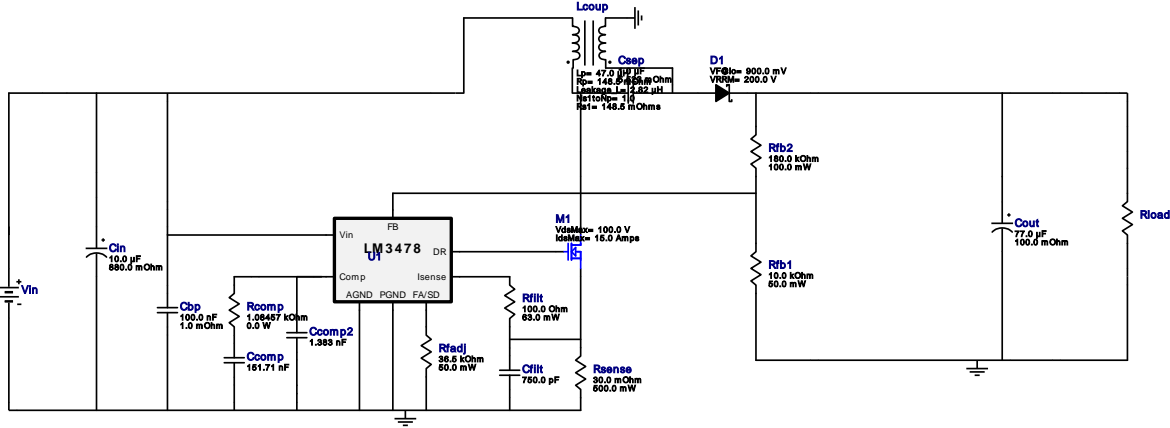


VinMin = 15.0V
 VinMax = 32.0V
 Vout = 24.0V
 Iout = 0.6A

Device = LM3478MM/NOPB
 Topology = SEPIC
 Created = 2023-09-27 09:26:31.005
 BOM Cost = NA
 BOM Count = 17
 Total Pd = 1.42W

WEBENCH[®] Design Report

Design : 44 LM3478MM/NOPB
 LM3478MM/NOPB 15V-32V to 24.00V @ 0.6A

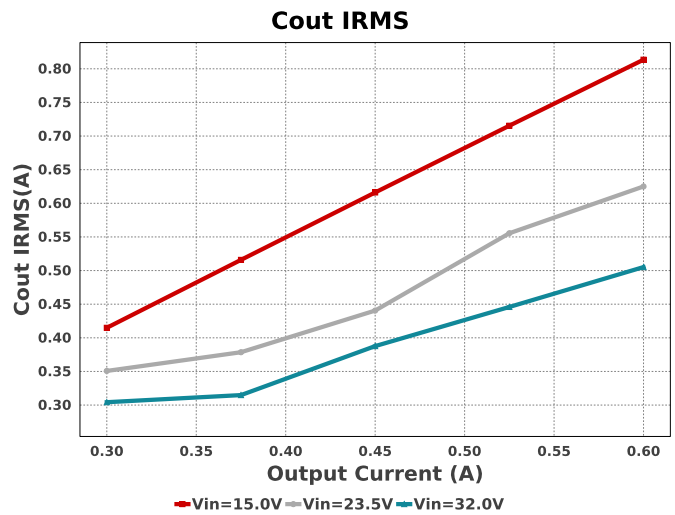
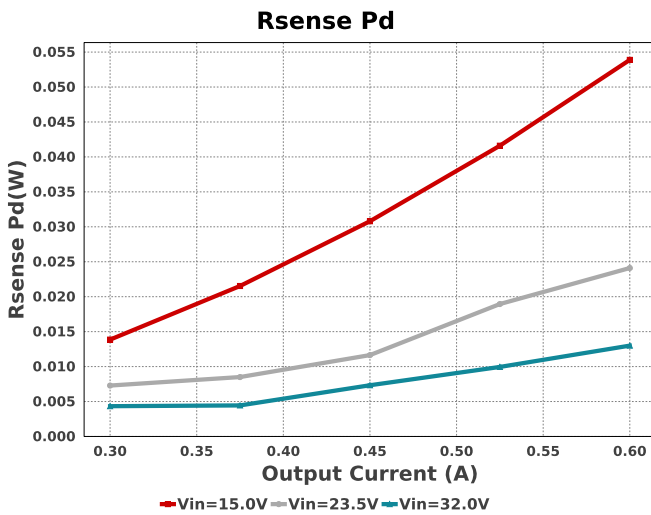


