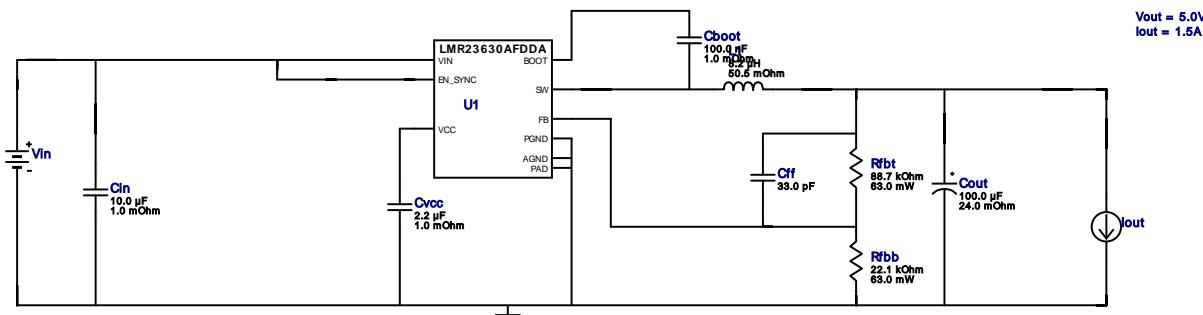


## WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 8 LMR23630AFDDAR  
 LMR23630AFDDAR 10V-30V to 5.00V @ 1.5A

VinMin = 10.0V  
 VinMax = 30.0V  
 Vout = 5.0V  
 Iout = 1.5A

Device = LMR23630AFDDAR  
 Topology = Buck  
 Created = 2019-09-12 04:57:12.238  
 BOM Cost = \$3.16  
 BOM Count = 9  
 Total Pd = 0.83W

