



Ferrites and accessories

EELP 22, EILP 22
Core set (with and without clamp recess)

Series/Type: B66285G, B66285K, B65804, B66455G, B66455K

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ELP 22/6/16
Core (with clamp recess)
B66285
Core set EELP 22
Combination: ELP 22/6/16 with ELP 22/6/16

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

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

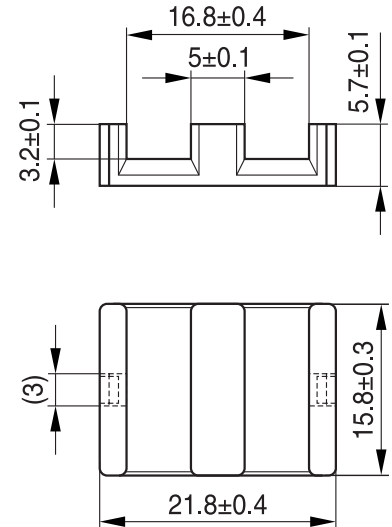
$$\Sigma l/A = 0.41 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 32.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 78.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 77.9 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 2540 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 13 g/set
ELP 22/6/16


FEK0518-G

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	B_S^* mT	P_V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	3100 ±25%	1010	250	< 0.65 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X149
N92	3400 ±25%	1110	350	< 1.65 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X192
N87	4500 ±25%	1470	300	< 1.50 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X187
N97	4600 ±25%	1520	310	< 1.20 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X197

 * $H = 250 \text{ A/m}$; $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$; $T = 100 \text{ °C}$
Calculation factors (for formulas, see “E cores: general information”)
EELP 22:

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	126	-0.814	232	-0.796	200	-0.873

 Validity range: $K1, K2: 0.10 \text{ mm} < s < 1.50 \text{ mm}$
 $K3, K4: 100 \text{ nH} < A_L < 700 \text{ nH}$

ELP 22/6/16 with I 22/2.5/16
Core and accessories (with clamp recess)
B66285
Core set EILP 22
Combination:
ELP 22/6/16 with I 22/2.5/16

- To IEC 62317-9
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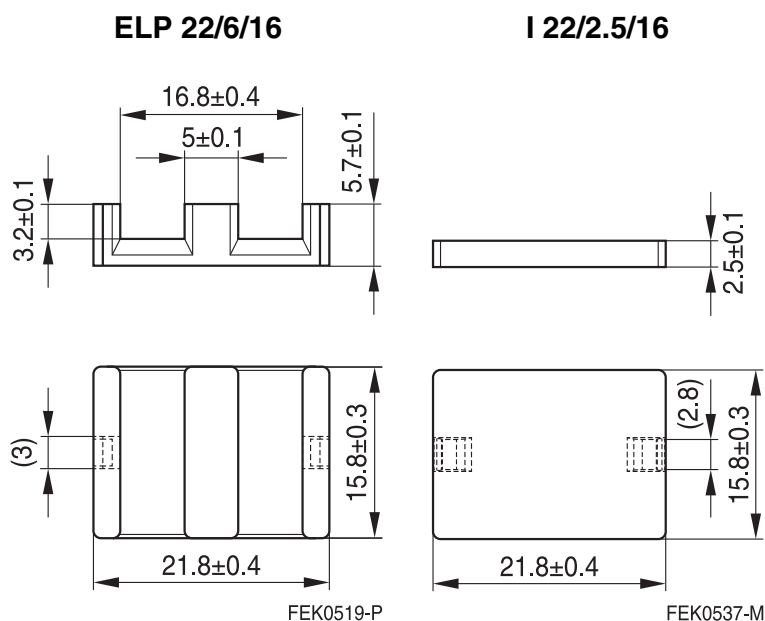
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Approx. weight 10.5 g/set

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N92	4000 $\pm 25\%$	1050	350	< 1.38 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X192 (ELP core) B66285K0000X192 (I core)**
N87	5200 $\pm 25\%$	1360	300	< 1.25 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X187 (ELP core) B66285K0000X187 (I core)**
N97	5250 $\pm 25\%$	1390	310	< 1.00 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66285G0000X197 (ELP core) B66285K0000X197 (I core)**

