

ETD 54/28/19 Core and accessories

 Series/Type:
 B66395, B66396

 Date:
 June 2013

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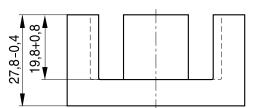
Core

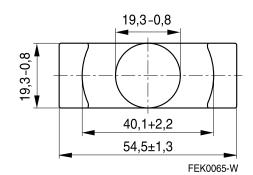
- To IEC 61185
- For SMPS transformers with optimum weight/performance ratio at small volume
- Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\begin{split} \Sigma I/A &= 0.45 \text{ mm}^{-1} \\ I_e &= 127 \text{ mm} \\ A_e &= 280 \text{ mm}^2 \\ A_{min} &= 280 \text{ mm}^2 \\ V_e &= 35600 \text{ mm}^3 \end{split}$$

Approx. weight 180 g/set





Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ _e	B _S * mT	P _V W/set	Ordering code
N27	4200 +30/-20%	1510	320	< 6.66 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B66395G0000X127
N87	4450 +30/-20%	1600	320	< 3.20 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66395G0000X187
N97	4600 +30/-20%	1650	320	< 2.60 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66395G0000X197

* H = 250 A/m; f = 10 kHz; T = 100 $^{\circ}$ C

Gapped

Material	g mm	A _L value approx. nH	μ _e	Ordering code ** = 27 (N27) = 87 (N87)
N27,	0.20 ±0.02	1377	496	B66395G0200X1**
N87	1.00 ±0.05	393	141	B66395G1000X1**
	1.50 ±0.05	287	103	B66395G1500X1**
	2.00 ±0.05	229	82	B66395G2000X1**

The A_L value in the table applies to a core set comprising one ungapped core (dimension g = 0) and one gapped core (dimension g > 0).

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Core

B66395

Calculation factors (for formulas, see "E cores: general information")

Material	Relationship air gap – A _L v		Calculation o	f saturation cu	irrent	
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N27	393	-0.779	658	-0.847	615	-0.865
N87	393	-0.779	630	-0.796	603	-0.873

Validity range:

K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 3.50 mm K3, K4: 140 nH < A_L < 1390 nH

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B66396

FEK0498-X

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Accessories

Coil former

Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085: $H \triangleq max.$ operating temperature 180 °C), color code black Rynite FR 530® [E41938 (M)], E I DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO INC Solderability: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s Winding: see Data Book 2013, chapter "Processing notes, 2.1"

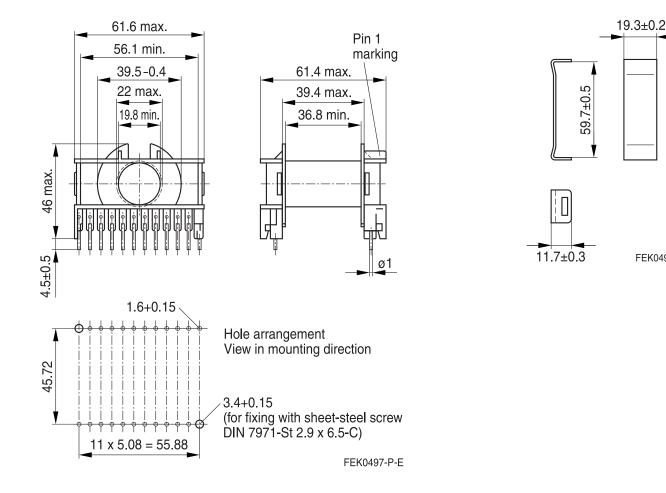
Yoke

Material: Stainless spring steel (0.4 mm)

Coil former				Ordering code	
Sections	A _N mm ²	l _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	
1	315.6	96	10.5	22	B66396W1022T001
Yoke (orde	ring code pe	r piece, 2 are	required)	-	B66396A2000X000

Coil former

Yoke



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Cautions and warnings

Mechanical stress and mounting

Ferrite cores have to meet mechanical requirements during assembling and for a growing number of applications. Since ferrites are ceramic materials one has to be aware of the special behavior under mechanical load.

As valid for any ceramic material, ferrite cores are brittle and sensitive to any shock, fast changing or tensile load. Especially high cooling rates under ultrasonic cleaning and high static or cyclic loads can cause cracks or failure of the ferrite cores.

For detailed information see chapter "Definitions", section 8.1.

Effects of core combination on A_L value

Stresses in the core affect not only the mechanical but also the magnetic properties. It is apparent that the initial permeability is dependent on the stress state of the core. The higher the stresses are in the core, the lower is the value for the initial permeability. Thus the embedding medium should have the greatest possible elasticity.

For detailed information see chapter "Definitions", section 8.2.

Heating up

Ferrites can run hot during operation at higher flux densities and higher frequencies.

NiZn-materials

The magnetic properties of NiZn-materials can change irreversible in high magnetic fields.

