

# 单边倍加器的第二类纹波及对称型倍加器由于结构元件不对称所引起的第二类纹波

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## 摘要

本文对单边倍加器第二类纹波进行了分析, 导出了二级近似下的第二类纹波的表达式, 指出只有当  $C \gg n^2 C_s$  时, 才能采用零级近似. 对称型倍加器, 由于结构中的对应元件, 左右二回路的输入电压不对称时所引起的第二类纹波, 也进行了分析, 并导出了在零级近似下计算第二类纹波的公式.

## 一、引言

由于单边倍加器线路的基本缺点, 是整流柱或曰直流柱, 它参与电压倍加过程, 这就导致输出电压有较大的纹波和较大的电位降落, 特别是当考虑了馈电柱和直流柱之间的杂散电容  $C$  时, 即使是空载, 也得不到理想电压  $2nV$  输出, 并且在直流柱上出现第二类纹波, 为了提高直流输出电压的稳定性, 所以随后又出现了对称型倍加器等线路. 本文只讨论这两种线路的第二类纹波. 由于对称型倍加器线路, 它与单边倍加器线路有着内在的联系, 因此我们先研究单边倍加器线路的第二类纹波.

## 二、单边倍加器线路的第二类纹波

单边倍加器的等效电路, 可以画成图 1 的形式<sup>[1]</sup>. 根据图 1, 我们可以求出左柱  $a, b, c, d, \dots$  各节点分别相对右柱各节点  $f, g, h, \dots$  的电位如下

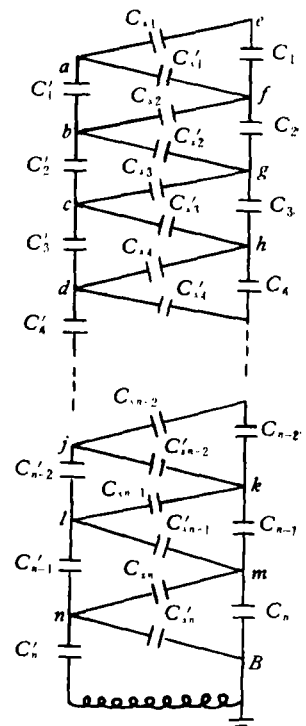


图 1 n 级单边倍加器等效电路

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_a &= \frac{C'_1}{C'_1 + C_{acfa}} \cdot \frac{C_2}{C_2 + C_{bafb}} \cdot \frac{C'_2}{C'_2 + C_{bfgb}} \cdot \frac{C_3}{C_3 + C_{cbgc}} \cdot \frac{C'_3}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}} \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} \cdot V, \\
 V_b &= \frac{C'_2}{C'_2 + C_{bfgb}} \cdot \frac{C_3}{C_3 + C_{cbgc}} \cdot \frac{C'_3}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}} \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} \cdot V, \\
 V_c &= \frac{C'_3}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}} \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 V_d &= \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 &\quad \dots\dots\dots \\
 V_l &= \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 V_n &= \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} \cdot V.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

同理可以求出右柱各相邻节点  $e, f, g, h, \dots, k, m$  B 间的交流电压

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_e &= \frac{C_{e1}}{C_1 + C_{e1}} \cdot \frac{C'_1}{C'_1 + C_{acfa}} \cdot \frac{C_2}{C_2 + C_{bafb}} \cdot \frac{C'_2}{C'_2 + C_{bfgb}} \cdot \frac{C_3}{C_3 + C_{cbgc}} \cdot \frac{C'_3}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} \cdot V, \\
 V_f &= \frac{C_{bafb}}{C_2 + C_{bafb}} \cdot \frac{C'_2}{C'_2 + C_{bfgb}} \cdot \frac{C_3}{C_3 + C_{cbgc}} \cdot \frac{C'_3}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}} \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 V_g &= \frac{C_{cbgc}}{C_3 + C_{cbgc}} \cdot \frac{C'_3}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}} \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 V_h &= \frac{C_{dchd}}{C_4 + C_{dchd}} \cdot \frac{C'_4}{C'_4 + C_{dhid}} \cdots \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 &\quad \dots\dots\dots \\
 V_k &= \frac{C_{lkml}}{C_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C'_{n-1}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}} \cdot \frac{C_n}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V, \\
 V_m &= \frac{C_{nlmn}}{C_n + C_{nlmn}} \cdot \frac{C'_n}{C'_n + C_{nmBn}} V.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

