

TPS54020EVM-082 Evaluation Module (PWR082)

This user's guide contains background information for the TPS54020 as well as support documentation for the TPS54020EVM-082 evaluation module (EVM). Also included are the performance specifications, the schematic, and the bill of materials.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The TPS54020 dc/dc converter is designed to provide up to 10-A output current. The TPS54020 implements split-input power rails with separate input voltage inputs for the power stage and control circuitry. The power stage input (PVIN) is rated for 1.6 V to 17 V whereas the control input (V_{IN}) is rated for 4.5 V to 17 V. This EVM provides connections for both inputs but is designed and tested using the PVIN connected to V_{IN} . Rated input voltage and output current range for the EVM are given in Table 1. This EVM is designed to demonstrate the small printed-circuit-board areas that may be achieved when designing with the TPS54020 regulator. The switching frequency is externally set by a resistor at a nominal 500 kHz. The high-side and low-side MOSFETs are incorporated inside the TPS54020 package along with the gate-drive circuitry. The low drain-to-source ON resistance of the MOSFET allows the TPS54020 to achieve high efficiencies and helps keep the junction temperature low at high output currents. The compensation components are external to the integrated circuit (IC), and an external divider allows for an adjustable output voltage. Additionally, the TPS54020 provides adjustable slow start and undervoltage lockout inputs. The absolute maximum input voltage is 20 V for the EVM, but the recommended maximum input voltage of 17 V should not be exceeded.

Table 1. Input Voltage and Output Current Summary

EVM	Input Voltage Range	Output Current Range
TPS54020EVM-082	$V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }17\text{ V}$ (V_{IN} start voltage = 7.5 V)	0 A to 10 A

1.2 Performance Specification Summary

A summary of the EVM performance specifications is provided in Table 2. Specifications are given for an input voltage of $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ and an output voltage of 1.8 V, unless otherwise specified. This EVM is designed and tested for $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }17\text{ V}$ with the V_{IN} and PVIN pins connect together with the jumper J2. The ambient temperature is 25°C for all measurements, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2. Performance Specifications

Specification	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN} voltage range ($PV_{IN} = V_{IN}$)		8	12	17	V
V_{IN} start voltage			7.5		V
V_{IN} stop voltage			7.1		V
Output voltage set point			1.8		V
Output current range	$V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }17\text{ V}$	0		10	A
Line regulation	$I_O = 5\text{ A}$, $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }17\text{ V}$		±0.3%		
Load regulation	$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $I_O = 0\text{ A to }10\text{ A}$		±0.5%		
Load transient response	$I_O = 2.5\text{ A to }47.5\text{ A}$	Voltage change		-150	mV
		Recovery time		200	µS
	$I_O = 47.5\text{ A to }2.5\text{ A}$	Voltage change		150	mV
		Recovery time		200	µS
Loop bandwidth	$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $I_O = 1.9\text{ A}$		30		kHz
Phase margin	$V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $I_O = 1.9\text{ A}$		60		Degrees
Input ripple voltage	$I_O = 10\text{ A}$		300		mVpp
Output ripple voltage	$I_O = 6\text{ A}$		18		mVpp
Output rise time			26		mS
Operating frequency			500		kHz
Peak efficiency	TPS54020EVM-082, $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $I_O = 5\text{ A}$		89		%

1.3 Modifications

These EVMs are designed to provide access to the features of the TPS54020. Some modifications can be made to this module.

1.3.1 Output Voltage Set Point

The output voltage is set by the resistor divider network of R7 and R10. The lower divider resistor R10 should not be modified and should remain at 2.55 kΩ. To change the output voltage of the EVM, it is necessary to change the value of resistor R7. Changing the value of R7 changes the output voltage between 0.6 V and 5V. The value of R7 for a specific output voltage is calculated using [Equation 1](#).

$$R7 = \frac{(V_{out} - V_{ref}) \times R10}{V_{ref}} \quad (1)$$

[Table 3](#) lists the R7 values for some common output voltages. Note that V_{IN} must then be within a range so that the minimum on-time is greater than 150 ns. The values given in [Table 3](#) show both the ideal required values and the closest E96 standard values.

Table 3. Output Voltage Examples with R10 of 2.55 kΩ

Desired V_{OUT}	Ideal R7	Closest E96 Match	Resulting V_{OUT}
1.8	5.100 kΩ	5.11 kΩ	1.802
2.5	8.075 kΩ	8.06 kΩ	2.496
3.3	11.475 kΩ	11.5 kΩ	3.306
5.0	18.700 kΩ	18.7 kΩ	5.000

1.3.2 Slow-Start Time

The slow-start time is adjusted by changing the value of C14. Use [Equation 2](#) to calculate the required value of C14 for a desired slow-start time.

$$C14 = \frac{T_{SS} \times I_{SS}}{V_{ref}} \quad (2)$$

Where:

T_{SS} = desired slow start time
 I_{SS} = slow start charging current = 2.3-μA nominal
 V_{REF} = 0.6-V reference voltage

The EVM is set for a slow-start time of approximately 26 ms using C14 = 0.1 μF.

1.3.3 Adjustable UVLO

The undervoltage lockout (UVLO) is adjusted externally using R6 and R11. The EVM is set for a start voltage of 7.5 V and a stop voltage of 7.1 V using R6 = 69.8 kΩ and R11 = 13.3 kΩ. Use [Equation 3](#) and [Equation 4](#) to calculate required resistor values for different start and stop voltages.

UVLO Top Resistor

$$R6 = \frac{V_{Start} \times \left(\frac{V_{EN \text{ falling}}}{V_{EN \text{ rising}}} \right) - V_{Stop}}{I_p \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{EN \text{ falling}}}{V_{EN \text{ rising}}} \right) + I_h} \quad (3)$$

UVLO Bottom Resistor

$$R11 = \frac{R6 \times V_{EN \text{ falling}}}{V_{Stop} - V_{EN \text{ falling}} + R6 \times (I_p + I_h)} \quad (4)$$

Where:

Variable	Description	Nominal Value
V_{Start}	Desired start voltage	As desired, but must be greater than 4.4 V
V_{Stop}	Desired stop voltage	As desired, but must be greater than 4.2 V
$V_{EN \text{ falling}}$	Enable pin stop threshold voltage	1.17-V nominal
$V_{EN \text{ rising}}$	Enable pin start threshold voltage	1.21-V nominal
I_p	Enable pin source current while OFF	1.15- μ A nominal
I_h	Enable pin hysteresis current	2.15- μ A nominal

1.3.4 Input Voltage Rails

The EVM is designed to accommodate different input voltage levels for the power stage and control logic. For most applications, the PVIN and V_{IN} inputs are connected together using a jumper across J2. When V_{IN} is connected to PVIN, only 1 input voltage is required and is supplied at J1. If desired, these two input voltage rails may be separated by removing the jumper across J2. Two input voltages must then be provided at both J1 and J4.

2 Test Setup and Results

This section describes how to properly connect, set up, and use the EVM. The section also includes test results typical for the EVM and includes efficiency, output voltage regulation, load transients, loop response, output ripple, input ripple, and start-up.

