ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER
ECLB75W SERIES
APPLICATION NOTE

Approved By:

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1. Introduction

The ECLB75W series of DC-DC converters offers 75 watts of output power single and dual output voltages of 5, 12, 15, ±12, ±15, ±24VDC with standard 2"X1" pin out. It has a wide (4:1) input voltage range of 9 to 36VDC (24VDC nominal) and 18 to 75VDC (48VDC nominal). Apart from, it has 2250VDC isolation (input to output).

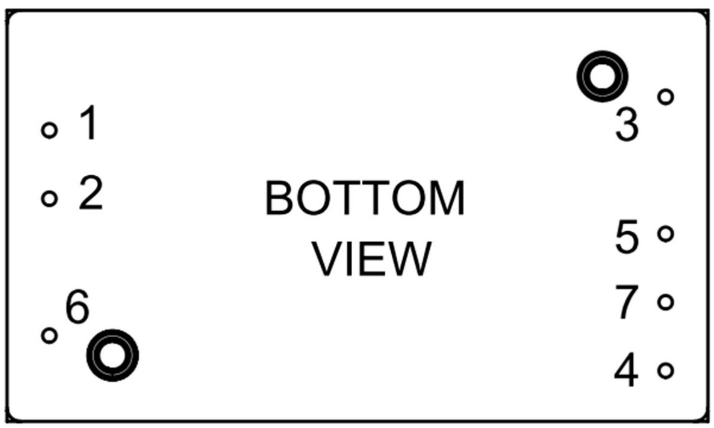
Compliant with EN55022, EN55032. High efficiency up to 92.5%, allowing case operating temperature range of -40°C to 105°C (except M2 Series –55°C to 105°C). An optional heat sink is available to extend the full power range of the unit. Very low no load power consumption, an ideal solution for energy critical systems.

The standard control functions include remote on/off (positive or negative) and +10%, -20% adjustable output voltage.

Fully protected against input UVLO (under voltage lock out), output over-current, output over-voltage and over-temperature and continuous short circuit conditions.

ECLB75W series is designed primarily for common applications of 12V, 24V, 48V nominal voltage and also suitable for distributed power architectures, telecommunications, battery operated equipment and industrial applications.

2. Pin Function Description



Single Output

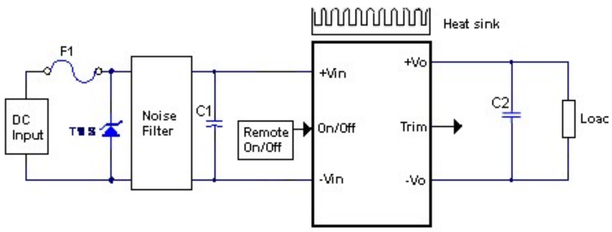
No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	+Vin	+V Input	Positive Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
2	-Vin	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
3	+Vout	+V Output	Positive Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
4	Trim	Trim	External Output Voltage Adjustment	**Section 6.6**
5	-Vout	-V Output	Negative Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
6	Remote	Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	**Section 6.5**

Dual Output

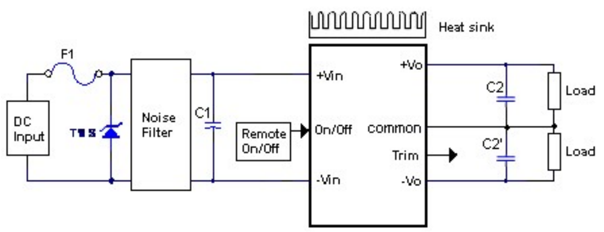
No	Label	Function	Description	Reference
1	+Vin	+V Input	Positive Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
2	-Vin	-V Input	Negative Supply Input	**Section 7.1**
3	+Vout	+V Output	Positive Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
4	-Vout	-V Output	Negative Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
5	Com	Common	Common Power Output	**Section 7.2/7.3**
6	Remote	Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off Control	**Section 6.5**
7	Trim	Trim	External Output Voltage Adjustment	**Section 6.6**

3. Connection for Standard Use

The connection for standard use is shown below. An external input capacitor (C1) 220uF for all models is recommended to reduce input ripple voltage. External output capacitors (C2 or C2') are recommended to reduce output ripple and noise, 1uF ceramic capacitor for other models



ECLB75W-XXSXX



ECLB75W-XXDXX

Symbol	Component	Reference
F1, TVS	Input fuse, TVS	**Section 9.1**
C1	External capacitor on input side	**Note Section 7.1**
C2, 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 6.5**
Trim	External output voltage adjustment	**Section 6.6**
Heat sink	External heat sink	**Section 8.1/8.2/8.3/8.4/8.5**

Note:
If the impedance of input line is high, C1 capacitance must be more than above. Use more than two recommended capacitor above in parallel when ambient temperature becomes lower than -20°C.

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:

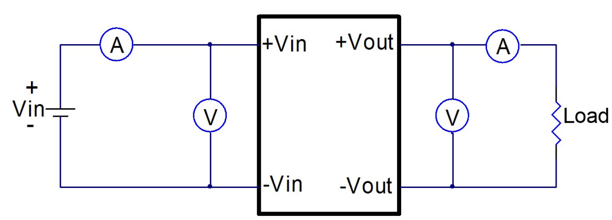
$$Load\ reg. = \frac{V_{FL} - V_{NL}}{V_{NL}} \times 100\%$$

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:

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

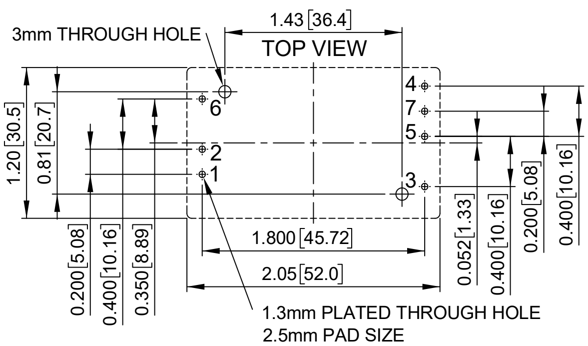
Where:
V_{HL} is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load
V_{LL} is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load



ECLB75W Series Test Setup

5. Recommend Layout, PCB Footprint and Soldering Information

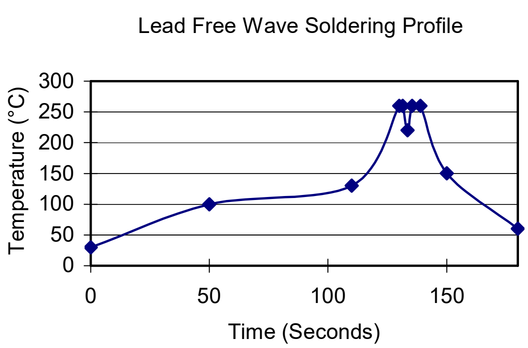
The system designer or end user must ensure that metal and other components in the vicinity of the converter meet the spacing requirements for which the system is approved. Low resistance and inductance PCB layout traces are the norm and should be used where possible. Due consideration must also be given 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 4~15seconds (less than 90W). Furthermore, the recommended soldering profile is shown below.



