Parameter	Symbol	Standard Conditions of test	Unit	F44
Initial Permeability (nominal)	μ_i	B<0.1mT 10kHz 25°C	-	1900 ± 20%
Saturation Flux Density (typical)	B_{sat}	H=796 A/m = 10Oe 25°C 100°C	mT	500 400
Remanent Flux Density (typical)	B_r	H→0 (from near Saturation) 10kHz 25°C	mT	270
Coercivity (typical)	H_c	B→0 (from near Saturation) 10kHz 25°C	A/m	27
Curie Temperature (minimum)	Θ_c	B<0.1mT 10kHz	°C	230
Resistivity (typical)	ρ	1 V/cm 25°C	ohm-cm	100
Amplitude Permeability (minimum)	μ_a	400mT 25°C 340mT 100°C	-	2500 1900
Total Power Loss Density (max)	P_v	200mT; 25kHz 25 °C 200mT; 25kHz 100 °C 100mT; 100kHz 25 °C 100mT; 100kHz 100 °C 200mT; 100kHz 100 °C	mW/cm³	200 130 250 160 750

Material type: Manganese-Zinc Ferrite

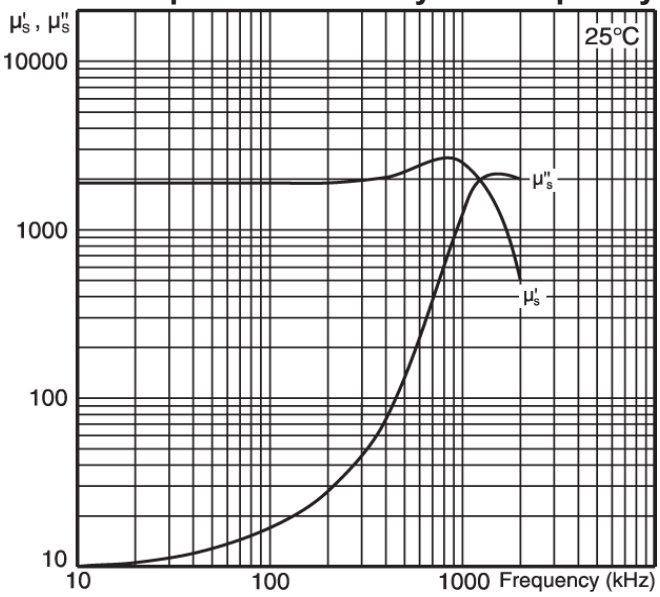
Properties:
- Higher saturation power grade
- Higher amplitude permeability
- Low power losses in recommended frequency range
- Losses minimsed above 70°C
- Medium permeability

Frequency range: Up to 300kHz (depending on flux density)

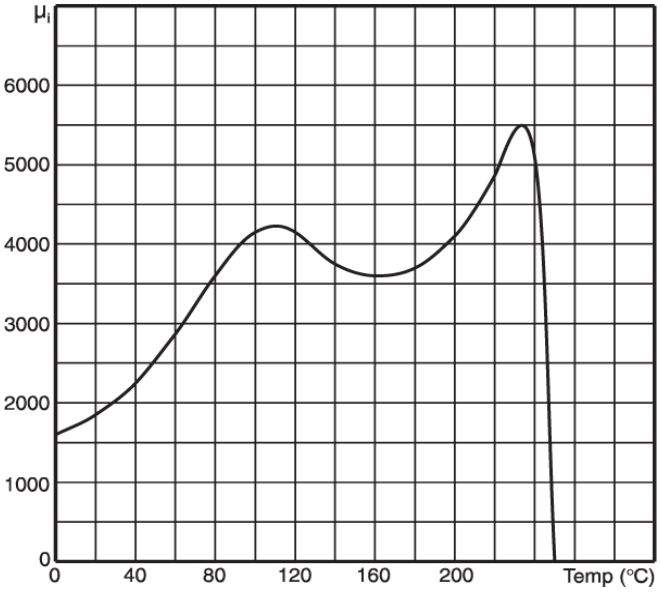
Typical applications: SMPS, EHT transformers, converters

