

## **Ferrites and accessories**

E 30/15/7

Core and accessories

**Series/Type:**            **B66319, B66232**

**Date:**                    November 2015

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E 30/15/7

Core

B66319

■ Delivery mode: single units

### Magnetic characteristics (per set)

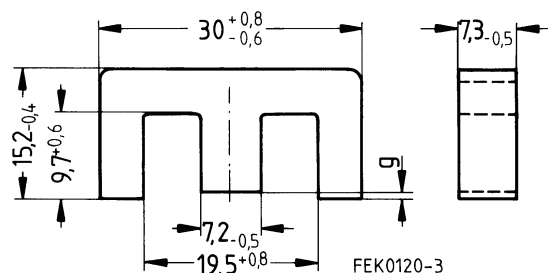
$$\Sigma l/A = 1.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 67 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 60 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 49 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 4000 \text{ mm}^3$$



Approx. weight 22 g/set

### Ungapped

Material	$A_L$ value nH	$\mu_e$	$P_V$ W/set	Ordering code
N30	3100 +30/-20%	2760		B66319G0000X130
N27	1700 +30/-20%	1510	< 0.81 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B66319G0000X127
N87	1900 +30/-20%	1690	< 2.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66319G0000X187

### Gapped

Material	g mm	$A_L$ value approx. nH	$\mu_e$	Ordering code ** = 27 (N27) = 87 (N87)
N27,	0.10 ±0.02	460	410	B66319G0100X1**
N87	0.18 ±0.02	300	265	B66319G0180X1**
	0.34 ±0.02	195	175	B66319G0340X1**

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

**Calculation factors** (for formulas, see “E cores: general information”, page 402)

Material	Relationship between air gap – $A_L$ value		Calculation of saturation current			
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N27	90	-0.708	156	-0.847	144	-0.865
N87	90	-0.708	154	-0.796	140	-0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm <  $s$  < 2.00 mm  
K3, K4: 560 nH <  $A_L$  < 60 nH

### Coil former (magnetic axis horizontal or vertical)

Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:  
 $F \triangleq$  max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code black  
 B66232B: Valox 420-SE0® [E45329 (M)], SABIC INNOVATIVE PLASTICS  
 B66232J: 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

