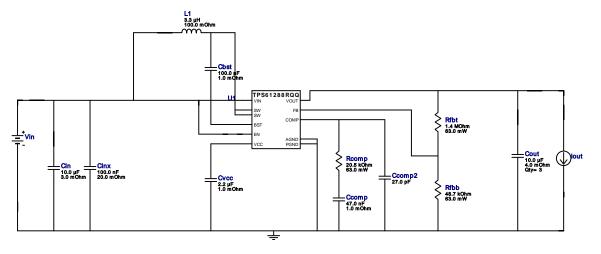
VinMin = 2.8VVinMax = 4.6VVout = 16.0VIout = 0.0A

Device = TPS61288RQQR Topology = Boost Created = 2021-10-13 05:04:58.827 BOM Cost = NA BOM Count = 14 Total Pd = 0.02W

WEBENCH[®] Design Report

Design : 331 TPS61288RQQR TPS61288RQQR 2.8V-4.6V to 16.00V @ 0.005A



Vout = 16.0V

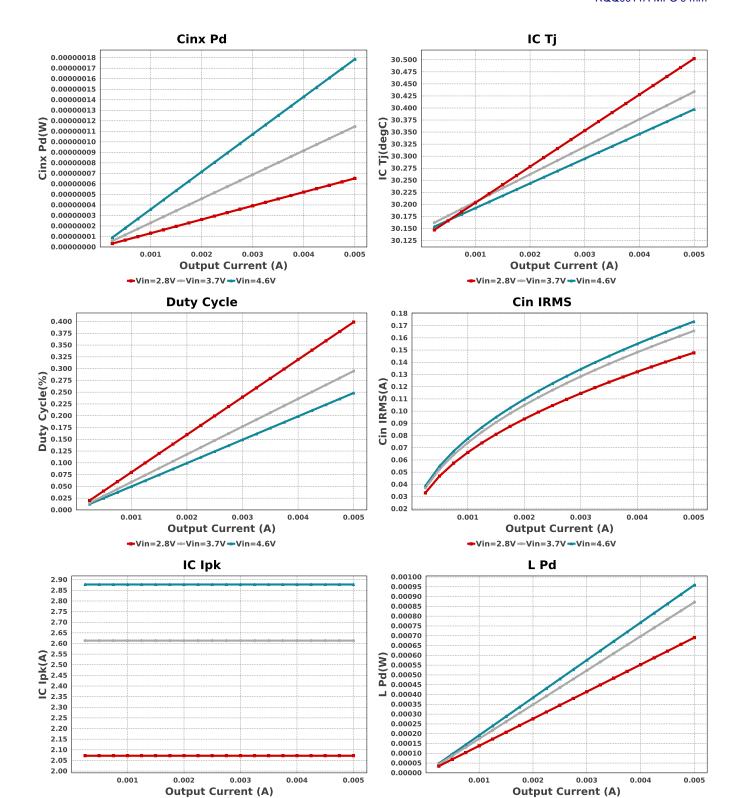
Electrical BOM

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Cbst	MuRata	GRM155R71A104KA01D Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	■ 0402 3 mm ²
Ccomp	MuRata	GRM033R60J473KE19D Series= X5R	Cap= 47.0 nF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 6.3 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.01	■ 0201 2 mm ²
Ccomp2	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= C0G/NP0	Cap= 27.0 pF VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	NA	■ 0805 0 mm ²
Cin	Kemet	C0805C106K8PACTU Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 3.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 11.43 A	1	\$0.03	0805 7 mm ²
Cinx	MuRata	GRM188R71H104KA93D Series= X7R	Cap= 100.0 nF ESR= 20.0 mOhm VDC= 50.0 V IRMS= 3.8 A	1	\$0.02	■ 0603 5 mm ²
Cout	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= X5R	Cap= 10.0 uF ESR= 4.0 mOhm VDC= 25.0 V IRMS= 2.8 A	3	NA	0805 0 mm²
Cvcc	Kemet	C0603C225K8PACTU Series= X5R	Cap= 2.2 uF ESR= 1.0 mOhm VDC= 10.0 V IRMS= 0.0 A	1	\$0.04	■ 0603 5 mm ²
L1	CUSTOM	CUSTOM	L= 3.3 µH 100.0 mOhm	1	NA	IHLP-3232DZ 0 mm ²
Rcomp	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= CRCWe3	Res= 20.5 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	NA	■ 0402 0 mm ²

