

Order code	Input Voltage (V)	Output Voltage (V)	Output Current (MA)	Input Current (Rated Load) (MA)	Efficiency (%)	Isolation Capacitance (PF)	MTTF <sup>1</sup> (KHRS)
2B0505XNM	5	5	400	513	78	19	2327
2B0509XNM	5	9	222	492	81	27	1393
2B0512XNM	5	12	167	479	84	32	832
2B0515XNM	5	15	133	481	83	27	481
2B1205XNM	12	5	400	207	81	28	716
2B1209XNM	12	9	222	198	84	42	593
2B1212XNM	12	12	167	197	85	46	461
2B1215XNM	12	15	133	197	85	54	328
2B2405XNM	24	5	400	104	80	60	315
2B2409XNM	24	9	222	100	83	65	302
2B2412XNM	24	12	167	99	84	78	295
2B2415XNM	24	15	133	99	84	58	282

**MODEL SELECTION**

2B<sup>①</sup>05<sup>②</sup>05<sup>③</sup>X<sup>④</sup>N<sup>⑤</sup>M<sup>⑥</sup>

- ① Product Series
- ② Input Voltage
- ③ Output Voltage
- ④ Fixed Input
- ⑤ Negation layout
- ⑥ Package Style



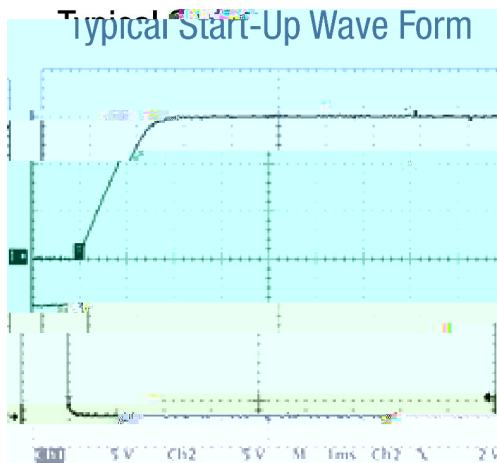
**Minimum Load Requirement**

The minimum load to meet datasheet specification is 10% of the full rated load across the specified input voltage range. Lower than 10% minimum loading will result in an increase in output voltage, which may rise to typically double the specified output voltage if the output load falls to less than 5%.

**Typical Start-Up Times**

Typical start up times for this series, with a typical input voltage rise time of 2.2s and output capacitance of 10F, are shown in the table below. The product series will start into a capacitance of 47F with an increased start time, however, the maximum recommended output capacitance is 10F.

	Start-up time
	μs
B0505XNM	790
B0509XNM	1154
B0512XNM	2265
B0515XNM	2998
B1205XNM	396
B1209XNM	880
B1212XNM	1156
B1215XNM	2394



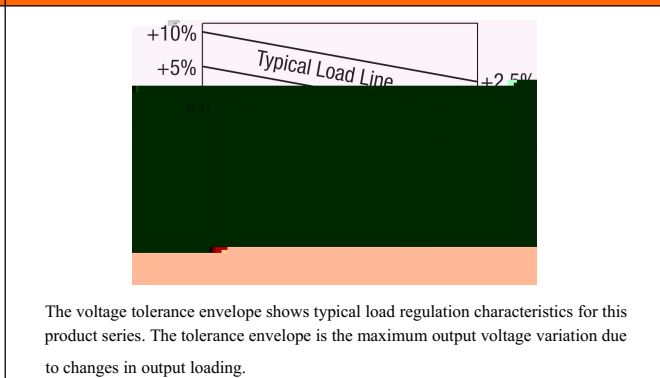
**Switching Frequency**

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Switching frequency	5V input types		90		kHz
	12V input types		90		kHz

**Temperature**

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Specification	All output types	-40		85	°C
Storage		-50		130	
Case temperature above ambient	5V output types			45	
	All other output types			36	
Cooling	Free air convection				

**Load Regulation and Voltage Tolerance Envelope**



The voltage tolerance envelope shows typical load regulation characteristics for this product series. The tolerance envelope is the maximum output voltage variation due to changes in output loading.

