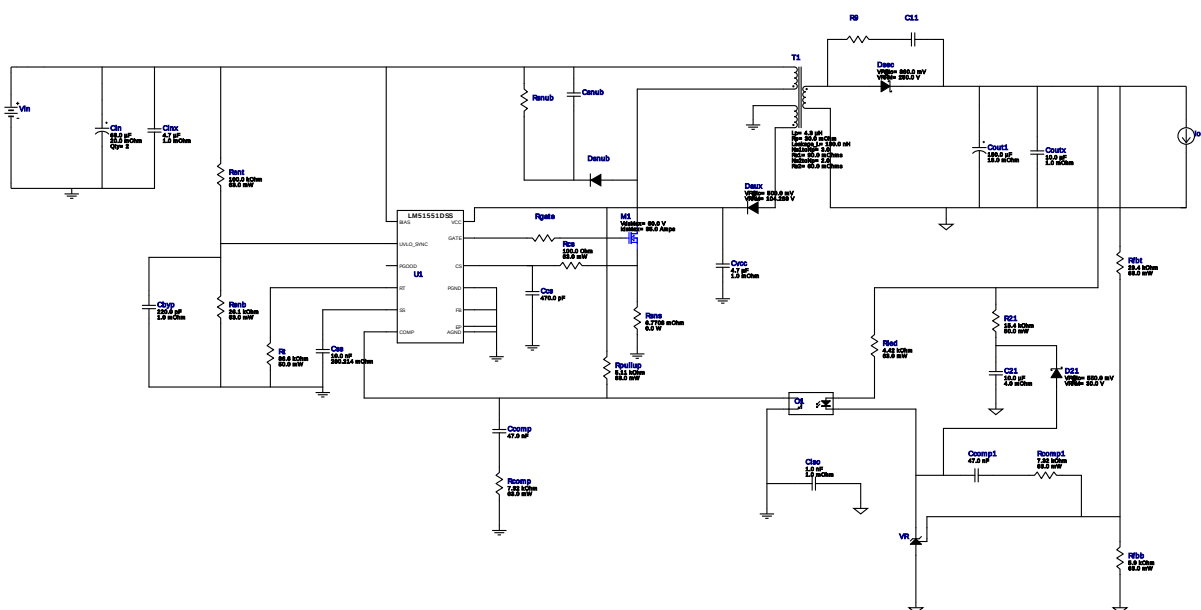
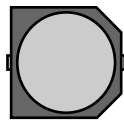


WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 43 LM51551DSSR
LM51551DSSR 8V-30V to 15.00V @ 3A


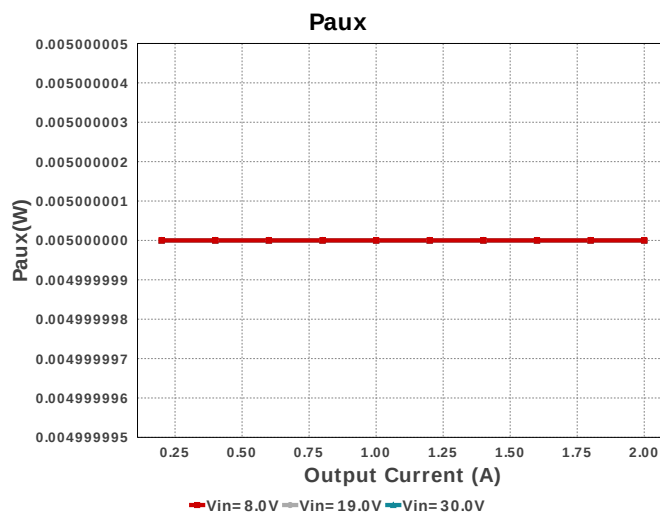
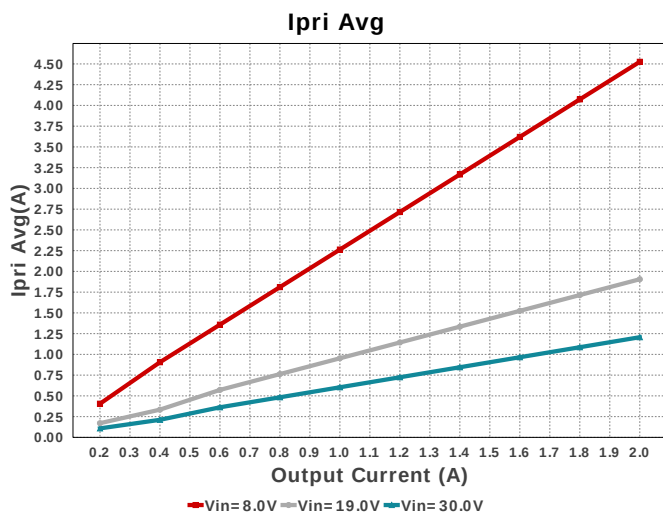
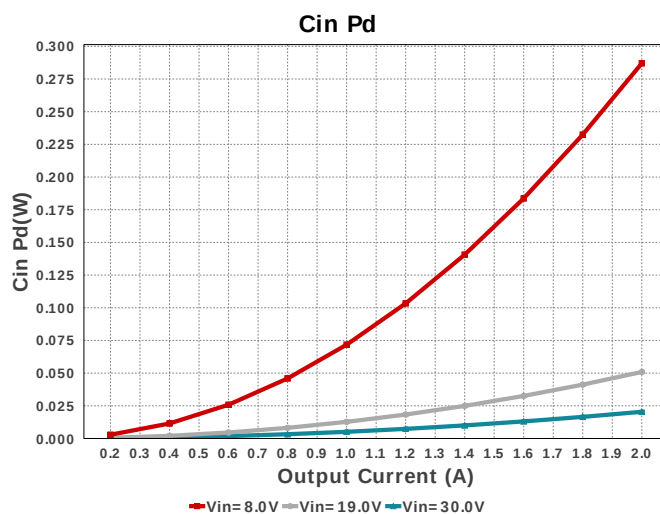
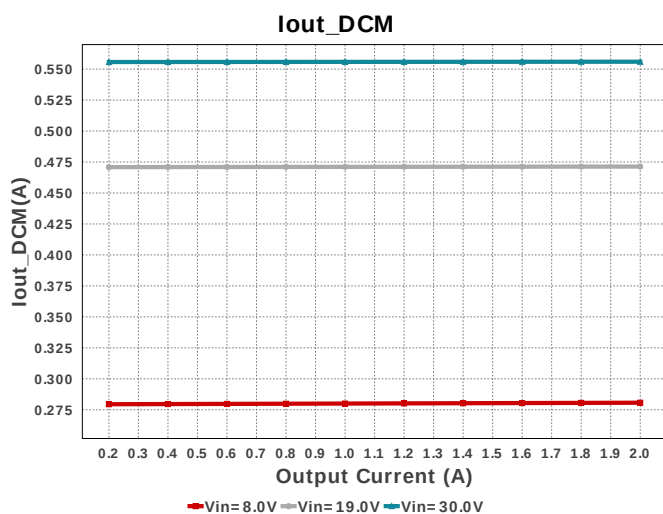
1. The primary side snubber (Rsnub,Csnub,Dsnub) and secondary side snubber(R9,C11),drive resistor (Rgate) are added as place holders.Kindly refer <http://www.ti.com.cn/cn/lit/an/snva744/snva744.pdf> for selecting diode for RCD snubber on switch node.Please refer <http://www.ti.com/lit/an/slva255/slva255.pdf> for design of snubber over the output diode.Hence the overall efficiency displayed is an approximate measure.

