

## Specification for Soft Magnetic Material

Material: **kOr 140 / kOr 140HF**

rev. 1

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### Nominal data:

	Symbol	Unit		Conditions
Chemical composition		at%	Fe <sub>75</sub> Cu <sub>1</sub> (SiBNbMo) <sub>24</sub>	
Saturation flux density (saturation induction)	B <sub>sat</sub>	mT	1400	H > 5000 A/m 25°C
			1300	H = 200 A/m 25°C
			1220	H = 200 A/m 100°C
Curie Temperature	T <sub>c</sub>	°C	600	
Resistance	ρ	μΩm	1,15	
Density	d	g / cm <sup>3</sup>	7,4	annealed
Saturation magnetostriction	λ <sub>S</sub>	ppm	~3	annealed
Initial Permeability (uncoated)	μ <sub>i</sub>		30.000 - 70.000	adjustable <sup>1)</sup> 25°C
Remanence	B <sub>r</sub>	mT	<200	μ = 30.000, 50 Hz
Power losses (uncoated)	P <sub>Fe</sub>	W/kg	4	10 kHz / 0,6 T
			65	100 kHz / 0,3 T (kOr 140)
			55	100 kHz / 0,3 T (kOr 140HF)
Tape thickness <sup>2)</sup>	d	μm	20	kOr 140
			16	kOr 140HF
Tape width	b	mm	2 - 65	
Filling factor (stacking factor)	FF	%	>80	kOr 140: b≤25 mm
			>76	kOr 140: b>25 mm; all kOr 140HF

### Remarks:

1) Permeability μ<sub>i</sub> can be adjusted in the range of about 30.000 - 70.000, corresponding to nominal values of 30.000 - 70.000 at 10 kHz.

A<sub>L</sub>-values are calculated according to 
$$A_L = \mu_r \mu_0 \frac{A_{Fe}}{l_{Fe}}$$

(A<sub>L</sub> in mH, A<sub>Fe</sub> in mm<sup>2</sup>, l<sub>Fe</sub> in mm, μ<sub>0</sub> = 4π·10<sup>-7</sup> Vs/Am)

A<sub>Fe</sub> and l<sub>Fe</sub> depend on the core dimensions and are indicated in the core datasheets.

2) Effective tape thickness, calculated from length, width and density of a tape sample.

Geometrical tape thickness (measured with a tape stack using a gauge) is higher by 10% - 15% due to roughness.

Material characteristics (page 2) are measured with an annealed toroid core without gaps or cuts.

For Cut Cores, see page 3 and power losses at page 2.

Material data of specific product specifications may differ due to geometry and dimension.

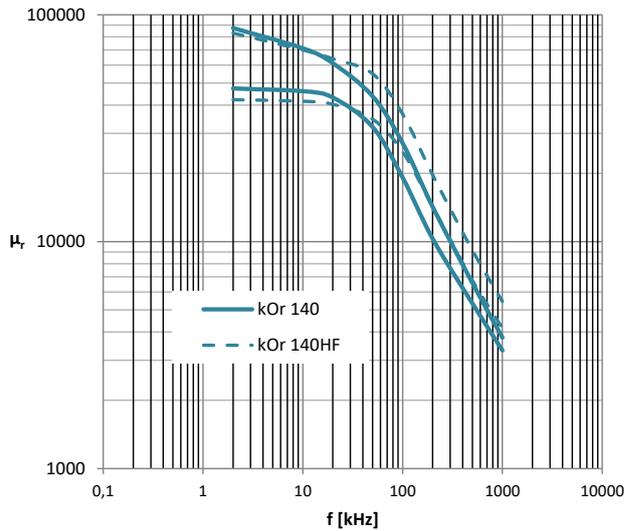
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**Permeability vs. Frequency**

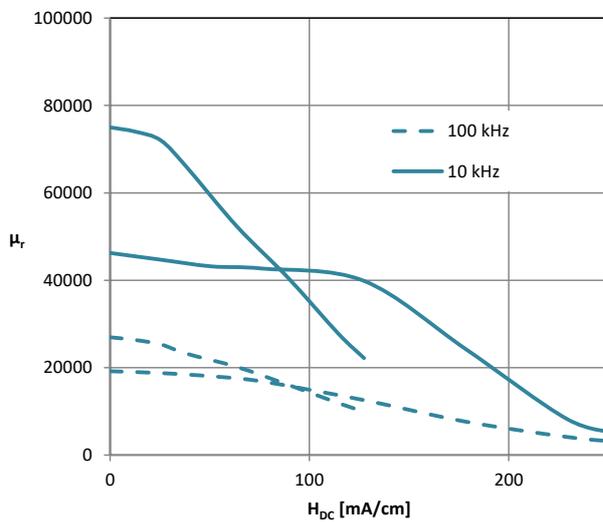


Notes:

$$N = 1, U_{\text{eff}} = 100 \text{ mV}$$

Typical curves are given for cores with nominal permeability (10 kHz) of 40.000 and 70.000. Data for other permeabilities may be approximated using these data.

