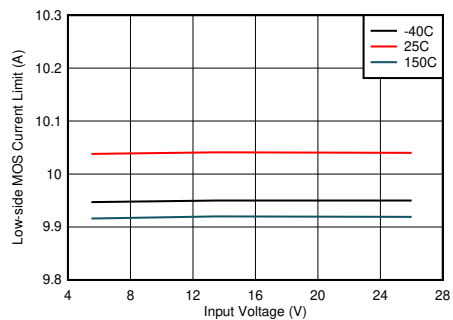


$V_{EN/EULVO} = V_{SENSE}$        $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $PB\_CC1 = R_d$

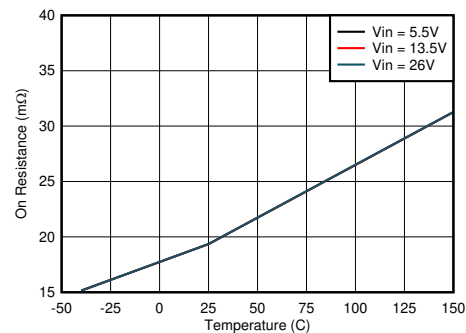
**Figure 8-7. DCDC UVLO Threshold**



**Figure 8-8. High-side Current Limit vs Input Voltage**

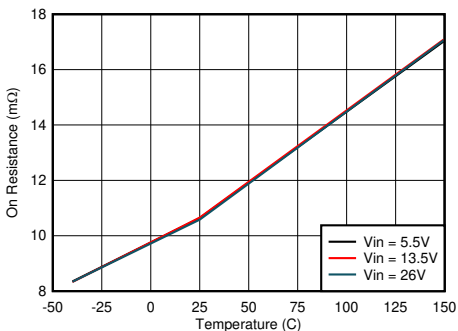


**Figure 8-9. Low-side Current Limit vs Input Voltage**



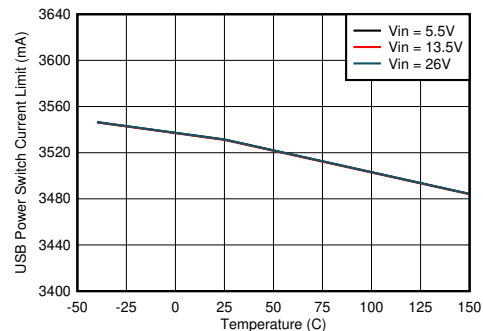
$I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$        $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

**Figure 8-10. High-side MOSFET on Resistance vs Junction Temperature**



$I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$        $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

**Figure 8-11. Low-side MOSFET on Resistance vs Junction Temperature**

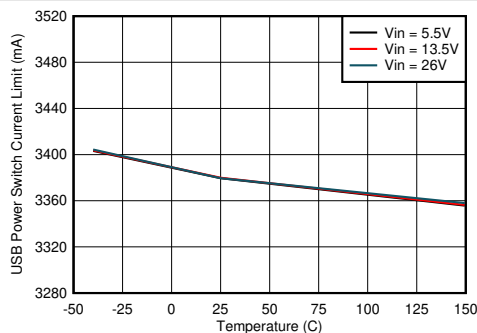


$ILIM = GND$

**Figure 8-12. USB Power Switch Current Limit vs Junction Temperature**

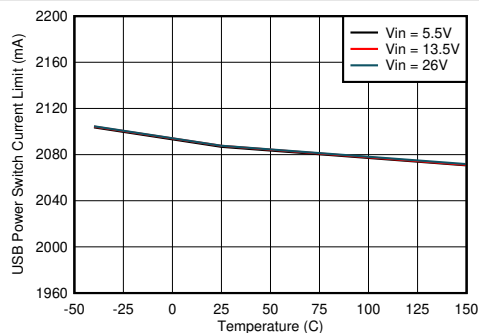
## 8.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{SENSE} = 66\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PA\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PB\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



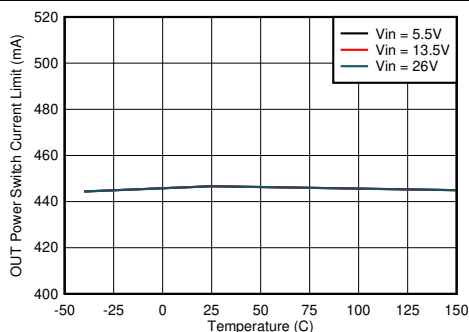
$R_{ILIM} = 9.53\text{ k}\Omega$

**Figure 8-13. USB Power Switch Current Limit vs Junction Temperature**

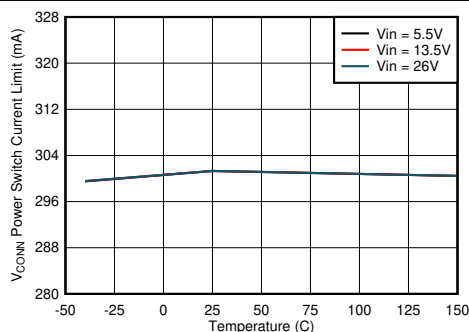


$R_{ILIM} = 15.4\text{ k}\Omega$

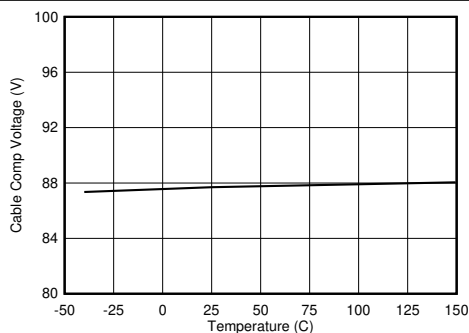
**Figure 8-14. USB Power Switch Current Limit vs Junction Temperature**



**Figure 8-15. OUT Power Switch Current Limit vs Junction Temperature**

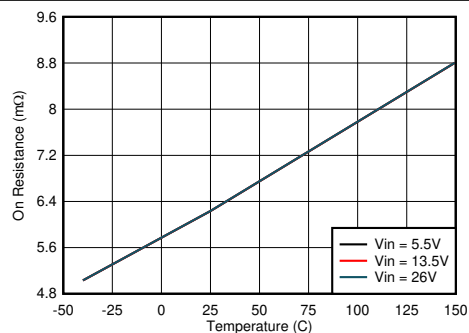


**Figure 8-16.  $V_{CONN}$  Power Switch Current Limit vs Junction Temperature**



$I_{PA/B\_BUS} = 2.4\text{ A}$        $V_{SET} = \text{GND}$

**Figure 8-17. Cable Compensation Voltage vs Junction Temperature**

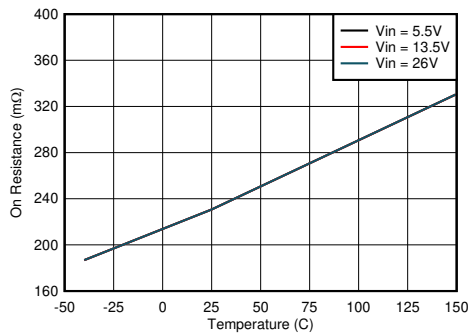


**Figure 8-18. USB Power Switch On Resistance vs Junction Temperature**

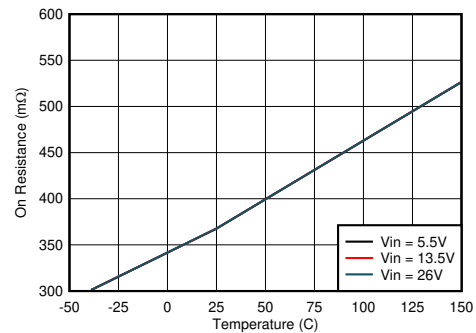


## 8.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

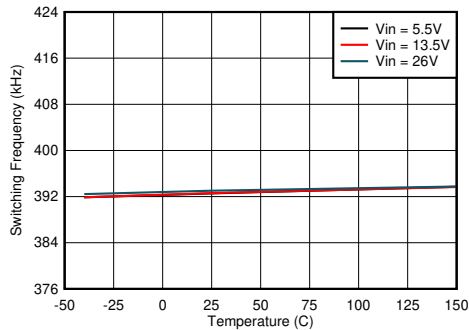
Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{SENSE} = 66\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PA\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PB\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



**Figure 8-19. OUT Power Switch On Resistance vs Junction Temperature**

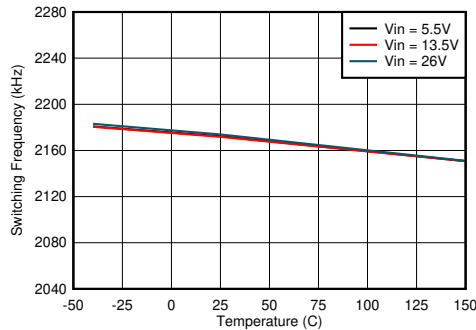


**Figure 8-20. VCONN Power Switch On Resistance vs Junction Temperature**



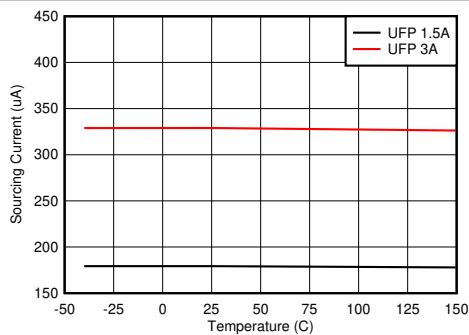
$R_{FREQ} = 49.9\text{ k}\Omega$

**Figure 8-21. Switching Frequency vs Junction Temperature**

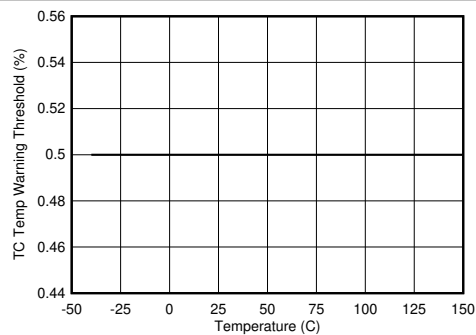


$R_{FREQ} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$

**Figure 8-22. Switching Frequency vs Junction Temperature**



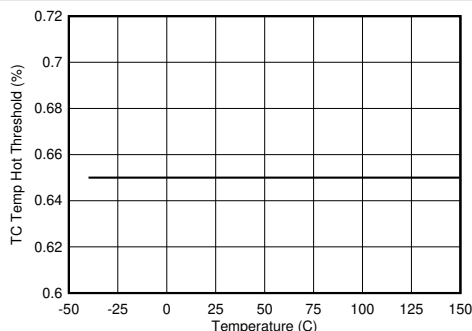
**Figure 8-23. CC Sourcing Current vs Junction Temperature**



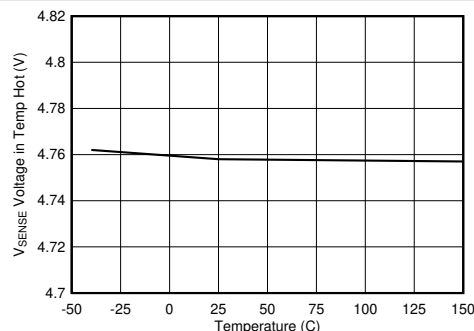
**Figure 8-24. TS Temperature Wam Threshold vs Junction Temperature**

## 8.8 Typical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2.1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{SENSE} = 66\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PA\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PB\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

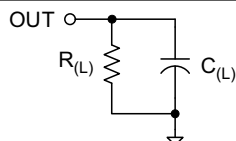


**Figure 8-25. TS Temperature Hot Threshold vs Junction Temperature**

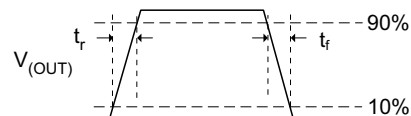


**Figure 8-26. SENSE Voltage in Temperature Hot vs Junction Temperature**

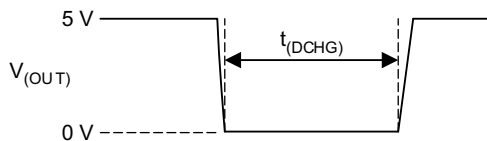
## 9 Parameter Measurement Information



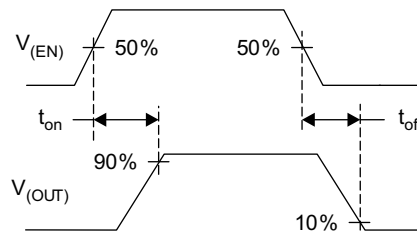
**Figure 9-1. OUT Rise-Fall Test Load Figure**



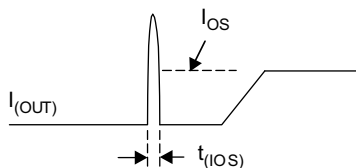
**Figure 9-2. Power-On and Power-Off Timing**



**Figure 9-3. OUT Discharge During Mode Change**



**Figure 9-4. Enable Timing, Active-High Enable**



**Figure 9-5. Output Short-Circuit Parameters**

## 10 Detailed Description

### 10.1 Overview

The TPS2585x-Q1 is a full-featured solution for implementing a compact USB charging port with support for both Type-C and BC1.2 standards. The device contains an efficient buck regulator power source. For dual Type-C ports, the TPS2585x-Q1 is capable of providing up to 6.6-A of output current at 5.17 V (nominal), 3 A for each Type-C port, 200 mA for the OUT pin, and 200 mA for each VCONN power. The TPS2585x-Q1 is an automotive-focused USB charging controller and offers a robust solution, so it is recommended to add adequate protection (TVS3300 equivalent or better but auto qualified) on the IN pin to protect systems from high-power transients or lightning strikes.

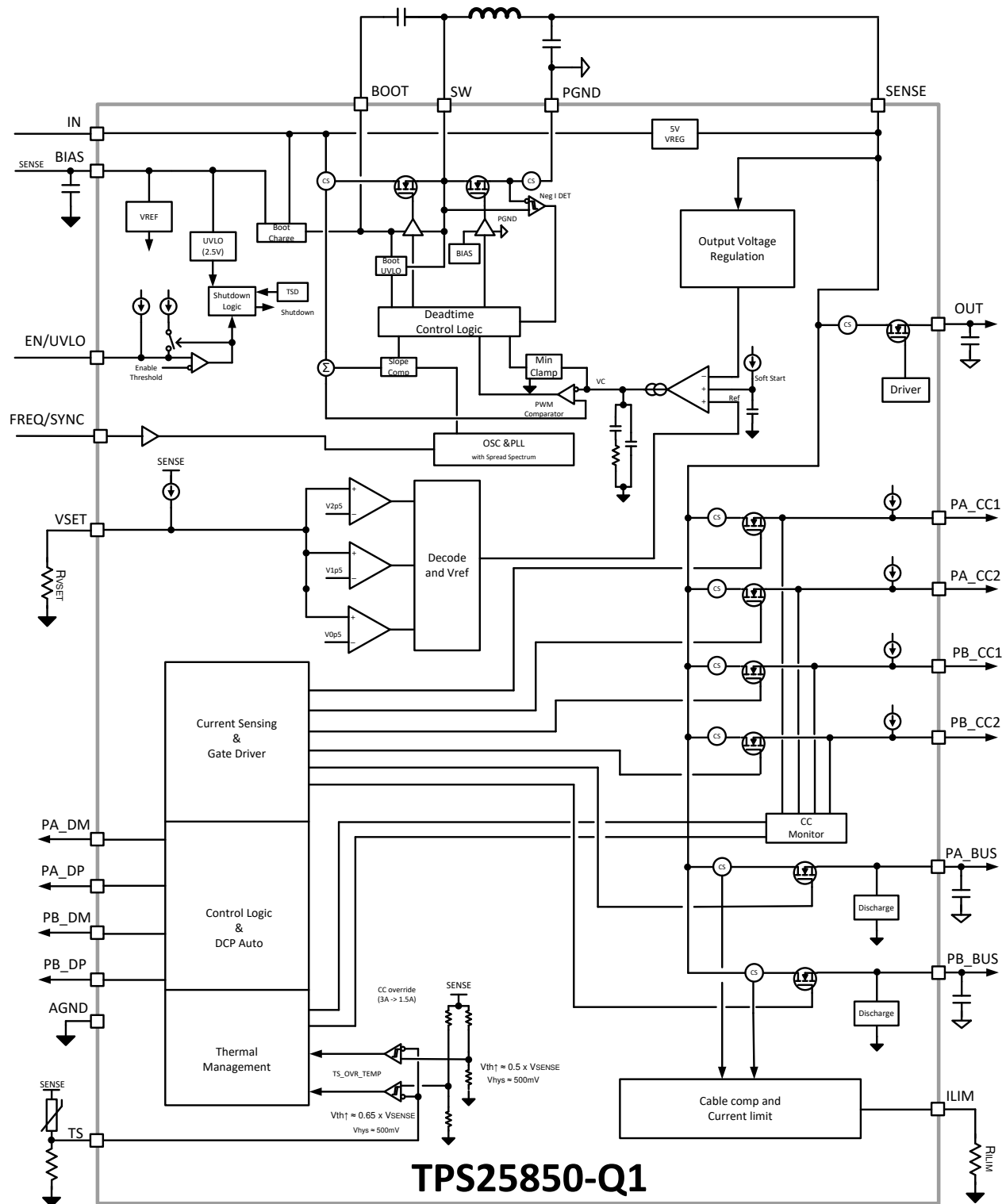
System designers can optimize efficiency or solution size through careful selection of switching frequency in the range of 200 KHz - 2400 KHz with sufficient margin to operate above or below the AM radio frequency band. For switching frequency higher than 2400 KHz, the power dissipation significantly increases, so in a high ambient temperature application, the 6.6-A output current capability is not ensured. In the TPS2585x-Q1, the buck regulator operates in forced PWM mode, ensuring fixed switching frequency regardless of load current. Spread-spectrum frequency dithering reduces harmonic peaks of the switching frequency, potentially simplifying EMI filter design and easing compliance.