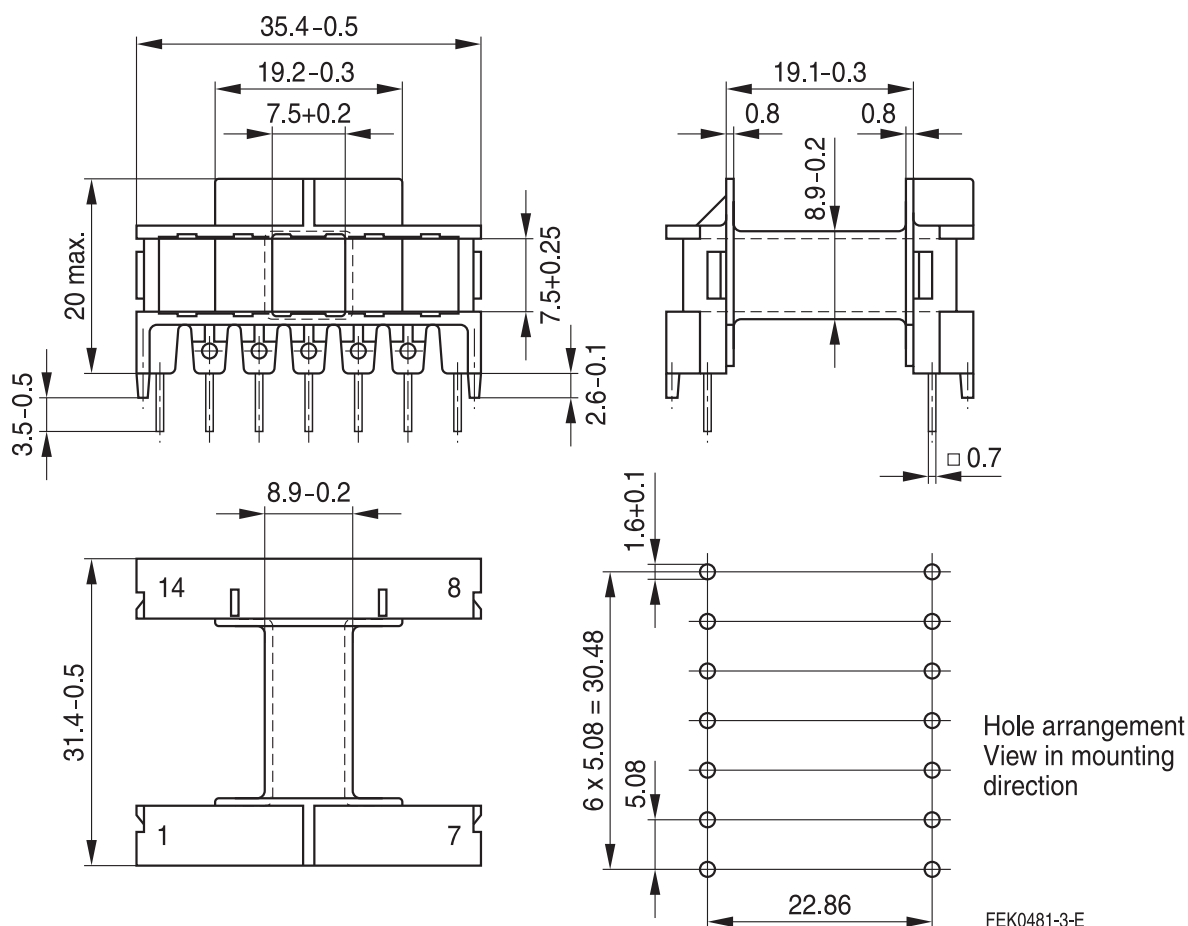
Winding: see "Processing notes", page 178

Squared pins.

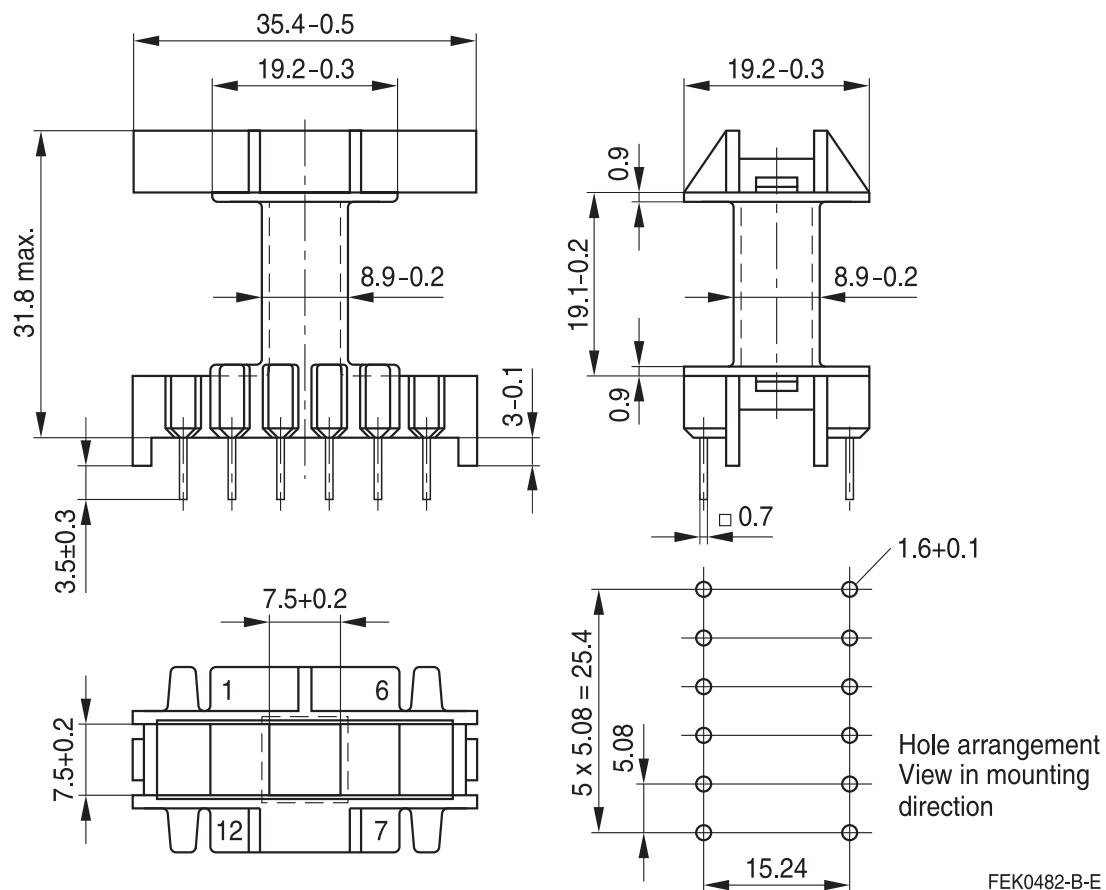
**Yoke** Material: Stainless spring steel (0.4 mm)

