



Ferrites and accessories

E 13/7/4 (EF 12.6)
Cores and accessories

Series/Type: **B66305, B66202, B66306, B66414**

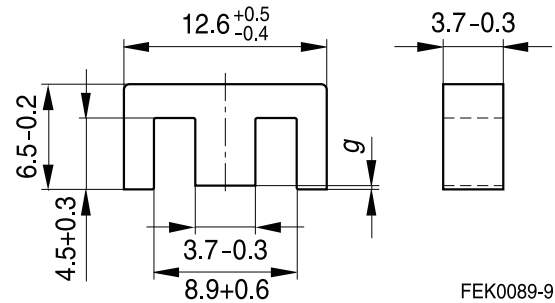
Date: **May 2017**

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E 13/7/4 (EF 12.6)
Core
B66305

- To IEC 62317-8
- For miniature transformers
- Available with SMD coil former
- E cores with high permeability for common-mode chokes and broadband applications
- Delivery mode: single units



FEK0089-9

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 2.39 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 29.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 12.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 12.2 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 367 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 2 g/set
Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	P_V W/set	Ordering code
N30	1000 +30/-20%	1900		B66305G0000X130
T65	1300 ±30%	2470		B66305G0000X165
T65	1900 ±30%	3610		B66305F0000X165
T46	3600 ±30%	6839		B66305F0000X146
N27	800 +30/-20%	1510	< 0.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66305G0000X127
N87	850 +30/-20%	1620	< 0.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66305G0000X187

Gapped (A_L values/air gaps examples)

Material	g mm	A_L value approx. nH	μ_e	Ordering code
N27	0.04 ±0.01	250	454	B66305G0040X127
	0.5 ±0.05	45	85	B66305G0500X127
N87	0.04 ±0.01	280	530	B66305G0040X187
	0.13 ±0.02	112	215	B66305G0130X187
	0.30 ±0.02	64	122	B66305G0300X187

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

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 8.

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

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	28.4	-0.676	36.5	-0.847	33.2	-0.865
N87	28.4	-0.676	37.5	-0.796	32.1	-0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.03 mm < s < 1.00 mm
 K3, K4: 30 nH < A_L < 260 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

Valox 420-SE0® [E207780 (M)], SABIC JAPAN L L C

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

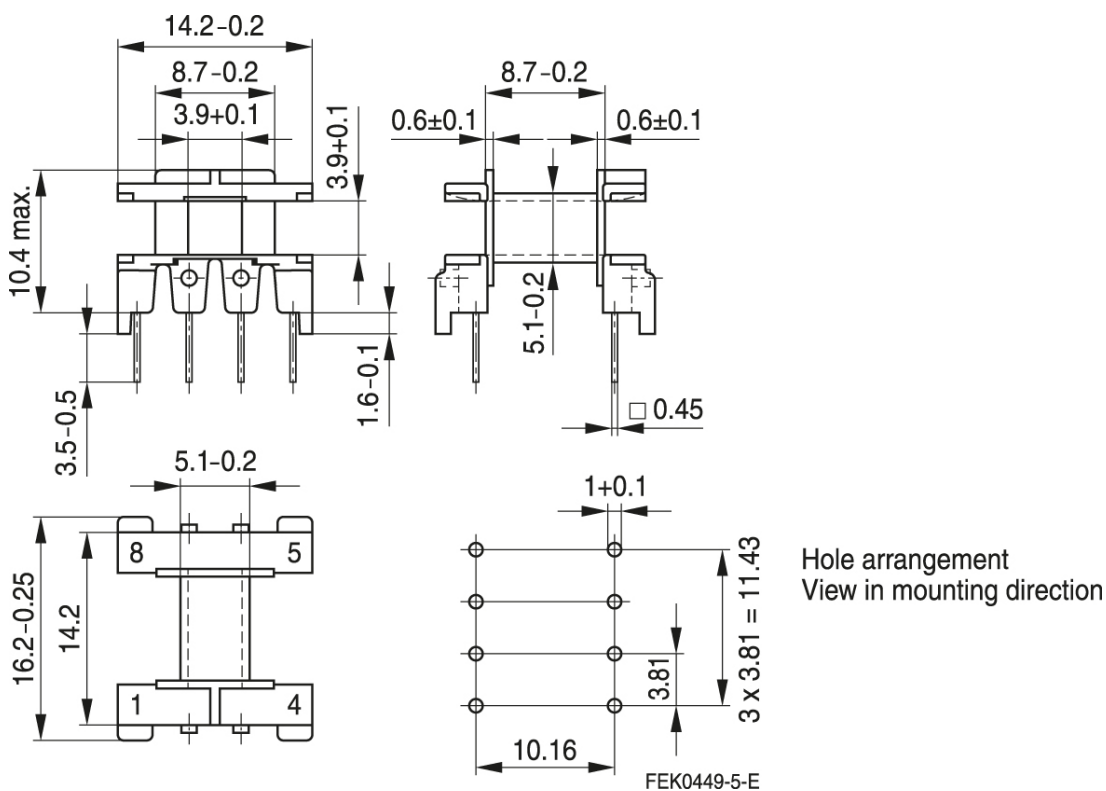
Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

