

TPS51113 Buck Controller Evaluation Module User's Guide



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1 Introduction

The TPS51113-EVM evaluation module (EVM), is a high efficiency single phase synchronous buck converter providing a fixed 1.2-V output at up to 25 A from a 12-V input bus. The EVM uses the TPS51113 synchronous buck controller.

2 Description

The TPS51113-EVM is designed to use a regulated 12-V (8 V to 14 V) bus to produce a high current, regulated 1.2-V output at up to 25 A of the load current. The TPS51113-EVM is designed to demonstrate the TPS51113 in a typical low-voltage application while providing a number of test points to evaluate the performance of the TPS51113.

3 Typical Applications

- High current system converters for server and desktop power
- Point of load non-isolated DC-DC converters for telecom and datacom application

4 Features

The TPS51113-EVM features include:

- 25-A DC steady state current
- Start-up into the pre-biased output
- 300-kHz switching frequency
- JP1 for enable function
- Convenient test points for probing critical waveforms and loop response testing
- Four-layer PCB with 2-oz. copper
- All components on the top layer

5 Electrical Performance Specifications

Table 5-1 gives the EVM performance specifications.

Table 5-1. Performance Specification Summary

SPECIFICATION		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{IN}	Input voltage range		8	12	14	V
$I_{IN(max)}$	Maximum input current	$V_{IN} = 8\text{ V}, I_O = 25\text{ A}$			4.3	A
I_{IN}	No load input current	$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}, I_O = 0\text{ A}$			100	mA
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{OUT}	Output voltage			1.2		V
V_{REG}	Output voltage regulation	Line regulation			0.1%	
		Load regulation			0.3%	
V_{RIPPLE}	Output voltage ripple	$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}, I_O = 25\text{ A}$			40	mVpp
	Output load current		0		25	A
	Output overcurrent threshold			33		A
SYSTEMS CHARACTERISTICS						
f_{SW}	Switching frequency			300		kHz
η	Peak efficiency	$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}, I_O = 18\text{ A}$		89.19%		
η	Full load efficiency	$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}, I_O = 25\text{ A}$		88.57%		
T_A	Operating ambient temperature			25		°C

