

Spee	cificat	tion f	or .	Ap	prova
		Date: 2024	/04/12	_	
	Custon	ner :			-
_	TAI-TECH P/N:	TMPV0504S	PV-Seri	es(N)-D-	HD
-	CUSTOMER P/N:				
_	DESCRIPTION:				
-	QUANTITY:		pcs		
REMA		stomer Approval	Feedbac	k	
西北臺慶科技股份有限公司 TAI-TECH Advanced Electro <u>Headquarter:</u> NO.1 YOU 4TH ROAD, YOUTH INDL TAO-YUAN HSIEN, TAIWAN, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-4641148 FAX: +886-: http://www.tai-tech.com.tw	ISTRIAL DISTRICT, YANG	i-MEI,	Sales D		
E-mail: sales@tai-tech.com.tw				OVED	CHECKED
臺慶精密電子(昆山)有限公司 TAI-TECH ADVANCED ELECT SHINWHA ROAD, KUNJIA HI-TECH	RONICS(KUNSHAN)	CO., LTD -shan,	Eric	Kuan	Zhang mengmeng
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APPROVED	CHECKED	DRAWN
Sky Luo	Mr.Liang	Cui lingling

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# **SMD** Power Inductor

TMPV0504SPV-Series(N)-D-HD

		ECN HIST	ORY LIST		
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	CHECKED	DRAWN
1.0	24/04/12	New Issue	Sky Luo	Mr.Liang	Cui lingling
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注					

# **SMD** Power Inductor

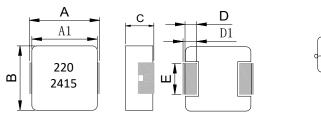
## 1. Features

- 1. Low loss realized with low DCR.
- 2. High performance realized by metal dust core.
- 3. Ultra low buzz noise, due to composite construction.
- 4. 100% Lead(Pb)-Free and RoHS compliant.
- 5. High reliability -Reliability test complied to AEC-Q200.

# 2. Applications

Automotive applications.

# 3. Dimensions



Α	A1	В	С	D	D1	E
5.5±0.3	4.9±0.3	5.25±0.2	3.8±0.2	1.1±0.3	1.3±0.3	3.0±0.3

Unit:mm

## 4. Part Numbering

TMPV	0504	SPV	-	<b>220</b>	MN -	<b>D</b> -	HD
А	В	С		D	Е	F	G
A: Series							

B:	Dimension
~	_

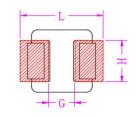
E: Inductance Tolerance

C: Type D: Inductance

F、G: Code

BxC Standard. 220=22.00uH M=±20% N:No coating Marking direction cannot decide polarity. Marking: Black.220 and 2415 (24:YY,15:WW, follow production date).

## **Recommend PC Board Pattern**



L	G	Н	
6.7	2.1	3.5	
Note: 1.PCB I	ayout is referr	ed to standard	IPC-7

lote: 1.PCB layout is referred to standard IPC-7351B
2. The above PCB layout reference only.
3. Recommend solder paste thickness at 0.15mm and above.







# 5. Specification

Part Number	Inductance (uH) ±20%	Irms	Irms ( A )		lsat(A)		DCR (mΩ)	
Fait Number	@ 0 A DC	Тур	Мах	Тур	Мах	Тур	Мах	
TMPV0504SPV-R47MN-D-HD	0.47	13.5	12.5	16.3	14.8	5.5	6.3	
TMPV0504SPV-R68MN-D-HD	0.68	12.5	11.5	15.2	13.7	7.5	8.6	
TMPV0504SPV-1R0MN-D-HD	1.0	11.5	10.5	13.0	11.5	9.8	11.3	
TMPV0504SPV-1R5MN-D-HD	1.5	9.0	8.0	12.0	10.5	14.7	16.2	
TMPV0504SPV-2R2MN-D-HD	2.2	7.8	7.0	11.0	9.5	21.8	24.0	
TMPV0504SPV-3R3MN-D-HD	3.3	6.8	6.2	9.0	8.0	30.0	34.5	
TMPV0504SPV-4R7MN-D-HD	4.7	6.1	5.7	8.1	7.2	35.6	39.2	
TMPV0504SPV-6R8MN-D-HD	6.8	5.2	4.7	6.3	5.4	50.0	57.5	
TMPV0504SPV-100MN-D-HD	10.0	4.0	3.6	5.2	4.6	82.0	92.0	
TMPV0504SPV-150MN-D-HD	15.0	3.0	2.8	3.8	3.2	100.0	120.0	
TMPV0504SPV-220MN-D-HD	22.0	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.0	170.0	187.0	