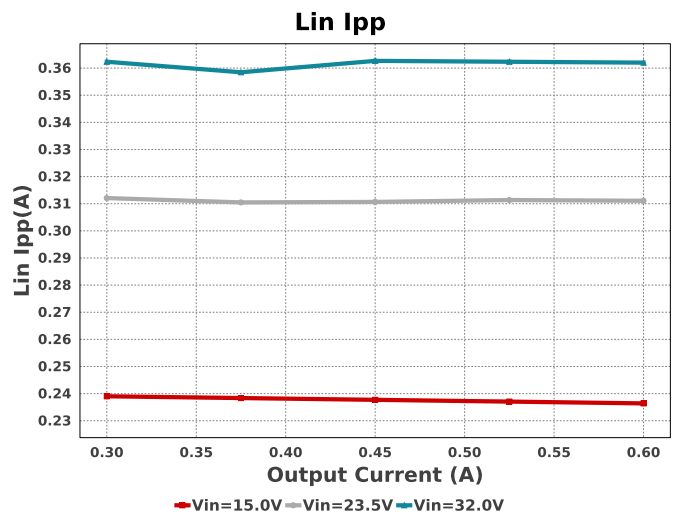
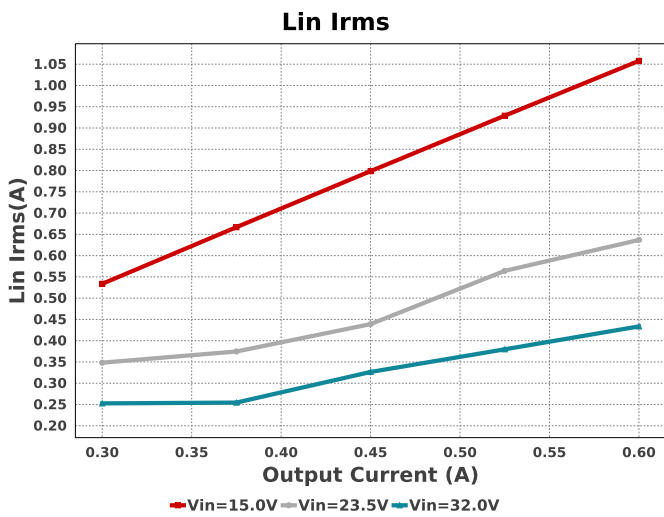
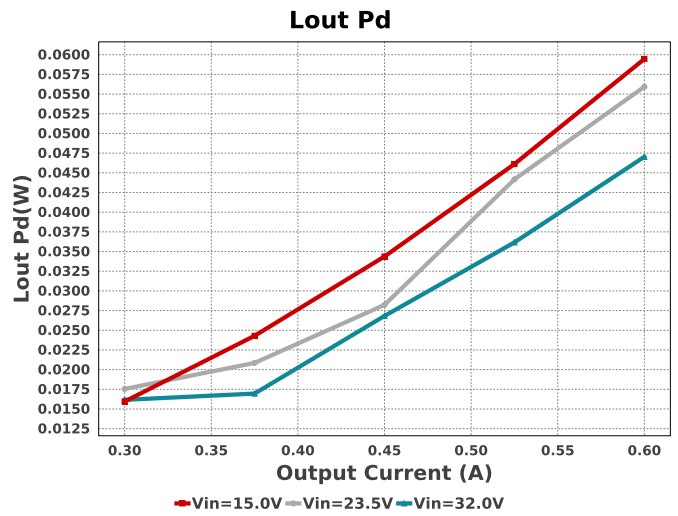
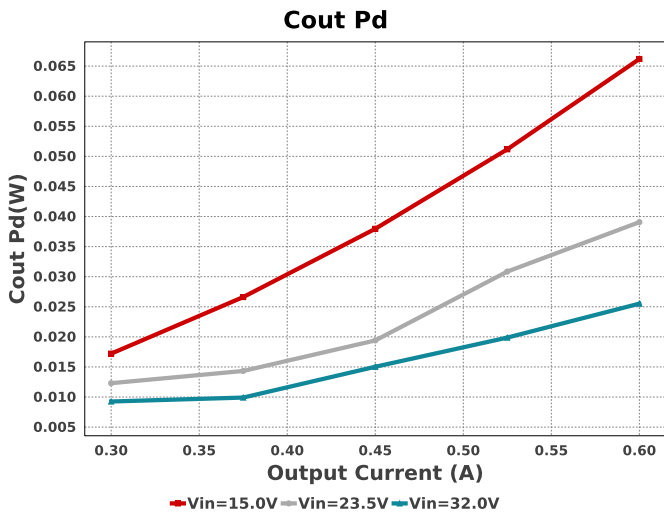
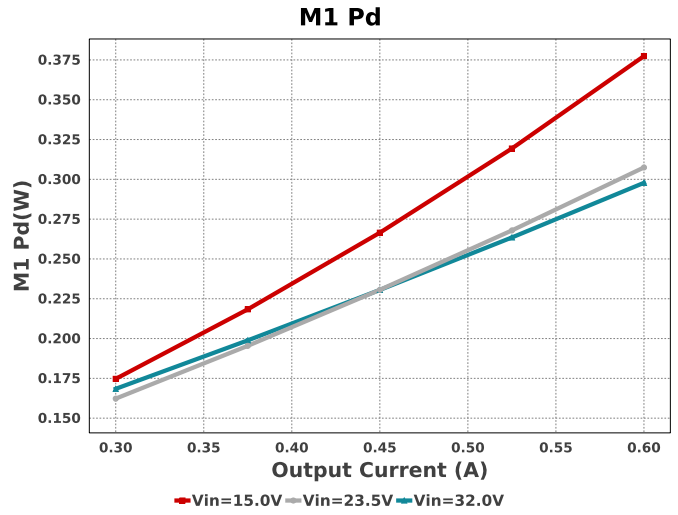
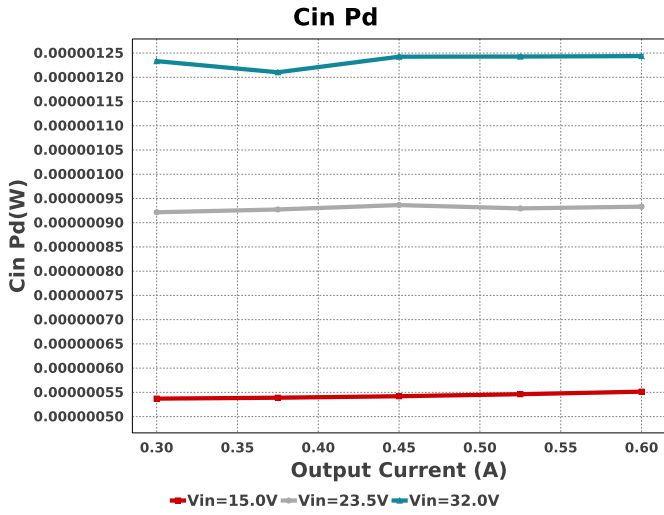
1. Please note that Loop/ stability model has not been implemented for this device. The operating values and charts related to loop model are disabled.

