ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER
EC3SAW SERIES
APPLICATION NOTE

Approved By:

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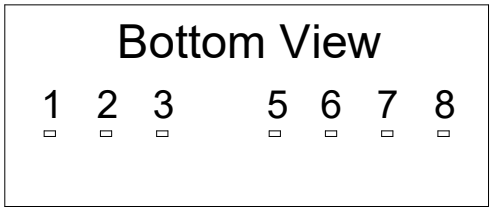
Contents

EC3SAW Series
Application Note November 2024 V12

1. Introduction

The EC3SAW series offer 3 watts of output power in a 0.86x0.36x0.44 inches SIP-8 plastic packages. The EC3SAW series has a 4:1 wide input voltage range of 9-36 and 18-75VDC and provides a precisely regulated output. This series has features such as high efficiency, 1500VDC of isolation and allows an ambient operating temperature range of -40°C to 85°C with de-rating. The features include short circuit protection and remote on/off control. All models are very suitable for distributed power architectures, telecommunications, battery operated equipment and industrial applications.

2. Pin Function Description



Single Output

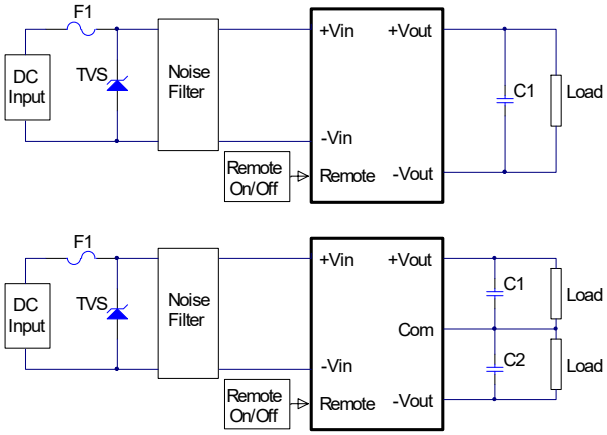
No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	●	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
2		+V Input	Positive Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
3		Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	**Section 6.2**
5		NC	No Connection with Pin	**--**
6		+V Output	Positive Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
7		-V Output	Negative Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
8		NC	No Connection with Pin	**--**

Dual Output

No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	●	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
2		+V Input	Positive Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
3		Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	**Section 6.2**
5		NC	No Connection with Pin	**--**
6		+V Output	Positive Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
7		Common	Common Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
8		-V Output	Negative Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**

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.



Symbol	Component	Reference
F1, TVS	Input fuse, TVS	**Section 9.1**
C1, C2	External capacitor to reduce output ripple and noise	**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:

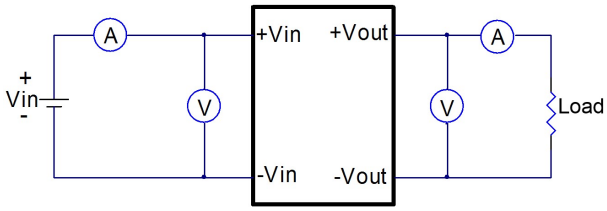
V_{FL} is the output voltage at full load
V_{NL} is the output voltage at 10% load

The value of line regulation is defined as:

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

Where:

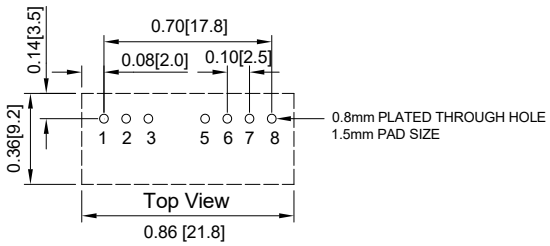
V_{HL} is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load
V_{LL} is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load



EC3SAW 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.

