

Ferrite for Switching Power Supplies

Summary

Our foremost mission is to develop unique and advanced electronics technologies. As such, ever since TDK was founded in 1935 when its researchers invented ferrite, we have been involved in a wide range of technological and product development efforts.

Particularly, our high-performance ferrite elements, which result from our accumulated expertise and excellent microstructure control technologies, have become essential in reducing the weight and improving the performance of advanced electronic devices that are transforming the world around us.

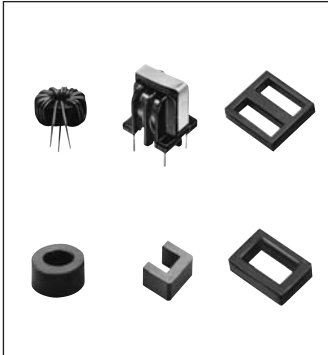
As a result of pursuing the numerous potentials of these ferrite elements, we have been able to develop high-frequency power ferrite material that deliver among the world's highest levels of reliability and magnetic properties. These products include PC33, PC40, PC44, PC45, PC46, PC47, and PC50. They contribute to achieving even greater size reductions and performance improvements of high-performance switching power supplies and DC to DC converters -- products considered to constitute the heart of microelectronic devices. We have also developed the PC95, which delivers a saturated magnetic flux density equivalent to that of PC44 and low loss in a wide temperature range. This materials is expected to improve the efficiency of power supplies in DC to DC converters used in electric vehicles.

Additionally, we have been conducting research in ferrite that delivers permeability close to the theoretical limit in high frequency ranges. These ferrite materials are designed for EMC solutions. The materials HS52, HS72, and HS10 deliver frequency responses with excellent permeability - a prerequisite for EMC magnetic material such as EMI filters and common mode choke coils - and higher impedance compared to existing material in the high frequency ranges.

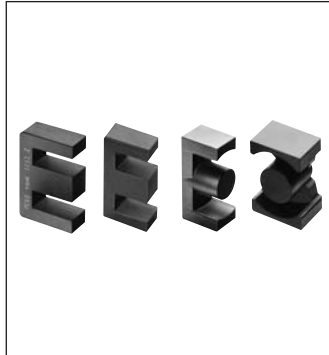
In parallel with material development, we have been working to reduce sizes and improve the performance of our switching power supplies and DC to DC converters. To this end, we have been developing optimum core shape designs and creating an extensive line up of these products to accommodate a wide range of specific needs. We also manufacture peripheral items including bobbins and various accessories.

CIRCUIT EXAMPLE

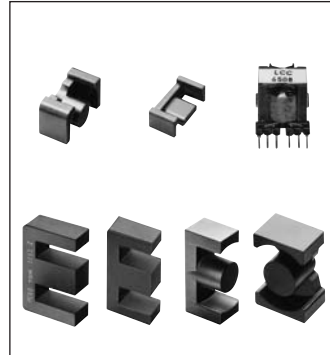
SINGLE FORWARD CONVERTER



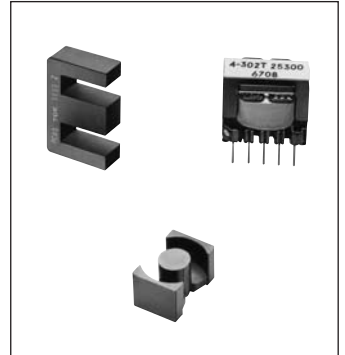
Common mode choke coil



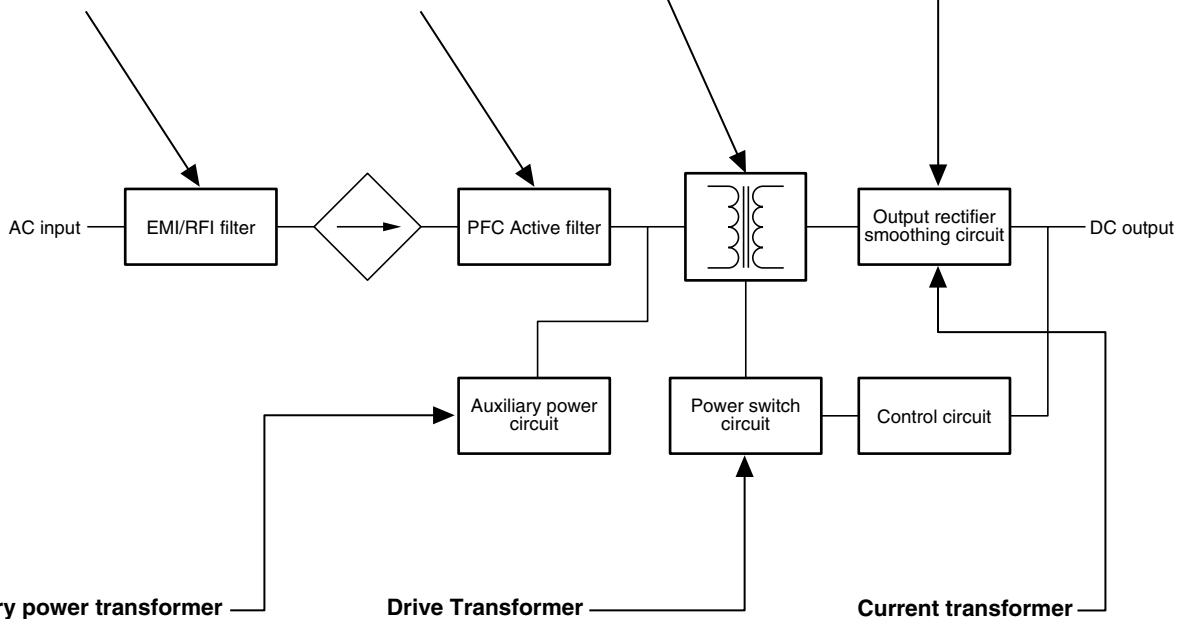
Active filter choke coil



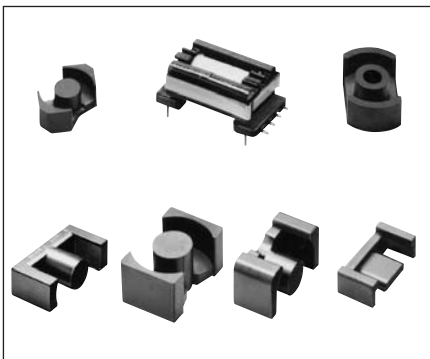
Main power transformer



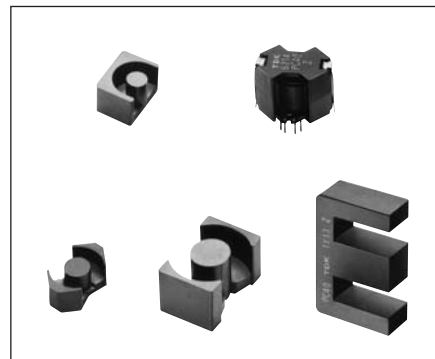
Smoothing choke coil



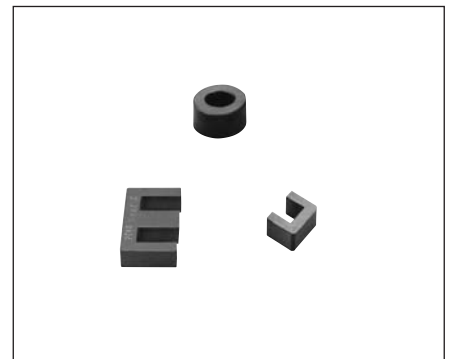
Auxiliary power transformer



Drive Transformer



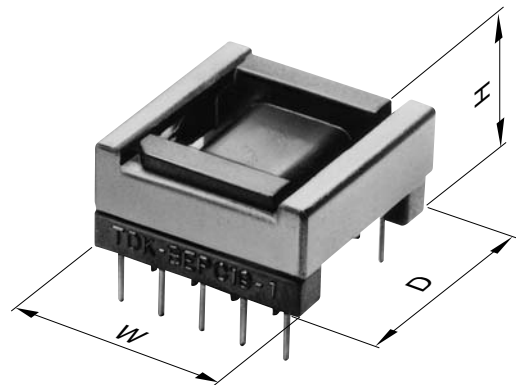
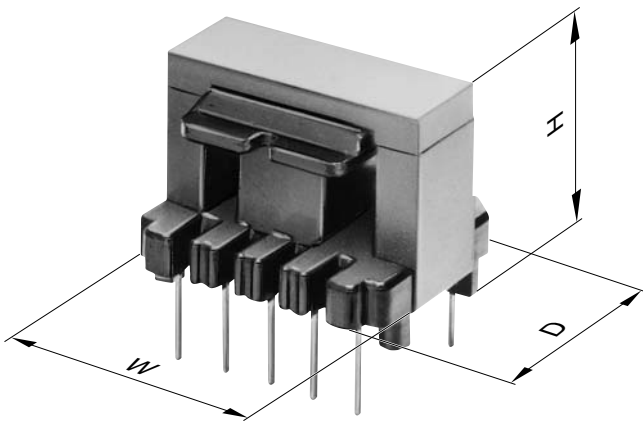
Current transformer



- Notes:
- LP and EPC cores are ideal for use in thin transformers.
 - LP cores are available in .5 and .7 inches in height (when mounted).
 - EP cores are available in .5 and .65 inches in height (when mounted).

