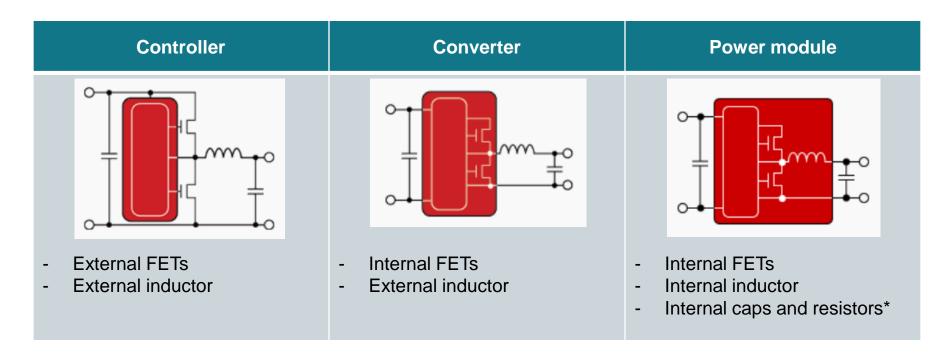


Agenda

- Overview of controllers, converters and modules
- Tradeoffs when selecting a converter vs. a module
- Key considerations when designing with modules
- Performance comparison between LMR36506 and TPSM365R6

Please feel free to "chat" Adam Grula, Product Marketing Engineer who is available to answer any questions you have throughout this presentation.

Step-down (buck) switching regulators



LMR36506/03

Industry's smallest, highest power density & lowest IQ 65V, 600mA/300mA synchronous Step-down DC-DC converter

Features

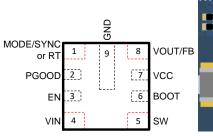
- Wide VIN range: 3.6V 65V (Abs. Max = 70V)
- 2mm x 2mm HotRod™ package; -40C to 150C T_J operation
- <6µA Low Iq (Standby) with VOUT/BIAS</p>
- Adjustable Fsw with RT variant(200kHz 2.2MHz)
 - PFM and FPWM versions available
- Peak current mode control with internal compensation
- Precision EN/UVLO and PGOOD with delay
- Fixed (3.3V/5V) and Adj. VOUT options available
- Module option: TPSM365R6/R3

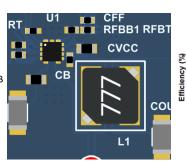
Applications

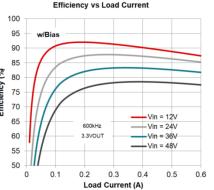
- PLC
- Position sensor
- Analog I/O module
- Digital I/O module

Benefits

- Allows ultra small solution size suitable for space constrained applications
- Capable of handling input transients up to 70V
- Fixed frequency (with adjustable option) and ultra low output voltage ripple over entire load range
- Best in class Wide-V_{IN} TI solution for <10uA standby current requirements
 - Typ. Industrial (~87%@24Vin, 3.3VOUT @300mA 600KHz)









TPSM365R6/3

65V, 600mA/300mA synchronous step-down DC-DC power module

Features

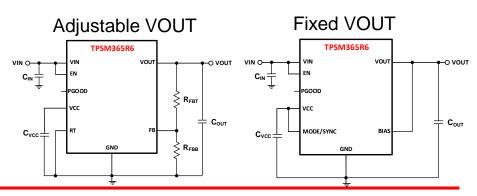
- Adj. output voltage range of 1V to 13V and Fixed 3.3V, 5V variants
- Low IQ solution 4µA at 24Vin to 3.3Vout (fixed output option)
- SYNC/MODE with fixed output.
 - FPWM (Fixed frequency operation at no load)
 - PFM (Improved light load efficiency at light load)
- BIAS input with fixed VOUT to enable high efficiency for wide vin operation
- RT pin for adjustable output. Configurations:
 - RT -> GND = 1MHz, RT -> VCC = 2.2MHz, Resistor program = 400kHz-2.2MHz
- Low EMI solution with PSRR spread spectrum and FCOL package
- Pin spacing complies with IPC2221A(L)
- FCOL package 4.5mmx3.5mmx2.0mm

