Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

3Vdc – 5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

RoHS Compliant

Features

- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU and amended Directive (EU) 2015/863
- Compliant to REACH Directive (EC) No 1907/2006
- Delivers up to 5A output current
- High efficiency – 94% at 3.3V full load (V_{IN} = 5.0V)
- Small size and low profile:

  22.9 mm x 10.2 mm x 6.66 mm

  (0.9 in x 0.4 in x 0.262 in)
- Low output ripple and noise
- High Reliability:

  Calculated MTBF = 19M hours at 25°C Full-load
- Output voltage programmable from 0.75 Vdc to 3.63Vdc via external resistor
- Line Regulation: 0.3% (typical)
- Load Regulation: 0.4% (typical)
- Temperature Regulation: 0.4 % (typical)
- Remote On/Off
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Wide operating temperature range (-40°C to 85°C)
- *ANSI/UL* 62368-1 and CAN/ CSA† C22.2 No. 62368-1 Recognized, DIN VDE‡ 0868-1/A11:2017 (EN62368-1:2014/A11:2017)*
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Applications

- Distributed power architectures
- Intermediate bus voltage applications
- Telecommunications equipment
- Servers and storage applications
- Networking equipment
- Enterprise Networks
- Latest generation IC's (DSP, FPGA, ASIC) and Microprocessor powered applications

Description

Austin MicroLynx™ SIP (single in-line package) power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 5A of output current with full load efficiency of 94% at 3.63V output. These modules provide precisely regulated output voltage programmable via external resistor from 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc over a wide range of input voltage (V_{IN} = 3.0 – 5.5V). Their open-frame construction and small footprint enable designers to develop cost- and space-efficient solutions. Standard features include remote On/Off, programmable output voltage and overcurrent protection.

*   *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
†   *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.
‡   *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.
** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliability.

GE *imagination at work*

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous	All	V_{IN}	-0.3	5.8	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_A	-40	85	°C
Storage Temperature	All	T_{stg}	-55	125	°C

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	V_{IN}	3.0	-	5.5	Vdc
Maximum Input Current ($V_{IN}= V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$, $I_O=I_{O, max}$)	All	$I_{IN,max}$			5.0	Adc
Input No Load Current ($V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$, Io = 0, module enabled)	$V_{O,set}$ = 0.75 Vdc	$I_{IN,No load}$		20		mA
	$V_{O,set}$ = 3.3Vdc	$I_{IN,No load}$		45		mA
Input Stand-by Current ($V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$, module disabled)	All	$I_{IN,stand-by}$		0.6		mA
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t			0.04	A^2s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1µH source impedance; $V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$, $I_O= I_{Omax}$; See Test configuration section)	All			35		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			30		dB

CAUTION: This power module is not internally fused. An input line fuse must always be used.

This power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple standalone operation to being part of a complex power architecture. To preserve maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included, however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 6 A (see Safety Considerations section). Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current, the same type of fuse with a lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer's data sheet for further information.

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point ($V_{IN}=_{IN, min}$, $I_O=I_{O, max}$, T_A=25°C)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-2.0	$V_{O, set}$	+2.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-3%	—	+3.%	% $V_{O, set}$
Adjustment Range Selected by an external resistor	All	V_O	0.7525		3.63	Vdc
Output Regulation						
Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$)	All		—	0.3	—	% $V_{O, set}$
Load ($I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$)	All		—	0.4	—	% $V_{O, set}$
Temperature ($T_{ref}=T_{A, min}$ to $T_{A, max}$)	All		—	0.4	—	% $V_{O, set}$
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ Cout = 1µF ceramic//10µFtantalum capacitors)						
RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	10	15	mV_{rms}
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	40	50	mV_{pk-pk}
External Capacitance						
ESR ≥ 1 mΩ	All	$C_{O, max}$	—	—	1000	µF
ESR ≥ 10 mΩ	All	$C_{O, max}$	—	—	3000	µF
Output Current	All	I_o	0		5	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (V_O= 90% of $V_{O, set}$)	All	$I_{O, lim}$	—	220	—	% I_o
Output Short-Circuit Current (V_O≤250mV) (Hiccup Mode)	All	$I_{O, s/c}$	—	2	—	Adc
Efficiency V_{IN}= $V_{IN, nom}$, T_A=25°C $I_O=I_{O, max}$, V_O= $V_{O,set}$	$V_{O,set}$ = 0.75Vdc	η		79.0		%
	$V_{O, set}$ = 1.2Vdc	η		85.0		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 1.5Vdc	η		87.0		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 1.8Vdc	η		88.5		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 2.5Vdc	η		92.0		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 3.3Vdc	η		94.0		%
Switching Frequency	All	f_{sw}	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Load Response (dI_o/dt=2.5A/µs; V_{IN} = $V_{IN, nom}$; T_A=25°C) Load Change from Io= 50% to 100% of Io,max; 1µF ceramic// 10 µF tantalum Peak Deviation	All	V_{pk}	—	130	—	mV
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)	All	t_s	—	25	—	µs
(dI_o/dt=2.5A/µs; V_{IN} = $V_{IN, nom}$; T_A=25°C) Load Change from Io= 100% to 50%of Io,max: 1µF ceramic// 10 µF tantalum Peak Deviation	All	V_{pk}	—	130	—	mV
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)	All	t_s	—	25	—	µs

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Dynamic Load Response						
(dIo/dt=2.5A/μs; V V_{IN} = $V_{IN, nom}$; T_A=25°C) Load Change from Io= 50% to 100% of Io,max; Co = 2x150 μF polymer capacitors	All	V_{pk}	—	50	—	mV
Peak Deviation						
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)	All	t_s	—	50	—	μs
(dIo/dt=2.5A/μs; V_{IN} = $V_{IN, nom}$; T_A=25°C) Load Change from Io= 100% to 50%of Io,max: Co = 2x150 μF polymer capacitors	All	V_{pk}	—	50	—	mV
Peak Deviation						
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)	All	t_s	—	50	—	μs

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (I_O=$I_{O, max}$, T_A=25°C)		19,000,000		Hours
Weight	—	2.8 (0.1)	—	g (oz.)

