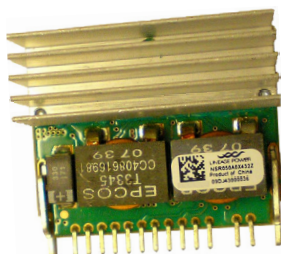


Naos Raptor 50A: Non-Isolated Power Modules

5 – 14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc Output; 50A Output Current

TUNABLE
LOOP[™]
A LINEAGE POWER TRADEMARK



RoHS Compliant Applications

- Distributed power architectures
- Intermediate bus voltage applications
- Telecommunications equipment
- Servers and storage applications
- Networking equipment

Features

- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC (Z versions)
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb wave-soldering environment (Z versions)
- Wide input voltage range (5Vdc-14Vdc)
- Output voltage programmable from 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc via external resistor
- Tunable Loop to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Fixed switching frequency
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Over temperature protection
- Over voltage protection – Hiccup Mode
- Remote On/Off
- Power Good Signal
- Small size: 36.8 mm x 27.9 mm x 20.1 mm
(1.45 in. x 1.10 in. x 0.79 in)
- Wide operating temperature range (0°C to 70°C)
- UL* 60950 Recognized, CSA[†] C22.2 No. 60950-00 Certified, and VDE[‡] 0805 (EN60950-1 3rd edition) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Description

The Naos Raptor 50 SIP power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters in an industry standard package that can deliver up to 50A of output current with a full load efficiency of 87% at 1.8Vdc output voltage ($V_{IN} = 12Vdc$). These modules operate over a wide range of input voltage ($V_{IN} = 5Vdc-14Vdc$) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.6dc to 2.0Vdc, programmable via an external resistor. Features include remote On/Off, adjustable output voltage, over current, and over voltage protection. A new feature, the Tunable Loop, allows the user to optimize the dynamic response of the converter to match the load.

* UL is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

[†] CSA is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.

[‡] VDE is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.

** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliability.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous	All	V_{IN}	-0.3	15	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_A	0	70	°C
Storage Temperature	All	T_{stg}	-55	125	°C

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	V_{IN}	5	12	14	Vdc
Maximum Input Current ($V_{IN} = V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$, $I_O = I_{O, max}$, $V_{O, set} = 2Vdc$)	All	$I_{IN, max}$			22.5	Adc
Input No Load Current ($V_{IN} = 12Vdc$, $I_O = 0$, module On)	$V_{O, set} = 0.6 Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 1.8Vdc$	$I_{IN, No load}$ $I_{IN, No load}$		140 200		mA mA
Input Stand-by Current ($V_{IN} = 12Vdc$, module disabled)	All	$I_{IN, stand-by}$		16		mA
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t			1	A ² s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1μH source impedance; $V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$, $I_O = I_{Omax}$; See Test configuration section)	All			172		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			48		dB

CAUTION: This power module is not internally fused. An input line fuse must always be used.

This power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple standalone operation to being part of a complex power architecture. To preserve maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included, however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 30A (see Safety Considerations section). Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current, the same type of fuse with a lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer's data sheet for further information.

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point (with 0.1% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-1.0		+1.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-2.0	—	+2.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Adjustment Range Selected by an external resistor	All	V_O	0.6		2.0	Vdc
Output Regulation (for $V_O < 2.0V$) Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$)	All			—	9	mV
Load ($I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$)	All			—	12	mV
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$, $C_{out} = 0\mu F$)						
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	$V_O = 0.6V$		—		30	mV _{pk-pk}
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	$V_O = 1V$		—		30	mV _{pk-pk}
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	$V_O = 1.5V$		—		40	mV _{pk-pk}
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	$V_O = 1.8V$		—		40	mV _{pk-pk}
External Capacitance ¹ Without the Tunable Loop (combination of 500 μF ceramic and 3760 μF polymer)	All	$C_{O, max}$	0	—	4260	μF
With the Tunable Loop ESR $\geq 0.15 m\Omega$	All	$C_{O, max}$	0	—	4000	μF
ESR $\geq 10 m\Omega$	All	$C_{O, max}$	0	—	10000	μF
Output Current	All	I_O	0	—	50	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode)	All	$I_{O, lim}$		146		% I_O
Output Short-Circuit Current ($V_O \leq 250mV$) (Hiccup Mode)	All	$I_{O, s/c}$	—	5.54	—	Arms
Efficiency $V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ $I_O = I_{O, max}$, $V_O = V_{O, set}$	$V_O = 0.6Vdc$	η		72.5		%
	$V_O = 1Vdc$	η		80.6		%
	$V_O = 1.2Vdc$	η		83.1		%
	$V_O = 1.5Vdc$	η		85.4		%
	$V_O = 1.8Vdc$	η		87.1		%
Switching Frequency	All	f_{sw}	—	500	—	kHz
Dynamic Load Response						
($dI_O/dt = 10A/\mu s$; $V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$; $V_{out} = 1.8V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$)						
Load Change from $I_O = 0\%$ to 50% of $I_{O, max}$; $C_O = 0$						
Peak Deviation	All	V_{pk}		360		mV
Settling Time ($V_O < 10\%$ peak deviation)	All	t_s		40		μs
Load Change from $I_O = 50\%$ to 0% of $I_{O, max}$; $C_O = 0$						
Peak Deviation	All	V_{pk}		520		mV
Settling Time ($V_O < 10\%$ peak deviation)	All	t_s		40		μs