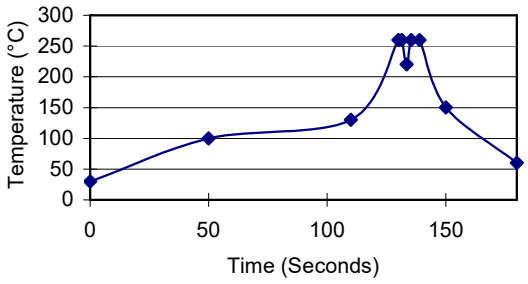


Note: Dimensions are in inches (millimeters)

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

Lead Free Wave Soldering Profile



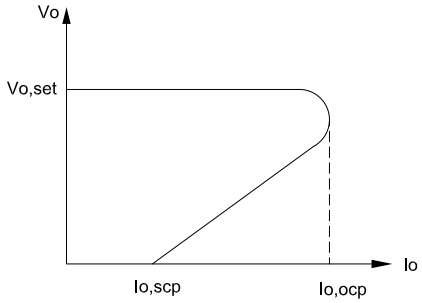
6. Features and Functions

6.1 UVP (Undervoltage Protection)

Input under voltage protection is standard on the EC3SAW unit. The unit will shut down when the input voltage drops below a threshold, and the unit will operate when the input voltage goes above the upper threshold.

6.2 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 foldback mode protection.



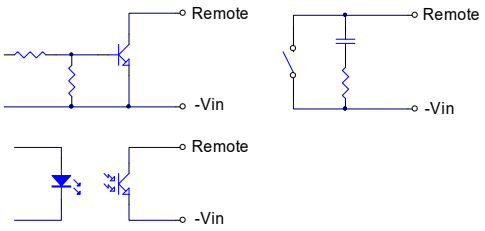
$V_{o,set}$: rated output voltage
$I_{o,ocp}$: output current at the point of current limit inception
$I_{o,scp}$: output current when the load is short-circuited

6.3 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 0 to 1.2Vdc 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).

Logic State (Pin 3)	Positive Logic
Logic High (Open or high impedance)	Module on
Logic Low	Module off

Connection examples see below.

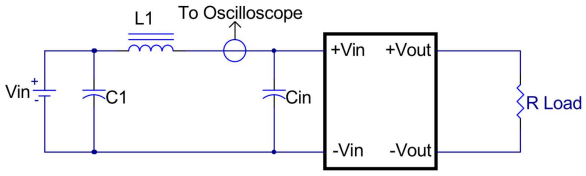


Remote On/Off Connection Examples

7. Input/Output Considerations

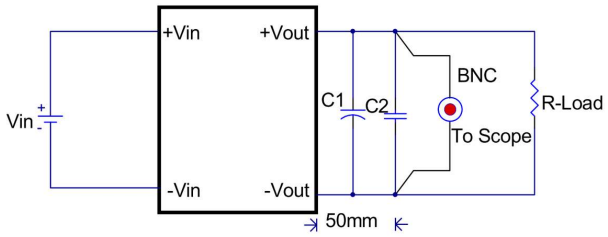
7.1 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

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 de-couple 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).



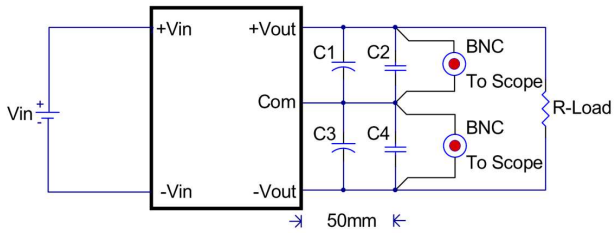
L1: 12uH
C1: None
Cin: 33uF ESR<0.17ohm @100KHz

