Ferrites and accessories

EELP 32, EILP 32
Core set (with and without clamp recess)

Series/Type: **B66287G, B65808, B66287K, B66288, B66457G, B66457K**
Date: June 2013

Core set EELP 32
Combination: ELP 32/6/20 with ELP 32/6/20

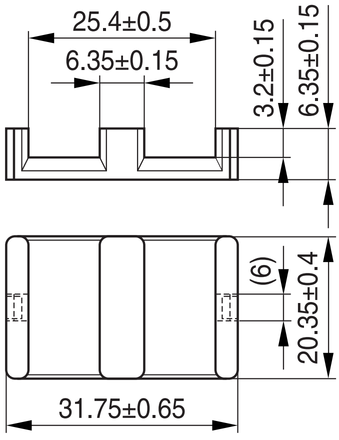
- To IEC 62317-9
- Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$\Sigma l/A$ = 0.32 mm^{-1}
l_e = 41.4 mm
A_e = 130 mm^2
A_{min} = 128 mm^2
V_e = 5390 mm^3

Approx. weight 28 g/set

ELP 32/6/20



FEK0520-S

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	B_S* mT	P_V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	3900 ±25%	990	250	< 1.40 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X149
N92	4300 ±25%	1090	350	< 3.70 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X192
N87	5700 ±25%	1450	300	< 3.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X187
N97	5700 ±25%	1440	310	< 2.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X197
N95	6900 ±25%	1740	310	< 3.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 25 °C) < 3.10 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X195

* H = 250 A/m; f = 10 kHz; T = 100 °C

Calculation factors (for formulas, see *"E cores: general information"*)
EELP 32:

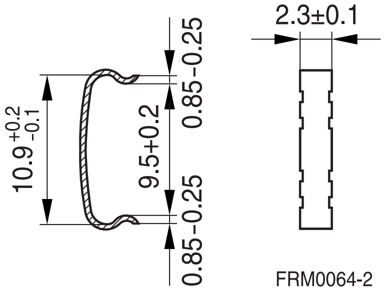
Material	Relationship between air gap – A_L value		Calculation of saturation current			
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N87	208	–0.819	367	–0.796	322	–0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm
K3, K4: 150 nH < A_L < 1000 nH

Clamp

Ordering code per piece, 2 pieces required

Ordering code: B65808J2204X000



FRM0064-2

ELP 32/6/20 with I 32/3/20

Core and accessories (with clamp recess) B66287

Core set EILP 32
Combination:
ELP 32/6/20 with I 32/3/20

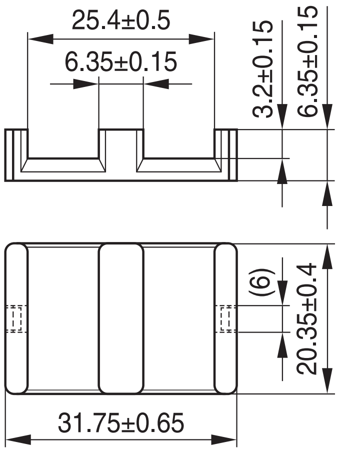
- To IEC 62317-9
- Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$\Sigma l/A$ = 0.27 mm^{-1}
l_e = 35.1 mm
A_e = 130 mm^2
A_{min} = 128 mm^2
V_e = 4560 mm^3

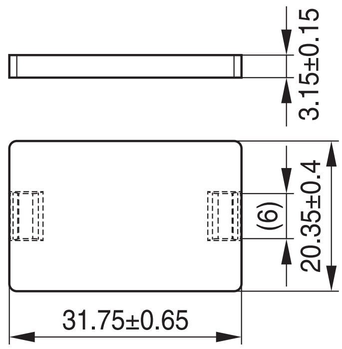
Approx. weight 24 g/set

ELP 32/6/20



FEK0521-1

I 32/3/20



FEK0539-4

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	B_S* mT	P_V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	4400 ±25%	950	250	< 1.20 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X149 (ELP core) B66287K0000X149 (I core)**
N92	4800 ±25%	1031	350	< 3.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X192 (ELP core) B66287K0000X192 (I core)**
N87	6300 ±25%	1350	300	< 2.90 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X187 (ELP core) B66287K0000X187 (I core)**
N97	6300 ±25%	1350	310	< 2.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X197 (ELP core) B66287K0000X197 (I core)**
N95	7550 ±25%	1618	310	< 2.90 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 25 °C) < 2.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66287G0000X195 (ELP core) B66287K0000X195 (I core)**

* H = 250 A/m; f = 10 kHz; T = 100 °C
** Plate-type tool type

Calculation factors (for formulas, see *"E cores: general information"*)
EILP 32:

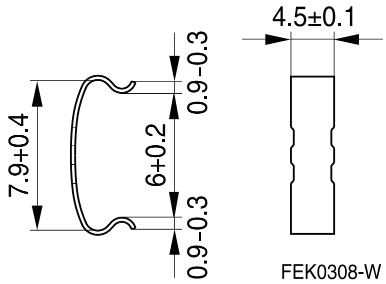
Material	Relationship between air gap – A_L value		Calculation of saturation current			
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N87	234	–0.777	379	–0.796	329	–0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm
K3, K4: 150 nH < A_L < 1000 nH

Clamp

Ordering code per piece, 2 pieces required

Ordering code: B66288F2204X000



FEK0308-W

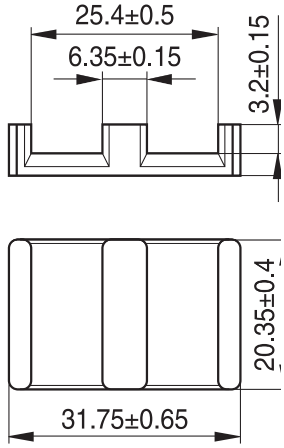
ELP 32/6/20

Core (without clamp recess) **B66457**

Core set EELP 32
Combination: ELP 32/6/20 with ELP 32/6/20

- To IEC 62317-9
- Delivery mode: single units

ELP 32/6/20



Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$\Sigma l/A$ = 0.32 mm^{-1}
l_e = 41.4 mm
A_e = 130 mm^2
A_{min} = 128 mm^2
V_e = 5390 mm^3

Approx. weight 28 g/set

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	B_S* mT	P_V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	3900 ±25%	990	250	< 1.40 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X149
N92	4300 ±25%	1090	350	< 3.70 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X192
N87	5700 ±25%	1450	300	< 3.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X187
N97	5700 ±25%	1440	310	< 2.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X197

* H = 250 A/m; f = 10 kHz; T = 100 °C

Calculation factors (for formulas, see *"E cores: general information"*)
EELP 32:

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)
N87	208	–0.819	367	–0.796	322	–0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm
K3, K4: 150 nH < A_L < 1000 nH

Core set EILP 32
Combination:
ELP 32/6/20 with I 32/3/20

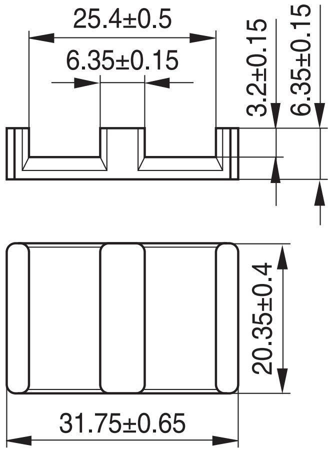
- To IEC 62317-9
- Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$\Sigma l/A$ = 0.27 mm^{-1}
l_e = 35.1 mm
A_e = 130 mm^2
A_{min} = 128 mm^2
V_e = 4560 mm^3

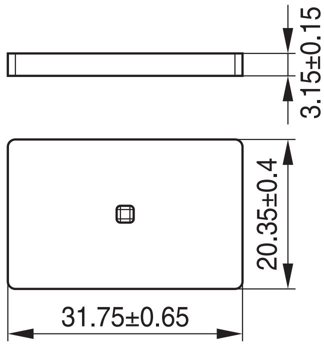
Approx. weight 24 g/set

ELP 32/6/20



FEK0403-W

I 32/3/20



FEK0540-7

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	B_S* mT	P_V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	4400 ±25%	950	250	< 1.20 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X149 (ELP core) B66457K0000X149 (I core)**
N92	4800 ±25%	1031	350	< 3.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X192 (ELP core) B66457K0000X192 (I core)**
N87	6300 ±25%	1350	300	< 2.90 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X187 (ELP core) B66457K0000X187 (I core)**
N97	6300 ±25%	1350	310	< 2.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66457G0000X197 (ELP core) B66457K0000X197 (I core)**

* H = 250 A/m; f = 10 kHz; T = 100 °C
** Plate-type tool type

Calculation factors (for formulas, see *"E cores: general information"*)
EILP 32:

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)
N87	234	–0.777	379	–0.796	329	–0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm
K3, K4: 150 nH < A_L < 1000 nH

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 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 chapter *"Definitions"*, section 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 chapter *"Definitions"*, section 8.2.

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.

Processing notes

- The start of the winding process should be soft. Else the flanges may be destroid.
- To strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mount.
- To 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 oxyd of the tin bath or burned insulation of the wire. For detailed information see chapter *"Processing notes"*, section 8.2.
- 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.

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

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	°C
ΔT	Temperature difference	K
T_C	Curie temperature	°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 $H \to 0$	
$\tan \delta_e$	Relative loss factor	
$\tan \delta_h$	Hysteresis loss factor	
$\tan \delta/\mu_i$	Relative loss factor of material at $H \to 0$	
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	$A^{-1}H^{-1/2}$
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	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, EPCOS is 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 an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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