Note:

1. Test frequency : Ls : 100KHz /1.0V.

2. All test data referenced to  $25^{\circ}$ C ambient.

3. Testing Instrument(or equ): Agilent 4284A, E4991A, 4339B, KEYSIGHT E4980A/AL, chroma3302, 3250, 16502.

4. Heat Rated Current (Irms) will cause the coil temperature rise approximately  $\ {}^{\vartriangle}$  T of 40  $^\circ\!{}^\circ\!{}^\circ\!{}^\circ\!{}^\circ$ 

5. Saturation Current (Isat) will cause L0 to drop approximately 30%.

6. The part temperature (ambient + temp rise) should not exceed 165°C under worst case operating conditions. Circuit design, component, PCB trace size and thickness, airflow and other cooling provisions all affect the part temperature. Part temperature should be verified in the end application.

7. Irms Testing : Temperature rise is highly dependent on many factors including pcb land pattern, trace size, and proximity to other components. Therefore temperature rise should be verified in application conditions.

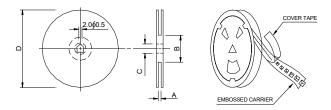
8. Rated DC current: The lower value of Irms and Isat.

# 6. Material List

4			
	NO	Items	Materials
Marking	1	Core	Alloy Powder .
The second s	2	Wire	Polyester Wire or equivalent.
	3	Clip	100% Pb free solder(Ni+SnPlating)
/ 3	4	Ink	Halogen-free ketone
1 2			

# 7. Packaging Information

(1) Reel Dimension

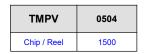


Туре	A(mm)	B(mm)	C(mm)	D(mm)	
13"x12mm	12.4+2/-0	100±2	13+0.5/-0.2	330	

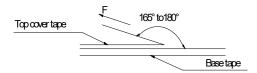
### (2) Tape Dimension

В0	A0	К0	Р	P2	w	E	F	т	D	D1
6.2±0.1	5.6±0.1	4.3±0.1	8.0±0.1	2.0±0.1	12.0±0.3	1.75±0.1	5.5±0.1	0.35±0.05	1.5+0.1/-0.0	1.5+0.1/-0.0
Unit:mm										

## (3) Packaging Quantity



## (4) Tearing Off Force



The force for tearing off cover tape is 10 to 130 grams in the arrow direction under the following conditions(referenced ANSI/EIA-481-D-2008 standard).

Tearing Speed	Room Temp.	Room Humidity	Room atm
mm	(℃)	(%)	(hPa)
300±10%	5~35	45~85	860~1060

