

EFD 25/13/9 Core and accessories

 Series/Type:
 B66421, B66422

 Date:
 October 2022

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# **公TDK**

# EFD 25/13/9

# Core

- To IEC 63093-14
- E core with flattened, lower center leg for especially flat transformer design
- For DC/DC converters
- Delivery mode: single units

### Magnetic characteristics (per set)

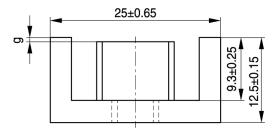
 $\Sigma I/A = 0.98 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   $I_e = 57 \text{ mm}$  $A_e = 58 \text{ mm}^2$ 

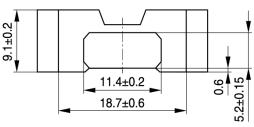
 $A_{min} = 57 \text{ mm}^2$ 

 $V_{e}^{11111} = 3310 \text{ mm}^{3}$ 

Approx. weight 16.6 g/set

# Ungapped





FEK0025-3

Material	A <sub>L</sub> value nH	μ <sub>e</sub>	P <sub>V</sub> W/set	Ordering code
PC200 <sup>1)</sup>	900 +30/–20%	700	< 1.2(50 mT, 1000 kHz, 100 °C) < 1.6(30 mT, 2000 kHz, 100 °C)	B66421G0000X608
N87	2000 +30/-20%	1560	< 1.8 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66421G0000X187
N97	2100 +30/–20%	1640	< 1.5 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66421G0000X197

<sup>1)</sup> Preliminary data

Other A<sub>1</sub> values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 4.

<b>Gapped</b> (A <sub>L</sub> values/air gaps examples)	

Material	A <sub>L</sub> value nH	μ <sub>e</sub>	g approx. mm	Ordering code
N87	160 ±10% 250 ±10%	125 195	0.55 0.30	B66421U0160K187 B66421U0250K187
	315 ±10%	246	0.22	B66421U0315K187
N97	160 ±10%	125	0.50	B66421U0160K197

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).

Material	Relationship between air gap – A <sub>L</sub> value		Calculation of saturation current				
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)	
N87	103	-0.734	154	-0.796	138	-0.873	

Validity range:

K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.40 mm K3, K4: 50 nH < A<sub>L</sub> < 410 nH



# EFD 25/13/9

### **Accessories**

# **Coil former**

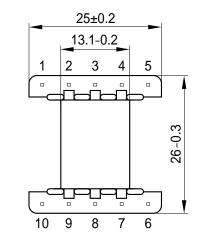
Material:	GFR thermosetting plastic (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:
	F ≙ max.operating temperature 155 °C), color code black
	Sumikon PM 9630 <sup>®</sup> [E41429 (M)], SUMITOMO BAKELITE CO LTD
Solderability:	to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s
Resistance to	soldering 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

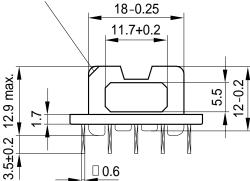
Material: Stainless spring steel (0.4 mm)

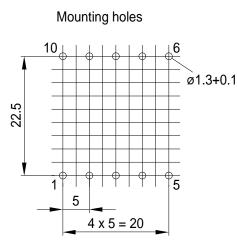
Coil former				Ordering code	
Sections	A <sub>N</sub> mm <sup>2</sup>	l <sub>N</sub> mm	$A_R$ value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	
1	40.7	50	42.3	10	B66422W1010D001
Yoke (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)				B66422B2000X000	

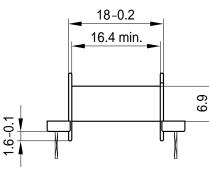
### **Coil former**

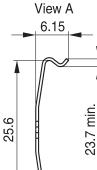


Pin 1 marking



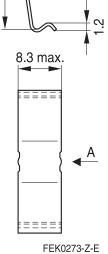






 $\sim$ 

Yoke



FEK0330-M-E

B66422



#### 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<sub>L</sub> 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**

