

# Breakout Magnetics: How Far Can We Take the Next Generation of Components

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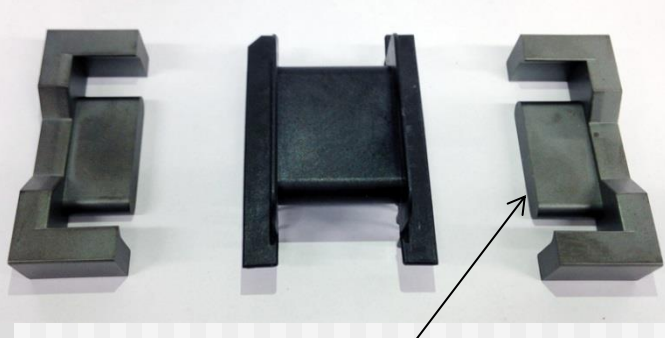


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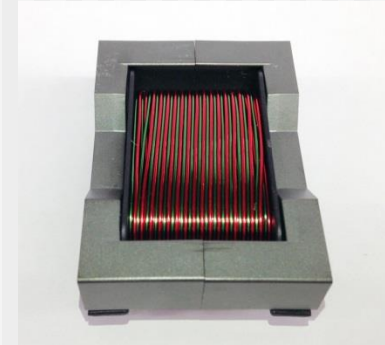
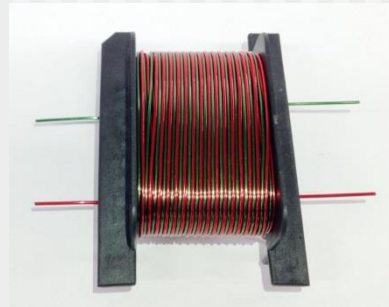


# Where do Losses Come From?

## Typical 1500 W Transformer, 250 kHz



Core cross sectional area  
( $A_e$ )



Core Loss: 4  
Watts

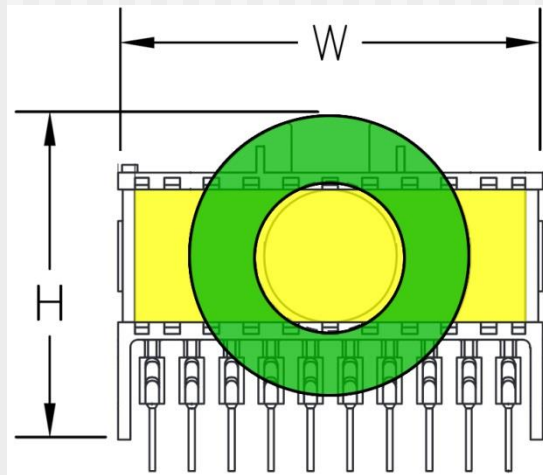
Winding Loss:  
3 Watts

Total Loss: 7  
Watts

Efficiency 99.5%!

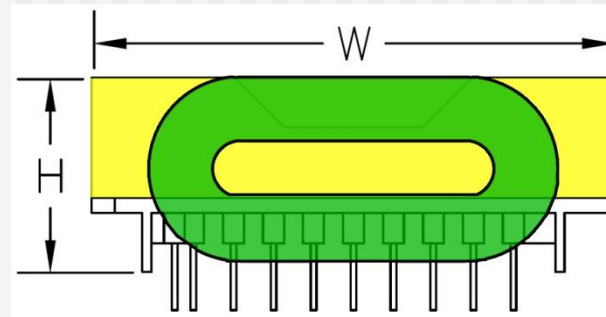
# Effective Use of Available Volume

## Current Typical ETD49



Full Cube =  $L \times W \times H = 101 \text{ cm}^3$   
Watts/cm<sup>3</sup> = 11.2 \*

## New Design



Full Cube =  $L \times W \times H = 91 \text{ cm}^3$   
Watts/cm<sup>3</sup> = 16.5 \*

