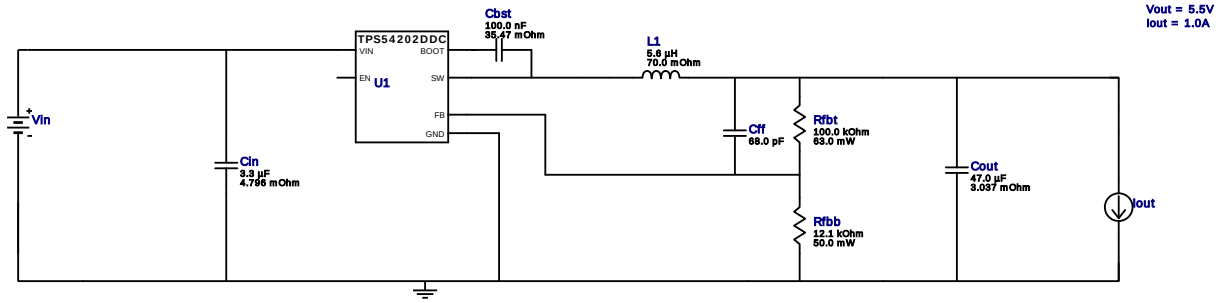
WEBENCH® Design Report

VinMin = 19.0V
VinMax = 21.0V
Vout = 5.5V
Iout = 1.0A

Device = TPS54202DDCR
Topology = Buck
Created = 2026-02-05 21:58:18.002
BOM Cost = $0.84
BOM Count = 8
Total Pd = 0.56W

Design : 2 TPS54202DDCR
TPS54202DDCR 19V-21V to 5.50V @ 1A



Electrical BOM

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbst	Kemet	C0805C104M5RACTU Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 35.47 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 1.64 A	1	$0.01	0805 7 mm²
Cff	TDK	CGA1A2C0G1E680J030BA Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 68.0 pF VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	$0.01	0201 2 mm²
Cin	TDK	C1608X5R1V335K080AC Series= X5R	Cap= 3.3 uF ESR= 4.796 mOhm VDC= 35.0 V IRMS= 2.3752 A	1	$0.08	0603 5 mm²
Cout	MuRata	GRM32ER61C476KE15L Series= X5R	Cap= 47.0 uF ESR= 3.037 mOhm VDC= 16.0 V IRMS= 4.59346 A	1	$0.17	1210_280 15 mm²
L1	NIC Components	NPI54C5R6MTRF	L= 5.6 µH 70.0 mOhm	1	$0.15	IND_NPI54C 61 mm²
Rfbb	Yageo	RC0201FR-0712K1L Series= ?	Res= 12.1 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0201 2 mm²
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402100KFKED Series= CRCW..e3	Res= 100.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	$0.01	0402 3 mm²
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS54202DDCR	Switcher	1	$0.40	DDC0006A_N 10 mm²

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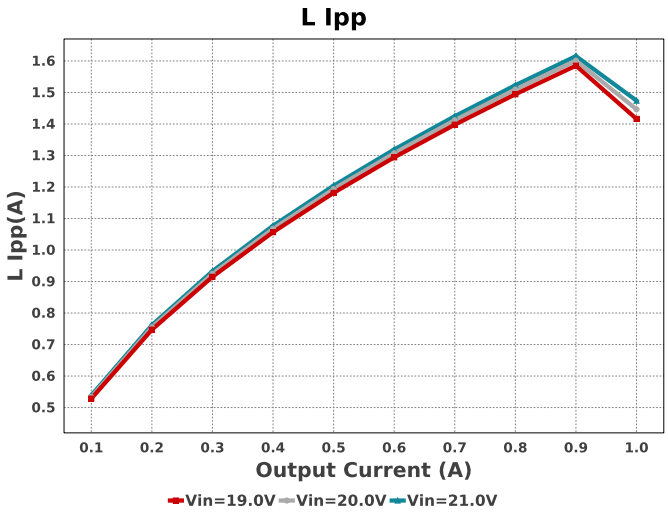

