

# Automotive Power Supply Reference Design With Three Outputs Using PMIC and LDOs



## Description

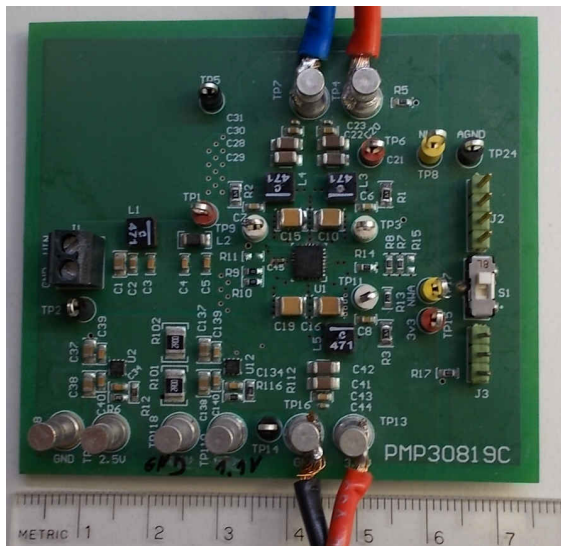
This multi-output supply powers a custom ASIC out of 5-V input voltage via multichannel IC (PMIC) [LP87653-Q1](#). Despite this PMIC having four rails, phase #3 is unused and 1.1 V<sub>A</sub> ("A" ⇒ analog; for sensitive loads) is generated via low-dropout regulator (LDO) on customer demand. LDO is used for 2.5 V<sub>A</sub> and the 1.1 V<sub>A</sub> is [TPS745-Q1](#). Both LDOs are powered out of 3.3 V. To lower the losses of the LDO 1.1 V<sub>A</sub>, two power resistors are added to the input.

## Features

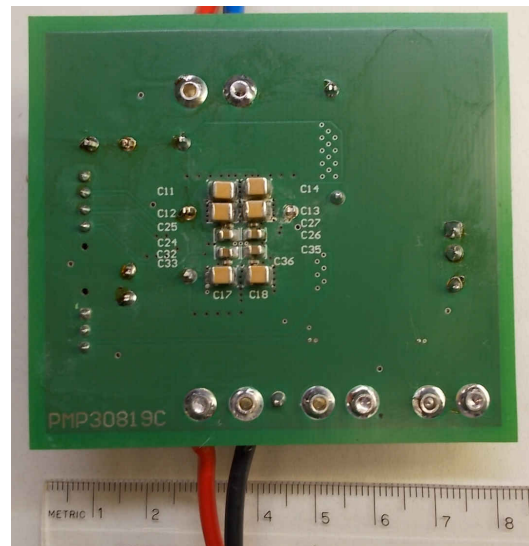
- Automotive power supply to energize a custom ASIC out of 5-V input
- I/O, to enable a [LMK00804](#) level translator, for example
- Individual sequencing, first 3.3 V, then 2.5 V, and then 1.1 V (buck and LDO), the start-up of the 1.1-V outputs are delayed 11 ms
- Dual-stage differential input filter to attenuate switching frequency and harmonics as well as RF noise
- I<sup>2</sup>C bus for control and monitoring on the fly

## Applications

- [Mechanically scanning LIDAR](#)



Top Photo



Bottom Photo

## 1 Test Prerequisites

### 1.1 Voltage and Current Requirements

**Table 1-1. Voltage and Current Requirements**

Parameter	Specifications
Input Voltage Range	5 V
Output Voltage 1	1.1 V at 6 A <sub>MAX</sub>
Output Voltage 2	3.3 V
Output Voltage 3	2.5 V at 0.4 A <sub>MAX</sub>
Output Voltage 4	1.1 V at 0.4 A <sub>MAX</sub>
Switching Frequency	2 MHz

### 1.2 Considerations

- Unless otherwise mentioned, electronic load were used for Output Voltage 1 and a variable resistor were used for Output Voltage 2
- All measurements were done with 5-V input voltage
- Switching frequency of prototype measured at 2.032 MHz

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#### Note

The device itself is one time programmable (= OTP) – dedicated directly for customer application; this allows best performance, easy design and lowest part count just by customer specification. Beside comfortable control and monitoring via I<sup>2</sup>C bus, this OTP feature basically enables a custom device for any individual design. Multiple designs could be covered with a single controller. For sensitive designs, this results in a copy protection as well.

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By OTP file current at:

- Phase #0 and #1 providing 1.1 V<sub>D</sub> is limited at 8.5 A
- Phase #2 providing 3.3 V is limited to 1.3 A

### 1.3 Dimensions

The size of the board is 73.7 mm × 66 mm. The four-layer board was manufactured with 35-μm copper thickness on each layer.

## 2 Testing and Results

### 2.1 Efficiency Graphs

Output current were raised simultaneously for Output Voltage 1 (1.1 V) and Output Voltage 2 (3.3 V). Output Voltage 3 and Output Voltage 4 (= both LDOs) were left open with no load.

