Data and signal line chokes

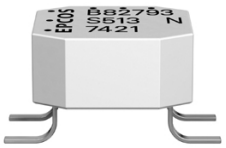
Common-mode chokes, ring core
0.005 … 47 mH, 100 … 2000 mA, 60 °C

Series/Type: **B82793C0/S0**

Date: April 2008

SMD

Rated voltage 42 V AC/80 V DC
Rated inductance 0.005 mH to 47 mH
Rated current 100 mA to 2000 mA



Construction

- Current-compensated double choke
- Ferrite core
- LCP case (UL 94 V-0), silicone potting
- Bifilar winding (B82793C0/K0)
- Sector winding (B82793S0/L0)

Features

- High rated currents, reduced components height
- Qualified to AEC-Q200 ($L \leq 4.7$ mH)
- Suitable for reflow soldering
- RoHS-compatible

Function

- B82793C0/K0:
  Suppression of asymmetrical interference coupled in on lines, whereas data signals up to some MHz can pass unaffectedly.
- B82793S0/L0:
  Suppression of asymmetrical and symmetrical interference (by L_{stray}) coupled in on lines. The high-frequency portions of the symmetrical data signal are decreased so far that EMC problems can be significantly reduced.

Applications

- Automotive applications, e.g. CAN bus
- Industrial applications
- Types with $L_R > 4.7$ mH only for telecom applications

Terminals

- Base material CuSn6
- Layer composition Ni, Sn
- Hot-dipped

Marking

- Marking on component: Manufacturer, process location (coded), winding method (coded), ordering code (short form), date of manufacture (YWWD)
- Minimum data on reel: Manufacturer, ordering code, L value and tolerance, quantity, date of packing

Delivery mode and packing unit

- 16-mm blister tape, wound on 330-mm ∅ reel
- Packing unit: 1500 pcs./reel

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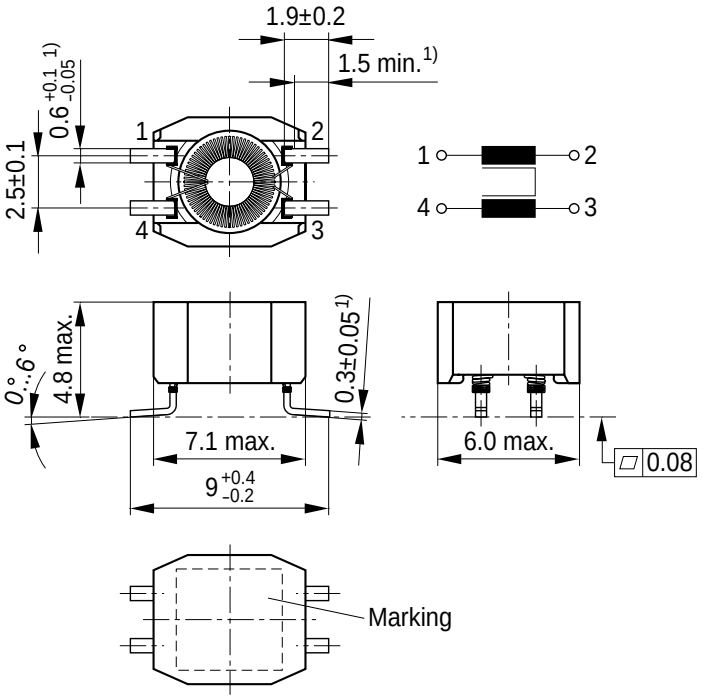
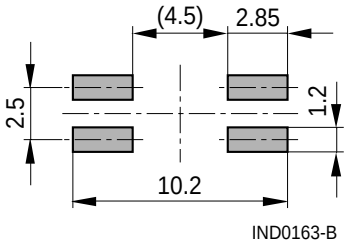
Dimensional drawing and pin configuration



