



Inductors

VHF chokes

Series/Type: **B82111B**
Date: **March 2008**

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Rated voltage 500 V AC/DC
Rated current 2 A to 10 A
Rated inductance 3 μ H to 25 μ H



Construction

- Ferrite cylinder core
- Winding: single-layer, enamel copper wire, winding ends brought out as leads
- Polyester insulating sleeve

Features

- High resonant frequency
- High rated current
- Suitable for wave soldering
- RoHS-compatible
- ENEC10 approval 

Applications

- RF blocking and filtering
- Interference suppression in small appliances

Terminals

- Central axial leads
- Base material Cu
- Hot-dip tinned with pure tin

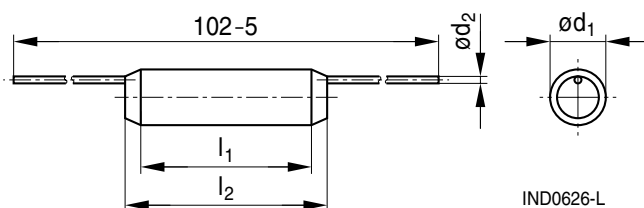
Marking

L_R and I_R in clear text and approval mark

Delivery mode

Bulk

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm


Technical data and measuring conditions

Test voltage V_{test}	2500 V AC, 1 min
Rated inductance L_R	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A or impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 10 \mu\text{H} = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $10 \mu\text{H} < L_R \leq 1000 \mu\text{H} = 100 \text{ kHz}$ Measuring voltage: 1 V Measuring temperature: 20 °C
Inductance tolerance	$\pm 20\%$
Rated temperature T_R	60 °C
Rated current I_R	Maximum permissible DC current at rated temperature
DC resistance R_{typ}	Measured at 20 °C, tolerance $\pm 20\%$, typical values
Resonance frequency f_{res}	Measured with Agilent 4294A or 8753ES, 20 °C tolerance $\pm 30\%$
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: (245 \pm 5) °C, (3 \pm 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta)
Resistance to soldering heat (wave soldering)	(260 \pm 5) °C, 10 s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)
Tensile strength of leads	$\geq 30 \text{ N}$ (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, $\leq 75\% \text{ RH}$
Approvals	EN 60938

 **Mounting information**

When bending the leads, take care that the bending point is **at least 3 mm** apart from the face ends of the core and that the start-of-winding areas are not subjected to any mechanical stress.

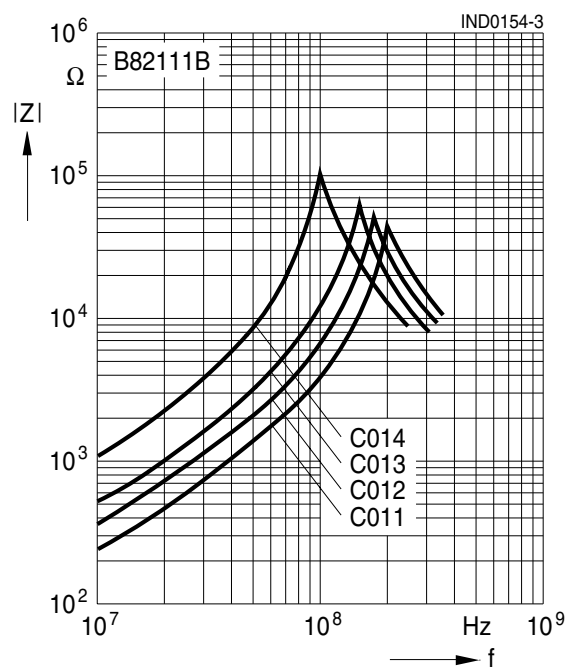
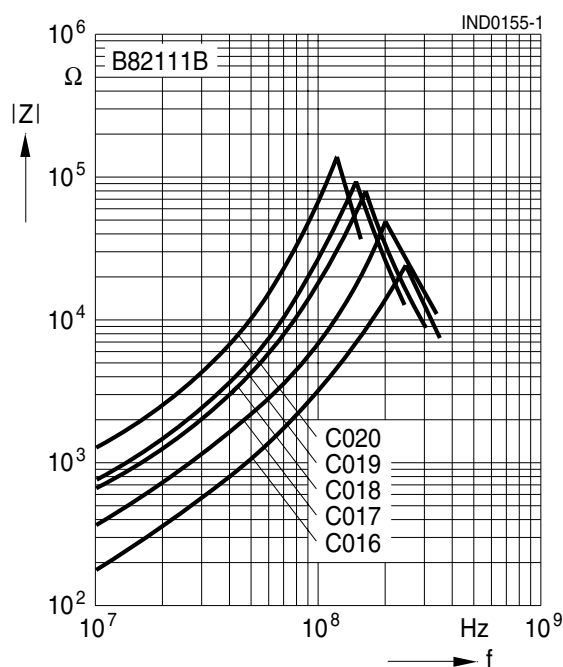
Characteristics and ordering codes

