

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

Devices for Efficient Power Conversion

Switches
Inductors
Transformers
Capacitors

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

Capacitors Store Energy
Capacitors Store Energy in an Electric Field

Switched Mode Power Conversion

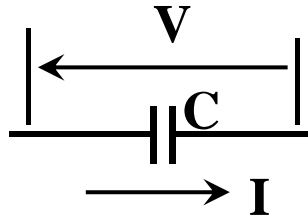
Capacitors

**Capacitors are also used as Switch-Protection
Elements**

**In Switching Aid Networks Capacitors
Provide Turn-Off dv/dt Protection**

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

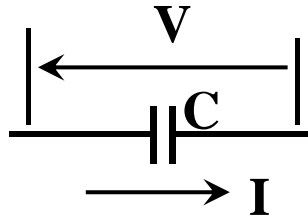


$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt} ; V(t) = V_I + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t I dt$$

Electrical Circuit Element Equation
V, C, I are Electrical Circuit Quantities

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

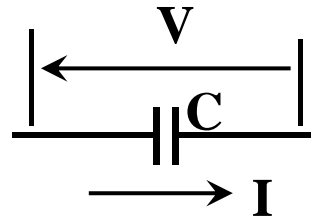


$$V(t) = V_I + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t I dt = V_I + \frac{Q}{C}$$

**Capacitor Accumulates Charge to
Store Energy**

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Charge Balance in AC



$$V(t) = V(t + T)$$

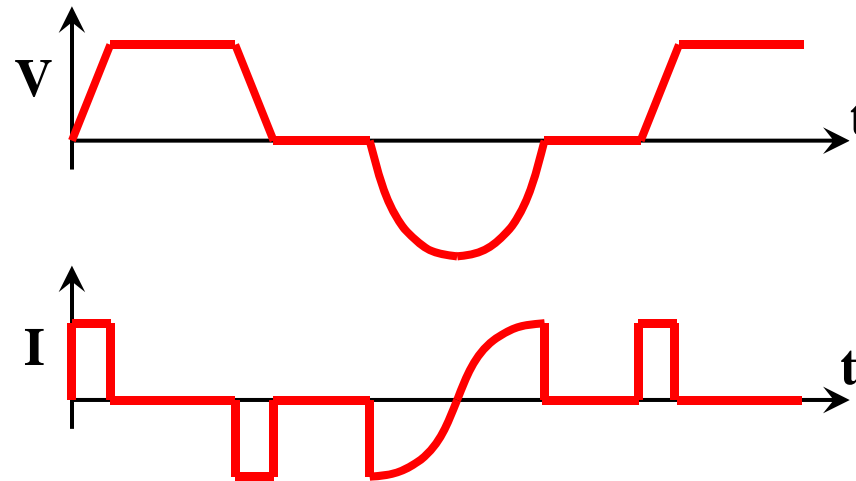
$$\frac{1}{C} \int_t^{t+T} I dt = 0 ; \int_t^{t+T} I dt = 0$$

In Periodic AC Application Net Charge Accumulation Per Cycle is Zero

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

$$V(t) = V(t + T)$$

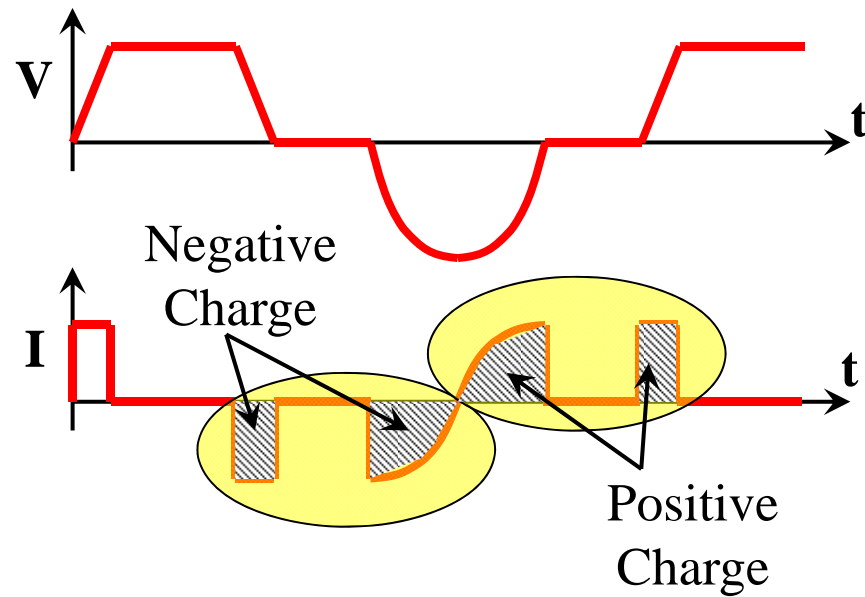


Capacitor Current is Proportional to dV/dt

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

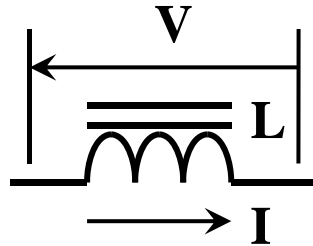
$$V(t) = V(t + T)$$



Charge Balance

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Inductor – Flux Balance



$$I(t) = I(t + T)$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+T} V dt = 0 ; \int_t^{t+T} V dt = 0$$

