

# LMQ644A2-Q1 6-Phase Buck Regulator Design for Automotive ADAS Applications



## ABSTRACT

The LMQ644A2-Q1 is a dual channel 36-V synchronous buck DC/DC converter which supports maximum 6 A per channel. The device is stackable up to 6 phases for higher output currents up to 36-A without external clocks. The device uses current-mode control architecture for easy loop compensation, fast transient response, and excellent load and line regulation.

LMQ644xx series also provides 4A channel and 5A channel versions. Please refer [Table 1-1](#) for more information.

**Table 1-1. LMQ644xx Series Synchronous Buck DC/DC Converter**

Part Number	V <sub>IN</sub> Range	Start-up Voltage	Maximum I <sub>OUT</sub> (Single-phase, dual-output)	Maximum I <sub>OUT</sub> (Dual-phase, single-output)
LMQ64480-Q1	3.0 V to 36 V	3.8 V	4 A	8 A
LMQ644A0-Q1	3.0 V to 36 V	3.8 V	5 A	10 A
LMQ644A2-Q1	3.0 V to 36 V	3.8 V	6 A	12 A

The LMQ644A2-Q1 6-phase reference design is a high-density automotive synchronous buck DC/DC regulator that employs synchronous rectification to achieve high conversion efficiency. It requires minimum 3.8 V to start up and works down to 3.0 V after start up. The regulator supports up to 36 A output current, and allows maximum 36 V input for a short time operation. The regulator provides three fixed output voltage options (2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V). The default configuration is 3.3V when J1 #1 - #2 are short. For 5 V output, short J1 #2 - #3. For 2.5 V output, open J1 and short J7.

The regulator design uses the LMQ644A2-Q1 36-V low I<sub>Q</sub> dual synchronous buck DC/DC converter, having the following features:

- Wide input voltage range with a dropout mode at low VIN
- Low shutdown and standby I<sub>Q</sub>
- Programmable switching frequency from 100 kHz to 2.2 MHz
- Integrated low R<sub>DS(ON)</sub> MOSFETs
- Selectable spread spectrum modulation
- Integrated VIN capacitors
- Cycle-by-cycle current limit with hiccup-mode overload protection

The LMQ644A2-Q1 is available in a 25-pin WQFN package with 5-mm × 4-mm footprint. See the [LMQ644A2-Q1 3-V to 36-V, 12-A Low IQ Dual Synchronous Buck DC/DC Converter](#) data sheet for more information.

## Table of Contents

<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	4
1.1 Features and Electrical Performance.....	4
<b>2 Design Specifications</b> .....	5
<b>3 Application Circuit Diagram and Operating Configuration Table</b> .....	6
<b>4 Top and Bottom Board Views</b> .....	7
<b>5 Test Data and Performance Curves</b> .....	9
5.1 Conversion Efficiency.....	9
5.2 Operating Waveforms.....	10
5.3 Thermal Performance.....	16
5.4 CISPR 25 EMI Performance.....	17
<b>6 EVM Documentation</b> .....	19
6.1 Schematic.....	19
6.2 Bill of Materials.....	21
6.3 PCB Layout.....	22
<b>7 4-Phase Configuration</b> .....	28
7.1 4-Phase Switching.....	28
<b>8 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	29
8.1 Device Support.....	29
8.2 Documentation Support.....	29

## List of Figures

Figure 3-1. LMQ644A2-Q1 6-Phase Synchronous Buck Regulator Diagram.....	6
Figure 4-1. Top View (113mm x 90mm).....	7
Figure 4-2. Bottom View (113mm x 90mm).....	8
Figure 5-1. Efficiency, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V (FPWM mode).....	9
Figure 5-2. Efficiency, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V (Auto mode).....	9
Figure 5-3. Efficiency, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V (FPWM mode).....	9
Figure 5-4. Efficiency, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V (Auto mode).....	9
Figure 5-5. Efficiency, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V (FPWM mode).....	9
Figure 5-6. Efficiency, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V (Auto mode).....	9
Figure 5-7. SW Node Voltage, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 2$ A, FPWM mode.....	10
Figure 5-8. SW Node Voltage, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 0$ A, AUTO mode.....	10
Figure 5-9. Inductor current, $V_{IN} = 24$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, FPWM mode.....	11
Figure 5-10. $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V, FPWM, 18 A to 36 A (1A/us).....	12
Figure 5-11. $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, FPWM, 18 A to 36 A (1A/us).....	12
Figure 5-12. $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V, FPWM, 18 A to 36 A (1A/us).....	13
Figure 5-13. $V_{IN} = 20$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A.....	13
Figure 5-14. $V_{IN} = 20$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A.....	13
Figure 5-15. $V_{IN} = 20$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A.....	14
Figure 5-16. Startup, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A Electric Load.....	14
Figure 5-17. Shutdown, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A Electric Load.....	15
Figure 5-18. U1 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	16
Figure 5-19. U2 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	16
Figure 5-20. U3 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	16
Figure 5-21. U1 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	16
Figure 5-22. U2 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	16
Figure 5-23. U3 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	16
Figure 5-24. U1 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	17
Figure 5-25. U2 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	17
Figure 5-26. U3 Thermal Performance, $V_{IN} = 12$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Free Convection Airflow.....	17
Figure 5-27. CISPR 25 Class 5 Conducted Emissions Plot, 150 kHz to 30 MHz (RBW =9kHz) , $V_{IN} = 24$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Spread Spectrum enabled.....	18
Figure 5-28. CISPR 25 Class 5 Conducted Emissions Plot, 30 MHz to 108 MHz (RBW=120kHz) , $V_{IN} = 24$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A, Spread Spectrum enabled.....	18
Figure 6-1. Schematic – Main.....	19
Figure 6-2. Schematic – Jumpers, Testpoints, EMI filter.....	20
Figure 6-3. Top Copper (Top View).....	22
Figure 6-4. Layer 2 Copper (Top View).....	23
Figure 6-5. Layer 3 Copper (Top View).....	24
Figure 6-6. Layer 4 Copper (Top View).....	25

Figure 6-7. Layer 5 Copper (Top View).....	26
Figure 6-8. Bottom Copper (Top View).....	27
Figure 7-1. SW Node Voltage, $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , FPWM mode.....	28

### List of Tables

Table 1-1. LMQ644xx Series Synchronous Buck DC/DC Converter.....	1
Table 2-1. Electrical Performance Characteristics.....	5
Table 3-1. Operating Configuration Table.....	6
Table 6-1. Bill of Materials.....	21
Table 7-1. Board Modification for 4-Phase Evaluation.....	28

### Trademarks

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## 1 Introduction

The LMQ644A2QEVM-S400-6PH is designed to use a high-voltage input rail from 3 V to 36 V (Please see [Table 2-1](#) for more information) to produce a regulated output voltage at a load current up to 36 A. This wide  $V_{IN}$  range solution covers a 12-V car battery input and offers an operating margin to withstand battery voltage transients. The per-phase switching frequency is 400 kHz and is synchronizable to a higher or lower frequency if required.

### 1.1 Features and Electrical Performance

- Provides three output voltage options (2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V)
- Wide input operating range of 3 V to 36 V (requires minimum 3.8 V to start up)
- Small input and output voltage ripple with 6-phase configuration
- Supports external clock synchronization
- High efficiency across wide input voltage ranges
  - Peak 95.2% at  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$
  - Peak 93.4% at  $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- Optional power supply input for EMI filter evaluation
- Selectable Forced PWM (FPWM) or Auto mode
- Selectable spread spectrum modulation
- Integrated low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  MOSFETs
- Peak current limit with hiccup mode overload protection
- User-adjustable soft-start time
- User-programmable loop compensation
- Power Good indicator with 100-k $\Omega$  pullup resistors to VCC
- Proven 6-layer PCB layout
- Passes CISPR-25 Class5 CE

## 2 Design Specifications

**Table 2-1. Electrical Performance Characteristics**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input voltage range, $V_{IN}$ <sup>(3)</sup>	Operating <sup>(2)</sup>		3	12	20	V
	Transients		3		36	
Input current, no load, $I_{IN(NL)}$	$I_{OUT} = 0$ A, AUTO mode (Resistive leak paths are removed)	$V_{IN} = 9$ V		49		$\mu$ A
		$V_{IN} = 12$ V		38		
		$V_{IN} = 16$ V		28		
Input current, disabled, $I_{IN(OFF)}$	$V_{EN} = 0$ V (Resistive leak paths are removed)	$V_{IN} = 12$ V		2.8		$\mu$ A
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output voltage, $V_{OUT}$ <sup>(1)</sup>			3.135	3.3	3.465	V
Output current, $I_{OUT}$	$V_{IN} = 3.8$ V to 20 V		0		36	A
Output voltage regulation, $\Delta V_{OUT}$	Load regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0$ A to 36 A	0.5%			
	Line regulation	$V_{IN} = 9$ V to 16 V	0.5%			
Output voltage ripple, $V_{OUT(AC)}$	$V_{IN} = 12$ V, $I_{OUT} = 36$ A			20		mVrms
Soft-start time, $t_{SS}$	$C_{SS} = 100$ nF			4		ms
<b>SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Switching frequency, $F_{SW}$	$V_{IN} = 12$ V		320	400	480	kHz
Full load efficiency, $\eta_{FULL}$	$I_{OUT} = 36$ A	$V_{IN} = 8$ V	91.6%			
		$V_{IN} = 12$ V	91.5%			
		$V_{IN} = 16$ V	90.9%			

- (1) The default output voltage of this design is 3.3 V. Efficiency and other performance metrics can be changed based on operating input voltage, load current, externally-connected output capacitors, and other parameters.
- (2) The recommended airflow when operating is 200 LFM.
- (3) Minimum 3.85V  $V_{IN}$  for 2.5V  $V_{OUT}$ , 4.23V  $V_{IN}$  for 3.3V  $V_{OUT}$ , 5.45V  $V_{IN}$  for 5V  $V_{OUT}$

### 3 Application Circuit Diagram and Operating Configuration Table

Figure 3-1 shows the typical diagram of 6-phase synchronous buck regulator using LMQ644A2-Q1. SS, COMP and MODE/SYNC of each devices are connected together to share the same information. The SYNC\_OUT of primary device is connected to the SYNC of secondary device, and the SYNC\_OUT of secondary device is connected to the SYNC of tertiary device to synchronize three devices with phase interleaving.

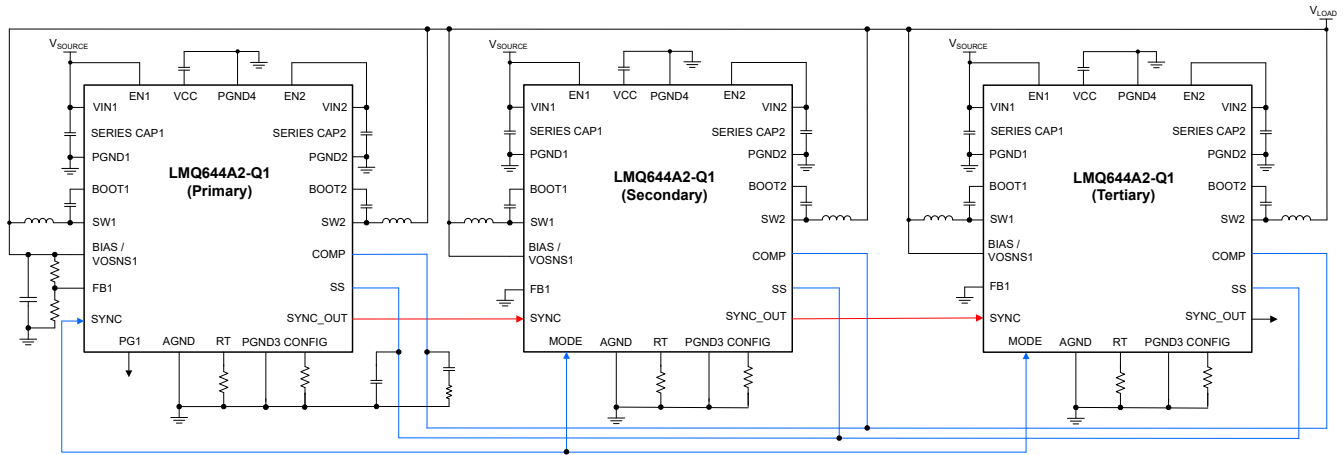


Figure 3-1. LMQ644A2-Q1 6-Phase Synchronous Buck Regulator Diagram

Table 3-1 describes the jumper and input terminal configurations of the LMQ644A2-Q1 6-phase reference design

