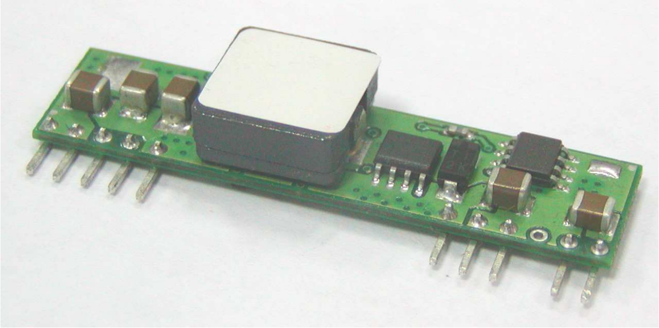
SIP10-12 SMT10-12 Series

Application Note V13 July 2013

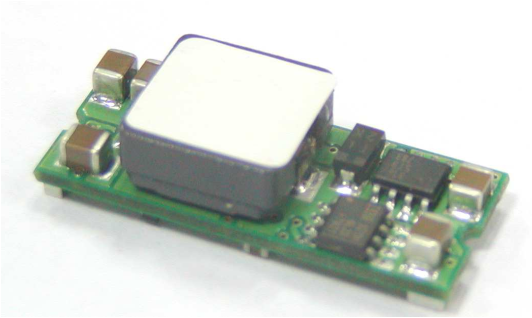
NON-ISOLATED DC-DC Converter

SIP10-12, SMT10-12 Series
9.0-14Vin, 1.0- 5.0Vout, 10A

APPLICATION NOTE



SIP10-12 Series



SMT10-12 Series

Approved By:

Department	Approved By	Checked By	Written By
Research and Development Department	Enoch	Danny	Joyce
Quality Assurance Department	Jack	Benny	

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1. Introduction

This application note describes the features and functions of Cincon's SIP/SMT10-12 series of Non Isolated DC-DC Converters. These are highly efficient, reliable and compact, high power density, single output DC/DC converters. These "Point of Load" modules serve the needs specifically of the fixed and mobile telecommunications and computing market, employing economical distributed Power Architectures. The SIP/SMT10-12 series provide precisely regulated output voltage range from 1.0V to 5.0Vdc over a wide range of input voltage (Vi=9.0 – 14Vdc) and can operate over an ambient temperature range of –40℃ to +85℃. Ultra-high efficiency operation is achieved through the use of synchronous rectification and drive control techniques.

The modules are fully protected against short circuit and over-temperature conditions. Cincon's world class automated manufacturing methods, together with an extensive testing and qualification program, ensure that all SIP/SMT10-12 series converters are extremely reliable.

2. 10A SIP/SMT Converter Features

- High efficiency topology, typically 95% at 5.0Vdc
- Industry standard footprint
- Wide ambient temperature range, -40C to +85C
- Cost efficient open frame design
- ±10% output voltage trimmable (SIP/SMT10-12S05 +5%/-10%).
- No minimum load requirement (Stable at all loads)
- Remote ON/OFF
- Remote sense compensation
- Fixed switching frequency
- Continuous short-circuit protection and over current protection
- Over-temperature protection (OTP)
- Monotonic Startup with pre-bias at the output.
- UL/IEC/EN60950 Certified.

3. General Description

3.1 Electrical Description

A block diagram of the SIP/SMT10-12 Series converter is shown in Figure 1. Extremely high efficiency power conversion is achieved through the use of synchronous rectification and drive techniques. Essentially, the powerful SIP/SMT10-12 series topology is based on a non-isolated synchronous buck converter. The control loop is optimized for unconditional stability, fast transient response and a very tight line and load regulation. In a typical pre-bias application the SIP/SMT10-12 series converters do not draw any reverse current at start-up. The output is adjustable over a range of -10% to +10% of the nominal output voltage, using the TRIM pin with a external resistor. The converter can be shut down via a remote ON/OFF input that is referenced to ground. This input is compatible with popular logic devices; a 'positive' logic input is supplied as standard. Positive logic implies that the converter is enabled if the remote ON/OFF input is high (or floating), and disabled if it is low. The converter is also protected against over-temperature conditions. If the converter is overloaded or the ambient temperature gets too high, the converter will shut down to protect the unit.

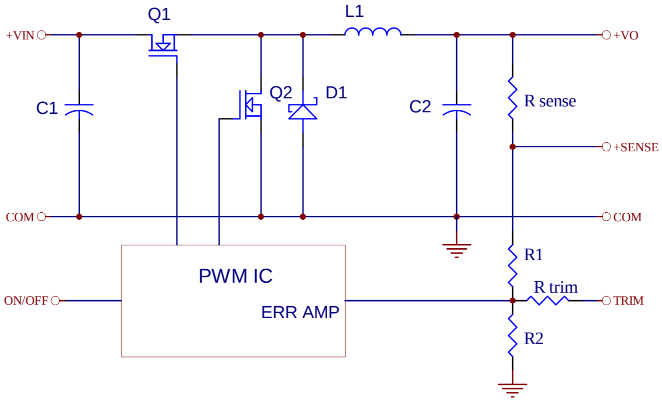


Figure 1. Electrical Block Diagram

3.2 Thermal Packaging and Physical Design.

The SIP/SMT10-12 series uses a multi-layer FR4 PCB construction. All surface mount power components are placed on one side of the PCB, and all low-power control components are placed on the other side. Thus, the Heat dissipation of the power components is optimized, ensuring that control components are not thermally stressed. The converter is an open-frame product and has no case or case pin. The open-frame design has several advantages over encapsulated closed devices. Among these advantages are:

- **Efficient Thermal Management:** the heat is removed from the heat generating components without heating more sensitive, small signal control components.
- **Environmental:** Lead free open-frame converters are more easily re-cycled.
- **Cost Efficient:** No encapsulation**.** Cost efficient open-frame construction.
- **Reliable:** Efficient cooling provided by open frame construction offers high reliability and easy diagnostics.

4. Technical Specifications

(All specifications are typical at nominal input, full load at 25℃ unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	**NOTES and CONDITIONS**	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS						
Input Voltage Continuous		ALL	0		15	Vdc
Operating Temperature See Thermal Considerations Section		ALL	-40		+85	℃
Storage Temperature		ALL	-55		+125	℃
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Operating Input Voltage		ALL	9.0	12	14	Vdc
Input Under-Voltage Lockout						
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		ALL		8.0		Vdc
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		ALL		7.7		Vdc
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage		ALL		0.3		Vdc
Maximum Input Current	Vin=0 to 14Vdc , Io=Io,max.	ALL			7	A
No-Load Input Current	SIP10-12S10,SMT10-12S10,Vo=1.0V SIP10-12S12,SMT10-12S12,Vo=1.2V SIP10-12S15,SMT10-12S15,Vo=1.5V SIP10-12S18,SMT10-12S18,Vo=1.8V SIP10-12S20,SMT10-12S20,Vo=2.0V SIP10-12S25,SMT10-12S25,Vo=2.5V SIP10-12S33,SMT10-12S33,Vo=3.3V SIP10-12S05,SMT10-12S05,Vo=5.0V	ALL		50 50 50 60 60 60 70 70		mA
Off Converter Input Current	Shutdown input idle current	ALL			10	mA
Inrush Current (I^2t)		ALL			0.1	A^2s
Input Reflected-Ripple Current	P-P thru 1uH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz	ALL		200		mA
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTIC						
Output Voltage Set Point	Vin=Nominal Vin , Io=Io.max, Tc=25℃	ALL	-1.5%	Vo,set	+1.5%	Vdc
Output Voltage Trim Adjustment Range	Selected by an external resistor	OTHERS SIP10-12S05 SMT10-12S05	-10 -5 -5		+10 +5 +5	%Vo
Output Voltage Regulation						
Load Regulation	Io=Io.min to Io.max	ALL	-0.5		+0.5	%
Line Regulation	Vin=low line to high line	ALL	-0.2		+0.2	%
Temperature Coefficient	Ta=-40℃ to 85℃	ALL	-0.03		+0.03	%/℃
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth					
Peak-to-Peak	Full Load, 1uF ceramic and 10uF tantalum	ALL			50	mV
RMS	Full Load, 1uF ceramic and 10uF tantalum	ALL			20	mV
External Capacitive Load	Low ESR	ALL			8000	uF
Operating Output Current Range		ALL	0		10	A
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	Output Voltage =90% Nominal Output Voltage	ALL	15	17	20	A
Shout Circuit Protection	Continuous with Hiccup Mode					

