

E 65/32/27 Core and accessories

Series/Type: B66387, B66388

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E 65/32/27

Core B66387

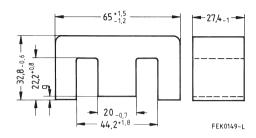
■ Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.27 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $I_e = 147 \text{ mm}$ $A_e = 535 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{min} = 529 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_e = 78650 \text{ mm}^3$

Approx. weight 394 g/set



Ungapped

Mate- rial	A _L value nH	μ _e	B _S * mT	P _V W/set	Ordering code
N92	5800 +30/-20%	1250	340	< 7.5 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66387G0000X192
N27	7200 +30/–20%	1570	320	< 14.6 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B66387G0000X127
N87	7900 +30/–20%	1700	320	< 6.7 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66387G0000X187
N97	7900 +30/–20%	1730	330	< 6.3 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66387G0000X197
N95	11000+30/-20%	2410	330	< 8.3 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 25 °C) < 6.5 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66387G0000X195

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

Gapped (A_I values/air gaps examples)

Material	g mm	A _L value approx. nH	μ _e	Ordering code ** = 27 (N27) = 87 (N87)
N27,	0.50 ±0.05	1214	265	B66387G0500X1**
N87	1.00 ±0.05	716	156	B66387G1000X1**
	1.50 ± 0.05	526	115	B66387G1500X1**
	2.50 ± 0.05	360	80	B66387G2500X1**
	4.00 ± 0.05	230	50	B66387G4000X1**

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 4.



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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	716	-0.762	1231	-0.847	1154	-0.865	
N87	716	-0.762	1168	-0.796	1131	-0.873	

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.20 mm < s < 5.00 mm

K3, K4: 230 nH < A_I < 2290 nH

Coil former

Material: Polyphenylene suplhide (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

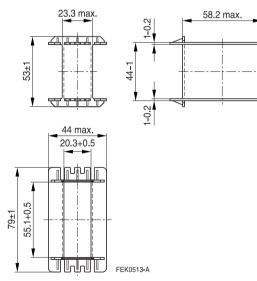
F

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

Ryton R-4-230, [E95746 (M)], SOLVAY SPECIALITY POLYMERS

Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	435	246	19.5	_	B66388A2000T001





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_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 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.



Cautions and warnings

Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

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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 ($\triangleq \mu_a$)	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 Ω
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔΒ	Flux density deviation	Vs/m ² , mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
Δ Ŝ	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/μ_i	
d	Disaccommodation coefficient	
Ea	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
1	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
L _s	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 = ω 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	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	°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 $H \rightarrow 0$	
$tan \ \delta_{\text{e}}$	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
V_e	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)	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
ηi	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 $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ _p "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_r	Relative permeability	
μ_{rev}	Relative reversible permeability	
μ_s	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ _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 $^{-1}$
ΣI/A	Magnetic form factor	mm-1
τ_{Cu}	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	S
ω	Angular frequency; ω = 2 Π f	s ⁻¹

All dimensions are given in mm.





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