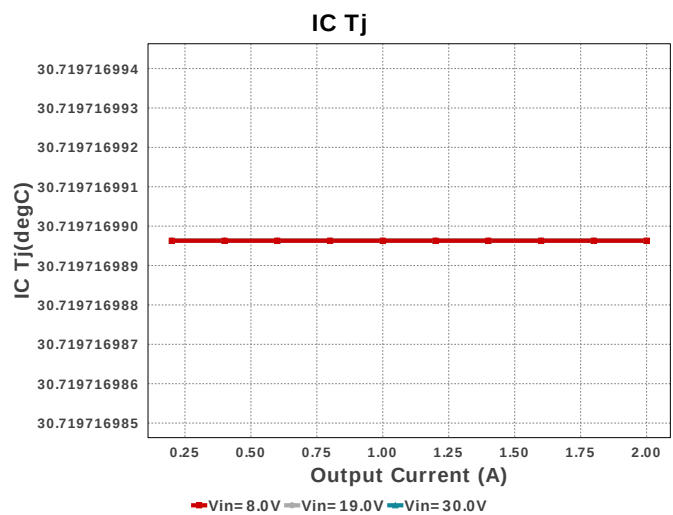
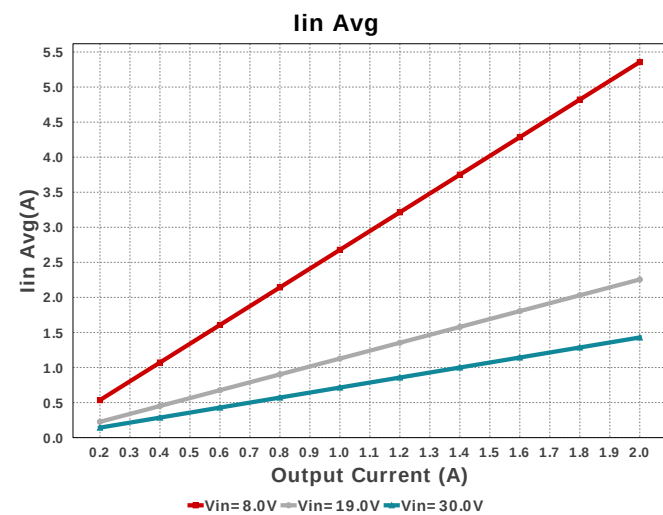
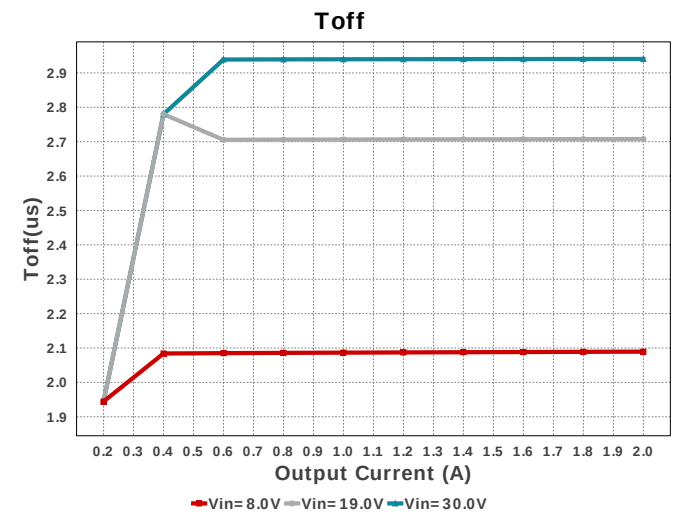
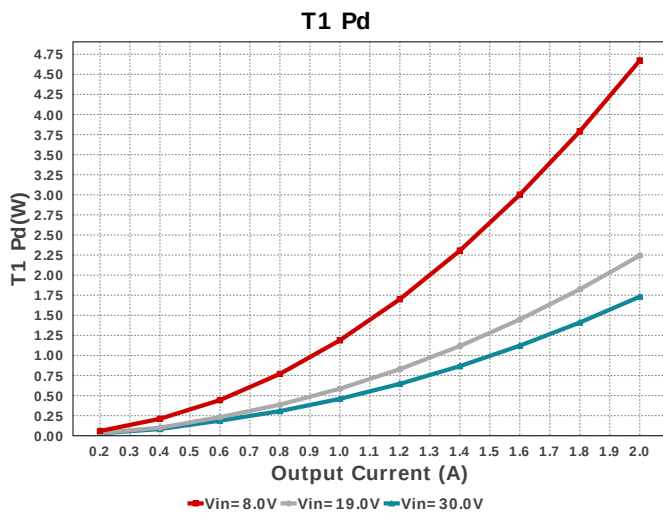
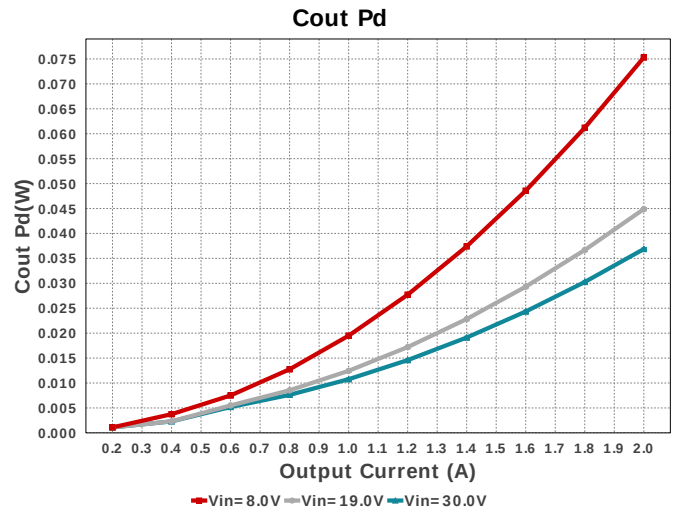
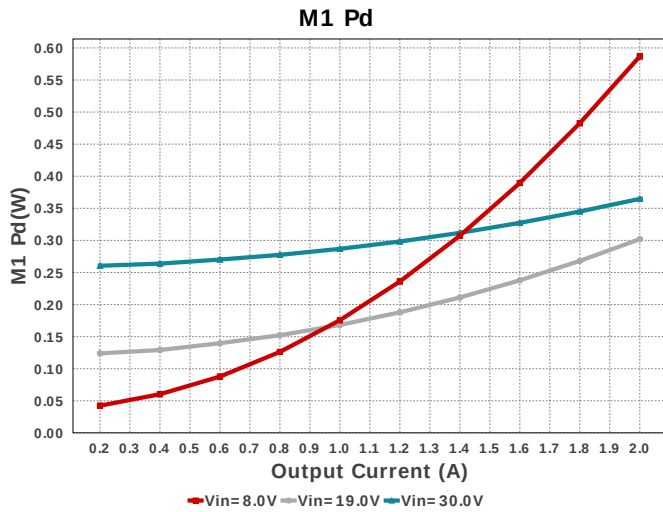
Electrical BOM