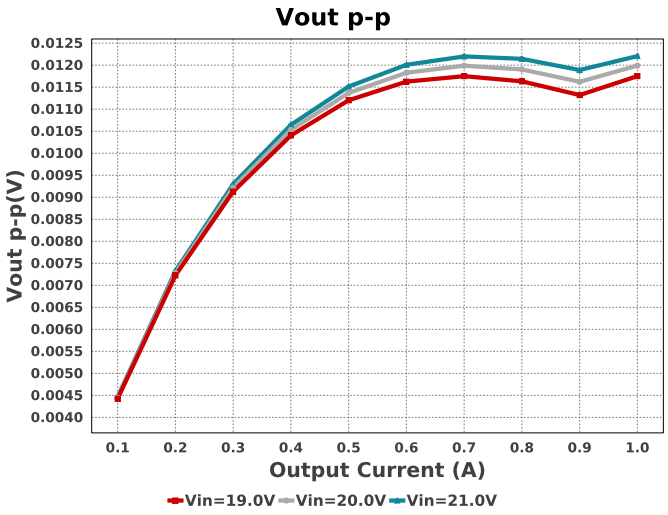

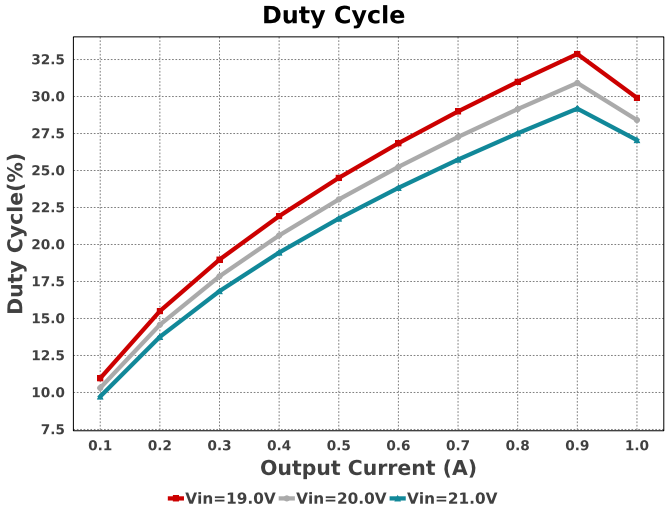

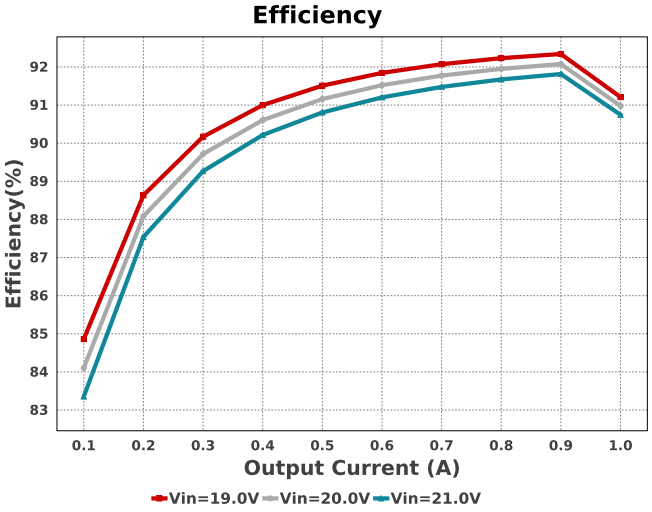

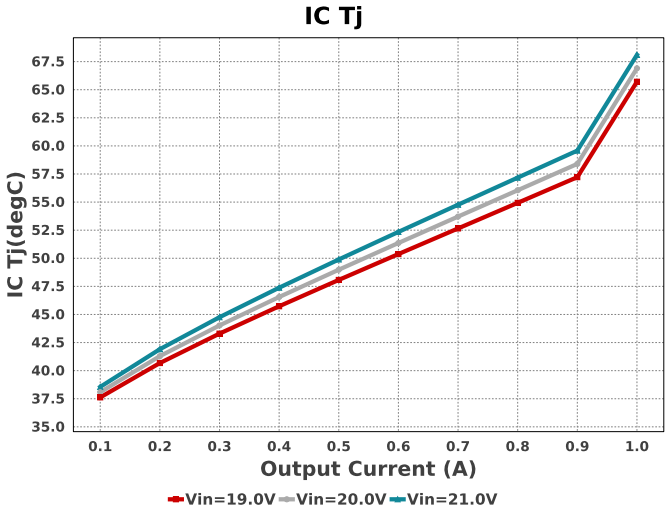

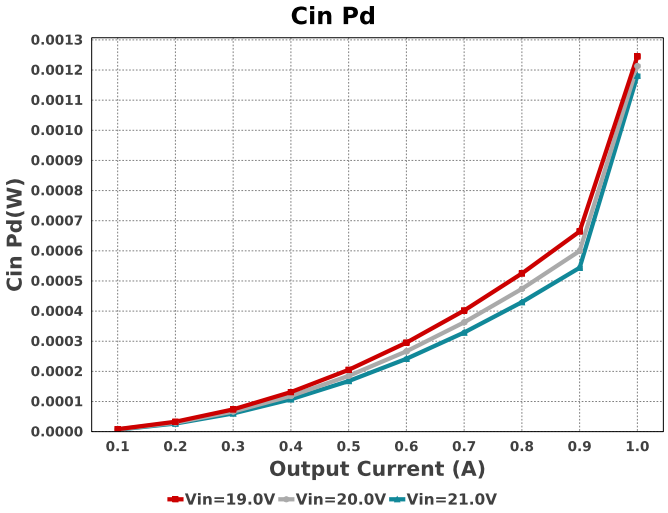

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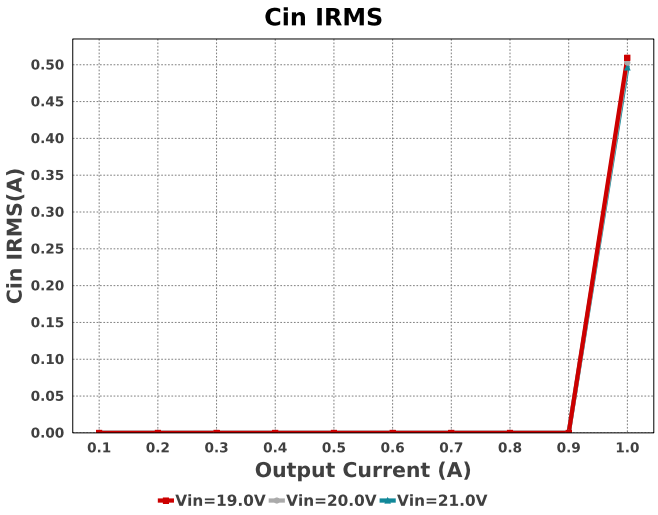