Applications

- Control/field transmitters
- Application specific test equipment
- PLC, DCS

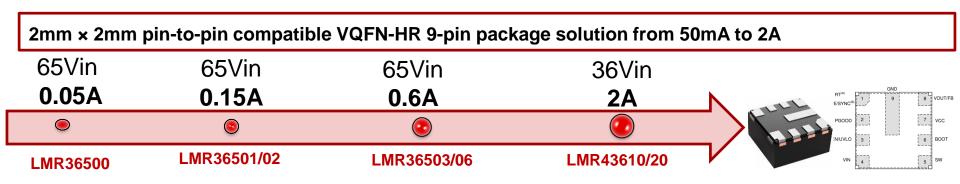
Benefits

- Wide input for applications with unregulated 24V bus. No input protection needed.
- Mode pin to enable fixed frequency and ultra low ripple over entire load range. PFM mode for applications which require high efficiency at light loads
- Adjustable frequency to enable a wide VOUT range.
- Bias input for fixed VOUT options to improve efficiency over load
- Ease of power sequencing with PGOOD

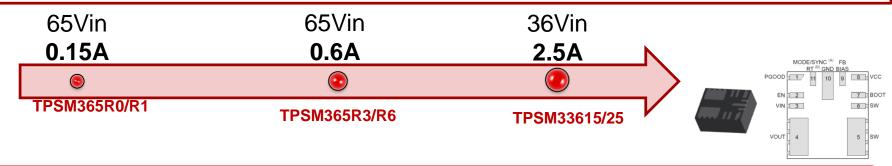




Scalable converter/module solution







Tradeoffs between LMR36506 & TPSM365R6

LMR36506	TPSM365R6
Higher efficiency is possible	Integrated Passives reduce component
Better thermal performance	count
Greater flexibility when designing	Inductor (10µH)Boot capacitor
Wider output voltage range	Smaller solution size
 More precise control over switching frequency 	Easier layout – no need to route SW
rrequericy	node
	Includes MODE/SYNC variant
	Includes spread spectrum

How to decide between converter and module?

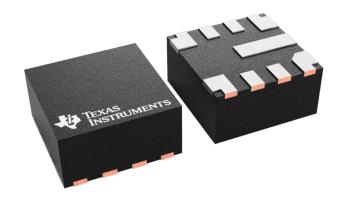
- 1. What are my desired operating conditions? [VIN, VOUT, IOUT, TA, fsw]
- 2. Do my operating conditions violate the recommended operating conditions of the converter or the module?
 - 1. See Table 8.3 and Table 9.6 in TPSM365R6 datasheet
 - See Table 7.3 in LMR36506 datasheet
- 3. Does my design have special requirements?
 - 1. Is solution size a big concern?
 - 2. Is there a frequency band of interest I need to avoid?
 - 3. Do I need to synchronize to an external clock frequency?
 - 4. What's my maximum ambient frequency?
 - 5. Do I plan to reuse this device for future designs?

Key considerations for power modules

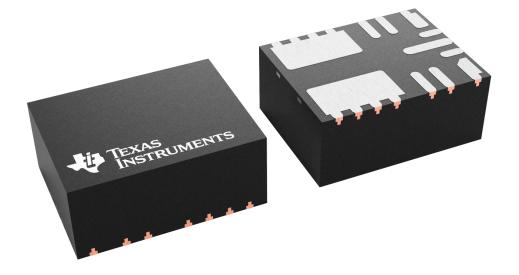
Benefits	Tradeoffs
BoM count reduction	Fixed inductor
Ease of design	Output voltage range is
Don't need to worry about sizing	limited(usually to <16V)
of SW node layout	Slightly lower efficiency due to
 No need for Boot cap placement 	fixed inductor
 No need to select inductor 	 Less control over switching frequency
Smaller solution size	noquonoy

LMR36506 vs. TPSM365R6 package

LMR36506

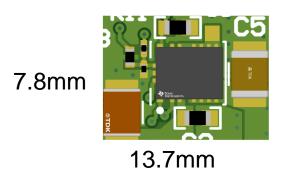


TPSM365R6

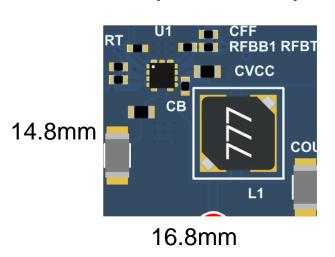


TPSM365R6 solution size

Module (TPSM365R6)



IC (LMR36506)



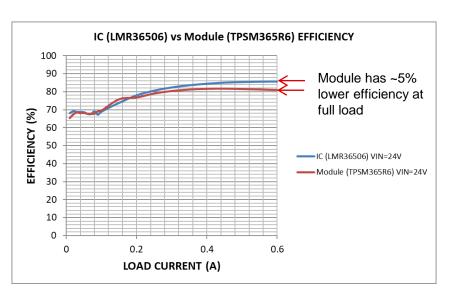
Smaller footprint. Tradeoff is usually lower efficiency vs IC.

