

DC|DC BUCK CONVERTER TESTING

Update 5/10/2024

Presentation for TOF frontend electronics working group meeting

T. Camard for BNL

With contributions for irradiation studies from:

Alex Jentsch, BNL (simulations for ePIC)

James Kierstead, BNL (Instrumentation Division)

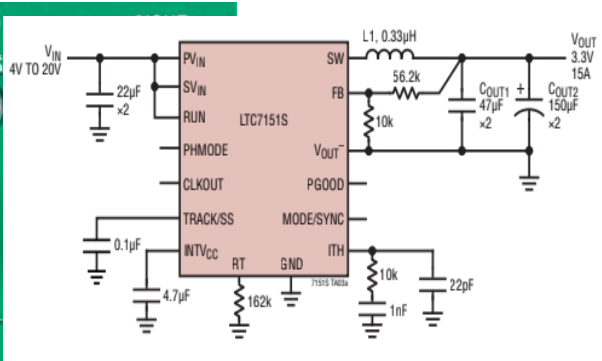
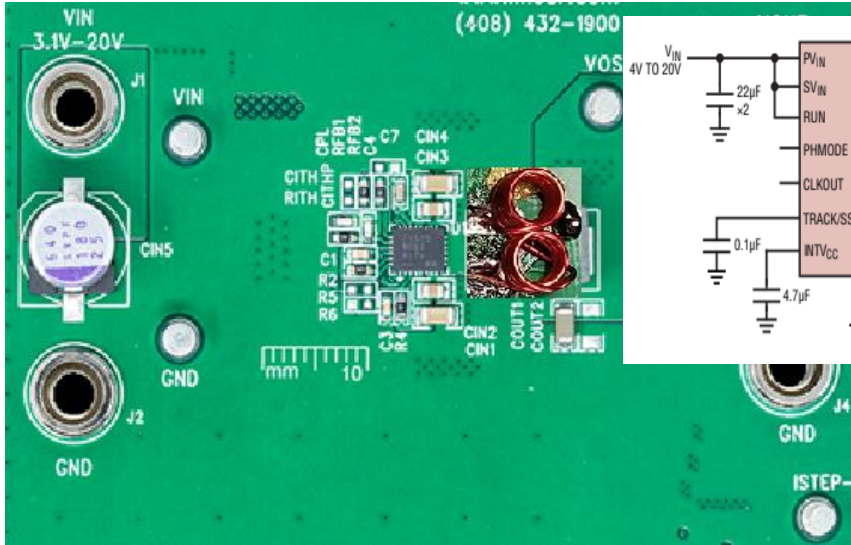
- **Update on performance evaluation**
- **Irradiation testing at UC Davis (May 14th)**
- **Next steps**



ASIC Power Requirements (review)

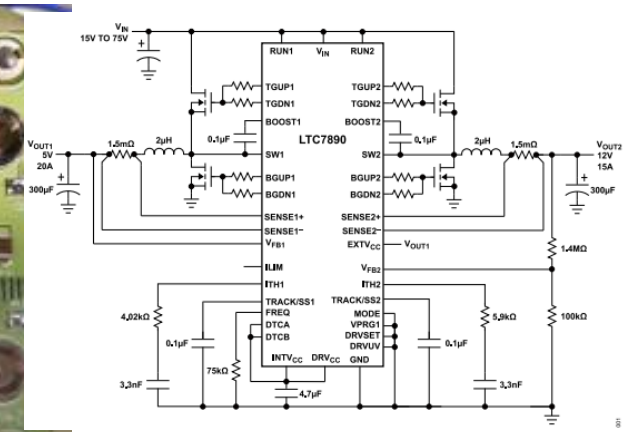
- EICROC: 1W @ 1.2V
- Power 16x ASICs => 16W => 13.3A (*could be higher though so figure 16A*)
- Noise < 0.5% , Ripple_(20MHZ BW) < 0.3%
- Efficiency: at least 70%
- Power Board Footprint: 100mm x 28mm
- Magnetic field (2 Tesla) => non iron core inductors => air core
- Radiation Tolerant ($1 \times 10^{12} \text{ CM}^2$) => 1MeV fluence
- TID (600K_{RAD})

