

E 16/8/5 (EF 16)
Core and accessories

Series/Type: B66307, B66308

Date: October 2022

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Core B66307

■ To IEC 63093-8

 E cores with high permeability for common-mode chokes and broadband applications

Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

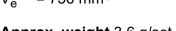
 $\Sigma I/A = 1.87 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

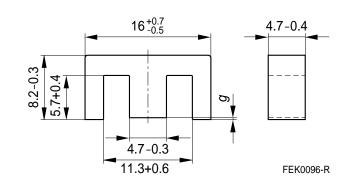
 $I_{e} = 37.6 \text{ mm}$

 $A_e = 20.1 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 19.4 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_{\rm e}^{-} = 756 \, \rm mm^{3}$





Approx. weight 3.6 g/set

Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ _e	P _V W/set	Ordering code
N30	1400 +30/–20%	2080		B66307G0000X130
T65	1700 +30/–20%	2180		B66307G0000X165
T65	2500 +30/–20%	3700		B66307F0000X165
T46	5100 ±30%	7590		B66307F0000X146
N27	950 +30/–20%	1410	< 0.14 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B66307G0000X127
N87	1000 +30/–20%	1490	< 0.38 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66307G0000X187
N97	1050 +30/–20%	1560	< 0.32 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66307G0000X197

Gapped (A_I values/air gaps examples)

Material	g mm	A _L value approx. nH	μ_{e}	Ordering code ** = 27 (N27) = 87 (N87)
N27,	0.06 ±0.01	303	450	B66307G0060X1**
N87	0.10 ±0.02	212	315	B66307G0100X1**
	0.24 ±0.02	110	170	B66307G0240X1**
	0.50 ±0.05	69	102	B66307G0500X1**

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 7.



Core B66307

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	42.2	-0.701	57.0	-0.847	52.1	-0.865	
N87	42.2	-0.701	57.8	-0.796	50.4	-0.873	

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.05 mm < s < 1.50 mm

K3, K4: $30 \text{ nH} < A_L < 330 \text{ nH}$



Accessories B66308

Coil former (magnetic axis horizontal or vertical)

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

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

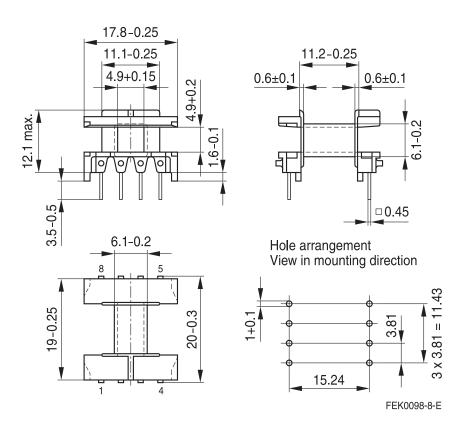
Pins: Squared pins

Yoke

Material: Stainless spring steel (0.2 mm)

Coil former				Ordering code		
Version	Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	
Horizontal	1	22.3	34	52.4	8	B66308B1108T001
Vertical	1	22.3	34	52.4	8	B66308W1108T001
Yoke (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)				B66308A2010X000		

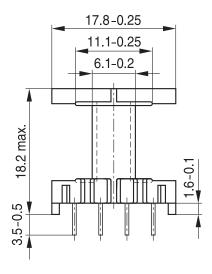
Horizontal version

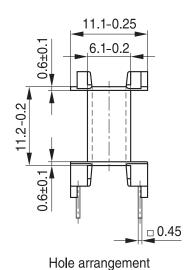


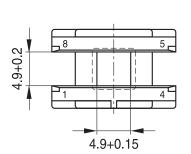


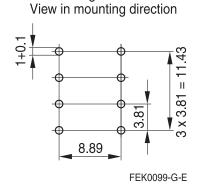
Accessories B66308

Vertical version

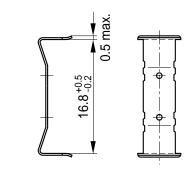


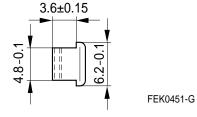






Yoke







Accessories B66308

Coil former

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

F

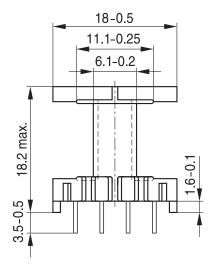
max. operating temperature 180 °C), color code black

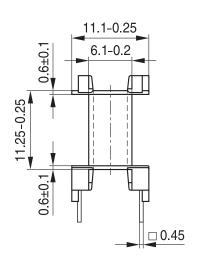
Rynite FR530 ® [E41938 (M)], El Dupont De Nemours & Co Inc

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

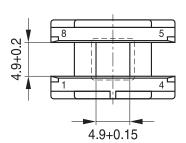
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 250 °C, 3.5 s

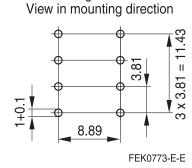
Sections	A _N mm ³	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	22.3	34	52.4	8	B66308R1108T001





Hole arrangement







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

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.



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
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
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

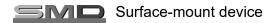
Symbol	Meaning	Unit
ΔL/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L_0	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L _H	Main inductance	Н
L_p	Parallel inductance	Н
L _{rev}	Reversible inductance	Н
L _s	Series inductance	Н
l _e	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I _N	Average length of turn	mm
N	Number of turns	
P_{Cu}	Copper (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	
$tan \delta_r$	(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_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)		
α_{F}	Relative temperature coefficient of material		
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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