Current sensing through a precision FET current sense amplifier on the USB port enables an accurate, user-programmable overcurrent limit setting, and linear cable compensation to overcome IR losses when powering remote USB ports.

The TPS2585x-Q1 includes a TS input for user-programmable thermal protection using a negative temperature coefficient (NTC) resistor.

The device can support the USB Type-C protocol. For the TPS25850-Q1, it also supports the legacy Battery Charging Specification Rev 1.2 (BC1.2) DCP mode with an auto-detect feature to charge not only BC1.2-compliant handheld devices, but also popular phones and tablets that incorporate their own proprietary charging algorithm.

## 10.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 10.3 Feature Description

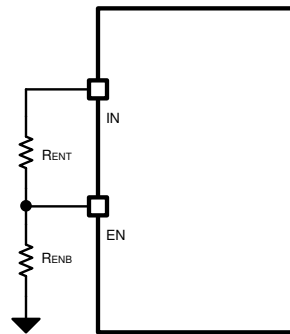
### 10.3.1 Power-Down or Undervoltage Lockout

The device is in low power mode if the IN terminal voltage is less than VUVLO, so the part is considered “dead” and all the terminals are high impedance. Once the IN voltage rises above the VUVLO threshold, the IC enters Sleep Mode or Active Mode, depending on the EN/UVLO voltage.

The voltage on the EN/UVLO pin controls the ON/OFF operation of the TPS2585x-Q1. An EN/UVLO pin voltage higher than V<sub>EN/UVLO-H</sub> is required to start the internal regulator and begin monitoring the CCn lines for a valid Type-C connection. The internal USB monitoring circuitry is on when V<sub>IN</sub> is within the operation range and the EN/UVLO threshold is cleared. The buck regulator and the USB ports load switch remains OFF until a valid Type-C detection has been made. This feature ensures the “cold socket” (0 V) USB Type-C V<sub>BUS</sub> requirement is met.

The EN/UVLO pin is an input and cannot be left open or floating. The simplest way to enable the operation of the TPS2585x-Q1 is to connect EN to SENSE. This allows self-start-up of the TPS2585x-Q1 when V<sub>IN</sub> is within the operation range. Note that you cannot connect the EN to IN pin directly for self-start-up.

Many applications benefit from the employment of enable dividers R<sub>ENT</sub> and R<sub>ENB</sub> to establish a precision system UVLO level for the TPS2585x-Q1 shown in Figure 10-1. The system UVLO can be used for sequencing, ensuring reliable operation, or supply protection, such as a battery discharge level. To ensure the USB port V<sub>BUS</sub> is within the 5-V operating range as required for USB compliance (refer to [USB.org](http://USB.org) for the latest USB specifications and requirements), it is suggested that the R<sub>ENT</sub> and R<sub>ENB</sub> resistors be chosen such that the TPS2585x-Q1 enables when V<sub>IN</sub> is approximately 6 V. Considering the dropout voltage of the buck regulator and IR losses in the system, 6 V provides adequate margin to maintain V<sub>BUS</sub> within USB specifications. If system requirements, such as a warm crank (start) automotive scenario, require operation with V<sub>IN</sub> < 6 V, the values of R<sub>ENT</sub> and R<sub>ENB</sub> can be calculated assuming a lower V<sub>IN</sub>. An external logic signal can also be used to drive the EN/UVLO input when a microcontroller is present and it is desirable to enable or disable the USB port remotely for other reasons.



**Figure 10-1. System UVLO by Enable Divider**

UVLO configuration using external resistors is governed by the following equations:

$$R_{ENT} = \left( \frac{V_{IN(ON)}}{V_{EN/UVLO\_H}} - 1 \right) \times R_{ENB} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{IN(OFF)} = V_{IN(ON)} \times \left( 1 - \frac{V_{EN/UVLO\_HYS}}{V_{EN/UVLO\_H}} \right) \quad (2)$$

For example:

$$V_{IN(ON)} = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{ENT} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{ENB} = [(V_{EN}-V_{OUT-H}) / (V_{IN(ON)} - V_{EN})] \times R_{ENT} \quad (3)$$

$$R_{ENB} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\text{Therefore, } V_{IN(OFF)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$$

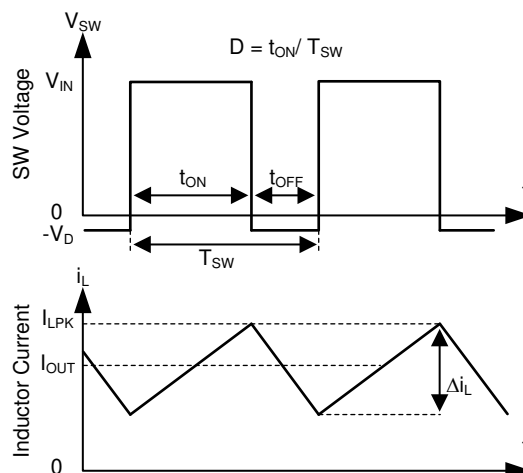
### 10.3.2 Input Overvoltage Protection (OVP) - Continuously Monitored

The operation voltage range of the TPS2585x-Q1 is up to 26 V. If the input source applies an overvoltage, the buck regulator HSFET/LSFET turns off immediately. Thus, the USB ports and OUT pin loses their power as well. Once the overvoltage returns to a normal voltage, the buck regulator continues switching and provides power on the USB ports and OUT pin.

During the overvoltage condition, the internal regulator regulates the SENSE voltage at 5 V, so the SENSE always has power for the internal bias circuit and external NTC pullup reference.

### 10.3.3 Buck Converter

The following operating description of the TPS2585x-Q1 refers to the [Functional Block Diagram](#). The TPS2585x-Q1 integrates a monolithic, synchronous, rectified, step-down, switch-mode converter with internal power MOSFETs and USB current-limit switches with charging ports auto-detection. The TPS2585x-Q1 offers a compact solution that achieves up to 6.6 A of continuous output current with excellent load and line regulation over a wide input supply range. The TPS2585x-Q1 supplies a regulated output voltage by turning on the high-side (HS) and low-side (LS) NMOS switches with controlled duty cycle. During high-side switch ON time, the SW pin voltage swings up to approximately  $V_{IN}$ . The inductor current  $i_L$  increases with linear slope  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) / L$ . When the HS switch is turned off by the control logic, the LS switch is turned on after an anti-shoot-through dead time. Inductor current discharges through the LS switch with a slope of  $-V_{OUT} / L$ . The control parameter of a buck converter is defined as Duty Cycle  $D = t_{ON} / T_{SW}$ , where  $t_{ON}$  is the high-side switch ON time and  $T_{SW}$  is the switching period, shown in [Figure 10-2](#). The regulator control loop maintains a constant output voltage by adjusting the duty cycle  $D$ . In an ideal buck converter, where losses are ignored,  $D$  is proportional to the output voltage and inversely proportional to the input voltage:  $D = V_{OUT} / V_{IN}$ .



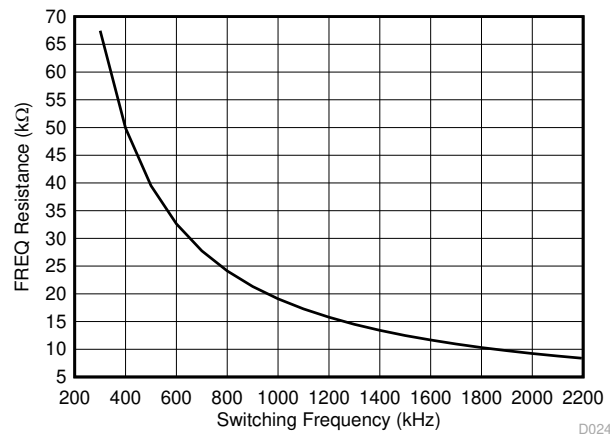
**Figure 10-2. SW Node and Inductor Current Waveforms in Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM)**

The TPS2585x-Q1 operates in a fixed-frequency, peak-current-mode control to regulate the output voltage. A voltage feedback loop is used to get accurate DC voltage regulation by adjusting the peak current command based on voltage offset. The peak inductor current is sensed from the high-side switch and compared to the peak current threshold to control the ON time of the high-side switch. The voltage feedback loop is internally compensated, which allows for fewer external components, making it easy to design, and provides stable operation with a reasonable combination of output capacitors. The TPS2585x-Q1 operates in FPWM mode for low output voltage ripple, tight output voltage regulation, and constant switching frequency.

### 10.3.4 FREQ/SYNC

The switching frequency of the TPS2585x-Q1 can be programmed by the resistor  $R_{FREQ}$  from the FREQ/SYNC pin and AGND pin. To determine the FREQ resistance, for a given switching frequency, use [Equation 4](#):

$$R_{FREQ} (k\Omega) = 26660 \times f_{SW}^{-1.0483} (kHz) \quad (4)$$



**Figure 10-3. FREQ Set Resistor vs Switching Frequency**

The normal method of setting the buck regulator switching frequency is by selecting an appropriate value FREQ resistor, the typical FREQ resistors value are listed in [Table 10-1](#).

**Table 10-1. Setting the Switching Frequency with FREQ**

FREQ (KΩ)	SWITCHING FREQUENCY (KHz)
80.6	253
49.9	400
19.1	1000
8.87	2100
8.45	2200

The FREQ/SYNC pin can be used to synchronize the internal oscillator to an external clock. The internal oscillator can be synchronized by AC coupling a positive edge into the FREQ/SYNC pin. When using a low impedance signal source, the frequency setting resistor FREQ is connected in parallel with an AC coupling capacitor,  $C_{COUP}$ , to a termination resistor,  $R_{TERM}$  (for example, 50  $\Omega$ ). The two resistors in series provide the default frequency setting resistance when the signal source is turned off. A 10-pF ceramic capacitor can be used for  $C_{COUP}$ . The AC coupled peak-to-peak voltage at the FREQ/SYNC pin must exceed the SYNC amplitude threshold of 1.2 V (typ.) to trip the internal synchronization pulse detector, and the minimum SYNC clock HIGH and LOW time must be longer than 100 ns (typ). A 2.5-V or higher amplitude pulse signal coupled through a 1-nF capacitor,  $C_{SYNC}$ , is a good starting point. [Figure 10-4](#) shows the device synchronized to an external system clock. The external clock must be off before start-up to allow proper start-up sequencing.

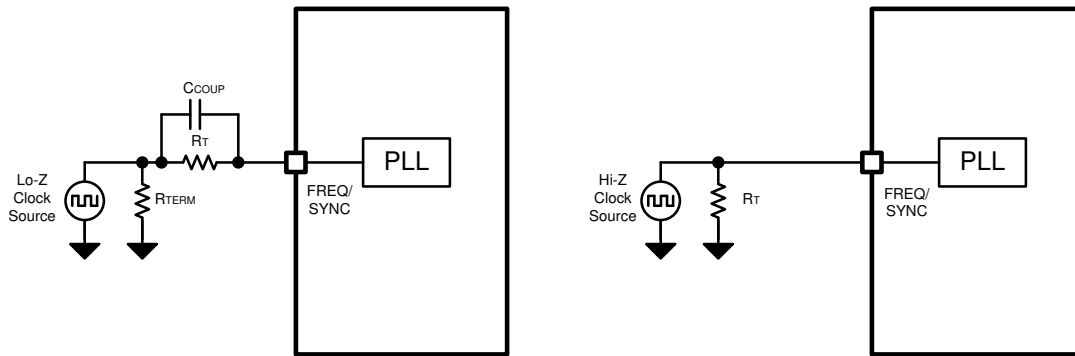
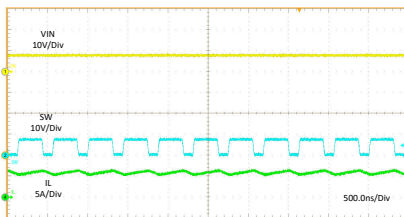


Figure 10-4. Synchronize to External Clock

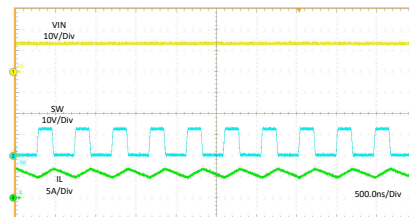
The TPS2585x-Q1 switching action can be synchronized to an external clock from 200 KHz to 3 MHz. Even the switching frequency can be set to higher than 2.4 MHz, but it is recommend to set the switching frequency below 2.4 MHz due to the power dissipation, the higher switching frequency results in more power loss on IC, cause the junction temperature and also the board temperature rising, then the device may enter load shedding under high ambient temperature.

Figure 10-5, Figure 10-6 and Figure 10-7 show the device switching frequency and behavior under different VIN voltage and  $R_{FREQ} = 8.45 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

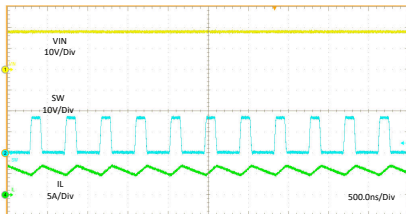
Figure 10-8, Figure 10-9 and Figure 10-10 show the device switching frequency and behavior under different VIN voltage and synchronized to an external 2.2-MHz system clock.



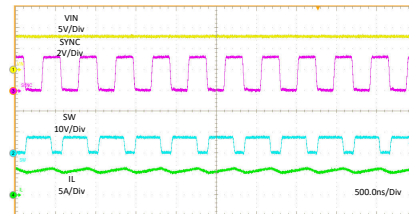
VIN = 8 V    L = 0.68  $\mu$ H    I<sub>PA\_BUS</sub> = 3 A    I<sub>PB\_BUS</sub> = 3 A

Figure 10-5. Switching Frequency When  $R_{FREQ} = 8.45 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

VIN = 13.5 V    L = 0.68  $\mu$ H    I<sub>PA\_BUS</sub> = 3 A    I<sub>PB\_BUS</sub> = 3 A

Figure 10-6. Switching Frequency When  $R_{FREQ} = 8.45 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

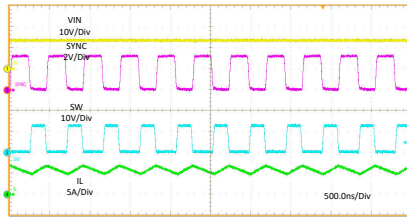
VIN = 18 V    L = 0.68  $\mu$ H    I<sub>PA\_BUS</sub> = 3 A    I<sub>PB\_BUS</sub> = 3 A

Figure 10-7. Switching Frequency When  $R_{FREQ} = 8.45 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

VIN = 8 V    L = 0.68  $\mu$ H    I<sub>PA\_BUS</sub> = 3 A    I<sub>PB\_BUS</sub> = 3 A

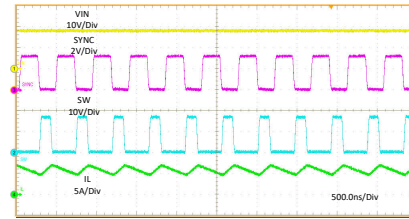
Figure 10-8. Synchronizing to External 2.2-MHz Clock





VIN = 13.5 V L = 0.68 uH I<sub>PA\_BUS</sub> = 3 A I<sub>PB\_BUS</sub> = 3 A

**Figure 10-9. Synchronizing to External 2.2-MHz Clock**



VIN = 18 V L = 0.68 uH I<sub>PA\_BUS</sub> = 3 A I<sub>PB\_BUS</sub> = 3 A

**Figure 10-10. Synchronizing to External 2.2-MHz Clock**

### 10.3.5 Bootstrap Voltage (BOOT)

The TPS2585x-Q1 provides an integrated bootstrap voltage regulator. A small capacitor between the BOOT and SW pins provides the gate drive voltage for the high-side MOSFET. The BOOT capacitor is refreshed when the high-side MOSFET is off and the low-side switch conducts. The recommended value of the BOOT capacitor is 100 nF. A ceramic capacitor with an X7R or X5R grade dielectric with a voltage rating of 10 V or higher is recommended for stable performance over temperature and voltage. The BOOT rail has a UVLO to protect the chip from operation with too little bias, and is typically 2.2 V. If the BOOT capacitor voltage drops below the UVLO threshold, the device initiates a charging sequence using the low-side FET before attempting to turn on the high-side device.

