



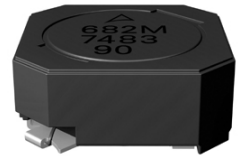
SMT power inductors

Size $10.4 \times 10.4 \times 4.8$ (mm)

Series/Type: **B82464G4**

Date: October 2008

Rated inductance 0.82 μ H to 1000 μ H
Rated current 0.34 A to 7.6 A



Construction

- Ferrite core
- Magnetically shielded
- Winding: enamel copper wire
- Winding welded to terminals

Features

- Temperature range up to 150 °C
- High rated current
- Low DC resistance
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020C
- Qualified to AEC-Q200
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Filtering of supply voltages
- Coupling, decoupling
- DC/DC converters
- Automotive electronics
- Industrial electronics

Terminals

- Base material CuFe2P
- Layer composition Ag, Sn (lead-free)
- Electro-plated

Marking

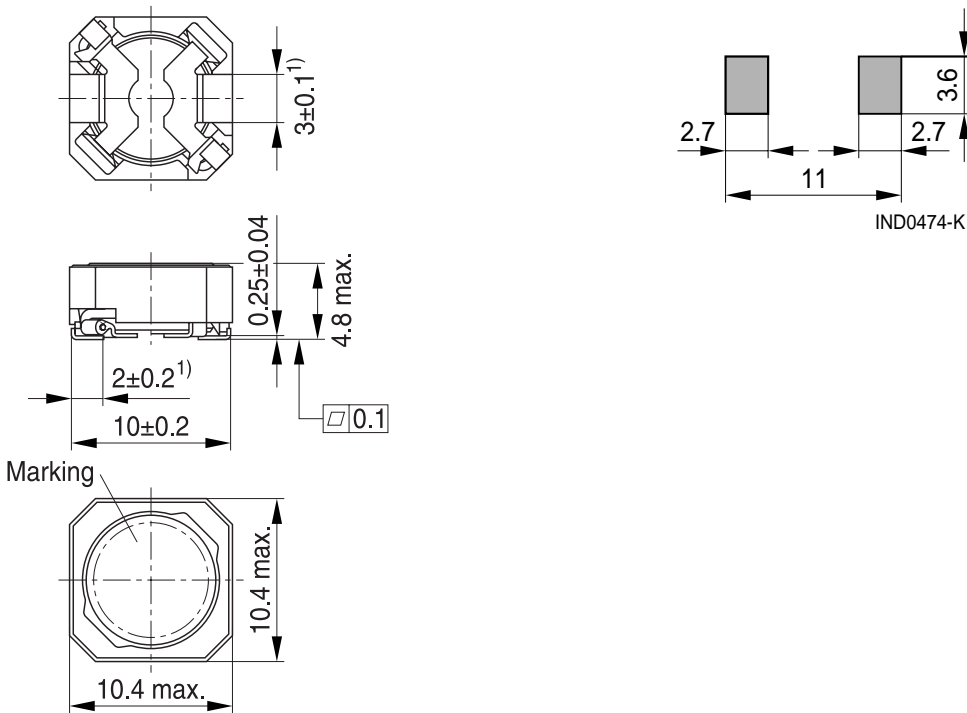
- Marking on component:
Manufacturer, L value (nH, coded),
L tolerance (coded), manufacturing date (YWWDD),
two last digits of work order
- Minimum data on reel:
Manufacturer, ordering code,
L value, quantity, date of packing

Delivery mode and packing unit

- 16-mm blister tape, wound on 330-mm \varnothing reel
- Packing unit: 750 pcs./reel

