

# Welcome!

## Texas Instruments New Product Update

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- Phone lines will be muted
- Please post questions in the chat or contact your sales person or field applications engineer

# **New Product Update:**

## **Integrated isolated data and power solutions achieve CISPR 32 Class B emissions compliance**

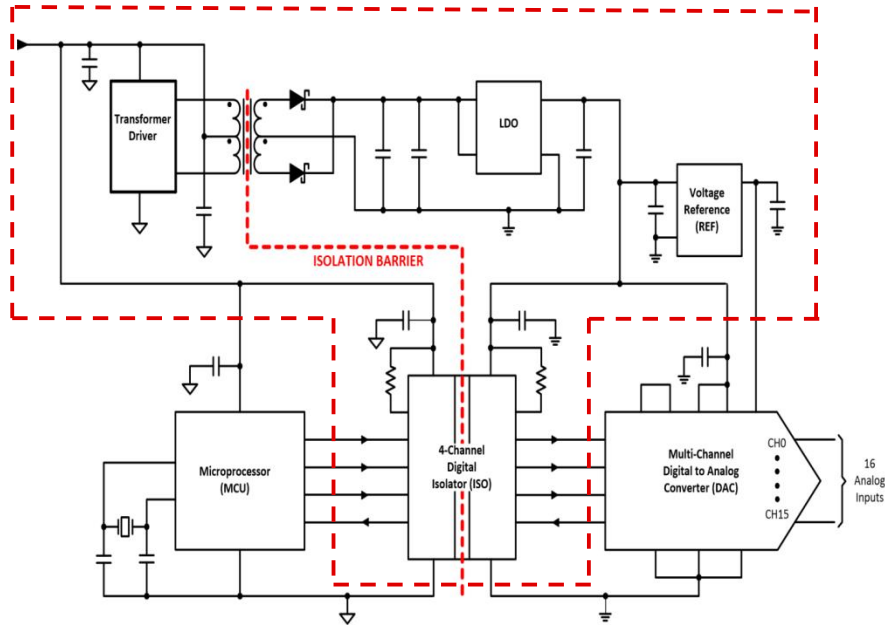
**Koteshwar Rao, Applications Engineer, Texas Instruments**

**August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

# Agenda

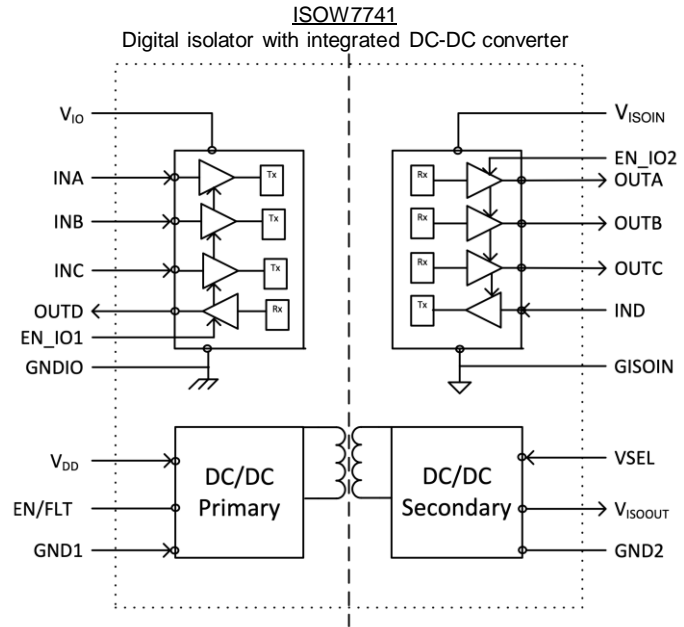
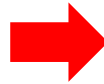
- Isolators with integrated DC-DC converter
- CISPR 32 emissions standard overview
- Common-mode and differential-mode current loops
- PCB layout design guidelines
  - Decoupling capacitors
  - Ferrite beads (FB)
  - Keep-out zones (KOZ)
- Radiated emissions testing guidelines
- Radiated emissions test results
- ISOW adaptor evaluation module

# Isolators with integrated DC-DC converter



## Benefits of using integrated solutions

1. Simplicity of design and ease of system certification
2. Reduces product design cycle time
3. Reduces BOM and board space



