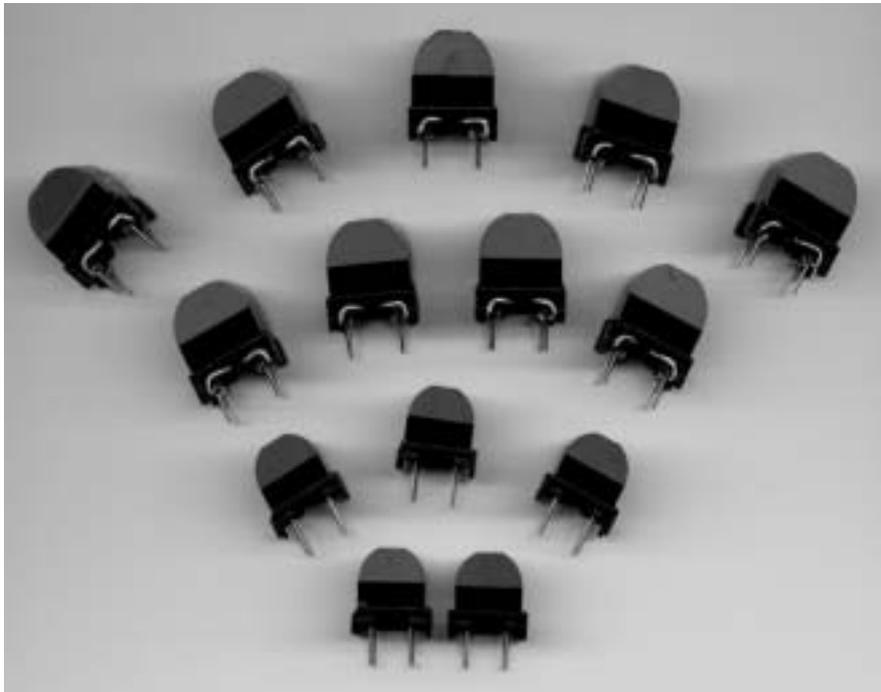




Digital LPF Inductor EPS
(Digital Audio Low Pass Filter Inductor)



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Fax: +82-2-974-7345

目次

1. Digital
 - 1-1 Audio Switching
 - 1-2 Digital 가
2. Digital
 - 2-1 Analogue
 - 2-2 Analogue Digital
 - 2-3 D
3. Filter
 - 3-1 Filter가
 - 3-2 Filter
 - 3-3 Filter
4. LPF Inductor
 - 4-1 Inductor
 - 4-2 Inductor
 - 4-3 Inductor
 - 4-4
 - 4-5 EPS Inductor
 - 4-6 CPS Inductor
5. EPS,CPS Catalogue

1 :Digital

1-1:Audio

Switching
Switching

(循環型社會)
省

가

Audio

Digital

가

PC

Audio AMP

1-2:Digital
Audio

가

Capacitor

Power

가

Portable
Interface 가

CD Player
가

MD Player,
가

,Note PC

가 Power

가 가

Digital Audio Note PC

100W

8

가

AV

DVD Woofer

Digital

가

W

Sub-

Digital

Analogue Digital

Digital

Digital

가

Digital 가

(Noise)

ON/OFF

가

가가

Digital

Digital

SR(Sound Reinforcement)

2 :Digital Digital

Analogue

2-1:Analogue

Linear

< 1>,< 2>

1

Analogue TR

Digital

< 1>

가

< 2>

가

Analogue

Linear

< 1(a)>

가

가 Base

가

.< 1(b)>

Base

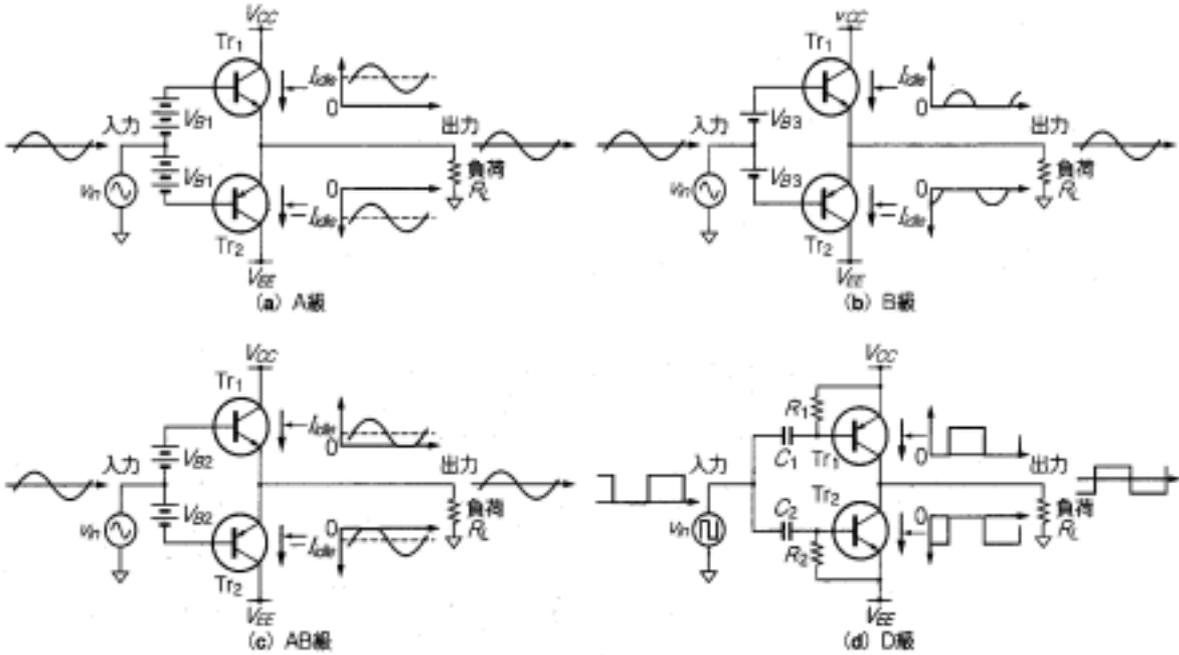
가 TR

$V_{BE} - I_E$

I_C 가

R_1

<그림3> Amp의 출력단은 동작에 의해 분류된다

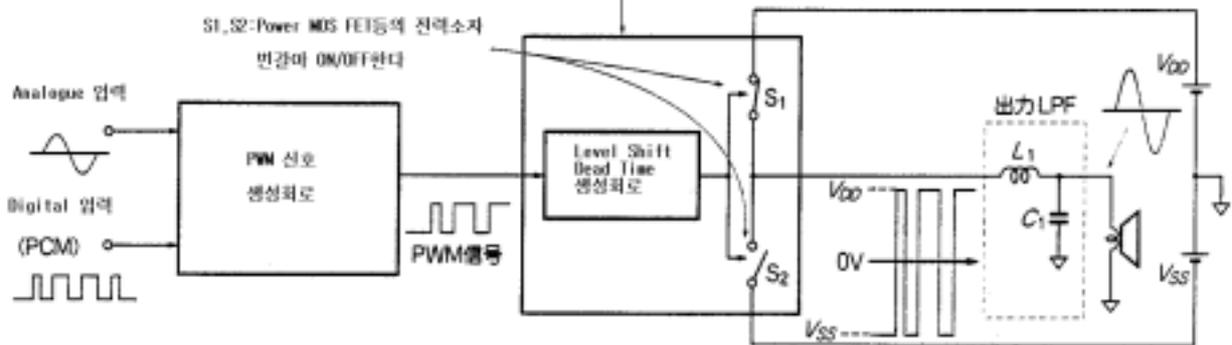


A, AB, B, D < 3> Analogue

(Bias)
 A (< 3(a)>)
 TR 1/2
 I_{idle} 가
 (V_{B1}) 가
 (Distortion) 가
 가
 B (< 3(b)>)
 TR 0A가
 1/2 0
 V_{B3} 가 가
 가 0A가
 가
 가 0V TR OFF
 (Crossover Distortion)
 AB (< 3(c)>)
 A Distortion B
 (25mA~50mA)
 0.6V 가
 가 0V

가 0V OFF . Tr₁ 가 Tr₂가
 0V Tr₁ OFF . B
 Crossover . A
 .AB Power
 D (< 3(d)> TR ON/OFF .
 가 가 0A (V_{CC}/R_L)
 ON 가 TR
 OFF 가
 D
 Digital
 Digital D
 < 4> Digital

<그림4>Digital Amp의 기본구성
 D급 드라이브 회로



D

Aduio

IEC IEC60268-3 19page 4Classes of operation

Class A, Class B, Class AB, Class D 4

Class D

"in which the current in each active device supplying the load is switched from zero to a maximum value by a carrier signal, modulation of which conveys the useful signal"

Analogue, Digital

Class()

Digital D

[Digital audio interface + Analogue power AMP]

가 Digital

D 『D』 가

Motor D

Audio D Digital ON/OFF

Digital 가

2-2: Analogue Digital

: , , 3 .

Digital 가

Analogue 1/5

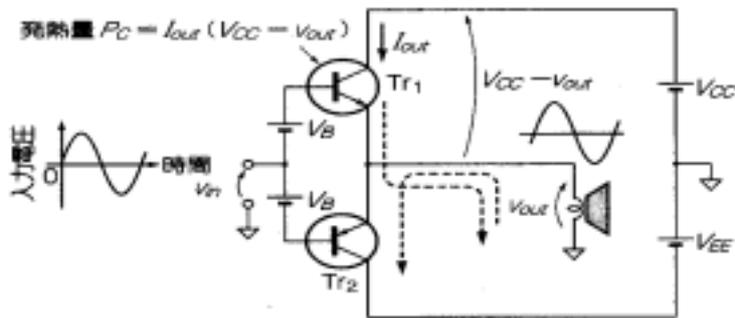
가

Power ,

가

Hi-Power 가

<그림5> AB급 Amp 출력단의 동작



< 5> AB TR

(V_{CC} - V_{OUT}) 가 가

(V_{CC} - V_{OUT}) I_{OUT}

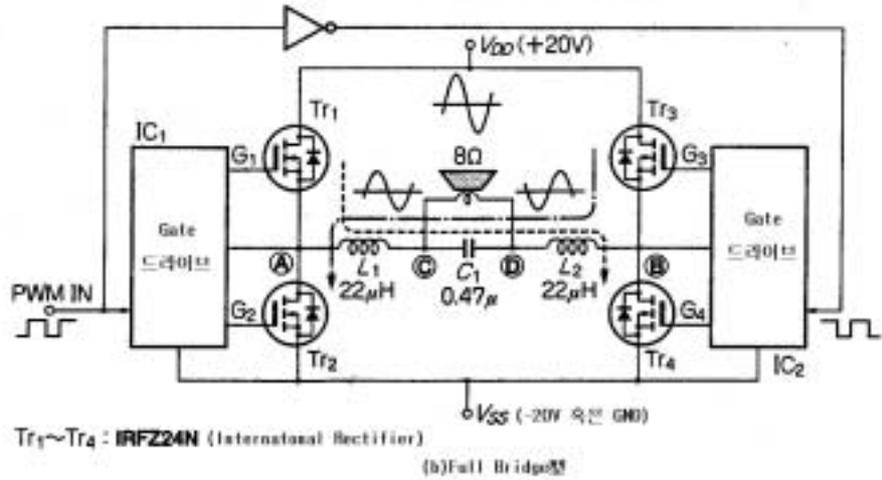
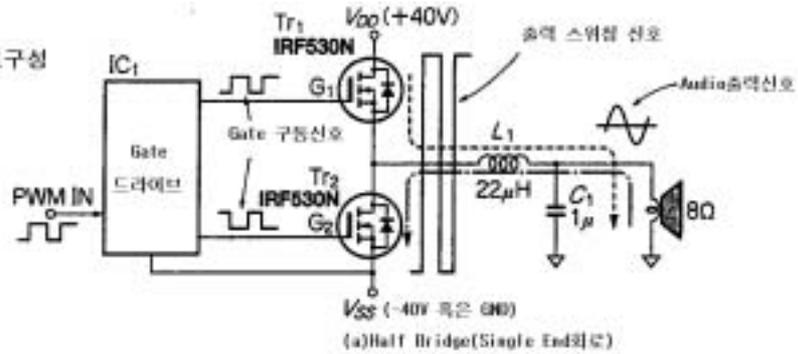
< 4>