1) Soldering area

IND0010-9-E

Layout recommendation

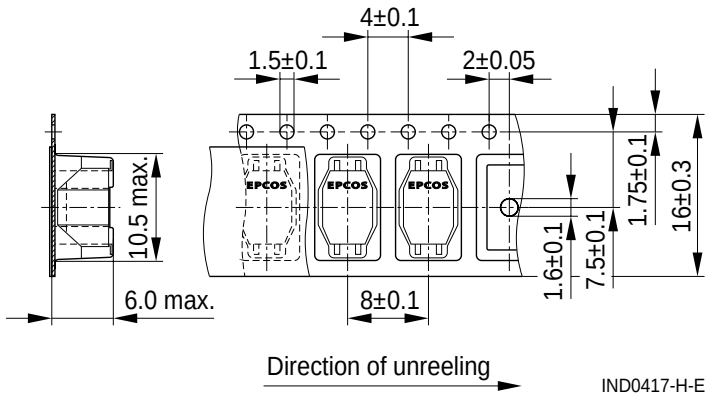


IND0163-B

Dimensions in mm

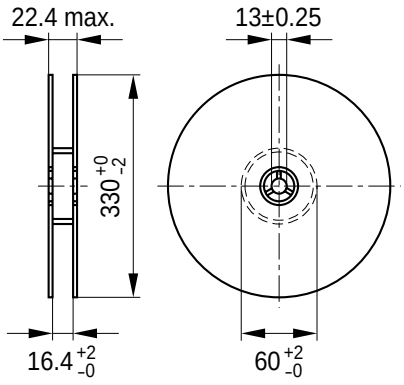
Taping and packing

Blister tape



IND0417-H-E

Reel



IND0422-K

Dimensions in mm

Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage V_R	42 V AC (50/60 Hz) / 80 V DC
Rated temperature T_R	60 °C
Rated current I_R	Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature
Rated inductance L_R	Measured with Agilent 4284A, 0.1 mA, 20 °C Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 1$ mH = 100 kHz $L_R > 1$ mH = 10 kHz Inductance is specified per winding.
Inductance tolerance	±30% ($L_R \leq 0.47$ mH), –30/+50% ($L_R \geq 1$ mH) at 20 °C
Inductance decrease $\Delta L/L$	< 10% at DC magnetic bias with I_R, 20 °C
Stray inductance $L_{stray,typ}$	Measured with Agilent 4284A, 5 mA, 20 °C, typical values Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 11$ µH = 1 MHz $L_R > 11$ µH = 100 kHz
DC resistance R_{typ}	Measured at 20 °C, typical values, specified per winding
Solderability	SnPb: (215 ±3) °C, (3 ±0.3) s Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: (245 ±5) °C, (3 ±0.3) s Wetting of soldering area ≥ 95% (to IEC 60068-2-58)
Resistance to soldering heat	(260 ±5) °C, (10 ±1) s (to IEC 60068-2-58)
Climatic category	40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)
Storage conditions (packaged)	–25 °C … +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH
Weight	Approx. 0.25 g

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Characteristics and ordering codes

L_R mH	$L_{stray,typ}$ nH	I_R mA	R_{typ} mΩ	V_{test} V DC, 2 s	Ordering code
0.005	40	1200	60	250	B82793C0502N201
0.006	30	2000	20	250	B82793K0602N201
0.006	250	2000	20	250	B82793L0602N201
0.011	50	800	80	250	B82793C0113N201
0.025	60	800	110	250	B82793C0253N201
0.025	1400	800	110	250	B82793S0253N201
0.051	70	800	140	250	B82793C0513N201
0.051	2300	800	140	250	B82793S0513N201
0.10	100	500	180	250	B82793C0104N201
0.47	100	700	170	750	B82793C0474N215
1.0	70	700	140	750	B82793C0105N265
2.2	120	500	400	750	B82793C0225N265
4.7	250	400	550	750	B82793C0475N265
For telecommunications					
20	300	100	1800	750	B82793C0206N265
47	1200	100	3700	750	B82793C0476N265

Sample kit available. Ordering code: B82793X001.
For more information refer to chapter “Sample kits”.

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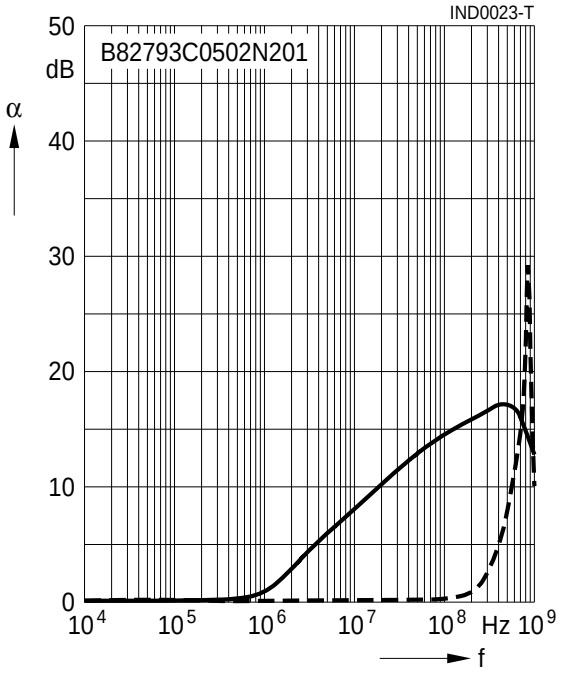
Insertion loss α (typical values at |Z| = 50 Ω, 20 °C)