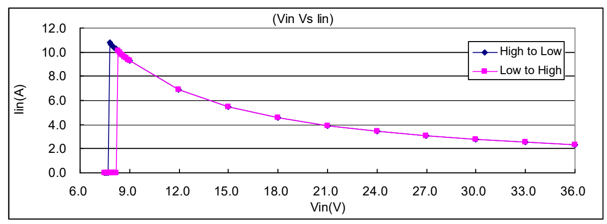
6. Features and Functions

6.1 UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out)

Input under voltage lockout is standard on the ECLB75W series 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.

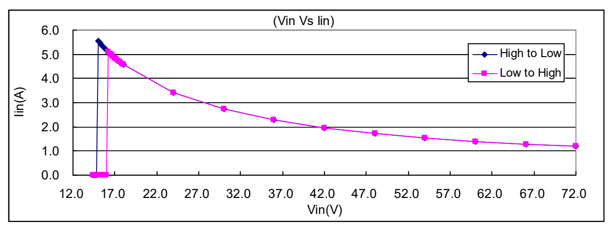
ECLB75W-24Vin

Iin Vs Vin



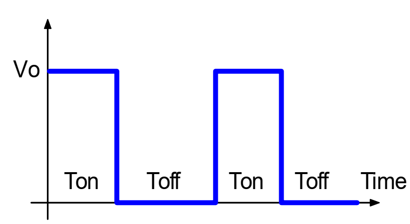
ECLB75W-48 Vin

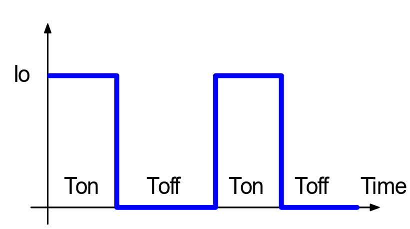
Iin Vs Vin



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.



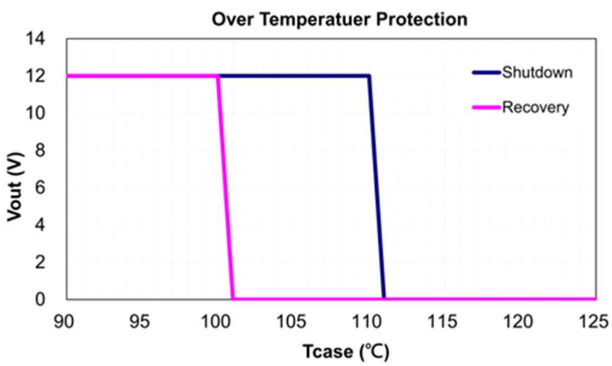


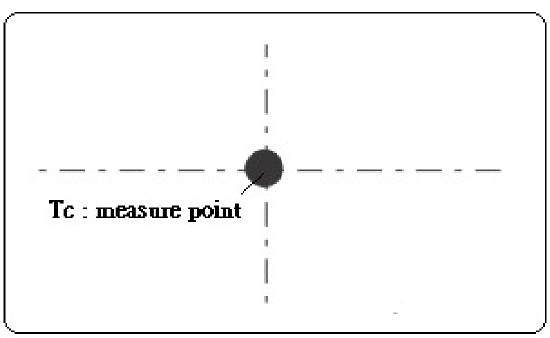
6.3 Output Over Voltage Protection

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

6.4 Over Temperature Protection

These modules have an over temperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage. Shutdown occurs with the maximum case reference temperature is exceeded. The module will restart when the case temperature falls below over temperature recovery threshold. Different input voltage the over temperature protection turn on/off points will drift. Please measure temperature of the center part of metal case.





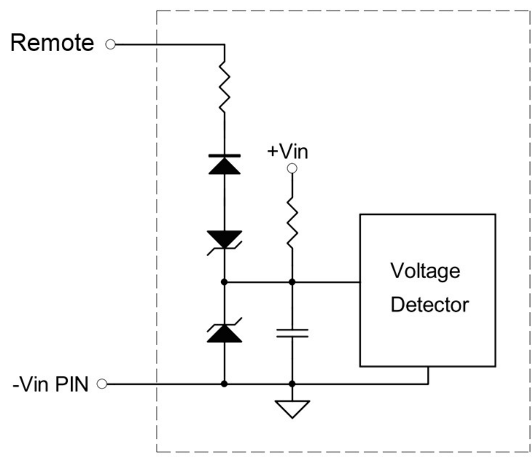
6.5 Remote On/Off

The ECLB75W 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" and "negative logic" (optional) versions. The converter turns on if the remote On/Off pin is high (>3.5Vdc to 75Vdc or open circuit). Setting the pin low (0 to<1.2Vdc, except M2 Series is 0 to<1.0Vdc) 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). Converter will be turn on in positive mode.

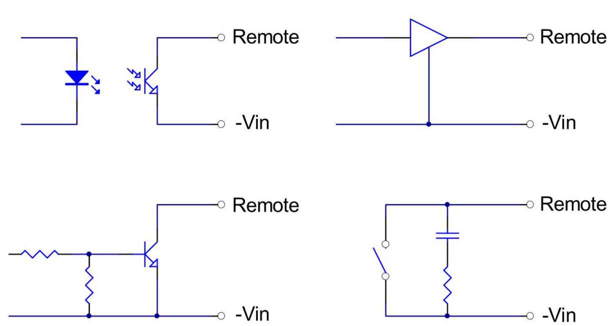
Models with part number suffix "N" are the "negative logic" remote on/off version. The unit turns off if the remote on/off pin is high (>3.5Vdc to 75Vdc or open circuit). The converter turns on if the On/Off pin input is low (0 to<1.2Vdc, except M2 Series is 0 to<1.0Vdc). Note that the converter is off by default.

Logic State (Pin 6)	Negative Logic	Positive Logic
Logic Low	Module on	Module off
Logic High	Module off	Module on

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.



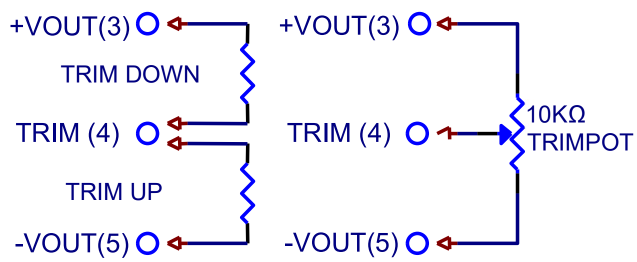
Connection examples see below.



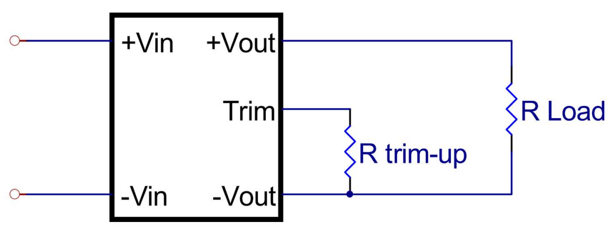
Remote On/Off Connection Examples

6.6 Output Voltage Adjustment

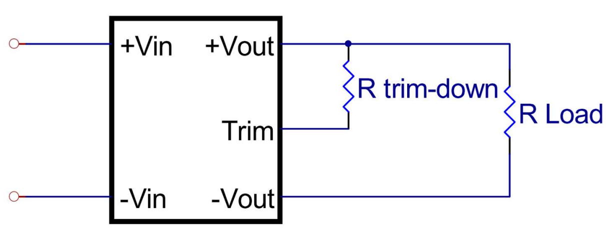
Output may be externally trimmed -20% to +10% with a fixed resistor or an external trim pot as shown (optional). Model specific formulas for calculating trim resistors are available upon request as a separate document.



