

INA226EVM Evaluation Board and Software Tutorial

This user's guide describes the characteristics, operation, and use of the INA226EVM evaluation board. It discusses how to set up and configure the software and hardware, and reviews various aspects of the program operation. Throughout this document, the terms *evaluation board*, *evaluation module*, and *EVM* are synonymous with the INA226EVM. This user's guide also includes information regarding operating procedures and input/output connections, an electrical schematic, printed circuit board (PCB) layout drawings, and a parts list for the EVM.

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1 Overview

The [INA226](#) is a high- or low-side current sensor and power monitor with an I²C™ interface. The INA226 monitors both current and supply voltage, with programmable conversion times and averaging modes. The INA226EVM is a platform for evaluating the performance of the INA226 under various signal, shunt, and supply conditions.

This document gives a general overview of the INA226EVM, and provides a general description of the features and functions to be considered while using this evaluation module.

1.1 INA226EVM Kit Contents

Table 1 summarizes the contents of the INA226EVM kit. Figure 1 shows all of the included hardware. Contact the [Texas Instruments Product Information Center](#) nearest you if any component is missing. It is highly recommended that you also check the [INA226 product folder](#) on the TI web site at www.ti.com to verify that you have the latest versions of the related software.

Table 1. INA226EVM Kit Contents

Item	Quantity
INA226EVM PCB Test Board	1
SM-USB-DIG Platform PCB	1
USB Extender Cable	1
SM-Dig Connector Ribbon Cable	1
User's Guide CD-ROM	1

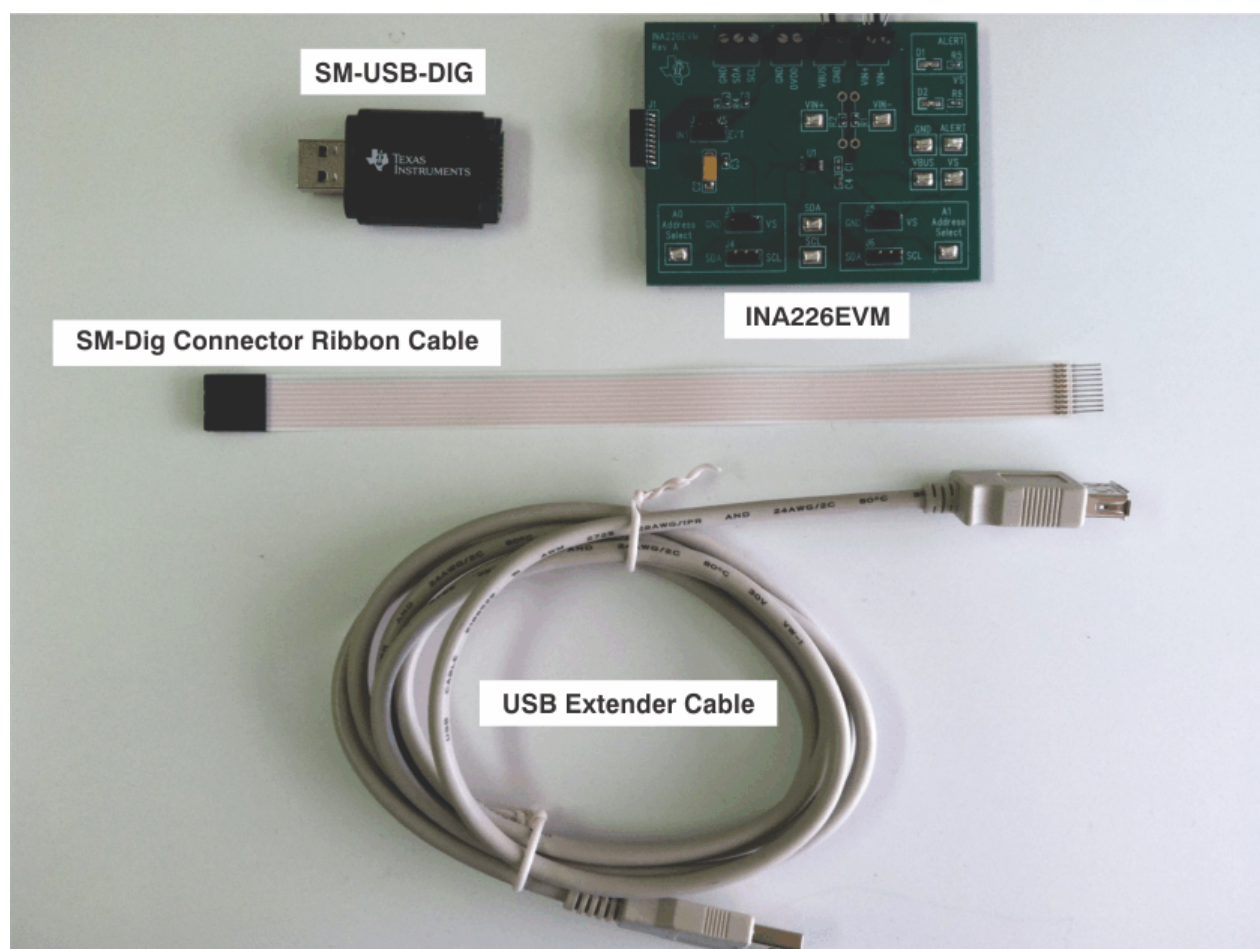


Figure 1. Hardware Included with INA226EVM Kit

1.2 Related Documentation from Texas Instruments

The following documents provide information regarding Texas Instruments' integrated circuits used in the assembly of the INA226EVM. This user's guide is available from the TI web site under literature number **SBOU113**. Any letter appended to the literature number corresponds to the document revision that is current at the time of the writing of this document. Newer revisions may be available from the [TI web site](http://www.ti.com), or call the Texas Instruments' Literature Response Center at (800) 477-8924 or the Product Information Center at (972) 644-5580. When ordering, identify the document by both title and literature number.

Table 2. Related Documentation

Document	Literature Number
INA226 Product Data Sheet	SBOS547
SM-USB-DIG Platform User Guide	SBOU098

2 INA226EVM Hardware Setup

[Figure 2](#) shows the overall system setup for the INA226EVM. The PC runs software that communicates with the SM-USB-DIG Platform. The SM-USB-DIG Platform generates the analog and digital signals used to communicate with the INA226 test board. Connectors on the INA226EVM test board allow the user to connect to the system under test conditions and monitor the power, current, and voltage.

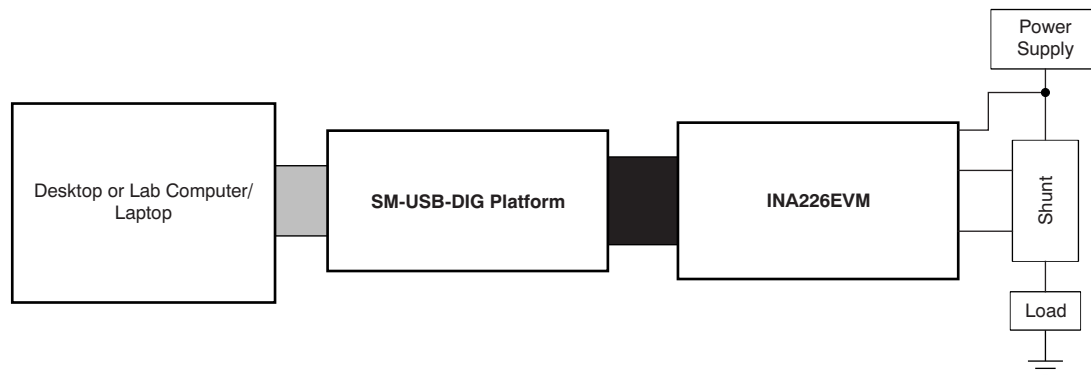


Figure 2. INA226EVM Hardware Setup

2.1 Theory of Operation for INA226 Hardware

A block diagram of the INA226 test board hardware setup is shown in [Figure 3](#). The PCB provides connections to the I²C interface and general-purpose inputs/outputs (GPIOs) on the SM-USB-DIG Platform board. It also provides connection points for external connections of the shunt voltage, bus voltage, and ground.

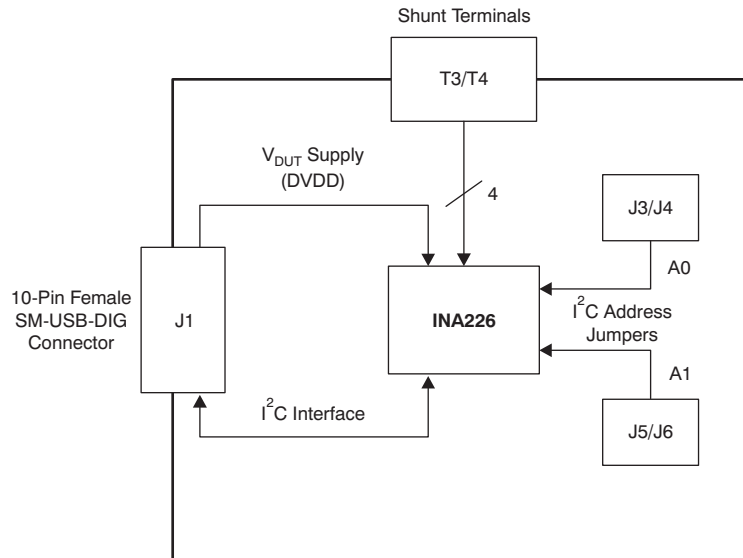


Figure 3. INA226EVM Board Block Diagram

2.2 Signal Definitions of H1 (10-Pin Male Connector Socket)

[Table 3](#) lists the pinout for the 10-pin connector socket used to communicate between the INA226EVM and the SM-USB-DIG. It should be noted that the INA226EVM only uses the necessary I²C communication lines (pins 1 and 3) and the V_{DUT} and GND pins (pin 6 and pin 8) to issue commands to the INA226 chip.

