ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER
EC6AW-110 SERIES
APPLICATION NOTE

Approved By:

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Design Quality Department	Benny	JoJo	

Contents

1. Introduction

The EC6AW-110 with industry standard DIP-24 dimension 1.25 x 0.80 x 0.5 inches and EC6AW-110 series provide 10W of output power @ single output voltages of 3.3, 5, 12, 15VDC and dual outputs voltages of ±5, ±12, ±15VDC. It has a wide (4:1) input voltage range of 43 to 160VDC (110VDC nominal) and 3000VDC basic isolation.

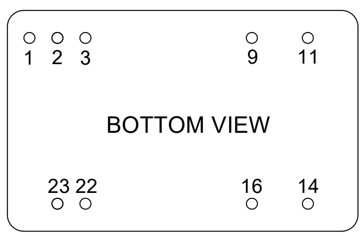
EC6AW-110 is designed to comply with the EN50155 standard (with external filters) and meet shock and vibration requirements. EC6AW-110 is also designed to operate in harsh environments, the potted and encapsulated design provides increased system reliability through added protection from environmental factors such as dust and moisture. Additionally, all models carry CE mark, get UL/cUL 60950-1 approved and meet EN 45545 railway fire & smoke standard. The EC6AW-110S series have a very high efficiency up to 88.5% and allows ambient operating temperature range of -40℃ to 85℃ (Vo=±5V: de-rating above 60℃, Others Model: de-rating above 67℃).

EC6AW-110 series also feature very low no load power consumption (6mA) and make these converters an ideal solution for energy critical systems. Furthermore, the remote on/off (positive or negative) is provided.

The modules are fully protected against input UVLO (under voltage lock out), output over-current, output over-voltage and continuous short circuit conditions.

EC6AW-110 is designed primarily for common railway applications of 72V, 96V, 110V, nominal voltage and also suitable for distributed power architectures, telecommunications, battery operated equipment and industrial applications.

2. Pin Function Description



Single Output

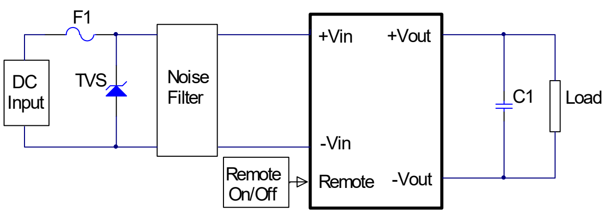
No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	R	Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	**Section 6.4**
2 & 3	-IN	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
9	--	NP	No Pin	**--**
11	--	NC	No Connection with Pin	**--**
14	+OUT	+V Output	Positive Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
16	-OUT	-V Output	Negative Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
22 & 23	+IN	+V Input	Positive Supply Input	**Section 7.1**

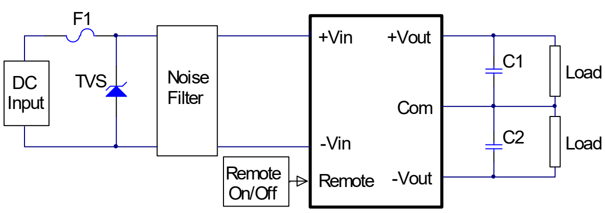
Dual Output

No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	R	Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	**Section 6.4**
2 & 3	-IN	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
9 & 16	+V2, -V1	Common	Common Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
11	-V2	-V Output	Negative Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
14	+V1	+V Output	Positive Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
22 & 23	+IN	+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 7.3
Noise Filter	External input noise filter	Section 9.2
Remote On/Off	External remote on/off control	Section 6.4

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:

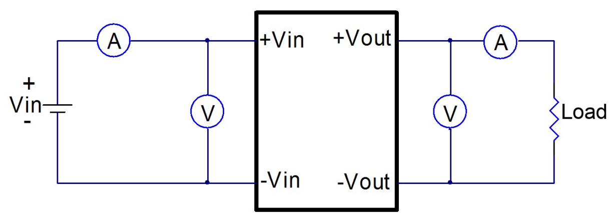
V_{FL} is the output voltage at full load
V_{NL} is the output voltage at no load

The value of line regulation is defined as:

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

Where:

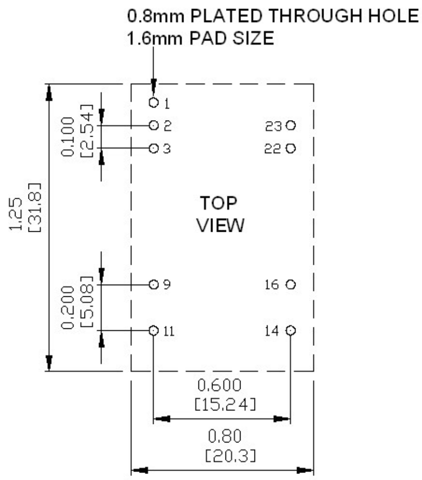
V_{HL} is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load
V_{LL} is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load



EC6AW-110 Series Test Setup

5. Recommend Layout, PCB Footprint and Soldering Information

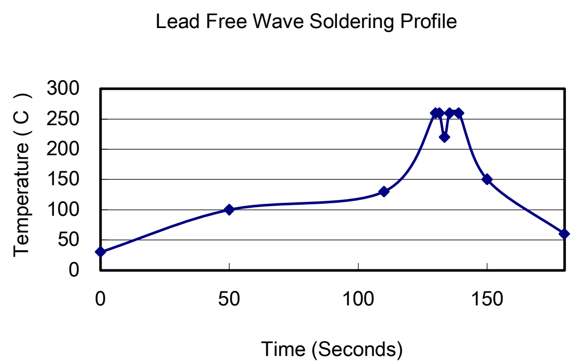
The system designer or end user must ensure that metal and other components in the vicinity of the converter meet the spacing requirements for which the system is approved. Low resistance and inductance PCB layout traces are the norm and should be used where possible. Due consideration must also be given 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.

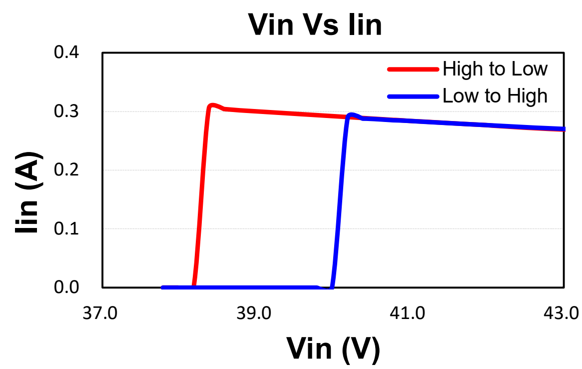
The suggested soldering iron is 420±10℃ for up to 4-10 seconds (less than 90W) used in double PCB and multilayer PCB, The other one is used in the single PCB is 385±10℃ for up to 2-6 seconds (less than 90W). Furthermore the recommended soldering profile is shown below.



