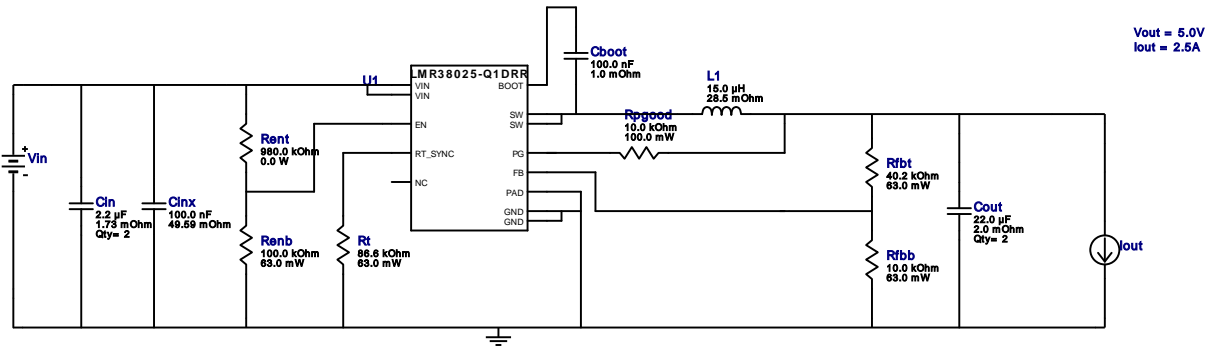


WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 4 LMR38025SQDRRRQ1
LMR38025SQDRRRQ1 13.5V-48V to 12.00V @ 2.5A



Design Alerts

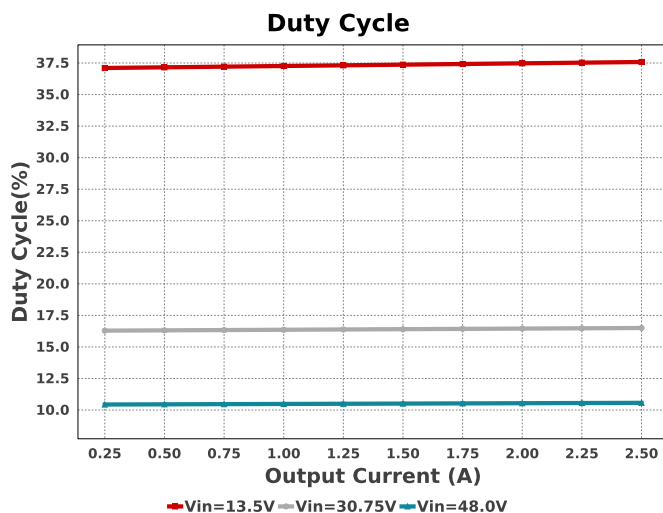
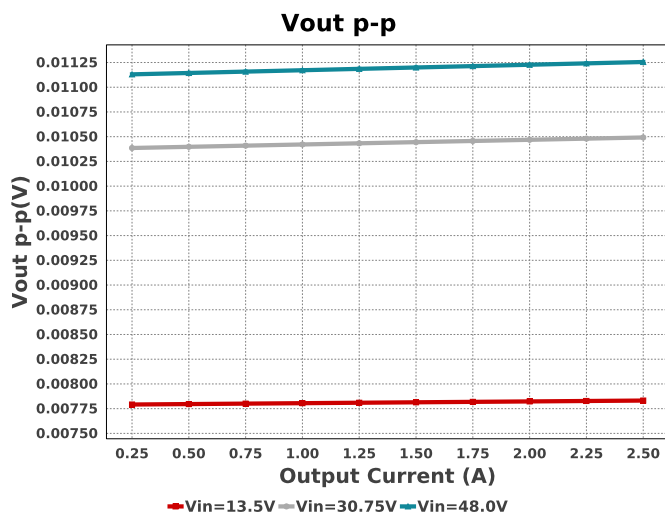
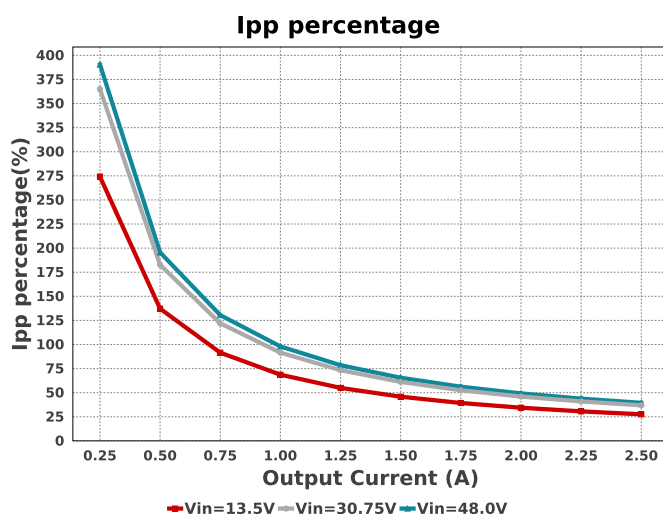
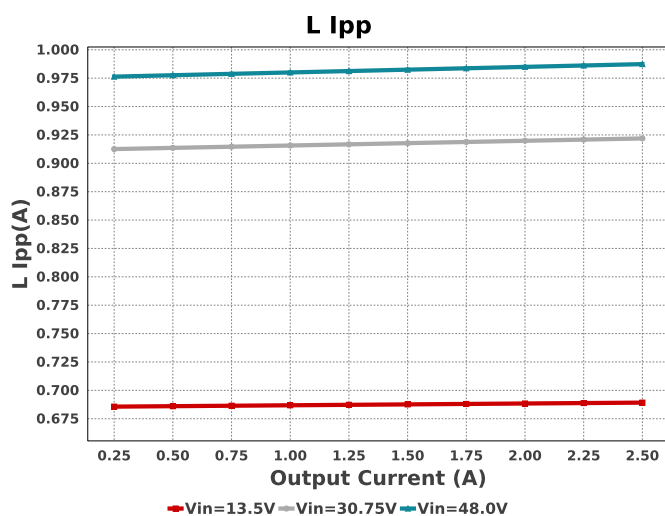
