

SPECIFICATIONS

Customer	
Product Name	Wire Wound Chip Ceramic Inductor
Sunlord Part Number	SDWL1005C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> STFM <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Customer Part Number	

New Released, Revised]

SPEC No.: SDWL07160000

This SPEC is total 16 pages including specifications and appendix.
 ROHS Compliant Parts

Approved By	Checked By	Issued By

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For Customer approval Only			Date: _____
Qualification Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Full <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected			
Approved By	Verified By	Re-checked By	Checked By
Comments: _____			

Version change history

Rev.	Effective Date	Changed Contents	Change reasons	Approved By
01	/	New release	/	Jingxin Huang

Precautions

1. Magnetic materials shall be far away from parts to avoid impacts on their electrical characteristics.
2. Parts could be damaged by external mechanical pressure or stacked heavy objects, as well as strong shaking & dropping.
3. Please do not store parts in bulk to prevent coils and parts being damaged.
4. Oversized external force to parts on PCB may lead to parts being damaged or slipped off.
5. Please do not use parts on edge or top of PCB board in your design to avoid parts being damaged during PCB is moved.
6. Please use flux contained with resin since the highly acidic (Chlorine content more than 0.2 wt%) or water-soluble one could damage the insulation film of wires, then causing short circuit of parts.
7. Please do not use the brush to clean product or its surroundings. If you use the brush to clean product or its surroundings on PCB, copper wire may be broke, causing the product open .



Caution

All products listed in this specification are developed, designed and intended for use in general electronics equipment. The products are not designed or warranted to meet the requirements of the applications listed below, whose performance and/or quality require especially high reliability, or whose failure, malfunction or trouble might directly cause damage to society, person, or property. Please understand that we are not responsible for any damage or liability caused by use of the products in any of the applications below. Please contact us for more details if you intend to use our products in the following applications.

1. Aircraft equipment
2. Aerospace equipment
3. Undersea equipment
4. nuclear control equipment
5. military equipment
6. Power plant equipment
7. Medical equipment
8. Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships,etc.)
9. Traffic signal equipment
10. Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment
11. Data-processing equipment
12. Applications of similar complexity or with reliability requirements comparable to the applications listed in the above

1. Scope

This specification applies to the SDWL1005C□□□□STFM□□ series of Wire Wound Chip Ceramic Inductor.

2. Product Description and Identification (Part Number)

1) Description

Wire Wound Chip Ceramic Inductor, 1005, XXX nH± X% @XXXMHz, XXXΩ, XXX mA

2) Product Identification (Part Number)

SDWL **1005** **C** □□□ □ **S** **I** **F** **M**□□

Type	
SDWL	Wire Wound Chip Inductor

External Dimensions [L X W] (mm)	
1005	1.0 X 0.5

Material Code	
C	Ceramic

Nominal Inductance (nH)	
Example	Nominal Value
1N0	1.0
10N	10
R10	100

Inductance Tolerance	
B	±0.1nH
C	±0.2nH
D	±0.5nH
G	±2%
H	±3%
J	±5%

Product Classification Code	
S	Sn Plating Five-faces Coating

Packing	
B	Bulk Package
T	Tape & Reel

HSF Products	
Hazardous Substance Free Products	

Internal Code	
M01	Normal
M11	High Q & Low DCR

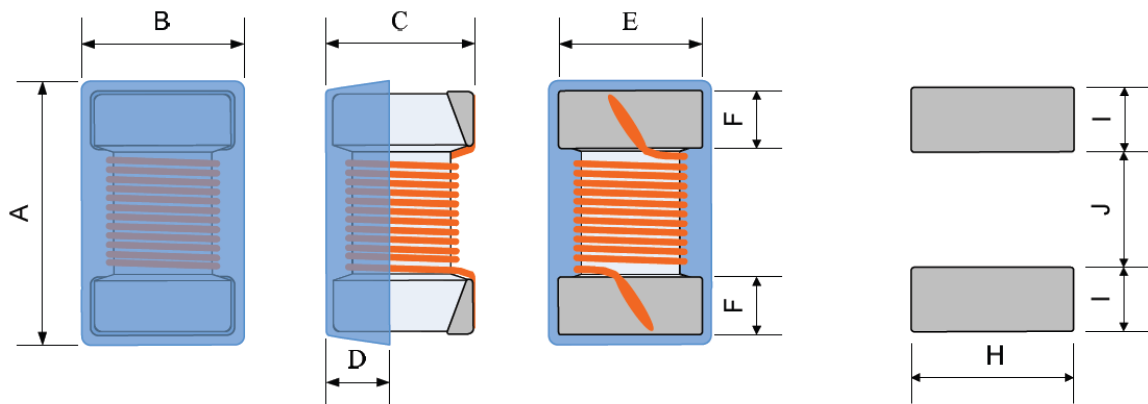
3. Electrical Characteristics

Please refer to **Appendix A**.

- Operating and storage temperature range (individual chip without packing): -40 to +125
- Storage temperature range (packaging conditions): -10 ~+40 and RH 70% (Max.)

4. Shape and Dimensions

1) Dimensions: See the following.

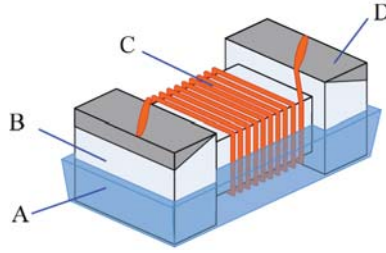


Unit: mm

A	B	C	D REF.	E	F	H REF.	I REF.	J REF.
1.1±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.20	0.5±0.1	0.2±0.1	0.65	0.35	0.50

2) Electrode Coplanarity: 0.1mm Max.