# 8. Reliability and Test Condition

Item	Performance	Test Condition					
Operating temperature	-55~+165°C(Including self - temperature rise)	N/A					
Storage temperature and Humidity range	1. Less than40℃,85%RH (Product with taping) 255~+165℃(on board)	N/A					
Electrical Performance Test	2.00 .000 (0.0000)						
Inductance		Agilent 4284A,E4991A,KEYSIGHT E4980A/AL,chroma 3302,3205					
DCR	Refer to standard electrical characteristics list.	Agilent 4339B,chrom16502					
Saturation Current (Isat)	Approximately △L30%.	Saturation DC Current (Isat) will cause L0					
Heat Rated Current (Irms)	Approximately △T40℃	to drop △L(%) Heat Rated Current (Irms) will cause the coil temperature rise ∠ T(°C). 1.Applied the allowed DC current 2.Temperature measured by digital surface thermometer					
Reliability Test							
High Temperature Exposure(Storage) AEC-Q200		Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles Temperature: 165±2°C (Inductor) Duration : 1000hrs Min. Measured at room temperature after placing for 24±2 hrs Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC					
Temperature Cycling AEC-Q200		J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles Condition for 1 cycle Step1: -55±2℃ 30min Min.(Inductor) Step2: 165±2℃ transition time 1min MAX. Step3: 165±2℃ 30min Min. Step4: Low temp. transition time 1min MAX. Number of cycles: 1000 Measured at room temperature after placing for 24±2 hrs					
Moisture Resistance (AEC-Q200)	Appearance: No damage. Inductance: within±10% of initial value Q: Shall not exceed the specification value. RDC: within ±15% of initial value and shall not exceed the specification value	t=24 hours/cycle. Note: Steps 7a & 7b Unpowered.					
Biased Humidity (AEC-Q200)		Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times. (IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles) Humidity : 85±3% R.H, Temperature: 85℃±2℃ Duration : 1000hrs Min Measured at room temperature after placing for24±2hrs					
High Temperature Operational Life (AEC-Q200)		Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times. (IPC/JEDECJ-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles Temperature: 165±2℃(Inductor) Duration : 1000hrs Min. With 100% rated current. Measured at room temperature after placing for24±2hrs					
External Visual	Appearance: No damage.	Inspect device construction, marking and workmanship. Electrical Test not required.					
Physical Dimension	According to the product specification size measurement	According to the product specification size measurement					
Resistance to Solvents	Appearance: No damage.	Add aqueous wash chemical - OKEM clean or equivalent.					
Mechanical Shock	Appearance: No damage. Inductance: within±10% of initial value Q: Shall not exceed the specification value. RDC: within ±15% of initial value and shall not exceed the specification value	Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles)         Test condition         Type       Peak value duration (D) (ms)       Wave form change (Vi)ft/sec         SMD       100       6       Half-sine       12.3         Lead       100       6       Half-sine       12.3         3 shocks in each direction along 3 perpendicular axes(18 shocks).					

Item	Performance Test Condition							
Vibration		Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles) Oscillation Frequency: 10H2~2KH2~10Hz for 20 minute Equipment: Vibration checker Total Amplitude: 5g Testing Time : 12 hours(20 minutes, 12 cycles each of 3 orientations).						
		Test condition::(MIL-STD-202 Condition B)						
		Temperature (° C)         Time (s)         Temperature ramp/immersion and emersion rate         Number of heat cycles						
		$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$						
Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance: No damage. Impedance: within±15% of initial value Inductance: within±10% of initial value Q: Shall not exceed the specification value. RDC: within ±15% of initial value and shall not exceed the specification value	Continental         Temperature         Tomperature         Tomperature						
Thermal shock (AEC-Q200)		"tp measured @ Tpeak-5°C     Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC     J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles     Condition for 1 cycle     Step1: -55±2°C 15±1min(Inductor)     Step2: 165±2°C 15±1min     Number of cycles: 300     Measured at room fempraturc after placing fo24±2hrs						
ESD HBM>=2KV	Appearance: No damage.	Direct Contact and Air Discharge PASSIVE COMPONENT HBM ESD Discharge Waveform to a Coaxial Target Test mode: Contact Discharge Discharge level: 4 KV (Level: 2)						
Solderability	More than 95% of the terminal electrode should be covered with solder。	a. Method B1, 4 hrs @155°C dry heat @255°C±5°C Test time:5 +0/-0.5 seconds. b. Method D category 3. (steam aging 8hours ± 15 min)@ 260°C±5°C						
	Pofor Specification for Approval	Test time: 30 +0/-0.5 seconds.						
Electrical Characterization	Refer Specification for Approval	Summary to show Min, Max, Mean and Standard deviation .						
Flammability	Electrical Test not required.	V-0 or V-1 are acceptable.						

