

Advanced Power Measurement and Analysis Software **DPOPWR** Datasheet



DPOPWR, Advanced Power Measurement and Analysis software, allows power supply designers to configure multiple measurements with custom defined settings, measure and analyze power dissipation in switching devices, and measure and analyze magnetic parameters in a single acquisition. The addition of new measurements such as Inrush current, Capacitance, and Reactive power provides more insight into the input / output characterization of power supplies. Designers who otherwise spend a lot of time manually analyzing power dissipations per cycle can now, with the Switching loss plot and the Time trend plot, measure power dissipation at all switching cycles graphically. A single .mht format with the append feature provides an easy way to generate reports that include measurements, test results, and plot images. This solution elevates your productivity to a new level and helps SMPS designers meet pre-compliance requirements.

Key performance specifications

- Switching loss measurement computes TON, TOFF, and Total loss values and trajectory plot of ON and OFF values for all switching
- Hi power finder identifies all the peaks in the power waveform and provides interactive Detail results. It can automatically traverse between the peak values and show energy and loss values for each switching cycle.
- RDS(on) and SOA measures dynamic internal resistance and provides customizable safe operating area mask testing with linear and log scales.
- Magnetic loss computes total magnetic loss, inductance of core and shows graph of relationship between B and H.

- Power quality measurements computes THD, True Power, Apparent Power, Power Factor, and Crest Factor. These analysis outputs are shown in a quick view as Summary results table.
- Current harmonics enables all pre-compliance testing to cover EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-2 AM14, and MIL-STD-1399 (400 Hz) standards, user defined mode. Displays up to the 100th harmonic values in both table and bar graph formats.
- Inrush current measurement identifies the peak currents based on configured threshold level.
- Modulation analysis displays time-trend plot of the cycle-to-cycle variations in the modulated switching signal based on positive and negative pulse width, positive and negative duty cycle, frequency, and period measurements.

Key features

- New measurements such as Inrush current, Capacitance, Reactive power and Switching loss trajectory plot which provides more insight to Input/output characterization
- Custom source Autoset for vertical and horizontal sets the scope parameters automatically, increasing your productivity and measurement repeatability.
- Multiple measurements can be run at same time for single acquisition, providing correlated power measurements.
- Supports Time trend plot for certain measurements, allowing you to observe the variation of measurements over time.
- Reference waveform support for all measurements.
- A single .mht format with the append feature provides an easy way for you to generate reports that include measurements, test results and plot images.
- Auto de-gauss and de-skew utilities.
- Seamless integration of the application with the oscilloscope, allows you to switch between them easily and debug more effectively.
- Global configuration features such as acquisition mode (HiRes), cursor gating, coupling and BW limits are applied uniformly across a group of measurements.

Product description

DPOPWR Advanced Power Measurement and Analysis software transforms Tektronix Windows oscilloscopes into sophisticated debug and analysis tools that quickly measure and analyze power dissipation in power supply switching devices and magnetic components.

Current harmonic Measurement helps the power supply designers to ensure pre-compliance of their designs to industry standards such as the IEC EN61000-3-2/EN61000-3-2 AM14 before investing in the official compliance testing.

DPOPWR provides a number of specific measurements to run in a group and characterize power supplies such as Input and Output analysis, Switching analysis, and Magnetic analysis.

Degauss and Probe deskew features enable to get accurate results

DPOPWR provides a convenient .mht formatted report which document the test results with append feature of previous results.

DPOPWR, used with an MSO/DPO5000/B, DPO7000C or MSO/DSA/DPO7000C/DX Series oscilloscope with TxDP High Voltage differential Probes and TCP current probes, forms a complete measurement system for power supply design and test.

Magnetic component analysis

Supports the following measurements: Magnetic loss, Inductance, Maximum magnetic flux density, Permeability, Remanence flux density, Coercive force, and BH curve.

Magnetic components are an important part of any power supply system. Inductors and transformers are used as energy storage devices in both switch-mode and linear power supplies. Some power supplies also use inductors in filters at their output. Given their important role in the system, it is essential to characterize these magnetic components to determine the stability and overall efficiency of the power supply.

Inductance

Inductors exhibit increasing impedance with frequency, impeding higher frequencies more than lower frequencies. This behavior is known as inductance and is measured in units of Henries. The inductance can be measured automatically with DPOPWR.

