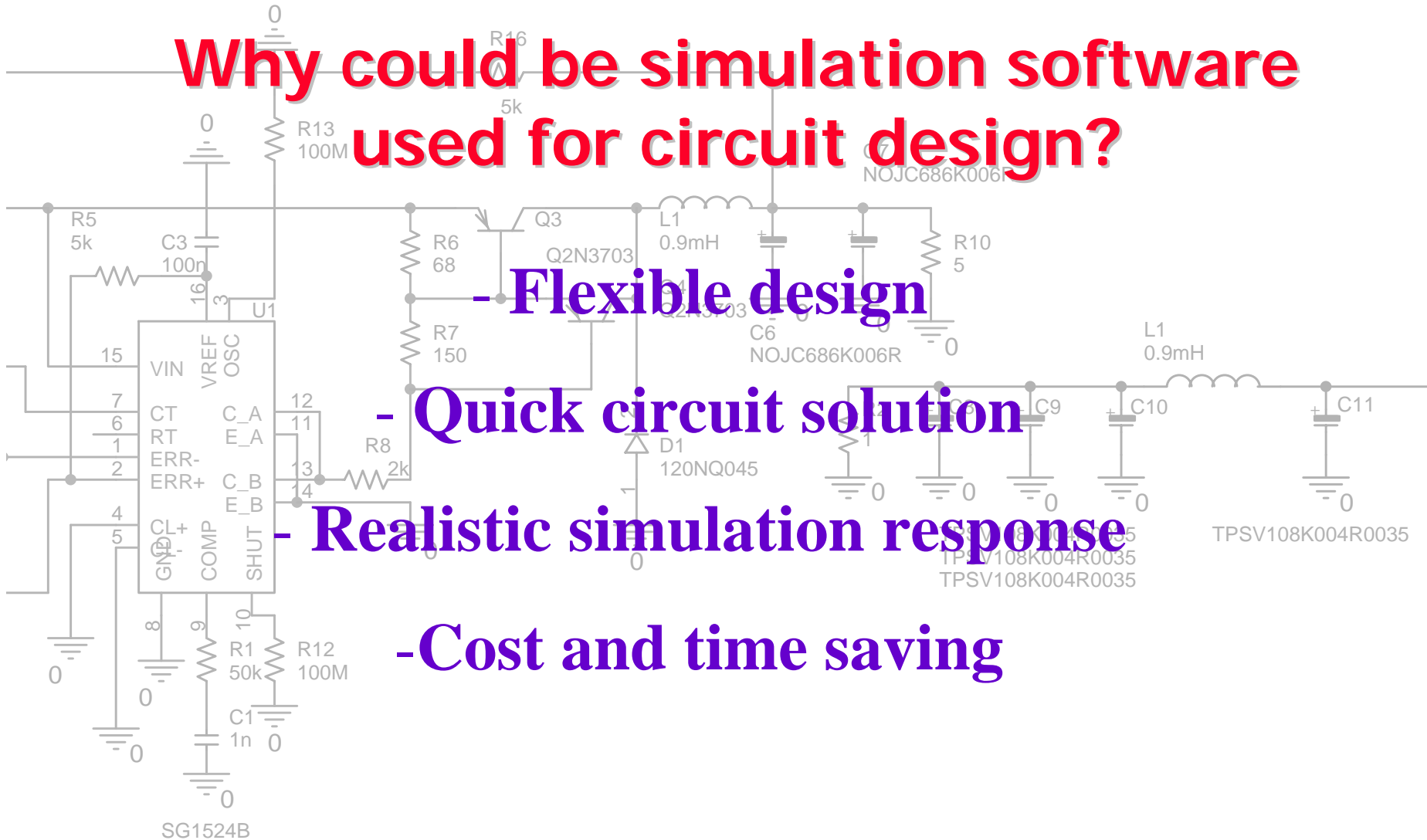


$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$u_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2 \cdot dt}$$

AVX PSpice solution

Why could be simulation software used for circuit design?



- Flexible design

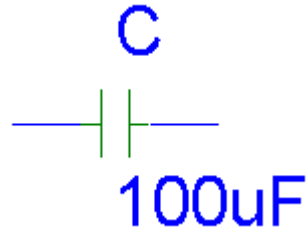
- Quick circuit solution

- Realistic simulation response

- Cost and time saving

Comparison of ideal and real world capacitor

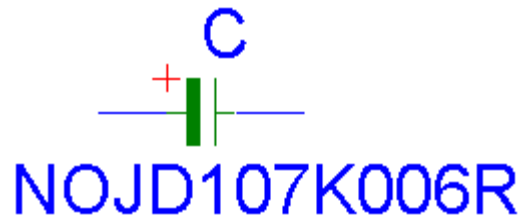
Ideal capacitor



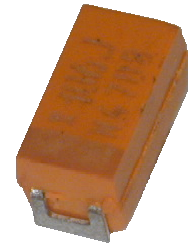
ESR=0,
ESL=0,
DCL=0

Doesn't exist!!