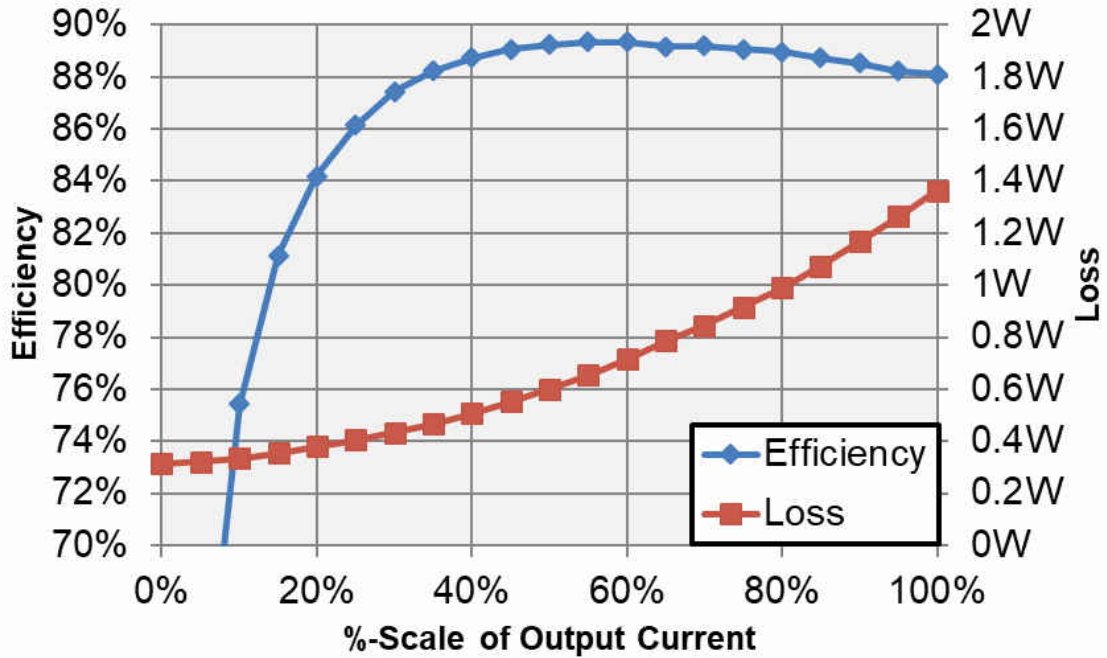


Figure 2-1. Efficiency and Loss vs Percentage of Output Current

## 2.2 Load Regulation

### 2.2.1 Output Voltage 1 (1.1 V)

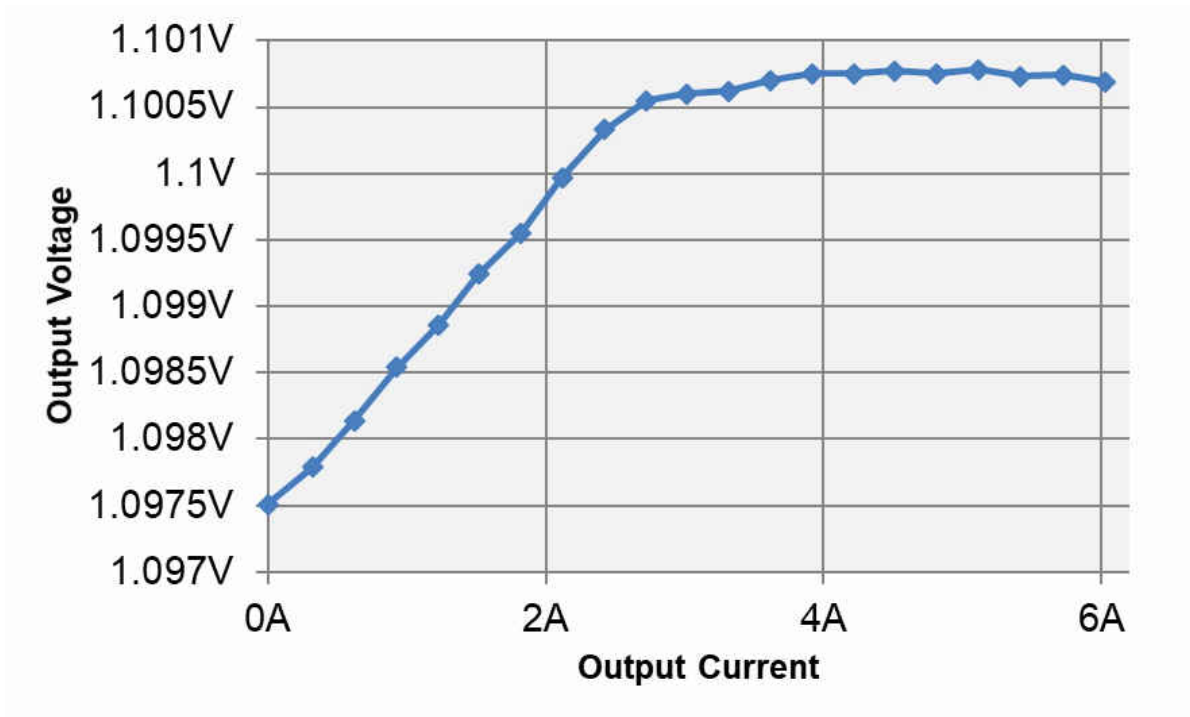


Figure 2-2. Load Regulation for Output Voltage 1

### 2.2.2 Output Voltage 2 (3.3 V)

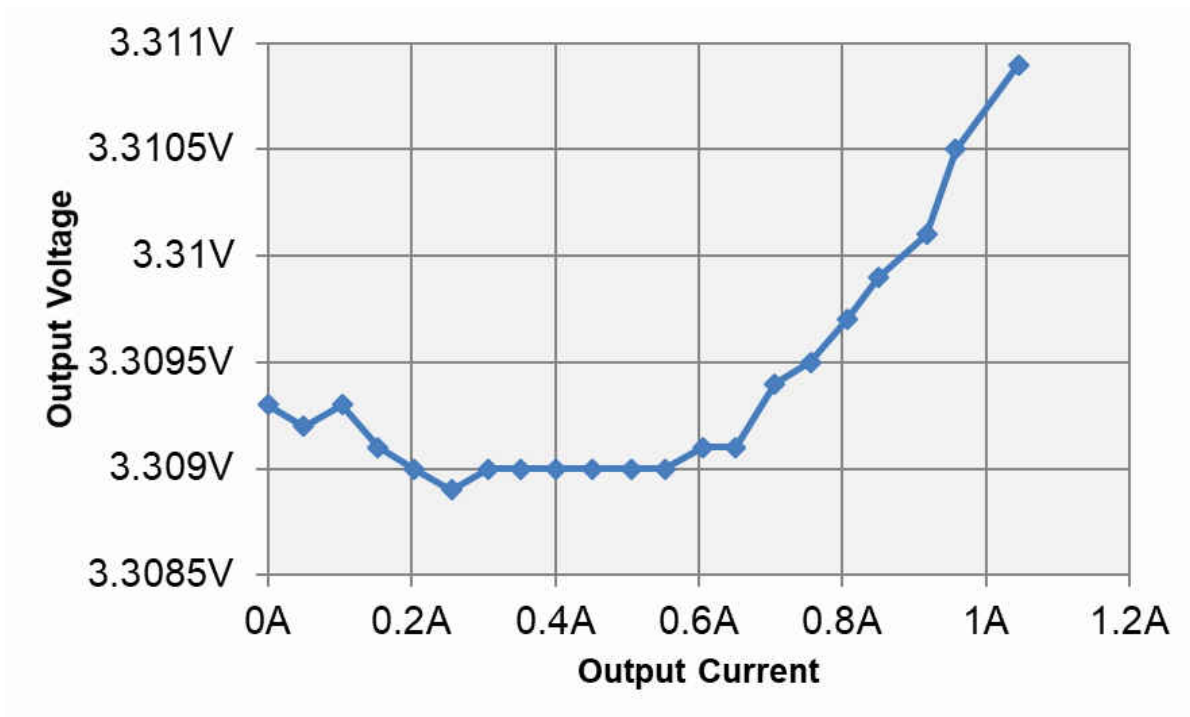


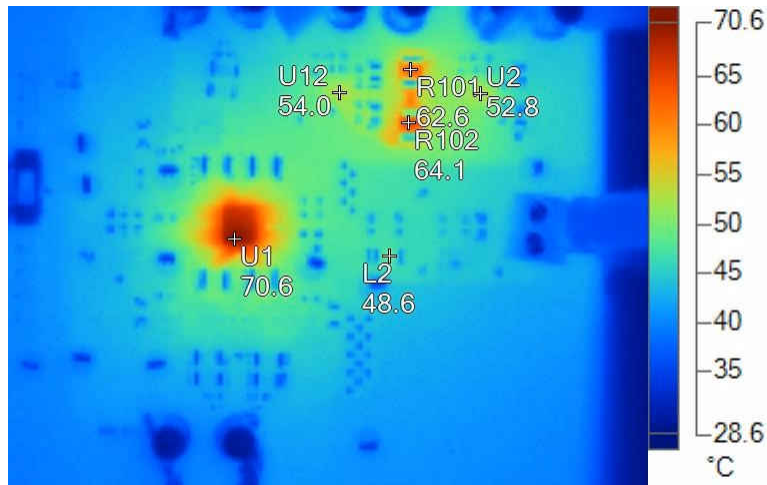
Figure 2-3. Load Regulation for Output Voltage 2

## 2.3 Thermal Images

Table 2-1 lists the used output currents for Figure 2-4.

**Table 2-1. Output Currents Used for Thermal Image**

	Voltage	Current
Output Voltage 1	1.1 V	6 A
Output Voltage 2	3.3 V	0.3 A
Output Voltage 3	2.5 V	0.3 A
Output Voltage 4	1.1 V	0.4 A

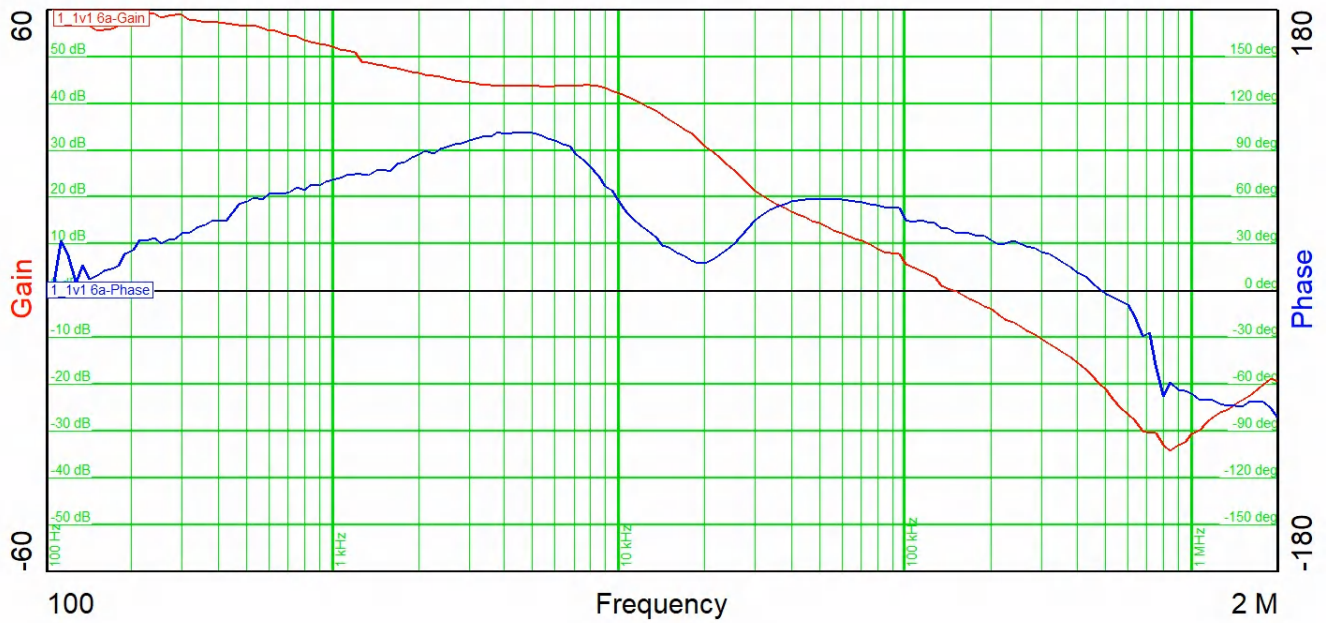


**Figure 2-4. Thermal Image**

Name	Temperature
L2	48.6°C
R101	62.6°C
R102	64.1°C
U1	70.6°C
U12	54.0°C
U2	52.8°C

## 2.4 Bode Plots

### 2.4.1 Output Voltage 1 (1.1 V at 6 A)



**Figure 2-5. Bode Plot for Output Voltage 1**

Input Voltage	5 V
Bandwidth (kHz)	148
Phase margin	37.9°
Slope (20 dB / decade)	-0.95
Gain margin (dB)	-20.3
Slope (20 dB / decade)	-3.1
Freq (kHz)	488