Component Selection Information

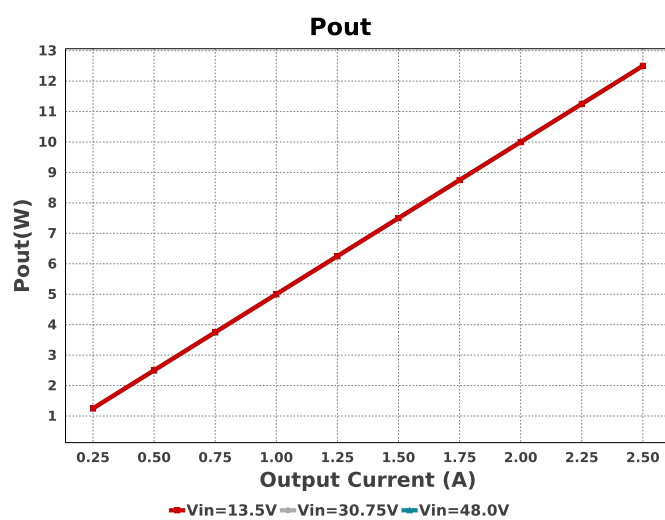
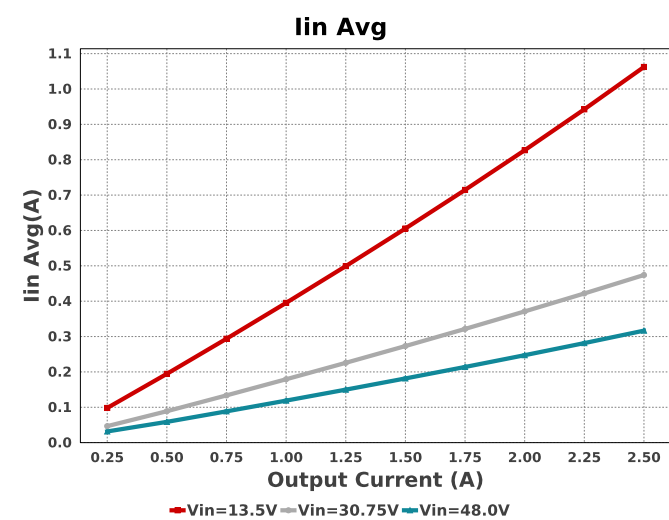
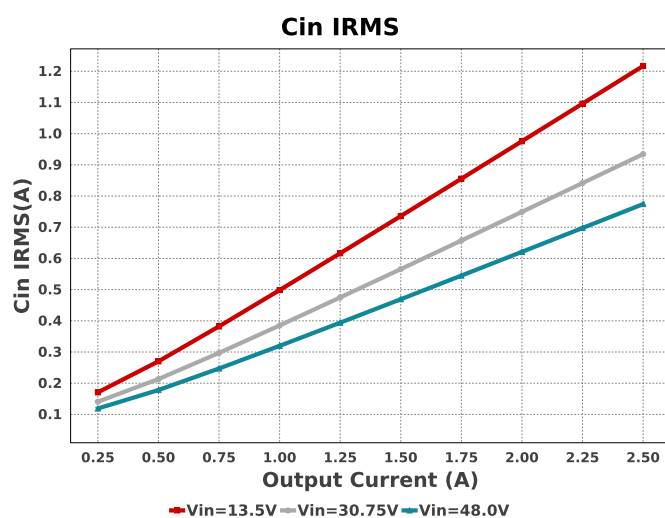
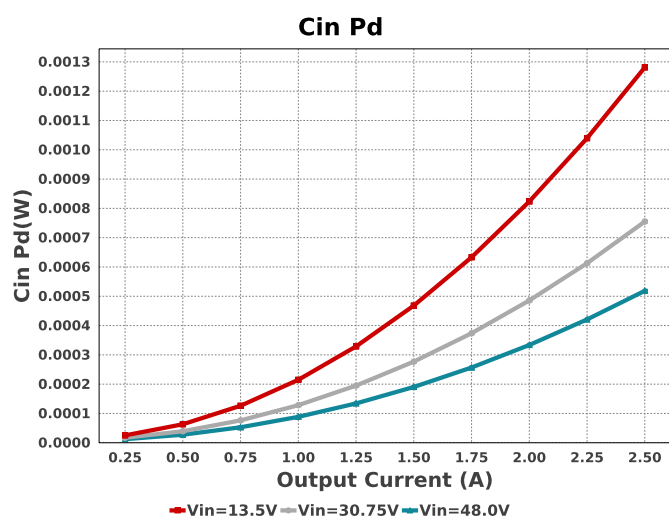
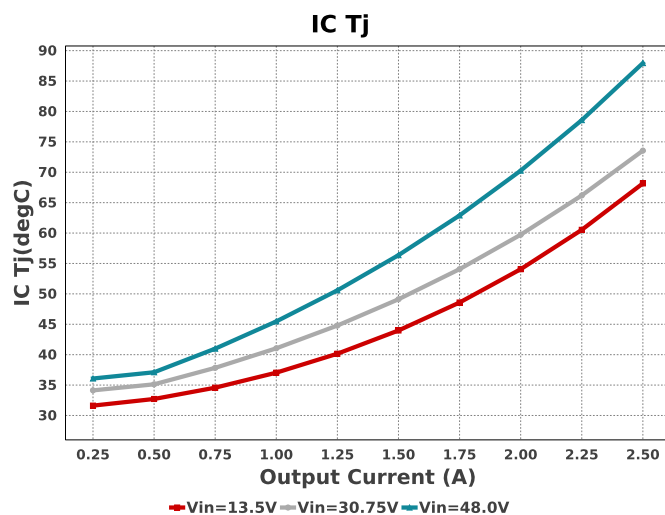
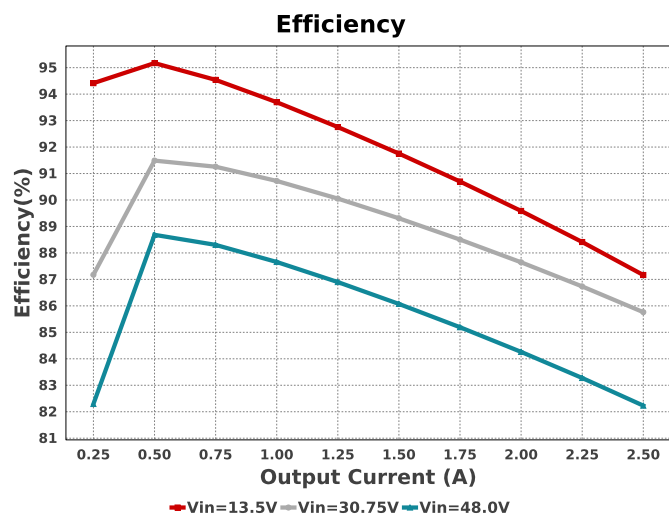
The LMR38025-Q1 is qualified for Automotive applications. All passives and other components selected in this design may not be qualified for Automotive applications. The user is required to verify that all components in the design meet the qualification and safety requirements for their specific application. This device can work in steady state at Vin = 4.2V. However, needs a minimum of 4.5V during start up. See datasheet for details.