式中  $V$  是交流电源电压, 以及

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 C_{aeja} &= C'_{s_1} + \frac{C_1 C_{s_1}}{C_1 + C_{s_1}}, & C_{bafb} &= C_{s_1} + \frac{C'_1 C_{aeja}}{C'_1 + C_{aeja}}, \\
 C_{bjgb} &= C'_{s_2} + \frac{C_2 C_{bafb}}{C_2 + C_{bafb}}, & C_{cbgc} &= C_{s_2} + \frac{C'_2 C_{bjgb}}{C'_2 + C_{bjgb}}, \\
 C_{cghc} &= C'_{s_3} + \frac{C_3 C_{cbgc}}{C_3 + C_{cbgc}}, & C_{dchd} &= C_{s_3} + \frac{C'_3 C_{cghc}}{C'_3 + C_{cghc}}, \\
 C_{dhid} &= C'_{s_4} + \frac{C_4 C_{dchd}}{C_4 + C_{dchd}}, \\
 &\dots\dots\dots \\
 C_{lkml} &= C'_{s_{n-1}} + \frac{C_{n-1} C_{lkml}}{C_{n-1} + C_{lkml}}, & C_{nlmn} &= C_{s_n} + \frac{C'_{n-1} C_{lkml}}{C'_{n-1} + C_{lkml}}, \\
 C_{nmBn} &= C'_{s_n} + \frac{C_n C_{nlmn}}{C_n + C_{nlmn}}.
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

现在只要把(2)式中各项相加, 就可以得到直流柱上的第二类纹波. 但为了便于分析, 我们假设  $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = \dots = C_n = C'_1 = C'_2 = \dots = C'_n = C$ , 以及  $C_{s_1} = C'_{s_1} = C_{s_2} = C'_{s_2} = \dots = C_{s_n} = C'_{s_n} = C_s$ , 因为一般  $C$  总是甚大于  $C_s$ , 因此在(3)式中我们只保留到与 1 相比甚小的  $\frac{C_s^2}{C^2}$  项, 这时(3)式可近似地写成

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{aeja} &= C_s \left[ 2 - \frac{C_s}{C} + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right], & C_{bafb} &= C_s \left[ 3 - (1^2 + 2^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2^3 \} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right], \\
 C_{bjgb} &= C_s \left[ 4 - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2^3 + 3^3 \} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right], \\
 C_{cbgc} &= C_s \left[ 5 - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + (2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right], \\
 C_{cghc} &= C_s \left[ 6 - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + (2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \times 5(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) \} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right], \\
 C_{dchd} &= C_s \left[ 7 - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + (2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 + 6^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \times 5(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) + 2 \times 6(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2) \} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right], \\
 C_{dhid} &= C_s \left[ 8 - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2) \frac{C_s}{C} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 + 6^3 + 7^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + 2 \times 5(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) \\
 &+ 2 \times 6(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2) \\
 &+ 2 \times 7(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2) \left. \right\} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{ikml} = C_s \left[ (2n-2) - (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-3)^2) \frac{C_s}{C} \right. \\
 \left. + (2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + (2n-3)^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \{(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) \right. \\
 \left. + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \dots \right. \\
 \left. + 2(2n-3)(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-4)^2) \right\} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{nlmn} = C_s \left[ (2n-1) - (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-2)^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + (2^3 + 2^3 + \dots \right. \\
 \left. + (2n-2)^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \{(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \right. \\
 \left. + \dots + 2(2n-2)(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-3)^2) \right\} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{nmBn} = C_s \left[ 2n - (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2) \frac{C_s}{C} + (2^3 + 3^3 + \dots \right. \\
 \left. + (2n-1)^3) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \{(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \right. \\
 \left. + \dots + 2(2n-1)(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-2)^2) \right\} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2}, \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