### 2.4.2 Output Voltage 2 (3.3 V at 1 A)

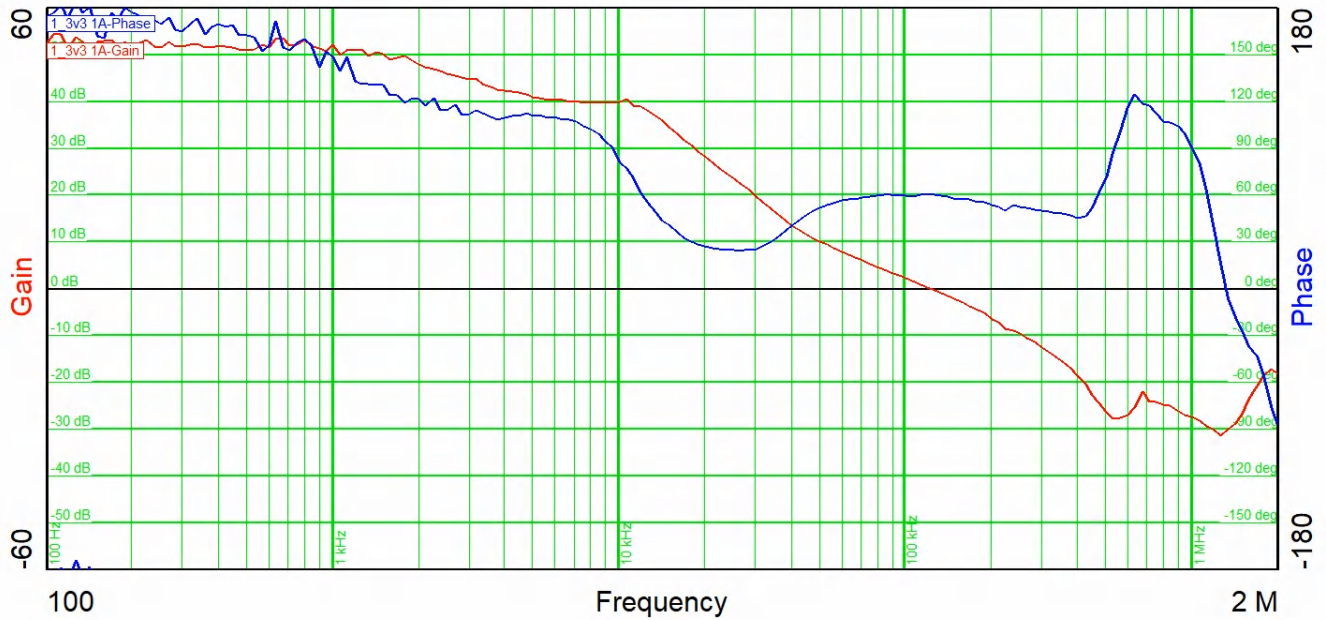
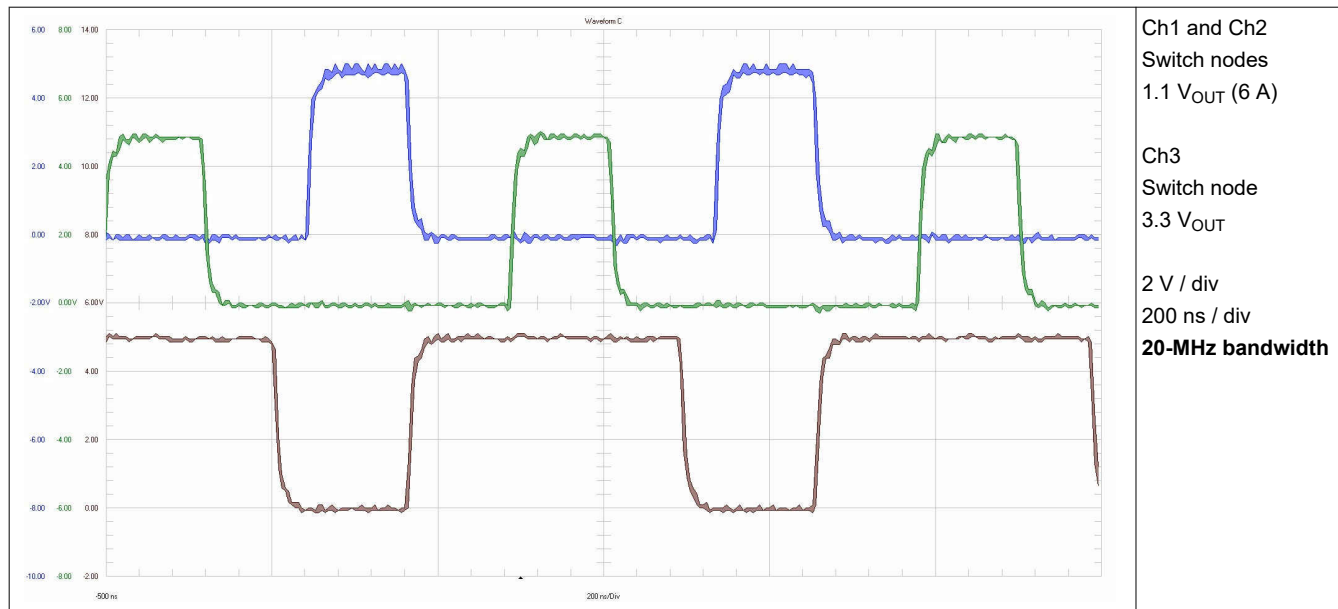


Figure 2-6. Bode Plot for Output Voltage 2

<b>Input Voltage</b>	<b>5 V</b>
Bandwidth (kHz)	123
Phase margin	60°
Slope (20 dB / decade)	-1.22
Gain margin (dB)	-30.4
Slope (20 dB / decade)	-2.9
Freq (kHz)	1320

### 3 Waveforms

#### 3.1 Switching



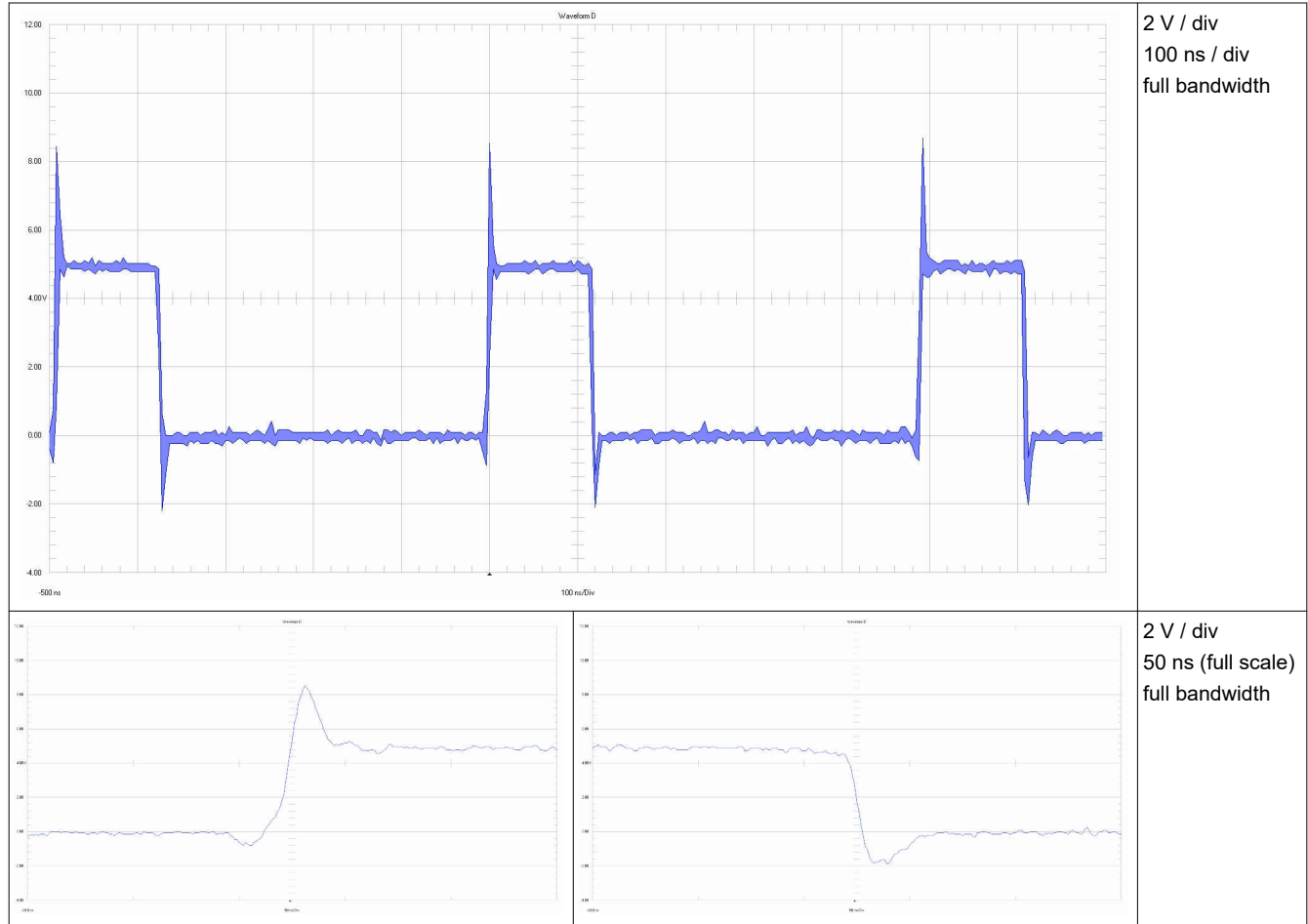
**Figure 3-1. Switching Overview**



### 3.1.1 Output Voltage 1 (1.1 V at 6 A)

#### 3.1.1.1 Test Point TP3 (Pin SW\_B0)

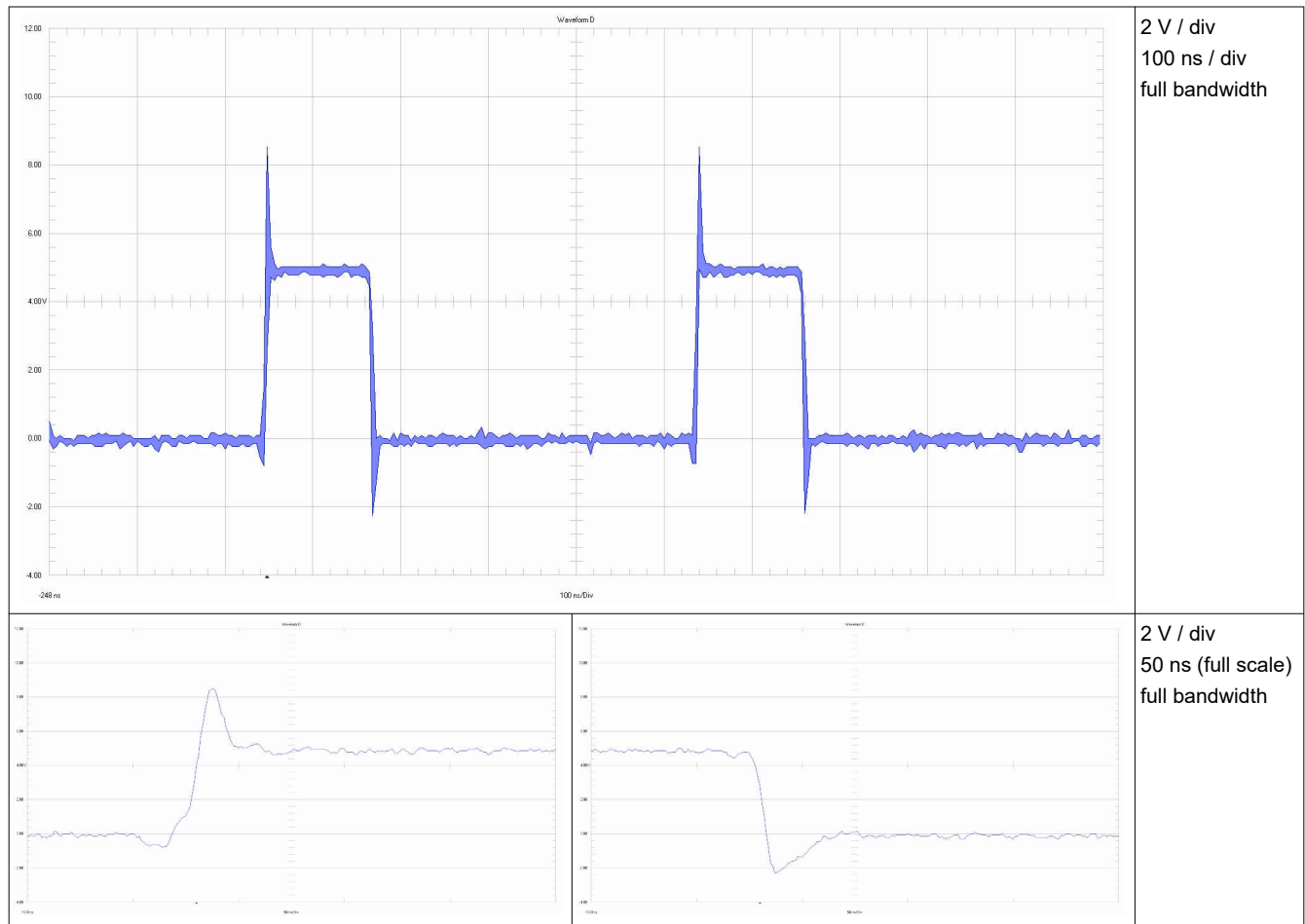
Test point TP3 is shown in the [PMP30819 Schematic](#).