7.2 Output Ripple and Noise



Note: C1, C2: None

EC3SAW Single Output Module



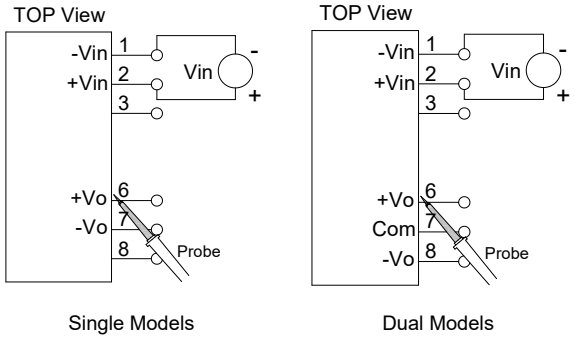
Note: C1, C2, C3, C4: None

EC3SAW Dual Output Module

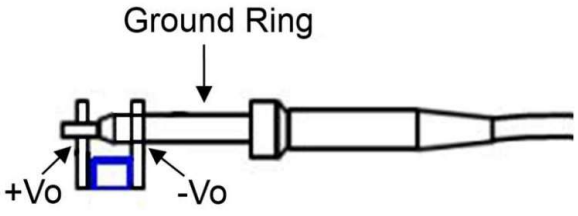
A 20 MHz bandwidth oscilloscope is normally used for the measurement.

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 -V_{out} terminal while the tip contacts the +V_{out} terminal. This makes the shortest possible connection across the output terminals.



Using Probe to Measure Output Ripple and Noise



7.3 Output Capacitance

The EC3SAW 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 EC3SAW series converters can be operated within a wide case temperature range of -40℃ to 85℃. 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 0.86”×0.36” 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 100℃ 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 (V_{o_set} x $I_{o\_max.}$).

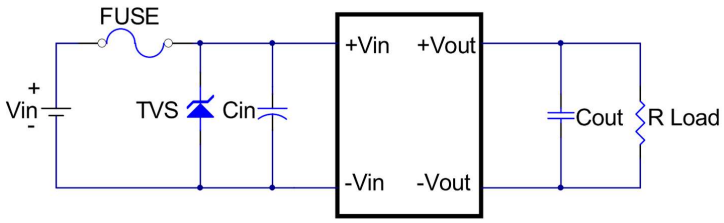
8.4 Power Derating

The operating case temperature range of EC3SAW series is -40℃ to +85℃. When operating the EC3SAW series, proper derating or cooling is needed. The maximum case temperature under any operating condition should not exceed 100℃ (refer to **datasheet**).

9. Safety & EMC

9.1 Input Fusing and Safety Considerations

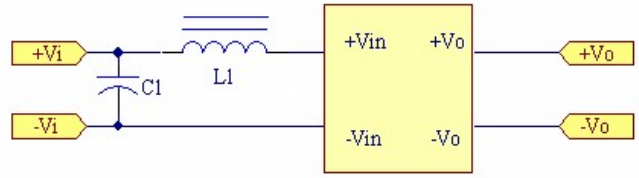
The EC3SAW series converters have no internal fuse. In order to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. We recommended a fast acting fuse 1A for $24V_{in}$ models and 500mA for $48V_{in}$ modules. It is recommended that the circuit have a transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) across the input terminal to protect the unit against surge or spike voltage and input reverse voltage (as shown).



The external TVS is required if EC3SAW series has to meet EN 61000-4-4 & EN 61000-4-5

9.2 EMC Considerations

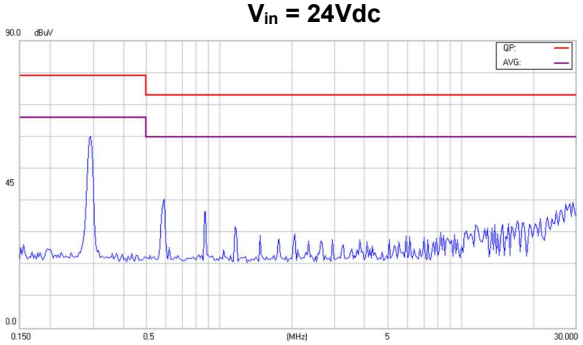
EMI Test standard: EN 55032 Conducted Emission
Test Condition: Input Voltage: Nominal, Output Load: Full Load