Board Flex	Appearance: No damage	Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles Place the 100mm X 40mm board into a fixture similar to the one shown in below Figure with the component facing down. The apparatus shall consist of mechanical means to apply a force which will bend the board (D) $x = 2 \text{ mm minimum}$ . The duration of the applied forces shall be 60 (+ 5) sec. The force is to be applied only once to the board.
Terminal Strength(SMD)	Appearance: No damage	Preconditioning: Run through IR reflow for 3 times.( IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E Classification Reflow Profiles Place the 100mm X 40mm board into a fixture similar to the one shown in below Figure with the component facing down. The apparatus shall consist of mechanical means to apply a force which will bend the board (D) $x = 2 \text{ mm minimum}$ . The duration of the applied forces shall be 60 (+ 5) sec. The force is to be applied only once to the board. radius 0,5 mm DUT UT Substrate press tool wide thickness shear force

Note : When there are questions concerning measurement result : measurement shall be made after  $48 \pm 2$  hours of recovery under the standard condition.

## 9. Soldering Specifications

### (1) Soldering

Mildly activated rosin fluxes are preferred. TAI-TECH terminations are suitable for re-flow soldering systems. If hand soldering cannot be avoided, the preferred technique is the utilization of hot air soldering tools.

#### (2) Soldering Reflow:

Recommended temperature profiles for lead free re-flow soldering in Figure 1. Table 1.1&1.2 (J-STD-020E)

#### (3) Iron Reflow:

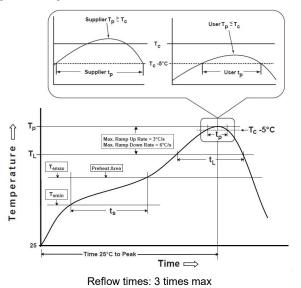
- Products attachment with a soldering iron is discouraged due to the inherent process control limitations. In the event that a soldering iron must be employed the following precautions are recommended.(Fig. 2)
- $\cdot\,$  Preheat circuit and products to 150  $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  Never c
- Never contact the ceramic with the iron tip
   1.0mm tip diameter (max)
   I
- Use a 20 watt soldering iron with tip diameter of 1.0mm
   Limit soldering time to 4~5sec.

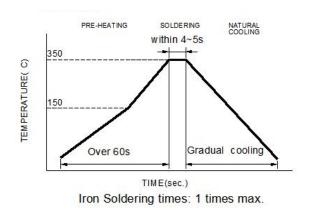
Fig.2 Iron soldering temperature profiles

#### Fig.1 Soldering Reflow

· 355℃ tip temperature (max)

Table (1.1): Reflow Profiles





Soldering iron Method : 350± 5°C max

Profile Type:	Pb-Free Assembly			
Preheat				
-Temperature Min(T <sub>smin</sub> )	150℃			
-Temperature Max(T <sub>smax</sub> )	200℃			
-Time(t <sub>s</sub> )from(T <sub>smin</sub> to T <sub>smax</sub> )	60-120seconds			
Ramp-up rate(T <sub>L</sub> to T <sub>p</sub> )	3℃/second max.			
Liquidus temperature(T <sub>L</sub> )	217℃			
$Time(t_L)$ maintained above $T_L$	60-150 seconds			
Classification temperature(T <sub>c</sub> )	See Table (1.2)			
Time(t_p) at Tc- 5 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ (Tp should be equal to or less than Tc.)	*< 30 seconds			
Ramp-down rate( $T_p$ to $T_L$ )	6℃ /second max.			
Time 25 $^\circ\!\!\!\!^\circ \mathrm{C}$ to peak temperature	8 minutes max.			

Tp: maximum peak package body temperature, Tc: the classification temperature.

For user (customer) Tp should be equal to or less than Tc.

\* Tolerance for peak profile temperature (Tp) is defined as a supplier minimum and a user maximum.

