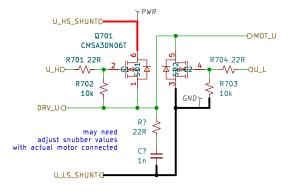
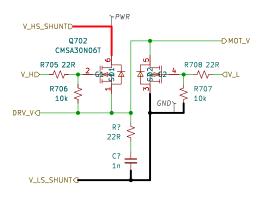
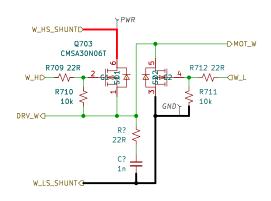


parts rated to 60V !!!







Seven steps to calculate R-C Snubber (with Example)		
Steps	Description	Example
Step 1	Measure the oscillation frequency (f _o) of the V _{DS} ringing with no RC snubber. See Figure 3.	$f_0 = \frac{1}{82ns} = 12.2 MHz$
Step 2	Add a capacitor (C ₁) in parallel with the rectifier or FET and measure the shifted oscillation frequency (f). Select a C ₁ value that is several times larger than the rectifier's stated typical capacitance at full-reverse voltage in the datasheet. In this example, the rectifier's capacitance is 22pF, so I chose a 100pF value for C ₂ . A frequency shift of at least 50% is reasonable. See Figure 4.	$C_1 = 100pF$ $f_1 = \frac{1}{90ns} = 11.1MHz$
Step 3	Calculate the frequency shift ratio: $m = \frac{f_0}{f_1}$	$m = \frac{12.2 MHz}{11.1 MHz} = 1.1$
Step 4	Calculate the circuit's parasitic capacitance: $C_0 = \frac{c_1}{(m^2-1)}$	$C_0 = \frac{100pF}{(1.1^2 - 1)} = 0.48nF$
Step 5	Calculate the circuit's parasitic inductance: $L = \frac{(m^2-1)}{(2\pi f_0)^2 c_1}$	$L = \frac{(1.1^2 - 1)}{(2\pi * 12.2MHz)^2(100pF)} = 0.36\mu H$
Step 6	Calculate the starting snubber capacitor value: $C_{snub} = 3C_0$	$C_{snub} = 3(0.48nF) = 1440pF$
Step 7	Calculate the starter snubber resistor value: $R_{snub} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{c_{\rm o}}}$	$R_{snub} = \sqrt{\frac{0.36\mu H}{0.48nF}} = 27\Omega$

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