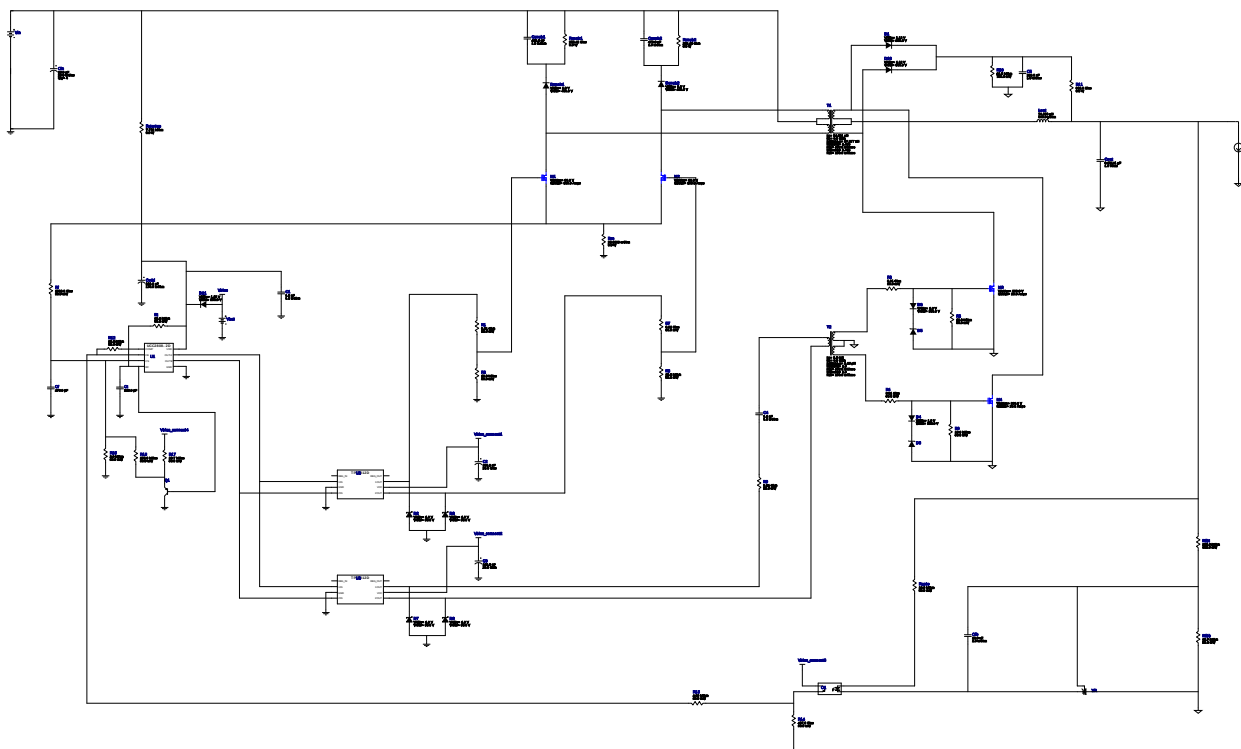


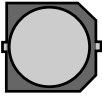
WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 170 UCC2808D-2
UCC2808D-2 11V-13V to 54.00V @ 2.5A



Electrical BOM

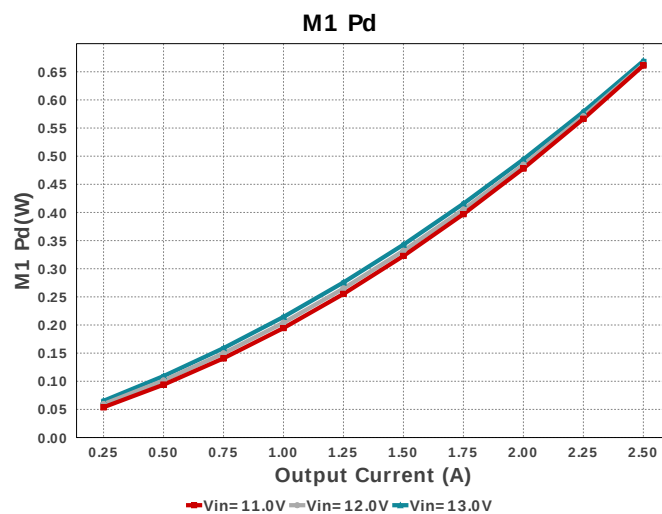
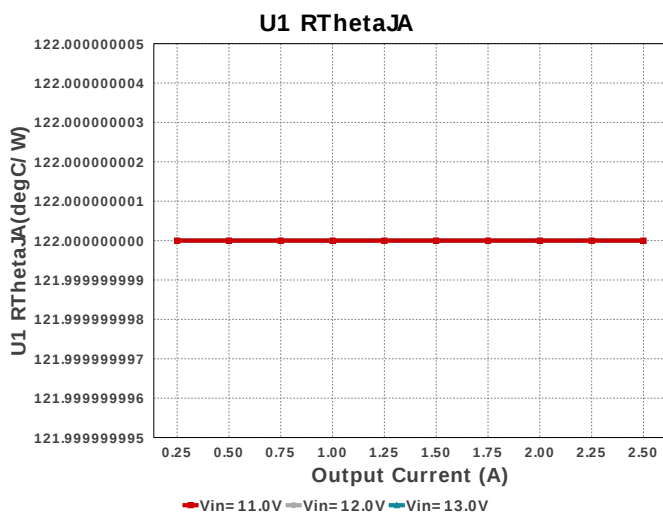
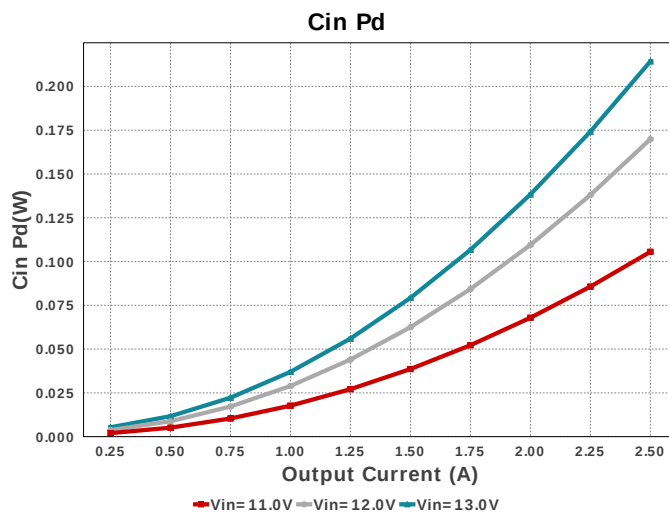
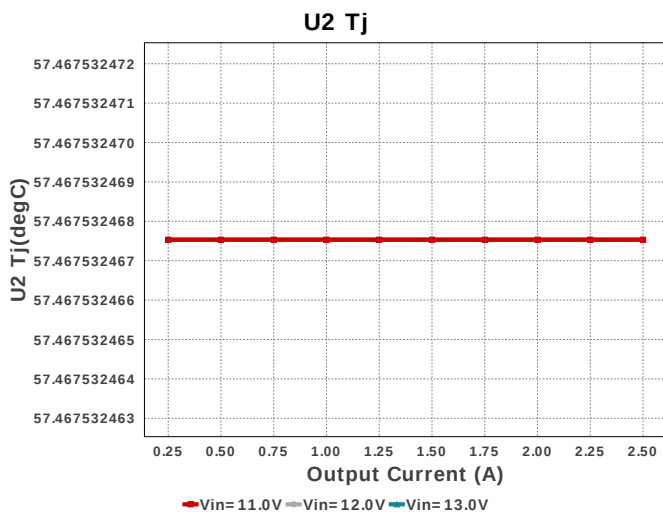
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
C1	Taiyo Yuden	GMK212B7105KG-T Series= X7R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.03	0805 7 mm ²
C2	Vishay-Sprague	293D104X9035A2TE3 Series= 293D	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 20.0 Ohm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 60.0 mA	1	\$0.09	3216-18 11 mm ²
C3	Vishay-Sprague	293D104X9035A2TE3 Series= 293D	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 20.0 Ohm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 60.0 mA	1	\$0.09	3216-18 11 mm ²
C4	Taiyo Yuden	TMK212B7105KG-T Series= X7R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm ²