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal interface ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$; Open collector pnp or equivalent Compatible, Von/off signal referenced to GND See feature description section) Logic Low (On/Off Voltage pin open - Module ON)						
Von/Off	All	V_{IL}	—	—	0.4	V
Ion/Off	All	I_{IL}	—	—	10	µA
Logic High (Von/Off > 2.5V – Module Off)						
Von/Off	All	V_{IH}	—	—	$V_{IN, max}$	V
Ion/off	All	I_{IH}	—	—	1	mA
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times ($I_O=I_{O, max}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$, $T_A = 25$ °C,)						
Case 1: On/Off input is set to Logic Low (Module ON) and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which $V_{IN} =V_{IN, min}$ until Vo=10% of Vo,set)	All	Tdelay	—	3.9	—	msec
Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is set to logic Low (delay from instant at which Von/Off=0.3V until Vo=10% of Vo, set)	All	Tdelay	—	3.9	—	msec
Output voltage Rise time (time for Vo to rise from 10% of Vo,set to 90% of Vo, set)	All	Trise	—	4.2	8.5	msec
Output voltage overshoot – Startup $I_O= I_{O, max}$; $V_{IN} = 3.0$ to 5.5Vdc, $T_A = 25$ °C				—	1	% $V_{O, set}$
Overtemperature Protection (See Thermal Consideration section)	All	T_{ref}	—	150	—	°C
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All			2.2		V
Turn-off Threshold	All			2.0		V

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Austin MicroLynx™ SIP modules at 25ºC.
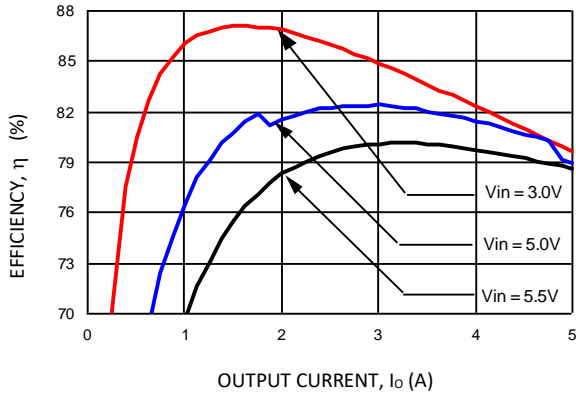
Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 0.75Vdc).
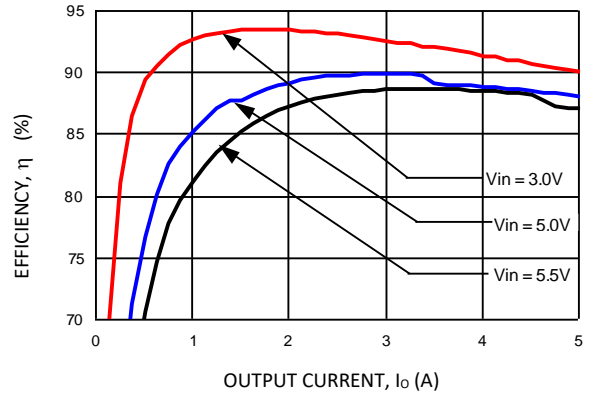
Figure 4. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 1.8Vdc).
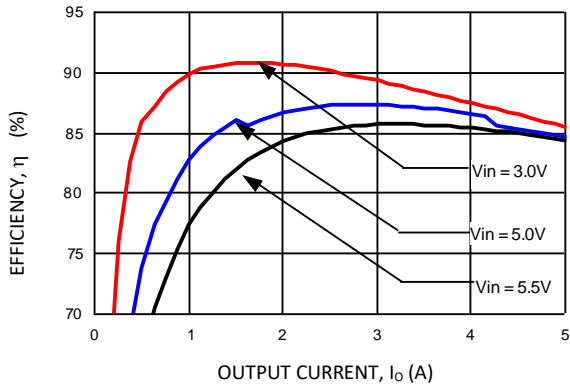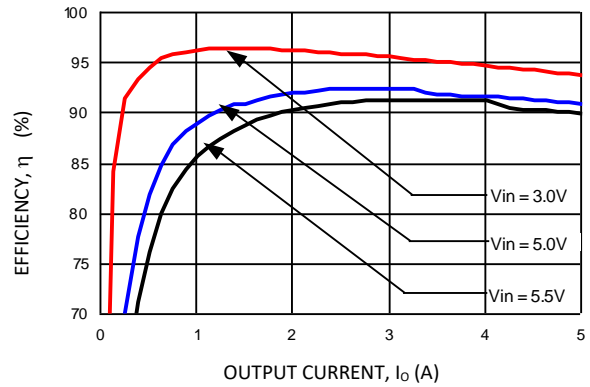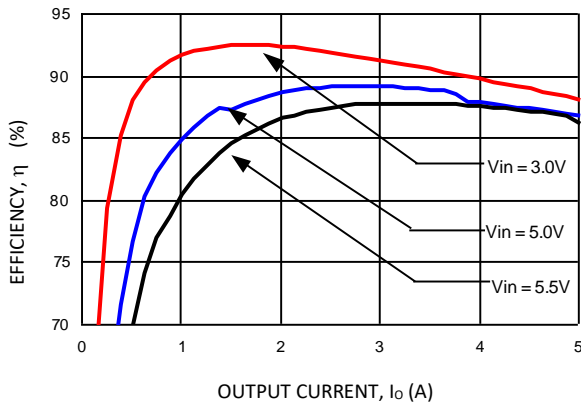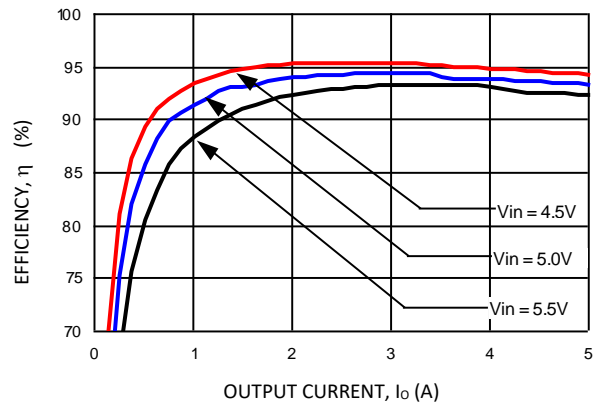

Figure 2. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 1.2Vdc).

