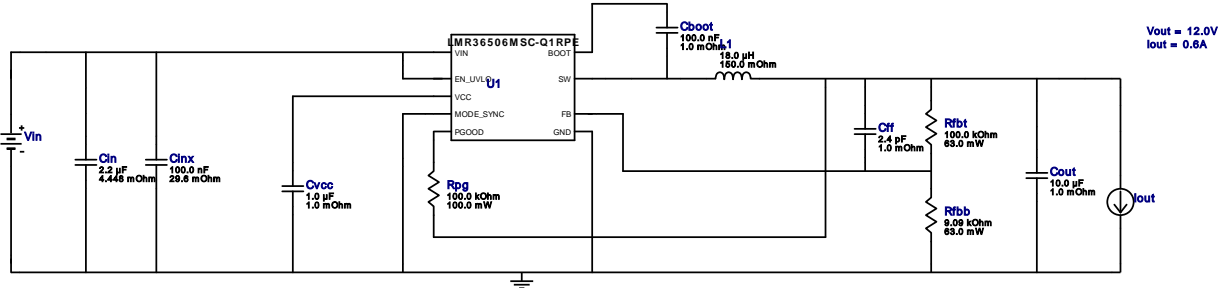


VinMin = 24.0V
 VinMax = 24.0V
 Vout = 12.0V
 Iout = 0.6A

Device = LMR36506MSCQRP1
 Topology = Buck
 Created = 2022-04-15 01:19:27.096
 BOM Cost = \$1.51
 BOM Count = 11
 Total Pd = 0.22W

WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 39 LMR36506MSCQRP1
 LMR36506MSCQRP1 24V-24V to 12.00V @ 0.6A



Design Alerts

Component Selection Information

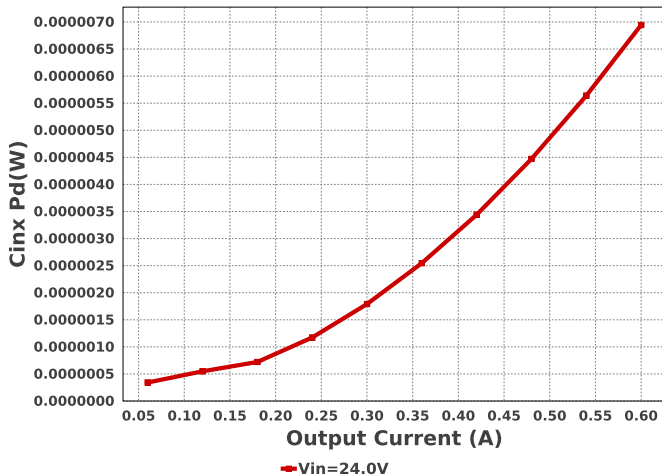
The LMR36506MSC-Q1 is qualified for Automotive applications. All passives and other components selected in this design may not be qualified for Automotive applications. The user is required to verify that all components in the design meet the qualification and safety requirements for their specific application.

Electrical BOM

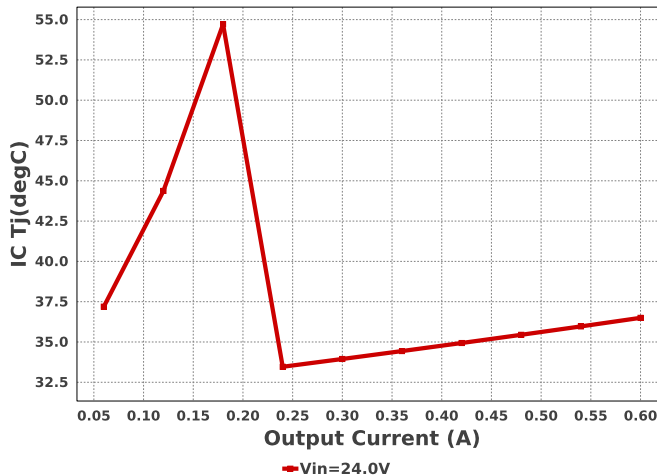
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cboot	MuRata	GRM155R71A104KA01D Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Cff	MuRata	GRM1555C1H2R4CA01D Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 2.4 pF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Cin	MuRata	GRM31CR61H225KA88L Series= X5R	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 4.448 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 2.2252 A	1	\$0.10	1206_190 11 mm ²
Cinx	TDK	CGA3E2X7R1H104K080AA Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 29.6 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 971.99 mA	1	\$0.01	0603 5 mm ²
Cout	TDK	C3225X7R1H106M250AC Series= X7R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 5.0 A	1	\$0.28	1210 15 mm ²
Cvcc	Taiyo Yuden	EMK107B7105KA-T Series= X7R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0603 5 mm ²
L1	NIC Components	NPI54C180MTRF	L= 18.0 uH 150.0 mOhm	1	\$0.12	IND_NPI54C 61 mm ²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW04029K09FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 9.09 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm ²