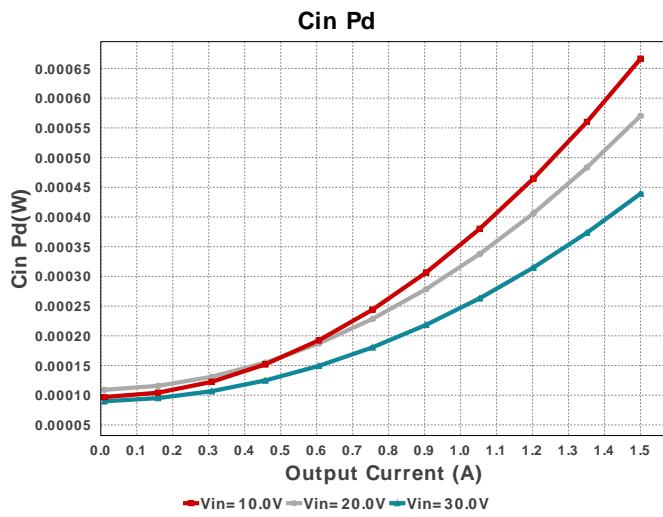
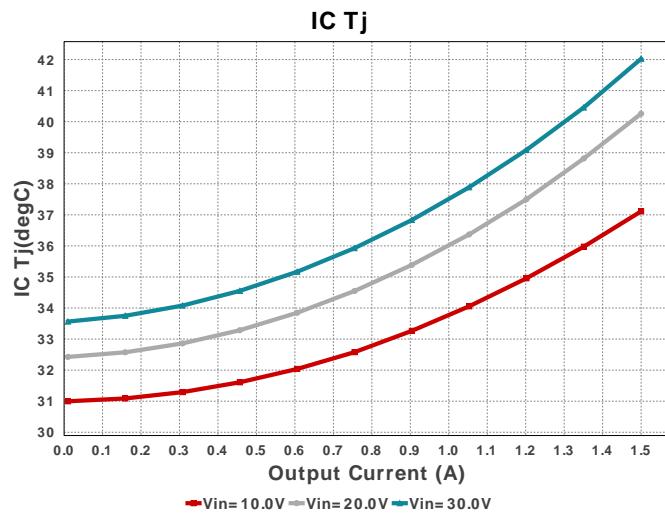
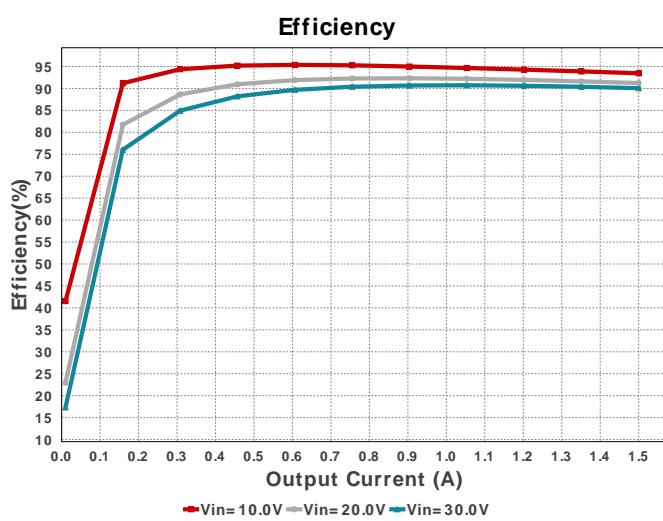
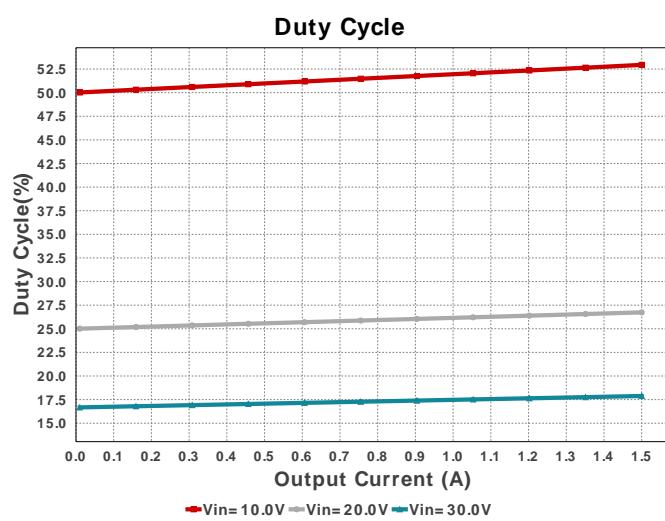
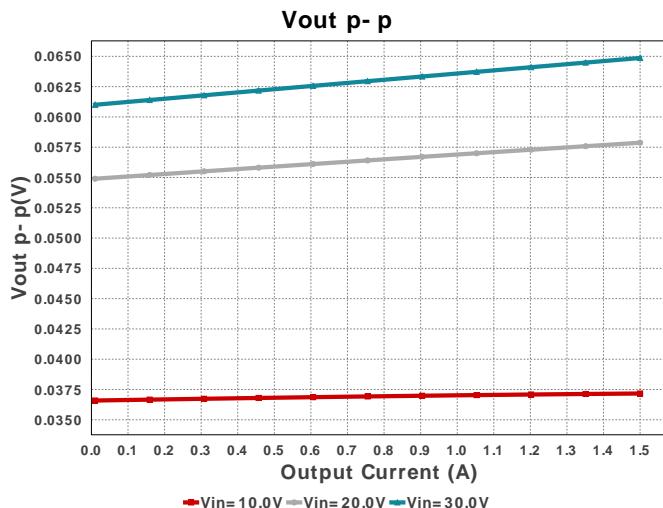
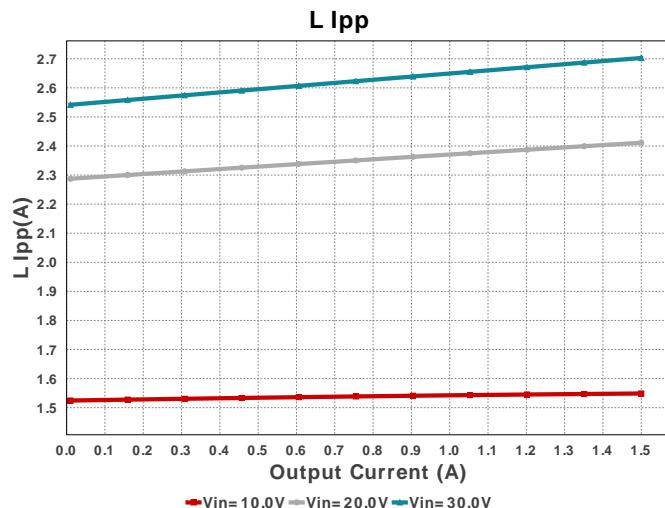


