

CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Voltage trimming range ¹	At rated load, trim control at either output	±10			%
Remote switch input (voltage relative to input negative) ¹	Not operating	-15	0	1.5	V
	Operating, open circuit voltage	9	10	11	
Start delay	Time from application of valid input voltage to output being in specification		25	50	ms
Synchronisation ¹	Specified drive signal	320		440	kHz
Switching frequency		330	350	395	kHz

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Case temperature	Full load	-40		110	°C
Storage	Absolute Max. internal temperature	-40		125	
Relative humidity	Non condensing 85°C			85	%
Thermal protection	Operates at case temperature	110			°C

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	
Wave Solder	Wave Solder profile not to exceed the profile recommended in IEC 61760-1 Section 6.1.3. Please refer to application notes for further information.
Input voltage, 24V input types	-0.5V to 40V ³
Input voltage, 48V input types	-0.5V to 80V ³
Output voltage	-0.3V to regulated voltage
Output trim control	-1V to +30V
Synchronisation/shutdown control	±15V relative to input return

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS				
UL 1950 recognition: Max. permissible loads for a given ambient temperature for any NPH15S model.				
Temperature (°C)	Power (W)	Temperature (°C)	Power (W)	
40	15.0	70	11.7	
50	15.0	80	9.8	
53	15.0	85	8.8	
60	13.7	90	7.8	
Max. power rating with case temperature maintained by external means (e.g. forced air cooling).				
Part Number	Case Temperature			Units
	100°C	105°C	110°C	
NPH15S2403XXX	19	16	12	W
NPH15S2405XXX	22	19	15	
NPH15S2412XXX	25	22	19	
NPH15S2415XXX	26	24	21	
NPH15S4803XXX	20	17	13	W
NPH15S4805XXX	23	20	16	
NPH15S4812XXX	28	26	23	
NPH15S4815XXX	30	28	25	

1. Optional - where fitted.

TECHNICAL NOTES

ISOLATION VOLTAGE

'Hi Pot Test', 'Flash Tested', 'Withstand Voltage', 'Proof Voltage', 'Dielectric Withstand Voltage' & 'Isolation Test Voltage' are all terms that relate to the same thing, a test voltage, applied for a specified time, across a component designed to provide electrical isolation, to verify the integrity of that isolation.

Murata Power Solutions NPH15S series of DC-DC converters are all 100% production tested at their stated isolation voltage. This is 1500 VDC for 1 second.

A question commonly asked is, "What is the continuous voltage that can be applied across the part in normal operation?"

The NPH15S series has been recognised by Underwriters Laboratory, both input and output should normally be maintained within SELV limits i.e. less than 42.4V peak, or 60VDC. The isolation test voltage represents a measure of immunity to transient voltages and the part should never be used as an element of a safety isolation system. The part could be expected to function correctly with several hundred volts offset applied continuously across the isolation barrier; but then the circuitry on both sides of the barrier must be regarded as operating at an unsafe voltage and further isolation/insulation systems must form a barrier between these circuits and any user-accessible circuitry according to safety standard requirements.

REPEATED HIGH-VOLTAGE ISOLATION TESTING

It is well known that repeated high-voltage isolation testing of a barrier component can actually degrade isolation capability, to a lesser or greater degree depending on materials, construction and environment. While manufactured parts can withstand several times the stated test voltage, the isolation capability does depend on the wire insulation. Any material, including this enamel (typically polyurethane) is susceptible to eventual chemical degradation when subject to very high applied voltages thus implying that the number of tests should be strictly limited. We therefore strongly advise against repeated high voltage isolation testing, but if it is absolutely required, that the voltage be reduced by 20% from specified test voltage.

