# TPS65982 USB Type-C and USB PD Controller, Power Switch, and High-Speed Multiplexer

## 1 Features

- USB Power Delivery (PD) controller
  - Mode configuration for source (Host), sink (Device), or source-sink
  - Bi-Phase marked encoding/decoding (BMC)
  - Physical layer (PHY) protocol
  - Policy engine
  - Configurable at boot and host-controlled
- USB Type-C specification compliant
  - Detect USB cable plug attach
  - Cable orientation and role detection
  - Assign CC and VCONN pins
  - Advertise default, 1.5-A or 3-A current for 5-V USB Type-C power
- Port power switch
  - 5-V, 3-A Switch to VBUS for Type-C power
  - 5-V to 20-V, 3-A Bidirectional switch to or from VBUS for USB PD power
  - 5-V, 600-mA Switches for VCONN
  - Overcurrent limiter, overvoltage protector
  - PD Slew rate control and hard reset support
- Port data multiplexer
  - USB 2.0 HS data, UART data, and low speed endpoint
  - Sideband use data for alternate modes (DisplayPort and Thunderbolt™)
- Power management
  - Gate control and current sense for external 5-V to 20-V, 5-A bidirectional NFET switch
  - Power supply from 3.3-V or VBUS source
  - 3.3-V LDO output for dead battery support
- BGA MicroStar Junior package
  - 0.5-mm Pitch
  - Through-Hole via compatible for all pins
- UL Recognized: E169910 and E339631
  - Standards used: 2367
- IEC certification: NO88109
  - Standards used: 60950-1(ed.2);am1;am2

## 2 Applications

- Notebook, tablet and ultrabook computers
- Docking systems, monitors and tvs
- AC-DC Charger adapters
- USB PD Sources, sinks and dual-role ports

## 3 Description

The TPS65982 device is a stand-alone USB Type-C and power delivery (PD) controller providing cable-plug and orientation detection at the USB Type-C connector. Upon cable detection, the TPS65982 device communicates on the CC wire using the USB PD protocol. After successful USB PD negotiation is complete, the TPS65982 enables the appropriate power path and configures alternate mode settings for internal and (optional) external multiplexers.

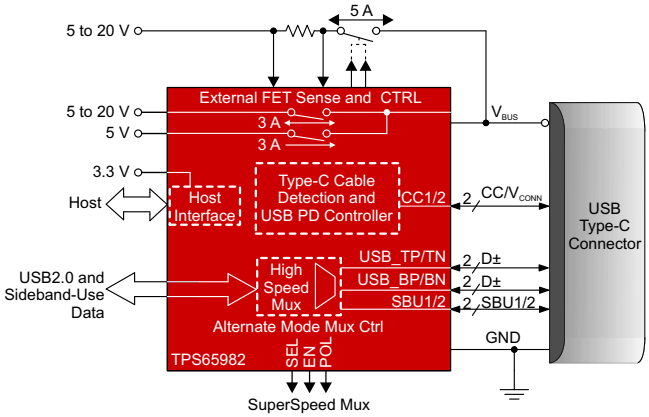
The mixed-signal front end on the CC pins advertises default, 1.5 A or 3 A for USB Type-C power sources, detects a plug event and determines the Type-C cable orientation, and autonomously negotiates USB PD contracts using bi-phase marked coding (BMC) and the physical layer (PHY) protocol.

**Device Information**(1)

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE | BODY SIZE (NOM) |
|---|---|---|
| TPS65982 | BGA MicroStar Junior (96) | 6.00 mm × 6.00 mm |
| | NFBGA (96) | |

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

**Simplified Diagram**




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## 4 Revision History

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

**Changes from Revision C (August 2016) to Revision D** — **Page**

- Added NFBGA package to the *Device Information* table ... 1
- Added NFBGA package to the *Pin Configuration and Functions* section ... 5
- Added NFBGA package to the *Thermal Information* table ... 11

**Changes from Revision B (May 2016) to Revision C** — **Page**

- Added the HRESET I/O voltage parameter to the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table ... 10
- Changed the value for the HBM from ±2000 to ±1500 in the *ESD Ratings* table ... 10
- Changed the maximum values for the ILDO_3V3 (50 to 70 mA) and ILDO_3V3EX (10 to 30 mA) current parameters in the *Power Supply Requirements and Characteristics* ... 12
- Updated the GPIO_RPU parameter to show values for DEBUG_CTL1/2 separately in the *Input/Output (I/O) Characteristics* table ... 23


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- Added parameters for HRESET in the *Input/Output (I/O) Characteristics* table ..... 23
- Added the *Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates* section ..... 112

**Changes from Revision A (June 2015) to Revision B** **Page**

- Completed editorial changes to fix typographical errors and improve consistency of terminology..... 1

**Changes from Original (March 2015) to Revision A** **Page**

- Initial release of Production Data sheet..... 1

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## 5 Description (continued)

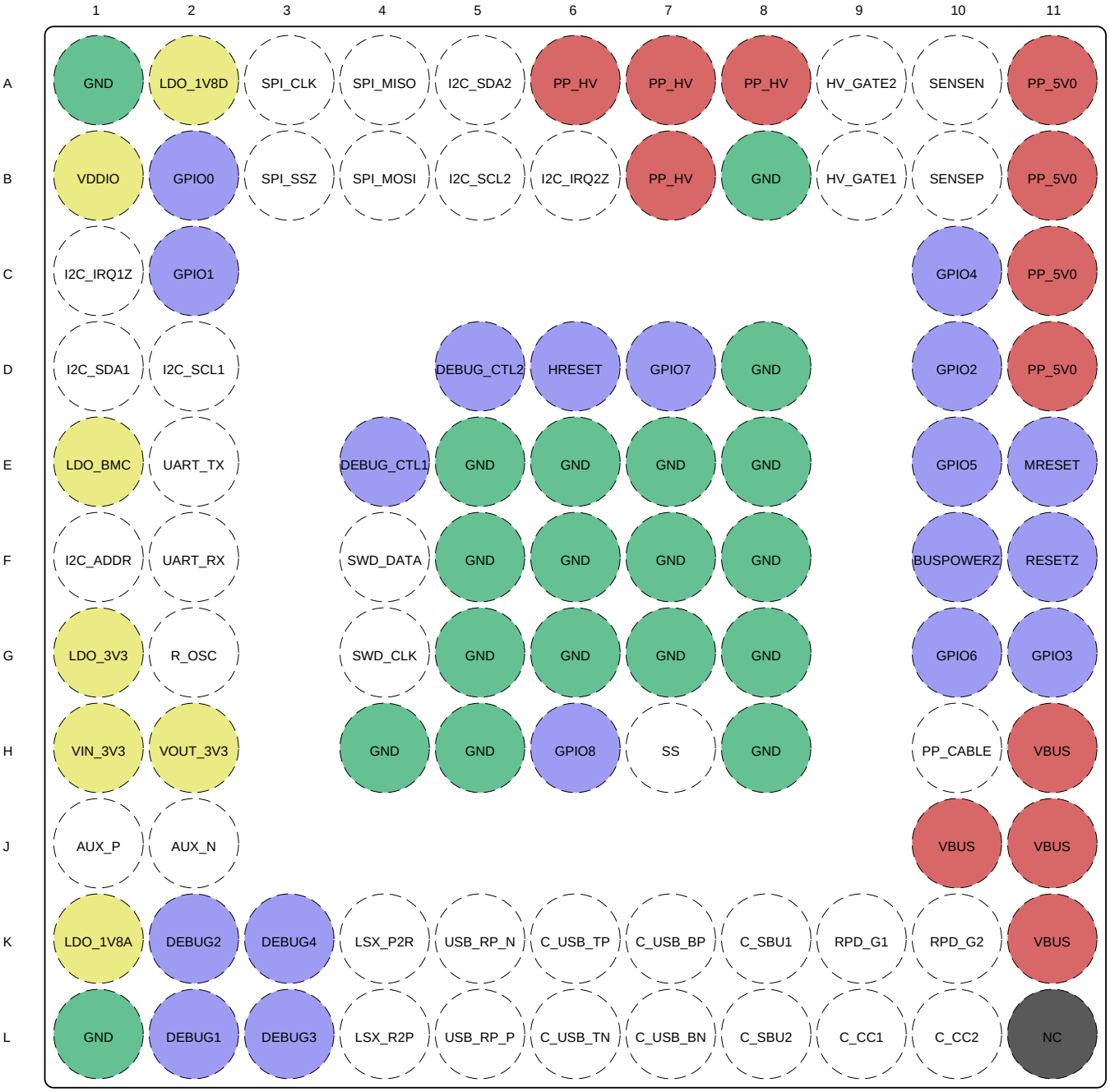
The port power switch provides up to 3 A downstream at 5 V for legacy and Type-C USB power. An additional bidirectional switch path provides USB PD power up to 3 A at a maximum of 20 V as either a source (host), sink (device), or source-sink.

The TPS65982 is also an upstream-facing port (UFP), downstream-facing port (DFP), or dual-role port for data. The port data multiplexer passes data to or from the top or bottom D+/D– signal pair at the port for USB 2.0 HS; additionally, the Sideband-Use (SBU) signal pair is used for Alternate Modes. The power management circuitry supports dead battery or no-battery operation using VBUS as a primary power supply when 3.3 V is not available.


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# 6 Pin Configuration and Functions

**ZQZ and ZBH Package**
**96-Pin BGA MicroStar Junior and NFBGA**
**Top View**




**Legend for Pinout Drawing**

| High Power | Low Power | Ground | GPIOs | Application Specific | No Connect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Pin Functions

| PIN | | TYPE | CATEGORY | POR STATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME | | | | |
| A1 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| A10 | SENSEN | Analog input | External HV-FET control and sense pins and soft start | Analog input | Positive sense for external high-voltage power-path current-sense resistance. Short pin to VBUS when unused. |
| A11 | PP_5V0 | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V supply for VBUS. Bypass with capacitance CPP_5V0 to GND. Tie pin to GND when unused. |
| A2 | LDO_1V8D | Power | Low-current power pins | — | Output of the 1.8-V LDO for core digital circuits. Bypass with capacitance CLDO_1V8D to GND. |
| A3 | SPI_CLK | Digital output | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | SPI serial clock. Ground pin when unused |
| A4 | SPI_MISO | Digital input | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | SPI serial master input from slave. This pin is used during boot sequence to determine if the flash memory is valid. Refer to the *Boot Code* section for more details. Ground pin when unused. |
| A5 | I2C_SDA2 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | $I^2C$ port 2 serial data. Open-drain output. Tie pin to LDO_3V3 or VDDIO (depending on configuration) through a 10-kΩ resistance when used or unused. |
| A6 | PP_HV | Power | High-current power pins | — | HV supply for VBUS. Bypass with capacitance CPP_HV to GND. Tie pin to GND when unused. |
| A7 | | | | | |
| A8 | | | | | |
| A9 | HV_GATE2 | Analog output | External HV-FET control and sense pins and soft start | Short to VBUS | External NFET gate control for high-voltage power path. Float pin when unused. |
| B1 | VDDIO | Power | Low-current power pins | — | VDD for I/O. Some I/Os are reconfigurable to be powered from VDDIO instead of LDO_3V3. When VDDIO is not used, tie pin to LDO_3V3. When not tied to LDO_3V3 and used as a supply input, bypass with capacitance CVDDIO to GND. |
| B10 | SENSEP | Analog input | External HV-FET control and sense pins and soft start | Analog input | Positive sense for external high-voltage power-path current-sense resistance. Short pin to VBUS when unused. |
| B11 | PP_5V0 | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V supply for VBUS. Bypass with capacitance CPP_5V0 to GND. Tie pin to GND when unused. |
| B2 | GPIO0 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 0. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| B3 | SPI_SSZ | Digital output | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | SPI slave select. Ground pin when unused. |
| B4 | SPI_MOSI | Digital output | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | SPI serial master output to slave. Ground pin when unused. |
| B5 | I2C_SCL2 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | $I^2C$ port 2 serial clock. Open-drain output. Tie pin to LDO_3V3 or VDDIO (depending on configuration) through a 10-kΩ resistance when used or unused. |
| B6 | I2C_IRQ2Z | Digital output | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | $I^2C$ port 2 interrupt. Active-low. Implement externally as an open-drain with a pullup resistance. Float pin when unused. |
| B7 | PP_HV | Power | High-current power pins | — | HV supply for VBUS. Bypass with capacitance CPP_HV to GND. Tie pin to GND when unused. |
| B8 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| B9 | HV_GATE1 | Analog output | External HV-FET control and sense pins and soft start | Short to SENSEP | External NFET gate control for high-voltage power path. Float pin when unused. |
| C1 | I2C_IRQ1Z | Digital output | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | $I^2C$ port 1 interrupt. Active-low. Implement externally as an open-drain with a pullup resistance. Float pin when unused. |
| C10 | GPIO4 (HPD TXRX) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 4. Configured as hot-plug detect (HPD) TX, HPD RX, or both when DisplayPort mode is supported. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| C11 | PP_5V0 | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V supply for VBUS. Bypass with capacitance CPP_5V0 to GND. Tie pin to GND when unused. |


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## Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | CATEGORY | POR STATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME | | | | |
| C2 | GPIO1 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 1. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| C3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| C4 | | | | | |
| C5 | | | | | |
| C6 | | | | | |
| C7 | | | | | |
| C8 | | | | | |
| C9 | | | | | |
| D1 | I2C_SDA1 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | $I^2C$ port 1 serial data. Open-drain output. Tie pin to LDO_3V3 or VDDIO (depending on configuration) through a 10-kΩ resistance when used or unused. |
| D10 | GPIO2 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 2. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| D11 | PP_5V0 | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V supply for VBUS. Bypass with capacitance CPP_5V0 to GND. Tie pin to GND when unused. |
| D2 | I2C_SCL1 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Digital input | $I^2C$ port 1 serial clock. Open-drain output. Tie pin to LDO_3V3 or VDDIO (depending on configuration) through a 10-kΩ resistance when used or unused. |
| D3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| D4 | | | | | |
| D5 | DEBUG_CTL2 (GPIO17, $I^2C$ ADDR B5) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 17. At power-up, pin state is sensed to determine bit 5 of the $I^2C$ address. |
| D6 | HRESET | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | Active high hardware reset input. Will re-load settings from external flash memory. Ground pin when HRESET functionality is not used. |
| D7 | GPIO7 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 7. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| D8 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| D9 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| E1 | LDO_BMC | Power | Low-current power pins | — | Output of the USB-PD BMC transceiver output level LDO. Bypass with capacitance CLDO_BMC to GND. |
| E10 | GPIO5 (HPD RX) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 5. Can be configured as Hot Plug Detect (HPD) RX when DisplayPort mode supported. Must be tied high or low through a 1-kΩ pullup or pulldown resistor when used as a configuration input. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| E11 | MRESET (GPIO11) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 11. Forces RESETZ to assert. By default, this pin asserts RESETZ when pulled high. The pin can be programmed to assert RESETZ when pulled low. Ground pin with a 1MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| E2 | UART_TX | Digital output | Port multiplexer pins | UART_RX | UART serial transmit data. Connect pin to another TPS65982 UART_TX to share firmware. Connect UART_RX to UART_TX when not connected to another TPS65982. |
| E3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| E4 | DEBUG_CTL1 (GPIO16, $I^2C$ ADDR B4) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 16. At power-up, pin state is sensed to determine bit 4 of the $I^2C$ address. |
| E5 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| E6 | | | | | |
| E7 | | | | | |
| E8 | | | | | |
| E9 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |

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## Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | CATEGORY | POR STATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME | | | | |
| F1 | I2C_ADDR | Analog I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Analog input | Sets the $I^2C$ address for both $I^2C$ ports as well as determine the master and slave devices for memory code sharing. |
| F10 | BUSPOWERZ (GPIO10) | Analog Input | Digital core I/O and control pins | Input (Hi-Z) | General purpose digital I/O 10. Sampled by ADC at boot. Tie pin to LDO_3V3 through a 100-kΩ resistor to disable PP_HV and PP_EXT power paths during dead-battery or no-battery boot conditions. Refer to the *BUSPOWERZ* table for more details. |
| F11 | RESETZ (GPIO9) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Push-pull output (Low) | General purpose digital I/O 9. Active-low reset output when VOUT_3V3 is low (driven low on start-up). Float pin when unused. |
| F2 | UART_RX | Digital input | Port multiplexer pins | Digital input | UART serial receive data. Connect pin to another TPS65982 UART_TX to share firmware. Connect UART_RX to UART_TX when not connected to another TPS65982 and ground pin through a 100-kΩ resistance. |
| F3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| F4 | SWD_DATA | Digital I/O | Port multiplexer pins | Resistive pull high | SWD serial data. Float pin when unused. |
| F5 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| F6 | | | | | |
| F7 | | | | | |
| F8 | | | | | |
| F9 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| G1 | LDO_3V3 | Power | Low-current power pins | — | Output of the VBUS to 3.3-V LDO or connected to VIN_3V3 by a switch. Main internal supply rail. Used to power external flash memory. Bypass with capacitance CLDO_3V3 to GND. |
| G10 | GPIO6 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 6. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| G11 | GPIO3 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 3. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| G2 | R_OSC | Analog I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | External resistance setting for oscillator accuracy. Connect R_OSC to GND through resistance RR_OSC. |
| G3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| G4 | SWD_CLK | Digital input | Port multiplexer pins | Resistive pull high | SWD serial clock. Float pin when unused. |
| G5 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| G6 | | | | | |
| G7 | | | | | |
| G8 | | | | | |
| G9 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| H1 | VIN_3V3 | Power | Low-current power pins | — | Supply for core circuitry and I/O. Bypass with capacitance CVIN_3V3 to GND. |
| H10 | PP_CABLE | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V supply for C_CC pins. Bypass with capacitance CPP_CABLE to GND when not tied to PP_5V0. Tie pin to PP_5V0 when unused. |
| H11 | VBUS | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V output from PP_5V0. Input or output from PP_HV up to 20 V. Bypass with capacitance CVBUS to GND. |
| H2 | VOUT_3V3 | Power | Low-current power pins | — | Output of supply switched from VIN_3V3. Bypass with capacitance COUT_3V3 to GND. Float pin when unused. |
| H3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| H4 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| H5 | | | | | |
| H6 | GPIO8 | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 8. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |


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## Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | CATEGORY | POR STATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME | | | | |
| H7 | SS | Analog output | External HV-FET control and sense pins and soft start | Driven low | Soft Start. Tie pin to capacitance CSS to ground. |
| H8 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| H9 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| J1 | AUX_P | Analog I/O | Port multiplexer pins | Hi-Z | System-side DisplayPort connection to port multiplexer. Ground pin with between 1-kΩ and 5-MΩ resistance when unused. |
| J10 | VBUS | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V output from PP_5V0. Input or output from PP_HV up to 20 V. Bypass with capacitance CVBUS to GND. |
| J11 | | | | | |
| J2 | AUX_N | Analog I/O | Port multiplexer pins | Hi-Z | System-side DisplayPort connection to port multiplexer. Ground pin with between 1-kΩ and 5-MΩ resistance when unused. |
| J3 | No Ball | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Unpopulated ball for A1 marker and unpopulated inner ring. |
| J4 | | | | | |
| J5 | | | | | |
| J6 | | | | | |
| J7 | | | | | |
| J8 | | | | | |
| J9 | | | | | |
| K1 | LDO_1V8A | Power | Low-current power pins | — | Output of the 1.8-V LDO for core analog circuits. Bypass with capacitance CLDO_1V8A to GND. |
| K10 | RPD_G2 | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Tie pin to C_CC2 when configured to receive power in dead-battery or no-power condition. Tie pin to GND otherwise. |
| K11 | VBUS | Power | High-current power pins | — | 5-V output from PP_5V0. Input or output from PP_HV up to 20 V. Bypass with capacitance CVBUS to GND. |
| K2 | DEBUG2 (GPIO14) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 14. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| K3 | DEBUG4 (GPIO12) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 12. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| K4 | LSX_P2R | Digital output | Port multiplexer pins | Hi-Z | System side low speed RX to system from port. This pin is configurable to be an output from the digital core or the crossbar multiplexer from the port. Float pin when unused. |
| K5 | USB_RP_N | Analog I/O | Port multiplexer pins | Hi-Z | System side USB2.0 high-speed connection to Port Multiplexer. Ground pin with between 1-kΩ and 5-MΩ resistance when unused. |
| K6 | C_USB_TP | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Port-side top USB D+ connection to port multiplexer. |
| K7 | C_USB_BP | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Port-side bottom USB D+ connection to port multiplexer. |
| K8 | C_SBU1 | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Port-side Sideband Use connection of port multiplexer. |
| K9 | RPD_G1 | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Tie pin to C_CC1 when configured to receive power in dead-battery or no-power condition. Tie pin to GND otherwise. |
| L1 | GND | Ground | Ground and no connect pins | — | Ground. Connect all balls to ground plane. |
| L10 | C_CC2 | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Output to Type-C CC or VCONN pin. Filter noise with capacitance CC_CC2 to GND. |
| L11 | NC | Blank | Ground and no connect pins | — | Populated ball that must remain unconnected. |
| L2 | DEBUG1 (GPIO15) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 15. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| L3 | DEBUG3 (GPIO13) | Digital I/O | Digital core I/O and control pins | Hi-Z | General purpose digital I/O 13. Float pin if it is configured as a push-pull output in the application. Ground pin with a 1-MΩ resistor when unused in the application. |
| L4 | LSX_R2P | Digital input | Port multiplexer pins | Digital input | System side low speed TX from system to port. This pin is configurable to be an input to the digital core or the crossbar multiplexer to the port. Ground pin with between 1-kΩ and 5-MΩ resistance when unused. |
| L5 | USB_RP_P | Analog I/O | Port multiplexer pins | Hi-Z | System side USB2.0 high-speed connection to Port Multiplexer. Ground pin with between 1-kΩ and 5-MΩ resistance when unused. |

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**Pin Functions (continued)**

| PIN | | TYPE | CATEGORY | POR STATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME | | | | |
| L6 | C_USB_TN | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Port-side top USB D– connection to port multiplexer. |
| L7 | C_USB_BN | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Port-side bottom USB D– connection to port multiplexer. |
| L8 | C_SBU2 | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Port-side Sideband Use connection of port multiplexer. |
| L9 | C_CC1 | Analog I/O | Type-C port pins | Hi-Z | Output to Type-C CC or VCONN pin. Filter noise with capacitance CC_CC1 to GND. |

# 7 Specifications

## 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

| | | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_I$ | Input voltage(2) | PP_CABLE, PP_5V0 | –0.3 | 6 | V |
| | | VIN_3V3 | –0.3 | 3.6 | |
| | | SENSEP(3), SENSEN(3) | –0.3 | 24 | |
| | | VDDIO, UART_RX | –0.3 | LDO_3V3 + 0.3 | |
| $V_{IO}$ | Output voltage (2) | LDO_1V8A, LDO_1V8D, LDO_BMC, SS | –0.3 | 2 | V |
| | | LDO_3V3 | –0.3 | 3.45 | |
| | | VOUT_3V3, RESETZ, I2C _IRQ1Z, I2C_IRQ2Z, SPI_MOSI, SPI_CLK, SPI_SSZ, LSX_P2R, SWD_CLK, UART_TX | –0.3 | LDO_3V3 + 0.3 | |
| | | HV_GATE1, HV_GATE2 | –0.3 | 30 | |
| | | HV_GATE1 (relative to SENSEP), | –0.3 | 6 | |
| | | HV_GATE2 (relative to VBUS) | | | |
| $V_{IO}$ | I/O voltage (2) | PP_HV, VBUS(3) | –0.3 | 24 | V |
| | | I2C_SDA1, I2C_SCL1, SWD_DATA, SPI_MISO, I2C_SDA2, I2C_SCL2, LSX_R2P, USB_RP_P, USB_RP_N, AUX_N, AUX_P, DEBUG1, DEBUG2, DEBUG3, DEBUG4, DEBUG_CTL1, DEBUG_CTL2, GPIOn, MRESET, BUSPOWERZ, GPIO0-8 | –0.3 | LDO_3V3 + 0.3 | |
| | | R_OSC, I2C_ADDR | –0.3 | 2 | |
| | | HRESET | –0.3 | LDO_1V8D + 0.3 | |
| | | C_USB_TP, C_USB_TN, C_USB_BP, C_USB_BN, C_SBU2, C_SBU1 (switches open) | –2 | 6 | |
| | | C_USB_TP, C_USB_TN, C_USB_BP, C_USB_BN, C_SBU2, C_SBU1 (switches closed) | –0.3 | 6 | |
| | | C_CC1, C_CC2, RPD_G1, RPD_G2 | –0.3 | 6 | |
| $T_J$ | Operating junction temperature | | –10 | 125 | °C |
| $T_{stg}$ | Storage temperature | | –55 | 150 | °C |

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* 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 Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltage values are with respect to network GND. All GND pins must be connected directly to the GND plane of the board.
(3) The 24 V maximum is based on keeping HV_GATE1/2 at or below 30 V. Fast voltage transitions (<100 ns) may occur up to 30 V.

## 7.2 ESD Ratings

| | | | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{(ESD)}$ | Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1) | ±1500 | V |
| | | Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2) | ±500 | |

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 500-V HBM is possible with the necessary precautions.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 250-V CDM is possible with the necessary precautions.


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## 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

| | | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_I$ | Input voltage range(1) | VIN_3V3 | 2.85 | 3.45 | V |
| | | PP_5V0 | 4.75 | 5.5 | |
| | | PP_CABLE | 2.95 | 5.5 | |
| | | PP_HV | 4.5 | 22 | |
| | | VDDIO | 1.7 | 3.45 | |
| $V_{IO}$ | I/O voltage range(1) | VBUS | 4 | 22 | V |
| | | C_USB_PT, C_USB_NT, C_USB_PB, C_USB_NB, C_SBU1, C_SBU2 | –2 | 5.5 | |
| | | C_CC1, C_CC2 | 0 | 5.5 | |
| $T_A$ | Ambient operating temperature range | | –10 | 85 | °C |
| $T_B$ | Operating board temperature range | | –10 | 100 | °C |
| $T_J$ | Operating junction temperature range | | –10 | 125 | °C |

(1) All voltage values are with respect to network GND. All GND pins must be connected directly to the GND plane of the board.

## 7.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC(1) | | TPS65982 | | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ZQZ (BGA) | ZBH (NFBGA) | |
| | | 96 BALLS | 96 BALLS | |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 42.4 | 42.4 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(top)}$ | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 12.4 | 12.4 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JB}$ | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 13 | 13 | °C/W |
| $\psi_{JT}$ | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 0.3 | 0.3 | °C/W |
| $\psi_{JB}$ | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 13 | 13 | °C/W |

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

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## 7.5 Power Supply Requirements and Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXTERNAL** | | | | | | |
| VIN_3V3 | Input 3.3-V supply | | 2.85 | 3.3 | 3.45 | V |
| PP_CABLE | Input voltage to power C_CC pins. This input is also available to power core circuitry and the VOUT_3V3 output | | 2.95 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| VBUS | Bi-direction DC bus voltage. Output from the TPS65982 or input to the TPS65982 | | 4 | 5 | 22 | V |
| PP_5V0 | 5V supply input to power VBUS. This supply does not power the TPS65982 | | 4.75 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| VDDIO (1) | Optional supply for I/O cells | | 1.7 | | 3.45 | V |
| **INTERNAL** | | | | | | |
| VLDO_3V3 | DC 3.3V generated internally by either a switch from VIN_3V3, an LDO from PP_CABLE, or an LDO from VBUS | | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.45 | V |
| VDO_LDO3V3 | Drop Out Voltage of LDO_3V3 from PP_CABLE | $I_{LOAD}$ = 50 mA | | | 250 | mV |
| | Drop Out Voltage of LDO_3V3 from VBUS | | 250 | 500 | 750 | mV |
| VLDO_1V8D | DC 1.8V generated for internal digital circuitry | | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | V |
| VLDO_1V8A | DC 1.8V generated for internal analog circuitry | | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | V |
| VLDO_BMC | DC voltage generated on LDO_BMC. Setting for USB-PD | | 1.05 | 1.125 | 1.2 | V |
| ILDO_3V3 | DC current supplied by the 3.3V LDOs. This includes internal core power and external load on LDO_3V3 | | | | 70 | mA |
| ILDO_3V3EX | External DC current supplied by LDO_3V3 | | | | 30 | mA |
| IOUT_3V3 | External DC current supplied by VOUT_3V3 | | | | 100 | mA |
| ILDO_1V8D | DC current supplied by LDO_1V8D. This is intended for internal loads only but small external loads may be added | | | | 50 | mA |
| ILDO_1V8DEX | External DC current supplied by LDO_1V8D | | | | 5 | mA |
| ILDO_1V8A | DC current supplied by LDO_1V8A. This is intended for internal loads only but small external loads may be added | | | | 20 | mA |
| ILDO_1V8AEX | External DC current supplied by LDO_1V8A | | | | 5 | mA |
| ILDO_BMC | DC current supplied by LDO_BMC. This is intended for internal loads only | | | | 5 | mA |
| ILDO_BMCEX | External DC current supplied by LDO_BMC | | | | 0 | mA |
| VFWD_DROP | Forward voltage drop across VIN_3V3 to LDO_3V3 switch | $I_{LOAD}$ = 50 mA | 25 | 60 | 90 | mV |
| RIN_3V3 | Input switch resistance from VIN_3V3 to LDO_3V3 | $V_{VIN_3V3} – V_{LDO_3V3}$ > 50 mV | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.75 | Ω |
| ROUT_3V3 | Output switch resistance from VIN_3V3 to VOUT_3V3 | | | 0.35 | 0.7 | Ω |
| TR_OUT3V3 | 10-90% rise time on VOUT_3V3 from switch enable | $C_{VOUT_3V3}$ = 1 µF | 35 | | 120 | µs |

(1) I/O buffers are not fail-safe to LDO_3V3. Therefore, VDDIO may power-up before LDO_3V3. When VDDIO powers up before LDO_3V3, the I/Os shall not be driven high. When VDDIO is low and LDO_3V3 is high, the I/Os may be driven high.


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## 7.6 Power Supervisor Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UV_LDO3V3 | Undervoltage threshold for LDO_3V3. Locks out 1.8-V LDOs | LDO_3V3 rising | 2.2 | 2.325 | 2.45 | V |
| UVH_LDO3V3 | Undervoltage hysteresis for LDO_3V3 | LDO_3V3 falling | 20 | 80 | 150 | mV |
| UV_VBUS_LDO | Undervoltage threshold for VBUS to enable LDO | VBUS rising | 3.35 | 3.75 | 3.95 | V |
| UVH_VBUS_LDO | Undervoltage hysteresis for VBUS to enable LDO | VBUS falling | 20 | 80 | 150 | mV |
| UV_PCBL | Undervoltage threshold for PP_CABLE | PP_CABLE rising | 2.5 | 2.625 | 2.75 | V |
| UVH_PCBL | Undervoltage hysteresis for PP_PCABLE | PP_CABLE falling | 20 | 50 | 80 | mV |
| UV_5V0 | Undervoltage threshold for PP_5V0 | PP_5V0 rising | 3.5 | 3.725 | 3.95 | V |
| UVH_5V0 | Undervoltage hysteresis for PP_P5V0 | PP_5V0 falling | 20 | 80 | 150 | mV |
| OV_VBUS | Overvoltage threshold for VBUS. This value is a 6-bit programmable threshold | VBUS rising | 5 | | 24 | V |
| OVLSB_VBUS | Overvoltage threshold step for VBUS. This value is the LSB of the programmable threshold | VBUS rising | | 328 | | mV |
| OVH_VBUS | Overvoltage hysteresis for VBUS | VBUS falling, % of OV_VBUS | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.7% | |
| UV_VBUS | Undervoltage threshold for VBUS. This value is a 6-bit programmable threshold | VBUS falling | 2.5 | | 18.21 | V |
| UVLSB_VBUS | Undervoltage threshold step for VBUS. This value is the LSB of the programmable threshold | VBUS falling | | 249 | | mV |
| UVH_VBUS | Undervoltage hysteresis for VBUS | VBUS rising, % of UV_VBUS | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.7% | |
| UVR_OUT3V3 | Configurable undervoltage threshold for VOUT_3V3 rising. Deasserts RESETZ | Setting 0 | 2.019 | 2.125 | 2.231 | V |
| | | Setting 1 | 2.138 | 2.25 | 2.363 | |
| | | Setting 2 | 2.256 | 2.375 | 2.494 | |
| | | Setting 3 | 2.375 | 2.5 | 2.625 | |
| | | Setting 4 | 2.494 | 2.625 | 2.756 | |
| | | Setting 5 | 2.613 | 2.75 | 2.888 | |
| | | Setting 6 | 2.731 | 2.875 | 3.019 | |
| | | Setting 7 | 2.85 | 3 | 3.15 | |
| UVRH_OUT3V3 | Undervoltage hysteresis for VOUT_3V3 falling | OUT_3V3 falling | | 30 | 50 | mV |
| TUVRASSERT | Delay from falling VOUT_3V3 or MRESET assertion to RESETZ asserting low | | | | 75 | µs |
| TUVRDELAY | Configurable delay from VOUT_3V3 to RESETZ deassertion | | 0 | | 161.3 | ms |

## 7.7 Power Consumption Characteristics(1)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = 25°C (Room temperature) unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IVIN_3V3 | Sleep(2) | VIN_3V3 = VDDIO = 3.45 V, VBUS = 0, PPCABLE = 0; 100-kHz oscillator running | | 58 | | µA |
| | Idle (3) | VIN_3V3 = VDDIO = 3.45 V, VBUS=0, PPCABLE = 0; 100-kHz oscillator running, 48-MHz oscillator running | | 1.66 | | mA |
| | Active(4) | VIN_3V3 = VDDIO = 3.45 V, VBUS = 0, PPCABLE = 0; 100-kHz Oscillator running, 48-MHz oscillator running | | 5.64 | | mA |

(1) Application code can result in other power consumption measurements by adjusting enabled circuitry and clock rates. Application code also provisions the wake=up mechanisms (for example, $I^2C$ activity and GPIO activity).
(2) Sleep is defined as Type-C cable detect activated as DFP or UFP, internal power management and supervisory functions active.
(3) Idle is defined as Type-C cable detect activated as DFP or UFP, internal power management and supervisory functions active, and a selectable clock to the digital core of 3 MHz or 4 MHz.
(4) Active is defined as Type-C cable detect activated as DFP or UFP, internal power management and supervisory functions active, all core functionality active, and the digital core is clocked at 12 MHz.

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## 7.8 Cable Detection Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = -10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IH_CC_USB | Source Current through each C_CC pin when in a disconnected state and Configured as a DFP advertising Default USB current to a peripheral device | | 73.6 | 80 | 86.4 | µA |
| IH_CC_1P5 | Source Current through each C_CC pin when in a disconnected state when Configured as a DFP advertising 1.5 A to a UFP | | 169 | 180 | 191 | µA |
| IH_CC_3P0 | Source Current through each C_CC pin when in a disconnected state and Configured as a DFP advertising 3.0 A to a UFP. | VIN_3V3 ≥ 3.135 V | 303 | 330 | 356 | µA |
| VD_CCH_USB | Voltage Threshold for detecting a DFP attach when configured as a UFP and the DFP is advertising Default USB current source capability | | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.25 | V |
| VD_CCH_1P5 | Voltage Threshold for detecting a DFP advertising 1.5 A source capability when configured as a UFP | | 0.61 | 0.66 | 0.7 | V |
| VD_CCH_3P0 | Voltage Threshold for detecting a DFP advertising 3 A source capability when configured as a UFP | | 1.169 | 1.23 | 1.29 | V |
| VH_CCD_USB | Voltage Threshold for detecting a UFP attach when configured as a DFP and advertising Default USB current source capability | IH_CC = IH_CC_USB | 1.473 | 1.55 | 1.627 | V |
| VH_CCD_1P5 | Voltage Threshold for detecting a UFP attach when configured as a DFP and advertising 1.5 A source capability | IH_CC = IH_CC_1P5 | 1.473 | 1.55 | 1.627 | V |
| VH_CCD_3P0 | Voltage Threshold for detecting a UFP attach when configured as a DFP and advertising 3 A source capability | IH_CC = IH_CC_3P0<br>VIN_3V3 ≥ 3.135 V | 2.423 | 2.55 | 2.67 | V |
| VH_CCA_USB | Voltage Threshold for detecting an active cable attach when configured as a DFP and advertising Default USB current capability | | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.25 | V |
| VH_CCA_1P5 | Voltage Threshold for detecting active cables attach when configured as a DFP and advertising 1.5 A capability | | 0.35 | 0.4 | 0.45 | V |
| VH_CCA_3P0 | Voltage Threshold for detecting active cables attach when configured as a DFP and advertising 3 A capability | | 0.76 | 0.8 | 0.84 | V |
| RD_CC | Pulldown resistance through each C_CC pin when in a disconnect state and configured as a UFP. LDO_3V3 powered | V = 1 V, 1.5 V | 4.85 | 5.1 | 5.35 | kΩ |
| RD_CC_OPEN | Pulldown resistance through each C_CC pin when in a disconnect state and configured as a UFP. LDO_3V3 powered | V = 0 V to LDO_3V3 | 500 | | | kΩ |
| RD_DB | Pulldown resistance through each C_CC pin when in a disconnect state and configured as a UFP when configured for dead battery (RPD_Gn tied to C_CCn). LDO_3V3 unpowered | V = 1.5 V, 2.0 V<br>RPD_Gn tied to C_CCn | 4.08 | 5.1 | 6.12 | kΩ |
| RD_DB_OPEN | Pulldown resistance through each C_CC pin when in a disconnect state and configured as a UFP when not configured for dead battery (RPD_Gn tied to GND). LDO_3V3 unpowered | V = 1.5 V, 2.0 V<br>RPD_Gn tied to GND | 500 | | | kΩ |
| VTH_DB | Threshold Voltage of the pulldown FET in series with RD during dead battery | I_CC = 80 µA | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | V |
| R_RPD | Resistance between RPD_Gn and the gate of the pulldown FET | | 25 | 50 | 85 | MΩ |


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## 7.9 USB-PD Baseband Signal Requirements and Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COMMON** | | | | | | |
| PD_BITRATE | PD data bit rate | | 270 | 300 | 330 | Kbps |
| UI(1) | Unit interval (1/PD_BITRATE) | | 3.03 | 3.33 | 3.7 | µs |
| CCBLPLUG(2) | Capacitance for a cable plug (each plug on a cable may have up to this value) | | | | 25 | pF |
| ZCABLE | Cable characteristic impedance | | 32 | | 65 | Ω |
| CRECEIVER(3) | Receiver capacitance. Capacitance looking into C_CCn pin when in receiver mode | | 70 | | 120 | pF |
| **TRANSMITTER** | | | | | | |
| ZDRIVER | TX output impedance. Source output impedance at the Nyquist frequency of USB2.0 low speed (750kHz) while the source is driving the C_CCn line | | 33 | | 75 | Ω |
| TRISE | Rise Time. 10% to 90% amplitude points, minimum is under an unloaded condition. Maximum set by TX mask | | 300 | | | ns |
| TFALL | Fall Time. 90% to 10% amplitude points, minimum is under an unloaded condition. Maximum set by TX mask | | 300 | | | ns |
| **RECEIVER** | | | | | | |
| VRXTR | Rx Receive Rising Input threshold | | 605 | 630 | 655 | mV |
| VRXTF | Rx Receive Falling Input threshold | | 450 | 470 | 490 | mV |
| NCOUNT(4) | Number of transitions for signal detection (number to count to detect non-idle bus) | | 3 | | | |
| TTRANWIN(4) | Time window for detecting non-idle bus | | 12 | | 20 | µs |
| ZBMCRX | Receiver input impedance | Does not include pullup or pulldown resistance from cable detect. Transmitter is Hi-Z. | 10 | | | MΩ |
| TRXFILTER(5) | Rx bandwidth limiting filter. Time constant of a single pole filter to limit broadband noise ingression | | 100 | | | ns |

(1) UI denotes the time to transmit an un-encoded data bit not the shortest high or low times on the wire after encoding with BMC. A single data bit cell has duration of 1 UI, but a data bit cell with value 1 will contain a centrally place 01 or 10 transition in addition to the transition at the start of the cell.
(2) The capacitance of the bulk cable is not included in the CCBLPLUG definition. It is modeled as a transmission line.
(3) CRECEIVER includes only the internal capacitance on a C_CCn pin when the pin is configured to be receiving BMC data. External capacitance is needed to meet the required minimum capacitance per the USB-PD Specifications. TI recommends to add capacitance to bring the total pin capacitance to 300 pF for improved TX behavior.
(4) BMC packet collision is avoided by the detection of signal transitions at the receiver. Detection is active when a minimum of NCOUNT transitions occur at the receiver within a time window of TTRANWIN. After waiting TTRANWIN without detecting NCOUNT transitions, the bus is declared idle.
(5) Broadband noise ingression is because of coupling in the cable interconnect.

## 7.10 USB-PD TX Driver Voltage Adjustment Parameter

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted(1)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VTXP0 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.615 | 1.7 | 1.785 | V |
| VTXP1 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.52 | 1.6 | 1.68 | V |
| VTXP2 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.425 | 1.5 | 1.575 | V |
| VTXP3 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.33 | 1.4 | 1.47 | V |
| VTXP4 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.235 | 1.3 | 1.365 | V |
| VTXP5 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.188 | 1.25 | 1.312 | V |
| VTXP6 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.14 | 1.2 | 1.26 | V |
| VTXP7 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.116 | 1.175 | 1.233 | V |
| VTXP8 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.092 | 1.15 | 1.208 | V |
| VTXP9 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.068 | 1.125 | 1.181 | V |

(1) VTXP voltage settings are determined by application code and the setting used must meet the needs of the application and adhere to the USB-PD Specifications.

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## USB-PD TX Driver Voltage Adjustment Parameter (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted(1)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VTXP10 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.045 | 1.1 | 1.155 | V |
| VTXP11 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 1.021 | 1.075 | 1.128 | V |
| VTXP12 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 0.998 | 1.05 | 1.102 | V |
| VTXP13 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 0.974 | 1.025 | 1.076 | V |
| VTXP14 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 0.95 | 1 | 1.05 | V |
| VTXP15 | TX transmit peak voltage | | 0.903 | 0.95 | 0.997 | V |

## 7.11 Port Power Switch Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS(1) | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPPCC | PP_CABLE to C_CCn power switch resistance | | | | 312 | mΩ |
| RPP5V | PP_5V0 to VBUS power switch resistance | | | 50 | 60 | mΩ |
| RPPHV | PP_HV to VBUS power switch resistance | | | 95 | 135 | mΩ |
| IHVACT | Active quiescent current from PP_HV pin, EN_HV = 1 | | | | 1 | mA |
| IHVSD | Shutdown quiescent current from PP_HV pin, EN_HV = 0 | | | | 100 | µA |
| IHVEXTACT | Active quiescent current from SENSEP pin, EN_HV = 1 | Configured as source | | | 1 | mA |
| | Active quiescent current from VBUS pin, EN_HV = 1 | Configured as sink | | | 3.5 | mA |
| IHVEXTSD | Shutdown quiescent current from SENSEP pin, EN_HV = 0 | | | | 40 | µA |
| IPP5VACT | Active quiescent current from PP_5V0 | | | | 1 | mA |
| IPP5VSD | Shutdown quiescent current from PP_5V0 | | | | 100 | µA |
| ILIMHV(2) | PP_HV current limit, setting 0 | | 1.007 | 1.118 | 1.330 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 1 | | 1.258 | 1.398 | 1.638 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 2 | | 1.51 | 1.678 | 1.945 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 3 | | 1.761 | 1.957 | 2.153 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 4 | | 2.013 | 2.237 | 2.46 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 5 | | 2.265 | 2.516 | 2.768 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 6 | | 2.516 | 2.796 | 3.076 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 7 | | 2.768 | 3.076 | 3.383 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 8 | | 3.02 | 3.355 | 3.691 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 9 | | 3.271 | 3.635 | 3.998 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 10 | | 3.523 | 3.914 | 4.306 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 11 | | 3.775 | 4.194 | 4.613 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 12 | | 4.026 | 4.474 | 4.921 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 13 | | 4.278 | 4.753 | 5.228 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 14 | | 4.529 | 5.033 | 5.536 | A |
| | PP_HV current limit, setting 15 | | 5.033 | 5.592 | 6.151 | A |

(1) Maximum capacitance on VBUS when configured as a source must not exceed 12 µF.
(2) Settings selected automatically by application code for the current limit needed in the application.


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## Port Power Switch Characteristics (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS(1) | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILIMHVEXT(3)(2) | PP_EXT current limit, setting 0 | | 0.986 | 1.12 | 1.254 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 1 | | 1.231 | 1.399 | 1.567 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 2 | | 1.477 | 1.678 | 1.879 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 3 | | 1.761 | 1.957 | 2.153 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 4 | | 2.012 | 2.236 | 2.46 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 5 | | 2.263 | 2.515 | 2.767 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 6 | | 2.514 | 2.794 | 3.074 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 7 | | 2.765 | 3.073 | 3.381 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 8 | | 3.016 | 3.352 | 3.688 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 9 | | 3.267 | 3.631 | 3.995 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 10 | | 3.519 | 3.91 | 4.301 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 11 | | 3.77 | 4.189 | 4.608 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 12 | | 4.021 | 4.468 | 4.915 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 13 | | 4.272 | 4.747 | 5.222 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 14 | | 4.523 | 5.026 | 5.529 | A |
| | PP_EXT current limit, setting 15 | | 5.025 | 5.584 | 6.143 | A |
| ILIMPP5V(2) | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 0 | | 1.006 | 1.118 | 1.330 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 1 | | 1.132 | 1.258 | 1.484 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 2 | | 1.258 | 1.398 | 1.638 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 3 | | 1.384 | 1.538 | 1.691 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 4 | | 1.51 | 1.677 | 1.845 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 5 | | 1.636 | 1.817 | 1.999 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 6 | | 1.761 | 1.957 | 2.153 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 7 | | 1.887 | 2.097 | 2.307 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 8 | | 2.013 | 2.237 | 2.46 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 9 | | 2.139 | 2.376 | 2.614 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 10 | | 2.265 | 2.516 | 2.768 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 11 | | 2.39 | 2.656 | 2.922 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 12 | | 2.516 | 2.796 | 3.075 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 13 | | 2.642 | 2.936 | 3.229 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 14 | | 2.768 | 3.075 | 3.383 | A |
| | PP_5V0 current limit, setting 15 | | 3.019 | 3.355 | 3.69 | A |
| ILIMPPCC | PP_CABLE current limit (highest setting) | | 0.6 | 0.75 | 0.9 | A |
| | PP_CABLE current limit (lowest setting) | | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.55 | A |
| IHV_ACC(4) | PP_HV current sense accuracy | I = 100 mA Reverse current blocking disabled | 3.25 | 5 | 6.75 | A/V |
| | | I = 200 mA | 4 | 5 | 6 | A/V |
| | | I = 500 mA | 4.4 | 5 | 5.6 | A/V |
| | | I ≥ 1 A | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | A/V |
| IHVEXT_ACC | PP_EXT current sense accuracy (excluding RSENSE accuracy) | I = 100 mA , RSENSE = 10 mΩ Reverse current blocking disabled | 3.5 | 5 | 6.5 | A/V |
| | | I = 200 mA, RSENSE = 10 mΩ | 4 | 5 | 6 | A/V |
| | | I = 500 mA, RSENSE = 10 mΩ | 4.4 | 5 | 5.6 | A/V |
| | | I ≥ 1 A, RSENSE = 10 mΩ | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | A/V |

(3) Specified for a 10-mΩ RSENSE resistor and 10-mΩ RSENSE application code setting. Values will scale with a different RSENSE resistance and application code setting.
(4) The current sense in the ADC will not accurately read below the current VREV5V0/RPP5V or VREVHV/RPPHV because of the reverse blocking behavior. When reverse blocking is disabled, the values given for accuracy are valid.

