

P 26 × 16 Core and accessories

Series/Type: B65671, B65672, B65675, B65679

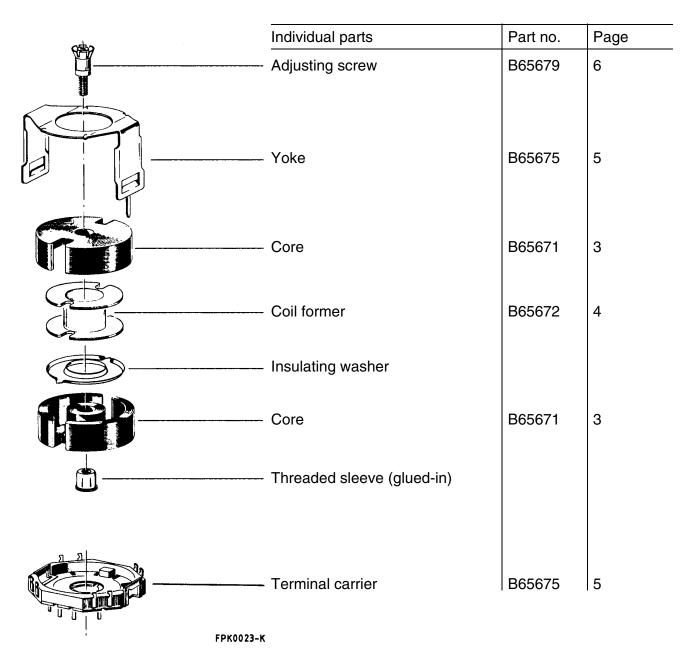
Date: June 2013

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Core and accessories



Example of an assembly set for printed circuit boards



Core B65671

■ To IEC 60133

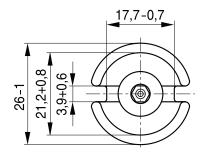
■ Delivery mode: sets

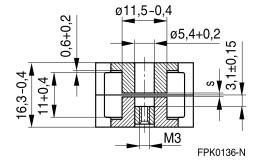
Magnetic characteristics (per set)

	with center hole	without center hole	
ΣI/A	0.4	0.37	mm ⁻¹
l _e	37.2	40	mm
A_{e}	93	108	mm ²
l _e A _e A _{min}	76.5	87	mm ²
V _e	3460	4320	mm ³

Approx. weight (per set)

m	21	23	g





Gapped

Material	A _L value	s approx. mm	μ_{e}	Ordering code 1) -D with center hole -T with threaded sleeve
K1	100 ±3%	0.90	32	B65671+0100A001
M33	100 ±3% 160 ±3%	1.52 0.78	32 51	B65671+0100A033 B65671+0160A033
N48	160 ±3% 250 ±3% 315 ±3% 400 ±3% 630 ±3% 800 ±3% 1000 ±5%	0.80 0.40 0.34 0.24 0.15 0.11	51 80 100 127 201 255 318	B65671+0160A048 B65671+0250A048 B65671+0315A048 B65671+0400A048 B65671+0630A048 B65671+0800A048 B65671D1000J048

Ungapped

Material	A _L value	μ_{e}	P _V	Ordering code
				-D with center hole
	nH		W/set	-W without center hole
N48	4900 +30/–20%	1560		B65671D0000R048
N30	9700 +30/–20%	2860		B65671W0000R030
T38	22000 +40/-30%	6480		B65671W0000Y038
N87	5500 +30/–20%	1620	< 1.9 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65671W0000R087

¹⁾ Replace the + by the code letter "D" or "T" for the required version.



