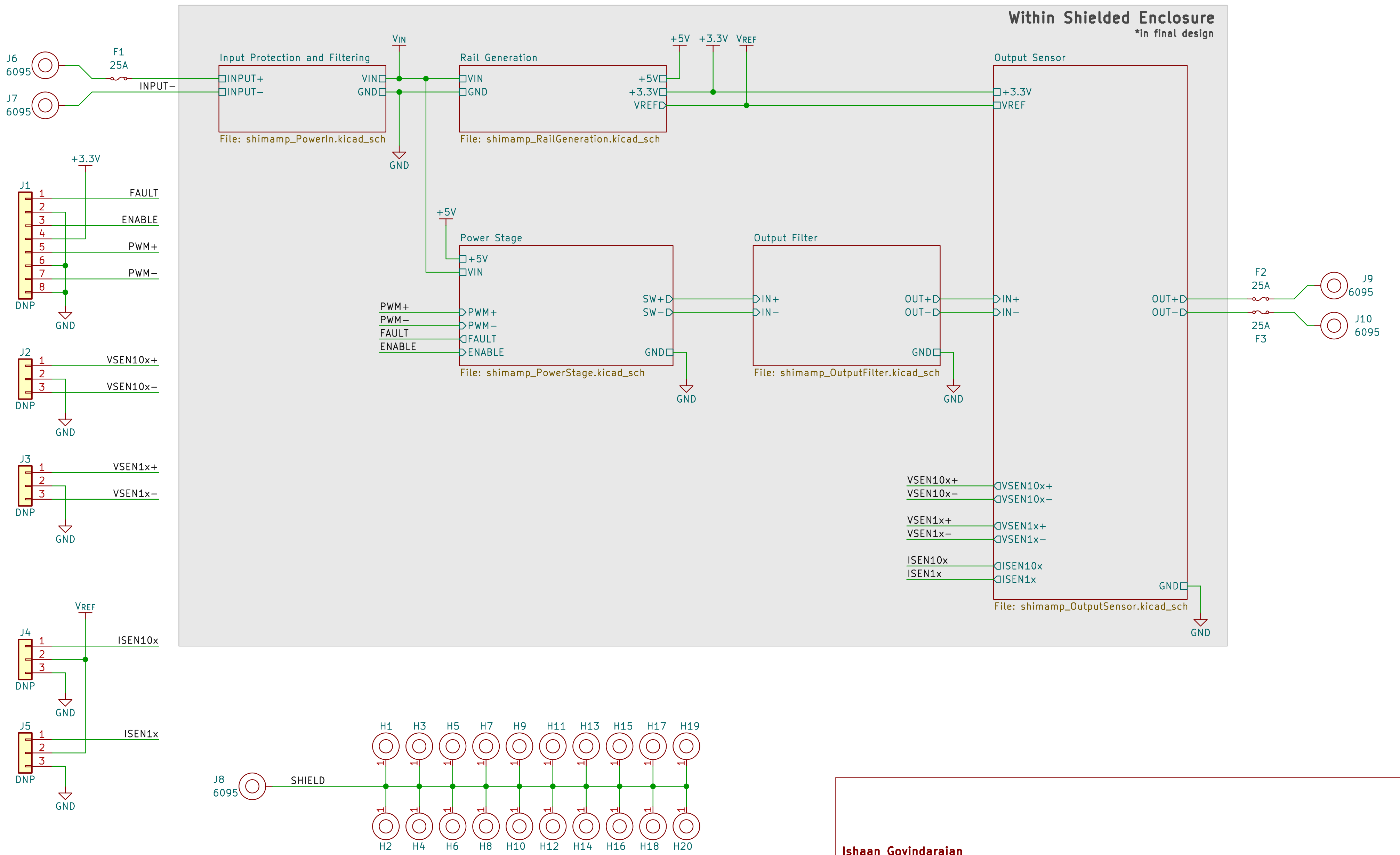


Ishaan Govindarajan

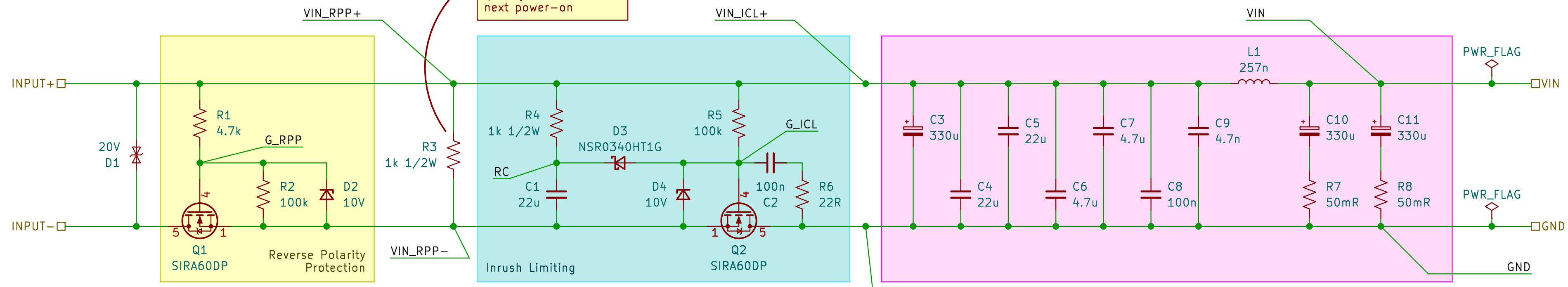
Sheet: /

File: Class-D Prorotype RevB2.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4	Date: 2023-08-01	Rev: A.1
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5		Id: 1/14

Resistor is necessary to discharge capacitors in inrush limiter circuit to quickly reset them for next power-on



Relatively standard way to do low-loss reverse polarity protection

Can do this on the low-side since our communications will be optical, i.e. galvanically isolated

Based on Motorola App Note AN-1542; I've used and tested this circuit in other designs and it works really well especially for a discrete solution

1.6V $V_{GS,Th}$, 12V nominal supply voltage; means 10.4V across gate resistor.
Aiming for 10ms turn on; use I = C * dVds/dt which equates to 100e-9 * -12V/0.01s or -120uA.
To achieve this current, we'll pull the gate up with 100k to the supply rail.

