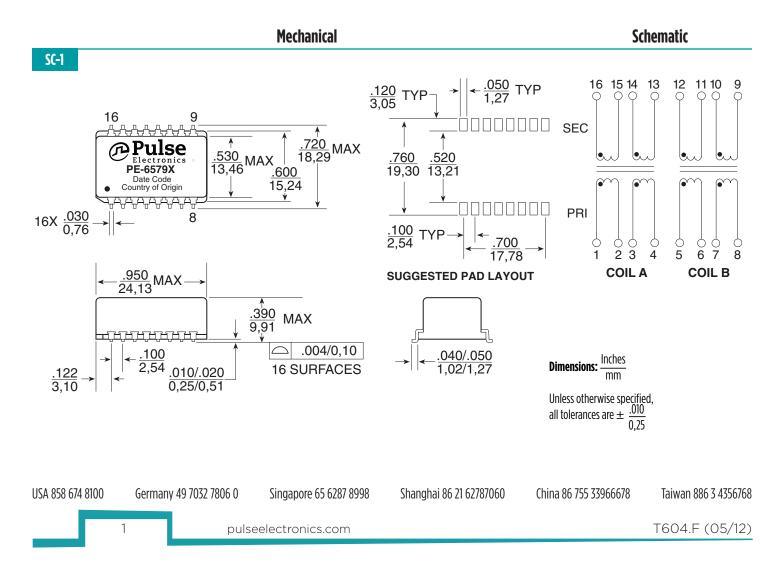
Surface Mount, Dual, 2000 Vrms





- Meets pulse waveform template of CCITT I.430 when recommended transformer and chip pair are used
  Excellent longitudinal balance
- 2kVrms isolation voltage
- 🔁 Available in tape and reel, tray or tube packaging
- Recognized by UL

Electrical Specifications @ 25°C - Operating Temperature 0°C to +70°C														
Part Number	<b>Ratio</b> (±2%)		<b>OCL Pri</b> (mH MIN)	L <mark>l Sec</mark> (µh Max)		<b>Cw/w</b> (pF MAX)	<b>CD Pri</b> (pF MAX)		<b>DCR Pri</b> (Ω ±25%)		<b>DCR Sec</b> (Ω ±25%)		∆ loc <sup>c</sup>	Package /
	А	В	A & B	А	В	A & B	А	В	A	В	А	В	(mA MAX)	Schematic
PE-65793	1:1	1:1	22	5	5	100	42	42	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1	SC-1
PE-65795	1:2	1:2	22	15	15	100	80	80	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	1	SC-1



Through Hole, Single & Dual, 2000 Vrms





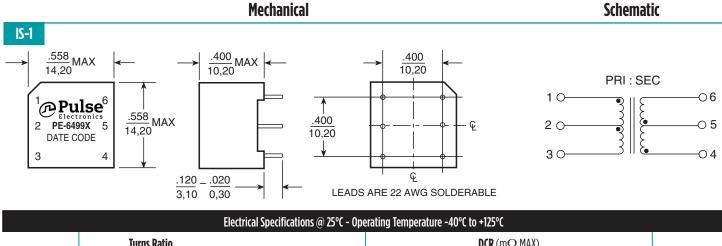
- Meets pulse waveform template of CCITT I.430 when recommended transformer and chip pair are used
- Excellent longitudinal balance
- 🕂 2kVrms isolation voltage
- Recognized by UL

A

#### Electrical Specifications @ 25°C - Operating Temperature 0°C to +70°C

#### 2kV Isolation. Through Hole. Single Transformers

	Datio	0(1 D=:	1. 644	Curlan				Icolation	۸ ۱۰۰ (	Dackana /
Part Number	<b>Ratio</b> (±2%)	<b>OCL Pri</b> (mH MIN)	<b>∟l Sec</b> (µHMAX)	<b>Cw/w</b> (pF MAX)	<b>CD Pri</b> (pF MAX)	<b>DCR Pri</b> (Ω ±25%)	<b>DCR Sec</b> (Ω ±25%)	Isolation (VRMS MIN)	<b>Δ lbc <sup>c</sup></b> (ma Max)	Package / Schematic
PE-64995NL	1CT:2CT	22	15	100	80	2.5	4.3	2000	1	SC-1