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## Port Power Switch Characteristics (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS(1) | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPP5V_ACC(4) | PP_5V0 current sense accuracy | I = 100 mA Reverse current blocking disabled | 1.95 | 3 | 4.05 | A/V |
| | | I = 200 mA | 2.4 | 3 | 3.6 | A/V |
| | | I = 500 mA | 2.64 | 3 | 3.36 | A/V |
| | | I ≥ 1 A | 2.7 | 3 | 3.3 | A/V |
| IPPCBL_ACC | PP_CABLE current sense accuracy | I = 100 mA | | 1 | | A/V |
| | | I = 200 mA | | 1 | | A/V |
| | | I = 500 mA | | 1 | | A/V |
| IGATEEXT(5) | External Gate Drive Current on HV_GATE1 and HV_GATE2 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | µA |
| VGSEXT | VGS voltage driving external FETs | | 4.5 | | 7.5 | V |
| TON_HV | PP_HV path turn on time from enable to VBUS = 95% of PP_HV voltage | Configured as a source or as a sink with soft start disabled. PP_HV = 20 V, CVBUS = 10 µF, ILOAD = 100 mA | | | 8 | ms |
| TON_5V | PP_5V0 path turn on time from enable to VBUS = 95% of PP_5V0 voltage | Configured as a source or as a sink with soft start disabled. PP_5V0 = 5 V, CVBUS = 10 µF, ILOAD = 100 mA | | | 2.5 | ms |
| TON_CC | PP_CABLE path turn on time from enable to C_CCn = 95% of the PP_CABLE voltage | PP_CABLE = 5 V, C_CCn = 500 nF, ILOAD = 100 mA | | | 2 | ms |
| ISS | Soft start charging current | | 5.5 | 7 | 8.5 | µA |
| RSS_DIS | Soft start discharge resistance | | 0.6 | 1 | 1.4 | kΩ |
| VTHSS | Soft start complete threshold | | 1.35 | 1.5 | 1.65 | V |
| TSSDONE | Soft start complete time | CSS = 220 nF | 31.9 | 46.2 | 60.5 | ms |
| VREVPHV | Reverse current blocking voltage threshold for PP_HV switch | | 2 | 6 | 10 | mV |
| VREVPEXT | Reverse Current Blocking voltage Threshold for PP_EXT external switches | | 2 | 6 | 10 | mV |
| VREV5V0 | Reverse current blocking voltage threshold for PP_5V0 switches | | 2 | 6 | 10 | mV |
| VHVDISPD | Voltage threshold above VIN at which the pulldown RHVDISPD on VBUS will disable during a transition from PHV to 5V0 | | 45 | 200 | 250 | mV |
| VSAFE0V | Voltage that is a safe 0 V per USB-PD Specifications | | 0 | | 0.8 | V |
| TSAFE0V | Voltage transition time to VSAFE0V | | | | 650 | ms |
| VSO_HV | Voltage on PP_HV or PP_HVEXT above which the PP_HV or PP_EXT to PP_5V0 transition on VBUS will meet transition requirements | | 9.9 | | | V |
| SRPOS | Maximum slew rate for positive voltage transitions | | | | 0.03 | V/µs |
| SRNEG | Maximum slew rate for negative voltage transitions | | –0.03 | | | V/µs |
| TSTABLE | EN to stable time for both positive and negative voltage transitions | | | | 275 | ms |
| VSRCVALID | Supply output tolerance beyond VSRCNEW during time TSTABLE | | –0.5 | | 0.5 | V |
| VSRCNEW | Supply output tolerance | | –5 | | 5 | % |

(5) Limit the resistance from the HV_GATE1/2 pins to the external FET gate pins to < 1Ω to provide adequate response time to short circuit events.


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## 7.12 Port Data Multiplexer Switching Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWD MULTIPLEXER PATH**(1) | | | | | | |
| SWD_RON_U | On resistance of SWD_DATA/CLK to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 35 | 55 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 30 | 46 | |
| SWD_ROND_U | On resistance difference between P and N paths of SWD_DATA/CLK to C_USB_ TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –2.5 | | 2.5 | Ω |
| SWD_RON_S | On resistance of SWD_DATA/CLK to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 26 | 42 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 24 | 37 | |
| SWD_ROND_S | On resistance difference between P and N paths of SWD_DATA/CLK to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 1V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –1.5 | | 1.5 | Ω |
| SWD_TON | Switch on time from enable of SWD path | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 10 | |
| SWD_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of SWD path | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| SWD_BW | 3 dB bandwidth of SWD path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 200 | | | MHz |
| **DEBUG1/2 MULTIPLEXER PATH**(1) | | | | | | |
| DB1_RON_U | On resistance DEBUG1/2 to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 14 | 26 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 10 | 17 | |
| DB1_ROND_U | On resistance difference between P and N paths of DEBUG1/2 to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –2.5 | | 2.5 | Ω |
| DB1_RON_S | On resistance of DEBUG1/2 to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 9.5 | 17 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 6.5 | 12 | |
| DB1_ROND_S | On resistance difference between P and N paths of Debug path DEBUG1/2 to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –0.5 | | 0.5 | Ω |
| DB1_TON | Switch on time from enable of DEBUG path | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 10 | |
| DB1_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of DEBUG path | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| DB1_BW | 3dB bandwidth of DEBUG path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 200 | | | MHz |
| **DEBUG3/4 MULTIPLEXER PATH**(1) | | | | | | |
| DB3_RON_U | On resistance of DEBUG3/4 to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 14 | 24 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 9 | 17 | |
| DB3_ROND_U | On resistance difference between P and N paths of DEBUG3/4 to C_USB_ TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –1.5 | | 1.5 | Ω |
| DB3_RON_S | On resistance of DEBUG3/4 to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 9.5 | 18 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 6.5 | 12 | |
| DB3_ROND_S | On resistance difference between P and N paths of DEBUG3/4 to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –0.15 | | 0.15 | Ω |
| DB3_TON | Switch on time from enable of DEBUG3/4 path | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 10 | |
| DB3_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of DEBUG3/4 path | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| DB3_BW | 3dB bandwidth of DEBUG3/4 path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 200 | | | MHz |

(1) All RON specified maximums are the maximum of either of the switches in a pair. All ROND specified maximums are the maximum difference between the two switches in a pair. ROND does not add to RON.

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## Port Data Multiplexer Switching Characteristics (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LSX_R2P/P2R MULTIPLEXER PATH(1)** | | | | | | |
| LSX_RON | On resistance of LSX_P2R/R2P to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 8.5 | 17 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 5.5 | 11 | |
| LSX_ROND | On resistance difference between P and N paths of LSX path | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –0.3 | | 0.3 | Ω |
| LSX_TON | Switch on time from enable of LSX path | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 10 | |
| LSX_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of LSX path | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| LSX_BW | 3dB bandwidth of LSX path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 200 | | | MHz |
| **AUX MULTIPLEXER PATH(1)** | | | | | | |
| AUX_RON | On resistance of AUX_P/N to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 3.5 | 7 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 1 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 2.5 | 5 | |
| AUX_ROND | On resistance difference between P and N paths of AUX_P/N to C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 1 V to 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –0.25 | | 0.25 | Ω |
| AUX_TON | Switch on time from enable of AUX_P/N to C_SBU1/2 | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 15 | |
| AUX_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of AUX_P/N to C_SBU1/2 | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| AUX_BW | 3dB bandwidth of AUX_P/N to C_SBU1/2 path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 200 | | | MHz |
| **UART MULTIPLEXER PATH (2nd STAGE ONLY)(1)(2)** | | | | | | |
| UART_RON | On resistance of UART buffers to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN or C_SBU1/2 | $V_i$ = 3.3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 3.1 | 12 | Ω |
| UART_TON | Switch on time from enable of UART buffer C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN or C_SBU1/2 path | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 10 | |
| UART_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of UART buffer path | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| UART_BW | 3dB bandwidth of UART buffer path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 200 | | | MHz |
| **USB_RP MULTIPLEXER PATH(1)(3)** | | | | | | |
| USB_RON | On resistance of USB_RP to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 4.5 | 10 | Ω |
| | | $V_i$ = 400 mV, $I_O$ = 20 mA | | 3 | 7 | |
| USB_ROND | On resistance difference between P and N paths of USB_RP to C_USB_TP/TN/BP/BN | $V_i$ = 0.4 V to 3 V, $I_O$ = 20 mA | –0.15 | | 0.15 | Ω |
| USB_TON | Switch on time from enable of USB USB_RP path | Time from enable bit with charge pump off | | | 150 | µs |
| | | Time from enable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 15 | |
| USB_TOFF | Switch off time from disable of USB_RP path | Time from disable bit at charge pump steady state | | | 500 | ns |
| USB_BW | 3dB bandwidth of USB_RP path | $C_L$ = 10 pF | 850 | | | MHz |
| USB_ISO | Off Isolation of USB_RP path | $R_L$ = 50 Ω, $V_i$ = 800 mV, f = 240 MHz | | | –19 | dB |
| USB_XTLK | Channel to Channel crosstalk of USB_RP path | $R_L$ = 50 Ω, f = 240 MHz | | | –26 | dB |
| **C_SBU1/2 OUTPUT** | | | | | | |
| R_SBU_OPEN | Resistance of the open C_SBU1/2 paths | $V_i$ = 0 V to LDO_3V3 | 1 | | | MΩ |
| R_USB_OPEN | Resistance of the open C_USB_T/B/P/N paths | $V_i$ = 0 V to LDO_3V3 | 1 | | | MΩ |

(2) The UART switch path connects from the UART buffers to the port pins. See *Input/Output (I/O) Characteristics* for buffer specifications.
(3) See *Port Data Multiplexer USB Endpoint Characteristics* for the USB_EP specifications.


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## 7.13 Port Data Multiplexer Clamp Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VCLMP_IND | Clamp voltage triggering indicator to digital core | | 3.8 | 3.95 | 4.1 | V |
| ICLMP_IND | Clamp current at VCLMP_IND | | 10 | | 250 | µA |
| TCLMP_PRT(1) | Time from clamp current crossing ICLMP_IND to interrupt signal assertion | I ≥ ICLMP_IND rising | 0 | | 4 | µs |
| ICLMP | USB_EP and USB_RP port clamp current | V = LDO_3V3 | | | 250 | nA |
| | | V = VCLMP_IND + 500 mV | 3.5 | | 15 | mA |

(1) The TCLMP_PRT time includes the time through the digital synchronizers. When the clock speed is reduced, the signal assertion time may be longer.

## 7.14 Port Data Multiplexer SBU Detection Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VIH_PORT | Port switch detect input high voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | v |
| VIL_PORT | Port switch detect input low voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |

## 7.15 Port Data Multiplexer Signal Monitoring Pullup and Pulldown Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPU05 | 500-Ω pullup and pulldown resistance | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 350 | 500 | 650 | Ω |
| RTPU5 | 5-kΩ pullup and pulldown resistance | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 3.5 | 5 | 6.5 | kΩ |
| RPU100 | 100-kΩ pullup and pulldown resistance | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 70 | 100 | 130 | kΩ |

## 7.16 Port Data Multiplexer USB Endpoint Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TRANSMITTER(1)** | | | | | | |
| T_RISE_EP | Rising transition time | Low-speed (1.5 Mbps) data rate only | 75 | | 300 | ns |
| T_FALL_EP | Falling transition time | Low-speed (1.5 Mbps) data rate only | 75 | | 300 | ns |
| T_RRM_EP | Rise/fall time matching | Low-speed (1.5 Mbps) data rate only | –20% | | 25% | |
| V_XOVER_EP | Output crossover voltage | | 1.3 | | 2 | V |
| RS_EP | Source resistance of driver including 2nd stage port data multiplexer | | | 34 | | Ω |
| **DIFFERENTIAL RECEIVER (1)** | | | | | | |
| VOS_DIFF_EP | Input offset | | –100 | | 100 | mV |
| VIN_CM_EP | Common mode range | | 0.8 | | 2.5 | V |
| RPU_EP | D– Bias Resistance | Receiving | 1.425 | | 1.575 | kΩ |
| **SINGLE ENDED RECEIVER(1)** | | | | | | |
| VTH_SE_EP | Single ended threshold | Signal rising and falling | 0.8 | | 2 | V |
| VHYS_SE_EP | Single ended threshold hysteresis | Signal falling | | 200 | | mV |

(1) The USB Endpoint PHY is functional across the entire VIN_3V3 operating range, but parameter values are only verified by design for VIN_3V3 ≥ 3.135 V

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## 7.17 Port Data Multiplexer BC1.2 Detection Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DATA CONTACT DETECT** | | | | | | |
| IDP_SRC | DCD source current | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 7 | 10 | 13 | µA |
| RDM_DWN | DCD pulldown resistance | | 14.25 | 20 | 24.8 | kΩ |
| VLGC_HI | Threshold for no connection | VC_USB_TP/BP ≥ VLGC_HILDO_3V3 = 3.3 V LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| VLGC_LO | Threshold for connection | VC_USB_TP/BP ≤ VLGC_LO LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DETECT** | | | | | | |
| VDX_SRC | Source voltage | | 0.55 | 0.6 | 0.65 | V |
| VDX_RSRC | Total series resistance because of port data multiplexer | VDX_SRC = 0.65 V | | | 65 | Ω |
| VDX_ILIM | VDX_SRC current limit | | 250 | | 400 | µA |
| IDX_SNK | Sink current | VC_USB_TN/BN ≥ 250 mV | 25 | 75 | 125 | µA |

## 7.18 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RES_ADC | ADC resolution | | | 10 | | bits |
| F_ADC | ADC clock frequency | | 1.477 | 1.5 | 1.523 | MHz |
| T_ENA | ADC enable time | | 42.14 | 43 | 43.86 | µs |
| T_SAMPLEA | ADC input sample time | | 10.5 | 10.67 | 10.9 | µs |
| T_CONVERTA | ADC conversion time | | 7.88 | 8 | 8.12 | µs |
| T_INTA | ADC interrupt time | | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.35 | µs |
| LSB | Least significant bit | | 1.152 | 1.17 | 1.188 | mV |
| DNL | Differential non-linearity | | –0.65 | | 0.65 | LSB |
| INL | Integral non-linearity | | –1.2 | | 1.2 | LSB |
| GAIN_ERR | Gain error (divider) | | –1.5% | | 1.5% | |
| | Gain error (no divider) | | –1 | | 1 | |
| VOS_ERR | Buffer offset error | | –10 | | 10 | mV |
| THERM_ACC | Thermal sense accuracy | | –8 | | 8 | °C |
| THERM_GAIN | Thermal slope | | | 3.095 | | mV/°C |
| THERM_V0 | Zero degree voltage | | | 0.823 | | V |

## 7.19 Input/Output (I/O) Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SPI** | | | | | | |
| SPI_VIH | High-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| SPI_VIL | Low-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| SPI_HYS | Input hysteresis voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.2 | | | V |
| SPI_ILKG | Leakage current | Output is Hi-Z, $V_{IN}$ = 0 to LDO_3V3 | –1 | | 1 | µA |
| SPI_VOH | SPI output high voltage | $I_O$ = –8 mA, LDO_3V3=3.3 V | 2.9 | | | V |
| | | $I_O$ = –15 mA, LDO_3V3=3.3 V | 2.5 | | | |
| SPI_VOL | SPI output low voltage | $I_O$ = 10 mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | $I_O$ = 20 mA | | | 0.8 | |


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## Input/Output (I/O) Characteristics (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWDIO** | | | | | | |
| SWDIO_VIH | High-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| SWDIO_VIL | Low-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| SWDIO_HYS | Input hysteresis voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.2 | | | V |
| SWDIO_ILKG | Leakage current | Output is Hi-Z, $V_{IN}$ = 0 V to LDO_3V3 | –1 | | 1 | µA |
| SWDIO_VOH | Output high voltage | $I_O$ = –8 mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2.9 | | | V |
| | | $I_O$ = –15 mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2.5 | | | |
| SWDIO_VOL | Output low voltage | $I_O$ = 10 mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | $I_O$ = 20 mA | | | 0.8 | |
| SWDIO_RPU | Pullup resistance | | 2.8 | 4 | 5.2 | kΩ |
| SWDIO_TOS | SWDIO output skew to falling edge SWDCLK | | –5 | | 5 | ns |
| SWDIO_TIS | Input setup time required between SWDIO and rising edge of SWCLK | | 6 | | | ns |
| SWDIO_TIH | Input hold time required between SWDIO and rising edge of SWCLK | | 1 | | | ns |
| **SWDCLK** | | | | | | |
| SWDCL_VIH | High-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| SWDCL_VIL | Low-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| SWDCL_THI | SWDIOCLK HIGH period | | 0.05 | | 500 | µs |
| SWDCL_TLO | SWDIOCLK LOW period | | 0.05 | | 500 | µs |
| SWDCL_HYS | Input hysteresis voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.2 | | | V |
| SWDCL_RPU | Pullup resistance | | 2.8 | 4 | 5.2 | kΩ |
| **GPIO (GPIO0-8, DEBUG1-4, DEBUG_CTL1/2, MRESET, RESETZ, BUSPOWERZ)** | | | | | | |
| GPIO_VIH | High-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| | | VDDDIO = 1.8 V | 1.25 | | | |
| GPIO_VIL | Low-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | | | 0.63 | |
| GPIO_HYS | Input hysteresis voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.2 | | | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | 0.09 | | | |
| GPIO_ILKG | Leakage current | Pin is Hi-Z; $V_{IN}$ = 0 V to VDD (VDDIO or LDO_3V3) | –1 | | 1 | µA |
| GPIO_RPU | Pullup resistance (GPIO0-8, DEBUG1-4, MRESET, RESETZ, BUSPOWERZ) | Pullup enabled | 50 | 100 | 150 | kΩ |
| | Pullup resistance (DEBUG_CTL1/2) | Pullup enabled | 2.5 | 5 | 7.5 | |
| GPIO_RPD | Pulldown resistance (GPIO0-8, DEBUG1-4, MRESET, RESETZ, BUSPOWERZ)(1) | Pulldown enabled | 50 | 100 | 150 | kΩ |
| GPIO_DG | Digital input path deglitch | | | 20 | | ns |
| GPIO_VOH | Output high voltage | $I_O$ = –2 mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2.9 | | | V |
| | | $I_O$ = –2 mA, VDDIO = 1.8 V | 1.35 | | | |
| GPIO_VOL | Output low voltage | $I_O$ = 2 mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | $I_O$ = 2 mA, VDDIO = 1.8 V | | | 0.45 | |
| **HRESET** | | | | | | |
| HRESET_VIH | High-level input voltage | | 1.25 | | | V |
| HRESET_VIL | Low-level input voltage | | | | 0.63 | V |
| HRESET_HYS | Input hysteresis Voltage | | 0.09 | | | V |
| HRESET_ILKG | I/O leakage current | $V_{IN}$ = 0 V to LDO_1V8D | –1 | | 1 | µA |
| HRESET_THIGH | HRESET minimum high time to assert a reset condition | | 2.0 | | | ms |
| HRESET_TLOW | HRESET minimum low time to deassert a reset condition | | 2.0 | | | |
| **UART_RX/TX, LSX_P2R/R2P** | | | | | | |

(1) DEBUG_CTL1/2 do not have an internal pulldown resistance path.

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## Input/Output (I/O) Characteristics (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UARTRX_VIH | High-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| | | VDDDIO = 1.8 V | 1.25 | | | |
| UARTRX_VIL | Low-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | | | 0.63 | |
| UARTRX_HYS | Input hysteresis voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.2 | | | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | 0.09 | | | |
| UARTTX_VOH | GPIO output high voltage | $I_O$ = –2 mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2.9 | | | V |
| | | $I_O$ = –2 mA, VDDIO = 1.8 V | 1.35 | | | |
| UARTTX_VOL | GPIO output low voltage | $I_O$ = 2 mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | $I_O$ = 2 mA, VDDIO = 1.8 V | | | 0.45 | |
| UARTTX_RO | Output impedance, TX channel | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 35 | 70 | 115 | Ω |
| UARTTX_TRTF | Rise and fall time, TX channel | 10%–90%, $C_L$ = 20 pF | 1 | | 40 | ns |
| UART_FMAX | Maximum UART baud rate | | | | 1.1 | Mbps |
| **I2C_IRQ1Z, I2C_IRQ2Z** | | | | | | |
| OD_VOL | Low level output voltage | IOL = 2 mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| OD_LKG | Leakage current | Output is Hi-Z, $V_{IN}$ = 0 to LDO_3V3 | –1 | | 1 | µA |
| **SBU** | | | | | | |
| SBU_VIH | High-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2 | | | V |
| SBU_VIL | Low-level input voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.8 | V |
| SBU_HYS | Input hysteresis voltage | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.2 | | | V |

## 7.20 I²C Slave Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SDA and SCL COMMON CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | | |
| ILEAK | Input leakage current | Voltage on Pin = LDO_3V3 | –3 | | 3 | µA |
| VOL | SDA output low voltage | IOL = 3mA, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | IOL = 3mA, VDDIO = 1.8 V | | | 0.36 | |
| IOL | SDA max output low current | VOL = 0.4 V | 3 | | | mA |
| | | VOL = 0.6 V | 6 | | | |
| VIL | Input low signal | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | | | 0.99 | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | | | 0.54 | |
| VIH | Input high signal | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 2.31 | | | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | 1.26 | | | |
| VHYS | Input Hysteresis | LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.17 | | | V |
| | | VDDIO = 1.8 V | 0.09 | | | |
| TSP | I²C pulse width suppressed | | | | 50 | ns |
| CI | Pin Capacitance | | | | 10 | pF |
| **SDA and SCL STANDARD MODE CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | | |
| FSCL | I²C clock frequency | | 0 | | 100 | kHz |
| THIGH | I²C clock high time | | 4 | | | µs |
| TLOW | I²C clock low time | | 4.7 | | | µs |
| TSUDAT | I²C serial data setup time | | 250 | | | ns |
| THDDAT | I²C serial data hold time | | 0 | | | ns |
| TVDDAT | I²C Valid data time | SCL low to SDA output valid | | | 3.4 | µs |
| TVDACK | I²C Valid data time of ACK condition | ACK signal from SCL low to SDA (out) low | | | 3.4 | µs |
| TOCF | I²C output fall time | 10 pF to 400 pF bus | | | 250 | ns |
| TBUF | I²C bus free time between stop and start | | 4.7 | | | µs |


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## I²C Slave Characteristics (continued)

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSTS | I²C start or repeated Start condition setup time | | 4.7 | | | µs |
| TSTH | I²C Start or repeated Start condition hold time | | 4 | | | µs |
| TSPS | I²C Stop condition setup time | | 4 | | | µs |
| **SDA and SCL FAST MODE CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | | |
| FSCL | I²C clock frequency | | 0 | | 400 | kHz |
| THIGH | I²C clock high time | | 0.6 | | | µs |
| TLOW | I²C clock low time | | 1.3 | | | µs |
| TSUDAT | I²C serial data setup time | | 100 | | | ns |
| THDDAT | I²C serial data hold time | | 0 | | | ns |
| TVDDAT | I²C valid data time | SCL low to SDA output valid | | | 0.9 | µs |
| TVDACK | I²C valid data time of ACK condition | ACK signal from SCL low to SDA (out) low | | | 0.9 | µs |
| TOCF | I²C output fall time | 10 pF to 400 pF bus, VDD = 3.3 V | 12 | | 250 | ns |
| | | 10 pF to 400 pF bus, VDD = 1.8 V | 6.5 | | 250 | |
| TBUF | I²C bus free time between stop and start | | 1.3 | | | µs |
| TSTS | I²Cstart or repeated Start condition setup time | | 0.6 | | | µs |
| TSTH | I²C Start or repeated Start condition hold time | | 0.6 | | | µs |
| TSPS | I²C Stop condition setup time | | 0.6 | | | µs |

## 7.21 SPI Master Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSPI | Frequency of SPI_CLK | | 11.82 | 12 | 12.18 | MHz |
| TPER | Period of SPI_CLK (1/F_SPI) | | 82.1 | 83.33 | 84.6 | ns |
| TWHI | SPI_CLK High Width | | 30 | | | ns |
| TWLO | SPI_CLK Low Width | | 30 | | | ns |
| TDACT | SPI_SZZ falling to SPI_CLK rising delay time | | 30 | | 50 | ns |
| TDINACT | SPI_CLK falling to SPI_SSZ rising delay time | | 160 | | 180 | ns |
| TDMOSI | SPI_CLK falling to SPI_MOSI Valid delay time | | –5 | | 5 | ns |
| TSUMISO | SPI_MISO valid to SPI_CLK falling setup time | | 21 | | | ns |
| THDMSIO | SPI_CLK falling to SPI_MISO invalid hold time | | 0 | | | ns |
| TRSPI | SPI_SSZ/CLK/MOSI rise time | 10% to 90%, $C_L$ = 5 pF to 50 pF, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.1 | | 8 | ns |
| TFSPI | SPI_SSZ/CLK/MOSI fall time | 90% to 10%, $C_L$ = 5 pF to 50 pF, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.1 | | 8 | ns |

## 7.22 BUSPOWERZ Configuration Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VBPZ_EXT | BUSPOWERZ Voltage for receiving VBUS Power through the PP_EXT path | | | | 0.8 | V |
| VBPZ_HV | BUSPOWERZ Voltage for receiving VBUS Power through the PP_HV path | | 0.8 | | 2.4 | V |
| VBPZ_DIS | BUSPOWERZ Voltage for disabling system power from VBUS | | 2.4 | | | V |

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## 7.23 Thermal Shutdown Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSD_MAIN | Thermal shutdown temperature of the main thermal shutdown | Temperature rising | 145 | 160 | 175 | °C |
| TSDH_MAIN | Thermal shutdown hysteresis of the main thermal shutdown | Temperature falling | | 20 | | °C |
| TSD_PWR | Thermal shutdown temperature of the power path block | Temperature rising | 135 | 150 | 165 | °C |
| TSDH_PWR | Thermal shutdown hysteresis of the power path block | Temperature falling | | 37 | | °C |
| TSD_DG | Programmable thermal shutdown detection deglitch time | | | | 0.1 | ms |

## 7.24 Oscillator Characteristics

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOSC_48M | 48-MHz oscillator | | 47.28 | 48 | 48.72 | MHz |
| FOSC_100K | 100-kHz oscillator | | 95 | 100 | 105 | kHz |
| RR_OSC | External oscillator set resistance (0.2%) | | 14.985 | 15 | 15.015 | kΩ |

## 7.25 Single-Wire Debugger (SWD) Timing Requirements

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = –10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| | | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSWD | Frequency of SWD_CLK | | | | 10 | MHz |
| TPER | Period of SWD_CLK (1 / FSWD) | | 100 | | | ns |
| TWHI | SWD_CLK high width | | 35 | | | ns |
| TWLO | SWD_CLK low width | | 35 | | | ns |
| TDOUT | SWD_CLK rising to SWD_DATA valid delay time | | 2 | | 25 | ns |
| TSUIN | SWD_DATA valid to SWD_CLK rising setup time | | 9 | | | ns |
| THDIN | SWD_DATA hold time from SWD_CLK rising | | 3 | | | ns |
| TRSWD | SWD output rise time | 10% to 90%, $C_L$ = 5 pF to 50 pF, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.1 | | 8 | ns |
| TFSWD | SWD output fall time | 90% to 10%, $C_L$ = 5 pF to 50 pF, LDO_3V3 = 3.3 V | 0.1 | | 8 | ns |

## 7.26 HPD Timing Requirements

Recommended operating conditions; $T_A$ = -10 to 85°C unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DP SOURCE SIDE (HPD TX)** | | | | | | |
| T_IRQ_MIN | HPD IRQ minimum assert time | | 675 | 750 | 825 | µs |
| T_3MS_MIN | HPD assert 3 ms minimum time | | 3 | 3.33 | 3.67 | ms |
| **DP SINK SIDE (HPD RX)** | | | | | | |
| T_HPD_HDB | HPD high debounce time | HPD_HDB_SEL = 0 | 300 | 375 | 450 | µs |
| | | HPD_HDB_SEL = 1 | 100 | 111 | 122 | ms |
| T_HPD_LDB | HPD low debounce time | | 300 | 375 | 450 | µs |
| T_HPD_IRQ | HPD IRQ limit time | | 1.35 | 1.5 | 1.65 | ms |


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## 7.27 Typical Characteristics

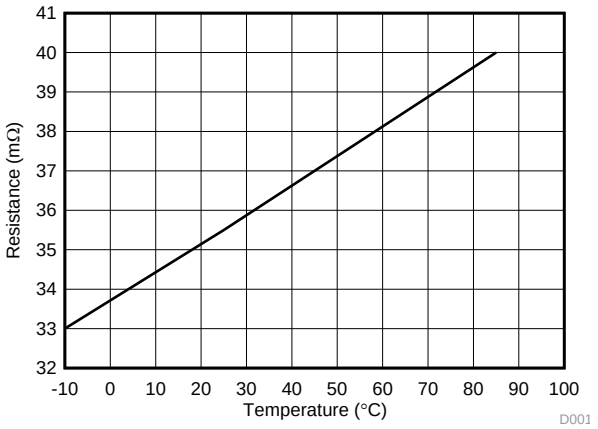



**Figure 1. PP_5V0 Switch On-Resistance vs. Temperature**

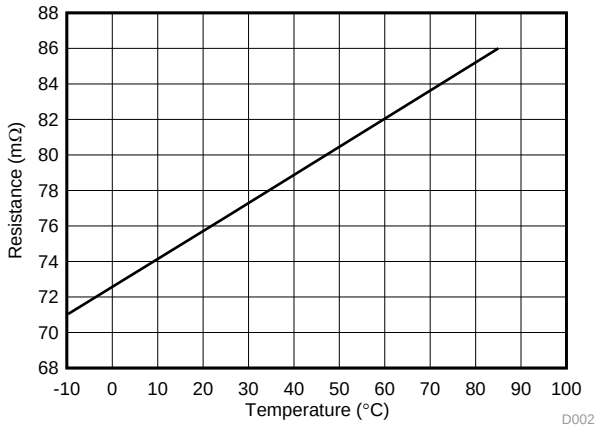



**Figure 2. PP_HV Switch On-Resistance vs. Temperature**

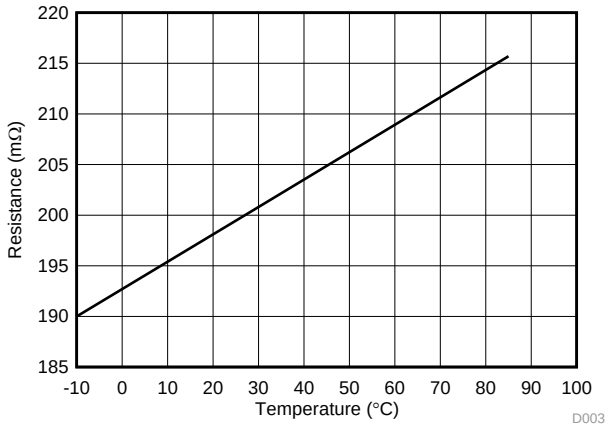



**Figure 3. PP_CABLE Switch On-Resistance vs Temperature**

# 8 Parameter Measurement Information

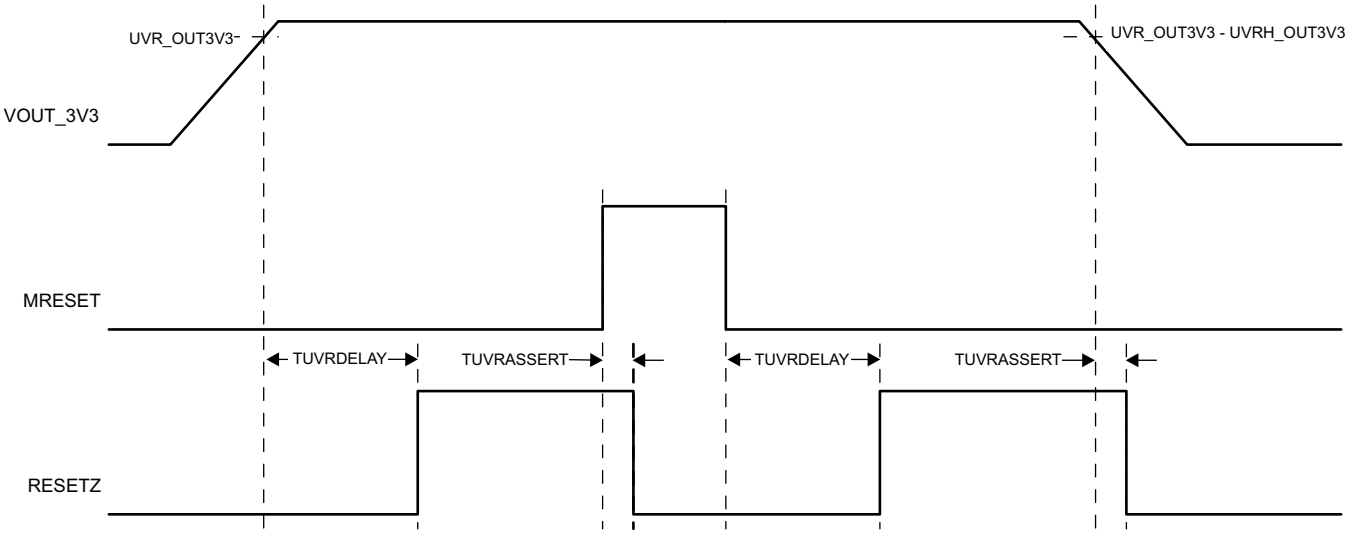



**Figure 4. RESETZ Assertion Timing**

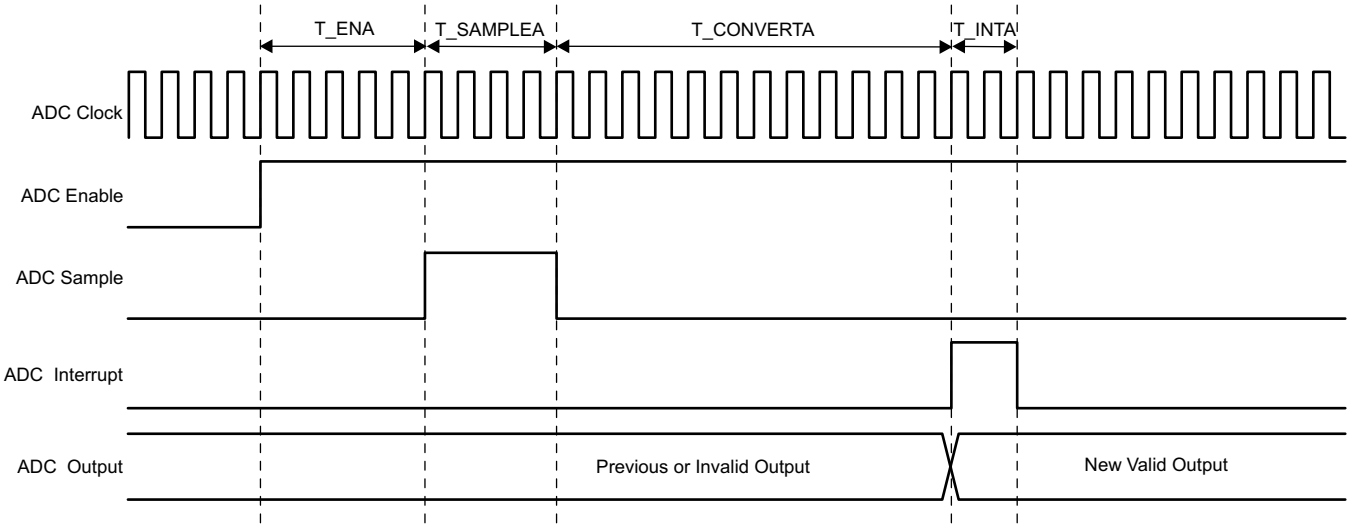



**Figure 5. ADC Enable and Conversion Timing**


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## Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

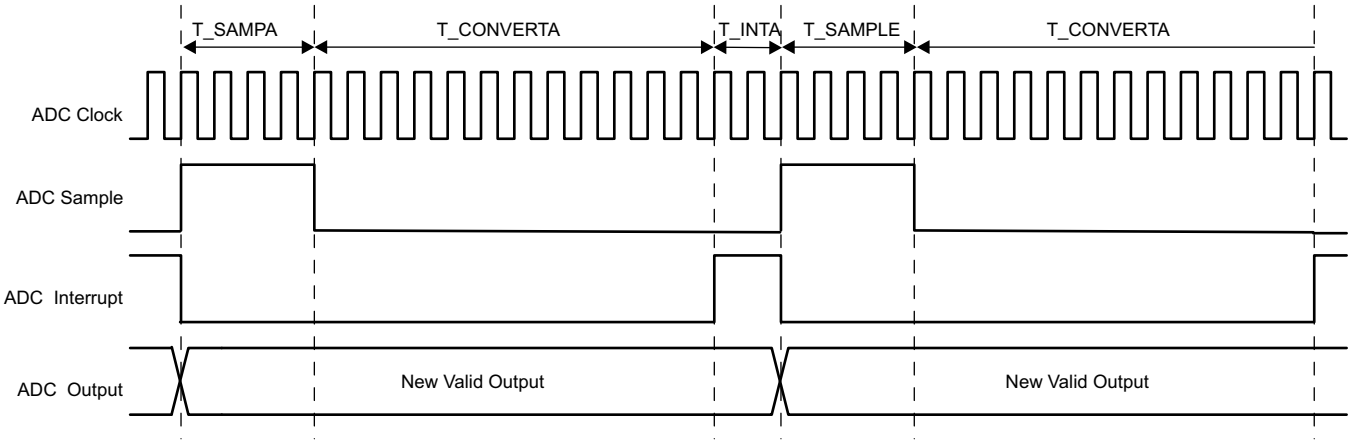



**Figure 6. ADC Repeated Conversion Timing**

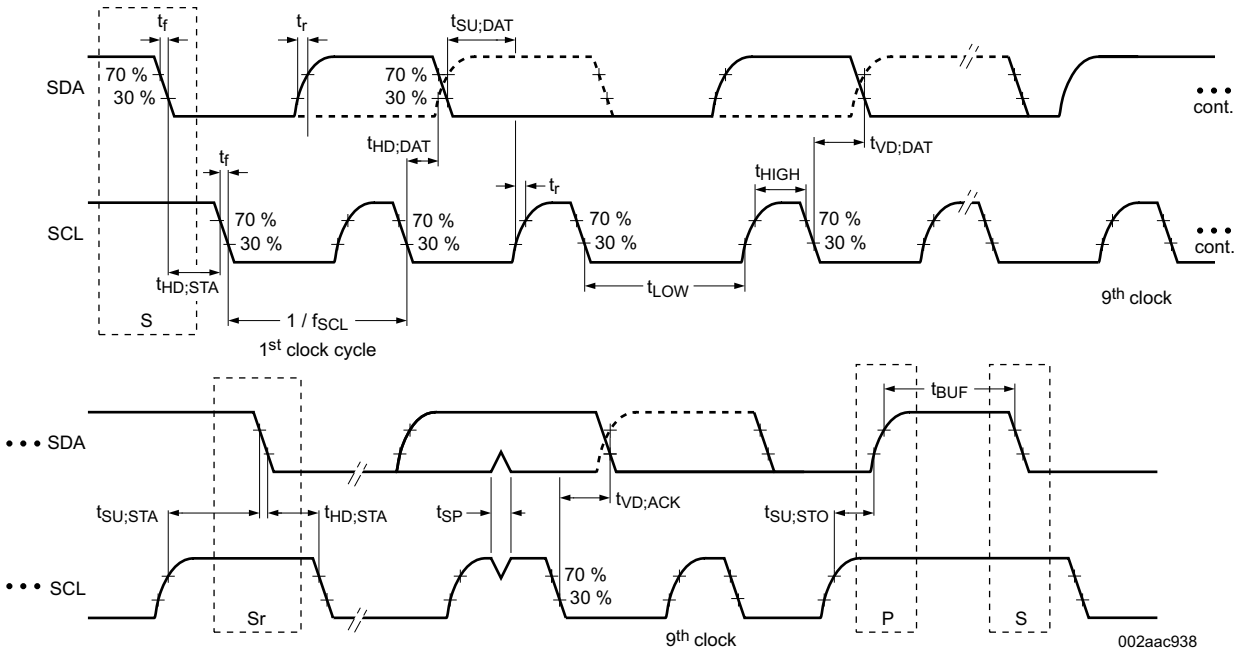



**Figure 7. I²C Slave Interface Timing**

## Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

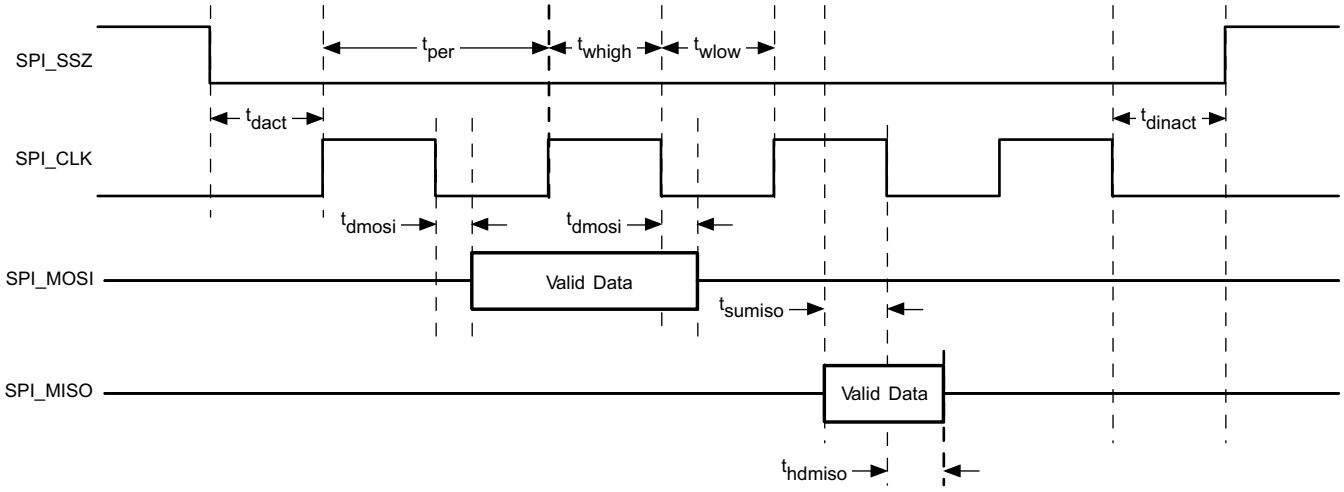



**Figure 8. SPI Master Timing**

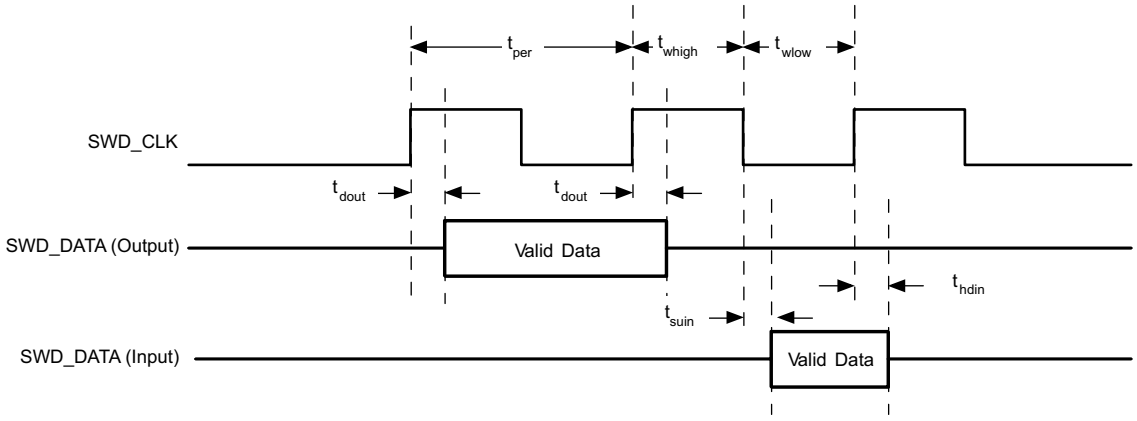



**Figure 9. SWD Timing**


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# 9 Detailed Description

## 9.1 Overview

The TPS65982 is a fully-integrated USB Power Delivery (USB-PD) management device providing cable plug and orientation detection for a USB Type-C and PD plug or receptacle. The TPS65982 communicates with the cable and another USB Type-C and PD device at the opposite end of the cable, enables integrated port power switches, controls an external high current port power switch, and multiplexes high-speed data to the port for USB2.0 and supported Alternate Mode sideband information. The TPS65982 also controls an attached super-speed multiplexer to simultaneously support USB3.0/3.1 data rates and DisplayPort video.

The TPS65982 is divided into six main sections: the USB-PD controller, the cable plug and orientation detection circuitry, the port power switches, the port data multiplexer, the power management circuitry, and the digital core.

The USB-PD controller provides the physical layer (PHY) functionality of the USB-PD protocol. The USB-PD data is output through either the C_CC1 pin or the C_CC2 pin, depending on the orientation of the reversible USB Type-C cable. For a high-level block diagram of the USB-PD physical layer, a description of its features and more detailed circuitry, refer to the *USB-PD Physical Layer* section.

The cable plug and orientation detection analog circuitry automatically detects a USB Type-C cable plug insertion and also automatically detects the cable orientation. For a high-level block diagram of cable plug and orientation detection, a description of its features and more detailed circuitry, refer to the *Cable Plug and Orientation Detection* section.

The port power switches provide power to the system port through the VBUS pin and also through the C_CC1 or C_CC2 pins based on the detected plug orientation. For a high-level block diagram of the port power switches, a description of its features and more detailed circuitry, refer to the *Port Power Switches* section.

The port data multiplexer connects various input pairs to the system port through the C_USB_TP, C_USB_TN, C_USB_BP, C_USB_BN, C_SBU1 and C_SBU2 pins. For a high-level block diagram of the port data multiplexer, a description of its features and more detailed circuitry, refer to the *USB Type-C Port Data Multiplexer* section.

The power management circuitry receives and provides power to the TPS65982 internal circuitry and to the VOUT_3V3 and LDO_3V3 outputs. For a high-level block diagram of the power management circuitry, a description of its features and more detailed circuitry, refer to the *Power Management* section.

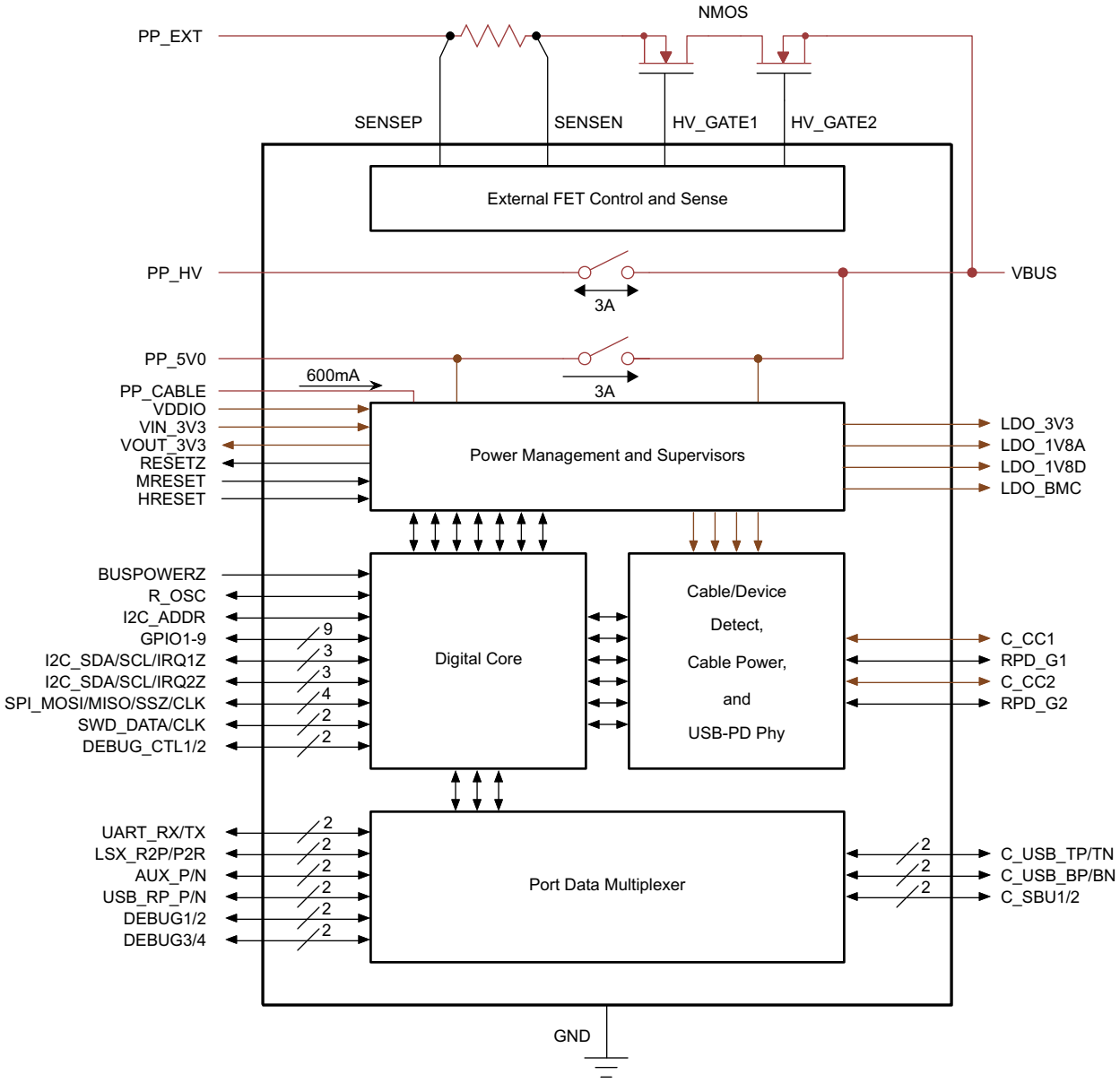
The digital core provides the engine for receiving, processing, and sending all USB-PD packets as well as handling control of all other TPS65982 functionality. A small portion of the digital core contains non-volatile memory, called boot code, which is capable of initializing the TPS65982 and loading a larger, configurable portion of application code into volatile memory in the digital core. For a high-level block diagram of the digital core, a description of its features and more detailed circuitry, refer to the *Digital Core* section.

The digital core of the TPS65982 also interprets and uses information provided by the analog-to-digital converter ADC (see the *ADC* section), is configurable to read the status of general purpose inputs and trigger events accordingly, and controls general outputs which are configurable as push-pull or open-drain types with integrated pullup or pulldown resistors and can operate tied to a 1.8 V or 3.3 V rail. The TPS65982 is an $I^2C$ slave to be controlled by a host processor (see the *$I^2C$ Slave Interface* section), an SPI master to write to and read from an external flash memory (see the *SPI Master Interface* section), and is programmed by a single-wire debugger (SWD) connection (see the *Single-Wire Debugger Interface* section).

