

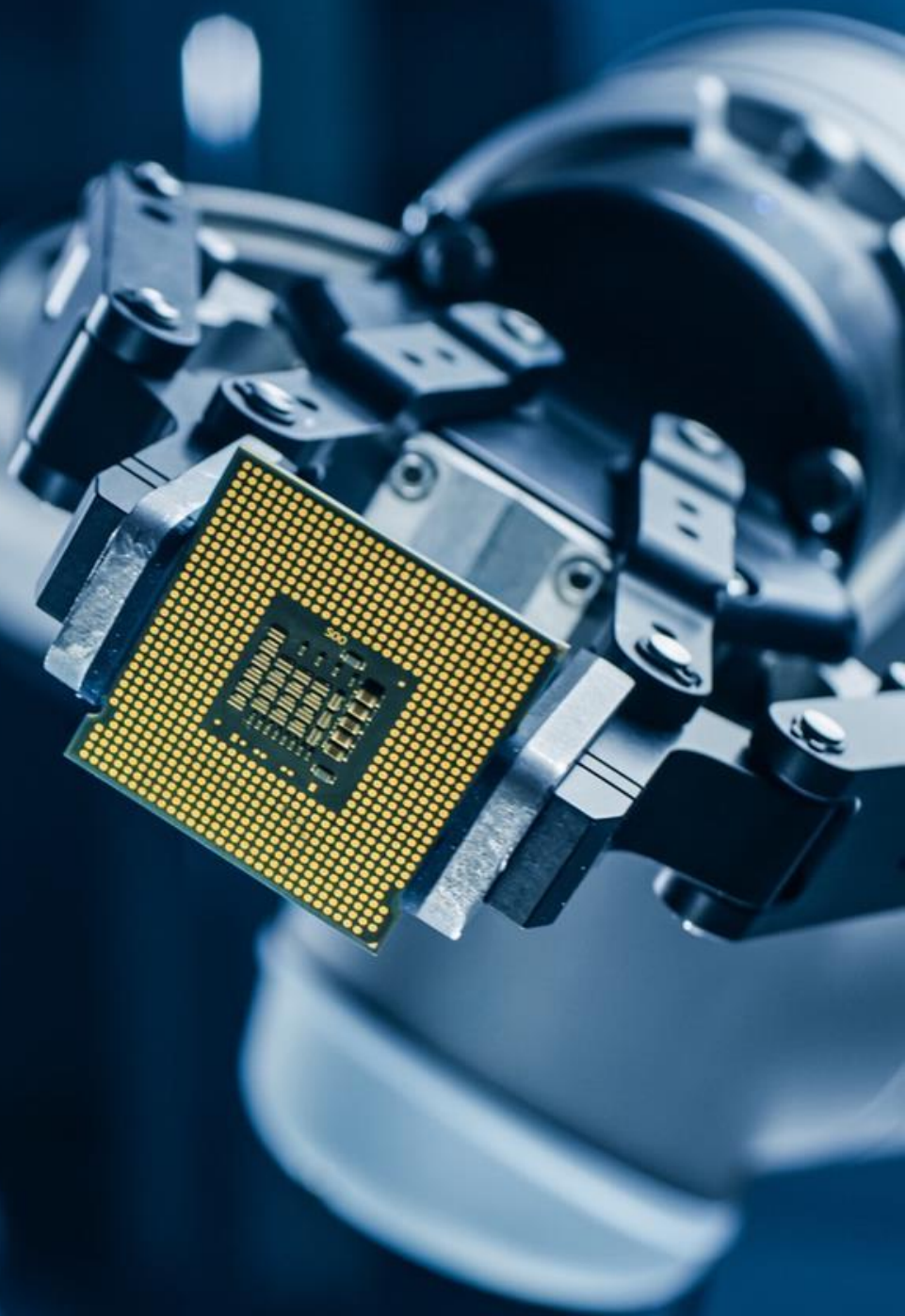


ADI *Power*

ADI Power Seminar: Power Supply Design using LTpowerCAD

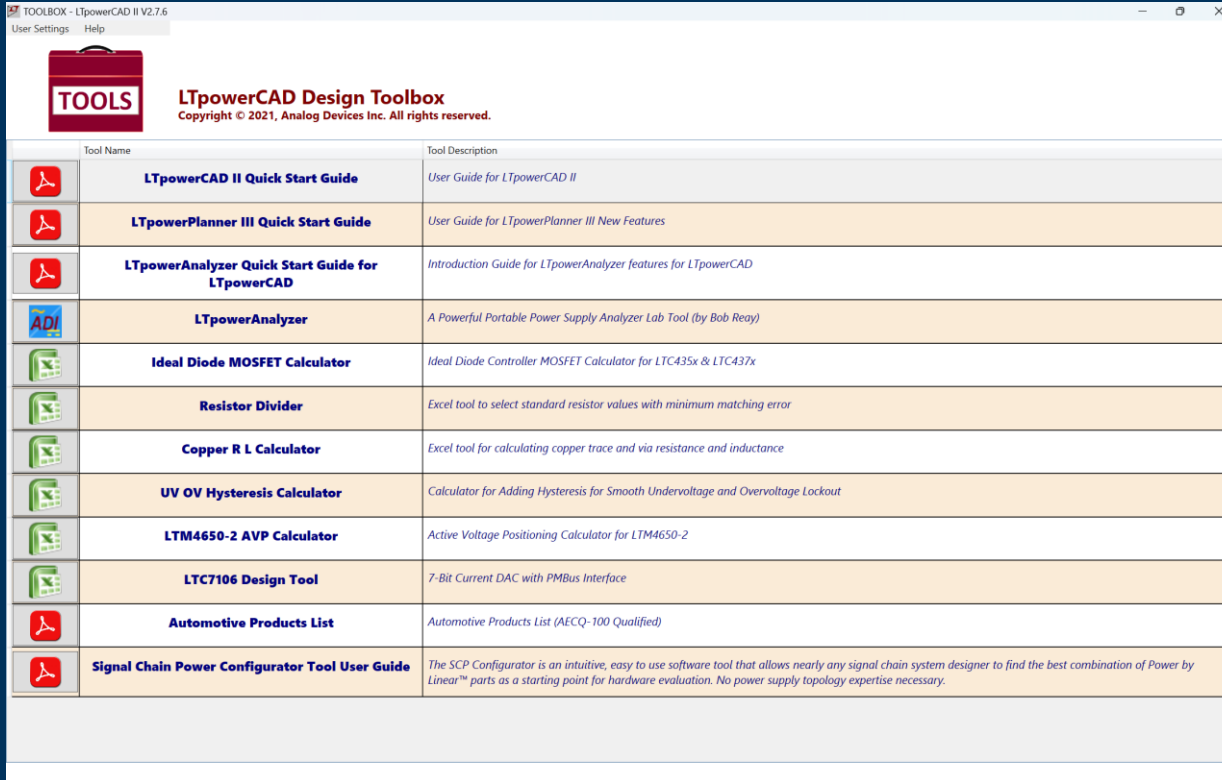
Jake Ciolfi













analog.com



Free download @ www.analog.com/LTpowerCAD

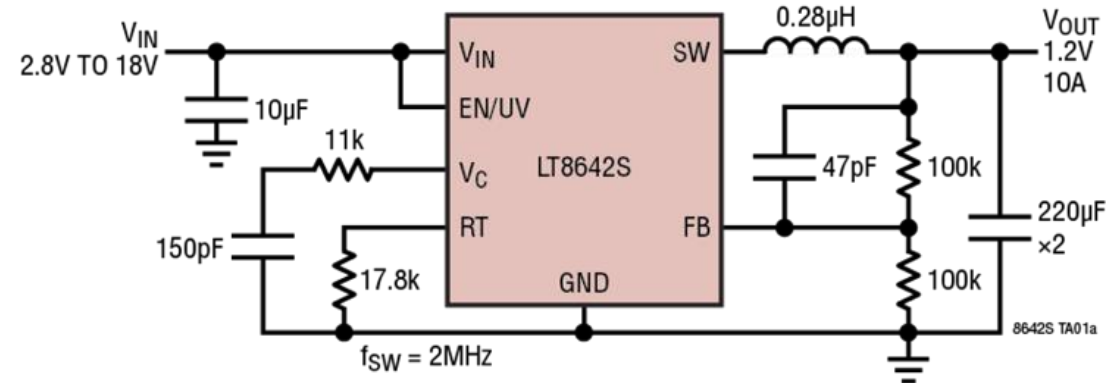
LTpowerCAD: Tools & Advanced Features



Tool Name	Tool Description
 LTpowerCAD II Quick Start Guide	User Guide for LTpowerCAD II
 LTpowerPlanner III Quick Start Guide	User Guide for LTpowerPlanner III New Features
 LTpowerAnalyzer Quick Start Guide for LTpowerCAD	Introduction Guide for LTpowerAnalyzer features for LTpowerCAD
 LTpowerAnalyzer	A Powerful Portable Power Supply Analyzer Lab Tool (by Bob Reay)
 Ideal Diode MOSFET Calculator	Ideal Diode Controller MOSFET Calculator for LTC435x & LTC437x
 Resistor Divider	Excel tool to select standard resistor values with minimum matching error
 Copper R L Calculator	Excel tool for calculating copper trace and via resistance and inductance
 UV OV Hysteresis Calculator	Calculator for Adding Hysteresis for Smooth Undervoltage and Overvoltage Lockout
 LTM4650-2 AVP Calculator	Active Voltage Positioning Calculator for LTM4650-2
 LTC7106 Design Tool	7-Bit Current DAC with PMBus Interface
 Automotive Products List	Automotive Products List (AECQ-100 Qualified)
 Signal Chain Power Configurator Tool User Guide	The SCP Configurator is an intuitive, easy to use software tool that allows nearly any signal chain system designer to find the best combination of Power by Linear™ parts as a starting point for hardware evaluation. No power supply topology expertise necessary.