Figure 5. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 2.5Vdc).

Figure 3. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 1.5Vdc).

Figure 6. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 3.3Vdc).

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the MicroLynx™ SIP modules at 25ºC.
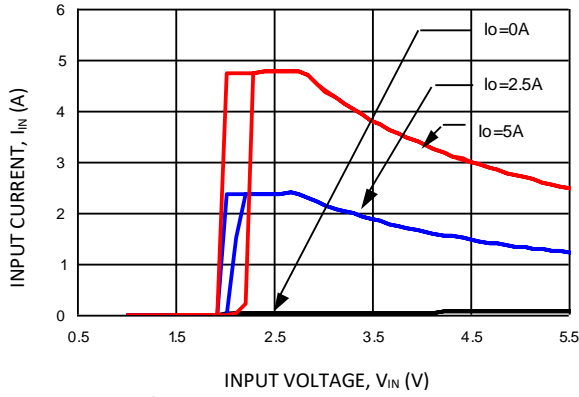
Figure 7. Input voltage vs. Input Current
(Vout = 2.5Vdc).

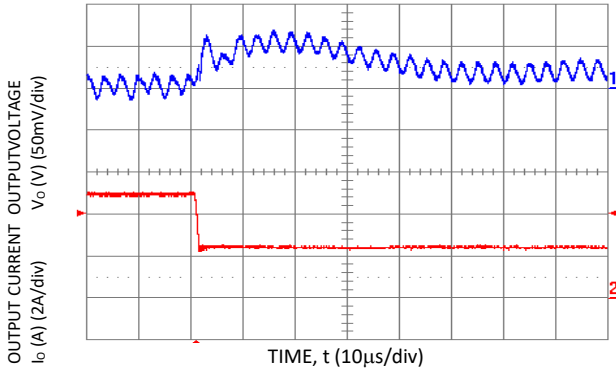**Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% of full load (Vo = 3.3Vdc).**
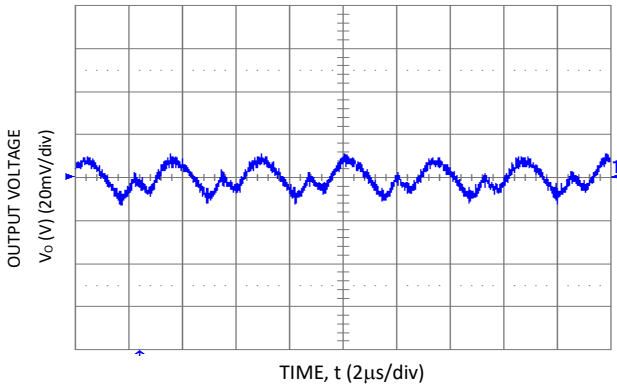
Figure 8. Typical Output Ripple and Noise
(Vin = 5V dc, Vo = 0.75 Vdc, Io=5A).
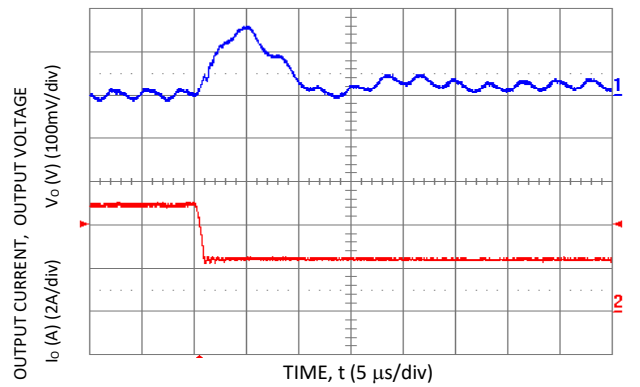
Figure 11. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 50% of full load (Vo = 3.3 Vdc).

Figure 9. Typical Output Ripple and Noise
(Vin = 5V dc, Vo = 3.3 Vdc, Io=5A).
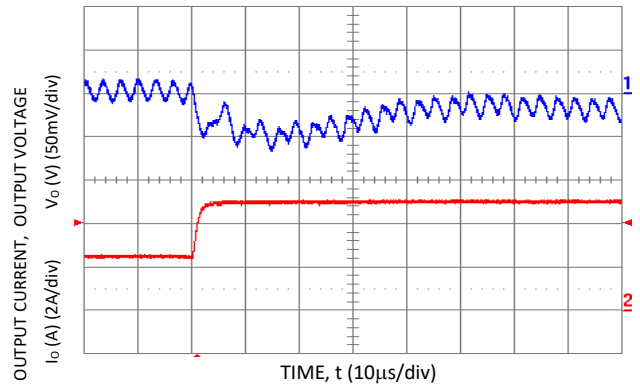
Figure 12. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% of full load (Vo = 3.3 Vdc, Cext = 2x150 µF Polymer Capacitors).

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Austin MicroLynx™ SIP modules at 25ºC.