### Table (1.2) Package Thickness/Volume and Classification Temperature (T<sub>c</sub>)

	Package Thickness	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> <350	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> 350-2000	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> >2000
PB-Free Assembly	<1.6mm	<b>260</b> ℃	260°C	<b>260°</b> ℃
	1.6-2.5mm	<b>260</b> ℃	250°C	245℃
	≥2.5mm	<b>250℃</b>	245°C	<b>245℃</b>

Reflow is referred to standard IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E.

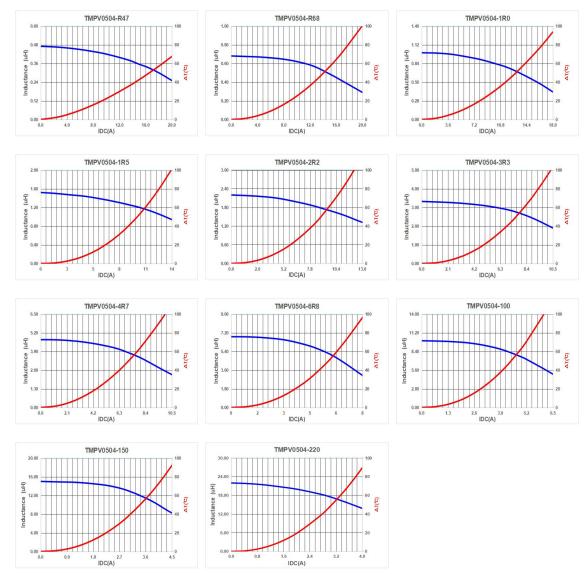
### 10. Notes

- (1) When there are questions concerning measurement result : measurement shall be made after 48  $\pm$  2 hours of recovery under the standard condition
- (2) This power choke coil itself does not have any protective function in abnormal condition such as overload, short-circuit and open-circuit conditions, etc. Therefore, it shall be confirmed as the end product that there is no risk of smoking, fire, dielectric withstand voltage, insulation resistance, etc. in abnormal conditions to provide protective devices and/or protection circuit in the end product.
- (3) When this power choke coil was used in a similar or new product to the original one, sometimes it might not be able to satisfy the specifications due to different condition of use.
- (4) Dielectric withstanding test with higher voltage than specific value will damage insulating material and shorten its life.
- (5) This power choke coil must not be used in wet condition by water, coffee or any liquid because insulation strength becomes very low in this condition.
- (6) Please consult our company to confirm the reliability of the process required to wash or use or exposure to a chemical solvent used in this product.PCB washing tested to MIL-STD-202 Method, and dry it off immediately.
- (7) The rated current as listed is either the saturation current or the heating current depending on which value is lower.
- (8) If this power choke is dipped in the cleaning agent, such as toluene, xylene, ketone, and ether system, there is a possibility that the performance decreases greatly, and marking disappearnc.
- (9) The high power ultrasonic washing may damage the choke body.
- (10) Before use, the user should determine whether this product is suitable for their own design, Our company only guarantees that the product meets the requirements of this specification.

#### Application Notice

- Storage Conditions(component level)
- To maintain the solderability of terminal electrodes: 1. TAI-TECH products meet IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E standard-MSL, level 1.
- 2. Temperature and humidity conditions:Less than40°C,85%RH.
- Recommended products should be used within 12 months form the time of delivery.
- The packaging material should be kept where no chlorine or sulfur exists in the air.
- Transportation
- 1. Products should be handled with care to avoid damage or contamination from perspiration and skin oils.
- 2. The use of tweezers or vacuum pick up is strongly recommended for individual components.
- 3. Bulk handling should ensure that abrasion and mechanical shock are minimized.

# 11. Typical Performance Curves



## 12、 Appearance criterion

## - Introduction :

## 1. Scope :

This document was written for the purpose of helping customers better understand the **TMPA `TMPC `TMPV** products they are purchasing. It will give the customer an idea as to the type of cosmetic irregularities that may occur from time to time during the manufacturing of the component itself, or during their use of the component.

