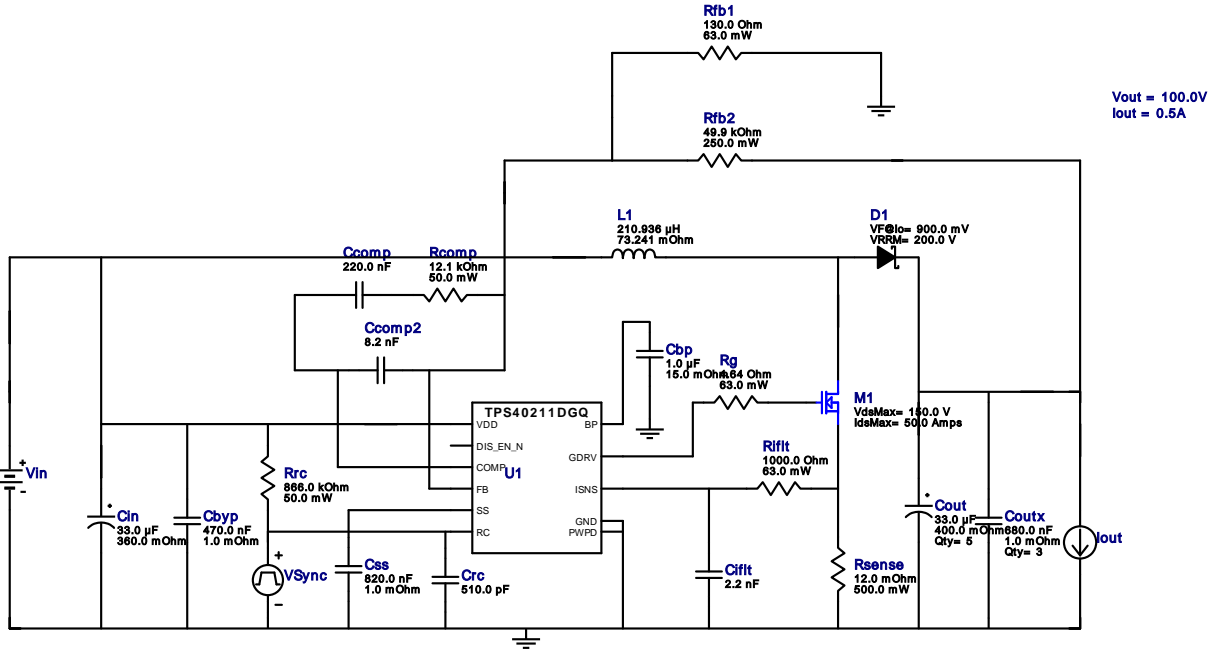


VinMin = 10.0V  
 VinMax = 15.0V  
 Vout = 100.0V  
 Iout = 0.5A

Device = TPS40211DGQR  
 Topology = Boost  
 Created = 2022-08-17 02:52:18.782  
 BOM Cost = NA  
 BOM Count = 27  
 Total Pd = 5.24W

# WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 6 TPS40211DGQR  
 TPS40211DGQR 10V-15V to 100.00V @ 0.5A



## Design Alerts

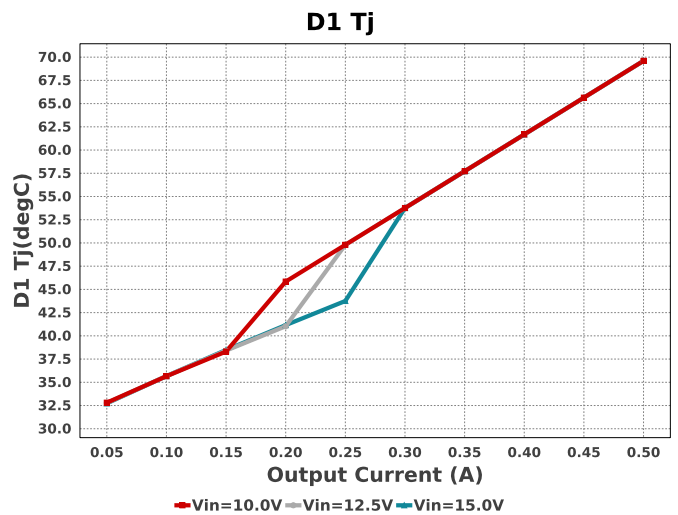