Figure 13. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% of 50% full load (Vo = 3.3 Vdc, Cext = 2x150 µF Polymer Capacitors).
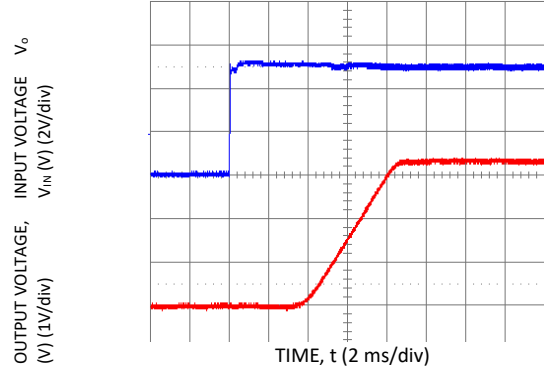
Figure 16. Typical Start-Up with application of Vin with (Vin = 5.0Vdc, Vo = 3.3Vdc, Io = 5A).
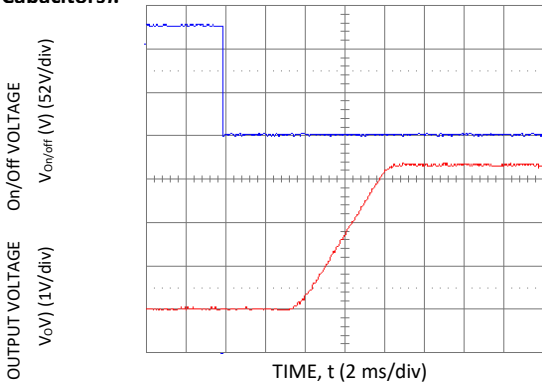
Figure 14. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off

(Vin = 5Vdc, Vo = 3.3Vdc, Io = 5.0A).
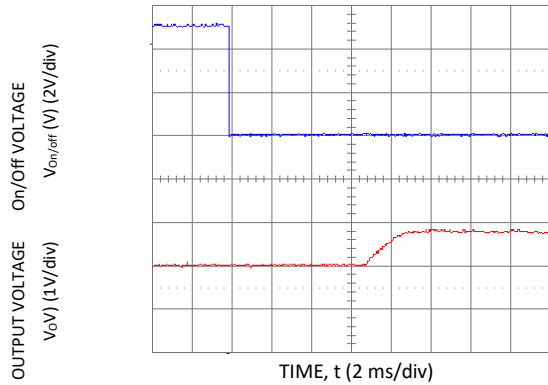
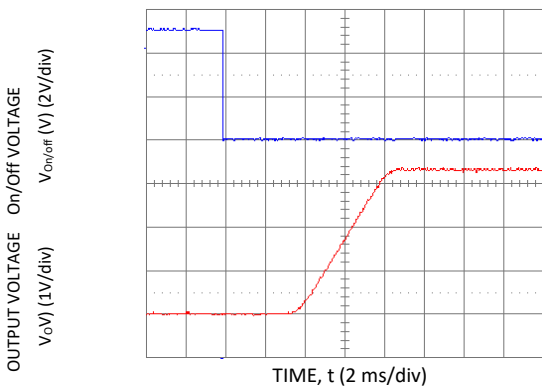**Figure 17 Typical Start-Up using Remote On/off with Prebias (Vin = 3.3Vdc, Vo = 1.8Vdc, Io = 1A, Vbias =1.0 Vdc).**

Figure 15. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off with Low-ESR external capacitors (7x150uF Polymer) (Vin = 5Vdc, Vo = 3.3Vdc, Io = 5.0A, Co = 1050µF).

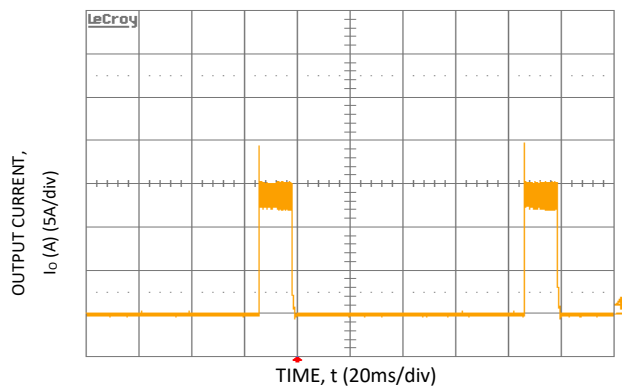**Figure 18. Output short circuit Current (Vin = 5Vdc, Vo = 0.75Vdc).**

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Characteristic Curves (continued)

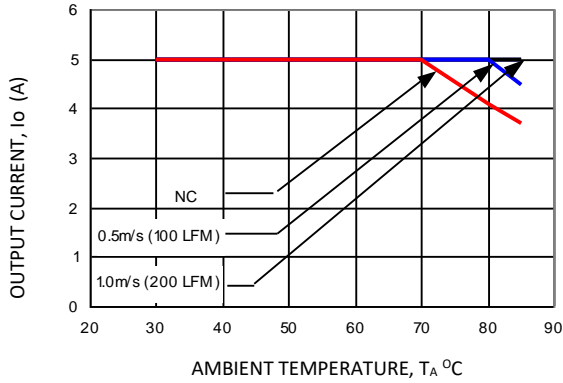The following figures provide thermal derating curves for the Austin MicroLynx™ SIP modules.

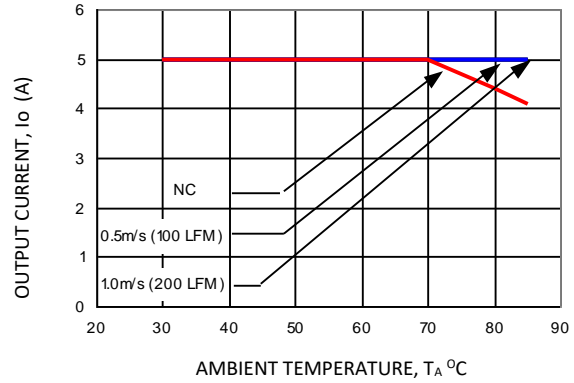**Figure 19. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow (Vin = 5.0Vdc, Vo=3.3Vdc).**

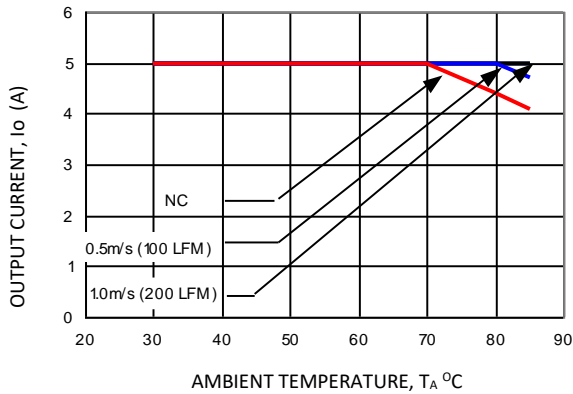**Figure 22. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow (Vin = 3.3Vdc, Vo=0.75 Vdc).**

