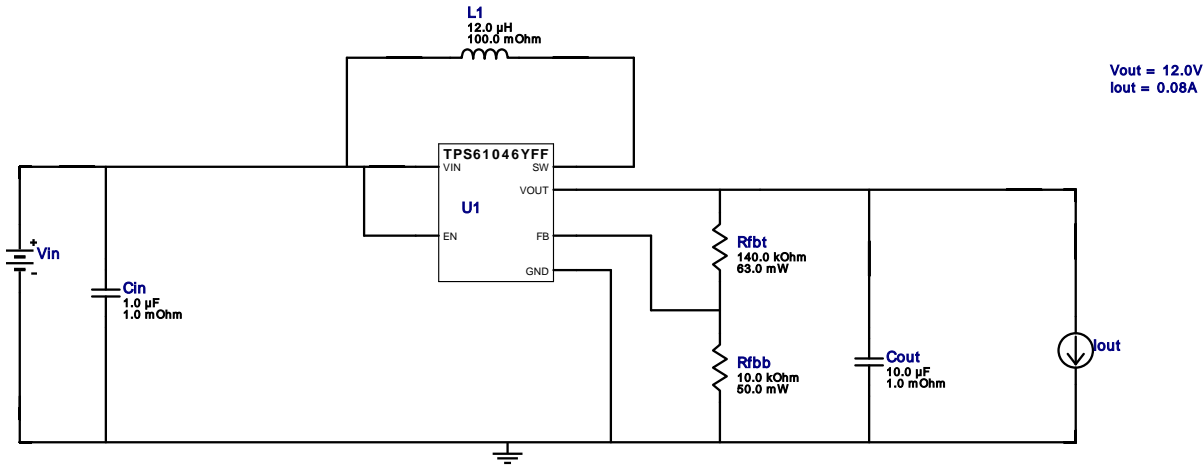


# WEBENCH® Design Report

Design : 2 TPS61046YFFR  
TPS61046YFFR 2.3V-2.5V to 12.00V @ 0.08A

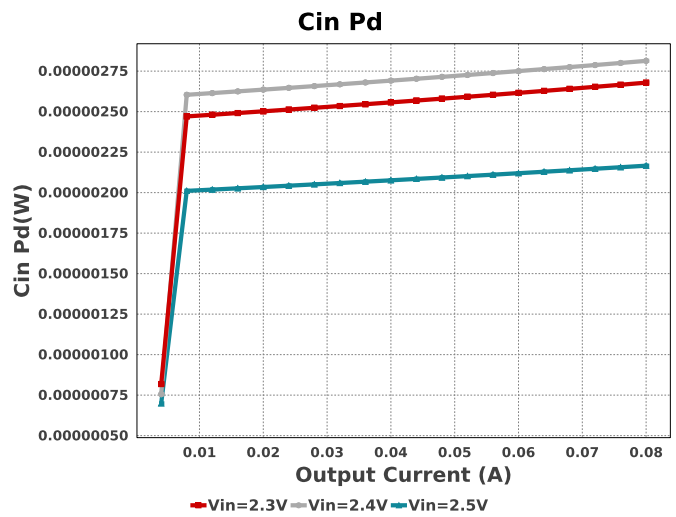
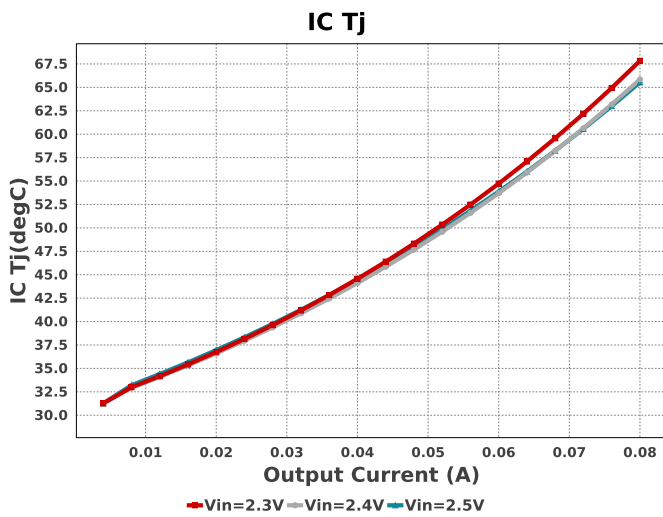