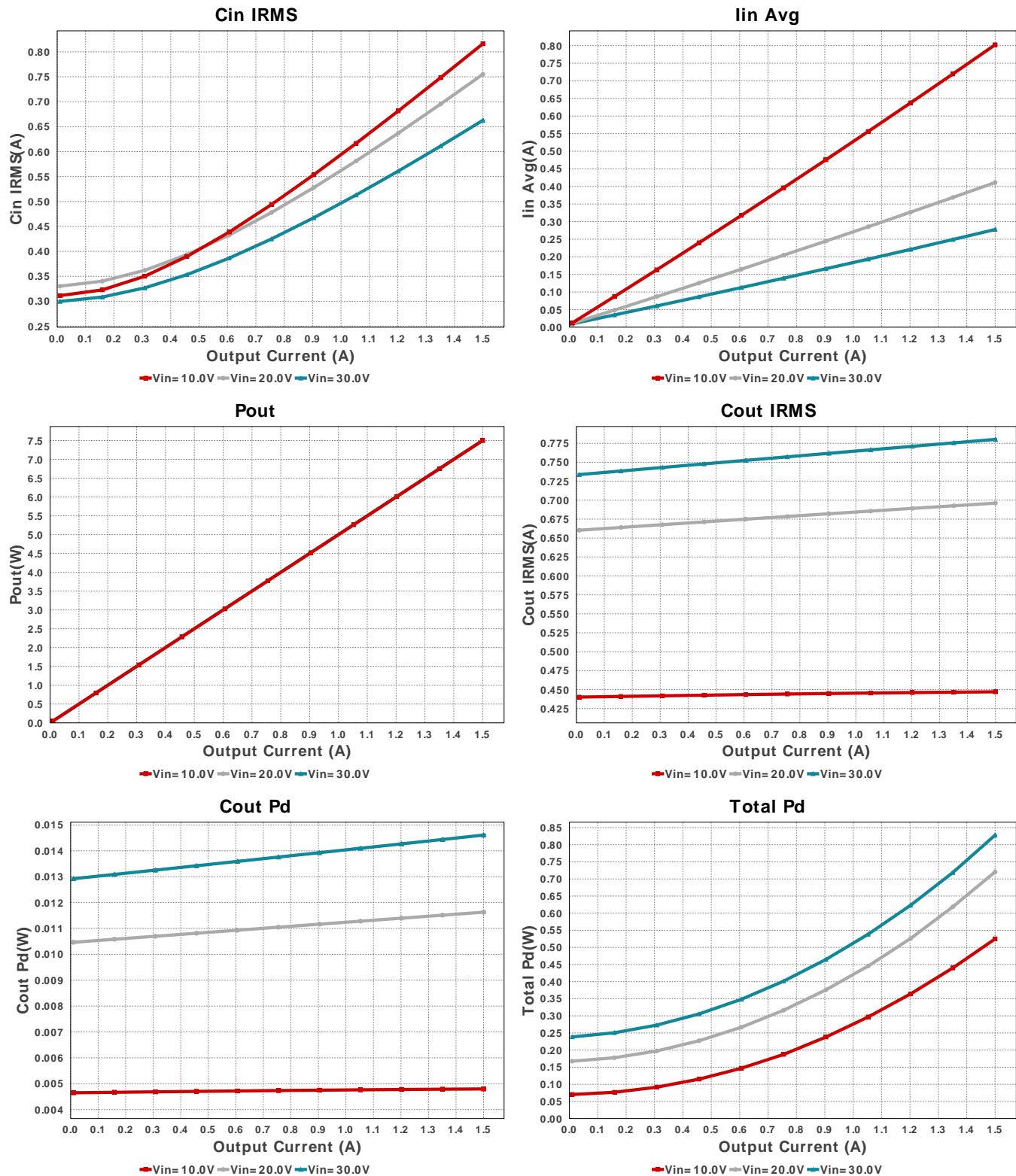
1. The input capacitor included in the BOM only contains a small filter capacitor that should be placed near the IC. Depending on where the power supply is laid out in the system additional bulk capacitance may need to be added to filter the line ripple.
2. If there is no VinTyp specified, WEBENCH will 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.