PARAMETER	**NOTES and CONDITIONS**	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage Transient Response						
Error Brand	50% Step Load Change, di/dt=0.1A/us	ALL			200	mV
Setting Time (within 1% Vout nominal)	50% Step Load Change, di/dt=0.1A/us	ALL			200	us
EFFICIENCY						
100% Load	SIP10-12S10,SMT10-12S10,Vo=1.0V SIP10-12S12,SMT10-12S12,Vo=1.2V SIP10-12S15,SMT10-12S15,Vo=1.5V SIP10-12S18,SMT10-12S18,Vo=1.8V SIP10-12S20,SMT10-12S20,Vo=2.0V SIP10-12S25,SMT10-12S25,Vo=2.5V SIP10-12S33,SMT10-12S33,Vo=3.3V SIP10-12S05,SMT10-12S05,Vo=5.0V	ALL		84 86 89 90 91 92 93 95		%
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS						
Input to Output	Non-isolation	ALL	0			Vdc
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS						
Switching Frequency		ALL		300		KHz
ON/OFF Control, Positive Logic Remote On/Off						
Logic Low (Module Off)		Standard Model	0		0.4	Vdc
Logic High (Module On)	or Open Circuit			Vin		Vdc
ON/OFF Control, Negative Logic Remote On/Off						
Logic Low (Module On)	or Open Circuit	Suffix "N" Model	0		0.4	Vdc
Logic High (Module Off)			2.8		Vin	Vdc
ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Ion/off at Von/off=0.0V	ALL			1	mA
Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Logic High, Von/off=14V	ALL			1	mA
Turn-On Delay and Rise Time						
Turn-On Delay Time, From On/Off Control	Von/off to 10%Vo,set	ALL		3.5		ms
Turn-On Delay Time, From Input	Vin,min. to 10%Vo,set	ALL		3.5		ms
Output Voltage Rise Time	10%Vo,set to 90%Vo,set	ALL		3.5		ms
Over Temperature Protection		ALL		120		℃
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS						
MTBF	Io=100%of Io.max;Ta=25℃ per MIL-HDBK-217F	ALL		0.98		M hours
Weight		ALL		10		grams
Dimensions						
SIP packages	2.00x0.52x0.327 inches (50.8x13.2x8.30 mm)					
SMT packages	1.30x0.53x0.366 inches(33.0x13.46x9.3 mm)					

5. Main Features and Functions

5.1 Operating Temperature Range

Cincon's SIP/SMT10-12 series converters highly efficient converter design has resulted in its ability to operate over a wide ambient temperature environment (-40℃ to 85℃). Due consideration must be given to the de-rating curves when ascertaining maximum power that can be drawn from the converter. The maximum power drawn is influenced by a number of factors, such as:

- Input voltage range.
- Output load current.
- Air velocity (forced or natural convection).
- Mounting orientation of converter PCB with respect to the Airflow.
- Motherboard PCB design, especially ground and power planes. These can be effective heat sinks for the converter.

5.2 Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

The SIP/SMT10-12 Series converters are equipped with non-latching over-temperature protection. A temperature sensor monitors the temperature of the hot spot (typically, top switch). If the temperature exceeds a threshold of 120°C (typical) the converter will shut down, disabling the output. When the temperature has decreased the converter will automatically restart.

The over-temperature condition can be induced by a variety of reasons such as external overload condition or a system fan failure.

5.3 Output Voltage Adjustment

Section 7.9 describes in detail as to how to trim the output voltage with respect to its set point. The output voltage on all models is trimmable in the range -10% to +10%,but the SIP/SMT10-12S05 is trimmable in the range –10% to +5%.

5.4 Safe Operating Area (SOA)

Figure 2 provides a graphical representation of the Safe Operating Area (SOA) of the converter. This representation assumes ambient operating conditions such as airflow are met as per thermal guidelines provided in Sections 7.2 and 7.3.

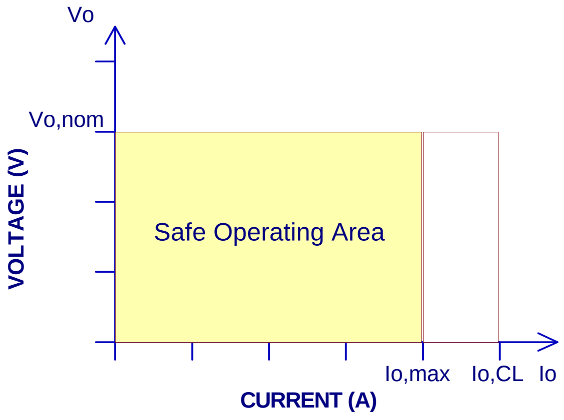


Figure 2. Maximum Output Current Safe Operating Area

5.5 Over Current Protection

All different voltage models have a full continuous short-circuit protection. The unit will auto recover once the short circuit is removed. To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with internal over-current protection. The unit operates normally once the fault condition is removed. The power module will supply up to 150% of rated current. In the event of an over current converter will go into a hiccup mode protection.

5.6 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 SIP/SMT10-12 series converters are turned on if the remote ON/OFF pin is high, or left open or floating. Setting the pin low will turn the converter 'Off'. The signal level of the remote on/off input is defined with respect to ground. If not using the remote on/off pin, leave the pin open (module will be on). The part number suffix "N" is Negative remote ON/OFF version. The unit is guaranteed OFF over the full temperature range if this voltage level exceeds 2.8Vdc. The converters are turned on If the on/off pin input is low or left open. The recommended SIP/SMT remote on/off drive circuit as shown as figure 3, 4.

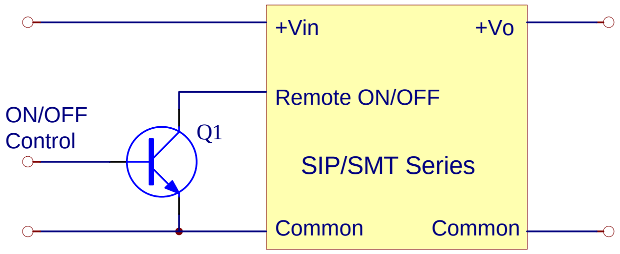


Figure 3. Positive Remote ON/OFF Input Drive Circuit

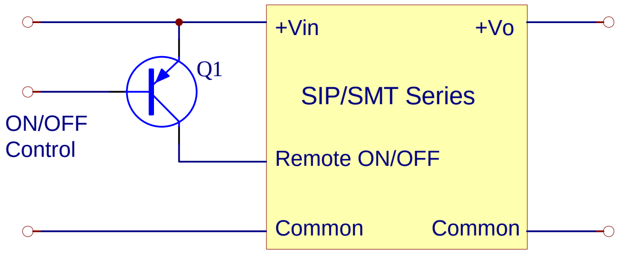


Figure 4. Negative Remote ON/OFF Input Drive Circuit

5.7 UVLO (Under-Voltage Lockout)

The voltage on the Vcc pin determines the start of the operation of the Converter. When the input Vcc rises and exceeds about 8.0V the converter initiates a soft start. The UVLO function in the converter has a hysteresis (about 300mV) built in to provide noise immunity at start-up.

6. Safety

6.1 Input Fusing and Safety Considerations.

Agency Approvals: The power Supply shall be submitted to and receive formal approval from the following test agencies.

1.The power supply shall be approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to UL/CSA 60950 3rd Edition (North America) and EN60950 (International)

2. CB Certificate from an internationally recognized test house in accordance with EN 60950.

The SIP/SMT10-12 series converters do not have an internal fuse. However, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a time-delay fuse with a maximum rating of 20A.

7. Applications

7.1 Layout Design Challenges.

In optimizing thermal design the PCB is utilized as a heat sink. Also some heat is transferred from the SIP/SMT module to the main board through connecting pins. The system designer or the end user must ensure that other components and metal in the vicinity of the SIP/SMT10-12 series meet the spacing requirements to which the system is approved.

Low resistance and low 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 SIP/SMT footprint as shown as figure 5, 6.