Evaluation board testing (synchronous buck converters)



LTC 7151 DC|DC regulator evaluation board

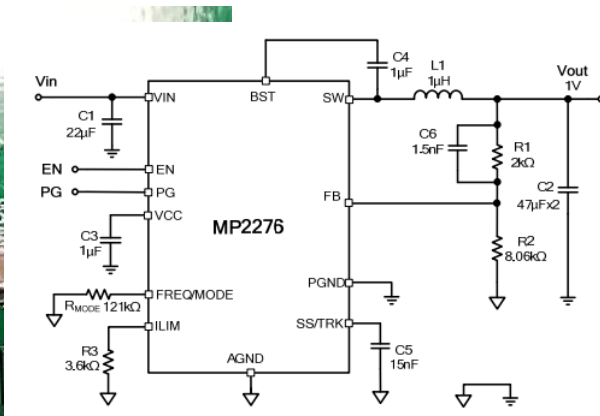
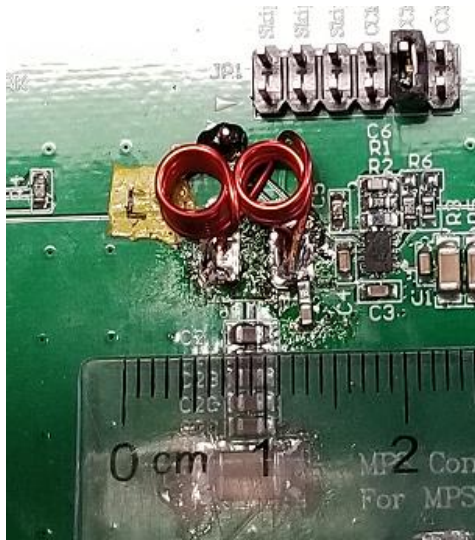
- Package size: 5mm x 4mm (QFN)
- Power FET (Internal)
- T °C (need to record)
- Vin: 4 to 20V, Vout 0.5 to 5.5V
- $F_{sw} \Rightarrow 0.4 - 3\text{MHz}$
- Power Output $\Rightarrow 14.5\text{W} \Rightarrow 1.2\text{V} @ 12\text{A} (80\%)$
- Switching phase: 180° out (reduce EMI)
- $P_{EFF} > 80\%$ (12V_{IN}, 12A)
- Noise/ Ripple < 0.5% @ 12A
- Regulation $\Rightarrow 99\%$
- Will require 2x for ASIC power boards
- Tested w/ 300nH solenoid inductor 2MHz



LTC 7890 (GaN Controller) evaluation board (replacement candidate for CERN bPOL48V controller for lesser harsh rad environments)

