



Inductors

RF chokes, HBC series

Series/Type: B82143A, B82143B

Date: March 2008

RF chokes

B82143A, B82143B

HBC series, 4 × 9.2 (mm)

HBC choke (High-Current Bobbin Core)

Rated inductance 1 µH to 27 µH

Rated current 850 mA to 2000 mA

Construction

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

Features

- Very high rated current
- Low DC resistance
- Suitable for wave soldering
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Decoupling
- Interference suppression
- For electronic household appliances, automotive and entertainment electronics

Terminals

- Central axial leads (B82143A)
- Radially bent to 5 mm lead spacing (B82143B)
- Base material Cu
- Hot-dipped with pure tin

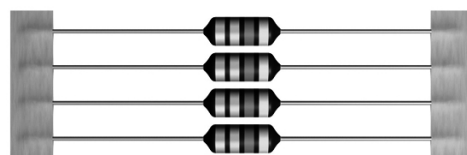
Marking

Inductance indicated by color bands to IEC 60062

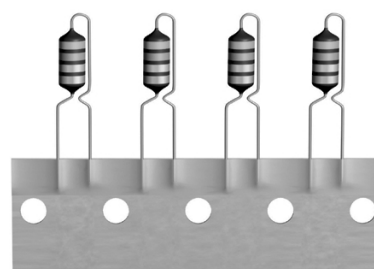
Delivery mode and packing units

- Taped, Ammo and reel packing
- Packing units:

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



B82143A



B82143B

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 MHz $10 \mu\text{H} < L_R \leq 4700 \mu\text{H}$ = 100 kHz Measuring current: $\leq 1 \text{ mA}$ Measuring temperature: 20 °C
Q factor $Q_{\min}$	Measured with precision impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A, 20 °C
Rated temperature T_R	40 °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 °C
DC resistance $R_{\max}$	Measured at 20 °C
Resonance frequency $f_{\text{res},\min}$	Measured with Agilent 4294A or 8753ES, 20 °C
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: (245 ±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	$\geq 20 \text{ N}$ (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, $\leq 75\%$ RH
Weight	Approx. 0.38 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

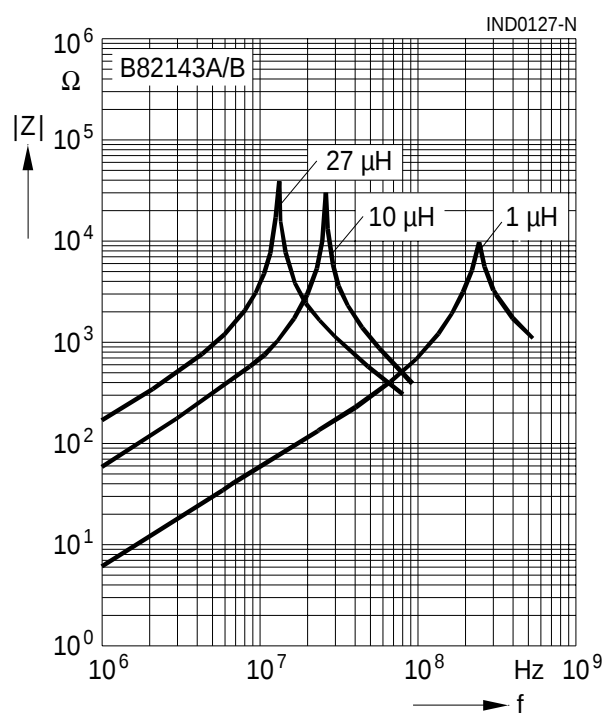
L _R μH	Tolerance ¹⁾	Q _{min}	f _Q MHz	I _R mA	R _{max} Ω	f _{res, min} MHz	Ordering code ²⁾ (reel packing) ³⁾
1.0	±10% △ K	50	7.96	2000	0.08	195	B82143+1102K000
1.2		50	7.96	1800	0.09	180	B82143+1122K000
1.5		50	7.96	1700	0.10	165	B82143+1152K000
1.8		50	7.96	1650	0.11	155	B82143+1182K000
2.2		50	7.96	1600	0.12	140	B82143+1222K000
2.7		50	7.96	1500	0.13	125	B82143+1272K000
3.3		50	7.96	1450	0.14	115	B82143+1332K000
3.9		50	7.96	1400	0.15	105	B82143+1392K000
4.7		50	7.96	1300	0.17	60	B82143+1472K000
5.6		50	7.96	1250	0.19	45	B82143+1562K000
6.8		40	7.96	1200	0.22	35	B82143+1682K000
8.2		40	7.96	1150	0.24	25	B82143+1822K000
10		40	7.96	1100	0.25	21	B82143+1103K000
12		35	2.52	1050	0.27	17	B82143+1123K000
15		35	2.52	1000	0.30	16	B82143+1153K000
18		35	2.52	950	0.33	15	B82143+1183K000
22		35	2.52	900	0.37	13	B82143+1223K000
27		35	2.52	850	0.42	11	B82143+1273K000

1) Closer tolerances on request.

