



Amorphous powder cores for high efficiency

AmoFlux® is a new powder alloy distributed gap material that is ideal for power factor correction (PFC) and output chokes. This alloy starts with amorphous ribbon that is pulverized into powder and then pressed into a toroid. By converting the ribbon into a powder, the resulting AmoFlux cores have the same excellent properties, including soft saturation, as Magnetics' other powder core materials: Kool Mµ®, MPP, High Flux, and XFLux®. What makes this amorphous powder core material unique is the combination of low core loss and high DC bias. These attributes make AmoFlux an excellent choice for computer, server, and industrial power supplies that require high current inductors with superior efficiency.

| | Core Loss | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Material | 100 mT 100 kHz | | | | |
| MPP | 590 | | | | |
| AmoFlux | 700 | | | | |
| Kool Mµ | 700 | | | | |
| High Flux | 1,300 | | | | |
| XFLUX | 2,000 | | | | |
| Iron Powder | 6,000 | | | | |
| Units | mW/cm³ | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | DC Bias | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Material | 80% Rolloff | 50% Rolloff | | | |
| XFLUX | 75 | 136 | | | |
| High Flux | 70 | 130 | | | |
| AmoFlux | 62 | 111 | | | |
| MPP | 48 | 84 | | | |
| Kool Mµ | 34 | 76 | | | |
| Iron Powder | 23 | 56 | | | |
| Units | A-T/cm | A-T/cm | | | |

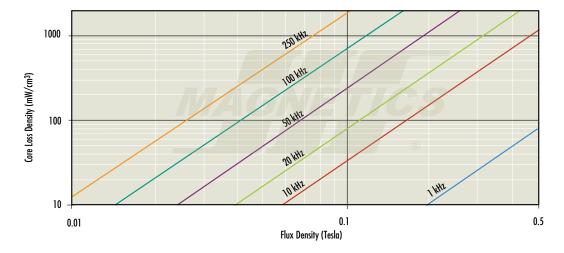


| Attribute | AmoFlux vs. Other Products | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Attribute | High Flux | Sendust | MPP | | | |
| Core Loss | AmoFlux is 50% better | Similar | MPP is better | | | |
| DC Bias | High Flux is better | AmoFlux is 50% better | AmoFlux is 30% better | | | |
| Cost | AmoFlux is lower and not subject to changes in Ni | Sendust is lower | AmoFlux is much lower and not subject to changes in Ni | | | |
| AmoFlux Benefits | AmoFlux Benefits Better efficiency and a more cost-effective solution | | Higher current handling, potential size reduction, less copper required, and a more cost-effective solution | | | |

| Material | Alloy Composition | Core Loss | DC Bias | Relative Cost | Saturation Flux Density (Tesla) | Curie Temperature | Operating Temperature Range | 60 µ µ flat to |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| AmoFlux | Fe Si B | Low | Better | Medium | 1.5 | 400° C | -55° C to 155° C | 2 MHz |
| High Flux | Fe Ni | Moderate | Best | Medium | 1.5 | 500° C | -55° C to 200° C | 1 MHz |
| Kool Mµ | Fe Si Al | Low | Good | Low | 1.0 | 500° C | -55° C to 200° C | 900 kHz |
| MPP | Fe Ni Mo | Very Low | Better | High | 0.75 | 460° C | -55° C to 200° C | 2 MHz |
| XFLUX | Fe Si | High | Best | Low | 1.6 | 700° C | -55° C to 200° C | 500 kHz |
| Iron Powder | Fe | Highest | Good | Lowest | 1.2 - 1.5 | 770° C | -30° C to 75° C | 500 kHz |
| Ferrite | Ceramic | Lowest | Poor | Lowest | 0.45 | 100 - 250° C | Variable | Variable |

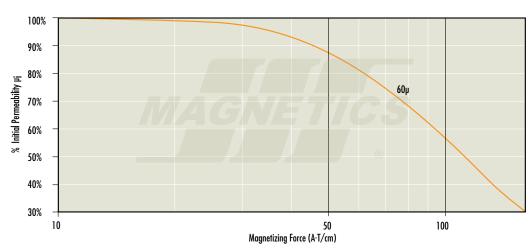
AmoFlux® Core Loss Density

 $\begin{array}{lll} 1 \text{kHz} - 49 \text{kHz} & P_{L} = 360 \; (B^{2.22}) \, (f^{1.184}) \\ 50 \text{kHz} - 99 \text{kHz} & P_{L} = 55.6 \; (B^{2.20}) \, (f^{1.65}) \\ 100 \text{kHz} - 250 \text{kHz} & P_{L} = 820 \; (B^{2.19}) \, (f^{1.06}) \end{array}$



