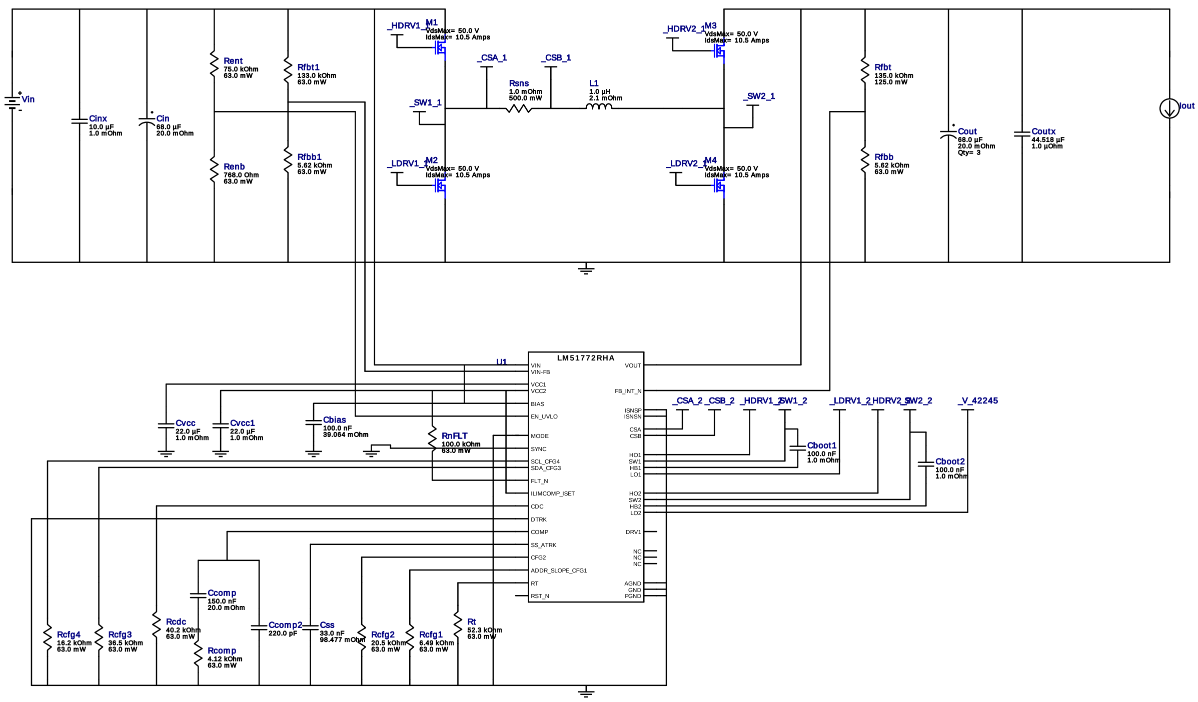
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

WEBENCH ® Design Report

VinMin = 10.0V
VinMax = 36.0V
Vout = 25.0V
Iout = 7.0A

Device = LM51772RHAR
Topology = Buck_Boost
Created = 2024-10-07 13:01:21.969
BOM Cost = NA
BOM Count = 35
Total Pd =

Design : 2 LM51772RHAR
LM51772RHAR 10V-36V to 25.00V @ 7A



1. The LM51772 feature AutoMode for better light load efficiency. The operating point calculated in AutoMode configuration are estimate.

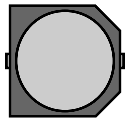
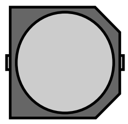
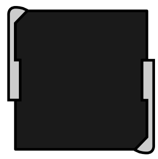
Design Alerts

LM51772 Design

With the design conditions, either the IC or the selected FET junction temperature is exceeded above the maximum rating. Hence, this design is created using an ideal FET. Please note that the resulting FET parameters are ideal, so the efficiency/loss opvals have been disabled. Also, the schematic/PCB export and Thermal simulations will not work with the ideal FET.

