



## **Ferrites and accessories**

PM 50/39  
Core and accessories

**Series/Type:** B65646, B65647  
**Date:** September 2006, September 2008

- To IEC 61247
- Particularly suitable for power transformers and energy storage chokes
- Delivery mode: sets

**Magnetic characteristics (per set)**

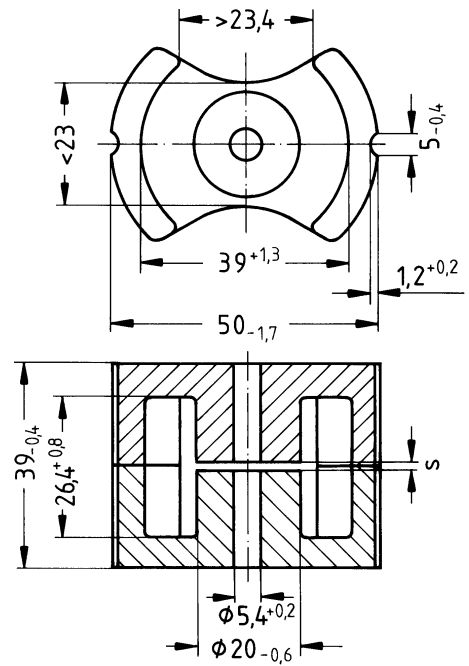
$$\Sigma l/A = 0.227 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 84 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 370 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 280 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 31000 \text{ mm}^3$$

**Approx. weight** 140 g/set


FPM0004-M

**Gapped**

Material	A <sub>L</sub> value nH	s approx. mm	μ <sub>e</sub>	Ordering code
N27	250 ±3%	2.00	45	B65646A0250A027
	630 ±3%	0.63	114	B65646A0630A027

**Ungapped**

Material	A <sub>L</sub> value nH	μ <sub>e</sub>	P <sub>V</sub> W/set	Ordering code
N27	7400 +30/-20%	1340	< 4.2 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B65646A0000R027
N87	7400 +30/-20%	1340	< 15.5 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65646A0000R087

**Coil former**

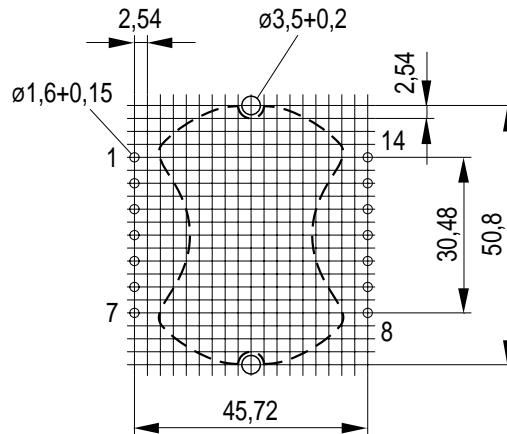
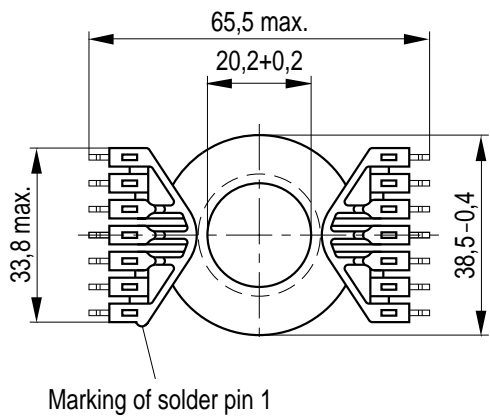
Material: GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085: F  $\geq$  max. operating temperature 155 °C), color code black  
 Valox 420-SE0® [E45329 (M)], GE PLASTICS B V

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

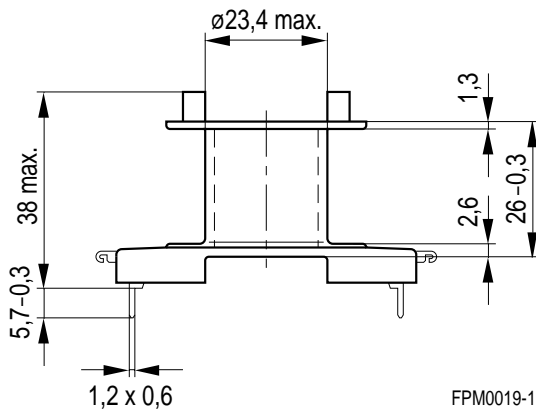
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s

Winding: see Data Book 2007, chapter "Processing notes, 2.1"

Sections	A <sub>N</sub> mm <sup>2</sup>	l <sub>N</sub> mm	A <sub>R</sub> value μΩ	Solder pins	Ordering code
1	154	96.8	21.6	14	B65647B1014T001



Hole arrangement  
View in mounting direction



FPM0019-1

**Mounting assembly**

- For chassis mounting<sup>1)</sup> or printed circuit boards
- The set comprises a yoke and a base plate
- Fixing nuts M3 and washers are supplied

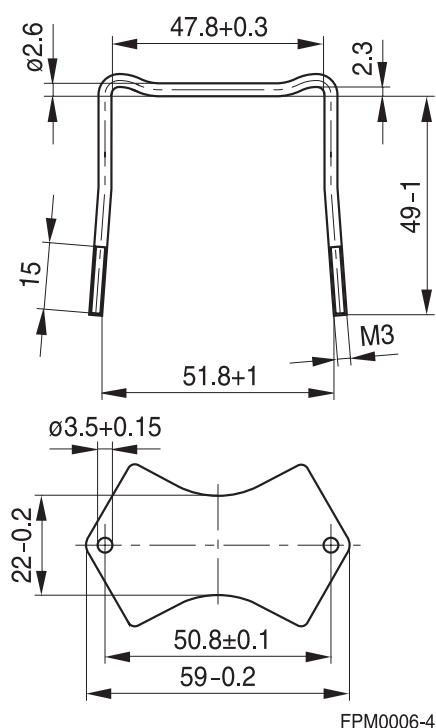
**Yoke**

- Material: Brass clamping yoke (Ø 3 mm) with thread

**Base plate**

- Material: Aluminum (0.6 mm)

	Ordering code
Complete mounting assembly including nuts and washers	B65647A2000X000



1) On a chassis the coil former must be mounted with its solder pins upward.

### **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 Data Book 2007, 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 2007, chapter “General – Definitions, 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.
- Too strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mounted.
- Too long soldering time at high temperature (>300 °C) may affect 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 oxide of the tin bath or burned insulation of the wire. For detailed information see Data Book 2007, chapter “Processing notes, 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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