Real world capacitor



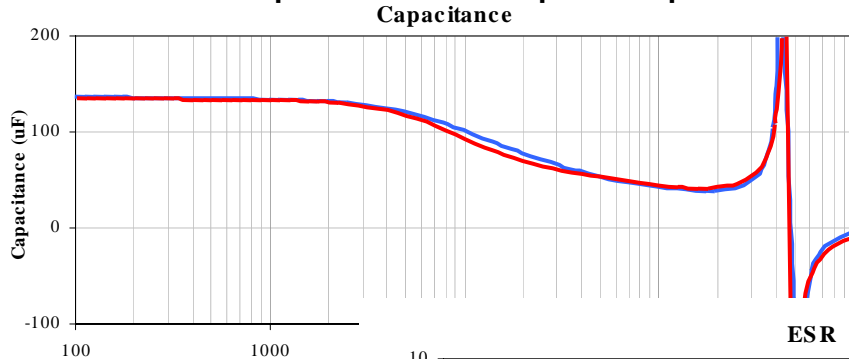
Defined
C, ESR, ESL,
DCL,
Temperature



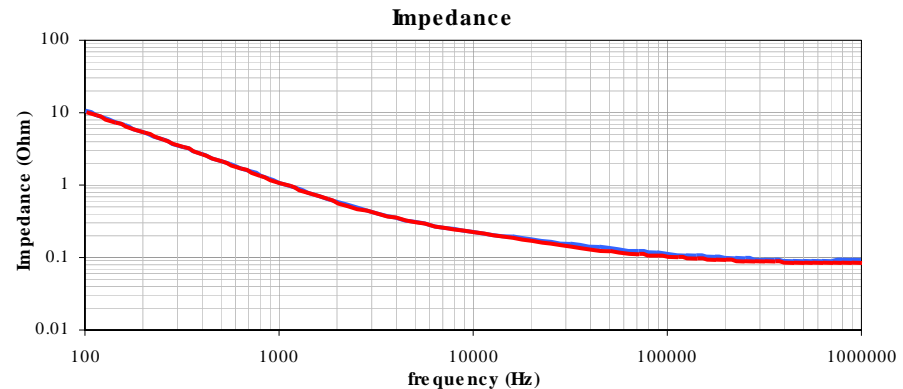
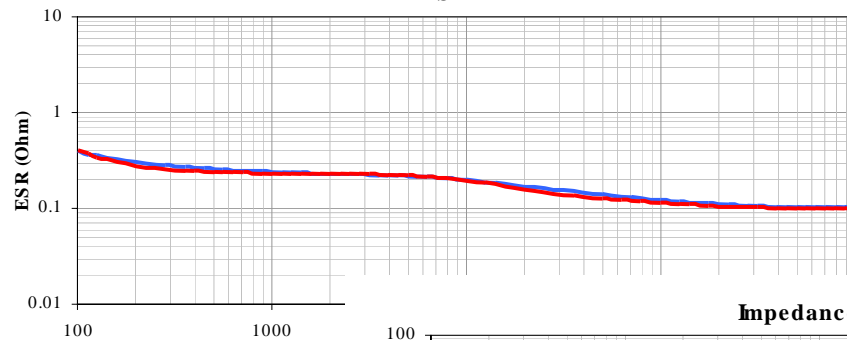
It is impossible to expect realistic response into simulation with ideal capacitor

