

P 7 x 4
Core and accessories

Series/Type: B65511, B65512

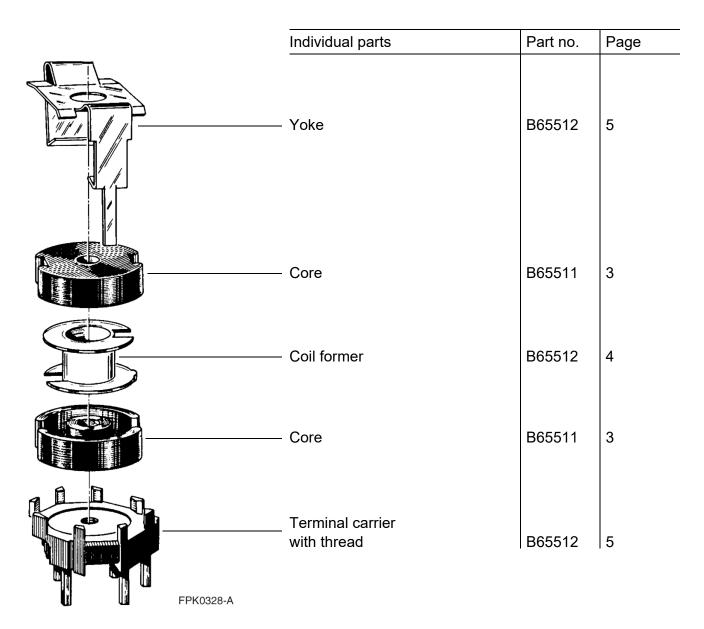
Date: October 2022

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## P 7 × 4

### Core and accessories



Example of an assembly set for printed circuit boards



## $P7 \times 4$

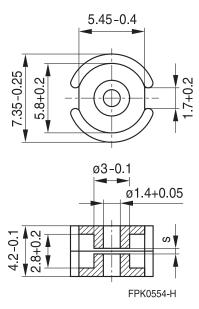
### Core B65511

### ■ Delivery mode: sets

### Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma$ I/A = 1.43 mm<sup>-1</sup>  $I_e$  = 10 mm  $A_e$  = 7 mm<sup>2</sup>  $V_e$  = 70 mm<sup>3</sup>

### Approx. weight 0.5 g/set



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

Material	A <sub>L</sub> value	s approx.	$\mu_{e}$	Ordering code
	nH	mm		-A with center hole
K1	25 ±3%	0.23	28	B65511A0025A001
M33	63 ±3%	0.13	72	B65511A0063A033
N48	100 ±3%	0.10	114	B65511A0100A048

## **Ungapped**

Material	A <sub>L</sub> value nH	$\mu_{e}$	Ordering code -A with center hole
M33	450 +40/–30%	510	B65511A0000Y033
N48	1000 +40/–30%	1140	B65511A0000Y048
N30	2000 +40/–30%	2270	B65511A0000Y030

Other A<sub>L</sub> values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 6.



## P 7 × 4

### Accessories B65512

## Coil former with positioning lug

Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

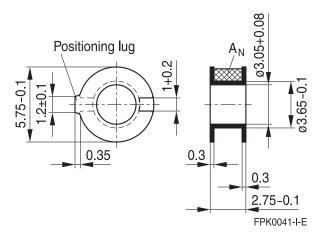
F 

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

Valox 420-SE0 [E207780 (M)] SABIC JAPAN L L C

Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

Sections	A <sub>N</sub> mm <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>N</sub> mm	$A_R$ value $\mu\Omega$	Ordering code
1	2.2	14.6	240	B65512C0000T001





### **P** 7 × 4

Accessories B65512

#### Mounting assembly for printed circuit boards

■ The set comprises a terminal carrier and a yoke

■ For snap-in connection

#### **Terminal carrier**

■ With thread for the adjusting screw

Material: GFR polyphenylene sulphide (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

F 

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

Ryton R-4-230, [E95746 (M)], SOLVAY SPECIALITY POLYMERS

Solderability: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

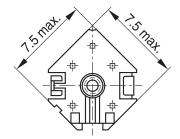
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s

#### Yoke

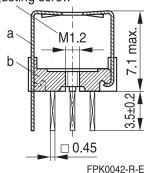
Spring yoke, made of tinned nickel silver (0.2 mm), with ground terminal

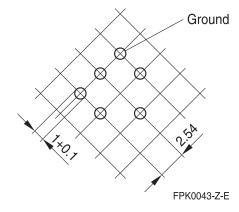
Complete mounting assembly (5 solder terminals)

Ordering code: B65512C2001X000



Thread for adjusting screw





a) Yoke

b) Terminal carrier with 5 solder terminals



#### **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>1</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>
$A_{e}$	Effective magnetic cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
$A_L$	Inductance factor; $A_L = L/N^2$	nH
$A_{L1}$	Minimum inductance at defined high saturation ( $\triangleq \mu_a$ )	nH
A <sub>min</sub>	Minimum core cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
A <sub>N</sub>	Winding cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>
$A_R$	Resistance factor; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\Delta B$	Flux density deviation	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
ΔÂ	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$B_{DC}$	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
B <sub>R</sub>	Remanent flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
B <sub>S</sub>	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$C_0$	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	
$E_a$	Activation energy	J
f	Frequency	s−1, Hz
f <sub>cutoff</sub>	Cut-off frequency	s−1, Hz
f <sub>max</sub>	Upper frequency limit	s−1, Hz
f <sub>min</sub>	Lower frequency limit	s−1, Hz
f <sub>r</sub>	Resonance frequency	s−1, 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
$H_{DC}$	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
$h/\mu_i^2$	Relative hysteresis coefficient	10 <sup>-6</sup> cm/A
1	RMS value of current	Α
$I_{DC}$	Direct current	Α
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	
I	Inductance	H = Vs/A



## Symbols and terms

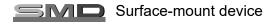
Symbol	Meaning	Unit
$\Delta$ L/L	Relative inductance change	Н
$L_0$	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L <sub>H</sub>	Main inductance	Н
$L_p$	Parallel inductance	Н
L <sub>rev</sub>	Reversible inductance	Н
L <sub>s</sub>	Series inductance	Н
l <sub>e</sub>	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I <sub>N</sub>	Average length of turn	mm
N	Number of turns	
$P_{Cu}$	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
$R_{Cu}$	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
$R_p$	Parallel loss resistance of a core	Ω
$R_s$	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
$\DeltaT$	Temperature difference	K
$T_{C}$	Curie temperature	°C
t	Time	s
$t_v$	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	
$tan \delta_h$	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 <sub>e</sub>	Effective magnetic volume	mm <sup>3</sup>
Z	Complex impedance	$\Omega$
Z <sub>n</sub>	Normalized impedance $ Z _n =  Z  / N^2 \times \varepsilon (I_e / A_e)$	Ω/mm



## Symbols and terms

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

All dimensions are given in mm.





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