

Isolated 12W 4:1 Input Single & Dual Output DC-DC Converters



FEATURES

- UL60950 recognised²
- 4:1 wide range voltage input
- Operating temperature range -40°C to 85°C
- Typical load regulation from 0.05%
- 1.5kVDC isolation 'Hi Pot Test'
- 3.3V, 5V, 12V & 15V outputs
- UL 94V-0 package materials
- No electrolytic capacitors
- Thermal shutdown
- Under voltage lock out
- Current fold back

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The NCS12 series of DC-DC converters offers single & dual output voltages from input voltage ranges of 9-36V and 18-75V. The NCS12 is housed in an industry standard package with a standard pinout. The NCS12 is packaged in a metal case for improved EMI shielding and is also encapsulated for superior thermal performance.

Applications include telecommunications, battery powered systems, process control and distributed power systems.

SELECTION GU	IDE										
			± Load Regulation				_				
Order Code	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Current	Positive Output	Positive Output Negative Output Output Negative Output		Negative Output	Efficiency M		MTTF ¹	Recommended Alternative
	Nom.			Тур	ical	M	ax	Min.	Тур.		Re
	V	V	Α	%	%	%		%	%	Hrs	
					N	RND					
NCS12S1203C	12	3.3	3.64	1		1.5		78	83.5	269,492	Contact Murata
NCS12S1205C	12	5	2.40	0.5		1		84	88	313,578	Contact Murata
NCS12S1212C	12	12	1.00	0.1		0.3		83	84.5	230,569	Contact Murata
NCS12S1215C	12	15	0.80	0.1		0.3		83	85.5	195,596	Contact Murata
NCS12S4803C	48	3.3	3.64	1.2		2		81	85.5	341,943	Contact Murata
NCS12S4805C	48	5	2.40	0.5		1		84	87.5	418,117	Contact Murata
NCS12S4812C	48	12	1.00	0.1		0.3		82	84.5	296,593	Contact Murata
NCS12S4815C	48	15	0.80	0.1		0.3		84	85	259,485	Contact Murata
					Disco	ntinu	ed				
NCS12D1205C	12	±5	±1.2	0.15	0.3	0.3	2	80	81.5	182,655	Contact Murata
NCS12D1212C	12	±12	±0.5	0.05	0.2	0.3	1.5	83	85	158,750	Contact Murata
NCS12D1215C	12	±15	±0.4	0.05	0.1	0.3	1.5	84	86	140,435	Contact Murata
NCS12D4805C	48	±5	±1.2	0.15	0.5	0.3	2	78	80	165,931	Contact Murata
NCS12D4812C	48	±12	±0.5	0.05	0.4	0.3	1.5	83	85	215,533	Contact Murata
NCS12D4815C	48	±15	±0.4	0.05	0.4	0.3	1.5	83	85	146,257	Contact Murata

SELECTION GU	IDE (Continue	d)					
		Input Current		Ripple and Noise		Recommended Alternative	
Order Code	10% Load	10% Load	100% Load				
	Typ. 12/48V	Typ. 24V	Typ. 12/48V	Тур.	Max	con	
	Α	Α	Α	mVp/p	mVp/p	Be	
			NRND				
NCS12S1203C	0.15	0.1	1.2	60	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S1205C	0.1	0.16	1.1	50	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S1212C	0.1	0.06	1.2	80	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S1215C	0.06	0.1	1.2	100	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S4803C	0.05	0.08	0.3	100	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S4805C	0.05	0.08	0.3	90	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S4812C	0.03	0.06	0.3	75	125	Contact Murata	
NCS12S4815C	0.03	0.06	0.3	90	125	Contact Murata	
		Ţ.	Discontinue	d			
NCS12D1205C	0.04	0.07	1.25	35	100	Contact Murata	
NCS12D1212C	0.04	0.07	1.2	40	100	Contact Murata	
NCS12D1215C	0.05	0.07	1.5	55	100	Contact Murata	
NCS12D4805C	0.03	0.07	0.3	70	100	Contact Murata	
NCS12D4812C	0.03	0.07	0.3	84	100	Contact Murata	
NCS12D4815C	0.03	0.07	0.4	55	100	Contact Murata	





- 1. Calculated using MIL-HDBK-217 FN2, parts stress method with nominal input voltage at full load
- 2. The NCS12DxxxxC variants are not recognised to UL60950
- All specifications typical at TA=25°C, nominal input voltage and rated output current unless otherwise specified.