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WEBENCH[®] Design

Name	Manufacturer	Part Number	Properties	Qty	Price	Footprint
Rfbb	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= CRCWe3	Res= 48.7 kOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	NA	
Rfbt	CUSTOM	CUSTOM Series= CRCWe3	Res= 1.4 MOhm Power= 63.0 mW Tolerance= 1.0%	1	NA	■ 0402 0 mm²
U1	Texas Instruments	TPS61288RQQR	Switcher	1	\$1.48	RQQ0011A-MFG 9 mm ²



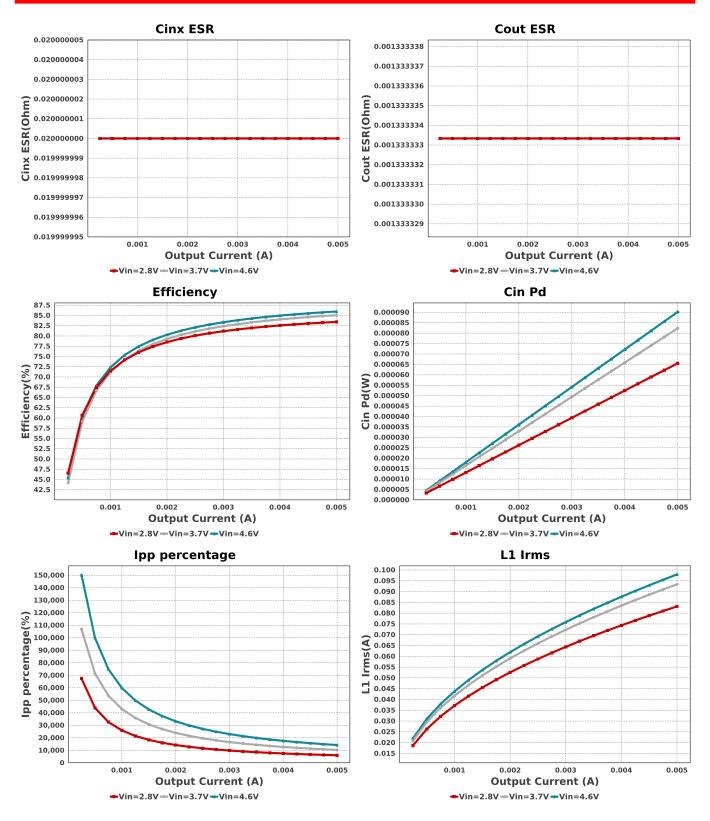
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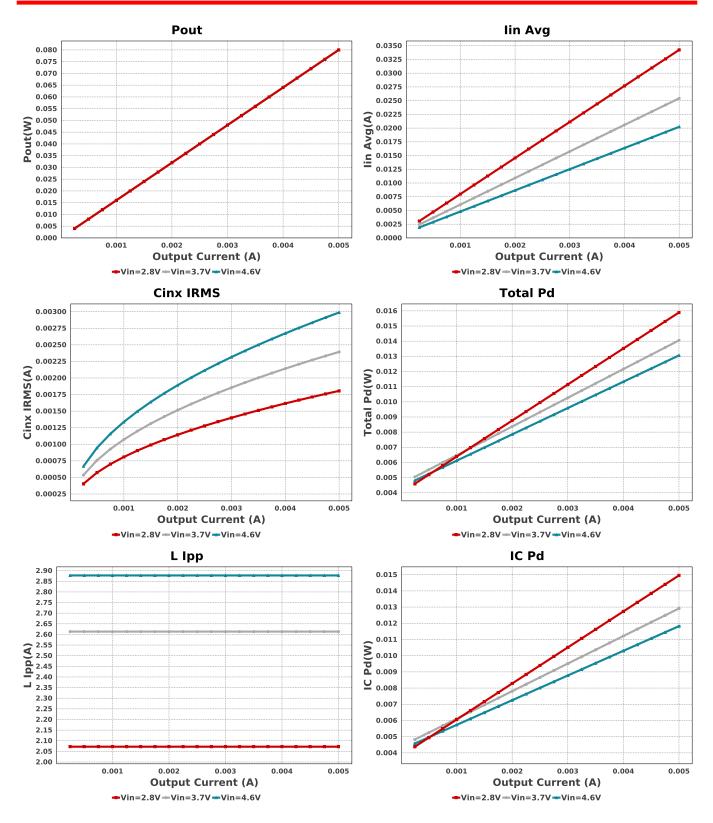
Vin=2.8V - Vin=3.7V - Vin=4.6V

