

E 25/13/7 (EF 25) Core and accessories

Series/Type: B66317, B66208

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Core B66317

■ To IEC 63093-8

Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 1.1 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

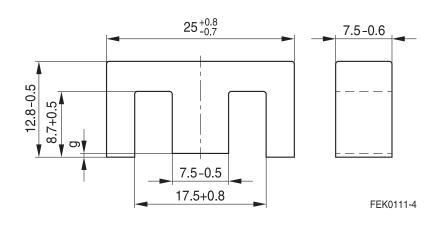
= 57.5 mm

 $= 52.5 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 51.5 \text{ mm}^2$

 $= 3020 \text{ mm}^3$

Approx. weight 16 g/set



Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ_{e}	P _V W/set	Ordering code
N30	2900 +30/–20%	2530		B66317G0000X130
N27	1750 +30/–20%	1520	< 0.59 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B66317G0000X127
N87	1850 +30/–20%	1620	< 1.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66317G0000X187
N97	1950 +30/–20%	1700	< 1.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66317G0000X197

Gapped (A_L values/air gaps examples)

Material	g mm	A _L value approx. nH	μ_{e}	Ordering code ** = 27 (N27) = 87 (N87)
N27,	0.10 ±0.02	489	425	B66317G0100X1**
N87	0.16 ±0.02	347	302	B66317G0160X1**
	0.25 ±0.02	250	218	B66317G0250X1**
	0.50 ±0.05	151	131	B66317G0500X1**
	1.00 ±0.05	91	79	B66317G1000X1**

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_I values/air gaps and materials available on request — see Processing remarks on page 8.



Core B66317

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	90	-0.731	139	-0.847	129	-0.865	
N87	90	-0.731	139	-0.796	125	-0.873	

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 2.00 mm

K3, K4: $60 \text{ nH} < A_L < 570 \text{ nH}$



Accessories B66208

Coil former (magnetic axis horizontal or vertical)

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

B66208B, X: F

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

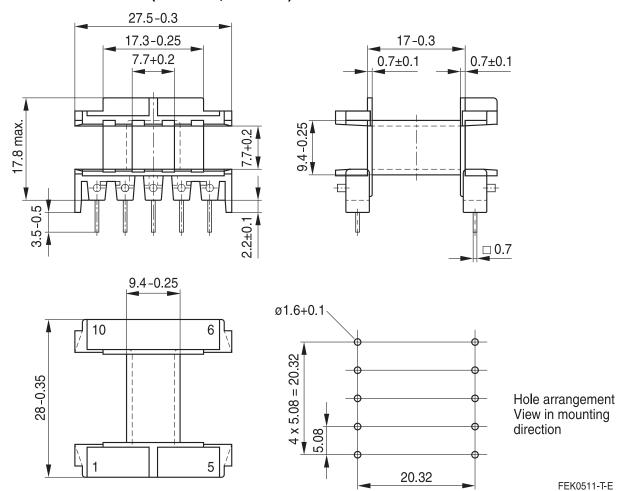
Yoke Material: Stainless spring steel (0.25 mm)

Coil former					Ordering code	
Version	Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	
Horizontal	1	61	50	28	10	B66208B1110T001 B66208R1110T001
Vertical	1	61	50	28	10	B66208X1010T001 B66208W1010T001
Yoke (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)					B66208A2010X000	



Accessories B66208

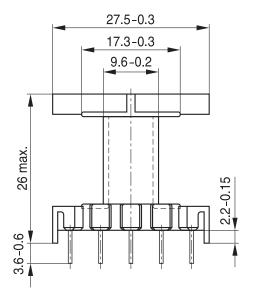
Horizontal version (B66208B,B66208R)

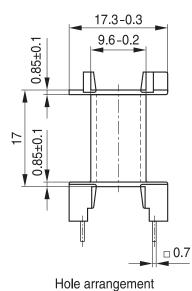


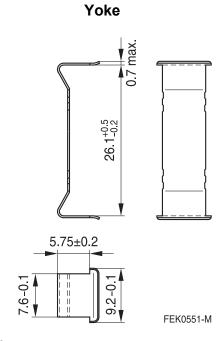


Accessories B66208

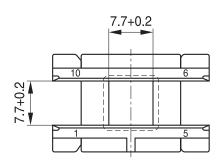
Vertical version (B66208X, B66208W)

