

The VKA100xSC Series DC/DC converters present an economical and practical solution for distributed power system architectures which require high power density and efficiency while maintaining system modularity and upgradeability. With the ability to operate over a wide input voltage range of 18 to 36 and 33 to 75 volts, these modules are ideal for use in battery

- ### TARGETED FOR OBSOLESCENCE
- RoHS Compliant
 - 33 - 75V Input Range
 - High Efficiency: 97% Typical at 5V
 - 100mS Transient Response to 100% Load Step
 - 420 kHz Fixed-Frequency Operation
 - Remote Sense
 - Operation to +100°C Base Plate Temperature
 - Primary Remote On/Off, Choice of Pw/Neg/Logic
 - Adjustable Output Voltage
 - Continuous Short-Circuit Protection
 - Thermal Shutdown
 - Case Ground Pin

backup applications common in today's telecommunication and electronic data processing applications. The output is fully isolated from the input, allowing for a variety of polarity and grounding configurations.

The VKA100xSC's proprietary control circuitry responds to 50-100% load steps in 100mSeconds to within 1% nominal Vout.

The patented fixed frequency architecture combined with surface mount technology results in a compact, efficient and reliable solution to DC/DC conversion requirements. Safety Per UL1950, EN 60950 and CSA 22.2 #234

PRODUCT SELECTION CHART

	MODEL	INPUT VOLTAGE	VOUT (VDC)	IOUT (A)	EFFICIENCY	
					MIN	TYP
OBSOLETE	VKA100LS02C		2.0V	20.0	75	76
OBSOLETE	VKA100LS02FC		2.0V	30.0	73	74
OBSOLETE	VKA100LS2V5FC		2.5V	30.0	75	76
OBSOLETE	VKA100LS03C		3.3V	20.0	80	81
OBSOLETE	VKA100LS03FC		3.3V	30.0	80	81
TARGETED FOR OBSOLESCENCE	VKA100LS05C	24VDC	5.0V	20.0	85	86
TARGETED FOR OBSOLESCENCE	VKA100LS12C		12.0V	8.3	87	88
TARGETED FOR OBSOLESCENCE	VKA100LS15C	(18-36)	15.0V	6.7	88	89
TARGETED FOR OBSOLESCENCE	VKA100LS24C		24.0V	4.2	89	90
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS02C		2.0V	20.0	76	77
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS02FC		2.0V	30.0	74	75
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS2V5FC		2.5V	30.0	77	78
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS03C		3.3V	20.0	81	82
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS03FC		3.3V	30.0	81	82
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS05C	48VDC	5.0V	20.0	86	87
TARGETED FOR OBSOLESCENCE	VKA100MS12C		12.0V	8.3	88	89
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS15C	(33-75)	15.0V	6.7	89	90
OBSOLETE	VKA100MS24C		24.0V	4.2	89	90



