

ERU 20, helically wound

Series/Type: B82559*A020 Ordering code: June 2012

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Rated inductance 1 ... 35 µH Saturation current 9.3 ... 50.0 A

Construction

- High temperature ferrite core
- Magnetically shielded
- Helical winding
- Self-leaded construction under body termination

Features

- High rated current
- Extremely low DC resistance
- Very low profile and smallest possible footprint
- RoHS-compatible
- Easily customized
- Suitable for pick-and-place processes

Applications

Energy storage chokes for

- DC/DC converters
- VRM modules
- POL converters
- Solar converters

Terminals

Lead-free tinned

Marking

 Manufacturer, ordering code, inductance manufacturing date, coded (yyww)

Delivery mode and packing units

- Blister tape
- Reel





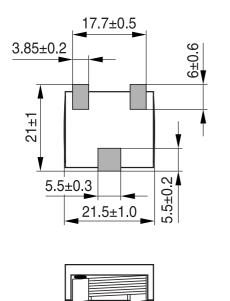
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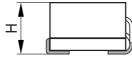
SMT Power Inductors

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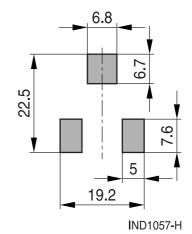
Dimensional Drawing and layout recommendation



□ 0.15







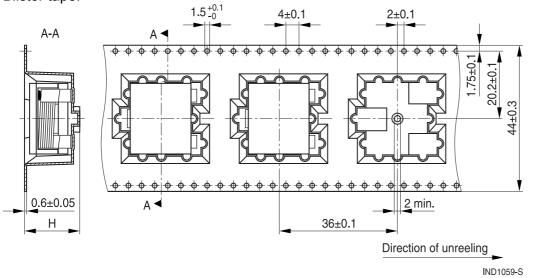


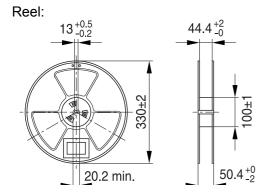
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Taping and packing

Blister tape:





Dimensions in mm

Height (mm)		Packaging unit (pcs.)		
Component (h)	Blister tape (H)	Per reel		
9.8	10.8	150		
10.8	12.5	130		
12.2	13.9	115		
13.2	14.9	110		
14.2	15.9	100		



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Technical data and measuring conditions

Inductor of L	Macourad with Mayne Karr 2260/2265 at 0.1 M J25 °C 100 KHz
Inductance L	Measured with Wayne-Kerr 3260/3265 at 0.1 V, +25 °C, 100 kHz
Inductance tolerance	±10 %
Saturation current I [LIDC]	Current that will result in approx. 10-15 % drop in inductance values
Rated inductance LIDC	The minimum allowable inductance at the saturation current $I[L_{\text{IDC}}]$
DC resistance R _{DC} (max)	Measured at +25 °C, toleranced resistances upon request
Self-resonant frequency	> 2 MHz
Solderability	+235 °C, 5 s
	Wetting of soldering area \geq 90%
	(based on IEC 60068-2-58, solder bath method)
Resistance to soldering heat	To JEDEC J-STD 020D
Operating temperature	–40 °C +150 °C
Storage conditions (packaged)	–25 °C … +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH

Characteristics and ordering codes

L	L at I _{sat}	I _{sat}	R_{DC} (max) $m\Omega$	R _{DC} (typ) mΩ	Height h (max.) mm	Approx. weight	Ordering code
μH	μH	A	11122	11152		g	
1.0	0.75	50.0	0.62	0.55	9.8	15.7	B82559A2102A020
1.5	1.10	50.0	0.9	0.78	10.8	17.6	B82559A3152A020
2.2	1.60	43.0	1.2	1.0	12.2	19.8	B82559A4222A020
3.3	2.50	34.0	1.5	1.28	13.2	22.5	B82559A5332A020
4.7	3.50	22.0	2.6	2.15	9.8	15.7	B82559A4472A020
6.8	5.10	19.0	2.9	2.68	9.8	16.3	B82559A5682A020
10.0	7.50	18.3	3.9	3.74	10.8	18.1	B82559A7103A020
15.0	11.2	15.3	4.9	4.65	12.2	19.7	B82559A9153A020
20.0	14.9	14.3	6.4	6.0	14.2	22.5	B82559A0203A020
29.0	21.5	11.0	7.0	6.65	14.2	23.9	B82559A0293A020
35.0	26.0	9.3	7.0	6.65	14.2	23.9	B82559A0353A020



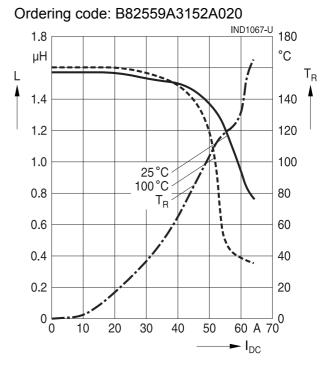
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Inductance L versus DC load current I_{DC}

The temperature rise T_R is measured at an ambient of +25 °C. A current is applied for 30 minutes and the temperature is measured when point equilibrium is reached via a thermal coupler placed on top of the device. No forced air cooling is applied.

