



## Power line chokes

Ring core chokes with iron powder core  
250 V AC, 1 ... 6 A, 0.7 ... 20 mH

**Series/Type:**            **B82615**

**Date:**                    October 2008

**Rated voltage 250 V AC/350 V DC**

**Rated current 1 A to 6 A**

**Rated inductance 0.7 mH to 20 mH**

### Construction

- Ring core single choke
- Iron powder core
- Polycarbonate case (UL 94 V-0)
- Polyurethane potting (UL 94 V-0)
- Multilayer winding



### Features

- High suppression of differential-mode interferences at low frequencies
- High thermal stability due to complete potting
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2)
- RoHS-compatible

### Applications

- Suppression of differential-mode interferences
- Filter circuits in switch-mode applications
- Power factor correction (PFC)
- Reduction of harmonics in consumer goods

### Terminals

- Base material CuNi18Zn20
- Layer composition Ni, Sn
- Hot-dipped
- Pins 1.0 × 1.0 (mm)
- Lead spacing 15 × 40 (mm)

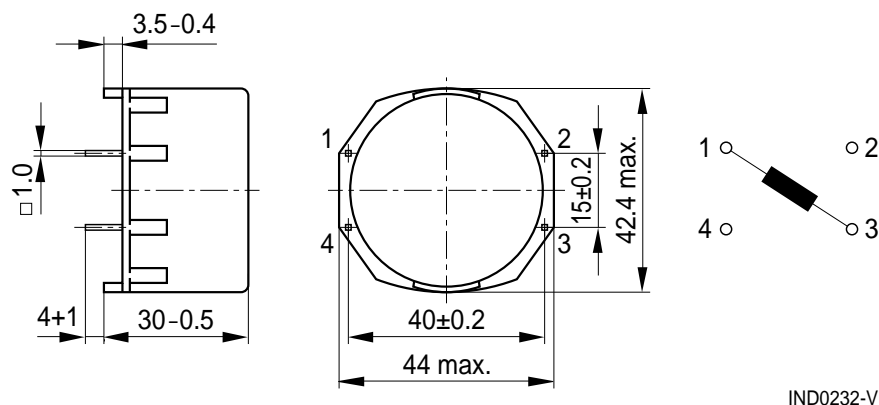
### Marking

Manufacturer, ordering code, rated current, rated inductance, rated voltage, date of manufacture (YYWWD)

### Delivery mode

Blister tray in cardboard box

## Dimensional drawing and pin configuration



Tolerances to ISO 2768-C  
unless otherwise noted.

IND0232-V

Dimensions in mm

## Technical data and measuring conditions

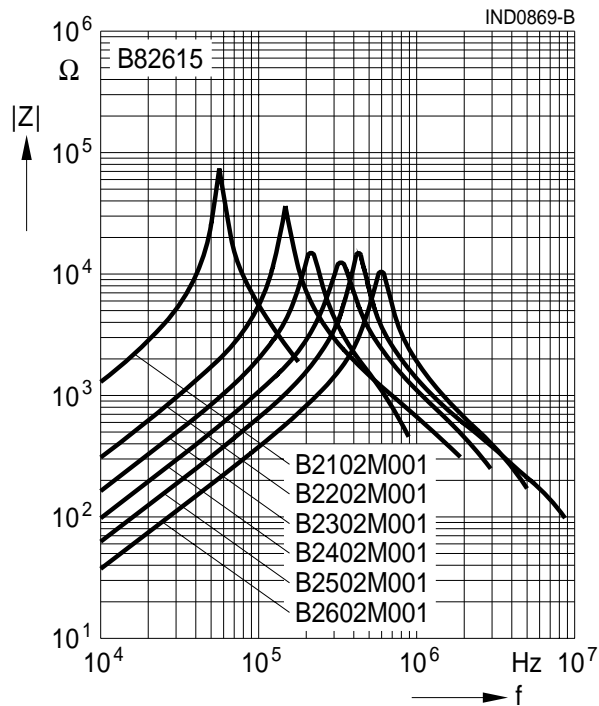
Rated voltage $V_R$	250 V AC (50/60 Hz) / 350 V DC
Rated temperature $T_R$	40 °C
Rated current $I_R$	Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature
Rated inductance $L_R$	Defined at zero DC current bias Measured with Agilent 4284A at 0.1 mA, 20 °C Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 1 \text{ mH} = 100 \text{ kHz}$ $L_R > 1 \text{ mH} = 10 \text{ kHz}$
Inductance tolerance	±20% at 20 °C
Inductance at rated current	Measured at DC magnetic bias with $I_R$ with Agilent 4284A at 0.1 mA, 20 °C, typical values Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 1 \text{ mH} = 100 \text{ kHz}$ $L_R > 1 \text{ mH} = 10 \text{ kHz}$
DC resistance $R_{typ}$	Measured at 20 °C, typical values
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)
Storage conditions (packaged)	−25 °C ... +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH
Weight	Approx. 115 g

### Characteristics and ordering codes

$I_R$ A	$L_R$ mH	$L$ at $I_R$ , typ. mH	$R_{typ}$ $\Omega$	Ordering code
1	20	11	3.0	B82615B2102M001
2	5.0	2.3	0.90	B82615B2202M001
3	2.5	1.3	0.40	B82615B2302M001
4	1.5	0.76	0.22	B82615B2402M001
5	1.0	0.41	0.15	B82615B2502M001
6	0.7	0.28	0.10	B82615B2602M001

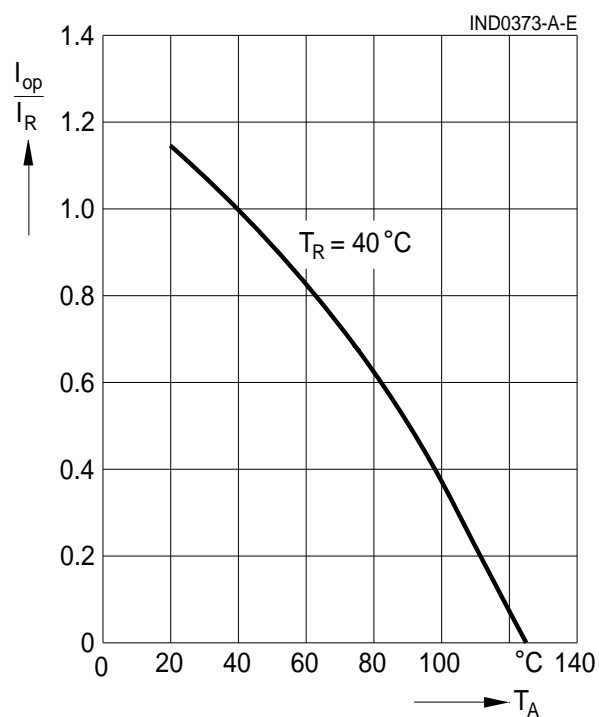
### Impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency $f$

measured at 20 °C, typical values



### Current derating $I_{op}/I_R$

versus ambient temperature  $T_A$



## 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.

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