### 10.3.6 Minimum ON-Time, Minimum OFF-Time

Minimum ON-time,  $T_{ON\_MIN}$ , is the smallest duration of time that the HS switch can be on.  $T_{ON\_MIN}$  is typically 84 ns in the TPS2585x-Q1. Minimum OFF-time,  $T_{OFF\_MIN}$ , is the smallest duration that the HS switch can be off.  $T_{OFF\_MIN}$  is typically 81 ns in the TPS2585x-Q1. In CCM (FPWM) operation,  $T_{ON\_MIN}$  and  $T_{OFF\_MIN}$  limit the voltage conversion range given in a selected switching frequency.

The minimum duty cycle allowed is:

$$D_{MIN} = T_{ON\_MIN} \times f_{SW} \quad (5)$$

And the maximum duty cycle allowed is:

$$D_{MAX} = 1 - T_{OFF\_MIN} \times f_{SW} \quad (6)$$

Given fixed  $T_{ON\_MIN}$  and  $T_{OFF\_MIN}$ , the higher the switching frequency, the narrower the range of the allowed duty cycle.

Given an output voltage, the choice of the switching frequency affects the allowed input voltage range, solution size, and efficiency. The maximum operation supply voltage can be found by:

$$V_{IN\_MAX} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{(f_{SW} \times T_{ON\_MIN})} \quad (7)$$

At lower supply voltage, the switching frequency is limited by  $T_{OFF\_MIN}$ . The minimum  $V_{IN}$  can be approximated by:

$$V_{IN\_MIN} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{(1 - f_{SW} \times T_{OFF\_MIN})} \quad (8)$$

Considering power losses in the system with heavy load operation,  $V_{IN\_MAX}$  is higher than the result calculated in Equation 7.

If minimum ON-time or minimum OFF-time do not support the desired conversion ratio, frequency is reduced, automatically allowing regulation to be maintained during load dump and with very low dropout during cold crank even with high operating-frequency setting.

### 10.3.7 Internal Compensation

The TPS2585x-Q1 is internally compensated. The internal compensation is designed such that the loop response is stable over the specified operating frequency and output voltage range. The TPS2585x-Q1 is optimized for transient response over the range of  $200 \text{ kHz} \leq f_{sw} \leq 3000 \text{ kHz}$ .

### 10.3.8 Selectable Output Voltage (VSET)

The TPS2585x-Q1 provides four different output voltage options. The voltage can be set by an external resistor across the VSET pin. The normal method of setting the buck output voltage is by selecting an appropriate value VSET resistor as shown in [Table 10-2](#).

**Table 10-2. VSET Configuration vs BUS Output Voltage**

VSET CONFIGURATION	V <sub>SENSE</sub>
Float or pull up to V <sub>SENSE</sub>	5.1 V
Short to GND	5.17 V
R <sub>VSET</sub> = 40.2 KΩ	5.3 V
R <sub>VSET</sub> = 80.6 KΩ	5.4 V

Note that the VSET has an internal weak 20-μA current source to overdrive the pin to SENSE. If this pin is floated, the voltage on this pin approaches the SENSE voltage, and sets the output voltage to 5.1 V. It is not recommend to float this pin if there is external noise from the PCB board, since the noise interferes with the VSET internal logic block.

### 10.3.9 Current Limit and Short Circuit Protection

For maximum versatility, the TPS2585x-Q1 includes both a precision, programmable current limit as well cycle-by-cycle current limit to protect the USB port from extreme overload conditions. The R<sub>ILIM</sub> resistor determines the overload threshold on the USB ports in the event ILIM is shorted to ground to set the default USB current limit. The cycle-by-cycle current limit serves as a backup means of protection.

#### 10.3.9.1 USB Switch Programmable Current Limit (ILIM)

Since the TPS2585x-Q1 integrates two USB current-limit switches, it provides adjustable current limit to prevent USB port overheating. It engages the Two-Level current limit scheme, which has one typical current limit, I<sub>OS\_BUS</sub>, and the secondary current limit, I<sub>OS\_HI</sub>. The secondary current limit, I<sub>OS\_HI</sub>, is 1.6x the primary current limit, I<sub>OS\_BUS</sub>. The secondary current limit acts as the current limit threshold for a deglitch time, t<sub>IOS\_HI\_DEG</sub>, then the USB power switch current limit threshold is set back to I<sub>OS\_BUS</sub>. [Equation 9](#) calculates the value of resistor for adjusting the typical current limit.

$$R_{ILIM}(\text{K}\Omega) = \frac{32273}{I_{OS\_BUS}(\text{mA})} \quad (9)$$

This equation assumes an ideal-no variation-external adjusting resistor. To take resistor tolerance into account, first determine the minimum and maximum resistor values based on its tolerance specifications and use these values in the equations. Because of the inverse relationship between the current limit and the adjusting resistor, use the maximum resistor value in the I<sub>OS(min)</sub> equation and the minimum resistor value in the I<sub>OS(max)</sub> equation. Typical R<sub>ILIM</sub> resistor value are listed in [Table 10-3](#).

**Table 10-3. Setting the Current Limit with R<sub>ILIM</sub>**

R <sub>ILIM</sub> (KΩ)	I <sub>OS_BUS</sub> - Current Limit Threshold (mA)
19.1	1690
15.4	2096

**Table 10-3. Setting the Current Limit with  $R_{ILIM}$  (continued)**

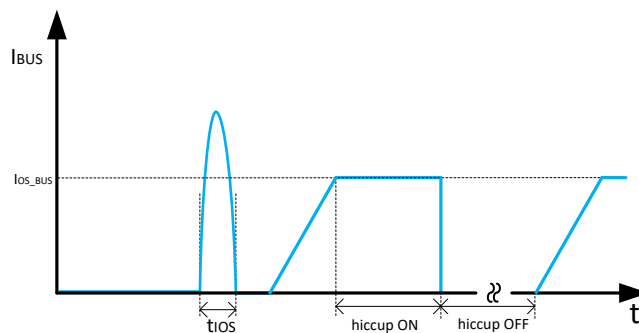
$R_{ILIM}$ (K $\Omega$ )	$I_{OS\_BUS}$ - Current Limit Threshold (mA)
11.5	2806
9.53	3386
Short to GND	3550

For the normal application, it can short the ILIM pin to GND directly, which sets a default 3.55-A current limit with a maximum  $\pm 15\%$  variation on each USB port to follow the Type-C specification. The TPS2585x-Q1 provides built-in soft-start circuitry that controls the rising slew rate of the output voltage to limit inrush current and voltage surges.

The secondary current limit,  $I_{OS\_HI}$ , allows the USB port pull out a larger current for a short time during transient overload conditions, which can bring benefits for USB port special overload testing like MFi OCP. In a normal application, once the device is powered on and USB port is not in UVLO, the USB port current limit threshold is overridden by the secondary current limit,  $I_{OS\_HI}$ , so the USB port can output as high as a  $1.6 \times I_{OS\_BUS}$  current for typically 2 ms. After the deglitch time,  $t_{IOS\_HI\_DEG}$ , the current limit threshold is set back to the typical current with  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ . The secondary current limit threshold does not resume until after the  $t_{IOS\_HI\_RST}$  deglitch time, which is typically 16 ms. If there is an inrush current higher than the  $I_{OS\_HI}$  threshold, the current limit is set back to  $I_{OS\_BUS}$  immediately, without waiting for a  $t_{IOS\_HI\_DEG}$ .

The TPS2585x-Q1 responds to overcurrent conditions by limiting output current to  $I_{OS\_BUS}$  as shown in previous equation. When an overload condition occurs, the device maintains a constant output current and the output voltage reduces accordingly. Three possible overload conditions can occur:

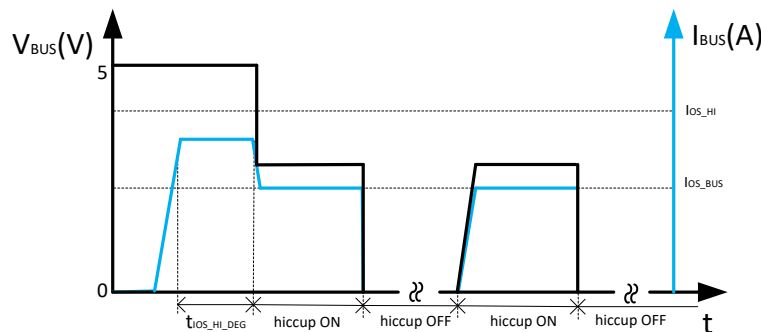
- The first condition is when a short circuit or overload is applied to the USB output when the device is powered up or enabled. There can be inrush current and once it triggers the approximate 8-A threshold, a fast turnoff circuit is activated to turn off the USB power switch within  $t_{IOS\_USB}$  before the current limit control loop is able to respond (shown in Figure 10-11). After the fast turnoff is triggered, the USB power switch current-sense amplifier is over-driven during this time and momentarily disables the internal N-channel MOSFET to turn off USB port. The current-sense amplifier then recovers and ramps the output current with a soft start. If the USB port is still in overcurrent condition, the short circuit and overload hold the output near zero potential with respect to ground and the power switch ramps the output current to  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ . If the overcurrent limit condition lasts longer than 4.1 ms, the corresponding USB channel enters hiccup mode with 524 ms of off-time and 4.1 ms of on-time.



**Figure 10-11. Response Time to BUS Short-Circuit**

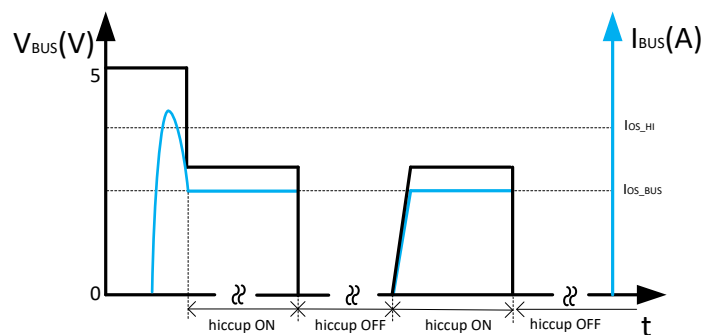
- The second condition is the load current increases above  $I_{OS\_BUS}$  but below the  $I_{OS\_HI}$  setting. The device allows the USB port to output this large current for  $t_{IOS\_HI\_DEG}$ , without limiting the USB port current to  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ . After the  $t_{IOS\_HI\_DEG}$  deglitch time, device will limit the output current to  $I_{OS\_BUS}$  and works in a constant current-limit mode. If the load demands a current greater than  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , the USB output voltage decreases to  $I_{OS\_BUS} \times R_{LOAD}$  for a resistive load, which is shown in Figure 10-12. If the overcurrent limit

condition lasts longer than 4.1 ms, the corresponding USB channel enters hiccup mode with 524 ms of off-time and 4.1 ms of on-time. Another USB channel still works normally.



**Figure 10-12. BUS Overcurrent Protection**

- The third condition is the load current increases just over the  $I_{OS\_HI}$  setting. In this case, it will not trigger the fast turnoff, the USB power switch current limit threshold is set back to the primary current limit,  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , immediately. If the load still demands a current greater than  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , the USB output voltage decreases to  $I_{OS\_BUS} \times R_{LOAD}$  for a resistive load, which is shown in Figure 10-13. If the overcurrent limit condition lasts longer than 4.1 ms, the corresponding USB channel enters hiccup mode with 524 ms of off-time and 4.1 ms of on-time. Another USB channel still works normally.



**Figure 10-13. BUS Overcurrent Protection: Two-Level Current Limit**

The TPS2585x-Q1 thermal cycles if an overload condition is present long enough to activate thermal limiting in any of the previously mentioned cases. Thermal limiting turns off the internal NFET and starts when the NFET junction temperature exceeds 160°C (typical). The device remains off until the NFET junction temperature cools 10°C (typical) and then restarts. This extra thermal protection mechanism can help prevent further junction temperature rise, which can cause the device to turn off due to junction temperature exceeding the main thermal shutdown threshold,  $T_{SD}$ .

#### 10.3.9.2 Interlocking for Two-Level USB Switch Current Limit

The TPS2585x-Q1 has two USB ports. Since the secondary current limit,  $I_{OS\_HI}$ , is 1.6x of the primary current limit,  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , if the two USB ports pull out large current at the same time, then the DC-DC regulator is overloaded, and DC-DC regulator output voltage can be crashed. To avoid these potential issues, the TPS2585x-Q1 adopts the interlocking scheme to manage the current limits of the two USB ports.

For interlocking, if one USB port current is beyond the primary current limit threshold,  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , then another USB port current limit threshold will be overridden to the primary current limit,  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , immediately. With this control

scheme, the TPS2585x-Q1 only allows one USB port to output a large current, which can be as high as 1.6x of the primary current limit,  $I_{OS\_BUS}$ , at the same time. Ensure the DC-DC regulator has enough energy to sustain its output voltage. That means in MFi OCP testing, the DC-DC regulator will support up to 8.4 A output current during the  $t_{IOS\_HI\_DEG}$  deglitch time, which 4.8 A for the USB type-C port which under testing, 3 A for another USB type-C port, and max 0.6 A total for VCONN and OUT.

### 10.3.9.3 Cycle-by-Cycle Buck Current Limit

There is a buck regulator cycle-by-cycle current limit on both the peak and valley of the inductor current.

High-side MOSFET overcurrent protection is implemented by the nature of the Peak Current Mode control. The HS switch current is sensed when the HS is turned on after a set blanking time. The HS switch current is compared to the output of the Error Amplifier (EA) minus slope compensation every switching cycle. The peak current of HS switch is limited by a clamped maximum peak current threshold,  $I_{HS\_LIMIT}$ , which is constant. The peak current limit of the high-side switch is not affected by the slope compensation and remains constant over the full duty cycle range.