6 Schematic

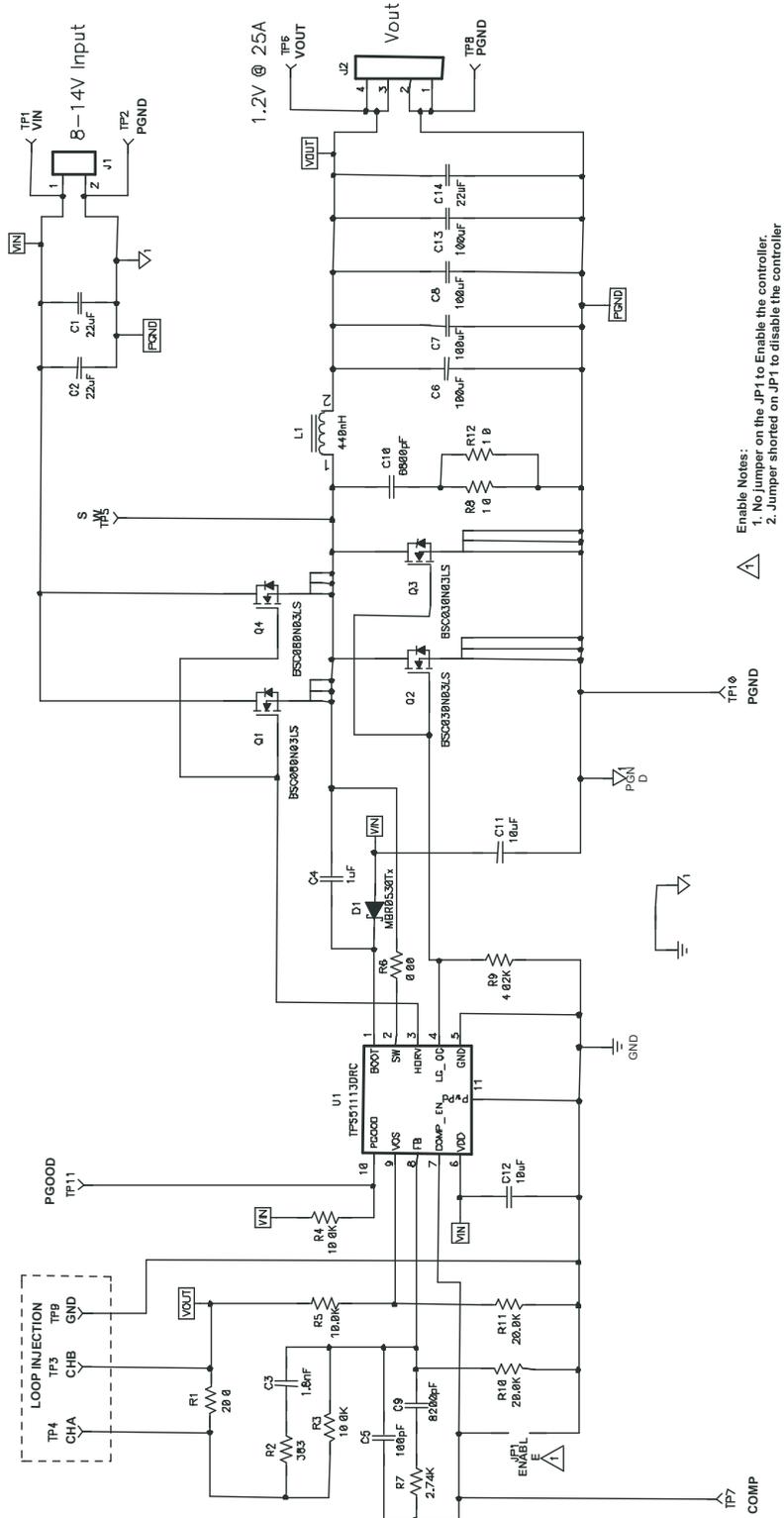


Figure 6-1. TPS5113-EVM Schematic Diagram

7 Test Setup

7.1 Test Equipment

7.1.1 Voltage Source

The input voltage source V_{IN} should be a variable DC source between 0 V and 14 V, capable of supplying 10 A_{DC} . Connect V_{IN} to J1 as shown in [Figure 7-2](#).

7.1.2 Multimeters

A voltmeter between 0 V and 15 V should be used to measure V_{IN} at TP1 (V_{IN}) and TP2 (GND). A voltmeter between 0 V and 5 V for output voltage measurement at TP6 (V_{OUT}) and TP8 (GND). A current meter between 0 A and 10 A (A1) as shown in [Figure 7-2](#) is used for input current measurements.

7.1.3 Output Load

The output load should be an electronic constant resistance mode load capable of between 0 A_{DC} and 30 A_{DC} at 1.2 V.

7.1.4 Oscilloscope

A digital or analog oscilloscope can be used to measure the output ripple. The oscilloscope should be set for the following:

- 1-M Ω impedance
- 20-MHz bandwidth
- AC coupling
- 2- μ s/division horizontal resolution
- 50-mV/division vertical resolution

Test points TP6 and TP8 can be used to measure the output ripple voltage. Place the oscilloscope probe tip through TP6 and rest the ground barrel on TP8 as shown in [Figure 7-1](#). Using a leaded ground connection may induce additional noise due to the large ground loop.

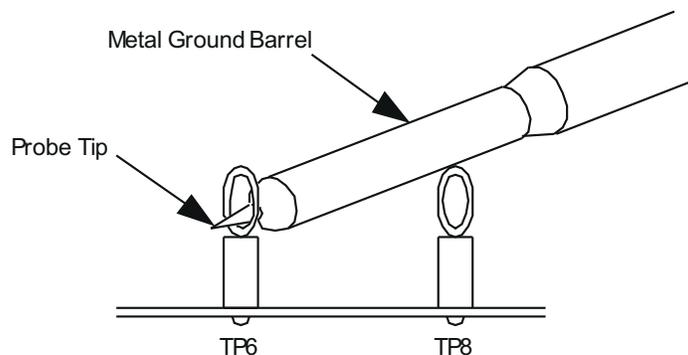


Figure 7-1. Tip and Barrel Measurement for V_{OUT} Ripple

7.1.5 Fan

Some of the components in this EVM may approach temperatures of 60°C during operating. A small fan capable of 200–400 LFM is recommended to reduce component temperatures while the EVM is operating. The EVM should not be probed while the fan is not running.