가 가

Power - MOSFET

ON

<그림6>D급 출력단의 대표적인 회로구성



Power - MOSFET

(Complementary)

N

P

N

N

< 6(b) >

Full Bridge

A, B

Carrier

가

C, D

Speaker

가

C

D

2

Full Bridge

2

4

가

Half

Bridge

1/2

Speaker D

Capacitor가

Full Bridge

C, D

1/2

C, D

(差分)

가

Speaker

Capacitor

PWM

< 4 >

Digital

D

PWM

.PWM

Level

가 Pulse

Digital

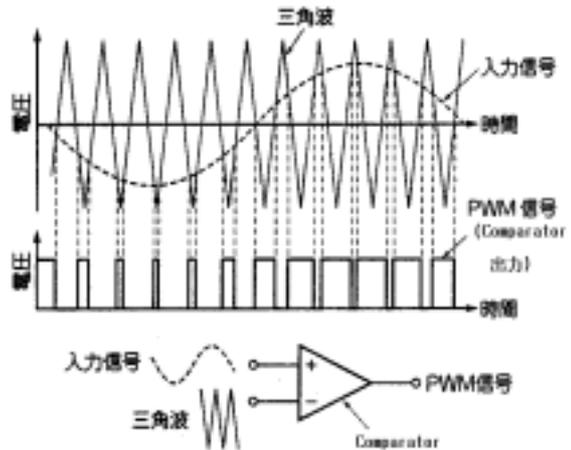
< 7 >

PWM

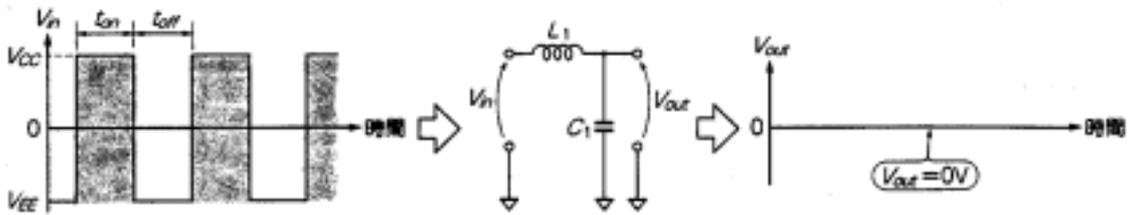
Analogue

"H" Pulse ()
 < 8 > D Analogue 가

<그림7> PWM 신호 생성의 원리



<그림8> PWM 신호를 LPF에 통과시키면 ON Duty(Don)에 비례 하는 출력이 얻어진다

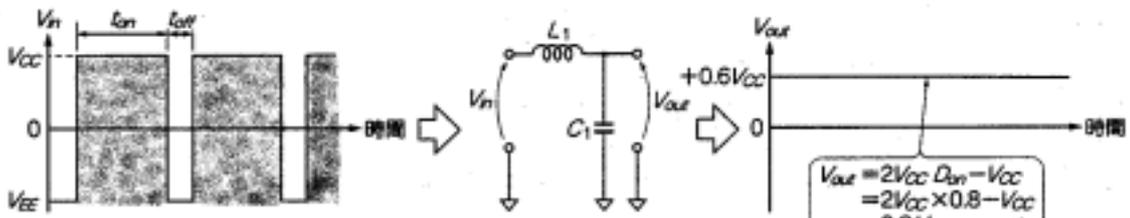


$$V_{out} = D_{on} V_{cc} - (1 - D_{on}) V_{cc}$$

$$= 2V_{cc} D_{on} - V_{cc}$$

$$\text{단 } D_{on} = \frac{t_{on}}{t_{on} + t_{off}}$$

(a) $D_{on} = D_{off} = 0.5$ 의 경우 ($t_{on} = t_{off}$)

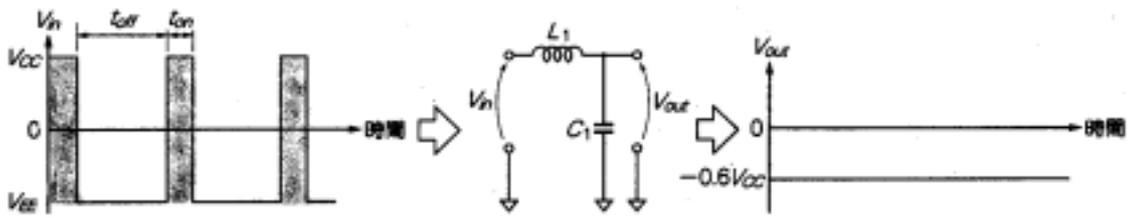


(b) $D_{on} = 0.8$ 의 경우

$$V_{out} = 2V_{cc} D_{on} - V_{cc}$$

$$= 2V_{cc} \times 0.8 - V_{cc}$$

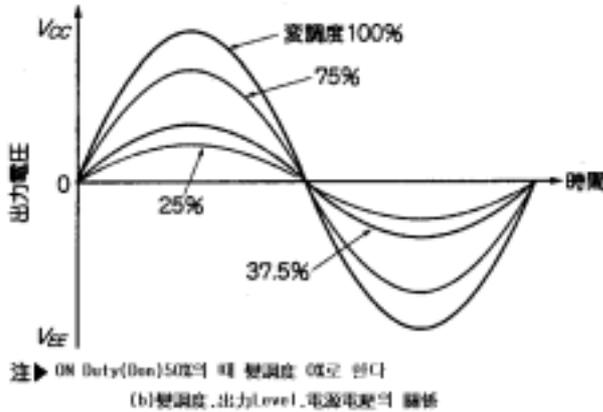
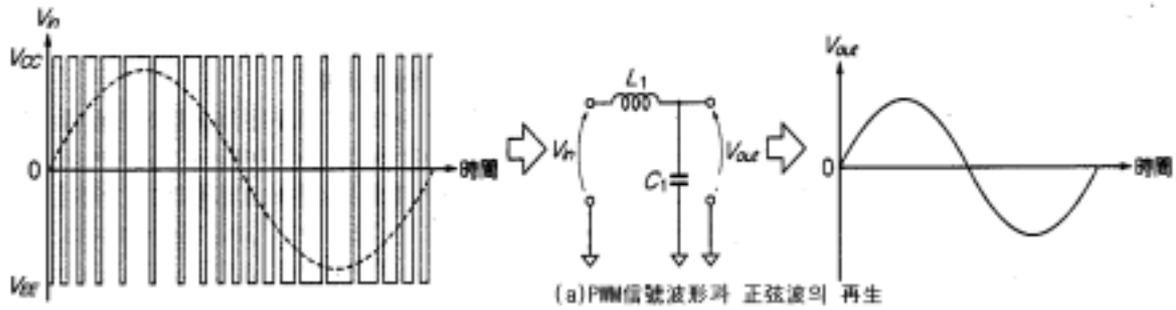
$$= 0.6 V_{cc}$$



(c) $D_{off} = 0.8$ 의 경우

D			V_{DD}	V_{CC}
	Analogue		Level	Pulse
	Pulse	LPF	Analogue	가
Pulse	(正)			正
Analogue	가		(負)	
負	Analogue	가		
	(On Duty 50%)			0V
< 9(a)>	Level		Pulse	

<그림9> PWM信號에서 正弦波가 再生되는 모습



LPF 가 On Duty가 50% PWM Level < 9(b)> Analogue (積)

가 Level $V_{DD} \sim V_{SS}$ 100% Peak-to-Peak 90% 가

3 : Filter

Digital (PWM) D Pulse $(V_{DD} \sim V_{SS})$ Pulse LPF Analogue Audio (高調波)

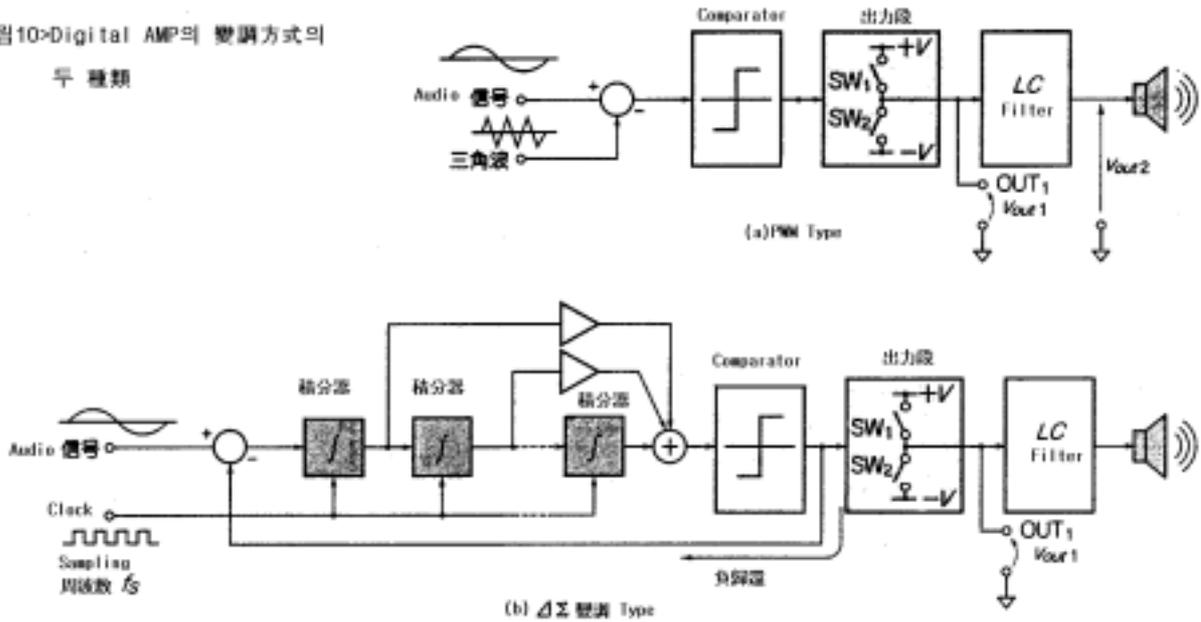
3-1: Filter가

D Pulse Digital (PWM)(< 10(a)>) Pulse Digital PWM (< 10(b)>) (PDM)

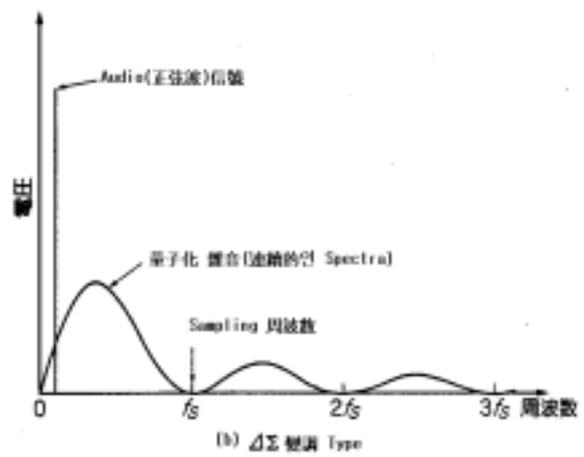
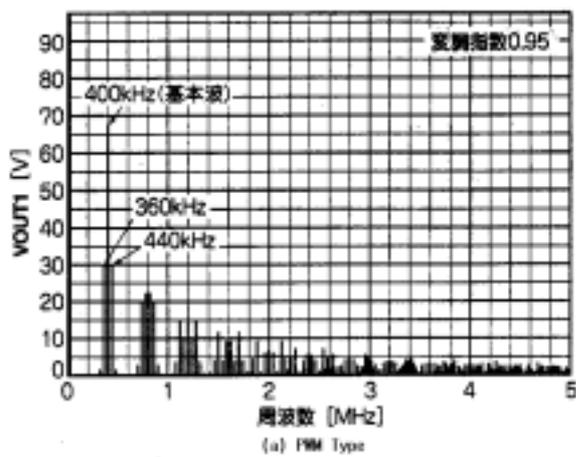
PWM Type

