

Development Board EPC9141 Quick Start Guide

*48 V – 12 V, 10 A Synchronous Buck Converter using
EPC2045 controlled by LTC7800*

Revision 2.0



DESCRIPTION

The EPC9141 demonstration board is a 12 V output, 400 kHz buck converter with a 10 A maximum output current and 30 V to 54 V input voltage range (48 V nominal). The demonstration board features the EPC2045 enhancement mode (eGaN®) field effect transistors (FETs), as well as the LTC7800 Buck controller.

The EPC9141 board contains the complete power stage (including eGaN FETs, controller, inductor and input/output caps) in a compact 25 mm x 33 mm layout to showcase the performance that can be achieved using the eGaN FETs and a traditional MOSFET controller together.

The EPC9141 demonstration board is 2.5 inch (64 mm) square and contains a fully closed-loop buck converter with optimized control loop.

There are also various probe points to facilitate efficiency measurement. A complete block diagram of the circuit is given in figure 1. For more information on the EPC2045 eGaN FETs or LTC7800 controller, please refer to the datasheet available from EPC at www.epc-co.com and www.analog.com. These datasheets should be read in conjunction with this quick start guide.

QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration board EPC9141 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the EPC2045 eGaN FETs and directly drive from the controller IC. Refer to figure 2 for proper connect and measurement setup and follow the procedure below:

1. With power off, connect the input power supply bus between V_{IN} and GND banana jacks as shown.
2. With power off, connect the active (constant current) load as desired between V_{OUT} and GND banana jacks as shown.
3. Turn on the supply voltage beyond UVLO to the required value (**do not exceed the absolute maximum voltage of 54 V on V_{IN}**).
4. Measure the output voltage to make sure the board is fully functional and operating no-load.
5. Turn on active load to the desired load current while staying below the maximum current (10 A)
6. Once operational, adjust the bus voltage and load current within the allowed operating range and observe the output switching behavior, efficiency and other parameters.
7. For shutdown, please follow steps in reverse.

Precautions

1. When measuring the high frequency content switch node, care must be taken to avoid long ground leads. Measure the switch node by placing the oscilloscope probe tip on the inductor pad and bottom pad of D2 as shown in figure 3. Measuring the switch node with a high bandwidth (≥ 500 MHz) probe and high bandwidth scope (≥ 1 GHz) is recommended.
2. The EPC9141 demonstration board does not have any thermal protection on board.

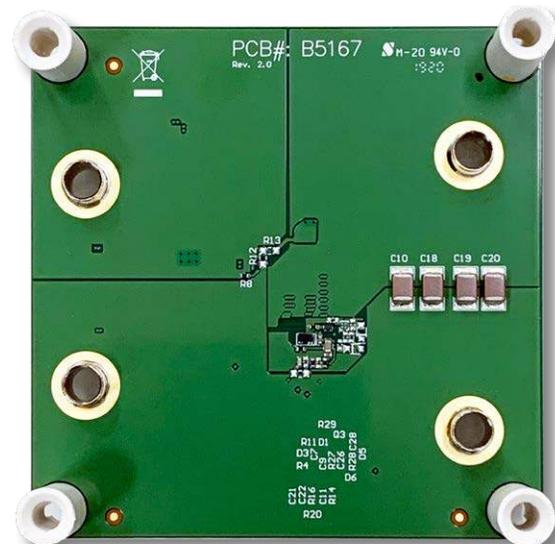
Table 1: Performance Summary ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$) EPC9141

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-----------|--|------------|-----|-----|-------------------|-------|
| V_{IN} | Bus input voltage range | | 30 | | 54 | V |
| V_{OUT} | Switch node output voltage | | | 12 | | V |
| I_{OUT} | Switch node output current | | | | 10 ⁽¹⁾ | A |
| f_{SW} | Switching frequency | | | 400 | | kHz |
| UVLO | Under voltage lockout on V_{IN} , rising | | | 28 | | V |

(1) Maximum limited by thermals



Front view



Back view

EPC9141 development board

CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

The EPC9141 demonstration circuit was designed to showcase the size and performance that can readily be achieved at 400 kHz operation using eGaN FETs for supply voltages up to 48 V or more. Since a closed loop controller is included on board, the associated losses must also be lumped into any efficiency measurement that is performed. In an effort to mitigate these losses and focus on the efficiency of the power stage, the controller is powered directly from the output. Thus the controller and gate drive losses are still included, but the associated conversion loss from the input supply is improved.

