

Rethinking inductor structures across broad application ranges

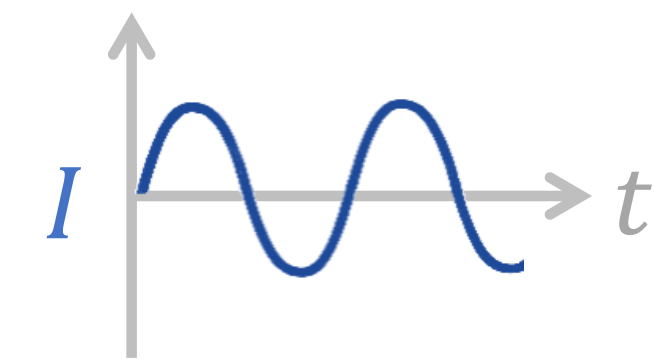
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Research Approach

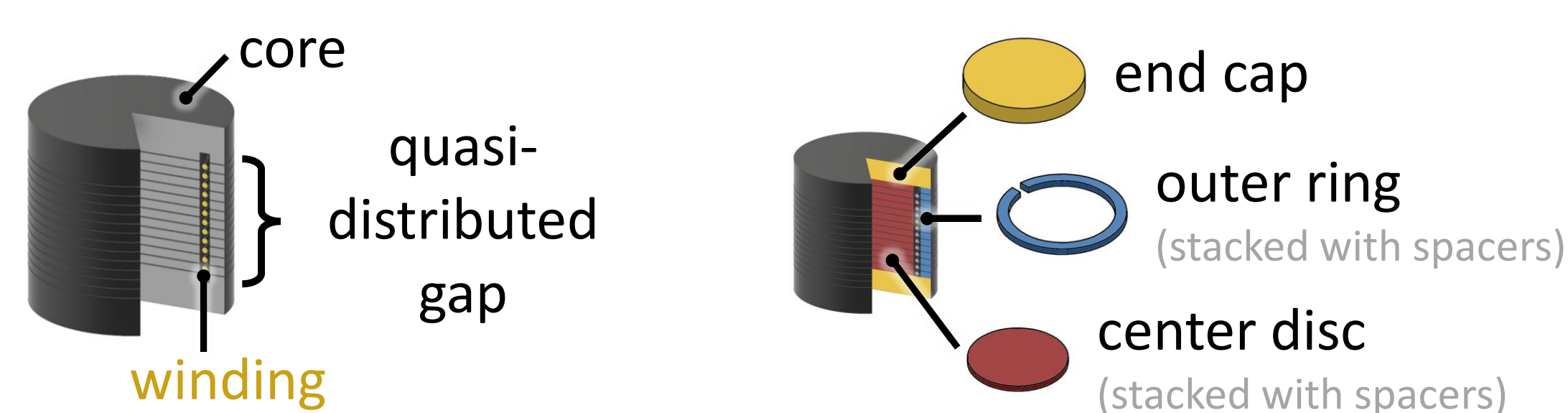
Develop new inductor designs optimized for different design cases

Modular Pot Core Inductor

Inductor design case: currents with **large ac** ripple
(e.g. resonant converters, DCM/BCM converters)



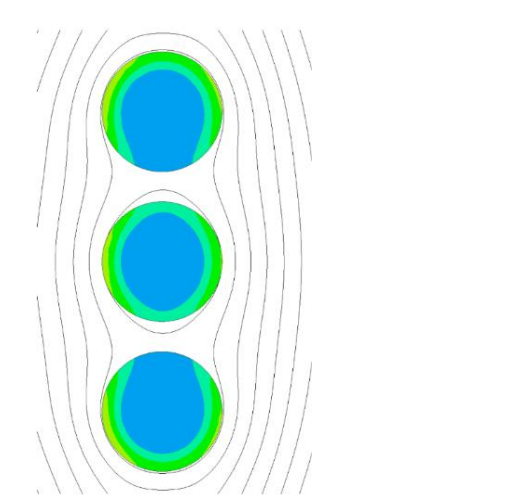
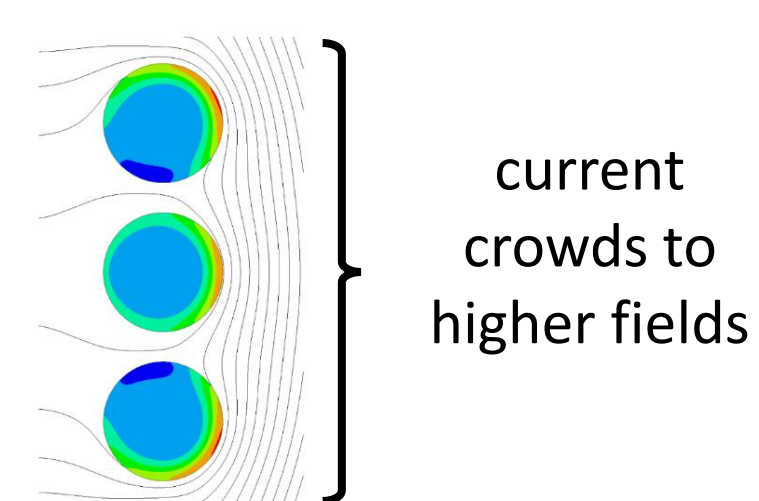
Inductor design:



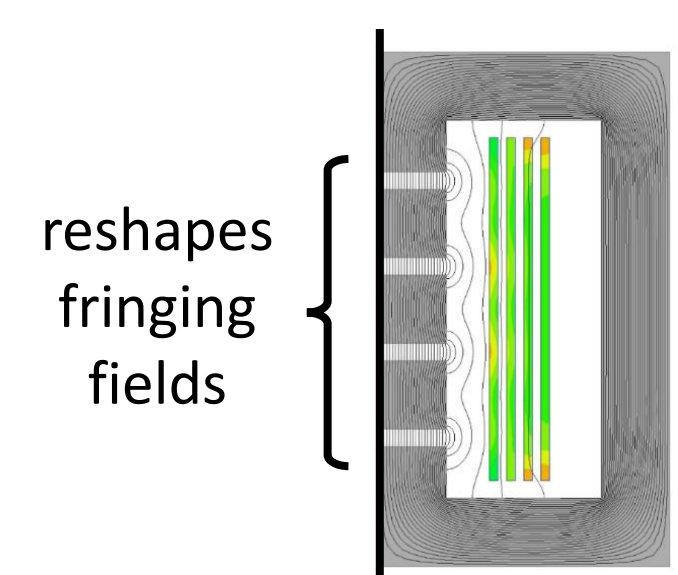
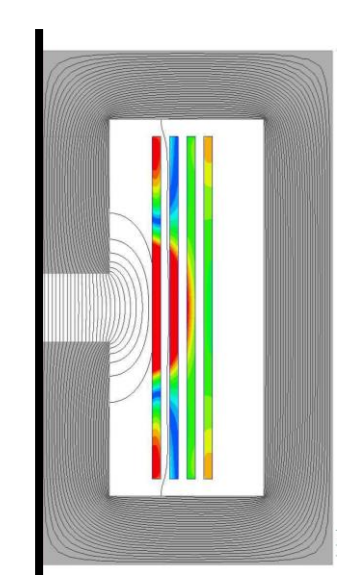
Major design goal: **reduce ac sources of loss** through three main features

1. reduce ac winding loss via **field shaping**
2. reduce fringing field loss via **quasi-distributed gaps**

✗ imbalanced fields (single-sided conduction) vs. ✓ balanced fields (double-sided conduction)



✗ lumped gap vs. ✓ quasi-distributed gap



3. reduce core loss via **larger core-to-window area ratio**

Results: ⚡ **50% less loss** (vs. conventional designs)

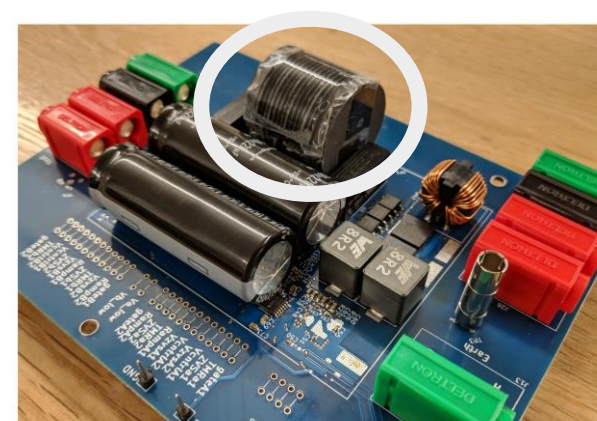


Experimental comparisons between MP and EQ cores at 3 MHz
(Core material: Fair-Rite 67)

