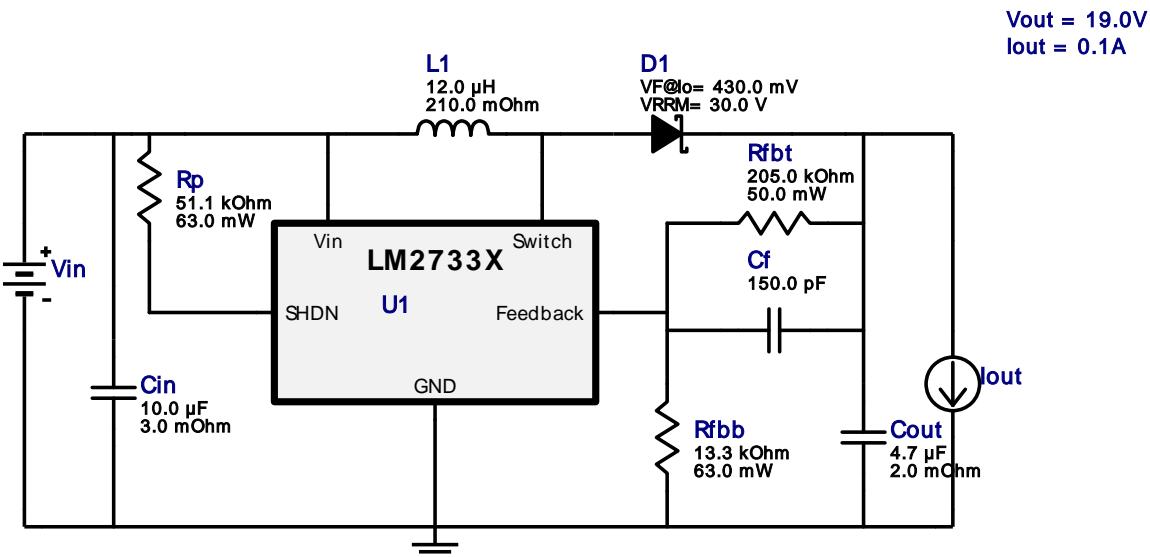


**WEBENCH® Design Report**

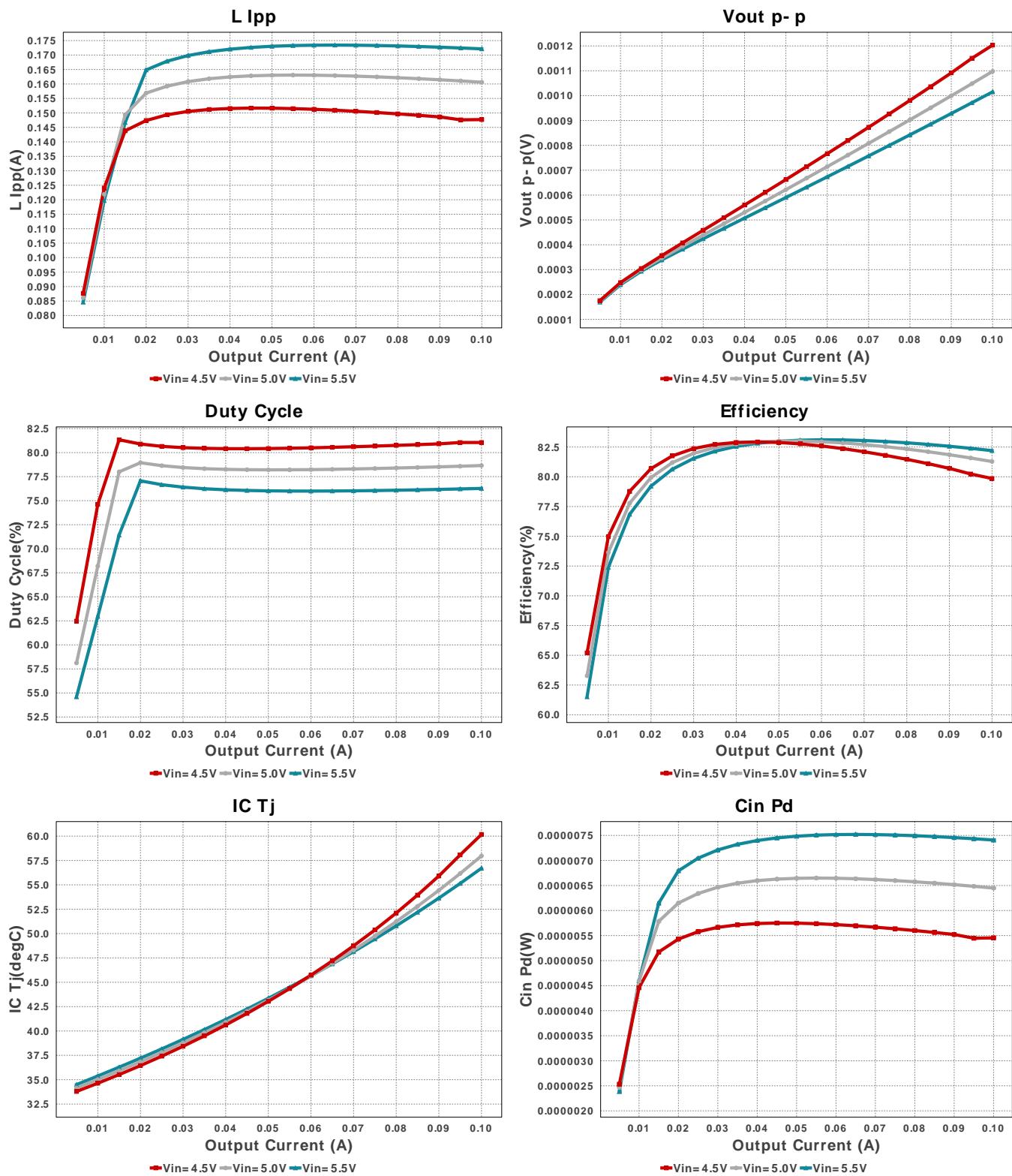
Design : 8827 LM2733XMF/NOPB  
 LM2733XMF/NOPB 4.5V-5.5V to 19.00V @ 0.1A

