

PART NUMBER: VAT2-SMT series

DESCRIPTION: dc-dc converter

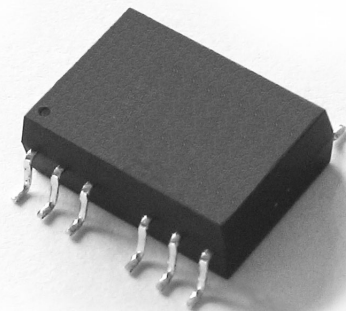
description

Designed to convert fixed voltages into an isolated voltage, the VAT2-SMT series is well suited for providing board-mount local supplies in a wide range of applications, including mixed analog/digital circuits, test & measurement equip., process/machine controls, datacom/telecom fields, etc...

The semi-regulated output can be followed by 3-terminal regulators to provide output protection, in addition to output regulation.

features

- isolated 2 W output
- temperature range: -40°C~+85°C
- unregulated
- high efficiency to 85%
- dual voltage output
- small footprint
- SMD package style
- industry standard pinout
- UL94-V0 package
- no heatsink required
- 1K Vdc isolation
- high power density
- no external component required
- low cost



| model number | input voltage | | output voltage | output current | | efficiency |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------|------------|
| | nominal | range | | max. | min. | |
| VAT2-S5-D5-SMT | 5 Vdc | 4.5~5.5 Vdc | ±5 Vdc | ±200 mA | ±20 mA | 82% |
| VAT2-S5-D9-SMT | 5 Vdc | 4.5~5.5 Vdc | ±9 Vdc | ±111 mA | ±11 mA | 83% |
| VAT2-S5-D12-SMT | 5 Vdc | 4.5~5.5 Vdc | ±12 Vdc | ±83 mA | ±8 mA | 84% |
| VAT2-S5-D15-SMT | 5 Vdc | 4.5~5.5 Vdc | ±15 Vdc | ±67 mA | ±7 mA | 82% |
| VAT2-S12-D5-SMT | 12 Vdc | 10.8~13.2 Vdc | ±5 Vdc | ±200 mA | ±20 mA | 83% |
| VAT2-S12-D9-SMT | 12 Vdc | 10.8~13.2 Vdc | ±9 Vdc | ±111 mA | ±11 mA | 84% |
| VAT2-S12-D12-SMT | 12 Vdc | 10.8~13.2 Vdc | ±12 Vdc | ±83 mA | ±8 mA | 84% |
| VAT2-S12-D15-SMT | 12 Vdc | 10.8~13.2 Vdc | ±15 Vdc | ±67 mA | ±7 mA | 85% |

OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

| item | test conditions | min. | typ. | max. | units |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| output power | | 0.2 | | 2 | W |
| line regulation | for Vin change of 1% | | | ±1.2 | % |
| load regulation | 10% to 100% full load (±5 output) | | 12.8 | 15 | % |
| | 10% to 100% full load (±9 output) | | 8.3 | 15 | % |
| | 10% to 100% full load (±12 output) | | 6.8 | 15 | % |
| | 10% to 100% full load (±15 output) | | 6.3 | 15 | % |
| output voltage accuracy | see tolerance envelope graph | | | | |
| temperature drift | @ 100% load | | | 0.03 | %/°C |
| output ripple | 20 MHz bandwidth | | 75 | 150 | mVp-p |
| switching frequency | full load, nominal input | | 70 | | KHz |

NOTE:

1. All specifications measured at TA=25°C, humidity <75%, nominal input voltage and rated output load unless otherwise specified.

PART NUMBER: VAT2-SMT series

DESCRIPTION: dc-dc converter

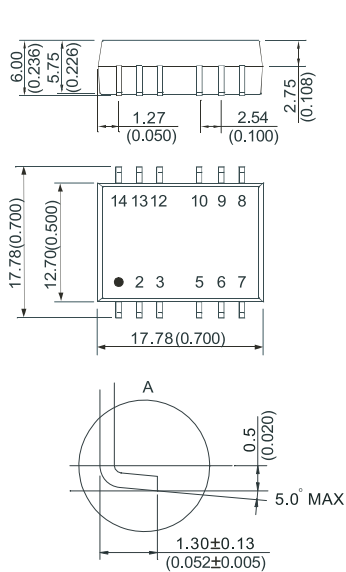
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| short circuit protection | <1 second |
| temperature rise at full load | 25°C max, 15°C typ. |
| cooling | free air convection |
| operating temperature range | -40°C to +85°C |
| storage temperature range | -55°C to +125°C |
| soldering temperature | 260°C (1.5mm from case for 10 sec.) |
| storage humidity range | <95% |
| case material | plastic (UL94-V0) |
| MTBF | >3,500,000 hrs. |

