

Should I use a bigger capacitor?

This is where the problem lies. All capacitors are not equal in their performance. Using a bigger cap is not always the best answer. Ideally, the capacitor should be sized for the amount of charge needed to supply transient current to the circuit for which the capacitor is filtering or decoupling.

How to choose a capacitor?

For precise applications, a lower-tolerance capacitor should be chosen since a higher-tolerance capacitor is not appropriate. There are capacitors available with the same capacitance but varying amounts of tolerance. The capacitance value determines the physical size of the capacitor; as the capacitance rises, the size expands.

What is the difference between larger capacitors and smaller capacitors?

Larger caps have the tendency to respond well to DC-type signals whereas smaller value chip caps have a much higher frequency response (see Figure 1). The key is to know your environment and use a combination of smaller capacitors in parallel with the larger capacitors if possible -- especially in your board development.

What are the disadvantages of a bigger capacitor?

The main downside of a bigger capacitor is that the switch on rise time and switch off fall time will be greater. That means more stress on the regulator during startup and in extreme cases may even cause an overcurrent shutdown of the regulator. It can also cause problems for loads which don't handle undervoltage very well.

How are capacitors rated?

Capacitors are derated by selecting one that is two to three times greater than the expected operating voltage. This increases the footprint requirements and physical size of the capacitor. In practical applications, ripple current or leakage current flows through the dielectric, and the ripple current rating must be considered.

Why is the capacitance of a capacitor important?

The larger the capacitance of the capacitor, the lower the resonance frequency, and the smaller the frequency range in which the capacitor can effectively compensate for the current. Therefore, in order to ensure the ability of the capacitor to provide high-frequency current, the larger the capacitor, the better.

Are there any important differences in how the capacitors behave if one is physically larger by a significant amount? A big factor that affects size/volume (if the capacitance is held constant) is the voltage rating. So, if both capacitors (small and large) have the same capacitance then one will (more than likely) work up to a larger voltage.

Similarly PP capacitors tend to be somewhat better and larger than polyester (Mylar). There are newer SMT-compatible (high temperature) film dielectrics such as PPS that are middling good. That's just an overview of a ...

Generally speaking, the bigger the capacitor the darker the tone, and the smaller the capacitor the brighter the tone. A capacitor's value, or capacitance, can give you an idea of just how it will affect tone, from slightly warm all the way to dark. Here are some guidelines: A Quick Reference for Capacitor Values Capacitance (in UNITS)

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Polyester capacitors, on the other hand, offer better tolerance, higher voltage ratings, and are more suitable for applications requiring larger capacitance values and linear performance. It's important to consider these ...

Why does the much larger more powerful amp have 2/3's the capacitance rating? The Parasound amp is about a decade newer than the larger vintage amp, so did capacitor ...

What I noticed also is that the bigger the capacitor size, the longer it took for the voltage to stabilise. Meaning that, for the 100 uF cap, it took approximately 40 ms for the voltage to rise and stay fixed at 4.1 V, unlike with ...

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I've observed through experience that the voltage rating of an electrolytic capacitor has more effect on its size than its capacitance. For example, I have a 1000uF 10V ...

A capacitor tries to hold its voltage, and the bigger the capacitor, the better it does. The rate of change of voltage on the capacitor is equal to the current into or out of it, divided by the capacitance. So here's what happens in that circuit. I'll start with the PUT off (not conducting current) and the capacitor discharged.

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Smaller capacitors increase the perimeter/area ratio. Additionally the fringing capacitances from the top

terminal to the substrate, considering you want to create a floating capacitor (none of the terminals connected to GND), increase compared to the case of a ...

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Some say that a slightly higher value (eg 10000 uF instead of 8200 uF) offers better bass. Do not exceed, however, it is always advisable because you could have problems of various kinds in the amplification chain. It is a good rule to replace the old capacitors with others with the same value.

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