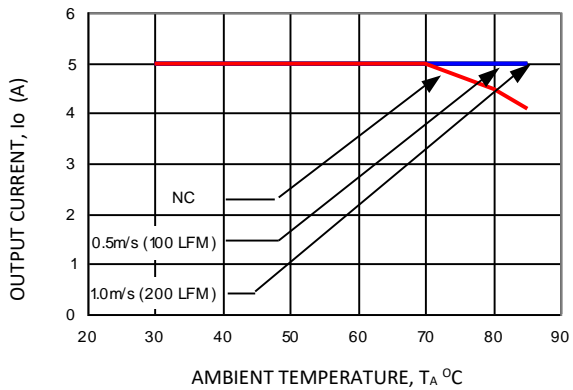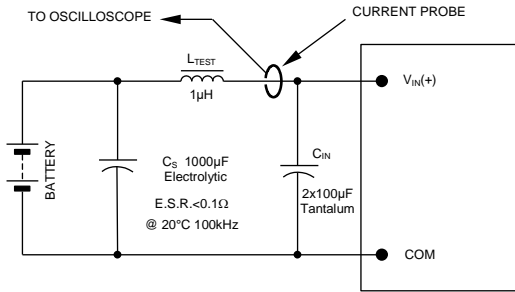**Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow (Vin = 5.0Vdc, Vo=0.75 Vdc).**

Figure 21. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow (Vin = 3.3Vdc, Vo=2.5 Vdc).

# Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Test Configurations

NOTE: Measure input reflected ripple current with a simulated source inductance (L_{TEST}) of 1µH. Capacitor C_S offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 23. Input Reflected Ripple Current Test Setup.
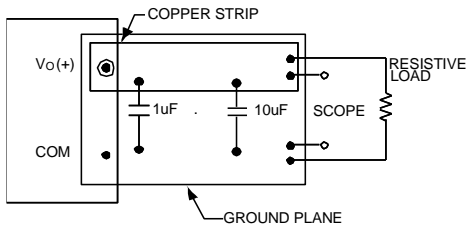
NOTE: All voltage measurements to be taken at the module terminals, as shown above. If sockets are used then Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Figure 24. Output Ripple and Noise Test Setup.
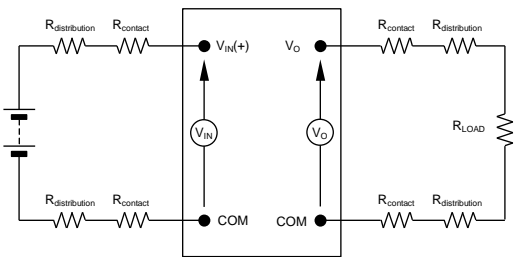
NOTE: All voltage measurements to be taken at the module terminals, as shown above. If sockets are used then Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Figure 25. Output Voltage and Efficiency Test Setup.

$$\text{Efficiency} \quad \eta \;=\; \frac{V_O \cdot I_O}{V_{IN} \cdot I_{IN}} \quad \times \quad 100 \quad \%$$

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The Austin MicroLynx™ SIP module should be connected to a low-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, low-ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module.   Figure 26 shows the input ripple voltage (mVp-p) for various outputs with 1x150 µF polymer capacitors (Panasonic p/n: EEFUE0J151R, Sanyo p/n: 6TPE150M) in parallel with 1 x 47 µF ceramic capacitor (Panasonic p/n: ECJ-5YB0J476M, Taiyo- Yuden p/n: CEJMK432BJ476MMT) at full load.   Figure 27 shows the input ripple with 2x150 µF polymer capacitors in parallel with 2 x 47 µF ceramic capacitor at full load.
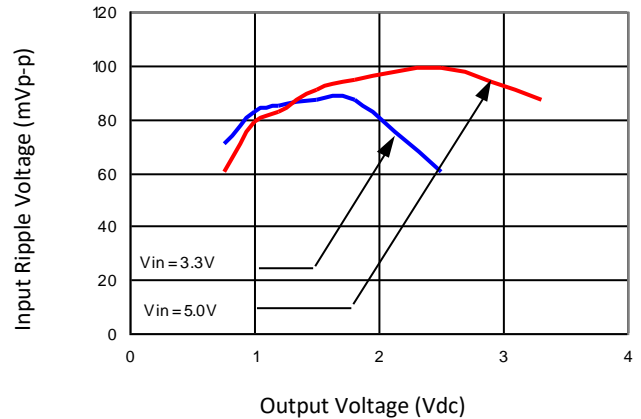

Figure 26. Input ripple voltage for various output with 1x150 µF polymer and 1x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (full load)
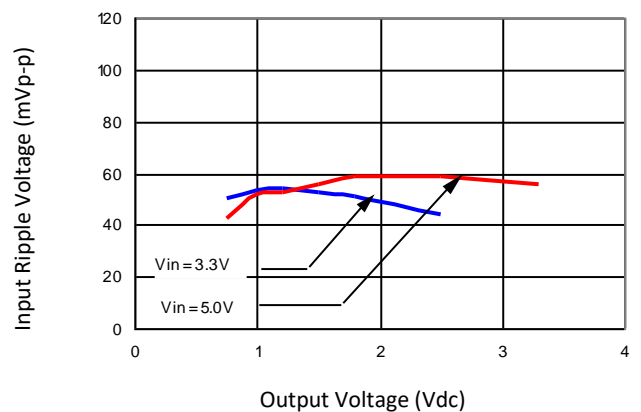

Figure 27. Input ripple voltage for various output with 2x150 µF polymer and 2x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (full load)

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Design Considerations (continued)

Output Filtering

The Austin MicroLynx™ SIP module is designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 1 μF ceramic and 10 μF polymer capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table.

