

Specialist Article

Date August 2, 2019
By Florian Haas

Medical Power Solutions – Standards deliver safety

People and power don't mix well, and that is especially true when the people are patients – either in a medical facility or, increasingly, in a home environment. In order to ensure the safety of both patients and healthcare professionals, the healthcare business is heavily regulated by a range of standards-based requirements and associated product testing.

Central to the standards regime is IEC 60601, which is comprised of a suite of requirements specifically for the electrical and electronic equipment used in healthcare. Originally published some 40 years ago, IEC 60601 has kept pace with industry changes.

In this technical article we examine some of the key principles of IEC 60601 as they relate to implementation of the power supply, as well as some of the new requirements, such as the need for risk assessment. Additionally, practical ways for achieving compliance will be reviewed, such as the support that is available for medical device manufacturers.

Introduction

One of the key safety concerns with respect to medical devices is that the patient is often electrically connected to the device. One example of this is the conductive pads of an electrocardiograph. In IEC 60601 these are defined as 'applied parts' (AP) and are an important definition within the standard when defining a medical product's overall requirements.

Medical devices must incorporate at least one Means of Protection (MOP) to ensure that both the patient, if connected via an AP, and operator are protected from the risks of electric shock, even under fault conditions. A MOP can be achieved through safety insulation, a protective earth, a defined creepage distance, an air gap, other protective impedances, or by implementing a combination of these techniques.

In the standard, operators and patients are treated differently, resulting in the classifications 'Means of Operator Protection' (MOOP) and 'Means of Patient Protection' (MOPP). One reason for this difference is that the patient may be physically connected via an AP and unconscious when the fault occurs. Because of this risk, the MOPP requirements are the more stringent of the two. Each term is defined in terms of an isolation voltage, creepage distance, and insulation level.

3rd EDITION REQUIREMENTS BY CLASSIFICATION			
Classifications	Isolation	Creepage	Insulation
One MOOP	1500 V ac	2.5mm	Basic
Two MOOP	3000 V ac	5mm	Double
One MOPP	1500 V ac	4mm	Basic
Two MOPP	4000 V ac	8mm	Double

Figure 1: Definitions of MOOPs and MOPPs for IEC 60601

Evolving standards

IEC 60601 has evolved since first being published almost 40 years ago. As power supplies and modules are not medical devices in their own right, the standards do not apply to them directly. However, medical device manufacturers would not be able to achieve standards compliance without power solutions that have been designed with medical applications in mind.

Up until recently, it could be assumed that medical devices would be exclusively used in dedicated medical facilities, such as hospitals and clinics. Such institutions provided dedicated clean power for use by their most sensitive medical devices. Nowadays, patients are demanding convenience and resource-constrained medical facilities mean that medical devices are increasingly being used in the home. Here issues such as electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) are of increased importance due to the prevalence of technologies such as Bluetooth and Wi-Fi. Because of this, the latest version of the standard (4th edition) has changed the testing procedures and acceptance levels for EMC.

Another significant introduction has been the requirement to conduct risk assessment according to ISO 14971. Risk management is seen as a key component in demonstrating regulatory compliance for medical devices and ISO 14971 defines best practices for all stages of a medical device's life cycle.

The Medical Device Directive further adds to the compliance burden, requiring manufacturers to implement a Quality Management System (QMS) that is compliant with ISO 13485. The primary requirement is for an organisation (such as a power supply manufacturer) to be able to demonstrate their ability to meet both customer and regulatory requirements on a consistent basis.

Medical approved, 2 x MOPP rated DC/DC converters provide flexibility

The typical approach toward achieving IEC 60601 compliance is to use an AC/DC power supply that is approved for medical use. However, BF rated applications also require the AP instrument to meet the 2 x MOPP rating. Many of the medical approved AC/DC power supplies on the market today do not have a 2 x MOPP rating and are not appropriate as a stand-alone power solution for applications where BF compliance is required. In these cases, an IEC 60601 approved, 2 x MOPP rated DC/DC converter will support BF compliance for the AP. Another common example are medical appliances that implement a battery back-up capability and must fulfil the 2 x MOPP rating during AC failure.

Medical appliances often require various DC voltages driving the AP instrument that are different to the main system DC voltage provided. In order to avoid sourcing a custom AC/DC power supplies, this can be resolved by combining IEC 60601, 2 x MOPP rated DC/DC converters together with, for example, an ITE 60950 rated AC/DC power supply. Other times, engineering confidence is simply raised through the assurance of using 2 x MOPP, medical grade DC/DC converters for the AP instrument, even when the selected AC/DC power supply has IEC 60601 approval.

