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What is a Smoothing Capacitor?



A Smoothing capacitor is a capacitor that acts to smooth or even out fluctuations in a signal.

The most common and used application for smoothing capacitors is after a power supply voltage or a rectifier.

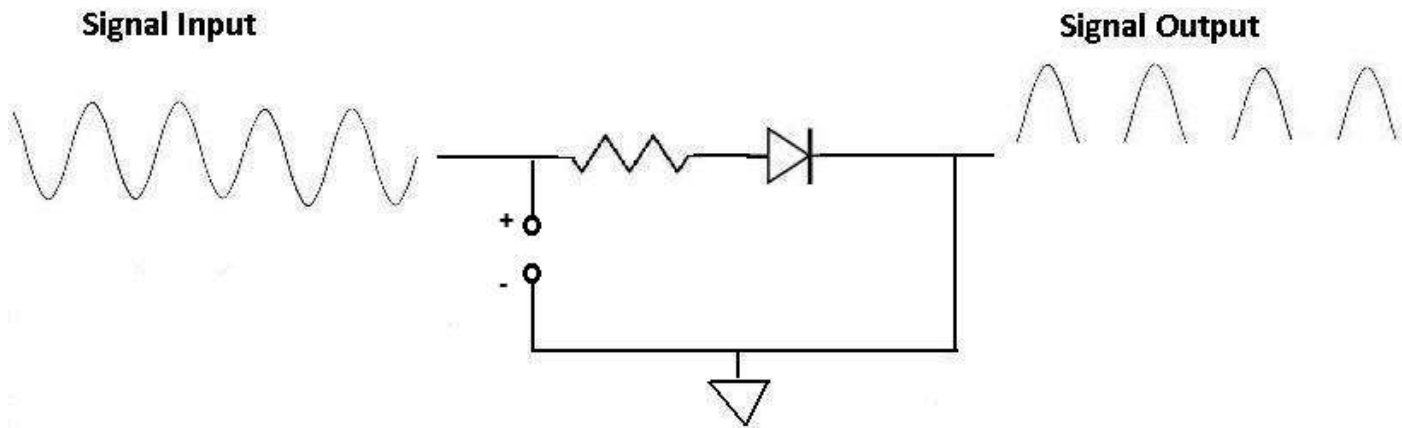
Power supply voltage can sometimes supply erratic and unsmooth voltages that fluctuate greatly.

When a steady DC signal is needed and is necessary, a smoothing capacitor is the right component needed in order to smooth out the fluctuating signal to make it more steady.

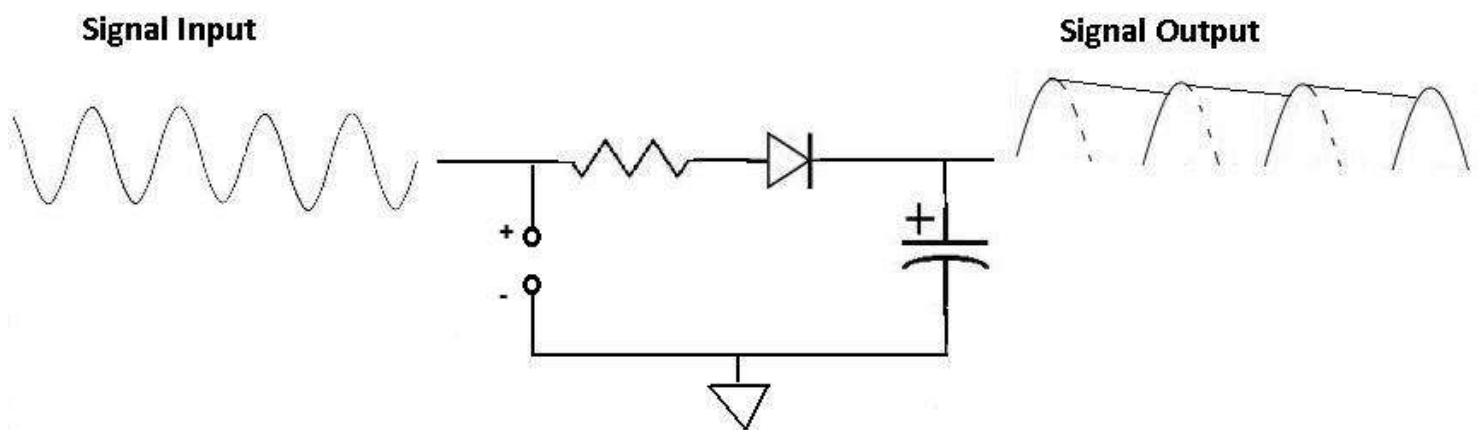
We'll go over an example of this now.

A prime example of when a smoothing capacitor is used is in conjunction with a rectifier circuit.

If you place a resistor in series with a diode and then input an AC signal into the circuit:



Now if you place a smoothing capacitor in parallel with the diode, like this, the resulting waveform will be:



You can see now how much smoother the waveform is. It no longer goes all the way down to zero and back up. The capacitor charges up from 0 to the top of the waveform and then discharges from 0 to the bottom of the waveform. This charging and discharging smooths out the waveform so that it doesn't hit the extreme ups and downs. Thus, a smoothing capacitor is extremely useful in cases of fluctuating signals that need to be more constant and steady.

Usually when choosing a smoothing capacitor, an electrolytic capacitor is used from anywhere from $10\mu\text{F}$ to a few thousand μF . The greater the amplitude of the fluctuations and the greater the waveform, the larger capacitor will be necessary. Thus, if you're smoothing a 30mV waveform, a $10\mu\text{F}$ capacitor may suffice to smooth out the signal. However, if you're dealing with a much greater signal, you will need a much larger capacitor, say, maybe $3300\mu\text{F}$ in order to smooth it out to a near DC level. Experiment with the capacitors. Check the signal on an oscilloscope to see which capacitor suffices best and is best for the circuit at hand.

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"Experiment with the capacitors"? www.electronics-notes.com/articles/analogue_circuits/power-supply-electronics/capacitor-smoothing-circuits.php gives you the equation to know which values you need.

I Need to Know. Not Experiment.

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"greater" can mean bigger or larger
that's why the symbols "<" and ">" are "less than" and "greater than"

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Why use the word "greater" everywhere to describe directions, numbers, comparative quantities etc? Is it the greatness of king kong or tarzan or king tutt strength? greater is not a specifying term, please don't use it so loosely.
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kindly sir, I am using 12V, 1A transformer. why do I need a 1000microfarads,25V and how is the calculations to this?

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very nice , iam loving it

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