**Figure 3-2. Switch Node 1.1 V<sub>OUT</sub> (at 6 A) Switch Node #0 (TP3)**

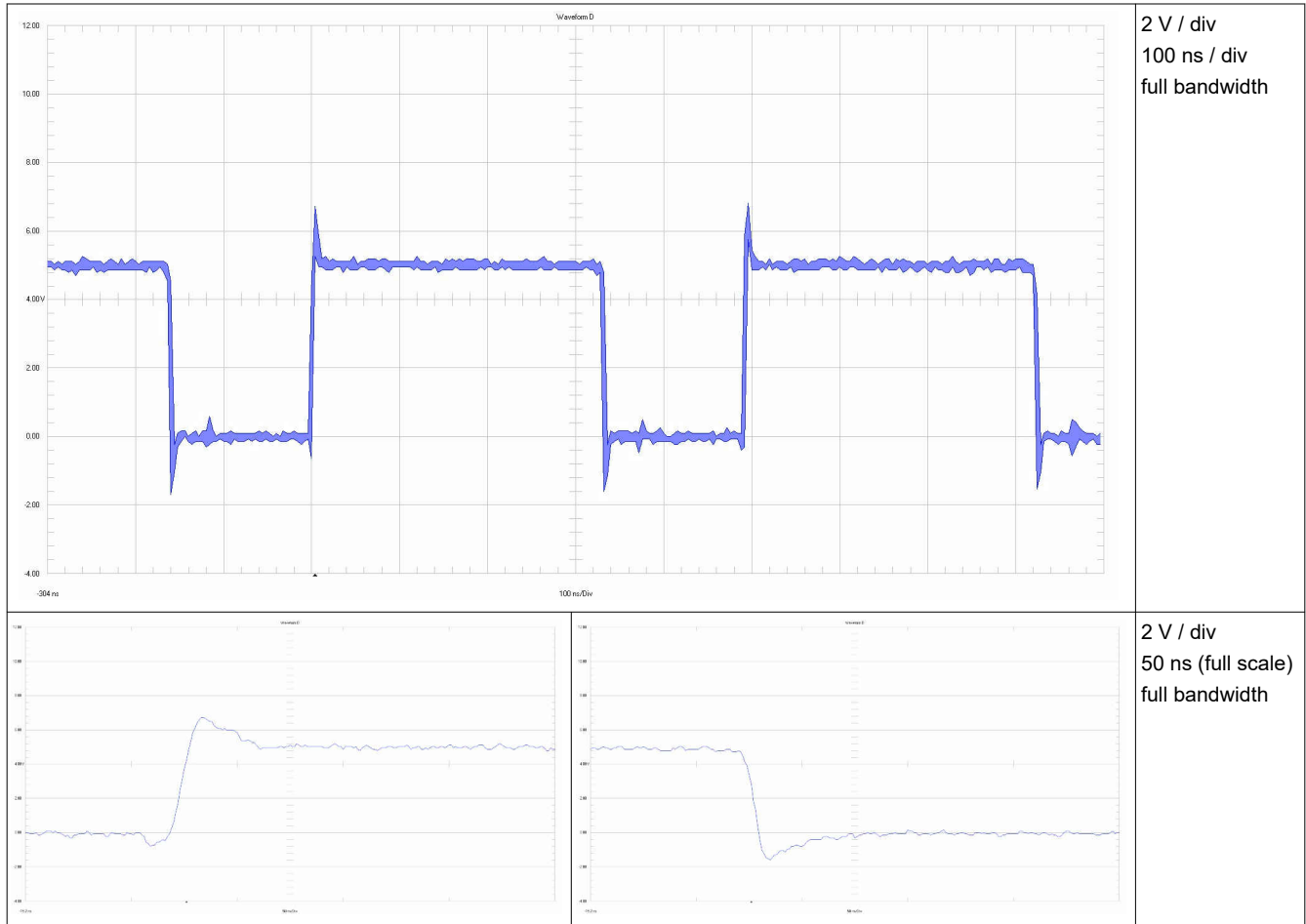
### 3.1.1.2 Test Point TP9 (Pin SW\_B1)

Test point TP9 is shown in the [PMP30819 Schematic](#).



**Figure 3-3. Switch Node 1.1 V (at 6 A) #1 (TP9)**

### 3.1.2 Output Voltage 2 (3.3 V at 1 A)

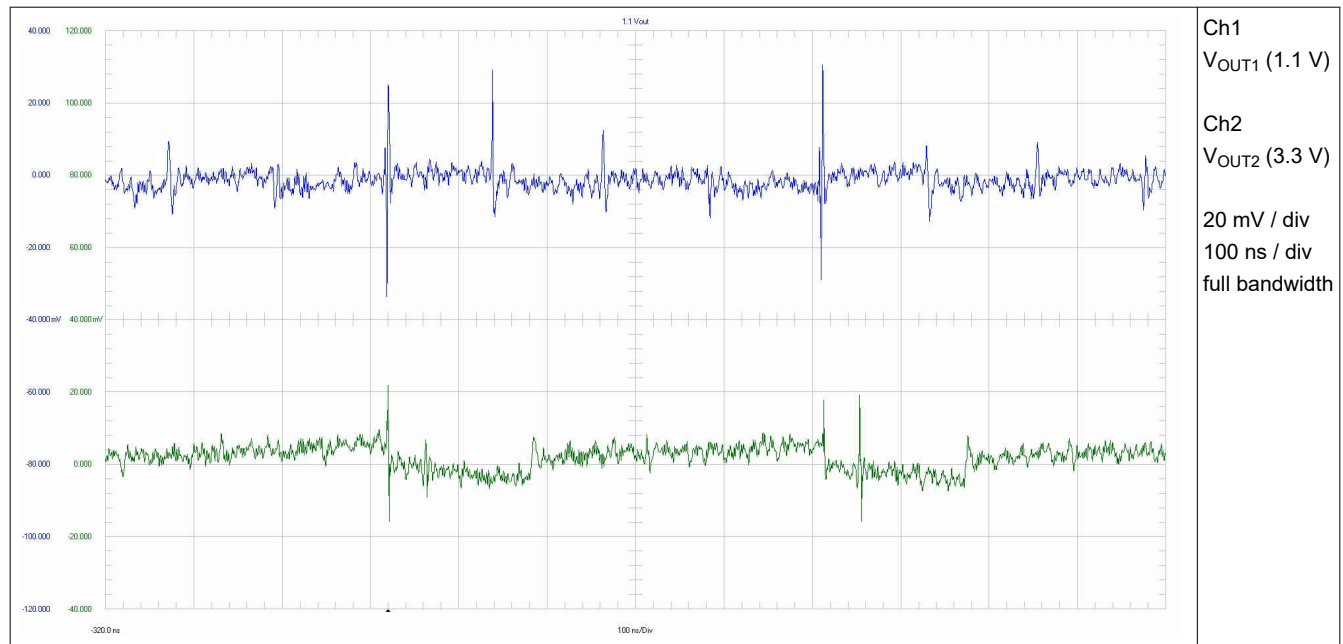


**Figure 3-4. Switch Node #2 (TP11)**

## 3.2 Output Voltage Ripple

### 3.2.1 $V_{OUT1}$ (1.1 V<sub>D</sub> at 6 A) and $V_{OUT2}$ (3.3 V at 1 A)

Both waveforms in [Figure 3-5](#) were measured separately with low impedance probe.

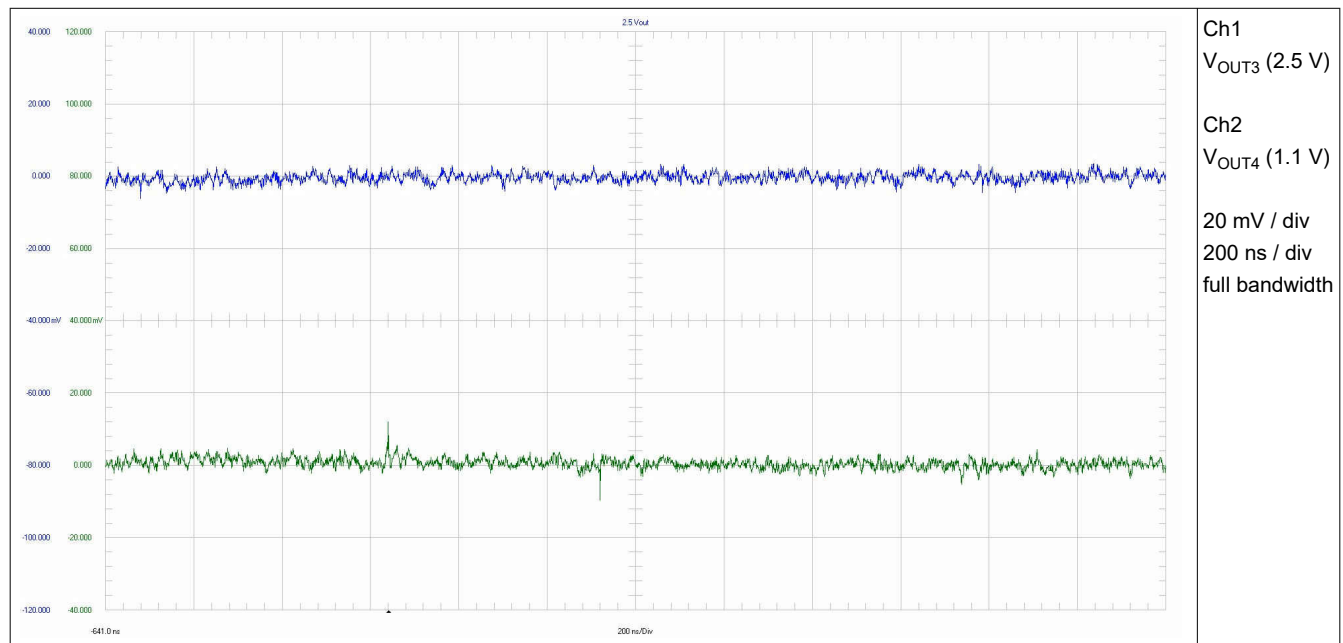


**Figure 3-5. Output Voltage Ripple ( $V_{OUT1}$  and  $V_{OUT2}$ )**

### 3.2.2 $V_{OUT3}$ (2.5 V at 0.3 A) and $V_{OUT4}$ (1.1 V at 0.4 A)

Both waveforms in [Figure 3-6](#) were measured separately with low impedance probe.

