

Support PD3.0 and other fast charge input protocol, support 2~6 series batteries

Integrated buck-boost drive, Charging management chip with a maximum charging power of 140W

#### **1** Features

#### • Charging specifications

- Integrated BUCK-BOOST, power NMOS diver
- ♦ Maximum charging power 140W
- ♦ Adaptive charging current adjustment
- External resistor can set full voltage, The full voltage of a single lithium battery can be set in 3.65V/4.1V/4.2V/4.35V/4.4V
- ♦ External resistance selection 2/3/4/5/6 series battery cell charging
- External resistor can set maximum charging power, maximum support 140W
- ♦ supports 0V battery charging

#### Quick charge specifications

- ♦ Integrated FCP input fast charge protocol
- Integrated AFC input fast charge protocol
- Integrated DRP Try. SRC agreement, quick charge agreement PD3.1 input and output
- Integrated QC2.0/QC3.0/QC3.0+ output fast charge protocol

#### Power display

- ♦ 4/2/1LED Power indicator
- ♦ Customization supports the I2C function
- ♦ Standby Power Loss 5µA
- ♦ EN waking function

#### • Multiple protection, high reliability

- ♦ Input over-voltage and under-voltage protection
- Output over-current and short-circuit protection
   Battery overcharge, over-discharge,
- over-current protection
   IC over temperature protection
- IC over temperature protection
   Rechargeable battery temperature NTC
- Protection
   ESD 4KV, input (CC1/CC2 pin) Withstand
- voltage 30V

Package: 5mm × 5mm 0.4pitch QFN40

## **2 Application Products**

2~6 series lithium battery/lithium iron phosphate battery charging

#### **3 Overview**

IP2366 is a lithium battery charging and discharging management chip integrating AFC/FCP/PD2.0/ PD3.0/PD3.1 input/output fast charging protocols and synchronous voltage converter, with charging and discharging power up to 140W.

IP2366 has high integration and rich functions, only one inductor is needed to realize synchronous voltage reduction and boost function, and only few peripheral devices are needed in application, which effectively reduces the overall solution size and BOM cost.

IP2366 supports 2/3/4/5/6 series cells and the number of series cells can be selected by external resistance Settings. The IP2366 supports an external resistor with configurable battery type and a full voltage of 3.65V/4.1V/4.2V/ 4.35V/4.4V.

IP2366 Built-in IC temperature, battery NTC temperature and input voltage control detection loop, can be identified according to the charger power, intelligent regulation of charging current.

The IP2366 supports low power mode. After entering low power mode, the standby current is reduced to  $5\mu$ A. After entering the low power mode, the charger can be plugged in to wake up the charging automatically. You need to press the button to wake up the external discharge.

IP2366 built-in 14bit ADC, can accurately measure input voltage and current, battery voltage and current, etc. The charging and discharging voltage and charging current of IP2366 can be obtained through I2C.

The IP2366 supports four power indicators, which can display the power and charging and discharging status.



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#### 4 Record

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Change page numbers for version V1.18 to V1.19(July 2024)	Page
The maximum charge and discharge power is modified to 140w	1
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Charging function Added 0V battery charging description	14
Change page numbers for version V1.16 to V1.17(June 2024)	Page
Added the description of overcurrent short-circuit protection	23
Change page numbers for version V1.15 to V1.16 (April 2024)	Page
Modify some pin limit parameters	9
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Added the description of discharge NTC parameters	19
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Modify some pin limit parameters	9
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Modified key function description	23
Change page numbers for version V1.12 to V1.13 (July 2023)	Page
Expanding the limits of other pin parameters	9
<ul> <li>Refining the inductors, driving resistors, and RC parameters in the application schematic</li> </ul>	24
Revising the BOM	26
Change page numbers for version V1.11 to V1.12 (May 2023)	Page
Added the description of the NTC function	19
Change page numbers for version V1.10 to V1.11 (March 2023)	Page
<ul> <li>Modify the solid-state capacitance and inductance parameters in the application diagram.</li> </ul>	schematic 23
Modify solid state capacitor and inductor parameters in the bom	25
Change page numbers for version V1.00 to V1.10 (March 2023)	Page
<ul> <li>Added the PIN option function to set the maximum power, battery string, and battery type</li> </ul>	18
Added the description of light display, NTC, and button functions	19
Added application schematics for standard models and I2C models	23
First release V1.00 (November 2022)	