¹ External capacitors may require using the new Tunable Loop feature to ensure that the module is stable as well as getting the best transient response. See the Tunable Loop section for details.

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF ($V_{IN}=12V$, $V_O=2Vdc$, $I_O=0.8I_{O,max}$, $T_A=40^{\circ}C$) Per Telcordia Method		4,138,506		Hours
Weight	—	23.7 (0.835)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
On/Off Signal Interface ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$; open collector or equivalent, Signal referenced to GND) Logic High (Module ON) Input High Current Input High Voltage Logic Low (On/Off pin open- Module OFF) Input Low Current Input Low Voltage	All All All All	I_{IH} V_{IH} I_{IL} V_{IL}	0.5 3.5 — -0.3	— — — —	3.3 $V_{in,max}$ 200 1.2	mA V μA V
PwGood (Power Good) Signal Interface Open Collector/Drain PwGood = High = Power Good PwGood = Low = Power Not Good Logic level low voltage, $I_{sink} = 4\text{ mA}$ Logic level high voltage, $I_{source} = 2\text{ mA}$ Sink Current, PwGood = low Source Current, PwGood = high			0 2.4		0.4 5.25 4 2	V V mA mA
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,nom}$, $I_O=I_{O,max}$, V_O to within $\pm 1\%$ of steady state) Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which $V_{IN} = V_{IN,min}$ until $V_O = 10\%$ of $V_{O,set}$) Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which On/Off is enabled until $V_O = 10\%$ of $V_{O,set}$) Output voltage Rise time (time for V_O to rise from 10% of $V_{O,set}$ to 90% of $V_{O,set}$)	All All All	Tdelay Tdelay Trise			3 1.2 3	msec msec msec
Output voltage overshoot $I_O = I_{O,max}$; $V_{IN,min} - V_{IN,max}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$					0.5	% $V_{O,set}$
Remote Sense Range	All		—	—	0.5	V
Over Temperature Protection (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_{ref}		105		$^{\circ}C$
Input Undervoltage Lockout Turn-on Threshold Turn-off Threshold	All All			4.4 4.2	4.8	Vdc Vdc
Overvoltage Protection (Hiccup Mode)	All		120	125	130	% $V_{O,set}$

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 50A module at 0.6Vout and at 25°C.

