EE101: RC and RL Circuits (with DC sources)

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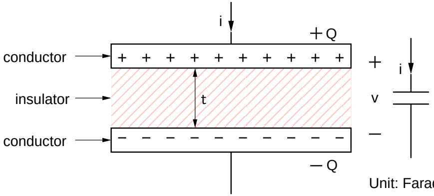
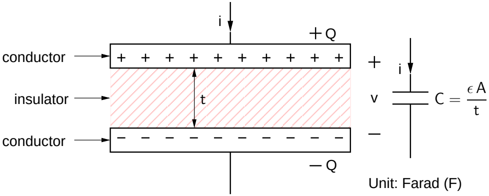
Capacitors



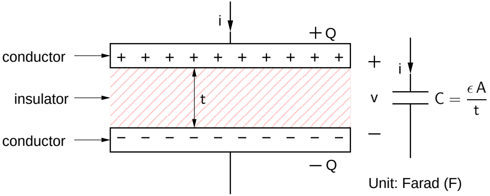
$C = \dfrac{\epsilon A}{t}$

Unit: Farad (F)

Capacitors



* In practice, capacitors are available in a wide range of shapes and values, and they differ significantly in the way they are fabricated. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacitor)



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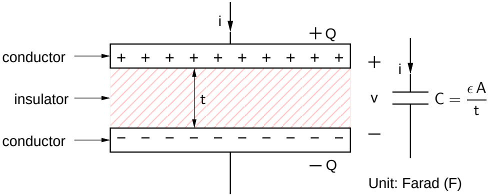

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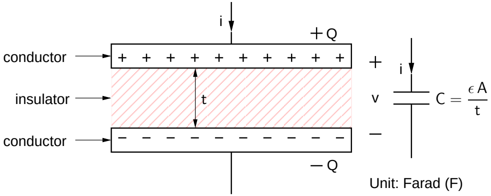
* For a constant capacitance,

$$Q(t) = C\, v(t)\,, \quad \frac{dQ}{dt} = C\,\frac{dv}{dt}\,,\ \text{i.e,}\ i(t) = C\,\frac{dv}{dt}\,.$$



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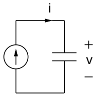
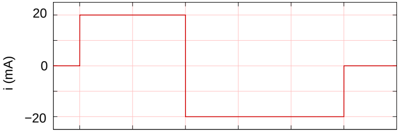
* If v = constant, $i = 0$, i.e., a capacitor behaves like an open circuit in DC conditions as one would expect from two conducting plates separated by an insulator.

Example

Plot v, p, and W versus time for the given source current. Assume $v(0) = 0$ V, $C = 5$ mF.





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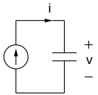

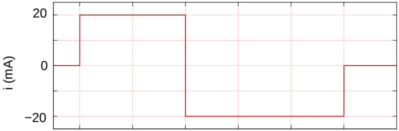

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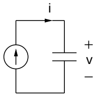

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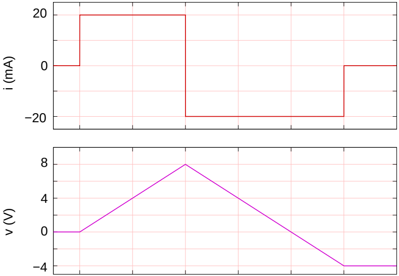

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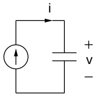

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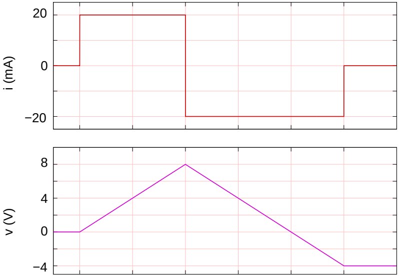

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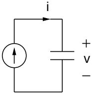

