



## **Ferrites and accessories**

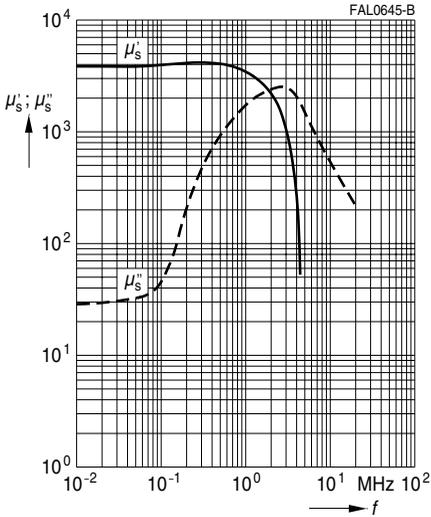
SIFERRIT material T57

Date: September 2006

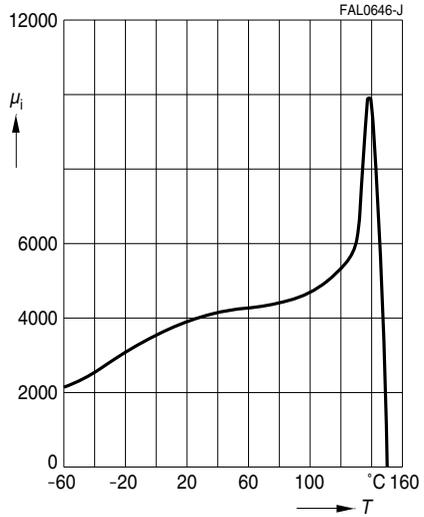
**SIFERRIT materials**
**T57**
**Material properties**

Preferred application			Broadband transformers
Material			T57
Base material			MnZn
	Symbol	Unit	
Initial permeability (T = 25 °C)	$\mu_i$		4000 $\pm 25\%$
Meas. field strength	H	A/m	1200
Flux density (near saturation) (f = 10 kHz)	$B_S$ (25 °C)	mT	430
	$B_S$ (100 °C)	mT	270
Coercive field strength (f = 10 kHz)	$H_c$ (25 °C)	A/m	14
	$H_c$ (100 °C)	A/m	12
Optimum frequency range	$f_{\min}$	MHz	0.01 ...
	$f_{\max}$		0.5
Relative at $f_{\min}$ loss factor at $f_{\max}$	$\tan \delta/\mu_i$	$10^{-6}$	<5
		$10^{-6}$	<70
Hysteresis material constant	$\eta_B$	$10^{-6}/\text{mT}$	<0.3
Curie temperature	$T_C$	°C	>140
Relative temperature coefficient at 25 ... 55 °C at 5 ... 25 °C	$\alpha_F$	$10^{-6}/\text{K}$	—
			—
Mean value of $\alpha_F$ at 25 ... 55 °C		$10^{-6}/\text{K}$	0.5
Density (typical values)		$\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$	4900
Disaccommodation factor at 25 °C	DF	$10^{-6}$	—
Resistivity	$\rho$	$\Omega\text{m}$	3
Core shapes			RM, P, EP, Toroid

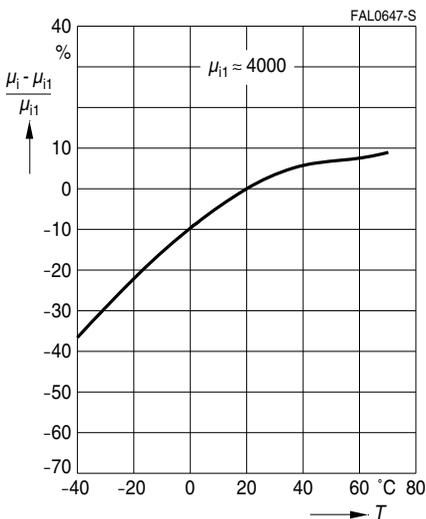
Complex permeability  
versus frequency  
(measured on R17 toroids,  $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$  mT)