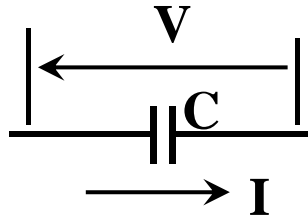
In Periodic AC Application Net Flux

Accumulation Per Cycle is Zero

Volt-Sec Balance in an Inductor

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

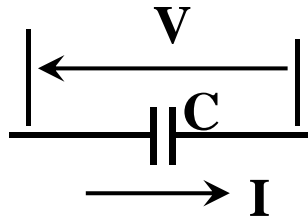


$$V(t) = V_I + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t I dt = V_I + \frac{Q}{C}$$

**Capacitor Accumulates Charge to
Store Energy**

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

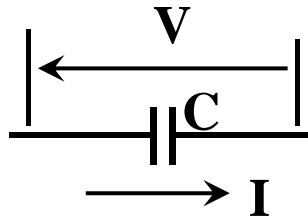


$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

Stored Energy Relationship

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

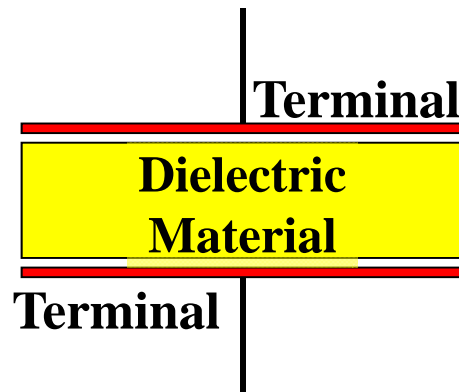


$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

**Capacitors are
Selected from Manufacturer's
Catalogue**

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Construction

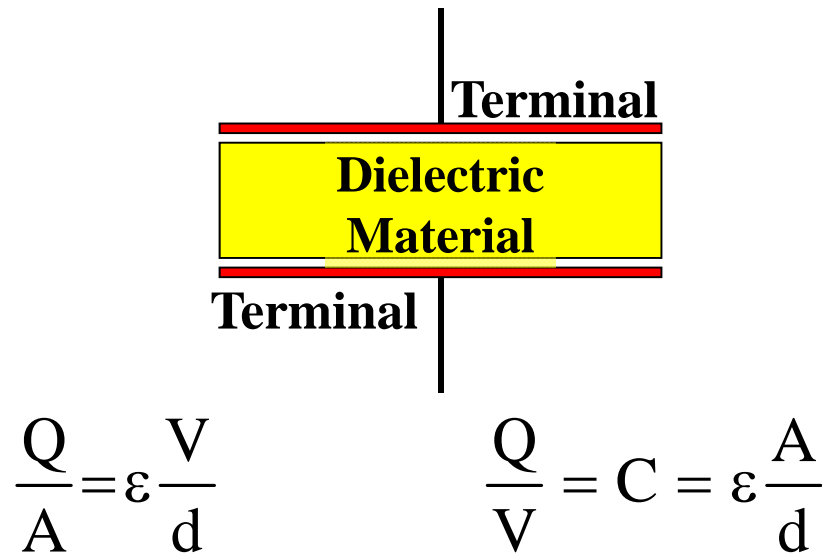


$$D = \epsilon E$$

Electric Flux Density: (D)
Dielectric Permittivity: (ϵ)
Electric Field Intensity: (E)

Switched Mode Power Conversion

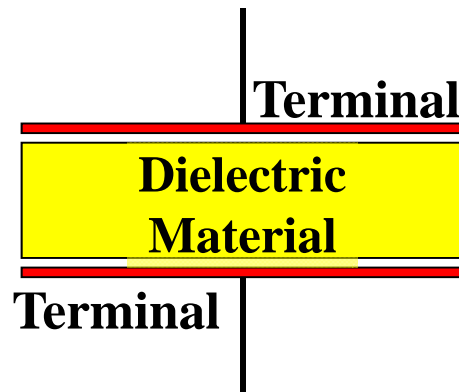
Capacitors – Value



Capacitance is Defined as Charge (**Q**) per Volt (**V**)

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Stored Energy

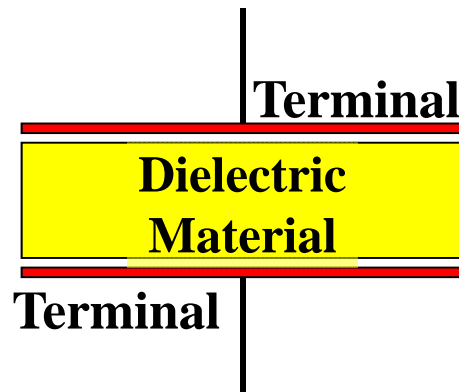


$$E = \int_0^V Q dV = \int_0^V CV dV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

**Energy is Work Done to Separate the Charge
Through a Potential of V**

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Energy Density

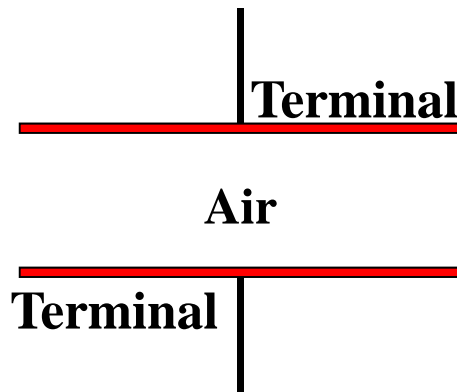


$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon A}{d} E^2 d^2 = 0.5 \epsilon E^2 (\text{Volume})$$