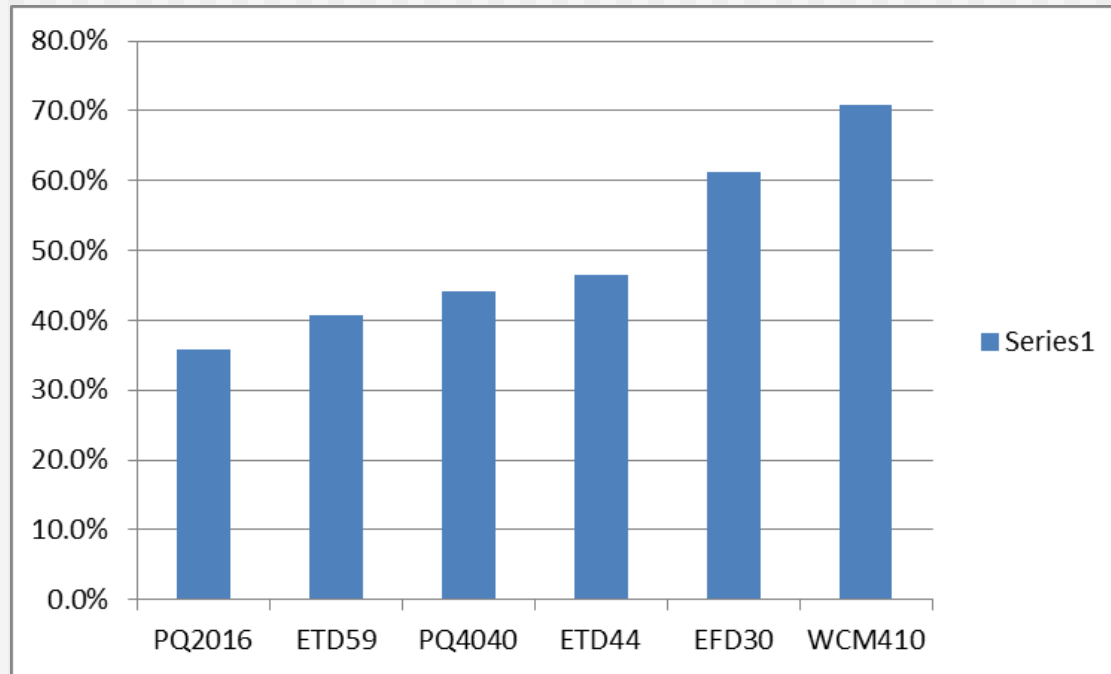
\* Power rating based on constant temperature rise design same core and winding technology used for each device.

Improvement Available Today = 47%



# What is the Potential for Improved Packaging?

% of Total Device Cube That is Core Volume and Winding Volume Only



Improvements to 80% or higher will be possible with improved insulating materials and better use of existing materials.

# Core Losses

$$B = \frac{E_{rms} (10^8)}{4.44 A_e N f}$$

Where :

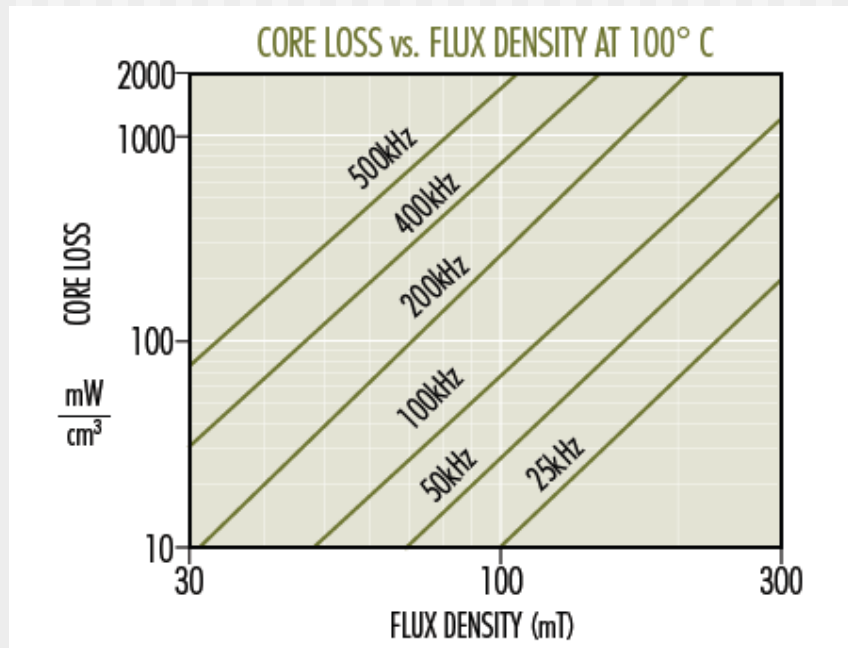
$B$  = peak AC flux density (gauss)

