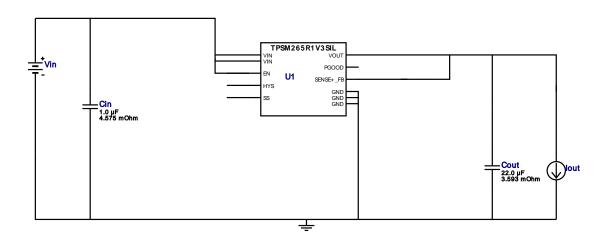


WEBENCH® Design Report

VinMin = 47.0V VinMax = 48.0V Vout = 3.3V Iout = 0.1A Device = TPSM265R1V3SILR Topology = Buck Created = 2020-11-03 02:42:23.679 BOM Cost = \$2.34 BOM Count = 3 Total Pd = 0.16W

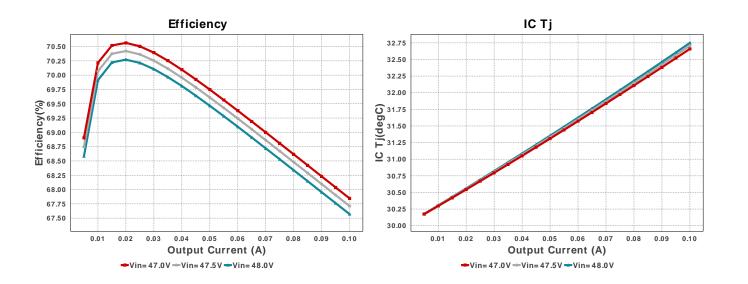
Design: 7 TPSM265R1V3SILR TPSM265R1V3SILR 47V-48V to 3.30V @ 0.1A

