

ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER EC4DAW SERIES APPLICATION NOTE



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1. Introduction

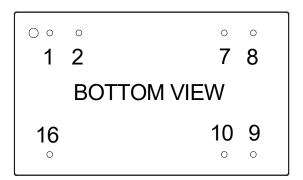
The EC4DAW series of DC-DC converters offers 6 watts of output power at output voltages of 3.3, 5, 12, 15, ±12, ±15VDC with industry 0.95"x0.54"x0.39" package. It has a wide (4:1) input voltage range of 9 to 36VDC (24VDC nominal), 18 to 74VDC (48VDC nominal) and 3000VDC isolation.

High efficiency up to 87%, allowing case operating temperature range of -40°C to 85°C. Very low no load power consumption (4mA), an ideal solution for energy critical systems.

The features include output over-current, continuous short circuit conditions.

The standard control functions include remote on/off (negative).

2. Pin Function Description



Single Output

No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	•	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	Section 7.1
2		Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	Section 6.2
7		NC	No Connection with Pin	
8		NC	No Connection with Pin	
9		+V Output	Positive Power Output	Section 7.2/7.3
10		-V Output	Negative Power Output	Section 7.2/7.3
16		+V Input	Positive Supply Input	Section 7.1

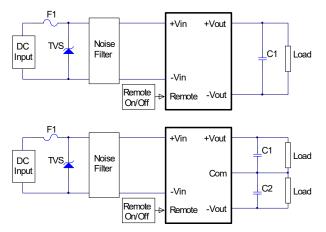
Dual Output

No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	•	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	Section 7.1
2		Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	Section 6.2
7		NC	No Connection with Pin	
8		Common	Common Power Output	Section 7.2/7.3
9		+V Output	Positive Power Output	Section 7.2/7.3
10		-V Output	Negative Power Output	Section 7.2/7.3
16		+V Input	Positive Supply Input	Section 7.1



3. Connection for Standard Use

The connection for standard use is shown below. External output capacitors (C1, C2) are recommended to reduce output ripple and noise, 1uF ceramic capacitor for all models.



Symbol	Component	Reference
F1, TVS	Input fuse, TVS	Section 9.1
C1, C2	External capacitor on the output side	Section 7.2
Noise Filter	External input noise filter	Section 9.2
Remote On/Off	External remote on/off control	Section 6.2

4. Test Set-Up

The basic test set-up to measure parameters such as efficiency and load regulation is shown below. When testing the modules under any transient conditions please ensure that the transient response of the source is sufficient to power the equipment under test. We can calculate:

- Efficiency
- Load regulation and line regulation

The value of efficiency is defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{V_o \times I_o}{V_{in} \times I_{in}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

 V_o is output voltage I_o is output current V_{in} is input voltage I_{in} is input current

The value of load regulation is defined as:

$$Load\ reg. = \frac{V_{FL} - V_{NL}}{V_{NL}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

 V_{FL} is the output voltage at full load V_{NL} is the output voltage at no load

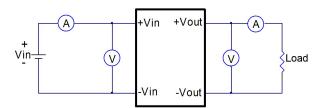
The value of line regulation is defined as:

$$Line\ reg. = \frac{V_{HL} - V_{LL}}{V_{LL}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

 V_{HL} is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load

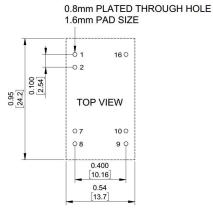
 V_{LL} is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load



EC4DAW Series Test Setup

5. Recommend Layout, PCB Footprint and Soldering Information

The system designer or end user must ensure that metal and other components in the vicinity of the converter meet the spacing requirements for which the system is approved. Low resistance and inductance PCB layout traces are the norm and should be used where possible. Due consideration must also be given to proper low impedance tracks between power module, input and output grounds. The recommended footprints and soldering profiles are shown below.



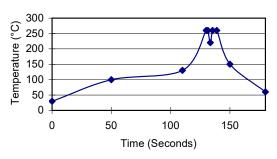
Note: Dimensions are in inches (millimeters)



Clean the soldered side of the module with a brush, prevent liquid from getting into the module. Do not clean by soaking the module into liquid. Do not allow solvent to come in contact with product labels or resin case as this may changed the color of the resin case or cause deletion of the letters printed on the product label. After cleaning, dry the modules well.

The suggested soldering iron is 420±10°C for up to 4-10 seconds (less than 90W) used in double PCB and multilayer PCB, The other one is used in the single PCB is 385±10°C for up to 2-6 seconds (less than 90W). Furthermore the recommended soldering profile is shown below.