Table 3. Signal Definition of J1 on INA226EVM Board

Pin on J1	Signal	Description
1	I2C_SCL	I ² C Clock Signal (SCL)
2	CTRL/MEAS4	GPIO: Control Output or Measure Input
3	I2C_SDA1	I ² C Data Signal (SDA)
4	CTRL/MEAS5	GPIO: Control Output or Measure Input
5	SPI_DOUT1	SPI Data Output (MOSI)
6	V _{DUT}	Switchable DUT Power Supply: +3.3 V, +5 V, Hi-Z (Disconnected) ⁽¹⁾
7	SPI_CLK	SPI Clock Signal (SCLK)
8	GND	Power Return (GND)
9	SPI_CS1	SPI Chip Select Signal ($\overline{CS}$)
10	SPI_DIN1	SPI Data Input (MISO)

⁽¹⁾ When V_{DUT} is Hi-Z, all digital I/O are Hi-Z as well.

2.2.1 Theory of Operation for SM-USB-DIG Platform

Figure 4 shows the block diagram for the SM-USB-DIG Platform. This platform is a general-purpose data acquisition system that is used on several different Texas Instruments evaluation modules. The details of its operation are included in a separate document, [SBOU098](#) (available for download at [www.ti.com](#)). The block diagram shown in Figure 4 gives a brief overview of the platform. The primary control device on the SM-USB-DIG Platform is the [TUSB3210](#). The TUSB3210 is an 8052 microcontroller that has an onboard USB interface. The microcontroller receives information from the host computer that it interprets into power, I²C, SPI, and other digital I/O patterns. During the digital I/O transaction, the microcontroller reads the response of any device connected to the I/O interface. The response from the device is sent back to the PC where it is interpreted by the host computer.

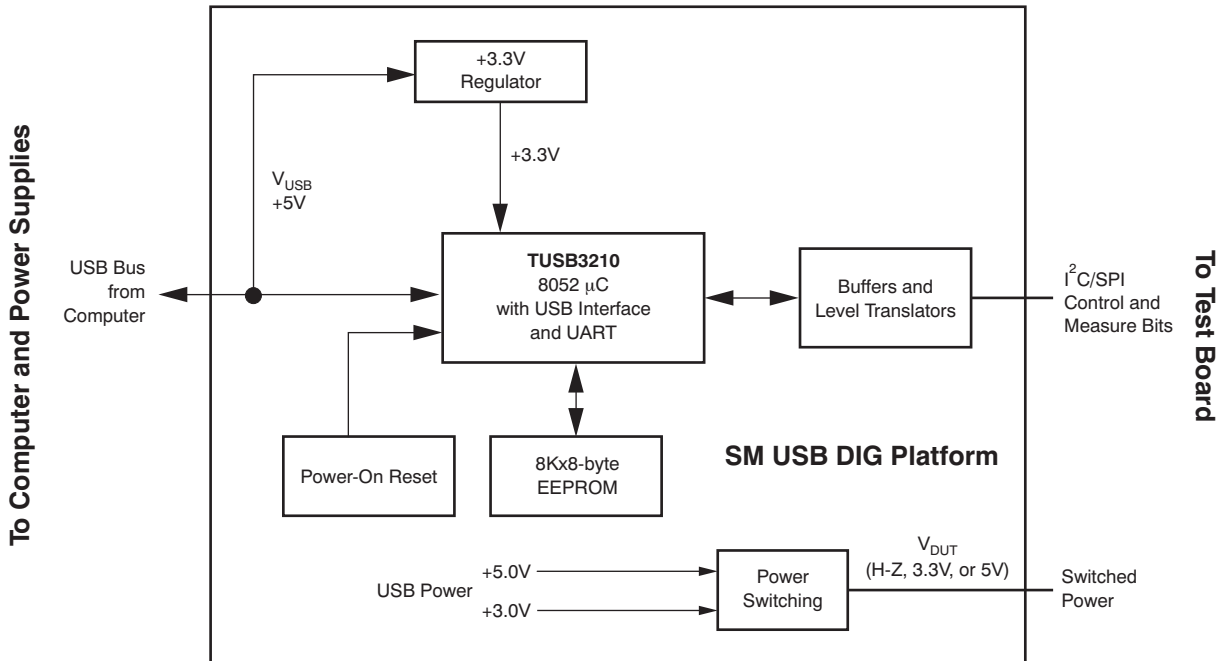


Figure 4. SM-USB-DIG Platform Block Diagram

3 INA226EVM Hardware

Setting up the INA226EVM hardware involves connecting the two PCBs of the EVM together, applying power, connecting the USB cable, and setting the jumpers. This section presents the details of this procedure.

3.1 Electrostatic Discharge Warning

CAUTION

Many of the components on the INA226EVM are susceptible to damage by electrostatic discharge (ESD). Customers are advised to observe proper ESD handling precautions when unpacking and handling the EVM, including the use of a grounded wrist strap at an approved ESD workstation.

3.2 Connecting the Hardware

To set up the INA226EVM and connect the two PCBs of the EVM together (that is, the INA226 Test Board and SM-USB-DIG Platform board), gently slide the male and female ends of the 10-pin connectors together. Make sure that the two connectors are completely pushed together; loose connections may cause intermittent operation.

3.3 Connecting Power

After the EVM and SM-USB-DIG are conjoined, as [Figure 5](#) illustrates, connect the desired V_{BUS} and shunt configuration intended to be measured. Typically, setup involves a high- or low-side load and a shunt resistor across $VIN+$ and $VIN-$. The setup in [Figure 5](#) represents a test scenario with a low-side shunt attached. This source for V_{BUS} is not included with the kit, and its voltage may differ depending on your testing needs. The external power source is connected to the terminal strip T3.

NOTE: It is always necessary to connect the power to the SM-USB-DIG Platform board before connecting the USB cable.

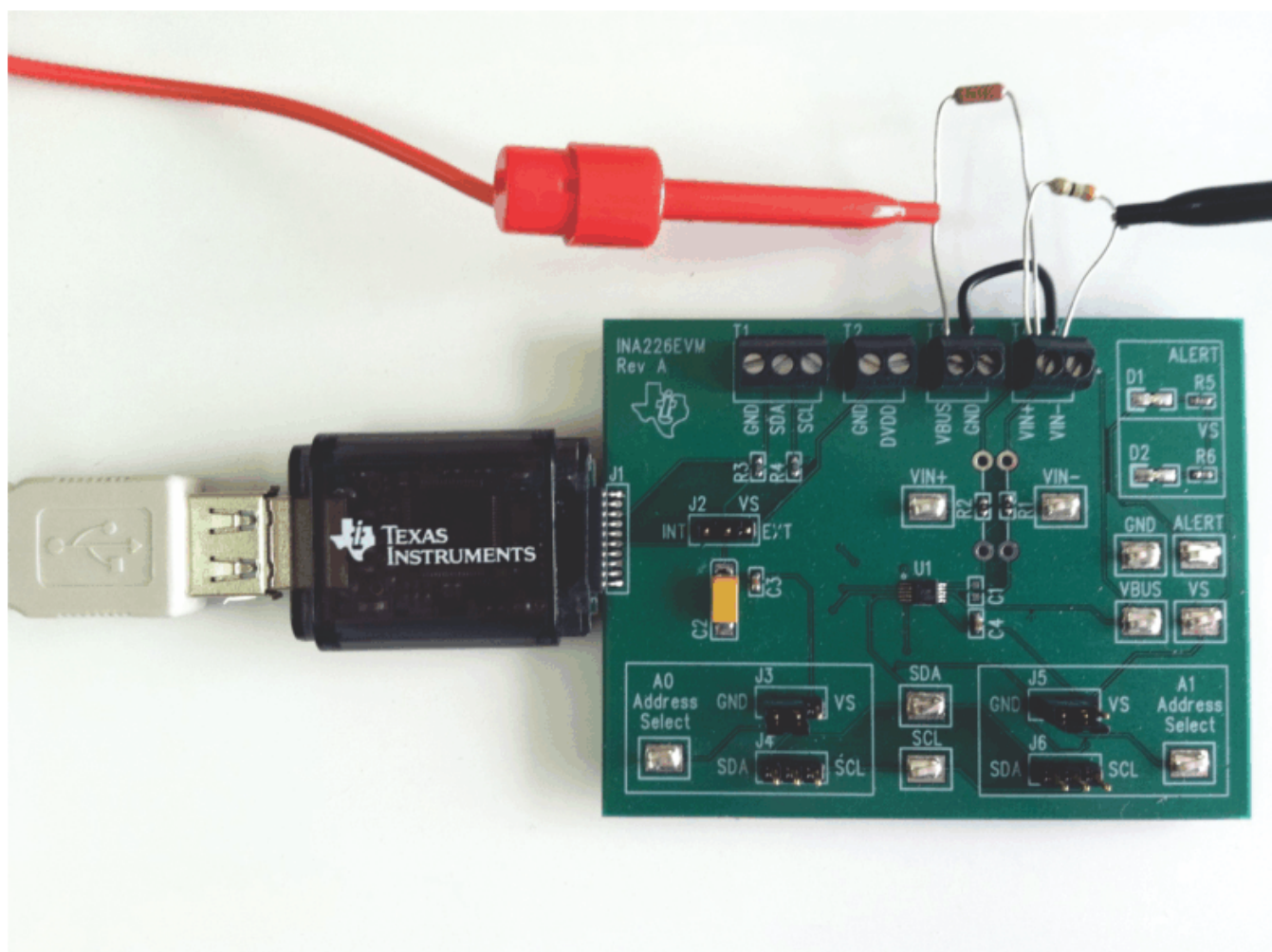


Figure 5. Typical Hardware Test Connections for INA226EVM

3.4 Connecting the USB Cable to the SM-USB-DIG Platform

Once power is connected, as shown in [Figure 6](#), the computer typically responds with a *Found New Hardware, USB Device* pop-up dialog. The pop-up window typically changes to *Found New Hardware, USB Human Interface Device*. This pop-up indicates that the device is ready to be used. The SM-USB-DIG Platform uses the human interface device drivers that are part of the Microsoft® Windows® operating system.