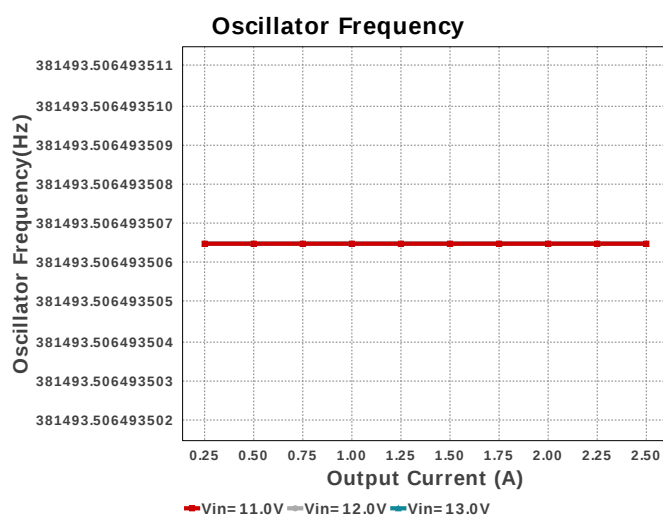
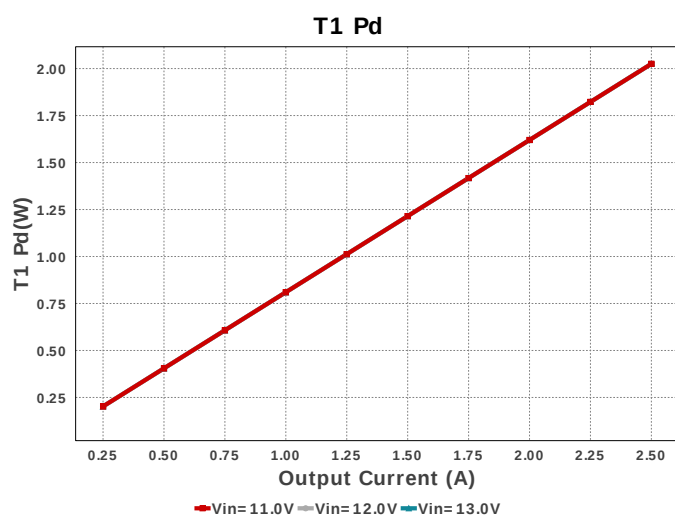
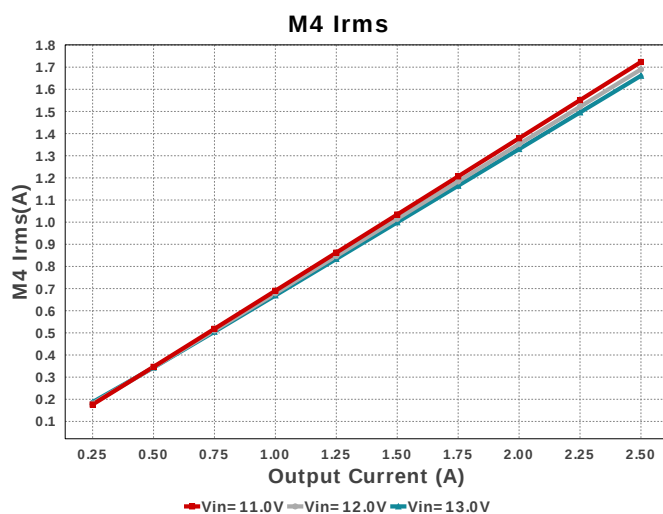
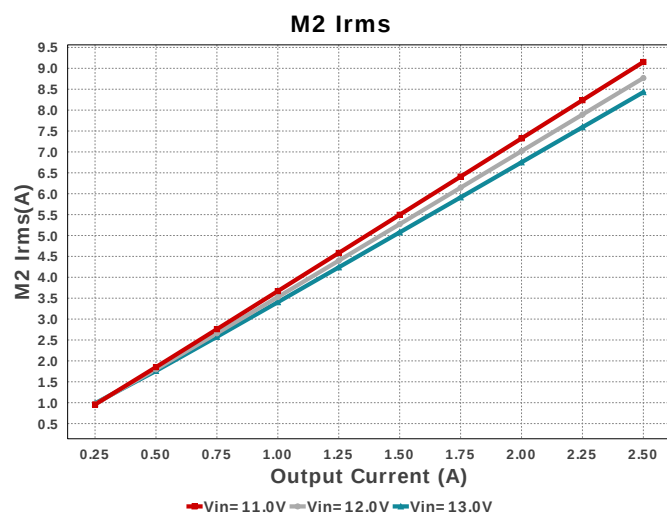
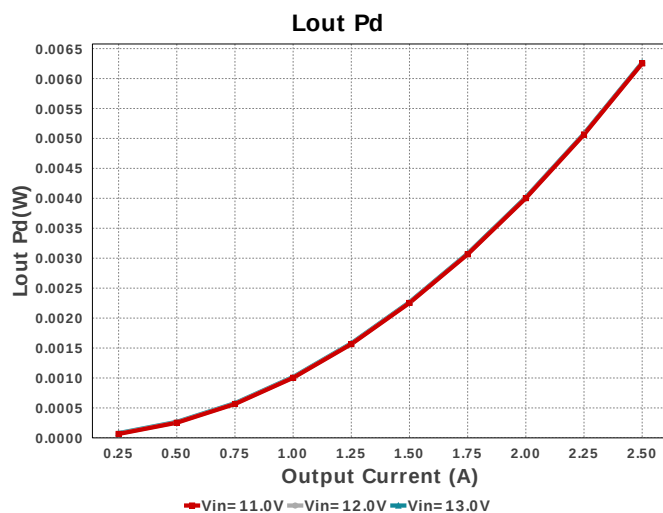
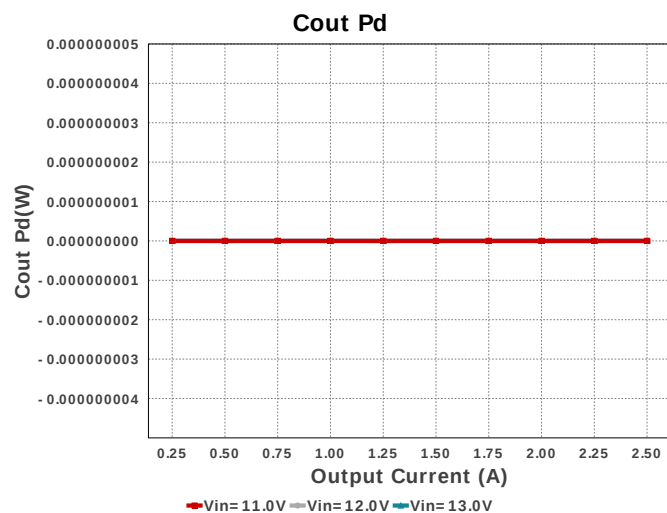
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C5	MuRata	GRM55DR72J224KW01L Series= X7R	Cap= 220.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 630.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.52	 2220 54 mm ²
Cf	AVX	04025A471JAT2A Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 470.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Cfb	MuRata	GRM033R70J103KA01D Series= X7R	Cap= 10.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
Cin	Panasonic	50SVPF39M Series= SVPF	Cap= 39.0 uF ESR= 25.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 3.8 A	4	\$0.74	 CAPSMT_62_E12 106 mm ²
Cout	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 3.15141 uF ESR= 1.0 fOhm VDC= 135.0 V IRMS= 393.648 mA	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Csnub1	MuRata	GRM21BR72A474KA73L Series= X7R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.16	 0805 7 mm ²
Csnub2	MuRata	GRM21BR72A474KA73L Series= X7R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.16	 0805 7 mm ²
Ct	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL10C241JB8NNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 240.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	 0603 5 mm ²
Cvdd	Nichicon	UUD1E221MNL1GS Series= uD	Cap= 220.0 uF ESR= 170.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 450.0 mA	1	\$0.17	 SM_RADIAL_8MM 113 mm ²
D1	Bourns	CD214C-F3600	VF@Io= 1.12 V VRRM= 600.0 V	1	\$0.23	 SMC 83 mm ²
D10	Bourns	CD214C-F3600	VF@Io= 1.12 V VRRM= 600.0 V	1	\$0.23	 SMC 83 mm ²
D11	Diodes Inc.	1N4148W-7-F	VF@Io= 1.25 V VRRM= 100.0 V	1	\$0.03	 SOD-123 13 mm ²
D2	SMC Diode Solutions	BAT54WSTR	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 30.0 V	1	\$0.02	 SOD-323 9 mm ²
D3	ON Semiconductor	MMSD4148T1G	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 100.0 V	1	\$0.02	 SOD-123 13 mm ²
D4	ON Semiconductor	MMSD4148T1G	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 100.0 V	1	\$0.02	 SOD-123 13 mm ²
D5	Diodes Inc.	MMSZ5242B-7-F	Zener	1	\$0.04	 SOD-123 13 mm ²
D6	Diodes Inc.	MMSZ5242B-7-F	Zener	1	\$0.04	 SOD-123 13 mm ²
D7	SMC Diode Solutions	BAT54WSTR	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 30.0 V	1	\$0.02	 SOD-323 9 mm ²
D8	SMC Diode Solutions	BAT54WSTR	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 30.0 V	1	\$0.02	 SOD-323 9 mm ²

