SMT power inductors

Size 10.4 × 10.4 × 4.8 (mm)

Series/Type: **B82464P4**

Date: April 2015

SMD

Rated inductance 0.82 ... 1000 µH
Rated current 0.34 ... 7.5 A

Construction

- Ferrite core
- Magnetically shielded
- Winding: enamel copper wire
- Winding soldered to terminals
- Injection molded base

Features

- High mechanical stability
- Temperature range up to +150 °C
- High rated current
- Low DC resistance
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020D
- Qualification to AEC-Q200
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Filtering of supply voltages
- Coupling, decoupling
- DC/DC converters
- Automotive electronics

Terminals

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

Marking

- Marking on component: Manufacturer, L value (µH, coded), manufacturing date (YWWD)
- 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 ∅ reel
- Packing unit: 750 pcs./reel

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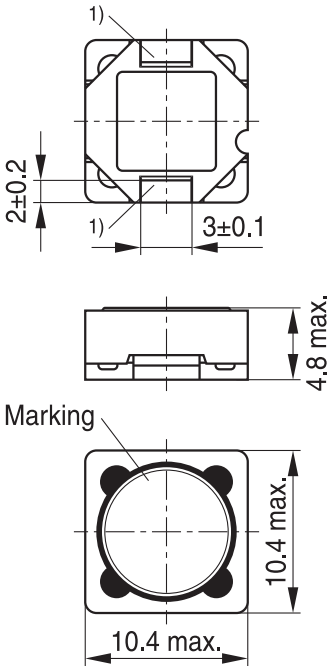
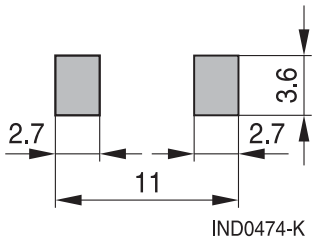
Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation





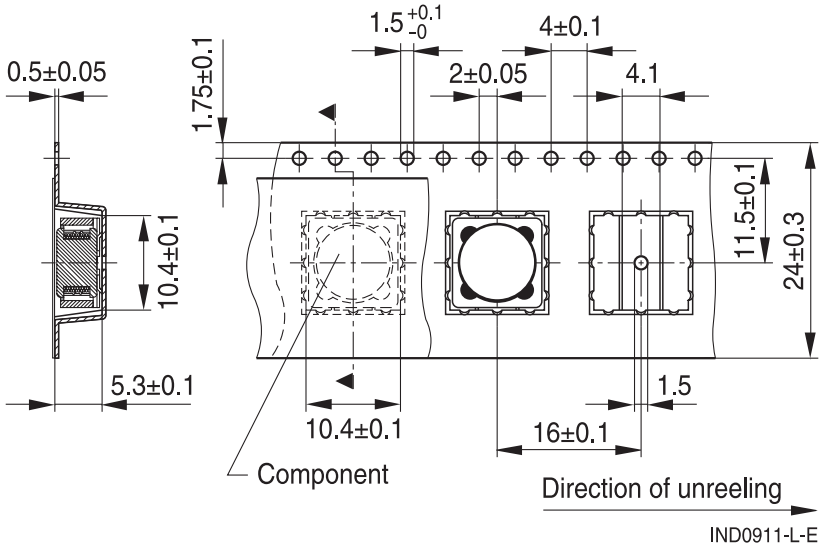
1) Soldering area

IND0910-K-E

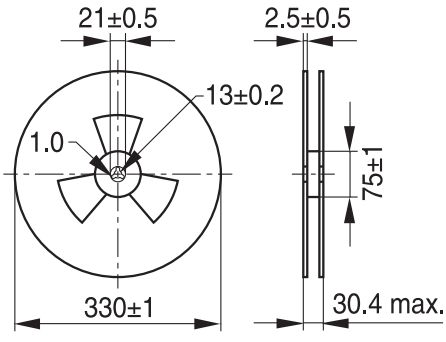
Dimensions in mm

Taping and packing

Blister tape



Reel



Dimensions in mm

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Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated inductance L_R	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A at frequency f_L, 0.1 V, +20 °C
Rated temperature T_R	+85 °C
Rated current I_R	Max. permissible DC with temperature increase of ≤ 40 K at rated temperature
Saturation current I_{sat}	Max. permissible DC with inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ of approx. 10%
DC resistance R_{max}	Measured at +20 °C
Solderability (lead-free)	Dip and look method Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: +(245 ±5) °C, (5 ±0.3) s Wetting of soldering area ≥ 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, ≤ 75% RH
Weight	Approx. 2 g

Characteristics and ordering codes

L_R µH	Tolerance	f_L MHz	I_R A	I_{sat} A	R_{max} Ω	Ordering code
0.82	±20% ≙ M	0.1	7.50	10.5	0.007	B82464P4821M000
1.0		0.1	7.50	10.0	0.007	B82464P4102M000
1.5		0.1	7.00	8.5	0.009	B82464P4152M000
2.2		0.1	6.50	7.0	0.010	B82464P4222M000
3.3		0.1	5.50	5.9	0.012	B82464P4332M000
4.7		0.1	4.90	5.2	0.015	B82464P4472M000
6.8		0.1	4.30	4.6	0.020	B82464P4682M000
10		0.1	3.40	3.5	0.030	B82464P4103M000
15		0.1	2.75	3.1	0.040	B82464P4153M000
22		0.1	2.25	2.5	0.052	B82464P4223M000
33		0.1	1.85	2.1	0.075	B82464P4333M000
47		0.1	1.55	1.8	0.095	B82464P4473M000
68		0.1	1.30	1.45	0.13	B82464P4683M000
100		0.1	1.05	1.15	0.22	B82464P4104M000
150		0.1	0.85	0.90	0.32	B82464P4154M000
220		0.1	0.70	0.75	0.44	B82464P4224M000
330		0.1	0.59	0.65	0.65	B82464P4334M000
470		0.1	0.50	0.55	0.93	B82464P4474M000
680		0.1	0.42	0.46	1.30	B82464P4684M000
1000		0.1	0.34	0.35	2.20	B82464P4105M000