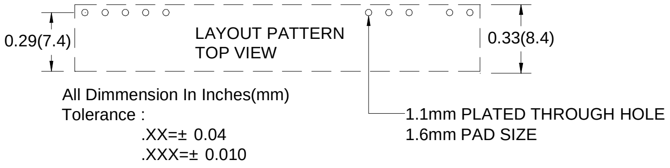


Figure 5. Recommended SIP Footprint

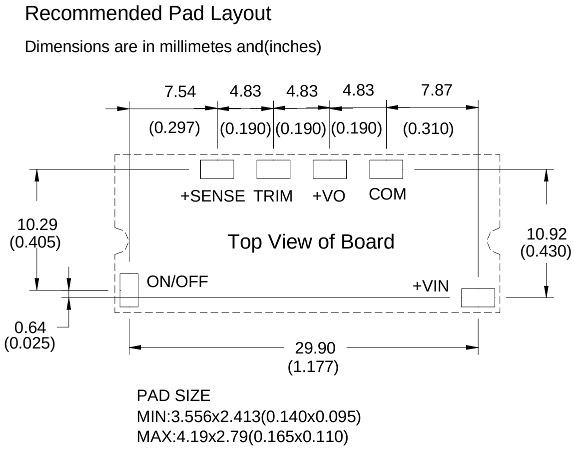
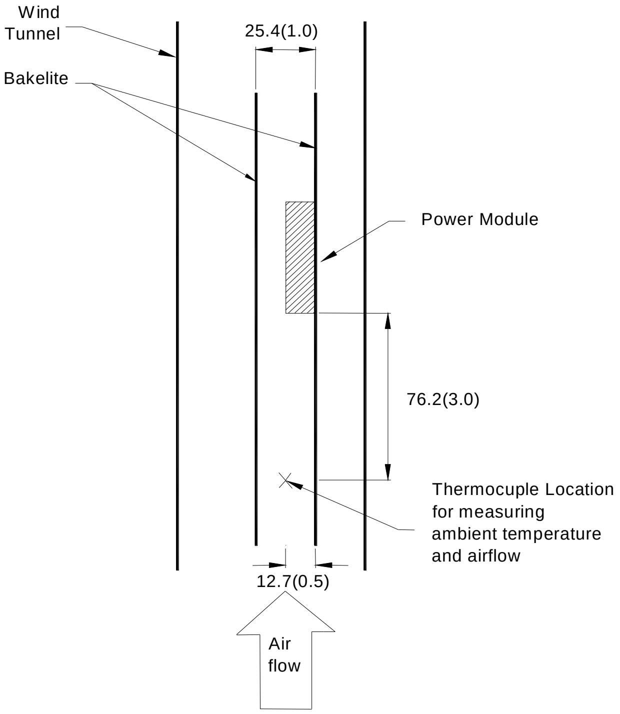


Figure 6. Recommended SMT Footprint

7.2 Convection Requirements for Cooling

To predict the approximate cooling needed for the module, refer to the Power De-rating curves in Figures 10a to 11g . These de-rating 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 checked as shown in Figure 7 to ensure it does not exceed 110℃.

Proper cooling can be verified by measuring the power module's temperature at Q1-pin 6 as shown in Figure 8,9.



Note : Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches)

Figure 7. Thermal Test Setup

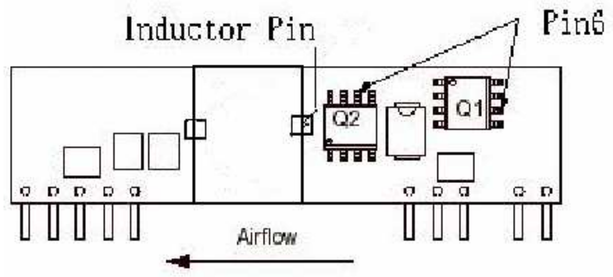


Figure 8. Temperature Measurement Location for SIP

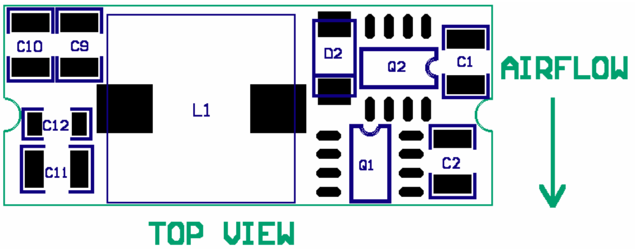


Figure 9. Temperature Measurement Location for SMT

7.3 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 thermal data presented is based on measurements taken in a set-up as shown in Figure7. Figures 10a to 11g represent the test data. Note that the airflow is parallel to the long axis of the module as shown in Figure7 for the SIP/SMT.

The temperature at either location should not exceed 110 ℃. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power for the module (VO, set x IO, max). The SMT10 thermal data presented is based on measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test setup shown in Figure 7 and EUT need to solder on 33mm x 40.38mm(1.300" x 1.59") test pcb. Note that airflow is parallel to the long axis of the module as shown in Figure 7.

