



Inductors

RF chokes, SBC series

Series/Type: **B82141A, B82141B**

Date: June 2012

RF chokes

B82141A, B82141B

SBC series, 3.0 x 6.8 (mm)

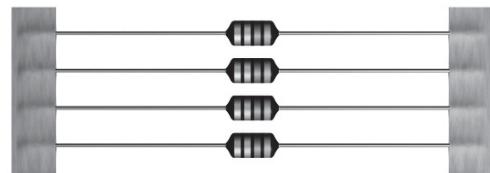
SBC choke (Small Bobbin Core)

Rated inductance 1 ... 1000 μ H

Rated current 55 ... 725 mA

Construction

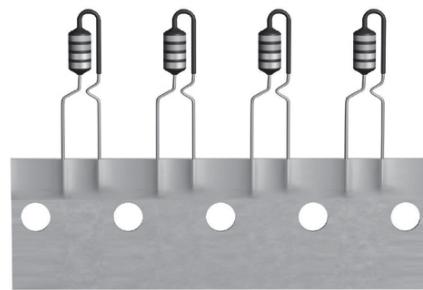
- Mini ferrite drum core
- Winding: enamel copper wire
- Flame-retardant lacquer coating



B82141A

Features

- Small size
- Relatively high rated current
- Suitable for wave soldering
- RoHS-compatible



B82141B

Applications

- RF blocking and filtering
- Decoupling and interference suppression
- For electronic household appliances, automotive and entertainment electronics

Terminals

- Central axial leads (B82141A)
- Radially bent to 5 mm lead spacing (B82141B)
- Base material CuAg0.1
- Electroplated with nickel and pure tin

Marking

Inductance indicated by color bands to IEC 60062

Delivery mode and packing units

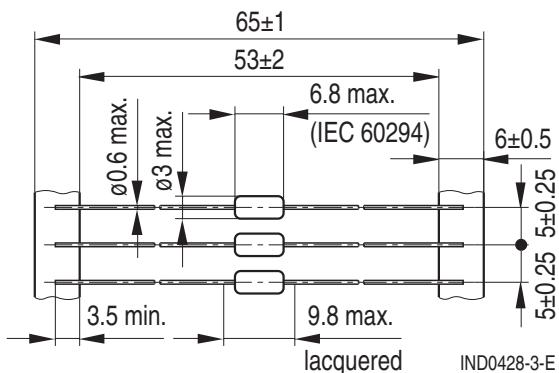
- Taped, Ammo and reel packing
- Packing units:

	Ammo (pcs./pack.)	Reel (pcs./reel)
Axial	5000	5000
Radial	2500	2000

Dimensional drawings

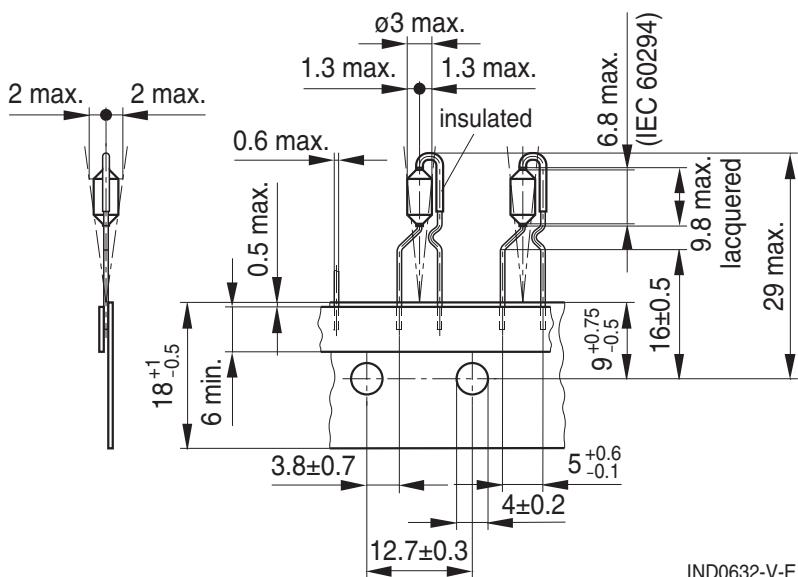
B82141A (axial leads, taped)