Model No.	EN 55032 Class A		EN 55032 Class B	
	C1	L1	C1	L1
EC3SAW-24S33P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-24S05P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-24S12P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-24S15P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-24D05P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-24D12P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-24D15P	2.2uF/50V	10uH	6.8uF/50V	18uH
EC3SAW-48S33P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH
EC3SAW-48S05P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH
EC3SAW-48S12P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH
EC3SAW-48S15P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH
EC3SAW-48D05P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH
EC3SAW-48D12P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH
EC3SAW-48D15P	2.2uF/100V	15uH	2.2uF/100V	56uH

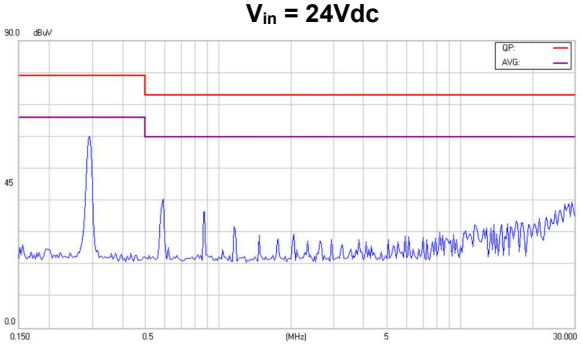
Note:
All of capacitors are ceramic capacitors and 1210 size for EN 55032 class A, 1812 size for EN 55032 class B

V_{in} = 24Vdc



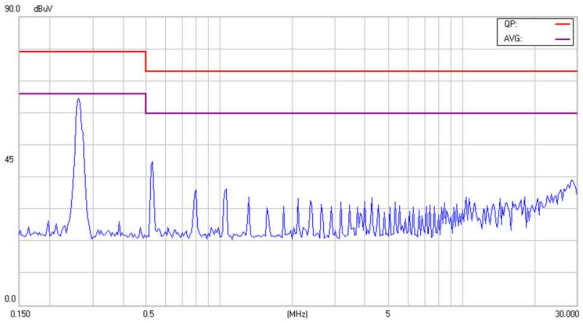
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24S33P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



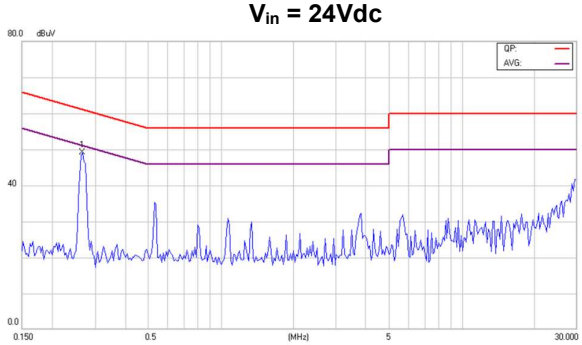
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24S33P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



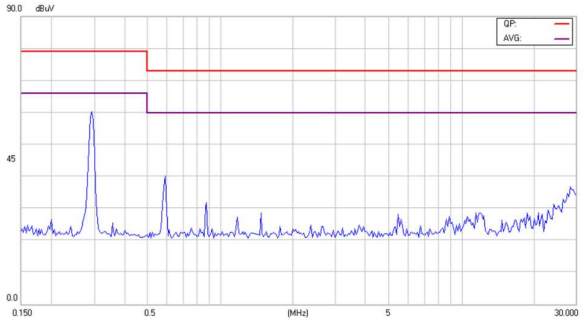
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24S05P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



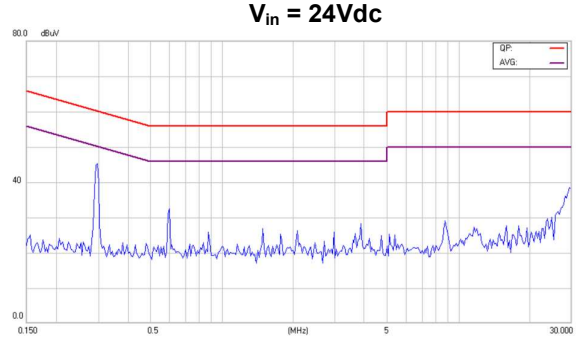
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24S05P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



