



## **Ferrites and accessories**

**E 70/33/32**  
**Core and accessories**

**Series/Type:** **B66371, B66372**

**Date:** August 2024

■ Delivery mode: single units

**Magnetic characteristics**  
(per set)

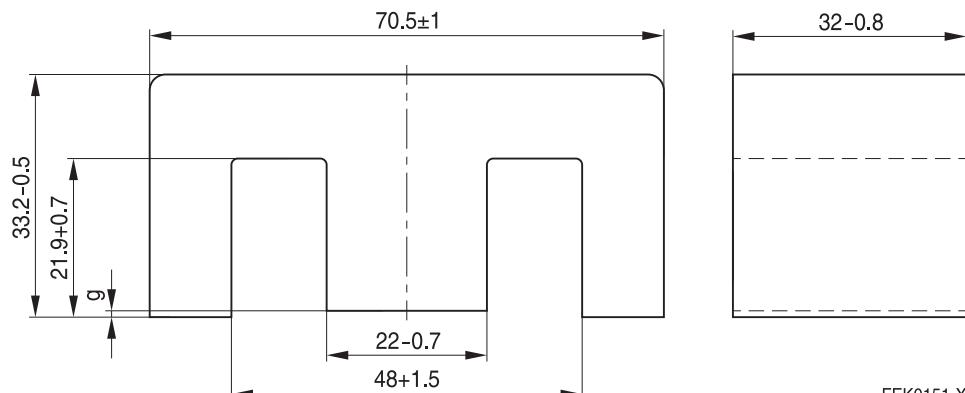
$$\Sigma I/A = 0.22 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$l_e = 149 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 683 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 676 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 102000 \text{ mm}^3$$



FEK0151-X

**Approx. weight** 514 g/set

**Ungapped**

Material	$A_L$ value nH	$\mu_e$	$B_S$ <sup>1)</sup> mT	$P_V$ W/set	Ordering code
N27	8850 +30/-20%	1530	320	< 19.00 (200 mT, 25 kHz, 100 °C)	B66371G0000X127
N87	9700 +30/-20%	1700	320	< 9.50 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66371G0000X187
N97	10000 +30/-20%	1740	330	< 8.60 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66371G0000X197
N95	13000 +30/-20%	2260	330	< 11.30 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 25 °C) < 9.00 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 100 °C)	B66371G0000X195
N88	8600 +30/-20%	1510	320	< 11.50 (100 mT, 100 kHz, 120 °C)	B66371G0000X188

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

Visual inspection according to IEC 63093.

**Gapped ( $A_L$  values/air gaps examples)**

Material	g mm	$A_L$ value approx. nH	$\mu_e$	Ordering code
N27	$1.50 \pm 0.05$	655	113	B66371G1500X127
N87	$2.00 \pm 0.05$	520	90	B66371G2000X187
	$2.50 \pm 0.05$	435	75	B66371G2500X187
	$4.00 \pm 0.05$	200	35	B66371G4000X187

The  $A_L$  value in the table applies to a core set comprising one ungapped core (dimension  $g = 0 \text{ mm}$ ) and one gapped core (dimension  $g > 0 \text{ mm}$ ).

Other  $A_L$  values/air gaps and materials available on request – see *Processing remarks on page 6*.

**Calculation factors** (for formulas, see "E cores: general information")

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)
N27	903	-0.789	1568	-0.847	1470	-0.865
N87	903	-0.789	1485	-0.796	1438	-0.873

Validity range: K1, K2: 0.20 mm < s < 5.00 mm  
K3, K4: 290 nH <  $A_L$  < 2280 nH

**Coil former**

Material: B66372A2000T001:

GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

F = max. operating temperature 155 °C, color code nature

Ryton R-4-280, [E95746 (M)], SOLVAY SPECIALITY POLYMERS

B66372B1000T001:

GFR polyterephthalate (UL 94 V-0, insulation class to IEC 60085:

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

Rynite FR 530®, [E41938 (M)], E I DUPONT DE NEMOURS &amp; CO INC

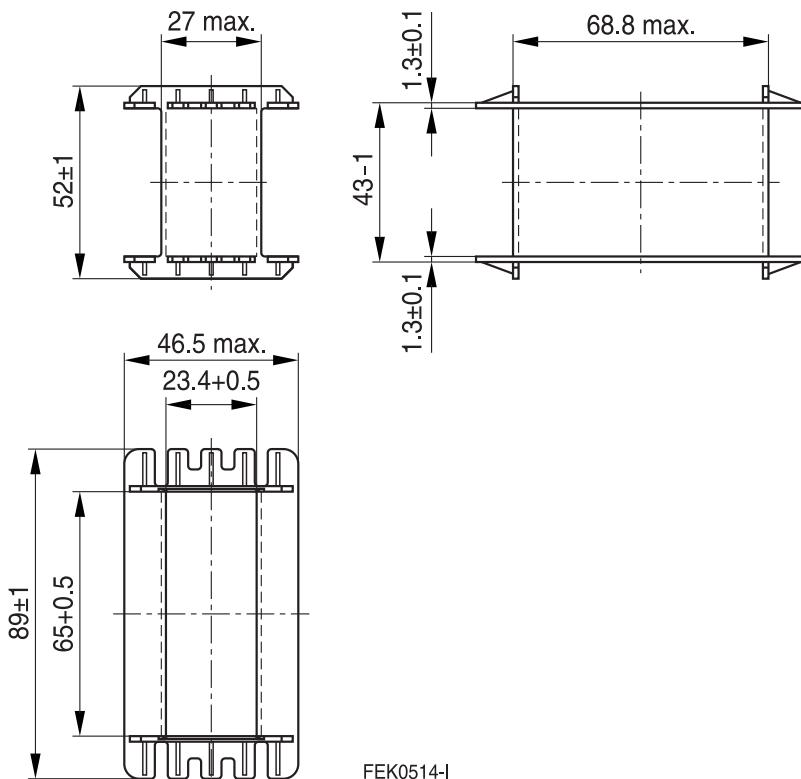
B66372B2000T001:

GFR ASA/PBT, (UL 94 HB, insulation class to IEC 60085:

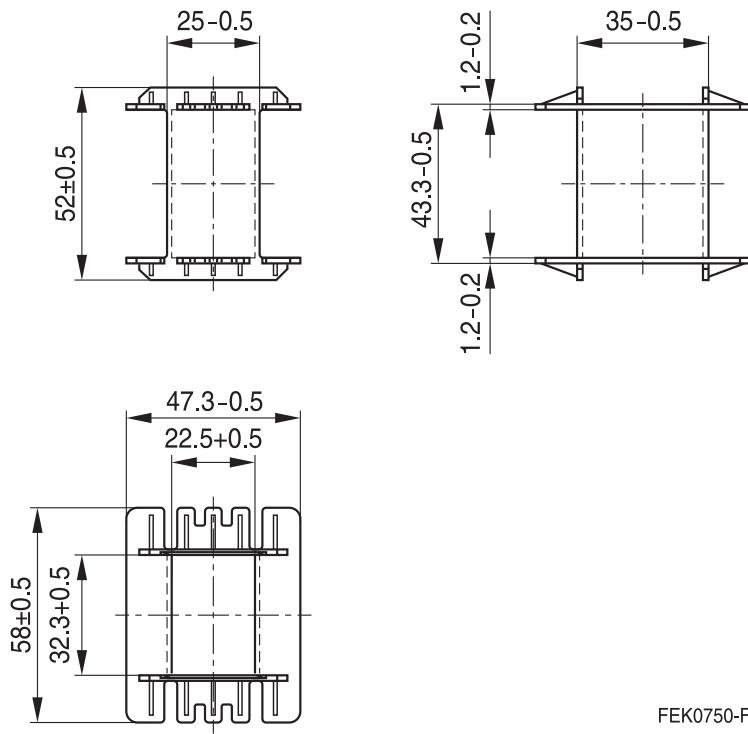
B = max. operating temperature 130 °C, color code black

