# A document detailing the design decisions regarding power management and debugging features

# **Power Management Design**

The system supports two power sources:

- 1. USB-C (5V):
  - Provides power to the ESP32 and charges the LiPo battery via TP4056.
  - Powers the CH340G for UART communication.
  - Schottky diode prevent reverse current into USB.
- 2. LiPo Battery (Two 3.7V Cell in parallel, 1S2P Configuration):
  - Supplies power when USB is disconnected.
  - o Connected to ESP32 via **P-MOSFET (AO3401A)** for automatic switching.

#### **Power Protection Mechanisms**

- 1. Reverse Polarity Protection
  - Schottky diode prevents incorrect battery connection damage.
  - P-MOSFET prevents backflow from LiPo to USB.
- 2. Overcurrent & Thermal Protection
  - AMS1117 has thermal shutdown at high currents.
  - Polygon pour, thermal vias, wide traces for handling charging current (~1A for TP4056).

## **Debugging Features**

### **Test Points & Diagnostics**

To ease debugging, **test points (TPs)** are included at key locations:

- Power Monitoring:
  - o Designator: TP
  - Helps verify power source switching and battery voltage.
- UART Debugging (CH340G ESP32):
  - TP for serial communication debugging.

- I2C Debugging (MPU6050):
  - TP added for logic analyzer probing.

## **Thermal Considerations**

- 1. AMS1117 Heat Dissipation:
  - $\circ$  Generates heat due to 1V drop (5V  $\rightarrow$  3.3V) at high current.
  - o Copper pours and thermal vias included for heat dissipation.
- 2. TP4056 Charging Heat Management:
  - Max charging current = 1A → Can heat up.
  - PCB traces widened for thermal efficiency.
  - Heatsink/Thermal pad on TP4056 GND connected to copper pour for better heat dissipation.

## Conclusion

The power system ensures automatic power switching, safe LiPo charging, and robust debugging features while maintaining thermal and electrical safety. This setup allows the ESP32 to function reliably in different power conditions while providing easy testing and debugging access.