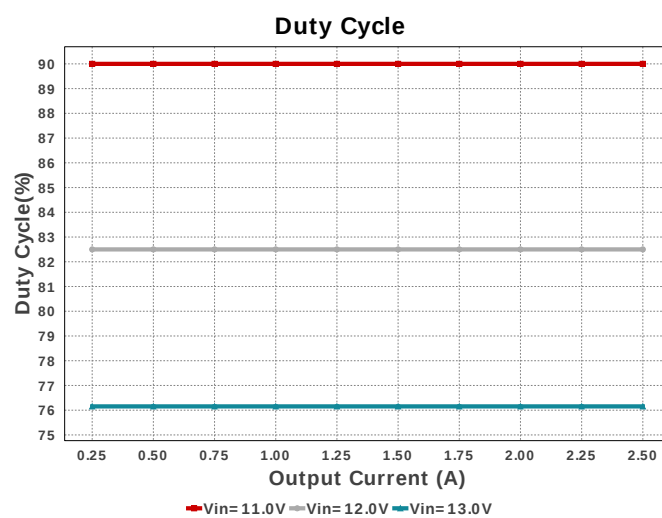
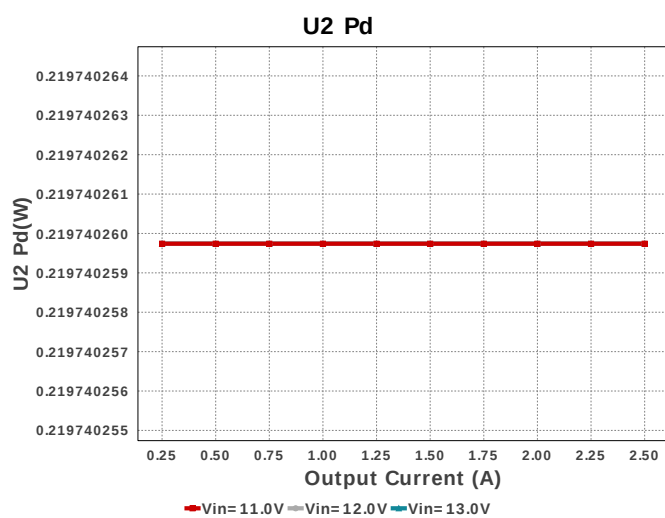
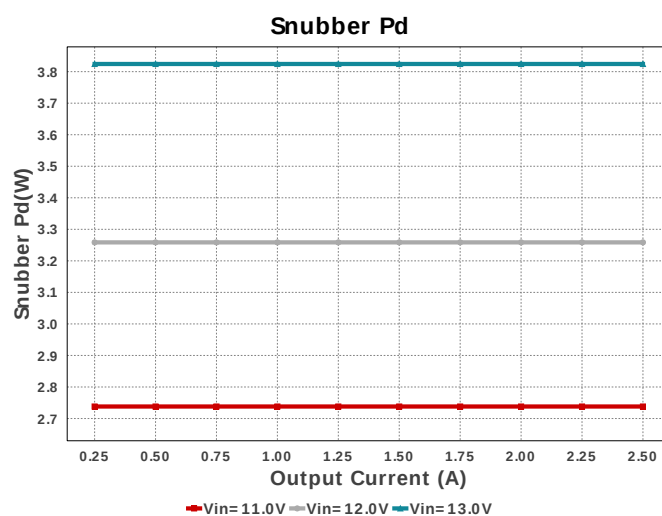
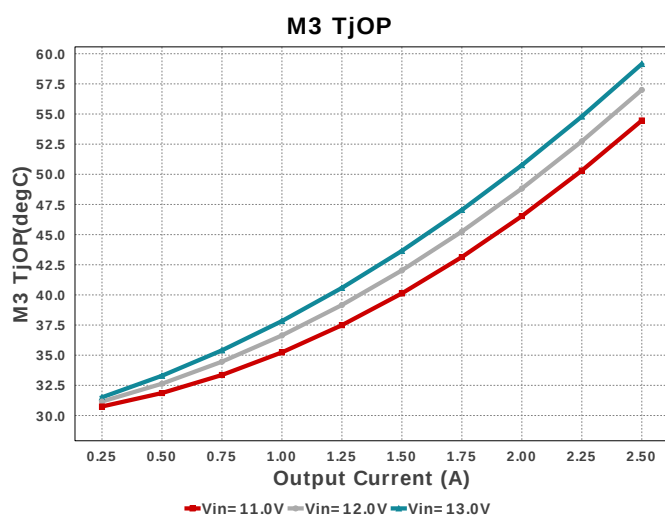
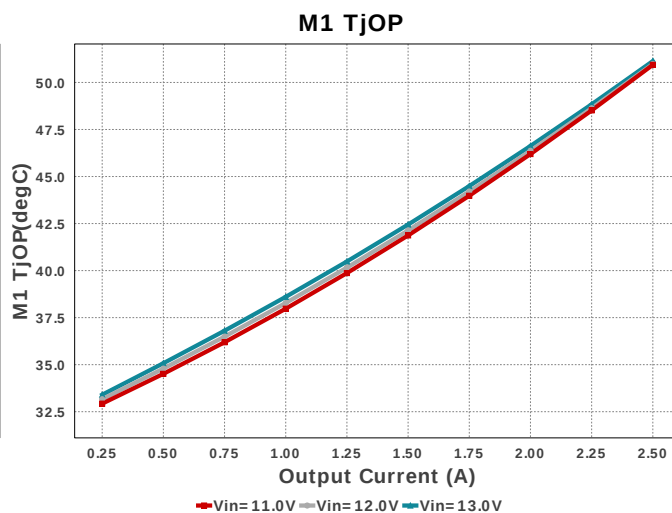
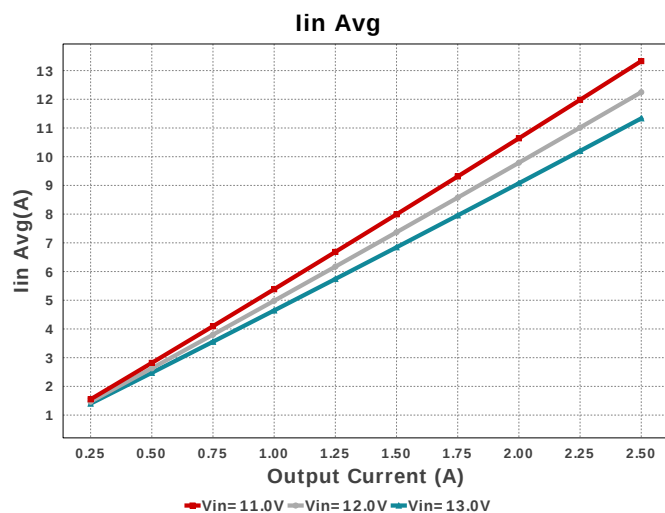
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
D9	SMC Diode Solutions	BAT54WSTR	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 30.0 V	1	\$0.02	 SOD-323 9 mm ²
Dsnub1	SMC Diode Solutions	UF4004TA	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 400.0 V	1	\$0.22	 DO-41 43 mm ²
Dsnub2	SMC Diode Solutions	UF4004TA	VF@Io= 1.0 V VRRM= 400.0 V	1	\$0.22	 DO-41 43 mm ²
Lout	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	L= 74.259 µH 500.0 µOhm	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
M1	Texas Instruments	CSD19502Q5B	VdsMax= 80.0 V IdsMax= 100.0 Amps	1	\$0.85	DQK0006C 9 mm ²
M2	Texas Instruments	CSD19502Q5B	VdsMax= 80.0 V IdsMax= 100.0 Amps	1	\$0.85	DQK0006C 9 mm ²
M3	Panasonic	FDB28N30TM	VdsMax= 300.0 V IdsMax= 28.0 Amps	1	\$0.97	 DDPAK 210 mm ²
M4	Panasonic	FDB28N30TM	VdsMax= 300.0 V IdsMax= 28.0 Amps	1	\$0.97	 DDPAK 210 mm ²
O1	Fairchild Semiconductor	FOD817A	Optocoupler	1	\$0.11	 DIP-4 71 mm ²
Q1	Fairchild Semiconductor	MMBT4403	Bipolar Transistor	1	\$0.05	 SOT-23 14 mm ²
R1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04023R01FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 3.01 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
R10	Vishay-Dale	CRCW201062K0FKEF Series= ?	Res= 62.0 kOhm Power= 750.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.03	 2010 32 mm ²
R11	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 800.0 Ohm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
R12	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
R13	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04024K99FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 4.99 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
R14	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402487RFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 487.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
R15	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04022K80FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 2.8 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
R16	Yageo	RC0201FR-07105KL Series= ?	Res= 105.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
R17	Yageo	RC0201FR-0718K7L Series= ?	Res= 18.7 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
R2	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²