OxiCap™ equivalent circuit diagram creation

Example of OxiCap™ equivalent- NOJC157K004R

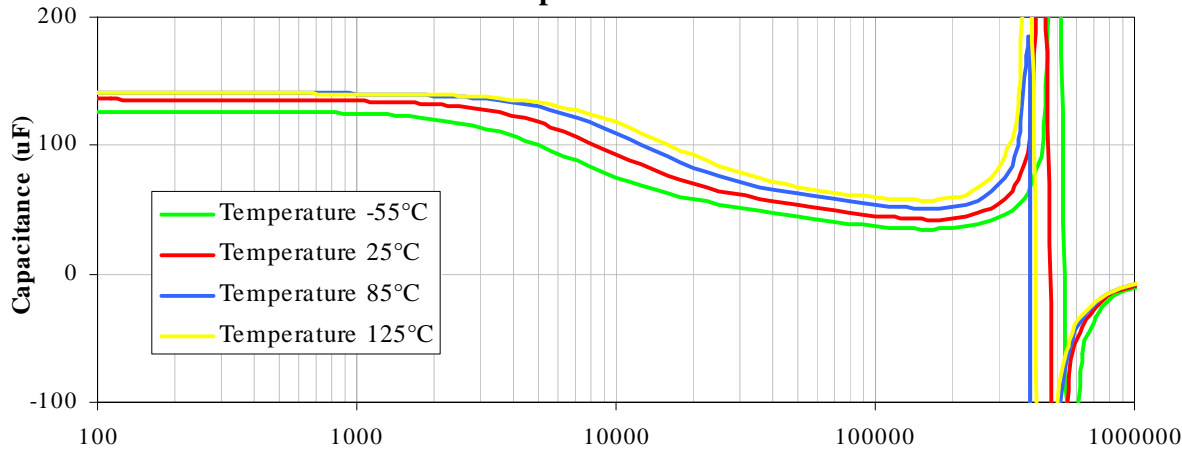


- measurement result
- simulation result

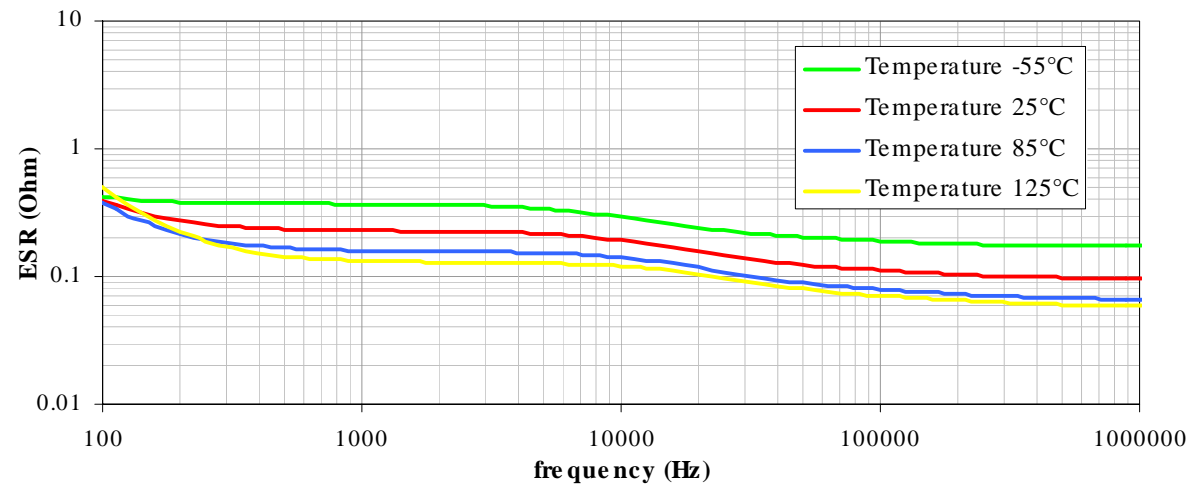


Example of OxiCap™ capacitance and ESR temperature dependences

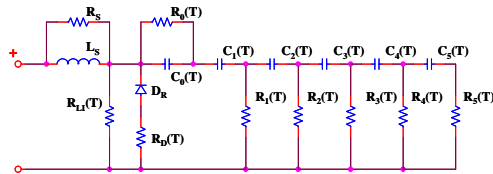
Capacitance



ESR



The model implementation into simulation software



```

*parasitic inductance
Lp1 1 2 1.000000e-009
Reis 1 2 10

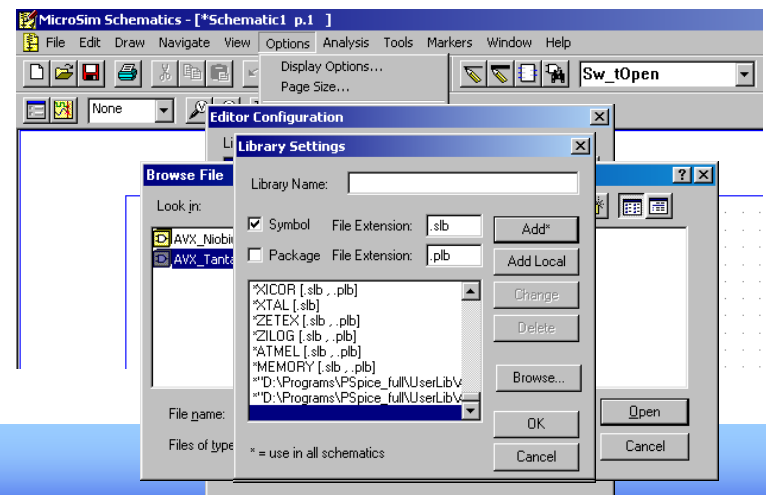
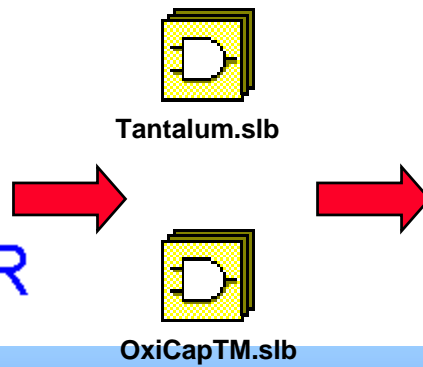
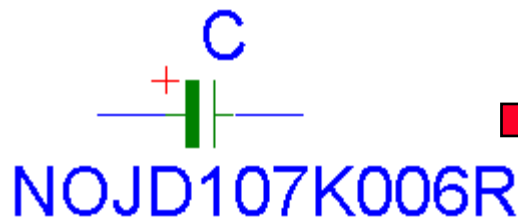
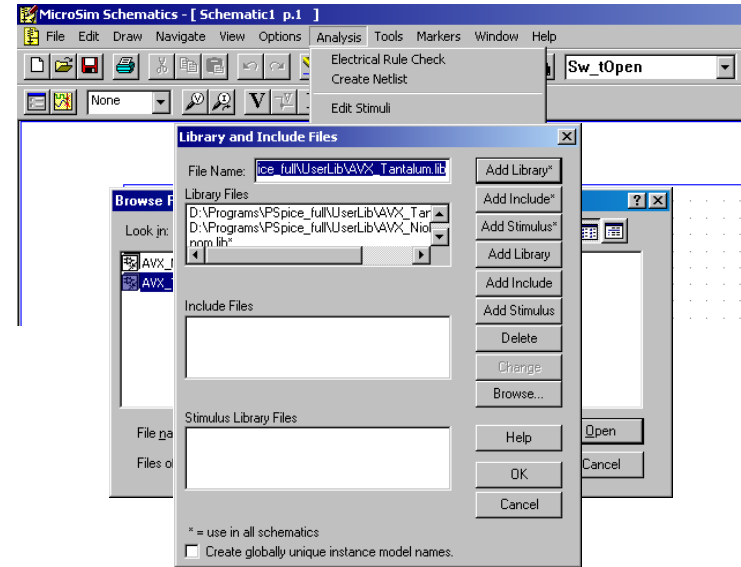
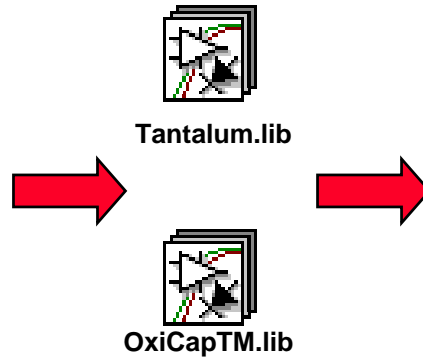
*leakage current & reverse bias effects
Rp 2 9 1.100000e-009
Dp 9 2 DFU0

*RC-ladder model of frequency effects
R1 2 3 RH001 5.516420e+001
C1 2 3 CH001 8.643050e-006
R2 3 4 RH002 1.100000e-004
C2 4 9 CH002 3.279476e-009
R3 4 5 RH003 1.000000e+001
C3 5 9 CH003 6.458951e-009
R4 5 6 RH004 1.100000e-004
C4 6 9 CH004 1.291740e-008
R5 6 7 RH005 1.100000e-004
C5 7 9 CH005 2.548351e-008
R6 7 8 RH006 2.402301e+001
C6 8 9 CH006 5.167161e-008

.MODEL CH001 CAP (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=1.463615e-003 TC2=-0.167800e-005)
.MODEL CH002 CAP (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=3.749220e-004 TC2=2.806000e-006)
.MODEL CH003 CAP (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=3.749220e-004 TC2=2.806000e-006)
.MODEL CH004 CAP (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=3.749220e-004 TC2=2.806000e-006)
.MODEL CH005 CAP (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=3.749220e-004 TC2=2.806000e-006)
.MODEL CH006 CAP (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=3.749220e-004 TC2=2.806000e-006)
.MODEL RH001 RES (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=5.948893e-003 TC2=5.337100e-005)
.MODEL RH002 RES (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=-1.770074e-003 TC2=1.281300e-005)
.MODEL RH003 RES (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=-7.138201e-003 TC2=2.153200e-005)
.MODEL RH004 RES (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=-7.138201e-003 TC2=2.153200e-005)
.MODEL RH005 RES (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=-7.138201e-003 TC2=2.153200e-005)
.MODEL RH006 RES (T_MEASURED=25 TC1=-7.138201e-003 TC2=2.153200e-005)
.MODEL DFU0 D (RS=0.1 1S=1e-25 N=2.5 XI1=0 ES=0.1)

.ENDS
    
```