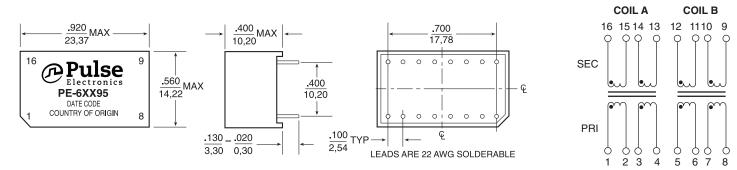


	lurn								
Part Number	Ratio <sup>A</sup>	Equivalent Single	Primary Pins	Secondary Pins	Ratio <sup>A</sup>	Equivalent Single	Primary Pins	Secondary Pins	Package / Schematic
PE-65495N	L 1:2	1-4	1-4	16-13	1:2	PE-64995NL	5-8	12-9	ID-1





#### **Schematic**



Transformer Selection & Packaging



IC Manufacturer	IC Part Number	Dual Surface Mount	Sin Through He	Dual Through Hole	
		TX & RX	TX	RX	TX & RX
AT&T/Lucent	T7903	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495
Mietec	MTC-2072	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495
Mitel	MT8930	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495
Motorola	MC145474/145475	PE-65795	_	_	PE-65495
	MC145574	PE-05/95			r L 0J43J
National <sup>D</sup>	TP3420/34221	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495
SGS Thomson	ST5420, ST5421	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495
	PEB 2080/2081/2085				
Siemens	PSB 2186	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495
	PEB 2084/2086				
Yamaha	7405B	PE-65795	PE-64995NL	PE-64995NL	PE-65495

#### Notes:

- A. In this catalog, turns ratio is expressed as "primary:secondary". The term "CT" designates a center tapped winding. A center tapped winding can be created by connecting two ends of a split center winding together on the printed circuit board. In ISDN-S applications, the primary winding is the line side transformer winding.
- B. The minimum primary inductance and the maximum distributed capacitance satisfy the transmistter output and receiver input impedance requirements of CCITTI I.430 for both the TE and the NT. The maximum distributed capacitance allows sufficient margin for the capacitance of the IC and a protection diode network. It is consistent with the overall maximum value specified and the permitted length of the basic access TE cord.
- C. The maximum specified unbalanced DC current capability is based on 20 mH minimum primary OCL
- D. National recommends a 1:2 receive transformer, but used as a 1:1 ratio by connectin only half the secondary winding. See National's application note.

- E. PE-65950 and PE-65853 are recommended for use with Siemens PEB 2080/2085 and help in meeting the required longitudinal balance.
- F. Standard packaging for all chokes and transformers listed in this catalog is anti-static tubes. Optional anti-static tray packaging can be ordered for the surface mount SC-1 and LA-1 packages by adding an "R" suffix to the part number, (ie: PE-65795R). Optional tape and reel packaging can be ordered for all surface mount packages by adding a "T" suffix to the part number, (ie: PE-65795T).
- G. For PE-65854, OCL at -40C is 27 H minimum. For maximum performance, using windings (1-8) and (2-7) as a pair and windings (3-6) and (4-5) as a pair.
- H. For transformers and choke modules, refer to data sheet T632.

	Packaging Information											
Package <sup>F</sup>	Туре	Part Weight	Parts/Tube	Parts/Tray	Parts/Reel	<b>Reel Diameter</b>	Tape Width	Pitch				
LA-1	SMT	2.0 Grams	30	60	250	13 Inches	24 mm	24 mm				
SC-1	SMT	7.0 Grams	20	50	150	13 Inches	44 mm	24 mm				
ID-1	THT	7.0 Grams	20	-	-	-	-	-				
IS-1	THT	4.0 Grams	35	-	-	-	-	-				

Surface Mount, Dual, 2000Vrms



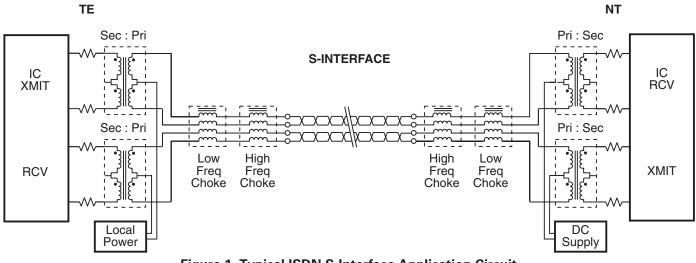


Figure 1. Typical ISDN S-Interface Application Circuit

1. General Information - The S-interface is the standardized four-wire digital telephone access point defined by the CCITTI I-series recommendations for the Integrated Services Digital Network. This "basic rate access" accommodates two 64Kpbs "B-channels" for information, one 16Kbps "D-channel" intended for signaling and control, and 48 Kbps for framing and other purposes, giving a total rate of 192Kbps. The CCITT physical layer recommends that the user network interface be transformer coupled. A typical application circuit is presented in Figure 1.

