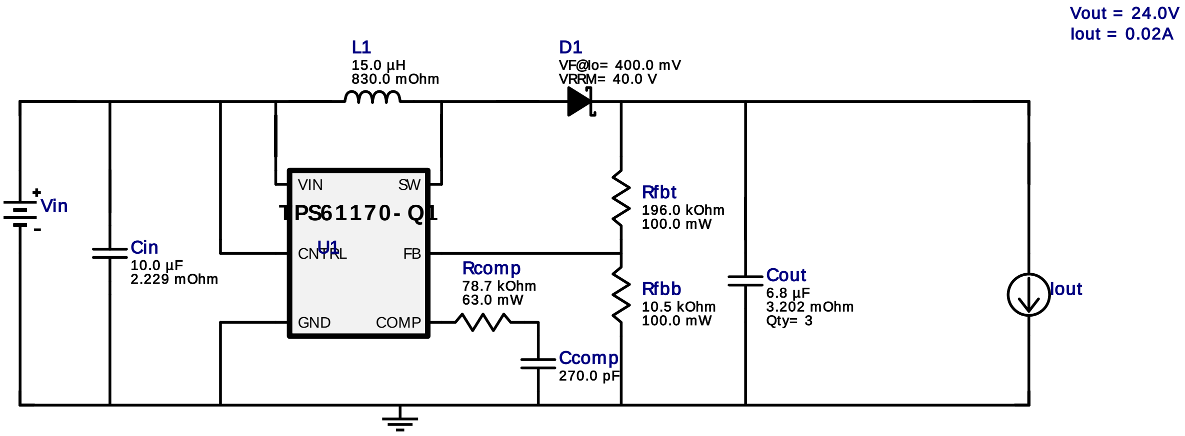
Texas Instruments

VinMin = 3.0V
VinMax = 3.7V
Vout = 24.0V
Iout = 0.02A

Device = TPS61170QDRVRQ1
Topology = Boost
Created = 2020-07-06 11:04:22.722
BOM Cost = $3.35
BOM Count = 11
Total Pd = 0.05W

WEBENCH ® Design Report

Design : 22 TPS61170QDRVRQ1
TPS61170QDRVRQ1 3V-3.7V to 24V @ 15mA



1. This regulator device is qualified for Automotive applications. All passives and other components selected in this design may not be qualified for Automotive applications. The user is required to verify that all components in the design meet the qualification and safety requirements for their specific application.View WEBENCH(R) Disclaimer.

Design Alerts

Component Selection Information

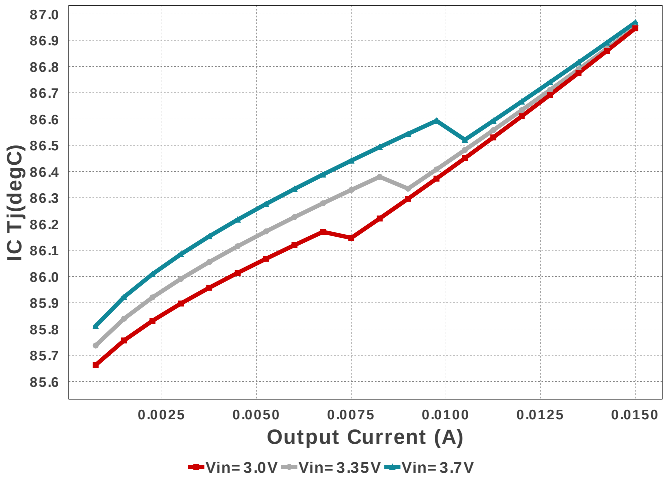
The TPS61170-Q1 is qualified for Automotive applications. All passives and other components selected in this design may not be qualified for Automotive applications. The user is required to verify that all components in the design meet the qualification and safety requirements for their specific application. View WEBENCH(R) Disclaimer

