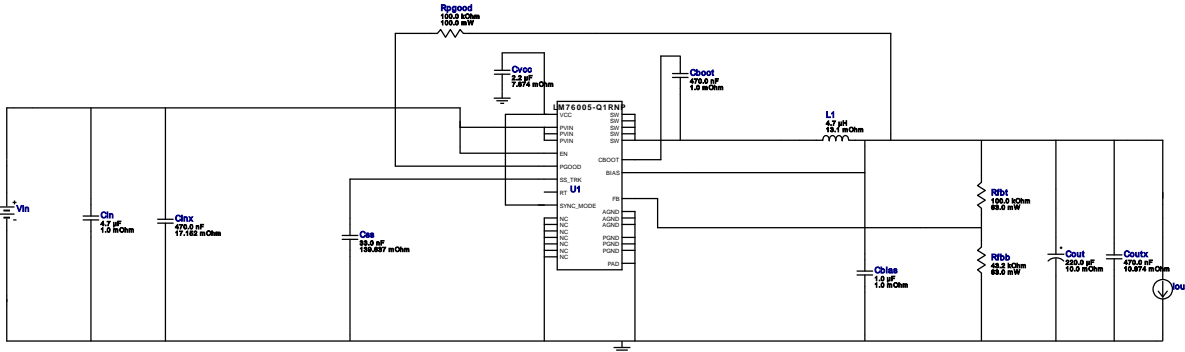


WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 6 LM76005QRNPRQ1
LM76005QRNPRQ1 5V-60V to 3.30V @ 5A



Design Alerts

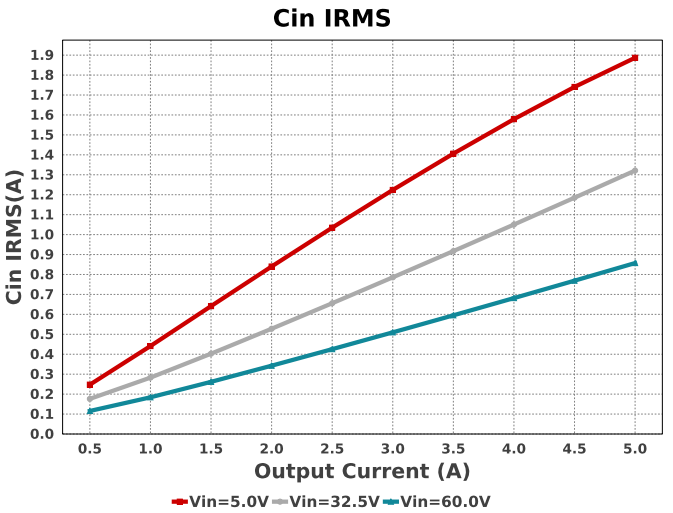
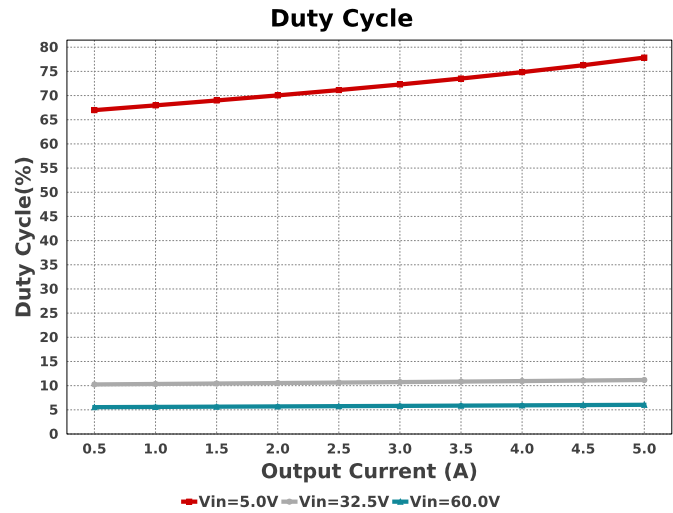
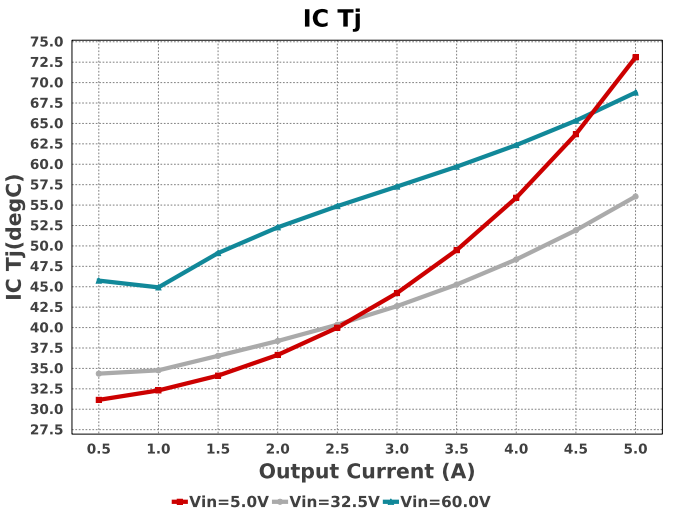
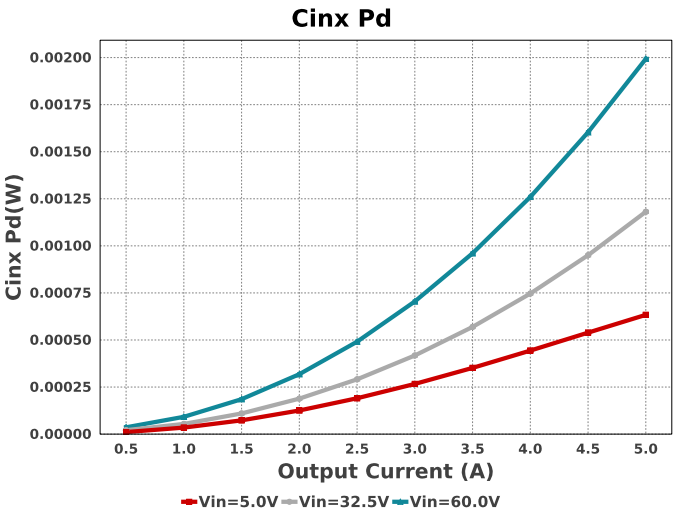
