

Toroids (ring cores) accessories General information

 Series/Type:
 B64293, B64291, B64292

 Date:
 June 2013

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Toroids (ring cores) accessories General information

Examples of final applications of ring core accessories

Application of ring core housings – horizontal / vertical version





Application of ring core base plate





Epoxy coated ring cores and accessories is ideal combination for current-compensated chokes. Combination of various wire diameters and hole/pin arrangement offer many alternatives of application.



Base plate for ring cores

Preliminary data

Base plate for ring cores

Material: GFR polycarbonate UL94 V-0

Makrolon 9415 [E41613], color code blue, Fa. BAYER MATERIALSCIENCE AG

Base plate			Ordering code		
Figure	Dimensions mm	Hole diameter d mm	Lead spacing mm	Holes	
а	40.4 × 20.5	1.1	22.86 × 15.24	4	B64293A1000X000
	40.4 × 20.5	1.4	22.86 × 15.24	4	B64293A1100X000
b	Ø 47.8	1.7	see picture	8	B64293A1200X000 ¹⁾
с	Ø 64.0	2.9	see picture	6	B64293A1300X000 ²⁾
	Ø 64.0	2.1	see picture	6	B64293A1400X000 ²⁾

1) Combination with ring core housing B64291A1704X000

2) Hole diameter 1.0 ... 3.1 mm possible

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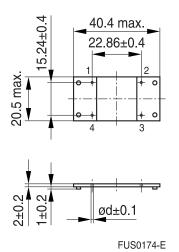
Toroids (ring cores) accessories

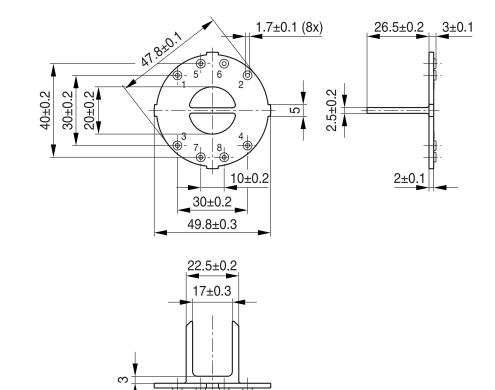
Base plate for ring cores

Preliminary data

Figure a

Figure b*)

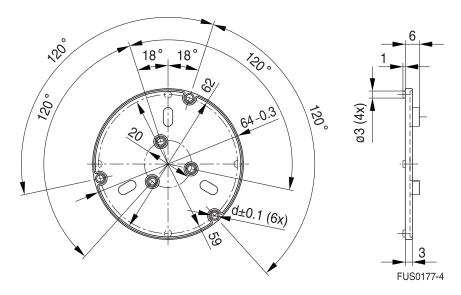




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*) Combination with ring core housing B64291A1704X000

Figure c



Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted. Dimensions in mm.

Please read *Cautions and warnings* and *Important notes* at the end of this document.



Housings for ring cores

Preliminary data

Housings for ring cores – horizontal version

Material: B64291A: GFR polycarbonate UL94 V-0 Makrolon 9415 [E41613], color code blue, BAYER MATERIALSCIENCE AG B64291B: GFR liquid crystal polymer UL94 V-0 Vectra E130i [E83005], color code natural, TICONA

Solderability (lead-free): to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, + 245 \pm 5 °C, 3 \pm 0.3 s Resistance to soldering heat (wave soldering): to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, + 260 \pm 5 °C, 10 \pm 1 s

Housings – horizontal version			Ordering code		
Figure	Inner diameter mm	Height mm	Lead spacing mm	Pins	
а	11.6	9.6	10 × 10	4	B64291A1004X000
b	12.0	8.0	see picture	8	B64291B1008X000
с	20.4	13.3	20 × 12.5	4	B64291A1104X000
d	26.0	16.8	25 × 15	4	B64291A1204X000
е	30.0	19.7	30 × 20	4	B64291A1304X000
f	30.0	25.0	30 × 20	4	B64291A1404X000
g	39.3	25.0	15 × 40	4	B64291A1504X000
h	39.3	30.0	15 × 40	4	B64291A1604X000
i	48.0	32.0	-	-	B64291A1704X000 ¹⁾
j	70.6	39.1	-	_	B64291A1804X000

