

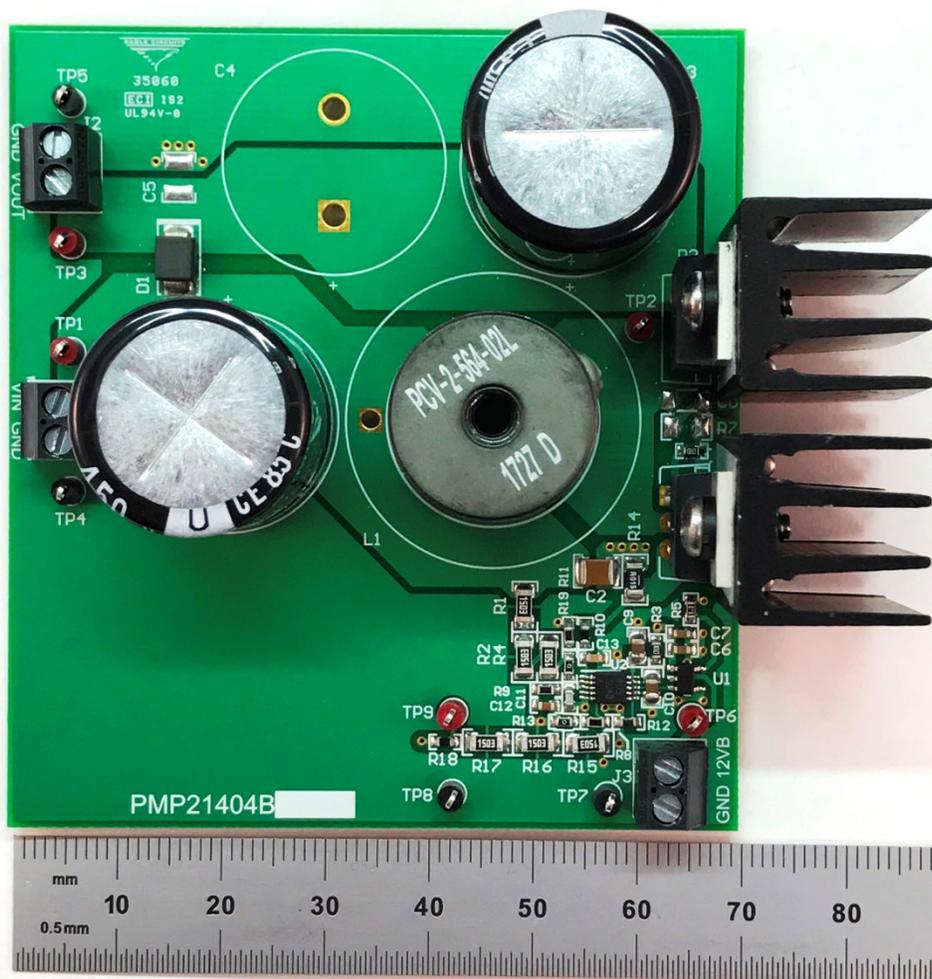
## Test Report: PMP21404

# High-Efficiency Boost Converter Power Supply Reference Design for Automotive DC/AC Inverter



### Description

This single-phase boost converter operates over an input voltage range of 120 V- 350 V and provides a non-isolated output of 221 V/0.87 A. Input voltages above 221 V are passed through to the output. With an efficiency of greater than 97%, component losses are reduced which result in lower operating temperatures and minimal heat sink requirements.



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## 1 Test Prerequisites

### 1.1 Voltage and Current Requirements

**Table 1. Voltage and Current Requirements**

PARAMETER	SPECIFICATIONS
Input voltage range	120 V – 350 V
Output voltage	221 V, for $V_{in} < 221$ V $V_{in}$ , for $V_{in} > 221$ V
Output current	0.87 A
Switching frequency	125 kHz
External bias voltage	12 V

