

(. . .1)

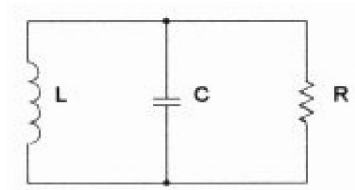


Figure 1. RLC tank circuit.

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

.2

RLC-

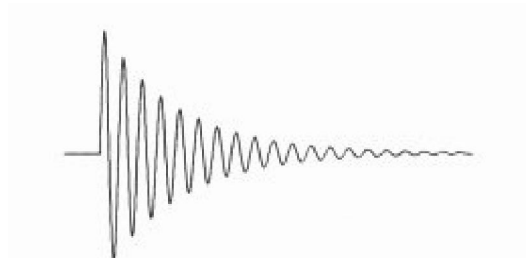


Figure 2. Voltage output of RLC circuit.

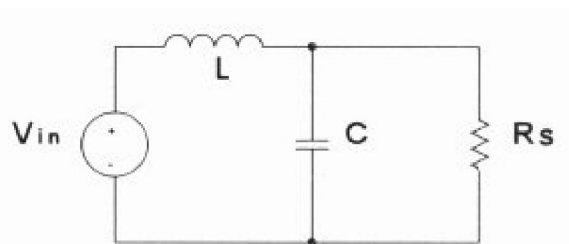


Figure 3.

$$H(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{R_s \cdot \frac{1}{sC}}{R_s + \frac{1}{sC}} \right)}{\left(\frac{R_s \cdot \frac{1}{sC}}{R_s + \frac{1}{sC}} \right) + sL}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{LC} \right)}{s^2 + s \left(\frac{1}{R_s C} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{LC} \right)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + s(2\zeta\omega_n) + \omega_n^2}$$

4
0,3 0,9.

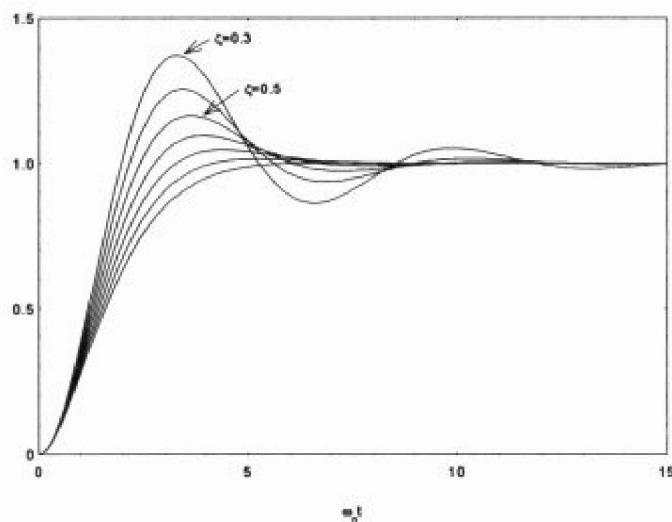


Figure 4. Step responses of second order function.

$$2\zeta\omega_n = \frac{1}{R_s C}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2\omega_n R_s C}$$

$$R_s = \frac{1}{2\zeta\omega_n C} = \left(\frac{1}{2\zeta}\right)\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

4,
0,5.

$$R_s = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

(Cornell Dubilier).

R_s " " C_s .

(-3),

$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi R_s C_s}$$

-3 ,

10 .

, 2 (6,3) :

$$C_s \approx \frac{1}{R_s f_o} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}{R_s}$$

!!!

(,)

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{L_{oc} - L_{sc}}{L_{oc}}}$$

L_{oc} -

, L_{sc} -

1,6,3
 0,113
 -50). -550 1N4004 45 (560
 470

$$R_s = \frac{\pi f_n L}{\zeta} = \frac{1}{4\pi\zeta f_n C} = \frac{\pi L}{\zeta T_n} = \frac{T_n}{4\pi\zeta C}$$

DC-DC

DC-DC

5:

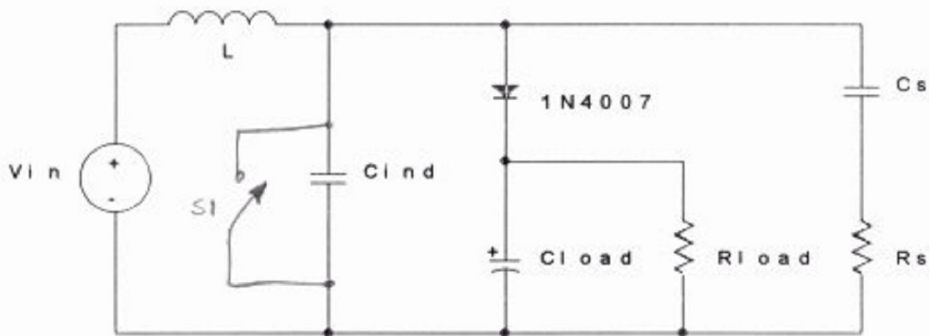


Figure 5. Equivalent circuit of DC-DC converter.

ESR ()

1 ()

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C_s V_p^2$$

V_p – DC-DC

f_s s.

$$P = \frac{2E}{T_s} = \frac{CV_p^2}{T_s} = Cf_s V_p^2.$$

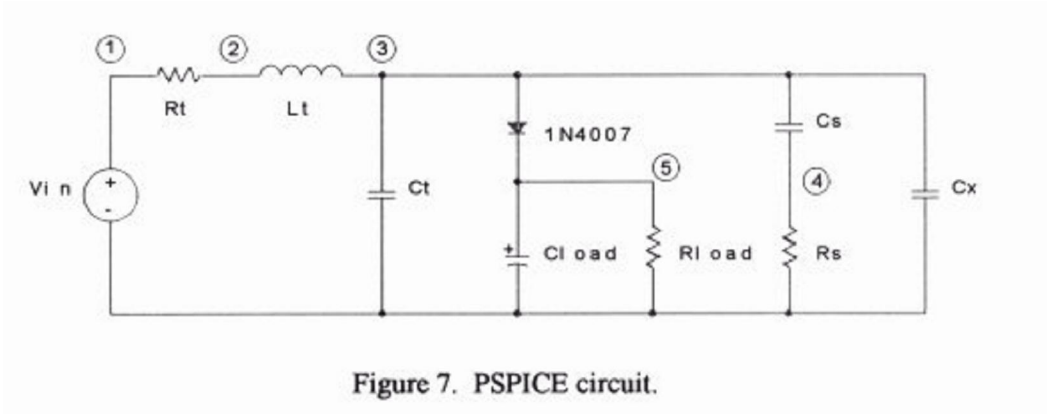
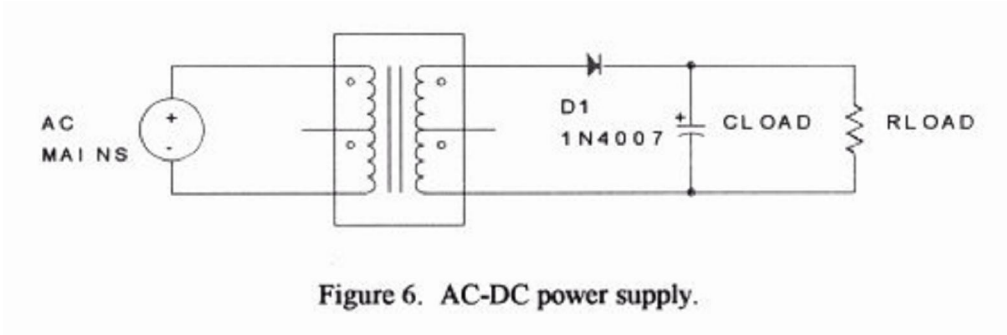
(-DC)