SELECTED ITEMS OF LEGEND

$C_1 = \sum \frac{\ell}{A}$	Core constant mm ⁻¹
Ae	Effective cross-sectional area, mm ²
ℓ_e	Effective magnetic path length, mm
Ve	Effective core volume mm ³
Acp	Cross-sectional center leg/pole area, mm ²
Acp min.	Minimum cross-sectional center pole area, mm ²
Acw	Cross-sectional winding area of core, mm ²
Aw	Cross-sectional winding area of bobbin, mm ²
ℓ_w	Average length of turns around bobbin, mm
t	Minimum thickness of bobbin inside which core is placed, including flanges, mm
W	Bobbin-core assembly dimensions
D	Bobbin-core assembly dimensions
H	Bobbin-core assembly dimensions



MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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For Transformer and Choke

Material				PC40	PC44	PC47	PC50	
Initial permeability	μ i			2300±25%	2400±25%	2500±25%	1400±25%	
Amplitude permeability	μ a			3000 min.	3000 min.			
Core loss volume density (Core loss)* [B=200mT]	Pcv	kW/m ³	25kHz sine wave	25°C	120			
				60°C	80			
				100°C	70			
				120°C	85			
				25°C	600	600	600	130**
				60°C	450	400	400	80**
				100°C	410	300	250	80**
				120°C	500	380	360	110**
Saturation magnetic flux density* [H=1194A/m]	Bs	mT	100kHz sine wave	25°C	510	510	530	470
				60°C	450	450	480	440
				100°C	390	390	420	380
				120°C	350	350	390	350
Remanent flux density*	Br	mT	100kHz sine wave	25°C	95	110	180	140
				60°C	65	70	100	110
				100°C	55	60	60	98
				120°C	50	55	60	100
Coercive force*	Hc	A/m	100kHz sine wave	25°C	14.3	13	13	36.5
				60°C	10.3	9	9	31.0
				100°C	8.8	6.5	6	27.2
				120°C	8	6	7	26.0
Curie temperature	Tc	°C		>215	>215	>230	>240	
Density*	db	kg/m ³		4.8×10 ³	4.8×10 ³	4.9×10 ³	4.8×10 ³	
Electrical resistivity*	ρ v	$\Omega \cdot m$		6.5	6.5	4.0	30	

Material				PC33	PC90	PC95	
Initial permeability	μ i			1400±25%	2200±25%	3300±25%	
Amplitude permeability	μ a						
Core loss volume density (Core loss)* [B=200mT]	Pcv	kW/m ³	100kHz sine wave	25°C	1100	680	350
				60°C	800	470	
				100°C	600	320	290
				120°C	680	460	350
Saturation magnetic flux density* [H=1194A/m]	Bs	mT	100kHz sine wave	25°C	510	540	530
				60°C	490	500	480
				100°C	440	450	410
				120°C	420	420	380
Remanent flux density*	Br	mT	100kHz sine wave	25°C	220	170	85
				60°C	150	95	70
				100°C	100	60	60
				120°C	100	65	55
Coercive force*	Hc	A/m	100kHz sine wave	25°C	23	13	9.5
				60°C	17	9	7.5
				100°C	14	6.5	6.5
				120°C	14	7	6.0
Curie temperature	Tc	°C		>290	>250	>215	
Density*	db	kg/m ³		4.8×10 ³	4.9×10 ³	4.9×10 ³	
Electrical resistivity*	ρ v	$\Omega \cdot m$		2.5	4.0	6.0	

* Average value

** 500kHz, 50mT

For Common Mode Choke

Material				HS52	HS72	HS10
Initial permeability	μ			5500±25%	7500±25% (2000min. at 500kHz)	10000±25%
Relative loss factor*	$\tan\delta/\mu$	$\times 10^{-6}$		10(100kHz)	30(100kHz)	30(100kHz)
Saturation magnetic flux density* [H=1194A/m]	Bs	mT	25°C	410	410	380
Remanent flux density*	Br	mT	25°C	70	80	120
Coercive force*	Hc	A/m	25°C	6	6	5
Curie temperature	Tc	°C		>130	>130	>120
Density*	db	kg/m ³		4.9×10 ³	4.9×10 ³	4.9×10 ³
Electrical resistivity*	ρv	$\Omega \cdot m$		1	0.2	0.2

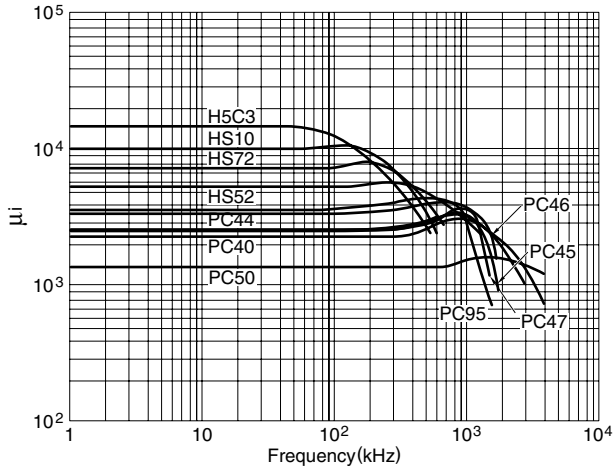
For Telecommunication

Material				H5A	H5B2	H5C2	H5C3	H5C4
Initial permeability	μ			3300 ^{+40%} _{-0%}	7500±25%	10000±30%	15000±30%	12000±30% 9000(-20°C)
Relative loss factor	$\tan\delta/\mu$	$\times 10^{-6}$		<2.5(10kHz) <10(100kHz)	<6.5(10kHz)	<7.0(10kHz)	<7.0(10kHz)	<8(10kHz)
Temperature factor of initial permeability	α_{μ}	$\times 10^{-6}$	-30 to +20°C 0 to 20°C 20 to 70°C	-0.5 to 2.0 -0.5 to 2.0	0 to 1.8 0 to 1.8	-0.5 to 1.5 -0.5 to 1.5	-0.5 to 1.5 -0.5 to 1.5	
Saturation magnetic flux density* [H=1194A/m]	Bs	mT	25°C	410	420	400	360	380
Remanent flux density*	Br	mT	25°C	100	40	90	105	100
Coercive force*	Hc	A/m	25°C	8.0	5.6	7.2	4.4	4.4
Curie temperature	Tc	°C		>130	>130	>120	>105	>110
Hysteresis material constant	τ_B	$\frac{10^{-6}}{mT}$		<0.8	<1.0	<1.4	<0.5	<2.8
Disaccommodation factor	D _F	$\times 10^{-6}$		<3	<3	<2	<2	<3
Density*	db	kg/m ³		4.8×10 ³	4.9×10 ³	4.9×10 ³	4.95×10 ³	4.95×10 ³
Electrical resistivity*	ρv	$\Omega \cdot m$		1	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.15

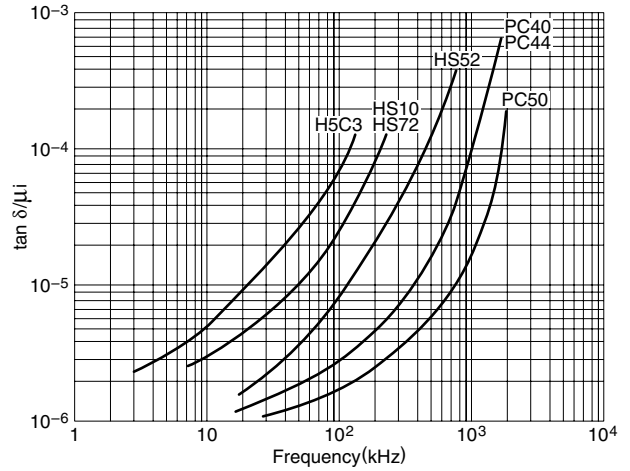
Material				H5C5	HP5	DNW45	DN40	DN70
Initial permeability	μ			30000±30%	5000±20%	4200±25%	4000±25%	7500±25%
Relative loss factor	$\tan\delta/\mu$	$\times 10^{-6}$	25°C, 10kHz	<15	<3.5	<3.5	<2.5	<2.0
Temperature factor of initial permeability	α_{μ}	$\times 10^{-6}$	-30 to +20°C 0 to 20°C 20 to 70°C	-0.5 to 1.5 -0.5 to 1.5	$\pm 12.5\%$ $\pm 12.5\%$		-0.5 to 2.0 -0.5 to 2.0	-0.5 to 1.5 -0.5 to 1.5
Saturation magnetic flux density* [H=1194A/m]	Bs	mT	25°C	380	400	450	405	390
Remanent flux density*	Br	mT	25°C	120	65	50	95	45
Coercive force*	Hc	A/m	25°C	4.2	7.2	6.5	8.0	3.5
Curie temperature	Tc	°C		>110	>140	>150	>130	>105
Hysteresis material constant	τ_B	$\frac{10^{-6}}{mT}$		<1.5	<0.4	<0.8	<0.8	<0.2
Disaccommodation factor	D _F	$\times 10^{-6}$		<2	<3	<3	<3	<2.5
Density*	db	kg/m ³		4.95×10 ³	4.8×10 ³	4.85×10 ³	4.8×10 ³	5.0×10 ³
Electrical resistivity*	ρv	$\Omega \cdot m$		0.15	0.15	0.65	1.0	0.3