2

Vin=2.8V - Vin=3.7V - Vin=4.6V

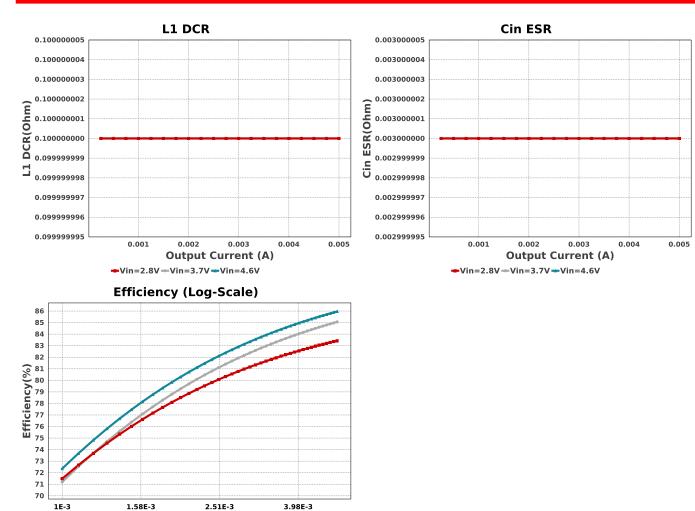
WEBENCH® Design Report TPS61288RQQR : TPS61288RQQR 2.8V-4.6V to 16.00V @ 0.005A October 13, 2021 05:18:08 GMT-05:00





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Operating Values

Output Current (A) Vin=2.8V Vin=3.7V Vin=4.6V

γPO	rating values			
#	Name	Value	Category	Description
1.	BOM Count	14		Total Design BOM count
2.	Total BOM	NA		Total BOM Cost
3.	Cin ESR	3.0 mOhm	Capacitor	Cin Capacitor ESR
4.	Cin IRMS	147.765 mA	Capacitor	Input capacitor RMS ripple current
5.	Cin Pd	65.504 µW	Capacitor	Input capacitor power dissipation
6.	Cinx ESR	20.0 mOhm	Capacitor	Cin Capacitor ESR
7.	Cinx IRMS	1.806 mA	Capacitor	Bulk capacitor RMS ripple current
8.	Cinx Pd	65.217 nW	Capacitor	Bulk capacitor power dissipation
9.	Cout ESR	1.333 mOhm	Capacitor	Cout Capacitor ESR
10.	IC lpk	2.072 A	IC	Peak switch current in IC
11.	IC Pd	14.954 mW	IC	IC power dissipation
12.	IC Tj	30.502 degC	IC	IC junction temperature
13.	IC Tolerance	12.0 mV	IC	IC Feedback Tolerance
14.	ICThetaJA Effective	33.6 degC/W	IC	Effective IC Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance
15.	lin Avg	34.247 mA	IC	Average input current
16.	Ipp percentage	6.05 k%	Inductor	Inductor ripple current percentage (with respect to average inductor current)
17.	L lpp	2.072 A	Inductor	Peak-to-peak inductor ripple current
18.	L Pd	690.67 µW	Inductor	Inductor power dissipation
19.	L1 DCR	100.0 mOhm	Inductor	L1 DCR
20.	L1 Irms	83.106 mA	Inductor	Inductor ripple current
21.	Cin Pd	65.504 µW	Power	Input capacitor power dissipation
22.	Cinx Pd	65.217 nW	Power	Bulk capacitor power dissipation
23.	IC Pd	14.954 mW	Power	IC power dissipation
24.	L Pd	690.67 µW	Power	Inductor power dissipation
25.	Total Pd	15.892 mW	Power	Total Power Dissipation
26.	Duty Cycle	398.8 m%	System	Duty cycle
			Information	
27.	Efficiency	83.427 %	System Information	Steady state efficiency
28.	FootPrint	178.0 mm ²	System Information	Total Foot Print Area of BOM components