DC-DC

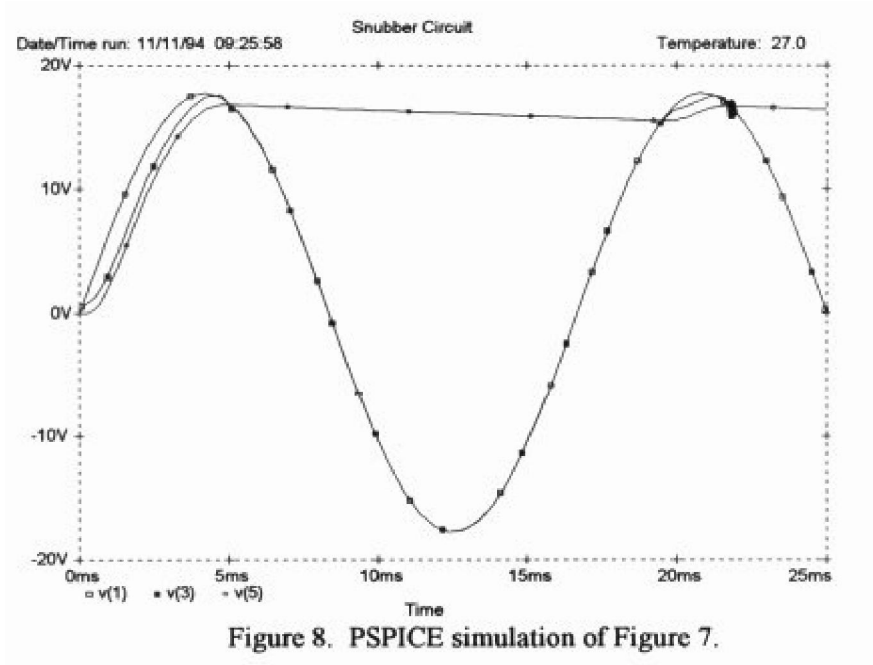
" " 1 ,12,6 *
" " 560

6.

7.



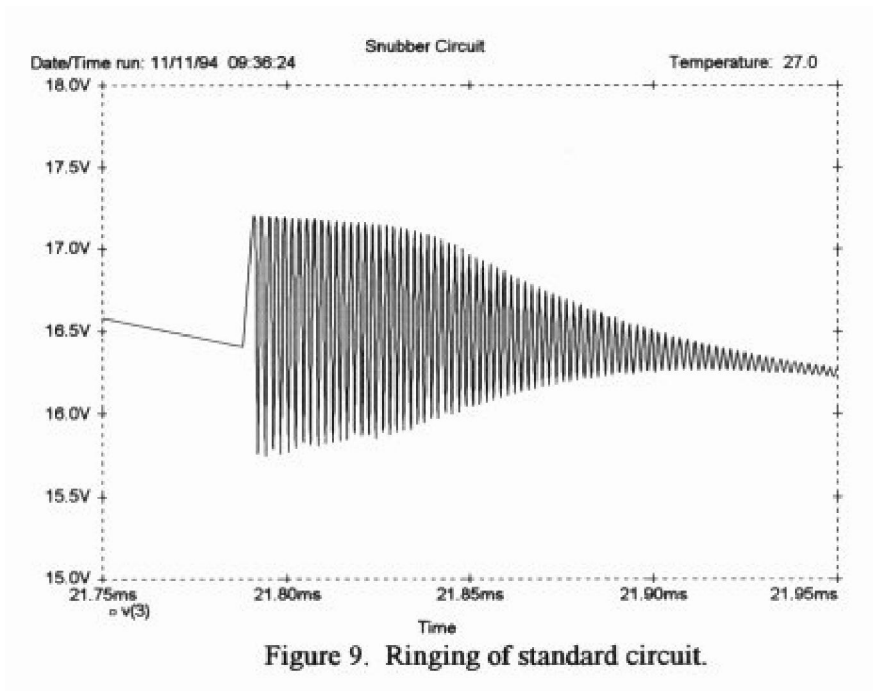
ESR
 R_t ,
 6,
 7,
 PSPICE (60).
 1N4007,
 8
 R_s , s, 100,
 5 22
 " "