10ms for the particular selected FET allows for (I = C * dV/dt) 3 = C * 12/0.01 or 2500uF of capacitance to be safely charged; the '3' came from the SOA curve for the particular FET

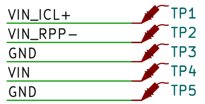
Just a note, there are some eFuse/inrush limiting ICs designed for 12V rail applications that could make sense here. Check out the following part numbers:
- STEF12H60
- MP5981GLU
- NCP81292MNT

Power supply filter--aims to attenuate switching harmonics from escaping out to the power supply

Most of this attenuation needs to happen at frequencies greater than or equal to the switching frequency (1.25MHz)

Capacitor series resistors ~critically damp the LC tank formed by these and the main filter inductor

Additional output bypassing for power stage and linear regulators on their respective schematic sheets



Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Input Protection and Filtering/
File: shimamp_PowerIn.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

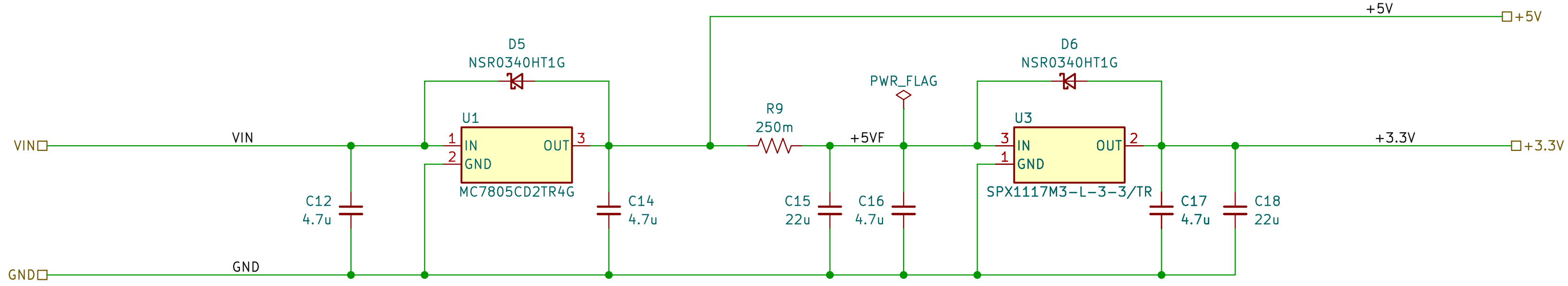
Size: A4 Date: 2023-08-01 **Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 Id: 2/14

Regulators are series-ed in order to reduce thermal design complexity.

In this configuration, power will mostly need to be dissipated in the 5V regulator. A TO-263 package was selected (in order to decrease assembly complexity compared to a TO-220 package). Datasheets suggest that this IC should safely be able to dissipate 3W of power, equating to ~425mA pulled from a 12V source.

2x power stages will pull no more than 125mA, the MCU should pull no more than 150mA (according to its datasheet), and additional 3.3V rail devices I'm imagining won't pull more than 50mA. At this current level, we should be able to handle a supply of 16V.

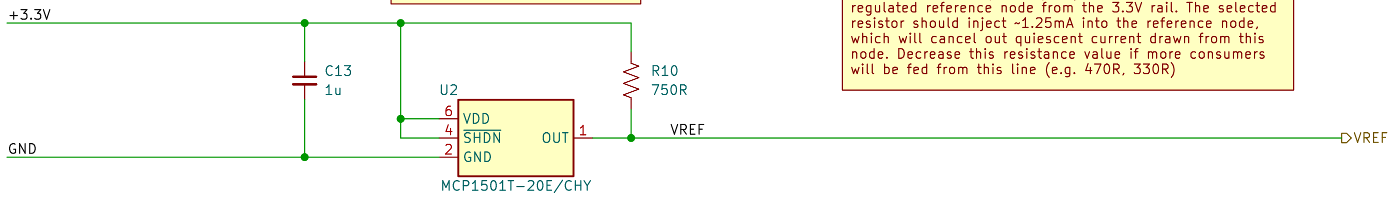
RC filter to mitigate bootstrap charging ripple; also reduces the amount of power dissipation in the 3.3V regulator by dropping some voltage.

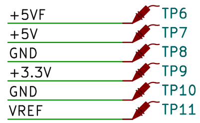


2.048V reference into a nominally 12-bit ADC of the MCU yields 500uV resolution Reference is specified to be 0.1% accurate

Reference can source/sink 20mA, which is more than any power consumer it'll be hooked up to. Specified load regulation is guaranteed to be 70ppm source/40ppm sink.

Because of this asymmetry, inject some current into the regulated reference node from the 3.3V rail. The selected resistor should inject ~1.25mA into the reference node, which will cancel out quiescent current drawn from this node. Decrease this resistance value if more consumers will be fed from this line (e.g. 470R, 330R)



