

## **SMT power inductors**

Size 12.5x12.5x10.5 (mm)

**Series/Type:**            **B82477C6xxxM603**

Date:                        July 2021

Version:                    02

**SMT power inductors**
**B82477C6**
**Size 12.5x12.5x10.5 (mm)**
**Rated inductance 4.7 .. 47  $\mu$ H**
**Construction**

- Ferrite core
- Magnetically shielded
- Winding enamel copper wire
- Winding welded to terminals
- Special winding technology for loose coupling of the 2 windings


**Features**

- Temperature range up to +150 °C
- High rated current
- Low DC resistance
- Loose coupling, coupling factor typically 86%
- Functional isolation up to 500 V
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020D
- Qualified acc. to AEC-Q200
- RoHS-compatible

**Applications**

- Common-mode choke
- DC/DC converters, especially for SEPIC and Cuk topology
- 1:1 transformers

**Terminals**

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

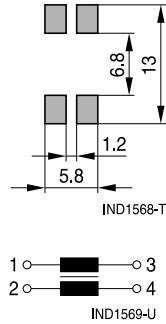
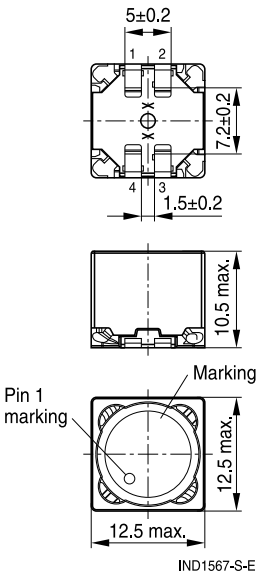
**Marking**

- Marking on component:
  - Manufacturer logo
  - Code letter "C", L value (in  $\mu$ H)
  - date code followed by the last 2 digits of the production order
  - dot for Pin 1 identification
- Minimum data on reel:
  - Manufacturer, ordering code, L value,
  - quantity, date of packing

**Delivery mode and packing units**

- 24-mm blister tape, wound on 330-mm  $\varnothing$  reel
- Packing unit: 250 pcs./reel

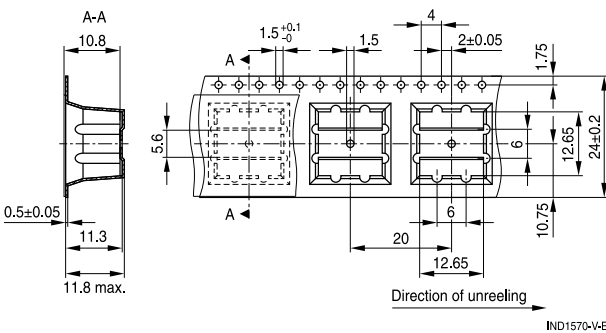
Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation



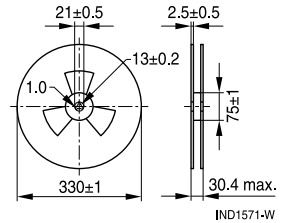
Dimensions in mm

Taping an packing

Blister tape



Reel



Dimensions in mm

**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
Coupling factor $K_{typ}$	Coupling in between the 2 windings. $k = \sqrt{1 - \frac{L_s}{L_n}}$
Operating temperature range	-55 °C to +150 °C
Rated current $I_R$	Max. permissible DC with temperature increase of $\leq 40$ K Method as per IEC62024-2
Saturation current $I_{Sat}$	DC with inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ of approx. 10%
DC resistance $R_1, R_2$ , (max)	Measured at +20 °C
Isolation (functional)	Tested with 500 V, 0.4 sec by 100%; 3 sec during qualification
Solderability (lead-free)	Dip and look method Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: (245 $\pm$ 5) °C, (5 $\pm$ 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (based on IEC 60068-2-58)
Resistance to soldering heat	+245 °C, 30 s (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. 5 g

**Characteristics and ordering codes**

L <sub>1</sub> , L <sub>2</sub> μH	K <sub>typ</sub> %	Tolerance	f <sub>L</sub> MHz	I <sub>sat</sub> /A		I <sub>R</sub> A	R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub> /mΩ		Ordering code
				typ	Min		max	typ	
4.7	86	±20% ≅ M	0.1	15.3	14.0	7.05	18	14.2	B82477C6472M603
6.8	87			11.2	10.0	6.40	21	17.7	B82477C6682M603
10	87			9.6	8.4	5.65	27	22.5	B82477C6103M603
15	86			8.3	7.5	4.92	35	28.6	B82477C6153M603
22	86			6.4	5.9	3.85	48	43.5	B82477C6223M603
33	86			5.2	4.7	3.30	69	63	B82477C6333M603
47	86			4.8	4.0	3.02	85	78	B82477C6473M603

Inductance is per winding.

When leads are connected in parallel, inductance is the same value.

When leads are connected in series, inductance is four times the value.

DCR is for each winding. When leads are connected in parallel,  $DCR = \frac{(R_1 \times R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$ .

When leads are connected in series, DCR is R<sub>1</sub>+R<sub>2</sub>.

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

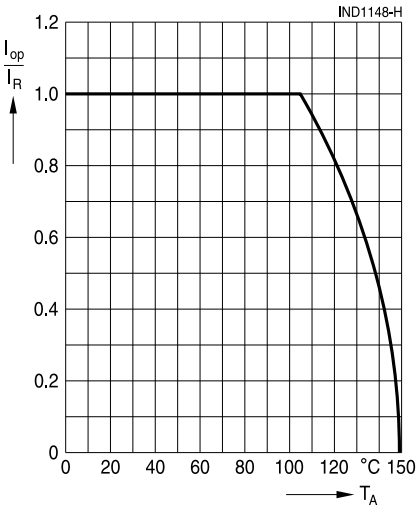
When leads are connected in parallel, I<sub>sat</sub> is the same.

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

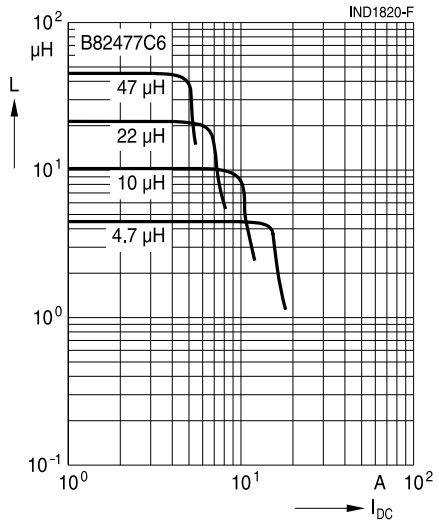
I<sub>R</sub> is the total current through both windings.

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>.

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



Inductance L versus  $I_{DC}$  superposition measured with LCR meter Agilent 4284A at  $T_a = +20$  °C



## Ferrites and accessories

### 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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## Important notes

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