



## **Ferrites and accessories**

EELP 43, EILP 43  
Core set (with and without clamp recess)

**Series/Type:** B66291G, B66291K, B66461G, B66461K

**Date:** June 2013

**ELP 43/10/28**
**Core (with clamp recess)**
**B66291**
**Core set EELP 43**
**Combination: ELP 43/10/28 with ELP 43/10/28**

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

**Magnetic characteristics (per set)**

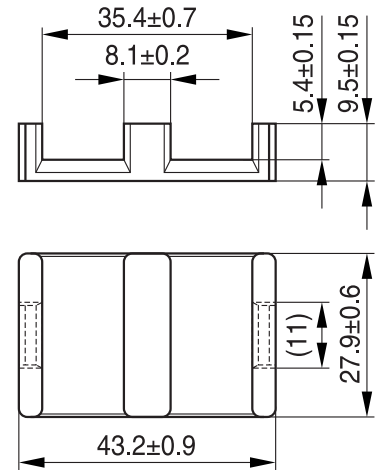
$$\Sigma l/A = 0.274 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 61.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 225 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 217 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 13748 \text{ mm}^3$$

**Approx. weight 70 g/set**
**ELP 43/10/28**


FEK0526-7

**Ungapped**

Material	$A_L$ value nH	$\mu_e$	$B_S^*$ mT	$P_V$ W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	5000 ±25%	1070	250	< 3.5 ( 50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X149
N92	5500 ±25%	1170	350	< 9.0 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X192
N87	7300 ±25%	1560	300	< 8.0 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X187
N97	7500 ±25%	1590	310	< 7.0 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X197

 \*  $H = 250 \text{ A/m}$ ;  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ ;  $T = 100 \text{ °C}$ 
**Calculation factors (for formulas, see "E cores: general information")**
**EELP 43:**

Material	Relationship between air gap – $A_L$ value		Calculation of saturation current			
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N87	358	-0.794	597	-0.796	540	-0.873

 Validity range: K1, K2:  $0.10 \text{ mm} < s < 2.00 \text{ mm}$   
 K3, K4:  $200 \text{ nH} < A_L < 2200 \text{ nH}$

**ELP 43/10/28 with I 43/4/28**
**Core (with clamp recess)**
**B66291**
**Core set EILP 43**
**Combination:**
**ELP 43/10/28 with I 43/4/28**

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

**Magnetic characteristics (per set)**

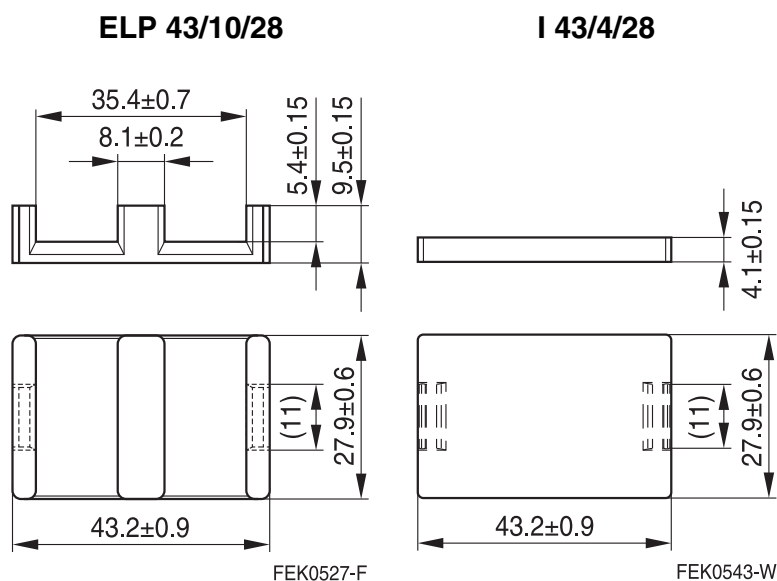
$$\Sigma l/A = 0.225 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 50.8 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 225 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 217 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 11430 \text{ mm}^3$$

