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Topology:SEPICDevice:LMR61428This controller works in hysteretic mode, so constant duty cycle approx. 60% to 70%;This control strategy results in burst mode – and modulation of the output voltage in betweenThe lower and upper limit of the output voltage.

Unless otherwise mentioned the output current was set to 0.2A (with resistor as load).





#### 1 Startup

The startup waveform is shown in the Figure 1. The input voltage was set to 2V.



Figure 1



The startup waveform is shown in the Figure 2. The input voltage was set to 5V.

Figure 2



The startup waveform is shown in the Figure 3. The input voltage was set to 9V.



Figure 3



#### 2 Shutdown

The shutdown waveform is shown in the Figure 4. The input voltage was set to 2 V. The power supply was disconnected.



Figure 4

The shutdown waveform is shown in the Figure 5. The input voltage was set to 5 V. The power supply was disconnected.



# <sup>8/11/2017</sup> PMP30296RevB Test Results



The shutdown waveform is shown in the Figure 6. The input voltage was set to 9V. The power supply was disconnected.



Figure 6



## 3 Efficiency

The efficiency is shown in the Figure 7 below. The input voltage was set to 2V, 5V and 9V.



Figure 7









### 4 Load Regulation

The load regulation of the output is shown in the Figure 9 below. The input voltage was set to 2V, 5V and 9V.



Figure 9



## 5 Line Regulation

The line regulation is shown in Figure 10. The output current was set about 0.2A.



Figure 10



With the same setup efficiencies and losses were calculated. This is shown in Figure 11

Figure 11



## 6 Output Ripple Voltage

The output ripple voltage is shown in Figure 12. Input voltage was set to 2V



Figure 12 – the hysteretic mode could be seen here

The output ripple voltage is shown in Figure 13. Input voltage was set to 5V





The output ripple voltage is shown in Figure 14. Input voltage was set to 9V









#### 7 Input Ripple Voltage

The input ripple voltage is shown in Figure 16. Input voltage was set to 2V.



Figure 16

The input ripple voltage is shown in Figure 17. Input voltage was set to 5V.







The input ripple voltage is shown in Figure 18. Input voltage was set to 9V.





## 8 Load Transients

The Figure 19 shows the response to load transients for 2V input voltage. The load is switching from 0.05A to 0.15A (100Hz). Electronic load was used



The Figure 19 shows the response to load transients for 5V input voltage. The load is switching from 0.05A to 0.15A (100Hz) Electronic load was used





The Figure 21 shows the response to load transients for 9V input voltage. The load is switching from 0.05A to 0.15A (100Hz). Electronic load was used



Figure 21



#### 9 Miscellaneous Waveforms

#### 9.1 Diode D2 (referenced to VOUT)

The waveform of the voltage on diode D2 is shown in Figure 22. Input voltage was set to 2V.





The waveform of the voltage on diode D2 is shown in Figure 23. Input voltage was set to 5V.





The waveform of the voltage on the diode D2 is shown in Figure 24. Input voltage was set to 9V.





#### 9.2 Switchnode (SW-GND)

The waveform of the voltage is shown in Figure 25. Input voltage was set to 2V.



Figure 25



The waveform of the voltage is shown in Figure 26. Input voltage was set to 5V.



Figure 26 – the SEPIC itself runs in discontinous mode DCM



The waveform of the voltage is shown in Figure 27. Input voltage was set to 9V.



Figure 27



## **10 Thermal Image**

Figure 28 shows the thermal image at 5V input voltage and 0.2A output current.





Name	Temperature
U1	39.5°C
L1	39.3°C
D2	36.4°C

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