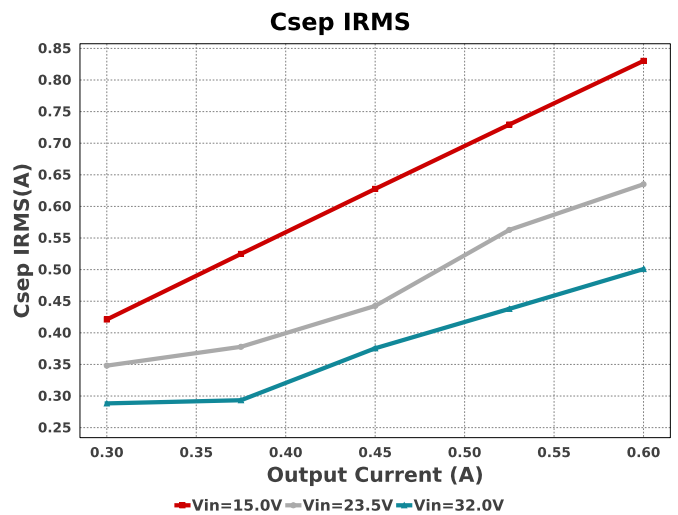
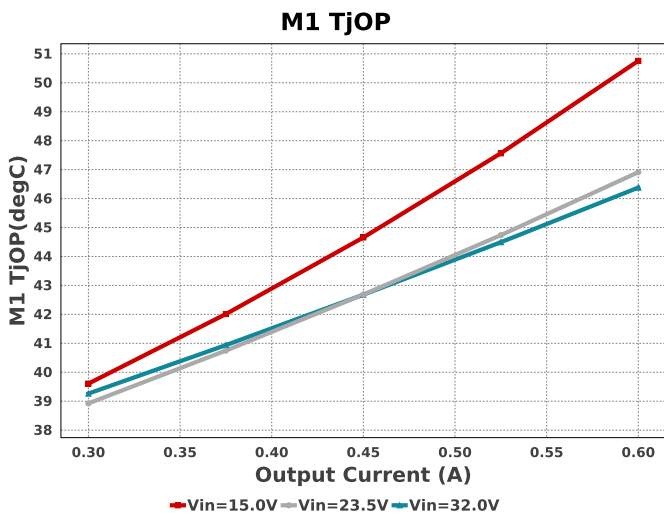
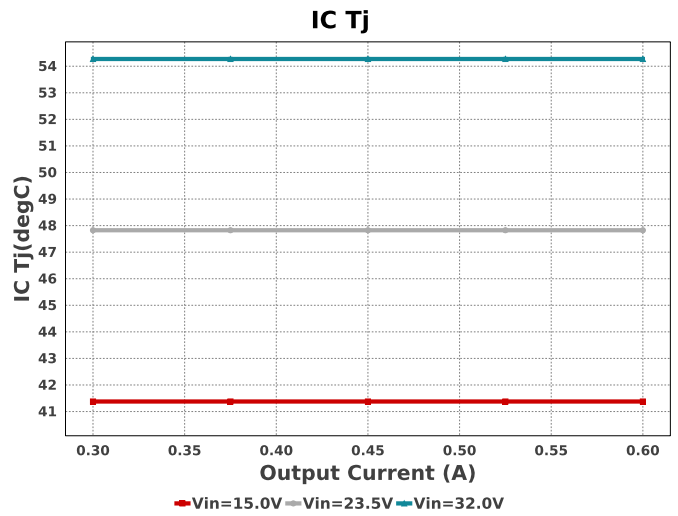
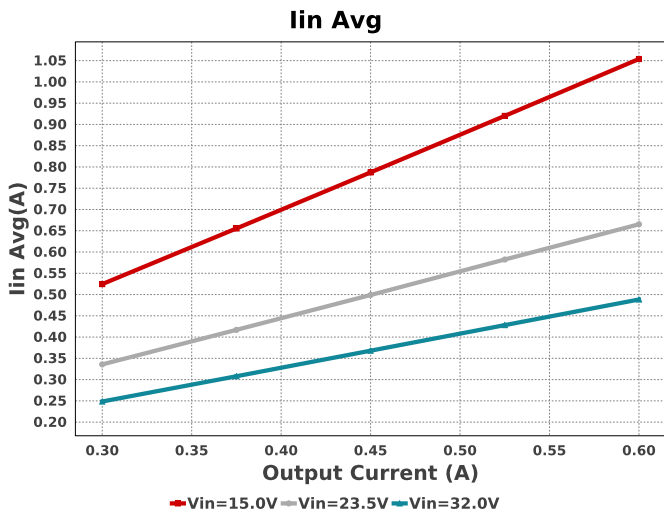
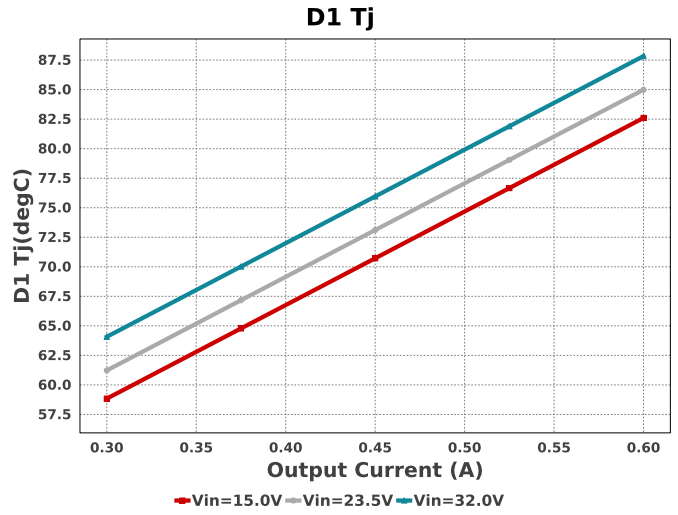
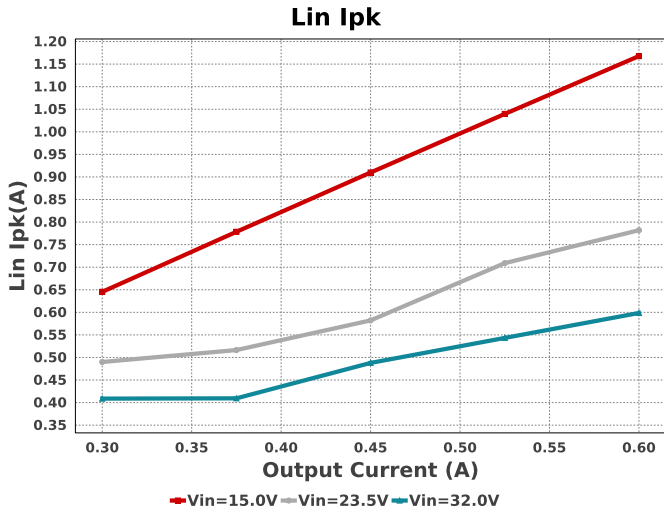
Electrical BOM