In order to trim the voltage up or down, one needs to connect the trim resistor either between the trim pin and -Vout for trim-up or between trim pin and +Vout for trim-down. The output voltage trim range is -20% to +10%. This is shown:



Trim-up Voltage Setup



Trim-down Voltage Setup

1. The value of Rtrim-up defined as:

The ECLB75W-XXS05 value of $R_{trim-up}$ define as:

$$R_{trim-up} = \left[\frac{R1\times R3^2\times Vr - R2\times R3\times (R2+R3)\times (Vo - V_{o,nom})}{(R2+R3)^2\times (Vo - V_{o,nom})}\right] - Rt\ (K\Omega)$$

The ECLB75W-XXS12,XXS15 and XXDXX value of $R_{trim-up}$ defined as:

$$R_{trim-up} = \left(\frac{Vr\times R1\times (R2+R3)}{(Vo - V_{o,nom})\times R2}\right) - Rt\ \ (K\Omega)$$

Where

$R_{trim-up}$ is the external resistor in Kohm.

$V_{O,nom}$ is the nominal output voltage.

V_O is the desired output voltage.

R1, Rt, R2, R3 and Vr are internal to the unit and are defined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Trim up and Trim down Resistor Values

Model Number	Output Voltage(V)	R1 (KΩ)	R2 (KΩ)	R3 (KΩ)	Rt (KΩ)	Vr (V)
ECLB75W-XXS05	5.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.5
ECLB75W-XXS12	12.0	9.1	3	2.32	18	2.5
ECLB75W-XXS15	15.0	9.1	2.27	2.32	18	2.5
ECLB75W-XXD12	±12.0	15.4	2.43	5.6	33	2.5
ECLB75W-XXD15	±15.0	24	2.565	4.3	47	2.5
ECLB75W-XXD24	±24.0	36	2.475	9.1	68	2.5

For example, to trim-up the output voltage of 5.0V module (ECLB75W-24S05) by 10% to 5.5V, R trim-up is calculated as follows:

$V_o - V_{o,nom} = 5.5 - 5.0 = 0.5V$

R1 = 2.4 KΩ

R2 = 1.2 KΩ

R3 = 1.2 KΩ

Rt = 1.5 KΩ

Vr= 2.5 V

$$R_{trim-up} = \left[\frac{2.4\times 1.2^2\times 2.5 - 1.2\times 1.2\times (1.2+1.2)\times 0.5}{(1.2+1.2)^2\times 0.5}\right] - 1.5 = 0.9\ (K\Omega)$$

For example, to trim-up the output voltage of ±24V(48V) module (ECLB75W-24D24) by 10% to ±26.4V (52.8V), R trim-up is calculated as follows:

$V_o - V_{o,nom} = 52.8 - 48 = 4.8V$,

R1 = 36 KΩ,

R2 = 2.475 KΩ,

R3 =9.1 KΩ,

Rt = 68 KΩ,

Vr= 2.5 V

$$R_{trim-up} = \left(\frac{2.5\times 36\times (9.1+2.475)}{2.475\times 4.8}\right) - 68 = 19.69(K\Omega)$$

The typical value of R_{trim_up}

Trim up %	5V	12V	15V	±12V	±15V	±24V
	R_{trim_up} (KΩ)					
1%	27.90	318.1	288.6	497.1	488.2	808.8
2%	12.90	150.1	135.3	232.0	220.6	370.4
3%	7.90	94.06	84.22	143.7	131.4	224.3
4%	5.40	66.05	58.67	99.53	86.82	151.2
5%	3.90	49.24	43.33	73.02	60.06	107.3
6%	2.90	38.03	33.11	55.35	42.21	78.15
7%	2.19	30.03	25.81	42.73	29.47	57.27
8%	1.65	24.02	20.33	33.26	19.91	41.61
9%	1.23	19.35	16.07	25.90	12.48	29.43
10%	0.90	15.62	12.67	20.01	6.53	19.69

2.The value of R trim-down defined as:

The ECLB75W-XXS05 value of $R_{trim-down}$ defined as:

$$R_{trim-down} = \frac{R1 \times R3 \times (R1+R2) \times Vr - [R3 \times (R1+R2) \times (R2+R3)] \times (Vo - V_{o,nom})}{(R2+R3)^2 \times (Vo - V_{o,nom})} - Rt \ (\mathrm{K\Omega})$$

The ECLB75W-XXS12, XXS15 and XXDXX value of of $R_{trim-down}$ defined as:

$$R_{trim-down} = R1 \times \left[\frac{Vr \times R1}{(V_{o,nom} - Vo) \times R2} - 1 \right] - Rt \ (\mathrm{K\Omega})$$

Where

$R_{trim-down}$ is the external resistor in Kohm.

$V_{O,nom}$ is the nominal output voltage.

V_O is the desired output voltage.

R1, Rt, R2, R3 and Vr are internal to the unit and are defined in Table 1.

For example, to trim-down the output voltage of 5.0V module (ECLB75W-24S05) by 20% to 4V, R trim-down is calculated as follows:

$V_{O,nom} - V_o = 5.0 - 4.0 = 1.0V$
R1 = 2.4 KΩ
R2 = 1.2 KΩ
R3 = 1.2 KΩ
Rt = 1.5 KΩ
Vr= 2.5 V

$$R_{trim-down} = \frac{2.4 \times 1.2 \times (2.4+1.2) \times 2.5 - [1.2 \times (2.4+1.2) \times (1.2+1.2)] \times 1}{(1.2+1.2)^2 \times 1} - 1.5 = 1.2 \ (\mathrm{K\Omega})$$

For example, to trim-down the output voltage of ±24V(48V) module (ECLB75W-24D24) by 20% to ±19.2V(38.4V) , R trim-down is calculated as follows:

$V_{O,nom} - V_o = 48 - 38.4 = 9.6V$
R1 = 36 KΩ
R2 = 2.475 KΩ
R3 =9.1 KΩ
Rt = 68 KΩ,
Vr= 2.5 V

$$R_{trim-down} = 36 \times \left[\frac{2.5 \times 36}{9.6 \times 2.475} - 1 \right] - 68 = 32.36 \ (\mathrm{K\Omega})$$

