

Power line chokes

Current-compensated frame core double chokes 250 V AC, 0.7 ... 2.3 A, 10 ... 100 mH, +40 °C

Series/Type: B82733F Date: March 2011

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Construction Current-compensated frame core double choke

Closed magnetic circuit with frame construction made of ferrite

Current-compensated frame core double chokes

Pet coil former (UL94 V-0)

Power line chokes

Rated voltage 250 V AC Rated current 0.7 A to 2.3 A Rated inductance 10 mH to 100 mH

- 4-section winding with direct winding on the core
- Sector winding
- Clearance and creepage distances >3 mm

Features

- High inductance with low resistance
- Approx. 2% stray inductance for symmetrical interference suppression
- High pulse-handling capability
- Very good inductance/rated current ratio
- Low height (14 mm)
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2) and UL 1283
- ENEC (VDE) and UL¹ approval \$\$ 10 million
- RoHS-compatible
- ¹ UL approval with 300 V AC

Applications

- Suppression of common-mode and differential-mode interferences
- Electronic ballasts for lamps
- High power switch-mode power supplies for consumer electronics

Terminals

- Base material CP wire
- Layer composition Ni, Sn
- Hot dipped
- Pins 0.7 × 0.7 mm
- Lead spacing 20 × 22.5 mm

Marking

Manufacturer, date of manufacture (YYWW), factory identification code, ordering code, approval signs

Delivery mode

Polystyrene tray, anti-static, in cardboard box





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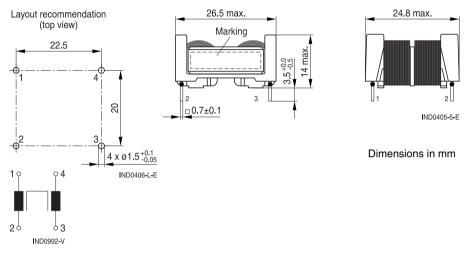


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Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation



Technical data and measuring conditions

250 V AC (50/60 Hz)		
1500 V AC, 2 s (line/line)		
+40 °C		
Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature		
Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 0.1 mA, +20 °C Inductance is specified per winding.		
-30/+50% at +20 °C		
<10% at DC magnetic bias with I _R , +20 °C		
Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 5 mA, +20 °C, typical values		
Measured at +20 °C; typical values, specified per winding		
Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: (+245 \pm 5) °C, (3 \pm 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area \geq 95% (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta)		
(+260 ±5) °C, (10 ±1) s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)		
40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)		
–25 °C … +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH		
Approx. 18 g		
EN 60938-2, UL 1283		

Please read *Cautions and warnings* and *Important notes* at the end of this document.

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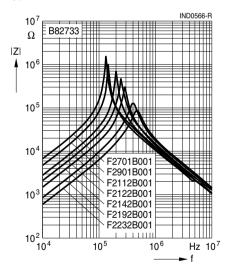
Characteristics and ordering codes

I _R	L _R	L _{stray,typ}	R _{typ}	Ordering code	Approvals	
А	mH	μH	mΩ		à	<i>91</i>
0.7	100	2100	1810	B82733F2701B001	×	×
0.9	68	1440	1100	B82733F2901B001	×	×
1.1	47	970	804	B82733F2112B001	×	×
1.2	39	800	696	B82733F2122B001	×	×
1.4	27	530	440	B82733F2142B001	×	×
1.9	15	310	279	B82733F2192B001	×	×
2.3	10	200	188	B82733F2232B001	×	×

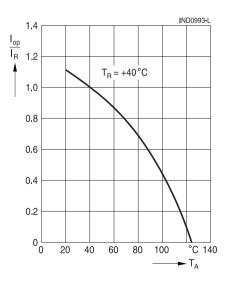
 \times = approval granted

Impedance |Z| versus frequency f

measured with windings in parallel at 20 $^{\circ}\text{C},$ typical values



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



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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. Derating must be applied in case the ambient temperature in the application exceeds the rated temperature of the component.
 - Ensure the operation temperature (which is the sum of the ambient temperature and the temperature rise caused by losses / self-heating) of the component in the application does not exceed the maximum value specified in the climatic category.
 - 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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