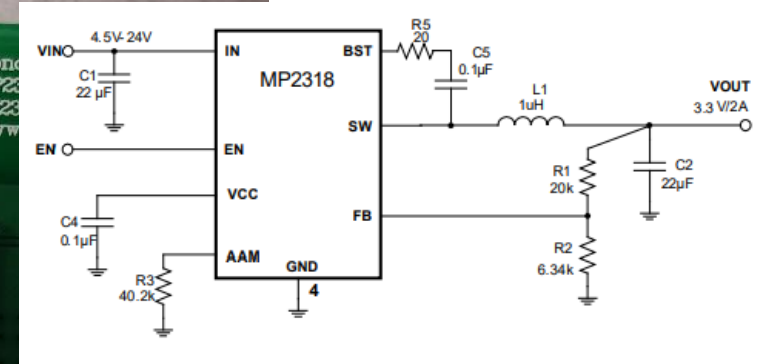
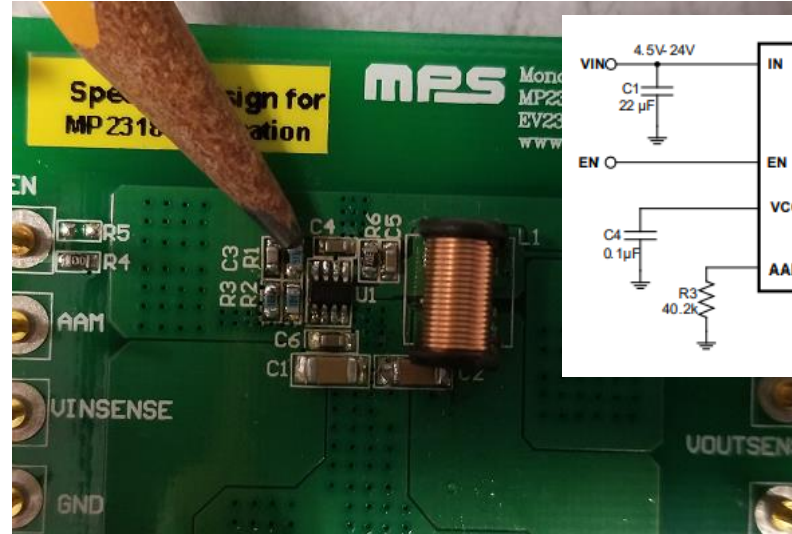
- Package size: 6mm x 6mm (QFN)
- Power FET (external GaN)
- $T_{CHIP}: 54^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{IND} 56^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{PCB} 46^{\circ}\text{C}$ (open air, no heat sink)
- Vin 4 to 100V, Vout 0.8 to 60V
- $F_{sw} \Rightarrow 0.1 - 3\text{MHz}$
- Power Output $\Rightarrow 30\text{W} \Rightarrow \text{CH1 } 1.2\text{V} @ 12\text{A}, \text{CH2 } 1.2\text{V} @ 12\text{A} (80\%)$
- Switching phase: 180° out (reduce EMI)
- $P_{EFF} \sim 80\%$ (12V_{IN}, CH1 12A, CH2 12A)
- Noise/ Ripple < 0.5% @ 12A/ channel
- Regulation $\Rightarrow 99\%$
- Will require 1x for ASIC power boards
- Tested w/ 300nH solenoid ind. 2MHz

Evaluation board testing (synchronous buck converters)



MP2276 DC/DC regulator evaluation board

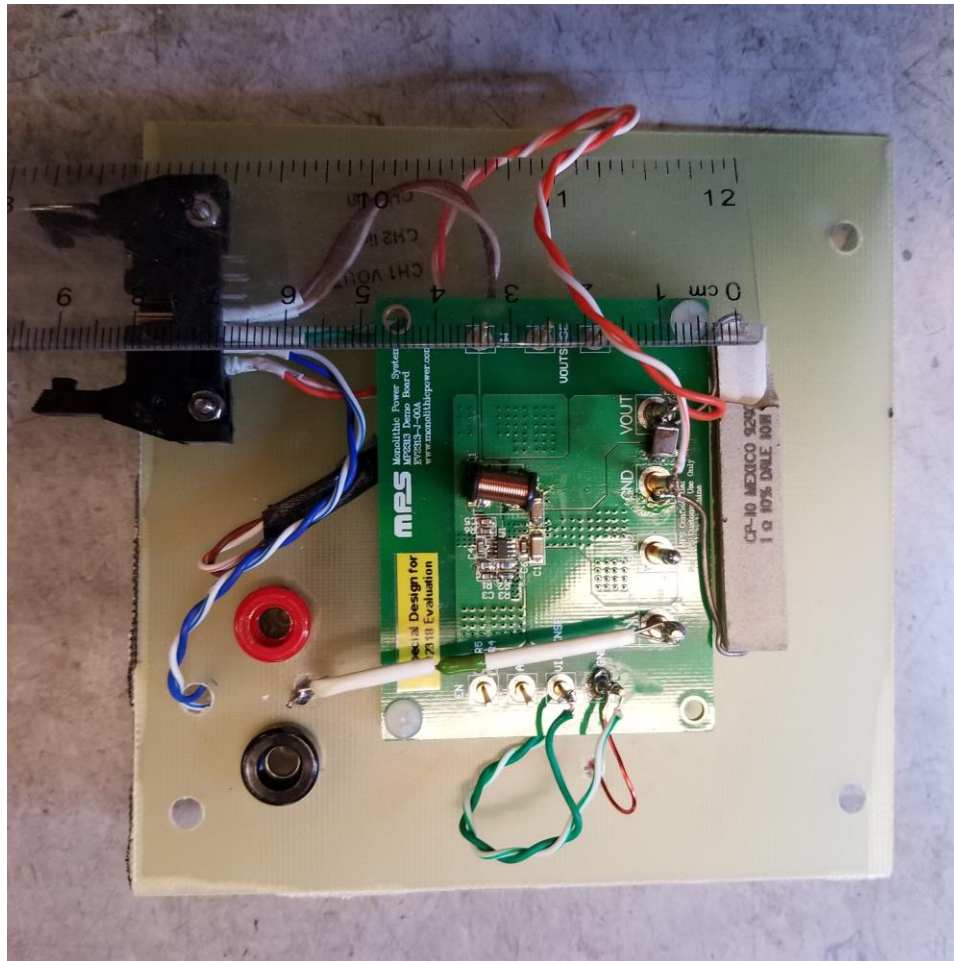
- Package size: 2mm x 3mm (QFN)
- Power FET (Internal)
- $T_{2276} = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{IND} = 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
- V_{in} : 2.7 to 16V, V_{out} 0.8 to 6V
- $F_{sw} \Rightarrow$ fixed 2MHz
- Power Output \Rightarrow 8W \Rightarrow 1.2V @ 6.5A (80%)
- Switching phase: (fixed)
- $P_{EFF} > 80\%$ (12V_{IN}, 6A out)
- Noise/ Ripple < 0.5% @ 6.5A
- Regulation \Rightarrow 99%
- Tested w/ 300nH solenoid inductor 2MHz