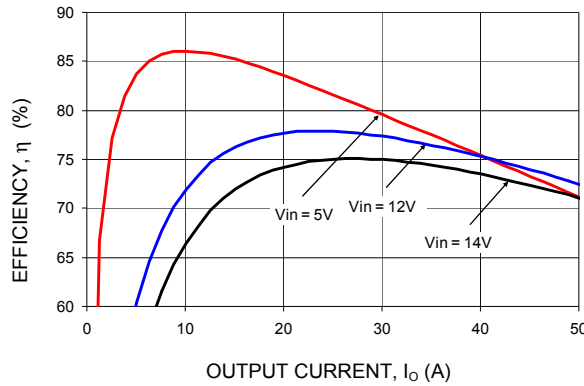


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

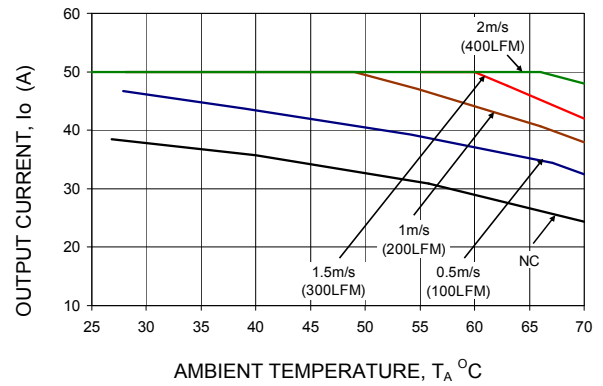


Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

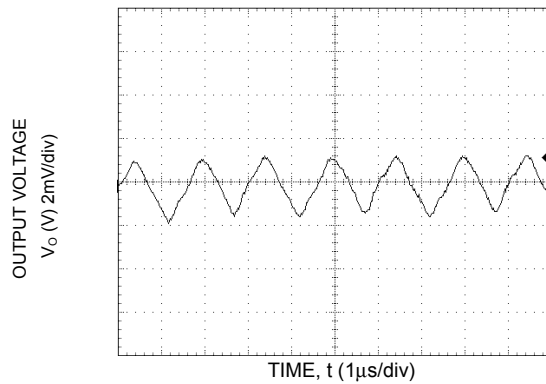


Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

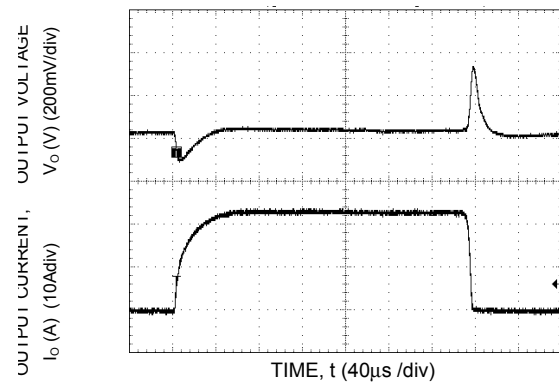


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with $V_{IN}=12V$.

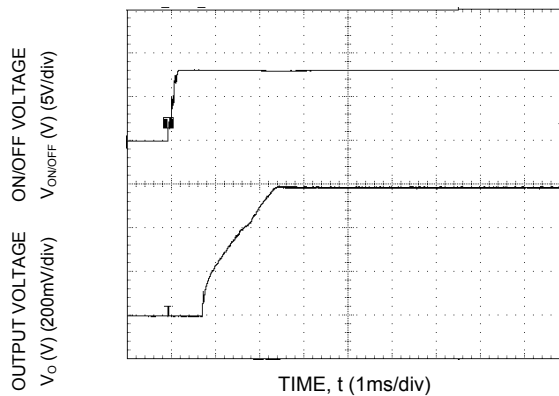


Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

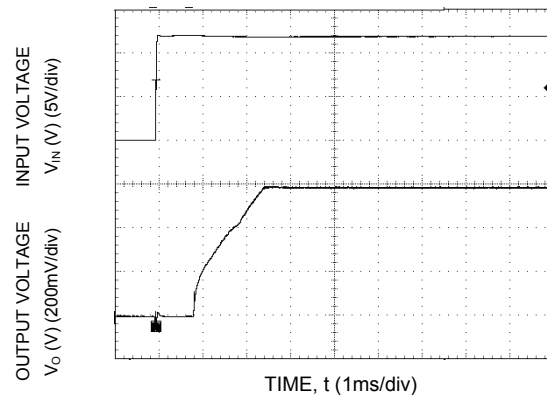


Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 50A module at 1.2V_{out} and at 25°C.