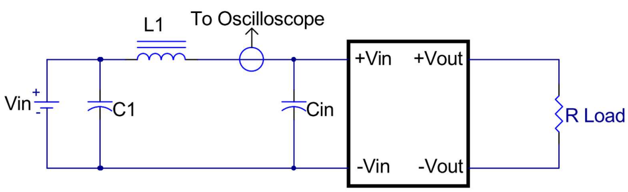
The typical value of R_{trim_down}

Trim down %	5V	12V	15V	±12V	±15V	±24V
	R_{trim_down} (KΩ)					
1%	86.70	547.9	580.9	968.2	1800.	2623
2%	41.70	260.4	276.9	459.9	864.6	1259
3%	26.70	164.5	175.5	290.4	552.7	805.0
4%	19.20	116.6	124.9	205.7	396.8	577.8
5%	14.70	87.91	94.50	154.9	303.2	441.4
6%	11.70	68.74	74.23	121.0	240.8	350.5
7%	9.56	55.05	59.76	96.83	196.3	285.6
8%	7.95	44.78	48.90	78.68	162.9	236.9
9%	6.70	36.80	40.46	64.56	136.9	199.0
10%	5.70	30.41	33.70	53.26	116.1	168.7
11%	4.88	25.18	28.17	44.02	99.12	143.9
12%	4.20	20.82	23.57	36.32	84.95	123.2
13%	3.62	17.14	19.67	29.80	72.95	105.7
14%	3.13	13.98	16.33	24.22	62.67	90.81
15%	2.70	11.24	13.43	19.38	53.76	77.82
16%	2.33	8.84	10.90	15.14	45.96	66.45
17%	1.99	6.73	8.66	11.40	39.08	56.43
18%	1.70	4.85	6.68	8.08	32.96	47.52
19%	1.44	3.17	4.90	5.11	27.49	39.54
20%	1.20	1.65	3.30	2.43	22.57	32.36

7. Input / Output Considerations

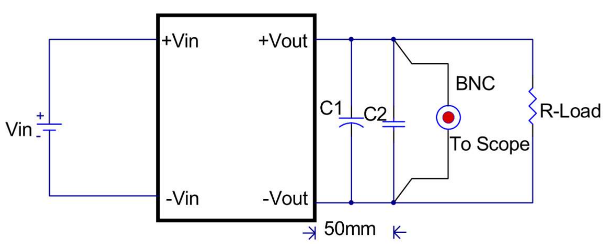
7.1 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

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).



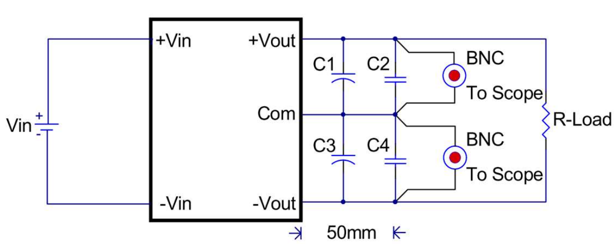
L1: 12uH
C1: None
Cin: 220uF ESR<0.7ohm @100KHz

7.2 Output Ripple and Noise



Note:
C1: None
C2: 1uF ceramic capacitor

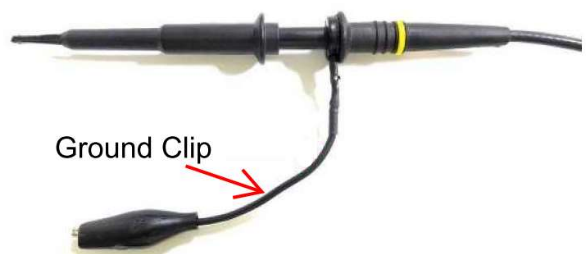
ECLB75W single output module



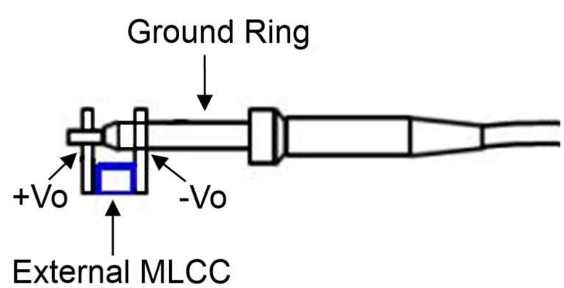
Note:
C1 & C3: None
C2 & C4: 1uF ceramic capacitor

ECLB75W 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 ECLB75W 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 ECLB75W series converters can be operated within a wide case temperature range of -40℃ to 105℃. 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
- Heat sink optional

8.2 Convection Requirements for Cooling

To predict the approximate cooling needed for the half brick module, refer to the power derating curves in **section 8.4**. 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℃ as measured at the center of the top of the case (thus verifying proper cooling).

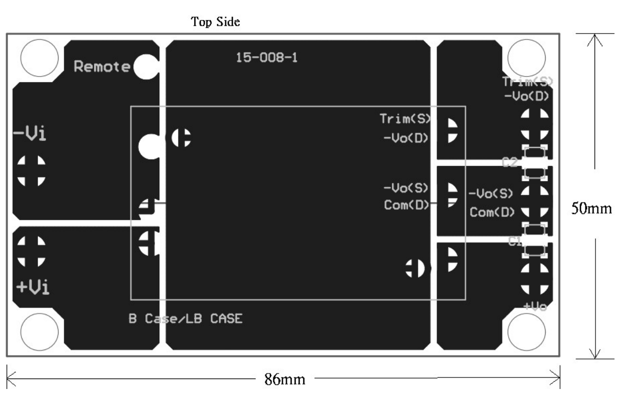
8.3 Thermal Considerations

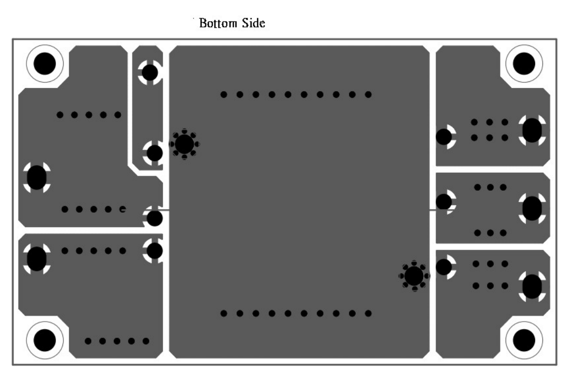
The power module operates in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat is removed by conduction, convection, and radiation to the surrounding environment. The example is presented in **section 8.4**. The power 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 ECLB75W series is -40℃ to +105℃. When operating the ECLB75W series, proper derating or cooling is needed. The maximum case temperature under any operating condition should not exceed 105℃.

The following de-rating curve of ECLB75W-24S05 with heat sink and recommended PCB Layout with de-rating. (86x50x1.6mm, 2Oz.)





Example (without heatsink):

The ECLB75W-24S05 operating at nominal line voltage, an output current of 15A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 22℃.

Solution:

Given: Vin=24V_{dc}, Vo=5V_{dc}, Io=15A

Determine Power dissipation (P_d):

$P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1-η)/η$

$P_d = 5×15×(1-0.915)/0.915 = 6.97$Watts

Determine airflow:

Airflow: Natural Convection

Check above Power de-rating curve:

Given: P_d=6.97W and T_a=22℃

Verifying: The maximum temperature rise $△T = P_d × R_{ca} = 6.97×11.2 = 78.064$℃

The maximum case temperature $T_c = T_a + △T = 100.064$ ℃<105℃

Where: The R_{ca} is thermal resistance from case to ambience.