Electrical BOM

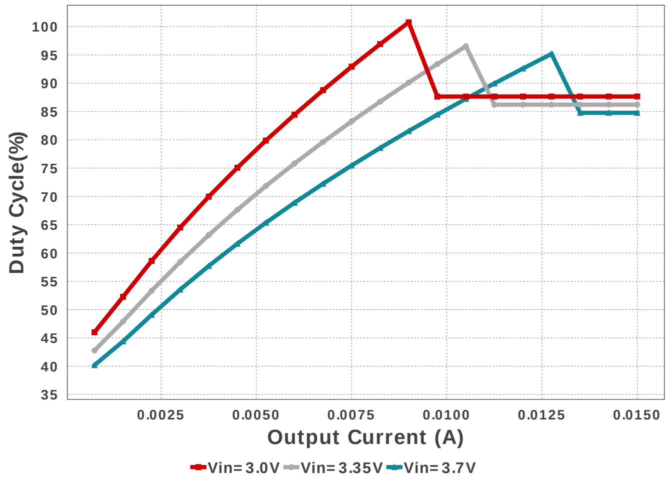
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Ccomp	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL10C271JB8NNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 270.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.01	0603 5 mm²
Cin	TDK	C3216X7R1V106K160AC Series= X7R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 2.229 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 4.8593 A	1	$0.19	1206_180 11 mm²
Cout	TDK	C3216X5R1H685K160AB Series= X5R	Cap= 6.8 uF ESR= 3.202 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 4.0553 A	3	$0.32	1206_180 11 mm²
D1	Diodes Inc.	ZLLS400TA	VF@Io= 400.0 mV VRRM= 40.0 V	1	$0.15	SOD-323 9 mm²
L1	Wurth Elektronik	74438335150	L= 15.0 µH 830.0 mOhm	1	$1.13	WE-MAPI_3015 16 mm²
Rcomp	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040278K7FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 78.7 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm²
Rfbb	Susumu Co Ltd	RG1608P-1052-B-T5 Series= RG1608	Res= 10.5 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 0.1%	1	$0.06	0603 5 mm²
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0603196KFKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 196.0 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0603 5 mm²

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS61170QDRVRQ1	Switcher	1	$0.83	S-PWSON-N6 9 mm²

