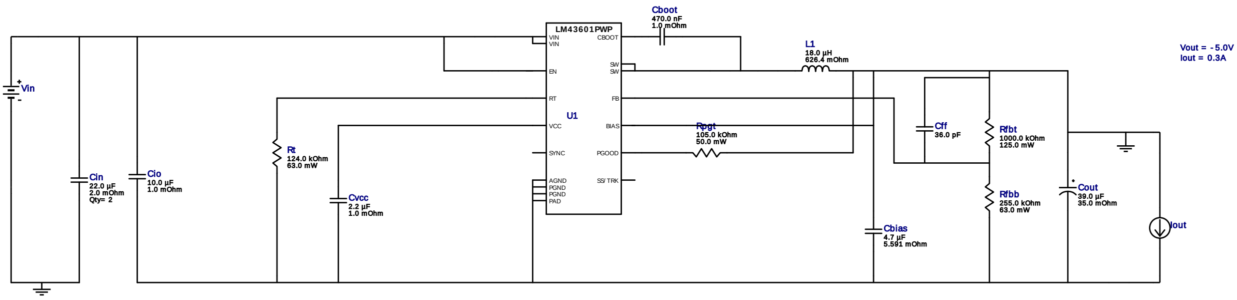
VinMin = 5.0V
VinMax = 5.02V
Vout = -5.0V
Iout = 0.3A

Device = LM43601PWPR
Topology = Inverting_Buck_Boost
Created = 2019-04-01 13:19:00.918
BOM Cost = $3.74
BOM Count = 14
Total Pd = 0.09W

WEBENCH ® Design Report

Design : 3 LM43601PWPR
LM43601PWPR 5V-5.02V to -5.00V @ 0.3A



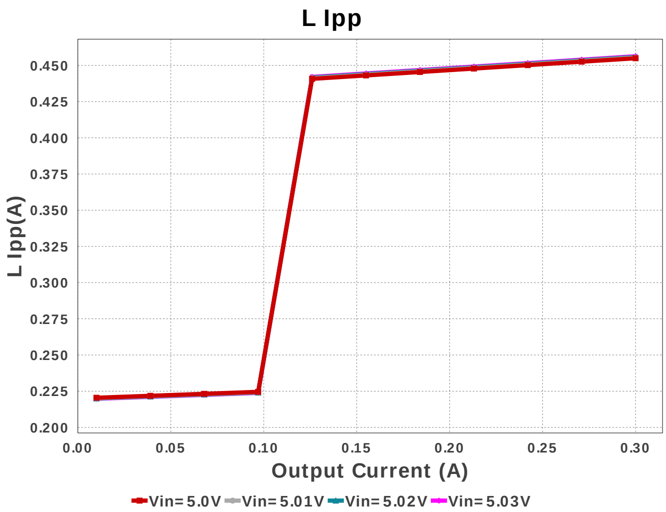
1. The input capacitor included in the BOM only contains a small filter capacitor that should be placed near the IC. Depending on where the power supply is laid out in the system additional bulk capacitance may need to be added to filter the line ripple.

