



**THE DATASHEET OF  
BLM31KN271SN1L**



## CHIP FERRITE BEAD BLM31KN□□□SN1□ REFERENCE SPECIFICATION

### 1. Scope

This reference specification applies to chip ferrite bead BLM31KN\_SN series for general electronic equipment.

### 2. Part Numbering

(Ex.)

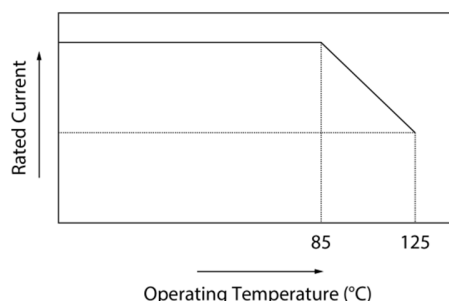
BL	M	31	KN	121	S	N	1	L
Product ID	Type	Dimension (L × W)	Characteristics	Impedance (Typical value at 100 MHz)	Performance	Category	Numbers of circuit	Packaging L: taping

### 3. Part Number and Rating

Operating temperature range	-55°C to +125°C
Storage temperature range	-55°C to +125°C

Customer Part number	Murata Part number	Impedance (Ω) at 100 MHz	Rated current*1 (mA)		DC resistance (Ω) max.	
			Ambient temperature 85°C	Ambient temperature 125°C	Initial values	Values after testing
	BLM31KN121SN1L	120±25%	6000	4000	0.009	0.011
	BLM31KN271SN1L	270±25%	4500	3000	0.016	0.019
	BLM31KN471SN1L	470±25%	4000	2700	0.02	0.024
	BLM31KN601SN1L	600±25%	2900	2000	0.038	0.045
	BLM31KN801SN1L	800±25%	2500	1700	0.05	0.06
	BLM31KN102SN1L	1000±25%	2000	1400	0.075	0.09

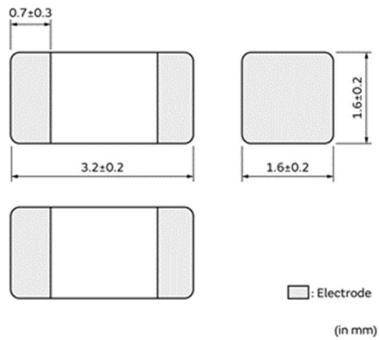
\*1 As shown in the diagram below, derating is applied to the rated current based on the operating temperature.



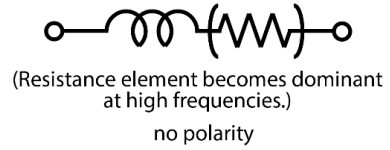
### 4. Testing Conditions

Unless otherwise specified	Temperature: ordinary temperature (15°C to 35°C) Humidity: ordinary humidity [25% to 85% (RH)]
In case of doubt	Temperature: 20°C±2°C Humidity: 60% to 70% (RH) Atmospheric pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa

## 5. Appearance and Dimensions



Equivalent circuit



Unit mass (typical value): 0.041 g

## 6. Marking

No marking.

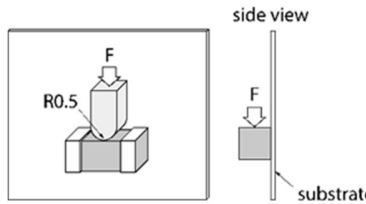
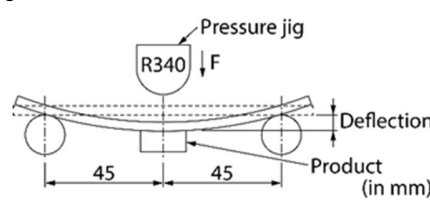
## 7. Electrical Performance

No.	Item	Specification	Test method
7.1	Impedance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: Keysight 4291A or the equivalent Measuring frequency: 100 MHz±1 MHz Measuring fixture: Keysight 16192A or the equivalent
7.2	DC resistance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: digital multimeter Substrate wiring resistance is excluded.

## 8. Mechanical Performance

The product is soldered on a substrate for test. (Excluding appearance and dimensions, drop, resistance to soldering heat, and solderability)

(Test shall be done using flux, solder and soldering condition which are specified in chapter 12 except the case of being specified special condition.)

