

Lab 21&22

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ECEN 5730
PCB DESIGN

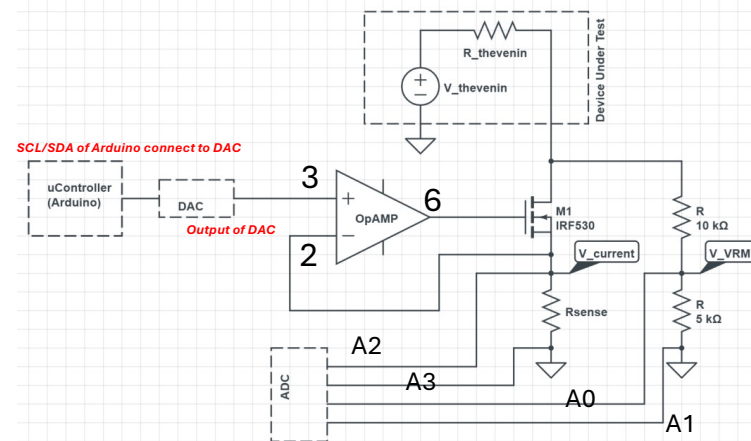
VRM Characterizer (Instrument Droid)

Overview Of the Circuit and Goal:

1. Objectives

- To design and build a **breadboard version** of the VRM Characterizer (Board 4 SBB).
- To **measure the Thevenin voltage** and **Thevenin resistance** of a Voltage Regulator Module (VRM).
- To evaluate how **VRM output voltage drops** with increasing load current.
- To develop simple Arduino code to **sweep current**, take measurements, and compute **Thevenin equivalent** parameters.

Item	Qty
Arduino Uno/Nano	1
MCP4725(DAC)	1
ADS1115(ADC)	1
MCP601(op-amp)	1
TIP401(Mosfet)	1
Sense resistor(10Ω)	1
10 kΩ + 5 kΩ(voltage divider)	2



Overview of circuit after placing the components

connect to 5vdc of Arduino

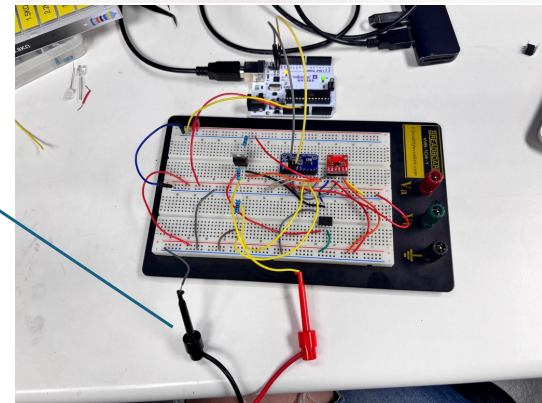
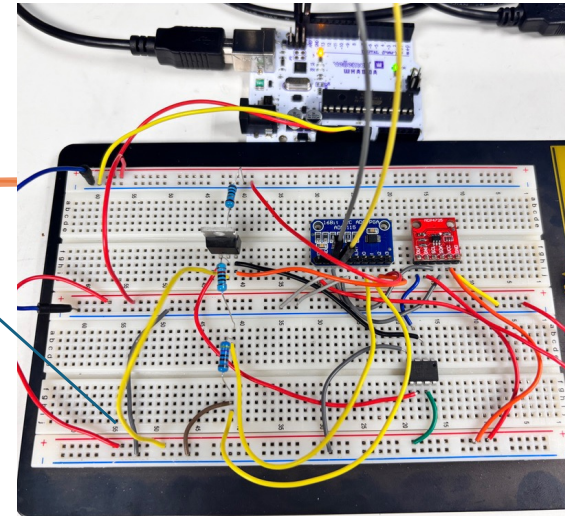
2. Goal

- Build a system that:
 - Applies a controlled current to a VRM.
 - Measures VRM voltage under **no-load** and **loaded** conditions.
 - Computes **Thevenin voltage (V_{th})** and **Thevenin resistance (R_{th})** using:

$$R_{th} = \frac{V_{open-circuit} - V_{loaded}}{I_{load}}$$

- Demonstrate that the instrument can measure VRM performance across a range of currents.

Function generator



EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

1. Function Generator Results (Top Table)

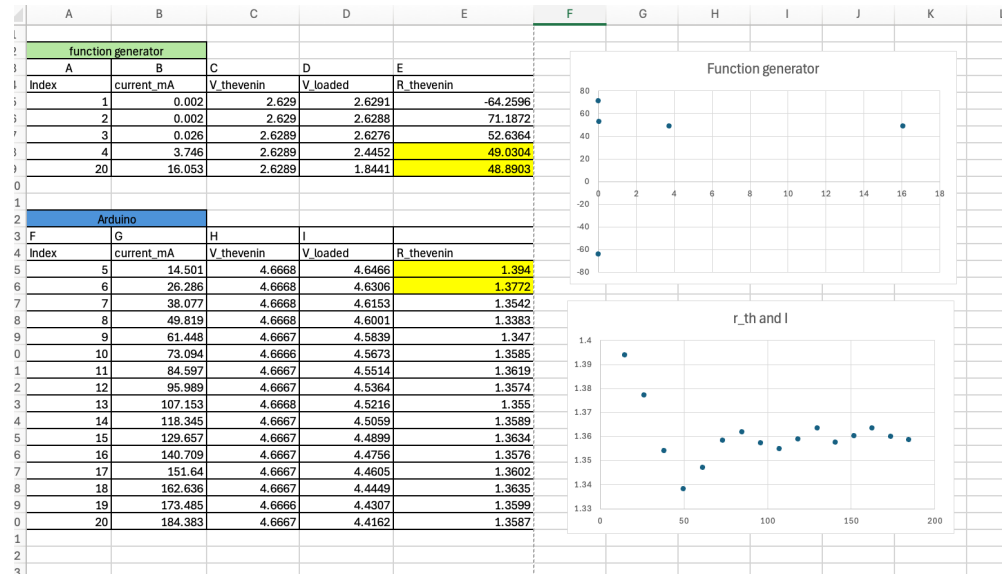
Current range: 0.002 mA → 16.05 mA

R_{th} range: -64 Ω → +71 Ω → +48 Ω

What it shows:

At extremely **low currents**, the measured values fluctuate wildly (negative and positive).

As current increases above **~3 mA**, the R_{th} values stabilize around **48–52 Ω**, which is consistent with a typical Thevenin resistance of the function generator output.



2. Arduino VRM Results (Bottom Table)

Current range: 14 mA → 184 mA

R_{th} range: 1.347 Ω → 1.394 Ω

What the plot shows:

The R_{th} values stay **very consistent**, between **1.34 Ω and 1.39 Ω**.

As current increases, R_{th} **slightly decreases**, then slowly increases again, but only by about **0.03–0.04 Ω**.

The plot is basically **flat**, showing very little change in Thevenin resistance with load.

Summary

- The Thevenin resistance of the Arduino VRM is low ($\sim 1.36 \Omega$) and remains very stable as the load current increases. The function generator exhibits much higher Thevenin resistance ($\sim 50 \Omega$) and shows large measurement error at very low currents. Overall, the Arduino VRM demonstrates strong load regulation, while the function generator behaves as a weaker source with significantly higher internal resistance.