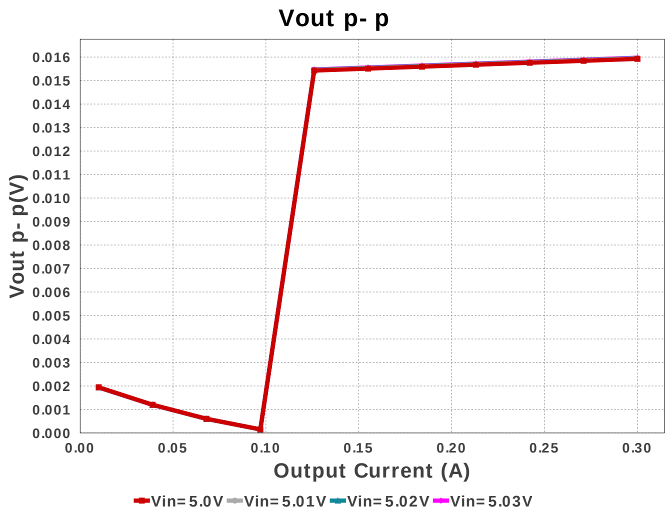
2. If there is no VinTyp specified, WEBENCH will use the VinMax value. To change the VinTyp value, click on the "Change Design Inputs" button under the Optimization Tuning knob. In some applications, while the design requires the input voltage to be a wide range, for a majority of the time, it is operating at a much lower voltage than the maximum input voltage. Sizing the inductor based on the maximum input voltage may yield an inductance much larger than typically needed, causing a larger footprint for the overall design. At the same time, components such as the input capacitor must be rated based on the maximum input voltage. WEBENCH now supports the use of this additional input voltage specification.

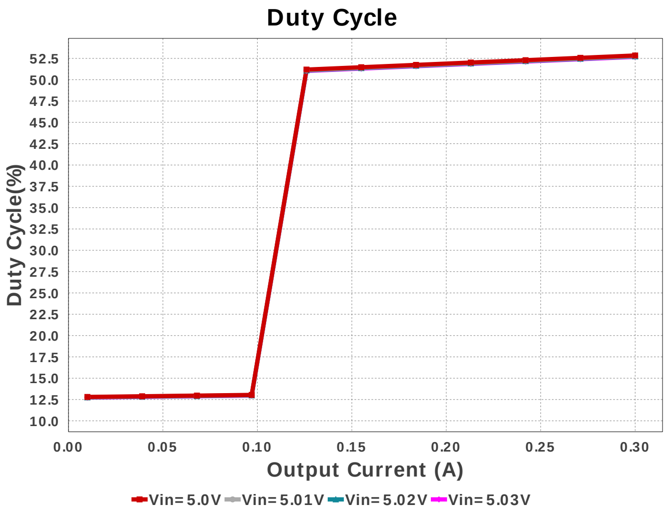
Electrical BOM

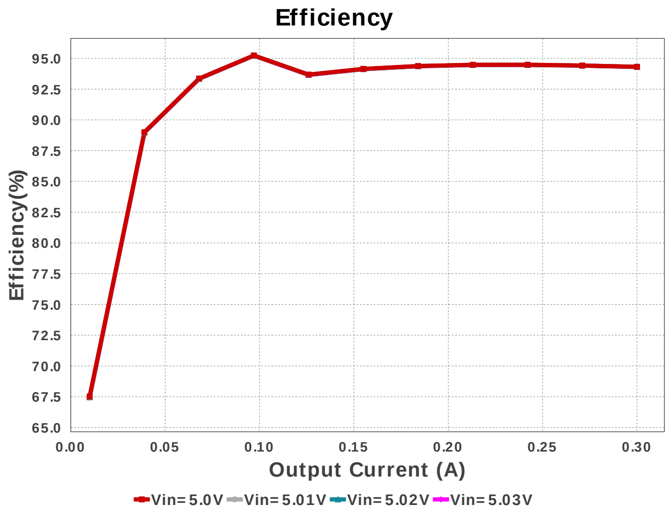
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbias	MuRata	GRM219R61A475KE34D Series= X5R	Cap= 4.7 uF ESR= 5.591 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 1.9219 A	1	$0.05	0805 7 mm^2
Cboot	MuRata	GRM155R60J474KE19D Series= X5R	Cap= 470.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.02	0402 3 mm^2
Cff	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL21C360JBANNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 36.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.01	0805 7 mm^2
Cin	MuRata	GRM32ER61C226ME20L Series= X5R	Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 2.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 3.68 A	2	$0.61	1210 15 mm^2
Cio	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
Cout	Panasonic	16SVPC39M Series= SVPC	Cap= 39.0 uF ESR= 35.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 1.82 A	1	$0.51	SM_RADIAL_5MM 58 mm^2
Cvcc	Taiyo Yuden	LMK212B7225KG-T Series= X7R	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.03	0805 7 mm^2
L1	Coilcraft	ME3220-183KLB	L= 18.0 µH 626.4 mOhm	1	$0.23	ME3220 16 mm^2
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402255KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 255.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW08051M00FKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 1000.0 kOhm Power= 125.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0805 7 mm^2
Rpgt	Yageo	RC0201FR-07105KL Series= ?	Res= 105.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0201 2 mm^2
Rt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402124KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 124.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm^2
U1	Texas Instruments	LM43601PWPR	Switcher	1	$1.60	PWP0016F 59 mm^2