software



Creation of a circuit diagram

MicroSim Schematics - [*DC_DC converter p.1 (stale)]

File Edit Draw Navigate View Options Analysis Tools Markers Window Help

Repeat Space

Place Part Ctrl+P

Wire Ctrl+W

Bus Ctrl+B

Block

Arc

Circle

Bo:

Pol

Te:

In:

Ins

Ge

Re

Part Browser Advanced

Part Name: TAJD106K035R

Description Search:

Description: Capacitor

Create New Part List

Search

Library

D:\Programs\MSim_8\UserLib\AVX_

Close

Place

Place & Close

Help

Libraries...

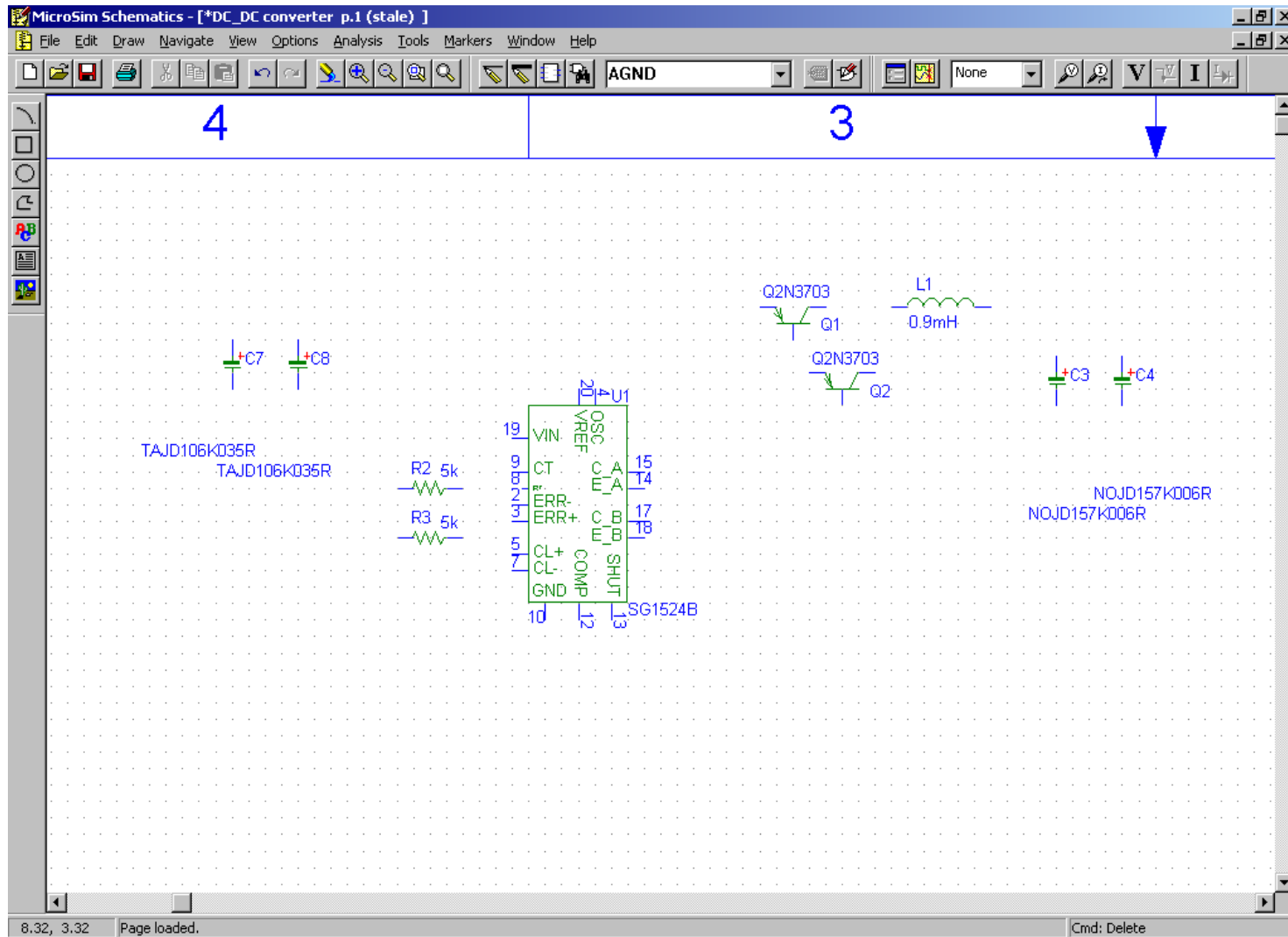
<< Basic

Edit Symbol

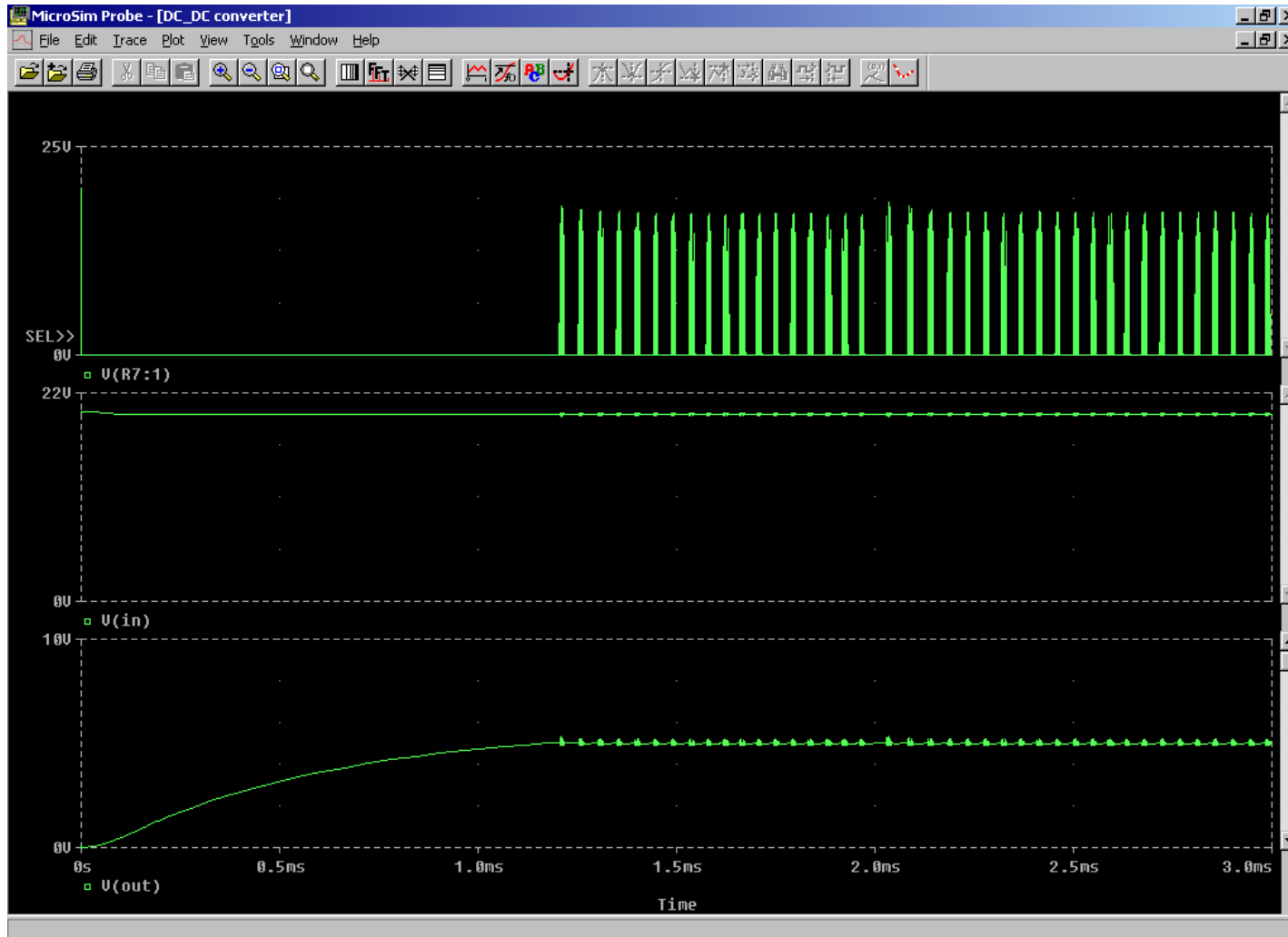
Full List

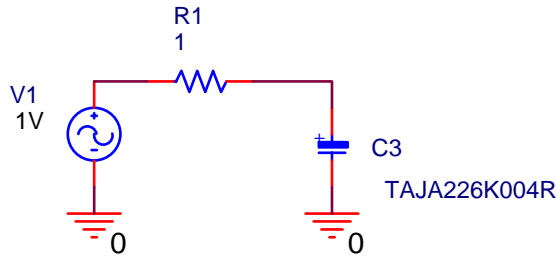
2.69, 0.00 Select a part to draw from the part list Cmd: Delete