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
C21	MuRata	GRM21BR61E106MA73L Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 4.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 2.8 A	1	\$0.05	0805 7 mm ²
Cbyp	MuRata	GRM033R71C221KA01D Series= X7R	Cap= 220.0 pF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
Ccomp	Kemet	C0805C473J3GACTU Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 47.0 nF VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.23	0805 7 mm ²
Ccomp1	Kemet	C0805C473J3GACTU Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 47.0 nF VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.23	0805 7 mm ²
Ccs	AVX	04025A471JAT2A Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 470.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Cin	Panasonic	50SVPF68M Series= SVPF	Cap= 68.0 uF ESR= 20.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 4.3 A	2	\$0.95	 CAPSMT_62_F12 151 mm ²
Cinx	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 4.7 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 39.0 V IRMS= 8.0357 A	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²

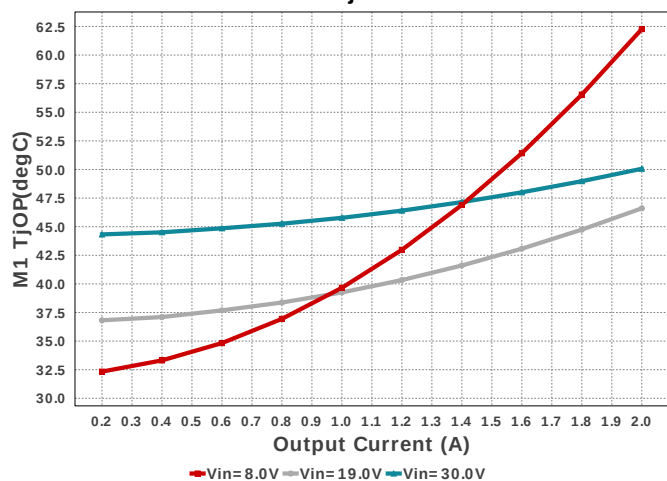
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Ciso	Johanson Technology	202R18W102KV4E Series= X7R	Cap= 1.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 2.0 kV IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.08	 1206_190 11 mm ²
Cout1	Panasonic	25SVPF180M Series= SVPF	Cap= 180.0 uF ESR= 16.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 4.65 A	1	\$0.63	 CAPSMT_62_E12 106 mm ²
Coutx	TDK	C3225X7R1H106M250AC Series= X7R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 5.0 A	1	\$0.28	 1210 15 mm ²
Css	TDK	CGA1A2X7R1A103K030BA Series= X7R	Cap= 10.0 nF ESR= 280.21 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 245.72 mA	1	\$0.01	 0201_033 2 mm ²
Cvcc	Taiyo Yuden	TMK212BJ475KG-T Series= X5R	Cap= 4.7 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.06	 0805 7 mm ²
D2	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	VF@Io= 500.0 mV VRRM= 0.0 V	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
D21	Panasonic	DB2S31600L	VF@Io= 550.0 mV VRRM= 30.0 V	1	\$0.03	 SOD-523 5 mm ²
Daux	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	VF@Io= 500.0 mV VRRM= 104.288 V	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Dsec	ON Semiconductor	MBRB40250TG	VF@Io= 860.0 mV VRRM= 250.0 V	1	\$0.94	 DDPAK 210 mm ²
M1	Texas Instruments	CSD18543Q3A	VdsMax= 60.0 V IdsMax= 35.0 Amps	1	\$0.25	 DNH0008A 18 mm ²
O1	Fairchild Semiconductor	FOD817A	Optocoupler	1	\$0.11	 DIP-4 71 mm ²
R21	Yageo	RC0201FR-0715K4L Series= ?	Res= 15.4 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
Rcomp	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04027K32FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 7.32 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rcomp1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04027K32FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 7.32 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rcs	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100RFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Renb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040226K1FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 26.1 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rent	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04025K90FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 5.9 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rfbbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040229K4FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 29.4 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rled	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04024K42FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 4.42 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rpullup	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04025K11FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 5.11 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rsns	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 6.7708 mOhm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Rt	Yageo	RC0201FR-0786K6L Series= ?	Res= 86.6 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm ²
T1	Würth Elektronik	749196530	Lp= 4.3 µH Rp= 30.0 mOhm Leakage_L= 180.0 nH Ns1toNp= 3.0 Rs1= 90.0 mOhms Ns2toNp= 2.0 Rs2= 60.0 mOhms	1	\$4.71	EFD20 724 mm ²
U1	Texas Instruments	LM51551DSSR	Switcher	1	\$0.66	DSS0012B 12 mm ²
VR	Texas Instruments	TL431IDBVR	Voltage References	1	\$0.06	R-PDSO-G3 16 mm ²