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Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Voltage range	12V input types	9	24	36	V
	48V input types	18	48	75	v
U. da a de la de l	Turn on threshold 12V input types		8.5		
	Turn off threshold 12V input types		7.5		V
Under voltage lock out	Turn on threshold 48V input types		16.7		V
	Turn off threshold 48V input types		15.8		
Dower concumption at abutdown	NCS12X12		10		14/400
Power consumption at shutdown	NCS12X48		100		mW
Reflected ripple current	48V dual output types		15		mA n r
	All other types		10		mA p-p

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Parameter	Conditions	Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Units
Rated power	All output types	All output types			12	W
Minimal load to meet datasheet specification			10			%
Positive outputs					±2	
Voltage set point accuracy	Negative outputs			±3		
Day and Alban	Low line to high line	Positive outputs		0.04	0.1	0/
Line regulation	Low line to high line	Negative outputs		0.3	1	%
Oraca Damidation	D1205 & D4805	D1205 & D4805		±4	±6.5	0/
Cross Regulation	D1212, D1215 ,D4812, D481	D1212, D1215 ,D4812, D4815		±2	±5	%
	Peak deviation (12.5-37.5%	Peak deviation (12.5-37.5% & 37.5-12.5% swing)			5	%V _{out}
Transient response	Settling time	Single output types		500		
	(within 1% V _{out} Nom.)	Dual output types		250		μs

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Isolation test voltage	Flash tested for 1 seconds	1500			VDC
Resistance	Viso = 1kVDC	1			GΩ
Capacitance	S1203, S1205, S4803, S4805		600		pF
	All other types		230		þΓ

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS ¹						
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	
Curitohing fraguancy	S1203, S1205, S4803 & S4805	340			kHz	
Switching frequency	All other types		220		KIIZ	
Control pin input	Module on, pin unconnected or open collector floating					
Control pin input	Module off			0.8	V	

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS								
Parameter	Conditions	Conditions			Max.	Units		
Operation	With derating - see derat	With derating - see derating graph			85			
Storage			-50		125			
	4000/ L I N V	NCS12S1203C		65		1		
Case temperature above ambient	100% Load, Nom V _{IN} , Still Air	d, Nom V _{IN} , NCS12S1215C, NCS12D1205C, NCS12D4805C 60						
	Still All	All other types		44				
Thormal abutdourn	Coop Tomporatura	Single 3.3V & 5V outputs		135				
Thermal shutdown	Case Temperature	All other types		120				



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	
Short-circuit protection (for SELV input voltages)	30 minutes
Control pin input voltage	18V Max
Lead temperature 1.0mm from case for 10 seconds (to JEDEC JESD22-B106 ISS C)	260°C
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, NCS12 12V input types	40V
Input voltage, NCS12 48V input types	80V



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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 NCS12 series of DC-DC converters are all 100% production tested at their stated isolation voltage. This is 1.5kVDC for 1 second.

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

For a part holding no specific agency approvals, such as the NCS12 series, 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. The NCS12 series has an ER ferrite core, with no additional insulation between primary and secondary windings of enamelled wire. While parts can be expected to withstand several times the stated test voltage, the isolation capability does depend on the wire insulation. Any material, including this enamel (typically polyure-thane) 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.

This consideration equally applies to agency recognised parts rated for better than functional isolation where the wire enamel insulation is always supplemented by a further insulation system of physical spacing or barriers.

SAFETY APPROVAL

UL60950

The NCS12 series is recognised by Underwriters Laboratory (UL) to UL60950 for functional insulation to a working voltage of 43Vrms. The NCS12DxxxxC variants are not recognised to UL60950.

File number E151252 applies.

FUSING

The NCS12 Series of converters are not internally fused so to meet the requirements of UL an anti-surge input line fuse should always be used with ratings as defined below.

