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With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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ELP 18/4/10 with I 18/2/10 Cores and accessories (with and without clamp recess)

Series/Type: B66283G, B65804, B66283K, B66284, B66453G, B66453K

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ELP 18/4/10

Core and accessories (with clamp recess)

B66283, B65804

ELP 18/4/10

Core set EELP 18

Combination: ELP 18/4/10 with ELP 18/4/10

■ To IEC 62317-9

■ Delivery mode: single units

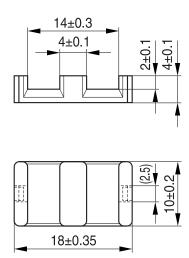
Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.62 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ = 24.3 mm $= 39.3 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 38.9 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_e = 955 \, \text{mm}^3$

Approx. weight 4.8 g/set



FEK0515-R

Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ_{e}	P _V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	1900 ±25%	930	< 0.25 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X149
N92	2050 ±25%	1010	< 0.66 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X192
N87	2600 ±25%	1270	< 0.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X187
N97	2670 ±25%	1314	< 0.47 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X197

Other A_I values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 7.

Calculation factors (for formulas, see "E cores: general information") **EELP 18:**

Material	Relationship air gap – A _L v		Calculation o	f saturation cu	ırrent	
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N87	71.1	-0.773	124	-0.796	104	-0.873

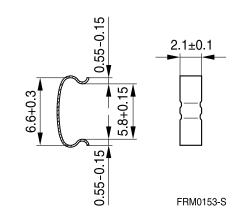
K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm Validity range:

K3, K4: $50 \text{ nH} < A_1 < 500 \text{ nH}$

Clamp

Ordering code per piece, 2 pieces required

Ordering code: B65804P2204X000





ELP 18/4/10 with I 18/2/10

Core (with clamp recess)

B66283

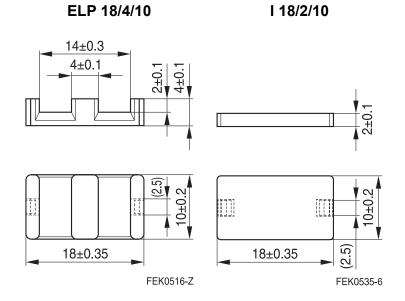
Core set EILP 18 Combination: ELP 18/4/10 with I 18/2/10

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

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.51 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ = 20.3 mm $\tilde{A}_{e} = 39.5 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{min} = 38.9 \text{ mm}^2$ $V_e = 802 \text{ mm}^3$

Approx. weight 4.1 g/set



Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ_{e}	P _V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	2100 ±25%	860	< 0.20 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X149 (ELP core) B66283K0000X149 (I core)*
N92	2300 ±25%	930	< 0.55 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X192 (ELP core) B66283K0000X192 (I core)*
N87	2900 ±25%	1180	< 0.50 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X187 (ELP core) B66283K0000X187 (I core)*
N97	3000 ±25%	1230	< 0.42 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66283G0000X197 (ELP core) B66283K0000X197 (I core)*

^{*} Plate-type tool

Other A_I values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 7.



ELP 18/4/10 with I 18/2/10

Core and accessories (with clamp recess)

B66283, B66284

Calculation factors (for formulas, see "E cores: general information") **EILP 18:**

Material	Relationship air gap – A _L v		Calculation of saturation current				
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)	
N87	77.4	-0.774	129	-0.796	107	-0.873	

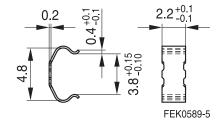
Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm

K3, K4: $50 \text{ nH} < A_L < 500 \text{ nH}$

Clamp

Ordering code per piece, 2 pieces required

Ordering code: B66284F2204X000





ELP 18/4/10

Core (without clamp recess)

B66453

Core set EELP 18

Combination: ELP 18/4/10 with ELP 18/4/10

■ To IEC 62317-9

■ Delivery mode: single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

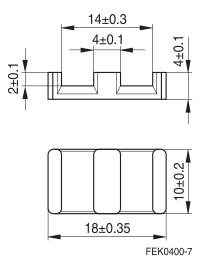
 $\Sigma I/A = 0.62 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

= 24.3 mm $= 39.3 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 38.9 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_e = 955 \text{ mm}^3$

Approx. weight 4.8 g/set



ELP 18/4/10

Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ_{e}	P _V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	1900 ±25%	930	< 0.25 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X149
N92	2050 ±25%	1010	< 0.66 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X192
N87	2600 ±25%	1270	< 0.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X187
N97	2650 ±25%	1300	< 0.50 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X197

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 7.