$V_{OUT2}$  (3.3 V) were charged with 0.1 A during this measurement.



**Figure 3-6. Output Voltage Ripple ( $V_{OUT3}$  and  $V_{OUT4}$ )**

### 3.3 Input Voltage Ripple

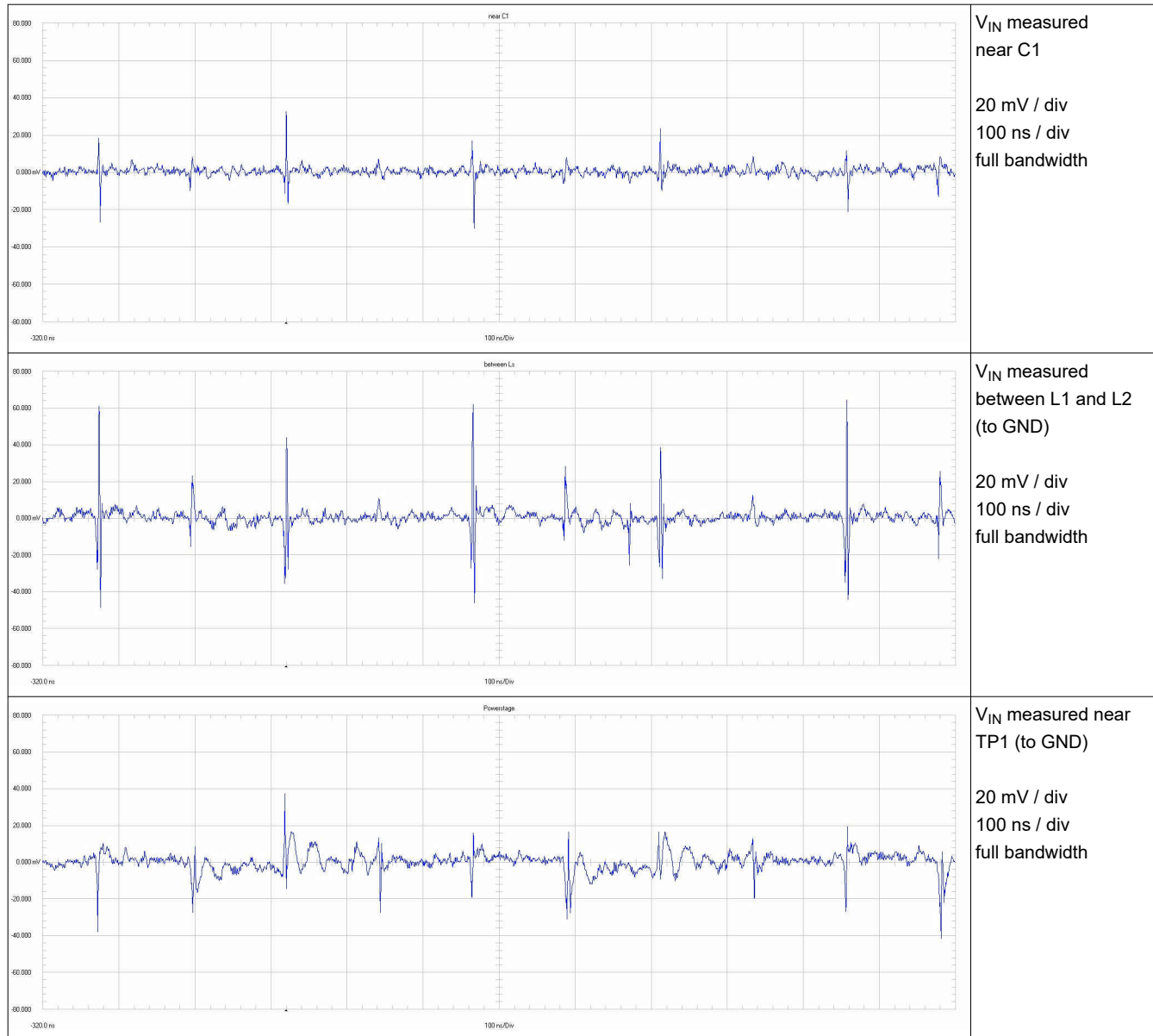


Figure 3-7. Input Voltage Ripple Measured on Different Locations

### 3.4 Load Transients

#### 3.4.1 Switching Load on Output Voltage 1 (1.1 V<sub>D</sub>)

Load switches from 0.61 A to 6.07 A (= 90% transient) with a frequency of 200 Hz.

