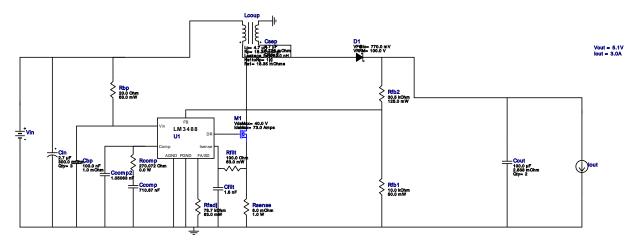
VinMin = 3.0V VinMax = 24.0V Vout = 5.1V Iout = 3.0A

Device = LM3488MM/NOPB Topology = SEPIC Created = 2022-02-09 14:53:52.190 BOM Cost = NA BOM Count = 22 Total Pd = 5.67W

# WEBENCH® Design Report

Design: 2 LM3488MM/NOPB LM3488MM/NOPB 3V-24V to 5.10V @ 3A

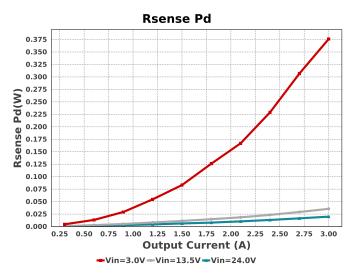


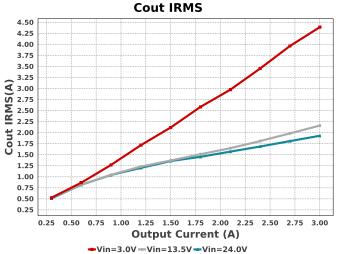
1. Please note that Loop/ stability model has not been implemented for this device. The operating values and charts related to loop model are disabled.

