



## SMT inductors

SIMID series, SIMID 0603-C

**Series/Type:** B82496C

**Date:** July 2016

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### SMD

**Size 0603 (EIA) and/or 1608 (IEC)**

**Rated inductance 1 ... 220 nH**

**Rated current 110 ... 1800 mA**



#### **Construction**

- Copper-plated ceramic core
- Laser-cut winding, epoxy-coated

#### **Features**

- Temperature range up to +150 °C
- High resonance frequency
- Close inductance tolerance
- Free of polarization effect
- High mechanical stability
- Qualified to AEC-Q200
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020D
- RoHS-compatible

#### **Applications**

Resonant circuits, impedance matching for

- Multimedia
- Car access systems
- Wireless communication systems
- TPMS (Tire Pressure Monitoring System)
- GPS (Global Positioning System)
- Digital cameras

#### **Terminals**

- Base material Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ceramic with Cu layer
- Layer composition Ni, Sn (lead-free)
- Electro-plated

#### **Marking**

- No marking on component
- Minimum data on reel:  
Manufacturer, ordering code, L value,  
quantity, date of packing

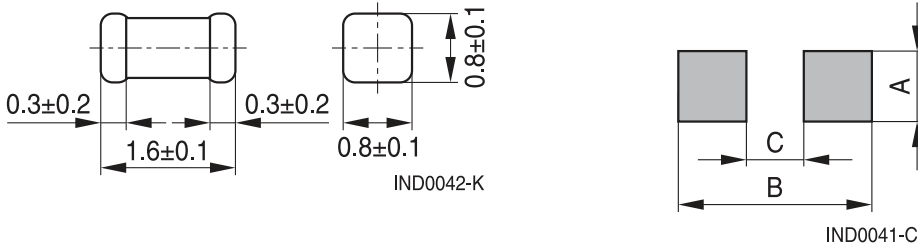
#### **Delivery mode and packing unit**

- 8-mm cardboard tape, wound on 180-mm Ø reel
- Packing unit: 4000 pcs./reel

**SIMID 0603-C**

**SMD**

**Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation**

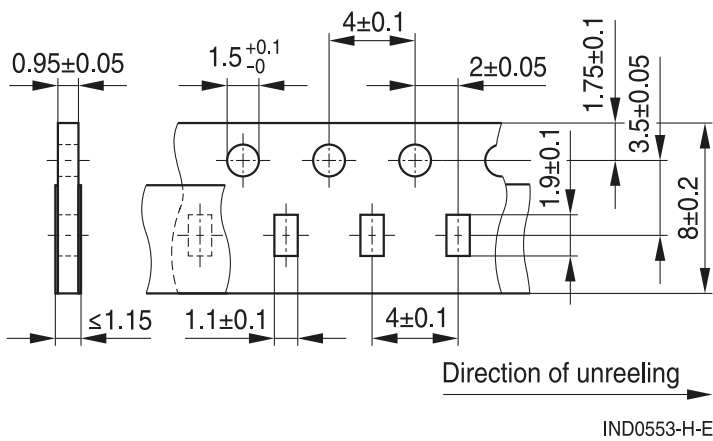


A	B	C
0.8 ±0.1	2.3 ±0.3	0.9 ±0.1

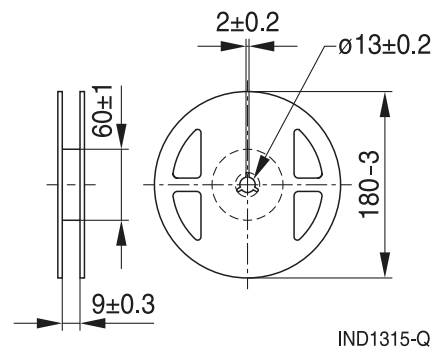
Dimensions in mm

**Taping and packing**

Cardboard tape



Reel



Dimensions in mm

**SMD**
**Technical data and measuring conditions**

Rated inductance $L_R$	Measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4291A and test fixture Agilent 16196A at frequency $f_L$ , 0.1 V, +20 °C
Q factor $Q_{min}$ , $Q_{typ}$	Measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4291A and test fixture Agilent 16196A, $Q_{min}$ measured at frequency $f_Q$ , +20 °C
Rated temperature $T_R$	+125 °C
Rated current $I_R$	Maximum permissible DC with a temperature increase of $\leq 15$ K at rated temperature
Self-resonance frequency $f_{res,min}$	Measured with network analyzer Agilent 8720D, +20 °C
DC resistance $R_{max}$	Measured at +20 °C
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: +(245 $\pm$ 5) °C, (5 $\pm$ 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area $\geq 95\%$ (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 mg