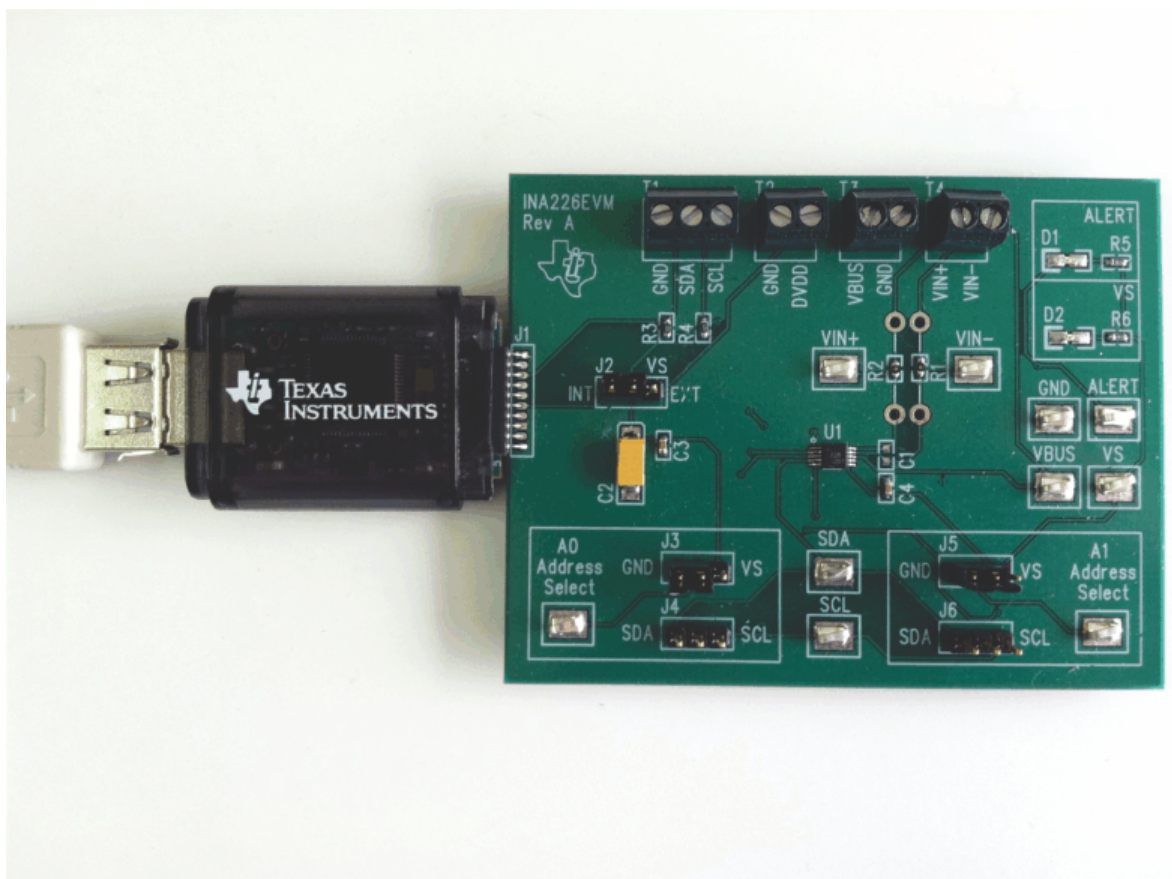


Figure 6. Connecting the USB Cable to the SM-USB-DIG Platform

In some cases, the Windows *Add Hardware Wizard* may pop up. If this prompt appears, allow the system device manager to install the human interface drivers by clicking **Yes** when requested to install drivers. Windows then confirms installation of the drivers with the message shown in [Figure 7](#).



Figure 7. Confirmation of SM-USB-DIG Platform Driver Installation

3.5 INA226EVM Default Jumper Settings

Figure 8 shows the default jumper configuration for the INA226EVM. In general, the jumper settings of the SM-USB-DIG Platform do not need to be changed. You may want to change some of the jumpers on the INA226EVM board to match your specific configuration. For example, you may wish to set a specific I²C address by configuring J3-J6.

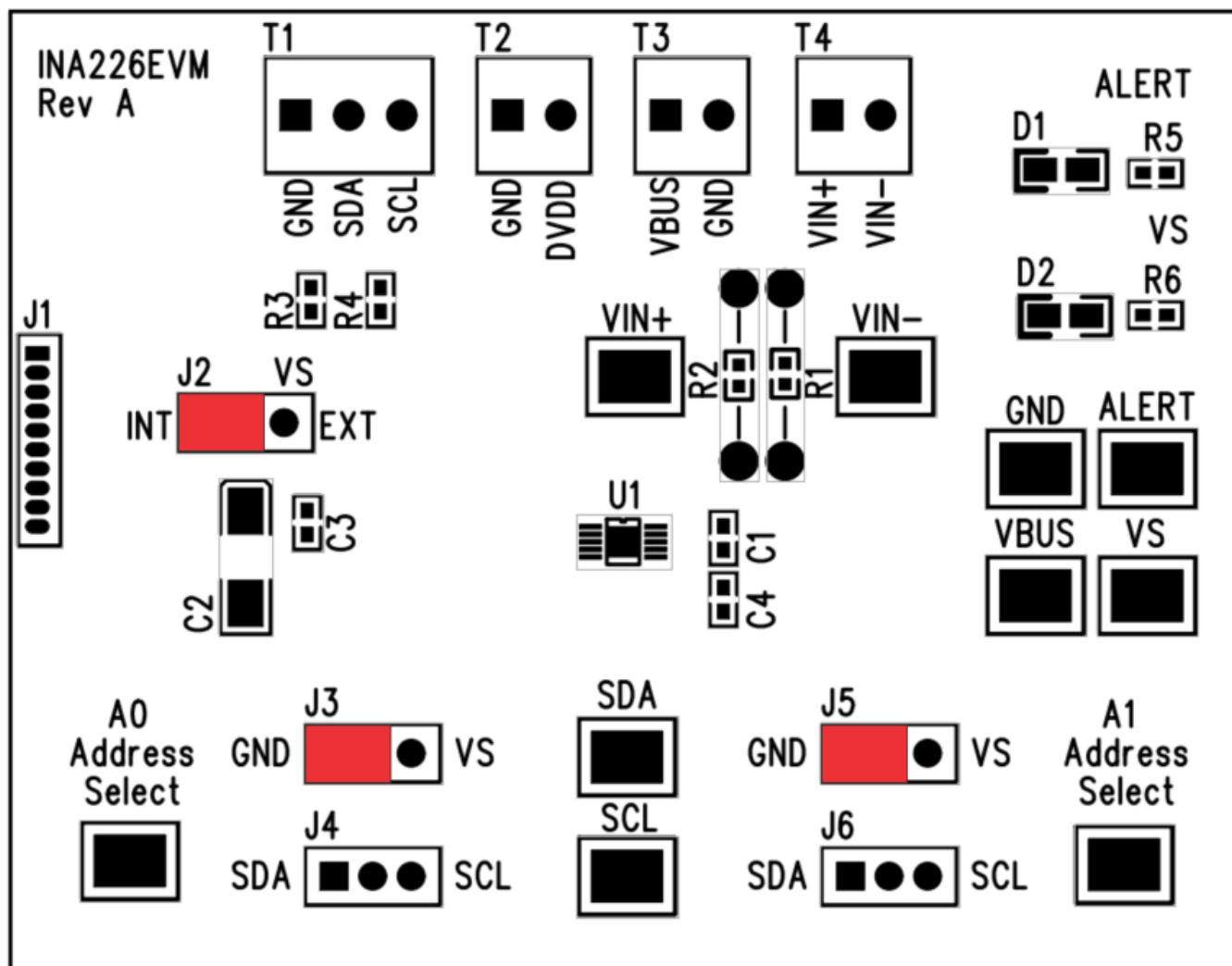


Figure 8. INA226EVM Default Jumper Settings

Typically, jumper 2 on the INA226EVM is always set to the INT position. When set to the INT position, the SM-USB-DIG Platform provides the supply for the INA226. When this jumper is set to the EXT position, an external supply voltage can be connected to terminal strip T2 to provide the supply for the INA226.

Jumpers 3 through 6 control the I²C address pins for the INA226. These jumpers can set the address for A0 and A1 to either supply, ground, SCL, or SDA. Make sure to only connect one jumper at a time for each address control. Failure to properly connect jumpers can cause shorts or interruptions in the communication lines. For more information on the INA226 addressing, refer to the [INA226 product data sheet](#).

Table 4 summarizes the function of the INA226 Test Board jumpers. For most applications, all jumpers should be left in the respective default configurations.

Table 4. INA226EVM Test Board Jumper Functions

Jumper	Default	Purpose
J2	INT	This jumper selects whether the V_S pin on the INA226 is connected to the V_{DUT} signal generated from the SM-USB-DIG Platform or whether the digital supply pin is connected to terminal T2, allowing for an external supply to power the device. The default INT position connects the V_S pin to the V_{DUT} control signal.
J3/J4	GND	This jumper selects the I ² C A0 address selection for A0.
J5/J6	GND	This jumper selects the I ² C A1 address selection for A1.

3.6 INA226EVM Features

This section describes some of the hardware features present on the INA226EVM test board.

3.6.1 J2: I²C V_S Control Setting

Jumper J2 selects what the INA226 supply pin is connected to. If J2 is set to the INT position, the V_S pin is connected to the switchable V_{DUT} signal generated from the SM-USB-DIG Platform. This voltage can be set to either 3.3 V or 5 V, depending on how it is configured in the software. While J4 is set in the INT position, the V_S Power button in the INA226EVM software is able to control whether the V_{DUT} supply voltage is turned on or off.

When J2 is set in the EXT position, an external supply connected to terminal T2 can be used to provide the supply voltage for the INA226.