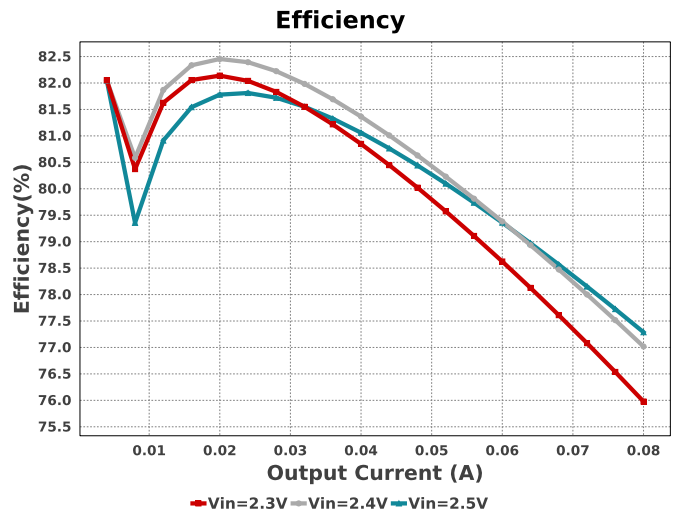
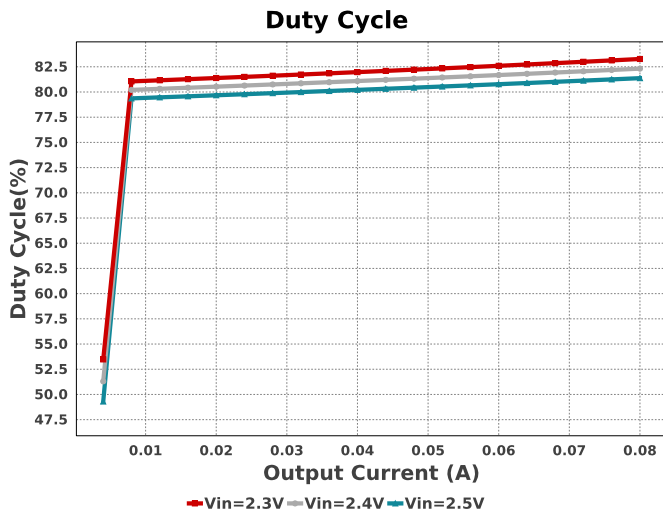
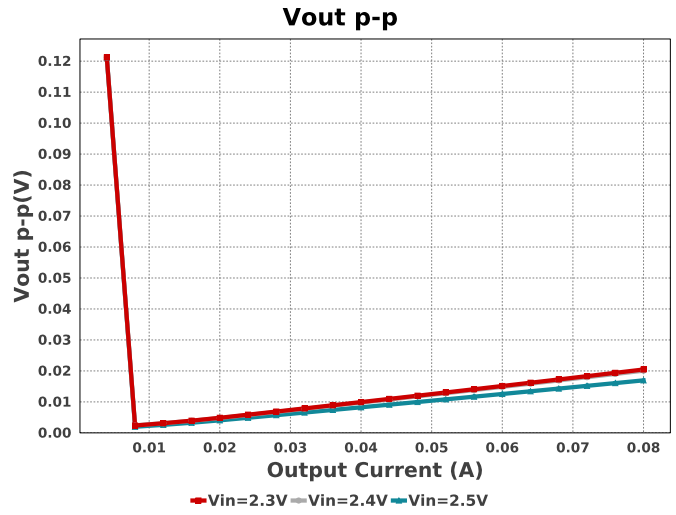
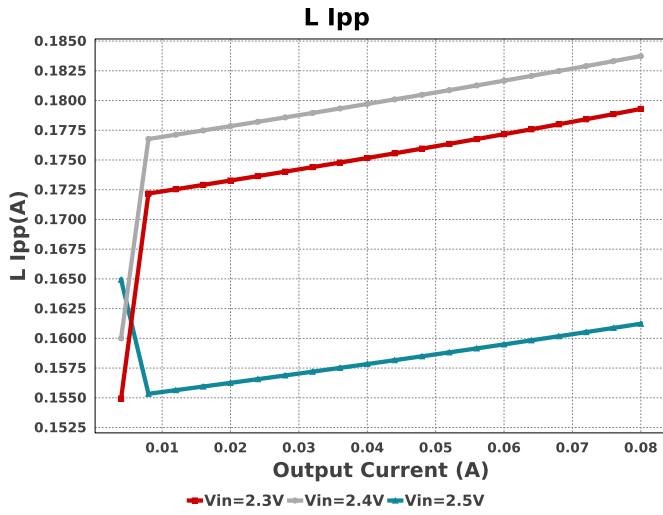
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Iout = 0.08A