3) Structure: See the following.



No.	Components	Material
A	Coating	Ultraviolet epoxy resin
B	Core	Ceramic
C	Wire	Polyurethane system enameled copper wire
D	Electrodes	Mo-Mn with Ni and Sn plating

5. Test and Measurement Procedures

5.1 Test Conditions

Unless otherwise specified, the standard atmospheric conditions for measurement/test as:

- a. Ambient Temperature: 20±15
- b. Relative Humidity: 65%±20%
- c. Air Pressure: 86KPa to 106KPa

If any doubt on the results, measurements/tests should be made within the following limits:

- a. Ambient Temperature: 20±2
- b. Relative Humidity: 65%±5%
- c. Air Pressure: 86KPa to 106KPa

5.2 Visual Examination

- a. Inspection Equipment: 30 X magnifier

5.3 Electrical Test

5.3.1 DC Resistance (DCR)

- a. Refer to Item 3.
- b. Test equipment: Agilent34420A or equivalent

5.3.2 Inductance (L)

- a. Refer to Item 3.
- b. Test equipment: Agilent 4287A+Agilent 16197A or equivalent
- c. Test signal: -13dBm or 10mA
- d. Test frequency refers to Item 3.

5.3.3 Q Factor (Q)

- a. Refer to Item 4.
- b. Test equipment: Agilent 4287A+Agilent 16197A or equivalent
- c. Test signal: -13dBm or 10mA
- d. Test frequency refers to Item 3.

5.3.4 Self-Resonant Frequency (SRF)

- a. Refer to Item 3.
- b. Test equipment: Agilent E4991A+Agilent 16197A and HP 8753E or equivalent.
- c. Test signal: -20dBm or 50 mV

5.3.5 Rated Current

- a. Refer to Item 3.
- b. Test equipment (see Fig.5.3.5-1): Electric Power, Electric current meter, Thermometer.
- c. Measurement method (see Fig. 5.3.5-1):
 - 1. Set test current to be 0mA.
 - 2. Measure initial temperature of chip surface.
 - 3. Gradually increase voltage and measure chip temperature for corresponding current.
- d. Definition of Rated Current (Ir): Ir is direct electric current as chip surface temperature rose just 20 against chip initial surface temperature (Ta) (see Fig. 5.3.5-2).

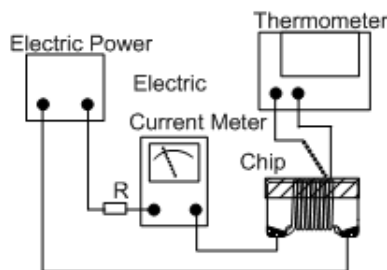


Fig.5.3.5-1

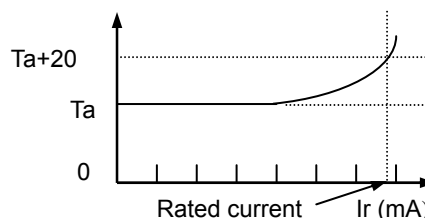
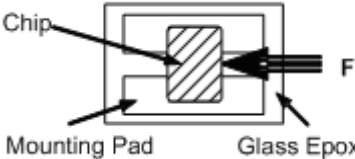
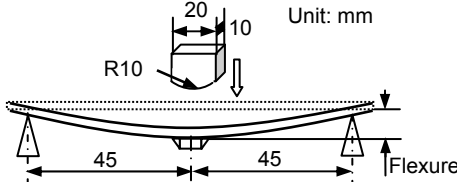
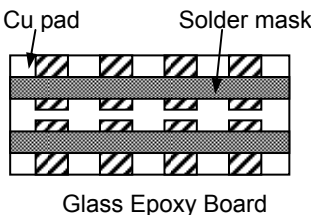
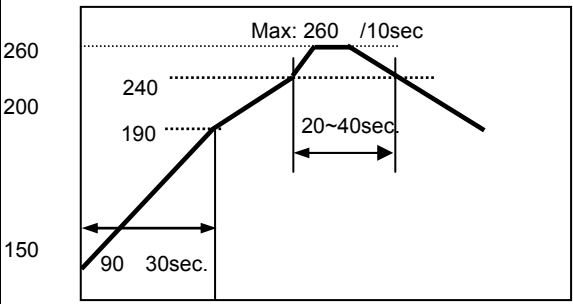
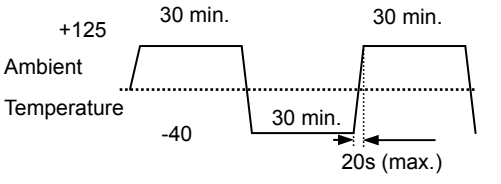


