

## **Power line chokes**

I core double chokes 500 V AC, 0.1 ... 2 A, 0.33 ... 68 mH

Series/Type: B82522V

Date: October 2008



Power line chokes B82522V

#### I core double chokes

Rated voltage 500 V AC/600 V DC Rated current 0.1 A to 2 A Rated inductance 0.33 mH to 68 mH

#### Construction

- I core double choke
- Rectangular plastic case
- Resin potting

#### **Features**

- Low power dissipation
- Suppression of broadband interference
- Compact design
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2)
- RoHS-compatible

#### **Applications**

- Suppression of symmetrical and asymmetrical interference
- High-performance power supplies
- Industrial applications

#### **Terminals**

- 4 solder pins
- Base material CuNi18Zn20
- Layer composition Ni, Sn

#### **Marking**

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

#### **Delivery mode**

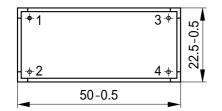
Cardboard box

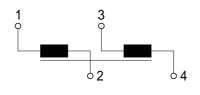


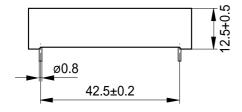
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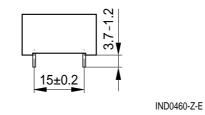
#### I core double chokes

#### Dimensional drawing and pin configuration









Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted.

Dimensions in mm

### Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage V <sub>R</sub>	500 V AC (50/60 Hz) / 600 V DC During operation between winding and metal parts (VDE 0565-2).		
Test voltage V <sub>test</sub>	2800 V AC, 2 s (winding/winding) 2800 V AC, 2 s (winding/core) 2800 V AC, 2 s (winding/case)		
Rated temperature T <sub>R</sub>	60 °C		
Rated current I <sub>R</sub>	Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature		
Permissible operating current at 400 Hz	0.75 ⋅ I <sub>R</sub>		
Rated inductance L <sub>R</sub>	Measured with Agilent 4284A at 0.1 mA, 20 °C Measuring frequency: $L_R \le 1$ mH = 100 kHz $L_R > 1$ mH = 10 kHz Inductance is specified per winding.		
Inductance tolerance	±20% at 20 °C		
DC resistance R <sub>typ</sub>	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)		
Storage conditions (packaged)	–25 °C +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH		
Climatic category	40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)		
Weight	Approx. 40 g		



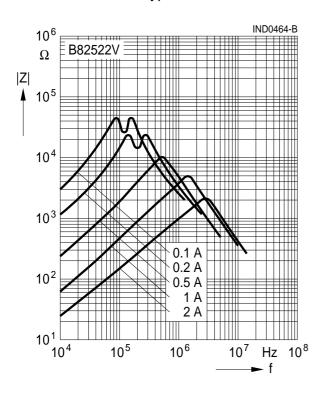
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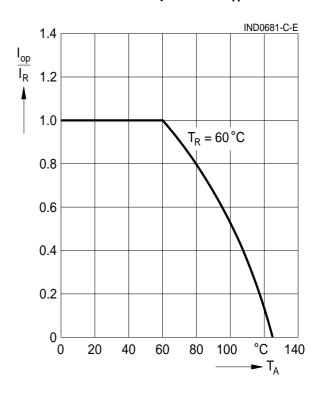
#### Characteristics and ordering codes

I <sub>R</sub>	L <sub>R</sub>	R <sub>typ</sub>	Ordering code
A	mH	Ω	
0.1	68	50	B82522V0000C001
0.2	33	25	B82522V0000C002
0.3	12	12	B82522V0000C003
0.5	5.6	4.5	B82522V0000C005
1	1.2	1.0	B82522V0000C008
2	0.33	0.3	B82522V0000C010

#### Impedance |Z| versus frequency f measured 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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