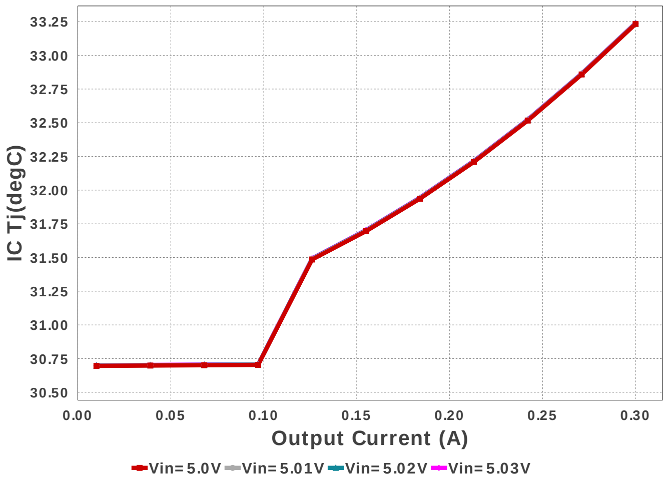




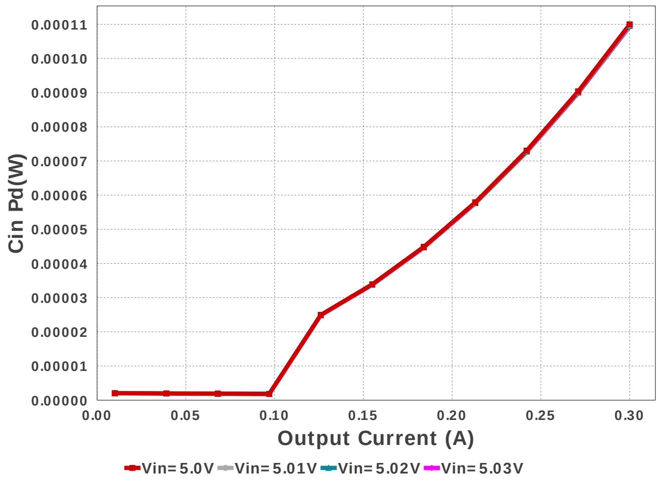




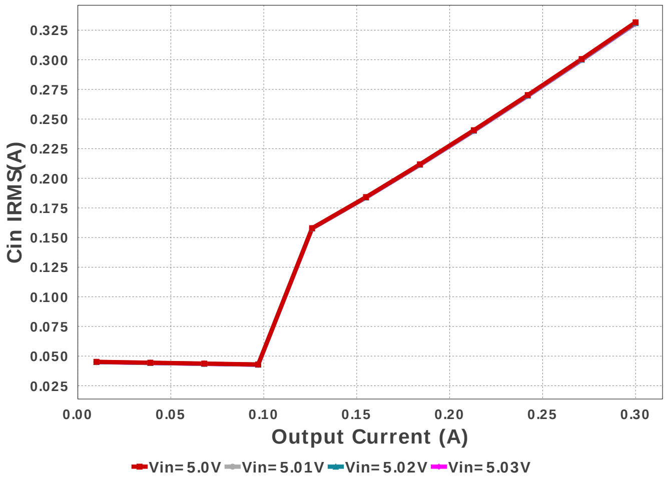
IC Tj



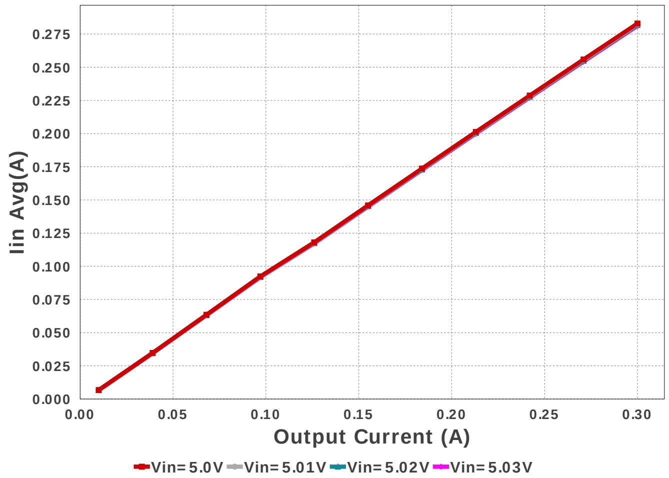
Cin Pd