将(4)式各式代入(2)式,这时我们就得到考虑了二级小量后,直流柱上各相邻节点间的交流电压,它们是

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_e = \frac{C_s}{C} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_s}{C} (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 2n) + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [1^2 + (1^2 + 2^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \right. \\
 \left. + \dots + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2)] + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [1 \times 1 + 2(1 + 2) \right. \\
 \left. + 3(1 + 2 + 3) + 4(1 + 2 + 3 + 4) + \dots \right. \\
 \left. + 2n(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 2n)] \right\} V, \\
 V_l = 3 \frac{C_s}{C} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_s}{C} (3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + 2n) - \frac{(1^2 + 2^2) C_s}{3 C} \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(1^2 + 2^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \dots + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2)] \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [3 \times 3 + 4(3 + 4) + 5(3 + 4 + 5) + \dots \right. \\
 \left. + 2n(3 + 4 + \dots + 2n)] + \frac{(1^2 + 2^2)}{3} (3 + 4 + \dots + 2n) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{(1^2 + 2^2) C_s^2}{3 C^2} + \frac{2^3 C_s^2}{3 C^2} \right\} V,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_g = & 5 \frac{C_s}{C} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_s}{C} (5 + 6 + 7 + \dots + 2n) - \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) C_s}{5} \frac{C_s}{C} \right. \\
 & + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2) + \dots \\
 & + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n - 1)^2)] + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [5 \times 5 + 6(5 + 6) \\
 & + 7(5 + 6 + 7) + \dots + 2n(5 + 6 + 7 + \dots + 2n)] \\
 & + \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2)}{5} (5 + 6 + 7 + \dots + 2n) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \\
 & + \frac{C_s^2}{5C^2} [(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2)] \\
 & \left. + \frac{2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3}{5} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right\} \cdot V,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_h = & 7 \frac{C_s}{C} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_s}{C} (7 + 8 + 9 + \dots + 2n) - \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2)}{7} \right. \\
 & \cdot \frac{C_s}{C} + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 \\
 & + 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2) + \dots + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n - 1)^2)] \\
 & + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [7 \times 7 + 8(7 + 8) + 9(7 + 8 + 9) + \dots \\
 & + 2n(7 + 8 + 9 + \dots + 2n)] + \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2)}{7} \\
 & \cdot (7 + 8 + \dots + 2n) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \frac{2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 + 6^3}{7} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \\
 & + \frac{C_s^2}{7C^2} \{ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) \\
 & + 2 \times 5(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2) + 2 \times 6(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2) \} \\
 & \left. \right\} \cdot V,
 \end{aligned}$$

.....

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_k = & (2n - 3) \frac{C_s}{C} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_s}{C} [(2n - 3) + (2n - 2) + (2n - 1) + 2n] \right. \\
 & - \frac{C_s}{C} \frac{[1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n - 4)^2]}{(2n - 3)} \\
 & + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n - 4)^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n - 3)^2) \\
 & + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n - 2)^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (2n - 1)^2)] \\
 & + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(2n - 3)^2 + (2n - 2)((2n - 3) + (2n - 2)) \\
 & + (2n - 1)((2n - 3) + (2n - 2) + (2n - 1)) \\
 & \left. + 2n((2n - 3) + (2n - 2) + (2n - 1) + 2n)] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (2n-4)^2)}{(2n-3)} [(2n-3) + (2n-2) + (2n-1) + 2n] \\
& \cdot \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \frac{2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + (2n-4)^3}{(2n-3)} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} + \left[ (1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \right. \\
& \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \cdots + 2(2n-4)(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots \\
& \left. + (2n-5)^2) \frac{C_s^2}{(2n-3)C^2} \right] \cdot V, \\
V_m = & (2n-1) \frac{C_s}{C} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_s}{C} [(2n-1) + 2n] - \frac{(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (2n-2)^2)}{2n-1} \right. \\
& \cdot \frac{C_s}{C} + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (2n-2)^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (2n-1)^2)] \\
& + \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} [(2n-1)^2 + 2n\{(2n-1) + 2n\}] \\
& + \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (2n-2)^2}{(2n-1)} [(2n-1) + 2n] \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \\
& + \frac{2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + \cdots + (2n-2)^3}{(2n-1)} \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \\
& + [(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 3(1^2 + 2^2) + 2 \times 4(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \cdots \\
& \left. + 2(2n-2)(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + (2n-3)^2)] \frac{C_s^2}{(2n-1)C^2} \right\} \cdot V. \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

(5) 式各式相加, 就得到了直流柱上考虑了高次项后的第二类纹波电压, 其结果是

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta V_s = \sum_{i=1}^m V_i = & n^2 \frac{C_s}{C} V \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} (5n^2 + 3n + 1) \frac{C_s}{C} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{180} \left[ (488n^4 + 540n^3 + 305n^2 + 90n + 17) \frac{C_s^2}{C^2} \right] \right]. \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

由(6)式可以看出, 当  $C \gg n^2 C_s$  时, (6) 式可以简化为

$$\delta V_s = n^2 \frac{C_s}{C} V, \quad (7)$$

这就是 R. E. Jones 和 R. T. Waters 所得到的近似结果, 但我们这里导出了能作这种零级近似时应满足的条件.