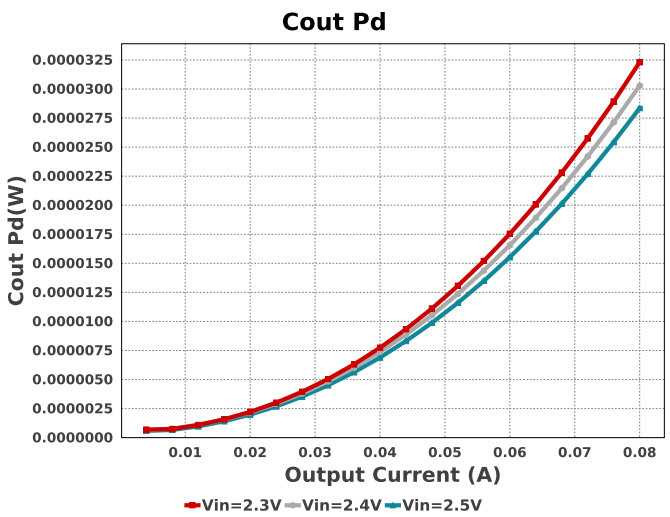
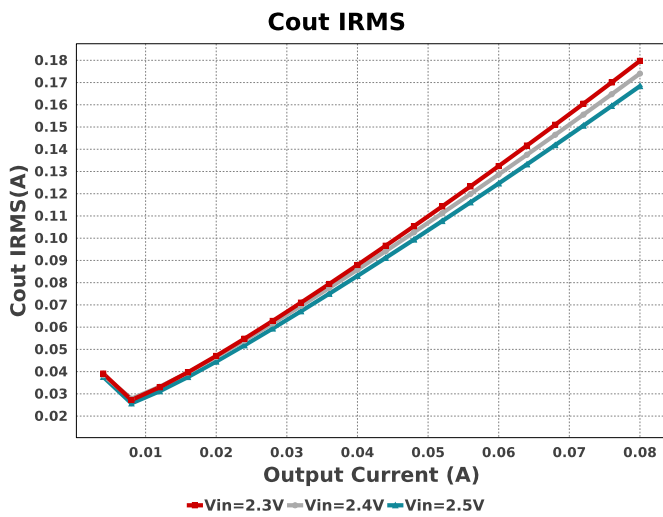
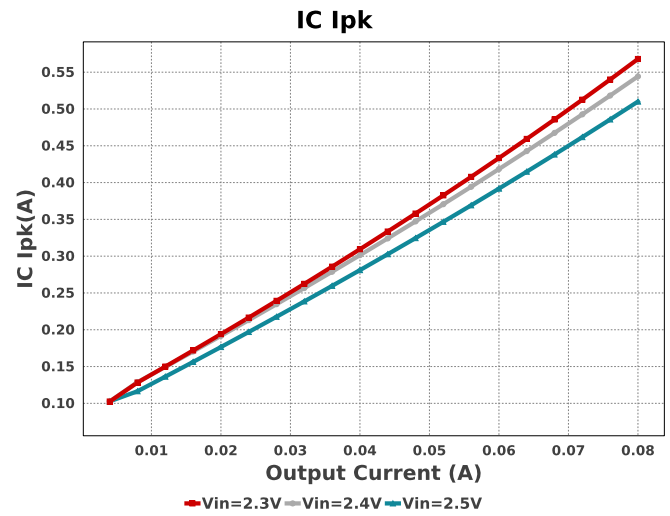
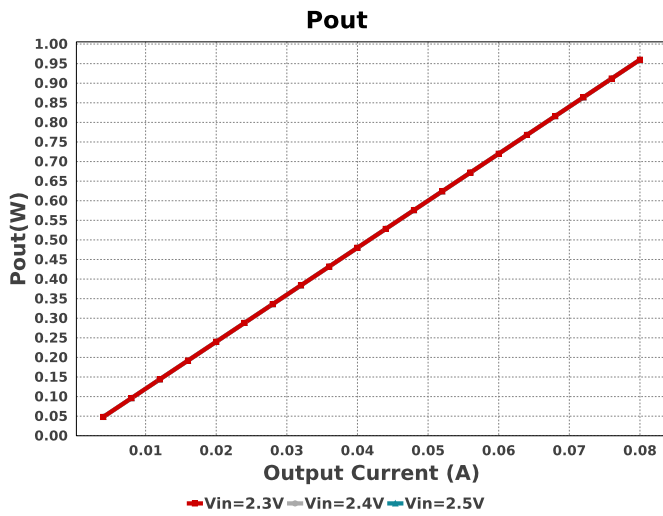
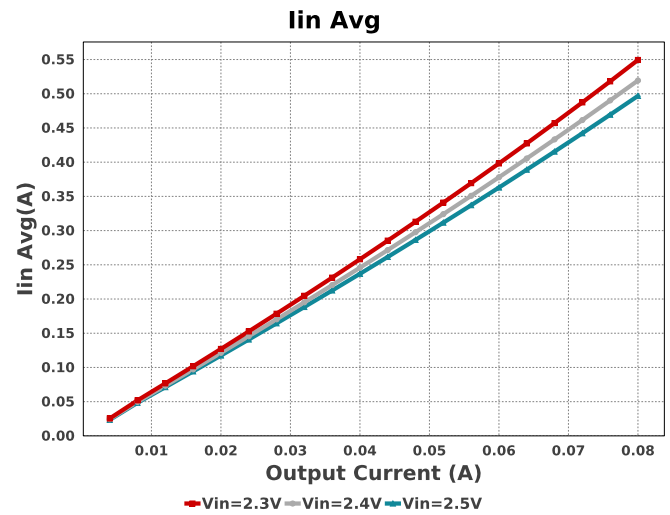