Fig. 5.3.5-2

5.4 Reliability Test

Items	Requirements	Test Methods and Remarks
<p>5.4.1 Terminal Strength</p>	<p>No removal or split of the termination or other defects shall occur.</p> 	<p>Solder the inductor to the testing jig (glass epoxy board) using eutectic solder. Then apply a force in the direction of the arrow. 4N force. Keep time: 10±1s Speed: 1.0 mm/s.</p>
<p>5.4.2 Resistance to Flexure</p>	<p>No visible mechanical damage.</p> 	<p>Solder the inductor to the test jig. Using a eutectic solder. Then apply a force in the direction shown as left. Flexure: 2mm Pressurizing Speed: 0.5mm/sec. Keep time: 5 sec.</p>
<p>5.4.3 Vibration</p>	<p>No visible mechanical damage. Inductance change: within ±5% Q factor change: within ±20%</p> 	<p>Solder the inductor to the testing jig (glass epoxy board) using eutectic solder. The inductor shall be subjected to a simple harmonic motion having total amplitude of 1.5mm, the frequency being varied uniformly between the approximate limits of 10 and 55 Hz. The frequency range from 10 to 55 Hz and return to 10 Hz shall be traversed in approximately 1 minute. This motion shall be applied for a period of 2 hours in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions (total of 6 hours)</p>
<p>5.4.4 Dropping</p>	<p>No visible mechanical damage. Inductance change: within ±5% Q factor change: within ±20%</p>	<p>Drop chip inductor 10 times on a concrete floor from a height of 100 cm.</p>
<p>5.4.5 Temperature coefficient</p>	<p>+50±100ppm/</p>	<p>Between -40 and +125 with a reference value of +20</p>
<p>5.4.6 Solderability</p>	<p>90% or more of electrode area shall be Coated by new solder.</p>	<p>Electrode of the coil shall be immersed in flux for 5 to 10 Seconds. The coil shall be immersed in solder bath at a temperature of 240±5 , Duration for 3±0.5 seconds. Solder: Sn/3.0Ag/0.5Cu Flux: 25% Resin and 75% ethanol in weight.</p>
<p>5.4.7 Resistance to Soldering Heat</p>	<p>No visible mechanical damage. Inductance change: within ±5% Q factor change: within ±20%</p>	<p>Re-flowing Profile:</p> 

<p>5.4.8 Thermal Shock</p>	<p>No visible mechanical damage. Inductance change: within $\pm 5\%$ Q factor change: within $\pm 20\%$</p> 	<p>Temperature, Time: -40 for 30\pm3 min \rightarrow +125 for 30\pm3min Transforming interval: 20 sec. (max.) Tested cycle: 100 cycles The chip shall be stabilized at normal condition for 1~2 hours before measuring.</p>
<p>5.4.9 Resistance to Low Temperature</p>	<p>No visible mechanical damage. Inductance change: within $\pm 5\%$ Q factor change: within $\pm 20\%$</p>	<p>Temperature: -40\pm2 Duration: 1000⁺²⁴ hours The chip shall be stabilized at normal condition for 1~2 hours before measuring.</p>
<p>5.4.10 Resistance to High Temperature</p>	<p>No mechanical damage. Inductance change: within $\pm 5\%$ Q factor change: within $\pm 20\%$</p>	<p>Temperature: 125\pm2 Duration: 1000⁺²⁴ hours The chip shall be stabilized at normal condition for 1~2 hours before measuring.</p>
<p>5.4.11 Damp Heat (Steady States)</p>	<p>No mechanical damage. Inductance change: within $\pm 5\%$ Q factor change: within $\pm 20\%$</p>	<p>Temperature: 60\pm2 , Humidity: 90% to 95% RH Duration: 1000⁺²⁴ hours The chip shall be stabilized at normal condition for 1~2 hours before measuring.</p>
<p>5.4.12 Loading Under Damp Heat</p>	<p>No mechanical damage. Inductance change: within $\pm 5\%$ Q factor change: within $\pm 20\%$</p>	<p>Temperature: 60\pm2 , Humidity: 90% to 95% RH Duration: 1000⁺²⁴hours Applied current: Rated current. The chip shall be stabilized at normal condition for 1~2 hours before measuring.</p>
<p>5.4.13 Loading at High Temperature (Life Test)</p>	<p>No mechanical damage. Inductance change: within $\pm 5\%$ Q factor change: within $\pm 20\%$</p>	<p>Temperature: 125\pm2 Duration: 1000⁺²⁴hours Applied current: Rated current. The chip shall be stabilized at normal condition for 1~2 hours before measuring.</p>

6. Packaging and Storage

6.1 Packaging

There are two types of packaging for the chip inductors. Please specify the packing code when ordering.

6.1.1 Bulk Packaging:

Packaging code: B, The quantity of each bag is integral multiple of 1000.

Remark: The actual quantity in a package may change sometimes.

6.1.2 Tape Carrier Packaging:

Packaging code: T

i. Tape carrier packaging are specified in attached figure **Fig.6.1-1~4**

ii. Tape carrier packaging quantity please see the following table:

Type	1005	
Tape	Paper Tape	
Quantity	Standard	10K
	Minimum	5K

(1) Taping Drawings (Unit: mm)

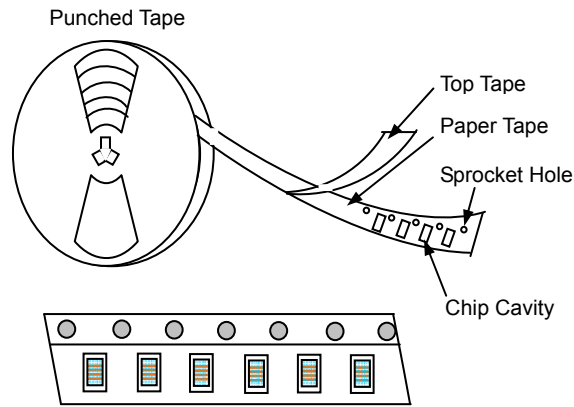


Fig. 6.1-1

Remark: The sprocket holes are to the right as the tape is pulled toward the user.