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rpg	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0603100KFKEA Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 100.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0603 5 mm ²
U1	Texas Instruments	LMR36506MSCRPERQ1	Switcher	1	\$0.93	RPE0009A 9 mm ²

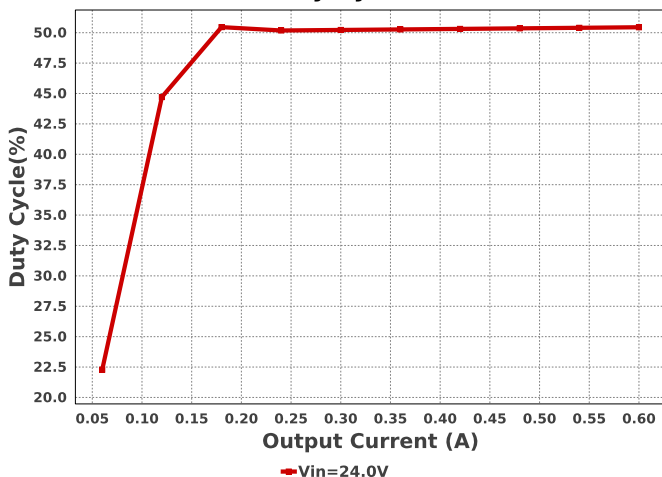
CinX Pd



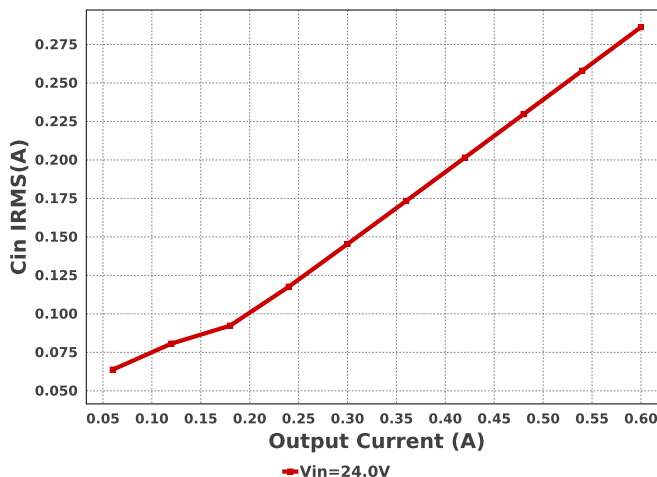
IC Tj



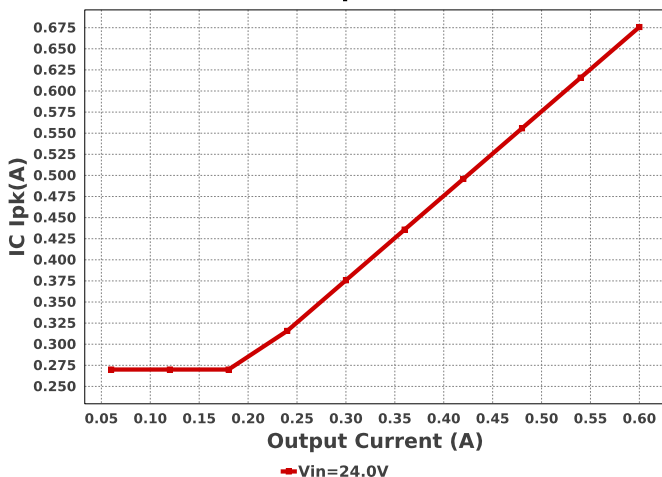
Duty Cycle



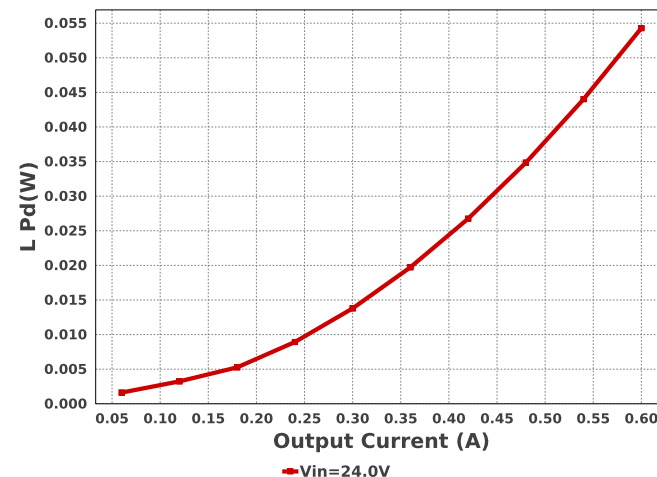