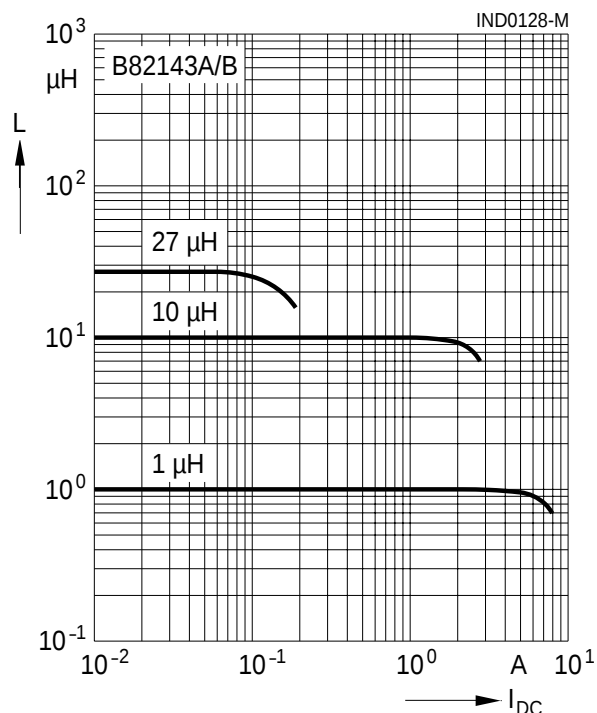
2) Replace the + by code letter »A« for axial taping or by »B« for radial taping.

3) For Ammo pack the last digit has to be a »9«. Example: B82143A1102K009

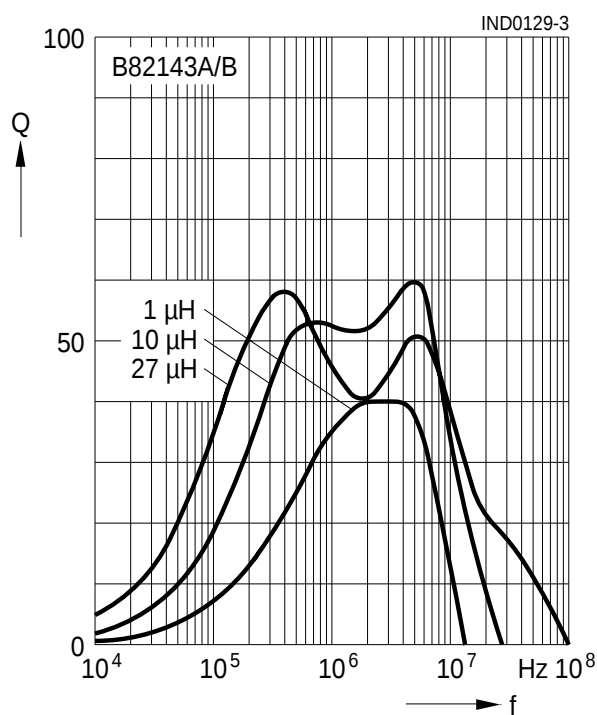
Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f
measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A or S-parameter network analyzer Agilent 8753ES, typical values at 20 °C



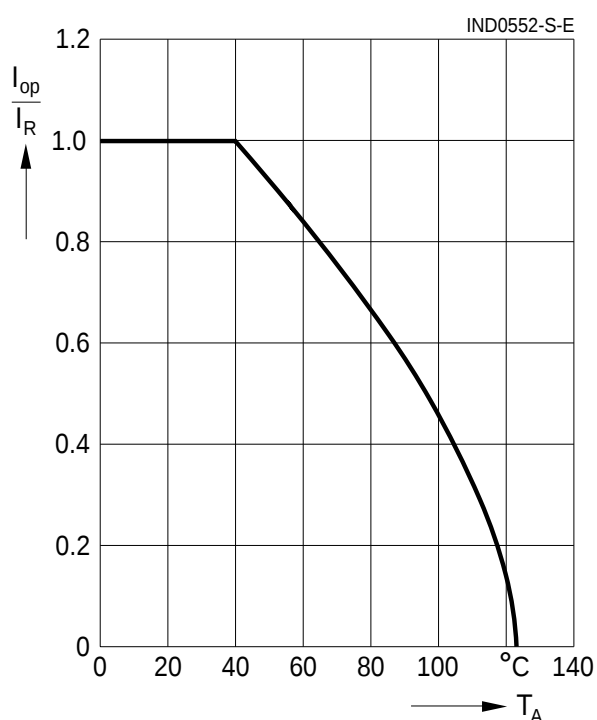
Inductance L versus DC load current I_{DC}
measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A, typical values at 20 °C



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 $T_R = 40$ °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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