* Average value

μ_i vs. Frequency Characteristics

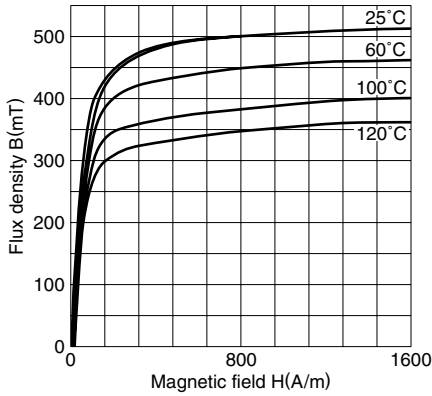


$\tan \delta/\mu_i$ vs. Frequency Characteristics

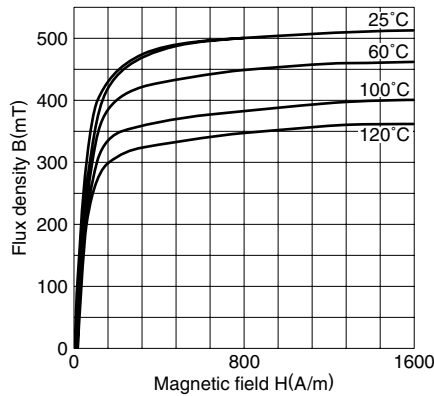


Magnetization Curves (Typical)

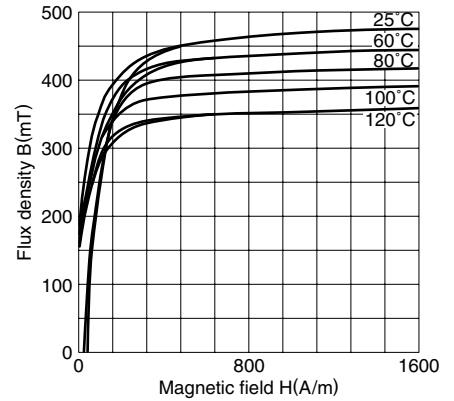
Material: PC40



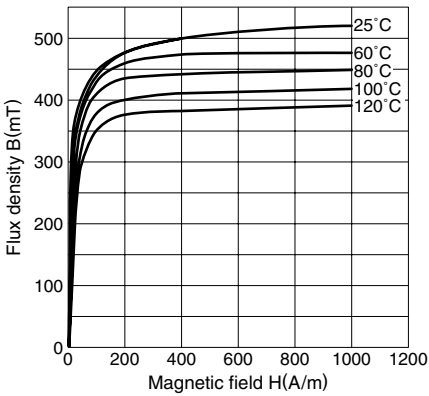
Material: PC44



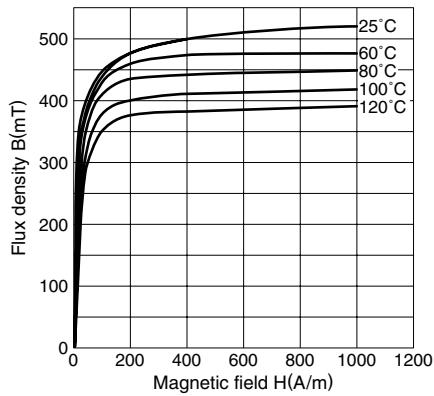
Material: PC50



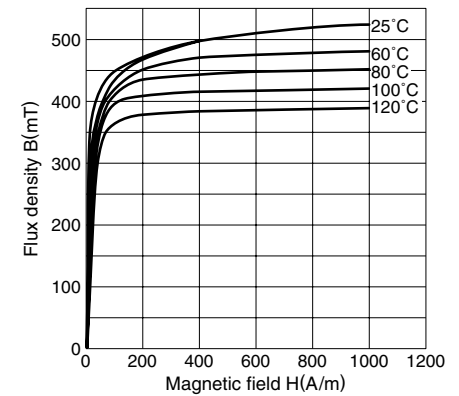
Material: PC45



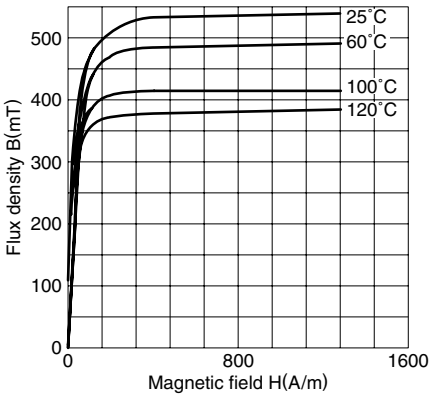
Material: PC46



Material: PC47



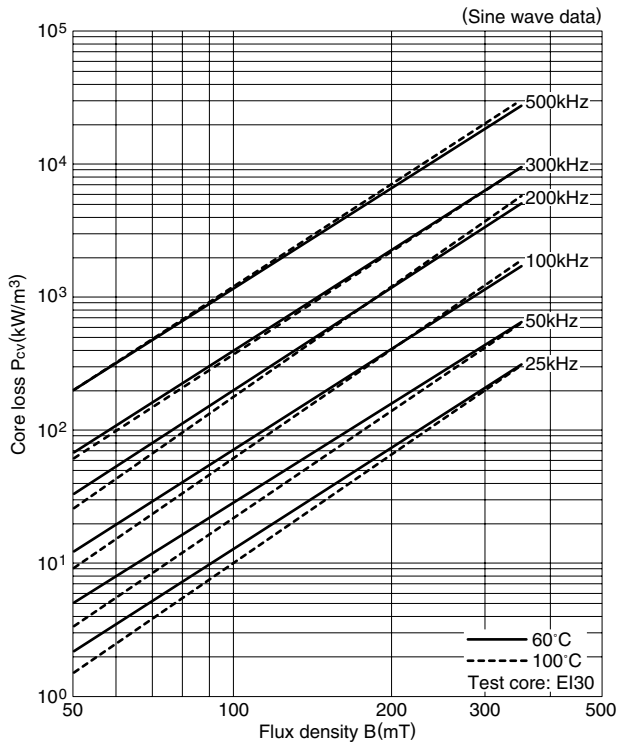
Material: PC95



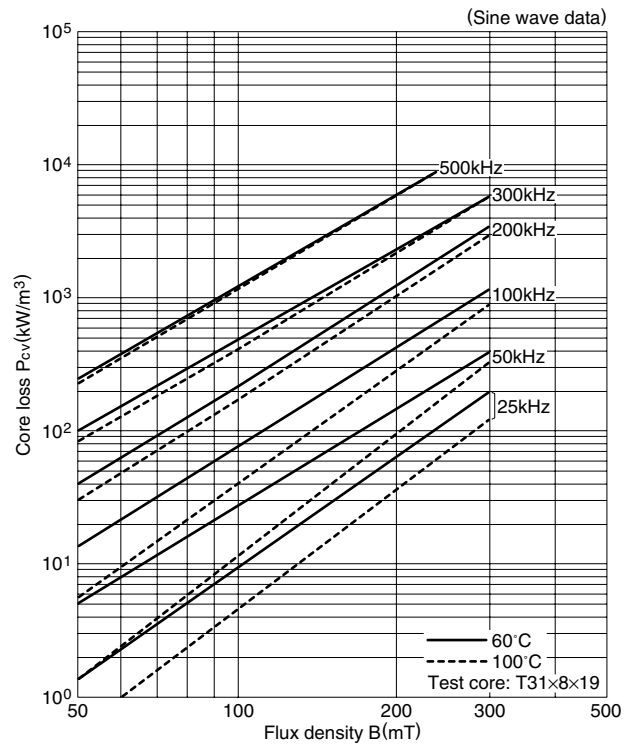
• All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Core Loss (Typical)