Cin IRMS

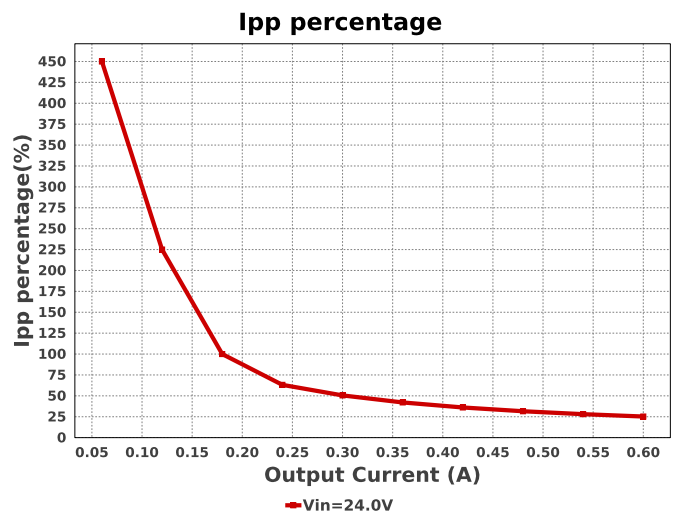
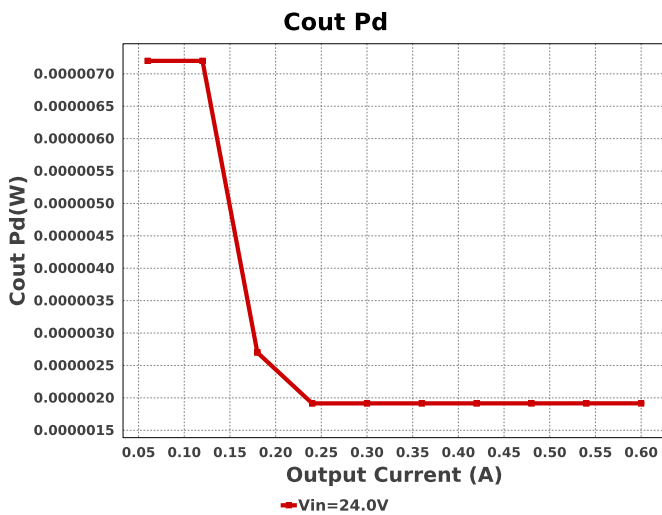
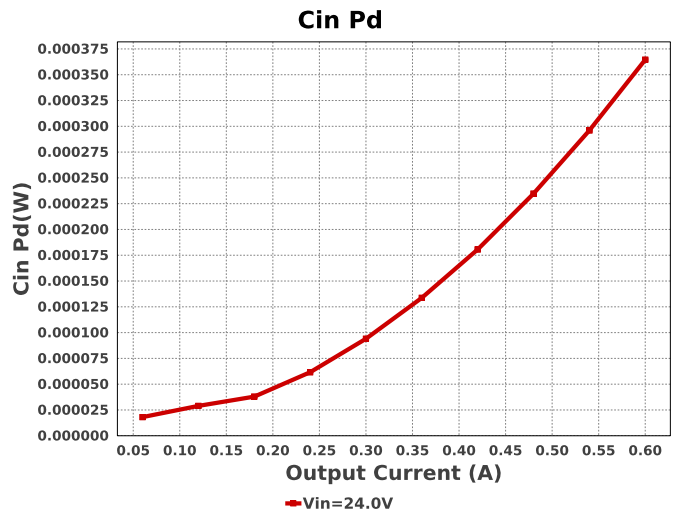
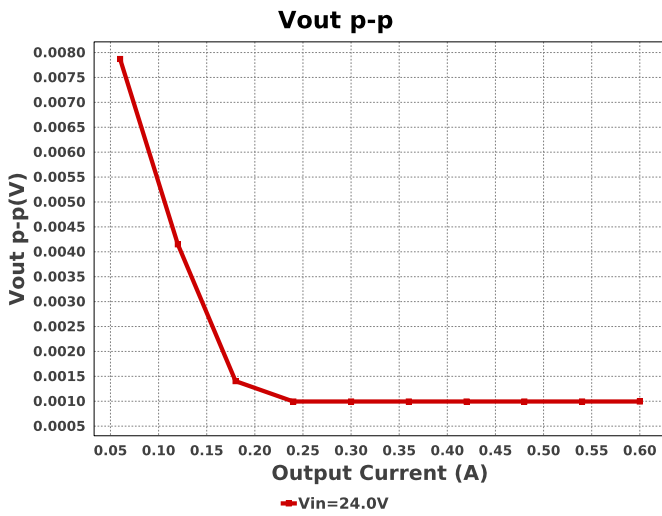
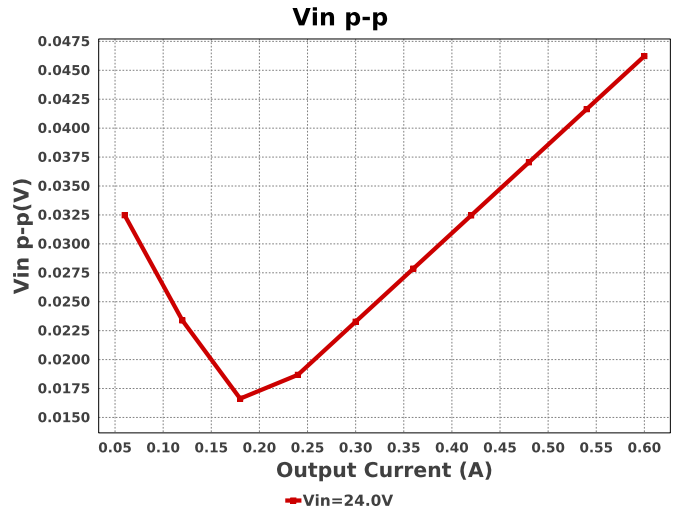
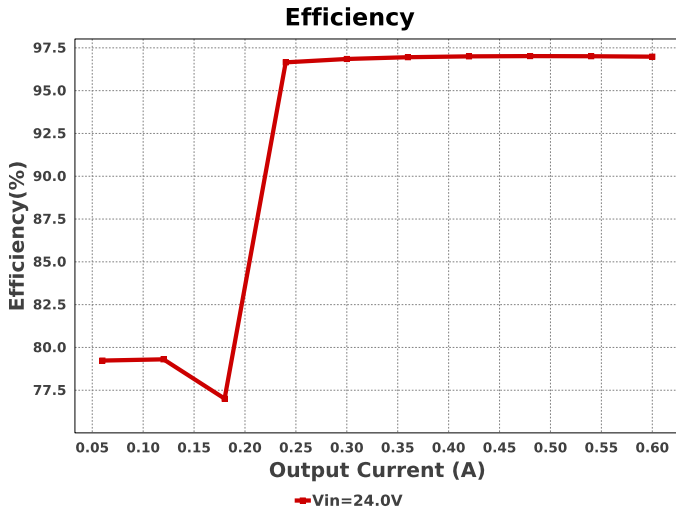