#### **5** Simplified application









#### **6** Pin Description





## 6.1 Pin description

Pin Num	Pin Name	Definition		
1	TEST2	Test point,NC		
2	TEST3	Test point,NC	l	
3	TEST4	Test point,NC		
4	TEST5	Test point,NC		
5	VBUS	VBUS input detection pin		
6	VBUSG	VBUS input path NMOS control pin		
7	VBUSI	VBUS input path current detection pin		
8	VIO	Power input pin		
9	CSP1	Input current sampling positive terminal		
10	CSN1	Input current sampling negative terminal		
11	PCIN	Input peak current sampling pin		
12	HG1	The upper tube control pin at the input end of the H-bridge power tube		
13	BST1	Bootstrap voltage pin of H-bridge power tube input terminal		
14	LX1	Input terminal inductance connection pin		
15	LG1	H-bridge power tube input end lower tube control pin		
16	LG2	H-bridge power tube output battery end lower tube control pin		
17	LX2	Battery terminal inductance connection pin	1	
18	BST2	Bootstrap voltage pin of H-bridge power tube battery terminal		
19	HG2	The upper tube control pin of the battery end of the H-bridge power tube		
20	PCON	Battery peak current sampling pin		
21	CSN2	Average battery current sampling negative terminal		
22	CSP2	Battery terminal current sampling positive terminal		
23	BAT	Battery side power supply pin		
24	CC_BDO	Standby TYPEC mode selection, grounding default discharge DFP, suspended or high default charging UFP		
25	VCC5V	System 5V power supply, to supply power to the internal analog circuit of the IC		
26	AGND	Analog ground		
27	GPIO4	BAT_NUM Set the number of batteries in series and connect the resistance to the ground		
28	VCCIO	System 3.3V power supply, to supply power to the internal digital circuit of the IC		
29	GPIO3	PSET Set the maximum charge and discharge power of the	I	



		system and connect the resistance to the ground	
30	GPIO2	VSET Set a single battery charging voltage, connect resistance to the ground	
31	GPIO1	LED3 (The I2C model serves as the I2C_INT)	
32	GPIO0	NTC set protection temperature, connected with NTC resistor	
33	EN	EN wake up pin, connected to the key to realize startup wake up and shutdown	
34	CC2	USB C port detection and fast charge communication pin CC2	
35	DPC	USB C port fast charge and intelligent recognition of DP	
36	DMC	USB C port fast charge and intelligent identification DM	
37	CC1	USB C port detection and fast charge communication pin CC1	
38	GPIO19	LED2 (The I2C model serves as the I2C_SDA)	
39	GPIO20	LED1 (The I2C model serves as the I2C_SCL)	
40	TEST1	Test point,NC	
41	GND	System ground and heat dissipation ground, need to keep good contact with GND	