RoHS COMPLIANCE INFORMATION



This series is compatible with RoHS soldering systems with a peak wave solder temperature of 260°C for 10 seconds. Please refer to [application notes](#) for further information. The pin termination finish on this product series is a Gold flash (0.05-0.10 micron) over Nickel Preplate. The series is backward compatible with Sn/Pb soldering systems. For further information, please visit www.murata-ps.com/rohs

APPLICATION NOTES

OUTPUT VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

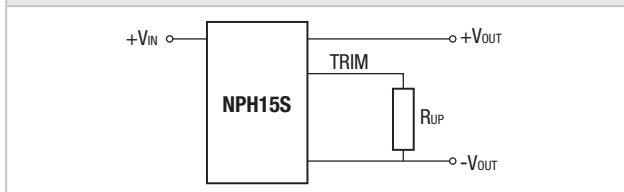
The trim resistor equations are:

$$R_{up} = (R/V_{up}) - S \text{ k}\Omega$$

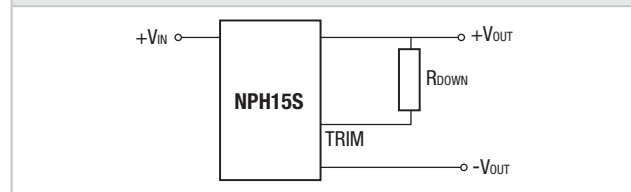
$$R_{down} = (L \times \frac{T}{V_{down}}) - T - S \text{ k}\Omega$$

V _{NOM}	3.4	5.1	12.1	15.1
S	22.2973	20.59761	28.79096	39.95902
T	10.1351	9.36255	15.42373	20.77869
R	17.9994	24.49487	94.9661	147.7314
L	-1.6241	-2.48374	-5.942857	-7.990244

TRIM UP



TRIM DOWN



When the output voltage is trimmed up, output current must be derated so that the maximum output power is not exceeded.

Example to decrease output voltage of NPH15S4805EiC by 0.1V:

$$R_{DOWN} = \left(\frac{-2.48374 \times 9.36255}{-0.1} \right) - 9.36255 - 20.59761 = 203.18 \text{ k}\Omega$$

SET VOLTAGE

The output voltage of all units is set to 100mV above nominal, to offset resistive losses and thus assist with worst case error calculations. For the EiC versions, this allowance can be altered with a single fixed resistor, connected from the trimming pin to one of the output pins.

SHUTDOWN

When the shutdown pin (SS) is shorted to the negative input, the converter will stop. Its current consumption will then be less than 1mA at nominal supply voltage. The voltage must be less than 1.5V to ensure that the unit stops, and must be able to sink at least 1mA.

The unit will restart if the control pin is left open circuit or raised to a value close to its normal open circuit voltage. This is typically 10V. Note however, that the unit will not meet specification while a significant current drain from this pin remains.

If the shutdown pin is to be connected to a long wire, it is recommended that a capacitor decouples the pin to the supply common in order to avoid the risk of injecting noise into the converter circuit. A series resistor may also be helpful. Values of 10nF and 1kΩ may be used.

Many NPH series converters may be switched together simply by linking the primary control pins. The primary common pins must also be linked.

FREQUENCY CONTROL

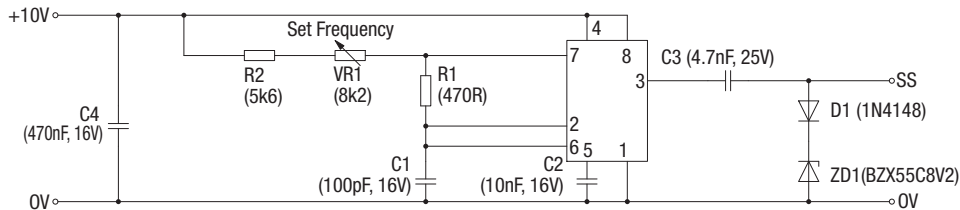
If the primary side dc control voltage is pulled away from its open circuit voltage, the converter frequency will be changed, approximately in proportion to the voltage. With +8.5VDC voltage to SS pin, the typical switching frequency will be 300kHz. If this is raised to 15VDC, the switching frequency will typically be 510kHz. The frequency may thus be moved away from a sensitive value or into a safe area. Deviation of at least -10% to +30% is achievable, though the efficiency will decline with significant changes. Also note that if the frequency is lowered, the switching frequency component of output ripple will increase. Since the design uses no large electrolytic capacitors, any use of a lower frequency must allow for the effects of increased ripple. Additional external filtering may be required.