(2) Taping Dimensions (Unit: mm)

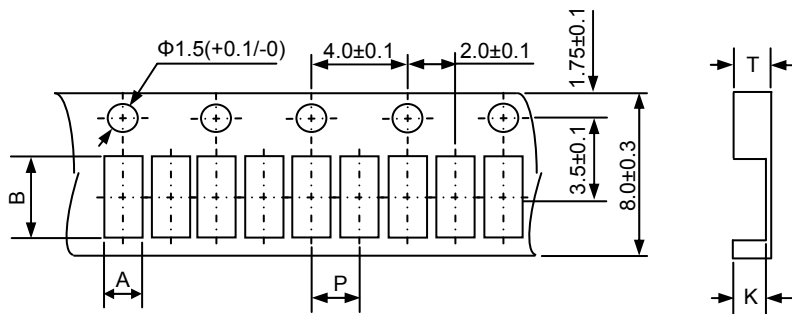


Fig. 6.1-2

Type	A	B	P	K	T
1005	0.75 ± 0.05	1.32 ± 0.05	2.0 ± 0.1	0.75 ± 0.05	0.8 ± 0.1

(3) Leader and blank portion

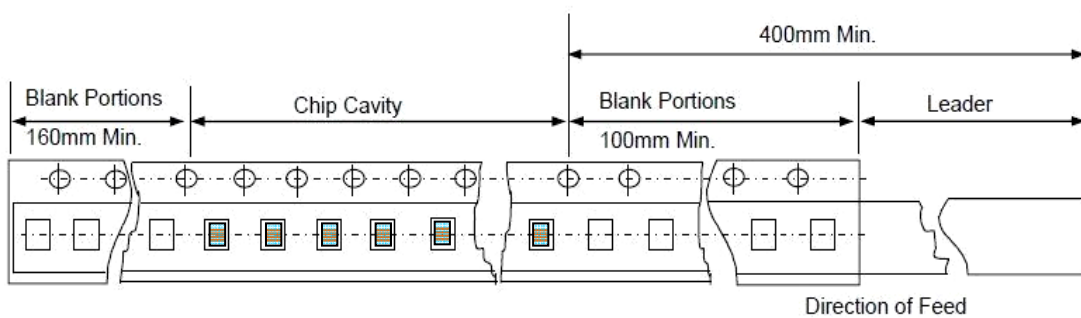


Fig. 6.1-3

(4) Reel Dimensions (Unit: mm)

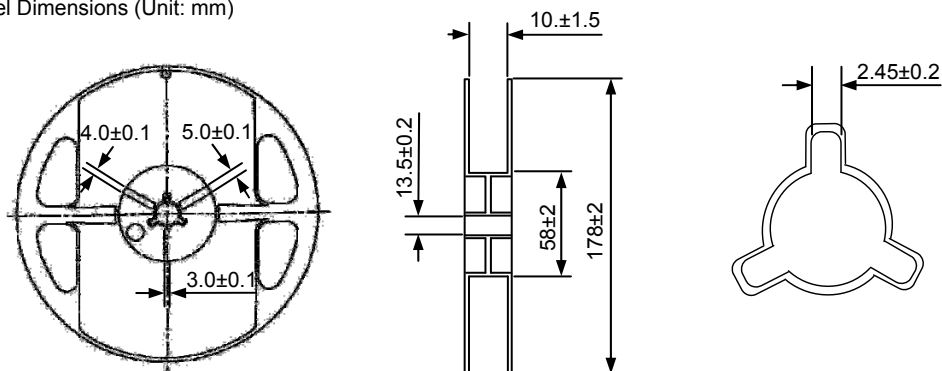
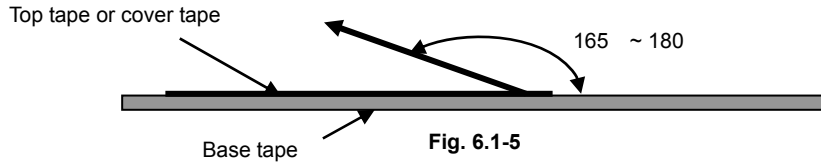


Fig. 6.1-4

(5) Peeling off force: 10gf to 70gf in the direction show below.



6.2 Storage

- a. The solderability of the external electrode may be deteriorated if packages are stored where they are exposed to high humidity. Package must be stored at 40 or less and 70% RH or less.
- b. The solderability of the external electrode may be deteriorated if packages are stored where they are exposed to dust of harmful gas (e.g. HCl, sulfurous gas of H₂S)
- c. Packaging material may be deformed if package are stored where they are exposed to heat of direct sunlight.
- d. Minimum packages, such as polyvinyl heat-seal packages shall not be opened until they are used. If opened, use the reels as soon as possible.
- e. Solderability shall be guaranteed for 12 months from the date of delivery on condition that they are stored at the environment specified in specification. For those parts, which passed more than 12 months shall be checked solder-ability before use.