9

560

22



R_t

$$R_s = \frac{\omega_n L_t}{2\zeta - \left(\frac{R_t}{\omega_n L_t}\right)} = \frac{L_t}{2\zeta \sqrt{L_t C_{eq}} - R_t C_{eq}}$$

$$C_{eq} = C_t + C_d + C_x.$$

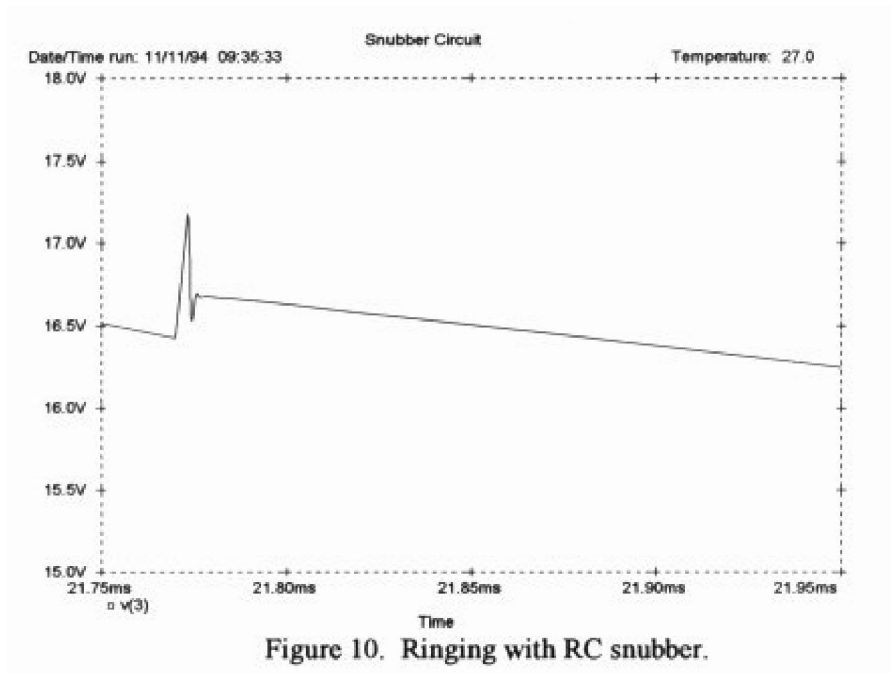
R_t

0,5

$$R_s = \sqrt{\frac{L_t}{C_{eq}}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.133mH}{600pF}} = 471\Omega$$

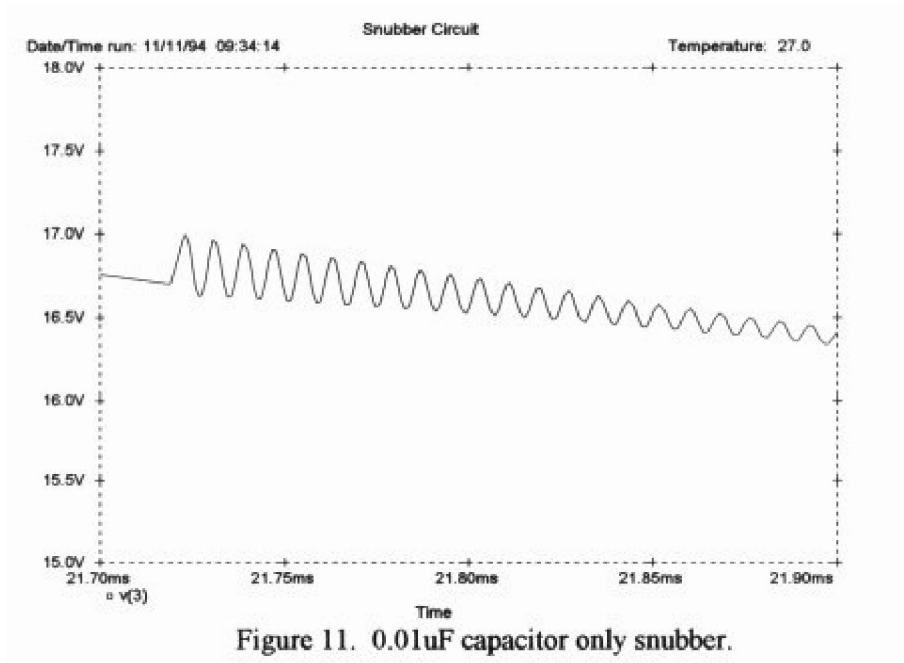
$$C_s = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{L_t C_{eq}}}{R_s} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{(0.133mH)(600pF)}}{471} = 3800pF.$$

10. " " 470 3900 , 0,5.