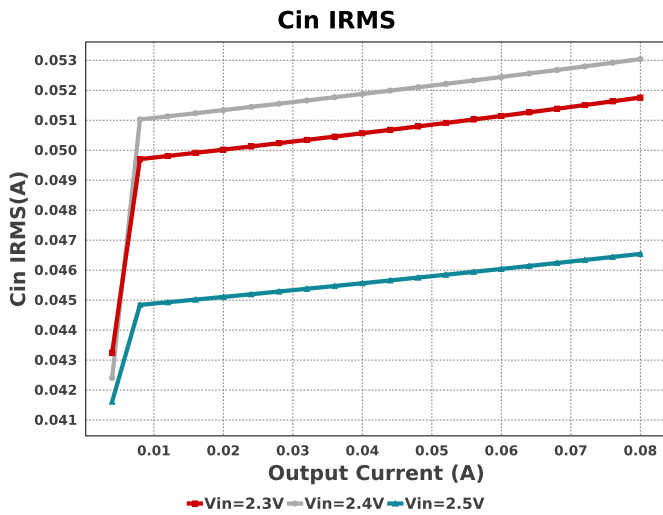
Device = TPS61046YFFR  
Topology = Boost  
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BOM Cost = \$0.68  
BOM Count = 6  
Total Pd = 0.3W