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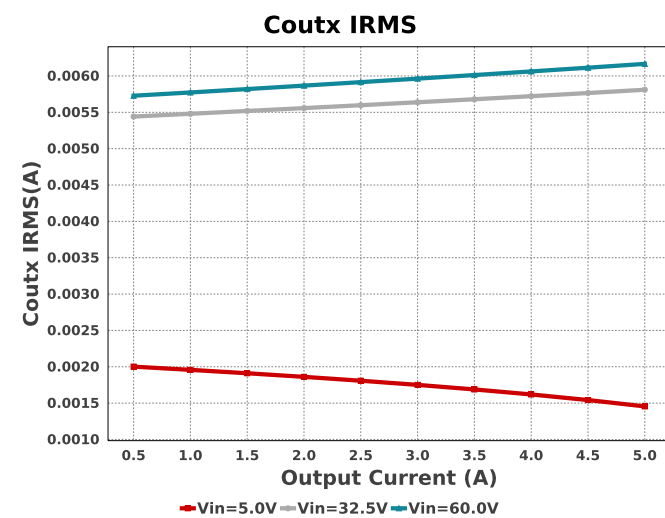
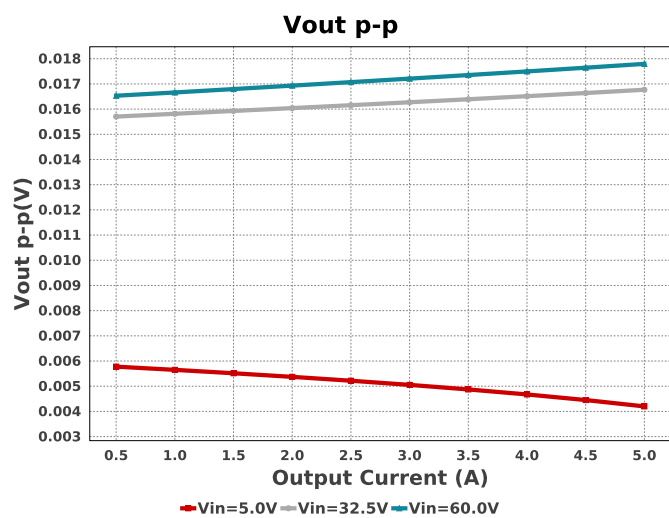
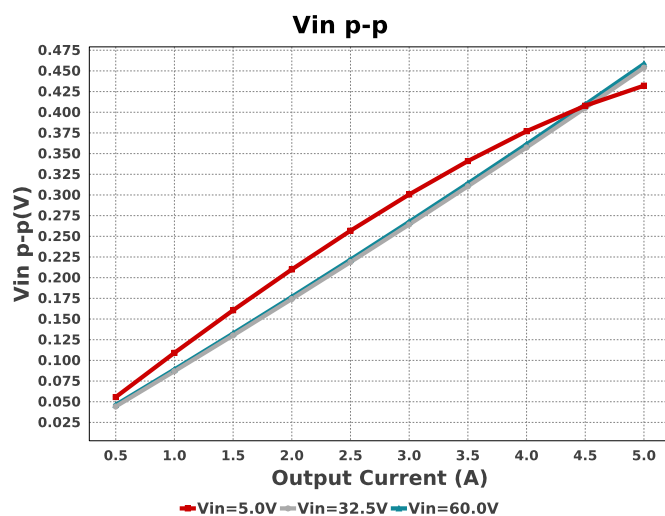
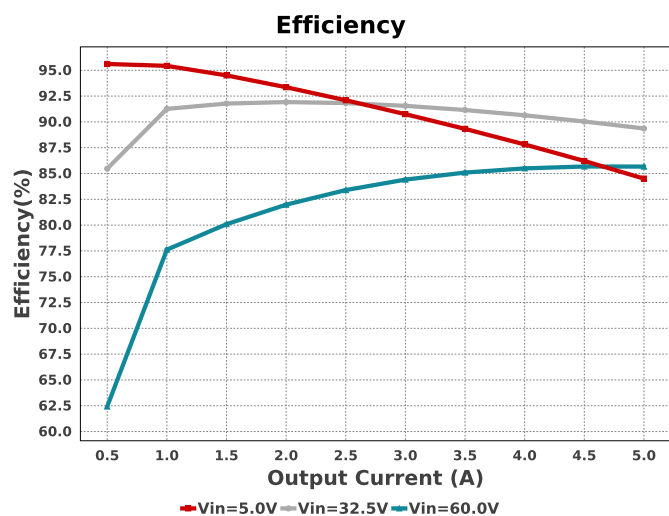
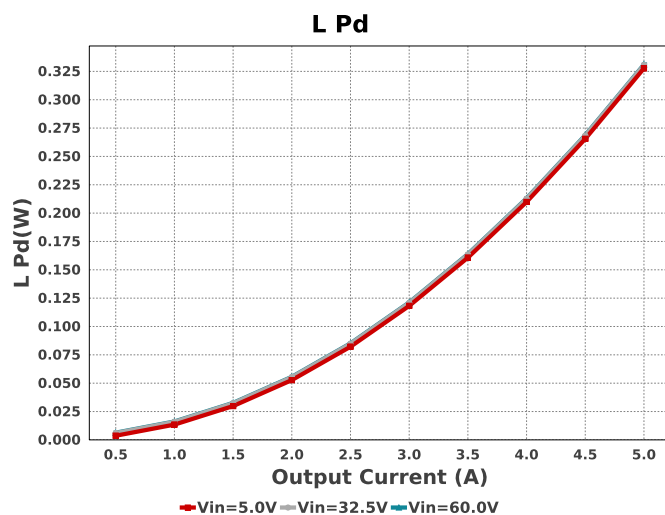
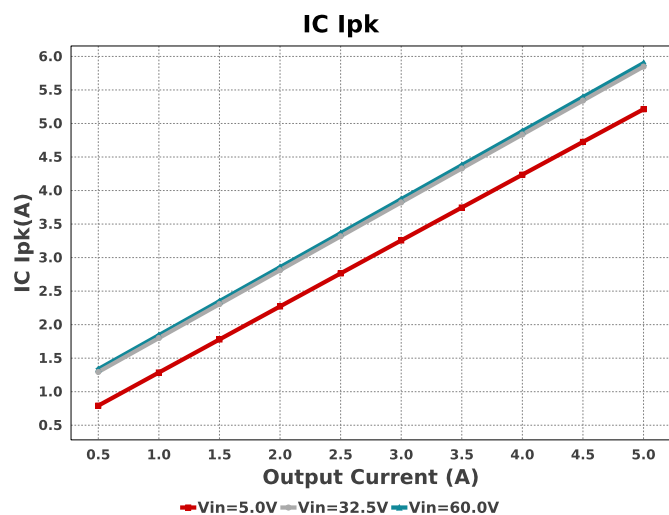
The LM76005-Q1 is qualified for Automotive applications. All passives and other components selected in this design may not be qualified for Automotive applications. The user is required to verify that all components in the design meet the qualification and safety requirements for their specific application.