For full details go to www.murata-ps.com/rohs



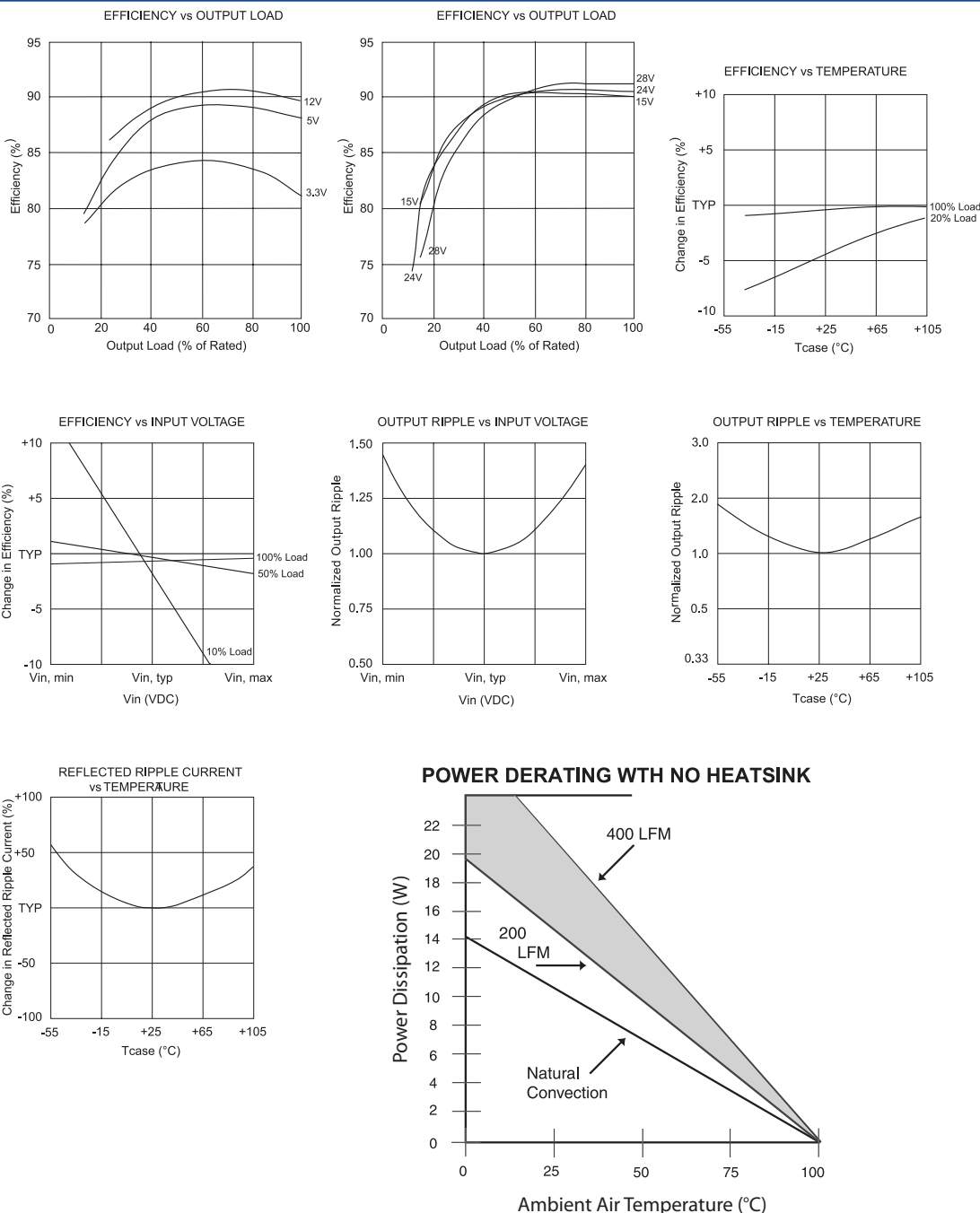
SPECIFICATIONS, ALL MODELS

Specifications are at $T_{CASE} = +40^{\circ}C$ nominal input voltage unless otherwise specified.