The TPS65982 also integrates a thermal shutdown mechanism (see *Thermal Shutdown* section) and runs off of accurate clocks provided by the integrated oscillators (see the *Oscillators* section).

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## 9.2 Functional Block Diagram




## 9.3 Feature Description

### 9.3.1 USB-PD Physical Layer

Figure 10 shows the USB PD physical layer block surrounded by a simplified version of the analog plug and orientation detection block.


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## Feature Description (continued)

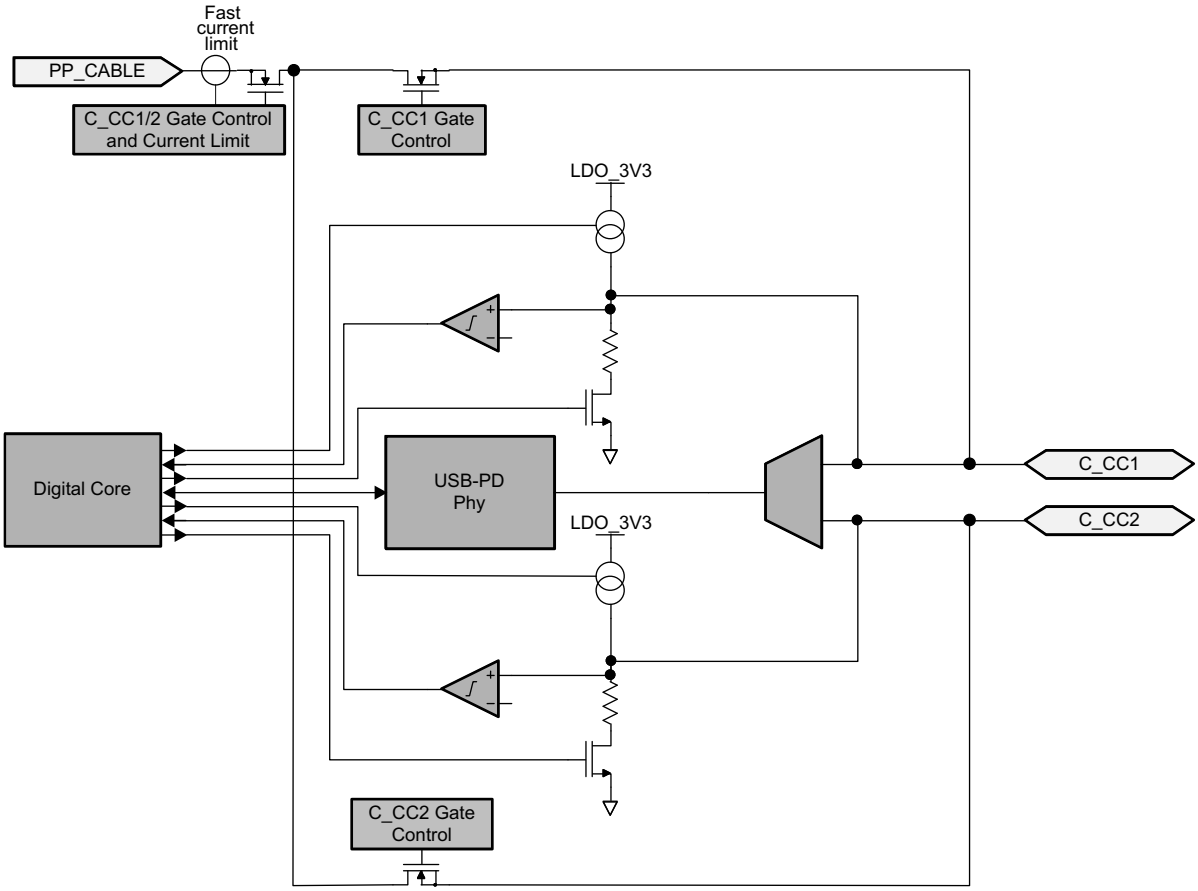



**Figure 10. USB-PD Physical Layer and Simplified Plug and Orientation Detection Circuitry**

USB-PD messages are transmitted in a USB Type-C system using a BMC signaling. The BMC signal is output on the same pin (C_CC1 or C_CC2) that is DC biased because of the DFP (or UFP) cable attach mechanism discussed in the *Cable Plug and Orientation Detection* section.

### *9.3.1.1 USB-PD Encoding and Signaling*

Figure 11 shows the high-level block diagram of the baseband USB-PD transmitter. Figure 12 shows the high-level block diagram of the baseband USB-PD receiver.

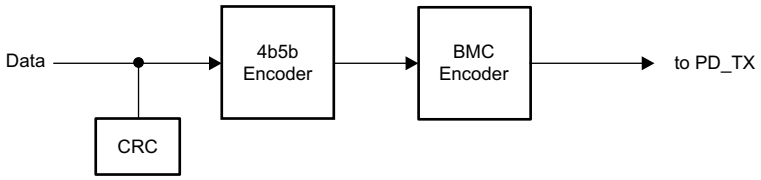



**Figure 11. USB-PD Baseband Transmitter Block Diagram**

## Feature Description (continued)

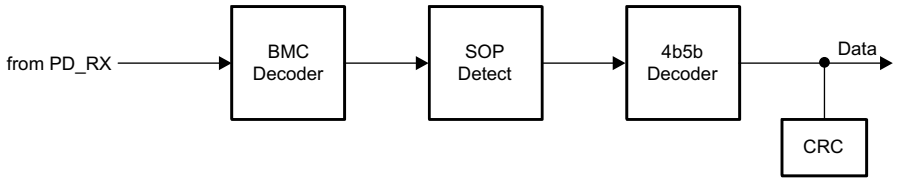



**Figure 12. USB-PD Baseband Receiver Block Diagram**

The USB-PD baseband signal is driven on the C_CCn pins with a tri-state driver. The tri-state driver is slew rate limited to reduce the high frequency components imparted on the cable and to avoid interference with frequencies used for communication.

### *9.3.1.2 USB-PD Bi-Phase Marked Coding*

The USBP-PD physical layer implemented in the TPS65982 is compliant to the USB-PD Specifications. The encoding scheme used for the baseband PD signal is a version of Manchester coding called Biphase Mark Coding (BMC). In this code, there is a transition at the start of every bit time and there is a second transition in the middle of the bit cell when a 1 is transmitted. This coding scheme is nearly DC balanced with limited disparity (limited to 1/2 bit over an arbitrary packet, so a very low DC level). Figure 13 shows Biphase Mark Coding.

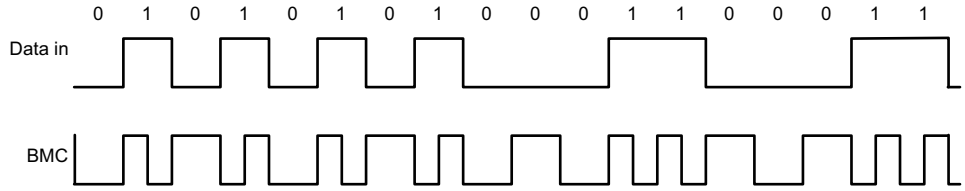



**Figure 13. Biphase Mark Coding Example**

The USB PD baseband signal is driven onto the C_CC1 or C_CC2 pins with a tri-state driver. The tri-state driver is slew rate to limit coupling to D+/D– and to other signal lines in the Type-C fully featured cables. When sending the USB-PD preamble, the transmitter will start by transmitting a low level. The receiver at the other end will tolerate the loss of the first edge. The transmitter will terminate the final bit by an edge to ensure the receiver clocks the final bit of EOP.

### *9.3.1.3 USB-PD Transmit (TX) and Receive (Rx) Masks*

The USB-PD driver meets the defined USB-PD BMC TX masks. Since a BMC coded 1 contains a signal edge at the beginning and middle of the UI, and the BMC coded 0 contains only an edge at the beginning, the masks are different for each. The USB-PD receiver meets the defined USB-PD BMC Rx masks. The boundaries of the Rx outer mask are specified to accommodate a change in signal amplitude because of the ground offset through the cable. The Rx masks are therefore larger than the boundaries of the TX outer mask. Similarly, the boundaries of the Rx inner mask are smaller than the boundaries of the TX inner mask. Triangular time masks are superimposed on the TX outer masks and defined at the signal transitions to require a minimum edge rate that will have minimal impact on adjacent higher speed lanes. The TX inner mask enforces the maximum limits on the rise and fall times. Refer to the USB-PD Specifications for more details.

### *9.3.1.4 USB-PD BMC Transmitter*

The TPS65982 transmits and receives USB-PD data over one of the C_CCn pins. The C_CCn pin is also used to determine the cable orientation (see the *Cable Plug and Orientation Detection* section) and maintain cable/device attach detection. Thus, a DC bias will exist on the C_CCn. The transmitter driver will overdrive the C_CCn DC bias while transmitting, but will return to a Hi-Z state allowing the DC voltage to return to the C_CCn pin when not transmitting. Figure 14 shows the USB-PD BMC TX/Rx driver block diagram.


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## Feature Description (continued)

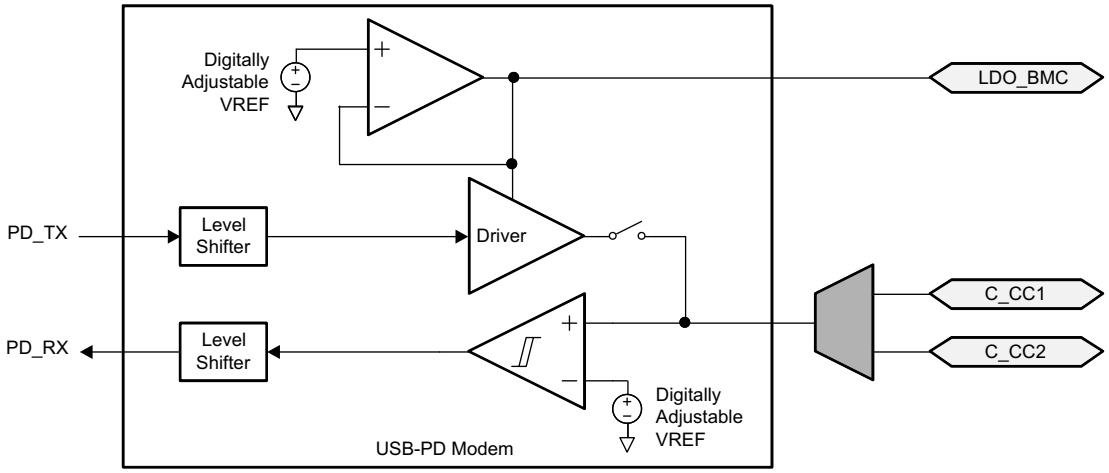



**Figure 14. USB-PD BMC TX/Rx Block Diagram**

Figure 15 shows the transmission of the BMC data on top of the DC bias. Note, The DC bias can be anywhere between the minimum threshold for detecting a UFP attach (VD_CCH_USB) and the maximum threshold for detecting a UFP attach to a DFP (VD_CCH_3P0) defined in the *Cable Plug and Orientation Detection* section. This means that the DC bias can be below VOH of the transmitter driver or above VOH.

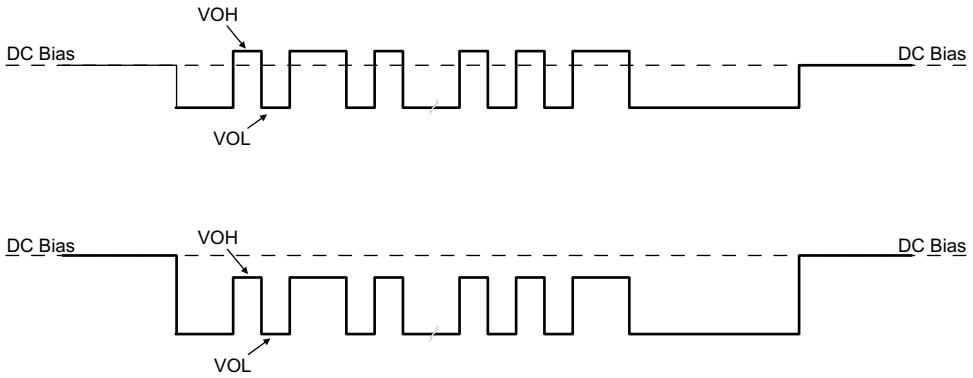



**Figure 15. TX Driver Transmission with DC Bias**

The transmitter drives a digital signal onto the C_CCn lines. The signal peak VTXP is adjustable by application code and sets the VOH/VOL for the BMC data that is transmitted, and is defined in *USB-PD TX Driver Voltage Adjustment Parameter*. Keep in mind that the settings in a final system must meet the TX masks defined in the USB-PD Specifications.

When driving the line, the transmitter driver has an output impedance of ZDRIVER. ZDRIVER is determined by the driver resistance and the shunt capacitance of the source and is frequency dependent. ZDRIVER impacts the noise ingression in the cable.

Figure 16 shows the simplified circuit determining ZDRIVER. It is specified such that noise at the receiver is bounded.

ZDRVER is defined by Equation 1.

$$ZDRIVER = \frac{R_{DRIVER}}{1 + s \times R_{DRIVER} \times C_{DRIVER}} \quad (1)$$

## Feature Description (continued)

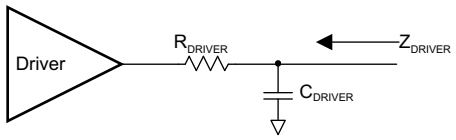



**Figure 16. ZDRIVER Circuit**

#### *9.3.1.5 USB-PD BMC Receiver*

The receiver block of the TPS65982 receives a signal that falls within the allowed Rx masks defined in the USB PD specification. The receive thresholds and hysteresis come from this mask. The values for VRXTR and VRXTF are listed in *USB-PD Baseband Signal Requirements and Characteristics*.

Figure 17 shows an example of a multi-drop USB-PD connection. This connection has the typical UFP (device) to DFP (host) connection, but also includes cable USB-PD TX/Rx blocks. Only one system can be transmitting at a time. All other systems are Hi-Z (ZBMCRX). The USB-PD Specification also specifies the capacitance that can exist on the wire as well as a typical DC bias setting circuit for attach detection.

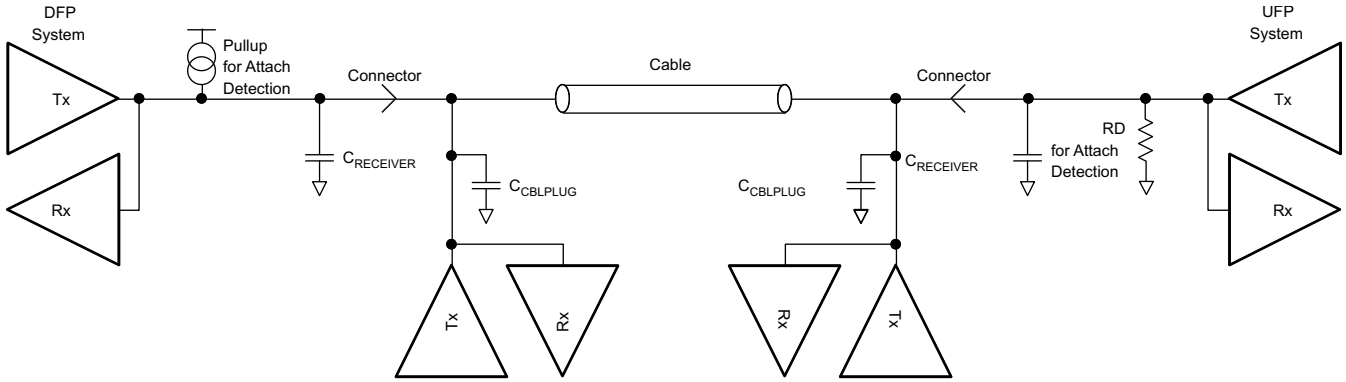



**Figure 17. Example USB-PD Multi-Drop Configuration**

### 9.3.2 Cable Plug and Orientation Detection

Figure 18 shows the plug and orientation detection block at each C_CC pin (C_CC1 and C_CC2). Each pin has identical detection circuitry.

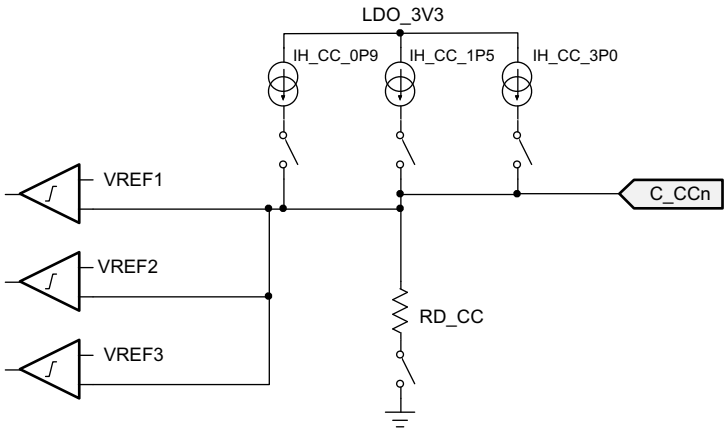



**Figure 18. Plug and Orientation Detection Block**


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## Feature Description (continued)

### 9.3.2.1 Configured as a DFP

When configured as a DFP, the TPS65982 detects when a cable or a UFP is attached using the C_CC1 and C_CC2 pins. When in a disconnected state, the TPS65982 monitors the voltages on these pins to determine what, if anything, is connected. See the USB Type-C Specification for more information.

Table 1 shows the high-level detection results. Refer to the USB Type-C Specification for more information.

**Table 1. Cable Detect States for a DFP**

| C_CC1 | C_CC2 | CONNECTION STATE | RESULTING ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | Open | Nothing attached | Continue monitoring both C_CC pins for attach. Power is not applied to VBUS or VCONN until a UFP connect is detected. |
| Rd | Open | UFP attached | Monitor C_CC1 for detach. Power is applied to VBUS but not to VCONN (C_CC2). |
| Open | Rd | UFP attached | Monitor C_CC2 for detach. Power is applied to VBUS but not to VCONN (C_CC1). |
| Ra | Open | Powered Cable/No UFP attached | Monitor C_CC2 for a UFP attach and C_CC1 for cable detach. Power is not applied to VBUS or VCONN (C_CC1) until a UFP attach is detected. |
| Open | Ra | Powered Cable/No UFP attached | Monitor C_CC1 for a UFP attach and C_CC2 for cable detach. Power is not applied to VBUS or VCONN (C_CC1) until a UFP attach is detected. |
| Ra | Rd | Powered Cable/UFP Attached | Provide power on VBUS and VCONN (C_CC1) then monitor C_CC2 for a UFP detach. C_CC1 is not monitored for a detach. |
| Rd | Ra | Powered Cable/UFP attached | Provide power on VBUS and VCONN (C_CC2) then monitor C_CC1 for a UFP detach. C_CC2 is not monitored for a detach. |
| Rd | Rd | Debug Accessory Mode attached | Sense either C_CC pin for detach. |
| Ra | Ra | Audio Adapter Accessory Mode attached | Sense either C_CC pin for detach. |

When the TPS65982 is configured as a DFP, a current IH_CC is driven out each C_CCn pin and each pin is monitored for different states. When a UFP is attached to the pin, a pulldown resistance of Rd to GND will exist. The current IH_CC is then forced across the resistance Rd generating a voltage at the C_CCn pin.

When configured as a DFP advertising Default USB current sourcing capability, the TPS65982 applies IH_CC_USB to each C_CCn pin. When a UFP with a pulldown resistance Rd is attached, the voltage on the C_CCn pin will pull below VH_CCD_USB. The TPS65982 can also be configured as a DFP to advertise default (500 mA), 1.5 A and 3 A sourcing capabilities.

When the C_CCn pin is connected to an active cable VCONN (power to the active cable), the pulldown resistance will be different (Ra). In this case, the voltage on the C_CCn pin will pull below VH_CCA_USB/1P5/3P0 and the system will recognize the active cable.

The VH_CCD_USB/1P5/3P0 thresholds are monitored to detect a disconnection from each of these cases respectively. When a connection has been recognized and the voltage on the C_CCn pin rises above the VH_CCD_USB/1P5/3P0 threshold, the system will register a disconnection.

### 9.3.2.2 Configured as a UFP

When the TPS65982 is configured as a UFP, the TPS65982 presents a pulldown resistance RD_CC on each C_CCn pin and waits for a DFP to attach and pullup the voltage on the pin. The DFP will pullup the C_CC pin by applying either a resistance or a current. The UFP detects an attachment by the presence of VBUS. The UFP determines the advertised current from the DFP by the pullup applied to the C_CCn pin.

### 9.3.2.3 Dead-Battery or No-Battery Support

Type-C USB ports require a sink to present Rd on the CC pin before a USB Type-C source will provide a voltage on VBUS. The TPS65982 is hardware-configurable to present this Rd during a dead-battery or no-battery condition. Additional circuitry provides a mechanism to turn off this Rd when the port is acting as a source. Figure 19 shows the RPD_Gn pin used to configure the behavior of the C_CCn pins, and elaborates on the basic cable plug and orientation detection block shown in Figure 18. RPD_G1 and RPD_G2 configure C_CC1 and C_CC2 respectively. A resistance R_RPD is connected to the gate of the pulldown FET on each C_CCn pin.

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This resistance must be pin-strapped externally to configure the C_CCn pin to behave in one of two ways: present an Rd pulldown resistance or present a Hi-Z when the TPS65982 is unpowered. During normal operation, RD will be RD_CC; however, while dead-battery or no-battery conditions exist, the resistance is un-trimmed and will be RD_DB. When RD_DB is presented during dead-battery or no-battery, application code will switch to RD_CC.

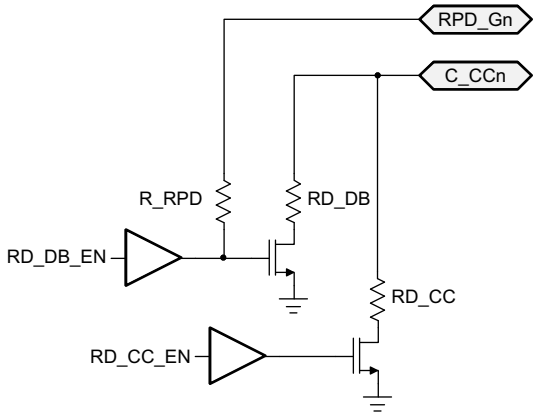



**Figure 19. C_CCn and RPD_Gn pins**

When C_CC1 is shorted to RPD_G1 and C_CC2 is shorted to RPD_G2 in an application of the TPS65982, booting from dead-battery or no-battery conditions will be supported. In this case, the gate driver for the pulldown FET is Hi-Z at its output. When an external connection pulls up on C_CCn (the case when connected to a DFP advertising with a pullup resistance Rp or pullup current), the connection through R_RPD will pull up on the FET gate turning on the pulldown through RD_DB. In this condition, the C_CCn pin will act as a clamp VTH_DB in series with the resistance RD_DB.

When RPD_G1 and RPD_G2 are shorted to GND in an application and not electrically connected to C_C1 and C_CC2, booting from dead-battery or no-battery conditions is not possible. In this case, the TPS65982 will present a Hi-Z on the C_CC1 and C_CC2 pins and a USB Type-C source will never provide a voltage on VBUS.

### 9.3.3 Port Power Switches

Figure 20 shows the TPS65982 port power path including all internal and external paths. The port power path provides to VBUS from PP_5V0, provides power to or from VBUS from or to PP_HV, provides power to or from an external port power node (shown and refered to as PP_EXT) from or to VBUS, and provides power from PP_CABLE to C_CC1 or C_CC2. The PP_CABLE to C_CCn switches shown in Figure 20 are the same as in Figure 10, but are now shown without the analog USB Type-C cable plug and orientation detection circuitry.


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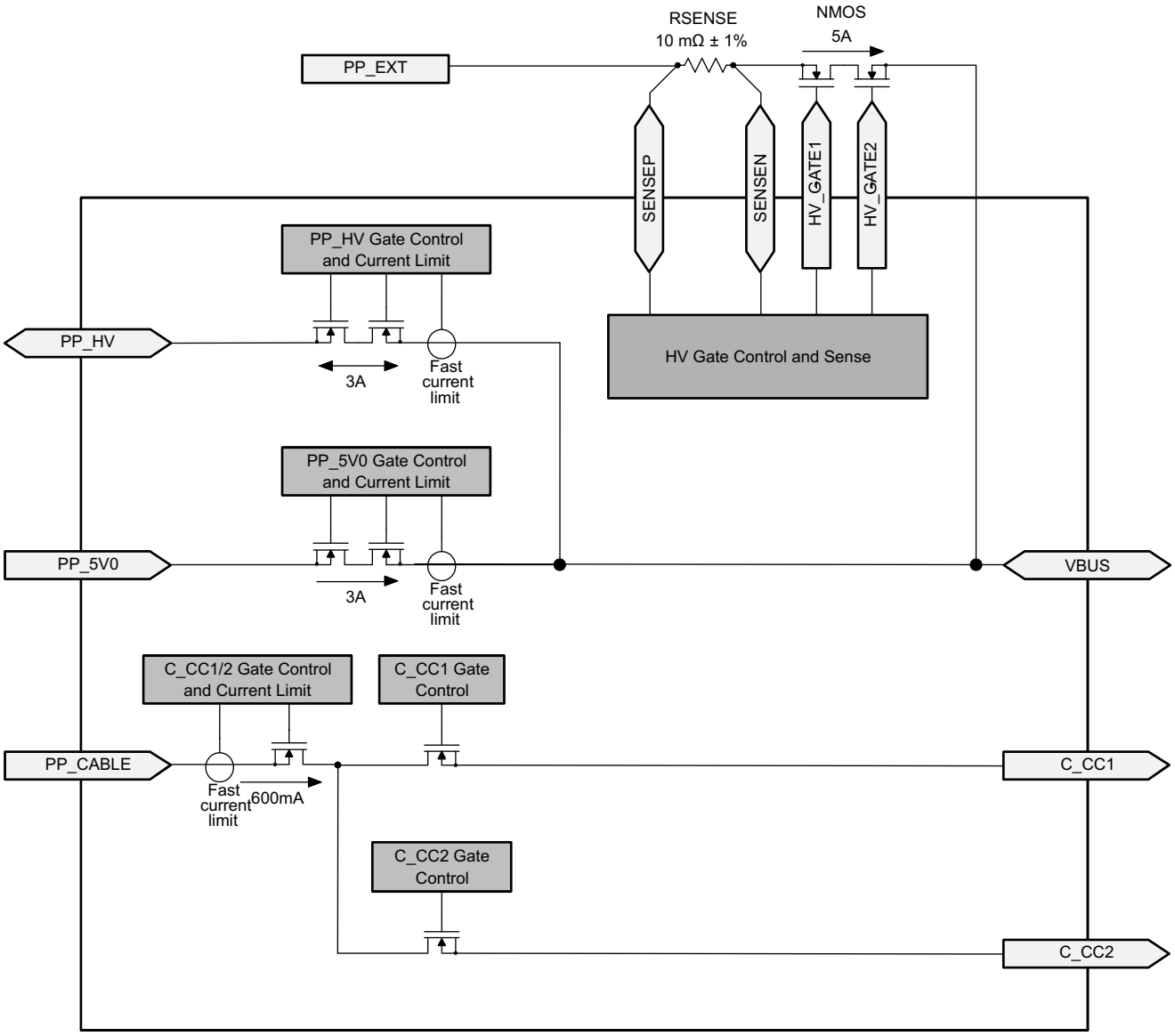



**Figure 20. Port Power Paths**

### 9.3.3.1 5V Power Delivery

The TPS65982 provides port power to VBUS from PP_5V0 when a low voltage output is needed. The switch path provides 5 V at up to 3 A to from PP_5V0 to VBUS. Figure 20 shows a simplified circuit for the switch from PP_5V0 to VBUS.

### 9.3.3.2 5V Power Switch as a Source

The PP_5V0 path is unidirectional, sourcing power from PP_5V0 to VBUS only. When the switch is on, the protection circuitry limits reverse current from VBUS to PP_5V0. Figure 21 shows the I-V characteristics of the reverse current protection feature. Figure 21 and the reverse current limit can be approximated using Equation 2.

$$IREV5V0 = VREV5V0/RPP5V \quad (2)$$

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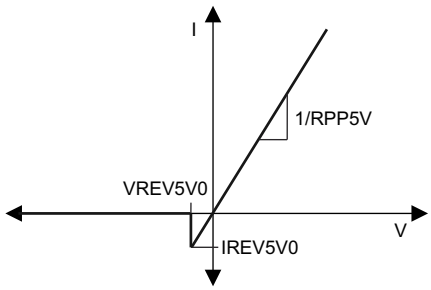



**Figure 21. 5V Switch I-V Curve**

### 9.3.3.3 PP_5V0 Current Sense

The current from PP_5V0 to VBUS is sensed through the switch and is available to be read digitally through the ADC.

### 9.3.3.4 PP_5V0 Current Limit

The current through PP_5V0 to VBUS is limited to ILIMPP5V and is controlled automatically by the digital core. When the current exceeds ILIMPP5V, the current-limit circuit activates. Depending on the severity of the over-current condition, the transient response will react in one of two ways: Figure 22 and Figure 23 show the approximate response time and clamping characteristics of the circuit for a hard short while Figure 24 shows the shows the approximate response time and clamping characteristics for a soft short with a load of 2 Ω.

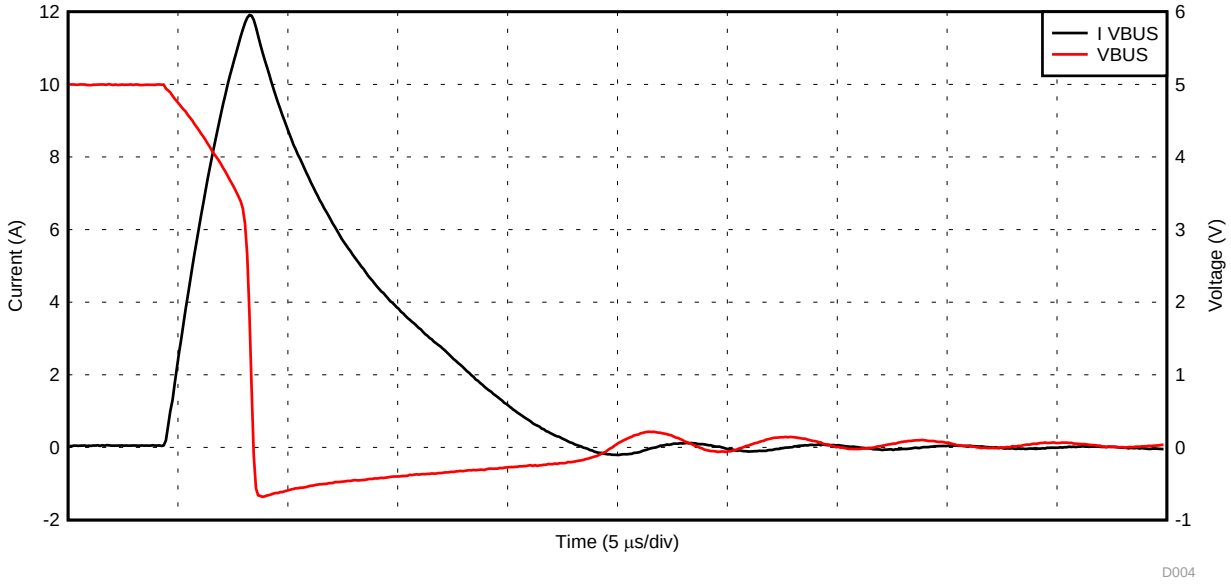



**Figure 22. PP_5V0 Current Limit with a Hard Short**


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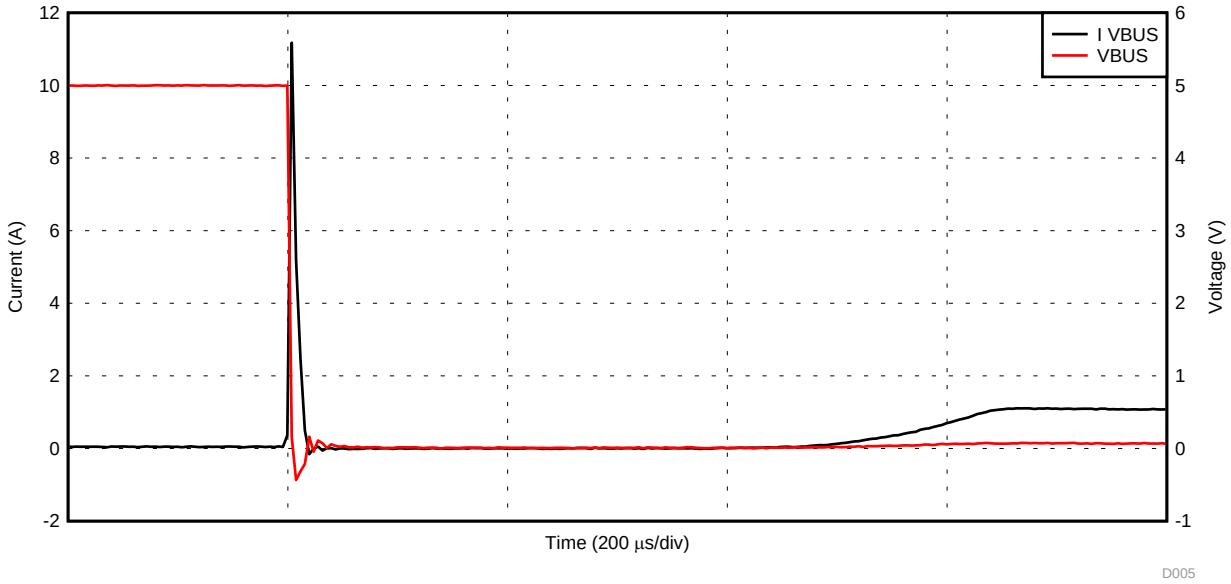



**Figure 23. PP_5V0 Current Limit with a Hard Short (Extended Time Base)**

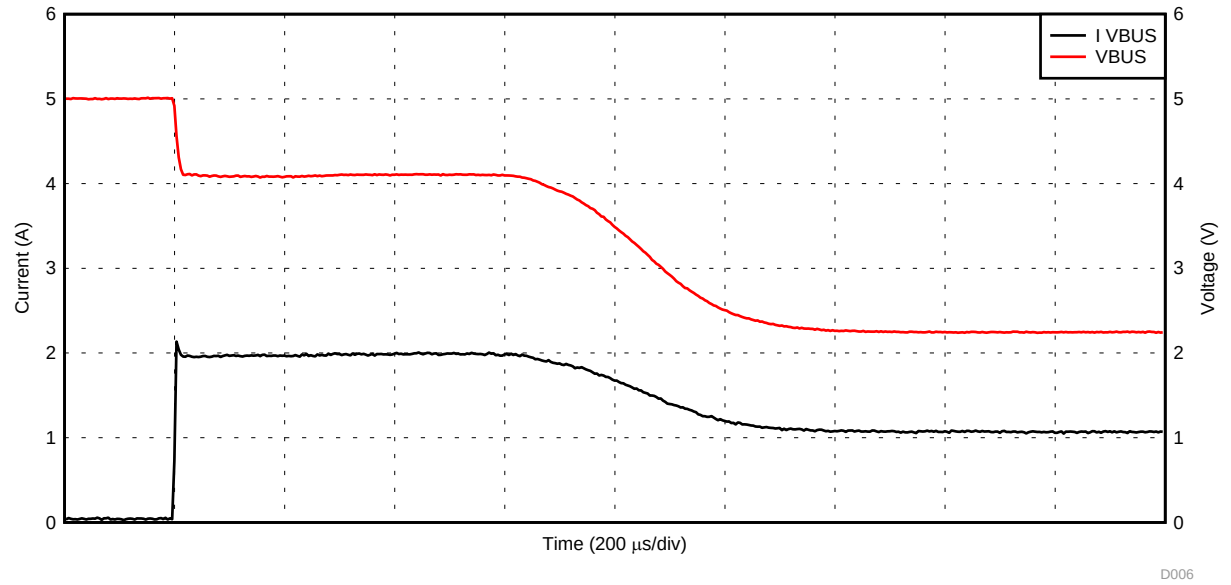



**Figure 24. PP_5V0 Current Limit with a Soft Short (2 Ω)**

### *9.3.3.5 Internal HV Power Delivery*

The TPS65982 has an integrated, bi-directional high-voltage switch that is rated for up to 3 Amps of current. The TPS65982 is capable of sourcing or sinking high-voltage power through an internal switch path designed to support USB-PD power up to 20 V at 3 A of current. VBUS and PP_HV are both rated for up to 22 V as determined by *Recommended Operating Conditions*, and operate down to 0 V as determined by *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. In addition, VBUS is tolerant to voltages up to 22 V even when PP_HV is at 0 V. Similarly, PP_HV is tolerant up to 22 V while VBUS is at 0 V. The switch structure is designed to tolerate a constant operating voltage differential at either of these conditions. Figure 20 shows a simplified circuit for the switch from PP_HV to VBUS.

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#### 9.3.3.6 Internal HV Power Switch as a Source

The TPS65982 provides power from PP_HV to VBUS at the USB Type-C port as an output when operating as a source. When the switch is on as a source, the path behaves resistively until the current reaches the amount calculated by Equation 3 and then blocks reverse current from VBUS to PP_HV. Figure 25 shows the diode behavior of the switch as a source.

$$IREVHV = VREVHV/RPPHV \quad (3)$$

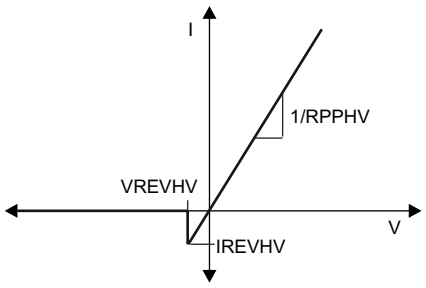



**Figure 25. Internal HV Switch I-V Curve as a Source**

#### 9.3.3.7 Internal HV Power Switch as a Sink

The TPS65982 can also receive power from VBUS to PP_HV when operating as a sink. When the switch is on as a sink the path behaves as an ideal diode and blocks reverse current from PP_HV to VBUS. Figure 26 shows the diode behavior of the switch as a sink.

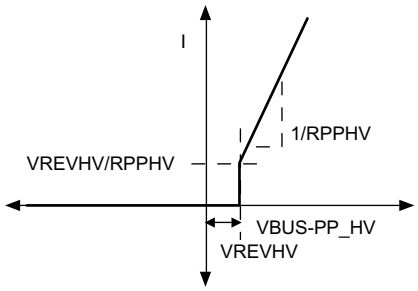



**Figure 26. Internal HV Switch I-V Curve as a Sink**

#### 9.3.3.8 Internal HV Power Switch Current Sense

The current from PP_HV to VBUS is sensed through the switch and is available to be read digitally through the ADC only when the switch is sourcing power. When sinking power, the readout from the ADC will not reflect the current.

#### 9.3.3.9 Internal HV Power Switch Current Limit

The current through PP_HV to VBUS is current limited to ILIMPPHV (only when operating as a source) and is controlled automatically by the digital core. When the current exceeds ILIMPPHV, the current-limit circuit activates. Depending on the severity of the over-current condition, the transient response will react in one of two ways: Figure 27 shows the approximate response time and clamping characteristics of the circuit for a hard short while Figure 28 shows the approximate response time and clamping characteristics for a soft short of 7 Ω.


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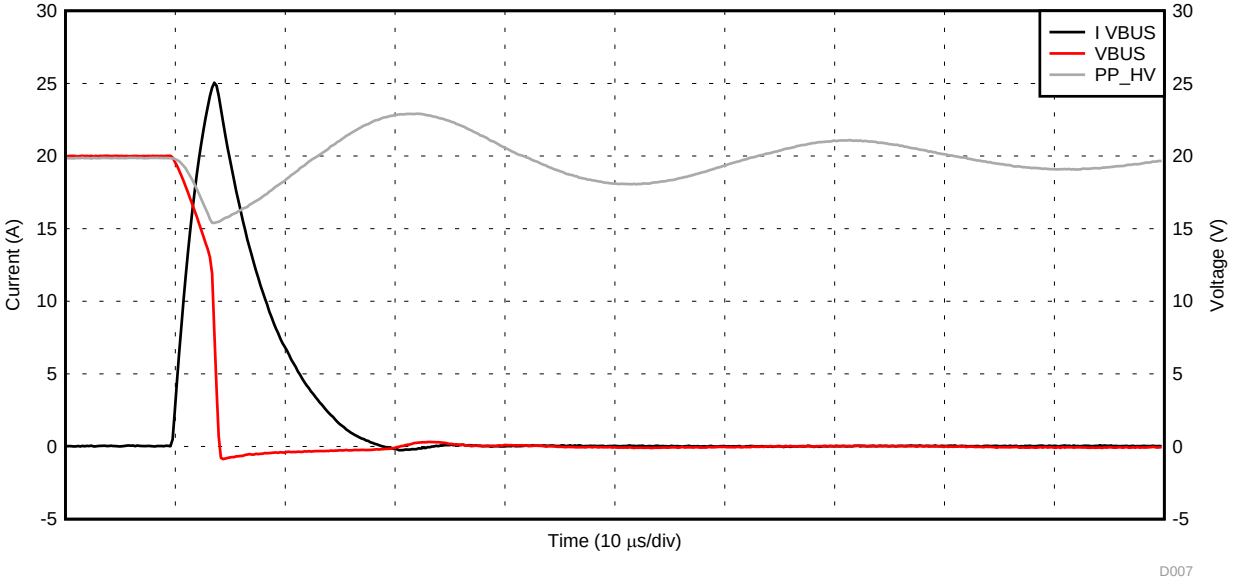



**Figure 27. PP_HV Current Limit Response with a Hard Short**

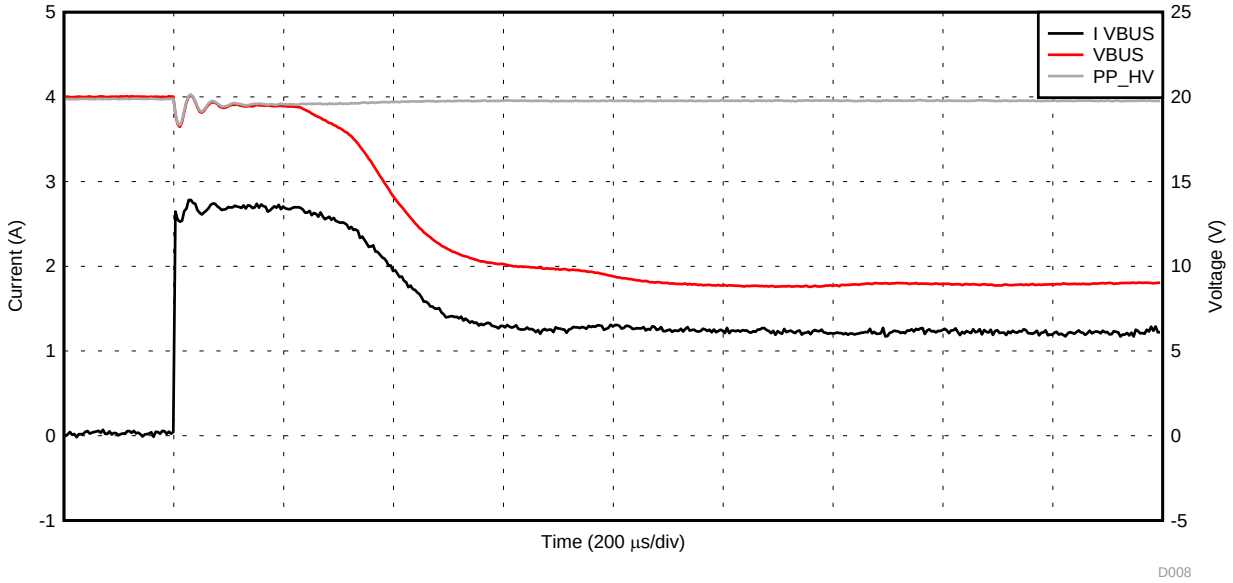



**Figure 28. PP_HV Current Limit Response with a Soft Short (7 Ω)**

### *9.3.3.10 External HV Power Delivery*

The TPS65982 is capable of controlling an external high-voltage, common-drain back-to-back NMOS FET switch path to source or sink power up to the maximum limit of the USB PD specification: 20 V at 5 A of current. The TPS65982 provides external control and sense to external NMOS power switches for currents greater than 3 A. This path is bi-directional for either sourcing current to VBUS or sinking current from VBUS. The external NMOS switches are back-to-back to protect the system from large voltage differential across the FETs as well as blocking reverse current flow. Each NFET has a separate gate control. HV_GATE2 is always connected to the VBUS side and HV_GATE1 is always connected to the opposite side, referred to as PP_EXT. Two sense pins, SENSEP and SENSEN, are used to implement reverse current blocking, over-current protection, and current sensing. The external path may be used in conjunction with the internal path. For example, the internal path may

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be used to source current from PP_HV to VBUS when the TPS65982 is acting as a power source and the external path may be used to sink current from VBUS to PP_EXT to charge a battery when the TPS65982 is acting as a sink. The internal and external paths must never be used in parallel to source current at the same time or sink current at the same time. The current limiting function will not function properly in this case and may become unstable.

#### 9.3.3.11 External HV Power Switch as a Source with RSENSE

Figure 20 shows the configuration when the TPS65982 is acting as a source for the external switch path. The external FETs must be connected in a common-drain configuration and will not work in a common source configuration. In this mode, current is sourced to VBUS. RSENSE provides an accurate current measurement and is used to initiate the current limiting feature of the external power path. The voltage between SENSEP (PP_EXT) and SENSEN (VBUS) is sensed to block reverse current flow. This measurement is also digitally readable via the ADC.

#### 9.3.3.12 External HV Power Switch as a Sink with RSENSE

Figure 29 shows the configuration when the TPS65982 is acting as a sink for the external switch path with RSENSE used to sense current. Acting as a sink, the voltage between SENSEP (VBUS) and SENSEN (PP_EXT) is sensed to provide an accurate current measurement and initiate the current limiting feature of the external power path. This measurement is also digitally readable via the ADC.

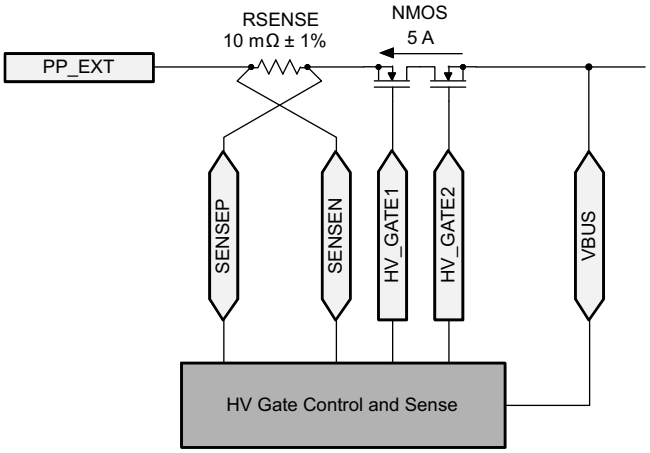



**Figure 29. External HV Switch as a Sink with RSENSE**

#### 9.3.3.13 External HV Power Switch as a Sink without RSENSE

Figure 30 shows the configuration when the TPS65982 is acting as a sink for the external switch path without an RSENSE resistor. In this mode, current is sunk from VBUS to an internal system power node, referred to as PP_EXT. This is used for charging a battery or for providing a supply voltage for a bus-powered device. To block reverse current, the VBUS and SENSEP pins monitor the voltage across the NFETs. To ensure that SENSEN does not float, tie SENSEP to SENSEN in this configuration. When configured in this mode, the digital readout from current from the ADC will be approximately zero.


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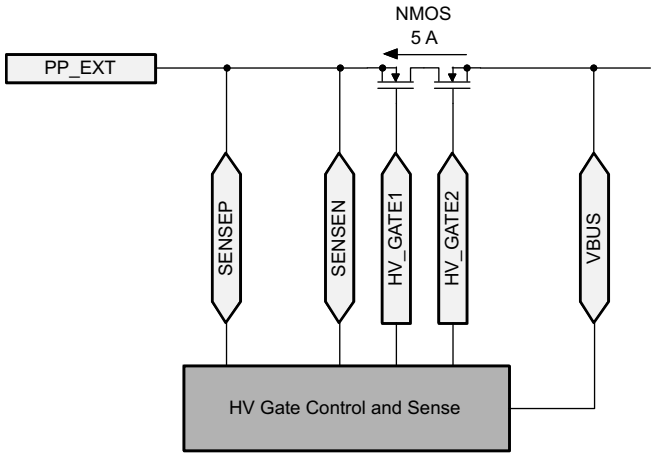



**Figure 30. External HV Switch as a Sink without RSENSE**

#### 9.3.3.14 External Current Sense

The current through the external NFETs to VBUS is sensed through the RSENSE resistor and is available to be read digitally through the ADC. When acting as a source, the readout from the ADC will only accurately reflect the current through the external NFETs when the connection of SENSEP and SENSEN adheres to Figure 20. When acting as a sink, the readout from the ADC will only accurately reflect the current through the external NFETs when the connection of SENSEP and SENSEN adheres to Figure 29.

#### 9.3.3.15 External Current Limit

The current through the external NFETs to VBUS is current limited when acting as a source or a sink. The current is sensed across the external RSENSE resistance. The current limit is set by a combination of the RSENSE magnitude and configuration settings for the voltage across the resistance. When the voltage across the RSENSE resistance exceeds the automatically set voltage limit, the current-limit circuit is activated.