- Design Curves: how does the input voltage affect the operating point?
- EMI Filter Design: will your design pass common EMI certifications?
- Component Selection:
 - Browse from component library or add a new component
 - DC Bias derating
 - Effect of T_J in $R_{DS(on)}$ and DCR
- Auto-compensation
- Export/Print Plots

Example: Step-Down Design using LTpowerCAD



Specification	Value	Units
$V_{NOMINAL}$	1.2	V
DC Setpoint (% of V_{NOM})	0.5	%
VR Ripple (% of V_{NOM})	1	%
AC Transient (% of V_{NOM})	2.5	%
MAX DC + AC (% of V_{NOM})	3.0	%
Step Load	5	A
Slew Rate	10	A/us

[DC2560A](#): 18V, 10A Evaluation Kit featuring the [LT8642S](#) Silent Switcher 2 step down regulator

Evaluation Kits

DC2560A

18V, 10A Synchronous Step-Down Silent Switcher 2

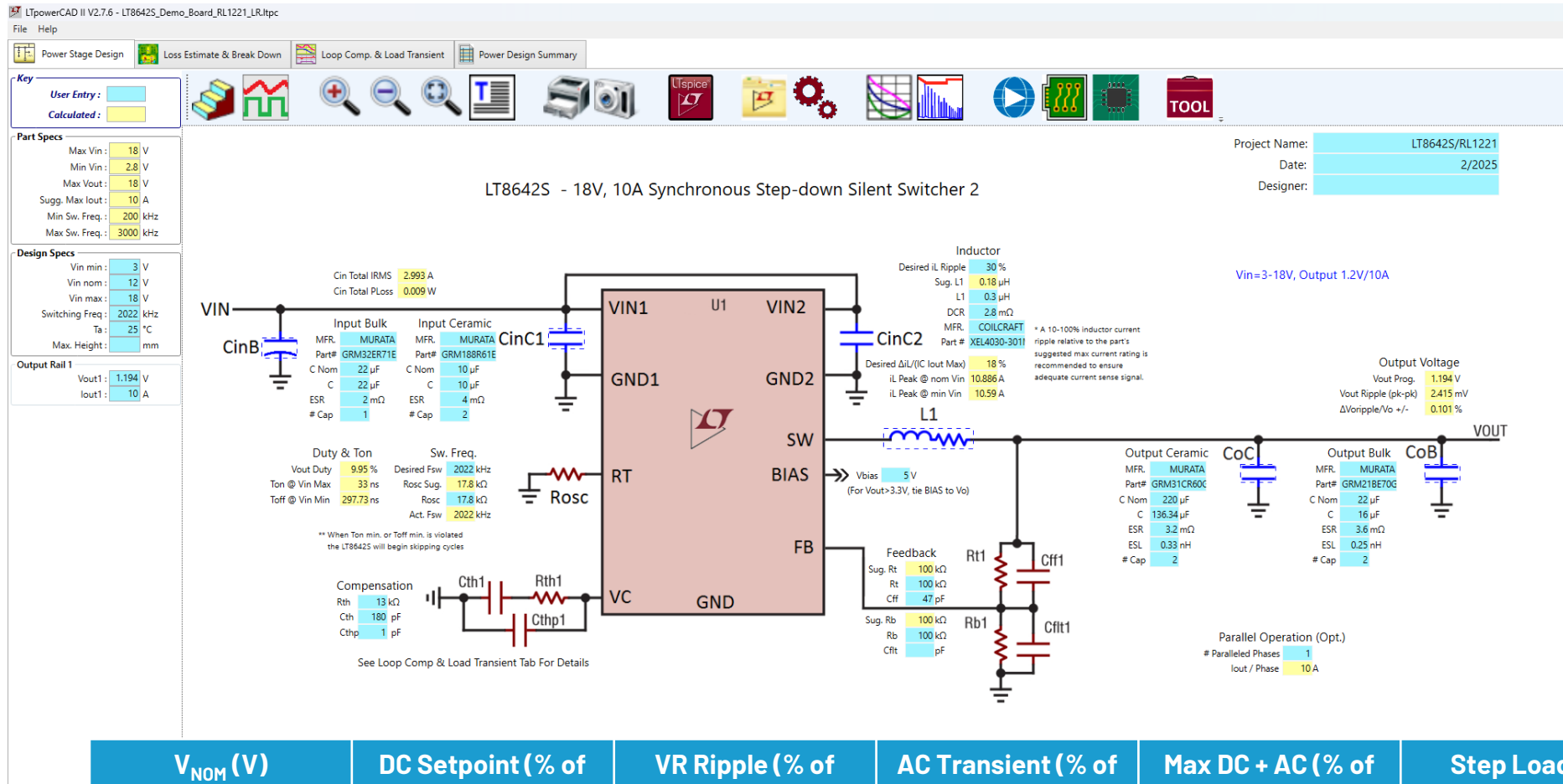
LTpowerAnalyzer

EVAL-LTPA-KIT | Low-cost, High Performance, Compact Laboratory Tool for Evaluating and Characterizing Power Supply Designs



[FPGA and Processors Compatible Reference Designs | Analog Devices](#)

Schematics and Power Stage Design



Power Stage Design Tab

- ▶ Edit Design Parameters
- ▶ Review Design Steps
- ▶ (Optional) Turn ON:
 - ▶ Capacitor Derating (ON vs OFF)
 - ▶ Actual DCR at Operating Temp
- ▶ Browse Component Library

V _{NOM} (V)	DC Setpoint (% of V _{NOM})	VR Ripple (% of V _{NOM})	AC Transient (% of V _{NOM})	Max DC + AC (% of V _{NOM})	Step Load (A)	Slew Rate (A/us)
1.2	0.5	1	2.5	3.0	5	10

Step 1: Select Inductor

LTpowerCAD II V2.7.6 - LT8642S_Default.ltpc

File Help

Power Stage Design Loss Estimate & Break Down Loop Comp. & Load Transient Power Design Summary

Key

User Entry:

Calculated:

Part Specs

Max Vin: 18 V

Min Vin: 2.8 V

Max Vout: 18 V

Sugg. Max Iout: 10 A

Min Sw. Freq.: 200 kHz

Max Sw. Freq.: 3000 kHz

Design Specs

Vin min: 10.8 V

Vin nom: 12 V

Vin max: 13.2 V

Switching Freq.: 1987 kHz

Ta: 25 °C

Max. Height: mm

Output Rail 1

Vout1: 1.194 V

Iout1: 10 A

LT8642S - 18V, 10A Synchronous Step-down Silent Switcher 2

Reduce current ripple
target: larger L vs higher f_{sw}

Inductor

Desired iL Ripple: 50 %

Sug. L1: 0.11 µH

L1: 0.1 µH

DCR: 0.3 mΩ

MFR: SUNLORD

Part #: WP20404451

* A 10-100% inductor current ripple relative to the part's suggested max current rating is recommended to ensure adequate current sense signal.

Output Voltage

Vout Prog.: 1.194 V

Vout Ripple (pk-pk): 15.549 mV

ΔVripple/Vo +/-: 0.651 %

Recommended Design Steps

- (1) Select Inductor L
- (2) Check Cin RMS Current
- (3) Select Cout, Check Vout Ripple
- (4) Check η % [Tab #2]
- (5) Loop Compensation & Load Transient [Tab #3]

OK

V _{NOM} (V)	DC Setpoint (% of V _{NOM})	VR Ripple (% of V _{NOM})	AC Transient (% of V _{NOM})	Max DC + AC (% of V _{NOM})	Step Load (A)	Slew Rate (A/us)
1.0	0.5	1	2.5	3.0	5	10

Step 1: Select Inductor (Component Library)

INDUCTOR Library

Search Settings

User Table Options

☐ Show All
 ☒ Show Suggested
 ☐ Show Suggested w/ AC Loss Info

Key :

Built-in Parts :

User Parts :

* Loss values calculated at Vin nom. and Iout max.

All Parts

User Parts

Vendor	Name	Area(mm2)	DC Loss(W)	AC Loss(W)	Total Loss(W)	L(μH)	L Tol(%)	DCR(mΩ)	DCR Tol(%)	I Sat(A)	L Dec(%)	I Heat(A)	T Rise(C)	Core	L(mm)	W(mm)			
SUNLORD	WTX0430TR33MTR01	16	0.147			0.33	20	2	10	18.8	30	19.4	40	Metal	4	4			
SUNLORD	WTX0420TR33MTR01	16	0.22			0.33	20	3	20	15.7	30	19.9	40	Metal	4	4			
BOURNS	SRP4020TA-R33M	18.1	0.573			0.33	20	7.8	10	18	20	10	40	Carbonyl powder	4.45	4.06	1.8		150
COILCRAFT	XGL4040-301MEC	18.5	0.162	0.097	0.259	0.3	20	2.2	10	15.3	30	24.6	40	Composite	4.3	4.3	4.1	80	165
COILCRAFT	XGL4030-301MEC	18.5	0.184	0.07	0.254	0.3	20	2.5	10	17	30	24	40	Ferrite	4.3	4.3	3.1	80	165
COILCRAFT	XEL4030-301MEB	18.5	0.206	0.073	0.279	0.3	20	2.8	10	19	30	18.9	40	Powdered Iron	4.3	4.3	3.2	80	165
COILCRAFT	XEL4030V-301MEC	18.5	0.206	0.073	0.279	0.3	20	2.8	10	19	30	18.9	40	Composite	4.3	4.3	3.2	120	165
COILCRAFT	XGL4025-331MEC	18.5	0.198	0.093	0.291	0.33	20	2.7	10	16.2	30	21.6	40	Composite	4.3	4.3	2.5	80	165
COILCRAFT	XGL4020-331MEC	18.5	0.22	0.123	0.343	0.33	20	3	10	15.2	30	23	40	Ferrite	4.3	4.3	2.1	80	165
COILCRAFT	XEL4020-331MEB	18.5	0.381	0.129	0.51	0.33	20	5.18	10	15.7	30	15.4	40	Powdered Iron	4.3	4.3	2.1	80	165
COILCRAFT	XEL4020V-331MEC	18.5	0.381	0.129	0.51	0.33	20	5.18	10	15.7	30	15.4	40	Composite	4.3	4.3	2.1	120	165
COILCRAFT	XGL4030-401MEC	18.5	0.205	0.089	0.294	0.4	20	2.8	10	15.5	30	22.5	40	Ferrite	4.3	4.3	3.1	80	165
EPCOS / TDK	SPM5030T-R35M	26	0.286			0.35	20	3.9	10	14.9	20	16.6	40	Metal	5.2	5	3	40	125
EPCOS / TDK	SPM5030VT-R33M-D	27	0.309			0.33	20	4.2	10	24.9	30	14.2	40	Metal	5.3	5.1	3	40	155
PANASONIC	ETQP3MR33KVP	27.5	0.356			0.33	20	4.85	10	21.8	30	10.6	40	Metal Composite	5.5	5	3	55	155
BOURNS	SRP5030TA-R33M	27.6	0.316			0.33	20	4.3	20	18	20	14	40	Carbonyl powder	5.3	5.2	2.8		150
VISHAY	IHLP2020CZER33M01	28.4	0.389			0.33	20	5.3	10	19	20	13.7	40	Powdered Iron	5.49	5.18	3		125
VISHAY	IHLP2020CZER33MA1	28.4	0.389			0.33	20	5.3	10	19	20	13.7	40	Powdered Iron	5.49	5.18	3		125
VISHAY	IHLP2020BZER33M01	28.4	0.558			0.33	20	7.6	10	25	20	12	40	Powdered Iron	5.49	5.18	2		125
SUNLORD	WTXE0530TR33MTR01	28.9	0.132			0.33	20	1.8	20	20.8	30	24.3	40	Metal	5.28	5.48	2.8	40	150
WURTH	784774003	30.2	0.441			0.33	20	6	33	15.3	10	10.8	40	NiZn	5.2	5.8	4.5		125
COILCRAFT	XGL5050-331MEC	31.1	0.118	0.072	0.19	0.33	20	1.6	10	23.5	30	24.6	40	Composite	5.68	5.48	5.1	80	165
COILCRAFT	XGL5020-331MEC	31.1	0.198	0.095	0.293	0.33	20	2.7	10	18.8	30	24.4	40	Composite	5.68	5.48	2.1	80	165
COILCRAFT	XAL5030-331MEB	31.1	0.235	0.127	0.362	0.33	20	3.2	10	26	30	19.2	40	Powdered Iron	5.68	5.48	3.1	60	165
COILCRAFT	XAL5020-331MEB	31.1	0.47	0.108	0.578	0.33	20	6.4	10	17.1	30	14.4	40	Powdered Iron	5.68	5.48	2	60	130
COILCRAFT	XGL5030-351MEC	31.1	0.132	0.075	0.207	0.35	20	1.8	10	24.5	30	30.6	40	Composite	5.68	5.48	3.2	80	165
COILCRAFT	XGL5030-401MEC	31.1	0.161	0.085	0.246	0.4	20	2.2	10	23	30	25.1	40	Composite	5.68	5.48	3.2	80	165
XFMRs	XFHCL22-R33M	31.3	0.512			0.33	20	6.97	15	25	20	12	40	Composite	5.75	5.45	2	80	125
WURTH	744316033	32.5	0.129	0.201	0.33	0.33	20	1.75	10	20	30	18.5	50	Superflux	5.8	5.6	4.3	80	150