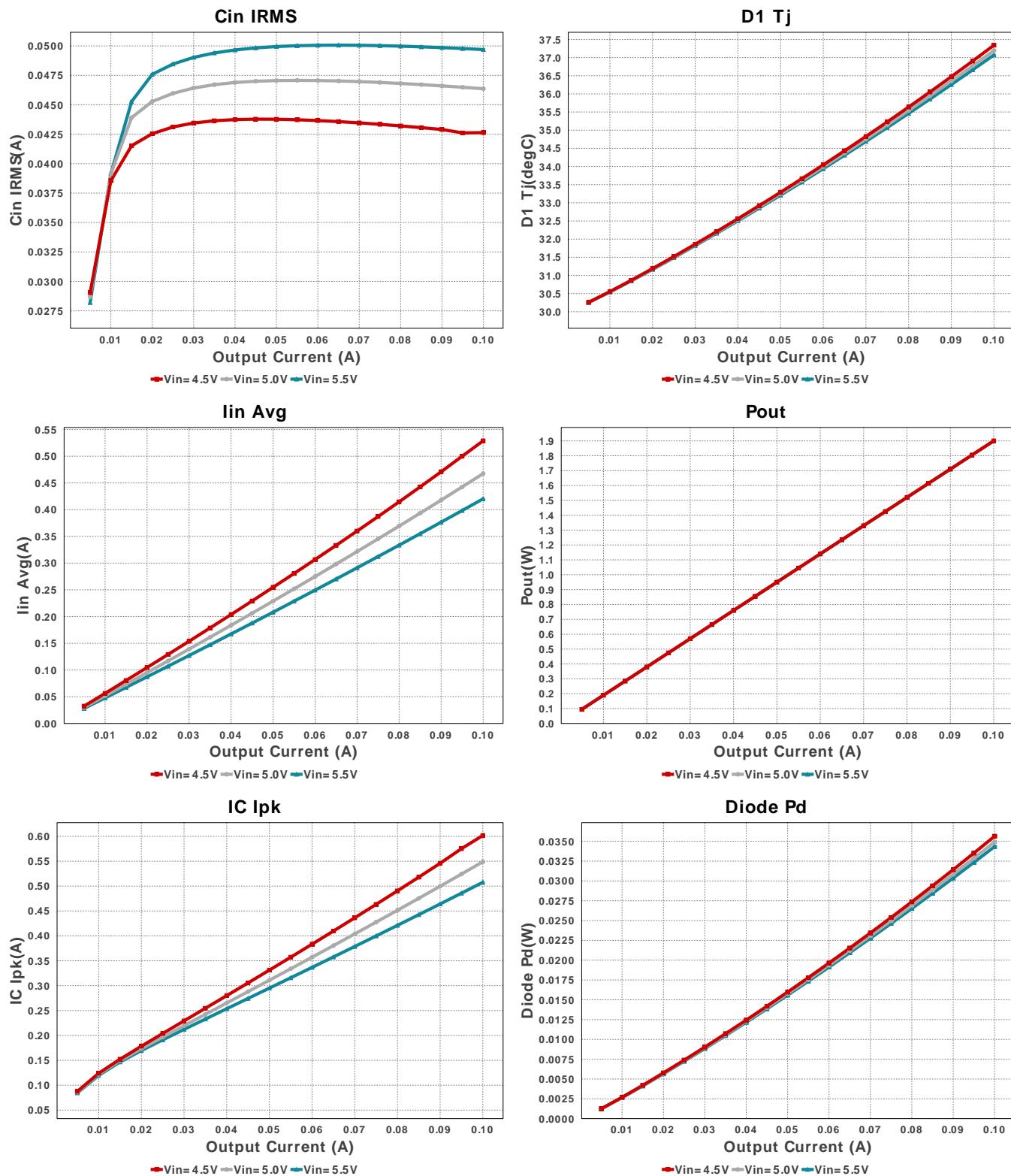
VinMin = 4.5V  
 VinMax = 5.5V  
 Vout = 19.0V  
 Iout = 0.1A

