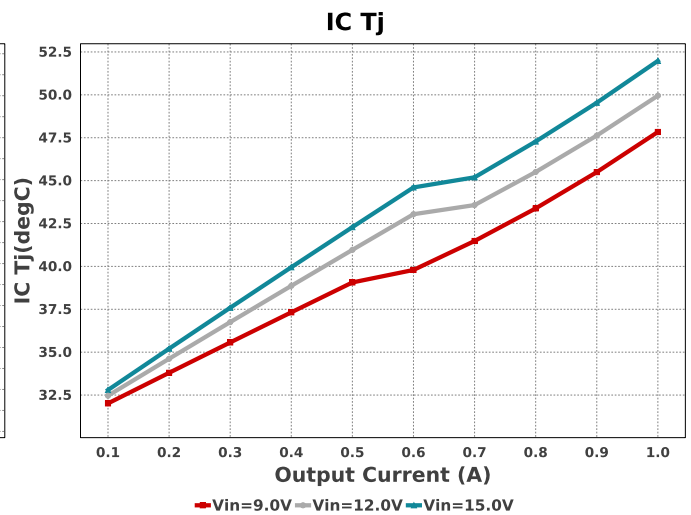
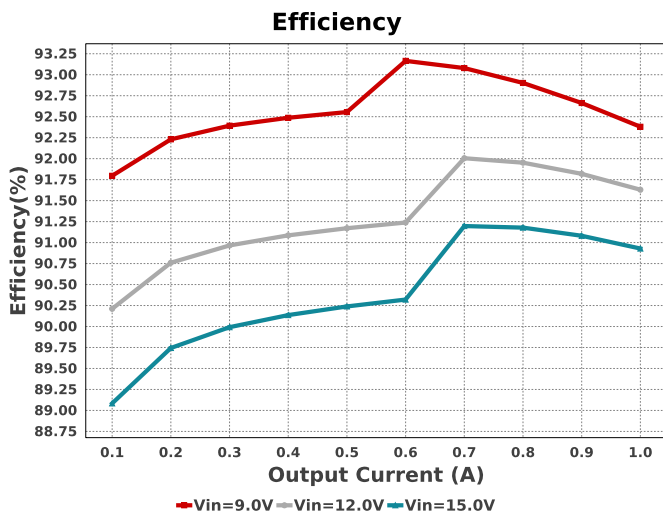
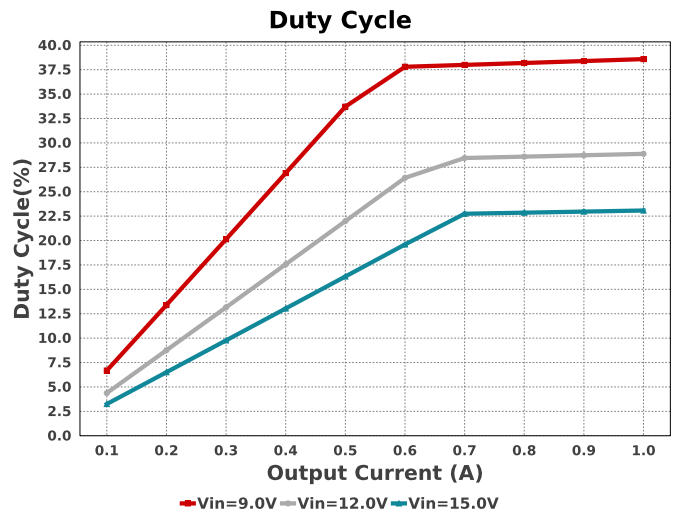
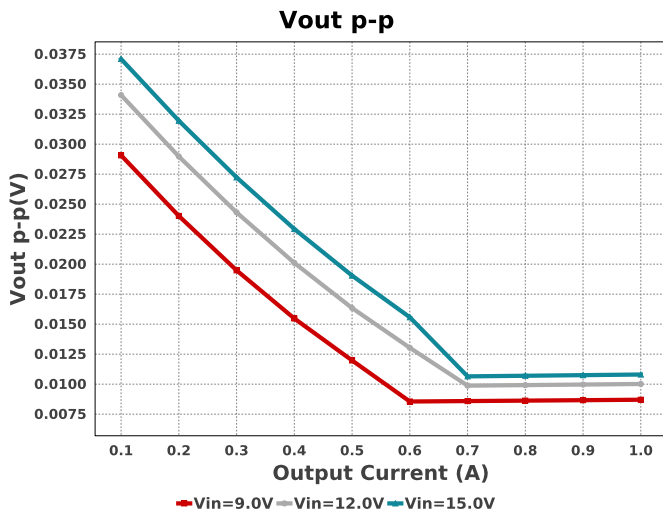
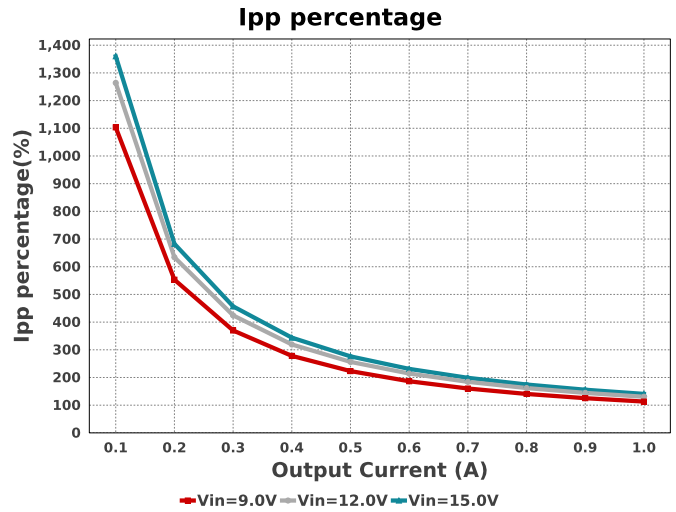
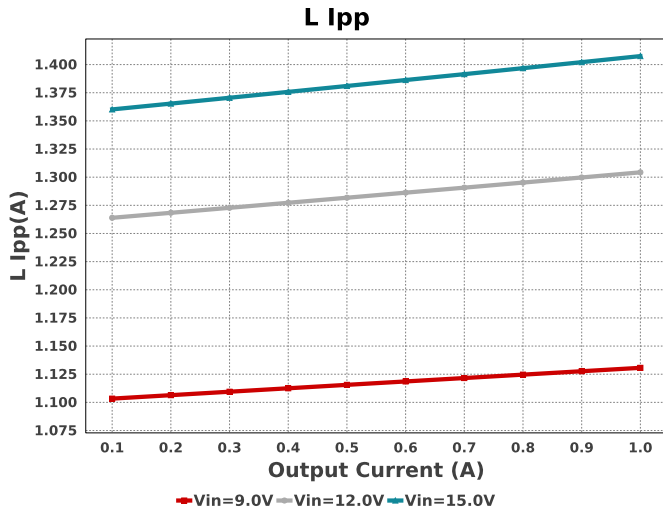
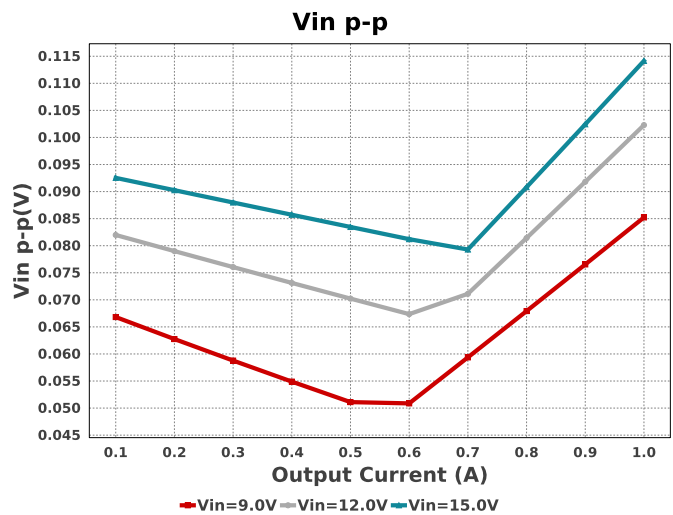
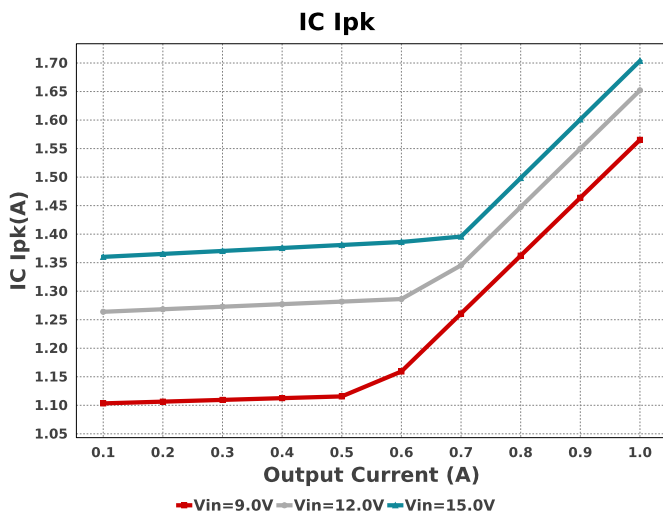
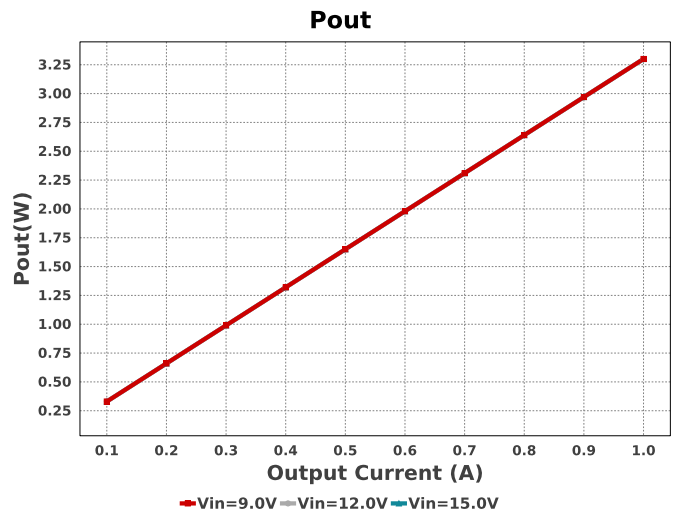
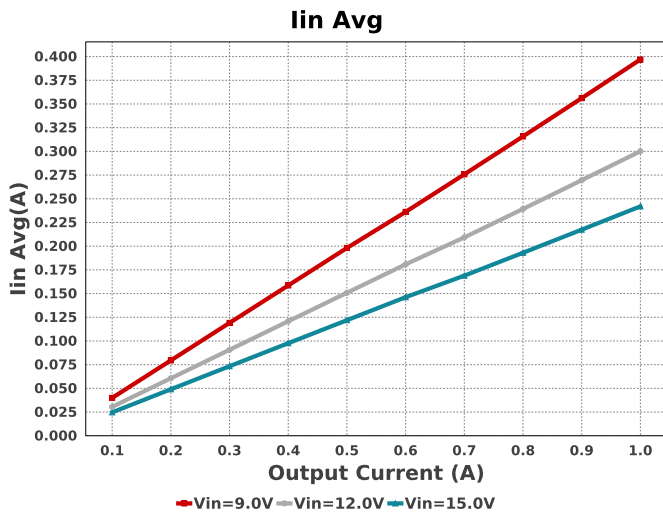
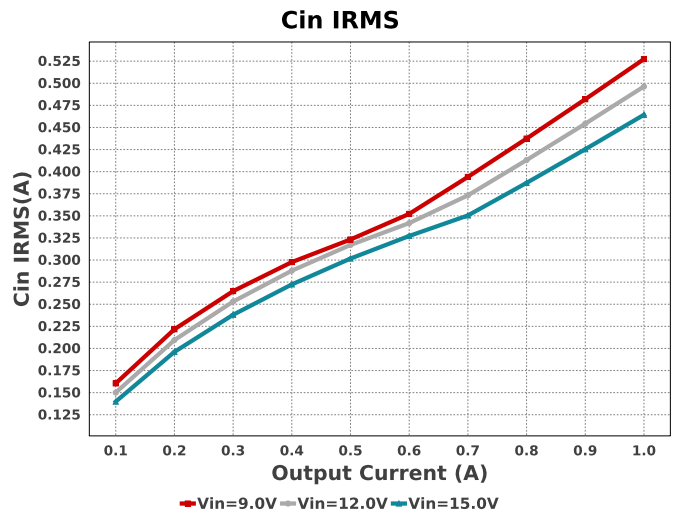
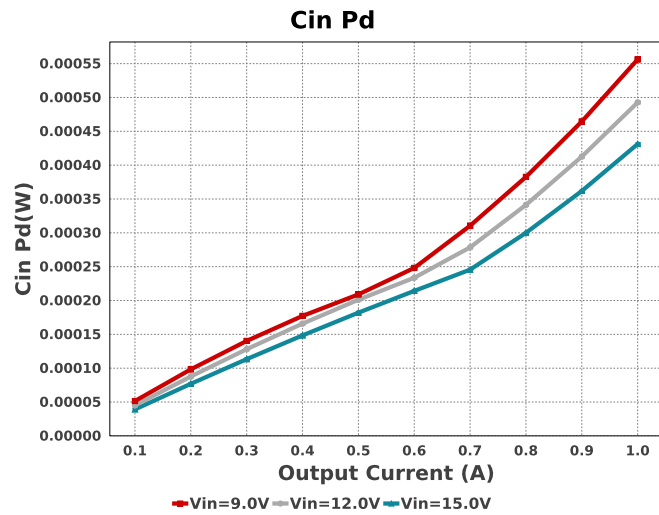
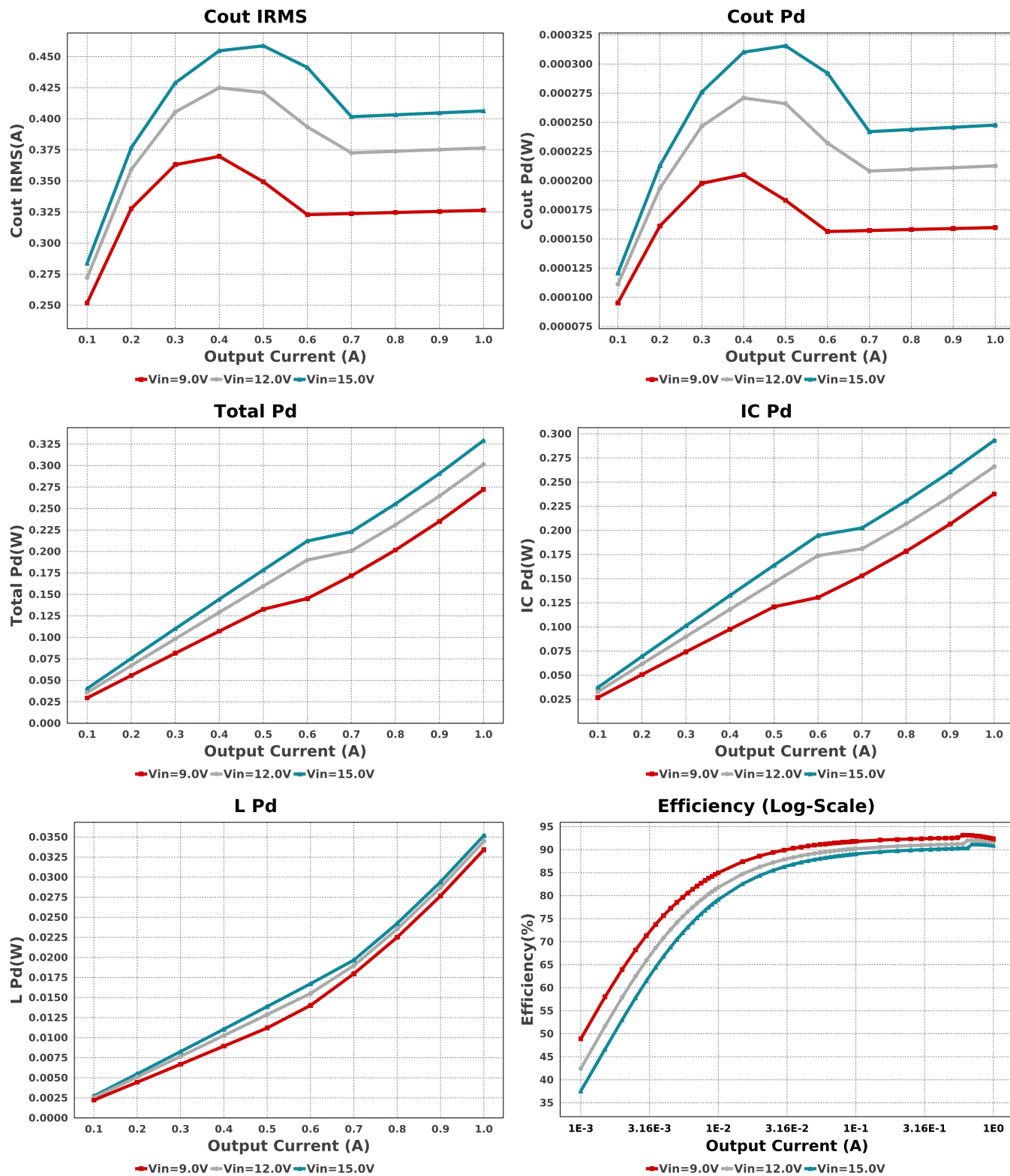




Device = TPS562202DRLR  
Topology = Buck  
Created = 2025-04-12 12:44:26.638  
BOM Cost = \$0.64  
BOM Count = 11  
Total Pd = 0.33W







## Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	11		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	\$0.64		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin IRMS	464.327 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cin Pd	431.2 $\mu$ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	406.318 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	247.64 $\mu$ W	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	IC Ipk	1.704 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
8.	IC Pd	293.07 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
9.	IC Tj	51.98 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
10.	IC Tolerance	16.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
11.	ICThetaJA Effective	75.0 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance with TI EVM

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	Iin Avg	241.95 mA	IC	Average input current
13.	Ipp percentage	140.753 %	Inductor	Inductor ripple current percentage (with respect to average inductor current)
14.	L Ipp	1.408 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
15.	L Pd	35.186 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
16.	Cin Pd	431.2 $\mu$ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
17.	Cout Pd	247.64 $\mu$ W	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
18.	IC Pd	293.07 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
19.	L Pd	35.186 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
20.	Total Pd	329.209 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
21.	Duty Cycle	23.075 %	System	Duty cycle
22.	Efficiency	90.929 %	System	Steady state efficiency
23.	FootPrint	114.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
24.	Frequency	570.133 kHz	System	Switching frequency
25.	Iout	1.0 A	System	Iout operating point
26.	Mode	CCM	System	Conduction Mode
27.	Pout	3.3 W	System	Total output power
28.	Vin	15.0 V	System	Vin operating point
29.	Vin p-p	114.148 mV	System	Peak-to-peak input voltage
30.	Vout	3.3 V	System	Operational Output Voltage
31.	Vout Actual	3.288 V	System	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
32.	Vout Tolerance	3.547 %	System	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