< 10(a)> V_{out} Spectrum < 11(a)> 가

<그림10> Digital AMP의 變調方式의 두 種類



<그림11> D級 出力段의 Pulse信號는 많은 高調波 成分을 包含하고 있다



Audio (變調積) (Carrier)가 Audio

LPF

Audio

< 10(b)> V_{OUT1} Spectrum Audio

< 11(b)>

Audio

가

Sampling fs
가
Filter

Spectrum fs/2

PWM

100MHz

LPF
Speaker

Speaker

Cable 가

PWM Spectrum M
 Audio
 < 11(a)> 0.95 M
 Spectrum
 가 0 (Audio 가 0) PWM
 (×3,5,7 - -) Spectrum
 < 11(a)> 가 Level

3-2: Filter

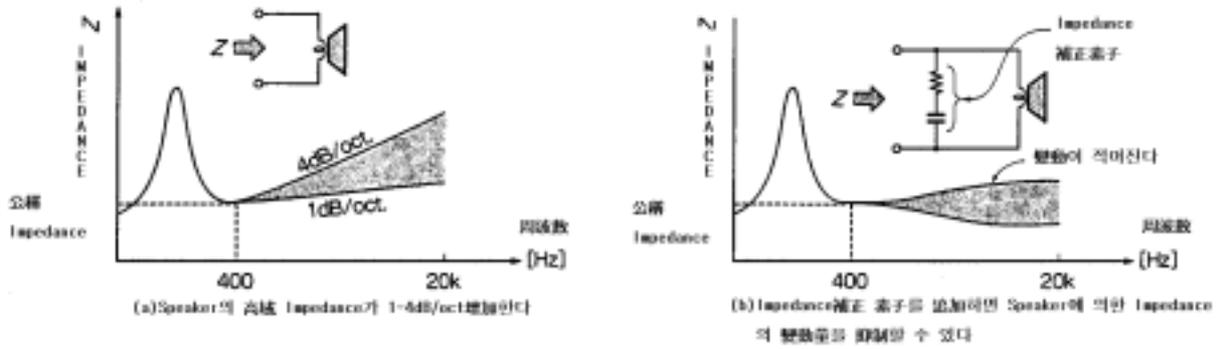
LPF 가 Digital
 LPF Filter LC Filter
 LC Filter
 Inductor 가 (Distortion)
 LC Filter Inductor Cost 가 Core()
 가 Inductor B-H(-) Curve
 Distortion

Inductance가 LPF Inductor
 LC Filter
 Speaker Audio
 LC Filter
 Speaker Audio
 Speaker LC Filter

Speaker Impedance Filter Speaker
 Speaker
 Audio 4 8 < 12(a)>
 (20Hz~20KHz)
 가 Filter

Filter Speaker Audio
 < 12(b)> 10KHz~100KHz
 가

<그림12> Audio 영역에서 변동하는 Speaker의 Impedance를 補正한다



Speaker

가

가

3-3: Filter

LPF Type

Butterworth() Chebychev()가

Digital

LPF가

Butterworth() Chebychev()

Filter

< 13>

Butterworth

1rad/s

LPF

< 1>

< 14>

1/10

가

2

40dB,4

80dB,6

120dB가

< 14>

2,4

Butter

worth

LPF

3 LPF

3

4

2

Inductor가

< 1>

Butterworth

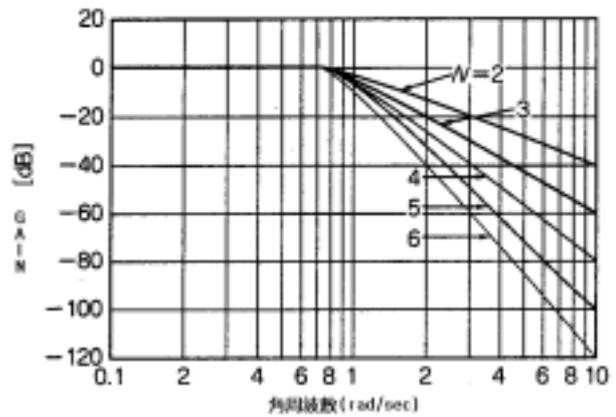
LC Filter

()

	L_1 [H]	C_1 [F]	L_2 [H]	C_2 [F]
2	1.414214	0.707107	-	-
3	1.500000	1.333333	0.500000	
6	1.530734	1.577161	1.082392	0.382683

4 Butterworth LPF
 :25KHz, :400KHz
 Speaker:8 ,Audio :20KHz
 PWM 가 4
 Butterworth LPF

<그림 14>N次 Butterworth特性 LPF의 周波數 特性



N Butterworth LPF
 A_t [dB]

$$A_t = 10 \log \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c} \right)^{2N} \right\} \text{-----(1)}$$

f: [Hz], $f_c=3\text{dB}$ [Hz] . 25KHz
 4 Betterworth 20KHz 0.67dB .
 400KHz 96.3dB .

$f_c=25\text{KHz}$. Speaker
 $f_c=25\text{KH}$ 10K~20KHz Gain
 가 가 가
 50KHz 가 가

50KHz Filter
 < 1> (2),(3)

$$L_{1\alpha} = \frac{R_L}{2\pi f_c} L_1, L_{2\alpha} = \frac{R_L}{2\pi f_c} L_2 \text{-----(2)}$$

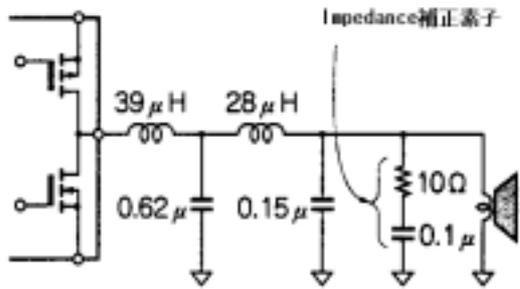
$$C_{1\alpha} = \frac{C_1}{2\pi f_c R_L}, C_{2\alpha} = \frac{C_2}{2\pi f_c R_L} \text{-----(3)}$$

$f_c:3\text{dB}$ [Hz], $R_L:$ (Speaker []) .
 < 1> L_1, L_2, C_1, C_2
 $L_1 = 38.9798\mu\text{H}, L_2 = 27.5629\mu\text{H}$ $C_1 = 0.627532\mu\text{F}, C_2 = 0.152265\mu\text{F}$ 가 .

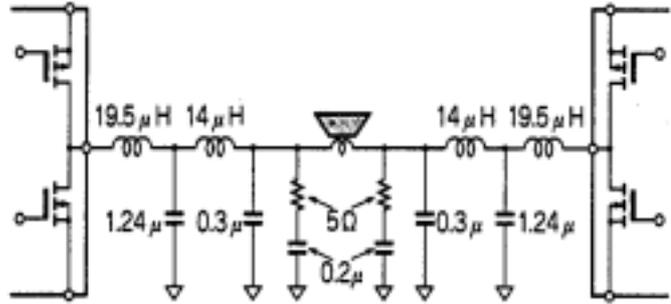
$L_1 = 39\mu\text{H}, L_2 = 28\mu\text{H}$ $C_1 = 0.62\mu\text{F}, C_2 = 0.15\mu\text{F}$ 가 .
 < 15>가 Filter .< 1>

Half Bridge .
 Full Bridge Filter < 16> .

<그림15>設計한Filter回路 ($f_c = 50 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 8 \Omega$, Half Bridge用)

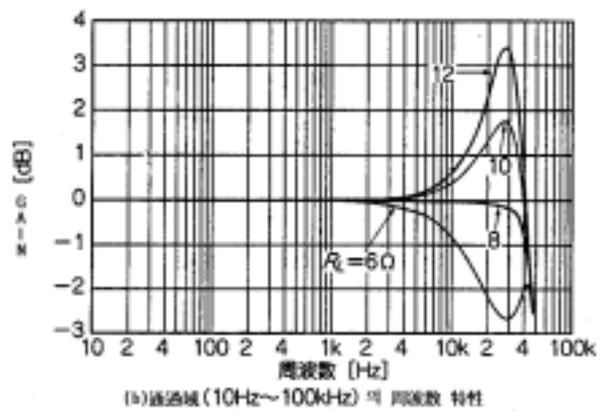
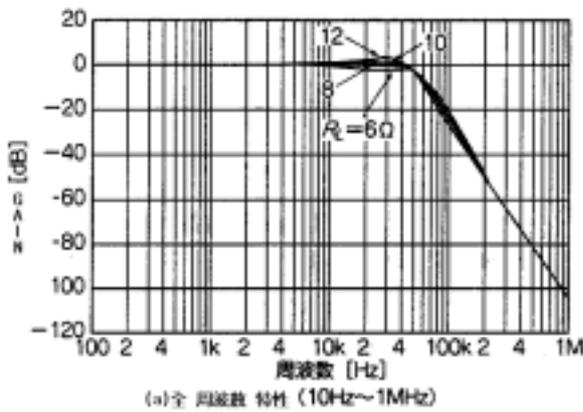


<그림16> D級 出力段이 Full Bridge경우의 出力Filter ($f_c = 50 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 8 \Omega$)



Inductance 1/2 Capacitor 2 가 .
 Filter < 17>
 6~12 20KHz Gain ±2dB
 400KHz 72dB .

