



# Inductors

RF chokes, LBC series

**Series/Type:** B82144B

**Date:** June 2012

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**LBC choke, radial leaded**  
**Rated inductance 1 ... 100 000  $\mu$ H**  
**Rated current 20 ... 2500 mA**

### Construction

- Large ferrite drum core
- Winding: enamel copper wire
- Flame-retardant lacquer coating
- Non lacquered lead wire

### Features

- Very wide inductance range
- High rated current
- Suitable for wave soldering
- RoHS-compatible

### Applications

- RF blocking and filtering
- Decoupling and interference suppression
- For telecommunications, automotive electronics, energy-saving lamps, entertainment electronics

### Terminals

- Radially bent to 5 mm lead spacing
- Base material CuAg0.1
- Electroplated with nickel and pure tin

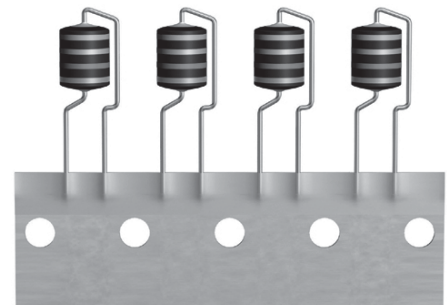
### Marking

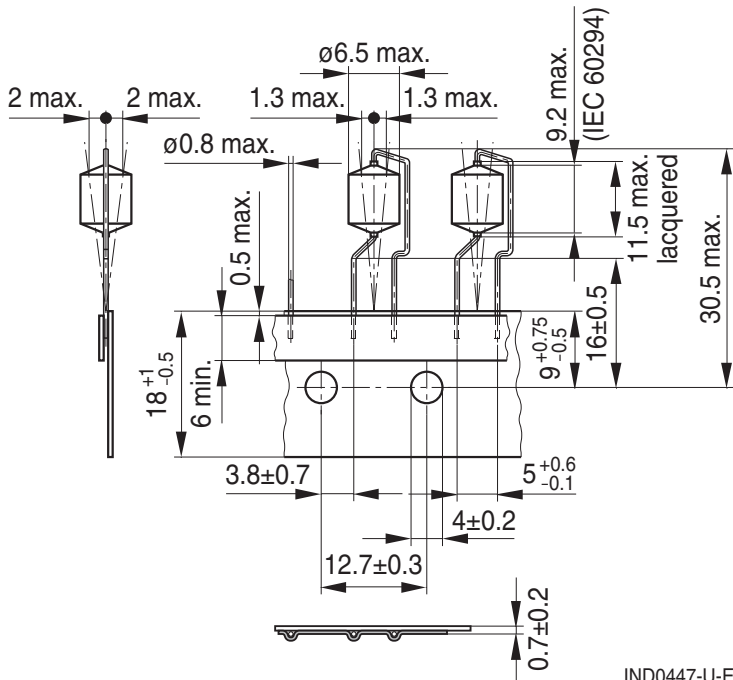
Inductance indicated by color bands to IEC 60062

### Delivery mode and packing units

- Taped, reel packing
- Packing units:

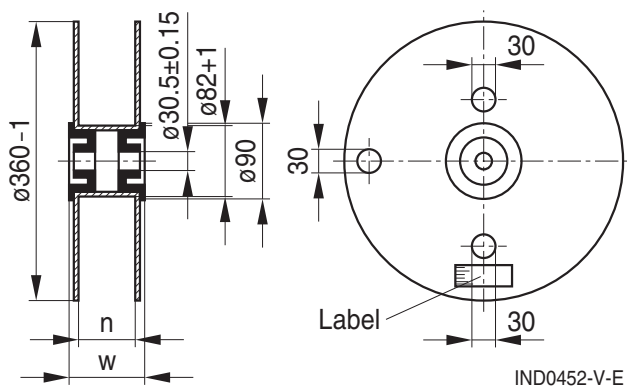
	Ammo (pcs./pack.)	Reel (pcs./reel)
B82144B (radial)	—	1000



**Dimensional drawing**


IND0447-U-E

Dimensions in mm

**Packing**


IND0452-V-E

n (mm): 72 +1

w (mm): 84 max

Dimensions in mm

**Technical data and measuring conditions**

Rated inductance $L_R$	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A or impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 10 \mu\text{H}$ = 1 MHz $10 \mu\text{H} < L_R \leq 4700 \mu\text{H}$ = 100 kHz $L_R > 4700 \mu\text{H}$ = 10 kHz Measuring current: $\leq 1 \text{ mA}$ Measuring temperature: $+20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Q factor $Q_{\min}$	Measured with precision impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A, $+20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Rated temperature $T_R$	$+40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Rated current $I_R$	Maximum permissible DC current at rated temperature
Inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$	$\leq 10\%$ (referred to initial value) at $I_R$ , $+20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
DC resistance $R_{\max}$	Measured at $+20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Resonance frequency $f_{\text{res},\min}$	Measured with Agilent 4294A or 8753ES, $+20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: $+(245 \pm 5) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $(3 \pm 0.3) \text{ s}$ Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta)
Resistance to soldering heat	$+(260 \pm 5) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , 10 s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)
Tensile strength of leads	$\geq 20 \text{ N}$ (to IEC 60068-2-21, test Ua)
Climatic category	55/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)
Storage conditions	Mounted: $-55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Packaged: $-25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $\leq 75\% \text{ RH}$
Weight	Approx. 0.95 g