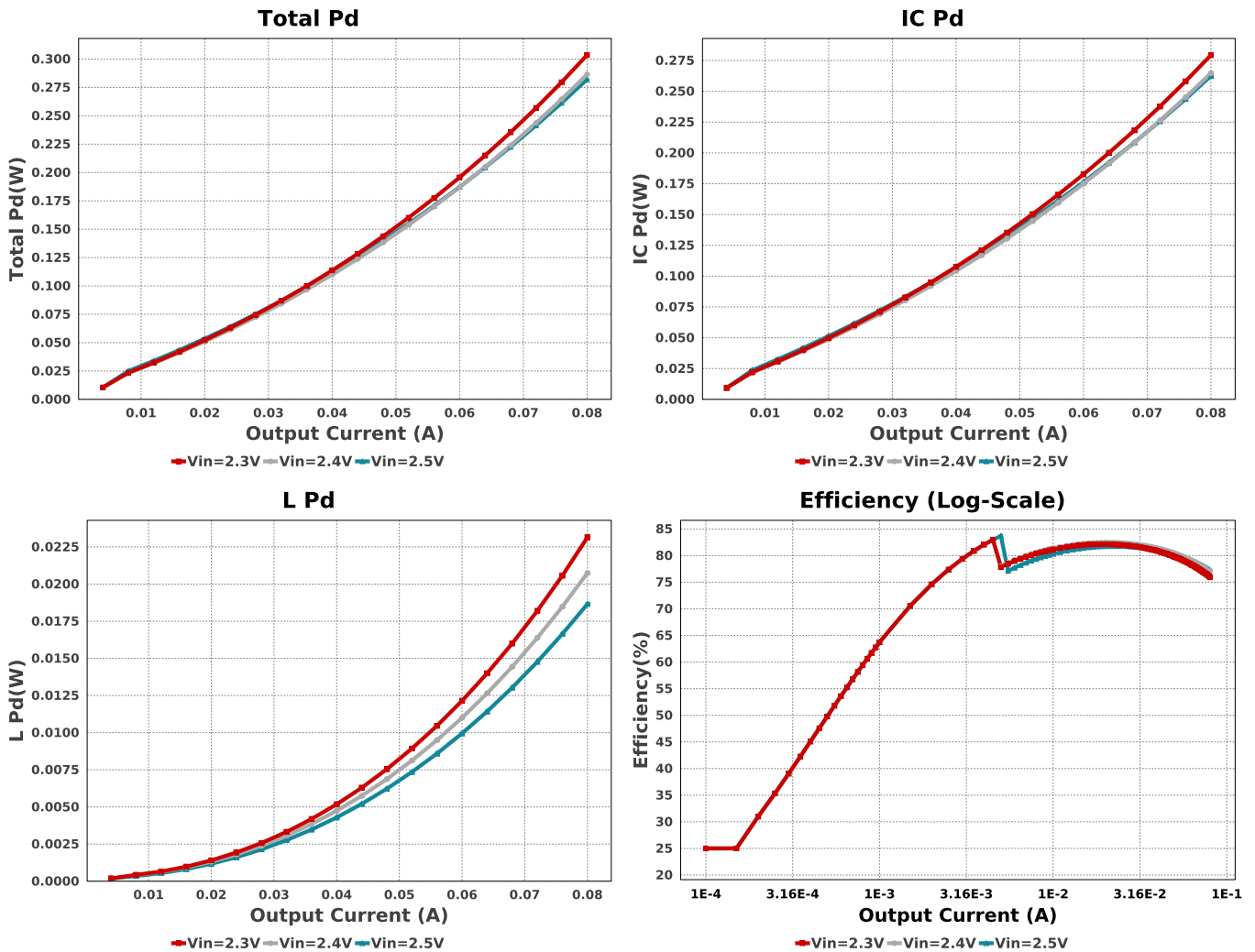


## Electrical BOM

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cin	Taiyo Yuden	LMK212B7105KG-T Series= X7R	Cap= 1.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.02	0805 7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cout	MuRata	GRT31CR61H106KE01L Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.18	1206_180 11 mm <sup>2</sup>
L1	NIC Components	NPI54C120MTRF	L= 12.0 uH 100.0 mOhm	1	\$0.09	IND_NPI54C 61 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfbb	Yageo	RC0201FR-0710KL Series= ?	Res= 10.0 kOhm Power= 50.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0201 2 mm <sup>2</sup>
Rfbt	Vishay-Dale	CRCW0402140KFKED Series= CRCW...e3	Res= 140.0 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	\$0.01	0402 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS61046YFFR	Switcher	1	\$0.37	YFF0006AAAA 4 mm <sup>2</sup>







## Operating Values

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	6		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	\$0.68		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin IRMS	51.758 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
4.	Cin Pd	2.679 $\mu$ W	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
5.	Cout IRMS	179.747 mA	Capacitor	Output capacitor RMS ripple current
6.	Cout Pd	32.309 $\mu$ W	Capacitor	Output capacitor power dissipation
7.	IC Ipk	567.945 mA	IC	Peak switch current in IC
8.	IC Pd	279.38 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
9.	IC Tj	67.828 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
10.	ICThetaJA	135.4 degC/W	IC	IC junction-to-ambient thermal resistance
11.	Iin Avg	549.36 mA	IC	Average input current
12.	L Ipp	179.293 mA	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
13.	L Pd	23.145 mW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
14.	Cin Pd	2.679 $\mu$ W	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
15.	Cout Pd	32.309 $\mu$ W	Power	Output capacitor power dissipation
16.	IC Pd	279.38 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
17.	L Pd	23.145 mW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
18.	Total Pd	303.525 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
19.	Duty Cycle	83.274 %	System	Duty cycle
20.	Efficiency	75.978 %	System	Steady state efficiency
21.	FootPrint	87.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	System	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components
22.	Frequency	890.21 kHz	System	Switching frequency
23.	Iout	80.0 mA	System	Iout operating point
24.	Mode	CCM	System	Conduction Mode
25.	Pout	960.0 mW	System	Total output power

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
26.	Vin	2.3 V	System Information	Vin operating point
27.	Vout	12.0 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
28.	Vout Actual	12.0 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
29.	Vout Tolerance	4.433 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
30.	Vout p-p	20.461 mV	System Information	Peak-to-peak output ripple voltage

## Design Inputs

Name	Value	Description
Iout	80.0 m	Maximum Output Current
VinMax	2.5	Maximum input voltage
VinMin	2.3	Minimum input voltage
VinTyp	2.4	Typical input voltage
Vout	12.0	Output Voltage
base_pn	TPS61046	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