The current going through LS MOSFET is also sensed and monitored. When the LS switch turns on, the inductor current begins to ramp down. The LS switch is turned OFF at the end of a switching cycle if its current is above the LS current limit,  $I_{LS\_LIMIT}$ . The LS switch is kept ON so that the inductor current keeps ramping down until the inductor current ramps below the LS current limit,  $I_{LS\_LIMIT}$ . Then, the LS switch is turned OFF and the HS switch is turned on after a dead time. This is somewhat different than the more typical peak current limit, and results in [Equation 10](#) for the maximum load current.

$$I_{OUT\_MAX} = I_{LS\_LIMIT} + \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{2 \times f_{SW} \times L} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \quad (10)$$

### 10.3.9.4 OUT Current Limit

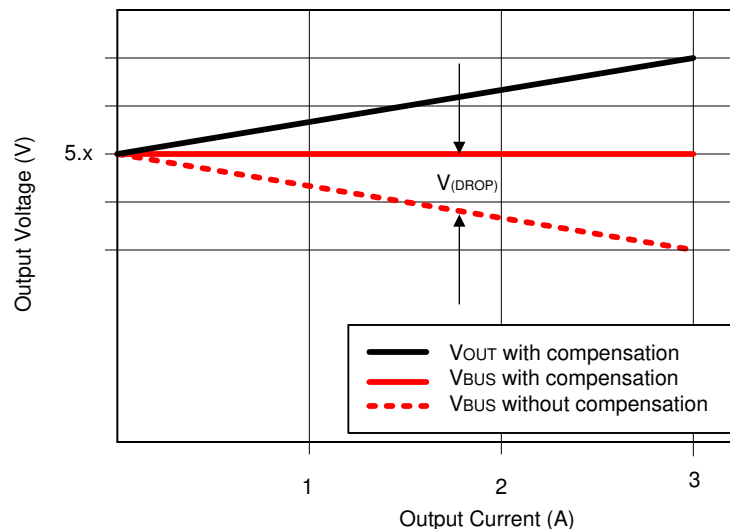
The TPS2585x-Q1 can provide 200-mA current at the OUT pin to power the auxiliary loads, such as USB HUB, LEDs. The input of the OUT power switch comes from the buck regulator output, so the OUT voltage will be same with the SNESE voltage but deduct the OUT  $R_{DS-ON}$  voltage loss.

Since the OUT power is provided by buck regulator, for TPS25850-Q1, the buck regulator is not operating unless  $R_d$  is inserted, so in normal application, if no USB Type-C cable plug-in, then TPS25850-Q1 OUT voltage will be zero.

If the OUT current reaches the current limit level, the OUT pin MOSFET works in a constant current-limit mode. If the overcurrent limit condition lasts longer than 4.1 ms, it enters hiccup mode with 4.1 ms of on-time and 524 ms of off-time.

### 10.3.10 Cable Compensation

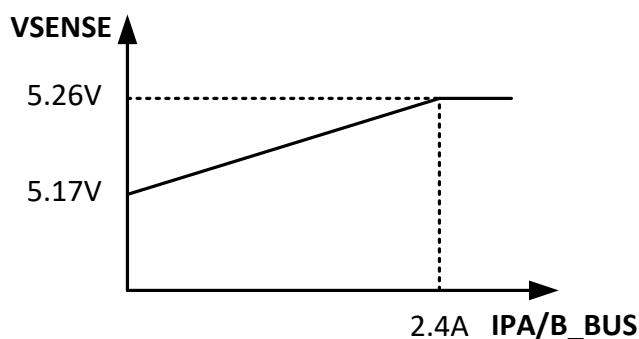
When a load draws current through a long or thin wire, there is an IR drop that reduces the voltage delivered to the load. In the vehicle from the voltage regulator output  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{BUS}$  (input voltage of portable device), the total resistance of PCB trace, connector, and cable resistances causes an IR drop at the portable device input, so the charging current of most portable devices is less than their expected maximum charging current. The voltage drop is shown in [Figure 10-14](#).



**Figure 10-14. Voltage Drop**

To handle this case, the TPS2585x-Q1 has a built-in cable compensation function where the droop compensation linearly increases the voltage at the SENSE pin of the TPS2585x-Q1 as load current increases, to maintain a fairly constant output voltage at the load-side voltage.

For the TPS2585x-Q1, the internal comparator compares the current-sense output voltage of the two current-limit switches and uses the larger current-sense output voltage to compensate for the line drop voltage. The cable compensation amplitude increases linearly as the load current increases. It also has an upper limitation. The cable compensation at output currents greater than 2.4 A is 90 mV and is shown in Figure 10-15. Note the cable compensation only works when you short the VSET to GND. For the other VSET configuration, the cable compensation is not available.



**Figure 10-15. Dual Ports Cable Compensation**

### 10.3.11 Thermal Management with Temperature Sensing (TS) and OTSD

The TS input pin allows for user-programmable thermal protection (see the [Electrical Characteristics](#) for the TS pin thresholds). The TS input pin threshold is ratiometric with  $V_{SENSE}$ . The external resistor divider setting,  $V_{TS}$ , must be connected to the TPS2585x-Q1 SENSE pin to achieve accurate results (refer to the [Figure 10-16](#)). When  $V_{TS} = 0.5 \times V_{SENSE}$ , the TPS2585x-Q1 performs below action:

- If operating with 3-A Type-C advertisement, the Px\_CC1, Px\_CC2 pin automatically reduces advertisement to the 1.5-A level.

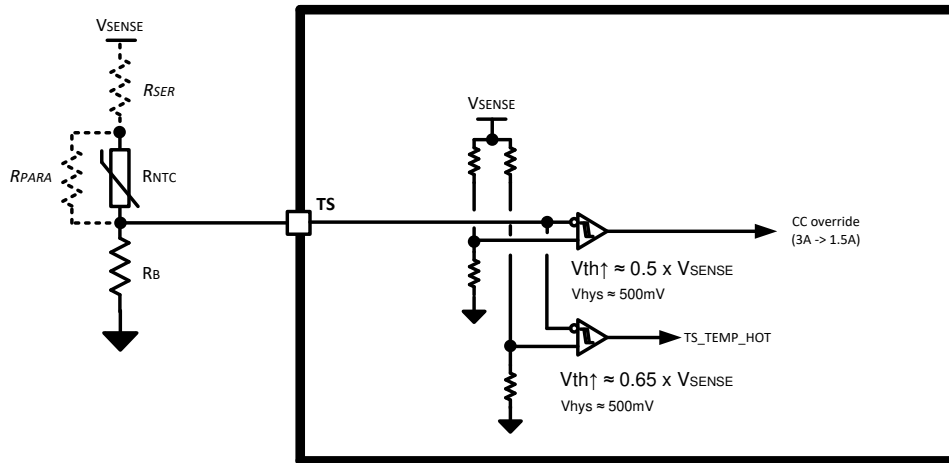


Figure 10-16. TS Input

If the overtemperature condition persists, causing  $V_{TS} = 0.65 \times V_{SENSE}$ , the TPS2585x-Q1 performs below actions:

- Broadcasts the Default USB Power mode, in Default USB Power, the charging is ideally reduced further per the USB2.0 and USB3.0 specification.
- BUCK regulator output voltage at the SENS pin is reduced to 4.77 V.

If the overtemperature condition persists, causing  $T_J$  to reach the OTSD threshold, then the device thermal shuts down. Figure 10-17 shows the TPS25850-Q1 behavior when TS pin voltage trigger the Temp Warm and Temp Hot threshold.

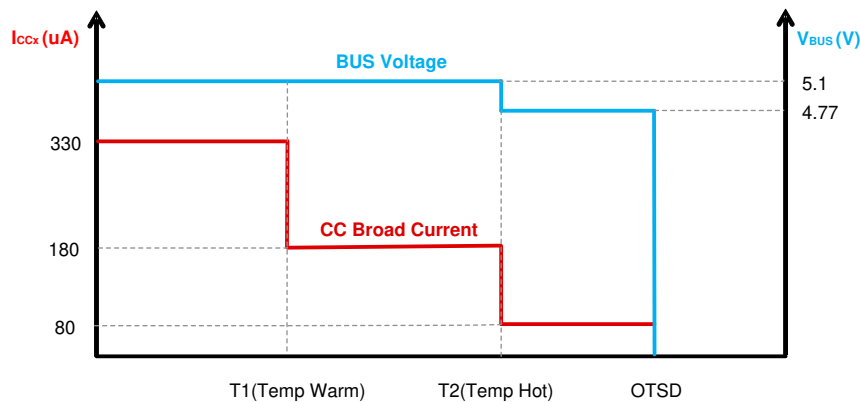


Figure 10-17. TPS25850-Q1 behavior when trigger Temp Warm/Hot threshold

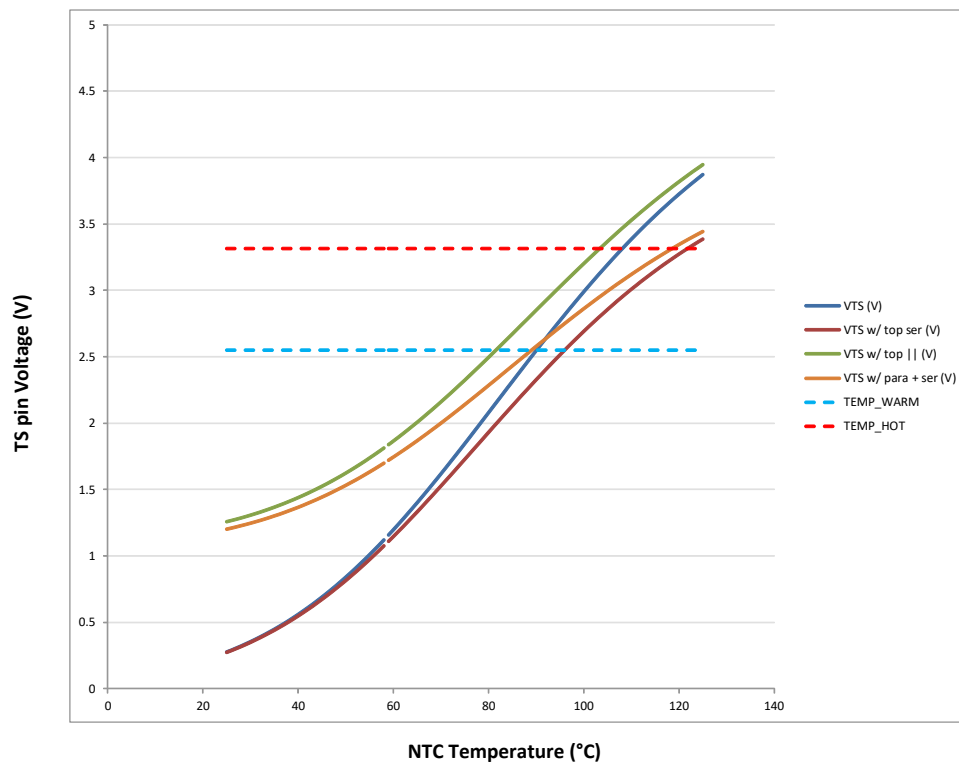
The NTC thermistor must be placed near the hottest point on the PCB. In most cases, this is close to the SW node of the TPS2585x-Q1, near the buck inductor.

Tuning the  $V_{NTC}$  threshold levels of  $V_{TEMP\_WARM}$  and  $V_{TEMP\_HOT}$  is achieved by adding  $R_{SER}$ ,  $R_{PARA}$ , or both  $R_{SER}$  and  $R_{PARA}$  in conjunction with  $R_{NTC}$ . Figure 10-18 is an example illustrating how to set the  $V_{TEMP\_WARM}$  threshold between 81°C and 90°C with a  $\Delta T$  between  $TEMP\_WARM$  assertion and  $TEMP\_HOT$  assertion of 18°C to 29°C. Consult the chosen NTC manufacturer's specification for the value of  $\beta$ . It may take some iteration to establish the desired warning and shutdown thresholds.

Below is NTC spec and resistor value used in Figure 10-18 example.

- $R_0 = 470 \text{ k}\Omega$ .  $\beta = 4750$ .  $R_{NTC} = R_0 \times \exp \beta \times (1/T - 1/T_0)$ .

- $R_{\text{PARA}} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ .
- $R_{\text{SER}} = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ .
- $R_B = R_{\text{NTC}}(\text{at TEMP\_WARM}) = 27 \text{ k}\Omega$ .



Rising Thresholds	V (V)	T NTC (°C)	T NTC    (°C)	T NTC ser (°C)	T NTC    + ser (°C)
Temp Warm	=VSENSE * 0.5	2.55	90	81	95
Temp Hot	=VSENSE * 0.65	3.315	108	103	121
TEMP_HOT - TEMP_WARM		18	22	26	29

**Figure 10-18.  $V_{\text{TS}}$  Threshold Design Examples**

### 10.3.12 Thermal Shutdown

The device has an internal overtemperature shutdown threshold,  $T_{\text{SD}}$ , to protect the device from damage and overall safety of the system. When the device temperature exceeds  $T_{\text{SD}}$ , the device is turned off when thermal shutdown activates. Once the die temperature falls below 154°C (typ.), the device reinitiates the power-up sequence controlled by the internal soft-start circuitry.

### 10.3.13 USB Specification Overview

All USB ports are capable of providing a 5-V output, making them a convenient power source for operating and charging portable devices. USB specification documents outline specific power requirements to ensure interoperability. In general, a USB 2.0 port host port is required to provide up to 500 mA; a USB 3.0 or USB 3.1 port is required to provide up to 900 mA; ports adhering to the USB Battery Charging 1.2 Specification provide up to 1500 mA; newer Type-C ports can provide up to 3000 mA. Though USB standards governing power requirements exist, some manufacturers of popular portable devices created their own proprietary mechanisms to extend allowed available current beyond the 1500-mA maximum per BC 1.2. While not officially part of the standards maintained by the USB-IF, these proprietary mechanisms are recognized and implemented by manufacturers of USB charging ports.

The TPS2585x-Q1 device supports five of the most-common USB-charging schemes found in popular hand-held media and cellular devices:

- USB Type-C (1.5-A and 3-A advertisement)



- USB Battery Charging Specification BC1.2 DCP mode
- Chinese Telecommunications Industry Standard YD/T 1591-2009
- Divider 3 mode
- 1.2-V mode

#### 10.3.14 USB Type-C Basics

For a detailed description of the Type-C specification, refer to the [USB-IF website](#) to download the latest released version. Some of the basic concepts of the Type-C spec that pertains to understanding the operation of the TPS2585x-Q1 (a DFP device) are described as follows.

USB Type-C removes the need for different plug and receptacle types for host and device functionality. The Type-C receptacle replaces both the Type-A and Type-B receptacles since the Type-C cable is plug-able in either direction between the host and device. A host-to-device logical relationship is maintained by the configuration channel (CC). Optionally, hosts and devices can be either providers or consumers of power when USB PD communication is used to swap roles.

All USB Type-C ports operate in one of following data modes:

- Host mode: The port can only be a host (provider of power).
- Device mode: The port can only be a device (consumer of power).
- Dual-Role mode: The port can be either a host or device.

Port types:

- DFP (Downstream Facing Port): Host
- UFP (Upstream Facing Port): Device
- DRP (Dual-Role Port): Host or Device

Valid DFP-to-UFP connections:

- [Table 10-4](#) describes valid DFP-to-UFP connections.
- Host-to-Host or Device-to-Device have no functions.

**Table 10-4. DFP-to-UFP Connections**

	HOST-MODE PORT	DEVICE-MODE PORT	DUAL-ROLE PORT
Host-Mode Port	No function	Works	Works
Device-Mode Port	Works	No function	Works
Dual-Role Port	Works	Works	Works <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) This may be automatic or manually driven.

##### 10.3.14.1 Configuration Channel

The function of the configuration channel is to detect connections and configure the interface across the USB Type-C cables and connectors.

Functionally, the Configuration Channel (CC) is used to serve the following purposes:

- Detect connect to the USB ports.
- Resolve cable orientation and twist connections to establish USB data bus routing.
- Establish DFP and UFP roles between two connected ports.
- Discover and configure power: USB Type-C current modes or USB Power Delivery.
- Discover and configure optional Alternate and Accessory modes.
- Enhances flexibility and ease of use.

Typical flow of DFP-to-UFP configuration is shown in [Figure 10-19](#).

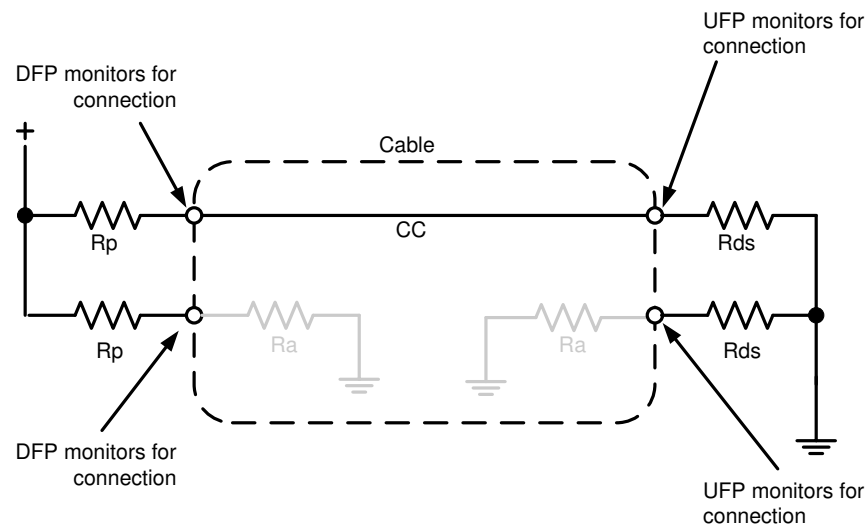


**Figure 10-19. Flow of DFP-to-UFP Configuration**

#### 10.3.14.2 Detecting a Connection

DFPs and DRPs fulfill the role of detecting a valid connection over USB Type-C. Figure 10-20 shows a DFP-to-UFP connection made with a Type-C cable. As shown in Figure 10-20, the detection concept is based on being able to detect terminations in the product that have been attached. A pull-up and pull-down termination model is used. A pull-up termination can be replaced by a current source.