3.6.2 J3/J4: I²C Address Hardware Setting (A0)

Jumpers J3 and J4 are used to set the hardware setting for the A0 I²C address pin on the INA226. Using J3, the A0 address can be set to either a logic '1' or a logic '0'. Using J4, the A0 address can be set to either the SCL or SDA communication line. Make sure to only have either J3 or J4 connected individually; failure to keep these lines separate can lead to board shorts and problems with the I²C communication lines. See [Section 5.2.1](#) on how to configure the INA226EVM software to match the J3/J4 hardware setting.

3.6.3 J5/J6: I²C Address Hardware Setting (A1)

Jumpers J5 and J6 are used to set the hardware setting for the A1 I²C address pin on the INA226. Using J3, the A1 address can be set to either a logic '1' or a logic '0'. Using J4, the A1 address can be set to either the SCL or SDA communication line. Make sure to only have either J5 or J6 connected individually; failure to keep these lines separate can lead to board shorts and problems with the I²C communication lines. See [Section 5.2.1](#) on how to configure the INA226EVM software to match the J5/J6 hardware setting.

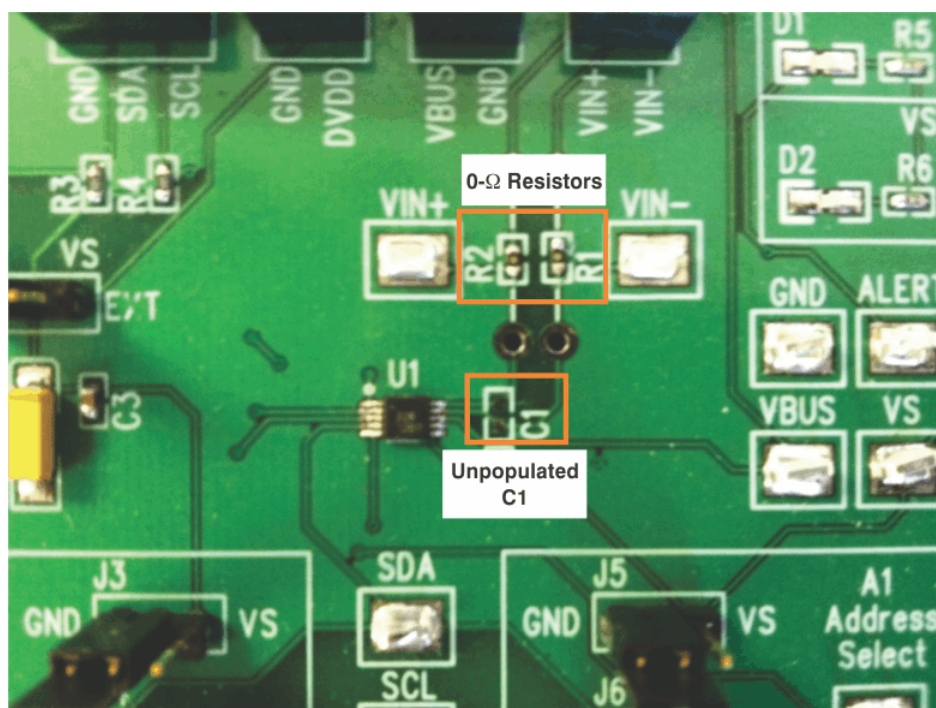
3.6.4 External I²C Lines and Terminal Block T1

The I²C communication lines on the INA226EVM are tied to two sources: the internal I²C communication lines from the SM-USB-DIG and the terminal block T1. If the user wants to add external signals separate from the SM-USB-DIG, simply disconnect the SM-USB-DIG from the INA226EVM board and hook up the necessary SDA, SCL, and GND lines. Also, remember to apply an external supply to the lines that is compatible with the I²C communication device being used.

NOTE: Failure to disconnect the SM-USB-DIG while using external I²C communication can cause damage to the SM-USB-DIG or any external communication devices that are connected.

3.6.5 VIN+/VIN- Input filter (R1, R2, and C1)

The INA226EVM has an optional input filter to remove high-frequency noise from the inputs VIN+ and VIN-. This filter is typically unpopulated. The default values for R1 and R2 are 0-Ω resistors. [Figure 9](#) shows the typical setup, which is recommended for basic INA226 evaluation.



3.6.6 Shunt Monitor Configuration and Terminal Blocks T3 and T4

The INA226 is generally used in either a high-side or low-side shunt configuration, as shown in Figure 10. Terminal block T3 represents V_{BUS} and ground, while terminal block T4 represents $VIN+$ and $VIN-$. Depending on the user's needs, either of these configurations may be used without making any changes to the INA226EVM board or software.

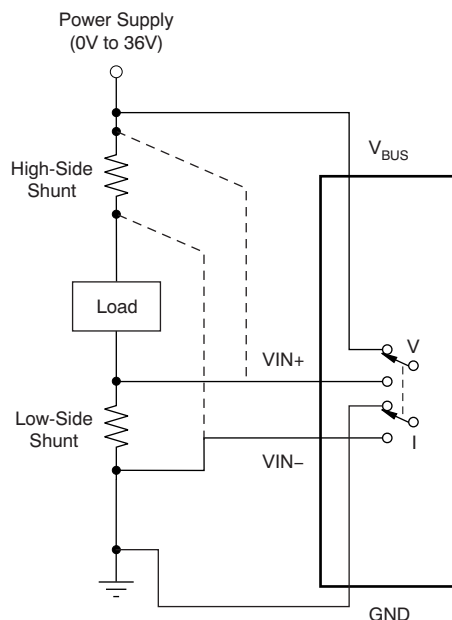


Figure 10. INA226 Shunt Configurations

4 INA226EVM Software Setup

This section discusses how to install the INA226EVM software.

4.1 Hardware Requirements

The INA226EVM software has been tested on Microsoft® Windows® XP operating systems (OS) with United States and European regional settings. The software should also function on other Windows OS platforms.

4.2 Software Installation

The INA226EVM software is included on the CD that is shipped with the EVM kit. It is also available through the [INA226EVM product folder](#) on the TI website. To install the software to a computer, insert the disc into an available CD-ROM drive. Navigate to the drive contents and open the INA226EVM software folder. Locate the compressed file (*INA226EVM.zip*) and open it using WinZIP® or a similar file compression program; extract the INA226EVM files into a specific INA226EVM folder (for example, C:\INA226EVM) on your hard drive.

Once the files are extracted, navigate to the INA226EVM folder you created on the hard drive. Locate the *setup.exe* file and execute it to start the installation. The INA226 software installer file then begins the installation process as shown in [Figure 11](#).

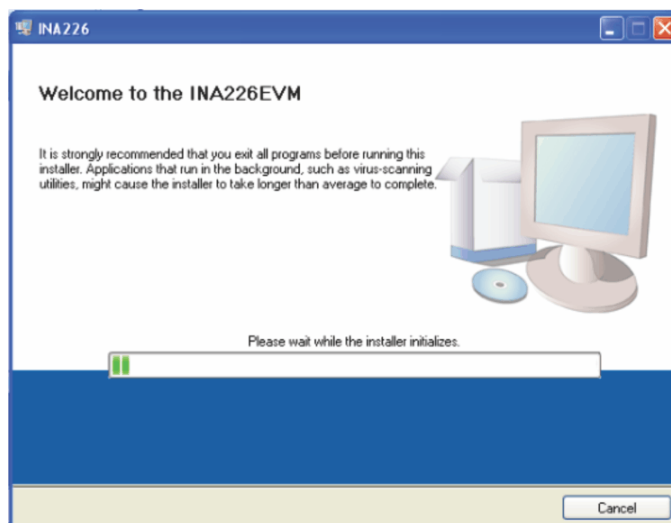


Figure 11. INA226EVM Software Installation

After the installation process initializes, the user is given the choice of selecting the directory in which to install the program; the default location is *C:\Program Files\INA226* and *C:\Program Files\National Instruments*. Following this option, two license agreements are presented that must be accepted, as shown in [Figure 12](#). After accepting the Texas Instruments and National Instruments license agreements, the progress bar opens and shows the installation of the software, as [Figure 13](#) illustrates. Once the installation process is completed, click **Finish**.

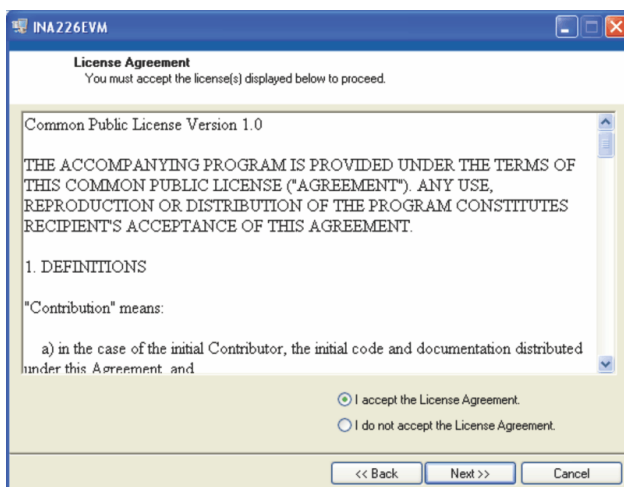


Figure 12. INA226EVM License Agreements

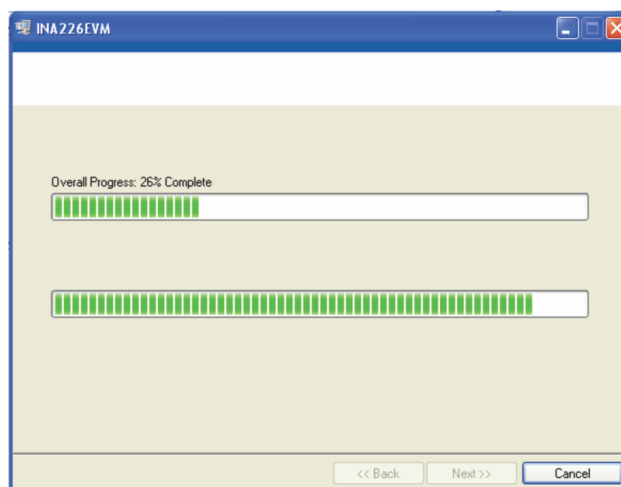


Figure 13. INA226EVM Software Installation Progress

5 INA226EVM Software Overview

This section discusses how to use the INA226EVM software. Software operation involves a two-step process: configuration of the INA226 settings, and operation of the tool.