NCS12S12xxC: 4A NCS12S48xxC: 2A

All fuses should be UL recognised and rated to 125V.

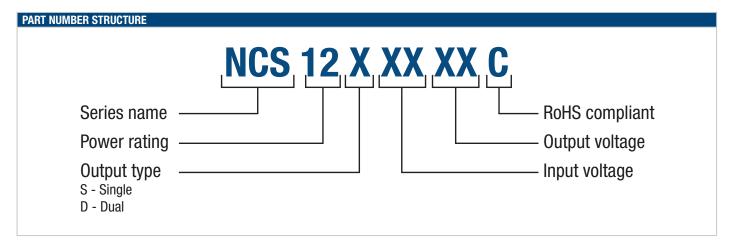
Rohs Compliance Information



This series is compatible with RoHS soldering systems with a peak wave solder temperature of 260°C for 10 seconds. Please refer to <u>application notes</u> 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



ENVIRONMENTAL VALIDA	ATION TESTING	
	n conducted on this product series, as part of our if further information about the tests is required.	design verification process. The datasheet characteristics specify user operating conditions for this
Test	Standard	Condition
Temperature cycling	MIL-STD-883 Method 1010, Condition B	10 cycles between two chambers set to achieve -55°C and \pm 125°C. The dwell time shall not be less than 10min and the load shall reach the specified temperature in 15min.
Storage life	JEDEC JESD22-A103, Condition A	125°C +10/-0°C for ≥1000 hours.
Vibration	MIL-STD-883 Method 2007, Condition A	1.5mm pk-pk/20g pk min, 20-2000Hz, 4 sweeps in each of 3 mutually perpendicular axes at 3 oct/min.
Shock	MIL-STD-883 Method 2002, Condition A	500g 1ms half sine, 5 shocks in each direction of 3 mutually perpendicular axes.
Bump	IEC Class 4M5 of ETS 300 019-2-4	Shock Spectrum Type II, 6mS duration, 250m/s ² 500 bumps in 6 directions.
Solder heat	JEDEC JESD22-B106	The test sample is subjected to a molten solder bath at 260 \pm 5°C for 10 seconds (96SC tin/silver/copper). The leads are dipped in the solder bath to within 1mm of the device body.
Solderability	IPC/ECA J-STD-002, Test A and A1	SnPb (Test A) For leaded solderability the parts are conditioned in a steam ager for 8 hours ± 15 min. at a temperature of $93\pm3^{\circ}$ C. Dipped in solder at 245° C $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C for $5+0/-0.5$ seconds. Pb-free (Test A1) For lead free solderability the parts are conditioned in a steam ager for 8 hours ± 15 min. at a temperature of $93\pm3^{\circ}$ C. Dipped in solder at 255° C $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C for $5+0/-0.5$ seconds.
Solvent cleaning	Resistance to cleaning agents	Solvent – Novec 71IPA & Topklean EL-20A. Pulsed ultrasonic immersion 45°C-65°C.
Solvent resistance	MIL-STD-883 Method 2015	The parts and the bristle portion of the brush are immersed in Isopropanol for a minimum of 1 minute. The parts are brushed 3 times, after the third time the parts are blown dry and inspected.
Lead Integrity (Adhesion)	MIL-STD-883 Method 2025	Leads are bent through 90° until a fracture occurs.
Lead Integrity (Fatigue)	MIL-STD-883 Method 2004, Condition B ₂	The leads are bent to an angle of 15°. Each lead is subjected to 3 cycles.
Lead Integrity (Tension/Pull)	MIL-STD-883 Method 2004, Condition A ₁	Pull of 0.227kg applied for 30 seconds. The force is then increased until the pins snap.





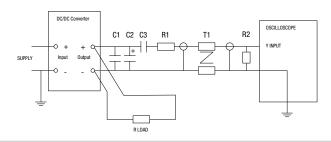
CHARACTERISATION TEST METHODS

Ripple & Noise Characterisation Method

Ripple and noise measurements are performed with the following test configuration.