6. Features and Functions

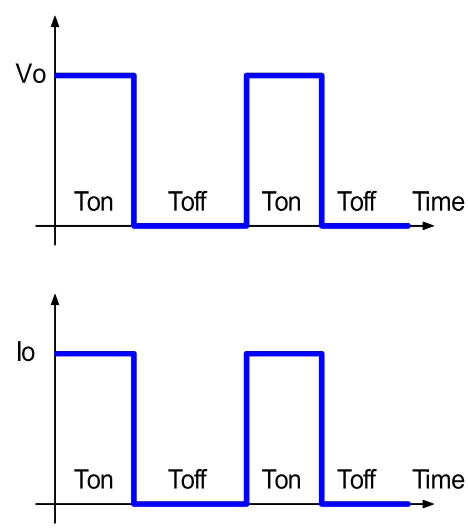
6.1 UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out)

Input under voltage lockout is standard on the EC6AW-110 series unit. The unit will shut down when the input voltage drops below a lower 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 hiccup mode protection.



6.3 Output Over Voltage Protection

The over-voltage protection consists of a zener diode to limiting the out voltage.

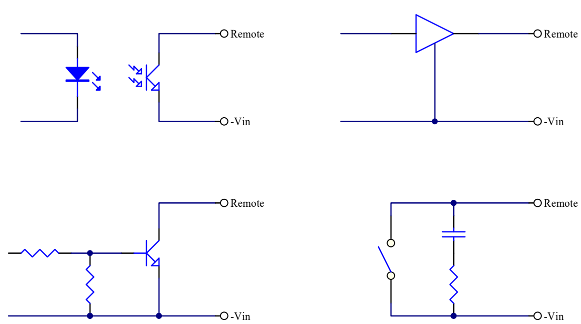
6.4 Remote On/Off

The EC6AW-110 series allows the user to switch the module on and off electronically with the remote on/off feature. All models are available in "positive logic" versions. The converter turns on if the remote **on/off** pin is high (>3.5Vdc to 160Vdc or open circuit). Setting the pin low (0 to<1.2Vdc) 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 (converter will be on).

Models with part number suffix "N" are the "negative logic" remote **on/off** version. The unit turns off if the remote **on/off** pin is high (>3.5Vdc to 160Vdc or open circuit). The converter turns on if the **on/off** pin input is low (0 to<1.2Vdc). Note that the converter is off by default.

Logic State (Pin 2)	Positive Logic	Negative Logic
Logic Low – 0 to 1.2Vdc	Module off	Module on
Logic High – 3.5 to 160Vdc or Open circuit	Module on	Module off

The converter remote on/off circuit built-in on input side. The ground pin of input side remote on/off circuit is -vin pin. Inside connection sees below.

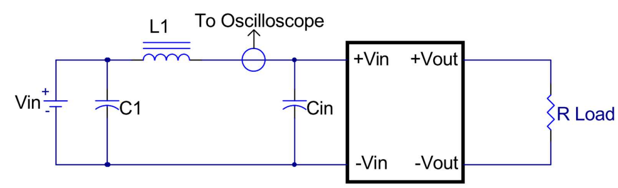


Remote On/Off Connection Examples

7. Input / Output Considerations

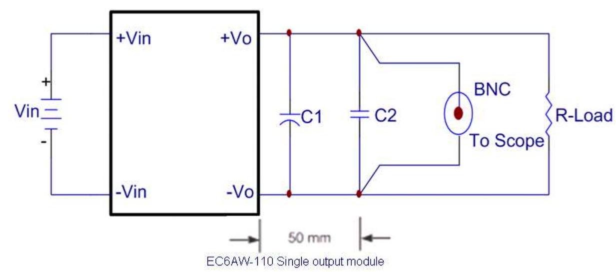
7.1 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

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).

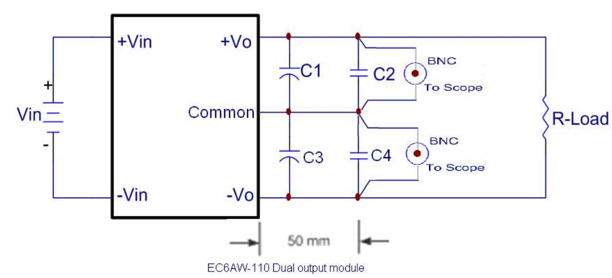


L1: 1uH
C1: None
Cin: 22uF ESR<0.7ohm @100KHz

7.2 Output Ripple and Noise



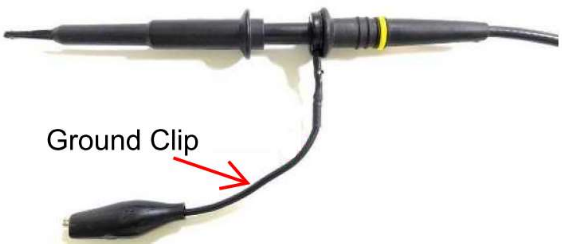
Note:
C1: None
C2: 1uF ceramic capacitor
EC6AW-110 single output module



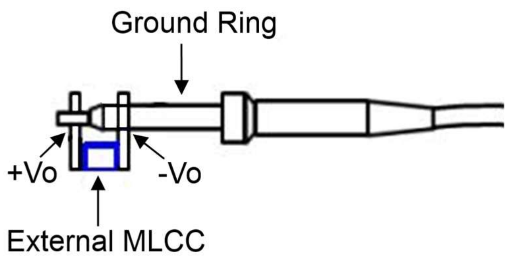
Note:
C1 & C3: None
C2 & C4: 1uF ceramic capacitor.
EC6AW-110 dual output module

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 EC6AW-110 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 EC6AW-110 series converters can be operated within a wide case temperature range of -40℃ to 100℃. 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 1.25”×0.8” 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 $I_{o\_max.}$).

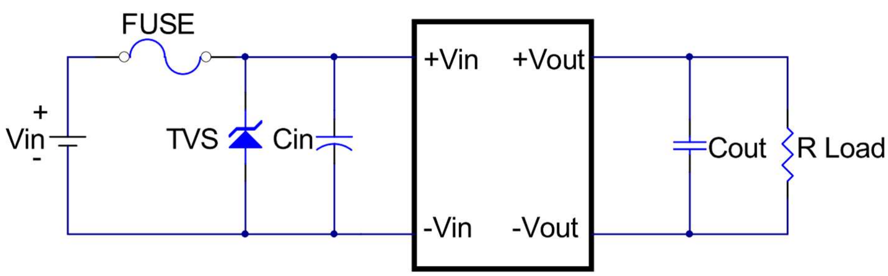
8.4 Power Derating

The operating case temperature range of EC6AW-110 series is -40℃ to +100℃. When operating the EC6AW-110 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 EC6AW-110 series converters have no internal fuse. In order to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. We recommended a 0.5A fast acting fuse for all models. 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 input capacitor (Cin) and transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) are required if EC6AW-110 series has to meet EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5.