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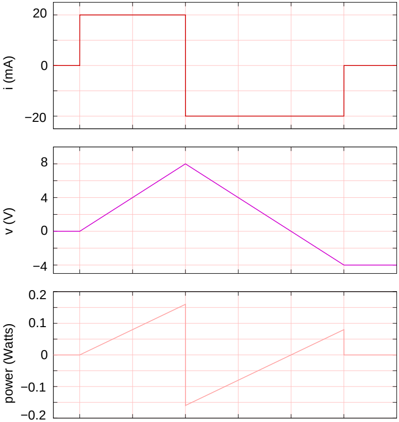

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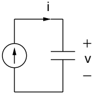

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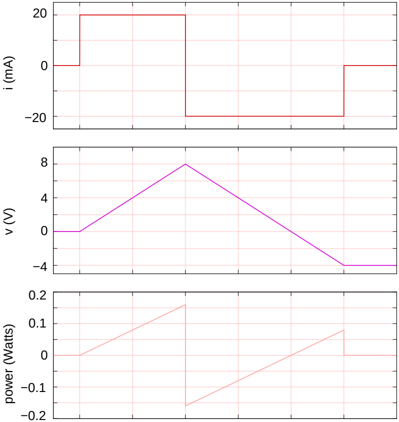

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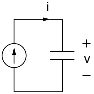

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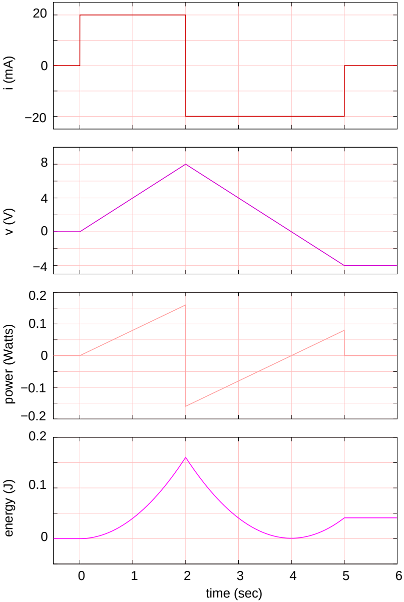

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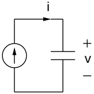

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$$= C\int v\,\frac{dv}{dt}\,dt$$
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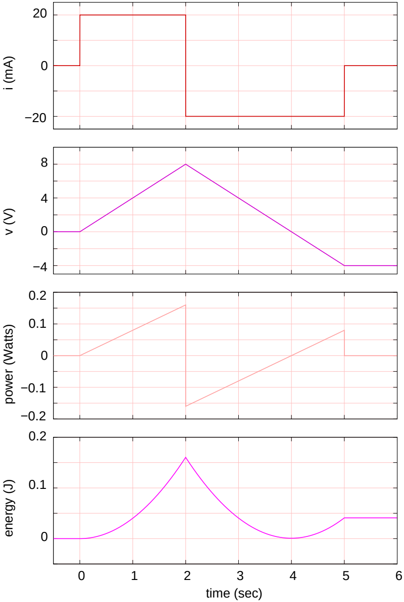
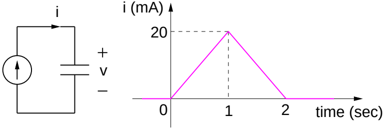
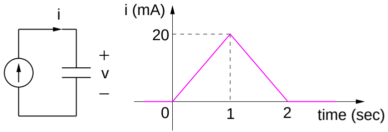
$$= \frac{1}{2}\,C\,v^2$$





i
+
v
−
i (mA)
20
0
1
2
time (sec)



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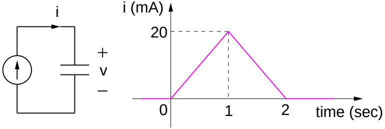
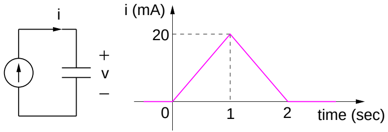


* For the given source current, plot $v(t)$, $p(t)$, and $W(t)$, assuming $v(0) = 0\ V$, $C = 5\ \text{m}F$.
* Verify your results with SEQUEL.



