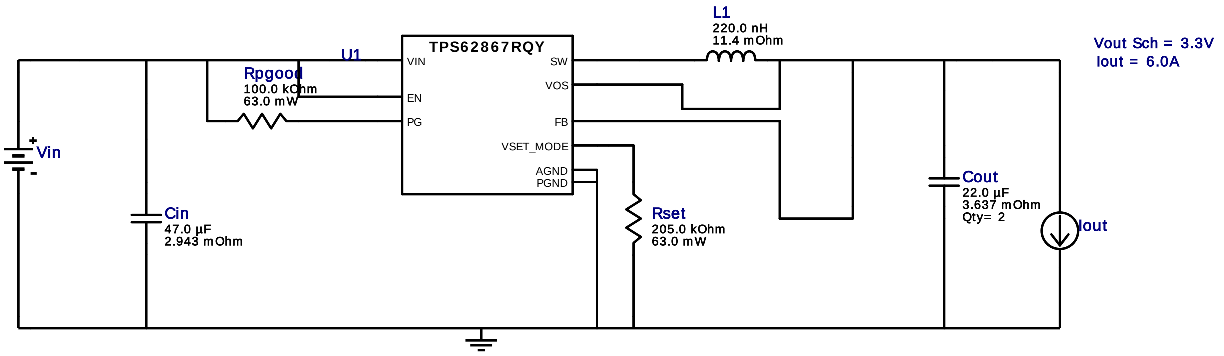
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

WEBENCH ® Design Report

VinMin = 4.75V
VinMax = 5.25V
Vout = 3.3V
Vout Sch = 3.3V
Iout = 6.0A

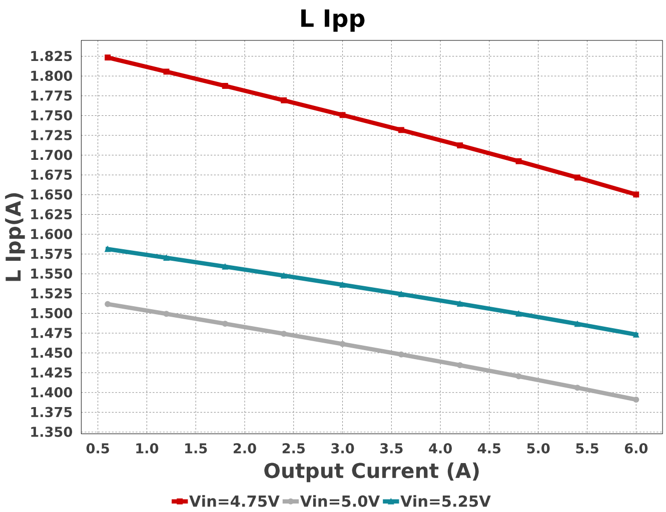
Device = TPS62867RQYR
Topology = Buck
Created = 2025-10-13 17:14:03.017
BOM Cost = $2.13
BOM Count = 7
Total Pd = 1.27W

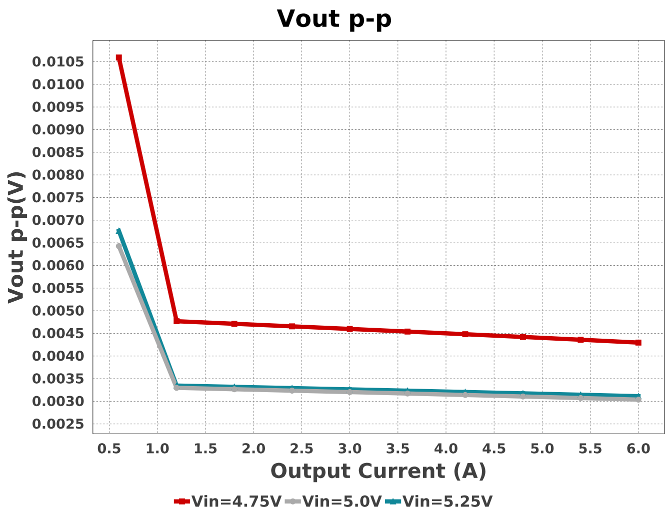
Design : 10 TPS62867RQYR
TPS62867RQYR 2.4V-5.5V to .90V @ 6A

