

# ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z

User's Manual: Demonstration Board

High Reliability

ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z

Demonstration Board

UG166  
Rev.0.00  
May 24, 2018

## 1. Overview

The ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z demonstration board shows the [ISL70002SEH](#) in a dual current sharing configuration to 38A of output current.

### 1.1 Key Features

- Ease of use
- Critical monitor points
- Commercial version of NASA outgassing compliant power inductor

### 1.2 Specifications

- $V_{IN} = 3V$  to  $5.5V$
- $V_{OUT} = 0.95V$
- Minimum current limit = 43A
- Switching frequency = 500kHz

### 1.3 Ordering Information

Part Number	Description
ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z	ISL70002SEH dual high current demonstration board

### 1.4 Related Literature

For a full list of related documents, visit our website

- [ISL70002SEH](#) product page

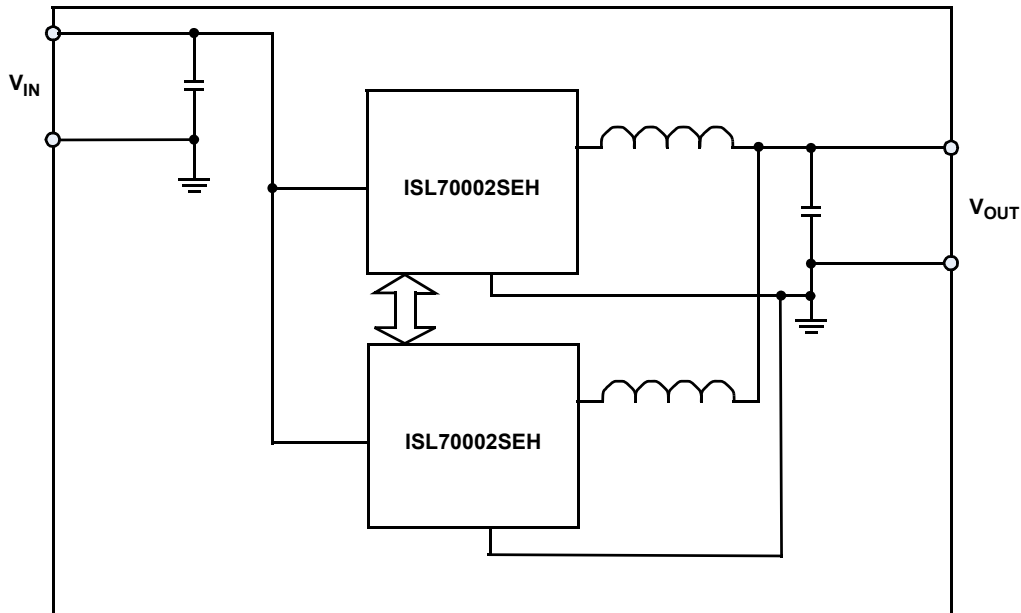


Figure 1. ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z Block Diagram

## 2. Functional Description

The ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z provides a 0.95V output from a 3V to 5.5V input with an output current load up to 38A. The two ISL70002SEH devices on board are in a current sharing configuration. They are set to enable upon  $V_{IN}$  being applied and PORSEL pulled low. Switching typically starts at a  $V_{IN}$  of 2.8V.

### 2.1 Operating Range

Although rated across the full military ambient temperature range, factors that influence the operational envelope include input and output voltages, switching frequency, output current, and die temperature.

The ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z is default configured to provide an output voltage of 0.95V, with a 500kHz switching frequency. To change the output voltage,  $R_{20}$  in the output voltage divider has to be changed. As guidance, the output voltage range is adjustable from ~0.65V to ~80% of the input voltage. These are not hard stops on the operating envelope as the constraint is set by the minimum on and off time and influenced by temperature and current loading.

### 2.2 Quick Start Guide

The ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z is simple to use with a minimum of steps listed below to observe operation:

- (1) Connect a suitable power supply to the VIN connector, set the supply between 3V and 5.5V. Account for voltage drop to ensure adequate bias is applied at full load. Test points are provided to measure closer to the IC PVIN, inductor output and ground pins.
- (2) Connect an electronic or resistive load to the output. Configure the output current loading to not exceed 40A.
- (3) Turn-on the input voltage, confirm the output voltage is 0.95V
- (4) Three probe jacks are provided to observe the two LX nodes switching out of sync with each other, and for the output voltage.

The information displayed in the [Typical Performance Curves](#) starting on page 11 was gathered on the ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z. Modifications were made for some of the testing and thus cannot be replicated without additional effort. Modifications were limited to the addition of circuit access points and or component changes.

The case temperature efficiency data in [Figures 15, 16, and 31](#) through [43](#) was taken with the board immersed in a turbulent liquid environment to control the package temperature. Efficiency curves are at the noted case temperatures ( $T_C$ ).

The inductors used are the Coilcraft XAL1580-102MEB, a commercial version of the AE619PYA102MSZ (1 $\mu$ H, 1m $\Omega$ , 73A), a NASA outgassing compliant power inductor. Oversized current is advisable for this application and it is a readily available standard product.

### 3. PCB Layout Guidelines

Printed Circuit Board (PCB) layout is very important in high frequency switching converter design. The resulting current transitions from one power device to another can cause voltage spikes across the interconnecting impedances and parasitic circuit elements. These voltage spikes can degrade efficiency, radiate noise into the circuit, and lead to device overvoltage stress. Careful component layout and PCB design minimizes these voltage spikes. The following guidelines can mitigate those effects:

- Use an eight layer PCB with 2oz (70 $\mu$ m) copper on all layers.
- Two layers should be dedicated for ground plane.
- Top and bottom layers should be used primarily for signals, but can also be used to increase the  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$ , and ground planes as required.
- Connect all AGND, DGND, and PGNDx pins directly to the ground plane. Connect all PVINx pins directly to the VIN portion of the power plane.
- Locate ceramic bypass capacitors as close as possible to the switcher. Prioritize the placement of the bypass capacitors on the pins of in the order shown: PVINx, REF, AVDD, DVDD, SS, EN, PGOOD.
- Locate the output voltage resistive divider and the compensation as close as possible to the FB and VERR pins of the IC. The top leg of the divider should connect directly to the load and the bottom leg of the resistive divider should connect directly to AGND. The junction of the resistive divider should connect directly to the FB pin.
- Use a small island of copper to connect the LXx pins of U1 to the inductor, L1, to minimize the routing capacitance that degrades efficiency. Separate the island from ground and power planes as much as is reasonably possible with inner layer voiding and shape spacing.
- Keep all signal traces as short as possible.
- Optimize load regulation by reducing noise from the power and digital grounds into the analog ground by splitting ground into three planes; analog, digital, and power. Bypass or ground pins accordingly to their design preferred ground plane. Independently tie each of the analog and digital grounds to power ground through a single trace in a low noise area of the layout.

#### 3.1 Heatsink Mounting Guidelines

The R64.C package has a heatsink mounted on the underside of the package and is the recommended package for the high current (>12A per IC) application. Follow these JESD-51x series guidelines to mount the package:

- Place a thermal land on the PCB under the heatsink.
- The land should be approximately 1mm larger per side than the 10.16x10.16mm heatsink.
- Place an array of thermal vias below the thermal land.
- Via array size:  $7 \times 4 = 49$  thermal vias placed under each device.
- Vias should drop to and contact as much metal area on other layers as feasible to provide the best thermal path.

#### 3.2 Schottky Diode Clamp and RC Snubber

Place a Schottky diode clamp at the LX node to GND as close as possible to the IC when the output current is 18A or greater per IC. A diode rated for an average forward current of 3A at the maximum operating temperature is adequate.