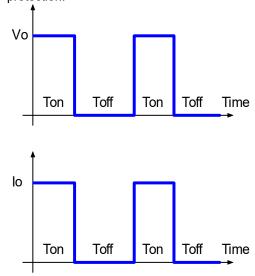
Lead Free Wave Soldering Profile



6. Features and Functions

6.1 Over Current/Short Circuit Protection

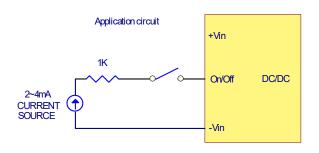
All models have internal over current and continuous short circuit protection. The unit operates normally once the fault condition is removed. At the point of current limit inception, the converter will go into hiccup mode protection.



6.2 Remote On/Off

The remote **on/off** input feature of the converter allows external circuitry to turn the converter on or off. Active-high remote **on/off** is available as standard. The converter is turned on if the remote on/off pin is open circuit. Supplying the **on/off** pin at 2mA to 4mA will turn the converter off. The signal level of the **on/off** pin is defined with respect to ground. If not using the **on/off** pin, leave the pin open (module will be on), recommended application circuit refer figure.

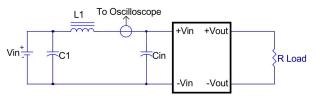
On/Off pin appliend current via 1K



7. Input / Output Considerations

7.1 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

The converters must be connected to low AC source impedance. To avoid problems with loop stability source inductance should be low. Also, the input capacitors (Cin) should be placed close to the converter input pins to decouple distribution inductance. However, the external input capacitors are chosen for suitable ripple handling capability. Low ESR capacitors are good choice. Circuit as shown as below represents typical measurement methods for reflected ripple current. C1 and L1 simulate a typical DC source impedance. The input reflected-ripple current is measured by current probe to oscilloscope with a simulated source Inductance (L1).

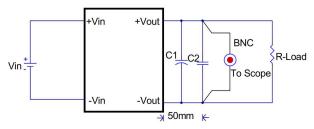


L1: 12uH C1: None

Cin: 47uF ESR<0.17ohm @100KHz



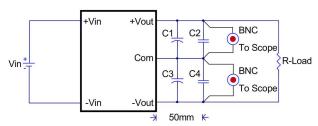
7.2 Output Ripple and Noise



Note: C1: None

C2: 1uF ceramic capacitor

EC4DAW single output module



Note:

C1 & C3: None, C2 & C4: 1uF ceramic capacitor

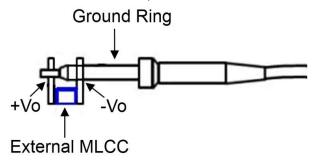
EC4DAW dual output module

Output ripple and noise measured with 1uF ceramic capacitor across output, a 20 MHz bandwidth oscilloscope is normally used for the measurement.

The conventional ground clip on an oscilloscope probe should never be used in this kind of measurement. This clip, when placed in a field of radiated high frequency energy, acts as an antenna or inductive pickup loop, creating an extraneous voltage that is not part of the output noise of the converter.



Another method is shown in below, in case of coaxial-cable/BNC is not available. The noise pickup is eliminated by pressing scope probe ground ring directly against the -Vout terminal while the tip contacts the +Vout terminal. This makes the shortest possible connection across the output terminals.



7.3 Output Capacitance

The EC4DAW series converters provide unconditional stability with or without external capacitors. For good transient response, low ESR output capacitors should be located close to the point of load (<100mm). PCB design emphasizes low resistance and inductance tracks in consideration of high current applications. Output capacitors with their associated ESR values have an impact on loop stability and bandwidth. Cincon's converters are designed to work with load capacitance to see technical specifications.



8. Thermal Design

8.1 Operating Temperature Range

The EC4DAW series converters can be operated within a wide ambient temperature range of -40°C to 85°C. Consideration must be given to the derating curves when ascertaining maximum power that can be drawn from the converter. The maximum power drawn from models is influenced by usual factors, such as:

- Input voltage range
- · Output load current
- · Forced air or natural convection

8.2 Convection Requirements for Cooling

To predict the approximate cooling needed for the 0.95"×0.54" module, refer to the power derating curves in **datasheet**. These derating curves are approximations of the ambient temperatures and airflows required to keep the power module temperature below its maximum rating. Once the module is assembled in the actual system, the module's temperature should be monitored to ensure it does not exceed 105°C as measured at the center of the top of the case (thus verifying proper cooling).

8.3 Thermal Considerations

The power module operates in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat is removed by conduction, convection, and radiation to the surrounding environment. The example is presented in **datasheet**. The power output of the module should not be allowed to exceed rated power (Vo_set X Io_max.).