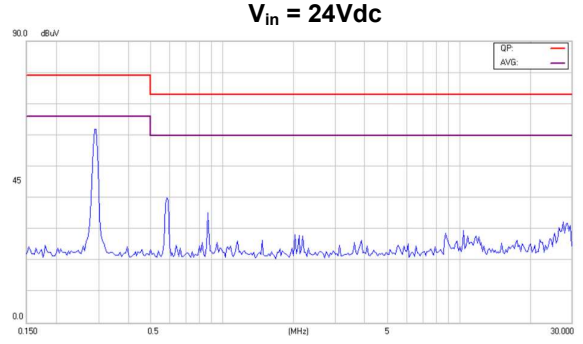
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24S12P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



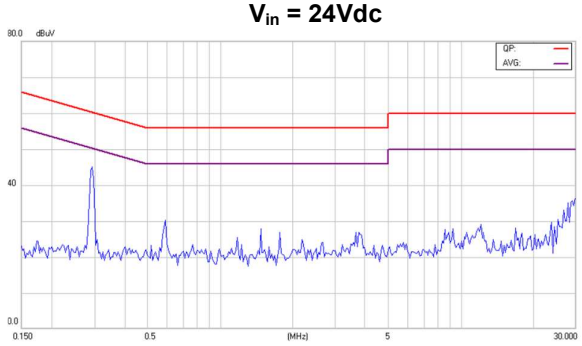
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24S12P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



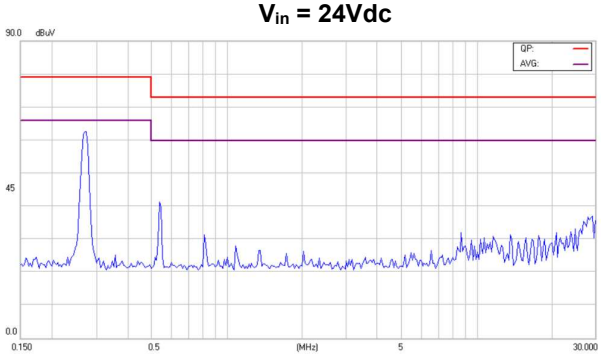
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24S15P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



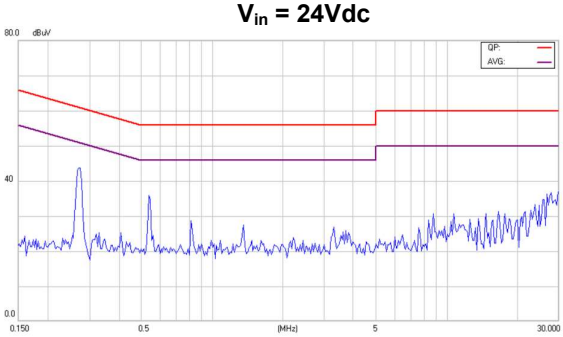
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24S15P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



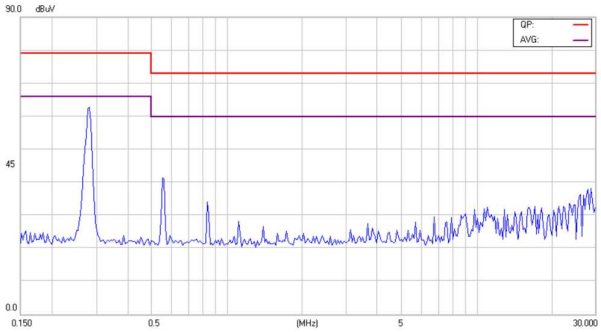
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24D05P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



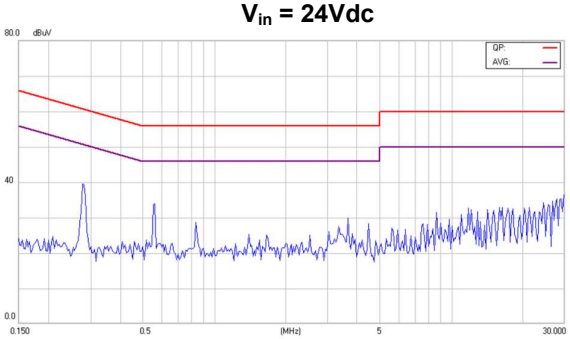
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24D05P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