Recommended Design Steps

(1) Select Inductor L

(2) Check Cin RMS Current

(3) Select Cout, Check Vout Ripple

(4) Check η % [Tab #2]

(5) Loop Compensation & Load Transient [Tab #3]

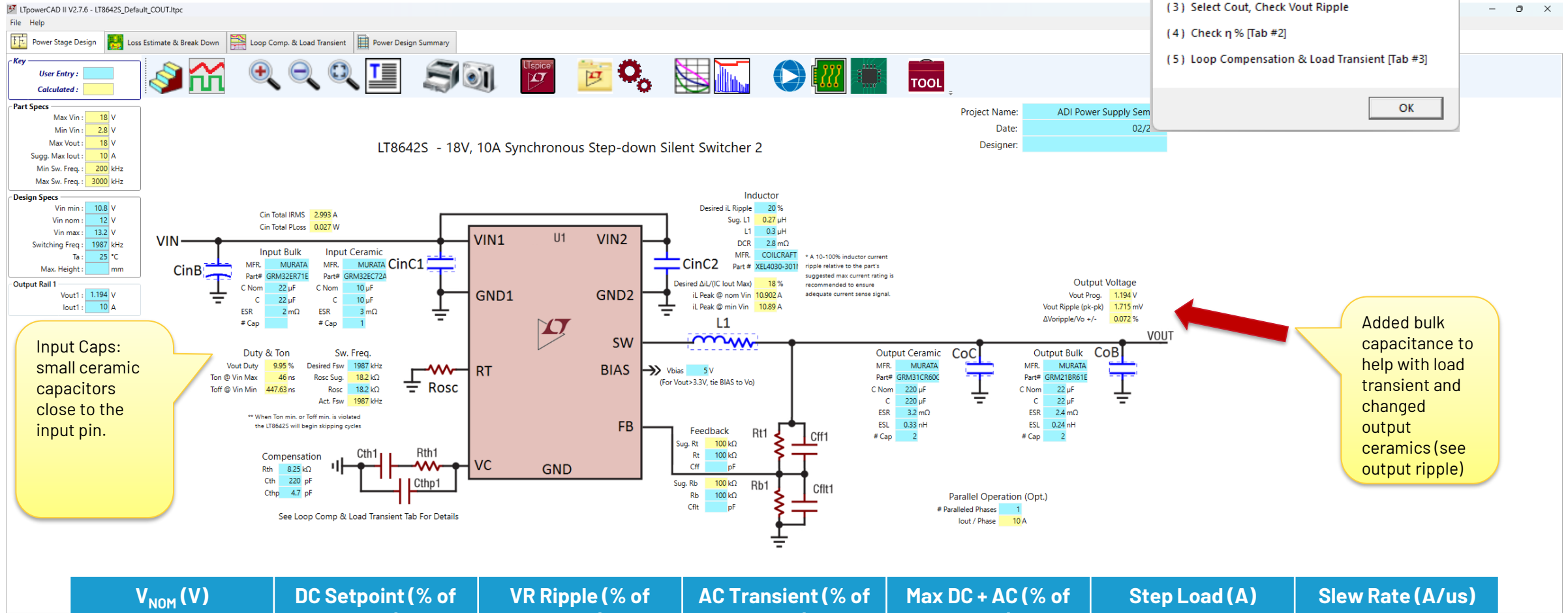
OK

Suggested Parts : 186 # Parts in Library : 188

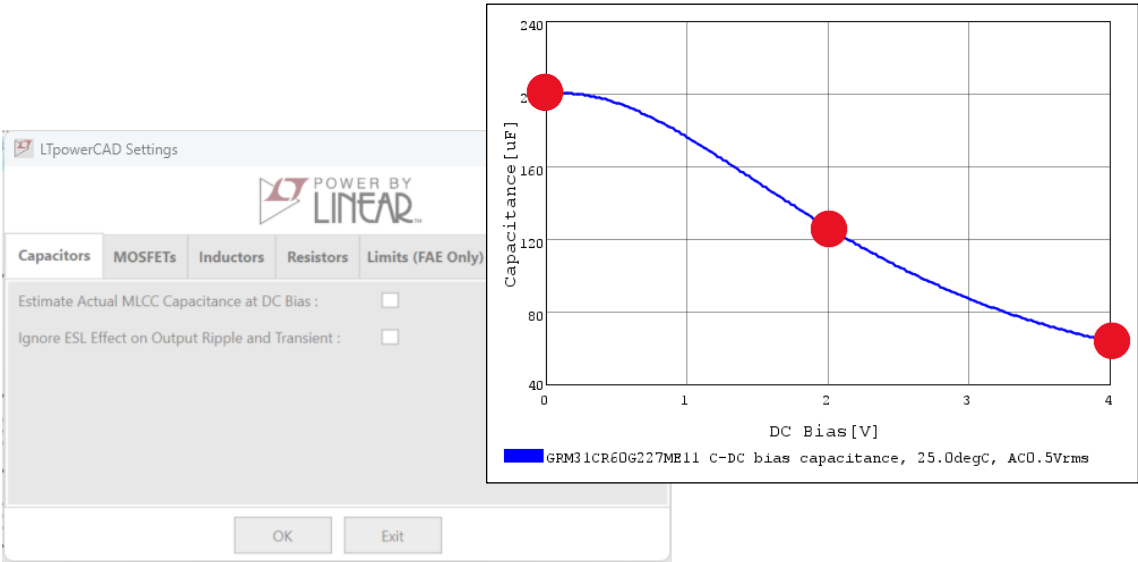
* So far only Wurth and Coilcraft provide AC loss estimations. Comparing AC loss between vendors may not be accurate due to different estimation methods.

Vendor Search Tools

Steps 2 & 3: Check C_{IN} and C_{OUT}



Capacitor Derating: Tips & Tricks

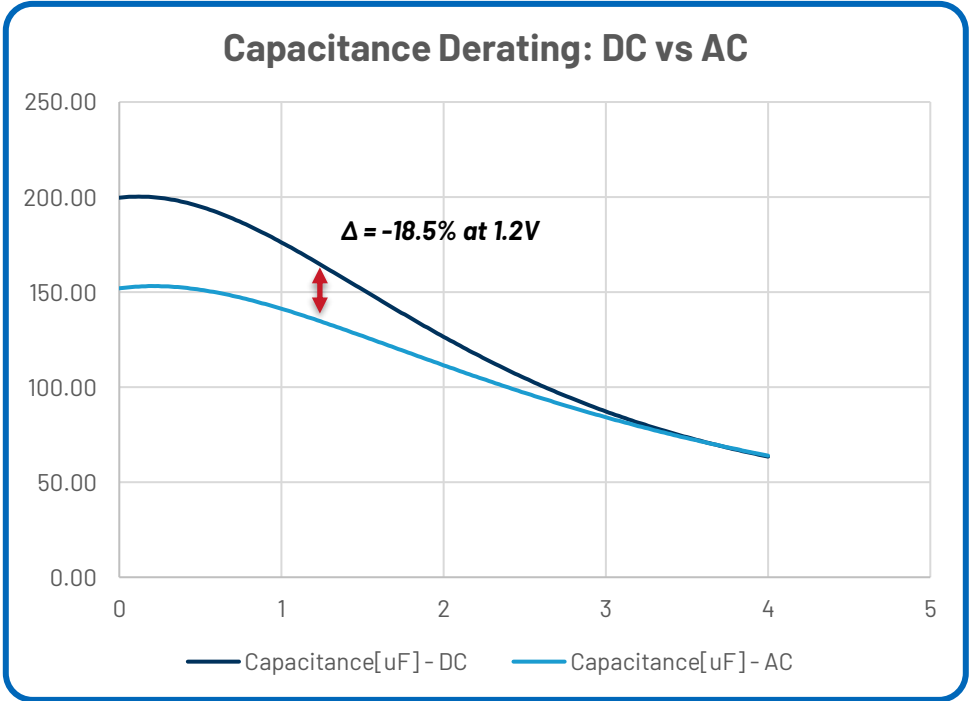


Part Number	C _{NOM} (uF)	LTpowerCAD Derating (uF)	C _{DC-BIAS} (uF)	C _{AC-BIAS} (uF)
GRM31CR60G227ME11	220	177.35	168.51	136.34
GRM21BD70J226ME44	22	21.125	20.65	16.58

*LTpowerCAD uses a 3-point interpolation and does not derate capacitance based on AC voltage or temperature

Additional Information:

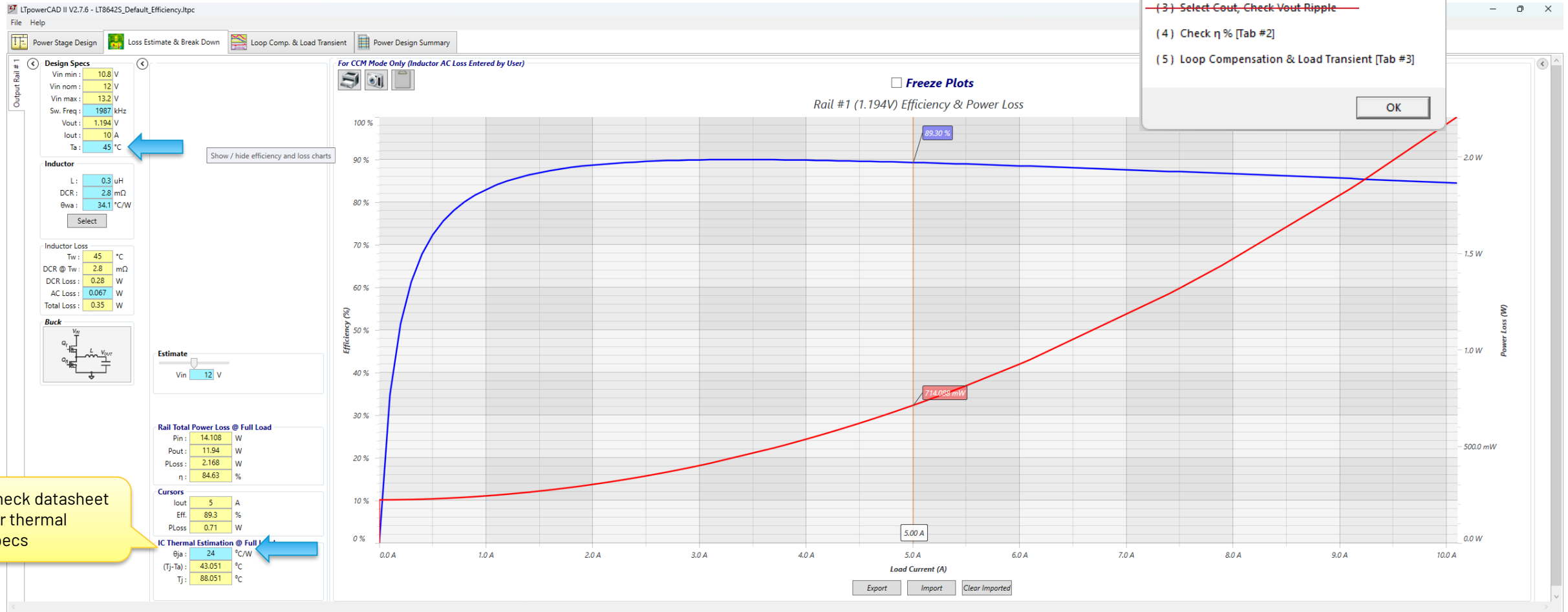
- Murata: [The voltage characteristics of electrostatic capacitance | Murata Manufacturing Articles](#)
- Kemet: [Here's What Makes MLCC Dielectrics Different](#)



Performance characteristic curves obtained from Murata's [Simsurfing](#) Tool.