#### 7 Internal block diagram of the chip





#### 8 Limit parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
BAT voltage range	V <sub>BAT</sub>	-0.3 ~ 35	V
VBUS voltage range	V <sub>VBUS</sub>	-0.3 ~ 30	V
BST1/HG1-LX1 voltage range	VBST1/HG1-LX1	-0.3 ~ 6	V
BST2/HG2-LX2 voltage range	VBST2/HG2-LX2	-0.3 ~ 6	V
VIO voltage range	V <sub>VIO</sub>	-0.3 ~ 30	V
LX1/BST1/HG1/LX2/BST2/HG2	V <sub>LX1/BST1/HG1</sub>	$(A)$ for 2Eno) 0.2 $\sim$ E0	V
voltage range	VLX2/BST2/HG2	(-40 101 23115) -0.3 ~ 30	V
CSP2/CSN2/PCIN	Veccesser	0.3 ~ 35	V
voltage range	V CSP2/CSN2/PCIN	-0.5 - 55	V
CSP1/CSN1/PCON	Vacaduaantuaaan	0.3~30	v
voltage range	VCSP1/CSN1/PCON	-0.5 * 30	v
CC1/CC2	Vacuos	$(1)/(10000000) -0.3 \sim 30$	V
voltage range	V CC1/CC2		v
DMC/DPC	Vauaaaa	(-1)/ for 300ns) -0.3 ~ 30	v
voltage range	V DMC/DPC		•
Other pins voltage range	VGPIO/CC_BDO/TEST/LG	-0.3 ~ 8	V
Junction temperature range	TJ	-40 ~ 125	Ĉ
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-60 ~ 150	Ĉ
Thermal resistance (junction	0	45	°⊂ / M
temperature to environment)	UJA	40	0.144
Human Body Model (HBM)	ESD	4	KV

\*Stresses higher than the values listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings section may cause permanent damage to the device. Excessive exposure under any absolute maximum rating conditions may affect the reliability and service life of the device.

#### 9 Recommended working conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Мах	Unit
Input voltage	VBUS	4.5		28	V
battery voltage	VBAT			32	V
Working temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40		85	°C

\*Beyond these operating conditions, device operating characteristics cannot be guaranteed.



#### **10 Electrical characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified, TA=25°C, L=10uH

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Charging syst	em						
Input voltage	V <sub>BUS</sub>				5/9/12/15/ 20/28	30	V
Input over-voltage	V <sub>BUS</sub>	Rising voltage		28.5	29	30	V
Peak current	I <sub>L_PK</sub>	Inductance peak cu	irrent limit			15	А
Trickle		$V_{VBUS}$ =5V, $V_{BAT}$ <2.5	δV	30	50	70	mA
charge current	I <sub>trkl</sub>	V <sub>VBUS</sub> =5V, 2.5V<=V	′bat <vtrkl< td=""><td>100</td><td>200</td><td>300</td><td>mA</td></vtrkl<>	100	200	300	mA
Trickle cut-off	V	The number of batter V <sub>TRGT</sub> is not 3.65V	eries is N,	N*2.9	N*3	N*3.1	V
voltage	V IRKL	The number of batter V <sub>TRGT</sub> is 3.65V	eries is N,	N*2.7	N*2.75	N*2.85	V
		The number of batte R <sub>VSET</sub> = 18K	eries is N,	N*4.36	N*4.40	N*4.44	V
Charge		The number of battern R <sub>VSET</sub> = 13K	eries is N,	N*4.21	N*4.35	N*4.39	V
constant	V <sub>CV</sub>	The number of batt R <sub>VSET</sub> = 9.1K	eries is N,	N*4.16	N*4.20	N*4.24	V
voltage		The number of batt R <sub>VSET</sub> = 6.2K	eries is N,	N*4.06	N*4.10	N*4.14	V
	C	The number of battern R <sub>VSET</sub> = 3.6K	eries is N,	N*3.6	N*3.65	N*3.7	V
		VBUS=5V,input c	urrent	2.7	3.0	3.3	А
		VBUS=9V, PD fast charge, Input current		2.7	3.0	3.3	A
Charne		VBUS=9V, Not PD fast charge, Input current	PMAX>=30W PMAX=30W	1.8	2.0	2.2	A
current	I <sub>CHRG</sub>	VBUS=12V, PD fast charge,		2.0	2.25	2.5	А
		Input current	PMAX>=45W	2.7	3.0	3.3	А
		VBUS=12V, Not PD fast charge, Input current	PMAX>=27W	1.3	1.5	1.7	А
		VBUS =15V, PD	PMAX=30W	1.8	2.0	2.2	А