**Approx. weight 60 g/set**

**Ungapped**

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N49	5900 ±25%	1030	250	< 3.0 ( 50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X149 (ELP core) B66291K0000X149 (I core)**
N92	6400 ±25%	1120	350	< 7.8 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X192 (ELP core) B66291K0000X192 (I core)**
N87	8500 ±25%	1480	300	< 7.0 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X187 (ELP core) B66291K0000X187 (I core)**
N97	8700 ±25%	1525	310	< 6.0 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66291G0000X197 (ELP core) B66291K0000X197 (I core)**

\*  $H = 250 \text{ A/m}$ ;  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ ;  $T = 100 \text{ °C}$

\*\* Plate-type tool type

**Calculation factors (for formulas, see “E cores: general information”)**
**EILP 43:**

Material	Relationship between air gap – $A_L$ value		Calculation of saturation current			
	K1 (25 °C)	K2 (25 °C)	K3 (25 °C)	K4 (25 °C)	K3 (100 °C)	K4 (100 °C)
N87	390	–0.784	621	–0.796	553	–0.873

Validity range: K1, K2:  $0.10 \text{ mm} < s < 2.00 \text{ mm}$   
K3, K4:  $200 \text{ nH} < A_L < 2200 \text{ nH}$

**ELP 43/10/28**
**Core (without clamp recess)**
**B66461**
**Core set EELP 43**
**Combination: ELP 43/10/28 with ELP 43/10/28**

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

**Magnetic characteristics (per set)**

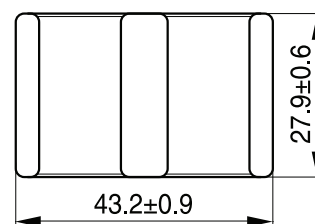
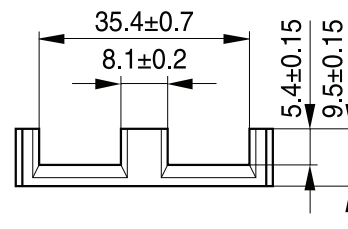
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**Approx. weight 70 g/set**
**ELP 43/10/28**


FEK0408-3

**Ungapped**

Material	$A_L$ value nH	$\mu_e$	$B_S^*$ mT	$P_V$ W/set	Ordering code (per piece)
N49	5000 $\pm 25\%$	1070	250	< 3.50 ( 50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B66461G0000X149
N92	5500 $\pm 25\%$	1170	350	< 9.00 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66461G0000X192
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N97	7500 $\pm 25\%$	1590	310	< 7.00 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66461G0000X197
N95	9000 $\pm 25\%$	2012	310	< 8.25 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 25 °C) < 7.50 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66461G0000X195

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**Calculation factors (for formulas, see “E cores: general information”)**
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N87	358	-0.794	597	-0.796	540	-0.873

 Validity range:     K1, K2:  $0.10 \text{ mm} < s < 2.00 \text{ mm}$   
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**B66461**
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**Combination:**
**ELP 43/10/28 with I 43/4/28**

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

**Magnetic characteristics (per set)**

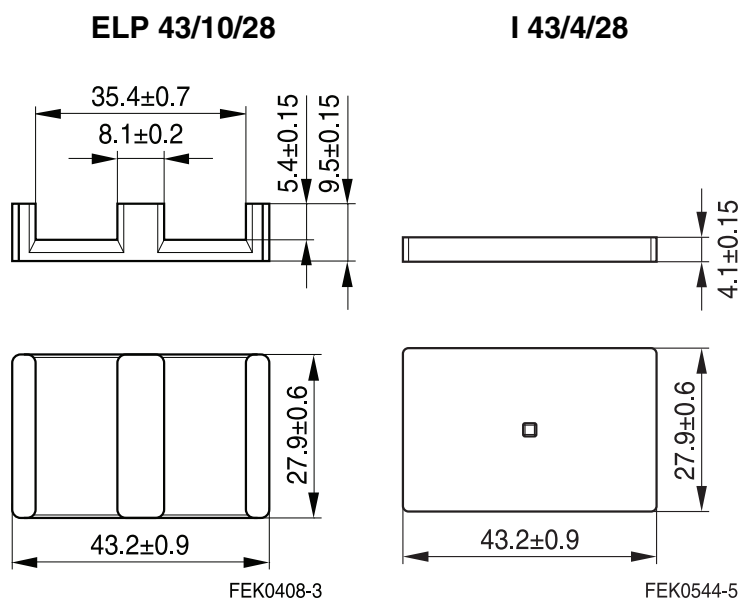
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## Ferrites and accessories