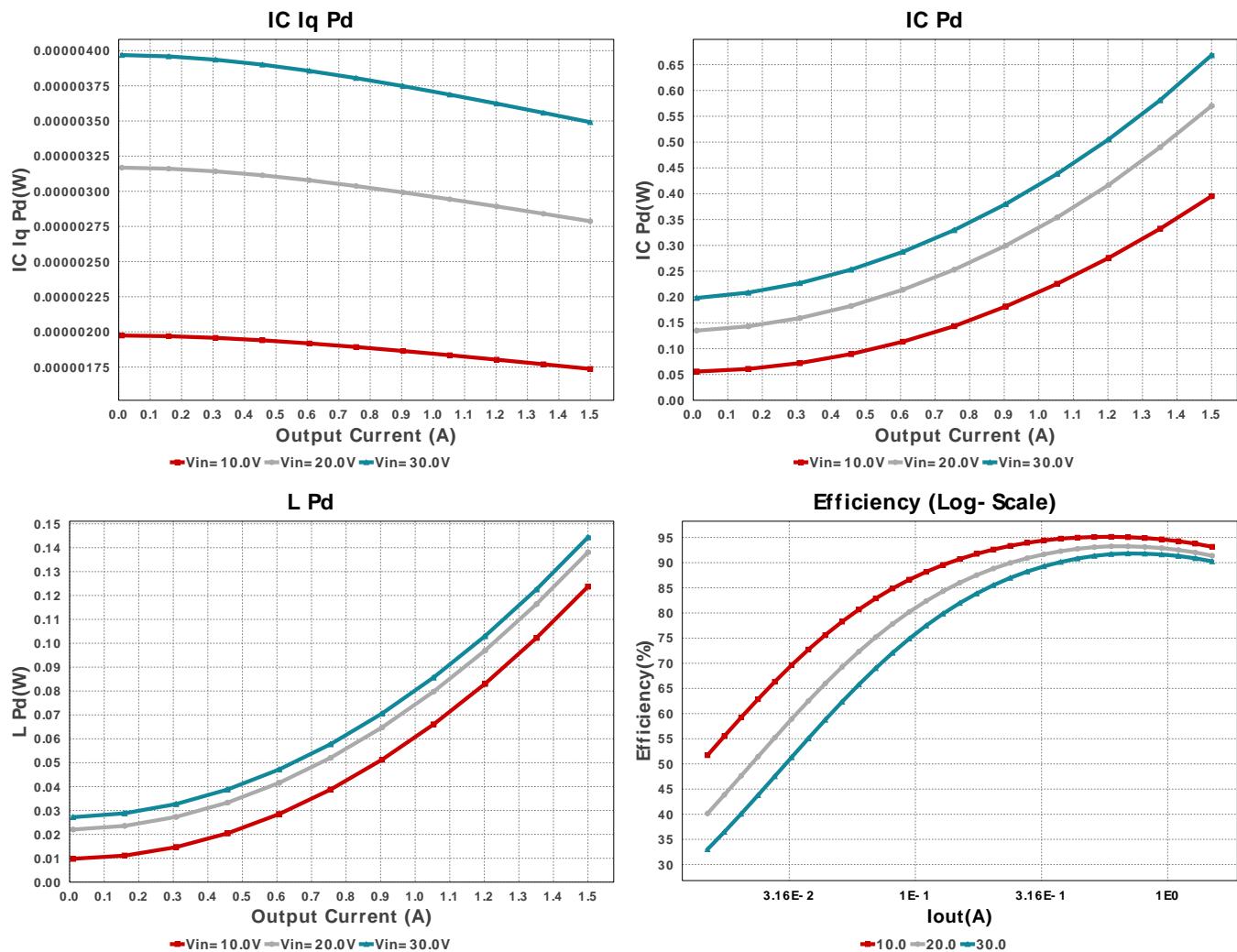
### Electrical BOM

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cboot	MuRata	GRM155R71C104KA88D Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mΩ VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	■ 0402_3 mm²
Cff	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	CL21C330JBANNNC Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 33.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	■ 0805_7 mm²
Cin	TDK	C3225X5R1H106K250AB Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mΩ VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 5.0 A	1	\$0.70	■ 1210_280_15 mm²
Cout	Panasonic	16SVPC100M Series= SVPC	Cap= 100.0 uF ESR= 24.0 mΩ VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 2.49 A	1	\$0.30	SM_RADIAL_6.3AMM 80 mm²
Cvcc	Kemet	C0603C225M8PACTU Series= X5R	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 1.0 mΩ VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.13	■ 0603_5 mm²
L1	Bourns	SRP6540-8R2M	L= 8.2 μH 50.5 mΩ	1	\$0.59	SRP6540 83 mm²
Rfbb	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040222K1FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 22.1 kΩ Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	■ 0402_3 mm²
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW040288K7FKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 88.7 kΩ Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	■ 0402_3 mm²

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
U1	Texas Instruments	LMR23630AFDDAR	Switcher	1	\$1.40	 DDA0008E_N 55 mm <sup>2</sup>







## Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	9		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	\$3.16		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin IRMS	662.762 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cin Pd	439.25 $\mu$ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	780.197 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	14.609 mW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	IC Iq Pd	3.491 $\mu$ W	IC	IC Iq Pd
8.	IC Pd	668.3 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
9.	IC Tj	42.026 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
10.	ICThetaJA Effective	18.0 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
11.	Iin Avg	277.59 mA	IC	Average input current
12.	L Ipp	2.703 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
13.	L Pd	144.36 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
14.	Cin Pd	439.25 $\mu$ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
15.	Cout Pd	14.609 mW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
16.	IC Pd	668.3 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
17.	L Pd	144.36 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
18.	Total Pd	827.94 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
19.	Duty Cycle	17.882 %	System Information	Duty cycle
20.	Efficiency	90.058 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
21.	FootPrint	253.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
22.	Frequency	200.0 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
23.	Iout	1.5 A	System Information	Iout operating point
24.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
25.	Pout	7.5 W	System Information	Total output power

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
26.	Vin	30.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
27.	Vout	5.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
28.	Vout Actual	5.014 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
29.	Vout Tolerance	3.65 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
30.	Vout p-p	64.864 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

## Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	1.5	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	30.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	10.0	Minimum input voltage
VinTyp	18.0	Typical input voltage
Vout	5.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	LMR23630AF	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

