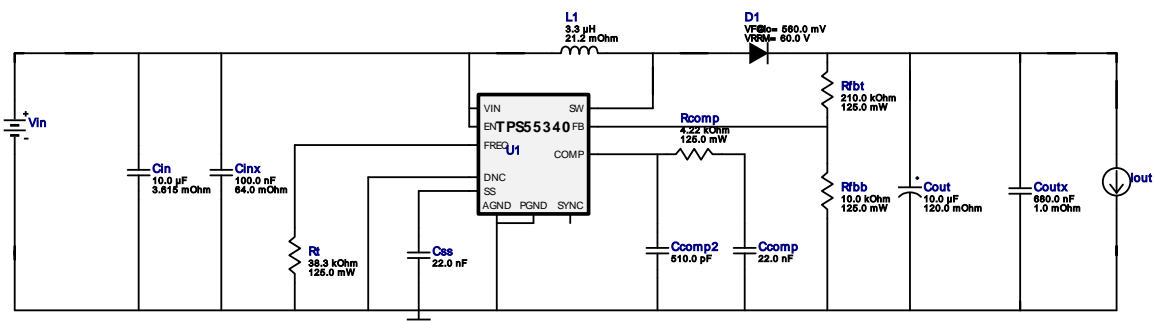


WEBENCH® Design Report

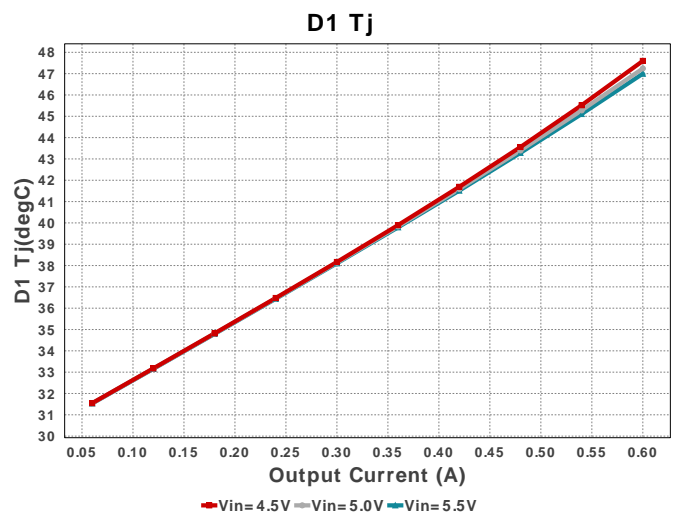
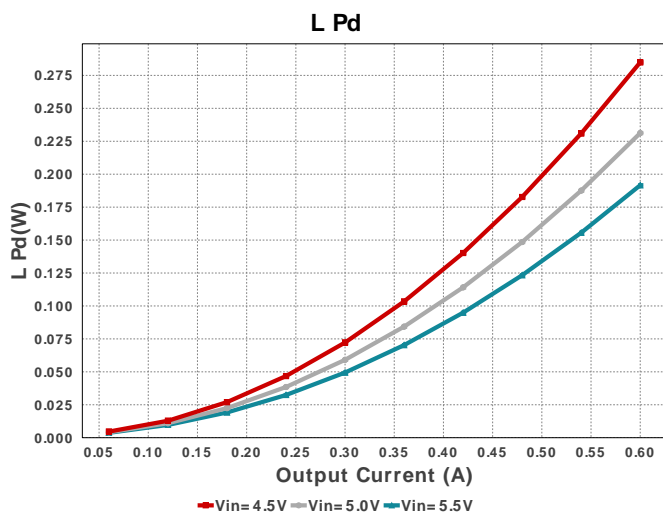
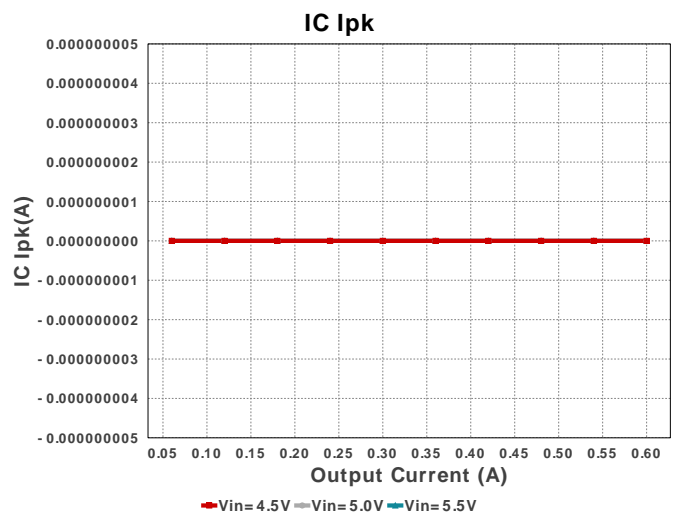
