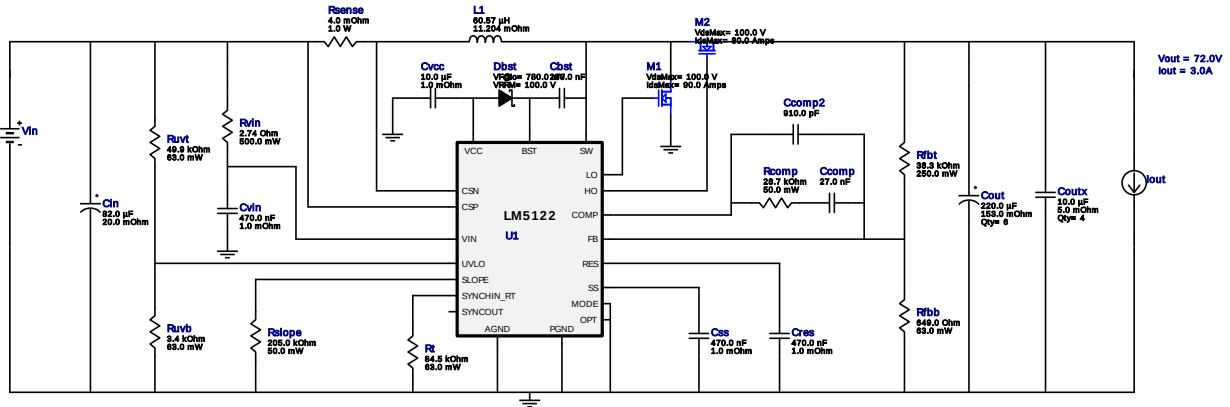
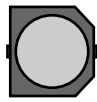
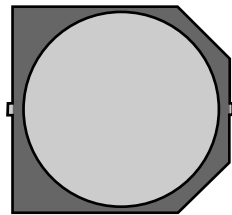


WEBENCH® Design Report

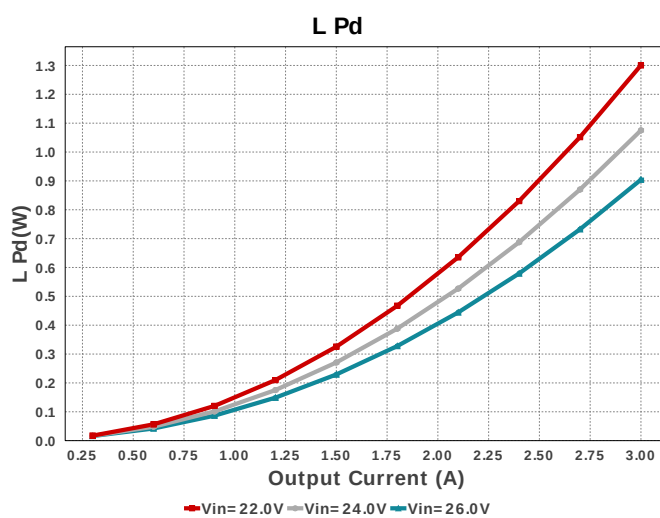
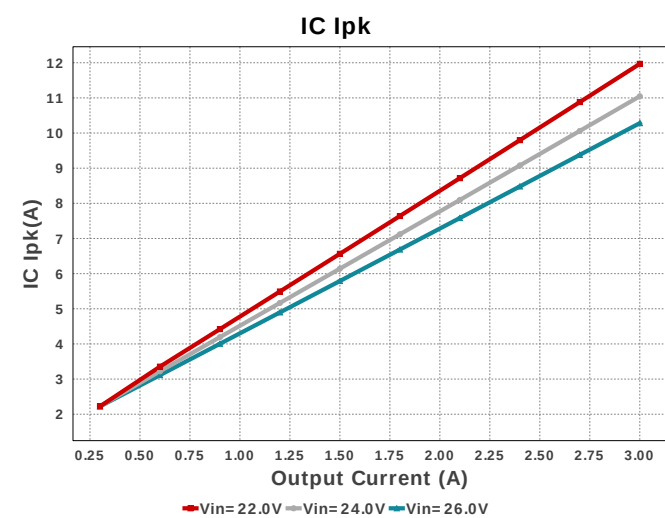
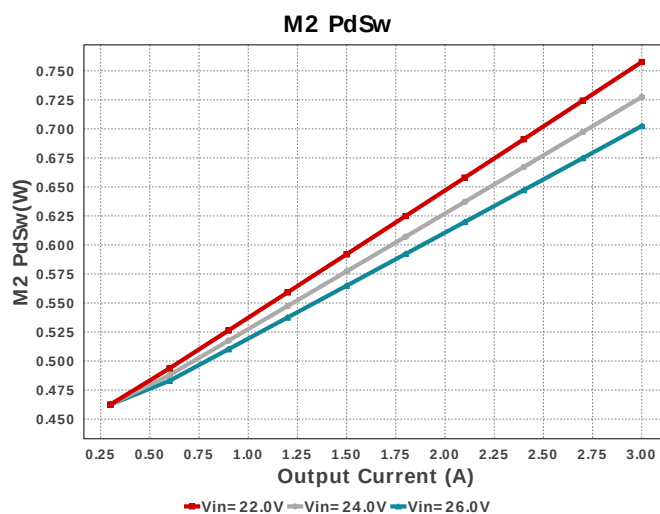
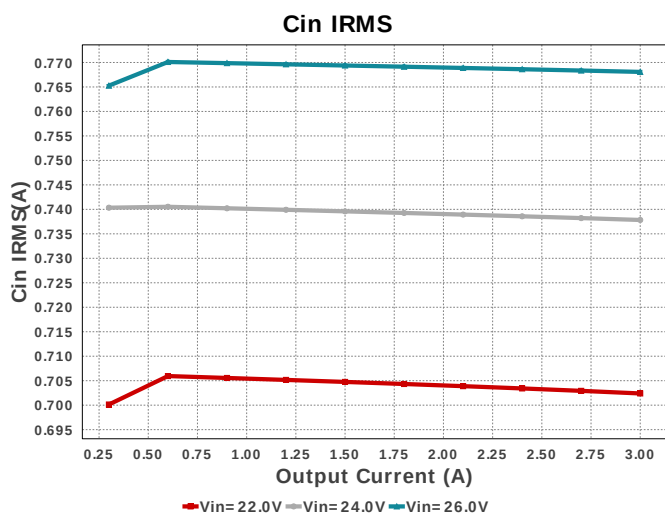
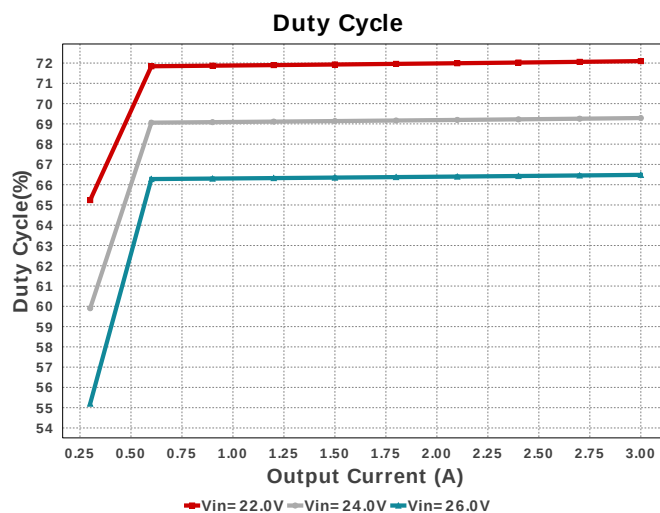
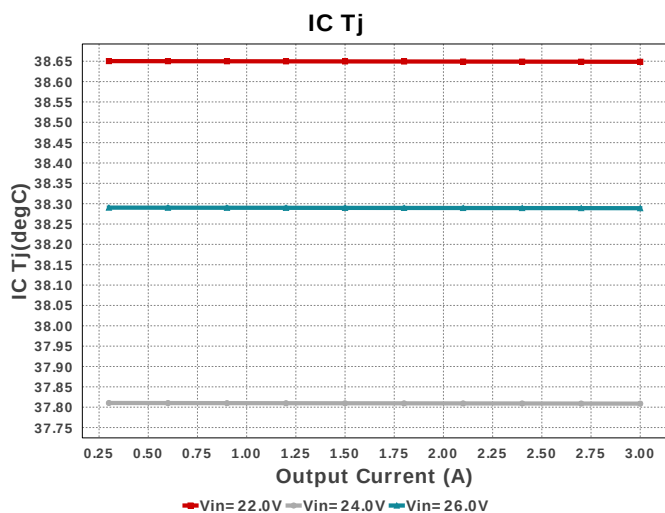
Design : 9 LM5122MH/NOPB
LM5122MH/NOPB 22V-26V to 72.00V @ 3A

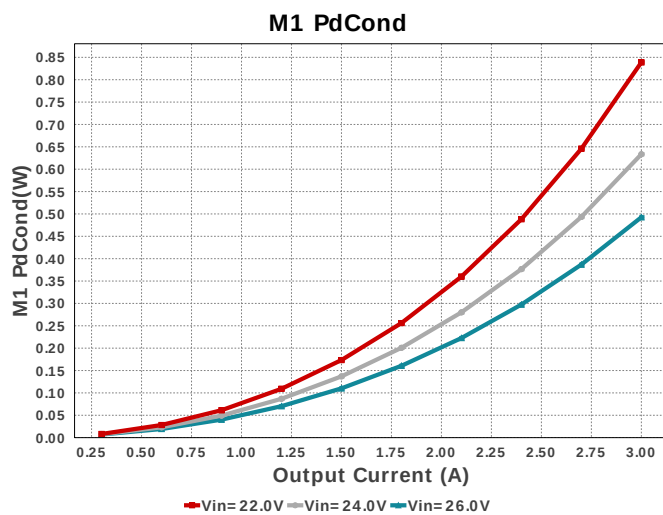
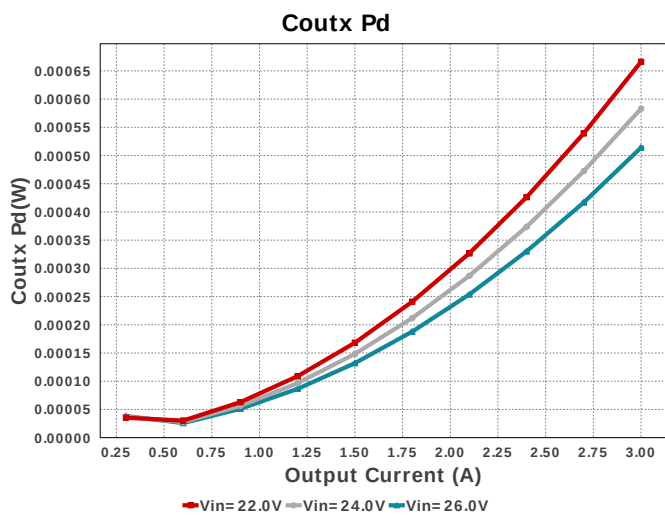
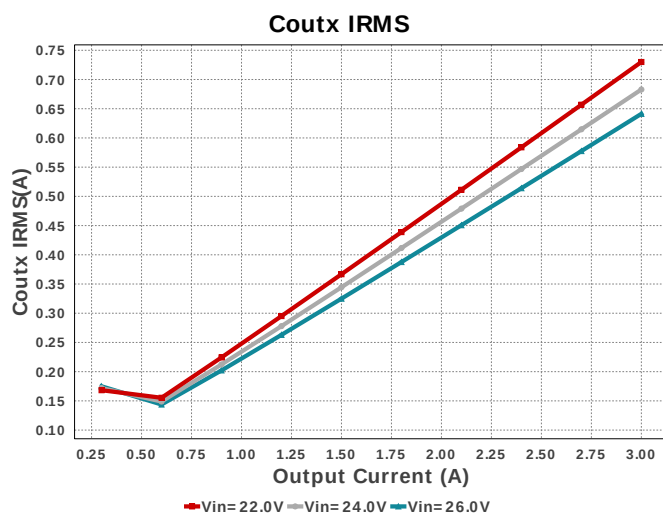
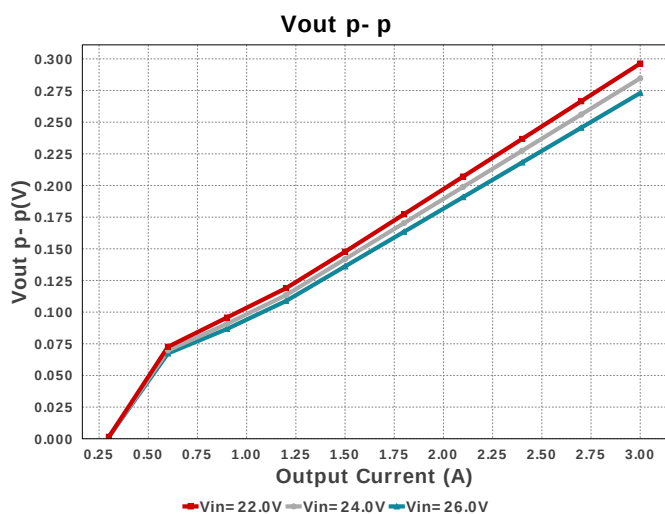
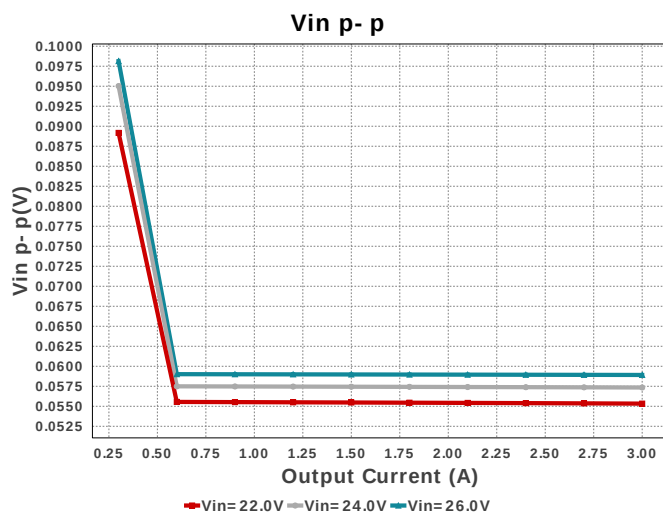
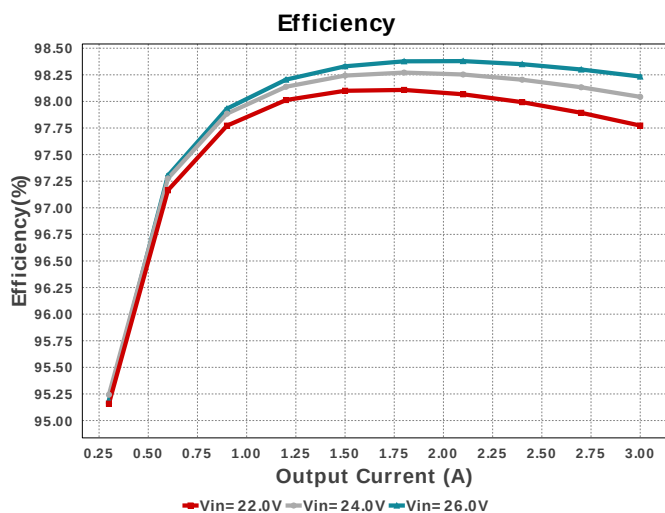


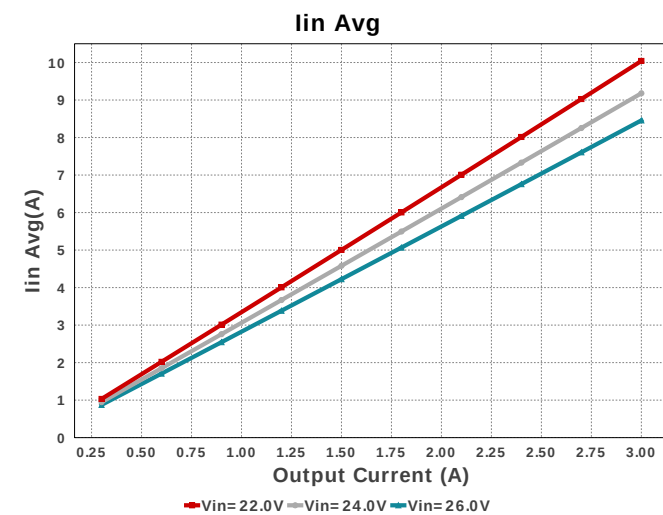
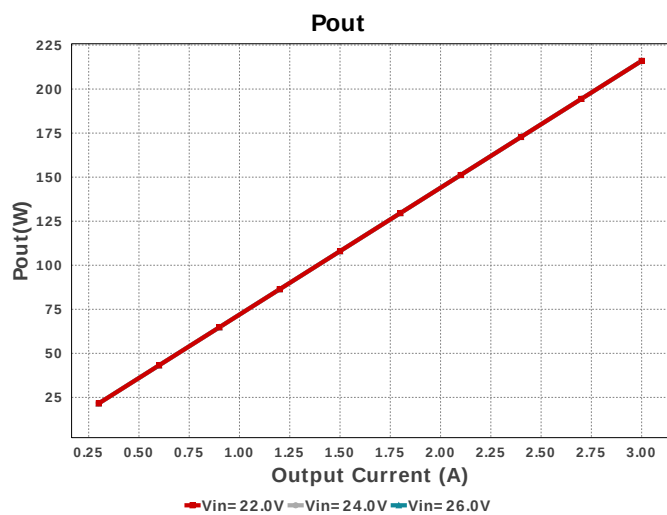
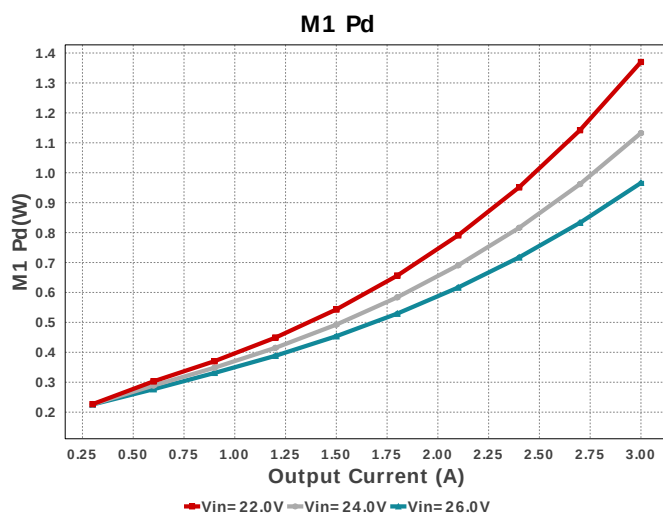
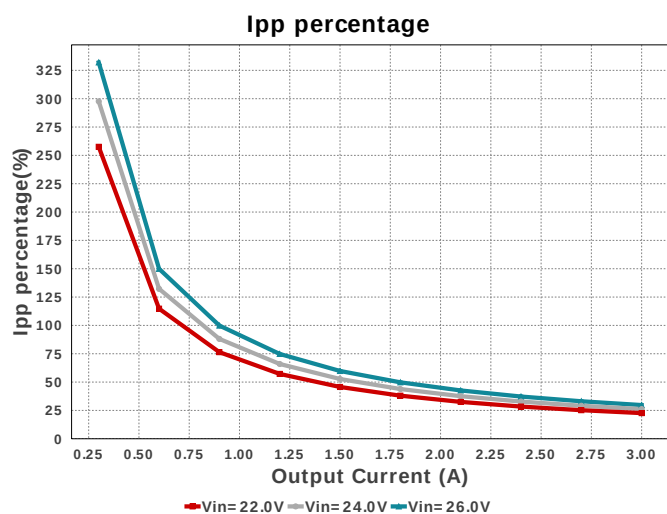
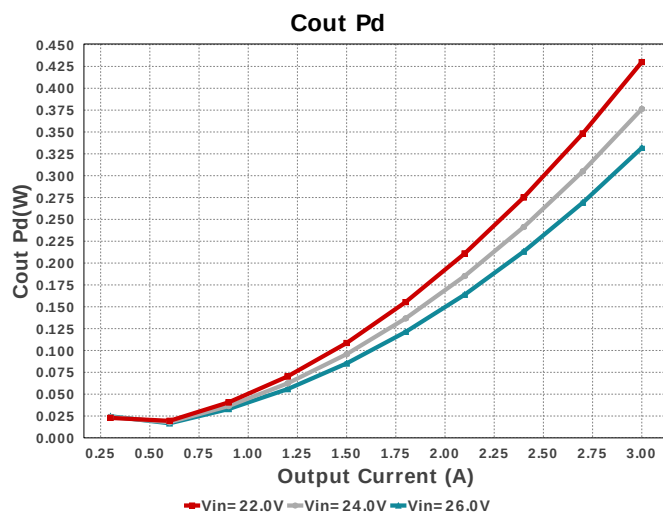
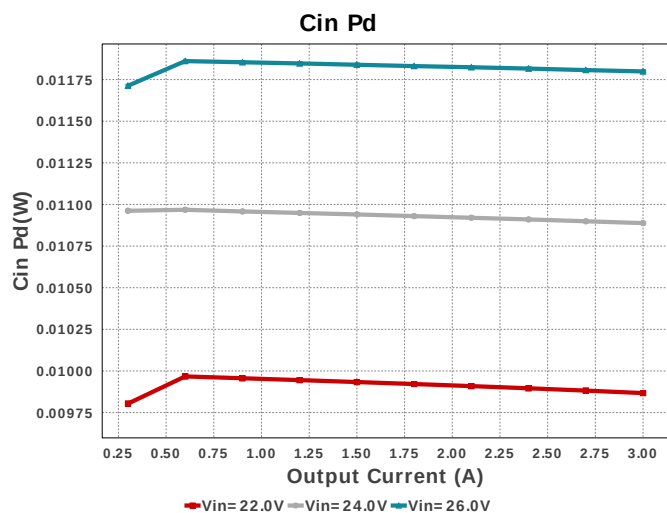
Electrical BOM

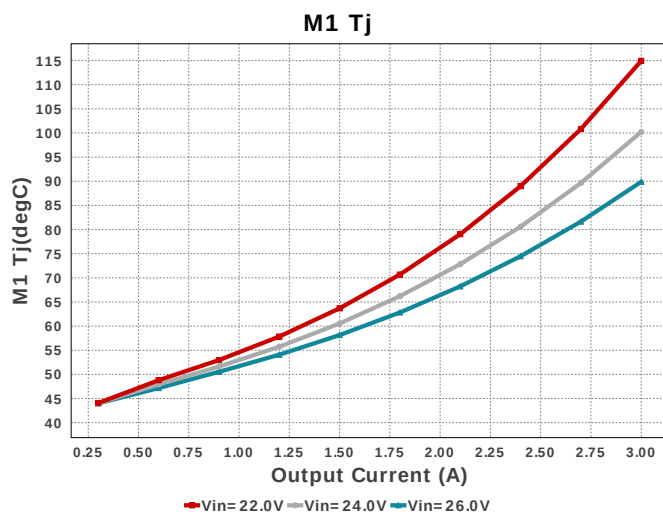
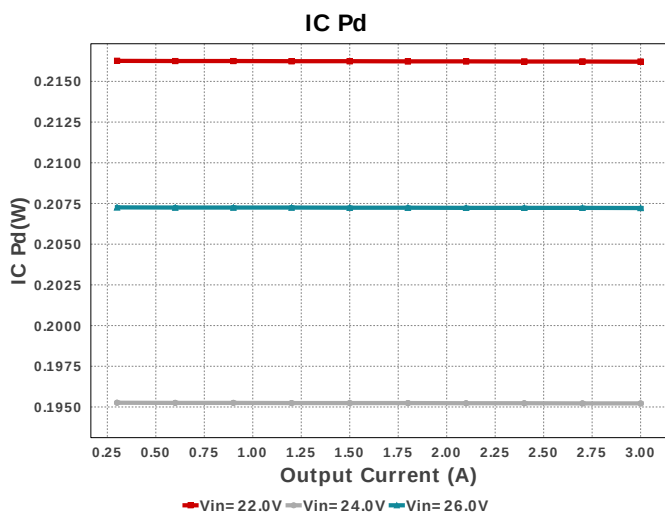
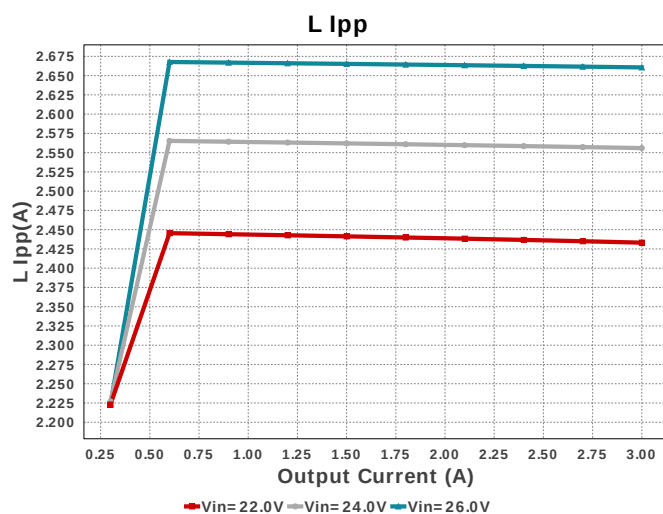
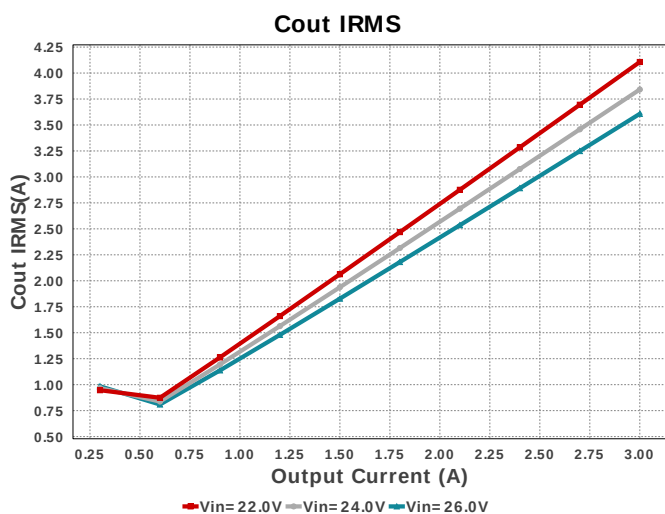
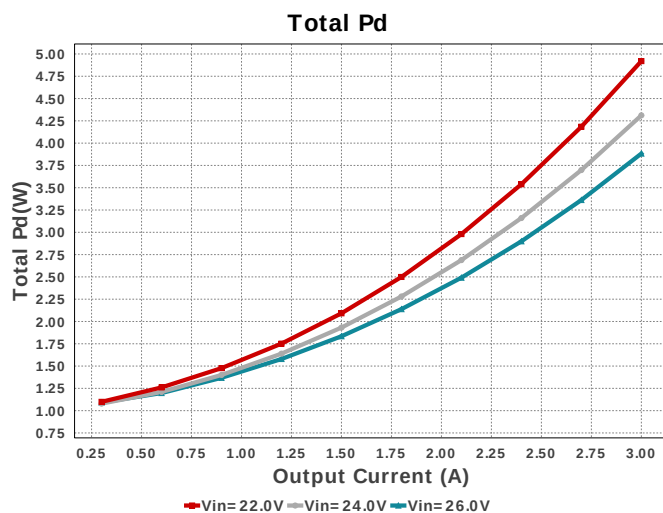
