

Isolated 1W Dual Output DC-DC Converters

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTIC	S					
Parameter	Conditions	Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Units
Rated Power	T _A =-40°C to 120°C, see derating gr	raph			1	W
Voltage Set Point Accuracy	See tolerance envelope					
Line regulation	High V _{IN} to low V _{IN}			1.0	1.2	%/%
		5V output types		10	12.5	%
Load Regulation	5V & 12V input	9V output types		9	10	
		12V output types		6.5	7.5	
10% load to rated load		15V output types		6	7.0	
	15V input	5V output types		5.5	10	
		12V output types		2.6	3.0	
		15V output types		2.3	3.0	1
Ripple and Noise ¹	BW=DC to 20MHz, 5V output types			10	20	
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 9V output types			7	15	mV p-p
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 12V output types			7.5	15	
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 15V output types			8	15	

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS						
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	
Isolation test voltage	Flash tested for 1 second	1000			VDC	
Resistance	Viso= 1000VDC		10		GΩ	

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	
Switching frequency	5V input types		110		kHz	
	12V input types		140			
	15V input types		90			

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERIS	ilics				
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Specification	All output types	-40		85	
Storage		-50		130	
Case Temperature above ambient	0505, 1205		33		°C
	0509, 0512, 0515, 1209, 1212, 1215		28		
	1505		26		
	1512, 1515		17		
Cooling	Free air convection				

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	
Lead temperature 1.5mm from case for 10 seconds	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 V _{IN} , NMA05 types	7V
Input voltage V _{IN} , NMA12 types	15V
Input voltage V _{IN} , NMA15 types	18V

^{1.} See Ripple & Noise characterisation method.



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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 NMA 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?"

For a part holding no specific agency approvals, such as the NMA 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

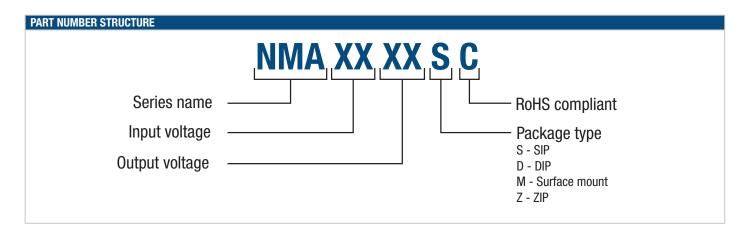
It is well known that repeated high-voltage isolation testing of a barrier component can actually degrade isolation capability, to a lesser or greater degree depending on materials, construction and environment. The NMA series has toroidal isolation transformers, with no additional insulation between 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 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 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.

Rohs Compliant 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 the SIP package type is Tin Plate, Hot Dipped over Matte Tin with Nickel Preplate. The DIP types are Matte Tin over Nickel Preplate. Both types in this series are backward compatible with Sn/Pb soldering systems. For further information, please visit www.murata-ps.com/rohs





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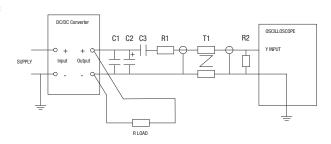
CHARACTERISATION TEST METHODS

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 $100m\Omega$ at 100 kHz		
C3	100nF multilayer ceramic capacitor, general purpose		
R1	450Ω resistor, carbon film, $\pm 1\%$ 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

Minimum load

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%.

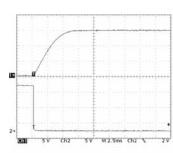
Capacitive loading and start up

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

	Start-up time		
	μs		
NMA0505xC	2018		
NMA0509xC	6610		
NMA0512xC	14520		
NMA0515xC	20200		
NMA1205xC	1061		
NMA1209xC	3935		

	Start-up time
	μs
NMA1212xC	9765
NMA1215xC	15980
NMA1505xC	1060
NMA1512xC	1627
NMA1515xC	6275







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APPLICATION NOTES (Continued)

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: It is required that the ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) should be as low as possible, ceramic 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 that 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