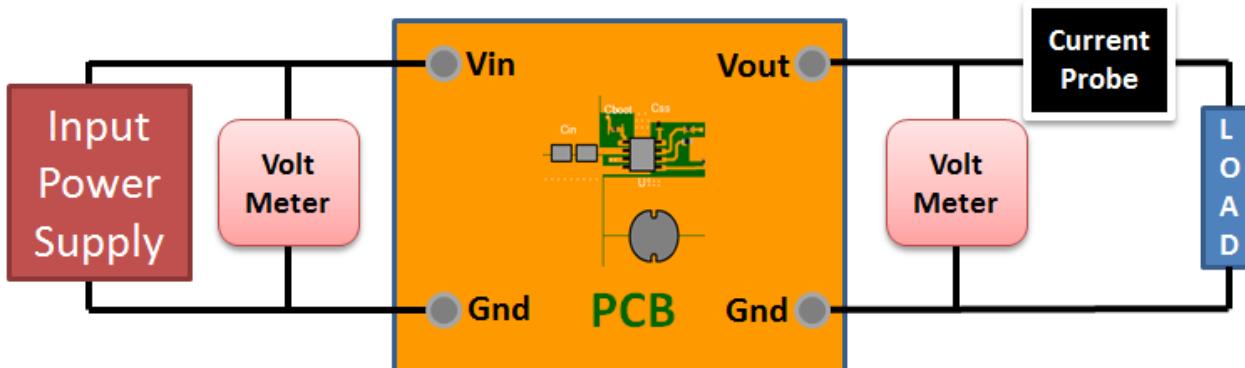
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 10.0V 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  $I_{out}$  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.

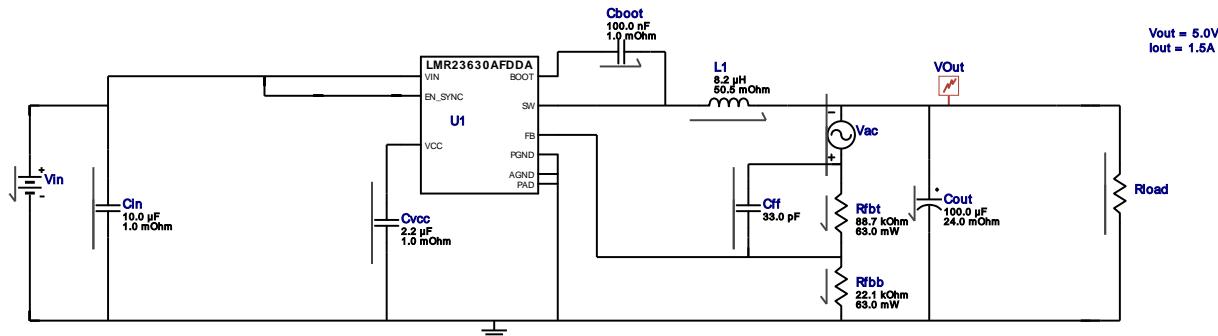


# WEBENCH® Electrical Simulation Report

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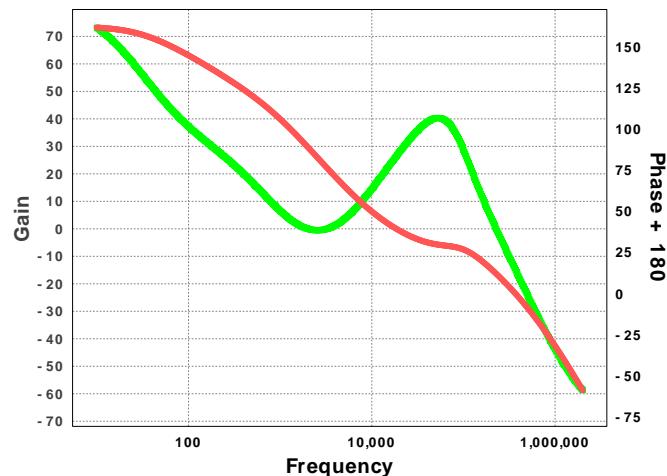
sim\_id = 1

Simulation Type = Bode Plot



## Simulation Parameters

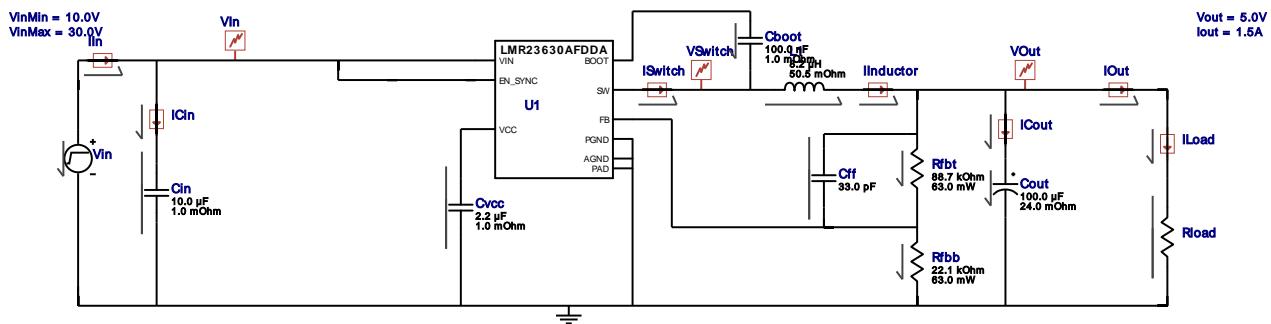
#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Cinj	C	Injection Capacitor	10000000
2.	Linj	L	Injection L	10000000 F
3.	Vinj	AC	AC source	1 V
4.	Cout	IC	Initial Condition	no values
5.	Rload	R	Load Resistance	3.333333333333335 Ohm

