## ISL8225MEVAL2Z

User's Manual: Evaluation Board

Industrial Analog and Power

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User's Manual

## ISL8225MEVAL2Z

## Evaluation Board

The ISL8225M is a complete, dual step-down switching mode DC/DC module. The dual outputs can easily be paralleled for single-output, high-current use. It is easy to apply this high-power, current-sharing DC/DC power module to power-hungry datacom, telecom, and FPGA applications. All that is needed to have a complete, dual 15A design ready for use are the ISL8225M, a few passive components, and $V_{\text {OUT }}$ setting resistors.

The ease of use virtually eliminates design and manufacturing risks while dramatically improving time to market. If more output current is needed, parallel up to six ISL8225M modules to scale up to a 180A solution.

The ISL8225M has a thermally enhanced, compact QFN package that operates at full load and over-temperature without requiring forced-air cooling. Easy access to all pins, with few external components, reduces PCB design to a component layer and a simple ground layer.

The ISL8225MEVAL2Z evaluation board allows for a single 6-phase paralleled output, which delivers high current up to 90 A . The input voltage is 4.5 V to 20 V and the default output voltage is set at 1.2 V . The current level is 90 A with no extra cooling required.

## Key Features

- Up to 300W output for 3 modules in parallel operation
- Up to 90A load capability for 3 modules in parallel operation
- 4.5V to 20 V input range
- 0.6 V to 5.5 V output range
- $1.5 \%$ output voltage accuracy
- Up to $95 \%$ conversion efficiency
- Lower output ripple and input ripple due to multiple phases interleave


## Specifications

This board is configured and optimized for the following operating conditions:

- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 20 V
- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$
- $I_{O}=90 A$
- $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{SW}}=500 \mathrm{kHz}$


## Ordering Information

| Part Number |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ISL8225MEVAL2Z | 6-Phase, 90A Evaluation Board |

## Related Literature

For a full list of related documents, visit our website:

- ISL8225M device page


## Related Resources

- Evaluation Board Video


Figure 1. ISL8225MEVAL2Z Board Image

## 1. Functional Description

### 1.1 Recommended Equipment

- 0 V to 20 V power supply with at least 10 A source current capability
- Electronic load capable of sinking current up to 90A (multiple electronic current loads can be used in parallel to sink more current)
- Digital Multimeters (DMMs)
- 100 MHz quad-trace oscilloscope


### 1.2 Quick Start

The inputs are J 3 (VIN) and J4 (GND). The outputs are J1 and J5 (VOUT), J2 and J6 (GND), and J6 (VOUT2). See Figure 1. This 90A evaluation board can be easily modified to 30A (one module) or 60A (two modules) operation.

1. Connect a power supply capable of sourcing at least 10A to the input (VIN J3 and GND J4) of the ISL8225MEVAL2Z, with a voltage between 4.5 V to 20 V . Connect an electronic load or the device to be powered to the output (VOUT ( $\mathrm{J} 1, \mathrm{~J} 5$ ) and GND ( $\mathrm{J} 2, \mathrm{~J} 6)$ ) of the board. All connections, especially the low voltage, high current $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ lines, should be able to carry the desired load current and should be made as short as possible. Duplicate tab connections on VOUT (J1, J5) and GND (J2, J6) to carry large current.
2. Ensure the jumpers for EN2 and EN3 are in the "ON" position and EN is open. Turn on the power supply. If the board is working properly, the green LED illuminates; if not, the red LED illuminates (recheck the wire/jumper connections in this case). Measure the output voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$, which should be at 1.2 V .
3. The ISL8225MEVAL2Z is manufactured with a $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ default value of 1.2 V ; if different output voltages are needed, board resistors can be exchanged to provide the desired $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$. See Table 1 on page 4 for R2/R64 resistor values, which can be used to produce different output voltages.
For $12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ more than 1.5 V , the switching frequency needs to be adjusted, as shown in Table 1. The resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\text {FSET }}$ can be adjusted for the desired frequency. No frequency adjustments are necessary for $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ below 1.5 V . For $5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$, the frequency does not need to be adjusted and the module default frequency can be used at any allowed $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT. }}$. If the output voltage is set to more than 1.8 V , the output current needs to be derated to allow for safe operation. See the derating curves in the ISL8225M datasheet.