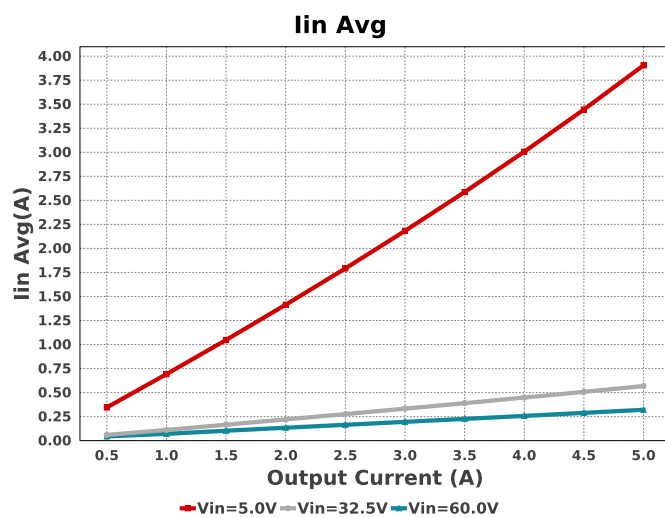
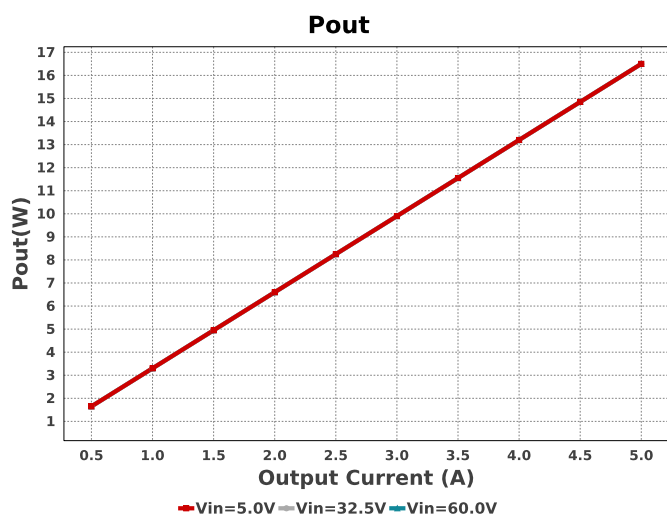
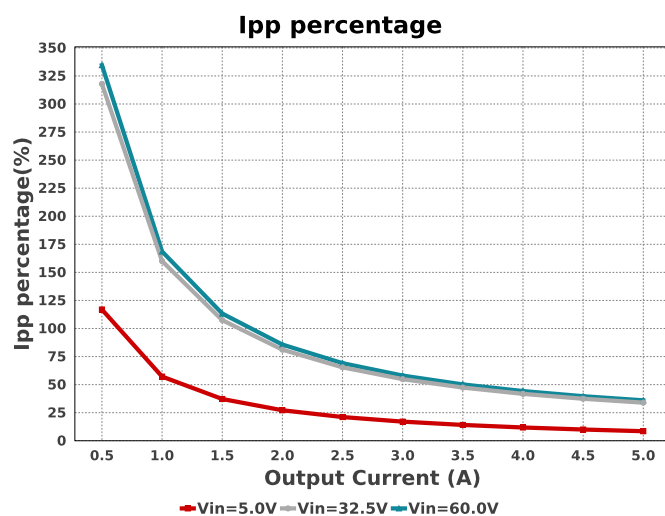
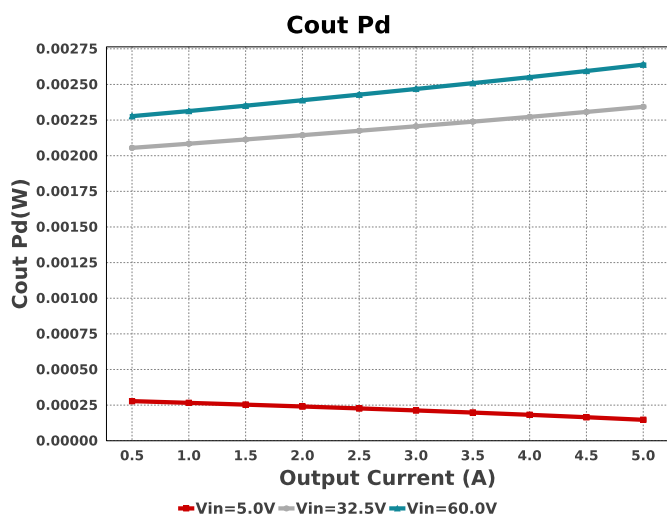
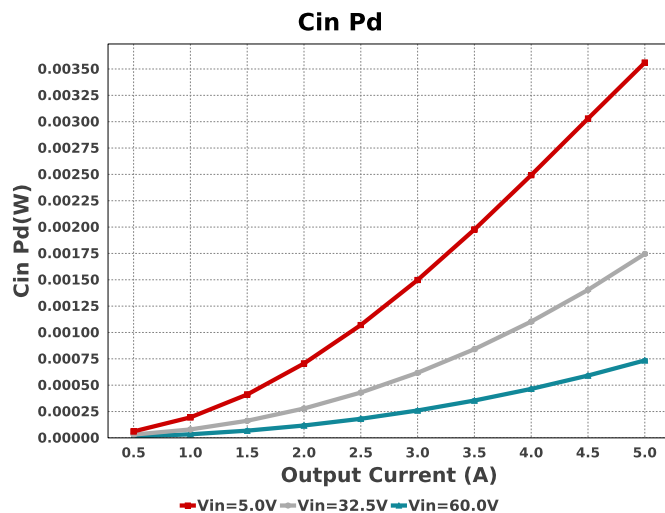
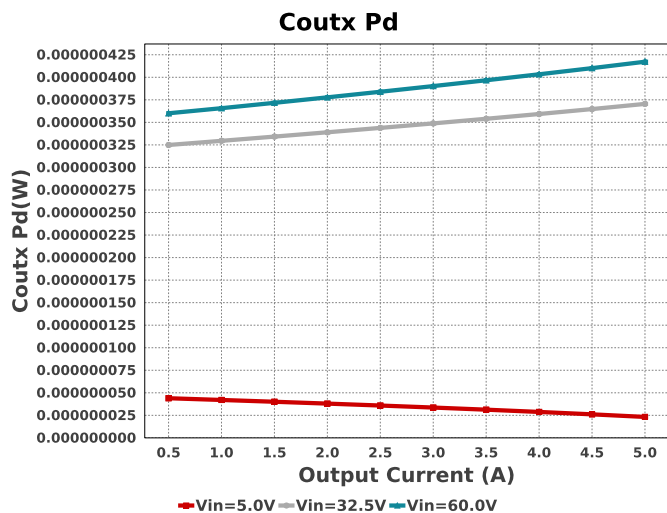
Electrical BOM

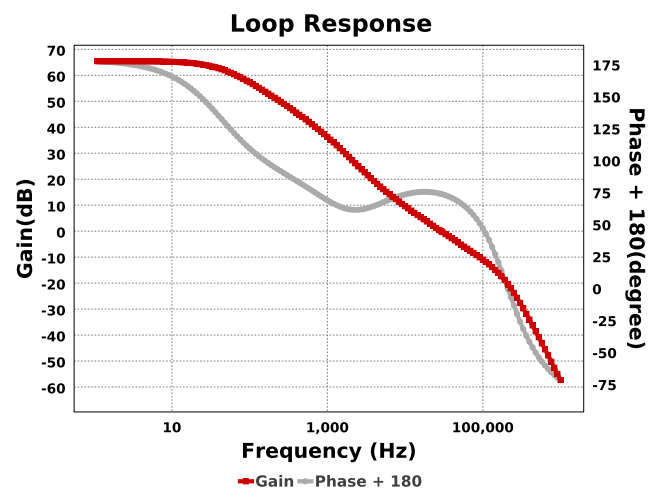
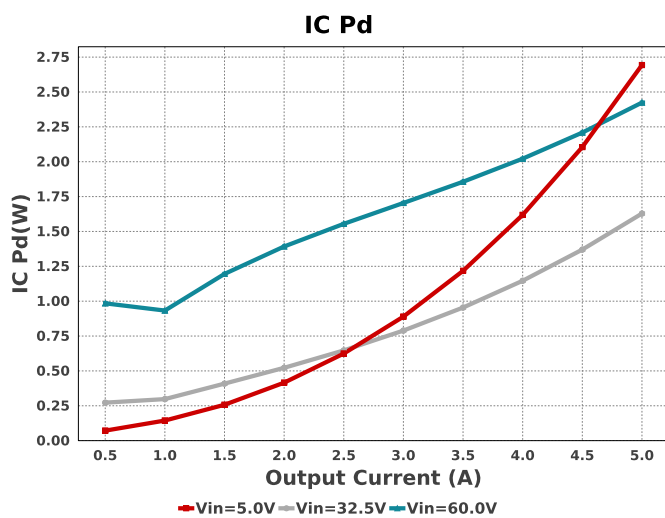
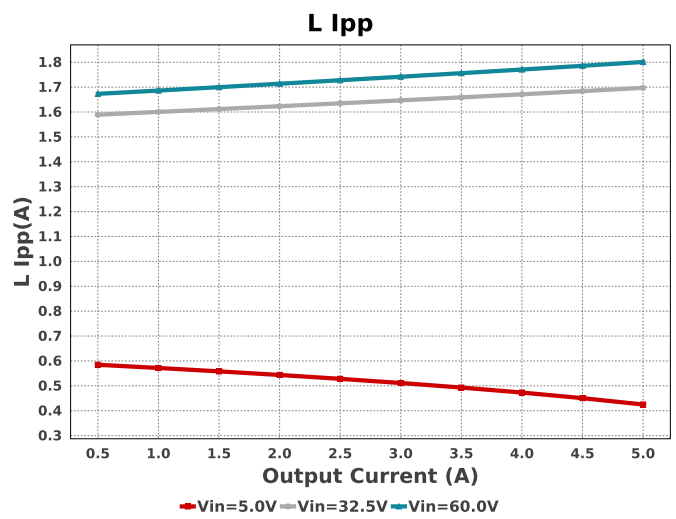
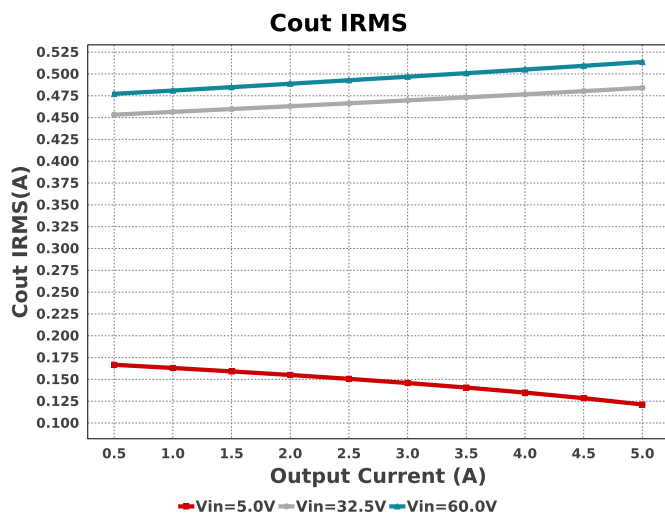
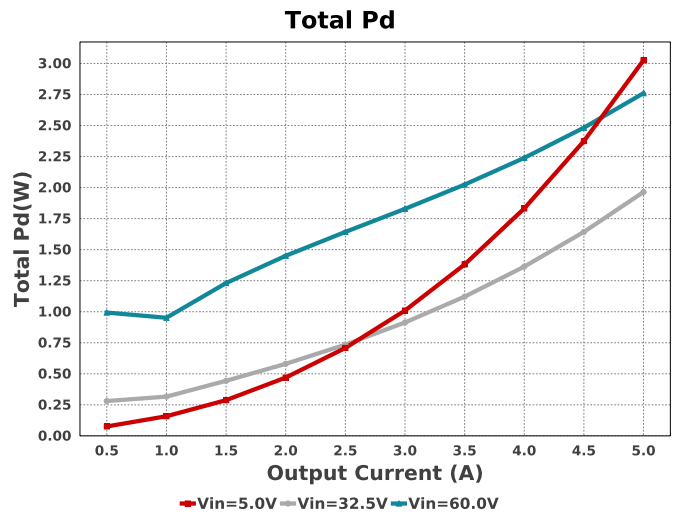
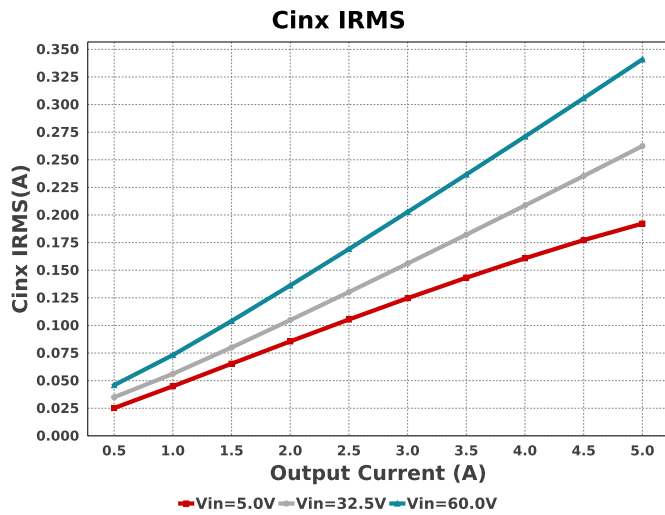
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbias	Kemet	C0603C105K8PACTU Series= X5R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	 0603 5 mm²
Cboot	MuRata	GRM155R61A474KE15D Series= X5R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	 0402 3 mm²
Cin	MuRata	GCM32DC72A475KE02L Series= X7S	Cap= 4.7 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 6.0 A	1	\$0.45	 1210_220 15 mm²
Cinx	TDK	C2012X7S2A474K125AB Series= X7S	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 17.152 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 1.58068 A	1	\$0.10	 0805 7 mm²
Cout	Chemi-Con	APXF6R3ARA221MF61G Series= PXF	Cap= 220.0 uF ESR= 10.0 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 3.9 A	1	\$0.26	 CAPSMT_62_F61 74 mm²