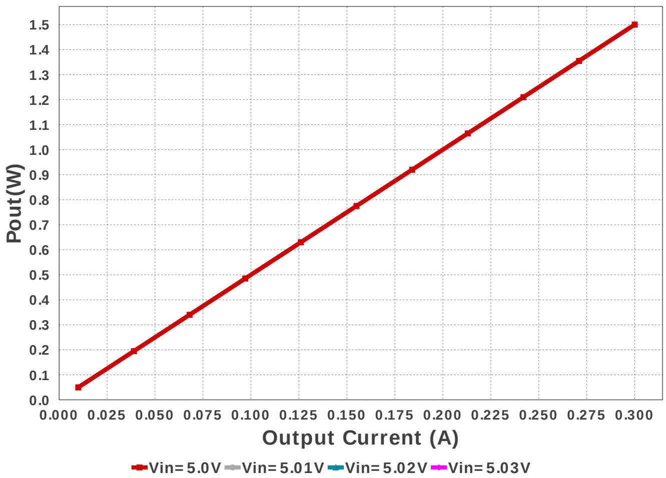
Cin IRMS



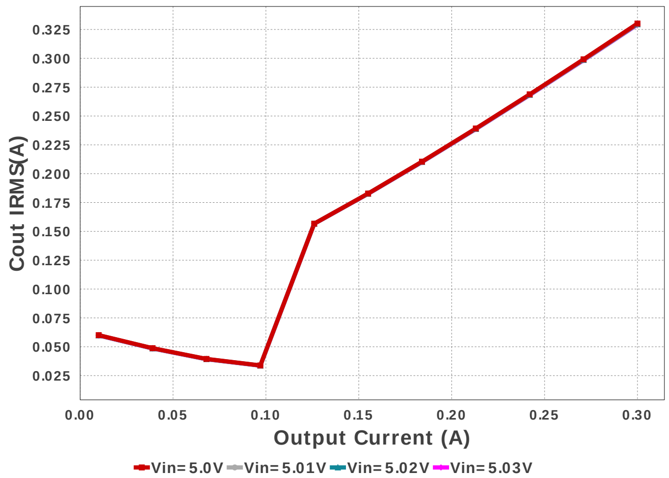
Iin Avg

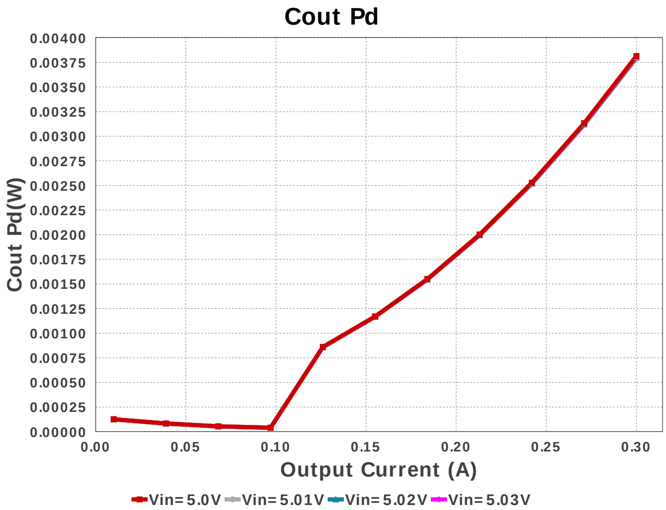


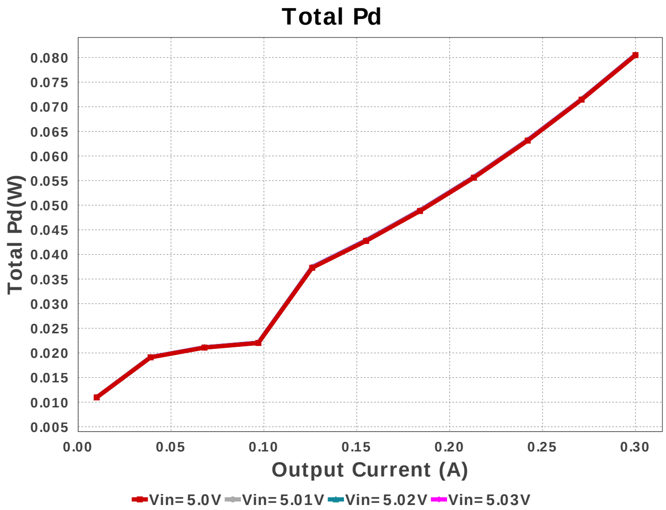
Pout

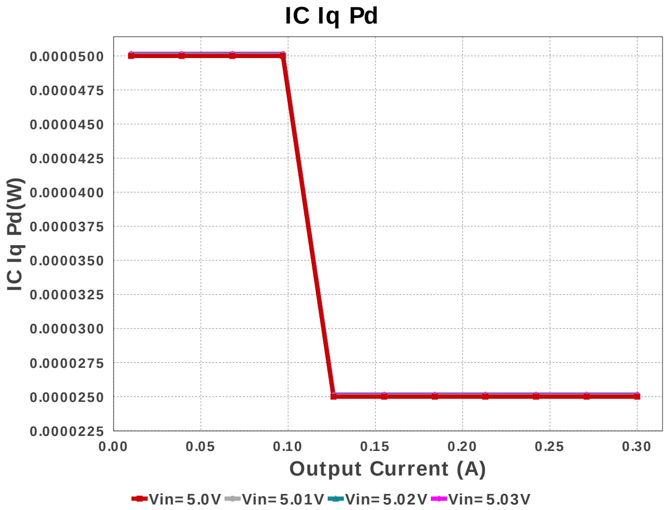