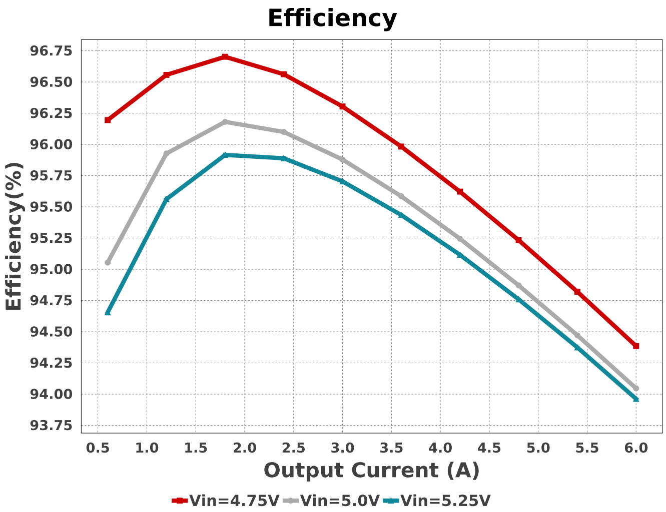


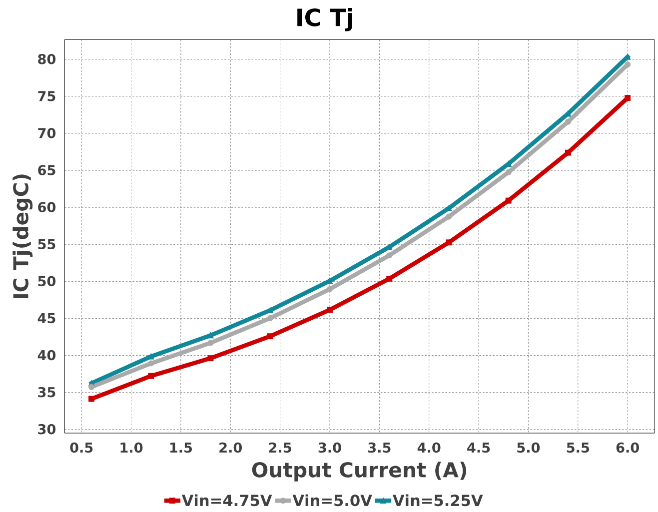
Electrical BOM

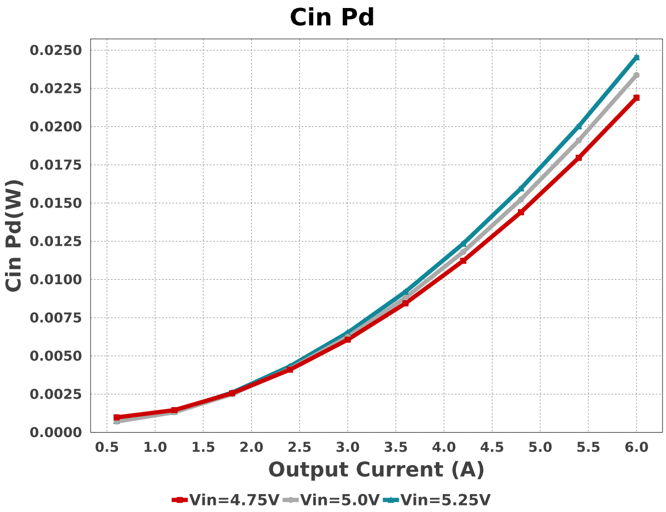
Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cin	Taiyo Yuden	MSASJ168BB5476MRCA01 Series= X5R	Cap= 47.0 uF ESR= 2.943 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 2.7712 A	1	$0.27	0603 5 mm²
Cout	Taiyo Yuden	MSASL219LB5226MTNA01 Series= X5R	Cap= 22.0 uF ESR= 3.637 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 3.4179 A	2	$0.07	0805 7 mm²
L1	Vishay-Dale	IHLP1212AEERR22M11	L= 220.0 nH 11.4 mOhm	1	$0.63	IHLP-1212AE 19 mm²
Rpgood	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm²
Rset	Yageo	AC0402FR-07205KL Series= ?	Res= 205.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm²
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS62867RQYR	Switcher	1	$1.06	RQY0009A-MFG 9 mm²