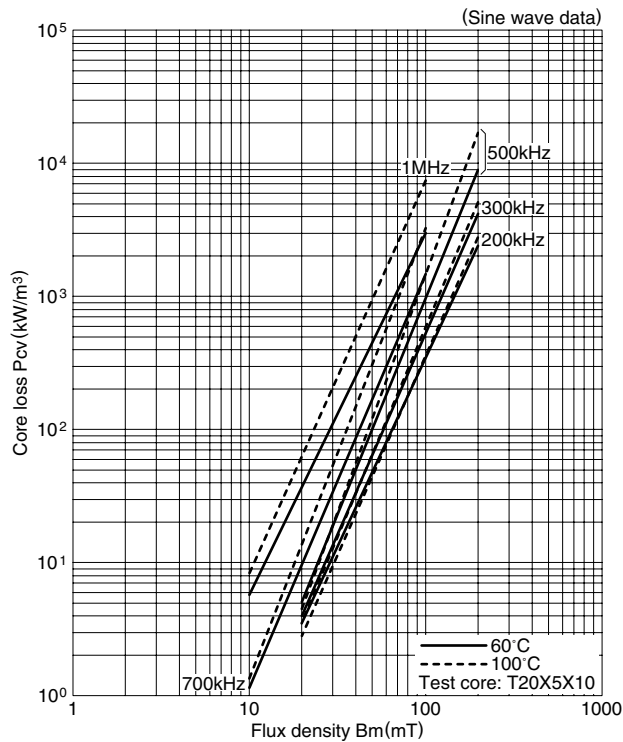
Material: PC40



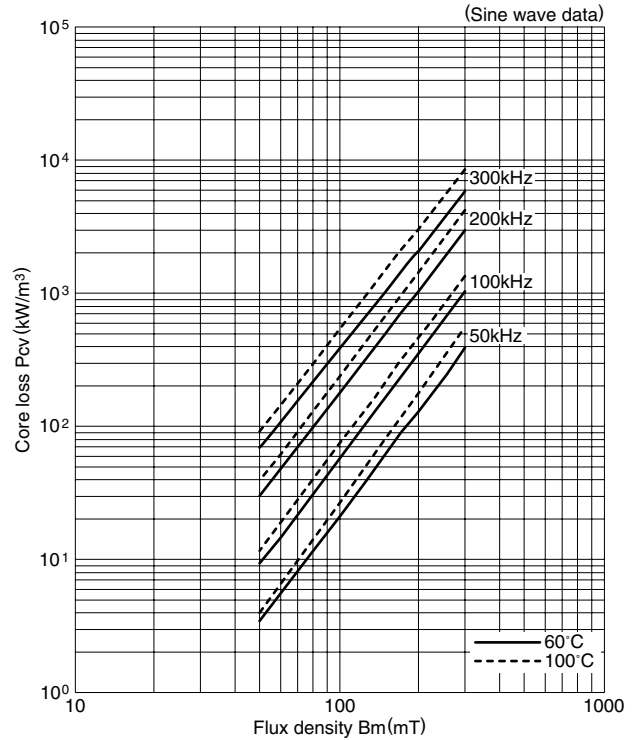
Material: PC44



Material: PC50



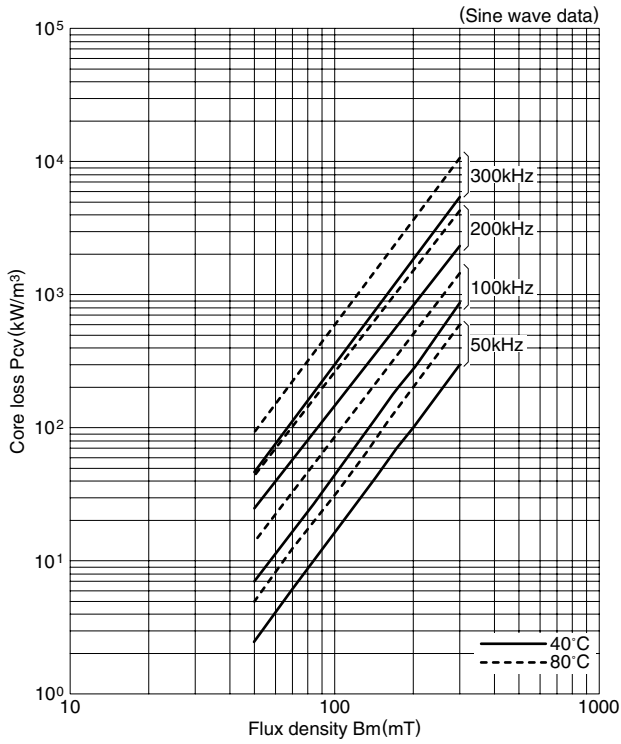
Material: PC45



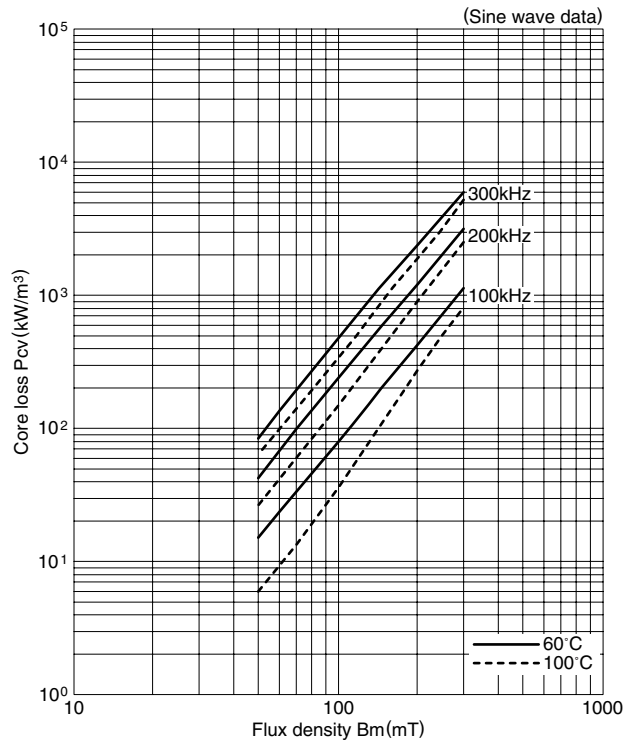
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Core Loss (Typical)

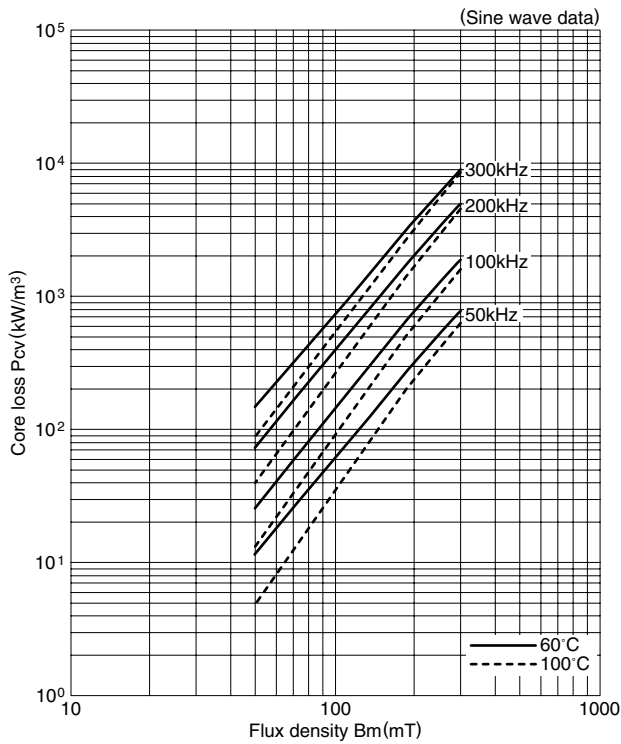
Material: PC46



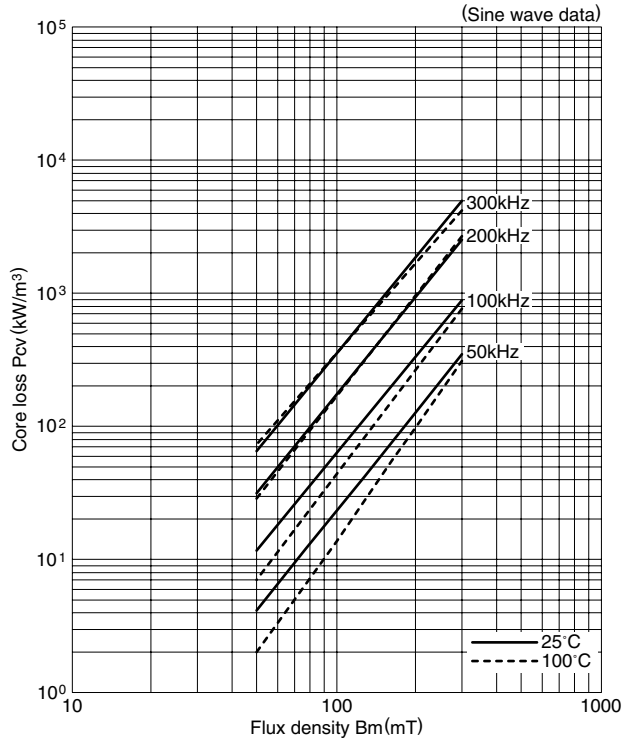
Material: PC47



Material: PC33



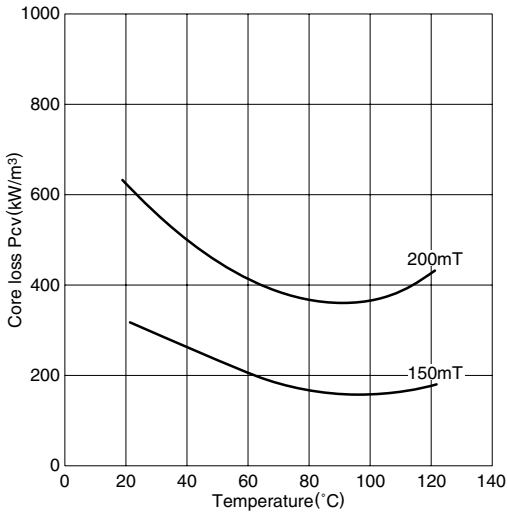
Material: PC95



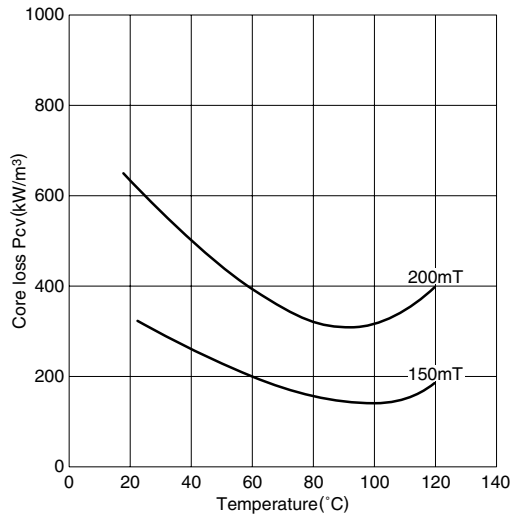
• All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Temperature Dependence of Core Loss (Typical)