Energy Density is $0.5 \epsilon E^2$ Joule/m³

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Energy Density in Air



$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon A}{d} E^2 d^2 = 0.5 \epsilon E^2 (\text{Volume})$$

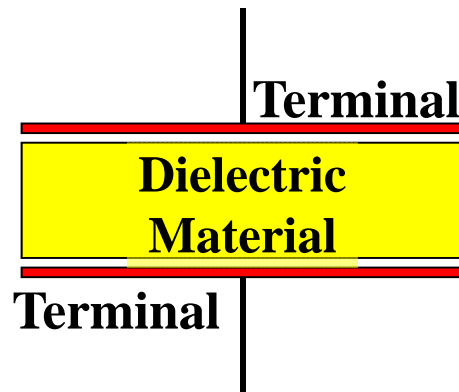
$$\epsilon = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$E = 3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\text{Energy Density} = 39.84 \text{ J/m}^3$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Energy Density in Polyester



$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon A}{d} E^2 d^2 = 0.5 \epsilon E^2 (\text{Volume})$$

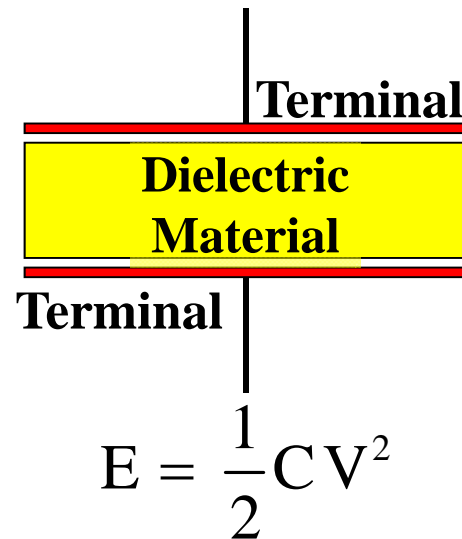
$$\epsilon = 4 * 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$E = 275 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\text{Energy Density} = 1.34 \text{ MJ/m}^3$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Energy Density (Bipolar)



MKV

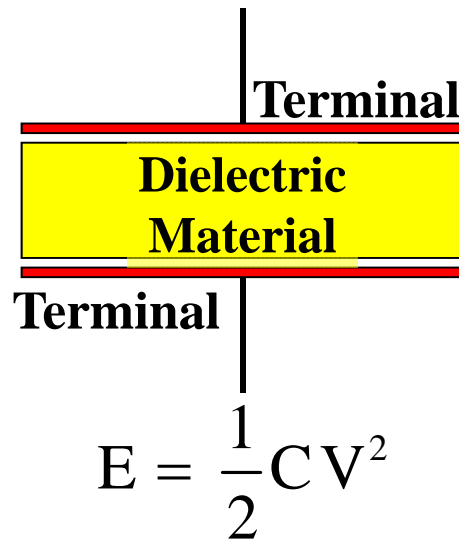
Energy = 65 J

Volume: 0.07 m³

Energy Density: 0.94 kJ/m³

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Energy Density (Electrolytic)