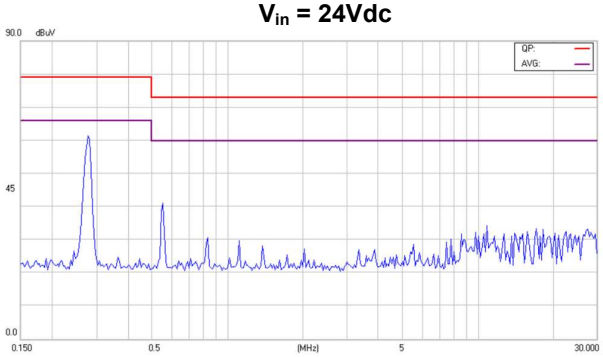
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24D12P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



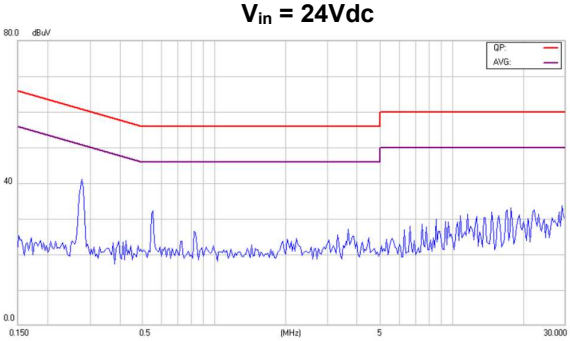
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24D12P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



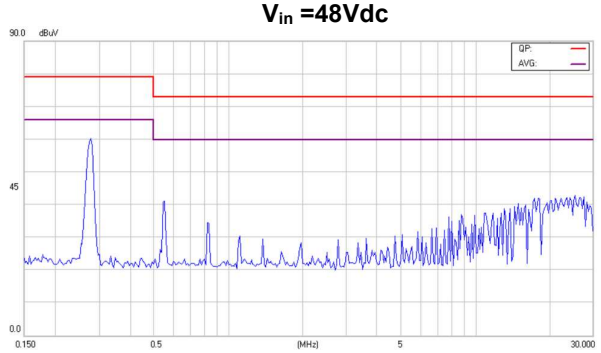
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-24D15P

V_{in} = 24Vdc



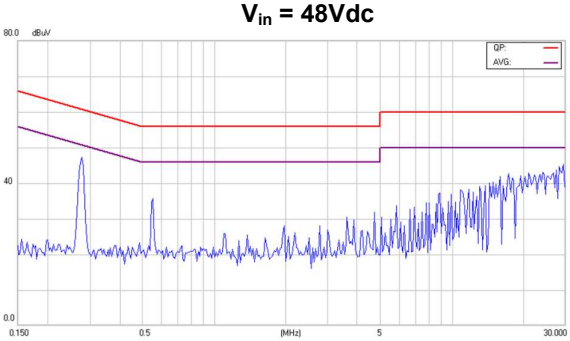
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-24D15P

V_{in} =48Vdc



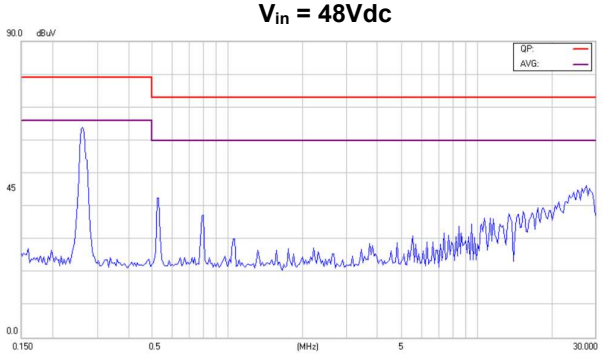
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48S33P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



