

Electrical Specifications @ 25°C - Operating Temperature -40°C to +130°C <sup>7,8</sup>

Part Number	Inductance @ 0A <sub>DC</sub> (nH ±20%)	Inductance @ I <sub>rated</sub> (nH TYP)	I <sub>rated</sub> <sup>1</sup> (A <sub>DC</sub> )	DCR <sup>2</sup> (mΩ)	Saturation Current <sup>3</sup> (TYP)		Heating <sup>4</sup> Current (A TYP)
					25°C	100°C	
PA0513NL and PA1513NL - 13.5mm x 13.0mm x 8.0mm Max							
PA0513.211NLT	210	210	45	0.32 ±9.4%	71	64	45
PA0513.261NLT	260	260	45		60	55	
PA0513.321NLT	320	285	41		50	45	
PA0513.441NLT	440	363	30		35	30	
PA1513.211NLT	210	210	45	0.53 ±11.3%	71	64	45
PA1513.261NLT	260	260	45		60	55	
PA1513.321NLT	320	285	41		50	45	
PA1513.441NLT	440	363	30		35	30	

**Notes:**

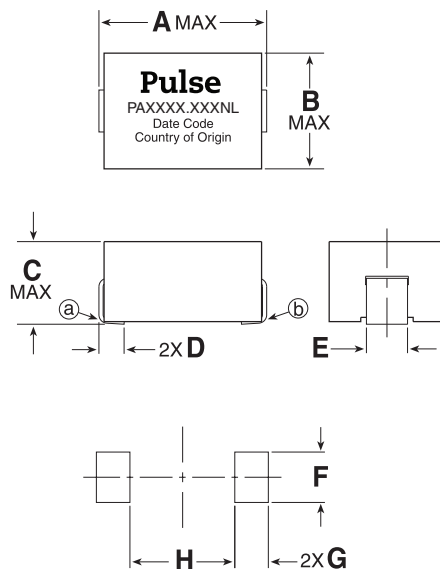
1. The rated current as listed is either the saturation current or the heating current depending on which value is lower.
2. The nominal DCR tolerance is by design. The nominal DCR is measured from point (a) to point (b), as shown below on the mechanical drawing.
3. The saturation current is the typical current which causes the inductance to drop by 20% at the stated ambient temperatures (25°C and 100°C). This current is determined by placing the component in the specified ambient environment and applying a short duration pulse current (to eliminate self-heating effects) to the component.
4. The heating current is the DC current which causes the part temperature to increase by approximately 40°C. This current is determined by soldering the component on a typical application PCB, and then applying the current to the device for 30 minutes without any forced air cooling.
5. In high volt\*time applications, additional heating in the component can occur due to core losses in the inductor which may necessitate derating the current in order to limit the temperature rise of the component. To determine the approximate total losses (or temperature rise) for a given application, the coreloss and temperature rise curves can be used.
6. Pulse complies to industry standard tape and reel specification EIA481.
7. The temperature of the component (ambient plus temperature rise) must be within the stated operating temperature range.
8. For part marking only the PA0513 series has the name 'Pulse' marked on the part. Due to component size, the remaining series' of parts are marked only with the Pulse PN, Date Code and Country of Origin.