##### 3.4.1.1 Output Voltage 1 (V<sub>OUT1</sub>)

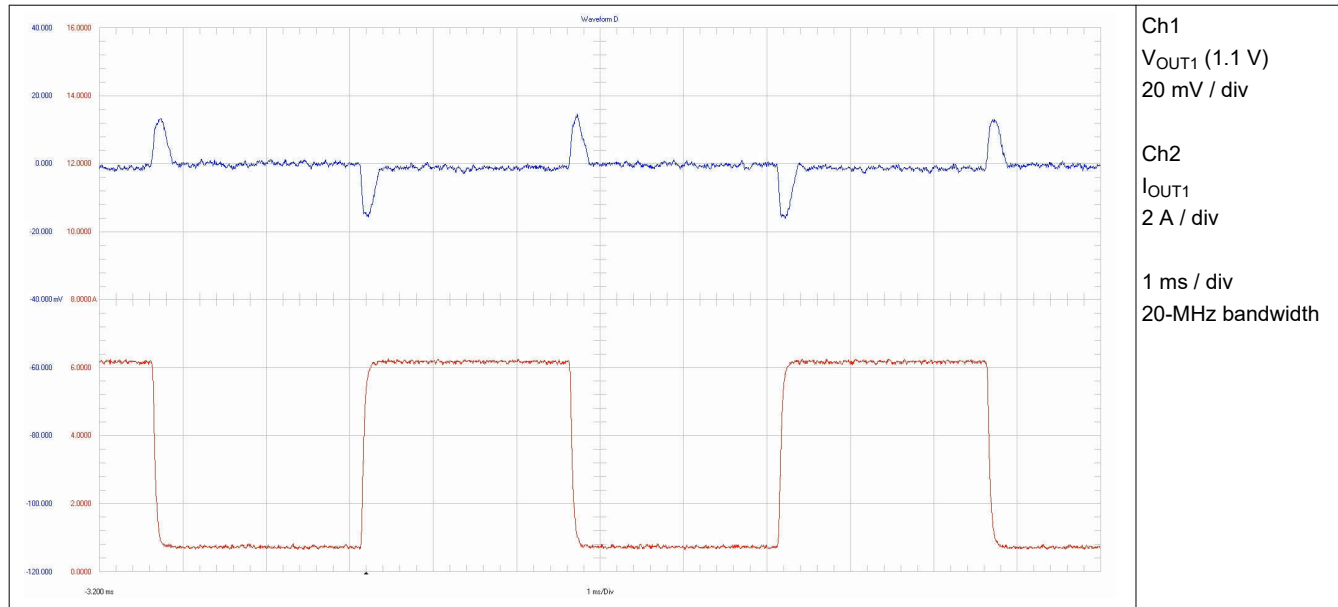


Figure 3-8. Load Transient V<sub>OUT1</sub> ⇒ V<sub>OUT1</sub>

##### 3.4.1.2 Cross Talking on V<sub>OUT2</sub> (3.3 V)

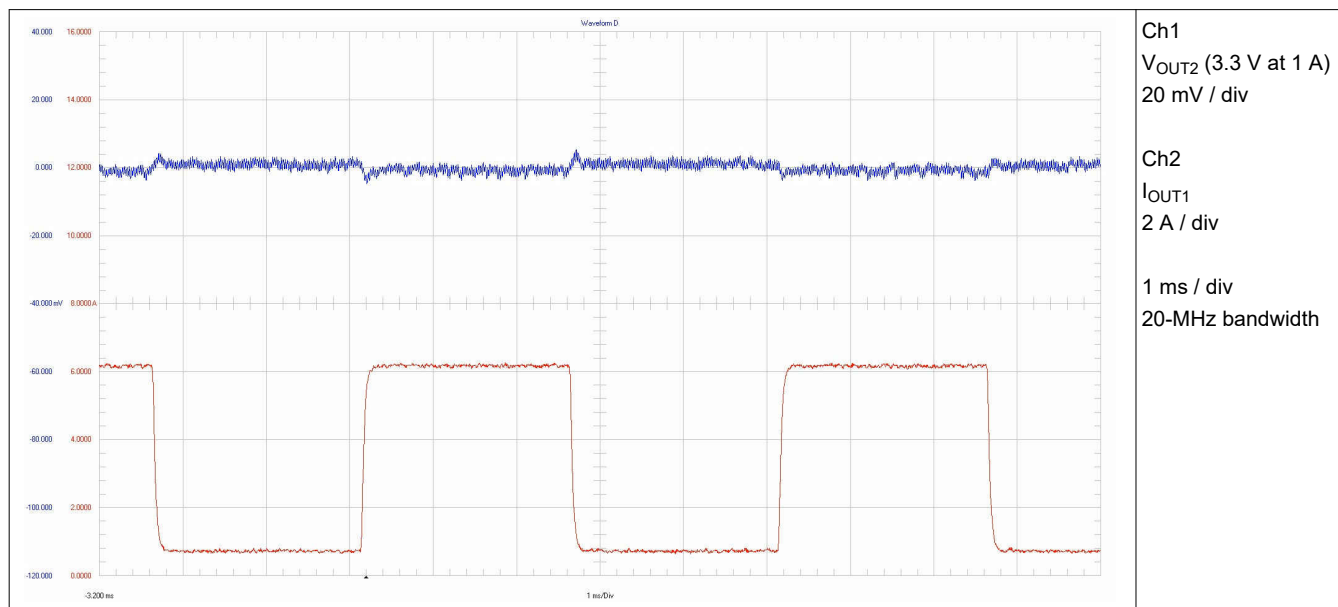


Figure 3-9. Load Transient V<sub>OUT1</sub> ⇒ Cross Talking V<sub>OUT2</sub>

### 3.4.2 Switching Load on Output Voltage 2 (3.3 V)

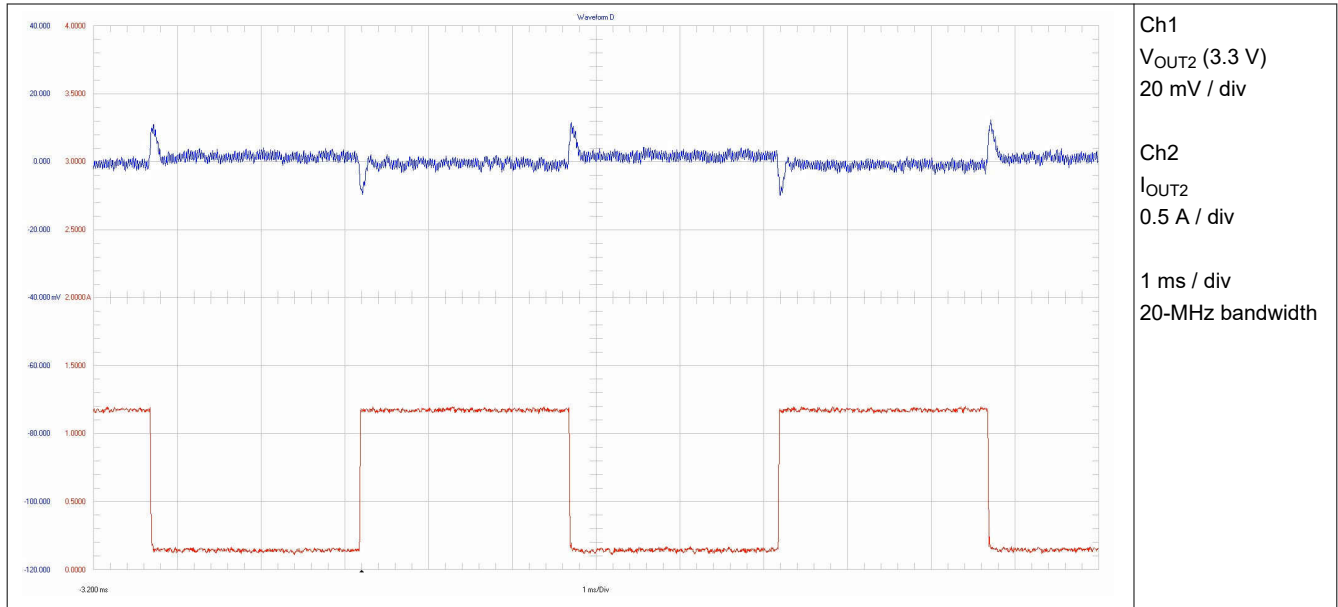


Figure 3-10. Load Transient  $V_{OUT2} \Rightarrow V_{OUT2}$

### 3.5 Start-Up Sequence

#### 3.5.1 Hot Plug-In

For the waveform in [Figure 3-11](#) for  $V_{OUT1}$  a resistor was used instead of electronic load (see [Considerations](#)).

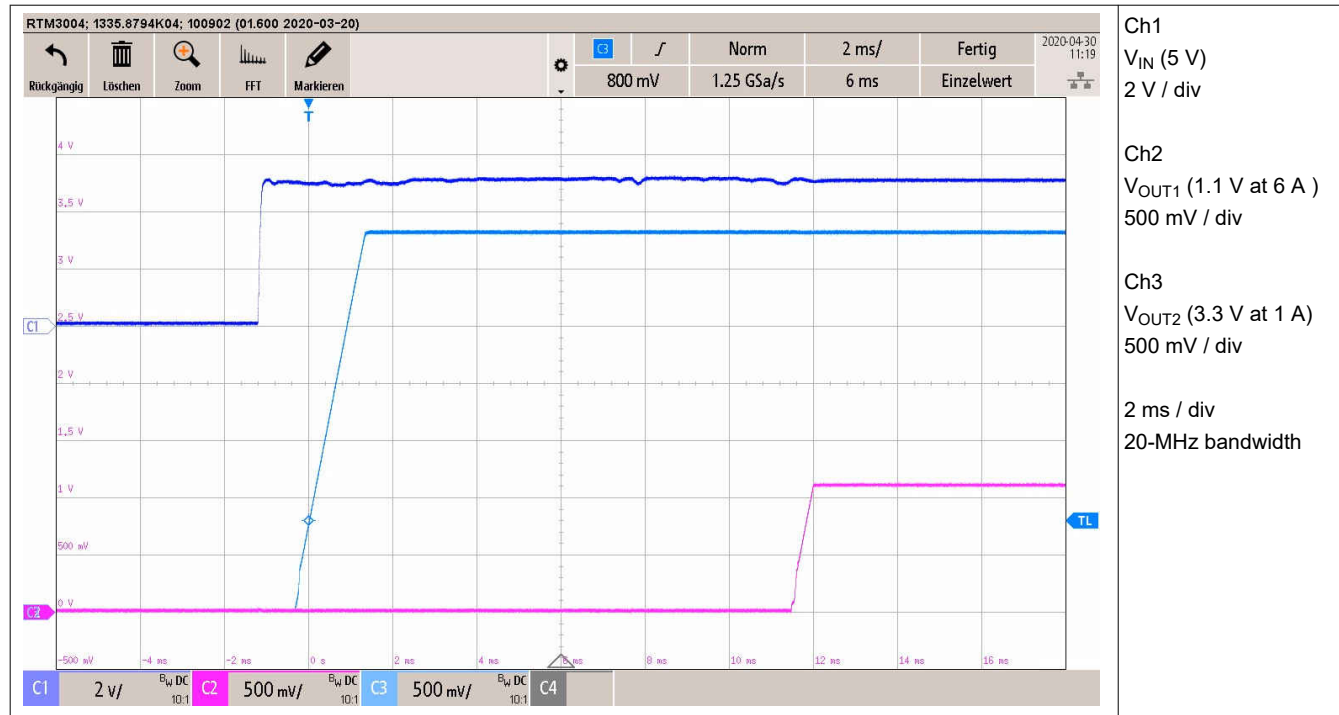
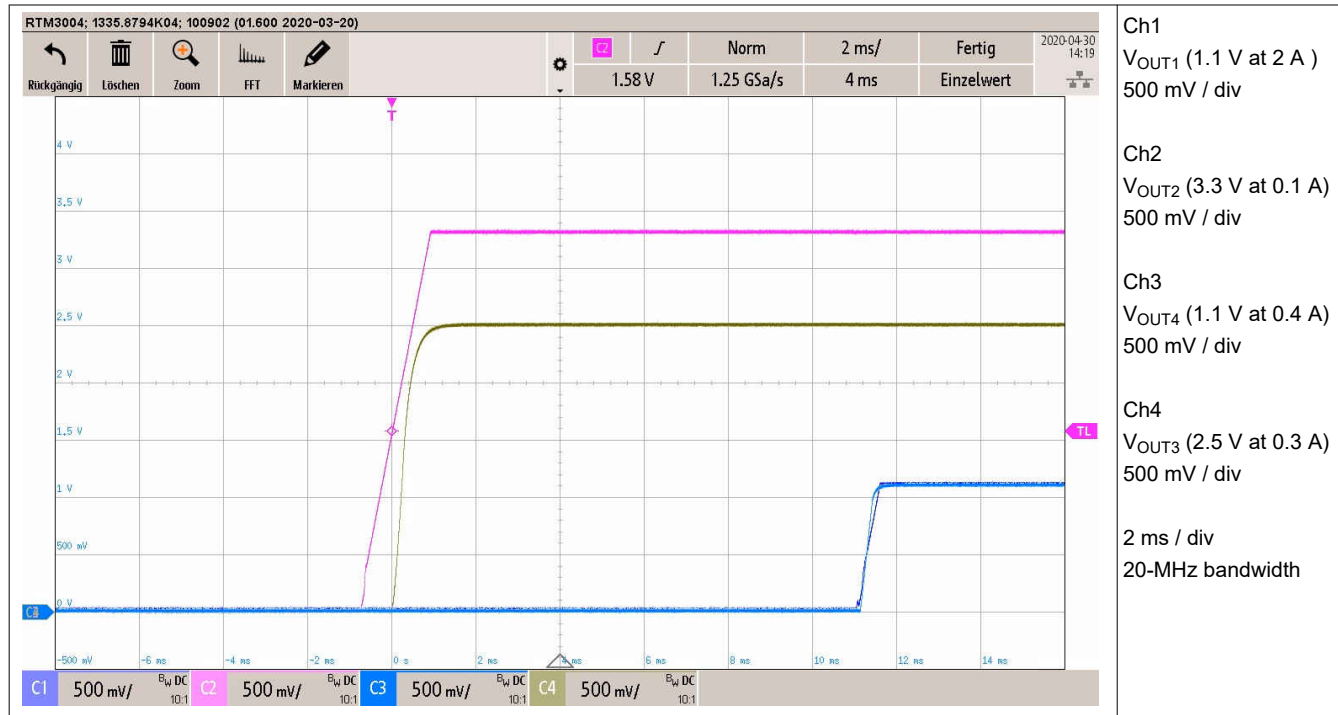


Figure 3-11. Connecting Power Supply, Hot Plug-In 5  $V_{IN}$ ; 3.3 V and 1.1  $V_D$



### 3.5.2 Enable with Switch S1

#### 3.5.2.1 All Traces



**Figure 3-12. Enable With Switch S1; 3.3  $V_{OUT}$ , 2.5  $V_{OUT}$ , Then After 11 ms Both are 1.1  $V_{OUT}$**

#### Note

Both 1.1  $V_{OUT}$  traces have almost identical shape. In [Section 3.5.2.3](#) and [Section 3.5.2.2](#) these traces are displayed separately.