Electrolytic

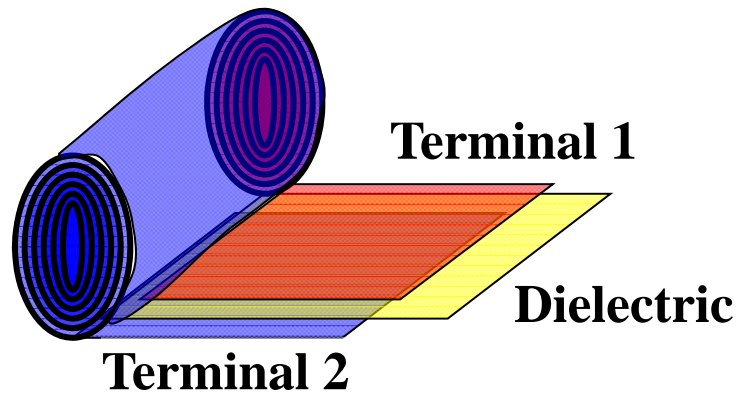
Energy = 243 J

Volume: 0.04 m³

Energy Density: 6.1 kJ/m³

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Packaging



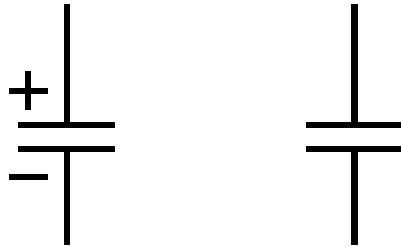
MKV

Electrolytic

Cylindrical Geometry

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Types of Capacitors



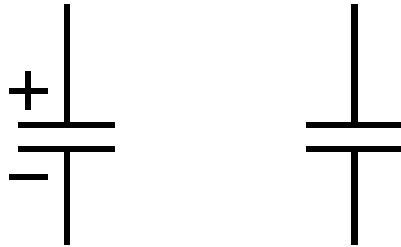
Ultra-Capacitors

Electrolytic – Unipolar Capacitors

Metallised Dielectric – Bipolar Capacitors

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors - Specification

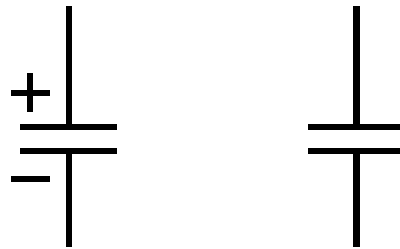


Voltage Rating – Volt

Capacitance Value – Farad

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Life

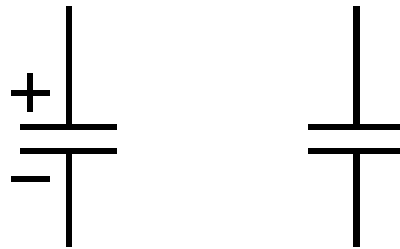


Electrolytic

Standard Life: 105 °C, 8000 hrs

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Nonidealities



Electrolytic

MKV

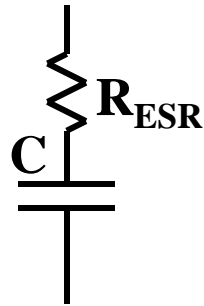
Equivalent Series Resistance: ESR

Equivalent Series Inductance: ESL

Leakage Current: I_{lk}

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Nonidealities

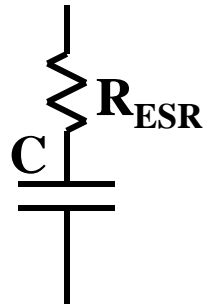


$$P = I^2 R_{\text{ESR}}$$

Equivalent Series Resistance: ESR

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Thermal Design



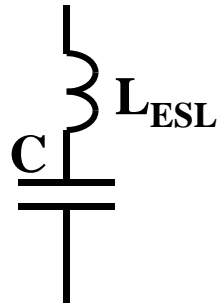
$$\theta_{\text{rise}} = P R_{\text{th}}$$

Thermal Resistance: R_{th} °C/W

Capacitor

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Nonidealities



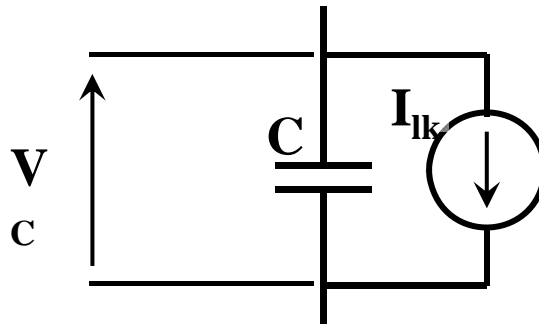
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{CL_{\text{ESL}}}}$$