 **Mounting information**

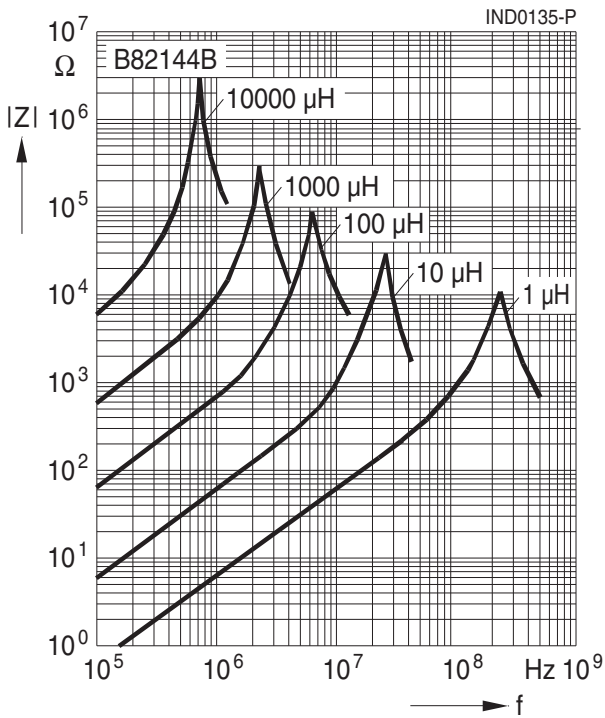
When bending the leads, take care that the start-of-winding areas at the face ends (protected by glue and lacquer) are not subjected to any mechanical stress.

**Characteristics and ordering codes**

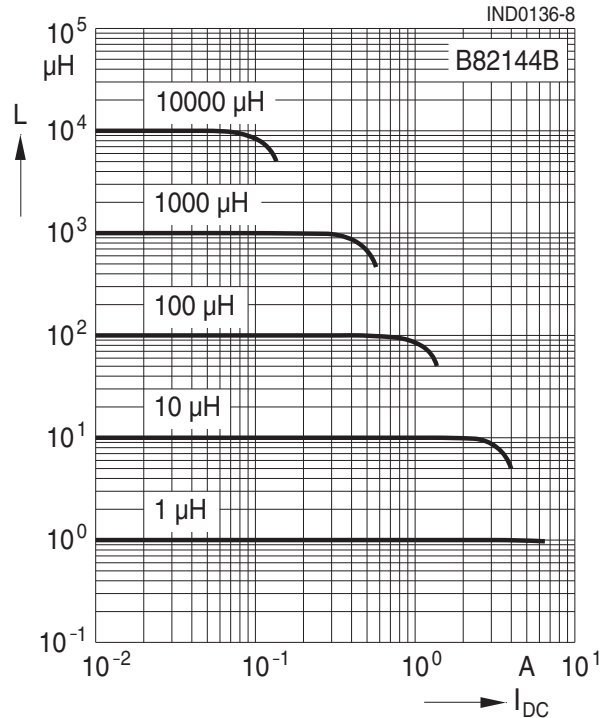
$L_R$ $\mu\text{H}$	Tolerance <sup>1)</sup>	$Q_{\min}$	$f_Q$ MHz	$I_R$ mA	$R_{\max}$ $\Omega$	$f_{\text{res,min}}$ MHz	Ordering code
1.0	$\pm 10\% \triangleq K$	25	7.96	2500	0.06	200	B82144B1102K000
1.5		25	7.96	2300	0.07	180	B82144B1152K000
2.2		25	7.96	2100	0.09	140	B82144B1222K000
3.3		25	7.96	1950	0.10	120	B82144B1332K000
4.7		25	7.96	1800	0.12	100	B82144B1472K000
6.8		25	7.96	1600	0.15	60	B82144B1682K000
10		60	2.52	1500	0.18	24	B82144B1103K000
15		60	2.52	1400	0.22	17	B82144B1153K000
22		50	2.52	1250	0.28	12	B82144B1223K000
33		$\pm 5\% \triangleq J$	40	2.52	1100	0.35	8.0
47	40		2.52	900	0.41	7.0	B82144B1473J000
56	40		2.52	850	0.47	7.0	B82144B1563J000
68	30		2.52	800	0.52	6.2	B82144B1683J000
100	40		0.796	760	0.70	5.2	B82144B1104J000
150	40		0.796	670	0.90	4.5	B82144B1154J000
220	40		0.796	550	1.30	3.8	B82144B1224J000
330	30		0.796	500	1.70	3.2	B82144B1334J000
470	30		0.796	400	2.20	2.9	B82144B1474J000
680	20		0.796	340	3.10	2.6	B82144B1684J000
820	20		0.796	310	3.70	2.4	B82144B1824J000
1000	60		0.252	280	4.20	2.2	B82144B1105J000
1500	60		0.252	230	6.40	1.9	B82144B1155J000
2200	60		0.252	180	9.50	1.5	B82144B1225J000
3300	60		0.252	150	13.8	1.3	B82144B1335J000
4700	60		0.252	120	21.0	1.1	B82144B1475J000
5600	60		0.252	110	28.0	1.0	B82144B1565J000
6800	60		0.252	100	30.0	0.9	B82144B1685J000
10000	50		0.0796	85	42.0	0.75	B82144B1106J000
15000	50		0.0796	50	75.0	0.50	B82144B1156J000
22000	50	0.0796	40	120	0.40	B82144B1226J000	
33000	50	0.0796	35	150	0.30	B82144B1336J000	
47000	40	0.0796	30	230	0.26	B82144B1476J000	
68000	40	0.0796	25	290	0.20	B82144B1686J000	
100000	40	0.0796	20	490	0.18	B82144B1107J000	

