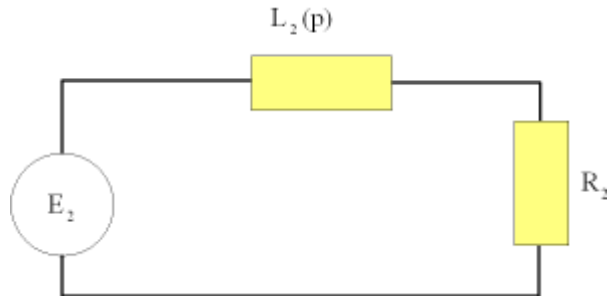


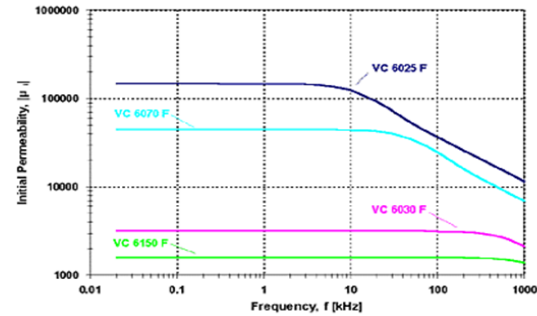
First order low pass filter



$$L_2(p) = \frac{N_2^2 \cdot S}{l} \cdot \mu_r \cdot \frac{1}{1+p\tau_c} = \frac{L_2}{1+p\tau_c}$$

$$\vartheta = \frac{\frac{L_2}{R_2}}{\frac{L_2}{R_2} + \tau_c}$$

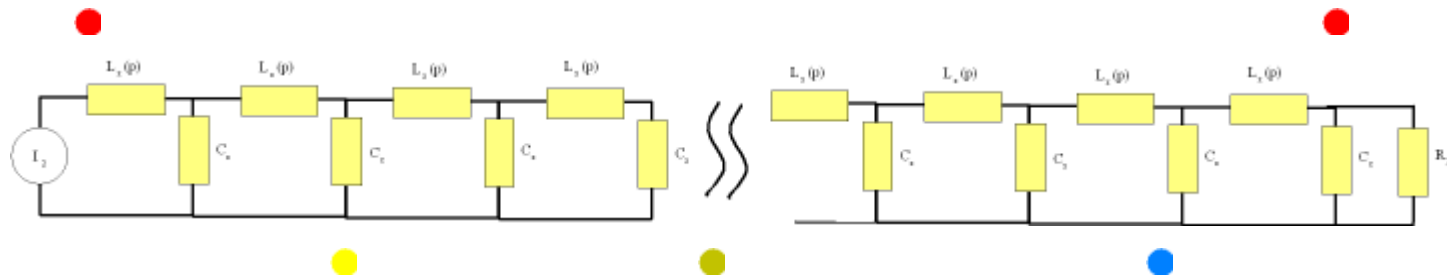
$$\tilde{\tau}_2 = \frac{L_2}{R_2} + \tau_c$$



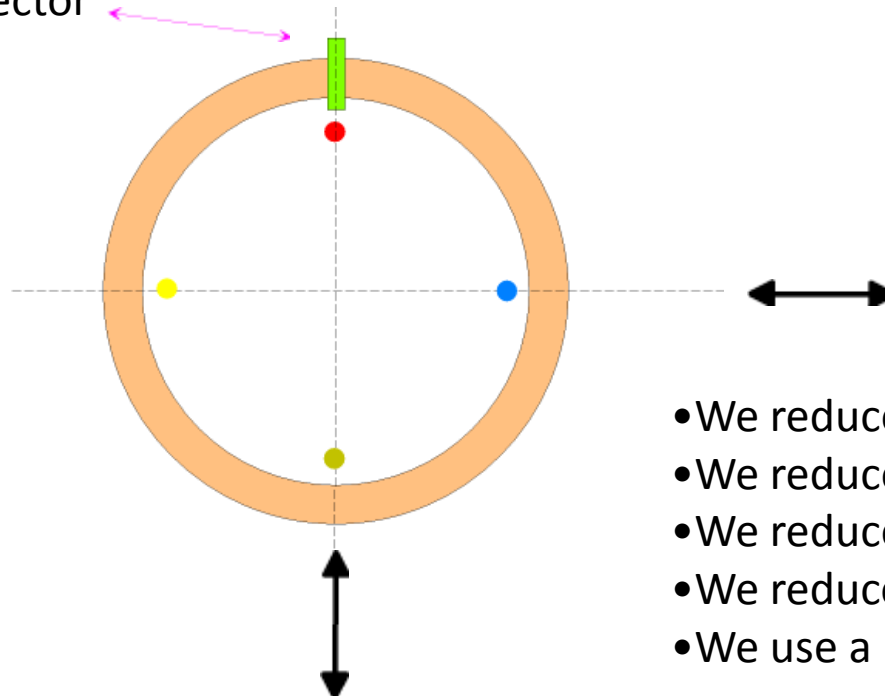
$$I_2(p) = -\frac{N_1}{N_2} \cdot \frac{\vartheta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot p}{1 + p \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2} \cdot I_1(p)$$