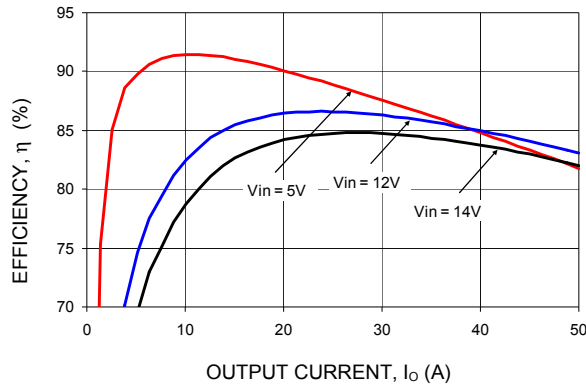


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

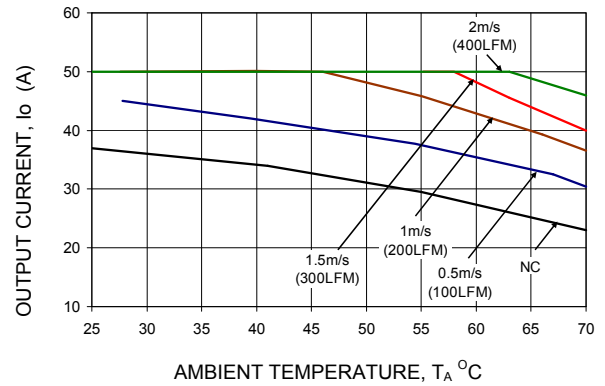


Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

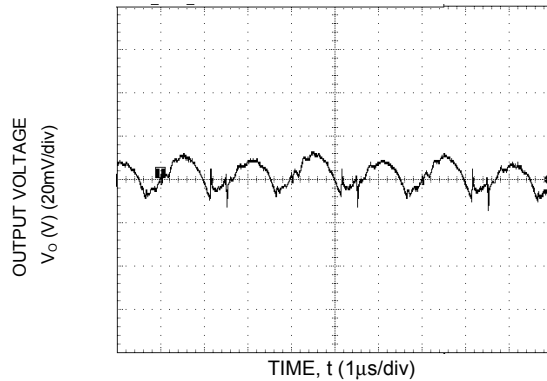


Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

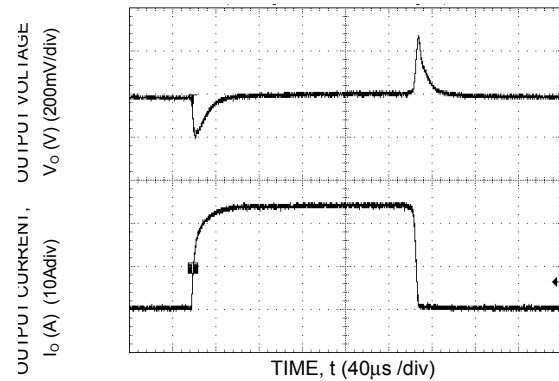


Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with $V_{IN}=12V$.

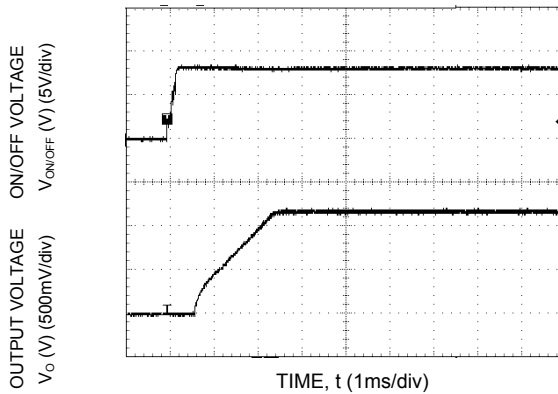


Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

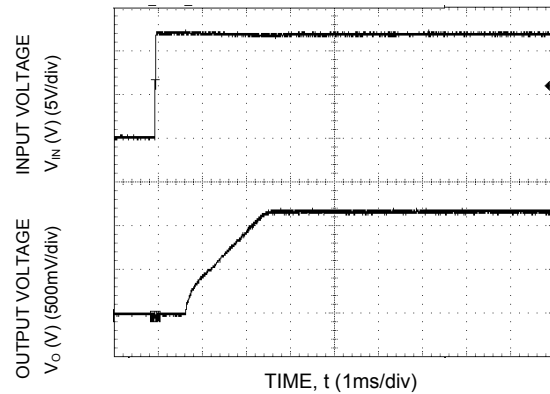


Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 50A module at 1.8Vout and at 25°C.

