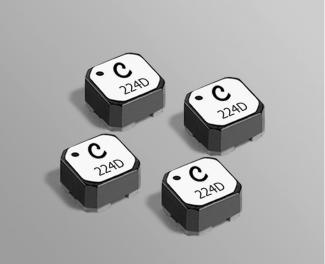


Flyback/Buck Transformer for TI UCC25230 Switching Converter



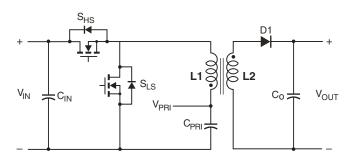
Dot indicates pin 1 0.189 ±0.003* 4,80 ±0,076 Dash Internal 0.189 ±0.003* Recommended 4,80 ±0,076 **Land Pattern** 0.114 ±0.004* 2.90 ±0.10 3.50 0.090 2,30 459 0.134 0.090 0.197 0.030 3,40 2,30 5,00 0.75 0.060 1.52 1,50 0.134 * Dimensions are of the case not including 3,40 the termination. For maximum overall dimensions including the termination, add 0.197 0.005 in / 0,13 mm. 5,00

The MA5401-AE was developed for use with the Texas Instruments UCC25230 Switching Converter (12 - 100 V input, 0.20 A output).

It is designed to meet UL60950 Functional Isolation for working voltage up to 210 V peak.

With 1000 Vrms (1500 Vdc) hipot and a small package size, this transformer is ideal for use in high density isolated circuit

It provides tight coupling (k>0.99), high inductance and excellent current handling in a rugged, low cost part.



Typical Flyback / Buck Converter

Core material Ferrite

Environmental RoHS compliant, halogen free

Terminations RoHS compliant silver-palladium-platinum-glass frit. Other terminations available at additional cost.

Weight 210 - 225 mg

Ambient temperature -40°C to +125°C (Ambient temperature + self-heating must not exceed a part temperature of 125°C. See notes for calculating temperature rise due to self-heating.)

Storage temperature Component: -40°C to +125°C. Tape and reel packaging: -40°C to +80°C

Winding to winding isolation 1500 Vdc

Resistance to soldering heat Max three 40 second reflows at +260°C, parts cooled to room temperature between cycles

Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) 1 (unlimited floor life at <30°C / 85% relative humidity)

Packaging 750/7" reel; 2500/13" reel Plastic tape: 12 mm wide, 0.32 mm thick, 8 mm pocket spacing, 3.1 mm pocket depth

Recommended pick and place nozzle OD: 5 mm: ID: ≤ 2.5 mm

PCB washing Tested with pure water or alcohol only. For other solvents, see Doc787_PCB_Washing.pdf.



For optional tin-lead and tin-silver-copper terminations, dimensions are for the mounted part. Dimensions before mounting can be an additional 0.005 inch / 0,13 mm).

Dimensions are in $\frac{\text{inches}}{}$



REACH

MA5401-AE for TI UCC25230 Switching Converter

Part	Inductance ²	DCR max ³	SRF typ ⁴	coefficient	inductance ⁵	Isat (A) ⁶			Hipot ⁷
number ¹	±20% (µH)	(Ohms)	(MHz)	typ	typ (μH)	10% drop	20% drop	30% drop	(Vdc)
MA5401-AE_	220	5.25	6.5	>0.99	0.541	0.16	0.21	0.24	1500



1. When ordering, please specify packaging code:

MA5401-AEC

- Packaging: C = 7" machine-ready reel. EIA-481 embossed plastic tape (750 parts per full reel). Quantities less than full reel available: in tape (not machine ready) or with leader and trailer (\$25 charge).
 - B = Less than full reel. In an effort to simplify our part numbering system, Coilcraft is eliminating the need for multiple packaging codes. When ordering, simply change the last letter of your part number from B to C.
 - D = 13" machine-ready reel. EIA-481 embossed plastic tape. Factory order only, not stocked (2500 parts per full reel).
- Inductance shown for each winding, measured at 100 kHz, 0.1 Vrms, 0 Adc on an Agilent/HP 4284A LCR meter or equivalent. When leads are connected in parallel, inductance is the same value. When leads are connected in series, inductance is four times the value.
- 3. DCR is for each winding. When leads are connected in parallel, DCR is half the value. When leads are connected in series, DCR is twice the value.
- 4. SRF measured using an Agilent/HP 4191A or equivalent. When leads are connected in parallel, SRF is the same value.
- 5. Leakage Inductance is for L1 and is measured with L2 shorted.
- DC current, at which the inductance drops the specified amount from its value without current. It is the sum of the current flowing in both windings.
- 7. Hipot production tested 100% at 1800 Vdc for 2 seconds.
- 8. Electrical specifications at 25°C.

Refer to Doc 362 "Soldering Surface Mount Components" before soldering.

Temperature rise calculation based on current

Winding power loss = $(I_{L1}^2 + I_{L2}^2) \times DCR$ in Watts (W) Temperature rise = Winding power loss $\times \frac{157^{\circ}C}{W}$

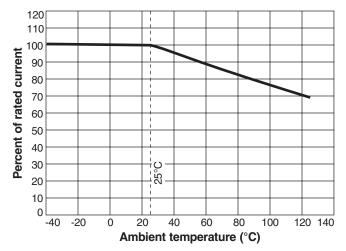
Equal current in each winding (0.15 A):

Winding power loss = $(0.15^2 + 0.15^2) \times 5.25 = 0.236$ W Temperature rise = 0.236 W $\times \frac{157^{\circ}C}{W} = 37^{\circ}C$

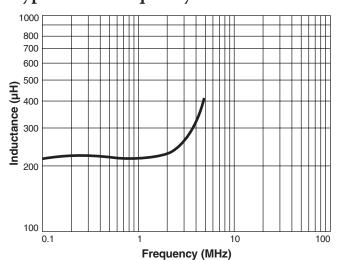
Unequal current ($I_{L1} = 0.21 \text{ A}, I_{L2} = 0.06 \text{ A}$):

Winding power loss = $(0.21^2 + 0.06^2) \times 5.25 = 0.250$ W Temperature rise = 0.250 W $\times \frac{157^{\circ}C}{W} = 39.3^{\circ}C$

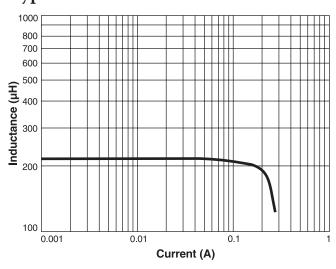
Typical Current Derating



Typical L vs Frequency



Typical L vs Current





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