C1	1μF X7R multilayer ceramic capacitor, voltage rating to be a minimum of 3 times the output voltage of the DC-DC converter		
C2	$10\mu F$ tantalum capacitor, voltage rating to be a minimum of 1.5 times the output voltage of the DC-DC converter with an ESR of less than $100 \text{m}\Omega$ at 100kHz		
C3	100nF multilayer ceramic capacitor, general purpose		
R1	450Ω resistor, carbon film, ±1% tolerance		
R2	50Ω BNC termination		
T1	3T of the coax cable through a ferrite toroid		
RLOAD	Resistive load to the maximum power rating of the DC-DC converter. Connections should be made via twisted wires		
Measured values are multiplied by 10 to obtain the specified values.			

Differential Mode Noise Test Schematic



APPLICATION NOTES

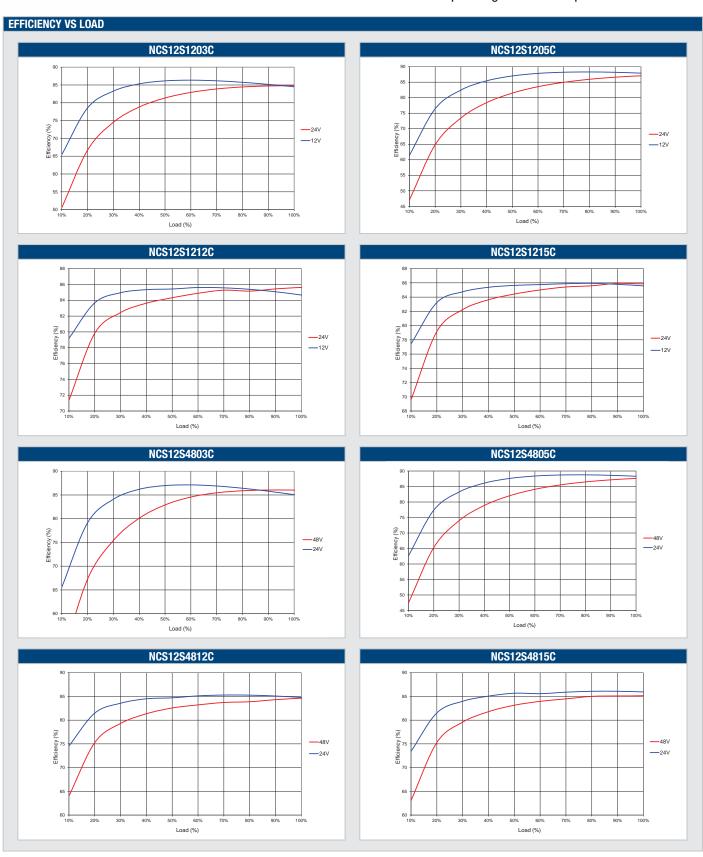
Output Capacitance and start-up times

The NCS12 series does not require output capacitors to meet datasheet specification. To meet datasheet specification, total output capacitance should not exceed:

Part No.	Maximum Load Capacitance (per output)	Start-up times
rail No.	μF	ms
NCS12S1203C	470	16
NCS12S1205C	470	22
NCS12S1212C	220	7
NCS12S1215C	220	8.5
NCS12S4803C	470	14
NCS12S4805C	470	22
NCS12S4812C	220	8
NCS12S4815C	220	8.5
NCS12D1205C	220	5
NCS12D1212C	100	8
NCS12D1215C	100	9
NCS12D4805C	220	5
NCS12D4812C	100	7.5
NCS12D4815C	100	7