Creation of a circuit diagram

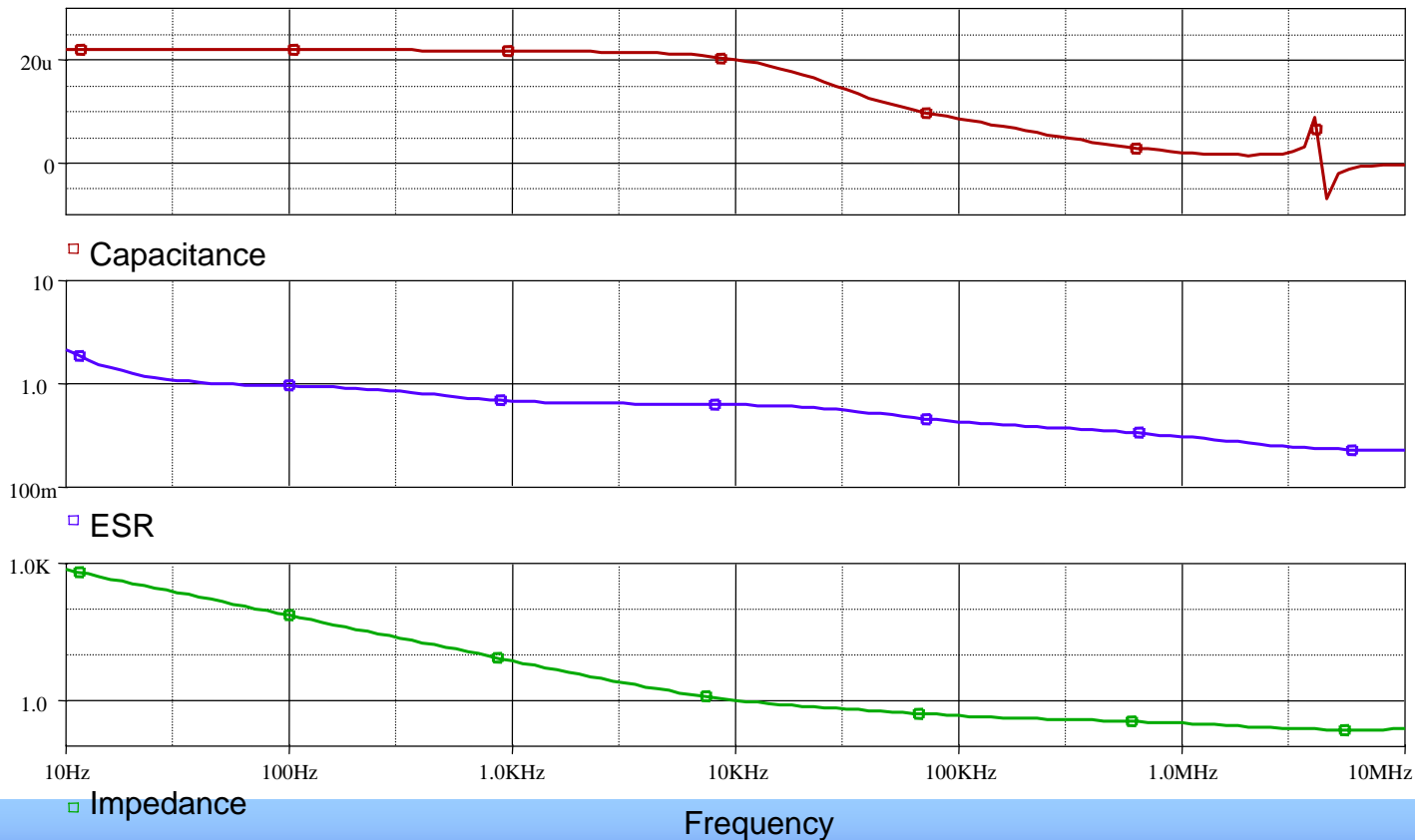


DC/DC converter simulation example

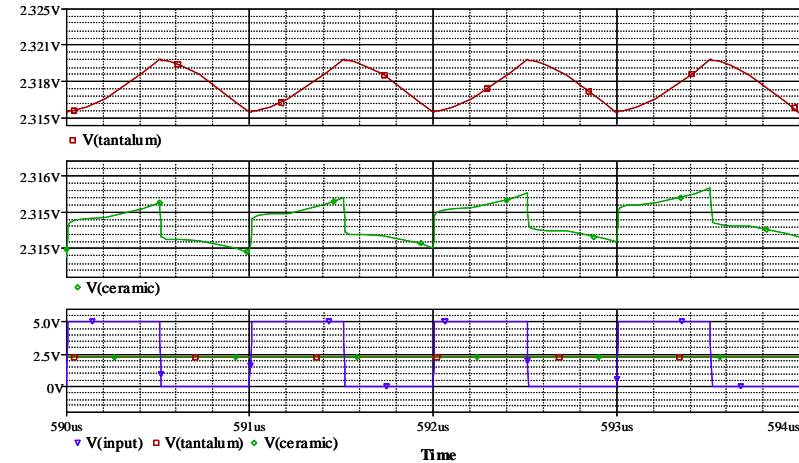
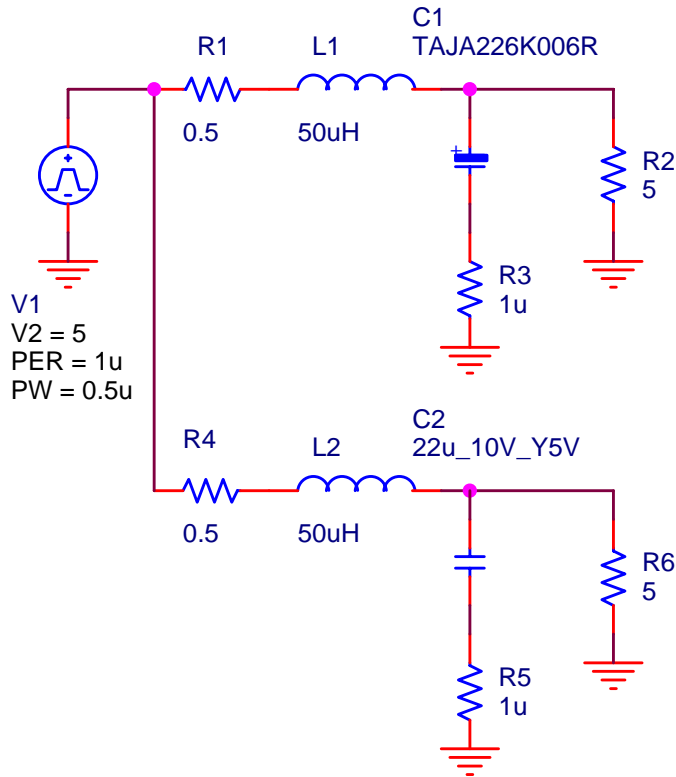