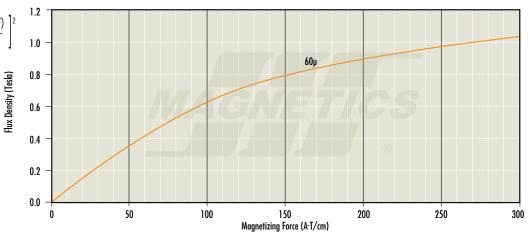
AmoFlux® Permeability vs. DC Bias

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\mu/\mu) = & 0.9931 + (2.295^*10^3 \text{ H}) \\ & - (1.291^*10^4 \text{ H}^2) + (7.653^*10^7 \text{ H}^3) \\ & - (1.361^*10^9 \text{ H}^4) \end{array}$$



AmoFlux® Magnetization Curve

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{c} (8.252 \times 10^{2} + 1.236 \times 10^{1} \text{ H} + 2.017 \times 10^{2} \text{ H}^{2}) \\ \hline (1 + \text{H} + 1.689 \times 10^{2} \text{ H}^{2}) \end{array} \right]$$



AmoFlux® Permeability vs. AC Flux Density

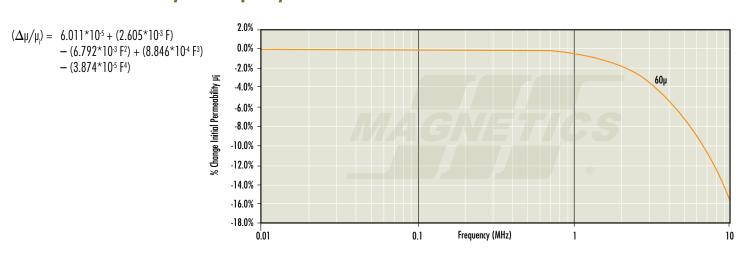
0.01

AC Flux Density (Tesla)

0.1

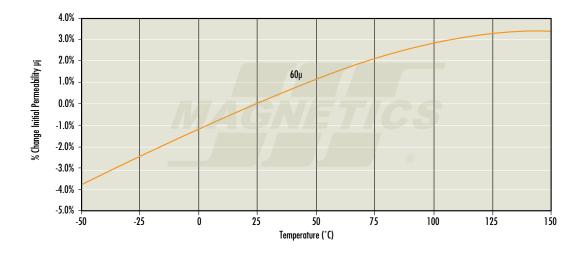
0.001

AmoFlux® Permeability vs. Frequency



AmoFlux® Permeability vs. Temperature

$$\begin{array}{rl} (\Delta\mu/\mu) = & -1.014^*10^2 + (5.222^*10^4\,\text{T}) \\ & - \, (1.491^*10^6\,\text{T}^2) \end{array}$$



AmoFlux® Dimensions and Magnetic Data

| Dimens | ions (after | finish) | Part | V +80% | A,±8% | Magnetic Data | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| OD (mm) max | ID (mm) min | HT (mm) max | Number | Permeability | (nH/T ²) | W _a (mm²) | A _e (mm²) | L _e (mm) | V _e (mm³) | Weight (g) |
| 24.4 | 13.7 | 9.66 | 0088351A7 | 60 | 51 | 149 | 38.8 | 58.8 | 2,280 | 14 |
| 27.69 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 0088894A7 | 60 | 75 | 156 | 65.4 | 63.5 | 4,150 | 26 |
| 33.66 | 19.4 | 11.5 | 0088071A7 | 60 | 61 | 297 | 65.6 | 81.4 | 5,340 | 33 |
| 40.77 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 0088083A7 | 60 | 81 | 427 | 107 | 98.4 | 10,600 | 65 |
| 47.63 | 23.3 | 19.0 | 0088439A7 | 60 | 135 | 427 | 199 | 107 | 21,300 | 131 |
| 58.04 | 25.57 | 16.2 | 0088192A7 | 60 | 138 | 514 | 229 | 125 | 28,600 | 173 |

Magnetics powder cores are able to continuously operate at a temperature of 200° C. This limit is set by the core coating as opposed to the material. With AmoFlux, closer attention needs to be paid to the continuous operating temperature since the limit is set at 155° C. Inductance, bias and core losses were all confirmed to be stable up to 155° C.

| Applications | Markets |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| High current AC output chokes | Renewable |
| PFC chokes | Consumer/UPS |
| Output chokes for industrial supplies | Industrial |
| High frequency flyback transformers | UPS |



New sizes will be added.

Go to www.mag-inc.com/products/powder-cores/amoflux-cores for updates.



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