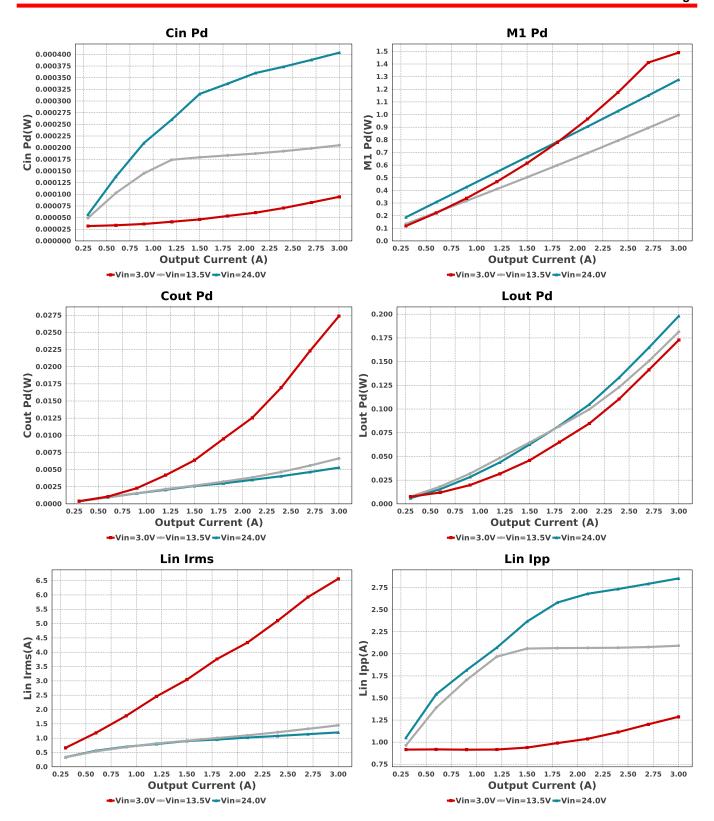
### **Electrical BOM**

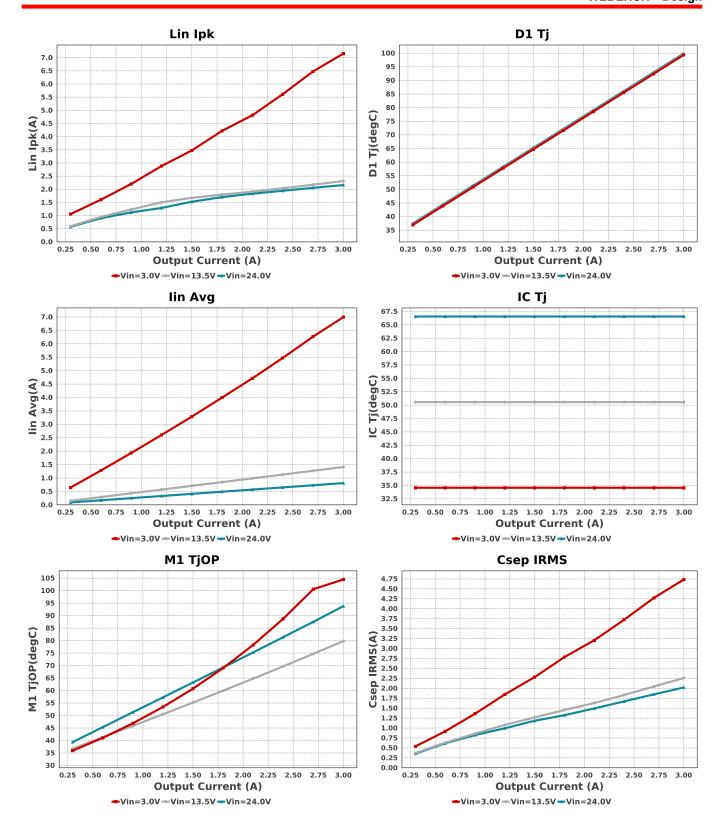
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbp	Yageo	CC0805KRX7R9BB104 Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ccomp	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 710.67 nF VDC= 0.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ccomp2	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 1.05083 nF VDC= 0.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cfilt	TDK	C2012C0G1H152J060AA Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 1.5 nF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cin	Panasonic	35TQC2R7MYF Series= TQC	Cap= 2.7 uF ESR= 300.0 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 800.0 mA	3	\$0.46	3528-21 17 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cout	TDK	C3216X5R1A107M160AC Series= X5R	Cap= 100.0 uF ESR= 2.838 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 4.3069 A	2	\$0.50	1206_190 11 mm <sup>2</sup>
Csep	TDK	C1608X5R1V475K080AC Series= X5R	Cap= 4.7 uF ESR= 3.728 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 2.69359 A	2	\$0.10	0603 5 mm <sup>2</sup>
D1	Vishay-Semiconductor	50WQ10FNPBF	VF@Io= 770.0 mV VRRM= 100.0 V	1	\$0.80	DPAK 102 mm <sup>2</sup>

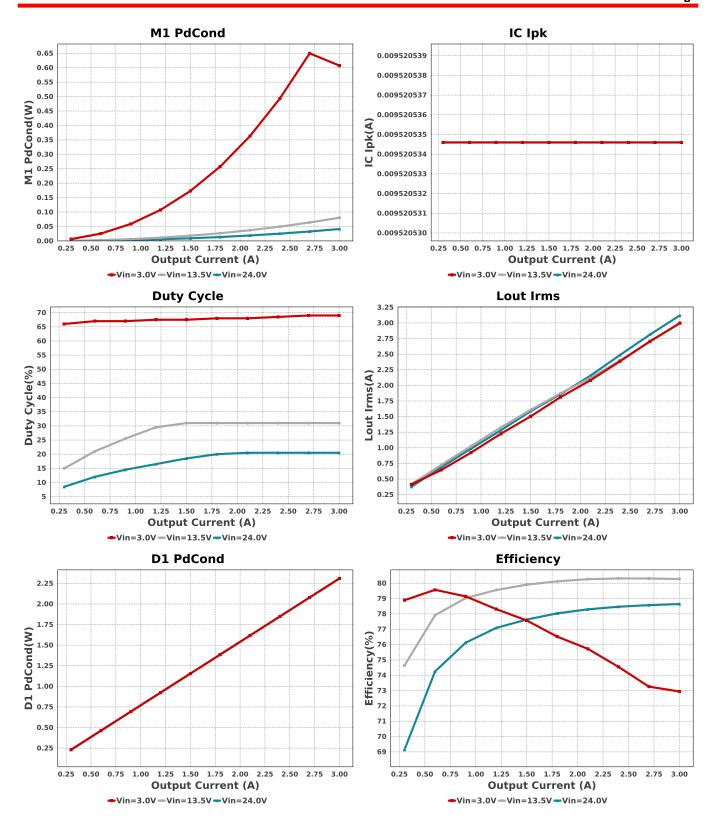
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Lcoup	Coiltronics	DRQ127-4R7-R	Lp= 4.7 μH Rp= 18.35 mOhm Leakage_L= 282.0 nH Ns1toNp= 1.0 Rs1= 18.35 mOhms	1	\$1.19	DRQ127 210 mm <sup>2</sup>
M1	Infineon Technologies	BSC059N04LS G	VdsMax= 40.0 V IdsMax= 73.0 Amps	1	\$0.44	PG-TDSON-8 55 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rbp	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040220R0FKED Series= CRCWe3	Res= 20.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rcomp	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 270.072 Ohm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfadj	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040278K7FKED Series= CRCWe3	Res= 78.7 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfb1	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfb2	Yageo	RT0805BRD0730K5L Series= ?	Res= 30.5 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 0.1%	1	\$0.06	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfilt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100RFKED Series= CRCWe3	Res= 100.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rsense	Susumu Co Ltd	PRL1632-R006-F-T1 Series= PRL1632	Res= 6.0 mOhm Power= 1.0 W Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.20	0612 11 mm <sup>2</sup>
U1	Texas Instruments	LM3488MM/NOPB	Switcher	1	\$1.03	MUA08A 24 mm <sup>2</sup>