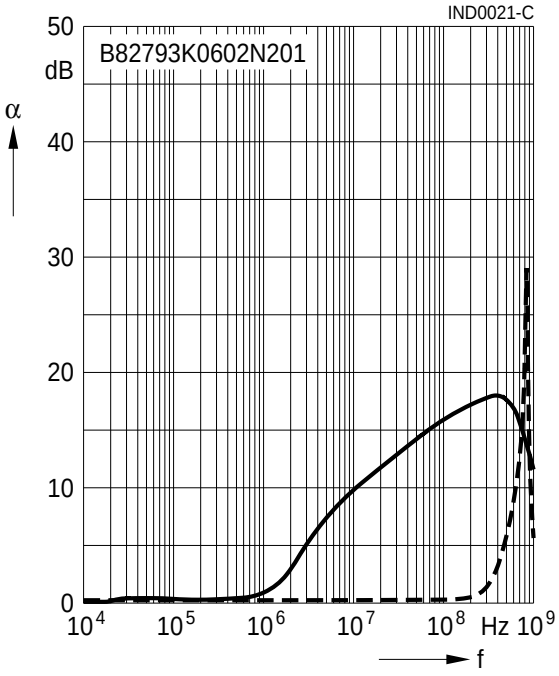
——— asymmetrical, all branches in parallel (common mode)

- - - - - - - symmetrical (differential mode)

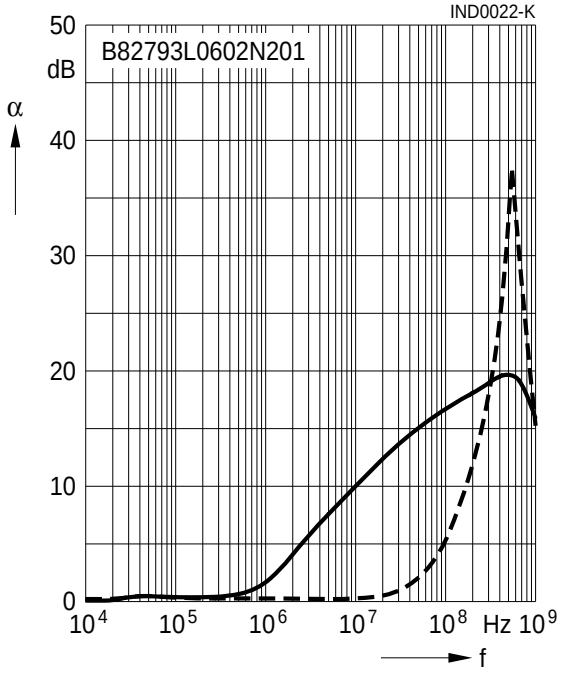
L_R = 0.005 mH



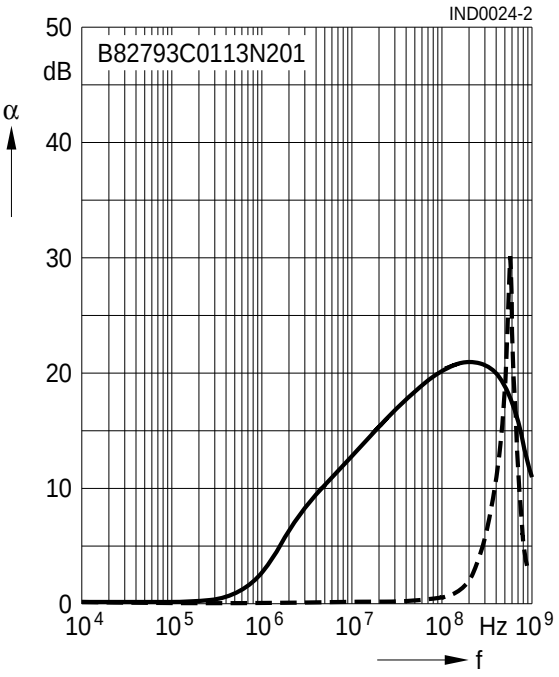
L_R = 0.006 mH (low L_{stray})