Table 3-1. Operating Configuration Table

Operating Condition	Configuration
3.3 V output	J1 #1-#2 short, J7 open
5.0 V output	J1 #2-#3 short, J7 open
2.5 V output	J1 open, J7 short
Dither Enable	J4 #2-#3 short
Dither Disable	J4 #1-#2 short
AUTO Mode	J2 #1-#2 short
FPWM Mode	J2 #2-#3 short
Global Enable	J8 #2-#3 short
Global Disable	J8 #1-#2 short
EMI Bypass	Positive supply input to T3, Negative supply input to T4
EMI Input	Disconnect T3 and T4, Connect LISN(+) to VIN_EMI pad on the bottom, Connect LISN(-) to GND pad on the bottom

## 4 Top and Bottom Board Views

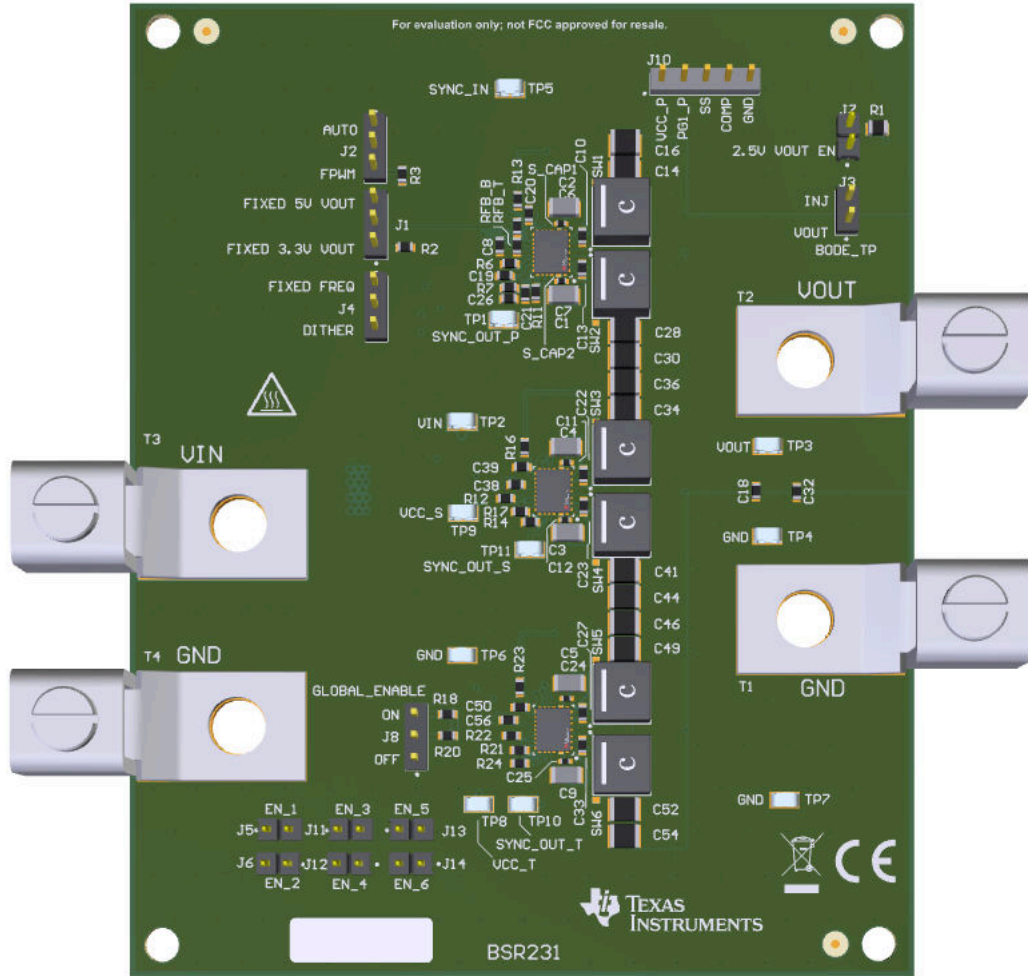
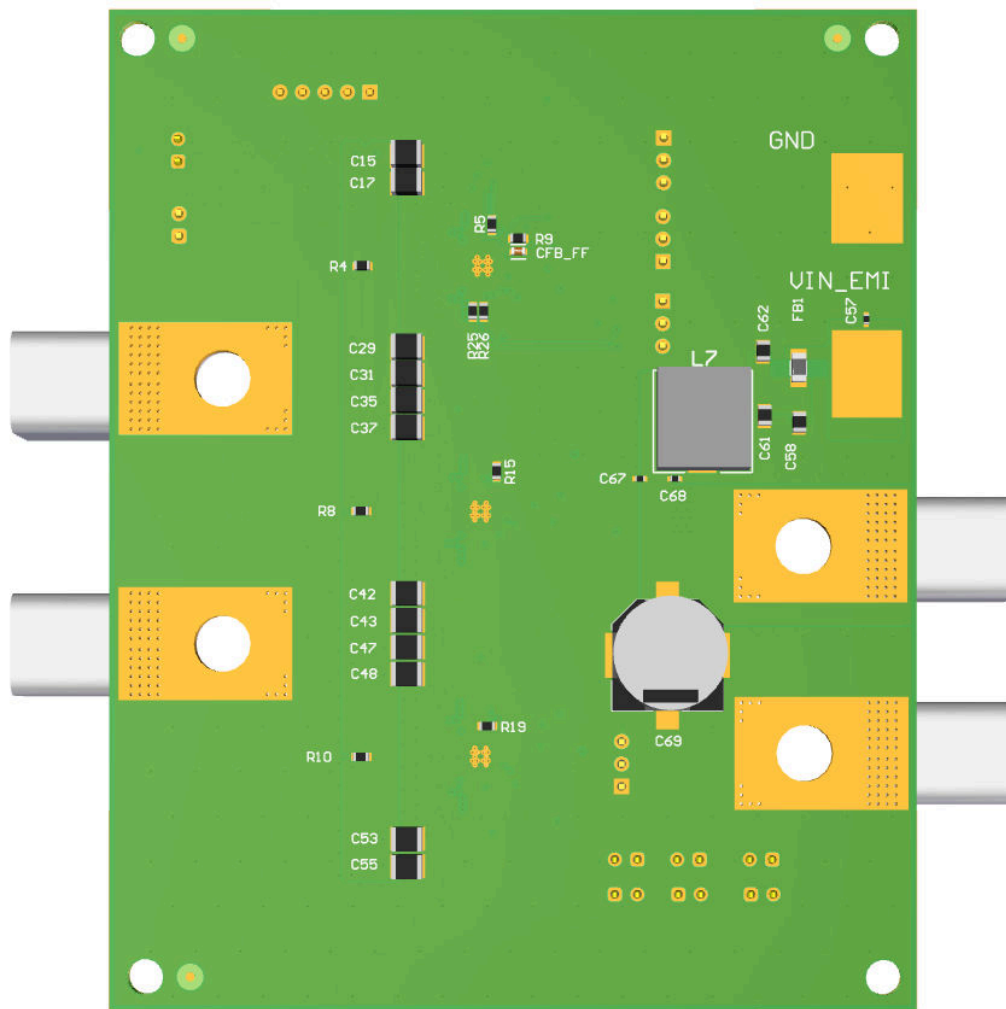



Figure 4-1. Top View (113mm x 90mm)



**Figure 4-2. Bottom View (113mm x 90mm)**

	<p><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p>Caution Hot surface. Contact may cause burns. Do not touch.</p>
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## 5 Test Data and Performance Curves

### 5.1 Conversion Efficiency

Efficiencies are measured at room temperature with external UVLO resistor dividers.

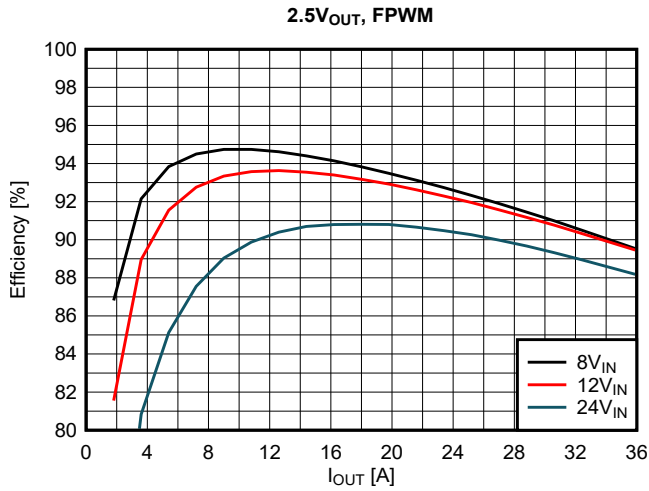


Figure 5-1. Efficiency, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5 V (FPWM mode)

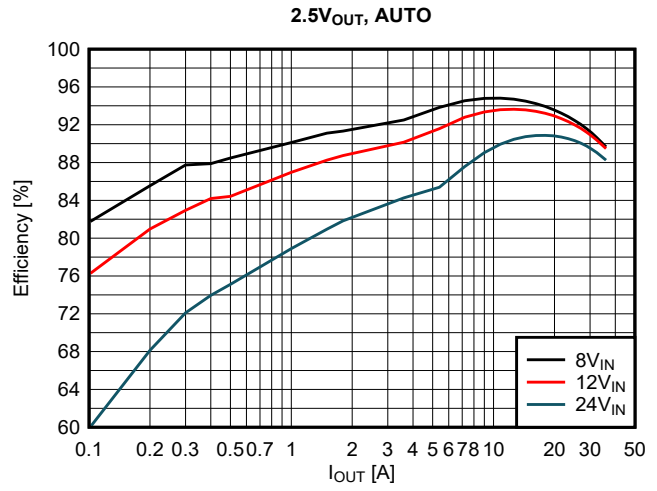


Figure 5-2. Efficiency, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5 V (Auto mode)

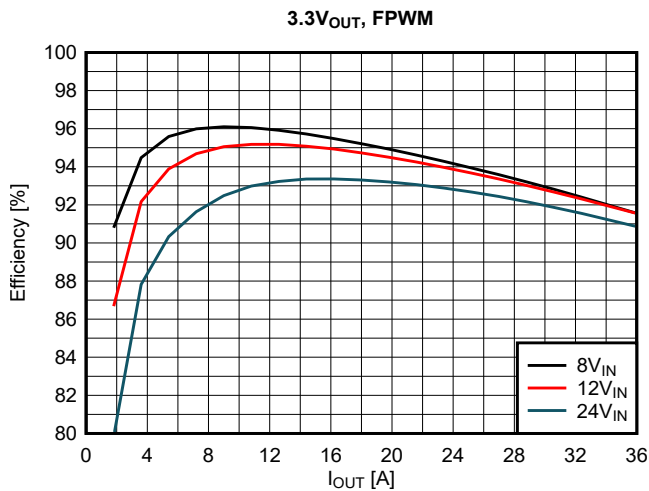


Figure 5-3. Efficiency, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3 V (FPWM mode)

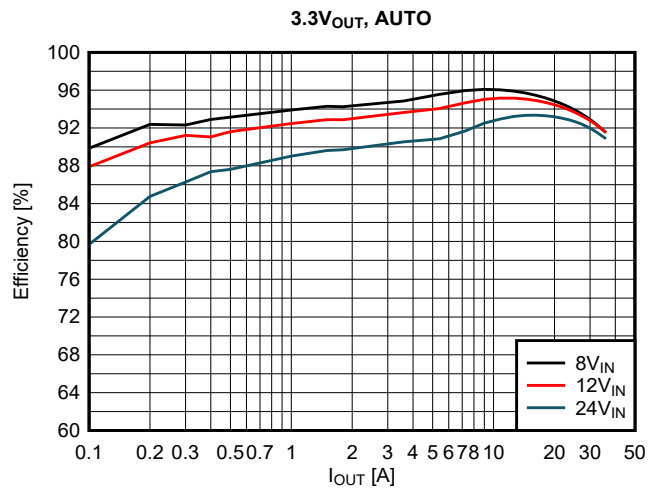


Figure 5-4. Efficiency, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3 V (Auto mode)