7.1.6 Recommended Wire Gauge

For V_{IN} to J1 (12-V input), the recommended wire size is 1 \times AWG #14 per input connection, with the total length of wire less than four feet (2-feet input, 2-feet return). For J2 to LOAD, the minimum recommended wire size is 2 \times AWG #14, with the total length of wire less than four feet (2-feet output, 2-feet return).

7.2 Recommended Test Setup

Figure 7-2 is the recommended test set up to evaluate the TPS51113-EVM. Working at an ESD workstation, make sure that any wrist straps, bootstraps, or mats are connected referencing the user to earth ground before power is applied to the EVM.

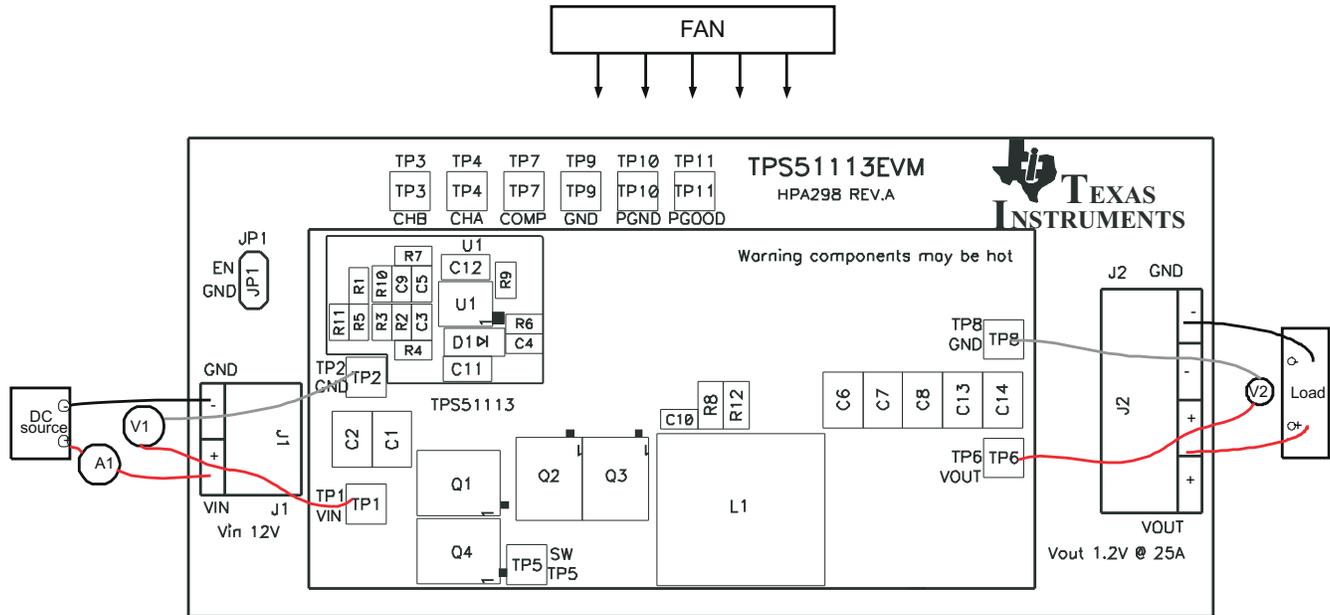


Figure 7-2. TPS51113-EVM Recommended Test Setup

7.2.1 Input Connections

1. Prior to connecting the DC input source V_{IN} , it is advisable to limit the source current from V_{IN} to 10 A maximum. Make sure V_{IN} is initially set to 0 V and connected as shown in Figure 7-2.
2. Connect a voltmeter V1 at TP1 (V_{IN}) and TP2 (GND) to measure the input voltage.

7.2.2 Output Connections

1. Connect Load to J2 and set Load to constant resistance mode to sink 0 A_{DC} before V_{IN} is applied.
2. Connect a voltmeter V2 at TP6 (V_{OUT}) and TP8 (GND) to measure the output voltage.

7.2.3 Other Connections

Place a fan as shown in Figure 7-2 and turn it on, making sure air is flowing across the EVM.

8 Test Procedure

8.1 Line/Load Regulation and Efficiency Measurement Procedure

1. Ensure that the load is set to constant resistance mode and to sink 0 A_{DC}.
2. Ensure that the jumper provided in the EVM shorts on JP1 before V_{IN} is applied.
3. Increase V_{IN} from 0 V to 12 V, using V1 to measure input voltage.
4. Remove the jumper on JP1 to enable the controller.
5. Vary load from between 0 A_{DC} and 25 A_{DC}. V_{OUT} should remain in load regulation.
6. Vary V_{IN} from 8 V to 14 V. V_{OUT} should remain in line regulation.
7. Put the jumper on JP1 to disable the controller.
8. Decrease the load to 0 A.
9. Decrease V_{IN} to 0 V.