L_R = 0.006 mH (high L_{stray})



L_R = 0.011 mH



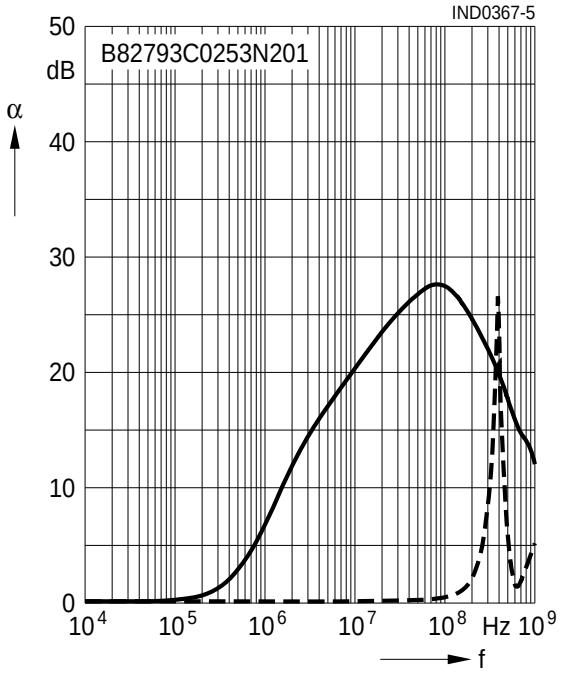
SMD

Insertion loss α (typical values at |Z| = 50 Ω, 20 °C)

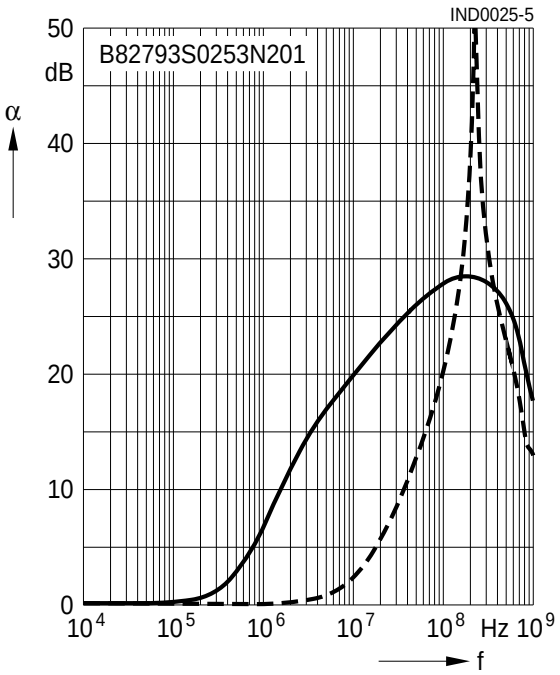
——— asymmetrical, all branches in parallel (common mode)

- - - - - - - symmetrical (differential mode)

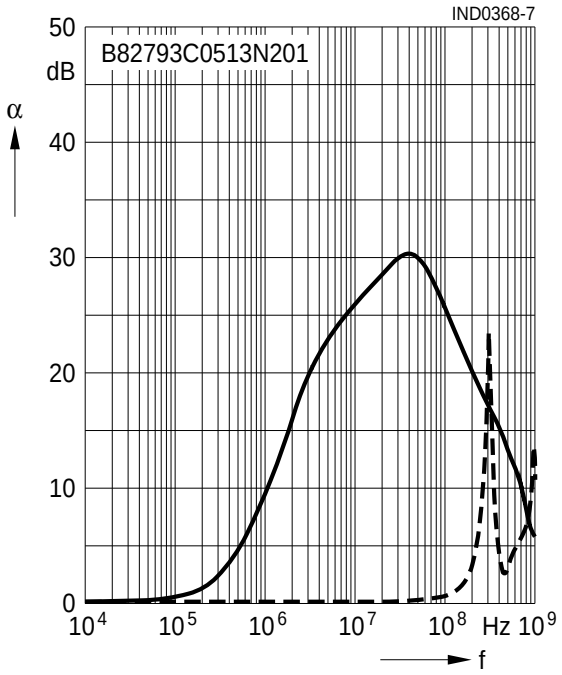
L_R = 0.025 mH (low L_{stray})



