

L45 SERIES

Tuned Core
Fixed Cup

PHOTO NOT TO SCALE

Inches/[mm]
±.010/[±.25]
2 x size

Tab Width: .060 [1.5]

Stable Inductance
Very High and Stable Q
Superior Temperature Stability Page 2.
Winding Capacity Table on Page 2
Available as: **Un-wound Hardware Only**
Quality Inspection Level: MIL-STD-1916 Level IV

ROHS COMPLIANT REACH

ASSEMBLY PART NO.	COLOR CODE	MAGNETIC MATERIAL(1)	FREQUENCY RANGE(2)	MATERIAL PERMEABILITY	ASSEMBLY AL. nH/turns: (3)	MAX µh 100 turns	MIN uh (4) 100 turns	TEMPERATURE STABILITY(5)
L45-2-PCT-B-4	RED	CARBONYL E	.25-10 MHz	10.0	12.5	125	52	95 ppm/°C
L45-6-PCT-B-4	YELLOW	CARBONYL SF	2.0-50 MHz	8.5	11.5	115	47	35 ppm/°C
L45-10-PCT-B-4	BLACK	CARBONYL W	10-100 MHz	6.0	10	100	46	150 ppm/°C

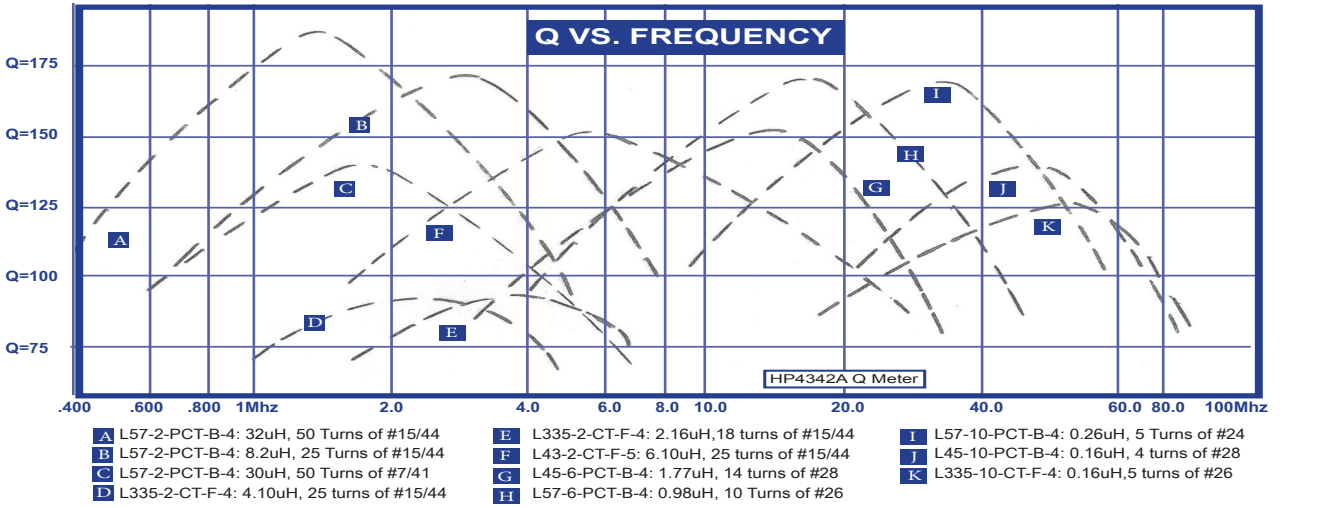
1) The iron powder or ferrite materials are used in a portion of the base, the tuning core and cup core.
 2) This represents the frequency range for Q optimization in tuned or resonant circuits. The inductive properties of the material are effective over a considerably wider frequency range.
 3) Nanohenries (10⁻⁹ Henries) per turn squared.
 4) The minimum inductance is measured in microhenries (10⁻⁶ Henries) per 100 turns with the tuning core tuned out of the winding area but still a part of the assembly.
 5) The temperature stability is of the magnetic material, measured in parts per million per degree Celsius (ppm/°C) on a toroidal core and winding. This is only an indication of the temperature stability for a complete wound assembly.

