



SMT power inductors

Size 18.54 × 15.24 × 7.11 (mm)

Series/Type: **B82479A1**

Date: **June 2012**

SMD

Rated inductance 1 ... 1000 μ H

Rated current 0.56 ... 8.6 A

Construction

- Ferrite core
- Winding: enamel copper wire
- Winding soldered to terminals
- Plastic terminal carrier



Features

- 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
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

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

Terminals

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

Marking

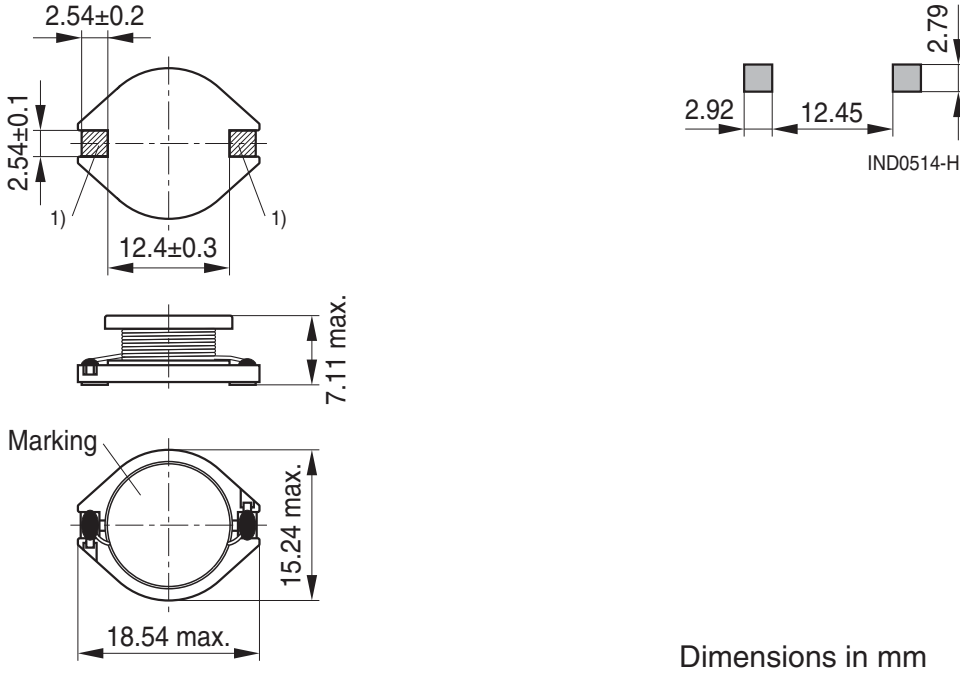
- Marking on component:
Manufacturer, L value (μ H, coded),
manufacturing date (YWWD)
- Minimum data on reel:
Manufacturer, ordering code, L value,
quantity, date of packing

Delivery mode and packing unit

- 32-mm blister tape, wound on 330-mm \varnothing reel
- Packing unit: 250 pcs./reel

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Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation



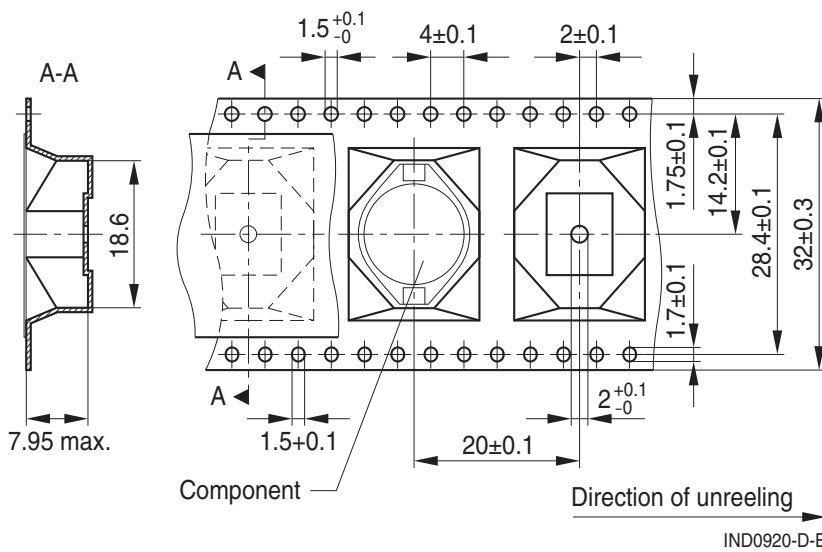
Dimensions in mm

1) Soldering area

IND0513-B-E

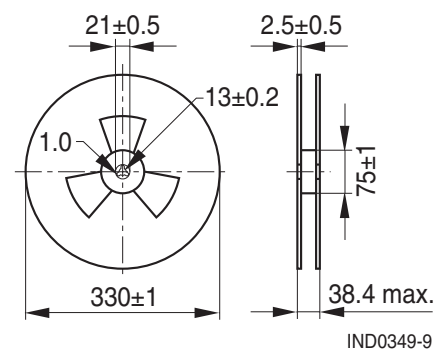
Taping and packing

Blister tape



Dimensions in mm

Reel



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 \pm 5) °C, (5 \pm 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. 3 g