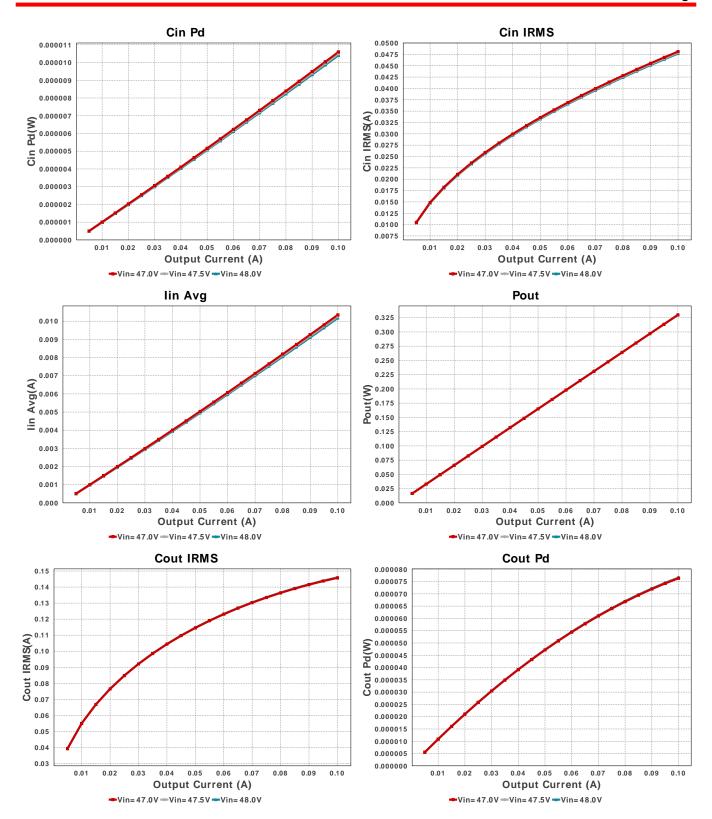
vout = 3.3ν lout = 0.1Α

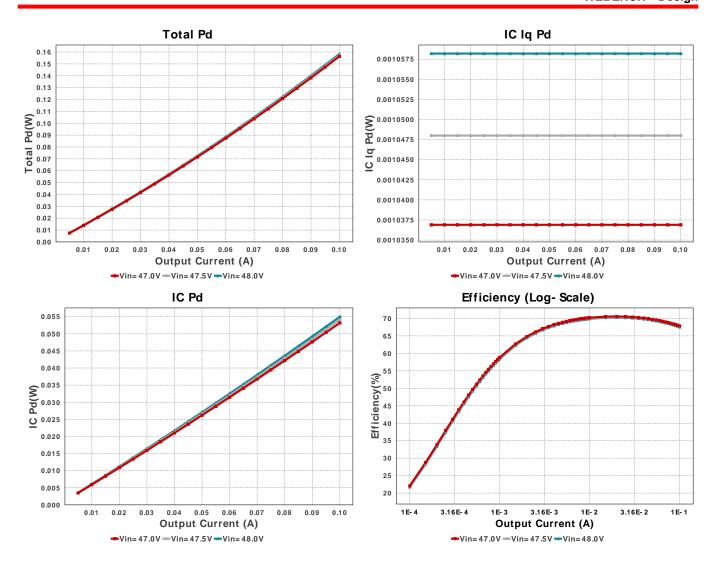


Electrical BOM

| Name | Manufacturer | Part Number | Properties | Qty | Price | Footprint |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----|--------|-----------------------------|
| Cin | TDK | C3216X7R2A105K160AA Series= X7R | Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 4.575 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 3.39639 A | 1 | \$0.12 | 1206_180 11 mm ² |
| Cout | MuRata | GRM31CR70J226KE19L Series= X7R | Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 3.593 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 3.44359 A | 1 | \$0.37 | 1206_190 11 mm ² |
| U1 | Texas Instruments | TPSM265R1V3SILR | Switcher | 1 | \$1.85 | SIL0010C 18 mm² |







Operating Values

| Operating values | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|---|--|--|
| # | Name | Value | Category | Description | | |
| 1. | Cin IRMS | 47.688 mA | Capacitor | Input capacitor RMS ripple current | | |
| 2. | Cin Pd | 10.404 μW | Capacitor | Input capacitor power dissipation | | |
| 3. | Cout IRMS | 146.018 mA | Capacitor | Output capacitor RMS ripple current | | |
| 4. | Cout Pd | 76.608 μW | Capacitor | Output capacitor power dissipation | | |
| 5. | IC Iq Pd | 1.058 mW | IC | IC Quiescent Power Dissipation | | |
| 6. | IC Pd | 54.992 mW | IC | IC power dissipation | | |
| 7. | IC Tj | 32.75 degC | IC | IC junction temperature | | |
| 8. | ICThetaJA | 50.0 degC/W | IC | IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | | |
| 9. | lin Avg | 10.175 mA | IC | Average input current | | |
| 10. | Cin Pd | 10.404 μW | Power | Input capacitor power dissipation | | |
| 11. | Cout Pd | 76.608 µW | Power | Output capacitor power dissipation | | |
| 12. | IC Iq Pd | 1.058 mW | Power | IC Quiescent Power Dissipation | | |
| 13. | IC Pd | 54.992 mW | Power | IC power dissipation | | |
| 14. | Total Pd | 158.388 mW | Power | Total Power Dissipation | | |
| 15. | BOM Count | 3 | System | Total Design BOM count | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 16. | Efficiency | 67.57 % | System | Steady state efficiency | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 17. | FootPrint | 40.0 mm ² | System | Total Foot Print Area of BOM components | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 18. | Frequency | 63.679 kHz | System | Switching frequency | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 19. | lout | 100.0 mA | System | lout operating point | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 20. | Mode | PFM | System | Conduction Mode | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 21. | Pout | 330.0 mW | System | Total output power | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 22. | Total BOM | \$2.34 | System | Total BOM Cost | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| 23. | Vin | 48.0 V | System | Vin operating point | | |
| | | | Information | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| # | Name | Value | Category | Description |
|-----|----------------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| 24. | Vout | 3.3 V | System | Operational Output Voltage |
| | | | Information | |
| 25. | Vout Tolerance | 2.0 % | System Information | Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable |

Design Inputs

| Name | Value | Description |
|---------|-------------|------------------------|
| lout | 100.0 m | Maximum Output Current |
| VinMax | 48.0 | Maximum input voltage |
| VinMin | 47.0 | Minimum input voltage |
| Vout | 3.3 | Output Voltage |
| base_pn | TPSM265R1V3 | 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 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 47.0V 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.