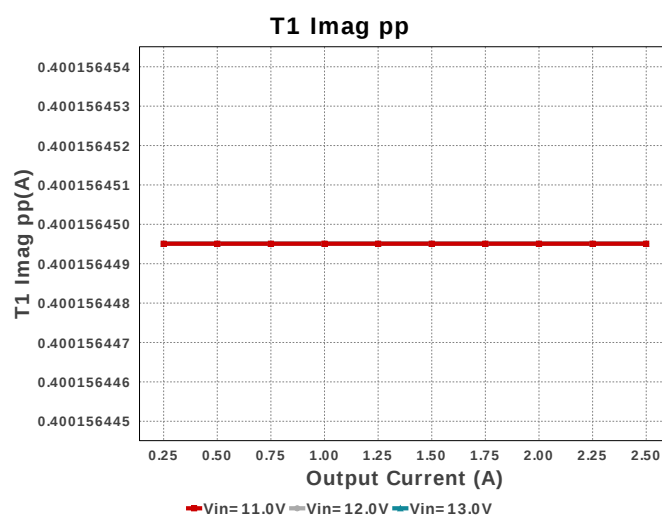
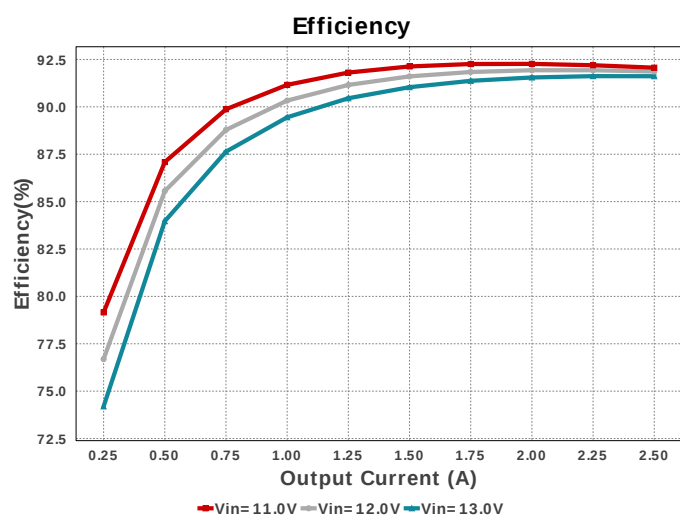
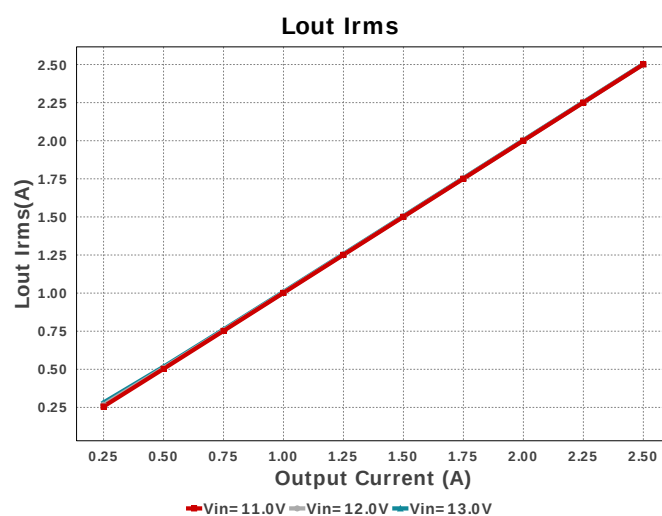
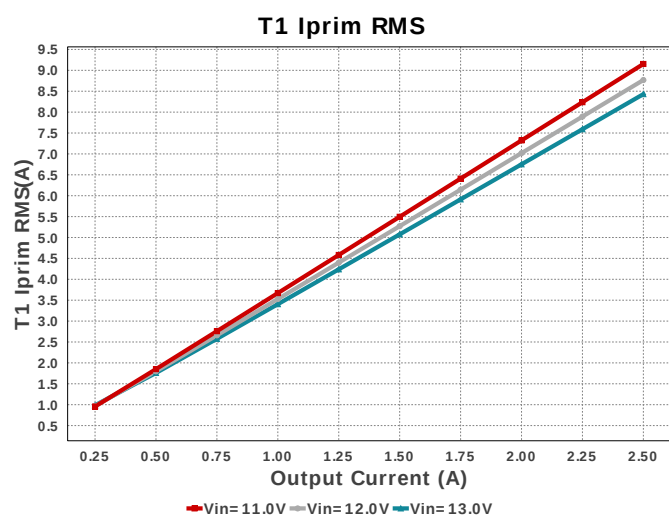
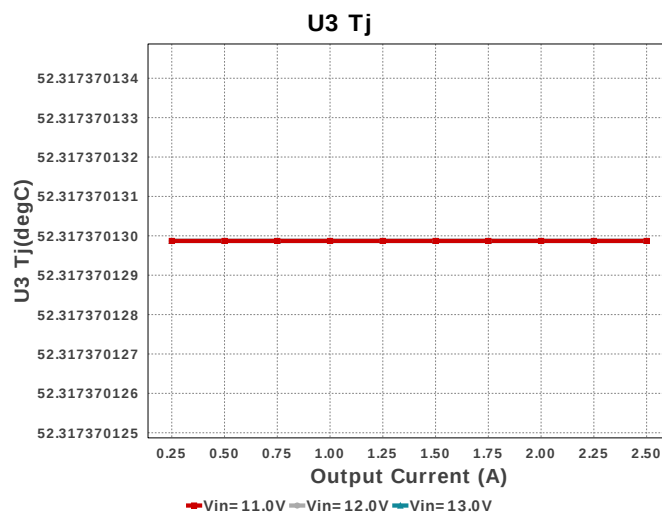
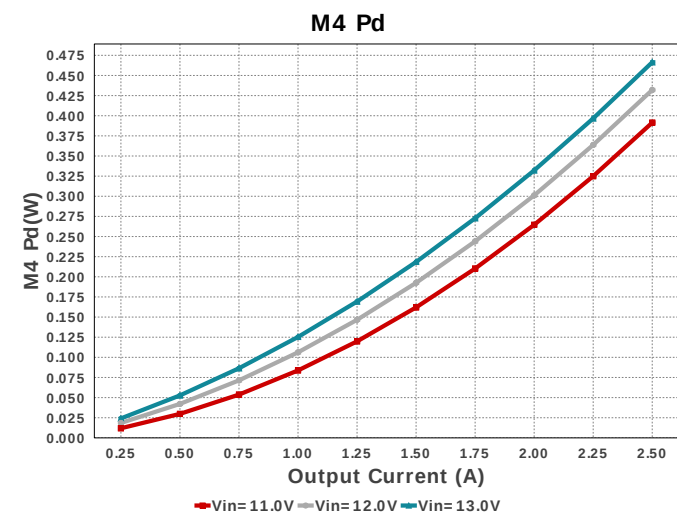
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R3	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04023R01FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 3.01 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
R4	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04023R01FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 3.01 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
R5	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
R6	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
R7	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04023R01FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 3.01 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
R8	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
R9	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04023R01FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 3.01 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rcs	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 25.1833 mOhm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Rf	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04021K00FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 1000.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040210K7FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 10.7 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0603221KFKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 221.0 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0603 5 mm ²
Ropto	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
Rsnub1	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 255.42 Ohm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Rsnub2	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 255.42 Ohm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Rstartup	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 7.776 kOhm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Rt	Yageo	RC0201FR-0715K4L Series= ?	Res= 15.4 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
T1	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	Lp= 64.851 µH Rp= 0.0 Ohm Leakage_L= 97.277 nH Ns1toNp= 5.455 Rs1= 432.0 mOhms Ns2toNp= 5.455 Rs2= 100.0 mOhms	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
T2	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	Lp= 1.3 mH Rp= 0.0 Ohm Leakage_L= 1.95 µH Ns1toNp= 1.0 Rs1= 432.0 mOhms Ns2toNp= 1.0 Rs2= 100.0 mOhms	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²