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 ²
Ccomp	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 151.71 nF VDC= 0.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Ccomp2	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 1.383 nF VDC= 0.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Cfilt	MuRata	GRM1555C1H751GA01D Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 750.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.04	0402 3 mm ²
Cin	Nichicon	UUD1H100MCL1GS Series= uD	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 880.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 165.0 mA	1	\$0.14	SM_RADIAL_6.3AMM 80 mm ²
Cout	AVX	TPSD156K035R0100 Series= TPS	Cap= 77.0 uF ESR= 100.0 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 1.102 A	1	\$1.20	7343-31 59 mm ²
Csep	TDK	C1608X5R1H105K080AB Series= X5R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 5.522 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 2.2162 A	1	\$0.03	0603 5 mm ²
D1	SMC Diode Solutions	SK220ATR	VF@Io= 900.0 mV VRRM= 200.0 V	1	\$0.06	SMA 37 mm ²

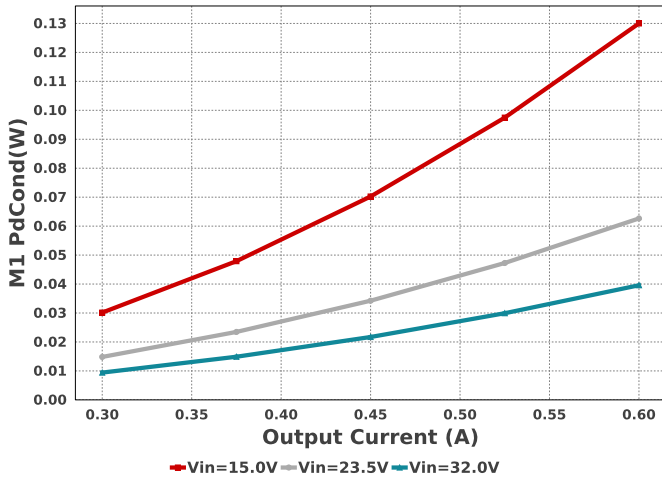
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Lcoup	Coiltronics	DRQ125-470-R	Lp= 47.0 µH Rp= 148.5 mOhm Leakage_L= 2.82 µH Ns1toNp= 1.0 Rs1= 148.5 mOhms	1	\$1.02	 DRQ125 210 mm²
M1	Texas Instruments	CSD19538Q3A	VdsMax= 100.0 V IdsMax= 15.0 Amps	1	\$0.17	 DNH0008A 18 mm²
Rcomp	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Res= 1.08457 kOhm Power= 0.0 W Tolerance= 0.0%	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm²
Rfadj	Yageo	RC0201FR-0736K5L Series= ?	Res= 36.5 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm²
Rfb1	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm²
Rfb2	Yageo	RC0603FR-07180KL Series= ?	Res= 180.0 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0603 5 mm²
Rfilt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100RFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm²
Rsense	Stackpole Electronics Inc	CSR1206FK30L0 Series= ?	Res= 30.0 mOhm Power= 500.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.10	 1206 11 mm²
U1	Texas Instruments	LM3478MM/NOPB	Switcher	1	\$1.05	 MUA08A 24 mm²