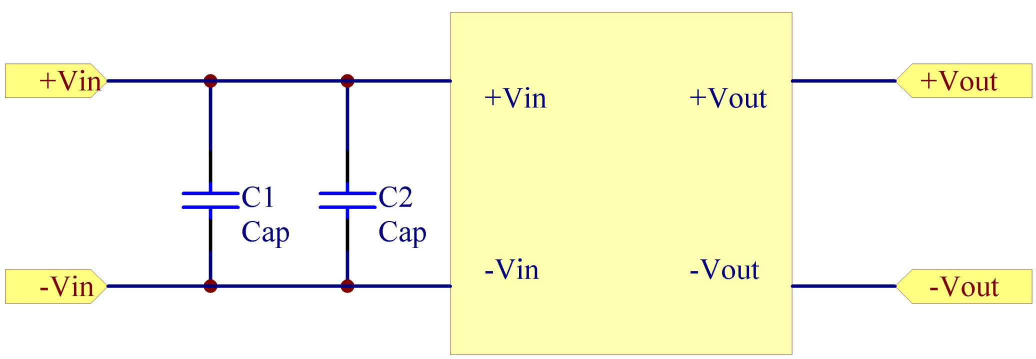
Cin: a 120uF/220V (Nippon Chemi-Con KXJ series) aluminum capacitor is recommended.

TVS: a SMDJ180A transient voltage suppressor is recommended.

9.2 EMC Considerations

(1) EMI Test standard: EN 55032 Class A Conducted Emission

Test Condition: Input Voltage: 110Vdc, Output Load: Full Load



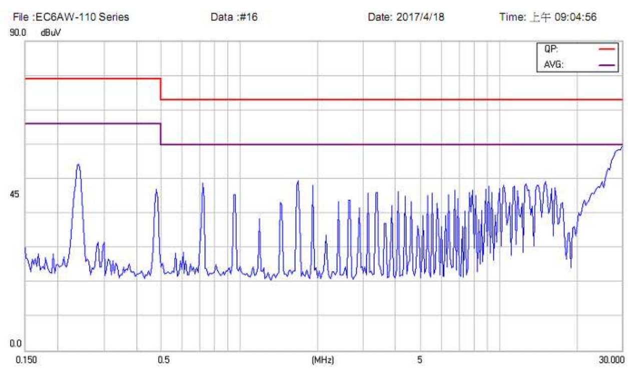
Connection circuit for conducted EMI testing

	Model No.						
	EC6AW-110S33	EC6AW-110S05	EC6AW-110S12	EC6AW-110S15	EC6AW-110D05	EC6AW-110D12	EC6AW-110D15
C1	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V
C2	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V	1uF/250V

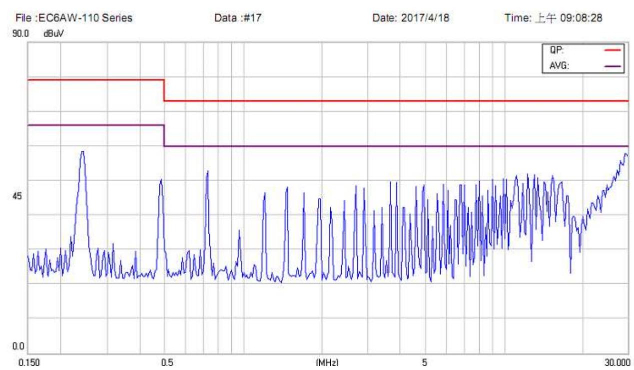
Note:
All of capacitors are ceramic capacitors and 1812 size

Conducted Class A (EN 55032):