- In the DFP-UFP connection, the DFP monitors both CC pins for a voltage lower than the unterminated voltage.
- An UFP advertises  $R_d$  on both its CC pins (CC1 and CC2).
- A powered cable advertises  $R_a$  on only one of the CC pins of the plug.  $R_a$  is used to inform the source to apply VCONN.
- An analog audio device advertises  $R_a$  on both CC pins of the plug, which identifies it as an analog audio device. VCONN is not applied on either CC pin in this case.



**Figure 10-20. DFP-UFP Connection**

For USB Type-C solutions, two pins (CC1, CC2) on the connector are used to establish and manage the source-to-sink connection. The general concept for setting up a valid connection between a source and a sink is based on being able to detect terminations residing in the product being attached. To aid in defining the functional behavior of CC, a pull-up ( $R_p$ ) and pull-down ( $R_d$  5.1 k $\Omega$ ) termination model is used based on a pull-up resistor and pull-down resistor.

Initially, a source exposes independent  $R_p$  terminations on its CC1 and CC2 pins, and a sink exposes independent  $R_d$  terminations on its CC1 and CC2 pins. The source-to-sink combination of this circuit configuration represents a valid connection. To detect this, the source monitors CC1 and CC2 for a voltage

lower than its unterminated voltage. The choice of  $R_p$  is a function of the pull-up termination voltage and the detection circuit of the source. This indicates that either a sink, a powered cable, or a sink connected by a powered cable has been attached. Prior to the application of VCONN, a powered cable exposes  $R_a$  (typically 1 k $\Omega$ ) on its VCONN pin.  $R_a$  represents the load on VCONN plus any resistive elements to ground. In some cable plugs, this might be a pure resistance, and in others, it can simply be the load.

The source must be able to differentiate between the presence of  $R_d$  and  $R_a$  to know whether there is a sink attached and where to apply VCONN. The source is not required to source VCONN unless  $R_a$  is detected. Two special termination combinations on the CC pins as seen by a source are defined for directly attached accessory modes:  $R_a/R_a$  for audio adapter accessory mode and  $R_d/R_d$  for debug accessory mode.

### 10.3.15 USB Port Operating Modes

#### 10.3.15.1 USB Type-C Mode

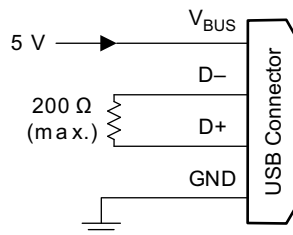
The TPS2585x-Q1 is a Type-C controller that supports all Type-C functions in a downstream facing port. It is also used to manage current advertisement and protection to a connected UFP and active cable. When  $V_{SENSE}$  exceeds the undervoltage lockout threshold, the device samples the EN pin. A high level on this pin enables the device and normal operation begins. Having successfully completed its start-up sequence, the device now actively monitors its CC1 and CC2 pins for attachment to a UFP. When a UFP is detected on either the CC1 or CC2 pin the USB power switch turn-ons. If  $R_a$  is detected on the other CC pin (not connected to UFP), VCONN is applied to allow current to flow to the CC pin connected to  $R_a$ .

#### 10.3.15.2 Dedicated Charging Port (DCP) Mode (TPS25850-Q1 only)

A DCP only provides power and does not support data connection to an upstream port. As shown in the following sections, a DCP is identified by the electrical characteristics of the data lines. The TPS25850-Q1 only emulates one state, DCP-auto state. In the DCP-auto state, the device charge-detection state machine is activated to selectively implement charging schemes involved with the shorted, divider3 and 1.2-V modes. The shorted DCP mode complies with BC1.2 and Chinese Telecommunications Industry Standard YD/T 1591-2009, whereas the divider3 and 1.2-V modes are employed to charge devices that do not comply with the BC1.2 DCP standard.

##### 10.3.15.2.1 DCP BC1.2 and YD/T 1591-2009

Both standards specify that the D+ and D– data lines must be connected together with a maximum series impedance of 200  $\Omega$ , as shown in [Figure 10-21](#).



**Figure 10-21. DCP Supporting BC1.2 and YD/T 1591-2009**

##### 10.3.15.2.2 DCP Divider-Charging Scheme

The device supports divider3, as shown in [Figure 10-22](#). In the Divider3 charging scheme the device applies 2.7 V and 2.7 V to D+ and D– data lines.

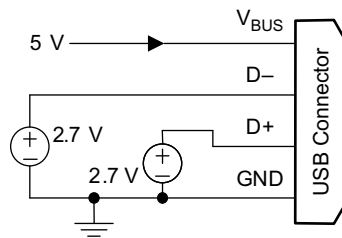


Figure 10-22. Divider 3 Mode

### 10.3.15.2.3 DCP 1.2-V Charging Scheme

The DCP 1.2-V charging scheme is used by some hand-held devices to enable fast charging at 2 A. The TPS25850-Q1 device supports this scheme in DCP-auto state before the device enters BC1.2 shorted mode. To simulate this charging scheme, the D+ and D– lines are shorted and pulled up to 1.2 V for a fixed duration. Then the device moves to DCP shorted mode as defined in the BC1.2 specification and as shown in Figure 10-23.

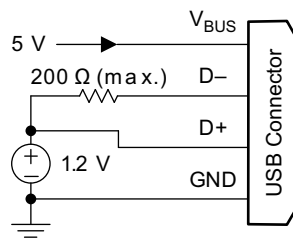


Figure 10-23. 1.2-V Mode

### 10.3.15.3 DCP Auto Mode (TPS25850-Q1)

The TPS25850-Q1 device integrates an auto-detect state machine that supports all the DCP charging schemes as shown in Figure 10-24. The auto-detect state machine starts in the Divider3 scheme. If a BC1.2 or YD/T 1591-2009 compliant device is attached, the TPS25850-Q1 device responds by turning the power switch back on without output discharge and operating in 1.2-V mode briefly before entering BC1.2 DCP mode. Then, the auto-detect state machine stays in that mode until the device releases the data line, in which case, the auto-detect state machine goes back to the Divider3 scheme. When a Divider3-compliant device is attached, the TPS25850-Q1 device stays in the Divider3 state.

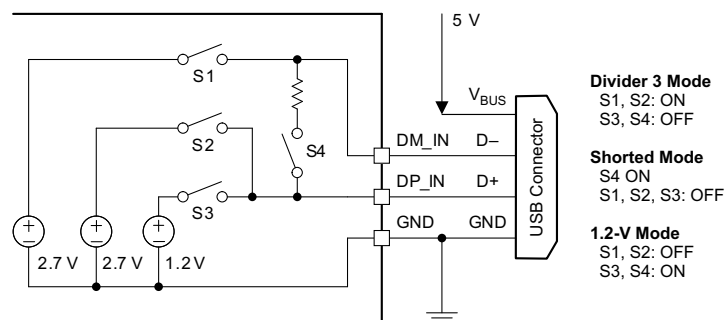


Figure 10-24. DCP Auto Mode

## 10.4 Device Functional Modes

### 10.4.1 Shutdown Mode

The EN pin provides electrical ON and OFF control for the TPS2585x-Q1. When  $V_{EN}$  is below 1.2 V (typ), the device is in shutdown mode. The TPS2585x also employs  $V_{IN}$  over voltage lock out protection and  $V_{SENSE}$  under voltage lock out protection. If  $V_{IN}$  voltage is above its respective OVLO level  $V_{OVLO}$ , or  $V_{SENSE}$  voltage is below its respective UVLO level  $V_{DCDC\_UVLO}$ , the DC/DC converter will be turned off.

### 10.4.2 Active Mode

The TPS2585x-Q1 is in Active Mode when  $V_{EN}$  is above the precision enable threshold,  $V_{SENSE}$  is above its respective UVLO levels and a valid detection has been made on the CC lines. The simplest way to enable the TPS2585x-Q1 is to connect the EN pin to SENSE pin. This allows self startup when the input voltage is in the operating range (5.5 V to 26 V) and a UFP detection is made.

In Active Mode, the TPS25850-Q1 buck regulator will not in operating unless  $R_d$  is inserted, then the buck regulator operates with forced pulse width modulation (FPWM), also referred to as forced continuous conduction mode (FCCM). This ensures the buck regulator switching frequency remains constant under all load conditions. FPWM operation provides low output voltage ripple, tight output voltage regulation, and constant switching frequency. Built-in spread-spectrum modulation aids in distributing spectral energy across a narrow band around the switching frequency programmed by the  $FREQ/SYNC$  pin. Under light load conditions the inductor current is allowed to go negative. A negative current limit of  $I_{L-NEG-LS}$  is imposed to prevent damage to the regulator's low side FET. During operation the TPS2585x-Q1 will synchronize to any valid clock signal on the  $FREQ/SYNC$  input.

## 11 Application and Implementation

### Note

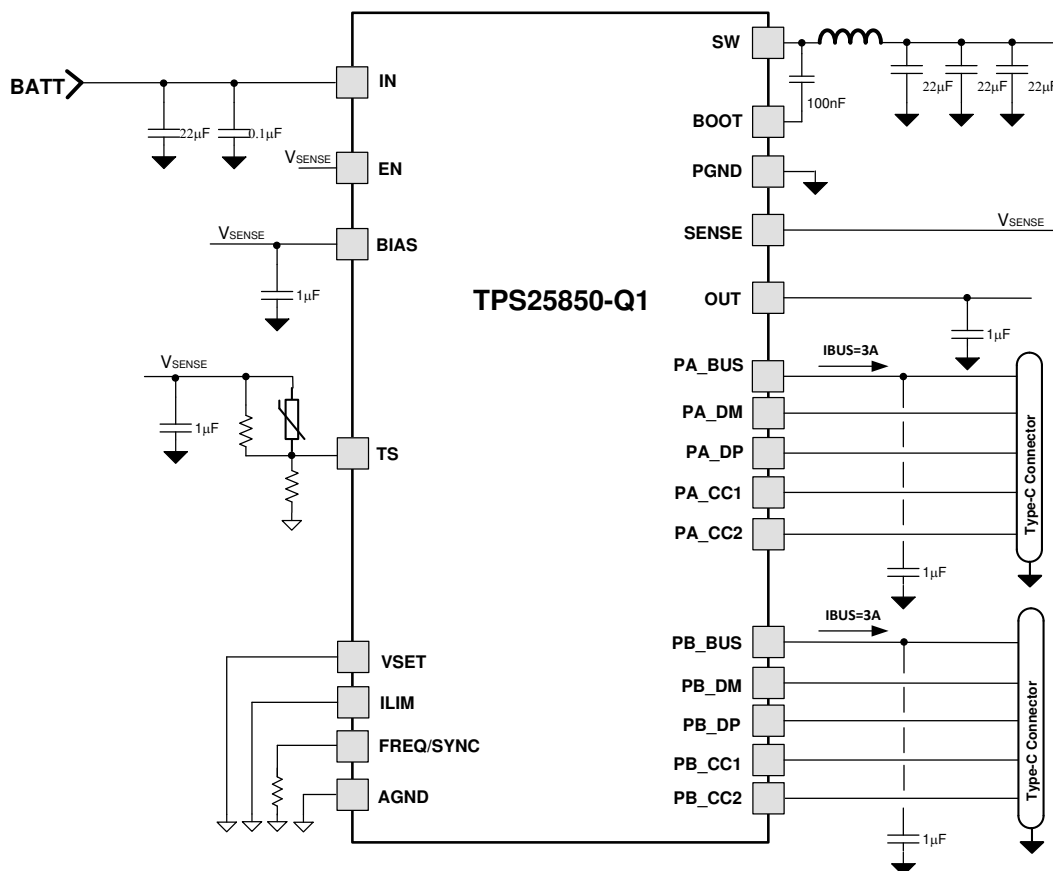
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 11.1 Application Information

The TPS2585x-Q1 is a step down DC-to-DC regulator and USB charge port controller. It is typically used in automotive systems to convert a DC voltage from the vehicle battery to 5-V DC with a maximum output current of 6.6-A in dual Type-C ports applications. The TPS2585x-Q1 engages a high efficiency buck converter, letting the device operate at as high as 85°C ambient temperature with full load. The following design procedure can be used to select components for the TPS2585x-Q1.

### 11.2 Typical Applications

The TPS2585x-Q1 only requires a few external components to convert from a wide voltage range supply to a 5-V output to power USB devices. [Figure 11-1](#) shows the TPS25850-Q1 typical application schematic for Dual Type-C charging ports.



**Figure 11-1. TPS25850-Q1 Typical Application Circuit for 2.1-MHz  $f_{sw}$**

As a quick start guide, [Table 11-1](#) provides typical component values for some of the most common configurations. The values given in [Table 11-1](#) are typical. Other values can be used to enhance certain

performance criterion as required by the application. The integrated buck regulator of TPS2585x-Q1 is internally compensated and optimized for a reasonable selection of external inductance and capacitance. The external components have to fulfill the needs of the application, but also the stability criteria of the control loop of the device.

**Table 11-1. L and C<sub>OUT</sub> Typical Values**

f <sub>sw</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> WITHOUT CABLE COMPENSATION	L	C <sub>HF</sub> + C <sub>IN</sub>	C <sub>BOOT</sub>	RATED C <sub>OUT</sub>
400 KHZ	5.17 V	3.3 µH	1 × 100 nF + 1 × 47 µF	1 × 100 nF	3 × 47 µF
2.1 MHz	5.17 V	0.68 µH	1 × 100 nF + 1 × 22 µF	1 × 100 nF	3 × 22 µF

1. The inductance value is calculated based on max V<sub>IN</sub> = 18 V.
2. All the C<sub>OUT</sub> values are after derating and use low ESR ceramic capacitors.
3. The C<sub>OUT</sub> is the buck regulator output capacitors at the SENSE pin.

### 11.2.1 Design Requirements

The detailed design procedure is described based on a design example. For this design example, use the parameters listed in [Table 11-2](#) as the input parameters.

**Table 11-2. Design Example Parameters**

Input Voltage, V <sub>IN</sub>	13.5 V typical, range from 8 V to 18 V
Output Voltage, V <sub>SENSE</sub>	5.17 V
Maximum Output Current	6.6 A
Switching Frequency f <sub>sw</sub>	2.1 MHz

### 11.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

#### 11.2.2.1 Output Voltage Setting

The output voltage of TPS2585x-Q1 is programmed by the VSET pin, and if short VSET to GND, sets the output voltage at 5.17 V and enables the cable compensation function, and the output voltage increases linearly with increasing load current. Refer to [Table 10-2](#) for more details on output voltage setting. Cable compensation can be used to increase the voltage on the SENSE pin linearly with increasing load current. Refer to [List item](#) for more details on cable compensation setting. If cable compensation is not desired, use a 0-Ω R<sub>IMON</sub> resistor.

#### 11.2.2.2 Switching Frequency

The recommended switching frequency of the TPS2585x-Q1 is in the range of 250 KHz - 400 KHz for high efficiency. Choose R<sub>FREQ</sub> = 49.9 kΩ for 400-KHz operation. To choose a different switching frequency, refer to [Table 10-1](#).

The choice of switching frequency is a compromise between conversion efficiency and overall solution size. Lower switching frequency implies reduced switching losses and usually results in higher system efficiency. However, higher switching frequency allows the use of smaller inductors and output capacitors, and hence, a more compact design. In automotive USB charging applications, it tends to operate at either 400 kHz below the AM band, or 2.1 MHz above the AM band. In this example, 2.1 MHz is chosen.

