



SMT power inductors

Size 12.5 x 12.5 x 8.5 mm

Series/Type: **B82477D4**

Ordering code:

Date: June 2013

SMT power inductors

Size 12.5 x 12.5 x 8.5 mm

B82477D4

Rated inductance 2 ... 100µH



Construction

- Ferrite core
- Magnetically shielded
- Winding: enamel copper wire
- Winding soldered to terminals
- Special winding technology for low stray inductance and high coupling factor

Features

- High rated current, low DC resistance
- Temperature range up to +150 °C
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020D
- Qualified to AEC-Q200
- RoHS-compatible
- Coupling factor of typically 99% in average

Applications

- Common mode choke
- DC/DC converters, especially for SEPIC topology
- 1:1 transformer

Terminals

- Base material CuSn6P
- Layer composition Ni, Sn (lead-free)
- Electro-plated

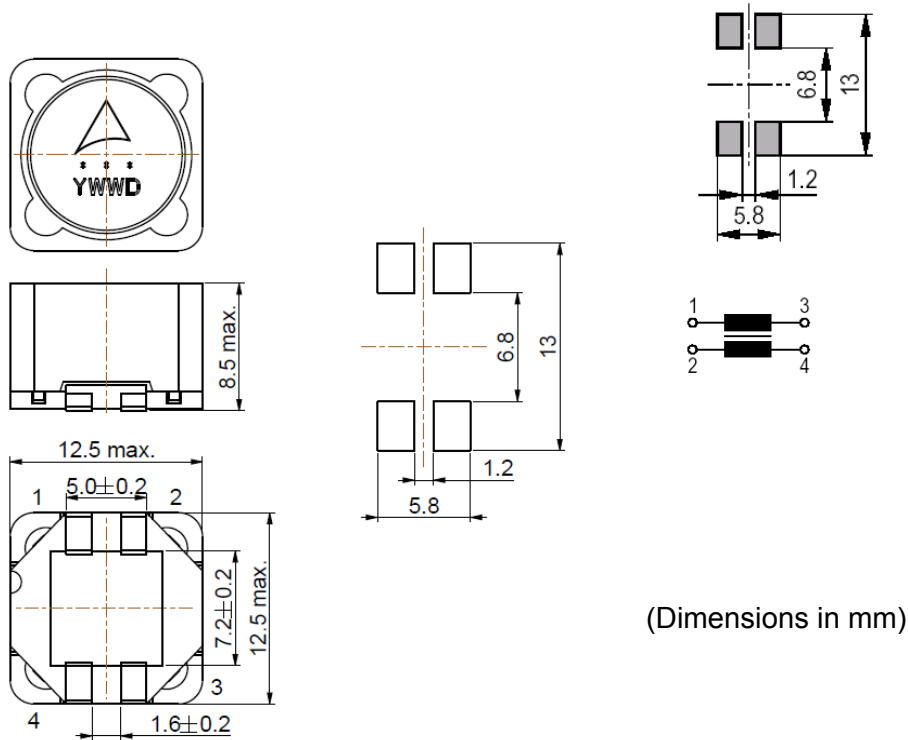
Marking

- Marking on component:
Manufacturer, L value (in µH), Date code
- Minimum data on reel:
Manufacturer, ordering code, L value,
quantity, date of packing