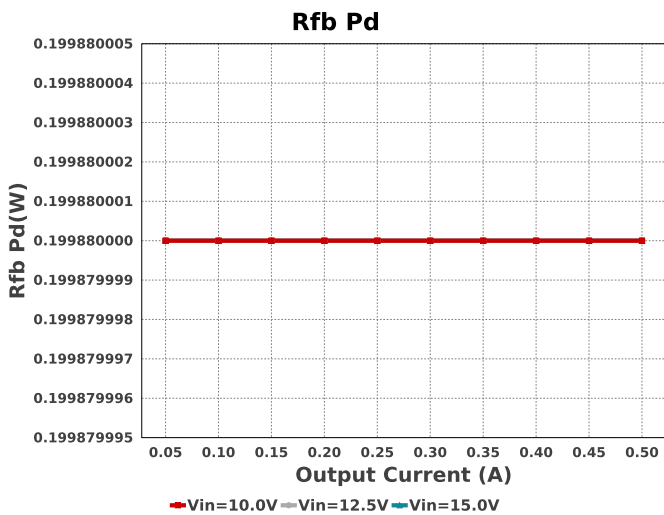
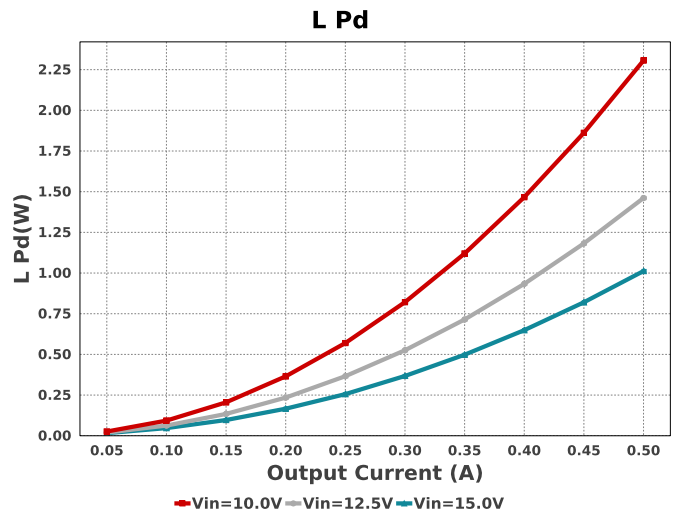
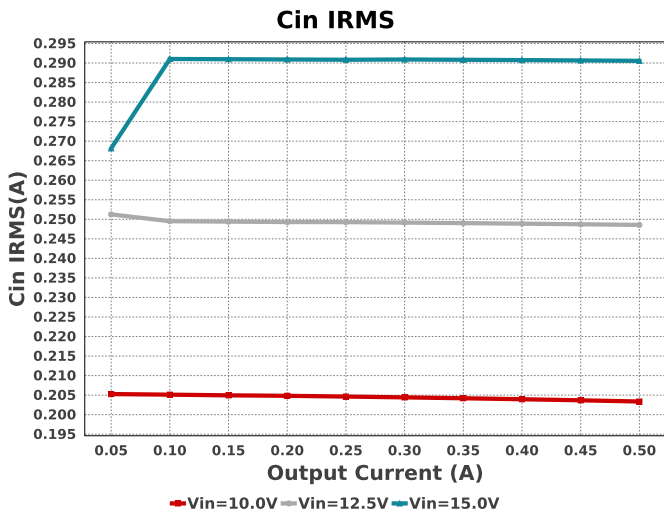
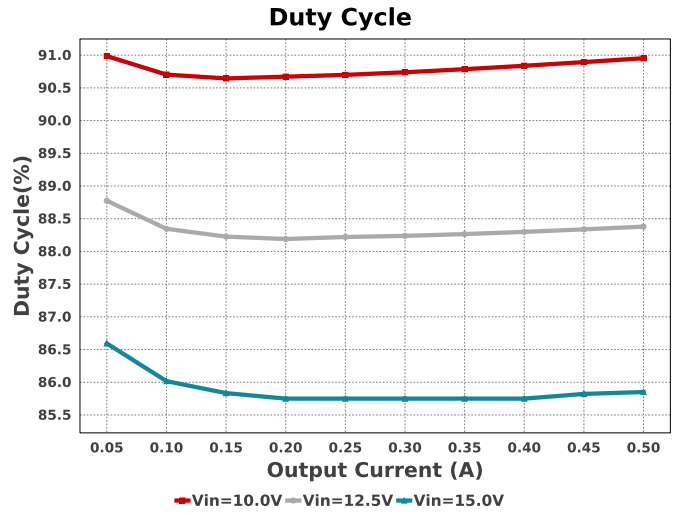
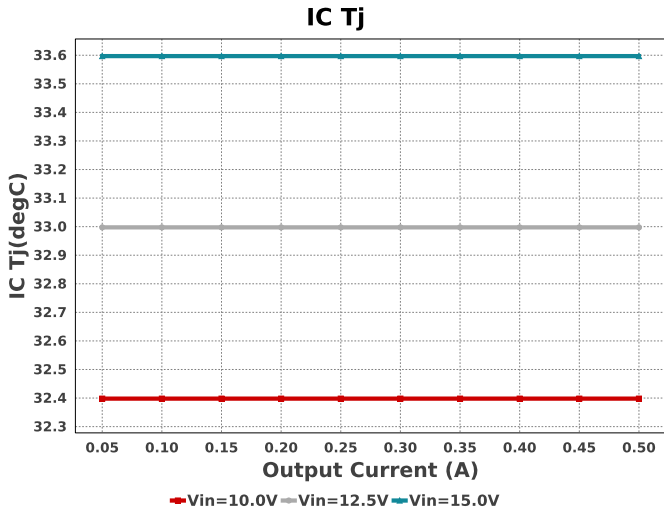
### Component Selection Information

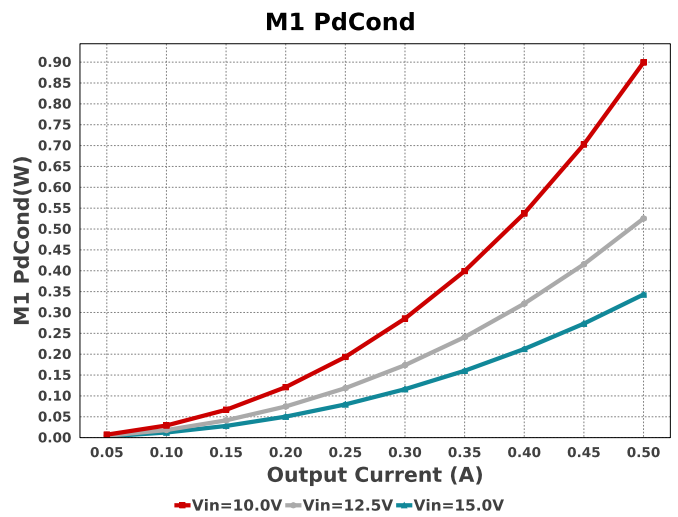
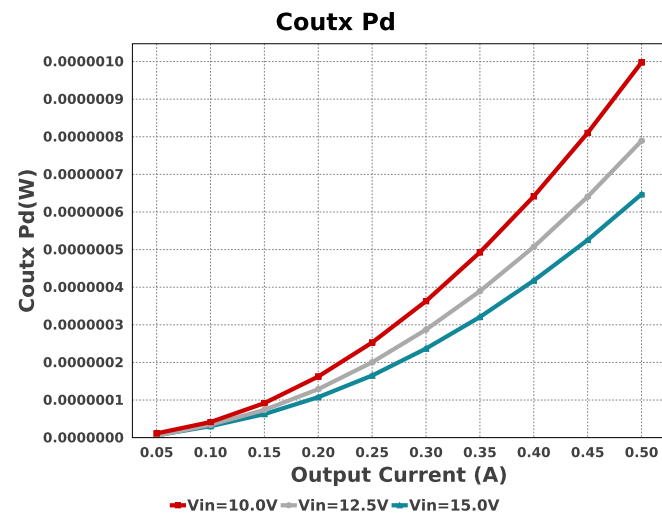
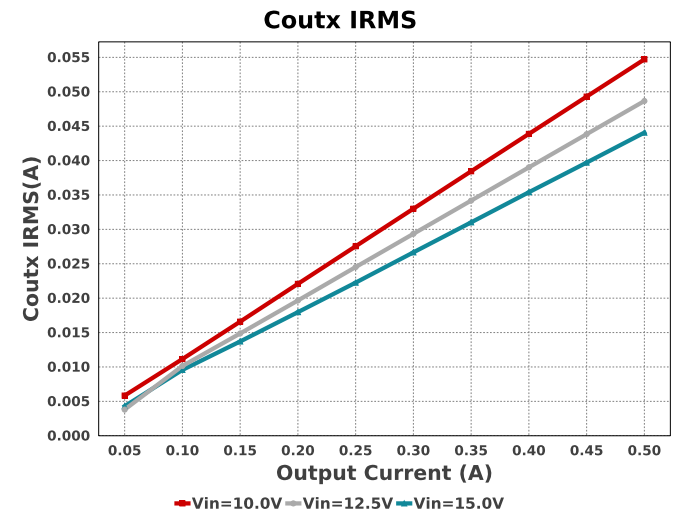
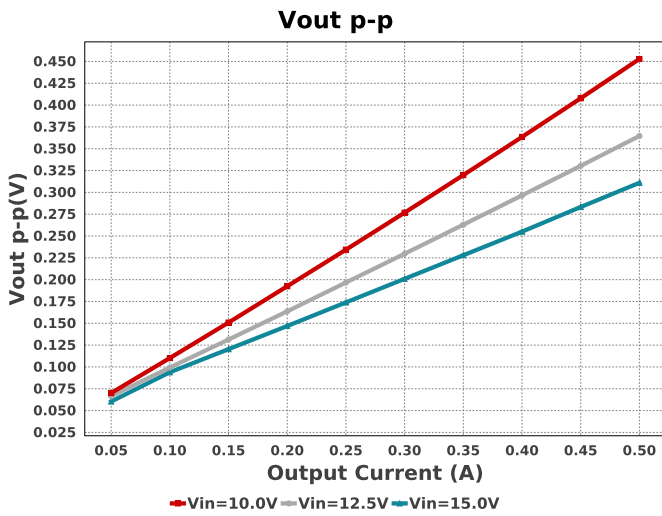
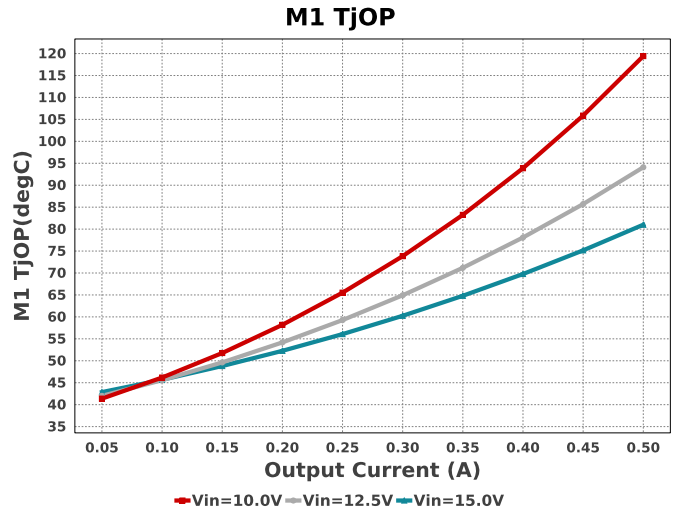