No.	Item	Specification	Test method
8.1	Appearance and Dimensions	Meet chapter 5.	Visual inspection and measured with slide calipers.
8.2	Shear test	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within ±30% DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Applying force: 9.8 N Holding time: 5 s±1 s Force application direction: 
8.3	Bending test	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within ±30% DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Test substrate: glass-epoxy substrate (100 mm × 40 mm × 1.6 mm) Pressurizing speed: 0.5 mm/s Pressure jig: R340 Deflection: 1.0 mm Holding time: 30 s 

No.	Item	Specification	Test method
8.4	Vibration	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within $\pm 30\%$ DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Oscillation frequency: 10 Hz to 55 Hz to 10 Hz, for 1 min Total amplitude: 1.5 mm Test time: 3 directions perpendicular to each other, 2 h for each direction (6 h in total)
8.5	Resistance to soldering heat (Reflow)	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within $\pm 50\%$ DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Pre-heating: 150°C to 180°C/90 s $\pm 30$ s Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder Heating: above 220°C/60 s $\pm 30$ s Peak temperature: 260°C Number of reflow cycles: 2 times Post-treatment: left at a room condition for 48 h $\pm 4$ h
8.6	Drop	Appearance shall have no significant mechanical damage.	The product shall be dropped on concrete or steel board. Method: free fall Height: 75 cm Attitude from which the product is dropped: 3 directions Number of times: 3 times for each direction (Total 9 times)
8.7	Solderability	95% or more of the outer electrode shall be covered with new solder seamlessly.	Flux: ethanol solution with a rosin content of 25(wt)% Pre-heating: 150°C $\pm 10$ °C/60 s to 90 s Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder Solder temperature: 240°C $\pm 5$ °C Immersion time: 4 s $\pm 1$ s Immersion and emersion rates: 25 mm/s

## 9. Environmental Performance

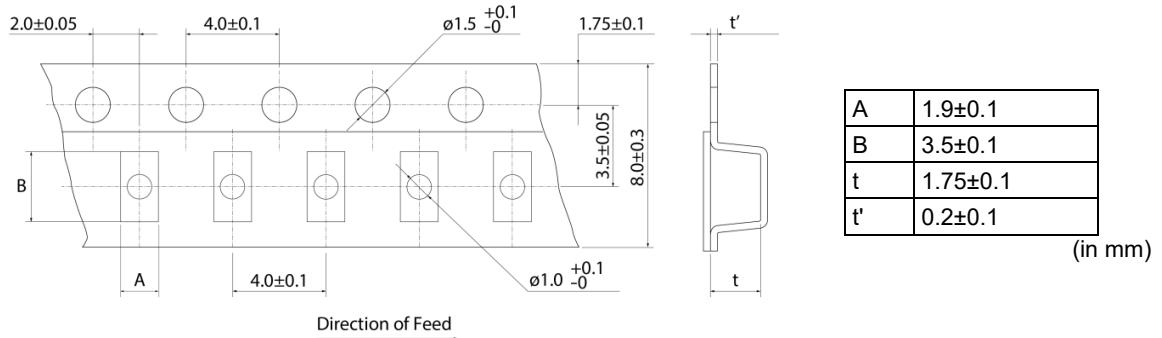
The product is soldered on a glass-epoxy substrate for test.

(Test shall be done using flux, solder and soldering condition which are specified in chapter 12 except the case of being specified special condition.)

No.	Item	Specification	Test method
9.1	Temperature cycle	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within $\pm 50\%$ DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Single cycle conditions: Step 1: -55°C (+0°C, -3°C)/30 min $\pm 3$ min Step 2: ordinary temperature/10 min to 15 min Step 3: +125°C (+3°C, -0°C)/30 min $\pm 3$ min Step 4: ordinary temperature/10 min to 15 min Number of testing: 100 cycles Post-treatment: left at a room condition for 48 h $\pm 4$ h
9.2	Humidity	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within $\pm 50\%$ DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Temperature: 40°C $\pm 2$ °C Humidity: 90% (RH) to 95% (RH) Test time: 1000 h (+48 h, -0 h) Post-treatment: left at a room condition for 48 h $\pm 4$ h
9.3	Heat life	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within $\pm 50\%$ DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Temperature: 85°C $\pm 3$ °C Applied current: rated current at test temperature Test time: 1000 h (+48 h, -0 h) Post-treatment: left at a room condition for 48 h $\pm 4$ h
9.4	Cold resistance	Appearance: No significant mechanical damage shall be observed. Impedance change rate (at 100 MHz): within $\pm 50\%$ DC resistance: Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Temperature: -55°C $\pm 2$ °C Test time: 1000 h (+48 h, -0 h) Post-treatment: left at a room condition for 48 h $\pm 4$ h