8.2 Control Loop Gain and Phase Measurement Procedure

The TPS51113-EVM contains a 20-Ω series resistor in the feedback loop for loop response analysis.

1. Set up the EVM as described in [Section 8.1](#) and [Figure 7-2](#).
2. Connect the isolation transformer to test points marked TP4 and TP3.
3. Connect an input signal amplitude measurement probe (channel A) to TP4.
4. Connect an output signal amplitude measurement probe (channel B) to TP3. Connect the ground lead of channel A and channel B to TP9 and TP10.
5. Inject around 40-mV or less signal through the isolation transformer.
6. Sweep the frequency from 100 Hz to 1 MHz with a 10-Hz or lower post filter. The control loop gain and phase margin can be measured.
7. Disconnect the isolation transformer from the bode plot test points before making other measurements (Signal injection into feedback may interfere with accuracy of other measurements).

8.3 Test Points

Table 8-1. Test Point Functions

TEST POINTS	NAME	DESCRIPTION
TP1	V _{IN+}	12-V input
TP2	GND	PGND for V _{IN}
TP3	CHB	Input B for loop injection
TP4	CHA	Input A for loop injection
TP5	SW	Monitor switch node voltage
TP6	V _{OUT}	V _{OUT}
TP7	COMP	Enable/COMP
TP8	GND	PGND for V _{OUT}
TP9	GND	GND for loop measurement
TP10	PGND	PGND
TP11	PGOOD	Power Good

8.4 Equipment Shutown Procedure

1. Shut down the load.
2. Shut down V_{IN}.
3. Shut down the fan.

9 Performance Data and Typical Characteristic Curves

Figure 9-1 through Figure 9-8 present typical performance curves for the TPS51113-EVM.