		and not PD, input current	PMAX>=45W	2.7	3.0	3.3	А
			PMAX=30W	1.3	1.5	1.7	Α
		VBUS=20V, PD	PMAX=45W	2.0	2.25	2.5	Α
		fast charge,	PMAX=60W	2.7	3.0	3.3	Α
		Input current	PMAX=65W	3.0	3.25	3.6	Α
			PMAX>=100W	4.3	4.7	5.1	А
		VBUS=20V, Not	PMAX=30W	1.3	1.5	1.7	Α
		PD fast charge,	PMAX=45W	2.0	2.25	2.5	Α
		Input current	PMAX>=60W	2.7	3.0	3.3	Α
		VBUS=28V, Not					
		PD fast charge,	PMAX=140W	4.3	5.0	5.3	А
		Input current					
Stop							
charging	I <sub>STOP</sub>				100		mA
current							
Recharge	VRCH	The number of batt	erv cells is N		V <sub>TRGT</sub> –		v
threshold	• Non						
Charging					48		Hour
timeout							
Discharge sys	stem						i
Battery							
working	VBAT	The number of batte	ery cells is N	N*2.75		N*4.5	V
voltage							
Switch		VBAT=6*3.7V,	~				
working	IBAT	VOUT=5.0V,			12		mA
battery input		fs=250kHz, lout=0n	nA				
current					=		
	QC2.0	Vout=5V@1A		4.75	5.00	5.25	V
	Vout	V <sub>OUT</sub> =9V@1A		8.70	9	9.30	V
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =12V@1A		11.60	12	12.40	V
	QC3.0/						
DC output	QC3+	@1A		3.6		12	V
voltage	Vout						
	QC3.0				200		mV
•	Step				200		
	QC3+				20		mV
	Step				20		
Output		VBAT=6*3.7V,	VOUT=5.0V,		150		mV
voltage rinnle	ΔVουτ	fs=250KHz, lout=1A	Ą				
VBAT=6*3.7V, VOUT=9.0V ,				150		mV	



		fs=250KHz, lout=1A				
		VBAT=6*3.7V,		450		
		VOUT=12V,fs=250KHz, lout=1A		150		mV
		VBAT=6*3.7V,		450		
Output		VOUT=15V,fs=250KHz, lout=1A		150		mv
voltage ripple	Δν <sub>ουτ</sub>	VBAT=6*3.7V,		150		
		VOUT=20V,fs=250KHz, lout=1A	T=20V,fs=250KHz, lout=1A			mv
		VBAT=6*3.7V,		200		m)/
		VOUT=28V, fs=250KHz, lout=1A		200	•	mv
Maximum						
output power						
of the	Pmax	PD protocol			140	W
discharge						
system						
		V <sub>BAT</sub> =6*3.0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =28V,		96.0		%
		V <sub>BAT</sub> =6*3.7V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =28V,		96.5		%
	η <sub>out</sub>					
Discharge		$V_{BAT}=6^{4}.2V, V_{OUT}=28V,$		96.5		%
system						
efficiency		$V_{BAT} = 0$ 3.0V, $V_{OUT} = 20V$ ,		96.0		%
		$V_{\text{PAT}}=6*3.7V$ Volt=20V				
		I <sub>OUT</sub> =5A		96.5		%
		V <sub>BAT</sub> =6*4.2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =20V,		06.5		0/.
		Iout=5A		90.5		70
		VBAT=N*3.7V, output 5V	3.0	3.3	3.6	А
Output		VBAT= N*3.7V, output 9V	24	27	3.0	Δ
shutdown		not PD protocol	2.4	2.1	5.0	~
	ISHUL	VBAT= N*3.7V, output 12V,	18	2.0	22	Δ
ounon		not PD protocol	1.0	2.0	2.2	
		VBAT= N*3.7V, output PD protocol		PDO * 1.1		А
Output						
overcurrent	Тимр	output voltage is continuously lower		30		ms
detection	1000	than 2.4V		00		me
time						
Output short		output voltage is continuously lower				
detection		than 2.2V		40		μs
time						
Control Syste	m		i		i	
Frequency	fs	Discharge switching frequency		250		kHz