Equivalent Series Inductance: ESL

Capacitor

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Nonidealities

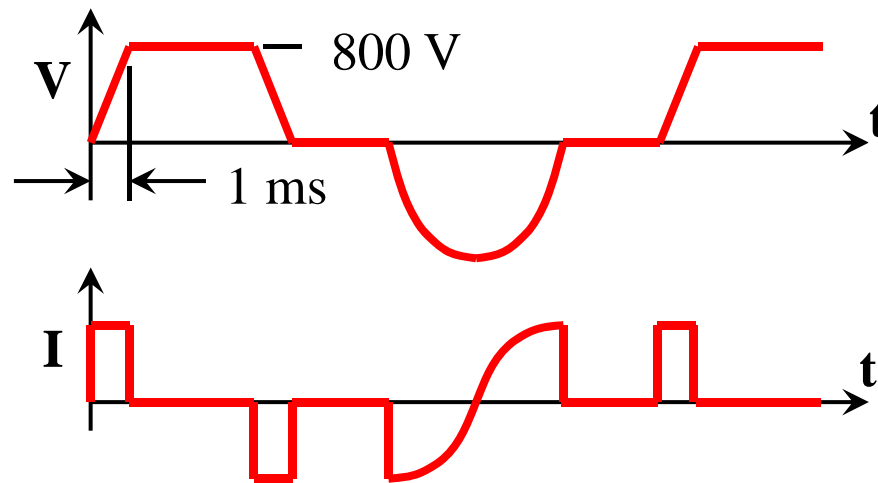


Leakage Current: I_{lk}

Shunt Loss: $V_C I_{lk}$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

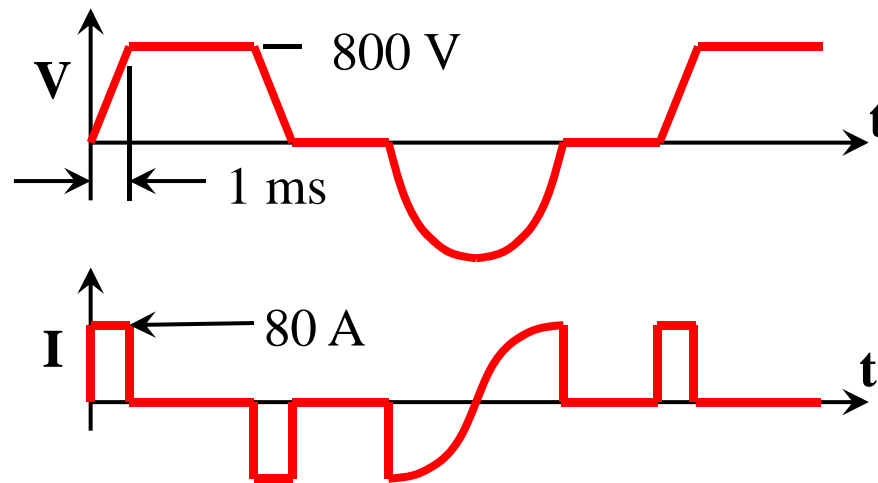
Capacitors – Some Calculations



$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

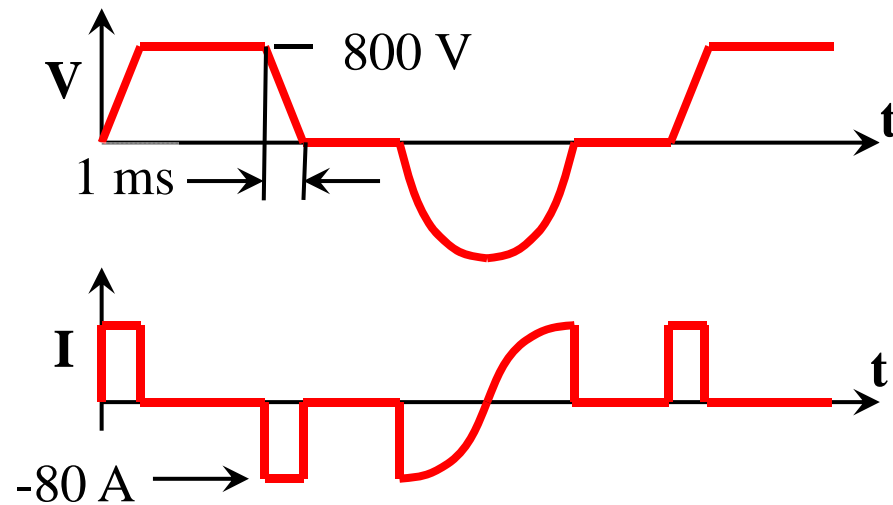
Capacitors – Current Calculations



$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

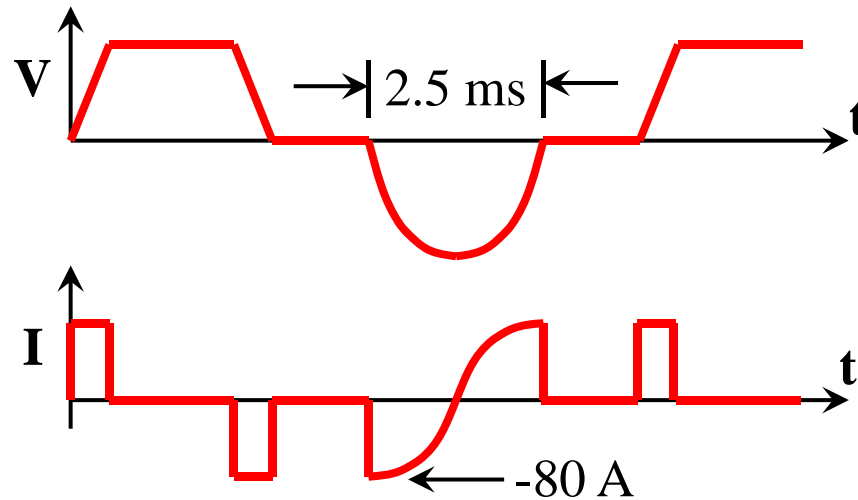
Capacitors



$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

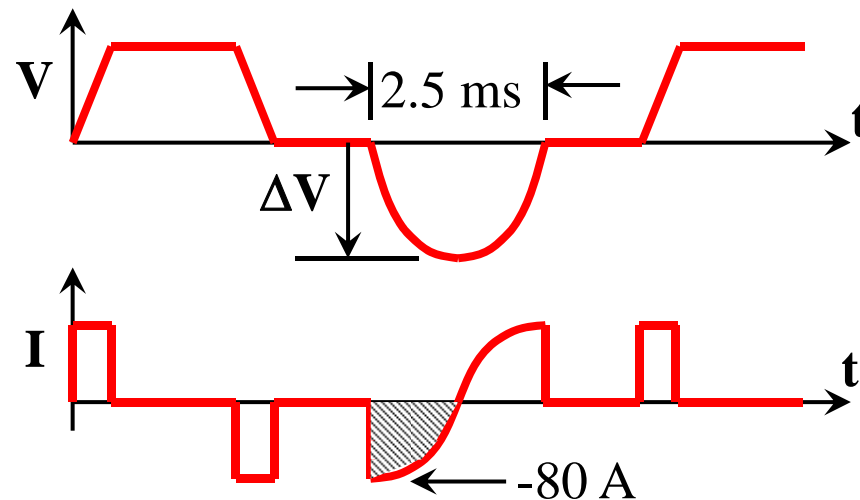
Capacitors – Voltage Calculations



$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Voltage Calculations

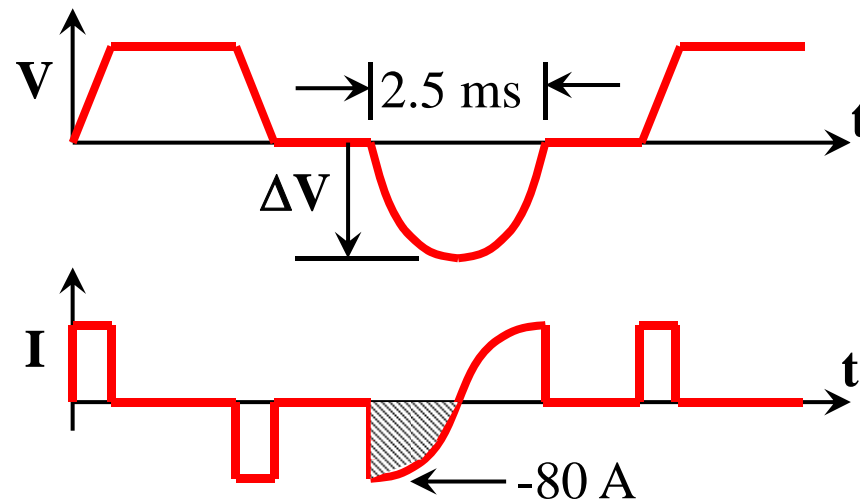