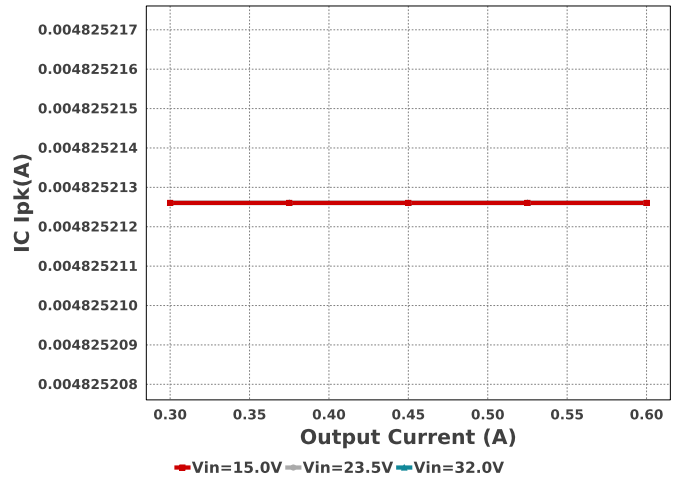




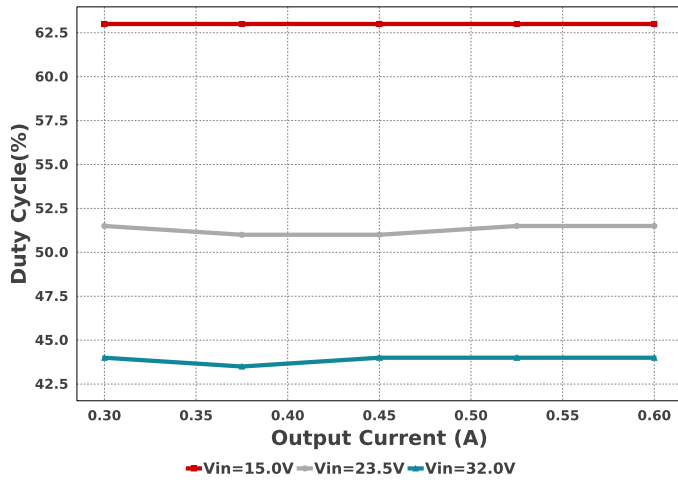
M1 PdCond



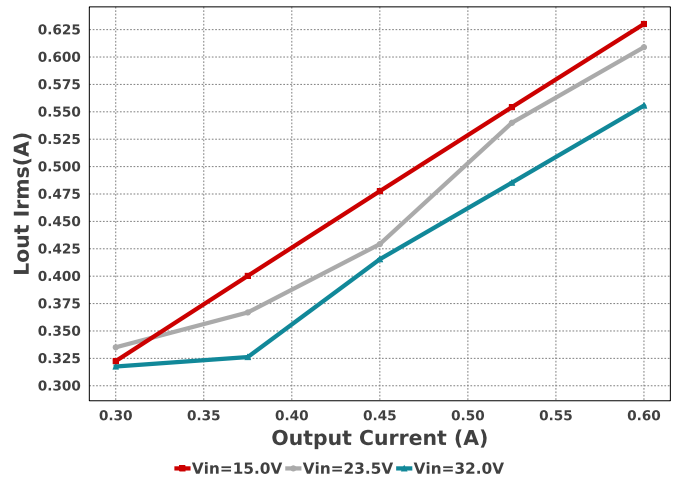
IC Ipk



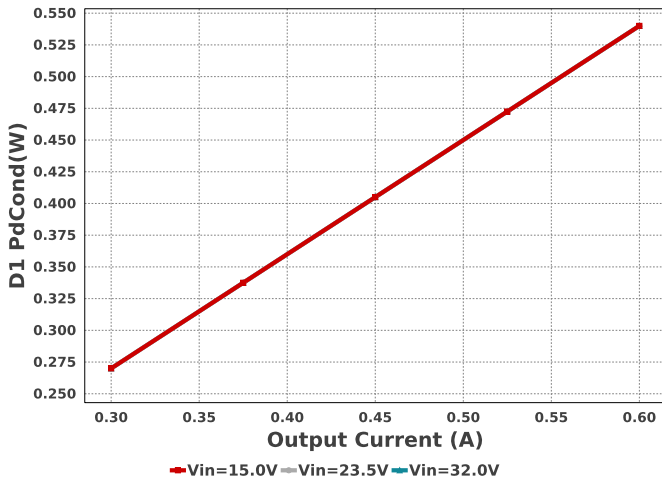
Duty Cycle



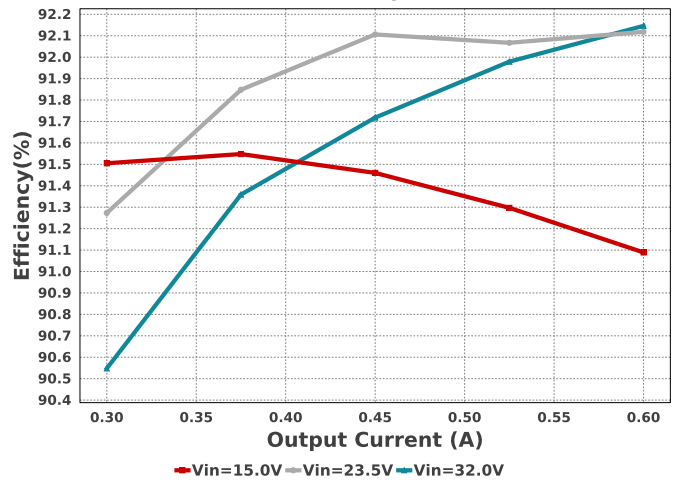
Lout Irms

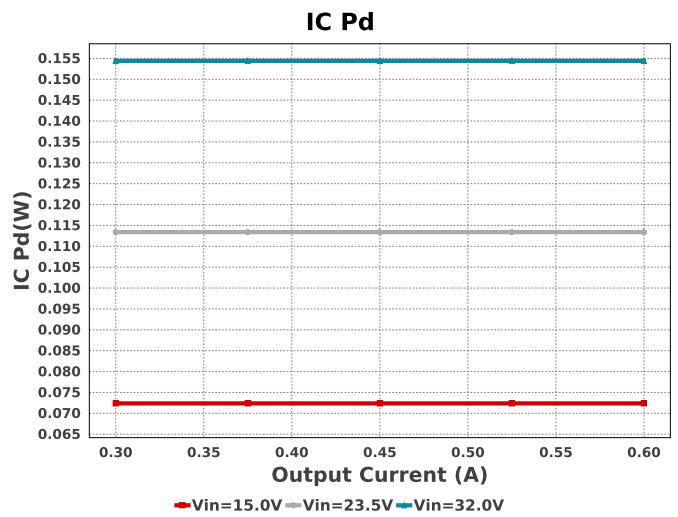
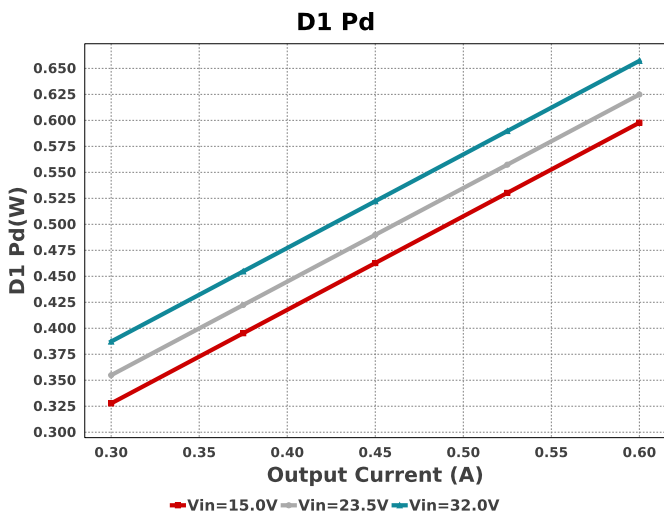
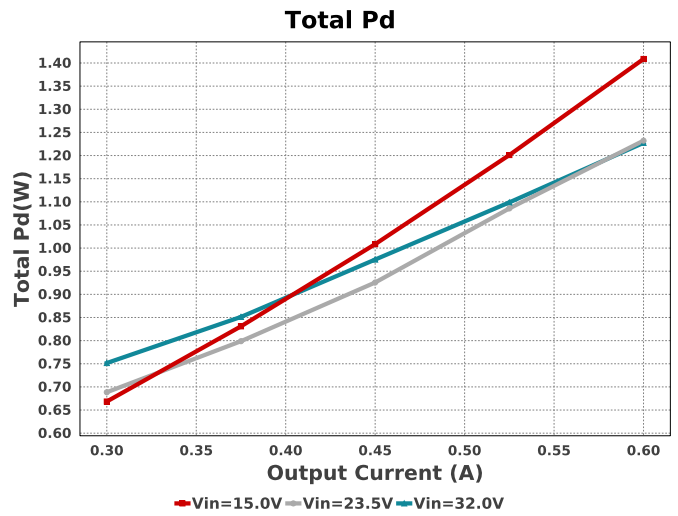
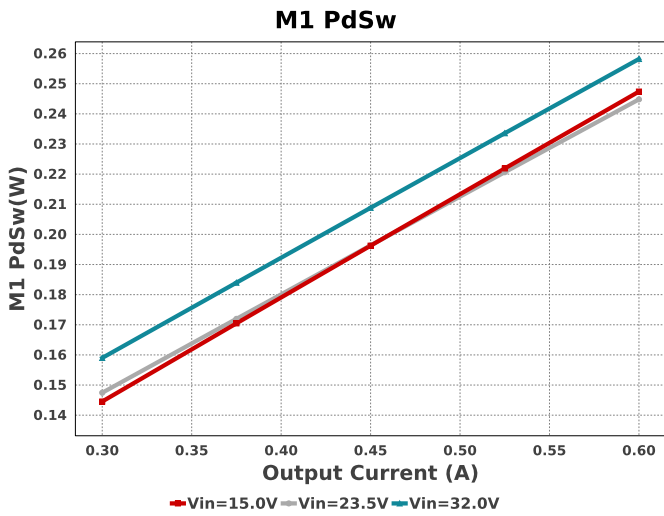
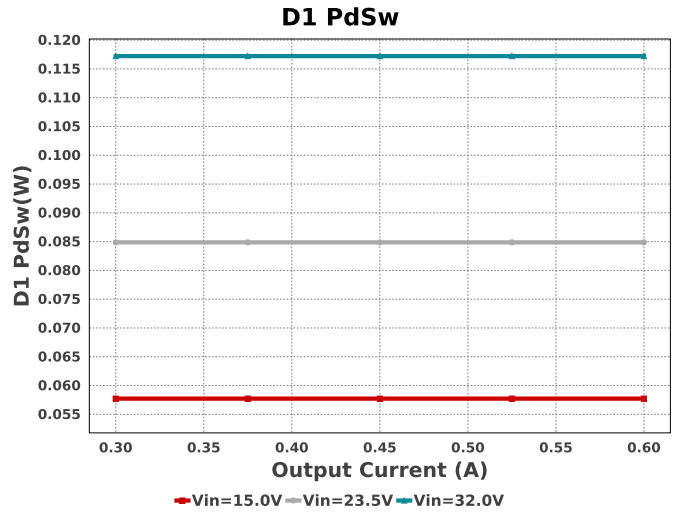
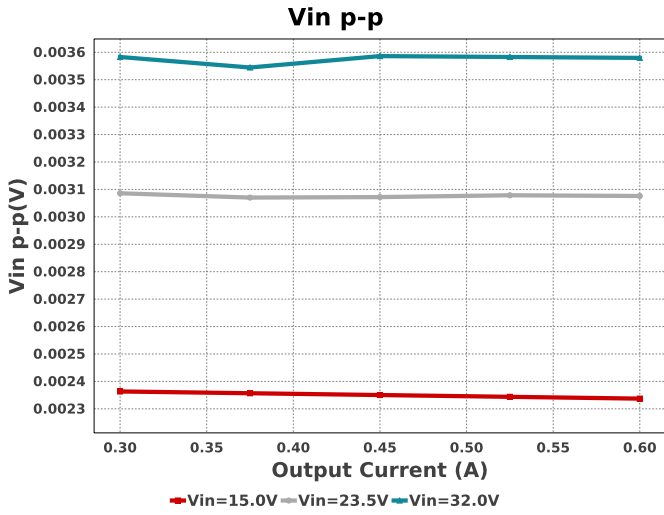