Safety Considerations

For safety agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards, i.e., UL ANSI/UL 62368-1 and CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 62368-1 Recognized, DIN VDE 0868-1/A11:2017 (EN62368-1:2014/A11:2017).

For the converter output to be considered meeting the Requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV) or ES1, the input must meet SELV/ES1 requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

The input to these units is to be provided with a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 6A in the positive input lead.

February 16, 2021

Page 11

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Feature Description

Remote On/Off

The Austin MicroLynx™ SIP power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation of the module. If not using the remote On/Off pin, leave the pin open (module will be On). The On/Off pin signal (Von/Off) is referenced to ground. To switch module on and off using remote On/Off, connect an open collector pnp transistor between the On/Off pin and the V_{IN} pin (See Figure 28).

When the transistor Q1 is in the OFF state, the power module is ON (Logic Low on the On/Off pin of the module) and the maximum Von/off of the module is 0.4 V. The maximum allowable leakage current of the transistor when Von/off = 0.4V and $V_{IN} = V_{IN,max}$ is 10μA. During a logic-high when the transistor is in the active state, the power module is OFF. During this state VOn/Off =10 - 14V and the maximum IOn/Off = 1mA.
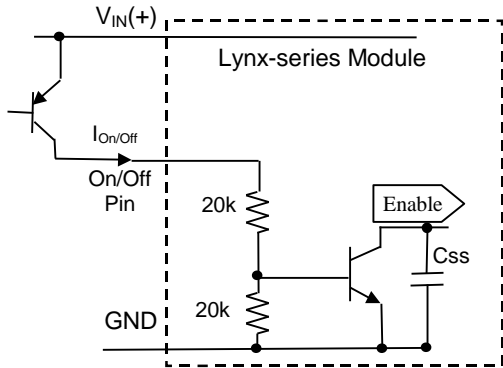

Figure 28. Remote On/Off Implementation

Remote On/Off can also be implemented using open-collector logic devices with an external pull-up resistor. Figure 28a shows the circuit configuration using this approach. Pull-up resistor, $R_{pull-up}$, for the configuration should be 5k (+/-5%) for proper operation of the module over the entire temperature range.
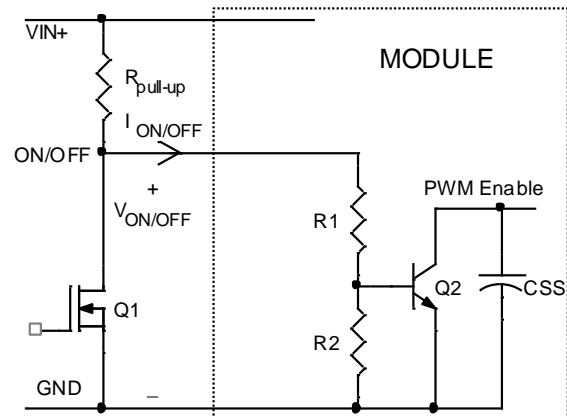

Figure 28a. Remote On/Off Implementation using logic-level devices and an external pull-up resistor

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting continuously. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit enters hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range. The typical average output current during hiccup is 2A.

Input Undervoltage Lockout

At input voltages below the input undervoltage lockout limit, module operation is disabled. The module will begin to operate at an input voltage above the undervoltage lockout turn-on threshold.

Overtemperature Protection

To provide over temperature protection in a fault condition, the unit relies upon the thermal protection feature of the controller IC. The unit will shutdown if the thermal reference point T_{ref2}, (see Figure 31) exceeds 150ºC (typical), but the thermal shutdown is not intended as a guarantee that the unit will survive temperatures beyond its rating. The module will automatically restarts after it cools down.

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Feature Descriptions (continued)

Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the Austin MicroLynx™ can be programmed to any voltage from 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc by connecting a resistor (shown as *Rtrim* in Figure 29) between Trim and GND pins of the module.   Without an external resistor between Trim and GND pins, the output of the module will be 0.7525Vdc. To calculate the value of the trim resistor, *Rtrim* for a desired output voltage, use the following equation:

$$Rtrim = \left[\frac{21070}{Vo - 0.7525} - 5110\right]\Omega$$

Rtrim is the external resistor in Ω

Vo is the desired output voltage

For example, to program the output voltage of the Austin MicroLynx™ module to 1.8V, *Rtrim* is calculated as follows:

$$Rtrim = \left[\frac{21070}{1.8 - 0.7525} - 5110\right]$$
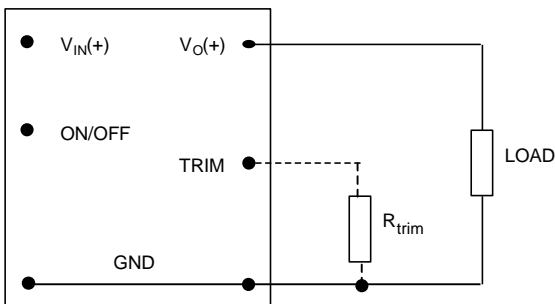
$$Rtrim = 9.024 k\Omega$$

Figure 29.   Circuit configuration to program output voltage using an external resistor

Austin MicroLynx™ can also be programmed by applying a voltage between TRIM and GND pins (Figure 30). The following equation can be used to determine the value of *Vtrim* needed to obtain a desired output voltage Vo:

$$Vtrim = \left(0.7 - 0.1698 \times \{Vo - 0.7525\}\right)$$

For example, to program the output voltage of a MicroLynx™ module to 3.3 Vdc, *Vtrim* is calculated as follows:

$$Vtrim = \left(0.7 - 0.1698 \times \{3.3 - 0.7525\}\right)$$
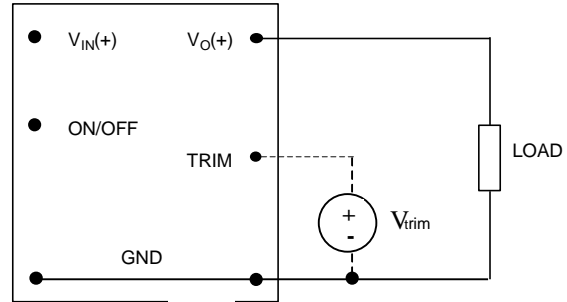
$$Vtrim = 0.2670 V$$

Figure 30. Circuit Configuration for programming Output voltage using external voltage source

Table 1 provides *Rtrim* values for most common output voltages. Table 2 provides values of external voltage source, V*trim* for various output voltage.