		L		
Power Source	DC		c <u></u>	Load
Source	DC			
		1		

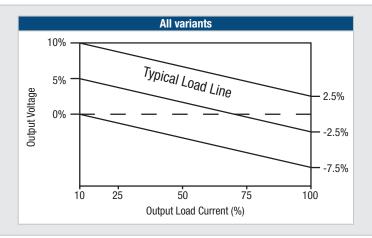
	Inductor			Capacitor
	L, μH	SMD	Through Hole	C, μF
NMA0505xC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NMA0509xC	100	82104C	11R104C	0.47uF
NMA0512xC	150	82154C	11R154C	0.33uF
NMA0515xC	220	82224C	11R224C	1uF
NMA1205xC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NMA1209xC	47	82473C	11R473C	1uF
NMA1212xC	150	82154C	11R154C	0.33uF
NMA1215xC	220	82224C	11R224C	1uF
NMA1505xC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NMA1512xC	150	82154C	11R154C	0.33uF
NMA1515xC	220	82224C	11R224C	2.2uF



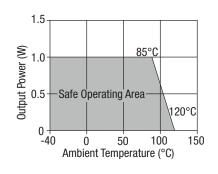
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TOLERANCE ENVELOPES

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.

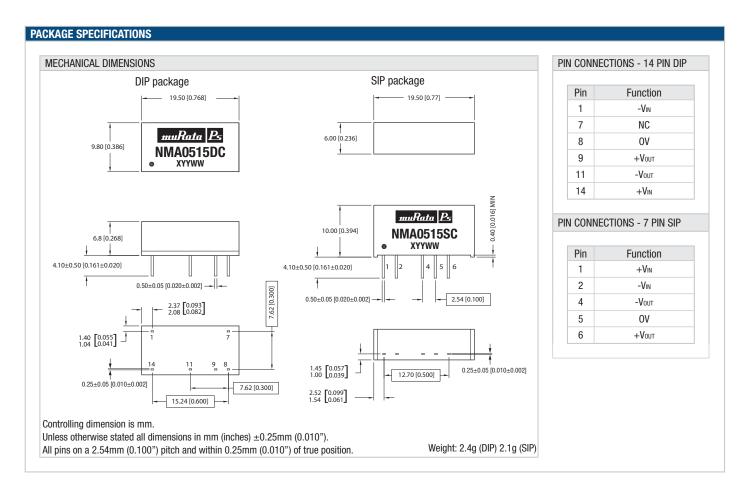


TEMPERATURE DERATING GRAPH



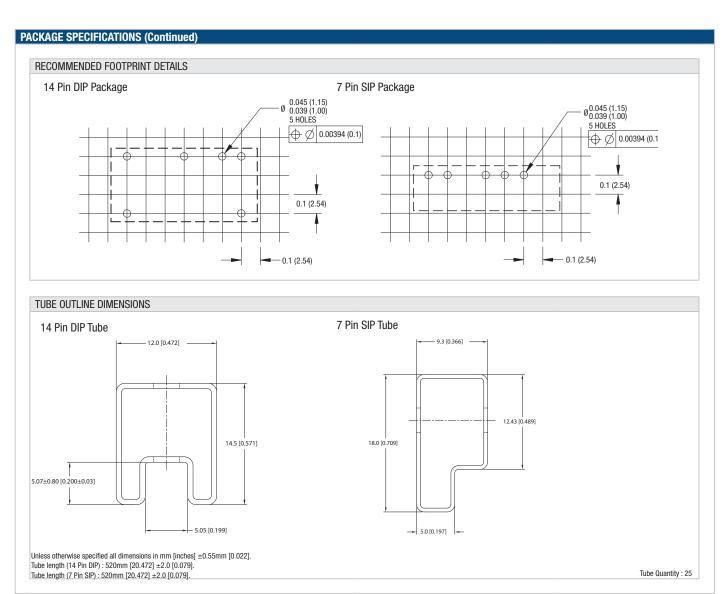


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