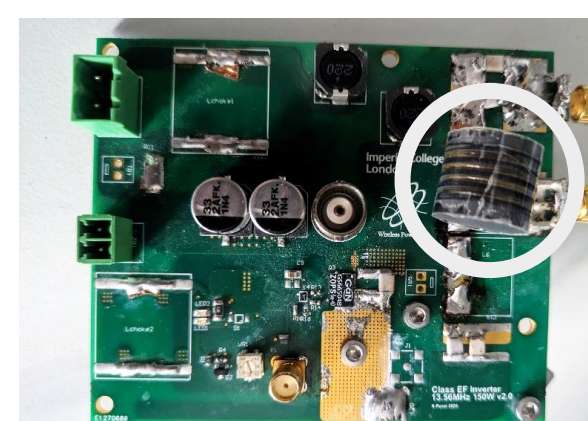
Volume	Power	Core	L	Q - sim (solid wire)	Q - meas (solid wire)	Q - meas (litz wire)
3700 mm ³	280 VA (2.0 - 2.1 A)	EQ #1	7.8 μH	-	270	370
		MP #1	6.8 μH	520	520	700
7400 mm ³	520 VA (1.8 - 2.0 A)	EQ #2	16.5 μH	-	280	340
		MP #2a	12.9 μH	590	590	780
		MP #2b	15.8 μH	570	500	610
14800 mm ³	910 VA (2.7 A)	MP #3	13.4 μH	680	690	960

Demo in systems:

660W PFC
98% efficiency, 80W/in³
1-3 MHz operation

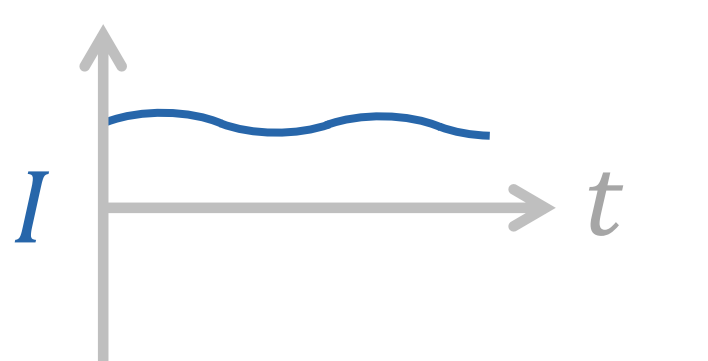


70W wireless power system
94% efficiency
13.56 MHz operation

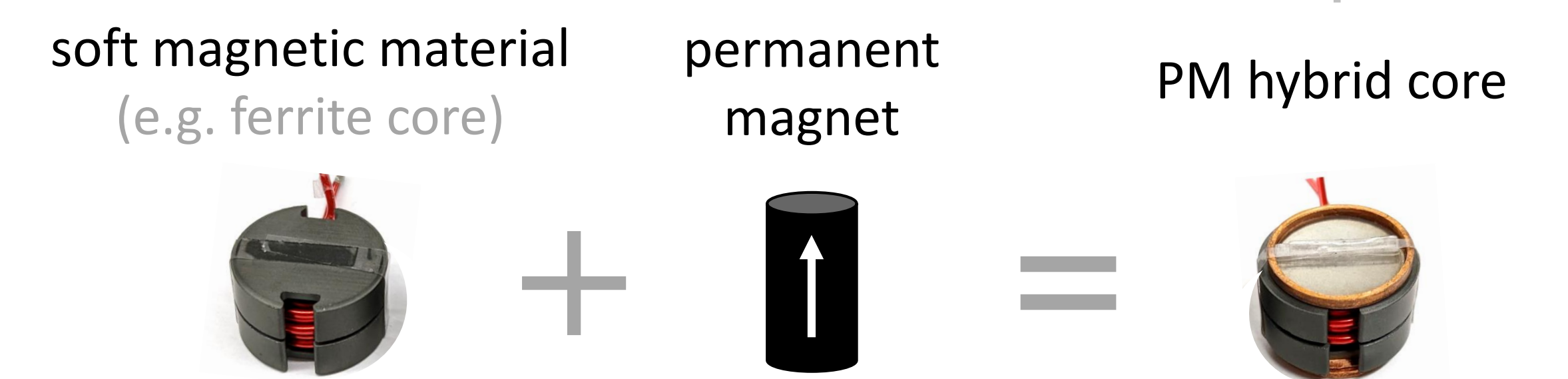


Permanent Magnet Hybrid Core Inductor

Inductor design case: currents with **large dc** and small ac ripple
(e.g. input/output filters, deep CCM converters)