7. Warning and Attentions

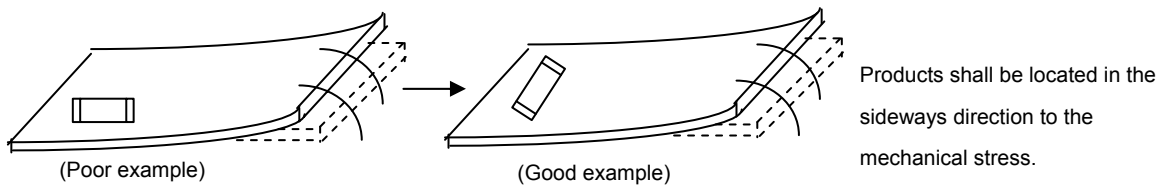
7.1 Precautions on Use

- a. Always wear static control bands to protect against ESD.
- b. Any devices used (soldering iron, measuring instruments) should be properly grounded.
- c. Use non-magnetic tweezers when handing the chips.
- d. Pre-heating when soldering, and refer to the recommended condition specified in specification.
- e. Don't apply current in excess of the rated current value. It may cause damage to components due to over-current.
- f. Keep clear of anything that may generate magnetic fields such as speakers, coils.
- g. When soldering, the electrical characteristics may be varied due to hot energy and mechanical stress.
- h. When coating products with resin, the relatively high resin curing stress may change the electrical characteristics. For exterior coating, select resin carefully so that electrical and mechanical performance of the product is not affected. Before using, please evaluate reliability with the product mounted in your application set.
- i. When mount chips with adhesive in preliminary assembly, do appropriate check before the soldering stage, i.e., the size of land pattern, type of adhesive, amount applied, hardening of the adhesive on proper usage and amounts of adhesive to use.
- j. Mounting density: Add special attention to radiating heat of products when mounting other components nearby. The excessive heat by other products may cause deterioration at joint of this product with substrate.
- k. Since some products are constructed like an open magnetic circuit, narrow spacing between components may cause magnetic coupling.
- l. Please do not give the product any excessive mechanical shocks in transportation.
- m. Please do not touch wires by sharp terminals such as tweezers to avoid causing any damage to wires.
- n. Please do not add any shock and power to the soldered product to avoid causing any damage to chip body.
- o. Please do not touch the electrodes by naked hand as the solderability of the external electrodes may deteriorate by grease or oil on the skin.

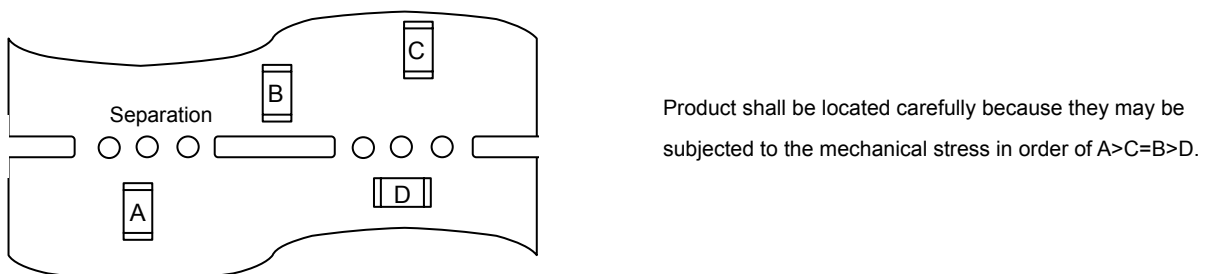
7.2 PCB Bending Design

The following shall be considered when designing and laying out PCB's.

- a. PCB shall be designed so that products are not subjected to the mechanical stress from board warp or deflection.



- b. Products location on PCB separation.



- c. When splitting the PCB board, or insert (remove) connector, or fasten thread after mounting components, care is required so as not

to give any stress of deflection or twisting to the board. Because mechanical force may cause deterioration of the bonding strength of electrode and solder, even crack of product body. Board separation should not be done manually, but by using appropriate devices.

7.3 Recommended PCB Design for SMT Land-Patterns

When chips are mounted on a PCB, the amount of solder used (size of fillet) and the size of PCB Land-Patterns can directly affect chip performance (such as Q). And they can also cause other soldering question (such as offset and side lap). Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of solder land patterns.

- Please use the PCB pad and solder paste we recommend, and contact us in advance if they need to be changed.
- Please use flux contained with resin since the highly acidic (Chlorine content more than 0.2 wt%) or water-soluble one could damage the insulation film of wires, then causing short circuit of parts.
- The amount of solder applied can affect the ability of chips to withstand mechanical stresses which may lead to breaking or cracking. Therefore, when designing land-patterns it is necessary to consider the appropriate size and configuration of the solder pads which in turn determines the amount of solder necessary to form the fillets.
- When more than one part is jointly soldered onto the same land or pad, the pad must be designed that each component's soldering point is separated by solder-resist.

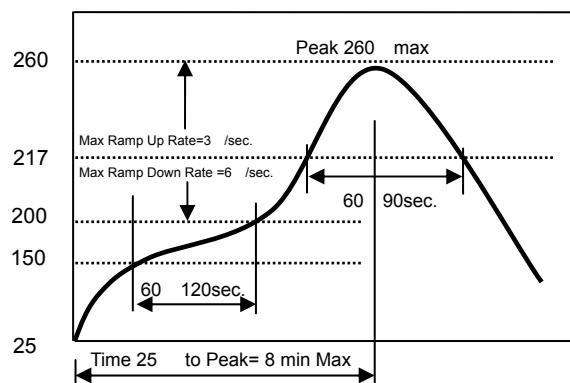
Recommended land dimensions please refer to product specification.

8. Recommended Soldering Technologies

This product is only for reflow soldering and iron soldering.

8.1 Re-flowing Profile

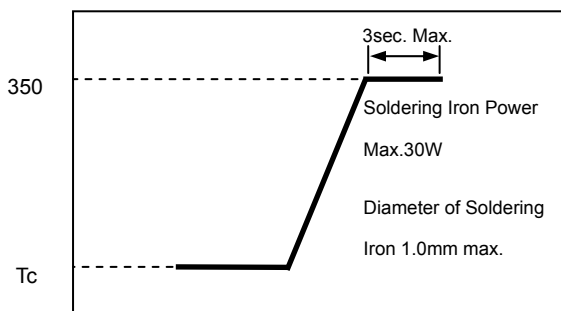
Preheat condition: 150~200 /60~120sec.
 Allowed time above 217C: 60~90sec.
 Max temp: 260
 Max time at max temp: 10sec.
 Solder paste: Sn/3.0Ag/0.5Cu
 Allowed Reflow time: 2 times max.



[Note: The reflow profile in the above table is only for qualification and is not meant to specify board assembly profiles. Actual board assembly profiles must be based on the customer's specific board design, solder paste and process, and should not exceed the parameters as the Reflow profile shows.]

