1000 Series

Pulse Transformers





FEATURES

- RoHS compliant
- UL 94V-0 package material
- Isolation to 4kVrms
- Compact footprint
- PCB mounting
- Backward compatible with Sn/Pb soldering systems

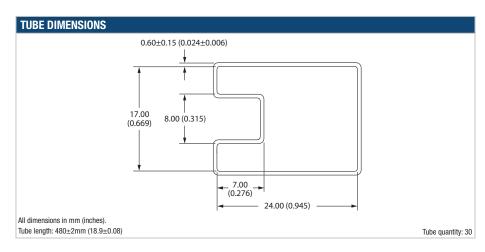
DESCRIPTION

The 1000 series are intended for wideband and pulse operations. They are also suitable for signal isolation and use in small isolated power supplies. The compact footprint makes them ideal for applications where space is at a premium.

SELECT	TION GUIDE	1										
Order Code	Turns Ratio ±2%	Min. Primary nductance	Min. Primary Constant, E⊤	Max. Leakage Inductance	Max. Interwinding Capacitance	Max. DC Resistance Primary Winding	Max. DC Resistance Secondary 1 winding	Max. DC Resistance Secondary 2 winding	Isolation Voltage	Pin Connection Style	Mechanical Dimensions	Recommended Alternative
		mΗ	Vµs	μΗ	pF	Ω	Ω	Ω	Vrms			
Recommended In Production												
1001C	1:1	3.0	200	32	23	1.2	1.0	-	2000	Α	2	
1002C	1:1:1	3.0	200	30	51	1.4	1.3	1.7	2000	В	1	
1003C	2:1:1	12	400	62	58	5.0	2.0	3.0	2000	В	1	
1013C	1:1:1	3.0	200	3	585	2.0	2.0	2.0	500Vpc	В	1	
1016C	1:1	3.0	200	22	23	1.2	1.0	-	3500	Α	2	
1017C	1:1	8.0	130	4	20	0.4	0.3	-	4000	Α	2	
1025C	2:1:1	24	570	90	83	8.7	3.5	5.2	2000	В	1	
NRND												
1007C	1:1:1	7.4	310	20	55	2.9	2.5	3.4	2000	В	1	Contact Murata
1009C	1:1:1	22	550	85	71	13.4	11	15.8	2000	В	1	Contact Murata
1024C	1.2CT:1CT	8.8	340	60	25	2.5	2.5	-	2000	С	1	Contact Murata
1026C	1:1:1	6.0	285	30	62	4.0	4.0	4.9	2000	В	1	Contact Murata
1082C	100:1	6.1	280	-	6	1.1	0.1	-	2000	Α	2	Contact Murata

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Operating free air temperature range	0°C to 70°C				
Storage temperature range	-60°C to 125°C				

SOLDERING INFORMATION ¹					
Peak wave solder temperature	300°C for 10 seconds				
Pin finish	Matte tin				





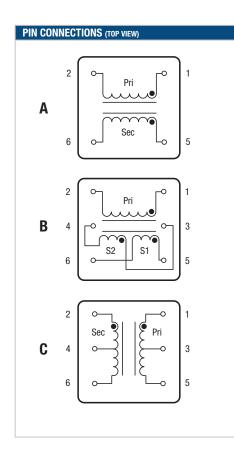


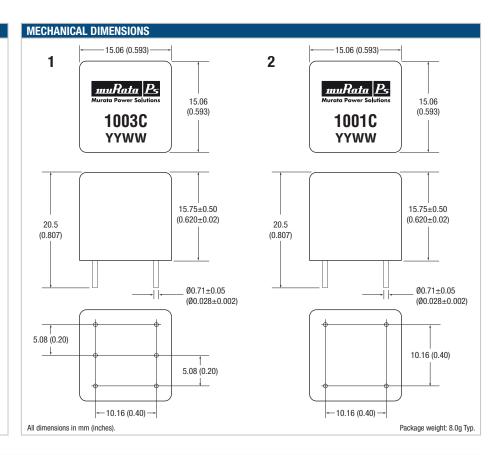
1 For further information, please visit www.murata-ps.com/rohs All specifications typical at $\rm T_A = 25 \, ^{\circ} C.$

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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.

All products in this series are 100% production tested at their stated isolation voltage.

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 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. While parts can be expected to withstand several times the stated test voltage, the isolation capability does depend on the insulative materials used. Such materials are susceptible to chemical degradation when subject to very high applied voltages. 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 wire enamel insulation is always supplemented by a further insulation system of physical spacing or barriers.