

# **ADSL** interface transformer

for Conexant IC Viking/Atlas G7000 DTM EP 13, 444.5  $\mu$ H, 1:1.6:1.6:1

Ordering code: B78421A6603A003

Date: March 2008

### **ADSL interface, CPE**

**EP 13** 

#### **SMD**

#### **Application**

- Matched to Conexant IC Viking/Atlas G7000 DTM
- Annex A

#### **Feature**

■ RoHS-compatible

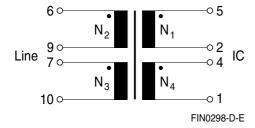
### Marking

Manufacturer, middle block of ordering code, date code

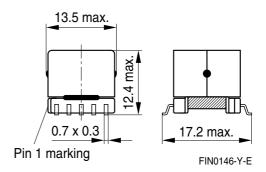
#### Delivery mode and packing unit

- 32-mm blister tape
- Packing unit: 180 pcs.

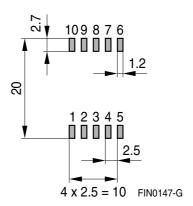
#### **Pinning**



#### **Dimensional drawing**



#### Layout recommendation



Dimensions in mm



Transformers for information technology (xDSL)	B78421A6603A003
ADSL interface, CPE	EP 13

## **SMD**

# Technical data and measuring conditions

Main inductance L (6-10)	10 kHz, 100 mV, short 7-9	
Stray inductance L <sub>stray</sub> (6-10)	100 kHz, 100 mV, short 7-9, 1-2-4-5	
Resistance R <sub>DC (Line)</sub> ; R <sub>DC (IC)</sub>	R <sub>DC (Line)</sub> : short 7-9; R <sub>DC (IC)</sub> : short 2-4	
Test voltage V <sub>test</sub>	50 Hz, 1 s; N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> against N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub>	
Operating temperature range	−40 °C +85 °C	
Weight	Approx. 6.0 g	

## Characteristics and ordering code

(electrical specifications at 25 °C)

Ordering code	B78421A6603A003		
Type/Core	EP 13		
$N_1 : N_2 : N_3 : N_4$	1:1.6:1.6:1	1:1.6:1.6:1	
L	444.5 ±5 %	μН	
L <sub>stray</sub> (typ.)	4	μН	
R <sub>DC (Line)</sub> (typ.)	4	mΩ	
$R_{DC (IC)}(typ.)$	2	mΩ	
V <sub>test</sub>	2000	V AC	



#### **Cautions and warnings**

- Please note the recommendations in our Inductors data book (latest edition) and in the data sheets.
  - Particular attention should be paid to the derating curves given there.
  - The soldering conditions should also be observed. Temperatures quoted in relation to wave soldering refer to the pin, not the housing.
- If the components are to be washed varnished it is necessary to check whether the washing varnish agent that is used has a negative effect on the wire insulation, any plastics that are used, or on glued joints. In particular, it is possible for washing varnish agent residues to have a negative effect in the long-term on wire insulation.
- The following points must be observed if the components are potted in customer applications:
  - Many potting materials shrink as they harden. They therefore exert a pressure on the plastic housing or core. This pressure can have a deleterious effect on electrical properties, and in extreme cases can damage the core or plastic housing mechanically.
  - It is necessary to check whether the potting material used attacks or destroys the wire insulation, plastics or glue.
  - The effect of the potting material can change the high-frequency behaviour of the components.
- Ferrites are sensitive to direct impact. This can cause the core material to flake, or lead to breakage of the core.
- Even for customer-specific products, conclusive validation of the component in the circuit can only be carried out by the customer.



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