

Si vous possédez un oscilloscope et un générateur de signal vous pouvez construire facilement un RSE-mètre. En tout, vous avez besoin de deux résistances, trois prises BNC et câble.

On alimente un diviseur de tension (2.7KOhm en série avec 5.6 Ohm à GND) par un signal sinusoïdal de 100KHz d'un générateur de signal. Ajustez le générateur de signal pour une amplitude maximale (40mVpp) sur le calibre 5mV/div.

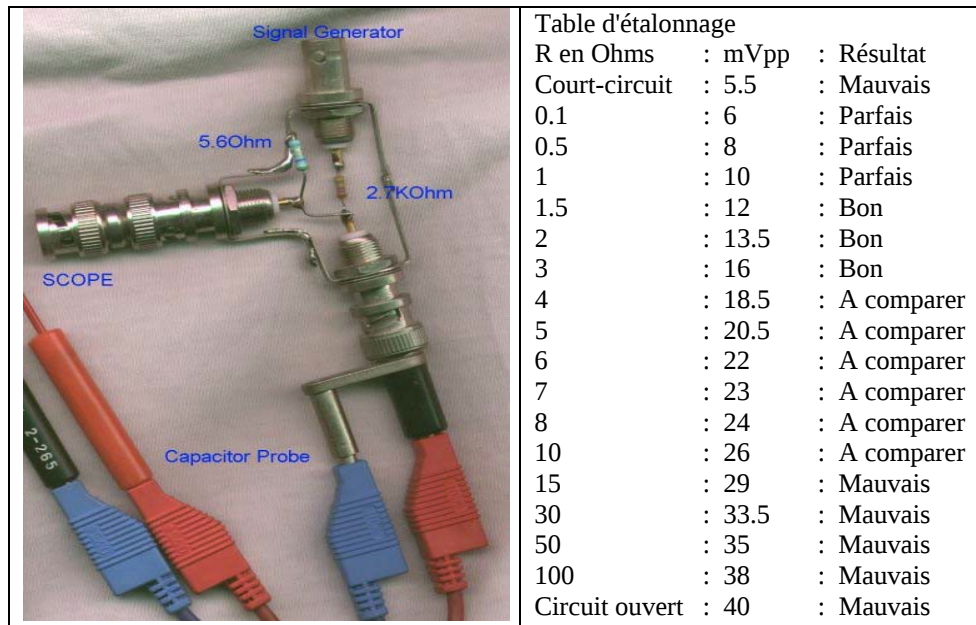
Pour l'étalonnage, utiliser trois résistances : 1, 3.3 et 10 Ohm. Reliez les résistances au probes et remarquer la baisse de l'amplitude. Comme probes pour le condensateur, utilisez les câbles d'un multimètre.

Montez le diviseur de tension et les BNC dans un petit boîtier qui est reliée directement à la deuxième entrée de l'oscilloscope.

L'oscilloscope et le condensateur à tester sont reliés en parallèle à la 5.6 Ohm.

Lorsque vous voulez vérifier des condensateurs, allumez juste le générateur de signal, commutez le deuxième canal de l'oscilloscope et tout est prêt. Cette méthode ne vous donne pas une lecture directe du RSE, mais vous pouvez estimer facilement le RSE par l'amplitude du signal affiché. La plus petite amplitude sera la meilleure RSE.

Voyez l'image ci-dessous :



Rappels :