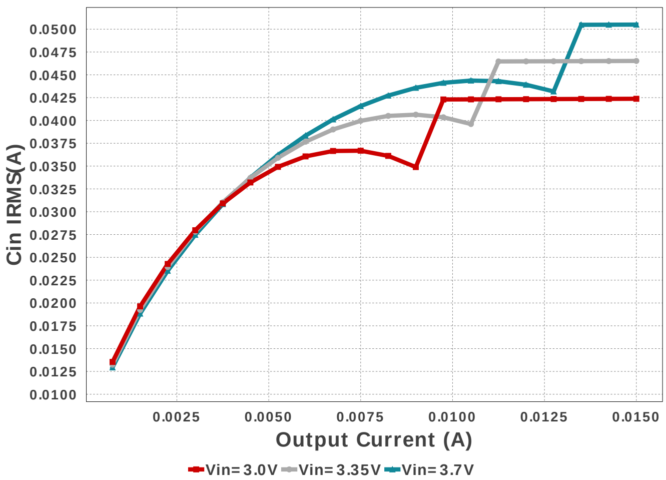
IC Tj



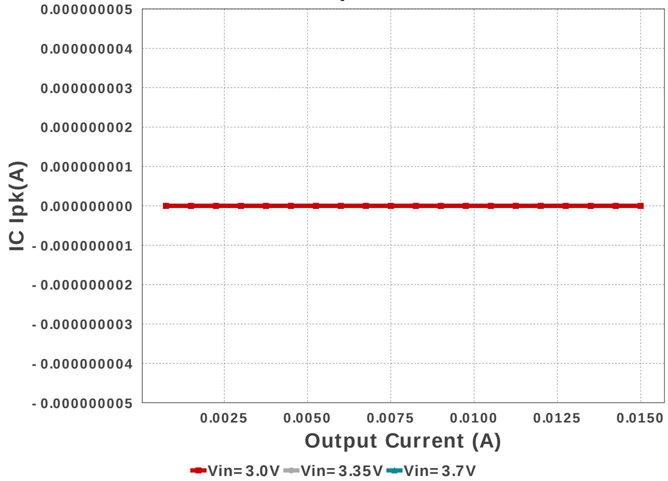
Duty Cycle



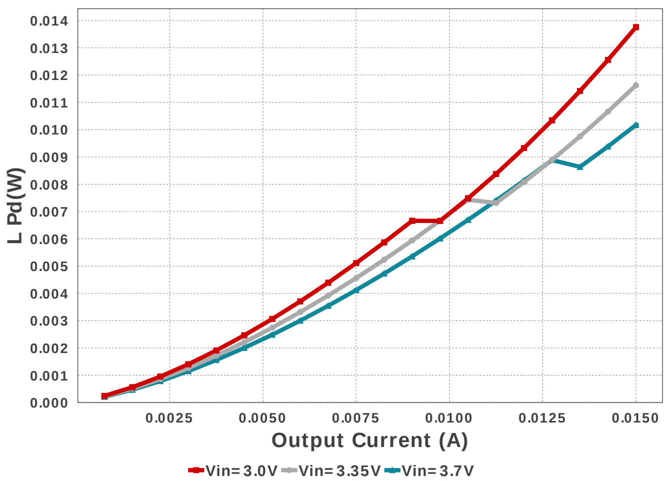
Cin IRMS



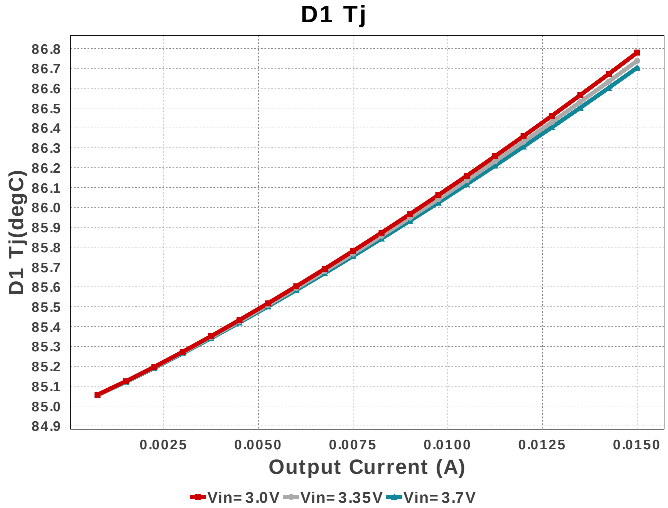
IC Ipk



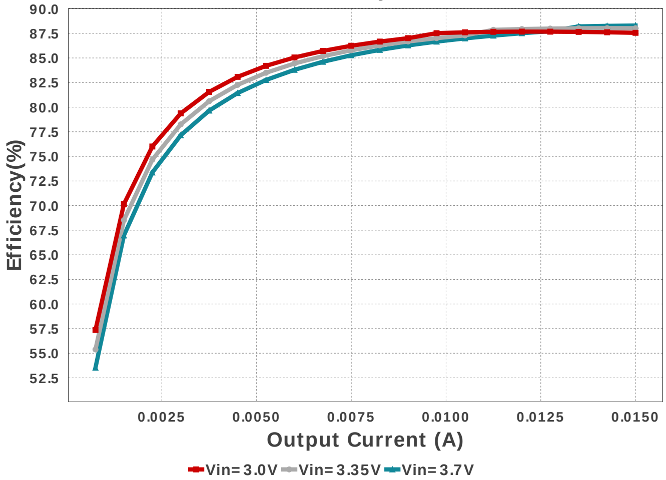
L Pd



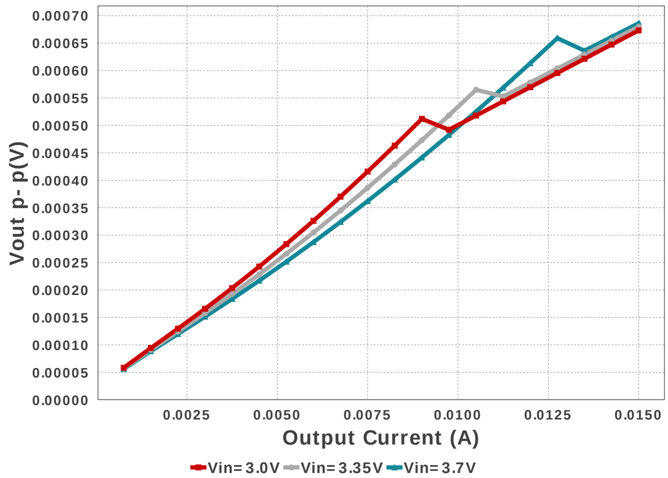
D1 Tj



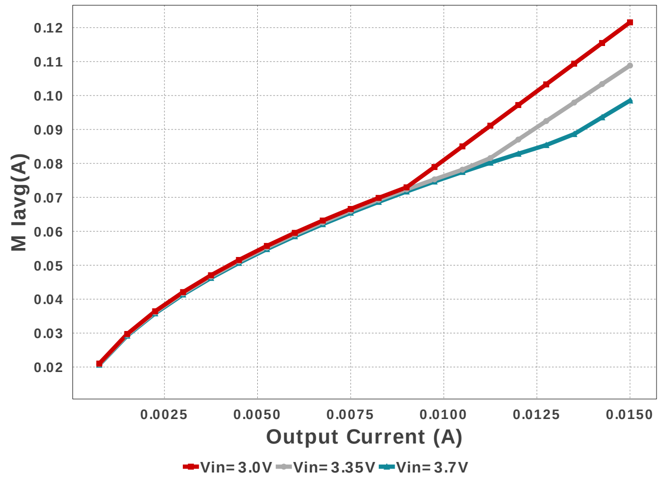
Efficiency



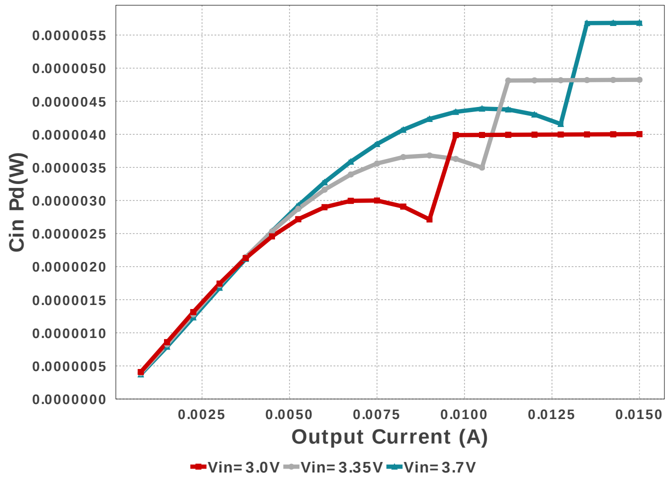
Vout p- p



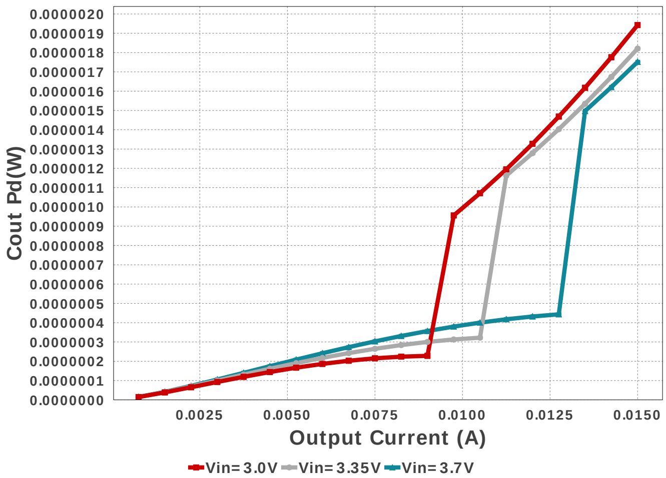
M Iavg



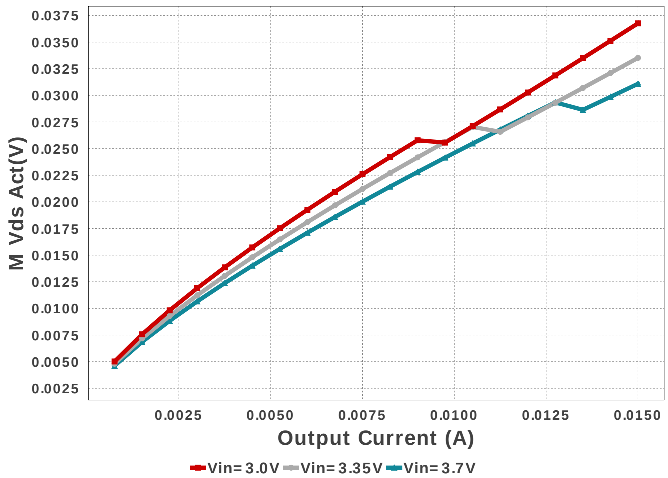
Cin Pd



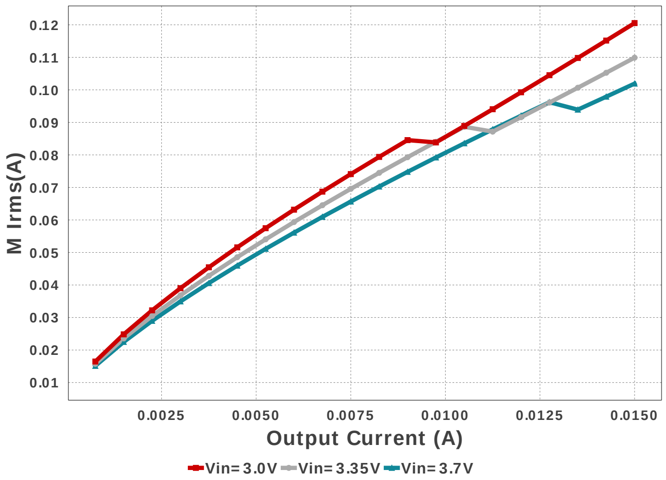
Cout Pd



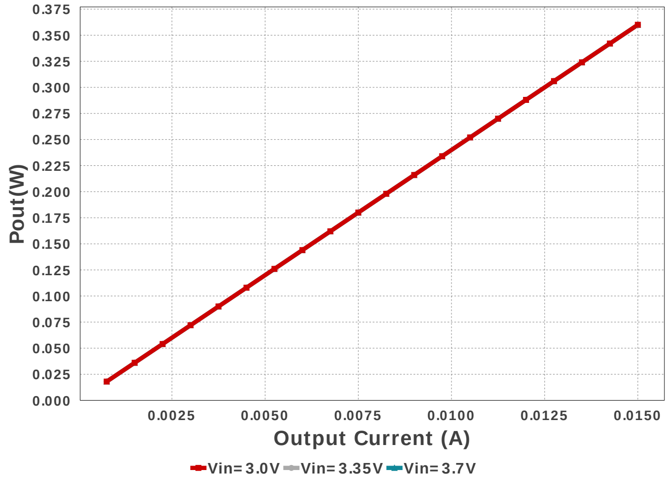
M Vds Act



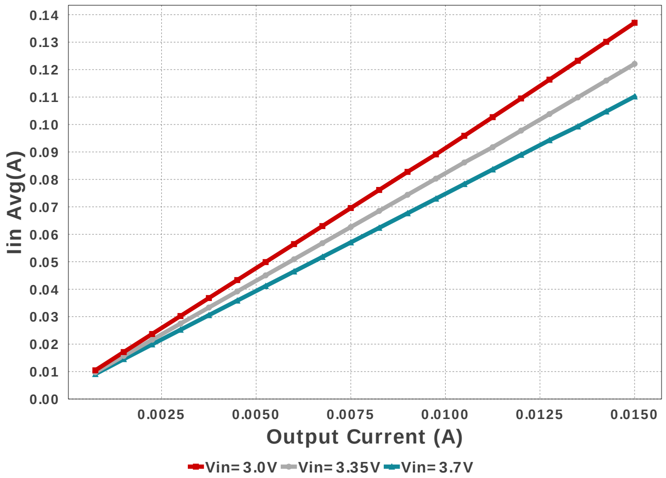
M Irms



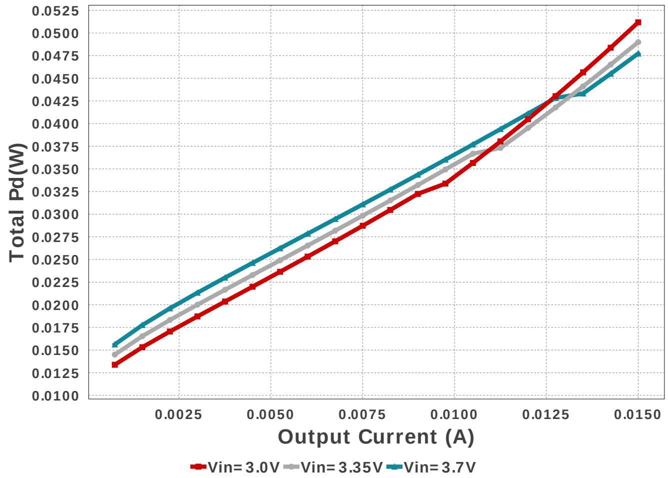
Pout



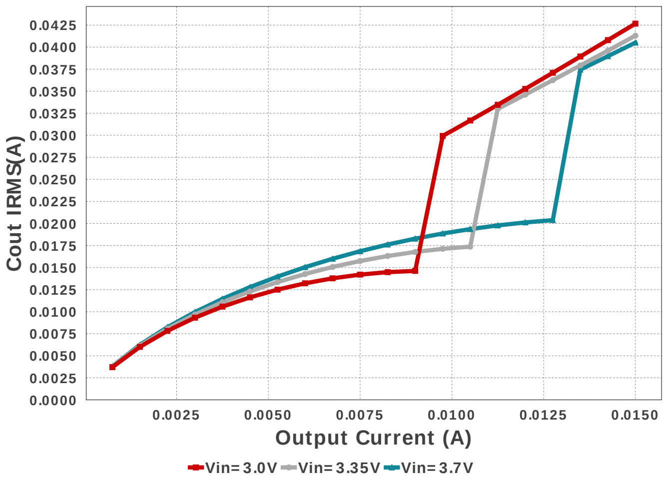
Iin Avg



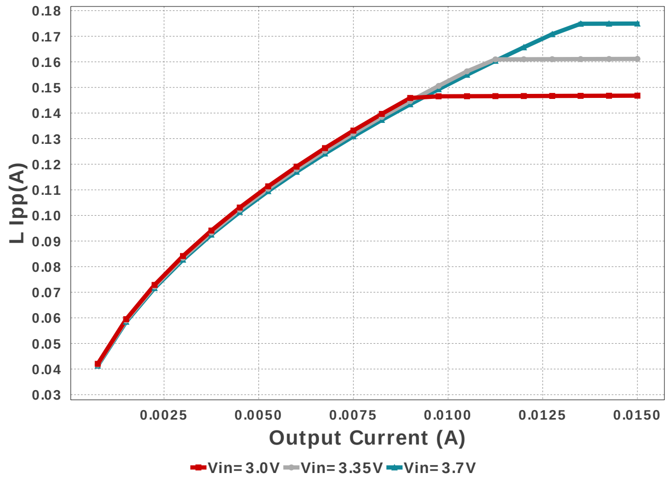
Total Pd