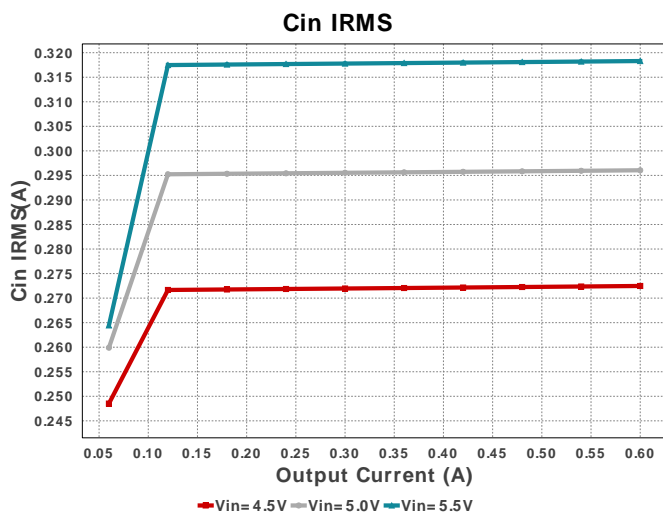
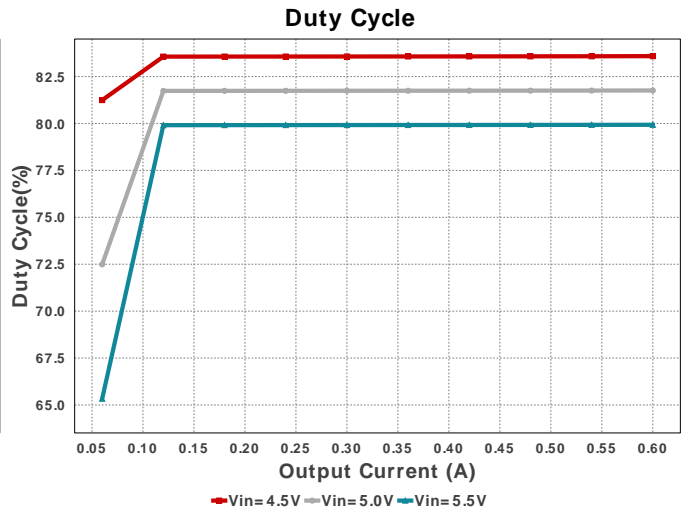
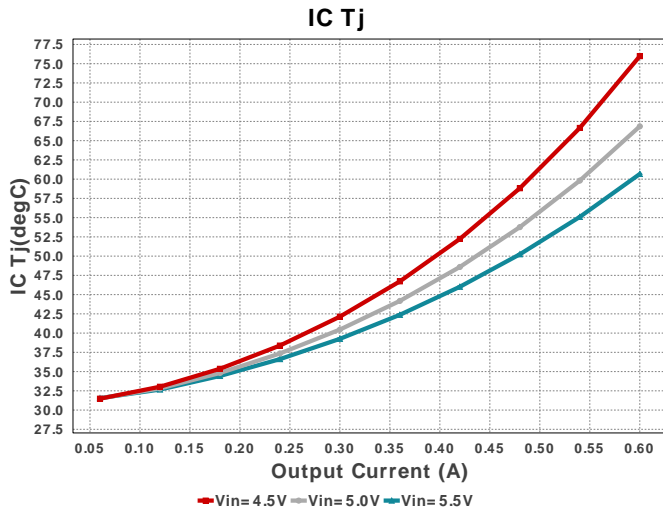
Design : 17 TPS55340RTER
TPS55340RTER 4.5V-5.5V to 27.00V @ 0.6A

