OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Rated Power	T_A=-40°C to 120°C, see derating graphs			1	W
Voltage Set Point Accuracy	See tolerance envelope				
Line regulation	High V_{IN} to low V_{IN}		1.0	1.2	%/%
Load Regulation[1]	10% load to rated load, 0312 & 0315		8	14	%
	10% load to rated load, 3.3V output types		10	15	
	10% load to rated load, 5V output types		10	12	
	10% load to rated load, 9V output types		6.5	8	
	10% load to rated load, 12V output types		6	8.5	
	10% load to rated load, 15V output types		6	7	
Ripple and Noise	BW=DC to 20MHz, 0312 & 0315		25	60	mV p-p
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 3.3V output types		40	80	
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 5V output types		50	75	
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 9V output types		40	65	
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 12V output types		40	60	
	BW=DC to 20MHz, 15V output types		40	60	

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Isolation test voltage	Flash tested for 1 second	3000			VDC
Resistance	Viso= 1000VDC		10		GΩ

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Switching frequency	0303, 0305, 0312, 0315, 0503 and 0505XE		95		kHz
	All other types		120		

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS					
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Specification	All output types	-40		85	°C
Storage		-50		130	
Case temperature rise above ambient	5V output types		30		
	All other output types		21		
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}, NKA03 types	5.5V
Input voltage V_{IN}, NKA05 types	7V
Input voltage V_{IN}, NKA12 types	15V

1. 12V input types have typically 3% less load regulation.

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 NKA 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 NKA 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 NKA 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.

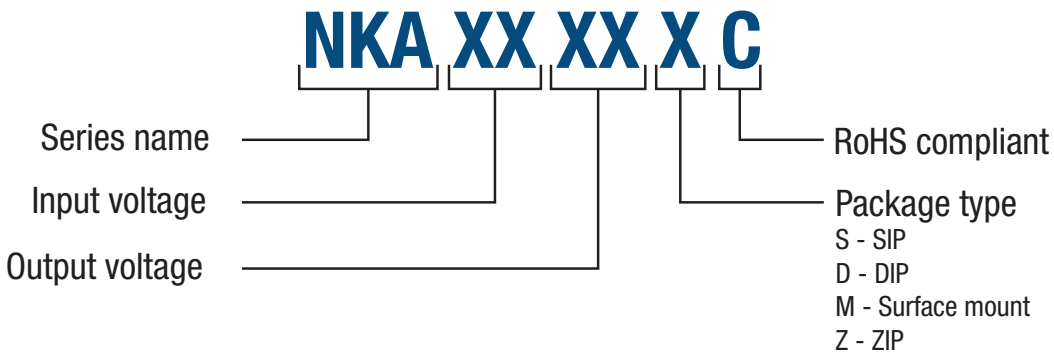
RoHS COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

RoHS COMPLIANT

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

PART NUMBER STRUCTURE



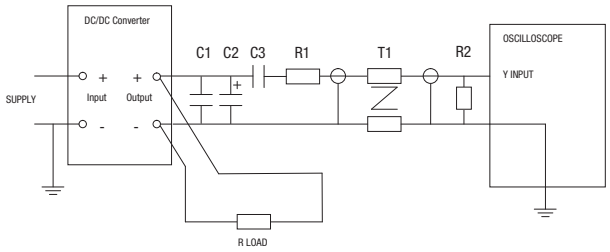
CHARACTERISATION TEST METHODS

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	10µF 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 100mΩ at 100 kHz
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

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%.

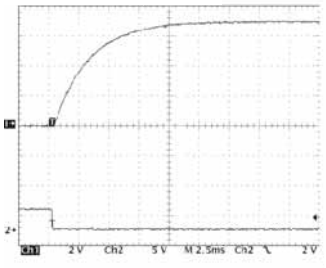
Capacitive loading and start up

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

	Start-up time ms
NKA0303SC	1.35
NKA0305SC	3.35
NKA0309SC	9.30
NKA0312SC	22.13
NKA0315SC	25.04
NKA0503SC	0.80
NKA0505SC	2.32
NKA0505SEC	2.03

	Start-up time ms
NKA0509SC	8.01
NKA0512SC	14.63
NKA0515SC	28.38
NKA1205SC	2.11
NKA1209SC	7.62
NKA1212SC	9.08
NKA1215SC	14.39

Typical Start-Up Wave Form



APPLICATION NOTES (Continued)

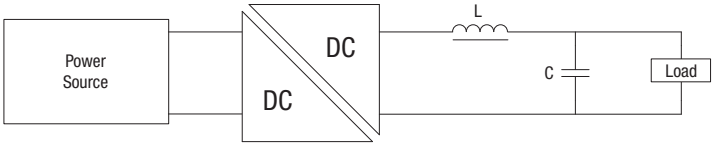
Output Ripple Reduction

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 >20MHz.