The T_a is ambient temperature and the T_c is case temperature

Example (with heatsink M-C655):

The ECLB75W-48S05 with thermal pad SZ 29.5x49.8x0.25mm and heat sink LBT127(M-C655) operating at nominal line voltage, an output current of 15A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 54℃.

Solution:

Given: Vin=48V_{dc}, Vo=5V_{dc}, Io=15A

Determine Power dissipation (P_d):

$P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1-η)/η$

$P_d = 5.0×15×(1-0.915)/0.915 = 6.97$Watts

Determine airflow:

Airflow: Natural Convection

Check above Power de-rating curve:

Given: P_d=6.97W and T_a=54℃

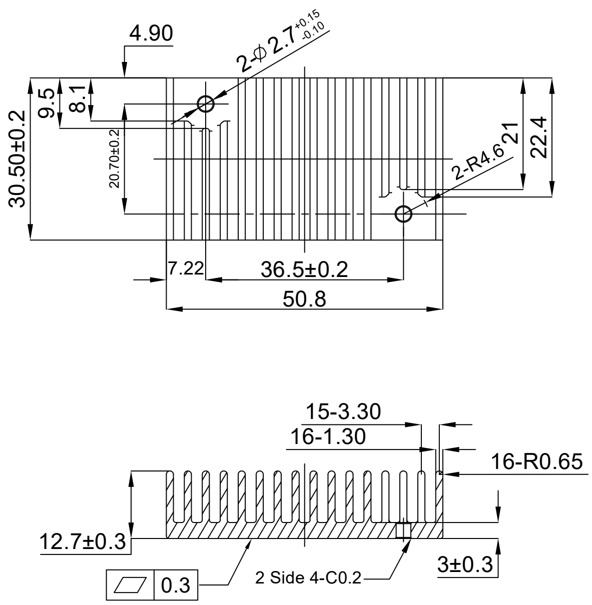
Verifying: The maximum temperature rise $△T = P_d × R_{ca} = 6.97×6.2 = 43.396$℃

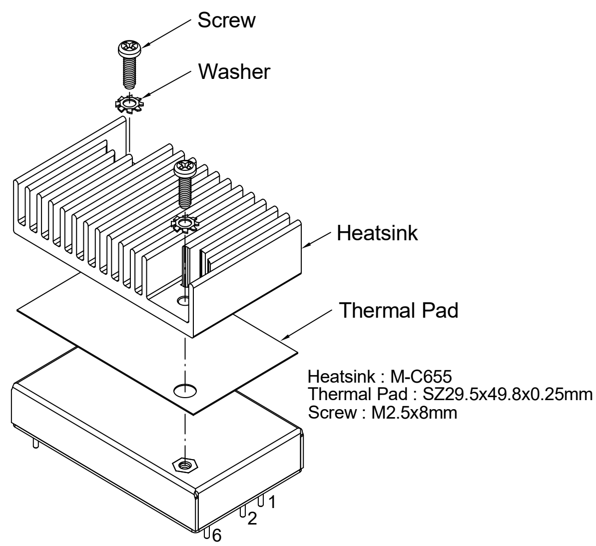
The maximum case temperature $T_c = T_a + △T = 101.39$℃ <105℃

Where: The R_{ca} is thermal resistance from case to ambience.

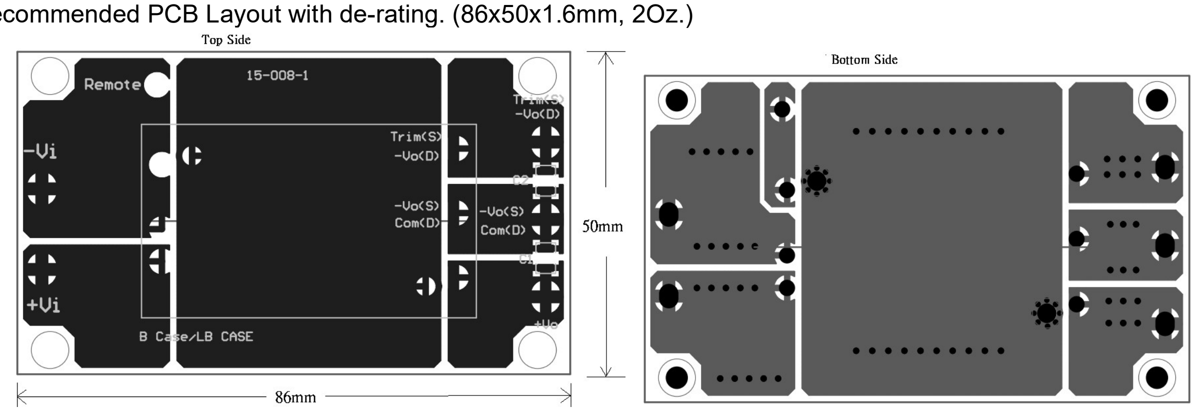
The T_a is ambient temperature and the T_c is case temperature

8.5 LB Heat Sinks:





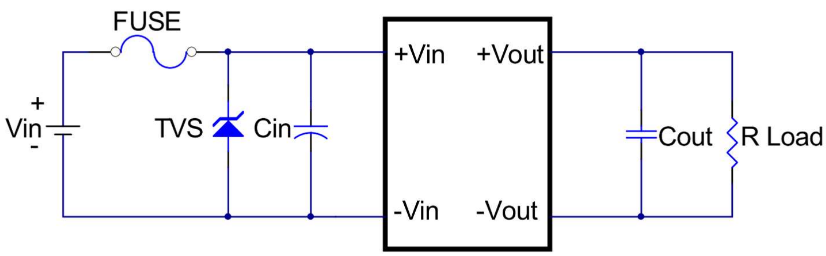
LBT127(M-C655) (G6620790202)
Transverse Heat Sink
All Dimensions in mm
Thermal Pad: SZ29.5x49.8x0.25mm (G6135041753)
Screw: M2.5x8mm (G75A3300922)
Washer: Φ2.6mm (G75A5750052)
Rca: 11.2℃/W (typ.), At natural convection
Rca: 6.8℃/W (typ.), At natural convection, mounted 85x50x1.6mm 2Oz test board.
Recommended PCB Layout with de-rating. (86x50x1.6mm, 2Oz.)



9. Safety & EMC

9.1 Input Fusing and Safety Considerations

The ECLB75W 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 15A for 24Vin models and 8A 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 (as shown).



The external input capacitor (Cin) and transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) are required if ECLB75W series has to meet EN61000-4-4, EN61000-4-5.

The Cin recommended a 470uF/100V for 24Vin models, and a 120uF/100V for 48Vin models (Nippon Chemi-Con KY series) aluminum capacitor.

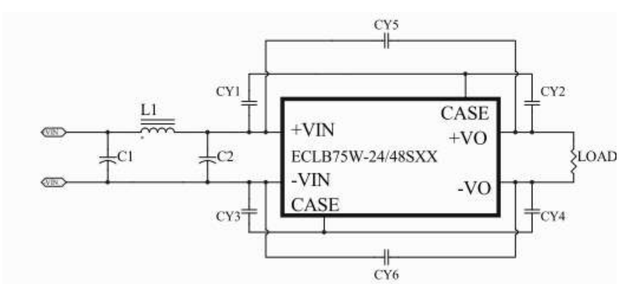
The TVS recommended SMDJ40CA for 24Vin models, and SMDJ78A for 48Vin models.

