

28 MAY 13
Roderick.

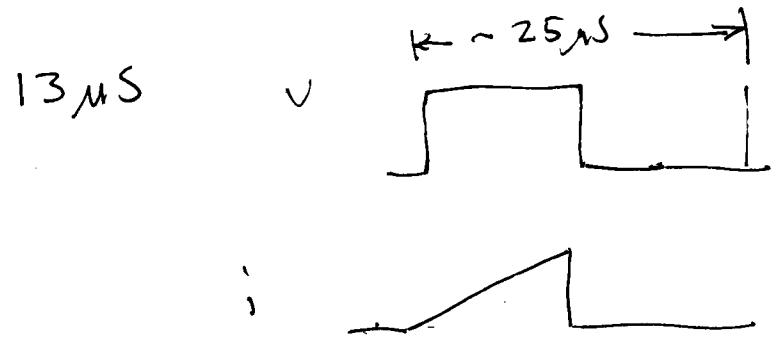
TUNING SA PEAK DETECTOR RESPONSE TIME

ORIGINAL ~~IDEA~~ DESIGN FOR POWER TRANSFER WAS

8 μH INDUCTOR, ~~25 μS~~ 24 VOLTS TO CHARGE

$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad \frac{V}{L} = \frac{di}{dt} \quad \frac{24V}{8 \times 10^{-6} H}$$

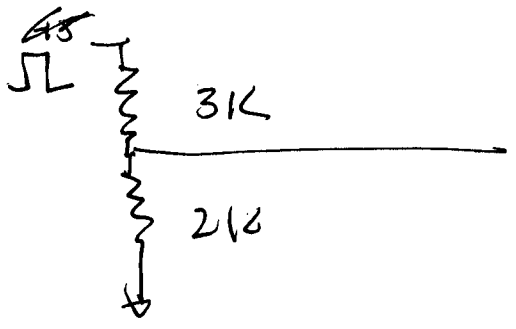
$$= \frac{3A}{\mu S} \quad \text{TO GET TO } 40A,$$



40A THROUGH .05Ω SENSE RESISTOR = 2 VOLTS.

~~THE~~ PEAK DETECTOR MUST BE ABLE TO TRACK TO 2 VOLTS W/ 13 μS.

FIND EXPERIMENTAL VALUE THAT IS SUFFICIENT FOR 2 VOLTS @ 10 μS.



BUT EVEN IF IT CAN'T, COULD ALWAYS DOUBLE OR TRIPLE PULSE W/O RESET.

31 MAY 13; Roderick,

INTERNAL ERROR - Please use the proper driver.

POSITION : 0x0 (0)

SYSTEM : h6fw_5.49/xl_op

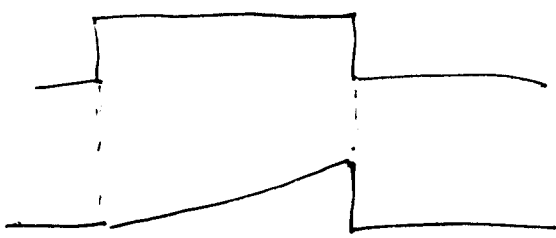
LINE : 180

VERSION : SPL 5.49 10-20-2010

FOR INDUCTANCE MEASUREMENT
CIRCUIT, AS WELL AS ACTUAL PTC,
I'M CONCERNED ABOUT HAVING
ENOUGH VOLTAGE ON GATE OF
MOSFET TO COMPLETELY TURN IT ON,
ALSO WOULD LIKE FAST TURN-OFF.

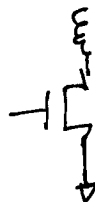
~~20~~
GATE DRIVE

DRAIN CURRENT

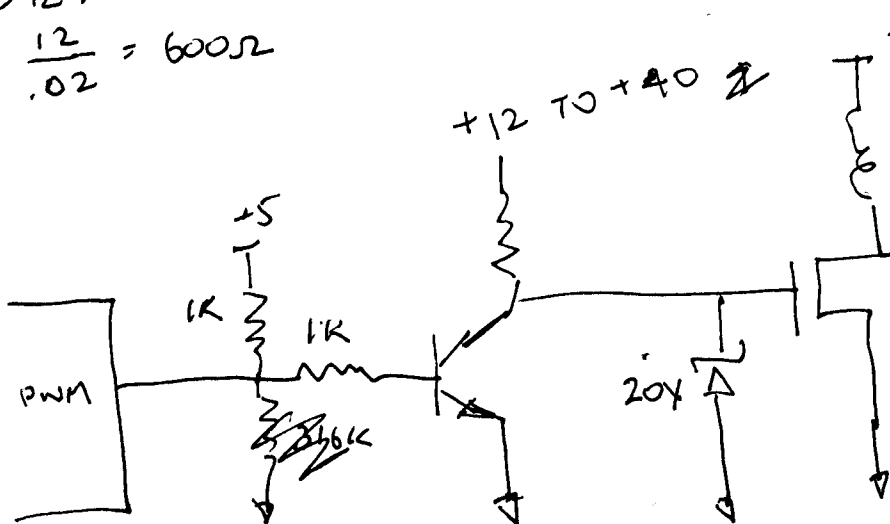


CURRENT IS
LOW, SLOW
TURN-ON NOT
A PROBLEM

CURRENT IS HIGH,
SLOW TURN-OFF
WASTES ENERGY.



20mA @ 12V
 $R = \frac{E}{I} = \frac{12}{.02} = 600\Omega$



X NO, BURNS
ALMOST SW
WHEN GATE IS
NOT BEING
DRIVEN.

AT +12, MUST BE NO WORSE THAN BARE PICAXE.