$$\Delta V = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{1.25 \text{ ms}} 80 \cos(\omega t) dt; \quad \omega = 2 * \pi * 200 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Voltage Calculations

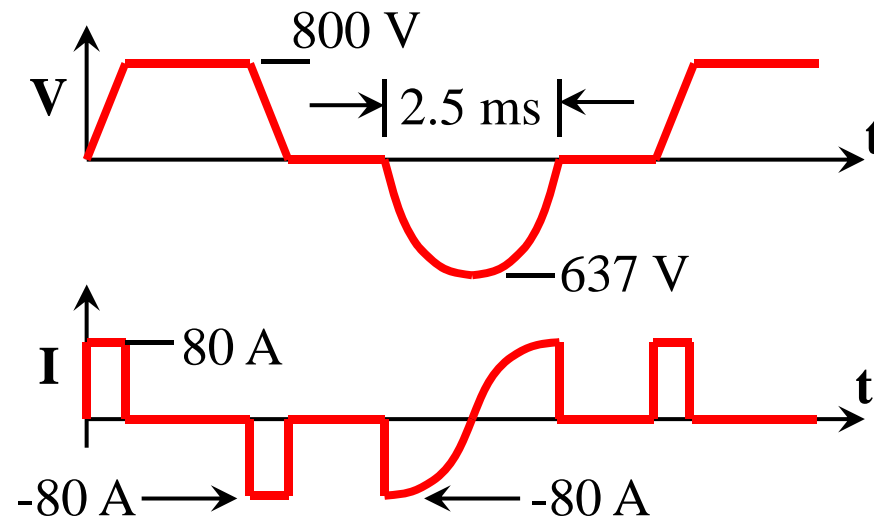


$$\Delta V = \frac{80}{100 \mu} \frac{1}{400 \pi} \left[\sin(\omega t) \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 637 \text{ V}$$

$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Current & Voltage Calculations

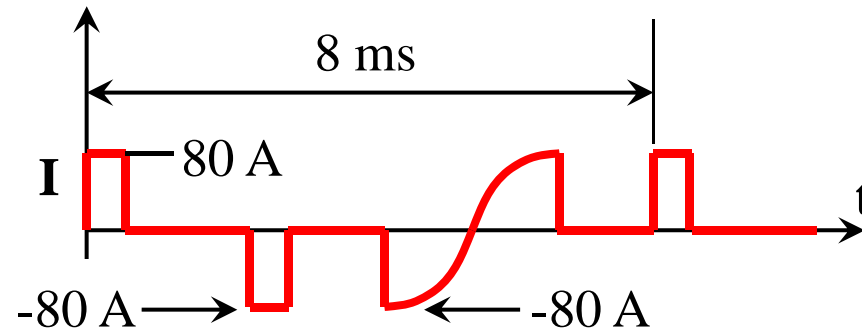


$$\Delta V = 637\text{ V}$$

$$C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Dissipation Calculations



$$I_{\text{rms}}^2 = \left[80^2 \cdot 0.125 \right] + \left[80^2 \cdot 0.125 \right] + \left[80^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.31 \right] = 80^2 \cdot 0.41$$

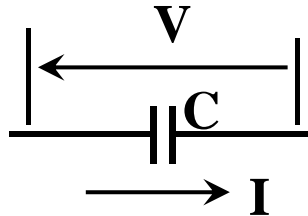
$$P = 80^2 \cdot 0.41 \cdot 1.4 \text{ m} = 3.67 \text{ W}$$

MKV

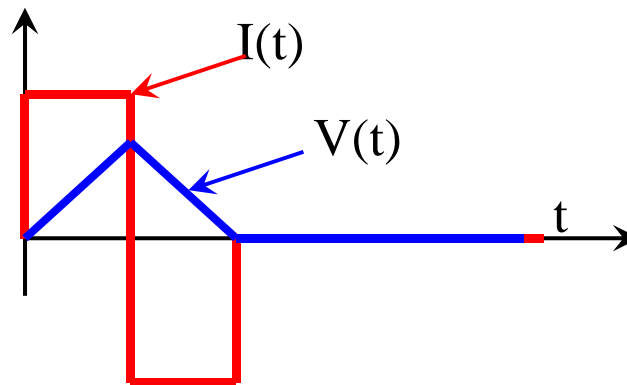
$$C = 100 \mu\text{F} ; R_s = 1.4 \text{ m}\Omega$$