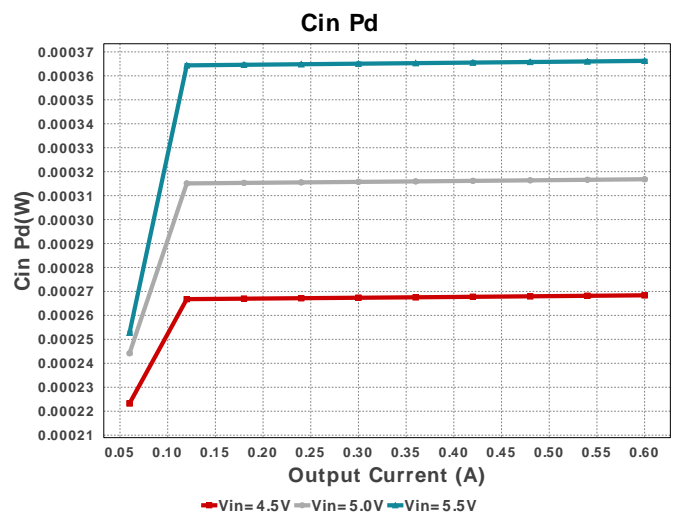
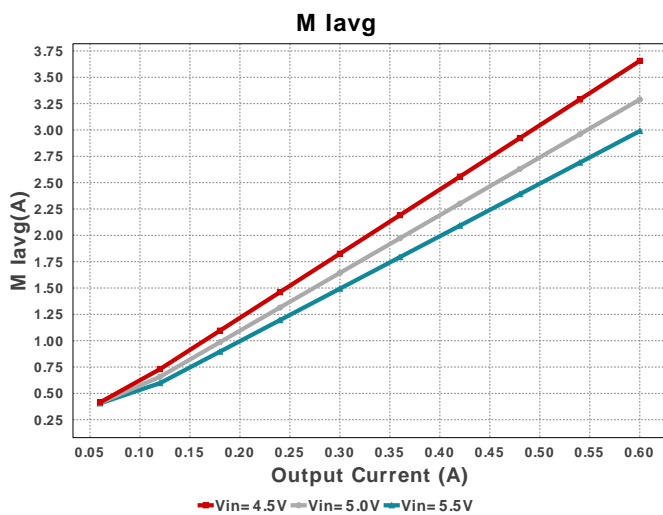
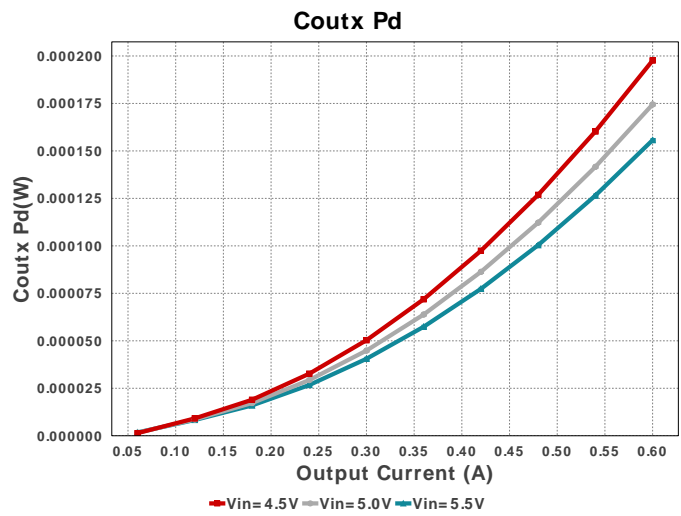
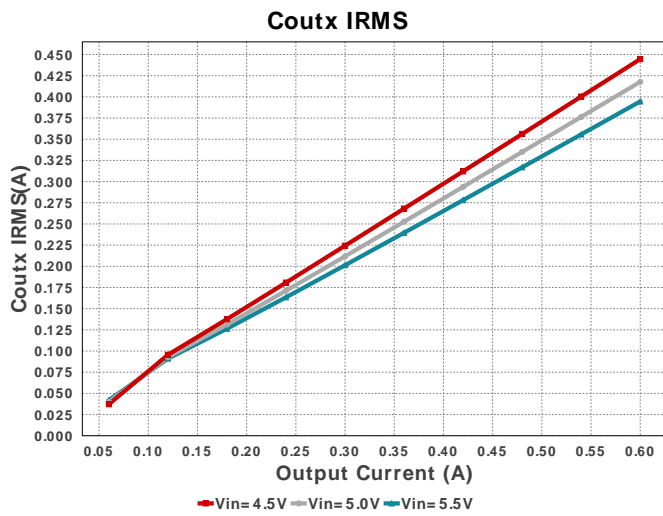
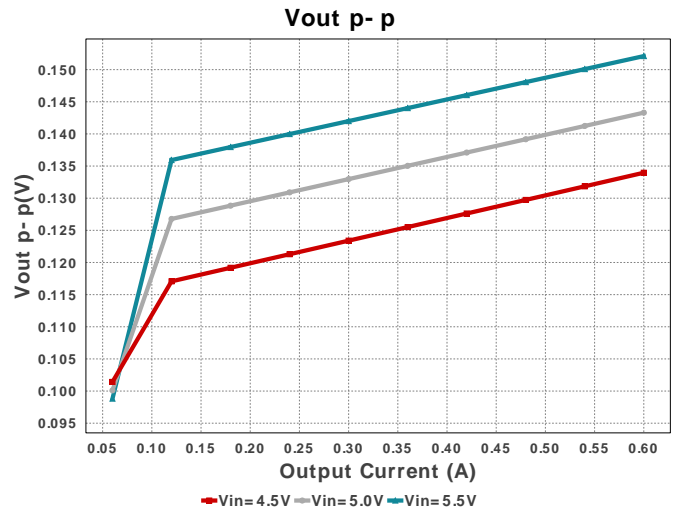
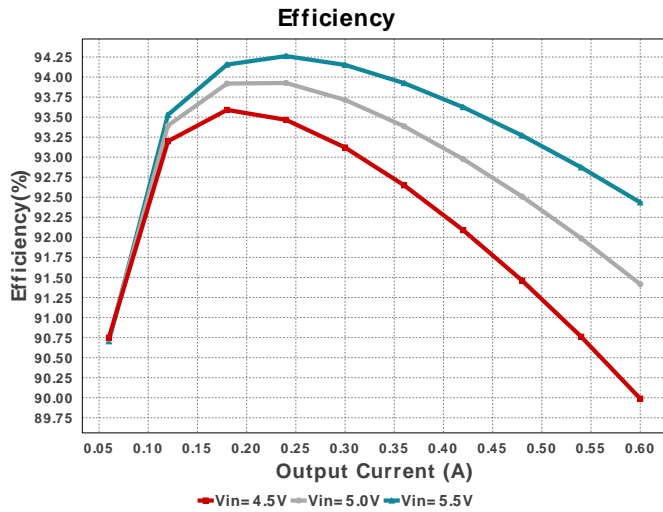


