

Power line chokes and DC intermediate circuits

Current-compensated ring core double chokes 250 V AC, 10 ... 12 A, 2.2 ... 3.3 mH

Series/Type: B82726S61*3N

Date: October 2008, March 2009

Current-compensated ring core double chokes

Rated voltage 250 V AC, 750 V DC (intermediate circuit)
Rated current 10 A to 12 A
Rated inductance 2.2 mH to 3.3 mH

Construction

- Current-compensated ring core double choke
- Ferrite core with additional insulation
- Polycarbonate base plate (UL 94 V-0)
- Polyamide spacer (UL 94 V-0)
- Sector winding
- Clearance ≥ 2.5 mm, creepage distance ≥ 3 mm

Features

- Approx. 1% stray inductance for symmetrical interference suppression
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2)
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Suppression of common-mode interferences
- Switch-mode applications

Terminals

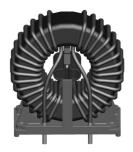
- Ends of winding wires
- Hot-dip tinned

Marking

Manufacturer, ordering code, rated current, rated voltage, rated inductance, graphic symbol, date of manufacture (MM.YY)

Delivery mode

Cardboard box



B82726S6103N001



B82726S6123N020



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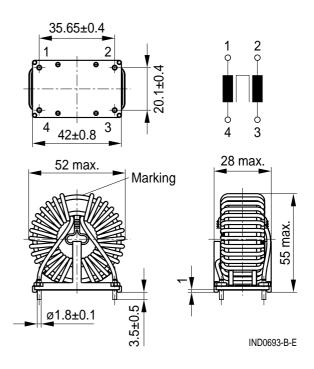
Current-compensated ring core double chokes

Dimensional drawings and pin configurations

B82726S6103N001

18±0.4 Marking 1 2 442±0.8 3 4 3 27.5 max. xew 0g ND0692-V-E

B82726S6123N020



Dimensions in mm

Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage V _R	250 V AC (50/60 Hz) / 750 V DC for intermediate circuits		
Test voltage V _{test}	1800 V AC / 2500 V DC, 2 s (line/line)		
Rated temperature T _R	85 °C		
Rated current I _R	Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature		
Rated inductance L _R	Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 0.1 mA, 20 °C Inductance is specified per winding.		
Inductance tolerance	±30% at 20 °C		
Inductance decrease ΔL/L ₀	< 10% at DC magnetic bias with I _R , 20 °C		
Stray inductance L _{stray,typ}	Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 5 mA, 20 °C, typical values		
DC resistance R _{typ}	Measured at 20 °C, typical values, specified per winding		
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: (245 \pm 5) °C, (3 \pm 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area \geq 95% (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta		
Resistance to soldering heat (wave soldering)	(260 ±5) °C, (10 ±1) s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)		
Climatic category	40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)		
Storage conditions (packaged)	–25 °C +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH		
Weight	Approx. 115 g		

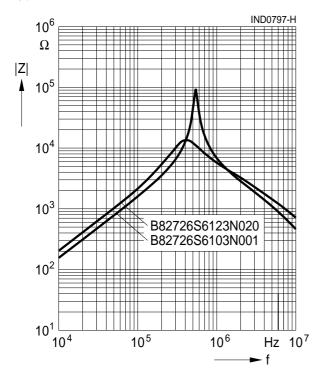
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Characteristics and ordering codes

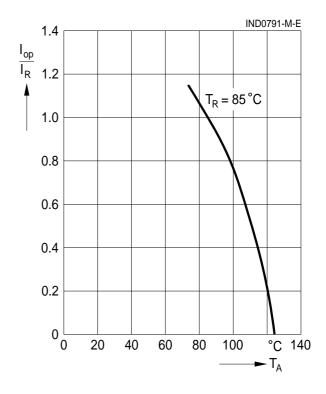
I _R	L _R mH	L _{stray,typ} μΗ	R_{typ} $m\Omega$	Ordering code
10	2.2	47	12.0	B82726S6103N001
12	3.3	32	8.4	B82726S6123N020

Impedance |Z| versus frequency f

measured with windings in parallel at 20 °C, typical values



Current derating I_{op}/I_R versus ambient temperature T_A





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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