2.1 Input / Output Connections

The EVM is provided with input/output connectors and test points as shown in [Table 4](#). A power supply capable of supplying 5 A must be connected to J1, and a pair of 20-AWG wires is recommended. The jumper across J2 must be in place across pins 1 and 2. See [Section 1.3.4](#) for split-input voltage rail operation. The load must be connected to J3 and a pair of 20-AWG wires is recommended. The load must be capable of drawing 10 A at 1.8 V. Wire lengths should be minimized to reduce losses in the wires. Test-point TP1 provides a place to monitor the PVIN input voltages with TP6 providing a convenient ground reference. TP5 is used to monitor the output voltage with TP8 as the ground reference.

Table 4. EVM Connectors and Test Points

Reference Designator	Function
J1	PVIN input voltage connector. (See Table 1 for V_{IN} range.)
J2	PVIN to VIN jumper. Shunt SH1 is normally connected from pin 1 to pin 2 to tie VIN to PVIN for common rail voltage operation.
J3	VOUT, 1.8 V at 10-A maximum.
J4	V_{IN} input voltage connector. Not normally used.
J5	2-pin header for enable. Connect EN to ground to disable, open to enable.
J6	2-pin header used to for sequencing via the slow start voltage.
TP1	Test point for PVIN.
TP2	Test point for Power Good. Biased from V_{OUT} .
TP3	Test point for SYNC OUT. In RT mode, this is a clock output. In SYNC mode, this is a digital input.
TP4	Test point for V_{IN} .
TP5	Test point for V_{OUT} .
TP6	Test point for PGND, near input.
TP7	Test point for PH, or Switch Node.

Table 4. EVM Connectors and Test Points (continued)

Reference Designator	Function
TP8	Test point for PGND, near output.
TP9	Test point between voltage divider network and output. Used for loop response measurements.
TP10	Test point for ENABLE.
TP11	Test point for the timing resistor RT and Clock.
TP12	Test point for slow start.
TP13	Test point for AGND.
TP14	Test point for AGND.

2.2 Efficiency

The efficiency of this EVM peaks at a load current between 3 A and 6 A and then decreases as the load current increases toward full load. [Figure 1](#) shows the efficiency for the EVM at an ambient temperature of 25°C.

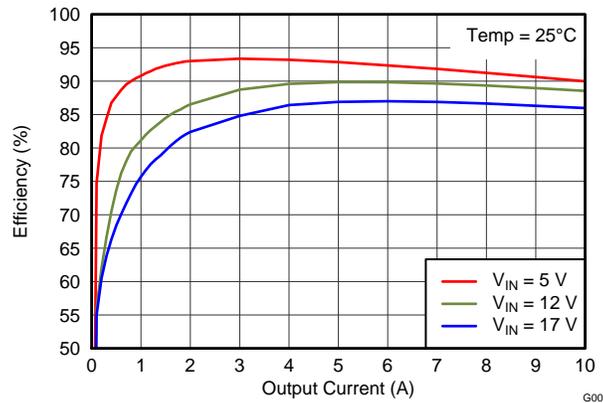


Figure 1. EVM Efficiency at 25°C

The efficiency is lower at higher ambient temperatures, due to temperature variation in the drain-to-source resistance R_{DS_ON} of the internal MOSFETs.

2.3 Output Voltage Load Regulation

[Figure 2](#) shows the load regulation for the EVM.

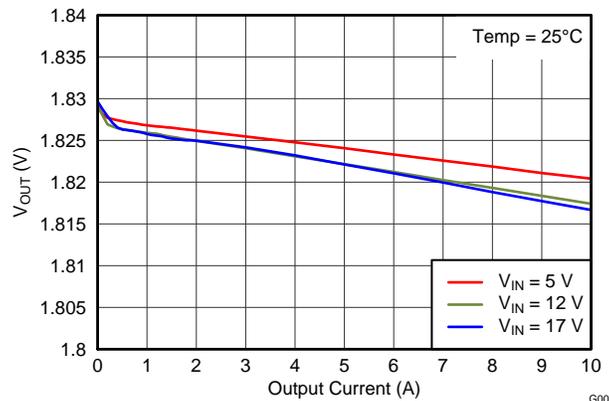


Figure 2. TPS54020EVM-082 Load Regulation

2.4 Output Voltage Line Regulation

Figure 3 shows the line regulation for the TPS54020EVM-082.

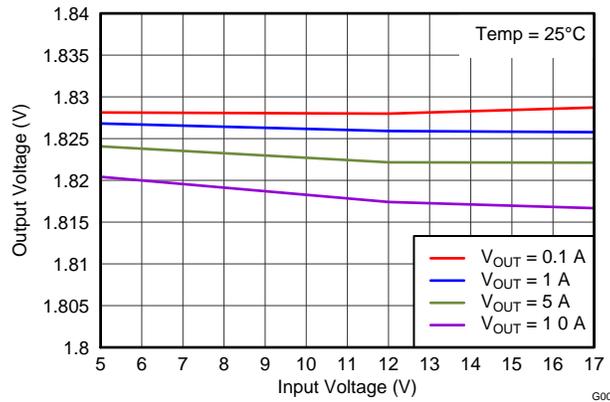


Figure 3. TPS54020EVM-082 Line Regulation

2.5 Load Transient

Figure 4 shows the EVM response to load transients. The current step is from 0 A to 4.7 A with an input voltage of 5 V. The transient was applied by switching in a real resistor load. The current step slew rate is approximately 50 A/μs. Total peak-to-peak voltage variation is as shown, including ripple and noise on the output.

Parameter	Description
Bottom Trace	Output current switching between 2.5 A and 7.5 A, 2.5 A/div
Top trace	Output voltage, AC coupled, at 100 mV/div
Time Scale	200 μs/div
Conditions	Input voltage = 12 V, temperature = 25°C

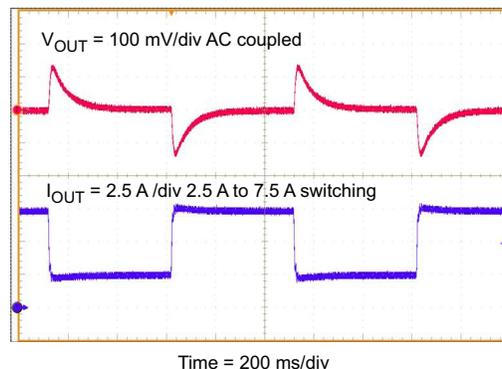


Figure 4. TPS54020EVM-082 Transient Response

2.6 Control Loop Response

Figure 5 shows the EVM control loop response characteristics. Gain and phase plots are shown for V_{IN} voltage of 12 V and a constant resistance load current of 5 A.