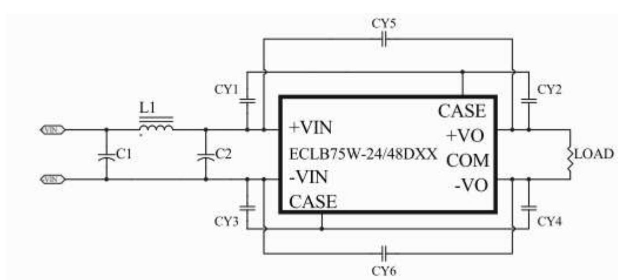
9.2 EMC Considerations

EMI Test Standard: EN55022/EN55032 Class A Conducted Emission

Test Condition: Input Voltage: Nominal Input, Output Load: Full Load

(1) EMI meet EN55022/EN55032



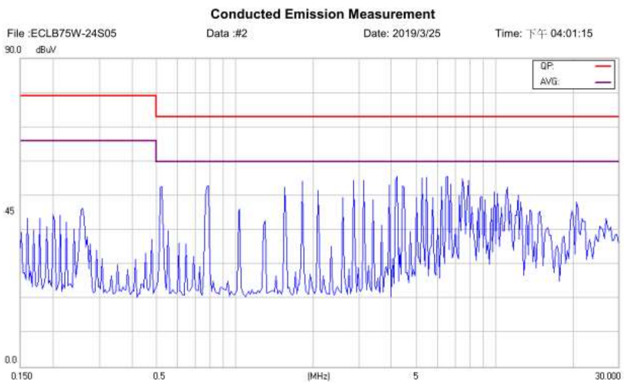


MODEL NO.	C1, C2	L1	CY1~CY6
ECLB75W series	120uF/100V/KY series Aluminum capacitor	2.8uH 17.5A SMD 1365 WURTH 7443551280	2200pF/3KV 1808 X7R MLCC

Conducted Emission Class A:

ECLB75W-24S05

Line



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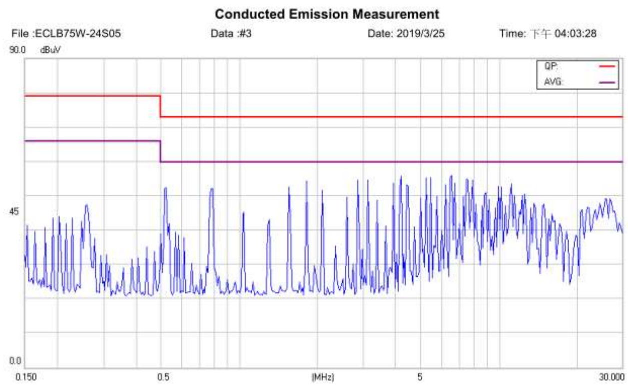
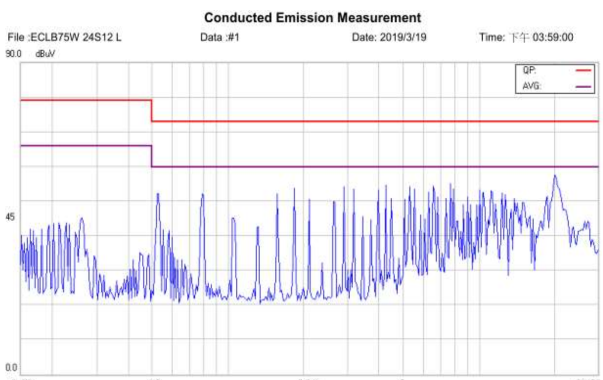


ECLB75W-24S12

Line



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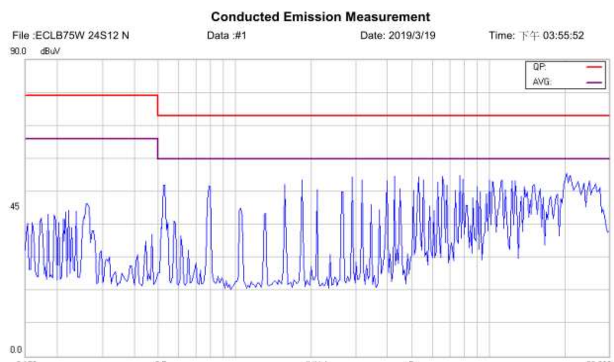
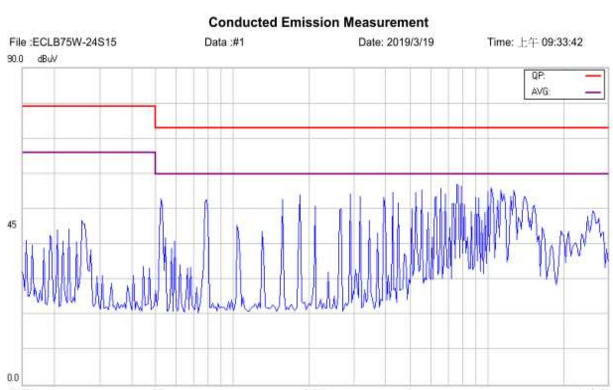


ECLB75W-24S15

Line



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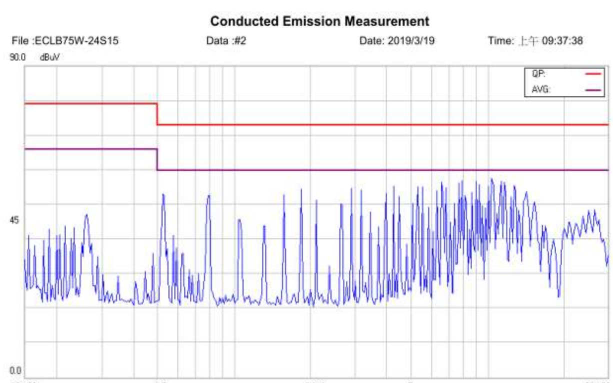
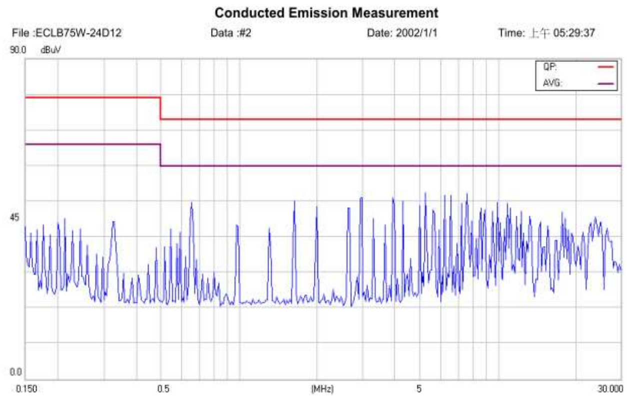