APPLICATION NOTES (Continued)

SYNCHRONIZATION

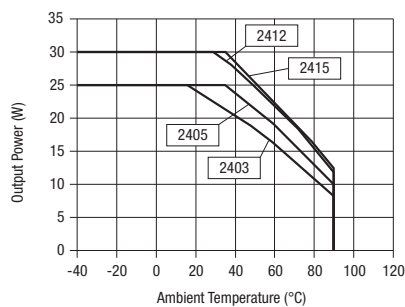
The converter frequency may be synchronised to an external frequency by connecting a negative going pulse to the SS pin. The drive signal is typically 8V to 12V amplitude and 100ns to 200ns duration. A suitable circuit consists of a CMOS timer (TLC555) connected as an oscillator or as a pulse shaper. Its logic output (not the discharge output) should be connected via a 4.7nF capacitor to the converter pin. The synchronised frequency is above the free running value. However, the free running frequency can be lowered, so that synchronisation may include frequencies near or below the natural value. An example of a practical circuit is shown below, which uses a zener diode to lower the natural frequency. Several converters of this family may be synchronised from the same reference provided the waveform can be maintained by the use of an adequate driver circuit. If the rise time is more than 20ns, for example, synchronisation may not be achieved over the specified frequency range.

For best efficiency, set the frequency within the specified range of its natural state.

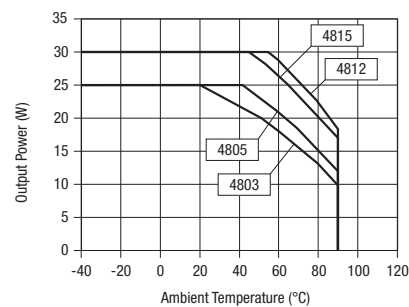


THERMAL PERFORMANCE

24V Input



48V Input



EMC FILTERING AND SPECTRA

FILTERING

The module includes a basic level of filtering, sufficient for many applications. Where lower noise levels are desired, filters can easily be added to achieve any required noise performance.

A DC-DC converter generates noise in two principle forms: that which is radiated from its body and that conducted on its external connections. There are three separate modes of conducted noise: input differential, output differential and input-output.

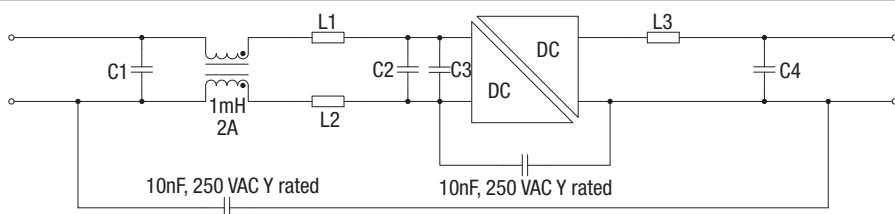
This last appears as common mode at the input and the output, and cannot therefore be removed by filtering at the input or output alone. The first level of filtering is to connect a capacitor between input and output returns, to reduce this form of noise. It typically contains high harmonics of the switching frequency, which tend to appear as spikes on surrounding circuits. The voltage rating of this capacitor must match the required isolation voltage. (Due to the great variety in isolation voltage and required noise performance, this capacitor has not been included within the converter).

Input ripple is a voltage developed across the internal Input decoupling capacitor. It is therefore measured with a defined supply source impedance. Although simple series inductance will provide filtering, on its own it can degrade the stability. A shunt capacitor is therefore recommended across the converter input terminals, so that it is fed from a low impedance.

If no filtering is required, the inductance of long supply wiring could also cause a problem, requiring an input decoupling capacitor for stability. An electrolytic will perform well in these situations. The input-output filtering is performed by the common-mode choke on the primary. This could be placed on the output, but would then degrade the regulation and produce less benefit for a given size, cost, and power loss.

Radiated noise is present in magnetic and electrostatic forms. The latter is suppressed by the metal case, which is connected to the output return, typically a zero-volt point. Thanks to the small size of these units, neither form of noise will be radiated "efficiently", so will not normally cause a problem. Any question of this kind usually better repays attention to conducted signals.