		Charging switching frequency		250		kHz
VCC5V output voltage	V <sub>CC5V</sub>		4.75	5	5.25	V
VCC5V output current					30	mA
VCCIO output voltage	Vccio		3.15	3.3	3.45	V
VCCIO output current	Іссю				30	mA
standby current	I <sub>STB</sub>	VBAT=22V, Average current after one minute shutdown	$\sim$	5	10	μA
LED Pin drive current	IL1 IL2 IL3	Voltage drop 10%	5	7	10	mA
Thermal shutdown temperature	Тотр	Rising temperature	110	125	140	°C
Thermal shutdown temperature hysteresis	ΔΤ <sub>ΟΤΡ</sub>			40		°C



#### **11 Function description**

#### **11.1 Charging function**

The IP2366 has a constant-current, constant-voltage lithium battery charge management system that supports a synchronous voltage switch structure.

IP2366 adopts switching charging technology with switching frequency of 250kHz.

IP2366 resistance can be set in different cell types, full of charging voltage and power, can support 2/3/4/5/6 / battery set, can support full voltage of 3.65 V / 4.1 V / 4.2 V / 4.35 V / 4.4 V the different types of batteries; The maximum input charging power can reach 28V/5A(140W), the highest charging efficiency to 96%;

IP2366 supports the trickle-constant-current-constant-voltage charging process:

When the battery voltage 0V≤BAT≤ 2.5V, small current trickle charging, battery charging current about 50mA;

When the battery voltage is 2.5V <VBAT≤ VTRKL, trickle charging, battery charging current is about 200mA;

When the battery voltage VTRKL<VBAT< VCV, for constant current charging, according to the set constant current charging current to charge the battery;

When the battery voltage VBAT = VCV, the battery voltage rises to close to full voltage, the charging current will slowly decline and enter the constant voltage charging.

After entering constant voltage charging, when the battery charging current is less than ISTOP and the battery voltage is close to constant voltage, stop charging and enter full state.

After the battery is fully charged, it continues to check the battery voltage. When the battery voltage is lower than VBAT <VRCH, it starts charging again;







IP2366 integration has an AFC/FCP/PD2.0 PD3.0 / PD3.1 input quick charge agreement, can through the Type - C mouth of DPC/DMC/CC1 / CC2 to fast was electrical application fast charging pressure, automatically adjust the charging current size, to adapt to different load capacity of the charger.

When charging with a charger without a fast charge or a DC power supply, the IP2366 sets the charging current according to the input voltage:

Input voltago		Maximum input current for	
	input voitage	constant current charging	
	4.5 <vbus≤6.5v< td=""><td>3A</td><td></td></vbus≤6.5v<>	3A	
	6.5 <vbus≤9.5v< td=""><td>2A</td><td></td></vbus≤9.5v<>	2A	
	9.5 <vbus≤13.5v< td=""><td>1.5A</td><td></td></vbus≤13.5v<>	1.5A	
	13.5 <vbus≤16.5v< td=""><td>5A</td><td></td></vbus≤16.5v<>	5A	
	16.5 <vbus≤24v< td=""><td>5A</td><td></td></vbus≤24v<>	5A	
	24 <vbus≤29v< td=""><td>5A</td><td></td></vbus≤29v<>	5A	

Note: When the actual charging power is greater than the set maximum input power limit, the charging current will also be reduced;