**Relative Permeability vs. Bias Field**



Notes:

$$N = 1, U_{\text{eff}} = 100 \text{ mV}$$

$$I_{\text{DC}} = H_{\text{DC}} \cdot l_{\text{Fe}}$$

Typical curves are given for cores with nominal permeability (10 kHz) of 40.000 and 70.000. Data for other permeabilities may be approximated using these data.

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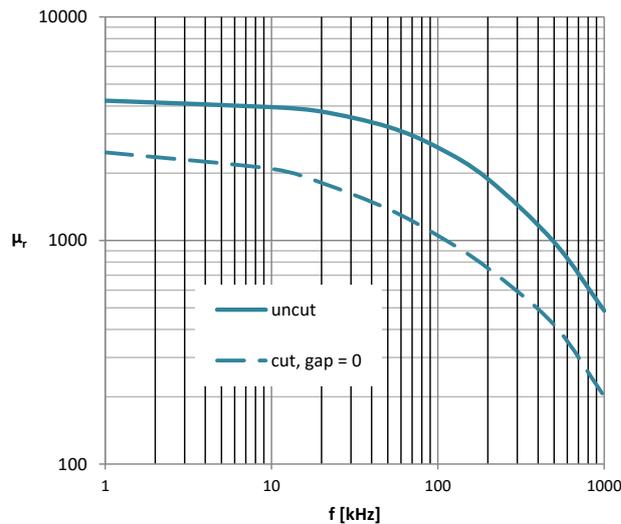
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### Curves for Cut Cores (Single cut)

Effective Permeability vs. Frequency



Notes:

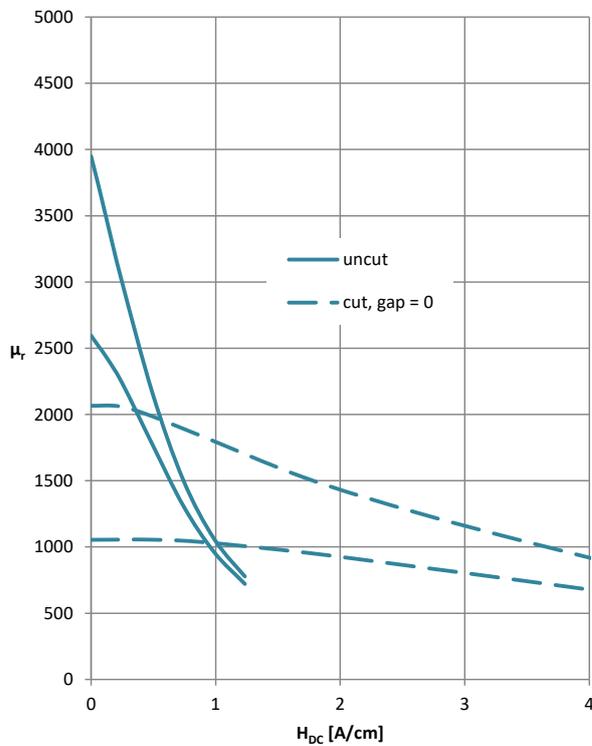
Typical curves are shown.

$N = 1$ ,  $U_{eff} = 100$  mV

Cores are impregnated with Epoxy

Influence of gap depends on the ratio of magnetic path length and gap width. Displayed example refers to magnetic path length of 280 mm.

Effective Permeability vs. Bias Field



Notes:

Cores are impregnated with Epoxy

$N = 1$ ,  $U_{eff} = 100$  mV

$I_{DC} = H_{DC} \cdot l_{Fe}$

upper curves: 10 kHz; lower curves: 100 kHz

Influence of gap depends on the ratio of magnetic path length and gap width. Displayed example refers to magnetic path length of 320 mm.