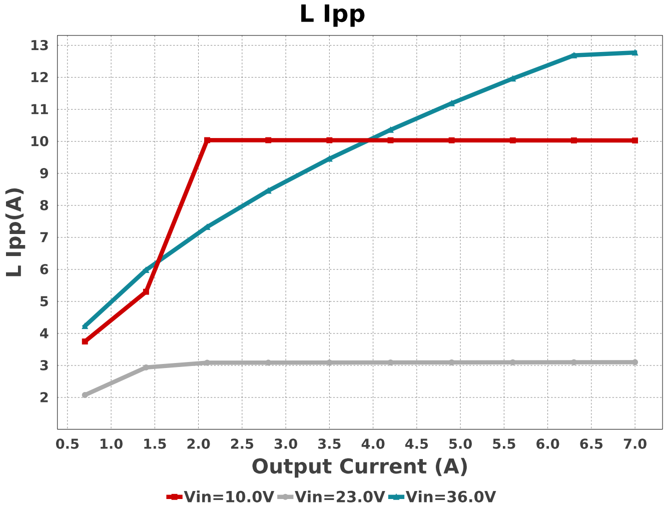
Electrical BOM

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbias	TDK	C1005X5R1H104K050BB Series= X5R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 39.064 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 814.67 mA	1	$0.02	0402 3 mm^2
Cboot1	Taiyo Yuden	EMK107B7104KA-T Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.01	0603 5 mm^2
Cboot2	Taiyo Yuden	EMK107B7104KA-T Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.01	0603 5 mm^2
Ccomp	MuRata	GRM188R71C154KA01D Series= X7R	Cap= 150.0 nF ESR= 20.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.02	0603 5 mm^2
Ccomp2	Yageo	CC0402JRNPO8BN221 Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 220.0 pF VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2

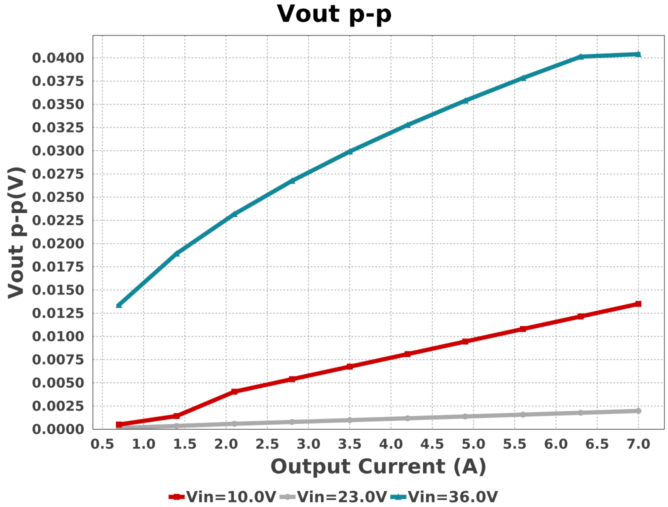
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cin	Panasonic	50SVPF68M Series= SVPF	Cap= 68.0 uF ESR= 20.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 4.3 A	1	$1.57	 CAPSMT_62_F12 151 mm^2
Cinx	TDK	C3225X7R1H106M250AC Series= X7R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 5.0 A	1	$0.27	1210 15 mm^2
Cout	Panasonic	50SVPF68M Series= SVPF	Cap= 68.0 uF ESR= 20.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 4.3 A	3	$1.57	 CAPSMT_62_F12 151 mm^2
Coutx	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 44.518 uF ESR= 1.0 uOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 432.22 mA	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm^2
Css	TDK	CGA2B3X7R1H333K050BB Series= X7R	Cap= 33.0 nF ESR= 98.477 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 530.78 mA	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Cvcc	MuRata	GRM188R60J226MEA0D Series= X5R	Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 6.0 A	1	$0.04	0603 5 mm^2
Cvcc1	MuRata	GRM188R60J226MEA0D Series= X5R	Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 6.0 A	1	$0.04	0603 5 mm^2
L1	Bourns	SRP1270-1R0M	L= 1.0 µH 2.1 mOhm	1	$0.83	 SRP1270 246 mm^2
M1	NA	IdealFET	VdsMax= 50.0 V IdsMax= 10.5 Amps	1	NA	KCS0003B 80 mm^2
M2	NA	IdealFET	VdsMax= 50.0 V IdsMax= 10.5 Amps	1	NA	KCS0003B 80 mm^2
M3	NA	IdealFET	VdsMax= 50.0 V IdsMax= 10.5 Amps	1	NA	KCS0003B 80 mm^2
M4	NA	IdealFET	VdsMax= 50.0 V IdsMax= 10.5 Amps	1	NA	KCS0003B 80 mm^2
Rcdc	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040240K2FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 40.2 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rcfg1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04026K49FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 6.49 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rcfg2	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040220K5FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 20.5 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rcfg3	Yageo	AC0402FR-0736K5L Series= ?	Res= 36.5 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rcfg4	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040216K2FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 16.2 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2