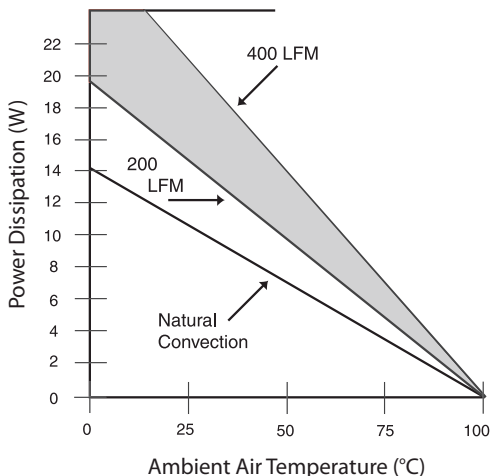
	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
INPUT	INPUT					
	Voltage Range					
	VKA100LS		18	24	36	VDC
	VKA100MS		33	48	75	VDC
	Maximum Input Current					
	VKA100LS	$V_{IN} = 16VDC$			7.4	A
	VKA100MS	$V_{IN} = 27VDC$			4.4	A
	Reflected Ripple Current	Peak - Peak		20		mA
	Input Ripple Rejection	DC to 1KHz	50	60		dB
	No Load Input Current LS/MS			140/80		mA
	No Load Standby, Primary On/Off Disabled LS/MS	Power Dissipation LS/MS		3.4/3.8		W
	Inrush Charge	$V_{IN} = V_{IN,max}$				
	VKA100LS				0.520	mC
VKA100MS				0.360	mC	
Quiescent Operating Current Primary On/Off Disabled			5	12	mA	
OUTPUT	PARAMETER					
	Rated Power		0		100	W
	Set point Accuracy				1	%
	Line Regulation	High Line to Low Line		0.02	0.05	%
	Load Regulation	No Load to Rated Load		0.2	0.5	%
	Output Temperature Drift			± 0.2		$\%/^{\circ}C$
	Output Ripple, p-p	DC to 20MHz BW		1%		$V_{OUT, Nom}$
	Output Current Limit Inception			130%	150%	$I_{OUT, Nom}$
	Output Short-Circuit Current (2)	test		120%	150%	$I_{OUT, Nom}$
	Output Overvoltage Limit			125%	135%	V
	Transient Response Peak Deviation	50 to 100% Load Step $di/dt = 0.1A/\mu Sec$		2%		$V_{OUT, Nom}$
	Settling Time	V_{OUT} 1% of Nominal Output		100		μSec
	GENERAL	PARAMETER				
ISOLATION						
Input to Output		Peak Test for 2 Seconds	1500			VDC
Input to Baseplate			1500			VDC
Output to Baseplate			500			VDC
Resistance			10			M Ω
Capacitance				2000		pF
Leakage Current		$V_{ISO} = 240VAC, 60Hz$		180		$\mu A, rms$
GENERAL						
Efficiency, Line, Load, Temp. (3)						
Switching Frequency			400	420	440	KHz
Remote Sense Compensation					0.5	V
Output Voltage Adjust Range		12 V & higher(4)		-50% / +25%		$V_{OUT, Nom}$
Remote On/Off Control Inputs						
Primary Sink Current-Logic Low		Open Collector/Drain			1.0	mA
Vlow					0.4	V
Vhigh0					Open Collector	
Turn-on Time		Within 1% of Rated Output		10.0	12.5	mSec
Weight					85 (3.0)	g (oz.)
TEMPERATURE						
Operation/Specification		Case Temperature	-40	+25	+100	$^{\circ}C$
Storage		Case Temperature	-55	+25	+125	$^{\circ}C$
Shutdown Temperature		Case Temperature	+100		+115	$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Impedance, case-ambient			7.1		$^{\circ}C/W$	
Lead Solder Temperature	10 Seconds max			+300	$^{\circ}C$	

- NOTES:** (1) See Typical Performance Curves, page 3
 (2) Continuous Mode
 (3) See graphs for Efficiency vs. Output Load, V_{IN} , T_{CASE}
 (4) 3.3V Models Limited in Trim Down Range
 (5) Consult Factory for Details

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES
T_{CASE} = +40°C nominal input voltage unless otherwise specified.

