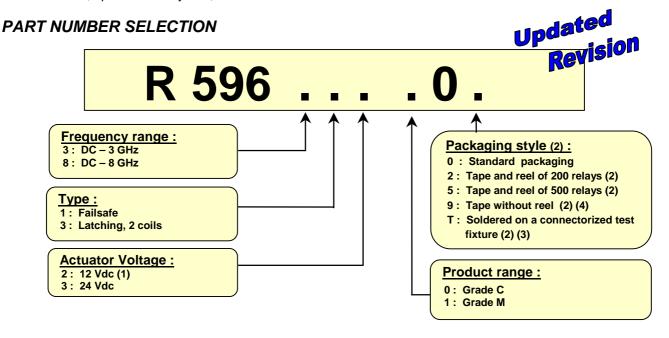


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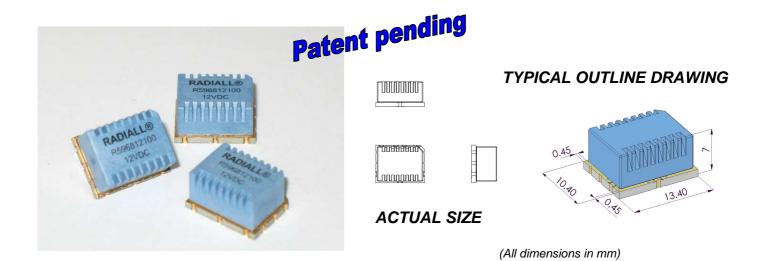
SMT Power Micro-SPDT with 10 GHz capabilities

Issue: Oct-03-2007

An innovative and original « micro-mechanical » design allows the R596 SMT micro-relay to bring together the excellent reliability, RF and repeatability characteristics of coaxial switches with the miniature size and low cost implementation of surface mount components. Very low return loss and insertion loss allow this relay to be used in power applications, as well as in typical SMT relay applications such as RF attenuators, RF matrices, spectrum analysers, and telecommunications.



- (1) : For 12V failsafe model only : this relay can be used either with 6 Vdc or 12 Vdc actuator voltage, depending on the PC board connections (see schematics page 2)
- (2) : Non standard packaging symbols (2, 5, 9 or T) are not marked on the relay
- (3) : See details about test fixture dimensions on page 3
- (4) : Tape delivered without reel, available for all specific quantities up to 200 pieces







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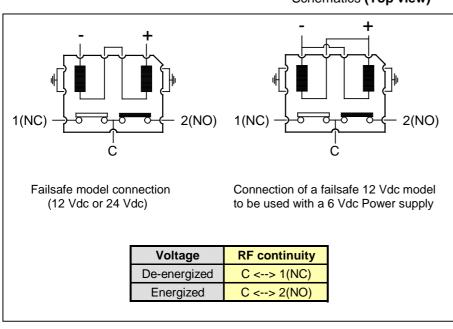
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

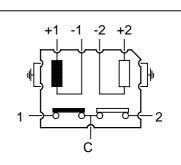
Operating mode	Failsafe			Latching	
Nominal operating voltage (across temperature range) Vdc	6 (note 1) (5.1 to 6.5)	12 (note 1) (10.2 to 13)	24 (20.5 to 30)	12 (10.2 to 13)	24 (20.5 to 30)
Coil resistance at 23℃ (+/-10%) Ohms	82	330	1130	205	865
Operating current at 23℃ mA	73	36	25	58	32
RF and command ports	½ hole gold plated, Infrared reflow, forced air oven or hand solderin (Compatible with "lead free" soldering processes)				
Switching time at nominal voltage - Making contacts - Breaking contacts	Max 4ms (typical 1.8ms), including contact bounce time Max 1ms (typical 0.5ms)				
- Cold switching (max 120 cycles/min)	Grade M : 2 million cycles ; Grade C : 500.000 cycles				
- Hot switching (max 20 cycles/min)	500.000 cycles (1W, impedance 50Ω, V.S.W.R. <1.25)				
Construction	"LEAD FREE" construction - Waterproof (acc. To IEC 60529 / IP67)				
Mass	< 2g				
Operating temperature range $^{\circ}$	F	Failsafe Latching			
(with no icing nor condensation)				de M : -40 to +85 de C : -20 to +70	
Storage temperature range °C	-55 to +85				
Sine vibration (MIL STD 202, Method 204D)	- Condition D - Condition G	: 10-2000 Hz, : 10-2000 Hz,	0	operating non operating	
Random vibration (MIL STD 202, Method 214A, Profile I)	- Condition F - Condition H		20.71 grms of 29.28 grms r		
Shocks (According to MIL STD 202, Method 213B, Cond. C)	1	00g / 6 ms, ½ s	sine operat	ing	

⁽¹⁾ The same failsafe relay reference can be used either with 6 Vdc or 12 Vdc actuator voltage, depending on the PC board connections (see schematics below).

