

RF chokes, LBC+ series

Series/Type: B82144F2

Date: April 2015

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B82144F2

LBC chokes, axial leaded Rated inductance 1 µH ... 470 µH Rated current 600 mA ... 4450 mA

Construction

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

Features

- Very high rated current
- High saturation behaviour
- Suitable for wave soldering
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- DC-DC converter
- Filtering of supply voltage
- RF blocking and filtering
- Decoupling and interference suppression
- For telecommunications, LED and 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 in accordance with IEC 60062

Delivery mode and packing units

- Taped, ammo and reel packing
- Packing unit:

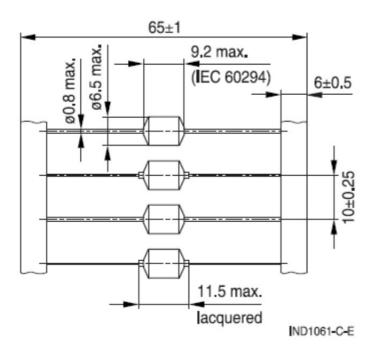
	Ammo	Reel	
	(pcs./pack)	(pcs./reel)	
B82144F2	1200	1500	

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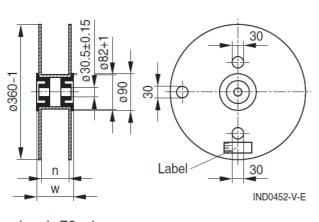
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Dimensional drawing

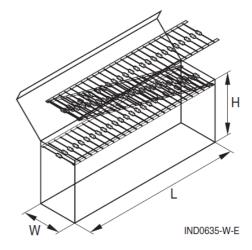


Dimensions in mm

Packing



n (mm): 72 +1 w (mm): 84 max



 $L\times W\times H$ (max. mm): 275 \times 80 \times 140

Dimensions in mm



Inductors	
PE chokes I RC+ series	R821//F2

Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated inductance L _R	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A or impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A Measuring frequency: $L_R \le 10~\mu H$ = 1 MHz $10~\mu H < L_R \le 470 \mu H$ = 100 kHz Measuring current: 1 mA Measuring temperature: +20 °C				
Q factor Q _{min}	Measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A, +20 °C				
Rated temperature T _R	+40 °C				
Rated current I _R	Maximum permissible DC current based on rated temperature of +40 °C and component temperature of max. +125°C				
Saturation current I _{sat}	Max. permissible DC with inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ of approx. 10%, at +20 °C				
DC resistance R _{max}	Measured at +20 °C				
Resonance frequency f _{res,min}	Measured with Agilent 4294A or 8753ES, +20 °C				
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: $(+245 \pm 5)$ °C, (3 ± 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area: \geq 90% (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta)				
Resistance to soldering heat	(+260 ±5)°C, 10 s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)				
Tensile strength of leads	≥ 20 N (to IEC 60068-2-21, test Ua)				
Climatic category	55/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)				
Storage conditions	Mounted: -55 °C +125 °C Packaged: -25 °C +40 °C, ≤ 75% 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.



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Characteristics and ordering codes