**10. Specification of Packaging**

**10.1 Appearance and dimensions of tape (8 mm width/plastic tape)**



\* The dimensions of the cavity are measured at its bottom.

**10.2 Taping specifications**

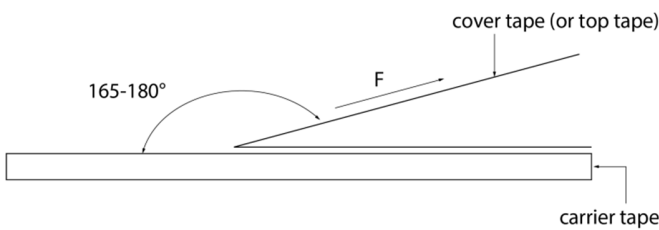
Packing quantity (Standard quantity)	2500 pcs/reel
Packing method	The products are placed in cavities of a carrier tape and sealed by a cover tape (top tape and bottom tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type).
Feed hole position	The feed holes on the carrier tape are on the right side when the cover tape (top tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type) is pulled toward the user.
Joint	The carrier tape and cover tape (top tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type) are seamless.
Number of missing products	Number of missing products within 0.025% of the number per reel or 1 pc., whichever is greater, and are not continuous. The specified quantity per reel is kept.

**10.3 Break down force of tape**

Cover tape (or top tape)	10 N min.
Bottom tape (only when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type)	5 N min.

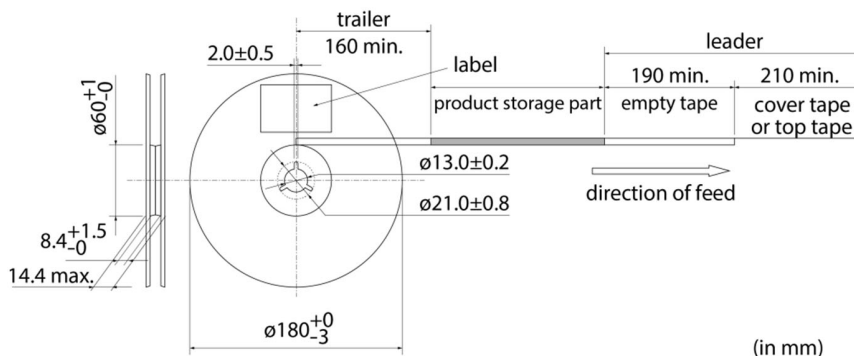
**10.4 Peeling off force of tape**

Speed of peeling off	300 mm/min
Peeling off force	0.2 N to 0.7 N (The lower limit is for typical value.)



### 10.5 Dimensions of leader section, trailer section and reel

A vacant section is provided in the leader (start) section and trailer (end) section of the tape for the product. The leader section is further provided with an area consisting only of the cover tape (or top tape). (See the diagram below.)



### 10.6 Marking for reel

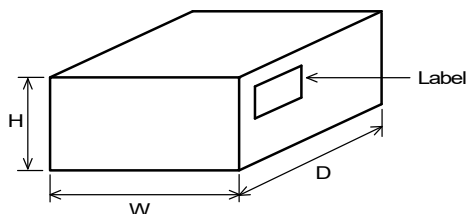
Customer part number, Murata part number, inspection number (\*1), RoHS marking (\*2), quantity, etc.