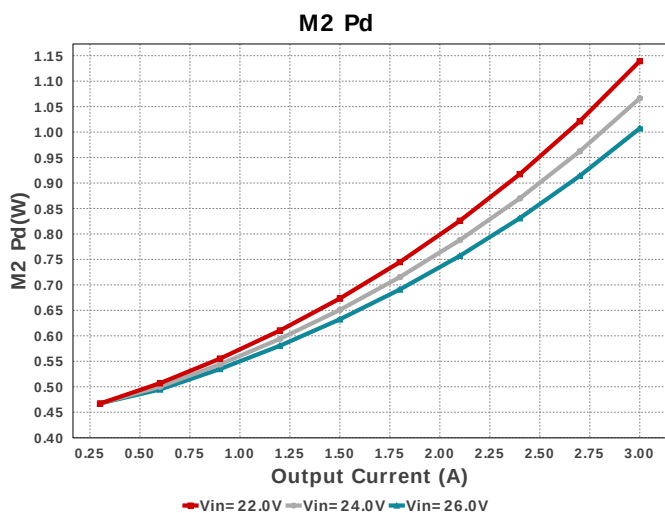
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbst	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 280.0 nF VDC= 86.4 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Ccomp	Kemet	C1812C273J5GACTU Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 27.0 nF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.71	 1812 23 mm ²
Ccomp2	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL21C911JBCNNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 910.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.20	 0805 7 mm ²
Cin	Panasonic	35SVPF82M Series= SVPF	Cap= 82.0 uF ESR= 20.0 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 4.0 A	1	\$0.63	 CAPSMT_62_E12 106 mm ²
Cout	Panasonic	EEV-FK2A221M Series= FK	Cap= 220.0 uF ESR= 153.0 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 917.0 mA	6	\$0.81	 SM_RADIAL_K16 483 mm ²
Coutx	TDK	C5750X7S2A106M230KB Series= X7S	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 5.0 mOhm VDC= 100.0 V IRMS= 6.45 A	4	\$0.86	 2220 54 mm ²
Cres	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 ²
