Parameter	Symbol	Standard Conditions of test	Unit	F47
Initial Permeability (nominal)	μ_i	B<0.1mT 10kHz 25°C	-	1800 ± 20%
Saturation Flux Density (typical)	B_{sat}	H=796 A/m = 10Oe 25°C 100°C	mT	470 360
Remanent Flux Density (typical)	B_r	H→0 (from near Saturation) 10kHz 25°C	mT	130
Coercivity (typical)	H_c	B→0 (from near Saturation) 10kHz 25°C	A/m	24
Curie Temperature (minimum)	Θ_c	B<0.1mT 10kHz	°C	200
Resistivity (typical)	ρ	1 V/cm 25°C	ohm-cm	100
Amplitude Permeability (minimum)	μ_a	400mT 25°C 340mT 100°C	-	2500 1000
Total Power Loss Density (max)	P_v	200mT; 25kHz 25°C 200mT; 25kHz 100°C 100mT; 100kHz 25°C 100mT; 100kHz 100°C 50mT; 400kHz 25 °C 50mT; 400kHz 100 °C	mW/cm³	120 100 110 80 150 150

Material type: Manganese-Zinc Ferrite

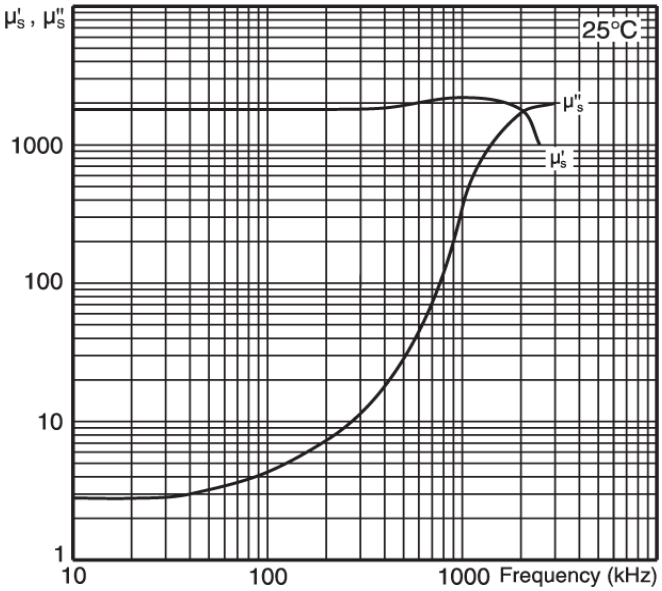
Properties:
- Higher frequency power grade
- Low losses in recommended frequency range
- High saturation
- Medium permeability
- Losses minimised 60°C-80°C

Frequency range: 300kHz to 1MHz (depending on flux density)