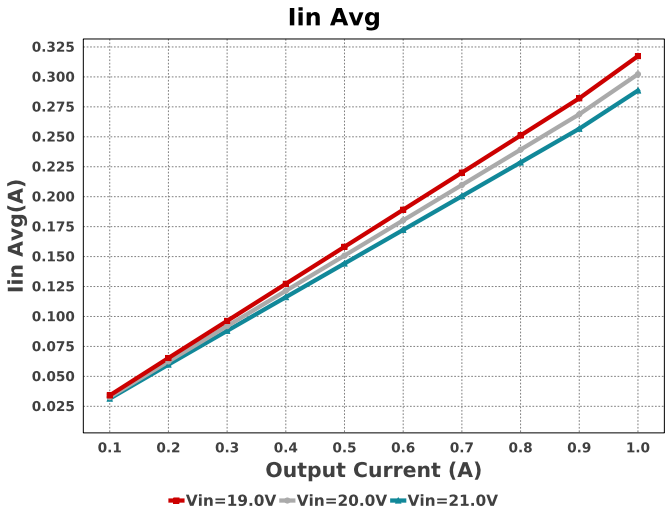

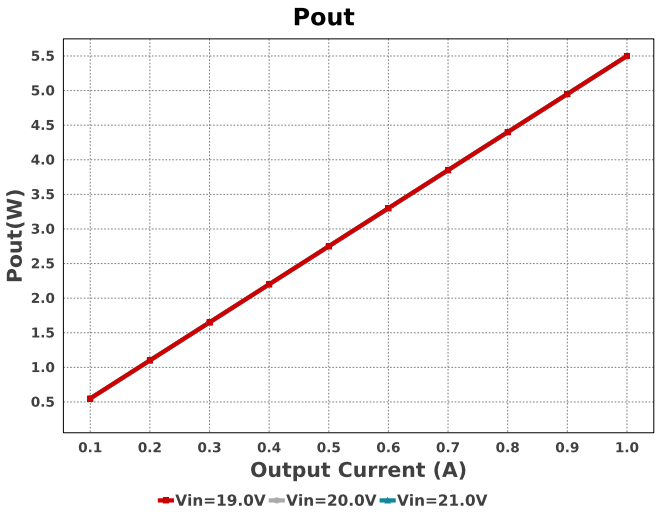

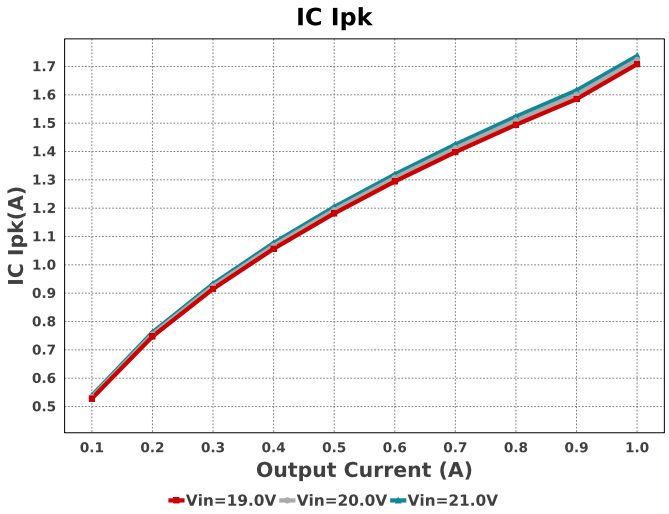

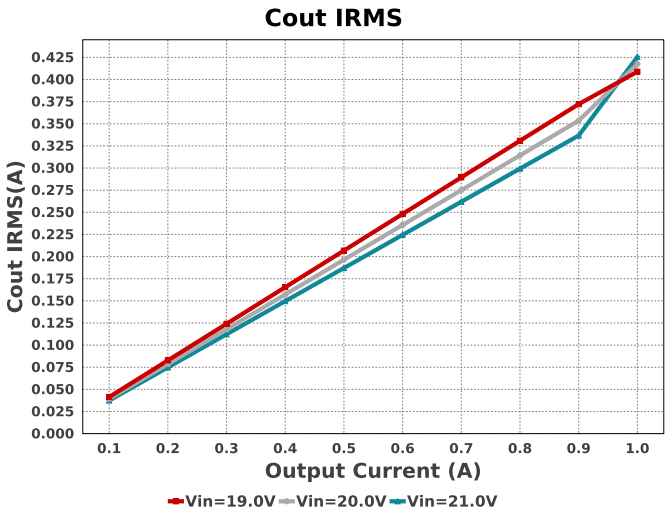

