

Figure 1

Part Number: 6295280121
 Frequency Range: Dimensions
 Description: 95 RM CORE
 Application: Inductive Components
 Where Used: Closed Magnetic Circuit
 Part Type: RM Cores
 Generic Name: RM10

Mechanical Specifications

Weight: 22.000 (g) per Set

Part Type Information

RM4, RM5, RM6, RM8, RM10, RM12, RM14

RM (Rectangular Modulus) cores allow better shielding than E type geometries while also providing easier winding accessibility and better power dissipation than a pot core configuration. Fair-Rites standard RM cores all have a solid center post and standard height, low profile and alternate materials are available upon request.

- RM cores can be supplied with the center post gapped to a mechanical dimension or an AL value.
- AL value is measured at 1 kHz, B < 10 gauss.
- Weight indicated is per pair or set.

Mechanical Specifications

Dim	mm	mm tol	nominal inch	inch misc.
A	27.80	± 0.6	1.094	-
B	9.30	± 0.15	0.366	-
C	13.25	± 0.25	0.522	-
D	6.40	± 0.2	0.252	-
E	21.65	± 0.45	0.852	-
F	10.65	± 0.2	0.419	-
G	12.50	min	0.492	min
H	-	-	-	-
J	24.15	± 0.55	0.951	-
K	-	-	-	-

Electrical Specifications

Typical Impedance (Ω)	

Electrical Properties	
A_L (nH)	4900 ±25%
A_e (cm ²)	0.89800
$\Sigma I/A$ (cm ⁻¹)	5.30
I_e (cm)	4.79
V_e (cm ³)	4.30600
A_{min} (cm ²)	.884

Land Patterns

V	W ref	X	Y	Z
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

Winding Information

Turns	Wire	1st Wire	2nd Wire
Tested	Size	Length	Length
-	-	-	-

Reel Information

Tape Width mm	Pitch mm	Parts 7 " Reel	Parts 13 " Reel	Parts 14 " Reel
-	-	-	-	-

Package Size

Pkg Size
-
(-)

Connector Plate

# Holes	# Rows
-	-

Legend

+ Test frequency

Preferred parts, the suggested choice for new designs, have shorter lead times and are more readily available.

The column H(Oe) gives for each bead the calculated dc bias field in oersted for 1 turn and 1 ampere direct current. The actual dc H field in the application is this value of H times the actual NI (ampere-turn) product. For the effect of the dc bias on the impedance of the bead material, see figures 18-23 in the application note How to choose Ferrite Components for EMI Suppression.

A ½ turn is defined as a single pass through a hole.

$\Sigma I/A$ - Core Constant

A_e - Effective Cross-Sectional Area

A_L - Inductance Factor ($\frac{L}{N^2}$)

N/AWG - Number of Turns/Wire Size for Test Coil

I_e - Effective Path Length

V_e - Effective Core Volume

NI - Value of dc Ampere-turns



Ferrite Material Constants

Specific Heat	0.25 cal/g/°C
Thermal Conductivity	3.5 - 4.5 mW/cm - °C
Coefficient of Linear Expansion	8 - 10x10 ⁻⁶ /°C
Tensile Strength	4.9 kgf/mm ²
Compressive Strength	42 kgf/mm ²
Young's Modulus	15x10 ³ kgf/mm ²
Hardness (Knoop)	650
Specific Gravity	≈ 4.7 g/cm ³

The above quoted properties are typical for Fair-Rite MnZn and NiZn ferrites.

See next page for further material specifications.



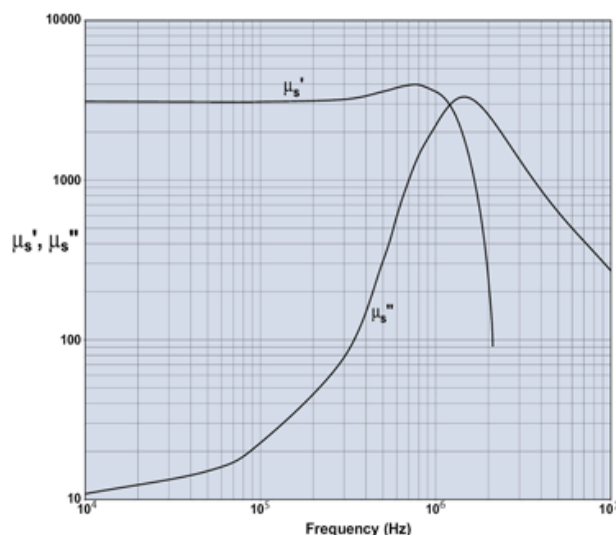
A low loss MnZn ferrite material for power applications up to 200 kHz with low temperature variation. New type 95 Material is a low loss power material, which features less power loss variation over temperature (25-120°C) at moderate flux densities for operation below 200 kHz.

Shapes available in 95 material are Toroids, U cores, Pot Cores, RM, PQ, EFD, EP.