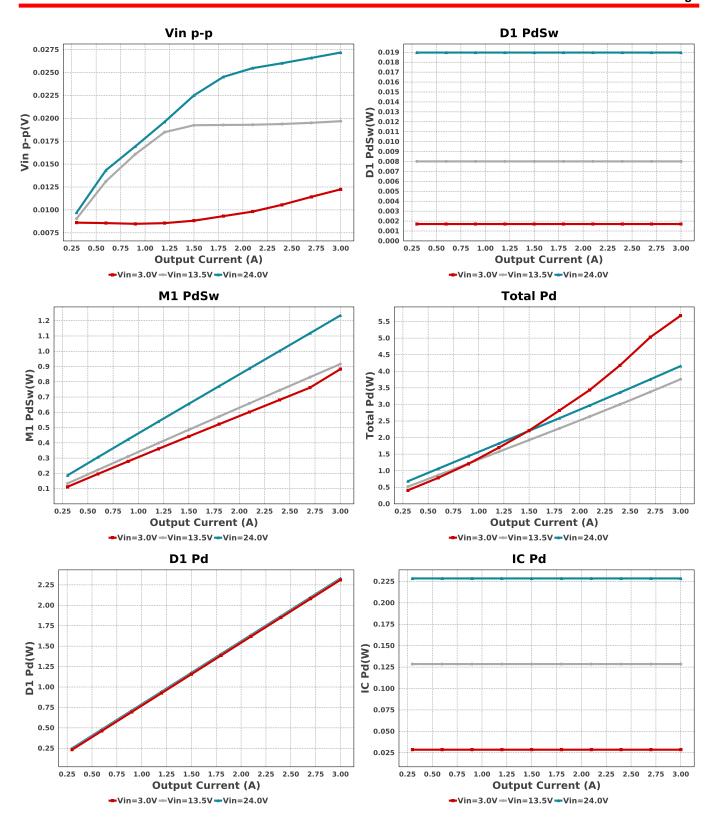


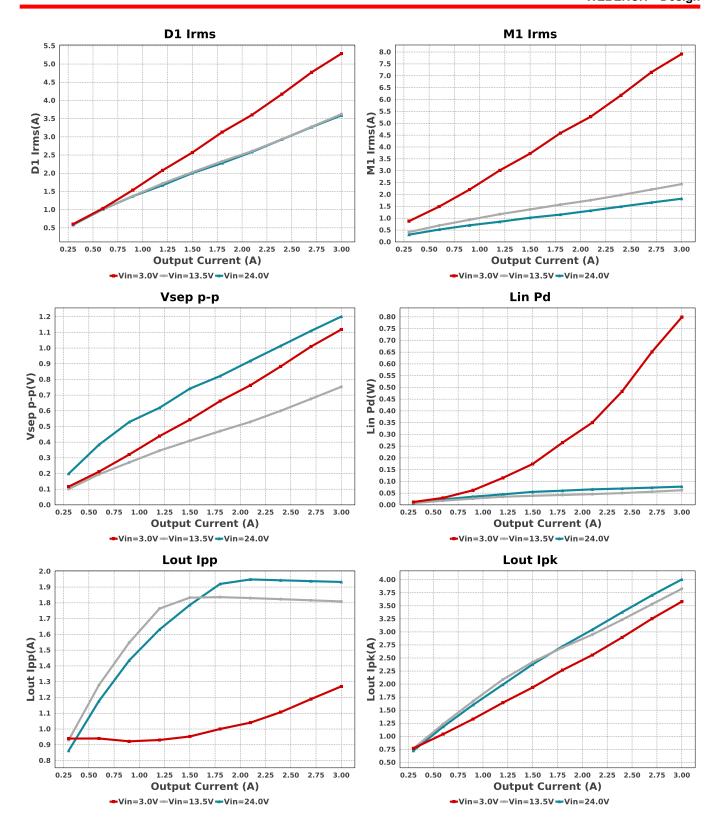


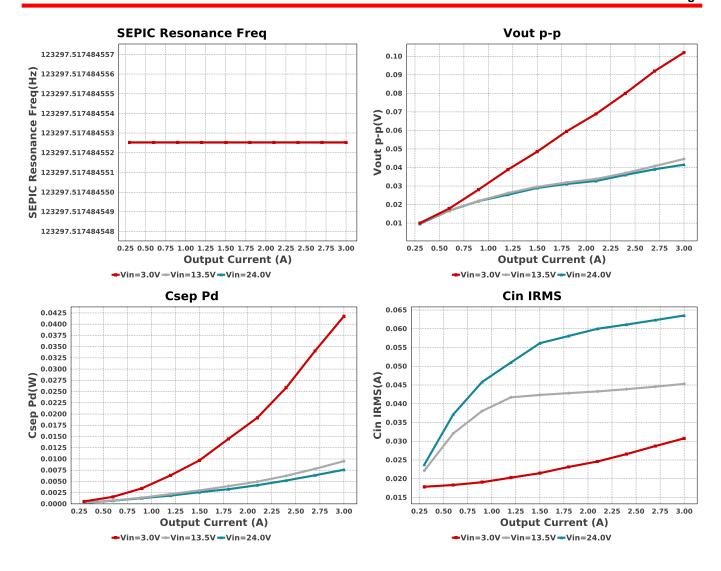












#### **Operating Values**

Opo	raining variable			
#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	30.889 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	95.414 μW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	4.392 A	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	27.37 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	Csep IRMS	4.736 A	Capacitor	SEPIC capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Csep Pd	41.8 mW	Capacitor	SEPIC capacitor power dissipation
7.	D1 Irms	5.289 A	Current	D1 Irms
8.	Lin lpk	7.158 A	Current	Lin peak current
9.	Lin Irms	6.563 A	Current	Lin ripple current
10.	Lout lpk	3.584 A	Current	Lout peak current
11.	Lout Irms	2.996 A	Current	Lout ripple current
12.	D1 Pd	2.312 W	Diode	Diode power dissipation
13.	D1 PdCond	2.31 W	Diode	Diode conduction losses
14.	D1 PdSw	1.697 mW	Diode	Diode switching losses
15.	D1 Tj	99.351 degC	Diode	D1 junction temperature
16.	IC lpk	9.5 mA	IC	Peak switch current in IC
17.	IC Pd	228.0 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
18.	IC Tj	66.48 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
19.	IC Tolerance	15.3 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
20.	lin Avg	6.992 A	IC	Average input current
21.	SEPIC Resonance	123.298 kHz	IC	SEPIC Resonance Frequency
	Freq			
22.	Vsep p-p	1.122 V	IC	Peak-to-peak sepic voltage
23.	Lin Ipp	1.294 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak input inductor ripple current
24.	Lout Ipp	1.277 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak output inductor ripple current
25.	M1 Irms	7.917 A	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET Irms
26.	M1 Pd	1.487 W	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