Material: PC40 (Frequency: 100kHz)

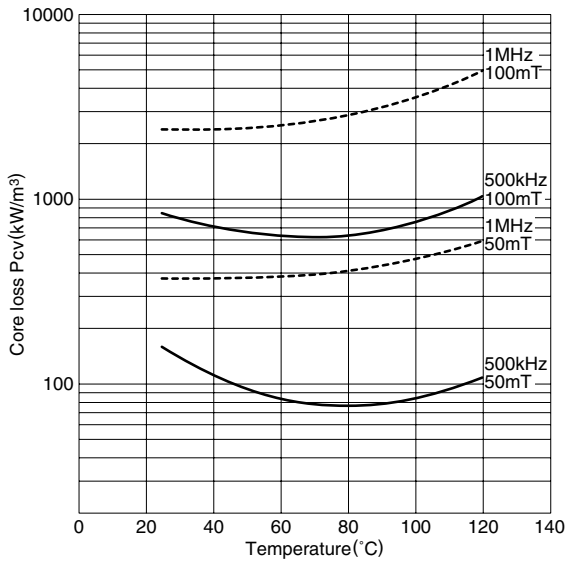


Material: PC44 (Frequency: 100kHz)

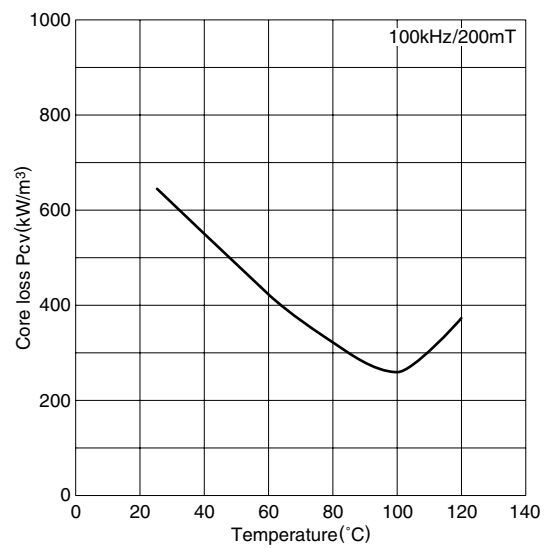


Test core: Toroidal
OD=31mm
TH=8mm
ID=19mm

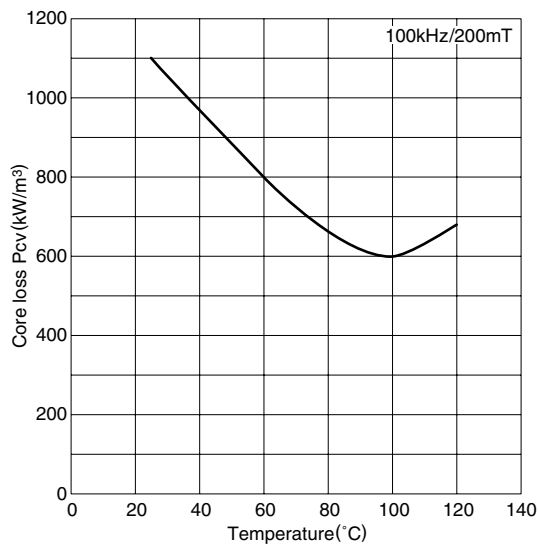
Material: PC50



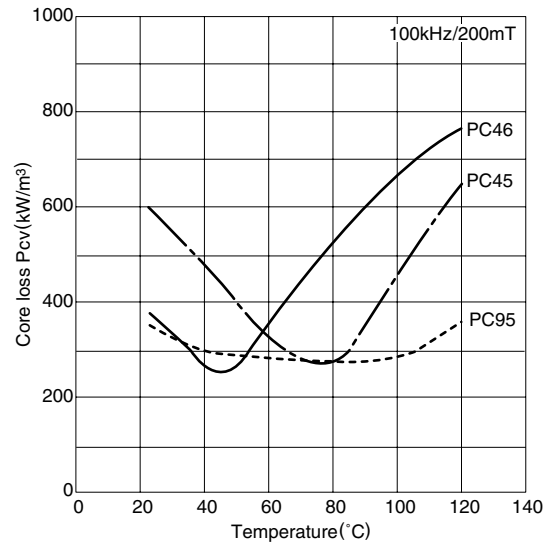
Material: PC47



Material: PC33



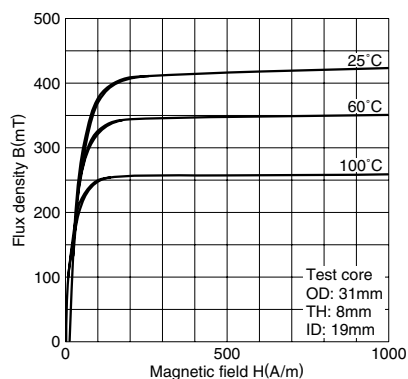
Material: PC95, PC45, PC46



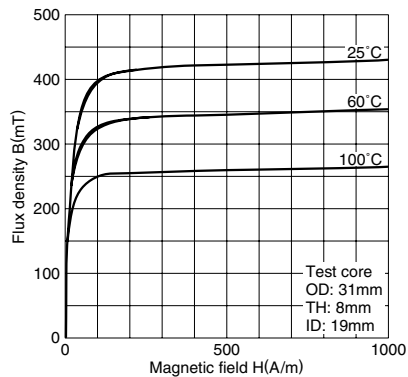
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Magnetization Curves (Typical)

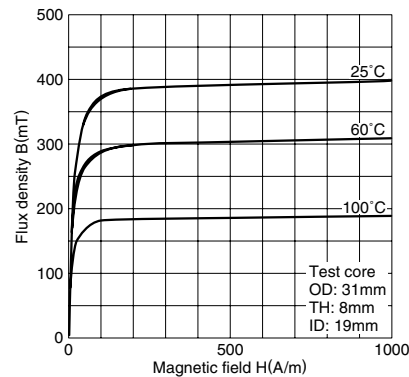
HS52



HS72

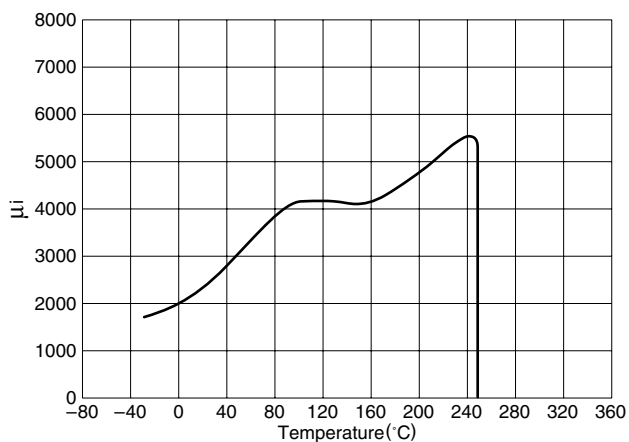


HS10

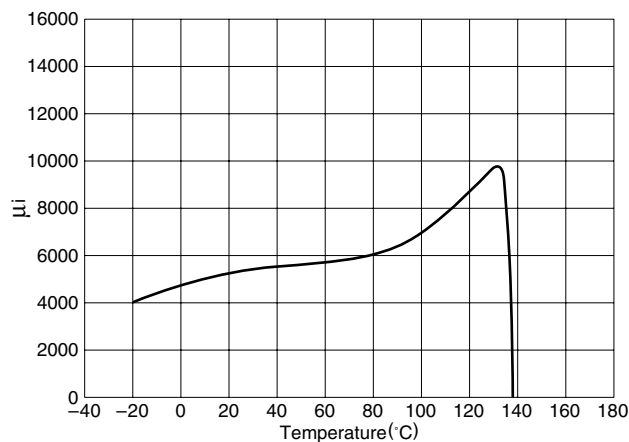


μ_i vs. Temperature Characteristics (Typical)