<그림17>實際의 定數로서 設計한 (그림15)의 周波數 特性



4 :LPF Inductor

3 D V_{DD} V_{SS} PWM
 Analogue Filter Inductor Capacitor
 Filter Capacitor Inductor Inductor Capacitor

4-1: (理想的) Inductor

Digital Filter Inductor
 Inductance
 , , , Inductor

Inductance 가 (Linearity)

(Distortion)

Inductance

Peak 가

Core가

B-H Curve

D 가 PWM Inductor
 2 가 (Core)
 B-H Curve
 (Hysteresis) (Eddy Current)
 (Residual Loss)
 (Eddy Current Loss) (Skin Effect)

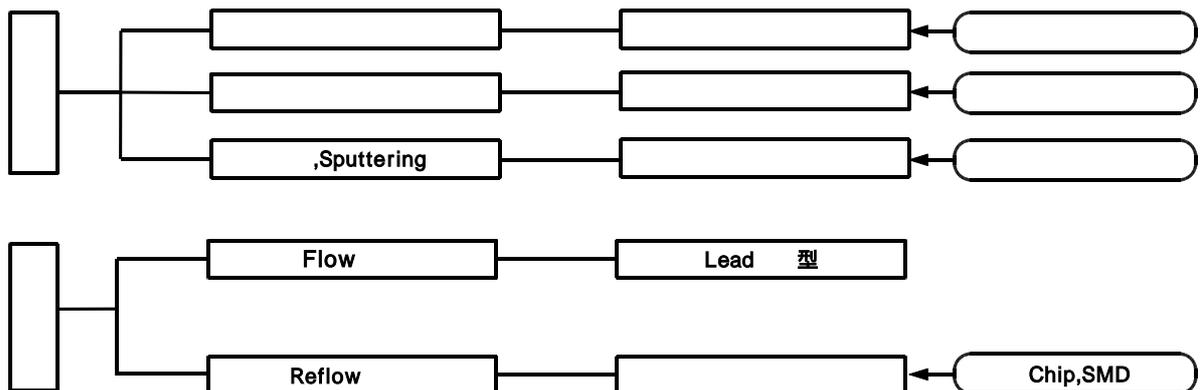
Noise가
 Inductor D PWM 가
 Noise가 Noise가
 Noise가 AM

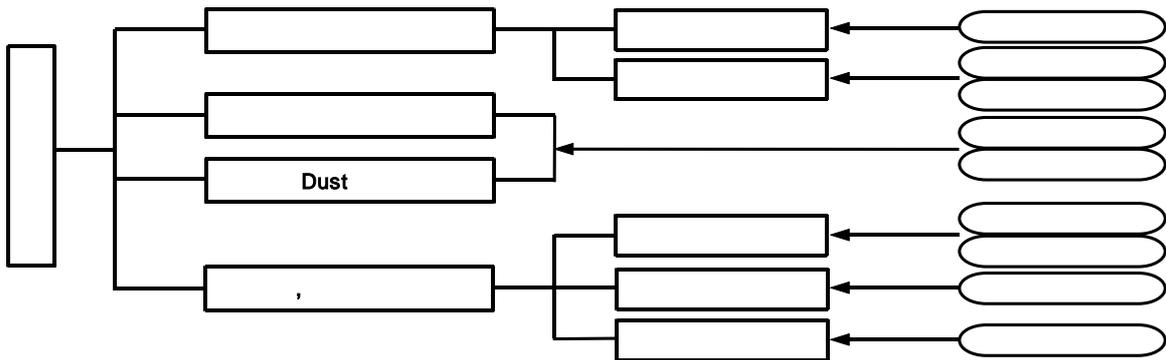
(小型) 가
 Filter Inductor Digital
 (實裝)
 Digital Inductor

가 가 (Core)
 Korea Coil Engineering Pulsus가
 Inductor가 EPS Core EPS

4-2: Inductor

Inductor 가 , 가
 (Chip Coil) 가 Inductor 가





Inductor

Capacitor

Filter

Common Mode Noise

Line Filter

[Open Type:]

[Shield Type:]

가

4-3: Inductor

(形狀)

< 17 >

가

, < 2 >

Core

(:EE,EI,EER,EP,EFD,EPC)

Digital

가

	Solenoid	EI,EE	EPS	Drum+Pot	Toroidal
L		Air Gap	Air Gap	Air Gap	Core
Noise		(1)	(1)		
		Air Gap	Air Gap	Air Gap	Core
Cost					
	가				Core
Paired Inductor		가	가		

< 2 >

Filter

Inductor

(1)EPS,EI,EE

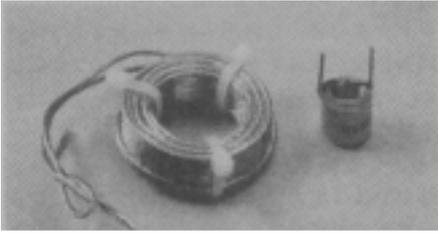
Bobbin

Paired Inductor가

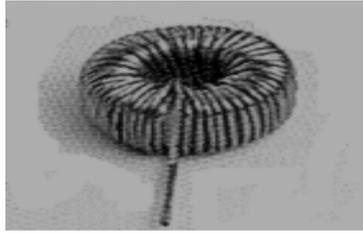
2

Inductor가

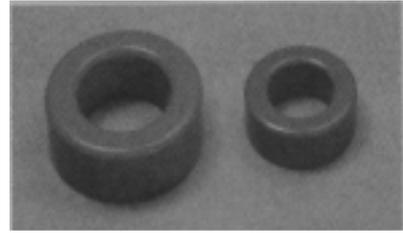
Inductor



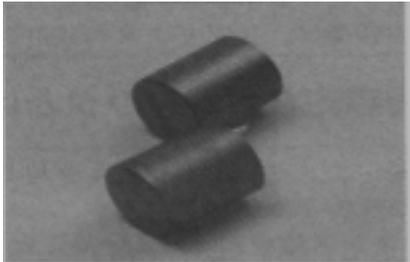
(a) Solenoid Inductor



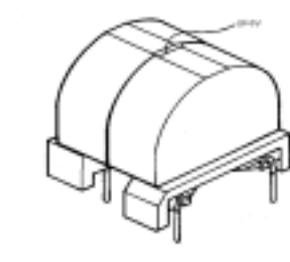
(b) Toroidal Inductor



(c) Toroidal Core



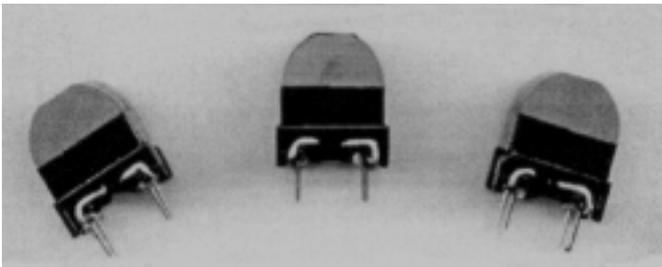
(d) Drum+Pot Inductor



(g) EPS Core



(e) Drum Inductor



(f) EPS Inductor

< 18 > 가

Toroidal
Toroidal Core (;Shield Type) 가
Digital Audio
Toroidal Core

가 Inductor 가
Digital
L Air Gap
가 Dust Core
Dust Core Air Gap
Dust Core
- Dust Core u가 5~80
Inductance Inductor 가 가

Sen - Dust(Tokin),Hi - Dust(Hitachi),Kool - u(Magnetics),MPP Core

가

가

Core 가

가

PCB(Printed Circuit Board)

Base

가
Inductor

Noise

Open

Digital

가

Inductor

가

가

Solenoid

< 18(a)>

가

Inductance

(core)

가

가

Digital

Inductor가

가

Noise

가

< 18(e)>

Drum

Inductor

Drum

Core

Iductor

가

(Open Type)

Noise가

가

가

3

< 13>

Filter

(L₂)

가

Drum

Inductor

Noise

< 18(d)>

Drum+Pot

Drum

Inductor

Pot Core

Noise

Inductor

AL - Value(

1Ts

L)

가

Drum

Inductance

가

Inductor

Single Inductor

가

Full

Bridge

Inductor

Core

Inductor

Inductor

Paired Inductor

EI,EE

Core

가

Bobbin

Paired Inductor

Digital

EPS

4-1 Digital

Inductor

가

Core

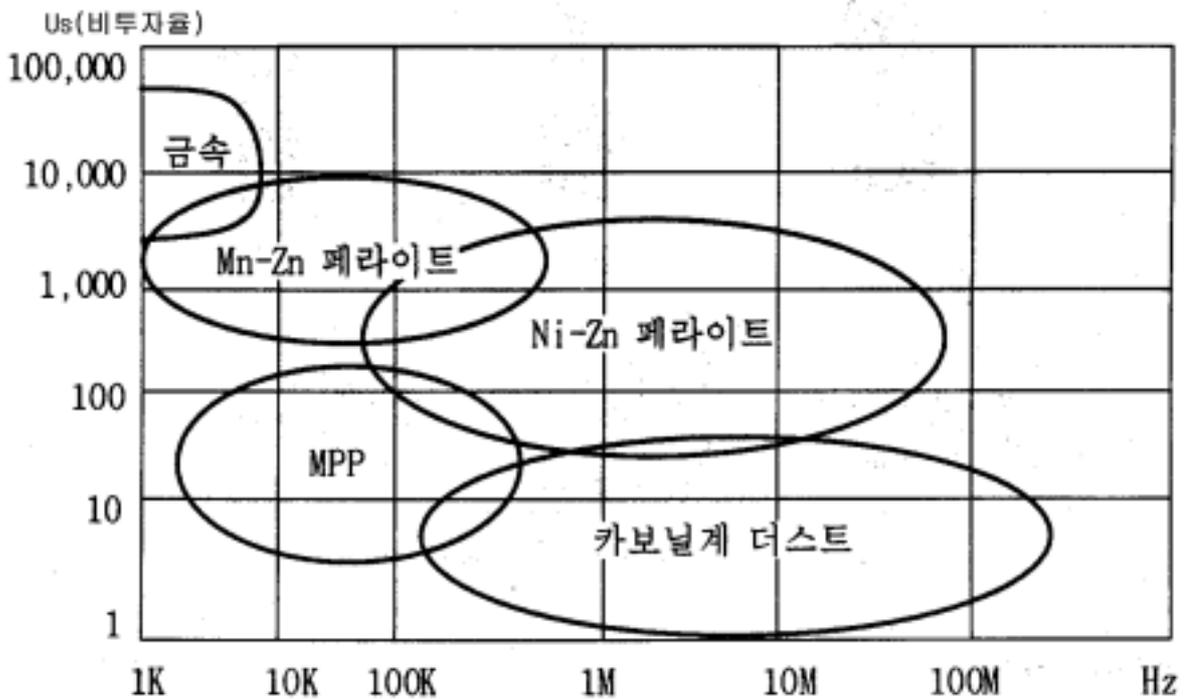
4-4: (Core)

(), (Dust)
 .< 3> ,< 19>
 .Digital 가

(Dust Core)

분류	자심재 종류	주요 원자재	자심재의 질					특징	
			초기 투자율 μ_i	포화 자속밀도 KGAUSS	규리 온도 °C	고유 저항 ohm-Cm	$\mu_i \cdot Q$ at 1KHz		사용 주파수
금속 자심	퍼멀로이	니켈 철합금	1,200-100,000	8 - 11	450	$55 \cdot 10^{-6}$	8,000-12,000	1KHz-75KHz	(초)고투자율
	규소강 (UN-ORIENTED)	철 규소	500	20	740	$50 \cdot 10^{-6}$		60Hz-1KHz	고자속밀도 가격이 싸다
산화물 자심	Mn-Zn계 페라이트	망간 아연	750-15,000	3 - 5	100-300	10-100	100,000 - 50,000	10KHz-2MHz	고투자율, 저손실, 저주파
	Ni-Zn계 페라이트	니켈 아연	10-1,500	3 - 5	150-450	10'	30,000	200KHz - 100MHz	고주파에서 저손실 투자율이 낮다
압분 자심	카보닐철 더스트	철	5-80	10	770	10'	2,000-30,000	100KHz - 100MHz	고자속밀도 고주파에서 저손실 투자율일정
	몰리브덴 퍼멀로이	몰리브덴 니켈, 철	14-500	3	450	1	10,000	10KHz-200KHz	투자율 일정 온도보상이 없다

<표3> 자심재의 종류 및 특성표



<그림 19> 자심재의 손실과 주파수

(Dust Core)
(Dust Core)
가

Dust, Sendust,

Dust

Dust
[Fe(Co)₅] 가 ,
가 가
가

가

Inductance
가

Inductor가 가

Sendust
,Al,
가

Dust

Dust
(Fe-Ni)

Dust

가 Digital
()
MFe₂O₄

,M 2가

Mn-Zn

Ni-Zn

10~10⁷ -cm

가

Dust Core()
가 (EI,EE,EER,POT)

Mn-Zn
Mn-Zn

10~
가 -cm

(Core)

Khz

가

Digital

Inductor

가

Ni-Zn
Ni-Zn

10⁵ -cm

가 MHz 가 Mn-Zn 가 < 4>

Inductor Core

				-	Sendust	Ferrite
L	x	x				
				x	x	
	x	x				
Cost		x		x		
	x					
		x	x	x	x	

< 4> Inductor Core

, , , Sendust 가
Toroidal .
L
Paired Inductor
Air Gap 2 Inductor
가
가

4-5:EPS Inductor.
EPS (Core) Full Bridge Digital (Paired Inductor)