Table 1. Value of Bottom Resistor for Different Output Voltages (R1 = $\mathbf{1 k}$ )

| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {OUT }}(\mathbf{V})$ | $\mathbf{R 2} / \mathbf{R 6 4}(\mathbf{\Omega})$ | Frequency (kHz) | $\mathbf{R}_{\text {FSET }}(\mathbf{\Omega})\left(\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I N}}=\mathbf{1 2 V}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.6 | $0 / 0$ | Default | Default |
| 0.8 | $3010 / 1500$ | Default | Default |
| 1.0 | 1500750 | Default | Default |
| 1.2 | $1000 / 500$ | Default | Default |
| 1.5 | $665 / 332$ | Default | Default |
| 2.5 | $316 / 158$ | 650 | 249 k |
| 3.3 | $221 / 110$ | 800 | 124 k |
| 5.0 | $137 / 68.1$ | 950 | 82.5 k |
| 5.5 | $121 / 60.4$ | 950 | 82.5 k |

### 1.3 Board Setting

If low current applications are needed, this 90A evaluation board can be easily programmed to 30A and 60A use.

### 1.3.1 30A Application (1 Module) <br> - EN -- Open, EN2-- OFF, EN3 -- OFF

In this mode, only module 1 is running and modules 2 and 3 are disabled.

### 1.3.2 60A Application (2 Modules)

- EN -- Open, EN2-- ON, EN3 -- OFF
- EN -- Open, EN2-- OFF, EN3 -- ON

In this mode, only modules 1 and 2 (or 3 ) are running and module 3 (or 2 ) is disabled.

### 1.3.3 90A Application (3 Modules)

- EN -- Open, EN2-- ON, EN3 -- ON

In this mode, all modules are running.

### 1.3.4 Disable All Modules and Use the EN Pin to Start the Modules <br> EN -- Connected

In this mode, all modules are disabled and EN can be used to control all modules to startup.

### 1.4 Evaluation Board Information

The evaluation board size is $150 \mathrm{~mm} \times 130 \mathrm{~mm}$. It is a 6 -layer board, containing 2 oz . copper on the top and bottom layers and 1 oz . copper on all internal layers. The board can be used as a 90A reference design. See "Board Layout" on page 10. The board is made of FR4 material and all components, including the solder attachment, are Pb-free.

### 1.4.1 Current Sharing Check

The evaluation board allows you to measure the current sharing accuracy. Four $0 \Omega$ resistors (such as R59~R62 for M1 Channel 2 in Figure 2) are put serially on each output with two on each side of the evaluation board. To measure the output current of each phase, remove all four resistors and put looped wires or sensing resistors on correct positions.

Although the assembled resistors have zero resistance, there is still small resistance ( $<50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ ) on each resistor. At large output current, the efficiency can be decreased by 1~3\% due to the power loss on those $0 \Omega$ resistors. The efficiency curves are shown in Figures 16 and 17 with $0 \Omega$ resistors, while Figures 18 and 19 show the efficiency curves by replacing those resistors with short copper straps.

### 1.4.2 Thermal Considerations and Current Derating

For high current applications, board layout is very critical to make the module operate safely and deliver maximum allowable power. To carry large currents, the board layout needs to be designed carefully to maximize thermal performance. To achieve this, select enough trace width, copper weight, and the proper connectors.

This evaluation board is designed for running 90 A at 1.2 V at room temperature without additional cooling systems needed. However, if the output voltage is increased or the board is operated at elevated temperatures, the available current is derated. See the derated current curves in the ISL8225M datasheet to determine the output current available.

For layout of designs using the ISL8225M, the thermal performance can be improved by adhering to the following design tips:

1. Use the top and bottom layers to carry the large current. VOUT1, VOUT2, Phase 1, Phase 2, PGND, VIN1, and VIN2 should have large, solid planes. Place enough thermal vias to connect the power planes in different layers under and around the module.
2. Phase 1 and Phase 2 pads are switching nodes that generate switching noise. Keep these pads under the module. For noise-sensitive applications, Renesas recommends keeping phase pads only on the top and inner layers of the PCB; do not place phase pads exposed to the outside on the bottom layer of the PCB. To improve the thermal performance, the phase pads can be extended in the inner layer, as shown in Phase 1 and 2 pads on layer 3 (Figure 11) for this 90A evaluation board. Make sure that layer 2 and layer 4 have the GND layers to cover the extended areas of phase pads at layer 3 to avoid noise coupling.
3. To avoid noise coupling, Renesas recommends adding 1 nF capacitors on all COMP and ISHARE pins of each module for multiple module operations.
4. Place the modules evenly on the board and leave enough space between modules. If the board space is limited, try to put the modules with low power loss closely together (such as low $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ or $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$ ) while still separating the module with high power loss.
5. If the ambient temperature is high or the board space is limited, airflow is needed to dissipate more heat from the modules. A heat sink can also be applied to the top side of the module to further improve the thermal performance (heat sink recommendation: Aavid Thermalloy, part number 375424B00034G, www.aavid.com).

