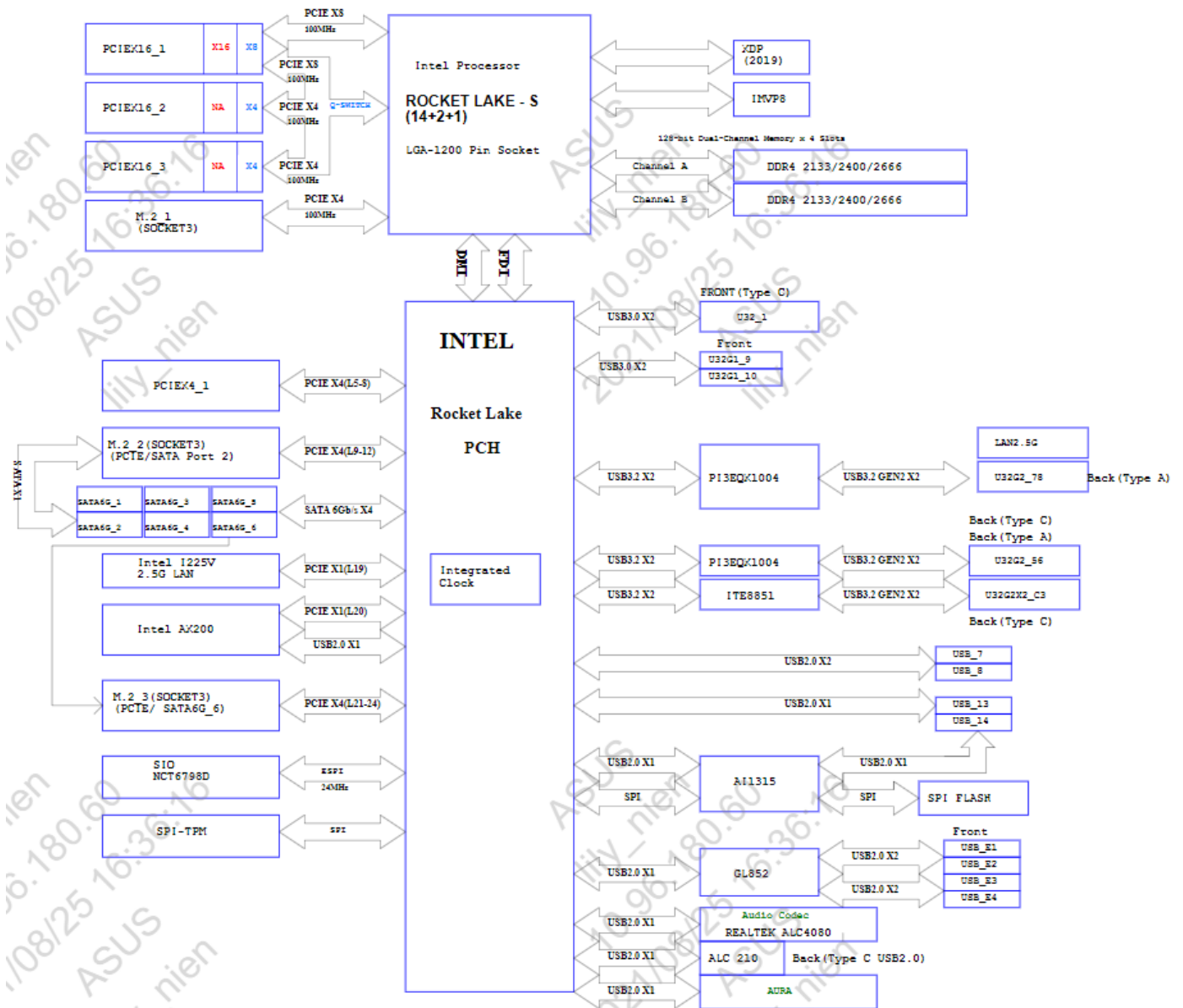


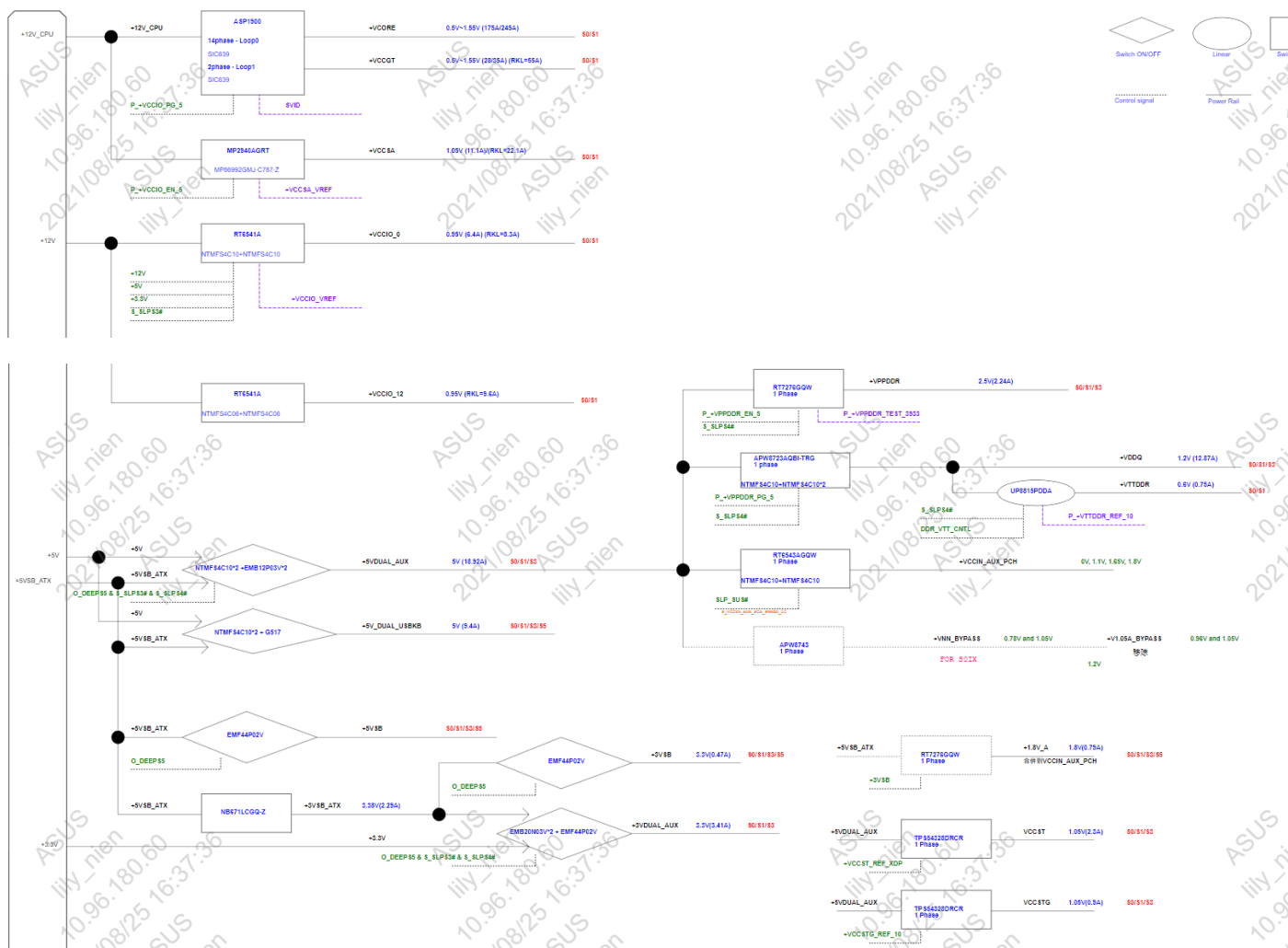
1. STANDARD APPEARANCE



2. BLOCK DIAGRAM



3. POWER FLOW



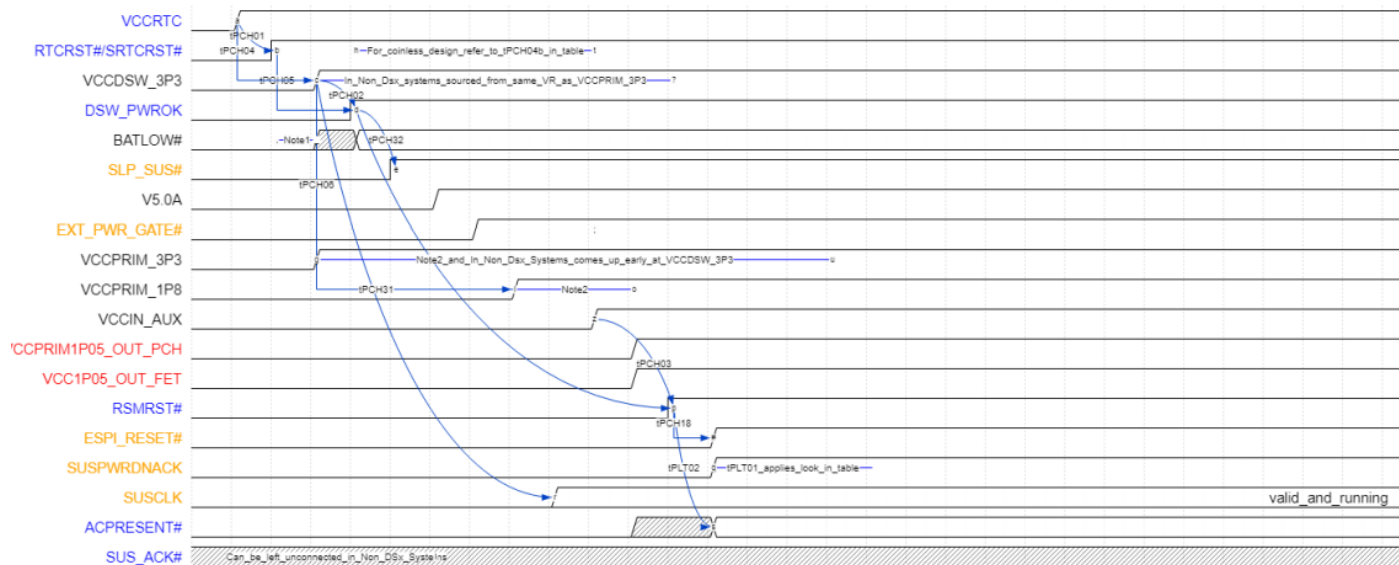
The diagram illustrates the internal connections of the ASUS ROG Maximus XII Extreme motherboard. Key components and their connections include:

- Chipset (NCT6779D):** The central component managing various signals. It connects to the CPU via PS_IN# and PS_OUT#. It also manages the power supply (PSWON, PSWAKE) and the audio codec (ALC898).