#### 9.3.3.16 Soft Start

When configured as a sink, the SS pin provides a soft start function for each of the high-voltage power path supplies (P_HV and external PP_EXT path) up to 5.5 V. The SS circuitry is shared for each path and only one path will turn on as a sink at a time. The soft start is enabled by application code or via the host processor. The SS pin is initially discharged through a resistance RSS_DIS. When the switch is turned on, a current ISS is sourced from the pin to a capacitance CSS. This current into the capacitance generates a slow ramping voltage. This voltage is sensed and the power path FETs turn on and the voltage follows this ramp. When the voltage reaches the threshold VTHSS, the power path FET will be near being fully turned on, the output voltage will be fully charged. At time TSSDONE, a signal to the digital core indicates that the soft start function has completed. The ramp rate of the supply is given by Equation 4:

$$\text{Ramp Rate} = 9 \times \frac{\text{ISS}}{\text{CSS}} \tag{4}$$

The maximum ramp voltage for the supply is approximately 16.2 V. For any input voltage higher than this, the ramp will stop at 16.2 V until the firmware disables the soft start. At this point, the voltage will step to the input voltage at a ramp rate defined by approximately 7 μA into the gate capacitance of the switch. The TSSDONE time is independent of the actual final ramp voltage.

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#### 9.3.3.17 BUSPOWERZ

At power-up, when VIN_3V3 is not present and a dead-battery condition is supported as described in *Dead-Battery or No-Battery Support*, the TPS65982 will appear as a USB Type-C sink (device) causing a connected USB Type-C source (host) to provide 5 V on VBUS. The TPS65982 will power itself from the 5-V VBUS rail (see *Power Management*) and execute boot code (see *Boot Code*). The boot code will observe the BUSPOWERZ voltage, which will fall into one of three voltage ranges: VBPZ_DIS, VBPZ_HV, and VBPZ_EXT (defined in *BUSPOWERZ Configuration Characteristics*). These three voltage ranges configure how the TPS65982 routes the 5 V present on VBUS to the system in a dead-battery or no-battery scenario.

When the voltage on BUSPOWERZ is in the VBPZ_DIS range (when BUSPOWERZ is tied to LDO_3V3 as in Figure 31), this indicates that the TPS65982 will not route the 5 V present on VBUS to the entire system. In this case, the TPS65982 will load SPI-connected flash memory and execute this application code. This configuration will disable both the PP_HV and PP_EXT high voltage switches and only use VBUS to power the TPS65982.

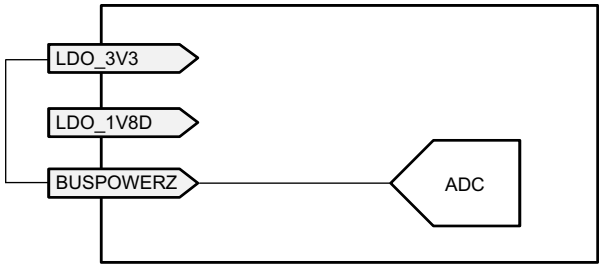



**Figure 31. BUSPOWERZ Configured to Disable Power from VBUS**

The BUSPOWERZ pin can alternately configure the TPS65982 to power the entire system through the PP_HV internal load switch when the voltage on BUSPOWERZ is in the VBPZ_HV range (when BUSPOWERZ is tied to LDO_1V8D as in Figure 32).

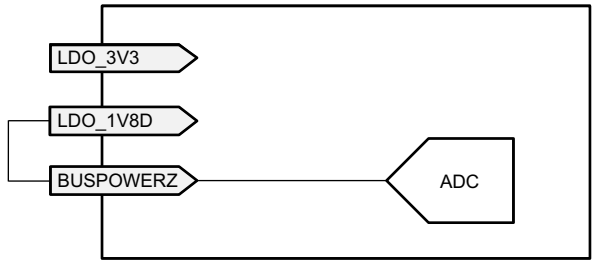



**Figure 32. BUSPOWERZ Configured with PP_HV as Input Power Path**

The BUSPOWERZ pin can also alternately configure the TPS65982 to power the entire system through the PP_EXT external load switch when the voltage on BUSPOWERZ is in the VBPZ_EXT range (when BUSPOWERZ is tied to GND as in Figure 33).

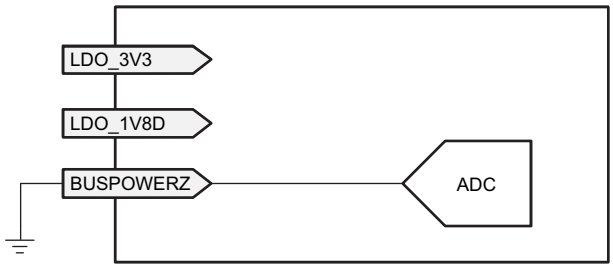



**Figure 33. BUSPOWERZ Configured with PP_EXT as Input Power Path**


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#### 9.3.3.18 Voltage Transitions on VBUS through Port Power Switches

Figure 34 shows the waveform for a positive voltage transition. The timing and voltages apply to both a transition from 0 V to PP_5V0 and a transition from PP_5V0 to PP_HV as well as a transition from PP_5V0 to an PP_EXT. A transition from PP_HV to PP_EXT is possible and vice versa, but does not necessarily follow the constraints in Figure 34. When a switch is closed to transition the voltage, a maximum slew-rate of SRPOS occurs on the transition. The voltage ramp will remain monotonic until the voltage reaches VSRCVALID within the final voltage. The voltage may overshoot the new voltage by VSRCVALID. After time TSTABLE from the start of the transition, the voltage will fall to within VSRCNEW of the new voltage. During the time TSTABLE, the voltage may fall below the new voltage, but will remain within VSRCNEW of this voltage.

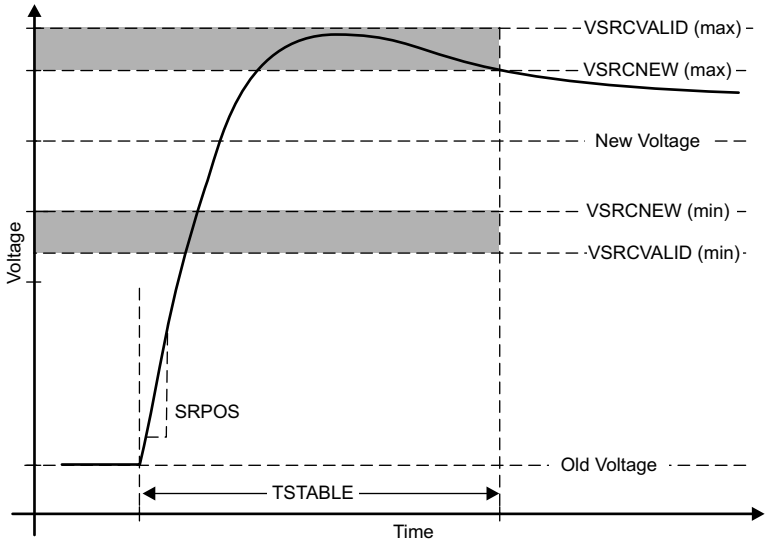



**Figure 34. Positive Voltage Transition on VBUS**

Figure 35 shows the waveform for a negative voltage transition. The timing and voltages apply to both a transition from PP_HV to PP_5V0 and a transition from PP_5V0 to 0V as well as a transition from PP_EXT to PP_5V0. A transition from PP_HV to PP_EXT is possible and vice versa, but does not necessarily follow the constraints in Figure 35. When a switch is closed to transition the voltage, a maximum slew-rate of SRNEG occurs on the transition. The voltage ramp will remain monotonic until the voltage reaches TOLTRANUN within the final voltage. The voltage may overshoot the new voltage by TOLTRANLN. After time TSTABLE from the start of the transition, the voltage will fall to within VSRCNEW of the new voltage. During the time TSTABLE, the voltage may fall below the new voltage, but will remain within VSRCNEW of this voltage.

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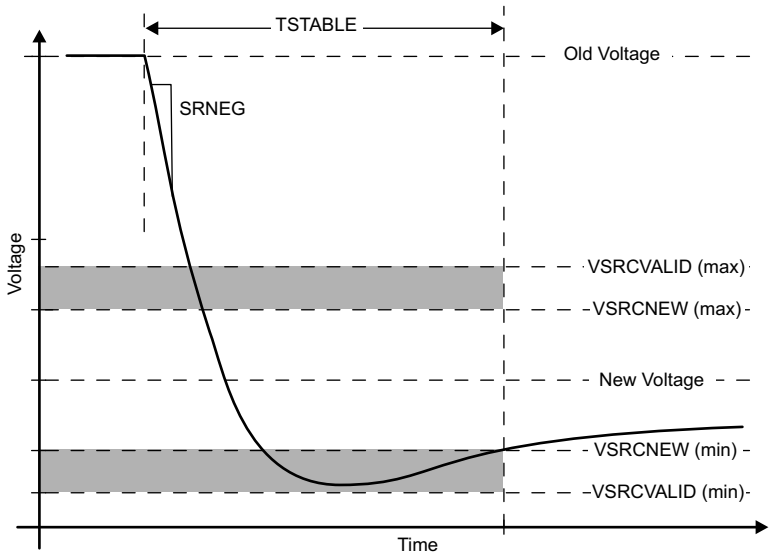



**Figure 35. Negative Voltage Transition on VBUS**

### 9.3.3.19 HV Transition to PP_RV0 Pull-Down on VBUS

The TPS65982 has an integrated active pulldown on VBUS when transitioning from PP_HV to PP_5V0, shown in Figure 36. When the PP_HV switch is disabled and VBUS > PP_5V0 + VHVDISPD, amplifier turns on a current source and pulls down on VBUS. The amplifier implements active slew rate control by adjusting the pulldown current to prevent the slew rate from exceeding specification. When VBUS falls to within VHVDISPD of PP_5V0, the pulldown is turned off. The load on VBUS will then continue to pull VBUS down until the ideal diode switch structure turns on connecting it to PP_5V0. When switching from PP_HV or PP_EXT to PP_5V0, PP_HV or PP_EXT must be above VSO_HV to follow the switch-over shown in Figure 35.

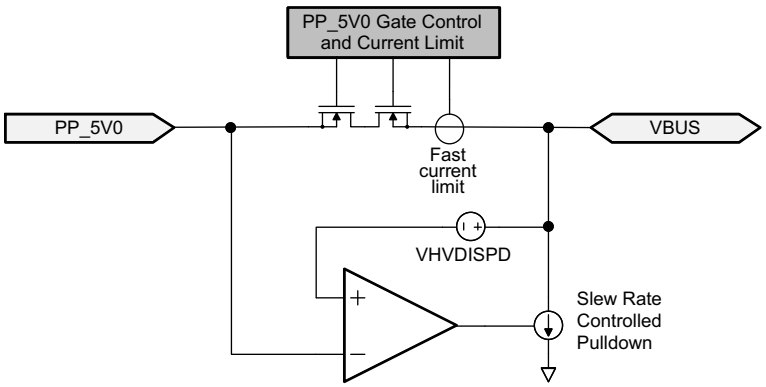



**Figure 36. PP_5V0 Slew Rate Control**

### 9.3.3.20 VBUS Transition to VSAFE0V

When VBUS transitions to near 0 V (VSAFE0V), the pulldown circuit in Figure 36 is turned on until VBUS reaches VSAFE0V. This transition will occur within time TSAFE0V.

### 9.3.3.21 C_CC1 and C_CC2 Power Configuration and Power Delivery

The C_CC1 and C_CC2 pins are used to deliver power to active circuitry inside a connected cable and output USB-PD data to the cable and connected device. Figure 20 shows the C_CC1, and C_CC2 outputs to the port. Only one of these pins will be used to deliver power at a time depending on the cable orientation. The other pin will be used to transmit USB-PD data through the cable to a connected device.


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Figure 37 shows a high-level flow of connecting these pins based on the cable orientation. See the *Cable Plug and Orientation Detection* section for more detailed information on plug and orientation detection.

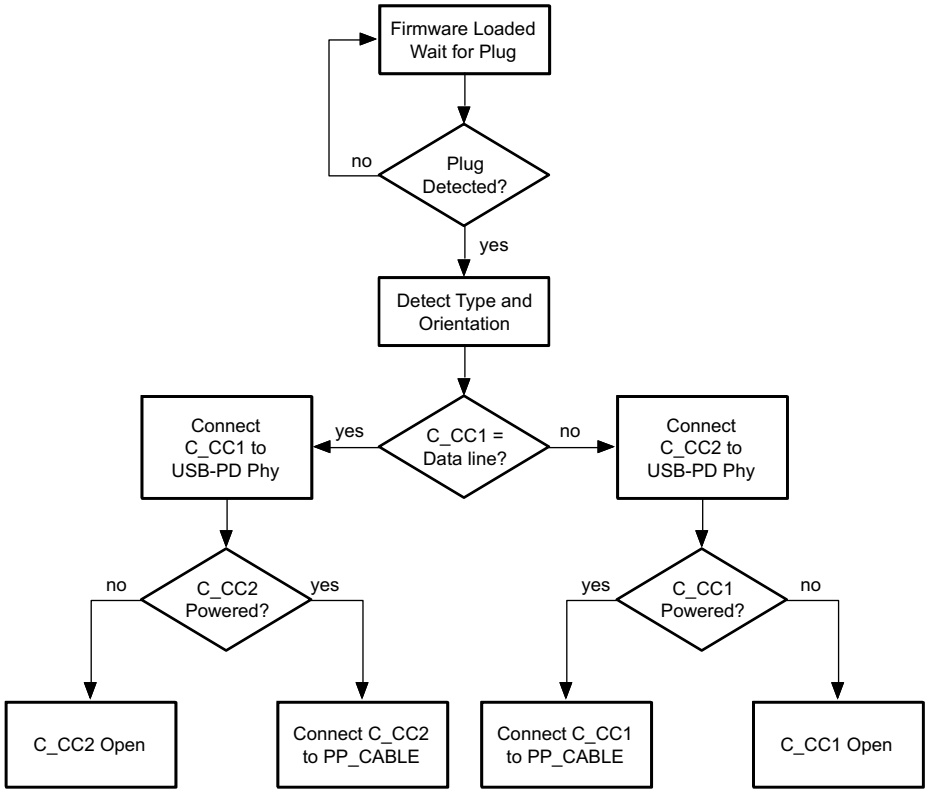



**Figure 37. Port C_CC and VCONN Connection Flow**

Figure 38 and Figure 39 show the two paths from PP_CABLE to the C_CCn pins. When one C_CCn pin is powered from PP_CABLE, the other is connected to the USB-PD BMC modem. The red line shows the power path and the green line shows the data path.

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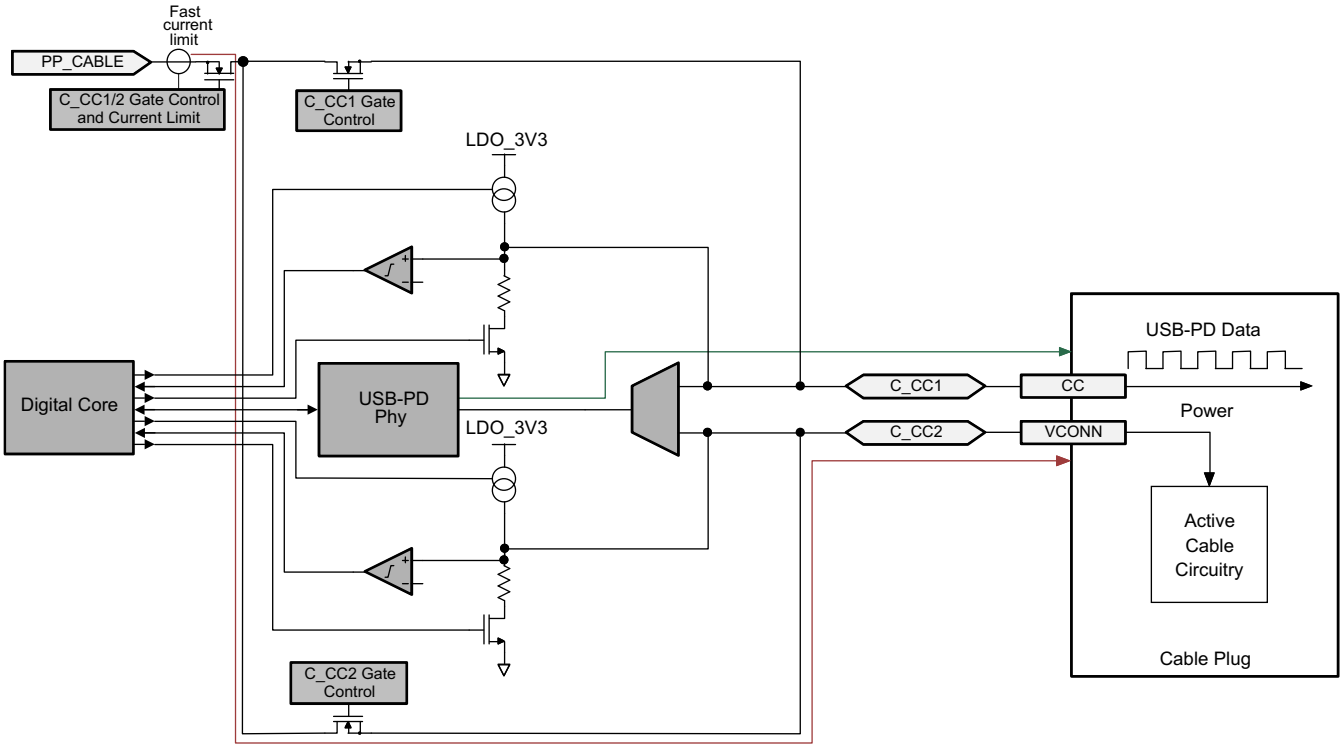



**Figure 38. Port C_CC1 and C_CC2 Normal Orientation Power from PP_CABLE**

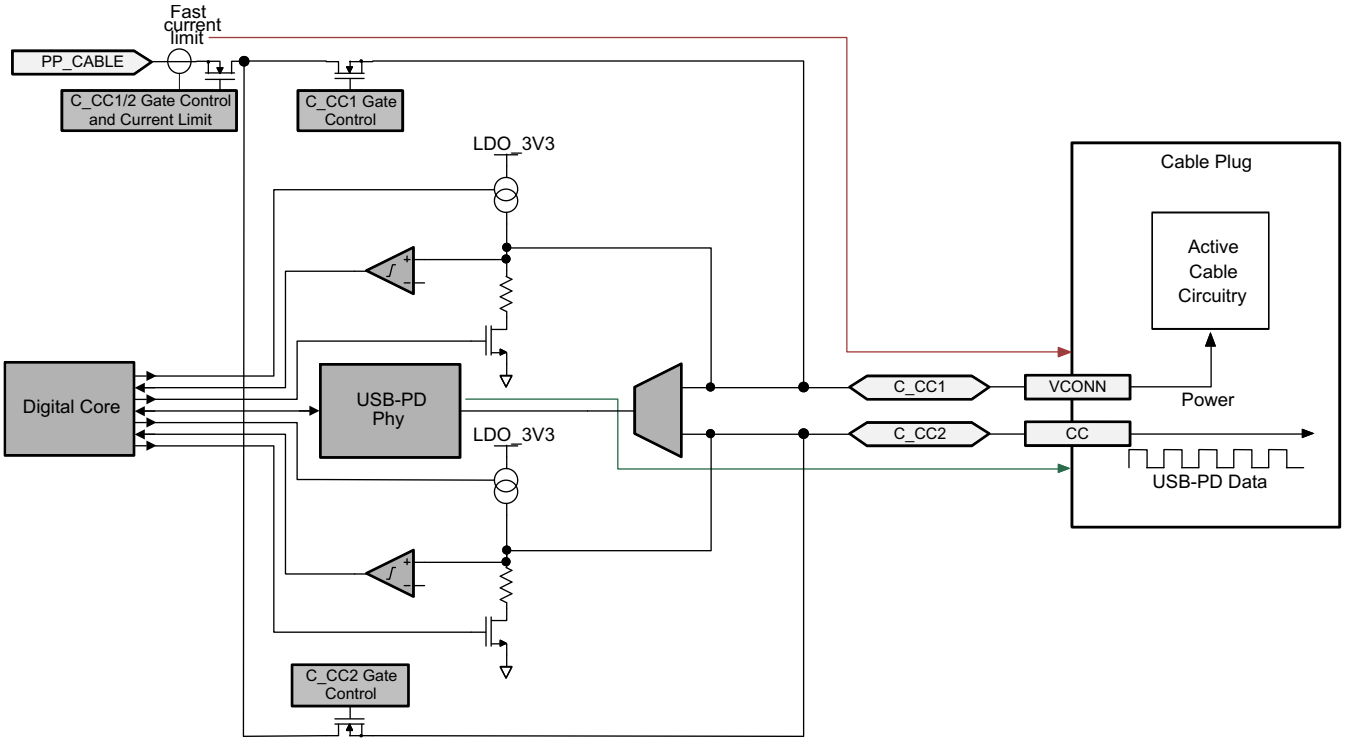



**Figure 39. Port C_CC1 and C_CC2 Reverse Orientation Power from PP_CABLE**


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#### 9.3.3.22 PP_CABLE to C_CC1 and C_CC2 Switch Architecture

Figure 20 shows the switch architecture for the PP_CABLE switch path to the C_CCc pins. Each path provides a unidirectional current from PP_CABLE to C_CC1 and C_CC2. The switch structure blocks reverse current from C_CC1 or C_CC2 to PP_CABLE.

#### 9.3.3.23 PP_CABLE to C_CC1 and C_CC2 Current Limit

The PP_CABLE to C_CC1 and C_CC2 share current limiting through a single FET on the PP_CABLE side of the switch. The current limit ILIMPPCC is adjustable between two levels. When the current exceeds ILIMPPCC, the current-limit circuit activates. Depending on the severity of the over-current condition, the transient response will react in one of two ways: Figure 40 and Figure 41 show the approximate response time and clamping characteristics of the circuit for a hard short while Figure 42 shows the approximate response time and clamping characteristics for a soft short. The switch does not have reverse current blocking when the switch is enabled and current is flowing to either C_CC1 or C_CC2.

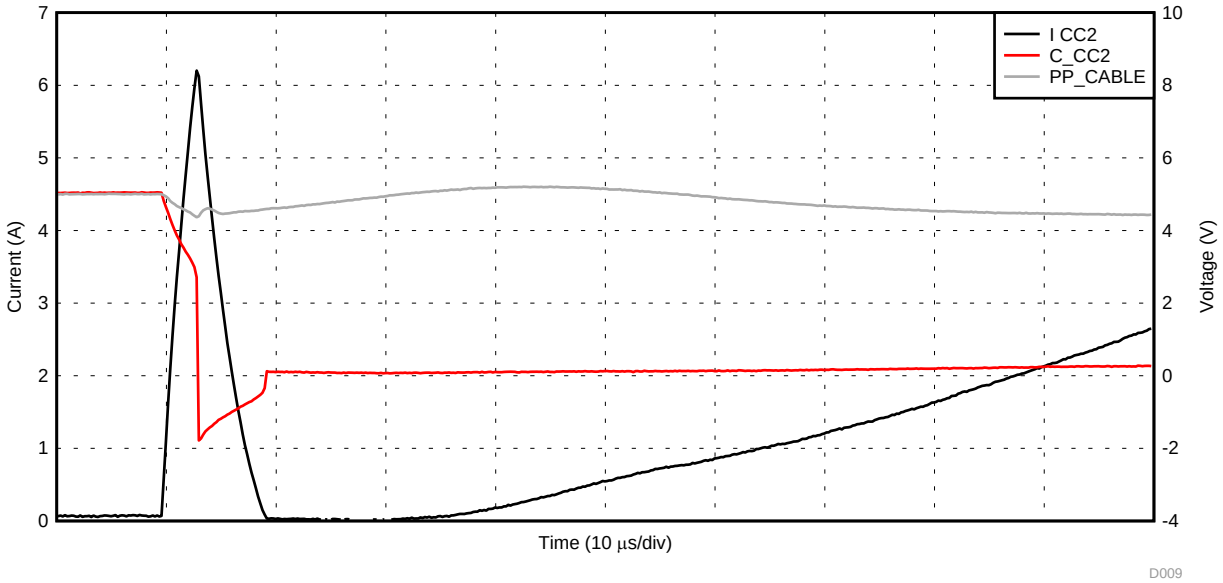



**Figure 40. PP_CABLE to C_CCn Current Limit with a Hard Short**

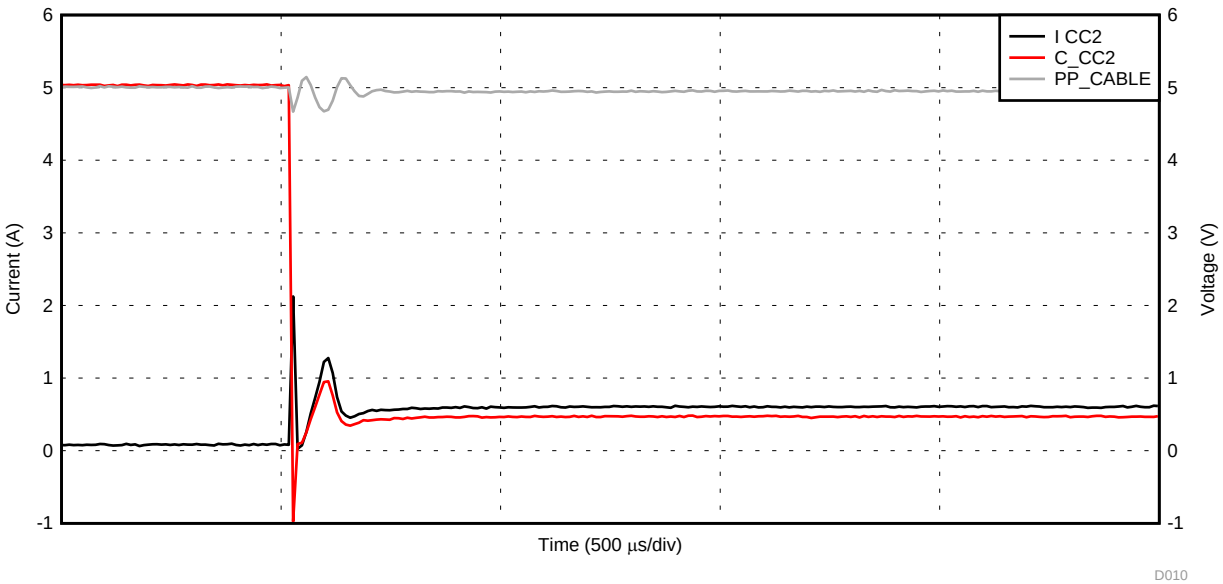



**Figure 41. PP_CABLE to C_CCn Current Limit with a Hard Short (Extended Time Base)**

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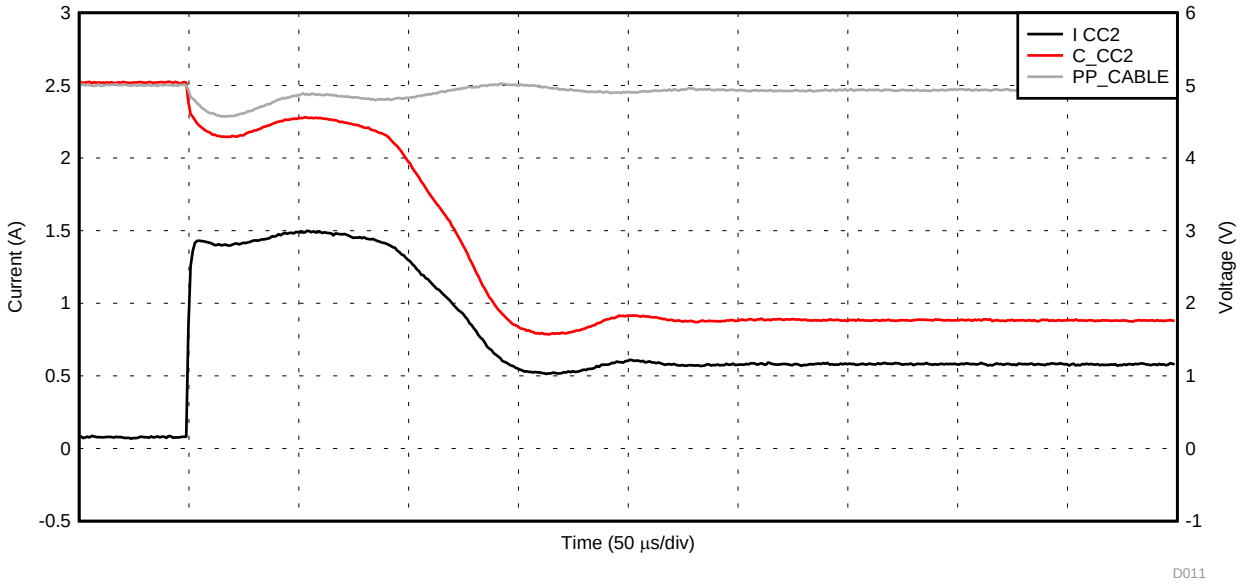



**Figure 42. PP_CABLE to C_CCn Current Limit Response with a Soft Short (2 Ω)**

### 9.3.4 USB Type-C Port Data Multiplexer

The USB Type-C receptacle pin configuration is show in Figure 43. Not all signals shown are required for all platforms or devices. The basic functionality of the pins deliver USB 2.0 (D+ and D–) and USB 3.1 (TX and RX pairs) data buses, USB power (VBUS) and ground (GND). Configuration Channel signals (CC1 and CC2), and two Reserved for Future Use (SBU) signal pins. The data bus pins (Top and Bottom D+/D– and the SBU pins) are available to be used in non-USB applications as an Alternate Mode (i.e., DisplayPort, Thunderbolt™, etc.).

| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 | A8 | A9 | A11 | A11 | A12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GND | TX1+ | TX1– | VBUS | CC1 | D+ | D– | SBU1 | VBUS | RX2– | RX2+ | GND |
| GND | RX1+ | RX1– | VBUS | SBU2 | D– | D+ | CC2 | VBUS | TX2– | TX2+ | GND |
| B12 | B11 | B10 | B9 | B8 | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 |

**Figure 43. USB Type-C Receptacle Pin Configuration**

The TPS65982 USB Type-C interface multiplexers are shown in Table 2. The outputs are determined based on detected cable orientation as well as the identified interface that is connected to the port. There are two USB output ports that may or may not be passing USB data. When an Alternate Mode is connected, these same ports may also pass that data (e.g. DisplayPort, Thunderbolt). Note, the TPS65982 pin to receptacle mapping is shown in Table 2. The high-speed RX and TX pairs are not mapped through the TPS65982 as this would place extra resistance and stubs on the high-speed lines and degrade signal performance.

**Table 2. TPS65982 to USB Type-C Receptacle Mapping**

| DEVICE PIN | Type-C RECEPTACLE PIN |
|---|---|
| VBUS | VBUS (A4, A9, B4, B9) |
| C_CC1 | CC1 (A5) |
| C_CC2 | CC2 (B5) |
| C_USB_TP | D+ (A6) |
| C_USB_TN | D– (A7) |
| C_USB_BP | D+ (B6) |
| C_USB_BN | D– (B7) |
| C_SBU1 | SBU1 (A8) |
| C_SBU2 | SBU2 (B8) |


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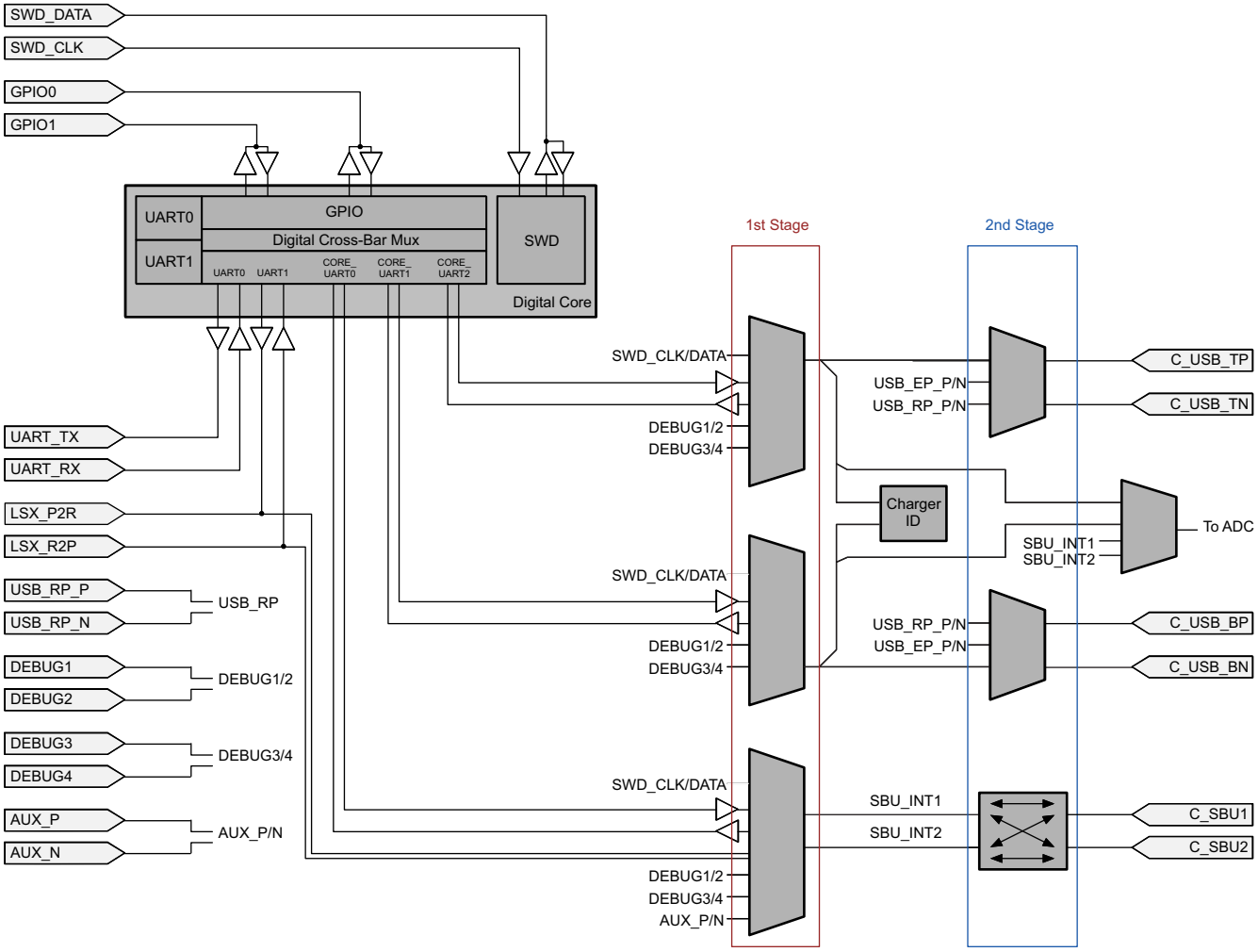



**Figure 44. Port Data Multiplexers**

Table 3 shows the typical signal types through the switch path. The UART_RX/TX and LSX_P2R/R2P paths are digitally buffered to allow tri-state control for these paths. All other switches are analog pass switches. The LSX_P2R/R2P pair is also configurable to be analog pass switches as well. These switch paths are not limited to the specified signal type. For the signals that interface with the digital core, the maximum data rate is dictated by the clock rate at which the core is running.

**Table 3. Typical Signals through Analog Switch Path**

| INPUT PATH | SIGNAL TYPE | SIGNAL FUNCTION |
|---|---|---|
| SWD_DATA/CLK | Single Ended | Data, Clock |
| UART_RX/TX | Single Ended TX/Rx | UART |
| LSX_P2R/R2P | Single Ended TX/Rx | UART |
| DEBUG1/2/3/4 | Single Ended | Debug |
| AUX_P/N | Differential | DisplayPort and Thunderbolt AUX channel |
| USB_EP_P/N | Differential | USB 2.0 Low Speed Endpoint |
| USB_RP_P/N | Differential | USB 2.0 High Speed Data Root Port |

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#### 9.3.4.1 USB Top and Bottom Ports

The Top (C_USB_TP and C_USB_TN) and Bottom (C_USB_BP and C_USB_BN) ports that correspond to the Type-C top and bottom USB D+/D– pairs are swapped based on the detected cable orientation. The symmetric pin order shown in Figure 43 from the A-side to the B-side allows the pins to connect to equivalent pins on the opposite side when the cable orientation is reversed.

#### 9.3.4.2 Multiplexer Connection Orientation

Table 4 shows the multiplexer connection orientation. For the USB D+/D– pair top and bottom port connections, these connections are fixed. For the SBU port connections, the SBU crossbar multiplexer enables flipping of the signal pair and the connections shown are for the upside-up orientation. The CORE_UARTn connections come from a digital crossbar multiplexer that allows the UART_RX/TX, LSX_P2R/R2P, and GPIO0/1 to be mapped to any of the 1st stage multiplexers.

**Table 4. Data Multiplexer Connections**

| SYSTEM PIN | USB TOP PIN | USB BOTTOM PIN | SBU MULTIPLEXER PIN |
|---|---|---|---|
| USB_RP_P | C_USB_TP | C_USB_BP | |
| USB_RP_N | C_USB_TN | C_USB_BN | |
| USB_EP_P | C_USB_TP | C_USB_BP | |
| USB_EP_N | C_USB_TN | C_USB_BN | |
| SWD_CLK | C_USB_TP | C_USB_BP | SBU1 |
| SWD_DATA | C_USB_TN | C_USB_BN | SBU2 |
| DEBUG1 | C_USB_TP | C_USB_BP | SBU1 |
| DEBUG2 | C_USB_TN | C_USB_BN | SBU2 |
| DEBUG3 | C_USB_TP | C_USB_BP | SBU1 |
| DEBUG4 | C_USB_TN | C_USB_BN | SBU2 |
| AUX_P | C_USB_TP | C_USB_BP | SBU1 |
| AUX_N | C_USB_TN | C_USB_BN | SBU2 |
| LSX_R2P | | | SBU1 |
| LSX_P2R | | | SBU2 |
| CORE_UART0_TX | C_USB_TP | | |
| CORE_UART0_RX | C_USB_TN | | |
| CORE_UART1_TX | | C_USB_BP | |
| CORE_UART1_RX | | C_USB_BN | |
| CORE_UART2_TX | | | SBU1 |
| CORE_UART2_RX | | | SBU2 |

#### 9.3.4.3 Digital Crossbar Multiplexer

The TPS65982 UART paths (UART_RX/TX and LSX_P2R/R2P) and GPIO0/1 all have digital inputs that pass through a cross-bar multiplexer inside the digital core. Each of these pins is configurable as an input or output of the cross-bar multiplexer. The digital cross-bar multiplexer then connects to the port data multiplexers as shown in Figure 44. The connections are configurable via firmware. The default state at power-up is to connect a buffered version of UART_RX to UART_TX providing a bypass through the TPS65982 for daisy chaining during power on reset.

#### 9.3.4.4 SBU Crossbar Multiplexer

The SBU Crossbar Multiplexer provides pins (C_SBU1 and C_SBU2) for future USB functionality as well as Alternate Modes. The multiplexer swaps the output pair orientation based on the cable orientation. For more information on Alternate Modes, refer to the USB PD Specification.


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### 9.3.4.5 Signal Monitoring and Pullup/Pulldown

The TPS65982 has comparators that may be enabled to interrupt the core when a switching event occurs on any of the port inputs. The input parameters for the detection are listed in the Port Data Multiplexer Signal Monitoring Pullup and Pulldown Characteristics table. These comparators are disconnected by application code when these pins are not digital signals but an analog voltage.

The TPS65982 has pullups and pulldowns between the first and second stage multiplexers of the port switch for each port output: C_SBU1/2, C_USB_TP/N, C_USB_BP/N. The configurable pullup and pulldown resistances between each multiplexer are shown in Figure 45.

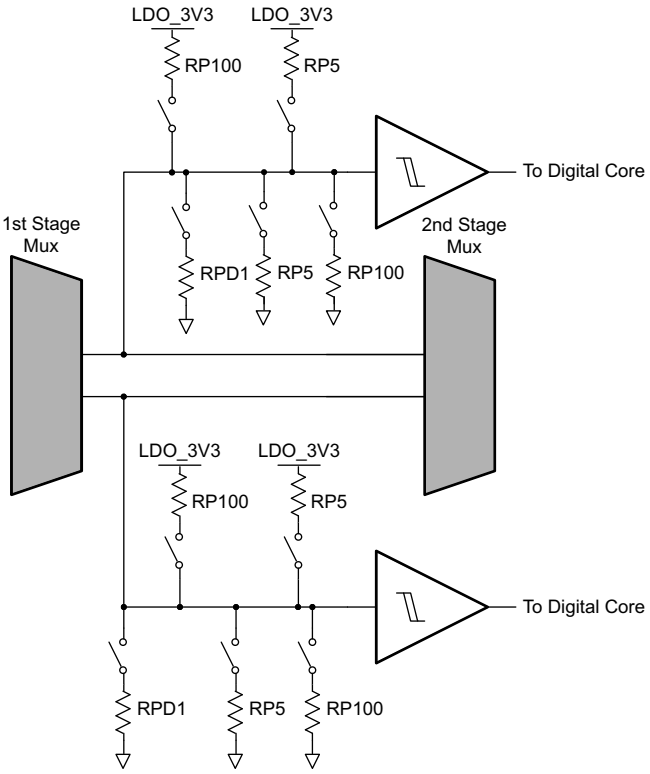



**Figure 45. Port Detect and Pullup/Pulldown**

### 9.3.4.6 Port Multiplexer Clamp

Each input to the 2nd stage multiplexer is clamped to prevent voltages on the port from exceeding the safe operating voltage of circuits attached to the system side of the Port Data Multiplexer. Figure 46 shows the simplified clamping circuit. When a path through the 2nd stage multiplexer is closed, the clamp is connected to the one of the port pins (C_USB_TP/N, C_USB_BP/N, C_SBU1/2). When a path through the 2nd stage multiplexer is not closed, then the port pin is not clamped. As the pin voltage rises above the VCLMP_IND voltage, the clamping circuit activates, and sinks current to ground, preventing the voltage from rising further.

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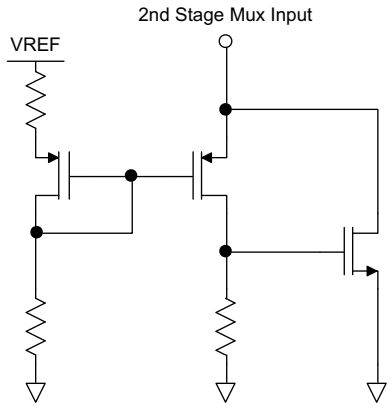



**Figure 46. Port Mux Clamp**

### *9.3.4.7 USB2.0 Low-Speed Endpoint*

The USB low-speed Endpoint is a USB 2.0 low-speed (1.5 Mbps) interface used to support HID class based accesses. The TPS65982 supports control of endpoint EP0. This endpoint enumerates to a USB 2.0 bus to provide USB-Billboard information to a host system as defined in the USB Type-C standard. EP0 is used for advertising the Billboard Class. When a host is connected to a device that provides Alternate Modes which cannot be supported by the host, the Billboard class allows a means for the host to report back to the user without any silent failures.

Figure 47 shows the USB Endpoint physical layer. The physical layer consists of the analog transceiver, the Serial Interface Engine, and the Endpoint FIFOs and supports low speed operation.

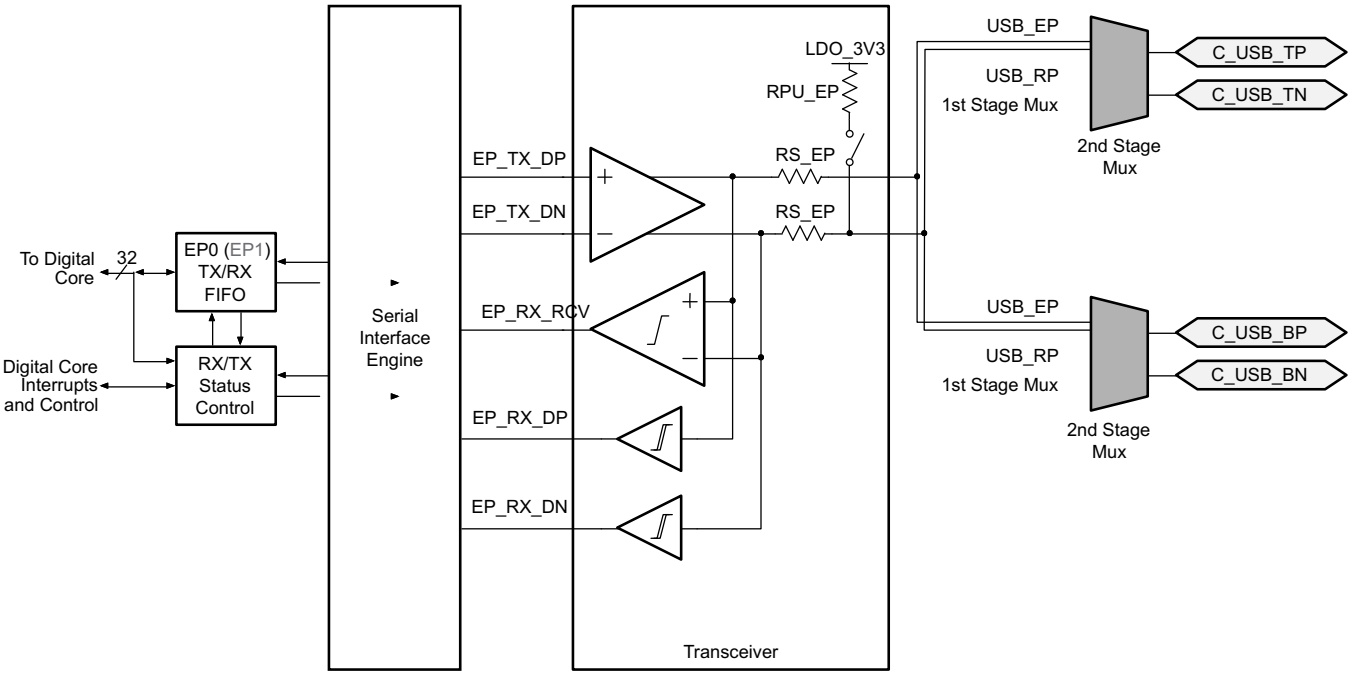



**Figure 47. USB Endpoint Phy**


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The transceiver is made up of a fully differential output driver, a differential to single-ended receive buffer and two single-ended receive buffers on the D+/D– independently. The output driver drives the D+/D– of the selected output of the Port Multiplexer. The signals pass through the 2nd Stage Port Data Multiplexer to the port pins. When driving, the signal is driven through a source resistance RS_EP. RS_EP is shown as a single resistor in USB Endpoint Phy but this resistance also includes the resistance of the 2nd Stage Port Data Multiplexer defined in Port Data Multiplexer Requirements and Characteristics. RPU_EP is disconnected during transmit mode of the transceiver.

When the endpoint is in receive mode, the resistance RPU_EP is connected to the D– pin of the top or bottom port (C_USB_TN or C_USB_BN) depending on the detected orientation of the cable. The RPU_EP resistance advertises low speed mode only.

#### 9.3.4.8 Battery Charger (BC1.2) Detection Block

The battery charger (BC1.2) detection block integrates circuitry to detect when the connected entity on the USB D+/D– pins is a charger. To enable the required detection mechanisms, the block integrates various voltage sources, currents, and resistances to the Port Data Multiplexers. Figure 48 shows the connections of these elements to the Port Data Multiplexers.

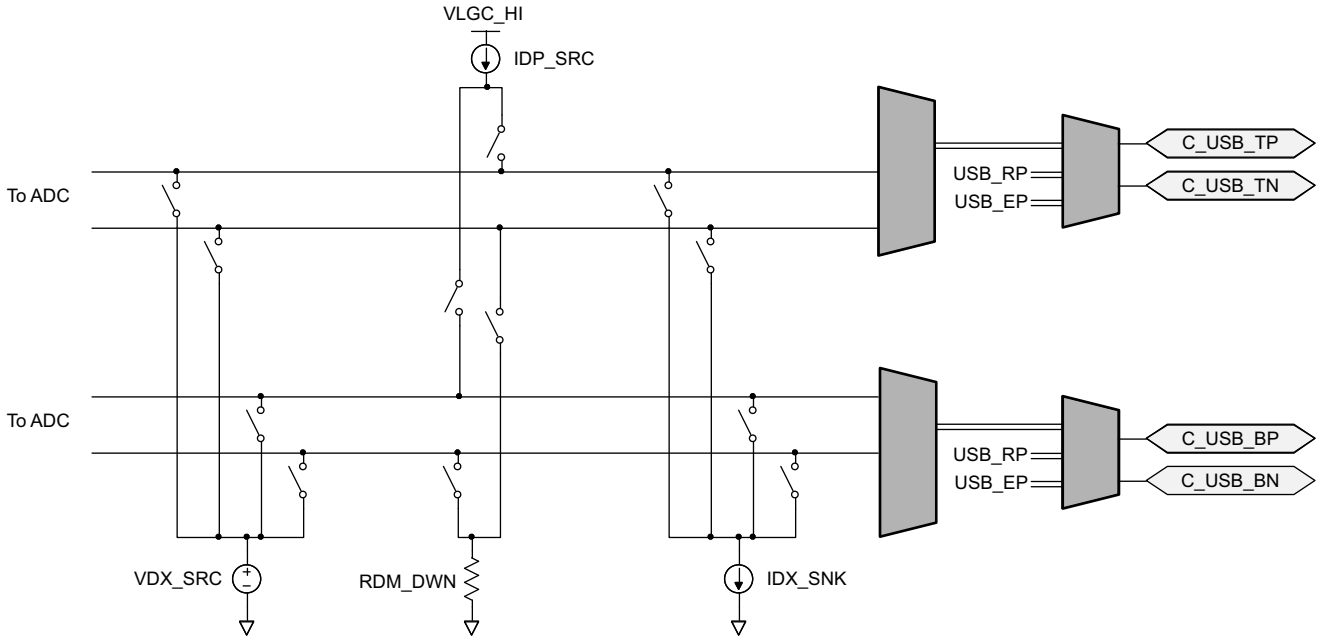



**Figure 48. BC1.2 Detection Circuitry**

#### 9.3.4.9 BC1.2 Data Contact Detect

Data Contact Detect follows the definition in the USB BC1.2 specification. The detection scheme sources a current IDP_SRC into the D+ pin of the USB connection. The current is sourced into either the C_USB_TP (top) or C_USB_BP (bottom) D+ pin based on the determined cable/device orientation. A resistance RDM_DWN is connected between the D– pin and GND. Again, this resistance is connected to either the C_USB_TN (top) or C_USB_BN (bottom) D– pin based on the determined cable/device orientation. The middle section of Figure 48, the current source IDP_SRC and the pulldown resistance RDM_DWN, is activated during data contact detection.