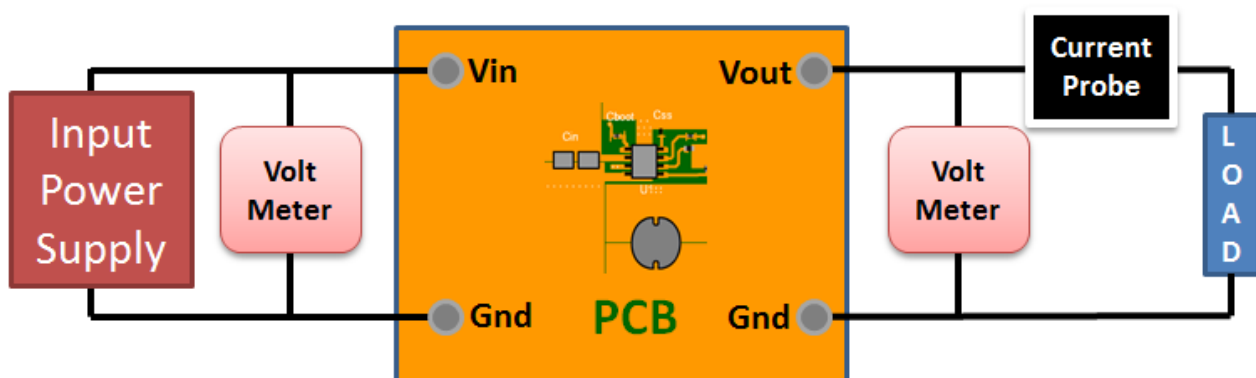
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 2.3V 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.

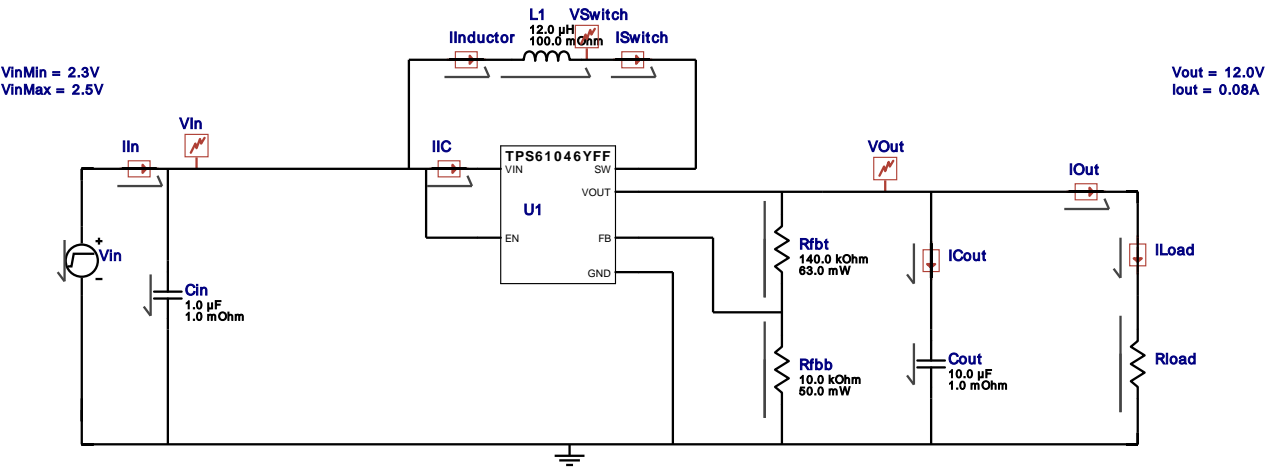
### Load Testing

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.