- Power Supply:** Provides power to the system. It connects to the Chipset via PSWON and PSWAKE. The power supply is also connected to the CPU via VDD and VDDQ.
- Audio Codec (ALC898):** Manages audio signals. It connects to the Chipset via AL_RST# and RESET#.
- Processor (Intel Core i7-9700K):** The main processing unit. It connects to the Chipset via PS_IN# and PS_OUT#. It also connects to the power supply via VDD and VDDQ.
- Memory (RAM):** Connected to the Chipset via PSWON and PSWAKE. The memory is also connected to the power supply via VDD and VDDQ.
- Storage (SSD):** Connected to the Chipset via PSWON and PSWAKE. The storage is also connected to the power supply via VDD and VDDQ.
- Other Components:** The diagram also shows connections for the BIOS (BIOS), BIOS ROM (BIOSROM), and various other components like the USB controller and SATA controller.

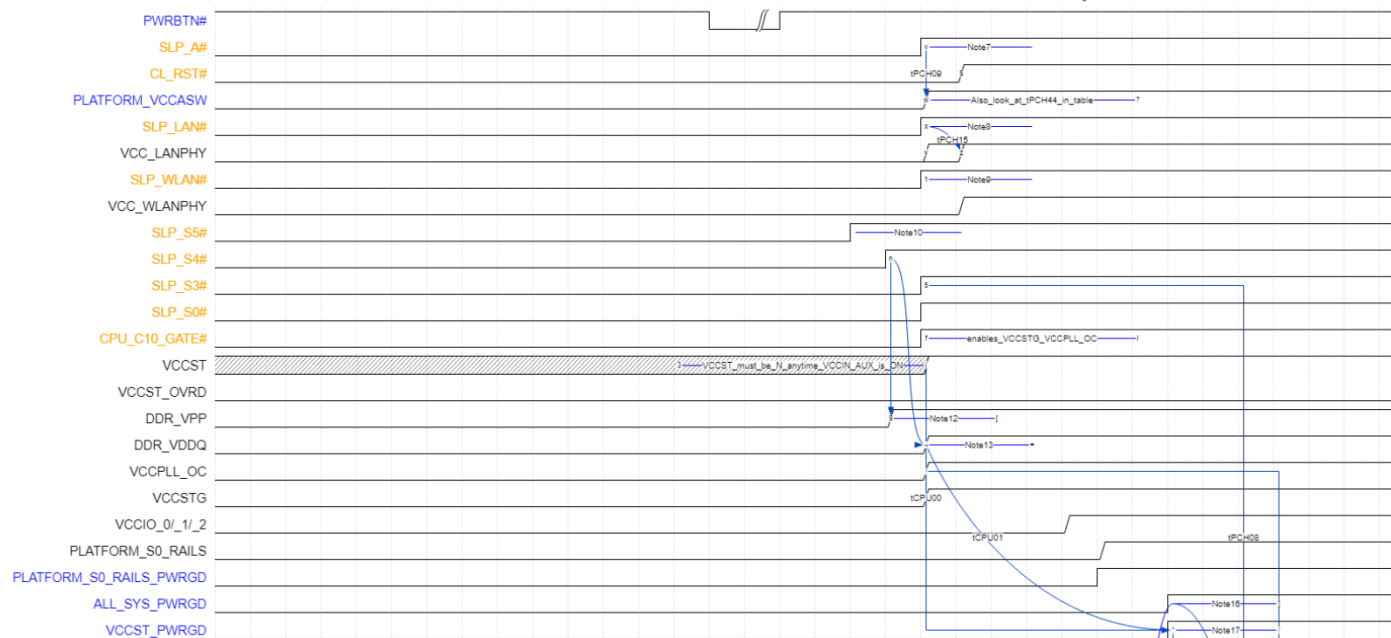
The diagram is a detailed schematic showing the electrical connections between these components. It includes various signal lines, power lines, and ground connections. The connections are labeled with component names and pin numbers.