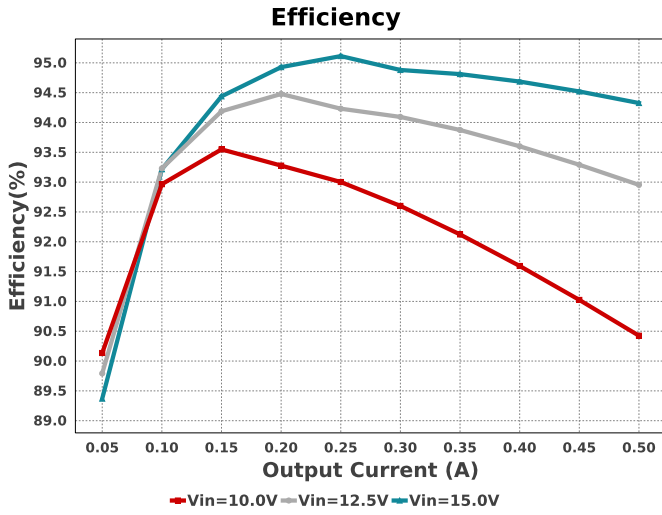
Please refer to datasheet recommendation given in section 7.3.6 (Synchronizing the Oscillator) of datasheet for designing SYNC circuit. Embedded simulation models do not currently support the Sync frequency behavior. The simulation feature has been turned off for this design. To enable simulation please uncheck 'User Sync Frequency' option and 'Update' this design from 'Advanced Options'.