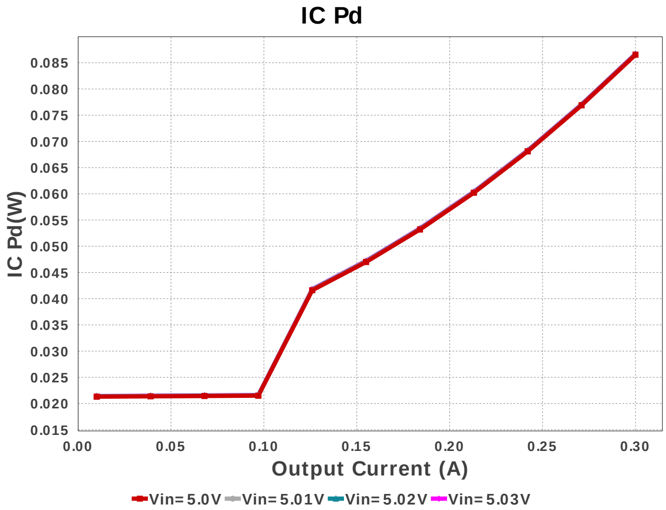
Cout IRMS

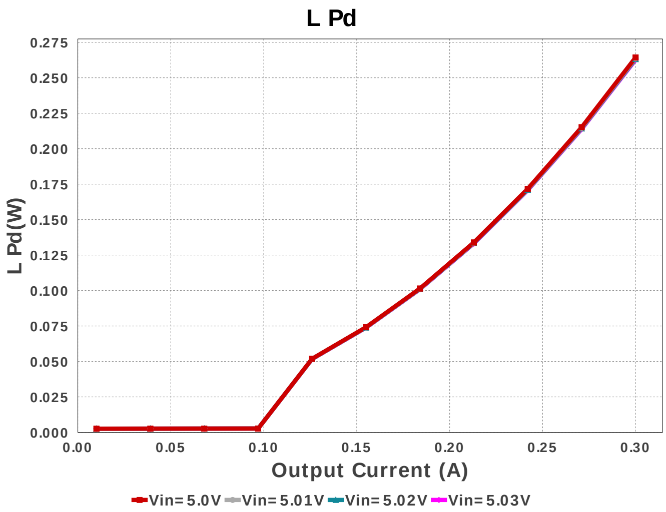


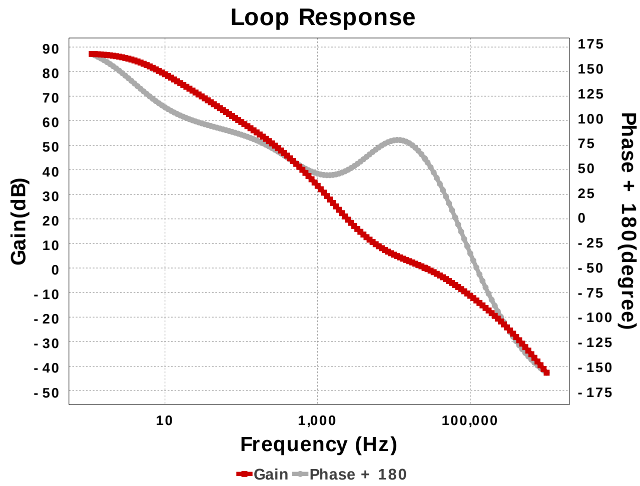

Cout Pd
Cout Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=5.0V