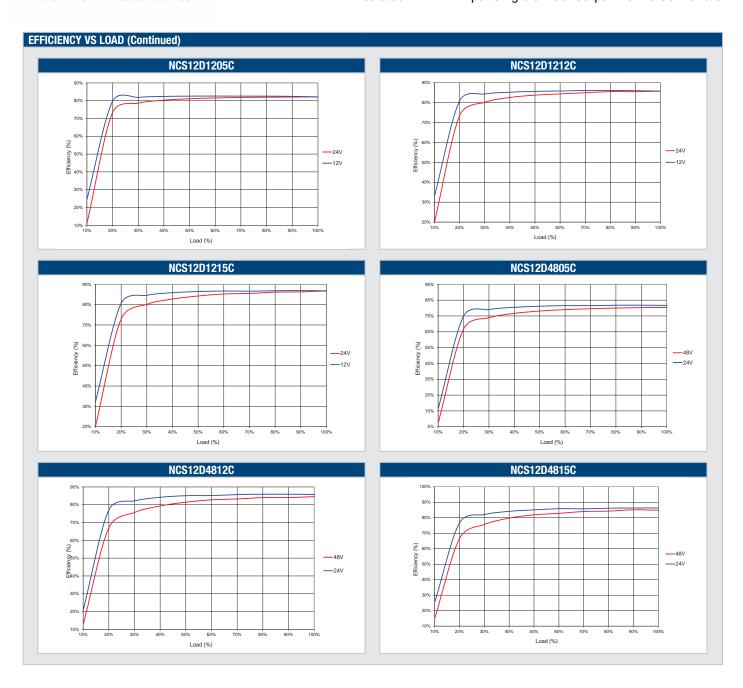




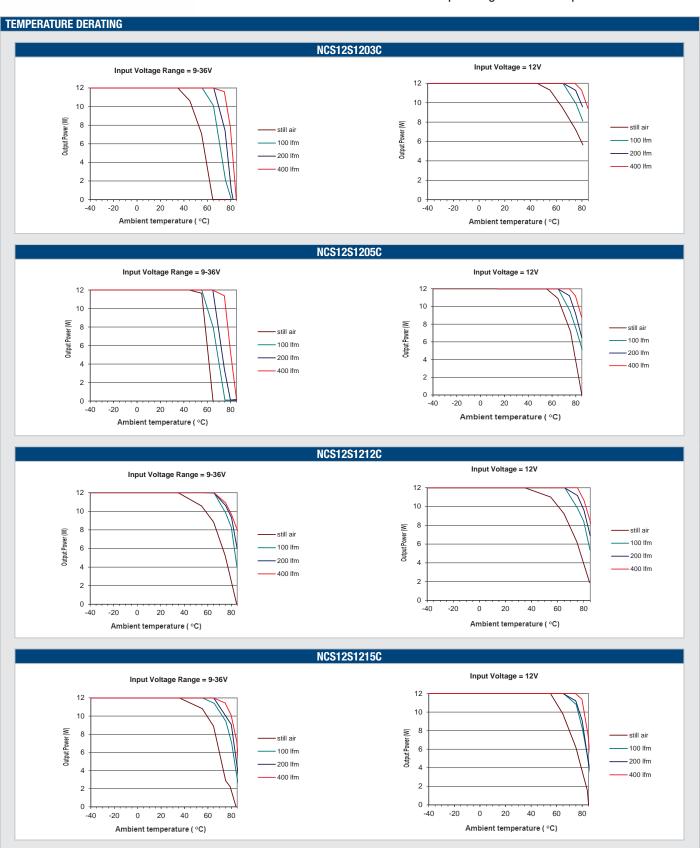




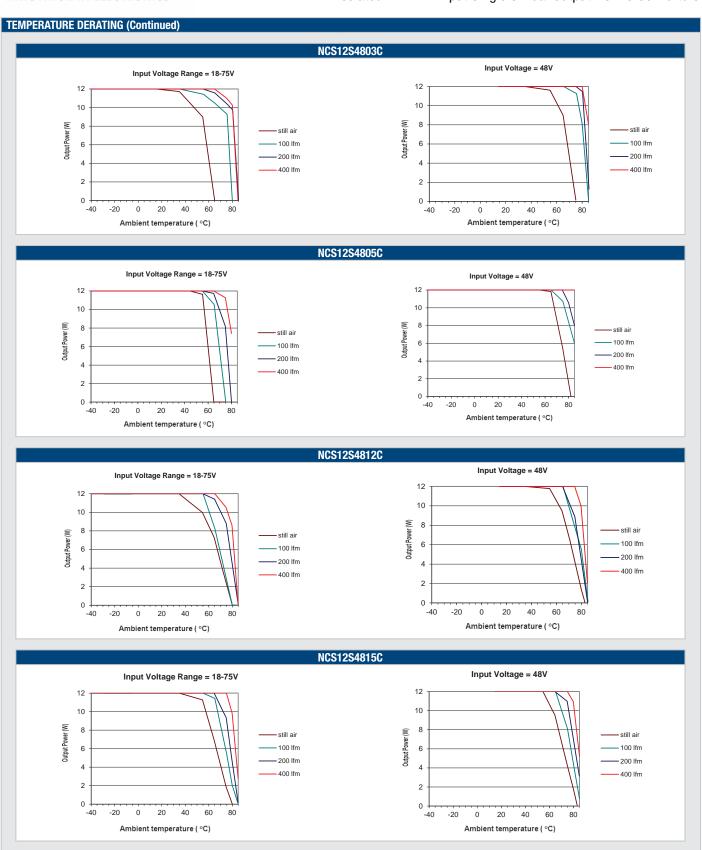




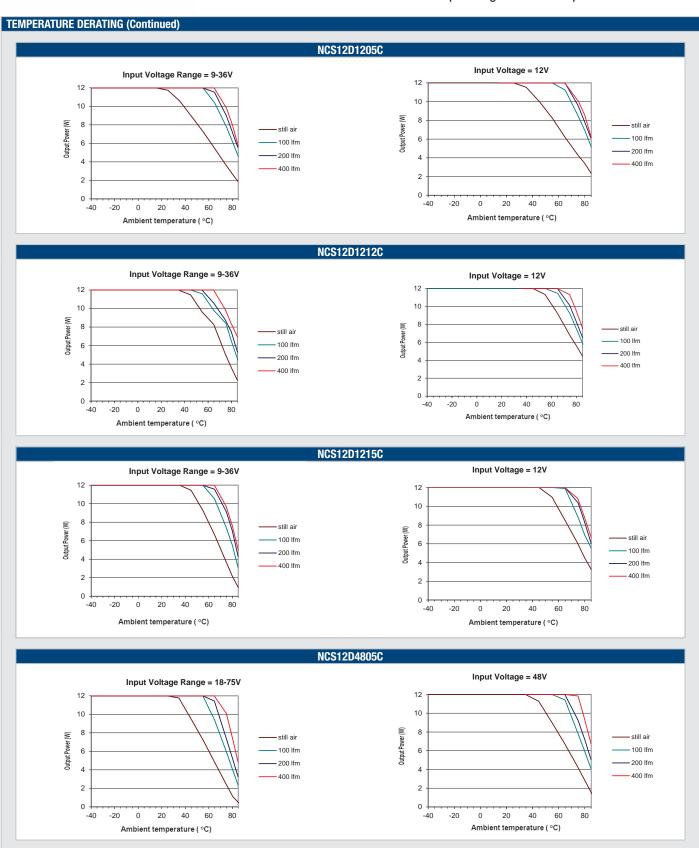