#### 11.2.2.3 Inductor Selection

The most critical parameters for the inductor are the inductance, saturation current, and the rated current. The inductance is based on the desired peak-to-peak ripple current, ΔI<sub>L</sub>. Since the ripple current increases with the input voltage, the maximum input voltage is always used to calculate the minimum inductance L<sub>MIN</sub>. Use [Equation 12](#) to calculate the minimum value of the output inductor. K<sub>IND</sub> is a coefficient that represents the amount of inductor ripple current relative to the maximum output current of the device. A reasonable value of K<sub>IND</sub> should be 20% to 40%. Note that when selecting the ripple current for applications with much smaller maximum load than the maximum available from the device, the maximum device current must still be used. During an instantaneous short or overcurrent operation event, the RMS and peak inductor current can be high. The inductor current rating must be higher than the current limit of the device.

$$\Delta i_L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN\_MAX} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN\_MAX} \times L \times f_{SW}} \quad (11)$$

$$L_{MIN} = \frac{V_{IN\_MAX} - V_{OUT}}{I_{OUT} \times K_{IND}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN\_MAX} \times f_{SW}} \quad (12)$$

In general, it is preferable to choose lower inductance in switching power supplies because it usually corresponds to faster transient response, smaller DCR, and reduced size for more compact designs. Too low of an inductance can generate too large of an inductor current ripple such that overcurrent protection at the full load can be falsely triggered. It also generates more conduction loss and inductor core loss. Larger inductor current ripple also implies larger output voltage ripple with the same output capacitors. With peak current mode control, it is not recommended to have too small of an inductor current ripple. A larger peak current ripple improves the comparator signal to noise ratio.

For this design example, choose  $K_{IND} = 0.3$ , and find an inductance of approximately 0.682  $\mu\text{H}$ . Select the next standard value of 0.68  $\mu\text{H}$ .

#### 11.2.2.4 Output Capacitor Selection

The output capacitor or capacitors,  $C_{OUT}$ , must be chosen with care since it directly affects the steady state output voltage ripple, loop stability, and the voltage overshoot/undershoot during load current transients.

The value of the output capacitor and its ESR, determine the output voltage ripple and load transient performance. The output capacitor is usually limited by the load transient requirements rather than the output voltage ripple if the system requires tight voltage regulation with presence of large current steps and fast slew rate. When a fast large load increase happens, output capacitors provide the required charge before the inductor current can slew up to the appropriate level. The control loop of the regulator usually needs four or more clock cycles to respond to the output voltage droop. The output capacitance must be large enough to supply the current difference for four clock cycles to maintain the output voltage within the specified range. [Table 11-3](#) can be used to find output capacitors for a few common applications. In this example, good transient performance is desired giving 3 x 22- $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic as the output capacitor.

**Table 11-3. Selected Output Capacitor**

FREQUENCY	$C_{OUT}$	SIZE/COST	TRANSIENT PERFORMANCE
2.1 MHz	3 x 22 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic	Small size	Good
2.1 MHz	2 x 47 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic	Small size	Better
2.1 MHz	2 x 22 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic	Smallest size	Minimum
400 KHz	3 x 47 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic	Small size	Good
400 KHz	2 x 47 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic	Small size	Minimum
400 KHz	4 x 22 $\mu\text{F}$ + 1 x 260 $\mu\text{F}$ , < 50-m $\Omega$ electrolytic	Larger size, low cost	Good
400 KHz	1 x 4.7 $\mu\text{F}$ + 2 x 10 $\mu\text{F}$ + 1 x 260 $\mu\text{F}$ , < 50-m $\Omega$ electrolytic	Lowest cost	Minimum

where

- $K_{IND}$  = Ripple ratio of the inductor ripple current ( $\Delta i_L / I_{OUT}$ )
- $I_{OL}$  = Low level output current during load transient
- $I_{OH}$  = High level output current during load transient
- $V_{US}$  = Target output voltage undershoot
- $V_{OS}$  = Target output voltage overshoot

#### 11.2.2.5 Input Capacitor Selection

The TPS2585x-Q1 device requires a high frequency input decoupling capacitor or capacitors, depending on the application. A high-quality ceramic capacitor type X5R or X7R with sufficient voltage rating is recommended.



The ceramic input capacitors provide a low impedance source to the converter in addition to supplying the ripple current and isolating switching noise from other circuits. The typical recommended value for the high frequency decoupling capacitor is 10  $\mu\text{F}$  of ceramic capacitance. This must be rated for at least the maximum input voltage that the application requires; preferably twice the maximum input voltage. This capacitance can be increased to help reduce input voltage ripple, maintain the input voltage during load transients, or both. In addition, a small case size 100-nF ceramic capacitor must be used at IN and PGND, immediately adjacent to the converter. This provides a high frequency bypass for the control circuits internal to the device. For this example a 10- $\mu\text{F}$ , 50-V, X7R (or better) ceramic capacitor is chosen, and the 100-nF ceramic capacitor must also be rated at 50 V with an X7R or better dielectric.

Additionally, an electrolytic capacitor on the input in parallel with the ceramics can be required, especially if long leads from the automotive battery to the IN pin of the TPS2585x-Q1, cold or warm engine crank requirements, and so forth. The moderate ESR of this capacitor is used to provide damping to the voltage spike due to the lead inductance of the cable or the trace.

### 11.2.2.6 Bootstrap Capacitor Selection

The TPS2585x-Q1 design requires a bootstrap capacitor ( $C_{\text{BOOT}}$ ). The recommended capacitor is 100 nF and rated 16 V or higher. The bootstrap capacitor is located between the SW pin and the BOOT pin. It stores energy that is used to supply the gate drivers for the power MOSFETs. The bootstrap capacitor must be a high-quality ceramic type with an X7R or X5R grade dielectric for temperature stability.

### 11.2.2.7 Undervoltage Lockout Set-Point

The system undervoltage lockout (UVLO) is adjusted using the external voltage divider network of  $R_{\text{ENT}}$  and  $R_{\text{ENB}}$ . The UVLO has two thresholds, one for power up when the input voltage is rising and one for power down or brownouts when the input voltage is falling. Equation 13 can be used to determine the  $V_{\text{IN}}$  UVLO level.

$$V_{\text{IN\_RISING}} = V_{\text{ENH}} \times \frac{R_{\text{ENT}} + R_{\text{ENB}}}{R_{\text{ENB}}} \quad (13)$$

The EN rising threshold ( $V_{\text{ENH}}$ ) for the TPS2585x-Q1 is set to be 1.3 V (typ.). Choose 10 k $\Omega$  for  $R_{\text{ENB}}$  to minimize input current from the supply. If the desired  $V_{\text{IN}}$  UVLO level is at 6.0 V, then the value of  $R_{\text{ENT}}$  can be calculated using Equation 14:

$$R_{\text{ENT}} = \left( \frac{V_{\text{IN\_RISING}}}{V_{\text{ENH}}} - 1 \right) \times R_{\text{ENB}} \quad (14)$$

Equation 14 yields a value of 36.1 k $\Omega$ . The resulting falling UVLO threshold equals 5.5 V and can be calculated by Equation 15, where EN hysteresis ( $V_{\text{EN\_HYS}}$ ) is 0.1 V (typ.).

$$V_{\text{IN\_FALLING}} = (V_{\text{ENH}} - V_{\text{EN\_HYS}}) \times \frac{R_{\text{ENT}} + R_{\text{ENB}}}{R_{\text{ENB}}} \quad (15)$$

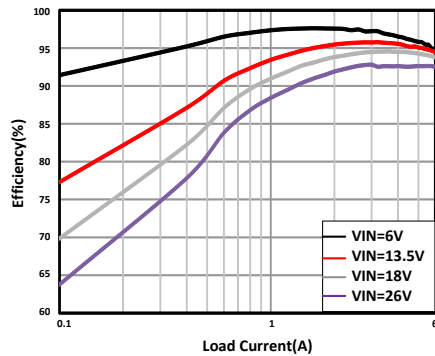
Note that it cannot connect EN to IN pin directly for self-start up. Because the voltage rating of EN pin is 11 V, tying it to VIN directly damages the device. The simplest way to enable the operation of the TPS2585x-Q1 is to connect the EN to  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$ . This allows the automatic start up when VIN is within the operation range.

### 11.2.2.8 Cable Compensation Set-Point

The TPS2585x-Q1 needs to short the VSET pin to ground to enable the cable compensation. With that setting, the buck regulator increases its output voltage linearly as the load current increases, and the voltage compensation at the currents of the USB ports greater than 2.4 A is 90 mV.

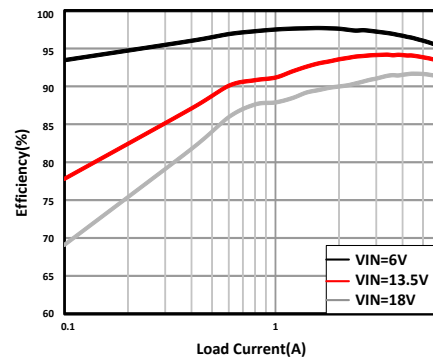
### 11.2.3 Application Curves

Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$ ,  $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{SENSE} = 66\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PA\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{PB\_BUS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{LIM} = \text{GND}$ ,  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



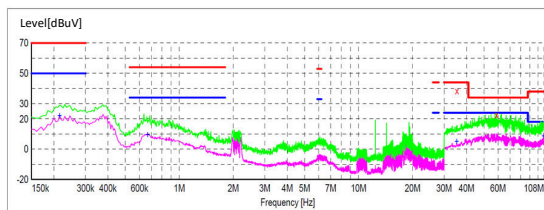
VSET = GND  $f_{SW} = 400\text{ kHz}$   $L = 3.3\text{ }\mu\text{H}$

**Figure 11-2. Buck Only Efficiency**



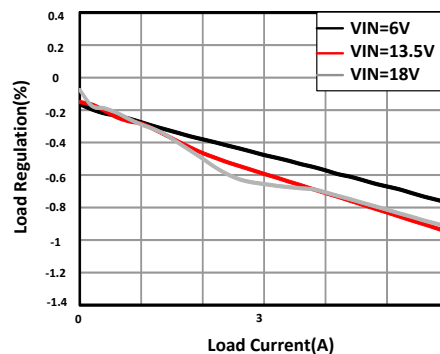
VSET = GND  $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$   $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$

**Figure 11-3. Buck Only Efficiency**



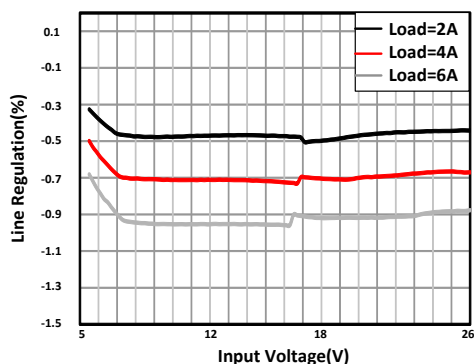
PA\_BUS = 3A,  $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$   $L = 0.68\text{ }\mu\text{H}$   
PB\_BUS = 3A

**Figure 11-4. 2.1-MHz EMI Results (Without CM Filter)**



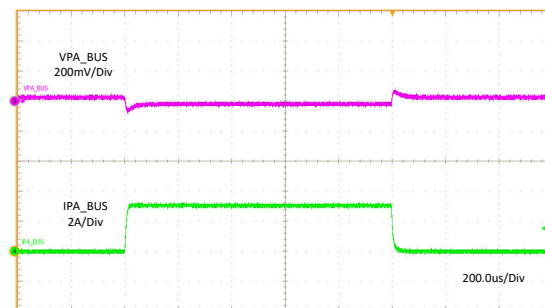
VSET = GND  $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$

**Figure 11-5. Load Regulation**



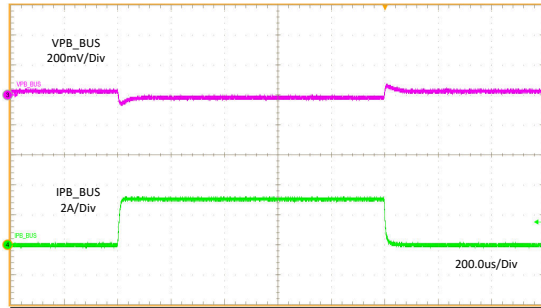
VSET = GND  $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$

**Figure 11-6. Line Regulation**



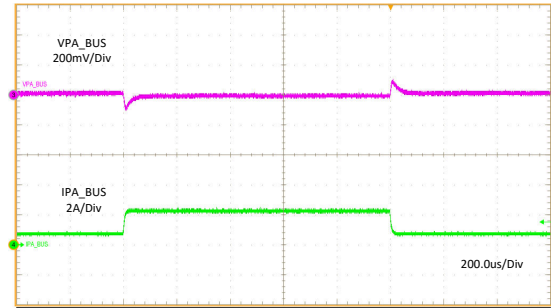
VSET =  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 0\text{ A to }3\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$   
VSENSE

**Figure 11-7. Load Transient Without Cable Compensation**



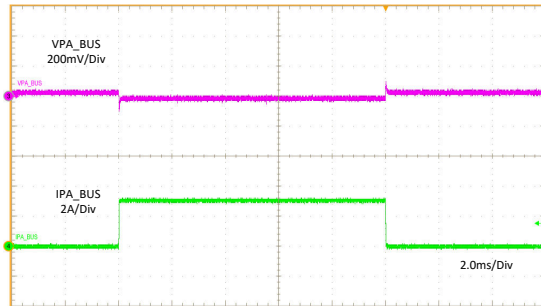
VSET =  $I_{PB\_BUS} = 0\text{ A to }3\text{ A}$   $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$   
VSENSE

**Figure 11-8. Load Transient Without Cable Compensation**



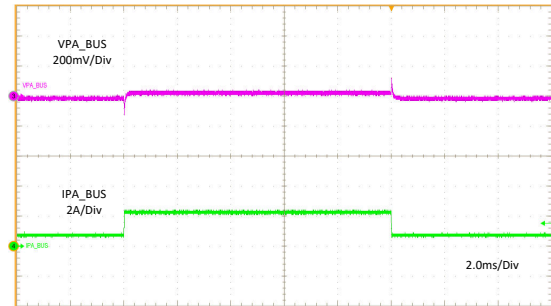
VSET =  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 0.75\text{ A to }0\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 0\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 400\text{ kHz}$   
VSENSE 2.25 A

**Figure 11-9. Load Transient Without Cable Compensation**



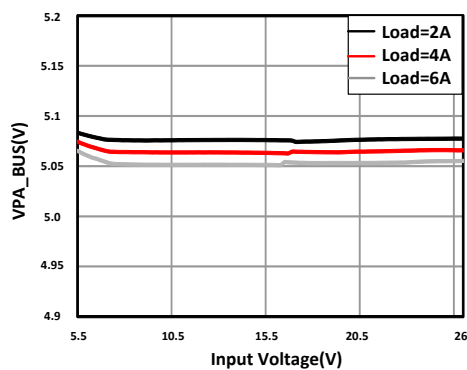
VSET =  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 0\text{ A to }3\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$   
GND

**Figure 11-10. Load Transient With Cable Compensation**

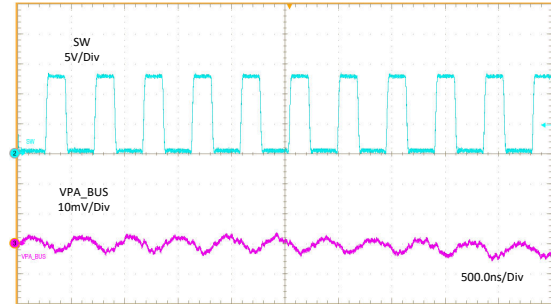


VSET =  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 0.75\text{ A to }0\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 0\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 400\text{ kHz}$   
GND 2.25 A