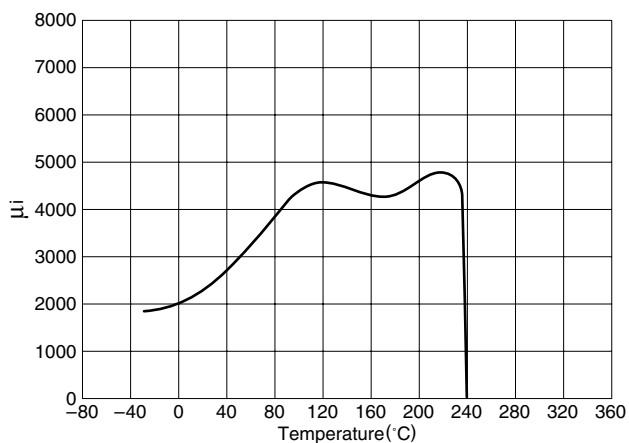
PC40



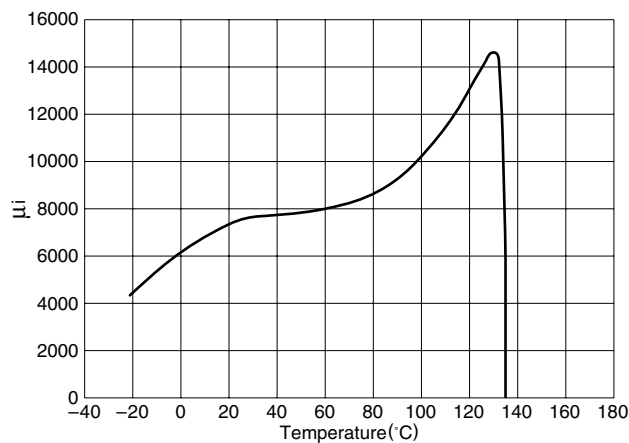
HS52



PC44



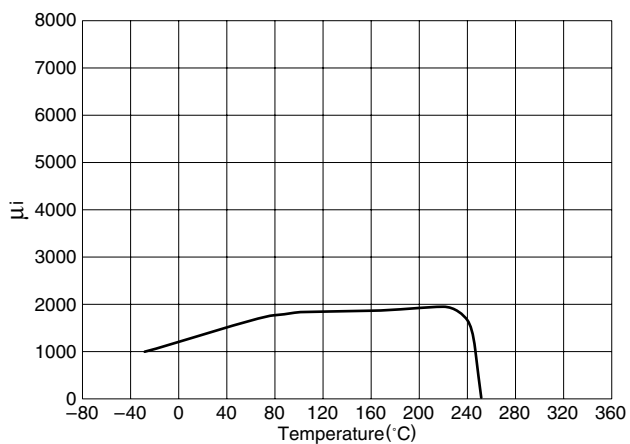
HS72



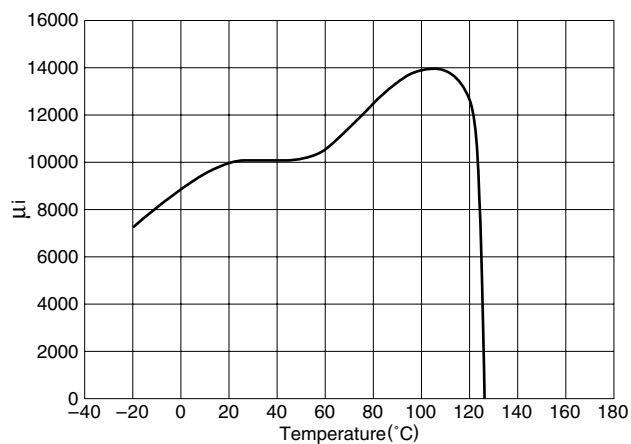
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μ_i vs. Temperature Characteristics (Typical)