The diode, by shunting current at the switching transient edges, reduces the Si die temperature approximately 22% at an output current level of 18A.

It is imperative that adequate thermal relief in the hardware design is implemented, because at an output current level of 22A the Si temperature is >135°C with the diode clamp in place at ambient room temperature.

A small series R-C snubber connected from the LXx pins to the PGNDx pins may be used to damp high-frequency ringing on the LXx pins.

### 3.3 ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z Demonstration Board

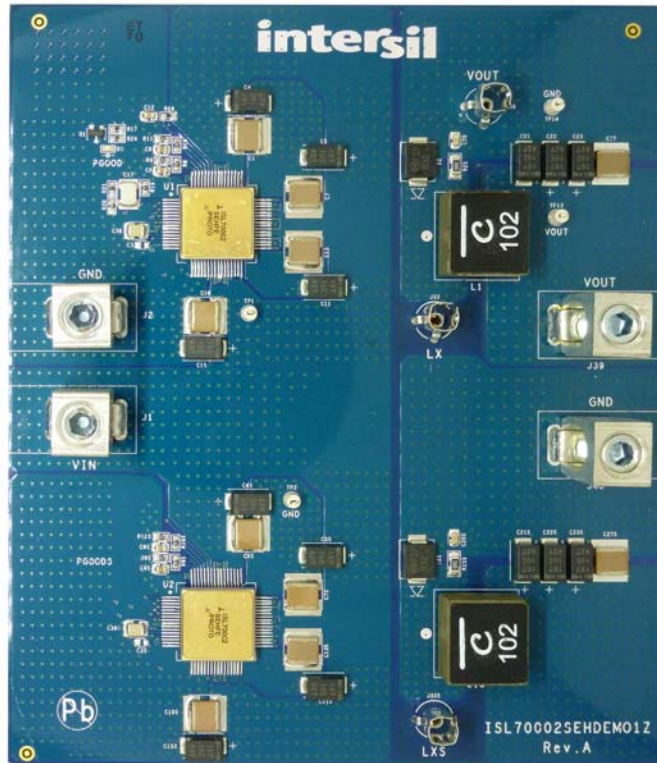


Figure 2. ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z Demonstration Board (Top)

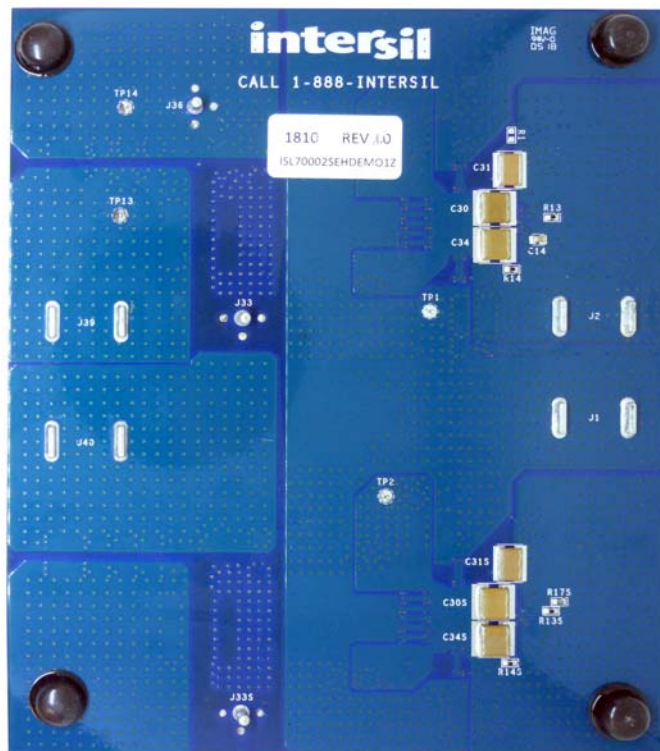


Figure 3. ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z Demonstration Board (Bottom)