5.1 Starting the INA226EVM Software

The INA226 software can be operated through the Windows *Start* menu. From *Start*, select *All Programs*; then select the *INA226EVM* program.

Figure 14 illustrates how the software should appear if the INA226EVM is functioning properly.

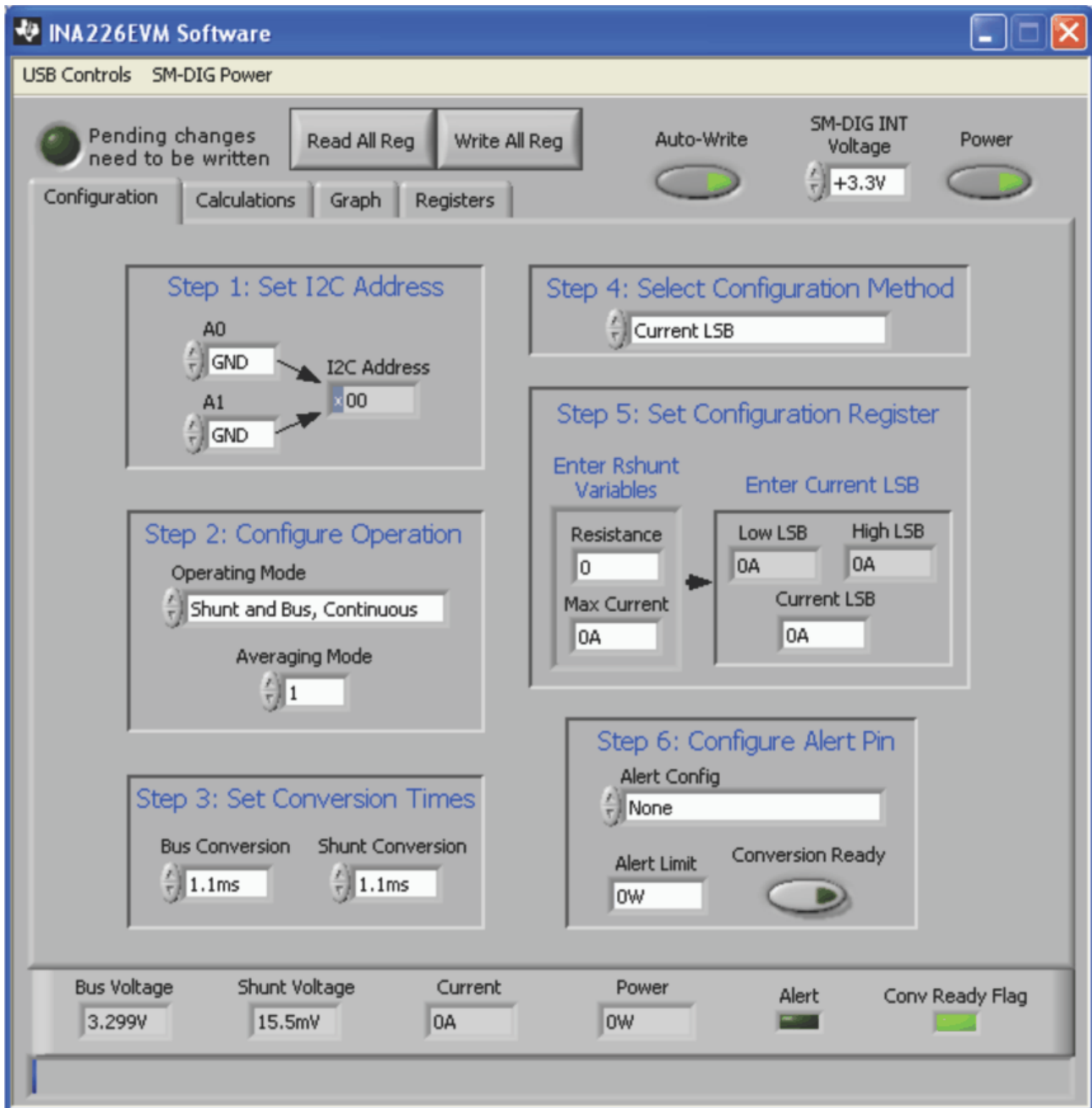


Figure 14. INA226EVM Software Interface

Figure 15 shows an error that pops up if the computer cannot communicate with the EVM. If you receive this error, first check to see that the USB cable is properly connected on both ends. This error can also occur if you connect the USB cable before the SM-USB-DIG Platform power source. Another possible source for this error is a problem with your PC USB Human Interface Device driver. Make sure that the device is recognized when the USB cable is plugged in; recognition is indicated by a Windows-generated confirmation sound.

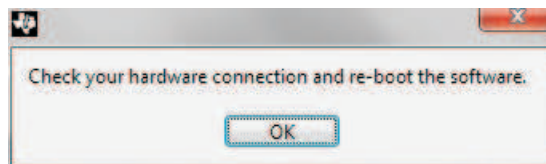


Figure 15. INA226EVM Software: Communication Error with the SM-USB-DIG Platform

5.2 Configuring the INA226EVM Software

The INA226EVM software first requires a series of setup processes to configure the device and ensure that it works properly. On the Configuration tab (see Figure 14), there are six steps noted:

- Step 1. Set I²C Address
- Step 2. Configure Operation
- Step 3. Set Conversion Times
- Step 4. Select Configuration Method
- Step 5. Set Configuration Register
- Step 6. Configure Alert Pin

This section explains how to configure the software and reviews some of the different setups that can be done.

5.2.1 I²C Address Selection

The INA226 device has a flexible I²C address configuration that allows for multiple devices to be on the same I²C lines. By moving the A0 and A1 addresses on jumpers J3-J6 to either GND, V_{S+}, SDA or SCL, the INA226 can be changed to a total of 16 I²C addresses as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. INA226 I²C Address Configuration

A1	A0	Slave Address
GND	GND	1000000
GND	V _{S+}	1000001
GND	SDA	1000010
GND	SCL	1000011
V _{S+}	GND	1000100
V _{S+}	V _{S+}	1000101
V _{S+}	SDA	1000110
V _{S+}	SCL	1000111
SDA	GND	1001000
SDA	V _{S+}	1001001
SDA	SDA	1001010
SDA	SCL	1001011
SCL	GND	1001100
SCL	V _{S+}	1001101
SCL	SDA	1001110
SCL	SCL	1001111

Figure 16 illustrates how to configure the I²C addresses. Click on either the A0 or A1 box and select how the hardware is configured on the EVM. Failure to select the correct address prevents the INA226 device from communicating with the software.

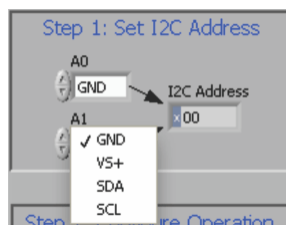


Figure 16. Setting the I²C Address

5.2.2 Configure Operating Mode

The second step of the INA226EVM configuration process allows the user to set the operating mode and the averaging mode.

The Operating mode allows the user to restrict the amount of calculations done within the INA226 by changing the conversion to be triggered or continuous, or shutting down the part altogether. When the device is operating in triggered mode, it only performs conversions when the operating mode is set and the **Write All Reg** button at the top of the screen is selected. After the mode changes and **Write All Reg** has been selected, the **Read All Reg** button must also be selected in order for the changes on the device to be reflected in the software.

When the INA226 is operating in continuous mode, conversions are performed directly after the previous conversion is completed. When the INA226EVM software is in continuous mode, the software can be updated at any time by pressing the **Read All Reg** button.

Power Down mode stops all conversions from taking place until the operating mode changes again. The device remains attached to power but draws minimal current and does not perform any conversions.

All three operating modes can also be limited to only measuring certain components of the device, as shown in Figure 17. It is important to note that for complete functionality of the INA226, a configuration must be chosen with Shunt and Bus configuration. Failure to choose Shunt and Bus configuration disables a considerable portion of the unit functionality as discussed in the [INA226 data sheet](#).

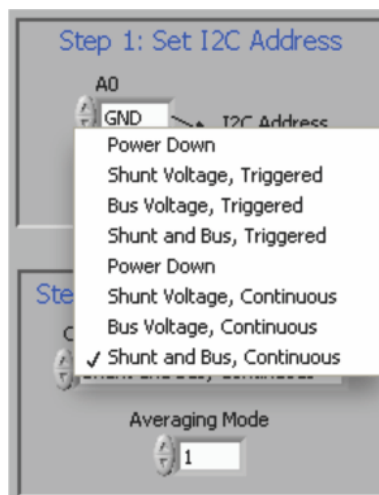


Figure 17. Configuring Operating Mode

The Configure Operation step also contains a drop down box for selecting the Averaging Mode. The INA226 can be setup to take the average of several measurements before storing the value of the measurements in the register table.

5.2.3 Set Conversion Times

Setting the conversion times allows the user to customize the amount of measurement time for conversions. Typically, for the INA226EVM software, the user is not able to notice a visual difference between the conversion times unless a high averaging mode and conversion time are chosen. The Shunt and Bus conversion times can be set as shown in [Figure 18](#).