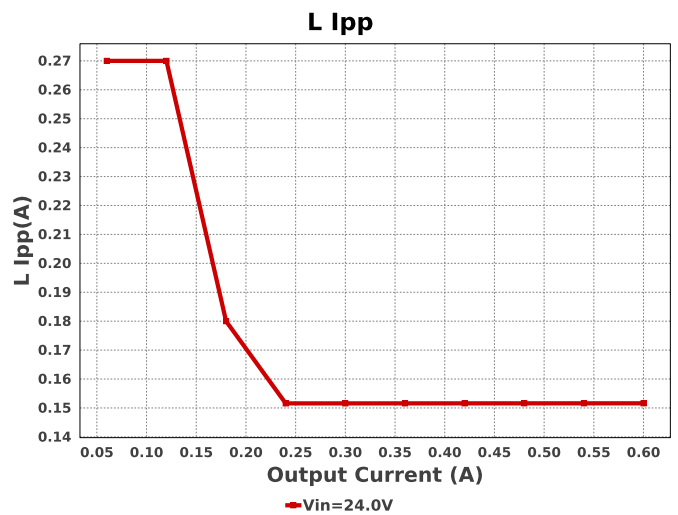
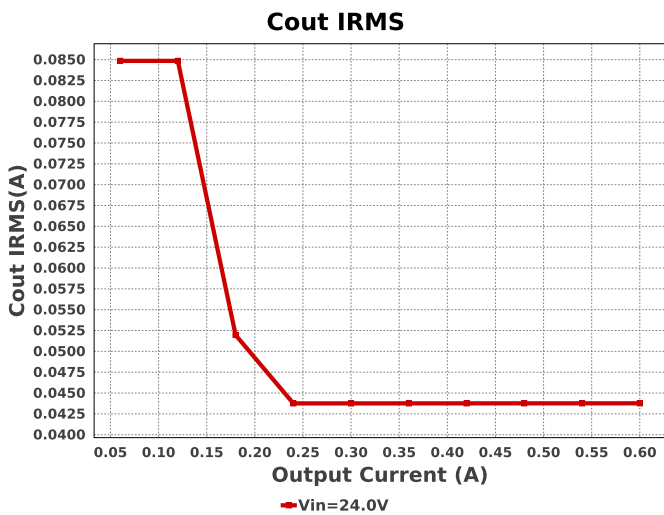
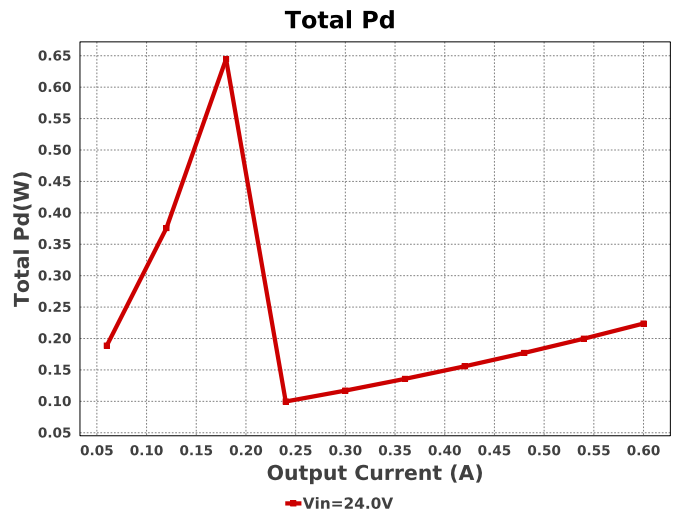
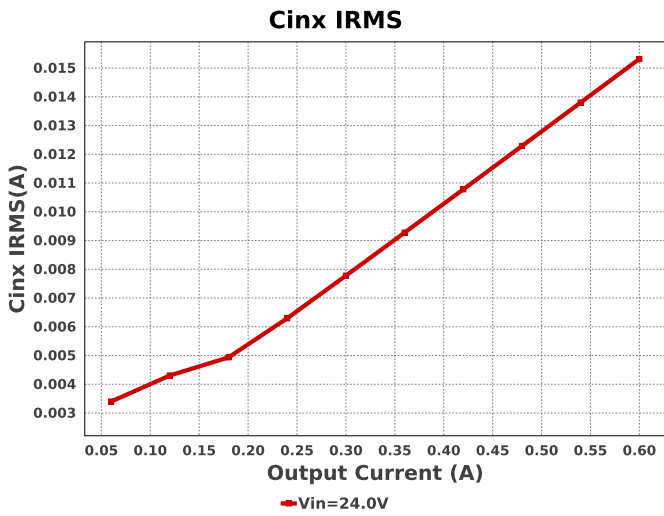
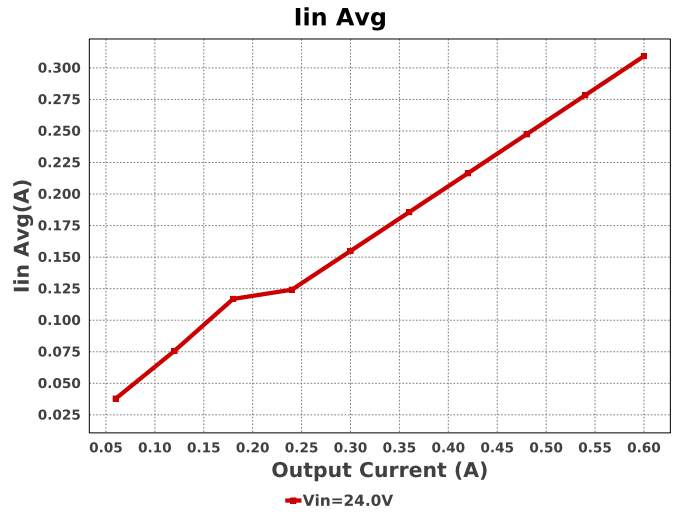
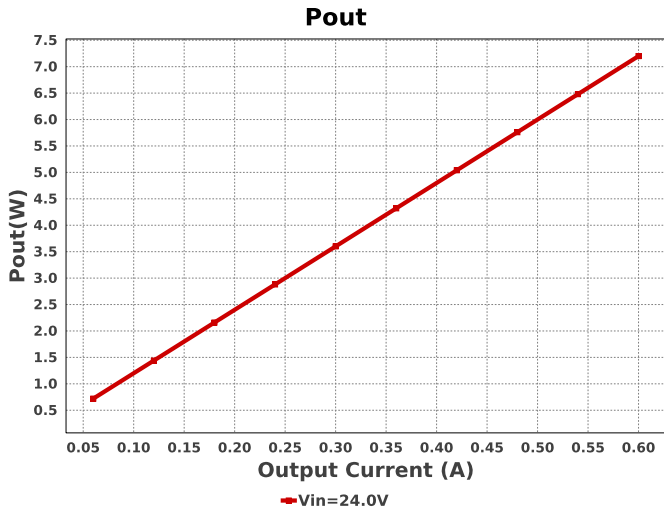
IC Ipk