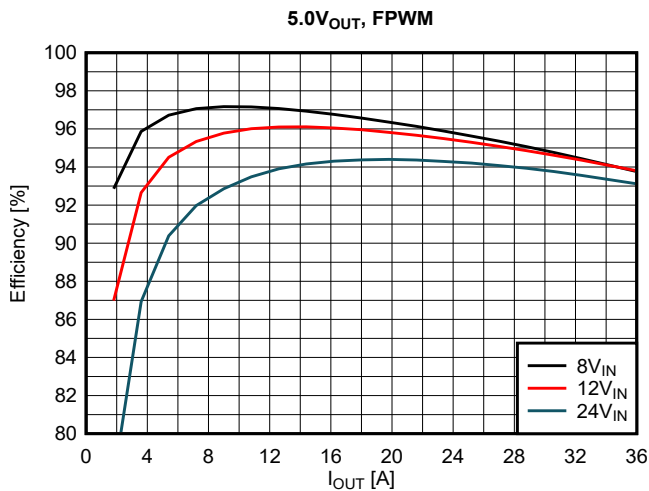


Figure 5-5. Efficiency, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0 V (FPWM mode)

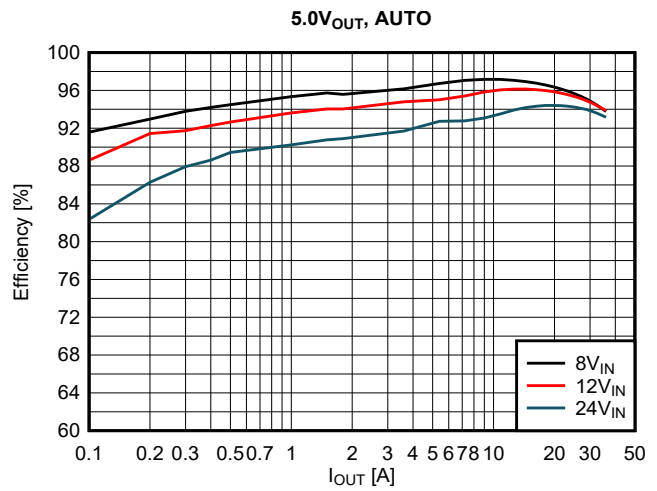


Figure 5-6. Efficiency, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0 V (Auto mode)

## 5.2 Operating Waveforms

### 5.2.1 6-phase Switching



Figure 5-7. SW Node Voltage,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$ , FPWM mode

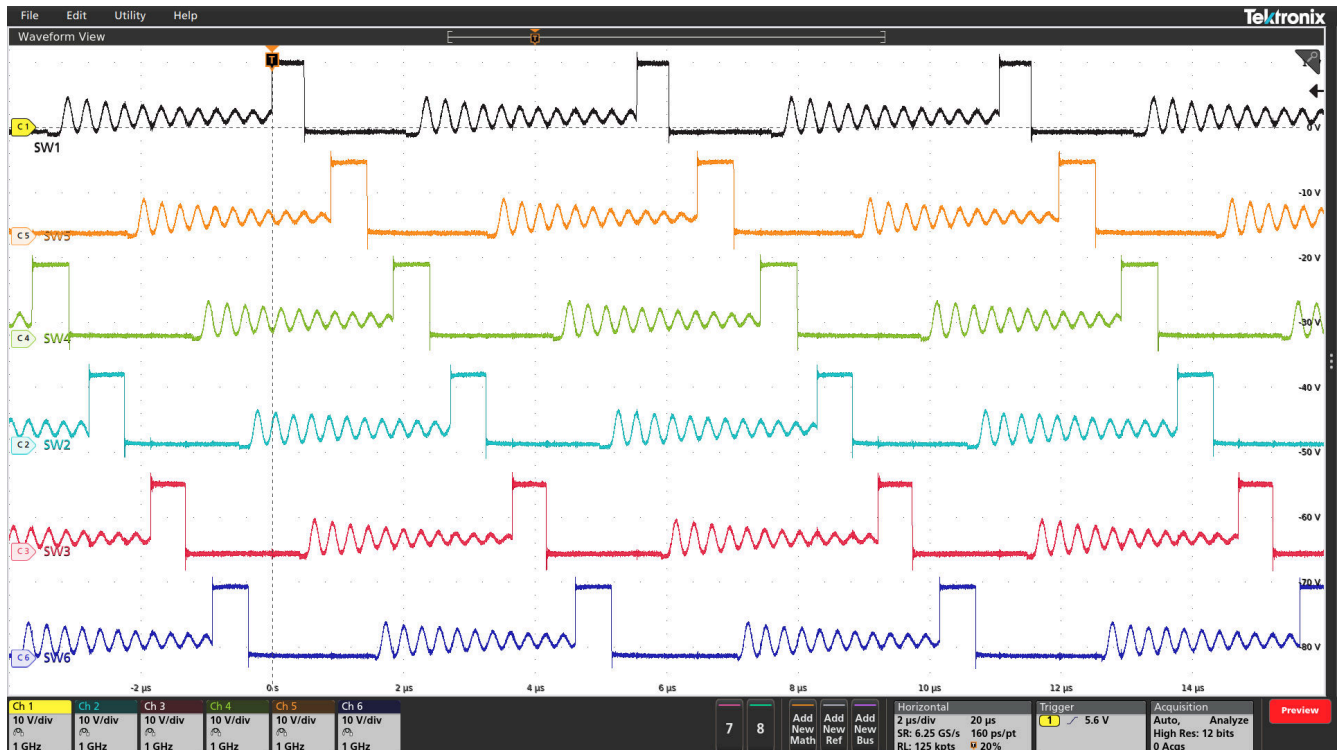


Figure 5-8. SW Node Voltage,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$ , AUTO mode

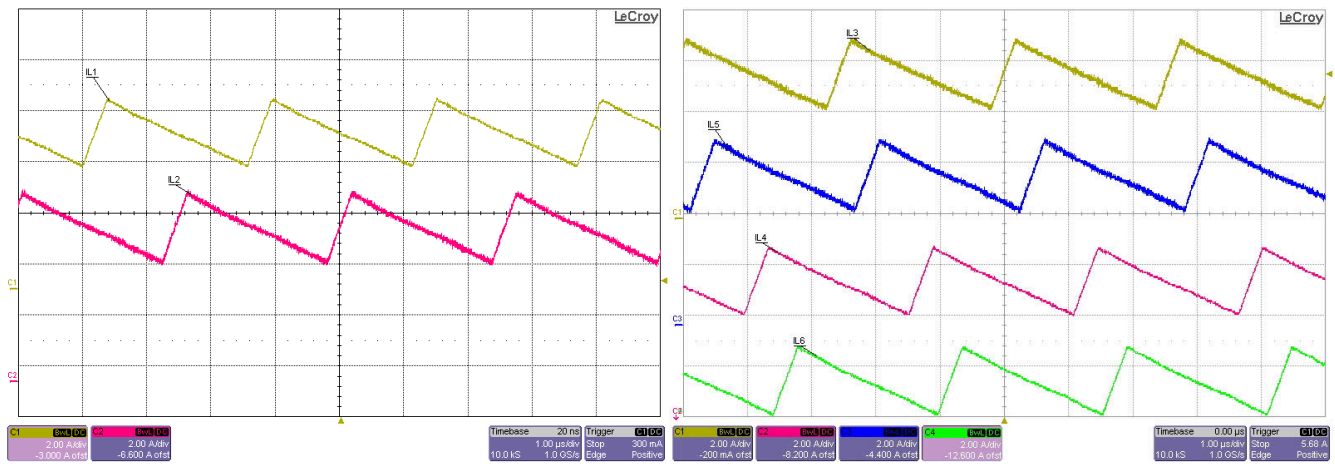


Figure 5-9. Inductor current,  $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , FPWM mode

### 5.2.2 Load Transient Response

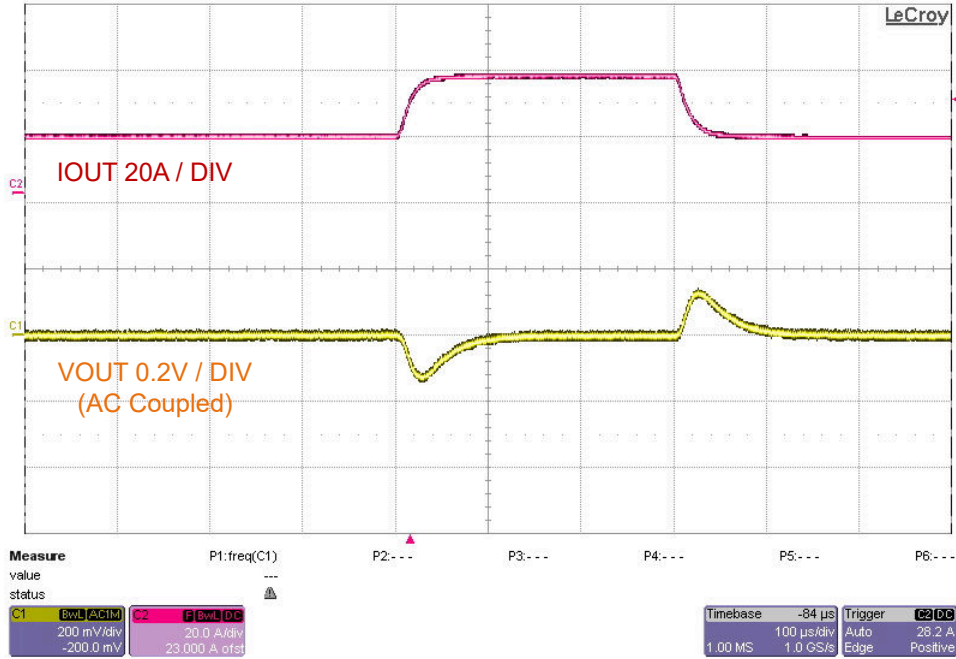


Figure 5-10.  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , FPWM, 18 A to 36 A (1A/us)

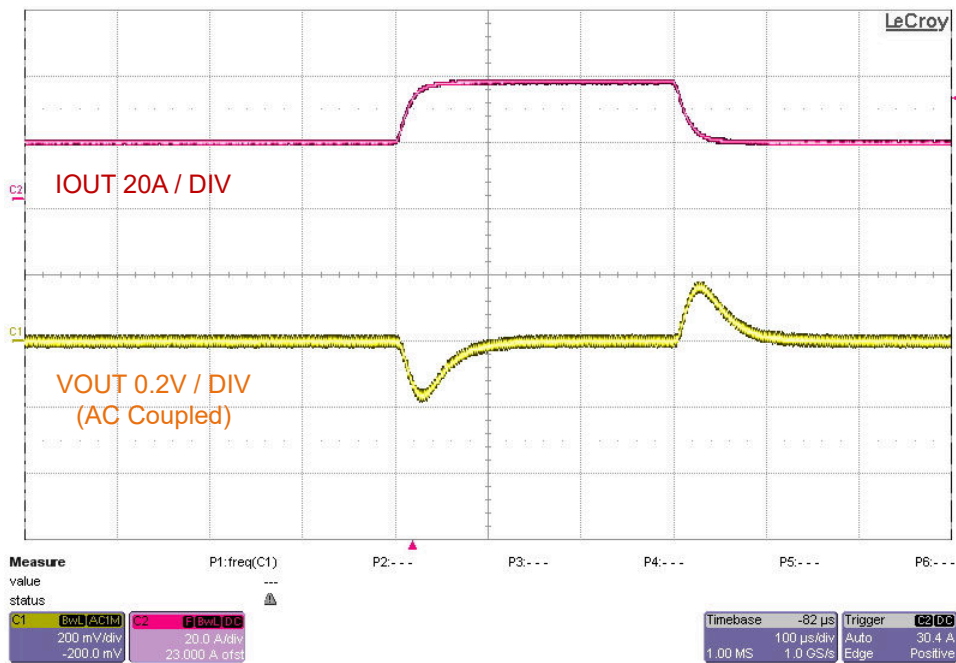


Figure 5-11.  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , FPWM, 18 A to 36 A (1A/us)