EC6AW-110S33

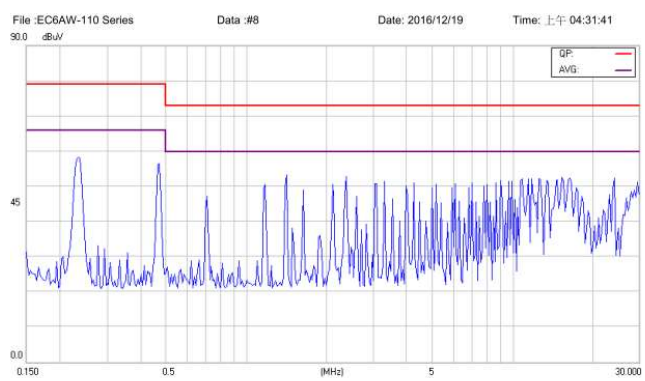


EC6AW-110S05

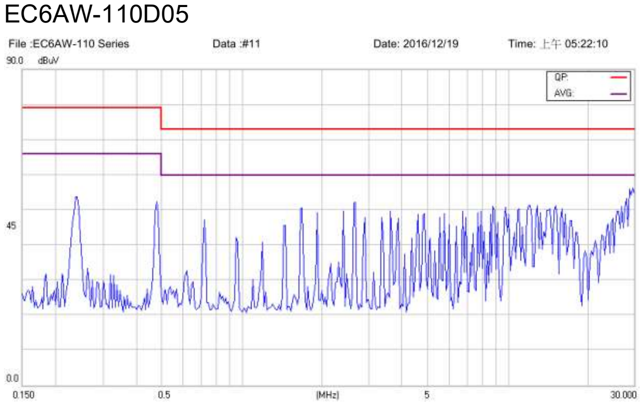


EC6AW-110S12

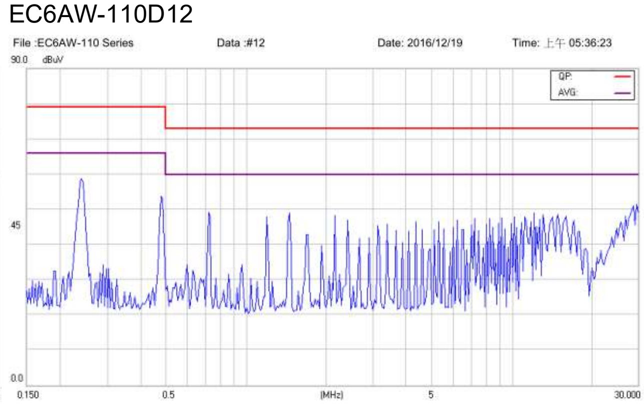
EC6AW-110S15



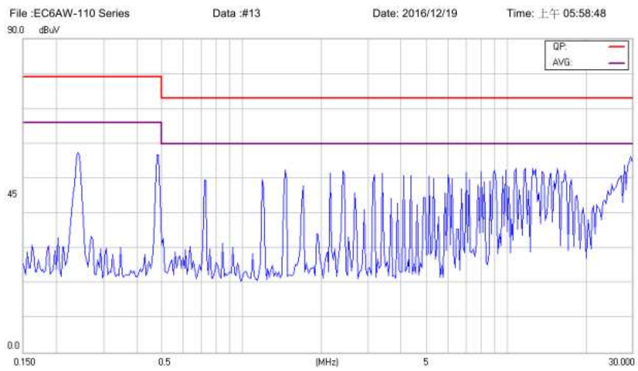
EC6AW-110D05



EC6AW-110D12



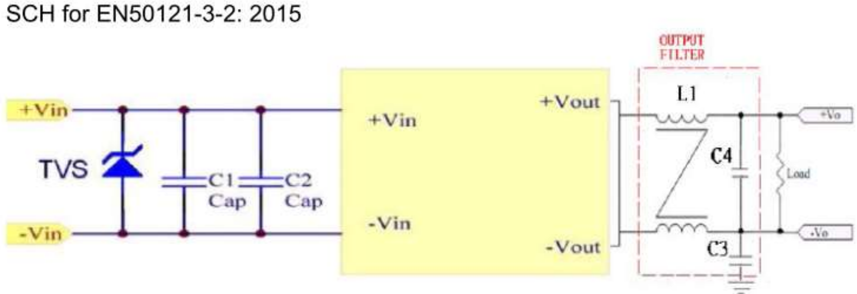
EC6AW-110D15



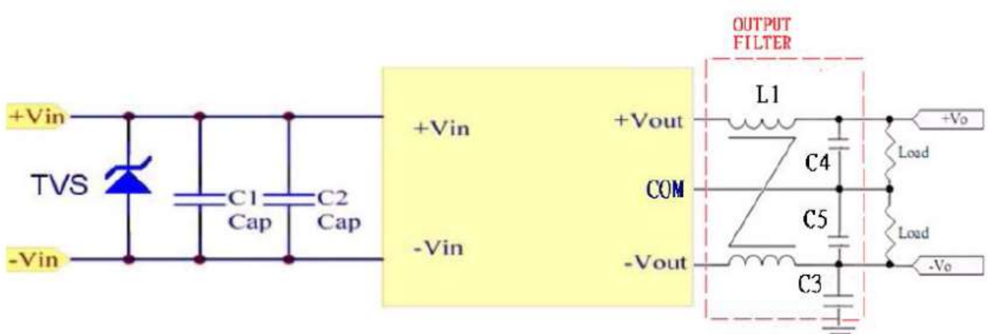
(2) EMI Test standard: EN 50121-3-2

Test Condition: Input Voltage: 110Vdc, Output Load: Full Load

SCH for EN50121-3-2: 2015



	C1 & C2	L1	C3	C4
EC6AW-110 SINGLE MODEL	CHIP CAP. 1812 1uF/250V X7R 10% R	TOROIDAL CORE 35T-375-100 COATED STEWARD 7T 1UEW Φ1mm	CHIP CAP. 1812 T=2.0mm 0.047uF/1KV X7R 10% R	CHIP CAP. 1206 T=1.6mm 1uF/100V X7R 10% R

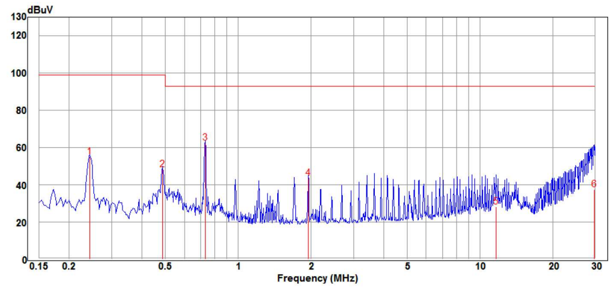


	C1 & C2	L1	C3	C4 & C5
EC6AW-110 DUAL MODEL	CHIP CAP. 1812 1uF/250V X7R 10% R	TOROIDAL CORE 35T-375-100 COATED STEWARD 7T 1UEW Φ1mm	CHIP CAP. 1812 T=2.0mm 0.047uF/1KV X7R 10% R	CHIP CAP. 1206 T=1.6mm 1uF/100V X7R 10% R

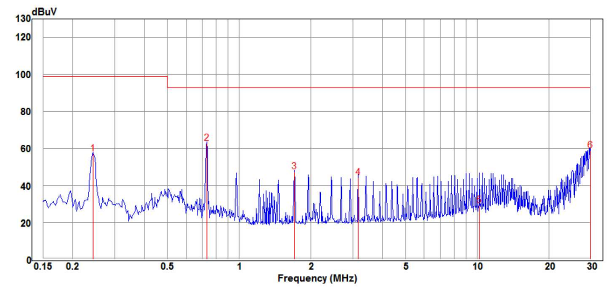
Input Conducted Emission (EN 50121-3-2):

