Technical Article Decoding Power Module Derating Curves





As electronics get smaller and smaller, power-supply designers must consider thermal limits when designing their power supplies. A smaller power supply is not useful if it cannot operate at a heavy load inside a specific application environment, which includes the ambient temperature.

One common thermal limit is represented in a derating curve, which you'll find in most power-module data sheets. The derating curve shows the amount of drawable current or power at various ambient temperatures, while still keeping the power module within its temperature specification (usually below 125°C). Figure 1 shows two such curves from the 2A TPS82140 power-module data sheet.





As Figure 1 illustrates, derating curves change slightly with changes in input and output voltage, so it is important to look at the appropriate curve for a given design. Generally, derating gets slightly worse as the output voltage increases, because the total output power – and thus the total power losses – are higher. This

1



is counter-balanced by the efficiency, which tends to increase with increasing output voltage, and helps reduce the power loss. Finally, derating curves are based on a specific printed circuit board (PCB), which is usually the power module's evaluation module (EVM). Unlike the Joint Electron Device Engineering Council (JEDEC) test PCB, the EVM more closely reflects a real-world design.

Pin-to-pin and drop-in compatible with the 3A TPS82130, the 2A TPS82140 and 1A TPS82150 offer much better derating performance, which reduces the power-supply designer's headaches. Even with a 5V output, the TPS82140 safely gives its full 2A current up to a very balmy 65°C. Figure 2 shows the lower-current TPS82150 supplying its full 1A current up to 95°C. Even here in Texas in the summer, that is downright hot!



Figure 2. Derating Curves for the 1A TPS82150 Power Module

Of course, to get the derating performance shown in the data sheet requires a decent PCB layout. But with just five external passives and a total solution size of about 42mm², a good PCB layout is easy to accomplish.

An Easy-to-design, Small Power Module That Gets Its Heat Out. Where Can You Use It in Your Circuits?

Additional Resources

- Check out these other blog posts:
 - "A smaller step-down power module for communications equipment systems."
 - "A flexible, easy-to-design MicroSiP power module for portable test and measurement."
 - "Smaller size now possible in 3A point-of-load converters."

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

TI PROVIDES TECHNICAL AND RELIABILITY DATA (INCLUDING DATA SHEETS), DESIGN RESOURCES (INCLUDING REFERENCE DESIGNS), APPLICATION OR OTHER DESIGN ADVICE, WEB TOOLS, SAFETY INFORMATION, AND OTHER RESOURCES "AS IS" AND WITH ALL FAULTS, AND DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS AND IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

These resources are intended for skilled developers designing with TI products. You are solely responsible for (1) selecting the appropriate TI products for your application, (2) designing, validating and testing your application, and (3) ensuring your application meets applicable standards, and any other safety, security, regulatory or other requirements.

These resources are subject to change without notice. TI grants you permission to use these resources only for development of an application that uses the TI products described in the resource. Other reproduction and display of these resources is prohibited. No license is granted to any other TI intellectual property right or to any third party intellectual property right. TI disclaims responsibility for, and you will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against, any claims, damages, costs, losses, and liabilities arising out of your use of these resources.

TI's products are provided subject to TI's Terms of Sale or other applicable terms available either on ti.com or provided in conjunction with such TI products. TI's provision of these resources does not expand or otherwise alter TI's applicable warranties or warranty disclaimers for TI products.

TI objects to and rejects any additional or different terms you may have proposed.

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265 Copyright © 2023, Texas Instruments Incorporated