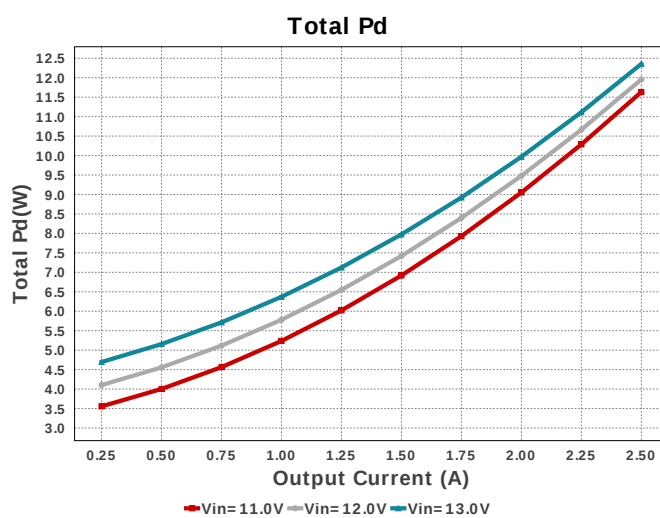
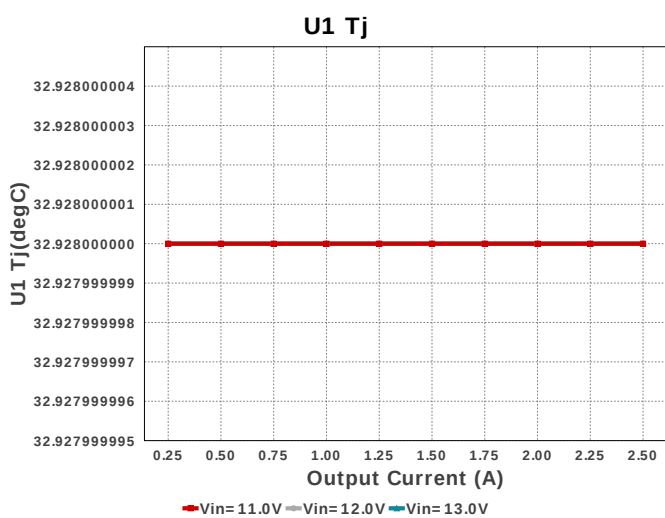
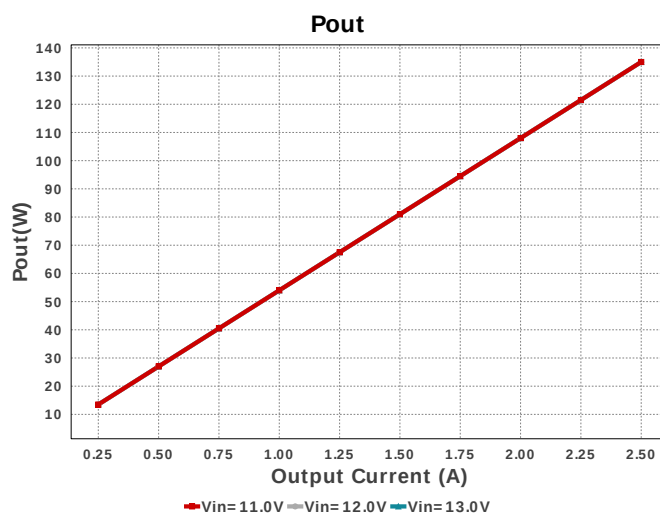
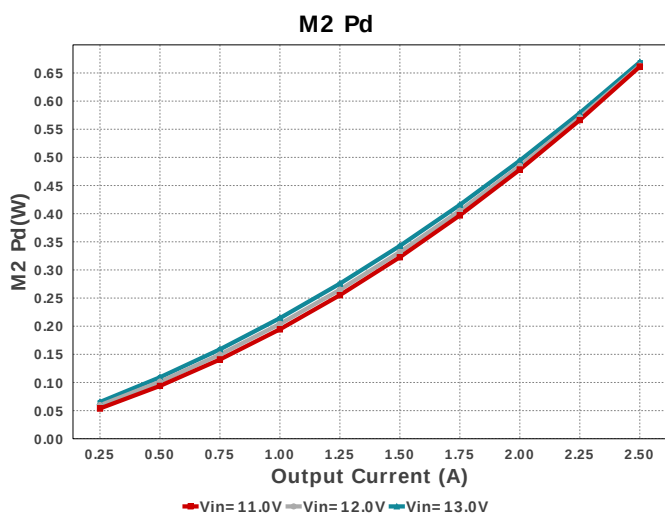
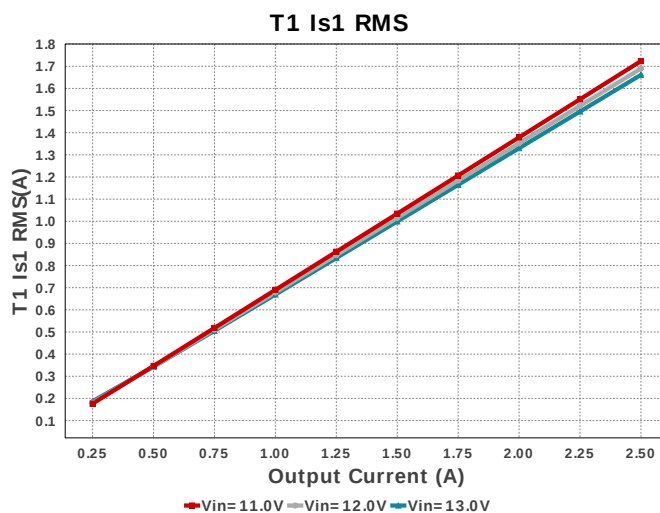
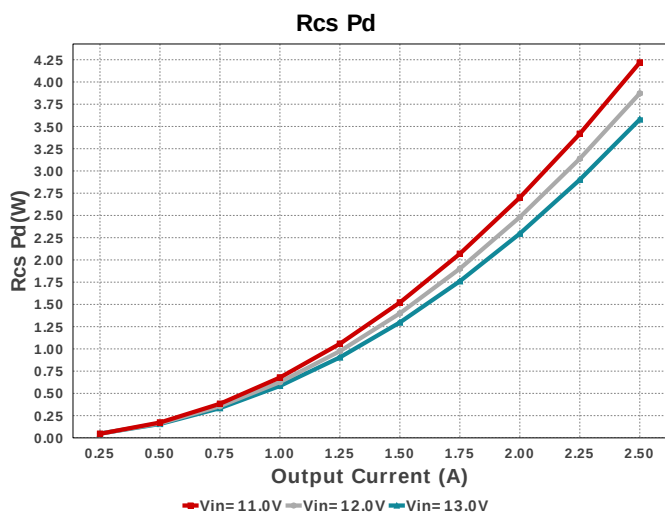
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
U1	Texas Instruments	UCC2808D-2	Switcher	1	\$1.56	 0 mm ²
U2	unknown		unknown		NA	
U3	unknown		unknown		NA	
VR	Texas Instruments	TL431IDBVR	Voltage References	1	\$0.07	 R-PDSO-G3 16 mm ²