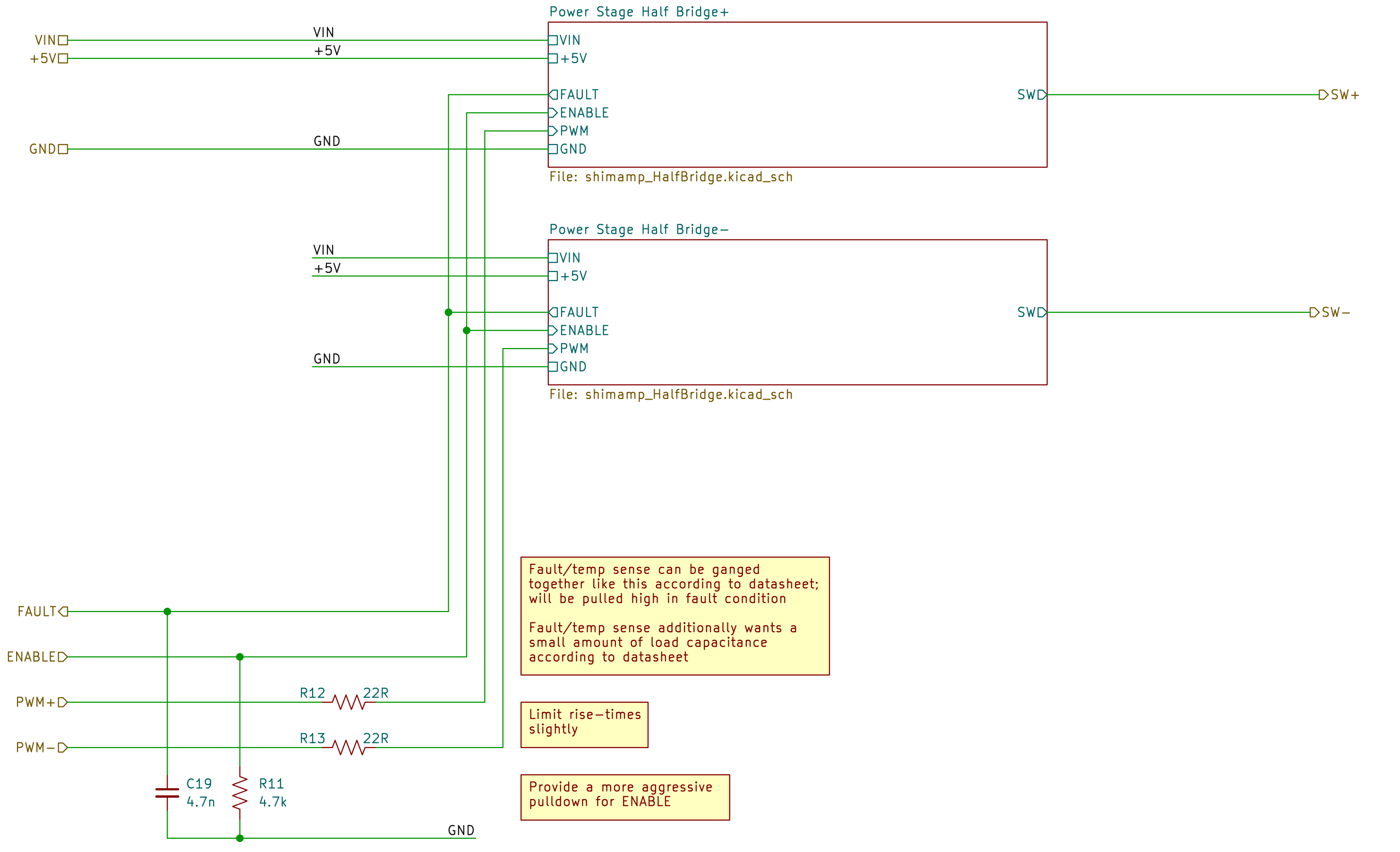


Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Rail Generation/
File: shimamp_RailGeneration.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 | Date: 2023-08-01 | Rev: A.1
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 | Id: 3/14

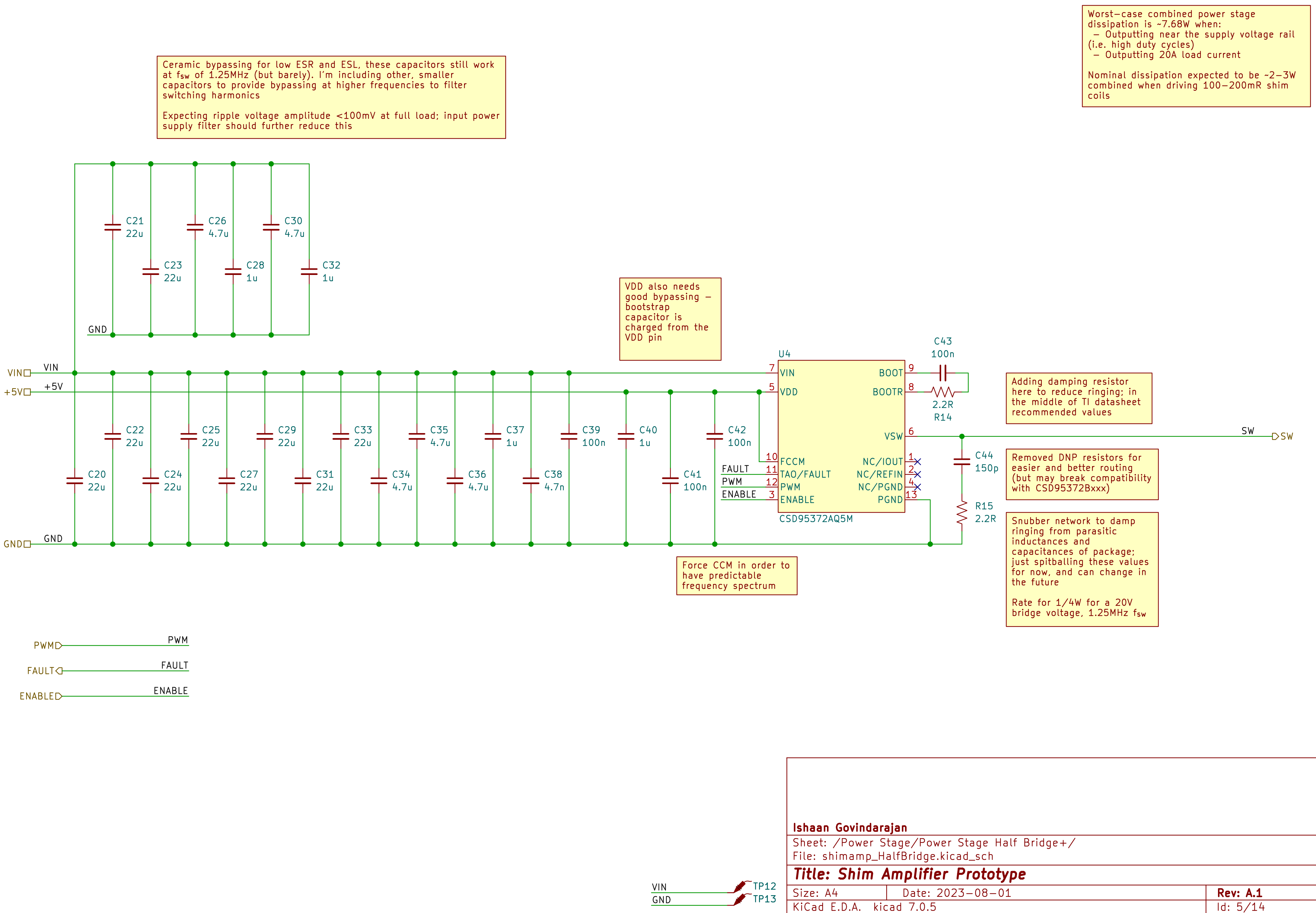


Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Power Stage/
File: shimamp_PowerStage.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 Date: 2023−08−01 **Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 Id: 4/14



Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Power Stage/Power Stage Half Bridge+/

File: shimamp_HalfBridge.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 | Date: 2023-08-01 | **Rev: A.1**

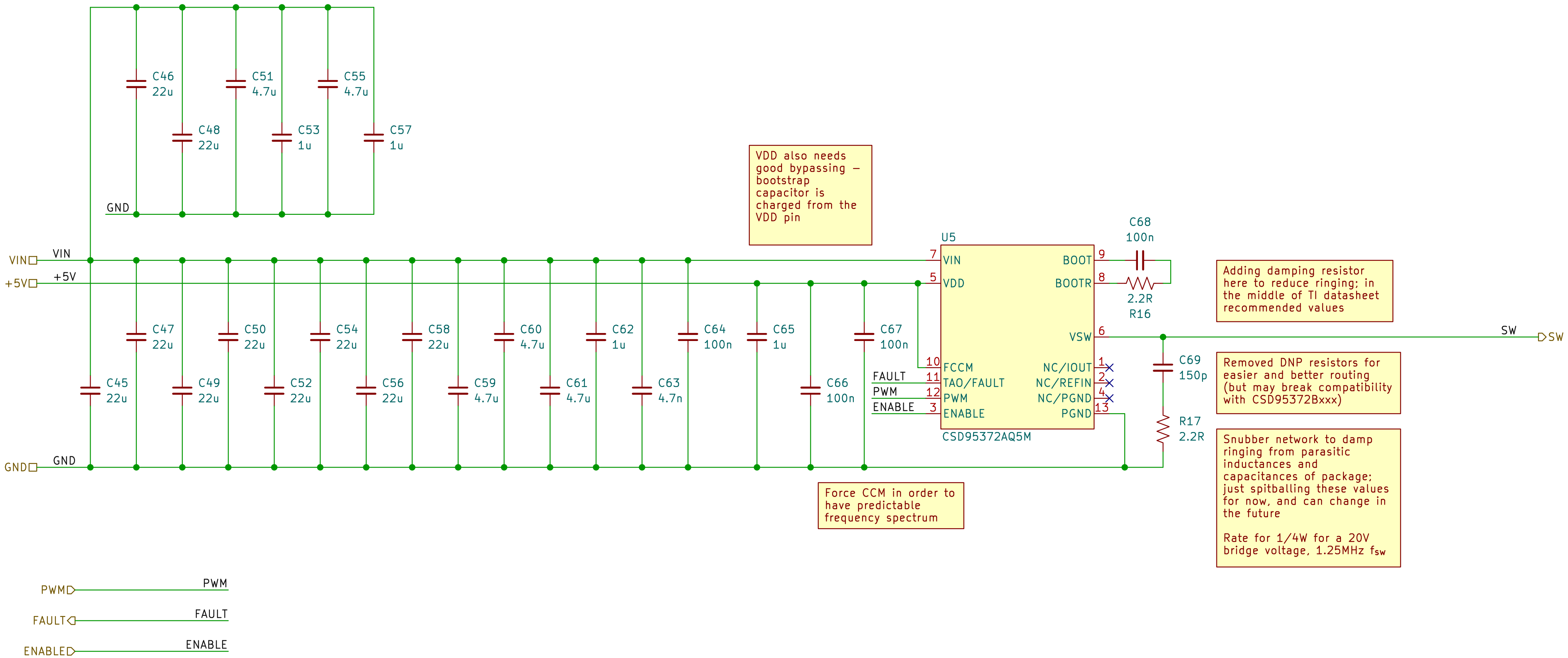
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 | Id: 5/14

Ceramic bypassing for low ESR and ESL, these capacitors still work at f_{sw} of 1.25MHz (but barely). I'm including other, smaller capacitors to provide bypassing at higher frequencies to filter switching harmonics

Expecting ripple voltage amplitude <100mV at full load; input power supply filter should further reduce this

Worst-case combined power stage dissipation is ~7.68W when:
- Outputting near the supply voltage rail (i.e. high duty cycles)
- Outputting 20A load current

Nominal dissipation expected to be ~2-3W combined when driving 100-200mR shim coils



VDD also needs good bypassing - bootstrap capacitor is charged from the VDD pin

Adding damping resistor here to reduce ringing; in the middle of TI datasheet recommended values

Removed DNP resistors for easier and better routing (but may break compatibility with CSD95372Bxxx)

Snubber network to damp ringing from parasitic inductances and capacitances of package; just spitballing these values for now, and can change in the future

Rate for 1/4W for a 20V bridge voltage, 1.25MHz f_{sw}

Force CCM in order to have predictable frequency spectrum

Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Power Stage/Power Stage Half Bridge-/
File: shimamp_HalfBridge.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4	Date: 2023-08-01	**Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5		Id: 6/14

Calculations for this filter (and control design) can be found under the 'simulations' folder in my Dropbox

Introduce a bit of purely differential filtering as well

Output filter is implemented as two common−mode filters (which have a byproduct of also attenuating differential mode). Each sheet contains one half of the filter.

Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Output Filter/
File: shimamp_OutputFilter.kicad_sch

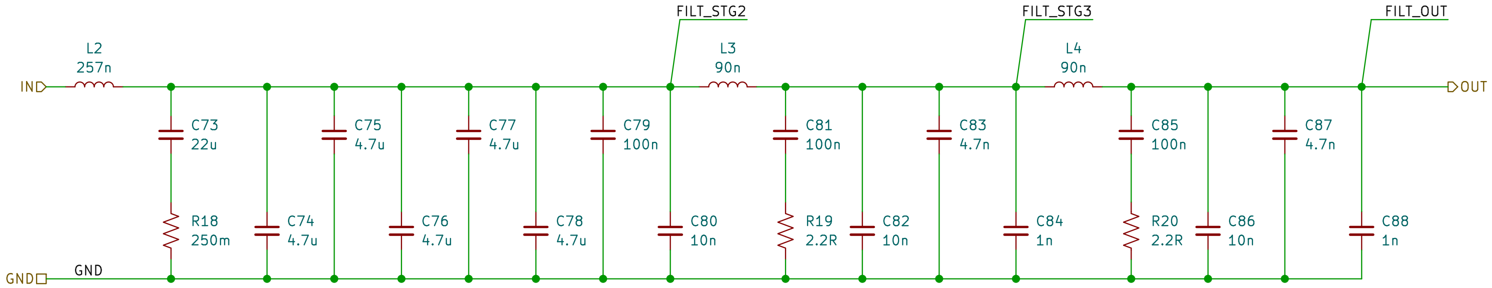
Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4	Date: 2023−08−01	**Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5		Id: 7/14

This is one half of a 3-stage, 6th-order filter that provides both differential and common-mode filtering. Since the control loop bandwidth is greater than the resonant frequency of the first filter stage, it can remain undamped. However, this is not the case with the second and third stages, requiring the inclusion of a damping leg. These were applied across the shunt elements in order to not compromise the filtering efficacy. Not a ton of design optimization went into the selection of damping components, so design may be suboptimal. Rough simulations check out, however, and no resonant peaks are present in an unloaded output.

Calculations for this filter (and control design) can be found under the 'simulations' folder in my Dropbox

Add a bit of damping to kill any peaks in the frequency response of the second and third stages



In the board design, give the smallest capacitors the tightest loops; this will minimize parasitic inductance for those components where it matters most.

Paralleled aluminum polymer capacitors for lower ESR and higher ripple rating; good for 100's of kHz;

Inductor Ripple current ~4.75A worst case (50% duty cycle) with 12V supply, 1.25MHz switching; should result in <40mV ripple at the end of the first stage

- Aluminum Poly caps are good up to about ~2-300kHz
- 22u ceramics are good to ~1MHz
- 4.7u, 1u ceramics are good to ~8MHz
- 100n ceramics are good to ~20MHz
- 10n ceramics resonate at ~80MHz
- 4.7n ceramics resonate at ~120MHz
- 1n ceramics resonate at ~ 280MHz

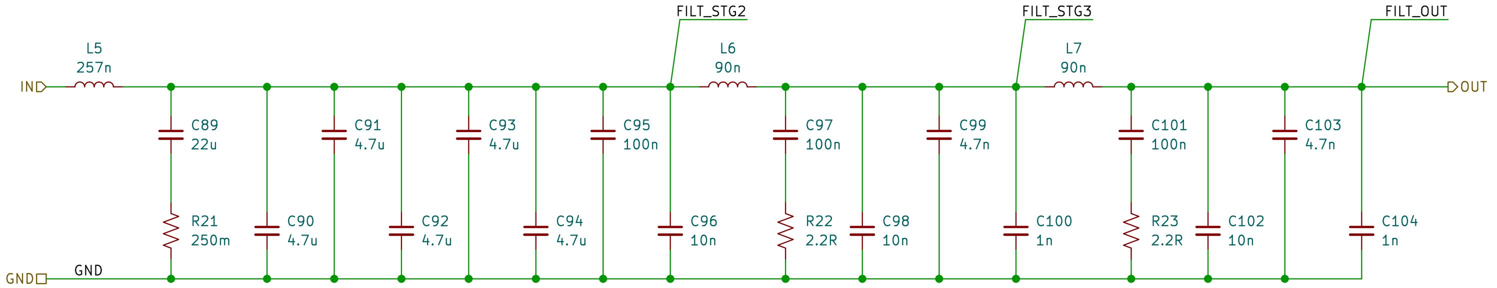
Ceramics will derate about 75% (i.e. 25% of their value) at 12V DC Bias
Except for the 1u caps those only derate by 15% for whatever reason--it's not even like a tolerance reason; +/-10% 10u caps still aggressively derate at those levels of DC bias. I'll investigate if it's a capacitor family reason.

Ishaan Govindarajan	
Sheet: /Output Filter/Output Filter+/	
File: shimamp_OutputFilterHalf.kicad_sch	
Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype	
Size: A4 Date: 2023-08-01	**Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5	Id: 8/14

This is one half of a 3-stage, 6th-order filter that provides both differential and common-mode filtering. Since the control loop bandwidth is greater than the resonant frequency of the first filter stage, it can remain undamped. However, this is not the case with the second and third stages, requiring the inclusion of a damping leg. These were applied across the shunt elements in order to not compromise the filtering efficacy. Not a ton of design optimization went into the selection of damping components, so design may be suboptimal. Rough simulations check out, however, and no resonant peaks are present in an unloaded output.

Calculations for this filter (and control design) can be found under the 'simulations' folder in my Dropbox

Add a bit of damping to kill any peaks in the frequency response of the second and third stages



In the board design, give the smallest capacitors the tightest loops; this will minimize parasitic inductance for those components where it matters most.

Paralleled aluminum polymer capacitors for lower ESR and higher ripple rating; good for 100's of kHz;

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- 22u ceramics are good to ~1MHz
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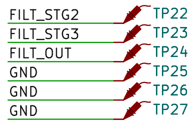
- 100n ceramics are good to ~20MHz
- 10n ceramics resonate at ~80MHz
- 4.7n ceramics resonate at ~120MHz
- 1n ceramics resonate at ~ 280MHz

Ceramics will derate about 75% (i.e. 25% of their value) at 12V DC Bias
Except for the 1u caps those only derate by 15% for whatever reason--it's not even like a tolerance reason; +/-10% 10u caps still aggressively derate at those levels of DC bias. I'll investigate if it's a capacitor family reason.



Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Output Filter/Output Filter-/
File: shimamp_OutputFilterHalf.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 Date: 2023-08-01 **Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 Id: 9/14

This schematic page captures the output voltage and current sensing circuitry. A feedback loop will be closed around both voltage and current, allowing for the stabilization of plants with slightly different dynamics. These sensors must provide minimal distortion up to the controllers' unity gain frequency while maximally attenuating energy at frequencies beyond. Additionally, sensing circuit must have good common-mode rejection (CMR) to minimize sensitivity to power stage switching.