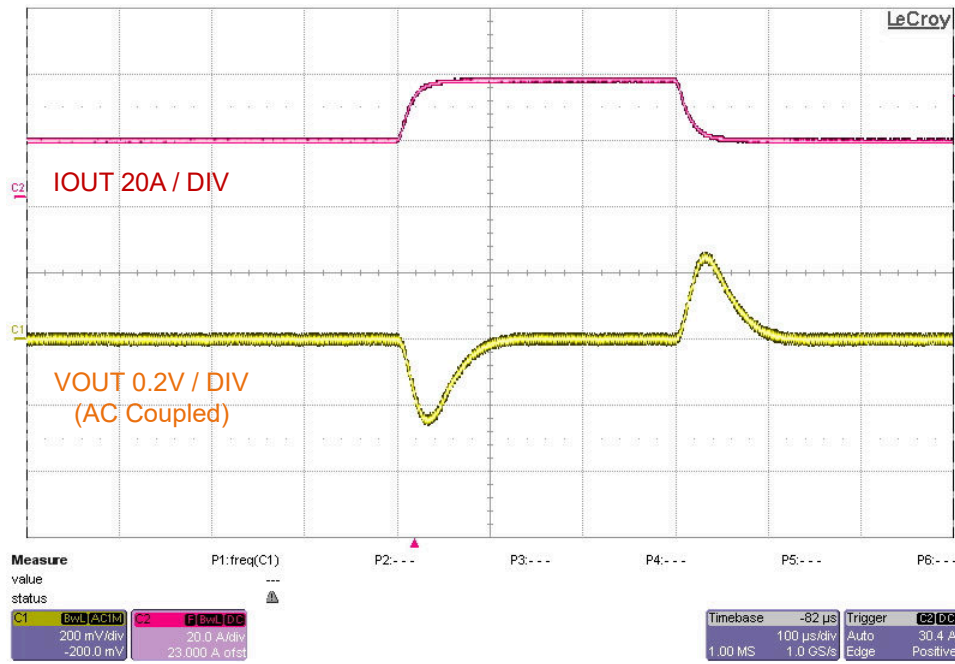


Figure 5-12.  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , FPWM, 18 A to 36 A (1A/us)

### 5.2.3 Loop Response

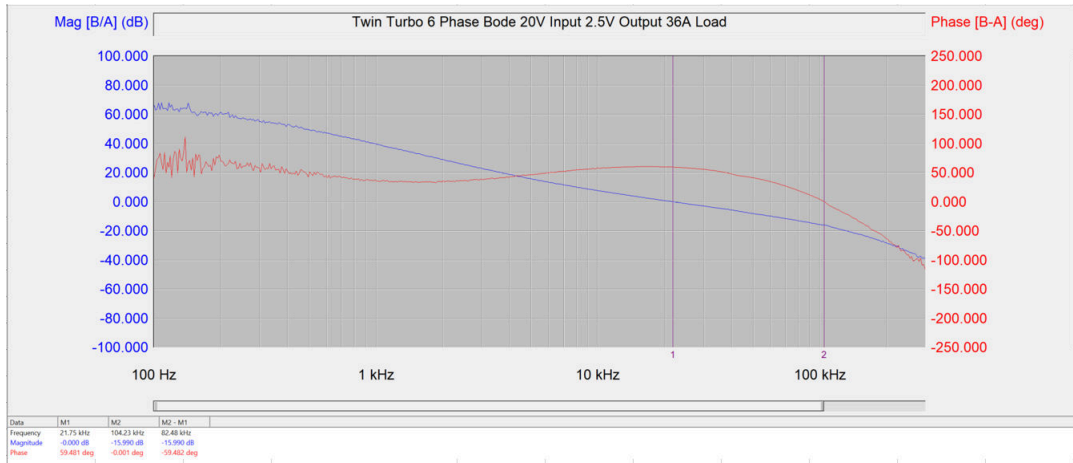


Figure 5-13.  $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$

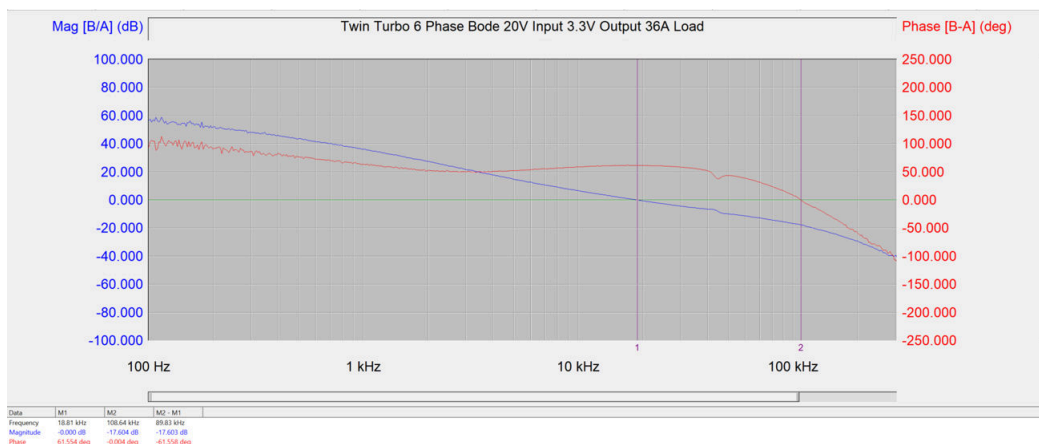


Figure 5-14.  $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$

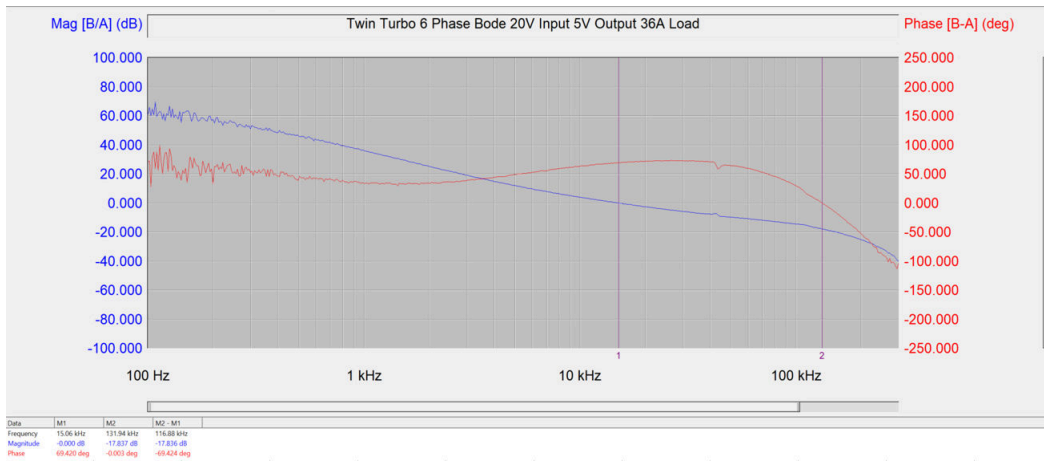


Figure 5-15.  $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$

### 5.2.4 Startup/Shutdown

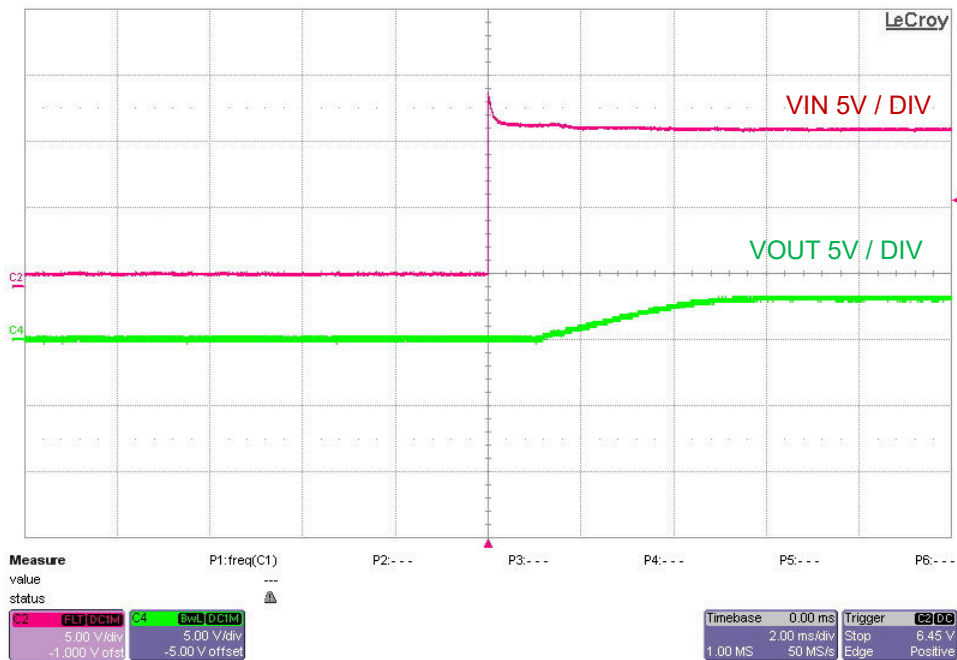


Figure 5-16. Startup,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$  Electric Load

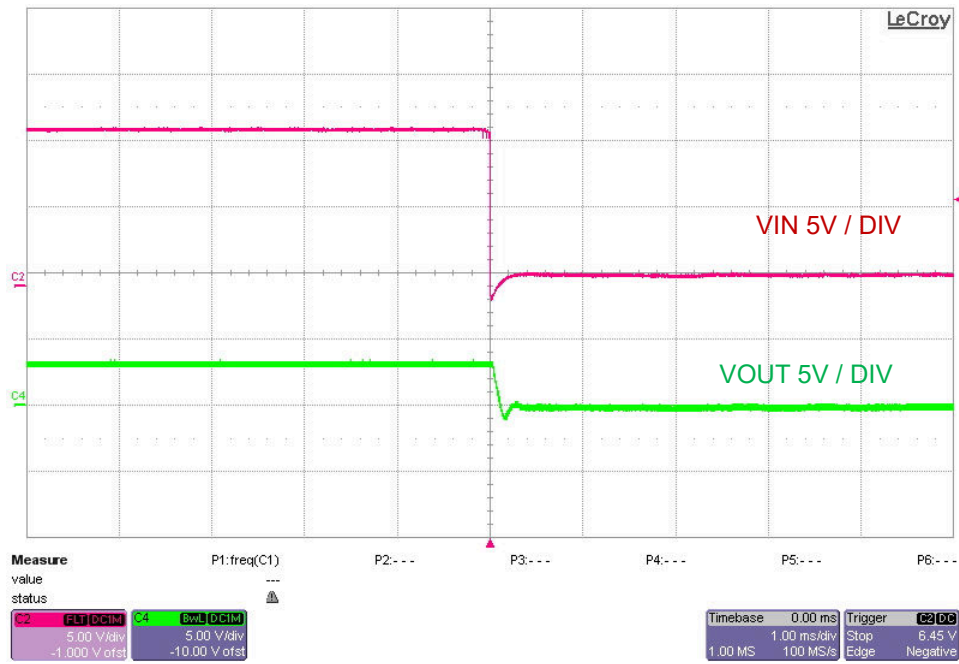
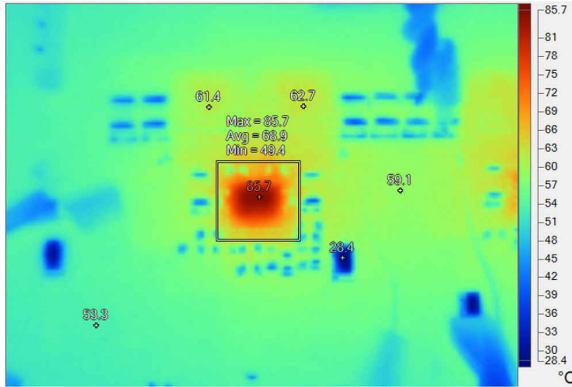
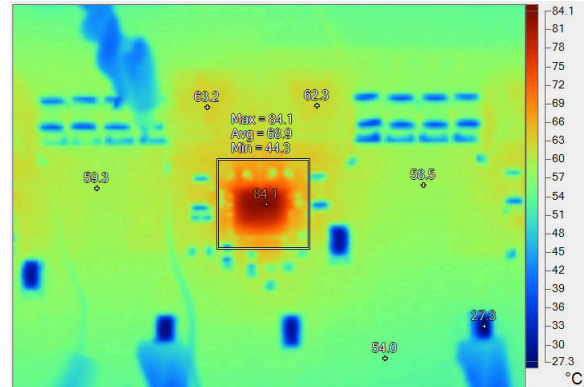