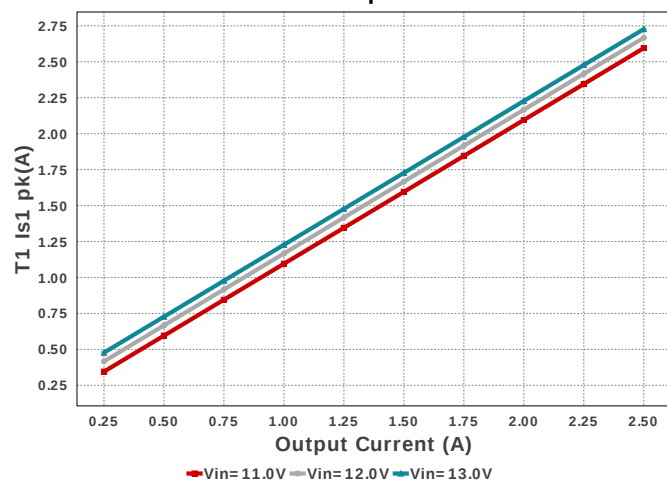




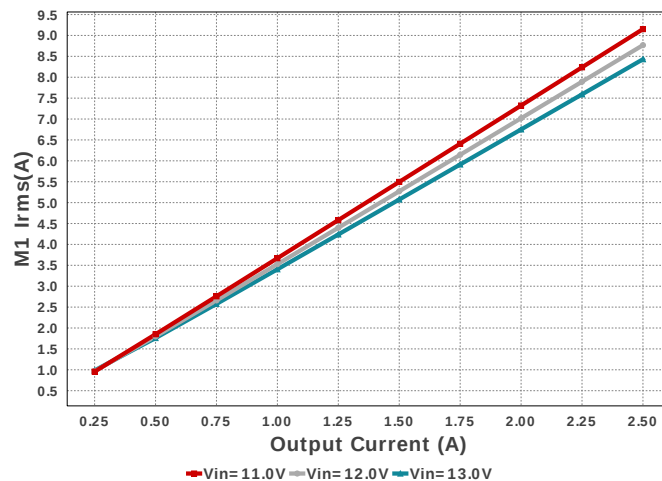




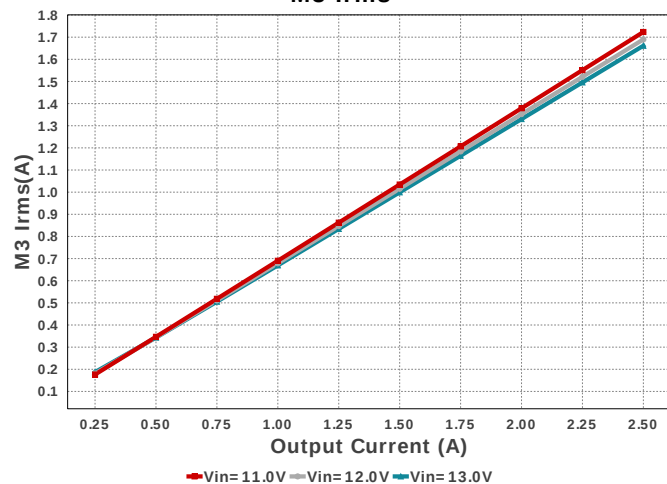
T1 Is1 pk



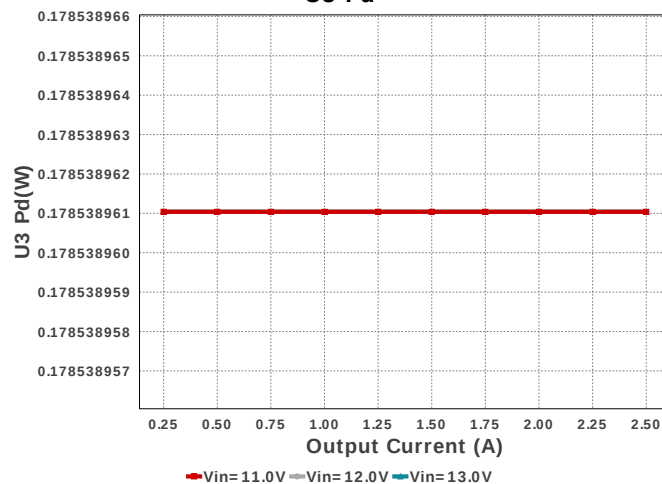
M1 Irms



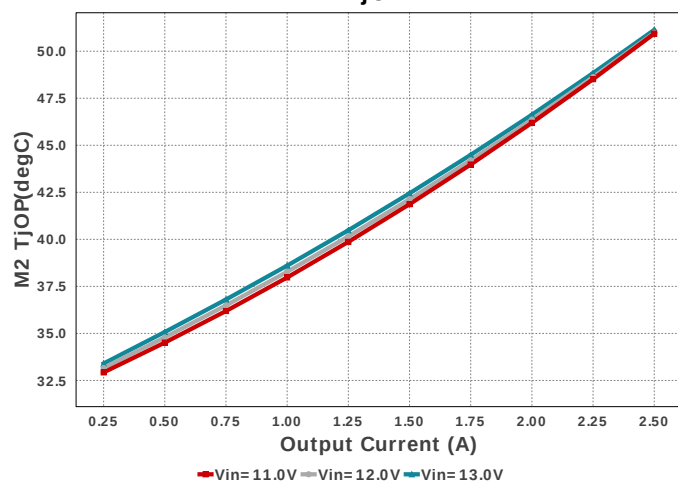
M3 Irms



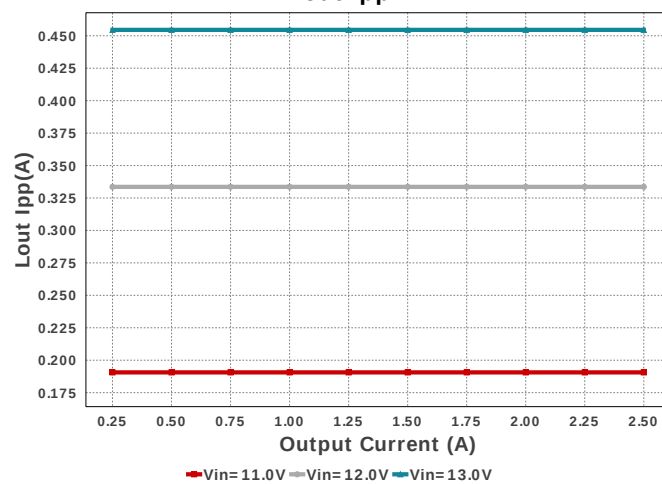