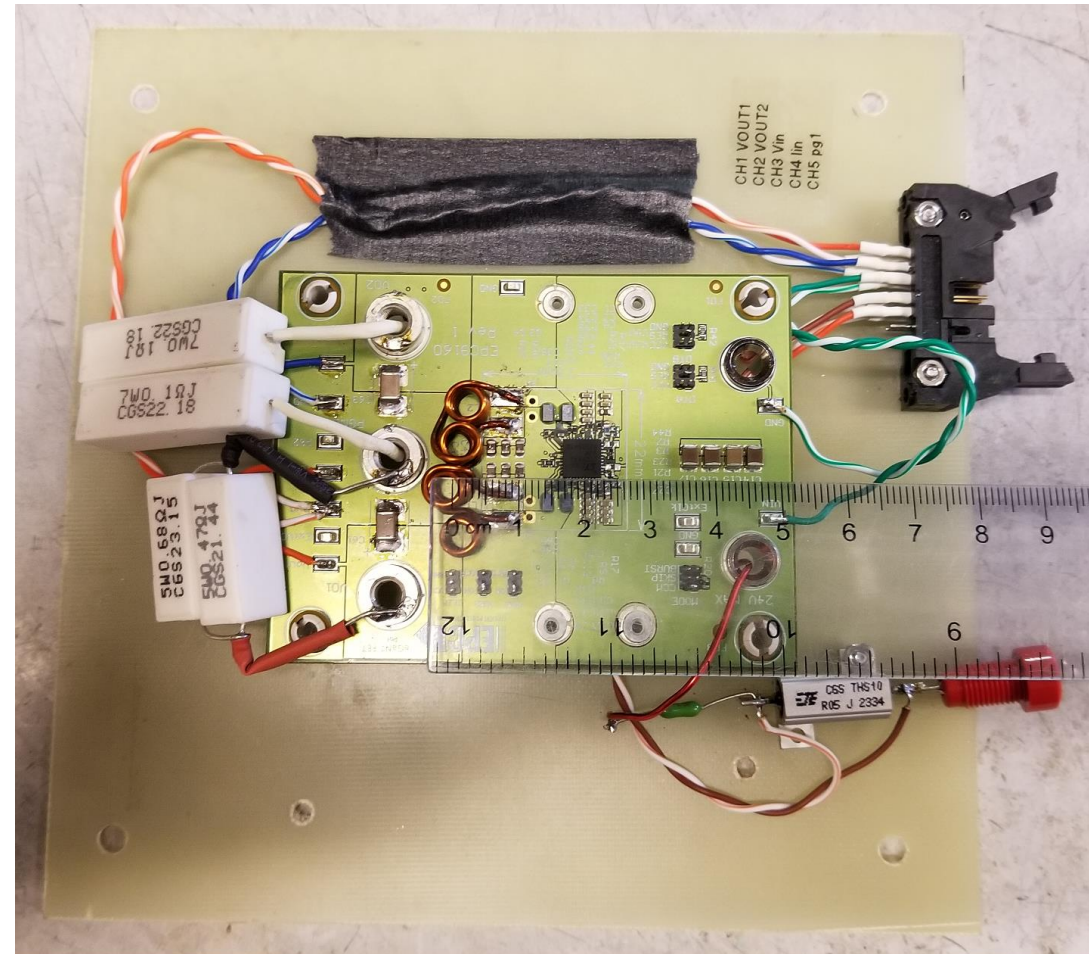
MP2318 DC/DC regulator evaluation board (possible to use on ASIC board)