IP2366 supports Huawei FCP and Samsung AFC fast charge input protocol, when using Huawei FCP and Samsung AFC charger input charging, IP2366 will apply for the highest input voltage, constant current charging current is set according to the above input voltage gear;

IP2366 supports PD2.0/PD3.0/PD3.1 input protocol. When charging with PD fast charge adapter, IP2366 will read the PD information packet sent by the adapter, and then apply for charging voltage and set charging current according to the received PD information packet. When the power of the received PD packet is less than the set power required for charging, the charging current will be actively reduced so that the maximum power of the input terminal is less than or equal to the PD broadcast power given by the adapter;

#### 11.2 Discharge function

IP2366 integrates USB Type\_C input and output recognition interface, automatically switches the built-in pull-down resistor, and automatically identifies the charge and discharge properties of the inserted device. With the Try.SRC function, when connected to a DRP device, the device preferentially charges the DRP.

The IP2366 supports various specifications of fast charge: PD2.0/PD3.0/PD3.1, QC2.0/QC3.0/QC3+, FCP, AFC, Apple.

IP2366 Supports identification of EMARK cables.

The IP2366 supports PD2.0, PD3.0, and PD3.1 output protocols, and supports a maximum of 140W power output.

IP2366 supports the identification of EMARK cables. Based on the identified cable information, the IP2366 broadcasts different PD packets. The PD packets in different power Settings are as follows:



Maximum				
output	No E-mark cable is identified	After identifying the E-mark cable		
power				
140W	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/3A	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/5A,28V/5A		
100W	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/3A	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/5A		
65W	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/3A	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/3.25A		
60W	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/3A			
45W	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/3A,15V/3A,20V/2.25A			
30W	5V/3A,9V/3A,12V/2.	5A,15V/2A,20V/1.5A		

The IP2366 supports QC2.0/QC3.0/QC3+, FCP, AFC, as well as iPhone 2.4A mode and BC1.2 common Android phone 1A mode through DP/DM pins.

#### 11.3 State transition specification





## 11.4 Input and output maximum power setting

IP2366 determines the maximum power of input and output of the system by determining the resistance value of the PSET pin connection.

RPSET	Corresponding to the set maximum power PMAX
27k	140W
18k	100W
13k	65W
9.1k	60W
6.2k	45W
3.6k	30W

## 11.5 Set the number of batteries in series

IP2366 determines the number of batteries in series by determining the resistance value of BAT\_NUM pin connection.

RBAT_NUM	Corresponding to the set number of batteries in series			
27k	6 bunch			
18k	6 bunch			
13k	5 bunch			
9.1k	4 bunch			
6.2k	3 bunch			
3.6k	2 bunch			

## 11.6 Battery type setting

IP2366 determines the battery type by determining the resistance value of the VSET pin connection.

RVSET	Corresponding battery type (full voltage of a single battery)
27k	4.2V(print)
18k	4.4V
13k	4.35V
9.1k	4.2V
6.2k	4.1V
3.6k	3.65V

Note: When the RVSET is connected to the 27k resistor, the VSET pin will enable the print out function.



#### 11.7 NTC function

IP2366 integrates the NTC function to detect the battery temperature. When IP2366 works, it generates a constant current source on the NTC pin and generates voltage with the external pull-down NTC thermistor. The chip determines the current battery temperature by detecting the voltage of the NTC pin internally.

\* A 100nF capacitor in parallel with GND at the NTC pin should be placed close to the chip pin.



Figure 7 NTC voltage and outgoing current relationship

In order to accurately distinguish the temperature of the battery NTC, IP2366 adopts the current switching type NTC detection module. The chip detects the current output by the NTC pin and the voltage generated by the external pull-down NTC thermistor to determine the current battery temperature.

When the output current of the NTC pin is  $80\mu$ A and the voltage of the NTC pin is detected to be higher than 1.5V, the output current of the NTC pin is adjusted to output  $20\mu$ A.