Dimensions in mm

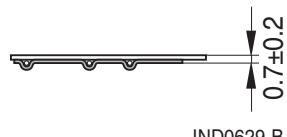


Minimum lead spacing 10 mm

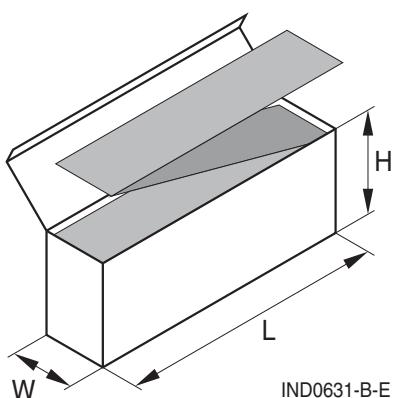
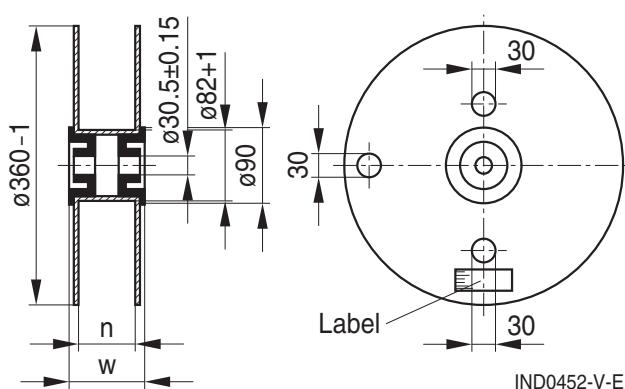
B82141B (central radial leads, taped)



Thickness of tape



Packing



n (mm): Axial 72 +1, radial 42 +1

w (mm): Axial 84 max., radial 54 max.

L x W x H (max. mm):

Axial: $310 \times 75 \times 120$, radial: $340 \times 50 \times 210$

Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated inductance L_R	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A or impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 10 \mu\text{H} = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $10 \mu\text{H} < L_R \leq 4700 \mu\text{H} = 100 \text{ kHz}$ Measuring current: $\leq 1 \text{ mA}$ Measuring temperature: $+20^\circ\text{C}$
Q factor Q_{\min}	Measured with precision impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A, $+20^\circ\text{C}$
Rated temperature T_R	$+40^\circ\text{C}$
Rated current I_R	Maximum permissible DC current at rated temperature
Inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$	$\leq 10\%$ (referred to initial value) at I_R , $+20^\circ\text{C}$
DC resistance R_{\max}	Measured at $+20^\circ\text{C}$
Resonance frequency $f_{\text{res},\min}$	Measured with Agilent 4294A or 8753ES, $+20^\circ\text{C}$
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: $+(245 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$, $(3 \pm 0.3) \text{ s}$ Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta)
Resistance to soldering heat	$+(260 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$, 10 s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)
Tensile strength of leads	$\geq 20 \text{ N}$ (to IEC 60068-2-21, test Ua)
Climatic category	55/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)
Storage conditions	Mounted: $-55^\circ\text{C} \dots +125^\circ\text{C}$ Packaged: $-25^\circ\text{C} \dots +40^\circ\text{C}$, $\leq 75\% \text{ RH}$
Weight	Approx. 0.22 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.

Characteristics and ordering codes

L_R μH	Tolerance ¹⁾	Q_{min}	f_Q MHz	I_R mA	R_{max} Ω	$f_{res, min}$ MHz	Ordering code ²⁾ (reel packing) ³⁾
1.0	$\pm 10\% \triangleq K$	40	7.96	725	0.19	180	B82141+1102K000
1.2		40	7.96	700	0.20	160	B82141+1122K000
1.5		40	7.96	670	0.22	155	B82141+1152K000
1.8		45	7.96	660	0.23	145	B82141+1182K000
2.2		45	7.96	630	0.25	130	B82141+1222K000
2.7		45	7.96	610	0.27	110	B82141+1272K000
3.3		50	7.96	580	0.30	90	B82141+1332K000
3.9		50	7.96	560	0.32	70	B82141+1392K000
4.7		50	7.96	530	0.36	60	B82141+1472K000
5.6		50	7.96	510	0.38	50	B82141+1562K000
6.8		50	7.96	480	0.43	40	B82141+1682K000
8.2		50	7.96	450	0.52	30	B82141+1822K000
10	55	2.52	410	0.60	25	B82141+1103K000	
12		2.52	385	0.67	20	B82141+1123K000	
15		2.52	365	0.74	17	B82141+1153K000	
18	55	2.52	350	0.81	14	B82141+1183K000	
22		2.52	335	0.90	12	B82141+1223K000	
27		2.52	315	1.00	11	B82141+1273K000	
33	55	2.52	300	1.12	10	B82141+1333K000	
39		2.52	285	1.21	8.5	B82141+1393K000	