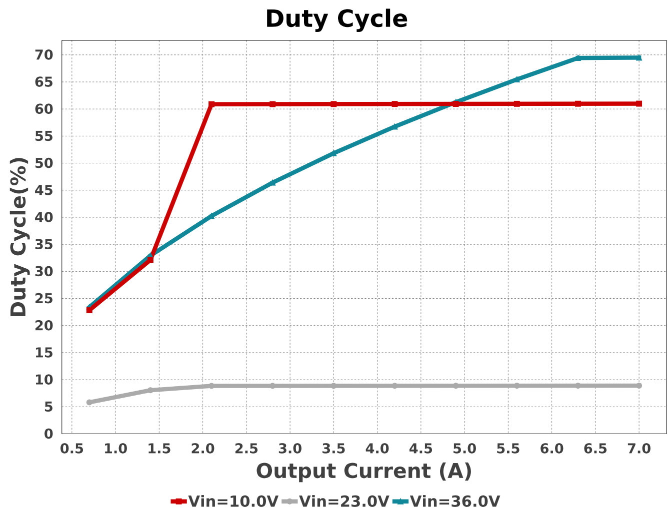
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rcomp	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04024K12FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 4.12 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Renb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402768RFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 768.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rent	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040275K0FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 75.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04025K62FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 5.62 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rfbb1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04025K62FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 5.62 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rfbt	Yageo	RT0805BRD07135KL Series= RT0805	Res= 135.0 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 0.1%	1	$0.05	0805 7 mm^2
Rfbt1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402133KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 133.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
RnFLT	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
Rsns	Vishay-Dale	WSL20101L000FEA Series= WSL	Res= 1.0 mOhm Power= 500.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.57	2010 32 mm^2
Rt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040252K3FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 52.3 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
U1	Texas Instruments	LM51772RHAR	Switcher	1	$2.71	RHA0040P 64 mm^2