- Package size: 3mm x 3mm (TSOT23-8)
- Power FET (Internal)
- $T_{IND} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{CHIP} = 34^{\circ}\text{C}$
- V_{in} : 4.5 to 24V, V_{out} 0.8 to $\sim V_{in}$
- $F_{sw} \Rightarrow$ fixed 2MHz
- Power Output \Rightarrow 2W \Rightarrow 1.2V @ 1.6A (80%)
- Switching phase: (fixed)
- $P_{EFF} \sim 75\%$ (12V_{IN}, 1.2A out)
- Noise/ Ripple < 0.2% @ 1.2A
- Regulation \Rightarrow 99%
- Tested w/ 760nH solenoid inductor 2MHz

Buck Converter Test Fixtures for Irradiation Testing



MP2318 2A, DC converter test fixture for rad testing

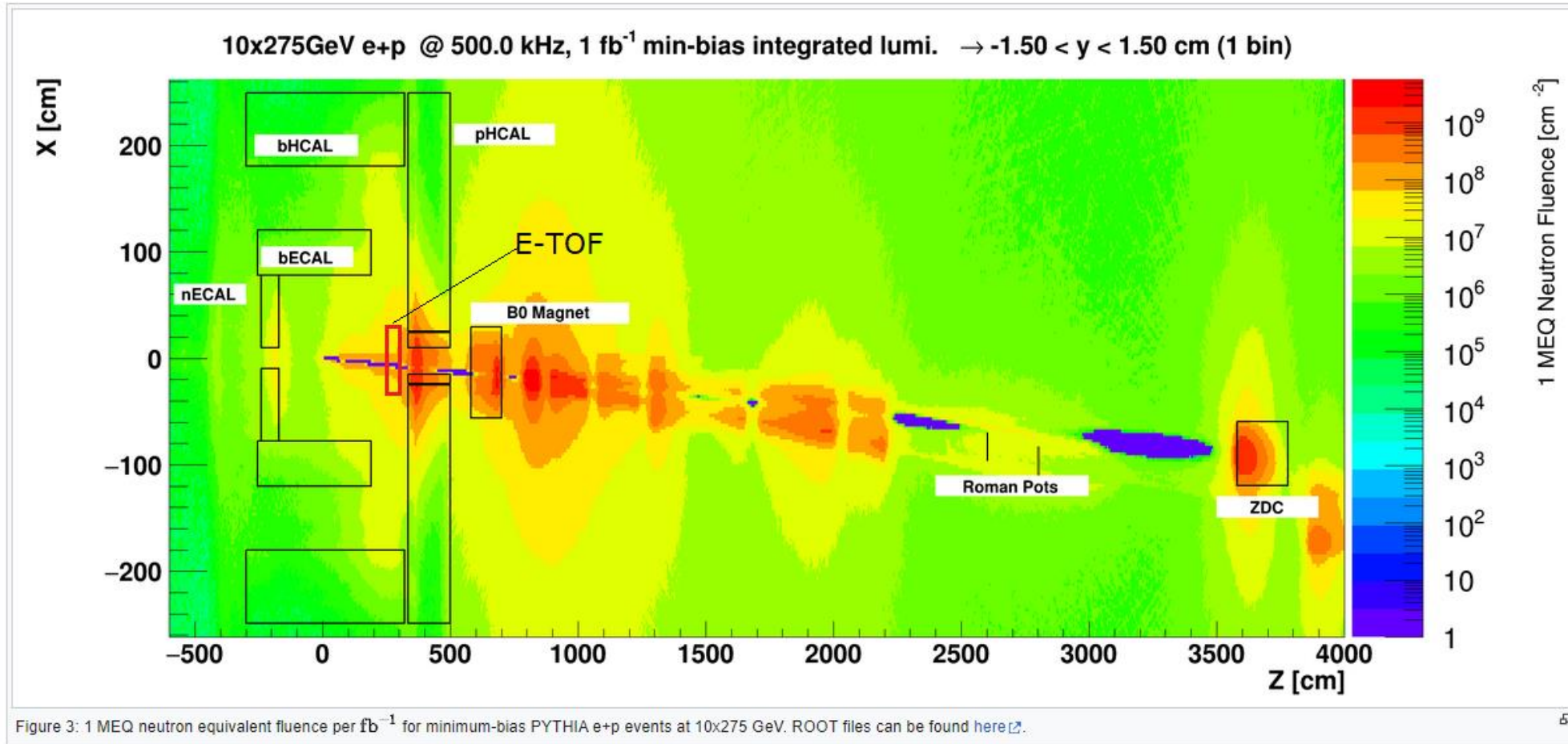


LTC7890 dual channel controller 16A/ ch DC converter test fixture for rad testing

Neutron Fluence at ePIC:

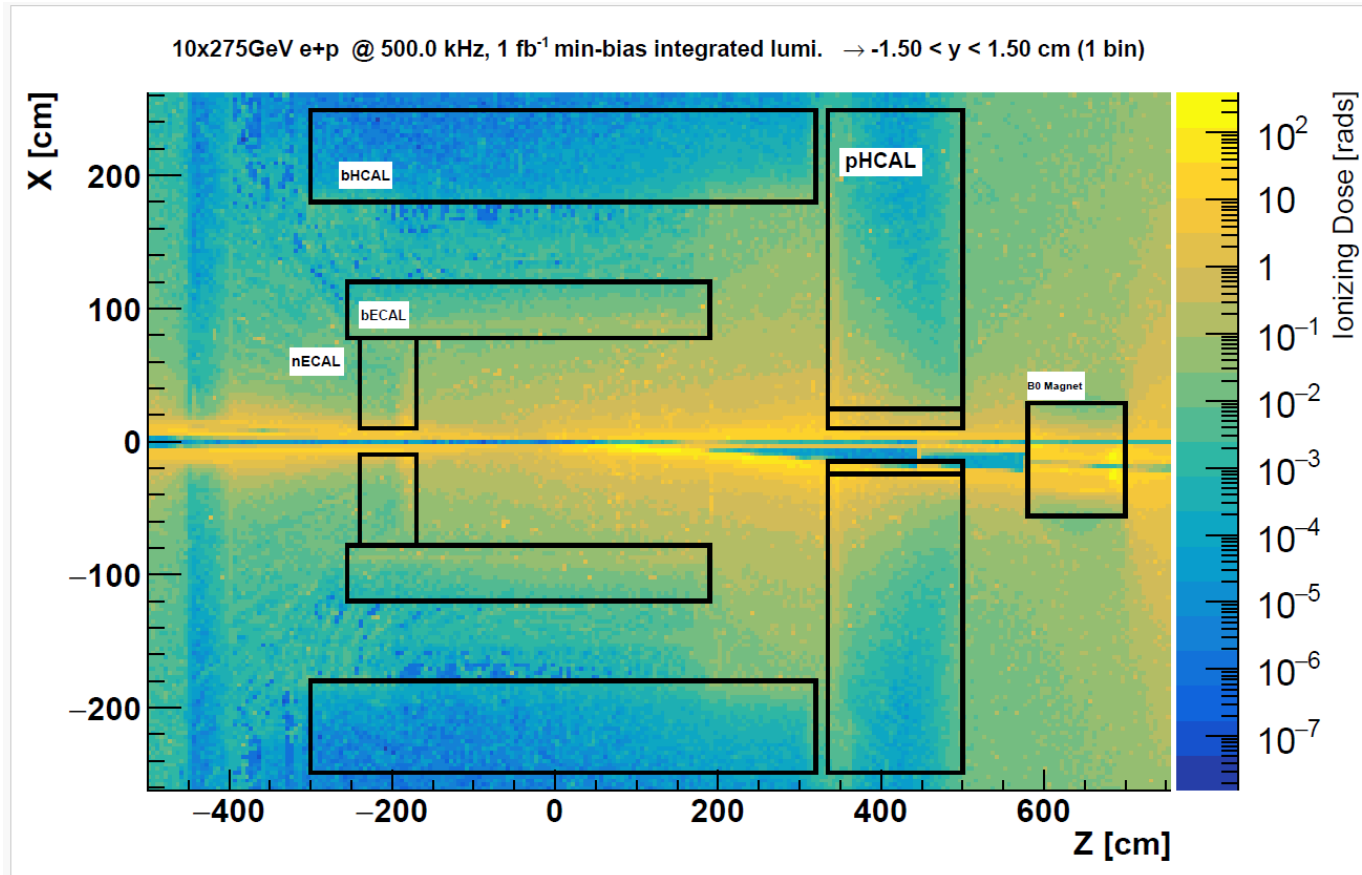
(1MeV equivalent) fluence normalized for 1 fb^{-1}