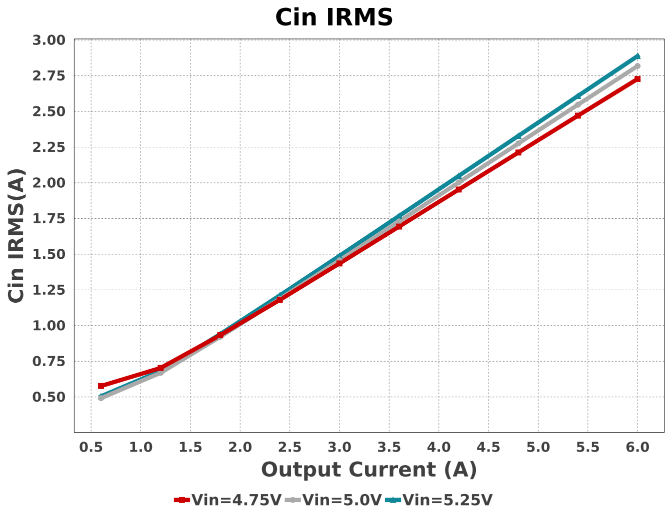

L Ipp
L Ipp(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V Vin=5.0V Vin=5.25V

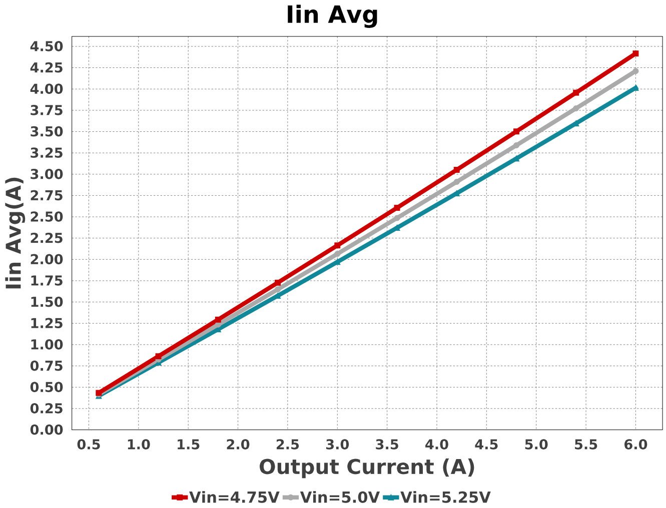

Vout p-p
Vout p-p(V)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V Vin=5.0V Vin=5.25V

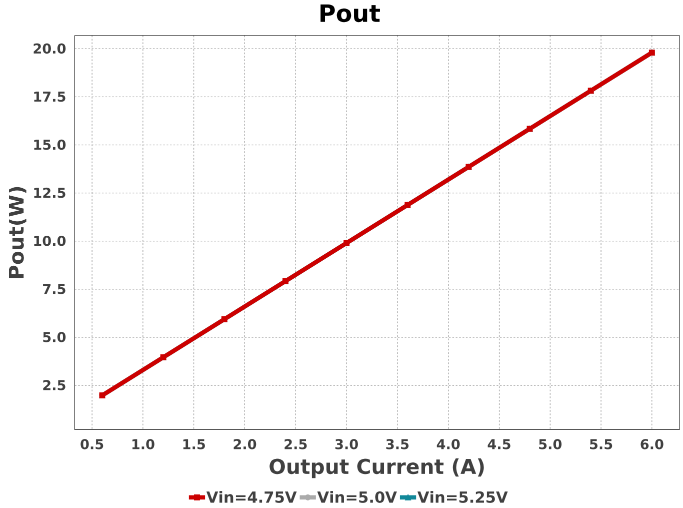

Efficiency
Efficiency(%)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V Vin=5.0V Vin=5.25V

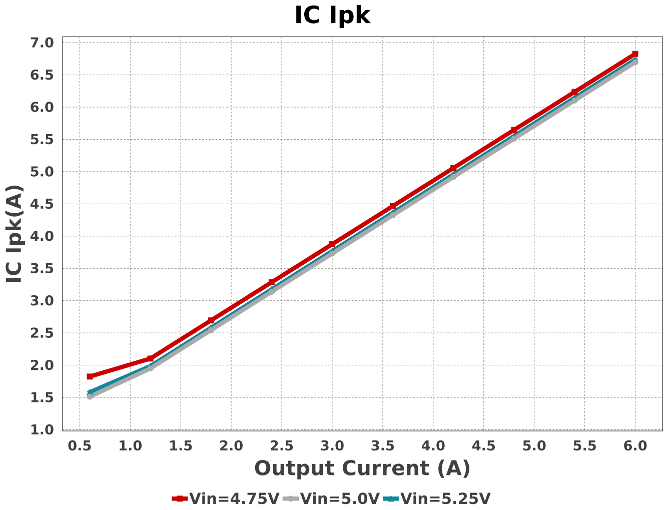

IC Tj
IC Tj(degC)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V Vin=5.0V Vin=5.25V