TPSM365R6 electrical performance

Efficiency 12V input 5V output

IC (LMR36506) vs Module (TPSM365R6) EFFICIENCY 100 Module has ~6% 90 lower efficiency at 80 full load 70 **EFFICIENCY (%)** 60 50 IC (LMR36506) VIN=12V Module (TPSM365R6) VIN=12V 30 20 10 0.2 0.4 0.6 LOAD CURRENT (A)

Efficiency 24V input 5V output

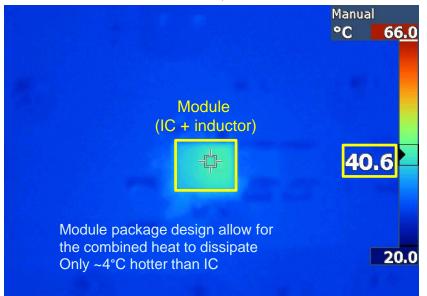


Efficiency tradeoff is understood, but what about thermal performance?

TPSM365R6 thermal performance

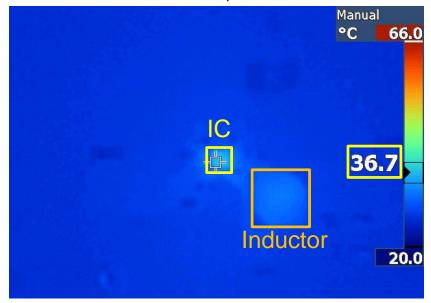
Module (TPSM365R6)

VIN=24V VOUT=5V IOUT=0.5A, standard EVM



IC (LMR36506)

VIN=24V VOUT=5V IOUT=0.5A, standard EVM



Derating curve (VIN=24V)

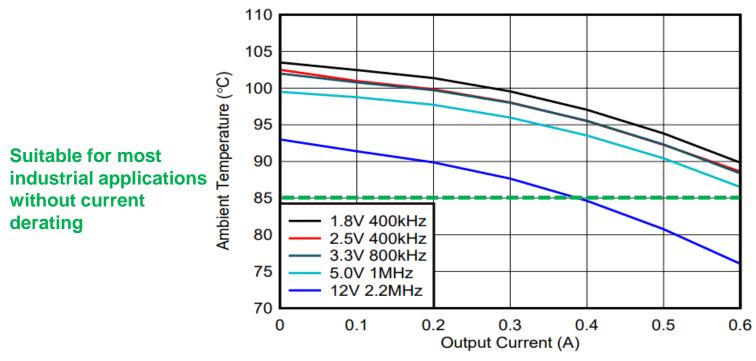
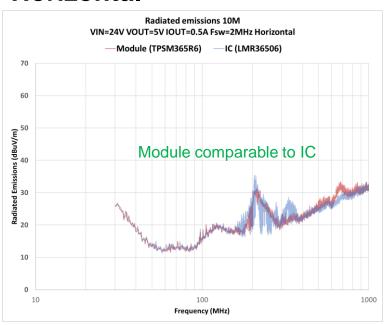


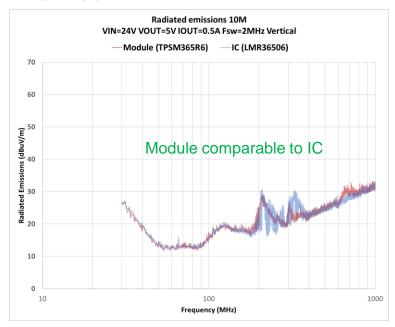
Figure 8-11. Safe Operating Area (Standard EVM Layout and Board Size)

TPSM365R6 EMI performance (with same setup)

Horizontal



Vertical



Getting started

You can start evaluating this device leveraging the following:

Content type	Content title	Link to content or more details
Product folder	TPSM365R6 LMR36506	https://www.ti.com/product/TPSM365R6 https://www.ti.com/product/LMR36506
Reference design	400W GaN-based MPPT charger controller and power optimizer reference design	https://www.ti.com/tool/TIDA-010042
Technical blog content or white paper	Bi-polar Fly-buck-Boost Solution for Analog Output Modules	https://www.ti.com/lit/an/snvaa84/snvaa84.pdf
Selection and design tools and models	TPSM365R6 Design Tools LMR36506 Design Tools	https://www.ti.com/product/TPSM365R6#design -tools-simulation https://www.ti.com/product/LMR36506#design- tools-simulation
Development tool or evaluation kit	TPSM365R6EVM LMR36506RREVM	https://www.ti.com/tool/TPSM365R6EVM https://www.ti.com/tool/LMR36506RREVM





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