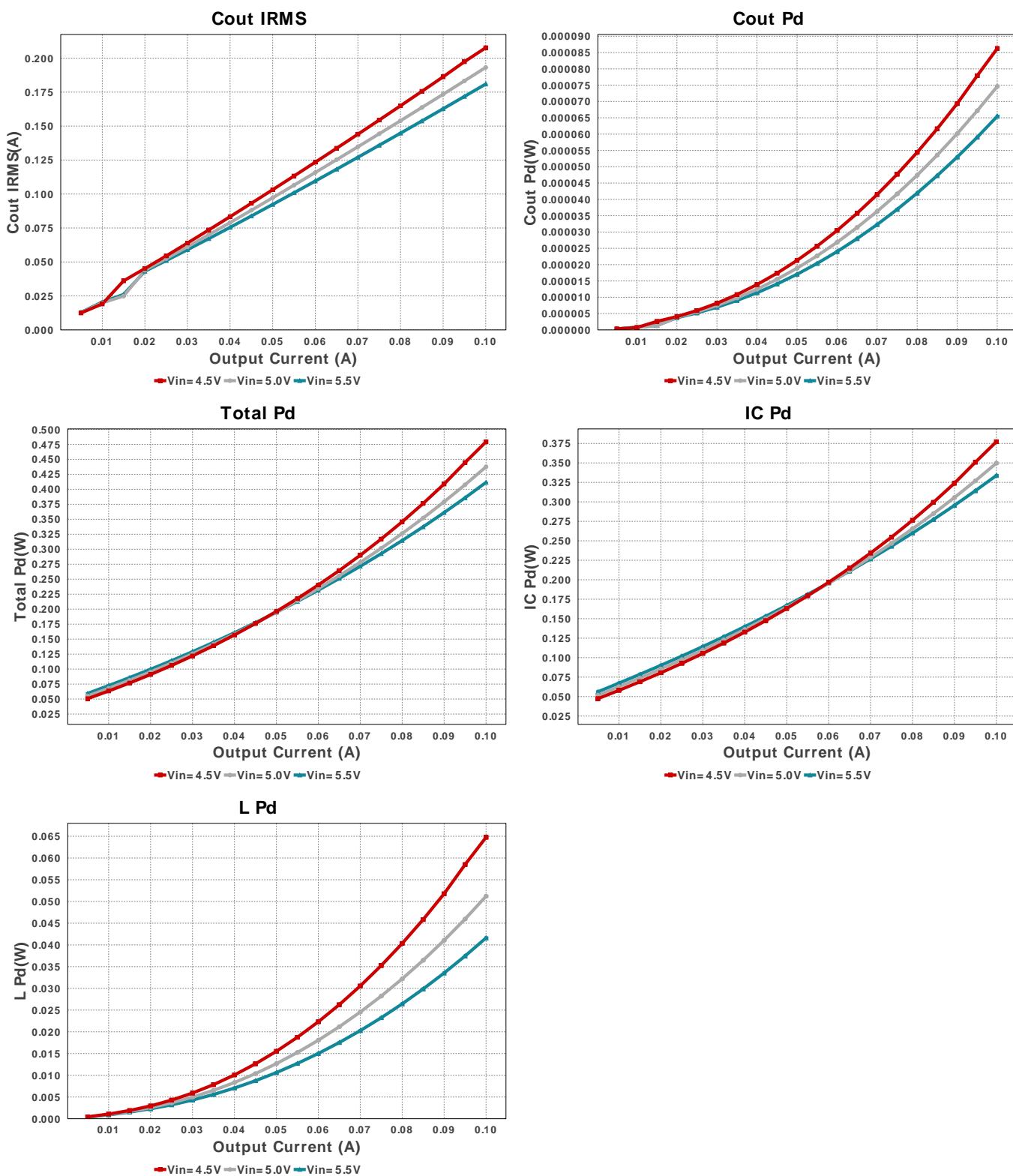
Device = LM2733XMF/NOPB  
 Topology = Boost  
 Created = 2020-03-11 02:20:32.350  
 BOM Cost = \$0.90  
 BOM Count = 9  
 Total Pd = 0.48W