1) Closer tolerances on request.

2) Replace the + by code letter »A« for axial taping or by »B« for radial taping.

3) For Ammo pack the last digit has to be a »9«. Example: B82141A1102K009

Characteristics and ordering codes

L_R μH	Tolerance ¹⁾	Q_{min}	f_Q MHz	I_R mA	R_{max} Ω	$f_{res, min}$ MHz	Ordering code ²⁾ (reel packing) ³⁾
47	$\pm 5\% \triangle J$	55	2.52	200	2.40	7.7	B82141+1473J000
56		55	2.52	195	2.60	6.8	B82141+1563J000
68		55	2.52	185	2.90	5.7	B82141+1683J000
82		55	2.52	175	3.20	5.5	B82141+1823J000
100		60	0.796	170	3.50	5.3	B82141+1104J000
120		60	0.796	160	3.80	5.0	B82141+1124J000
150		60	0.796	150	4.30	4.6	B82141+1154J000
180		60	0.796	135	5.30	4.2	B82141+1184J000
220		60	0.796	130	5.80	3.8	B82141+1224J000
270		60	0.796	115	7.80	3.2	B82141+1274J000
330		60	0.796	105	9.10	3.0	B82141+1334J000
390		60	0.796	95	11.0	2.7	B82141+1394J000
470		60	0.796	90	12.0	2.3	B82141+1474J000
560		60	0.796	75	16.5	2.2	B82141+1564J000
680		60	0.796	65	22.0	2.0	B82141+1684J000
820		60	0.796	60	25.0	1.8	B82141+1824J000
1000		60	0.796	55	33.0	1.5	B82141+1105J000

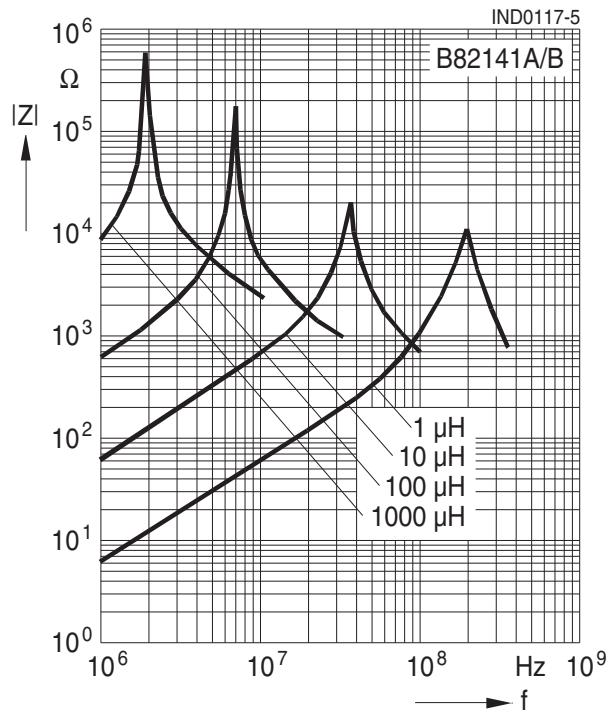
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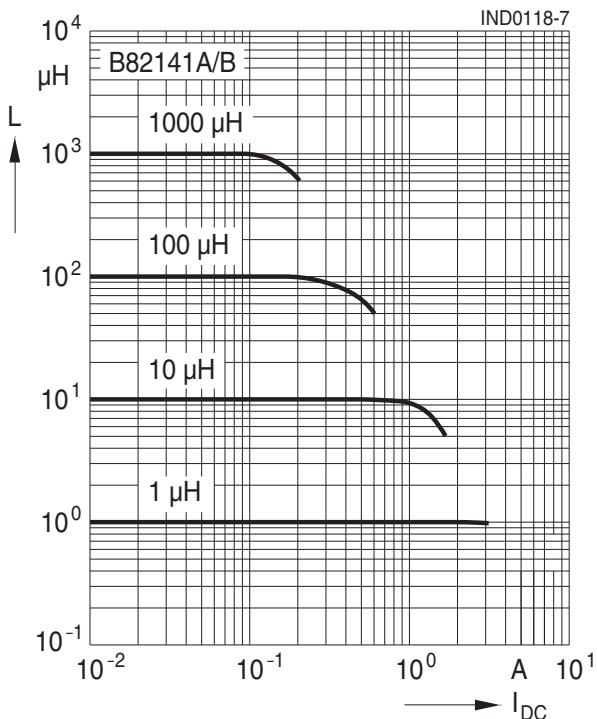
3) For Ammo pack the last digit has to be a »9«. Example: B82141B1473J009