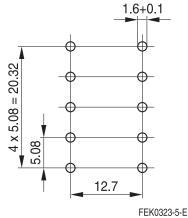






View in mounting direction 1.6+0.1





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Accessories B66208

Coil former for SMPS transformers with line isolation

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

H ≙ max. operating temperature 180 °C), color code black

Rynite FR 530® [E41938 (M)], E I DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO INC

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

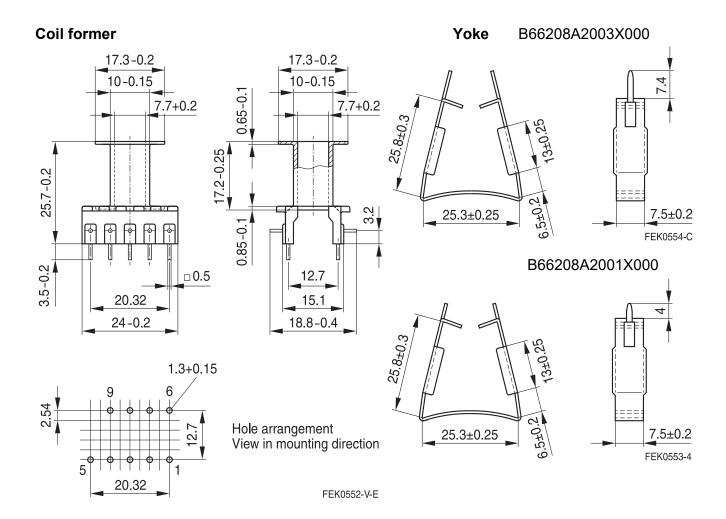
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s

Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

Pins: Squared pins

Yoke Material: Nickel silver (0.3 mm) with ground terminal

Coil former	Coil former				
Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	
1	56.9	69.2	41.8	9	B66208L1009T001
Yoke (ordering	code per pied	e)			B66208A2003X000
Yoke (ordering	code per pied	e)			B66208A2001X000





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 A₁ 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

Our ferrite accessories have been designed and evaluated only in combination with our ferrite cores. We explicitly point out that our ferrite accessories or our 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.

We assume no warranty or reliability for the combination of our 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.

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Cautions and warnings

Display of ordering codes for TDK Electronics 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; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔΒ	Flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔÂ	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
H	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	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



Symbols and terms

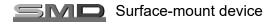
Symbol	Meaning	Unit
ΔL/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L_0	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L_H	Main inductance	Н
L_p	Parallel inductance	Н
L _{rev}	Reversible inductance	Н
L _s	Series inductance	Н
l _e	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I _N	Average length of turn	mm
N	Number of turns	
P_{Cu}	Copper (winding) losses	W
P _{trans}	Transferrable power	W
P_V	Relative core losses	mW/g
PF	Performance factor	
Q	Quality factor (Q = $\omega L/R_s$ = 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
Т	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 $\delta_{e}^{'}$	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 Z _n	Complex impedance $ Z _n = Z / N^2 \times \varepsilon (I_e / A_e)$	$\Omega \over \Omega / mm$



Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit	
α	Temperature coefficient (TK)		
α_{F}	Relative temperature coefficient of material	1/K	
α _e	Temperature coefficient of effective permeability	1/K	
r	Relative permittivity		
Þ	Magnetic flux	Vs	
1	Efficiency of a transformer		
lB	Hysteresis material constant	mT-1	
li	Hysteresis core constant	$A^{-1}H^{-1/2}$	
'S	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization		
,	Relative complex permeability		
0	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am	
а	Relative amplitude permeability		
арр	Relative apparent permeability		
е	Relative effective permeability		
i	Relative initial permeability		
p '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)		
" p	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)		
r	Relative permeability		
rev	Relative reversible permeability		
s'	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)		
s" S	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)		
tot	Relative total permeability		
	derived from the static magnetization curve		
	Resistivity	Ω m $^{-1}$	
I/A	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹	
Cu	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	S	
)	Angular frequency; ω = 2 Π f	s ⁻¹	

All dimensions are given in mm.





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