SMD

Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation



1) Soldering area

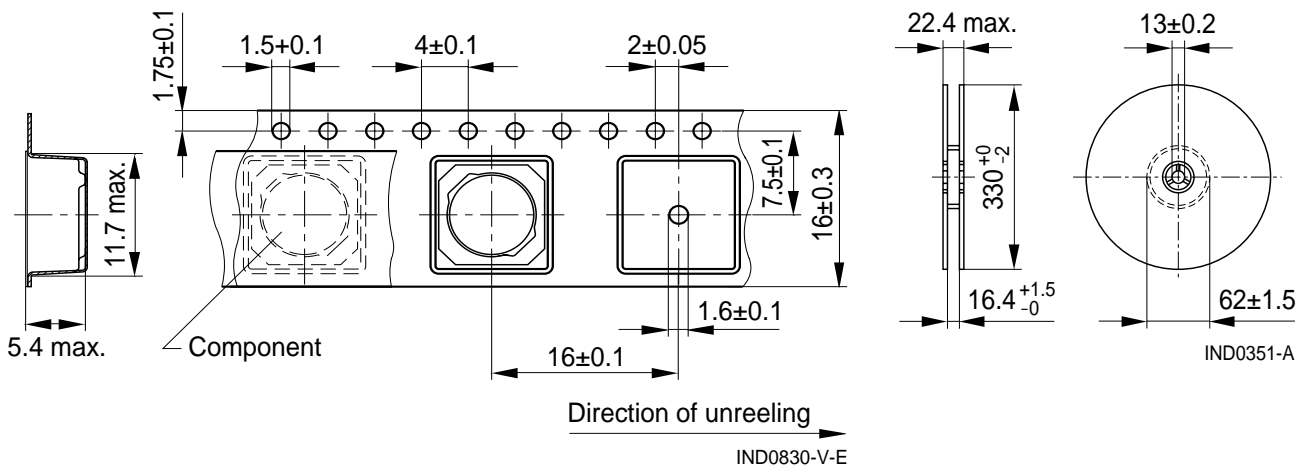
IND0477-H-E

Dimensions in mm

Taping and packing

Blister tape

Reel



Dimensions in mm

Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated inductance L_R	Measured with impedance analyzer Agilent 4294A at frequency f_L , 0.1 V, 20 °C
Rated temperature T_R	85 °C
Rated current I_R	Max. permissible DC with temperature increase of ≤ 40 K at rated temperature
Saturation current I_{sat}	Max. permissible DC with inductance decrease $\Delta L/L_0$ of approx. 10%
DC resistance R_{max}	Measured at 20 °C
Solderability (lead-free)	Dip and look method Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: (245 ± 5) °C, (5 ± 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area $\geq 90\%$ (based on IEC 60068-2-58)
Resistance to soldering heat	260 °C, 40 s (as referenced in JEDEC J-STD 020C)
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 g

Characteristics and ordering codes

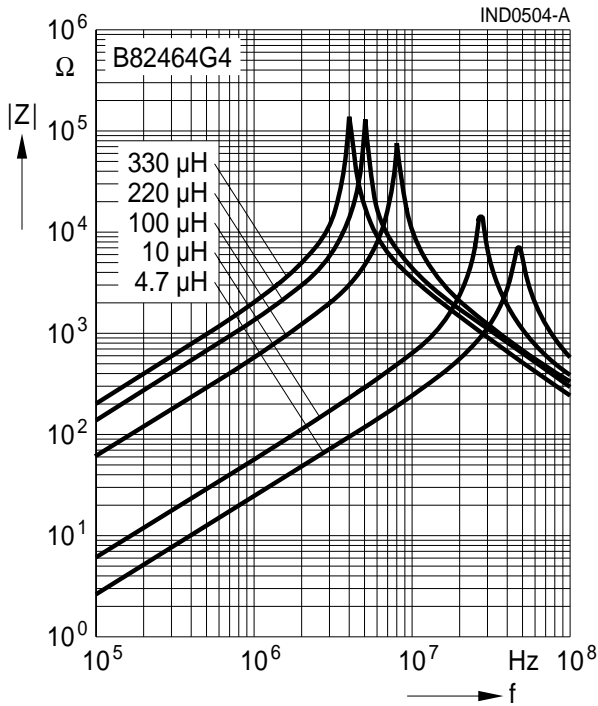
L_R μH	Tolerance	f_L MHz	I_R A	I_{sat} A	R_{max} Ω	Ordering code
0.82	$\pm 20\% \triangleq M$	0.1	7.60	10.3	0.007	B82464G4821M000
1.0		0.1	7.50	10.0	0.007	B82464G4102M000
1.5		0.1	7.00	8.50	0.009	B82464G4152M000
2.2		0.1	6.50	7.00	0.010	B82464G4222M000
3.3		0.1	5.50	5.90	0.012	B82464G4332M000
4.7		0.1	4.90	5.20	0.015	B82464G4472M000
6.8		0.1	4.30	4.60	0.020	B82464G4682M000
10		0.1	3.40	3.50	0.030	B82464G4103M000
15		0.1	2.75	3.10	0.040	B82464G4153M000
22		0.1	2.25	2.50	0.052	B82464G4223M000
33		0.1	1.85	2.10	0.075	B82464G4333M000
47		0.1	1.55	1.80	0.095	B82464G4473M000
68		0.1	1.30	1.45	0.13	B82464G4683M000
100		0.1	1.05	1.15	0.22	B82464G4104M000
150		0.1	0.85	0.90	0.32	B82464G4154M000
220		0.1	0.70	0.75	0.44	B82464G4224M000
330		0.1	0.59	0.65	0.65	B82464G4334M000
470		0.1	0.50	0.55	0.93	B82464G4474M000
680		0.1	0.42	0.46	1.30	B82464G4684M000
1000		0.1	0.34	0.35	2.20	B82464G4105M000