Css	MuRata	GRM155R61A474KE15D Series= X5R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	 0402 3 mm ²

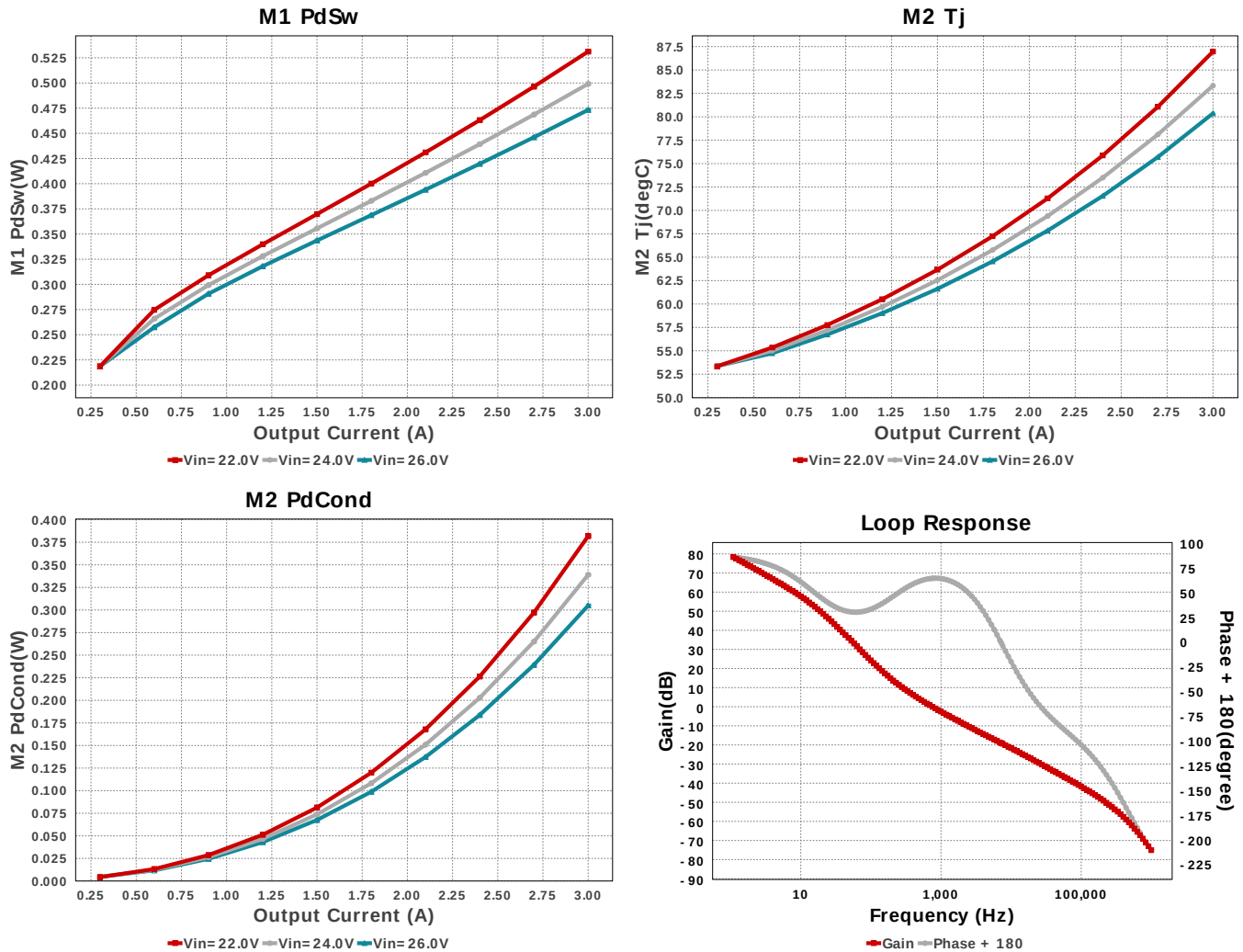
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Cvcc	Taiyo Yuden	EMK212BJ106KG-T Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.03	 0805 7 mm ²
Cvin	MuRata	GRM21BR71H474KA88L Series= X7R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.08	 0805 7 mm ²
Dbst	International Rectifier	10BQ100TRPBF	VF@Io= 780.0 mV VRRM= 100.0 V	1	\$0.11	 SMB 44 mm ²
L1	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	L= 60.57 uH 11.204 mOhm	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
M1	Infineon Technologies	BSC070N10NS3	VdsMax= 100.0 V IdsMax= 90.0 Amps	1	NA	 PG-TDSON-8 55 mm ²
M2	ON Semiconductor	FDWS86068-F085	VdsMax= 100.0 V IdsMax= 80.0 Amps	1	\$0.85	PowerDFN56 55 mm ²
Rcomp	Yageo	RC0201FR-0728K7L Series= ?	Res= 28.7 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402649RFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 649.0 Ohm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rfbt	Panasonic	ERJ-8ENF3832V Series= ERJ-8E	Res= 38.3 kOhm Power= 250.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 1206 11 mm ²