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Measurement of C



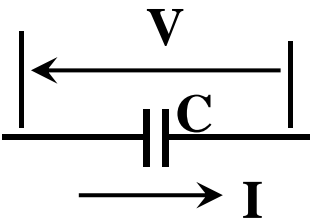
$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$




Pulsed Current and Voltage Rise

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Measurement of C with LCR Meter



A circuit diagram showing a capacitor labeled 'C' between two horizontal lines. A double-headed arrow above the capacitor is labeled 'V', and a single-headed arrow below it pointing to the right is labeled 'I'.

$$\vec{I} = \frac{\vec{V}}{j\omega L}$$


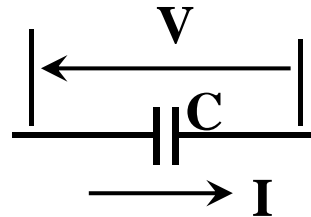
A phasor diagram with a horizontal red vector labeled \vec{V} pointing to the right, and a vertical blue vector labeled \vec{I} pointing upwards from the same origin.

$$\frac{|V|}{|I|} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

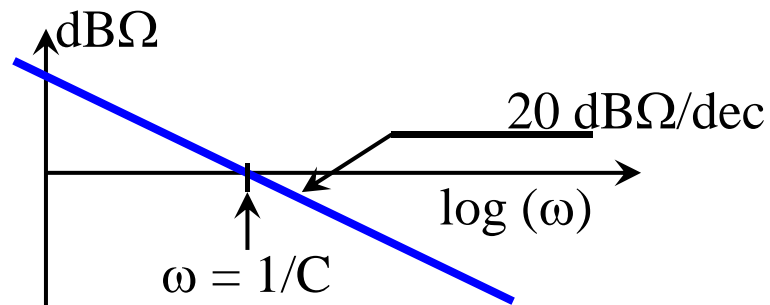
Sinusoidal Voltage and Current

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Impedance as a Function of ω



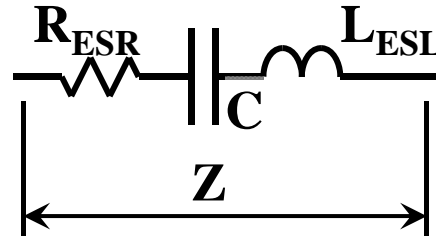
$$\vec{Z} = \frac{\vec{V}}{\vec{I}} = j\omega L$$



Impedance Plot [dBΩ vs log (ω)]

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Impedance with Non-idealities



$$R_{ESR} = 1.4 \text{ m}\Omega$$

$$L_{ESL} = 180 \text{ nH}$$

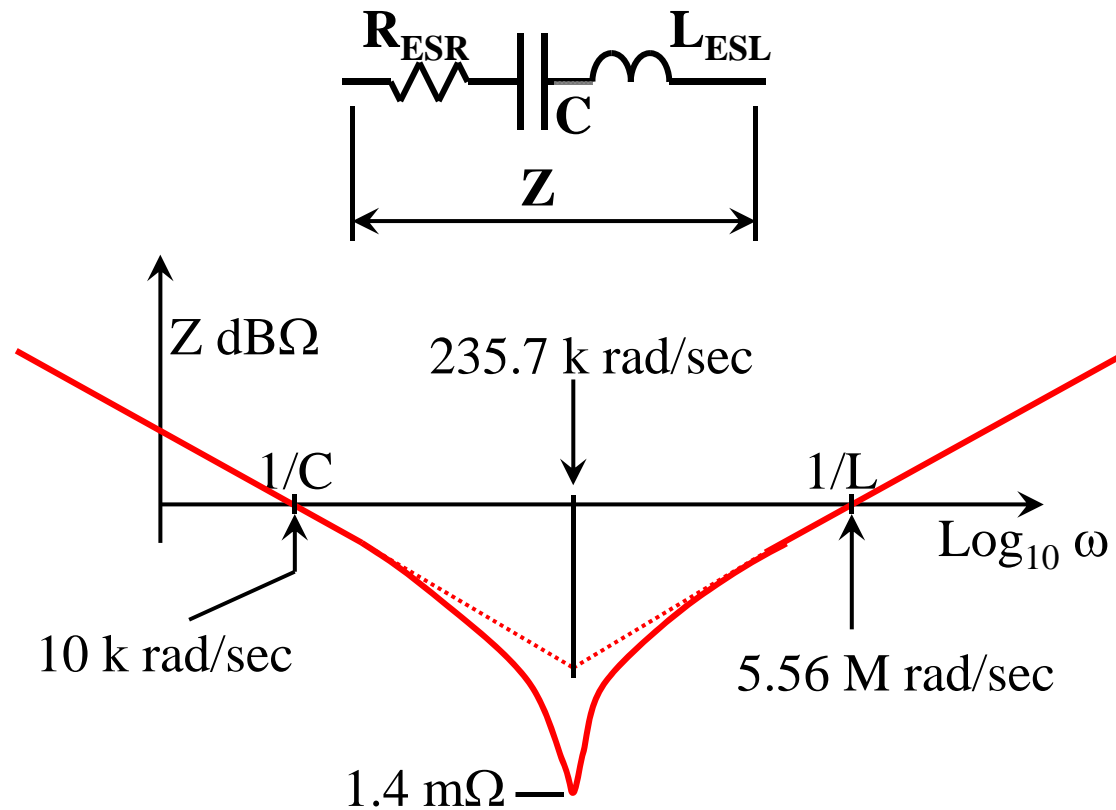
$$C = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$\omega_0 = 235.7 \text{ krad/sec}$$

