Parameter	Symbol	Standard Conditions of test	Unit	F5A
Initial Permeability (nominal)	μ_i	B<0.1mT 10kHz 25°C	-	2500 ± 20%
Saturation Flux Density (typical)	B_{sat}	H=796 A/m = 10 Oe 25°C 100°C	mT	470 350
Remanent Flux Density (typical)	B_r	H→0 (from near Saturation) 10kHz 25°C	mT	150
Coercivity (typical)	H_c	B→0 (from near Saturation) 10kHz 25°C	A/m	15
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 320mT 100°C	-	2400 1825
Total Power Loss Density (max)	P_v	200mT; 16kHz 25 °C 200mT; 16kHz 60 °C 200mT; 16kHz 100 °C 200mT; 25kHz 60 °C 200mT; 25kHz 100 °C	mW/cm³	120 110 110 190 190

Material type: Manganese-Zinc Ferrite

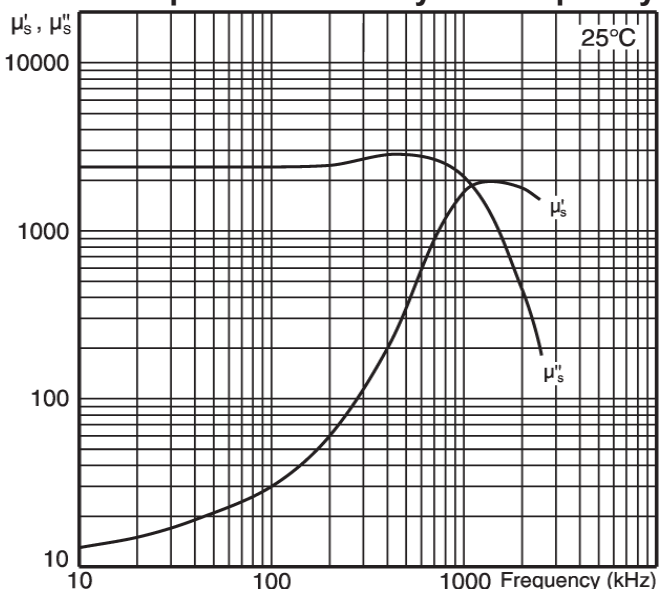
Properties:
- Higher permeability power grade
- High saturation
- Low loss
- Losses are minimised in the 50°-80°C range

Frequency range: Up to 150/200kHz (depending on flux density).

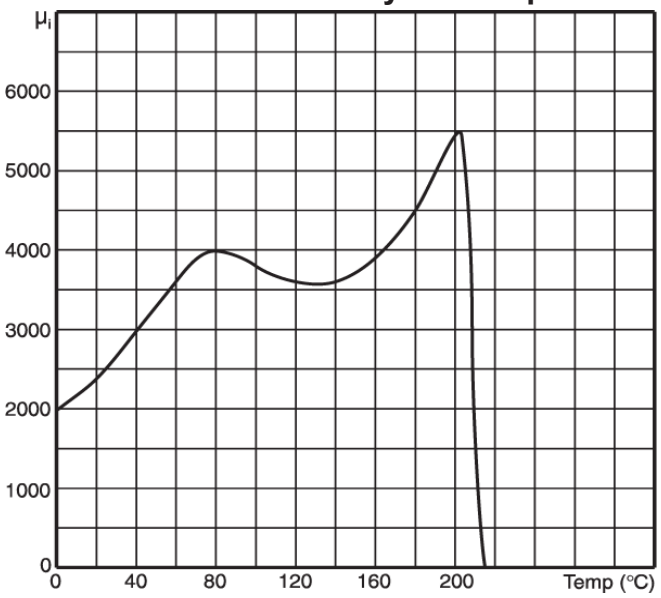
Typical applications: Power supplies and EHT transformers.

Typical core shapes: E, U, ETD, RM, ring cores.