*1 Expression of inspection No.: $\frac{\square\square}{(1)} \quad \frac{\circ\circ\circ\circ}{(2)} \quad \frac{\diamond\diamond\diamond}{(3)}$	(1) Factory code (2) Date First digit: year/last digit of year Second digit: month/Jan. to Sep. → 1 to 9, Oct. to Dec. → O, N, D Third, Fourth digit: day (3) Serial No.
*2 Expression of RoHS marking: ROHS- $\frac{Y}{(1)} \quad \frac{(\Delta)}{(2)}$	(1) RoHS regulation conformity (2) Murata classification number

### 10.7 Marking on outer box (corrugated box)

Customer name, purchasing order number, customer part number, Murata part number, RoHS marking (\*2), quantity, etc.

### 10.8 Specification of outer box



Dimensions of outer box (mm)			Standard reel quantity in outer box (reel)
W	D	H	
186	186	93	5
* Above outer box size is typical. It depends on a quantity of an order.			

## 11. ⚠Caution

### 11.1 Restricted applications

Please contact us before using our products for the applications listed below which require especially high reliability for the prevention of defects which might directly cause damage to the third party's life, body or property.

- |                               |   |                              |   |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| (1) Aircraft equipment        | (2) Aerospace equipment   | (3) Undersea equipment       | (4) Power plant control equipment       |
| (5) Medical equipment         | (6) Transportation equipment (vehicles, trains, ships, etc.)  | (7) Traffic signal equipment | (8) Disaster/crime prevention equipment |
| (9) Data-processing equipment | (10) Applications of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above |                              |   |

### 11.2 Precautions on rating

Avoid using in exceeded the rated temperature range, rated voltage, or rated current. Usage when the ratings are exceeded could lead to wire breakage, burning, or other serious fault.

### 11.3 Inrush current

If an inrush current (or pulse current or rush current) that significantly exceeds the rated current is applied to the product, overheating could occur, resulting in wire breakage, burning, or other serious fault.

### 11.4 Corrosive gas

Please refrain from use since contact with environments with corrosive gases (sulfur gas [hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, etc.], chlorine, ammonia, etc.) or oils (cutting oil, silicone oil, etc.) that have come into contact with the previously stated corrosive gas environment will result in deterioration of product quality or an open from deterioration due to corrosion of product electrode, etc. We will not bear any responsibility for use under these environments.

## 12. Precautions for Use

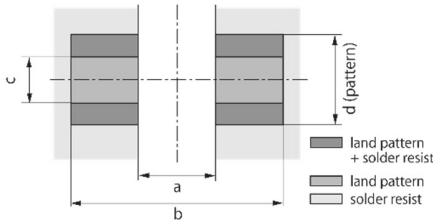
This product is for use only with reflow soldering. It is designed to be mounted by soldering. If you want to use other mounting method, for example, using a conductive adhesive, please consult us beforehand.

Also, if repeatedly subjected to temperature cycles or other thermal stress, due to the difference in the coefficient of thermal expansion with the mounting substrate, the solder (solder fillet part) in the mounting part may crack.

The occurrence of cracks due to thermal stress is affected by the size of the land where mounted, the solder volume, and the heat dissipation of the mounting substrate. Carefully design it when a large change in ambient temperature is assumed.

### 12.1 Land dimensions

The following diagram shows the recommended land dimensions for reflow soldering:



Rated current (A)	a	b	c	Pattern thickness and dimension d		
				18 μm	35 μm	70 μm
2	2.0	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
2.5 to 2.9	2.0	4.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8
4 to 6	2.0	4.3	1.8	6.4	3.3	1.8

If heat generation from patterns is large, please pay attention since the joint of products with substrates may deteriorate.

(in mm)