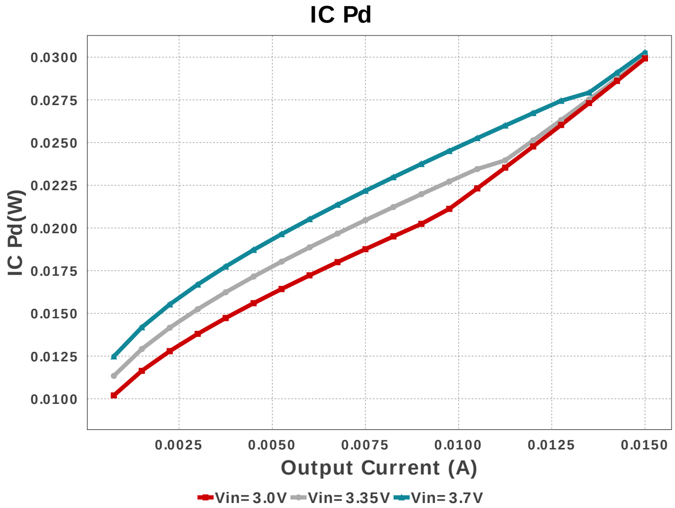


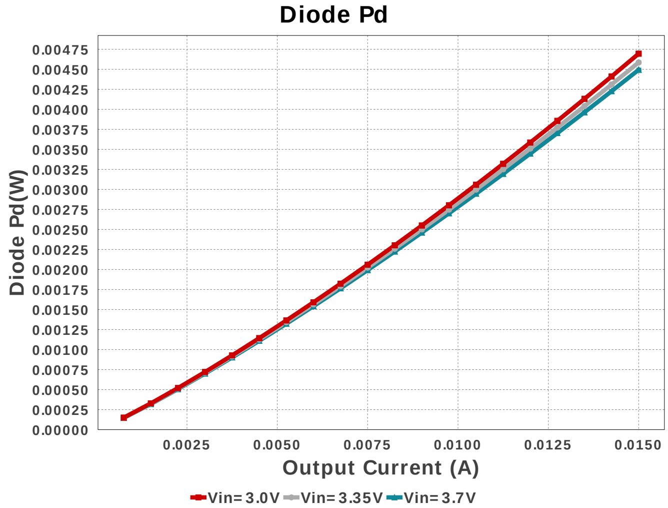
Cout IRMS

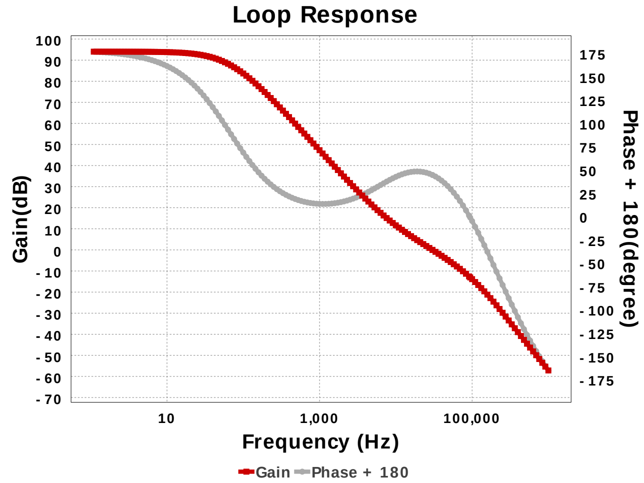


L Ipp









Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	11		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	$3.35		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin IRMS	42.376 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cin Pd	4.003 µW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	42.662 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	1.943 µW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	D1 Tj	86.779 degC	Diode	D1 junction temperature
8.	Diode Pd	4.695 mW	Diode	Diode power dissipation
9.	IC Ipk	0.0 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
10.	IC Pd	29.93 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