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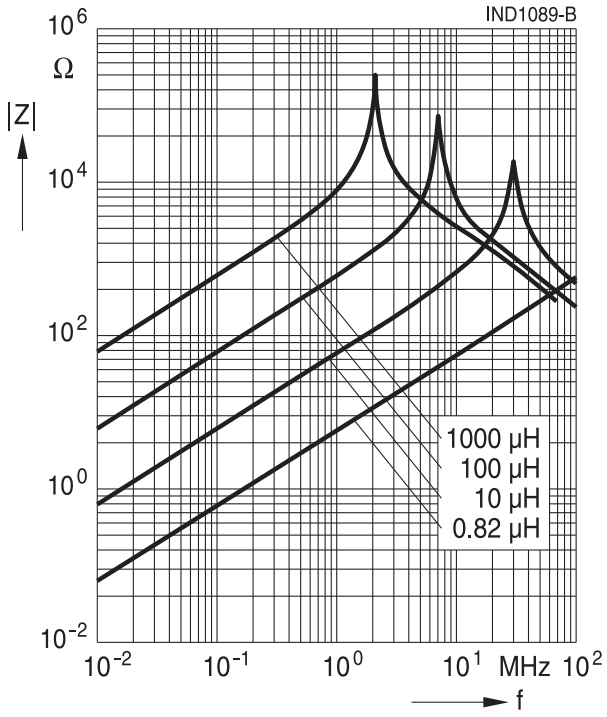
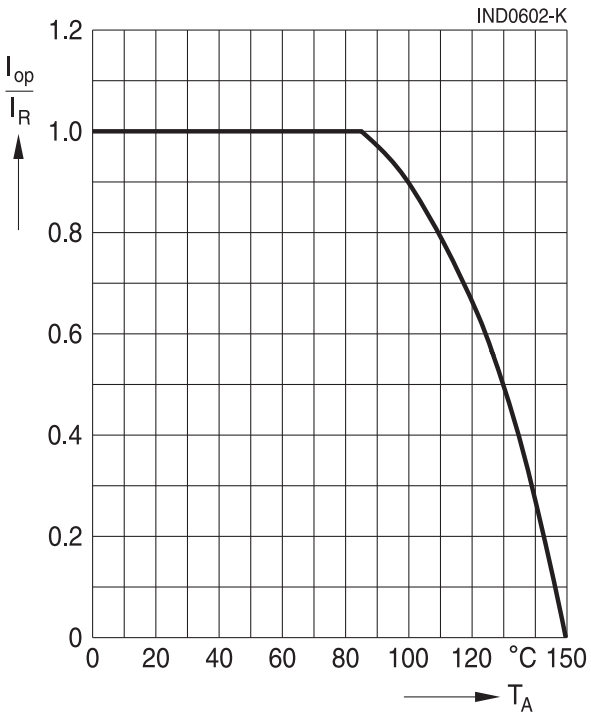
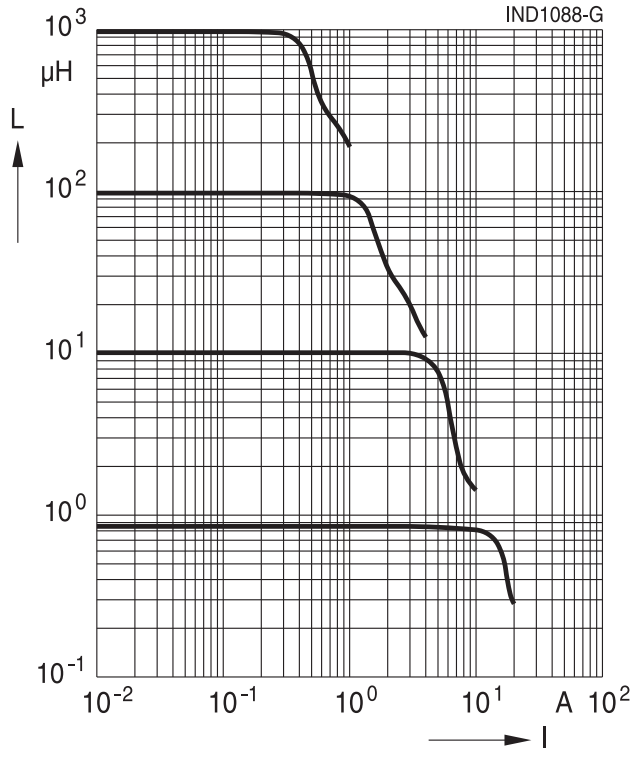
Impedance versus frequency
(typical curve)



Current derating I_{op}/I_R
versus ambient temperature T_A
(rated temperature T_R = +85 °C)



Inductance derating versus load current
(typical curve)



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.
  Washing processes may damage the product due to the possible static or cyclic mechanical loads (e.g. ultrasonic cleaning). They may cause cracks to develop on the product and its parts, which might lead to reduced reliability or lifetime.
- 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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