Figure 5-17. Shutdown,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$  Electric Load

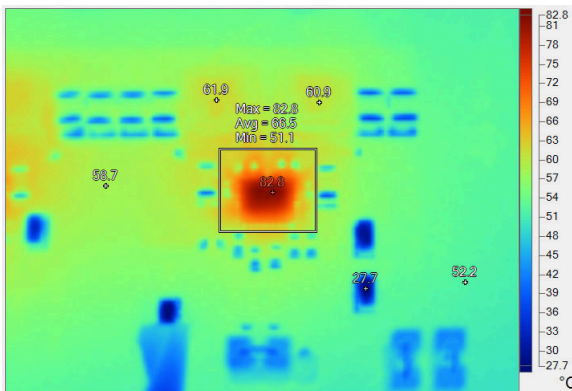
### 5.3 Thermal Performance



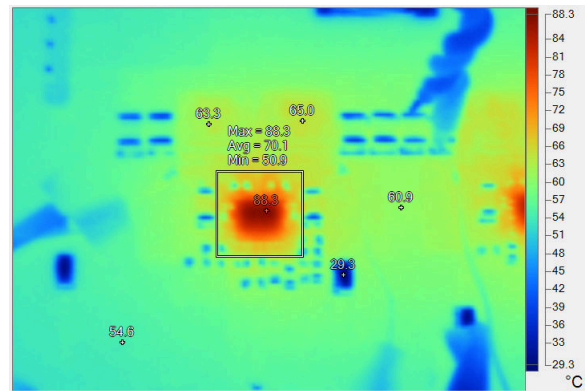
**Figure 5-18. U1 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**



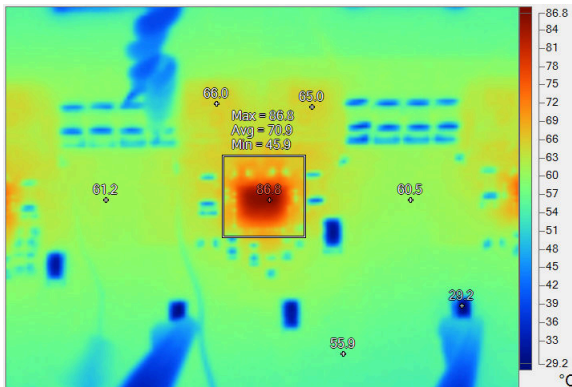
**Figure 5-19. U2 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**



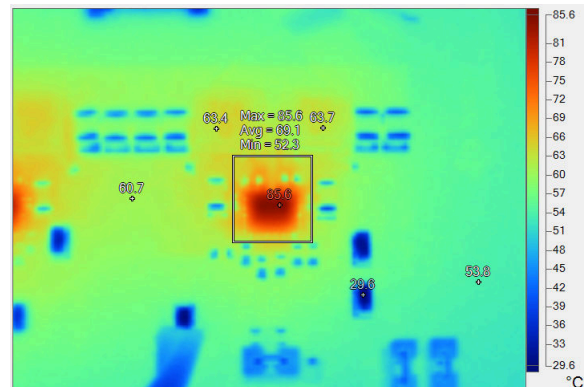
**Figure 5-20. U3 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**



**Figure 5-21. U1 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**

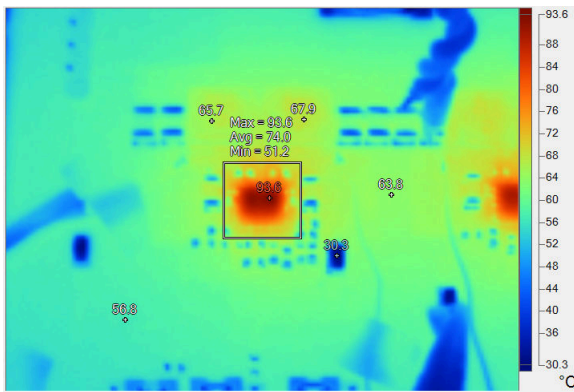


**Figure 5-22. U2 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**

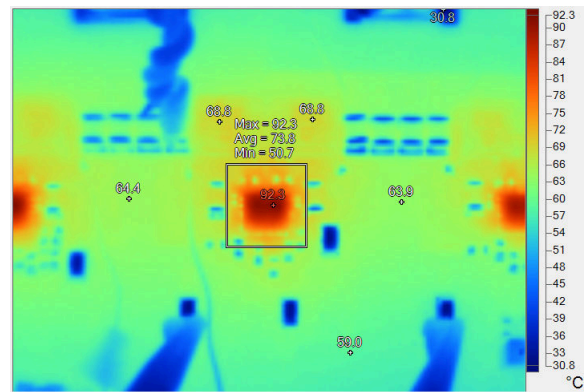


**Figure 5-23. U3 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**

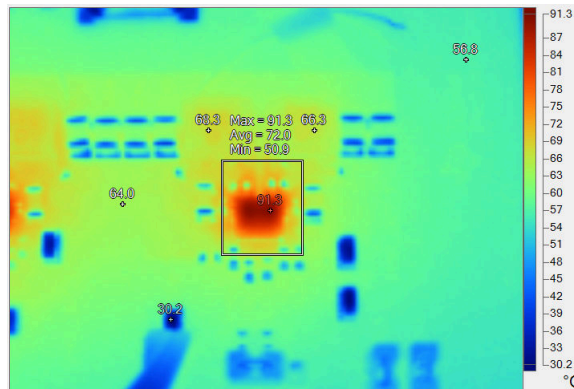




**Figure 5-24. U1 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**



**Figure 5-25. U2 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**



**Figure 5-26. U3 Thermal Performance,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36\text{ A}$ , Free Convection Airflow**

### 5.4 CISPR 25 EMI Performance

EMI filter (GCM155R71H104KE2D(C57,C67,C68),C2012X7R1V225K085AC(C58,C61,C620), 7427930(FB1), SER1052-102MLB(L7)) is used when testing

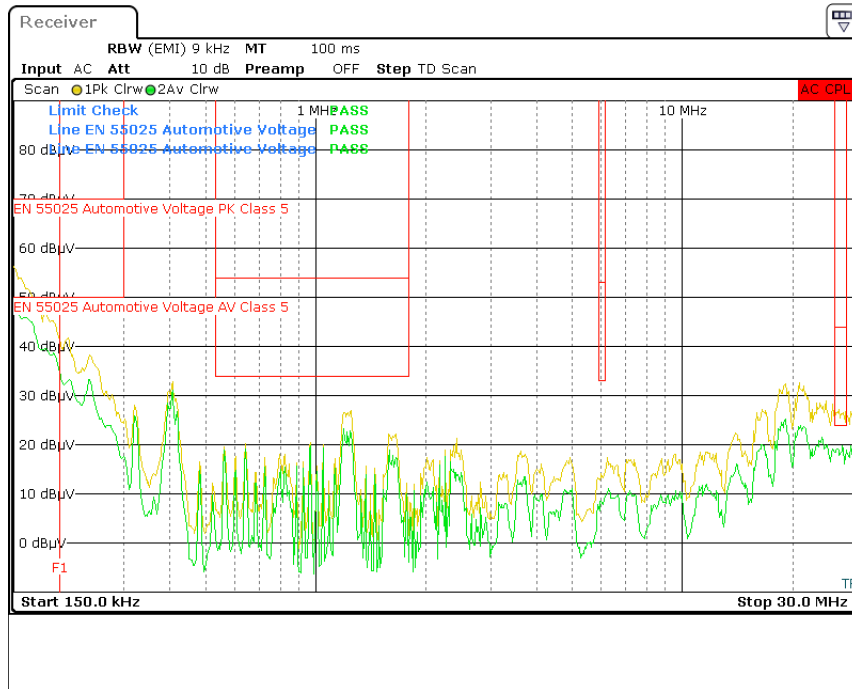


Figure 5-27. CISPR 25 Class 5 Conducted Emissions Plot, 150 kHz to 30 MHz (RBW = 9kHz) ,  $V_{IN} = 24 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3 V$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36 A$ , Spread Spectrum enabled

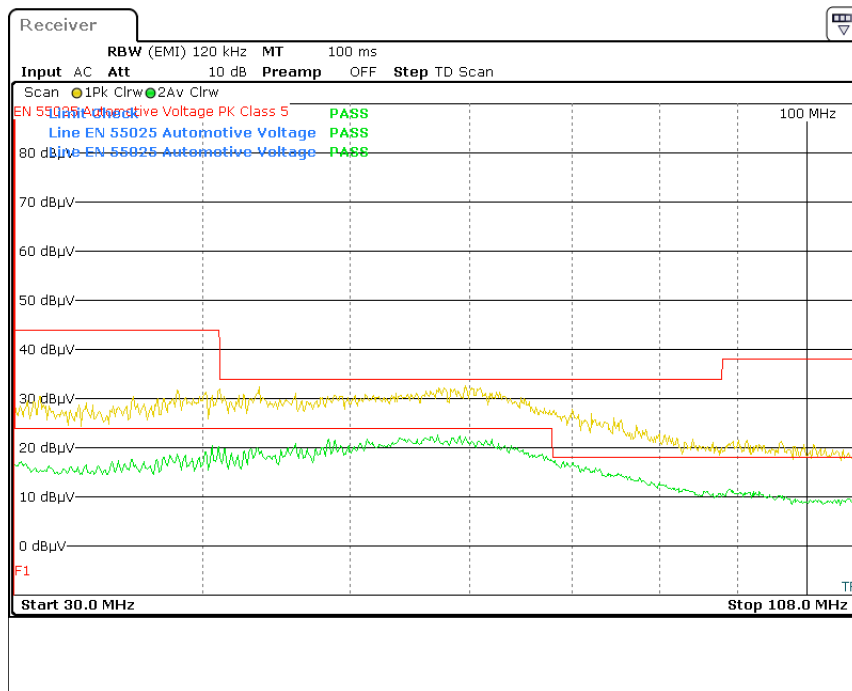


Figure 5-28. CISPR 25 Class 5 Conducted Emissions Plot, 30 MHz to 108 MHz (RBW = 120kHz) ,  $V_{IN} = 24 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3 V$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 36 A$ , Spread Spectrum enabled