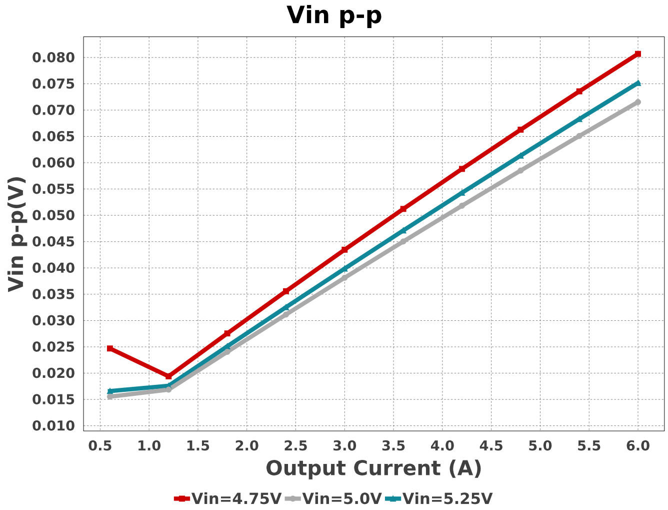

Cin Pd
Cin Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V Vin=5.0V Vin=5.25V

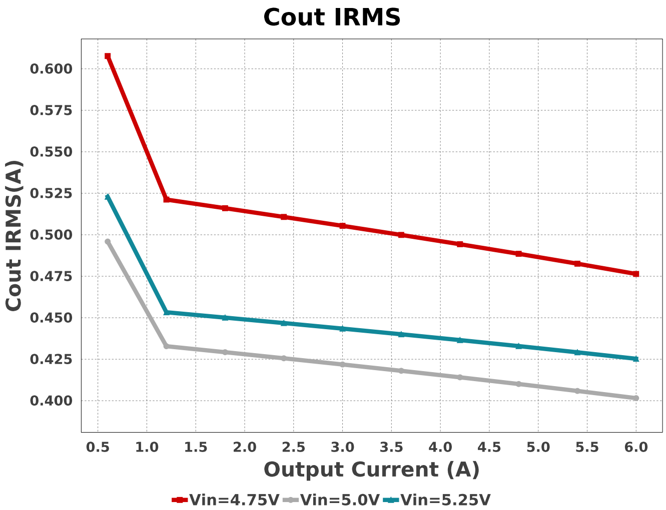

Cin IRMS
Cin IRMS(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V Vin=5.0V Vin=5.25V

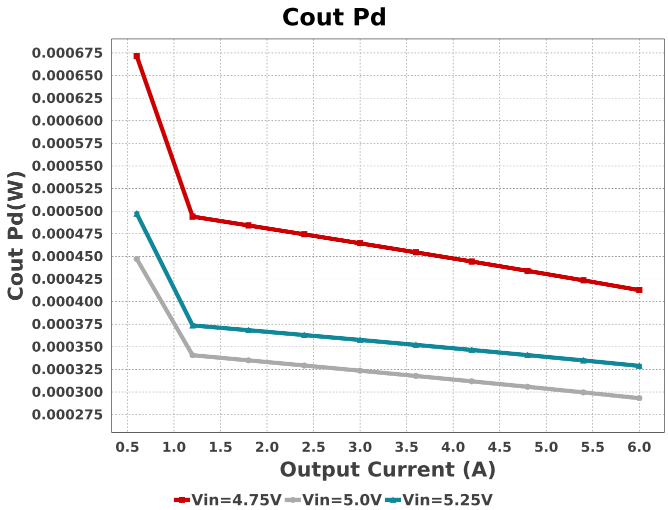

Iin Avg
Iin Avg(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V
Vin=5.0V
Vin=5.25V