PIN IDENTIFICATION

Schematics (Top view)





Latching model connection (12 Vdc or 24 Vdc)

Voltage	RF continuity			
-1 +1	C <> 1			
-2 +2	C <> 2			





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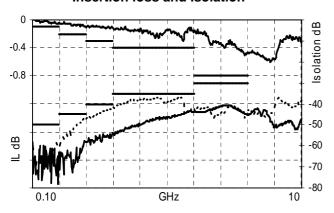
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RF PERFORMANCES

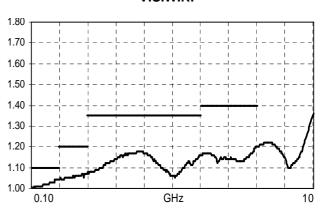
Frequency Range GHz		(max)	Insertion Loss (max) dB	Isolation (min) dB		Average power W		Third order	Impedance
				switch alone	switch + board layout (1)	cold switching	hot switching	Inter modulation	Ohms
DC - 3 DC - 8	DC - 1	1.10	0.10	50	50	120	50	-120 dBc typical (2 carriers 20W)	50
	1 – 2	1.20	0.20	45	40	70	50		
	2 – 3	1.35	0.30	40	30	40	40		
	3 – 6	1.35	0.40	35	30	25	25		
	6 – 8	1.40	0.80	30	30	5	5		

TYPICAL RF PERFORMANCES

Insertion loss and Isolation



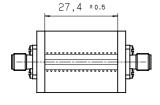
V.S.W.R.



(1): taking account of the reduction of isolation due to coupling between PCB microstrip lines (see isolation dotted curve above and measurement method below)

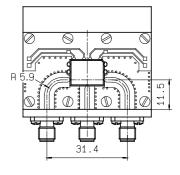
Measurement method

Calibration board



Relay soldered on Test Fixture (4)





Inputs/Outputs of the calibration board and test fixture are equipped with SMA type receptacle connectors, RADIALL part number R125 510 000. The insertion loss of the relay itself is calculated by subtracting the insertion loss of the calibration board to the insertion loss of the relay welded on the final board layout in accordance with the recommended implementation shown above (see dimension details on following pages).

(4): Relay soldered on Test Fixture available. To order, please use the suffix « T » (part number R596 - - - - - T), as explained in page 1.





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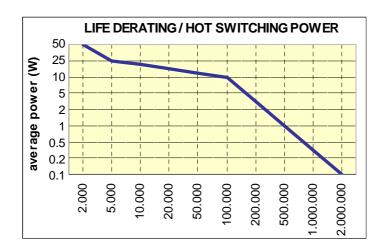
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POWER APPLICATION PARAMETERS

Life derating curve for hot switching use:

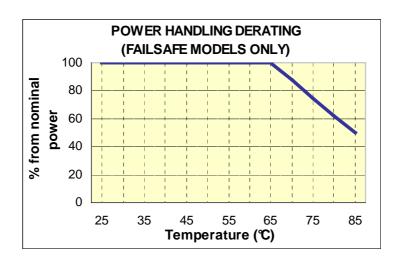
(impedance 50Ω , V.S.W.R. <1.25, max switching frequency 30 cycles per mn)



Life derating curve for cold switching use, without cooling fan:

Latching models : no derating from -40℃ to +85℃ Failsafe models : see power derating curve below





In the continual goal to improve our products, we reserve the right to make any modification judged necessary.



Page 4



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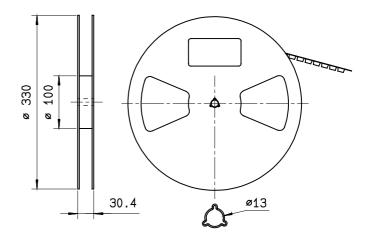
RELAY PACKAGING

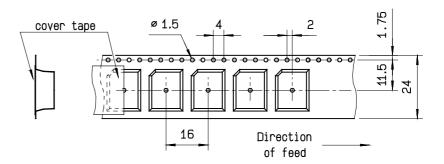
ACCORDING TO IEC 286-3 STANDARD

MATERIALS Reel: polyester

Carrier tape: antistatic PETG (polyester)

Cover tape : polyester

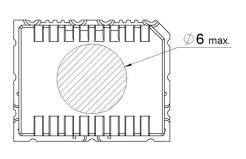




Video shadow of the relay

1.20 x 45° 13.40

Aspiration area







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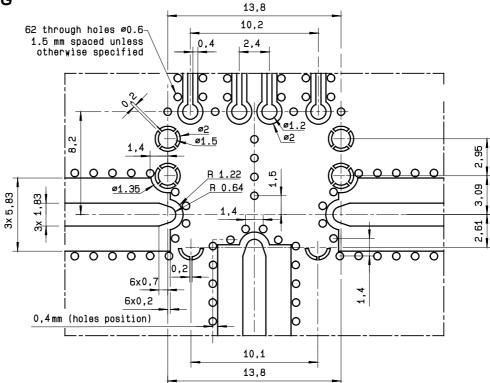
SMT Power Micro-SPDT with 10 GHz capabilities

