

# APEC 2025



Atlanta, GA

March 16-20

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## Core Evaluation Kit Initiative for the comparison of core loss measurement

Jens Friebe - University of Kassel

Wilmar Martinez – KU Leuven EnergyVille

Pierre Küster - University of Kassel

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**DFG** Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft  
German Research Foundation

**U N I K A S S E L**  
**V E R S I T Ä T**

**KU LEUVEN**

IS24.1

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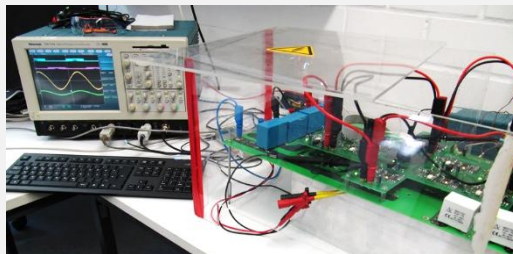
# Introduction

## KDEE-EVS/LE

- Founded in 2009, cooperation of four chairs
- Former head of the Institute: Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Peter Zacharias
- Future focus currently under development



## Laboratories (KDEE-EVS/LE)



## Jens Friebe



2004-2017

- **SMA Solar Technology**
- WBG, Magnetics, Power Electronics Packaging <20kW

2018-02/2023

- **Leibniz University Hannover**
- Passives in Power Electronics
- WBG-focus on GaN(Systems)

Since 03/2023

- **University of Kassel**
- Power Electronics

# Core Evaluation Kit – What is it?

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- Initiative of different scientific and industrial partners for core losses
- Comparison of
  - Measurement setups
  - Analytical methods
  - Numerical methods
- Goals
  - Better understanding of core losses
  - Better possibilities for comparison of datasheets of different manufactures
- Composition of a set of cores to minimize the effects at measurements of the material, core size, etc.
  - Core-Evaluation-Kit

# Core Evaluation Kit – What is it?

- 6 Kits, each with 18 different toroid cores
  - 9 nanocrystalline cores
  - 6 powder cores
  - 3 ferrite cores



Content of one Core-Evaluation-Kit					
			Core dimensions		
Manufacturer	Material	$A_L$ @10 kHz [ $\mu$ H]	OD [mm]	ID [mm]	h [mm]
VAC Vacuumschmelze GmbH & Co. KG	ZINA	-	16	10	6
	VP500F	43			
	VP500F	10.5			
	VP500F	67	25	16	10
	VP500F	10.5 – 24.6			
	VP550HF	69.9			
	VP712F	8.6			
	VP500F	45			
	VP500F	18	50	40	20
Magnetics Inc.	High Flux 060	-	16	10	6
			25	16	10
			50	30	15
	Kool Mu 060	-	16	10	6
			25	16	10
			16	10	6
Sumida AG	Fi335	-	16	10	6
			25	16	10
			50	30	15

# Core Evaluation Kit – Guidelines

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- **Power density:**
  - Limited to a maximum of **300mW/cm<sup>3</sup>**
- **Frequency:**
  - Range of **10 kHz - 200 kHz**
  - Step Size: 10 kHz, 20 kHz, 50 kHz, 100 kHz, 200 kHz
- **Current shape:**
  - **Sinusoidal** or **triangular**
- **Flux density:**
  - Starting point: **10 mT**
  - Final point: corresponding to the setup and the other maximum defined values.
  - **10 different points**
- **Temperature:**
  - Maximal **temperature rise** of **5K** during the measurement.
  - **Ambient** temperature of **25°C**.
  - **Temperature** shall be **logged**.
- **Measurement time:**
  - **As short as possible** to minimize the rise of temperature.
- **Documentation:**
  - .csv-format
  - Measurement time and date shall be documented.
- Measurement setup shall be documented.

## **Restrictions**

- No oil cooling allowed.
- No machine winding allowed.
- Identification of the core shall be maintained throughout the whole process.

# Measurement Setups - Norm

- International Norm IEC 62044-3

Cores made of soft magnetic materials – Measuring methods

Part 3: Magnetic properties at high excitation level

- Multiplicating-method

- V-A-W – measurement setup analog

- Voltage-Ampere-Watt ->  $P = (v \cdot i)$

- Impedance-analysator

- $P = \frac{V_{rms}^2}{R_p}$

- V-A-W – measurement setup digital

- Voltage-Ampere-Watt ->  $P = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (V_i \cdot I_i)$

- Vector spectrometer technique

- $P = \sum_k (V_k \cdot I_k) \cdot \cos(\varphi_k)$

- k: k-th harmonic U: RMS-value I: RMS-value

- Cross-Power-method

- FFT of u(t) and i(t)

- Calculation of the RMS-values for the fundamental frequency and the harmonics

- Same Calculation as for the vector spectrometer technique

# Measurement Setups - Norm

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- International Norm IEC 62044-3
  - Cores made of soft magnetic materials – Measuring methods
  - Part 3: Magnetic properties at high excitation level
    - RMS-method
      - Method with True RMS-measuring devices
    - Reflection-method
      - Measurement with network-analysator
      - Based on the difference of radiated power and reflected power
      - Suitable for frequencies over 500 kHz
    - Calorimetric measurement setup
      - Based on temperature differences in consequence of increased or decreased power loss of the DUT

