

## SMT power inductors

Size  $10.4 \times 10.4 \times 6.3$  (mm)

**Series/Type:**            **B82464D6**

**Date:**                    July 2021

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## SMT power inductors

B82464D6

Size 10.4 x 10.4 x 6.3 (mm)

SMD

Rated inductance 2.2 ... 47  $\mu$ H

Rated current 1.71 ... 6.17 A

### Construction

- Ferrite core
- Magnetically shielded
- Winding enamel copper wire
- Winding welded to terminals
- Special winding technology for low stray inductance and high coupling factor



### Features

- Temperature range up to +150 °C
- High rated current
- Low DC resistance
- Coupling factor typically 99% in average
- Functional isolation up to 500 V
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020D
- Qualified to AEC-Q200
- RoHS-compatible

### Applications

- Common-mode chokes
- DC/DC converters, especially for SEPIC topology
- 1:1 transformers

### Terminals

- Base material CuSn6P
- Lead-finish Sn (lead-free)
- Electro-plated

### Marking

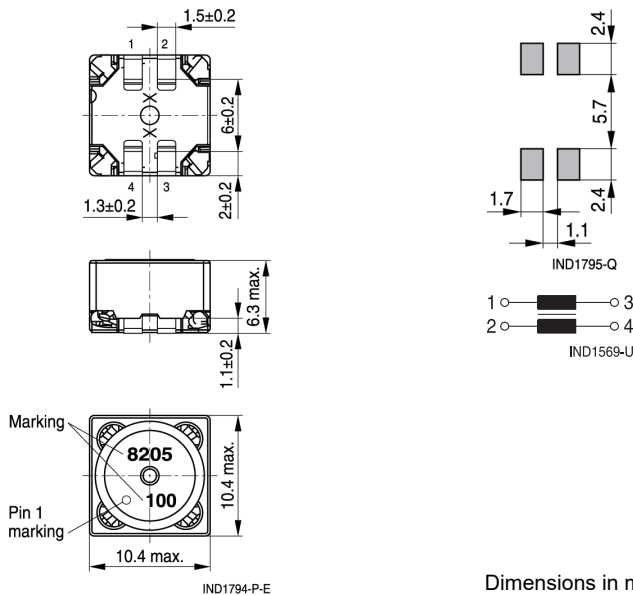
- Marking on component:  
L value ( $\mu$ H, coded), date of manufacture (YWWDD),  
dot for Pin1 identification
- Minimum data on reel:  
Manufacturer, ordering code,  
L value, quantity, date of packing

### Delivery mode and packing unit

- 24-mm blister tape, wound on 330-mm  $\varnothing$  reel
- Packing unit: 600 pcs./reel

**SMD**

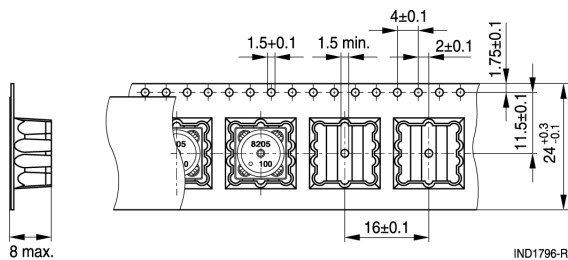
**Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation**



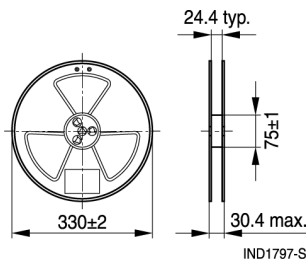
Dimensions in mm

**Taping and packing**

**Blister tape**



**Reel**



Dimensions in mm

<b>SMT power inductors</b>	<b>B82464D6</b>
<b>Size 10.4 x 10.4 x 6.3 (mm)</b>	

### SMD

#### Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated inductance $L_1, L_2$	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A at frequency $f_L$ , 0.1 V, +20 °C
Leakage or stray inductance $L_S$ Test $L_{1-3}$ (shorten 2 + 4)	Measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A at 100 kHz, 0.1 V, +20 °C
Coupling factor $K_{typ}$	Coupling test in between the 2 windings. Typical values: $k = \sqrt{1 - \frac{L_s}{L_n}}$
Operating temperature range	-55 °C ... +150 °C
Rated current $I_R$	Max. permissible DC with temperature increase of $\leq 40$ K (method to IEC 62024-2)
Saturation current $I_{sat}$	Max. permissible DC with inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ of 10% and 30% per winding, typical values
DC resistance $R_{1,max}, R_{2,max}, R_{1,typ}, R_{2,typ}$	Measured at +20 °C
Isolation (functional)	Tested with 500 V, 0.4 s at 100%, 3 s during qualification
Solderability (lead-free)	Dip and look method Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: +(245 $\pm$ 5) °C, (3 $\pm$ 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (based on IEC 60068-2-58)
Resistance to soldering heat	as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020D
Climatic category	55/150/56 (to IEC 60068-1)
Storage conditions	Mounted: -55 °C ... +150 °C Packaged: -25 °C ... +40 °C, $\leq 75\%$ RH
Weight	Approx. 2.5 g