$E_{rms}$  = rms primary voltage

$A_e$  = core area, (cm<sup>2</sup>)

$N$  = number of primary turns

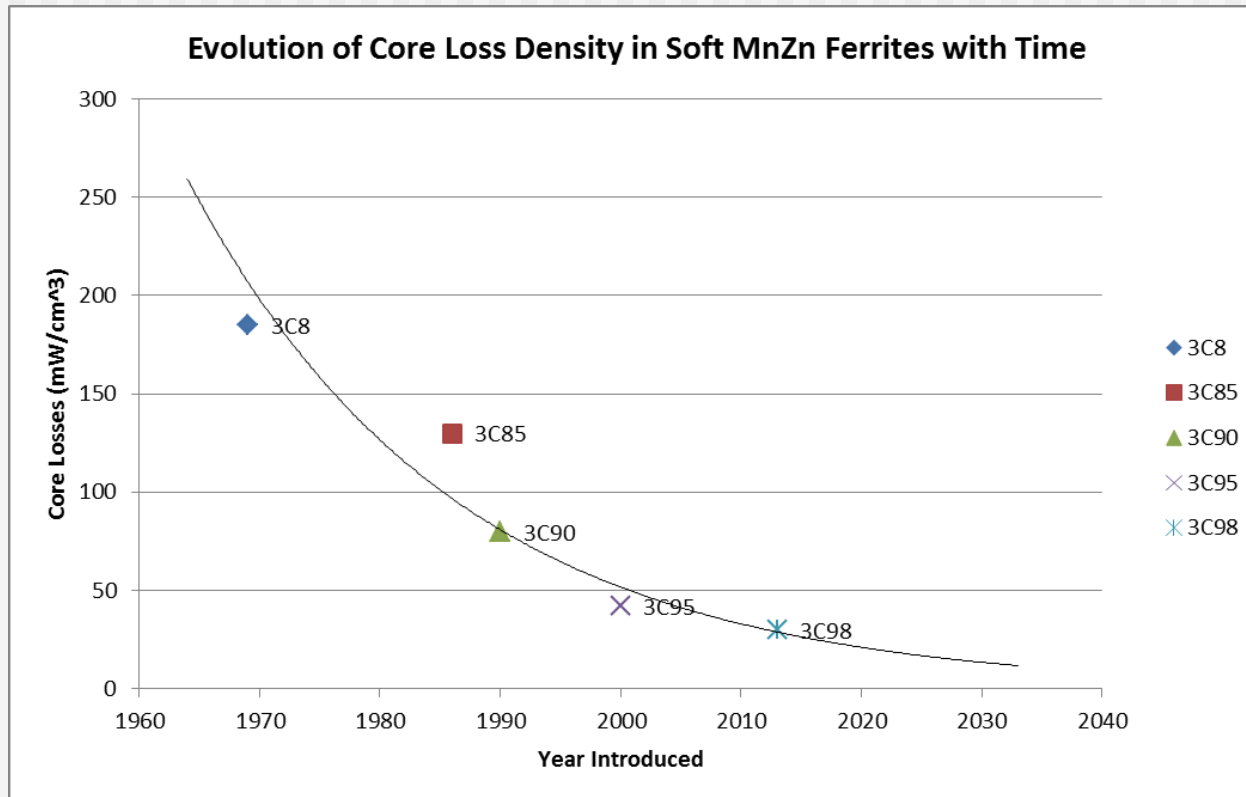
$f$  = operating frequency



Conclude: we want to decrease the product of  $A_e$  and  $N$  or increase the product of  $B$  and  $F$  without increasing core loss density.