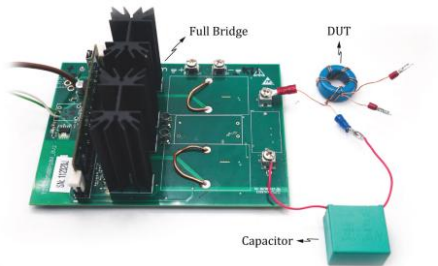
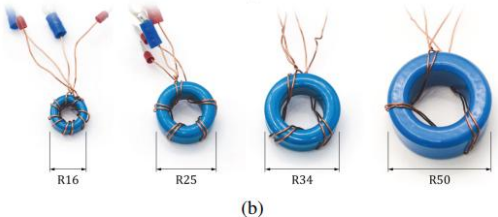
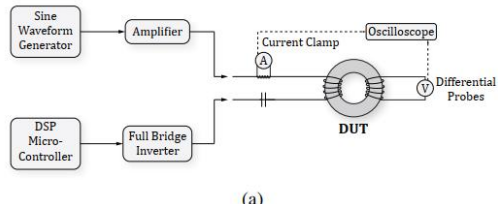
# Iron Loss Characterization – KU Leuven

## Overview of core loss measurements in practice

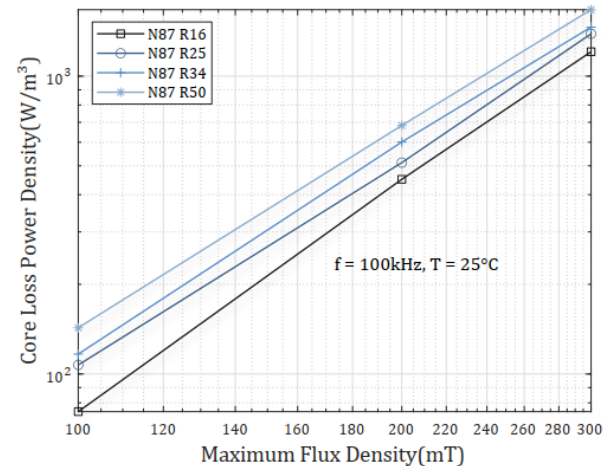
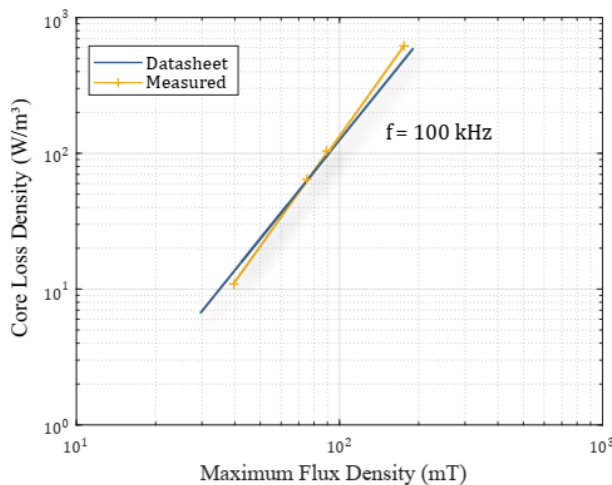
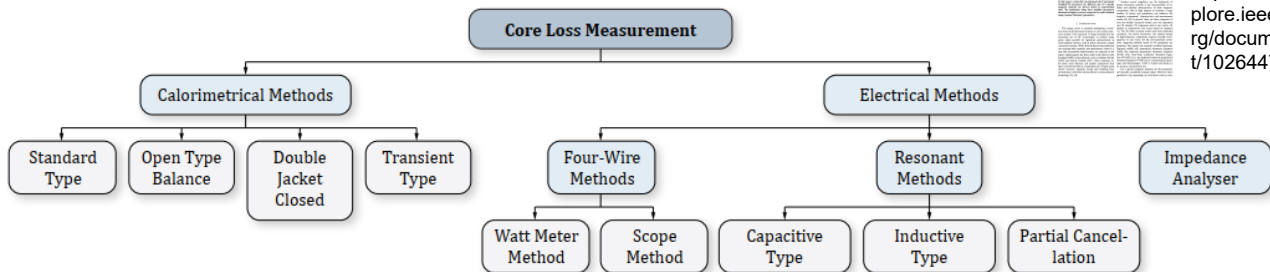


Paper IEEE

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10264477>



$$P_{loss\_density} = \frac{N_1}{N_2 T V_e} \cdot \int_0^T i(t) \cdot v(t)$$



# Comparison of Core Losses – KU Leuven

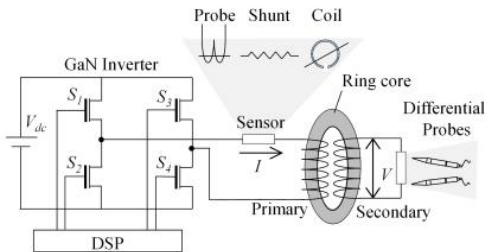
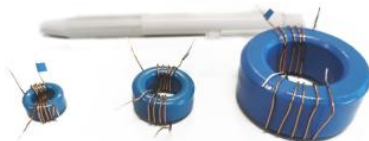


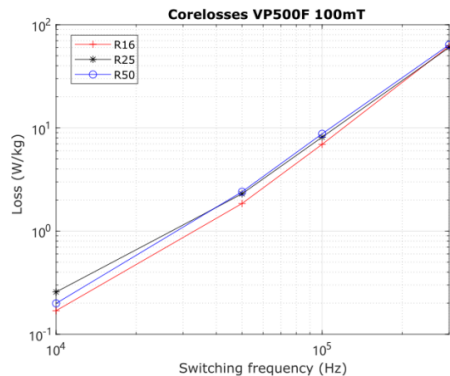
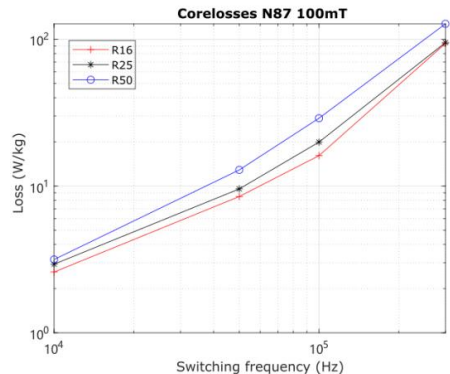
Fig. 2: Measurement circuit