\* Contact Pulse for availability

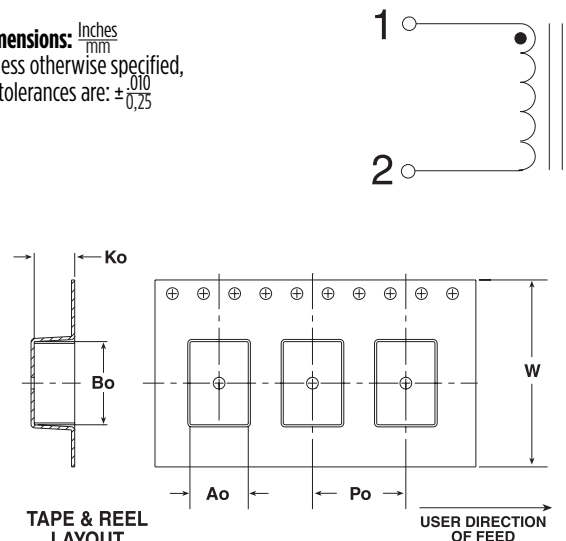
## Mechanical

## Schematic

PAXXXX.XXXNLT



SUGGESTED PAD LAYOUT



# SMT Power Inductors

Power Beads - PA051XNL, PA121XNL, PA151XNL Series

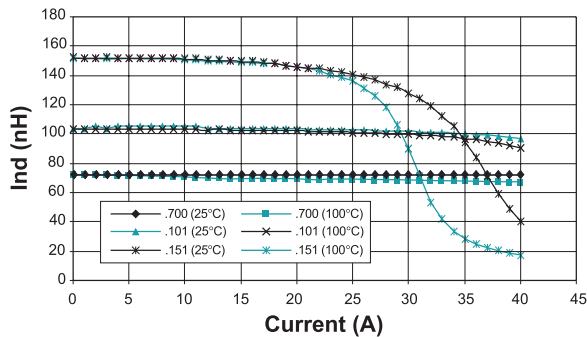


## Dimensions (inches/mm)

Part Number	A (MAX)	B (MAX)	C (MAX)	D (NOM)	E (NOM)	F (NOM)	G (NOM)	H (NOM)	Ao	Bo	Ko	Po	W	Parts/Reel	Weight (grams)
PA0512/PA1212	.276 7,00	.276 7,00	.195 4,96	.060 1,52	.098 2,49	.120 3,05	.080 2,03	.130 3,30	.287 7,29	.290 7,36	.215 5,46	.472 12,00	.630 16,00	1000	0.94
PA0511/PA1211	.400 10,16	.276 7,00	.195 4,96	.060 1,52	.098 2,49	.120 3,05	.080 2,03	.250 6,35	.295 7,49	.405 10,29	.205 5,21	.472 12,00	.945 24,00	1000	1.35
PA0515	.440 11,18	.440 11,18	.354 9,00	.100 2,54	.080 2,03	.100 2,54	.120 3,05	.210 5,33	.453 11,50	.453 11,50	.378 9,60	.945 24,00	.945 24,00	250	4.5
PA0513/PA1513	.530 13,46	.510 12,95	.315 8,00	.100 2,54	.200 5,08	.300 7,62	.125 3,18	.280 7,11	.516 13,10	.539 13,70	.386 9,80	.630 16,00	.945 24,00	400	5.7