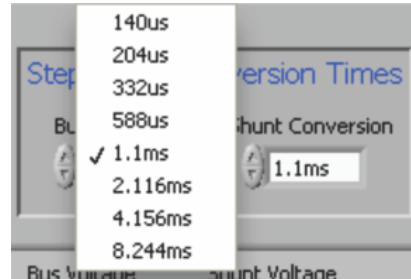


Figure 18. Configuring Conversion Times

5.2.4 Set Configuration Register

The Configuration Register must then be set correctly for the software to operate properly. There are two methods used to set the Configuration Register: first, the user can manually calculate the desired value and then input that value into the register table, as shown in [Equation 1](#). Alternatively, the user can allow the software to create a recommended window and choose an LSB for the current as shown in [Figure 20](#). Both methods accomplish the same goal by using [Equation 1](#), but the method is selected by changing the value in *Step 4: Select Configuration Method* (as [Figure 19](#) and [Figure 20](#) show).

$$\text{Calibration Register} = \frac{0.00512}{\text{Current_LSB} \cdot R_{\text{SHUNT}}} \quad (1)$$

The current LSB is calculated by a recommended range in the INA226 data sheet as shown in [Equation 2](#). It is important to note that with either of the methods used, the Current LSB and the Calibration Register values are calculated based on the other variable and the R_{SHUNT} value. See the section, *Programming the INA226* in the [product data sheet](#) for more information on setting the Calibration Register value.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum Expected Current}}{2^{15}} \leq \text{Current_LSB} \leq \frac{\text{Maximum Expected Current}}{2^{12}} \quad (2)$$

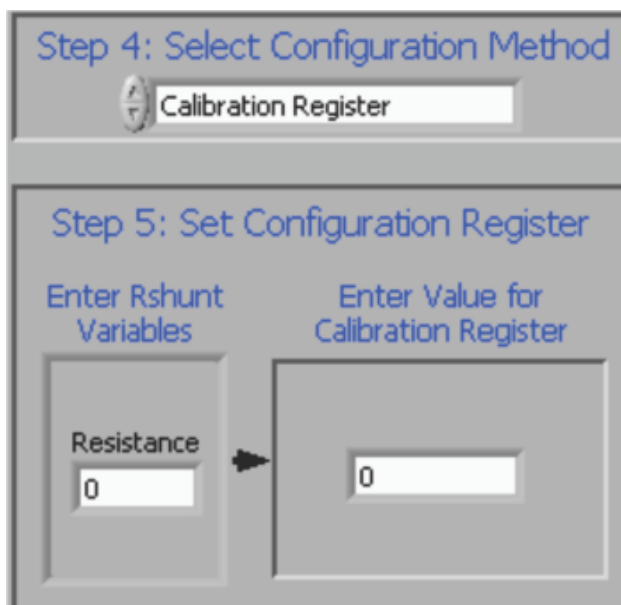


Figure 19. Setting the Configuration Register (Calibration Register)

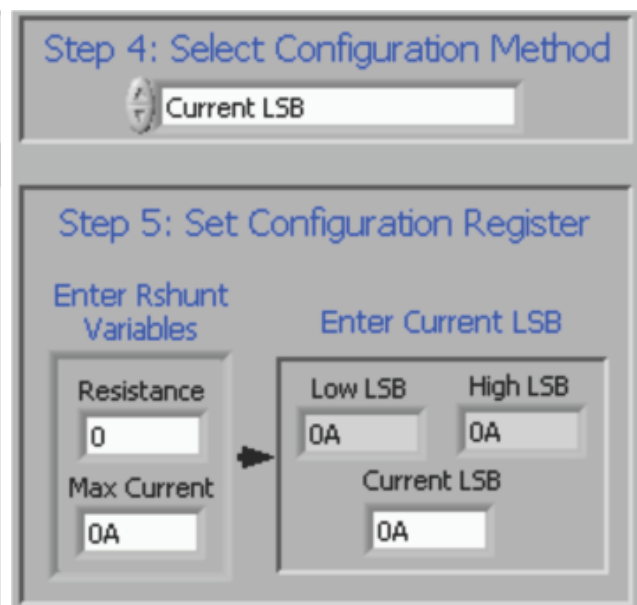


Figure 20. Setting the Configuration Register (Current LSB)

5.2.5 Configuring the Alert Pin

The Alert Pin from the INA226 allows the user to set limits that monitor the registers and trigger a flag when they are exceeded. The register that is being monitored can be changed by selecting the desired alert configuration as shown in [Figure 21](#). The value that is being considered is compared to the *Alert Limit* box. This Alert Limit box modifies its functionality based on the selected configuration. It is important to note that by default, the INA226 Alert pin is set to active low.



Figure 21. Configuring the Alert Pin

In addition to the INA226EVM software alert configuration, the Alert Configuration box includes the **Conversion Ready** button that allows for a special functionality on the Alert pin. When the INA226 completes the conversions for its current operation, it triggers the Alert pin and notifies the user that another conversion can be performed. In most cases, the INA226 conversion ready flag is not visible because of the speed of the INA226 conversion process.

5.3 Using the INA226EVM Software

After configuring the INA226EVM software, the rest of the tabs can be evaluated. This section describes the basic operation of the device, and offers guidelines for interpreting the graphic user interface (GUI).

5.3.1 INA226 Bus Voltage, Shunt Voltage, Current, and Power Reading Bar

The bottom bar of the INA226 software, as shown in [Figure 22](#), allows the user to constantly check the status of the INA226 unit itself. These values are updated each time the **Read All Reg** button is pressed at the top of the software. In addition to the register values stored in the part, the software also includes flags for when the part is ready to trigger another conversion and when the Alert pin is triggered.

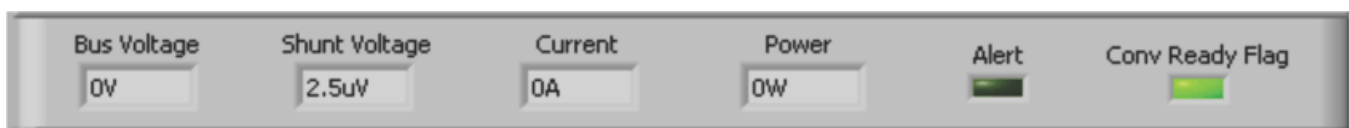


Figure 22. INA226 Results Bar

5.3.2 Calculation and Theory of Operation

The Calculation tab, as shown in Figure 23, allows the user to follow the software flow with basic calculations performed from within the device. It is important to note that the calculations are performed with the decimal values of the corresponding registers.

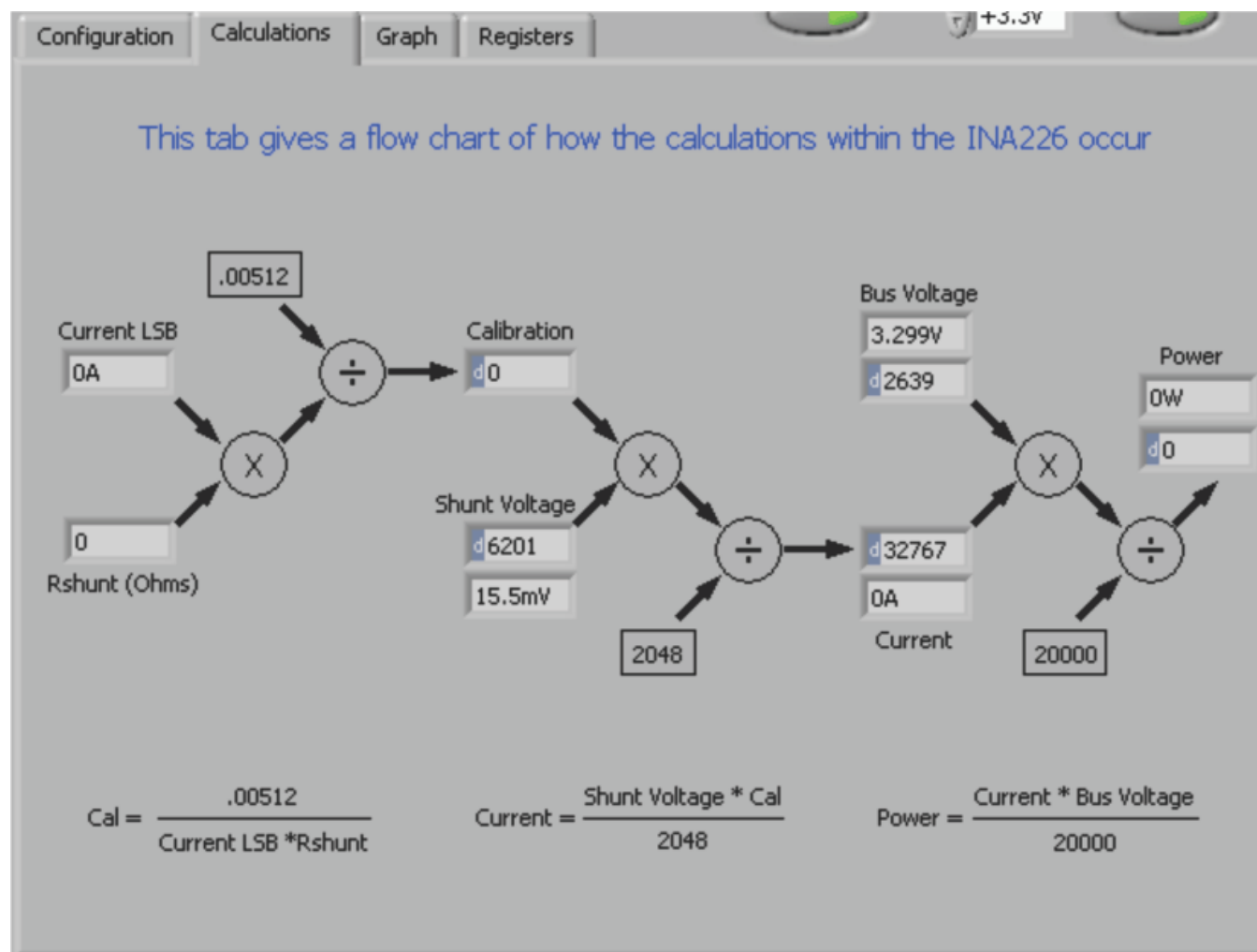


Figure 23. Theory of Operation Flowchart on the Calculation Tab

5.3.3 Register Tab

The Register tab contains information on the individual operation of the INA226 registers. Each register can be changed on a bit-by-bit basis to allow the user to have total control of the device beyond the general functionality of the GUI alone. Most of this functionality is displayed in the Configuration register tab, but by selecting the appropriate register and clicking on the **Help With Reg** button on the Register tab, as shown in Figure 24, the user can diagnose the individual uses of each bit in each register.