7.4 Power De-Rating Curves

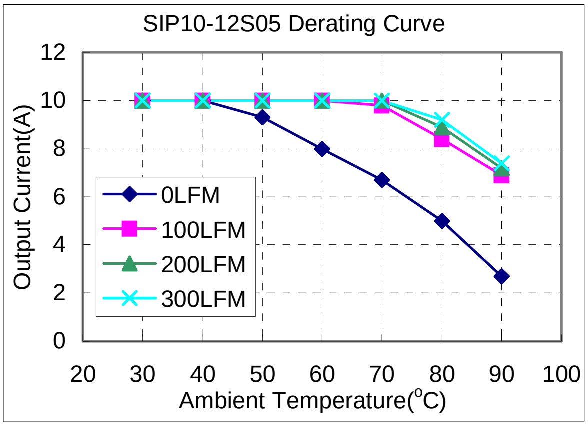


Figure10a.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 5.0Vout

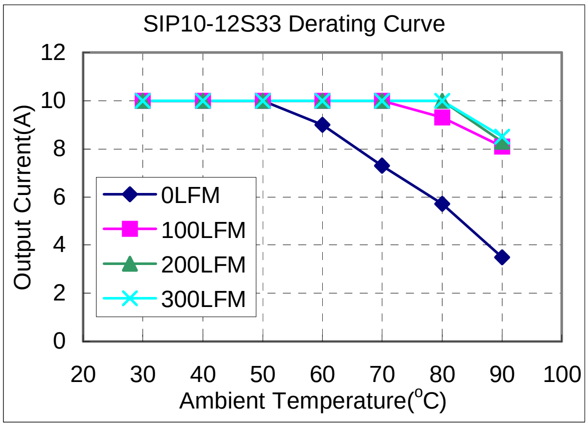


Figure 10b.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 3.3Vout

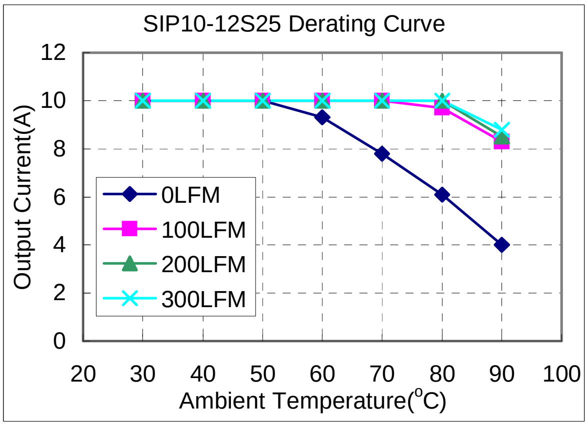


Figure10c.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 2.5Vout

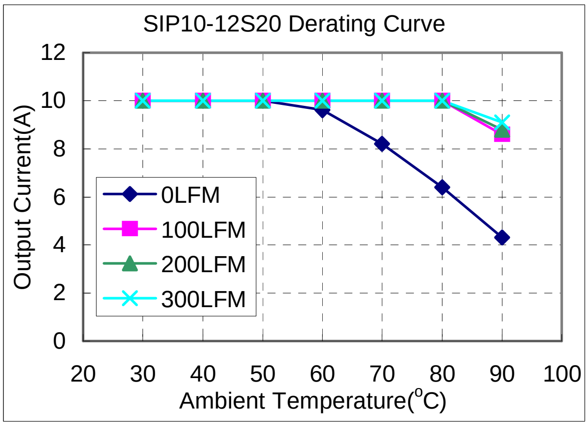


Figure 10d.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 2.0Vout

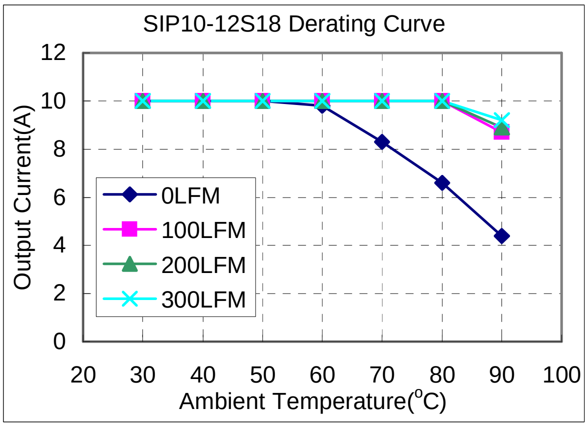


Figure10e.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.8Vout

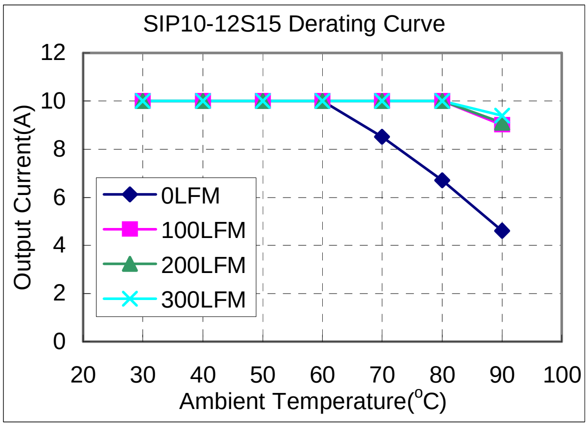


Figure 10f.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.5Vout

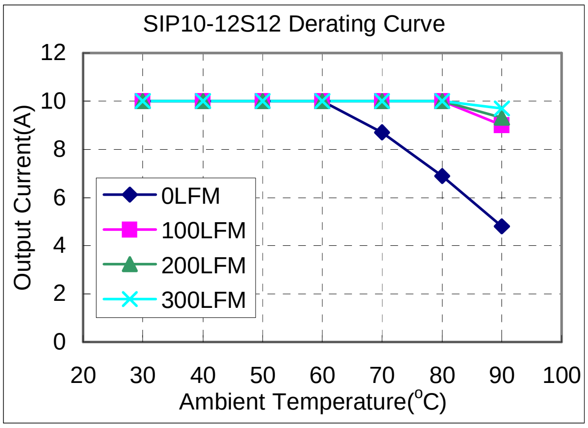


Figure10g.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.2Vout

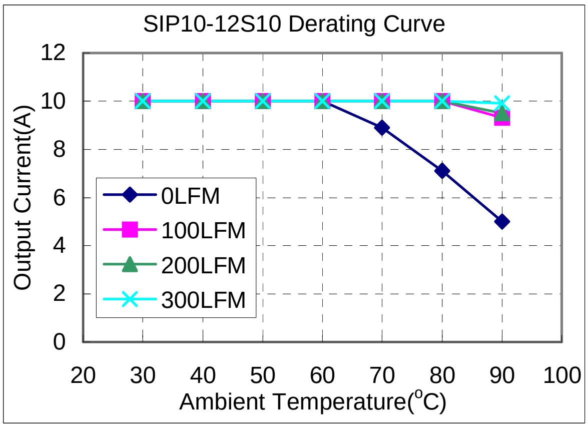


Figure 10h.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.0Vout

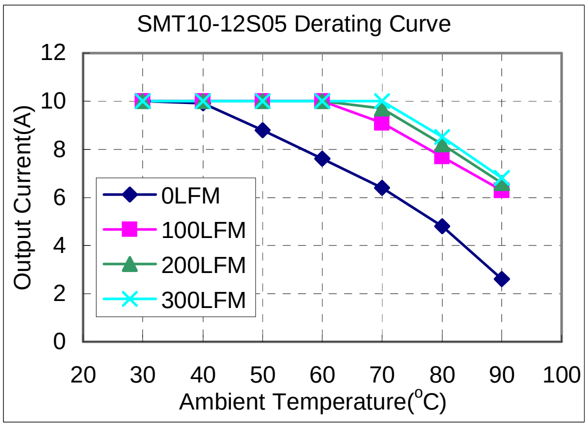