Fig. 3: GaN Inverter Setup



$$P_{Fe} = \frac{N_1}{N_2 T \rho V_e} \cdot \int_0^T i(t) \cdot v(t)$$



Paper IEEE

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9907561>

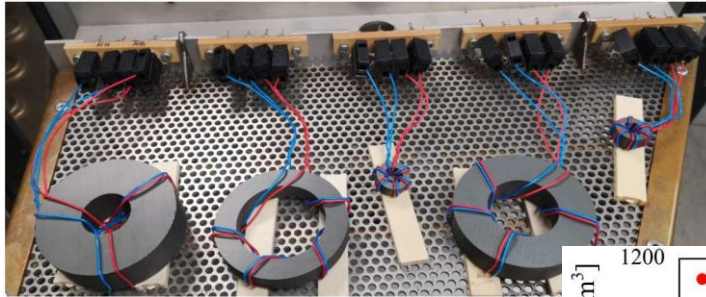
# Investigation of core-loss - SUMIDA



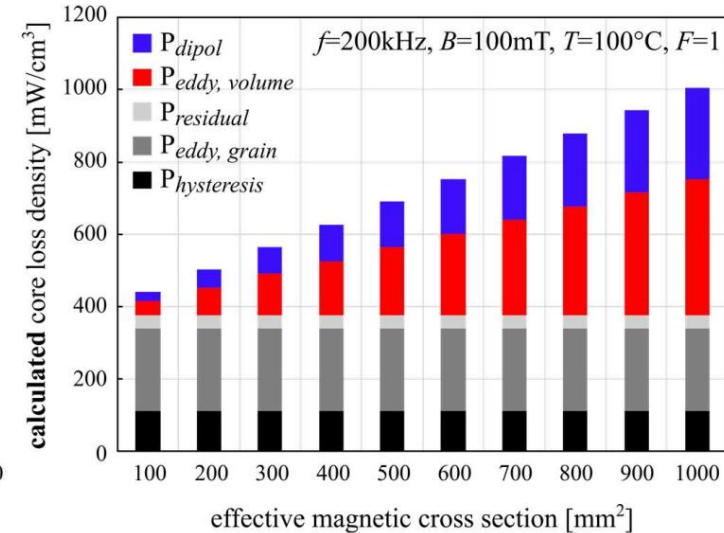
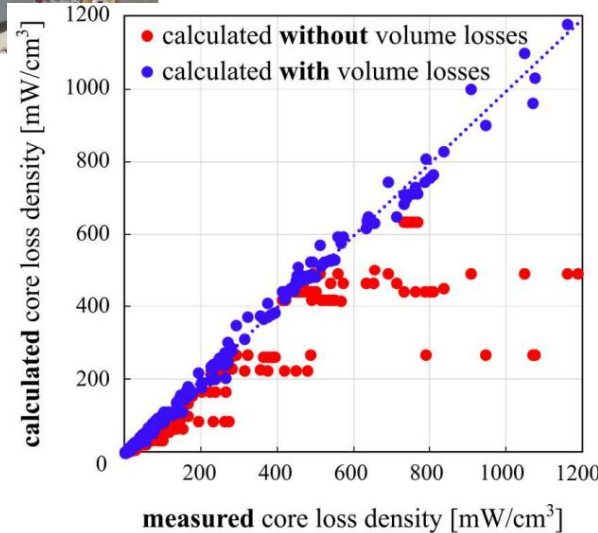
Paper IEEE

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$$P_{core} = P_{hyst} + P_{eddy, grain} + P_{res} + P_{dielectric}$$



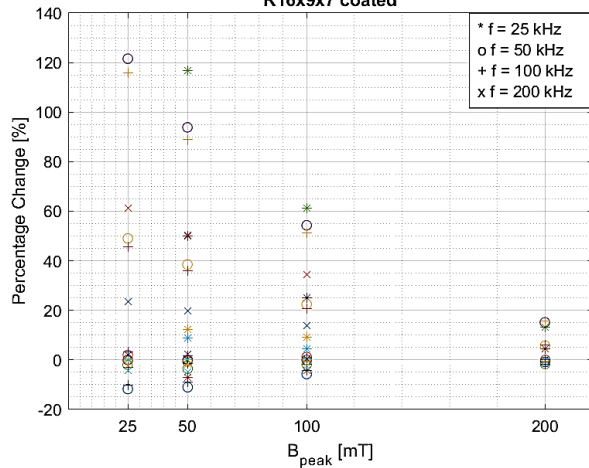
- Comparison of calculated and measured core-losses with (blue) and without (red) dielectric losses
- Each point represents either a toroidal core or a U-core with different cross sections and produced of different ferrite materials