8.4 Power Derating

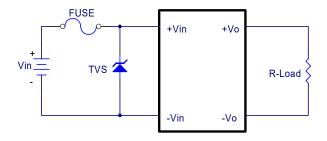
The operating ambient temperature range of EC4DAW series is -40°C to +85°C. When operating the EC4DAW series, proper derating or cooling is needed. The maximum case temperature under any operating condition should not exceed 105°C (refer to **datasheet**).



9. Safety & EMC

9.1 Input Fusing and Safety Considerations

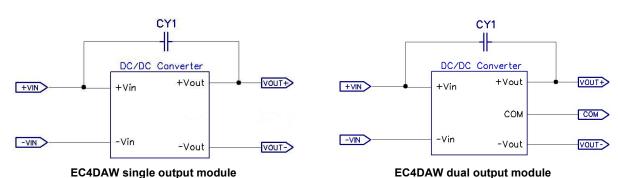
The EC4DAW series converters have not an internal fuse. However, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. We recommended a fast acting fuse 1.25A for 24Vin models and 630mA for 48Vin modules. It is recommended that the circuit have a transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) across the input terminal to protect the unit against surge or spike voltage and input reverse voltage.



9.2 EMC Considerations

EMI Test standard: EN 55032 Conducted & Radiated Emission Test Condition: Input Voltage: Nominal, Output Load: Full Load