MKV

Switched Mode Power Conversion

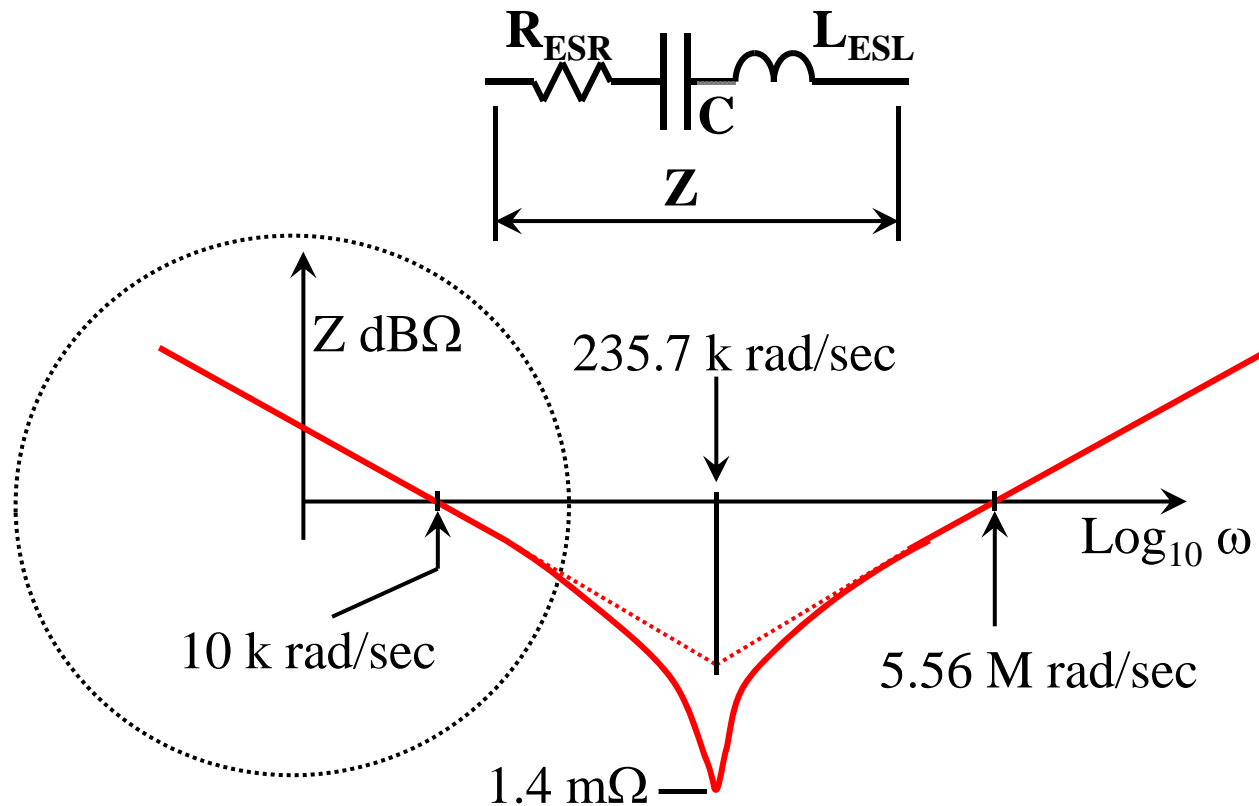
Impedance with Non-idealities



Impedance Plot [$\text{dB}\Omega$ vs $\log(\omega)$]

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Impedance with Non-idealities



Impedance Plot [$\text{dB}\Omega$ vs $\log(\omega)$]

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors - Safety

Charge Holding

Discharge Time Constant

$> 10000 \text{ s} : 3 \text{ Hours}$

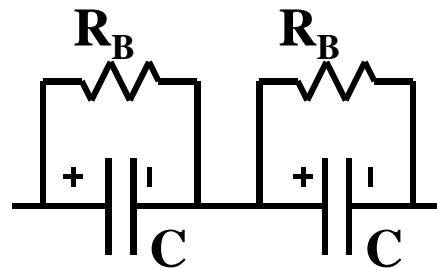
MKV

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Series Operation

Electrolytic

Capacitors May be Operated in Series
To Obtain Higher Voltage Rating.
(specially for Electrolytic)

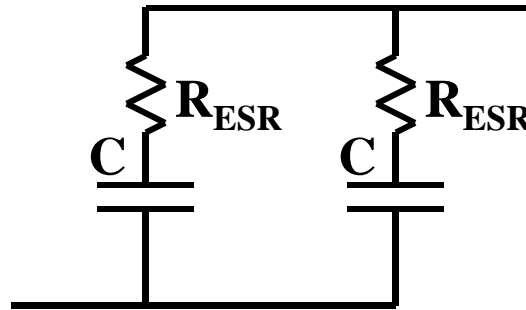


Bleeder Current is Chosen Higher than Leakage Current

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors – Parallel Operation

Capacitors May be Operated in Parallel
To Obtain Higher Ripple Current Rating



MKV

Physical Layout to Obtain Symmetry

Switched Mode Power Conversion

Capacitors

Devices for Efficient Power Conversion

Switches
Inductors
Transformers
Capacitors