Test Report: PMP23124

# Half-Bridge LLC Dual-Output Bias-Supply Pair Reference Design



## **Description**

This reference design uses a single UCC25800-Q1 to drive two LLC transformers. Each isolated output feeds into a TPS7A39 dual-channel positive and negative output LDO. PMP23124 can be used to bias two wide band gap FETs that require a positive and negative voltage to drive. Each output can be loaded to 2.8 W.

#### **Features**

- · Combined PD and PWM controller
- · Primary side regulation (no optocoupler)
- Input power limiting
- · Converters can be paralleled for increased power

## **Applications**

- IP network camera
- WLAN, Wi-Fi® access point



**Top Photo** 

Test Prerequisites www.ti.com

## 1 Test Prerequisites

## 1.1 Voltage and Current Requirements

Table 1-1. Voltage and Current Requirements

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Parameter	Specifications
Input Voltage	+15-V input, ±5%
Output Voltage	+15 V, –4-V split rail outputs
Max Current	150 mA

#### 1.2 Required Equipment

- AC Power Supply
- Electronic Load
- **AC Power Meter**
- **Digital Multimeter**
- Oscilloscope

#### 1.3 Considerations

- · A resistive load connected between the positive and negative outputs was used for all tests
- Unless noted, all waveforms were captured at full load with a 12-V<sub>DC</sub> input

#### 1.4 Dimensions

The PCB is a two-layer, 1-oz per layer design. The dimensions are 1.5 in × 2.625 in with a maximum component height of 0.35 in.

## 1.5 Test Setup

- · DC source capable of 25 V, 1 A
- Resistive loads rated for at least 1 W



# 2 Testing and Results

## 2.1 Load Regulation Graphs

Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2 show the respective positive and negative voltage regulation graphs.

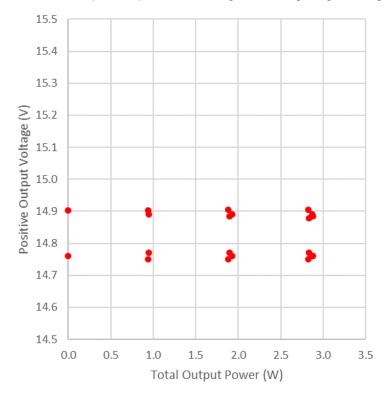


Figure 2-1. Positive Voltage Regulation

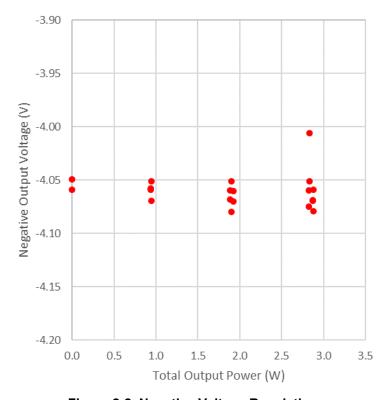


Figure 2-2. Negative Voltage Regulation

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## 2.2 Efficiency Graphs

Figure 2-3 shows the efficiency graph.

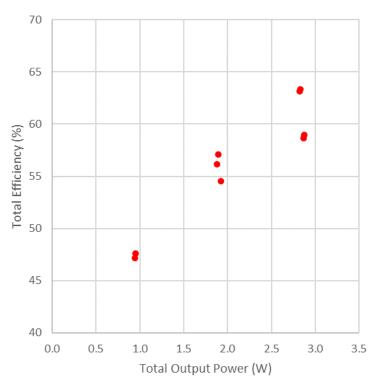


Figure 2-3. Efficiency Graph

# 2.3 Efficiency Data

Efficiency data is shown in the following table.

Table 2-1. Efficiency Data

Input Voltage Setting	Positive Output 1 Voltage (V)	Negative Output 1 Voltage (V)	Output 1 Current (mA)	Output 1 Power (W)	Positive Output 2 Voltage (V)	Negative Output 2 Voltage (V)	Output 2 Current (mA)	Total Output Power (W)	Input Power (W)	Efficiency (%)	Power Loss (W)
	14.76	-4.049	0	0	14.90	-4.059	0	0	0.525	0	0.525
	14.75	-4.058	50	0.94	14.90	-4.059	0	0	1.993	47.194	1.052
	14.75	-4.068	100	1.882	14.90	-4.059	0	0	3.353	56.129	1.471
	14.75	-4.075	150	2.824	14.90	-4.060	0	0	4.472	63.149	1.648
15 V <sub>DC</sub>	14.77	-4.051	0	0	14.89	-4.069	50	0.948	1.993	47.577	1.045
13 VDC	14.77	-4.051	0	0	14.89	-4.080	100	1.896	3.323	57.073	1.426
	14.77	-4.051	0	0	14.88	-4.006	150	2.833	4.472	63.342	1.639
	14.76	-4.060	50	0.941	14.89	-4.070	52	0.986	3.532	54.562	1.605
	14.76	-4.059	50	0.941	14.88	-4.079	102	1.934	4.874	58.993	1.999
	14.76	-4.069	100	1.883	14.89	-4.070	52	0.986	4.889	58.680	2.020

www.ti.com Testing and Results

## 2.4 Thermal Images

Bx1	Max	75.9 °C
Bx2	Max	43.2 °C
D	-4	
Param Emissivit		0.94

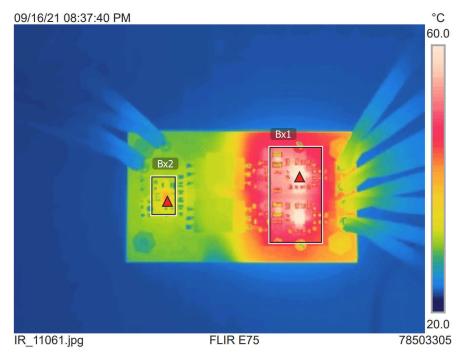


Figure 2-4. Thermal Image

Bx1: Dual LDO Output Bx2: LLC Converter

#### 3 Waveforms

#### 3.1 Switching

The following waveform shows the primary switching at 2.6 W.