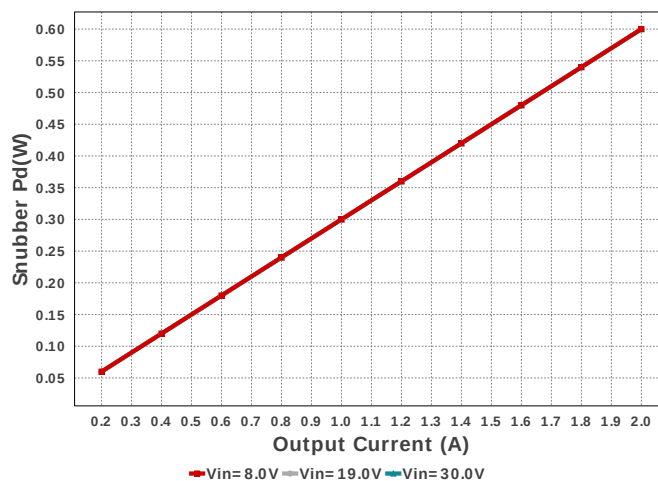




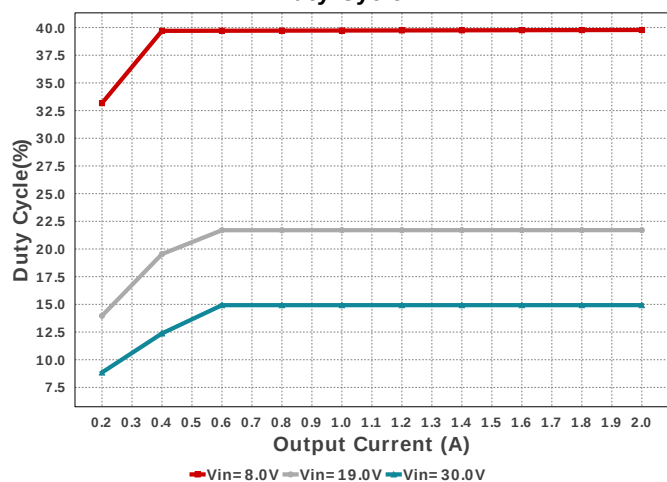
M1 TjOP



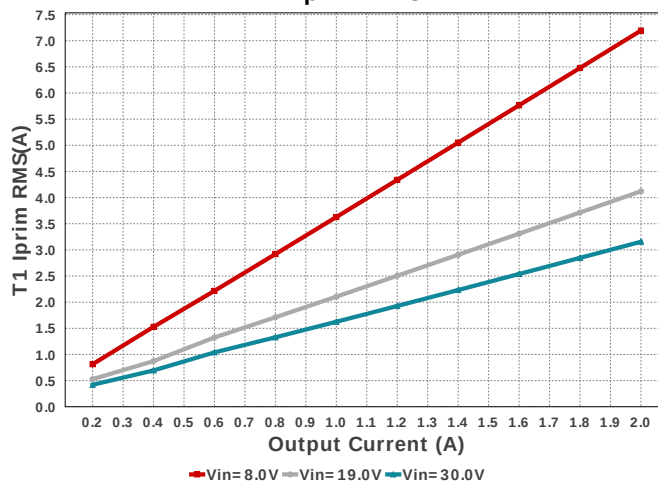
Snubber Pd



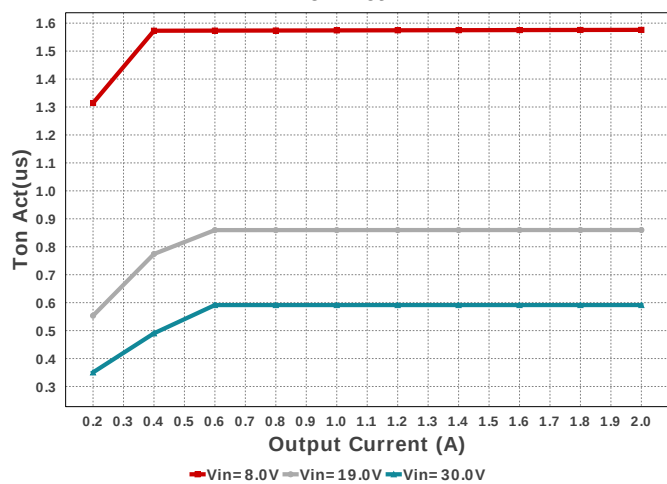
Duty Cycle



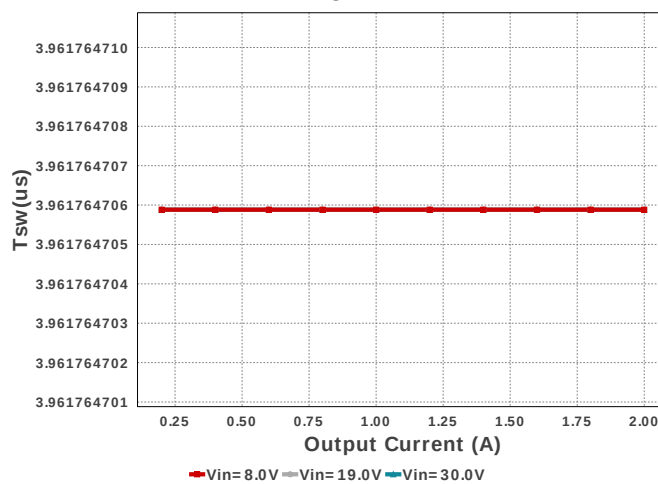