5. Timing Diagram for G3 to S0

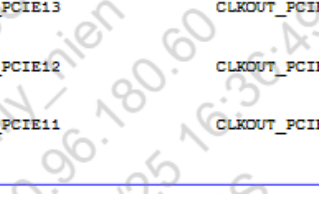
G3 to S5 Sequence



S5 to S0 Sequence



100



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7. Socket reflow profile

| Step 1 Board Preheat | Step 2 Soak Time | Step 3 Peak Reflow & Time Above 220 °C | Step 4 Cool Down |
|--|--|--|---|
| Start with solder joint temp < 40°C | Top heater nozzle should be lowered around 150 °C | Heat from Top heater nozzle and bottom heater is used to reach peak reflow temperature | Raise nozzle after reaching the peak reflow temperature |
| Board Preheat Solder Joint Temp: 125 – 150°C | BGA Critical Ramp Rate (205 to 215°C): 0.35 – 0.75°C/sec | Peak Temp Range, and Time Above ≥ 220°C | Cooling Ramp Rate. BGA -0.5 to -2 °C/sec |
| Rising Ramp Rate below 150°C: 0.5 to 2.5 °C/sec | Soak Temp & Time (Flux or Paste dependent; consult manufacturer) | Solder Joint Temp: 230°C -245°C Time Above ≥ 220°C 60 – 90 sec Max Delta Temp at peak reflow ≤10°C Max component temperature ≤ 250 °C. Never exceeds 260 °C | PCB land/pad temperature needs to be at 100 – 130°C ± 5°C |
| Preheat with bottom heater, before nozzle is lowered | Nozzle has lowered to reflow component | Nozzle is down during peak reflow | Board can be removed at 100 to 130°C for PCB pad site preparation |

| Parameter | | Recommendations for Customer Evaluation |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Moisture | | |
| Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) | | MSL3 |
| Solder Paste Print | | |
| Intel Evaluated Solder Pastes | | Refer to Intel Evaluated Solder Pastes |
| Stencil Thickness & Aperture Design | | Refer to stencil design recommendations |
| Pick and Place (PnP) | | |
| Component Placement | | 100% ball recognition |
| Reflow | | |
| Reflow Pallets | | Refer to SMT Reflow Pallet Recommendations |
| Reflow Profile | Reflow Ambient | N ₂ (O ₂ ≤3000 PPM). Air is acceptable but not recommended. ➢ Recommend N ₂ (O ₂ <3000 PPM) reflow only for TGL UP4 package |
| | Rising (+) and Falling (-) Ramp Rate | ≤ 3 °C/second |
| | Soak Temp and Time | Paste Dependent. Follow paste manufacturer's requirements |
| | Time Above ≥ 220°C | 60-90 Seconds for Air reflow 40-90 seconds for N ₂ (O ₂ ≤3000PPM) reflow |
| | Solder Joint Peak Reflow Temp | 240 ± 5 °C recommended (do not exceed 250°C) |
| | Maximum Body and Substrate Temp | ≤250°C. Never exceed 260°C |
| | Component Delta T (ΔT) | Control ΔT across component to ≤10°C for uniform heating |