### 1.4.3 Remote Sensing

The ISL8225MEVAL2Z board allows you to apply the remote sensing function to loads to achieve good output regulation accuracy. To make use of this function, remove resistors R7 and R8 and connect the Kelvin sensing lines through the jumper JP4 (RS) to the point of load.

### 1.4.4 Phase-Shift Programming

In current sharing mode, the phase-shift is needed to interleave the different phases to lower the input and output ripples. As shown in Table 2, there are different sharing modes from 2-phase ( $180^{\circ}$ phase-shift) and 4-phase ( $90^{\circ}$ phase-shift) to 6-phase ( $60^{\circ}$ phase-shift). The master module sends the CLKOUT signal to the SYNC pin of the second module with the phase-shift to its own clock signal. Then the second module synchronizes to the CLKOUT signal of the master module and sends its CLKOUT signal to the third module's SYNC pin. The individual 2 phases of each module are set as a $180^{\circ}$ phase-shift by default. This evaluation board is set to mode 5B with $60^{\circ}$ phase-shift between phases.
If the MODE pin is not tied to VCC (5A or 5B), all VMON pins of different modules can be tied together, except the VMON pin of the master phase. If mode 7A is needed to allow for $90^{\circ}$ phase-shift, the MODE pin has to tie to VCC. In this case, the VMON pin of the associated module needs to be separated by connecting a $953 \Omega$ resistor and a 22 nF capacitor to SGND, as shown in the ISL8225M datasheet.

Table 2. ISL8225M 3-Module Board Operation Modes

| 1st Module (I = Input; O = Output; I/O = Input and Output, Bi-Direction) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Modes of Operation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode | $\begin{gathered} \text { EN2 } \\ \text { (I) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { EN3 } \\ \text { (I) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { VSEN2 } \\ \text { - (I) } \end{array}$ | Mode <br> (I) | $\begin{gathered} \text { VSEN2 } \\ +(\mathrm{I}) \end{gathered}$ | CLKOUT/ REFIN WRT 1st (I OR O) | ISHARE (I/O) Represents Which Channel(S) Current | 2nd Channel WRT $1^{\text {ST }}$ (O) | Operation Mode of 2nd Module | Operation <br> Mode of 3rd Module | Output |
| 5A | 0 | 0 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | GND | - | $60^{\circ}$ | Both Channels | $180^{\circ}$ | - | - | 2-Phase |
| 5B | 1 | 1 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | GND | - | $60^{\circ}$ | Both Channels | $180^{\circ}$ | 5B | 5B | 6-Phase |
| 7A | 1 | 0 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | $90^{\circ}$ | Both Channels | $180^{\circ}$ | 5 A or 7A | - | 4-Phase |
| 8 | Cascaded Module Operation MODEs 5A+5A+7A+5A+5A+5A/7A, No External Clock Required |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12-Phase |