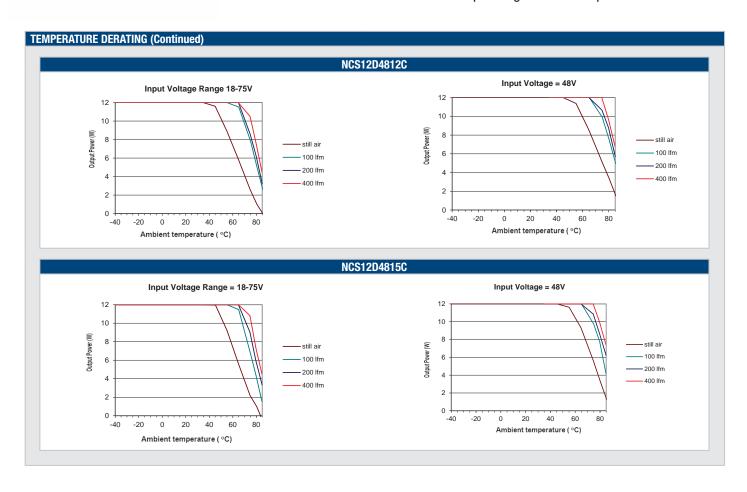
















EMC FILTERING AND SPECTRA

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 capacitors 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.)

