



**Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)**

**PCB-incorporated based low cost differential mode filter for EMI/ EMC of power electronic converter**

**IITM Technology Available for Licensing**

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

**Research Lab**

- **Electromagnetic interference (EMI)** poses significant challenges for power electronic converters, necessitating emissions below international standards.
- The frequency range for **conducted emission noise in power electronics is 150 kHz to 30 MHz**, divided into high-frequency and low-frequency zones.
- Low-frequency zone primarily influences conducted emissions due to converter switching frequency.
- High-frequency zone includes emissions related to switching transients, especially in **Wide Band Gap devices like SiC MOSFETs**.
- Current passive filter designs typically maintain a corner frequency below 150 kHz.
- **PCB-level inductors** are utilized in series with X-capacitors, optimizing impedance at around 160 kHz.
- **Biela et al. (2009) present a passive hybrid integrated EMI filter**, combining integrated and discrete components.
- Despite advancements, reliance on bulky common mode chokes and differential mode **inductors remains a limitation, especially in achieving inductors with high self-resonant frequency values.**

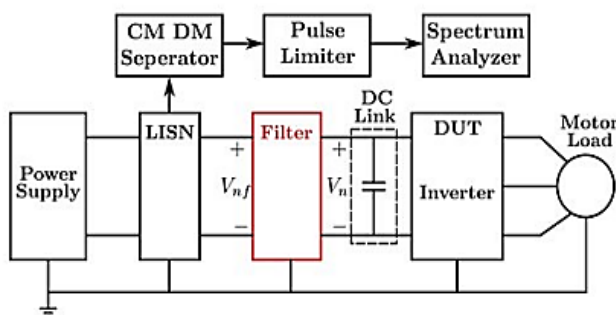
**Prof. Kamalesh Hatua**,  
Dept. of Electrical Engineering

**TECHNOLOGY**

- A filter reduces **Differential Mode (DM) emission noise in power converters** with an inductance-capacitor circuit and damping resistance, ensuring attenuated noise (**V<sub>nf</sub>**) meets the equation.

$$V_{nf} = \left[ \frac{(1 + sC_{x1}R_{x1})(1 + sC_{x2}R_{x2})}{(1 + sC_{x1}R_{x1} + s^2C_{x1}L_{x1})(1 + sC_{x2}R_{x2} + s^2C_{x2}L_{x2})} \right] \times V_n$$

**Block diagram in a real-time application**



**TECHNOLOGY CATEGORY/ MARKET**

**Circuit diagram**

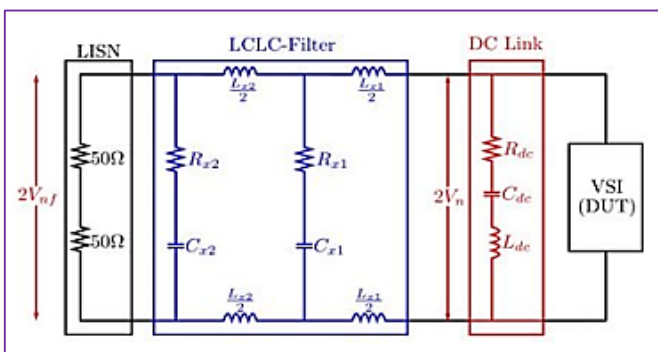
**Technology:** Low cost differential mode filter for EMI/ EMC

**Category:** Electronics & Circuits

**Industry:** Electronic components industry

**Application:** Power Converters And Inverters

**Market:** The global market size was valued at **USD 56.44 Billion in 2021** and is projected to reach **USD 109.80 Billion by 2030**, growing at a **CAGR of 8.23%** from 2023 to 2030.