### 3.5.2.2 Without $V_{OUT1}$

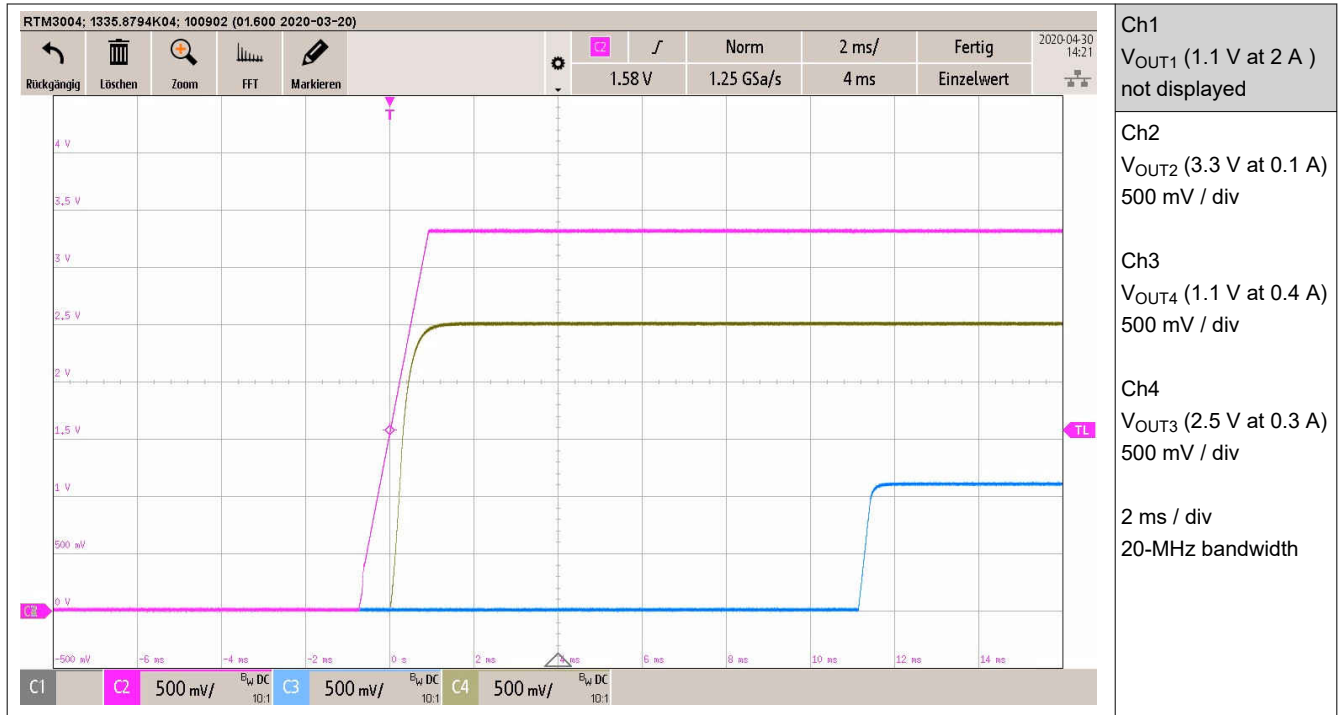


Figure 3-13. Enable With Switch S1; 3.3  $V_{OUT}$ , 2.5  $V_{OUT}$  and 1.1  $V_{OUT}$  at 0.4 A

### 3.5.2.3 Without $V_{OUT4}$

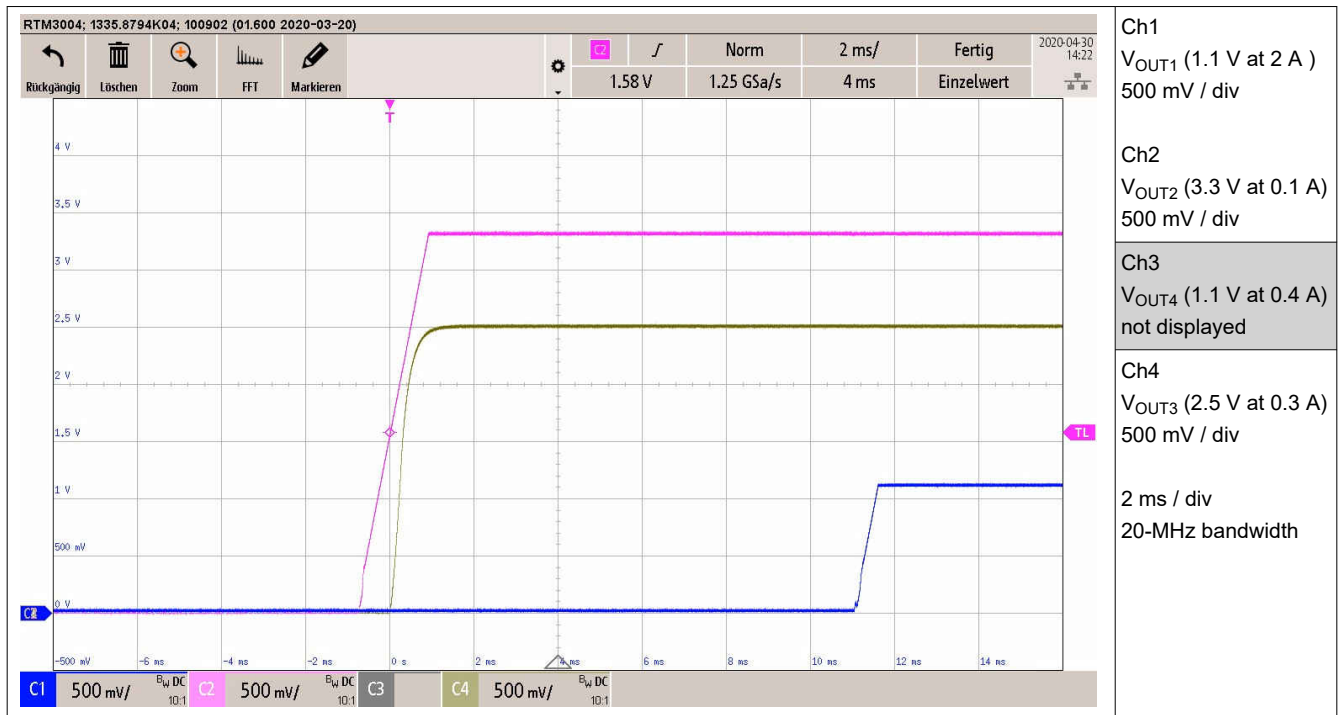
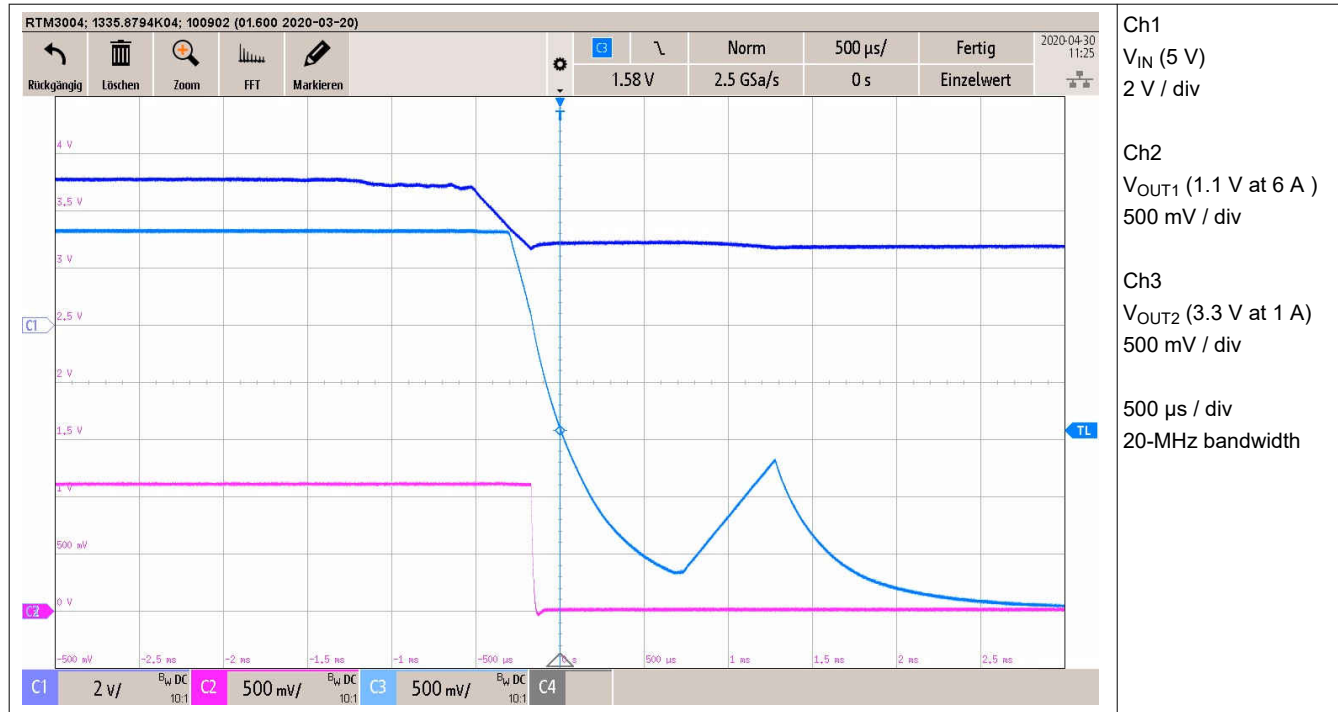


Figure 3-14. Enable With Switch S1; 3.3  $V_{OUT}$ , 2.5  $V_{OUT}$ , 1.1  $V_{OUT}$  at 2 A

### 3.6 Shutdown Sequence

#### 3.6.1 Hot Plug Off

For the waveform in [Figure 3-15](#) for  $V_{OUT1}$ , a resistor was used instead of electronic load (see [Considerations](#)).