**Bode Plot**

Design Id = 8

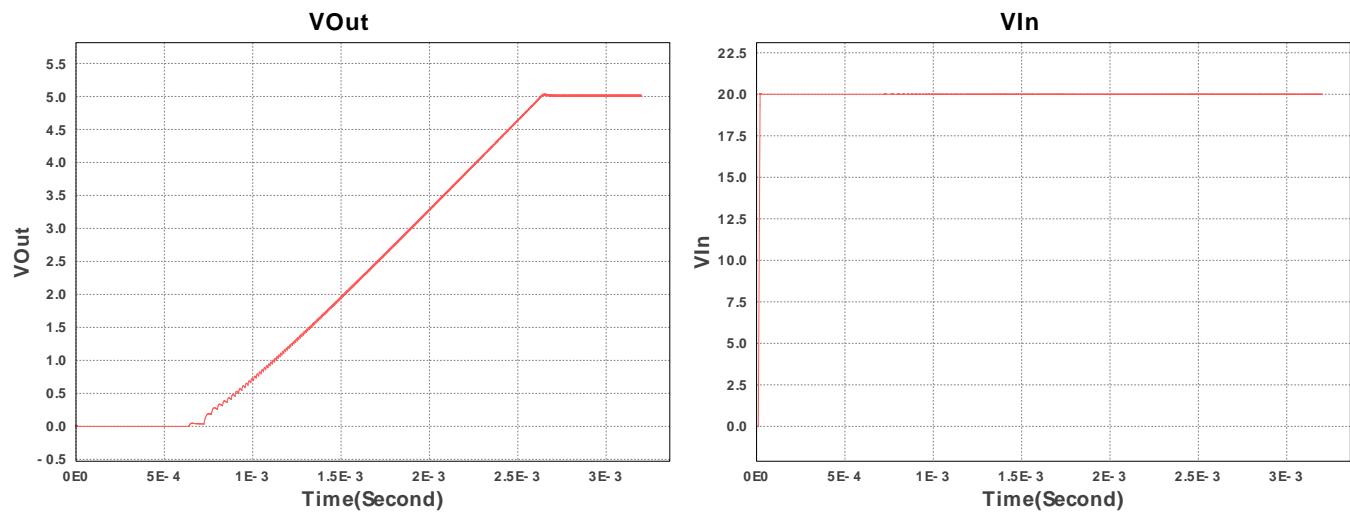
sim\_id = 2

Simulation Type = Startup



## Simulation Parameters

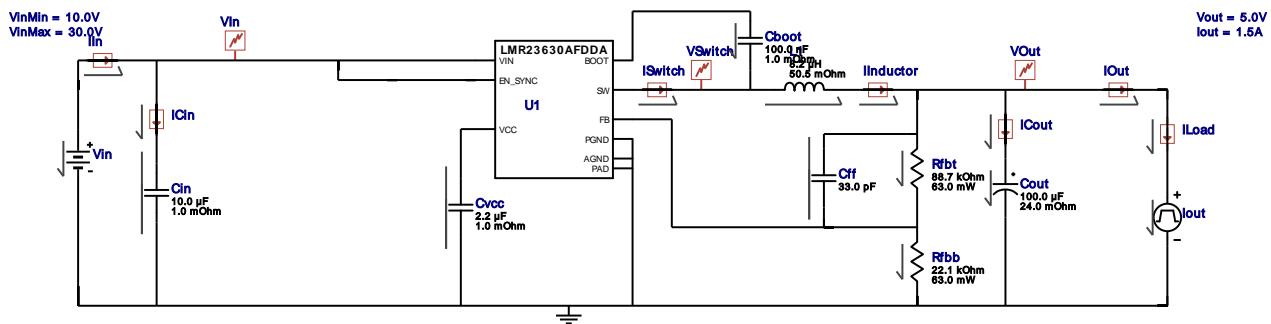
#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Cboot	IC	Initial condition	5 V
2.	Rload	R	Load Resistance	3.3333333333333335 Ohm



