

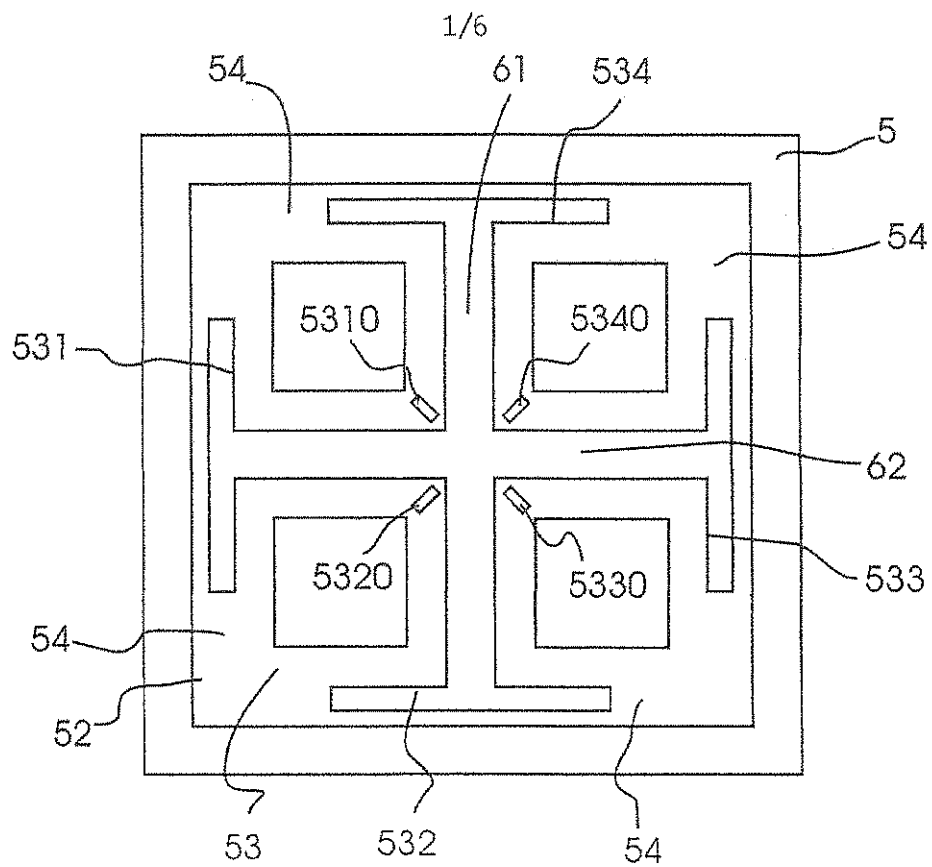


Fig. 1

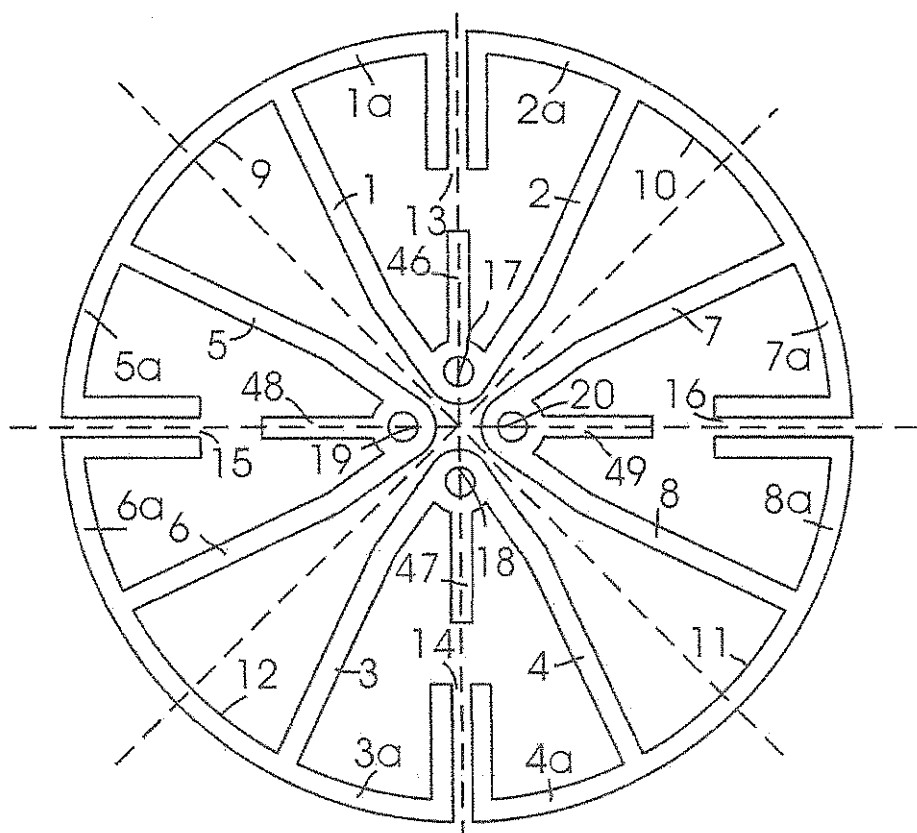


Fig. 2a

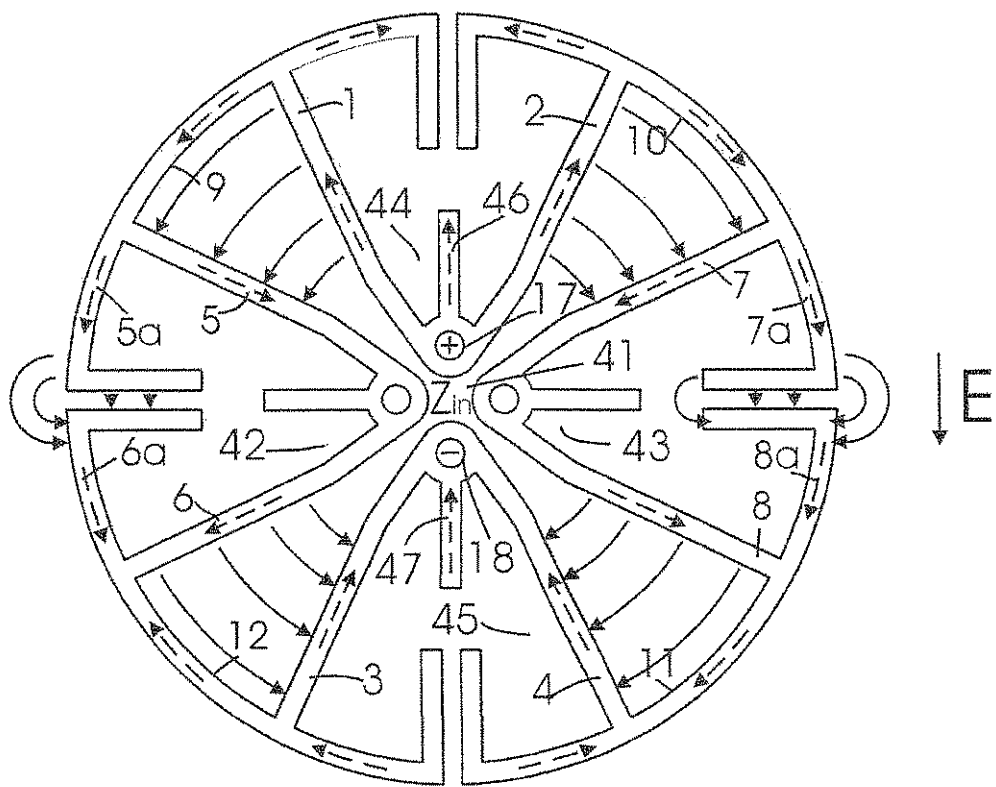


Fig. 2b

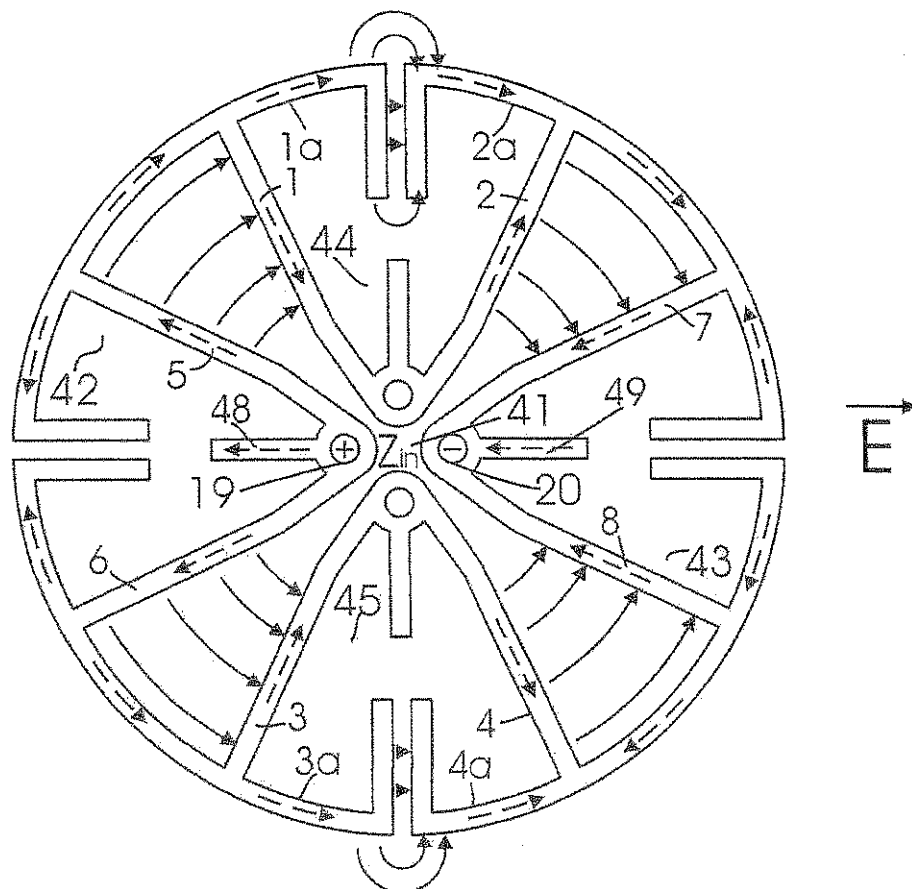


Fig. 2c

The diagram shows an equivalent circuit for a transformer. A primary winding with inductance Lb_1 is connected to an input voltage source Z_{in} (represented by a circle with a plus sign). The primary winding is in series with a resistor Ra and a capacitor Ca , which are connected to a hatched ground plane. A secondary winding with inductance Lb_2 is connected to a resistor Rb and a capacitor Cb , which are also connected to the same hatched ground plane. A third winding with inductance Lb_3 is connected to a resistor Rs and a capacitor Cs , which are connected to a hatched ground plane. A fourth winding with inductance Lb_4 is connected to a resistor Rc and a capacitor Cc , which are connected to a hatched ground plane. The circuit is divided into two regions by a vertical dashed line: the left region is labeled 'Magnetic Wall' and the right region is labeled 'Electrical Wall'.