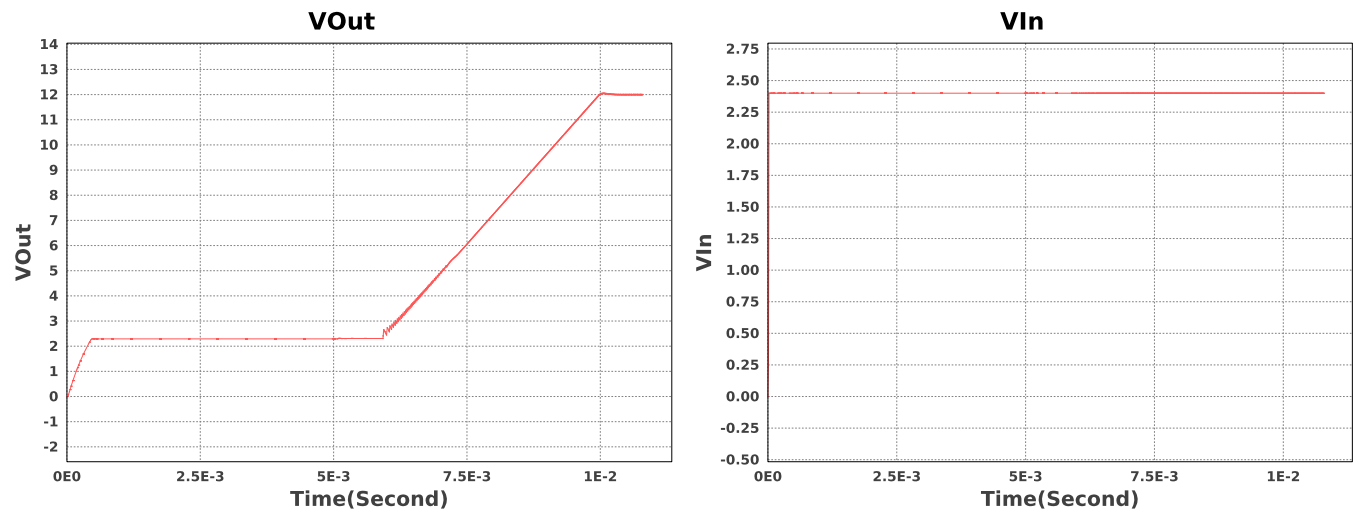
WEBENCH® Electrical Simulation Report

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Simulation Type = Startup

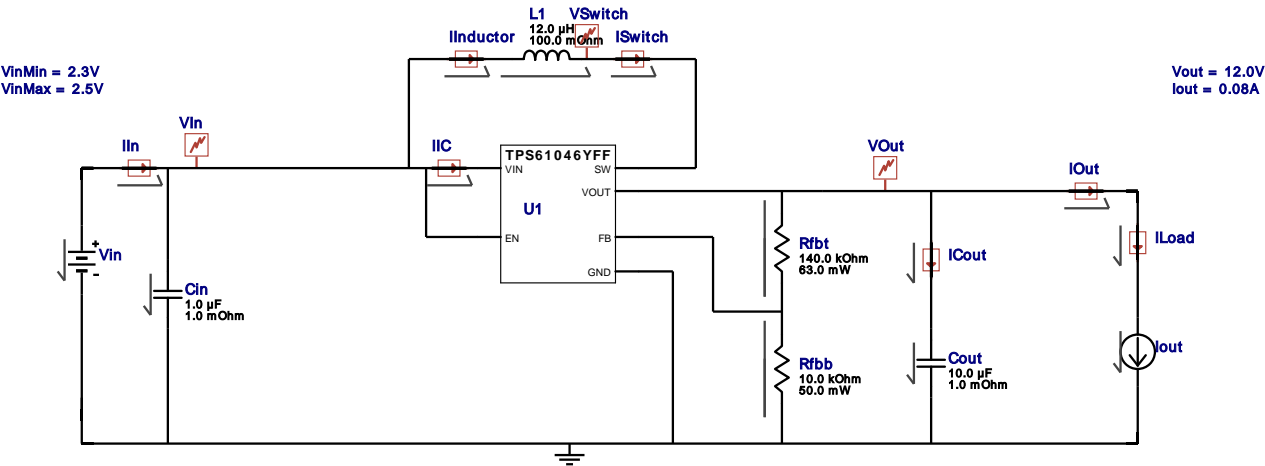


Simulation Parameters

#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Rload	R	Load Resistance	150.0 Ohm