**SMD**
**Characteristics and ordering codes**

$L_R$ nH	Tolerance	$Q_{\min}$	$Q_{\text{typ}}$ (at 800 MHz)	$f_L; f_Q$ MHz	$I_R$ mA	$R_{\max}$ $\Omega$	$f_{\text{res,min}}$ GHz	Ordering code <sup>1)</sup> (reel packing)
1.0	$\pm 0.3 \text{ nH} \triangleq A$ $\pm 0.2 \text{ nH} \triangleq Z$	7	60	100	1800	0.02	16	B82496C3109+000
1.2		8	60	100	1800	0.025	15	B82496C3129+000
1.5		8	50	100	1500	0.03	13	B82496C3159+000
1.8		12	50	100	1500	0.033	12	B82496C3189+000
2.2	$\pm 5\% \triangleq J$ $\pm 0.2 \text{ nH} \triangleq Z$	14	50	100	1500	0.035	10	B82496C3229+000
2.7		14	40	100	1400	0.04	10	B82496C3279+000
3.3		14	40	100	1200	0.06	9	B82496C3339+000
3.9		14	40	100	1100	0.065	8	B82496C3399+000
4.7		14	40	100	800	0.10	7	B82496C3479+000
5.6		14	40	100	700	0.15	6	B82496C3569+000
6.8		14	40	100	700	0.15	6	B82496C3689+000
8.2		14	40	100	650	0.18	6	B82496C3829+000
10	$\pm 5\% \triangleq J$ $\pm 2\% \triangleq G$	14	40	100	600	0.20	5	B82496C3100+000
12		14	40	100	450	0.35	5	B82496C3120+000
15		14	40	100	420	0.40	4.5	B82496C3150+000
18		14	40	100	400	0.45	4.0	B82496C3180+000
22		14	40	100	380	0.50	4.0	B82496C3220+000
27		14	35	100	360	0.55	3.0	B82496C3270+000
33		14	35	100	350	0.60	3.0	B82496C3330+000
39		14	35	100	300	0.80	2.5	B82496C3390+000
47		14	35	100	270	0.95	2.5	B82496C3470+000
56		14	35	100	250	1.2	2.5	B82496C3560+000
68		14	35	100	230	1.3	2.0	B82496C3680+000
82		14	35	100	220	1.5	2.0	B82496C3820+000
100		14	30	100	200	1.8	1.8	B82496C3101+000
120		5	30	25.2	160	3.0	1.8	B82496C3121+000
150	5	30	25.2	130	5.0	1.6	B82496C3151+000	
180	4	25	25.2	120	6.0	1.4	B82496C3181+000	
220	4	25	25.2	110	7.0	1.3	B82496C3221+000	

Special versions on request.

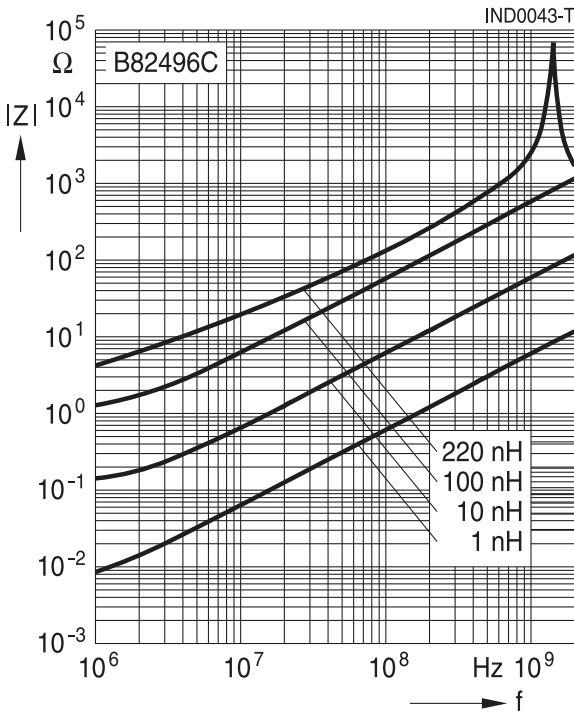
Higher currents possible at temperatures  $< T_R$  on request.