**Figure 3-15. Disconnecting Power Supply, Hot Plug Off**

### 3.6.2 Disable With Switch S1

#### 3.6.2.1 All Traces

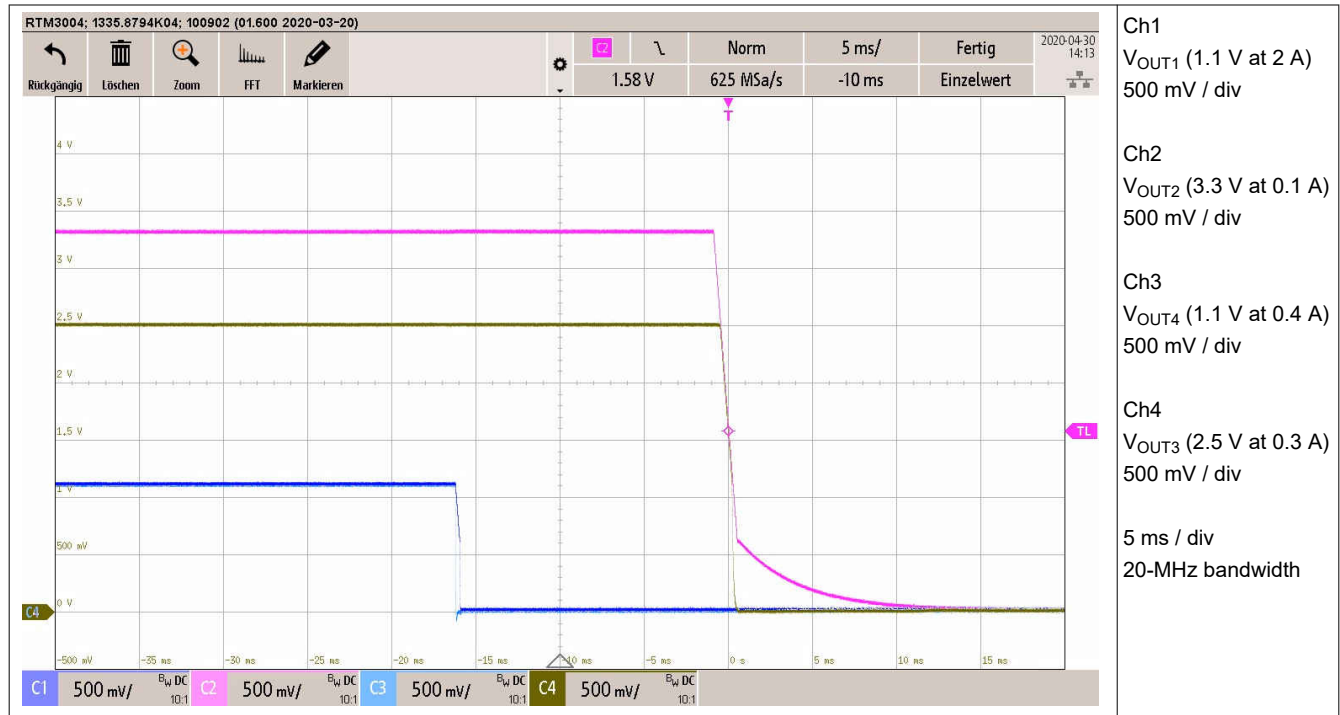


Figure 3-16. Disable With Switch S1 (all Traces)

#### Note

Both 1.1 V<sub>OUT</sub> traces have almost identical shape. In [Section 3.6.2.2](#) and [Section 3.6.2.3](#) these traces are displayed separately.

### 3.6.2.2 Without $V_{OUT1}$

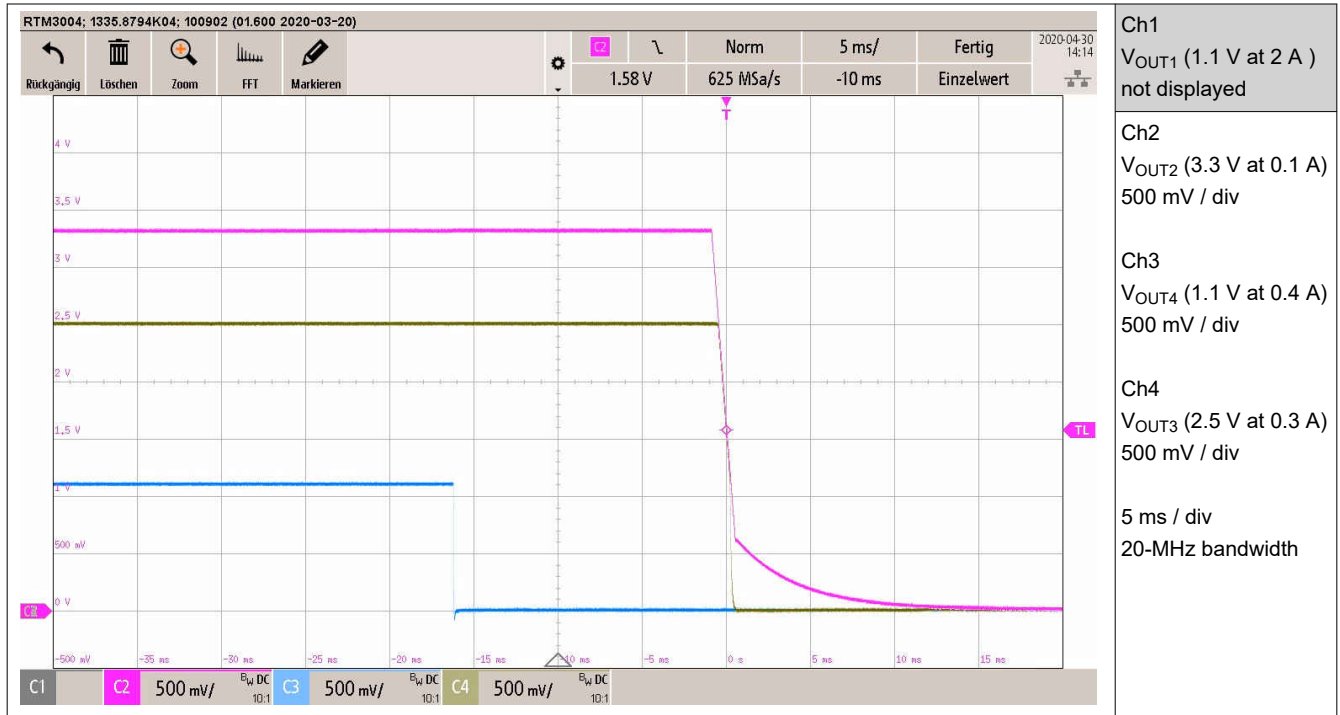


Figure 3-17. Disable With Switch S1 With  $V_{OUT4}$

### 3.6.2.3 Without $V_{OUT4}$

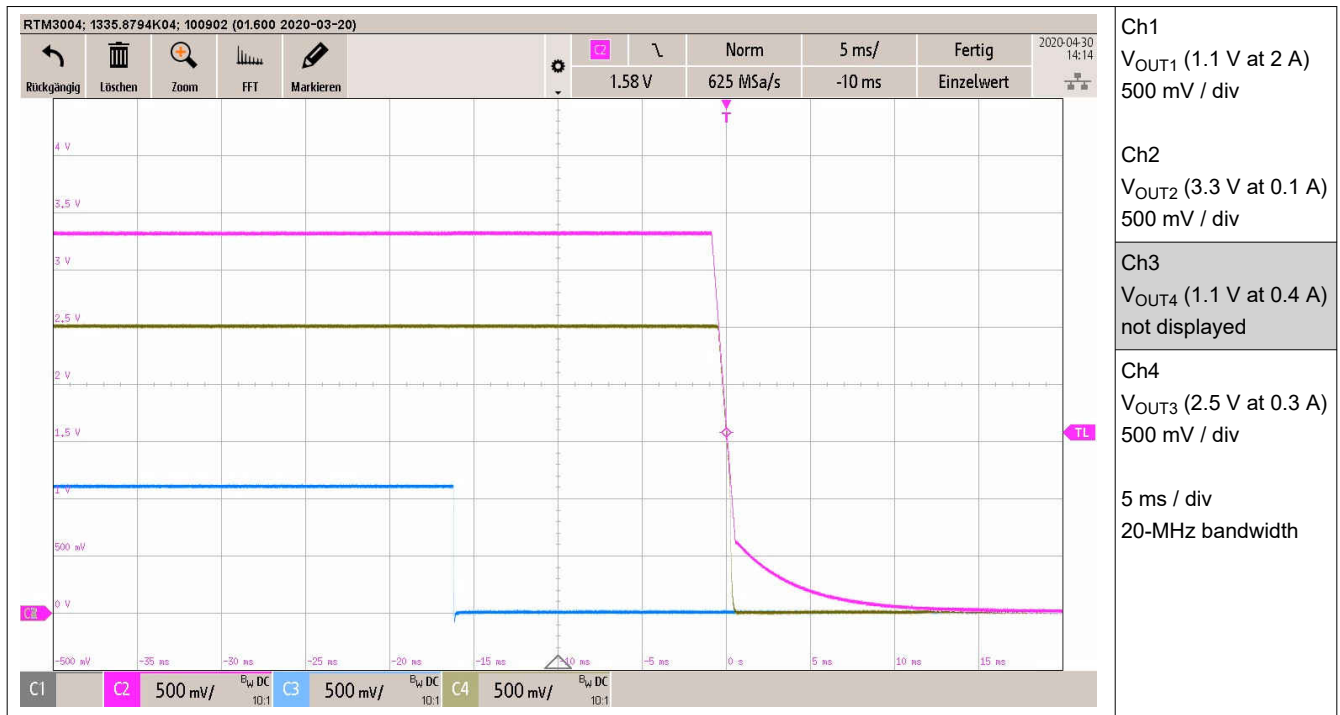


Figure 3-18. Disable With Switch S1 With  $V_{OUT1}$

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