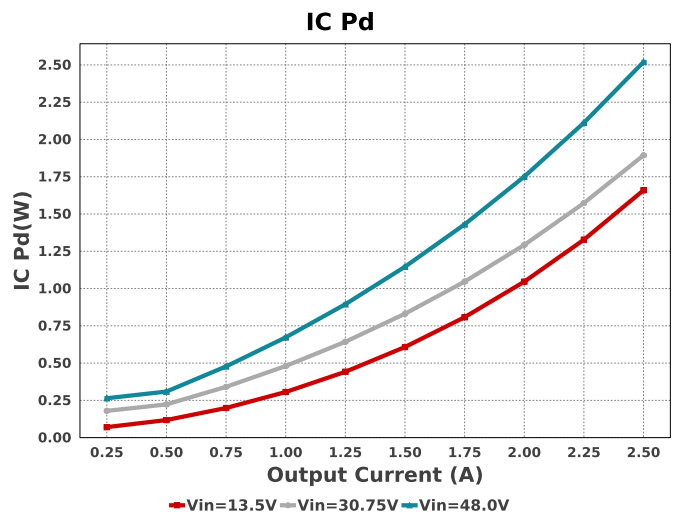
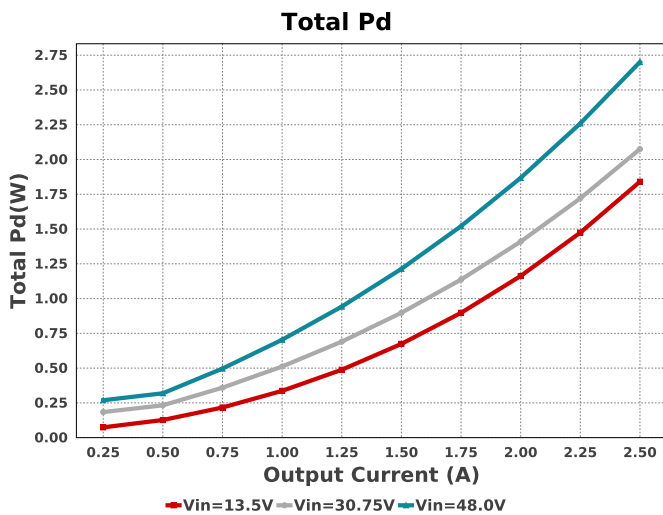
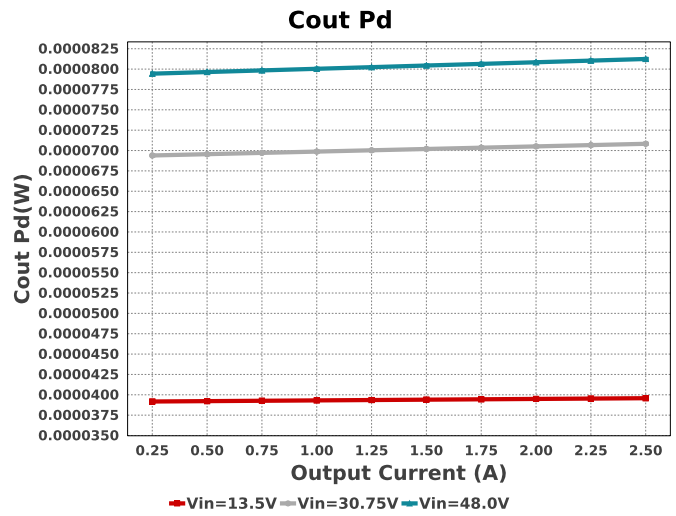
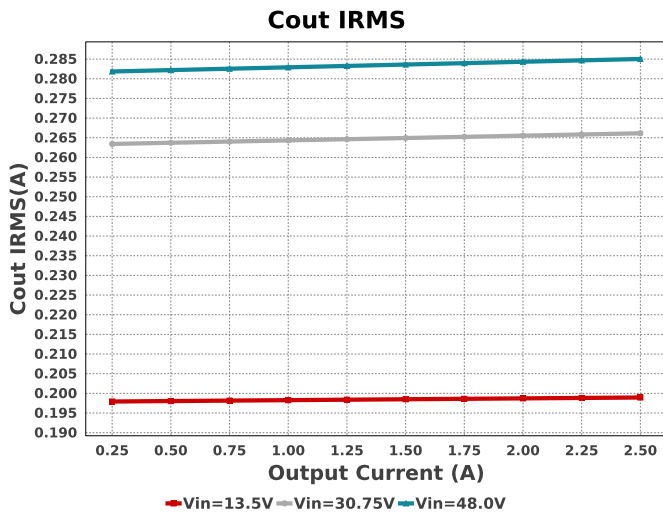
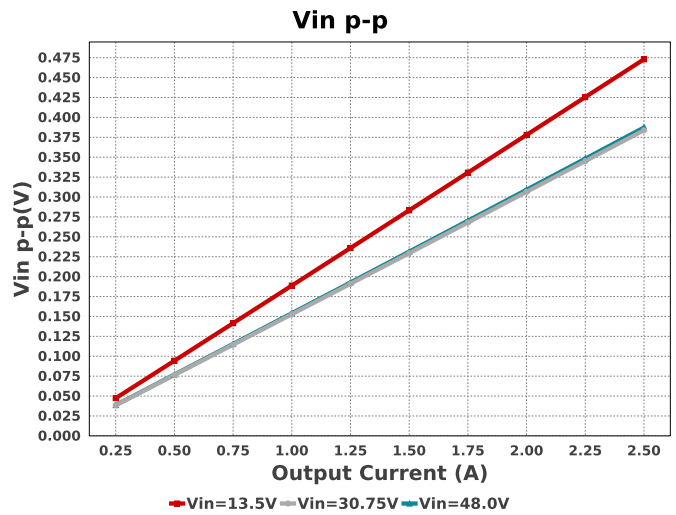
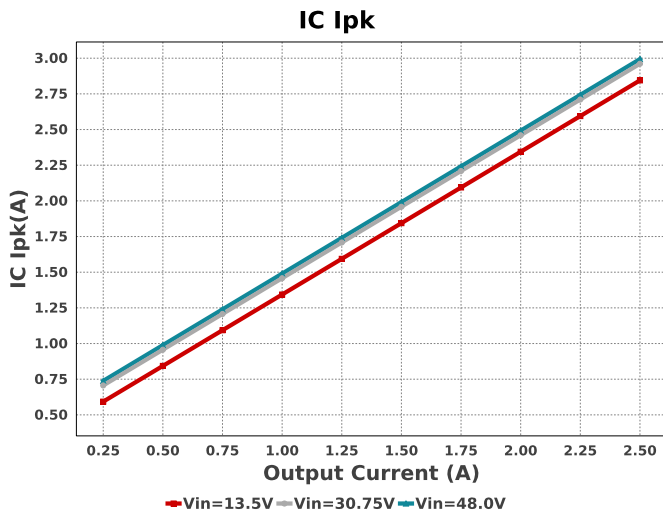
Electrical BOM

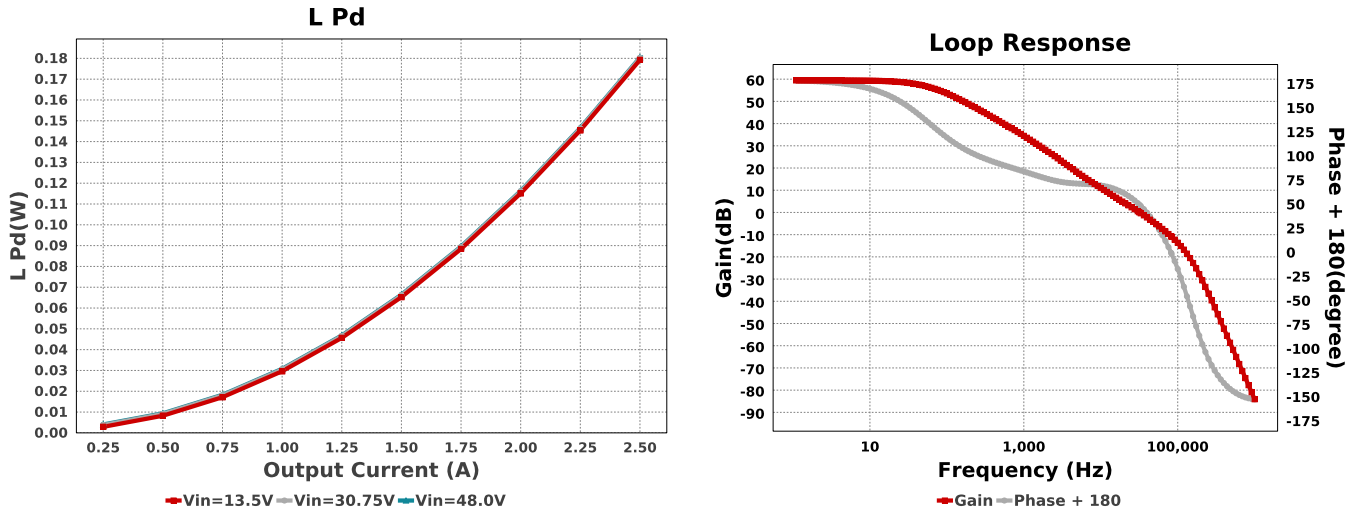
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cboot	MuRata	GRM155R71C104KA88D Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Cin	TDK	C3225X7R2A225K230AB Series= X7R	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 1.73 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 5.5932 A	2	\$0.21	1210_250 15 mm ²
Cinx	TDK	C1608X7S2A104K080AB Series= X7S	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 49.59 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 751.62 mA	1	\$0.03	0603 5 mm ²
Cout	MuRata	GRM32ER61E226KE15L Series= X5R	Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 2.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 3.67 A	2	\$0.23	1210 15 mm ²
L1	Bourns	SRR1280-150M	L= 15.0 uH 28.5 mOhm	1	\$0.60	SRR1280 210 mm ²
Renb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFKED Series= CRCW...e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rent	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 980.0 kOhm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040210K0FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040240K2FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 40.2 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rpgood	Vishay-Dale	CRCW060310K0FKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0603 5 mm ²
Rt	Yageo	AC0402FR-0786K6L Series= ?	Res= 86.6 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
U1	Texas Instruments	LMR38025SQDRRRQ1	Switcher	1	\$1.35	DRR0012E 16 mm ²









Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	774.235 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	518.52 μ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	285.032 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	81.243 μ W	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	IC Ipk	2.994 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
6.	IC Pd	2.52 W	IC	IC power dissipation
7.	IC Tj	87.951 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
8.	IC Tolerance	5.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
9.	ICThetaJA Effective	23.0 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
10.	Iin Avg	316.69 mA	IC	Average input current
11.	Ipp percentage	39.495 %	Inductor	Inductor ripple current percentage (with respect to average inductor current)
12.	L Ipp	987.38 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
13.	L Pd	180.44 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
14.	Cin Pd	518.52 μ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
15.	Cout Pd	81.243 μ W	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
16.	IC Pd	2.52 W	Power	IC power dissipation
17.	L Pd	180.44 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
18.	Total Pd	2.701 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
19.	BOM Count	14	System	Total Design BOM count
20.	Cross Freq	31.846 kHz	System	Bode plot crossover frequency
21.	Duty Cycle	10.571 %	System	Duty cycle
22.	Efficiency	82.231 %	System	Steady state efficiency
23.	FootPrint	314.0 mm ²	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
24.	Frequency	306.403 kHz	System	Switching frequency
25.	Gain Marg	-10.755 dB	System	Bode Plot Gain Margin
26.	Inductor ripple current requirement used for Inductor selection	40.0 %	System	Custom Inductor ripple current (% of average inductor current) requirement used for Inductor selection
27.	Iout	2.5 A	System	Iout operating point
28.	Iout transient step used for Cout calculations	1.25 A	System	Custom Transient current step requirement that was used for Cout selection (A).
29.	Low Freq Gain	59.426 dB	System	Gain at 1Hz
30.	Mode	FCCM	System	Conduction Mode
31.	Overshoot Value	65.153 mV	System	Theoretical Vout Overshoot Value
32.	Phase Marg	49.901 deg	System	Bode Plot Phase Margin
33.	Pout	12.5 W	System	Total output power
34.	Total BOM	NA	System	Total BOM Cost

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
35.	Undershoot Value	109.17 mV	System Information	Theoretical Vout Undershoot Value
36.	Vin	48.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
37.	Vin p-p	387.269 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak input voltage
38.	Vout	5.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
39.	Vout Actual	5.02 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
40.	Vout Ripple requirement used for Cout calculations	500.0 m%	System Information	Custom maximum output ripple requirement that was used for Cout selection(% of Vout).
41.	Vout Tolerance	2.126 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
42.	Vout p-p	11.255 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage
43.	Vout transient requirement used for Cout calculations	3.0 %	System Information	Custom Transient voltage change requirement that was used for Cout selection (% of Vout).

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	2.5	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	48.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	13.5	Minimum input voltage
Vout	5.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LMR38025-Q1	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature
UserFsw	300.0 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 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 13.5V 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 : 3A09369785B968091A003B956300BD89[v1]
2. **LMR38025-Q1** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LMR38025%2DQ1> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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