Sample kit available. Ordering code: B82464X004

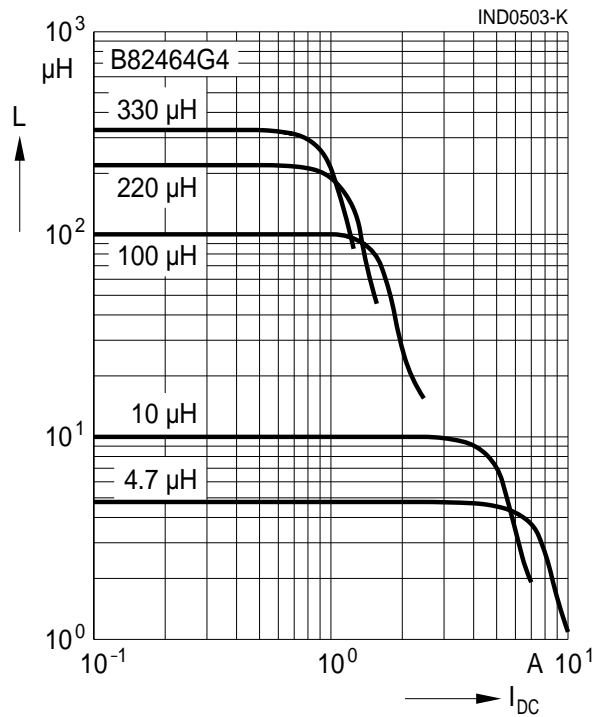
For more information refer to chapter "Sample kits".

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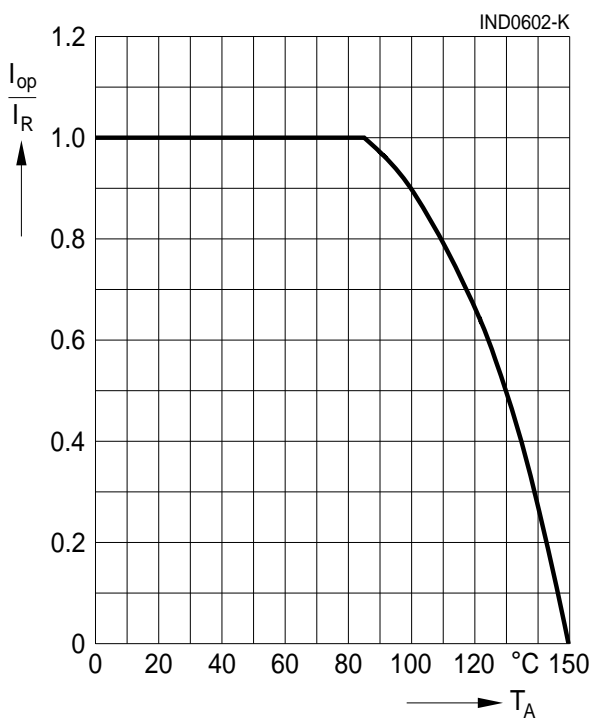
Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency f
measured with impedance analyzer
Agilent 4294A, typical values at 20 °C



Inductance L versus DC load current I_{DC}
measured with LCR meter Agilent 4275A,
typical values at 20 °C



Current derating I_{op}/I_R
versus ambient temperature T_A
(rated temperature $T_R = 85$ °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.

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**.

As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.

2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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