### 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 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 chapter “*Definitions*”, section 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 chapter “*Definitions*”, section 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.
- To strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mounted.
- To 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 oxyd of the tin bath or burned insulation of the wire. For detailed information see chapter “*Processing notes*”, section 8.2.
- 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.

**Ferrites and accessories**
**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>
A <sub>L</sub>	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; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
B	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\Delta B$	Flux density deviation	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\hat{B}$	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
$\Delta \hat{B}$	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m <sup>2</sup> , mT
B <sub>DC</sub>	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 <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
$\hat{H}$	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/ $\mu_i^2$	Relative hysteresis coefficient	10 <sup>-6</sup> cm/A
I	RMS value of current	A
I <sub>DC</sub>	Direct current	A
$\hat{I}$	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

**Ferrites and accessories**
**Symbols and terms**

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	$\Omega$
$R_{Cu}$	Copper (winding) resistance ( $f = 0$ )	$\Omega$
$R_h$	Hysteresis loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$\Delta R_h$	$R_h$ change	$\Omega$
$R_i$	Internal resistance	$\Omega$
$R_p$	Parallel loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$R_s$	Series loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$R_{th}$	Thermal resistance	K/W
$R_V$	Effective loss resistance of a core	$\Omega$
$s$	Total air gap	mm
$T$	Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$\Delta T$	Temperature difference	K
$T_C$	Curie temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$t$	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
$\hat{U}$	Peak value of voltage	V
$V_e$	Effective magnetic volume	$\text{mm}^3$
$Z$	Complex impedance	$\Omega$
$Z_n$	Normalized impedance $ Z _n =  Z /N^2 \times \varepsilon (l_e/A_e)$	$\Omega/\text{mm}$



## Ferrites and accessories

### Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
$\alpha$	Temperature coefficient (TK)	1/K
$\alpha_F$	Relative temperature coefficient of material	1/K
$\alpha_e$	Temperature coefficient of effective permeability	1/K
$\epsilon_r$	Relative permittivity	
$\Phi$	Magnetic flux	Vs
$\eta$	Efficiency of a transformer	
$\eta_B$	Hysteresis material constant	mT <sup>-1</sup>
$\eta_i$	Hysteresis core constant	A <sup>-1</sup> H <sup>-1/2</sup>
$\lambda_s$	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization	
$\mu$	Relative complex permeability	
$\mu_0$	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
$\mu_a$	Relative amplitude permeability	
$\mu_{app}$	Relative apparent permeability	
$\mu_e$	Relative effective permeability	
$\mu_i$	Relative initial permeability	
$\mu_p'$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
$\mu_p''$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
$\mu_r$	Relative permeability	
$\mu_{rev}$	Relative reversible permeability	
$\mu_s'$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
$\mu_s''$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\bar{\mu}$ (for series components)	
$\mu_{tot}$	Relative total permeability derived from the static magnetization curve	
$\rho$	Resistivity	$\Omega\text{m}^{-1}$
$\Sigma l/A$	Magnetic form factor	mm <sup>-1</sup>
$\tau_{Cu}$	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	s
$\omega$	Angular frequency; $\omega = 2 \pi f$	s <sup>-1</sup>

All dimensions are given in mm.

**SMD** Surface-mount device

## 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.
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