EMC FILTER AND VALUES TO OBTAIN SPECTRA AS SHOWN



Component reference

	C1	C2	C3	C4	L1	L2	L3
NPH15S2403	10μF 100V	2.2μF 63V	47μF 63V	10μF 25V		MPS 18R333C 33μH 2A	MPS 18R472C 4.7μH 5.35A
NPH15S2405	10μF 100V	2.2μF 63V	47μF 63V	10μF 25V		MPS 18R333C 33μH 2A	MPS 18R103C 10μH 3.45A
NPH15S2412	10μF 100V	2.2μF 63V	Not required	10μF 25V		MPS 18R333C 33μH 2A	MPS 18R333C 33μH 2.00A
NPH15S2415	10μF 100V	2.2μF 63V	47μF 63V	10μF 25V		MPS 18R333C 33μH 2A	MPS 18R333C 33μH 2.00A
NPH15S4803	10μF 100V	Not required	Not required	10μF 25V		MPS 18R104C 100μH 1.2A	MPS 18R472C 4.7μH 5.35A
NPH15S4805	10μF 100V	Not required	Not required	10μF 25V		MPS 18R104C 100μH 1.2A	MPS 18R103C 10μH 3.45A
NPH15S4812	10μF 100V	Not required	Not required	10μF 25V		MPS 18R104C 100μH 1.2A	MPS 18R333C 33μH 2.00A
NPH15S4815	10μF 100V	Not required	Not required	10μF 25V		MPS 18R104C 100μH 1.2A	MPS 18R333C 33μH 2.00A

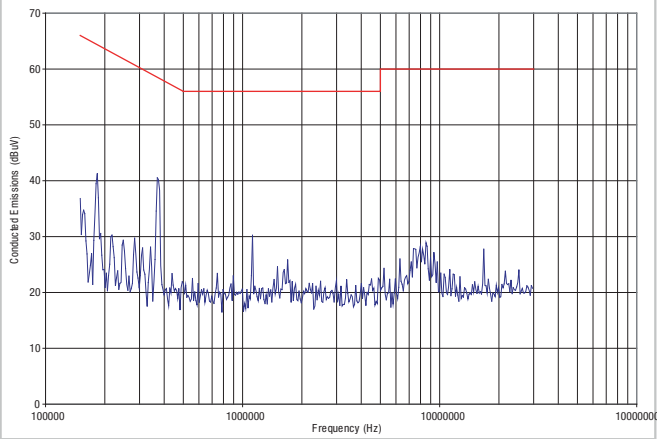
C1, C2 & C4 : Electrolytic capacitors

C3 : Polyester or ceramic capacitor

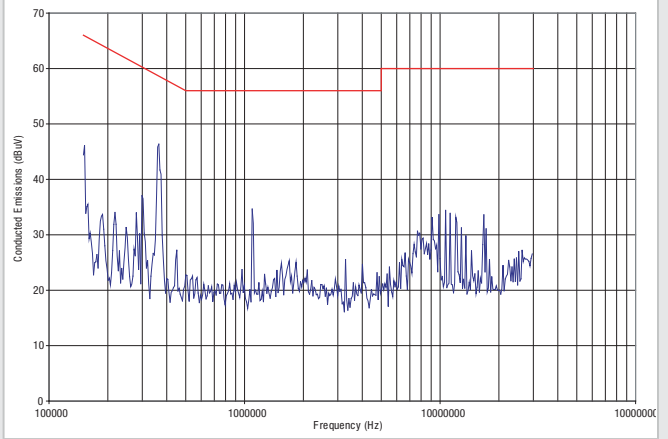
EMC Spectra red limit line is EN 55022 curve B Quasi-peak average limit.

EMC FILTERING AND SPECTRA (Continued)