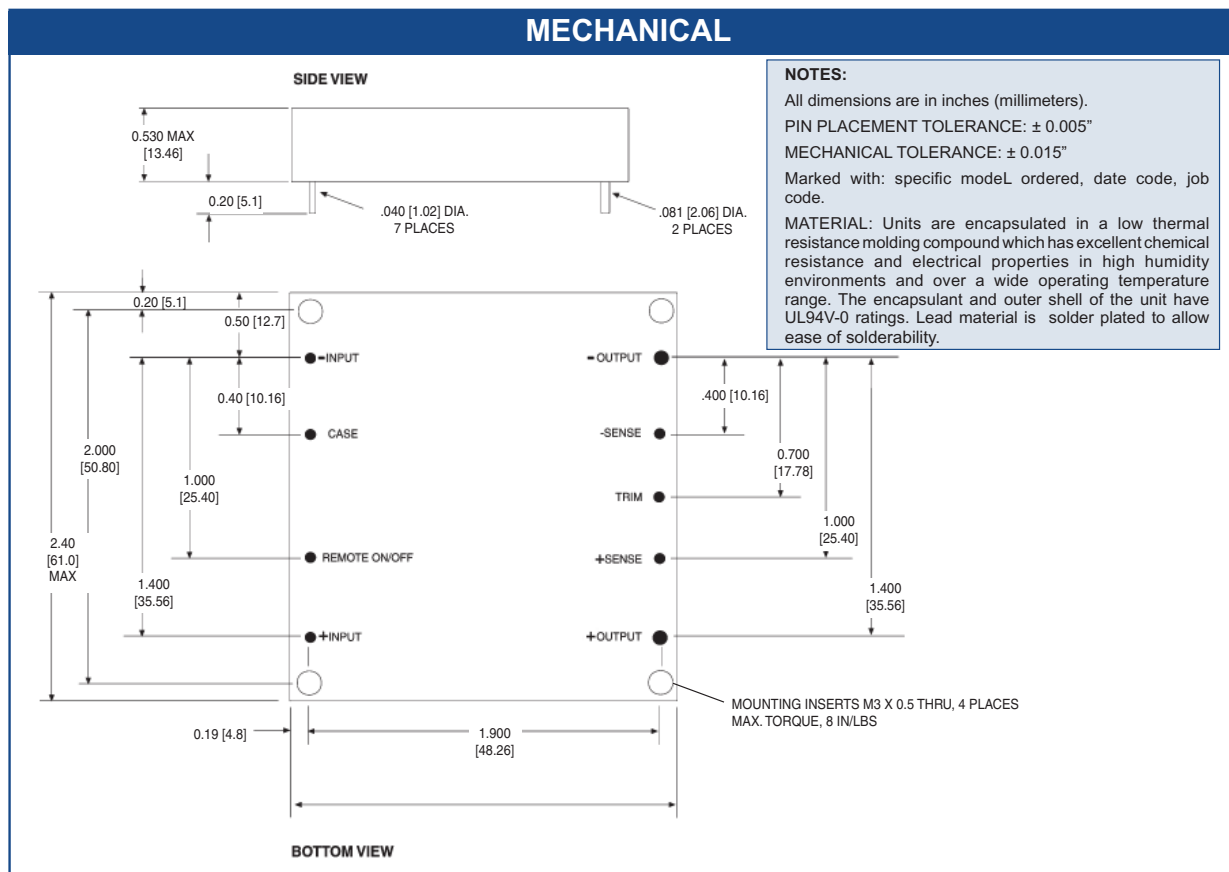


POWER DERATING WITH NO HEATSINK



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device Family VKA100 xSzz -
 Indicates 100 Watt Regulated Unit
 Model Number _____
 Selected from Table of Electrical Characteristics
 Where:
 x = Input Voltage (L = 24VDC; M = 48VDC)
 zz = Output Voltage (03=3.3V, 05=5V, etc.)
 Lead Length _____
 0.200" - No Number
 0.145" - (6)
 0.110" - (8)
 Remote On-Off Logic: _____
 Positive - No Number
 Negative - (1)



OUTPUT ADJUST VOLTAGE

This feature allows the user to accurately adjust the module's output voltage set point to a specified level. This is achieved by connecting a resistor or potentiometer from the TRIM terminal to either the +Vout terminal (for increased Vout) or the -Vout terminal (for decreased Vout). The formulae below describe the trim resistor value to obtain a Vout change of Δ%. Vo is output voltage prior to adjustment (3.3V, 5V, 12V, 15V, or 24V).

$$R_{adj - up} = \left(\frac{V_o(100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225\Delta\%} - \frac{(100 + 2\Delta\%)}{\Delta\%} \right) k\Omega$$

$$R_{adj - down} = \left(\frac{100}{\Delta\%} - 2 \right) k\Omega$$

OVP NOTE

Special attention should be given to the peak voltage deviation during a dynamic load step when trimming the output above the original set point to avoid tripping the overvoltage protection circuit. Should an OVP condition occur, the converter will go into a latch condition and must be externally reset before it will return to normal operation.