The primary requirements for 2 x MOPP (Figure 1) are 4000 V AC isolation, 8mm creepage distance and double insulation. Most commonly available DC/DC converters (including those that carry EN60950 approval) offer between 500 V DC to around 1600 V DC of isolation and are, therefore, not suitable for medical applications. However, specialised DC/DC converters are available that will meet the requirements for AP when used in conjunction with such standard off-the-shelf power supplies.

By providing up to 5000 V AC of isolation, double insulation and 8mm of creepage distance through its galvanically-isolating transformer, a DC/DC converter can still protect the patient in the event of a failure of the main AC/DC power supply, thereby avoiding mains voltage levels appearing at any patient AP points.

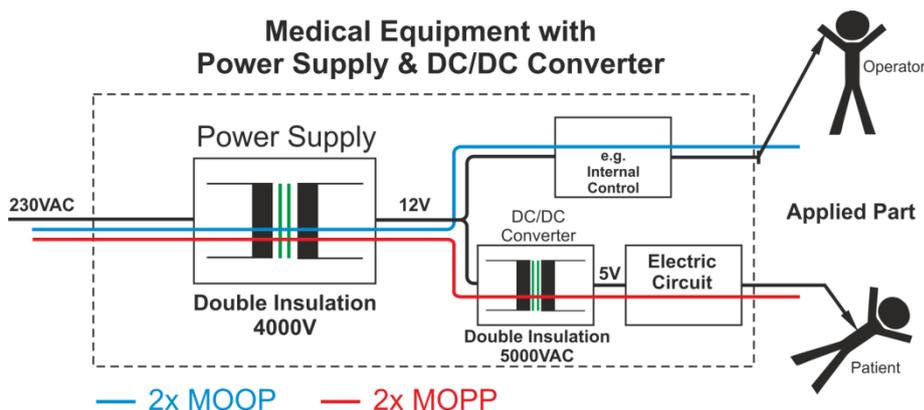


Figure 2: Using a DC/DC converter to achieve 2 x MOPP protection

Traco's approach to medically safe power solutions

At the heart of Traco's approach to delivering world-class power solutions for the medical industry is their transformer technology. Developed and honed over a long period their unique approach ensures the required separation and isolation, while achieving sufficient coupling to allow the DC/DC converter to operate efficiently.

A low coupling capacitance between the primary and secondary transformer windings is an important aspect of the protection implementation. Values as low as 10-15pF ensure that there is negligible transfer of current across the isolation barrier, providing patient protection in line with the requirements of the IEC 60601.

Traco also implement their QMS in accordance with ISO 13485, which covers both their design and manufacturing processes. Additionally, further practices over and above the requirements of the standards that ensure high levels of quality and safety within their products.

Industrial-grade components are selected and sourced to ensure the ruggedness of the final product. As a result, devices intended for use in IT equipment are precluded by internal Traco policies. Workmanship is guaranteed through compliance with the international standard IPC-A-610 where Traco operate at level 3, the highest level of workmanship. Combined, these measures enable Traco to offer product warranties of up to 5 years on some of their products.

As a manufacturer of power solutions, rather than medical devices, Traco is not required to provide risk assessment data. However, Traco is compliant with ISO 14971 and provides risk assessment files covering crucial areas such as insulation breakdown, use while inverted, effects of fan failure, flammability, mechanical shock and more to their customers. The provision of this data contributes significantly to the risk assessment of

their customer's final medical products, saving them both time and expense during their design process.

A comprehensive product offering

Traco offers both AC/DC and DC/DC solutions for medical applications, all of which fulfil the 2 x MOPP requirement. Compliant with the EMC requirements of IEC 60601-1 (4th edition), they are suitable for all patient connected, applied parts medical devices (BF compliant). The AC/DC products range from small 5W PCB-mounting modules, a range of mid-power open frame designs, and enclosed power supplies offering power levels of up to 450W.



Figure 3: Traco's TPP 40 series is available as both open frame and enclosed

All of the PSUs offer universal mains input (85-264VAC / 120-370VDC) with active power factor correction (PFC) above 100W. The range comprises of single, dual and triple outputs, covering almost all application requirements.

Traco's DC/DC converter range comprises PCB-mounting modules with power levels from 2W to 30W. Devices offer both 2:1 and 4:1 input ranges with 5V, 12V, 24V and 48V nominal inputs available. Single and dual outputs are offered from 3.3VDC to ± 15 VDC.

For further information and reader enquiries:

Yves Elsasser, Traco Electronic AG, Sihlbruggstrasse 111, 6340 Baar, Switzerland

Tel: +41 43 311 45 11
Fax: +41 43 311 45 45

E-mail: ye@traco.ch
Web: <http://www.tracopower.com>