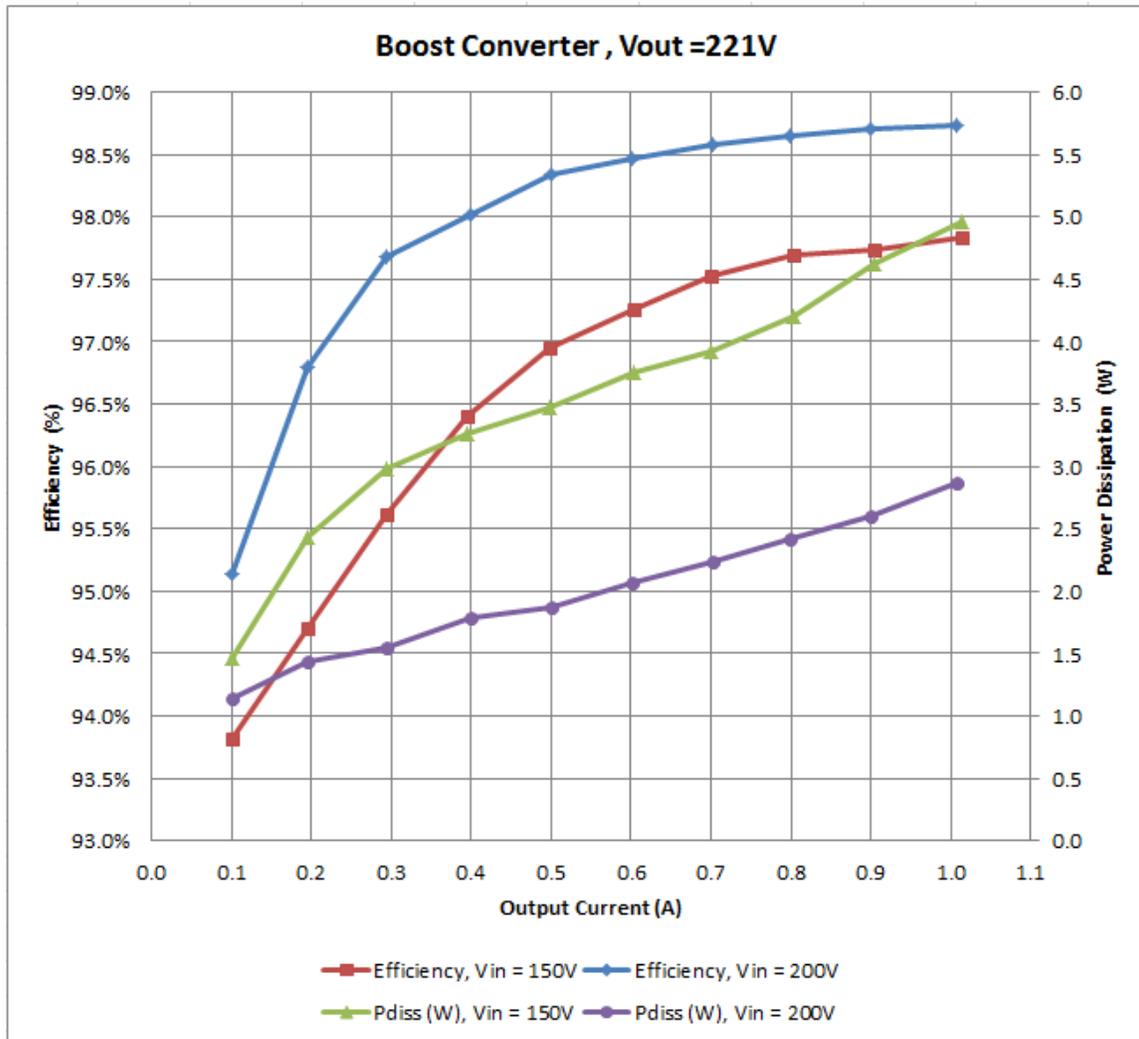
### 1.2 Required Equipment

- Power supply capable of 400 V and 3 A
- 12 V / 0.1 A bias power supply
- 250 Ohm/200 W resistive or 400 V/1 A active load
- Digital Multimeters
- 500 MHz oscilloscope and probes
- Stability measurement device (Venable or Bode)

## 2 Testing and Results

### 2.1 Efficiency and Regulation Graphs

The boost converter efficiency is shown below with the input voltage set to 150 V and 200 V.



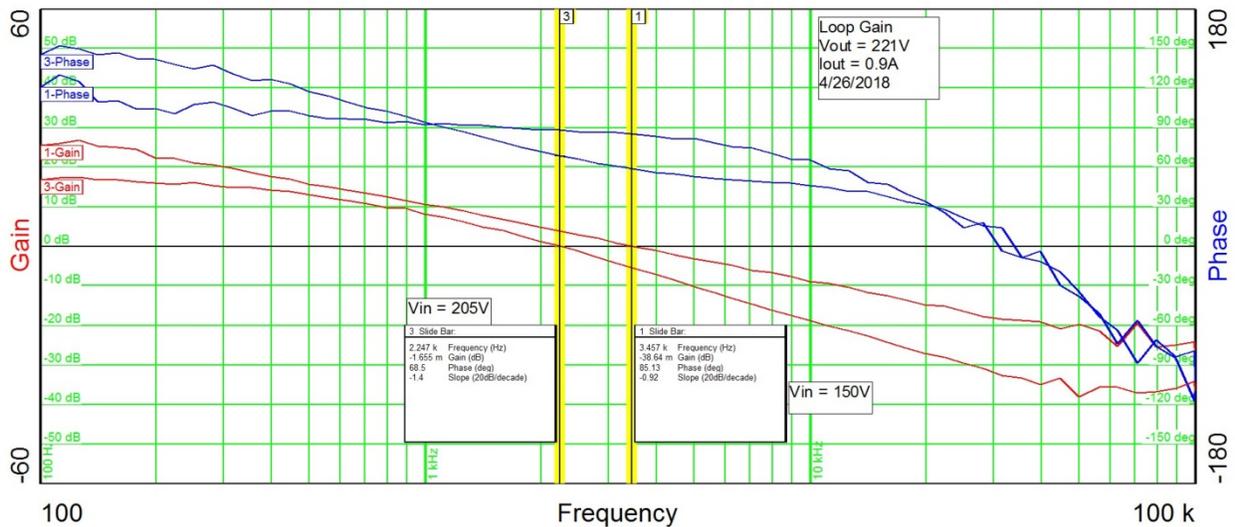
## 2.2 SEPIC Loop Gain

The plot below shows the boost converters loop gain with the input voltage set to 150 V and 205 V while loaded at 0.9 A.