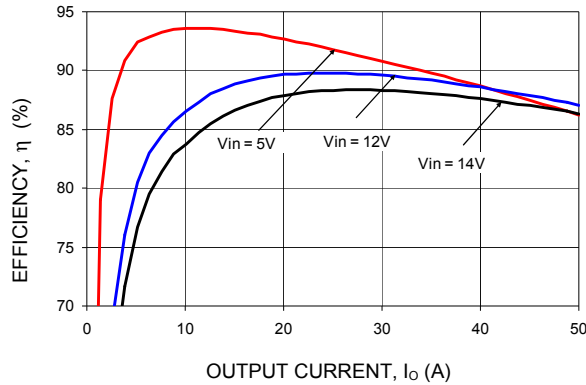


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

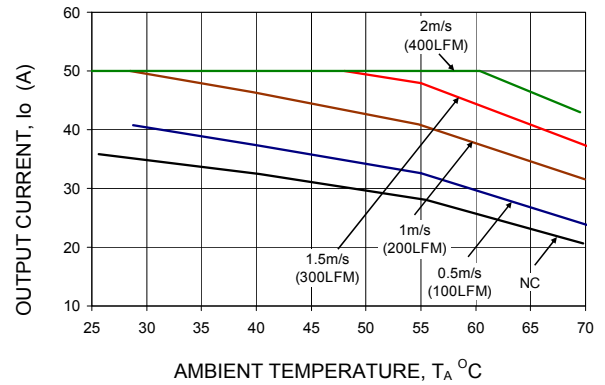


Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

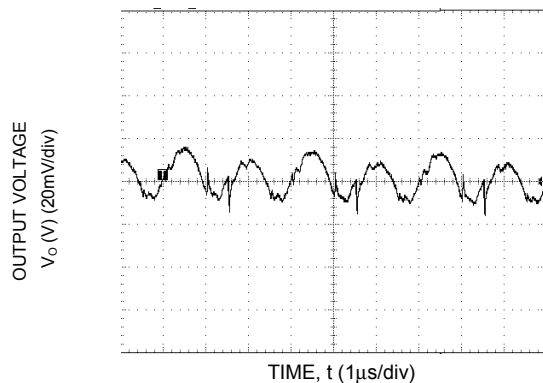


Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

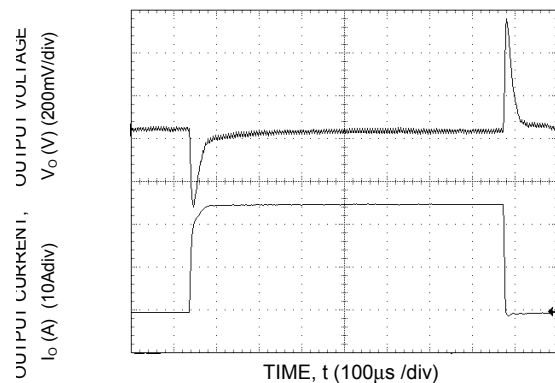


Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with $V_{IN}=12V$.

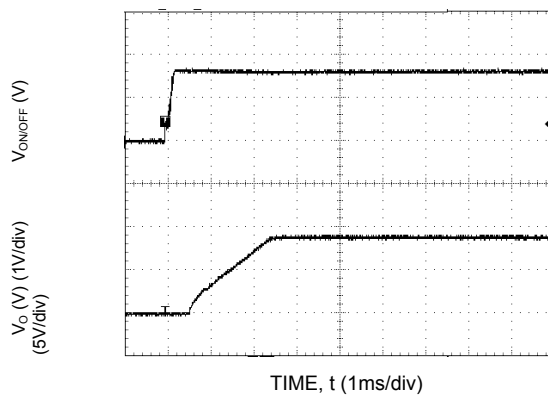


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

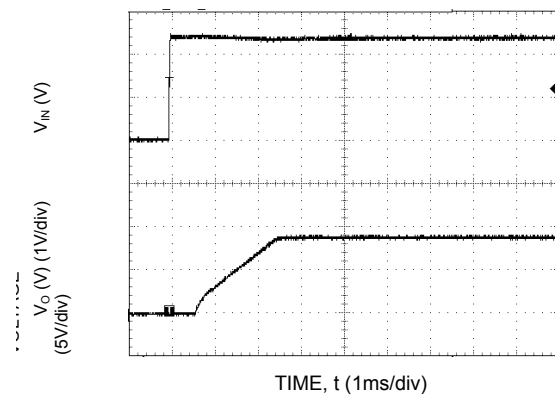
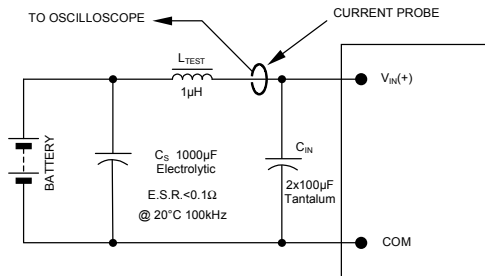


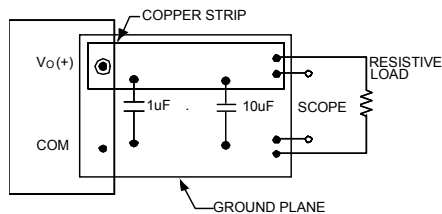
Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Test Configurations



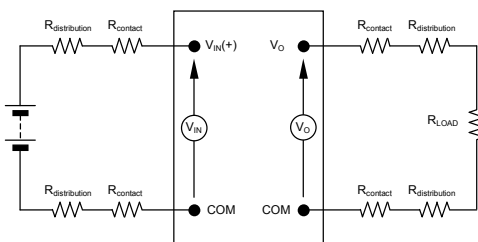
NOTE: Measure input reflected ripple current with a simulated source inductance (L_{TEST}) of 1µH. Capacitor C_S offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 19. Input Reflected Ripple Current Test Setup.



NOTE: All voltage measurements to be taken at the module terminals, as shown above. If sockets are used then Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Figure 20. Output Ripple and Noise Test Setup.



NOTE: All voltage measurements to be taken at the module terminals, as shown above. If sockets are used then Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Figure 21. Output Voltage and Efficiency Test Setup.

$$\text{Efficiency } \eta = \frac{V_O \cdot I_O}{V_{IN} \cdot I_{IN}} \times 100 \%$$

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The Naos Raptor 50A module should be connected to a low-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, low-ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 22 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 50A of load current with 2x22 µF or 4x22 µF ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V. A minimum input capacitance of 3x22 µF ceramic capacitors in order to handle worst-case conditions over the entire input voltage, output voltage and load range. For more specific conditions, please consult your Lineage Power technical representative.