Rsense	Panasonic	ERJ-M1WSF4M0U Series= ERJ	Res= 4.0 mOhm Power= 1.0 W Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.15	 2512 43 mm ²
Rslope	Yageo	RC0201FR-07205KL Series= ?	Res= 205.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0201 2 mm ²
Rt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040284K5FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 84.5 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Ruvb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04023K40FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 3.4 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Ruvt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040249K9FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 49.9 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0402 3 mm ²
Rvin	Yageo	RC1210FR-072R74L Series= ?	Res= 2.74 Ohm Power= 500.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.03	 1210 15 mm ²
U1	Texas Instruments	LM5122MH/NOPB	Switcher	1	\$2.09	 MXA20A 71 mm ²











Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	702.392 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	9.867 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	4.107 A	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	430.03 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	Coutx IRMS	729.986 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x RMS ripple current
6.	Coutx Pd	666.1 μ W	Capacitor	Output capacitor_x power loss
7.	IC Ipk	11.968 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
8.	IC Pd	216.21 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
9.	IC Tj	38.649 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
10.	IC Tolerance	18.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
11.	ICThetaJA	40.0 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
12.	Iin Avg	10.042 A	IC	Average input current
13.	Ipp percentage	22.631 %	Inductor	Inductor ripple current percentage (with respect to average inductor current)
14.	L Ipp	2.433 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
15.	L Pd	1.301 W	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
16.	M1 Pd	1.37 W	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
17.	M1 PdCond	838.8 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
18.	M1 PdSw	531.21 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET switching losses