## Challenges of using integrated solutions

1. Higher switching frequency to reduce transformer size
2. Switching frequency falls into regulatory spectrum

# ISOW7741

## Reinforced digital isolator with low emissions isolated DC-DC converter

### Features

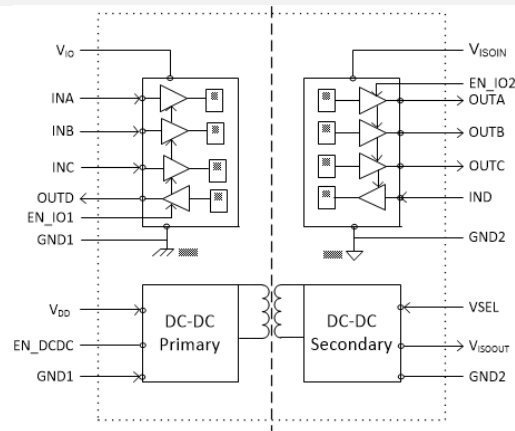
- **Lowest emission integrated isolated data and power**
  - 0.5 W power, high efficiency (45%)
  - Configurable input/output levels
    - 5 V to 5 V; 5 V to 3.3 V => 110 mA output
    - 3.3 V to 3.3 V => 60 mA output
  - Low output ripple: 24 mV
  - Stable line (2 mV/V) and load regulation (1%)
  - Enable DC-DC / fault pin, UVLO, overload, short circuit and thermal shutdown protection
  - Soft start for inrush current prevention
- **4 integrated digital isolation channels**
  - 100 Mbps, 10.7 ns typical prop-delay
- **Immunity and isolation certifications**
  - 5000 V<sub>RMS</sub> isolation rating (UL 1577)
  - 10000 V<sub>pk</sub> surge VDE reinforced isolation
  - 1000 V<sub>RMS</sub> working voltage (DIN V VDE V 0884-11)
  - 100 kV/ $\mu$ s min CMTI
- **Power and package**
  - Input voltage: 3 V to 5 V, isolated output: 3.3 V / 5 V
  - Separate logic supply: 1.71 to 5.5 V
  - 20-pin wide SOIC package (>8.0 mm creepage)

### Applications

- Grid infrastructure
- Building automation
- Factory automation
- HVAC, motor drives

### Benefits

- Meets CISPR 32 Class A/B limits on 2-layer PCB without stitching cap / Y-cap
- Integrated isolated DC-DC converter with on chip transformers helps reduce board space considerably and eases certifications
- CMOS logic level support to interface with 1.8/2.5/3.3/5-V controllers and ASICs
- Integrated fault pin to monitor and safely shutdown DC-DC converter for voltage and temperature outside of operating range

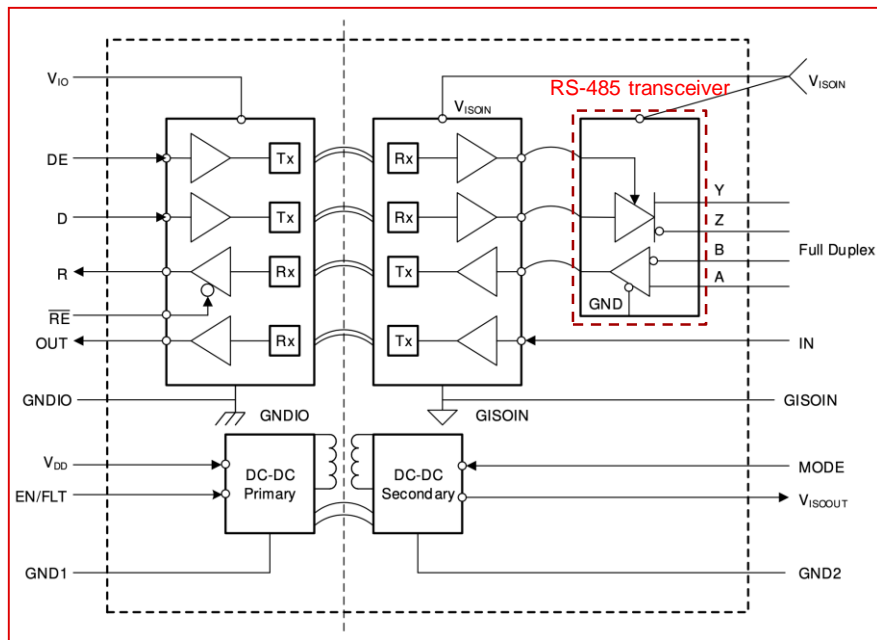


4-ch integrated isolated data and power

# Isolators with integrated DC-DC converter

ISOW1412, ISOW1432

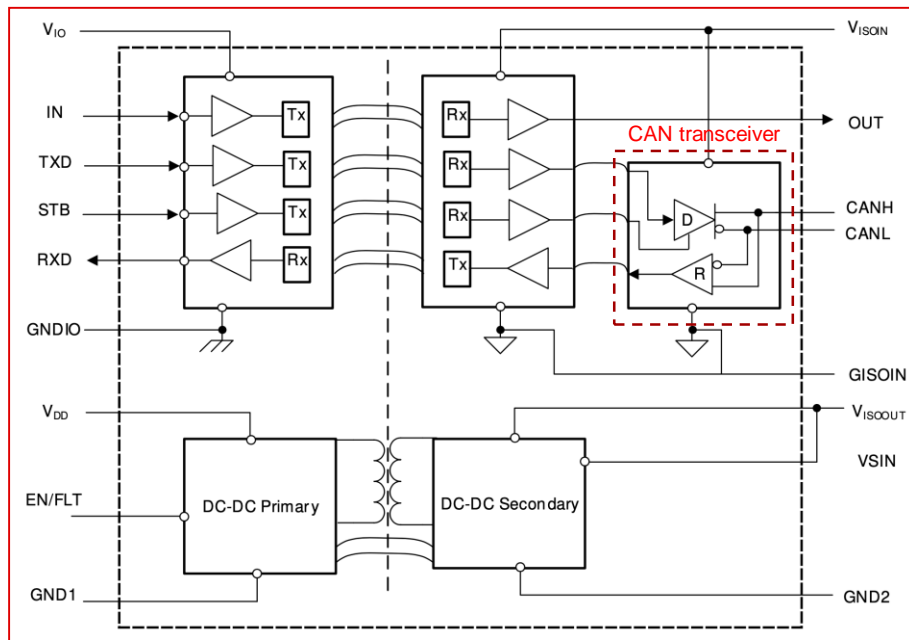
Isolated **RS-485 transceiver** with integrated DC-DC converter