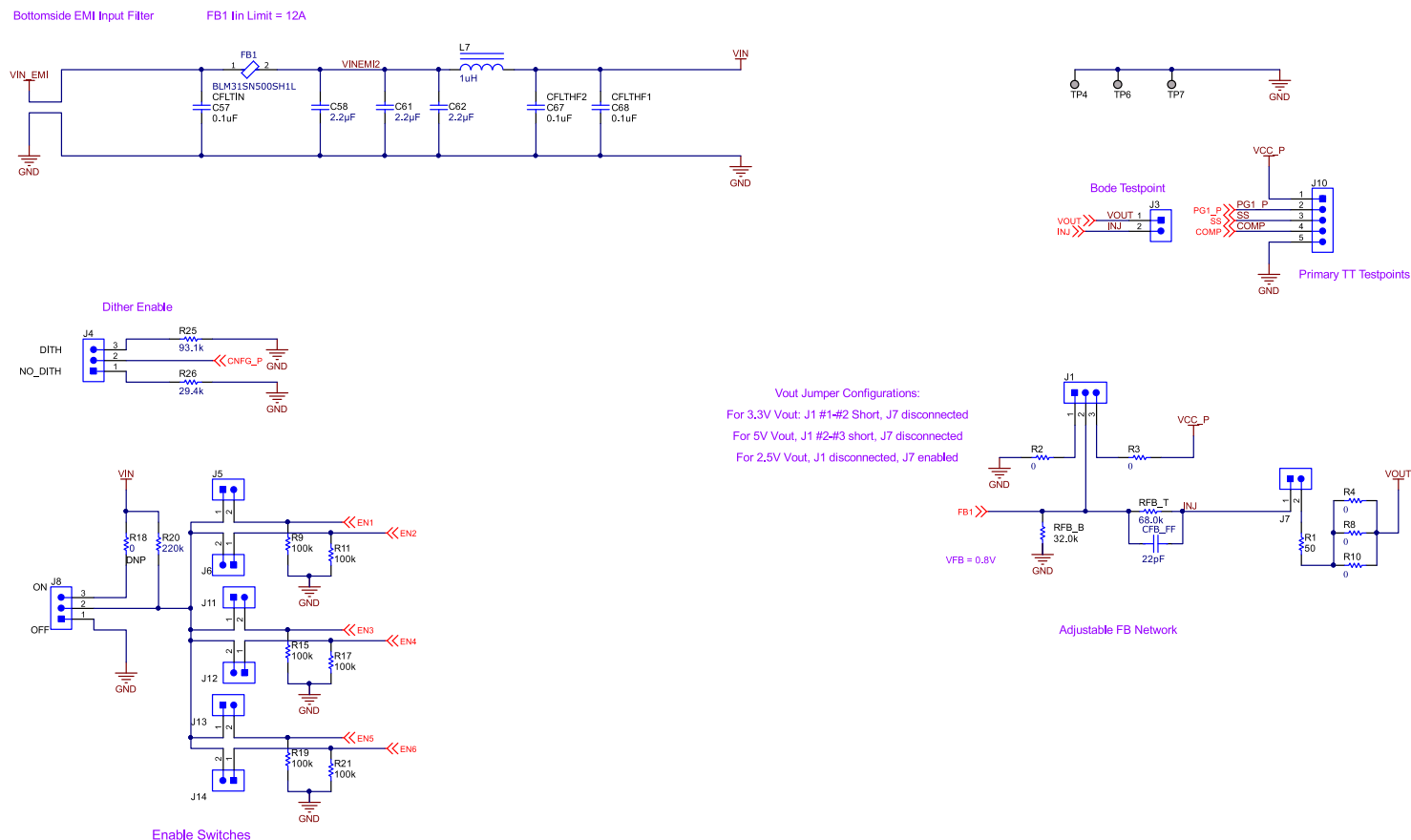


Figure 6-2. Schematic – Jumpers, Testpoints, EMI filter

## 6.2 Bill of Materials

**Table 6-1. Bill of Materials**

COUNT	REF DES	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	MFR
6	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C9	CAP, CERM, 4.7 $\mu$ F, 50 V, +/- 10%, X7R, 1206	C3216X7R1H475K160AE	TDK
9	C6, C7, C11, C12, C24, C25, C57, C67, C68	CAP, CERM, 0.1 $\mu$ F, 50 V, +/- 10%, X7R, AEC-Q200 Grade 1, 0402	GCM155R71H104KE02D	MuRata
3	C8, C38, C56	CAP, CERM, 1 $\mu$ F, 16 V, +/- 20%, X7R, AEC-Q200 Grade 1, 0603	GCM188R71C105MA64D	MuRata
6	C10, C13, C22, C23, C27, C33	CAP, CERM, 0.1 $\mu$ F, 50 V, +/- 10%, X7R, AEC-Q200 Grade 1, 0603	CGA3E2X7R1H104K080AA	TDK
24	C14, C15, C16, C17, C28, C29, C30, C31, C34, C35, C36, C37, C41, C42, C43, C44, C46, C47, C48, C49, C52, C53, C54, C55	CAP, CERM, 47 $\mu$ F, 10 V, +/- 20%, X7R, 1210	LMK325B7476MM-TR	Taiyo Yuden
2	C18, C32	CAP, CERM, 1 $\mu$ F, 25 V, +/- 10%, X7R, AEC-Q200 Grade 1, 0603	GCM188R71E105KA64D	MuRata
1	C19	CAP, CERM, 0.1 $\mu$ F, 16 V, +/- 10%, X7R, AEC-Q200 Grade 1, 0603	GCM188R71C104KA37J	MuRata
3	C20, C39, C50	CAP, CERM, 0.1 $\mu$ F, 50 V, +/- 10%, X5R, 0603	C1608X5R1H104K080AA	TDK
1	C21	CAP, CERM, 10 pF, 100 V, +/- 5%, C0G/NP0, 0603	GRM1885C2A100JA01D	MuRata
1	C26	CAP, CERM, 4700 pF, 50 V, +/- 10%, X7R, AEC-Q200 Grade 1, 0603	GCM188R71H472KA37D	MuRata
3	C58, C61, C62	CAP, CERM, 2.2 $\mu$ F, 35 V, +/- 10%, X7R, 0805	C2012X7R1V225K085AC	TDK
1	C69	CAP, AL, 100 $\mu$ F, 100 V, +/- 20%, AEC-Q200 Grade 2, SMD	MAL215099907E3	Vishay-Bccomponents
1	CFB_FF	Cap Ceramic 22pF 100V C0G 5% Pad SMD 0603 125C Automotive T/R	GCM1885C2A220JA16D	Murata Electronics North America
1	FB1	Chip Ferrite Bead Array, 1206, 50 $\Omega$ @ 100MHz, 0.0016 $\Omega$ , 25%, 12A	BLM31SN500SH1L	Murata
8	H1, H2, H3, H4	Standoff, Hex, 0.5"L #4-40 Nylon	1902C	Keystone
8	H5, H6, H7, H8	Screw, Pan Head, 4-40, 3/8", Nylon	NY PMS 440 0038 PH	B&F Fastener Supply
4	J1, J2, J4, J8	Header, 100mil, 3x1, Gold, TH	PBC03SAAN	Sullins Connector Solutions
1	J3	Header, 100mil, 2x1, Gold, TH	TSW-102-07-G-S	Samtec
7	J5, J6, J7, J11, J12, J13, J14	Header, 2.54mm, 2x1, Tin, TH	TSW-102-23-T-S	Samtec
1	J10	Header, 100mil, 5x1, Gold, TH	HTSW-105-07-G-S	Samtec
6	L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6	Shielded Power Inductors 3.3 $\mu$ H 20% tol. 6.5mOhm 16.6A	XGL6060-332MEC	Coilcraft
1	L7	Inductor, Shielded E Core, Ferrite, 1 $\mu$ H, 16.3 A, 0.004 ohm, SMD	SER1052-102MLB	Coilcraft
1	R1	RES, 49.9, 1%, 0.125 W, AEC-Q200 Grade 0, 0805	CRCW080549R9FKEA	Vishay-Dale
9	R2, R3, R4, R8, R10, R13, R16, R18, R23	RES, 0, 0%, 0.25 W, AEC-Q200 Grade 0, 0603	PMR03EZPJ000	Rohm
7	R5, R9, R11, R15, R17, R19, R21	RES, 100 k, 1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RC0603FR-07100KL	Yageo
3	R6, R12, R22	RES, 39.0 k, 0.1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RG1608P-393-B-T5	Susumu Co Ltd
1	R7	RES, 6.49 k, 1%, 0.1 W, AEC-Q200 Grade 0, 0603	CRCW06036K49FKEA	Vishay-Dale
2	R14, R24	RES, 41.2 k, 1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RC0603FR-0741K2L	Yageo
1	R20	RES, 220 k, 1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RC0603FR-07220KL	Yageo
1	R25	RES, 93.1 k, 1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RC0603FR-0793K1L	Yageo
1	R26	RES, 29.4 k, 0.1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RT0603BRD0729K4L	Yageo America
1	RFB_B	RES, 32.0 k, 0.1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RT0603BRD0732KL	Yageo America
1	RFB_T	RES, 68.0 k, 1%, 0.1 W, 0603	RC0603FR-0768K1L	Yageo
11	SYNC_OUT_T, TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP9, TP11, VCC_T	Test Lead clips and hooks, SMT	S1751-46	Harwin
4	T1, T2, T3, T4	Terminal 70A Lug	CXS70-14-C	Panduit
3	U1, U2, U3	LMQ644A2-Q1 3-V to 36-V, 12A, Low Iq dual buck converter	LMQ644A2QXRARQ1	Texas Instruments

### 6.3 PCB Layout

Top Copper through Bottom Copper show the design using a 6-layer PCB with 2-oz copper thickness.

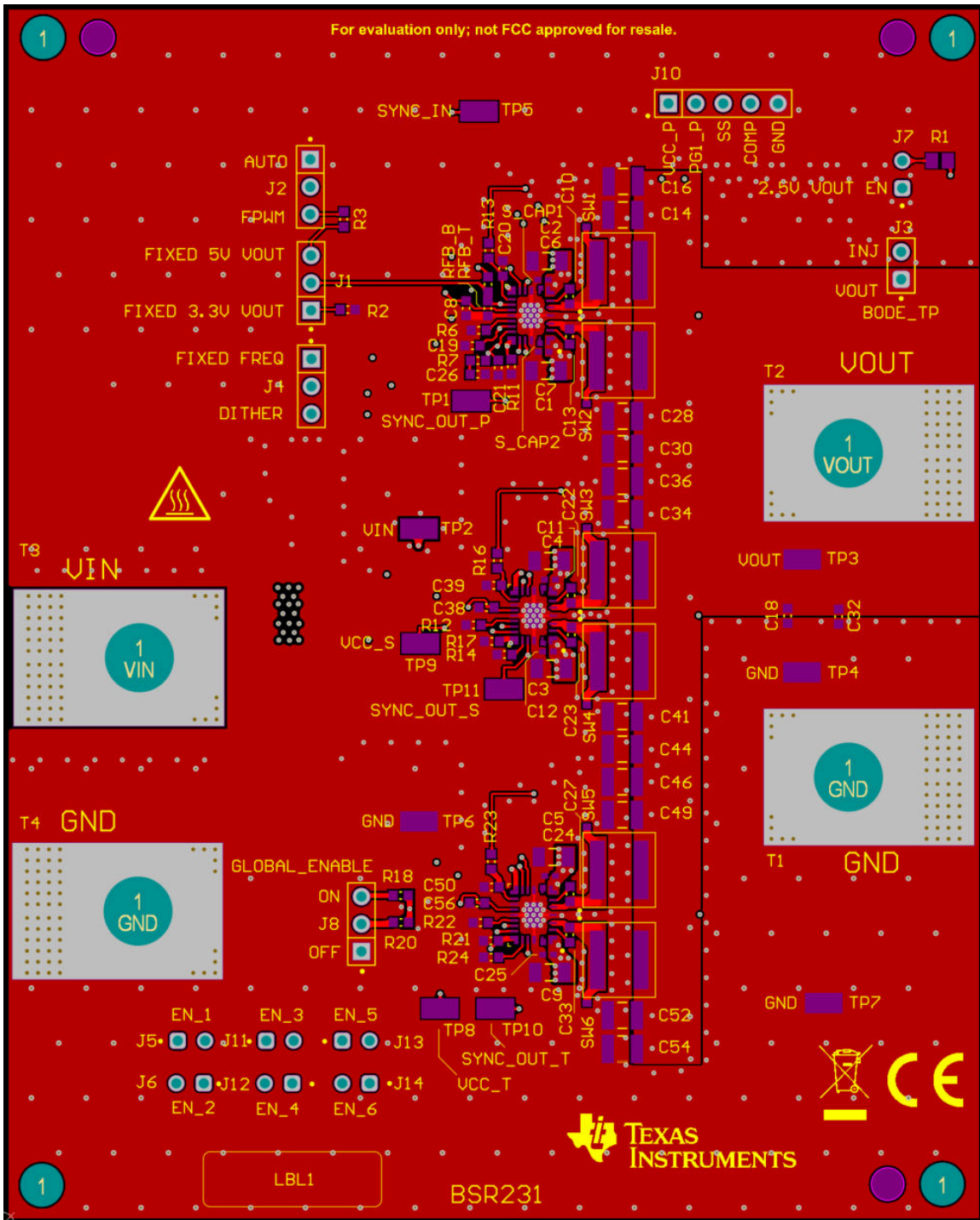


Figure 6-3. Top Copper (Top View)