This document also discusses the criteria that have been developed for the rejection of irregularities that are determined to be excessive.

While it is desirable to have cosmetically perfect **TMPA · TMHC · TMPV** inductors, the powdered iron manufacturing technique has cosmetic limitations.

Certified test labs have performed extensive environmental testing on **TMPA 、 TMHC 、 TMPV** inductors with and without cosmetic imperfections according to AEC-Q200 standards for thermal shock ,mechanical shock, vibration, humidity, and others. This testing has shown that the cosmetic imperfections listed in this document do not affect the performance or reliability of the **TMPA 、 TMHC 、 TMPV** inductors.

Test results are available upon request.

### 2.Product:

The **TMPA TMHC TMPV** inductors are different from most inductors. The inductor body is a soft magnetic composite (SMC), not a ferrite. It is made from an iron powder mixture and cemented together using a resin binder. This powder mixture, when pressed around the inductor coil, greatly enhances the electrical properties of the inductor and gives protection from environmental forces. After pressing, the component is cured in an oven to increase the bonding strength of the resin binders with the iron powder, yielding excellent electrical and physical properties.

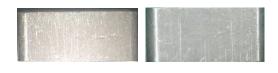
### 3. The TMPA TMHC TMPV inductors provide the best combination of:

- Inductance
- · Low core loss
- Saturation
- Temperature stability
- Smallest footprint
- · Lowest profile

### 二、Surface irregularities:

The following pages include descriptions of the most common irregularities seen on **TMPA 、 TMHC 、 TMPV** inductors. Common causes are described along with variations in their magnitude. Customers may sometimes see one or all of these irregularities.

Those that are determined to adversely affect the customer's use of the component are rejected, thought minor (acceptable) irregularities can occasionally be present. With the use of this guide, a customer will has better understand the effect of each irregularity.







TMPA&TMHC

TMPV

I IVII V

TMPA&TMHC

TMPA&TMHC

Cracks

Chip off

TMPV

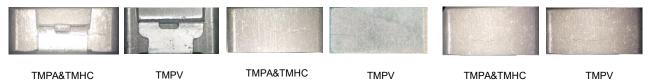
Oxidation

TMPV

## 1.Cracks:

Cracks within the inductor body are unavoidable during the manufacturing process. Small cracks are caused by die wall friction when the parts are ejected during the pressing process, and by expansion of the coil during the process of curing the resin binder in the powdered iron body. Unlike ferrite material, cracks on the body do not affect the electrical performance of the component.

Reliability testing has shown that even cracks in excess of 0.005 inch will not cause the component to fail electrically or physically in field applications. Acceptance widths are adopted based on the ability to detect cracks both at the component and circuit level.



TMPA&TMHC

Terminal area crack, acceptable

TMPV

Negligible crack, acceptable

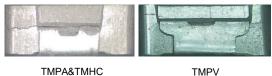
TMPV

TMPA&TMHC

Minor crack, acceptable

Cracks coming from the top corner of the terminal are Negligible cracks are those that are nearly normal and are caused by terminal expansion during curing operations.

1-1. Crack :



TMPV

Moderate crack, rejectable

Moderate cracks are those that are obvious upon inspection

invisible without magnification.

Minor cracks are those that are visible without magnification but are not apparent without close inspection.

TMPA&TMHC

TMPV

Major crack, rejectable Major cracks are those that are obvious to a customer and would possibly

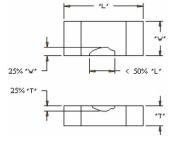
result in large chip-outs that would expose the coil and lead frame.

and extend across most of the component.

# 2.Chip off:

Chipping of the inductor body can occur during normal processing and testing of the inductor. The acceptance criteria for chipping vary with the size of the component, our current acceptance standards are based on IPC-A-610. The effect of chipping is negligible as long as the inductor coil is not showing.

See IPC standard for class 1 and 2 components below.