RF chokes
B82141A, B82141B
SBC series, 3.0 x 6.8 (mm)
Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f

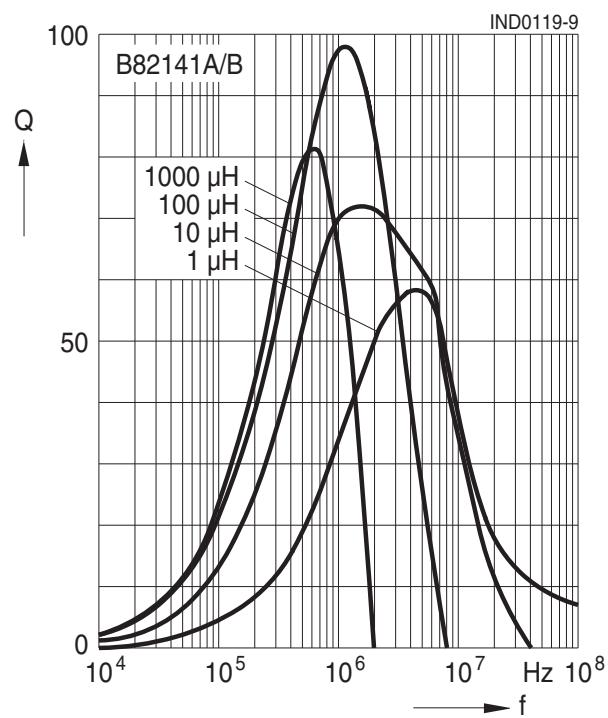
measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A or S-parameter network analyzer Agilent 8753ES, typical values at +20 °C


Inductance L versus DC load current I_{DC}

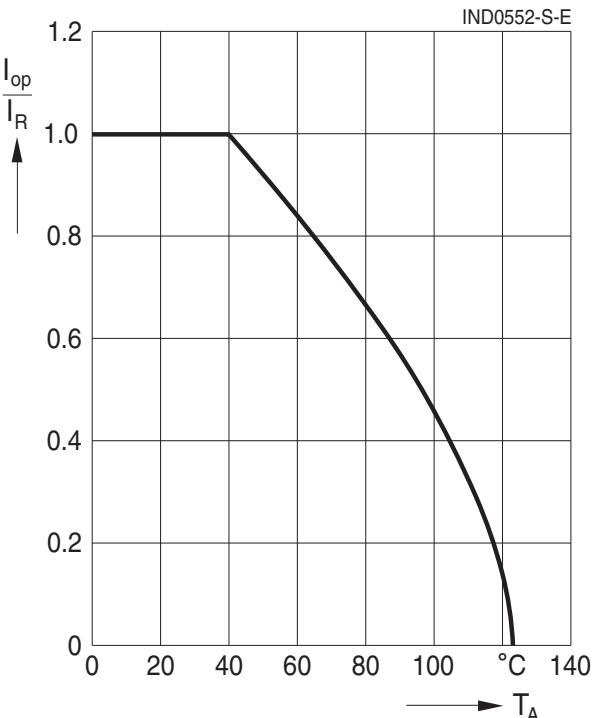
measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A, typical values at +20 °C


Q factor versus frequency f

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


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

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



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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