Data rate: 12 Mbps, 500 kbps (2 speed options)

ISOW1044

Isolated **CAN transceiver** with integrated DC-DC converter



ISO 11898-2 compliant, support up to 5 Mbps CAN FD

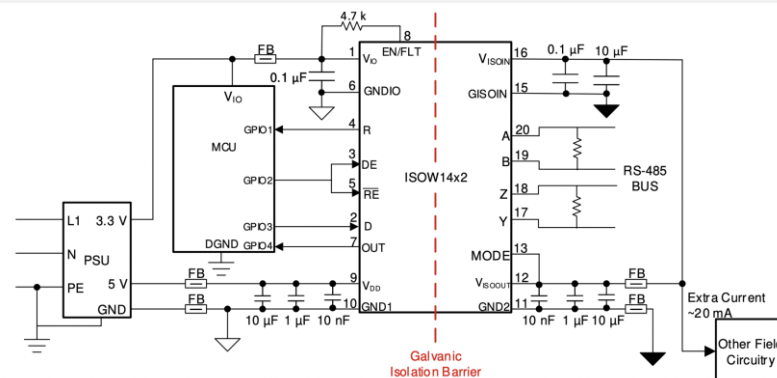
## Reinforced isolated RS-485 / PROFIBUS transceiver with integrated DC-DC converter

- **Integrated power**

- 47% efficiency, low emissions, converter enable/disable, soft start for inrush current prevention.
- **Integrated RS-485 transceiver**
  - Data rate: 12 Mbps, 500 kbps (2 speed options)
  - MODE pin to select between RS-485 and PROFIBUS
  - 1/8 Unit-Load - up to 256 nodes on the bus
  - Bus open, short and idle- fail safe receiver
  - UVLO protection, thermal shutdown
  - HBM bus pins 16 kV, IEC ESD bus pins 8 kV (all ratings w.r.t. GND2)
  - 1 Mbps GPIO diagnostic channel
- **Immunity and isolation certifications**
  - 5000 V<sub>ISO</sub>, 1500 V<sub>pk</sub> V<sub>IORM</sub>, 10 kV<sub>pk</sub> VDE surge
  - CMTI (typ) 100 kV/μs
- **Power and package**
  - Power converter supply: 3 V-5.5 V, logic supply 1.71 V to 5.5V, bus side supply 3.3 V / 5 V selectable by MODE pin.
  - 20-pin wide SOIC package (>8.0 mm creepage)
  - Extended temp: -40 to 125°C (RS-485), 105°C (PROFIBUS)

- Grid infrastructure
- Factory automation
- Building automation
- HVAC, motor drives

- Meets CISPR 32 Class A/B limits on 2-layer PCB without stitching cap / Y-cap
- Integrated isolated DC-DC converter with on chip transformers helps reduce board space considerably and eases certifications
- Integrated IEC ESD, EFT on bus pins
- Separate logic supply support to interface with 1.8-V / 3.3-V / 5-V controllers and ASICs
- Full duplex device can be used as half duplex on system level by shorting Driver output to Receiver Input



## Typical application circuit of ISOW14x2

# ISOW1044

## Reinforced isolated CAN transceiver with integrated DC-DC converter

### Features

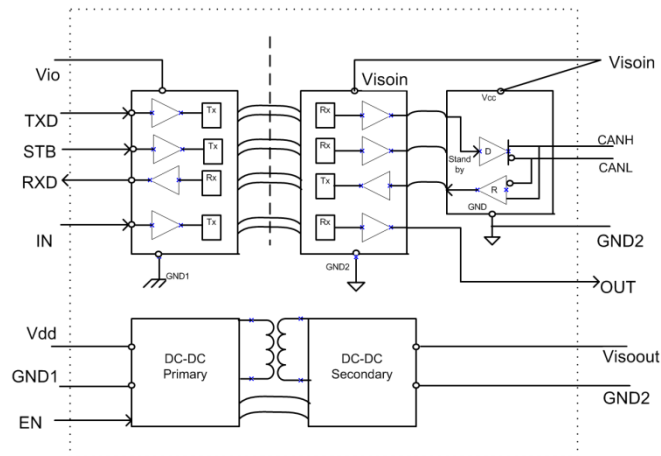
- **Integrated power**
  - 45% efficiency, low emissions, soft start for inrush current prevention.
- **Integrated CAN transceiver**
  - ISO 11898-2 compliant, support up to 5 Mbps CAN FD
  - DC bus-fault protection:  $\pm 58$  V, common mode range:  $\pm 12$  V
  - High CMTI: 100 kV/ $\mu$ s(typ)
  - Fast loop times: 225 ns(max)
  - $\pm 10$  kV HBM ESD and  $\pm 8$  kV IEC ESD for bus pins
  - TXD dominant state time out, ideal passive – high impedance I/Os when unpowered
  - UVLO protection, thermal shutdown
- **Immunity and isolation certifications**
  - 5000 V<sub>ISO</sub>, 1500 V<sub>pk</sub> V<sub>IORM</sub>, 10 kV<sub>pk</sub> VDE surge
- **Power and package**
  - Power converter supply: 4.5 V-5.5 V, logic supply 1.71 V to 5.5 V, bus side supply 5.0 V generated internally.
  - 20-pin wide SOIC package (>8.0 mm creepage)
  - Extended temp: -40 to 105 °C

### Applications

- Factory automation
- Elevators, escalators
- Motor drives
- Grid infrastructure

### Benefits

- Meets CISPR 32 Class A/B limits on 2-layer PCB without stitching cap / Y-cap
- Integrated isolated DC-DC converter with on chip transformers helps reduce board space considerably and eases certifications
- IEC ESD, extended bus fault protection integrated.