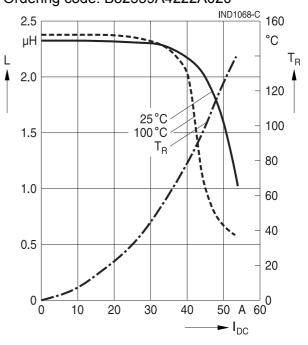
The inductance vs. current curves are generated by measuring the inductors at +25 °C and +100 °C using a Wayne Kerr PM 3260A with the related bias units.



IND1066-L 1.2 120 °C μH TR 100 1.0 80 0.8 25°C 100°C T_B 0.6 60 0.4 40

Ordering code: B82559A2102A020

Ordering code: B82559A4222A020



20

30

40

50

0.2

0

0

10

20

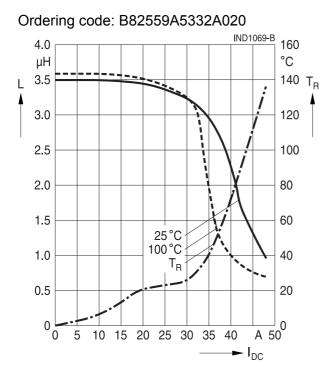
0

60 A 70

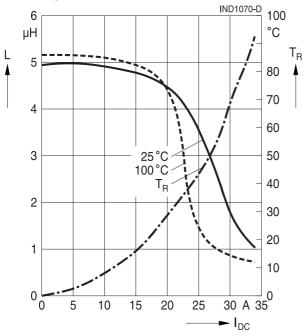


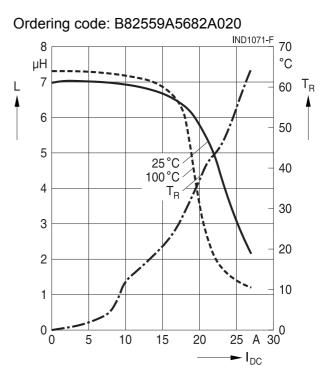
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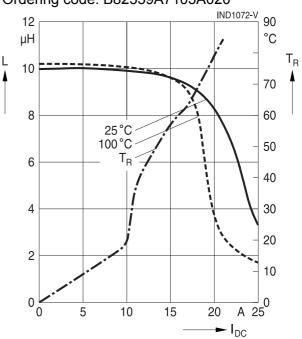


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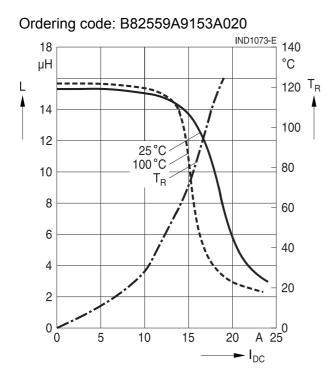
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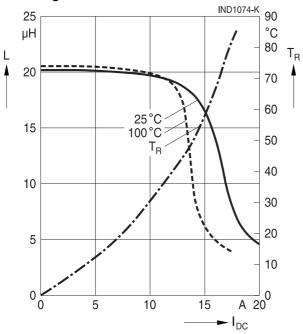


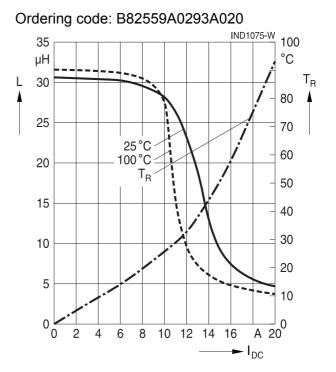
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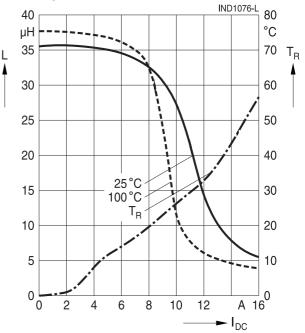


Ordering code: B82559A0203A020





Ordering code: B82559A0353A020



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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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