1) Closer tolerances on request.

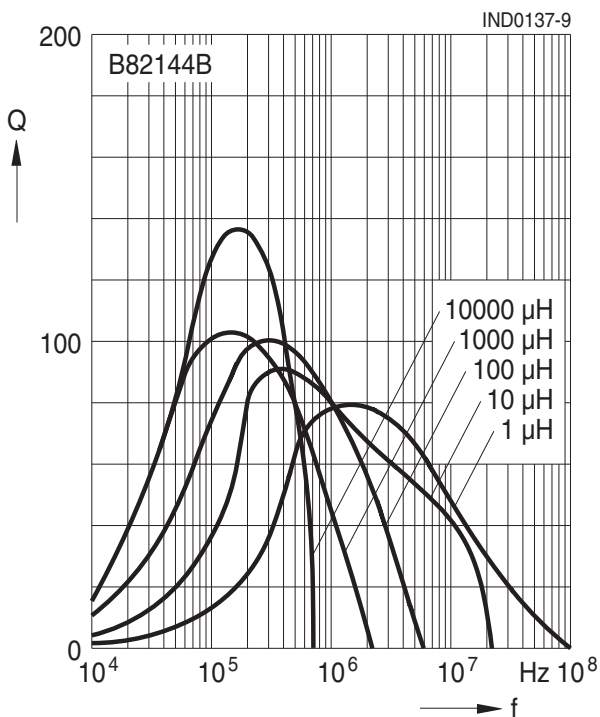
**Impedance |Z| versus frequency f**  
 measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A or S-parameter network analyzer Agilent 8753ES, typical values at +20 °C



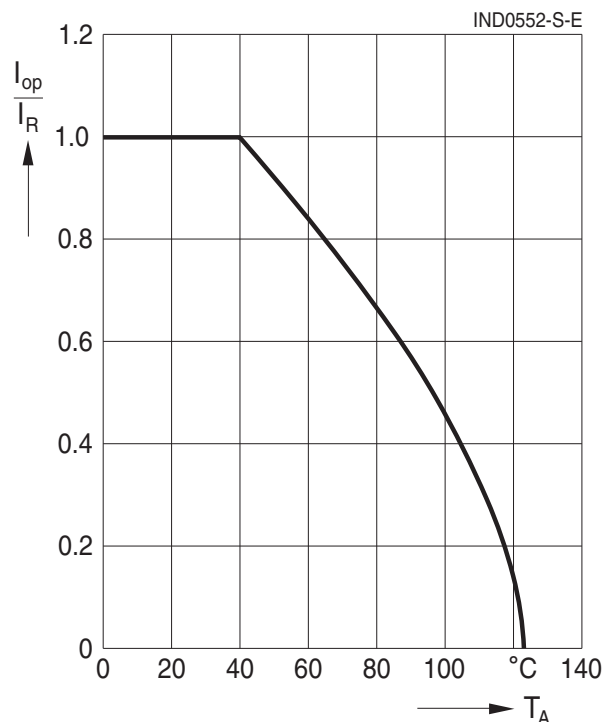
**Inductance L versus DC load current I<sub>DC</sub>**  
 measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A, typical values at +20 °C



**Q factor versus frequency f**  
 measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A, typical values at +20 °C



**Current derating I<sub>op</sub>/I<sub>R</sub> versus ambient temperature T<sub>A</sub>**  
 (rated temperature T<sub>R</sub> = +40 °C)



## 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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