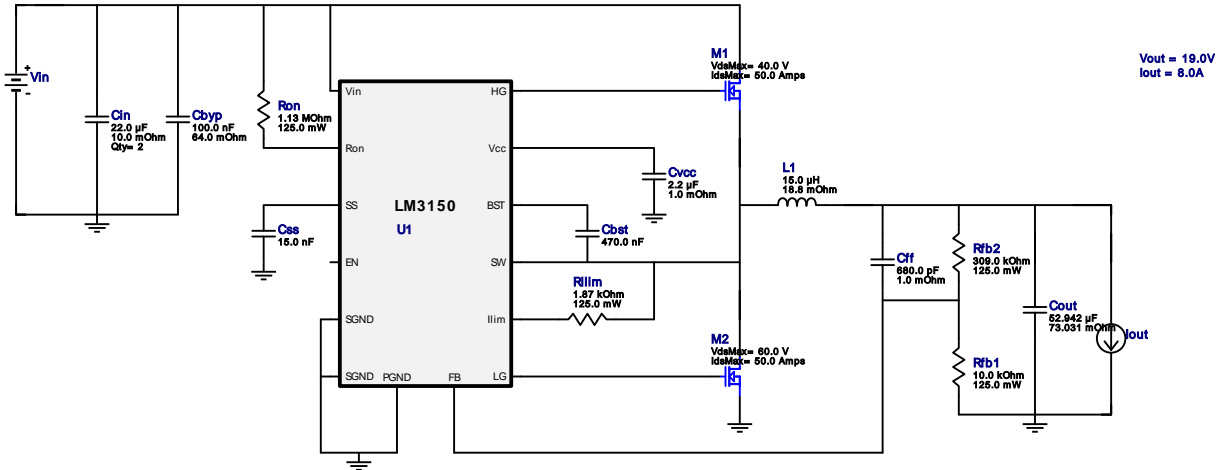



WEBENCH® Design Report

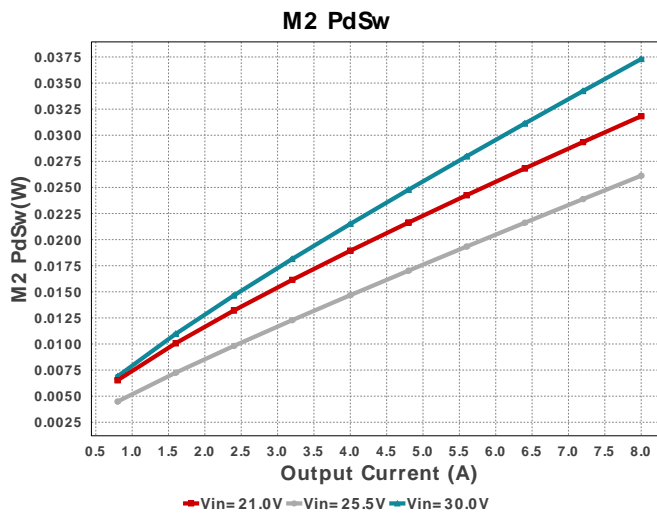
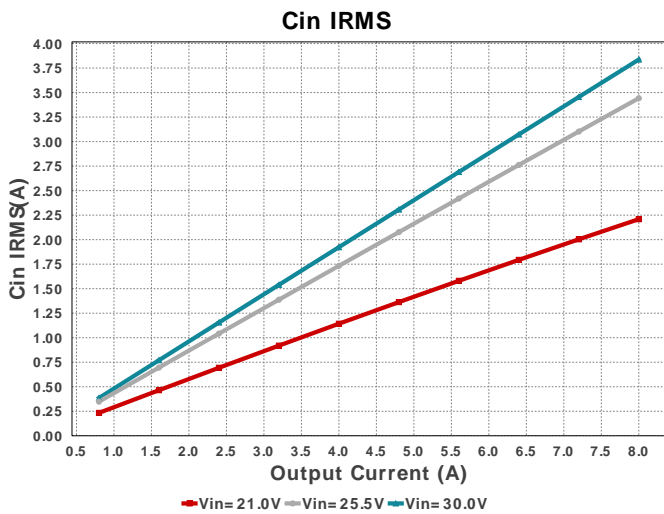
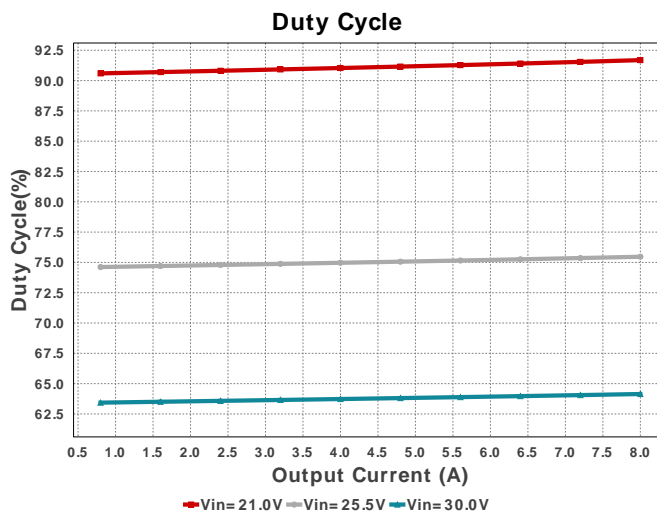
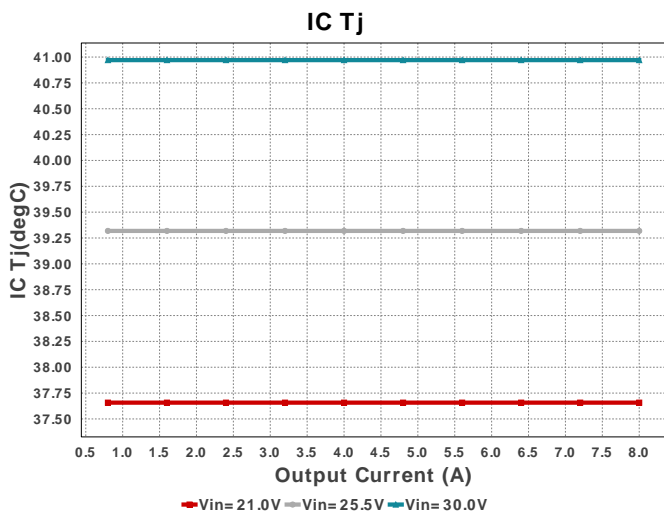
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 LM3150MH/NOPB 20V-30V to 5.00V @ 8A

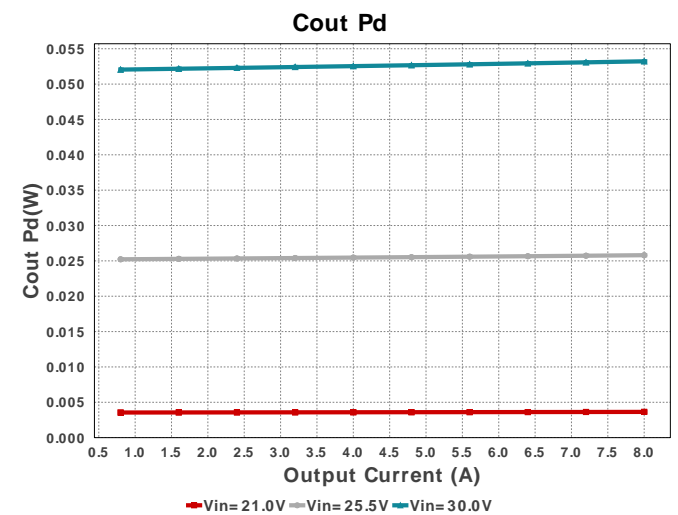
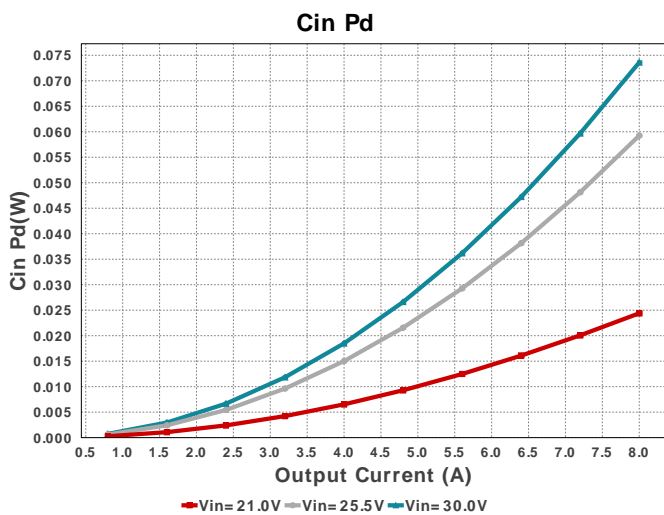
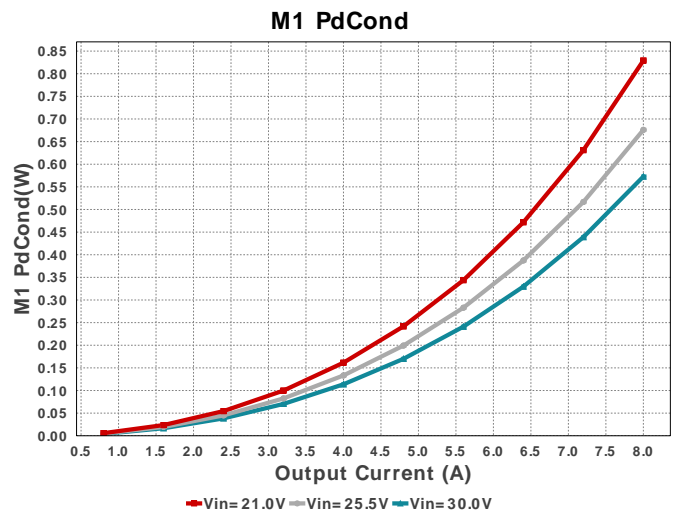
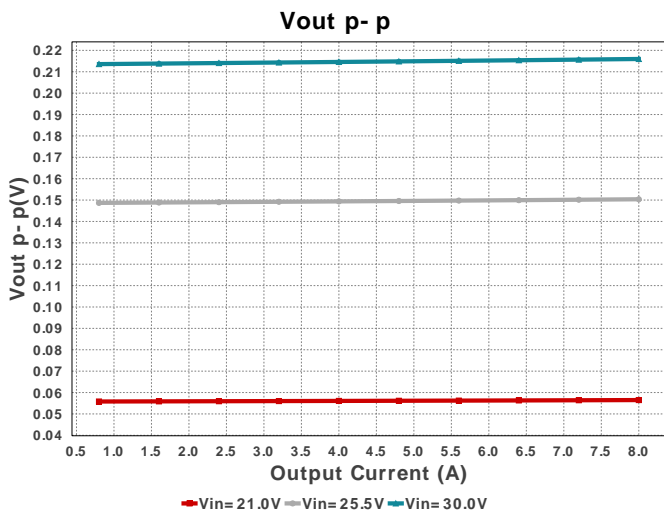
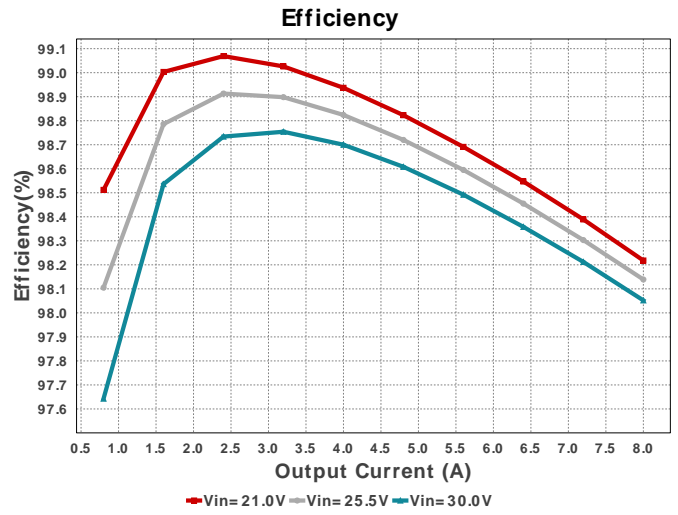
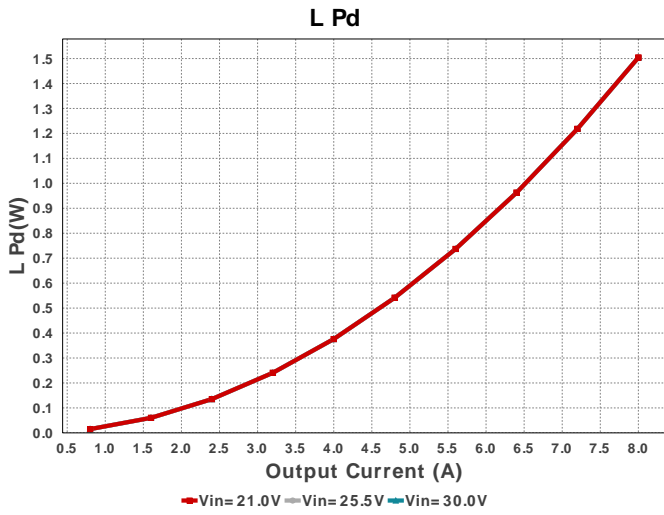


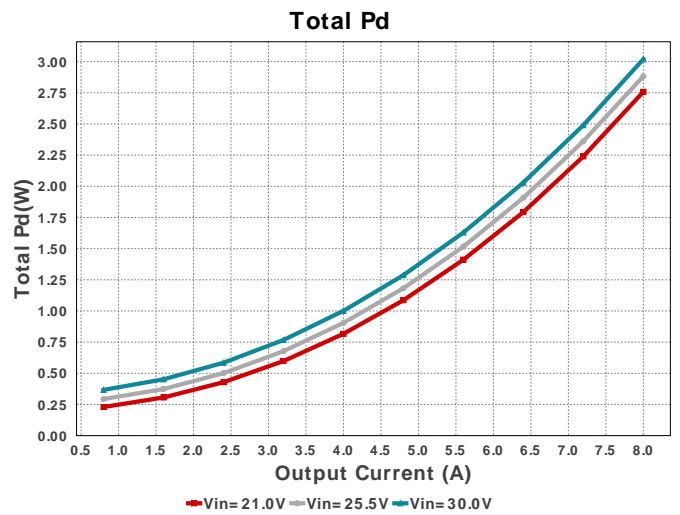
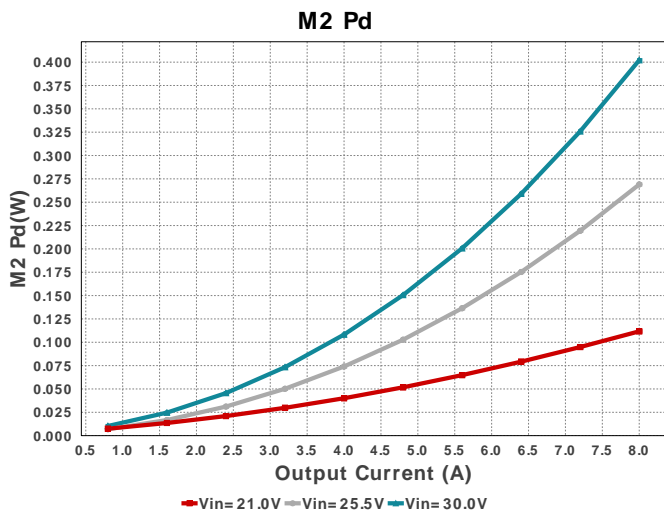
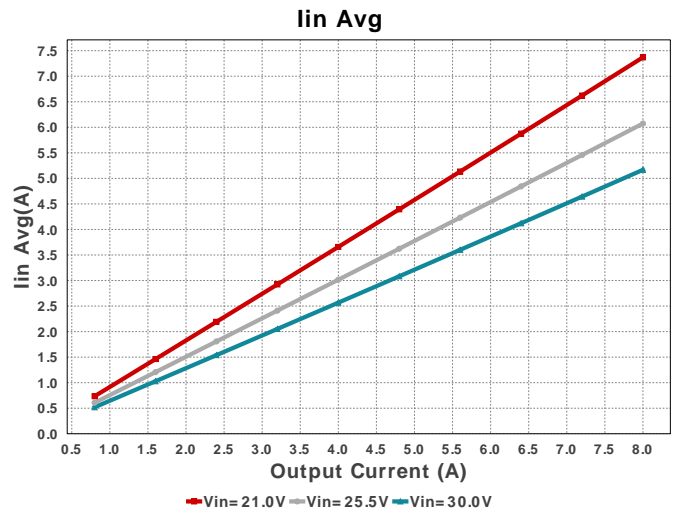
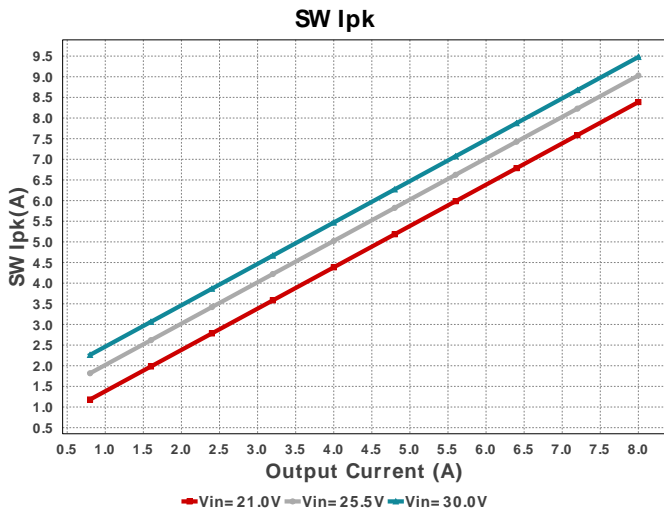
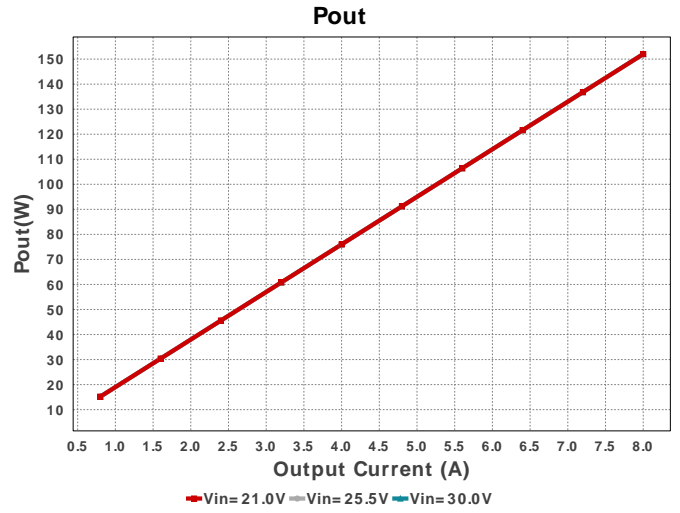
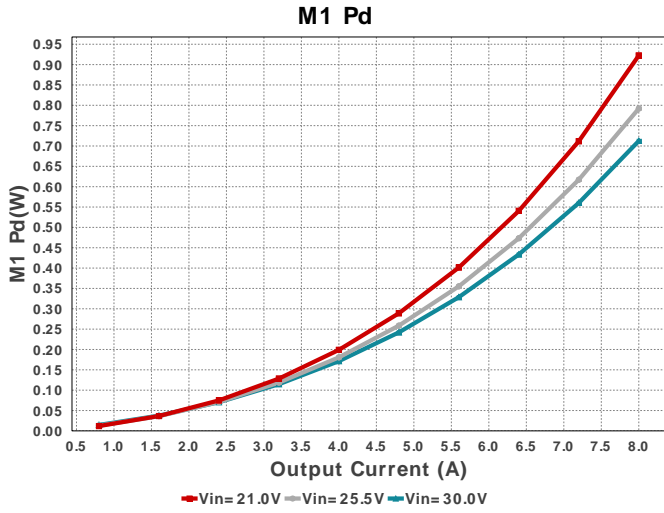
Electrical BOM