ECLB75W-24D12

Line



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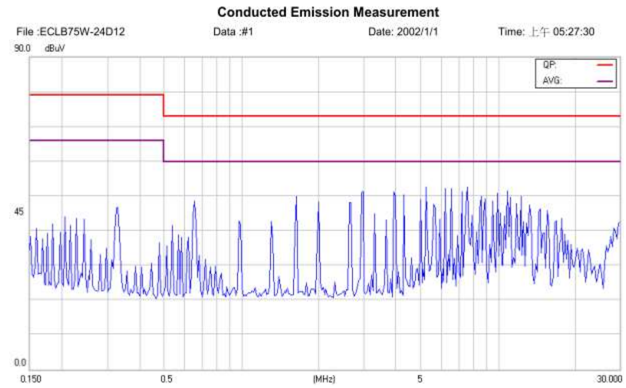
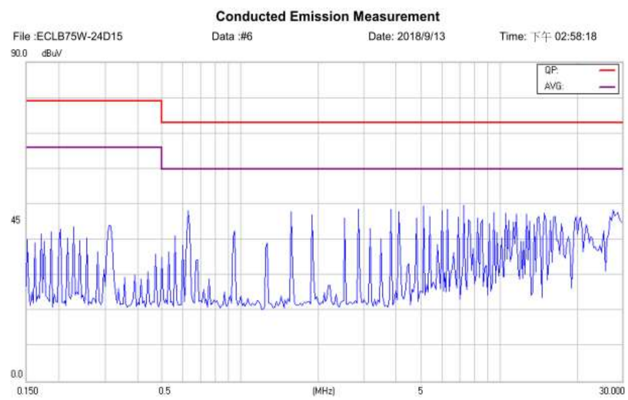


ECLB75W-24D15

Line



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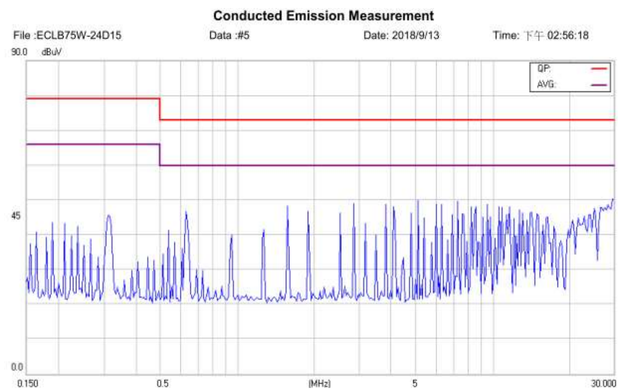
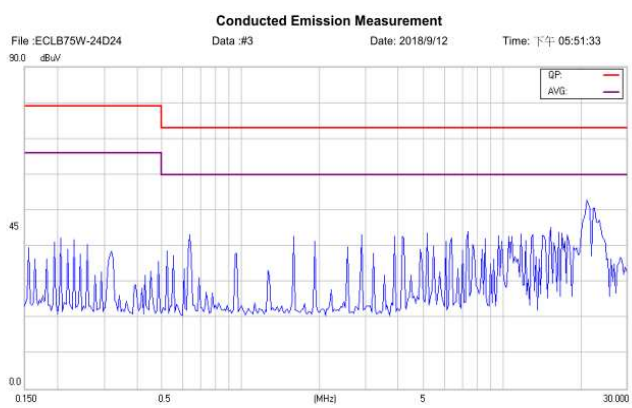


ECLB75W-24D24

Line



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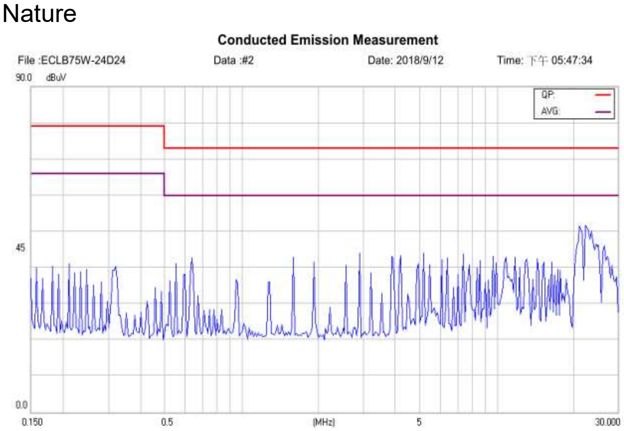
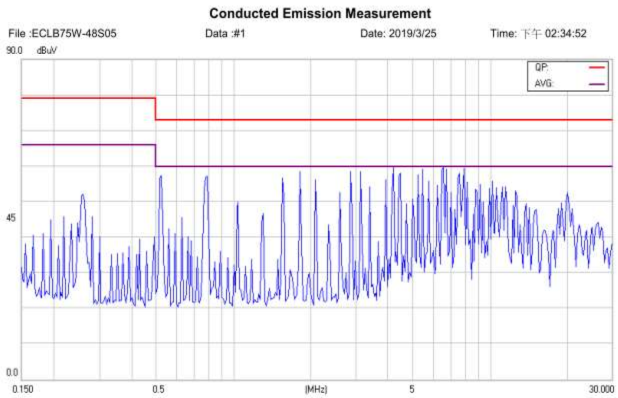


ECLB75W-48S05

Line



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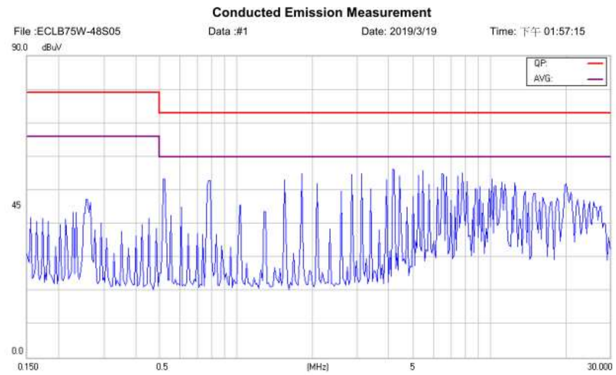
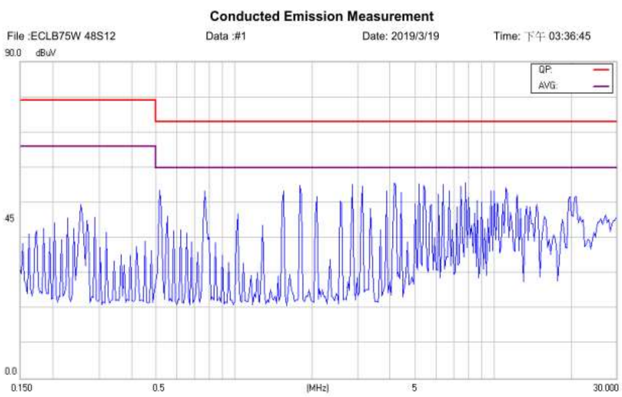