¹⁾ Combination with base plate B64293A1200X000



Housings for ring cores

Preliminary data

Figure a

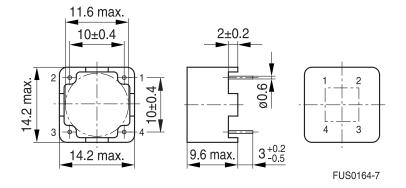
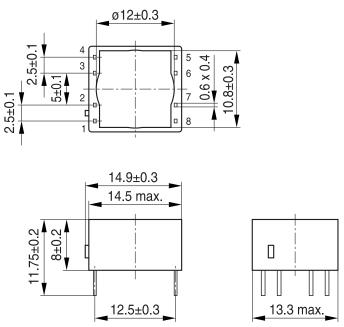


Figure b



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Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted. Dimensions in mm.

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Toroids (ring cores) accessories

Housings for ring cores

Preliminary data

Figure c

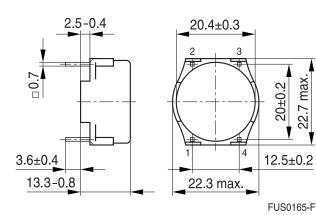


Figure d

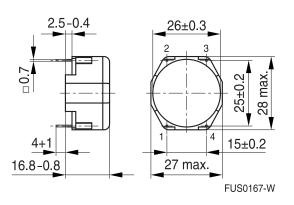


Figure e

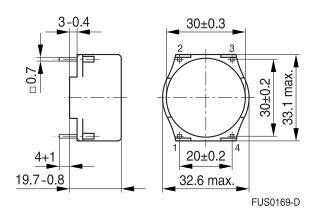
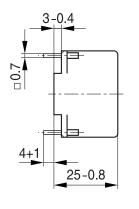


Figure f



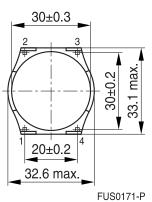
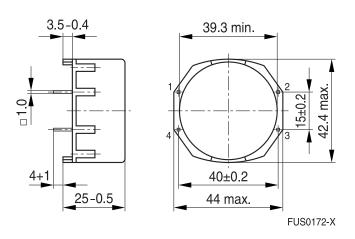


Figure g



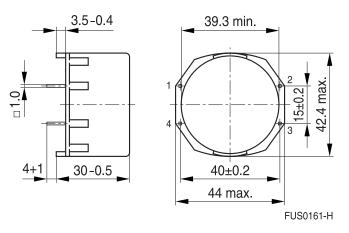
Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted. Dimensions in mm.



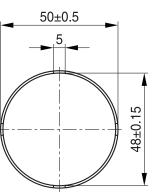
Housings for ring cores

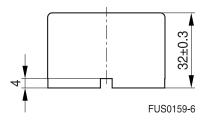
Preliminary data

Figure h







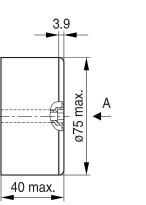


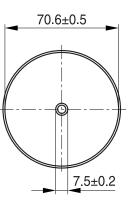
*) Combination with base plate B64293A1200X000

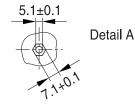
Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted. Dimensions in mm.

Please read *Cautions and warnings* and *Important notes* at the end of this document.









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Housings for ring cores

Preliminary data

Housings for ring cores – vertical version

Material: B64292A: GFR polycarbonate UL94 V-0 Makrolon 9415 [E41613], color code blue, BAYER MATERIALSCIENCE AG B64292B: GFR liquid crystal polymer UL94 V-0 Vectra E130i [E83005], color code natural, TICONA

Solderability (lead-free): to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, + 245 \pm 5 °C, 3 \pm 0.3 s

Resistance to soldering heat (wave soldering): to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, + 260 ± 5 °C, 10 ± 1 s

Housings – vertical version					Ordering code
Figure	Inner diamensions mm	Height mm	Lead spacing mm	Pins	
a	11.9 × 6.0	14.0	10.0 × 7.5	4	B64292A1004X000
	11.9 × 6.0	14.0	10.0 × 7.5	4	B64292B1004X000
	11.9 × 6.0	14.0	see picture	8	B64292A1008X000
b	21.0 × 10.5	25.4	10.0 × 12.5	4	B64292A1104X000
с	25.7 × 13.2	30.5	12.5 × 15.0	4	B64292A1204X000
d	29.0 × 11.3	33.2	12.5 × 15.0	4	B64292A1304X000
е	38.3 × 13.3	40.0	12.5 × 17.5	4	B64292A1404X000

