

Power line chokes

Current-compensated ring core triple chokes 500 / 320 V AC, 13 / 8 A, 3.2 / 6.2 mH, +70 $^\circ\text{C}$

Series/Type: B82746S Date: May 2015

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

Power line chokes

Current-compensated ring core triple chokes

Rated voltage 550 / 320 V AC Rated inductance 3.2 / 6.2 mH Rated current 13 / 8 A / +70 °C

Construction

- Current-compensated ring core triple choke
- Ferrite core with epoxy coating (UL 94-V0)
- Additional PET core insulation
- Plastic base plate and holder (UL 94-V0)
- Sector winding
- Clearance and creepage distances ≥5 mm

Features

- Approx. 0.5 ... 0.65% stray inductance for symmetrical interference suppression
- High rated inductance
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2)
- UL 1446 class 155(F) electrical insulation system cRus
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Suppression of common-mode interferences
- Switch-mode power applications
- Power inverters
- Frequency converters

Terminals

- Ends of winding wires
- Hot-dip tinned

Marking

Product brand, electrical insulation system designation, ordering code, rated voltages, rated inductance, rated current, date of manufacture (YYWWD.internal ID code), production place identification code

Delivery mode

Blister tray in cardboard box





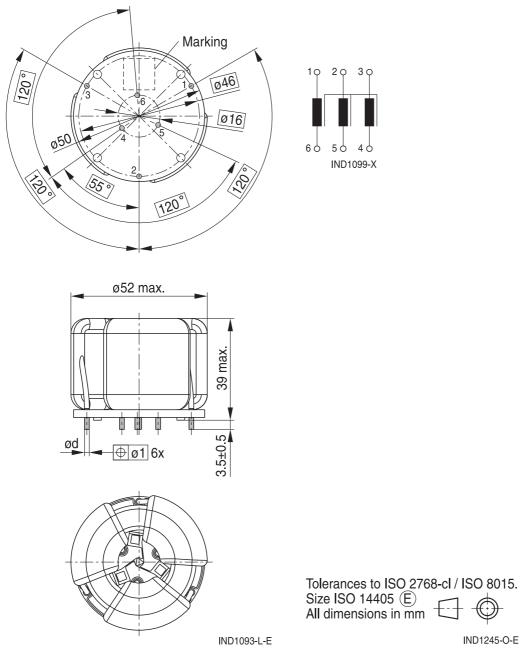
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Current-compensated frame core triple chokes

Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation





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Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage V _R	550 / 320 V AC (50/60 Hz)		
Test voltage V _{test}	2000 V AC, 2 s (line/line)		
Rated temperature T _R	+70 °C		
Rated current I _R	Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature		
Rated inductance L _R	Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 0.1 mA, +20 °C. Inductance is specified per winding.		
Inductance tolerance	–30/+50% at +20 °C		
Inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$	< 10% at DC magnetic bias with I _R , +20 °C		
Stray inductance L _{stray,typ}	Measured with Agilent 4284A at 10 kHz, 5 mA, +20 °C, typical values		
DC resistance R _{typ}	Measured at +20 °C, typical values, specified per winding		
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: +(245 ±5) °C, (3 ±0.3) s Wetting of soldering area ≥ 95% (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta)		
Resistance to soldering heat (wave soldering)	+(260 ±5) °C, (10 ±1) s (to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb)		
Climatic category	40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1)		
Pollution degree	P2 (to IEC 61558-1)		
Storage conditions (packaged)	–25 °C … +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH		
Weight	155 / 175 g		
Approvals	UL1446 Class 155 (F) (E320370)		

Characteristics and ordering codes

I _R	L _R	L _{stray,typ}	R _{typ}	Wire Ø d ±0.1	Ordering code
А	mH	μH	mΩ	mm	
8	6.2	34	18.0	1.25	B82746S6702A0401)
13	3.2	16	6.5	1.80	B82746S4143A040 ²⁾

Alternative rating: 7 A at +80 °C
Alternative rating: 14 A at +60 °C

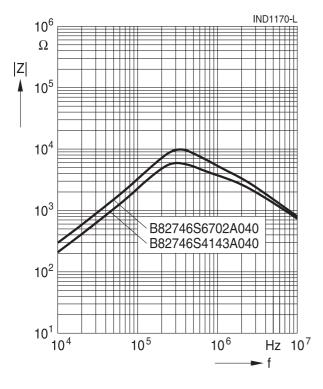
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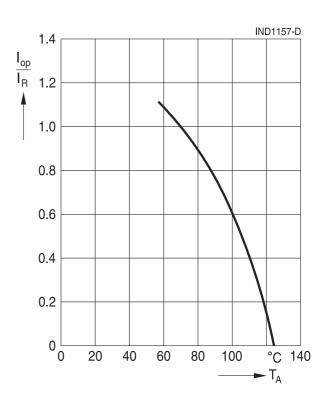
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Impedance |Z| versus frequency f

measured with windings in parallel at +20 °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.
 - 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 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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