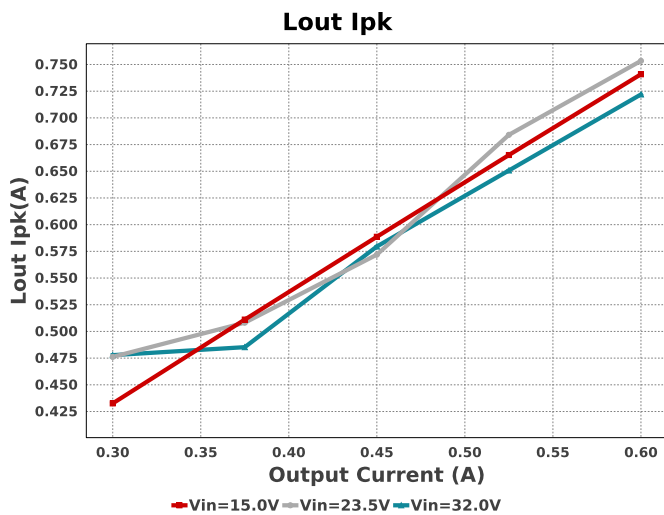
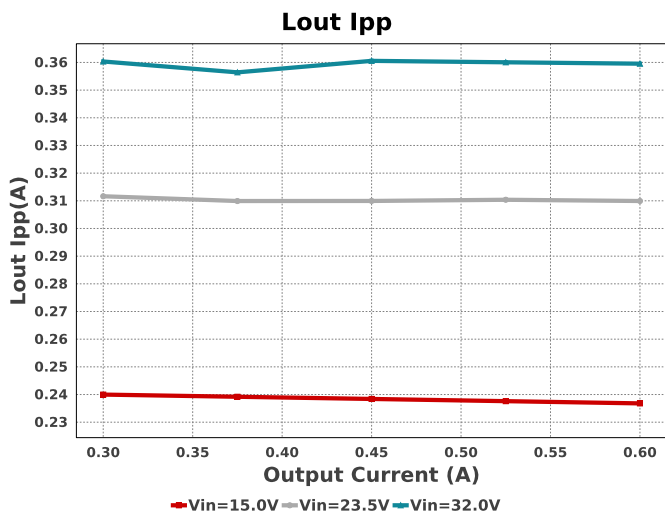
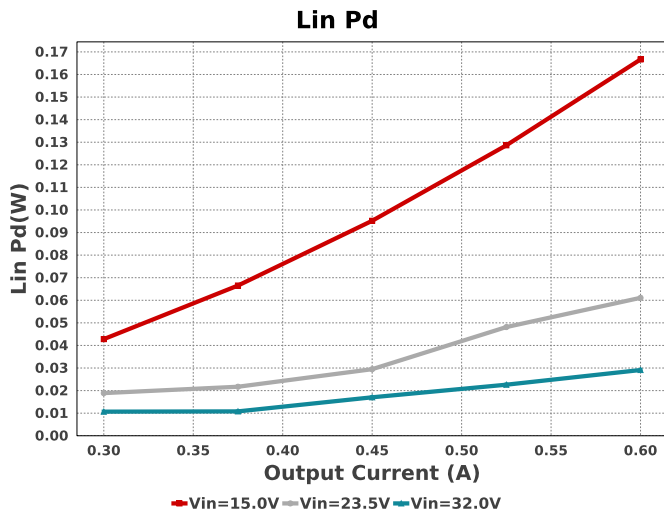
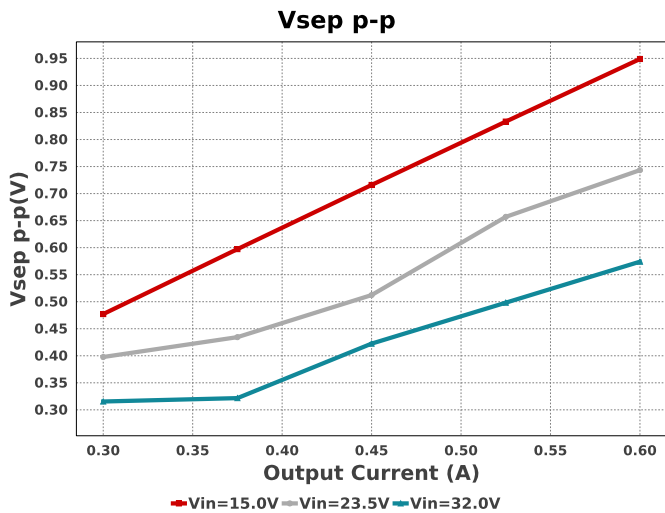
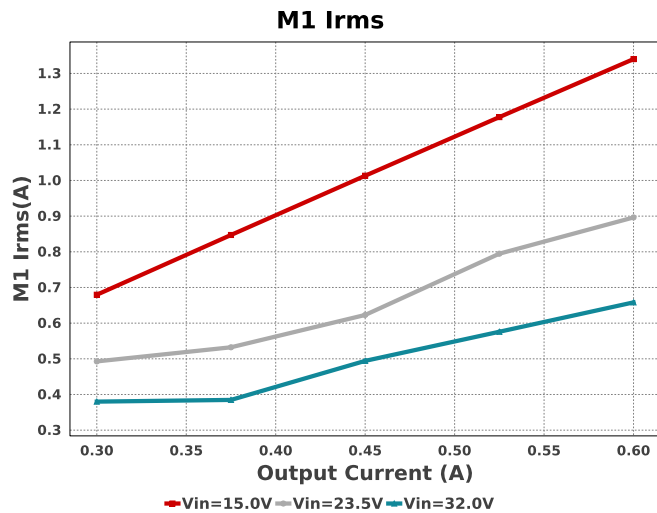
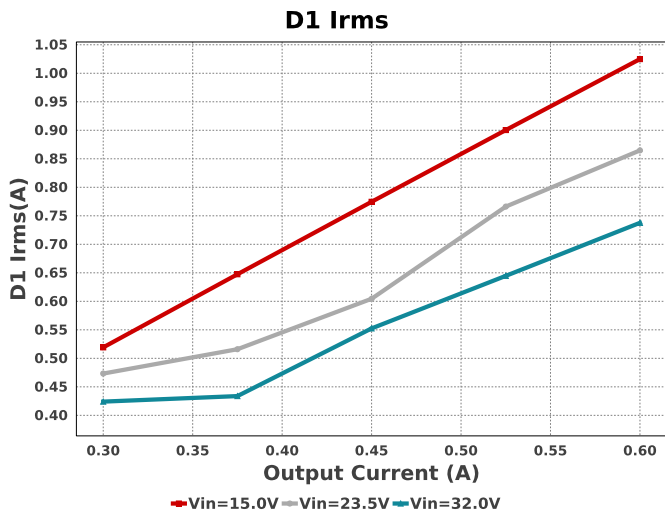
D1 PdCond