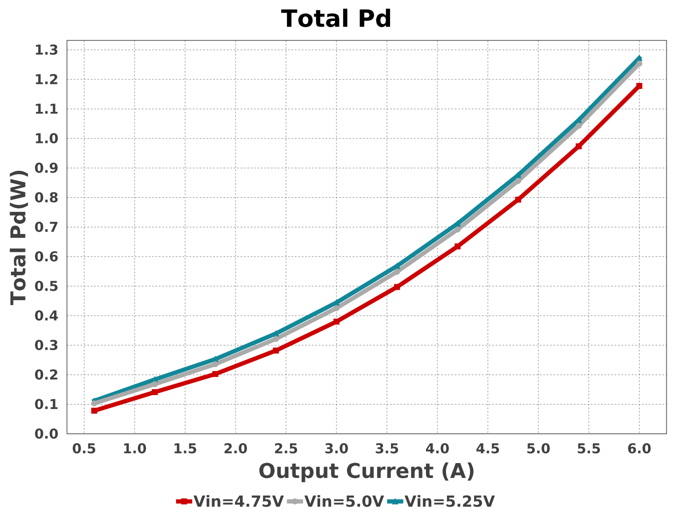

Pout
Pout(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V
Vin=5.0V
Vin=5.25V

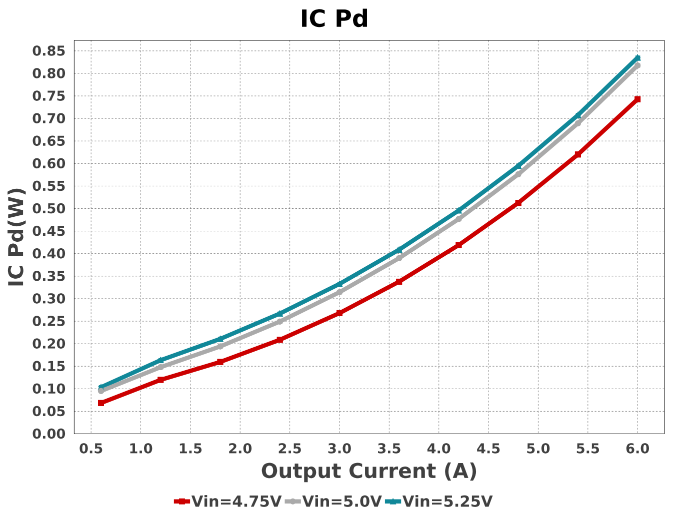

IC Ipk
IC Ipk(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V
Vin=5.0V
Vin=5.25V

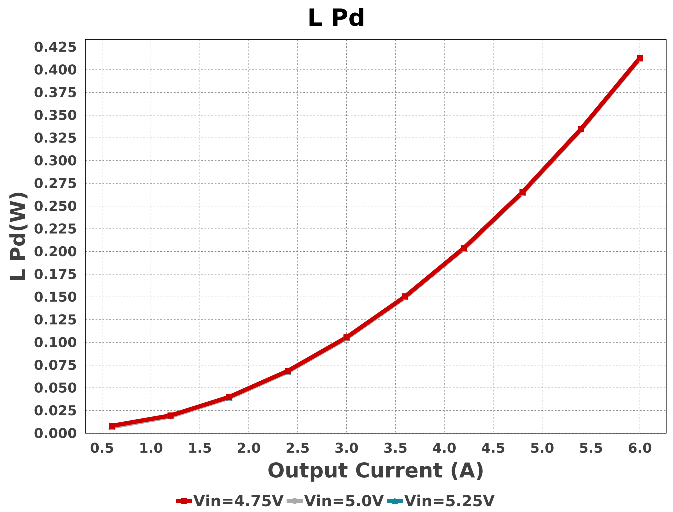

Vin p-p
Vin p-p(V)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V
Vin=5.0V
Vin=5.25V

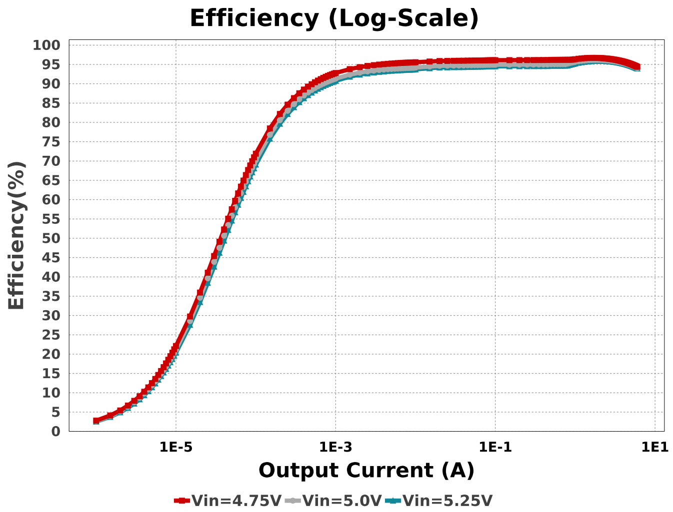

Cout IRMS
Cout IRMS(A)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V
Vin=5.0V
Vin=5.25V