**Figure 11-11. Load Transient With Cable Compensation**

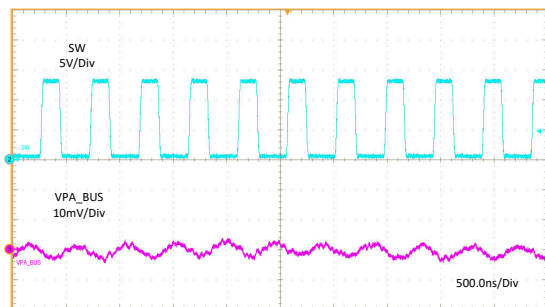


**Figure 11-12. Dropout Characteristic**



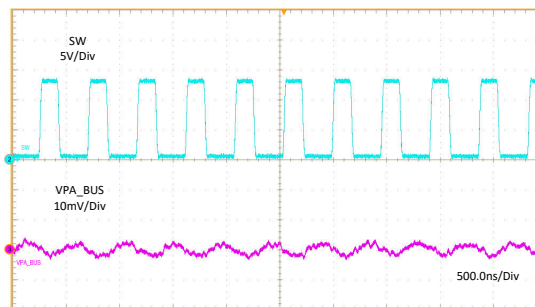
VSET = GND  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$

**Figure 11-13. 6-A Output Ripple**



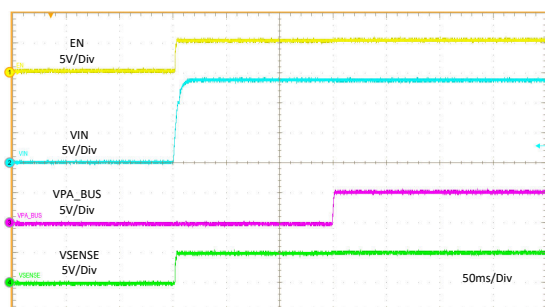
VSET = GND  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 0.1\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 0\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$

Figure 11-14. 100-mA Output Ripple



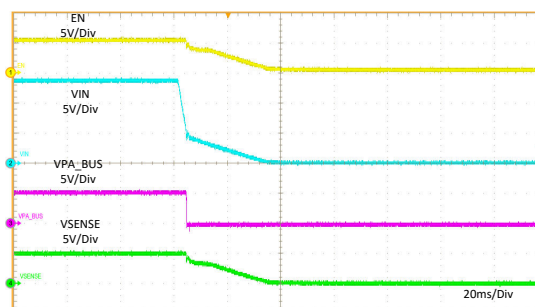
VSET = GND  $I_{PA\_BUS} = 0\text{ A}$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 0\text{ A}$   $f_{SW} = 2100\text{ kHz}$

Figure 11-15. No Load Output Ripple



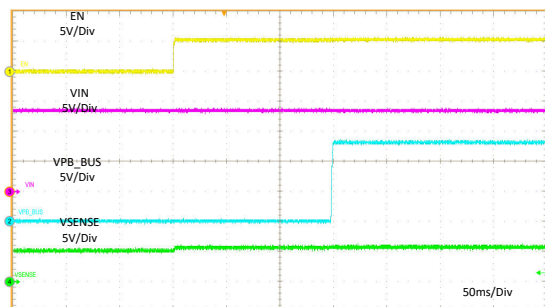
VIN = 0 V to 13.5 V  $PA\_CC1 = R_d$   $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

Figure 11-16. Startup Relate to VIN



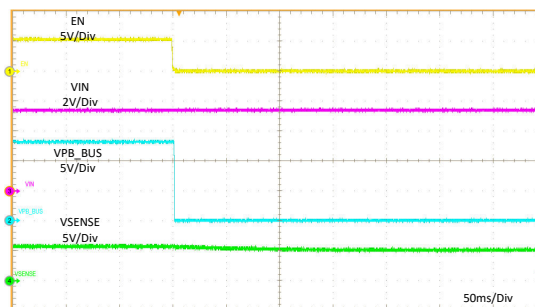
VIN = 13.5 V to 0 V  $PA\_CC1 = R_d$   $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

Figure 11-17. Shutdown Relate to VIN



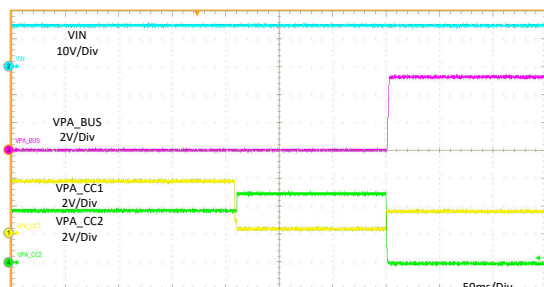
EN = 0 V to 5 V  $PB\_CC1 = R_d$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

Figure 11-18. Startup Relate to EN



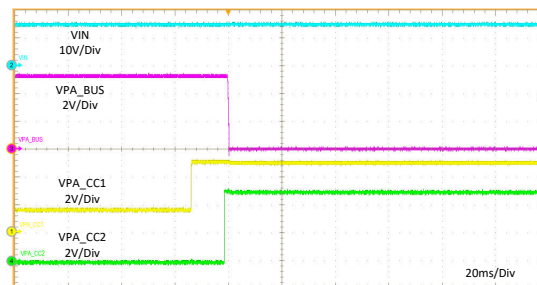
EN = 5 V to 0 V  $PB\_CC1 = R_d$   $I_{PB\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

Figure 11-19. Shutdown Relate to EN



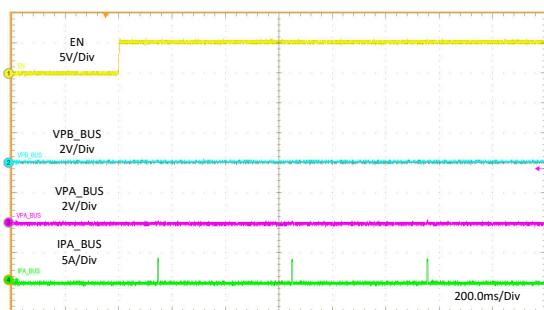
PA\_CC1 = Open to  $R_d$     PA\_CC2 = Open     $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

**Figure 11-20.  $R_d$  Assert**



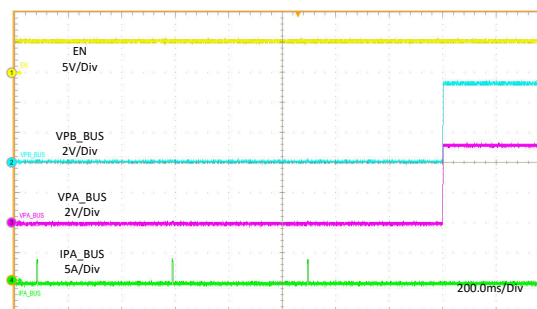
PA\_CC1 =  $R_d$  to Open    PA\_CC2 = Open     $I_{PA\_BUS} = 3\text{ A}$

**Figure 11-21.  $R_d$  Desert**

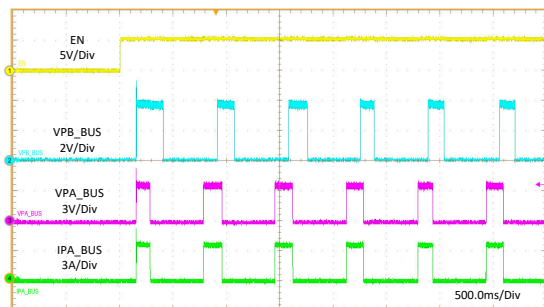


EN to High    PA\_BUS = GND    PB\_BUS = GND

**Figure 11-22. Enable Into Short**

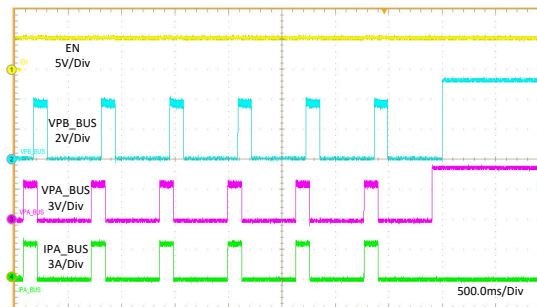


**Figure 11-23. Short Circuit Recovery**

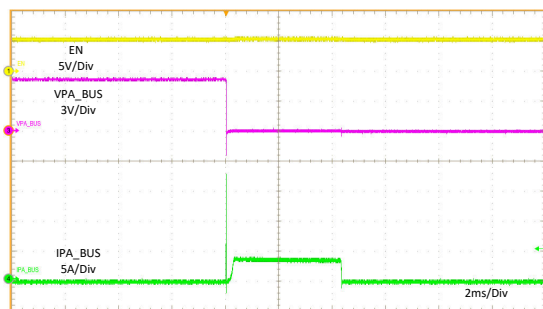
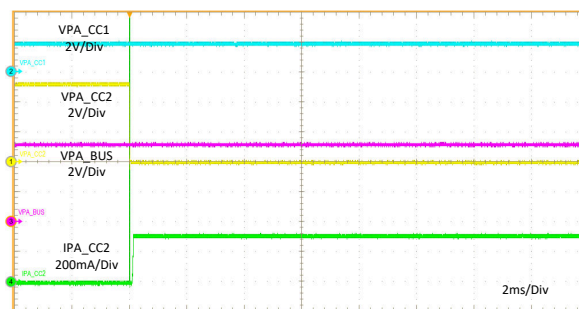
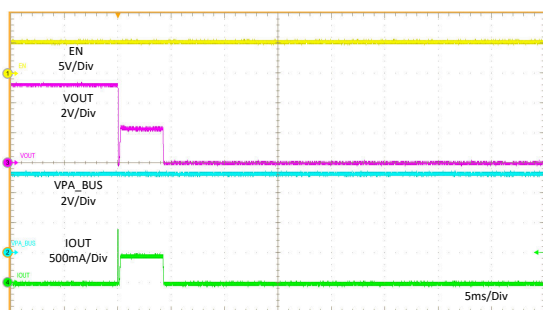
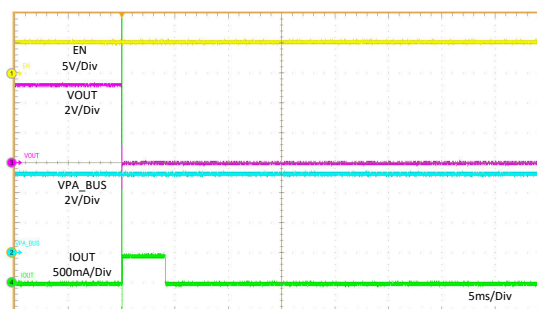
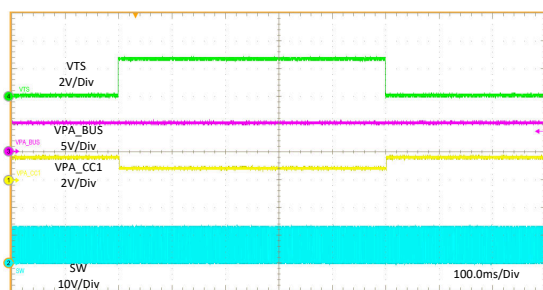
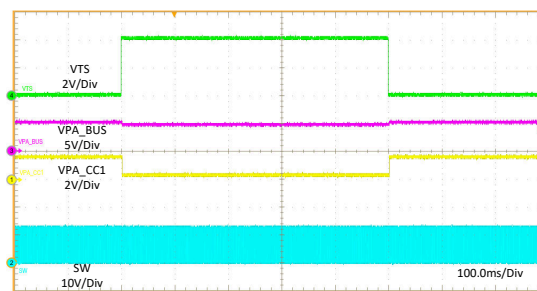


EN to High    PA\_BUS = 1  $\Omega$     PB\_BUS = 1  $\Omega$

**Figure 11-24. Enable Into 1- $\Omega$  Load**



**Figure 11-25. 1- $\Omega$  Load Recovery**

**Figure 11-26. VBUS Hot Short to GND**
 $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $PA\_CC2 = R_a$ 
**Figure 11-27. PA\_CC2 Hot Short to GND**
 $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $OUT = 5.1\ \Omega$        $PA/B\_BUS$  NO  
LOAD
**Figure 11-28. OUT short to 5.1-Ω Load**
 $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $OUT = GND$        $PA/B\_BUS$  NO  
LOAD
**Figure 11-29. OUT Hot Short to GND**
 $V_{TS} = 0\ V$  to  $2.6\ V$        $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $PA\_CC2 = OPEN$ 
**Figure 11-30. Thermal Sensing - NTC Temperature WARM Behavior**
 $V_{TS} = 0\ V$  to  $4\ V$        $PA\_CC1 = R_d$        $PA\_CC2 = OPEN$ 
**Figure 11-31. Thermal Sensing - NTC Temperature HOT Behavior**



## 12 Power Supply Recommendations

The input supply must be able to withstand the maximum input current and maintain a stable voltage. The resistance of the input supply rail must be low enough that an input current transient does not cause a high enough drop at the TPS2585x-Q1 supply voltage that it causes a false UVLO fault triggering and system reset. If the TPS2585x-Q1 is connected to the input supply through long wires or PCB traces, special care is required to achieve good performance. An additional bulk capacitance can be required in addition to the ceramic input capacitors. The amount of bulk capacitance is not critical, but a 100- $\mu$ F electrolytic capacitor is a typical choice.

The input voltage must not be allowed to fall below the output voltage. In this scenario, such as a shorted input test, the output capacitors discharge through the internal parasitic diode found between the VIN and SW pins of the device. During this condition, the current can become uncontrolled, possibly causing damage to the device. If this scenario is considered likely, then a Schottky diode between the input supply and the output must be used.

## 13 Layout

### 13.1 Layout Guidelines

The PCB layout of any bulk converter is critical to the optimal performance of the design. Bad PCB layout can disrupt the operation of an otherwise good schematic design. Even if the converter regulates correctly, bad PCB layout can mean the difference between a robust design and one that cannot be mass produced. Furthermore, the EMI performance of the converter is dependent on the PCB layout to a great extent. The following guidelines will help users design a PCB with the best power conversion performance, thermal performance, and minimized generation of unwanted EMI.

1. The input bypass capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , must be placed as close as possible to the IN and PGND pins. The high frequency ceramic bypass capacitors at the input side provide a primary path for the high di/dt components of the pulsing current. Use a wide VIN plane on a lower layer to connect both of the VIN pairs together to the input supply. Grounding for both the input and output capacitors must consist of localized top-side planes that connect to the PGND pin and PAD.
2. Use ground plane in one of the middle layers as noise shielding and heat dissipation path.
3. Use wide traces for the  $C_{BOOT}$  capacitor. Place the  $C_{BOOT}$  capacitor as close to the device with short, wide traces to the BOOT and SW pins.
4. The SW pin connecting to the inductor must be as short as possible, and just wide enough to carry the load current without excessive heating. Short, thick traces or copper pours (shapes) must be used for a high current conduction path to minimize parasitic resistance. The output capacitors must be placed close to the  $V_{SENSE}$  end of the inductor and closely grounded to PGND pin and exposed PAD.
5.  $R_{ILIM}$  and  $R_{FREQ}$  resistors must be placed as close as possible to the ILIM and FREQ pins and connected to AGND. If needed, these components can be placed on the bottom side of the PCB with signals routed through small vias, and the traces need far away from noisy nets like SW, BOOT.
6. Make  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{SENSE}$ , and ground bus connections as wide as possible. This reduces any voltage drops on the input or output paths of the converter and maximizes efficiency.
7. Provide enough PCB area for proper heat sinking. Enough copper area must be used to ensure a low  $R_{\theta JA}$ , commensurate with the maximum load current and ambient temperature. Make the top and bottom PCB layers with two-ounce copper; and no less than one ounce. If the PCB design uses multiple copper layers (recommended), thermal vias can also be connected to the inner layer heat-spreading ground planes. Note that the package of this device dissipates heat through all pins. Wide traces must be used for all pins except where noise considerations dictate minimization of area.
8. Use an array of heat-sinking vias to connect the exposed pad to the ground plane on the bottom PCB layer. If the PCB has multiple copper layers, these thermal vias can also be connected to inner layer heat-spreading ground planes. Ensure enough copper area is used for heat-sinking to keep the junction temperature below 150°C.
9. Keep the CC lines close to the same length. Do not create stubs or test points on the CC lines.