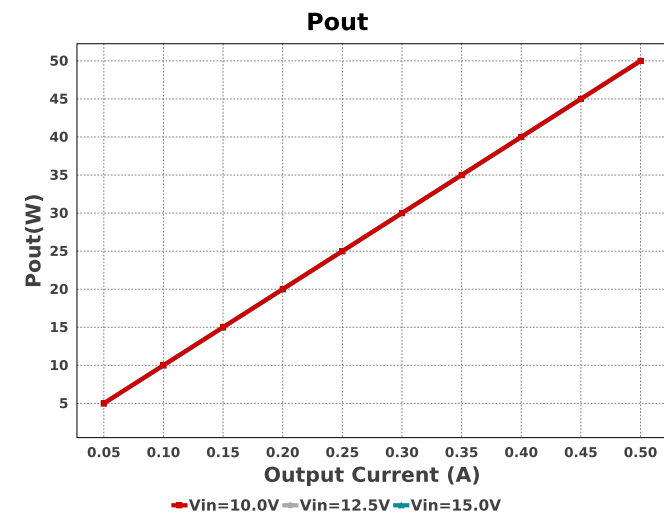
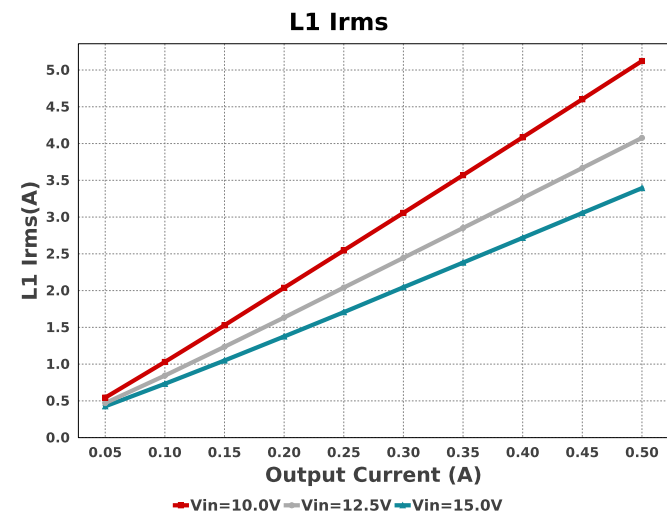
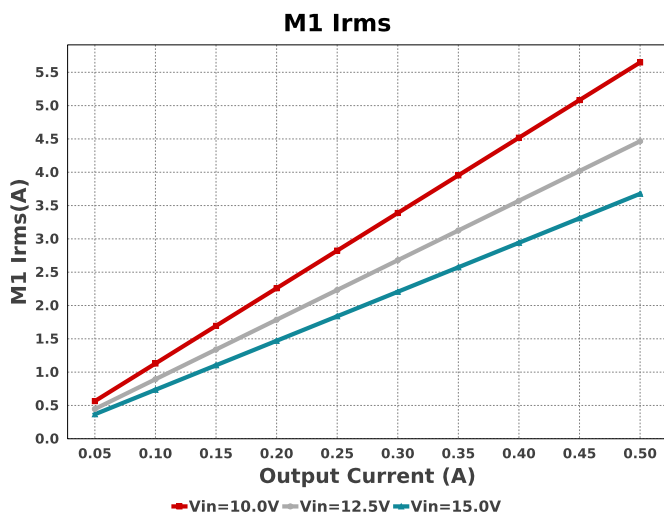
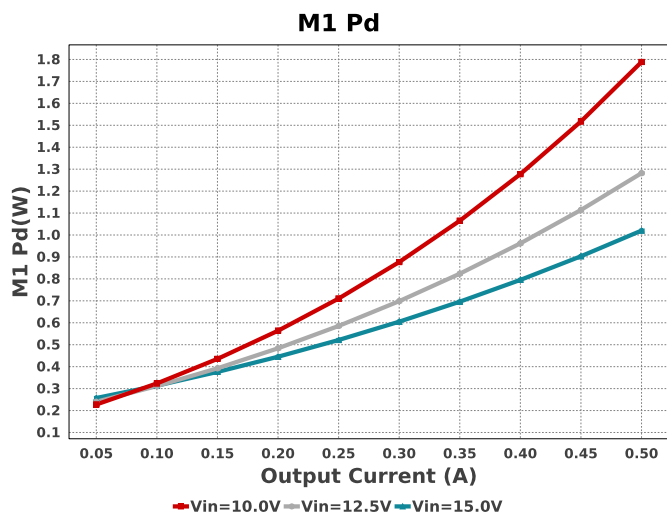
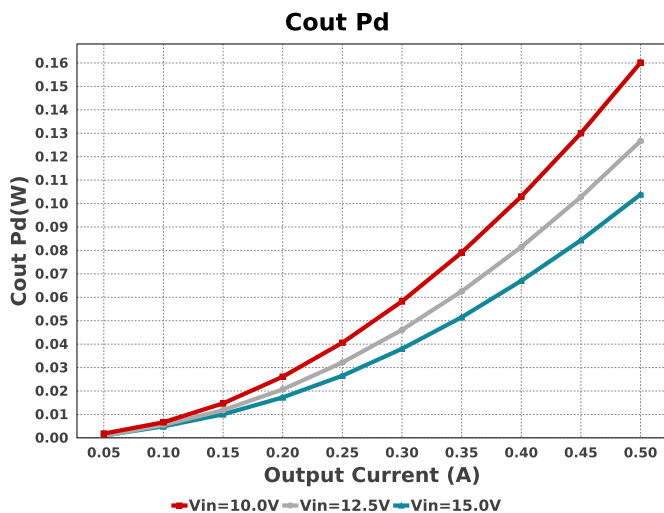
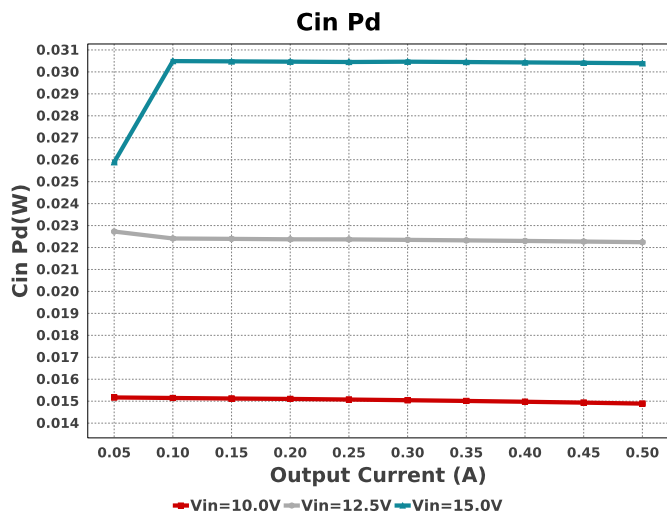
## Electrical BOM

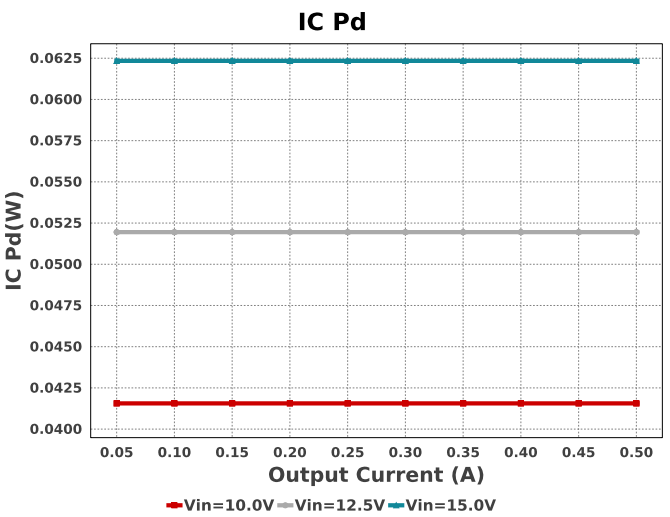
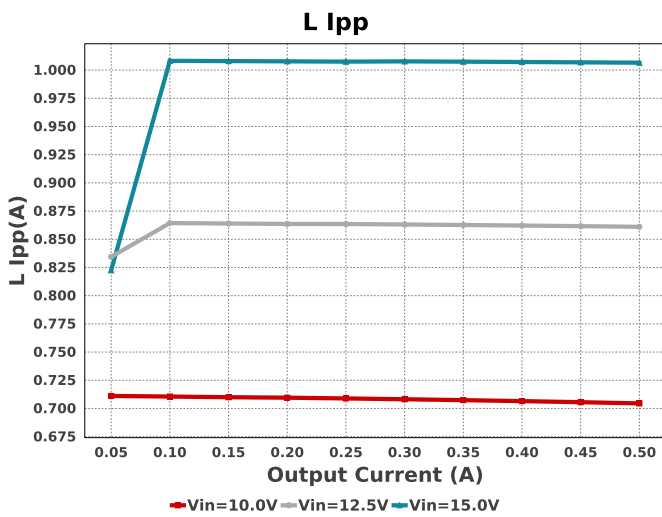
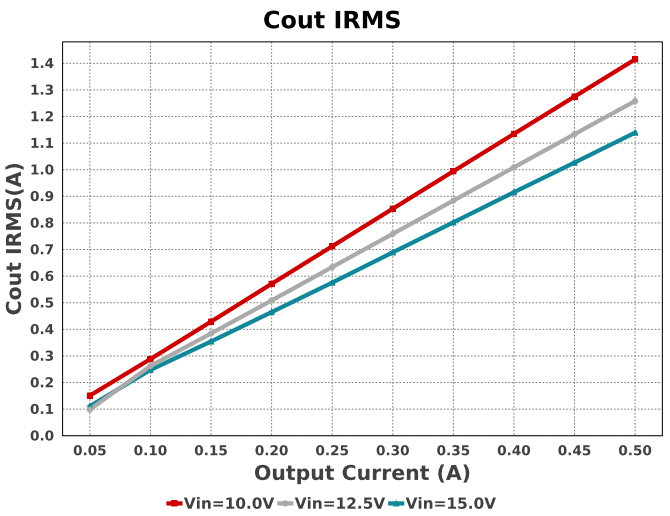
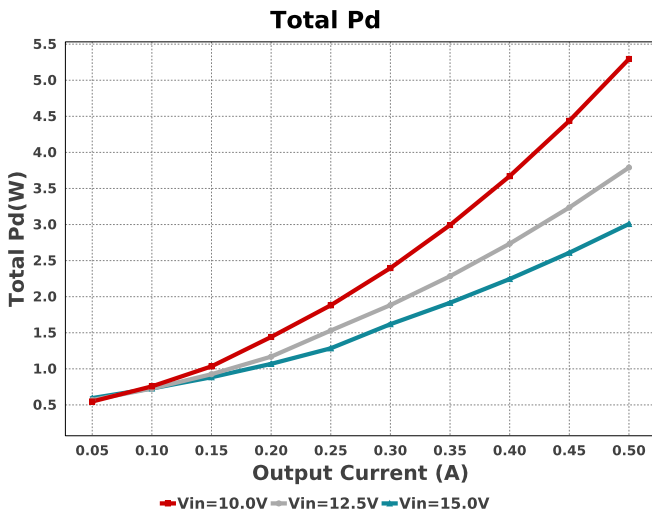
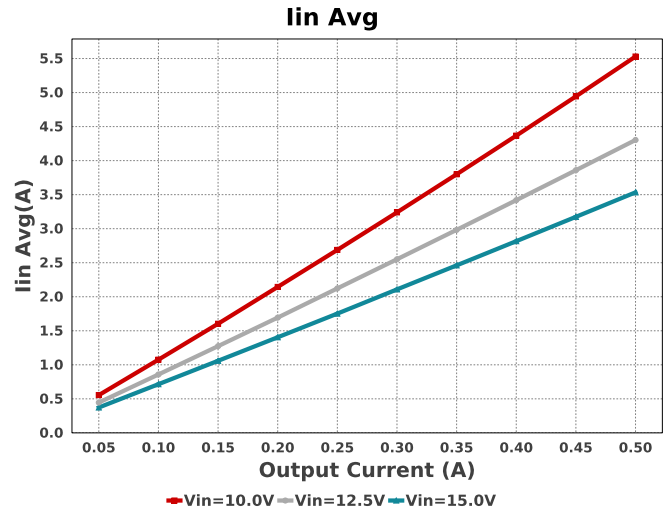
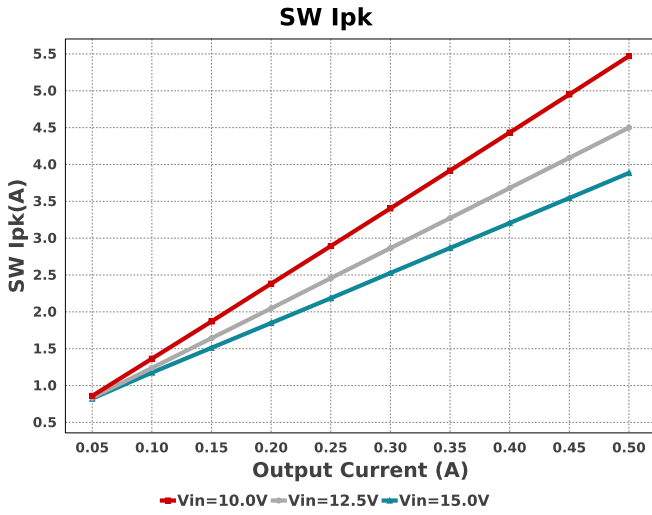
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbp	Kemet	C0805C105K4RACTU Series= X7R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 15.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 8.19 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cbyp	Taiyo Yuden	TMK212BJ474KD-T Series= X5R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 20.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ccomp	Kemet	C1210C224J3GACTU Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 220.0 nF VDC= 5.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$1.77	1210 15 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ccomp2	TDK	C2012C0G1H822K060AA Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 8.2 nF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.05	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cift	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL21C222JBFNNE Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 2.2 nF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.03	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cin	Panasonic	EEE-FK1E330P Series= FK	Cap= 33.0 uF ESR= 360.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 240.0 mA	1	\$0.11	 SM_RADIAL_D 84 mm <sup>2</sup>