Loop Gain (Vin = 150 V)  
Loop Gain (Vin = 205 V)

BW: 3.46 kHz  
BW: 2.25 kHz

PM: 85 degrees  
PM: 69 degrees

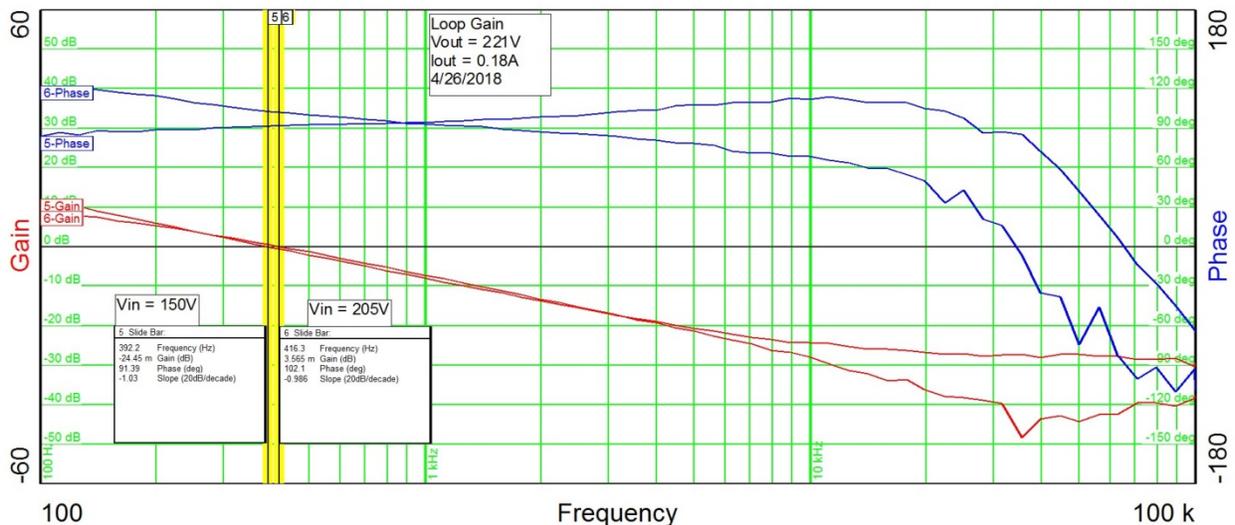


The plot below shows the boost converters loop gain with the input voltage set to 150 V and 205 V while loaded at 0.18 A.

Loop Gain (Vin = 150 V)  
Loop Gain (Vin = 205 V)