Transmission line
$$I_2(p) \cong -\frac{N_1}{N_2} \cdot I_1(p) \cdot \vartheta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot p \cdot e^{-\tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot p} = \tilde{I}_1(p) e^{-\tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot p}$$

The Transformer considered as a transmission line



Connector

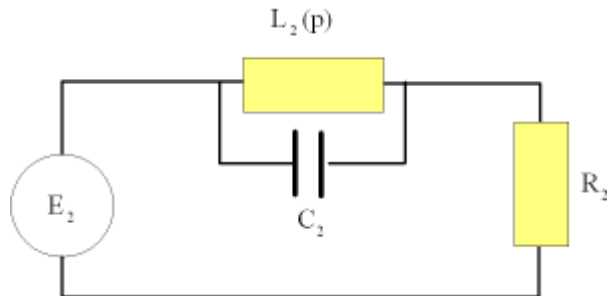


The intensity don't depend of the position

The intensity depend on the position

- We reduce the diameter of the core
- We reduce the transversal section
- We reduce the number of turns
- We reduce the relative permeability
- We use a low pas filter

Influence of parasitic capacitor



$$L_2(p) = \frac{N_2^2 \cdot S}{l} \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{1}{1 + p\tau_c} = \frac{L_2}{1 + p\tau_c}$$

$$\vartheta = \frac{\frac{L_2}{R_2}}{\frac{L_2}{R_2} + \tau_c}$$

$$I_2(p) = -\frac{N_1}{N_2} \cdot \vartheta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot p \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 + p^2 \cdot \vartheta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2}{1 + p \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot (1 + \vartheta) + p^2 \cdot \vartheta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2} \cdot I_1(p)$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 \cdot \vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2}{\tilde{\tau}_2}}}{\vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2 \cdot \pi}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 \cdot \vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2}{\tilde{\tau}_2}}}{\vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2 \cdot \pi}$$

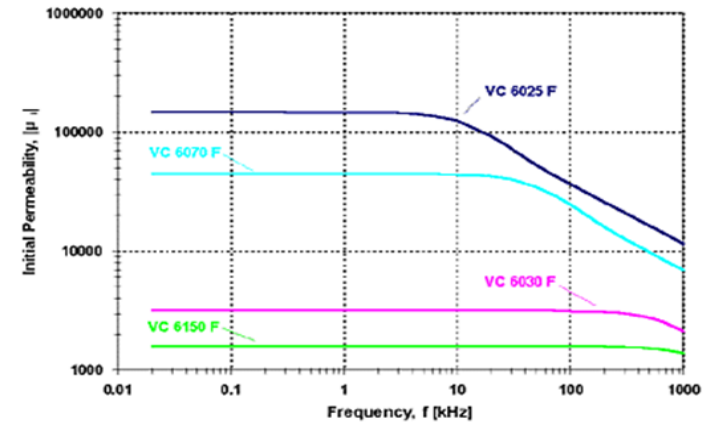
$$I_2(p) = -\frac{N_1}{N_2} \cdot \vartheta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot p \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot \beta \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2}{1 + p \cdot \sigma \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot (1 + \vartheta)} I_1(p) = \widetilde{I_1}(p) \cdot e^{-p \cdot \tilde{\tau}_2 \cdot \sigma \cdot (1 + \vartheta)}$$