95 Material Characteristics

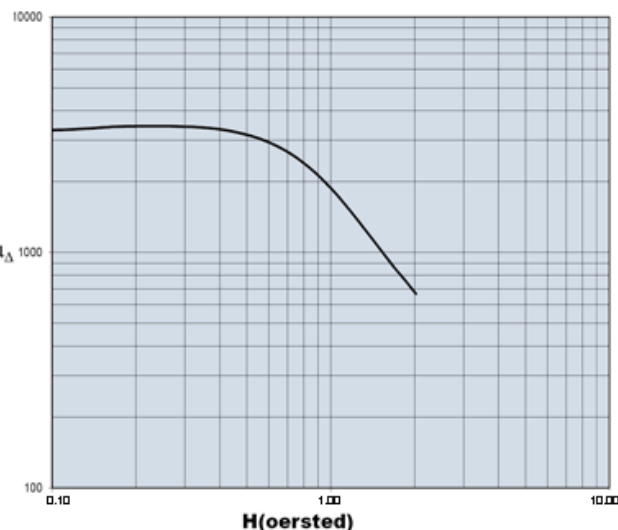
Property	Unit	Symbol	Value
Initial Permeability @ B < 10 gauss		μ_i	3000
Flux Density @ Field Strength	gauss oersted	B H	5000 5
Residual Flux Density	gauss	B_r	800
Coercive Force	oersted	H_c	0.13
Loss Factor @ Frequency	10^{-6} MHz	$\tan \delta / \mu_i$	3.0 0.1
Temperature Coefficient of Initial Permeability (20 - 70°C)	% / °C		0.4
Curie Temperature	°C	T_c	> 220
Resistivity	ohm-cm	ρ	200

Complex Permeability vs. Frequency

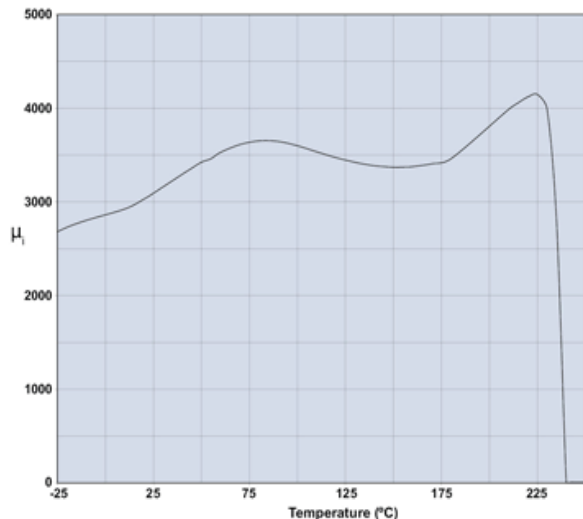


Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid using HP 4284A and HP4291A.

Incremental Permeability vs. H

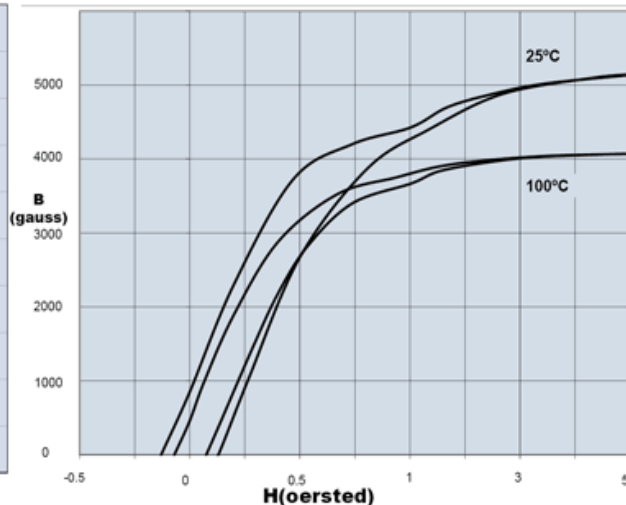


Initial Permeability vs. Temperature



Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid at 10kHz.

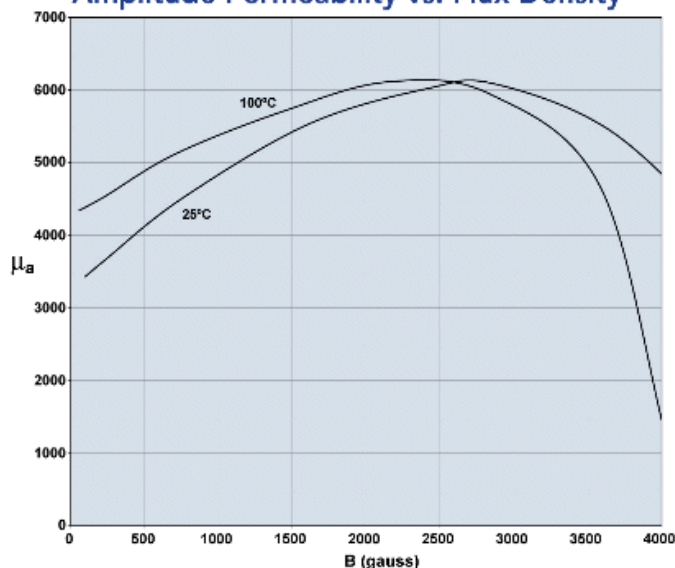
Hysteresis Loop



Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid at 10kHz.