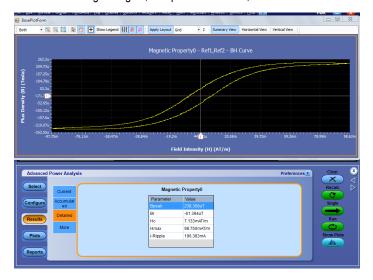
Magnetic power loss

An analysis of magnetic power losses is essential to accurately characterize the efficiency, reliability, and performance of a switching supply. DPOPWR measures the total magnetic power loss (which includes core losses and copper losses) as shown in the following figure.



B-H plots

The properties of magnetic materials are described by the magnetic flux density (B), magnetic field intensity strength (H), and the magnetic permeability of a material (μ). B-H curve plots are often used to verify the saturation (or lack thereof) of the magnetic elements in a switching supply and provide a measure of the energy lost per cycle in a unit volume of core material. DPOPWR measures the voltage across the magnetic element and the current flowing through it, and plots B versus H, as shown here.

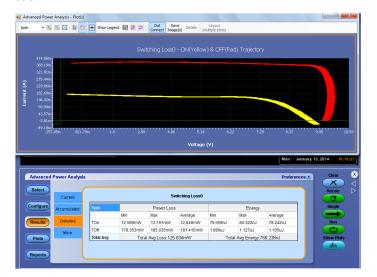


Switching component analysis

The accurate calculation and evaluation of energy loss in power supplies has become even more critical with the drive to higher power conversion efficiency and greater reliability.

Switching loss measurements

Although almost all components of a power supply contribute to energy losses, the majority of energy losses in a switch-mode power supply (SMPS) occur when the switching transistor transitions from an OFF to an ON state (turn-on loss) and vice versa (turn-off loss). by measuring the voltage drop across the switching device and the current flowing through the switching device, DPOPWR measures the switching losses as shown below.



Trajectory plot for switching loss measurement shows the trajectory of turnon loss and turn-off loss for all switching cycles.

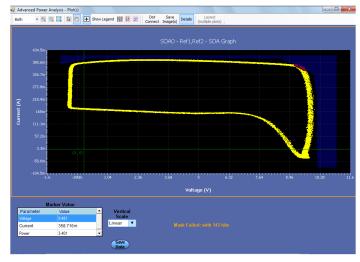
Hi power finder

Dynamically changing loads can cause a switching power to exceed its voltage and current limits, and in turn, its power rating. The DPOPWR Hi Power Finder is a unique feature which analyzes the power loss in switching components, ensuring that the instantaneous power remains within the specified limits. The Hi Power Finder is shown here.



Safe operating area

The safe operating area (SOA) plot is a graphical technique for evaluating a switching device to ensure that it is not being stressed beyond its maximum specifications. SOA testing can be used to validate performance over a range of operating conditions, including load variations, temperature changes, and variations in input voltages. Limit testing can also be used with SOA plots to automate the validation. An example of an SOA plot is shown below.



Input analysis

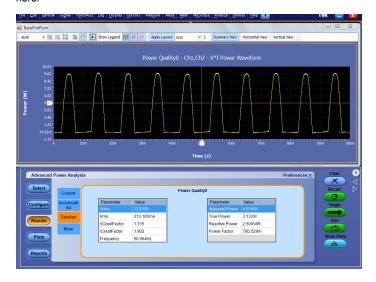
Power quality measurements and current harmonics are two common sets of measurements made on the input section of a power supply to analyze the effects of the power supply on the power line.

Inrush and capacitance measurement

DPOPWR provides a method to measure the peak inrush current and capacitance value for switching power supply during in-circuit operation.

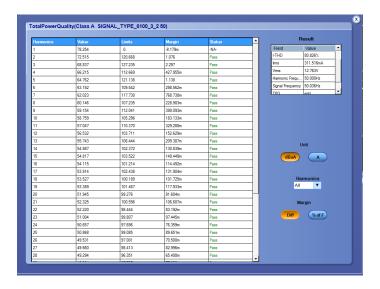
Power quality

Power quality refers to a power supply's ability to function properly with the electric power that is supplied to it. These measurements help understand the effects of distortions caused by nonlinear loads, including the power supply itself. The measurements include RMS voltage and current, true and apparent power, crest factor, line frequency, and power factor, as shown here.



