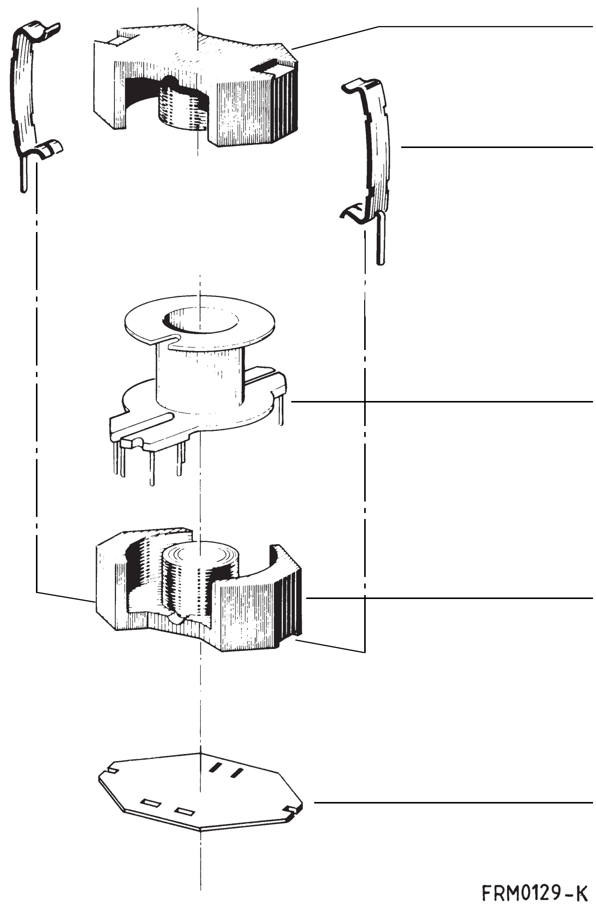
Ferrites and accessories

RM 14, RM 14 LP
Cores and accessories

Series/Type: **B65887, B65888**

Date: May 2017

Core and accessories



Example of an assembly set

Individual parts	Part no.	Page
Core	B65887	3
Clamps	B65888	6
Coil former	B65888	4
Core	B65887	3
Insulating washer	B65888	6

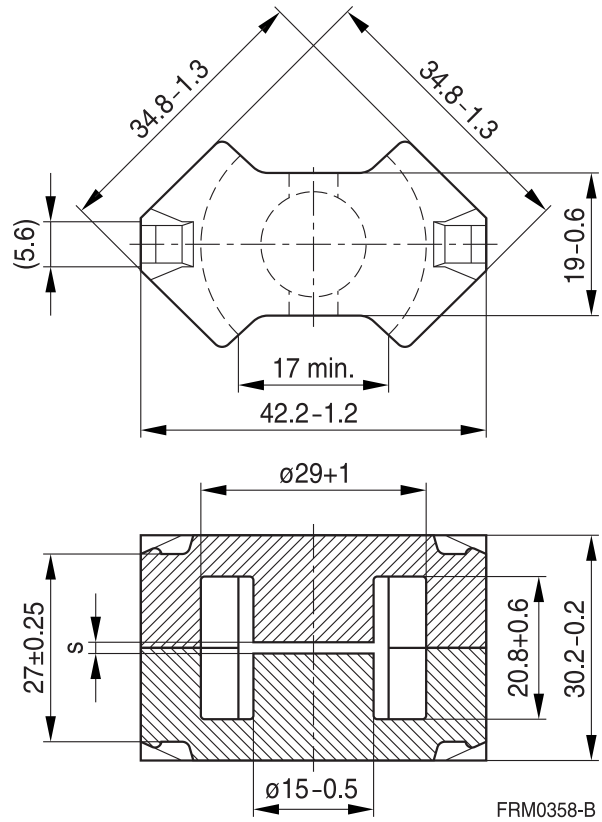
Also available:

Coil former for power applications	B65888	5
RM 14 low-profile:		
Core	B65887P	7

RM 14

Core B65887

- To IEC 62317-4
- Optimized core cross section and increased thickness of base for power applications
- Without center hole
- Delivery mode: sets



Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$\Sigma l/A$ = 0.35 mm^{-1}
l_e = 70 mm
A_e = 200 mm^2
A_{min} = 170 mm^2
V_e = 14000 mm^3