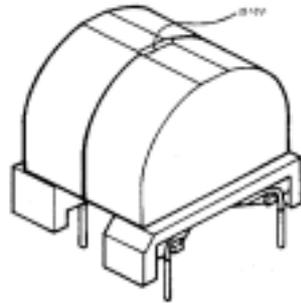
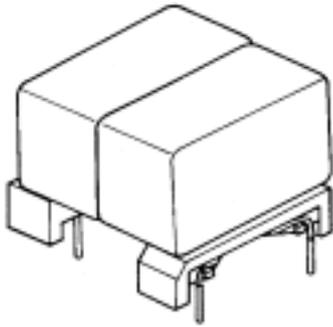
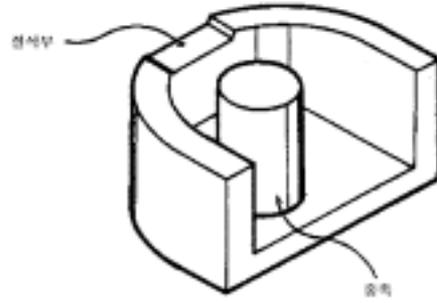
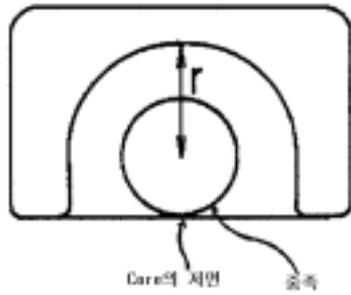
Half Bridge Inductor EPS Core Cost
< 18(d)> Drum+Pot Inductor가

Half Bridge Single Inductor Drum+Pot
Inductor가 CPS

EPS Inductor (Bm,)
L Noise 가 (Core)
Less Space(Paired Inductor)

Low DCR(Paired Inductor Mutural Inductance)
Low Cost(Core)

Mn-Zn 가 Core
Transformer Design EP Type Core



(a)EP

(a)EPS

< 20> EP, EPS Core Transformer

.EP Core

	Digital				Air Gap	
	. EP Core	Air Gap	가	가	Core	. Noise
4		가	가	가		
					가	
	EE	가	가	가	가	가
	가					
EPS13	EP13	25%			, EPS17	EP17 47%

EPS Inductor
 EPS Digital
 Single Inductor 가

Inductance(Mutural Inductance) L
 Single Inductor
 (Core) (Fm=N×I) (N) (I)
 가

:30KHz

:20KHz

(Carrier):384KHz

Speaker :4

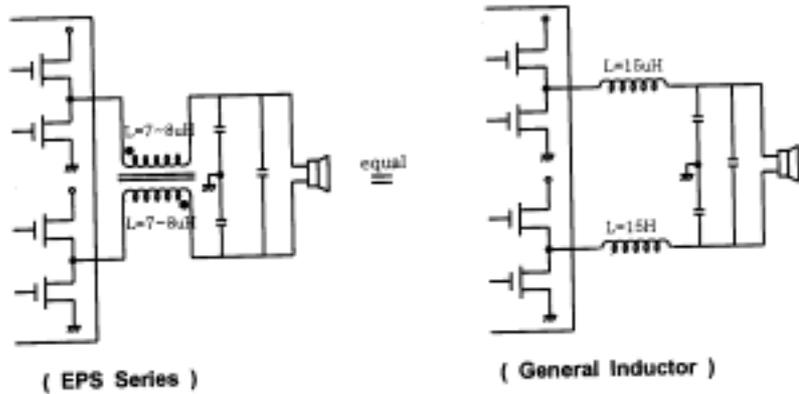
Full Bridge 2 Butterworth Filter 3

(2),(3) < 1>

C=938nF,L=15uH가

Full Bridge

< 21>



(EPS Series)

(General Inductor)

< 21>EPS

Inductor

Single Inductor(General Type)

15uH Inductor 2

EPS Inductor

7.5uH Inductor

Inductor (:Dot)

Audio

EPS Core

Single Inductor

가

Half Bridge

Inductor 2

Filter

1

Cost

EPS 가

Half Bridge

CPS

4-6:CPS

Inductor.

Half Bridge

, 2

LPF

Inductor가 1

.Cost

EPS

< 17(d)> Drum+Pot

Inductor가

< 22>

General Type(Drum+Pot)

CPS Type

가

	COIL	Ts	INDUCTANCE (uH)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR ()	Fm (AT)
GENERAL TYPE	0.5	23.5	31.1	56.3	45.4	101.7
CPS TYPE	0.5	24.5	30.5	50.8	52.4	161.7
EXAMPLE 1	0.55	24.5	30.5	50.8	44.6	161.7

(a) Use a little thick of wire

	GAP (mm)	Ts	INDUCTANCE (uH)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR ()	Fm (AT)
GENERAL TYPE	0.75	23.5	31.1	56.3	45.4	101.7
EXAMPLE 1	0.60	23.5	29.8	54.0	50.5	145.7
EXAMPLE 2	0.47	23.5	31.0	56.1	50.2	136.3
EXAMPLE 3	0.25	21.5	31.0	67.1	45.8	114.0

(b) Shorten a little gap distance of core

	COIL	Ts	INDUCTANCE (uH)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR ()	Fm (AT)
GENERAL TYPE	0.5	23.5	31.1	56.3	45.4	101.7
CPS TYPE(Ni)	0.5	24.5	30.5	50.8	52.4	161.7
EXAMPLE 1(Ni)	0.55	24.5	30.5	50.8	44.6	161.7
CPS TYPE(Mn)	0.5	23.5	31.1	56.3	49.7	185.7
EXAMPLE 1(Mn)	0.55	23.5	31.4	56.9	42.4	185.7

(c) Change material of the magnetic core(Ni-->Mn)

< 6 >

Core 가 39%

< 6(a)>가 General Type 0.5mm
CPS 0.55mm DCR
59%가 가
Core Air Gap
< 6(b)> Air Gap 0.25mm General Type DCR
12 % 가 가
Core 0.25mm 가
가
Core
< 6(c)> Core Ni Mn
Mn Core 83%
가 Inductor 가
Mn Core Ni Core
가 Core 가 Coating
Coating 가 Ni Mn 가 가

Audio Half Bridge LPF Filter Inductor

CPS Inductor

Jig

Korea Coil Engineering co., Ltd

가 .

5 :EPS,CPS Catalogue()

1)TR 2003 8 ,10

2)Toroidal Core (CQ)

3)SMPS Transformer (Korea Coil Engineering)

4) (Korea Coil Engineering)

5)TR 1999 4

-- -
2003 9 26

Inductor for Digital Audio (EPS Inductor)



()
Korea Coil Engineering Co.,Ltd.
TEL) 82-2-974-7034
FAX) 82-2-974-7345

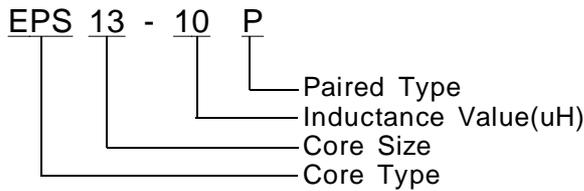
Inductor for Digital Audio (EPS Inductor)

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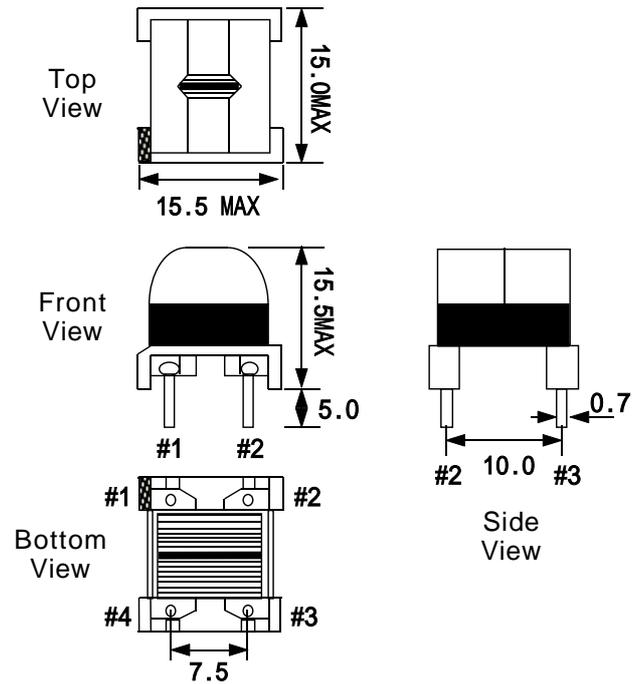
EPS 13 SERIES	2 ~ 3
EPS 17 SERIES	4 ~ 5
EPS 17A SERIES	6 ~ 7
APPLICATIONS	8

EPS 13 SERIES

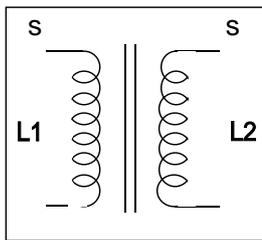
1. PART CODE



2. DIMENSION (Unit:mm)



3. CONNECTION



4. FEATURES

- 1) The EPS series are characterized by low resistance, compact size, Light weight, and high current handling capacities.
- 2) The EPS series are magnetically shield by special core shapes. Can be used in high-density mounting configurations.
- 3) Suitable for Digital Amplifier LPF.
- 4) There is a series of many types for various kind of Digital Audio output.