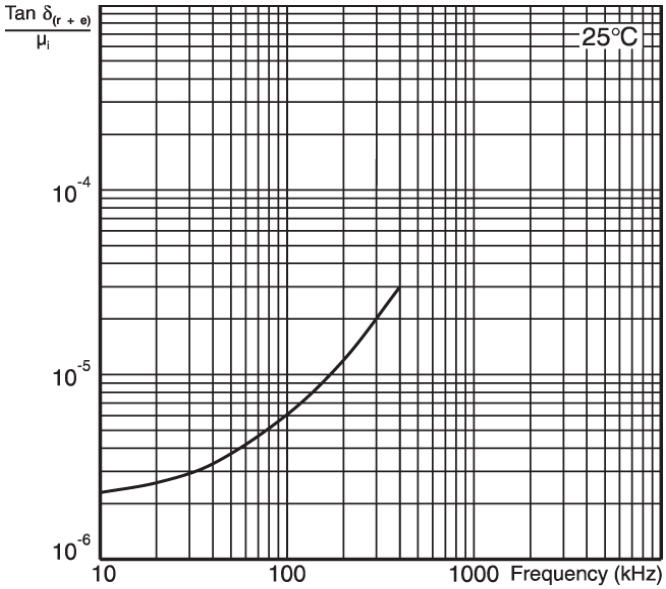
Complex Permeability vs. Frequency



Initial Permeability vs. Temperature



Relative Loss Factor vs. Frequency



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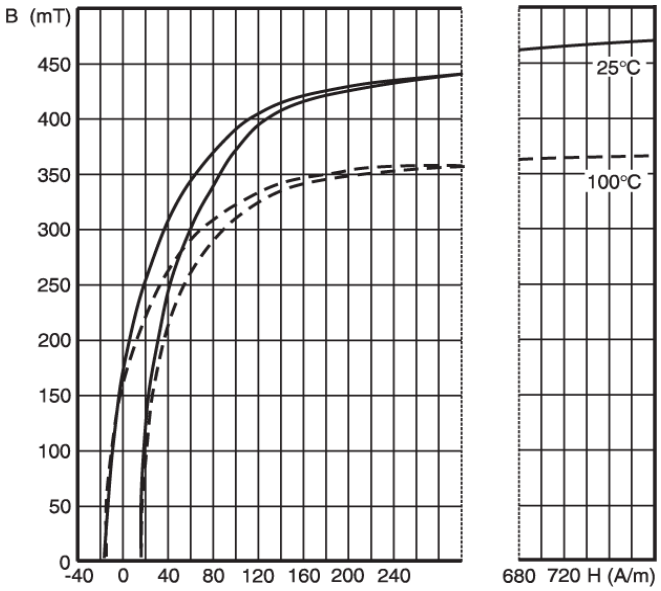
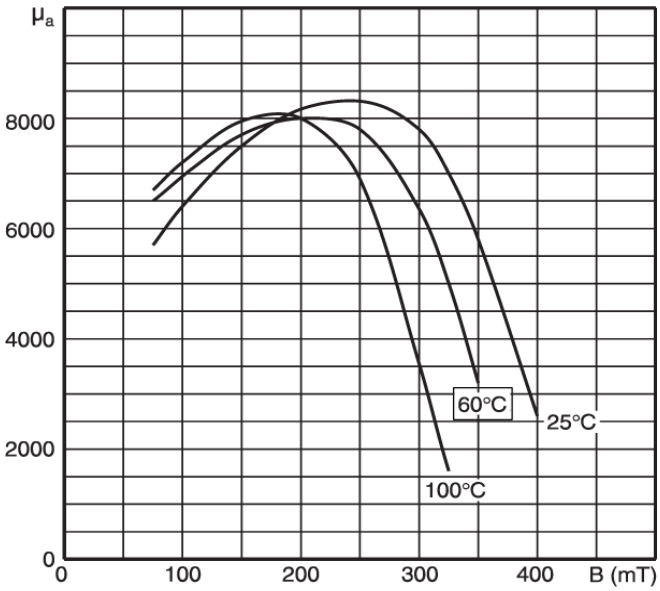
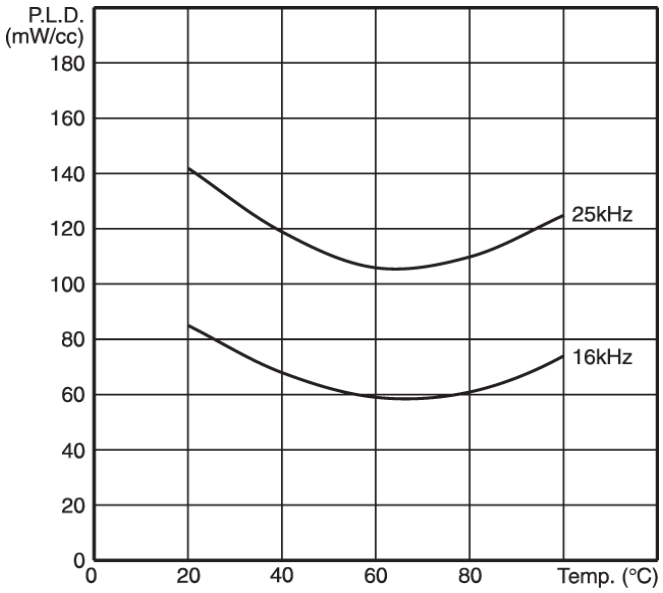
Dynamic Magnetisation: Typical B-H Loops



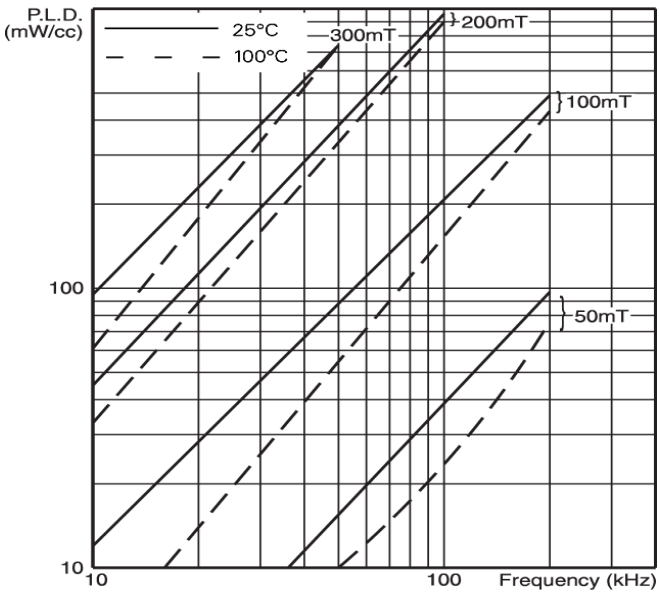
Static Magnetisation: Permeability vs. B



Power Loss Density vs. Temperature



Power Loss Density vs. Frequency



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