Vin=5.01V Vin=5.02V Vin=5.03V

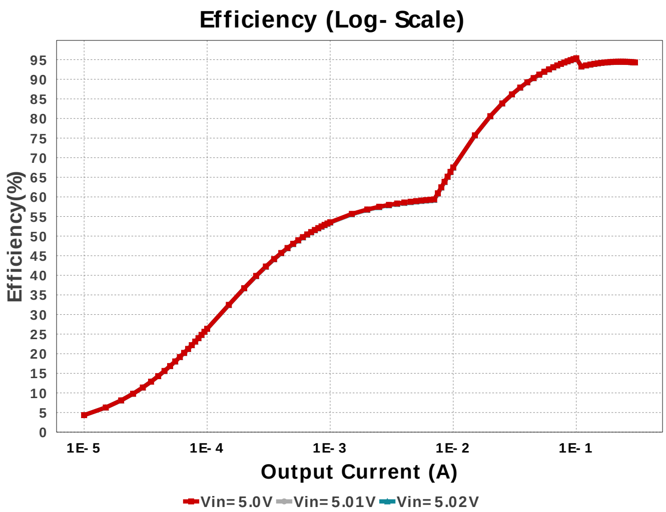

Total Pd
Total Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=5.0V Vin=5.01V Vin=5.02V Vin=5.03V