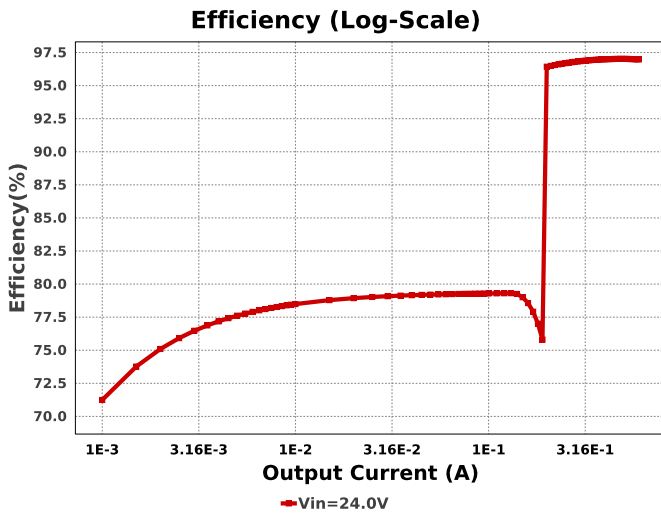
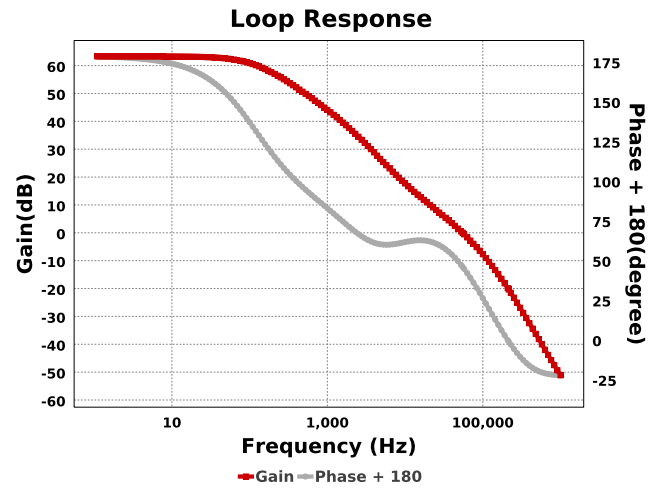
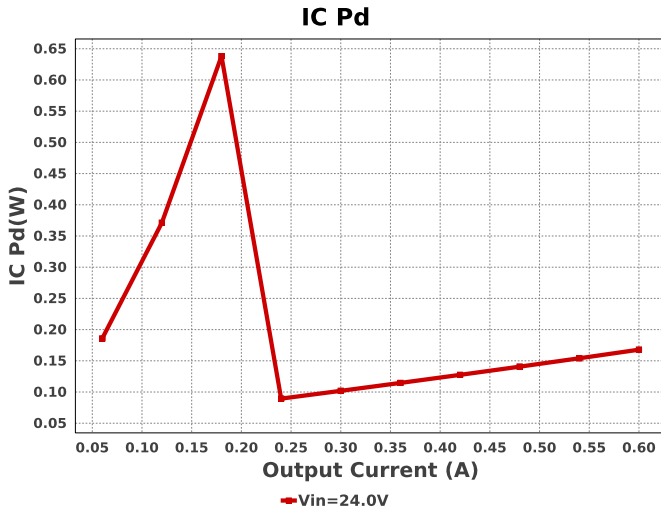