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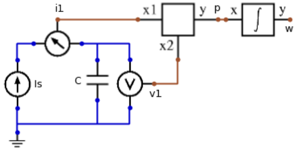
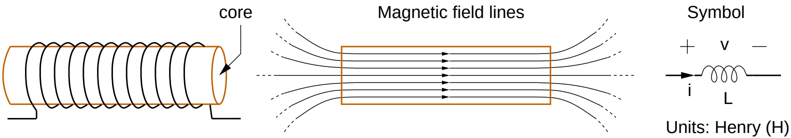
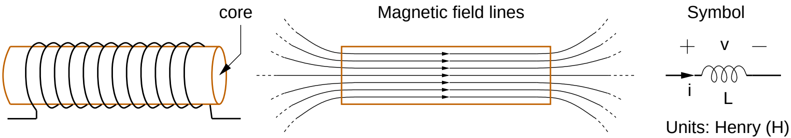
  (file: `ee101_cap_power.sqproj`)




core
Magnetic field lines
Symbol
+
v
−
i
L
Units: Henry (H)



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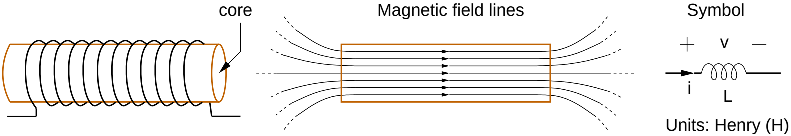

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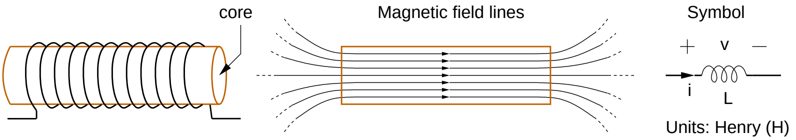
  Compare with $v = L\,\dfrac{di}{dt}\,.$

  $\Rightarrow L = \mu\,N^2\,A = \mu_r\mu_0\,N^2\,A\,.$



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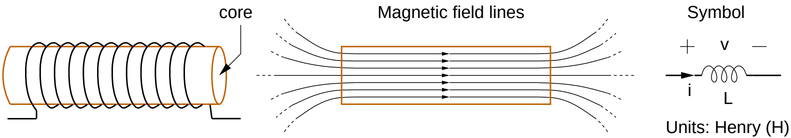
Inductors



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  For "supermalloy" (Ni: 79 %, Mo: 5 %, Fe): $\mu_r \simeq 10^6$.

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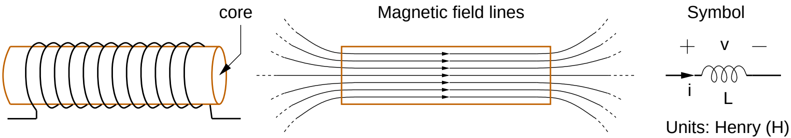

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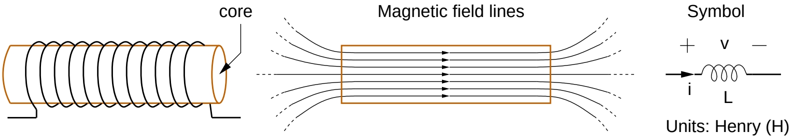

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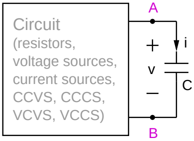
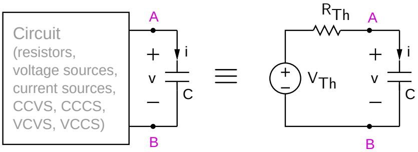
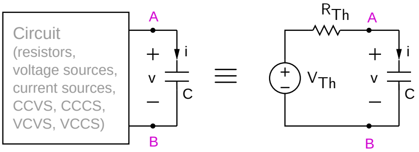
- Note: $B = \mu H$ is an approximation. In practice, B may be a nonlinear function of H, depending on the core material.