19.	M1 Tj	114.941 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
20.	M2 Pd	1.139 W	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET total power dissipation
21.	M2 PdCond	381.79 mW	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET conduction losses
22.	M2 PdSw	757.6 mW	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET switching losses
23.	M2 Tj	86.97 degC	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET junction temperature
24.	Cin Pd	9.867 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
25.	Cout Pd	430.03 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
26.	Coutx Pd	666.1 μ W	Power	Output capacitor_x power loss
27.	IC Pd	216.21 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
28.	L Pd	1.301 W	Power	Inductor power dissipation
29.	M1 Pd	1.37 W	Power	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
30.	M1 PdCond	838.8 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
31.	M1 PdSw	531.21 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET switching losses

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
32.	M2 Pd	1.139 W	Power	M2 MOSFET total power dissipation
33.	M2 PdCond	381.79 mW	Power	M2 MOSFET conduction losses
34.	M2 PdSw	757.6 mW	Power	M2 MOSFET switching losses
35.	Total Pd	4.92 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
36.	BOM Count	32	System	Total Design BOM count
37.	Cross Freq	641.279 Hz	System Information	Bode plot crossover frequency
38.	Duty Cycle	72.097 %	System Information	Duty cycle
39.	Efficiency	97.773 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
40.	FootPrint	3.704 k mm ²	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
41.	Frequency	106.509 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
42.	Gain Marg	-17.275 dB	System Information	Bode Plot Gain Margin
43.	Iout	3.0 A	System Information	Iout operating point
44.	Low Freq Gain	78.34 dB	System Information	Gain at 1Hz
45.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
46.	Phase Marg	62.972 deg	System Information	Bode Plot Phase Margin
47.	Pout	216.0 W	System Information	Total output power
48.	Total BOM	NA	System Information	Total BOM Cost
49.	Vin	22.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
50.	Vin p-p	55.334 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak input voltage