Current harmonics

Because a switching power supply presents a nonlinear load to the power line, the input voltage and current waveforms are not identical. Current is drawn for some portion of the input cycle, causing the generation of harmonics on the input current waveform. Excessive harmonic energy can affect the operation of other equipment connected to the power line and increase the cost of delivering the electric power. Therefore, power supply designers can use the DPOPWR current harmonics measurements to assure pre-compliance of their designs to industry standards (such as IEC61000-3-2 and MIL-STD-1399) before investing in the official compliance testing. An example of the current harmonics graph display of up to 100 harmonics is shown here.



Output analysis

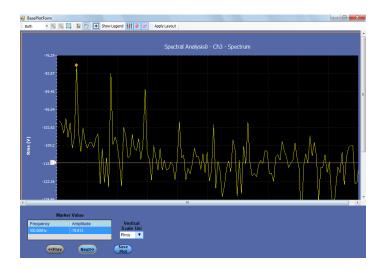
The ultimate goal of a DC-output power supply is to transform input power into one or more DC-output voltages. Especially for switching power supplies, the most important output measurements are line ripple, switching ripple, spectral analysis, and turn-on time.

Line-switching ripple

The quality of a power supply's DC output should be clean with minimal noise and ripple. Line ripple measures the amount of AC-output signal related to the input line frequency. Switching ripple measures the amount of AC signal related to the switching frequency. The output line ripple is usually twice the line frequency; whereas the switching ripple is typically coupled with noise and in the kHz frequency range. DPOPWR greatly simplifies the separation of line ripple from switching ripple.

Spectral analysis

Spectral Analysis is used to analyze the frequency components that contribute to the electromagnetic interference (EMI) of the power supply. It also measures the noise/ripple at the output DC voltage frequency range. Like the oscilloscope's FFT, the DPOPWR spectral analysis displays the magnitudes of the output signal frequency components versus frequency, allowing the identification of each of the AC components, as shown here.



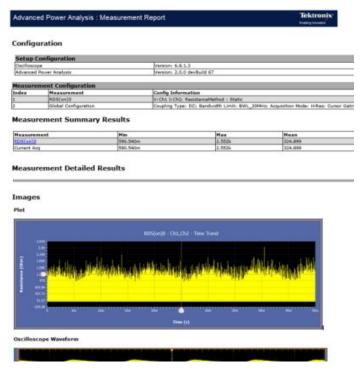
Turn-on time

Turn-on time is defined as the time it takes from when the power supply is turned on to when a valid, usable output is available. DPOPWR automates this measurement on up to three outputs simultaneously.

Report generation in .mht format

Data collection, archiving, and documentation are often tedious but necessary tasks in the design and development process. DPOPWR is equipped with a .mht report generation tool that makes the documentation of measurement results easy and effortless.

DPOPWR provides the ability to compile all the results of a test run into different report formats with pass/fail results for easy analysis and record keeping.



Specifications

Switching loss, Hi power finder, Safe operating area (SOA), SOA with Mask testing, RDS(ON), di/dt, dv/dt.
Magnetic loss, Inductance, Maximum magnetic flux density, Permeability, Remanence flux density, Coercive force.
True power, Apparent power, Power factor, Reactive power, Crest factor, Inrush and capacitance, THD, Current harmonics, Precompliance testing for EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-2 AM14, and MIL-STD-1399 (400 Hz) standards
Ripple due to line frequency and switching frequency, Turn-on time, Spectral analysis (automated spectral analysis by setting start frequency, stop frequency, and resolution bandwidth)
Pulse width, Duty cycle, Period, and Frequency variation versus time
Time trend, Trajectory plot, SOA-XY, Spectral analysis, Histogram, Bar graph
MHT format
Automatic
Live and Ref channels

Ordering information

Models

Additional information about power analysis is available at www.tek.com/applications/design_analysis/power.html.

DPOPWR solution updates and up-to-date software upgrades are available at www.tek.com/downloads.