Approx. weight 74 g/set

Gapped (A_L values/air gaps examples)

Material	A_L value nH	s approx. mm	μ_e	Ordering code -E without center hole
N41	160 ±3%	1.90	45	B65887E0160A041
	250 ±3%	1.00	70	B65887E0250A041
	400 ±3%	0.50	111	B65887E0400A041
	1000 ±5%	0.15	279	B65887E1000J041

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	P_V W/set	Ordering code -E without center hole
N49	3900 +30/–20%	1090	< 2.37 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R049
N87	6000 +30/–20%	1670	< 7.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R087
N97	6000 +30/–20%	1670	< 5.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R097
N41	6800 +30/–20%	1890	< 2.52 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R041

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 8.

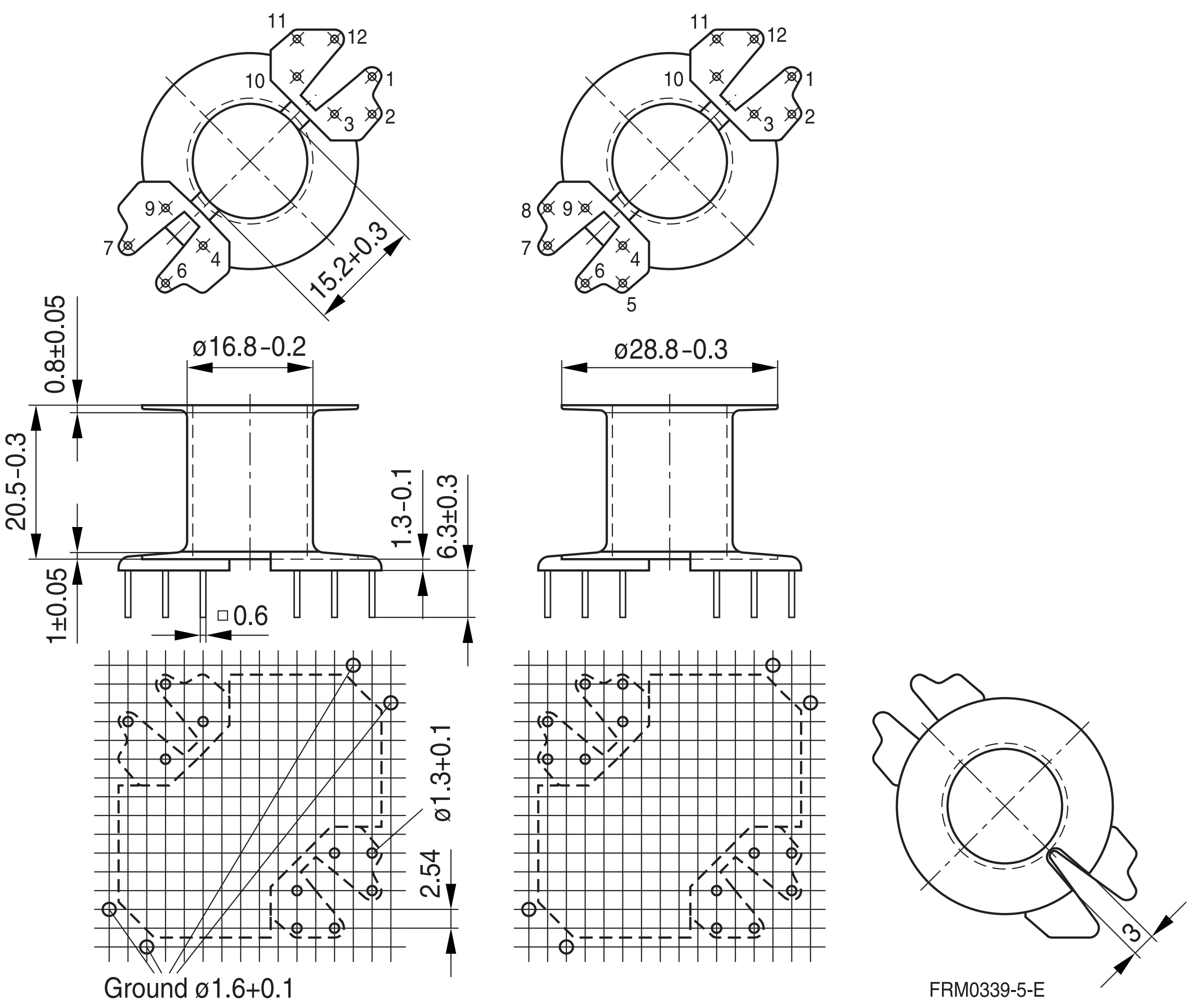
Coil former

Material: GFR thermosetting plastic (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:
F ≙ max. operating temperature 180 °C), color code black
Sumikon PM 9630® [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
For matching clamp and insulating washer see page 6.