### 3.4 ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z Circuit Schematic

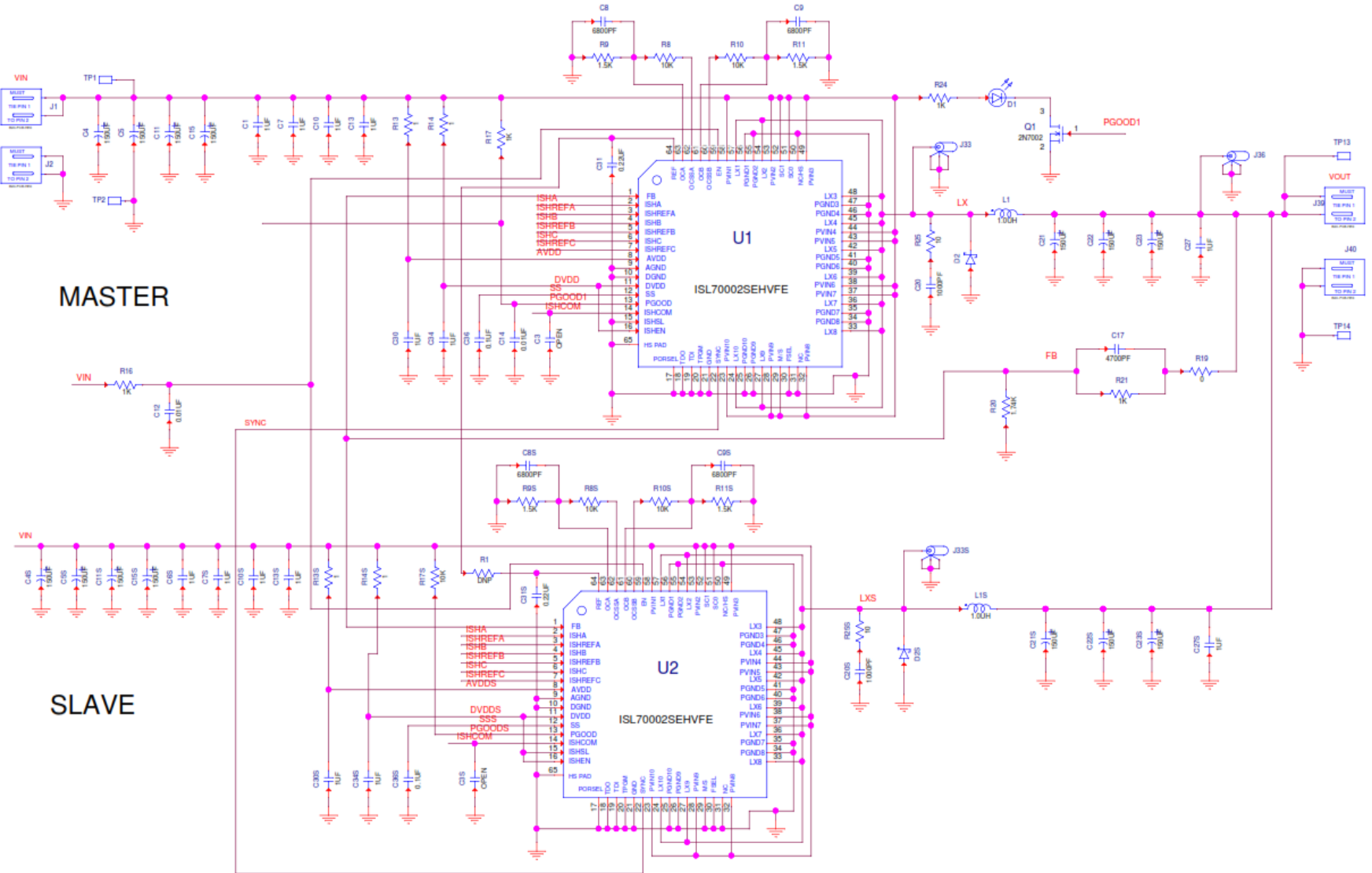


Figure 4. ISL70002SEHDEMO1Z Schematic

### 3.5 Bill of Materials

Qty	Reference Designator	Description	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number
2	U1, U2	18A SYNCHRONOUS BUCK REGULATOR w/HeatSink	Renesas	ISL70002SEHVFE
2	L1, L1S	1 $\mu$ H, 1m $\Omega$ , 73A, commercial version of NASA Outgassing Compliant Power Inductor	Coilcraft	XAL1580-102MEB
2	D2, D2S	3A 20V SCHOTTKY POWER RECTIFIER	ON-SEMI	MBRS320T3
2	C20, C20S	Ceramic Chip Cap	KEMET	C0805C102K2RAC
2	C12, C14	Ceramic Chip Cap	KEMET	C0805C103K2RAC
4	C8, C9, C8S, C9S	Multilayer Cap	KEMET	C0805C682K2RAC
2	C36, C36S	Ceramic Chip Cap	KEMET	C1210C104K2RAC
1	C17	Multilayer Cap	KEMET	C1812C472F2GAC
2	C31, C31S	Ceramic Chip Cap	KEMET	C1825C224K2RAC
14	C1, C7, C10, C13, C27, C30, C34, C6S, C7S, C10S, C13S, C27S, C30S, C34S	Multilayer Cap	KEMET	C2225C105K2RAC
2	C3, C3S	Multilayer Cap	GENERIC	H1045-OPEN
5	R8, R10, R8S, R10S, R17S	Metal Film Chip Resistor	GENERIC	H2505-01002-1/16WR1
1	R19	Thick Film Chip Resistor	GENERIC	H2511-00R00-1/16W1
1	R24	Thick Film Chip Resistor	GENERIC	H2511-01001-1/16W1
1	R20	Thick Film Chip Resistor	GENERIC	H2511-01741-1/16W1
1	D1	AllnGaP Green	LITEON	LTST-C190KGKT
1	R16	Metal Film Chip Resistor	ROHM	MCR03EZPFX1001
2	R17, R21	Thick Film Chip Resistor	State of the Art	S0603CA1001BEB
4	R9, R11, R9S, R11S	25ppm Thin Film Chip Resistor	State of the Art	S0603CA1501BEZ
4	R13, R14, R13S, R14S	100ppm Thick Film Chip Resistor	State of the Art	S0603CPZ1R00F10
2	R25, R25S	100ppm Thick Film Chip Resistor	State of the Art	S1206CPZ10R0F10
14	C4, C5, C11, C15, C21-C23, C4S, C5S, C11S, C15S, C21S-C23S	High Capacitance Ultra-Low ESR Tantalum SMD Cap	KEMET	T530D157M010ATE006
1	R1	Metal Film Chip Resistor (Do Not Populate)	GENERIC	H2505-DNP-DNP-R1
3	J33, J36, J33S	Scope Probe Test Point PCB Mount	TEKTRONIX	131-4353-00
1	Q1	N-Channel EMF Effect Transistor	FAIRCHILD	2N7002
4	TP1, TP2, TP13, TP14	Miniature White Test Point .100 Pad .040 Through hole	KEYSTONE	5002
4	J1, J2, J39, J40	Single - Hex Screw - .140in PCB depth Screw Down Large Wire Type Power Terminal	IHI Connectors	B2C-PCB-HEX