Design Id = 8

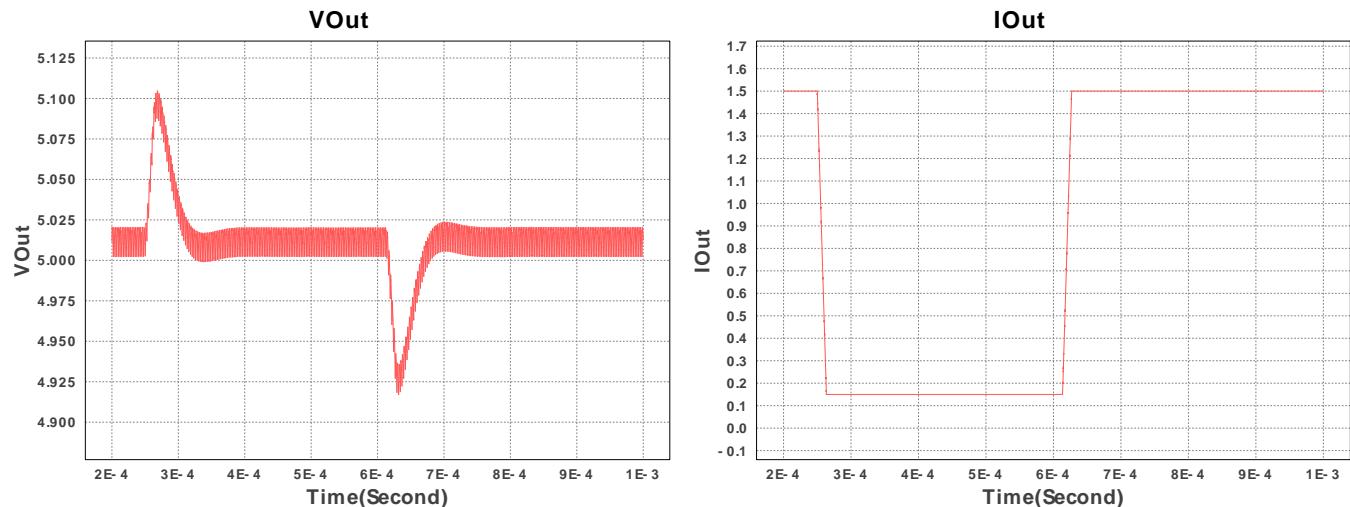
sim\_id = 3

Simulation Type = Load Transient



## Simulation Parameters

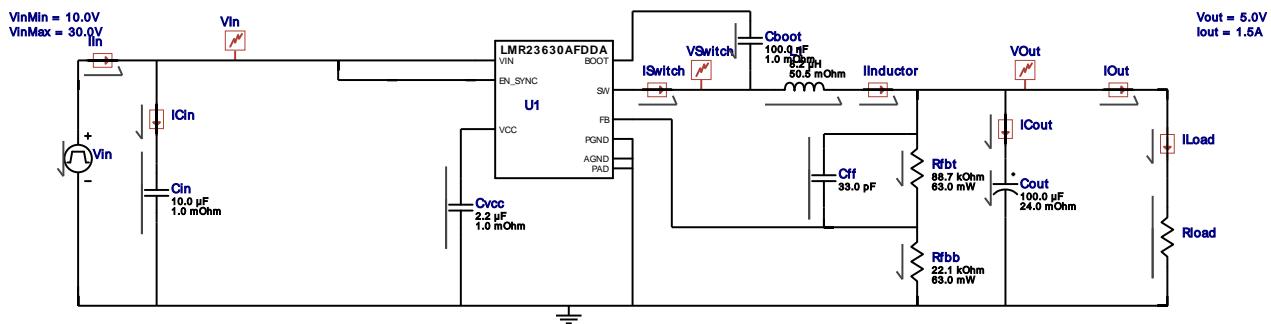
#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	L1	IC	Initial Current	-1.5 A
2.	Cboot	IC	Initial Voltage	5 V
3.	Iout	signal_type	Signal Type	PULSE
	I1		Initial Load Current	1.5 A
	I2		Minimum Load Current	0.15 A
	Td		Initial Time Delay	250μ s
	Tf		Fall Time	1.35E-5 s
	Tr		Rise Time	1.35E-5 s
	Pw		Pulse Width	350μ s