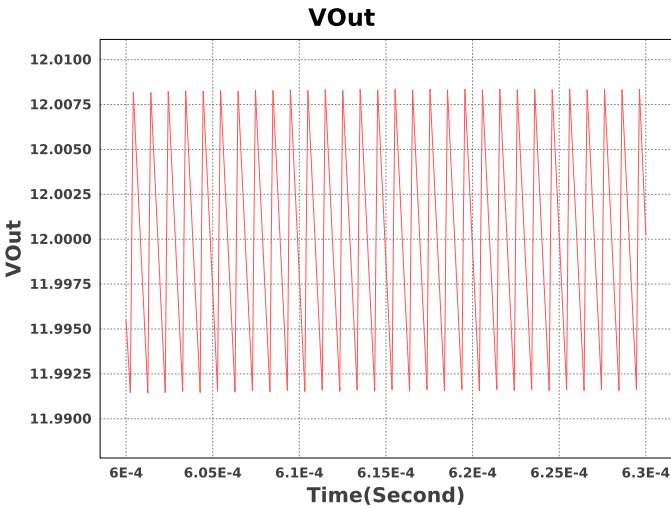


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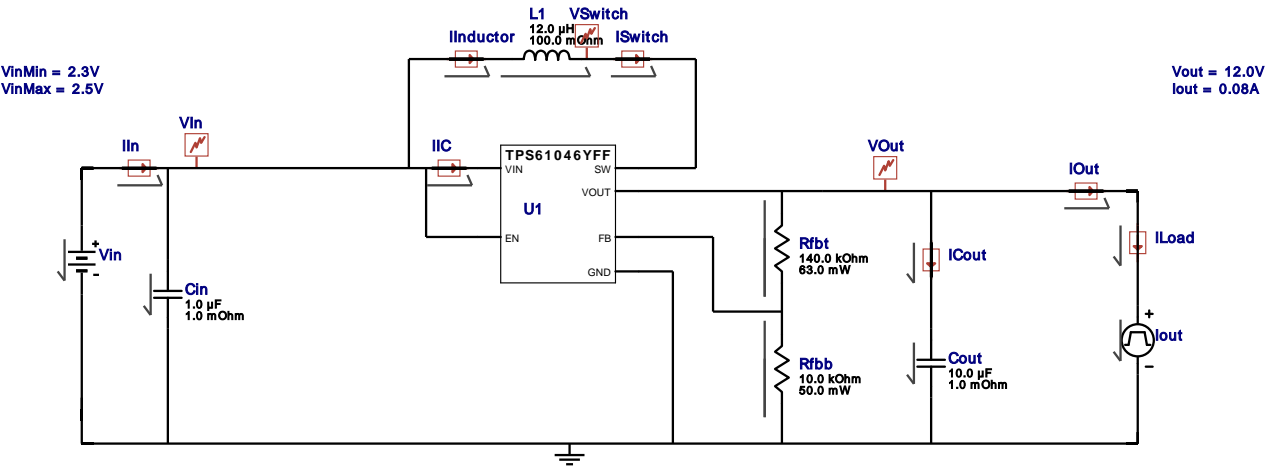
Simulation Parameters

#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Iout	I	Load Current	0.08 A



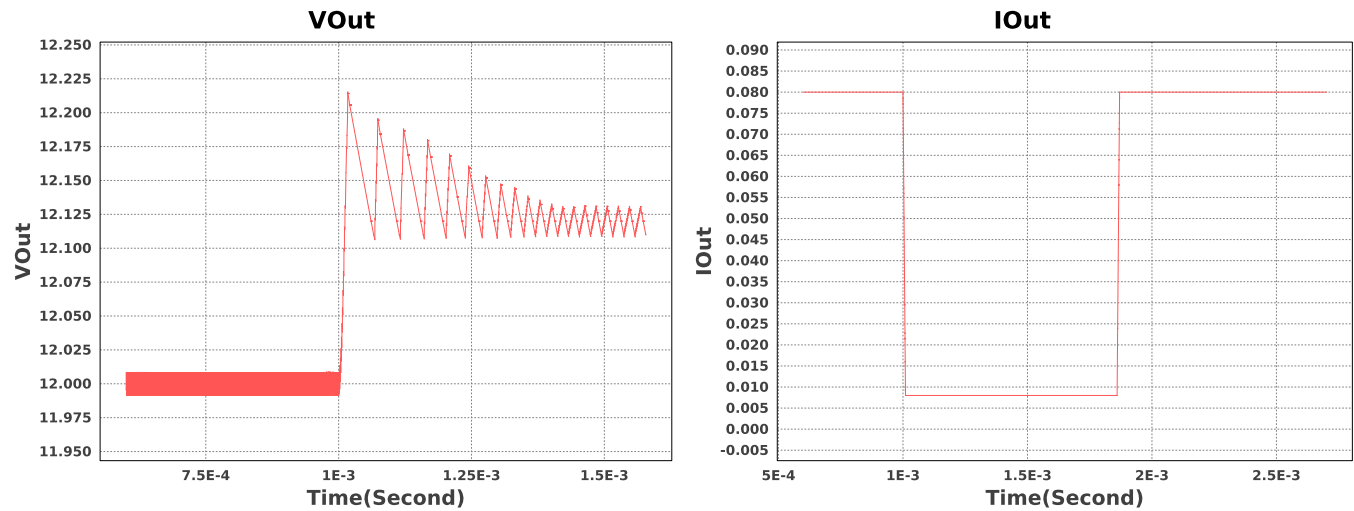


Design Id = 2  
sim\_id = 3  
Simulation Type = Load Transient



Simulation Parameters

#	Name	Parameter Name	Description	Values
1.	Iout	signal_type	Signal Type	PULSE
		I1	Initial Load Current	0.08 A
		I2	Minimum Load Current	0.008 A
		Td	Initial Time Delay	1m s
		Tf	Fall Time	10u s
		Tr	Rise Time	10u s
		Pw	Pulse Width	850u s



Design Assistance

- Master key : 2A716EC6659AB094D6272BE155A6286A[v1]
- TPS61046 Product Folder : <http://www.ti.com/product/TPS61046> : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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