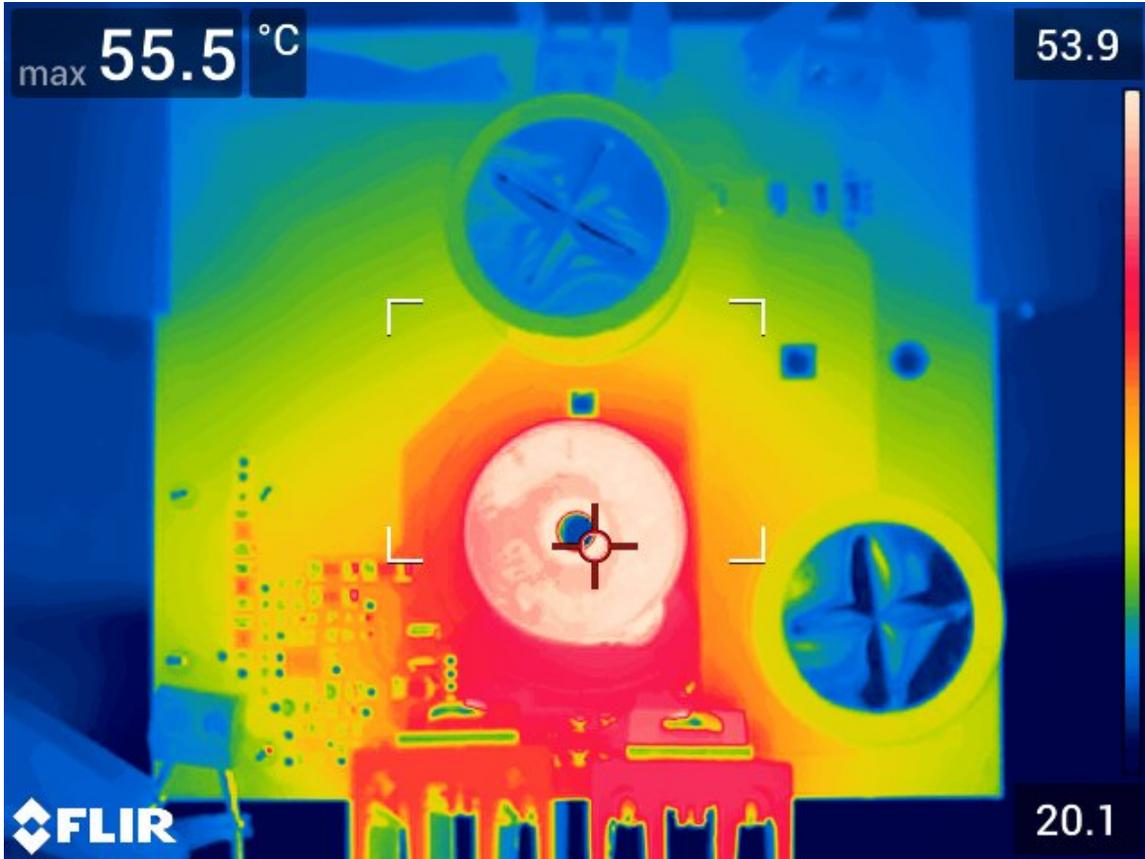
BW: 392 Hz  
BW: 416 Hz

PM: 91 degrees  
PM: 102 degrees



### 2.3 Thermal Image

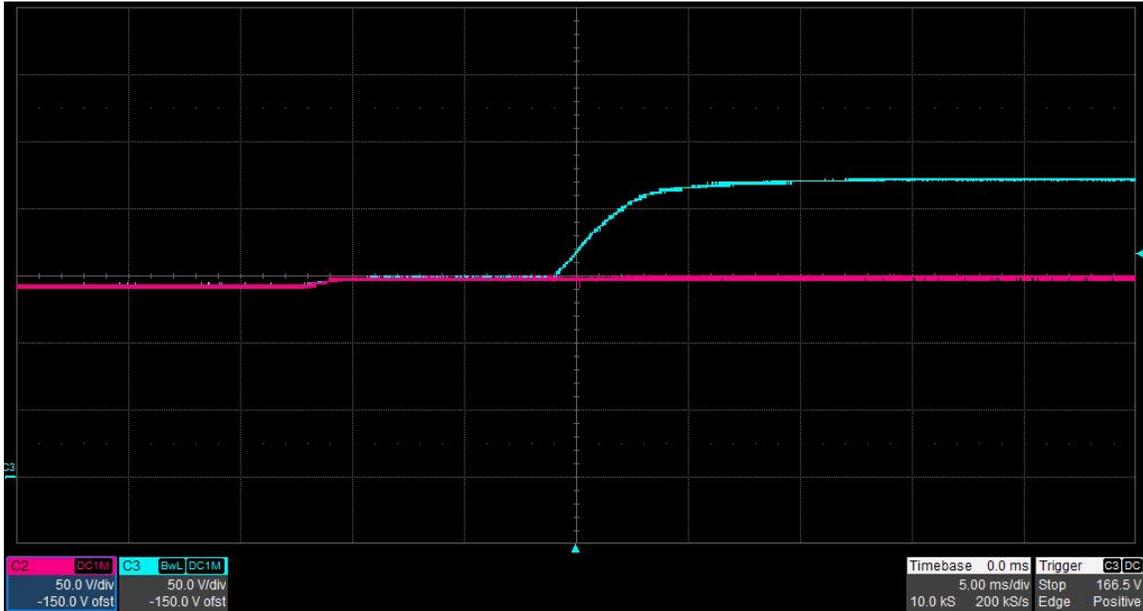
A thermal image is shown below with the boost converter operating at 150 V input and 221 V/0.9 A output (room temp, no airflow).



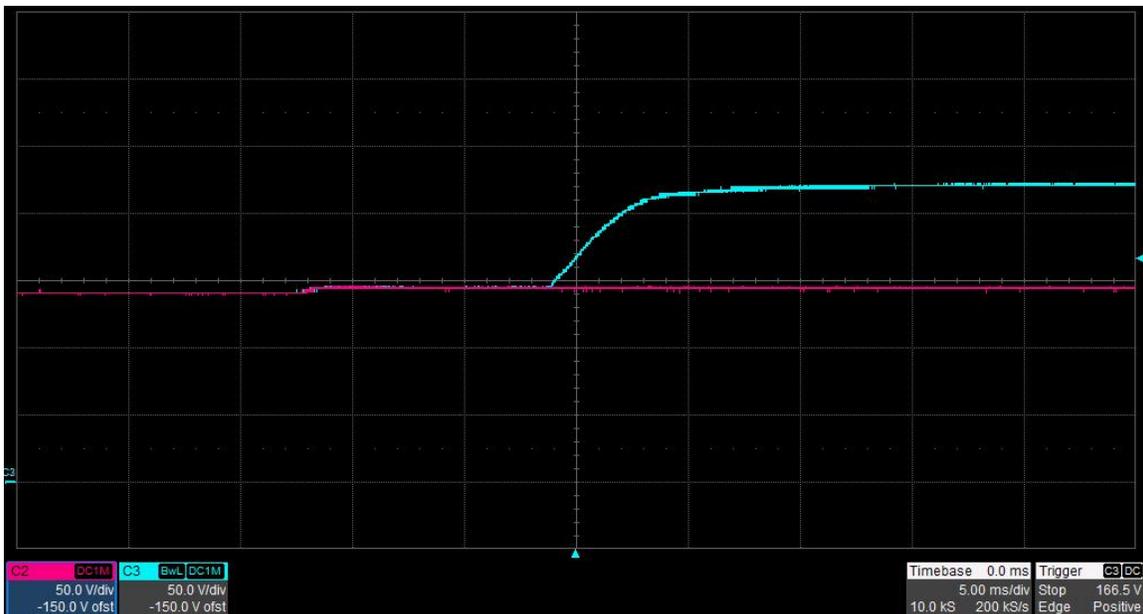
### 3 Waveforms

#### 3.1 Startup

The photo below shows the startup of the 221 V output voltage (Blue) after the input voltage (RED) crosses the UVLO threshold of 142 V.  $I_{out} = 0$  A. (50 V/DIV, 5 mS/DIV)