PC50

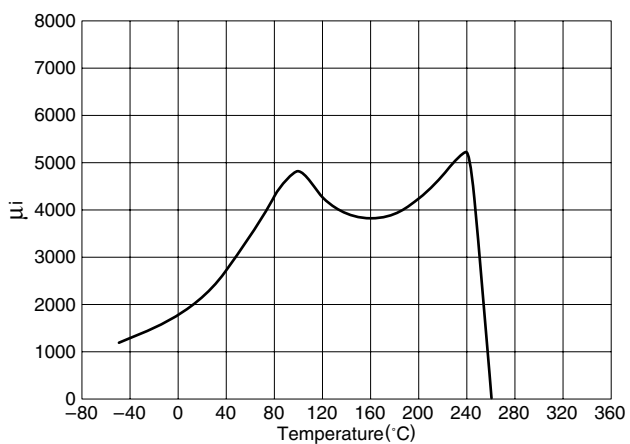


HS10

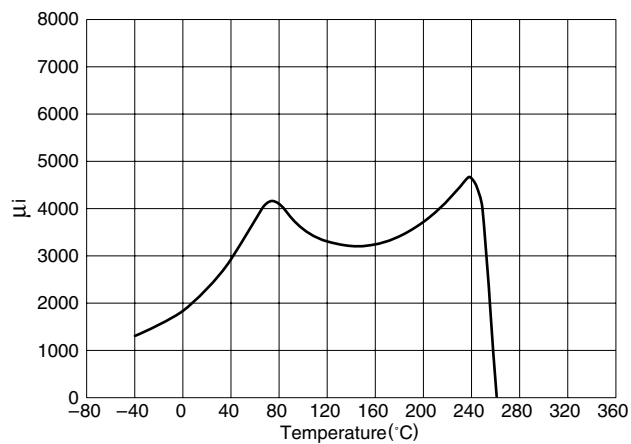


Test core: OD=31mm
TH=8mm
ID=19mm

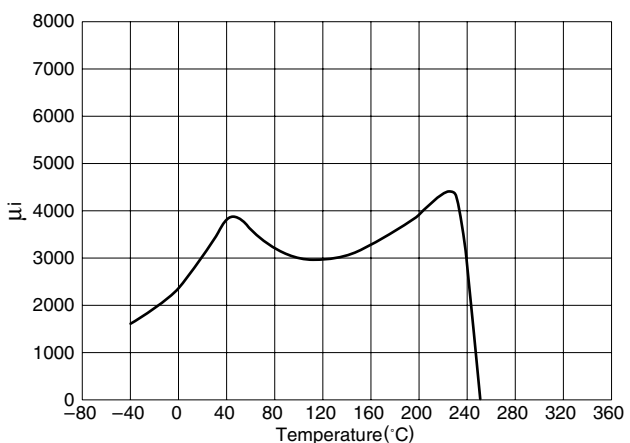
PC47



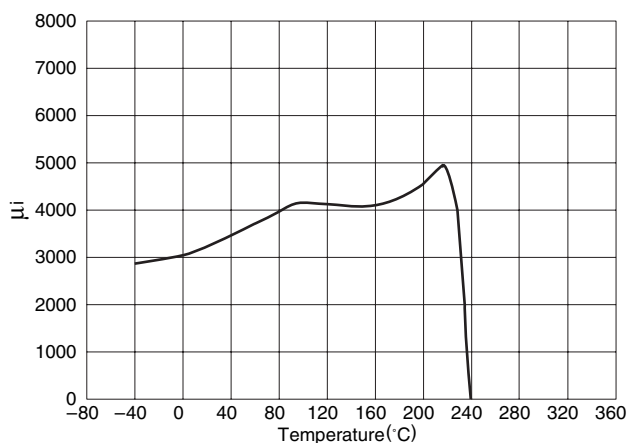
PC45



PC46



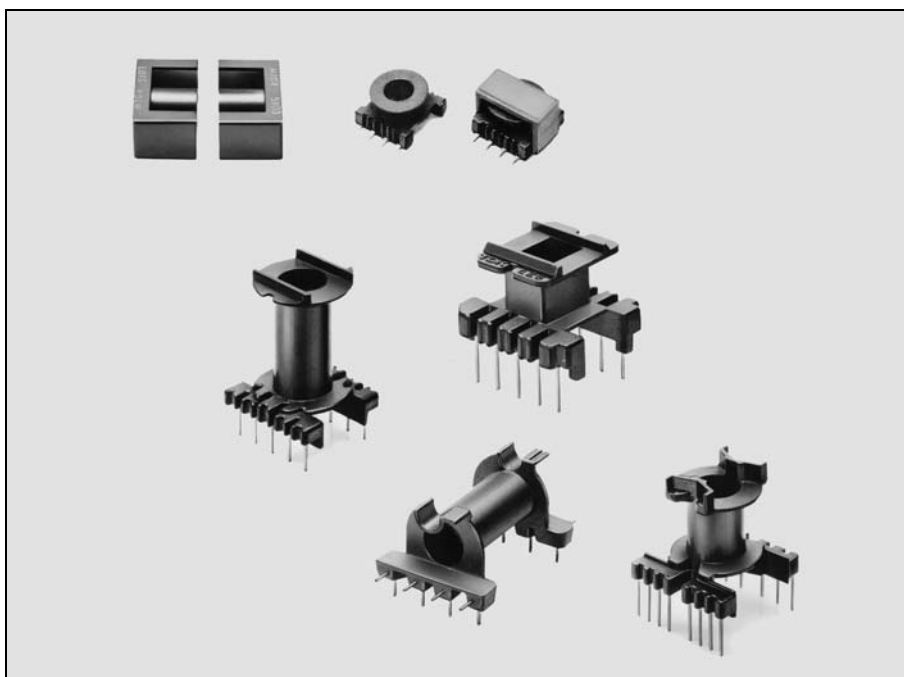
PC95



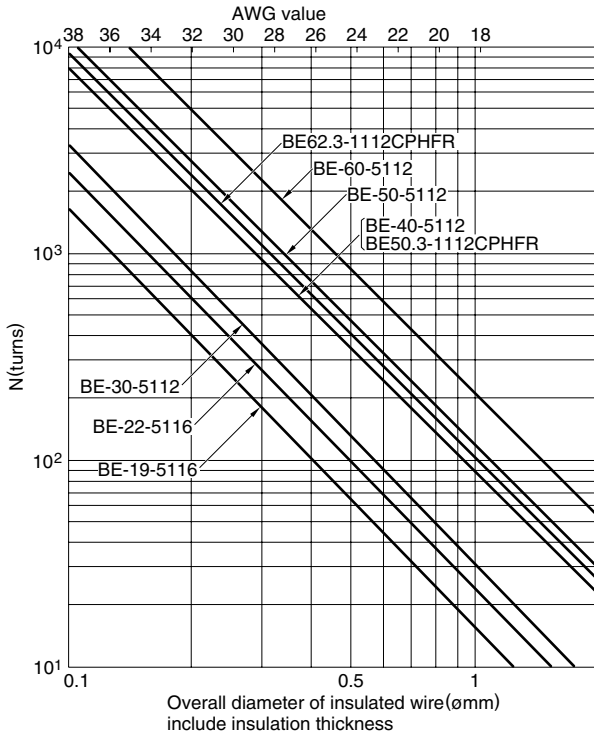
• All specifications are subject to change without notice.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TURNS ON BOBBINS

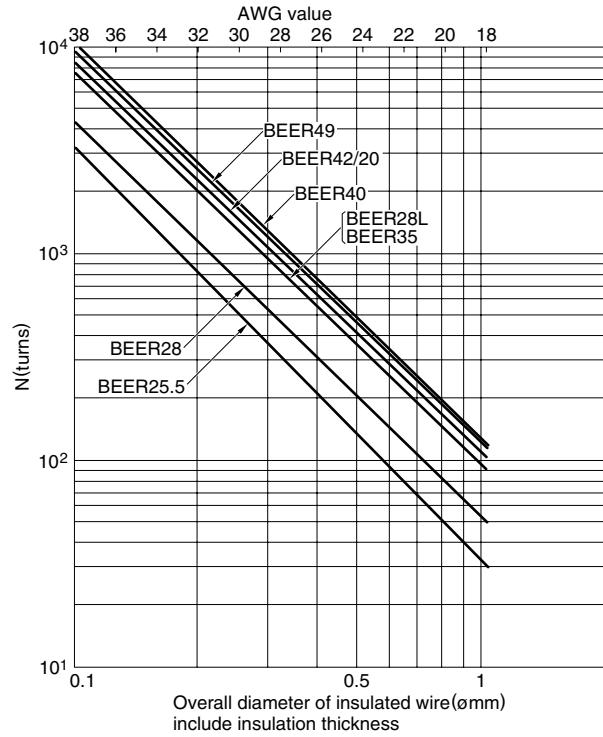
- EI and EE Series**
- EER Series**
- ETD Series**
- PQ Series**
- LP Series**
- EP Series**
- RM Series**
- SMD Series**
- EPC and EEM Series**
- Wire Table**



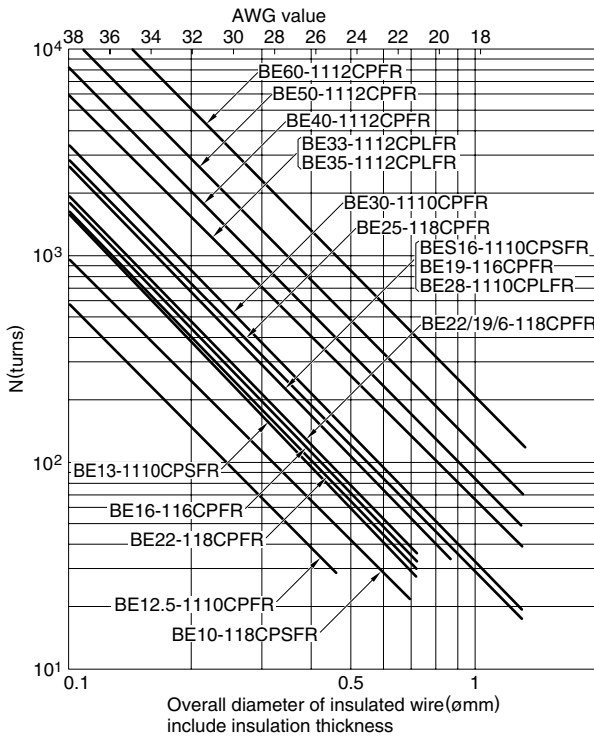
EI and EE Series (without terminal pin)



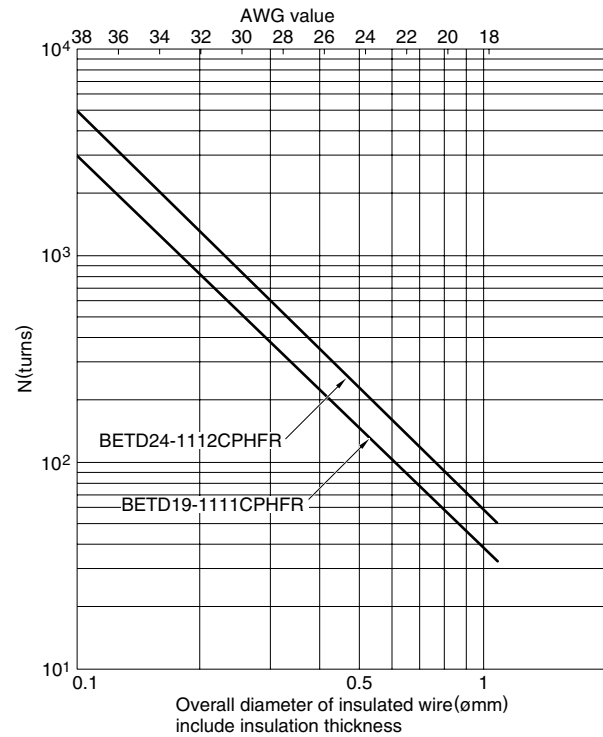
EER Series



EI and EE Series (with terminal pin)

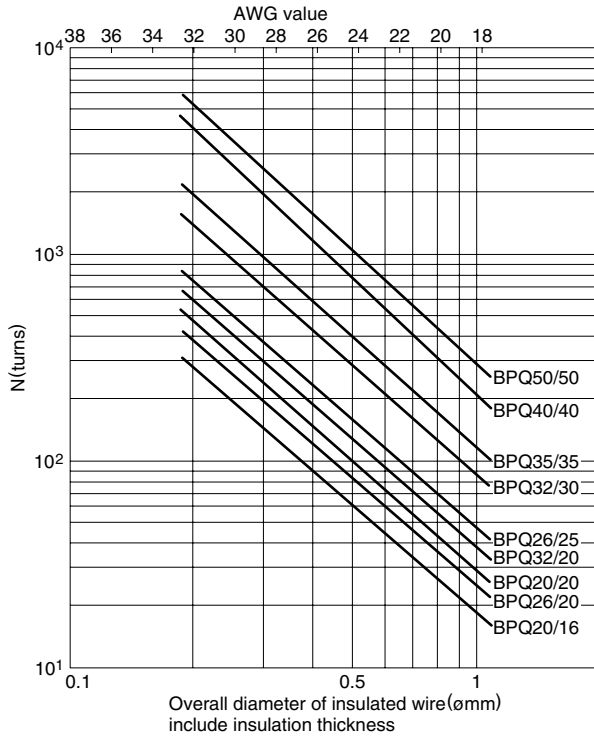


ETD Series

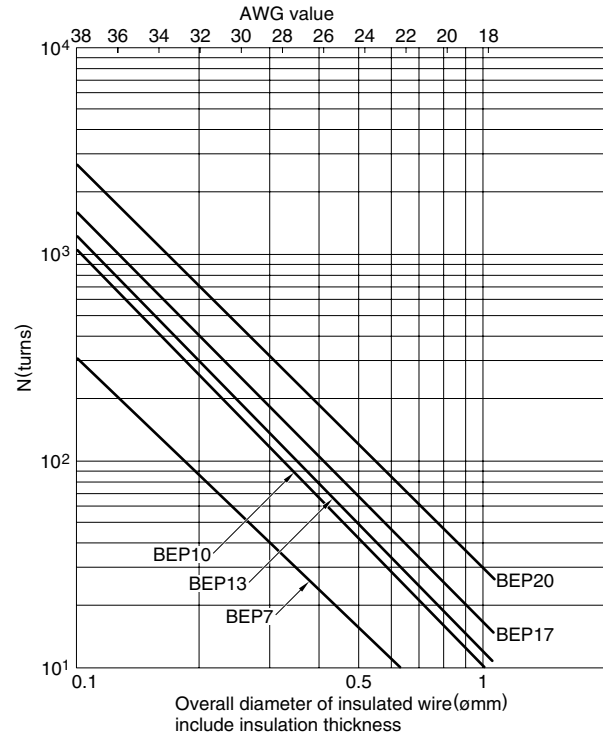


• All specifications are subject to change without notice.