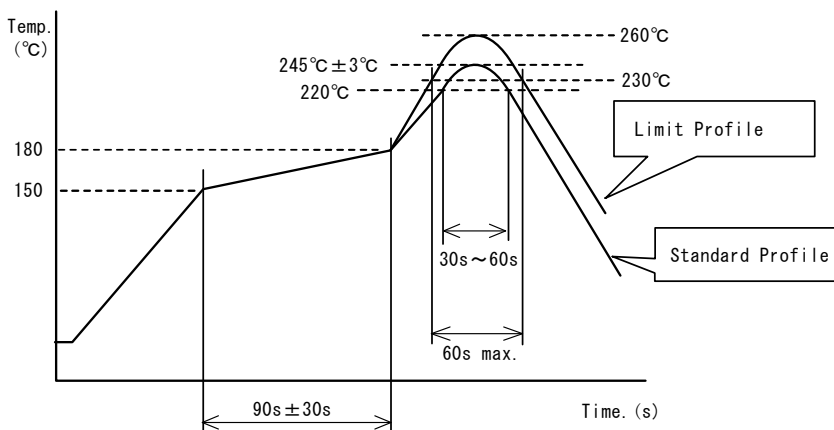
### 12.2 Flux and solder used

Flux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a rosin-based flux.</li> <li>• Do not use a highly acidic flux with a halide content exceeding 0.2(wt)% (chlorine conversion value).</li> <li>• Do not use a water-soluble flux.</li> </ul>
Solder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder.</li> <li>• Standard thickness of solder paste: 100 μm to 200 μm</li> </ul>

If you want to use a flux other than the above, please consult our technical department.

### 12.3 Soldering conditions (reflow)

- Pre-heating should be in such a way that the temperature difference between solder and product surface is limited to 150°C max.  
Cooling into solvent after soldering also should be in such a way that the temperature difference is limited to 100°C max. Insufficient pre-heating may cause cracks on the product, resulting in the deterioration of product quality.
- Standard soldering profile and the limit soldering profile is as follows.  
The excessive limit soldering conditions may cause leaching of the electrode and/or resulting in the deterioration of product quality.



	Standard profile	Limit profile
Pre-heating	150°C to 180°C/90 s ± 30 s	150°C to 180°C/90 s ± 30 s
Heating	Above 220°C/30 s to 60 s	Above 230°C/60 s max.
Peak temperature	245°C ± 3°C	260°C/10 s
Number of reflow cycles	2 times	2 times

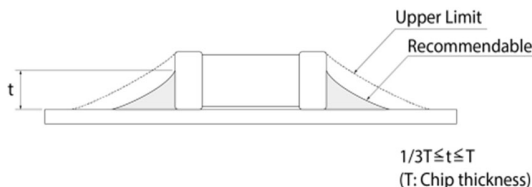
### 12.4 Reworking with soldering iron

The following requirements must be met to rework a soldered product using a soldering iron.

Item	Requirement
Pre-heating	150°C/approx. 1 min
Tip temperature of soldering iron	350°C max.
Power consumption of soldering iron	80 W max.
Tip diameter of soldering iron	ø3 mm max.
Soldering time	3 s (+1 s, -0 s)
Number of reworking operations	2 times max.
* Avoid a direct contact of the tip of the soldering iron with the product. Such a direction contact may cause cracks in the ceramic body due to thermal shock.	

### 12.5 Solder volume

Solder shall be used not to be exceeded the upper limits as shown below.



An increased solder volume increases mechanical stress on the product. Exceeding solder volume may cause the failure of mechanical or electrical performance.

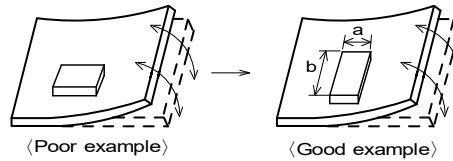
## 12.6 Product's location

The following shall be considered when designing and laying out PCBs.

(1) PCB shall be designed so that products are not subject to mechanical stress due to warping the board.

[Products direction]

Products shall be located in the sideways direction (length:  $a < b$ ) to the mechanical stress.

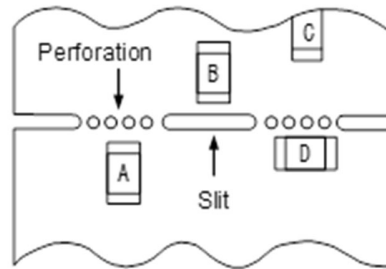


(2) Components location on PCB separation

It is effective to implement the following measures, to reduce stress in separating the board.

It is best to implement all of the following three measures; however, implement as many measures as possible to reduce stress.