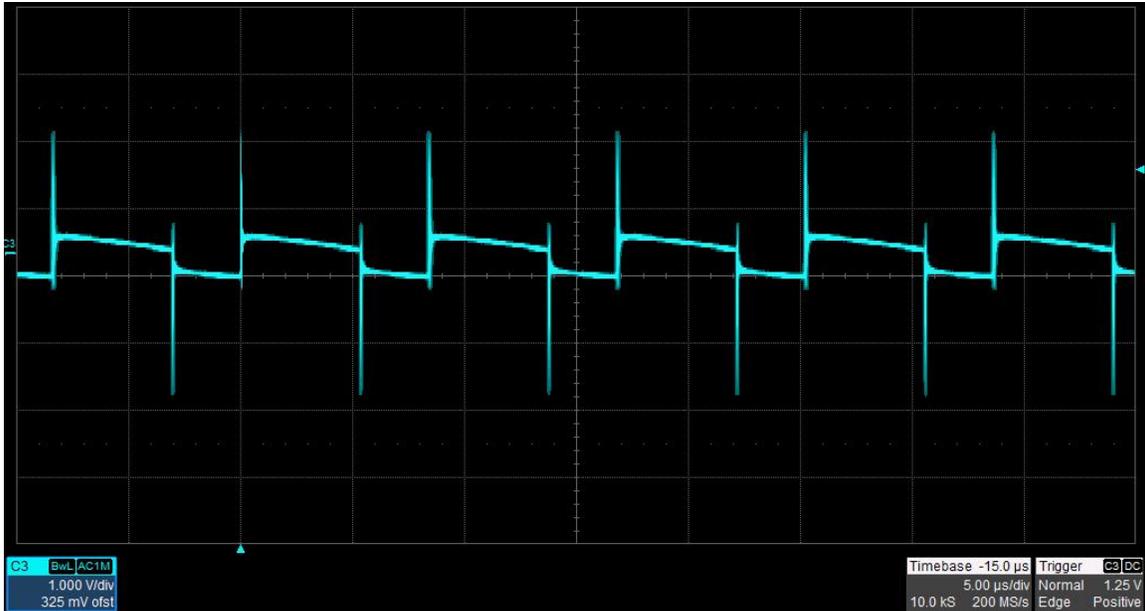


The photo below shows the startup of the 221 V output voltage (Blue) after the input voltage (RED) crosses the UVLO threshold of 142 V.  $I_{out} = 0.9$  A. (50 V/DIV, 5 mS/DIV)

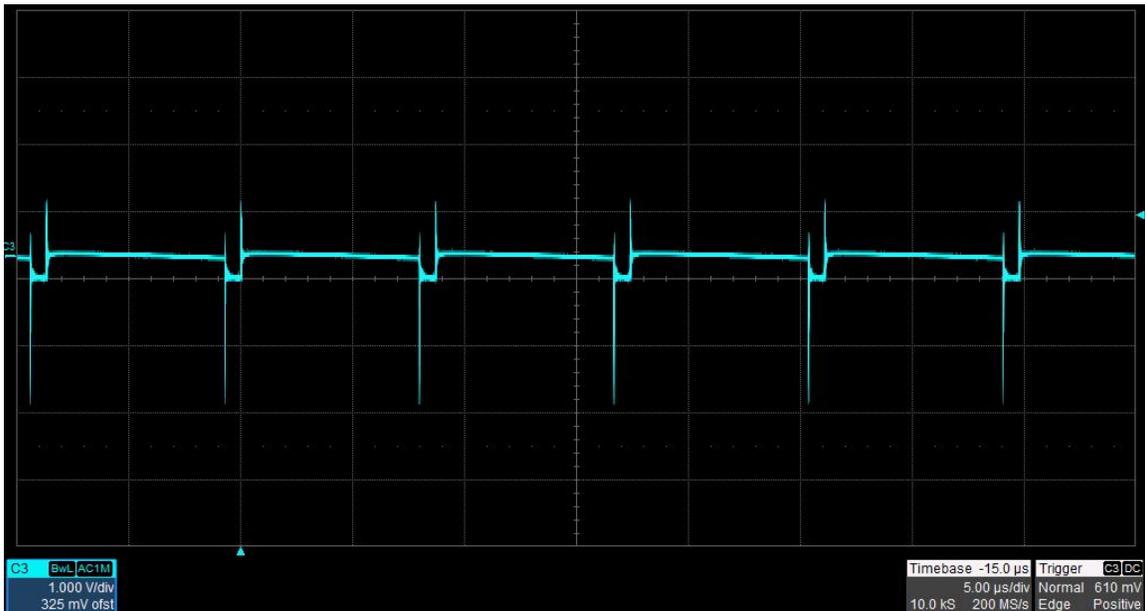


### 3.2 Output Ripple Voltage

The output ripple voltage (AC coupled) is shown in the figure below. BWL = 20 MHz, Vin = 142 V, Vout = 221 V, Iout = 0.9 A (1 V/DIV, 5  $\mu$ S/DIV)