Coutx	TDK	C1608X7R1H474K080AC Series= X7R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 10.974 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 1.57483 A	1	\$0.05	 0603 5 mm²
Css	TDK	CGA3E3X7S2A333K080AB Series= X7S	Cap= 33.0 nF ESR= 139.637 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 462.26 mA	1	\$0.03	 0603 5 mm²
Cvcc	TDK	C1608X6S1C225K080AC Series= X6S	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 7.674 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 1.87823 A	1	\$0.03	 0603 5 mm²

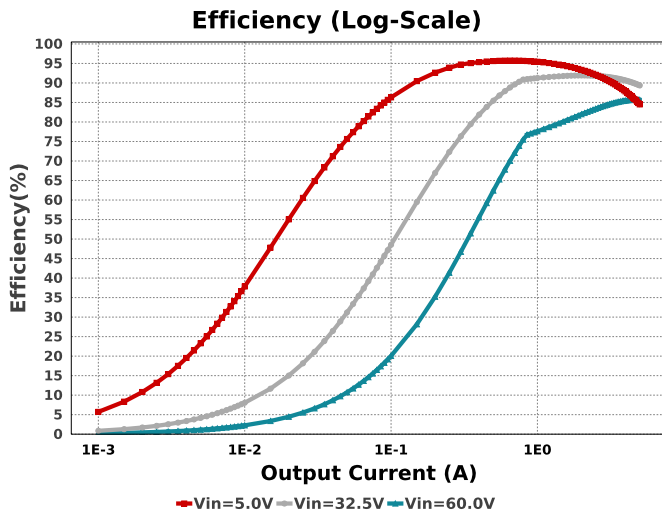
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
L1	Coilcraft	XAL6060-472MEB	L= 4.7 µH 13.1 mOhm	1	\$0.82	<div>XAL6060 72 mm²</div>
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040243K2FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 43.2 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	<div>0402 3 mm²</div>
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	<div>0402 3 mm²</div>
Rpgood	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0603100KFKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	<div>0603 5 mm²</div>
U1	Texas Instruments	LM76005QRNPRQ1	Switcher	1	\$2.35	<div>RNP0030B 48 mm²</div>











Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	857.295 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	734.95 μ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cinx IRMS	340.885 mA	Capacitor	Bulk capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cinx Pd	1.993 mW	Capacitor	Bulk capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	513.723 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	2.639 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	Coutx IRMS	6.166 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x RMS ripple current
8.	Coutx Pd	417.26 nW	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x power loss
9.	IC Ipk	5.9 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
10.	IC Pd	2.424 W	IC	IC power dissipation
11.	IC Tj	68.783 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
12.	IC Tolerance	20.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
13.	ICThetaJA Effective	16.0 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
14.	Iin Avg	321.01 mA	IC	Average input current
15.	Ipp percentage	36.019 %	Inductor	Inductor ripple current percentage (with respect to average inductor current)
16.	L Ipp	1.801 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
17.	L Pd	331.04 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
18.	Cin Pd	734.95 μ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
19.	Cinx Pd	1.993 mW	Power	Bulk capacitor power dissipation
20.	Cout Pd	2.639 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
21.	Coutx Pd	417.26 nW	Power	Output capacitor_x power loss
22.	IC Pd	2.424 W	Power	IC power dissipation
23.	L Pd	331.04 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
24.	Total Pd	2.76 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
25.	BOM Count	13	System	Total Design BOM count
26.	Cross Freq	29.095 kHz	System	Bode plot crossover frequency
27.	Duty Cycle	6.042 %	System	Duty cycle
28.	Efficiency	85.668 %	System	Steady state efficiency
29.	FootPrint	247.0 mm ²	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
30.	Frequency	400.0 kHz	System	Switching frequency
31.	Gain Marg	-20.557 dB	System	Bode Plot Gain Margin
32.	Iout	5.0 A	System	Iout operating point
33.	Low Freq Gain	65.438 dB	System	Gain at 1Hz
34.	Mode	FCCM	System	Conduction Mode
35.	Phase Marg	74.689 deg	System	Bode Plot Phase Margin
36.	Pout	16.5 W	System	Total output power
37.	Total BOM	\$4.15	System	Total BOM Cost

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
38.	Vin	60.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