8.2 Iron Soldering Profile

Iron soldering power: 30W Max.
 Preheat condition: 150 /60sec.
 Soldering tip temperature: 350 Max.
 Soldering time: 3sec. Max.
 Solder paste: Sn/3.0Ag/0.5Cu
 Iron Soldering time: 1 time max.



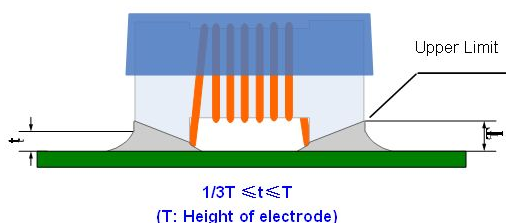
[Note: Take care not to apply the tip of the soldering iron to the terminal electrodes.]

8.3 Maintenance of heat gun (for your reference)

Power output: 30W
 Temperature: 350 Max
 Heat time: More than 5 seconds heating may cause short circuit of parts.

9. Solder Volume

Solder shall be used not to exceed as shown below.



- Accordingly increasing the solder volume, the mechanical stress to chip is also increased. Exceeding solder volume may cause the

failure of mechanical or electrical performance.

- b. Before soldering, please ensure that the solder should not adhere to the wire part of chip.
- c. Please pay particular attention to whether there is flux remaining on surface of the wire part of chip after subjected to reflow soldering since this may causing short circuit of parts.

10. Cleaning

Products shall be cleaned on the following conditions:

- a. Cleaning temperature shall be limited to 60 Max. (40 Max. for fluoride and alcohol type cleaner.)
- b. Ultrasonic cleaning shall comply with the following conditions, avoiding the resonance phenomenon at the mounted products and PCB.
 - Power: 20W/l Max.
 - Frequency: 28 KHz to 40 KHz
 - Time: 5 minutes Max
- c. Cleaner
 - i. Alternative cleaner
 - Isopropyl alcohol (IPA)
 - HCFC-225
 - ii. Aqueous agent
 - Surface Active Agent Type (Clean through-750H)
 - Hydrocarbon Type (Techno Cleaner-335)
 - Higher Alcohol Type (Pine Alpha ST-100S)
 - Alkali saponifier Type (Aqua Cleaner 240)

Alkali saponification shall be diluted to 20% volume with de-ionized water.
Please contact our technical service department before using other cleaner.
- d. There shall be no residual flux and residual cleaner after cleaning. In the case of using aqueous agent, product shall be dried completely after rinse with de-ionized water in order to remove the cleaner.
- e. Some products may become slightly whitened. However, product performance or usage is not affected.
- f. Please take care of winding part while cleaning.
- g. After cleaning, parts could be subjected to the next reflow soldering till the solvent remaining on surface of parts being volatilized.

11. Others

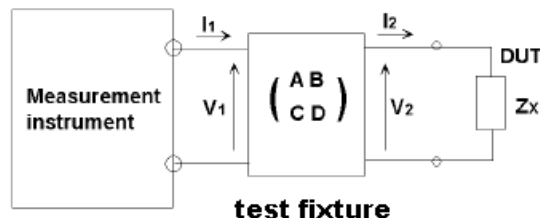
- a. We will not inform you of the improvement on specification of parts in advance.
- b. We will not inform you of the change on specification of parts during design in advance.
- c. Please contact us for the date to realize mass production of parts being designed.

12. Supplier Information

- a. Supplier:
Shenzhen Sunlord Electronics Co., Ltd.
- b. Manufacturer:
Shenzhen Sunlord Electronics Co., Ltd.
- c. Manufacturing Address:
Sunlord Industrial Park, Dafuyuan Industrial Zone, Guanlan, Shenzhen, China
Zip: 518110

13. Measuring Method of Inductance

- a. Residual elements and stray elements of test fixture can be described by F-parameter as shown in the following:



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AV_2 + BI_2 \\ CV_2 + DI_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Measured open impedance: $Z_{om} = \frac{A}{C}$

Measured short impedance: $Z_{sm} = \frac{B}{D} \approx -Z_{sc}$ (when uses short chip to short)

Measured short ship impedance: Z_{sc}

Measured value: $Z_{xm} = V_1 / I_1$

Impedance of DUT: $Z_x = V_2 / I_2$

- b. The relation between Z_x and Z_{om} , Z_{sm} , Z_{xm} is shown in the following:

$$Z_x = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{D}{A} * \frac{\frac{V_1 - B}{I_1} - \frac{B}{D}}{1 - \frac{V_1 * C}{I_1 * A}} = \frac{D}{A} * \frac{Z_{xm} - \frac{B}{D}}{1 - Z_{xm} * \frac{C}{A}} = \frac{D}{A} * \frac{Z_{xm} - Z_{sm}}{1 - Z_{xm} / Z_{om}}$$

- c. L_x should be calculated with the following equation:

$$L_x = \frac{\text{Im}(Z_x)}{2\pi f} = \frac{\text{Im}(Z_{xm} + Z_{sc})}{2\pi f} = \frac{\text{Im}(Z_{xm})}{2\pi f} + \frac{\text{Im}(Z_{sc})}{2\pi f} = L_{xm} + L_{sc}$$