### 3.6 Board Layout

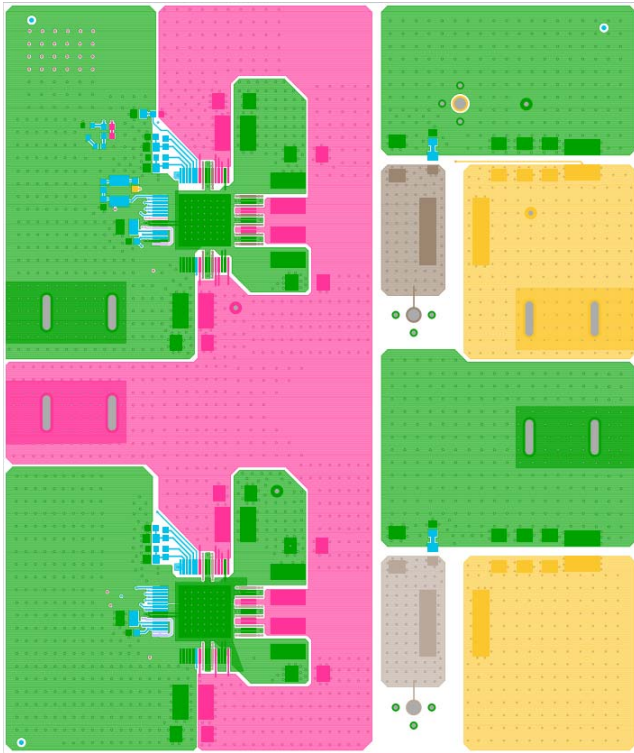


Figure 5. Top Layer

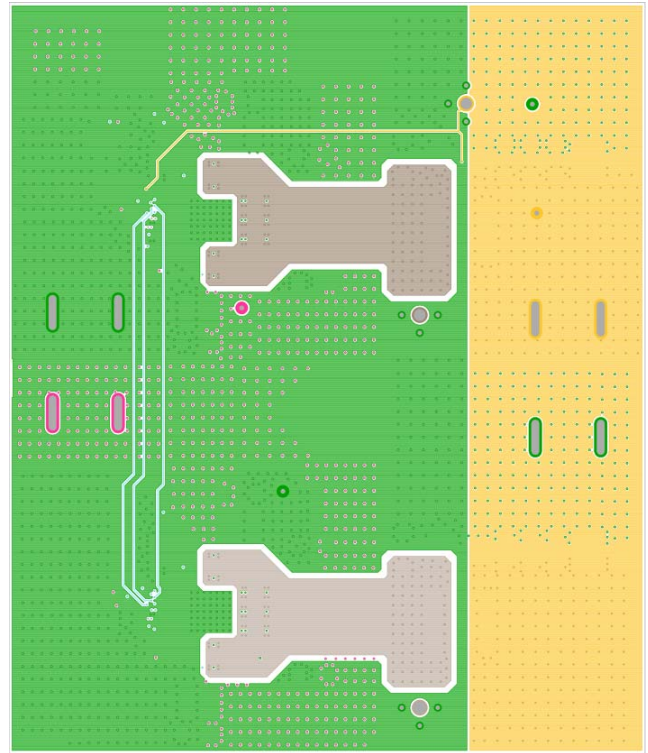


Figure 6. Layer 2

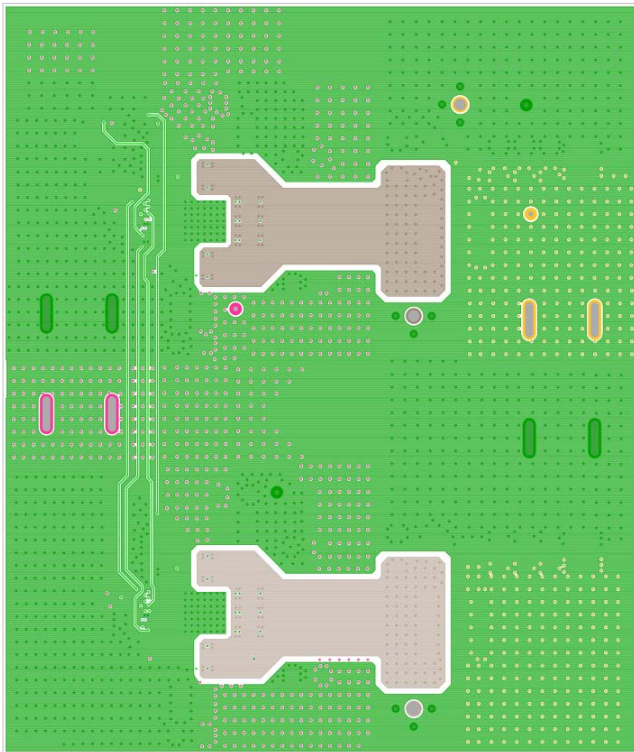


Figure 7. Layer 3

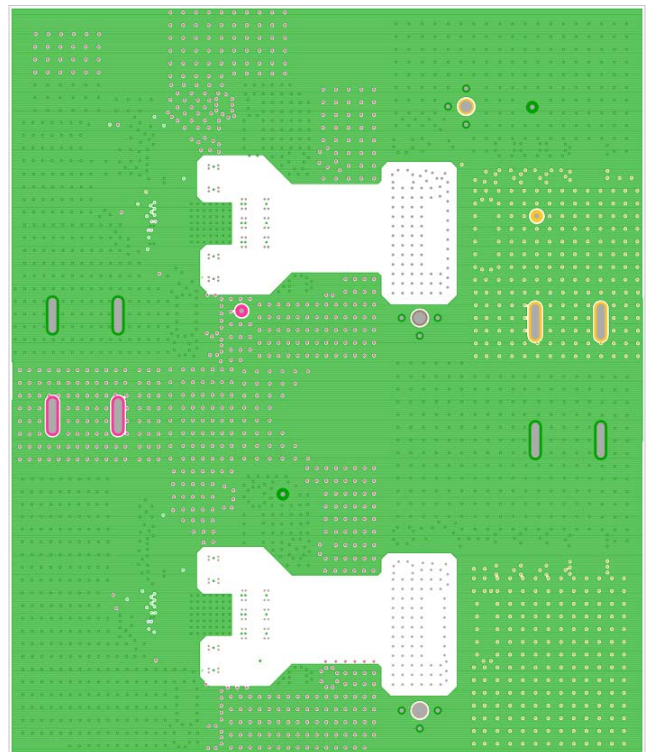


Figure 8. Layer 4



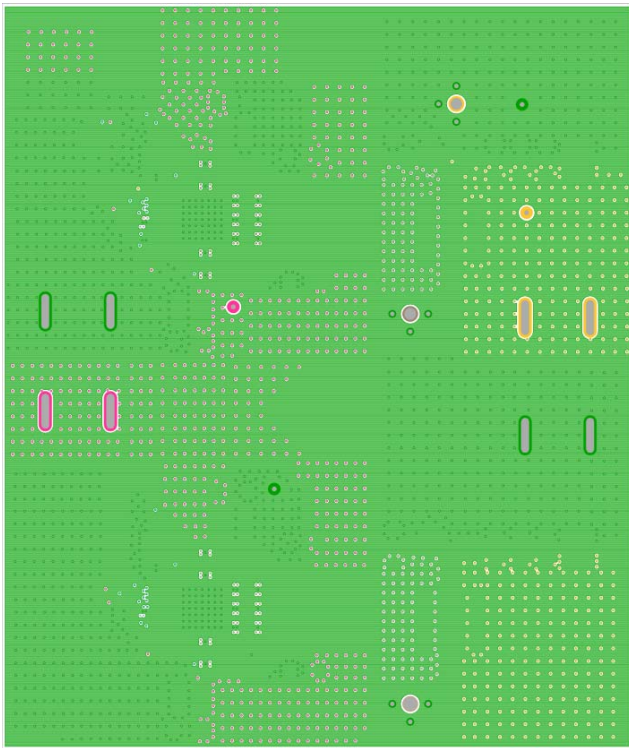


Figure 9. Layer 5

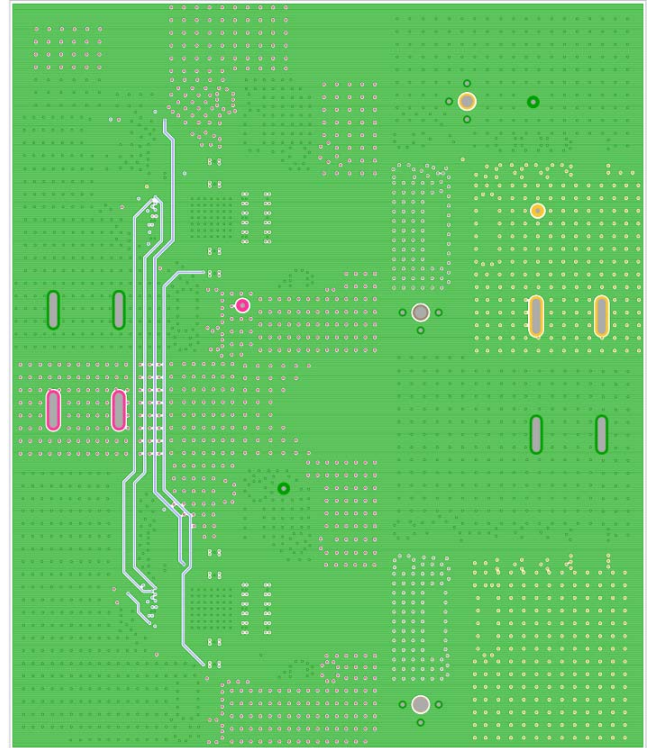


Figure 10. Layer 6

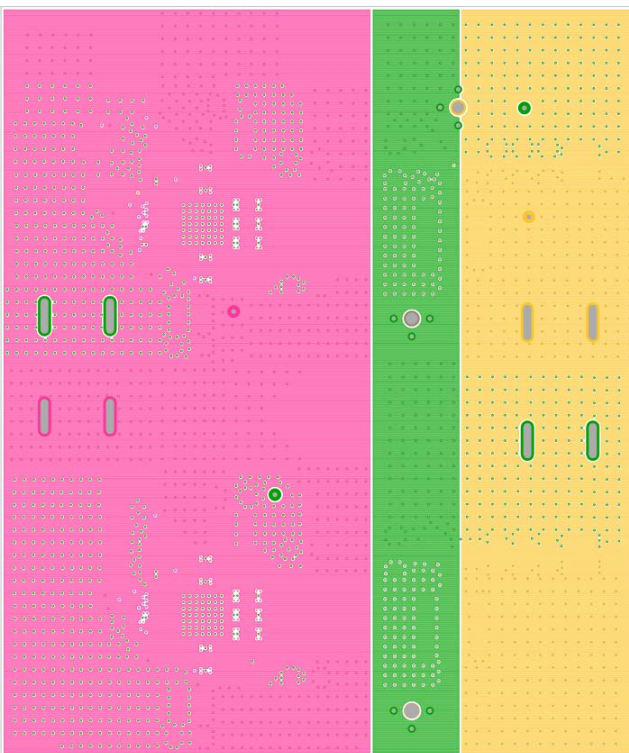


Figure 11. Layer 7

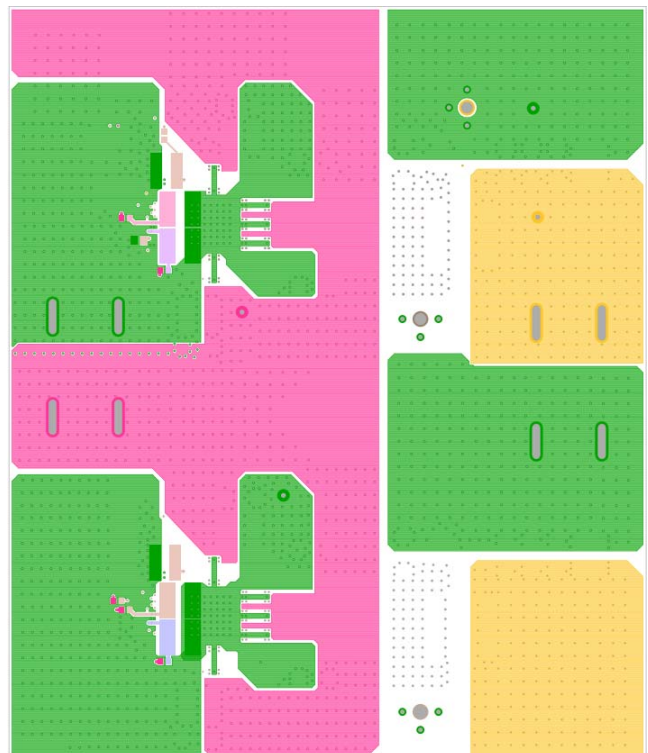


Figure 12. Bottom Layer

