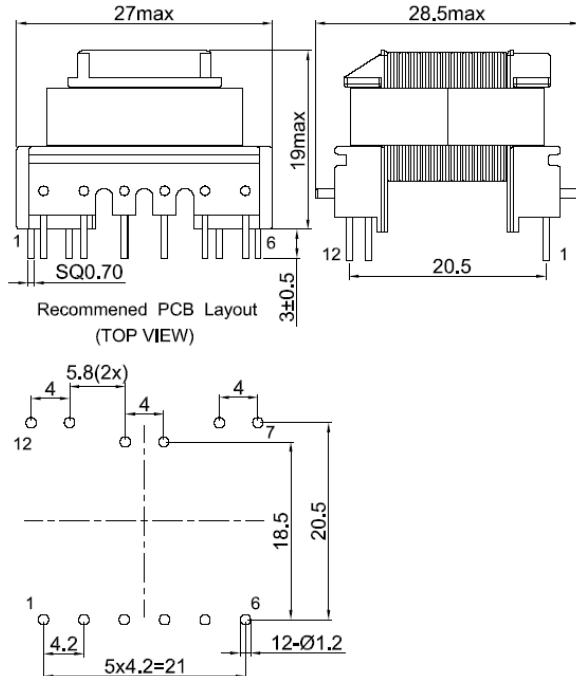


Customer: BYD

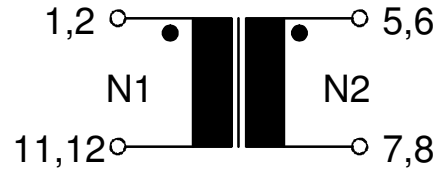
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Spec.: Flyback Tranformer

**Dimensions [mm]:** (all dimensions without tolerances are typical values)



**Schematics:**



**Marking:**

EPCOS  
middle block  
date code  
pin one marking

**Electrical Characteristics:** (specified @25°C if not mentioned otherwise \*) typical value

All values without tolerances are typical values !

Inductance: L(1,2 - 11,12)	24 $\mu$ H $\pm$ 12%	100 kHz; 100 mV
N1 : N2	2 : 1	
HV: N1 / N2	1800 V	50 Hz, 1 sec
Rdc N1 (1,2 - 11,12)	70 mOhm	short (1,2) : (11,12)
Rdc N2 (5,6 - 7,8)	40 mOhm	short (5,6); (7,8)
Leakage Inductance LL N1	800 nH @100kHz, 0.1V	short (1,2);(11,12);(5,6,7,8)
Saturation Current Isat N1	4.5 A	L=Lo -20%; T=150°C
U(input):	24 V	
Frequency:	typ. 125 kHz	

**Packaging:**

Blister Tray: 40 pcs per tray

Packaging unit: 240 pcs per box

**Remarks:**

- Creepage distance N1 / N2 = > 5.4 mm

- Type test: N1/N2: U=1800 Vac, 50 Hz, 60 sec.

- RoHS Compatible

- Short Pins on PCB (1,2); (11,12); (5,6); (7,8);

**Materials:**

Bobbin CTI  $\geq$  175

**Operating Temperature Range:** -40 ... +150°C (component)

## 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 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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