# Difference between the Kits

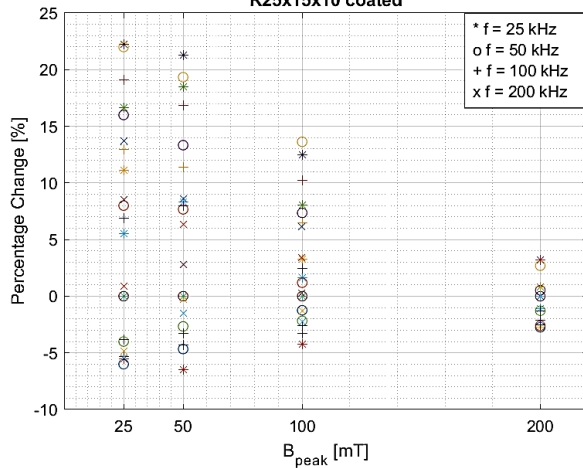
Deviation T = 100°C

R16x9x7 coated



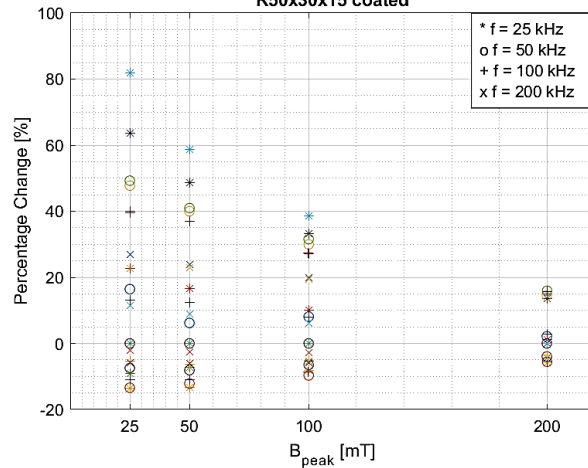
Deviation T = 100°C

R25x15x10 coated



Deviation T = 100°C

R50x30x15 coated



*Kit (x): Kit (1), Kit(2), Kit(3), Kit(4), Kit(5) or Kit(6)*

*temp: Temperature*

$$dev[\%] = \frac{p_v(Kit(x), temp) - p_v(Kit(1), temp)}{p_v(Kit(1), temp)} \cdot 100$$

# Map of current Core-Evaluation-Kit members

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## Scientific members

- Germany:
  - University of Kassel
    - Calorimetric Setup and Resonant measurement setup
  - TH Cologne – University of Applied Sciences
    - Measurement Setup for coupled inductors
  - University of Paderborn
    - Setup under development
- Belgium
  - KU Leuven – Energyville
    - GaN full-bridge inverter
- USA
  - University of Texas at Austin
    - Setup under development
- United Kingdom
  - University of Bristol
    - Triple Pulse Test

## Industrial members

- Germany:
  - SUMIDA AG
- Poland
  - SMA Magnetics



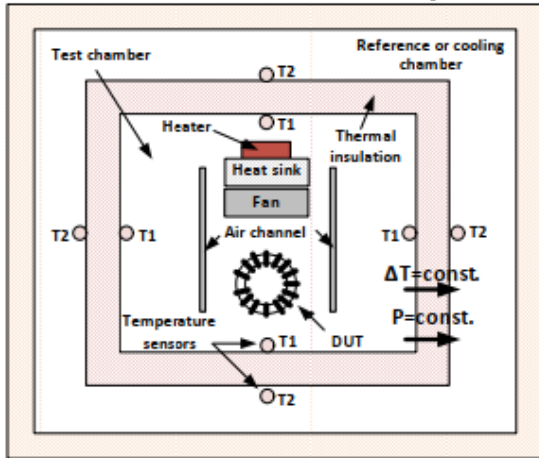
# Measurement Setups - University of Kassel

Peter Zacharias, Alejandro Aganza-Torres. "Measurement method for simple determination of sinusoidal large signal losses in inductive components", 2022 24th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications (EPE'22 ECCE Europe), Hanover, Germany

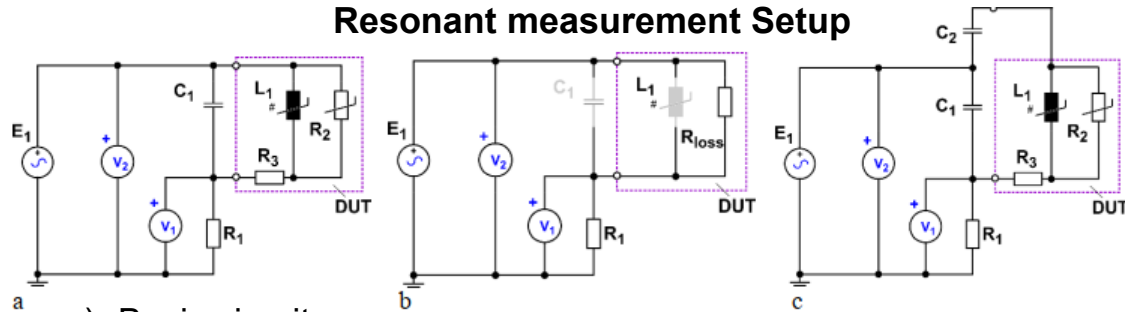


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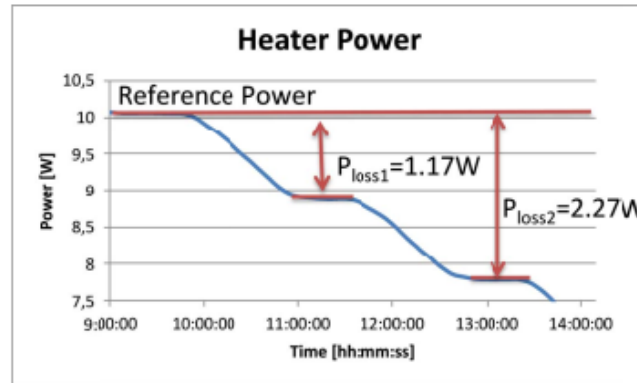
## Calorimetric Setup