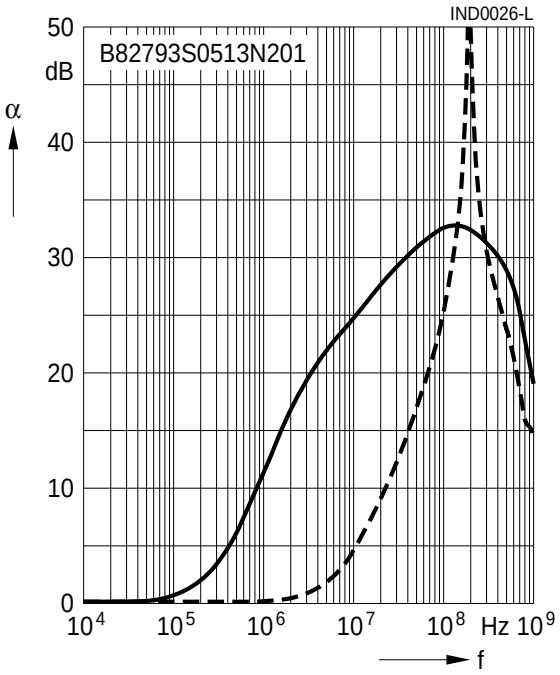
L_R = 0.025 mH (high L_{stray})



L_R = 0.051 mH (low L_{stray})



L_R = 0.051 mH (high L_{stray})



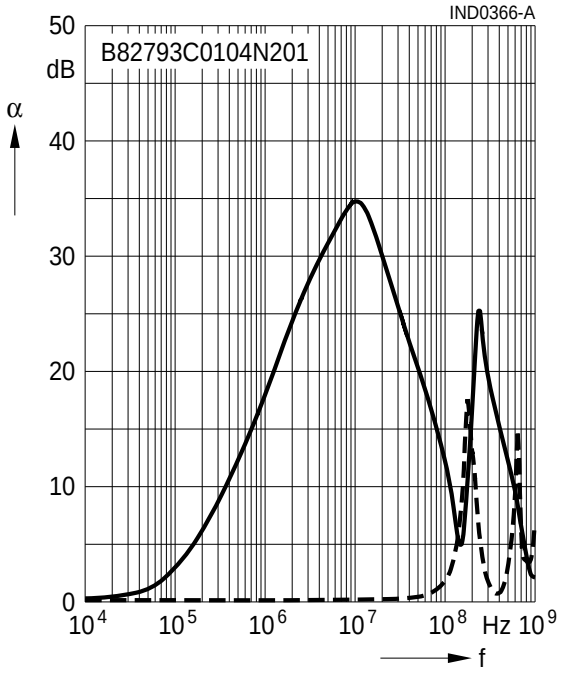
SMD

Insertion loss α (typical values at |Z| = 50 Ω, 20 °C)

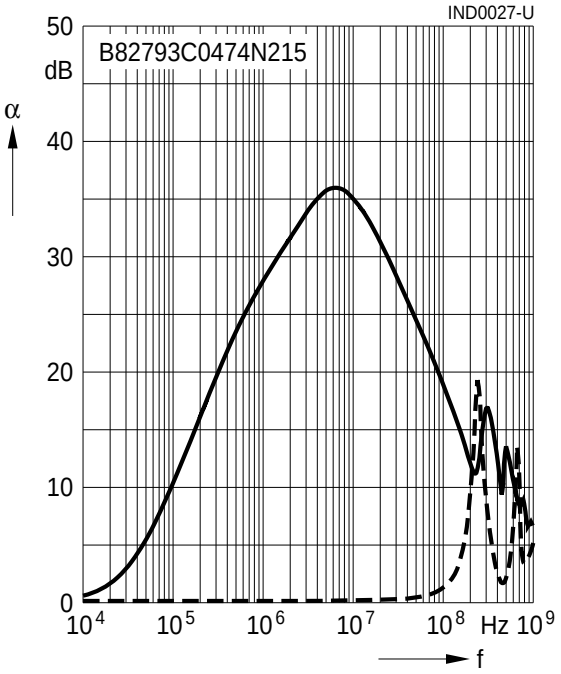
——— asymmetrical, all branches in parallel (common mode)