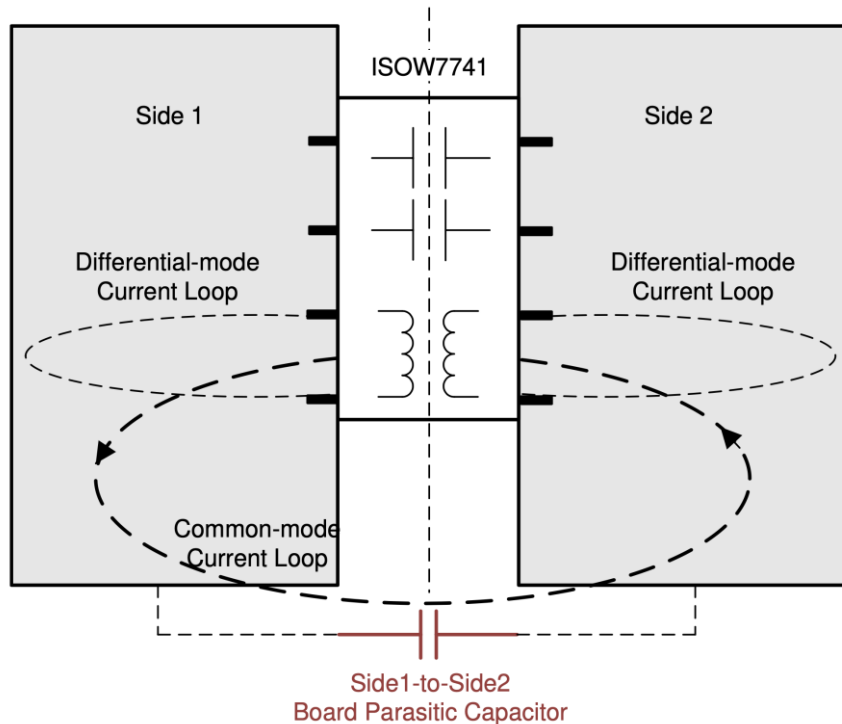




# CISPR 32 emissions standard overview

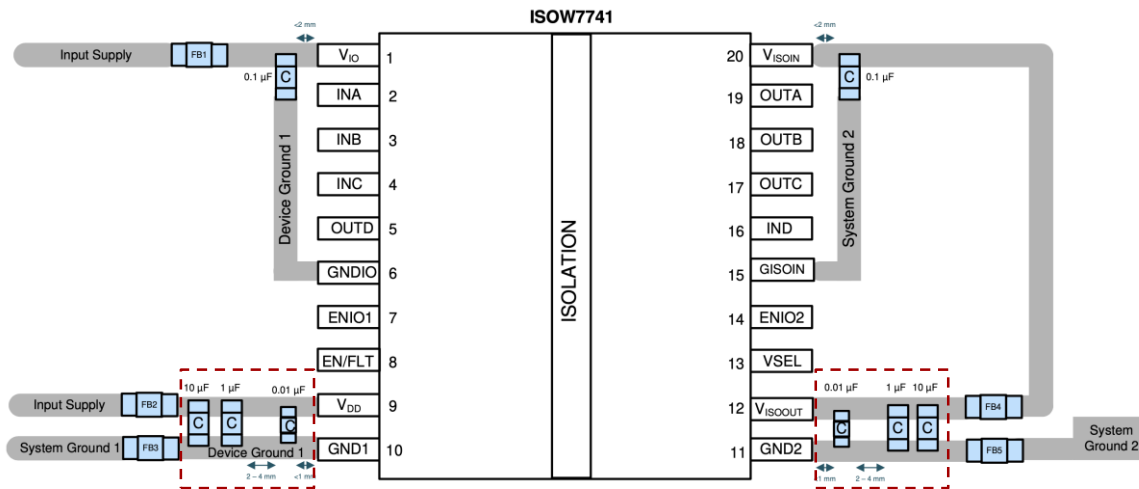
- CISPR was founded in 1934 to set standards for controlling electromagnetic interference in electrical and electronic device by defining test methods and compliance limits
- CISPR standards for consumer products before 2017
  - CISPR 13 (EN 55013): Broadcast receivers
  - CISPR 22 (EN 55022): Information Technology Equipment
  - (EN 55103-1): AV and professional lighting control
- CISPR 32 replaces CISPR 13, CISPR 22, and EN 55103-1 emissions standards in March 2017
- CISPR 32 is an electromagnetic compatibility standard for Multimedia Equipment (MME)
  - Information Technology Equipment (ITE), audio equipment, video equipment, and broadcast receiving equipment, and entertainment lighting control equipment
- CISPR 32 includes conducted emission and radiated emissions
  - **Class A** - equipment that may not offer adequate protection to broadcast services within a residential environment.
  - **Class B** - equipment that offers adequate protection to broadcast services in residential environment. (more stringent)