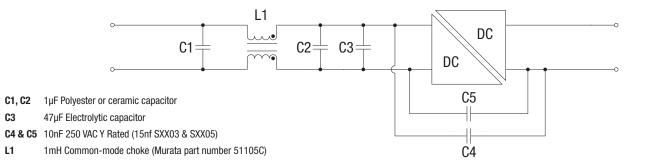
Input ripple is a voltage developed across the internal Input decoupling capacitor. It is therefore measured with a defined supply source impedance. Although simple series inductance will provide filtering, on its own it can degrade the stability. A shunt capacitor is therefore recommended across the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

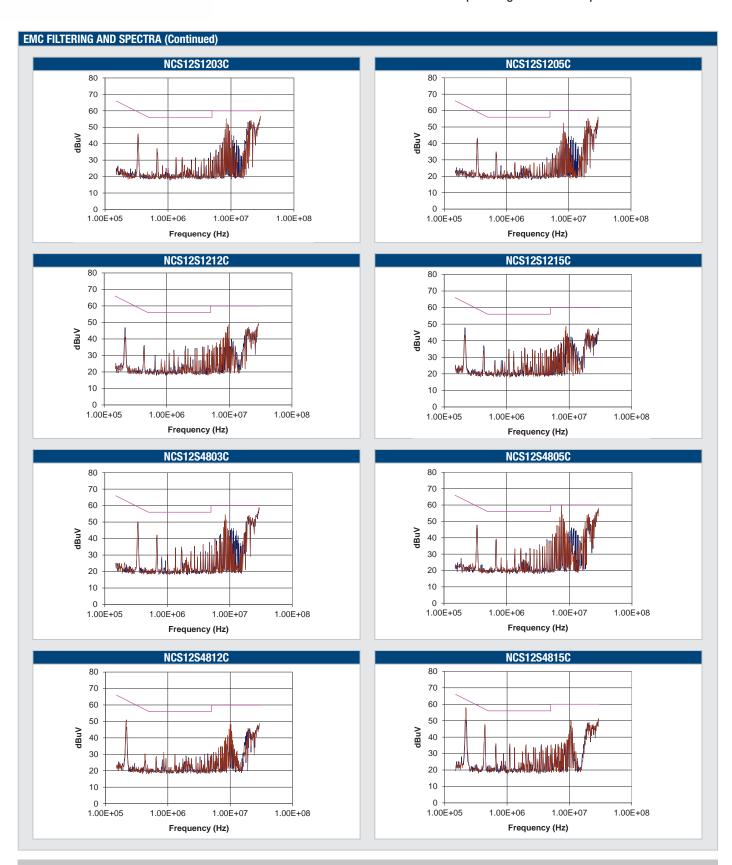
EMC FILTER AND VALUES TO OBTAIN SPECTRA AS SHOWN

The following filter circuit shows the input filter typically required to meet CISPR22 Quasi-PeakCurve B.