Figure11a.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 5.0Vout

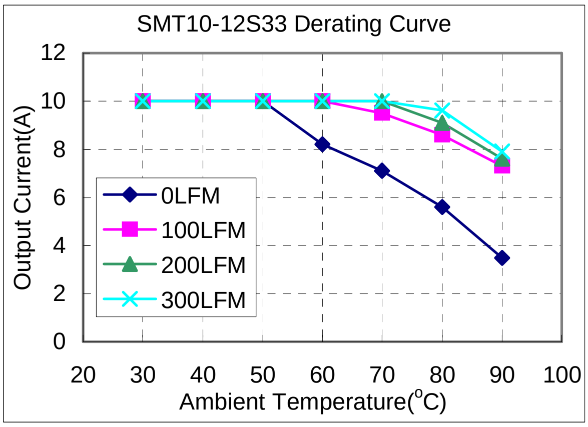


Figure 11b.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 3.3Vout

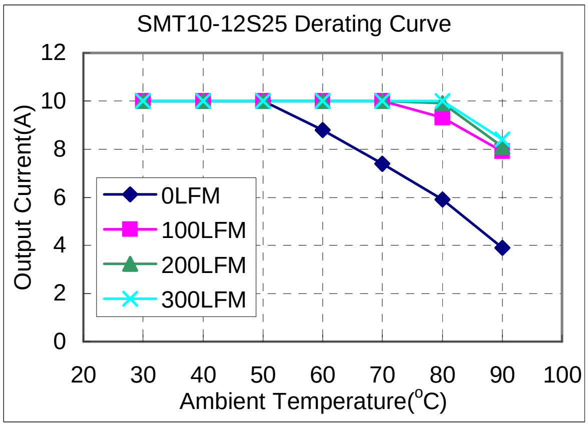


Figure11c.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 2.5Vout

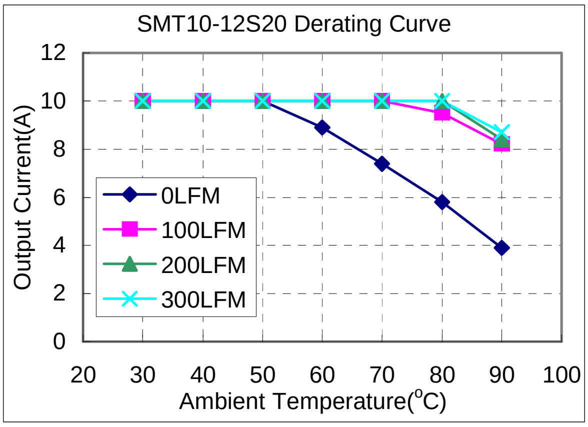


Figure 11d.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 2.0Vout

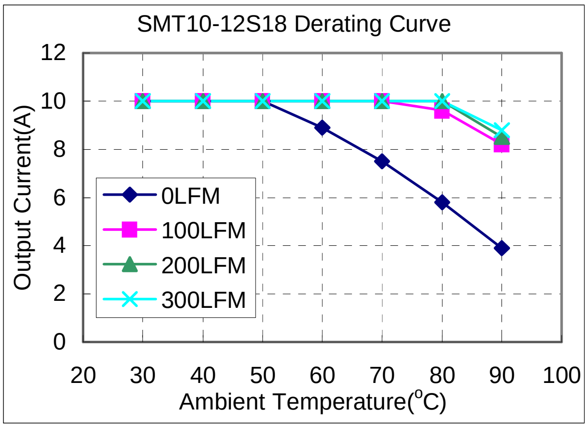


Figure11e.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.8Vout

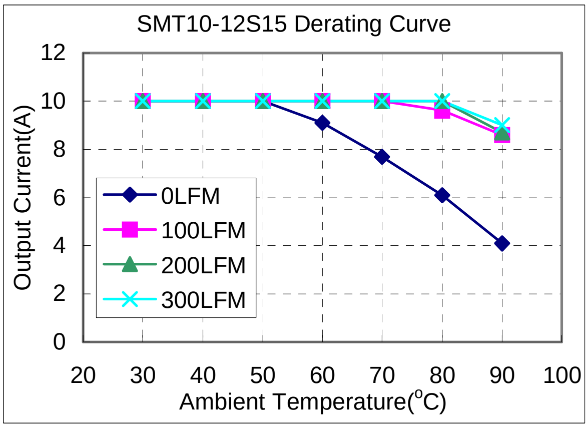


Figure11d.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.5Vout

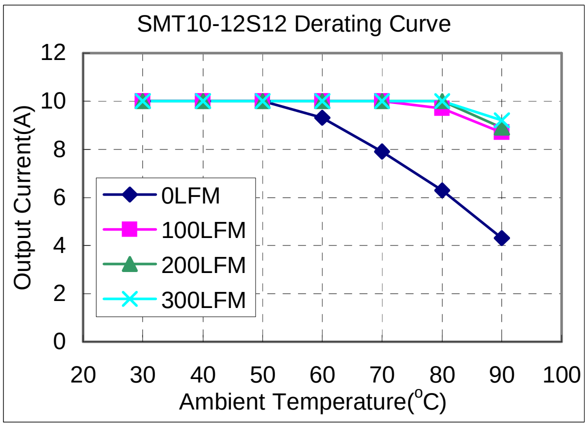


Figure11f.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.2Vout

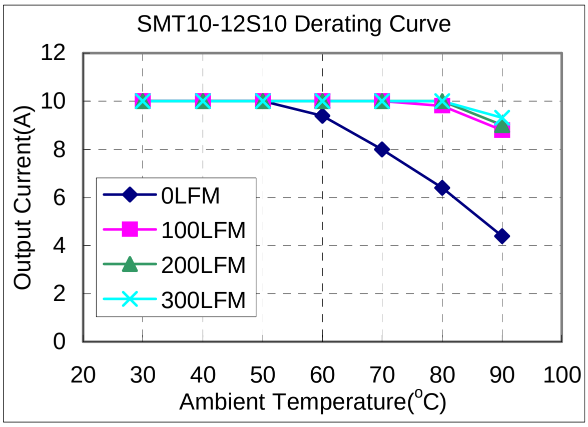
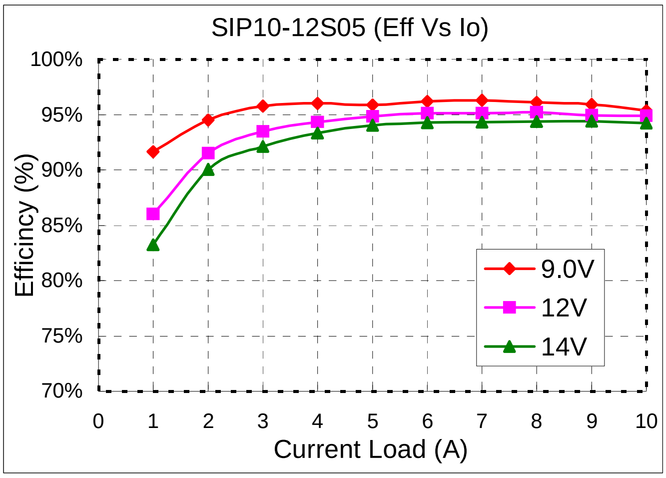
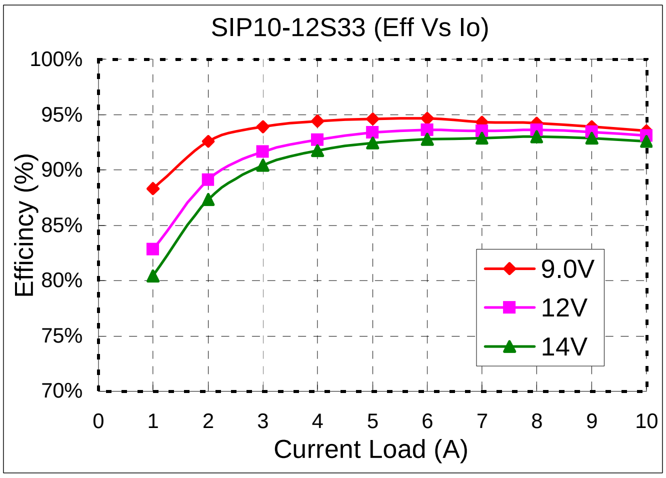
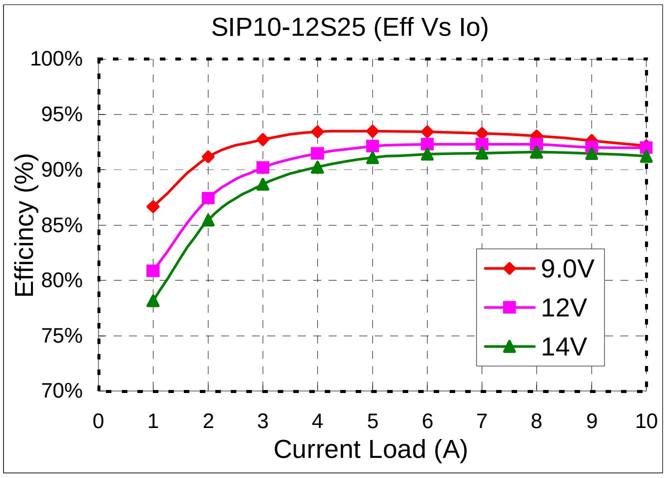


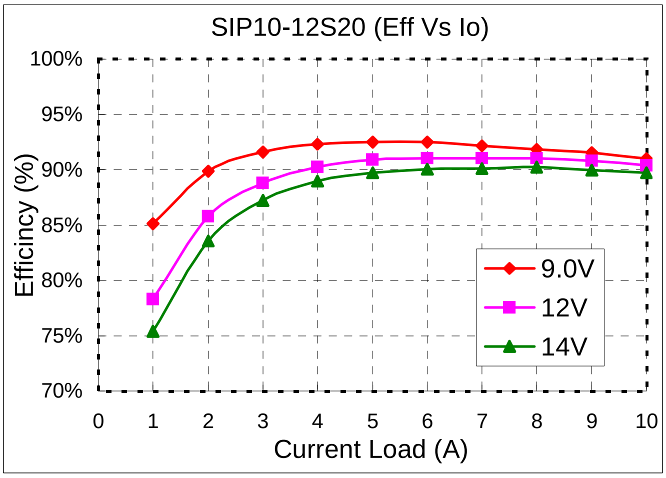
Figure 11g.Typical Power De-rating for 12V IN 1.0Vout