L_{xm} measured chip inductor inductance

L_{sc} measured short chip inductance

L_x Inductance of chip inductor

- d. Compensation Value L_{sc} of short chip

Series	Compensation Value
SDWL1005C-M	0.68nH

Appendix A: Electrical Characteristics

I. SDWL1005C□□□□STFM□□ Series

1) SDWL1005C□□□□STFM01 Series

Part Number	Inductance	Tolerance	Min. Quality Factor	L/Q Test Freq.	Max. DC Resistance	Max. Rated Current	Min. Self-resonant Frequency
Units	nH	-		MHz	Ω	mA	MHz
Symbol	L	-	Q	Freq.	DCR	I _r	S.R.F
SDWL1005C1N5 STFM01	1.5	B, C, D	10	100/250	0.03	1000	> 6000
SDWL1005C1N6 STFM01	1.6	C, D	10	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C1N7 STFM01	1.7	C, D	10	100/250	0.10	640	> 6000
SDWL1005C1N8 STFM01	1.8	C, D	10	100/250	0.16	460	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N4 STFM01	2.4	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.05	850	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N5 STFM01	2.5	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.05	850	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N6 STFM01	2.6	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.05	850	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N7 STFM01	2.7	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.05	850	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N8 STFM01	2.8	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.05	850	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N9 STFM01	2.9	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N0 STFM01	3.0	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N1 STFM01	3.1	B, C, D	20	100/250	0.13	570	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N2 STFM01	3.2	B, C, D	15	100/250	0.17	500	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N9 STFM01	3.9	C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N1 STFM01	4.1	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N3 STFM01	4.3	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N4 STFM01	4.4	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N5 STFM01	4.5	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N6 STFM01	4.6	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N7 STFM01	4.7	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N8 STFM01	4.8	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.07	750	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N9 STFM01	4.9	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.12	600	> 6000
SDWL1005C5N0 STFM01	5.0	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.12	600	> 6000
SDWL1005C5N1 STFM01	5.1	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.12	600	> 6000
SDWL1005C5N8 STFM01	5.8	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.12	700	> 6000
SDWL1005C6N2 STFM01	6.2	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.09	700	> 6000
SDWL1005C6N3 STFM01	6.3	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.09	700	6000
SDWL1005C6N4 STFM01	6.4	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.09	700	6000
SDWL1005C6N5 STFM01	6.5	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.09	700	6000
SDWL1005C6N6 STFM01	6.6	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.09	700	6000
SDWL1005C6N7 STFM01	6.7	B, C, D	25	100/250	0.09	700	6000
SDWL1005C6N8 STFM01	6.8	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.09	700	6000
SDWL1005C6N9 STFM01	6.9	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.13	570	6000
SDWL1005C7N0 STFM01	7.0	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.13	570	6000
SDWL1005C7N1 STFM01	7.1	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.13	570	6000
SDWL1005C7N2 STFM01	7.2	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.13	570	6000
SDWL1005C7N3 STFM01	7.3	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.13	570	6000
SDWL1005C7N5 STFM01	7.5	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.13	570	6000
SDWL1005C8N2 STFM01	8.2	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C8N6 STFM01	8.6	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C8N7 STFM01	8.7	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C8N8 STFM01	8.8	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C8N9 STFM01	8.9	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N0 STFM01	9.0	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N1 STFM01	9.1	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N2 STFM01	9.2	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N3 STFM01	9.3	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N4 STFM01	9.4	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N5 STFM01	9.5	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N6 STFM01	9.6	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N7 STFM01	9.7	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N8 STFM01	9.8	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500
SDWL1005C9N9 STFM01	9.9	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.14	540	5500

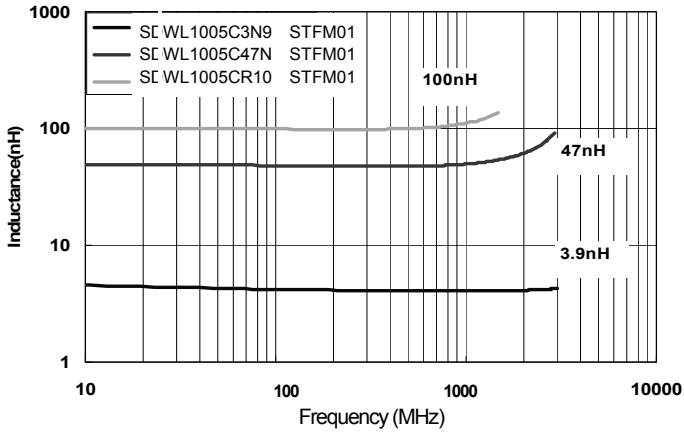
Part Number	Inductance	Tolerance	Min. Quality Factor	L/Q Test Freq.	Max. DC Resistance	Max. Rated Current	Min. Self-resonant Frequency
Units	nH	-		MHz	Ω	mA	MHz
Symbol	L	-	Q	Freq.	DCR	I _r	S.R.F
SDWL1005C10N STFM01	10	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.17	500	5500
SDWL1005C11N STFM01	11	G, H, J	30	100/250	0.14	500	5500
SDWL1005C12N STFM01	12	G, H, J	30	100/250	0.14	500	5500
SDWL1005C13N STFM01	13	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.21	430	5000
SDWL1005C15N STFM01	15	G, H, J	30	100/250	0.16	460	5000
SDWL1005C16N STFM01	16	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.24	370	4500
SDWL1005C18N STFM01	18	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.27	370	4500
SDWL1005C19N STFM01	19	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.27	370	4500
SDWL1005C20N STFM01	20	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.27	370	4000
SDWL1005C22N STFM01	22	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.30	310	4000
SDWL1005C23N STFM01	23	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.30	310	3800
SDWL1005C24N STFM01	24	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.52	280	3500
SDWL1005C27N STFM01	27	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.52	280	3500
SDWL1005C30N STFM01	30	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.58	270	3300
SDWL1005C33N STFM01	33	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.63	260	3200
SDWL1005C36N STFM01	36	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.63	260	3100
SDWL1005C39N STFM01	39	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.70	250	3000
SDWL1005C40N STFM01	40	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.70	250	3000
SDWL1005C43N STFM01	43	G, H, J	25	100/250	0.70	250	3000
SDWL1005C47N STFM01	47	G, H, J	25	100/200	1.08	210	2900
SDWL1005C51N STFM01	51	G, H, J	25	100/200	1.08	210	2850
SDWL1005C56N STFM01	56	G, H, J	25	100/200	1.17	200	2800
SDWL1005C62N STFM01	62	G, H, J	20	100/200	1.82	145	2600
SDWL1005C68N STFM01	68	G, H, J	20	100/200	1.96	140	2500
SDWL1005C72N STFM01	72	G, H, J	20	100/150	2.10	135	2500
SDWL1005C75N STFM01	75	G, H, J	20	100/150	2.10	135	2400
SDWL1005C82N STFM01	82	G, H, J	20	100/150	2.24	130	2300
SDWL1005C91N STFM01	91	G, H, J	20	100/150	2.38	125	2100
SDWL1005CR10 STFM01	100	G, H, J	20	100/150	2.52	120	1500
SDWL1005CR12 STFM01	120	G, H, J	20	100/150	2.66	110	1000