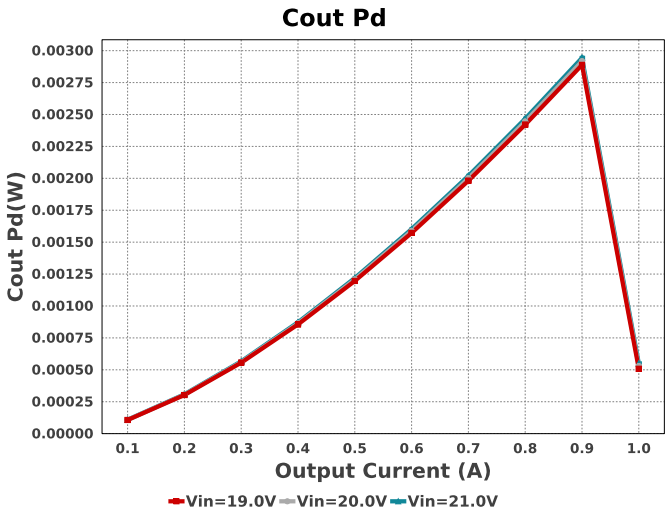

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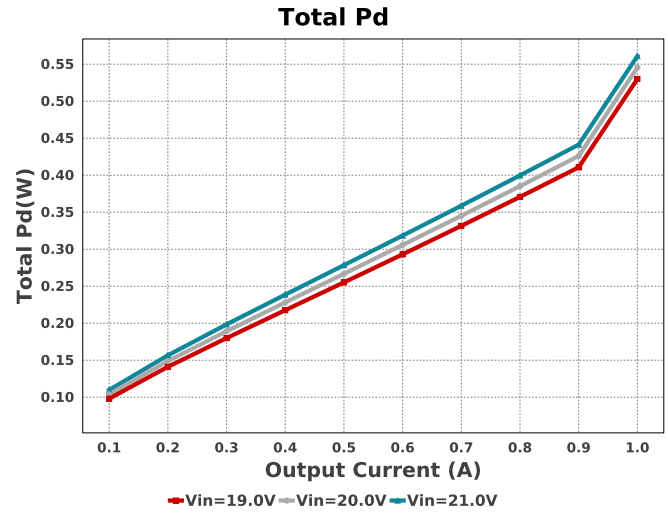