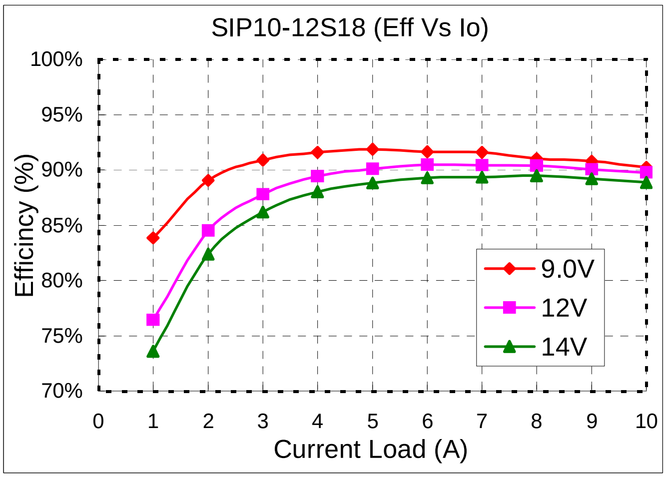
7.5 Efficiency vs Load Curves

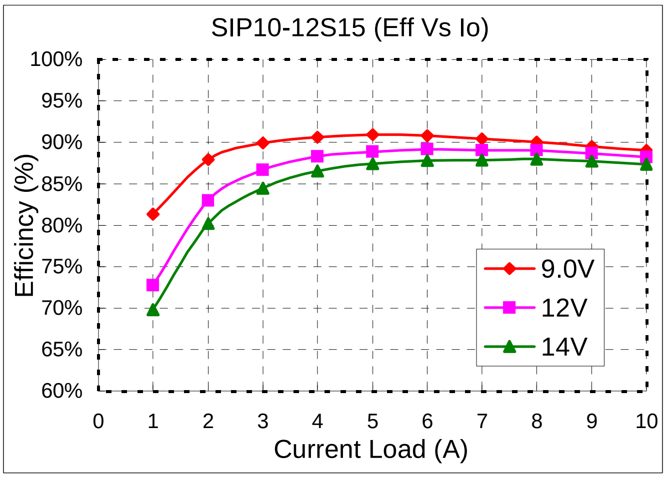


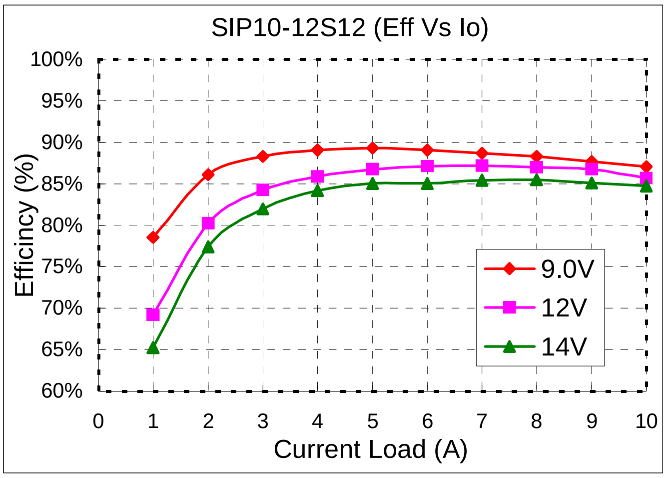


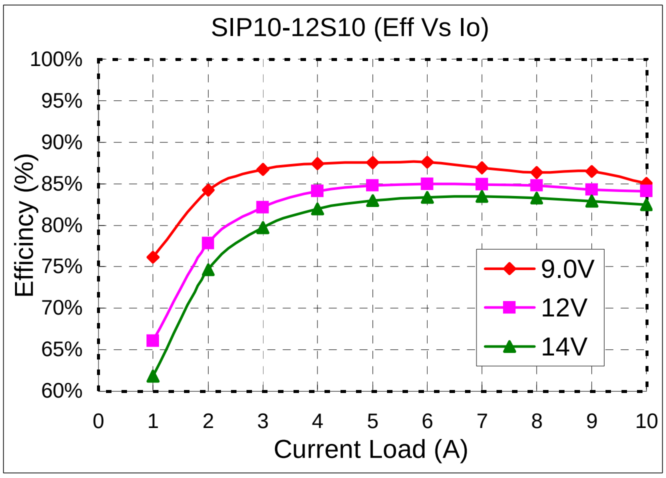


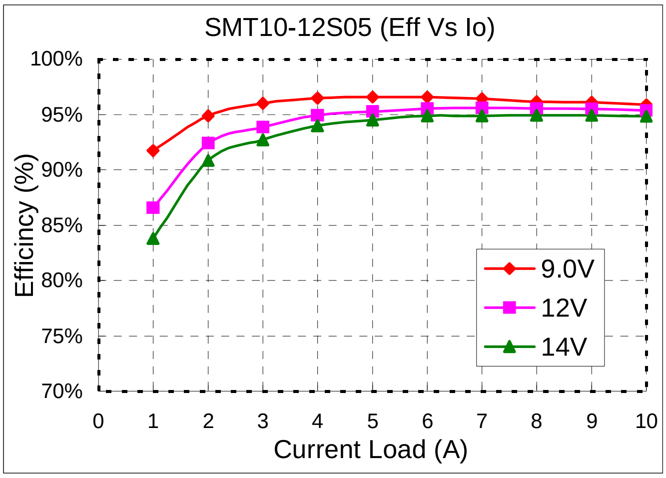


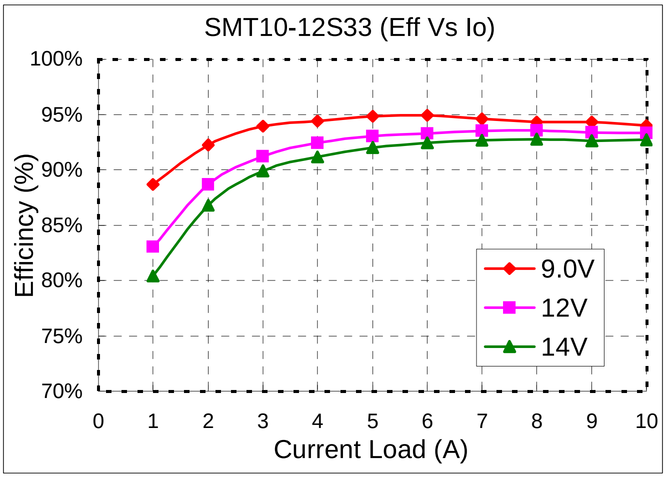


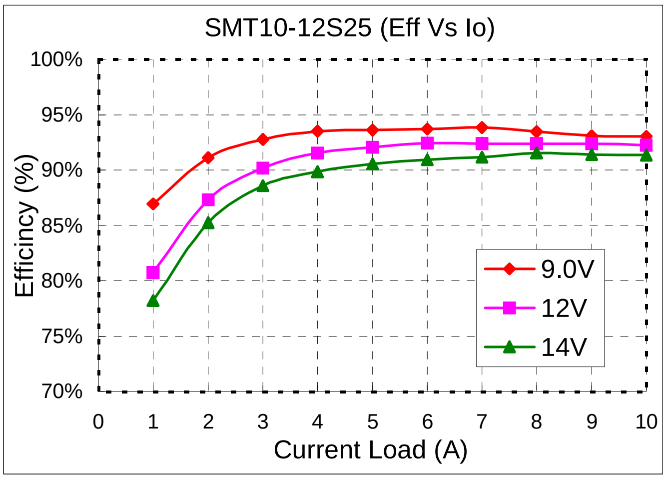


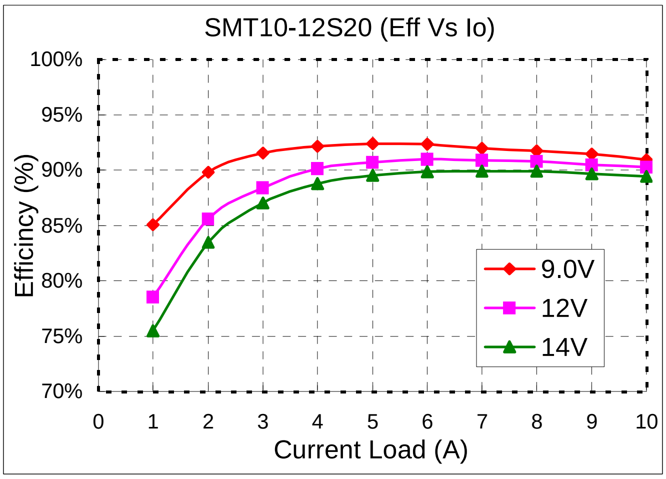

SIP10-12S12 (Eff Vs Io)

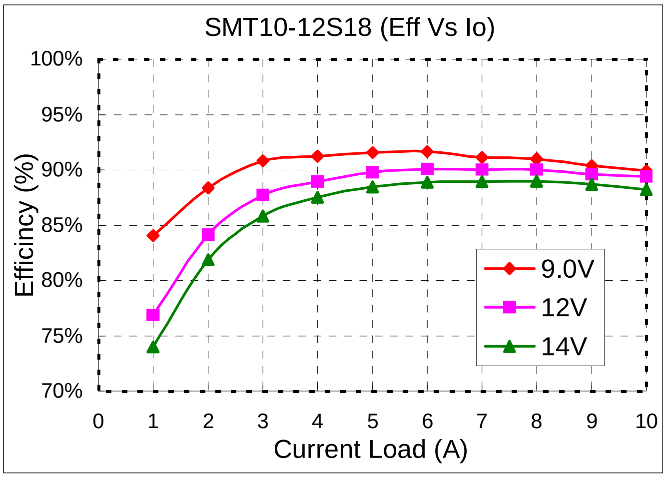

SIP10-12S10 (Eff Vs Io)

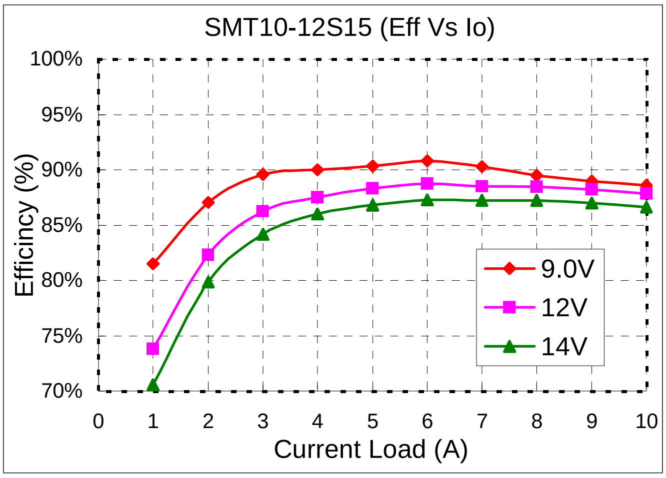

SMT10-12S05 (Eff Vs Io)

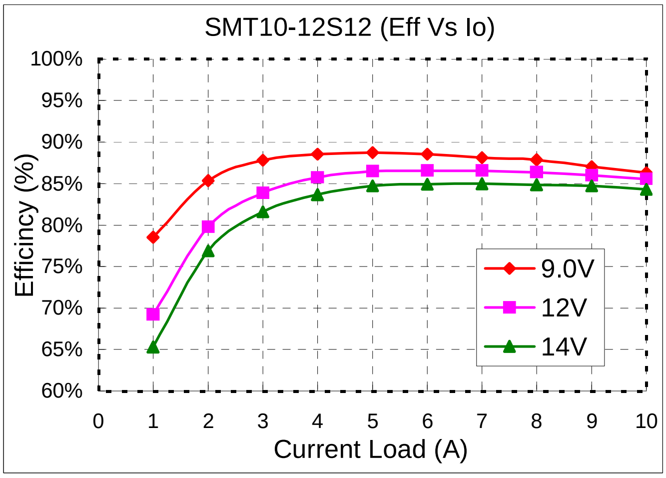

SMT10-12S33 (Eff Vs Io)