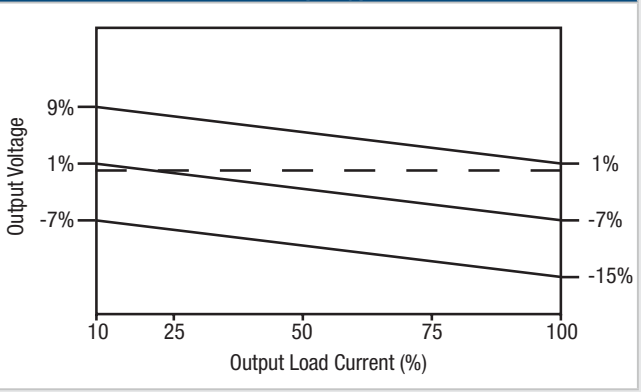


	Inductor			Capacitor
	L, µH	SMD	Through Hole	C, µF
NKA0303xC	10	82103C	11R103C	1uF
NKA0305xC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NKA0309xC	47	82473C	11R473C	2.2uF
NKA0312xC	68	82683C	11R683C	3.3uF
NKA0315xC	470	82474C	11R474C	2.2uF
NKA0503xC	10	82103C	11R103C	1uF
NKA0505xC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NKA0505xEC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NKA0509xC	47	82473C	11R473C	2.2uF
NKA0512xC	150	82154C	11R154C	0.33uF
NKA0515xC	470	82474C	11R474C	2.2uF
NKA1205xC	22	82223C	11R223C	2.2uF
NKA1209xC	47	82473C	11R473C	2.2uF
NKA1212xC	150	82154C	11R154C	0.33uF
NKA1215xC	470	82474C	11R474C	2.2uF

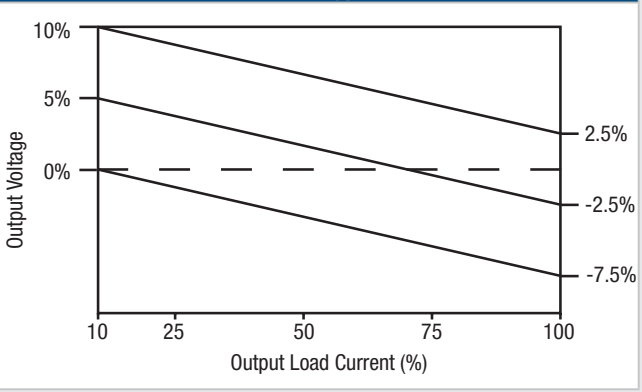
TOLERANCE ENVELOPES

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.

3.3V output types

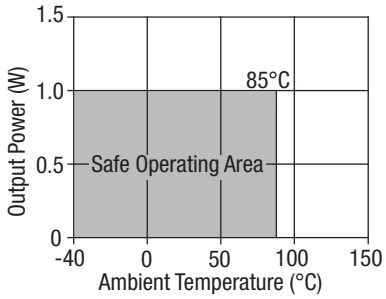


All other types

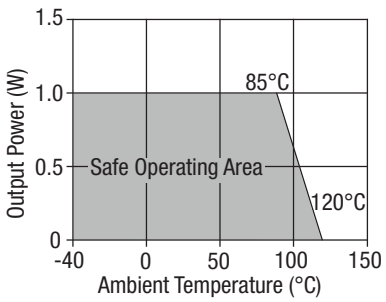


TEMPERATURE DERATING GRAPHS

NKA0303DC/SC, 0305DC/SC 0309DC/SC, 0505DEC/SEC types only.



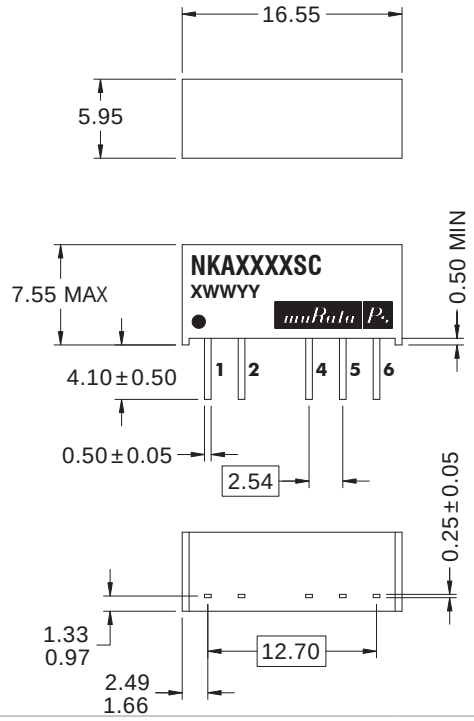
All other types.



