

E 6.3 Core and accessories

Series/Type: B66300, B66301

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E 6.3

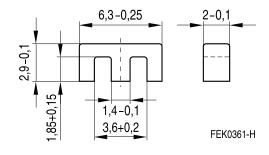
Core **B66300**

■ To IEC 62317-8

- For miniature transformers, e.g. DC/DC converters for surface mounting
- Available with SMD coil former
- Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 3.7 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ = 12.2 mm $= 3.3 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{min} = 2.6 \text{ mm}^2$ $V_e = 40.3 \text{ mm}^3$



Approx. weight 0.24 g/set

Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ_{e}	Ordering code
N87	380 +30/–20%	1120	B66300G0000X187
N30	700 +40/–30%	2059	B66300G0000X130
T38	1700 +40/–30%	4990	B66300G0000X138

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request — see Processing remarks on page 4.



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Accessories B66301



SMD coil former with gullwing terminals

Material: GFR liquid crystal polymer (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

F

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

B66301B: Vectra E 130i [E106764 (M)], POLYPLASTICS CO LTD

Vectra E 130i [E83005 (M)], CELANESE INTERNATIONAL CORP.

B66301C: Vectra C 130 [E106764 (M)], POLYPLASTICS CO LTD

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

Plastic cover cap

Used to protect the transformer against external influences, for stamping and for improved processing on assembly machines.

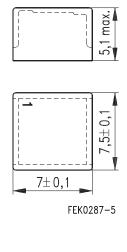
Material: see coil former, color code white

Coil former			Ordering code		
Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Terminals	
1	1.62	12.8	272	4 6	B66301B1004T001 B66301B1006T001
2	0.9	12.8	490	6	B66301B1006T002
Plastic cover cap			B66301C2000X000		

Coil former

3.5 - 0.13.5±0.1 2.7±0.1 2.35±0.1 1.2±0.1 1.5+0.1 4.9 max. 5.5±0.1 6.25±0.15 Omitted in Recommended 1-section version PCB layout 2.08 54 =2.54 1.2 8.5±0.1 9.5 Terminals 2 and 5 are omitted in 4-terminal version FEK0447-N-E

Plastic cover cap





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

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; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔB	Flux density deviation	Vs/m ² , mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
Δ B	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
B_{DC}	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
B_R	Remanent flux density	Vs/m², mT
B_S	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m², 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	
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
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
Δ L/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	
$tan \ \delta$	Loss factor	
tan δ_{L}	Loss factor of coil	
tan δ_r	(Residual) loss factor at H $ ightarrow$ 0	
tan δ_{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 (l_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
η _i	Hysteresis core constant	$A^{-1}H^{-1/2}$
$\lambda_{\sf s}$	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization	
ı	Relative complex permeability	
ι_0	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
la	Relative amplitude permeability	
^l app	Relative apparent permeability	
le	Relative effective permeability	
ιį	Relative initial permeability	
ι _p '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
ι _p "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
ι_{r}	Relative permeability	
ι_{rev}	Relative reversible permeability	
ι _s '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
ι _s "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
ι_{tot}	Relative total permeability	
	derived from the static magnetization curve	
)	Resistivity	Ω m $^{-1}$
ΣΙ/A	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹
^r 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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