The transformer provides isolation for the line card or the terminal from the line. It is also a way to provide phantom power feeding to the terminal over the S-loop. Each end requires a transmit and a receive transformer. Chokes are used in some applications to reduce common mode noise (see note 5).

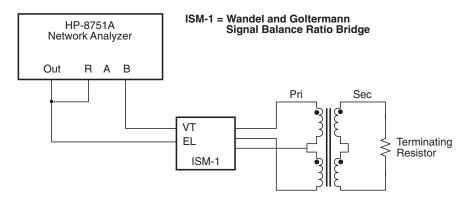
The transformers described in this data sheet are matched to the transceivers offered by the major IC manufacturers listed. The use of a transformer-chip pair assures that all requirements of CCITT I.430 are met with respect to pulse waveform templates, impedance and longitudinal balance. In addition, the transformers provide the isolation voltages required by the regulatory agencies and are capable of passing surge voltage tests. 2. Longitudinal Balance for Transformers - The longitudinal conversion loss specification in I.430 includes a test setup that is intended for system evaluation, whether TE or NT. Such a test is performed with DC current present. The transformer plays an essential role in achieving the required balance. However, all other elements in the circuit should be also designed to provide the highest possible symmetry. These elements include the protection circuitry, series resistors, chip transmitter output and receiver input, as well as the cables used and the TE cord where applicable. A high level of transformer balance compensates for some circuit ACunbalance, and assures compliances of the system with 1.430 on longitudinal conversion loss (LCL) and signal balance. This is accomplished by a well AC-balanced winding configuration whereby the capacitive coupling between primary and secondary windings is evenly distributed. Also, both halves of the lineside winding are well balanced. The transformers meet the following LCL specifications:

- 10kHz to 300kHz: 60dB minimum
- 300kHz to 1MHz: Minimum value decreasing 20dB/decade.

(continued on next page)

Surface Mount, Dual, 2000Vrms





#### Figure 2. Longitudinal Balance Test Circuit

- (continued from previous page) A recommended test set up is shown in Figure 2. A high inductance "low frequency" is common mode choke, such as PE-65950NL or PE-65853NL, is recommended to improve balance, or to correct inherent unbalances of some circuits.
- 3. Impedance Requirements The requirements for minimum impedance in the inactive and powereddown states are expressed by impedance templates for both transmitter and receiver in NT and TE. At the low frequency end of 1MHz, it is reasonable to assume that the impedance seen from the line is entirely capacitive. The maximum capacitance budget, derived from the templates, is somewat different for the NT and the TE. Contributors to the total capacitance are: the chip output, the protection circuit, the transformer, common mode choke, and any other element that may be present. In the TE case, there is also the maximum allowable TE cord impedance. Here the maximum buget is 800pF. As a rule, the capacitances should be kept as low as possible in the interface circuit design. With the specified transformer capacitances, it is possible to remain within budget and have a reasonable margin for measurement errors.
- 4. Common Mode Chokes The "high frequency" 4-wire common mode chokes shown on pages 7 and 8 provide an effective means of compliance with national

and international regulations on EMI. They are designed to be used in conjunction with either Pulse's ISDN S-Interface or T1/CEPT transformers as shown in Figure 1. A high inductance "low frequency" common mode choke is recommended to improve balance, or to correct inherent unbalances of some ISDN S-Interface circuits.

# 5. Surge Voltage Capability for Transformers and Chokes

- Longitudinal Voltage Peak: 2,400V 10/700µsec
- Metallic Voltage Peak: 800V 10/560µsec
- 6. Behavior Under Fault Conditions Telephony voltages may accidentally appear on the ISDN S-Interface line to the transformer. The transformer will withstand a DC current of 0.5 Amps for 15 minues without permanent damage. Such current may be cauased by the telephone central battery. The transformer will also survive ringing voltages. These are nominally 120V or 200V maximum at 20 to 60Hz, limited by 1500W resistive or 400 to 600W inductive limiting. These may cause peak currents.
- 7. Flammability Materials used in the products are recognized UL94-VO. Products meet the requirements of IEC 695-2-2 (Needle Flame Test).