51.	Vout	72.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
52.	Vout Actual	72.017 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
53.	Vout Tolerance	3.516 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
54.	Vout p-p	296.317 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	3.0	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	26.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	22.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	72.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM5122	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

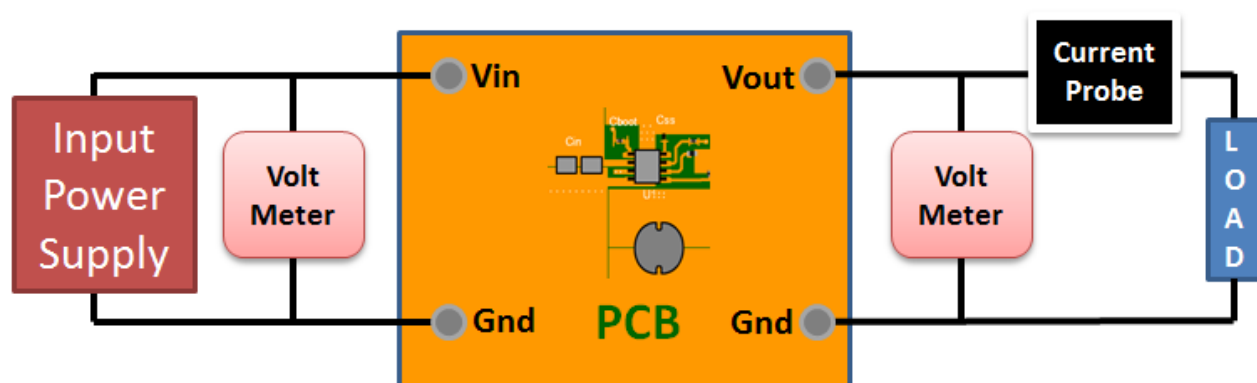
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 22.0V 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. The LM5122 is a wide range boost controller which is operable in an ultra wide input range of 4.5 to 65V. A boost regulator can maintain regulation for input voltages lower than the output voltage.
2. Master key : 73E1593AABA3F598[v1]
3. **LM5122 Product Folder** : <http://www.ti.com/product/LM5122> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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