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¹⁾ B64292A1604X000 with unsymetrical lead spacing (12.7 \times 2.54/5.08 mm)

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Toroids (ring cores) accessories

Housings for ring cores

Preliminary data

Figure a^{*)}

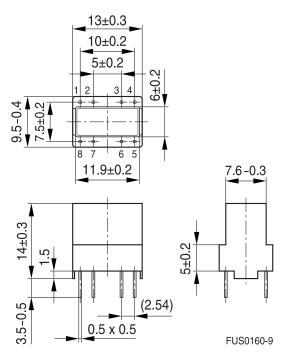
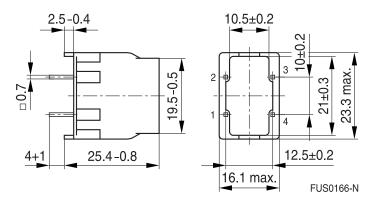
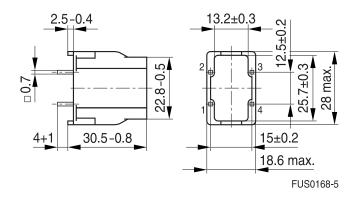


Figure b



*) For 4 PIN version B64292A1004X000 and B64292B1004X000 PIN 2, 3, 6 and 7 omitted

Figure c



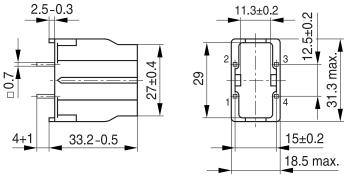
Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted. Dimensions in mm.



Housings for ring cores

Preliminary data

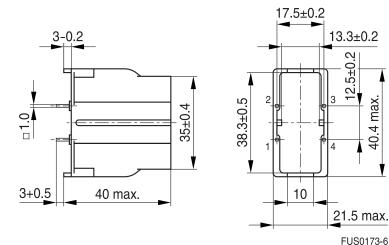
Figure d



FUS0170-G

 \sim 12.5±0.

Figure e



FUS0173-6

40.4 max.

Tolerances to ISO 2768-C unless otherwise noted. Dimensions in mm.



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 destroid.
- To strong winding forces may blast the flanges or squeeze the tube that the cores can no more be mount.
- 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.



Symbols and terms

Symbol	Meaning	Unit
A	Cross section of coil	mm ²
A _e	Effective magnetic cross section	mm ²
AL	Inductance factor; $A_L = L/N^2$	nH
A _{L1}	Minimum inductance at defined high saturation ($\triangleq \mu_a$)	nH
A _{min}	Minimum core cross section	mm ²
A _N	Winding cross section	mm ²
A _R	Resistance factor; $A_{R} = R_{Cu}/N^{2}$	$μΩ = 10^{-6} Ω$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔB	Flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
Ê	Peak value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔÂ	Peak value of flux density deviation	Vs/m², mT
B _{DC}	DC magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
B _R	Remanent flux density	Vs/m², mT
B _S	Saturation magnetization	Vs/m², 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
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 _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	A
I _{DC}	Direct current	A
î	Peak value of current	A
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
∆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
Ν	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	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	К
т _с	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 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
Ve	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)		
αF	Relative temperature coefficient of material		
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		
u	Relative complex permeability		
μ ₀	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am	
la	Relative amplitude permeability		
u _{app}	Relative apparent permeability		
μe	Relative effective permeability		
ι _i	Relative initial permeability		
ι _p '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)		
ι _p "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)		
ι _r	Relative permeability		
[⊥] rev	Relative reversible permeability		
ιs	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)		
ι _s "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for series components)		
¹ tot	Relative total permeability		
	derived from the static magnetization curve		
)	Resistivity	Ωm^{-1}	
Σ Ι/A	Magnetic form factor	mm ⁻¹	
^r Cu	DC time constant $\tau_{Cu} = L/R_{Cu} = A_L/A_R$	S	
ω	Angular frequency; $\omega = 2 \Pi f$	s ⁻¹	

All dimensions are given in mm.

Surface-mount device



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