Sample kit available (see also chapter "Sample kits". Ordering code: B82496X001

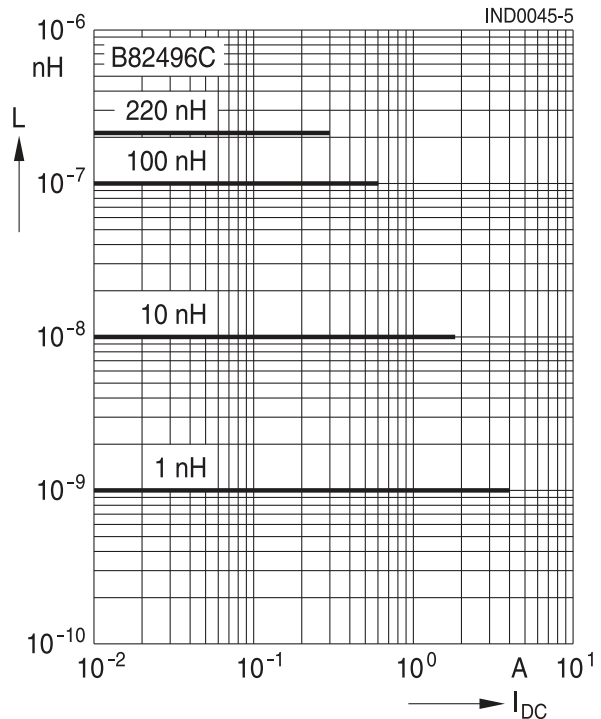
1) Replace the + by the code letter for the required inductance tolerance.

**SMD**

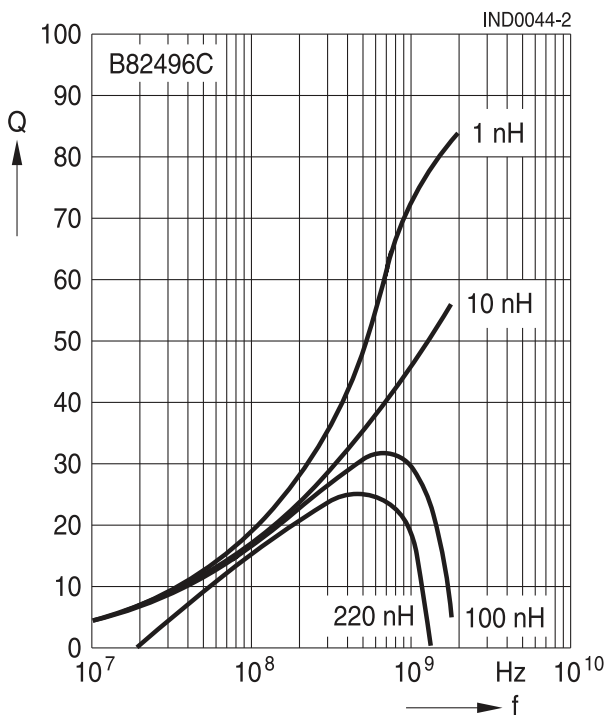
**Impedance  $|Z|$  versus frequency  $f$**   
measured with impedance analyzer  
Agilent 4291A/16196A, typical values at +20 °C



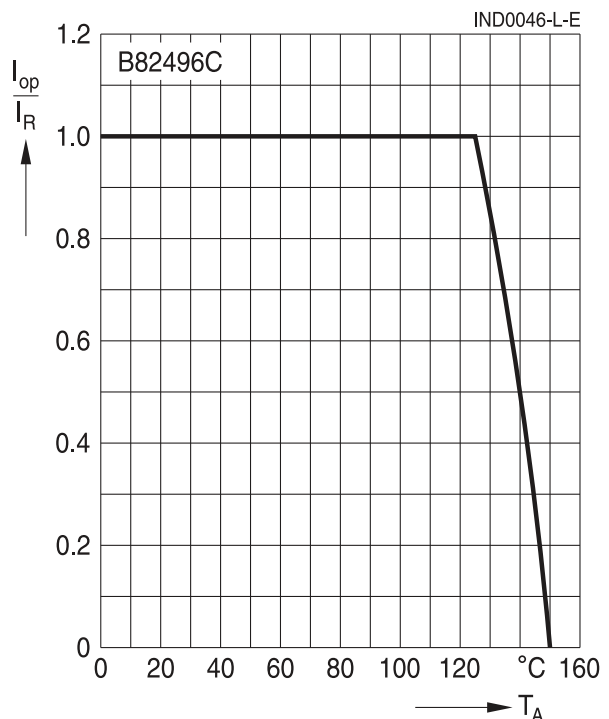
**Inductance  $L$  versus DC load current  $I_{DC}$**   
measured with LCR meter Agilent 4275A,  
typical values at +20 °C



**Q factor versus frequency  $f$**   
measured with impedance analyzer  
Agilent 4291A/16196A, typical values at +20 °C



**Current derating  $I_{op}/I_R$**   
**versus ambient temperature  $T_A$**   
(rated temperature  $T_R = +125$  °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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