The output ripple voltage (AC coupled) is shown in the figure below. BWL = 20 MHz, Vin = 205 V, Vout = 221 V, Iout = 0.9 A (1 V/DIV, 5  $\mu$ S/DIV)

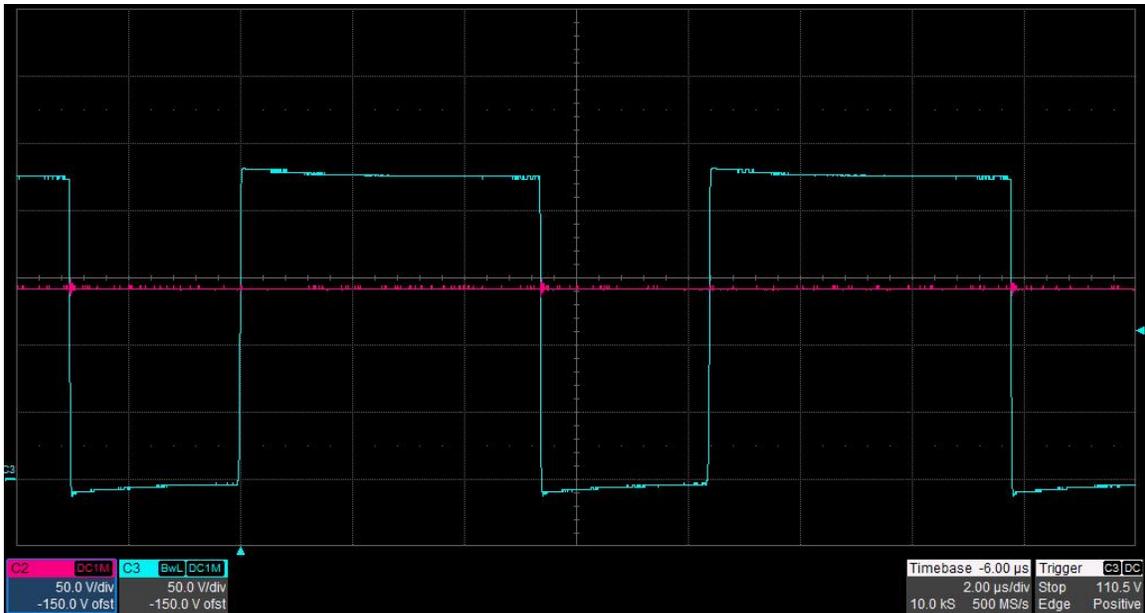


### 3.3 Switch Node Waveforms

The photo below shows the FET switching voltage at TP2 and the input voltage.

$V_{in} = 142\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{out} = 221\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{out} = 0.9\text{ A}$ .

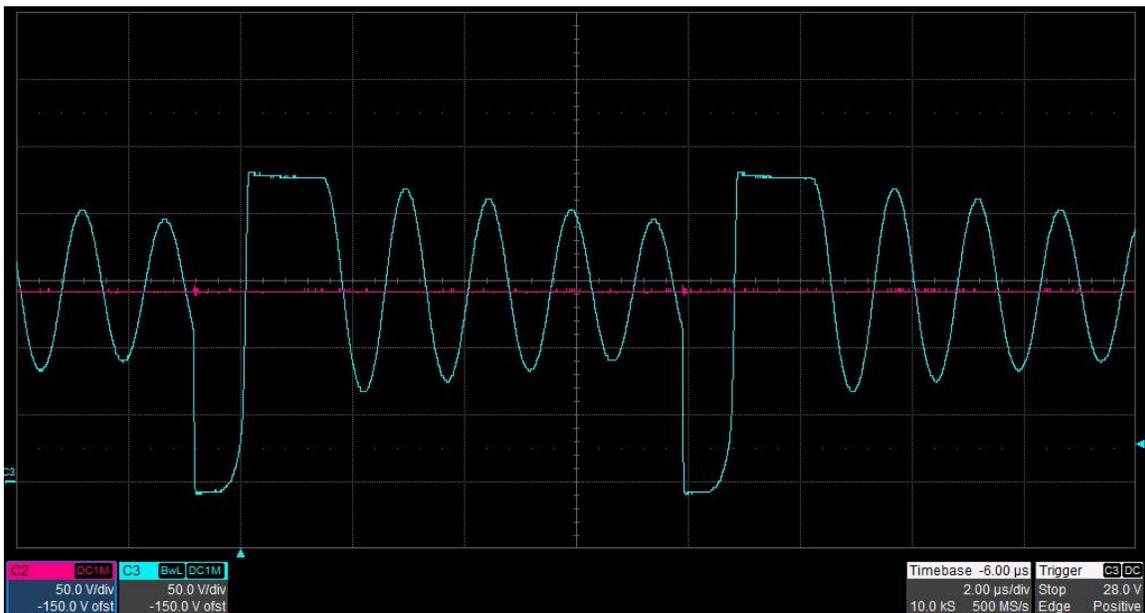
(50 V/DIV, 2  $\mu$ S/DIV)