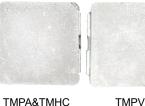






Т	25 % of the thickness			
W	25 % of the width			
L	50 % of the length			

Chips typically occur on the edges and corners of the inductor body They are slightly darker in color and rougher in appearance than the surrounding material.





TMPA&TMHC

TMPA&TMHC

Minor chipping, acceptable

TMPV

Minor chips in the inductor body are those that are typically shallow imperfections that occur on the corners and edge of components. No coil wire or lead frame is showing and the chip does not affect the performance or reliability of the component.

Major chipping, rejectable

Major chips in the inductor body are those that are very obvious to the customer and may expose the wire coil or lead frame.

## 3. Oxidation :

The TMPA • TMHC • TMPV inductors is predominately iron, and oxidation may occur in a small percentage of inductors. Resin binders give moderate protection, but some slight oxidation may occur. All components should be stored away from heat, humidity, and ionized atmospheres as much as possible before mounting.

Basic steps should be taken in order to limit surface oxidation, including keeping the TMPA . TMPC . TMPV inductors sealed in their packaging until PCB mounting.

In case that oxidation does occur, the effects are contained only in the surface of the component and will not penetrate into the core material. No electrical effects have ever been documented due to oxidation of the TMPA . TMHC . TMPV products. Oxidation should never be considered a reliability risk.



## 4.Other :

A very small number of other irregularities have been reported. These occur at an exceedingly low rates and typically do not affect the components electrically. These include: Foreign material may be seen pressed into the upper terminals. This material is of the same material as the inductor body and should not be a reason for rejection unless solderability is affected.



TMPA&TMHC

TMPV

Foreign material: acceptable



TMPA&TMHC

Imprinting : acceptable



TMPA&TMHC

TMPV

TMPV

Yellowing : PAD yellowing ratio less than 20% is OK



TMPV TMPA&TMHC Scratch: acceptable Scratches may be seen on the surface of the inductor body. Scratches are an acceptable surface irregularity.



TMPA&TMHC

Blackening:PAD black/ brightness ratio less than 20% is OK

医抑电子元器件 (四	(月)有限公司	90" 80" 70	60°	0.10	62 20	直径mm 0.10		0.03	
行戰/色度前	18-1: 	HIL	40°	0.12 -	8	0.15		0.05	
Ømm		HHAZ	30°	0.14 -	8	0.20		0.08	
	• •	111111112	20°	0.16	8	0.25	• •		
.2	• •		10"	0.17 -	45 5	0.30		0.1	
•	• •		0°	0.18 -	4 4	0.35		0.2	
	• •	CONT	RAST GAUGE	0.20 -	35 4	0.40		0.3	
• s	• •	10%	60%	0.25 - 0.30 - 0	8	0.50			
2.0	• •	20%	70%	0.35 -	32 3	0.60	• •	0.5	
2.2 0	• •	20%		0.40 -	···	0.70			
2.4 0	• •	30%	80%	0.50	8	0.75			
2.6 0 1	• •		90%	0.70	15				
	• 0	40%	50 %	0.00 .	9	0.80	• •		
		50%	100%	0.90 •	2 mil	0.90	• 0		
1.0	• •	50%		1.0 •	0	1.00	. 0	115 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.35 0.40 0.50	

## 三 Summary:

The **TMPA 、 TMHC 、 TMPV** inductors are comprised of an iron powder body compressed around a coil. Due to the fact that this iron powder body is not as solid like sintered ferrite material, irregularities such as cracks and chips do not affect the electrical properties or the reliability of the component. Criteria have been determined for the acceptability of the components that allow for a robust manufacturing process as well as an acceptable degree of cosmetic irregularity.

Reliability testing has been done on the effects of cracking of the iron powder body and on the oxidation of the iron particles that are present on the surface. Testing has shown no reliability issues from either of these cosmetic differences, Please feel free to use it!

The products described herein and this document technical questions and specific disclaimer, If you have any questions or need, please contact our corresponding business specialist or E-mail at <u>sales@tai-tech.com.tw</u>.

Thank you for your support!

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