



Ferrites and accessories

RM cores
General information

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RM cores

General information

1 General information

The demand for coil formers with integrated pins for efficient winding gave rise to the development of compact RM (**R**ectangular **M**odular) cores. Furthermore, this design allows high PCB packing densities. RM coil formers and accessories are suited to automatic processing.

During assembly, RM cores are held in place by clamps which engage in recesses in the core base. The various clamping forces defined, which have been verified by EPCOS through measurements, are specified in the individual data sheets.

The core dimensions are matched to standard PCB grids. RM 6 means, for example, that the core with coil former fills a square basic area 6×6 modules (1 module $\cong 2.54$ mm) = 15.24×15.24 mm². The mainly used core sizes RM 4 through RM 14 are specified in IEC 62317.

2 Applications

- Originally RM cores from Siemens (today EPCOS) were essentially designed for two major applications, i.e.
 - very low-loss, highly stable filter inductors and other resonance determining inductors (materials N48, M33 and K1) and
 - low-distortion broadband transmission at low signal modulation (materials T66, T38, T57, N30).

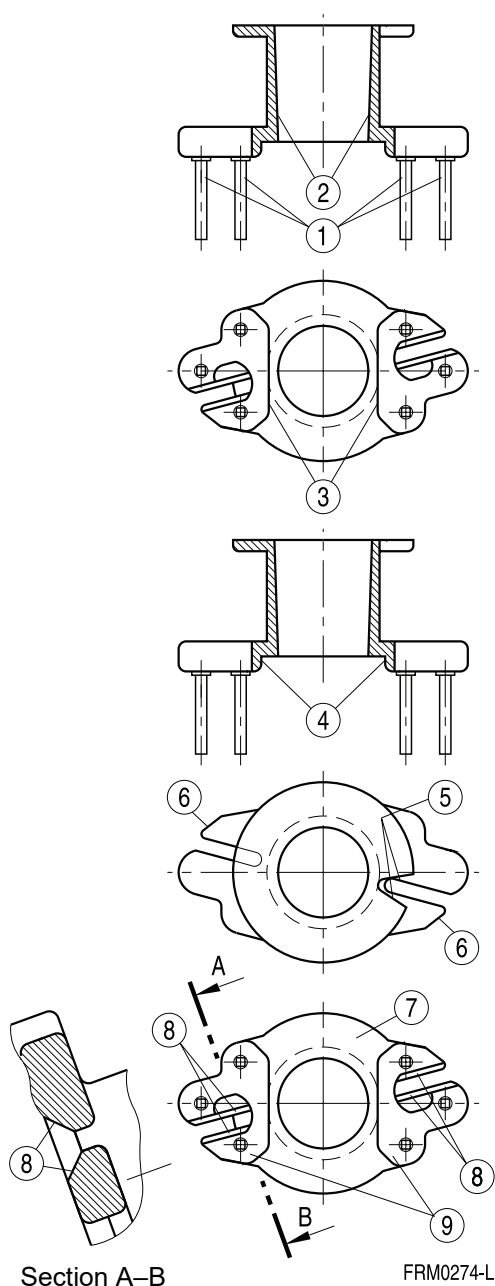
Even today there is still a high demand for RM cores suited to these applications.

- RM cores are increasingly required for power applications. For this purpose our core series made of materials N87, N97, N88, N96, N95, N92, N49 and PC200 (ungapped) is particularly well suited. Matching coil formers with larger pin spacings are available. RM cores without center hole (higher A_L value and greater power capacity) are used for transformer applications.
- Our product range also includes low-profile RM cores, whose significantly reduced overall height makes them suitable for small-signal, interface and matching transformers and also for transformer and energy storage chokes in DC/DC converters with a high pulse rate (materials N87, N49 and PC200). The low-profile types are particularly suited for applications where the winding is printed onto the PCB and the core is fitted to the board from either side.
- In addition to conventional accessories, SMD coil formers are available for RM 4 LP, RM 5 and RM 6.
- RM cores with or without center hole can be supplied in any material on request.
- For power applications, particularly for compact energy storage chokes, we supply the RM 12 and RM 14 cores with optimized, strengthened base thickness.

3 Coil formers for automatic processing

Automated manufacture is gaining more and more importance for the low-cost production of inductive components. The prerequisites are high-performance winding and assembly machines on the one hand, and suitable accessories on the other.

The new EPCOS RM coil formers were developed to meet this demand. These coil formers are not only matched to the versatile concepts of automation, but also offer advantages for manual winding. The essential improvements of the version optimized for automatic processing will be described in the following, taking the example of an RM6 coil former. The consistent utilization of these benefits will in most cases bring about a reduction of production costs for inductors and transformers.