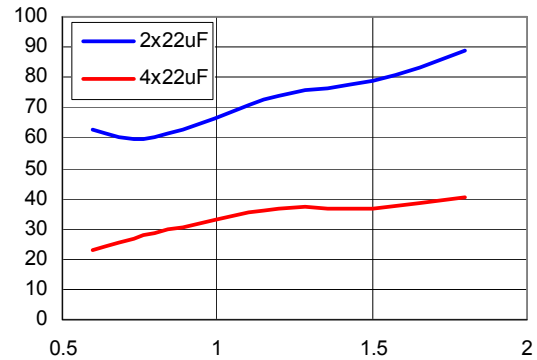


Figure 22. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with 2x22 µF or 4x22 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (50A load). Input voltage is 12V.

Output Filtering

The Naos Raptor 50A modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with no external capacitors. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR ceramic and polymer are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table. Optimal

performance of the module can be achieved by using the Tunable Loop feature described later in this data sheet.

Safety Considerations

For safety agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards, i.e., UL 60950-1, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-03, and VDE 0850:2001-12 (EN60950-1) Licensed.

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

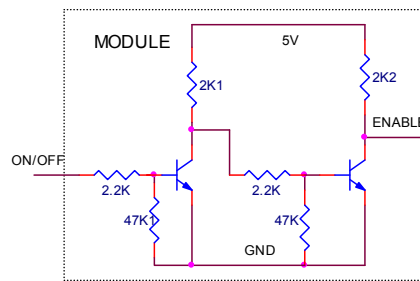
The input to these units is to be provided with a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 30 A in the positive input lead.

Feature Descriptions

Remote On/Off

The Naos Raptor 50A power modules feature a positive logic pin for remote On/Off operation. During a Logic High on the On/Off pin, the module remains ON. During Logic-Low, the module is turned OFF

If the On/Off pin is left open it will cause the module to remain OFF. The On/Off signal ($V_{On/Off}$) is referenced to ground.



NSR050-432Z ON/OFF FIGURE

Figure 23. Remote On/Off Implementation.

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting continuously. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit enters hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range. The typical average output current during hiccup is 10% of $I_{o,max}$.

Over Temperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut down if the overtemperature threshold of 105°C is exceeded at the thermal reference point T_{red} . The thermal shutdown is not intended as a guarantee that the unit will survive temperatures beyond its rating. Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown, it will then wait to cool before attempting to restart.

Input Undervoltage Lockout

At input voltages below the input undervoltage lockout limit, module operation is disabled. The module will begin to operate at an input voltage above the undervoltage lockout turn-on threshold.

Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the Naos Raptor 50A module can be programmed to any voltage from 0.6Vdc to

2.0Vdc by connecting a resistor between the Trim + and Trim - pins of the module. Without an external resistor between Trim + and Trim - pins, the output of the module will be 0.6Vdc. To calculate the value of the trim resistor, R_{trim} for a desired output voltage, use the following equation:

$$R_{trim} = \frac{1.2}{(V_o - 0.6)} k\Omega$$

R_{trim} is the external resistor in $k\Omega$

V_o is the desired output voltage

Table 1 provides R_{trim} values required for some common output voltages.

Table 1

$V_{o, set} (V)$	$R_{trim} (K\Omega)$
0.6	Open
0.8	6.00
1.0	3.00
1.2	2.00
1.5	1.333
1.8	1.000

By using a $\pm 0.1\%$ tolerance trim resistor with a TC of $\pm 25ppm$, a set point tolerance of $\pm 1\%$ can be achieved as specified in the electrical specification. The POL Programming Tool available at www.lineagepower.com under the Design Tools section, helps determine the required trim resistor needed for a specific output voltage.

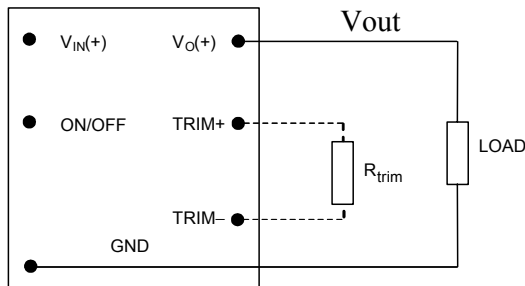


Figure 24. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

Power Good

The Naos Raptor 50A power modules provide a Power Good Status signal that indicates whether or not the power module is functioning properly.

PwGood is a power good signal implemented with an open-collector output to indicate that the output voltage is within the regulation limits of the power module. The PwGood signal will be de-asserted to a low state if any condition such as over-current, or over-voltage occurs which would result in the output voltage going out of range.

Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

The Naos Raptor 50A modules have monotonic start-up and shutdown behavior for any combination of rated input voltage, output current and operating temperature range.