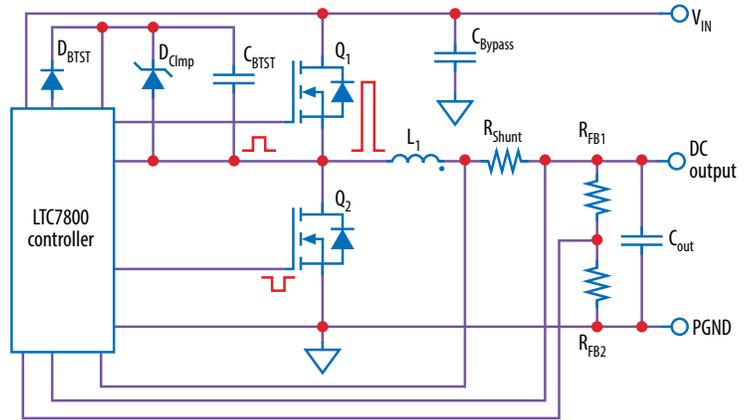


Figure 1: Block diagram of demonstration board

THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

The EPC9141 demonstration board thermal image for steady state full load operation is shown in figure 6. The EPC9141 is intended for bench evaluation with low ambient temperature and convection cooling. The addition of heat-sinking and forced air cooling could increase the current capability of the demonstration circuit, but care must be taken to not exceed the absolute maximum die temperature of 150°C and stay within the constraints of the other components within the circuit, most notably the saturation of the output inductor.

NOTE. The EPC9141 development board does not have any thermal protection on board. For more information regarding the thermal performance of EPC eGaN FETs, please consult: D. Reusch and J. Glaser, *DC-DC Converter Handbook*, a supplement to *GaN Transistors for Efficient Power Conversion*, First Edition, Power Conversion Publications, 2015.