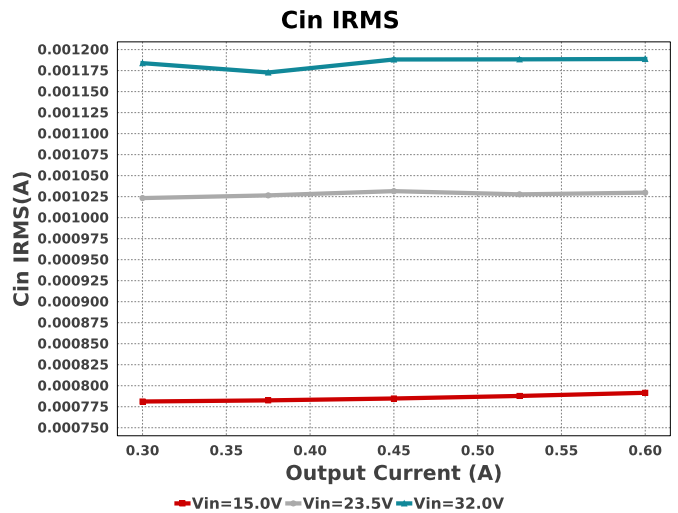
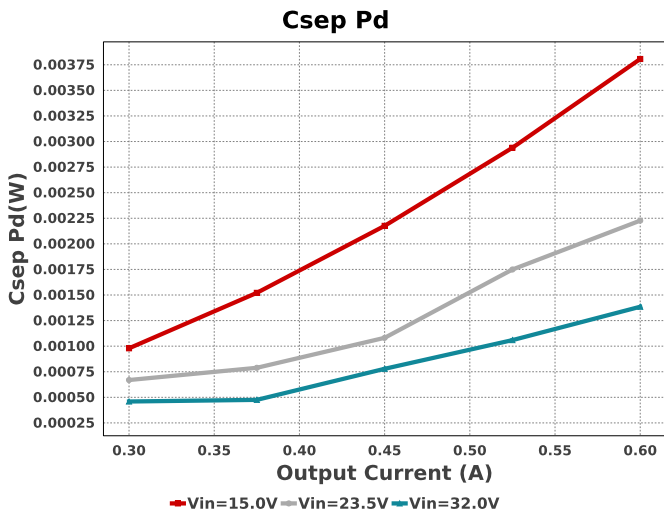
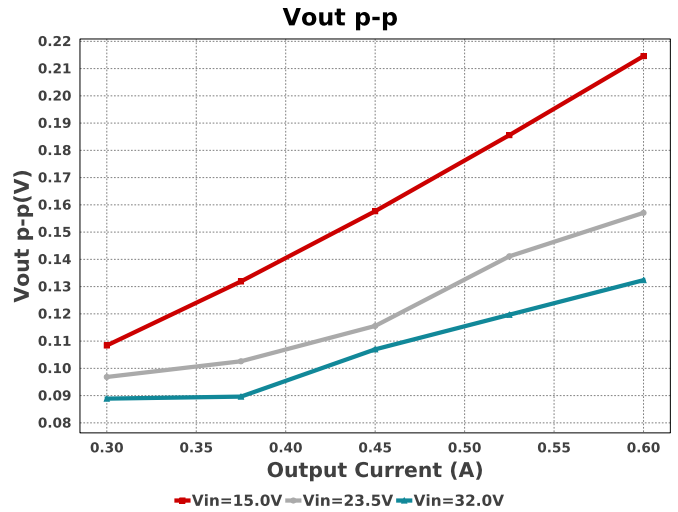
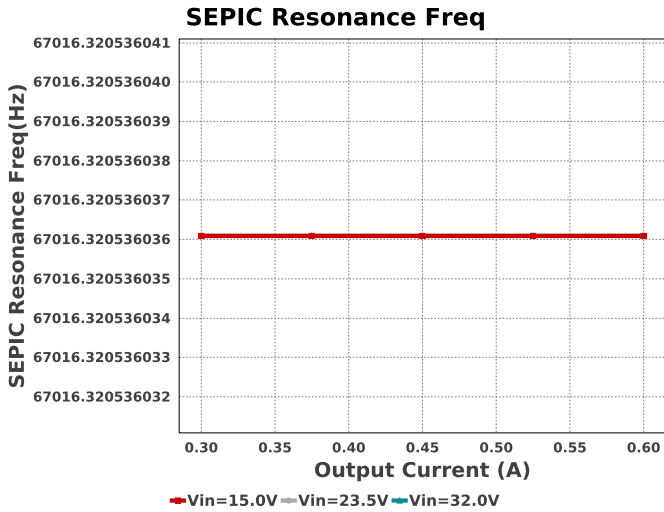


