

RM 14, RM 14 LP Cores and accessories

Series/Type: B65887, B65888

Date: May 2017

© EPCOS AG 2017. Reproduction, publication and dissemination of this publication, enclosures hereto and the information contained therein without EPCOS' prior express consent is prohibited.

EPCOS AG is a TDK Group Company.



Core and accessories

	Individual parts	Part no.	Page
	Core	B65887	3
	Clamps	B65888	6
	Coil former	B65888	4
	Core	B65887	3
FRM0129-K	Insulating washer	B65888	6
Example of an assembly set			
Also available:	Coil former for power applications	B65888	5
	RM 14 low-profile: Core	B65887P	7



Core B65887

- 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)

 $\Sigma I/A = 0.35 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

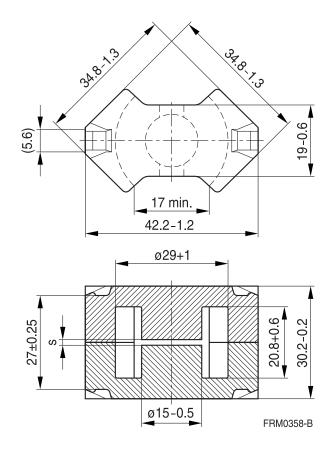
 $I_e = 70 \text{ mm}$

 $A_e = 200 \text{ mm}^2$

 $A_{min} = 170 \text{ mm}^2$

 $V_{\rm e}^{11111} = 14000 \, \rm mm^3$

Approx. weight 74 g/set



Gapped (A_L values/air gaps examples)

Material	A _L value	s approx. mm	μ_{e}	Ordering code -E without center hole
N41	160 ±3%	1.90	45	B65887E0160A041
	250 ±3%	1.00	70	B65887E0250A041
	400 ±3%	0.50	111	B65887E0400A041
	1000 ±5%	0.15	279	B65887E1000J041

Ungapped

Material	A _L value	μ_{e}	P _V	Ordering code -E without center
	nH		W/set	hole
N49	3900 +30/–20%	1090	< 2.37 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R049
N87	6000 +30/–20%	1670	< 7.40 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R087
N97	6000 +30/–20%	1670	< 5.60 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R097
N41	6800 +30/–20%	1890	< 2.52 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887E0000R041

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request — see Processing remarks on page 8.



Accessories B65888

Coil former

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

F ≙ max. operating temperature 180 °C), color code black

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

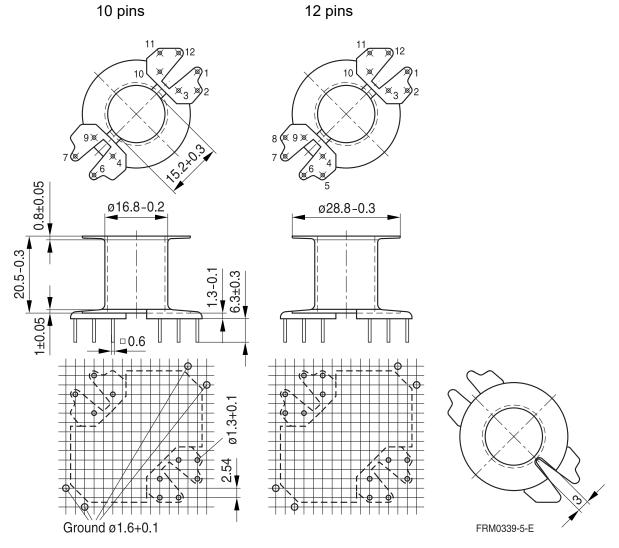
Resistance to soldering heat: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1B: 350 °C, 3.5 s

Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

Pins: Squared pins

For matching clamp and insulating washer see page 6.

Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	107	71.5	23	10 12	B65888N1010D001 B65888N1012D001



Hole arrangement View in mounting direction



Accessories B65888

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 PLASTICS B V

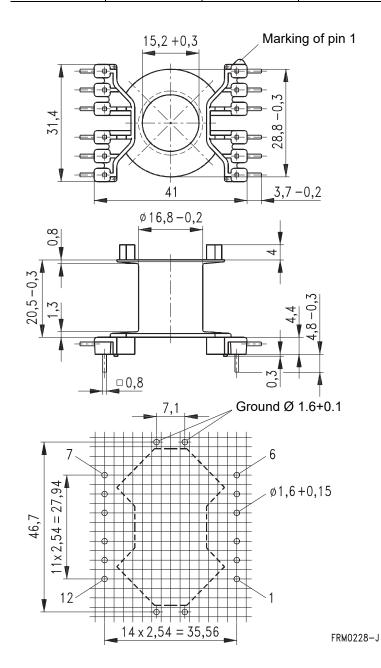
Solderability: to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

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

Winding: see Processing notes, 2.1

For matching clamp and insulating washer see page 6.