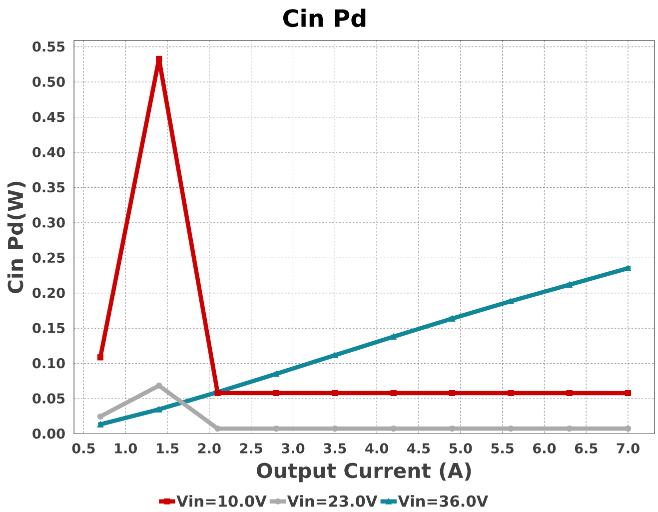
L Ipp

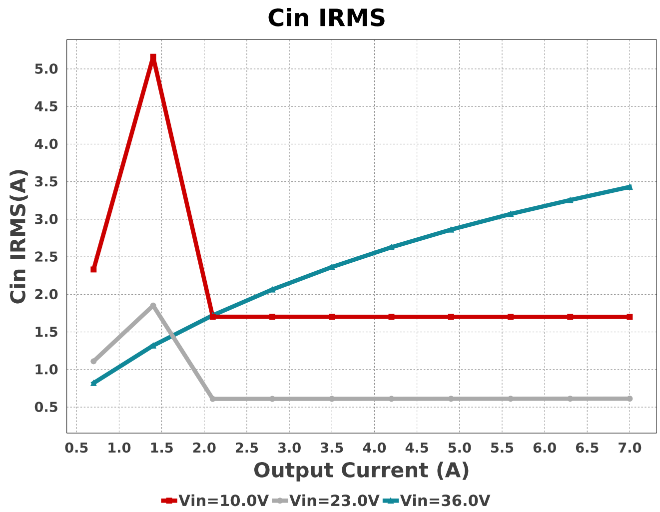


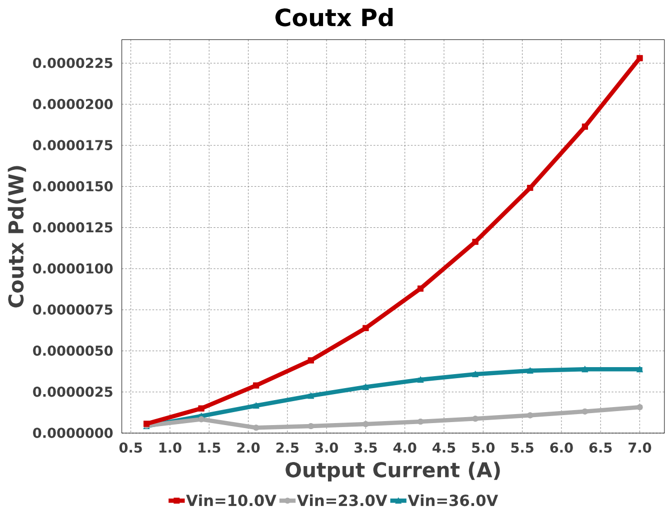
Vout p-p

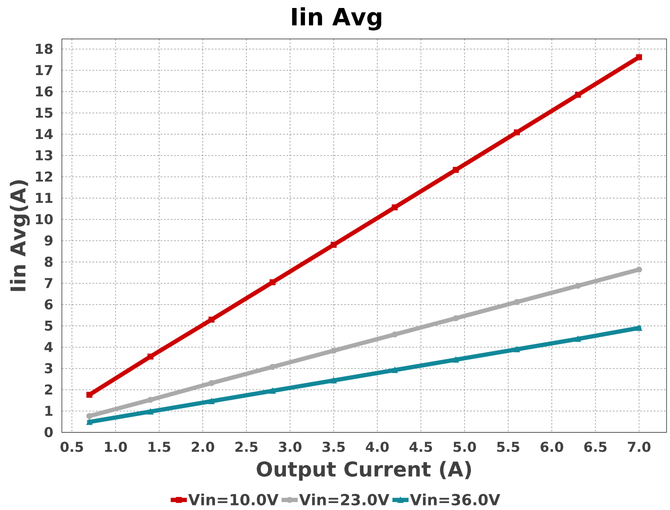


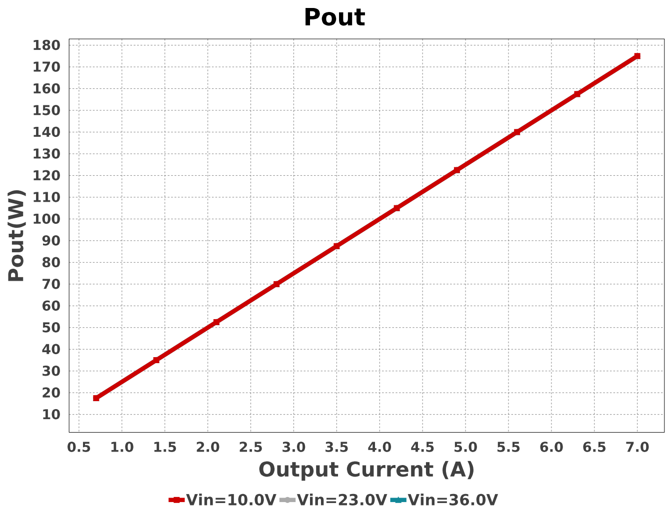

Duty Cycle
Duty Cycle(%)
Output Current (A)
Vin=10.0V Vin=23.0V Vin=36.0V

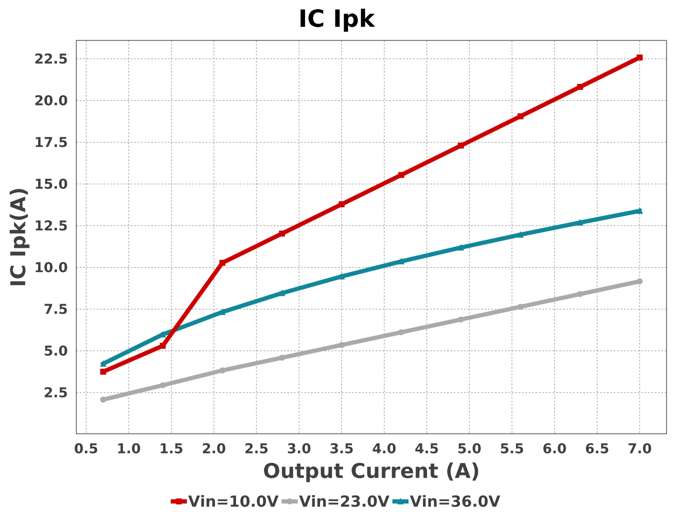

Cin Pd
Cin Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=10.0V Vin=23.0V Vin=36.0V