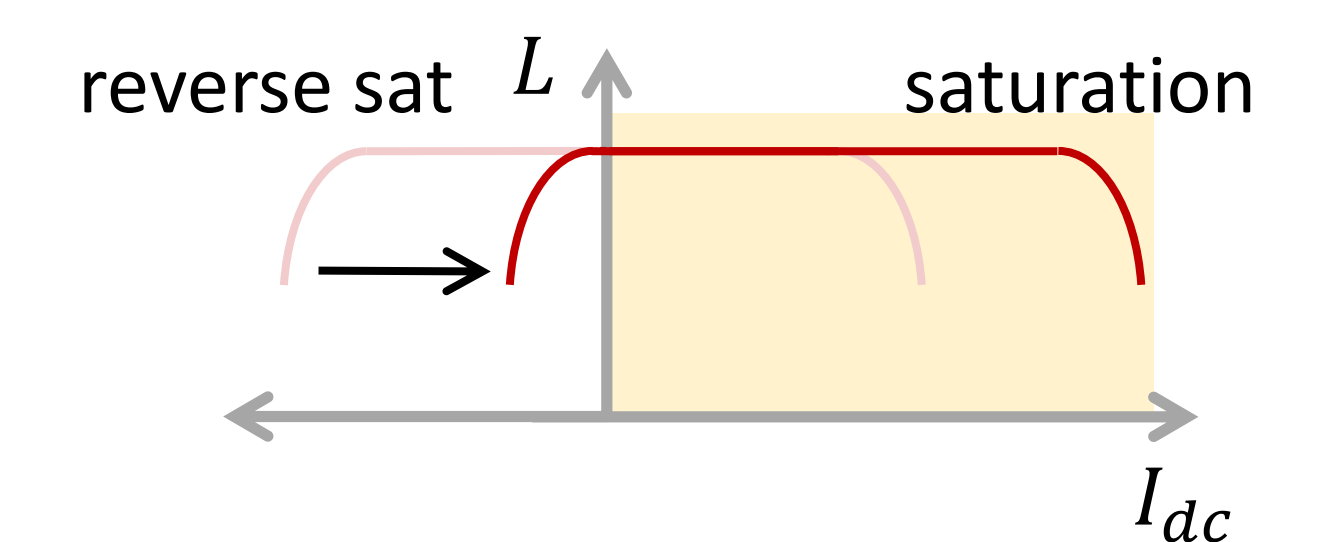
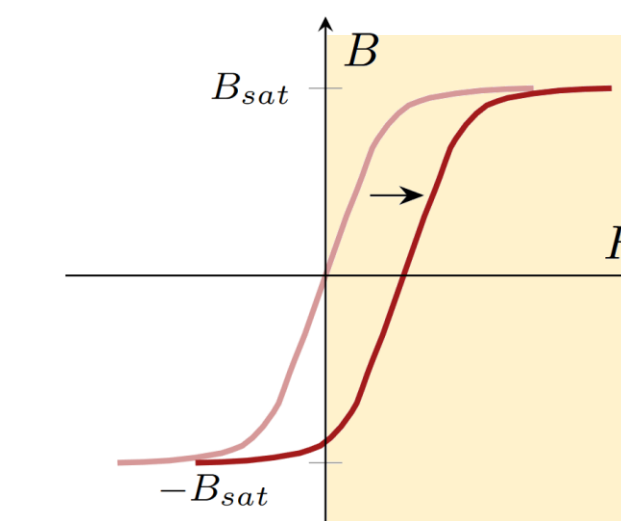


Inductor design:



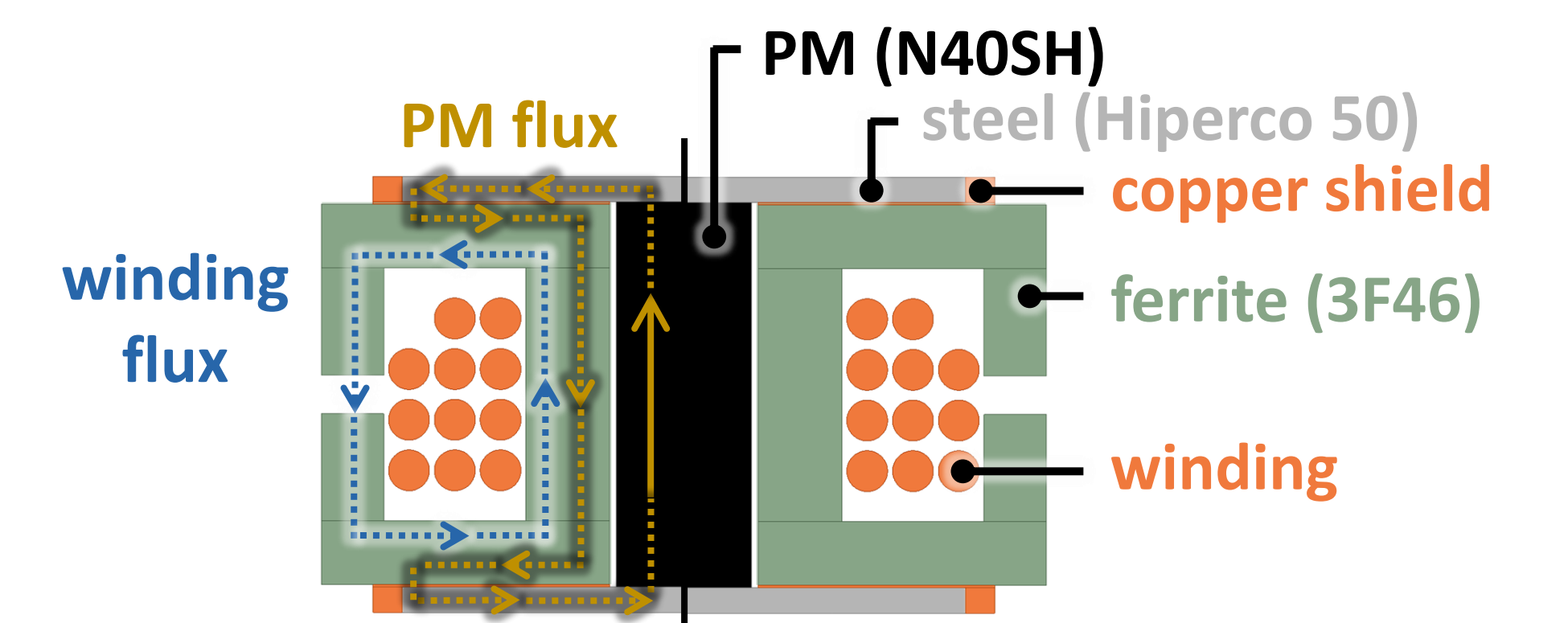
Major design goal: improve **saturation** of the core

- use PM to **offset** winding flux



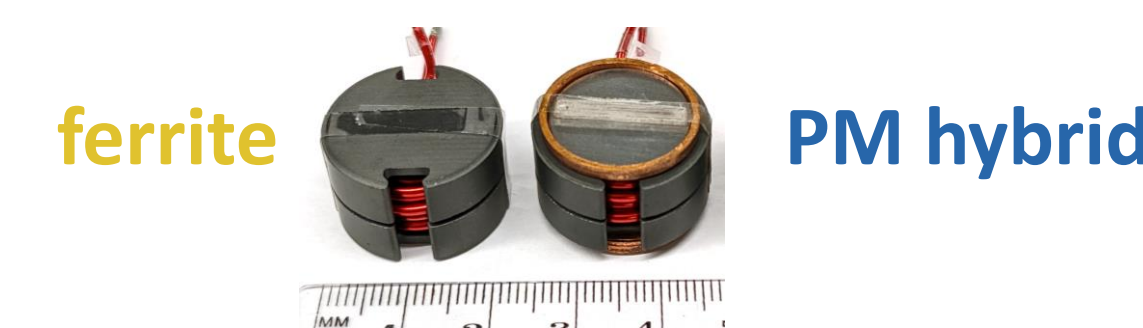
Prototype: using off-the-shelf parts

- place PM outside winding flux path to **reduce demagnetization risk**
- **guide PM flux** to ferrite region with smallest core area