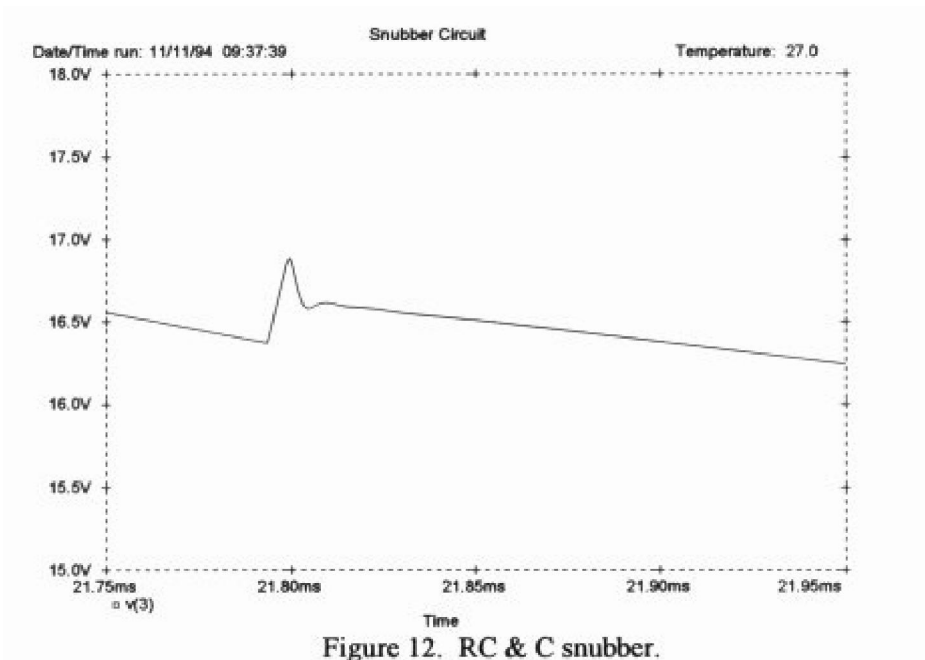
0,01

11.



$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_1 C_{eq}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(0.133mH)(0.0106\mu F)}} = 130kHz.$$

R_s , s, 110 0,068
 12.



Rs, s , ,

(). :

$$P_{R_s} = \frac{V_{rms}^2 (2\pi f_{ac} R_s C_s)^2}{R_s [1 + (2\pi f_{ac} R_s C_s)^2]} \approx R_s (V_{rms} 2\pi f_{ac} C_s)^2.$$

$$P_{R_s} \approx (110)[(12.6)(2\pi)(60)(0.068\mu F)]^2 = 12\mu W.$$

PSPICE.

Snubber Circuit, Jim Hagerman, 11/1

```
Vin 1 0 sin(0 17.8 60 0 0)
```

```
Rt 1 2 0.5
```

```
Lt 2 3 0.133mH
```

```
Ct 3 0 550pF
```

```
D1 3 5 _ln4007
```

```
Cload 5 0 1000uF
```

```
Rload 5 0 180
```

```
;Rs 4 0 470 ;110
```

```
;Cs 3 4 3900pF ;0.068uF
```

```
;Cx 3 0 0.01uF
```

```
;.tran 0.01m 25m
```

```
.tran 0.001m 25m 20m
```

```
.probe
```

```
.option ITL5 10000
```

```
* Jim Hagerman
```

```
* 11/7/94 typical
```

```
.model _ln4007 d
```

```
+ (
```

```
+ n = 1.57
```

```
+ is = 6.1e-10
```

```
+ rs = 0.044
```

```
+ tt = 7.2e-6
```

```
+ cjo = 50e-12
```

```
+ m = 0.25
```

```
+ vj = 0.31
```

```
+ eg = 1.11
```

```
+ xti = 3.0
```

```
+ bv = 1000
```

```
+ ibv = 1e-6
```

```
+ )
```

```
.end
```

- . Rick Miller et. al., *TAA* 1/94, 26-27; *TAA* 3/94, 46,49.
- . G. Chrysis, "High-Frequency Switching Power Supplies, Theory & Design," 138-140.
- . "Designing an RC Snubber", *Cornell Dubilier Snubber Capacitors*, 14-16.

(Jim Hagerman)/
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