Tunable Loop

The Naos Raptor 50A modules have a new feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable Loop. External capacitors are usually added to improve output voltage transient response due to load current changes. Sensitive loads may also require additional output capacitance to reduce output ripple and noise. Adding external capacitance however affects the voltage control loop of the module, typically causing the loop to slow down with sluggish response. Larger values of external capacitance could also cause the module to become unstable.

To use the additional external capacitors in an optimal manner, the Tunable Loop feature allows the loop to be tuned externally by connecting a series R-C between the SENSE and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 25. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module to match the filter network connected to the output of the module.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} are given in Tables 2 and 3. Table 2 lists recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} in order to meet 2% output voltage deviation limits for some common output voltages in the presence of a 25A to 50A step change (50% of full load), with an input voltage of 12V. Table 3 shows the recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different values of ceramic output capacitors up to 1000uF, again for an input voltage of 12V. The value of R_{TUNE} should never be lower than the values shown in Tables 2 and 3. Please contact your Lineage Power technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external R-C to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values.

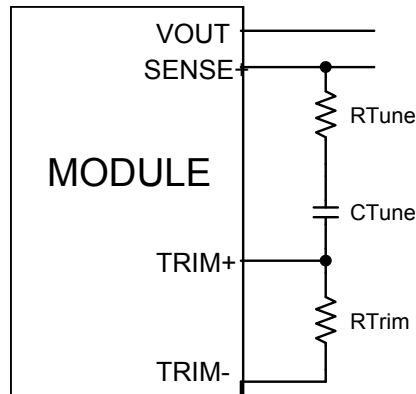


Figure 25. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

Table 2. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of 2% of V_{out} for a 25A step load with $V_{in}=12V$.

Vout	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
Cext	3x47 μ F + 7x330 μ F Polymer	12x330 μ F Polymer	2x47 μ F + 24x330 μ F Polymer
R_{TUNE}	47	39	33
C_{TUNE}	22nF	100nF	330nF
ΔV	35mV	23mV	12mV

Table 3. General recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for $V_{in}=12V$ and various external ceramic capacitor combinations.

Cext	2x47 μ F	4x47 μ F	10x47 μ F	20x47 μ F	40x47 μ F
R_{TUNE}	Open	Open	47	39	33
C_{TUNE}	Open	Open	3900pF	10nF	22nF

Thermal Considerations

Power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however sufficient cooling should always be provided to help ensure reliable operation.

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 26. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 27.

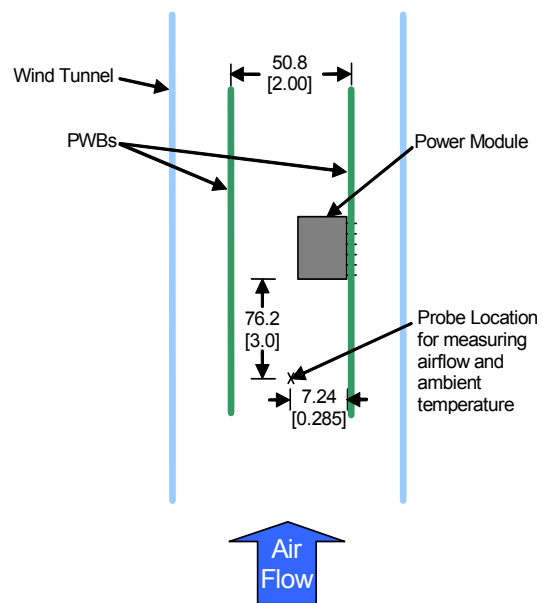


Figure 26. Thermal Test Set-up.

The thermal reference points, T_{ref1} and T_{ref2} used in the specifications are shown in Figure 27. For reliable operation the temperature at T_{ref1} should not exceed 120°C, and the temperature at T_{ref2} should not exceed 105°C. Please refer to the Application Note "Thermal Characterization Process For Open-Frame Board-Mounted Power Modules" for a detailed discussion of thermal aspects including maximum device temperatures.

The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module ($V_{o,set} \times I_{o,max}$).

Post solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the

testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to *Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning Application Note*.

