

- HW 6 due tomorrow night
- HW 7 will be assigned tomorrow, due ~ Friday 12/3
- Today, Ch 11 (sec 11.2).
- Look ahead: Loss mechanisms in ch 10. (magnetics)
- Summarize 4 constraints

$$n I_{max} \approx B_{max} \frac{l_g}{\mu_0}$$

$$L \approx \frac{\mu_0 A_c n^2}{l_g}$$

$$K_u W_A \geq n A_w$$

$$R = \rho \frac{n (MLT)}{A_w}$$

saturation

inductance

window area

resistance

$A_c, W_A, MLT$  : Core geometry

$I_{max}, B_{max}, \mu_0, K_u, R, \rho$  : Knowns / specs

$n, l_g, A_w$  : unknowns

↳ Strategy to solve:

Eliminate 3 unknowns to get

1 eqn w/ other quantities

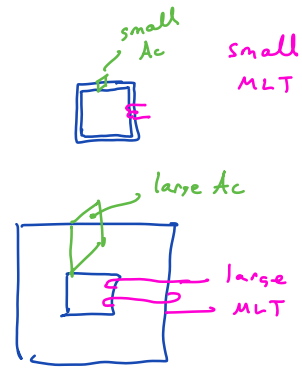
- Core Geometrical Constant " $K_g$ "

Eliminate  $n, l_g, A_w$  to get ... skip algebra

$$\frac{A_c^2 W_A}{(MLT)} = \frac{\rho L^2 I_{max}^2}{B_{max}^2 R K_u}$$

fcn of geometry
known specs

$$"K_g" = \frac{A_c^2 W_A}{MLT}$$



$K_g$  is a FOM which is  $\propto$  to core physical size

smaller core ... how?

- use material w/ higher  $B_{sat}$
- allow for larger  $R \Rightarrow$  more copper loss

- Step by Step Procedure:

units for formulas

$$\rho \quad [\Omega\text{-cm}]$$

$$I_{max} \quad [A]$$

$$L \quad [H]$$

$$R \quad [\Omega]$$

$$K_u \quad [\text{no units}]$$

$$B_{max} \quad [T]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_c \quad [cm^2] \\ W_A \quad [cm^2] \\ (MLT) \quad [cm] \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{causes scaling factors in design eqns.}$$

Step 1) Pick core big enough

$$K_g \geq \frac{\rho L^2 I_{max}^2}{B_{max}^2 R K_u} 10^8 \quad \text{in } [cm^5]$$

↳ take note of values available in catalog

Step #2) Pick air gap

$$l_g = \frac{\mu_0 L I_{max}^2}{B_{max}^2 A_c} 10^4 \quad \text{in } [m]$$

Step #3) Pick turns

$$n = \text{roundup}\left(\frac{L I_{max}}{B_{max} A_c} 10^4\right)$$

Step #4) Check wire size

$$A_w \geq \frac{K_u W_A}{n} \quad \text{in } [cm^2]$$

- usually pick largest possible wire that fits
- must account for insulation
- use American Wire Gauge (AWG) table also

$$R = \frac{\rho n (MLT)}{A_w} \leftarrow \text{sanity check}$$

— Thoughts

- Procedure above accounts for saturation, fill factor limits, etc.

- Sanity checks

1) Look @ " $A_L$ " value of datasheet, plug in your  $l_g$  calculated from procedure above

2) Measure w/ LCR meter

## EFD cores and accessories

EFD25/13/9

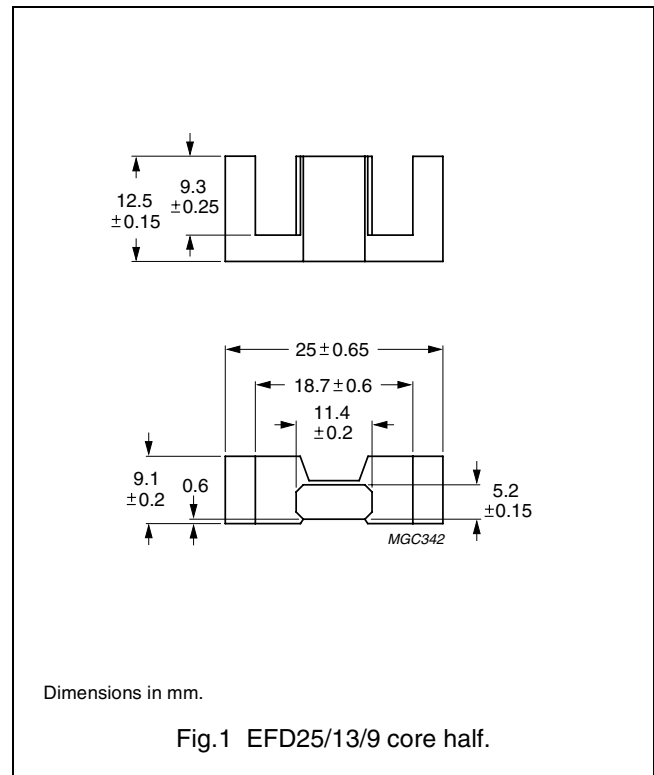
## CORES

## Effective core parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
$\Sigma(l/A)$	core factor (C1)	1.00	mm <sup>-1</sup>
$V_e$	effective volume	3300	mm <sup>3</sup>
$l_e$	effective length	57.0	mm
$A_e$	effective area	58.0	mm <sup>2</sup>
$A_{min}$	minimum area	55.0	mm <sup>2</sup>
m	mass of core half	≈ 8	g

$L = A_L (l_g) n^2$  from design procedure  
 $A_L$  is a  
 should be fcn of  $l_g$   
 close-ish as in chart  
 to target  
 $L$  value.

specifies  $n H / \text{turns}^2$






## Core halves and sets

$A_L$  measured as a set or in combination with a non-gapped core half, clamping force for  $A_L$  measurements, 40 ± 20 N.