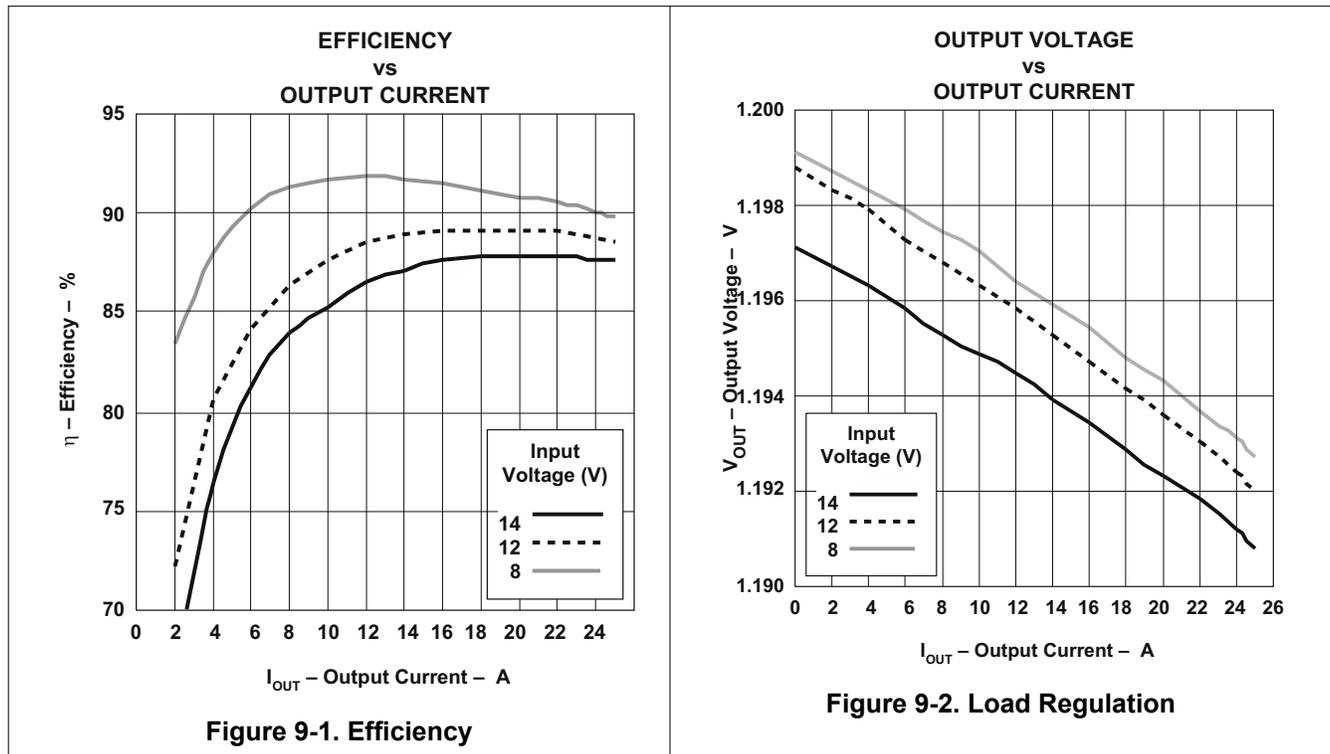


Figure 9-3. Bode Plot

Figure 9-3 shows the bode plot where:

- $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$
- $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$
- $I_{OUT} = 25\text{ A}$
- Crossover frequency = 39.72 kHz
- Phase margin = 70.53°
- Gain margin = 23.13 dB