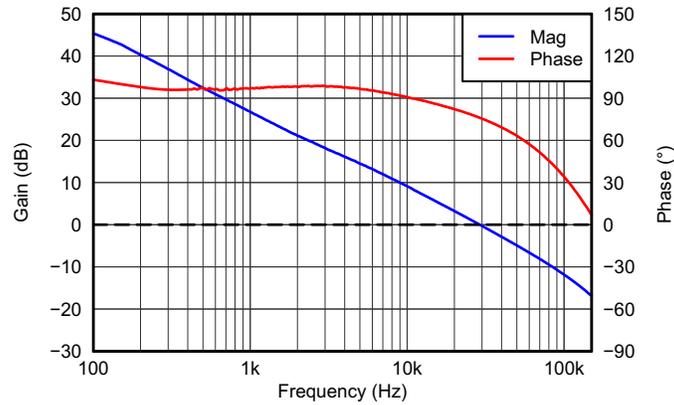


Figure 5. TPS54020EVM-082 Loop Bode Response

2.7 Output Voltage Ripple

Figure 6 shows the TPS54020EVM-082 output voltage ripple. The output current is the rated full load of 10 A and $V_{IN} = 12$ V. The ripple voltage is measured directly across the output capacitors.

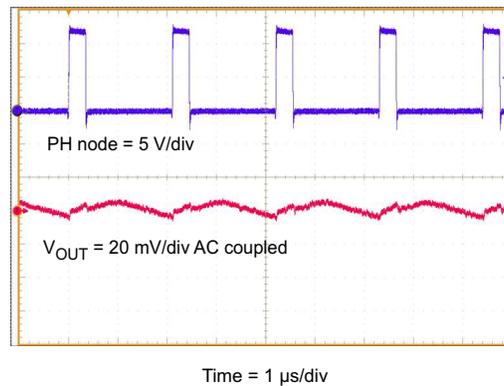


Figure 6. TPS54020EVM-082 Output Ripple

2.8 Input Voltage Ripple

Figure 7 shows the EVM input voltage ripple. The output current is the rated full load of 10 A and $V_{IN} = 12$ V. The ripple voltage is measured directly across the input capacitors.

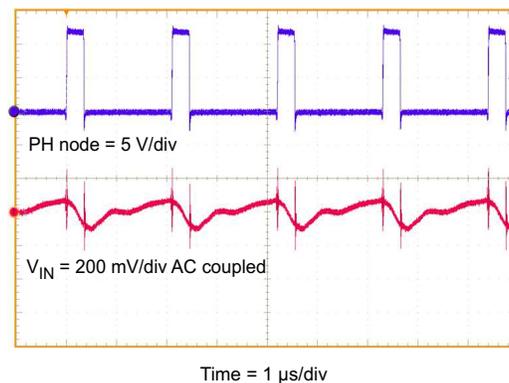


Figure 7. TPS54020EVM-082 Input Ripple

2.9 Start Up

Figure 8 and Figure 9 show the start-up waveforms for the EVM. In Figure 8, the output voltage ramps up as soon as the input voltage reaches the UVLO threshold as set by the R6 and R11 resistor divider network. In Figure 9, the input voltage is initially applied and the output is inhibited by using a jumper at J5 to tie EN to GND. When the jumper is removed, EN is released. When the EN voltage reaches the enable threshold voltage, the start-up sequence begins and the output voltage ramps up to the externally set value of 1.8 V. The input voltage for these plots is 12 V and the load is 10-A resistive load.

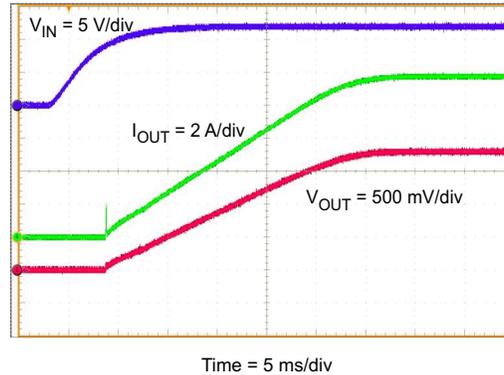


Figure 8. TPS54020EVM-082 Start Up with V_{IN}

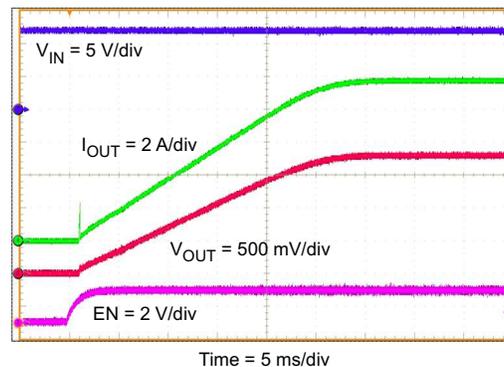


Figure 9. TPS54020EVM-082 Start Up with EN

2.10 Pre-Bias Start Up

The TPS54020 is designed to start up into a pre-biased output. The output voltage is not discharged to ground at the beginning of the slow-start sequence, but only starts to increase towards regulation once the slow start voltage reaches the pre-bias bus voltage. Figure 10 shows the start-up waveform with the output voltage pre-biased to 1 V.

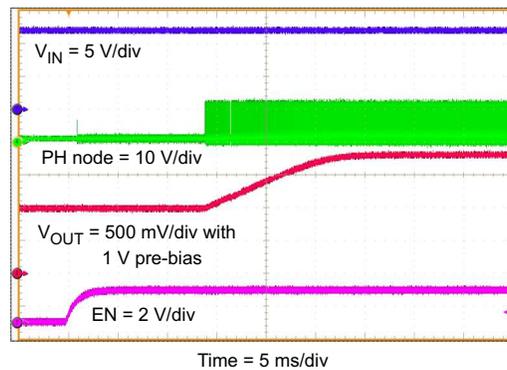


Figure 10. TPS54020EVM-082 Pre-Bias Startup

2.11 Hiccup Mode Current Limit

The EVM features hiccup mode current limit. When an overcurrent event occurs, the device shuts down and restarts. Figure 11 shows the hiccup restart sequence in an over current condition.

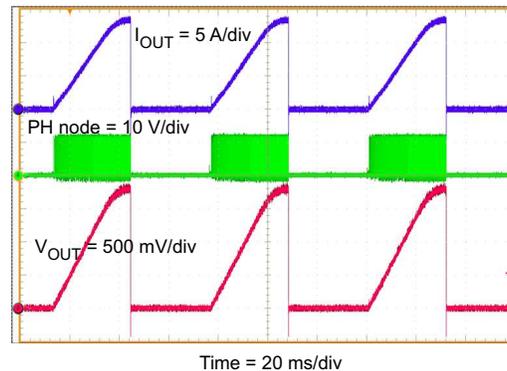


Figure 11. TPS54020EVM-082 Hiccup Mode Current Limit

3 Board Layout

This section provides a description of the EVM board layout and layer illustrations.

3.1 Layout

The board layout for the EVM is shown in Figure 12 through Figure 17. The top-side layer of the EVM is laid out in a manner typical of a user application. All 4 layers (top, bottom, and 2 internal) are 2-oz copper.

