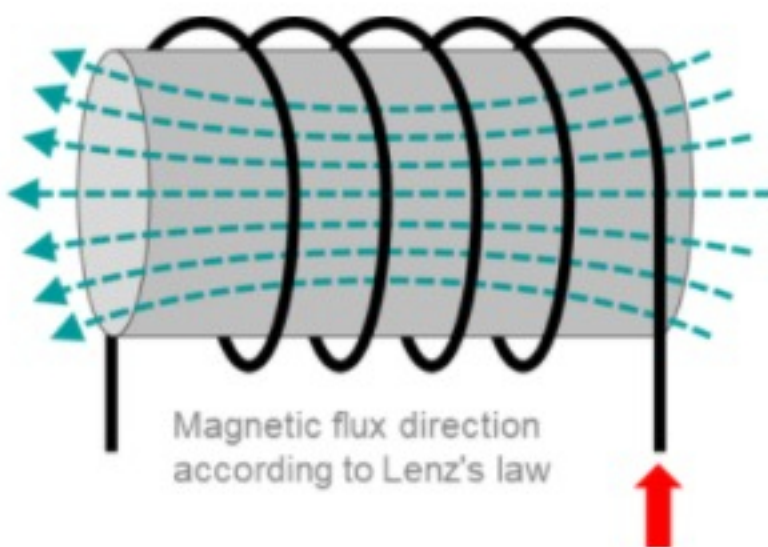


Inductors Aren't Always Coils of Wire

Inductor Basics

Engineers know this like they know that capacitors are parallel plates, that inductors are coils of wire. That notion is beat into our heads from the early days of circuits 1. The world was so simple back then, current flowed in one direction, wires were perfect conductors, and capacitors held charge forever. Inductors store energy via a built-up magnetic field. As current flows through the coil of wire a magnetic field is created and sustained by the core material around which that coil is wrapped. When that magnetic field collapses it produces a current in the coil of wire. Fundamentally, an inductor is the dual of a capacitor. Where a capacitor is resistant to changes in voltage, an inductor is resistant to changes in current.

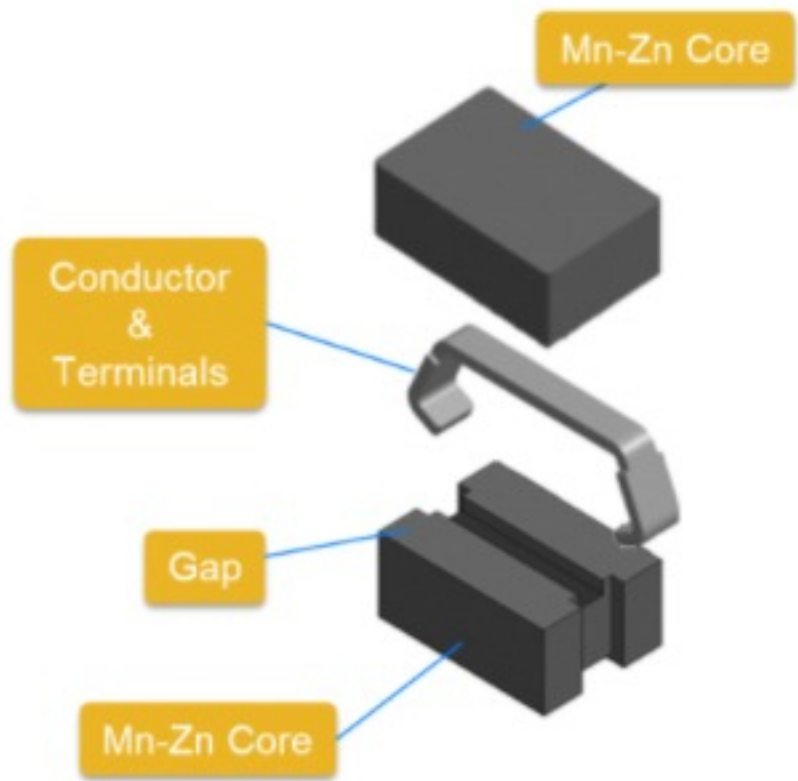


The One Turn Inductor

Inductors don't always have to be tightly packed coils of wire. Yes, the number of turns is one of the factors that give rise to the overall inductance. According to the equation below, it is a squared factor and therefore a major one.

$$L = \frac{N^2}{R_m} = \mu_r \cdot \mu_0 \cdot N^2 \cdot \frac{A}{l_m}$$

But it isn't the only factor. The relative permeability of the core, which is determined by the material composition of the core itself, is another factor. It is possible to recover some of the inductance lost by reducing the number of turns by improving the permeability of the core. The TPI series of inductors does just that by taking advantage of the high permeability of the ferrite core material.



It's All About DCR and Loss

What's so great about a one-turn inductor? OK, so no matter how great your core material is, you won't recover all the inductance by going to one turn. But you don't always need a ton of inductance. Especially as switching frequencies increase, you need less and less inductance. Still, turns come at a cost. One of the biggest components of loss in an inductor is the DC copper loss. If you look at the equation of resistance of a wire:

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

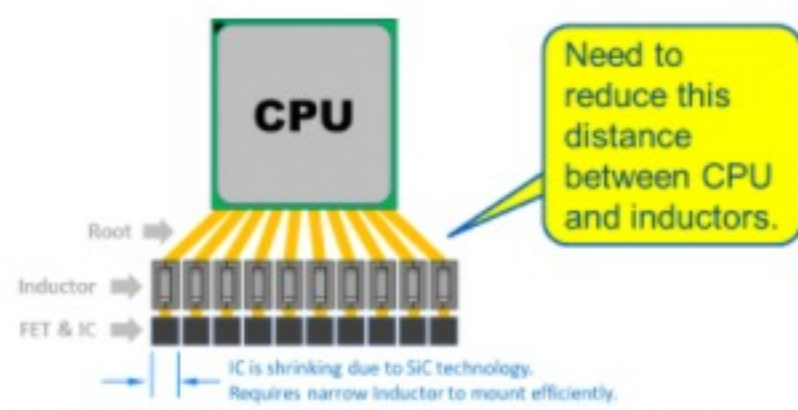
The total resistance is equal to the resistivity, ρ , which is a material parameter multiplied by the length of wire, L , divided by the cross-sectional area, A . That means that if you wanna reduce the loss of your conductor you can make it shorter or fatter (or of a different material). We're all kinda stuck with copper for many reasons, so the resistivity is what it is. And if you make the wire fatter you increase the overall size of your component, which no one wants. So, you're left with making it shorter.

The reduction of DCR is necessary to reduce loss. But what's so bad about loss? Well, that power loss must go somewhere and in electronics it generally becomes heat. Unchecked heat is bad for other components and can be unsafe.

One last benefit of these assembled inductors is that the inductance can be tightly controlled by adjusting the gap size between the two clamshells. That results in inductors that can be finely tuned to ensure maximum power delivery at their operating frequency.

Focus Applications of TPI Inductors

The inexorable march of electronics is generally one that goes to a higher power while shrinking in size. That is the reason why we developed the TPI large current power inductor. The one-turn design enables high current operation while reducing losses and size. More inductors and more voltage rails can be packed in a tighter space.



Next time your design calls for more current in a small package, consider our offering of TPI inductors. Check them out here: <https://www.kemet.com/en/us/search.html?q=TPI>