T1 Iprim RMS

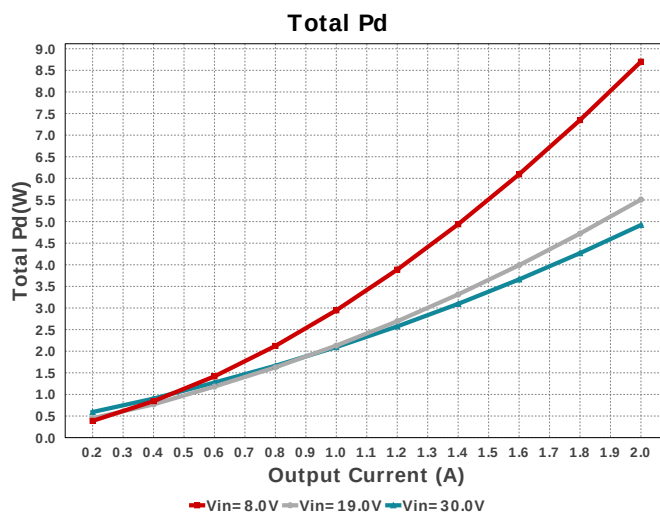
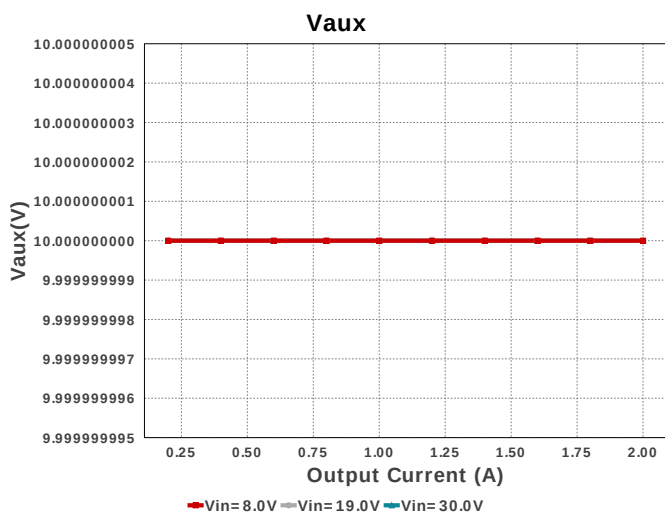
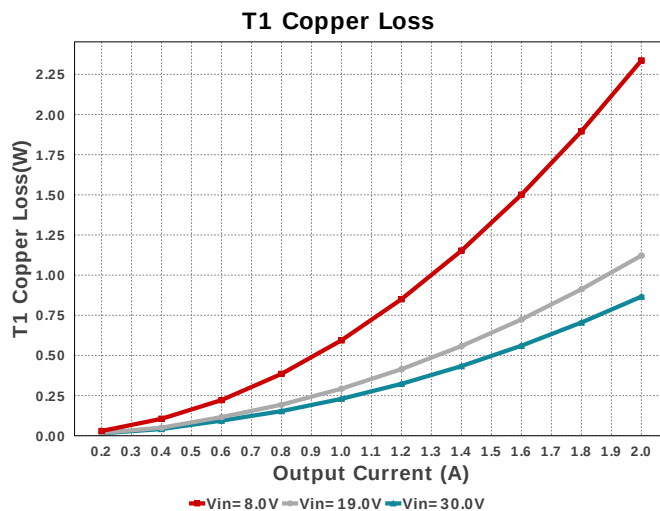
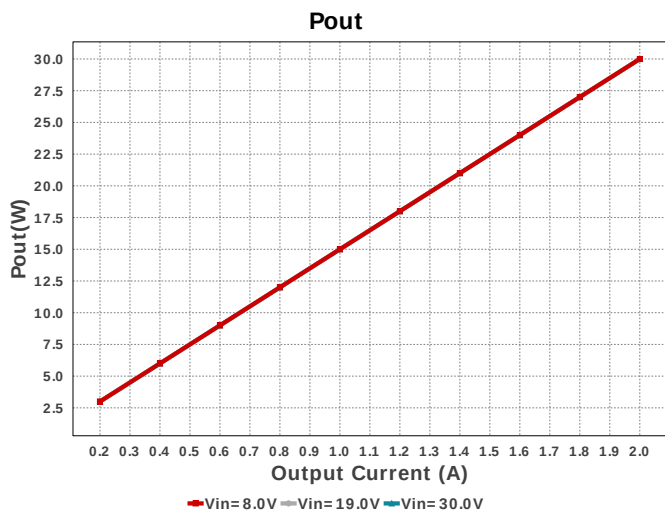
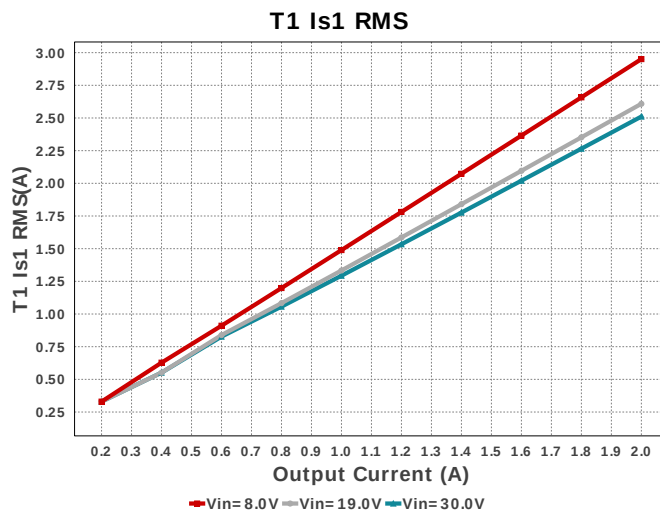
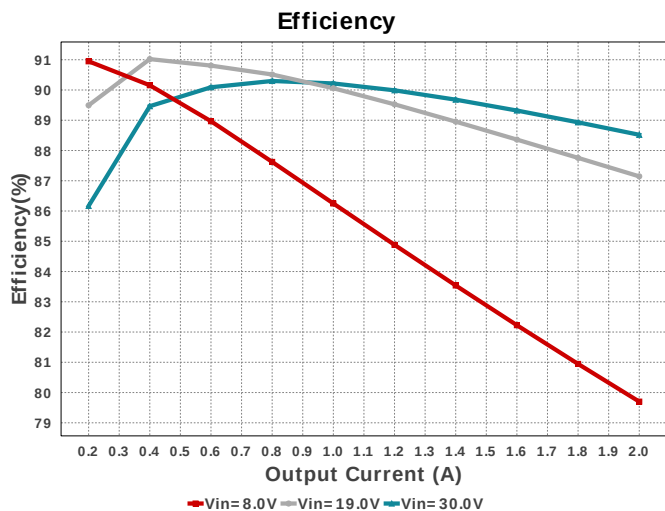