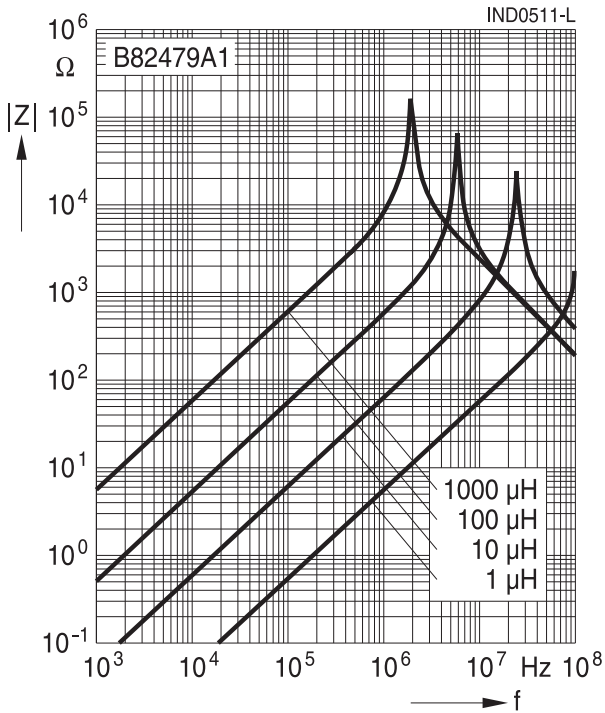
Characteristics and ordering codes

L_R μH	Tolerance	f_L MHz	I_R A	I_{sat} A	R_{max} Ω	Ordering code
1.0	$\pm 20\% \triangleq M$	0.1	8.60	20	0.011	B82479A1102M000
2.2		0.1	7.10	16	0.014	B82479A1222M000
3.3		0.1	6.20	14	0.016	B82479A1332M000
5.6		0.1	5.30	12	0.022	B82479A1562M000
10		0.1	4.30	10	0.032	B82479A1103M000
15		0.1	4.00	8.0	0.036	B82479A1153M000
22		0.1	3.50	7.0	0.047	B82479A1223M000
33		0.1	3.00	5.5	0.066	B82479A1333M000
47		0.1	2.60	4.5	0.087	B82479A1473M000
68		0.1	2.30	3.5	0.13	B82479A1683M000
100		0.1	1.80	3.0	0.19	B82479A1104M000
150		0.1	1.50	2.6	0.25	B82479A1154M000
220		0.1	1.20	2.4	0.38	B82479A1224M000
330		0.1	1.00	1.9	0.56	B82479A1334M000
470		0.1	0.82	1.4	0.85	B82479A1474M000
680		0.1	0.72	1.2	1.20	B82479A1684M000
1000	0.1	0.56	1.0	1.80	B82479A1105M000	

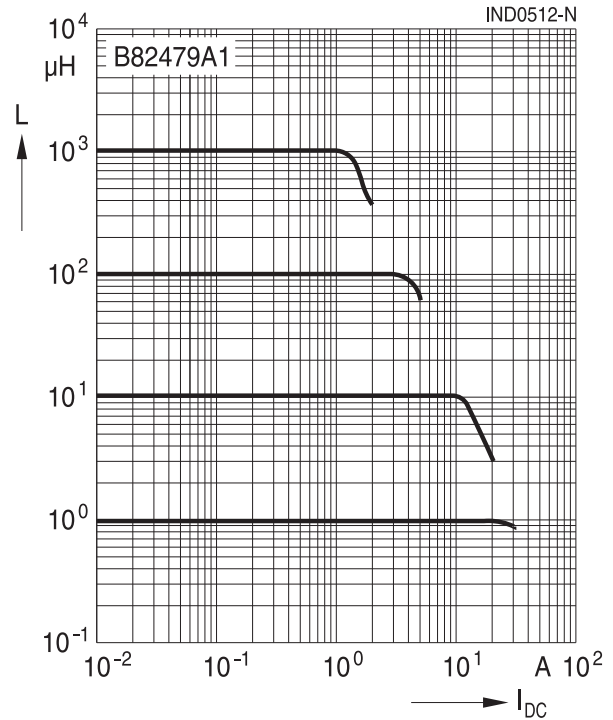
Sample kit available (see also page 11). Ordering code: B8247XX001

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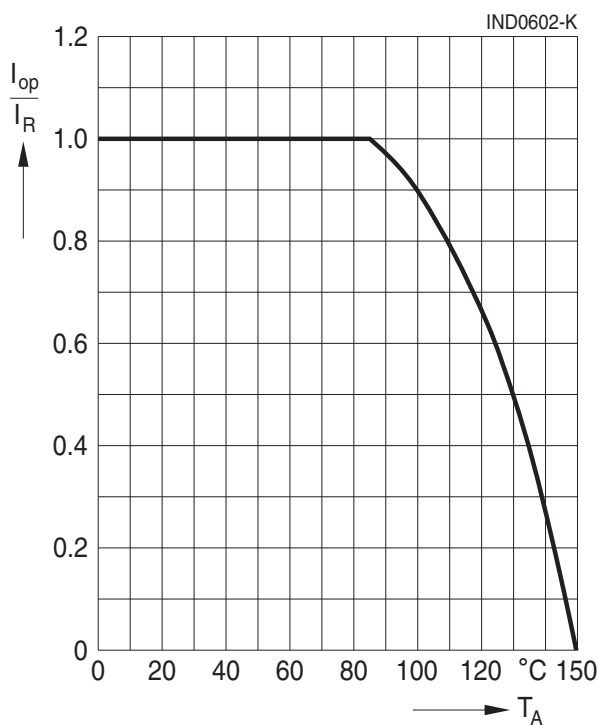
Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f
measured with impedance analyzer
Agilent 4294A, typical values at +20 °C



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



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