Processing notes

- The start of the winding process should be soft. Else the flanges may be destroid.
- To strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mount.
- To long soldering time at high temperature (>300 °C) may effect coplanarity or pin arrangement.
- Not following the processing notes for soldering of the J-leg terminals may cause solderability
 problems at the transformer because of pollution with Sn oxyd of the tin bath or burned insulation
 of the wire. For detailed information see chapter "Processing notes", section 8.2.
- The dimensions of the hole arrangement have fixed values and should be understood as a recommendation for drilling the printed circuit board. For dimensioning the pins, the group of holes can only be seen under certain conditions, as they fit into the given hole arrangement. To avoid problems when mounting the transformer, the manufacturing tolerances for positioning the customers' drilling process must be considered by increasing the hole diameter.



Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
A	Cross section of coil	mm ²
A _e	Effective magnetic cross section	mm ²
AL	Inductance factor; $A_L = L/N^2$	nH
A _{L1}	Minimum inductance at defined high saturation ($\triangleq \mu_a$)	nH
A _{min}	Minimum core cross section	mm ²
A _N	Winding cross section	mm ²
A _R	Resistance factor; $A_{R} = R_{Cu}/N^{2}$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔB	Flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔÂ	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
B _{DC}	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
B _R	Remanent flux density	Vs/m², mT
B _S	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m², mT
C ₀	Winding capacitance	F = As/V
CDF	Core distortion factor	mm ^{-4.5}
DF	Relative disaccommodation coefficient DF = d/μ_i	
d	Disaccommodation coefficient	
E _a	Activation energy	J
f	Frequency	s ^{−1} , Hz
f _{cutoff}	Cut-off frequency	s ⁻¹ , Hz
f _{max}	Upper frequency limit	s ⁻¹ , Hz
f _{min}	Lower frequency limit	s ^{−1} , Hz
f _r	Resonance frequency	s ⁻¹ , Hz
f _{Cu}	Copper filling factor	
g	Air gap	mm
Ĥ	RMS value of magnetic field strength	A/m
Ĥ	Peak value of magnetic field strength	A/m
H _{DC}	DC field strength	A/m
H _c	Coercive field strength	A/m
h	Hysteresis coefficient of material	10 ⁻⁶ cm/A
h/µ _i ²	Relative hysteresis coefficient	10 ^{–6} cm/A
I I	RMS value of current	A
I _{DC}	Direct current	А
î	Peak value of current	A
J	Polarization	Vs/m ²
k	Boltzmann constant	J/K
k ₃	Third harmonic distortion	
k _{3c}	Circuit third harmonic distortion	
L	Inductance	H = Vs/A



Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
ΔL/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L ₀	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L _H	Main inductance	Н
Lp	Parallel inductance	Н
L _{rev}	Reversible inductance	н
L _s	Series inductance	н
l _e	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I _N	Average length of turn	mm
Ν	Number of turns	
P _{Cu}	Copper (winding) losses	W
P _{trans}	Transferrable power	W
P _V	Relative core losses	mW/g
PF	Performance factor	
Q	Quality factor (Q = $\omega L/R_s = 1/\tan \delta_L$)	
R	Resistance	Ω
R _{Cu}	Copper (winding) resistance $(f = 0)$	Ω
R _h	Hysteresis loss resistance of a core	Ω
ΔR_h	R _h change	Ω
R _i	Internal resistance	Ω
R _p	Parallel loss resistance of a core	Ω
R _s	Series loss resistance of a core	Ω
R _{th}	Thermal resistance	K/W
R _V	Effective loss resistance of a core	Ω
S	Total air gap	mm
Т	Temperature	°C
ΔT	Temperature difference	К
т _с	Curie temperature	°C
t	Time	S
t _v	Pulse duty factor	
tan δ	Loss factor	
tan δ_L	Loss factor of coil	
tan δ _r	(Residual) loss factor at $H \rightarrow 0$	
tan δ _e	Relative loss factor	
tan δ_h	Hysteresis loss factor	
tan δ/μ _i	Relative loss factor of material at $H \rightarrow 0$	
U	RMS value of voltage	V
Û	Peak value of voltage	V
Ve	Effective magnetic volume	mm ³
z	Complex impedance	Ω
Z _n	Normalized impedance $ Z _n = Z / N^2 \times \varepsilon (I_e / A_e)$	Ω/mm



Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit				
α	Temperature coefficient (TK)					
α_{F}	Relative temperature coefficient of material	1/K				
α _e	Temperature coefficient of effective permeability	1/K				
٤ _r	Relative permittivity					
Φ	Magnetic flux	Vs				
η	Efficiency of a transformer					
η _B	Hysteresis material constant	mT ⁻¹				
li	Hysteresis core constant	A-1H-1/2				
۱ _s	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization					
l	Relative complex permeability					
1 ₀	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am				
la	Relative amplitude permeability					
¹ app	Relative apparent permeability					
ι _e	Relative effective permeability					
ι _i	Relative initial permeability					
ι _p '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)					
יף"	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)					
ι ι _r	Relative permeability					
^u rev	Relative reversible permeability					
ι _s '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)					
ι _s "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)					
[⊥] tot	Relative total permeability					
	derived from the static magnetization curve					
)	Resistivity	Ωm^{-1}				
E I/A	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹				
Cu	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	S				
ω	Angular frequency; $\omega = 2 \Pi f$	s ⁻¹				

All dimensions are given in mm.

Surface-mount device



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