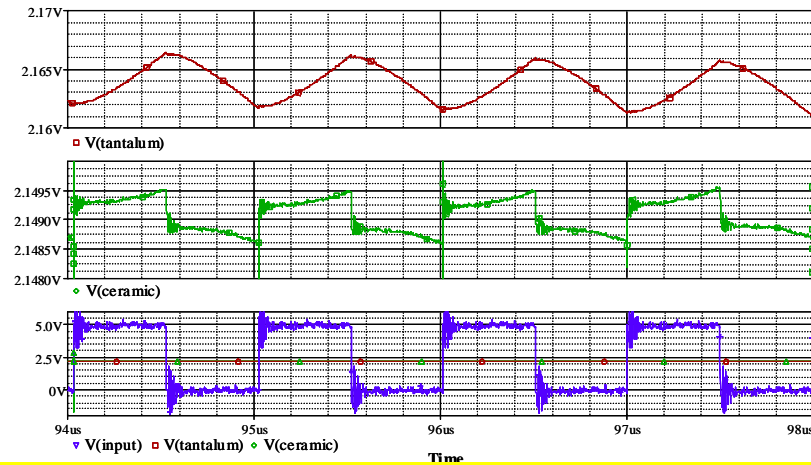
Simulation of Capacitance, ESR and Impedance through frequency range



Simulation of the output smoothing filter

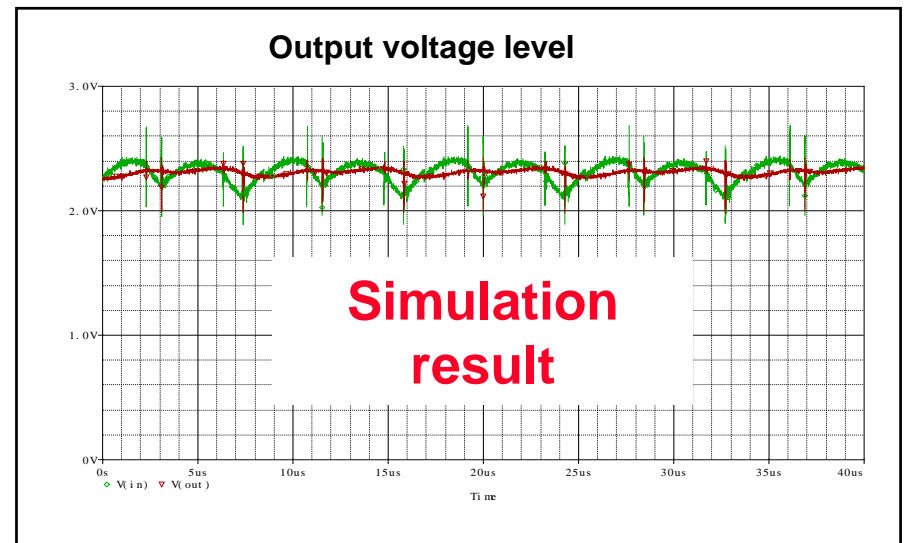
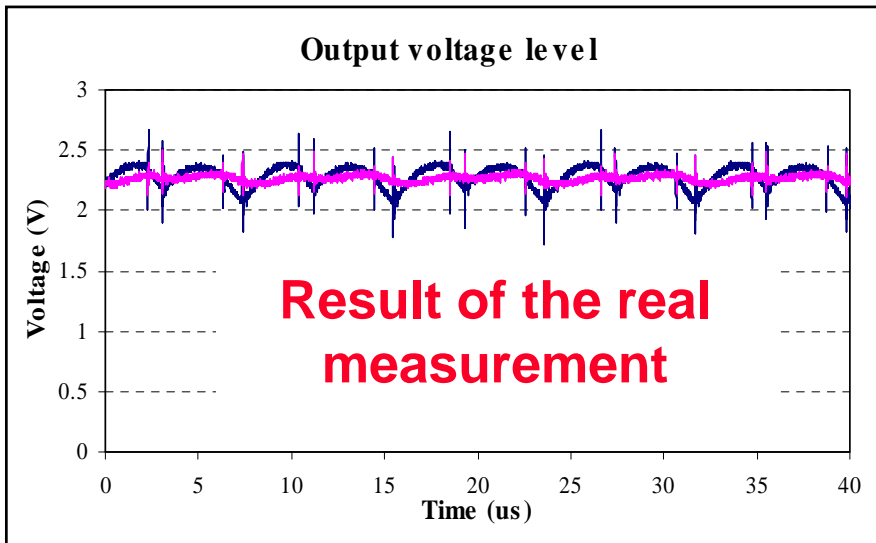
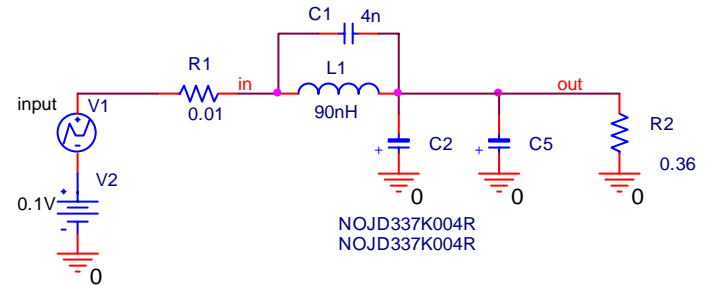