The top layer contains the main power traces for PVIN, V_{IN} , V_{OUT} and VPHASE. Also on the top layer are connections for several analog pins of the TPS54020 and a large area filled with PGND. The two internal layers are the same and contain mostly power planes, including PGND, V_{OUT} , PVIN and VPHASE. The bottom layer contains the remainder of the analog circuit connections, plus power planes similar to the internal layers. The top-side power and ground planes are connected to the bottom and internal power and ground planes with multiple vias placed around the board including several vias directly under the TPS54020 device to provide a thermal path from the top-side power planes to the other layer power planes.

The input decoupling capacitor C4 and bootstrap capacitor C5 are both located as close to the IC as possible. Additionally, the voltage set-point resistor divider components are kept close to the IC. The location of the connection to the voltage divider network at R5 defines the point of regulation, which is the copper VOUT trace at the output connector J3. For the TPS54020, an additional input bulk capacitor is included to effectively reduce the source impedance from the input supply to the switcher. Critical analog circuits such as the voltage setpoint divider, frequency set resistor, slow-start capacitor, and compensation components are terminated to analog ground (AGND) using a ground trace that is separate from the power ground plane.

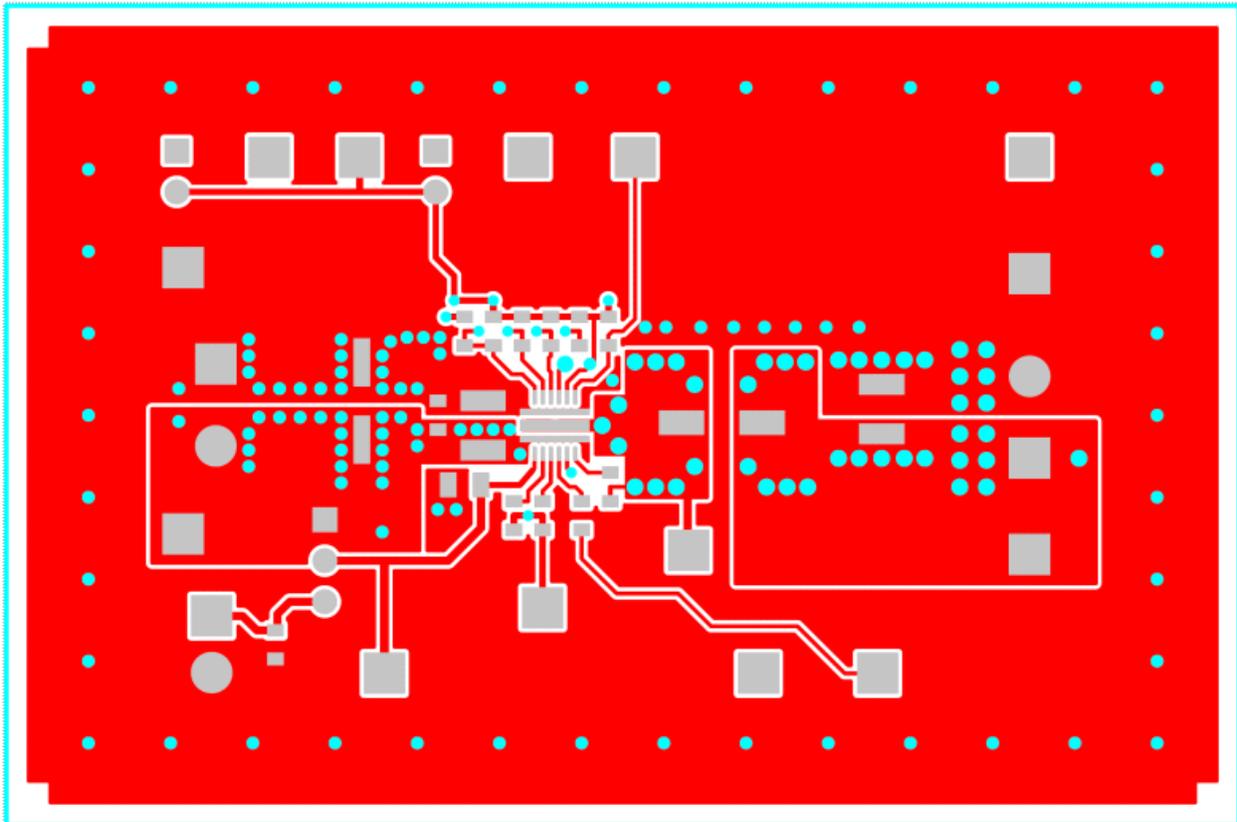


Figure 12. TPS54020EVM-082 Top Side Copper

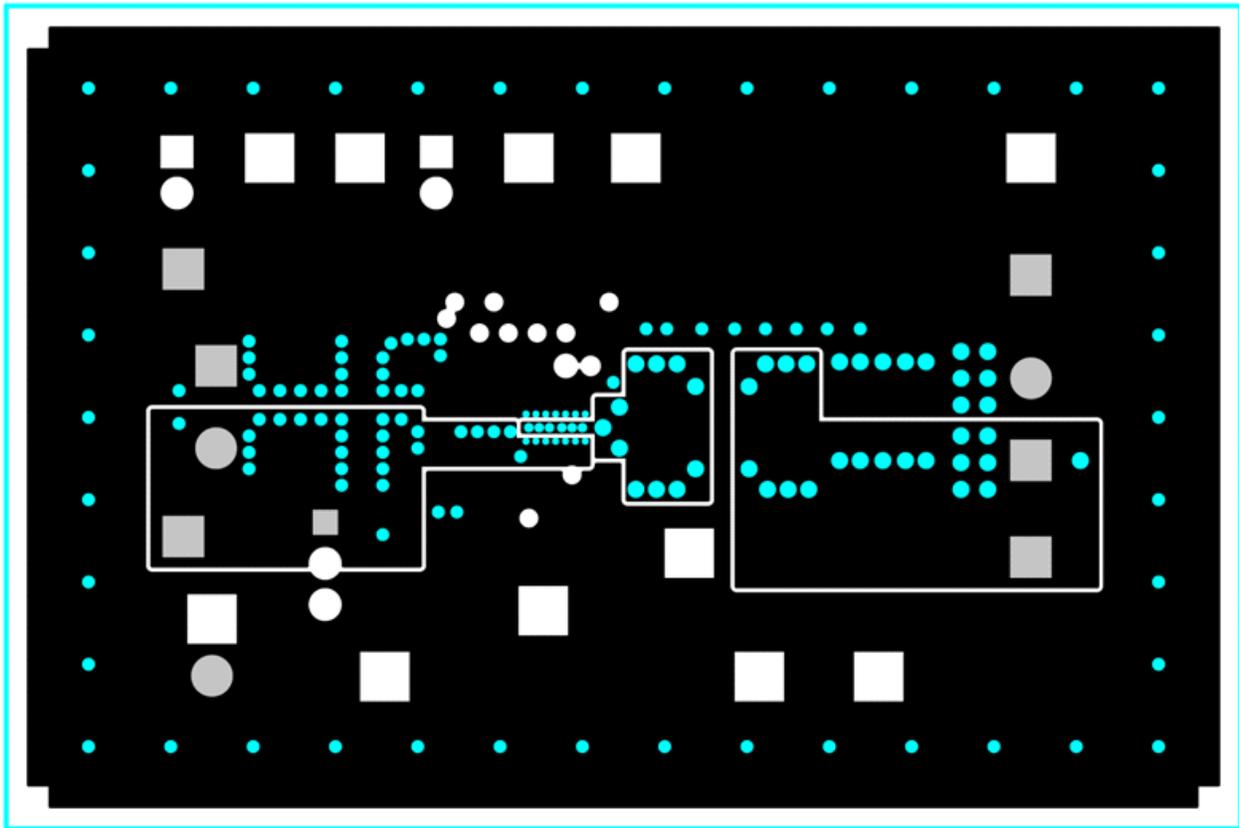


Figure 13. TPS54020EVM-082 Internal 1 Copper

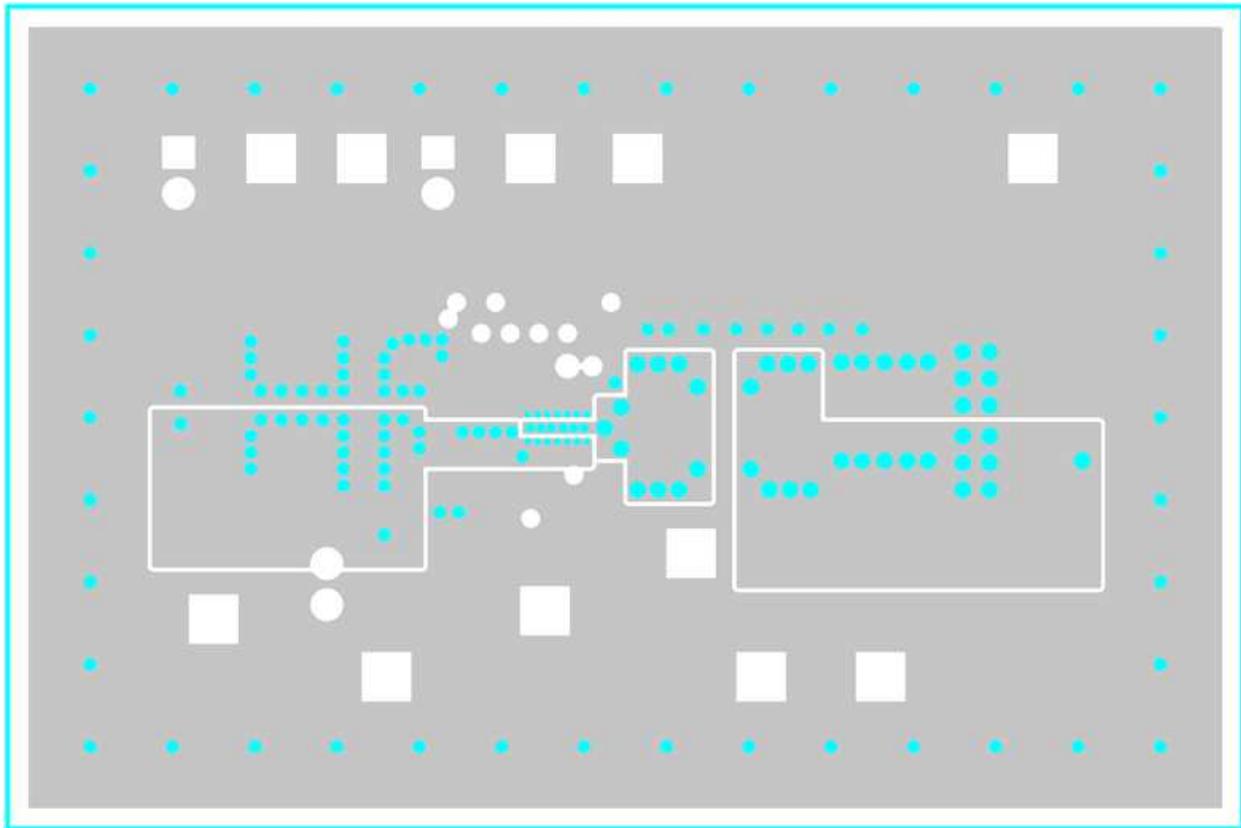


Figure 14. TPS54020EVM-082 Internal 2 Copper

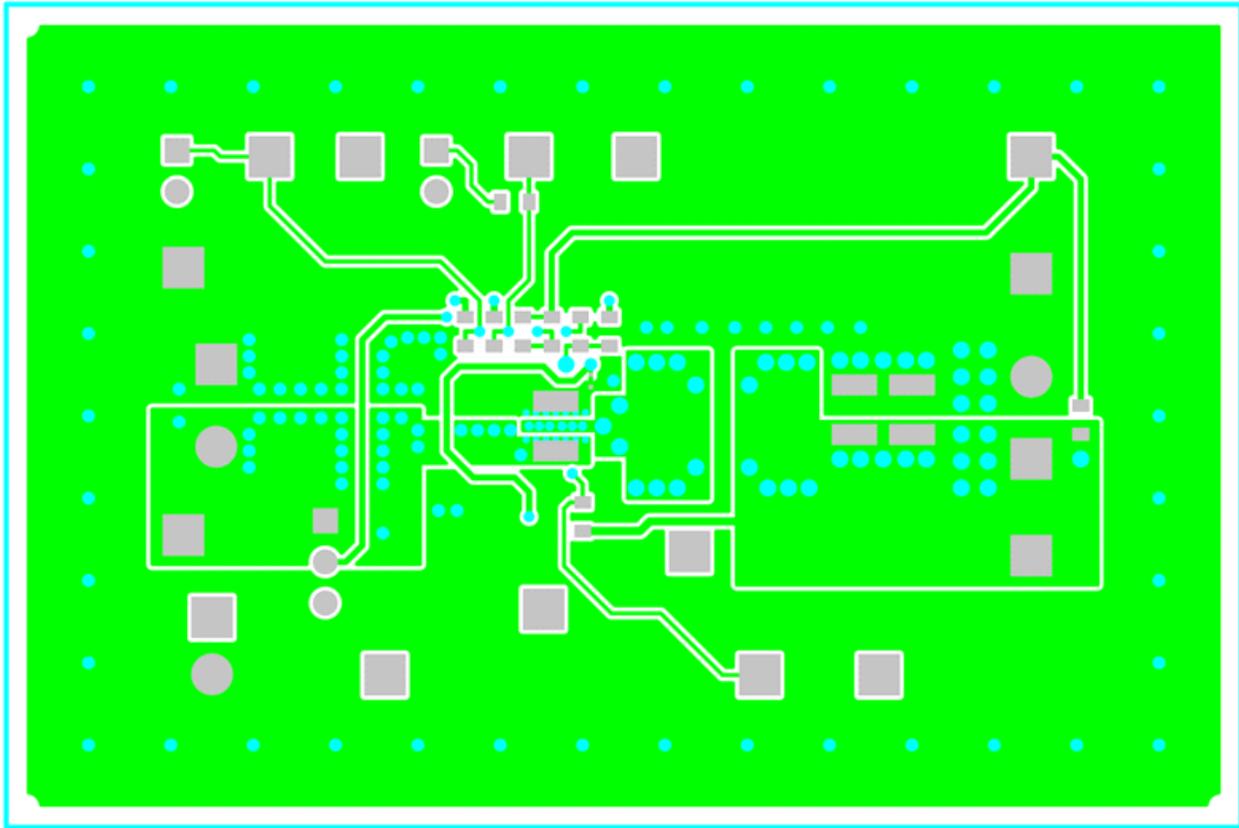


Figure 15. TPS54020EVM-082 Bottom Side Copper

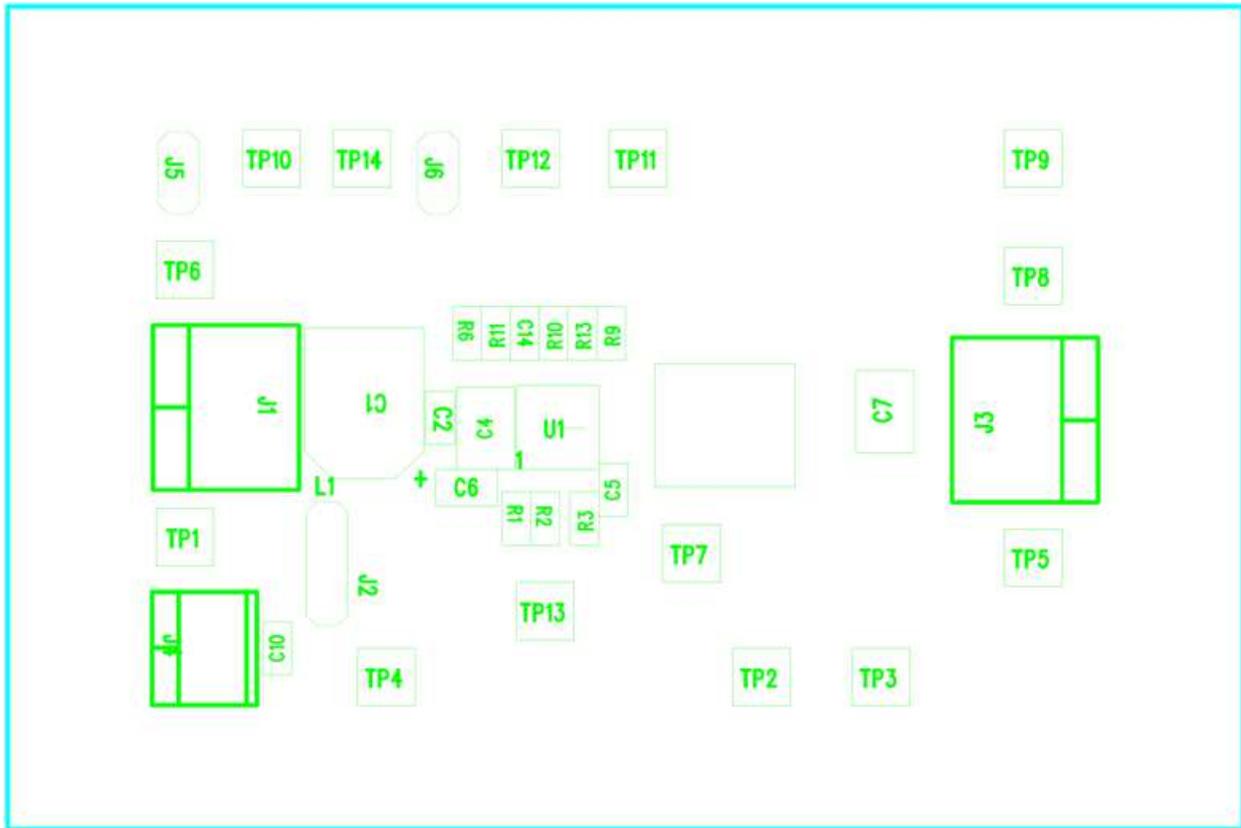


Figure 16. TPS54020EVM-082 Top Side Component Placement

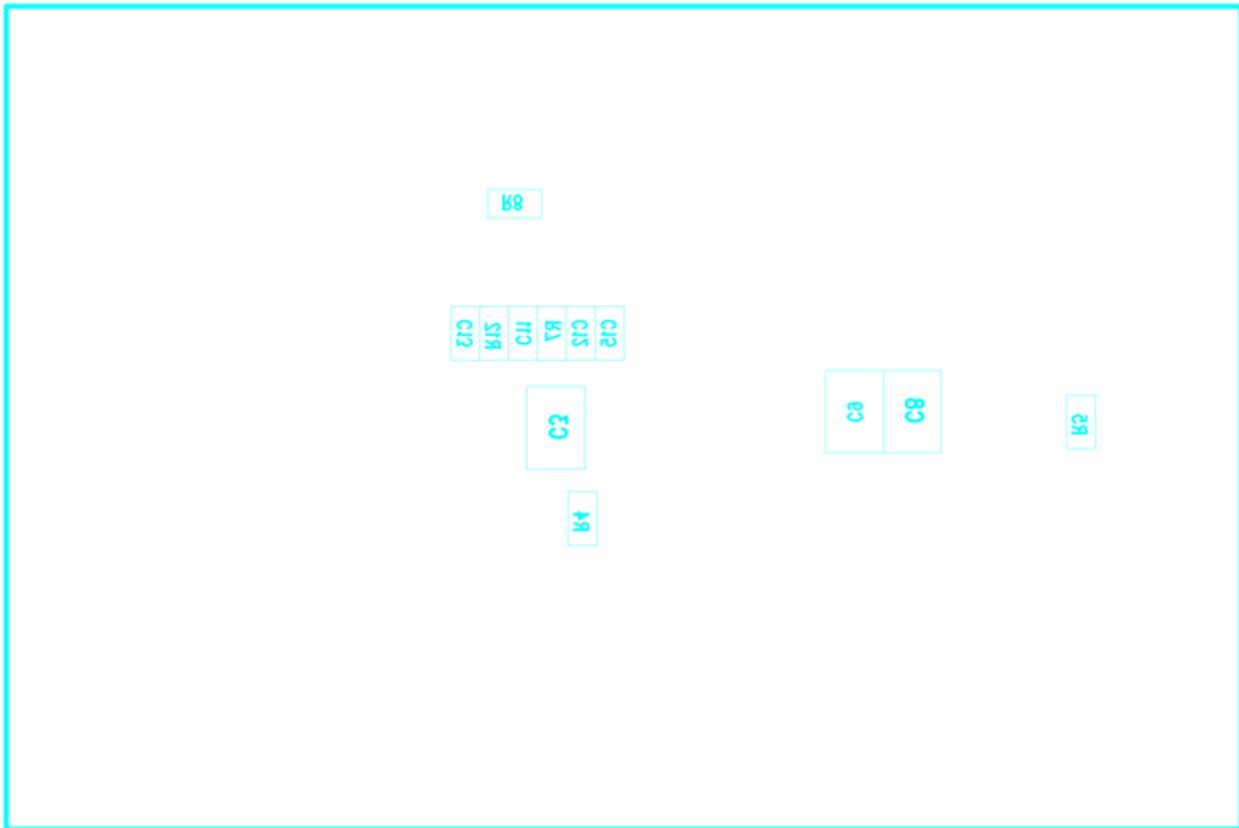


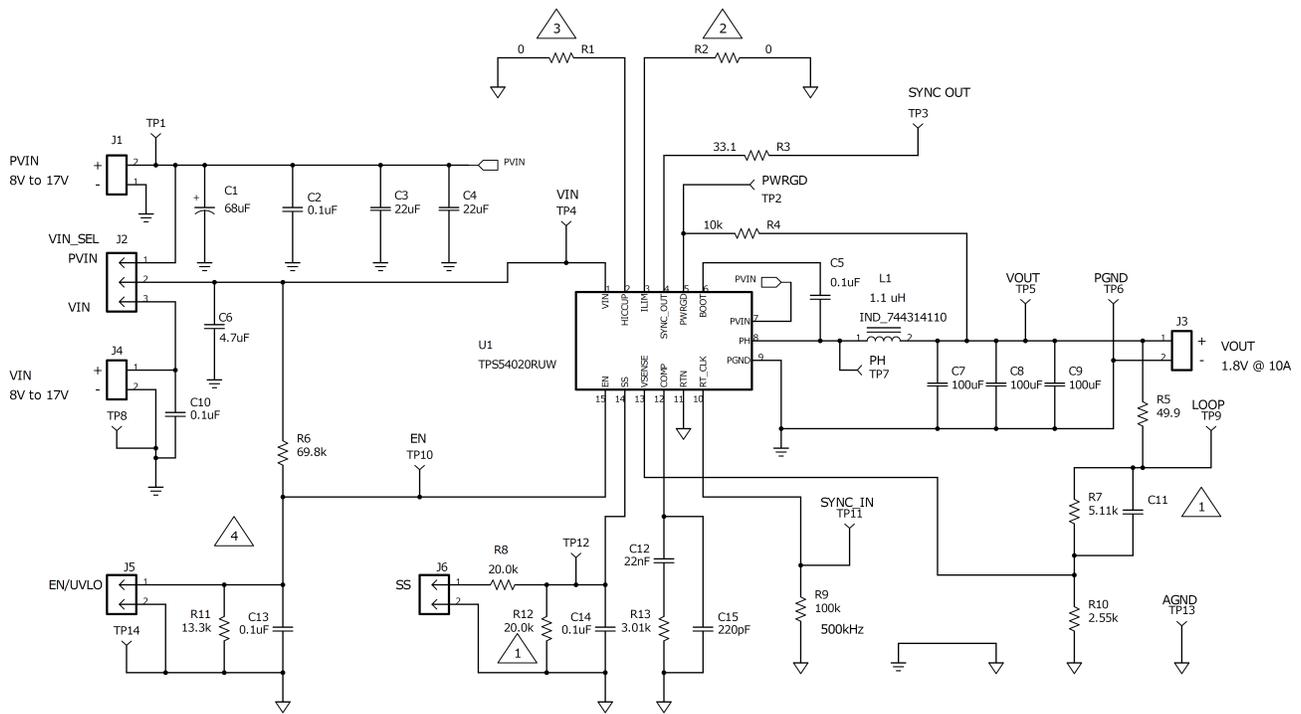
Figure 17. TPS54020EVM-082 Bottom Side Component Placement

4 Schematic and Bill of Materials

This section presents the EVM schematic and bill of materials.

4.1 Schematic

Figure 18 shows the schematic for the EVM.



NOTES: DO NOT INSTALL ILIM_SEL
 9.4 A: INSTALL R2 = 500 kΩ
 12.75 A: INSTALL R2 = short
 15 A: REMOVE R2 HICCUP_SEL
 CYCLE-CYCLE: INSTALL R1
 16384 CYCLES: REMOVE R1 R6 and R11 yield $V_{on} = 7.5 V$ $V_{off} = 7.1 V$

Figure 18. TPS54020EVM-082 Schematic

4.2 Bill of Materials