- - - - - - - symmetrical (differential mode)

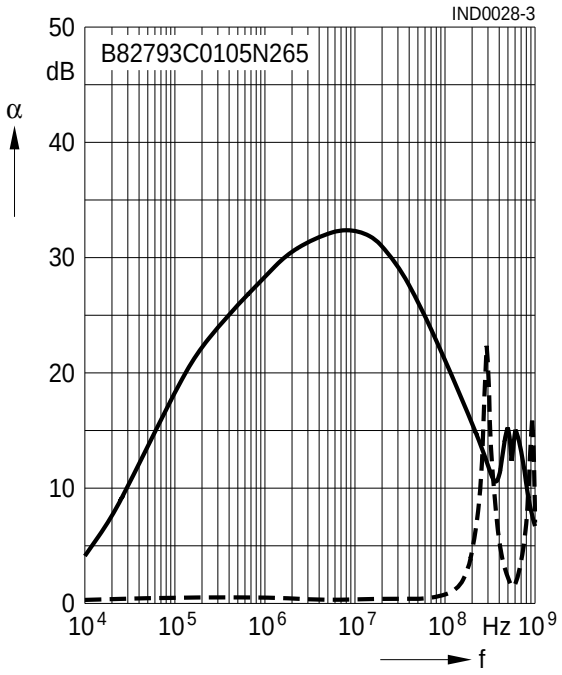
L_R = 0.10 mH



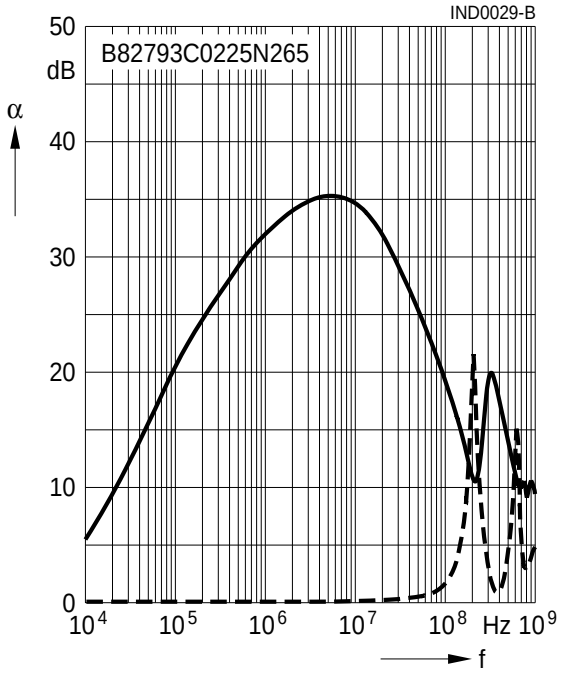
L_R = 0.47 mH



L_R =1.0 mH



L_R = 2.2 mH



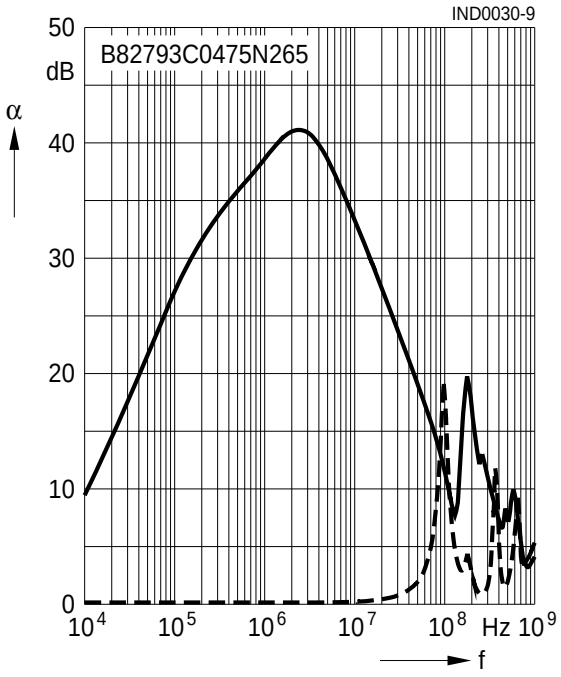
SMD

Insertion loss α (typical values at |Z| = 50 Ω, 20 °C)