#### 9.3.4.10 BC1.2 Primary and Secondary Detection

The Primary and Secondary Detection follow the USB BC1.2 specification. This detection scheme looks for a resistance between D+ and D– lines by forcing a known voltage on the first line, forcing a current sink on the second line and then reading the voltage on the second line using the general purpose ADC integrated in the TPS65982. To provide complete flexibility, 12 independent switches are connected to allow firmware to force voltage, sink current, and read voltage on any of the C_USB_TP, C_USB_TN, C_USB_BP, and C_USB_BN. The left and right sections of Figure 48, the voltage source VDX_SRC and the current source IDX_SNK, are activated during primary and secondary detection.

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### 9.3.5 Power Management

The TPS65982 Power Management block receives power and generates voltages to provide power to the TPS65982 internal circuitry. These generated power rails are LDO_3V3, LDO_1V8A, and LDO_1V8D. LDO_3V3 is also a low power output to load flash memory. VOUT_3V3 is a low power output that does not power internal circuitry that is controlled by application code and can be used to power other ICs in some applications. The power supply path is shown in Figure 49.

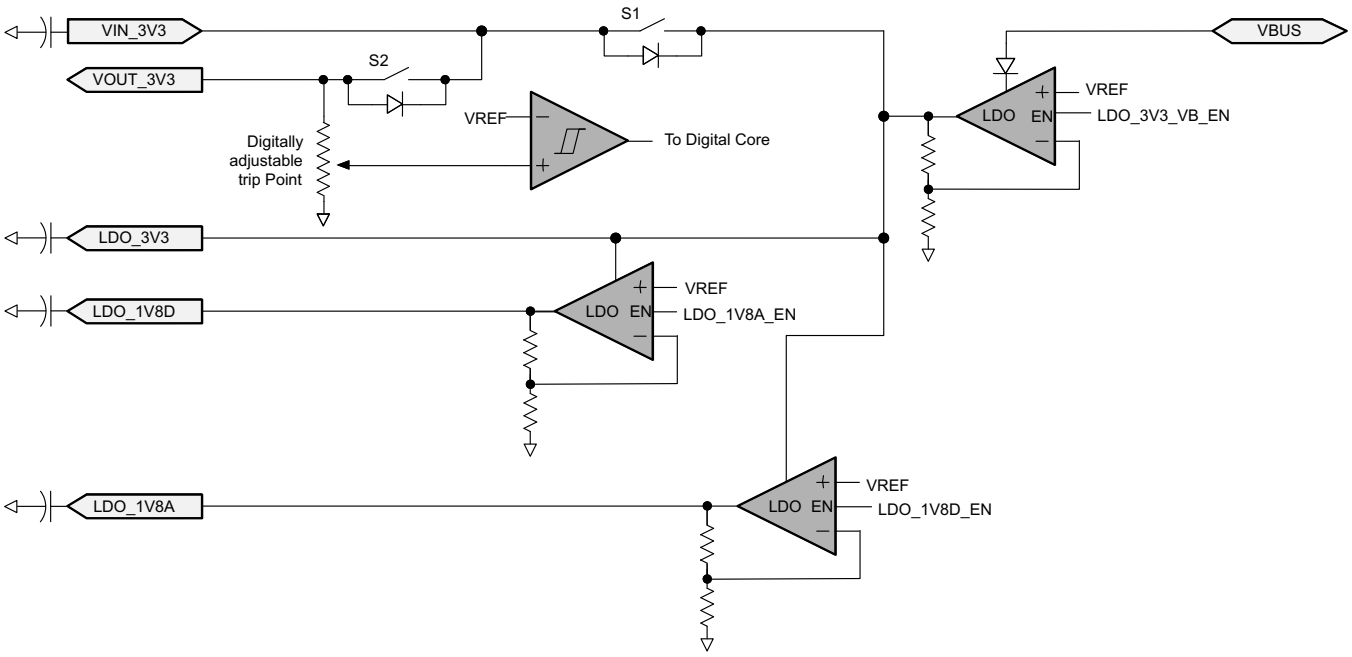



**Figure 49. Power Supply Path**

The TPS65982 is powered from either VIN_3V3 or VBUS. The normal power supply input is VIN_3V3. In this mode, current flows from VIN_3V3 to LDO_3V3 to power the core 3.3 V circuitry and the 3.3 V I/Os. A second LDO steps the voltage down from LDO_3V3 to LDO_1V8D and LDO_1V8A to power the 1.8 V core digital circuitry and 1.8 V analog circuits. When VIN_3V3 power is unavailable and power is available on the VBUS, the TPS65982 will be powered from VBUS. In this mode, the voltage on VBUS is stepped down through an LDO to LDO_3V3. Switch S1 in Figure 49 is unidirectional and no current will flow from LDO_3V3 to VIN_3V3 or VOUT_3V3. When VIN_3V3 is unavailable, this is an indicator that there is a dead-battery or no-battery condition.

#### *9.3.5.1 Power-On and Supervisory Functions*

A power-on-reset (POR) circuit monitors each supply. This POR allows active circuitry to turn on only when a good supply is present. In addition to the POR and supervisory circuits for the internal supplies, a separate programmable voltage supervisor monitors the VOUT_3V3 voltage.

#### *9.3.5.2 Supply Switch-Over*

VIN_3V3 takes precedence over VBUS, meaning that when both supply voltages are present the TPS65982 will power from VIN_3V3. Refer to The Figure 49 for a diagram showing the power supply path block. There are two cases in with a power supply switch-over will occur. The first is when VBUS is present first and then VIN_3V3 becomes available. In this case, the supply will automatically switch-over to VIN_3V3 and brown-out prevention is verified by design. The other way a supply switch-over will occur is when both supplies are present and VIN_3V3 is removed and falls below 2.85 V. In this case, a hard reset of the TPS65982 occurs prompting a re-boot.

#### *9.3.5.3 RESETZ and MRESET*

The VIN_3V3 voltage is connected to the VOUT_3V3 output by a single FET switch (S2 in Figure 49).


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The enabling of the switch is controlled by the core digital circuitry and the conditions are programmable. A supervisor circuit monitors the voltage at VOUT_3V3 for an undervoltage condition and sets the external indicator RESETZ. The RESETZ pin is active low (low when an undervoltage condition occurs). The RESETZ output is also asserted when the MRESET input is asserted. The MRESET input is active-high by default, but is configurable to be active low. Figure 4 shows the RESETZ timing with MRESET set to active high. When VOUT_3V3 is disabled, a resistance of RPDOUT_3V3 pulls down on the pin.

### 9.3.6 Digital Core

Figure 50 shows a simplified block diagram of the digital core. This diagram shows the interface between the digital and analog portions of the TPS65982.

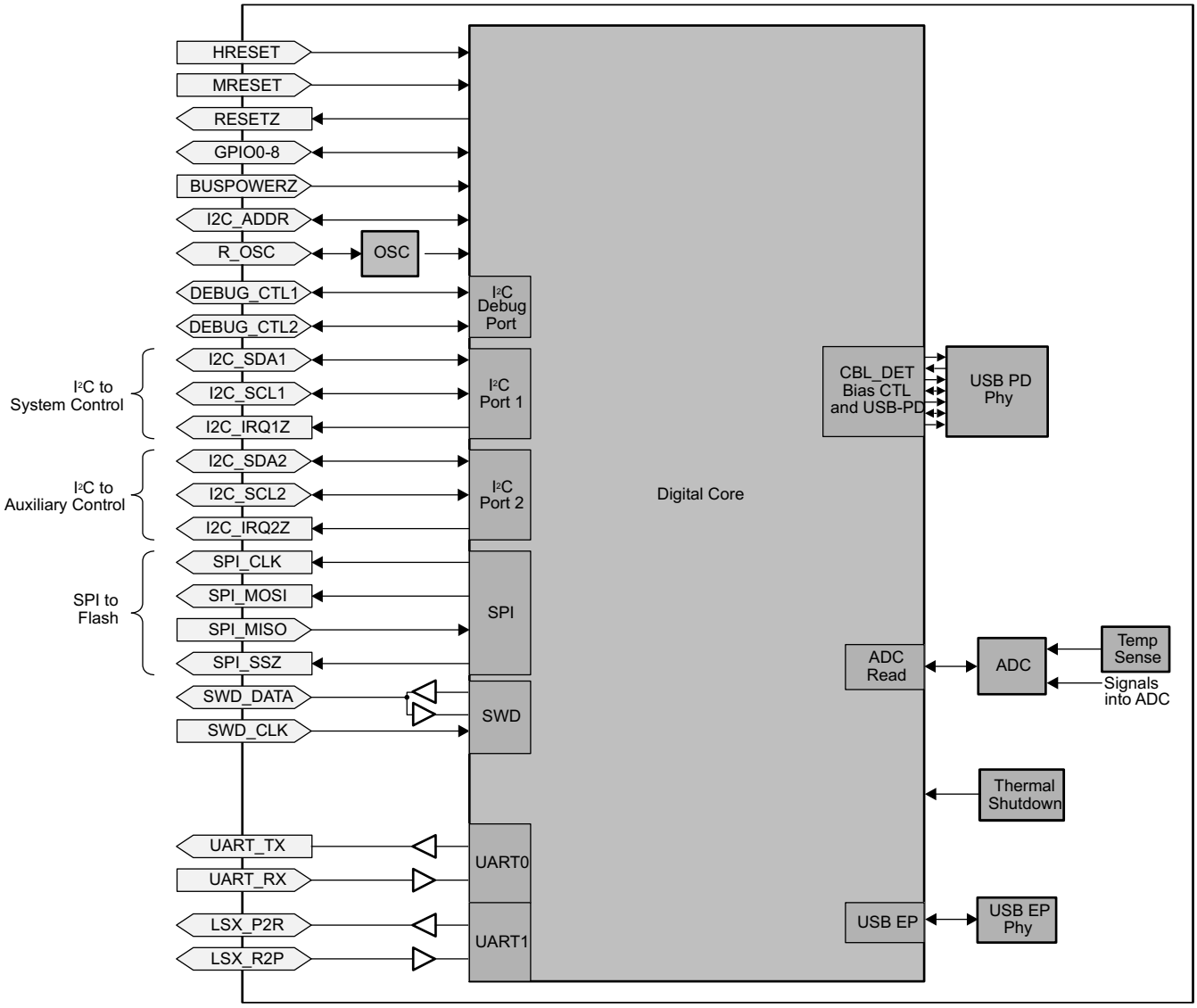



**Figure 50. Digital Core Block Diagram**

### 9.3.7 USB-PD BMC Modem Interface

The USB-PD BMC modem interface is a fully USB-PD compliant Type-C interface. The modem contains the BMC encoder/decoder, the TX/Rx FIFOs, the packet engine for construction/deconstruction of the USB-PD packet. This module contains programmable SOP values and processes all SOP headers.

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### 9.3.8 System Glue Logic

The system glue logic module performs various system interface functions such as control of the system interface for RESETZ, MRESET, and VOUT_3V3. This module supports various hardware timers for digital control of analog circuits.

### 9.3.9 Power Reset Congrol Module (PRCM)

The PRCM implements all clock management, reset control, and sleep mode control.

### 9.3.10 Interrupt Monitor

The Interrupt Control module handles all interrupt from the external GPIO as well as interrupts from internal analog circuits.

### 9.3.11 ADC Sense

The ADC Sense module is a digital interface to the SAR ADC. The ADC converts various voltages and currents from the analog circuits. The ADC converts up to 11 channels from analog levels to digital signals. The ADC can be programmed to convert a single sampled value.

### 9.3.12 UART

Two digital UARTS are provided for serial communication. The inputs to the UART are selectable by a programmable digital crossbar multiplexer. The UART may act as pass-through between the system and the Type-C port or may filter through the digital core. The UART_RX/TX pins are typically used to daisy chain multiple TPS65982s in series to share application code at startup.

### 9.3.13 $I^2C$ Slave

Two $I^2C$ interfaces provide interface to the digital core from the system. These interfaces are master/slave configurable and support low-speed and full-speed signaling. See the *$I^2C$ Slave Interface* section for more information.

### 9.3.14 SPI Master

The SPI master provides a serial interface to an external flash memory. The recommended memory is the W25Q80DV 8 Mbit Serial Flash Memory. A memory of at least 2 Mbit is required when the TPS65982 is using the memory in an unshared manner. A memory of at least 8 Mbit is required when the TPS65982 is using the memory in an shared manner. See the *SPI Master Interface* section for more information.

### 9.3.15 Single-Wire Debugger Interface

The SWD interface provides a mechanism to directly master the digital core.

### 9.3.16 DisplayPort HPD Timers

To enable DisplayPort HPD signaling through PD messaging, two GPIO pins (GPIO4, GPIO5) are used as the HPD input and output. When events occur on this pins during a DisplayPort connection through the Type-C connector (configured in firmware), hardware timers trigger and interrupt the digital core to indicated needed PD messaging. Table 5 shows each I/O function when GPIO4/5 are configured in HPD mode. When HPD is not enabled via firmware, both GPIO4 and GPIO5 remain generic GPIO and may be programmed for other functions. Figure 51 and Figure 52.

**Table 5. HPD GPIO Configuration**

| HPD (Binary) Configuration | GPIO4 | GPIO5 |
|---|---|---|
| 00 | HPD TX | Generic GPIO |
| 01 | HPD RX | Generic GPIO |
| 10 | HPD TX | HPD RX |
| 11 | HPD TX/RX (bidirectional) | Generic GPIO |


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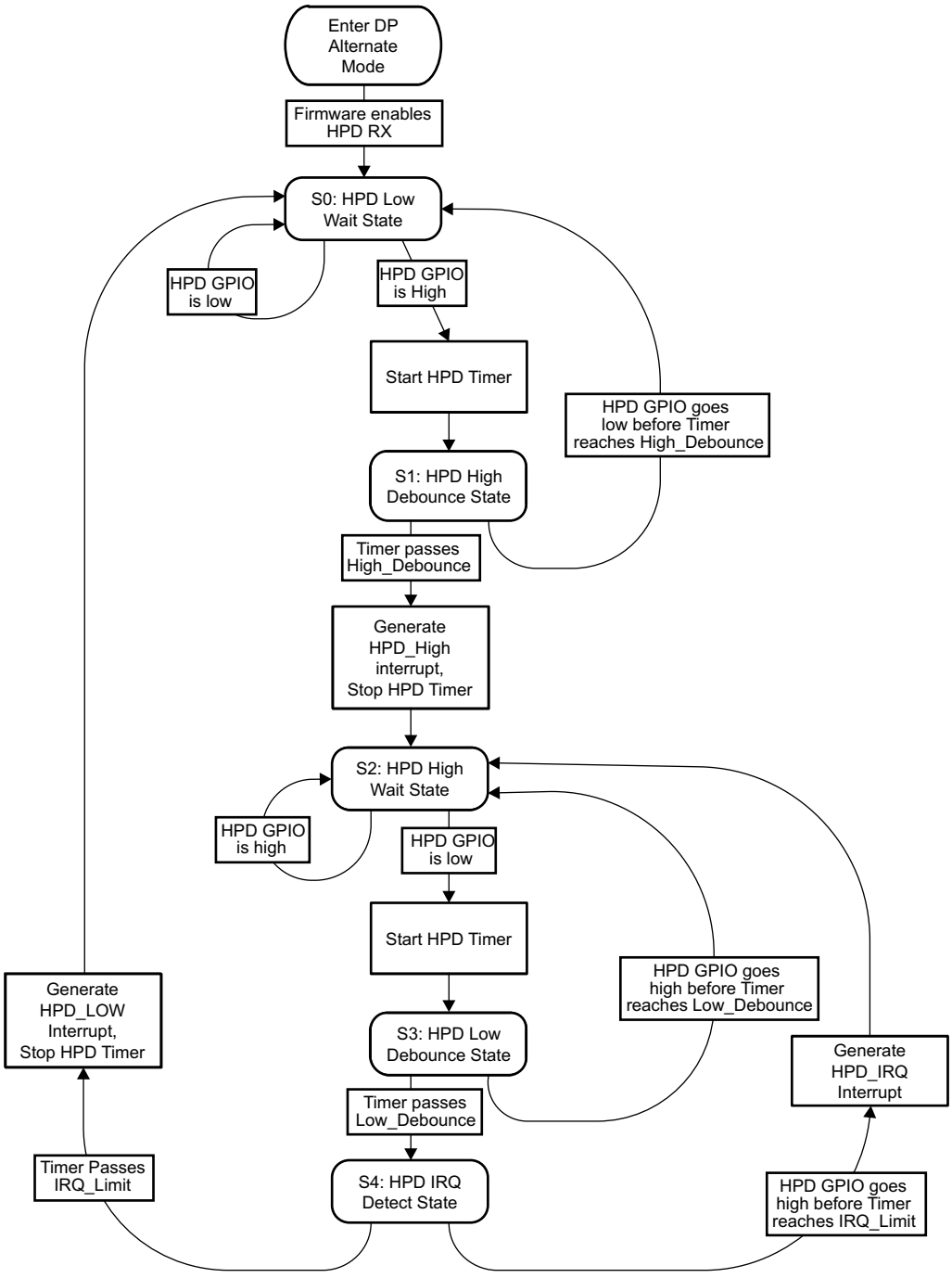



**Figure 51. HPD RX Flow**

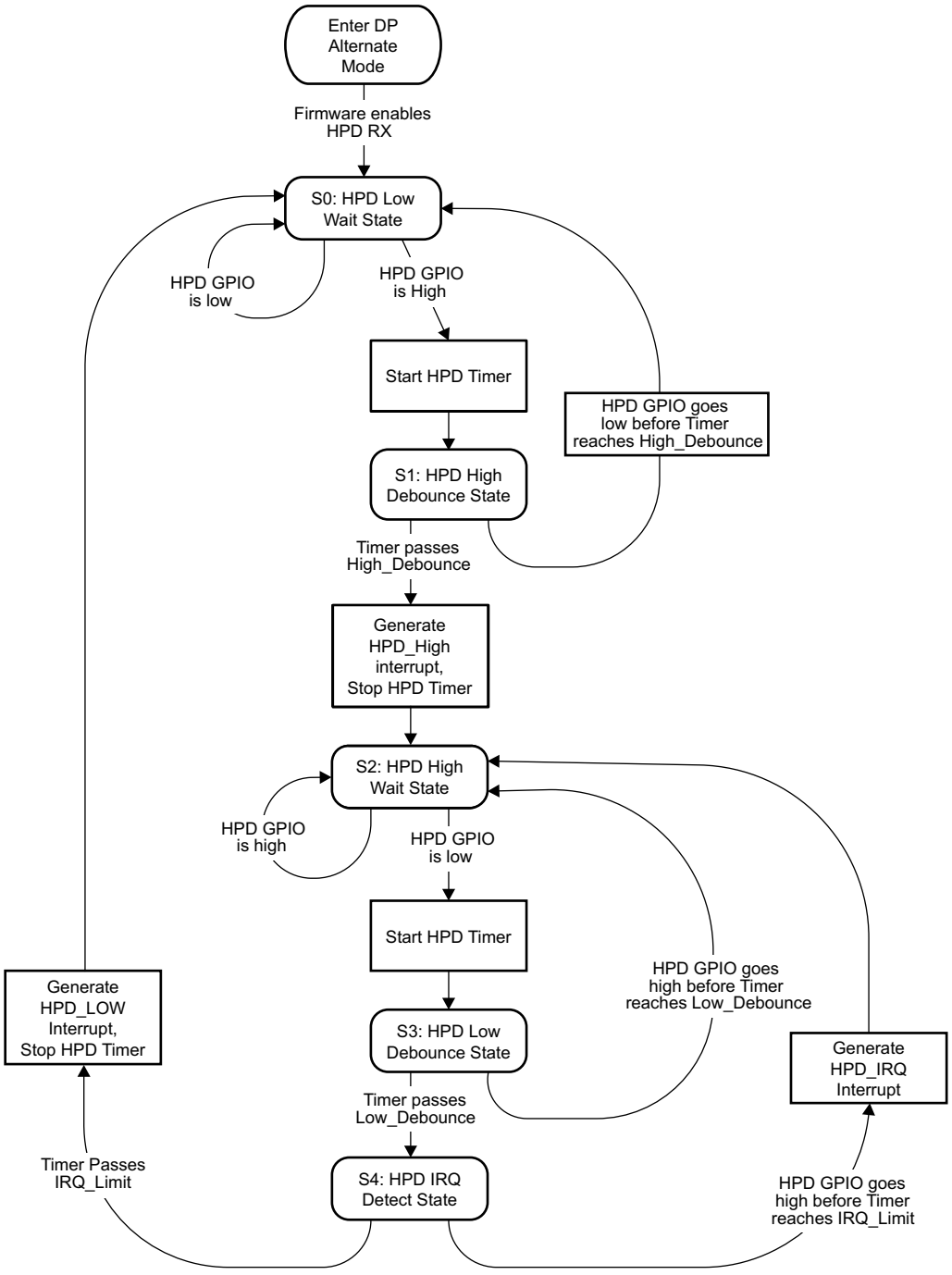



**Figure 52. HPD TX Flow Diagram**

### 9.3.17 ADC

The TPS65982 ADC is shown in Figure 53. The ADC is a 10-bit successive approximation ADC. The input to the ADC is an analog input multiplexer that supports multiple inputs from various voltages and currents in the device. The output from the ADC is available to be read and used by application firmware. Each supply voltage into the TPS65982 is available to be converted including the port power path inputs and outputs. All GPIO, the C_CCn pins, the charger detection voltages are also available for conversion. To read the port power path current sourced to VBUS, the high-voltage and low-voltage power paths are sensed and converted to voltages to be read by the ADC. For the external FET path, the difference in the SENSEP and SENSEN voltages is converted to detect the current (IPP_EXT) that is sourced through this path by dividing by the RSENSE resistance.


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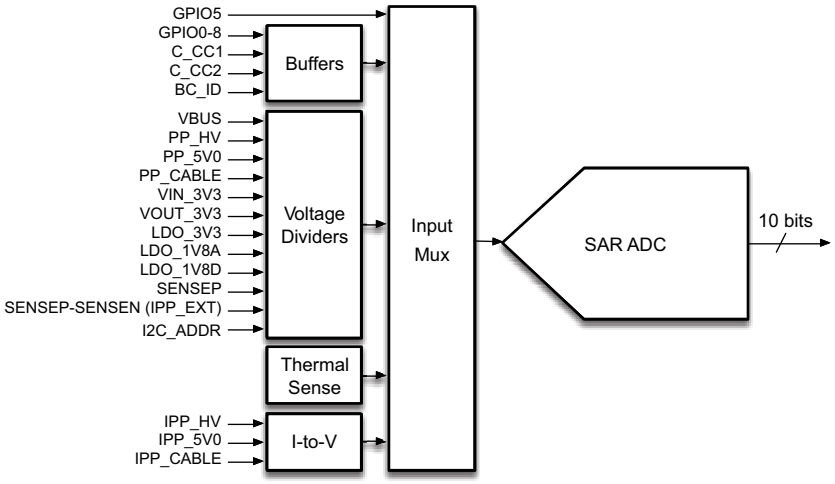



**Figure 53. SAR ADC**

### *9.3.17.1 ADC Divider Ratios*

The ADC voltage inputs are each divided down to the full-scale input of 1.2 V. The ADC current sensing elements are not divided.

Table 6 shows the divider ratios for each ADC input. The table also shows which inputs are auto-sequenced in the round robin automatic readout mode. The C_CC1 and C_CC2 pin voltages each have two conversions values. The divide-by-5 (CCn_BY5) conversion is intended for use when the C_CCn pin is configured as VCONN output and the divide-by-2 (CCn_BY2) conversion is intended for use when C_CCn pin is configured as the CC data pin.

**Table 6. ADC Divider Ratios**

| CHANNEL # | SIGNAL | TYPE | AUTO-SEQUENCED | DIVIDER RATIO | BUFFERED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Thermal Sense | Temperature | Yes | N/A | No |
| 1 | VBUS | Voltage | Yes | 25 | No |
| 2 | SENSEP | Voltage | Yes | 25 | No |
| 3 | IPP_EXT | Current | Yes | N/A | No |
| 4 | PP_HV | Voltage | Yes | 25 | No |
| 5 | IPP_HV | Current | Yes | N/A | No |
| 6 | PP_5V0 | Voltage | Yes | 5 | No |
| 7 | IPP_5V0 | Current | Yes | N/A | No |
| 8 | CC1_BY5 | Voltage | Yes | 5 | Yes |
| 9 | IPP_CABLE | Current | Yes | N/A | No |
| 10 | CC2_BY5 | Voltage | Yes | 5 | Yes |
| 11 | GPIO5 | Voltage | No | 1 | No |
| 12 | CC1_BY2 | Voltage | No | 2 | Yes |
| 13 | CC2_BY2 | Voltage | No | 2 | Yes |
| 14 | PP_CABLE | Voltage | No | 5 | No |
| 15 | VIN_3V3 | Voltage | No | 3 | No |
| 16 | VOUT_3V3 | Voltage | No | 3 | No |
| 17 | BC_ID | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 18 | LDO_1V8A | Voltage | No | 2 | No |
| 19 | LDO_1V8D | Voltage | No | 2 | No |
| 20 | LDO_3V3 | Voltage | No | 3 | No |
| 21 | I2C_ADDR | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |

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**Table 6. ADC Divider Ratios (continued)**

| CHANNEL # | SIGNAL | TYPE | AUTO-SEQUENCED | DIVIDER RATIO | BUFFERED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | GPIO0 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 23 | GPIO1 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 24 | GPIO2 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 25 | GPIO3 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 26 | GPIO4 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 27 | GPIO5 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 28 | GPIO6 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 29 | GPIO7 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 30 | GPIO8 | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |
| 31 | BUSPOWERZ | Voltage | No | 3 | Yes |

#### *9.3.17.2 ADC Operating Modes*

The ADC is configured into one of three modes: single channel readout, round robin automatic readout and one time automatic readout.

#### *9.3.17.3 Single Channel Readout*

In Single Channel Readout mode, the ADC reads a single channel only. Once the channel is selected by firmware, a conversion takes place followed by an interrupt back to the digital core. Figure 5 shows the timing diagram for a conversion starting with an ADC enable. When the ADC is disabled and then enabled, there is an enable time T_ADC_EN (programmable) before sampling occurs. Sampling of the input signal then occurs for time T_SAMPLE (programmable) and the conversion process takes time T_CONVERT (12 clock cycles). After time T_CONVERT, the output data is available for read and an Interrupt is sent to the digital core for time T_INTA (2 clock cycles).

In Single Channel Readout mode, the ADC can be configured to continuously convert that channel. Figure 6 shows the ADC repeated conversion process. In this case, once the interrupt time has passed after a conversion, a new sample and conversion occurs.

#### *9.3.17.4 Round Robin Automatic Readout*

When this mode is enabled, the ADC state machine will read from channel 0 to channel 11 and place the converted data into registers. The host interface can request to read from the registers at any time. During Round Robin Automatic Readout, the channel averaging must be set to 1 sample.

When the TPS65982 is running a Round Robin Readout, it will take approximately 696 µs (11 channels × 63.33 µs conversion) to fully convert all channels. Since the conversion is continuous, when a channel is converted, it will overwrite the previous result. Therefore, when all channels are read, any given value may be 649 µs out of sync with any other value.

#### *9.3.17.5 One Time Automatic Readout*

The One Time Automatic Readout mode is identical to the Round Robin Automatic Readout except the conversion process halts after the final channel is converted. Once all 11 channels are converted, an interrupt occurs to the digital core.

### 9.3.18 I/O Buffers

Table 7 lists the I/O buffer types and descriptions. Table 8 lists the pin to I/O buffer mapping for cross-referencing a pin's particular I/O structure. The following sections show a simplified version of the architecture of each I/O buffer type.

**Table 7. I/O Buffer Type Description**

| BUFFER TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| IOBUF_GPIOHSSWD | General Purpose High-Speed I/O |
| IOBUF_GPIOHSSPI | General Purpose High-Speed I/O |


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**Table 7. I/O Buffer Type Description (continued)**

| BUFFER TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| IOBUF_GPIOLS | General Purpose Low-Speed I/O |
| IOBUF_GPIOLSI2C | General Purpose Low-Speed I/O with $I^2C$ deglitch time |
| IOBUF_I2C | $I^2C$ Compliant Clock/Data Buffers |
| IOBUF_OD | Open-Drain Output |
| IOBUF_UTX | Push-Pull output buffer for UART |
| IOBUF_URX | Input buffer for UART |
| IOBUF_PORT | Input buffer between 1st/2nd stage Port Data Mux |

**Table 8. Pin to I/O Buffer Mapping**

| I/O GROUP/PIN | BUFFER TYPE | SUPPLY CONNECTION (DEFAULT FIRST) |
|---|---|---|
| DEBUG1/2/3/4 | IOBUF_GPIOLS | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| DEBUG_CTL1/2 | IOBUF_GPIOLSI2C | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| BUSPOWERZ | IOBUF_GPIOLS | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| GPIO0-8 | IOBUF_GPIOLS | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| I2C_IRQ1/2Z | IOBUF_OD | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| I2C_SDA1/2/SCL/1/2 | IOBUF_I2C | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| LSX_P2R | IOBUF_UTX | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| LSX_R2P | IOBUF_URX | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| MRESET | IOBUF_GPIOLS | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| RESETZ | IOBUF_GPIOLS | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| UART_RX | IOBUF_URX | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| UART_TX | IOBUF_UTX | LDO_3V3, VDDIO |
| PORT_INT | IOBUF_PORT | LDO_3V3 |
| SPI_MOSI/MISO/CLK/SSZ | IOBUF_GPIOHSSPI | LDO_3V3 |
| SWD_CLK/DATA | IOBUF_GPIOHSSWD | LDO_3V3 |

#### *9.3.18.1 IOBUF_GPIOLS and IOBUF_GPIOLSI2C*

Figure 54 shows the GPIO I/O buffer for all GPIOn pins listed GPIO0-GPIO17 in . GPIOn pins can be mapped to USB Type-C, USB PD, and application-specific events to control other ICs, interrupt a host processor, or receive input from another IC. This buffer is configurable to be a push-pull output, a weak push-pull, or open drain output. When configured as an input, the signal can be a deglitched digital input or an analog input to the ADC. The push-pull output is a simple CMOS output with independent pulldown control allowing open-drain connections. The weak push-pull is also a CMOS output, but with GPIO_RPU resistance in series with the drain. The supply voltage to this buffer is configurable to be LDO_3V3 by default or VDDIO. For simplicity, the connection to VDDIO is not shown in Figure 54, but the connection to VDDIO is fail-safe and a diode will not be present from GPIOn to VDDIO in this configuration. The pullup and pulldown output drivers are independently controlled from the input and are enabled or disabled via application code in the digital core.

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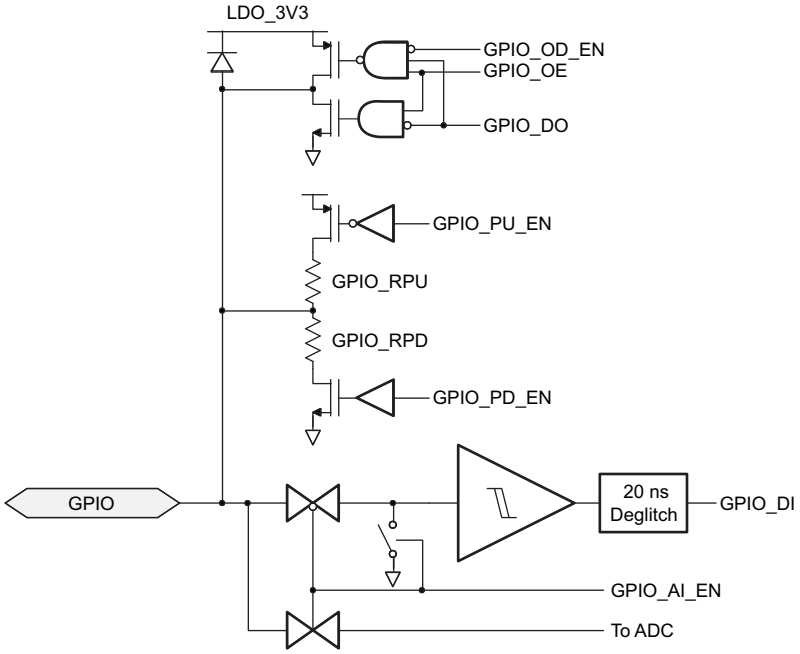



**Figure 54. IOBUF_GPIOLS (General GPIO) I/O**

Figure 55 shows the IOBUF_GPIOLSI2C that is identical to IOBUF_GPIOLS with an extended deglitch time.

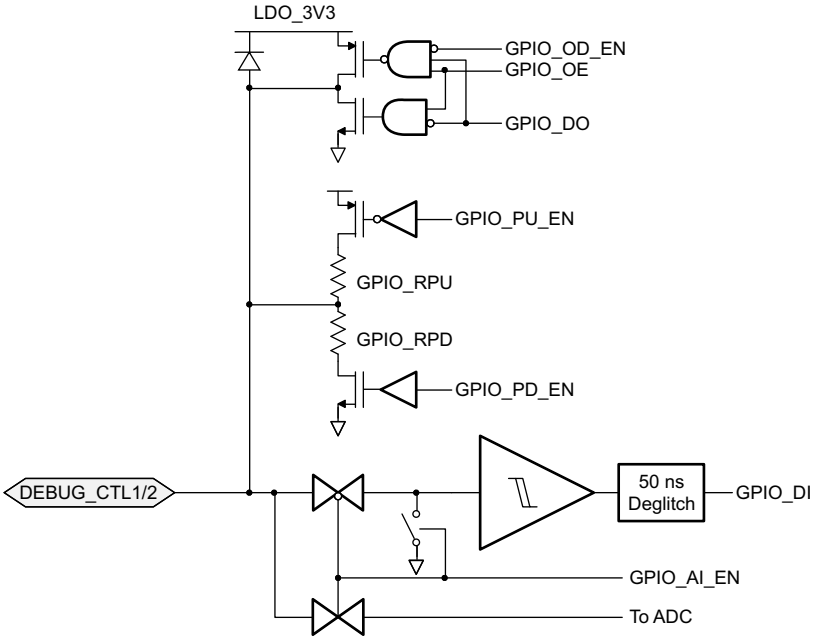



**Figure 55. IOBUF_GPIOLSI2C (General GPIO) I/O with $I^2C$ De-glitch**

### *9.3.18.2 IOBUF_OD*

The open-drain output driver is shown in Figure 56 and is the same push-pull CMOS output driver as the GPIO buffer. The output has independent pulldown control allowing open-drain connections.


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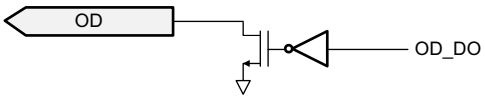



**Figure 56. IOBUF_OD Output Buffer**

#### 9.3.18.3 IOBUF_UTX

The push-pull output driver is shown in Figure 57. The output buffer has a UARTTX_RO source resistance. The supply voltage to the system side buffer is configurable to be LDO_3V3 by default or VDDIO. This is not shown in Figure 57. The supply voltage to the port side buffers remains LDO_3V3.




**Figure 57. IOBUF_UTX Output Buffer**

#### 9.3.18.4 IOBUF_URX

The input buffer is shown in Figure 58. The supply voltage to the system side buffer is configurable to be LDO_3V3 by default or VDDIO. This is not shown in Figure 58. The supply voltage to the port side buffers remains LDO_3V3.

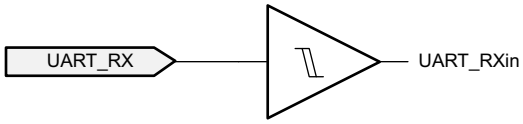



**Figure 58. IOBUF_URX Input**

#### 9.3.18.5 IOBUF_PORT

The input buffer is shown in Figure 59. This input buffer is connected to the intermediate nodes between the 1st stage switch and the 2nd stage switch for each port output (C_SBU1/2, C_USB_TP/N, C_USB_BN/P). The input buffer is enabled via firmware when monitoring digital signals and disabled when an analog signal is desired. See theFigure 45 section for more detail on the pullup and pulldown resistors of the intermediate node.

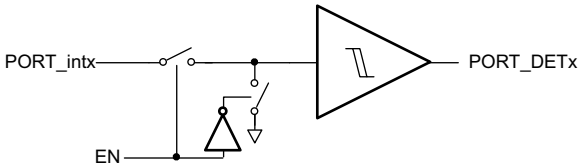



**Figure 59. IOBUF_PORT Input Buffer**

#### 9.3.18.6 IOBUF_I2C

The $I^2C$ I/O driver is shown in Figure 60. This I/O consists of an open-drain output and an input comparator with deglitching. The supply voltage to this buffer is configurable to be LDO_3V3 by default or VDDIO. This is not shown in Figure 60. Parameters for the $I^2C$ clock and data I/Os are found in *$I^2C$ Slave Characteristics*.

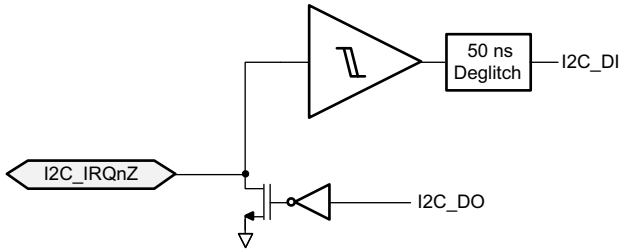



**Figure 60. IOBUF_I2C I/O**

### 9.3.18.7 IOBUF_GPIOHSPI

Figure 61 shows the I/O buffers for the SPI interface.

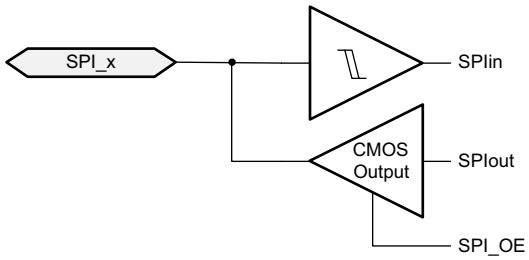



**Figure 61. IOBUF_GPIOHSSPI**

### 9.3.18.8 IOBUF_GPIOHSSWD

Figure 62 shows the I/O buffers for the SWD interface. The CLK input path is a comparator with a pullup SWD_RPU on the pin. The data I/O consists of an identical input structure as the CLK input but with a tri-state CMOS output driver.

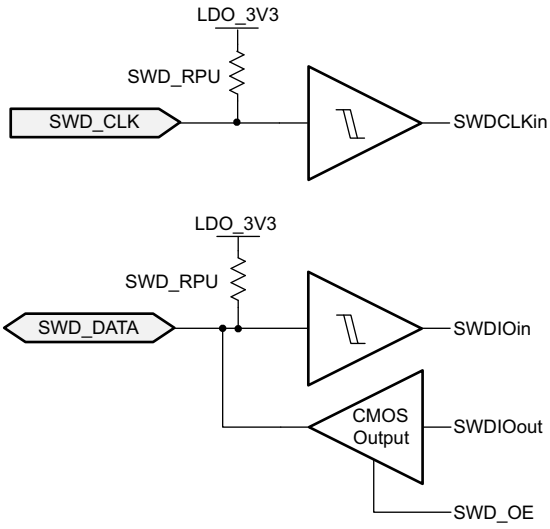



**Figure 62. IOBUF_GPIOHSSWD**


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### 9.3.19 Thermal Shutdown

The TPS65982 has both a central thermal shutdown to the chip and a local thermal shutdown for the power path block. The central thermal shutdown monitors the temperature of the center of the die and disables all functions except for supervisory circuitry and halts digital core when die temperature goes above a rising temperature of TSD_MAIN. The temperature shutdown has a hysteresis of TSDH_MAIN and when the temperature falls back below this value, the device resumes normal operation. The power path block has an local thermal shutdown circuit to detect an overtemperature condition because of overcurrent and quickly turn off the power switches. The power path thermal shutdown values are TSD_PWR and TSDH_PWR. The output of the thermal shutdown circuit is deglitched by TSD_DG before triggering. The thermal shutdown circuits interrupt to the digital core.

### 9.3.20 Oscillators

The TPS65982 has two independent oscillators for generating internal clock domains. A 48-MHz oscillator generates clocks for the core during normal operation and clocks for the USB 2.0 endpoint physical layer. An external resistance is placed on the R_OSC pin to set the oscillator accuracy. A 100-kHz oscillator generates clocks for various timers and clocking the core during low-power states.

## 9.4 Device Functional Modes

### 9.4.1 Boot Code

The TPS65982 has a Power-on-Reset (POR) circuit that monitors LDO_3V3 and issues an internal reset signal. The digital core, memory banks, and peripherals receive clock and RESET interrupt is issued to the digital core and the boot code starts executing. Figure 63 provides the TPS65982 boot code sequence.

The TPS65982 boot code is loaded from OTP on POR, and begins initializing TPS65982 settings. This initialization includes enabling and resetting internal registers, loading trim values, waiting for the trim values to settle, and configuring the device $I^2C$ addresses.

The unique $I^2C$ address is based on the customer programmable OTP, DEBUG_CTLX pins, and resistor configuration on the I2C_ADDR pin.

Once initial device configuration is complete the boot code determines if the TPS65982 is booting under dead battery condition (VIN_3V3 invalid, VBUS valid). If the boot code determines the TPS65982 is booting under dead battery condition, the BUSPOWERZ pin is sampled to determine the appropriate path for routing VBUS power to the system.

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## Device Functional Modes (continued)

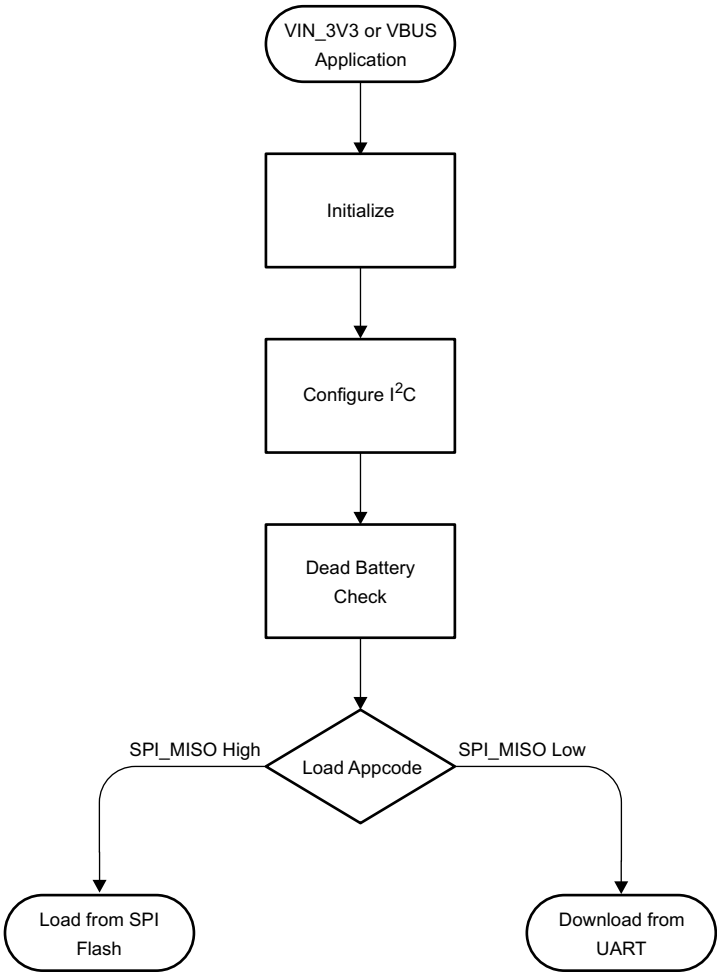



**Figure 63. Flow Diagram for Boot Code Sequence**

### 9.4.2 Initialization

During initialization the TPS65982 enables device internal hardware and loads default configurations. The 48-MHz clock is enabled and the TPS65982 persistence counters begin monitoring VBUS and VIN_3V3. These counters ensure the supply powering the TPS65982 is stable before continuing the initialization process. The initialization concludes by enabling the thermal monitoring blocks and thermal shutdown protection, along with the ADC, CRC, GPIO and NVIC blocks.

### 9.4.3 I²C Configuration

The TPS65982 features dual I²C busses with configurable addresses. The I²C addresses are determined according to the flow depicted in Figure 64. The address is configured by reading device GPIO states at boot (refer to the *I²C Pin Address Setting* section for details). Once the I²C addresses are established the TPS65982 enables a limited host interface to allow for communication with the device during the boot process.


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## Device Functional Modes (continued)

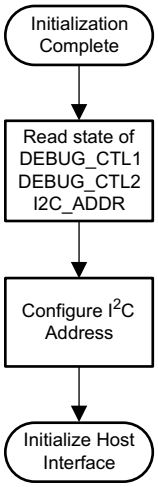



**Figure 64. I²C Address Configuration**

### 9.4.4 Dead-Battery Condition

After I²C configuration concludes the TPS65982 checks VIN_3V3 to determine the cause of device boot. If the device is booting from a source other than VIN_3V3, the dead battery flow is followed to allow for the rest of the system to receive power. The state of the BUSPOWERZ pin is read to determine power path configuration for dead battery operation. After the power path is configured, the TPS65982 will continue through the boot process. Figure 65 shows the full dead battery process.

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## Device Functional Modes (continued)

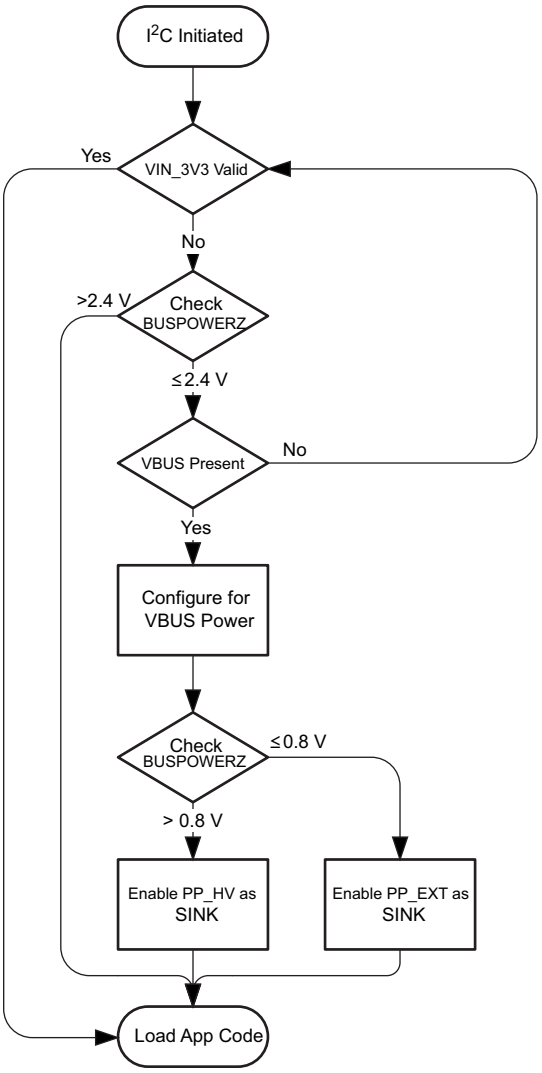



**Figure 65. Dead-Battery Condition Flow Diagram**

### 9.4.5 Application Code

The TPS65982 application code is stored in an external flash memory. The flash memory used for storing the TPS65982 application code may be shared with other devices in the system. The flash memory organization shown in Figure 66 supports the sharing of the flash as well as the TPS65982 using the flash without sharing.

The flash is divided into two separate regions, the Low Region and the High Region. The size of this region is flexible and only depends on the size of the flash memory used. The two regions are used to allow updating the application code in the memory without over-writing the previous code. This ensures that the new updated code is valid before switching to the new code. For example, if a power loss occurred while writing new code, the original code is still in place and used at the next boot.