# What Does the Future Hold for Improved Core Materials?



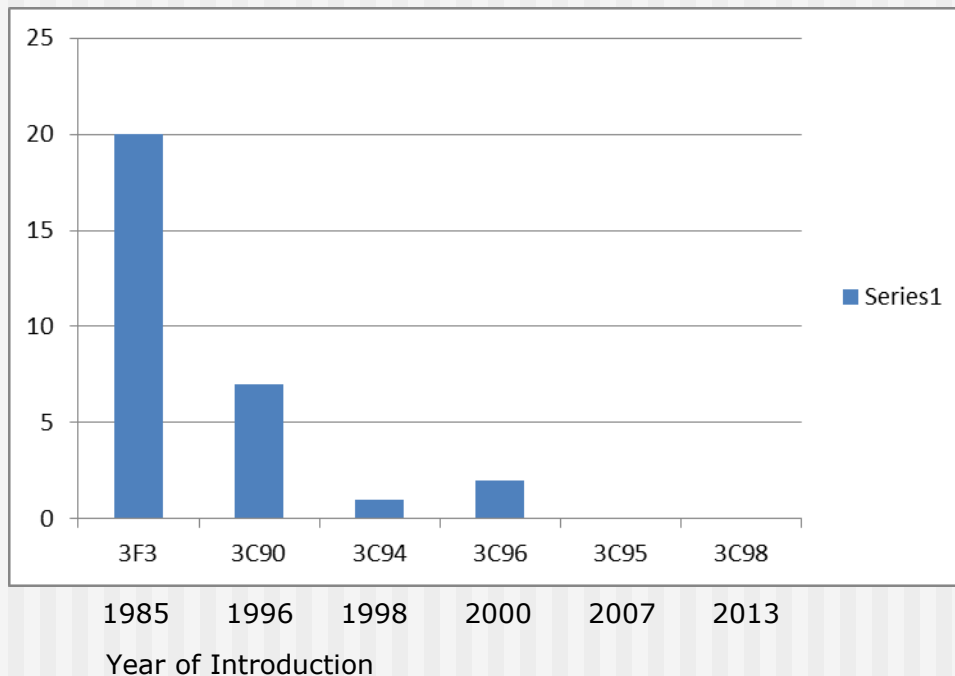
4.7%  
avg. annual  
reduction  
in core loss  
from 1969 to  
3C98  
introduction  
in 2013.

Source: Ferroxcube, Core Loss at 1 kGauss, 100 kHz



# What Core Materials are Being Chosen for Today's Designs

Stocking Quantities through U.S. Distribution

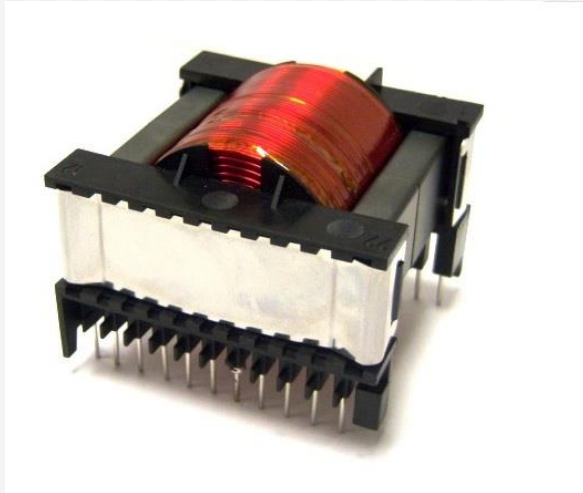


The presenter is certain that many new designs use core materials from 10+ old releases