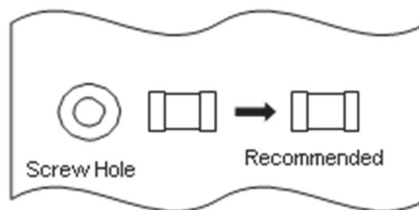
Contents of measures	Stress level
(1) Turn the mounting direction of the component parallel to the board separation surface.	$A > D^{*1}$
(2) Add slits in the board separation part.	$A > B$
(3) Keep the mounting position of the component away from the board separation surface.	$A > C$
*1 $A > D$ is valid when stress is added vertically to the perforation as with hand separation. If a cutting disc is used, stress will be diagonal to the PCB, therefore $A > D$ is invalid.	



(3) Mounting components near screw holes

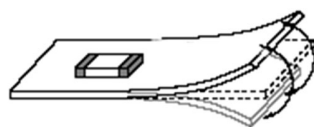
When a component is mounted near a screw hole, it may be affected by the board deflection that occurs during the tightening of the screw.

Mount the component in a position as far away from the screw holes as possible.

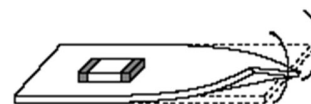


## 12.7 Handling of substrate

After mounting products on a substrate, do not apply any stress to the product caused by bending or twisting to the substrate when cropping the substrate, inserting and removing a connector from the substrate or tightening screw to the substrate. Excessive mechanical stress may cause cracking in the product.



Bending



Twisting

**12.8 Cleaning**

Excessive ultrasonic oscillation during cleaning can cause the PCBs to resonate, resulting in cracked chips or broken solder joints. Before starting your production process, test your cleaning equipment / process to insure it does not degrade this product.

**12.9 Storage and transportation**

Storage period	Use the product within 6 months after delivery. If you do not use the product for more than 6 months, check solderability before using it.
Storage conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The products shall be stored in a room not subject to rapid changes in temperature and humidity. The recommended temperature range is -10°C to +40°C. The recommended relative humidity range is 15% to 85%.</li> <li>Keeping the product in corrosive gases, such as sulfur, chlorine gas or acid may cause the poor solderability.</li> <li>• Do not place the products directly on the floor; they should be placed on a palette so that they are not affected by humidity or dust.</li> <li>• Avoid keeping the products in a place exposed to direct sunlight, heat or vibration.</li> <li>• Do not keep products in bulk packaging. Bulk storage could result in collisions between the products or between the products and other parts, resulting in chipping or wire breakage.</li> <li>• Avoid storing the product by itself bare (i.e. exposed directly to air).</li> </ul>
Transportation	Excessive vibration and impact reduces the reliability of the products. Exercise caution when handling the products.

**12.10 Resin coating (including moisture-proof coating)**

When the product is coated/molded with resin, its electrical characteristics may change.

A wire breakage issue may occur by mechanical stress caused by the resin, amount/cured shape of resin, or operating condition etc.

Some resins contain impurities or hydrolyzable chlorine, which could result in corrosion of the conducting materials, leading to wire breakage.

So, please pay your careful attention when you select resin in case of coating/molding the products with the resin.

Prior to use the coating resin, please make sure no reliability issue is observed by evaluating products mounted on your board.

**12.11 Mounting conditions**

Check the mounting condition before using.

Using mounting conditions (nozzles, equipment conditions, etc.) that are not suitable for products may lead to pick up errors, misalignment, or damage to the product.

**12.12 Operating environment**

Do not use this product under the following environmental conditions as it may cause deterioration of product quality.

- (1) In the corrosible atmosphere such as acidic gases, alkaline gases, chlorine, sulfur gases, organic gases and etc. (the sea breeze, Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, etc)
- (2) In the atmosphere where liquid such as organic solvent, may splash on the products.
- (3) In the atmosphere where the temperature/humidity changes rapidly and it is easy to dew.

**12.13 Mounting density**

If this product is placed near heat-generating products, be sure to implement sufficient heat-dissipating measures.

If this product is subjected to a significant amount of heat from other products, this could adversely affect product quality, resulting in a circuit malfunction or failure of the mounted section. Also, be sure that the product is used in a manner so that the heat that the product is subjected to from other products does not exceed the upper limit of the rated operating temperature for the product.

**13.  Note**

- (1) Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
- (2) You are requested not to use our product deviating from the reference specifications.
- (3) The contents of this reference specification are subject to change without advance notice. Please approve our product specifications or transact the approval sheet for product specifications before ordering.

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