GRADE	$A_L$ (nH)	$\mu_e$	AIR GAP (μm)	TYPE NUMBER
3C90	160 ± 3%	≈ 125	≈ 570	EFD25/13/9-3C90-A160
	250 ± 3%	≈ 196	≈ 320	EFD25/13/9-3C90-A250
	315 ± 5%	≈ 246	≈ 240	EFD25/13/9-3C90-A315
	400 ± 8%	≈ 313	≈ 180	EFD25/13/9-3C90-A400
	630 ± 10%	≈ 493	≈ 100	EFD25/13/9-3C90-A630
	2200 ± 25%	≈ 1720	≈ 0	EFD25/13/9-3C90
3C94	160 ± 3%	≈ 125	≈ 570	EFD25/13/9-3C94-A160
	250 ± 3%	≈ 196	≈ 320	EFD25/13/9-3C94-A250
	315 ± 5%	≈ 246	≈ 240	EFD25/13/9-3C94-A315
	400 ± 8%	≈ 313	≈ 180	EFD25/13/9-3C94-A400
	630 ± 10%	≈ 493	≈ 100	EFD25/13/9-3C94-A630
	2200 ± 25%	≈ 1720	≈ 0	EFD25/13/9-3C94
3C95 des	2660 ± 25%	≈ 2085	≈ 0	EFD25/13/9-3C95
3C96 des	2000 ± 25%	≈ 1560	≈ 0	EFD25/13/9-3C96

## EFD cores and accessories

EFD25/13/9

GRADE	$A_L$ (nH)	$\mu_e$	AIR GAP ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	TYPE NUMBER
3F3	$160 \pm 3\%$	$\approx 125$	$\approx 570$	EFD25/13/9-3F3-A160
	$250 \pm 3\%$	$\approx 196$	$\approx 320$	EFD25/13/9-3F3-A250
	$315 \pm 5\%$	$\approx 246$	$\approx 240$	EFD25/13/9-3F3-A315
	$400 \pm 8\%$	$\approx 313$	$\approx 180$	EFD25/13/9-3F3-A400
	$630 \pm 10\%$	$\approx 493$	$\approx 100$	EFD25/13/9-3F3-A630
	$2000 \pm 25\%$	$\approx 1560$	$\approx 0$	EFD25/13/9-3F3
3F35 	$1500 \pm 25\%$	$\approx 1170$	$\approx 0$	EFD25/13/9-3F35
3F4 	$160 \pm 3\%$	$\approx 125$	$\approx 500$	EFD25/13/9-3F4-A160
	$250 \pm 3\%$	$\approx 196$	$\approx 270$	EFD25/13/9-3F4-A250
	$315 \pm 5\%$	$\approx 246$	$\approx 290$	EFD25/13/9-3F4-A315
	$400 \pm 8\%$	$\approx 313$	$\approx 130$	EFD25/13/9-3F4-A400
	$630 \pm 10\%$	$\approx 493$	$\approx 60$	EFD25/13/9-3F4-A630
	$1000 \pm 25\%$	$\approx 780$	$\approx 0$	EFD25/13/9-3F4
3F45 	$1000 \pm 25\%$	$\approx 780$	$\approx 0$	EFD25/13/9-3F45

## Properties of core sets under power conditions

GRADE	B (mT) at	CORE LOSS (W) at				
	H = 250 A/m; f = 25 kHz; T = 100 °C	f = 25 kHz; $\hat{B} = 200$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 100 kHz; $\hat{B} = 100$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 100 kHz; $\hat{B} = 200$ mT; T = 25 °C	f = 100 kHz; $\hat{B} = 200$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 400 kHz; $\hat{B} = 50$ mT; T = 100 °C
3C90	$\geq 330$	$\leq 0.35$	$\leq 0.38$	–	–	–
3C94	$\geq 330$	–	$\leq 0.30$	–	$\leq 1.8$	–
3C95	$\geq 330$	–	–	$\leq 1.95$	$\leq 1.85$	–
3C96	$\geq 330$	–	$\leq 0.22$	–	$\leq 1.4$	$\leq 0.6$
3F35	$\geq 300$	–	–	–	–	$\leq 0.28$
3F3	$\geq 315$	–	$\leq 0.38$	–	–	$\leq 0.66$
3F4	$\geq 300$	–	–	–	–	–

## Properties of core sets under power conditions (continued)

GRADE	B (mT) at	CORE LOSS (W) at				
	H = 250 A/m; f = 25 kHz; T = 100 °C	f = 500 kHz; $\hat{B} = 50$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 500 kHz; $\hat{B} = 100$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 1 MHz; $\hat{B} = 30$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 1 MHz; $\hat{B} = 50$ mT; T = 100 °C	f = 3 MHz; $\hat{B} = 10$ mT; T = 100 °C
3C90	$\geq 330$	–	–	–	–	–
3C94	$\geq 330$	–	–	–	–	–
3C95	$\geq 330$	–	–	–	–	–
3C96	$\geq 330$	$\leq 1.2$	–	–	–	–
3F35	$\geq 300$	$\leq 0.42$	$\leq 3.4$	–	–	–
3F3	$\geq 315$	–	–	–	–	–
3F4	$\geq 300$	–	–	$\leq 1.0$	–	$\leq 1.6$
3F45	$\geq 300$	–	–	$\leq 0.75$	$\leq 2.8$	$\leq 1.25$

Our cores look like