Ton Act

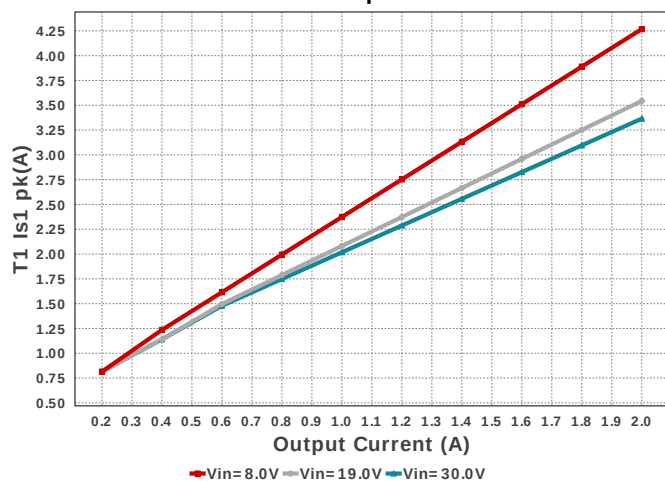


Tsw

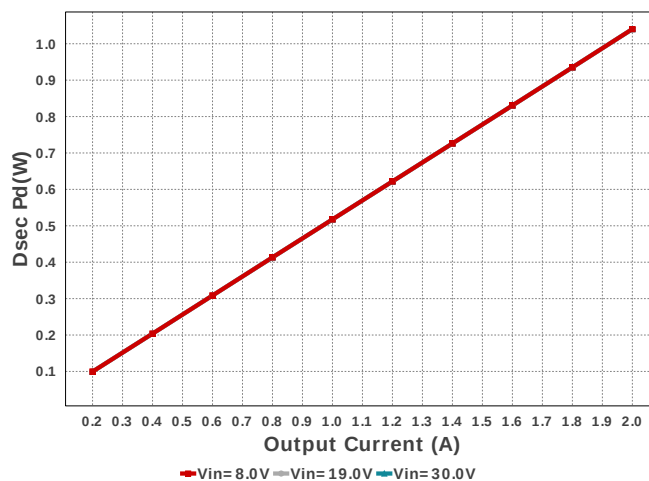




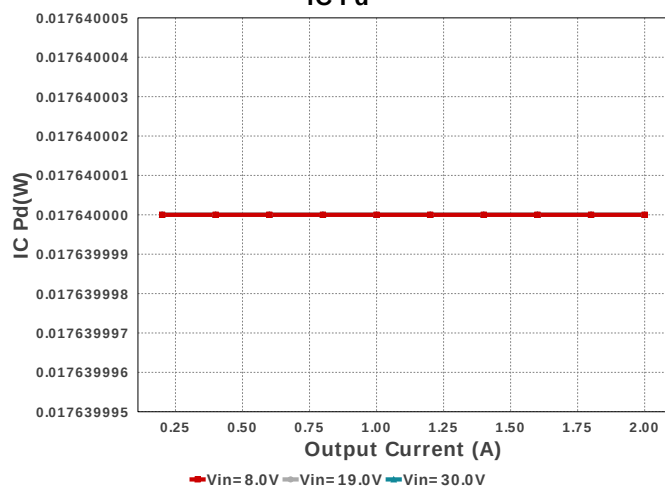
T1 Is1 pk



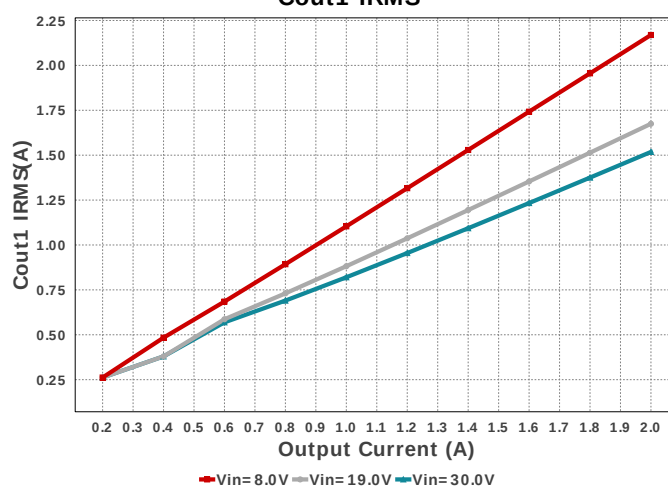
Dsec Pd



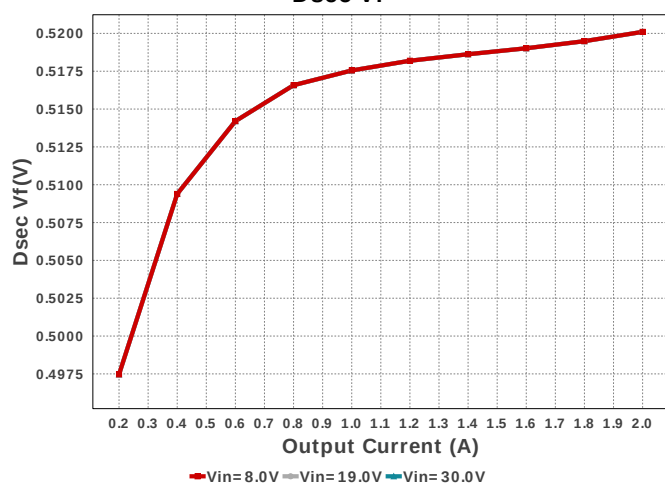
IC Pd



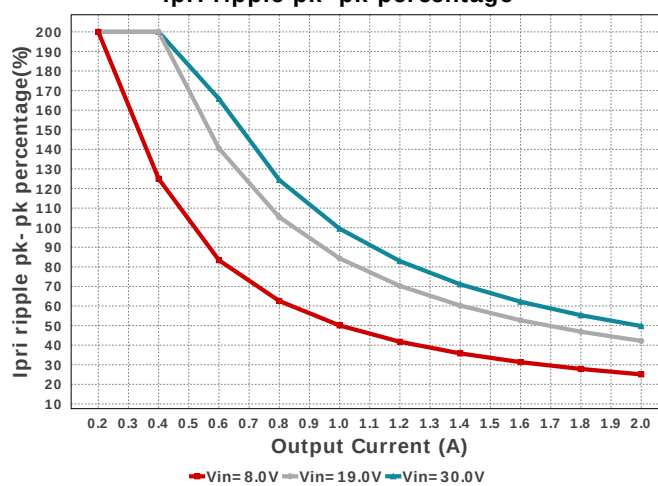