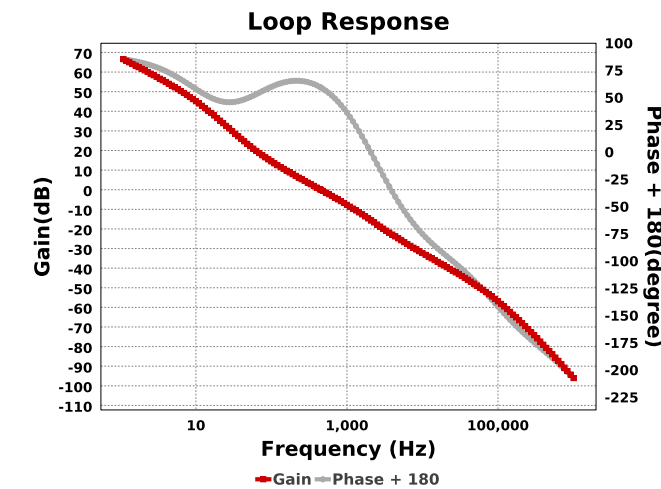
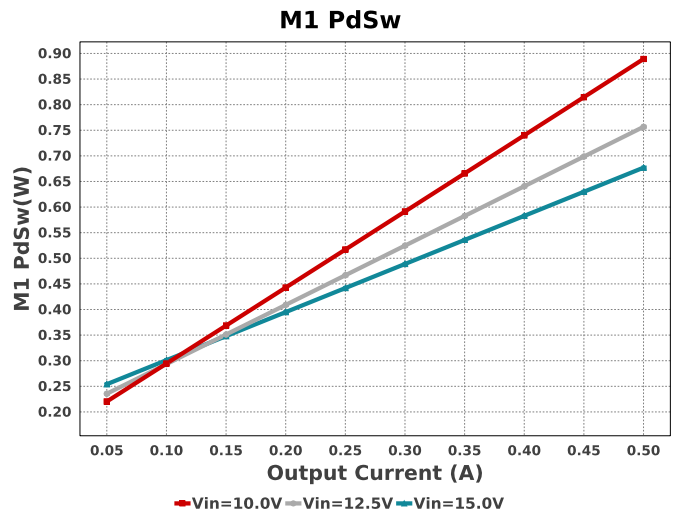
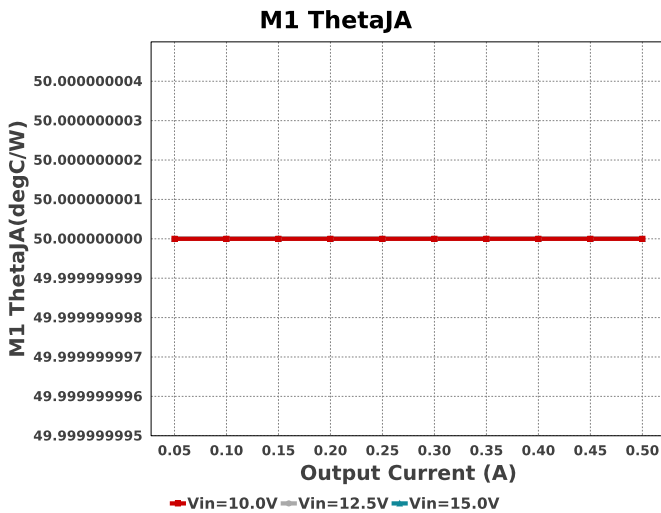
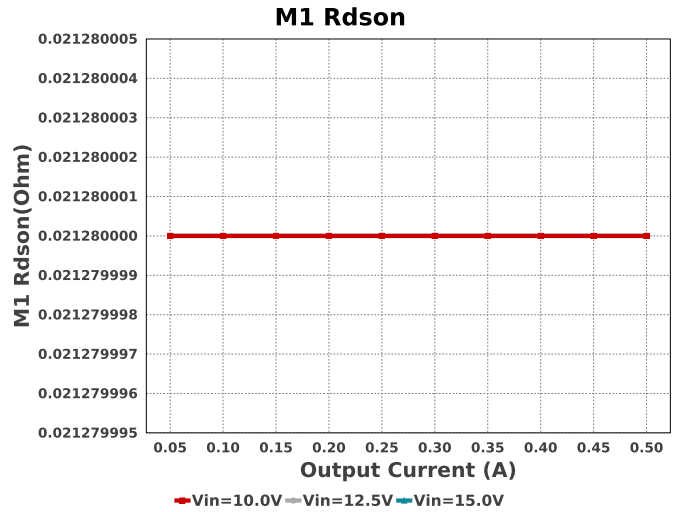
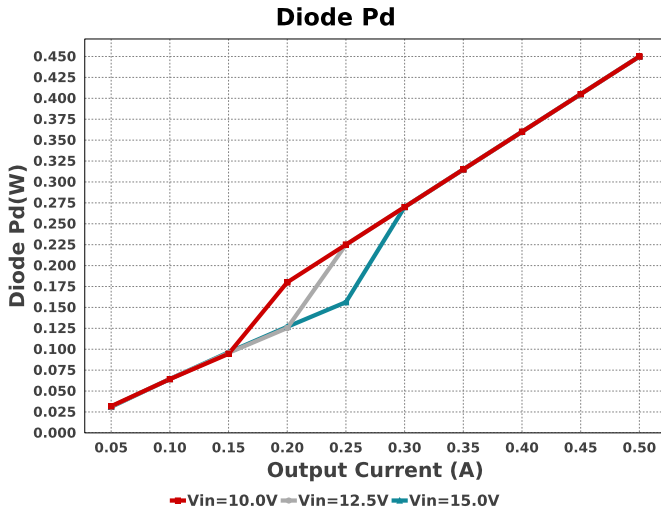
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cout	Panasonic	EEV-EB2E330SM Series= ?	Cap= 33.0 uF ESR= 400.0 mOhm VDC= 250.0 V IRMS= 560.0 mA	5	\$1.29	 EB_K16 483 mm <sup>2</sup>
Coutx	TDK	C4532X7T2E684M160KA Series= X7T	Cap= 680.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 250.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	3	\$0.39	 1812 23 mm <sup>2</sup>
Crc	MuRata	GRM1555C1H511GA01D Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 510.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.03	 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Css	MuRata	GRM155R61A824KE15D Series= X5R	Cap= 820.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 6.0 A	1	\$0.03	 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
D1	SMC Diode Solutions	SK220ATR	VF@Io= 900.0 mV VRRM= 200.0 V	1	\$0.04	 SMA 37 mm <sup>2</sup>
L1	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	L= 210.936 uH 73.241 mOhm	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm <sup>2</sup>
M1	Infineon Technologies	BSC190N15NS3 G	VdsMax= 150.0 V IdsMax= 50.0 Amps	1	\$1.61	 PG-TDSON-8 55 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rcomp	Yageo	RC0201FR-0712K1L Series= ?	Res= 12.1 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfb1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402130RFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 130.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfb2	Panasonic	ERJ-8ENF4992V Series= ERJ-8E	Res= 49.9 kOhm Power= 250.