Table 5 presents the bill of materials for the EVM.

Table 5. TPS54020EVM-082 Bill of Materials

Count	RefDes	Value	Description	Size	Part Number	Mfr
1	C1	68 μ F	Capacitor, aluminum, 25 V, \pm 20%	0.260 x 0.276 in	EEE-FK1E680P	Panasonic
5	C2, C5, C10, C13, C14	0.1 μ F	Capacitor, ceramic, 25 V, X7R, 10%	603	Std	Std
2	C3, C4	22 μ F	Capacitor, ceramic, 25 V, X5R, 10%	1210	Std	Std
1	C6	4.7 μ F	Capacitor, ceramic, 25 V, X5R, 10%	805	Std	Std
3	C7, C8, C9	100 μ F	Capacitor, ceramic, 6.3 V, X5R, 20%	1210	Std	Std
0	C11	820 pF	Capacitor, ceramic, 50 V, X7R, 10%	603	Std	Std
1	C12	22 nF	Capacitor, ceramic, 16 V, X7R, 10%	603	Std	Std
1	C15	220 pF	Capacitor, ceramic, 50 V, X7R, 10%	603	Std	Std
2	J1, J3	ED120/2DS	Terminal block, 2 pin, 15 A, 5.1 mm	0.40 x 0.35 in	ED120/2DS	OST
1	J2	PEC03SAAN	Header, male 3 pin, 100-mil spacing	0.100 in x 3	PEC03SAAN	Sullins
1	J4	ED555/2DS	Terminal block, 2 pin, 6 A, 3.5 mm	0.27 x 0.25 in	ED555/2DS	OST
2	J5, J6	PEC02SAAN	Header, male 2 pin, 100-mil spacing,	0.100 in x 2	PEC02SAAN	Sullins
1	L1	1.1 μ H	Inductor, power choke, 20 \pm %	6.9 x 7 mm	744314110	IND_744314110
0	R1	0	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
0	R2	0	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R3	33.1	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
3	R4	10k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R7	5.11k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	604	Std	Std
1	R5	49.9	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R6	69.8k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R8	20.0k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R9	100k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R10	2.55k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R11	13.3k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
0	R12	20.0k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	R13	3.01k	Resistor, chip, 1/16W, 1%	603	Std	Std
1	Shunt1	NA	Shunt, 100-mil, black	0.100 in	929950-00	3M
2	TP1, TP5	5010	Test point, red, thru hole	0.125 x 0.125 in	5010	Keystone
6	TP2, TP3, TP4, TP10, TP11, TP12	5012	Test point, white, thru hole	0.125 x 0.125 in	5012	Keystone
4	TP6, TP8, TP13, TP14	5011	Test point, black, thru hole	0.125 x 0.125 in	5011	Keystone
2	TP7, TP9	5013	Test point, orange, thru hole	0.125 x 0.125 in	5013	Keystone
1	U1	TPS54020RUW	IC, 4.5 V–17 V input, 10-A sync. step down SWIFT converter	QFN	TPS54020RUW	TPS54020RUW
1	—		PCB, 3.0 in x 2.0 in x 0.062 in		PWR082	Any

Note 1. This assembly is ESD sensitive. Observe ESD precautions.