Sections	A _N mm ²	I _N mm	A_R value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	106	71.5	23	12	B65888C1512T001



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



Accessories B65888

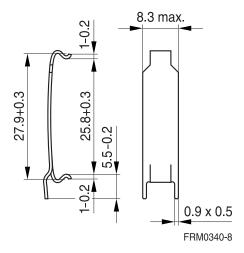
Clamp

- With ground terminal, made of spring steel (tinned), 0.5 mm thick
- Solderability to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 (aging 3): 235 °C, 2 s

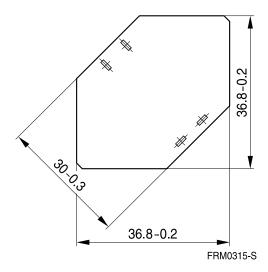
Insulating washer for double-clad PCBs

	Ordering code
Clamp (ordering code per piece, 2 are required)	B65888A2002X000
Insulating washer (bulk)	B65888B2005X000

Clamp



Insulating washer





RM 14 »Low Profile«

Core B65887P

■ To IEC 62317-4

■ For compact transformers

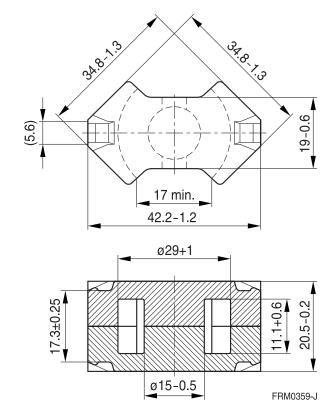
■ Without center hole

■ Delivery mode: sets

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

 Σ I/A = 0.25 mm⁻¹ I_e = 50.9 mm A_e = 201 mm² A_{min} = 170 mm² V_e = 10230 mm³

Approx. weight 55 g/set



Ungapped

Material	A _L value	μ_{e}	P_V	Ordering code
	nH		W/set	
N49	5100 +30/–20%	1030	< 2.0 (50 mT, 500 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887P0000R049
N92	5400 +30/–20%	1090	< 6.1 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887P0000R092
N87	7100 +30/–20%	1430	< 5.5 (200 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B65887P0000R087

Other A_L values/air gaps and materials available on request — see Processing remarks on page 8.



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 A_I 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.

8



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 ($\triangleq \mu_a$)	nH
A _{min}	Minimum core cross section	mm ²
A_N	Winding cross section	mm ²
A _R	Resistance factor; $A_R = R_{Cu}/N^2$	$\mu\Omega = 10^{-6} \Omega$
В	RMS value of magnetic flux density	Vs/m², mT
ΔΒ	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/m², 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
l	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

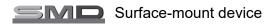
Symbol	Meaning	Unit
Δ L/L	Relative inductance change	Н
L_0	Inductance of coil without core	Н
L _H	Main inductance	Н
L_p	Parallel inductance	Н
L _{rev}	Reversible inductance	Н
L _s	Series inductance	Н
l _e	Effective magnetic path length	mm
I _N	Average length of turn	mm
N	Number of turns	
P_{Cu}	Copper (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	
$tan \delta_l$	Loss factor of coil	
$tan \delta_r$	(Residual) loss factor at H \rightarrow 0	
$\tan \delta_{\rm e}$	Relative loss factor	
$\tan \delta_{\rm h}$	Hysteresis loss factor	
$\tan \delta_{\rm h}$ tan $\delta/\mu_{\rm i}$	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
v _e Z	Complex impedance	Ω
	Normalized impedance $ Z _n = Z / N^2 \times \varepsilon (I_e/A_e)$	Ω/mm
Z_n	INOTHIALIZED IMPEDIATION LIN - X C (Ie/Ae)	22/11111



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	
ı	Relative complex permeability	
$\mathfrak{1}_0$	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
la	Relative amplitude permeability	
l _{app}	Relative apparent permeability	
le	Relative effective permeability	
l _i	Relative initial permeability	
ι _p '	Relative real (inductive) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
ւ _թ "	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\overline{\mu}$ (for parallel components)	
ι_{r}	Relative permeability	
ι_{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
r _{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 we are 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 a 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.
- 4. In order to satisfy certain technical requirements, some of the products described in this publication may contain substances subject to restrictions in certain jurisdictions (e.g. because they are classed as hazardous). Useful information on this will be found in our Material Data Sheets on the Internet (www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/material). Should you have any more detailed questions, please contact our sales offices.
- 5. We constantly strive to improve our products. Consequently, the products described in this publication may change from time to time. The same is true of the corresponding product specifications. Please check therefore to what extent product descriptions and specifications contained in this publication are still applicable before or when you place an order.
 - We also **reserve the right to discontinue production and delivery of products**. Consequently, we cannot guarantee that all products named in this publication will always be available. The aforementioned does not apply in the case of individual agreements deviating from the foregoing for customer-specific products.
- 6. Unless otherwise agreed in individual contracts, all orders are subject to our General Terms and Conditions of Supply.
- 7. Our manufacturing sites serving the automotive business apply the IATF 16949 standard. The IATF certifications confirm our compliance with requirements regarding the quality management system in the automotive industry. Referring to customer requirements and customer specific requirements ("CSR") TDK always has and will continue to have the policy of respecting individual agreements. Even if IATF 16949 may appear to support the acceptance of unilateral requirements, we hereby like to emphasize that only requirements mutually agreed upon can and will be implemented in our Quality Management System. For clarification purposes we like to point out that obligations from IATF 16949 shall only become legally binding if individually agreed upon.
- 8. The trade names EPCOS, CeraCharge, CeraDiode, CeraLink, CeraPad, CeraPlas, CSMP, CTVS, DeltaCap, DigiSiMic, ExoCore, FilterCap, FormFit, LeaXield, MiniBlue, MiniCell, MKD, MKK, MotorCap, PCC, PhaseCap, PhaseCube, PhaseMod, PhiCap, PowerHap, PQSine, PQvar, SIFERRIT, SIFI, SIKOREL, SilverCap, SIMDAD, SiMic, SIMID, SineFormer, SIOV, ThermoFuse, WindCap are trademarks registered or pending in Europe and in other countries. Further information will be found on the Internet at www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/trademarks.

Release 2018-10