Calculation factors (for formulas, see "E cores: general information") **EELP 18:**

Material	Relationship air gap – A _L v		Calculation of saturation current			
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N87	71.1	-0.773	124	-0.796	104	-0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm

K3, K4: $50 \text{ nH} < A_L < 500 \text{ nH}$



ELP 18/4/10 with I 18/2/10

Core (without clamp recess)

B66453

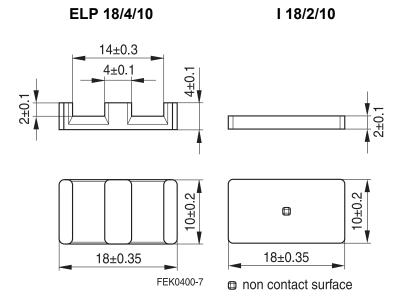
Core set EILP 18 Combination: ELP 18/4/10 with I 18/2/10

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

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.51 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ = 20.3 mm $A_e = 39.5 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{min} = 38.9 \text{ mm}^2$ $V_e = 802 \text{ mm}^3$

Approx. weight 4.1 g/set



FEK0536-E-E

Ungapped

Material	A _L value nH	μ_{e}	P _V W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	2100 ±25%	860	< 0.20 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X149 (ELP core) B66453K0000X149 (I core)*
N92	2300 ±25%	930	< 0.55 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X192 (ELP core) B66453K0000X192 (I core)*
N87	2900 ±25%	1180	< 0.50 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X187 (ELP core) B66453K0000X187 (I core)*
N97	3000 ±25%	1230	< 0.42 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66453G0000X197 (ELP core) B66453K0000X197 (I core)*

^{*} Plate-type tool

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request – see Processing remarks on page 7.

Calculation factors (for formulas, see "E cores: general information") **EILP 18:**

Material	Relationship air gap – A _L v		Calculation of saturation current				
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)	
N87	77.4	-0.774	129	-0.796	107	-0.873	

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.10 mm < s < 1.50 mm

K3, K4: $50 \text{ nH} < A_1 < 500 \text{ nH}$



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 A₁ 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.



Cautions and warnings

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.



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 ($\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \mu_a$)	nH
A_{min}	Minimum core cross section	mm ²
A_N	Winding cross section	mm ²
A_R	Resistance factor; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔB	Flux density deviation	Vs/m ² , mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
Δ 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/μ_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
Н	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_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
1	RMS value of current	Α
I_{DC}	Direct current	Α
Î	Peak value of current	Α
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
Δ L/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L_0	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L_H	Main inductance	Н
L_p	Parallel inductance	Н
L _{rev}	Reversible inductance	Н
L _s	Series inductance	Н
l _e	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I_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 δ_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
Т	Temperature	°C
ΔT	Temperature difference	K
T_{C}	Curie temperature	°C
t	Time	s
t_v	Pulse duty factor	
tan δ	Loss factor	
tan δ_l	Loss factor of coil	
tan δ_r	(Residual) loss factor at H \rightarrow 0	
tan $\delta_{\rm e}$	Relative loss factor	
tan δ_h	Hysteresis loss factor	
tan δ/μ _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 (I_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	
u	Relative complex permeability	
μ_0	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
l _a	Relative amplitude permeability	
$\mu_{\sf app}$	Relative apparent permeability	
μ_{e}	Relative effective permeability	
ι_{i}	Relative initial permeability	
ι _p '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
u _p "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_{r}	Relative permeability	
\mathfrak{u}_{rev}	Relative reversible permeability	
ι _s '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
ι _s "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
ι_{tot}	Relative total permeability	
	derived from the static magnetization curve	
)	Resistivity	Ω m $^{-1}$
ΣΙ/Α	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹
c _{Cu}	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	s
ω	Angular frequency; ω = 2 Π f	s ⁻¹

All dimensions are given in mm.





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.
- 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.
- 3. The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.
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