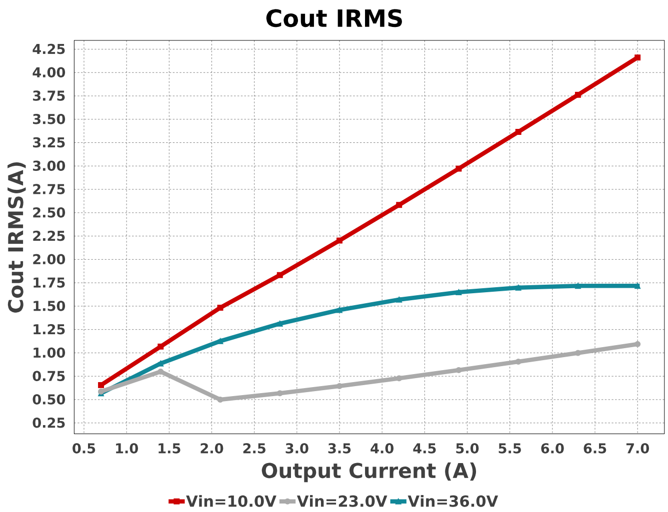

Cin IRMS
Cin IRMS(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=10.0V Vin=23.0V Vin=36.0V

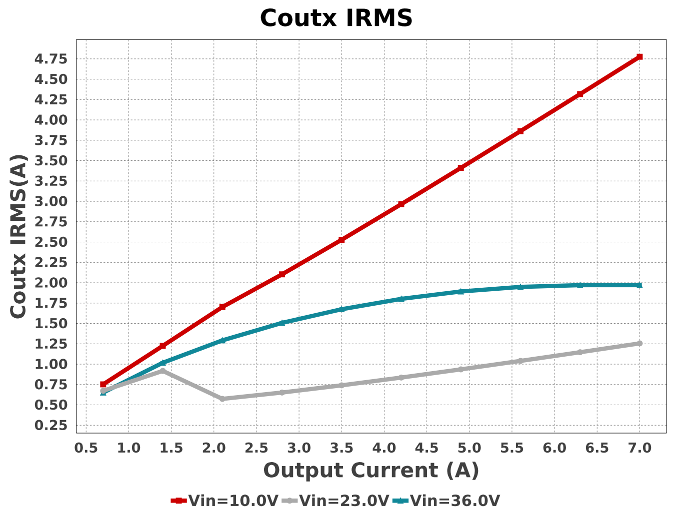

Coutx Pd
Coutx Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=10.0V Vin=23.0V Vin=36.0V

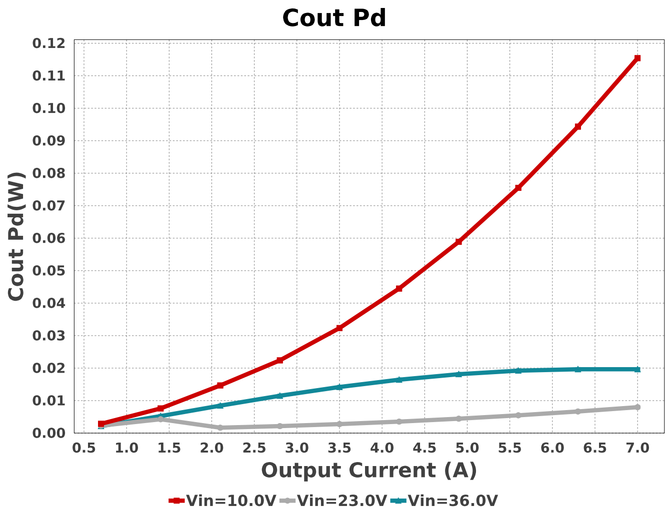

Iin Avg
Iin Avg(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=10.0V Vin=23.0V Vin=36.0V