Pins: Squared pins

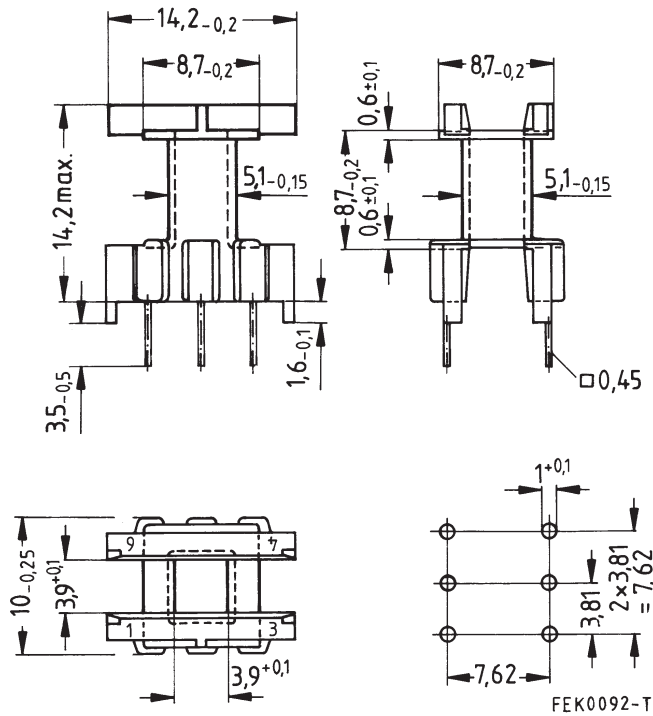
Yoke

Material: Stainless spring steel (0.2 mm)

Coil former						Ordering code
Version	Sections	A _N mm ²	l _N mm	A _R value μΩ	Pins	
Horizontal	1	11.6	27.2	80.6	8	B66202B1108T001
Vertical	1	11.6	27.2	80.6	6	B66202B1106T001
Yoke (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)						B66202A2010X000

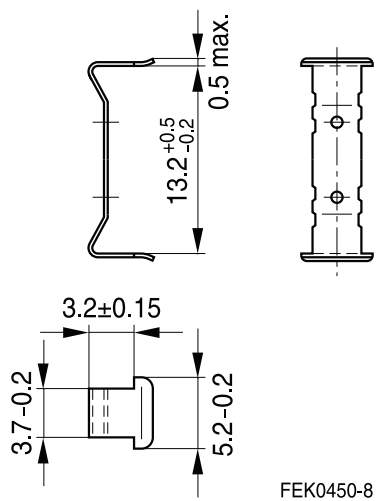
Horizontal version


Vertical version



Hole arrangement
View in mounting direction

Yoke



SMD

SMD coil former with gullwing terminals

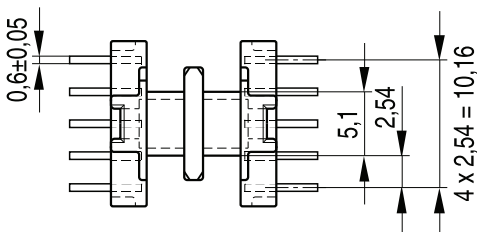
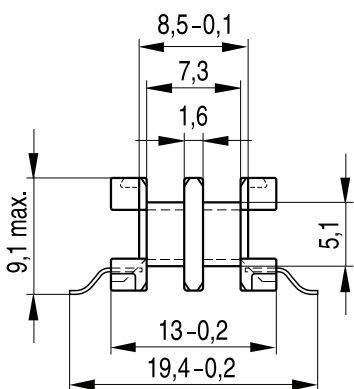
Material: GFR liquid crystal polymer (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:
 $F \triangleq$ max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code black
 Vectra E 130i [E106764 (M)], POLYPLASTICS CO LTD
 Vectra E 130i [E83005 (M)], CELANESE INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Solderability: to IEC 60068-2-58, test Td, method 6 (Group 3): 245 °C, 3 s