**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

IITM IDF Ref. 2524, Patent No: IN 549282

**TRL (Technology Readiness Level)**

**TRL-6**, Technology validated in relevant environment (Industrially relevant enabling technologies)

**CONTACT US**

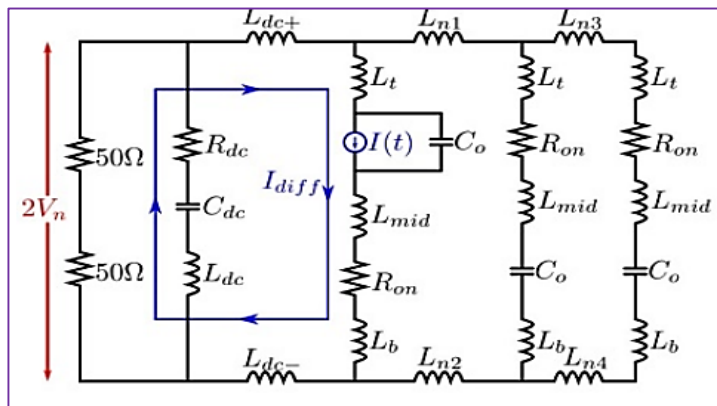
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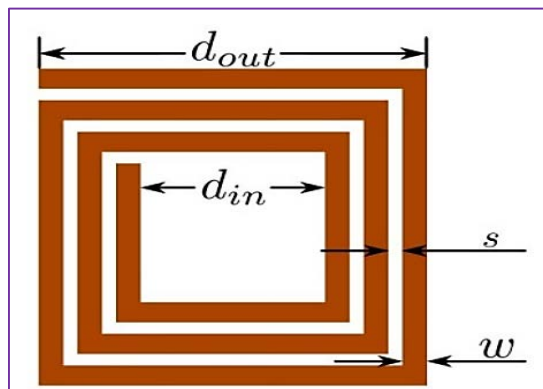
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Circuit of an experimental set up



Copper trace on the PCB



### Key Features / Value Proposition

#### Reducing Differential Mode Emission Noise in Power Converters

- Utilizes printed circuit board filter.
- Implements inductance-capacitor circuit with damping resistance.
- Adjusts length, width, thickness, and distance between PCB traces.
- Multi-layer PCB for higher inductance and current rating.
- Device free from magnetic core.
- Estimates differential mode noise voltage for voltage source inverter.

$$V_{nf} = \left[ \frac{(1 + sC_{x1}R_{x1})(1 + sC_{x2}R_{x2})}{(1 + sC_{x1}R_{x1} + s^2C_{x1}L_{x1})(1 + sC_{x2}R_{x2} + s^2C_{x2}L_{x2})} \right] \times V_n$$

$$V_n = \frac{I(s)[s^4A_1 + s^2B_1 + 1]Z}{sC_{dc}[As^6 + s^5B + s^4C + s^3D + s^2E + sF + 1]}$$

where  $L_1 = L_t + L_b + L_{mid}$ ,  $L_2 = L_1 + L_{n3} + L_{n4}$  and  $L_3 = L_{dc} + L_{dc+} + L_{dc-}$ ;

Coefficient	Expression
A	$C_0^3 [L_1 L_2 (L_2 + L_3) + (L_2 + L_1)((L_{n1} + L_{n2})L_3 + L_1(L_{n1} + L_{n2} + L_3))]$
B	$C_0^3 R_{dc} [L_1(L_1 + 2L_2) + (L_{n2} + L_{n1})(L_2 + 2L_1)]$
C	$C_0^2 [L_1(L_1 + 2L_2) + 2L_3(L_2 + 2L_1) + (L_{n1} + L_{n2})(L_1 + 2L_3 + 3L_1)]$
D	$C_0^2 R_{dc} [4L_1 + 2L_2 + 2(L_{n1} + L_{n2})]$

E	$C_0 [2L_1 + L_2 + 3L_3 + 2(L_{n1} + L_{n2})]$
F	$3C_0 R_{dc}$
A <sub>1</sub>	$C_0^2 [L_1 L_2 + (L_2 + L_1)(L_{n1} + L_{n2})]$
B <sub>1</sub>	$C_0 [L_2 + L_1 + 2(L_{n1} + L_{n2})]$

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