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# Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
A	Cross section of coil	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>e</sub>	Effective magnetic cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
AL	Inductance factor; $A_L = L/N^2$	nH
A <sub>L1</sub>	Minimum inductance at defined high saturation ( $\cong \mu_a$ )	nH
A <sub>min</sub>	Minimum core cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>N</sub>	Winding cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>R</sub>	Resistance factor; A <sub>R</sub> = R <sub>Cu</sub> /N <sup>2</sup>	μΩ = 10 <sup>-6</sup> Ω
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔB	Flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔÂ	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
B <sub>DC</sub>	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
B <sub>R</sub>	Remanent flux density	Vs/m², mT
B <sub>S</sub>	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m², mT
C <sub>0</sub>	Winding capacitance	F = As/V
CDF	Core distortion factor	mm <sup>-4.5</sup>
DF	Relative disaccommodation coefficient DF = $d/\mu_i$	
d	Disaccommodation coefficient	
E <sub>a</sub>	Activation energy	J
f	Frequency	s <sup>−1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>cutoff</sub>	Cut-off frequency	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>max</sub>	Upper frequency limit	s <sup>−1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>min</sub>	Lower frequency limit	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>r</sub>	Resonance frequency	s <sup>-1</sup> , Hz
f <sub>Cu</sub>	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 <sub>DC</sub>	DC field strength	A/m
H <sub>c</sub>	Coercive field strength	A/m
h	Hysteresis coefficient of material	10 <sup>–6</sup> cm/A
h/µ <sub>i</sub> ²	Relative hysteresis coefficient	10 <sup>–6</sup> cm/A
I	RMS value of current	А
I <sub>DC</sub>	Direct current	А
Î	Peak value of current	A
J	Polarization	Vs/m <sup>2</sup>
k	Boltzmann constant	J/K
k <sub>3</sub>	Third harmonic distortion	
k <sub>3c</sub>	Circuit third harmonic distortion	
L	Inductance	H = Vs/A



# Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
ΔL/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L <sub>0</sub>	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L <sub>H</sub>	Main inductance	Н
L <sub>p</sub>	Parallel inductance	Н
L <sub>rev</sub>	Reversible inductance	Н
Ls	Series inductance	Н
l <sub>e</sub>	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I <sub>N</sub>	Average length of turn	mm
Ν	Number of turns	
P <sub>Cu</sub>	Copper (winding) losses	W
P <sub>trans</sub>	Transferrable power	W
P <sub>V</sub>	Relative core losses	mW/g
PF	Performance factor	
Q	Quality factor (Q = $\omega L/R_s$ = 1/tan $\delta_L$ )	
R	Resistance	Ω
R <sub>Cu</sub>	Copper (winding) resistance (f = 0)	Ω
R <sub>h</sub>	Hysteresis loss resistance of a core	Ω
$\Delta R_h$	R <sub>h</sub> change	Ω
R <sub>i</sub>	Internal resistance	Ω
R <sub>p</sub>	Parallel loss resistance of a core	Ω
R <sub>s</sub>	Series loss resistance of a core	Ω
R <sub>th</sub>	Thermal resistance	K/W
R <sub>V</sub>	Effective loss resistance of a core	Ω
S	Total air gap	mm
Т	Temperature	°C
$\Delta T$	Temperature difference	К
Т <sub>С</sub>	Curie temperature	°C
t	Time	S
t <sub>v</sub>	Pulse duty factor	
tan δ	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 δ <sub>h</sub>	Hysteresis loss factor	
tan δ/μ <sub>i</sub>	Relative loss factor of material at $H \rightarrow 0$	
U	RMS value of voltage	V
Û	Peak value of voltage	V
V <sub>e</sub>	Effective magnetic volume	mm <sup>3</sup>
Z	Complex impedance	Ω
Z <sub>n</sub>	Normalized impedance $ Z _n =  Z  / N^2 \times \varepsilon (I_e / A_e)$	Ω/mm

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# Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit		
α	Temperature coefficient (TK)			
$\alpha_{F}$	Relative temperature coefficient of material	1/K		
α <sub>e</sub>	Temperature coefficient of effective permeability	1/K		
٤ <sub>r</sub>	Relative permittivity			
Φ	Magnetic flux	Vs		
η	Efficiency of a transformer			
η <sub>B</sub>	Hysteresis material constant	mT <sup>-1</sup>		
٩i	Hysteresis core constant	A-1H-1/2		
λ <sub>s</sub>	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization			
u	Relative complex permeability			
uo	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am		
la	Relative amplitude permeability			
<sup>⊥</sup> app	Relative apparent permeability			
ι <sub>e</sub>	Relative effective permeability			
ι <sub>i</sub>	Relative initial permeability			
ι <sub>p</sub> '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)			
ւթ"	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)			
ι <sub>r</sub>	Relative permeability			
<sup>⊥</sup> rev	Relative reversible permeability			
ι <sub>s</sub> '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)			
ι <sub>s</sub> "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)			
<sup>1</sup> tot	Relative total permeability			
	derived from the static magnetization curve			
)	Resistivity	$\Omega m^{-1}$		
E <b>I/A</b>	Magnetic form factor	mm <sup>-1</sup>		
Cu	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	S		
ω	Angular frequency; $\omega$ = 2 $\Pi$ f	s <sup>-1</sup>		

All dimensions are given in mm.

Surface-mount device



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- 2. We also point out that in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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Release 2022-07