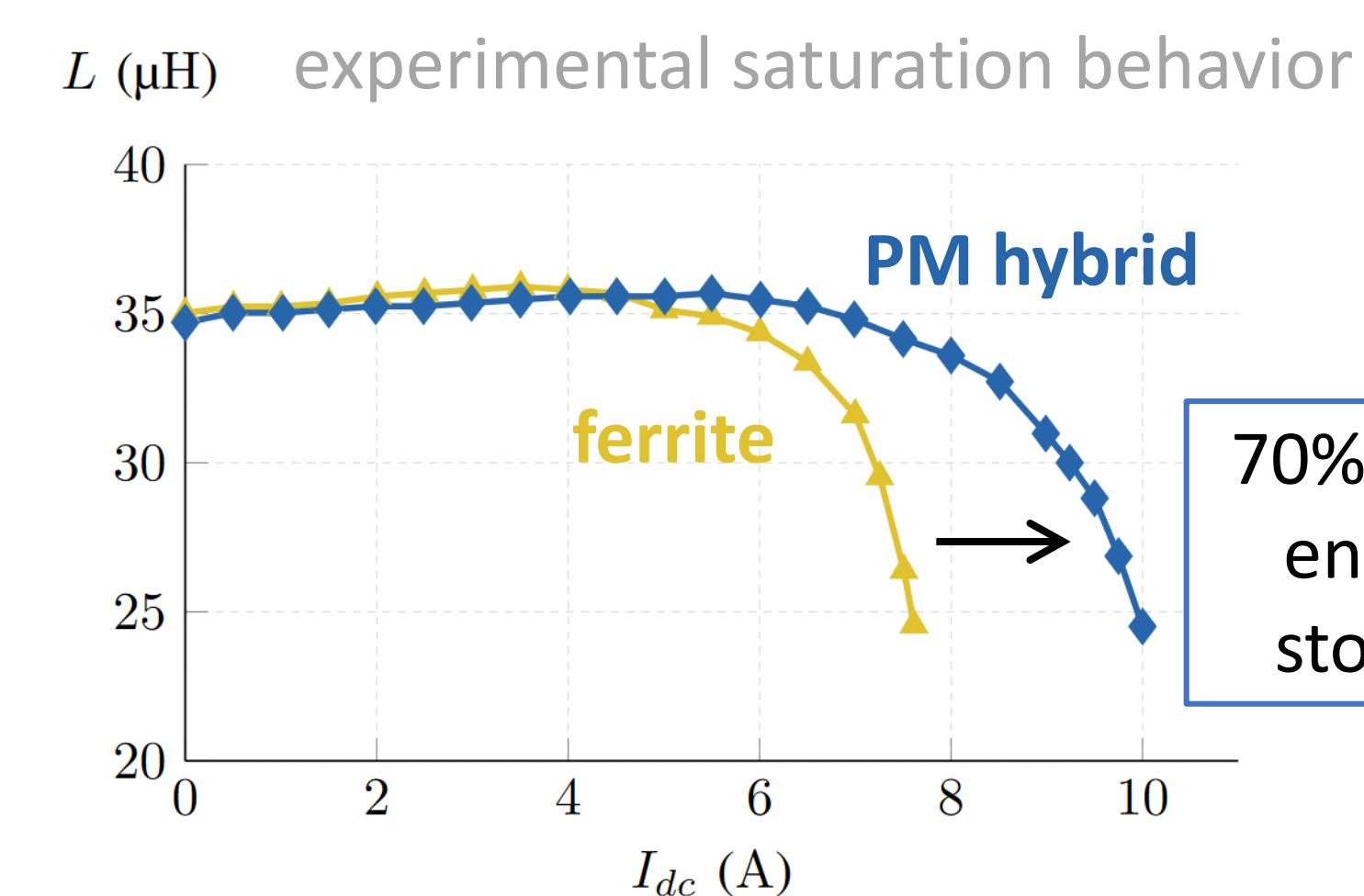


Results: compare pure ferrite core to PM hybrid core
(same total core volume and cross-sectional area)

70% more energy storage



Both at $R_{dc} = 7 \text{ m}\Omega$



50% less dc loss



$R_{dc} = 14 \text{ m}\Omega \rightarrow R_{dc} = 7 \text{ m}\Omega$