When the output current of the NTC pin is  $20\mu$ A and the voltage of the NTC pin is detected to be lower than 0.25V, the output current of the NTC pin is adjusted to output 80 $\mu$ A.

Charging state: NTC temperature below 0 degrees (0.55V) stop charging, 0~45 degrees between normal charging, temperature over 45 degrees (0.39V) stop charging.

Discharge state: When the temperature is lower than -20 degrees (1.39V), stop discharging, normal discharge between -20 degrees and 60 degrees, and stop discharging above 60 degrees (0.24V).





Figure 8 Relationship between NTC voltage and NTC resistance

If the NTC function is not required in the solution, connect the NTC pin to the ground with a 10 k $\omega$  resistor. Do not float the NTC pin or ground it directly.

## 11.8 Lamp display function

IP2366 Support 4, 2, and 1 battery indicator, the connection method is as follows.





#### Figure 9 4, 2, 1LED connection mode

The display mode of 4 lights is:

When charging normally

. 3					•	
	Electricity C (%)	D1	D2	D3	D4	
	full	on	on	on	on	
	75%≤C	on	on	on	0.5HzFlashing	
	50%≤C<75%	on	on	0.5HzFlashing	off	
	25%≤C<50%	on	0.5HzFlashing	off	off	
	C<25%	0.5HzFlashing	off	off	off	
	• •					

When discharging normally

Electricity C (%)	D1	D2	D3	D4
75%≤C	on	on	on	on
50%≤C<75%	on	on	on	off
25%≤C<50%	on	on	off	off
C<25%	on	off	off	off
C=0	flash 4 times	off	off	off

After flashing 4 times (200ms on and 200ms off), stopping the discharge.

#### The display mode of 2 lamp mode 1 is two-color lamp:

#### When charging normally

	Electricity C (%)	D1	D2	
	full	off	on	
	66%≤C<100%	off	0.5HzFlashing	
	33%≤C<66%	0.5HzFlashing	0.5HzFlashing	
	C<33%	0.5HzFlashing	off	

When discharging normally

Electricity C (%)	D1	D2
66%≤C<100%	off	on
33%≤C<66%	on	on
C<33%	on	off
C=0	flash 4 times	off

After flashing 4 times (250ms on and 250ms off), stopping the discharge.



The display mode of 2 lamp mode 2 is:

D1 is on during charging, D2 is off, D1 is off when fully charged, and D2 is on; when charging is abnormal, D1 and D2 flash at the same time (on for 250ms and off for 250ms)

D1 is always on during discharge, and when C=0, D1 flashes 4 times (on for 250ms and off for 250ms) and then stops discharging.

The display mode of 1 light mode is:

D1 flashes during charging (1s on and 1s off), when fully charged, D1 is always on; D1 flashes quickly when charging is abnormal (250ms on and 250ms off)

D1 is always on during discharge, and when C=0, D1 flashes 4 times (on for 250ms and off for 250ms) and then stops discharging.



#### 11.9 CC\_BDO setting

The CC\_BDO pin of IP2366 is used to set the default state of CC1/CC2 in the state of low power consumption: When the CC\_BDO pin is suspended or when the power level is high, CC1/CC2 is pulled down by default, and IP2366 serves as the SINK device. When the CC\_BDO pin is connected to the 1K resistance to the ground, CC1/CC2 is pulled up by default, and IP2366 acts as the SOUCRE device.

#### 11.10 EN key function

IP2366 supports button function. The connection mode of button is shown in Figure 8.

33



 $1.2V \le VEN < 3.3V$  indicates a high level,  $0 \le VEN < 1.2V$  indicates a low level, and the EN voltage should not exceed 5V.