EC6AW-110S33

Line

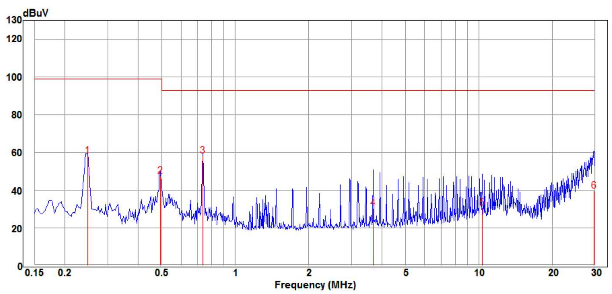


Neutral

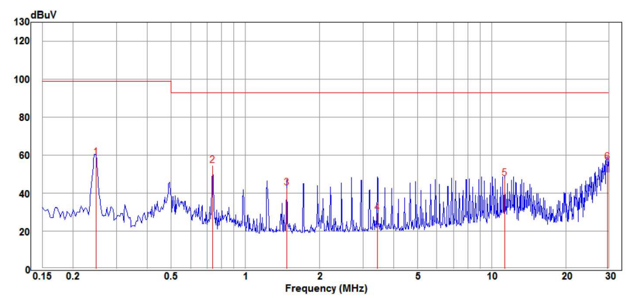


EC6AW-110S05

Line

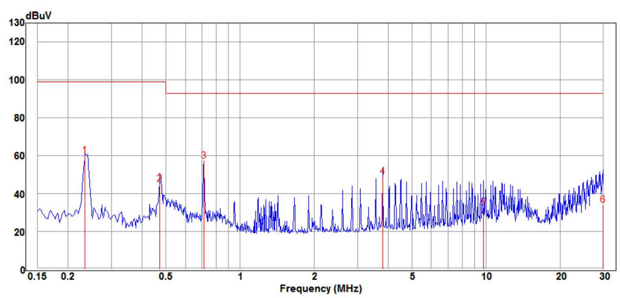


Neutral

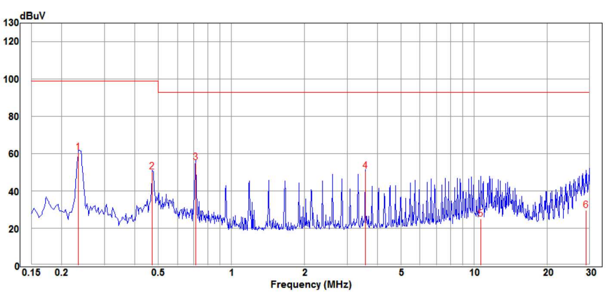


EC6AW-110S12

Line

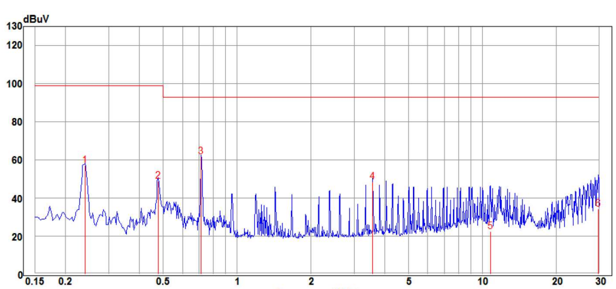


Neutral

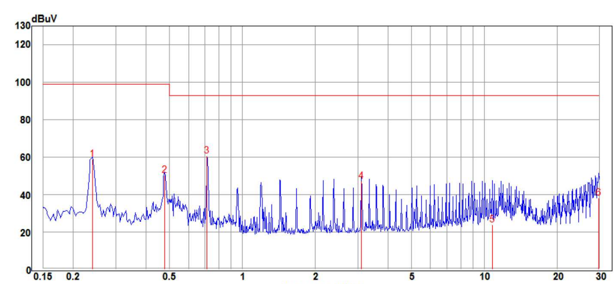


EC6AW-110S15

Line

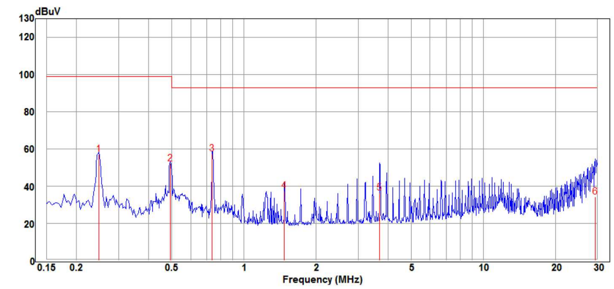


Neutral

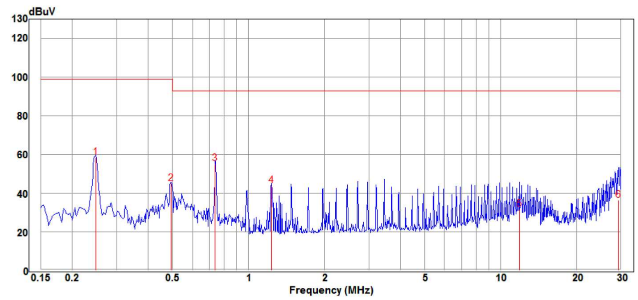


EC6AW-110D05

Line

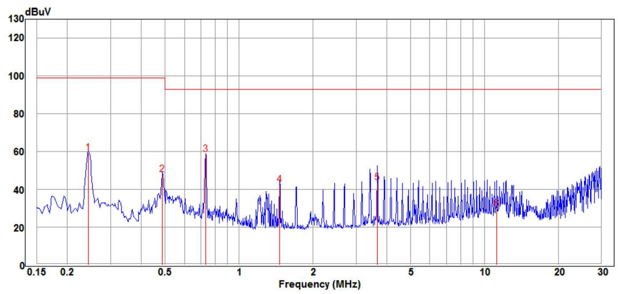


Neutral

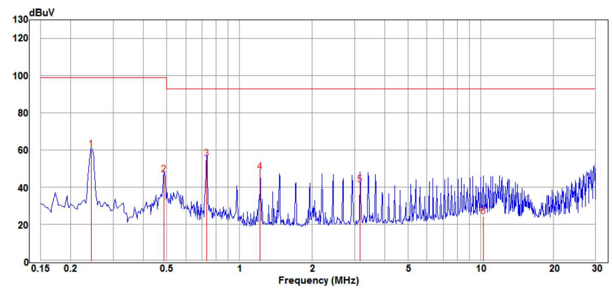


EC6AW-110D12

Line

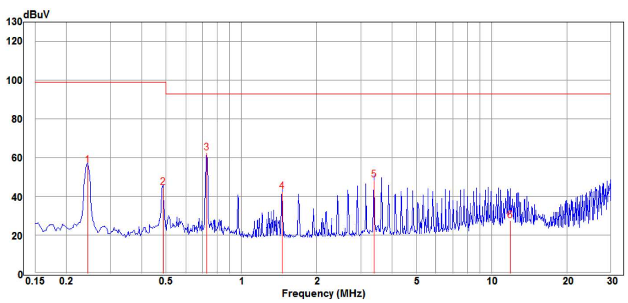


Neutral

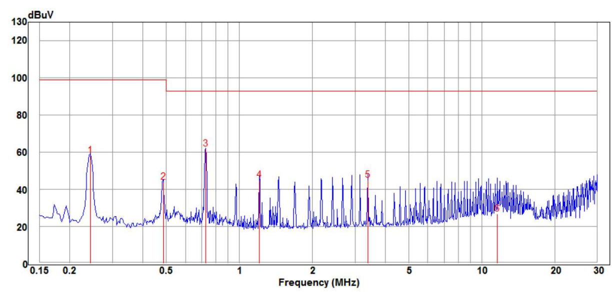


EC6AW-110D15

Line



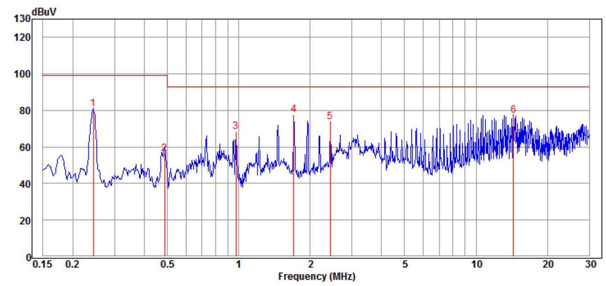
Neutral



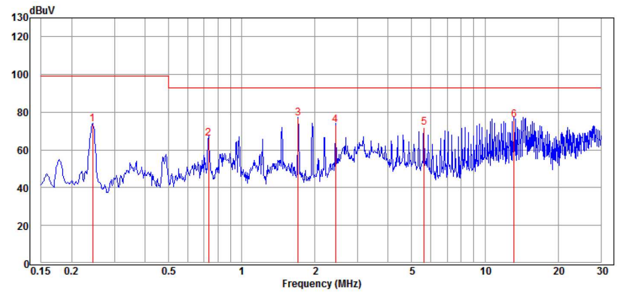
Output Conducted Emission (EN 50121-3-2):