# Common-mode and differential-mode current loops



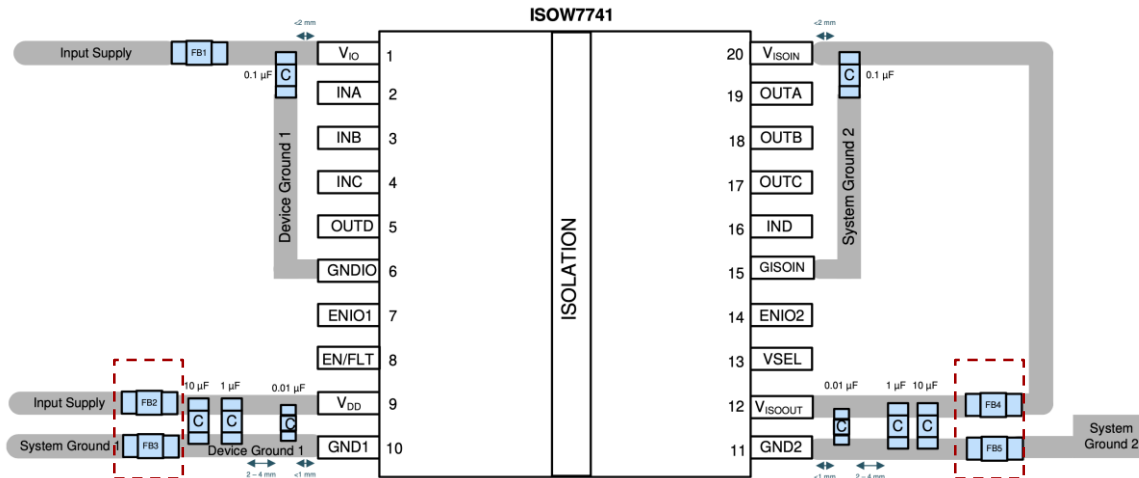
- Differential-mode current loops:
  - High frequency switching currents on supply pins can radiate from their respective sides
  - This can be viewed as a monopole antenna with respect to earth or as dipole with respect to ground
- Common-mode current loop:
  - Switching transients couple through parasitic capacitance across the transformer creating common-mode current
  - Common-mode current forms a large return loop through board-level parasitic capacitance
  - This large current loop can cause radiated emissions in isolated systems
  - This can also be viewed as a dipole antenna formed by the two isolated sides of PCB

## PCB layout design guidelines – decoupling capacitors



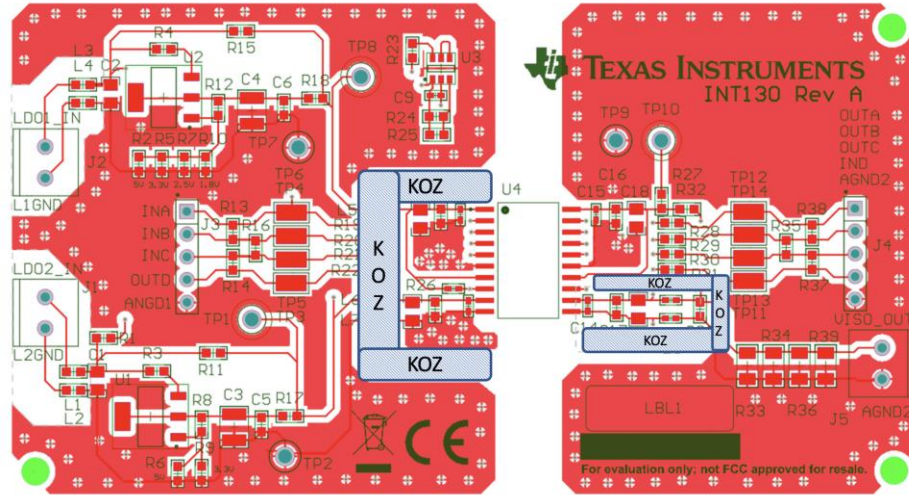
- Decoupling capacitors to shorten differential-mode current loops:
  - Decoupling capacitors provide instantaneous peak current needed by switching circuit
  - Choose right values of capacitors to meet instantaneous peak currents and thereby maintain low voltage ripple
  - ISOW devices require 0.01- $\mu$ F capacitor placed within 1 mm distance to supply pins
  - A bulk capacitor of at least 10  $\mu$ F is needed within 2-4 mm distance
  - An optional 1- $\mu$ F capacitor can be used between these two capacitors for better filtering