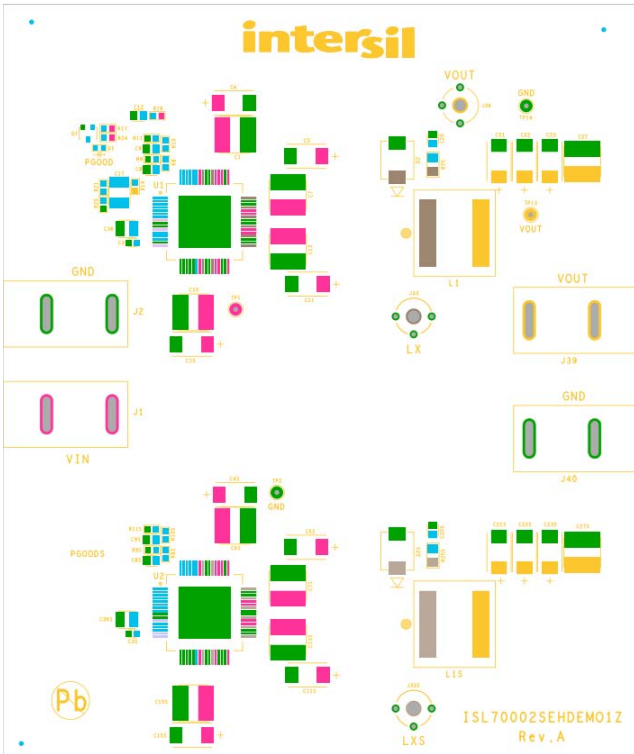


Figure 13. Top Silkscreen

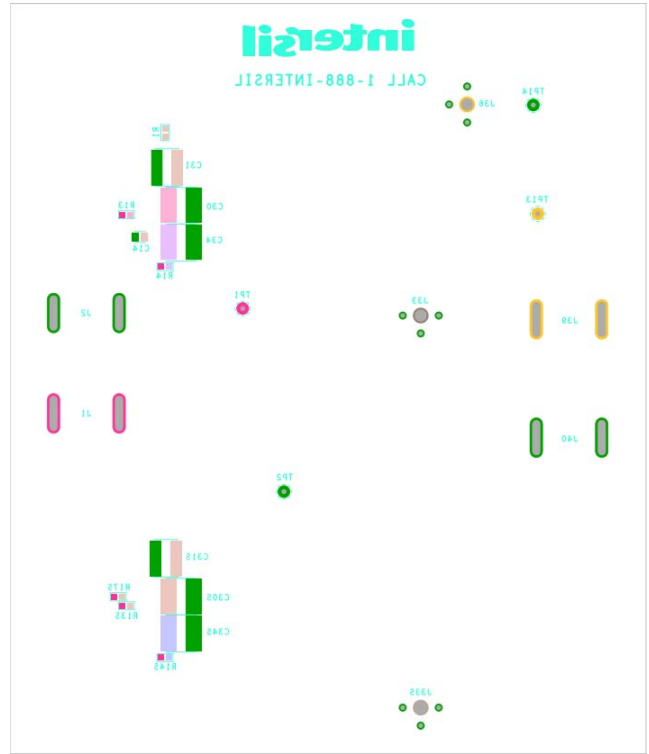


Figure 14. Bottom Silkscreen

### 4. Typical Performance Curves

Unless noted:  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0.95V$ ,  $f_{SW} = 500kHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Efficiency curves are at the noted case temperatures ( $T_C$ )

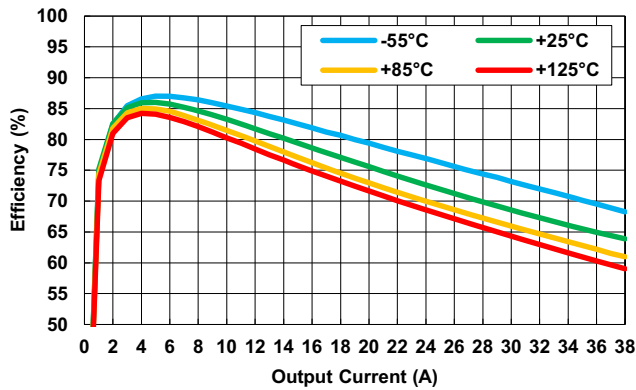


Figure 15.  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$  Over-Temperature Efficiency