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## Device Functional Modes (continued)

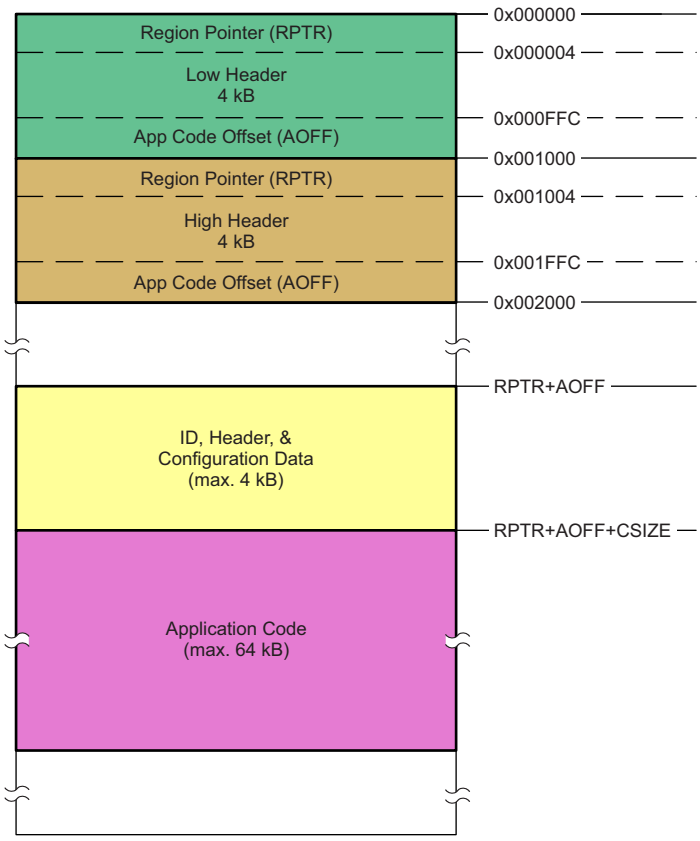



**Figure 66. Flash Memory Organization**

There are two 4 kB header blocks starting at address 0x000000h. The Low Header 4 kB block is at address 0x000000h and the High Header 4 kB block is at 0x001000h. Each header contains a Region Pointer (RPTR) that holds the address of the physical location in memory where the low region application code resides. Each also contains an Application Code Offset (AOFF) that contains the physical offset inside the region where the TPS65982 application code resides. The TPS65982 firmware physical location in memory is RPTR + AOFF. The first sections of the TPS65982 application code contain device configuration settings where CSIZE is maximum of 4 kB. This configuration determines the devices default behavior after power-up and can be customized using the TPS65982 Configuration Tool. These pointers may be valid or invalid. The Flash Read flow handles reading and determining whether a region is valid and contains good application code.

### 9.4.6 Flash Memory Read

The TPS65982 first attempts to load application code from the low region of the attached flash memory. If any part of the read process yields invalid data, the TPS65982 will abort the low region read and attempt to read from the high region. If both regions contain invalid data the device carries out the Invalid Memory flow. Figure 67 shows the flash memory read flow.

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## Device Functional Modes (continued)

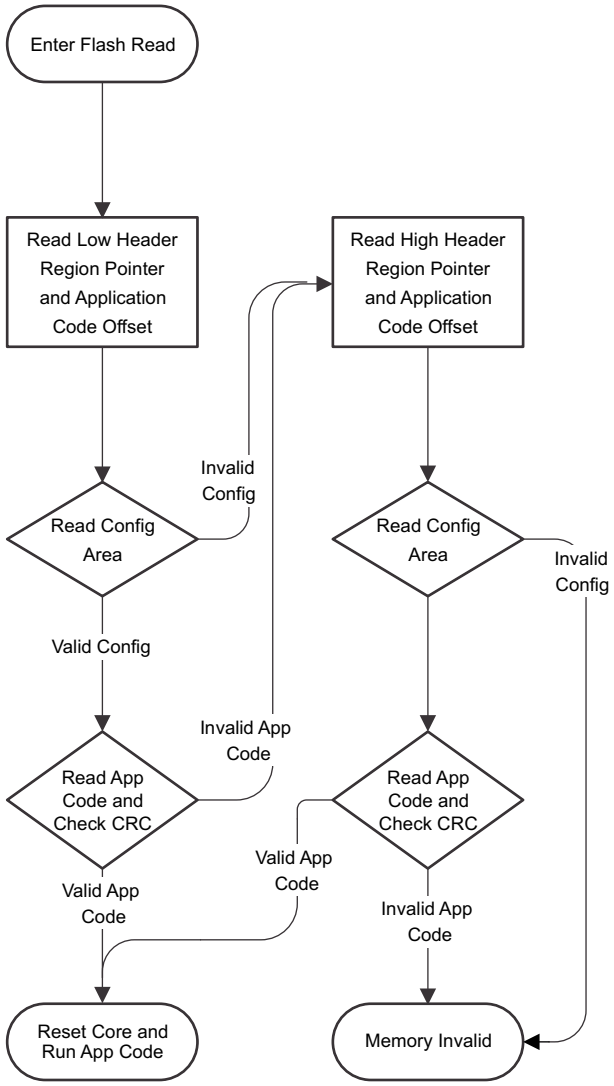



**Figure 67. Flash Read Flow**

### 9.4.7 Invalid Flash Memory

If the flash memory read fails because of invalid data, the TPS65982 carries out the memory invalid flow and presents the SWD interface on the USB Type-C SBU pins.

Figure 68 shows the invalid memory process.


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## Device Functional Modes (continued)

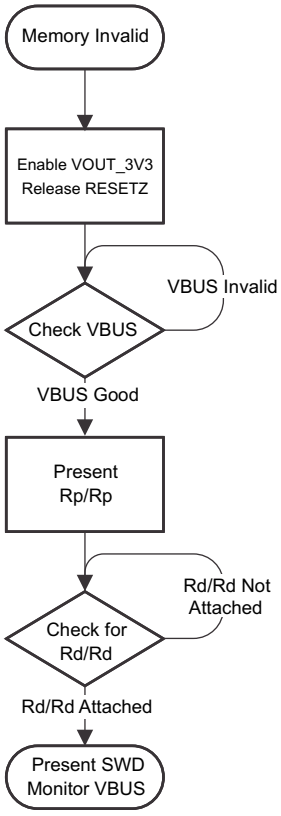



**Figure 68. Memory Invalid Flow**

### 9.4.8 UART Download

the secondary TPS65982 downloads the needed application code from the primary TPS65982 via UART. Figure 69 shows the UART download process.

Currently the TPS65982 firmware only supports 2 device (1 primary + 1 secondary) systems.

## Device Functional Modes (continued)

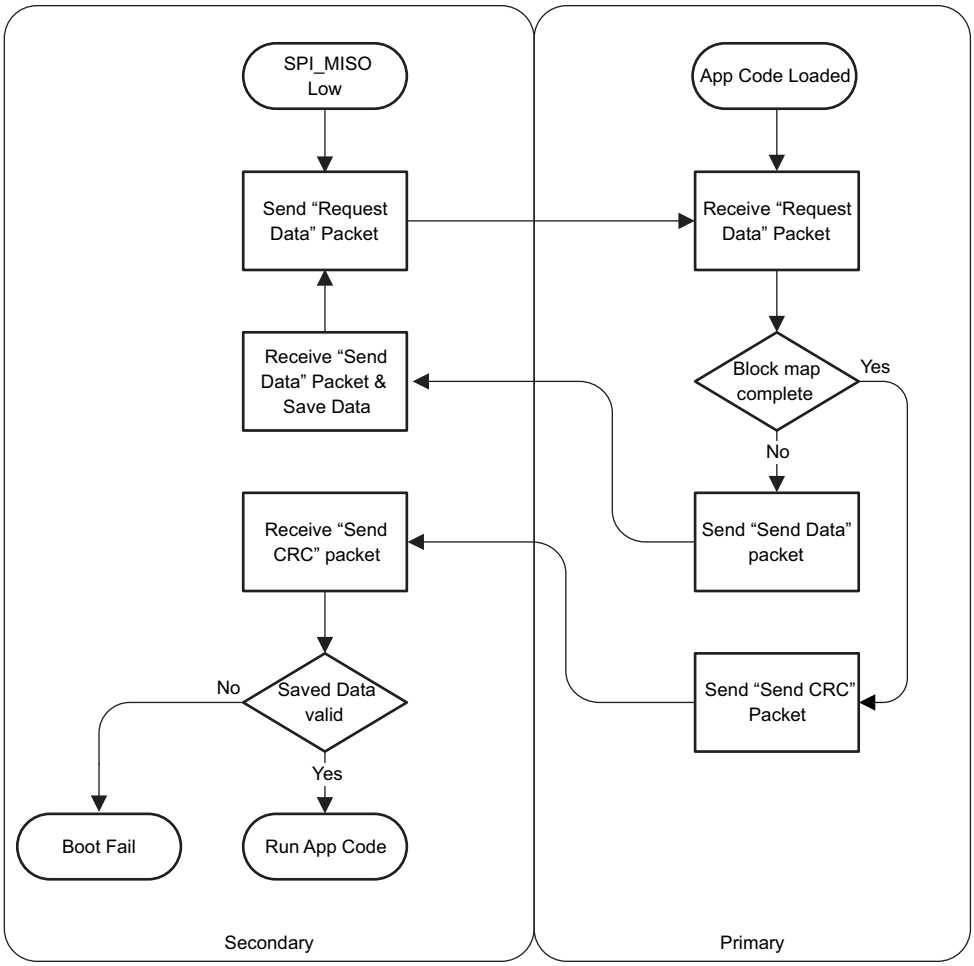



**Figure 69. UART Download Process**

## 9.5 Programming

### 9.5.1 SPI Master Interface

The TPS65982 loads flash memory during the *Boot Code* sequence. The SPI master electrical characteristics are defined in *SPI Master Characteristics* and timing characteristics are defined in Figure 8. The TPS65982 is designed to power the flash from LDO_3V3 to support dead-battery or no-battery conditions, and therefore pullup resistors used for the flash memory must be tied to LDO_3V3. The flash memory IC must support 12 MHz SPI clock frequency. The size of the flash must be at least 1 Mbyte (equivalent to 8 Mbit) to hold the standard application code outlined in *Application Code*. The SPI master of the TPS65982 supports SPI Mode 0. For Mode 0, data delay is defined such that data is output on the same cycle as chip select (SPI_SSZ pin) becomes active. The chip select polarity is active-low. The clock phase is defined such that data (on the SPI_MISO and SPI_MOSI pins) is shifted out on the falling edge of the clock (SPI_CLK pin) and data is sampled on the rising edge of the clock. The clock polarity for chip select is defined such that when data is not being transferred the SPI_CLK pin is held (or idling) low. The minimum erasable sector size of the flash must be 4 kB. The W25Q80 flash memory IC is recommended. Refer to TPS65982 $I^2C$ Host Interface Specification for instructions for interacting with the attached flash memory over SPI using the host interface of the TPS65982.


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## Programming (continued)

### 9.5.2 I²C Slave Interface

The TPS65982 has three I²C interface ports. I²C Port 1 is comprised of the I2C_SDA1, I2C_SCL1, and I2C_IRQ1Z pins. I²C Port 2 is comprised of the I2C_SDA2, I2C_SCL2, and I2C_IRQ2Z pins. These interfaces provide general status information about the TPS65982, as well as the ability to control the TPS65982 behavior, as well as providing information about connections detected at the USB-C receptacle and supporting communications to and from a connected device, cable supporting BMC USB-PD, or both. The third port is comprised of the DEBUG_CTL1 and DEBUG_CTL2 pins. This third port is a firmware emulated I²C master. The pins are generic GPIO and do not contain any dedicated hardware for I²C such as detecting starts, stops, acks, or other protocol normally associated with I²C. This third port is always a master and has no interrupt. This port is intended to master another device that has simple control based on mode and multiplexer orientation. DEBUG_CTL1 is the serial clock and DEBUG_CTL2 is serial data.

The first two ports can be a master or a slave, but the default behavior is to be a slave. Port 1 and Port 2 are interchangeable. Each port operates the same way and has the same access in and out of the core. An interrupt mask is set for each that determines what events are interrupted on that given port.

#### *9.5.2.1 I²C Interface Description*

The TPS65982 support Standard and Fast mode I²C interface. The bidirectional I²C bus consists of the serial clock (SCL) and serial data (SDA) lines. Both lines must be connected to a supply through a pullup resistor. Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.

A master sending a Start condition, a high-to-low transition on the SDA input/output, while the SCL input is high initiates I²C communication. After the Start condition, the device address byte is sent, most significant bit (MSB) first, including the data direction bit (R/W).

After receiving the valid address byte, this device responds with an acknowledge (ACK), a low on the SDA input/output during the high of the ACK-related clock pulse. On the I²C bus, only one data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the high pulse of the clock period as changes in the data line at this time are interpreted as control commands (Start or Stop). The master sends a Stop condition, a low-to-high transition on the SDA input/output while the SCL input is high.

Any number of data bytes can be transferred from the transmitter to receiver between the Start and the Stop conditions. Each byte of eight bits is followed by one ACK bit. The transmitter must release the SDA line before the receiver can send an ACK bit. The device that acknowledges must pull down the SDA line during the ACK clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable low during the high pulse of the ACK-related clock period. When a slave receiver is addressed, it must generate an ACK after each byte is received. Similarly, the master must generate an ACK after each byte that it receives from the slave transmitter. Setup and hold times must be met to ensure proper operation

A master receiver signals an end of data to the slave transmitter by not generating an acknowledge (NACK) after the last byte has been clocked out of the slave. The master receiver holding the SDA line high does this. In this event, the transmitter must release the data line to enable the master to generate a Stop condition.

Figure 70 shows the start and stop conditions of the transfer. Figure 71 shows the SDA and SCL signals for transferring a bit. Figure 72 shows a data transfer sequence with the ACK or NACK at the last clock pulse.

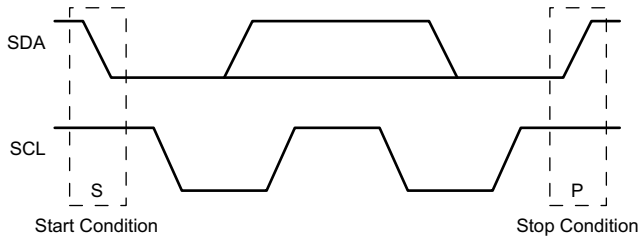



**Figure 70. I²C Definition of Start and Stop Conditions**

## Programming (continued)

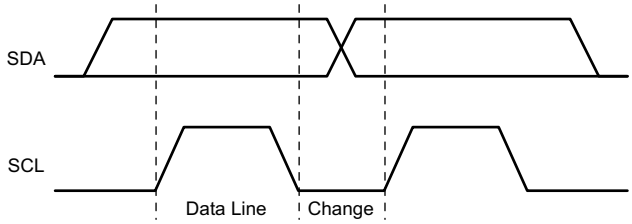



**Figure 71. I²C Bit Transfer**

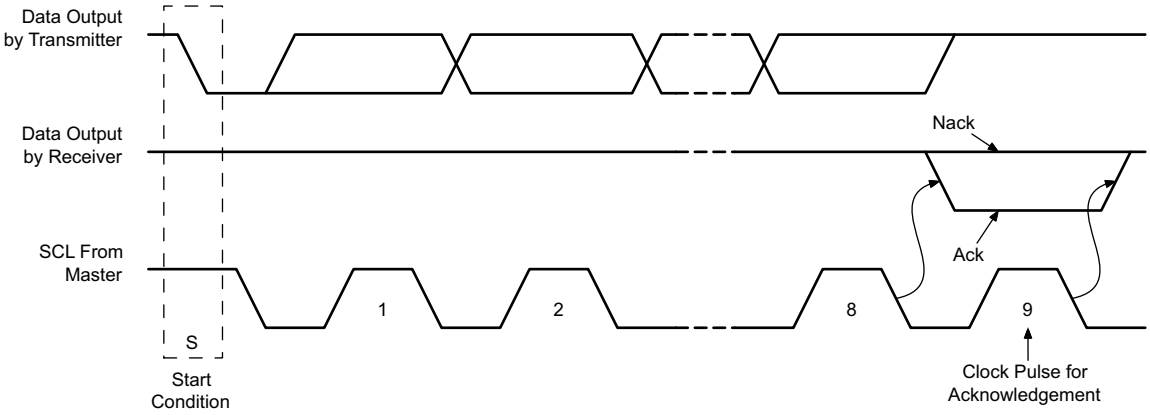



**Figure 72. I²C Acknowledgment**

### 9.5.2.2 I²C Clock Stretching

The TPS65982 features clock stretching for the I²C protocol. The TPS65982 slave I²C port may hold the clock line (SCL) low after receiving (or sending) a byte, indicating that it is not yet ready to process more data. The master communicating with the slave must not finish the transmission of the current bit and must wait until the clock line actually goes high. When the slave is clock stretching, the clock line will remain low.

The master must wait until it observes the clock line transitioning high plus an additional minimum time (4 μs for standard 100 kbps I²C) before pulling the clock low again.

Any clock pulse may be stretched but typically it is the interval before or after the acknowledgment bit.

### 9.5.2.3 I²C Address Setting

The boot code sets the hardware configurable unique I²C address of the TPS65982 before the port is enabled to respond to I²C transactions. The unique I²C address is determined by a combination of the digital level on the DEBUG_CTL1/DEBUG_CTL2 pins (two bits) and the analog level set by the analog I2C_ADDR strap pin (three bits) as shown in Table 9.

**Table 9. I²C Default Unique Address**

| Default I²C Unique Address for Each Port | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Number | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 |
| I²C Port 1 (1) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I2C_ADDR_DECODE[2:0] | | | R/$\overline{W}$ |
| I²C Port 2 | 0 | 1 | DEBUG_CTL2 | DEBUG_CTL1 | I2C_ADDR_DECODE[2:0] | | | R/$\overline{W}$ |

(1) I²C Port 1 ignores the hardware setting of the DEBUG_CTL1 and DEBUG_CTL2 pins and automatically sets these bits to 1 in Bit 4 and Bit 5 of the address


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### 9.5.2.4 Unique Address Interface

The Unique Address Interface allows for complex interaction between an I²C master and a single TPS65982. The I²C Slave sub-address is used to receive or respond to Host Interface protocol commands. Figure 73 and Figure 74 show the write and read protocol for the I²C slave interface, and a key is included in Figure 75 to explain the terminology used. The key to the protocol diagrams is in the SMBus Specification and is repeated here in part.

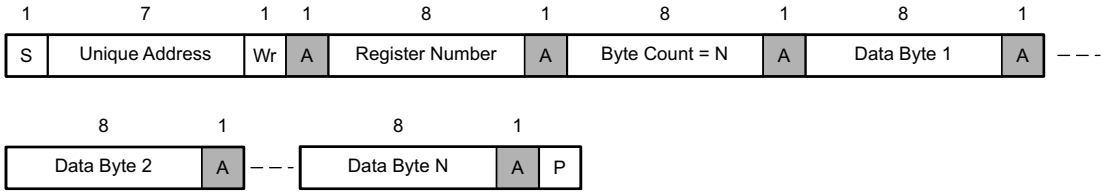



**Figure 73. I²C Unique Address Write Register Protocol**

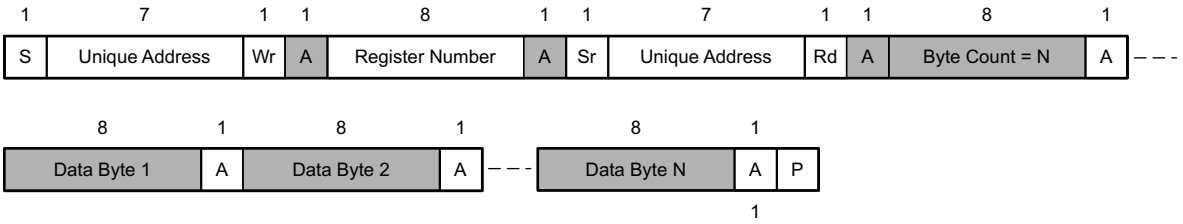



**Figure 74. I²C Unique Address Read Register Protocol**

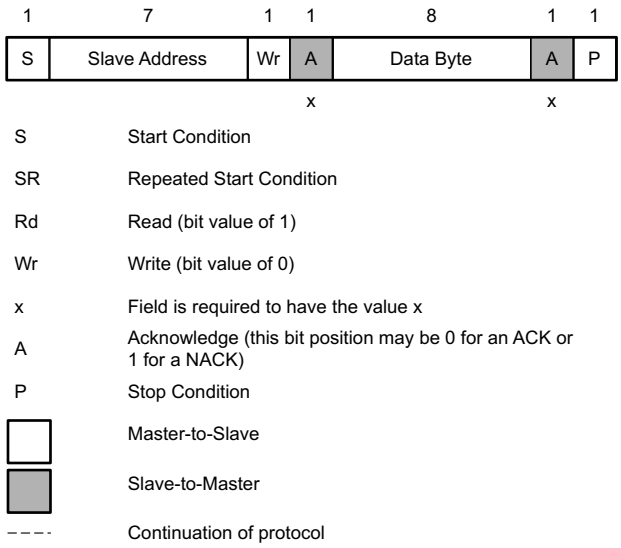



**Figure 75. I²C Read/Write Protocol Key**

### 9.5.2.5 I²C Pin Address Setting

To enable the setting of multiple I²C addresses using a single TPS65982 pin, a resistance is placed externally on the I2C_ADDR pin. The internal ADC then decodes the address from this resistance value. Figure 76 shows the decoding. DEBUG_CTL1/2 are checked at the same time for the DC condition on this pin (high or low) for setting other bits of the address described previously. Note, DEBUG_CTL1/2 are GPIO and the address decoding is done by firmware in the digital core.

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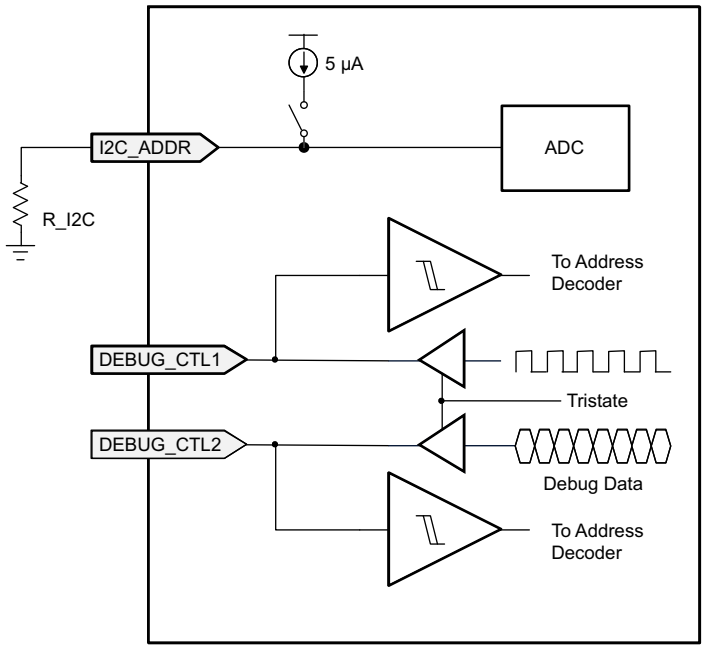



**Figure 76. I²C Address Decode**

Table 10 lists the external resistance needed to set bits [3:1] of the I²C Unique Address. For the Primary TPS65982 (UART Master), the I2C_ADDR pin is grounded and this TPS65982 is connected to the SPI Flash. In a two Type-C port system sharing one SPI Flash, I2C_ADDR is left as an open-circuit (UART Slave 1) and this TPS65982 is referred to as the Secondary.

**Table 10. I²C Address Resistance**

| TPS65982 DEVICE | EXTERNAL RESISTANCE (1%) | I²C UNIQUE ADDRESS [3:1] |
|---|---|---|
| SPI Owner, UART Master 0 (Primary) | 0 Ω | 0x00 |
| UART Slave 7 | 38.3 kΩ | 0x01 |
| UART Slave 6 | 84.5 kΩ | 0x02 |
| UART Slave 5 | 140 kΩ | 0x03 |
| UART Slave 4 | 205 kΩ | 0x04 |
| UART Slave 3 | 280 kΩ | 0x05 |
| UART Slave 2 | 374 kΩ | 0x06 |
| UART Slave 1 (Secondary) | Open | 0x07 |


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# 10 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. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 10.1 Application Information

The typical applications of the TPS65982 include chargers, notebooks, tablets, ultrabooks, docking systems, dongles, and any other product supporting USB Type-C, USB-PD as a power source, power sink, data DFP, data UFP, or dual-role port (DRP), or supporting both USB Type-C andUSB-PD. The typical applications outlined in the following sections detail a *Fully-Featured USB Type-C and PD Charger Application* and a *Dual-Port Notebook Application Supporting USB PD Charging and DisplayPort*.

## 10.2 Typical Applications

### 10.2.1 Fully-Featured USB Type-C and PD Charger Application

The TPS65982 controls three separate power paths making it a flexible option for Type C PD charger applications. In addition, the TPS65982 supports VCONN power for *e-marked* cables which are required for applications which require greater than 3 A of current on VBUS. Figure 77 below shows the high level block diagram of a Type C PD charger that is capable of supporting 5 V at 3 A, 12 V at 3 A, and 20 V at 5 A. The 5 V and 12 V outputs are supported by the TPS65982 internal FETs and the 20-V output uses the external FET path controlled by the TPS65982 NFET drive. This Type-C PD charger uses a receptacle for flexibility on cable choice.

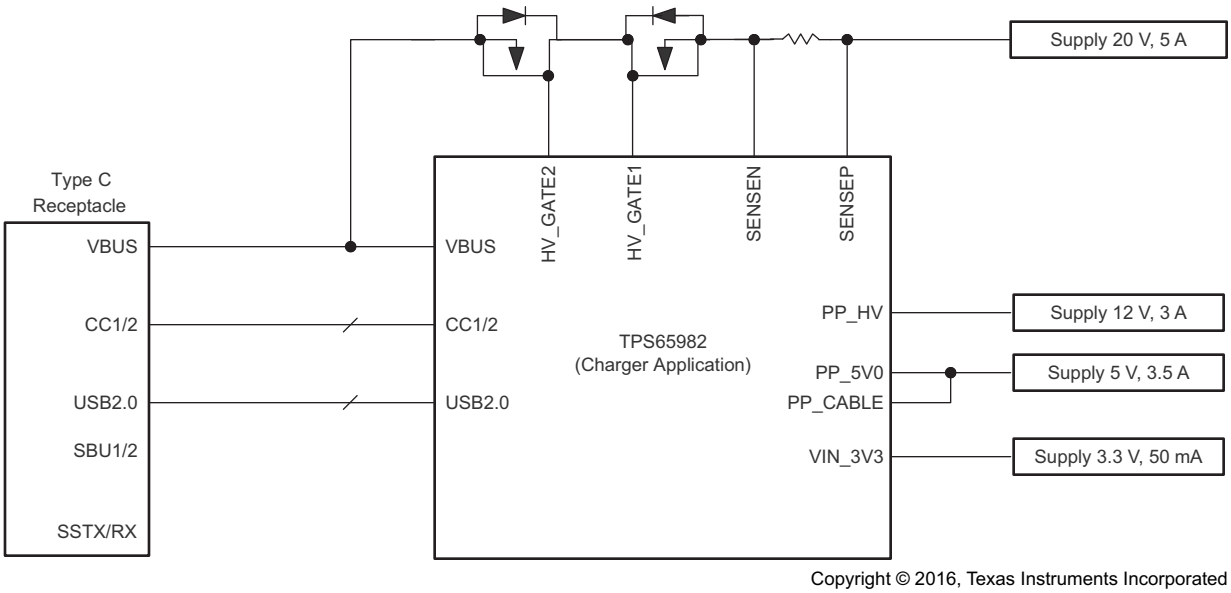



**Figure 77. Type-C and PD Charger Application**

#### *10.2.1.1 Design Requirements*

For a USB Type-C and PD Charger application, Table 11 lists the input voltage requirements and expected current capabilities.

## Typical Applications (continued)

**Table 11. Charging Application Design Parameters**

| DESIGN PARAMETER | EXAMPLE VALUE | DIRECTION OF CURRENT |
|---|---|---|
| PP_5V0 Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 5 V, 3 A | Sourcing to VBUS |
| PP_CABLE Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 5 V, 500 mA | Sourcing to VCONN |
| PP_HV Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 12 V, 3 A | Sourcing to VBUS |
| EXT FET Path Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 20 V, 5 A | Sourcing to VBUS |
| VIN_3V3 Voltage and Current Requirements | 2.85 - 3.45 V, 50 mA | Internal TPS65982 Circuitry |

#### 10.2.1.1.1 External FET Path Components (PP_EXT and RSENSE)

The external FET path allows for the maximum PD power profile (20 V at 5 A) and design considerations must be taken into account for choosing the appropriate components to optimize performance.

Although a Type C PD charger will be providing power there could be a condition where a non-compliant device can be connected to the charger and force voltage back into the charger. To protect against this the external FET path detects reverse current in both directions of the current path. The TPS65982 uses two *back-to-back* NFETs to protect both sides of the system. Another design consideration is to rate the external NFETs above the Type C and PD specification maximum which is 20 V. In this specific design example, 30-V NFETs are used that have an average $R_{DS,ON}$ of 5 mΩ to reduce losses.

The TPS65982 supports either a 10-mΩ or a 5-mΩ sense resistor on the external FET path. This RSENSE resistor is used for current limiting and is used for the reverse current protection of the power path. A 5 mΩ sense resistor is used in the design to minimize losses and I-R voltage drop. Recommended NFET Capabilities summarizes the recommended parameters for the external NFET used. The total voltage drop seen across RSENSE and the external NFET could be determined by Equation 5 below. It is important to consider the drop in the entire system and regulate accordingly to ensure that the output voltage is within its specification. Equation 6 will calculate the power lost through the external FET path.

**Table 12. Recommended NFET Capabilities**

| Voltage Rating | Current Rating | $R_{DS,ON}$ |
|---|---|---|
| 30 V (minimum) | 10 A (peak current) | < 10 mΩ |

$$\text{Voltage Drop} = \text{DC Current} \times (R_{SENSE} + \text{NFET1 } R_{DS,ON} + \text{NFET2 } R_{DS,ON}) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Power Loss} = \text{Voltage Drop} \times \text{DC Current} \quad (6)$$

### *10.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure*

#### 10.2.1.2.1 TPS65982 External Flash

The external flash contains the TPS65982 application firmware and must be sized to 256kB minimum when the flash is not shared with another IC, but a recommended minimum of 1 MB is needed when the flash memory of the TPS65982 is shared with another IC. This size will allow for pointers and two copies of the firmware image to reside on the flash along with the needed headers. The flash used is the W25Q80 which is a 3.3-V flash and is powered from the LDO_3V3 output from the TPS65982.

#### 10.2.1.2.2 $I^2C$ (I2C), Debug Control (DEBUG_CTL), and Single-Wire De-bugger (SWD) Resistors

I2C_ADDR, DEBUG_CTL1/2 pins must be tied to GND through a 0-Ω resistor tied to GND directly if needed to reduce solution size. Pullups on the I2C_CLK, I2C_SDA, and I2C_IRQ are used for debugging purposes. In most simple charger designs, $I^2C$ communication may not be needed. A 3.83-kΩ pullup resistor from SWD_DATA to LDO_3V3 and a 100-kΩ pulldown resistor from SWD_CLK to GND must also be used for debugging purposes.


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#### 10.2.1.2.3 Oscillator (R_OSC) Resistor

A 15-kΩ 0.1% resistor is needed for key PD BMC communication timing and the USB2.0 endpoint. A 1% 15-kΩ resistor is not recommended to be used because the internal oscillators will not be controlled well enough by this loose resistor tolerance.

#### 10.2.1.2.4 VBUS Capacitor and Ferrite Bead

A 1-µF ceramic capacitor is placed close to the TPS65982 VBUS pins. A 6 A ferrite bead is used in this design along with four high frequency noise 10-nF capacitors placed close to the Type-C connector to minimize noise.

#### 10.2.1.2.5 Soft Start (SS) Capacitor

The recommended 0.22 µF is placed on the TPS65982 SS pin.

#### 10.2.1.2.6 USB Top (C_USB_T), USB Bottom (C_USB_B), and Sideband-Use (SBU) Connections

Although the charger is configured to be only a power source, SBU1/2, USB Top and Bottom must be routed to the Type C connector. This allows for debugging or for any specific alternate modes for power to be configured if needed. ESD protection is used in the design on all of these nets as good design practice.

#### 10.2.1.2.7 Port Power Switch (PP_EXT, PP_HV, PP_5V0, and PP_CABLE) Capacitors

The design assumes that a DC-DC converter is connected to the paths where there is significant output capacitance on the DC-DCs to provide the additional capacitance for load steps. TI recommends to for the DC-DC converters for to be capable of supporting current spikes which can occur with certain PD configurations.

The PP_EXT path is capable of supporting up to 5 A which will require additional capacitance to support system loading by the device connected to the charger. A ceramic 10-µF (X7R/X5R) capacitor is used in this design. This capacitor must at least have a 25 V rating and it is recommended to have 30 V or greater rated capacitor.

The PP_HV path is capable of supporting up to 3 A which will require additional capacitance to support system loading by the device connected to the charger. A ceramic 10-µF (X7R/X5R) capacitor coupled with a 0.1 µF high frequency capacitor is placed close to the TPS65982.

The PP_5V0 and PP_CABLE supplies are connected together therefore a ceramic 22-µF (X7R/X5R) capacitor coupled with a 0.1-µF high-frequency capacitor is placed close to the TPS65982. The PP_5V0 path can support 3 A and the PP_CABLE path supports 600 mA for active Type C PD cables.

The design assumes that a DC-DC converter is connected to the paths where there is significant output capacitance on the DC-DCs to provide the additional capacitance. It is recommended to for the DC-DC converters to be capable of supporting current spikes which can occur with certain PD configurations.

#### 10.2.1.2.8 Cable Connection (CCn) Capacitors and RPD_Gn Connections

This charger application is designed to only be a source of power and does not support *Dead Battery*. RPD_G1 and RPD_G2 must be tied to GND and not connected to the CC1 and CC2 respectively. For CC1 and CC2 lines, they require a 220 pF capacitor to GND.

#### 10.2.1.2.9 LDO_3V3, LDO_1V8A, LDO_1V8D, LDO_BMC, VOUT_3V3, VIN_3V3, and VDDIO

For all capacitances it is important to factor in DC voltage de-rating of ceramic capacitors. Generally the effective capacitance is halved with voltage applied.

VIN_3V3 is connected to VDDIO which ensures that the I/Os of the TPS65982's will be configured to 3.3 V. A 1 µF capacitor is used and is shared between VDDIO and VIN_3V3. LDO_1V8D, LDO_1V8A, and LDO_BMC each have their own 1 µF capacitor. In this design LDO_3V3 powers the TPS65982's external flash and various pull ups. A 10 µF capacitor was chosen to support these additional connections. VOUT_3V3 is not used in this design and capacitor is not needed.

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#### 10.2.1.3 Application Curve

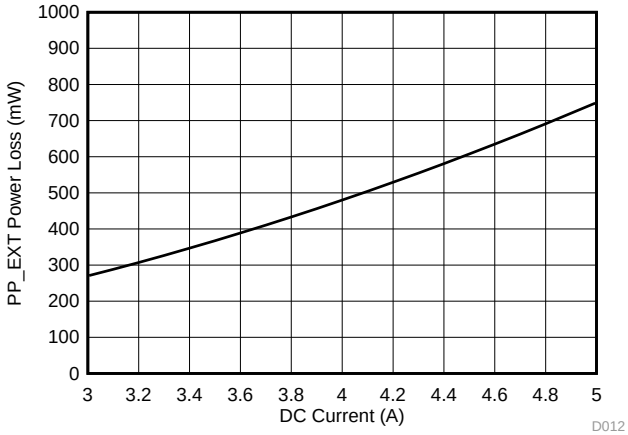
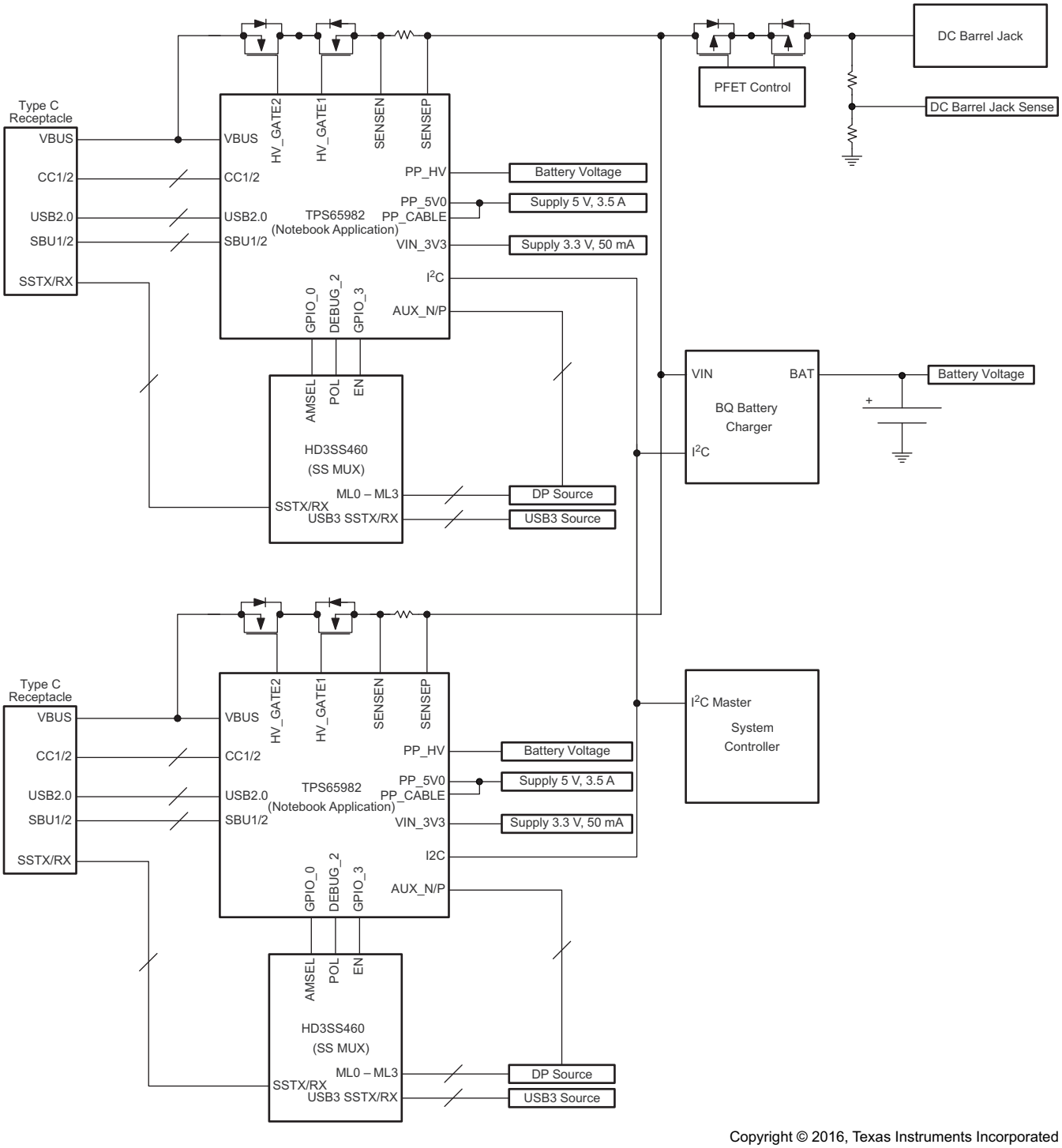



**Figure 78. PP_EXT Power Loss ($R_{NFETS}$ + $R_{SENSE}$ = 30 mΩ)**

### 10.2.2 Dual-Port Notebook Application Supporting USB PD Charging and DisplayPort

The TPS65982 features support for DisplayPort over Type-C alternate mode and manages sinking and sourcing of power in Power Delivery. The block diagram, shown in Figure 79, shows a two port system that is capable of charging from either Type C port over PD, DisplayPort Alternate Mode, and delivering Battery Power to a bus-powered device. With the DisplayPort support, the TPS65982 controls an external SuperSpeed multiplexer, HD3SS460, to route the appropriate super-speed signals to the Type-C connector. The HD3SS460 is controlled through GPIOs configured by the TPS65982 application code and the HD3SS460 is designed to meet the timing requirements defined by the DisplayPort over Type-C specification. A system controller is also necessary to handle some of the dynamic aspects of Power Delivery such as reducing power capabilities when system battery power is low. Audio accessory device is supported by the design as well. Although USB_RP_P and USB_RP_N are not shown in the block diagram, they must be connected to the system-side IC that will receive and send USB2.0 high-speed data through the integrated multiplexer of the TPS65982.


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**Figure 79. Dual-Port Notebook Application**

### *10.2.2.1 Design Requirements*

For a dual-port notebook application, Table 13 lists the input voltage requirements and expected current capabilities.

**Table 13. Dual-Port Notebook Application Design Parameters**

| DESIGN PARAMETERS | EXAMPLE VALUE | DIRECTION OF CURRENT |
|---|---|---|
| PP_5V0 Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 5 V, 3 A | Sourcing to VBUS |
| PP_CABLE Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 5 V, 500 mA | Sourcing to VCONN |
| PP_HV Input Voltage and Current Capabilities | 10-13 V, 3 A | Sourcing to VBUS (directly from Battery) |
| EXT FET Path Voltage and Current Capabilities | 20 V, 3 A | Sourcing to VBUS or Sinking from VBUS |
| VIN_3V3 Voltage and Current Requirements | 2.85-3.45 V, 50 mA | Internal TPS65982 Circuitry |

#### 10.2.2.1.1 Source Power Delivery Profiles for Type-C Ports

Table 14 lists the summary of the source PD profiles that are supported for this specific design. PDO 1 and 2 will always be present in the system and will be able to be negotiated without any other system interaction. When DC barrel Jack voltage is sensed PDO 3 will become available for power delivery negotiation. The external sense resistor, RSENSE, is configured to only measure the current being sourced by the system. When operating as a sink of power the input current cannot be measured in this configuration.

**Table 14. Source USB PD Profiles**

| PDO | POD TYPE | VOLTAGE | CURRENT OR POWER | EXTERNALLY DEPENDENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PDO1 | Fixed Supply | 5 V | 3 A | No |
| PDO2 | Battery Power | 10 V - 13 V | 30 W | No |
| PDO3 | Fixed Supply | 20 V | 3 A | Yes |

#### 10.2.2.1.2 Sink Power Delivery Profile for Type-C Ports

The two Type-C ports used in this design support Power Delivery and enable charging over a Type-C connection. Table 15 shows the sink profile supported by both of the ports. The reverse current blocking of the device allows both of the Type-C ports to negotiate a power contract, but it is good system practice for the System Controller to change the sink profile when a power contract is established. When the DC barrel jack is connected the TPS65982 is renegotiate the a PD contract to no longer charge of Type C and have the DC Barrel Jack take precedence when connected.

**Table 15. Sink USB PD Profile**

| RDO | RDO TYPE | VOLTAGE | EXTERNALLY DEPENDENT |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Supply | 20 V | 3 A | Yes |

### *10.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure*

The same passive components used in the *Fully-Featured USB Type-C and PD Charger Application* are also applicable in this design to support all of the features of the TPS65982. Additional design information is provided below to explain the connections between the TPS65982 and the system controller and the TPS65982 and the HD3SS460 SuperSpeed multiplexer.

#### 10.2.2.2.1 TPS65982 and System Controller Interaction

The TPS65982 features two $I^2C$ slave ports that can be used simultaneously, where the system controller has the ability to write to either of the $I^2C$ slave ports. Each $I^2C$ port has an $I^2C$ interrupt that will inform the system controller that a change has happened in the system. This allows the system controller to dynamically budget power and reconfigures a port's capabilities dependent on current state of the system. For example, if a battery power contract is established and the system is running low on battery power the system controller could notify the TPS65982 to re-negotiate a power contract. The system controller is also used for updating the TPS65982 firmware over $I^2C$, where the Operating System loads the Firmware update to the system controller and then the system controller updates the firmware stored in the SPI Flash memory via $I^2C$ writes to the TPS65982.


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#### 10.2.2.2.2 HD3SS460 Control and DisplayPort Configuration

The two Type-C ports in this design support DisplayPort simultaneously on both ports. When a system is not capable of supporting video on both ports the system controller will disable DisplayPort on the second Type-C port through $I^2C$. Table 16 lists the DisplayPort configurations supported in the system. Table 17 lists the summary of the TPS65982 GPIO signals control for the HD3SS460. Although the HD3SS460 is able to multiplex the required AUX_N/P signals to the SBU_1/2 pins, they are connected through the TPS65982 for additional support of custom alternate mode configurations.

**Table 16. Supported DisplayPort Configurations**

| CONFIGURATION | DisplayPort ROLE | DisplayPort PIN ASSIGNMENT | DisplayPort LANES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Configuration 1 | DFP_D | Pin Assignment C | 4 Lane |
| Configuration 2 | DFP_D | Pin Assignment D | 2 Lane and USB 3.1 |
| Configuration 3 | DFP_D | Pin Assignment E | 4 Lane (Dongle Support) |

**Table 17. TPS65982 and HD3SS460 GPIO Control**

| TPS65982 GPIO | HD3SS460 CONTROL PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| GPIO_0 | AMSEL | Alternate Mode Selection (DP/USB3) |
| GPIO_3 | EN | Super Speed Mux Enable |
| DEBUG2 | POL | Type-C Cable |

#### 10.2.2.2.3 9.3.2.3 DC Barrel Jack and Type-C PD Charging

The system is design to either charge over Type-C or from the DC barrel jack. The TPS65982 detects that the DC barrel jack is connected to GPIOn. In the simplest form, a voltage divider could be set to the GPIO I/O level when the DC Barrel jack voltage is present, as shown in Figure 80. A comparator circuit is recommend and used in this design for design robustness, as shown in Figure 81.

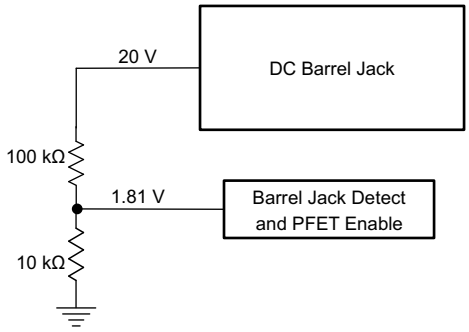



**Figure 80. DC Barrel Jack Voltage Divider**

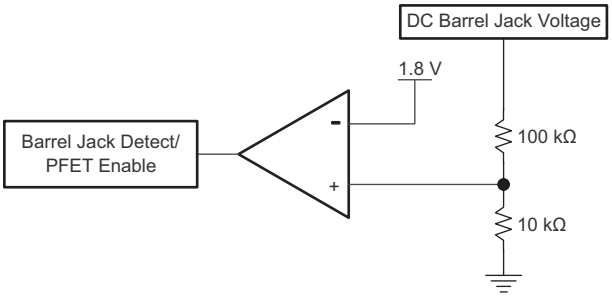



**Figure 81. Barrel Jack Detect Comparator**

This detect signal is used to determine if the barrel jack is present to support the 20 V PD power contracts and to hand-off charging from barrel jack to Type-C or Type-C to barrel jack. When the DC barrel jack is detected the TPS65982 at each Type-C port will not request 20 V for charging and the system will be able to support a 20 V source power contract to another device. When the DC Barrel Jack is disconnected the TPS65982 will exit any 20 V source power contract and re-negotiate a power contract. When the DC Barrel Jack is connected the TPS65982 will send updated source capabilities and re-negotiate a power contract if needed.

The PFET enable will be controlled by the DC barrel jack detect comparator depicted in Figure 81. This will allow the system to power up from dead battery through the barrel jack as well as the Type-C ports. Figure 83 shows the flow between changing from DC barrel jack charging and USB-PD charging. The example uses back-to-back PFETs for disabling and enabling the power path for the DC Barrel Jack. It is important to use PFETs that are rated above the specified parameters to ensure robustness of the system. The DC Barrel Jack voltage in this design is assumed to be 20 V at 5 A, so the PFETs are recommended to be rated at a minimum of 30 V and 10 A of current.

The TPS65982 in this design also provides the GPIO control for the PFET gate drive that passes the DC Barrel Jack Voltage to the system. Figure 83 shows the flow between changing from DC Barrel Jack charging and Type-C PD charging.

#### 10.2.2.2.4 Primary TPS65982 Flash Master and Secondary Port

A single flash can be used for two TPS65982's in a system where the primary TPS65982 is connected to the flash and the seoncdary TPS65982 is connected to the primary through UART. UART data is used to pass the firmware from the primary TPS65982 to the secondary TPS65982 in the system. Figure 82 shows a simplified block diagram of how a primary and secondary TPS65982 are connected using a single flash. The primary TPS65982 must have its I2C_ADDR pin tied to GND with a 0Ω to denote it as the primary TPS65982.

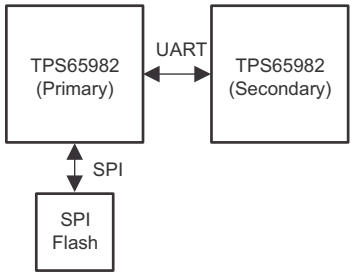



**Figure 82. Primary and Secondary TPS65982 Sharing a Single Flash**

#### 10.2.2.2.5 TPS65982 Dead Battery Support Primary and Secondary Port

The TP65982 supports dead battery functionality to be able to power up from the Type-C port. This design supports dead battery using the PP_EXT path, where RPD_G1/2 and CC1/2 are connected respectively, and BUSPOWERZ is connected to GND to path 5 V VBUS into the system through the PP_EXT path. The TPS65982 will soft-start the PP_EXT (or PP_HV) path to comply with USB2.0 inrush current requirements. To enable PD functionality the TPS65982 must boot the application firmware from the flash. For the primary TPS65982, once VBUS is detected at 5 V it will automatically start to load the application firmware from the flash. The TPS65982 will then be able communicate over PD and establish a power contract at the required 20 V. Figure 84 shows the boot up sequence of the primary TPS65982.