11.	IC Tj	86.945 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
12.	IC Tolerance	20.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
13.	ICThetaJA	65.0 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
14.	Iin Avg	137.06 mA	IC	Average input current
15.	L Ipp	146.793 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
16.	L Pd	13.756 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
17.	M Iavg	121.565 mA	Mosfet	MOSFET Average current
18.	M Irms	120.535 mA	Mosfet	MOSFET RMS ripple current
19.	M Vds Act	36.758 mV	Mosfet	Voltage drop across the MosFET
20.	Cin Pd	4.003 µW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
21.	Cout Pd	1.943 µW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
22.	Diode Pd	4.695 mW	Power	Diode power dissipation
23.	IC Pd	29.93 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
24.	L Pd	13.756 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
25.	Total Pd	51.175 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
26.	Cross Freq	25.068 kHz	System Information	Bode plot crossover frequency
27.	Duty Cycle	87.661 %	System Information	Duty cycle
28.	Efficiency	87.554 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
29.	FootPrint	94.0 mm^2	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
30.	Frequency	1.2 MHz	System Information	Switching frequency
31.	Gain Marg	-12.583 dB	System Information	Bode Plot Gain Margin
32.	Iout	15.0 mA	System Information	Iout operating point
33.	Low Freq Gain	93.379 dB	System Information	Gain at 1Hz
34.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
35.	Phase Marg	43.785 deg	System Information	Bode Plot Phase Margin