## 13.2 Layout Example

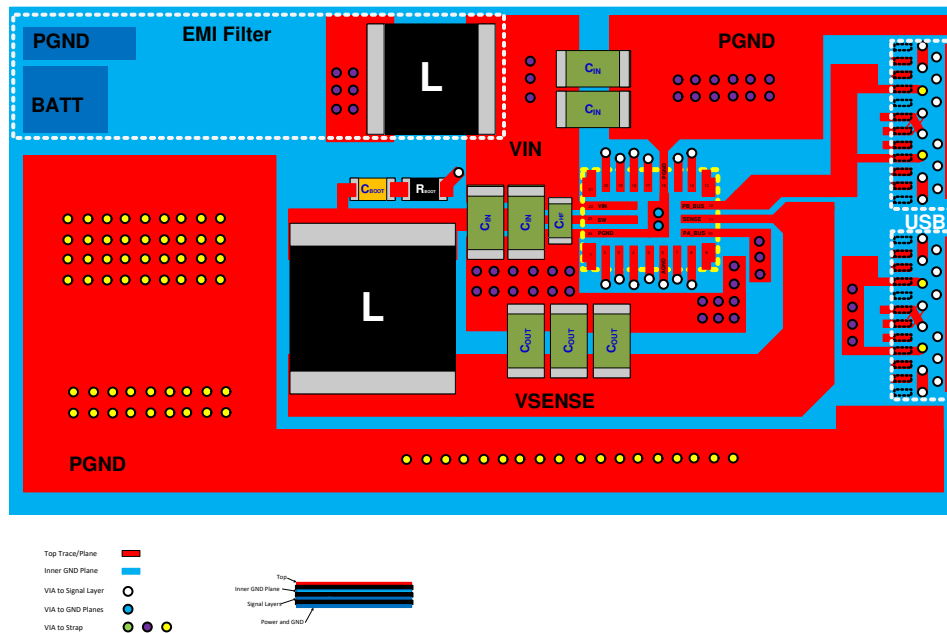


Figure 13-1. Layout Example

## 13.3 Ground Plane and Thermal Considerations

It is recommended to use one of the middle layers as a solid ground plane. Ground plane provides shielding for sensitive circuits and traces. It also provides a quiet reference potential for the control circuitry. The AGND and PGND pins must be connected to the ground plane using vias right next to the bypass capacitors. The PGND pin is connected to the source of the internal low-side MOSFET switch, and also connected directly to the grounds of the input and output capacitors. The PGND net contains noise at the switching frequency and can bounce due to load variations. The PGND trace, as well as VIN and SW traces, must be constrained to one side of the ground plane. The other side of the ground plane contains much less noise and should be used for sensitive routes.

It is recommended to provide adequate device heat sinking by using the PAD of the IC as the primary thermal path. Use a minimum 4 × 2 array of 12-mil thermal vias to connect the PAD to the system ground plane heat sink. The vias must be evenly distributed under the PAD. Use as much copper as possible, for system ground plane, on the top and bottom layers for the best heat dissipation. Use a four-layer board with the copper thickness for the four layers, starting from the top of 2 oz / 1 oz / 1 oz / 2 oz. Four layer boards with enough copper thickness provide low current conduction impedance, proper shielding, and lower thermal resistance.

The thermal characteristics of the TPS2585x-Q1 are specified using the parameter  $\theta_{JA}$ , which characterizes the junction temperature of silicon to the ambient temperature in a specific system. Although the value of  $\theta_{JA}$  is dependent on many variables, it still can be used to approximate the operating junction temperature of the device. To obtain an estimate of the device junction temperature, one can use the following relationship:

$$T_J = P_D \times \theta_{JA} + T_A \quad (16)$$



where

- $T_J$  = Junction temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $P_D = V_{IN} \times I_{IN} \times (1 - \text{Efficiency}) - 1.1 \times I_{OUT}^2 \times \text{DCR}$  in Watt
- DCR = Inductor DC parasitic resistance in  $\Omega$
- $\theta_{JA}$  = Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the device in  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
- $T_A$  = Ambient temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

The maximum operating junction temperature of the TPS2585x-Q1 is  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $\theta_{JA}$  is highly related to PCB size and layout, as well as environmental factors such as heat sinking and air flow.

## 14 Device and Documentation Support

### 14.1 Support Resources

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

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

### 14.2 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 14.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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

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

### 14.4 Glossary

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

## 15 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
PTPS25850A0QRPQTQ1	ACTIVE	VQFN-HR	RPQ	25	250	Non-RoHS & Non-Green	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPS25850QRPQRQ1	ACTIVE	VQFN-HR	RPQ	25	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	T25850	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*All dimensions are nominal

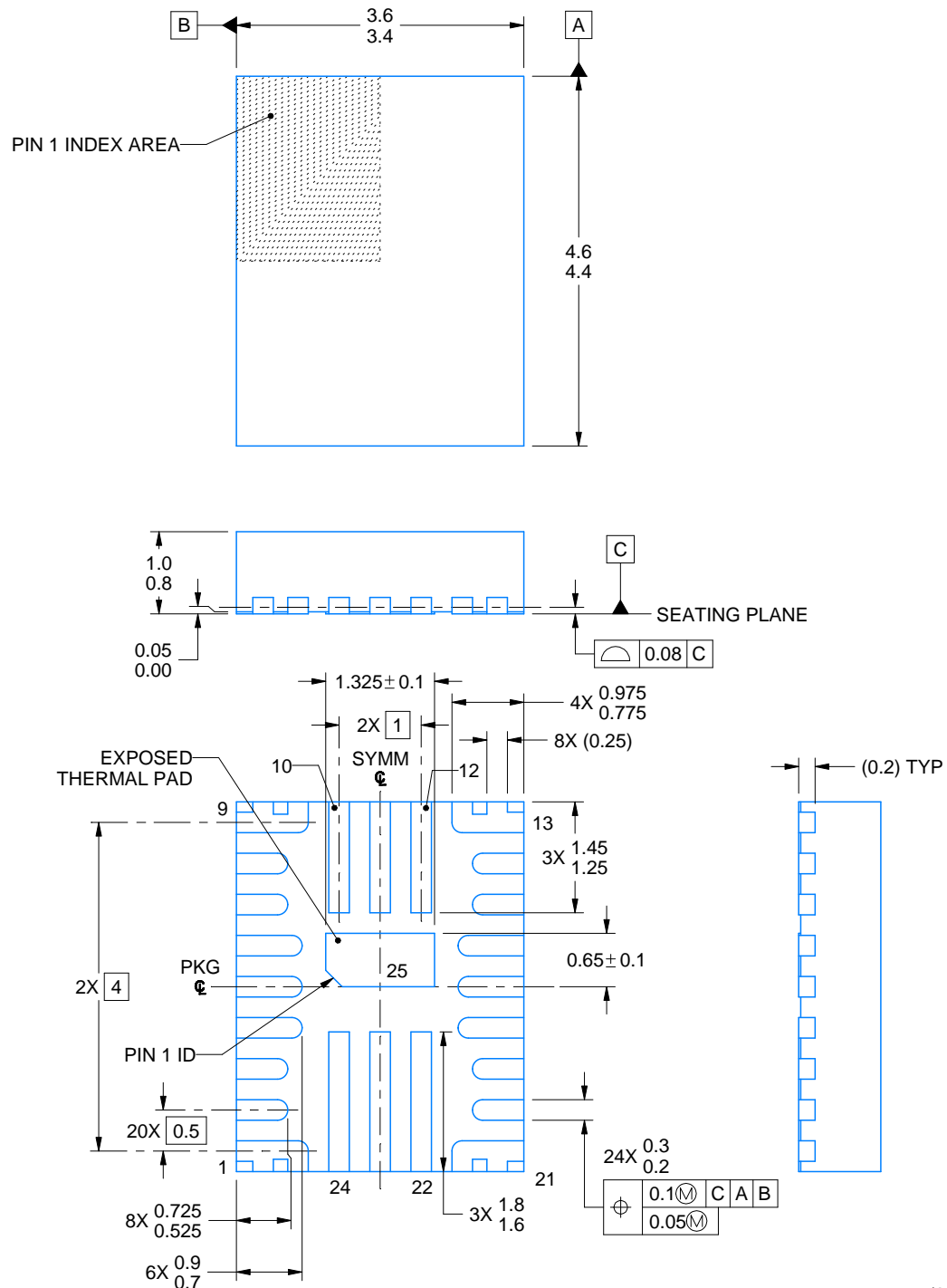
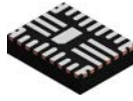
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS25850QRPQRQ1	VQFN-HR	RPQ	25	3000	330.0	12.4	3.8	4.8	1.18	8.0	12.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS25850QRPQRQ1	VQFN-HR	RPQ	25	3000	367.0	367.0	38.0



4224966/A 04/2019

## NOTES:

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

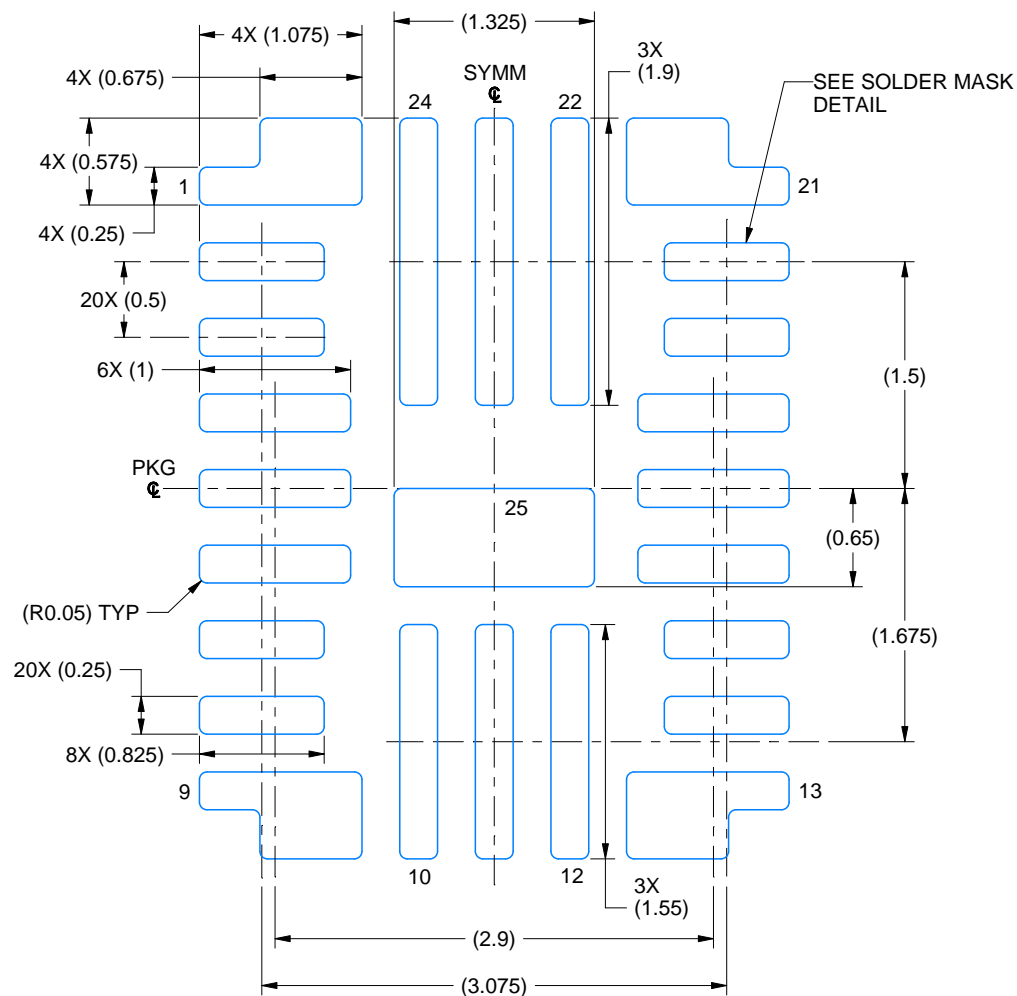


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

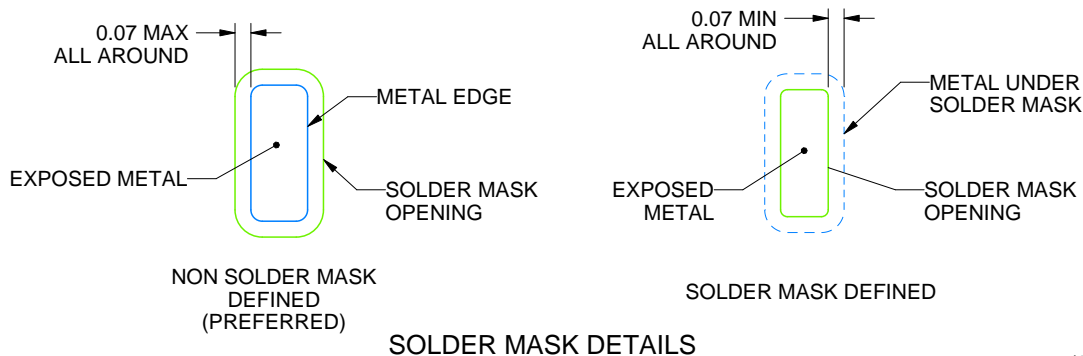
RPQ0025A

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4224966/A 04/2019

NOTES: (continued)

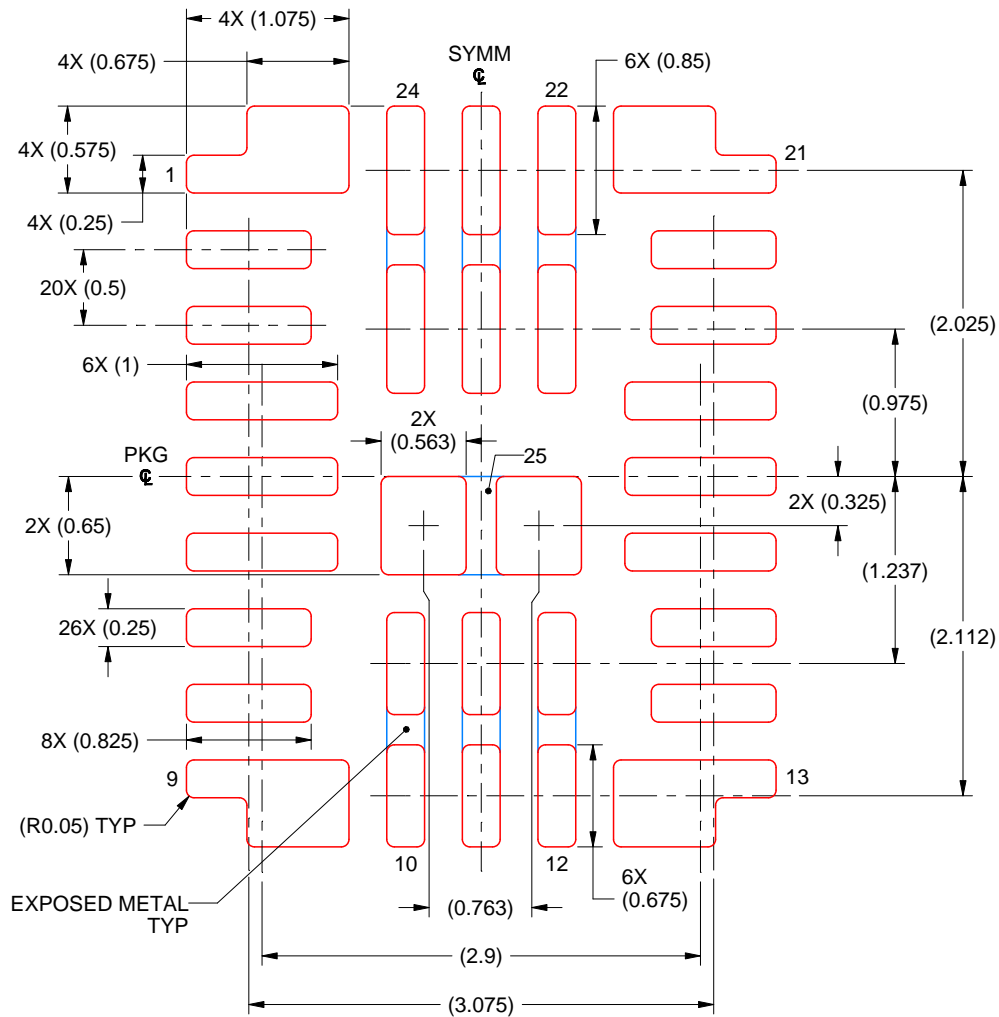
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/sluea271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sluea271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RPQ0025A

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
 BASED ON 0.125 MM THICK STENCIL  
 SCALE: 20X

EXPOSED PAD 25  
 85% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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