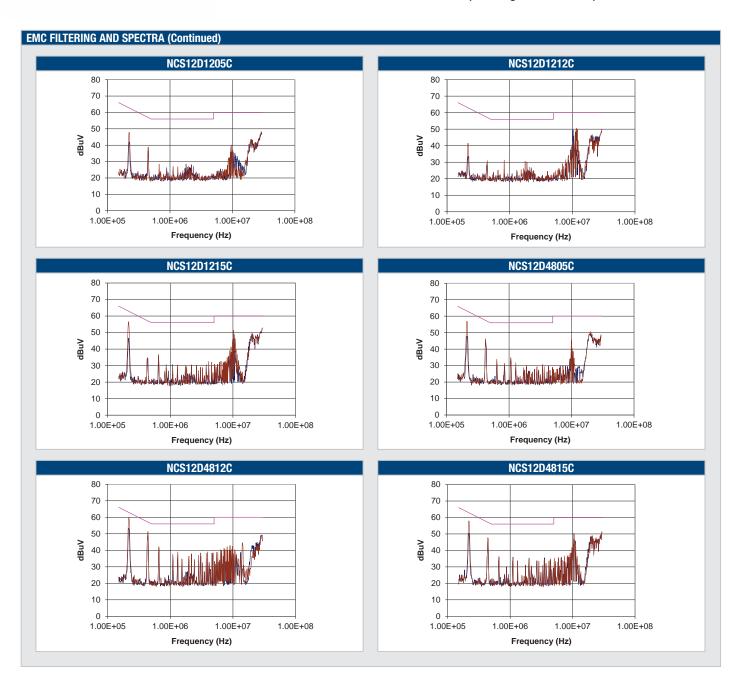






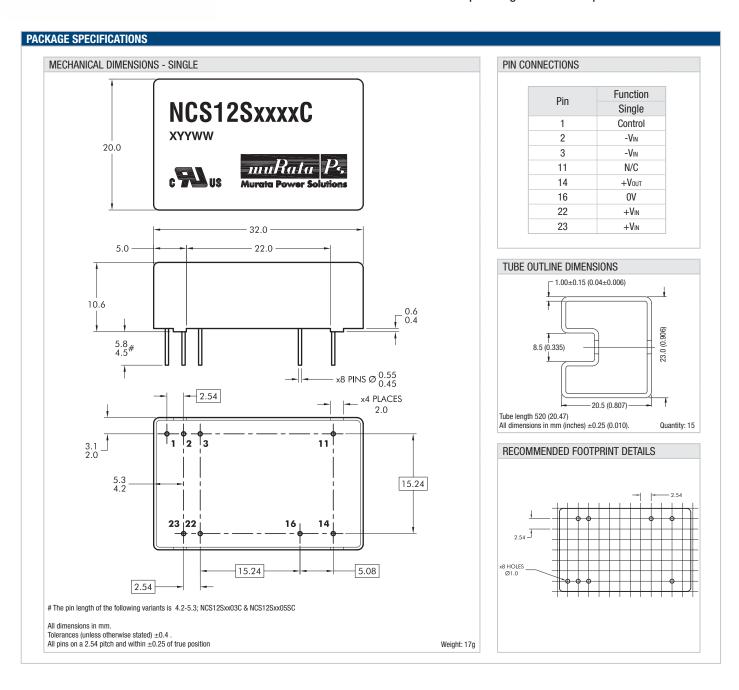






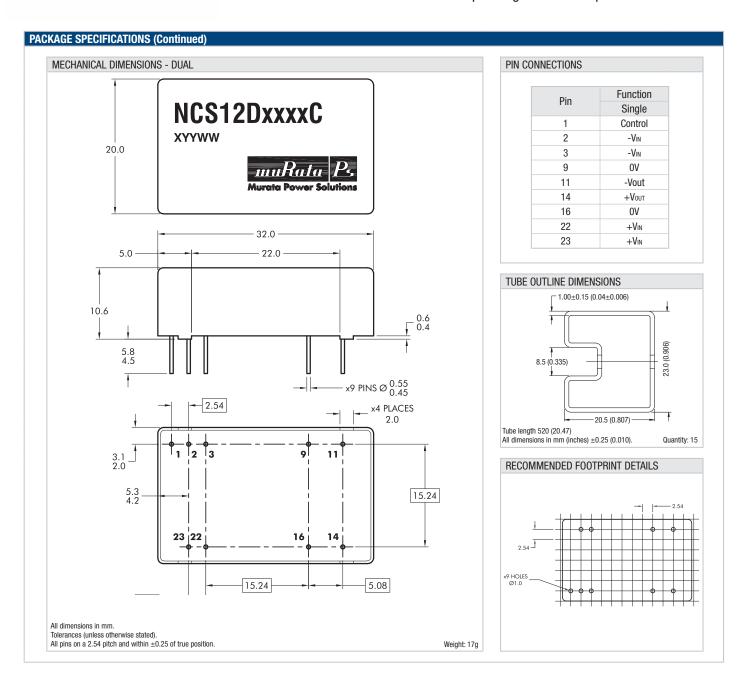














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- Traffic signal equipment
- Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment
- Data Processing equipment

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KDC_NCS12C.J01 Page 18 of 18