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### ISOLATION VOLTAGE

"Hi Pot Test", "Flash Tested", "Withstand 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. Professional Power Module B-XNM series of DC/DC converters are all 100% production tested at their stated isolation voltage. This is 1KVDC for 1 second.

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

The B-XNM series has been recognized by Underwriters Laboratory for functional insulation. 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 B-XNM series has toroidal isolation transformers, with no additional insulation between primary and secondary windings of enameled 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 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.

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

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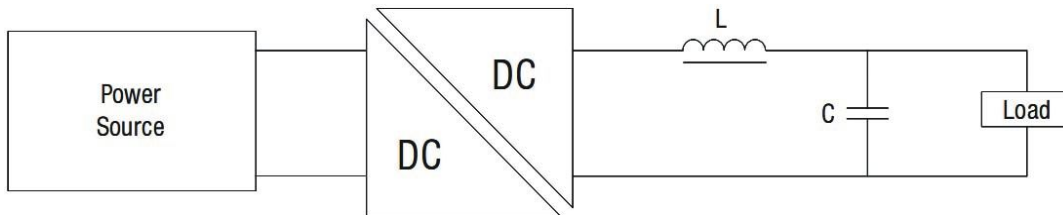
### Output ripple reduction

By using the values of inductance and capacitance stated, the output ripple at the rated load is lowered to 5mV p-p max.

#### Component selection

Capacitor: Ceramic chip capacitors are recommended. It is required that the ESR(Equivalent Series Resistance) should be as low as possible. X7R types are recommended. The voltage rating should be at least twice(except for 15V output), the rated output voltage of the DC/DC converter.

Inductor: The rated current of the inductor should not be less than of the output of the DC/DC converter. At the rated current, the DC resistance of the inductor should be such that the voltage drop across the inductor is <2% of the rated voltage of the DC/DC converter. The SRF(Self Resonant Frequency) should be >20MHz.



### CHARACTERISATION TEST METHODS

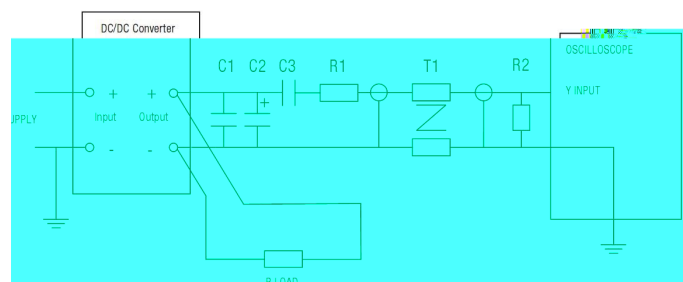
#### Ripple & Noise Characterisation Method

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

C1	1 $\mu$ F 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 100m $\Omega$ at 100 KHz
C3	100nF multilayer ceramic capacitor, general purpose
R1	450 $\Omega$ resistor, carbon film, $\pm$ 1% tolerance
R2	50 $\Omega$ 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



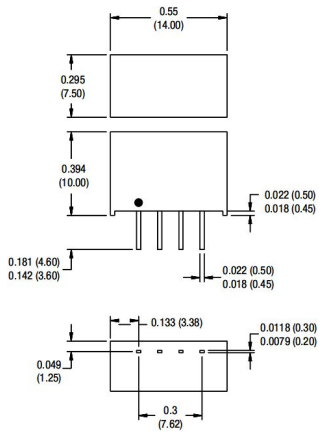
Pin Configuration			
Pin 1			
Pin 2			
Pin 3			
Pin 4			
1	Vin		
2	GND		
3	0		
4	+Vo		

**Specifications can be changed any time without notice.**

**No parallel connection or plug and play.**

Note:

- The load shouldn't be less than 10%, otherwise ripple will increase dramatically.
- Operation under 10% load will not damage the converter; However, they may not meet all specification listed.
- All specifications measured at Ta=25°C, humidity<75%, nominal input voltage and rated output load unless otherwise specified.
- In this data sheet, all the test methods of indications are based on corporate standards.



All dimensions in inches ±0.01(mm±0.25mm).  
All pins on a 0.1(2.54) pitch and within ±0.01(0.25)of true position. Weight: 2.0g