27.	M1 PdCond	607.424 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
28.	M1 PdSw	879.706 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET switching losses
29.	M1 TjOP	104.357 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
30.	IOUT_OP	3.0 A	Op Point	lout operating point
31.	VIN_OP	3.0 V	Op Point	Vin operating point

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
32.	Lin Pd	798.741 mW	Power	Lin power dissipation
33.	Lout Pd	172.822 mW	Power	Lout power dissipation
34.	Total Pd	5.675 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
35.	Rsense Pd	376.042 mW	Resistor	LED Current Rsns Power Dissipation
36.	BOM Count	22	System	Total Design BOM count
			Information	v
37.	Duty Cycle	69.0 %	System	Duty cycle
	, ,		Information	, ,
38.	Efficiency	72.945 %	System	Steady state efficiency
	,		Information	,
39.	FootPrint	530.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
		000.0	Information	
40.	Frequency	230.0 kHz	System	Switching frequency
			Information	
41.	Mode	CCM	System	Conduction Mode
• • • •			Information	
42.	Total BOM	NA	System	Total BOM Cost
72.	Total Bow	107	Information	Total Bow Gost
43.	Vin p-p	12.316 mV	System	Peak-to-peak input voltage
40.	VIII P-P	12.510 111	Information	Teak to peak input voltage
11	Vout n.n.	102.267 mV		Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage
44.	Vout p-p	102.207 1117	System Information	rean-to-pean output rippie voitage
			mormation	

### **Design Inputs**

## 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 3.0V 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 lout 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: 65BC0DD889F4D082[v1]
- 2. LM3488 Product Folder: http://www.ti.com/product/LM3488: contains the data sheet and other resources.

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