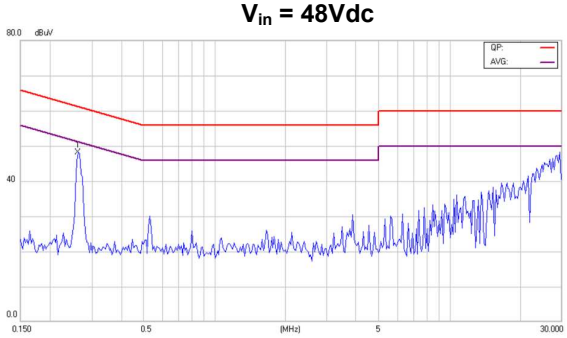
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48S33P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



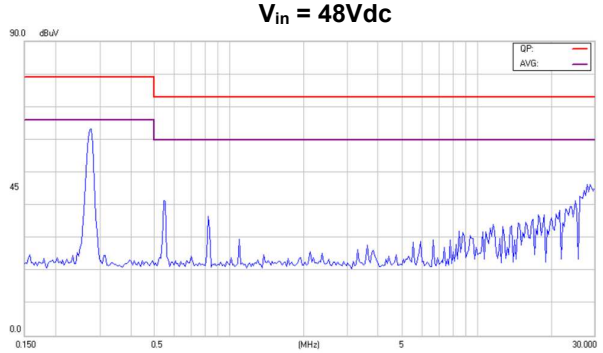
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48S05P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



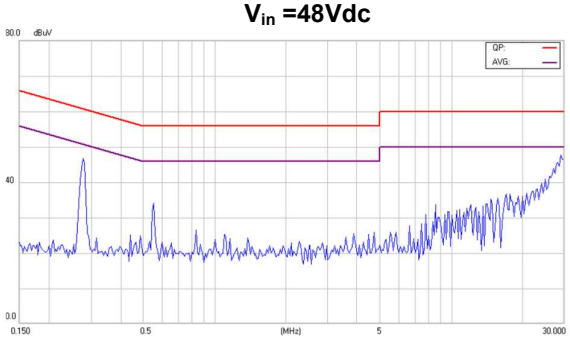
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48S05P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



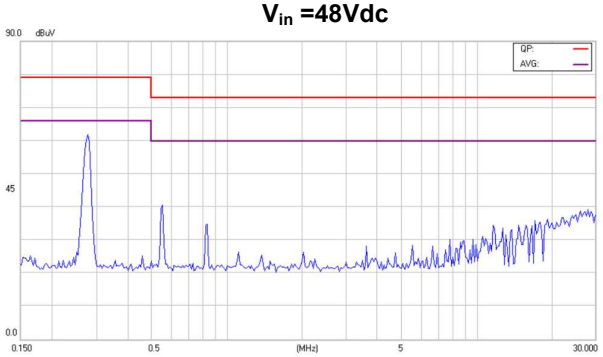
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48S12P

V_{in} =48Vdc



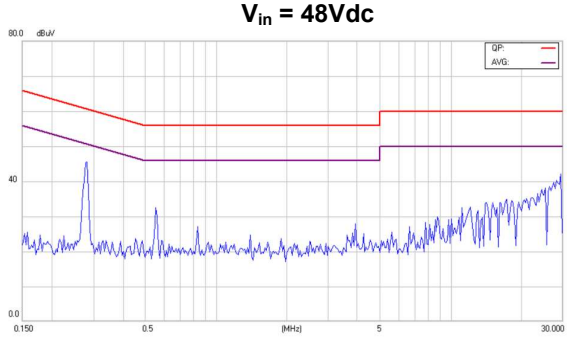
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48S12P

V_{in} =48Vdc



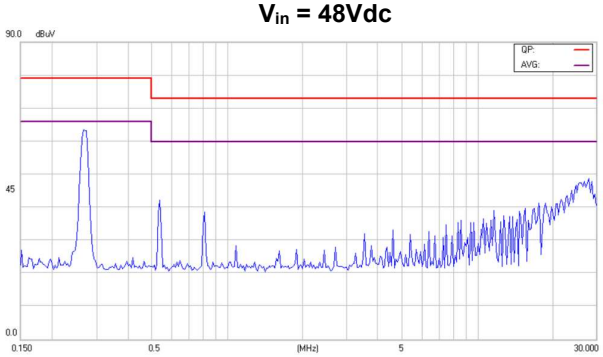
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48S15P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