Table 1

V$_{O, set}$ (V)	Rtrim (KΩ)
0.7525	Open
1.2	41.973
1.5	23.077
1.8	15.004
2.5	6.947
3.3	3.160

Table 2

V$_{O, set}$ (V)	Vtrim (V)
0.7525	Open
1.2	0.6240
1.5	0.5731
1.8	0.5221
2.5	0.4033
3.3	0.2670

Using 1% tolerance trim resistor, set point tolerance of ±2% is achieved as specified in the electrical specification. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.gecriticalpower.com under the Design Tools section, helps determine the required external trim resistor needed for a specific output voltage.

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Feature Descriptions (continued)

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using the trim feature, the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power ($P_{max} = V_{o,set}$ x $I_{o,max}$).

Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the Austin MicroLynx™ modules by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-up}$, from Trim pin to ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-down}$, from Trim pin to Output pin. Figure 31 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining The POL Programming Tool, available at www.gecriticalpower.com under the Design Tools section, also calculates the values of $R_{margin-up}$ and $R_{margin-down}$ for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local GE technical representative for additional details
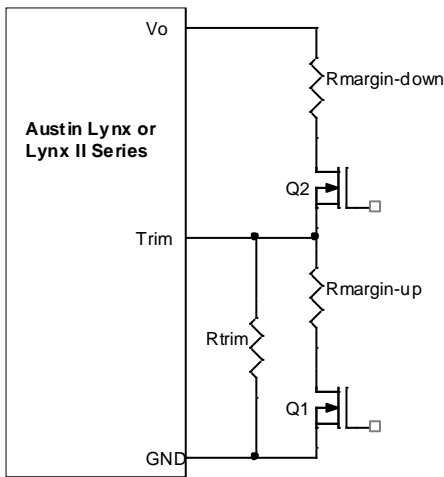

Figure 31. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Thermal Considerations

Power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation.

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 33. Note that the airflow is parallel to the long axis of the module as shown in figure 32. The derating data applies to airflow in either direction of the module's long axis.
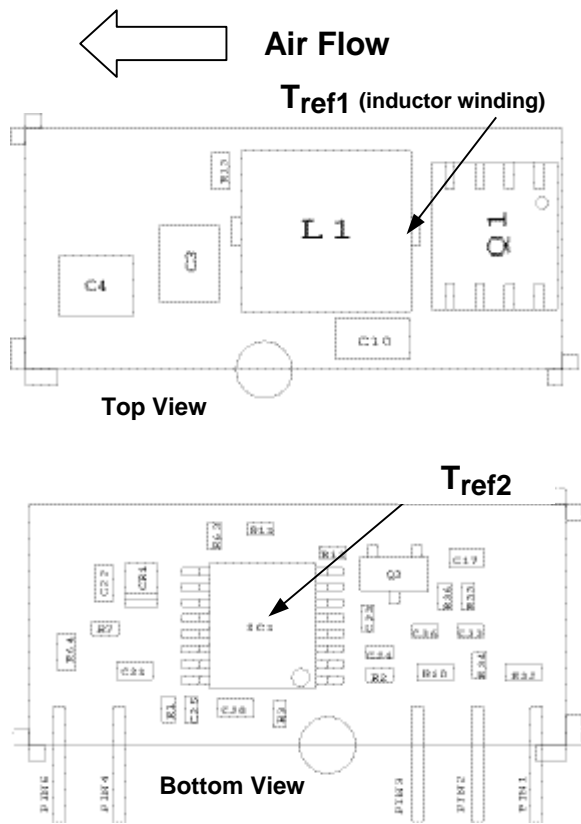

Figure 32. T_{ref} Temperature measurement location.

Figure 33. Thermal Test Set-up.

Heat Transfer via Convection

Increased airflow over the module enhances the heat transfer via convection. Thermal derating curves showing the maximum output current that can be delivered by various module versus local ambient temperature (T_A) for natural convection and up to 1m/s (200 ft./min) are shown in the Characteristics Curves section.

Layout Considerations

Copper paths must not be routed beneath the power module. For additional layout guide-lines, refer to FLTR100V10 application note.

The thermal reference point, $T_{ref\,1}$ used in the specifications of thermal derating curves is shown in Figure 32. For reliable operation this temperature should not exceed 125°C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module (Vo,set x Io,max).

Please refer to the Application Note "Thermal Characterization Process For Open-Frame Board-Mounted Power Modules" for a detailed discussion of thermal aspects including maximum device temperatures.
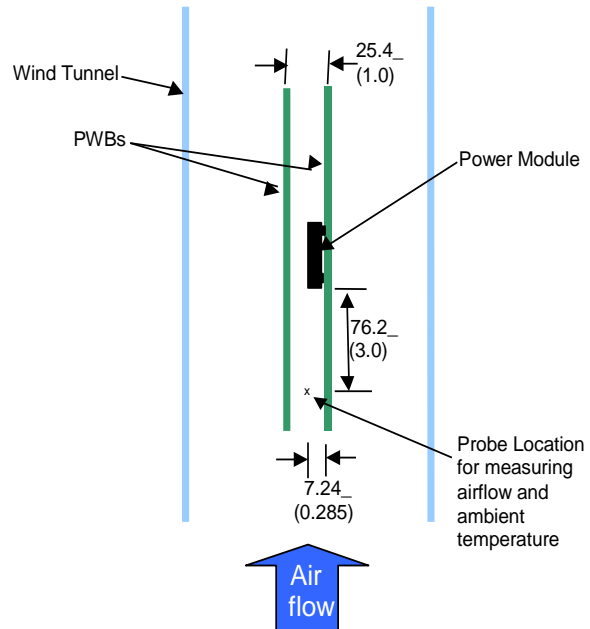
Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Post solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to *Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning* Application Note.