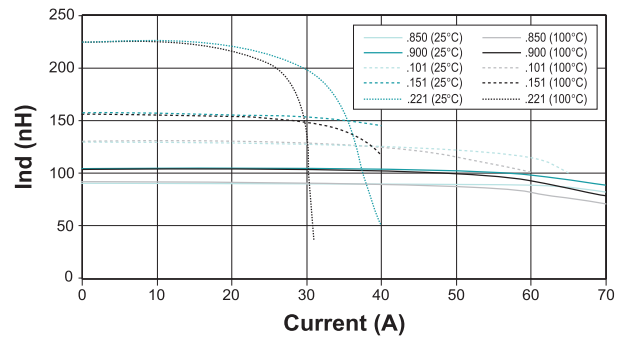
### PA0512NL & PA1212NL

#### Inductance vs Current

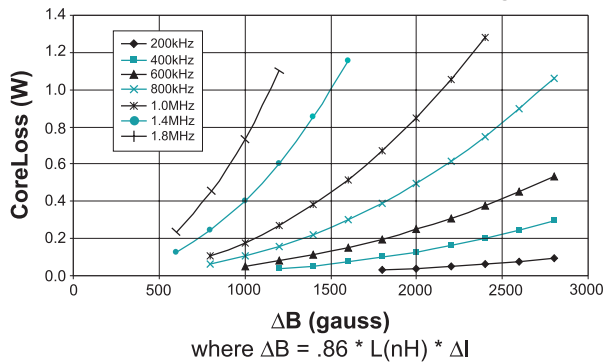


### PA0511NL & PA1211NL

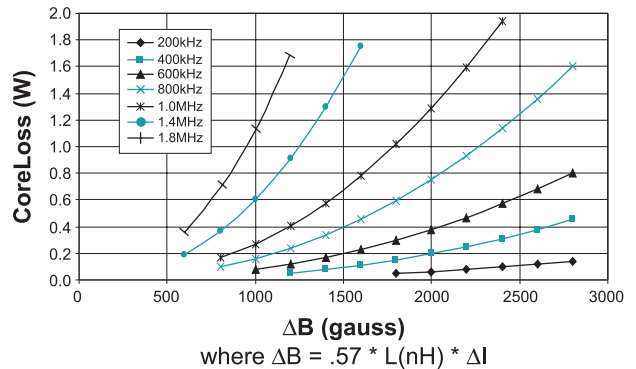
#### Inductance vs Current



#### CoreLoss vs Flux Density



#### CoreLoss vs Flux Density

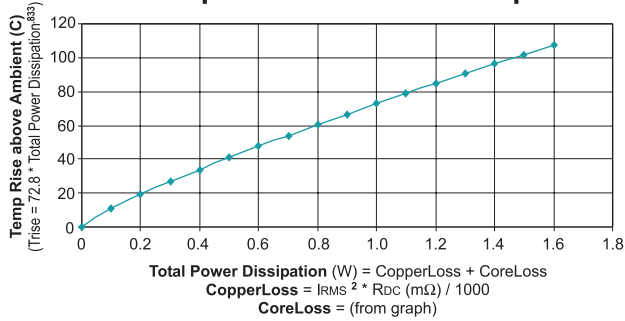


# SMT Power Inductors

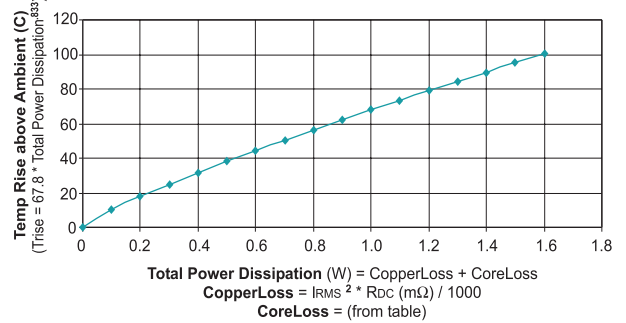
Power Beads - PA051XNL, PA121XNL, PA151XNL Series



### Temp Rise vs Power Dissipation

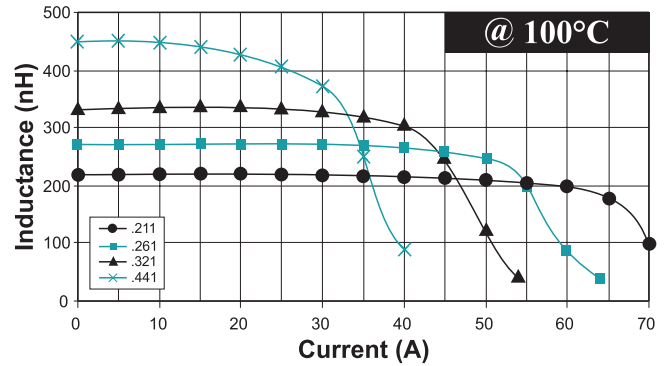
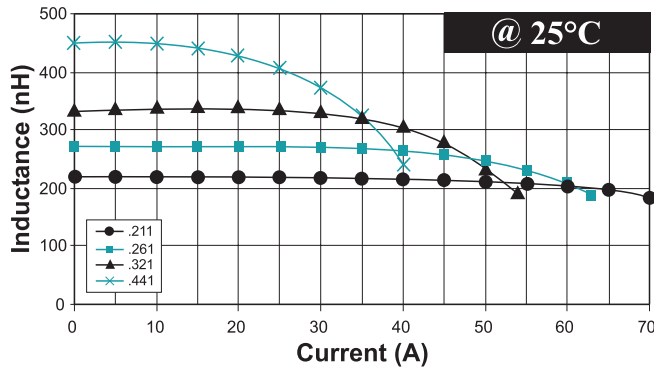