2) SDWL1005C□□□□STFM11 Series

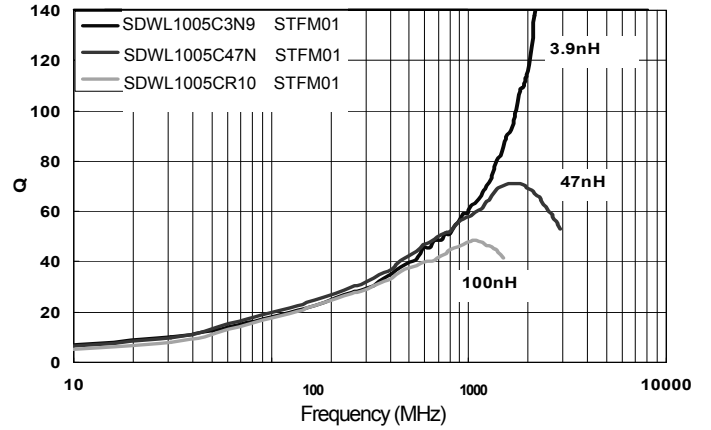
Part Number	Inductance	Tolerance	Min. Quality Factor	L/Q Test Freq.	Max. DC Resistance	Max. Rated Current	Min. Self-resonant Frequency
Units	nH	-		MHz	Ω	mA	MHz
Symbol	L	-	Q	Freq.	DCR	I _r	S.R.F
SDWL1005C1N3 STFM11	1.3	C, D	20	100/250	0.017	1200	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N2 STFM11	2.2	C, D	25	100/250	0.027	1000	> 6000
SDWL1005C2N4 STFM11	2.4	C, D	25	100/250	0.027	1000	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N3 STFM11	3.3	C, D	30	100/250	0.040	900	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N4 STFM11	3.4	C, D	30	100/250	0.040	900	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N6 STFM11	3.6	C, D	30	100/250	0.040	900	> 6000
SDWL1005C3N9 STFM11	3.9	C, D	30	100/250	0.040	900	> 6000
SDWL1005C4N7 STFM11	4.7	C, D	30	100/250	0.051	800	> 6000
SDWL1005C5N1 STFM11	5.1	D	30	100/250	0.051	800	> 6000
SDWL1005C5N6 STFM11	5.6	C, D	30	100/250	0.051	800	> 6000

II. Typical Electrical Characteristics

Inductance vs. Frequency Characteristics



Q vs. Frequency Characteristics



Appendix B: Appearance standard

File No:		Applied to Wire Wound Ceramic Inductor Series	
Effective date:			
No.	Defect Item Item	Graphic Schematic Drawing	Rejection identification Criteria
1	Wire off/ Welding Spot Off		The solder joint Welding Spot of wire break away from electrodes, or over the electrodes.
2	Solder misplace		Solder joints are not at electrode side but at the coating side or flank.
3	Starvation		Coating side(Non-A region): if B 0.20mm, NG. B : Resin starved diameter ; A: electrode region, A=0.32mm
			Flank: don't control.
4	Coating misplace		Coating at flank
			Coating at electrodes side

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[MLZ1608M150WTD25](#) [MLZ1608M3R3WTD25](#) [MLZ1608M3R3WT000](#) [MLZ1608M150WT000](#) [MLZ1608A1R5WT000](#)
[MLZ1608N1R5LT000](#) [B82432C1333K000](#) [PCMB053T-1R0MS](#) [PCMB053T-1R5MS](#) [PCMB104T-1R5MS](#) [CR32NP-100KC](#) [CR32NP-151KC](#) [CR32NP-180KC](#) [CR32NP-181KC](#) [CR32NP-1R5MC](#) [CR32NP-390KC](#) [CR32NP-3R9MC](#) [CR32NP-680KC](#) [CR32NP-820KC](#)
[CR32NP-8R2MC](#) [CR43NP-390KC](#) [CR43NP-560KC](#) [CR43NP-680KC](#) [CR54NP-181KC](#) [CR54NP-470LC](#) [CR54NP-820KC](#) [CR54NP-8R5MC](#)
[MGDQ4-00004-P](#) [MGDU1-00016-P](#) [MHL1ECTTP18NJ](#) [MHL1JCTTD12NJ](#) [PE-51506NL](#) [PE-53601NL](#) [PE-53630NL](#) [PE-53824SNLT](#) [PE-62892NL](#) [PE-92100NL](#) [PG0434.801NLT](#) [PG0936.113NLT](#) [PM06-2N7](#) [PM06-39NJ](#) [HC2LP-R47-R](#) [HC2-R47-R](#) [HC3-2R2-R](#) [HC8-1R2-R](#)