When the TPS65982 that is not connected to the flash is connected in dead battery it will pass the 5 V from VBUS in to the battery charger where the battery would be able to generate the needed System 3.3 V rail to both of the TPS65982s. Once the primary TPS65982 has a valid 3.3 V supply (VBUS = 0 V on Primary TPS65982) it will load the application firmware from the flash and pass it to the secondary TPS65982 that is connected. Once the secondary TPS65982 has loaded the application firmware over UART it will be able to negotiate a 20-V power contract. Figure 85 shows the dead battery sequence of the secondary TPS65982.


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#### 10.2.2.2.6 Debugging Methods

The TPS65982 has methods of debugging a Type-C and PD system. In addition to the resistances recommended in the *I²C (I2C), Debug Control (DEBUG_CTL), and Single-Wire De-bugger (SWD) Resistors* section, additional series resistors are used for debugging. The two I²C channels allow a designer to check the system state through the Host Interface Specification. By attaching 0-Ω series resistors between the I²C master and the TPS65982 and additionally adding 0-Ω series resistors between the TPS65982 and test points, a multi-master scenario can be avoided. This allows breaking the connection between the I²C channels and the system to allow I²C access to the TPS65982 from an external tool. A header is used to allow for connections without soldering; however, SMT test pads can be used to provide a place to solder *blue-wires* for testing.

Exposing the SWD_DATA and SWD_CLK pins will allow for more advanced debugging if needed. A header or SMT test point is also used for the SWD_DATA and SWD_CLK pins.

### *10.2.2.3 Application Curves*

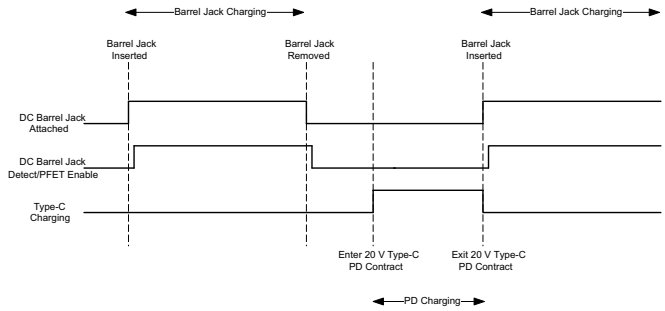



**Figure 83. DC Barrel Jack and Type-C PD Charging Hand-Off**

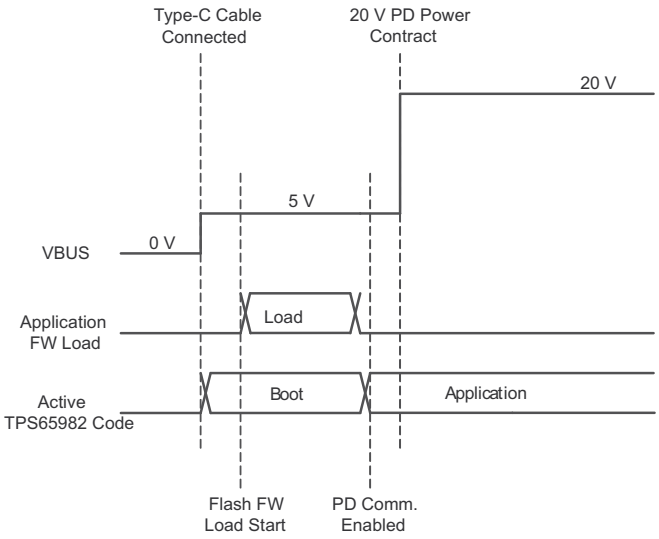



**Figure 84. Primary TPS65982 Dead Battery Sequence**

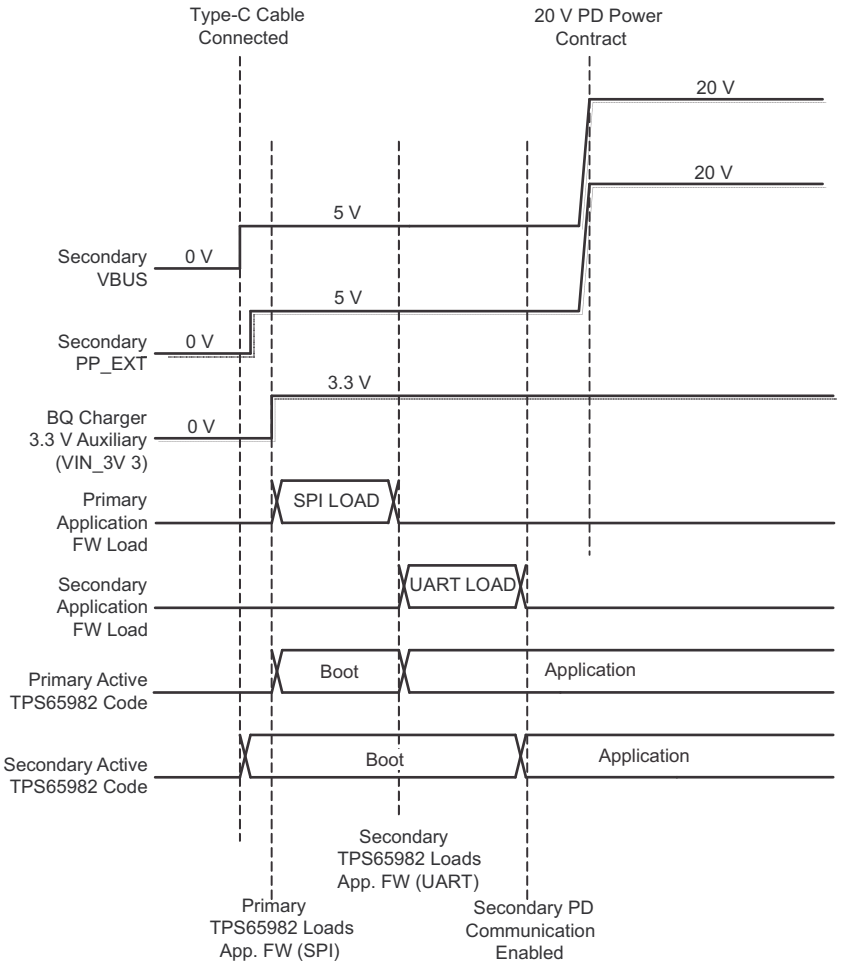



**Figure 85. Secondary TPS65982 Dead Battery Sequence**


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# 11 Power Supply Recommendations

## 11.1 3.3-V Power

### 11.1.1 VIN_3V3 Input Switch

The VIN_3V3 input is the main supply to the TPS65982. The VIN_3V3 switch (S1 in Figure 49) is a unidirectional switch from VIN_3V3 to LDO_3V3, not allowing current to flow backwards from LDO_3V3 to VIN_3V3. This switch is on when 3.3 V is available. See Table 18 for the recommended external capacitance on the VIN_3V3 pin.

### 11.1.2 VOUT_3V3 Output Switch

The VOUT_3V3 output switch (S2 in Figure 49) enables a low-current auxiliary supply to an external element. This switch is controlled by and is off by default. The VOUT_3V3 output has a supervisory circuit that drives the RESETZ output as a POR signal to external elements. RESETZ is also asserted by the MRESET pin or a host controller. See RESETZ and MRESET for more details on RESETZ. See Table 18 for the recommended external capacitance on the VOUT_3V3 pin.

### 11.1.3 VBUS 3.3-V LDO

The 3.3-V LDO from VBUS steps down voltage from VBUS to LDO_3V3. This allows the TPS65982 to be powered from VBUS when VIN_3V3 is not available. This LDO steps down any recommended voltage on the VBUS pin. When VBUS is 20 V, as is allowable by USB PD, the internal circuitry of the TPS65982 will operate without triggering thermal shutdown; however, a significant external load on the LDO_3V3 pin may increase temperature enough to trigger thermal shutdown. The VBUS 3.3-V LDO blocks reverse current from LDO_3V3 back to VBUS allowing VBUS to be unpowered when LDO_3V3 is driven from another source. See Table 18 for the recommended external capacitance on the VBUS and LDO_3V3 pins.

## 11.2 1.8 V Core Power

Internal circuitry is powered from 1.8 V. There are two LDOs that step the voltage down from LDO_3V3 to 1.8 V. One LDO powers the internal digital circuits. The other LDO powers internal low voltage analog circuits.

### 11.2.1 1.8 V Digital LDO

The 1.8 V Digital LDO provides power to all internal low voltage digital circuits. This includes the digital core, memory, and other digital circuits. See Table 18 for the recommended external capacitance on the LDO_1V8D pin.

### 11.2.2 1.8 V Analog LDO

The 1.8 V Analog LDO provides power to all internal low voltage analog circuits. See Table 18 for the recommended external capacitance on the LDO_1V8A pin.

## 11.3 VDDIO

The VDDIO pin provides a secondary input allowing some I/Os to be powered by a source other than LDO_3V3. The default state is power from LDO_3V3. The memory stored in the flash will configure the I/O's to use LDO_3V3 or VDDIO as a source and application code will automatically scale the input and output voltage thresholds of the I/O buffer accordingly. See *I/O Buffers* for more information on the I/O buffer circuitry. See Table 18 for the recommended external capacitance on the VDDIO pin.

### 11.3.1 Recommended Supply Load Capacitance

Table 18 lists the recommended board capacitances for the various supplies. The typical capacitance is the nominally rated capacitance that must be placed on the board as close to the pin as possible. The maximum capacitance must not be exceeded on pins for which it is specified. The minimum capacitance is minimum capacitance allowing for tolerances and voltage de-rating ensuring proper operation.

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## VDDIO (continued)

**Table 18. Recommended Supply Load Capacitance**

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | VOLTAGE RATING | CAPACITANCE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MIN (ABS MIN) | TYP (TYP PLACED) | MAX (ABS MAX) |
| CVIN_3V3 | Capacitance on VIN_3V3 | 6.3 V | 5 µF | 10 µF | |
| CLDO_3V3 | Capacitance on LDO_3V3 | 6.3 V | 5 µF | 10 µF | 25 µF |
| CVOUT_3V3 | Capacitance on VOUT_3V3 | 6.3 V | 0.1 µF | 1 µF | 2.5 µF |
| CLDO_1V8D | Capacitance on LDO_1V8D | 4 V | 500 nF | 2.2 µF | 12 µF |
| CLDO_1V8A | Capacitance on LDO_1V8A | 4 V | 500 nF | 2.2 µF | 12 µF |
| CLDO_BMC | Capacitance on LDO_BMC | 4 V | 1 µF | 2.2 µF | 4 µF |
| CVDDIO | Capacitance on VDDIO. When shorted to LDO_3V3, the CLDO_3V3 capacitance may be shared. | 6.3 V | 0.1 µF | 1 µF | |
| CVBUS | Capacitance on VBUS 1 | 25 V | 0.5 µF | 1 µF | 12 µF |
| CPP_5V0 | Capacitance on PP_5V0 | 10 V | 2.5 µF | 4.7 µF | |
| CPP_HV | Capacitance on PP_HV (Source to VBUS) | 25 V | 2.5 µF | 4.7 µF | |
| | Capacitance on PP_HV (Sink from VBUS) | 25 V | | 47 µF | 120 µF |
| CPP_CABLE | Capacitance on PP_CABLE. When shorted to PP_5V0, the CPP_5V0 capacitance may be shared. | 10 V | 2.5 µF | 4.7 µF | |
| CPP_HVEXT | Capacitance on external high voltage source to VBUS | 25 V | 2.5 µF | 4.7 µF | |
| | Capacitance on external high voltage sink from VBUS | 25 V | | 47 µF | 120 µF |
| CSS | Capacitance on soft start pin | 6.3 V | | 220 nF | |
| CC_CC1 | Capacitance on C_CC1 pin | 25 V | 220 pF | 330 pF | 470 pF |
| CC_CC2 | Capacitance on C_CC2 pin | 25 V | 220 pF | 330 pF | 470 pF |

### 11.3.2 Schottky for Current Surge Protection

To prevent the possibility of large ground currents into the TPS65982 during sudden disconnects because of inductive effects in a cable, it is recommended that a Schottky be placed from VBUS to GND as shown in Figure 86. The NSR20F30NXT5G is recommended.


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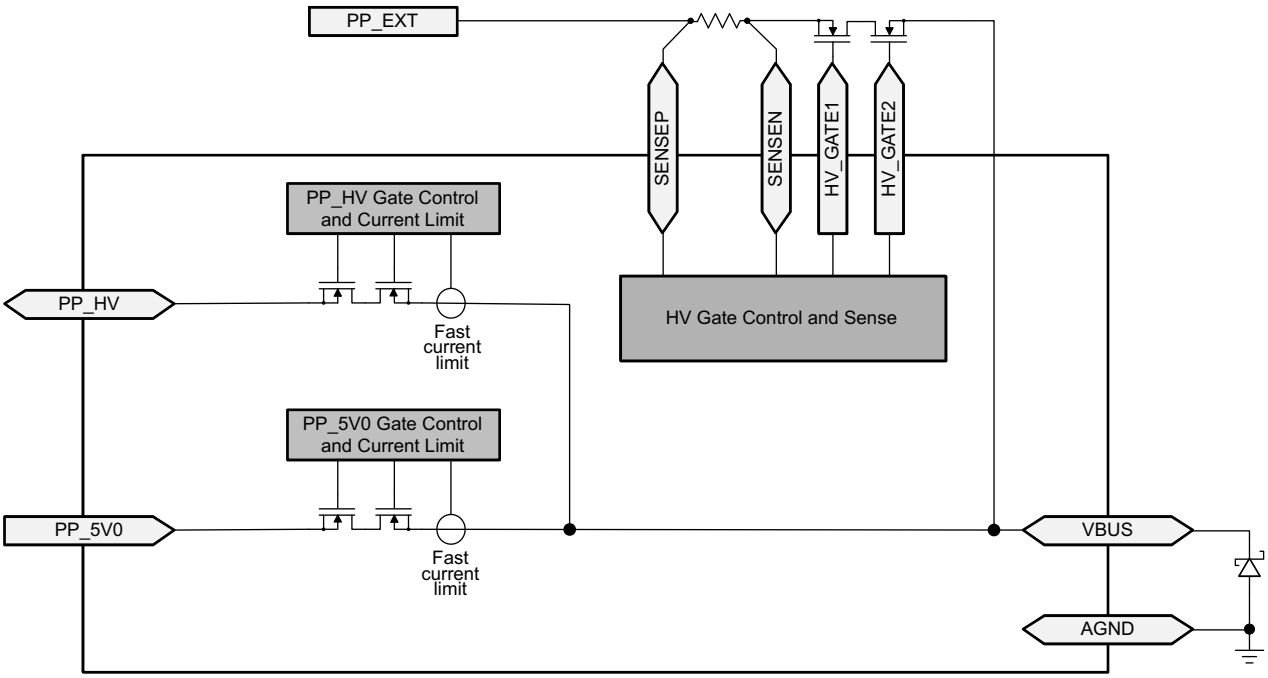



**Figure 86. Schottky on VBUS for Current Surge Protection**

# 12 Layout

## 12.1 Layout Guidelines

Proper routing and placement will maintain signal integrity for high-speed signals and improve the thermal dissipation from the TPS65982 power path. The combination of power and high-speed data signals are easily routed if the following guidelines are followed. It is a best practice to consult with a printed circuit board (PCB) manufacturer to verify manufacturing capabilities.

### 12.1.1 TPS65982 Recommended Footprints

#### *12.1.1.1 Standard TPS65982 Footprint (Circular Pads)*

Figure 87 shows the TPS65982 footprint using a 0.25mm pad diameter. This footprint is applicable to boards that will be using an HDI PCB process that uses smaller vias to fan-out into the inner layers of the PCB. This footprint requires via fill and tenting and is recommended for size-constrained applications. The circular footprint allows for easy fan-out into other layers of the PCB and better thermal dissipation into the GND planes. Figure 88 shows the recommended via sizing for use under the balls. The size is 5mil hole and 10mil diameter. This via size will allow for approximately 1.5A current rating at 3 mΩ of DC resistance with 1.6nH of inductance. It is recommended to verify these numbers with board manufacturing processes used in fabrication of the PCB. This footprint is available for download on the TPS65982 product folder on the TPS65982 product folder.

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## Layout Guidelines (continued)

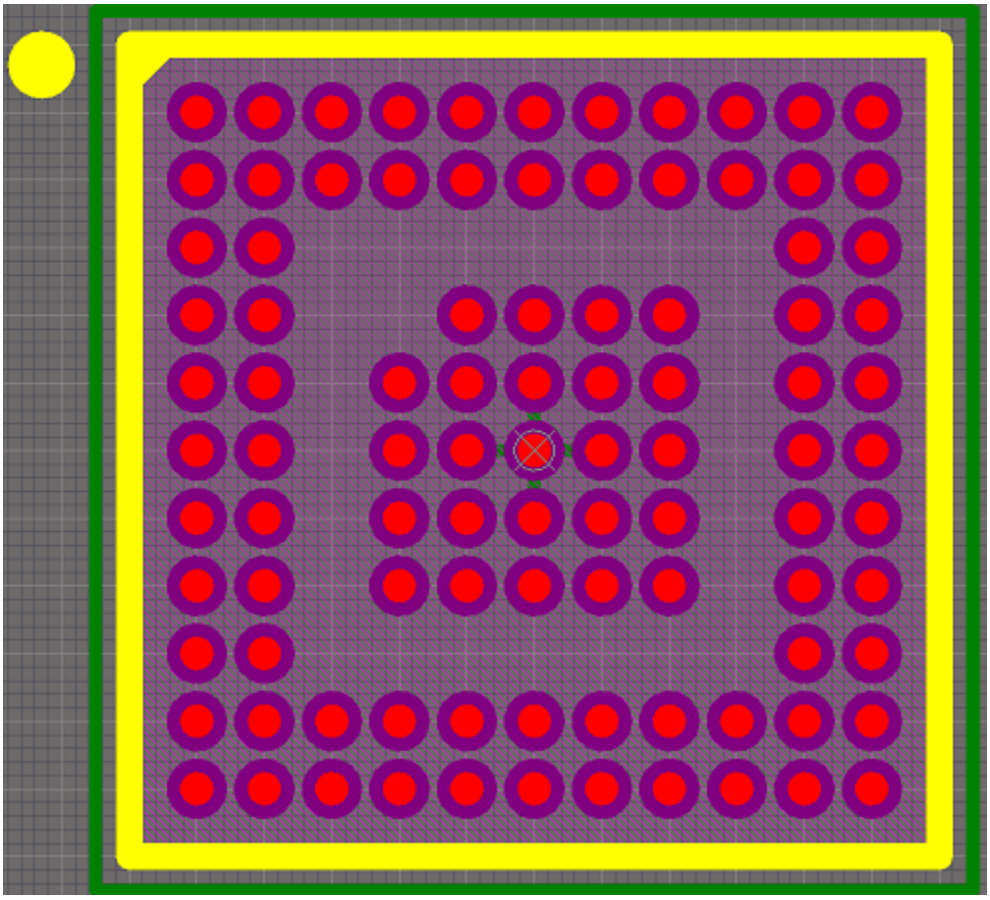


**Figure 87. Top View Standard TPS65982 Footprint (Circular Pads)**




**Figure 88. Under Ball Recommended Via Size**

### 12.1.2 Alternate TPS65982 Footprint (Oval Pads)

Figure 89 shows the TPS65982 footprint using oval-shaped pads in specific locations. This allows the PCB designer to route the inner perimeter balls through the top layer. The balls around the perimeter have their pads in an oval shape with the exception of the corner balls. Figure 90 shows the sizing for the oval pads, 0.25 mm by 0.17 mm. All of the other non-oval shaped pads will have a 0.25 mm diameter. This footprint is recommended for MDI (Medium Density) PCB designs that are generally less expensive to build. The void under the TPS65982 allows for vias to route the inner signals and connect to the GND and power planes. Figure 91 shows the recommended minimum via size (8mil hole and 16 mil diameter). The recommended 8mil vias will be rated for approximately 1.8 A of DC current and 1.5 mΩ of resistance with 1.3 nH of inductance. Some board manufactures may offer 6mil hole and 12 mil diameter vias with a mechanical drill. This footprint is available for download on the TPS65982 product folder.


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## Layout Guidelines (continued)

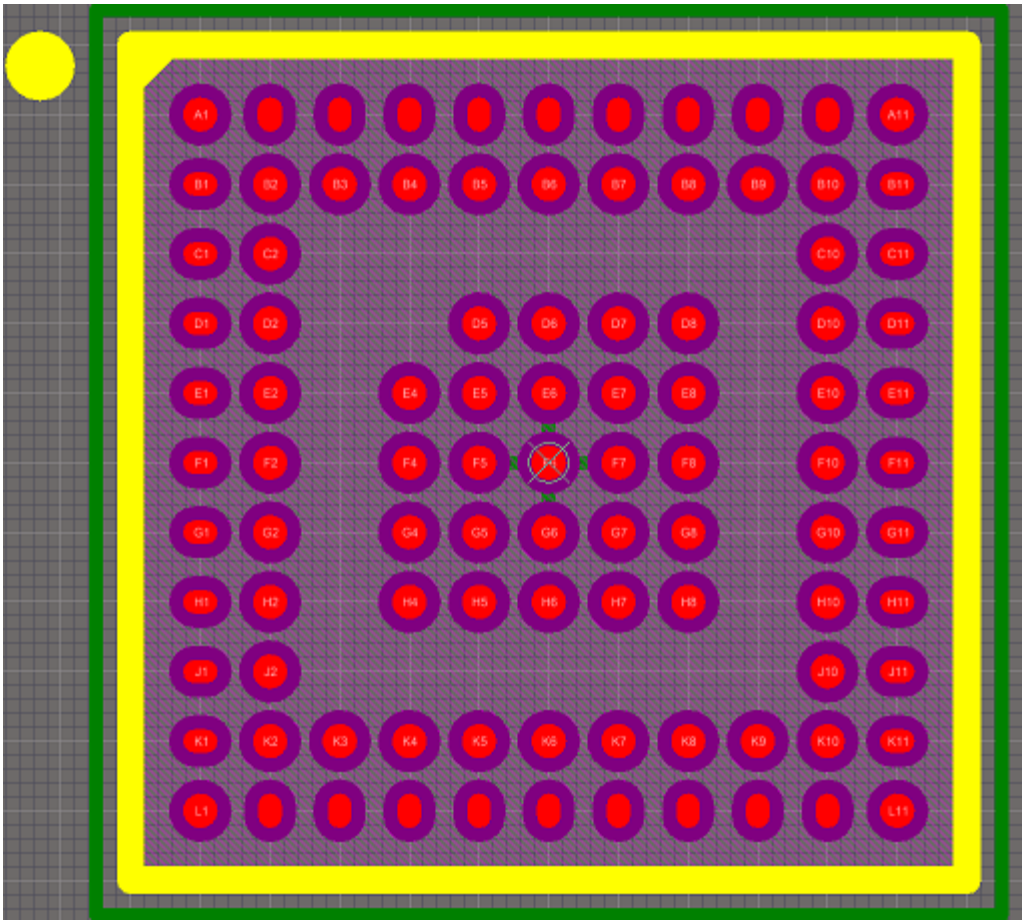


**Figure 89. Top View Alternate TPS65982 Footprint (Oval Pads)**

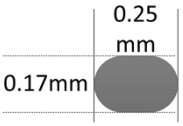



**Figure 90. Oval Pad Sizing**




**Figure 91. Recommended Minimum Via Sizing**

### 12.1.3 Top TPS65982 Placement and Bottom Component Placement and Layout

When the TPS65982 is placed on top and its components on bottom the solution size will be at its smallest. For systems that do not use the optional external FET path the solution size will average less than 64 $mm^2$ (8 mm × 8 mm). Systems that implement the optional external FET path will average a solution size of less than 100 $mm^2$ (10 mm × 10 mm). These averages will vary with component selection (NFETs, Passives, etc.). Selection of the oval pad TPS65982 footprint or standard TPS65982 footprint will allow for similar results.

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## Layout Guidelines (continued)

### 12.1.4 Oval Pad Footprint Layout and Placement

The oval pad footprint layout is generally more difficult to route than the standard footprint because of the top layer fan-out and void via placement needed; however, when the footprint with oval pads is used, *Via on Pads*, laser-drilled vias, and HDI board processes are not required. Therefore, a footprint with oval pads is ideal for cost-optimized applications and will be used for the following the layout example. This layout example follows the charger application example (see Typical Applications) and includes all necessary passive components needed for this application. This design uses both the internal and optional external FET paths for sourcing and sinking power respectively. Follow the differential impedances for High Speed signals defined by their specifications (DisplayPort - AUXN/P and USB2.0). All I/O will be fanned out to provide an example for routing out all pins, not all designs will use all of the I/O on the TPS65982.

### 12.1.5 Component Placement

Placement of components on the top and bottom layers is used for this example to minimize solution size. The TPS65982 is placed on the top layer of the board and the majority of its components are placed on the bottom layer. When placing the components on the bottom layer, it is recommended that they are placed directly under the TPS65982 in a manner where the pads of the components are not directly under the void on the top layer. Figure 92 and Figure 93 show the placement in 2-D. Figure 94 and Figure 95 show the placement in 3-D.

### 12.1.6 Designs Rules and Guidance

When starting to route nets it is best to start with 4 mil clearance spacing. The designer may have to adjust the 4mil clearance to 3.5 mil when fanning out the top layer routes. With the routing of the top layer having a tight clearance, it is recommended to have the layout grid snapped to 1 mil. For certain routes on the layout done in this guide, the grid snap was set to 0.1 mil. For component spacing this design used 20 mil clearance between components. The silk screen around certain passive components may be deleted to allow for closer placement of components.

### 12.1.7 Routing PP_HV, PP_EXT, PP_5V0, and VBUS

On the top layer, create pours for PP_HV, PP_5V0 and VBUS to extend area to place 8 mil hole and 16 mil diameter vias to connect to the bottom layer. A minimum of 4 vias is needed to connect between the top and bottom layer. For the bottom layer, place pours that will connect the PP_HV, PP_5V0, and VBUS capacitors to their respective vias. The external FETS must also be connected through pours and place vias for the external FET gates. For 5 A systems, special consideration must be taken for ensuring enough copper is used to handle the higher current. For 0.5 oz copper top or bottom pours with 0.5-oz plating will require approximately a 120-mil pour width for 5-A support. When routing the 5 A through a 0.5 oz internal layer, more than 200 mil will be required to carry the current. Figure 96 and Figure 97 show the pours used in this example.

### 12.1.8 Routing Top and Bottom Passive Components

The next step is to route the connections to the passive components on the top and bottom layers. For the top layer only CC1 and CC2 capacitors will be placed on top. Routing the CC1 and CC2 lines with a 8 mil trace will facilitate the needed current for supporting powered Type C cables through VCONN. For more information on VCONN please refer to the Type C specification. Figure 98 shows how to route to the CC1 and CC2 to their respective capacitors. For capacitor GND pin use a 10 mil trace if possible. This particular system support Dead Battery, which has RPD_G1/2 connected to CC1/2.

The top layer pads will have to be connected the bottom placed component through Vias (8 mil hole and 16 mil diameter recommended). For the VIN_3V3, VDDIO, LDO_3V3, LDO_1V8A, LDO1V8D, LDO_BMC, and VOUT_3V3 use 6mil traces to route. For PP_CABLE route using an 8 mil trace and for all other routes 4 mil traces may be used. To allow for additional space for routing, stagger the component vias to leave room for routing other signal nets. Figure 99 and Figure 100 show the top and bottom routing. Table 19 provides a summary of the trace widths.

**Table 19. Routing Trace Widths**

| ROUTE | WIDTH (mil) |
|---|---|
| CC1, CC2, PP_CABLE | 8 |


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## Layout Guidelines (continued)

**Table 19. Routing Trace Widths (continued)**

| ROUTE | WIDTH (mil) |
|---|---|
| LDO_3V3, LDO_1V8A, LDO_1V8D, LDO_BMC, VIN_3V3, VOUT_3V3, VDDIO, HV_GATE1, HV_GATE2 | 6 |
| Component GND | 10 |

### 12.1.9 Void Via Placement

The void under the TPS65982 is used to via out I/O and for thermal relief vias. A minimum of 6 vias must be used for thermal dissipation to the GND planes. The thermal relief vias must be placed on the right side of the device by the power path. Figure 101 shows the recommended placement of the vias. Note the areas under the void where vias are not placed. This is done to allow the external FET gate drive and sense pins to route under the TPS65982 through an inner layer. Figure 102 shows the top layer GND pour to connect the vias and GND balls together.

### 12.1.10 Top Layer Routing

Once the components are routed, the rest of the area can be used to route all of the additional I/O. After all nets have been routed place a polygonal pour under to connect the TPS65982 GND pins to the GND vias. Refer to Figure 103 for the final top routing and GND pour.

### 12.1.11 Inner Signal Layer Routing

The inner signal layer is used to route the I/O from the internal balls of the TPS65982 and the external FET control and sensing. Figure 104 shows how to route the internal layer.

### 12.1.12 Bottom Layer Routing

The bottom layer has most of the components placed and routed already. Place a polygon pour to connect all of the GND nets and vias on the bottom layer, refer to Figure 105.

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## 12.2 Layout Example

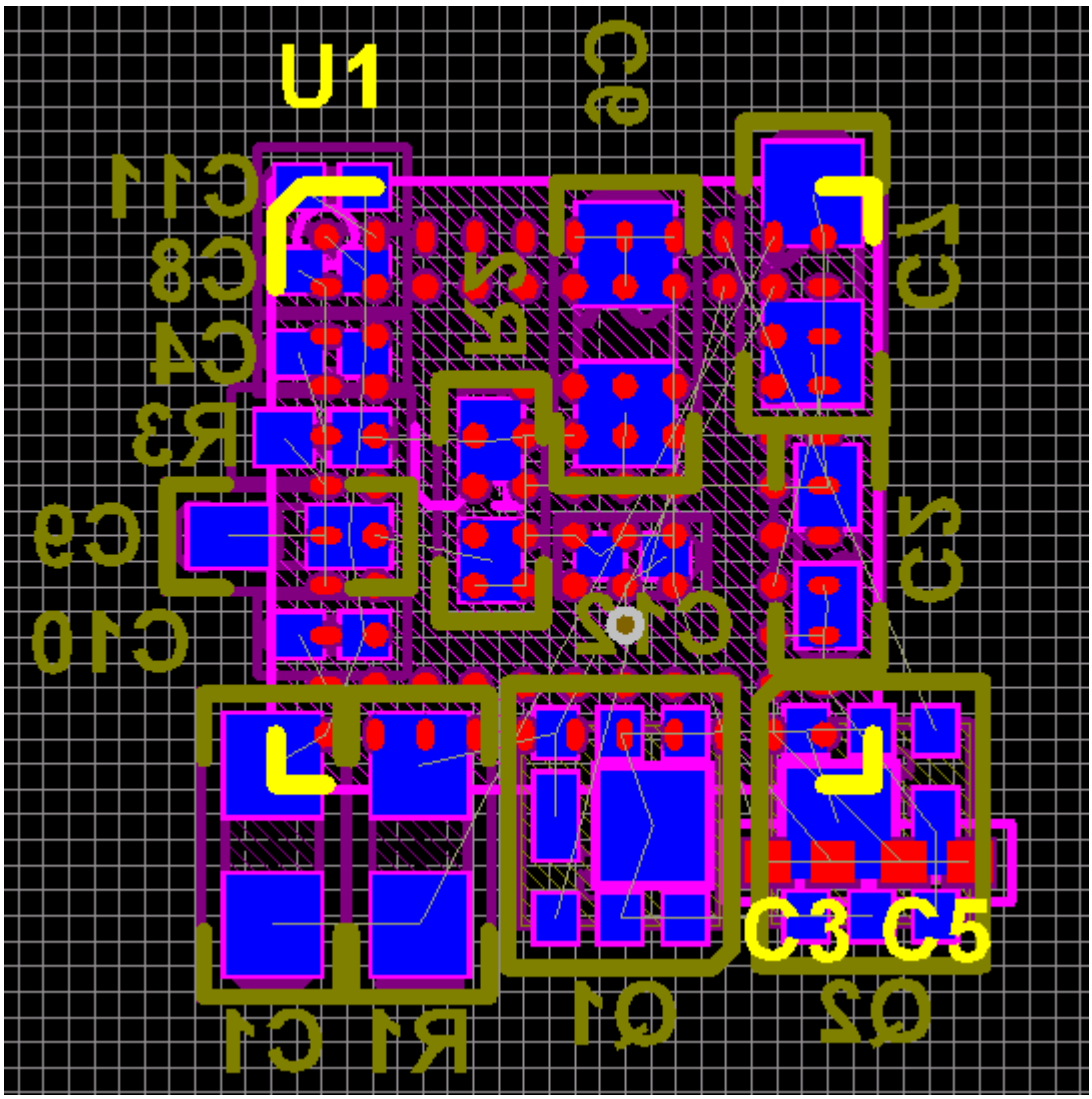



**Figure 92. Example Layout (Top View in 2-D)**


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## Layout Example (continued)

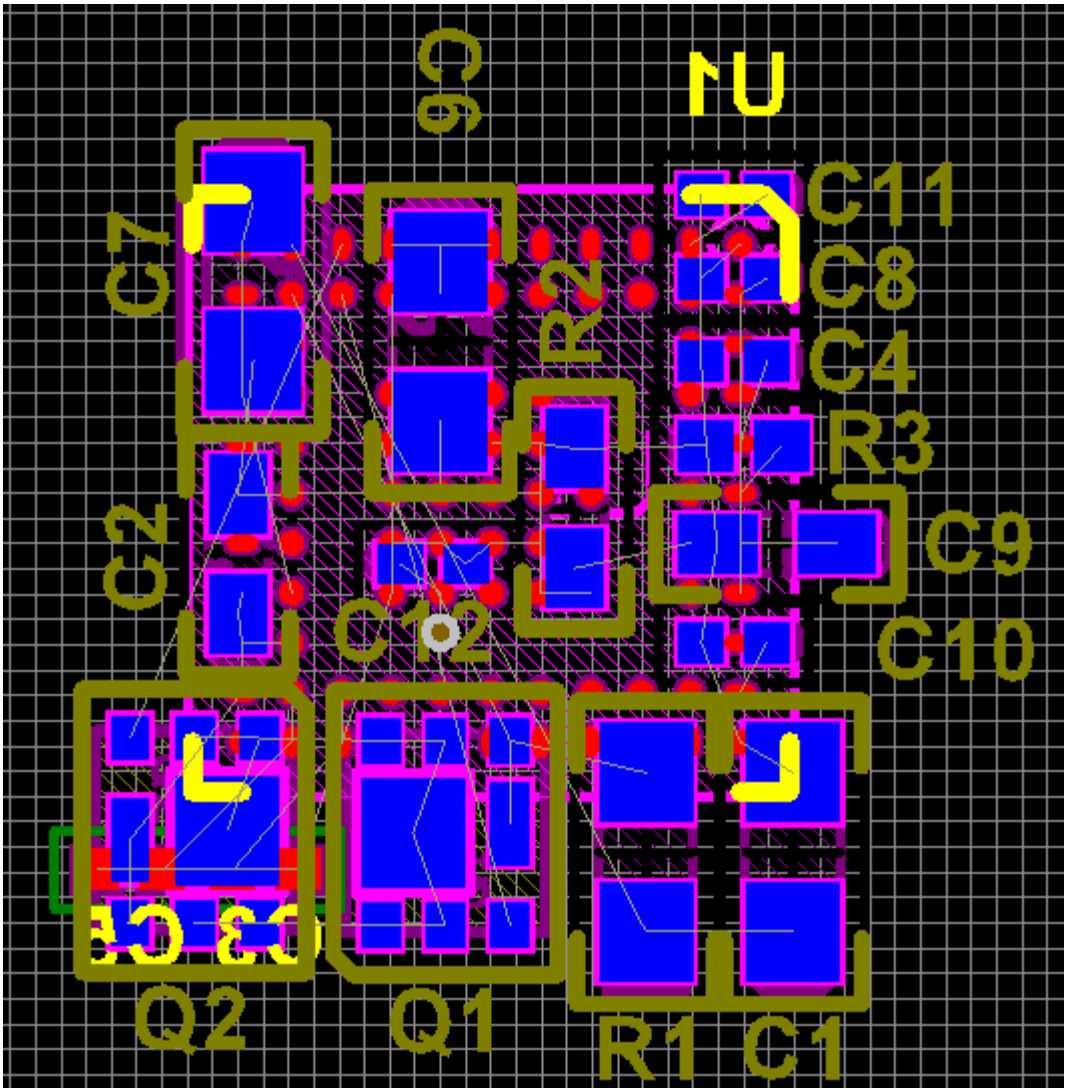



**Figure 93. Example Layout (Bottom View in 2-D)**

## Layout Example (continued)

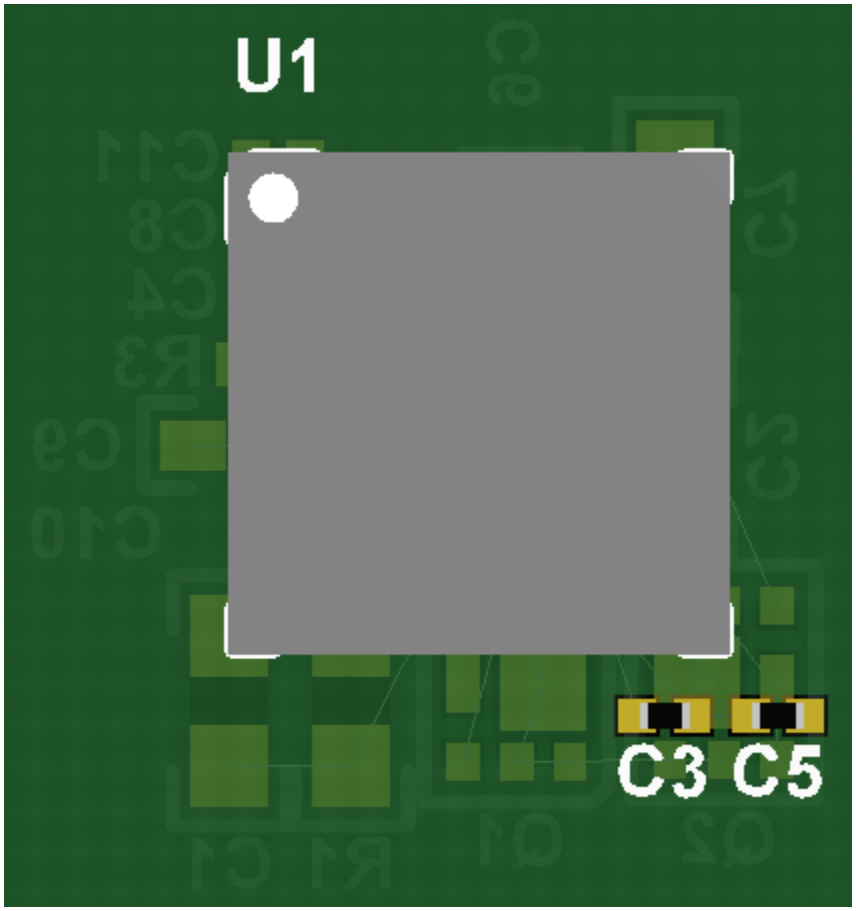



**Figure 94. Example Layout (Top View in 3-D)**


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## Layout Example (continued)

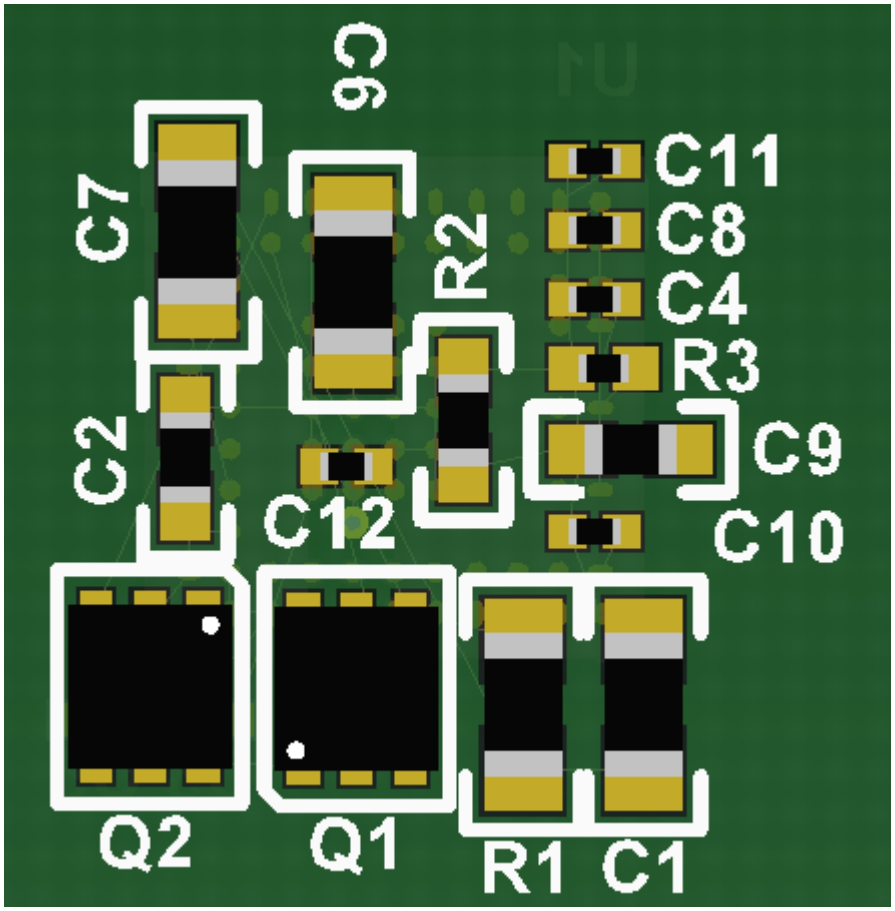



**Figure 95. Example Layout (Bottom View in 3-D)**

## Layout Example (continued)

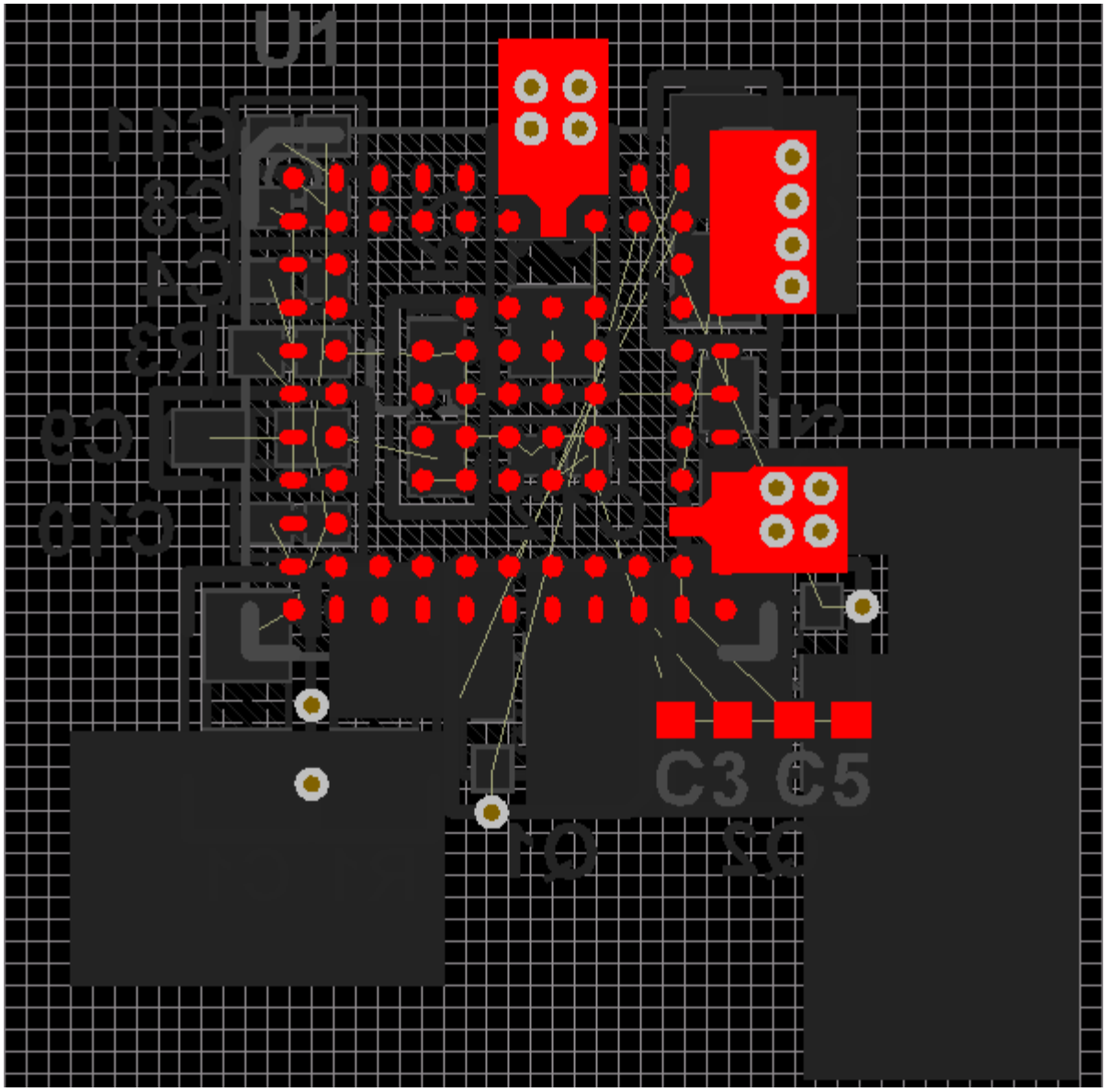



**Figure 96. Top Polygonal Pours**


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## Layout Example (continued)

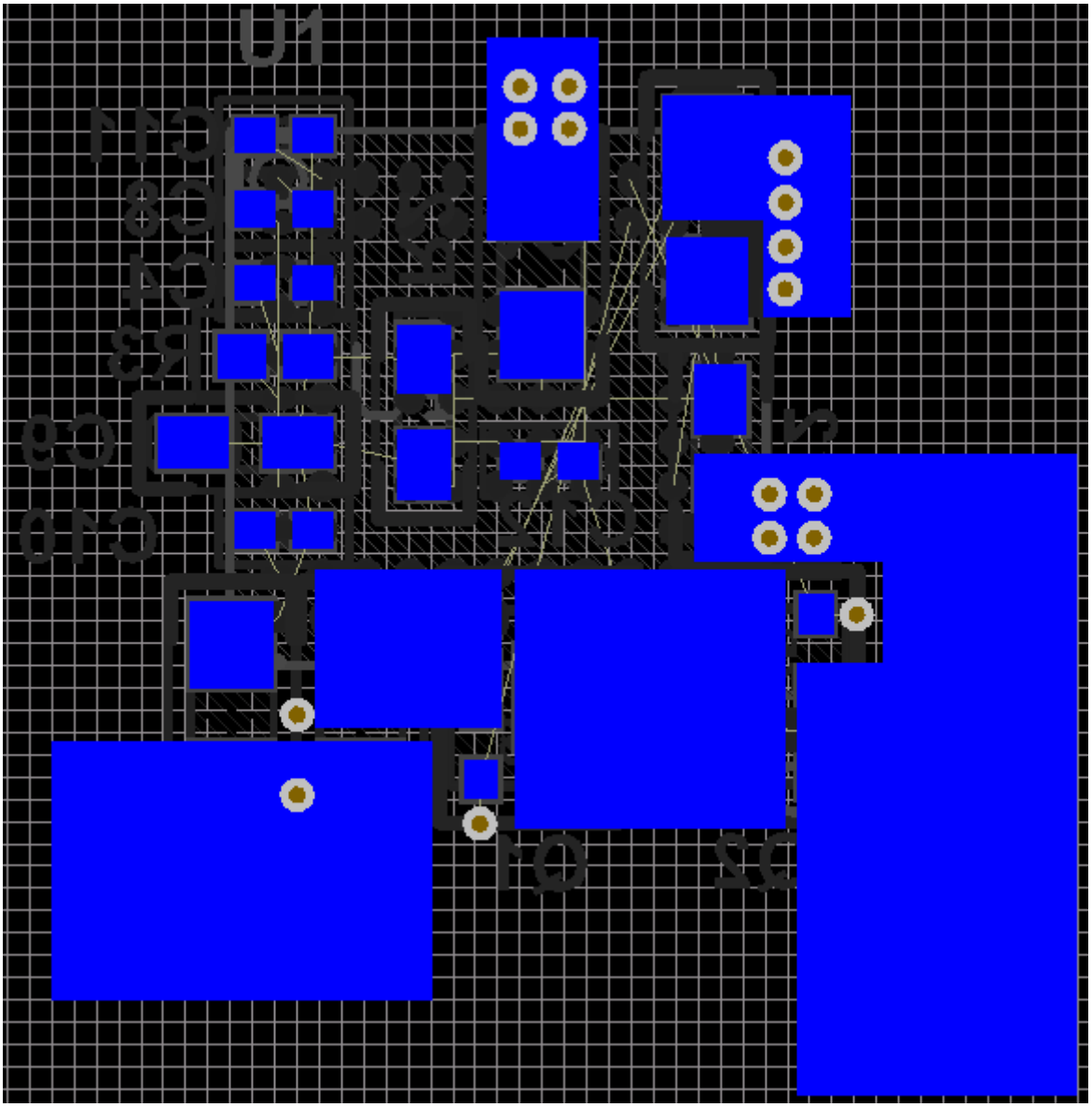



**Figure 97. Bottom Polygonal Pours**

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## Layout Example (continued)