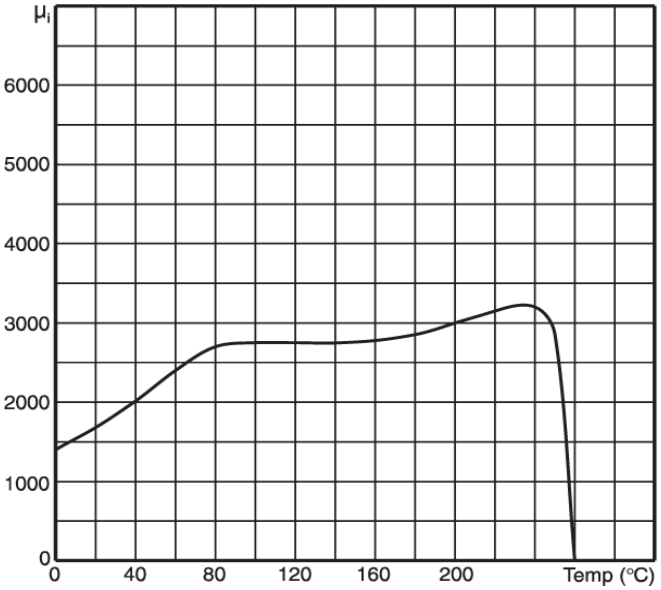
Typical applications: SMPS

Typical core shapes: E, ETD, EFD, RM and ring cores

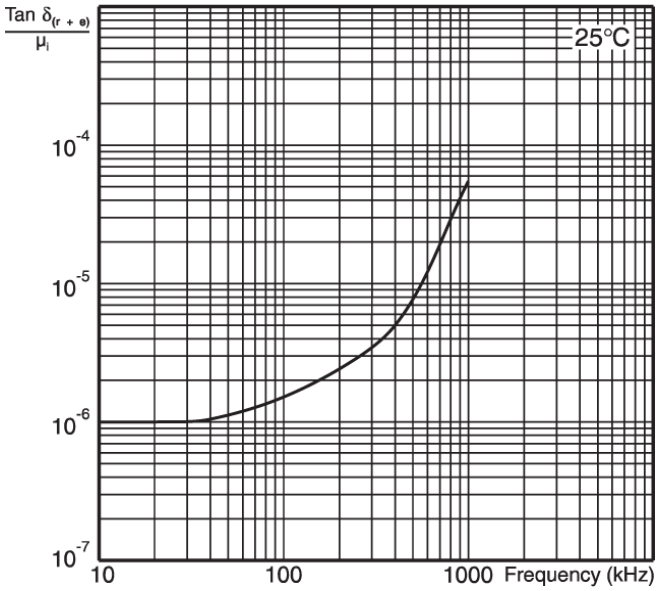
Complex Permeability vs. Frequency



Initial Permeability vs. Temperature



Relative Loss Factor vs. Frequency



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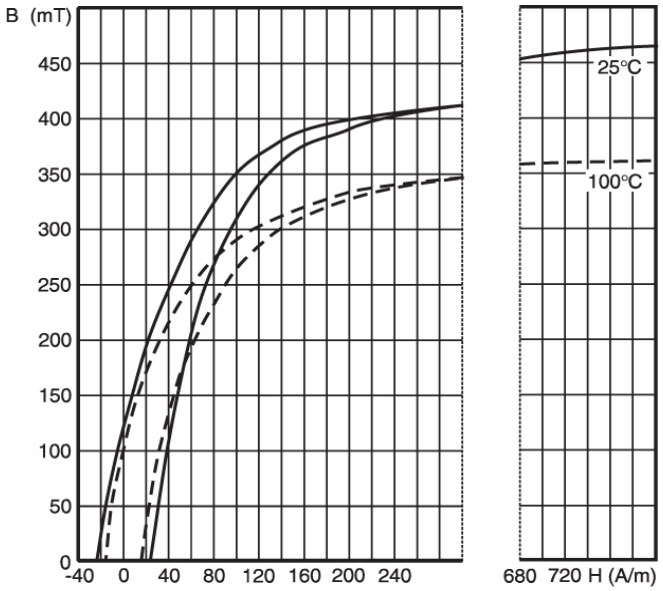
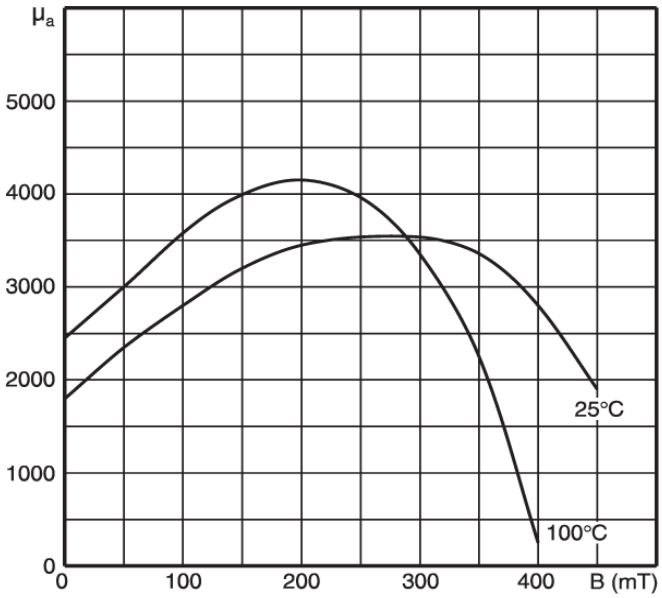
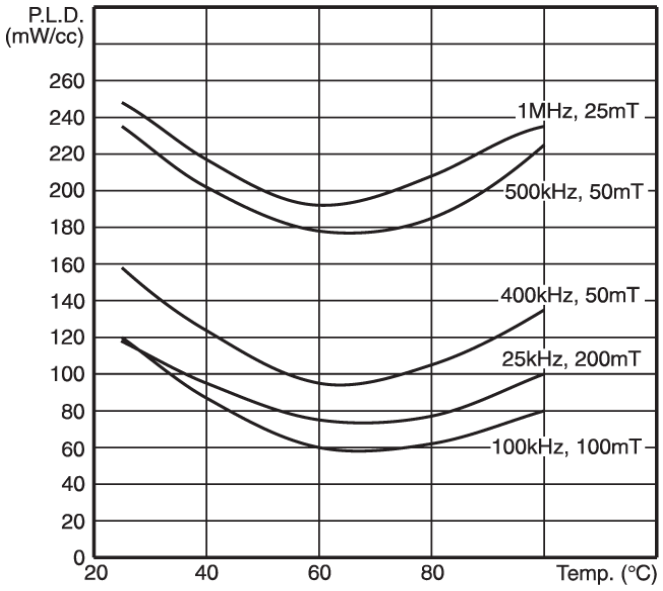
Dynamic Magnetisation: Typical B-H Loops



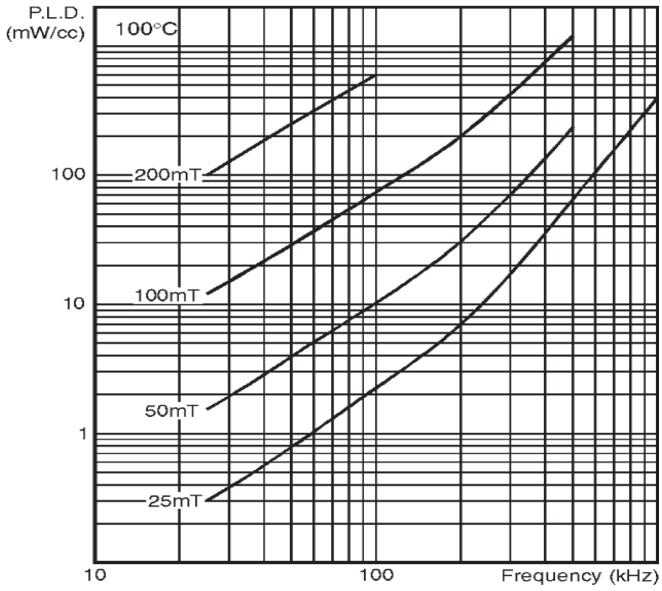
Static Magnetisation: Permeability vs. B



Power Loss Density vs. Temperature



Power Loss Density vs. Frequency



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