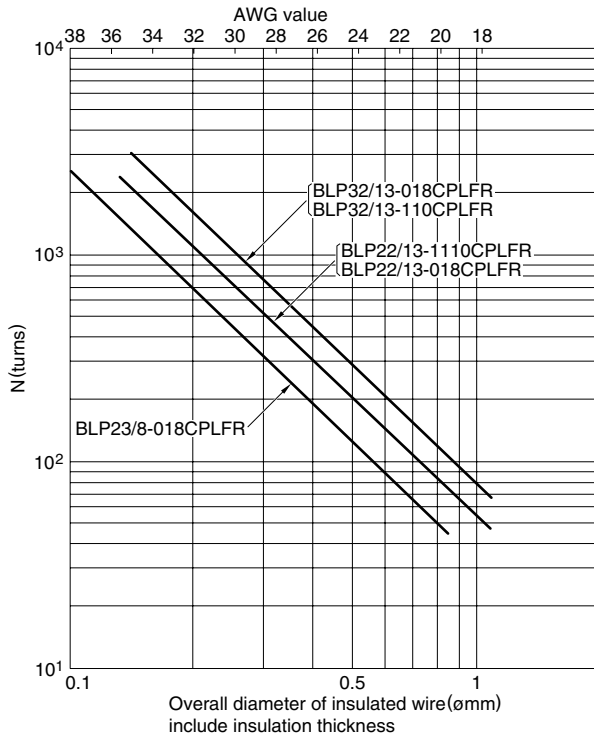
PQ Series



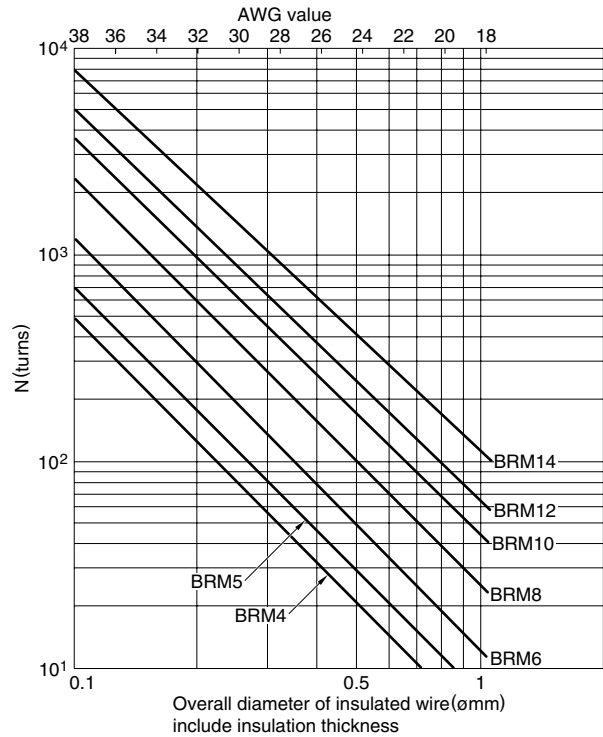
EP Series



LP Series

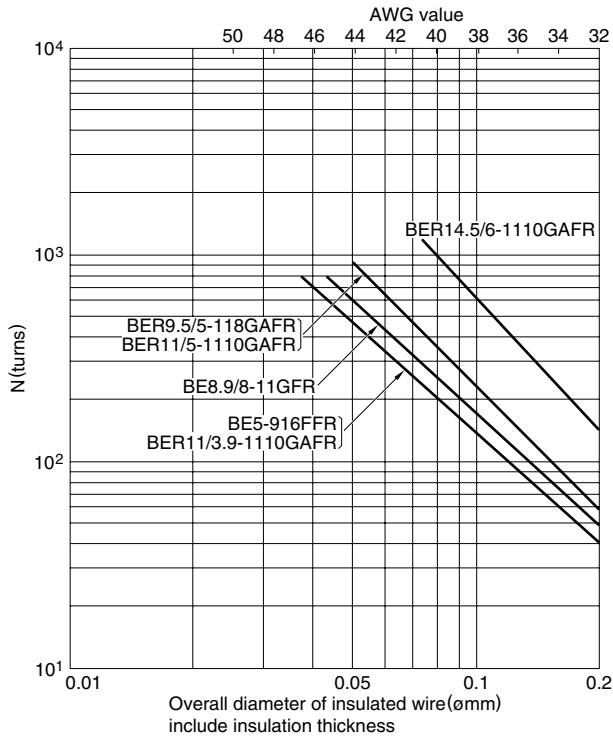


RM Series

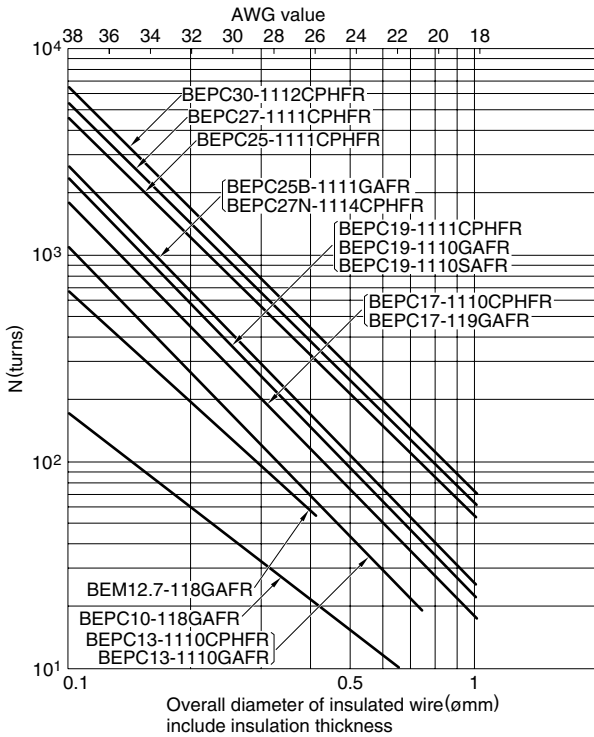


• All specifications are subject to change without notice.

SMD Series



EPC and EEM Series



• All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Wire Table

AWG	AWG dia. (mm)	AWG area (mm ²)	Single dia. (mm)	Single area (mm ²)	Heavy dia. (mm)	Heavy area (mm ²)
40	0.078	0.0053	0.093	0.0068	0.100	0.0078
39	0.089	0.0066	0.104	0.0085	0.112	0.0099
38	0.102	0.0083	0.117	0.0108	0.126	0.0125
37	0.114	0.0105	0.131	0.0135	0.141	0.0156
36	0.127	0.0132	0.147	0.0169	0.158	0.0195
35	0.142	0.0166	0.164	0.0212	0.176	0.0243
34	0.160	0.0209	0.184	0.0265	0.196	0.0303
33	0.180	0.0264	0.205	0.0330	0.219	0.0376
32	0.203	0.0332	0.229	0.0412	0.244	0.0467
31	0.226	0.0418	0.256	0.0513	0.271	0.0578
30	0.254	0.0526	0.285	0.0640	0.302	0.0717
29	0.287	0.0663	0.319	0.0797	0.336	0.0888
28	0.320	0.0834	0.356	0.0993	0.374	0.1099
27	0.360	0.1050	0.397	0.1237	0.416	0.1362
26	0.404	0.1322	0.443	0.1542	0.464	0.1688
25	0.454	0.1664	0.495	0.1922	0.516	0.2093
24	0.510	0.2095	0.552	0.2397	0.575	0.2596
23	0.574	0.2638	0.617	0.2990	0.641	0.3222
22	0.642	0.3321	0.689	0.3731	0.714	0.4001
21	0.724	0.4181	0.770	0.4659	0.796	0.4972
20	0.812	0.5624	0.861	0.5820	0.887	0.6183
19	0.910	0.6627	0.962	0.7272	0.990	0.7693
18	1.024	0.8343	1.076	0.9092	1.104	0.9578
17	1.156	1.0504	1.203	1.1371	1.233	1.1933
16	1.298	1.3224	1.346	1.4228	1.376	1.4877
15	1.456	1.6648	1.506	1.7809	1.537	1.8559
14	1.634	2.0959	1.685	2.2301	1.717	2.3165
13	1.833	2.6386	1.886	2.7935	1.919	2.8931
12	2.057	3.3219	2.111	3.5006	2.145	3.6153
11	2.308	4.1821	2.364	4.3882	2.399	4.5201
10	2.589	5.2651	2.647	5.5024	2.683	5.6542
9	2.905	6.6285	2.964	6.9018	3.002	7.0763
8	3.260	8.3449	3.320	8.6594	3.359	8.8599
7	3.657	10.5059	3.720	10.8674	3.759	11.0977
6	4.104	13.2264	4.168	13.6419	4.208	13.9062