Efficiency









Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	771.306 μ A	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	523.523 nW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	811.194 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	65.804 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	Csep IRMS	827.163 mA	Capacitor	SEPIC capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Csep Pd	3.778 mW	Capacitor	SEPIC capacitor power dissipation
7.	D1 Irms	1.022 A	Current	D1 Irms
8.	Lin Ipk	1.162 A	Current	Lin peak current
9.	Lin Irms	1.055 A	Current	Lin ripple current
10.	Lout Ipk	736.251 mA	Current	Lout peak current
11.	Lout Irms	628.235 mA	Current	Lout ripple current
12.	D1 Pd	599.16 mW	Diode	Diode power dissipation
13.	D1 PdCond	540.0 mW	Diode	Diode conduction losses
14.	D1 PdSw	59.16 mW	Diode	Diode switching losses
15.	D1 Tj	82.726 degC	Diode	D1 junction temperature
16.	IC Ipk	4.87 mA	IC	Peak switch current in IC
17.	IC Pd	155.856 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
18.	IC Tj	54.501 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
19.	IC Tolerance	24.3 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
20.	Iin Avg	1.054 A	IC	Average input current
21.	SEPIC Resonance Freq	67.016 kHz	IC	SEPIC Resonance Frequency
22.	Vsep p-p	922.898 mV	IC	Peak-to-peak sepic voltage
23.	Lin Ipp	230.771 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak input inductor ripple current
24.	Lout Ipp	230.976 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak output inductor ripple current
25.	M1 Irms	1.336 A	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET Irms
26.	M1 Pd	383.836 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
27.	M1 PdCond	130.305 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
28.	M1 PdSw	253.531 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET switching losses
29.	M1 TjOP	51.111 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
30.	IOUT_OP	600.0 mA	Op Point	Iout operating point
31.	VIN_OP	15.0 V	Op Point	Vin operating point

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
32.	Lin Pd	165.708 mW	Power	Lin power dissipation
33.	Lout Pd	59.088 mW	Power	Lout power dissipation
34.	Total Pd	1.415 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
35.	Rsense Pd	53.57 mW	Resistor	LED Current Rsns Power Dissipation
36.	BOM Count	17	System	Total Design BOM count
37.	Duty Cycle	63.0 %	System	Duty cycle
38.	Efficiency	91.052 %	System	Steady state efficiency
39.	FootPrint	480.0 mm ²	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
40.	Frequency	435.0 kHz	System	Switching frequency
41.	Mode	CCM	System	Conduction Mode
42.	Total BOM	NA	System	Total BOM Cost
43.	Vin p-p	2.282 mV	System	Peak-to-peak input voltage
44.	Vout p-p	212.774 mV	System	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	600.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	32.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	15.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	24.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM3478	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

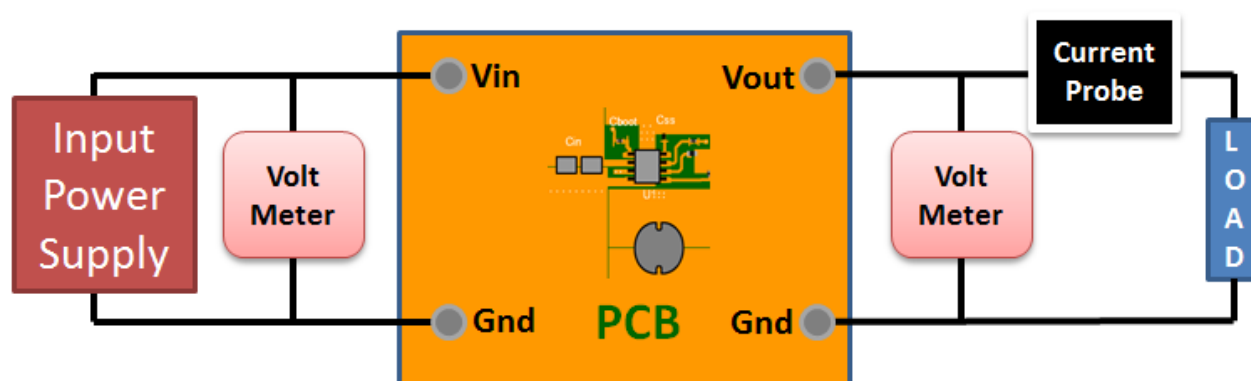
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 15.0V 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 : 2459CC4A872A9321[v1]
2. **LM3478** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LM3478> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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