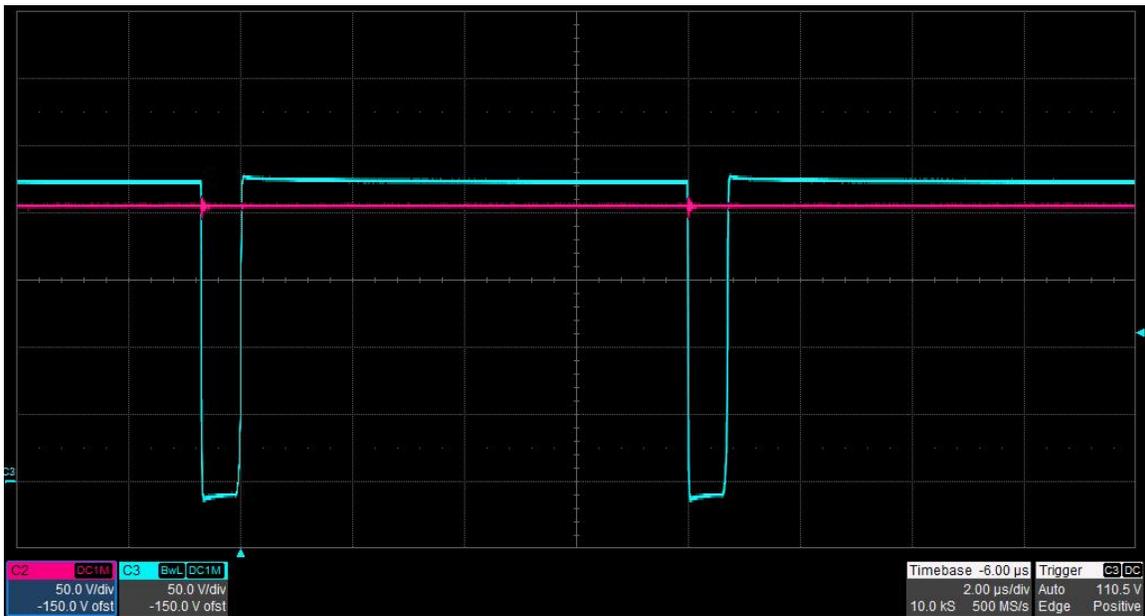
The photo below shows the FET switching voltage at TP2 and the input voltage.

$V_{in} = 142\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{out} = 221\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{out} = 0.019\text{ A}$ .

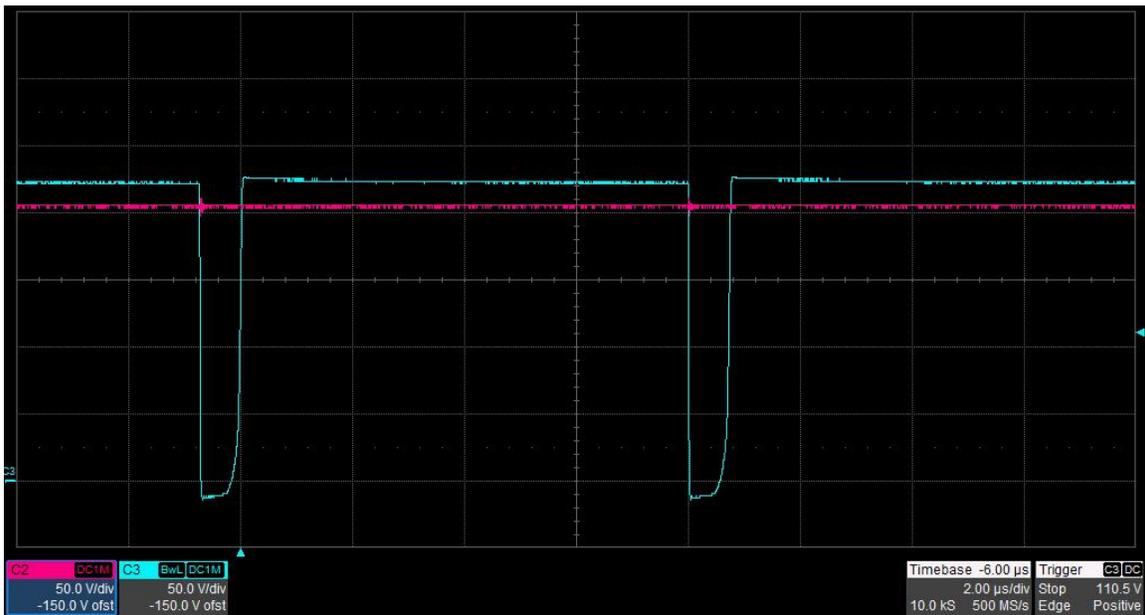
(50 V/DIV, 2  $\mu$ S/DIV)



The photo below shows the FET switching voltage at TP2 and the input voltage.  
 $V_{in} = 205\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{out} = 221\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{out} = 0.9\text{ A}$ .  
 (50 V/DIV, 2  $\mu\text{S}$ /DIV)