Homework: compare LTpowerAnalyzer frequency response (or any frequency analyzer) of the LT8642S demo board with different LTpowerCAD derating models.

Step 4: Verify Power Losses & Thermals



LT8642S: Design of Compensation Network

► High loop DC Gain (by default).

Target #1) Fast Transient Response. (High BW)

→ **Loop BW $\leq 1/5 \sim 1/10 f_{sw}$**

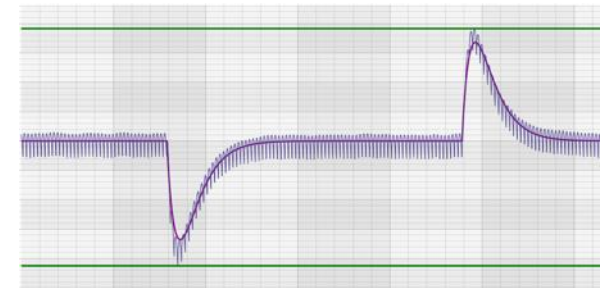
Target #2) Stability. (across operating range)

→ **PM ≥ 45 degree. (≥ 60 degree preferred.)**

→ **GM ≥ 10 dB**

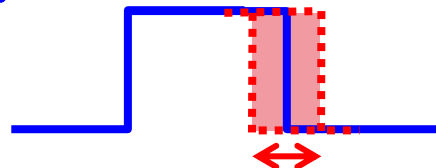
Target #3) Attenuate switching noises.

→ **Gain @ $f_{sw}/2 \leq -8$ dB.**

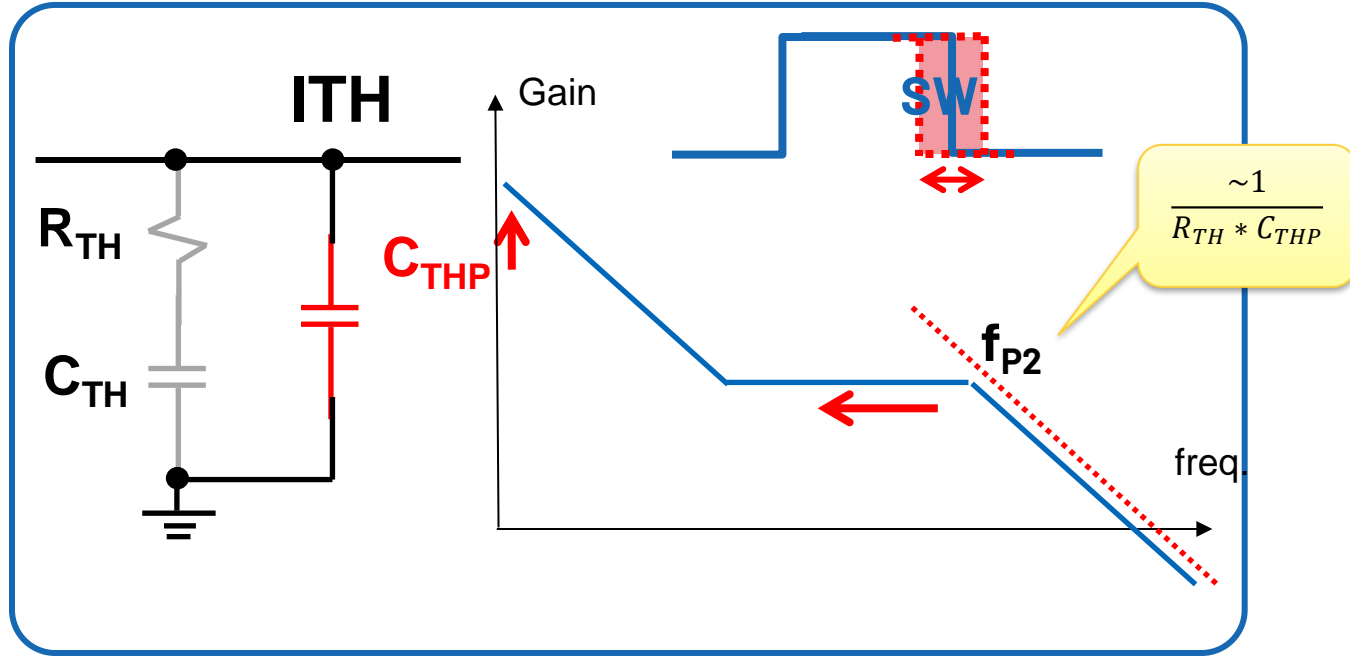


Component	Value	Units
R_{TH}	OPEN	k Ω
C_{TH}		pF
C_{THP}		pF
C_{FF}		pF

Proposed initial values for LT8642S example

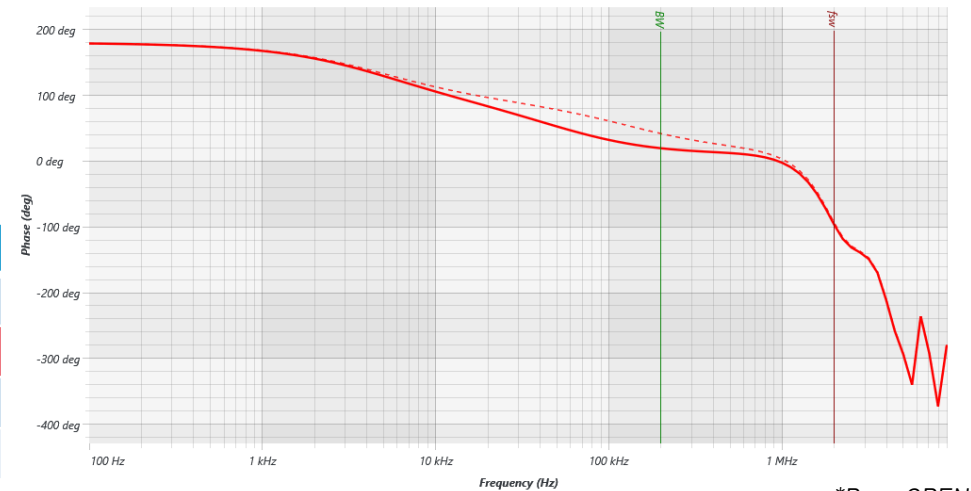
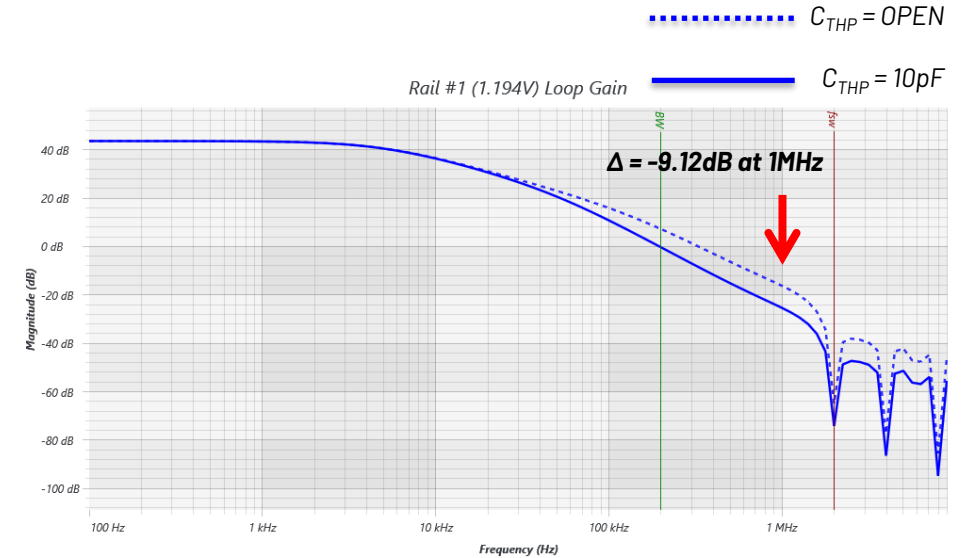


Step 1: HF Gain Attenuation (C_{THP})



- Higher C_{THP} reduces HF gain, improve noise immunity
- f_{P2} moves to a lower frequency and will affect PM
- Slightly increase transient ΔV_{OUT}

Stability Metric	$C_{THP} = OPEN$	$C_{THP} = 10pF$
Bandwidth (kHz)	316.23	199.53
Phase Margin (Deg)	30.88	18.93
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ (dB)	-16.21	-25.33
Gain Margin (dB)	-18.08	-25.33