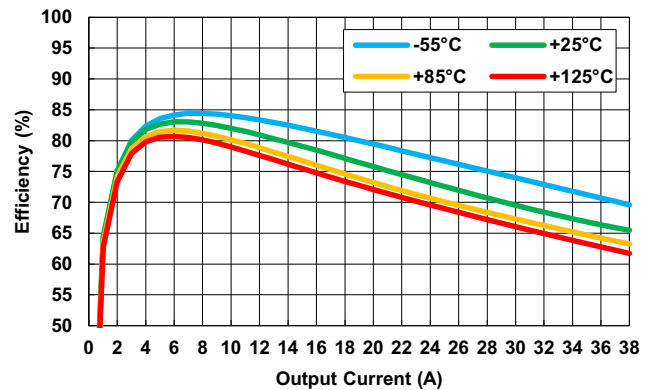


Figure 16.  $V_{IN} = 5V$  Over-Temperature Efficiency

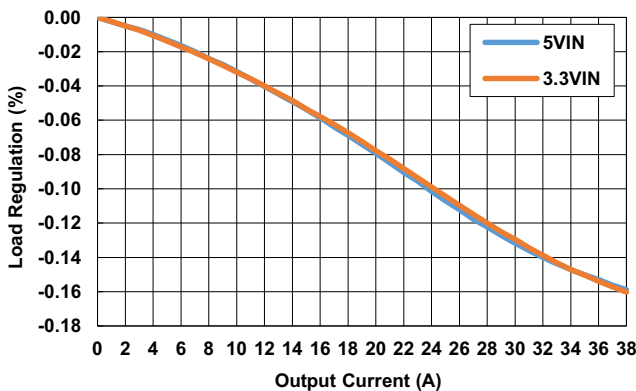


Figure 17. Load Regulation

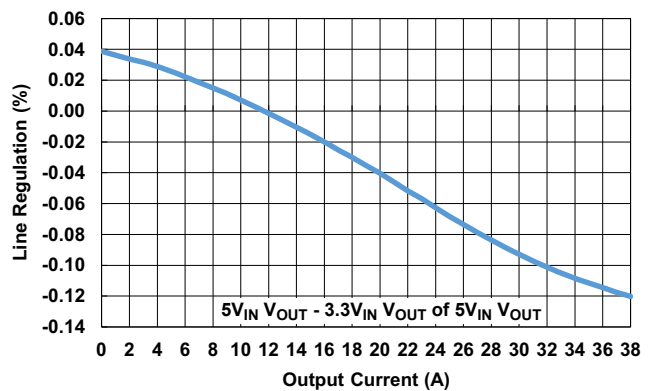


Figure 18. DC Line Regulation

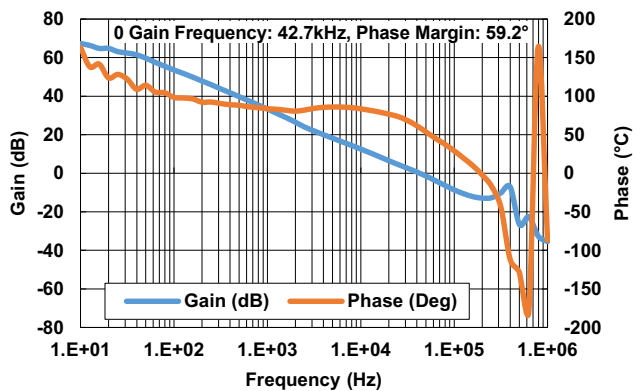


Figure 19.  $3.3V_{IN}$  Gain/Phase Bode Plot

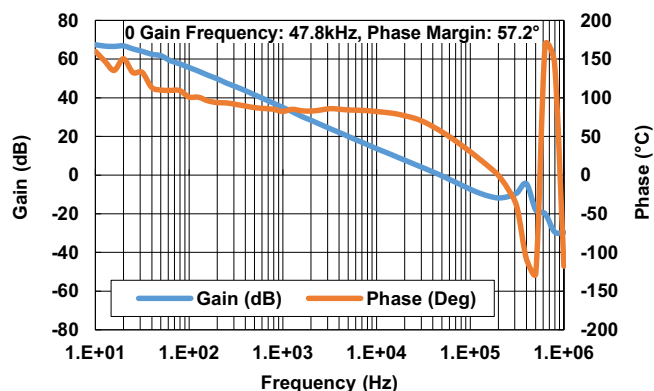


Figure 20.  $5V_{IN}$  Gain/Phase Bode Plot

Unless noted:  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0.95V$ ,  $f_{SW} = 500kHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . Efficiency curves are at the noted case temperatures ( $T_C$ ) (Continued)

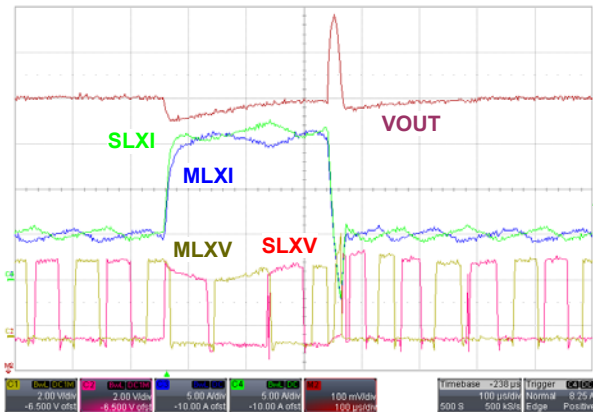


Figure 21. 3.3V<sub>IN</sub> Output Voltage Regulation with 10A to 30A Transient

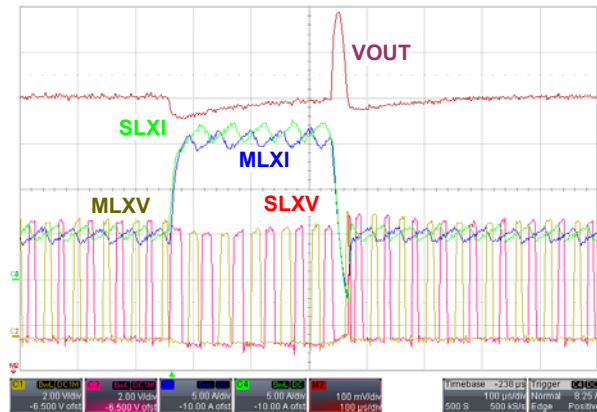


Figure 22. 5V<sub>IN</sub> Output Voltage Regulation with 10A to 30A Transient

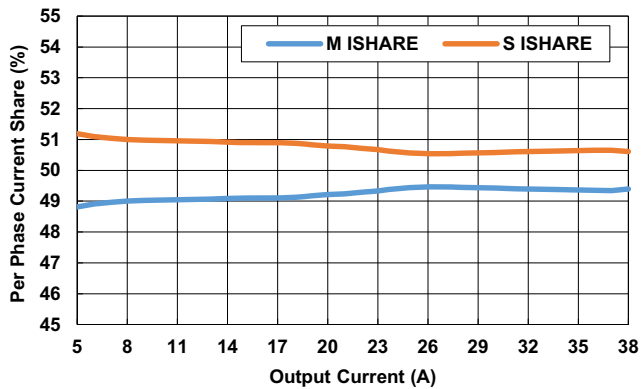


Figure 23. Current Share Over Output Current

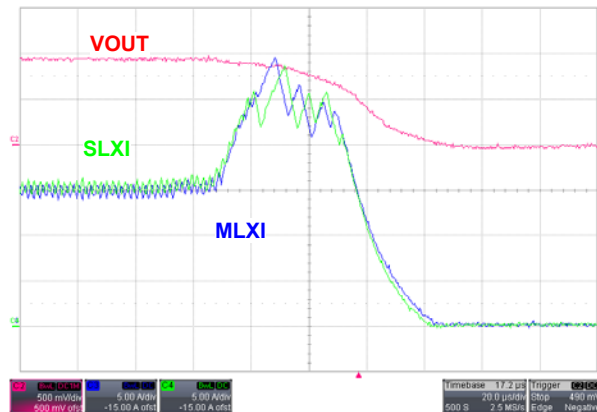


Figure 24. Overcurrent Response

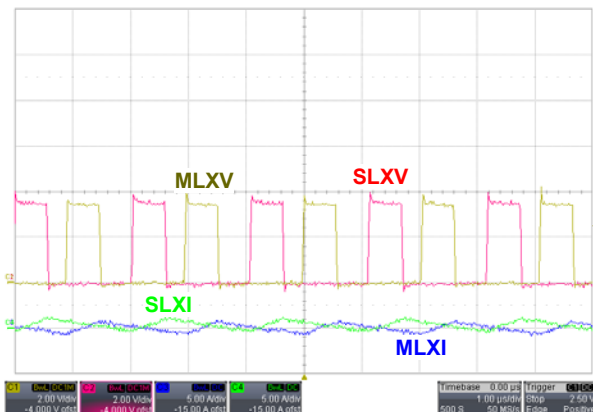


Figure 25. 0 Load LX and Current Ripple Detail

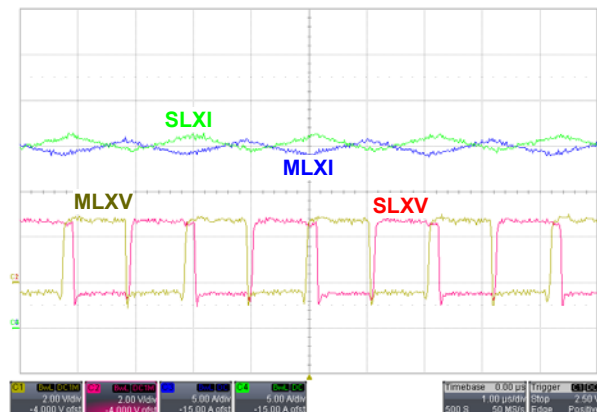


Figure 26. Full Load LX and Current Ripple Detail

Unless noted:  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0.95V$ ,  $f_{SW} = 500kHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Efficiency curves are at the noted case temperatures ( $T_C$ ) (Continued)