Cout1 IRMS

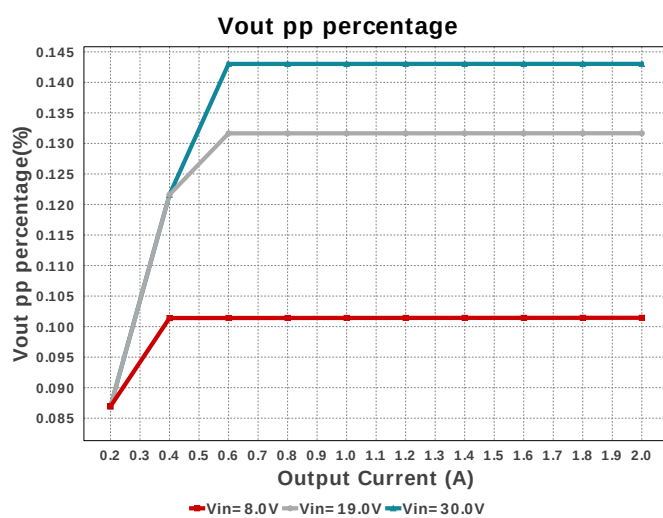
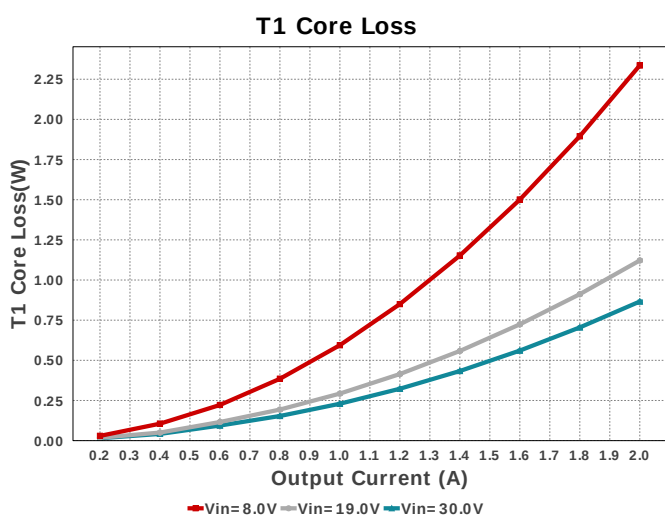
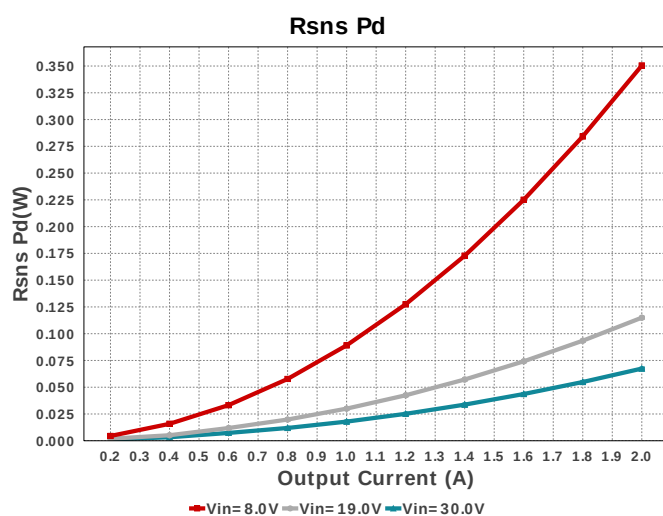
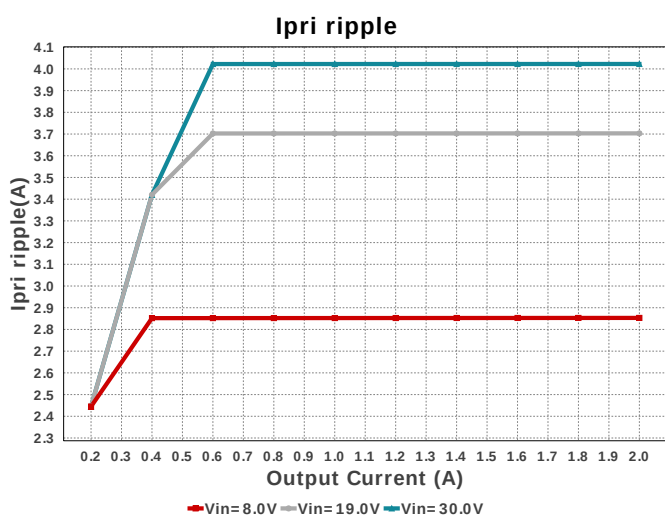
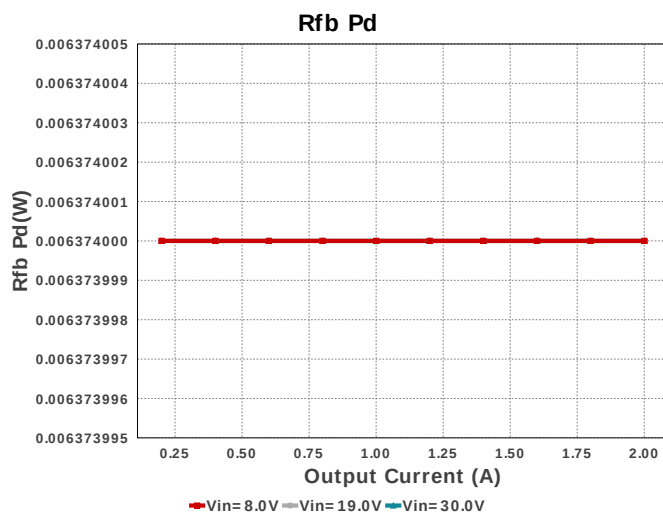
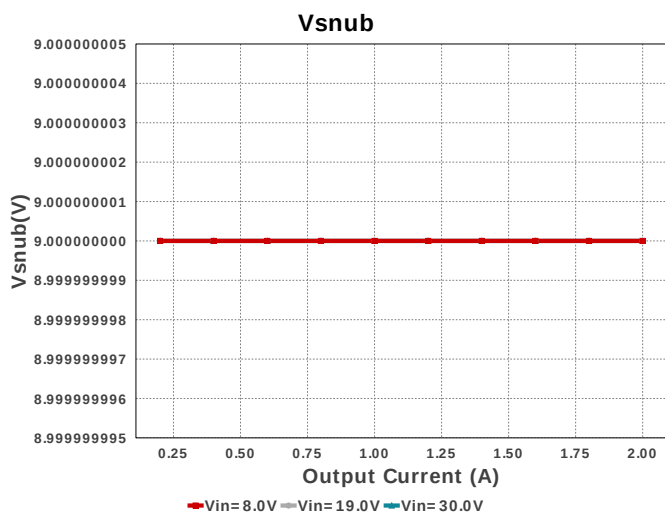