# PCB layout design guidelines – ferrite beads (FB)



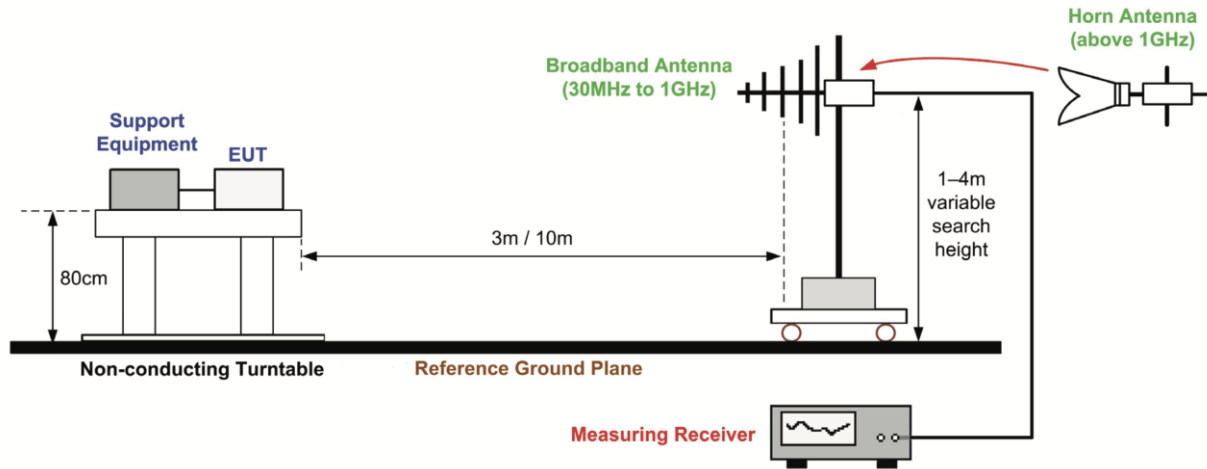
- Ferrite beads to shorten differential-mode and common-mode current loops:
  - Ferrite beads play a vital role in attenuating both differential and common-mode switching noises
  - FB to be inserted between ISOW and rest of the system to break the path that forms large current loops
  - High attenuation offered at select frequencies by FBs limits current loops to a small area allowing only small current loops
  - For effective attenuation, choose FB impedance to be >1 k $\Omega$  at the frequencies of interest

## PCB layout design guidelines – keep-out zones (KOZ)



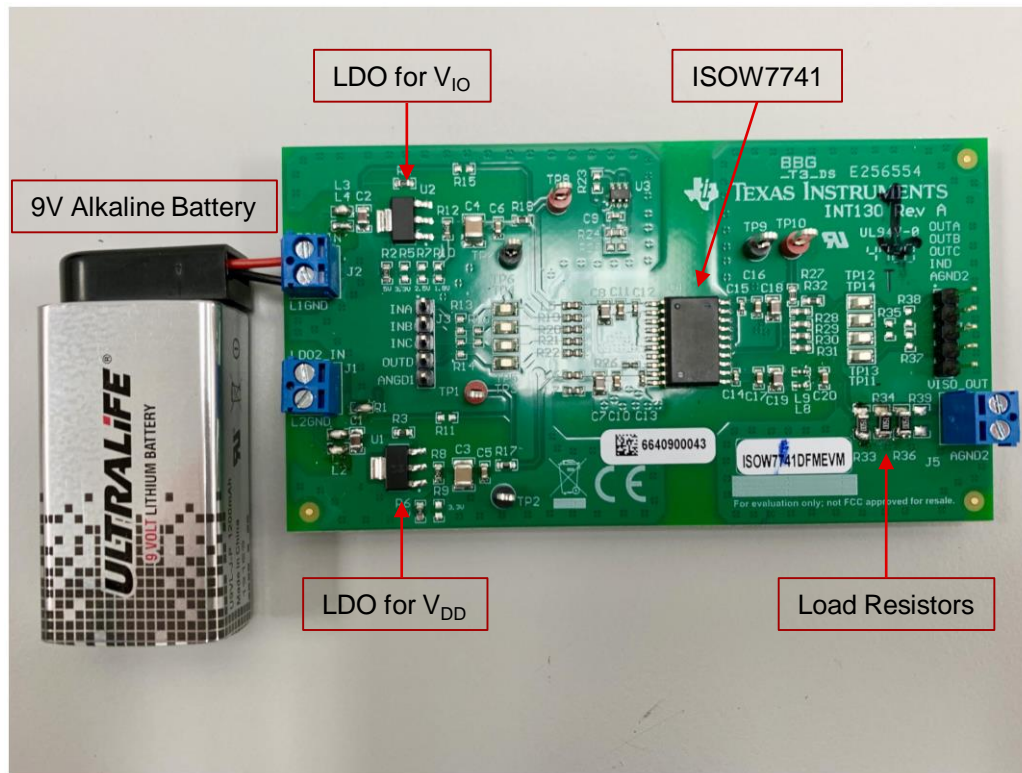
- Keep-out zones to avoid creation of unintentional current loops:
  - Ferrite beads introduce attenuation between device supply pins and rest of the system to block switching noise
  - This separation between device and rest of the system, termed keep-out zone, to be maintained across PCB
  - The width of keep-out zone should be greater than the length of ferrite beads used
  - Failure to maintain keep-out zones will lead to parasitic capacitive coupling of switching noise from device to rest of the system thereby forming differential-mode and common-mode current loops bypassing FBs

# Radiated emissions testing guidelines



- Tips for avoiding errors in measuring radiated emissions:
  - If final product has direct or capacitive connection to protected earth (PE), follow the same in EMI test setup
  - If EUT is powered by power supply / mains, keep the length of wires between them short or similar to end use
  - If the wire length can't be kept short, then use common-mode chokes (CMC) or ferrite core clamp filters
  - An alternate approach to avoid lengthy power supply wires is to power EUT using a battery placed close to it
  - Consider testing for quasi-peak emissions when peak emissions margin to the limits is not sufficient