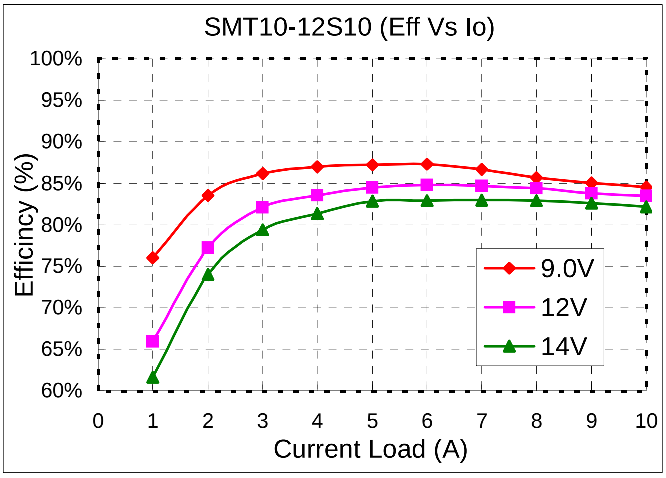

SMT10-12S25 (Eff Vs Io)


SMT10-12S20 (Eff Vs Io)


SMT10-12S18 (Eff Vs Io)
Efficincy (%)
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Current Load (A)
9.0V
12V
14V


SMT10-12S15 (Eff Vs Io)
Efficincy (%)
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Current Load (A)
9.0V
12V
14V


SMT10-12S12 (Eff Vs Io)
Efficincy (%)
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Current Load (A)
9.0V
12V
14V


SMT10-12S10 (Eff Vs Io)
Efficincy (%)
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Current Load (A)
9.0V
12V
14V

7.6 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

The SIP/SMT converters must be connected to a low AC source impedance. To avoid problems with loop stability source inductance should be low. Also, the input capacitors 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 polymers are a good choice. They have high capacitance, high ripple rating and low ESR (typical <100mohm). Electrolytic capacitors should be avoided. Circuit as shown in Figure 14 represents typical measurement methods for ripple current. Input reflected-ripple current is measured with a simulated source Inductance of 1uH. Current is measured at the input of the module.

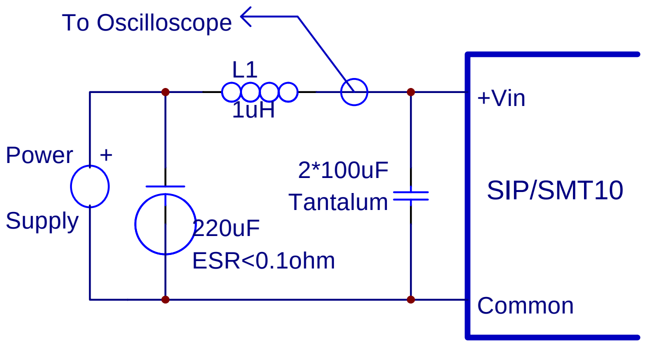


Figure 14. Input Reflected-Ripple Test Setup

7.7 Test Set-Up

The basic test set-up to measure parameters such as efficiency and load regulation is shown in Figure 15. Things to note are that this converter is non-isolated, as such the input and output share a common ground. These grounds should be connected together via low impedance ground plane in the application circuit. When testing a converter on a bench set-up, ensure that -V_{in} and -V_{o} are connected together via a low impedance short to ensure proper efficiency and load regulation measurements are being made. When testing the Cincon's SIP/SMT10-12 series under any transient conditions please ensure that the transient response of the source is sufficient to power the equipment under test. We can calculate the

- Efficiency
- Load regulation and line regulation.

The value of efficiency is defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{Vo \times Io}{Vin \times Iin} \times 100\%$$

Where: Vo is output voltage,
Io is output current,
Vin is input voltage,
Iin 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.

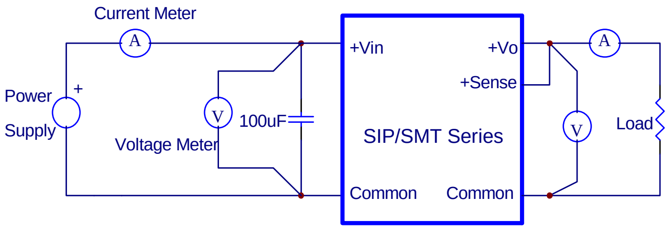


Figure 15. SIP/SMT10-12 Series Test Setup

7.8 Remote Sense Compensation

Remote Sense regulates the output voltage at the point of load. It minimizes the effects of distribution losses such as drops across the connecting pin and PCB tracks (see Figure 16). Please note however, the maximum drop from the output pin to the point of load should not exceed 500mV for remote compensation to work.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the output voltage multiplied by the output current (VO x IO).

When using TRIM UP, the output voltage of the module will increase which, if the same output current is maintained, increases the power output by the module. Make sure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.

When the Remote Sense feature is not being used, leave sense pin disconnected.

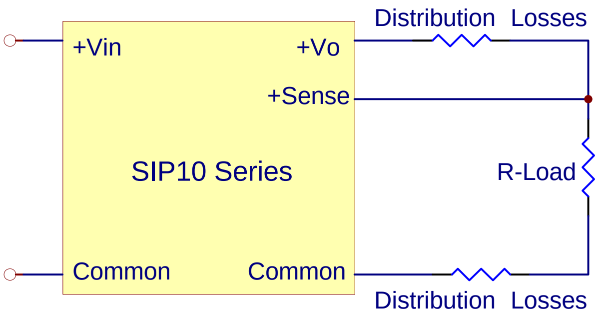


Figure 16. Circuit Configuration for Remote Sense Operation

7.9 SIP/SMT10-12 Series Output Voltage Adustment.

In order to trim the voltage up or down one needs to connect the trim resistor either between the trim pin and ground for trim-up and between trim pin and +V$_{sense}$ for trim-down. The output voltage trim range is ± 10%. This is shown in Figures 17 and 18:

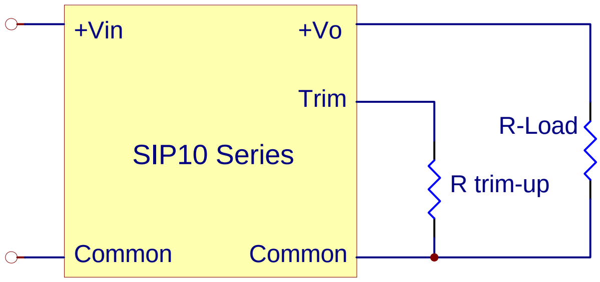


Figure 17. Trim-up Voltage Setup

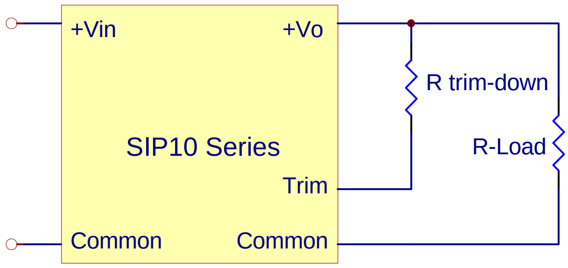


Figure 18. Trim-down Voltage Setup

The value of Rtrim-up defined as:

$$R_{trim-up} = \left(\frac{10.5}{Vo - V_{o,\,nom}}\right) - 1 \ (\mathrm{K}\Omega)$$

Where: R trim-up is the external resistor in Kohm.
Vo,nom is the nominal output voltage.
Vo is the desired output voltage.

For example, to trim-up the output voltage of 3.3V module (SIP10-12S33) by 6% to 3.5V, R trim-up is calculated as follows:
Vo – Vo,nom = 3.5 – 3.3 = 0.2V

$$R_{trim-up} = \frac{10.5}{0.2} - 1 = 51.5\,(\mathrm{K}\Omega)$$

The value of R trim-down defined as:

$$R_{trim-down} = \frac{15 \times (Vo - 0.7)}{V_{o,\,nom} - Vo} - 1 \ (\mathrm{K}\Omega)$$

Where: R trim-down is the external resistor in Kohm.
Vo, nom is the nominal output voltage.
Vo is the desired output voltage.

For example, to trim-down the output voltage of 3.3V module (SIP10-12S33) by 6% to 3.1V, R trim-down is calculated as follows :

Vo,nom – Vo = 3.3 – 3.1 = 0.2 V

$$R_{trim-down} = \frac{15 \times (3.1 - 0.7)}{0.2} - 1 = 179\,(\mathrm{K}\Omega)$$

For Trim-up using an external voltage source, apply a voltage from TRIM pin to ground using the following equation:

$$V_{trim-up} = 0.7 - \left(\frac{(Vo - Vo, nom) \times 1}{15}\right)$$

For Trim-down using an external voltage source, apply a voltage from TRIM pin to ground using the following equation :

$$V_{trim-down} = 0.7 + \left(\frac{(Vo, nom - Vo) \times 1}{15}\right)$$

Where: V trim-up is the external source voltage for trim-up.
V trim-down is the external source voltage for trim-down.
Vo is the desired output voltage.
Vo, nom is the nominal output voltage.

If the TRIM feature is not being used, leave the TRIM pin disconnected.