## 

## 2．PCB Layout Guidelines

## 2．1 ISL8225MEVAL2Z Board Schematics



Figure 2．ISL8225MEVAL2Z Board Schematic


Figure 3. ISL8225MEVAL2Z Board Schematic


### 2.2 Board Layout



Figure 5. Top Assembly


Figure 7. Top Layer Component Side


Figure 6. Top Silk Screen


Figure 8. Layer 2


Figure 9. Layer 3


Figure 11. Layer 5


Figure 10. Layer 4


Figure 12. Bottom Layer Solder Side


Figure 13. Bottom Silk Screen


Figure 14. Bottom Silk Screen Mirrored


Figure 15. Bottom Assembly

### 2.3 Bill of Materials

| Part Number | Ref Des | Qty. | Value | Tol. | Voltage | Power | Package Type | JEDEC Type | Manufactur |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10TPB330M | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { C04, C08, C016, } \\ \text { C024, C08A } \end{gathered}$ | 5 | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 20\% | 10V |  | SMD | CAP_7343_149 | SANYOPOSCAP |
| 131-4353-00 | TP1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | CONN | TEK131-4353-00 | Tektronix |
| 2N7002-7-F | Q1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | SOT23 | SOT23 | Fairchild |
| 5002 | TP2-TP11 | 10 |  |  |  |  | THOLE | MTP500X | Keystone |
| ECA-1VM471 | CINA, CINB | 2 | 470رF | 20\% | 35 V |  | RADIAL | CAPR_708X1398_300_P | Panasonic |
| GRM21BR71C475KA73L | C1-C3 | 3 | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10\% | 16 V |  | 805 | CAP_0805 | Murata |
| GRM32ER70A476K | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} 0, \mathrm{C02,C05}, \\ \mathrm{C010}, \mathrm{C013,C014,} \\ \mathrm{C} 018 \end{gathered}$ | 7 | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10\% | 10 V |  | 1210 | CAP_1210 | Murata |
| GRM32ER71E226KE15L | CIN1-CIN12 | 12 | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10\% | 25 V |  | 1210 | CAP_1210 | Murata |
| H1045-00101-50V10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { C6, C7, C13, C14, } \\ \text { C20, C21 } \end{gathered}$ | 6 | 100pF | 10\% | 50 V |  | 603 | CAP_0603 | Generic |
| H1045-00102-16V10 | C8 | 1 | 1000pF | 10\% | 16 V |  | 603 | CAP_0603 | Generic |
| H1045-00102-50V10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { C4, C5, C9, C11, } \\ \text { C16-C19, C23- } \\ \text { C31, C40 } \end{gathered}$ | 18 | 1000pF | 10\% | 50 V |  | 603 | CAP_0603 | Generic |
| H1045-00103-50V10 | C35 | 1 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10\% | 50 V |  | 603 | CAP_0603 | Generic |
| H1045-OPEN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C10, C12, C15, } \\ & \text { C22, C32-C34, } \\ & \text { C36, C37, C39, } \\ & \text { C42, C44, C47 } \end{aligned}$ | 13 | OPEN | 5\% | OPEN |  | 603 | CAP_0603 | Generic |
| H1082-OPEN | C01, C03, C06, C01, C09, C011, C012, C015, C017, C019, C021, C023 | 12 | OPEN | 10\% | OPEN |  | 1210 | CAP_1210 | Generic |
| H2505-DNP-DNP-1 | R3, R4, R13-R17, R20, R21,R24, R25, R28-R31, R37, R48, R50, R51, R56-R58, R86, R87, R10B, RFSET | 26 | DNP | 1\% |  | DNP | 603 | RES_0603 | Generic |

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| Part Number | Ref Des | Qty． | Value | Tol． | Voltage | Power | Package Type | JEDEC Type | Manufactur |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H2511－00R00－1／16W1 | R7－R10，R18，R19， R22，R23，R26， R27，R33，R35， R36，R42－R47， R49，R52，R54， R55，R81，R9B， R20B，R28B， R37B，R44B | 29 | $0 \Omega$ | 1\％ |  | 1／16W | 603 | RES＿0603 | Generic |
| H2511－01001－1／16W1 | R1，R2，R6 | 3 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\％ |  | 1／16W | 603 | RES＿0603 | Generic |
| H2511－03321－1／16W1 | R11，R12 | 2 | $3.32 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\％ |  | 1／16W | 603 | RES＿0603 | Generic |
| H2511－04990－1／16W1 | R64，R82 | 2 | $499 \Omega$ | 1\％ |  | 1／16W | 603 | RES＿0603 | Generic |
| H2520－00R00－1／2W5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { R38-R40, R53, } \\ \text { R59-R62, R65-R80 } \end{gathered}$ | 24 | $0 \Omega$ | 5\％ |  | 1／2W | 2010 | RES＿2010 | Generic |
| ISL8225MIRZ | M1－M3 | 3 |  |  |  |  | QFN | QFN26＿670X670＿ISL8225 M | Intersil |
| JUMPER－3－100 | J7，J8 | 2 |  |  |  |  | THOLE | JUMPER－3 | Generic |
| JUMPER2＿100 | JP4，JP8 | 2 |  |  |  |  | THOLE | JUMPER－1 | Generic |
| KPA8CTP | J1－J6 | 6 |  |  |  |  | CONN | KPA8CTP | Burndy |
| MCR03EZPFX3001 | R5 | 1 | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\％ |  | 1／10W | 603 | RES＿0603 | ROHM |
| SSL－LXA3025IGC | LED1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | SMD | LED＿3X2＿5MM | Lumex |

Note：
2．Resistance accuracy of the feedback resistor divider R1／R2 can affect the output voltage accuracy．Please use high accuracy resistance（ $0.5 \%$ or

## 3. ISL8225MEVAL2Z Efficiency Curves

### 3.1 Efficiency Curves with $0 \Omega$ Resistance on the Output

Test conditions at $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and no air flow.


Figure 16. 12V Input


Figure 17. 5V Input

### 3.2 Efficiency Curves by Replacing $0 \Omega$ Resistance with Thick Copper Strap

Test conditions at $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and no air flow.


Figure 18. 12V Input


Figure 19. 5V Input

## 4. Revision History

| Rev. | Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 2.00 | Jun.25.19 | Applied new formatting throughout. <br> Replaced QR code with link to video on page 1. <br> Updated Schematics with Orchad version. <br> Added Revision History section. |

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