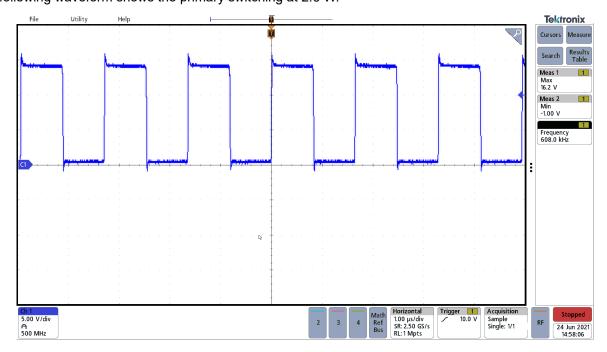


Figure 3-1. Primary Switching 2.6 W

**INSTRUMENTS** Waveforms www.ti.com

## 3.2 Output Voltage Ripple

Figure 3-2 shows the PMP23124 output voltage ripple waveform.

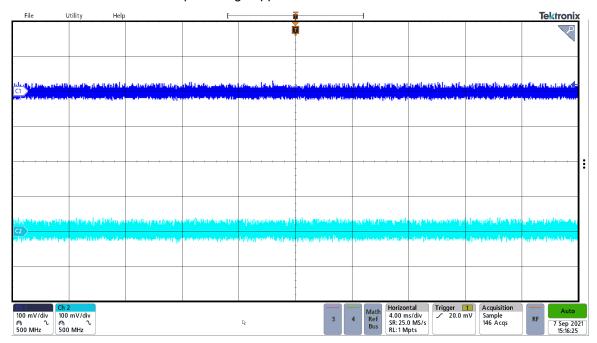


Figure 3-2. Output Voltage Ripple

Channel 1 (blue): +15-V output (AC coupled) Channel 2 (cyan): -4-V output (AC coupled)

#### 3.3 Load Transients

The following waveform illustrates the PMP23124 load transient.

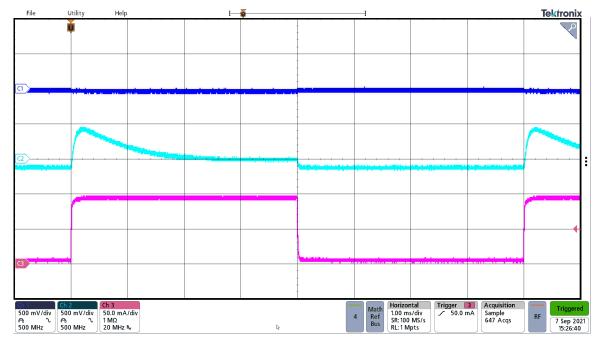
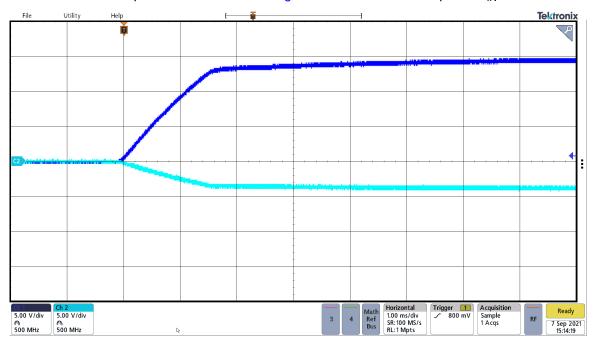


Figure 3-3. Load Transient

www.ti.com Waveforms

#### 3.4 Start-up Sequence

Figure 3-4 shows the Start-up Rise Time waveform. Figure 3-5 shows the start-up with  $V_{IN}$  waveform



Channel 1 (blue): +15-V output Channel 2 (cyan): -4-V output

Figure 3-4. Start-up Rise Time

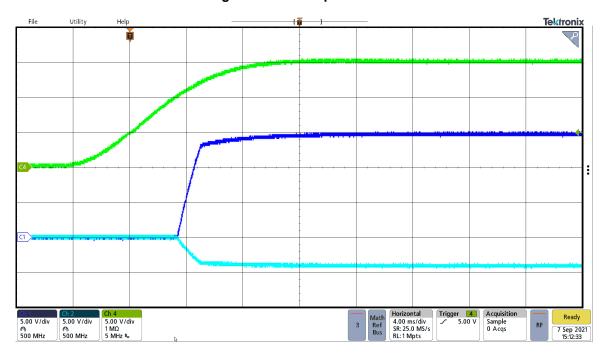


Figure 3-5. Start-Up With V<sub>IN</sub>

Channel 1 (blue): +15-V output Channel 2 (cyan): -4-V output

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