EVALUATION BOARD/KIT/MODULE (EVM) ADDITIONAL TERMS

Texas Instruments (TI) provides the enclosed Evaluation Board/Kit/Module (EVM) under the following conditions:

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REGULATORY COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

As noted in the EVM User's Guide and/or EVM itself, this EVM and/or accompanying hardware may or may not be subject to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) rules.

For EVMs **not** subject to the above rules, this evaluation board/kit/module is intended for use for ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION OR EVALUATION PURPOSES ONLY and is not considered by TI to be a finished end product fit for general consumer use. It generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and has not been tested for compliance with the limits of computing devices pursuant to part 15 of FCC or ICES-003 rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against radio frequency interference. Operation of the equipment may cause interference with radio communications, in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct this interference.

General Statement for EVMs including a radio

User Power/Frequency Use Obligations: This radio is intended for development/professional use only in legally allocated frequency and power limits. Any use of radio frequencies and/or power availability of this EVM and its development application(s) must comply with local laws governing radio spectrum allocation and power limits for this evaluation module. It is the user's sole responsibility to only operate this radio in legally acceptable frequency space and within legally mandated power limitations. Any exceptions to this are strictly prohibited and unauthorized by Texas Instruments unless user has obtained appropriate experimental/development licenses from local regulatory authorities, which is responsibility of user including its acceptable authorization.

For EVMs annotated as FCC – FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Part 15 Compliant

Caution

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC Interference Statement for Class A EVM devices

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

FCC Interference Statement for Class B EVM devices

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

For EVMs annotated as IC – INDUSTRY CANADA Compliant

This Class A or B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Concerning EVMs including radio transmitters

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Concerning EVMs including detachable antennas

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

This radio transmitter has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed in the user guide with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A ou B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Les changements ou les modifications pas expressément approuvés par la partie responsable de la conformité ont pu vider l'autorité de l'utilisateur pour actionner l'équipement.

Concernant les EVMs avec appareils radio

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Concernant les EVMs avec antennes détachables

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada. Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention des autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante.

Le présent émetteur radio a été approuvé par Industrie Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antenne énumérés dans le manuel d'usage et ayant un gain admissible maximal et l'impédance requise pour chaque type d'antenne. Les types d'antenne non inclus dans cette liste, ou dont le gain est supérieur au gain maximal indiqué, sont strictement interdits pour l'exploitation de l'émetteur.

【Important Notice for Users of this Product in Japan】

This development kit is NOT certified as Confirming to Technical Regulations of Radio Law of Japan

If you use this product in Japan, you are required by Radio Law of Japan to follow the instructions below with respect to this product:

1. Use this product in a shielded room or any other test facility as defined in the notification #173 issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on March 28, 2006, based on Sub-section 1.1 of Article 6 of the Ministry's Rule for Enforcement of Radio Law of Japan,
2. Use this product only after you obtained the license of Test Radio Station as provided in Radio Law of Japan with respect to this product, or
3. Use of this product only after you obtained the Technical Regulations Conformity Certification as provided in Radio Law of Japan with respect to this product. Also, please do not transfer this product, unless you give the same notice above to the transferee. Please note that if you could not follow the instructions above, you will be subject to penalties of Radio Law of Japan.

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EVALUATION BOARD/KIT/MODULE (EVM) WARNINGS, RESTRICTIONS AND DISCLAIMERS

For Feasibility Evaluation Only, in Laboratory/Development Environments. Unless otherwise indicated, this EVM is not a finished electrical equipment and not intended for consumer use. It is intended solely for use for preliminary feasibility evaluation in laboratory/development environments by technically qualified electronics experts who are familiar with the dangers and application risks associated with handling electrical mechanical components, systems and subsystems. It should not be used as all or part of a finished end product.

Your Sole Responsibility and Risk. You acknowledge, represent and agree that:

1. You have unique knowledge concerning Federal, State and local regulatory requirements (including but not limited to Food and Drug Administration regulations, if applicable) which relate to your products and which relate to your use (and/or that of your employees, affiliates, contractors or designees) of the EVM for evaluation, testing and other purposes.
2. You have full and exclusive responsibility to assure the safety and compliance of your products with all such laws and other applicable regulatory requirements, and also to assure the safety of any activities to be conducted by you and/or your employees, affiliates, contractors or designees, using the EVM. Further, you are responsible to assure that any interfaces (electronic and/or mechanical) between the EVM and any human body are designed with suitable isolation and means to safely limit accessible leakage currents to minimize the risk of electrical shock hazard.
3. You will employ reasonable safeguards to ensure that your use of the EVM will not result in any property damage, injury or death, even if the EVM should fail to perform as described or expected.
4. You will take care of proper disposal and recycling of the EVM's electronic components and packing materials.

Certain Instructions. It is important to operate this EVM within TI's recommended specifications and environmental considerations per the user guidelines. Exceeding the specified EVM ratings (including but not limited to input and output voltage, current, power, and environmental ranges) may cause property damage, personal injury or death. If there are questions concerning these ratings please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting interface electronics including input power and intended loads. Any loads applied outside of the specified output range may result in unintended and/or inaccurate operation and/or possible permanent damage to the EVM and/or interface electronics. Please consult the EVM User's Guide prior to connecting any load to the EVM output. If there is uncertainty as to the load specification, please contact a TI field representative. During normal operation, some circuit components may have case temperatures greater than 60°C as long as the input and output are maintained at a normal ambient operating temperature. These components include but are not limited to linear regulators, switching transistors, pass transistors, and current sense resistors which can be identified using the EVM schematic located in the EVM User's Guide. When placing measurement probes near these devices during normal operation, please be aware that these devices may be very warm to the touch. As with all electronic evaluation tools, only qualified personnel knowledgeable in electronic measurement and diagnostics normally found in development environments should use these EVMs.

Agreement to Defend, Indemnify and Hold Harmless. You agree to defend, indemnify and hold TI, its licensors and their representatives harmless from and against any and all claims, damages, losses, expenses, costs and liabilities (collectively, "Claims") arising out of or in connection with any use of the EVM that is not in accordance with the terms of the agreement. This obligation shall apply whether Claims arise under law of tort or contract or any other legal theory, and even if the EVM fails to perform as described or expected.

Safety-Critical or Life-Critical Applications. If you intend to evaluate the components for possible use in safety critical applications (such as life support) where a failure of the TI product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death, such as devices which are classified as FDA Class III or similar classification, then you must specifically notify TI of such intent and enter into a separate Assurance and Indemnity Agreement.

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TI has specifically designated certain components which meet ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. Components which have not been so designated are neither designed nor intended for automotive use; and TI will not be responsible for any failure of such components to meet such requirements.

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