To achieve these objectives, a fully-differential amplifier topology was chosen for voltage sensing. The fully-differential topology maximizes CMR (>75dB from the amplifier, more from the MCU, ADC), and allows for the implementation of a high-order active filter. The cutoff frequency of this filter was chosen such that it has near-zero phase up to the voltage controller crossover frequency (~40-50kHz). This improves stability and phase margin.

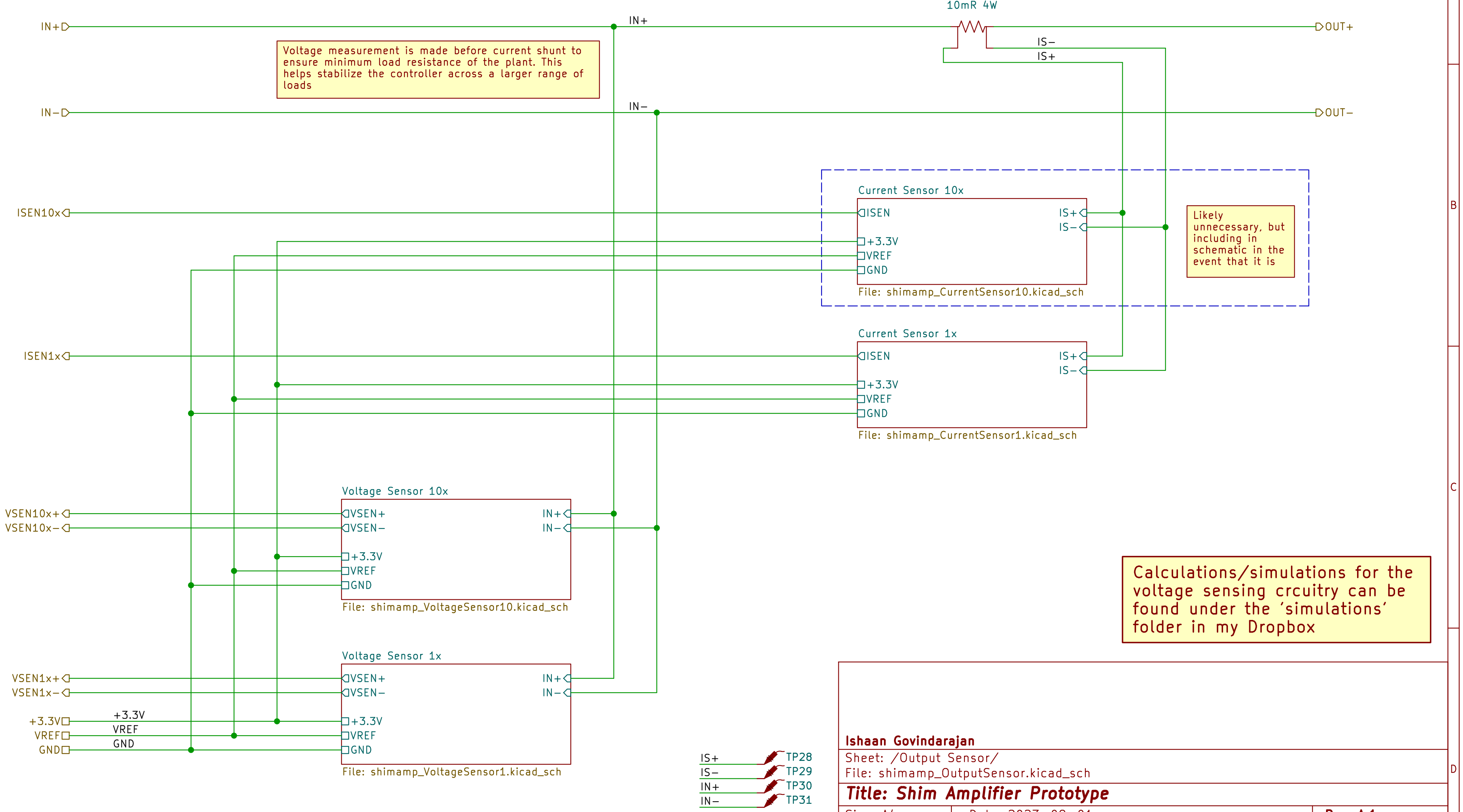
For current sensing, an INA241x series amplifier was chosen for its low offset, noise, and high CMR (~80dB @ 1MHz). Due to its higher CMR, current measurements will be made with a simpler single-ended sensing technique, filtered with a simpler first-order RC filter. The zero-current reference is selected to place a reading of 0A in the middle of the MCU ADC range.

Additionally, both of these measurements benefit from a large dynamic range, and may run into resolution limits with the MCU's 12-bit ADC. As such, ADC channels may be "stacked"--one ADC channel will handle the full voltage/current range, and the other will handle measurements close to zero with a 10x greater resolution (at a cost of 10x reduced dynamic range). This measurement strategy is likely needed for voltage sensing, but may not be needed for current sensing.

Current shunt resistor sized for +/-10A; will dissipate ~1W, so power rating is derated for extra stability and general headroom

Resistor specified at 1%, 20ppm/C

Voltage measurement is made before current shunt to ensure minimum load resistance of the plant. This helps stabilize the controller across a larger range of loads



Likely unnecessary, but including in schematic in the event that it is

Calculations/simulations for the voltage sensing crcuitry can be found under the 'simulations' folder in my Dropbox

Ishaan Govindarajan
Sheet: /Output Sensor/
File: shimamp_OutputSensor.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 | Date: 2023-08-01 | **Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 | Id: 11/14