5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

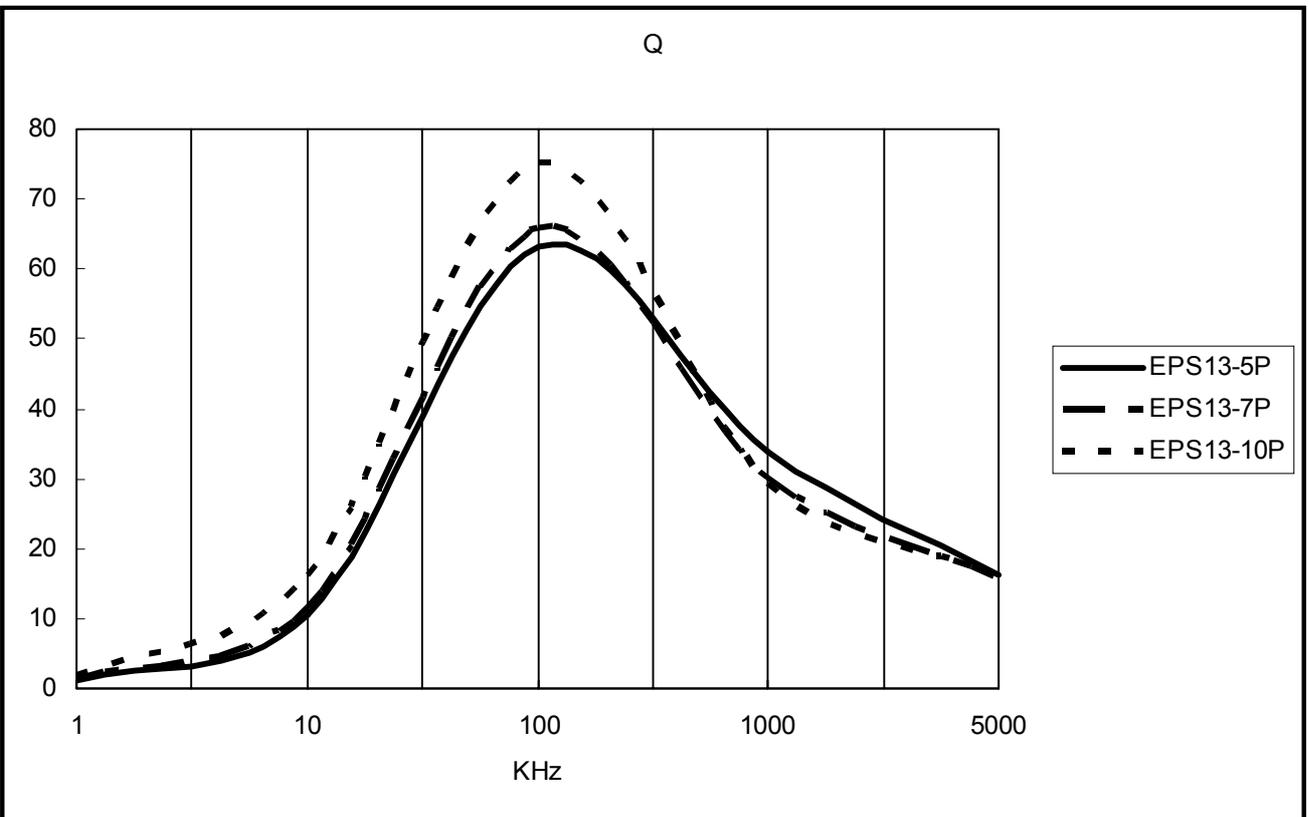
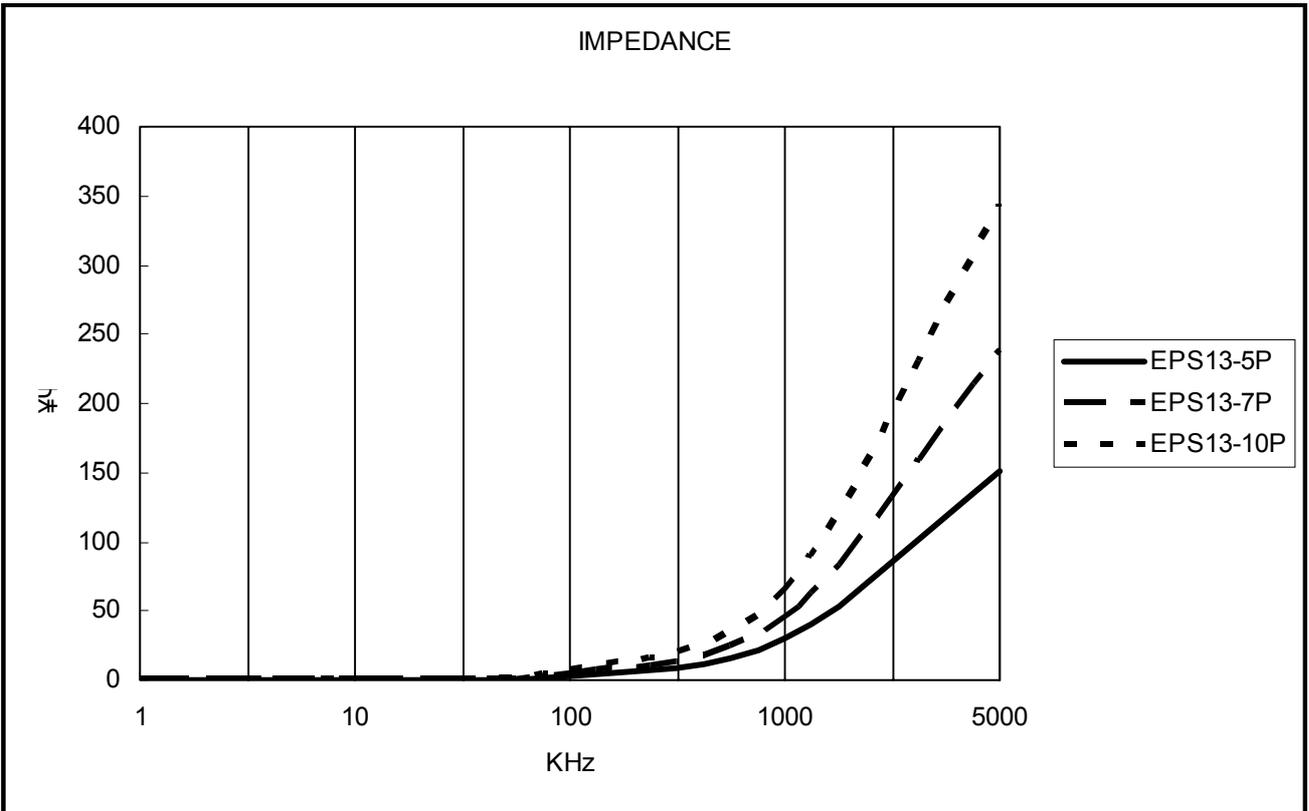
Part Code	inductance ⁽¹⁾ L (uH)	Tolerance (%)	DC Resistance ⁽²⁾ (m) max.	Rated DC Current ⁽³⁾ (A) max
EPS13-5P	4.7 × 2	± 20	65.0	5.00
EPS13-7P	6.8 × 2	± 20	78.0	4.10
EPS13-10P	10.0 × 2	± 20	95.0	3.60

(2),(3) be measured at the pin - shorted.

- (1) Inductance is measured with a LCR meter **AG-4304(ANDO)** or equivalent. Test frequency at 1KHz.
- (2) DC resistance is measured with a **HIOKI 3540 m HiTESTER** or equivalent.
- (3) Maximum allowable DC current is that which causes a 10% inductance reduction from the initial value.

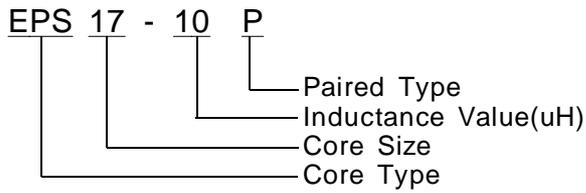
EPS 13 SERIES

6. IMPEDANCE & Q CHARACTERISTICS

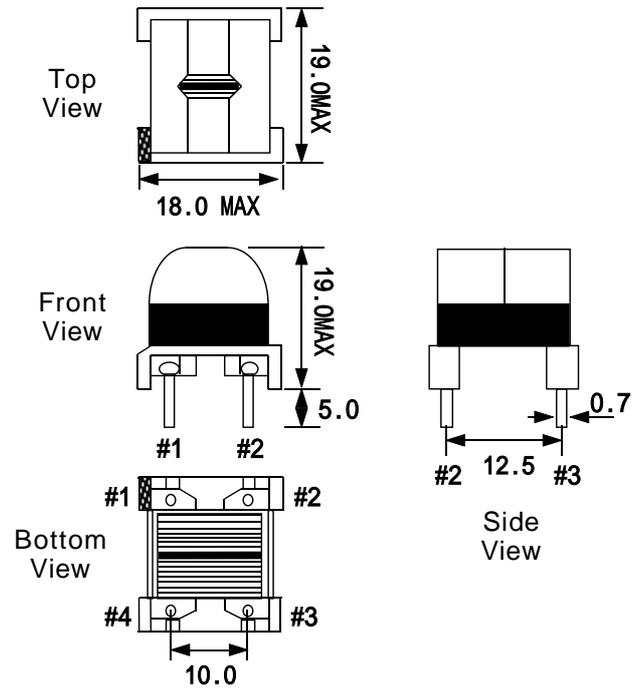


EPS 17 SERIES

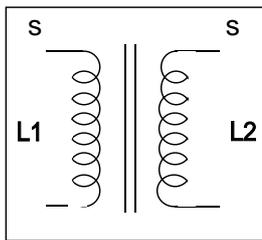
1. PART CODE



2. DIMENSION (Unit:mm)



3. CONNECTION



4. FEATURES

- 1) The EPS series are characterized by low resistance, compact size, Light weight, and high current handling capacities.
- 2) The EPS series are magnetically shield by special core shapes. Can be used in high-density mounting configurations.
- 3) Suitable for Digital Amplifier LPF.
- 4) There is a series of many types for various kind of Digital Audio output.

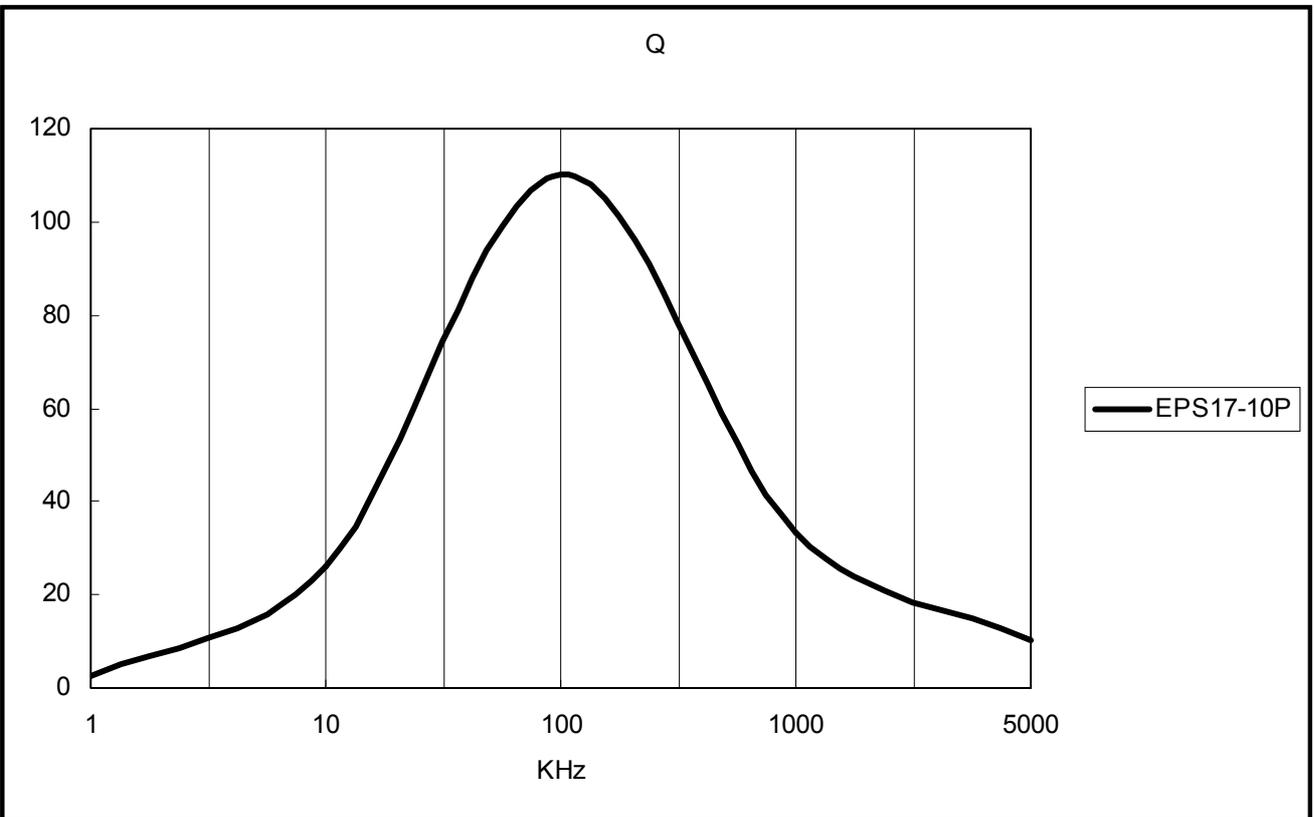
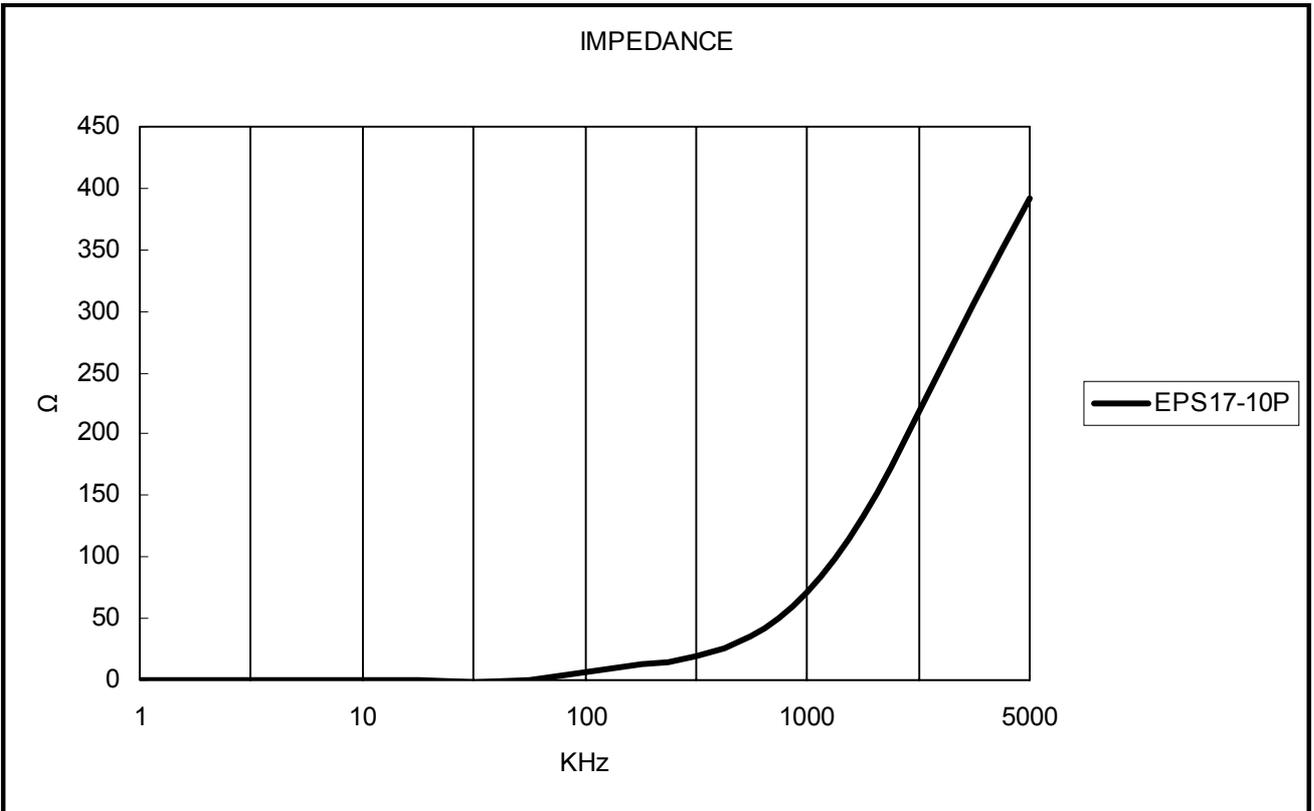
5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Part Code	inductance ⁽¹⁾ L (uH)	Tolerance (%)	DC Resistance ⁽²⁾ (m) max.	Rated DC Current ⁽³⁾ (A) max
EPS17-10P	11.0 × 2	± 20	54.0	4.00