Sections	A_N mm²	l_N mm	A_R value μΩ	Pins	Ordering code
1	107	71.5	23	10 12	B65888N1010D001 B65888N1012D001

10 pins 12 pins



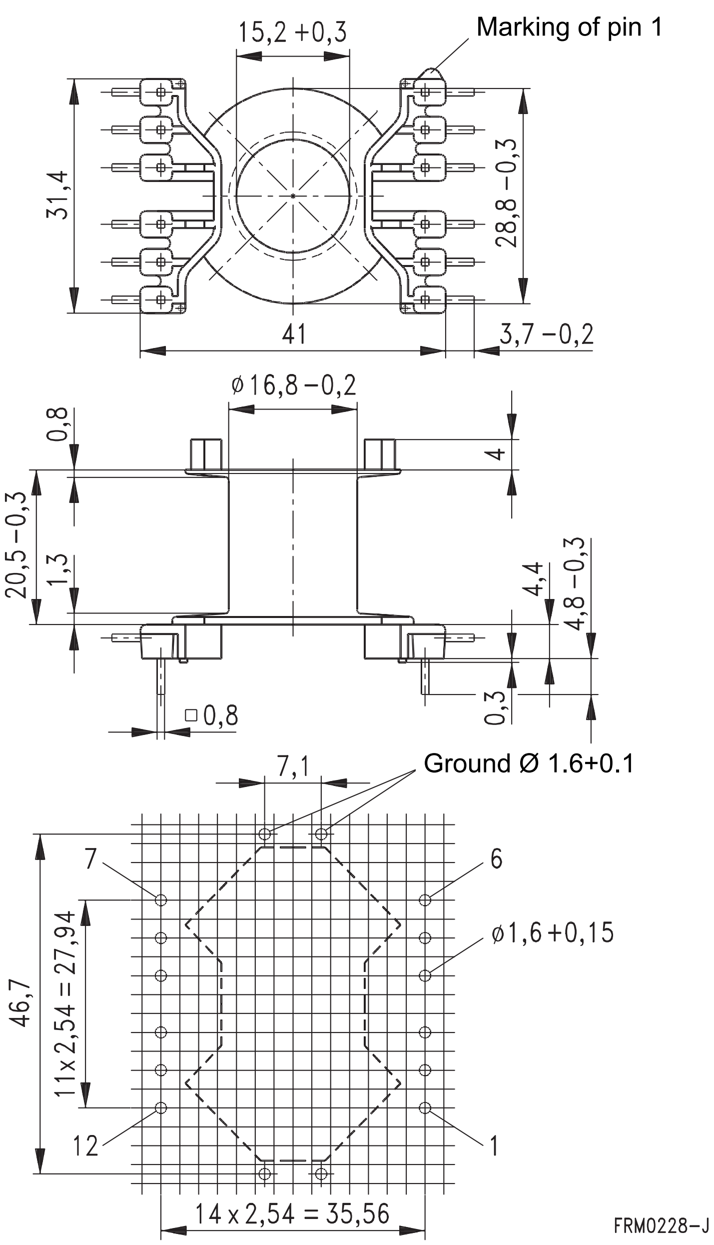
Hole arrangement
View in mounting direction

Coil former for power applications

Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:
F ≙ max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code black
Valox 420-SE0 [E45329 (M)] SABIC INNOVATIVE PLASTICS B V
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

For matching clamp and insulating washer see page 6.

Sections	A_N mm²	l_N mm	A_R value µΩ	Pins	Ordering code
1	106	71.5	23	12	B65888C1512T001



Hole arrangement
View in mounting direction
(Note half pitch!)