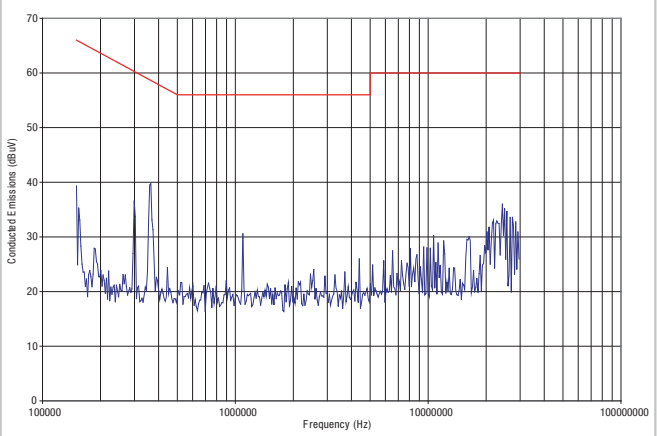
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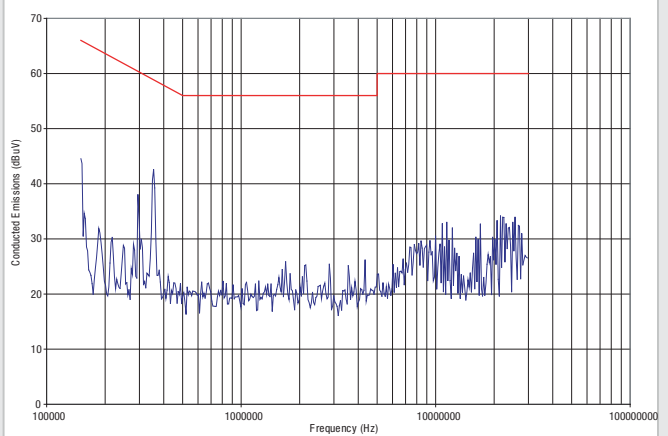
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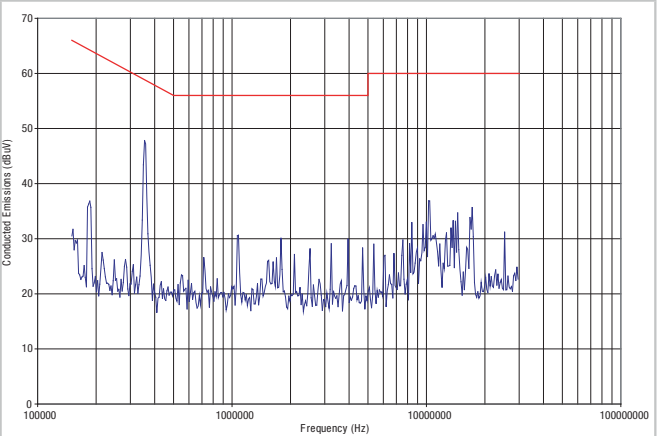
NPH15S2412