μH 1.0 $± 10% = K 50 2.52 4450 7700 1.2 1.5 60 2.52 4250 7400 60 2.52 4100 7200$	Ω0.0430.0440.0450.050	MHz 200 190 170	B82144F2102K000 B82144F2122K000 B82144F2152K000
1.2 60 2.52 4250 7400	0.044 0.045 0.050	190 170	B82144F2122K000
	0.045	170	
1.0	0.050		B87144E7157KUUU
1.8 60 2.52 3750 6400		150	B82144F2182K000
2.2 60 2.52 3650 6000	0.055	140	B82144F2222K000
2.7 60 2.52 3550 5400 60 2.52 3550 5400	0.060	120	B82144F2272K000
3.3 60 2.52 3500 5400 60 2.52 3500 5000	0.065	100	B82144F2332K000
	0.005	90	B82144F2392K000
4.7 50 2.52 3050 4000	0.080	70	B82144F2472K000
5.6 50 2.52 2950 3750	0.090	45	B82144F2562K000
6.8 50 2.52 2750 3500	0.095	40	B82144F2682K000
8.2 40 0.252 2650 3100	0.105	28	B82144F2822K000
10 40 0.252 2450 2850	0.120	22	B82144F2103K000
12 40 0.252 2400 2650	0.130	20	B82144F2123K000
15 50 0.252 2300 2400	0.140	13	B82144F2153K000
18 50 0.252 2200 2250	0.155	12	B82144F2183K000
22 50 0.252 2100 2000	0.175	10	B82144F2223K000
27 40 0.252 2000 1800	0.200	9.2	B82144F2273K000
33 ± 5% ≘ J 40 0.252 1900 1650	0.220	9.0	B82144F2333J000
39 40 0.252 1750 1500	0.250	8.5	B82144F2393J000
47 40 0.252 1700 1400	0.270	7.5	B82144F2473J000
56 40 0.0796 1600 1300	0.310	6.8	B82144F2563J000
68 40 0.0796 1500 1150	0.350	6.1	B82144F2683J000
82 40 0.0796 1400 1100	0.400	6.0	B82144F2823J000
100 40 0.0796 1300 950	0.460	5.4	B82144F2104J000

¹⁾ For ammo pack the last digit has to be a "9". Example: B82144F2223K009



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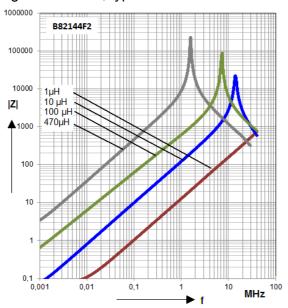
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L _R μΗ	Tolerance	Q _{min}	f _Q MHz	I _R mA	I _{sat} mA	R_{max}	f _{res, min} MHz	Ordering code ¹⁾
120		40	0.0796	1100	850	0.600	4.6	B82144F2124J000
150	± 5% ² J	40	0.0796	1050	750	0.700	4.2	B82144F2154J000
180		40	0.0796	950	720	0.785	4.0	B82144F2184J000
220		40	0.0796	900	650	1.010	3.6	B82144F2224J000
270		40	0.0796	800	580	1.200	3.2	B82144F2274J000
330		40	0.0796	700	520	1.530	2.8	B82144F2334J000
390		40	0.0796	650	480	1.720	2.5	B82144F2394J000
470		40	0.0796	600	440	2.020	2.3	B82144F2474J000

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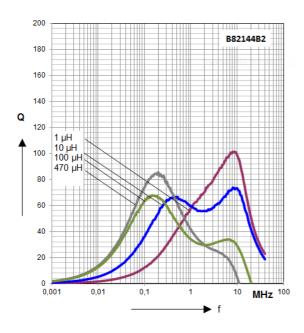
Impedance |Z| versus frequency f

measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A or S-parameter network analyzer Agilent 8753ES, typical values at +20°C



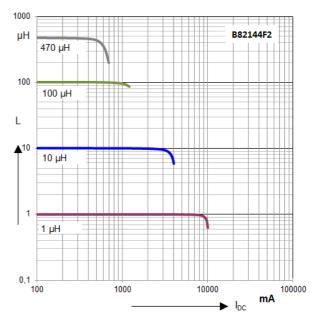
Q factor versus frequency f

measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A, typical values at +20°C



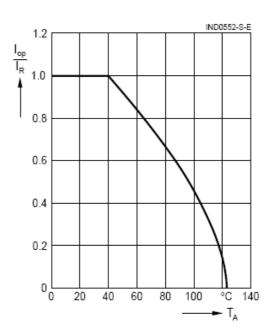
Inductance L versus DC load current I_{DC}

measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A, typical values at +20°C



Current derating I_{OP}/I_R versus ambient temperature T_A

(rated temperature $T_R = +40^{\circ}C$)





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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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