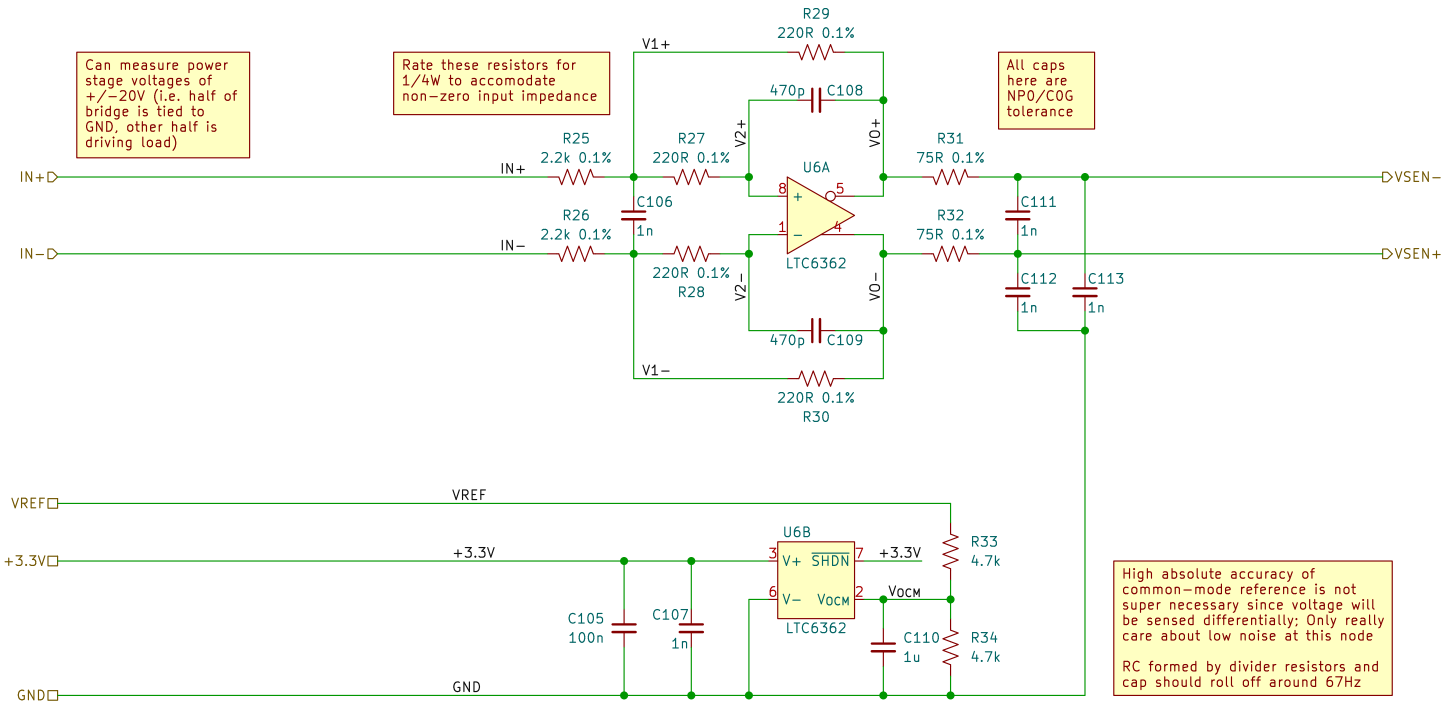
3rd-order butterworth mutiple feedback filter with ~750kHz cutoff frequency (slight mismatch to the 10x amplifier), *10x* attenuation

Want high-accuracy resistors and capacitors to ensure good matching between positive and negative branches; this ensures good CMR

Can measure power stage voltages of +/-20V (i.e. half of bridge is tied to GND, other half is driving load)

Rate these resistors for 1/4W to accomodate non-zero input impedance

All caps here are NPO/C0G tolerance



High absolute accuracy of common-mode reference is not super necessary since voltage will be sensed differentially; Only really care about low noise at this node

RC formed by divider resistors and cap should roll off around 67Hz

LTC6362 chosen for good offset/noise performance; THS453x may also be a good part candidate (similar pinout but slightly different package)

Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Output Sensor/Voltage Sensor 10x/

File: shimamp_VoltageSensor10.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 | Date: 2023-08-01 | **Rev: A.1**

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 | Id: 12/14

3rd-order butterworth mutiple feedback filter
with ~730kHz cutoff frequency (slight mismatch
to the 10x amplifier), *1x* attenuation

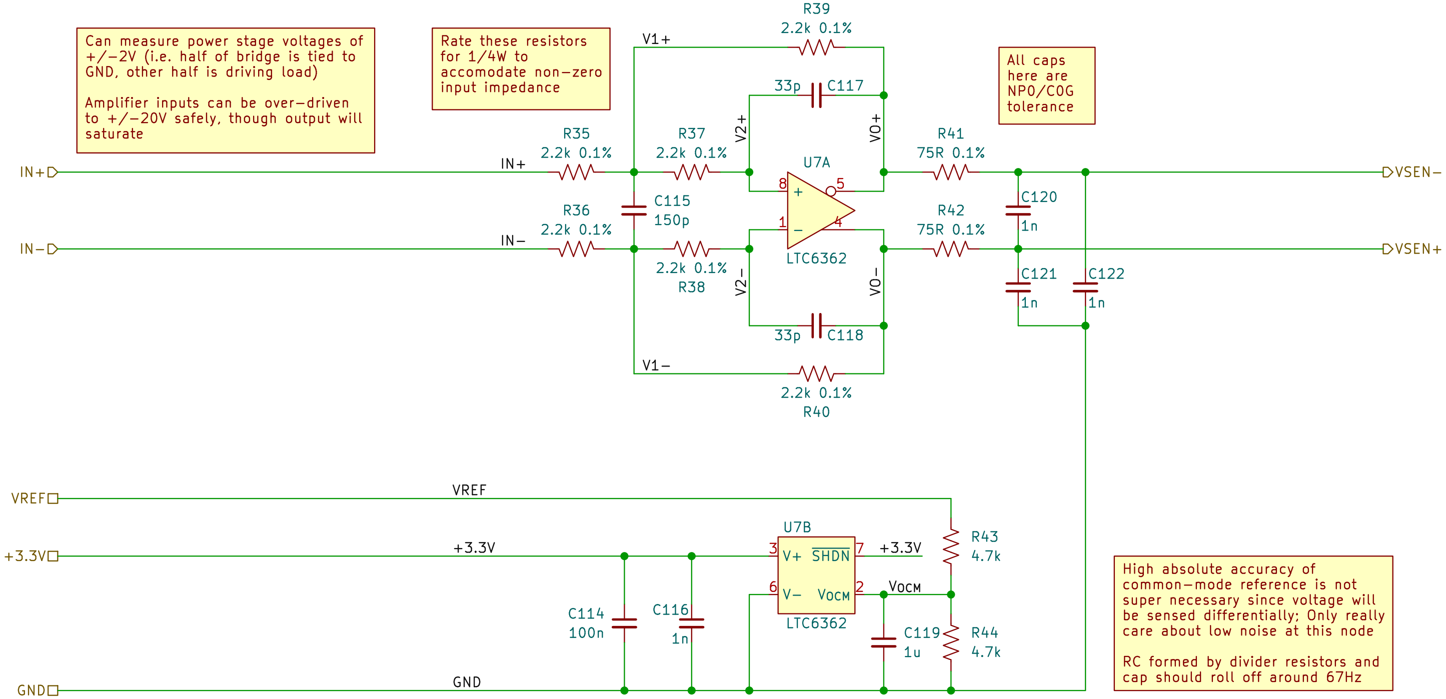
Want high-accuracy resistors and capacitors to
ensure good matching between positive and
negative branches; this ensures good CMR