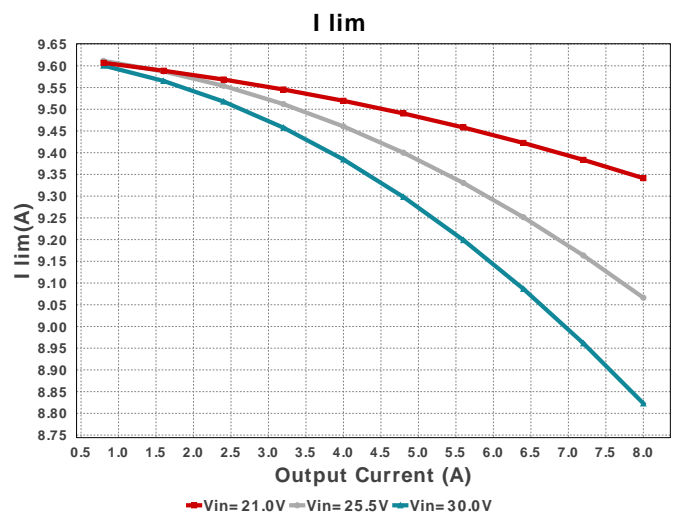
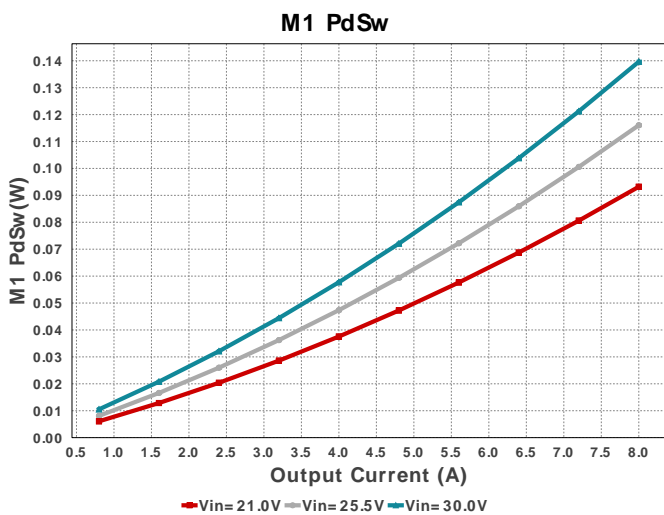
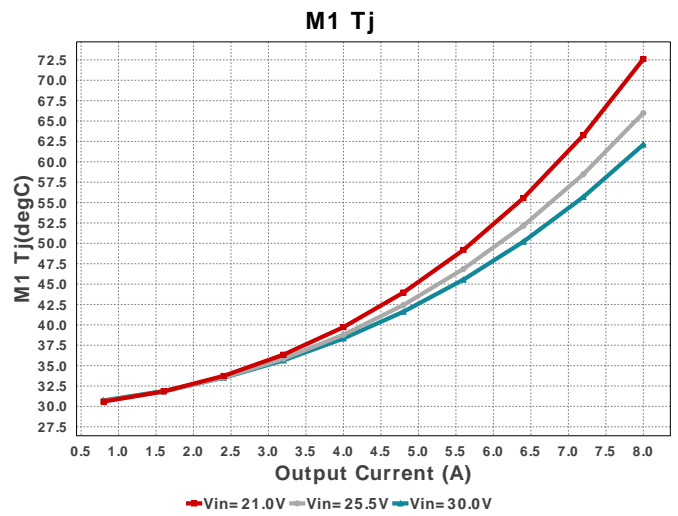
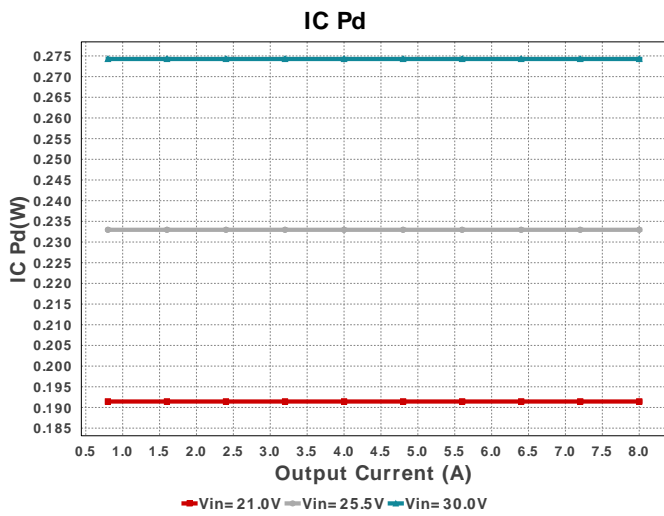
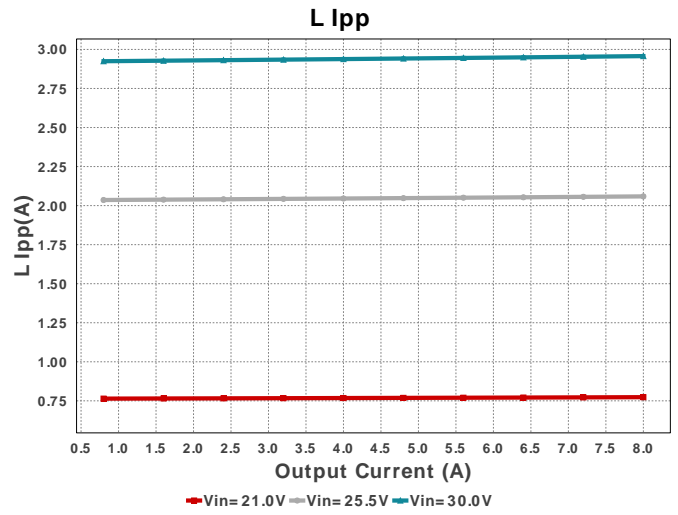
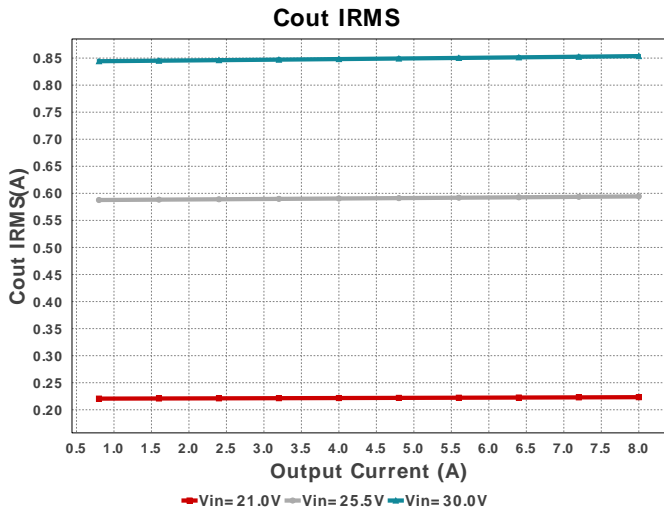
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbst	Panasonic	EPCU1C474MA5 Series= EPCU(A)	Cap= 470.0 nF VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.20	1206 11 mm ²
Cbyp	Kemet	C0805C104M5RACTU Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 64.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 1.64 A	1	\$0.01	0805 7 mm ²
Cff	Yageo	CC0805KRX7R9BB681 Series= X7R	Cap= 680.0 pF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm ²
Cin	TDK	CKG57NX5R1H226M500JH Series= X5R	Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 10.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 4.6 A	2	\$1.93	CKG57N 56 mm ²