- ① Squared pins or pin squared in the start-of-winding area:
Secure restraint of the ends of the winding even with 2 to 3 winding corners; the winding process is considerably accelerated.
- ② Internal diameter slightly conical and highly accurate:
Easy and fast slipping-on and snug fit on the winding tools.
- ③ Shortened wire guidance slots:
Substantially higher flange breaking strength.
- ④ Almost parallel flanges with minimum radii at the winding cylinder to the flange:
Correct winding layers, more turns, neat and rapid winding.
- ⑤ V-shaped slot in the pinless flange:
Automatic loading and unloading of winding machine possible. Substantially more accurate fixing and arrangement of the coil formers.
- ⑥ Lengthened wire catching nose:
Leads all wires safely into the wire guidance slots, even at high winding speed.
- ⑦ Pinless flange without marking:
Substantially more accurate arrangement of the coil formers for winding and wrapping.
- ⑧ Slot outlet stepped in height:
Owing to the transfer of the wire crossing to the level of the slot, short circuit is prevented when soldering the ends of the winding to the pins.
- ⑨ Insulation web:
Improved insulation between the winding wires and the ferrite core.

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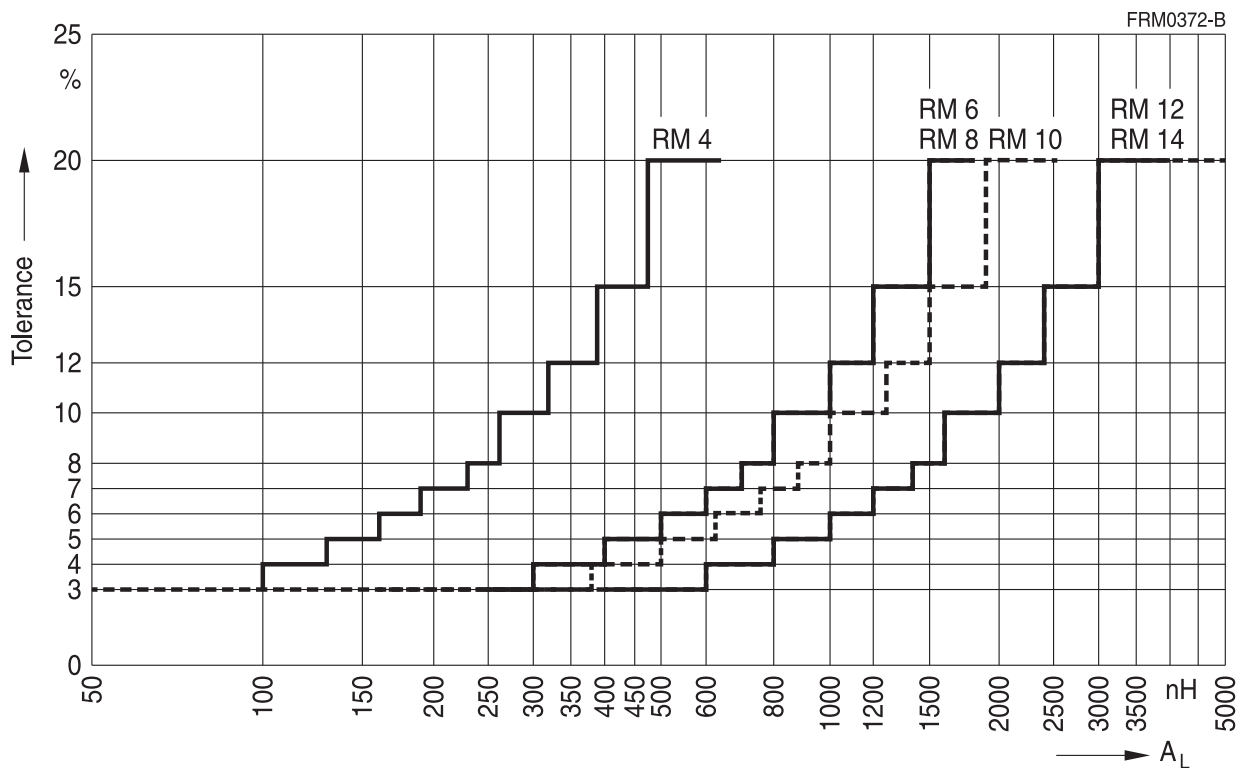
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4 Tolerances for RM cores

The A_L value tolerances for RM cores have consequently been defined with consideration of optimized process parameters for all materials with an initial permeability μ_i in the region of 2200 to 10000 as a step function (see figure below).

The “quantized” A_L step values should preferably be used. They are still available in their respective lower tolerance ranges. Thus a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ can be determined for a RM 8 made of N87 material for an A_L value of 500 nH.

With this type of tolerance definition, EPCOS has defined standard A_L values and the associated tolerance for the first time. Based on initial permeability tolerance can be slightly lower or higher.



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