Fig. 4

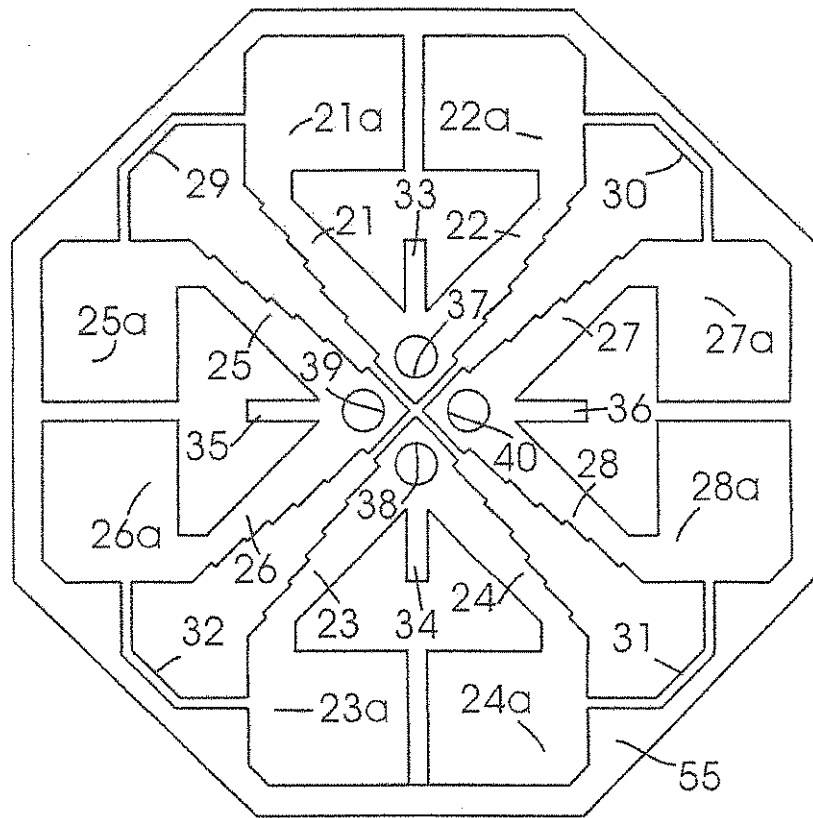


Fig. 5

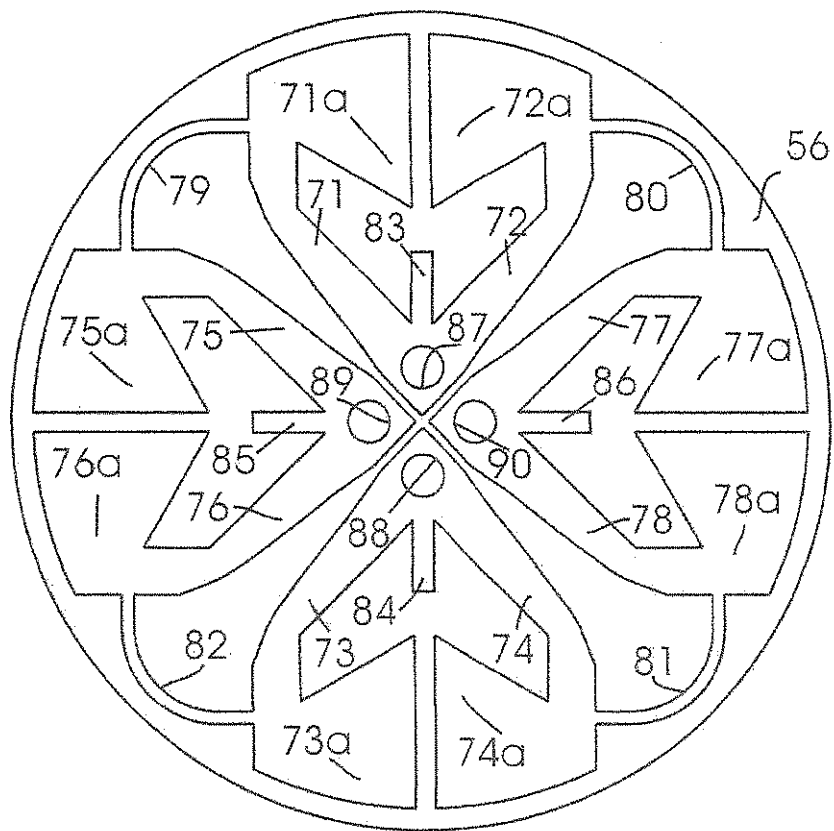