Cout	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= ?	Cap= 52.942 uF ESR= 73.031 mOhm VDC= 23.75 V IRMS= 842.91 mA	1	NA	CUSTOM 0 mm ²
Css	TDK	CGA4F2C0G1H153J085AA Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 15.0 nF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.07	0805 7 mm ²
Cvcc	Taiyo Yuden	EMK212BJ225KG-T Series= X5R	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm ²
L1	Vishay-Dale	IHLP6767GZER150M01	L= 15.0 uH 18.8 mOhm	1	\$2.55	IHLP-6767GZ 367 mm ²

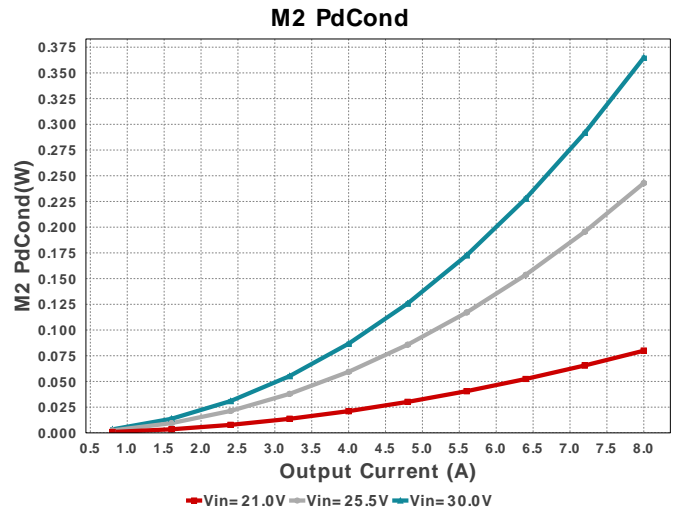
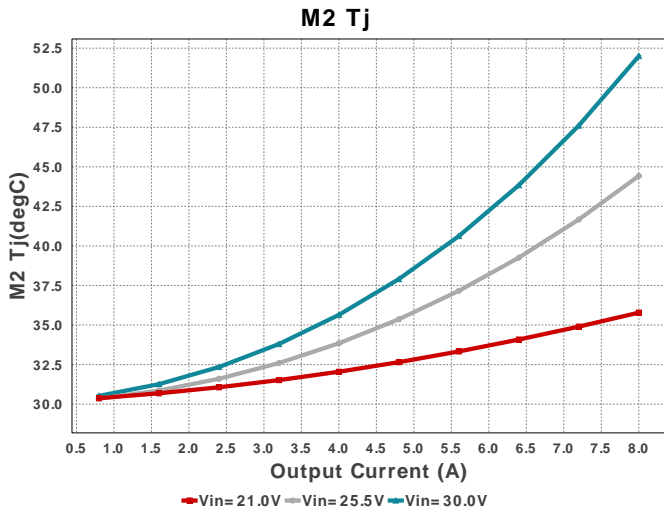
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
M1	Texas Instruments	CSD18504Q5A	VdsMax= 40.0 V IdsMax= 50.0 Amps	1	\$0.31	 TRANS_NexFET_Q5A 55 mm ²
M2	Texas Instruments	CSD18537NQ5A	VdsMax= 60.0 V IdsMax= 50.0 Amps	1	\$0.26	 TRANS_NexFET_Q5A 55 mm ²