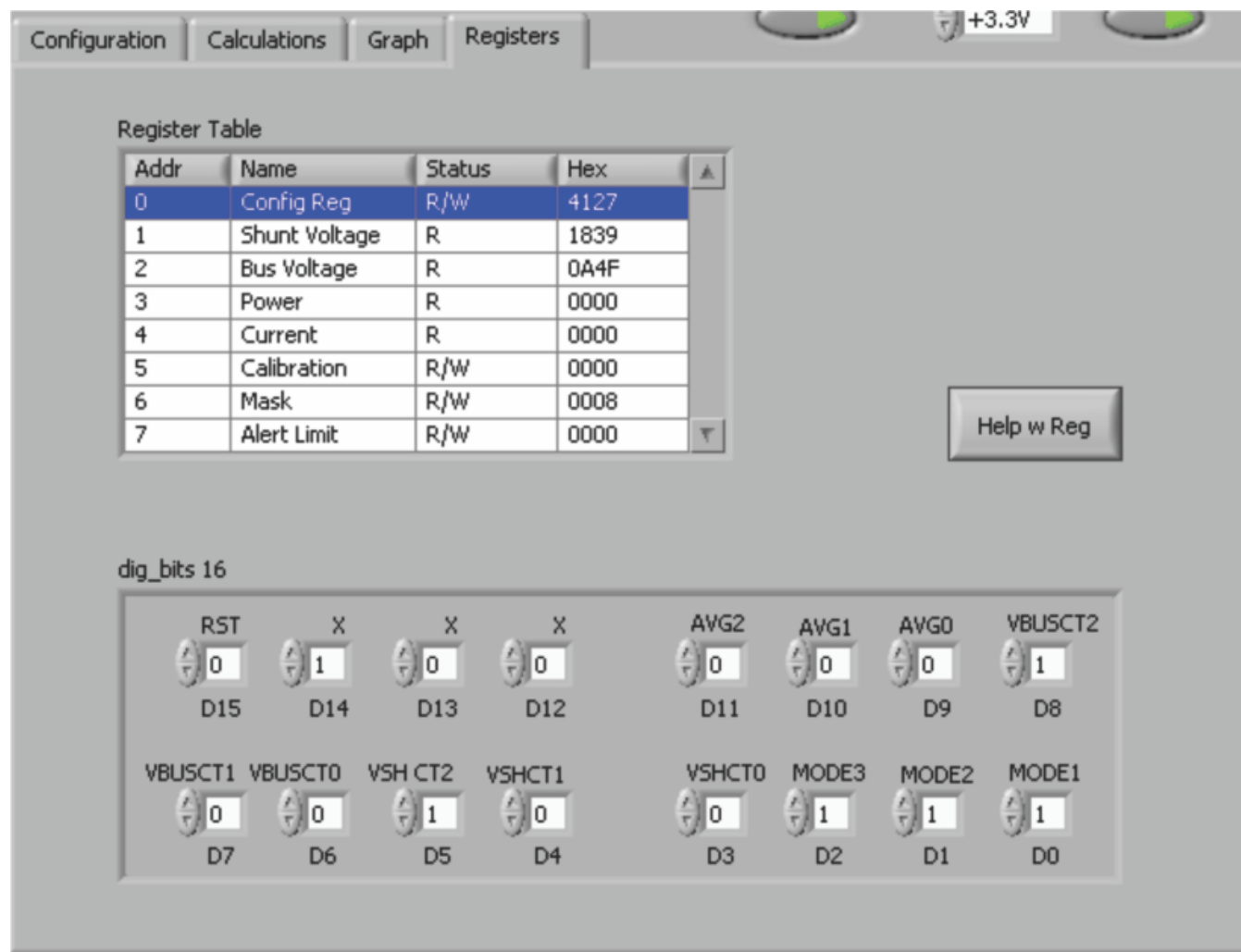


Figure 24. Registers Tab

5.3.4 Graph Tab

The Graph tab contains a plot window that shows the progression of data over time on the INA226. All four variables at the bottom of the EVM software (V_{BUS} , V_{SHUNT} , Current, and Power) can be plotted using the drop-down box directly above the graph. After the desired plot has been selected, toggle the **Continuously Poll Data** button above the plot to begin polling for data. If the user desires to save the data from the plot, simply select the *USB Controls* drop-down at the top of the page, then select the *Start Graph Log* option. Once the Start Graph Log has been selected, the user is prompted to select a location for the data and to name the file.

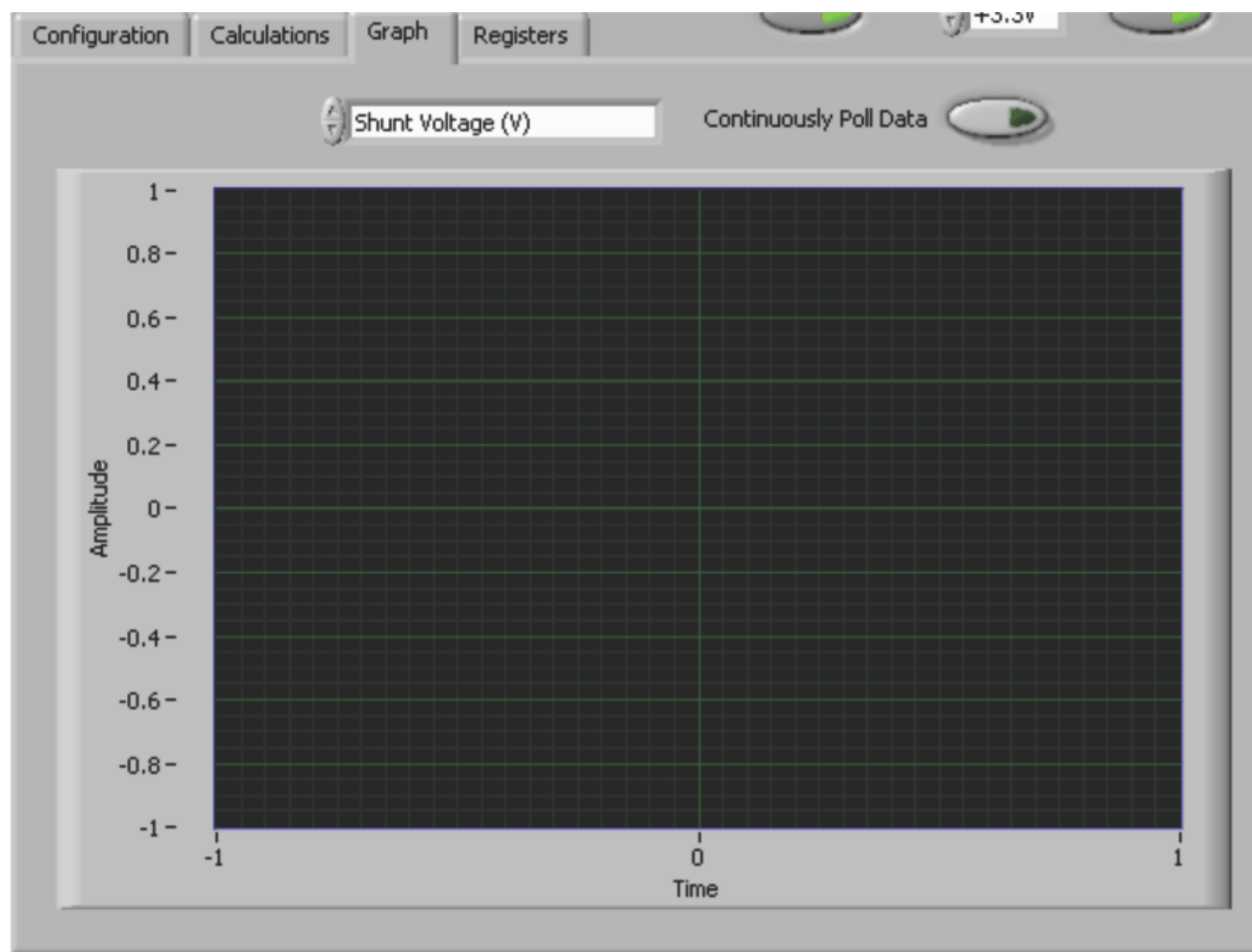


Figure 25. Graphing the INA226 Data

5.3.5 Auto-Write and the Supply Voltage

The INA226EVM software allows users to customize the board level voltage, regulated by the SM-USB-DIG. By selecting either 3.3 V or 5 V, the user can designate which voltage the device should operate at.

The software also includes an Auto-Write feature as shown in [Figure 26](#), which is enabled by default. This feature automatically updates the register table whenever a change is made. When this feature is enabled, the **Write All Registers** button serves little purpose and is only used as an alternative to when AutoWrite is disabled.

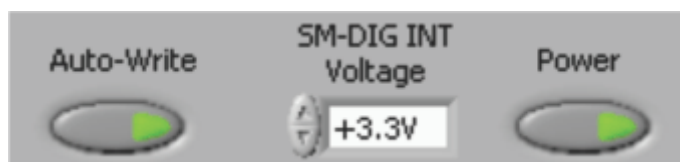


Figure 26. Auto-Write, Power Button, and Voltage Control

6 INA226EVM Documentation

This section contains the complete bill of materials, schematic diagram, and PCB layout for the INA226EVM.

NOTE: The board layout is not to scale. This image is intended to show how the board is laid out; it is not intended to be used for manufacturing INA226EVM PCBs.

6.1 Schematic

Figure 27 shows the schematic for the INA226EVM.