39.	Vin p-p	458.362 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak input voltage
40.	Vout	3.3 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
41.	Vout Actual	3.315 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
42.	Vout Tolerance	3.439 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
43.	Vout p-p	17.796 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	5.0	Maximum Output Current
SoftStart	15.0 ms	Soft Start Time (ms)
VinMax	60.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	5.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	3.3	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM76005-Q1	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature
UserFsw	400.0 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

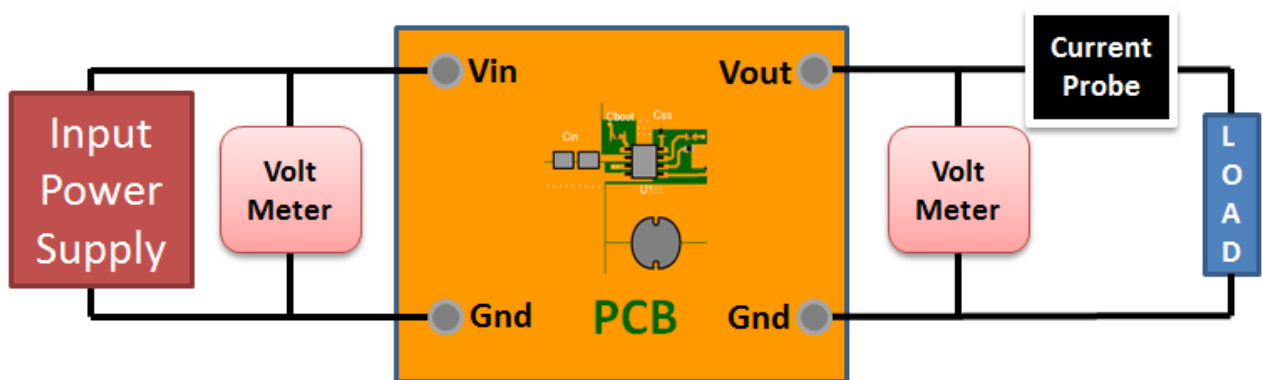
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 5.0V 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. The LM76005-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
2. Master key : 3A09369785B968091A003B956300BD89[v1]
3. **LM76005-Q1** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LM76005%2Dq1> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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