Assembly Sub-Components

Actual Size

4 TERMINAL ASSEMBLY	BASE ONLY (6)	TUNING CORE (7)	BASE ASSEMBLY	COLOR CODE	WINDING FORM (8)	CUP CORE	RUBBER PAD (9)	SHIELD CAN
L45-2-PCT-B-4	B300-2	TH27-202	L45-2-4	RED	PB101	C13-3002	M106	CN301CT
L45-6-PCT-B-4	B300-6	TH27-206	L45-6-4	YELLOW	PB101	C13-3006	M106	CN301CT
L45-10-PCT-B-4	B300-10	TH27-210	L45-10-4	BLACK	PB101	C13-3010	M106	CN301CT

6) The base is moulded from thermoset Dialyl Phthalate (DAP). The 4 terminals available are half hard brass, .024 inches in diameter, tin plated to MIL-STD 202 Method 208 for solderability.
 7) The tuning core is 8-40 shallow thread coated with Teflon.
 8) The winding bobbin PB101 is moulded nylon 6/6.
 9) The anti-vibration silicon rubber pad is M106



Maximize the Q of the Assembly

For more information about the Q of an assembly, visit www.lodestonepacific.com/scf-q-article

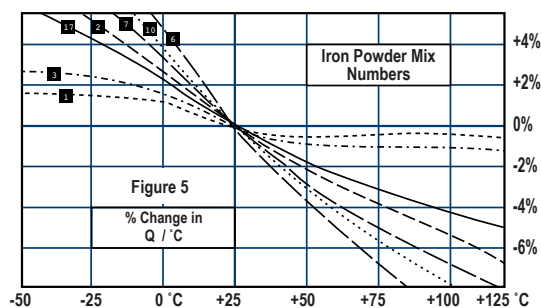
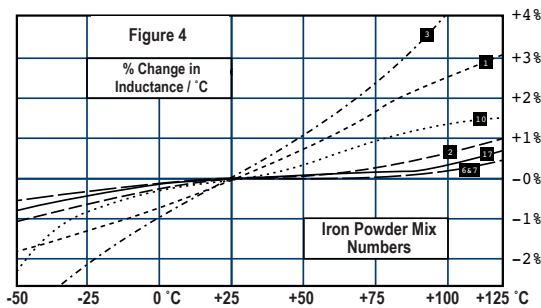
SHIELDED COIL FORM WINDING TABLE

WIRE SIZE AWG	20		22		24		26		28		30		32		34		36		38	
WIRE SIZE LITZ	100/43		60/43		40/43		10/40		10/42		15/45		9/45		6/45		5/47		4/48	
Single Layer Full Winding	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F
L335							8	15	10	19	8	70	10	110	13	180	16	280	20	440
L43	4	8	6	12	8	16	10	20	13	52	17	102	21	126	27	216	34	404	42	588
L45	5	8	6	12	8	15	10	19	13	25	17	62	21	78	27	147	34	244	43	385
L57	5	10	6	24	8	32	10	60	13	104	17	170	21	252	27	432	34	680	43	1032

The winding table above shows the number of turns of Litz and solid magnetic wire of different gauges that will fit in each of the Shielded Coil Form’s winding area. These turns estimates are for indication only. The actual maximum number of turns will depend on insulation thickness and the winding technique.

Temperature Stability

An important characteristic of Micrometals Iron Powder core materials is the outstanding temperature stability. The temperature stability information for each iron powder mix is listed in parts-per-million-per degree Celsius (ppm/°C) as seen in this data sheet. As an example, the inductance of a 100ppm/°C material will change by 1% over a temperature change of 100 °C.



Figures 4 and 5 plot the temperature stability for iron powder materials as a percentage change in inductance and Q. Iron powder core materials have excellent temperature stability from -65°C (-150°F) up to 125°C (257°F). Ferrite materials are more sensitive to temperature and will exhibit changes in inductance and Q from 5 to 10 times greater than iron powder over the same temperature range.

Extended periods of elevated temperature will result in a permanent shift in inductance and Q when the assembly is returned to ambient. For temperature sensitive applications up to 100°C, this shift can be stabilized by “aging” the core material at 100°C for a minimum of 48 hours. Temperature stability is an estimate based on temperature cycling test using toroids of the same material.

In an iron powder core, inductance will increase gradually as the core materials temperature increases from 25°C to over 100°C. With continuous operation above 100°C, (212°F) inductance and Q will begin to degrade with time. The extent of this shift is dependent on time, temperature, and frequency. Iron powder cores tolerate temperatures down to -65°C with no permanent effects.