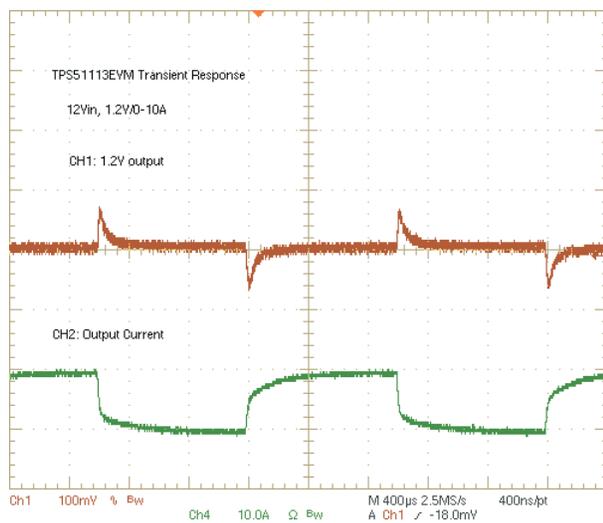


Figure 9-4. 0-A to 10-A Load Transient

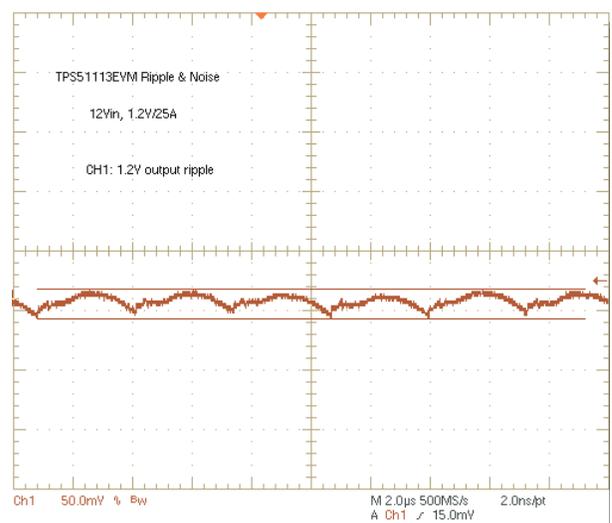


Figure 9-5. Output Ripple

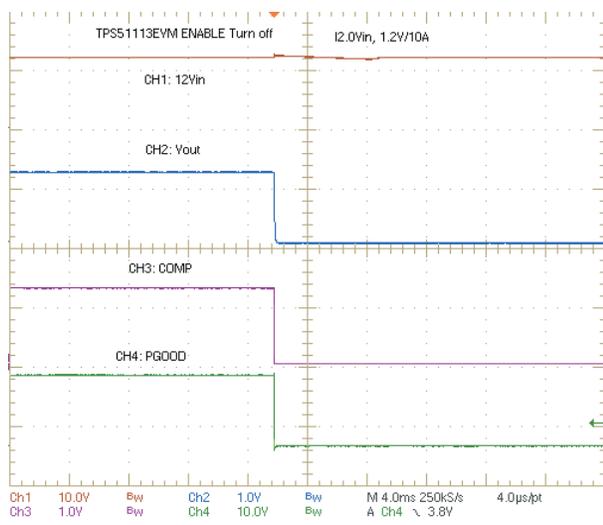


Figure 9-6. Enable Turn-Off

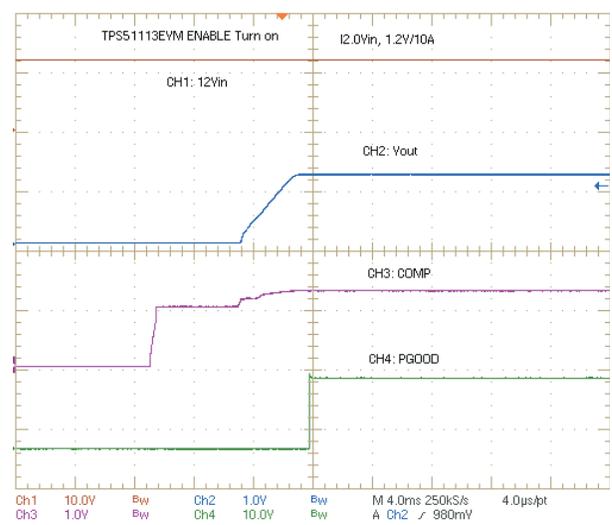


Figure 9-7. Enable Turn-On

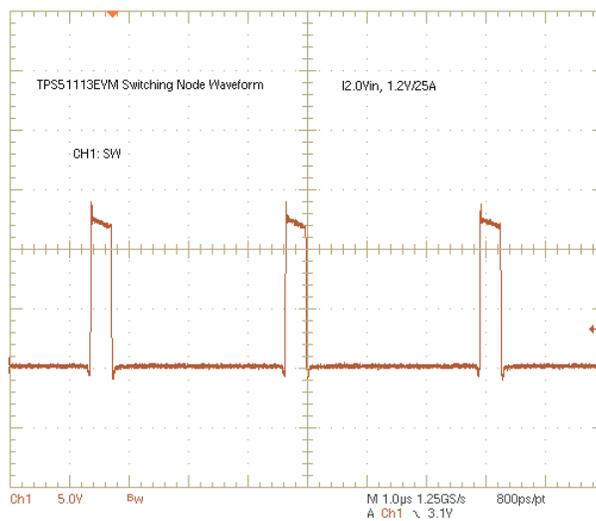


Figure 9-8. Switching Node

10 EVM Assembly Drawing and PCB Layout

Figure 10-1 through Figure 10-6 show the design of the TPS51113-EVM printed circuit board. The EVM has been designed using four layers on a 2-oz. copper circuit board.

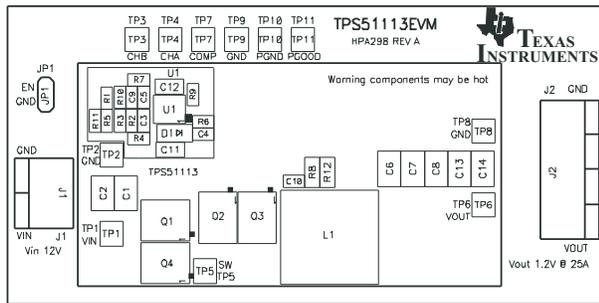


Figure 10-1. Top Layer Assembly Drawing (Top View)



Figure 10-2. Bottom Assembly Drawing (Bottom View)

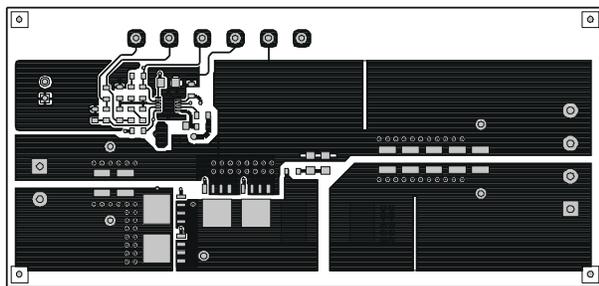


Figure 10-3. Top Copper (Top View)

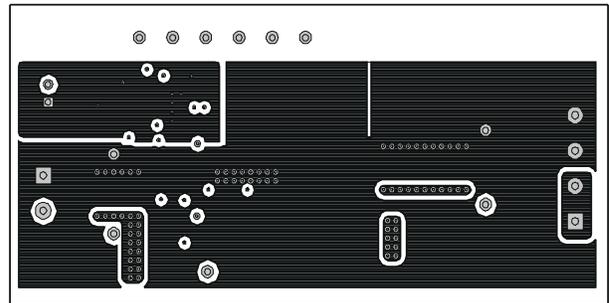


Figure 10-4. Internal Layer 1 (Top View)