(2),(3) be measured at the pin - shorted.

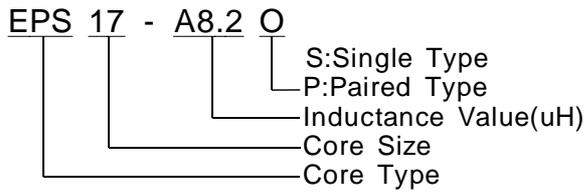
- (1) Inductance is measured with a LCR meter **AG-4304(ANDO)** or equivalent. Test frequency at 1KHz.
- (2) DC resistance is measured with a **HIOKI 3540 m HiTESTER** or equivalent.
- (3) Maximum allowable DC current is that which causes a 10% inductance reduction from the initial value.

6. IMPEDANCE & Q CHARACTERISTICS

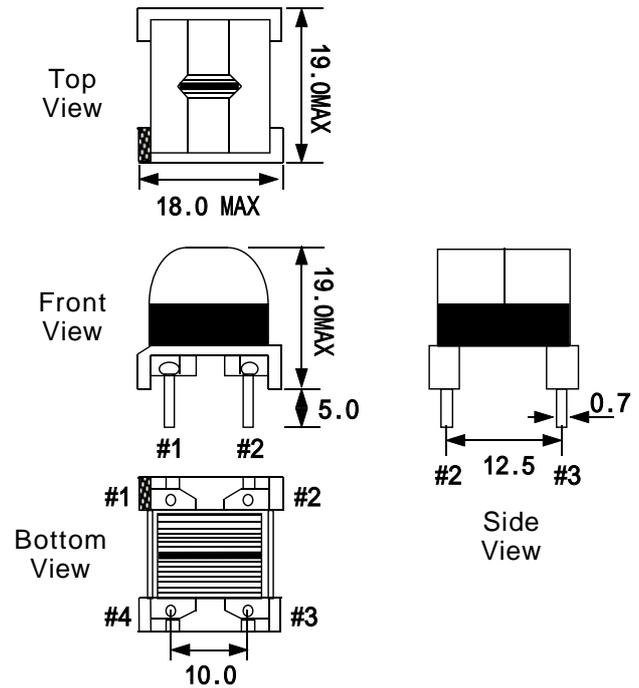


EPS 17A SERIES

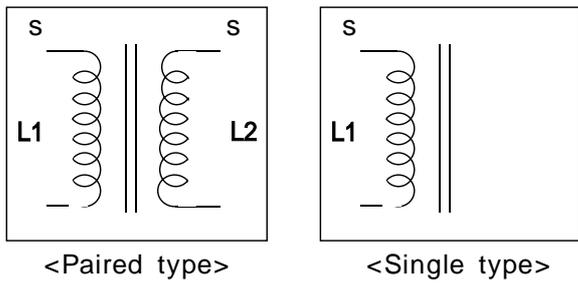
1. PART CODE



2. DIMENSION (Unit:mm)



3. CONNECTION



4. FEATURES

- 1) The EPS series are characterized by low resistance, compact size, Light weight, and high current handling capacities.
- 2) The EPS series are magnetically shield by special core shapes. Can be used in high-density mounting configurations.
- 3) Suitable for Digital Amplifier LPF.
- 4) There is a series of many types for various kind of Digital Audio output.

5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

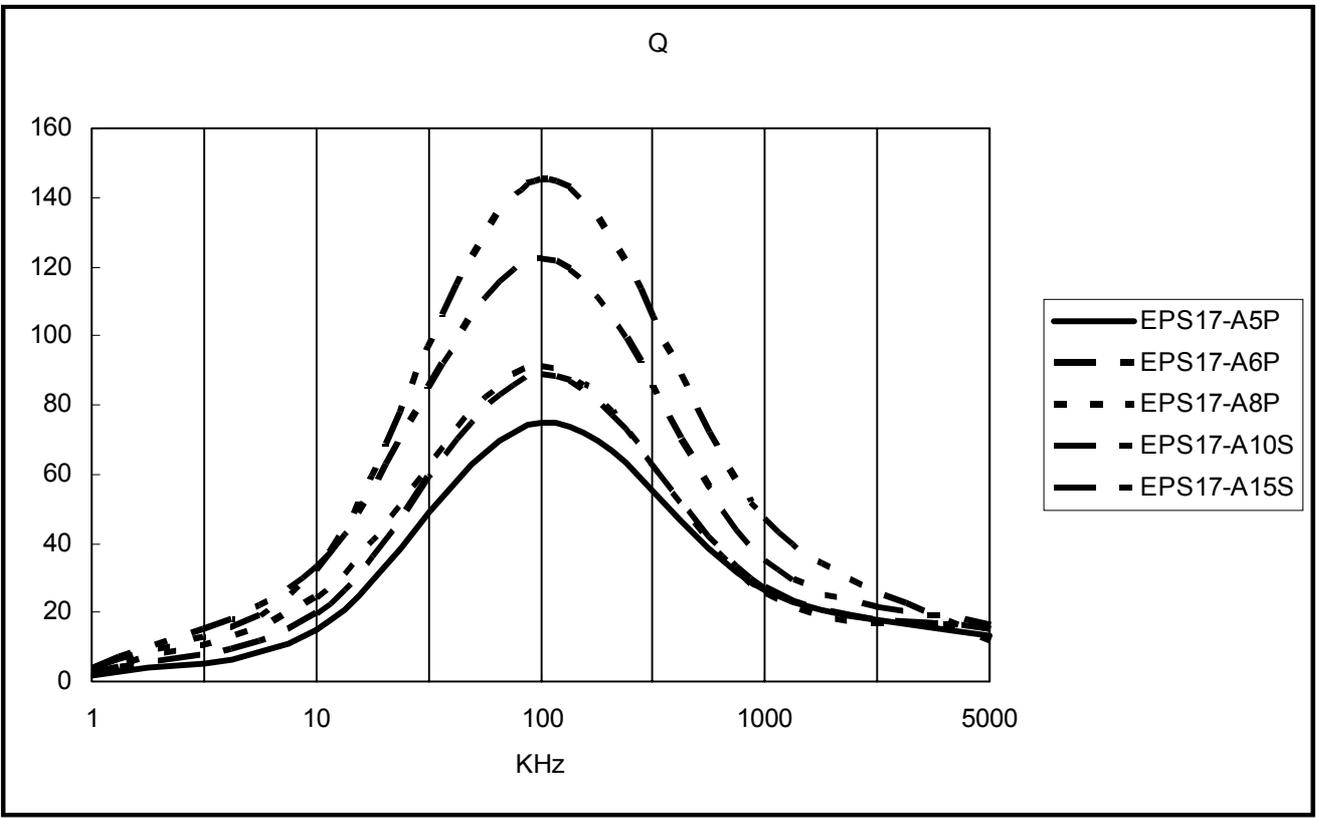
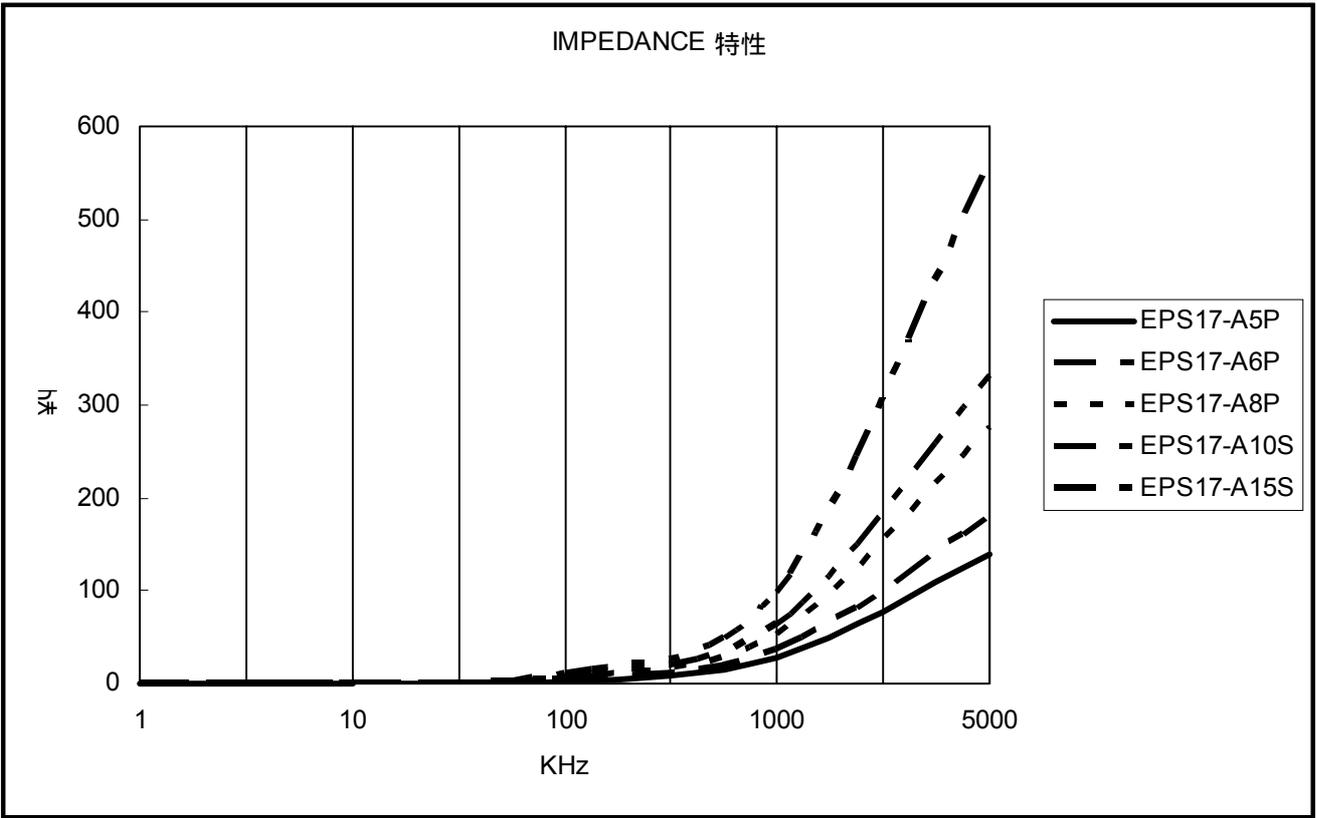
Part Code	inductance ⁽¹⁾ L (uH)	Tolerance (%)	DC Resistance ⁽²⁾ (m) max.	Rated DC Current ⁽³⁾ (A) max
EPS17-A5P	4.7 × 2	± 20	38.0	9.00
EPS17-A6P	5.5 × 2	± 20	43.0	8.20
EPS17-A8P	8.2 × 2	± 20	50.0	7.10
EPS17-A10S	10.0 × 1	± 20	23.0	10.5
EPS17-A15S	15.0 × 1	± 20	28.0	9.30