Measurement of the output smoothing filter



Simulation = Measurement

Overloaded DC/DC converter with 2.2V output voltage level

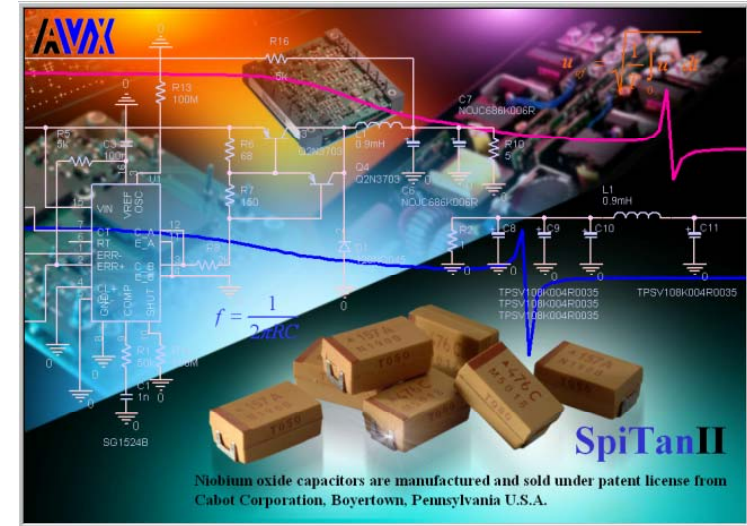


Measurement = Simulation

SpiTanII preview tool

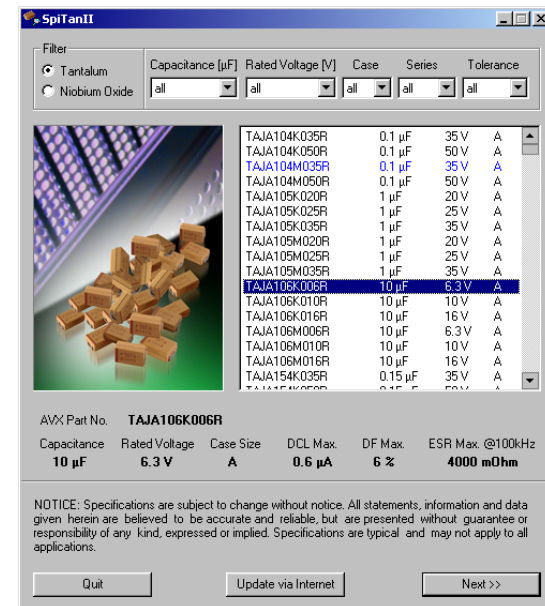
INPUT PARAMETERS

- Selected component
- Tantalum capacitor
- Niobium Oxide capacitor

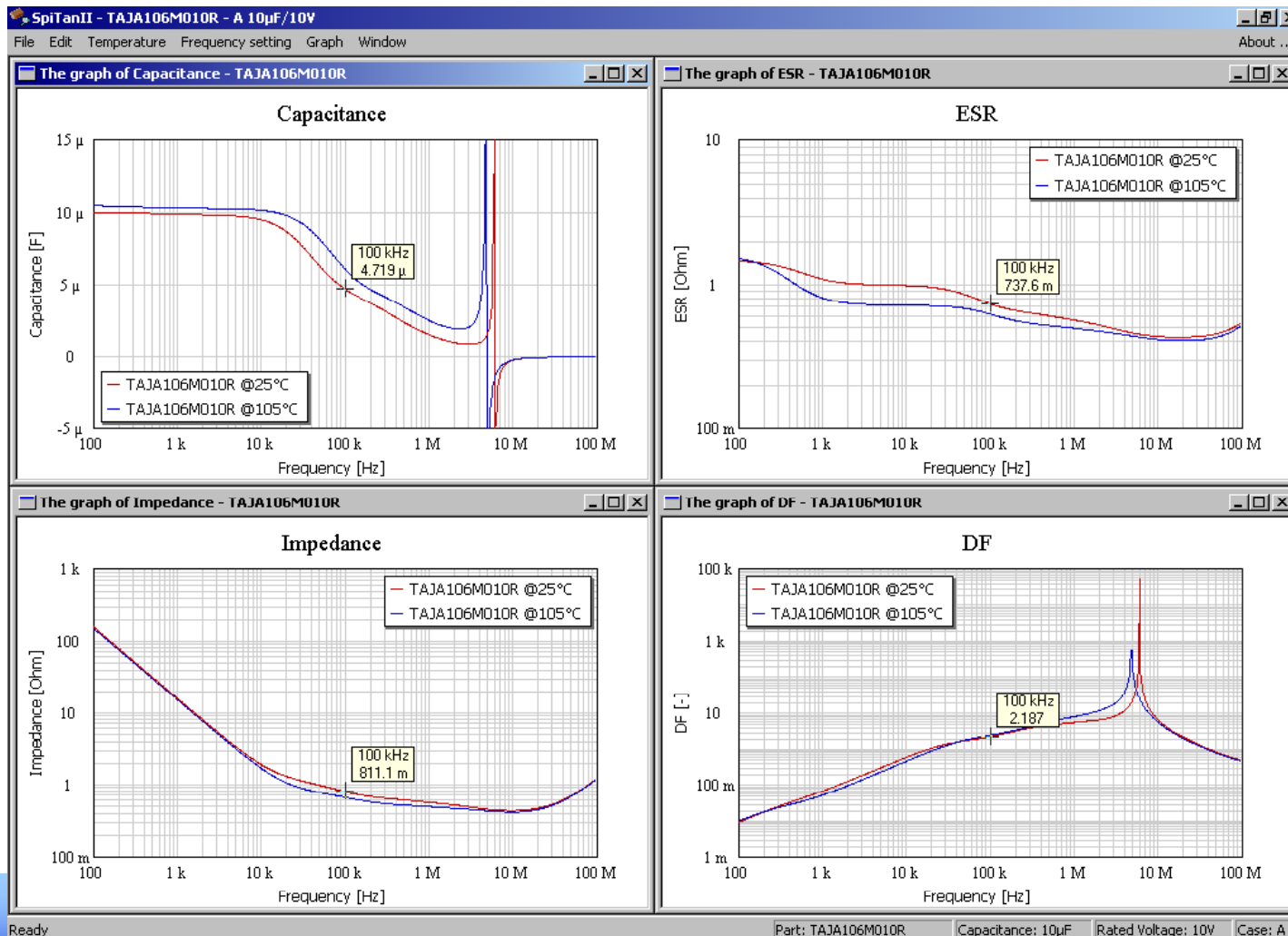


OUTPUT PARAMETERS

- Description of basic parameters
- Capacitance, ESR, Impedance and DF frequency characteristics
- Temperature dependences of those characteristics



Capacitance, ESR, Impedance, DF temperature over frequency



Summary

- Using real world component models in simulation software gives quick and realistic response of simulated circuit diagram
- No needs to use samples at the beginning stage for testing of evaluated PCB
- Every change could be done only by simulation of the circuit diagram
- PCB assembly and measurement could be required only for confirmation of the final functionality