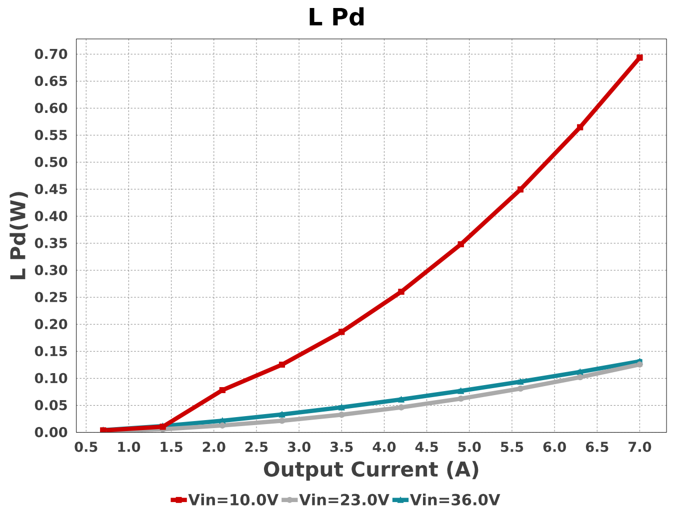

Pout
Pout(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=10.0V Vin=23.0V Vin=36.0V











Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	1.701 A	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	57.861 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	4.185 A	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	116.76 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	Coutx IRMS	4.752 A	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x RMS ripple current
6.	Coutx Pd	22.577 µW	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x power loss
7.	IC Ipk	22.579 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
8.	IC Tolerance	10.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
9.	Iin Avg	17.619 A	IC	Average input current
10.	L Ipp	10.029 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
11.	L Pd	693.58 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	Cin Pd	57.861 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
13.	Cout Pd	116.76 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
14.	Coutx Pd	22.577 µW	Power	Output capacitor_x power loss
15.	L Pd	693.58 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
16.	BOM Count	35	System Information	Total Design BOM count
17.	Duty Cycle	60.984 %	System Information	Duty cycle
18.	FootPrint	1.399 k mm^2	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
19.	Frequency	597.514 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
20.	Iout	7.0 A	System Information	Iout operating point
21.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
22.	Pout	175.0 W	System Information	Total output power
23.	Total BOM	NA	System Information	Total BOM Cost
24.	Vin	10.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
25.	Vout	25.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
26.	Vout Actual	25.021 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
27.	Vout Tolerance	2.077 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
28.	Vout p-p	13.58 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	7.0	Maximum Output Current
SoftStart	2.96 ms	Soft Start Time (ms)
VinMax	36.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	10.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	25.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM51772	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	40.0	Ambient temperature
UserFsw	535.242 k	Customer Selected Frequency

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 Cin and Cout, 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

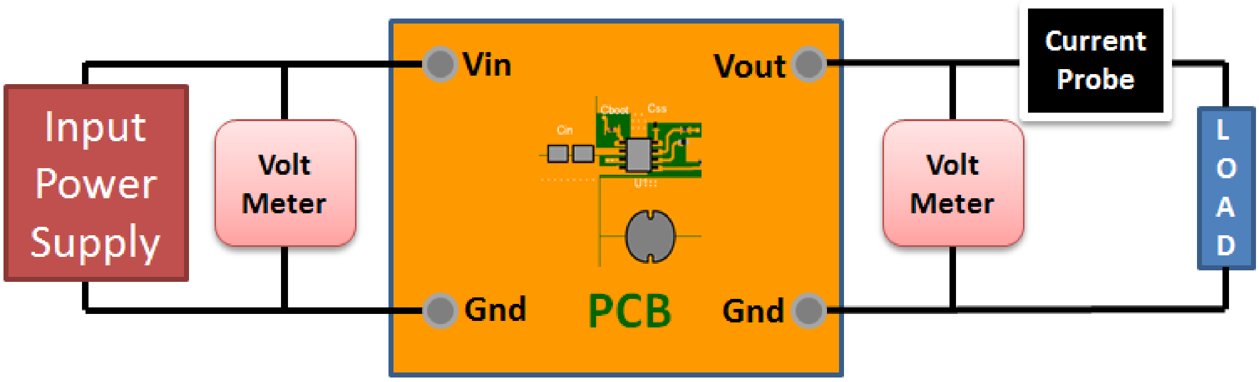
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. To solder the tab town 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 10.0V and set the input supply's current limit to zero. With the input supply off connect up the input supply to Vin and GND. Connect a digital volt meter and a load if needed to set the minimum Iout of the design from Vout 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 Vin and GND, a load is connected between Vout and GND and a current meter is connected in series between Vout 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 : B28F5DF205701AF75BEF2480E7D553EA[v1]

2. **LM51772** Product Folder : http://www.ti.com/product/LM51772 : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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