Through-Hole Lead-Free Soldering Information

The RoHS-compliant through-hole products use the SAC (Sn/Ag/Cu) Pb-free solder and RoHS-compliant components.

They are designed to be processed through single or dual wave soldering machines. The pins have an RoHS-compliant finish that is compatible with both Pb and Pb-free wave soldering processes. A maximum preheat rate of 3°C/s is suggested. The wave preheat process should be such that the temperature of the power module board is kept below 210°C. For Pb solder, the recommended pot temperature is 260°C, while the Pb-free solder pot is 270°C max. Not all RoHS-compliant through-hole products can be processed with paste-through-hole Pb or Pb-free reflow process. If additional information is needed, please consult with your GE technical representative for more details.

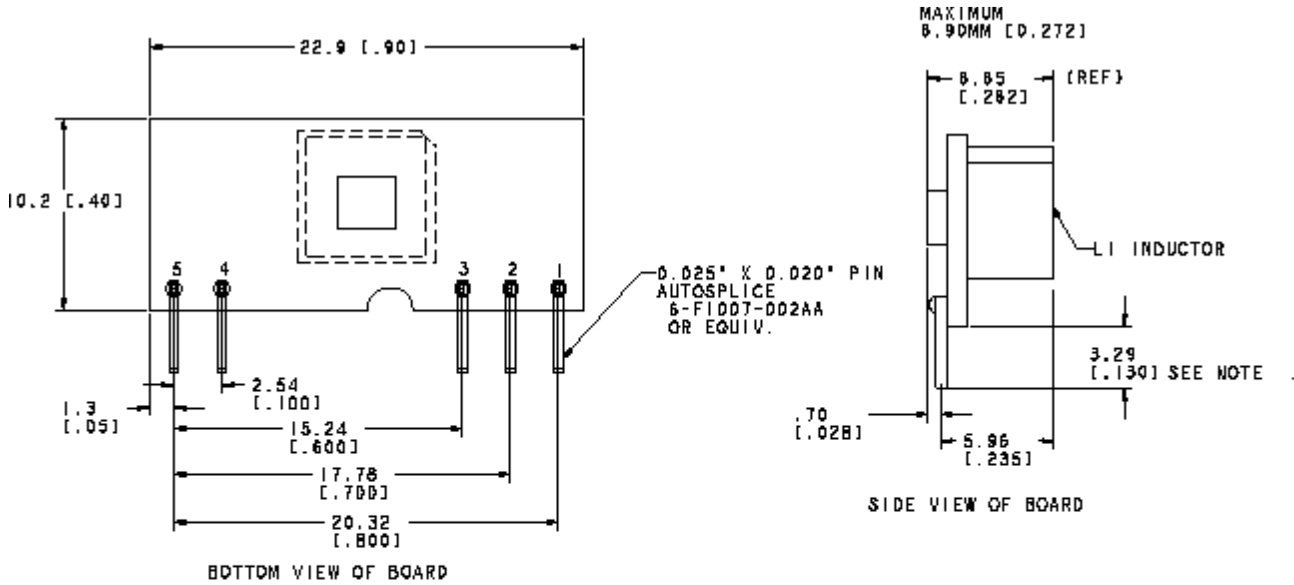# Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Mechanical Outline

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)

PIN	FUNCTION
1	VOUT
2	TRIM
3	GND
4	VIN
5	ON/OFF

NOTE:
LONG LEAD OPTION 5.08MM [0.200"]

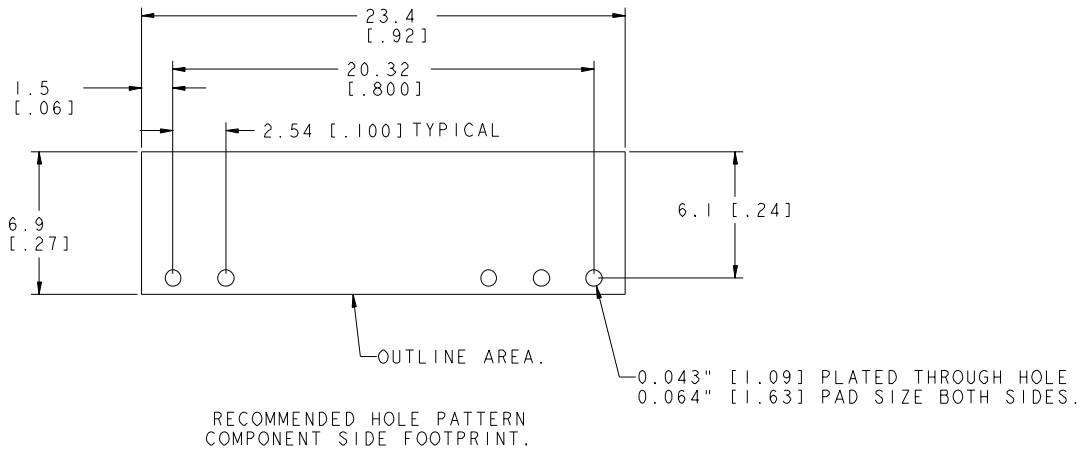# Austin MicroLynx^{TM}: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Recommended Pad Layout

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)

RECOMMENDED HOLE PATTERN
COMPONENT SIDE FOOTPRINT.

PIN	FUNCTION
1	VOUT
2	TRIM
3	GND
4	VIN
5	ON/OFF

Austin MicroLynx™: SIP Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules
3Vdc –5.5Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 3.63Vdc output; 5A Output Current

Ordering Information

Please contact your GE Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 3. Device Codes

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	Efficiency 3.3V@ 5A	On/Off Logic	Connector Type	Comcodes
AXH005A0XZ	3.0 – 5.5Vdc	0.75 – 3.63Vdc	5 A	94.0%	Negative	SIP	CC109104881

-Z refers to RoHS compliant Versions

Contact Us

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