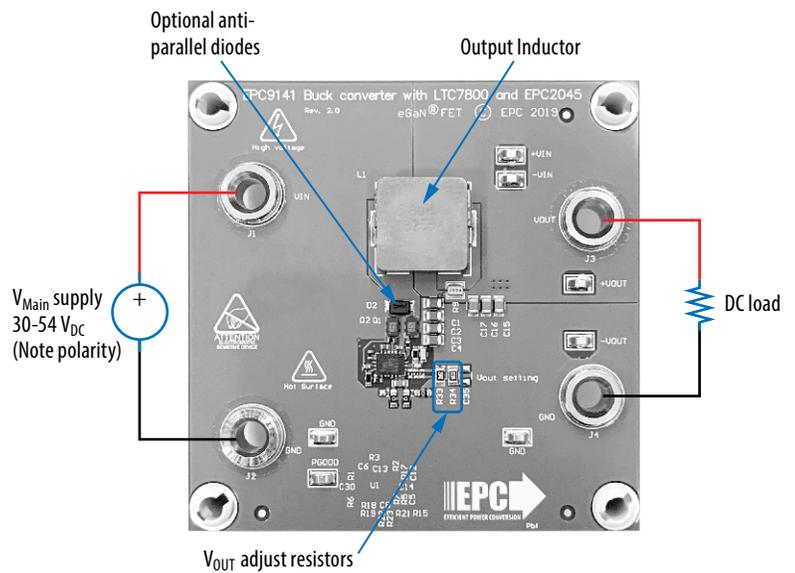


Figure 2: Proper connection setup

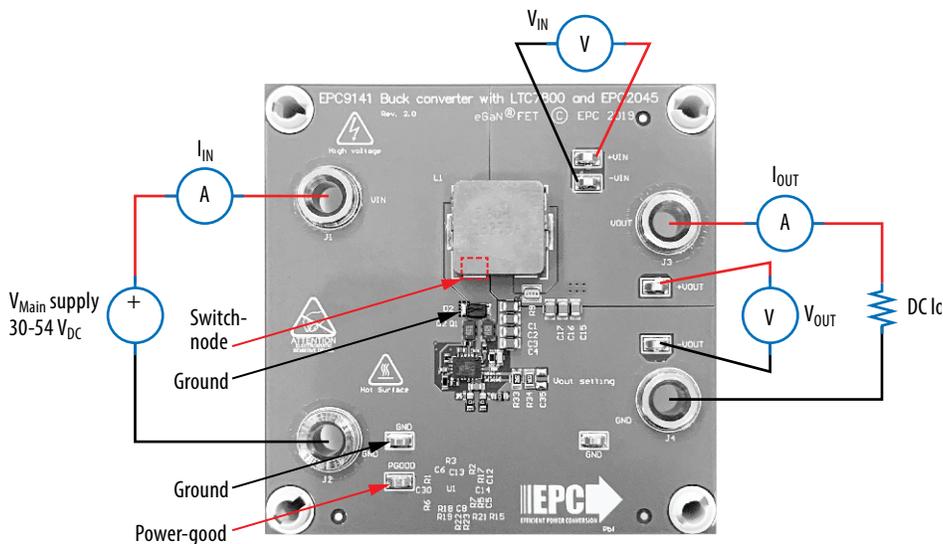


Figure 3: Proper measurement setup

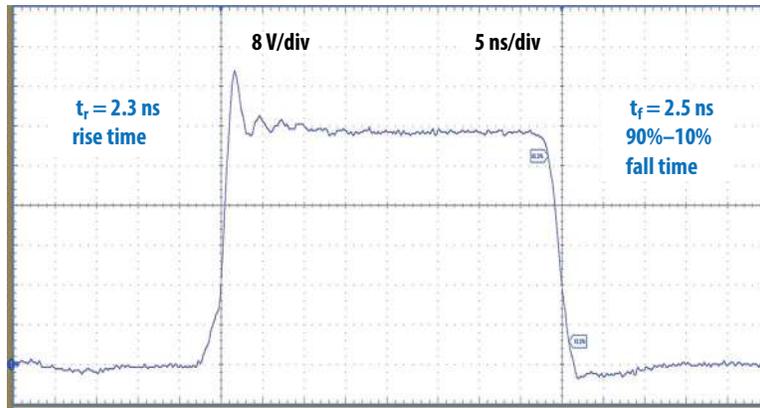


Figure 4: Typical waveforms for $V_{IN} = 48 \text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 12 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ A}$, $f_{sw} = 400 \text{ kHz}$, $L = 5.6 \mu\text{H}$
(On period of waveform truncated to show details.)

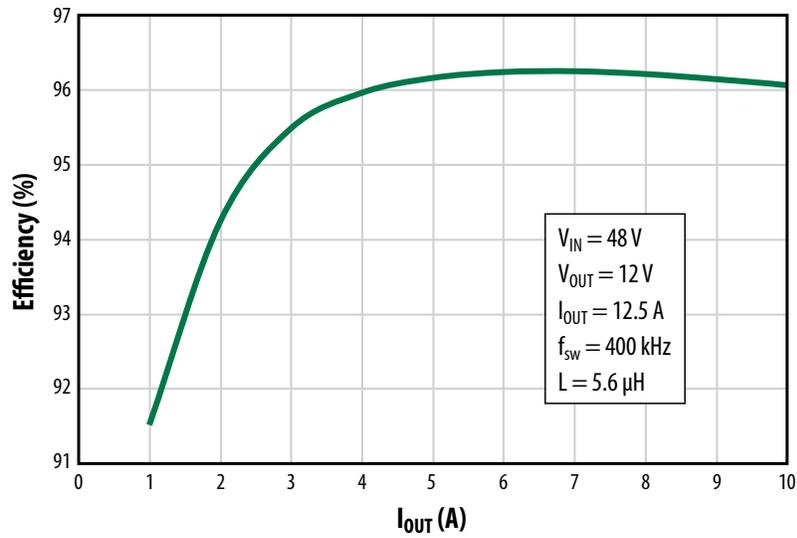


Figure 5: Typical efficiency curves for 48 V input short term operation above 10 A

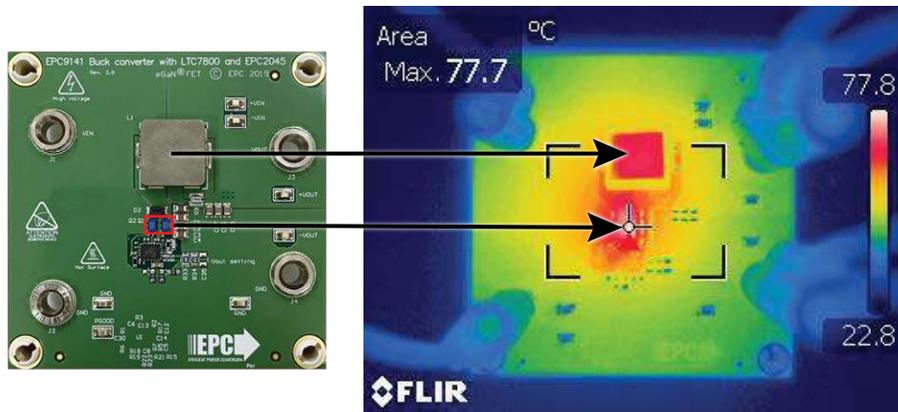


Figure 6: Thermal image of EPC9141 under full load operation: $V_{IN} = 48 \text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 12 \text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ A}$, 200 LFM airflow