(1) EMI meet EN 55032

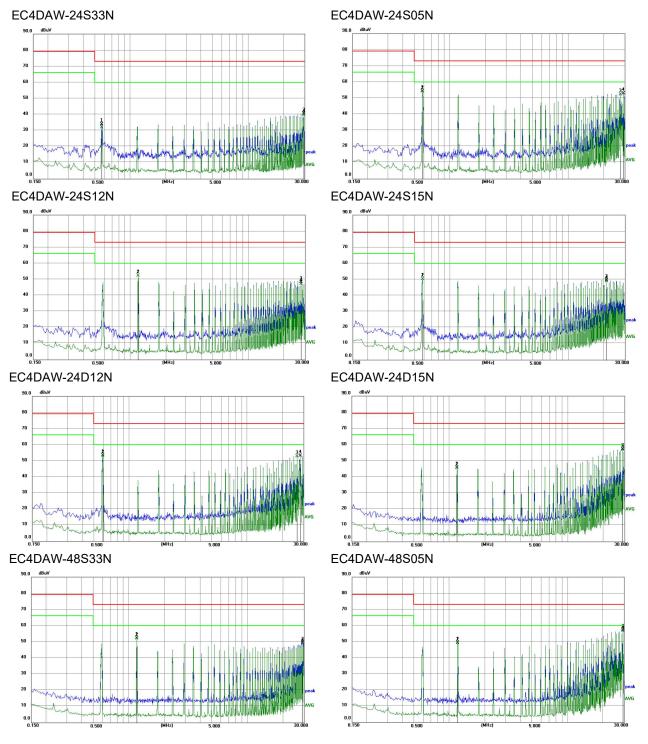


 Model Number
 Conduction Class A
 Radiation Class A

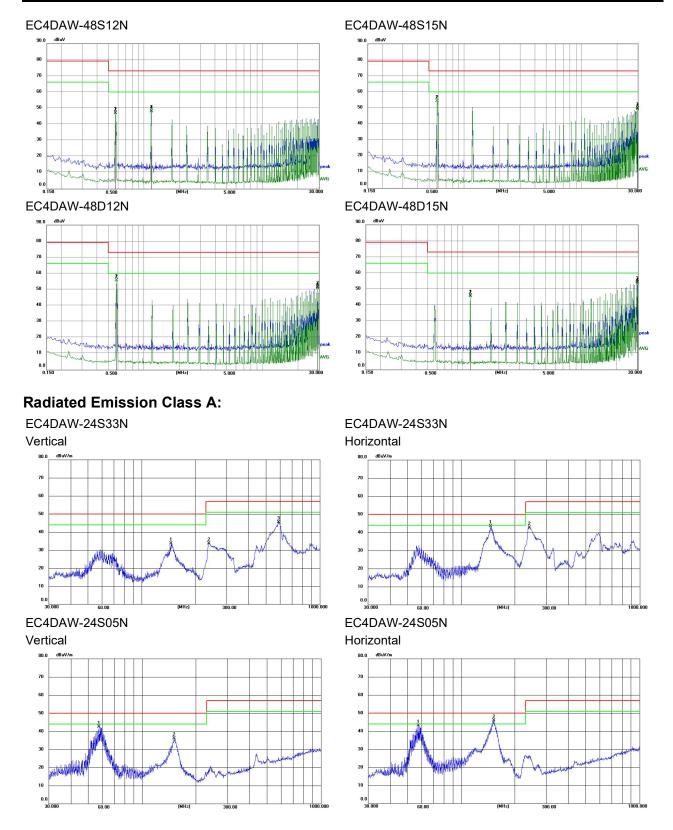
 EC4DAW-24XXXN
 470pF/3KV 1808



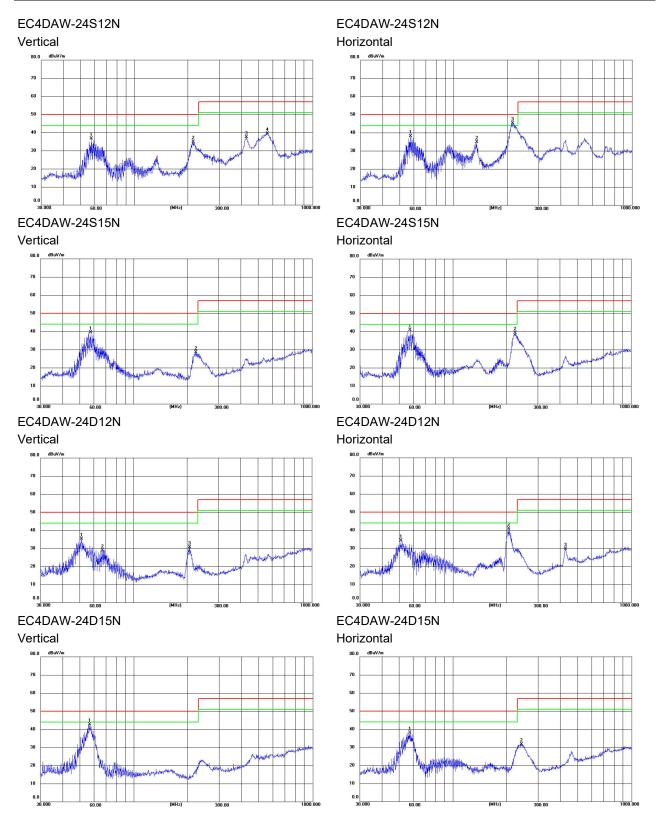
Conducted Emission Class A:



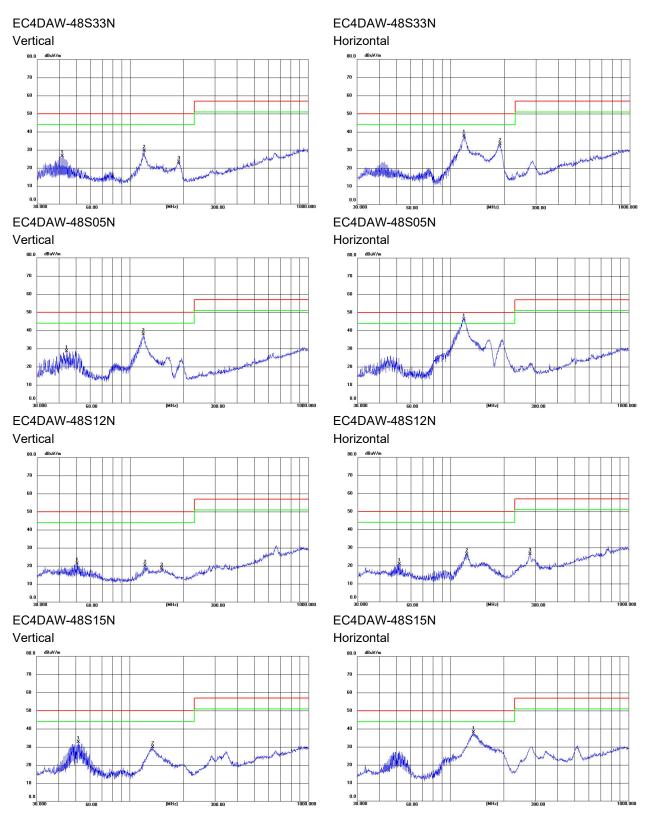








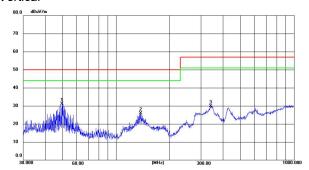






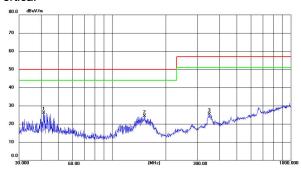
EC4DAW-48D12N

Vertical



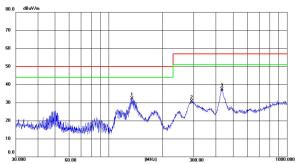
EC4DAW-48D15N

Vertical



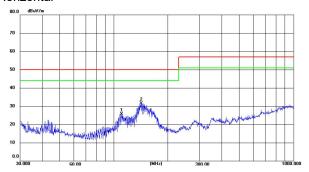
EC4DAW-48D12N

Horizontal



EC4DAW-48D15N

Horizontal



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