* $R_{TH} = OPEN$

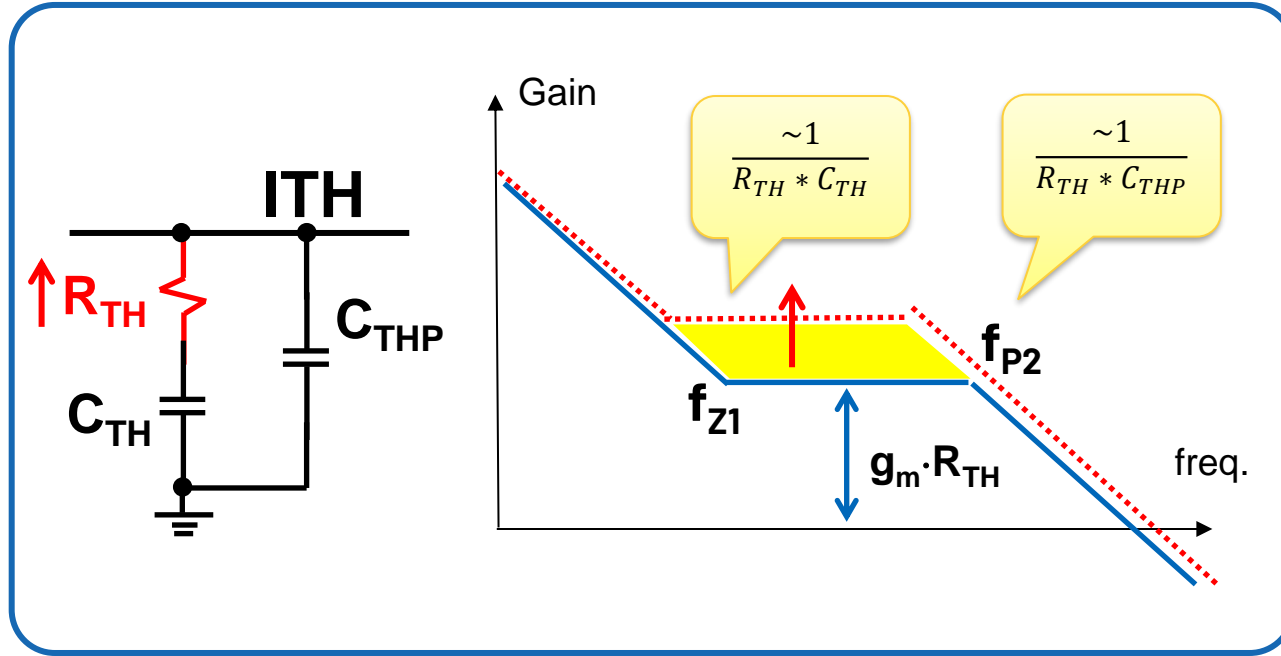
☐ Gain @ $f_{SW}/2 < -8dB$

☐ PM > 45°

☐ GM > 10dB

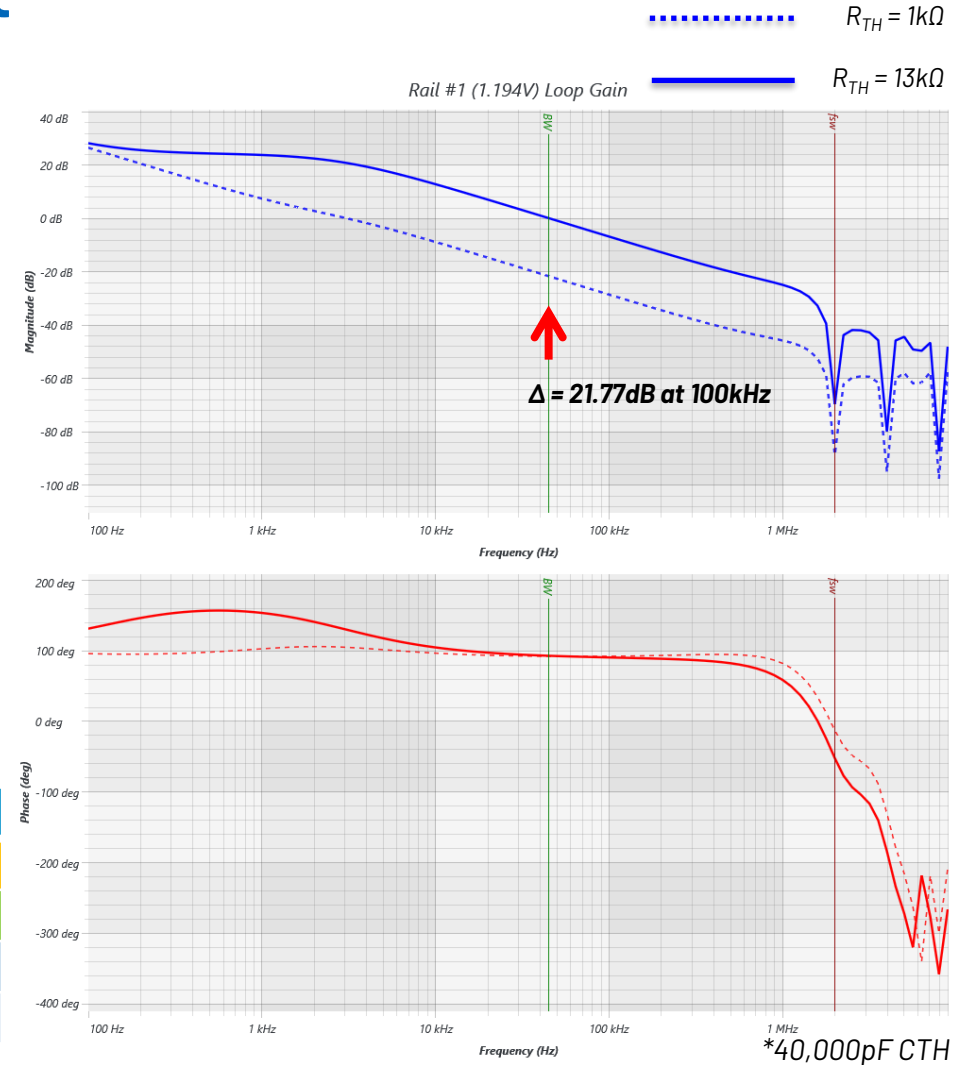
☐ Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{SW}

Step 2: Set Loop Gain & Load Transient



- Higher R_{TH} increases gain at BW frequency target
 - Reduces ΔV_{OUT} during load transients
 - Reduces phase margin

Stability Metric	$R_{TH} = 1k\Omega$	$R_{TH} = 13k\Omega$
Bandwidth (kHz)	3.16	44.67
Phase Margin (Deg)	104.84	93.03
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ (dB)	-45.71	-24.84
Gain Margin (dB)	-88.56	-39.31



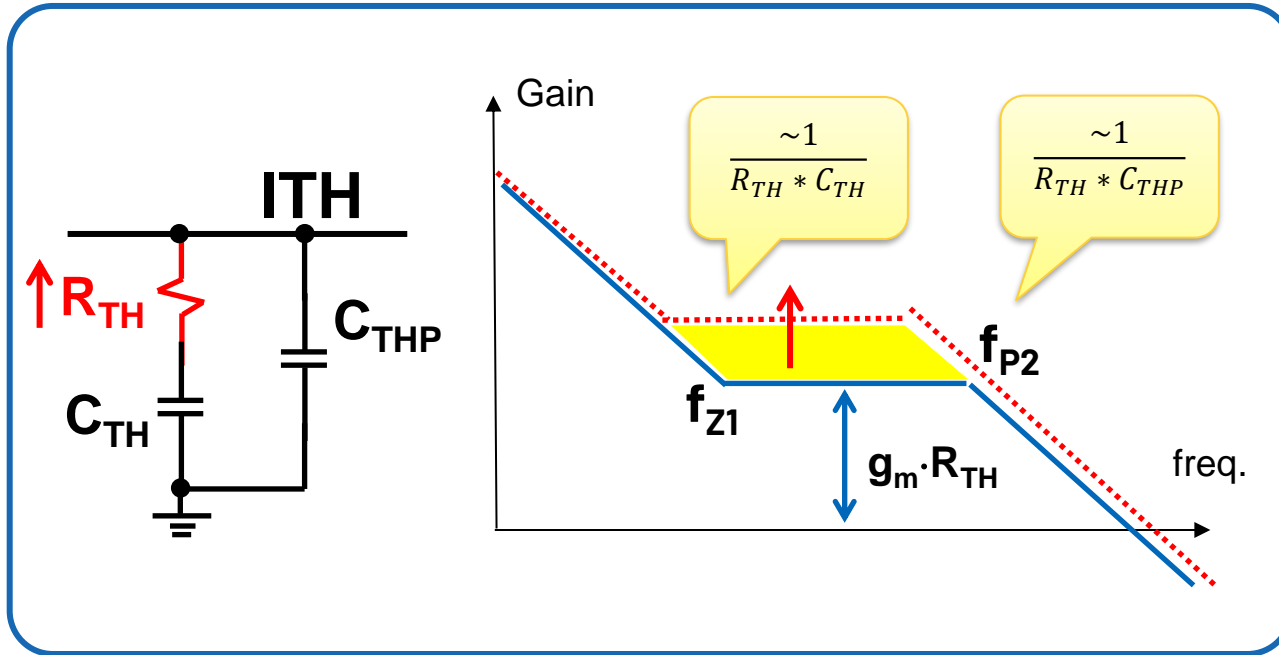
☐ Gain @ $f_{SW}/2 < -8dB$

☐ PM > 45°

☐ GM > 10dB

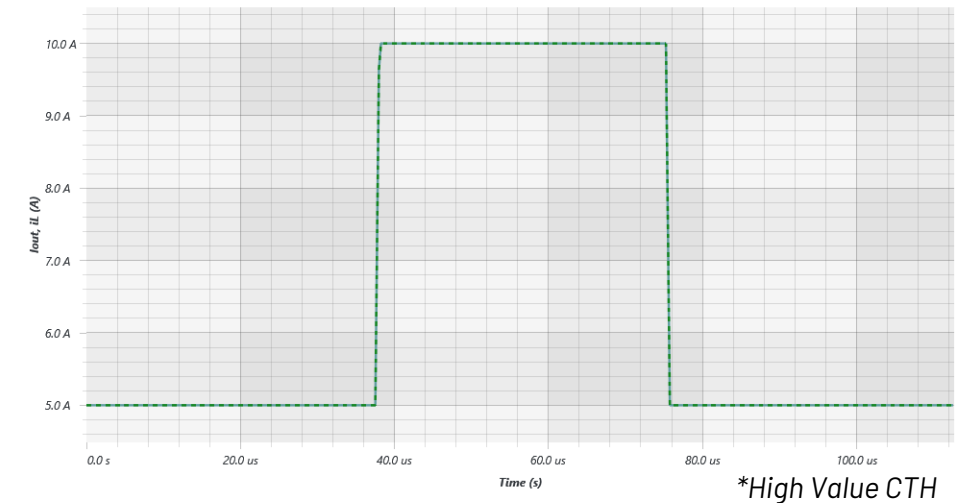
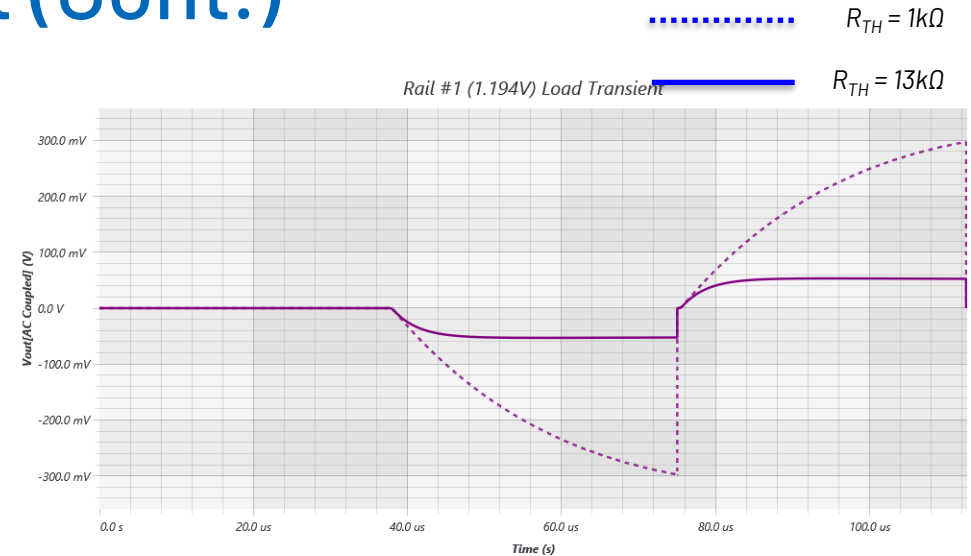
☐ Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{SW}

Step 2: Set Loop Gain & Load Transient (Cont.)