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** Plate-type tool type

Calculation factors (for formulas, see “E cores: general information”)

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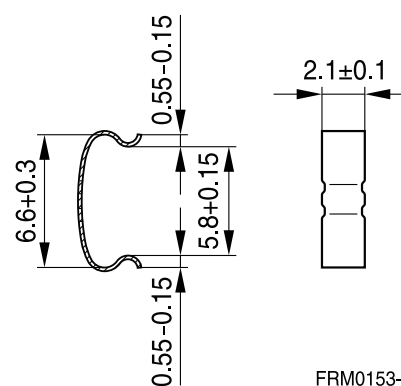
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N87	134	-0.806	243	-0.796	206	-0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm
 K3, K4: 100 nH < A_L < 700 nH

Clamp

Ordering code per piece, 2 pieces required

Ordering code: B65804P2204X000



FRM0153-S

ELP 22/6/16
Core (without clamp recess)
B66455
Core set EELP 22
Combination: ELP 22/6/16 with ELP 22/6/16

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

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

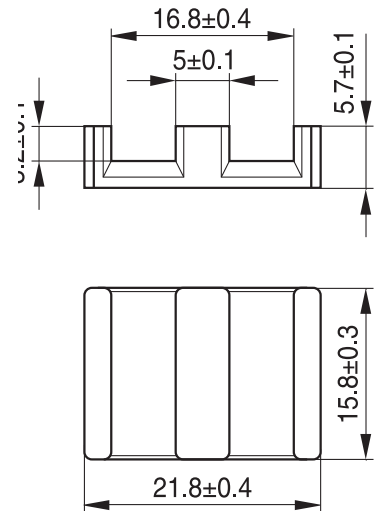
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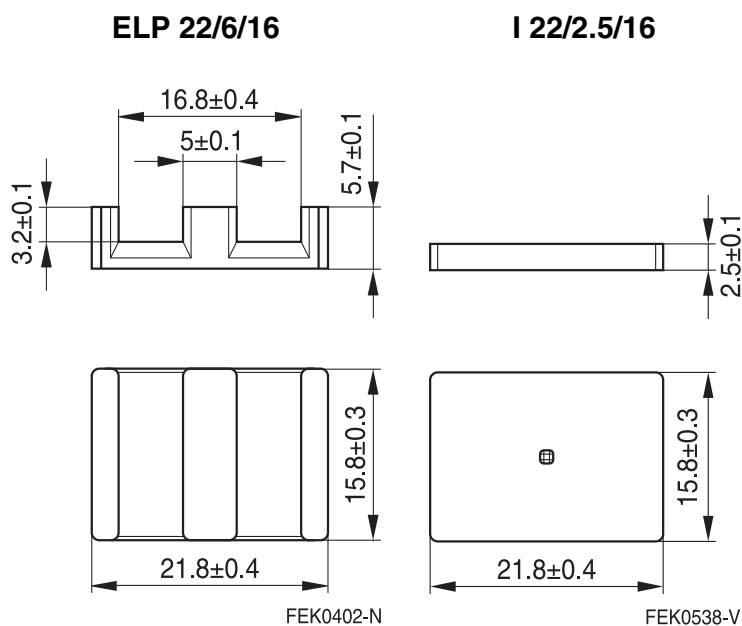
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Mechanical stress and mounting

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 destroyed.
- To strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mounted.
- 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.

Ferrites and accessories
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 ($\cong \mu_a$)	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

Ferrites and accessories
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	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
ΔT	Temperature difference	K
T_C	Curie temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
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 $H \rightarrow 0$	
$\tan \delta_e$	Relative loss factor	
$\tan \delta_h$	Hysteresis loss factor	
$\tan \delta/\mu_i$	Relative loss factor of material at $H \rightarrow 0$	
U	RMS value of voltage	V
\hat{U}	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

Ferrites and accessories

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 $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_p''	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_r	Relative permeability	
μ_{rev}	Relative reversible permeability	
μ_s'	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ_s''	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (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

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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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