Coil former						Ordering code
Version	Sections	$A_N$ mm <sup>2</sup>	$l_N$ mm	$A_R$ value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	
Horizontal	1	90	56	21	14	B66232B1114T001
Vertical	1	90	56	21	12	B66232J1112T001
Yoke (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)						B66232A2010X000

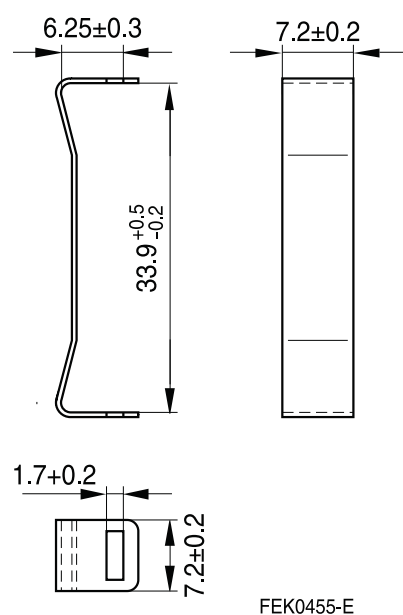
### Horizontal version



# Vertical version



# Yoke



## Ferrites and accessories

### 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 destroyed.
- Too strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can not be mounted any more.
- Too 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.

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## Ferrites and accessories

### Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
A	Cross section of coil	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>e</sub>	Effective magnetic cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>L</sub>	Inductance factor; $A_L = L/N^2$	nH
A <sub>L1</sub>	Minimum inductance at defined high saturation ( $\hat{=} \mu_a$ )	nH
A <sub>min</sub>	Minimum core cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>N</sub>	Winding cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>R</sub>	Resistance factor; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
B	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\Delta B$	Flux density deviation	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\hat{B}$	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\Delta \hat{B}$	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
B <sub>DC</sub>	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
B <sub>R</sub>	Remanent flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
B <sub>S</sub>	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
C <sub>0</sub>	Winding capacitance	F = As/V
CDF	Core distortion factor	mm <sup>-4.5</sup>
DF	Relative disaccommodation coefficient $DF = d/\mu_i$	
d	Disaccommodation coefficient	
E <sub>a</sub>	Activation energy	J
f	Frequency	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>cutoff</sub>	Cut-off frequency	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>max</sub>	Upper frequency limit	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>min</sub>	Lower frequency limit	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>r</sub>	Resonance frequency	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>Cu</sub>	Copper filling factor	
g	Air gap	mm
H	RMS value of magnetic field strength	A/m
$\hat{H}$	Peak value of magnetic field strength	A/m
H <sub>DC</sub>	DC field strength	A/m
H <sub>c</sub>	Coercive field strength	A/m
h	Hysteresis coefficient of material	10 <sup>-6</sup> cm/A
h/ $\mu_i^2$	Relative hysteresis coefficient	10 <sup>-6</sup> cm/A
I	RMS value of current	A
I <sub>DC</sub>	Direct current	A
$\hat{I}$	Peak value of current	A
J	Polarization	Vs/m <sup>2</sup>
k	Boltzmann constant	J/K
k <sub>3</sub>	Third harmonic distortion	
k <sub>3c</sub>	Circuit third harmonic distortion	
L	Inductance	H = Vs/A