- Higher R_{TH} increases gain at BW frequency target
 - Reduces ΔV_{OUT} during load transients
 - Reduces phase margin

Stability Metric	$R_{TH} = 1k\Omega$	$R_{TH} = 13k\Omega$
Bandwidth (kHz)	3.16	44.67
Phase Margin (Deg)	104.84	93.03
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ (dB)	-45.71	-24.84
Gain Margin (dB)	-88.56	-39.31



*High Value CTH

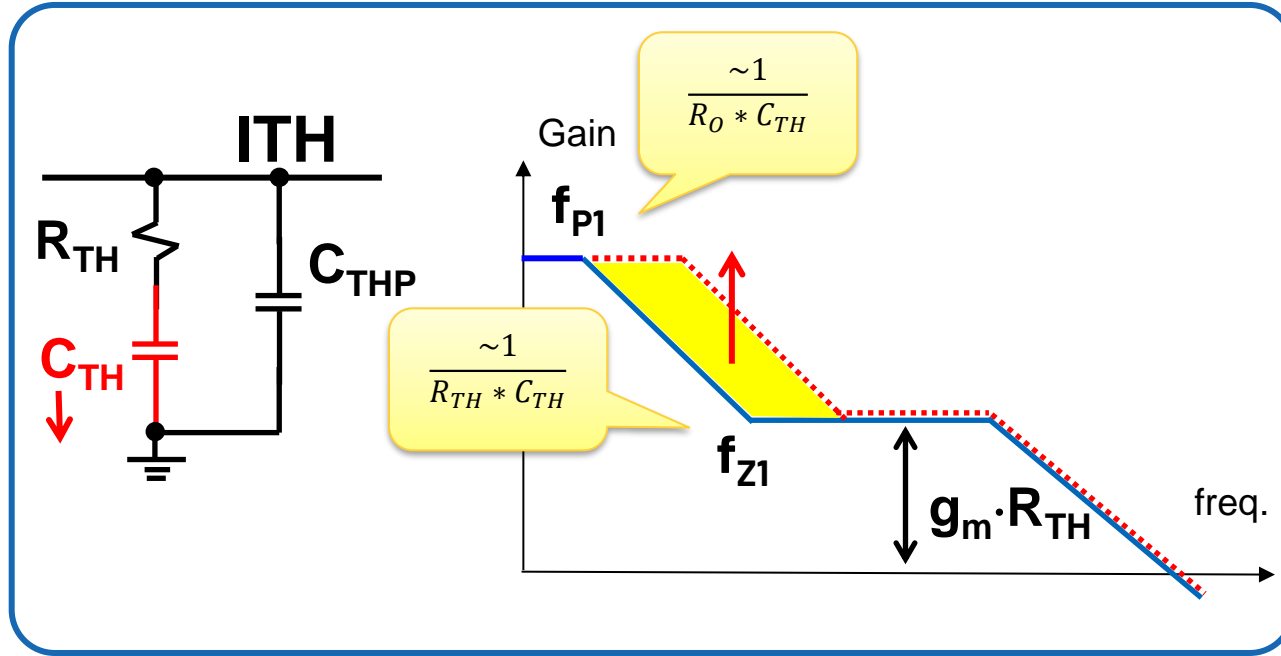
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2 < -8$ dB

PM > 45°

GM > 10dB

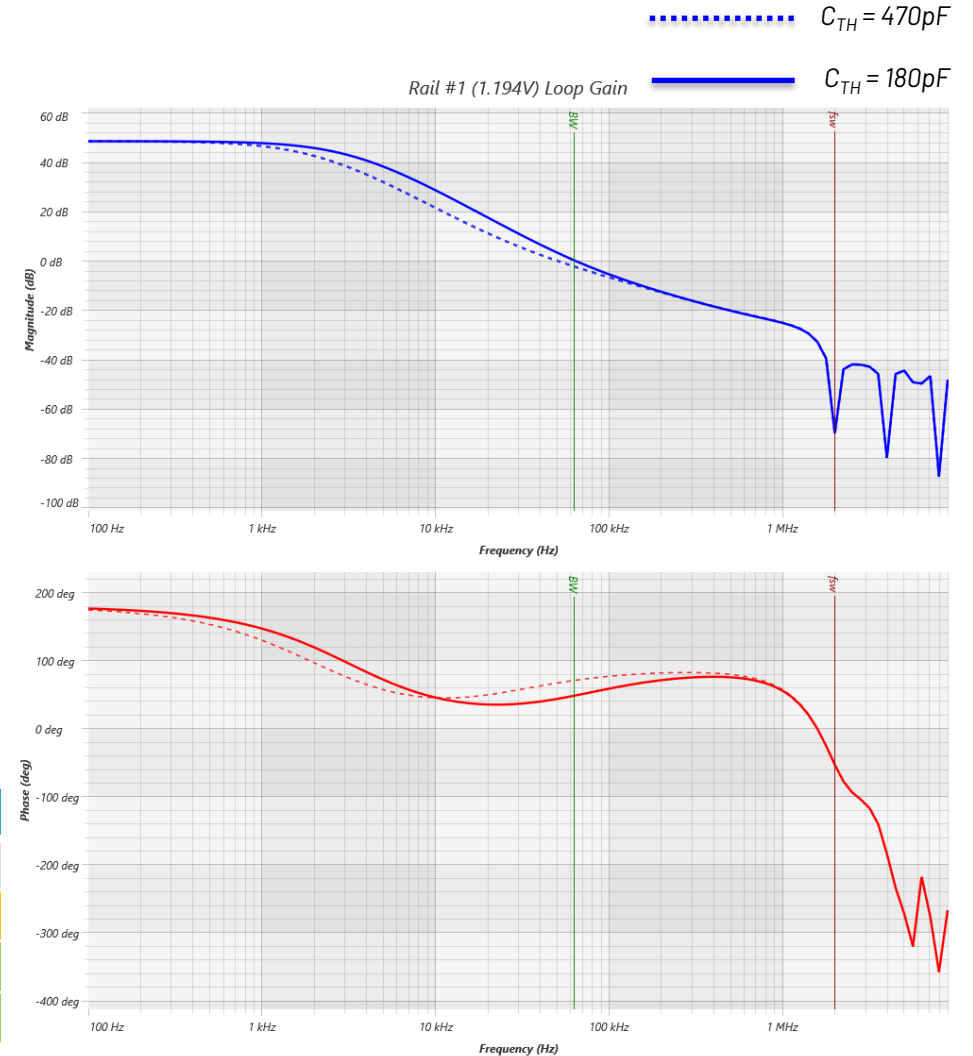
Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{SW}

Step 3: Adjust Settling Time



- Lower C_{TH} reduces settling time.
 - Make sure PM > 45°
 - Keep f_{z1} < BW

Stability Metric	$C_{TH} = 470\text{pF}$	$C_{TH} = 180\text{pF}$
Bandwidth (kHz)	50.12	63.1
Phase Margin (Deg)	67.09	48.52
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ (dB)	-24.92	-25.03
Gain Margin (dB)	-39.37	-32.78



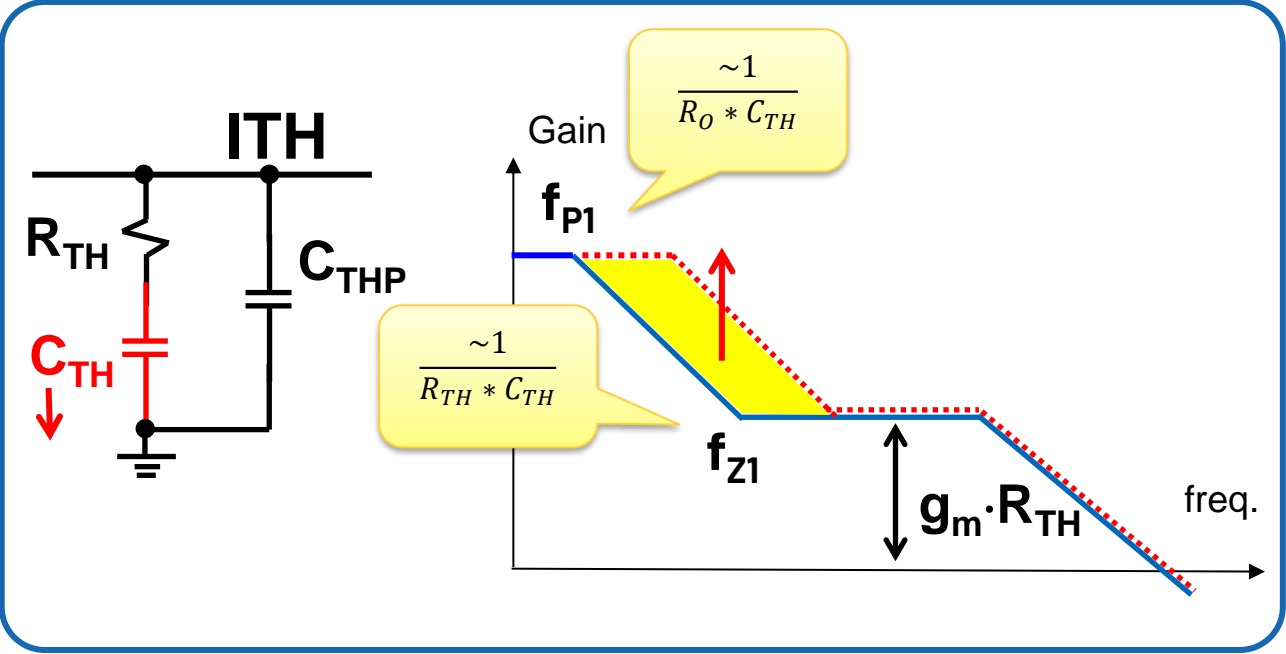
□ Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ < -8dB