Design Id = 8

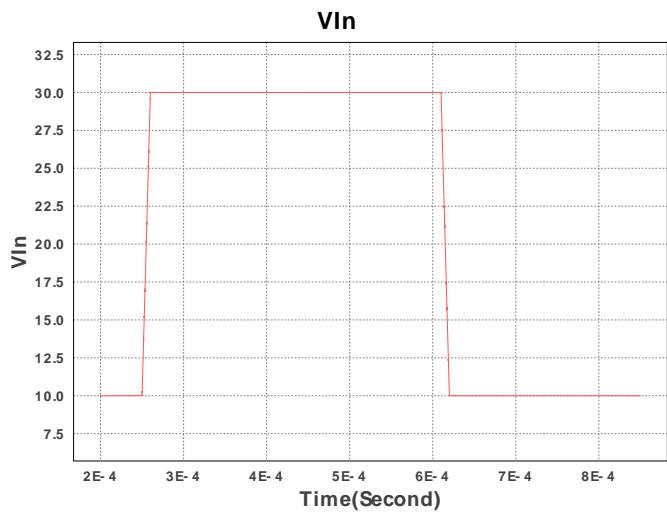
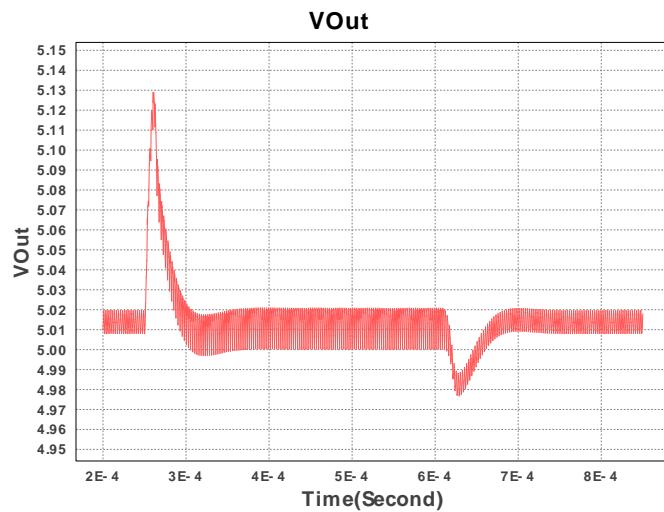
sim\_id = 4

Simulation Type = Input Transient



## Simulation Parameters

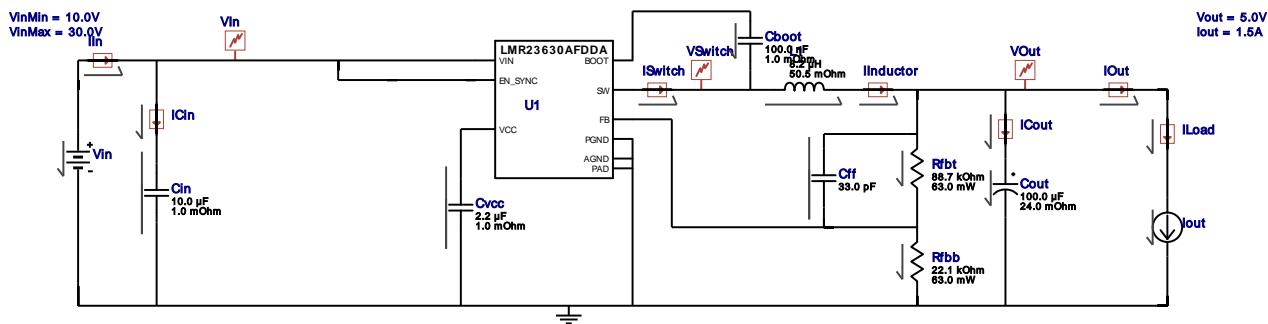
#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	L1	IC	Initial Current	-1.5 A
2.	Cboot	IC	Initial Voltage	5 V
3.	Rload	R	Load Resistance	3.333333333333335 Ohm



Design Id = 8

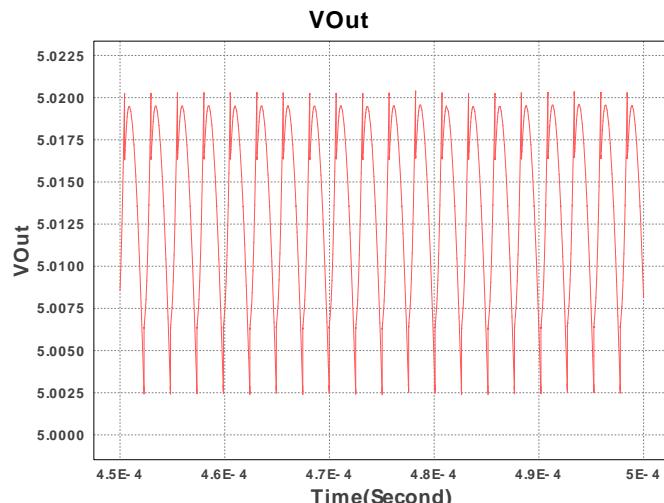
sim\_id = 5

Simulation Type = Steady State



## Simulation Parameters

#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Cout	IC	Initial Voltage	5.0 V
2.	L1	IC	Initial Current	-1.5 A
3.	Cboot	IC	Initial Voltage	5 V
4.	Iout	I	Load Current	1.5 A



## Design Assistance

1. Master key : 62019AECAAE0221C[v1]

2. **LMR23630AF Product Folder** : <http://www.ti.com/product/LMR23630> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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