Table 2: Bill of Materials

| Item | Qty | Reference | Part Description | Manufacturer | Part Number |
|------|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 4 | C1, C2, C3, C4 | 1 μ F, 100 V, 0805 | TDK | C2012X7S2A105M125AB |
| 2 | 1 | C6 | 2.2 μ F, 25 V, 0402 | Murata | GRM155R61E225ME15D |
| 3 | 3 | C7, C13, C30 | 100 nF, 25 V, 0402 | Murata | GRM155R61E104KA87D |
| 4 | 1 | C8 | 10 nF, 50 V, 0603 | TDK | CGA3E2X7R1H103K080AA |
| 5 | 1 | C9 | 100 nF, 100 V, 0603 | Murata | GRM188R72A104MA35D |
| 6 | 4 | C10, C18, C19, C20 | 4.7 μ F, 100 V, 1210 | TDK | CGA6M3X7S2A475K200AB |
| 7 | 1 | C12 | 4.7 nF, 50 V, 0603 | Murata | GRM1885C1H472JA01D |
| 8 | 1 | C14 | 100 pF, 50 V, 0402 | Murata | GRM1555C1H101JA01J |
| 9 | 3 | C15, C16, C17 | 22 μ F, 25 V, 0805 | Murata | GRT21BR61E226ME13L |
| 10 | 1 | C21 | 1 nF, 25 V, 0402 | TDK | CGJ2B2X7R1E102K050BA |
| 11 | 1 | D1 | 100 V, 215 mA | Nexperia | BAS16L,315 |
| 12 | 1 | D2 | 100 V, 2 A | Diodes | DFLS2100 |
| 13 | 1 | D3 | 5.1 V, 150 mW | Bournes | CD0603-Z5V1 |
| 14 | 4 | J1, J2, J3, J4 | Non-Insulated Std. Banana PCB socket | Keystone | 575-4 |
| 15 | 1 | L1 | 5.6 μ H | Vishay | IHLP5050FDER5R6M01 |
| 16 | 2 | Q1, Q2 | 100 V, 25 A, 9 m Ω | EPC | EPC2045 |
| 17 | 1 | Q3 | 100 V, 2800 m Ω | EPC | EPC2038 |
| 18 | 1 | R1 | 2.2 Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2GEJ2R2X |
| 19 | 2 | R2, R3 | 1 Ω | Yageo | RC0402FR-071RL |
| 20 | 1 | R4 | 100 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2RKF1003X |
| 21 | 1 | R6 | 28.7 k Ω | Panasonic | ERA-3AEB2872V |
| 22 | 2 | R8, R18 | 0 Ω , 0402 | Stackpole | RMCF0402ZTOR00 |
| 23 | 1 | R9 | 2 m Ω , 1% | Susumu | KRL2012E-M-R002-G-T5 |
| 24 | 2 | R11, R12 | 10 Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2RKF10R0X |
| 25 | 1 | R14 | 470 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2RKF4703X |
| 26 | 3 | R15, R22, R23 | 0 Ω , 0603 | Stackpole | RMCF0603ZTOR00 |
| 27 | 1 | R16 | 20 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2RKF2002X |
| 28 | 1 | R17 | 3.32 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-3EKF3321V |
| 29 | 1 | R33 | 34.8 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-PB6D3482V |
| 30 | 1 | R34 | 487 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-PB6D4873V |
| 31 | 7 | TP1, TP2, TP3, TP6, TP7, TP9, TP10 | SMD probe loop | Keystone | 5015 |
| 32 | 1 | U1 | Synchronous step-down controller | Analog Devices | LTC7800 |

Optional Components

| Item | Qty | Reference | Part Description | Manufacturer | Part Number |
|------|-----|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 3 | C5, C11, C35 | 10 pF, 0402 | Generic | Generic |
| 2 | 1 | C22 | 1 nF, 25 V, 0402 | TDK | CGJ2B2X7R1E102K050BA |
| 3 | 1 | C26 | 22 nF, 25 V, 0402 | TDK | C1005X7R1E223K050BB |
| 4 | 1 | C28 | 100 nF, 16 V, 0402 | Murata | GRM155R71C104KA88D |
| 5 | 1 | R27 | 20 Ω | Stackpole | RMCF0402JT20R0 |
| 6 | 1 | R28 | 27 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2GEJ273X |
| 7 | 1 | R29 | 4.7 Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2GEJ4R7X |
| 8 | 2 | D5, D6 | 40 V 30 mA | Diodes Inc. | SDM03U40 |
| 9 | 1 | R5 | 487 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2RKF4873X |
| 10 | 1 | R7 | 34.8 k Ω | Panasonic | ERJ-2RKF3482X |
| 11 | 1 | R13 | 6.98k | Yageo | RC0603FR-076K98L |
| 12 | 2 | R19, R21 | 0 Ω , 0603 | Stackpole | RMCF0603ZTOR00 |
| 13 | 1 | R20 | 3 k | Panasonic | ERJ-3EKF3001V |