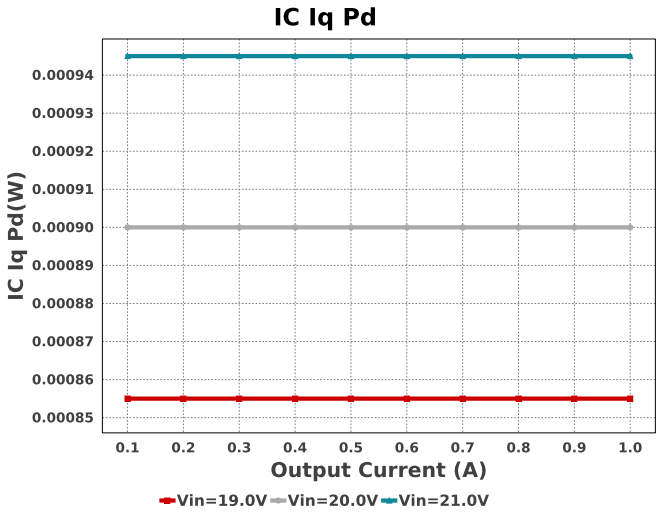

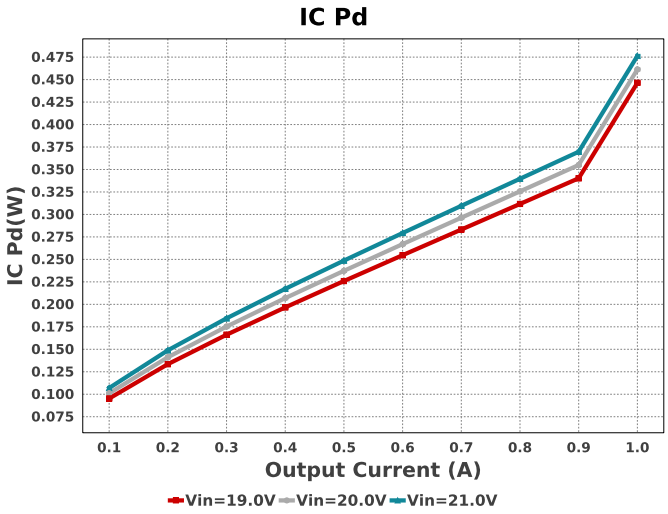

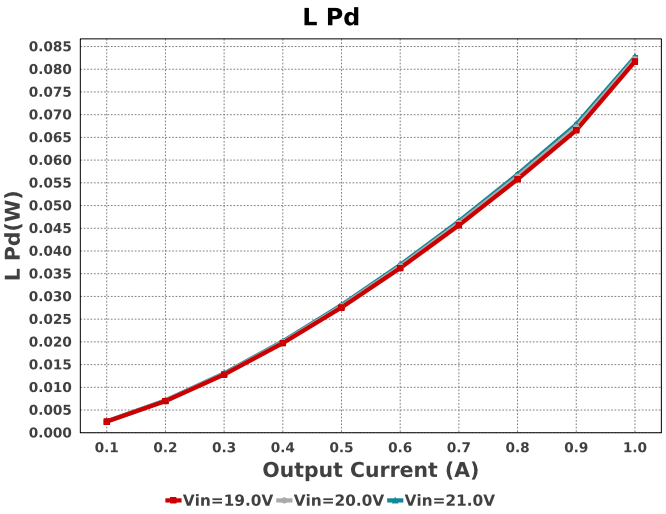

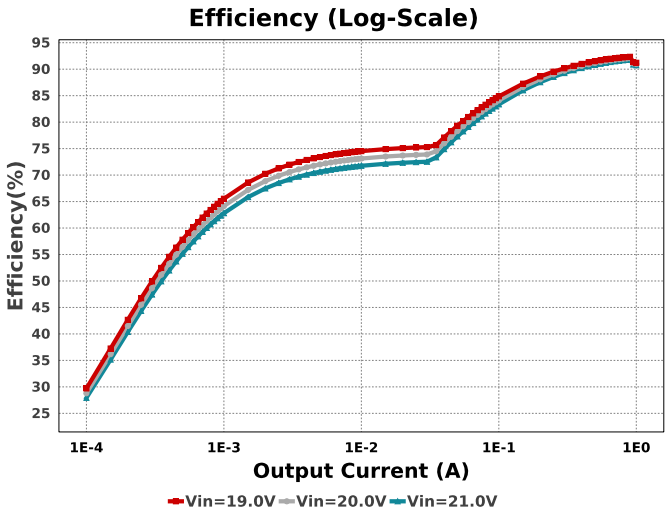

Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	Cin IRMS	496.324 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
2.	Cin Pd	1.181 mW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
3.	Cout IRMS	425.52 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cout Pd	549.9 µW	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
5.	IC Ipk	1.737 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
6.	IC Iq Pd	945.0 µW	IC	IC Iq Pd
7.	IC Pd	476.26 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
8.	IC Tj	68.101 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
9.	ICThetaJA Effective	80.0 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
10.	Iin Avg	288.62 mA	IC	Average input current
11.	L Ipp	1.474 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current

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#	Name	Value	Category	Description
12.	L Pd	82.675 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
13.	Cin Pd	1.181 mW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
14.	Cout Pd	549.9 µW	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
15.	IC Pd	476.26 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
16.	L Pd	82.675 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
17.	Total Pd	560.947 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
18.	BOM Count	8	System Information	Total Design BOM count