Rfb1	Vishay-Dale	CRCW080510K0FKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²
Rfb2	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF3093V Series= ERJ-6E	Res= 309.0 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²
Rilim	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF1871V Series= ERJ-6E	Res= 1.87 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²
Ron	Vishay-Dale	CRCW08051M13FKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 1.13 MOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	 0805 7 mm ²
U1	Texas Instruments	LM3150MH/NOPB	Switcher	1	\$1.43	 MXA14A 59 mm ²











Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	16		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	NA		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin IRMS	3.837 A	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cin Pd	73.599 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	853.691 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	53.224 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	I lim	8.823 A	Current	Current limit threshold
8.	IC Pd	274.26 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
9.	IC Tj	40.97 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
10.	IC Tolerance	12.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
11.	Iin Avg	5.167 A	IC	Average input current
12.	L Ipp	2.957 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
13.	L Pd	1.504 W	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
14.	M1 Pd	712.46 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
15.	M1 PdCond	572.82 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
16.	M1 PdSw	139.64 mW	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET switching losses
17.	M1 Tj	62.114 degC	Mosfet	M1 MOSFET junction temperature
18.	M2 Pd	402.09 mW	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET total power dissipation
19.	M2 PdCond	364.79 mW	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET conduction losses
20.	M2 PdSw	37.305 mW	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET switching losses
21.	M2 Tj	52.0 degC	Mosfet	M2 MOSFET junction temperature
22.	Cin Pd	73.599 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
23.	Cout Pd	53.224 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
24.	IC Pd	274.26 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
25.	L Pd	1.504 W	Power	Inductor power dissipation
26.	M1 Pd	712.46 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET total power dissipation