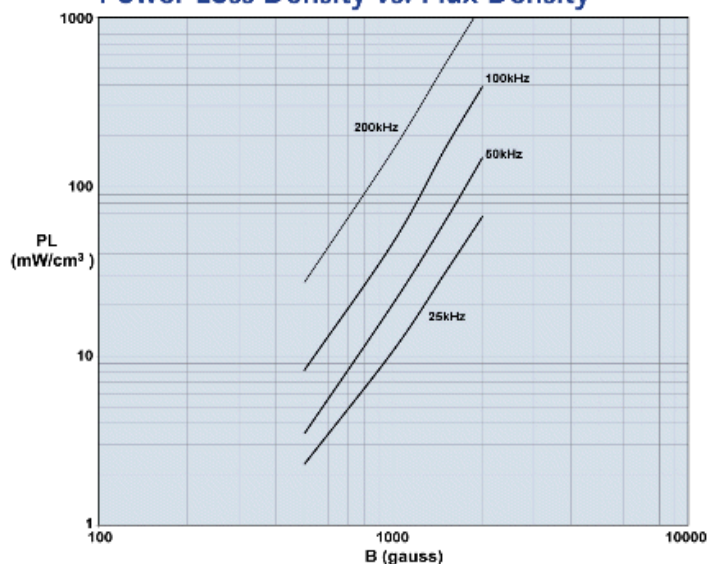
A low loss MnZn ferrite material for power applications up to 200kHz with low temperature variation.

Amplitude Permeability vs. Flux Density



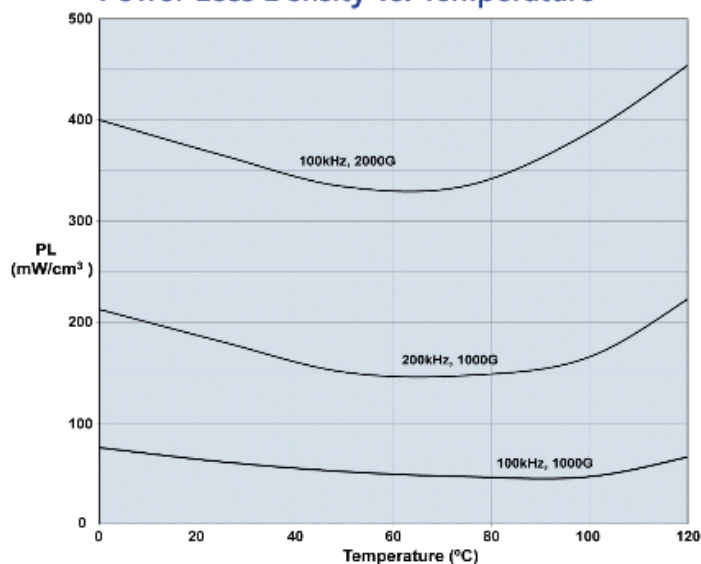
Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid at 10kHz.

Power Loss Density vs. Flux Density



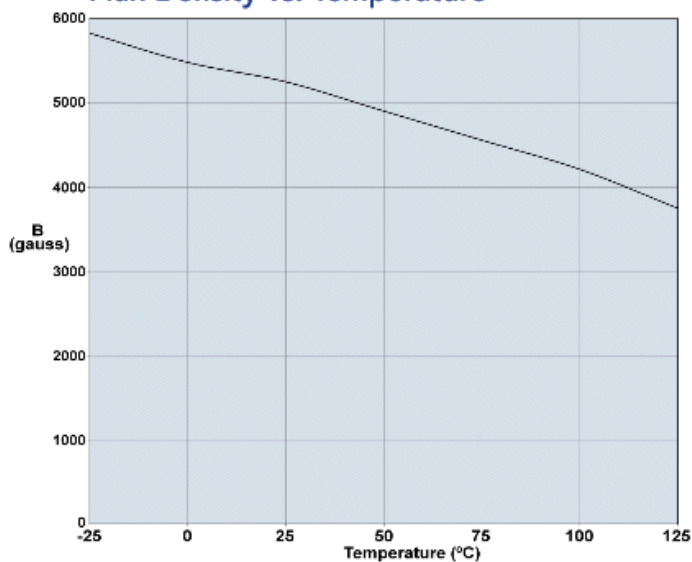
Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid using the Clarke Hess 258 VAW at 100°C.

Power Loss Density vs. Temperature



Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid using the Clarke Hess 258 VAW at 100°C.

Flux Density vs. Temperature



Measured on an 18/10/6mm toroid at 10kHz and H=5 oersted.