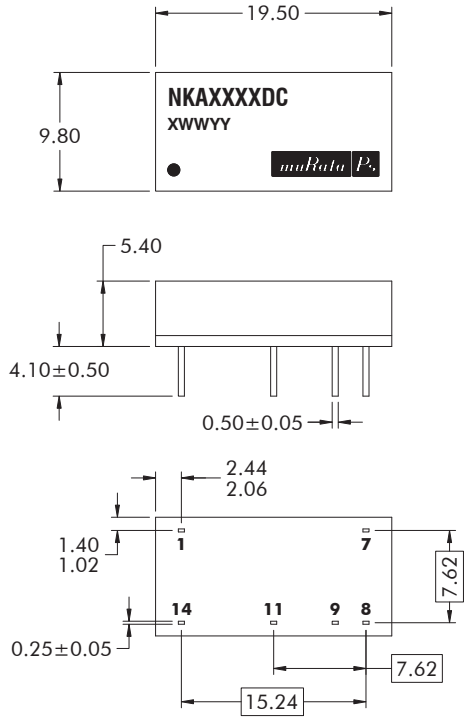
PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS

MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

SIP package



DIP package



Unless otherwise stated all dimensions in mm ±0.25mm.
All pins on a 2.54mm pitch and within 0.25mm of true position.

Weight: 1.4g (SIP) 1.9g (DIP)

PIN CONNECTIONS - 14 PIN DIP

Pin	Function
1	-V_{IN}
7	NC
8	0V
9	+V_{OUT}
11	-V_{OUT}
14	+V_{IN}

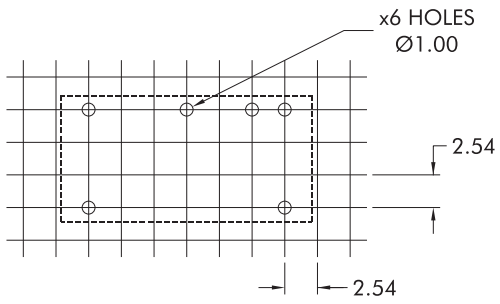
PIN CONNECTIONS - 6 PIN SIP

Pin	Function
1	+V_{IN}
2	-V_{IN}
4	-V_{OUT}
5	0V
6	+V_{OUT}

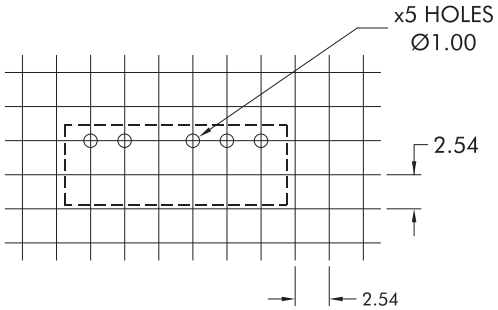
PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT DETAILS

14 Pin DIP Package

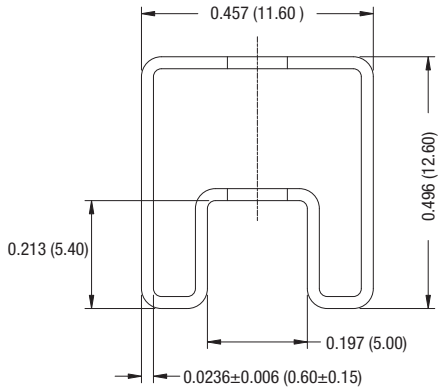


6 Pin SIP Package

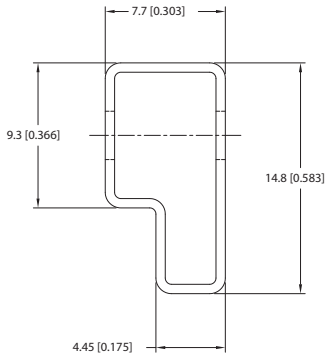


TUBE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

14 Pin DIP Tube



6 Pin SIP Tube



Unless otherwise specified all dimensions in mm [inches] ±0.55mm [0.022].
Tube length (14 Pin DIP) : 520mm ±2mm (20.47).
Tube length (6 Pin SIP) : 525mm [20.669] ±2.0 [0.079].

DIP Tube Quantity : 25
SIP Tube Quantity : 30

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Unless otherwise stated in the datasheet, all products are designed for standard commercial and industrial applications and NOT for safety-critical and/or life-critical applications.

Particularly for safety-critical and/or life-critical applications, i.e. applications that may directly endanger or cause the loss of life, inflict bodily harm and/or loss or severe damage to equipment/property, and severely harm the environment, a prior explicit written approval from Murata is strictly required. Any use of Murata standard products for any safety-critical, life-critical or any related applications without any prior explicit written approval from Murata shall be deemed unauthorised use.

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- Aerospace equipment
- Undersea equipment
- Power plant control equipment
- Medical equipment
- Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.)
- Traffic signal equipment
- Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment
- Data Processing equipment

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