## Resonant measurement Setup



- a) Basic circuit
- b) Remaining structure in the resonance case
- c) Extension of the circuit to achieve higher voltages at the DUT

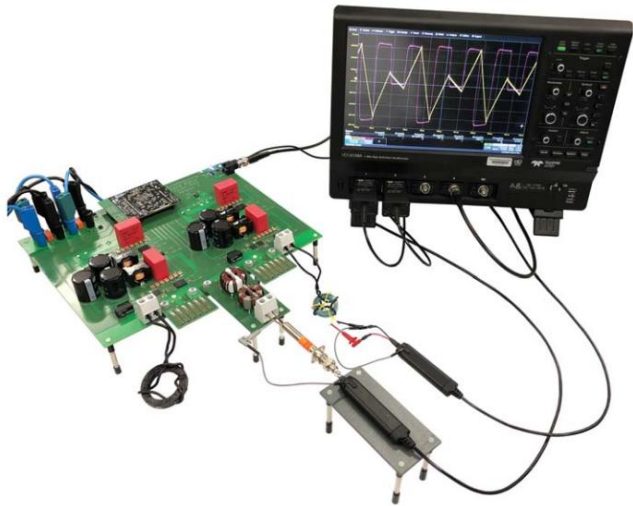


Thiemo Kleeb, Benjamin Dombert, Samuel Araujo, Peter Zacharias. "Loss measurement of magnetic components under real application conditions", 2013 15th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications (EPE), Lille, France



<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6631895>

# Measurement Setups - TH Cologne



## Special Measurement Setups for Core-Loss – Measurement Setup for Coupled Inductors

Loss characterization methodology for soft magnetic nano-crystalline tape materials in coupled inductors

David Bohne, Valentin Wagner, Patrick Deck, Christian Dick

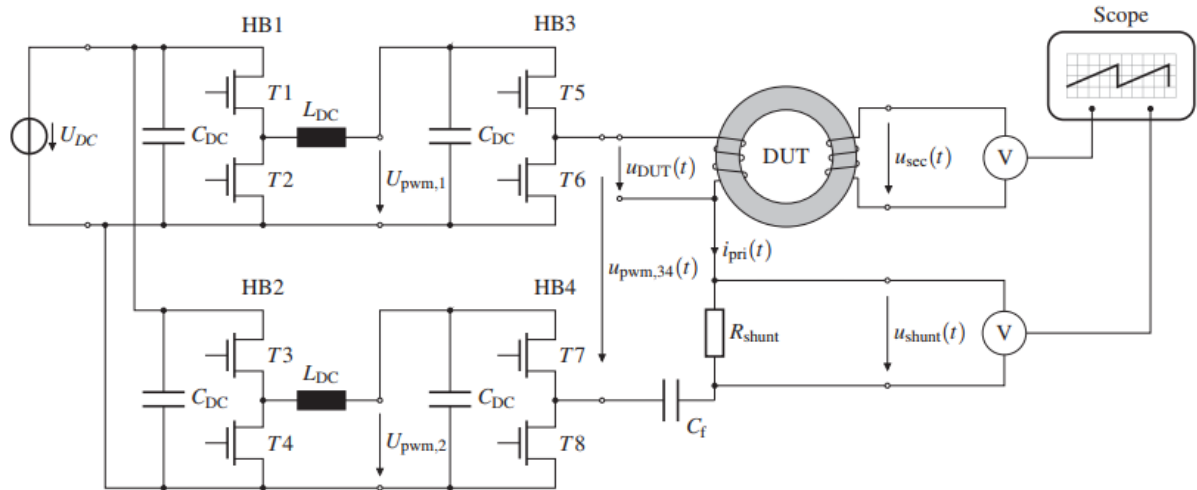
Keywords: Core-loss measurement, coupled inductors, core-loss measurement, tape materials, loss measurement

Abstract: This paper presents a novel measurement setup for the characterization of core losses in coupled inductors. The setup is based on a four-quadrant power converter and a coupled inductor. The core loss is measured by the voltage across the secondary winding of the coupled inductor. The primary current is measured by a shunt resistor. The setup is used to measure the core loss of a nano-crystalline tape material. The results show that the core loss is significantly lower than that of a conventional silicon steel core.

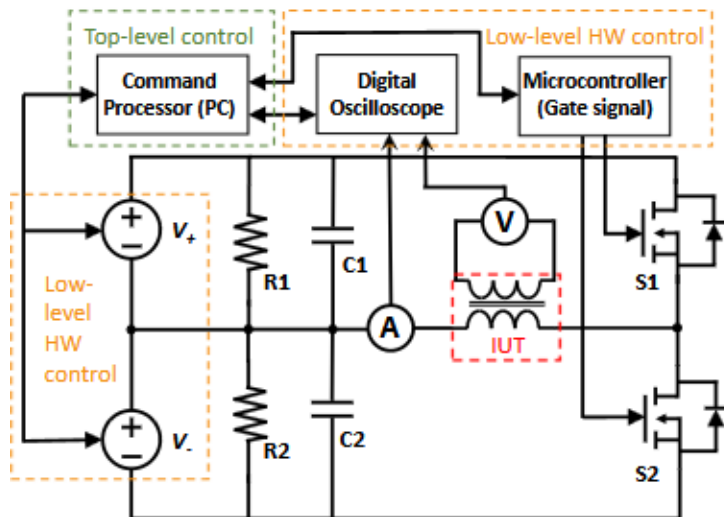
Introduction: Core loss is a major component of the total loss in a power converter. It is caused by the hysteresis and eddy current losses in the magnetic core. The core loss is a function of the magnetic flux density and the frequency of the magnetic field. The core loss is a critical parameter for the design of power converters. This paper presents a novel measurement setup for the characterization of core losses in coupled inductors. The setup is based on a four-quadrant power converter and a coupled inductor. The core loss is measured by the voltage across the secondary winding of the coupled inductor. The primary current is measured by a shunt resistor. The setup is used to measure the core loss of a nano-crystalline tape material. The results show that the core loss is significantly lower than that of a conventional silicon steel core.

