Technical Article Synchronous Buck Controller Solutions Support Wide VIN Performance and Flexibility



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At the epicenter of most power converter implementations is the inevitable trade-off of efficiency and power density. However, new applications are coming to fruition that have unique power solution requirements. Many designers are choosing to capitalize on demonstrated and verified power solutions using buck controllers that combine performance and flexibility.

With industrial and communications applications in mind, two key performance attributes are:

- A wide input voltage (V_{IN}) range for large step-down ratios, high reliability and low solution cost.
- Flexible, easy-to-use designs with design tool support for faster design-in and time to market.

Wide v_{IN} Range

A controller with a wide V_{IN} range and low minimum on-time (also known as T_{ON-min}) facilitates large input-tooutput voltage differentials and direct step-down conversion from a nominal 24-V, 28-V, 48-V or 60-V bus to a low-voltage output for reduced system complexity and low solution cost. As an example, take a look at the synchronous buck controller circuit shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Schematic of a Wide v_{IN} Synchronous Buck-Controller Solution with a 12-V, 5-A Output at 300 kHz

Designed to regulate from a high V_{IN} source or an input rail subject to high voltage transients, a wide V_{IN} controller minimizes the need for external surge suppression components to reduce both solution size and cost without sacrificing reliability. Such an outsized voltage rating delivers the higher operating margins and



transient immunity performance critical in applications that require an extended product life cycle, such as communications, industrial, medical and motor-drive systems.

Figure 2 shows the efficiency plot for the regulator in Figure 1. For this measurement, the LM5145's VCC is powered from V_{OUT} to reduce bias power dissipation and increase light-load efficiency. Moreover, the integrated 7.5-V gate drivers reduce MOSFET dead time and body diode reverse-recovery losses to raise efficiency at heavy loads.



Figure 2. Synchronous Buck-Regulator Efficiency with Output-Derived Bias Power and Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM) Enabled at Light Loads

Ease of Use

To bridge the divide between ease of use and high-performance power-conversion integrated circuits (ICs), TI offers a range of power design tools, including WEBENCH®, PSPICE simulation models and the TI Designs reference design library. And given the component interdependencies and trade-offs inherent to highperformance solutions, an IC-specific quick-start calculator is another convenient tool to expedite and streamline the design process. For example, the screen capture of the Excel-based controller design tool in Figure 3 illustrates a step-by-step design flow for an LM25145 500-kHz buck-regulator solution with an output rated for 5 V and 20 A. The LM25145 quick-start calculator is available as a free download.



WIDEVIN DC/DC Power Solution LM25145 DC-DC Controller Design Tool < TERMS OF USE Step 1: Operating Specificat Input Voltage – Min, Vm Input Voltage - Nom, VIN Input Voltage – Max, Vitemaa) Output Voltage, Vour 34 V 5 V R_{UV2} 11.3kΩ Ruy Maximum Output Current, Iour 20 A 49.9kΩ -running Switching Frequency, F_{SW} SYNC Frequency (if used), F_{SW-SYNC} 500 kHz Er -~~~ 500 kHz ~~~ Vo Frequency Set Resistor, Rev 20 kO Ve 24V C 1 20 Step 2: Filter Inductor 6.5V to 34V 0.1µ Rcz Res EN/UVLO nded Filter Inductance 2870 \$ VIN Recom 1.2 µH RT 2 BST ≥ 23.2kΩ ~~ 17 Inductance, Lr 1 μH 2 mΩ <u>ه</u>ط -Css Inductor DCR Rc1 Cc1 9.09kΩ 2.2nF C_{C3} = 3 SS/TRK HO 18 4 CO 5 FB 8.1 Apk-pk Pk-to-Pk Ripple Current at Va $\Delta \mathbf{k}$ 47oE 680oF Inductor Ripple Current as a % of Max Ioun 40 % Ś ╢ COMP sw 19 Le Cc2 68pf 16 NC Step 3: Rose or Shunt-Based Current Limit LM25145 6 AGND 1µH Q; 5V i(on) sensing 💌 EP 2mQ RFB 15 20A SYNC Required Current Limit Setpoint 28 A b 4.42kQ SYNCOUT Current Limit Set Resistor, RILIM Min Inductor Sat Current, IL(SAT) 237 Ω 38.4 A out 111 C VCC 14 4 x 10µF $4 \times 47 \mu F$ Т 8 SYNCIN LO 13 I I NC SYNC PGND 12 ILIM PGOOD Step 4: Output Capacitance ŵ GND Cvee Output Voltage Ripple Specificatio 50 mV_{pk-pi} 10 11 Minimum Ideal Output Capacitance 40 μF 180 μF ~~~ 1µF Total Output Capacitance (Derated), Co w Maximum Permitted ESR 6 mΩ Run PG 20kQ Output Capacitor ESR Resulting Output Voltage Ripple 1 mQ Cs 2370 14 mV_{pk} 22pF Output Capacitor Ripple Current 2.3 A (rms)

Figure 3. Buck-Controller Quick-Start Calculator – the Schematic is Auto-Populated Based on Entered and Calculated Component Values

Step 1 in Figure 3 enables the user to enter specifications for input voltage range, output voltage, full load current and switching frequency. Step 2 considers buck inductor selection, and Step 3 considers overcurrent protection. The subsequent design steps shown in Figure 4 assist with input and output capacitance, soft start, undervoltage lockout, and loop compensation component selection.





Figure 4. LM25145 Quick-Start Calculator with Bode Plot, Efficiency and Component Power Loss Analyses

With calculations based on the parameters entered for the power MOSFETs and passive components, Figure 4 also shows the predicted Bode plot and regulator efficiency sweep. Application example No. 1 from the LM25145 data sheet presents more details related to this particular design, including recommended power stage components, operating waveforms and printed circuit board (PCB) layout guidelines for high density and low electromagnetic interference (EMI).

Summary

Amid a continual focus on high conversion efficiency and low overall bill-of-materials cost, a wide V_{IN} synchronous buck controller dovetails seamlessly into a variety of power stage circuits for industrial control and communications infrastructure applications. The footprint and feature-set compatibility of the LM5145 and LM25145 family, aided by a broad set of regulator design tools, entwine performance and flexibility in designs with output currents ranging from 5 A to 25 A.

Additional Resources

- Download the LM5145 quick-start calculator.
- Order the evaluation module for the LM5145 synchronous buck controller.
- Read the application note, Reduce buck-converter EMI and voltage stress by minimizing inductive parasitics
- Review these white papers:



- $\begin{array}{ll} & Valuing wide V_{IN}, low EMI synchronous buck circuits for cost-driven, demanding applications \\ & Wide V_{IN} power management ICs simplify design, reduce BOM cost and enhance reliability \end{array}$

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