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PC BOARD MOUNTING

DXF or GERBER format file available upon request (1)

Board layout



Substrate Types

Recommended substrates are ROGERS RO4003 or ARLON 25N,

- Mounting face: Thickness 0.813 mm Cu double side 17.5µm. Width of track 1.83 mm

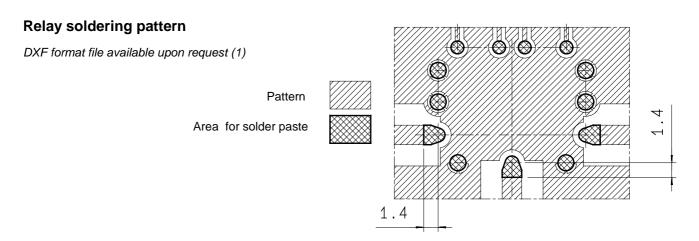
Others substrates: RO4350 , thickness 0.813 mm Cu double side 17.5µm. Width of track 1.80 mm

, thickness 0.813 mm Cu double side 17.5µm. Width of track 1.76 mm

- Opposite face : Plating all over the face.

Total thickness of the tracks (copper over thickness + plating) : 40µm.

Other substrates may be used (for instance standard FR4), if provided with adequate modification of the tracks width.



(1): Please contact us by E-Mail: switchingproducts@radiall.com



SMT Power Micro-SPDT with 10 GHz capabilities

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RECOMMENDED SMT SOLDERING PROCEDURES

A - Soldering procedure using automatic pick and place eauipment

1-Solder paste :

R596 series are « Lead Free », and Lead Free Sn-Ag3.5-Cu0.7 solder cream may be used as well as standard Sn63-Pb35-Ag2. RADIALL recommends using a « no clean - low residue » solder cream (5% solid residue of flux quantity) that will permit the elimination of the cleaning operation step after soldering.

Note: Due to the gold plating of the switch PCB interface, it is important to use a paste made with silver. This will help in avoiding formation of intermetallics as part of the solder joint.

2-Solder paste deposition :

Solder cream may be applied on the board with screen printing or dispenser technologies. For either method, the solder paste must be coated to appropriate thickness and shapes to achieve good solder wetting. Please optically verify that the edges of the zone are clean and without contaminates, and that the PCB zoned areas have not oxydated. The design of the mounting pads and the stenciling area are given on page 5, for a thickness of the silk-screen printing of 0.15 mm (0.006").

3-Placement of the component:

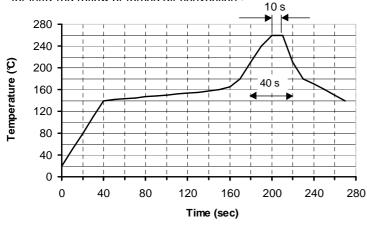
For small lightweight components such as chip components, a self-alignment effect can be expected if small placement errors exist. However, this effect is not as expected for relays components and they require a accurate positioning on their soldering pads, typically +/- 0.1mm (+/-0.004").

Place the relay onto the PCB with automatic pick and place equipment. Various types of suction can be used.

RADIALL does not recommend using adhesive agents on the component or on the PCB.

4-Soldering: infra-red process

Please follow the RADIALL recommended temperature profile for infra-red reflow or forced air convection



CAUTION: higher temperature (>260℃) and longer process duration would damage permanently the switches.

5-Cleaning procedure: On miniature relays, high frequency cleaning may cause the contacts to stick. If cleaning is needed, please avoid ultrasonic cleaning and use alcohol based cleaning solutions.

6-Quality check:

Verify by visual inspection that the component is centered on the mounting pads.

Solder joints: verify by visual inspection that the formation of meniscus on the pads are proper, and have a capilarity amount upper the third of the height.

B - Soldering procedure by manual operation

1-Solder paste and flux deposition:

Refer to procedure A - 1

Deposite a thin layer of flux on mounting zone.

Allow the flux to evaporate a few seconds before applying the solder paste, in order to avoid dilution of the paste.

2-Solder paste deposition :

RADIALL recommends depositing a small amount of solder paste on the mounting zone area by syringe. Be careful, not to apply solder paste outside of the zone area.

3-Placement of the component :

During manipulation, avoid contaminating the lead surfaces by contact with fingers.

Place the component on the mounting zone by pressing on the top of the relay lid.

4-Hand soldering:

Iron wattage 30 to 60 W.

Tip temperature 280 to 300℃ for max. 5 seconds

To keep good RF characteristics above 3GHz, it is important to solder RF ports first, and apply pressure on the relay lid during all the soldering stage, so as to reduce the air gap between the PC board and the relay.

5-Cleaning procedure:

On miniature relays, high frequency cleaning may cause the contacts to stick. If cleaning is needed, please avoid ultrasonic cleaning and use alcohol based cleaning solutions.

6-Quality check:

Verify by visual inspection that component is centred on the mounting pads.

Solder joints: verify by visual inspection that the formation of meniscus on the RF pads are proper, and have a capillarity amount higher than one third of the height.