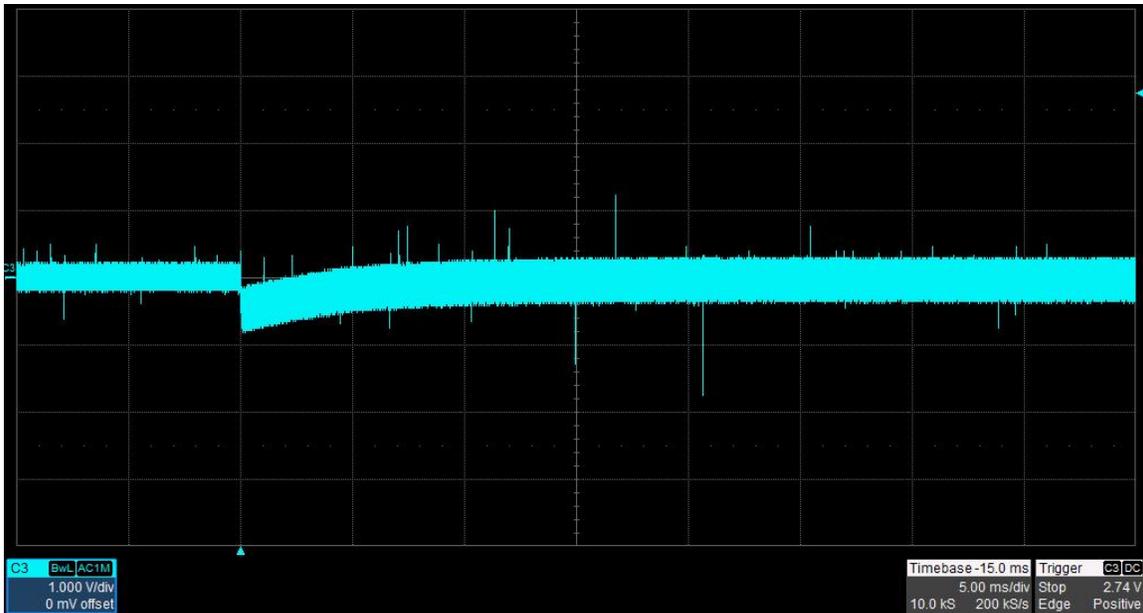


The photo below shows the FET switching voltage at TP2 and the input voltage.  
 $V_{in} = 205\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{out} = 221\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{out} = 0.18\text{ A}$ .  
 (50 V/DIV, 2  $\mu\text{S}$ /DIV)

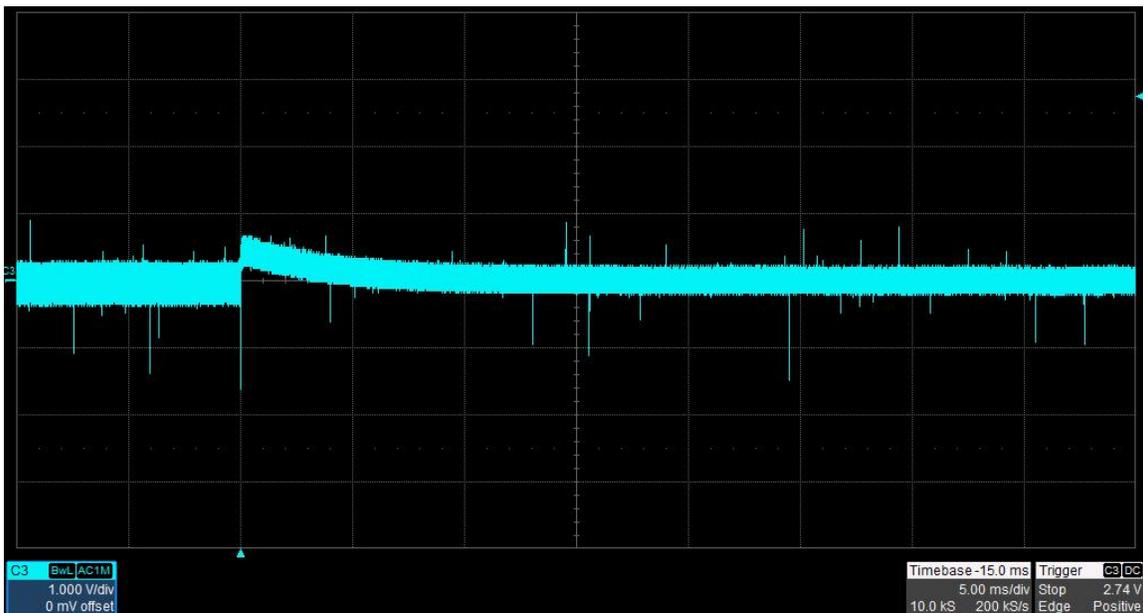


### 3.4 Load Transient

The photo below shows the 221 V output voltage (ac coupled) when the load current is stepped from 0.45 A to 0.9 A.  $V_{in} = 150\text{ V}$ .  
(1 V/DIV, 5 mS/DIV)



The photo below shows the 221 V output voltage (ac coupled) when the load current is stepped from 0.9 A to 0.45 A.  $V_{in} = 150\text{ V}$ .  
(1 V/DIV, 5 mS/DIV)



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