



## **Power line chokes**

Current-compensated ring core double chokes  
250 V AC, 0.45 ... 56 mH, 0.5 ... 8 A, +40 °C / +60 °C / +70 °C

**Series/Type:** B82723A/J

**Date:** October 2016

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**Power line chokes****B82723A/J****Current-compensated ring core double chokes****Rated voltage 250 V AC****Rated inductance 0.45 ... 56 mH****Rated current 0.5 ... 8 A / +40 °C, +60 °C, +70 °C****B82723A****Construction**

- Current-compensated ring core double choke
- Ferrite core with epoxy coating (UL 94 V-0)
- Plastic case with in-molded pins (UL 94 V-0)<sup>1)</sup>
- Potting (UL 94 V-0)
- Sector winding

**B82723J****Features**

- High resonance frequency due to special winding technique
- Approx. 1% stray inductance for symmetrical interference suppression
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Design complies with EN 60938-2 (VDE 0565-2) and UL 1283
- UL<sup>2)</sup> and/or ENEC (VDE) approvals   
- RoHS-compatible

**Applications**

- Suppression of common-mode interferences
- Switch-mode power applications
- Electronic ballasts in lamps
- Power inverters

**Terminals**

- Base material CuNi18Zn20
- Layer composition Ni, Sn
- Hot-dipped
- Pins 0.7 × 0.7 (mm)
- Lead spacing 15 × 12.5 (mm) or 25 × 15 (mm)

**Marking**

- Product brand, approval signs and VDE standard number, ordering code, graphic symbol, rated current, rated voltage, rated inductance, date of manufacture (YYWW.D.internal ID code)

**Delivery mode**

- Blister tray in cardboard box

1) Additionally certified values:

Glow wire flammability index (GWFI to IEC 60695-2-12): +850 °C

Glow wire ignition temperature (GWIT to IEC 60695-2-13): +775 °C

Comparative tracking index (CTI to IEC 60112): 175 V

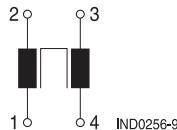
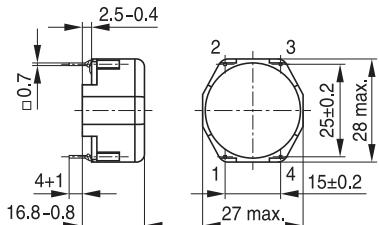
Ball pressure test (BP to IEC 60695-10-2): +125 °C

2) UL approval with 300 V AC

## Current-compensated ring core double chokes

## Dimensional drawings and pin configurations

## Horizontal version (B82723A)

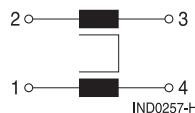
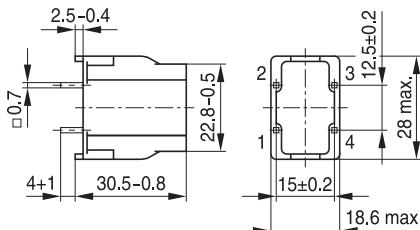


Part tolerances to ISO 2768-cL / ISO 8015.  
Size ISO 14405 (E)  
All dimensions in mm

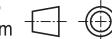


IND1276-L-E

## Vertical version (B82723J)



Part tolerances to ISO 2768-cL / ISO 8015.  
Size ISO 14405 (E)  
All dimensions in mm



IND1276-L-E

## Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage $V_R$	250 V AC (50/60 Hz)
Test voltage $V_{test}$	1500 V AC, 2 s (line/line)
Rated temperature $T_R$	+40 °C / +60 °C / +70 °C
Rated current $I_R$	Referred to 50 Hz and rated temperature
Rated inductance $L_R$	Measured with Agilent 4284A at 0.1 mA, +20 °C Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 1 \text{ mH}$ : $f=100 \text{ kHz}$ $L_R > 1 \text{ mH}$ : $f= 10 \text{ kHz}$ Inductance is specified per winding.
Inductance tolerance	±30% 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 5 mA, +20 °C, typical values Measuring frequency: $L_R \leq 1 \text{ mH}$ : = 100 kHz $L_R > 1 \text{ mH}$ : = 10 kHz
DC resistance $R_{typ}$	Measured at +20 °C, typical values, specified per winding
Solderability (lead-free)	Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: +(245 ±3) °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. 18 g
Approvals	IEC/EN 60938-2, UL 1283 (E70122)

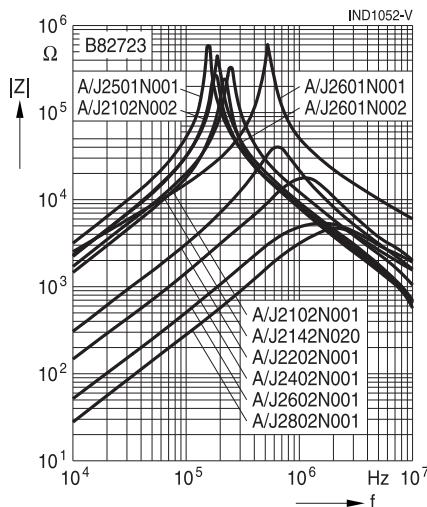
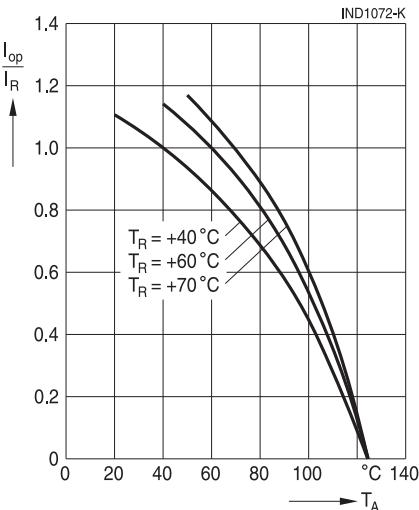
## Characteristics and ordering codes

$I_R$ A	$L_R$ mH	$L_{\text{stray,typ}}$ $\mu\text{H}$	$R_{\text{typ}}$ $\text{m}\Omega$	$T_R$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Ordering code Horizontal version	Vertical version	Approvals	
0.5	56	800	2100	+60	B82723A2501N001	B82723J2501N001	×	×
0.6	47	650	1650	+70	B82723A2601N001	B82723J2601N001	×	×
0.6	39	430	1100	+60	B82723A2601N002	B82723J2601N002	×	×
1.0	39	430	750	+40	B82723A2102N002	B82723J2102N002	×	×
1.0	27	440	750	+60	B82723A2102N001	B82723J2102N001	×	×
1.4	27	270	440	+40	B82723A2142N020	B82723J2142N020	×	×
2.0	5.6	70	160	+60	B82723A2202N001	B82723J2202N001	×	×
4.0	2.7	30	60	+60	B82723A2402N001	B82723J2402N001	×	×
6.0	1.0	12	22	+70	B82723A2602N001	B82723J2602N001	×	×
8.0	0.45	5	11	+60	B82723A2802N001	B82723J2802N001	×	×

× = approval granted

Impedance  $|Z|$  versus frequency  $f$ 

measured with windings in parallel at  $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  
typical values

Current derating  $I_{\text{op}}/I_R$  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.  
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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