**Electrical BOM**

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cf	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL21C151JBANNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 150.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	[■] 0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cin	Kemet	C0805C106K8PACTU Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 3.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 11.43 A	1	\$0.03	[■] 0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cout	MuRata	GRM21BR61E475MA12L Series= X5R	Cap= 4.7 uF ESR= 2.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 7.29 A	1	\$0.06	[■] 0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
D1	ON Semiconductor	MBR0530T1G	VF@Io= 430.0 mV VRM= 30.0 V	1	\$0.05	[■] SOD-123 13 mm <sup>2</sup>
L1	NIC Components	NPI43C120MTRF	L= 12.0 uH 210.0 mOhm	1	\$0.09	[○] IND_NPI43C 31 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040213K3FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 13.3 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	[—] 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfbt	Yageo	RC0201FR-07205KL Series= ?	Res= 205.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	[—] 0201 2 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rp	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040251K1FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 51.1 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	[—] 0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
U1	Texas Instruments	LM2733XMF/NOPB	Switcher	1	\$0.63	[■] MF05A 15 mm <sup>2</sup>







#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	L Pd	64.765 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
13.	Cin Pd	5.454 $\mu$ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
14.	Cout Pd	86.244 $\mu$ W	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
15.	Diode Pd	35.641 mW	Power	Diode power dissipation
16.	IC Pd	377.19 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
17.	L Pd	64.765 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
18.	Total Pd	479.34 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
19.	BOM Count	9	System Information	Total Design BOM count
20.	Duty Cycle	81.053 %	System Information	Duty cycle
21.	Efficiency	79.854 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
22.	FootPrint	87.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
23.	Frequency	1.6 MHz	System Information	Switching frequency
24.	Iout	100.0 mA	System Information	Iout operating point
25.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
26.	Pout	1.9 W	System Information	Total output power
27.	Total BOM	\$0.9	System Information	Total BOM Cost
28.	Vin	4.5 V	System Information	Vin operating point
29.	Vout Actual	20.189 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
30.	Vout Tolerance	3.968 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
31.	Vout p-p	1.203 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

## Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	100.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	5.5	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	4.5	Minimum input voltage
Vout	19.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LM2733X	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  $L_1$  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

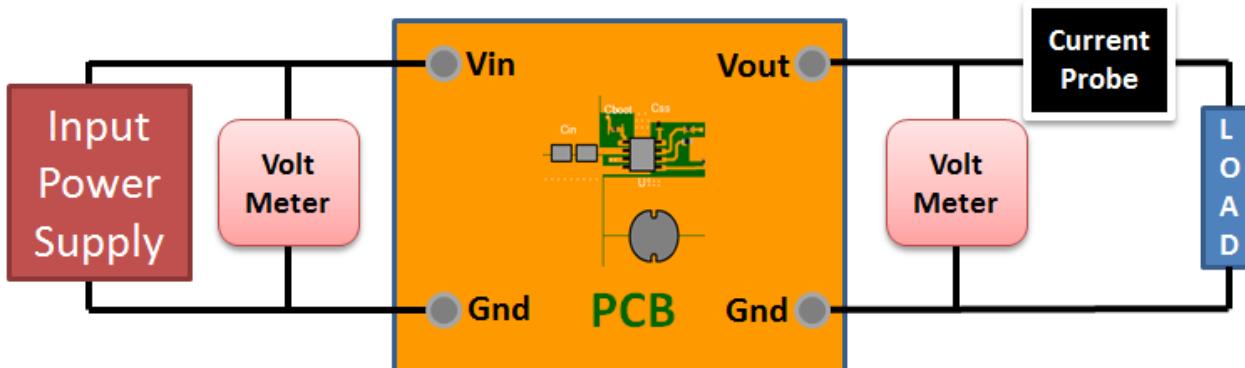
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 4.5V 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  $I_{out}$  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.