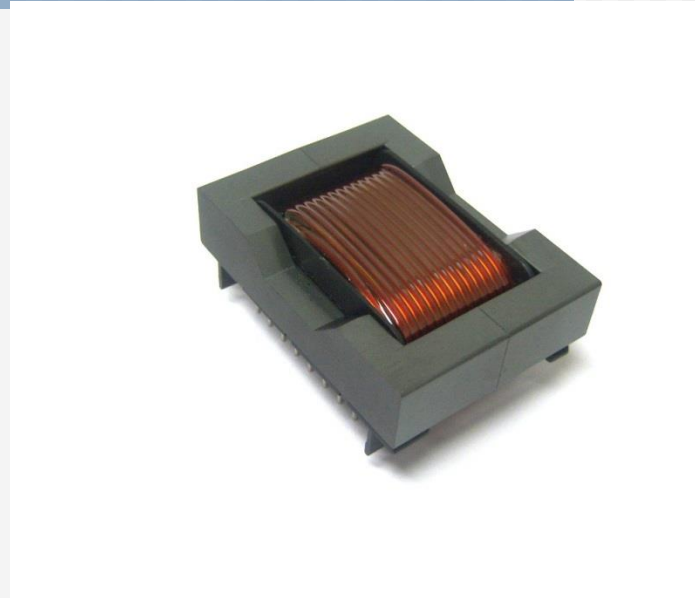
Improvement available today: 50%



# Improvement Available Today – More Efficient Packaging and Lower Loss Core



Full Cube =  $L \times W \times H = 101 \text{ cm}^3$   
Watts = 2400 at 100 kHz  
Watts/cm<sup>3</sup> = 23.7



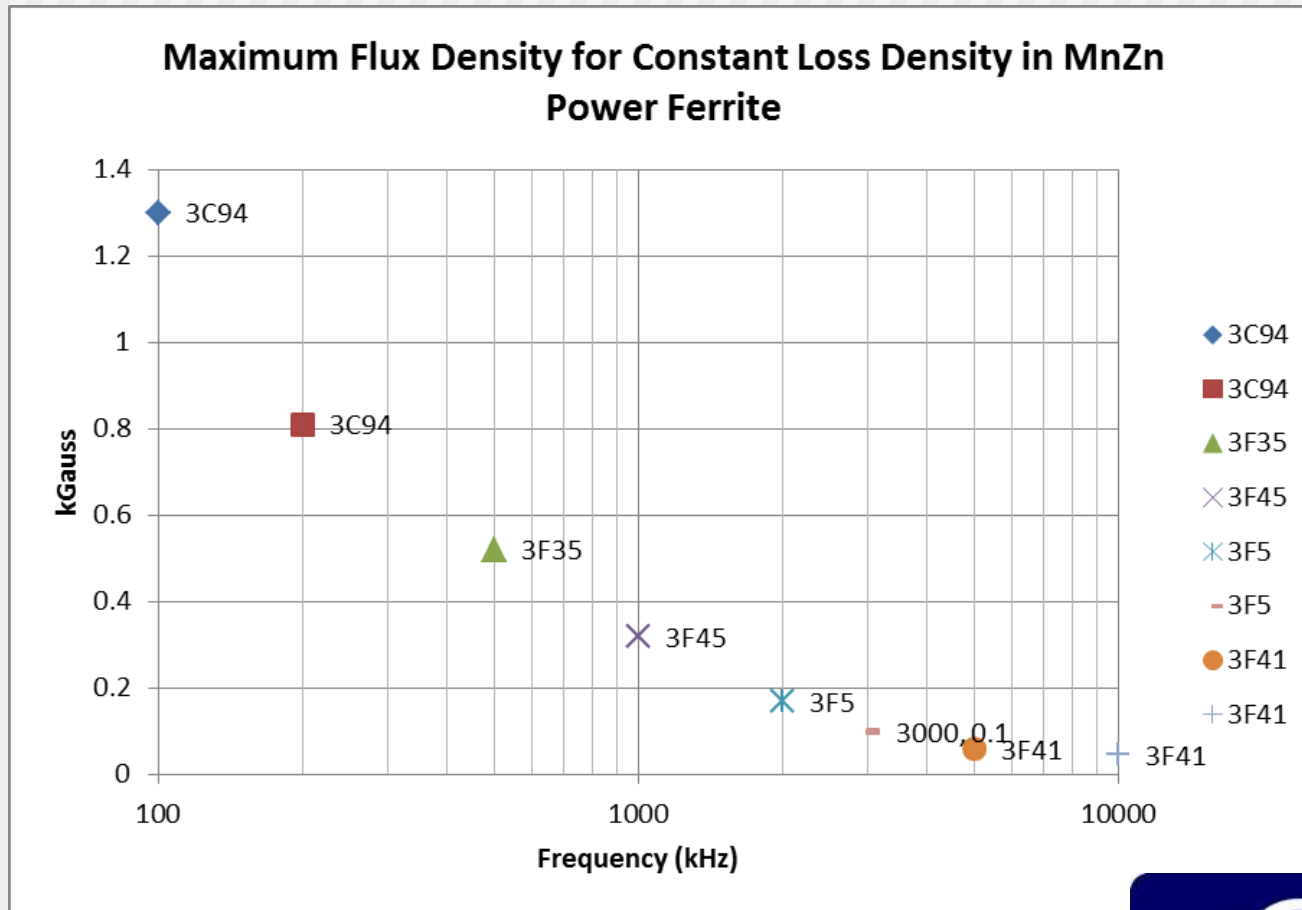
Full Cube =  $L \times W \times H = 91 \text{ cm}^3$   
Watts = 4300 at 100 kHz  
Watts/cm<sup>3</sup> = 47.3