# Radiated emissions test results – test setup

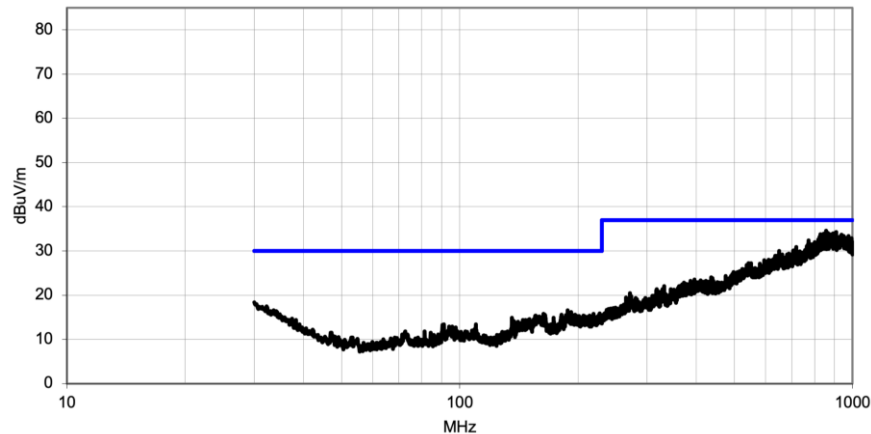


Testing ISOW7741 on EVM powered by a battery for radiated emissions

# Radiated emissions test results – CISPR 32 Class B

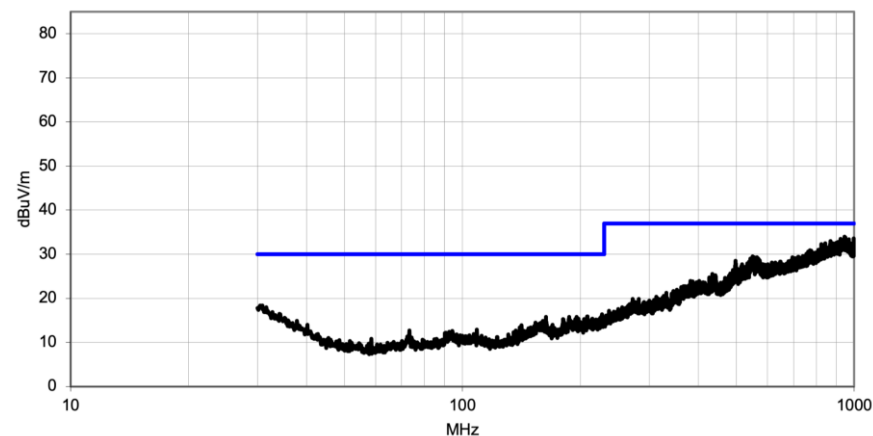
ISOW7741DFMEVM

$V_{DD} = V_{IO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{ISOOUT} = V_{ISOIN} = 5V$ ,  $I_{ISOOUT} = 100mA$



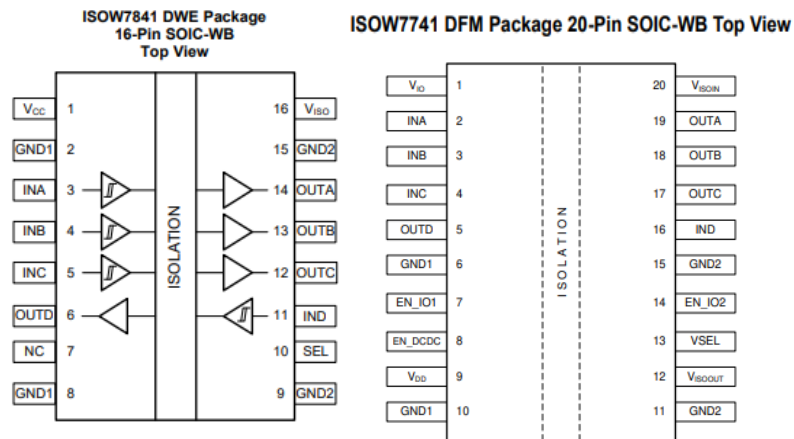
ISOW7741DFMEVM

$V_{DD} = V_{IO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{ISOOUT} = V_{ISOIN} = 3.3V$ ,  $I_{ISOOUT} = 50mA$





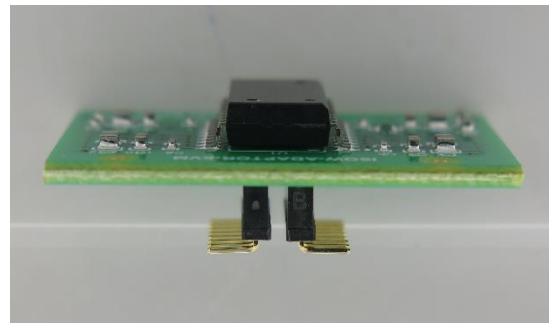
# ISOW adaptor evaluation module (ISOW-ADAPTOR-EVM)



