

SMT current sense transformers

EE 5.0 core

Series/Type: B82801B

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SMT current sense transformers

B82801B

EE 5.0 core

Application

- Switching power supplies
- Feedback control
- Overload sensing
- Load drop/shut down detection

Features

- Very low DC resistance
- Different turns ratios
- Small package
- Other pinning on request
- RoHS compatible

Marking

■ Middle block of ordering code

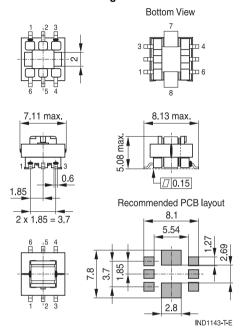
Delivery mode and packing units

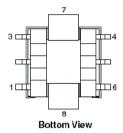
- 16 mm blister tape, 330 mm Ø reel
- Carton packaging
- Packing units: 900 pcs./reel; 7200 pcs./carton



EE 5.0

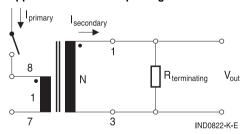
Dimensional drawing





Dimensions in mm

Application circuit and pinning





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Technical data and measuring conditions

Frequency range	50 kHz 1 MHz
Hi-pot	1000 V AC, 50 Hz, 2 s (winding to winding)
Inductance L (1-3)	100 kHz, 100 mV, @ +25 °C
DC resistance R _{max}	Measured at +25 °C
Sensed current	The max. primary current of 20 A causes approx. +40 °C temperature rise
Solderability	\geq 99.9 Sn, lead-free. Or Sn96.5Ag3.0Cu0.5: +(245 \pm 5) °C, (3 \pm 0.3) s Wetting of soldering area \geq 95% (to IEC 60068-2-58)
Resistance to soldering heat	+(260 ± 5) °C, (10 ± 1) s to IEC 60068-2-58
Storage conditions	–20 °C +40 °C, ≤ 75% RH (packaged)
Operating temperature range	−40 °C +125 °C
Weight	Approx. 0.4 g
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$$B_{max} = \frac{V_{sense, max} \cdot \delta_{max}}{n_s \cdot A_e \cdot f_{osc}}$$

With:

B_{max} Maximum magnetic flux density in the ferrite core of the current sense transformer

V_{sense.max} Maximum output voltage of the measurement signal

 δ_{max} Maximum duty cycle

Number of turns of the secondary winding of the current sense transformer

A_e Effective magnetic area of the ferrite core

f_{osc} Operating frequency of the switching operator IC

Typical value for A_e: 2.5 x 10⁻⁶ m²

Typical B_{max}: 200 mT

$$R_{T} = \frac{V_{\text{sense, max}} \cdot n_{\text{s}}}{I_{\text{prim, max}}}$$

With:

R_T Resistance of burden resistor

V_{sense,max} Maximum output voltage of the measurement signal Number of turns on the secondary side of the CT

I_{prim,max} Maximum primary current (peak current)

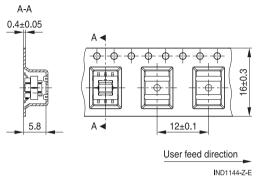
Characteristics and ordering codes

L _{min}	Turns ratio	DC resistance R_{max} (m Ω)		Voltage- time product	Recomm. R _T	Ordering code
μΗ	$N_p : N_s$	primary	secondary	V•μs	Ω	
80	1:20	0.6	400	10.0	20	B82801B0803A020
180	1:30	0.6	870	15.0	30	B82801B0184A030
320	1:40	0.6	1140	20.0	40	B82801B0324A040
500	1:50	0.6	1500	25.0	50	B82801B0504A050
720	1:60	0.6	1980	30.0	60	B82801B0724A060
980	1:70	0.6	3000	35.0	70	B82801B0984A070
2000	1:100	0.6	5500	50.0	100	B82801B0205A100
3000	1:125	0.6	6500	62.5	125	B82801B0305A125
8000	1:200	0.6	33240	100.0	200	B82801B0925A200

EE 5.0

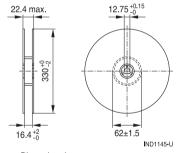
Taping and packing

Blister tape



Dimensions in mm

Reel

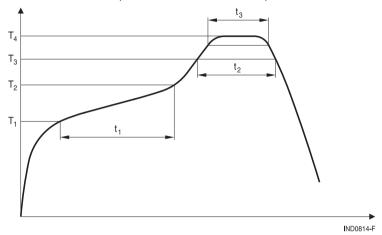


Dimensions in mm

EE 5.0

Recommended reflow soldering curve

Pb-free solder material (based on JEDEC J-STD 020D)



T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
°C	°C	°C	°C	sec	sec	sec
150	200	217	245	<110	<90	20 40

Max. time from +25 °C to T: 300 seconds

Max. 3 reflow cycles



Cautions and warnings

- Please note the recommendations in our Inductors data book (latest edition) and in the data sheets.
 - Particular attention should be paid to the derating curves given there.
 - The soldering conditions should also be observed. Temperatures quoted in relation to wave soldering refer to the pin, not the housing.
- If the components are to be washed varnished it is necessary to check whether the washing varnish agent that is used has a negative effect on the wire insulation, any plastics that are used, or on glued joints. In particular, it is possible for washing varnish agent residues to have a negative effect in the long-term on wire insulation.
 - Washing processes may damage the product due to the possible static or cyclic mechanical loads (e.g. ultrasonic cleaning). They may cause cracks to develop on the product and its parts, which might lead to reduced reliability or lifetime.
- The following points must be observed if the components are potted in customer applications:
 - Many potting materials shrink as they harden. They therefore exert a pressure on the plastic housing or core. This pressure can have a deleterious effect on electrical properties, and in extreme cases can damage the core or plastic housing mechanically.
 - It is necessary to check whether the potting material used attacks or destroys the wire insulation, plastics or glue.
 - The effect of the potting material can change the high-frequency behaviour of the components.
- Ferrites are sensitive to direct impact. This can cause the core material to flake, or lead to breakage of the core.
- Even for customer-specific products, conclusive validation of the component in the circuit can only be carried out by the customer.

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