IMPROVEMENT 2.0 times power density





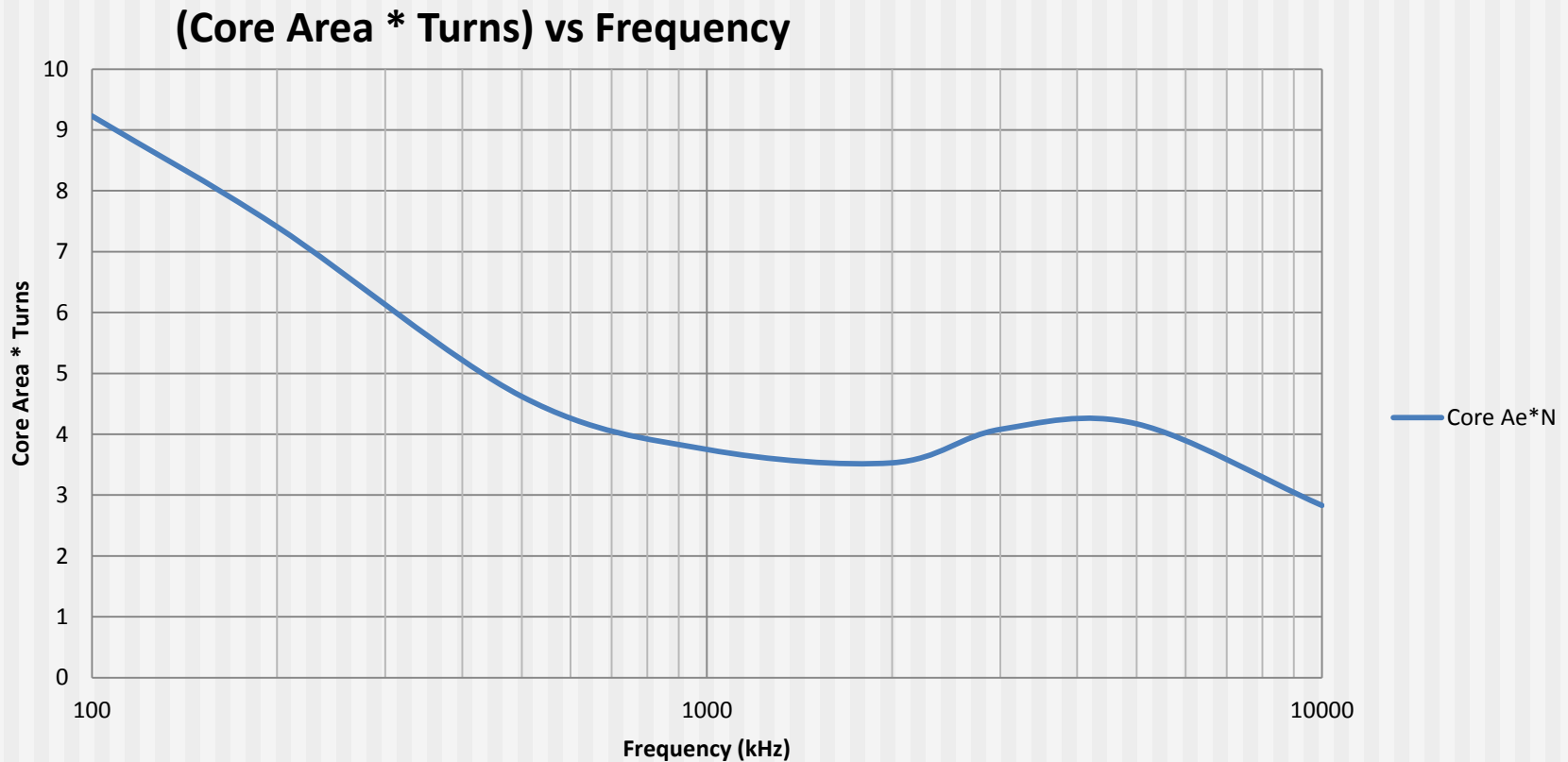
# What About the Effect of Increasing the Operating Frequency?