U3 Pd

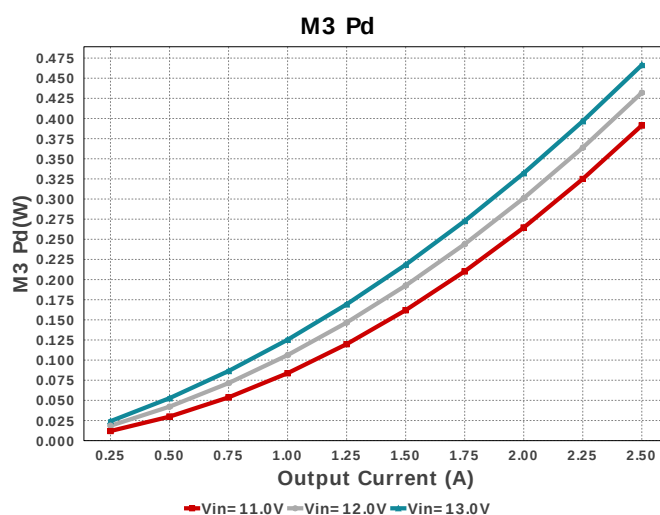
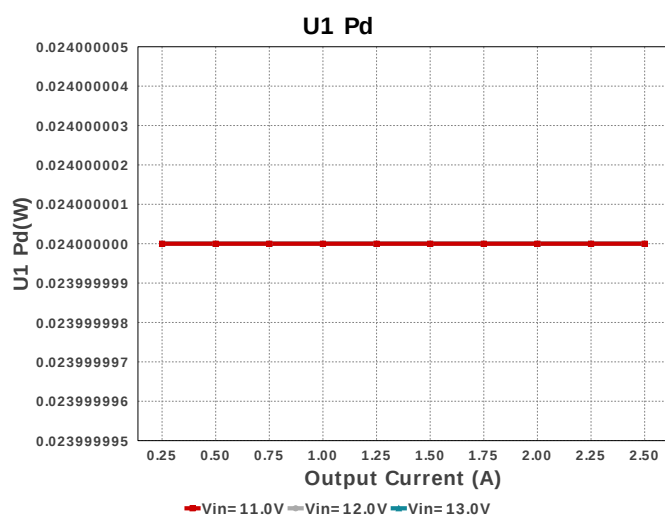
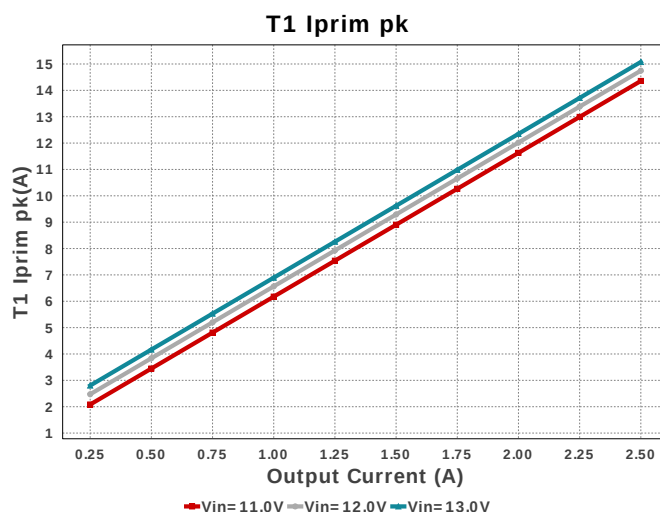
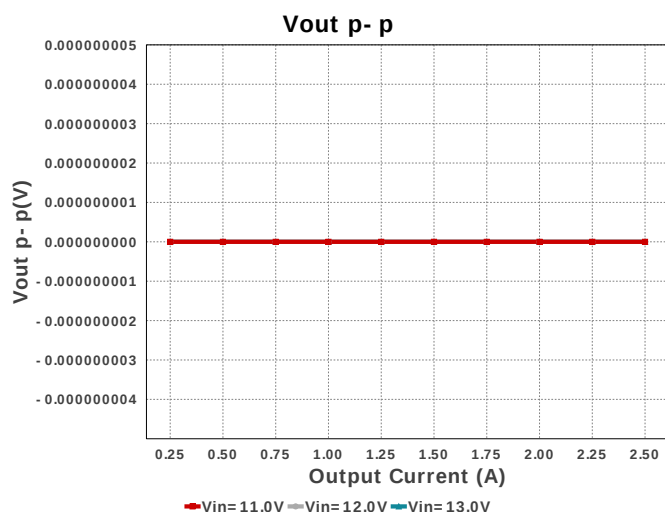
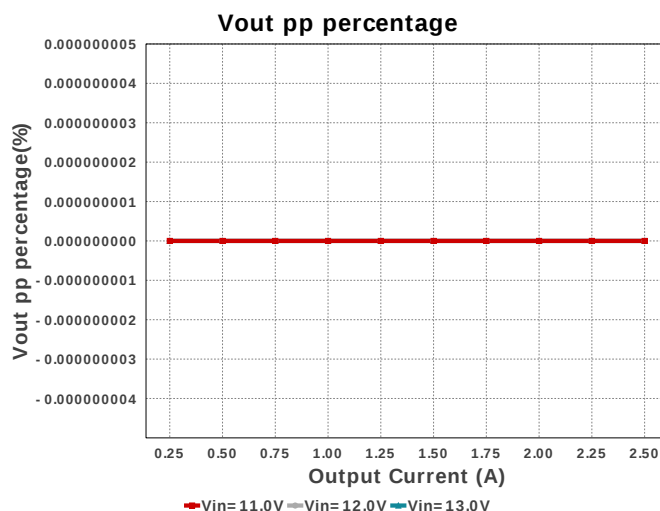
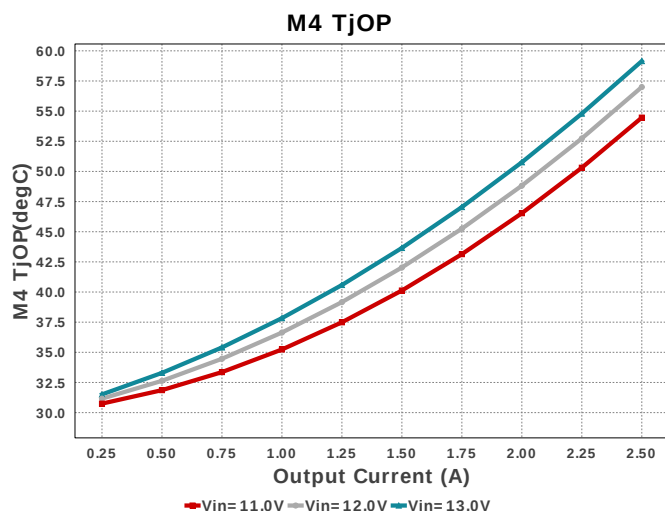


