EPCOS

Ferrites and accessories

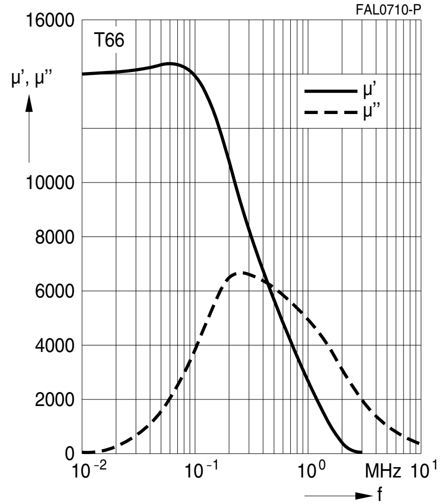
SIFERRIT material T66

Date: September 2006

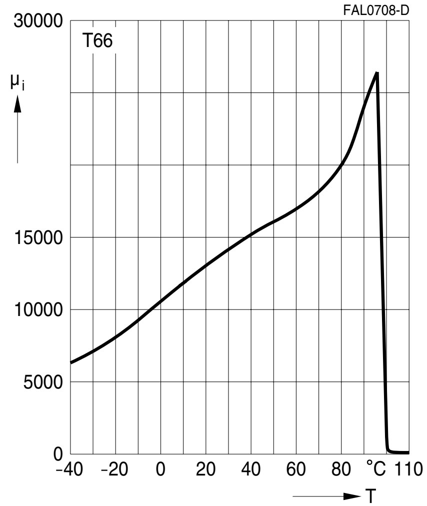
Material properties

Preferred application			Broadband transformers
Material			T66
Base material			MnZn
	Symbol	Unit	NEW
Initial permeability (T = 25 °C)	μ_i		13000 ±30%
Meas. field strength Flux density (near saturation) (f = 10 kHz)	H B_S (25 °C) B_S (100 °C)	A/m mT mT	1200 360 —
Coercive field strength (f = 10 kHz)	H_c (25 °C) H_c (100 °C)	A/m A/m	8 7
Optimum frequency range	f_{min} f_{max}	MHz	0.01 … 0.10
Relative at f_{min} loss factor at f_{max}	$\tan \delta/\mu_i$	10^{-6} 10^{-6}	<1 <30
Hysteresis material constant	η_B	10^{-6}/mT	<0.3
Curie temperature	T_C	°C	>100
Relative temperature coefficient at 25 … 55 °C at 5 … 25 °C	α_F	10^{-6}/K	 0.78 0.40
Mean value of α_F at 25 … 55 °C		10^{-6}/K	—
Density (typical values)		kg/m^3	4950
Disaccommodation factor at 25 °C	DF	10^{-6}	—
Resistivity	ρ	Ωm	0.8
Core shapes			EP, Toroid, RM

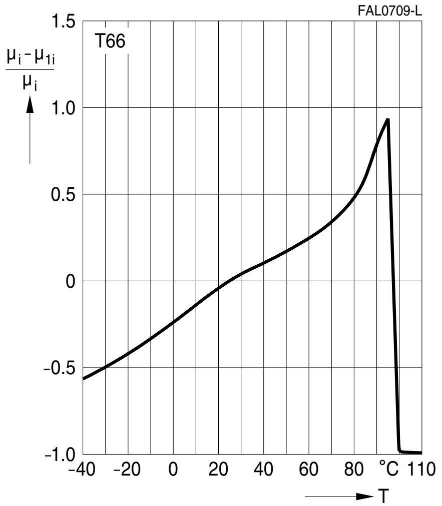
Complex permeability
versus frequency
(measured on R9.5 toroids, $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$ mT)



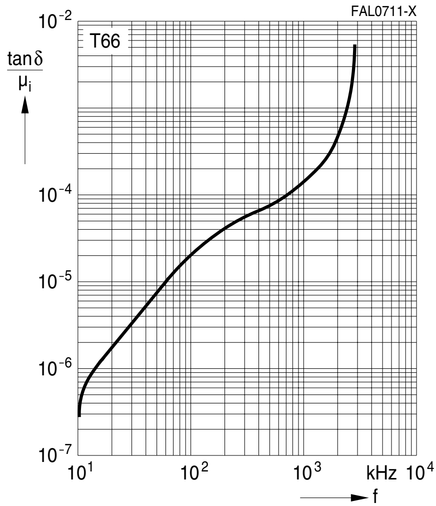
Initial permeability μ_i
versus temperature
(measured on R9.5 toroids, $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$ mT)



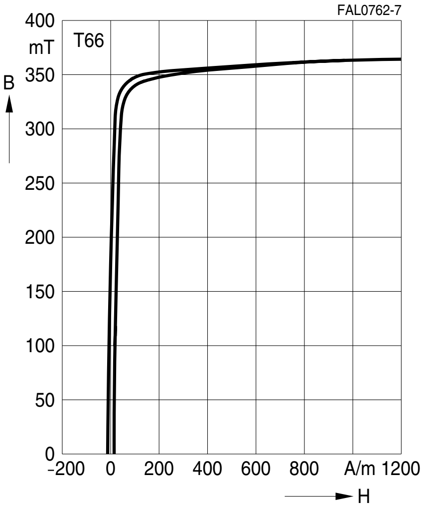
Variation of initial permeability
with temperature
(measured on R9.5 toroids, $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$ mT)



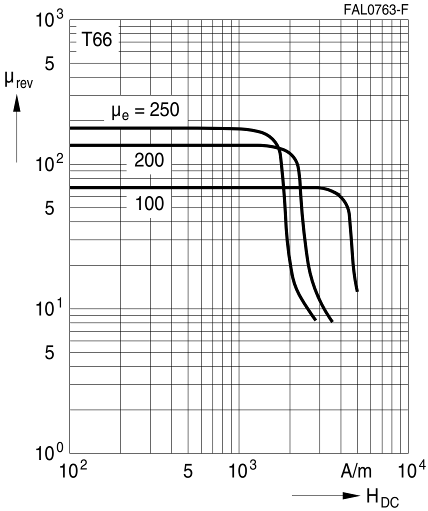
Relative loss factor
versus frequency
(measured on R9.5 toroids, $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$ mT)



Dynamic magnetization curves
(typical values)
(f = 10 kHz, T = 25 °C)



DC magnetic bias
(measured on RM cores, typical values)
($\hat{B} \leq 0.25$ mT, f = 10 kHz, T = 25 °C)



General

Based on IEC 60401-3, the data specified here are typical data for the material in question, which have been determined principally on the basis of toroids (ring cores).

The purpose of such characteristic material data is to provide the user with improved means for comparing different materials.

There is no direct relationship between characteristic material data and the data measured using other core shapes and/or core sizes made of the same material. In the absence of further agreements with the manufacturer, only those specifications given for the core shape and/or core size in question are binding.

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 Data Book 2007, chapter “General – Definitions, 8.2”.

Heating up

Ferrites can run hot during operation at higher flux densities and higher frequencies.

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