19.	Duty Cycle	27.055 %	System Information	Duty cycle
20.	Efficiency	90.745 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
21.	FootPrint	105.0 mm^2	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
22.	Frequency	500.0 kHz	System Information	Switching frequency
23.	Iout	1.0 A	System Information	Iout operating point
24.	Mode	CCM	System Information	PWM/PFM Mode
25.	Pout	5.5 W	System Information	Total output power
26.	Total BOM	$0.84	System Information	Total BOM Cost
27.	Vin	21.0 V	System Information	Vin operating point
28.	Vout Actual	5.559 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
29.	Vout Tolerance	1.802 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
30.	Vout p-p	12.206 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	1.0	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	21.0	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	19.0	Minimum input voltage
Vout	5.5	Output Voltage
base_pn	TPS54202	Base Product Number
source	DC	Input Source Type
Ta	30.0	Ambient temperature

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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

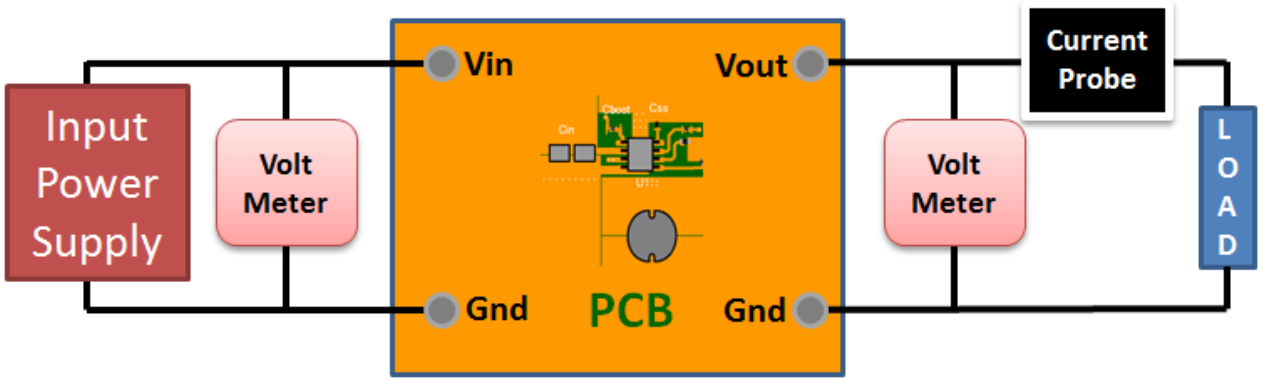
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 19.0V 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 : 1E239587F1FF5D60C244D52FD4758933[v1]
2. **TPS54202** Product Folder : http://www.ti.com/product/TPS54202 : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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