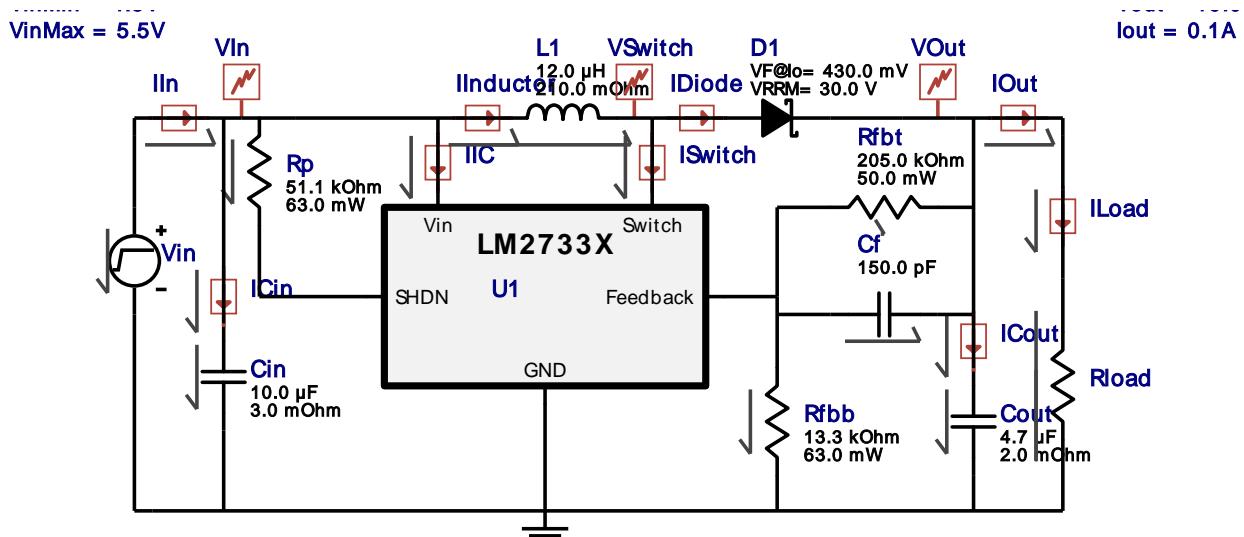


## WEBENCH® Electrical Simulation Report

Design Id = 8827

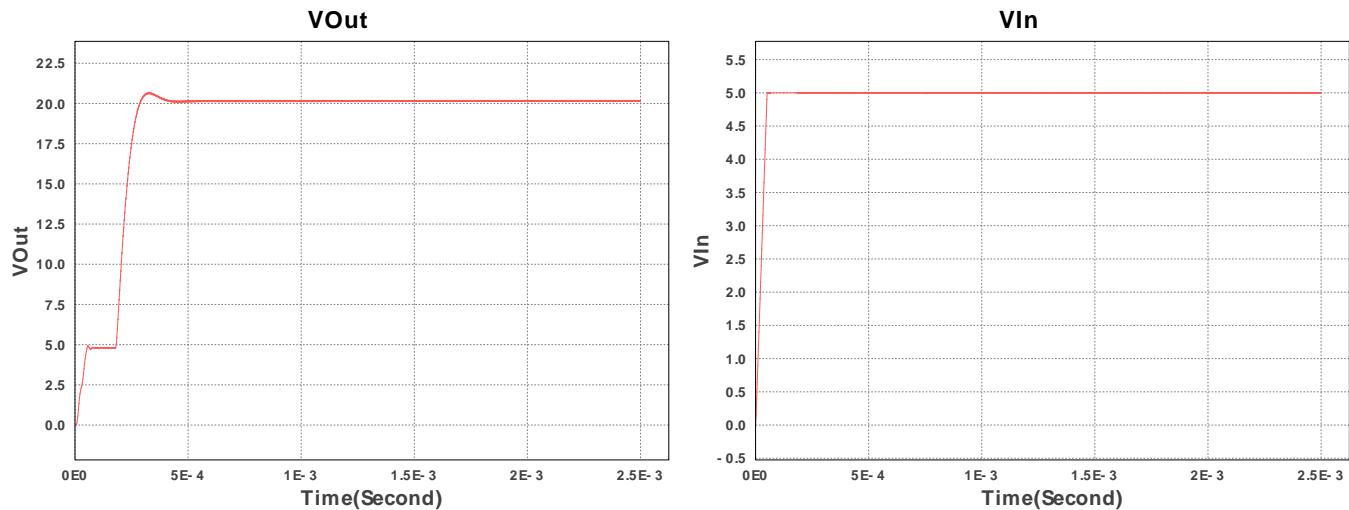
sim\_id = 1

Simulation Type = Startup



## Simulation Parameters

#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Rload	R	Load Resistance	190.0 Ohm



## Design Assistance

- Master key : 9323268074580801[v1]
- LM2733X Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LM2733> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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