Model	New instrument orders	Product upgrades 1	Floating licenses 1
MSO/DPO70000C and MSO/DPO70000DX series	Opt. PWR	DPO-UP Opt. PWR	DPOFL-PWR
DPO7000C series	Opt. PWR	DPO-UP Opt. PWR	DPOFL-PWR
MSO/DPO5000 and MSO/DPO5000B series	Opt. PWR	DPO-UP Opt. PWR	DPOFL-PWR

Recommended oscilloscopes, probes, and accessories

	MSO/DPO5000B, DPO7000C Series	MSO/DPO70000C/DX Series
Advanced power measurement and analysis solutions	Opt. PWR (DPOPWR)	Opt. PWR (DPOPWR)
AC/DC current probes	TCP0030A, TCP0150, TCP0020	TCP202 with TCA-1MEG, TCP202A with TCA-BNC
Differential probes	TDP0500, TDP1000	P6251 with TCA-BNC
High-voltage differential probes	THDP0200/0100, TMDP0200	P5200A/P5202A/ P5205A/P5210A with TCA-1MEG
High-voltage passive probes	P5100A, P6015A	P5100A or P6015A, with TCA-1MEG
Probe deskew accessories	TEK-DPG and 067-1686-02	TEK-DPG and 067-1686-02
Power solution bundles	PS2 or PS3	

Power solution bundles

DPO7000C, MSO/DPO5000, and MSO/DPO5000B PS bundle options	Description
PS2	DPOPWR TCP0030A, THDP0200 067-1686-02 deskew fixture
PS3	DPOPWR TCP0020, TMDP0200 067-1686-02 deskew fixture

Requires Windows 7, 64-bit operating systems

Complete power probing portfolio

High voltage differential probe

THDP0100/THDP0200/TMDP0200 (100 MHz, 200 MHz bandwidth, 100X/1000X, 50X/500X, 25X/250X switchable range,6 kV. 1.5 kV, 750V voltage range, Bandwidth limiting filters



AC/DC current probe

TCP0030A/TCP202TCP0030, TCP0150, TCP0020 (DC to >120 MHz bandwidth, 30 ARMS / 50 a peak Pulse current capability)



Mid-voltage differential probe

TDP0500/TDP1000 (500 MHz / 1 GHz bandwidth; ±42 v (DC + pk AC) differential input voltage range; 100 Hz, 10 kHz, and 1 MHz bandwidth limiting filters)



Tektronix oscilloscopes and probes supported. For a complete listing of compatible probes for each oscilloscope, please refer tohttp://www.tek.com/probes for specific information on the recommended models of probes and any necessary probe adapters.

Datasheet

ASEAN / Australasia (65) 6356 3900 Belgium 00800 2255 4835* Central East Europe and the Baltics +41 52 675 3777 Finland +41 52 675 3777 Hong Kong 400 820 5835 Japan 81 (3) 6714 3010 Middle East, Asia, and North Africa +41 52 675 3777 People's Republic of China 400 820 5835 Republic of Korea 001 800 8255 2835 Spain 00800 2255 4835* Taiwan 886 (2) 2722 9622

 * European toll-free number. If not accessible, call: +41 52 675 3777

Austria 00800 2255 4835*
Brazil +55 (11) 3759 7627
Central Europe & Greece +41 52 675 3777
France 00800 2255 4835*
India 000 800 650 1835
Luxembourg +41 52 675 3777
The Netherlands 00800 2255 4835*
Poland +41 52 675 3777
Russia & CIS +7 (495) 6647564
Sweden 00800 2255 4835*
United Kingdom & Ireland 00800 2255 4835*

Balkans, Israel, South Africa and other ISE Countries +41 52 675 3777 Canada 1 800 833 9200 Denmark +45 80 88 1401 Germany 00800 2255 4835*

Italy 00800 2255 4835* Mexico, Central/South America & Caribbean 52 (55) 56 04 50 90 Norway 800 16098 Portugal 80 08 12370

South Africa +41 52 675 3777 Switzerland 00800 2255 4835* USA 1 800 833 9200

Updated 10 April 2013

For Further Information. Tektronix maintains a comprehensive, constantly expanding collection of application notes, technical briefs and other resources to help engineers working on the cutting edge of technology. Please visit www.tektronix.com.

Copyright © Tektronix, Inc. All rights reserved. Tektronix products are covered by U.S. and foreign patents, issued and pending. Information in this publication supersedes that in all previously published material. Specification and price change privileges reserved. TEKTRONIX and TEK are registered trademarks of Tektronix, Inc. All other trade names referenced are the service marks, trademarks, or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

14 Jan 2014

61W-19262-6

www.tektronix.com