Typical core shapes: E, U, ETD, EFD, EP, Pot, RM, Ring cores

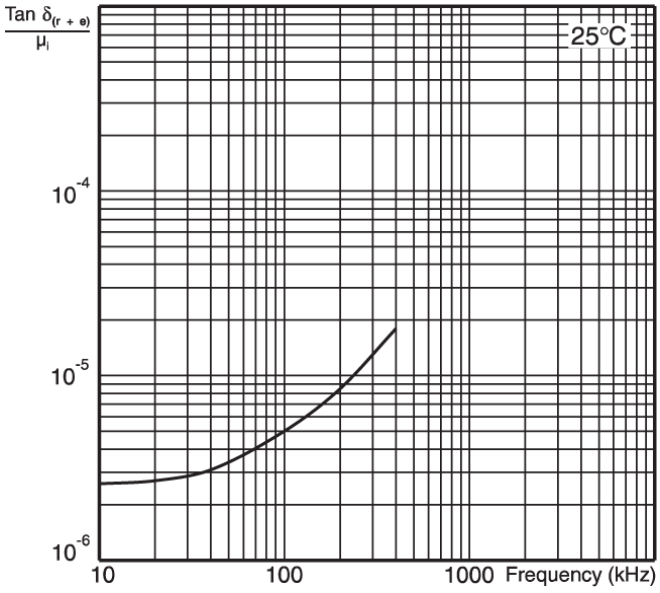
Complex Permeability vs. Frequency



Initial Permeability vs. Temperature



Relative Loss Factor vs. Frequency



NEOSID
+61 (0) 2 9660 4566
+61 (0) 2 9552 1748
sales@neosid.com.au
www.neosid.com.au
23-25 Percival Street, Lilyfield NSW 2040, Australia
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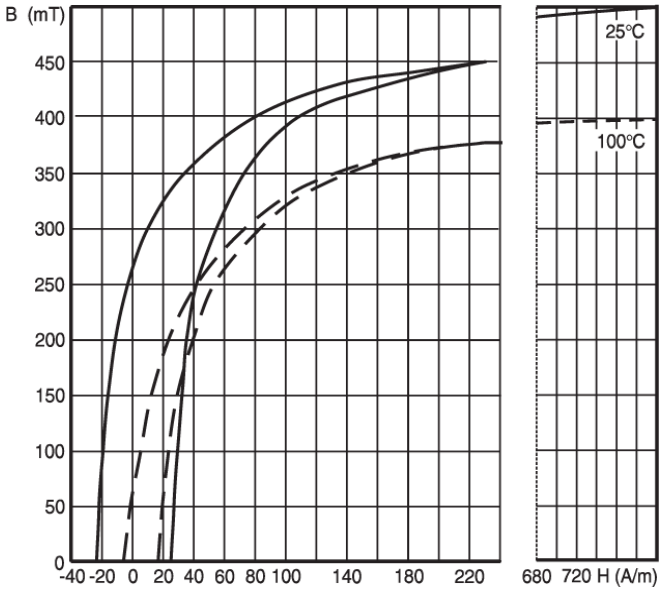
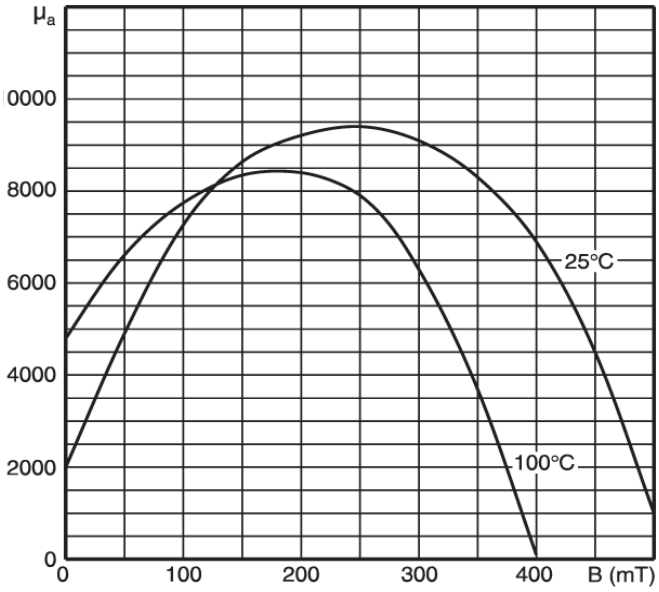
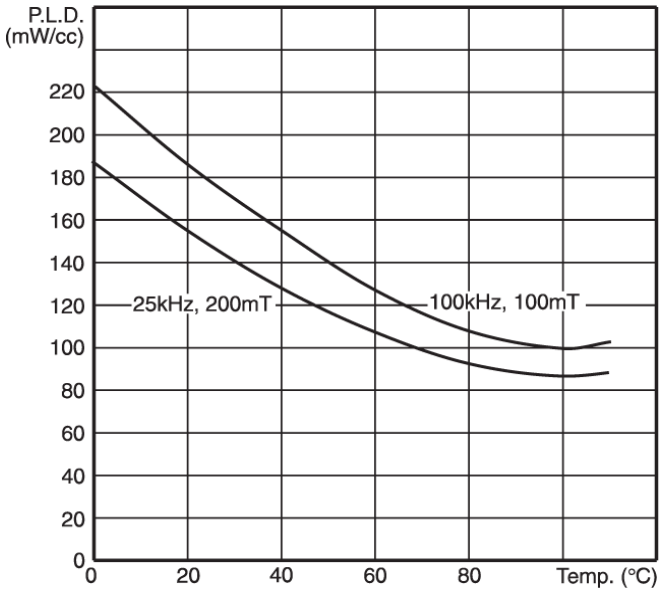
Dynamic Magnetisation: Typical B-H Loops



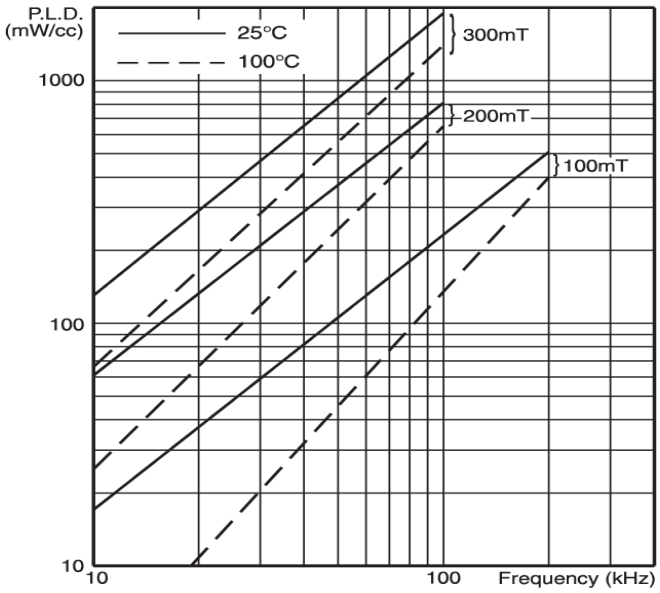
Static Magnetisation: Permeability vs. B



Power Loss Density vs. Temperature



Power Loss Density vs. Frequency



NEOSID

+61 (0) 2 9660 4566
+61 (0) 2 9552 1748
sales@neosid.com.au
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23-25 Percival Street, Lilyfield NSW 2040, Australia

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