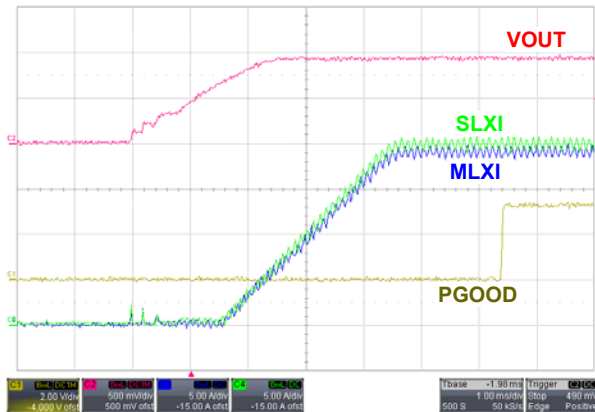


Figure 27. Current Share During Turn-On into 38A

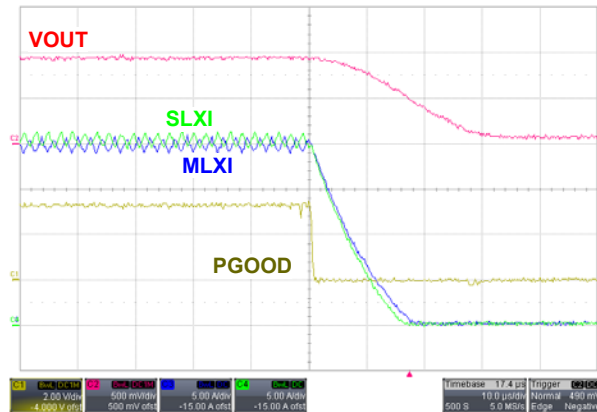


Figure 28. Current Share During Turn-off

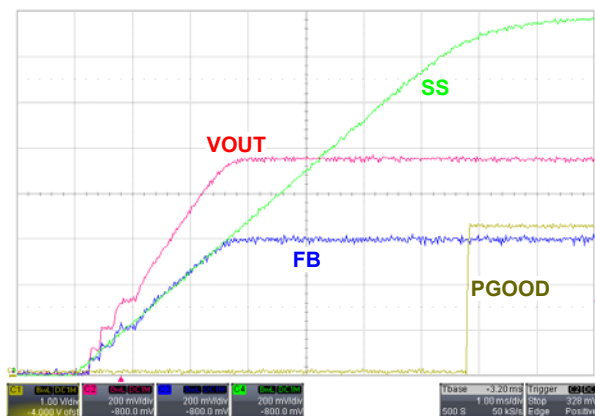


Figure 29. Turn-On Soft-Start Detail

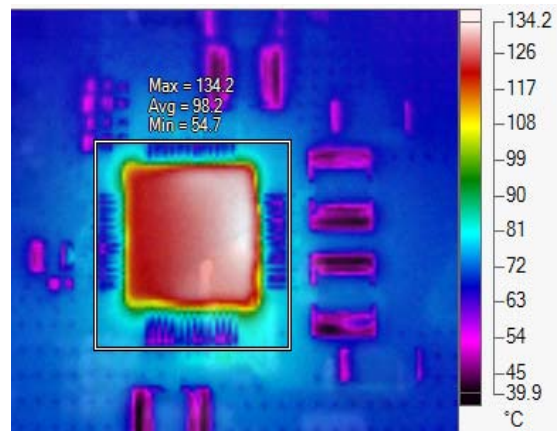


Figure 30. Case Temperature at 20A

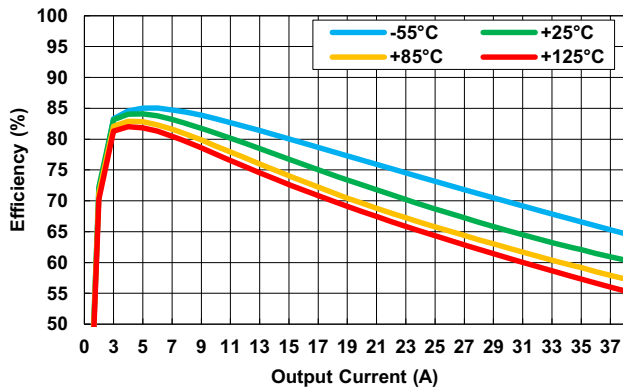


Figure 31. 3.3V to 0.8V Over-Temperature Efficiency

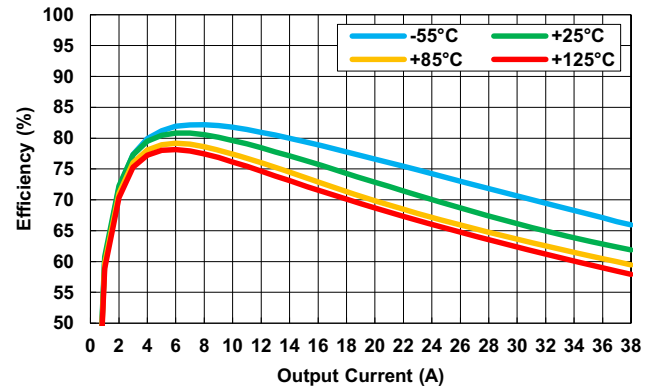


Figure 32. 5V to 0.8V Over-Temperature Efficiency

Unless noted:  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0.95V$ ,  $f_{SW} = 500kHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Efficiency curves are at the noted case temperatures ( $T_C$ ) (Continued)