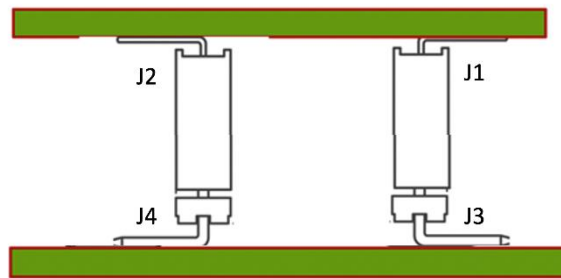
ISOW7841 with 16-pins

ISOW7741 with 20-pins

<https://www.ti.com/tool/ISOW-ADAPTOR-EVM>



ISOW-ADAPTOR-EVM

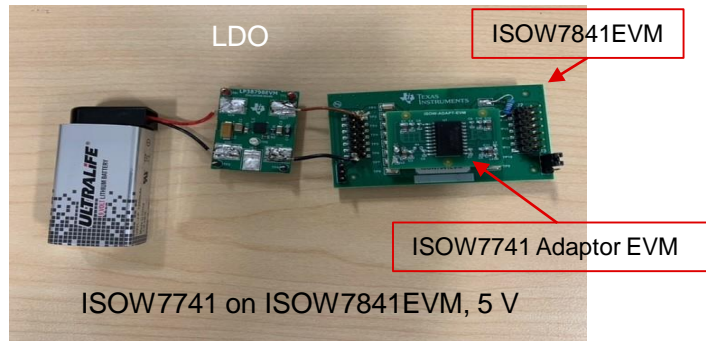


PCB with ISOW784x footprint

## ISOW7741 Adaptor EVM (P2P with ISOW7841)

- Can be soldered onto any existing ISOW7841 footprint without any changes to PCB
- Customers can perform emissions tests with ISOW7741 on ISOW7841 based boards to confirm reduced emissions

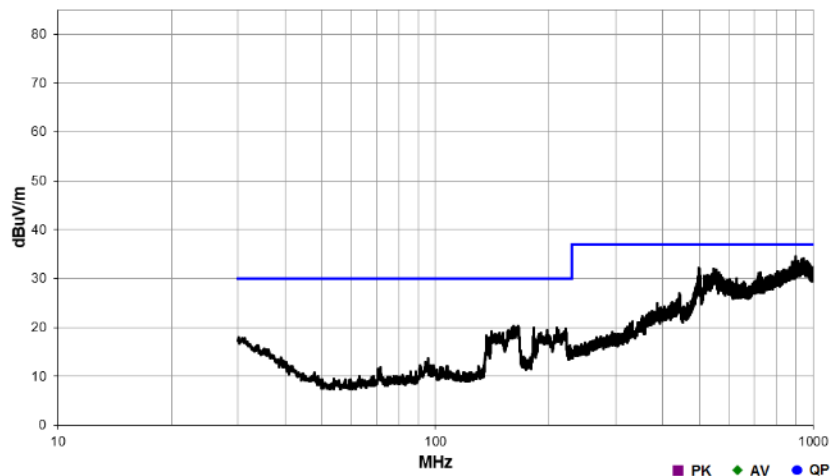
# ISOW-ADAPTOR-EVM on ISOW7841EVM test setups



# ISOW7741 test results (through adaptor board on ISOW7841EVM)

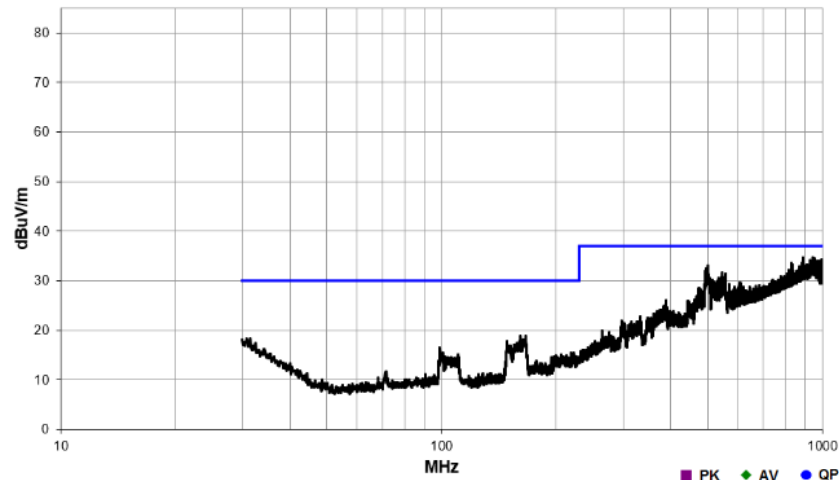
## ISOW-ADAPTOR-EVM

$V_{DD} = V_{IO} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{ISOOUT} = V_{ISOIN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{ISOOUT} = 100\text{ mA}$



## ISOW-ADAPTOR-EVM

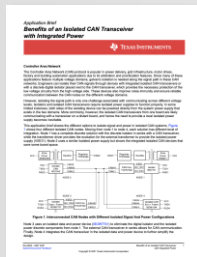
$V_{DD} = V_{IO} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{ISOOUT} = V_{ISOIN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{ISOOUT} = 50\text{ mA}$



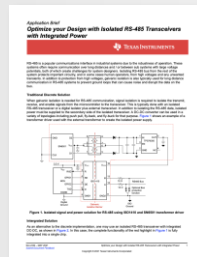
# Additional resources



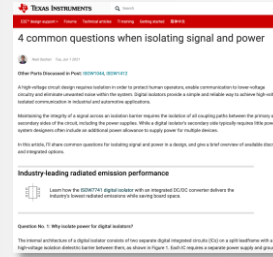
[How to meet CISPR 32 radiated emissions limits with ISOW7741](#)



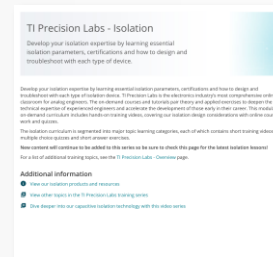
[Integrated signal and power isolation for CAN](#)



[Integrated signal and power isolation for RS-485 designs](#)



[4 common questions when isolating signal and power](#)



[TI Precision Labs – Isolation](#)

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