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### SMD

#### Characteristics and ordering codes

L <sub>R</sub>	K <sub>typ</sub>	Tolerance	f <sub>L</sub>	I <sub>sat</sub> 10% drop	I <sub>sat</sub> 30% drop	I <sub>R</sub>	R <sub>1,2,max</sub>	R <sub>1,2,typ</sub>	Ordering code
μH	%		MHz	A	A	A	Ω	Ω	
2.2	95.0	±20% △ M	0.1	11.80	13.85	6.17	0.021	0.018	B82464D6222M000
3.0	96.0		0.1	9.80	11.75	5.77	0.024	0.021	B82464D6302M000
4.7	97.0		0.1	8.40	9.90	5.08	0.031	0.027	B82464D6472M000
6.8	98.0		0.1	6.45	7.70	4.47	0.040	0.035	B82464D6682M000
10	99.0		0.1	5.10	6.15	3.71	0.058	0.052	B82464D6103M000
12	99.0		0.1	4.70	5.65	3.31	0.073	0.066	B82464D6123M000
15	99.0		0.1	4.35	5.20	3.09	0.084	0.076	B82464D6153M000
22	99.0		0.1	3.60	4.35	2.66	0.113	0.105	B82464D6223M000
33	99.0		0.1	2.75	3.30	2.15	0.173	0.160	B82464D6333M000
47	99.0		0.1	2.45	2.95	1.71	0.274	0.238	B82464D6473M000

Inductance is per winding.

When leads are connected in parallel, inductance L<sub>R</sub> is the same value.

When leads are connected in series, inductance L<sub>R</sub> is four times the value.

DCR is for each winding. When leads are connected in parallel,  $DCR = \frac{(R1 \times R2)}{(R1 + R2)}$ .

When leads are connected in series, DCR is R1+R2.

I<sub>sat</sub> ist the current flowing through one winding.

When leads are connected in parallel, I<sub>sat</sub> is the same.

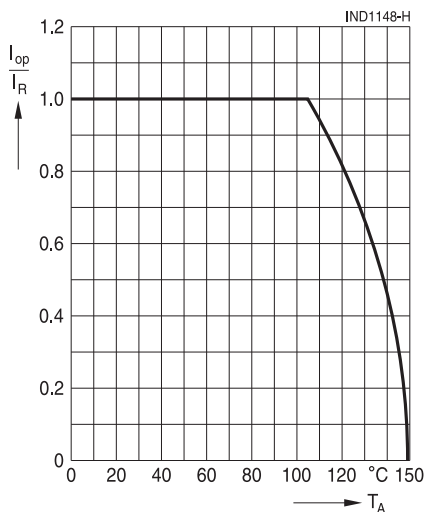
When leads are connected in series, I<sub>sat</sub> is half the value.

I<sub>R</sub> is the total current through both windings

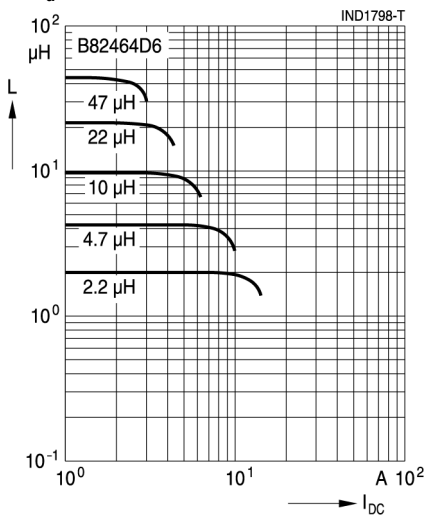
I<sub>1</sub> and I<sub>2</sub> can be calculated like this: I<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> + I<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> = I<sub>R</sub><sup>2</sup>

**SMD**

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



**Inductance  $L$  versus  $I_{DC}$  superposition  
measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A  
at  $T_a = +20^\circ\text{C}$**



## 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, wire insulation, plastics or glue.
  - The effect of the potting material can change the high-frequency behaviour of the components.
  - Many coating materials have a negative effect (chemically and mechanically) on the winding wires, insulation materials and connecting points. Customers are always obligated to determine whether and to what extent their coating materials influence the component. Customers are responsible and bear all risk for the use of the coating material. TDK Electronics does not assume any liability for failures of our components that are caused by the coating material.
- Ceramics / 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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