EC6AW-110S33

Positive

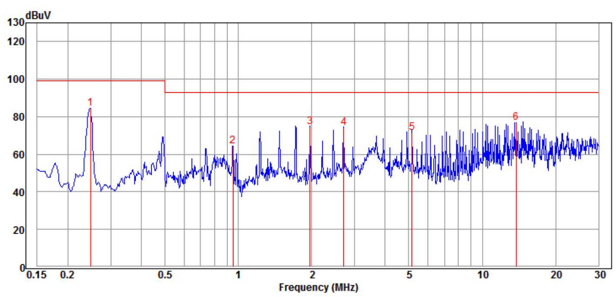


Negative

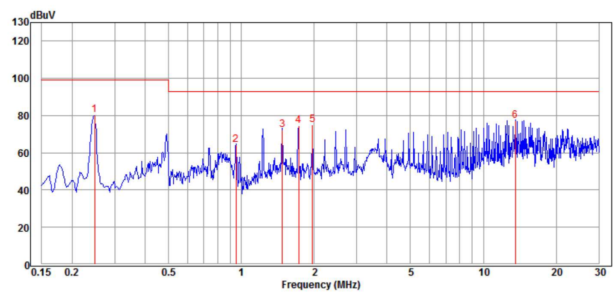


EC6AW-110S05

Positive



Negative



EC6AW-110S12

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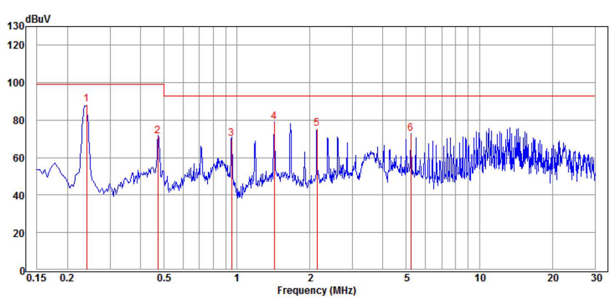

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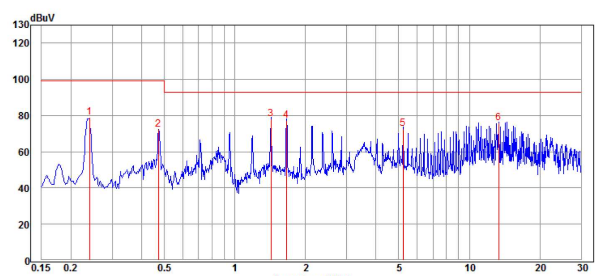

EC6AW-11S15

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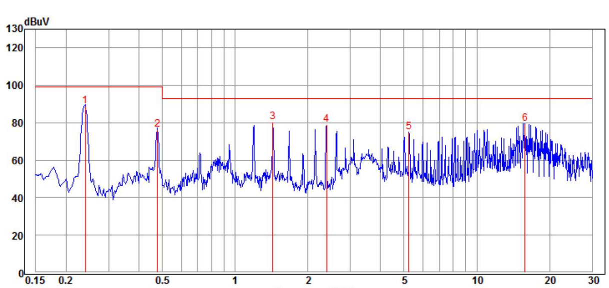

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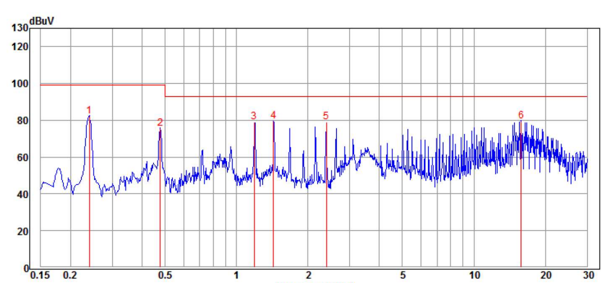

EC6AW-110D05

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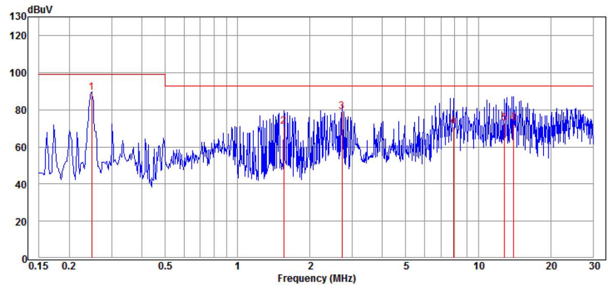

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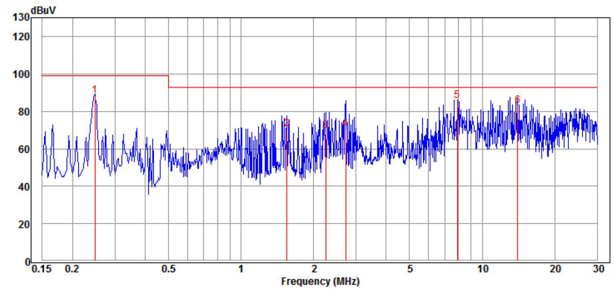

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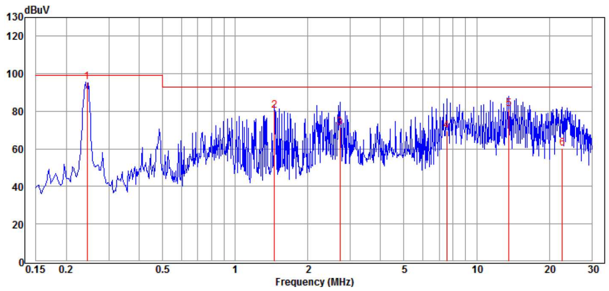

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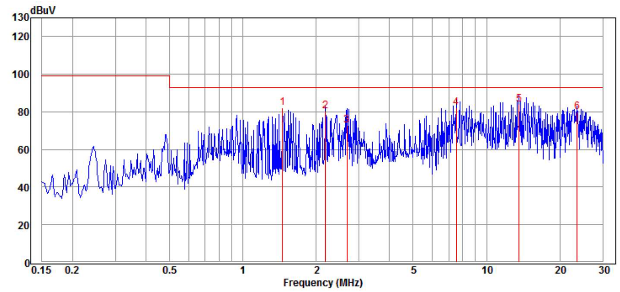