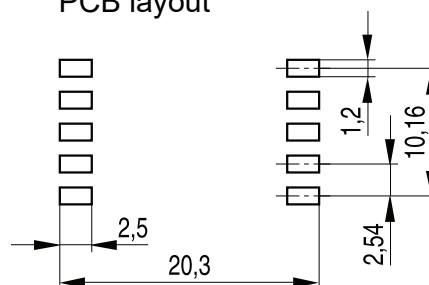
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-58, test Td, method 6 (Group 3): 255 °C, 10 s
 permissible soldering temperature for wire-wrap connection on coil former: 400 °C, 1 s

Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

Sections	A_N mm ²	l_N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Terminals	Ordering code
1	13.0	27	71	10	B66306C1010T001
2	10.2	27	91	10	B66306C1010T002



Recommended PCB layout



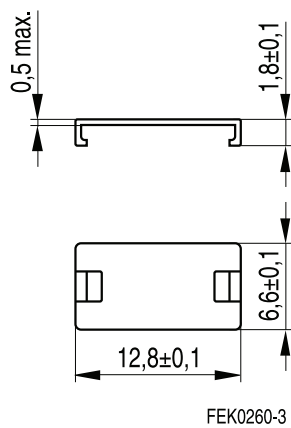
FEK0291-X

Cover plate

Material: GFR liquid crystal polymer (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:
 F \triangleq max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code black
 Sumika Super E4008® [E54705 (M)], SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO LTD

- For stamping and for improved processing on assembly machines
- See under SMD coil former for material and resistance to soldering heat

	Ordering code
Cover plate	B66414A7000X000



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 temperature 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 data book, chapter “*General - Definitions, 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 data book, chapter “*General - Definitions, 8.1*”.

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.

Ferrite Accessories

EPCOS ferrite accessories have been designed and evaluated only in combination with EPCOS ferrite cores. EPCOS explicitly points out that EPCOS ferrite accessories or EPCOS ferrite cores may not be compatible with those of other manufacturers. Any such combination requires prior testing by the customer and will be at the customer's own risk.

EPCOS assumes no warranty or reliability for the combination of EPCOS ferrite accessories with cores and other accessories from any other manufacturer.

Processing remarks

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 oxyde of the tin bath or burned insulation of the wire. For detailed information see chapter “*Processing notes*”, section 2.2.
- 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.

Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

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Ferrites and accessories

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 ($\hat{=} \mu_a$)	nH
A _{min}	Minimum core cross section	mm ²
A _N	Winding cross section	mm ²
A _R	Resistance factor; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
B	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔB	Flux density deviation	Vs/m ² , mT
\hat{B}	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
$\Delta \hat{B}$	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m ² , mT
B _{DC}	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
B _R	Remanent flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
B _S	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m ² , mT
C ₀	Winding capacitance	F = As/V
CDF	Core distortion factor	mm ^{-4.5}
DF	Relative disaccommodation coefficient $DF = d/\mu_i$	
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
H	RMS value of magnetic field strength	A/m
\hat{H}	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	A
I _{DC}	Direct current	A
\hat{I}	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

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	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
T	Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
ΔT	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^3
Z	Complex impedance	Ω
Z_n	Normalized impedance $ Z _n = Z /N^2 \times \epsilon (l_e/A_e)$	Ω/mm

Ferrites and accessories

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	
μ_{app}	Relative apparent permeability	
μ_e	Relative effective permeability	
μ_i	Relative initial permeability	
μ_p'	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_p''	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_r	Relative permeability	
μ_{rev}	Relative reversible permeability	
μ_s'	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ_s''	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ_{tot}	Relative total permeability derived from the static magnetization curve	
ρ	Resistivity	Ωm^{-1}
$\Sigma l/A$	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.

SMD Surface-mount device

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**. As a rule we are either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether a product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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Release 2018-10

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