### 三、对称型倍加器

对称型倍加器的等效线路如图 2 所示. 这里我们没有考虑装置对地的分布电容. 类似于上节处理单边倍加器的第二类纹波一样, 假定  $C'_1 = C'_2 = \cdots = C'_n = C'$ ,  $C''_1 = C''_2 = \cdots = C''_n = C''$ ,  $C_n = C'_n = \cdots = C'_m = C_s$ ,  $C_n = C'_n = \cdots = C'_m = C_s$ ,  $C_s \approx C_s$ , 以及  $V \approx V'$ , 类似于(6)式, 图 2 中左右二回路在中间柱上产生的第二类纹波是

$$\delta V_{s\pm} = n^2 \frac{C_f}{C} V \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} (5n^2 + 3n + 1) \frac{C_f}{C} + \frac{1}{180} (488n^4 + 540n^3 + 305n^2 + 90n + 17) \frac{C_f^2}{C^2} \right], \quad (8)$$

以及

$$\delta V_{s\mp} = n^2 \frac{C_f}{C} V' \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} (5n^2 + 3n + 1) \frac{C_f}{C} + \frac{1}{180} (488n^4 + 540n^3 + 305n^2 + 90n + 17) \frac{C_f^2}{C^2} \right]. \quad (9)$$

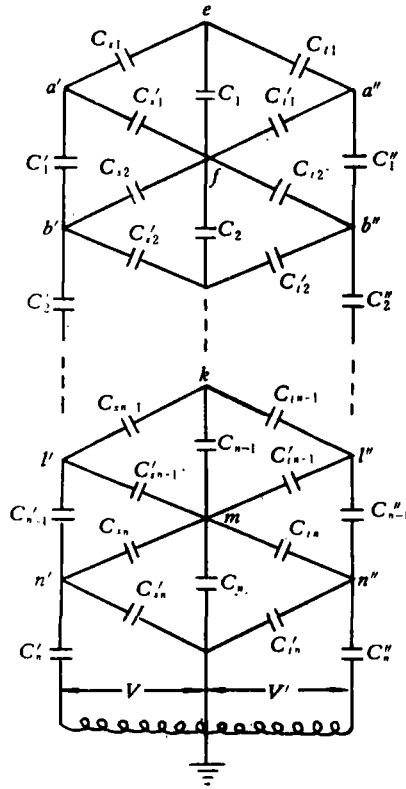


图 2 对称型倍加器等效线路

由图 2 可以看出，它们在直流柱上产生的纹波，在相位上刚好相差  $\pi$ ，因此对称型倍加器在直流柱上产生的第二类纹波电压为

$$\Delta(\delta V_s) = \delta V_{s\pm} - \delta V_{s\mp} \quad (10)$$

在零级近似下，(10) 式可写成

$$\Delta(\delta V_s) = n^2 \left[ \left| \frac{\Delta C_f}{C} V \right| + \left| \frac{C_f \Delta C}{C^2} V \right| + \left| \frac{C_f}{C} \Delta V \right| \right] \quad (11)$$

因此只要左右二回路完全对称，那么对称型倍加器的第二类纹波将自动消失，这就是以前一些文献中的结论。因此 (11) 式又是计算元件公差和输入电压公差的公式。

为了估计对称型倍加器由于结构元件不对称所引起的第二类纹波，我们举一例来说

明 设:  $V = 80 \text{ kV}$ ,  $C = C' = 0.02 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $\Delta C = 0.001 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_s = 10 \text{ pF}$ ,  $\Delta C_s = 1 \text{ pF}$ ,  $\Delta V = 1 \text{ kV}$ ,  $n = 5$ , 由 (11) 式

$$\Delta(\delta V_s) = 5^2 \left[ \frac{1 \times 10^{-12}}{2 \times 10^{-8}} \times 8 \times 10^4 + \frac{10^{-11} \times 10^{-9}}{4 \times 10^{-16}} \times 8 \times 10^4 + \frac{10^{-11}}{2 \times 10^{-8}} \times 10^3 \right] = 163 \text{ 伏.}$$

用同样的参数, 对于单边倍加器, 由 (7) 式

$$\delta V_s = 25 \times \frac{10^{-11}}{2 \times 10^{-8}} \times 8 \times 10^4 = 1000 \text{ 伏.}$$

由此可以看出, 对称型线路, 元件即使如此不对称, 它所产生的第二类纹波, 比单边倍加器线路所产生的第二类纹波约小六倍.

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## ON THE SECOND KIND RIPPLE OF HIGH VOLTAGE CASCADE INCLUDING THOSE ORIGINATED FROM ASYMMETRIC COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF THE SYMMETRIC TYPE

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### ABSTRACT

The second kind ripple of a cascade is analysed under the second order approximation. A formula is derived for the computation. It is pointed out that the zero order approximation approach can be used satisfactorily only when  $C \gg n^2 C_s$ . The second kind ripple of a symmetric type cascade has also been analysed under zero order approximation. Another formula is given.