M2 TjOP



Lout Ipp





Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin Pd	105.56 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
2.	Cout Pd	0.012 fW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
3.	Lout Irms	2.501 A	Current	Lout ripple current
4.	Iin Avg	13.33 A	IC	Average input current
5.	U1 RThetaJA	122.0 degC/W	IC	U1 IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
6.	Lout Ipp	190.616 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak output inductor ripple current
7.	M1 Irms	9.152 A	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET Irms
8.	M1 Pd	661.32 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
9.	M1 TjOP	63.066 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
10.	M2 Irms	9.152 A	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET Irms
11.	M2 Pd	661.32 mW	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET total power dissipation

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	M2 TjOP	63.066 degC	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET junction temperature
13.	M3 Irms	1.723 A	Mosfet	M3 MOSFET Irms
14.	M3 Pd	391.4 mW	Mosfet	M3 MOSFET total power dissipation
15.	M3 TjOp	54.462 degC	Mosfet	M3 MOSFET junction temperature
16.	M4 Irms	1.723 A	Mosfet	M4 MOSFET Irms
17.	M4 Pd	391.4 mW	Mosfet	M4 MOSFET total power dissipation
18.	M4 TjOp	54.462 degC	Mosfet	M4 MOSFET junction temperature
19.	Oscillator Frequency	381.494 kHz	Op Point	Oscillator Frequency
20.	Cin Pd	105.56 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
21.	Cout Pd	0.012 fW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
22.	Lout Pd	6.253 mW	Power	Lout power dissipation
23.	M1 Pd	661.32 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
24.	M2 Pd	661.32 mW	Power	M2 MOSFET total power dissipation
25.	M3 Pd	391.4 mW	Power	M3 MOSFET total power dissipation
26.	M4 Pd	391.4 mW	Power	M4 MOSFET total power dissipation
27.	Rcs Pd	4.218 W	Power	Power Dissipation in Current Sense Resistors
28.	Snubber Pd	2.738 W	Power	Snubber Power Dissipation
29.	T1 Pd	2.025 W	Power	Estimated Losses in Transformer
30.	Total Pd	11.634 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
31.	U1 Pd	24.0 mW	Power	U1 Power Dissipation
32.	U2 Pd	219.74 mW	Power	U2 Power Dissipation
33.	U3 Pd	178.539 mW	Power	U3 Power Dissipation
34.	Rcs Pd	4.218 W	Resistor	Power Dissipation in Current Sense Resistors
35.	BOM Count	68	System	Total Design BOM count
36.	Duty Cycle	90.0 %	Information System	Duty cycle
37.	Efficiency	92.066 %	Information System	Steady state efficiency
38.	FootPrint	1.733 k mm ²	Information System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
39.	Iout	2.5 A	Information System	Iout operating point
40.	Mode	CCM	Information System	Conduction Mode
41.	Pout	135.0 W	Information System	Total output power
42.	Total BOM	NA	Information System	Total BOM Cost
43.	U1 Tj	32.928 degC	Information System	U1 junction temperature
44.	U2 Tj	57.468 degC	Information System	U2 junction temperature
45.	U3 Tj	52.317 degC	Information System	U3 junction temperature
46.	Vin	11.0 V	Information System	Vin operating point
47.	Vout Actual	54.0 V	Information System	Operational Output Voltage
48.	Vout Tolerance	1.927 %	Information System	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
49.	Vout p-p	0.191 fV	Information System	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage
50.	Vout pp percentage	0.353 f%	Information System	Output Voltage ripple percentage
51.	T1 Imag pp	400.156 mA	Information Transformer	Transformer peak to peak magnetising current
52.	T1 Iprim RMS	9.152 A	Transformer	Transformer Primary RMS Current
53.	T1 Iprim pk	14.356 A	Transformer	Transformer Primary Peak Current
54.	T1 Is1 RMS	1.723 A	Transformer	Transformer Secondary1 RMS Current
55.	T1 Is1 pk	2.595 A	Transformer	Transformer Secondary1 Peak Current
56.	T1 Pd	2.025 W	Transformer	Estimated Losses in Transformer

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	2.5	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	13.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	11.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	54.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	UCC2808-2	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 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

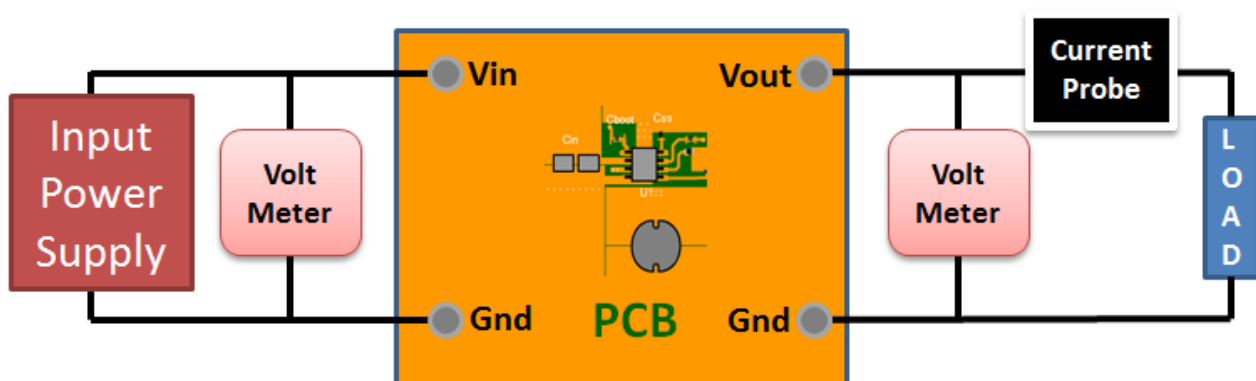
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 11.0V 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 : EACE00008E56DC2F[v1]
2. **UCC2808-2** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/UCC2808%2D1> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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