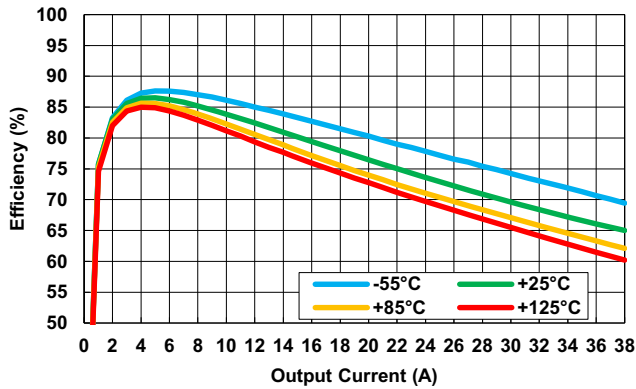


Figure 33. 3.3V to 1V Over-Temperature Efficiency

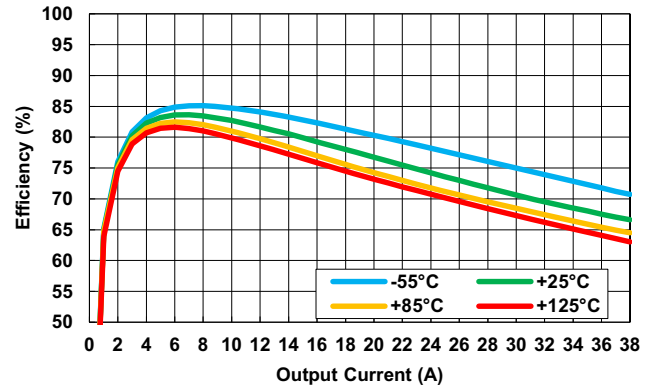


Figure 34. 5V to 1V Over-Temperature Efficiency

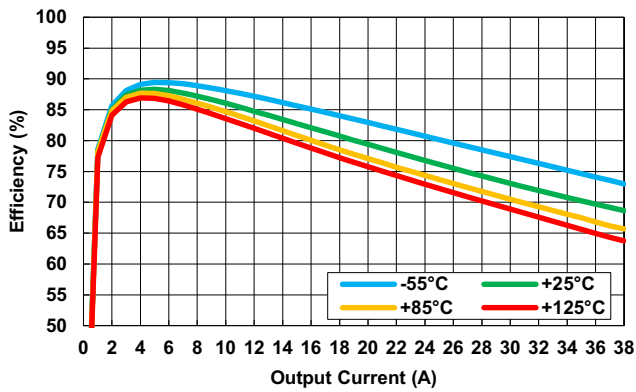


Figure 35. 3.3V to 1.2V Over-Temperature Efficiency

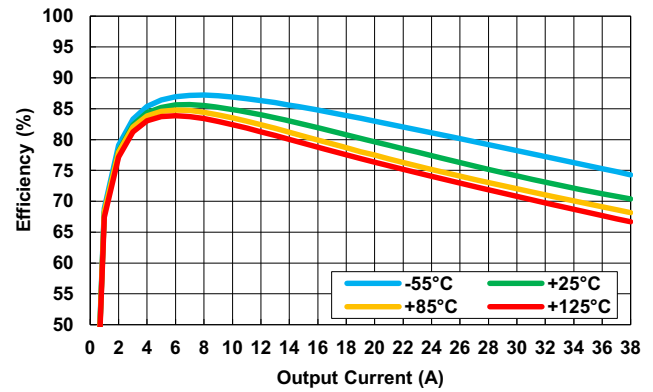


Figure 36. 5V to 1.2V Over-Temperature Efficiency

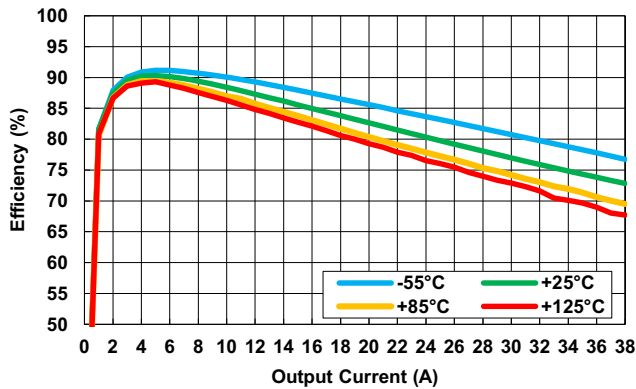


Figure 37. 3.3V to 1.5V Over-Temperature Efficiency

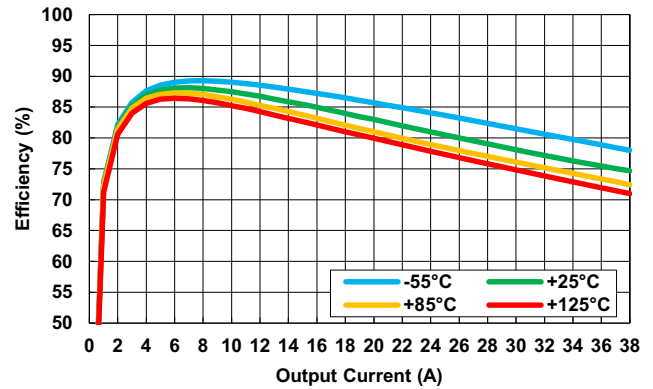


Figure 38. 5V to 1.5V Over-Temperature Efficiency

Unless noted:  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0.95V$ ,  $f_{SW} = 500kHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Efficiency curves are at the noted case temperatures ( $T_C$ ) (Continued)

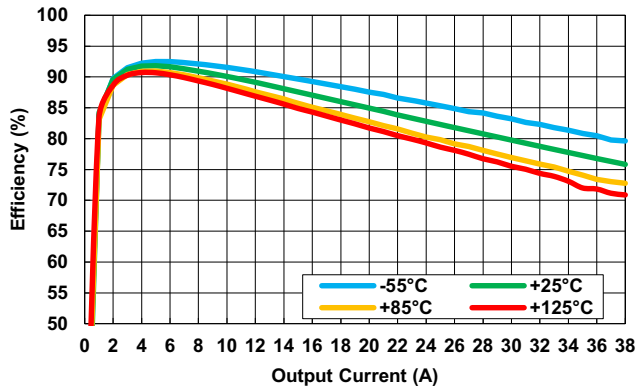


Figure 39. 3.3V to 1.8V Over-Temperature Efficiency

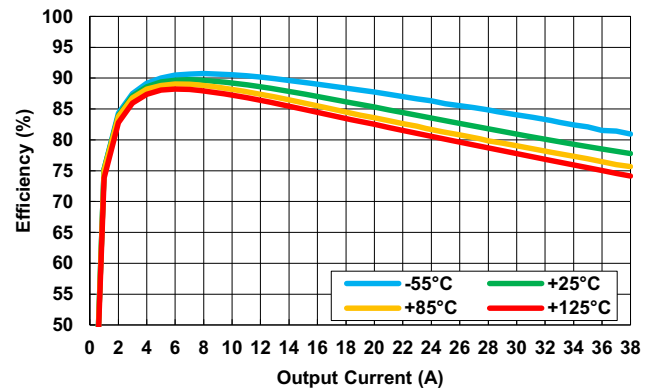


Figure 40. 5V to 1.8V Over-Temperature Efficiency

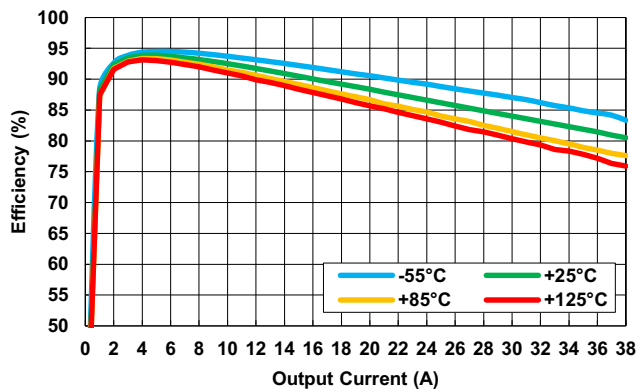


Figure 41. 3.3V to 2.5V Over-Temperature Efficiency

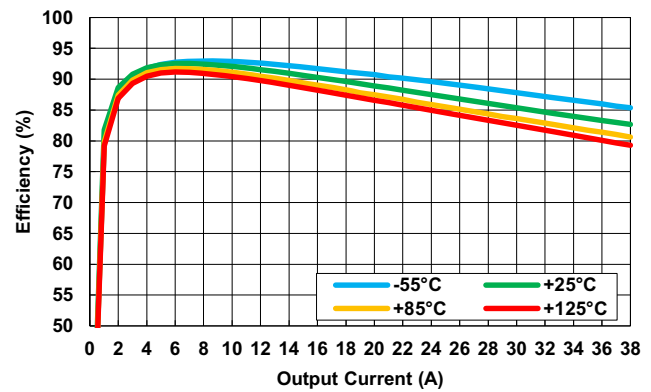


Figure 42. 5V to 2.5V Over-Temperature Efficiency

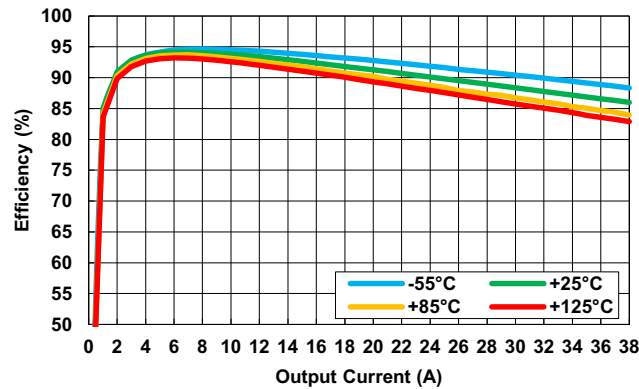


Figure 43. 5V to 3.3V Over-Temperature Efficiency

## 5. Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description
0.00	May 24, 2018	Initial release



## Notice

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