EC6AW-110D15

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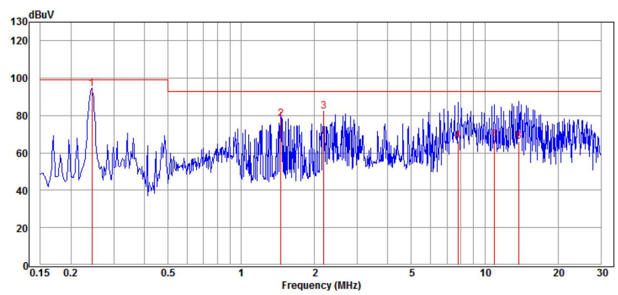

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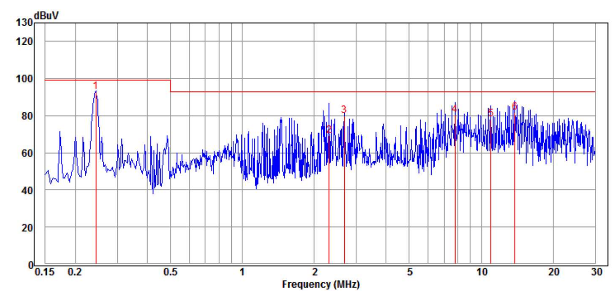
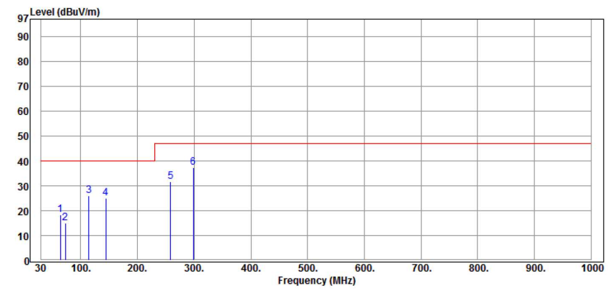


Radiated Emission (EN 50121-3-2):

EC6AW-110S33

Horizontal



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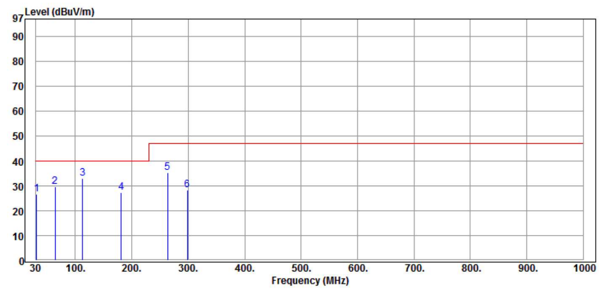

EC6AW-110S05

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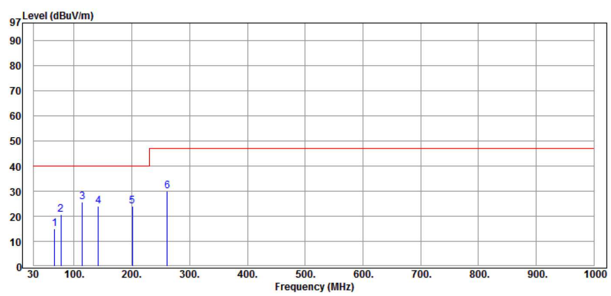

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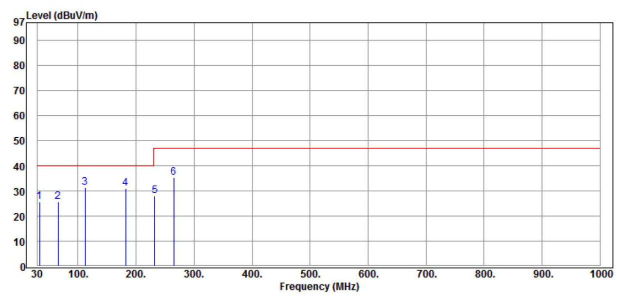

EC6AW-110S12

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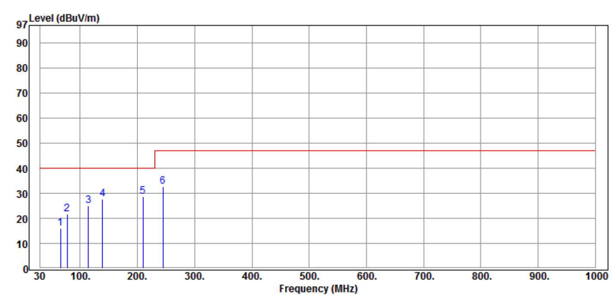

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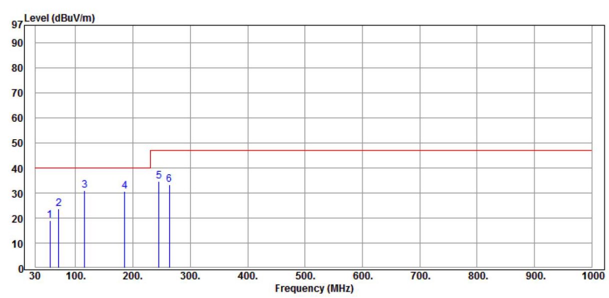

EC6AW-110S15

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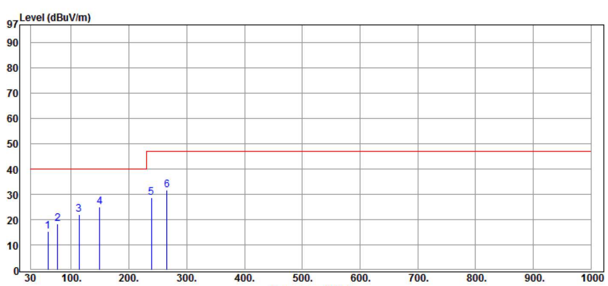

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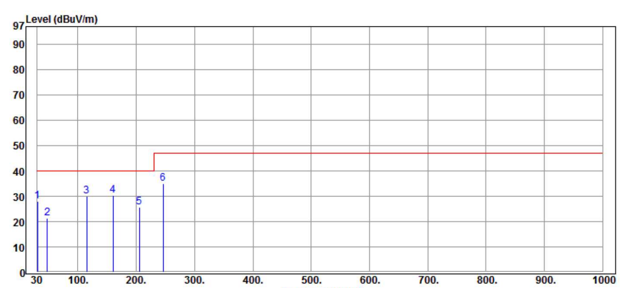