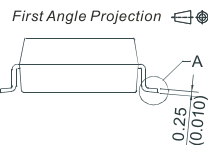
ISOLATION SPECIFICATIONS

| item | test conditions | min. | typ. | max. | units |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| isolation voltage | tested for 1 min. | 1000 | | | Vdc |
| insulation resistance | test at 500 Vdc | 1000 | | | M Ω |

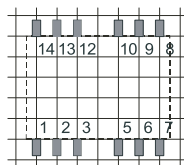
DIMENSIONS (mm)



Note:
 Unit:mm(inch)
 Pin section:0.60*0.25mm(0.024*0.010inch)
 Pin tolerances:±0.10mm(±0.004inch)
 General tolerances:±0.25mm(±0.010inch)



RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT
 Bottom view, grid:2.54mm(0.1inch)



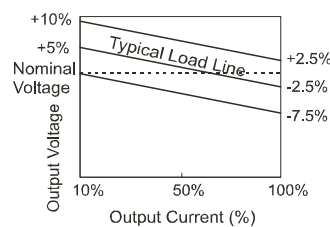
FOOTPRINT DETAILS

| Pin | Duals |
|--------|-------|
| 1 | GND |
| 2 | Vin |
| 5 | -Vo |
| 6 | 0V |
| 7 | +Vo |
| 10 | -Vo |
| Others | NC |

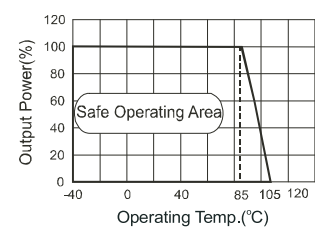
NC:No Connection

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Tolerance Envelope Graph



Temperature Derating Graph



PART NUMBER: VAT2-SMT series

DESCRIPTION: dc-dc converter

APPLICATION NOTES:

- Input filtering

To reduce the reflected ripple current and minimize EMI, especially when the converter input is more than 2" away from the DC source, it is recommended to connect a low ESR electrolytic capacitor between Vin and Gnd. The values suggested are as shown in Table 1. If additional filtering is required, the capacitance may be increased, or expanded to an LC network as shown in Figure 1.

TABLE 1

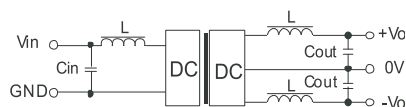
| Vin (V dc) | Cin (µF) | Vout (V dc) | Cout (µF) |
|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 5 | 4.7 | ±5 | 4.7 |
| 12 | 2.2 | ±9 | 2.2 |
| - | - | ±12 | 1 |
| - | - | ±15 | 0.47 |

not recommend to connect any external capacitor in application field with less than 0.5 watt output.

- Output filtering

Output capacitance may be increased for additional filtering, but should not exceed 10µF or expanded to an LC network as in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1



RECOMMENDED REFLOW SOLDERING PROFILE

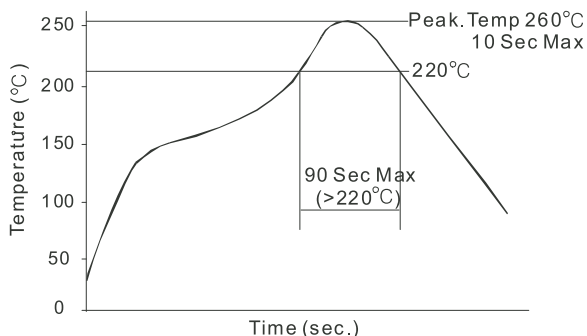
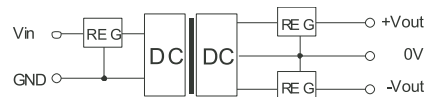


FIGURE 2



- Minimum loading

The converter needs a minimum of 10% loading to maintain output regulation. Operation under no-load conditions will not cause immediate damages but may reduce reliability, and cause performance not to meet specifications.

- Regulation

With a semi-regulated design, the converter's output voltage varies with load current and will change proportionally to the input voltage. If regulated output is needed, an external regulator can be used as shown in Figure 2.

- Protection

The converter has minimal protection against input over-voltage or output over-load, and may be permanently damaged if exposed to these conditions. An input clamping device can be used for input voltage limiting. An input fuse or an output fuse also be used to protect against over-loading.

- Dual outputs used as a single output

The +Vout and -Vout can be used to obtain a single output that is the sum of the two outputs. In this case, the COM pin shouldn't be used.

- External Regulator

An external 3-terminal regulator can be connected to the output of the converter to achieve full regulation. Make sure the converter's output voltage provides sufficient head room for the regulator. An additional benefit is that the built-in protection features in the regulator, such as OCP, OTP, etc, will protect the converter also. In a complimentary supply, a negative output regulator must be used to achieve the negative regulated output.