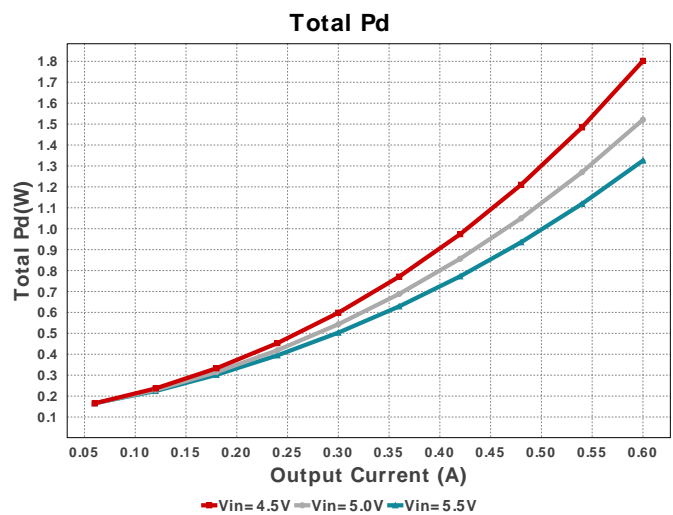
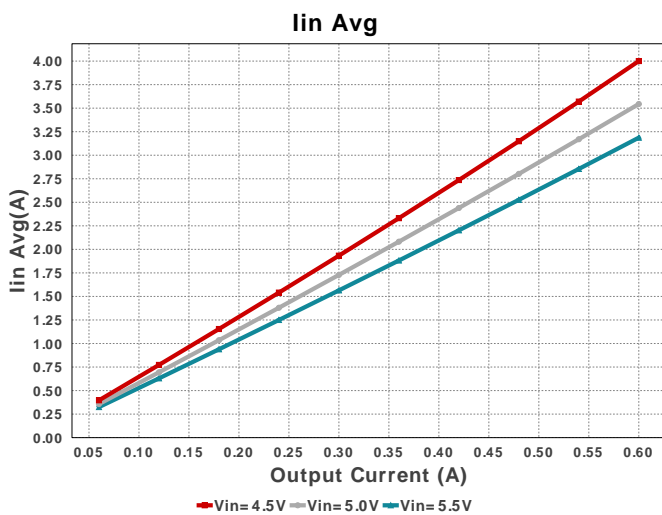
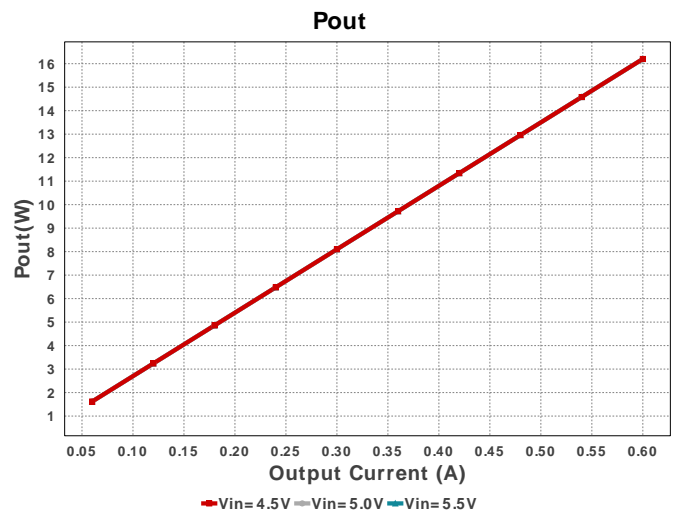
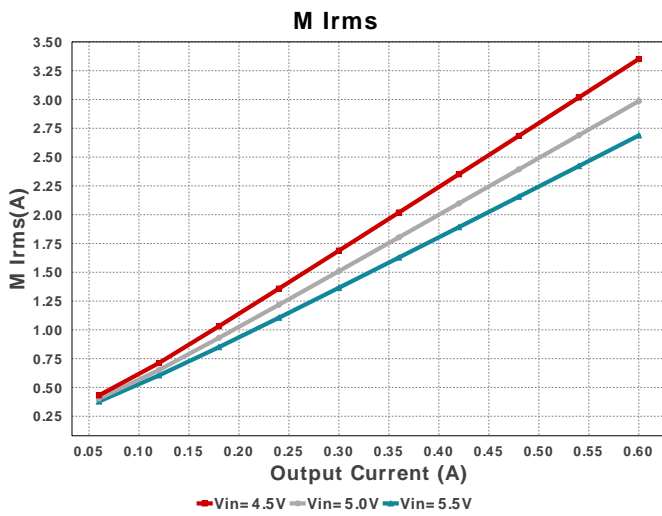
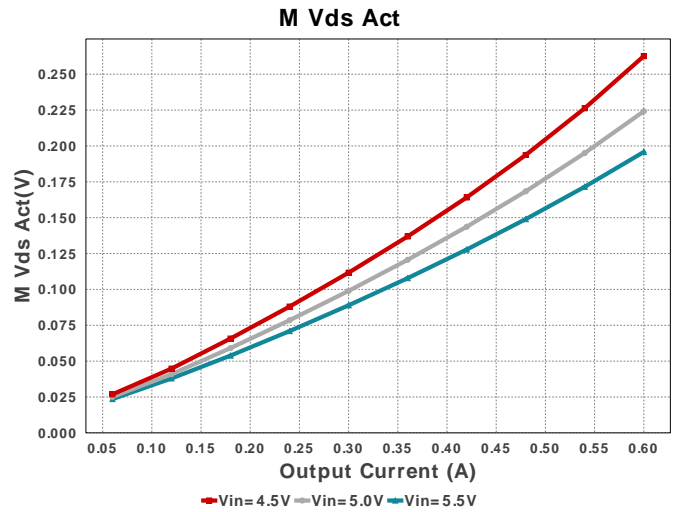
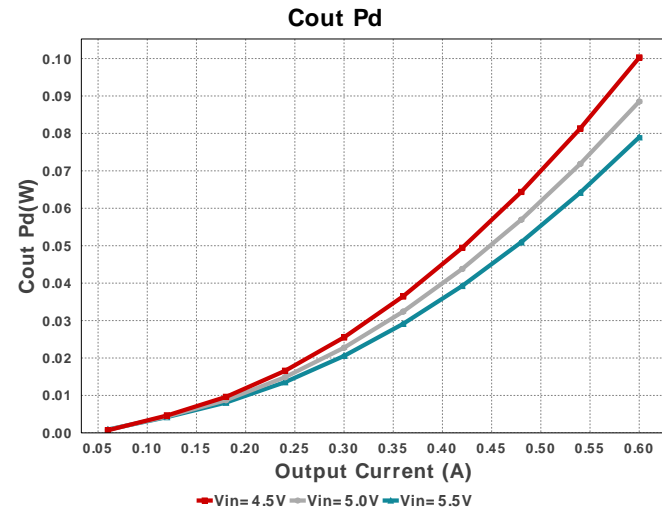
Electrical BOM