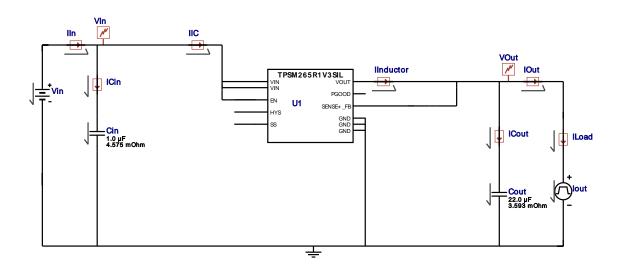


WEBENCH® Electrical Simulation Report

Design Id = 7

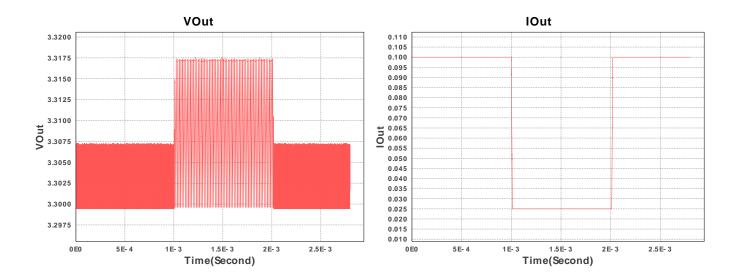
 $sim_id = 1$

Simulation Type = Load Transient



Simulation Parameters

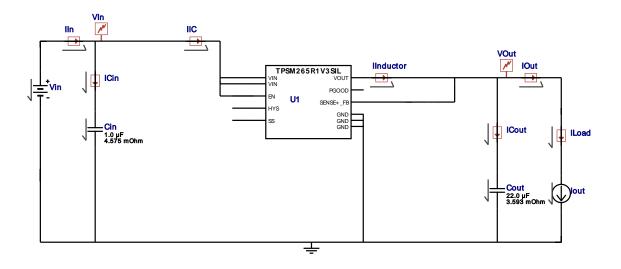
| # | Name | Parameter Name | Description | Values |
|----|------|----------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1. | Cout | IC | Initial Voltage | 3.3 V |
| 2. | lout | signal_type | Signal Type | PULSE |
| | | I1 - 51 | Initial Load Current | 0.1 A |
| | | 12 | Minimum Load Current | 0.025 A |
| | | Td | Initial Time Delay | 0.001 s |
| | | Tf | Fall Time | 10u s |
| | | Tr | Rise Time | 10u s |
| | | Pw | Pulse Width | 0.001 s |



Design Id = 7

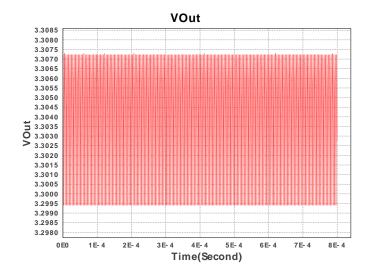
 $sim_id = 2$

Simulation Type = Steady State



Simulation Parameters

| # | Name | Parameter Name | Description | Values |
|----|------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1. | Cout | IC | Initial Voltage | 3.3 V |
| 2. | lout | 1 | Load Current | 0.1 A |



Design Assistance

- 1. Master key: 6306BADE0F5211DD[v1]
- 2. TPSM265R1V3 Product Folder: http://www.ti.com/product/TPSM265R1: contains the data sheet and other resources.

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