

RM 12, RM 12 LP Core and accessories

Series/Type: B65815, B65816

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Core and accessories

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Example of an assembly set			
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Core B65815

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

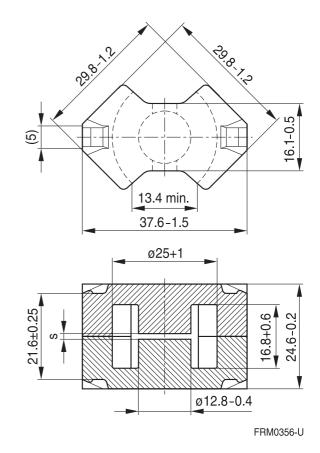
Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.39 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $I_e = 57 \text{ mm}$ $A_e = 146 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 125 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_e = 8320 \text{ mm}^3$

Approx. weight 45 g/set



Gapped

	A _L value	s approx. mm	μ_{e}	Ordering code -E without center hole
N41	160 ±3%	1.30	50	B65815E0160A041
	250 ±3%	0.70	78	B65815E0250A041
	400 ±5%	0.35	124	B65815E0400J041
	1000 ±5%	0.12	311	B65815E1000J041

Ungapped

Material	A _L value	μ_{e}	P _V	Ordering code
	nH		W/set	-E without center hole
N30	8700 +30/–20%	2700		B65815E0000R030
N49	3700 +30/–20%	1150	< 1.41 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815E0000R049
N87	5300 +30/–20%	1640	< 4.50 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815E0000R087
N97	5300 +30/–20%	1640	< 3.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815E0000R097
N41	6000 +30/–20%	1860	< 1.50 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815E0000R041



Accessories B65816

Coil former

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

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

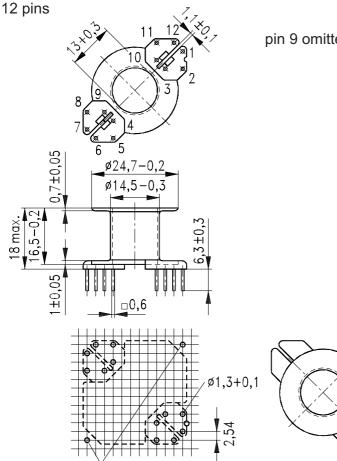
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s

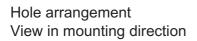
Winding: see Data Book 2013, chapter "Processing notes, 2.1"

Squared pins.

For matching clamp see page 6.

Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	73	61	28.7	12 11	B65816N1012D001 B65816N1011D001





pin 9 omitted in the 11-pin version

Ground Ø 1.3+0.1

FRM0263-6



Accessories B65816

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 Plastic

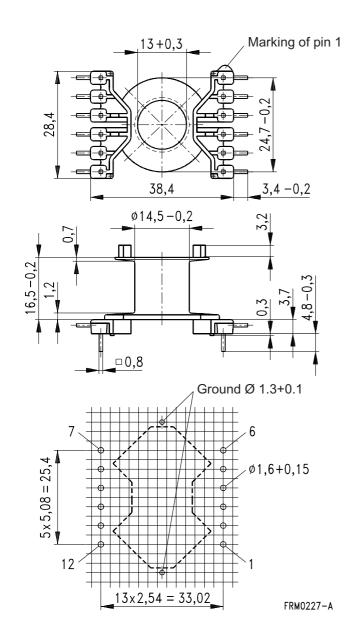
Solderability: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

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

Winding: see Data Book 2013, chapter "Processing notes, 2.1"

For matching clamp see page 6.

Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	72	61	28.7	12	B65816C1512T001



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

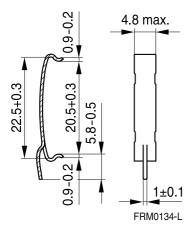


Accessories B65816

Clamp

- With ground terminal, made of spring steel (tinned), 0.45 mm thick
- Solderability to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

	Ordering code
Clamp (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)	B65816A2002X000





RM 12 »Low Profile«

Core B65815P

■ To IEC 62317-4

■ For compact transformers

■ Without center hole

■ Delivery mode: sets

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.29 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

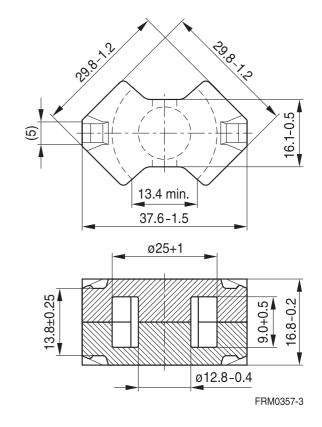
 $I_{e} = 42 \text{ mm}$

 $A_e = 147.5 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 124.7 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_{e} = 6195 \text{ mm}^{3}$

Approx. weight 33.6 g/set



Ungapped

Material	A _L value	μ_{e}	P _V	Ordering code
	nH		W/set	
N49	4500 +30/–20%	1020	< 1.21 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815P0000R049
N92	4800 +30/–20%	1090	< 3.70 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815P0000R092
N87	6300 +30/–20%	1430	< 3.36 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65815P0000R087



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.
- 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 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.

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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
ΔΒ	Flux density deviation	Vs/m ² , mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m ² , mT
ΔÂ	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
ΔL/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	
$tan \ \delta$	Loss factor	
$tan \ \delta_L$	Loss factor of coil	
$tan \ \delta_r$	(Residual) loss factor at $H \rightarrow 0$	
tan δ_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-1H-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 $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_p "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
μ_{r}	Relative permeability	
μ_{rev}	Relative reversible permeability	
μ_{S}'	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ_{s} "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)	
μ_{tot}	Relative total permeability	
	derived from the static magnetization curve	
ρ	Resistivity	Ω m ⁻¹
Σ I/A	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹
τ_{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.





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