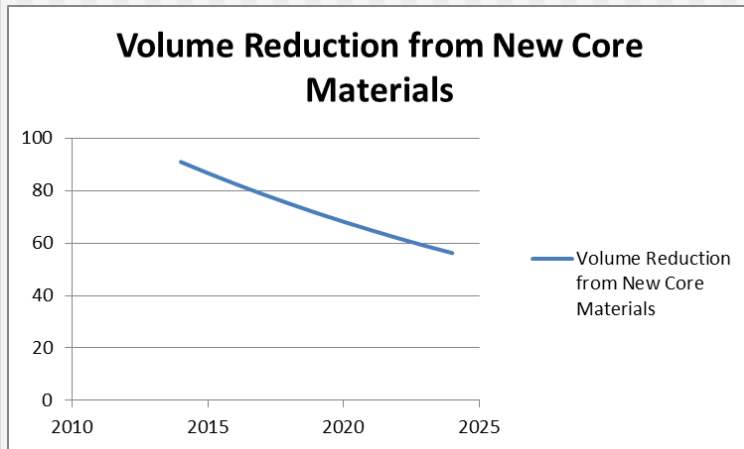
Source: Ferroxcube



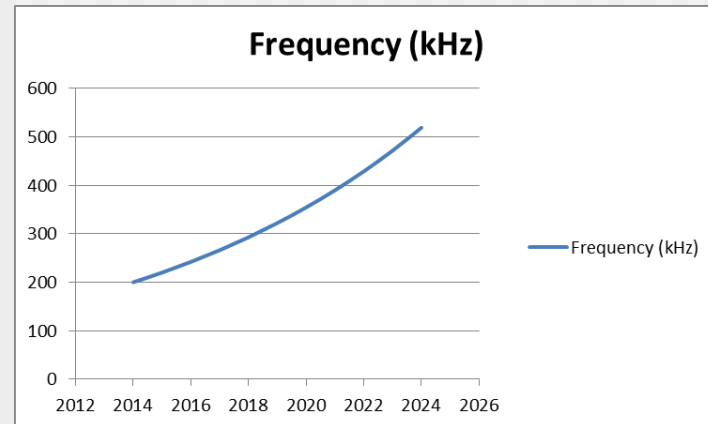
# Device Size vs. Frequency – State of the Art Today



# 10 Year Forecast



38% overall reduction in device volume



Operating frequency will increase more quickly at 10% per year. This will result in an additional 30% reduction in device volume.

Conclude: we can expect a decrease in device volume or increase in power density of at least 50% over the next 10 years as a result of better core materials and increased operating frequencies.



# Thank you for your time

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