## Features

- Input: 5-36 VDC, surge protection

■ Output voltages:

- Output1 ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {core }}$ ) selectable from: 0.9, 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8 or 2.5 V , 4 A continuously (6 A peak), tolerance: 3\%
- Output2 ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i} / 0}$ ) selectable from: 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 2.5 V or 3.3 V, 2 A continuously (3 A peak), tolerance: 3\%
- Output3 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {sys }}$ : 3.3 V 0.4 A (0.8 A peak), tolerance: 4\%
- Output3 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {aux }}$ : $2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.4 \mathrm{~A}$, tolerance: $2 \%$

■ Analog 5: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.8 \mathrm{~A}$, tolerance: $4 \%$
■ Analog 3.3 V: $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, 0.15 \mathrm{~A}$, tolerance: $2 \%$

## Description

The main purpose of this evaluation board is to show basic principles used for design of the power supply and to give users a working prototype for testing and daily use. The trend in recent years in the supply of MCUs, CPUs, memories, FPGAs etc. is to reduce the supply voltage, increase supply current and provide various voltage levels for different devices in one platform. A typical example of this is the FPGA. FPGAs contain core parts which operate with low level voltage, interface parts placed between the core and the output, system parts, etc. It is important to note that each family of parts has a slightly different voltage level and the trend is toward decreasing voltage for each new family. The lowest operating voltage currently is 1 V , and this can be expected to drop to 0.9 V or 0.8 V in the near future. The situation is similar with other parts of digital solutions. Typically, the main CPU, memory, and interfaces require different supply voltage levels. Low operating voltage also bring another challenge - transient. Digital devices are typically sensitive to voltage level. If voltage drops below or crosses over established limits, the device is

reset. This limit is typically $\pm 3$ or $5 \%$. On the other hand, digital device consumption can change very fast (approx. several amps in several hundred nanoseconds). The power supply must be capable of reacting very quickly with a minimum of over/under voltage, especially in cases where very low voltage output is required. There is additional stress placed on power supplies in digital applications for industrial use. The industrial standard bus is 24 V , but this voltage fluctuates and the maximum required input voltage level can be up to 36 V . Additional surge protection is also mandatory for power supply input in industrial applications. The purpose of this evaluation board is to address all of required parameters outlined above. This means satisfying industrial input requirements (operating voltage of up to 36 V ) and generating several output voltages for middle power applications (up to several amps). The main output voltage level can be set easily.

## 1 <br> Circuit schematic

Figure 1. Schematic


## 2 Revision history

Table 1. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $18-$ Feb-2008 | 1 | Initial release. |

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