□ PM > 45°

□ GM > 10dB

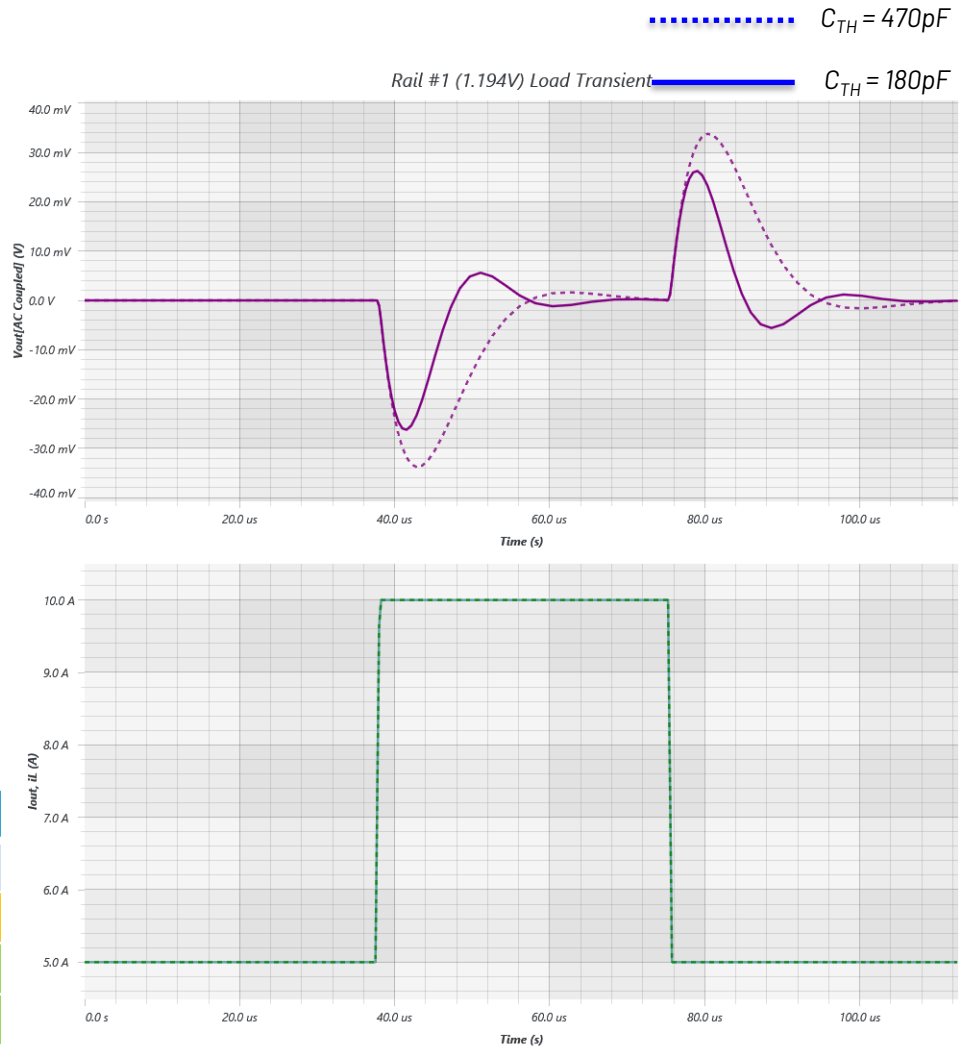
□ Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{SW}

Step 3: Adjust Settling Time (Cont.)



- Lower C_{TH} reduces settling time.
 - Make sure PM > 45°
 - Keep $f_{z1} < BW$

Stability Metric	$C_{TH} = 470pF$	$C_{TH} = 180pF$
Bandwidth (kHz)	50.12	63.1
Phase Margin (Deg)	67.09	48.52
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ (dB)	-24.92	-25.03
Gain Margin (dB)	-39.37	-32.78



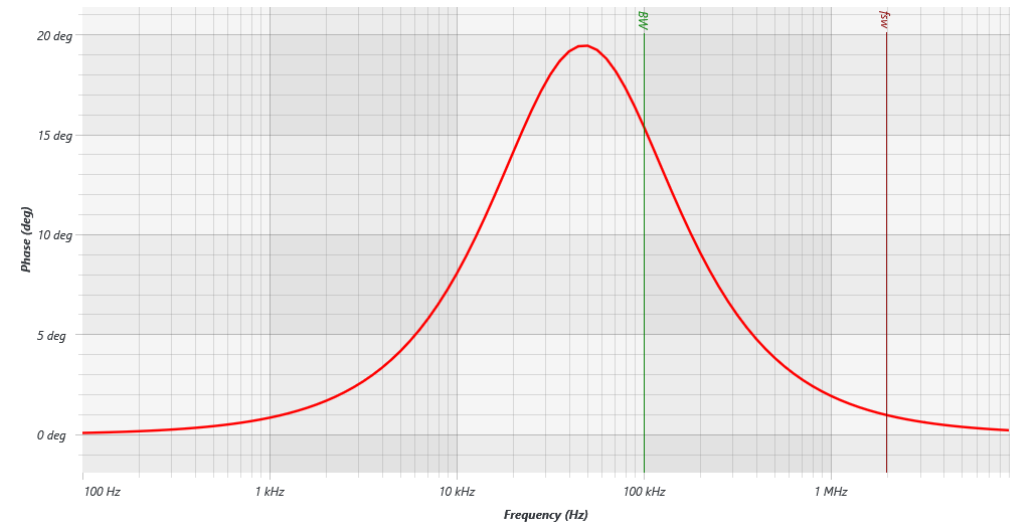
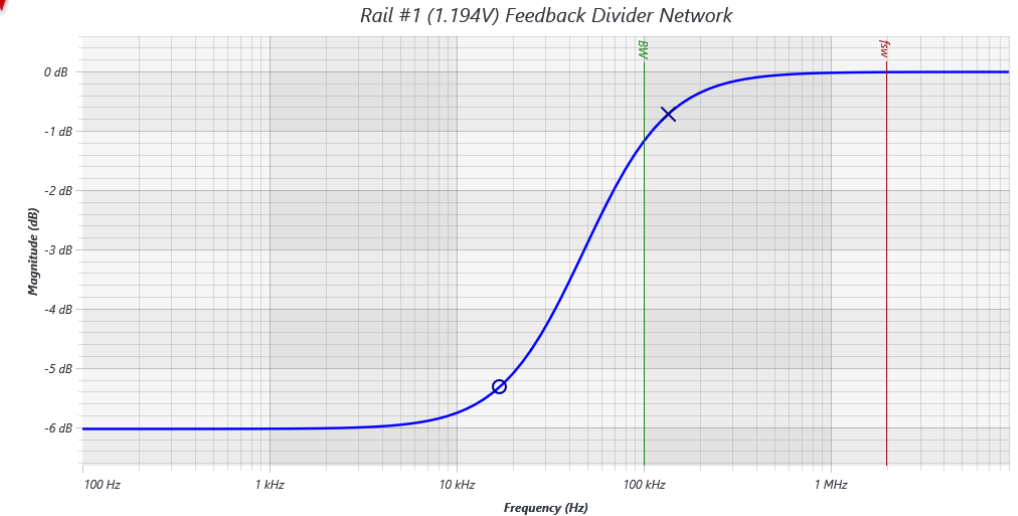
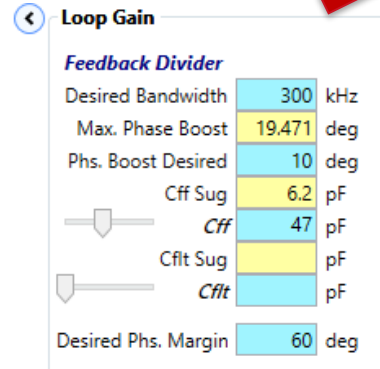
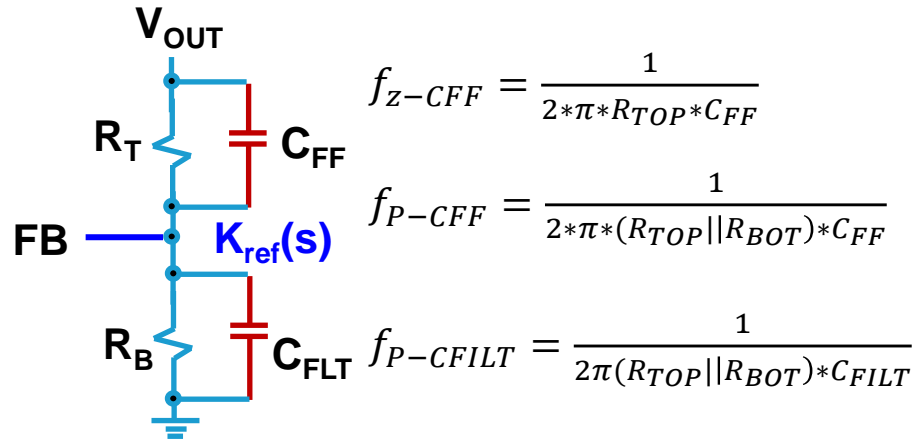
□ Gain @ $f_{SW}/2 < -8dB$

□ PM > 45°

□ GM > 10dB

✓ Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{SW}

Step 4 (Opt.): FB Capacitors



- Only add if necessary to provide additional BW and PM
 - Set phase boost peak f_{BST} around f_{BW}
 - Recommended: leave C_{ff} footprints on PCB

Stability Metric	$C_{FF} = \text{OPEN}$	$C_{FF} = 47\text{pF}$
Bandwidth (kHz)	63.1	100
Phase Margin (Deg)	48.52	74.26
Gain @ $f_{SW}/2$ (dB)	-25.03	-19.03
Gain Margin (dB)	-32.78	-33.45

❑ Gain @ $f_{SW}/2 < -8\text{dB}$

✓ PM > 45°

✓ GM > 10dB

❑ Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{SW}

Final Step: Confirm Design Targets

Bode Plot

Vin 12 V
 Io 5 A

Bandwidth 100 kHz
 Phase Margin 74.26 deg
 Gain @ fsw/2 -19.03 dB
 Gain @ -180° -33.45 dB