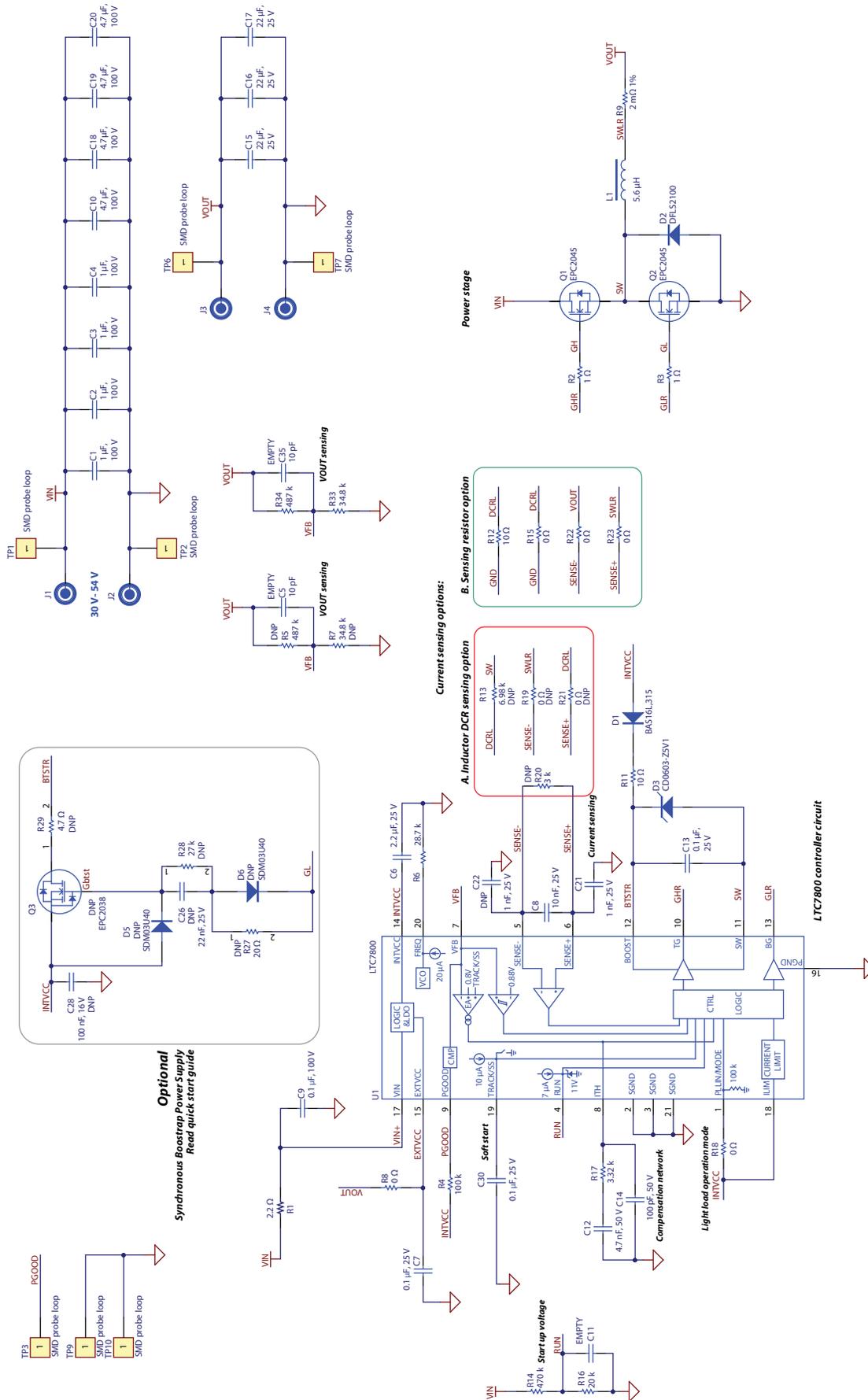


Figure 7: EPC9141 schematic

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