20mA ACROSS (12-5V = 7V)

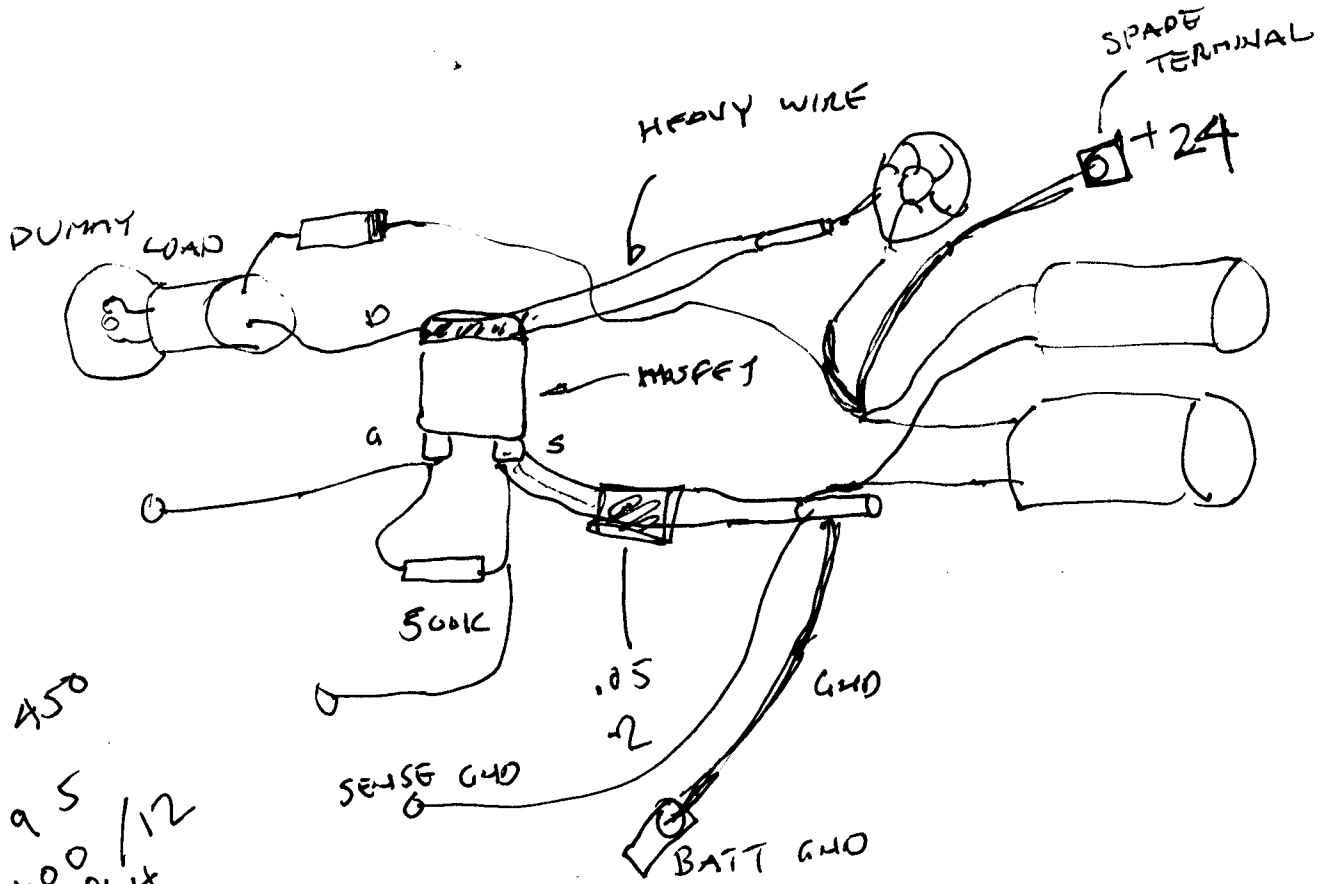
$$R = \frac{E}{I} = \frac{7}{.02} = 3.5 \times 10^2 = 350\Omega$$

AT 40V, DROP IS 20V

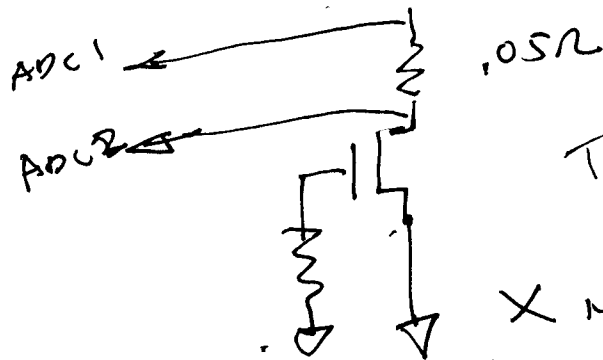
$$\frac{20}{350} = I = \frac{2}{35} \approx 60\text{mA}$$

$$P = 20 \times .06 = 1.2\text{W}$$

OS JUL 13; Roberck.



18
2.5
450
95
5400/12
180/4
PRE-SOLAR 450
370
P1ST-SOLAR 450
200 - ~1500 kWh
450 kWh/AD
A170



TWO PEAK
DETECTORS?
X NO GOOD
VOLTAGE ZOOMS UP
WHEN TRANSISTOR
TURNS OFF

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENERGY IN INDUCTOR} &= \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \mu\text{H} \cdot 40 \text{A}^2 = .5 \times 10^{-5} \times 1.6 \times 10^3 \\ &= 0.8 \times 10^{-2} \\ &= 8 \text{ mJ} \end{aligned}$$

SUPPOSE ALL CAPS ARE 800 nF CAP

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 800 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot V^2 = 8 \times 10^{-3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} V^2 &= 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ V^2 &= 16 \cdot 10 \end{aligned}$$