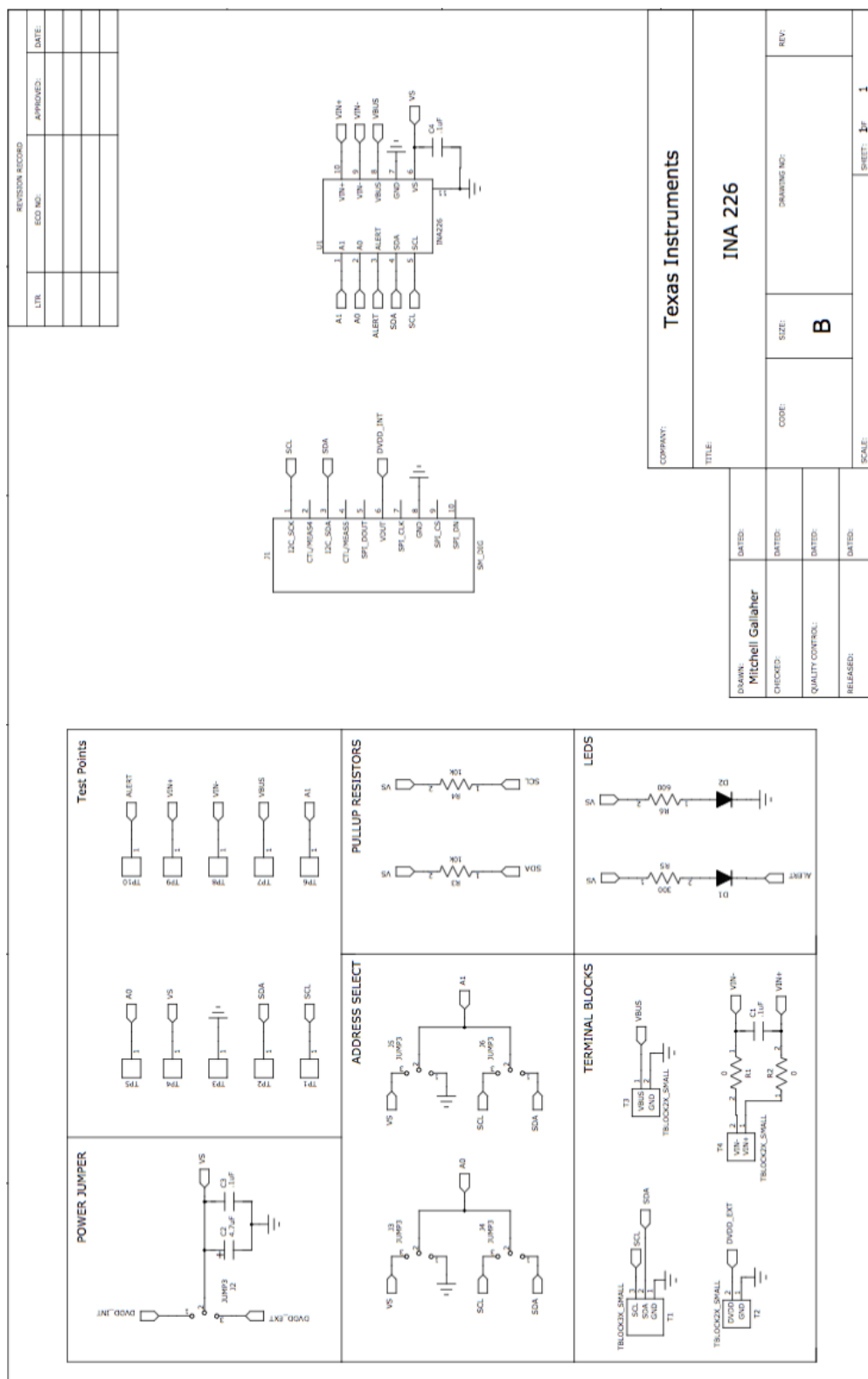


Figure 27. INA226EVM Schematic

6.2 PCB Layout

Figure 28 shows the component layout for the INA226EVM PCB.

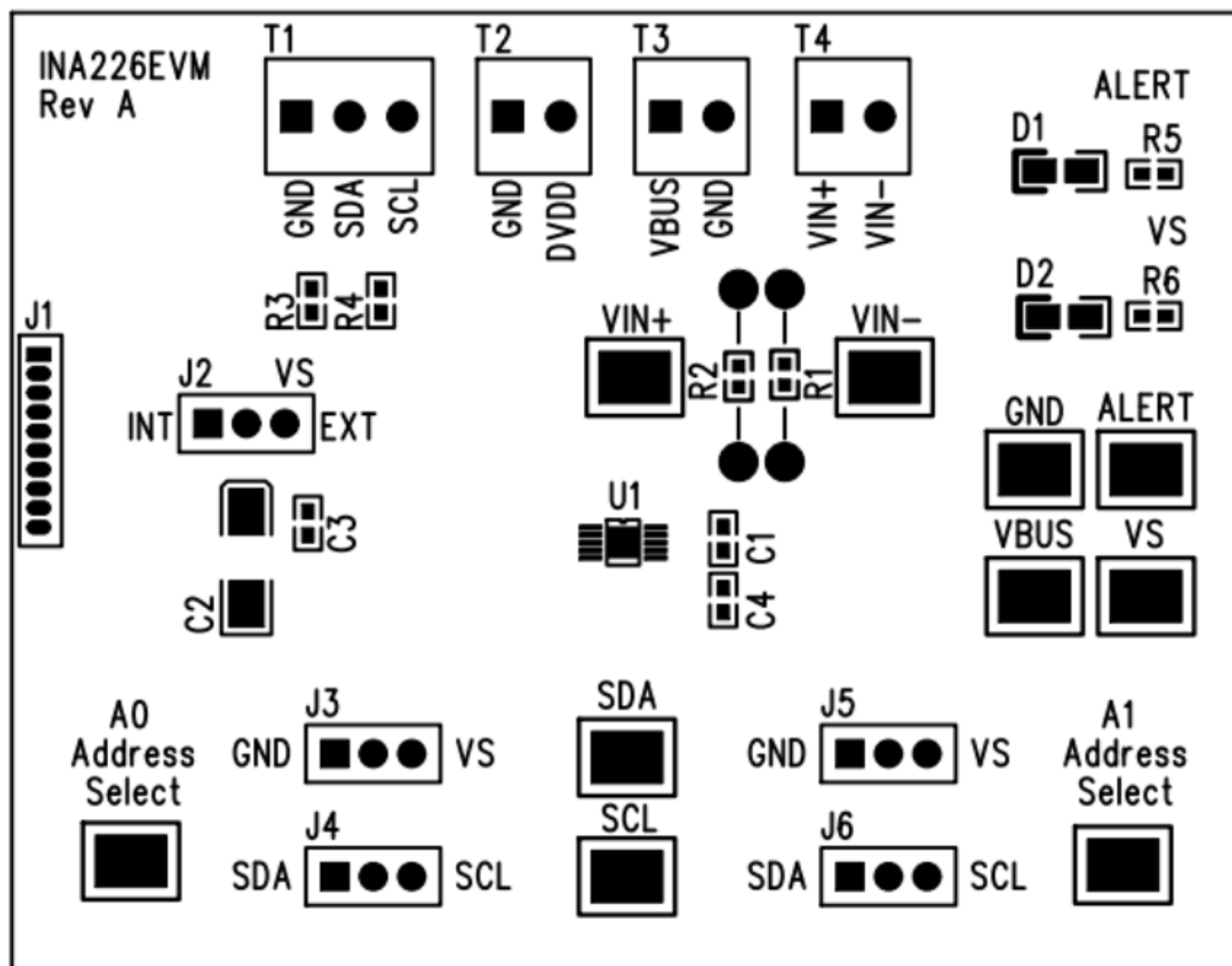


Figure 28. INA226EVM PCB Top Layer (Component Side)

6.3 Bill of Materials

Table 6 lists the bill of materials for the INA226EVM.

Table 6. Bill of Materials: INA226EVM

Item No.	Ref Des	Description	Vendor/Mfr	Part Number
1	R5, R6	Resistor, 10 k Ω 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD	Stackpole Electronics	RMCF0603JT10K0
2	R3, R4	Resistor, 300 Ω 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD	Panasonic	ERJ-3GEYJ301V
3	R1, R2	Resistor, 0.0 Ω 1/10W 0603 SMD	Stackpole Electronics	RMCF0603ZT0R00
4	C2	Capacitor, Tantalum 4.7 μ F 35V 10% SM	AVX Corp.	TAJC475K035RNJ
5	C3, C4	Capacitor, Ceramic .10 μ F 25V X7R 10% 0603	TDK Corp.	C1608X7R1E104K
6	D1, D2	LED Green Wide Angle 0603 SMD	Panasonic	LNJ3W0C83RA
7	U1	INA226	Texas Instruments	
8	Jumpers All	Connector, Header 50-Position .100" SGL Gold	Samtec	TSW-150-07-G-S
9	Jumpers All	Shunt LP w/Handle 2-Pos 30AU	Tyco Electronics	881545-2
10	Test Points All	PC Test Point Compact SMT	Keystone Electronics	5016
11	T1	3-Block Terminal 3.5 mm	On Shore Technology Inc	ED555/3DS
12	T2, T3, T4	2-Block Terminal 3.5 mm	On Shore Technology Inc	ED555/2DS
13	Bumpons	Bumpon Hemisphere .50 x.14 Clear	3M	SJ-5312 (CLEAR)
14	J1	Connector, Socket RT Angle 1-Position .050	Mill-Max Manufacturing	851-93-10-20-001000

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EVM Warnings and Restrictions

It is important to operate this EVM within the input voltage range of 0V to 5V and the output voltage range of 0V to 36V.

Exceeding the specified input range may cause unexpected operation and/or irreversible damage to the EVM. If there are questions concerning the input range, please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting the input power.

Applying loads outside of the specified output range may result in unintended operation and/or possible permanent damage to the EVM. 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 +25°C. The EVM is designed to operate properly with certain components above +25°C as long as the input and output ranges are maintained. These components include but are not limited to linear regulators, switching transistors, pass transistors, and current sense resistors. These types of devices can be identified using the EVM schematic located in the EVM User's Guide. When placing measurement probes near these devices during operation, please be aware that these devices may be very warm to the touch.

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