

Inductors

Transponder coils Size $7.8 \times 2.7 \times 2.7$ (mm)

Series/Type: B82450A*E Date: October 2008

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Transponder coils

Size 7.8 \times 2.7 \times 2.7 (mm)

Preliminary data

<u>SMD</u>

Rated inductance 1 mH to 7 mH Sensitivity 10 to 28 mV/µT

Construction

- Ferrite core
- Winding: enamel copper wire welded to terminals
- Flame-retardant molding

Features

- Robust construction for a high mechanical stability when exposed to shock, drop and bending tests
- Qualified to AEC-Q200
- High sensitivity
- Suitable for pick and place and AOI (Automatic Optical Inspection)
- Suitable for lead-free reflow soldering
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Car access systems
 - immobilizer
 - PEPS (Passive Entry, Passive Start)
- TPMS (Tire Pressure Monitoring Systems)

Terminals

- Base material CuSn6
- Layer composition Ni, Sn (lead-free)
- Electro-plated

Marking

- Marking on component: Manufacturer, L value in nH, letter "E", date of manufacture (YWWD), last five digits of lot number, internal information
- 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 Ø reel
- Packing unit: 2500 pcs./reel







Transponder coils

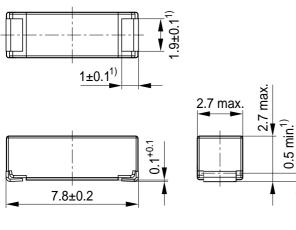
B82450A*E

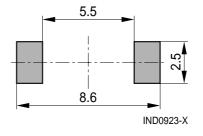
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Dimensional drawing and layout recommendation





1) Soldering area

IND0903-K-E

Dimensions in mm

Technical data and measuring conditions

| Rated inductance L _R | Measured with Agilent 4294A and test fixture Agilent 16034 at frequency f_L , RMS voltage 500 mV, 20 °C | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Q factor Q _{min} | Measured with Agilent 4294A and test fixture Agilent 16034 at frequency f_Q , RMS voltage 500 mV, 20 °C | | | |
| Sensitivity S _{typ} | Measured with Helmholtz coil test setup at 125 kHz | | | |
| Resonance frequency fres | Measuring with network analyzer Agilent 8753D, 20 °C | | | |
| DC resistance R _{max} | Measured at 20 °C | | | |
| Solderability (lead-free) | Sn95.5Ag3.8Cu0.7: (245 \pm 5) °C, 3 s Wetting of soldering area \geq 90% (based on IEC 60068-2-58) | | | |
| Climatic category | 40/125/56 (to IEC 60068-1) | | | |
| Storage conditions | Mounted: –40 °C +125 °C Packaged: –25 °C +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH | | | |
| Weight | Approx. 0.25 g | | | |
| | | | | |

Characteristics and ordering codes

| L _R | L tolerance | Q _{min} | f _L , f _Q | S _{typ} mV | R _{max} | f _{res} | Ordering code |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| mH | | | kHz | μT | Ω | MHz | |
| 1.0 | ±3% | 35 | 125 | 10 | 16 | 3.0 | B82450A1004E000 |
| 2.36 | | 35 | 125 | 16 | 30 | 2.0 | B82450A2364E000 |
| 7.0 | | 35 | 125 | 28 | 100 | 1.1 | B82450A7004E000 |

3

Characteristics and ordering codes for other L values available on request.

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

10/08



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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