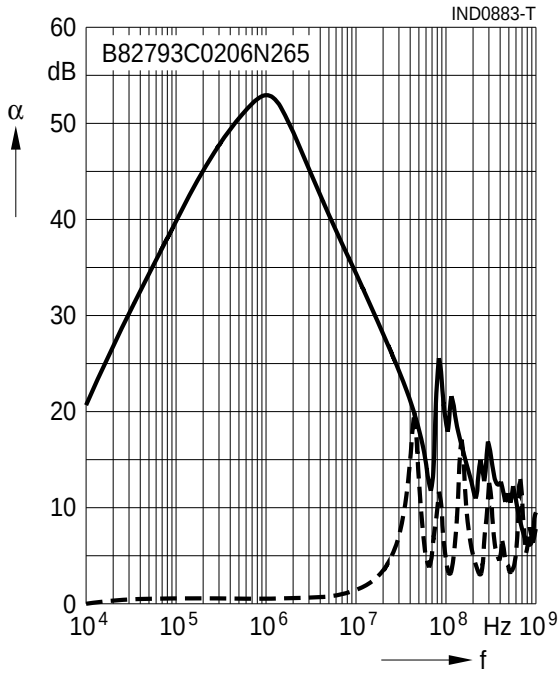
——— asymmetrical, all branches in parallel (common mode)

- - - - - - - symmetrical (differential mode)