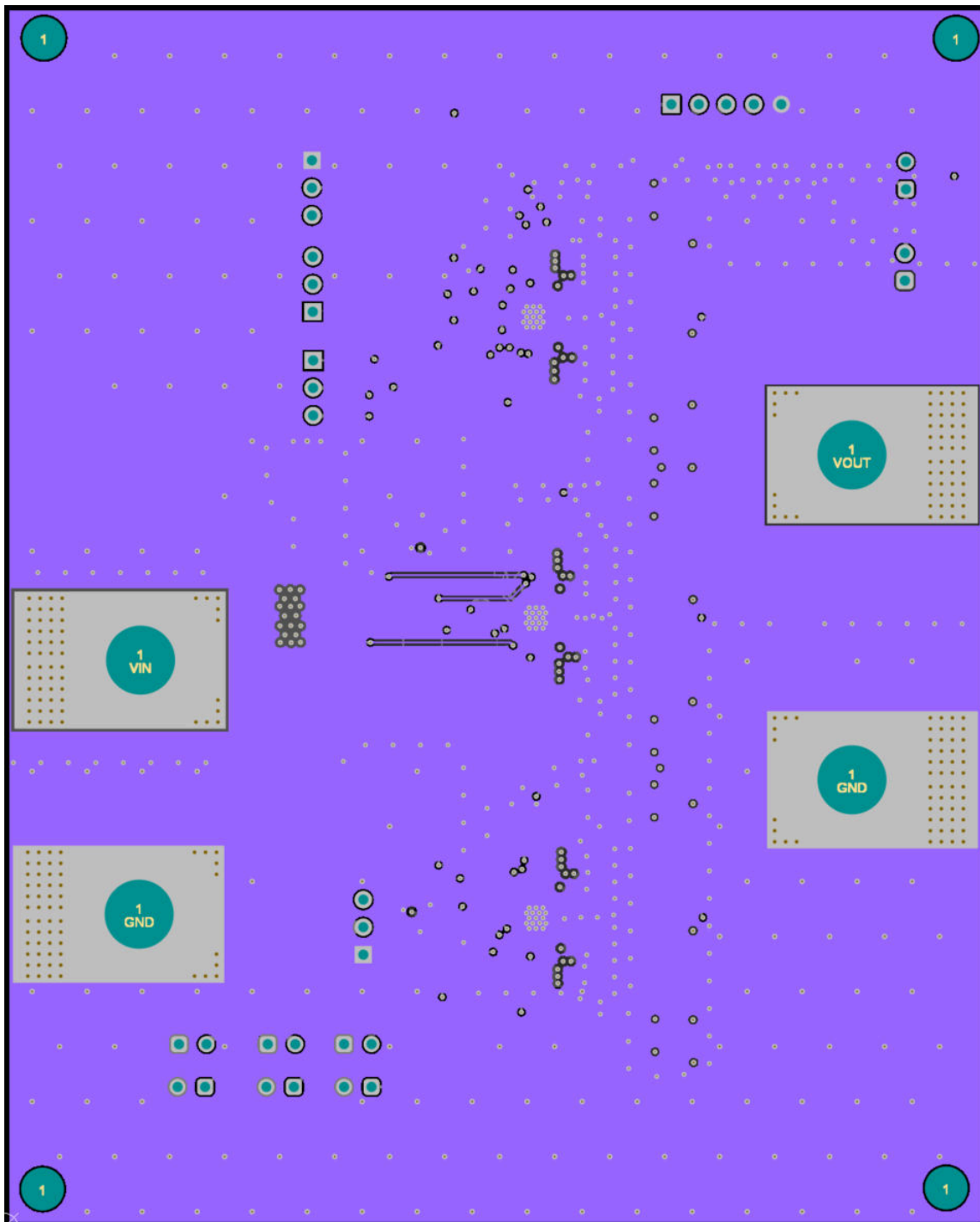


Figure 6-4. Layer 2 Copper (Top View)

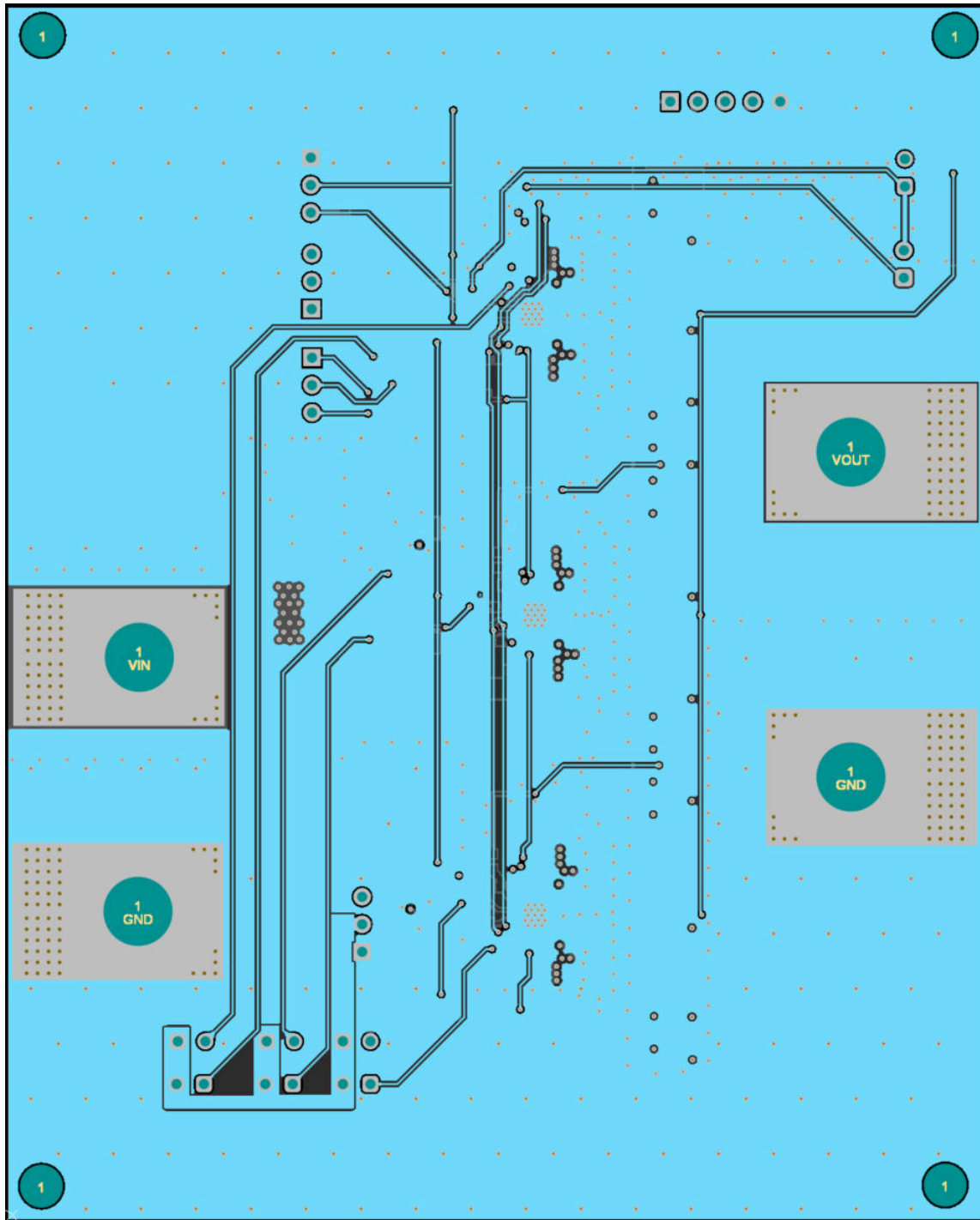


Figure 6-5. Layer 3 Copper (Top View)



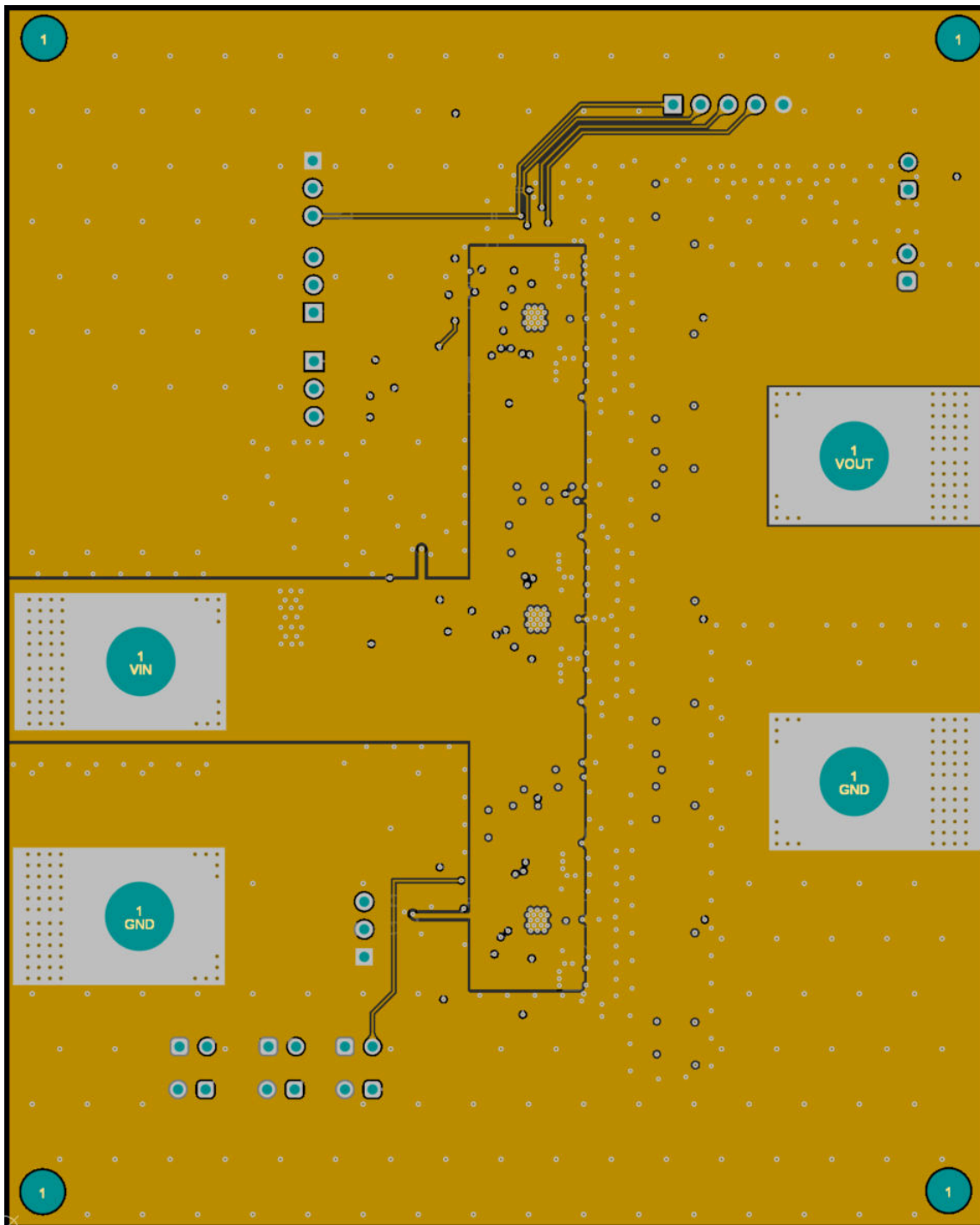


Figure 6-6. Layer 4 Copper (Top View)