## Ferrites and accessories

### Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
$\Delta L/L$	Relative inductance change	H
$L_0$	Inductance of coil without core	H
$L_H$	Main inductance	H
$L_p$	Parallel inductance	H
$L_{rev}$	Reversible inductance	H
$L_s$	Series inductance	H
$l_e$	Effective magnetic path length	mm
$l_N$	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 ( $Q = \omega L/R_s = 1/\tan \delta_L$ )	
$R$	Resistance	$\Omega$
$R_{Cu}$	Copper (winding) resistance ( $f = 0$ )	$\Omega$
$R_h$	Hysteresis loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$\Delta R_h$	$R_h$ change	$\Omega$
$R_i$	Internal resistance	$\Omega$
$R_p$	Parallel loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$R_s$	Series loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$R_{th}$	Thermal resistance	K/W
$R_V$	Effective loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$s$	Total air gap	mm
$T$	Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$\Delta T$	Temperature difference	K
$T_C$	Curie temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$t$	Time	s
$t_v$	Pulse duty factor	
$\tan \delta$	Loss factor	
$\tan \delta_L$	Loss factor of coil	
$\tan \delta_r$	(Residual) loss factor at $H \rightarrow 0$	
$\tan \delta_e$	Relative loss factor	
$\tan \delta_h$	Hysteresis loss factor	
$\tan \delta/\mu_i$	Relative loss factor of material at $H \rightarrow 0$	
$U$	RMS value of voltage	V
$\hat{U}$	Peak value of voltage	V
$V_e$	Effective magnetic volume	mm <sup>3</sup>
$Z$	Complex impedance	$\Omega$
$Z_n$	Normalized impedance $ Z _n =  Z /N^2 \times \varepsilon (l_e/A_e)$	$\Omega/\text{mm}$

## Ferrites and accessories

### Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
$\alpha$	Temperature coefficient (TK)	1/K
$\alpha_F$	Relative temperature coefficient of material	1/K
$\alpha_e$	Temperature coefficient of effective permeability	1/K
$\epsilon_r$	Relative permittivity	
$\Phi$	Magnetic flux	Vs
$\eta$	Efficiency of a transformer	
$\eta_B$	Hysteresis material constant	mT <sup>-1</sup>
$\eta_i$	Hysteresis core constant	A <sup>-1</sup> H <sup>-1/2</sup>
$\lambda_s$	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization	
$\mu$	Relative complex permeability	
$\mu_0$	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
$\mu_a$	Relative amplitude permeability	
$\mu_{app}$	Relative apparent permeability	
$\mu_e$	Relative effective permeability	
$\mu_i$	Relative initial permeability	
$\mu_p'$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
$\mu_p''$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
$\mu_r$	Relative permeability	
$\mu_{rev}$	Relative reversible permeability	
$\mu_s'$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
$\mu_s''$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
$\mu_{tot}$	Relative total permeability derived from the static magnetization curve	
$\rho$	Resistivity	$\Omega m^{-1}$
$\Sigma l/A$	Magnetic form factor	mm <sup>-1</sup>
$\tau_{Cu}$	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	s
$\omega$	Angular frequency; $\omega = 2 \pi f$	s <sup>-1</sup>

All dimensions are given in mm.

**SMD** Surface-mount device

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