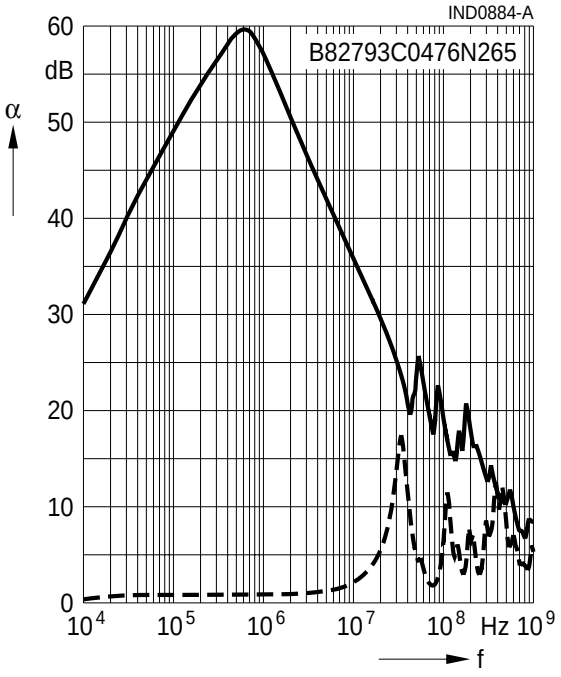
L_R = 4.7 mH



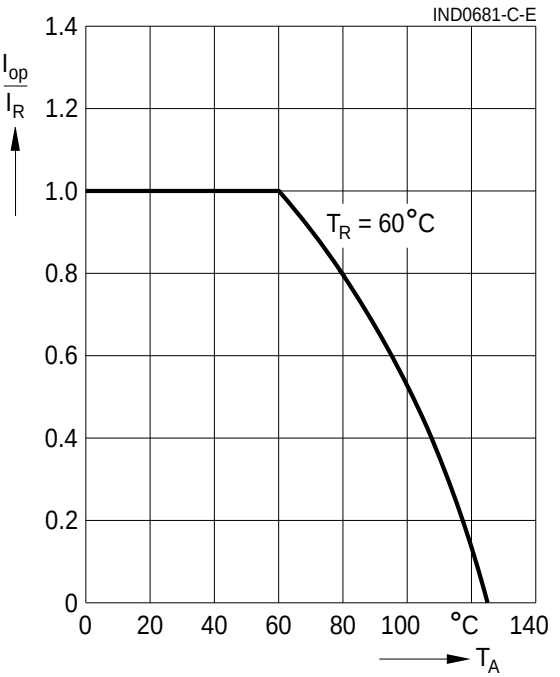
L_R = 20 mH



L_R = 47 mH

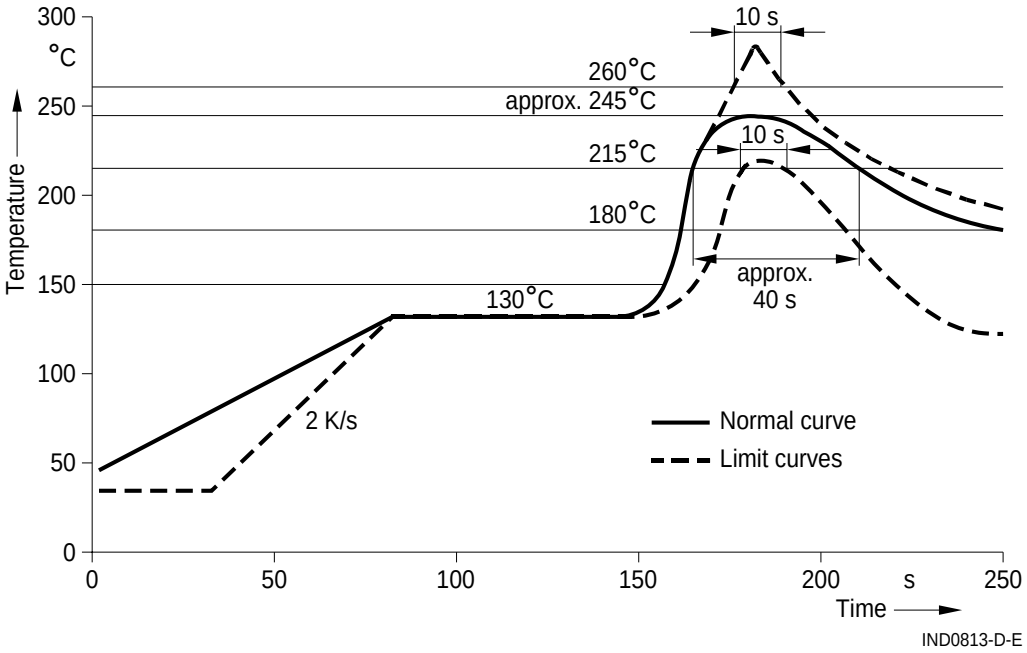


Current derating I_{op}/I_R versus ambient temperature

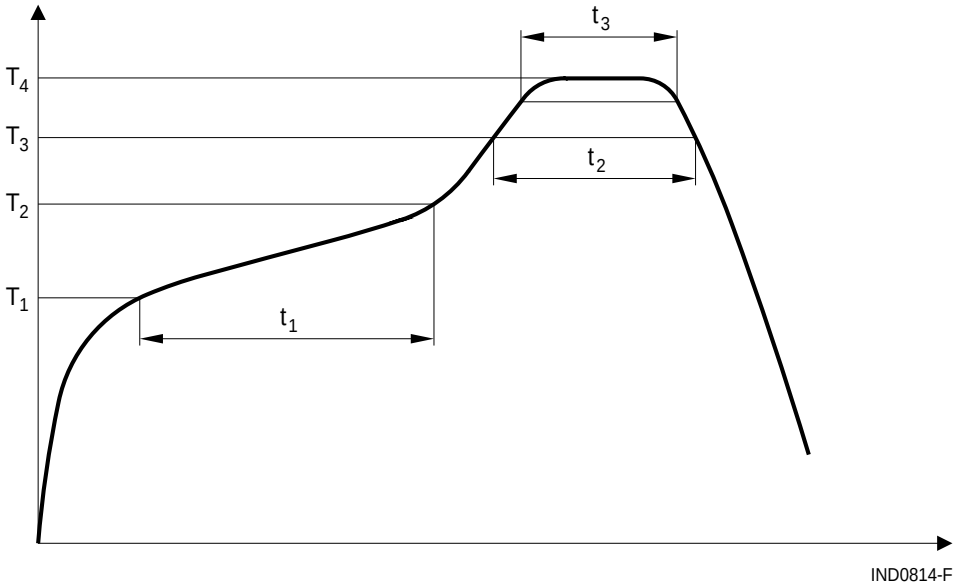


Recommended reflow soldering curve

Pb containing solder material (based on CECC 00802 edition 2)



Pb-free solder material (based on JEDEC J-STD 020C)



T_1 °C	T_2 °C	T_3 °C	T_4 °C	t_1 s	t_2 s	t_3 s
150	200	217	250	< 110	< 90	< 40 @ T_4 –5 °C

Time from 25 °C to T_4: max 300 s
Maximal numbers of reflow cycles: 3

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.

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application.**

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2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified.** In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.

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