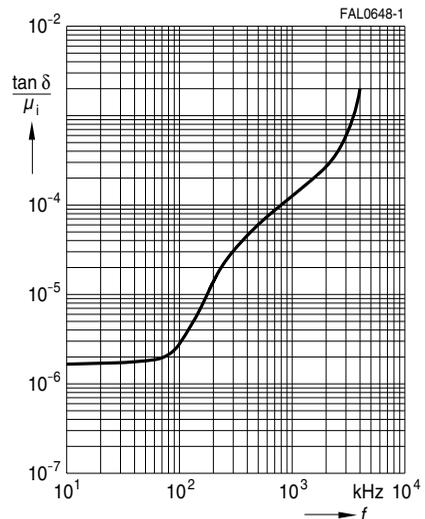
Initial permeability  $\mu_i$   
versus temperature  
(measured on R17 toroids,  $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$  mT)



Variation of initial permeability  
with temperature  
(measured on R17 toroids,  $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$  mT)



Relative loss factor  
versus frequency  
(measured on R17 toroids,  $\hat{B} \leq 0.25$  mT)

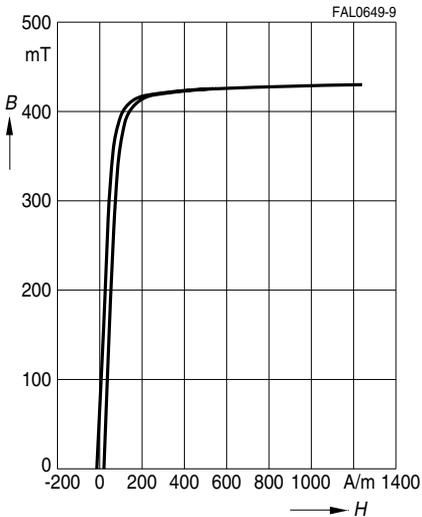


## SIFERRIT materials

### T57

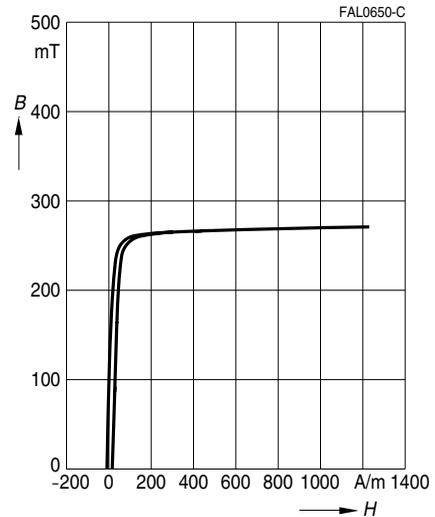
Dynamic magnetization curves  
(typical values)

( $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )



Dynamic magnetization curves  
(typical values)

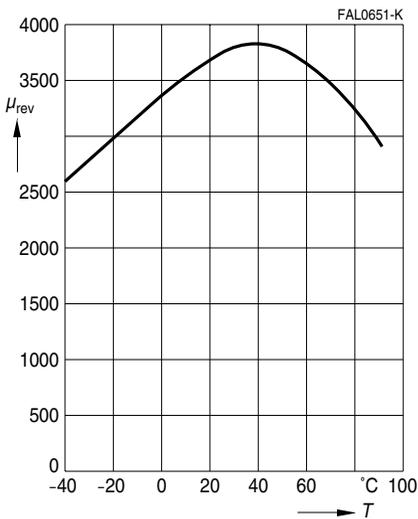
( $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $T = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )



Reversible permeability versus temperature

(measured on toroids at  $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ ,

$H_{DC} = 27.5 \text{ A/m}$ ,  $\bar{B} = 6 \text{ mT}$ )



### 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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