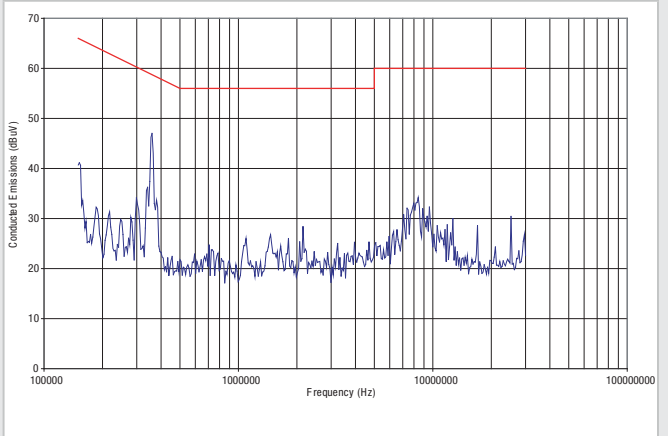
NPH15S2415



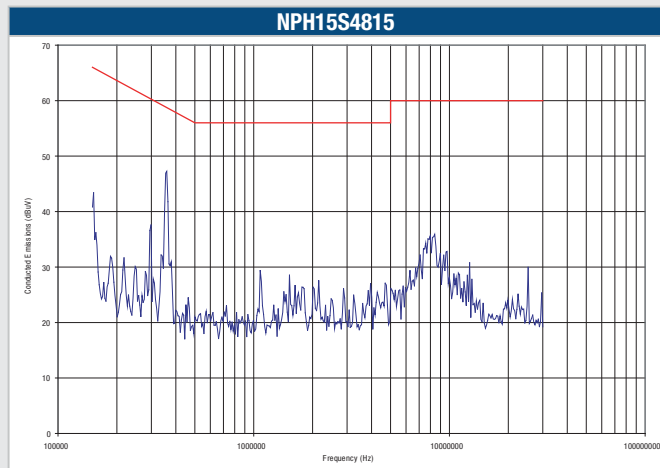
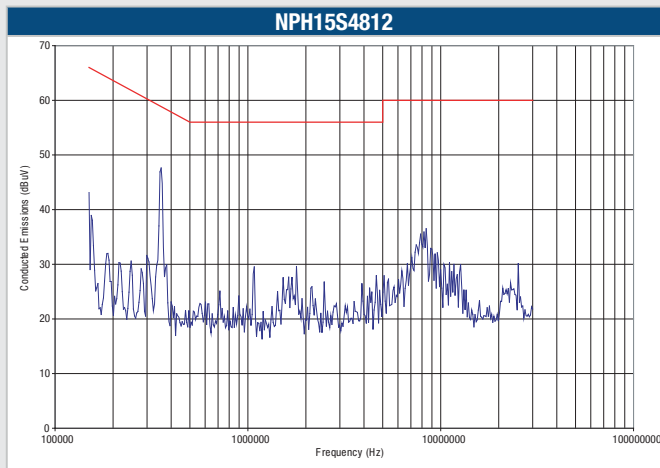
NPH15S4803



NPH15S4805

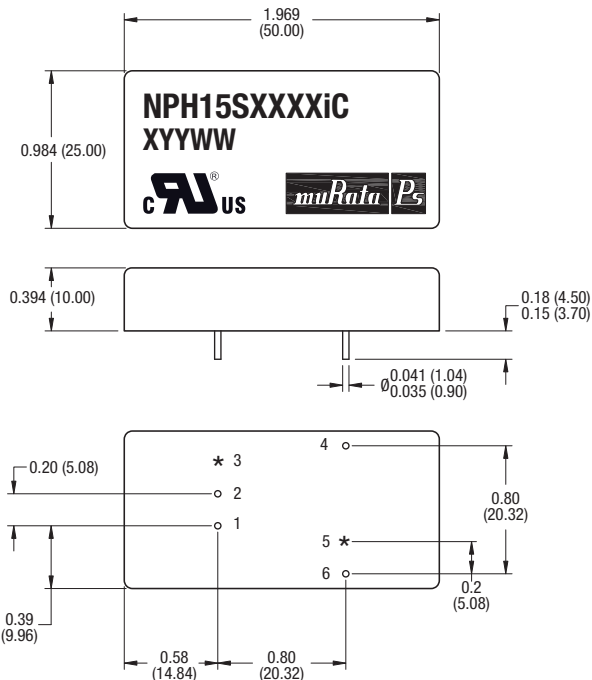


EMC FILTERING AND SPECTRA (Continued)

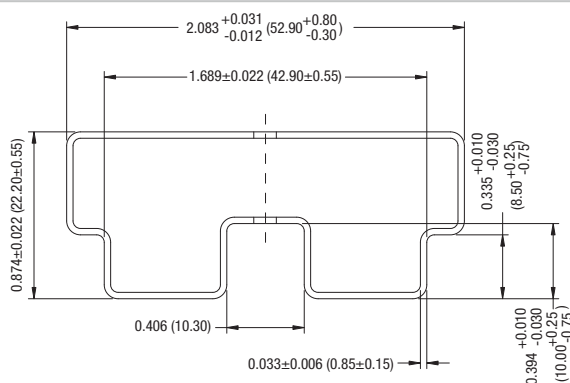


PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS

MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



TUBE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

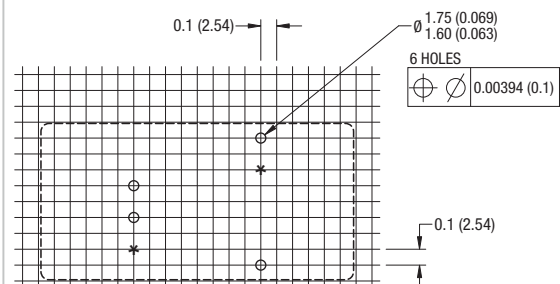


PIN CONNECTIONS

Pin	Function
1	-V _{IN}
2	+V _{IN}
3*	SS
4	+V _{OUT}
5*	TRIM
6	-V _{OUT}

* Optional pins

RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT DETAILS



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