$100 \times \text{fb}^{-1} = 1 \text{ year}$. Very conservatively, we can expect an upper bound of $100 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{year}$ of data when the machine reaches top luminosity



[Radiation simulation from Alex Jentsch, BNL](#)

TID from Hadron & Electron at ePIC:



Combined ionizing dose from Hadron & Electron sides

Ionizing dose (normalized for fb⁻¹)

Note: to get the TID for one year of operation:

100 x fb⁻¹ = 1 year

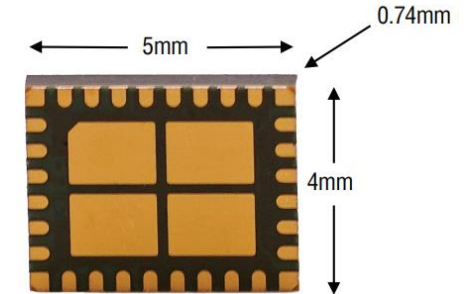
Ionizing dose of $3 \times 10^2 \times 100 = 30 \text{ kRads/ year}$ x
20 years = 600kRads

[Radiation simulations from Alex Jentsch, BNL](#)

Radiation Testing Requirements

Testing Facility: UC Davis Cyclotron **UC DAVIS** CROCKER NUCLEAR LABORATORY

- Particles: Protons => measure total dose/fluence (1MeV equivalent)
- ePIC fluence for 1 year of operation => $5 \times 10^8 / \text{cm}^2 \times 100_{(\text{scale fb}^{-1} \text{ to years})} \times 20_{\text{YEARS}} = 1 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$
- Testing fluence full dose **1E12/ cm²** *this is what the SiPMs are being tested to/ Neutron displacement damage in Si*
- Flux rate => 30_{MIN} – 1_{HOUR} to full dose
- Logging: 1mV resolution, 10 samples/ sec at 100ms intervals ($V_{\text{OUT}}, V_{\text{IN}}, I_{\text{IN}}$)



Type of damage to be observed

Displacement damage from Neutrons (Non-Ionizing Energy) => 1 MeV equivalent fluence

Looking for degraded performance => sagging output Voltage, efficiency loss (monitor V_{IN} & I_{IN})

Ionization damage (TID) => Most likely to effect MOS devices and cause catastrophic failure

Not Tested => SEU (single event upset) => Maybe not an issue for these devices but could cause upset to internal logic controller.

What's next after Irradiation Testing?



If evaluation boards pass irradiation testing

⇒ Send components out for batch testing (send 10 samples from two different batches to be irradiated, then assemble test/ prototype board)

⇒ **Circuit Design & testing for:** (*Note: the fowling looks good so far from evaluation board testing*)

⇒ Power efficiency (optimize switching inductor)

⇒ Optimize footprint & PCB layout

⇒ Noise & Ripple (mitigate EMI)

⇒ Thermal Analysis (temperature rise over 30°C)

⇒ First article testing => performance, durability (power cycle testing), burn in time

References

Lindstroem, G. (n.d.). *gunnar*. <https://rd50.web.cern.ch/niel/default.html>

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