I_R	L_R μH	R_{typ} Ω	f_{res} MHz	Dimensions (mm)				Approx. weight g	Ordering code	Approvals 
				$l_{1-1.5}$	l_{2-3}	$d_{1 \text{ max.}}$	d_2			
2	17	0.063	100	18.3	24	7.0	0.45	3.0	B82111B0000C014	×
3	8	0.025	145	18.3	24	7.0	0.63	3.0	B82111B0000C013	×
3	13	0.024	170	24.5	29	6.5	0.67	3.5	B82111B0000C019	×
3	20	0.054	125	24.5	29	6.0	0.5	3.5	B82111B0000C020	×
3	25	0.046	85	28.5	34	8.5	0.63	6.0	B82111B0000C024	×
4	6	0.017	170	18.3	24	7.5	0.75	3.0	B82111B0000C012	×
4	11	0.020	150	24.5	29	6.5	0.71	6.0	B82111B0000C018	×
4	15	0.024	120	28.5	34	8.5	0.75	7.0	B82111B0000C023	×
6	4	0.014	205	18.3	24	7.5	0.8	4.0	B82111B0000C011	×
6	6	0.010	200	24.5	29	7.0	0.95	5.0	B82111B0000C017	×
6	9	0.012	150	28.5	34	9.0	0.95	8.0	B82111B0000C022	×
9	3	0.006	220	24.5	29	7.5	1.2	5.0	B82111B0000C016	×
10	5	0.005	175	28.5	34	9.5	1.3	10.0	B82111B0000C021	×

× = approval granted

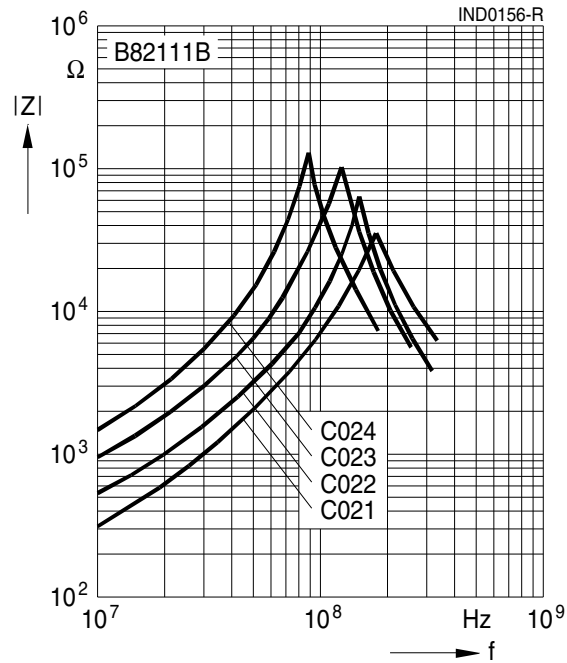
Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f

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

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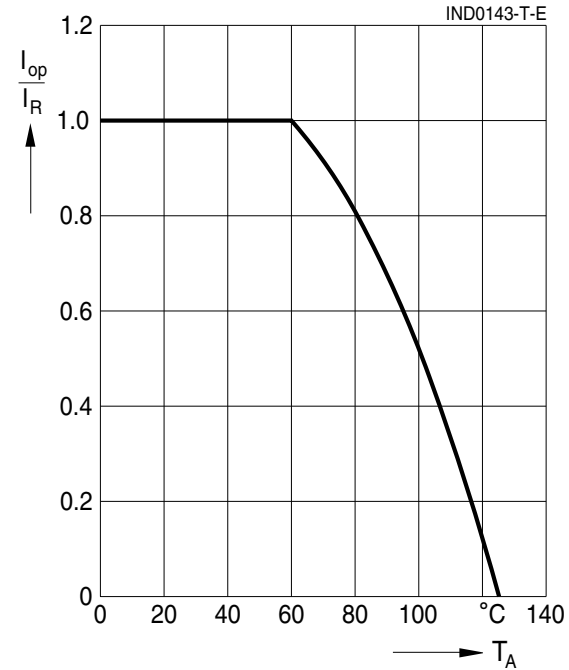
Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f
 measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A or S-parameter network analyzer Agilent 8753ES, typical values at 20 °C

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

(rated temperature $T_R = 60$ °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.
- 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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