Calculus and measure

$$\tilde{\tau}_2 = \frac{L_2}{R_2} + \tau_c = 67.18 \mu S \quad \vartheta = \frac{51.26}{51.26 + 15.92} \cong 0.763$$

$$\tau_c = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_c} = 15.92 \mu S \quad L_2 \cong 2.56 \text{ mH}$$

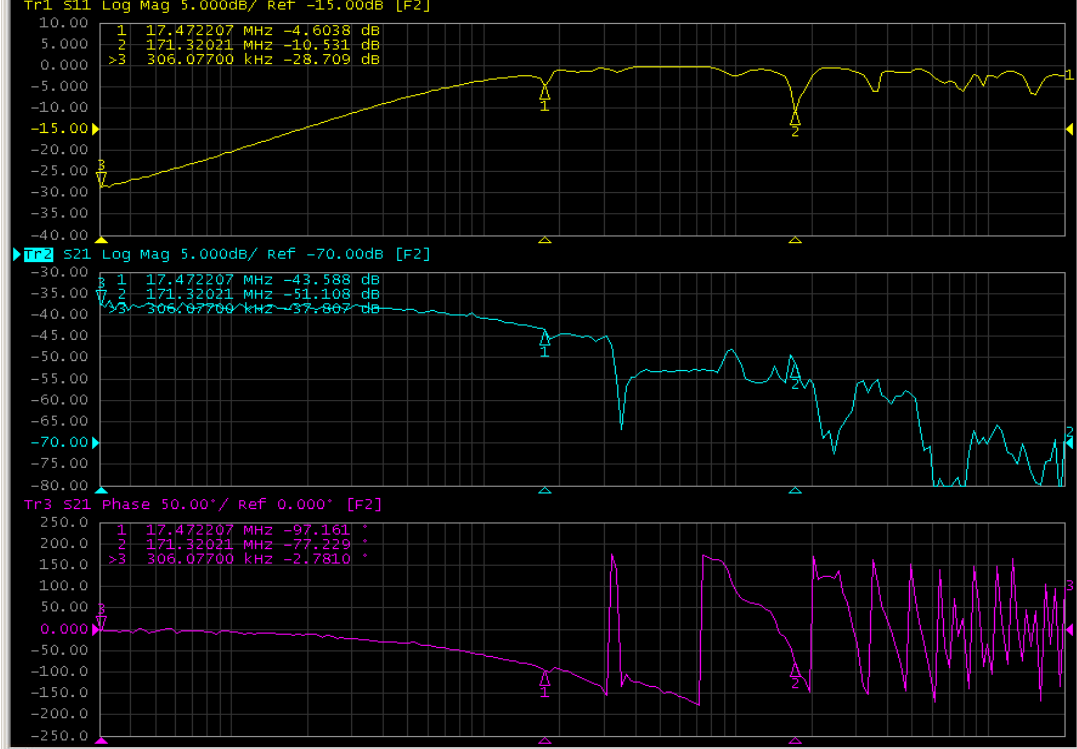
Estimated value is: $C_2 \cong 20 \text{ pF}$ $R_2 = 50 \text{ Ohms}$



$$f_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 \cdot \vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2}{\tilde{\tau}_2}}}{\vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2 \cdot \pi}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 \cdot \vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2}{\tilde{\tau}_2}}}{\vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2 \cdot \pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{\vartheta \cdot C_2 \cdot R_2 \cdot \pi} \cong \frac{10^{12}}{2397} \text{ Hz} \cong 417 \text{ MHz}$$



E5071C Menu

- Measurement S21
- Format Log Mag
- Scale
- Display
- Average
- Calibration
- Stimulus
- Sweep Setup
- Trigger
- Marker
- Marker Search
- Marker Function
- Analysis

1 Start 300 kHz IFBW 70 kHz Stop 2 GHz Cor

Meas Stop ExtRef Svc 2011-01-11 15:23

1 Start 300 kHz IFBW 70 kHz Stop 2 GHz Cor

Meas Stop ExtRef Svc 2011-01-11 15:22



Draws a rounded rectangle with the selected fill style.