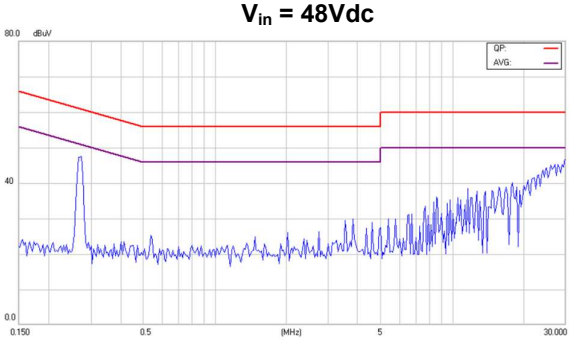
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48S15P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



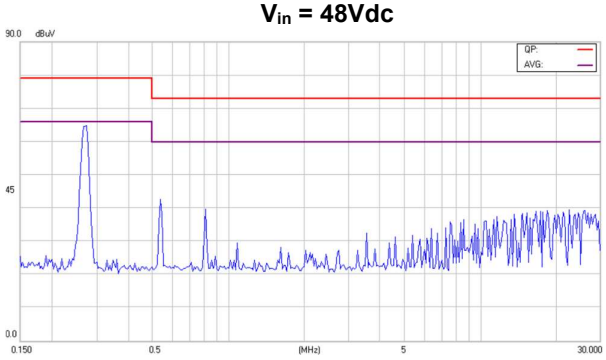
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48D05P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



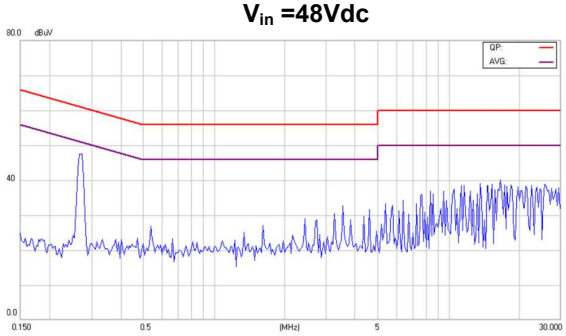
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48D05P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



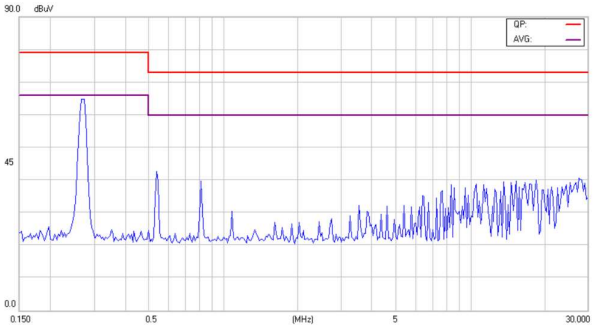
Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48D12P

V_{in} =48Vdc



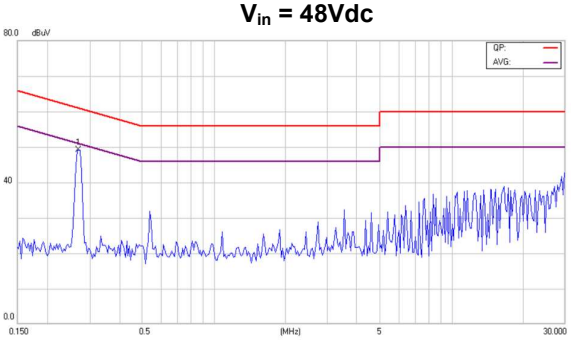
Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48D12P

V_{in} =48Vdc



Conducted Class A of EC3SAW-48D15P

V_{in} = 48Vdc



Conducted Class B of EC3SAW-48D15P

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