L Pd









Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	286.278 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	364.54 μ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cinx IRMS	15.316 mA	Capacitor	Bulk capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cinx Pd	6.944 μ W	Capacitor	Bulk capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	43.766 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	1.915 μ W	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	IC Ipk	675.804 mA	IC	Peak switch current in IC
8.	IC Pd	167.82 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
9.	IC Tj	36.498 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
10.	IC Tolerance	15.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
11.	ICThetaJA Effective	38.72 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
12.	Iin Avg	309.33 mA	IC	Average input current
13.	Ipp percentage	25.268 %	Inductor	Inductor ripple current percentage (with respect to average inductor current)
14.	L Ipp	151.61 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
15.	L Pd	54.287 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
16.	Cin Pd	364.54 μ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
17.	Cinx Pd	6.944 μ W	Power	Bulk capacitor power dissipation
18.	Cout Pd	1.915 μ W	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
19.	IC Pd	167.82 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
20.	L Pd	54.287 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
21.	Total Pd	223.831 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
22.	BOM Count	11	System Information	Total Design BOM count
23.	Cross Freq	54.845 kHz	System Information	Bode plot crossover frequency
24.	Duty Cycle	50.449 %	System Information	Duty cycle
25.	Efficiency	96.985 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
26.	FootPrint	121.0 mm ²	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
27.	Frequency	2.2 MHz	System Information	Switching frequency
28.	Gain Marg	-20.326 dB	System Information	Bode Plot Gain Margin
29.	Iout	600.0 mA	System Information	Iout operating point
30.	Low Freq Gain	63.287 dB	System Information	Gain at 1Hz
31.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
32.	Phase Marg	47.009 deg	System Information	Bode Plot Phase Margin
33.	Pout	7.2 W	System Information	Total output power
34.	Total BOM	\$1.51	System Information	Total BOM Cost
35.	Vin	24.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
36.	Vin p-p	46.227 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak input voltage
37.	Vout	12.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
38.	Vout Actual	12.001 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
39.	Vout Tolerance	3.38 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
40.	Vout p-p	994.93 μ V	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	600.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	24.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	24.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	12.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LMR36506MSC-Q1	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 24.0V 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 LMR36506MSC-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
2. Master key : 6B17F01A3E488602[v1]
3. **LMR36506MSC-Q1** Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/LMR36506%2DQ1> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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