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WEBENCH[®] Design

#	Name	Value	Category	Description
29.	lout	5.0 mA	System	lout operating point
30.	lout transient step use	d 2.5 mA	System Information	Custom Transient current step requirement that was used for Cout
31.	Mode	PFM	System	selection (A). Conduction Mode
32.	Overshoot Value	4.061 nV	System	Theoretical Vout Overshoot Value
33.	Pout	80.0 mW	System Information	Total output power
34.	Undershoot Value	6.395 mV	System Information	Theoretical Vout Undershoot Value
35.	Vin	2.8 V	System Information	Vin operating point
36.	Vout	17.848 V	System Information	Operational Output Voltage
37.	Vout Actual	17.848 V	System Information	Vout Actual calculated based on selected voltage divider resistors
38.	Vout Ripple requirement used for Cout calculations	1.0 %	System Information	Custom maximum output ripple requirement that was used for Cout selection(% of Vout).
39.	Vout Tolerance	3.991 %	System Information	Vout Tolerance based on IC Tolerance (no load) and voltage divider resistors if applicable
40.	Vout transient requirement used for Cout calculations	3.0 %	System Information	Custom Transient voltage change requirement that was used for Cout selection (% of Vout).

Design Inputs

Value	Description	
5.0 m	Maximum Output Current	
4.6	Maximum input voltage	
2.8	Minimum input voltage	
16.0	Output Voltage	
TPS61288	Base Product Number	
DC	Input Source Type	
30.0	Ambient temperature	
	5.0 m 4.6 2.8 16.0 TPS61288 DC	5.0 mMaximum Output Current4.6Maximum input voltage2.8Minimum input voltage16.0Output VoltageTPS61288Base Product NumberDCInput Source Type

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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

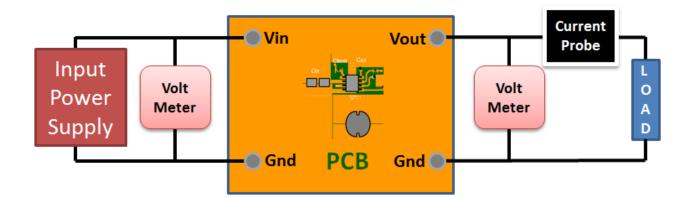
If board assembly is done in house it is best to tack down one terminal of a component on the board then solder the other terminal. For surface mount parts with large tabs, such as the DPAK, the tab on the back of the package should be pre-tinned with solder, then tacked into place by one of the pins. 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 2.8V 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 lout 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.

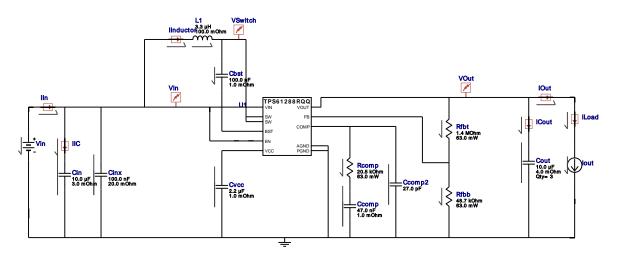
Load Testing

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.



WEBENCH[®] Electrical Simulation Report

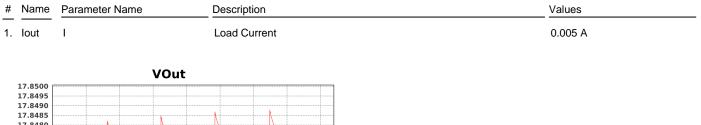
Design Id = 331 sim_id = 2 Simulation Type = Steady State

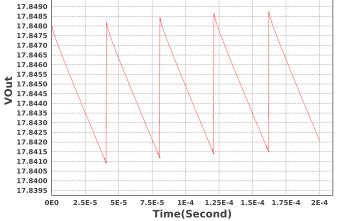


VinMin = 2.8V VinMax = 4.6V

Vout = 16.0V lout = 0.0A

Simulation Parameters





Design Assistance

1. Master key : D9CED8BEE5623EB1[v1]

2. TPS61288 Product Folder : https://www.ti.com/product/TPS61288 : contains the data sheet and other resources.

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