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 1206 11 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rg	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04024R64FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 4.64 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Riftt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04021K00FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 1000.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rrc	Yageo	RC0201FR-07866KL Series= ?	Res= 866.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rsense	Stackpole Electronics Inc	CSR1206FK12L0 Series= ?	Res= 12.0 mOhm Power= 500.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.12	 1206 11 mm <sup>2</sup>
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS40211DGQR	Switcher	1	\$0.58	 DGQ0010D_NV_N 24 mm <sup>2</sup>











### Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	203.396 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	14.893 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	1.415 A	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	160.24 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	Coutx IRMS	54.727 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x RMS ripple current
6.	Coutx Pd	998.34 nW	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x power loss
7.	D1 Tj	69.6 degC	Diode	D1 junction temperature
8.	Diode Pd	450.0 mW	Diode	Diode power dissipation
9.	IC Pd	41.56 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
10.	IC Tj	32.398 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
11.	IC Tolerance	14.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	ICThetaJA	57.7 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
13.	Iin Avg	5.524 A	IC	Average input current
14.	L Ipp	704.58 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
15.	L Pd	2.306 W	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
16.	L1 Irms	5.122 A	Inductor	Inductor ripple current
17.	M1 Irms	5.636 A	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET Irms
18.	M1 Pd	1.732 W	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
19.	M1 PdCond	888.99 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
20.	M1 PdSw	842.92 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET switching losses
21.	M1 Rdson	21.28 mOhm	Mosfet	Drain-Source On-resistance
22.	M1 ThetaJA	50.0 degC/W	Mosfet	MOSFET junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
23.	M1 TjOP	116.6 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
24.	Cin Pd	14.893 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
25.	Cout Pd	160.24 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
26.	Coutx Pd	998.34 nW	Power	Output capacitor_x power loss
27.	Diode Pd	450.0 mW	Power	Diode power dissipation
28.	IC Pd	41.56 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
29.	L Pd	2.306 W	Power	Inductor power dissipation
30.	M1 Pd	1.732 W	Power	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
31.	M1 PdCond	888.99 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
32.	M1 PdSw	842.92 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET switching losses
33.	Rfb Pd	199.88 mW	Power	Rfb Power Dissipation
34.	Total Pd	5.237 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
35.	Rfb Pd	199.88 mW	Resistor	Rfb Power Dissipation
36.	BOM Count	27	System	Total Design BOM count
37.	Cross Freq	301.632 Hz	System Information	Bode plot crossover frequency
38.	Duty Cycle	90.944 %	System Information	Duty cycle
39.	Efficiency	90.519 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
40.	FootPrint	3.167 k mm <sup>2</sup>	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
41.	Frequency	60.0 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
42.	Gain Marg	-12.526 dB	System Information	Bode Plot Gain Margin
43.	Iout	500.0 mA	System Information	Iout operating point
44.	Low Freq Gain	64.158 dB	System Information	Gain at 1Hz
45.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
46.	Phase Marg	57.182 deg	System Information	Bode Plot Phase Margin
47.	Pout	50.0 W	System Information	Total output power
48.	SW Ipk	5.47 A	System Information	Peak switch current
49.	Total BOM	NA	System Information	Total BOM Cost
50.	Vin	10.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
51.	Vout	100.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
52.	Vout Actual	100.06 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
53.	Vout Tolerance	7.508 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
54.	Vout p-p	452.386 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

## Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	500.0 m	Maximum Output Current
SoftStart	41.0 ms	Soft Start Time (ms)
VinMax	15.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	10.0	Minimum input voltage
VinTyp	12.0	Typical input voltage
Vout	100.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	TPS40211	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature
UserFsw	49.0 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 10.0V 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. Master key : AE66FAEA16A6E9007BC5D7688EED271F[v1]
2. **TPS40211** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/TPS40211> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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