36.	Pout	360.0 mW	System Information	Total output power
37.	Vin	3.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
38.	Vout	24.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
39.	Vout Actual	24.17 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
40.	Vout Tolerance	2.689 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
41.	Vout p-p	673.156 µV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	15.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	3.7	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	3.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	24.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	TPS61170-Q1	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	85.0	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 Cin and Cout, 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

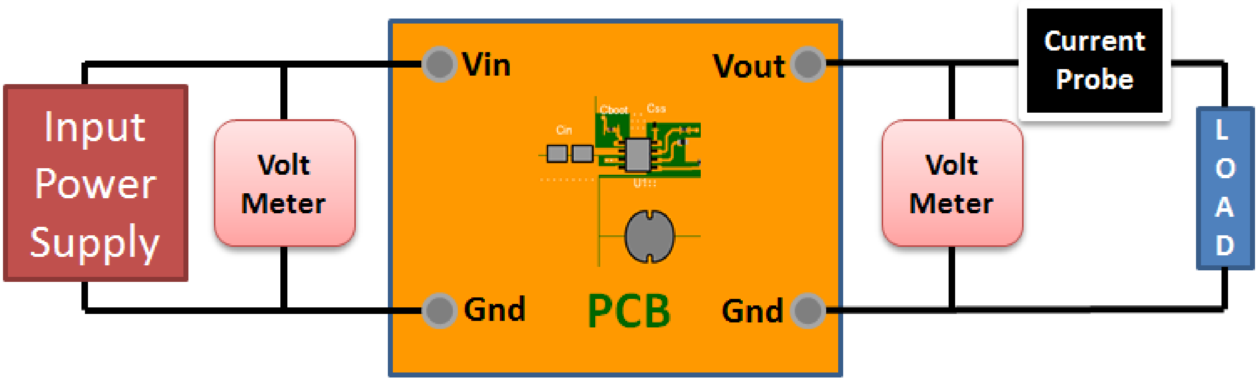
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. To solder the tab town 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 3.0V and set the input supply's current limit to zero. With the input supply off connect up the input supply to Vin and GND. Connect a digital volt meter and a load if needed to set the minimum Iout of the design from Vout 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 Vin and GND, a load is connected between Vout and GND and a current meter is connected in series between Vout 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

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2. Master key : BB4FF38B303A806B[v1]

3. **TPS61170-Q1** Product Folder : http://www.ti.com/product/TPS61170%2DQ1 : contains the data sheet and other resources.