Common Mode Chokes for Telecom Applications

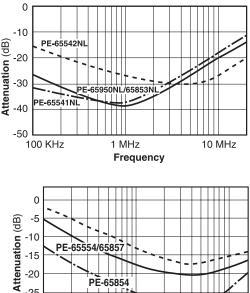




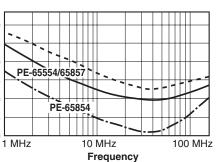
- Designed for 4-wire links, ISDN-S/T and T1/E1/CEPT
- High frequency chokes for EMI reduction
- Low frequency chokes improve longitudinal balance in ISDN-S/T links
  - Surface mount and through hole models available

Electrical Specifications @ 25°C – Operating Temperature 0°C to +70°C											
Part Number	<b>OCL Pri</b> (mH MIN)	L <mark>l Sec</mark> (µH MAX)	<b>Cw/w</b> (pF MAX)	DCR (W MAX)	<b>Isolation</b> (Vrms MIN)	Package / Schematic					
Low Frequency		^ 		^ 		·					
PE-65853NL <sup>E</sup>	4.7 mH ±30%	1	60	1.20	500	PA-2/5C (Surface Mount)					
PE-65950NL <sup>E</sup>	4.7 mH ±30%	1	50	1.00	500	IS-4/1C (Through Hole)					
High Frequency	·					÷					
PE-65554NL	24.0 µH MIN	.20	15	0.30	500	IN-1/C (Through Hole)					
PE-65854NL <sup>F</sup>	47.0 µH MIN	.18	20	0.40	50	SH-4/C (Surface Mount)					
PE-65857NL	22.5 µH MIN	.23	17	0.30	500	LA-1/C (Surface Mount)					

Typical common mode attenuation for low frequency common mode chokes based on a 100 system.

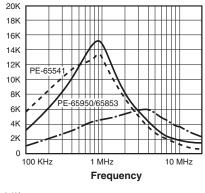


Typical common mode attenuation for high frequency common mode chokes based on a 100 system.

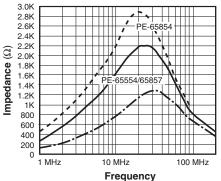


Typical impedance for low frequency common mode chokes based on a 100 system.

Impedance  $(\Omega)$ 



Typical impedance for high frequency common mode chokes based on a 100 system.



-10

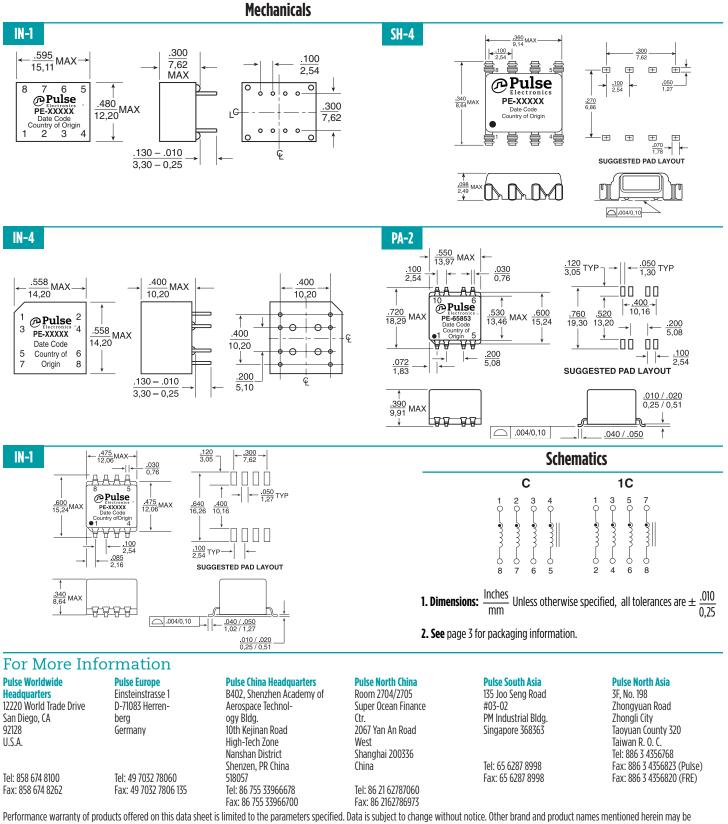
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Common Mode Chokes for Telecom Applications



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