Cout Pd
Cout Pd(W)
Output Current (A)
Vin=4.75V
Vin=5.0V
Vin=5.25V









Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	2.888 A	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	24.546 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	425.285 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	328.91 µW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	IC Ipk	6.737 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
6.	IC Pd	834.93 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
7.	IC Tj	80.346 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
8.	ICThetaJA	60.3 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
9.	Iin Avg	4.014 A	IC	Average input current
10.	L Ipp	1.473 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
11.	L Pd	412.46 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
12.	Cin Pd	24.546 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
13.	Cout Pd	328.91 µW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
14.	IC Pd	834.93 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
15.	L Pd	412.46 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
16.	Total Pd	1.272 W	Power	Total Power Dissipation
17.	BOM Count	7	System Information	Total Design BOM count
18.	Duty Cycle	64.688 %	System Information	Duty cycle
19.	Efficiency	93.962 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
20.	FootPrint	52.0 mm^2	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
21.	Frequency	3.601 MHz	System Information	Switching frequency
22.	Iout	6.0 A	System Information	Iout operating point
23.	Mode	CCM	System Information	Conduction Mode
24.	Pout	19.8 W	System Information	Total output power

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
25.	Total BOM	$2.13	System Information	Total BOM Cost
26.	Vin	5.25 V	System Information	Vin operating point
27.	Vin p-p	75.15 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak input voltage
28.	Vout	3.3 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
29.	Vout Tolerance	1.0 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance (full load)
30.	Vout p-p	3.113 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

	Name	Value	Description
	Iout	6.0	Maximum Output Current
	VinMax	5.25	Maximum input voltage
	VinMin	4.75	Minimum input voltage
	Vout	3.3	Output Voltage
	base_pn	TPS62867	Base Product Number
	source	DC	Input Source Type
	Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature
1.	Vout Sch	3.3	Output voltage selected

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 Cin and Cout, 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

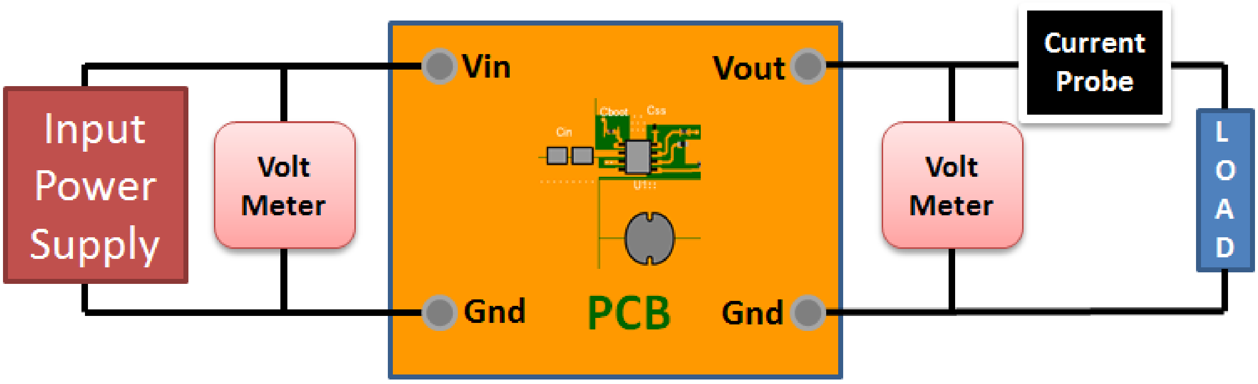
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 4.75V and set the input supply's current limit to zero. With the input supply off connect up the input supply to Vin and GND. Connect a digital volt meter and a load if needed to set the minimum Iout of the design from Vout 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 Vin and GND, a load is connected between Vout and GND and a current meter is connected in series between Vout 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. Master key : BA40E17A3BF621DF0B943C71FF12AB91[v1]
2. **TPS62867** Product Folder : http://www.ti.com/product/TPS62867 : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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