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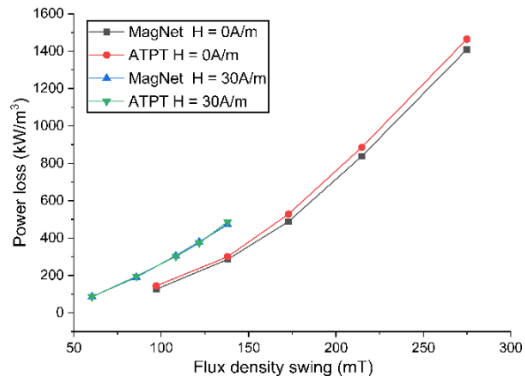
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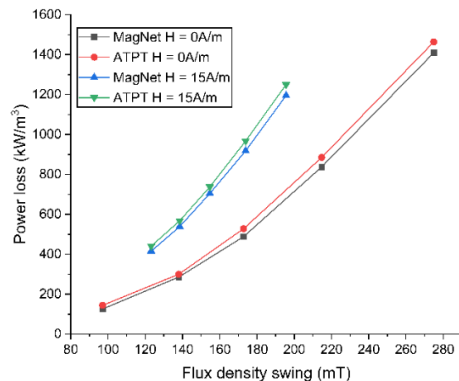
# Measurement Setups - University of Bristol



**Automated Triple Pulse Testbed**



Core:  
N87  
R34



Core:  
3C90  
TX25-15-10



Paper  
IEEE

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10567424>

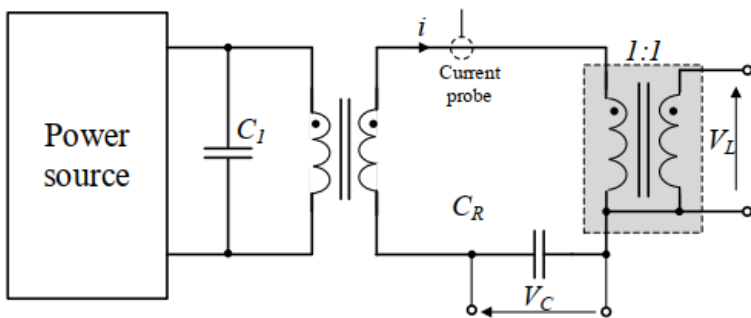
# Measurement Setups – SMA Magnetics

- Requires coarse resonant capacitor selection
  - reduced inherent parasitic loops
- Does not required resonance
- Need for high quality capacitors with outstanding frequency characteristics
- Cancellation achieved by waveform postprocessing
- Inductice version for non-sinusoidal waveforms



