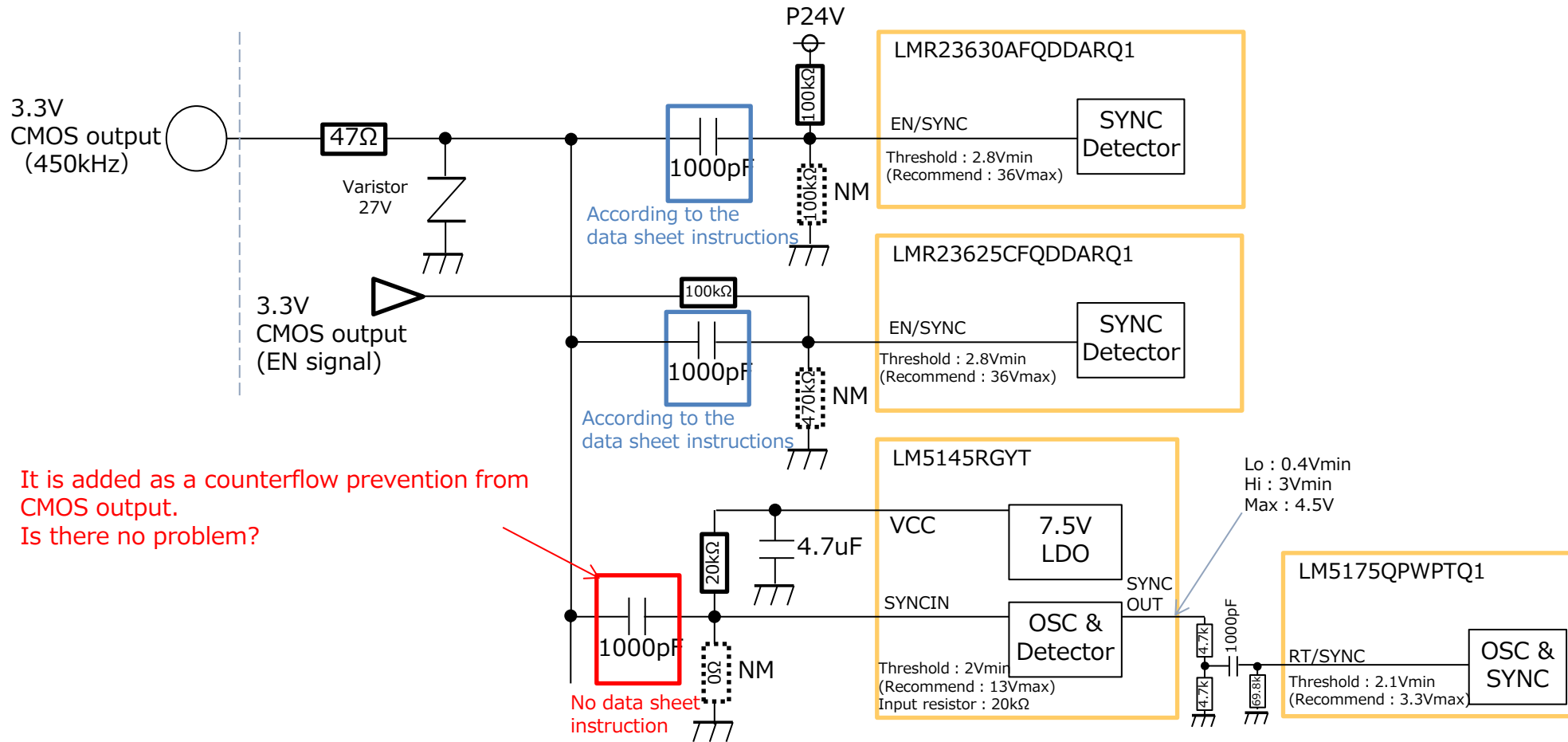


# Question

## ■ Question

- ① For DC component blocking,  
Is C coupling possible to LM5145?
- ② Do you have sequence designation?  
(Examples like the following)  
On: P24V input → External synchronization signal on.  
Off: External synchronization signal off → P24 V off
- ③ LMR23625 is EN / SYNC common pin,  
If the SYNC signal is given before the EN signal, will EN operation be performed normally?  
In case Is there a sequence specification?
- ④ While 1/2 partial pressure is specified for the SYNC input of the LM5157 at the previous inquiry, the output min of the LM5145 of the preceding stage is 3 V.  
Is there a threshold problem?
- ⑤ TPS65263 - 1 has sequence designation (next page)  
Does it lead to destruction of the device?

# System Constitution



Continued on the next page ↓

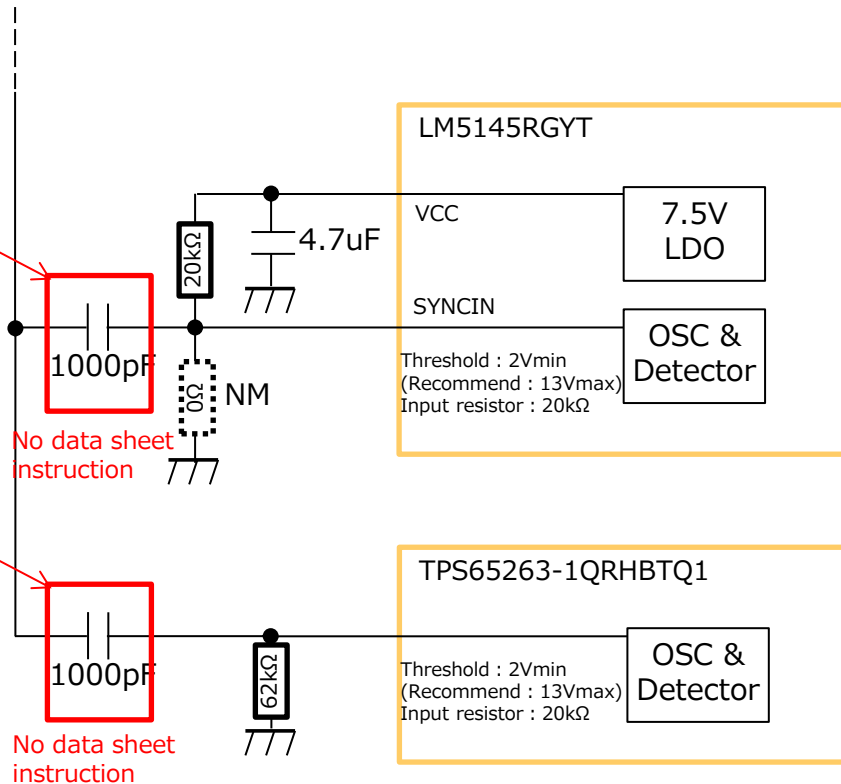
# System Constitution

From the previous page



It is added as a counterflow prevention from CMOS output.  
Is there no problem?

It is added as a counterflow prevention from CMOS output.  
Is there no problem?



TPS65263-1 datasheet p23

In applications where both resistor mode and synchronization mode are needed, the user can configure the device as shown in Figure 33. Before an external clock is present, the device works in resistor mode and ROSC resistor sets the switching frequency. When an external clock is present, the synchronization mode overrides the resistor mode. The first time the ROSC pin is pulled above the ROSC high threshold (2.0 V), the device switches from the resistor mode to the synchronization mode and the ROSC pin becomes high impedance as the PLL starts to lock onto the frequency of the external clock. TI does not recommend to switch from the synchronization mode back to the resistor mode because the internal switching frequency drops to 100 kHz first before returning to the switching frequency set by ROSC resistor.

Although there is a sequence designation,  
Does it lead to destruction?