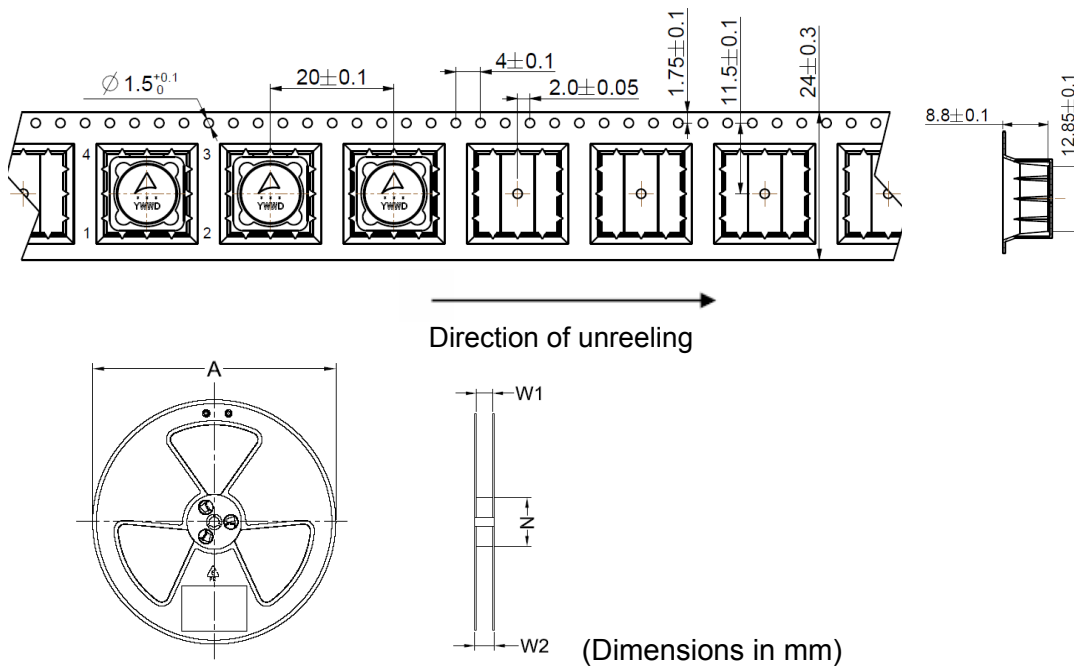
Delivery mode and packing unit

- 24-mm blister tape, wound on 330-mm Ø reel
- Packing unit: 350 pcs./reel

Dimensional drawing and circuit diagram



Taping and packing



A:330±2

N:75±1

W1:24.4 typ

W2:30.4 max

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Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated inductance L_1, L_2	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A at frequency f_L , 0.1 V, +20 °C.
Leakage or stray inductance L_s	Test L_{1-3} :(short 2+4) .Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A at 100khz, 0.1 V, +20 °C.
Coupling factor K_{typ}	Coupling in between the 2 windings. $k = \sqrt{1 - \frac{L_s}{L_n}}$
Operating temperature range	–55°C to +150 °C
Rated current I_R	Max. permissible DC with temperature increase of ≤ 40 K
Saturation current I_{Sat}	DC with inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ of approx. 10%
DC resistance R_1, R_2 , (max)	Measured at +20 °C
Solderability (lead-free)	Dip and look method Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: +(245 ±5) °C, (3 ±0.3) s Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (based on IEC 60068-2-58)
Resistance to soldering heat	+260 °C, 40 s (as referenced in JEDEC J-STD-020D)
Climatic category	55/150/56 (to IEC 60068-1)
Storage conditions	Mounted: –55 °C ... +150 °C Packaged: –25 °C ... +40 °C, $\leq 75\%$ RH
Weight	Approx. 4.2 g

Characteristics and ordering codes

L ₁ , L ₂ μH	L _{s,typ} μH	K _{typ} %	Tolerance	f _L MHz	I _{sat,typ} A	I _{sat,min} A	I _R A	R ₁ , R ₂ /mΩ		Ordering code
								max	typ	
2.0	0.20	94.9	±20% $\triangle$ M	0.1	15	13	5.75	20	16.5	B82477D4202M000
3.0	0.25	95.7			12	10.25	5.50	22	18.1	B82477D4302M000
4.7	0.25	97.3			10	8.75	5.00	26	23.2	B82477D4472M000
6.8	0.25	98.1			8.25	7.25	4.15	35	28.5	B82477D4682M000
10	0.25	98.7			6.50	5.75	3.75	42	35.5	B82477D4103M000
15	0.30	99.0			5.50	4.80	3.25	60	52.5	B82477D4153M000
22	0.30	99.3			4.50	4.00	2.80	78	69.5	B82477D4223M000
33	0.35	99.5			3.80	3.30	2.30	110	96.4	B82477D4333M000
47	0.45	99.5			3.30	3.10	1.85	145	115	B82477D4473M000
68	0.50	99.6			2.50	2.30	1.55	215	190	B82477D4683M000
100	0.60	99.7			2.20	2.00	1.35	280	267	B82477D4104M000

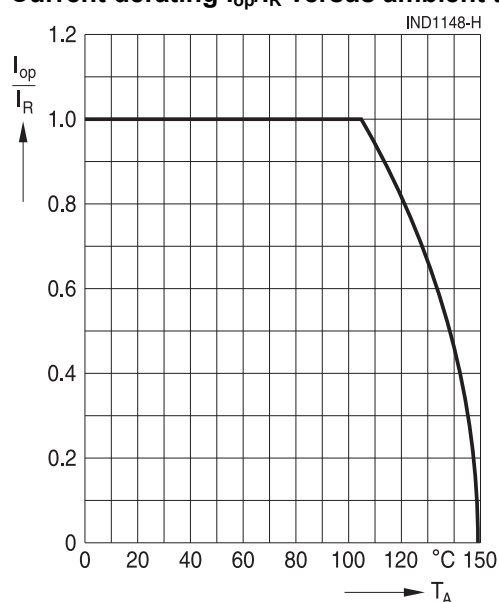
Inductance is per winding. When leads are connected in parallel, inductance is the same value. When leads are connected in series, inductance is four times the value.

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.

I_{sat} is the current flowing through one winding. When leads are connected in parallel, I_{sat} is the same. When leads are connected in series, I_{sat} is half the value.

I_R is the total current through both windings

I₁ and I₂ can be calculated like this: $I_1^2 + I_2^2 = I_R^2$

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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