Paper IEEE

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7479554>



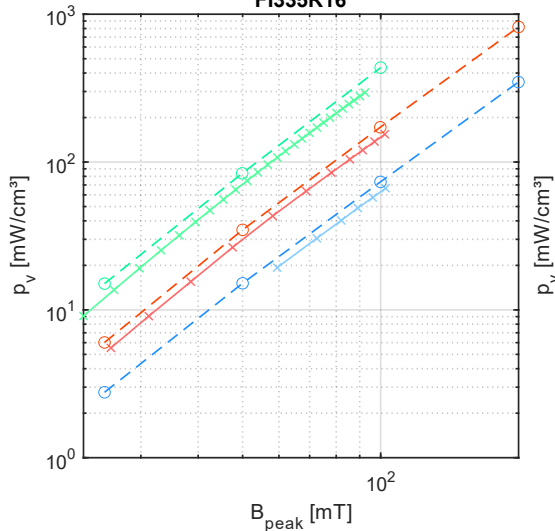
**Partial  
cancellation  
concept**



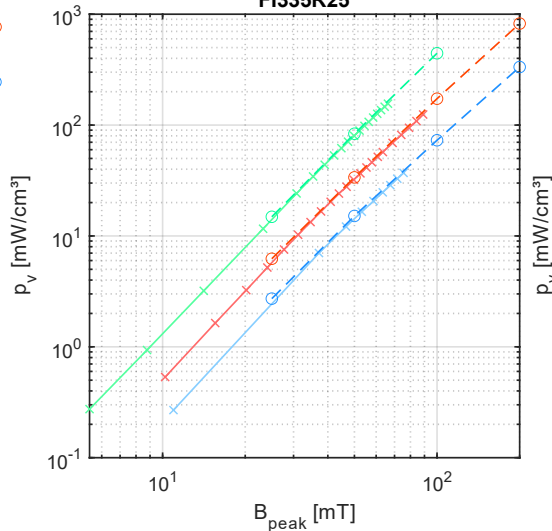
# Comparison - SMA Magnetics and SUMIDA

Sinusoidal voltage / Ferrite cores / Same kit

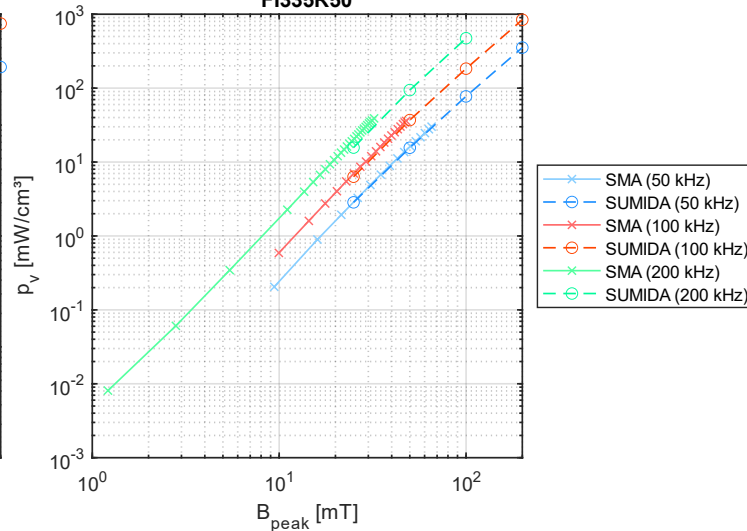
Power loss density  
T = 25°C  
FI335R16