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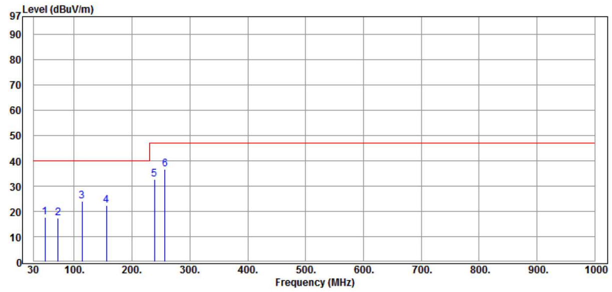

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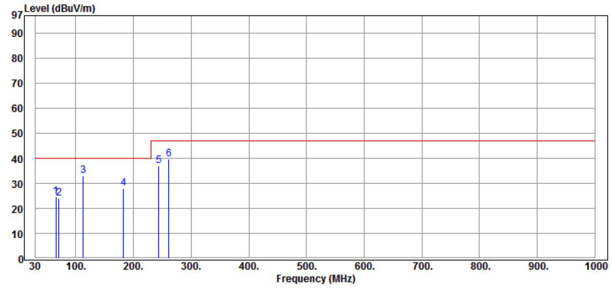

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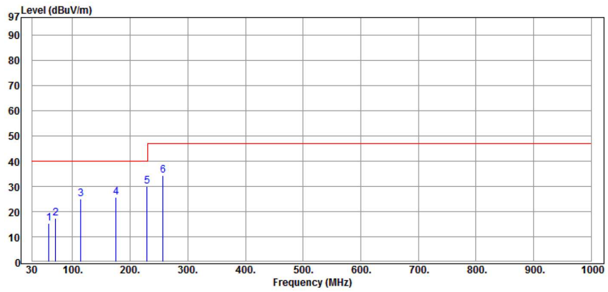

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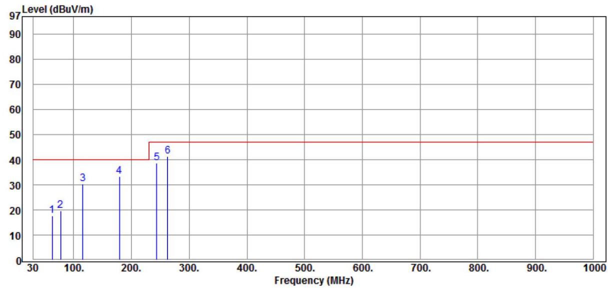

EC6AW-110D15

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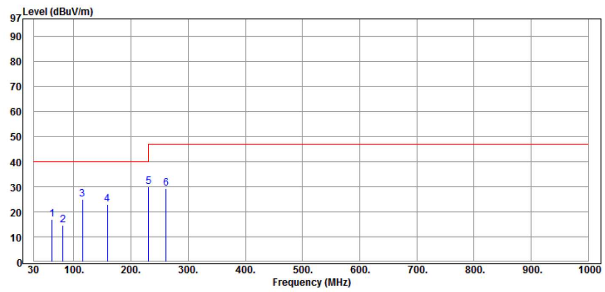

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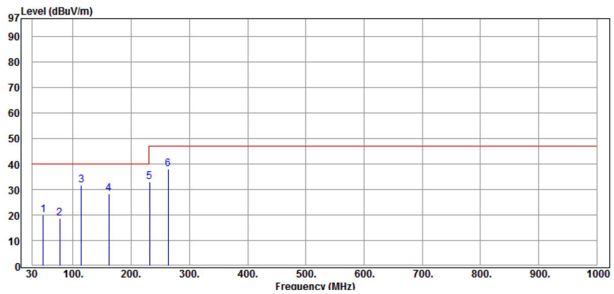
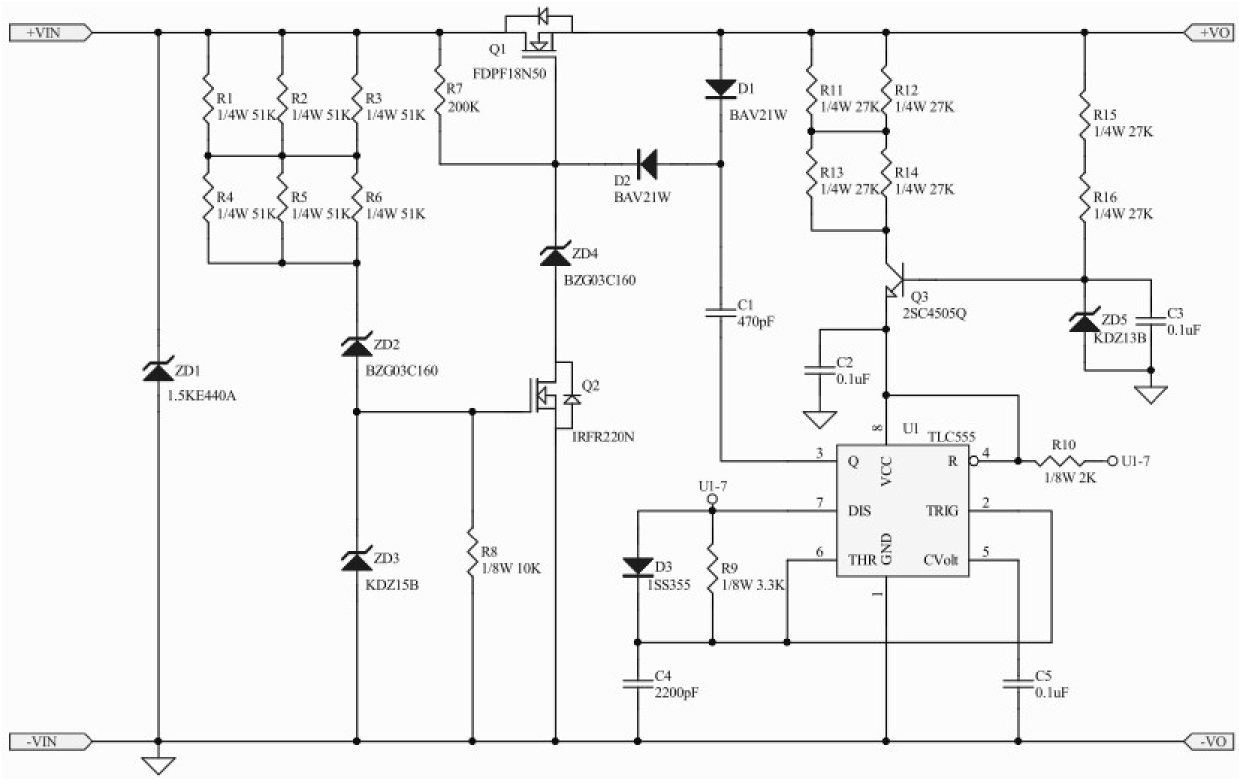


9.3 Suggested Configuration for RIA12 Surge Test



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