Fig. 6

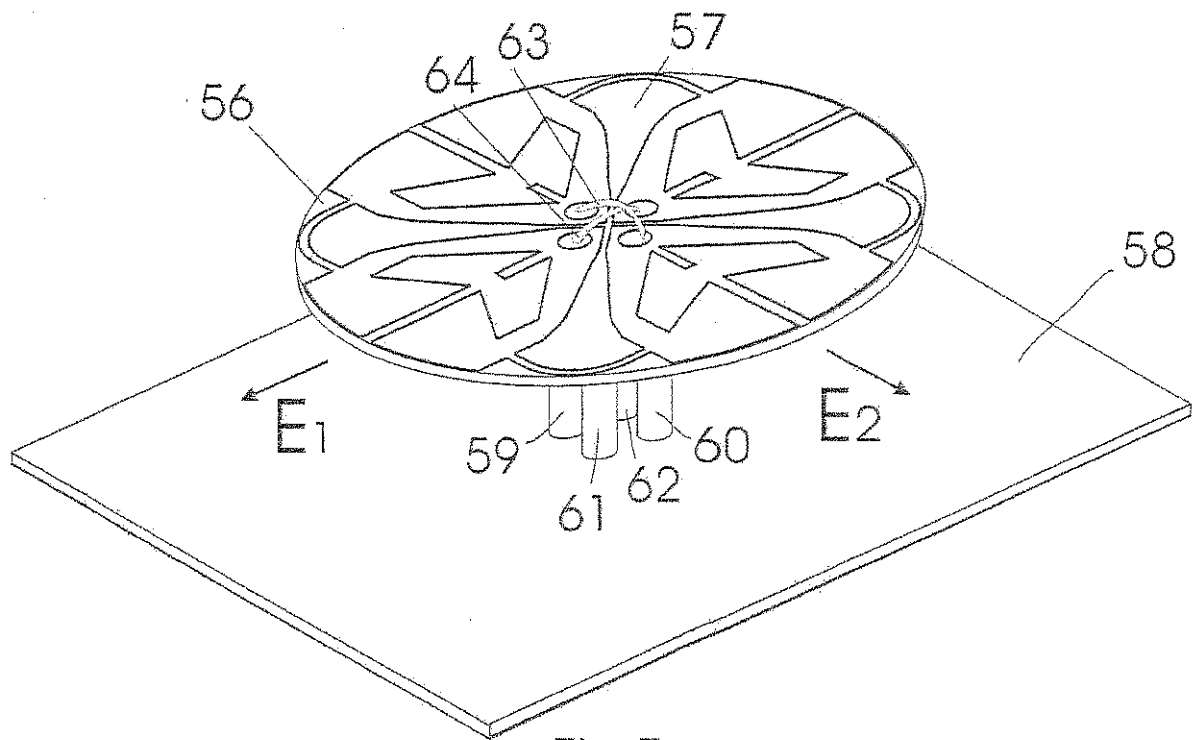


Fig. 7

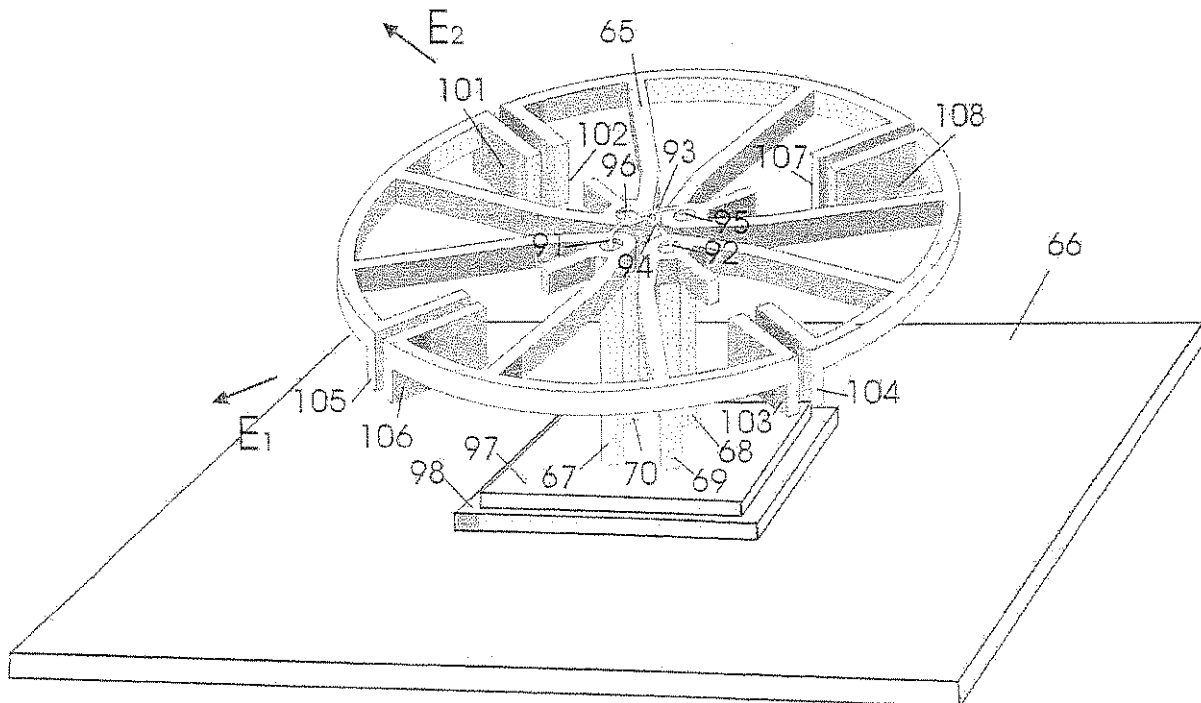


Fig. 8a