(2),(3) be measured at the pin - shorted.

- (1) Inductance is measured with a LCR meter **AG-4304(ANDO)** or equivalent. Test frequency at 1KHz.
- (2) DC resistance is measured with a **HIOKI 3540 m HiTESTER** or equivalent.
- (3) Maximum allowable DC current is that which causes a 10% inductance reduction from the initial value.

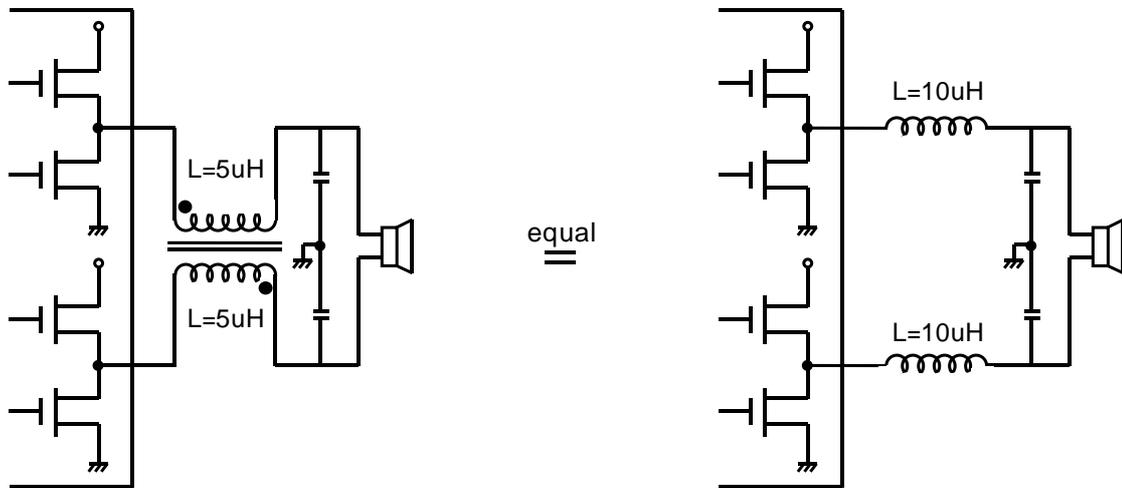
EPS 17A SERIES

6. IMPEDANCE & Q CHARACTERISTICS



APPLICATIONS

1. The effect of Mutual Inductance (BTL Connections)



2. EPS series for various kind of digital audio output.

NO	PART NO	$I_{dc}(A)$		Audio output (W, THD : 1%)		
		Each Inductor	Paired Inductor	Speaker Impedance		
				8ohm	6ohm	4ohm
1	EPS13-5P	-	5.0	70	50	-
2	EPS13-7P	-	4.1	45	25	-
3	EPS13-10P	-	3.6	40	20	-
4	EPS17-10P	-	4.0	50	35	-
5	EPS17-A5P	-	9.0	140	120	100
6	EPS17-A6P	-	8.2	120	105	90
7	EPS17-A8P	-	7.1	100	90	80
8	EPS17-A10S	10.5	-	200	170	120
9	EPS17-A15S	9.3	-	160	135	90

Korea Coil Engineering Co.,Ltd. <http://www.coiltrans.com>

HEAD OFFICE :

RM 601, JUNGGYE-1st-COMPLEX, 511-2, JUNGGYE-3DONG, NOWON-GU, SEOUL, KOREA

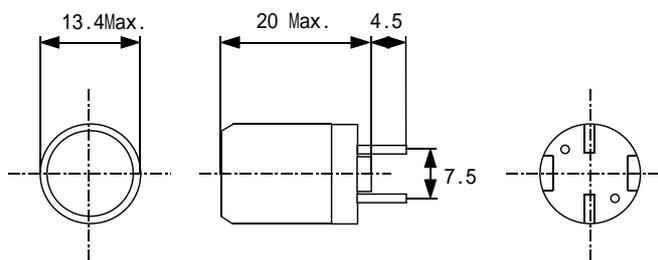
TEL:[82]-2-974-7034 FAX:[82]-2-974-7345

TOKYO OFFICE :

2619, KOZUKUE, KOHOKU-KU, YOKOHAMA-SI 222-0036

TEL/FAX:[81]-45-472-2482

DIMENSION(mm)



(Unit: mm)

FEATURES

1. Suitable for digital amplifier low pass filter (LPF) and high current DC-DC circuit in all types of electronic instruments.
2. High current handling Capacities and Low cost by special patented core shapes.
3. Closed magnetic circuit construction and low leakage flux type.

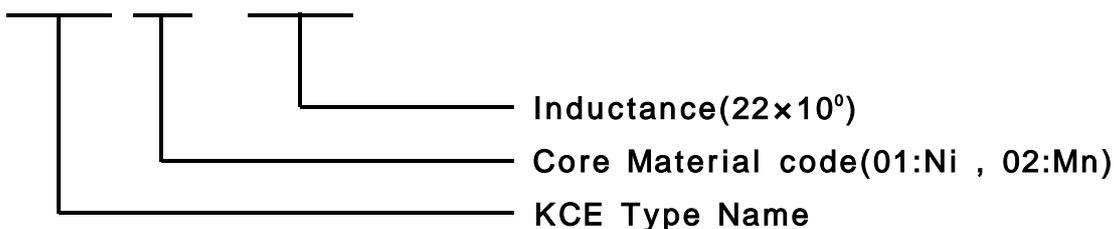
SPECIFICATIONS

Part Code	Inductance L (uH)	Tolerance (%)	DC Resistance (m) max.	Inductance decrease Current ⁽¹⁾ (A) max
CPS 01-220	22.0	± 15	44.0	6.4
CPS 02-220	22.0	± 15	42.0	9.0
CPS 01-270	27.0	± 15	50.0	6.0
CPS 02-270	27.0	± 15	47.0	8.3
CPS 01-330	33.0	± 15	55.0	5.5
CPS 02-330	33.0	± 15	51.0	7.6

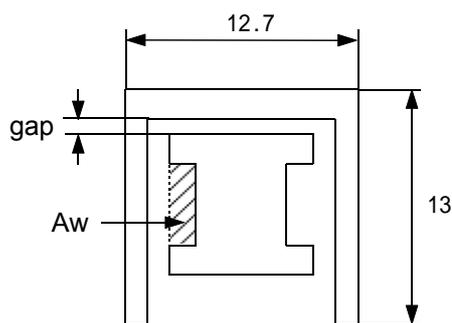
(1) Maximum allowable DC current is that which cause a 10% Inductance reduction from the initial value.

PART CODE SYSTEM

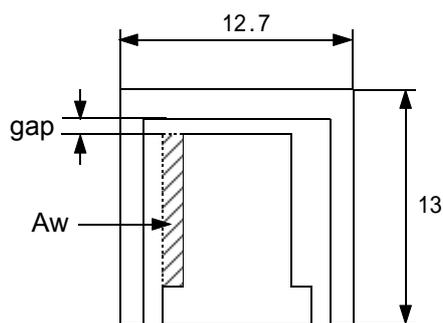
CPS 01 - 220



1. DIMENSION & INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION



GENERAL TYPE



NEW CPS TYPE

2. MAGNETIC CORE ASS'Y PARAMETER

	WINDING AREA OF CORE. Aw(mm ²)	ELECTROMAGNETIC ⁽¹⁾ FORCE Fm(AT)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR/Ts (m)
NEW CPS	10.88	162.3	52.1	2.12
GENERAL TYPE	7.95	102.0	57.8	1.94
MERITS & DEMERITS	39% UP	59% UP	10% DOWN	9.3% DOWN

(1) Fm is that which causes a 15% inductance reduction from the initial value.

3. IMPROVEMENT METHOD OF DEMERITS

(1) Use a little thick of Magnetic wire.

	COIL	Ts	INDUCTANCE (uH)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR (m)	Fm (AT)
GENERAL TYPE	0.5	23.5	31.1	56.3	45.4	101.7
NEW CPS TYPE	0.5	24.5	30.5	50.8	52.4	161.7
EXAMPLE 1	0.55	24.5	30.5	50.8	44.6	161.7

(2) Shorten a little gap distance.

	GAP (mm)	Ts	INDUCTANCE (uH)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR (m)	Fm (AT)
GENERAL TYPE	0.75	23.5	31.1	56.3	45.4	101.7
EXAMPLE 1	0.60	23.5	29.8	54.0	50.5	145.7
EXAMPLE 2	0.47	23.5	31.0	56.1	50.2	136.3
EXAMPLE 3	0.25	21.5	31.0	67.1	45.8	114.0

(3) Change Material of the Magnetic core (Ni → Mn)

	COIL	Ts	INDUCTANCE (uH)	AL-VALUE (NH/N ²)	DCR (m)	Fm (AT)
GENERAL TYPE	0.5	23.5	31.1	56.3	45.4	101.7
NEW CPS TYPE(Ni)	0.5	24.5	30.5	50.8	52.4	161.7
EXAMPLE 1(Ni)	0.55	24.5	30.5	50.8	44.6	161.7
NEW CPS TYPE(Mn)	0.5	23.5	31.1	56.3	49.7	185.7
EXAMPLE 1(Mn)	0.55	23.5	31.4	56.9	42.4	185.7

Digital LPF Inductor EPS
(Digital Audio Low Pass Filter Inductor)

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139-865

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