



Power line chokes

Current-compensated frame core double chokes
250 V AC, 0.45 ... 1.6 A, 10 ... 100 mH

Series/Type: **B82732F**
Date: March 2008

Rated voltage 250 V AC

Rated current 0.45 A to 1.6 A



Rated inductance 10 mH to 100 mH



Construction

- Current-compensated double choke
- Closed magnetic circuit with frame construction
- 4-section winding with direct winding of the core
- Optional magnetic bypass to increase stray inductance
- Height 14 mm
- Clearance and creepage distances >3 mm

Features

- High inductance with low resistance
- Excellent differential-mode suppression
- High pulse-handling capability
- Industry best inductance/rated current ratio
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2)
- VDE and UL approval   (pending)
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Electronic ballasts for lamps
- High power switch-mode power supplies for consumer electronics

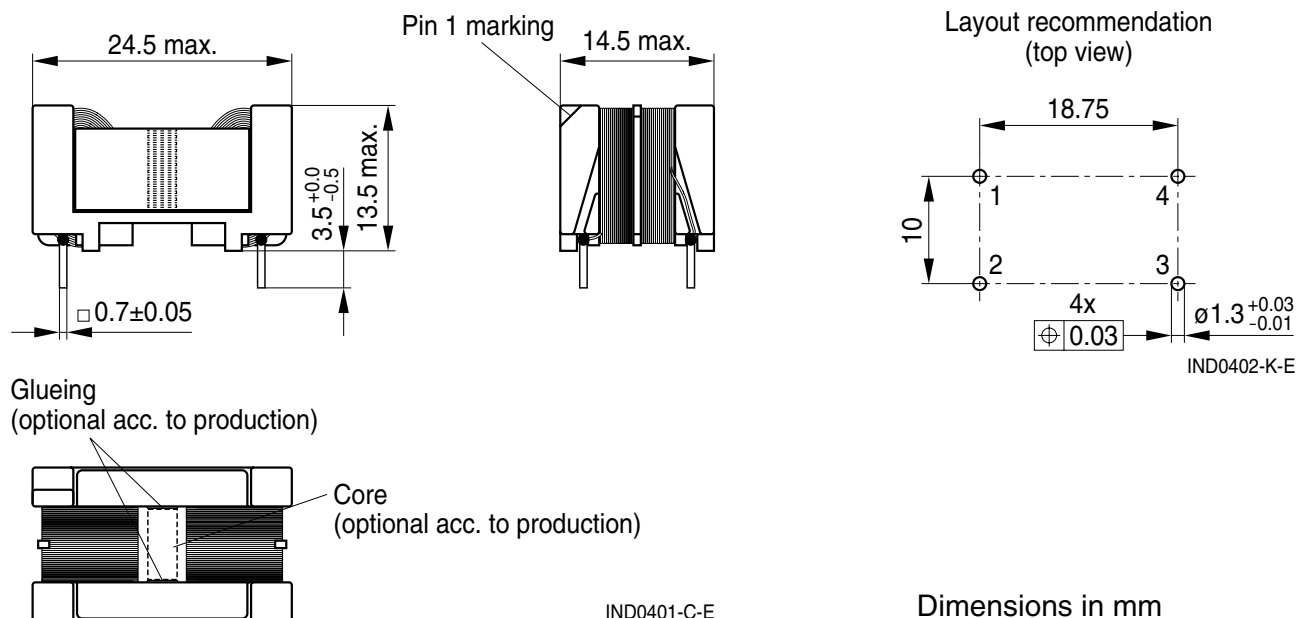
Terminals

- Lead-free
- Pins 0.7×0.7 (mm)
- Pins in the lead spacing 10×18.75 (mm)

Marking

Manufacturer, date of manufacture (YYWW), production place, rated inductance, rated current, ordering code, pin 1 marking



Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation



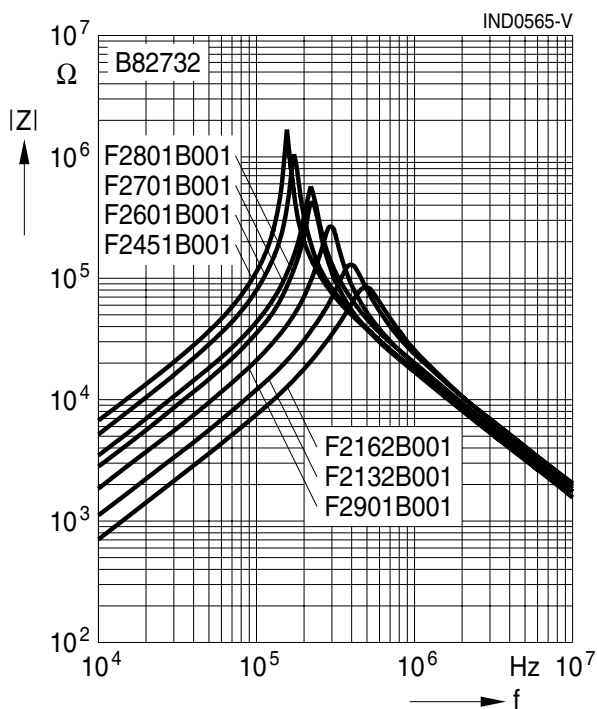
Technical data and measuring conditions

| | |
|---|--|
| Rated voltage V_R | 250 V AC (50/60 Hz) |
| Test voltage V_{test} | 1500 V AC, 2 s (line/line) |
| Rated temperature T_R | 40 °C |
| Rated current I_R | Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature |
| Rated inductance L_R | Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 0.1 mA, 20 °C Inductance is specified per winding. |
| Inductance tolerance | +30/−50% at 20 °C |
| Inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ | < 10% at DC magnetic bias with I_R , 20 °C |
| Stray inductance $L_{stray,typ}$ | Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 5 mA, 20 °C, typical values |
| DC resistance R_{typ} | Measured at 20 °C, typical values, specified per winding |
| Solderability (lead-free) | Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: (245 ± 5) °C, (3 ± 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area ≥ 95% (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta) |
| Resistance to soldering heat (wave soldering) | (260 ± 5) °C, (10 ± 1) s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb) |
| Climatic category | 40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1) |
| Storage conditions (packaged) | −25 °C ... +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH |
| Weight | Approx. 18 g |
| Approvals | EN 60938-2, UL 1283 |

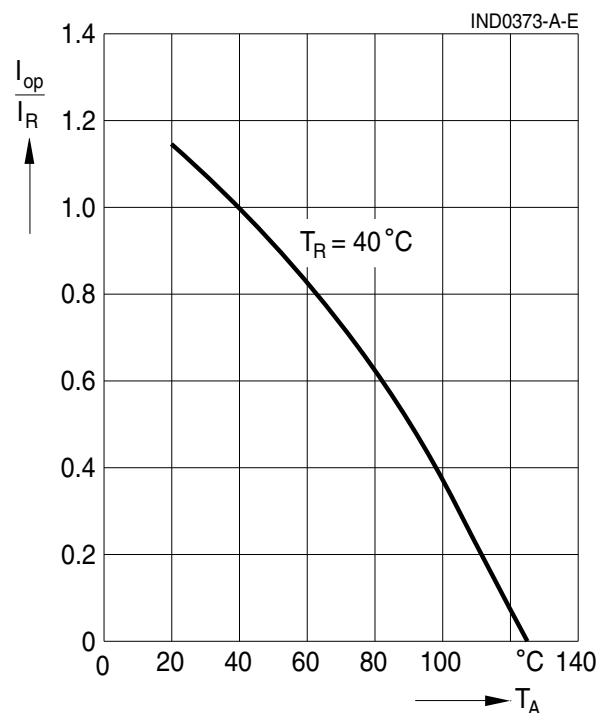
Characteristics and ordering codes

| I_R A | L_R mH | $L_{\text{stray,typ}}$ μH | R_{typ} $\text{m}\Omega$ | Ordering code | Approvals | |
|------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | | |  |  |
| 0.45 | 100 | 1930 | 2930 | B82732F2451B001 | pending | pending |
| 0.6 | 68 | 1340 | 1970 | B82732F2601B001 | | |
| 0.7 | 47 | 920 | 1260 | B82732F2701B001 | | |
| 0.8 | 39 | 760 | 1100 | B82732F2801B001 | | |
| 0.9 | 27 | 520 | 770 | B82732F2901B001 | | |
| 1.3 | 15 | 290 | 430 | B82732F2132B001 | | |
| 1.6 | 10 | 200 | 290 | B82732F2162B001 | | |

Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f
measured with windings in parallel at 20 °C
typical values



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



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.
- 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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