ECLB75W-48S12

Line



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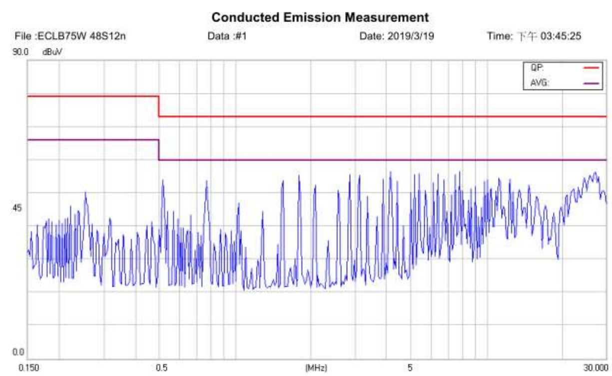
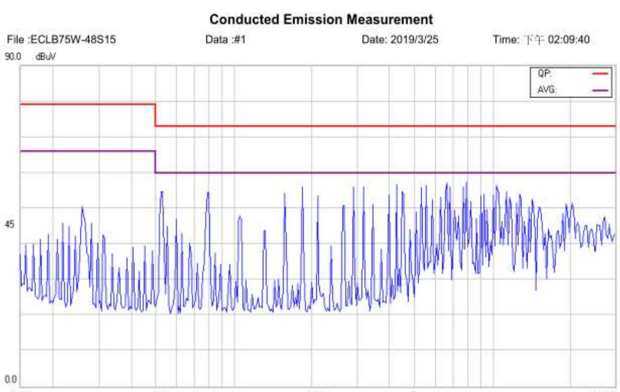


ECLB75W-48S15

Line



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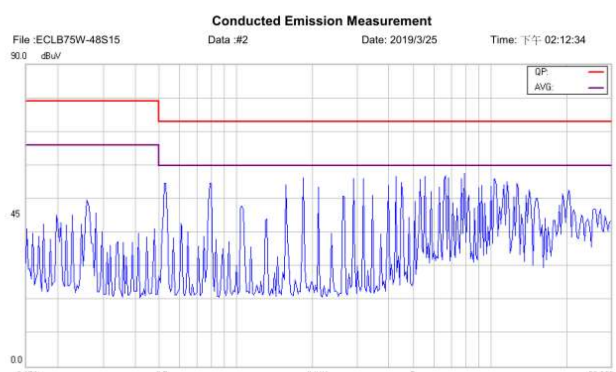
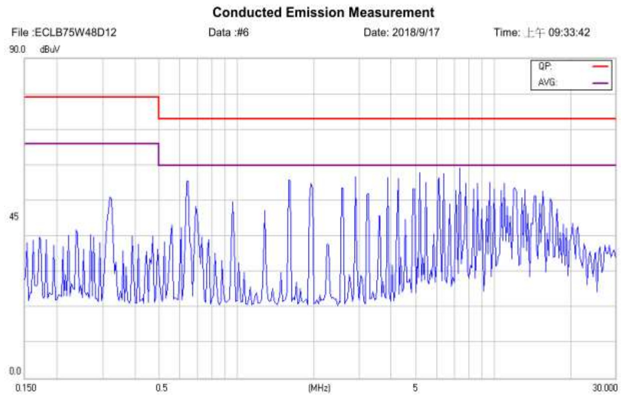


ECLB75W-48D12

Line



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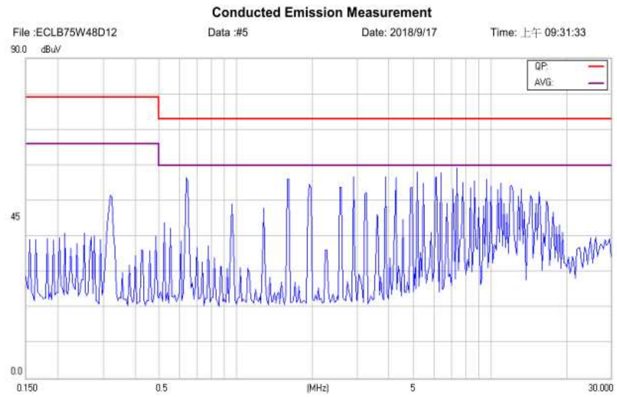
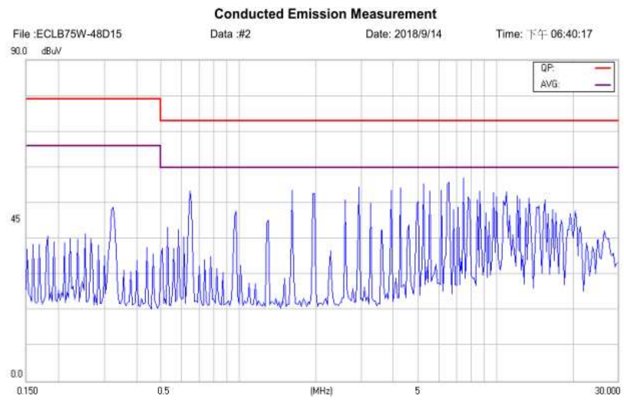


ECLB75W-48D15

Line



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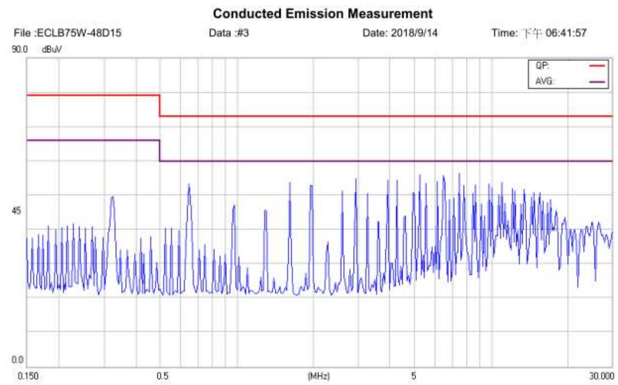
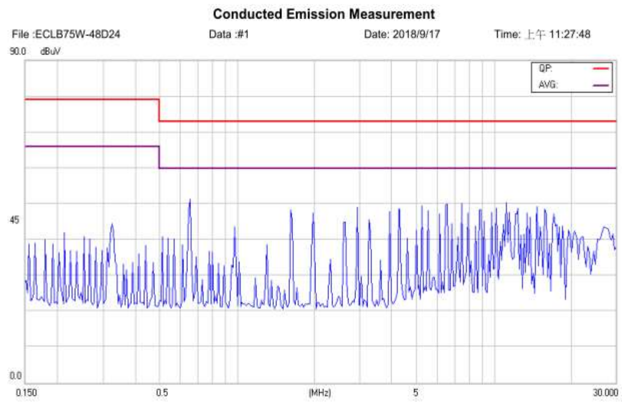


ECLB75W-48D24

Line



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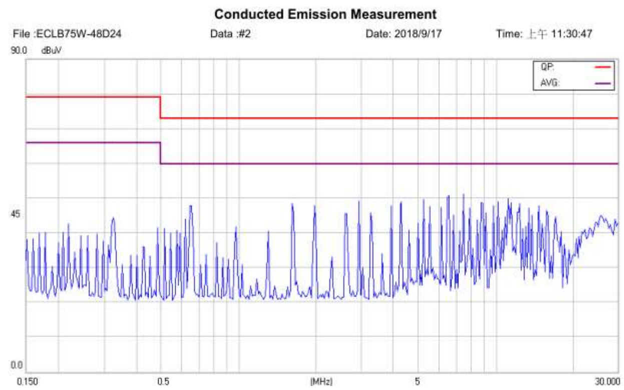

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