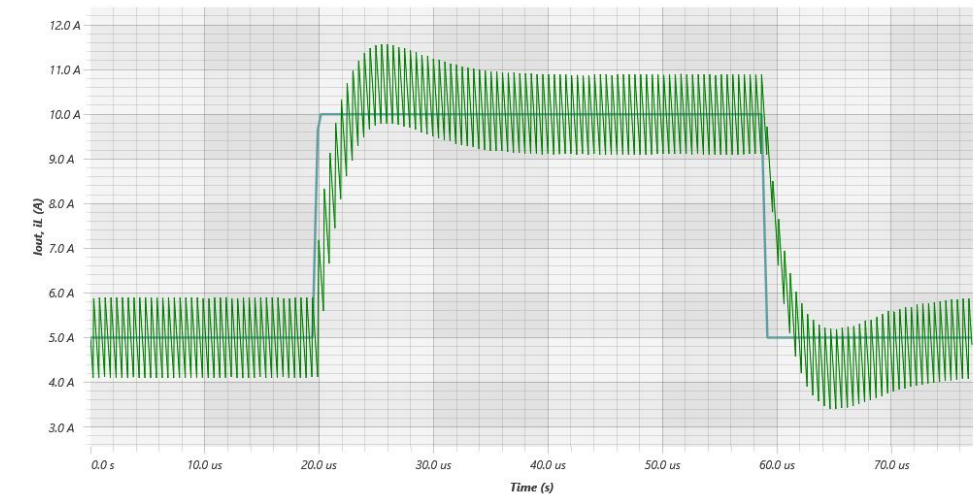
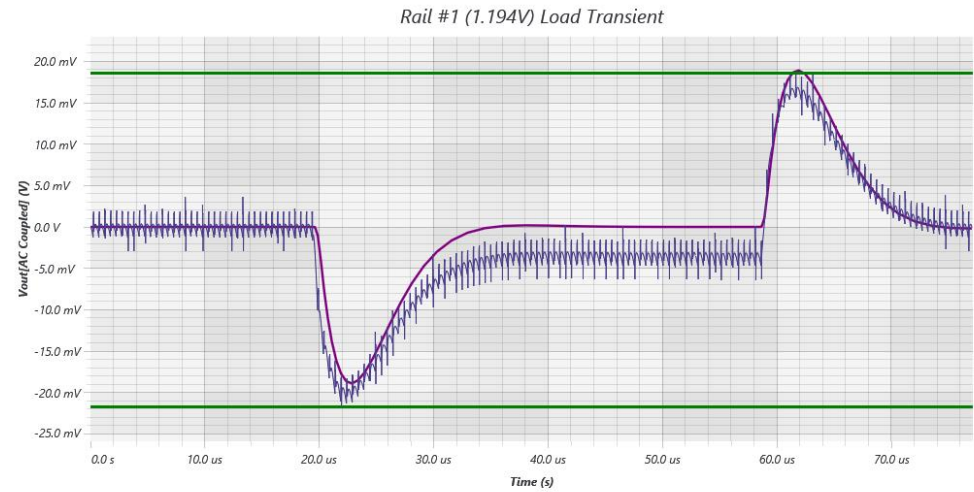
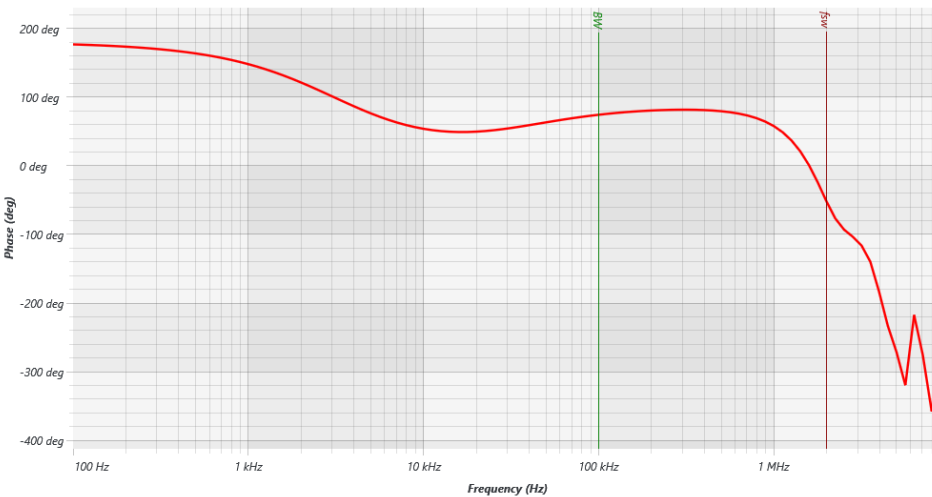
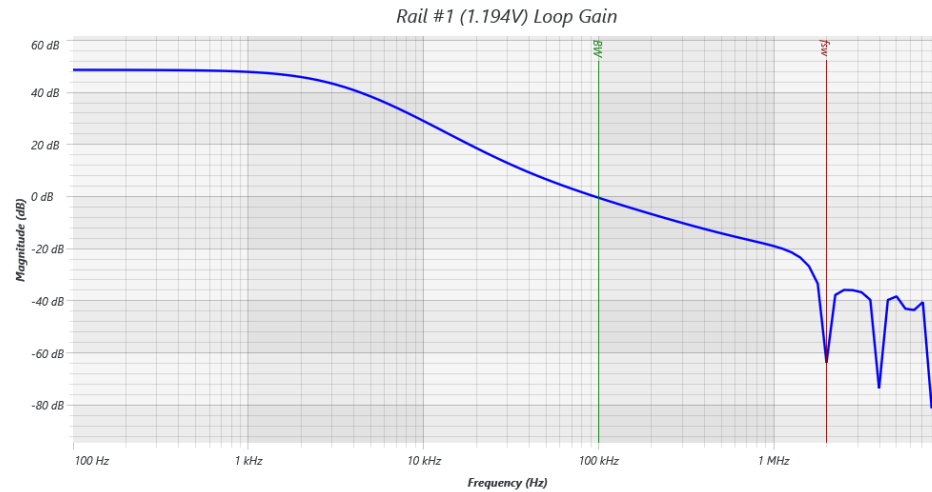
Load Step

High 10 A
 Low 5 A
 $\Delta I/\Delta t$ 10 A/ μ s

ΔV_o Target & Response

Target Total $\Delta V_o \pm$ 3 %
 Target ΔV_o Ripple \pm 1 %
 ΔV_o Ripple \pm 0.28 %
 Allowed ΔV_o Step \pm 2.72 %
 ΔV_o Step \pm 1.82 %
 Total $\Delta V_o \pm$ 2.1 %

Component	Value	Units
R _{TH}	13	k Ω
C _{TH}	180	pF
C _{THP}	1	pF
C _{FF}	47	pF



✓ Gain @ $f_{sw}/2 < -8$ dB

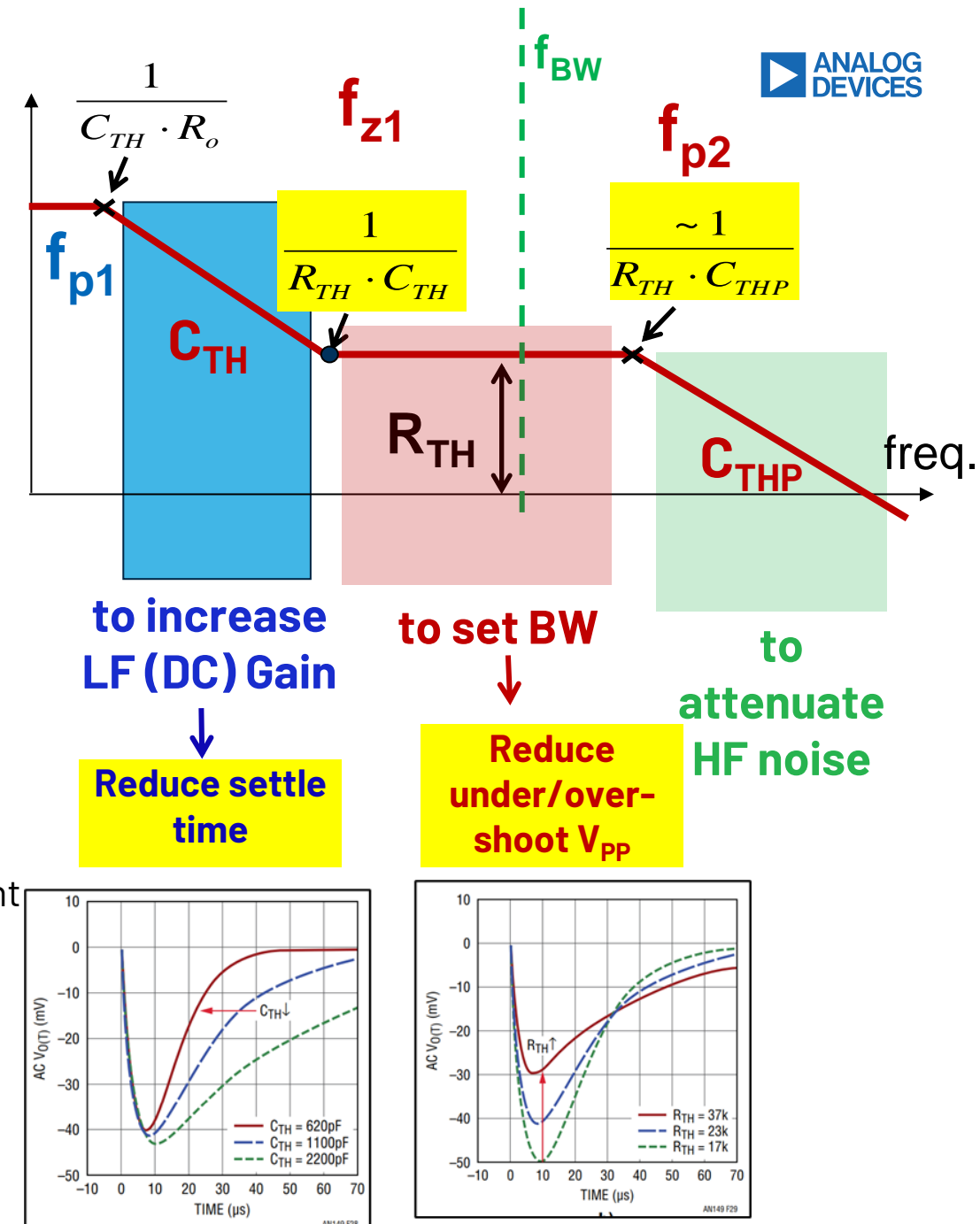
✓ PM > 45°

✓ GM > 10dB

❑ Loop BW: 1/10 to 1/5 f_{sw}

Summary of Compensation Design

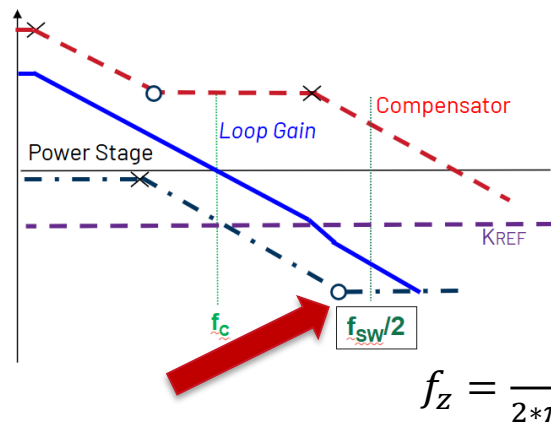
1. Set Bandwidth and Transient Response
 1. Adjust R_{TH} (higher R_{TH} increases BW, decreases PM)
 2. Check for transient response target
2. Set Settling Time
 1. Adjust C_{TH} (lower C_{TH} reduces settling time at the expense of PM)
3. Check for HF Attenuation
 - a) Adjust C_{THP} (higher C_{THP} improves noise immunity at the expense of BW)
4. Optional: Feedforward Capacitor
 1. Check if phase boost is needed by looking at the PM and transient response
5. Close the loop (pun intended)
 1. Confirm design targets



Final Thoughts & Questions

Component / Spec	Tolerance	Min	Normal	Max	Units
Inductor	20%	240	300	360	nH
VOUT Ripple		3.018	2.415	2.012	mV
Bandwidth			12.20%		%
Phase Margin			4.77%		%
COUT	20%	240	304.68	366	uF
Bandwidth			36.77		%
COUT ESR			±2		mΩ
Phase Margin			23.52		%
LTPowerCAD vs LTspice					
Bandwidth			2.02		%
Phase Margin			7.82		%
LTPowerCAD vs LTPowerAnalyzer					
Bandwidth			6.25		%
Phase Margin			24.71		%

LTPowerCAD vs LTspice vs LTPowerAnalyzer results comparison



Final Thoughts

- Ideal BW range is lower on high FSW designs
- Simulation model accuracy depends on “precise” passive models
 - Board parasitics play a role on BW & PM
- LTspice and additional simulation capabilities:
 - Second stage filter & split rails
 - Up/downstream converters