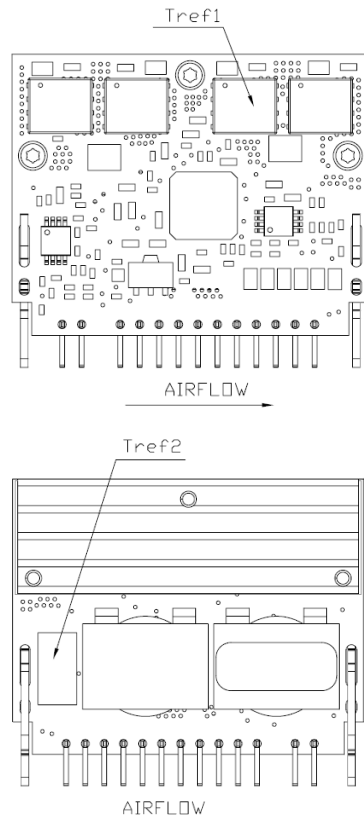


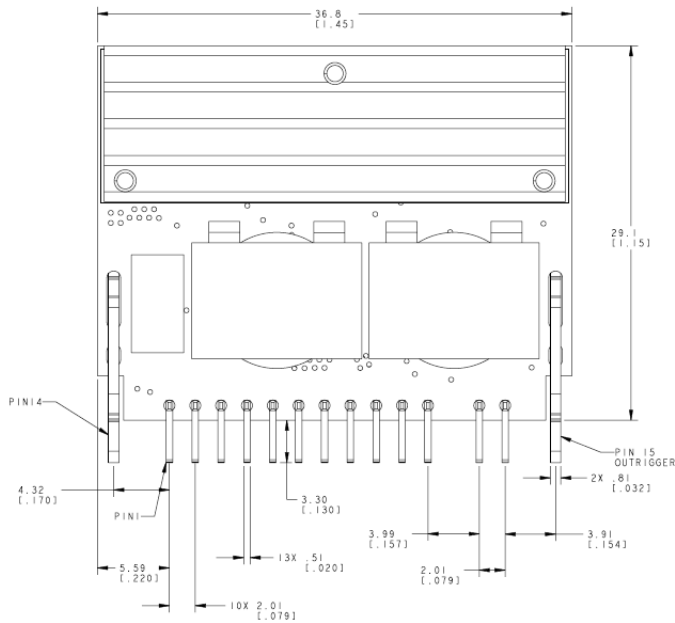
Figure 27. Temperature measurement locations T_{ref1} and T_{ref2} .

Through-Hole Lead-Free Soldering Information

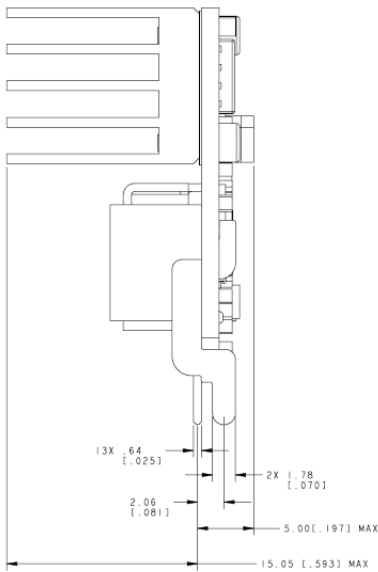
The RoHS-compliant through-hole products use the SAC (Sn/Ag/Cu) Pb-free solder and RoHS-compliant components. They are designed to be processed through single or dual wave soldering machines. The pins have an RoHS-compliant finish that is compatible with both Pb and Pb-free wave soldering processes. A maximum preheat rate of 3°C/s is suggested. The wave preheat process should be such that the temperature of the power module board is kept below 210°C. For Pb solder, the recommended pot temperature is 260°C, while the Pb-free solder pot is 270°C max. Not all RoHS-compliant through-hole products can be processed with paste-through-hole Pb or Pb-free reflow process. If additional information is needed, please consult with your Lineage Power representative for more details.

Mechanical Outline

Dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
Tolerances: x.xx in. \pm 0.02 in. (x.x mm \pm 0.5 mm) [unless otherwise indicated]
x.xxx in \pm 0.010 in. (x.xx mm \pm 0.25 mm)



Front View



Side View

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	Vout	8	Trim +
2	Vout	9	PwGood
3	Vout	10	Sense -
4	GND	11	Sense +
5	GND	12	Vin
6	On/Off	13	Vin
7	Trim -	14	GND
		15	GND

Pin Out

Tolerances: x.x mm \pm 0.5 mm (x.xx in. \pm 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]
x.xx mm \pm 0.25 mm (x.xxx in. \pm 0.010 in.)



Ordering Information

Please contact your Lineage Power Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 4. Device Code

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	On/Off Logic	Connector Type	Comcode
NSR050A0X432Z	5 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 2.0Vdc	50 A	Positive	SIP	CC109154935

Z refers to RoHS-compliant codes

Table 5. Coding Scheme

Series generation	Output Current	Output voltage	Pin Length	On/Off logic	Sense	Default On/Off Condition	ROHS Compliance
NSR	050A0	X		4	3	-2	Z
	050A0=50A	X = programmable output	Blank = Standard 5=5.1mm 6=3.7mm 8=2.8mm	4 = positive No entry = negative	3 = Remote Sense Blank=without	2=Inverted On/Off Blank=Standard, ON when unconnected	Z = ROHS6



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