### Temp Rise vs Power Dissipation

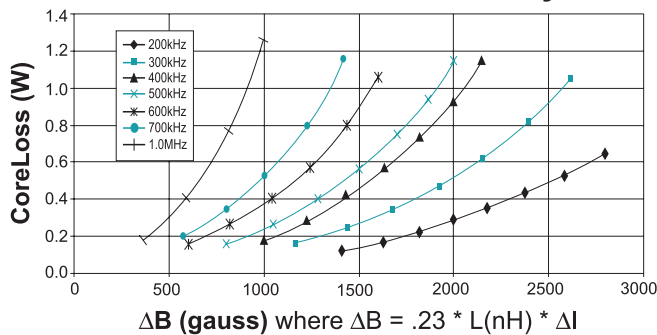


### Typical Inductance vs Current

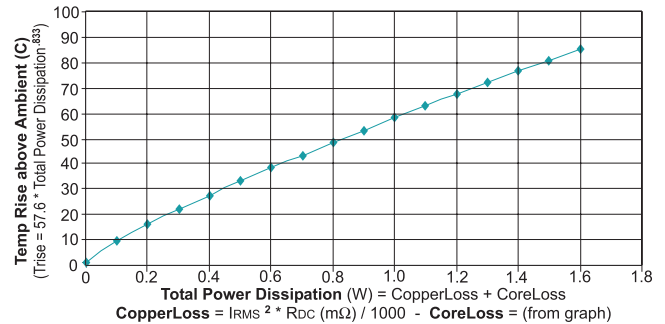
PA0513NL / PA1513NL



### CoreLoss vs Flux Density



### Temp Rise vs Power Dissipation

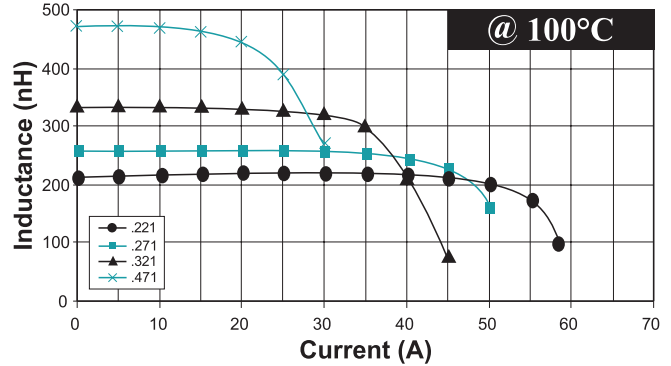
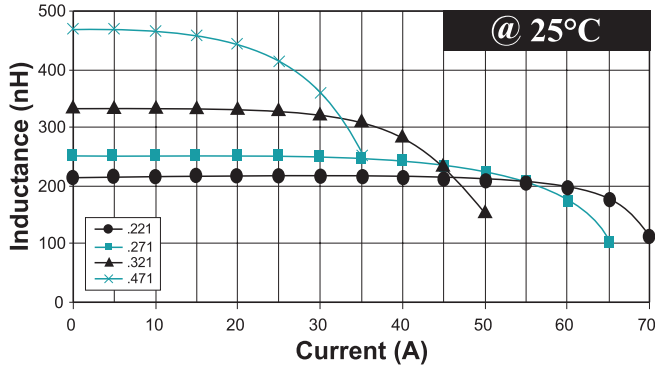


# SMT Power Inductors

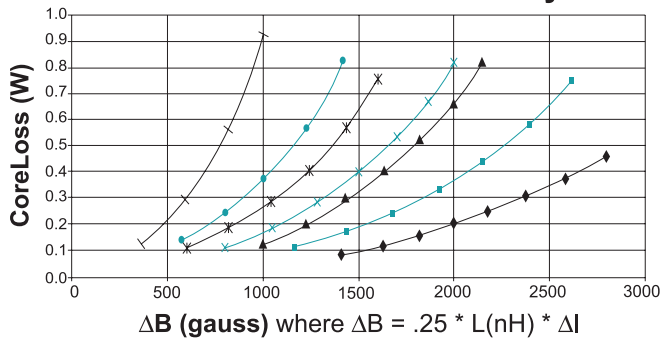
Power Beads - PA051XNL, PA121XNL, PA151XNL Series

## Typical Inductance vs Current

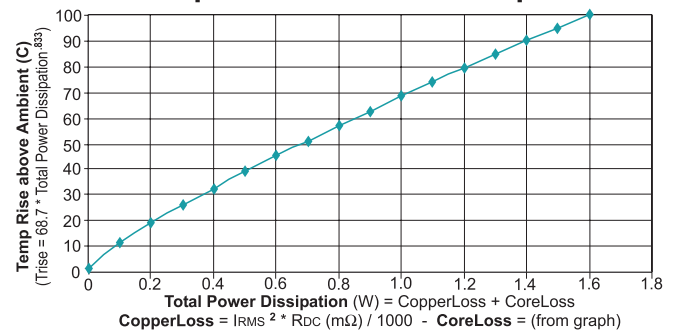
### PA0515NL



## CoreLoss vs Flux Density



## Temp Rise vs Power Dissipation



### For More Information:

Americas - [prodinfo\\_power@pulseelectronics.com](mailto:prodinfo_power@pulseelectronics.com) | Europe - [power-apps-europe@pulseelectronics.com](mailto:power-apps-europe@pulseelectronics.com) | Asia - [power-apps-asia@pulseelectronics.com](mailto:power-apps-asia@pulseelectronics.com)

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