7.9 Output Ripple and Noise Measurement

The test set-up for noise and ripple measurements is shown in Figure 19. a coaxial cable with a 50ohm termination was used to prevent impedance mismatch reflections disturbing the noise readings at higher frequencies.

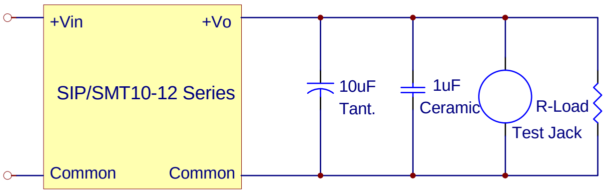


Figure 19. Output Voltage Ripple and Noise Measurement Set-Up

7.10 Output Capacitance

Cincon's SIP/SMT10-12 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. For high current applications point has already been made in layout considerations for low resistance and low inductance tracks.
Output capacitors with its associated ESR values have an impact on loop stability and bandwidth. Cincon's converters are designed to work with load capacitance up-to 8,000uF. It is recommended that any additional capacitance, Maximum 8,000uF and low ESR, be connected close to the point of load and outside the remote compensation point.

7.11 SIP Wave Soldering Profile

An example of the SIP wave soldering profile is given in Figure 20.
Recommended Reflow profile as below:

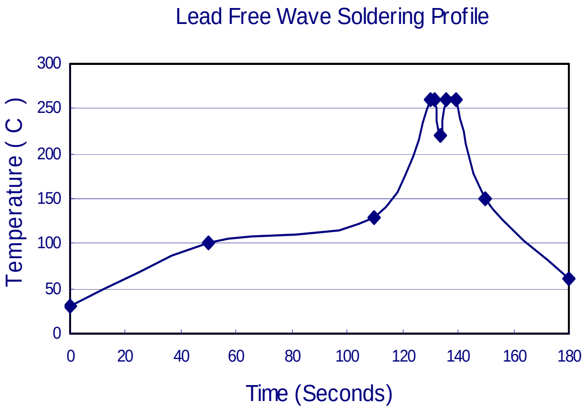


Figure 20 SIP Soldering Profile

Note:
1. Soldering Materials: Sn/Cu/Ni
2. Ramp up rate during preheat: 1.4 ℃/Sec (From 50℃ to 100℃)
3. Soaking temperature: 0.5 ℃/Sec (From 100℃ to 130℃), 60±20 seconds
4. Peak temperature: 260℃, above 250℃ 3~6 Seconds
5. Ramp up rate during cooling: -10.0 ℃/Sec (From 260℃ to 150℃)

7.12 SMT Reflow Profile

An example of the SMT reflow profile is given in Figure 21.
Recommended Reflow profile as below:

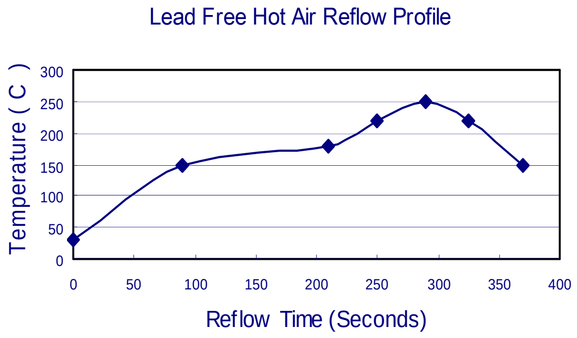


Figure 21 SMT Reflow Profile

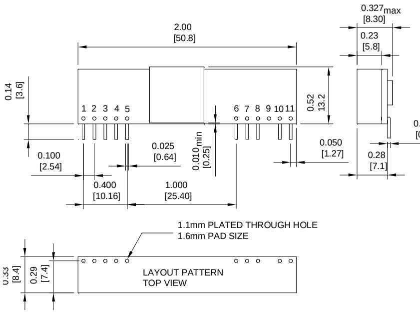
Note:
1. Soldering Paste: SHENMAO PF610-P(Sn/Ag/Cu)
2. Ramp up rate during preheat: 1.33 ℃/Sec (From 30℃ to 150℃)
3. Soaking temperature: 0.29 ℃/Sec (From 150℃ to 180℃)
4. Ramp up rate during reflow: 0.8 ℃/Sec (From 220℃ to 250℃)
5. Peak temperature: 250℃, above 220℃ 40 to 70 Seconds
6. Ramp down rate during cooling: -1.56 ℃/Sec (From 220℃ to 150℃)

8. Mechanical Outline Diagrams

8.1 SIP/SMT10-12 Mechanical Outline Diagrams

SIP SIZE

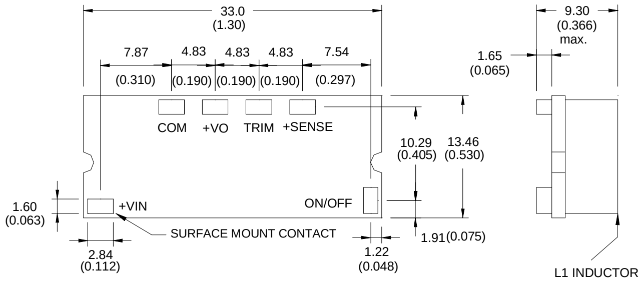
Mechanical Specification
All Dimensions In Inches (mm)
Tolerances Inches: X.XX= ±0.02 , X.XXX= ±0.010
Millimeters: X.X= ±0.5 , X.XX=±0.25



PIN CONNECTION	
Pin	FUNCTION
1	+Output
2	+Output
3	+Sense
4	+Output
5	Common
6	Common
7	+V Input
8	+V Input
9	No Pin
10	Trim
11	On/Off Control

Figure 22 SIP10-12 Mechanical Outline Diagram

BOTTOM VIEW OF BOARD



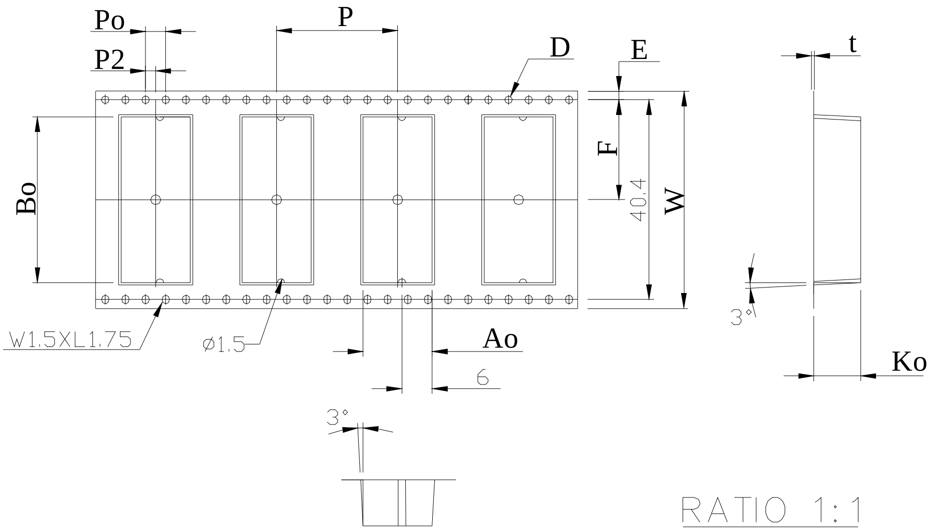
Dimensions are in millimeters(Inches)

Tolerances :X.X± 0.5mm(0.02in),X.XX± 0.25mm(0.010in),unless otherwise noted.

Figure 23 SMT10-12 Mechanical Outline Diagram

8.2 SMT Tape and Reel Dimensions

The Tape Reel dimensions for the SMT module is shown in Figure 24.



ITEM	SPEC
W	44.00 $^{+0.30}_{-0.30}$
Ao	13.70 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
Bo	33.50 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
Ko	9.30 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
P	24.00 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
F	20.20 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
E	1.75 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
D	1.50 $^{+0.10}_{-0.00}$
D1	2.00 $^{+0.25}_{-0.00}$
Po	4.00 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
P2	2.00 $^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
t	0.40 $^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$

Figure 24 – SMT Tape and Reel Dimensions

CINCON ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Headquarters:

14F, No.306, Sec.4, Hsin Yi Rd.
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: 886-2-27086210
Fax: 886-2-27029852
E-mail: sales@cincon.com.tw
Web Site: http://www.cincon.com

Factory:

No. 8-1, Fu Kung Rd.
Fu Hsing Industrial Park
Fu Hsing Hsiang,
Chang Hua Hsien, Taiwan
Tel: 886-4-7690261
Fax: 886-4-7698031

Cincon North America:

1655 Mesa Verde Ave. Ste 180
Ventura, CA 93003
Tel: 805-639-3350
Fax: 805-639-4101
E-mail: info@cincon.com