Clamp

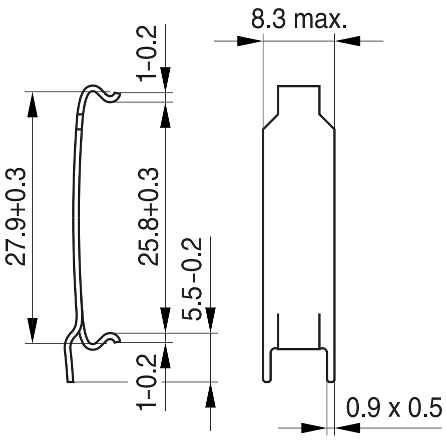
- With ground terminal, made of spring steel (tinned), 0.5 mm thick
- Solderability to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

Insulating washer for double-clad PCBs

- Made of polyarylate film (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085: E ≙ 120 °C), 0.25 mm thick Makrofol FR7-2 [E168120 (M)], COVESTRO AG

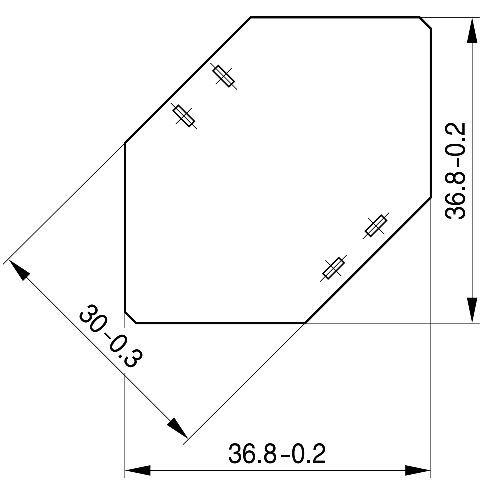
	Ordering code
Clamp (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)	B65888A2002X000
Insulating washer (bulk)	B65888B2005X000

Clamp



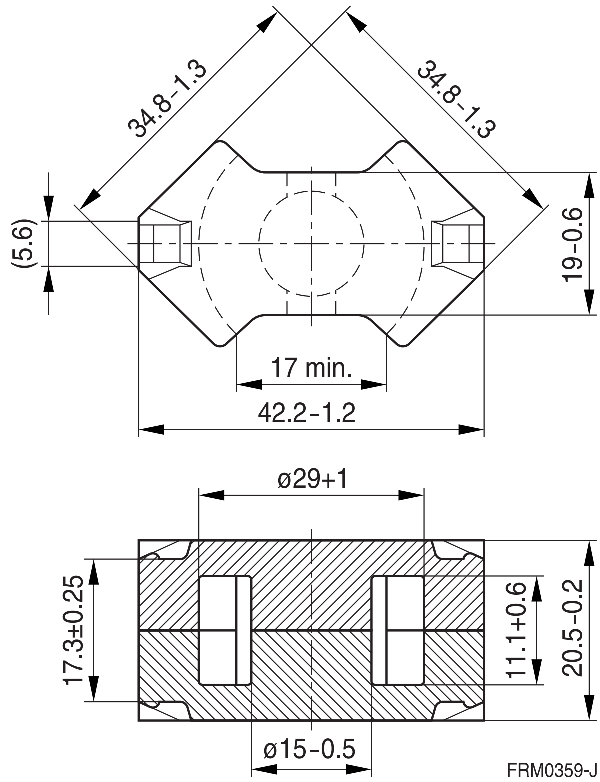
FRM0340-8

Insulating washer



FRM0315-S

- To IEC 62317-4
- For compact transformers
- Without center hole
- Delivery mode: sets



Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$\Sigma l/A$ = 0.25 mm^{-1}
l_e = 50.9 mm
A_e = 201 mm^2
A_{min} = 170 mm^2
V_e = 10230 mm^3

Approx. weight 55 g/set

Ungapped

Material	A_L value nH	μ_e	P_V W/set	Ordering code
N49	5100 +30/–20%	1030	< 2.0 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887P0000R049
N92	5400 +30/–20%	1090	< 6.1 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887P0000R092
N87	7100 +30/–20%	1430	< 5.5 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887P0000R087

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 8.

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

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.

Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

The ordering code for one and the same product can be represented differently in data sheets, data books, other publications and the website of EPCOS, or in order-related documents such as shipping notes, order confirmations and product labels. **The varying representations of the ordering codes are due to different processes employed and do not affect the specifications of the respective products**. Detailed information can be found on the Internet under www.epcos.com/orderingcodes.

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; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6}\ \Omega$
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

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 $H \rightarrow 0$	
$\tan \delta_e$	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
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

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

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

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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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