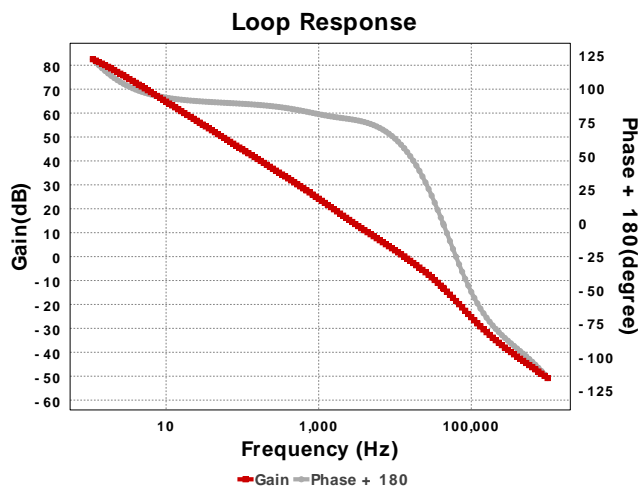
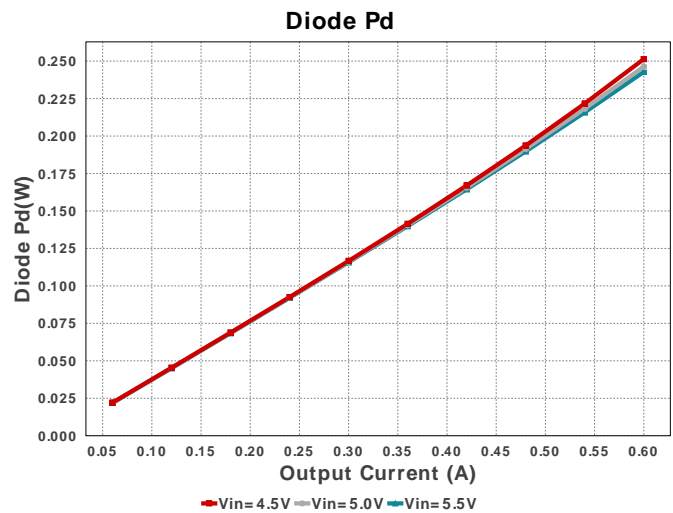
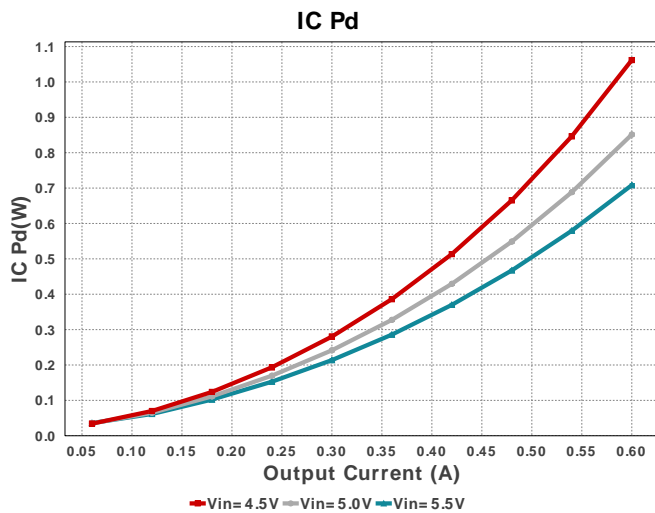
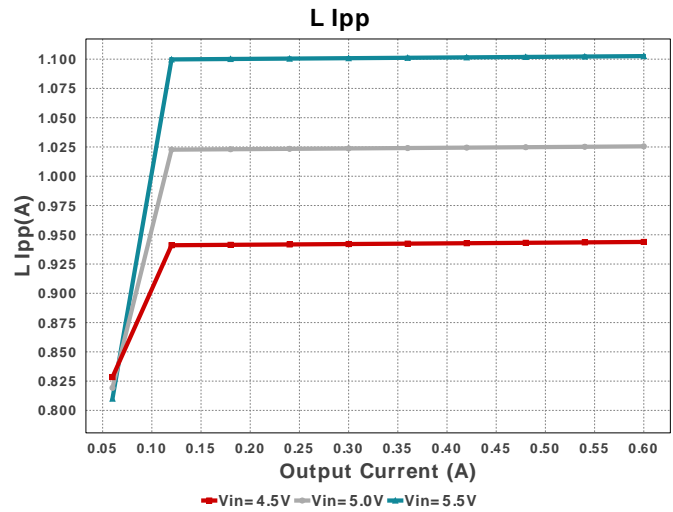
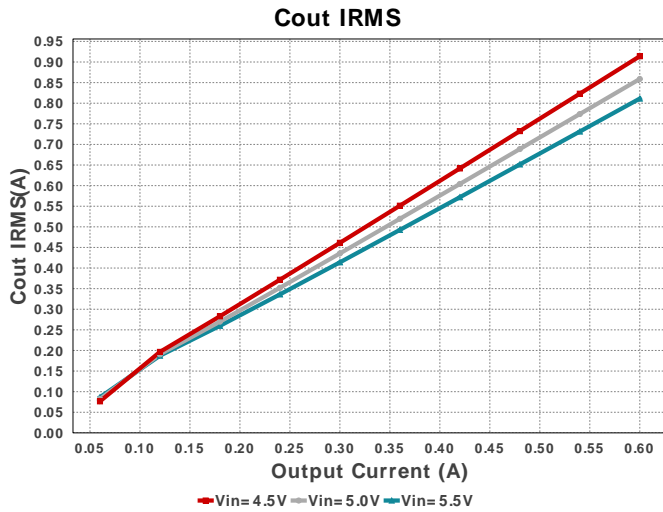
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Ccomp	MuRata	GCM21B5C1H223JA16L Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 22.0 nF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.12	 0805 7 mm ²
Ccomp2	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL21C511JBANNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 510.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.21	 0805 7 mm ²
Cin	MuRata	GRM31CR61C106KA88L Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 3.615 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 3.8281 A	1	\$0.08	 1206_190 11 mm ²
Cinx	Kemet	C0805C104M5RACTU Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 64.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 1.64 A	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²
Cout	Panasonic	EEHZA1H100R Series= ZA	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 120.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 750.0 mA	1	\$0.46	 SM_RADIAL_5MM 58 mm ²
Coutx	MuRata	GRM31MR72A684KA35L Series= X7R	Cap= 680.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.20	 1206 11 mm ²
Css	TDK	C2012C0G1E223J125AA Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 22.0 nF VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.10	 0805 7 mm ²
D1	Diodes Inc.	PDS760-13	VF@Io= 560.0 mV VRRM= 60.0 V	1	\$0.63	 PowerDI5 50 mm ²
L1	Coilcraft	XAL5030-332MEB	L= 3.3 µH 21.2 mOhm	1	\$0.63	 XAL5030 54 mm ²
Rcomp	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF4221V Series= ERJ-6E	Res= 4.22 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW080510K0FKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rfbt	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF2103V Series= ERJ-6E	Res= 210.0 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0805 7 mm ²
Rt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW080538K3FKEA Series= CRCW...e3	Res= 38.3 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0805 7 mm ²
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS55340RTER	Switcher	1	\$1.40	S-PWQFN-N16 17 mm ²









Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	14		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	\$3.877		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin IRMS	272.476 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cin Pd	268.39 μ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	914.017 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	100.25 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	Coutx IRMS	444.549 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x RMS ripple current
8.	Coutx Pd	197.62 μ W	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x power loss
9.	D1 Tj	47.596 degC	Diode	D1 junction temperature
10.	Diode Pd	251.38 mW	Diode	Diode power dissipation
11.	IC Ipk	0.0 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	IC Pd	1.062 W	IC	IC power dissipation
13.	IC Tj	75.978 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
14.	IC Tolerance	9.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
15.	ICThetaJA	43.3 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
16.	Iin Avg	4.0 A	IC	Average input current
17.	L Ipp	943.883 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
18.	L Pd	284.92 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
19.	M Iavg	3.656 A	Mosfet	MOSFET Average current
20.	M Irms	3.352 A	Mosfet	MOSFET RMS ripple current
21.	M Vds Act	262.612 mV	Mosfet	Voltage drop across the MosFET
22.	Cin Pd	268.39 µW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
23.	Cout Pd	100.25 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
24.	Coutx Pd	197.62 µW	Power	Output capacitor_x power loss
25.	Diode Pd	251.38 mW	Power	Diode power dissipation
26.	IC Pd	1.062 W	Power	IC power dissipation
27.	L Pd	284.92 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
28.	Total Pd	1.802 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
29.	Cross Freq	11.044 kHz	System	Bode plot crossover frequency
			Information	
30.	Duty Cycle	83.588 %	System	Duty cycle
			Information	
31.	Efficiency	89.989 %	System	Steady state efficiency
			Information	
32.	FootPrint	255.0 mm ²	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
			Information	
33.	Frequency	1.212 MHz	System	Switching frequency
			Information	
34.	Gain Marg	-11.746 dB	System	Bode Plot Gain Margin
			Information	
35.	Iout	600.0 mA	System	Iout operating point
			Information	
36.	Low Freq Gain	81.749 dB	System	Gain at 1Hz
			Information	
37.	Mode	CCM	System	Conduction Mode
			Information	
38.	Phase Marg	54.31 deg	System	Bode Plot Phase Margin
			Information	
39.	Pout	16.2 W	System	Total output power
			Information	
40.	Vin	4.5 V	System	Vin operating point
			Information	
41.	Vout	27.0 V	System	Operational Output Voltage
			Information	
42.	Vout Actual	27.038 V	System	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
			Information	
43.	Vout Tolerance	2.675 %	System	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
			Information	
44.	Vout p-p	133.961 mV	System	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage
			Information	