IC Iq Pd
IC Iq Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=5.0V Vin=5.01V Vin=5.02V Vin=5.03V


IC Pd
IC Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=5.0V Vin=5.01V Vin=5.02V Vin=5.03V


L Pd
L Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=5.0V Vin=5.01V Vin=5.02V Vin=5.03V


Loop Response
Gain(dB)
Phase + 180(degree)
Frequency (Hz)
Gain Phase + 180



Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	322.827 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	104.22 µW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	322.215 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	3.634 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	IC Iq Pd	25.1 µW	IC	IC Iq Pd
6.	IC Pd	105.42 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
7.	IC Tj	33.916 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
8.	ICThetaJA	38.9 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
9.	Iin Avg	278.53 mA	IC	Average input current
10.	L Ipp	294.14 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
11.	L Pd	256.87 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
12.	Cin Pd	104.22 µW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
13.	Cout Pd	3.634 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
14.	IC Pd	105.42 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
15.	L Pd	256.87 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
16.	Total Pd	94.491 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
17.	BOM Count	14	System Information	Total Design BOM count
18.	Cross Freq	25.189 kHz	System Information	Bode plot crossover frequency
19.	Duty Cycle	52.735 %	System Information	Duty cycle
20.	Efficiency	93.215 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
21.	FootPrint	207.0 mm^2	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
22.	Frequency	500.0 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
23.	Gain Marg	-7.738 dB	System Information	Bode Plot Gain Margin
24.	Iout	300.0 mA	System Information	Iout operating point
25.	Low Freq Gain	87.442 dB	System Information	Gain at 1Hz
26.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
27.	Phase Marg	59.91 deg	System Information	Bode Plot Phase Margin
28.	Pout	1.5 W	System Information	Total output power
29.	Total BOM	$3.74	System Information	Total BOM Cost
30.	Vin	5.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
31.	Vout	-5.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
32.	Vout Actual	5.0 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
33.	Vout Tolerance	3.91 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
34.	Vout p-p	10.295 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	300.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	5.02	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	5.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	-5.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM43601	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 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

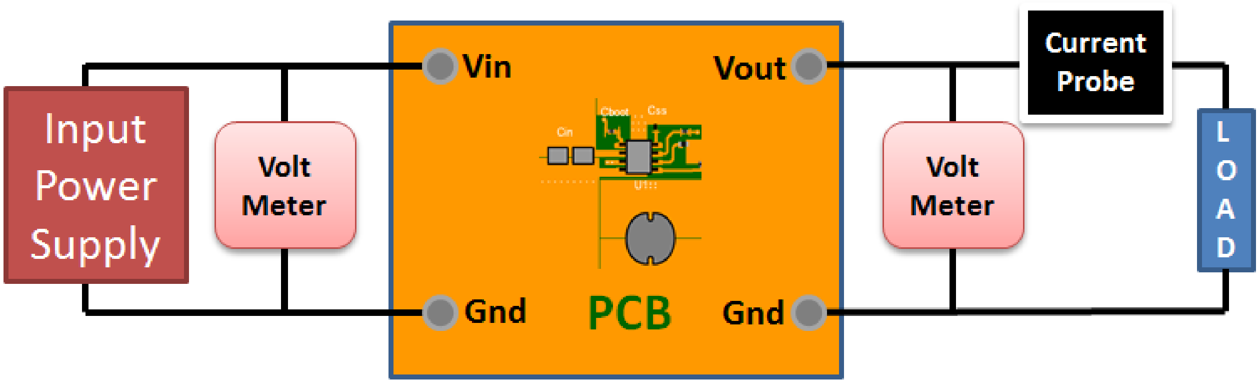
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 5.0V 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

1. Master key : 8A93DAC5DB46E330[v1]

2. **LM43601** Product Folder : http://www.ti.com/product/LM43601 : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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