Power loss density  
T = 25°C  
FI335R25

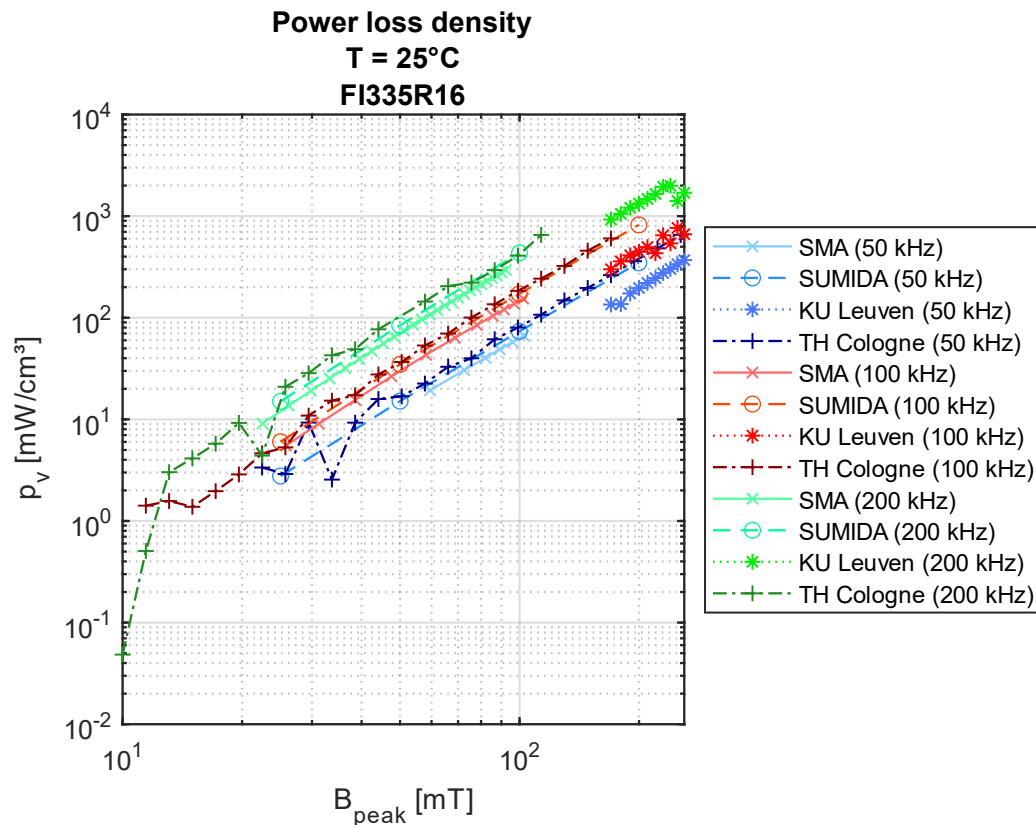


Power loss density  
T = 25°C  
FI335R50



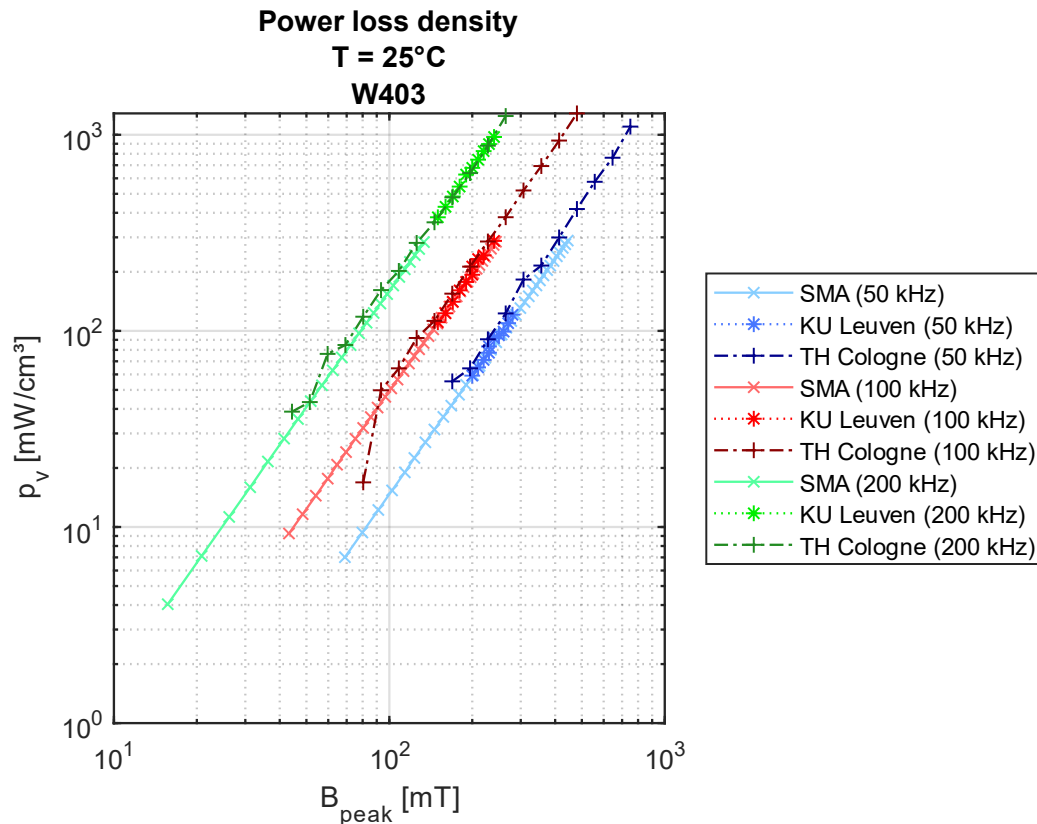
# Excerpt of the Results - Ferrite

- SMA Magnetics
  - Sinusoidal voltage
  - Kit 3
- SUMIDA
  - Sinusoidal voltage
  - Kit 3
- TH Cologne
  - Rectangular voltage
  - Kit 3
- KU Leuven
  - Rectangular voltage
  - Kit 1



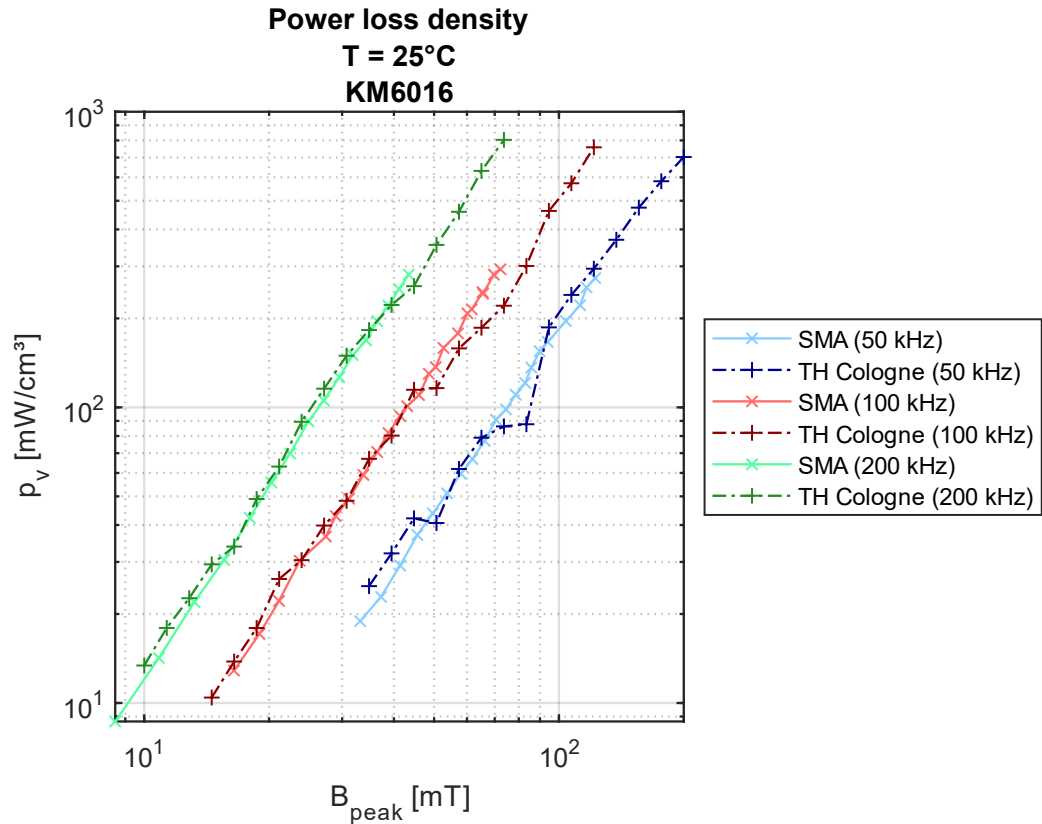
# Excerpt of the Results - Nanocrystalline

- SMA Magnetics
  - Sinusoidal voltage
  - Kit 3
- TH Cologne
  - Rectangular voltage
  - Kit 3
- KU Leuven
  - Rectangular voltage
  - Kit 1



# Excerpt of the Results - Powder

- SMA Magnetics
  - Sinusoidal voltage
  - Kit 3
- TH Cologne
  - Rectangular voltage
  - Kit 3



# Map of current Core-Evaluation-Kit members

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## Scientific members

- Germany:
  - University of Kassel
  - TH Cologne – University of Applied Sciences
  - University of Paderborn
- Belgium
  - KU Leuven – Energyville
- USA
  - University of Texas at Austin
- United Kingdom
  - University of Bristol



## Industrial members

- Germany:
  - SUMIDA AG
- Poland
  - SMA Magnetics

**If you are interested participating, please contact us.**

# APEEC 2025

ATLANTA, GA | MARCH 16–20, 2025

Jens Friebe - University of Kassel

Wilmar Martinez – KU Leuven EnergyVille

Pierre Küster - University of Kassel

friebe@uni-kassel.de