27.	M1 PdCond	572.82 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET conduction losses
28.	M1 PdSw	139.64 mW	Power	M1 MOSFET switching losses
29.	M2 Pd	402.09 mW	Power	M2 MOSFET total power dissipation
30.	M2 PdCond	364.79 mW	Power	M2 MOSFET conduction losses
31.	M2 PdSw	37.305 mW	Power	M2 MOSFET switching losses
32.	Total Pd	3.02 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
33.	Duty Cycle	64.143 %	System	Duty cycle
34.	Efficiency	98.052 %	System	Steady state efficiency
35.	FootPrint	813.0 mm ²	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
36.	Frequency	159.06 kHz	System	Switching frequency
37.	Iout	8.0 A	System	Iout operating point
38.	Mode	CCM	System	Conduction Mode
39.	Pout	152.0 W	System	Total output power
40.	SW Ipk	9.479 A	System	Peak switch current
41.	Vin	30.0 V	System	Vin operating point
42.	Vout Actual	19.14 V	System	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
43.	Vout Tolerance	3.996 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
44.	Vout p-p	215.972 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	8.0	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	30.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	21.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	19.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM3150	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

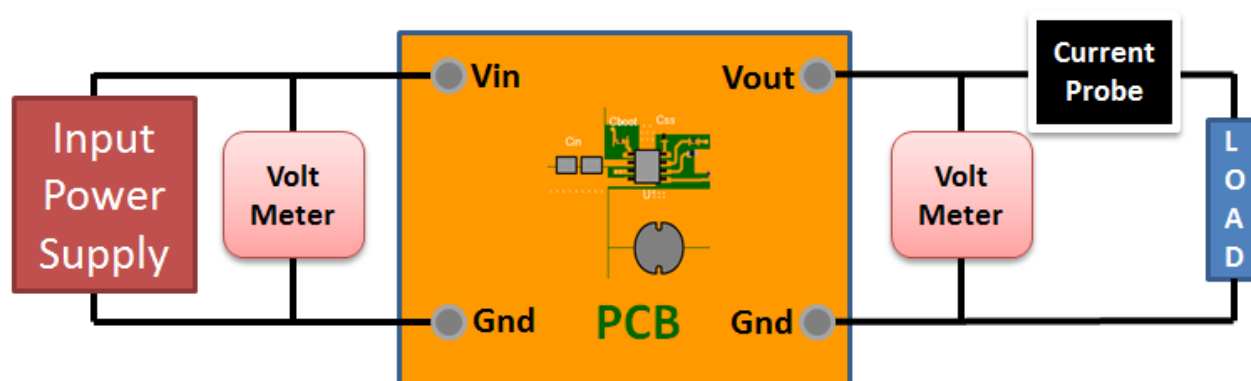
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 21.0V 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 : CAF3931D1F4F983[v1]
2. **LM3150** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LM3150> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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