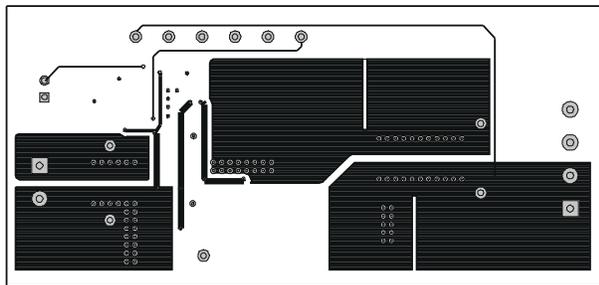


Figure 10-5. Internal Layer 2 (Top View)

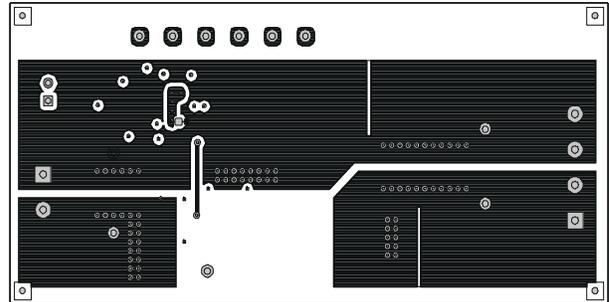


Figure 10-6. Bottom Copper (Top View)

11 List of Materials

List of materials for the TPS51113-EVM.

Table 11-1. TPS51113 List of Materials

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR	QTY	DESCRIPTION	MFR	PART NUMBER
C1, C2, C14	3	Capacitor, Ceramic, 22 μ F, 16 V, X5R, 20%, 1210	MuRata	GRM32ER61C226KE20L
C10	1	Capacitor, Ceramic, 6800 pF, 50 V, X7R, 10%, 0603	STD	STD
C11, C12	2	Capacitor, Ceramic, 10 μ F, 16 V, X5R, 10%, 0805	STD	STD
C3	1	Capacitor, Ceramic, 1800 pF, 50 V, X7R, 10%, 0603	STD	STD
C4	1	Capacitor, Ceramic, 0.1 μ F, 25 V, X7R, 10%, 0603	STD	STD
C5	1	Capacitor, Ceramic, 100 pF, 50 V, X7R, 10%, 0603	STD	STD
C9	1	Capacitor, Ceramic, 8200 pF, 50 V, X7R, 10%, 0603	STD	STD
C6, C7, C8, C13	4	Capacitor, Ceramic, 100 μ F, 6.3 V, X5R, 20%, 1210	Murata	GRM32ER60J107ME20L
L1	1	Inductor, Toroid, 440 nH, 30 A, 0.530"x 0.510"	Pulse	PA0513-441NLT
			E & E Magnetic	831-02990F
R1	1	Resistor, Chip, 20 Ω , 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
R10, R11	2	Resistor, Chip, 20 k Ω , 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
R2	1	Resistor, Chip, 383, 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
R3, R4, R5	3	Resistor, Chip, 10 k Ω , 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
R6	1	Resistor, Chip, 0 Ω , 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
R7	1	Resistor, Chip, 2.74 k Ω , 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
R8, R12	2	Resistor, Chip, 1 Ω , 1/8W, 1%, 0805	STD	STD
R9	1	Resistor, Chip, 4.02 k Ω , 1/16W, 1%, 0603	STD	STD
D1	1	Diode, Schottky, 0.5 A, 30 V	Onsemi	MBR0530TX
Q1, Q4	2	MOSFET, N-channel, 30 V, 50 A, 8.0 m Ω , TDSON-8	Infineon	BSC080N03LS
Q2, Q3	2	MOSFET, N-channel, 30 V, 50 A, 3.0 m Ω , TDSON-8	Infineon	BSC030N03LS
U1	1	IC, 4.5 V-15 V synchronous buck controller, SON-10	TI	TPS51113

12 References

Texas Instruments, [TPS51113 Synchronous Buck Controller](#) data sheet

13 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision * (April 2009) to Revision A (February 2022)	Page
• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document.	2
• Updated the user's guide title.....	2

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