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	600.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	5.5	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	4.5	Minimum input voltage
VinTyp	5.0	Typical input voltage
Vout	27.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	TPS55340	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature

WEBENCH® Assembly

Component Testing

Some published data on components in datasheets such as Capacitor ESR and Inductor DC resistance is based on conservative values that will guarantee that the components always exceed the specification. For design purposes it is usually better to work with typical values. Since this data is not always available it is a good practice to measure the Capacitance and ESR values of C_{in} and C_{out} , and the inductance and DC resistance of $L1$ before assembly of the board. Any large discrepancies in values should be electrically simulated in WEBENCH to check for instabilities and thermally simulated in WebTHERM to make sure critical temperatures are not exceeded.

Soldering Component to Board

If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. To solder the tab down to the board place the iron down on the board while resting against the tab, heating both surfaces simultaneously. Apply light pressure to the top of the plastic case until the solder flows around the part and the part is flush with the PCB. If the solder is not flowing around the board you may need a higher wattage iron (generally 25W to 30W is enough).

Initial Startup of Circuit

It is best to initially power up the board by setting the input supply voltage to the lowest operating input voltage 4.5V and set the input supply's current limit to zero. With the input supply off connect up the input supply to V_{in} and GND. Connect a digital volt meter and a load if needed to set the minimum load of the design from V_{out} and GND. Turn on the input supply and slowly turn up the current limit on the input supply. If the voltage starts to rise on the input supply continue increasing the input supply current limit while watching the output voltage. If the current increases on the input supply, but the voltage remains near zero, then there may be a short or a component misplaced on the board. Power down the board and visually inspect for solder bridges and recheck the diode and capacitor polarities. Once the power supply circuit is operational then more extensive testing may include full load testing, transient load and line tests to compare with simulation results.

Load Testing

The setup is the same as the initial startup, except that an additional digital voltmeter is connected between V_{in} and GND, a load is connected between V_{out} and GND and a current meter is connected in series between V_{out} and the load. The load must be able to handle at least rated output power + 50% (7.5 watts for this design). Ideally the load is supplied in the form of a variable load test unit. It can also be done in the form of suitably large power resistors. When using an oscilloscope to measure waveforms on the prototype board, the ground leads of the oscilloscope probes should be as short as possible and the area of the loop formed by the ground lead should be kept to a minimum. This will help reduce ground lead inductance and eliminate EMI noise that is not actually present in the circuit.



Design Assistance

1. Master key : E56AD4253327D321[v1]
2. **TPS55340** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/TPS55340> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

Important Notice and Disclaimer

TI provides technical and reliability data (including datasheets), design resources (including reference designs), application or other design advice, web tools, safety information, and other resources AS IS and with all faults, and disclaims all warranties. These resources are intended for skilled developers designing with TI products. You are solely responsible for (1) selecting the appropriate TI products for your application, (2) designing, validating and testing your application, and (3) ensuring your application meets applicable standards, and any other safety, security, or other requirements.

These resources are subject to change without notice. TI grants you permission to use these resources only for development of an application that uses the TI products described in the resource. Other reproduction and display of these resources is prohibited. No license is granted to any other TI intellectual property right or to any third party intellectual property right. TI disclaims responsibility for, and you will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against, any claims, damages, costs, losses, and liabilities arising out of your use of these resources.

Providing these resources does not expand or otherwise alter TI's applicable Terms of Sale or other applicable terms available either on ti.com or provided in conjunction with TI products.