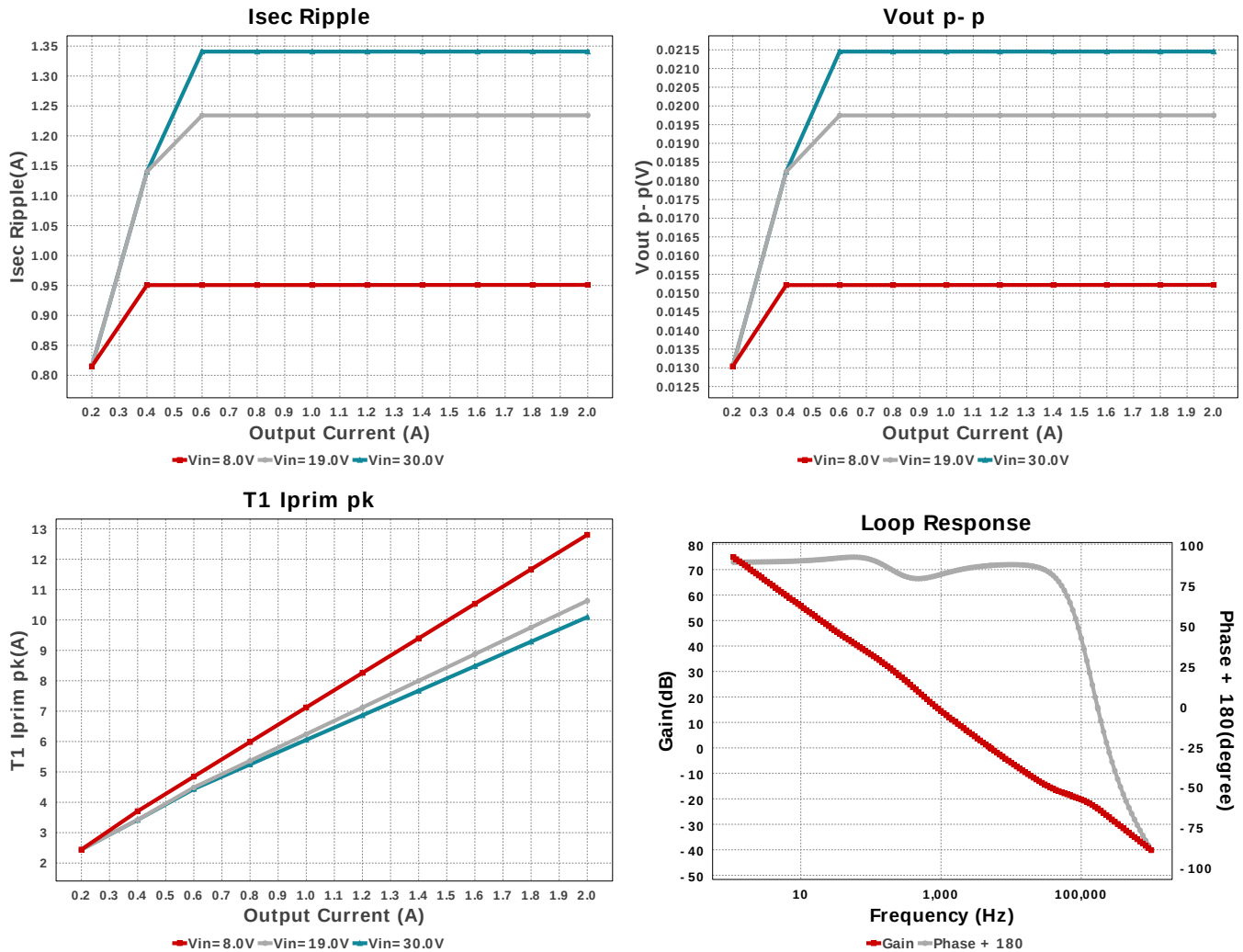
Dsec Vf



Ipri ripple pk- pk percentage







Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin Pd	286.99 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
2.	Cout Pd	75.295 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor1 power dissipation
3.	Cout1 IRMS	2.169 A	Capacitor	Output capacitor1 RMS ripple current
4.	Dsec Pd	1.04 W	Diode	Secondary Diode Power Dissipation
5.	Dsec Vf	520.101 mV	Diode	Effective Forward Voltage Drop at the Operating Current
6.	IC Pd	17.64 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
7.	IC Tj	30.72 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
8.	ICThetaJA Effective	40.8 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
9.	Iin Avg	5.357 A	IC	Average input current
10.	M1 Pd	586.73 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
11.	M1 TjOP	62.27 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
12.	Cin Pd	286.99 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
13.	Cout Pd	75.295 mW	Power	Output capacitor1 power dissipation
14.	Dsec Pd	1.04 W	Power	Secondary Diode Power Dissipation
15.	IC Pd	17.64 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
16.	M1 Pd	586.73 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
17.	Paux	5.0 mW	Power	Power Dissipation in Raux and Daux
18.	Rfb Pd	6.374 mW	Power	Rfb Power Dissipation
19.	Rsns Pd	350.44 mW	Power	Current Limit Sense Resistor Power Dissipation
20.	Snubber Pd	600.0 mW	Power	Snubber Power Dissipation
21.	T1 Copper Loss	2.336 W	Power	Transformer Copper Loss Power Dissipation
22.	T1 Core Loss	2.336 W	Power	Transformer Core Loss Power Dissipation
23.	T1 Pd	4.672 W	Power	Estimated Losses in Transformer
24.	Total Pd	8.7 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
25.	Rfb Pd	6.374 mW	Resistor	Rfb Power Dissipation
26.	Rsns Pd	350.44 mW	Resistor	Current Limit Sense Resistor Power Dissipation
27.	BOM Count	34	System	Total Design BOM count
28.	Cross Freq	2.893 kHz	System	Bode plot crossover frequency
29.	Duty Cycle	39.779 %	System	Duty cycle

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
30.	Efficiency	79.7 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
31.	FootPrint	1.701 k mm ²	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
32.	Frequency	252.413 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
33.	Gain Marg	-17.972 dB	System Information	Bode Plot Gain Margin
34.	Iout	2.0 A	System Information	Iout operating point
35.	Iout_DCM	280.698 mA	System Information	Approximate Current below which DCM mode of operation will begin
36.	Low Freq Gain	68.236 dB	System Information	Gain at 1Hz
37.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
38.	Phase Marg	81.897 deg	System Information	Bode Plot Phase Margin
39.	Pout	30.0 W	System Information	Total output power
40.	Toff	2.089 us	System Information	Approximate Converter Off Time
41.	Ton Act	1.576 us	System Information	Approximate Converter On Time
42.	Total BOM	NA	System Information	Total BOM Cost
43.	Tsw	3.962 us	System Information	Switching Time Period
44.	Vin	8.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
45.	Vout	15.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
46.	Vout Actual	14.928 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
47.	Vout Tolerance	2.742 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
48.	Vout p-p	15.217 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage
49.	Vout pp percentage	101.444 m%	System Information	Output Voltage ripple percentage
50.	Vsnub	9.0 V	System Information	Voltage Across the Snubber
51.	Ipri Avg	4.526 A	Transformer	Average Current in Primary Winding over the complete Switching Period
52.	Ipri ripple	2.853 A	Transformer	Ripple Current in the Primary Winding
53.	Ipri ripple pk-pk percentage	25.078 %	Transformer	Primary Current pk-pk ripple percentage(of Ipri avg during ton only)
54.	Isec Ripple	951.035 mA	Transformer	Ripple Current in the Secondary Winding
55.	Paux	5.0 mW	Transformer	Power Dissipation in Raux and Daux
56.	T1 Copper Loss	2.336 W	Transformer	Transformer Copper Loss Power Dissipation
57.	T1 Core Loss	2.336 W	Transformer	Transformer Core Loss Power Dissipation
58.	T1 Iprim RMS	7.194 A	Transformer	Transformer Primary RMS Current
59.	T1 Iprim pk	12.803 A	Transformer	Transformer Primary Peak Current
60.	T1 Is1 RMS	2.951 A	Transformer	Transformer Secondary1 RMS Current
61.	T1 Is1 pk	4.268 A	Transformer	Transformer Secondary1 Peak Current
62.	T1 Pd	4.672 W	Transformer	Estimated Losses in Transformer
63.	Vaux	10.0 V	Transformer	Auxiliary Voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	2.0	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	30.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	8.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	15.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM51551	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature
UserFsw	252.0 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

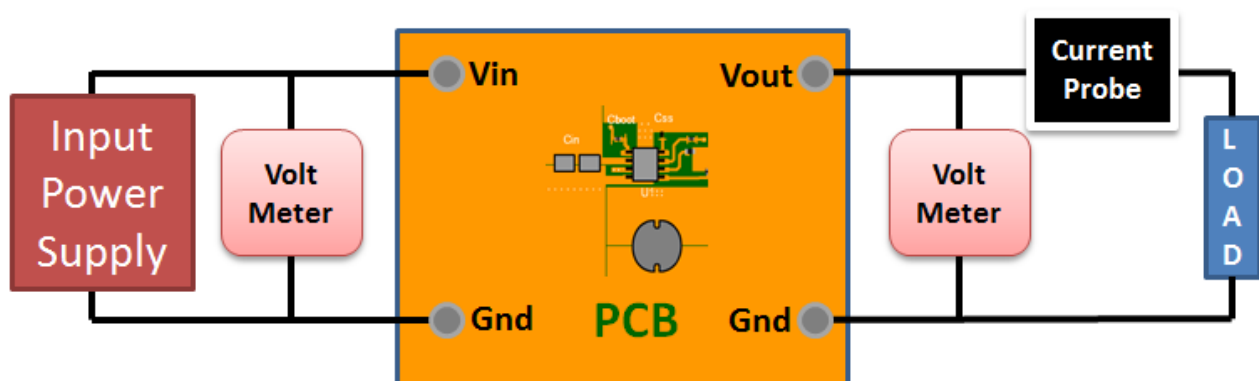
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 8.0V 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 : 6A620752F528CD04[v1]
2. **LM51551** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LM51551> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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