33.	Vout p-p	10.803 mV	System	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

## Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	1.0	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	15.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	9.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	3.3	Output Voltage
base_pn	TPS562202	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

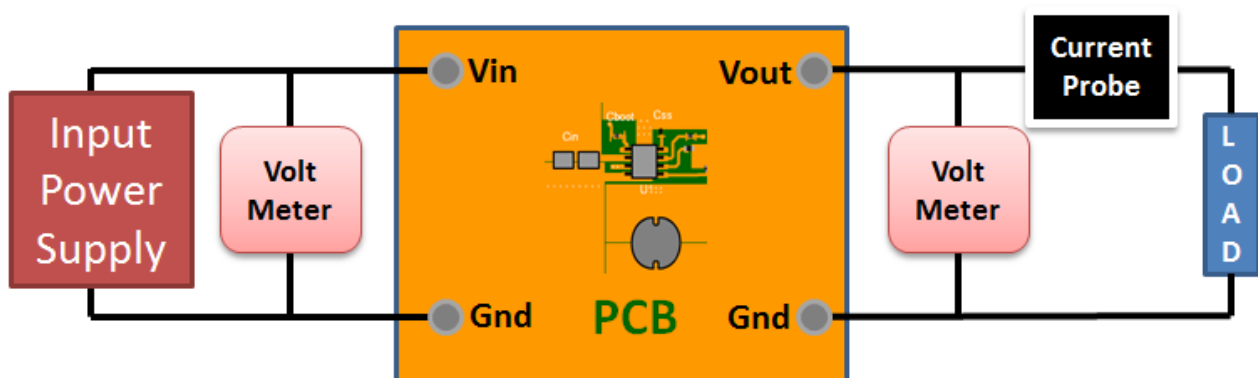
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. To solder the tab town 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 9.0V 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 lout 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.





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