Ultradur 4090G6, [E41871 (M)], BASF SE

Sections	$A_N$ mm <sup>2</sup>	$l_N$ mm	$A_R$ value $\mu\Omega$	Pins	Ordering code
1	389	230.5	20	-	B66372A2000T001
1	456	209	15.8	-	B66372B1000T001
1	389	230.5	20	-	B66372B2000T001

**Coil former (B66372A2000T001 / B66372B2000T001) – requires 2 core sets**

## Coil former (B66372B1000T001) – requires 1 core set



FEK0750-F

## 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 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 AL 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

Our ferrite accessories have been designed and evaluated only in combination with our ferrite cores. We explicitly point out that our ferrite accessories or our 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.

We assume no warranty or reliability for the combination of our 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.

**Ferrites and accessories**

**Cautions and warnings**

### **Display of ordering codes for TDK Electronics products**

The ordering code for one and the same product can be represented differently in data sheets, data books, other publications, on the company website 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.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/orderingcodes](http://www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/orderingcodes).

## 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 ( $\triangleq \mu_a$ )	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/ $\mu_i$ <sup>2</sup>	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

## Cautions and warnings

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 \epsilon (l_e/A_e)$	$\Omega/\text{mm}$

## Ferrites and accessories

## Cautions and warnings

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	$\text{mT}^{-1}$
$\eta_i$	Hysteresis core constant	$\text{A}^{-1}\text{H}^{-1/2}$
$\lambda_s$	Magnetostriction at saturation magnetization	
$\mu$	Relative complex permeability	
$\mu_0$	Magnetic field constant	Vs/Am
$\mu_a$	Relative amplitude permeability	
$\mu_{\text{app}}$	Relative apparent permeability	
$\mu_e$	Relative effective permeability	
$\mu_i$	Relative initial permeability	
$\mu_p'$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\mu$ (for parallel components)	
$\mu_p''$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\mu$ (for parallel components)	
$\mu_r$	Relative permeability	
$\mu_{\text{rev}}$	Relative reversible permeability	
$\mu_s'$	Relative real (inductive) component of $\mu$ (for series components)	
$\mu_s''$	Relative imaginary (loss) component of $\mu$ (for series components)	
$\mu_{\text{tot}}$	Relative total permeability derived from the static magnetization curve	
$\rho$	Resistivity	$\Omega\text{m}^{-1}$
$\Sigma I/A$	Magnetic form factor	$\text{mm}^{-1}$
$\tau_{\text{Cu}}$	DC time constant $\tau_{\text{Cu}} = L/R_{\text{Cu}} = A_L/A_R$	s
$\omega$	Angular frequency; $\omega = 2\pi f$	$\text{s}^{-1}$

## Note:

All dimensions are given in mm.



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 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](http://www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/material)). Should you have any more detailed questions, please contact our sales offices.
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- 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.

## Important notes

8 The trade names EPCOS, CarXield, CeraCharge, CeraDiode, CeraLink, CeraPad, CeraPlas, CSMP, CTVS, DeltaCap, DigiSiMic, FilterCap, FormFit, InsuGate, LeaXield, MediPlas, MiniBlue, MiniCell, MKD, MKK, ModCap, MotorCap, PCC, PhaseCap, PhaseCube, PhaseMod, PhiCap, PiezoBrush, PlasmaBrush, PowerHap, PQSine, PQvar, SIFERRIT, SIFI, SIKOREL, SilverCap, SIMDAD, SiMic, SIMID, SineFormer, SIOV, SurfIND, ThermoFuse, WindCap, XieldCap 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](http://www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/trademarks).

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