La mesure de la RSE d'un condensateur est définie par la norme CECC30000

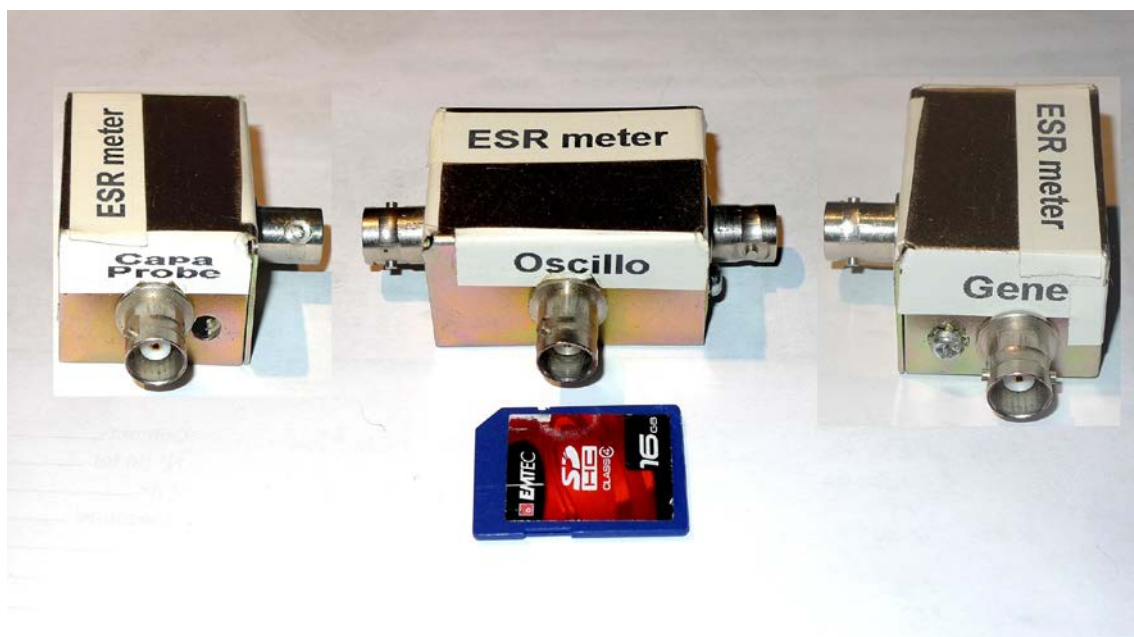
Elle se fait par un signal sinusoïdal à la fréquence de 100KHz

Le montage est utilisable pour des condensateurs >1μF. Il peut tester les condensateurs "en circuit".

Appareils utilisés :

Oscilloscope Tektronix 2465 en XY, 5mV/div et un générateur Tektronix CFG250

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ESR

The main (if not only) limiting factor in high-frequency performance (in switching power supplies, for example) for large filter capacitors is the equivalent series resistance or ESR. In fact, switcher designers tend to think of capacitors in terms of their ESR instead of their capacitance. A lot of work has gone into developing new low-ESR capacitor technologies and improving existing ones. Kemet, for example, has introduced a series of SMD tantalums that are made of three capacitors in one package, for reduced ESR and better frequency response. Table 4 shows representative ESRs for various capacitor types, taken from literature from several manufacturers. The actual ESR will depend on the manufacturer, capacitor working voltage, and other factors. "Low ESR" means different things to different manufacturers. For aluminum electrolytics, ESR drops as working voltage increases, and I suspect that some designers of video equipment use aluminum capacitors with high working voltages to get lower impedance in the video frequency range. ESR is also dependent on capacitor shape; tall and thin electrolytics tend to have lower ESRs than short, squat ones.

Film and ceramic capacitors, if actually available in the sizes shown, would be expected to have lower ESRs than any of the electrolytics. Several manufacturers make non-TCNQ polymer-aluminum capacitors and claim performance as good as or slightly better than OS-CON capacitors.

Table 4 "Typical" ESR Values of Some Capacitors, in Ohms

Capacitor Type:	22 uF part	100 uF part	Freq. measured: Hz	Comments
Std. aluminum	7-30	2-7	120	
Low-ESR aluminum	1-5	0.3-1.6	100k	
Solid aluminum	0.2-0.3		500	MnO ₂ electrolyte
Sanyo OS-CON	0.04-0.07	0.03-0.06	100k	TCNQ electrolyte
Std. solid tantalum	1.1-2.5	0.9-1.5	100k	SMD
Low-ESR tantalum	0.2-1	0.08-0.4	100k	SMD, for P.S. filtering
Wet-foil tantalum	2.5-3.5	1.8-3.9	not stated	H ₂ SO ₄ electrolyte
Stacked-foil film	<.015		100k	
Ceramic	<.015		100k	X5R, Y5V

These numbers assume a capacitor temperature of about 25C. Some aluminum electrolytics can vary 50:1 or more in ESR over their specified temperature range, the main problem being cold. ESR can also be expected to vary considerably from part to part and from lot to lot, especially for parts whose ESR is not specified by the manufacturer. Age will also take a toll, as the aluminums dry out their ESR will increase. Tantalums are better in most regards, they tend to be more stable with temperature and are much more stable with time. Ceramic and film capacitors also vary, but by a lesser amount.

CapSite 2007

Aging

Film

Ceramic

Electrolytic

Misc. Dielectrics

Construction

ESR

Markings

Reliability

Line-Filter

Insulation Resis.

More Information

Obscure Caps

Dielectric Const.

Cap Model

Purchasing

The graph below shows the affect of ESR as a limiting factor in high-frequency capacitor impedance.

Impedance vs. Frequency of Various 22 μ F Capacitors, "Typical"

Chart makes the simplifying assumptions that the inductance of each electrolytic capacitor is equal (0.0% uH) and that ESR is constant with frequency.