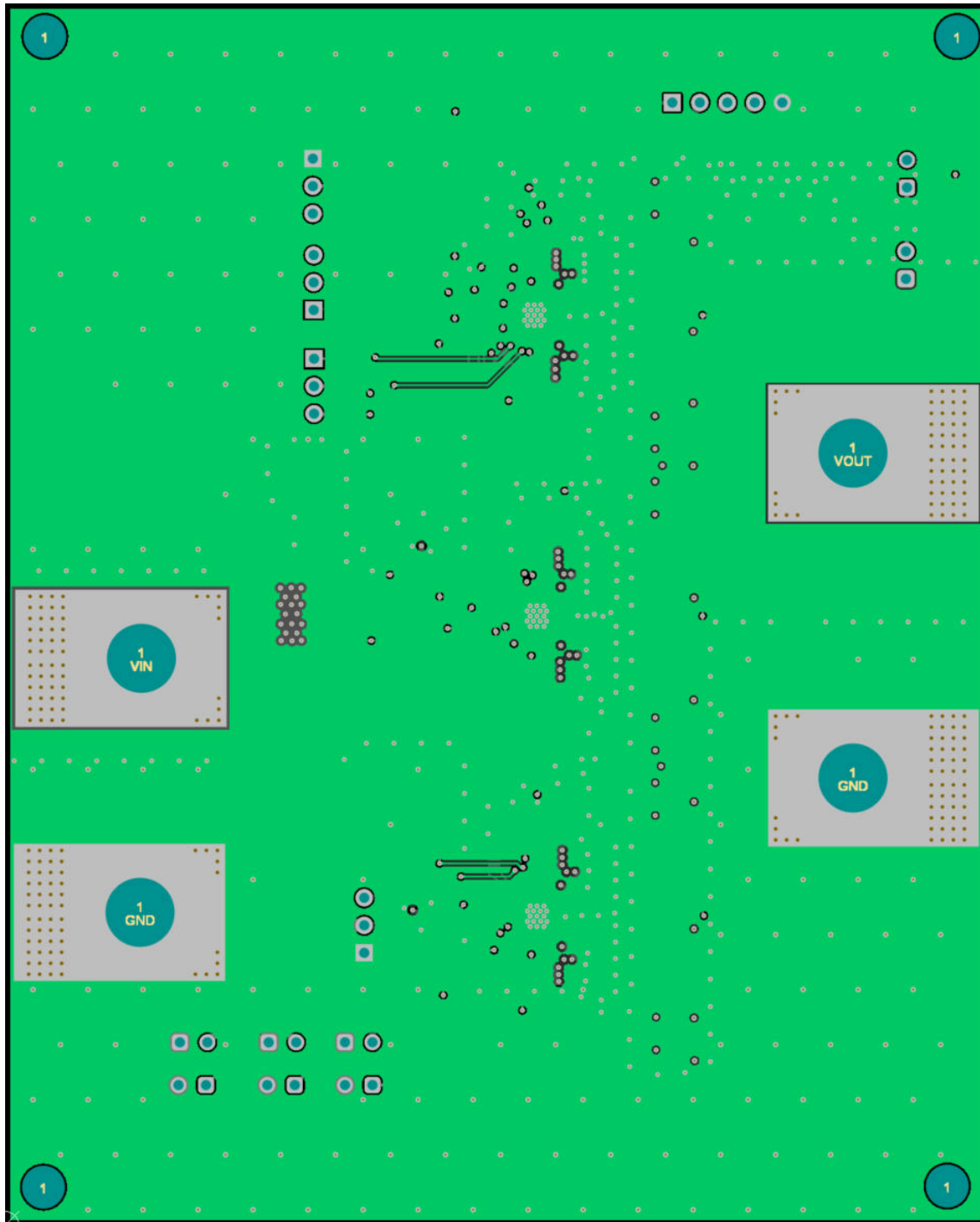


Figure 6-7. Layer 5 Copper (Top View)

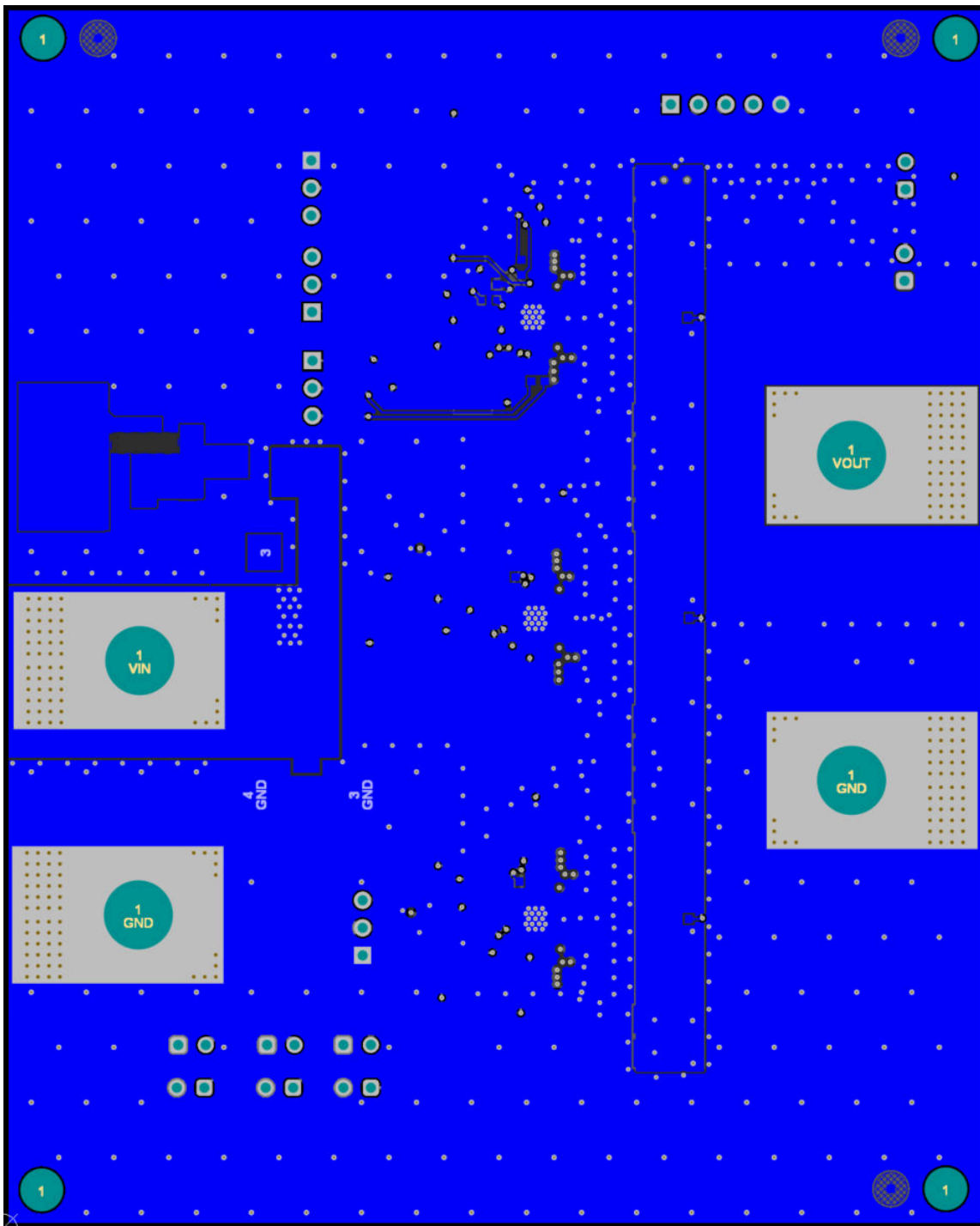


Figure 6-8. Bottom Copper (Top View)

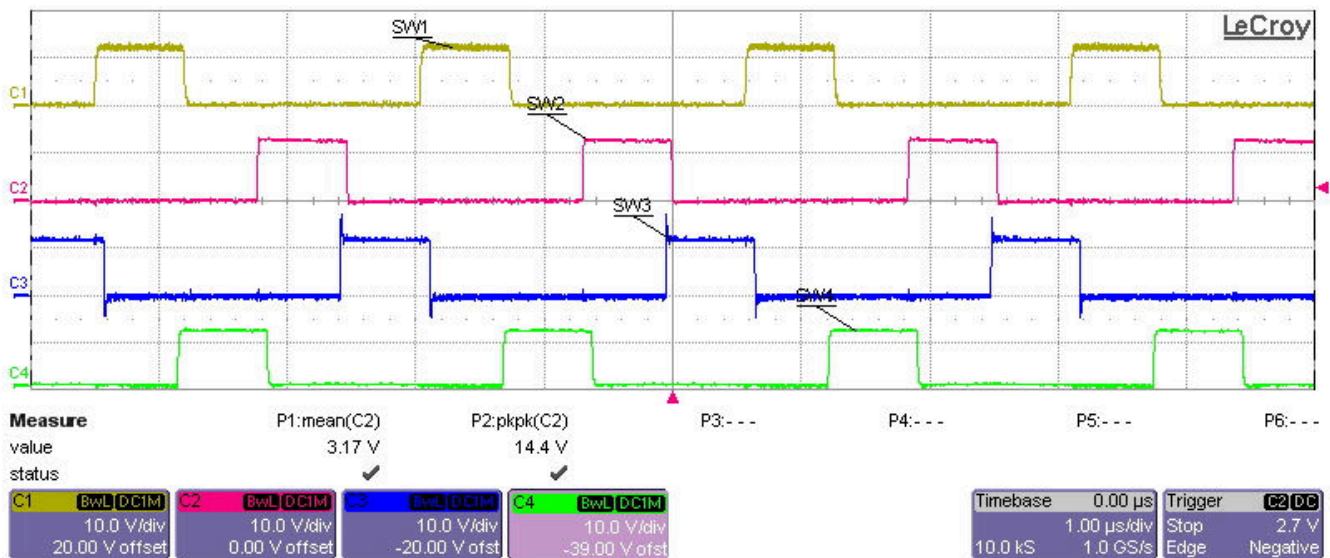
## 7 4-Phase Configuration

### 7.1 4-Phase Switching

The 6-phase board can be used to evaluate the device in 4-phase configuration. The following changes need to be made to configure the 4-phase converter.

**Table 7-1. Board Modification for 4-Phase Evaluation**

Ref. Designator	Configuration
R25	73.2 k $\Omega$
R26	19.1 k $\Omega$
L5	Open
L6	Open
EN5	GND
EN6	GND
R23	Open



**Figure 7-1. SW Node Voltage,  $V_{IN} = 12$  V,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V, FPWM mode**

## 8 Device and Documentation Support

### 8.1 Device Support

#### 8.1.1 Development Support

For development support see the following:

- For TI's reference design library, visit [TI Designs](#)
- For TI's WEBENCH Design Environments, visit the [WEBENCH® Design Center](#)
- For the LMQ644A2-Q1 calculator, visit [LMQ644A2-Q1 Product Folder](#)

### 8.2 Documentation Support

#### 8.2.1 References

- Texas Instruments, [LMQ644A2-Q1](#), data sheet.
- Texas Instruments, [Improve High-current DC/DC Regulator Performance for Free with Optimized Power Stage Layout](#), application brief.
- Texas Instruments, [Reduce Buck Converter EMI and Voltage Stress by Minimizing Inductive Parasitics](#), analog applications journal.
- Texas Instruments, [AN-2162 Simple Success with Conducted EMI from DC-DC Converters](#) (SNVA489)
- Texas Instruments, [Valuing Wide  \$V\_{IN}\$ , Low EMI Synchronous Buck Circuits for Cost-driven, Demanding Applications](#), marketing white paper.
- Texas Instruments, [An Overview of Conducted EMI Specifications for Power Supplies](#), marketing white paper.
- Texas Instruments, [An Overview of Radiated EMI Specifications for Power Supplies](#), marketing white paper.

#### 8.2.1.1 PCB Layout Resources

- Texas Instruments, [High-Density PCB Layout of DC-DC Converters](#)
- Texas Instruments, [AN-1149 Layout Guidelines for Switching Power Supplies](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [AN-1229 Simple Switcher PCB Layout Guidelines](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [Constructing Your Power Supply – Layout Considerations](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [Low Radiated EMI Layout Made SIMPLE with LM4360x and LM4600x](#), application note.

#### 8.2.1.2 Thermal Design Resources

- Texas Instruments, [AN-2020 Thermal Design by Insight, Not Hindsight](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [AN-1520 A Guide to Board Layout for Best Thermal Resistance for Exposed Pad Packages](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [Thermal Design Made Simple with LM43603 and LM43602](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [PowerPAD Made Easy](#), application note.
- Texas Instruments, [Using New Thermal Metrics](#), application note.

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