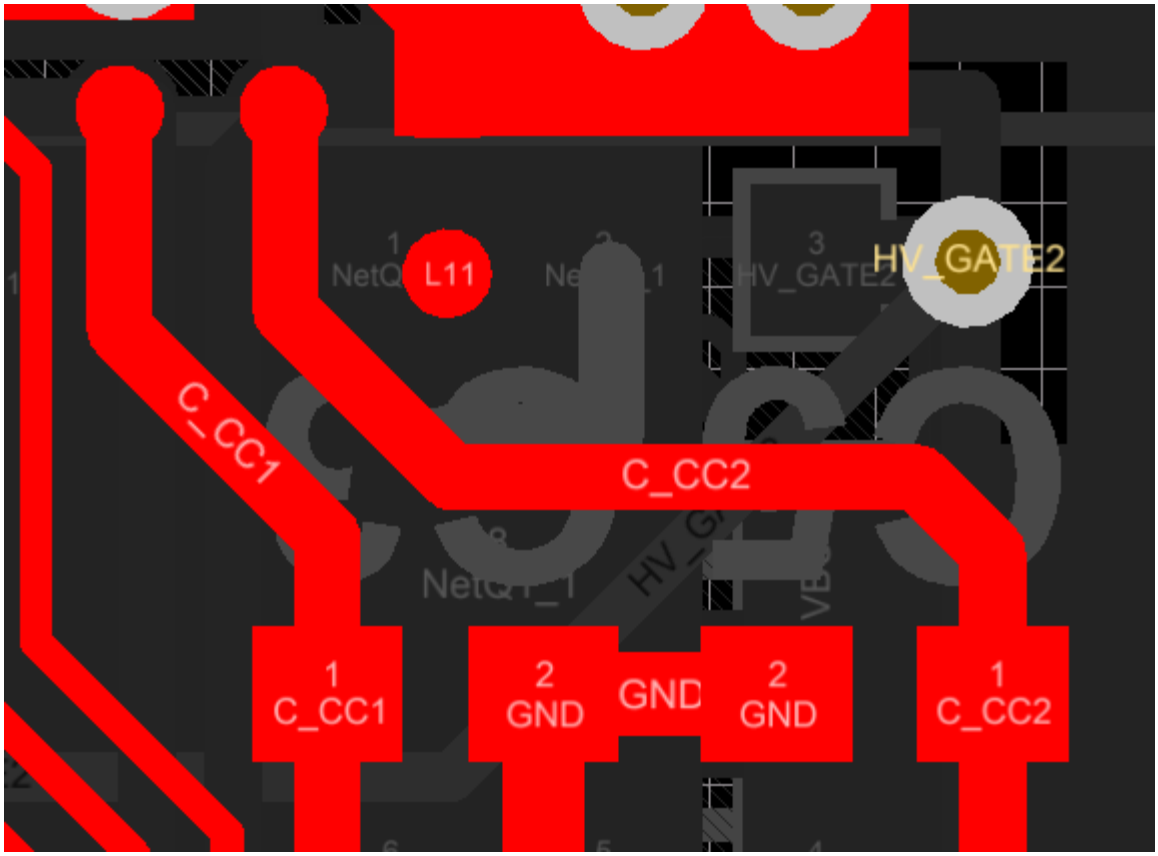



**Figure 98. CC1 and CC2 Capacitor Routing**


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## Layout Example (continued)

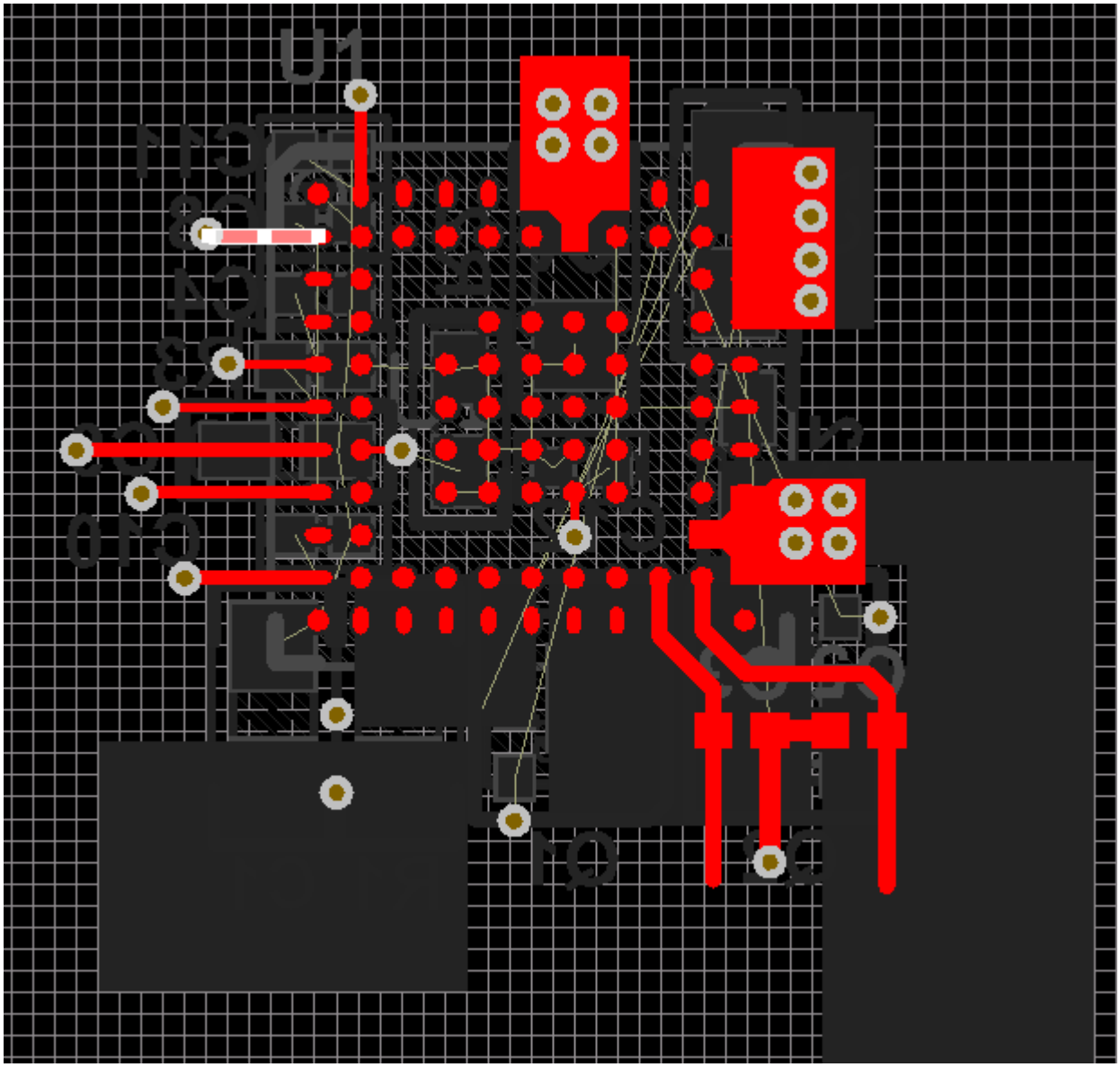



**Figure 99. Top Layer Component Routing**

## Layout Example (continued)

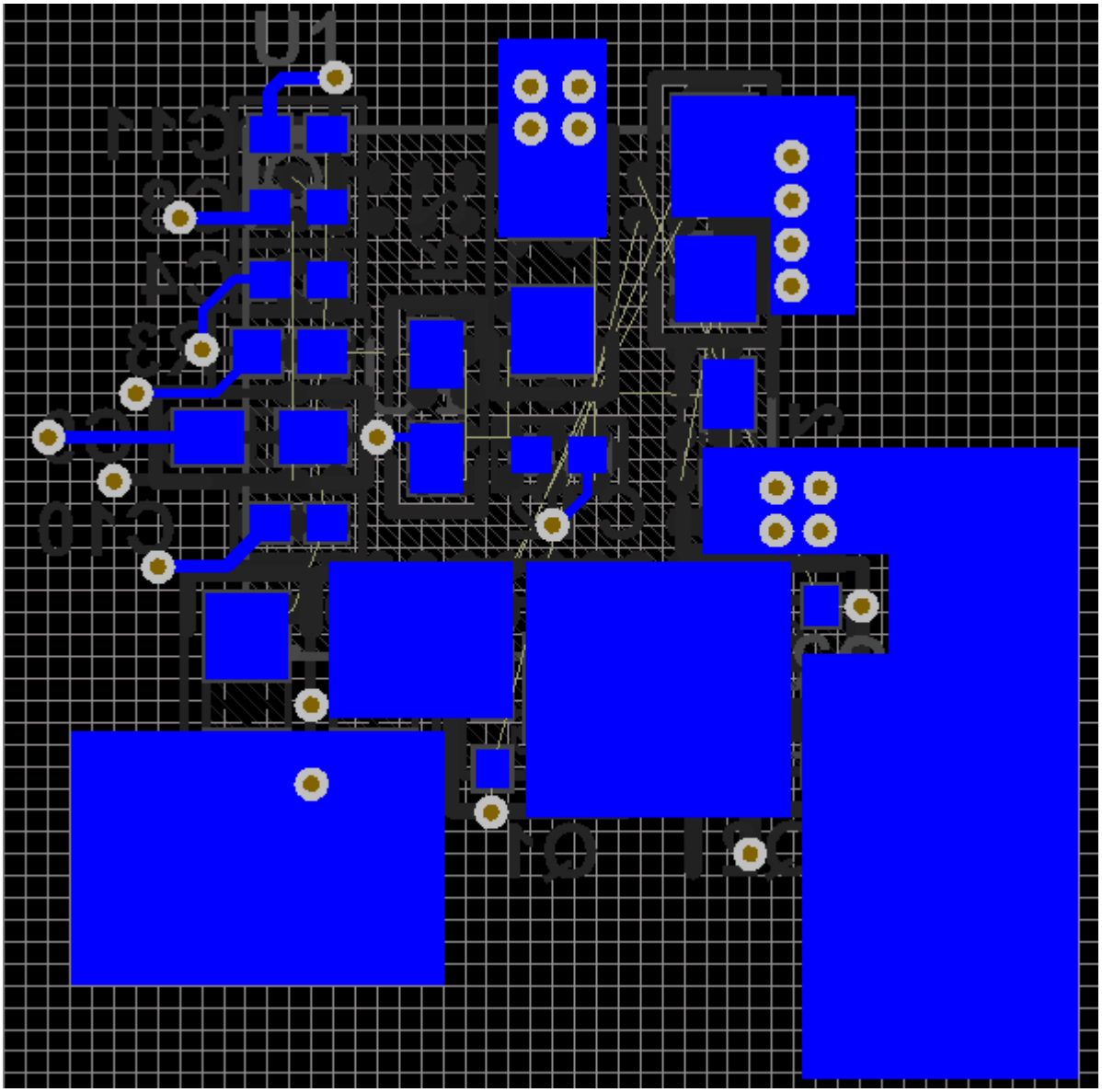


**Figure 100. Bottom Layer Component Routing**


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## Layout Example (continued)

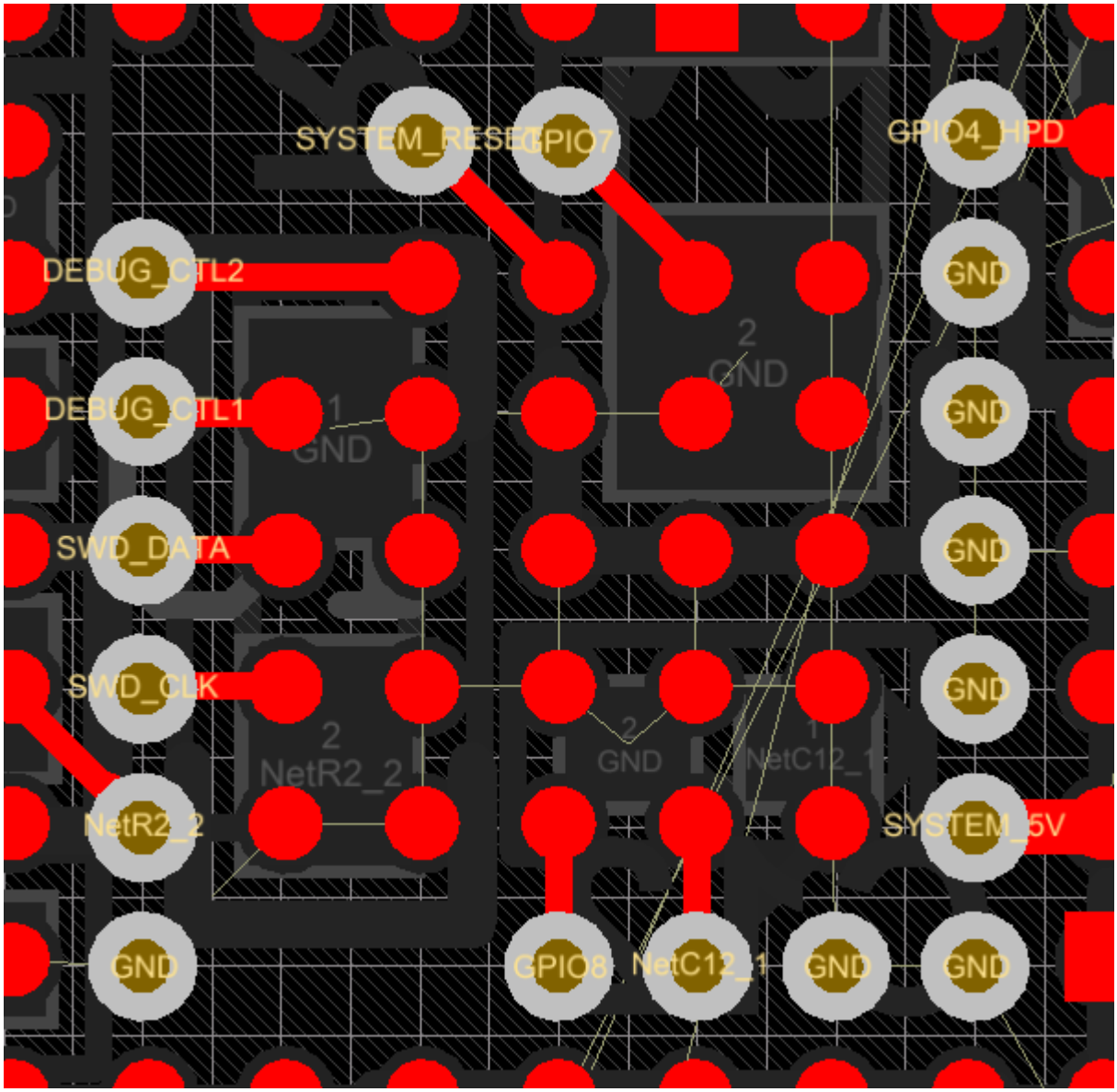



**Figure 101. Void Via Placement**

## Layout Example (continued)

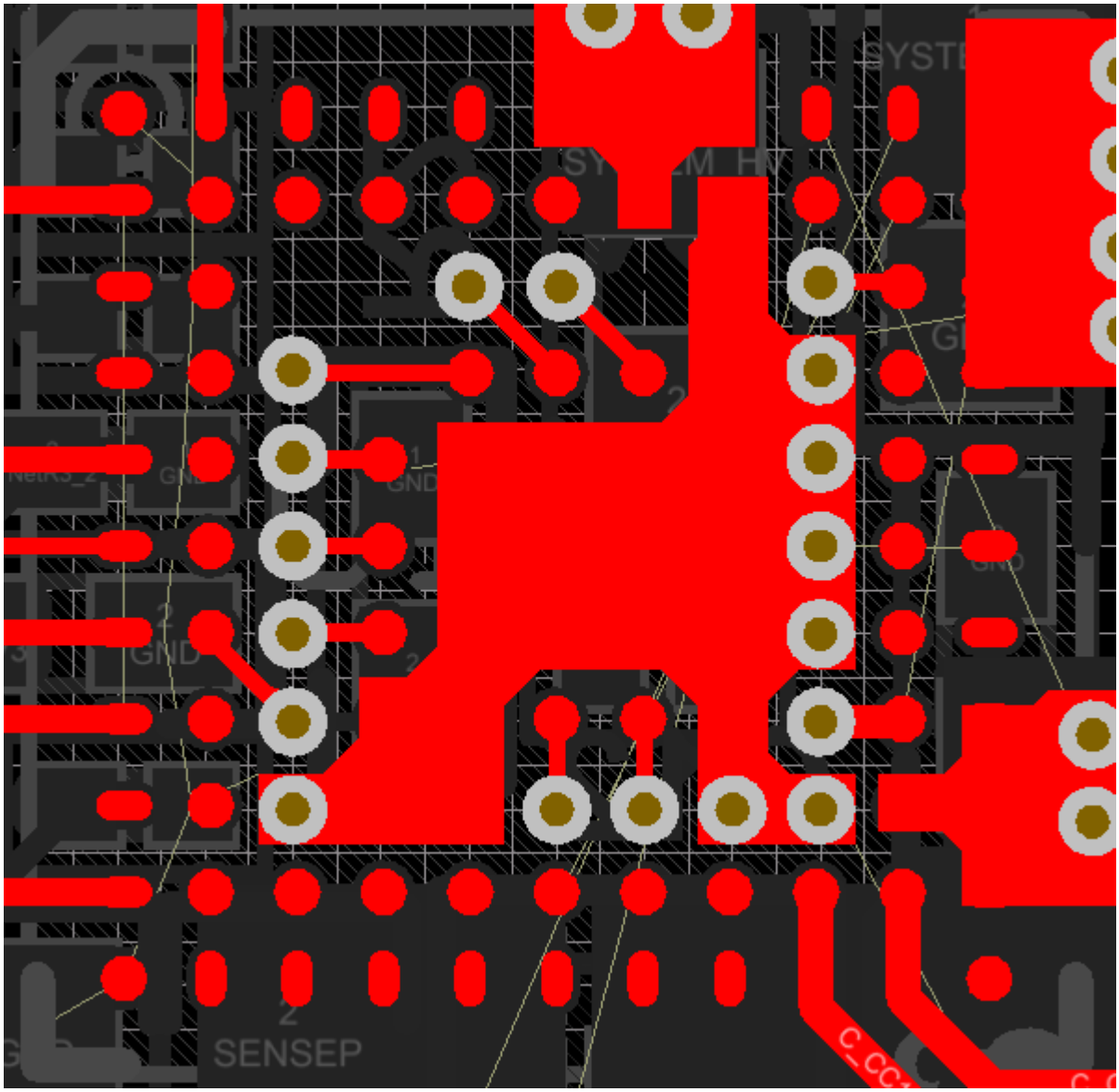



**Figure 102. Top Layer GND Pour**


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## Layout Example (continued)

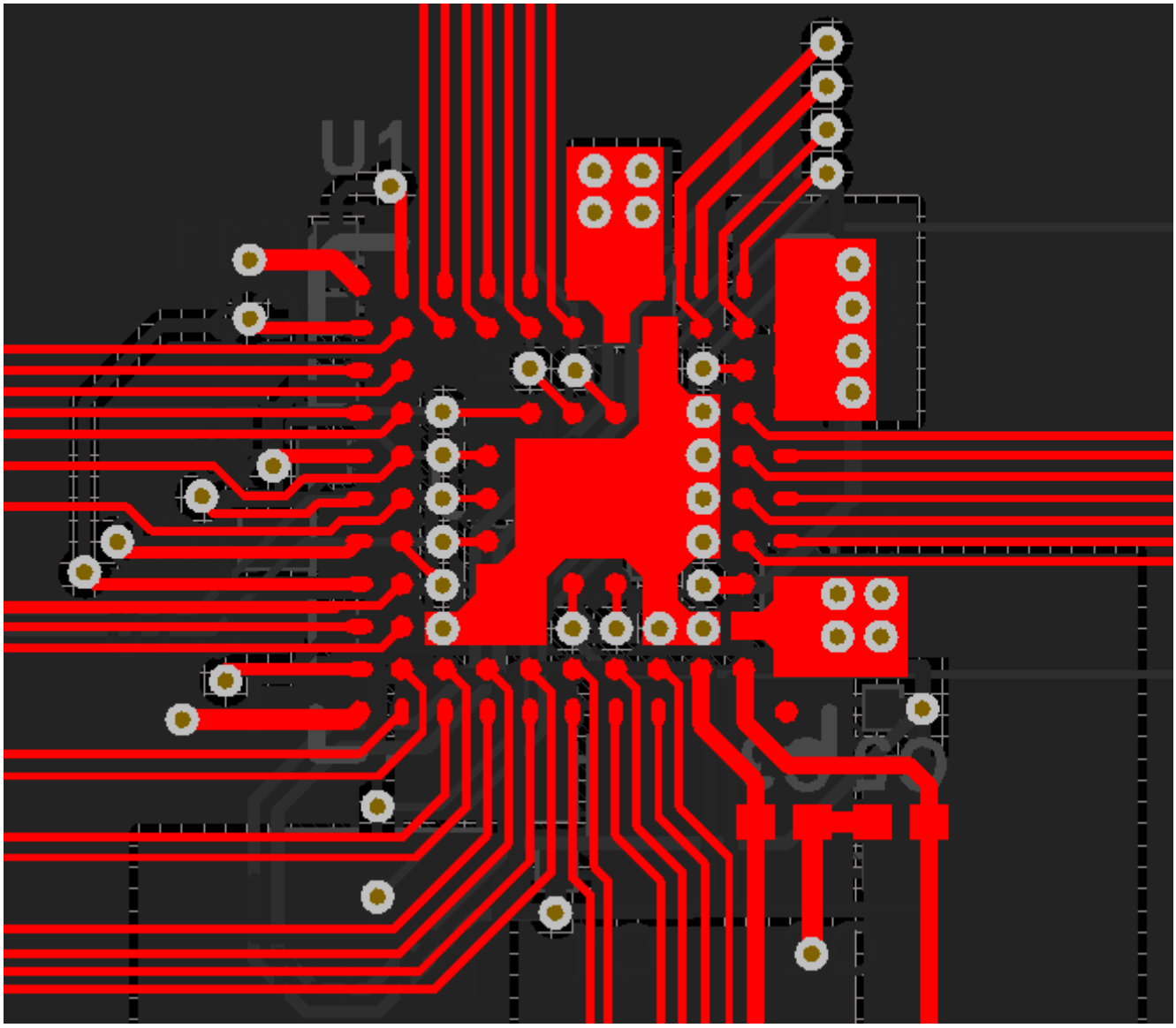



**Figure 103. Final Routing and GND Pour (Top Layer)**

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## Layout Example (continued)

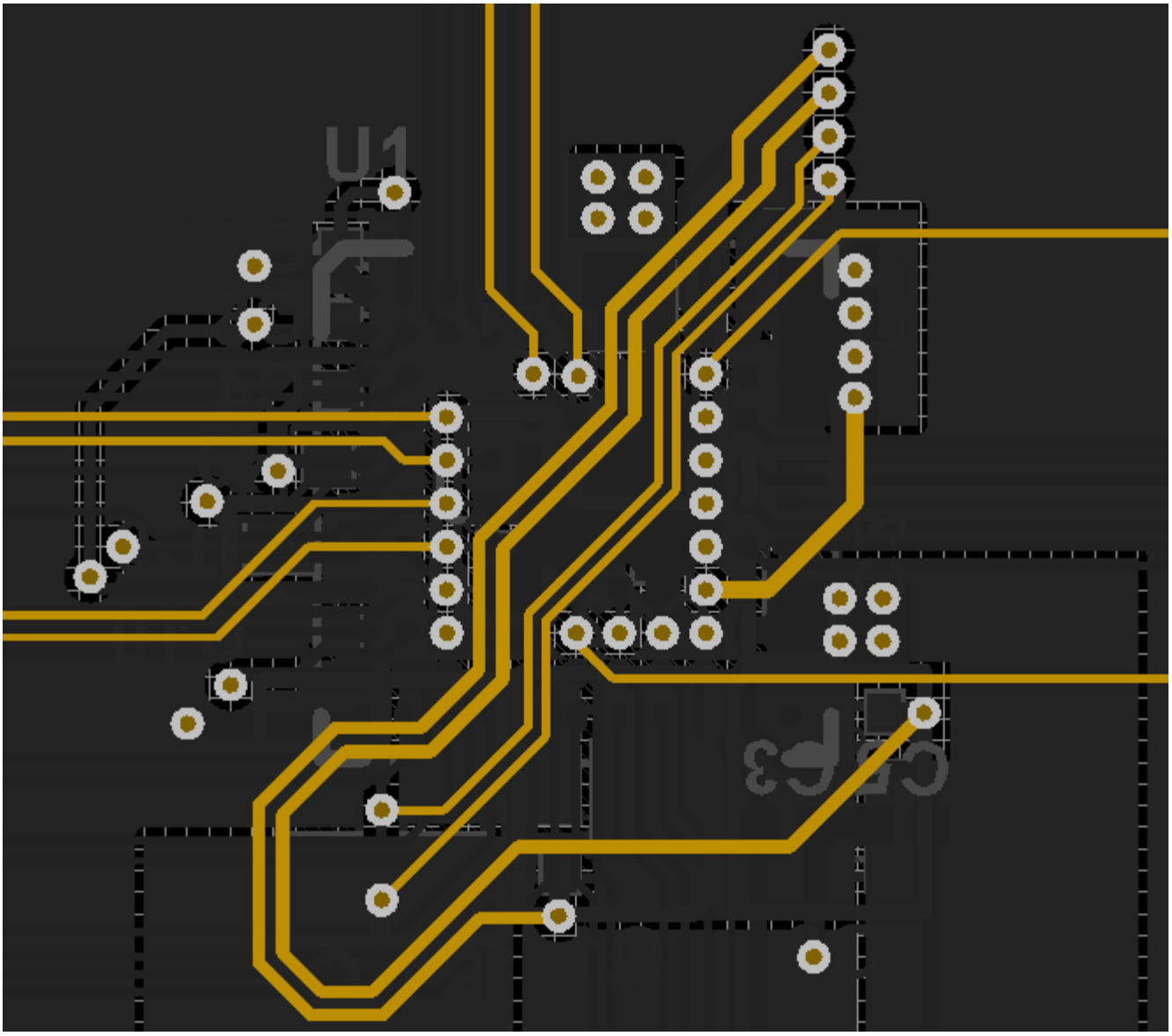



**Figure 104. Final Routing (Inner Signal Layer)**


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## Layout Example (continued)

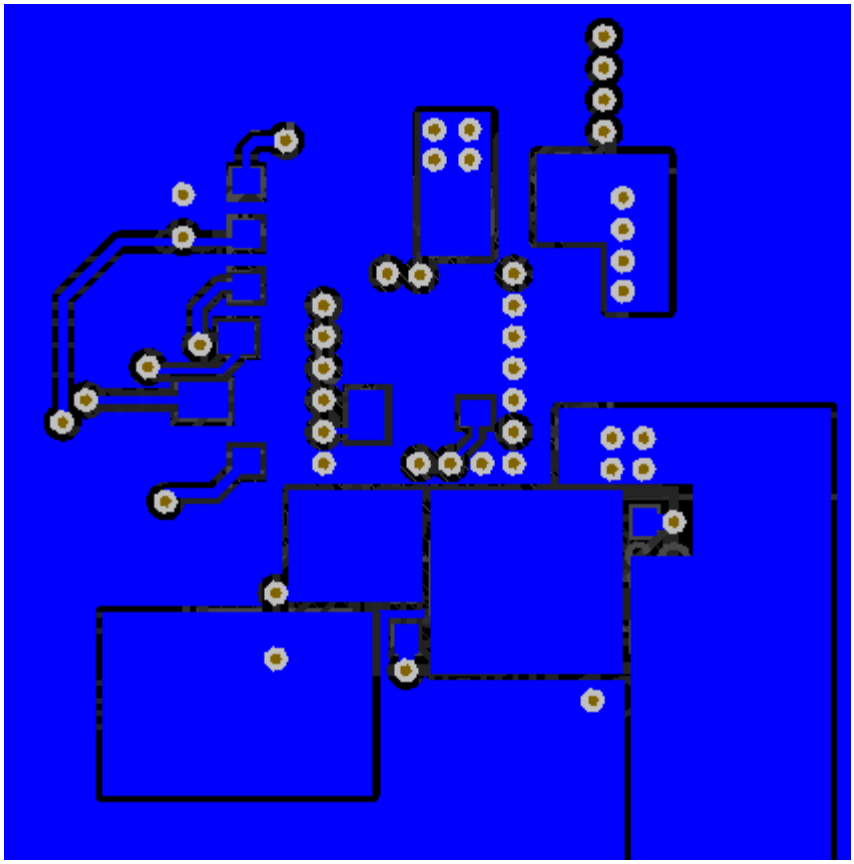


**Figure 105. Final Routing (Bottom Layer)**

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# 13 Device and Documentation Support

## 13.1 Device Support

### 13.1.1 Development Support

For the IBIS Model, see TPS65982ZQZR IBIS Model (SLVMAY7)

## 13.2 Documentation Support

### 13.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- USB Power Delivery Specification, Revision 2.0, Version 1.2 (March 25th, 2016)
- USB Type-C Specification, Revision 1.2 (March 25th, 2016)
- USB Battery Charging Specification, Revision 1.2 (December 7th, 2010)
- *TPS65981, TPS65982, and TPS65986 Firmware User's Guide* (SLVUAH7)
- *TPS65981, TPS65982, and TPS65986 Host Interface Technical Reference Manual* (SLVUAN1)
- W25Q80DV data sheet, *8M-Bit, 16M-Bit and 32M-Bit Serial Flash Memory With Dual and Quad SPI*
- NSR20F30NXT5G data sheet, *Schottky Barrier Diode*

## 13.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates — go to the product folder for your device on ti.com. In the upper right-hand corner, click the *Alert me* button to register and receive a weekly digest of product information that has changed (if any). For change details, check the revision history of any revised document.

## 13.4 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are 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.

**TI E2E™ Online Community** ***TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.*** Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** ***TI's Design Support*** Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

## 13.5 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
Thunderbolt is a trademark of Intel.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

## 13.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

## 13.7 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

# 14 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.


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## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS65982ABZBHR | ACTIVE | NFBGA | ZBH | 96 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | SNAGCU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -10 to 85 | TPS65982 AB | Samples |
| TPS65982ABZQZR | ACTIVE | BGA MICROSTAR JUNIOR | ZQZ | 96 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | SNAGCU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -10 to 85 | TPS65982 AB | Samples |

(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.

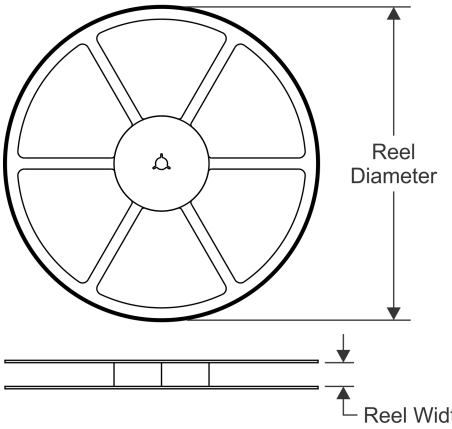
(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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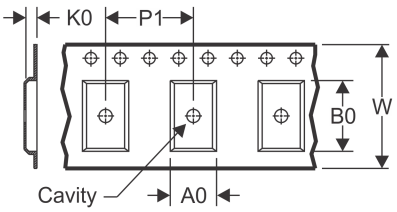
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

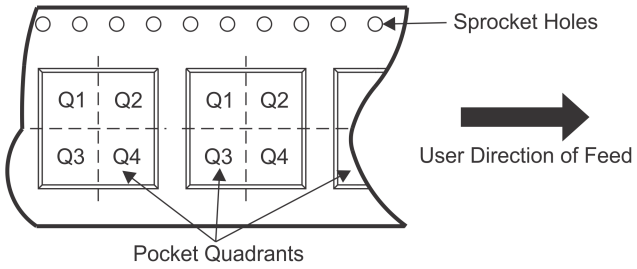



**TAPE DIMENSIONS**




| | |
|---|---|
| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width |
| B0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W | Overall width of the carrier tape |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers |

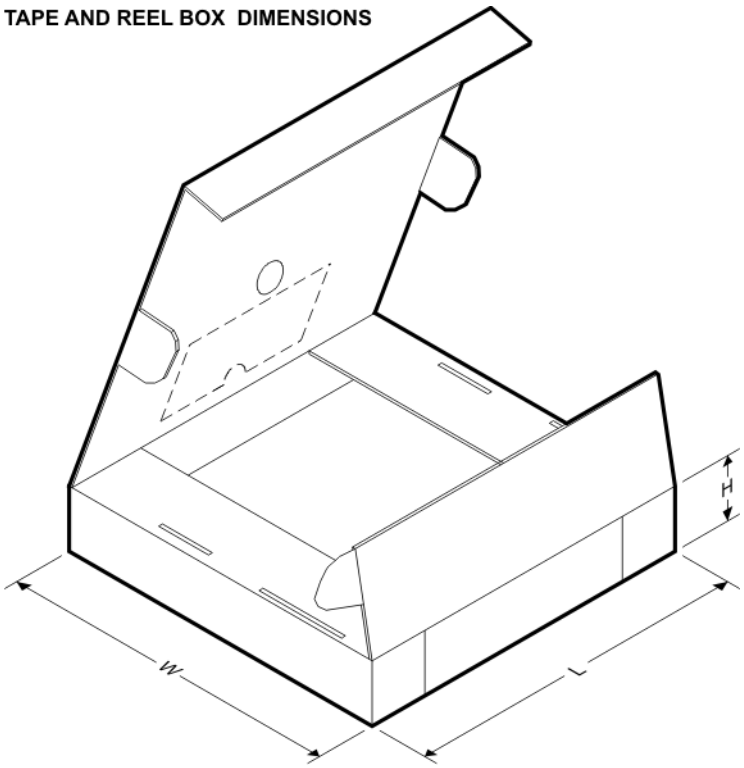
**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**




*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS65982ABZBHR | NFBGA | ZBH | 96 | 2500 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |
| TPS65982ABZQZR | BGA MICROSTAR JUNIOR | ZQZ | 96 | 2500 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 12.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |

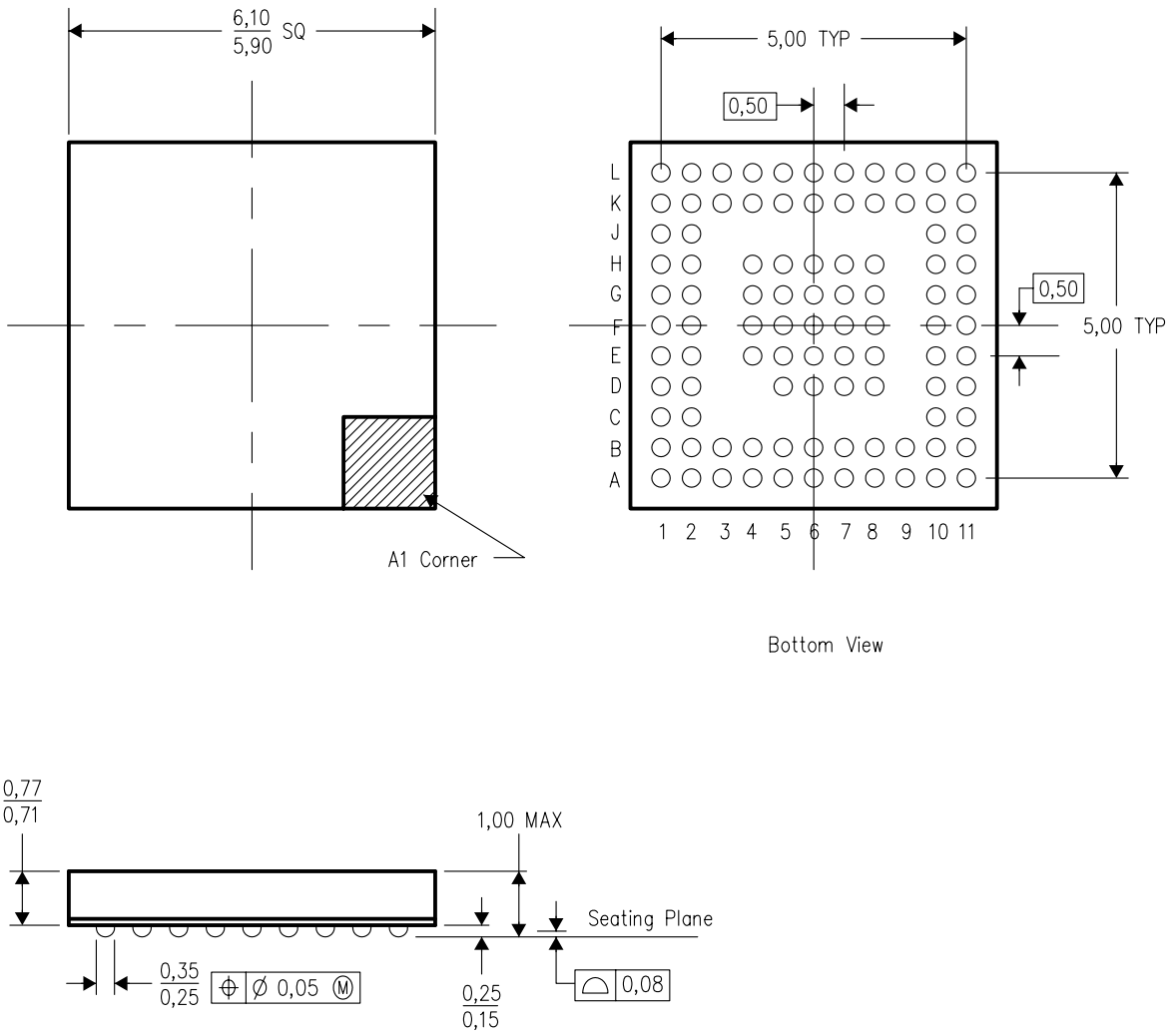
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS




*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TPS65982ABZBHR | NFBGA | ZBH | 96 | 2500 | 336.6 | 336.6 | 31.8 |
| TPS65982ABZQZR | BGA MICROSTAR JUNIOR | ZQZ | 96 | 2500 | 336.6 | 336.6 | 31.8 |

## ZQZ (S–PBGA–N96) PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



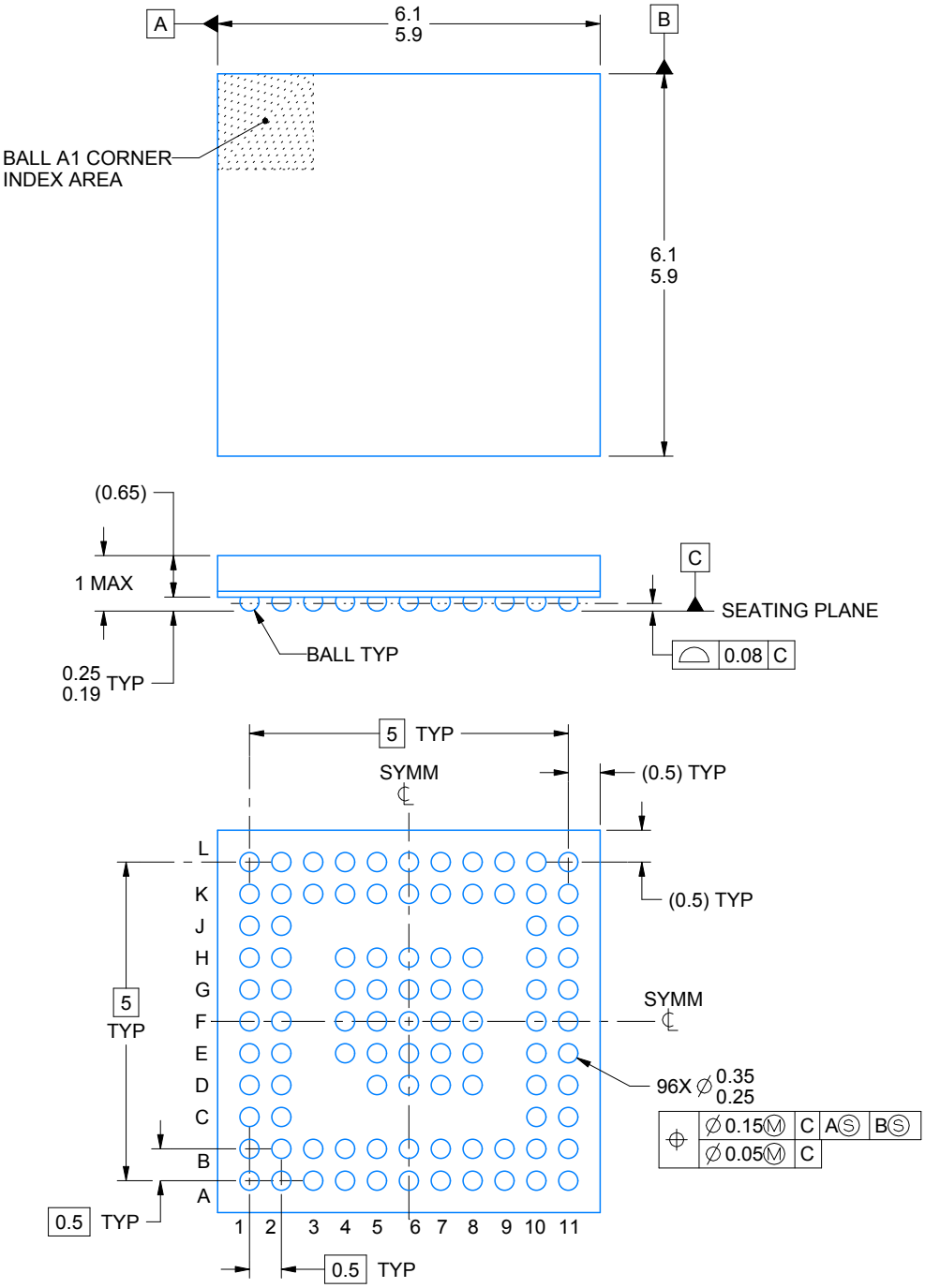

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Falls within JEDEC MO–225
D. This package is lead–free.

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## ZBH0096A

## NFBGA - 1 mm max height

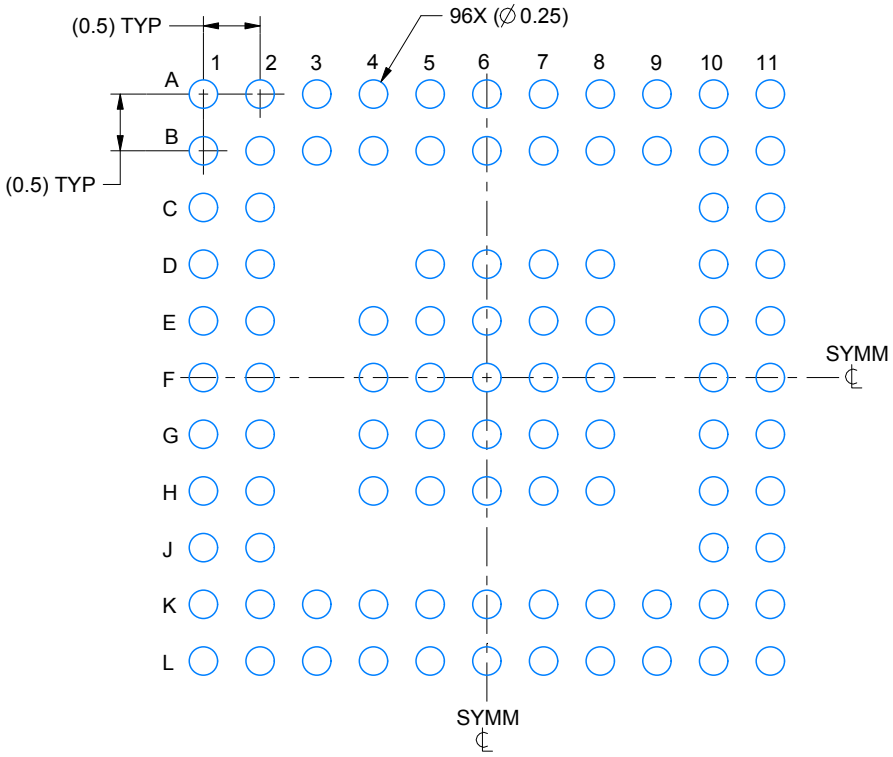
PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



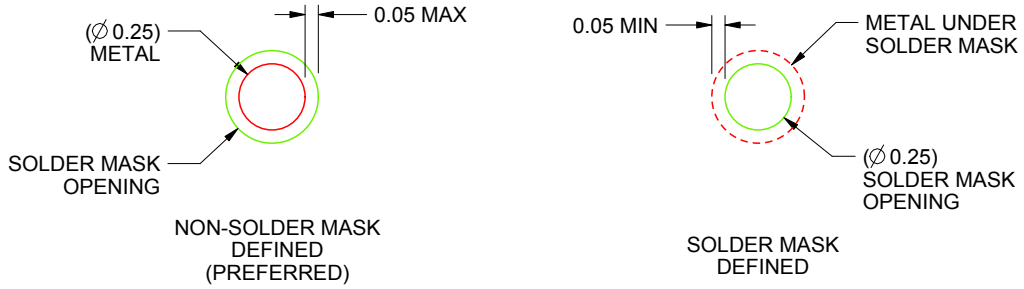

4221754/B 09/2018

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.




LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:15X

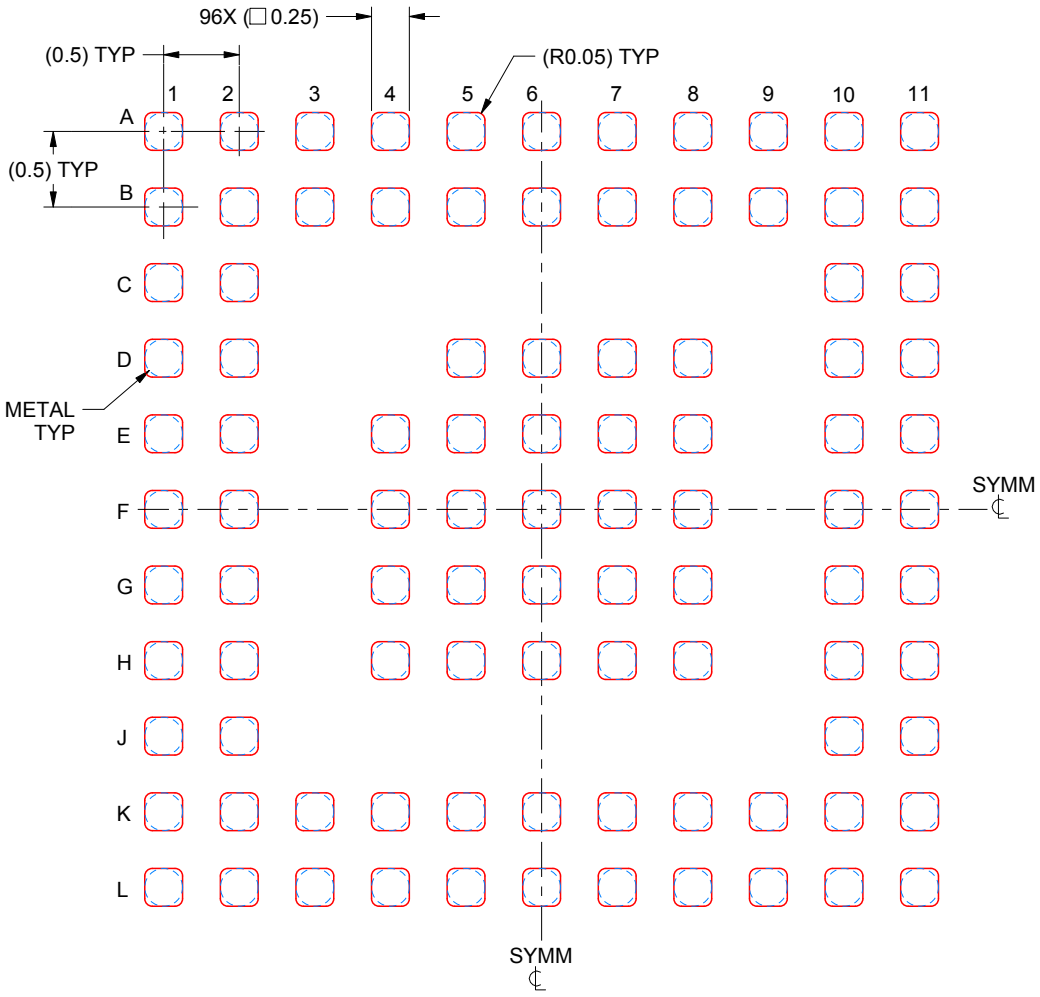



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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NOTES: (continued)

4. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For information, see Texas Instruments literature number SPRAA99 (www.ti.com/lit/spraa99).




SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:20X

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NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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