The EN pin high level duration is greater than 100ms, less than 2s, that is, short press action; After entering the low-power mode, short press will turn on the power indicator and enter the no-load state. If the charging and discharging device is detected, it will enter the corresponding charging and discharging state. In the no-load state, if no charging or discharging device is detected at the port for 10s C, it will enter the low-power state. In the no-load state, press twice within 1s to shut down and enter the low-power state, and turn off the power indicator display and discharge output.

If the EN pin high level lasts longer than 10s, the system resets.

The EN foot cannot be suspended in the air and must be pulled down to the ground with 10K resistance.

#### **11.11 Overcurrent short-circuit protection**

IP2366 integrated output overcurrent and short circuit protection; When detecting that the output current is greater than the overcurrent protection threshold or the output short-circuit exists, the system will belch and restart at a period of 500ms to protect the system from damage.

When the output current exceeds the preset overcurrent threshold, the IP2366 enters the protection state, belches and restarts. If the output current is not lower than the overcurrent threshold for three consecutive times, the DCDC is shut down and the IP2366 enters the standby state.

When there is a short circuit in the output, the IP2366 will enter the protection state, belch and restart, and if it does not return to the normal state for three consecutive times, the DCDC will be shut down and enter the



#### standby state.

After entering the standby state due to overcurrent short circuit, the output can be awakened by pressing the key, and the non-low-power model (STB) can be awakened by re-plugging the output.



#### 12 Application schematic diagram





Figure 12 Application principle diagram of I2C model



#### 13 BOM

Num	Component name	Model & Specification	Location	Dosage	Remark
1	Patch IC	QFN40 IP2366	U1	1	
2	SMD capacitors	0603 100nF 10% 50V	C3,C16,C17,C2 2	4	
3	SMD capacitors	0603 470nF 10% 35V	C1	1	<b>\$</b> .
4	SMD capacitors	0603 1µF 10% 35V	C2	1	
5	SMD capacitors	0603 2.2µF 10% 35V	C12,C13,C25,C 26	4	
6	SMD capacitors	1210 22µF 10% 35V	C4,C5,C10,C11	4	
7	Solid capacitor	100µF 35V 10%	C7,C8	2	
8	SMD resistor	1206 0.005R 1%	R2,R4	2	The sampling resistance requires a metal film resistance with high precision and low temperature
9	SMD resistor	0603 100R 5%	R32,R33,R17	3	I2C model NC
10	SMD resistor	0603 18K	RBAT_NUM	1	
11	SMD resistor	0603 27K	RPSET	1	
12	SMD resistor	0603 9.2K	RVSET	1	
13	SMD resistor	0603 10R 1%	R3	1	
14	SMD resistor	0603 43K	R34	1	
15	SMD resistor	0603 10K	R35,RNTC,R10	3	
16	SMD resistor	0603 0R	R6,R7,R8,R9,R 23,R24	6	
17	SMD resistor	0603 51R	R1	1	
18	SMD LED	0603 LED	D1,D2,D3,D4	4	I2C model NC
19	SMD resistor	1206 0R	R5	1	NC when authenticated
20	Lifting voltage inductance	22µH 15A R <sub>DC</sub> <5mR	L1	1	
21	USB C	USB C	USB	1	
22	Tactswitch	Tactswitch	SW1	1	
23	SMD MOS	AER4051AE	Q2,Q3,Q4,Q5	4	
24	SMD resistor	0603 510K	R11	1	NC for I2C models
25	SMD resistor	0603 1K	RCC_BDO	1	NC, used for certification
26	SMD MOS	RU3030M2	Q5	1	NC, used for certification



27 SMD capacitors	SMD consoitors	0602 2 205 109/ 251/	C14 C15	2	NC,	used	for
	0005 5.5HF 10% 55V	014,015	2	certification			
	SMD register	0602.20	D01 D00	2	NC,	used	for
20	20 SIVID Tesision	SISTOI 0003 ZR	RZI,RZZ	Ζ	certifica	ition	



#### 14 Package



Figure 13 Package

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#### **15 Silkscreen**





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