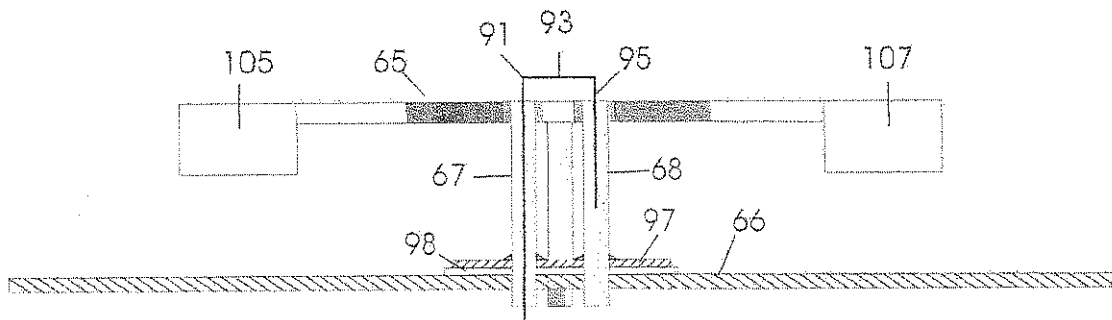


Fig. 8b

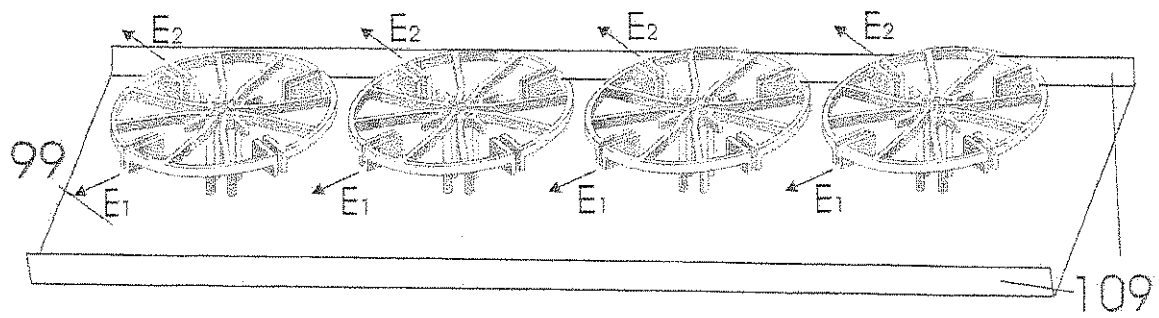


Fig. 9