Can measure power stage voltages of
+/-2V (i.e. half of bridge is tied to
GND, other half is driving load)

Amplifier inputs can be over-driven
to +/-20V safely, though output will
saturate

Rate these resistors
for 1/4W to
accomodate non-zero
input impedance

All caps
here are
NP0/C0G
tolerance



High absolute accuracy of
common-mode reference is not
super necessary since voltage will
be sensed differentially; Only really
care about low noise at this node

RC formed by divider resistors and
cap should roll off around 67Hz

LTC6362 chosen for good
offset/noise performance; THS453x
may also be a good part candidate
(similar pinout but slightly
different package)

Ishaan Govindarajan

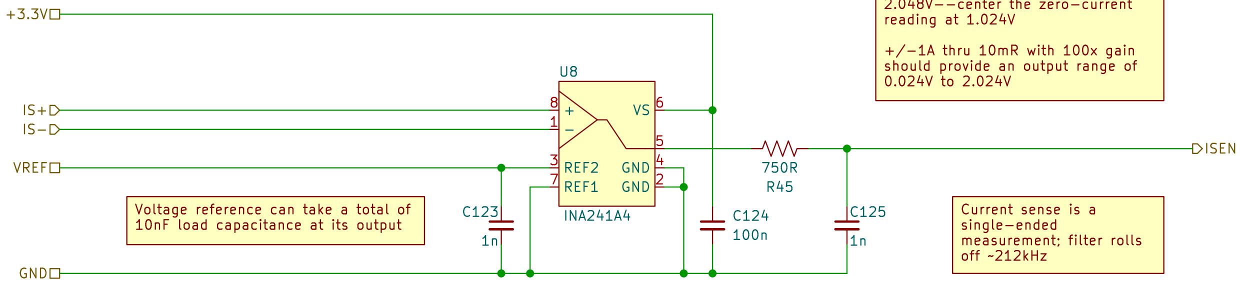
Sheet: /Output Sensor/Voltage Sensor 1x/
File: shimamp_VoltageSensor1.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4	Date: 2023-08-01	**Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5		Id: 13/14

ADC range is from 0 to 2.048V--center the zero-current reading at 1.024V

+/-1A thru 10mR with 100x gain should provide an output range of 0.024V to 2.024V



Voltage reference can take a total of 10nF load capacitance at its output

Current sense is a single-ended measurement; filter rolls off ~212kHz

Reference divider is like insanely (ratiometrically) accurate, +/-0.005% maximum for the grade of part specified in this schematic;

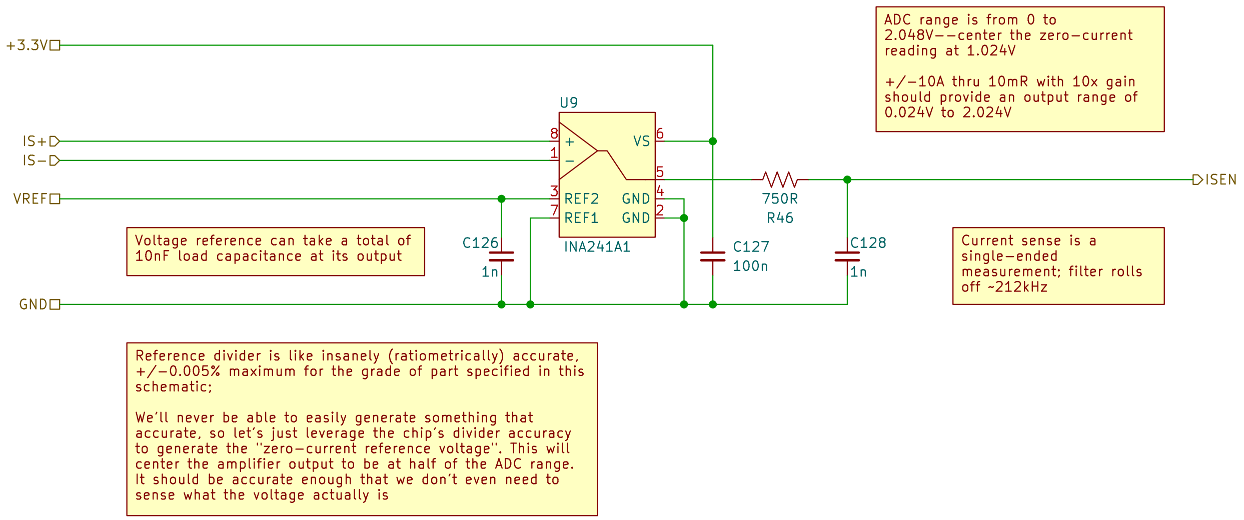
We'll never be able to easily generate something that accurate, so let's just leverage the chip's divider accuracy to generate the "zero-current reference voltage". This will center the amplifier output to be at half of the ADC range. It should be accurate enough that we don't even need to sense what the voltage actually is

Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Output Sensor/Current Sensor 10x/
File: shimamp_CurrentSensor10.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4 | Date: 2023-08-01 | **Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5 | Id: 14/14



Ishaan Govindarajan

Sheet: /Output Sensor/Current Sensor 1x/

File: shimamp_CurrentSensor1.kicad_sch

Title: Shim Amplifier Prototype

Size: A4	Date: 2023−08−01	**Rev: A.1**
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.5		Id: 15/14