Accessories B65672

Coil former

Standard: to IEC 60133

Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

F

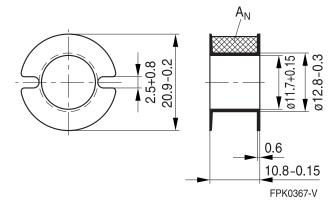
max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code black

Valox 420-SE0® [E45329 (M)], SABIC INNOVATIVE PLASTICS

Winding: see Data Book 2013, chapter "Processing notes, 2.1"

Coil former				Ordering code
Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	
1	32.0	52	55	B65672B0000T001

Coil former





Accessories B65675

Mounting assembly for printed circuit boards

■ The set comprises a terminal carrier and a yoke

■ For snap-in connection

Terminal carrier

Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

F

max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code gray

Pocan B4235® [E245249 (M)], LANXESS AG

Solderability: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

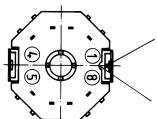
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s

Yoke

Spring yoke, made of tinned nickel silver (0.4 mm), with ground terminal

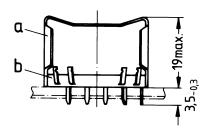
Complete mounting assembly (8 solder terminals)

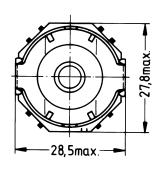
Ordering code: B65675B0005X000

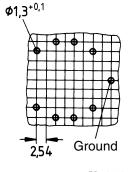


Grounding pin

This recess must be on the side of the grounding pin to ensure that the yoke locks into position.







Hole arrangement View in mounting direction

FPK0140-G

a) Yoke

b) Terminal carrier with 8 solder terminals

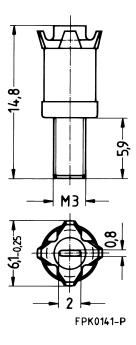


Accessories B65679

Adjusting screw

■ Tube core with thread and core brake made of GFR polyterephthalate Pocan B3235® [E245249 (M)], LANXESS AG

Tube core			Ordering code
$\varnothing \times \text{length (mm)}$	Material	Color code	
4.55 × 6.3	N22	red	B65679E0003X022
4.98 × 6.3	N22	black	B65679E0002X022



Note:

Due to the limited distance between adjusting screw and internal borehole, the entire assembly must be accurately centered.



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_I 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
A_L	Inductance factor; $A_L = L/N^2$	nH
A_{L1}	Minimum inductance at defined high saturation ($= μ_a$)	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
ΔΒ	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
Н	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	RMS value of current	Α
I_{DC}	Direct current	Α
Î	Peak value of current	Α
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

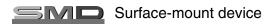
Symbol	Meaning	Unit
ΔL/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L_0	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L _H	Main inductance	Н
L_p	Parallel inductance	Н
L _{rev}	Reversible inductance	Н
Ls	Series inductance	Н
l _e	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I _N	Average length of turn	mm
N	Number of turns	
P_{Cu}	Copper (winding) 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 δ_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^r	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
Τ	Temperature	°C
ΔT	Temperature difference	K
T_{C}	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	
$tan \delta_h$	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
V _e	Effective magnetic volume	mm ³
z	Complex impedance	Ω
Z_n	Normalized impedance $ Z _n = Z /N^2 \times \varepsilon (_e/A_e)$	Ω/mm



Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
α	Temperature coefficient (TK)	1/K
α_{F}	Relative temperature coefficient of material	1/K
α_{e}	Temperature coefficient of effective permeability	1/K
ε_{r}	Relative permittivity	
Φ	Magnetic flux	Vs
η	Efficiency of a transformer	
η _B	Hysteresis material constant	mT ⁻¹
η _i	Hysteresis core constant	$A^{-1}H^{-1/2}$
λ_{s}	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization	
μ	Relative complex permeability	
μ_0	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
μ_{a}	Relative amplitude permeability	
$\mu_{\sf app}$	Relative apparent permeability	
μ_{e}	Relative effective permeability	
μ_{i}	Relative initial permeability	
$\mu_{p}^{'}$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ _p "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_{r}	Relative permeability	
$\mu_{\sf rev}$	Relative reversible permeability	
$\mu_{S}^{'}$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
$\mu_{S}^{"}$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ_{tot}	Relative total permeability	
	derived from the static magnetization curve	
ρ	Resistivity	Ω m $^{-1}$
Σ l/A	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹
^τ 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.





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