

Material Type	Material Composition	Saturation Magnetization		Curie Temp.	Dielectric Constant	Dielectric Loss Tangent	Resonance Line Width		Spinwave Line Width		Landé Factor
		$4\pi M_s$	$M_s$				$\Delta H_{-3dB}$	$\Delta H_k$			
RF		$\pm 5\%$		$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 5\%$	$[10^{-4}]$	$\pm 20\%$		$\pm 15\%$		$\pm 5\%$
		[Gauss]	[kA/m]	[°C]			[Oe]	[kA/m]	[Oe]	[kA/m]	
RF3	Mg-Al	1760	140	200	12.1	$\leq 4$	180	14.3	4.4	0.35	2.01
RF2.5	Mg-Al	2025	161		12.6	$\leq 3.5$			4.7	0.37	
RF2	Mg-Al	2290	182	290	13.1	$\leq 3$	250	19.9	3.7	0.29	2.03
RF11	Li	3000	239	450	16.0	$\leq 4$	310	24.7	7.8	0.62	2.04
RF9	Ni-Zn	4130	329	500	13.5	$\leq 4$	180	14.3	8	0.64	2.20
RF10	Ni-Zn	5000	398	350	14.4	$\leq 4$	70	5.6	5.3	0.42	2.13

\*  $4\pi M_s$  vs. temperature see viewgraph page 2

- Broad range of saturation magnetization to cover frequency bands from X band to Ka band.
- High Curie temperature for good temperature stability.
- Low losses given by low resonance line width and low dielectric loss tangent.