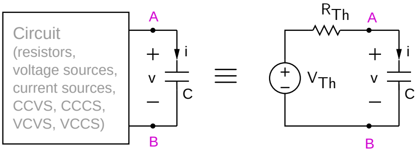
RC circuits with DC sources



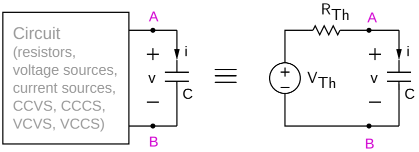

Circuit
(resistors,
voltage sources,
current sources,
CCVS, CCCS,
VCVS, VCCS)
A
B
i
v
C
+
−
≡
RTh
VTh
A
B
i
v
C



∗ If all sources are DC (constant), $V_{Th} = \text{constant}$.



* If all sources are DC (constant), $V_{Th} =$ constant .
* KVL: $V_{Th} = R_{Th}\, i + v \rightarrow V_{Th} = R_{Th} C\, \dfrac{dv}{dt} + v\,.$



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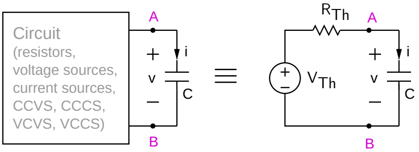
* KVL: $V_{Th} = R_{Th}\, i + v \rightarrow V_{Th} = R_{Th} C\, \dfrac{dv}{dt} + v$.
* Homogeneous solution:

  $\dfrac{dv}{dt} + \dfrac{1}{\tau}\, v = 0$, where $\tau = R_{Th}\, C$ is the "time constant."

  $\rightarrow v^{(h)} = K\, \exp(-t/\tau)$.



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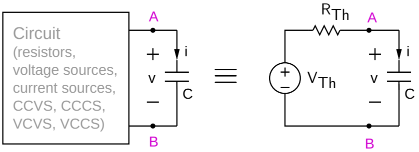
  $\dfrac{dv}{dt} + \dfrac{1}{\tau}\, v = 0$, where $\tau = R_{Th}\, C$ is the "time constant."
  $\rightarrow v^{(h)} = K \, \exp(-t/\tau)$.
* Particular solution is a specific function that satisfies the differntial equation. We know that all time derivatives will vanish as $t \rightarrow \infty$, making $i = 0$, and we get $v^{(p)} = V_{Th}$ as a particular solution (which happens to be simply a constant).



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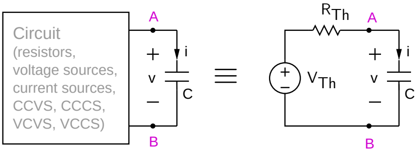
* $v = v^{(h)} + v^{(p)} = K\, \exp(-t/\tau) + V_{Th}$.



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  $\rightarrow v^{(h)} = K \, \exp(-t/\tau)$.
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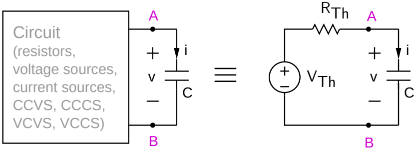
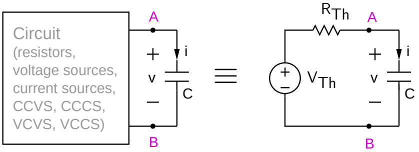
* $v = v^{(h)} + v^{(p)} = K \, \exp(-t/\tau) + V_{Th}$.
* In general, $v(t) = A \, \exp(-t/\tau) + B$, where A and B can be obtained from known conditions on v.

RC circuits with DC sources (continued)



* If all sources are DC (constant), we have $v(t) = A\,\exp(-t/\tau) + B$, $\tau = RC$.



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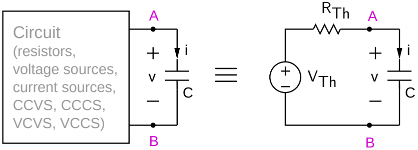

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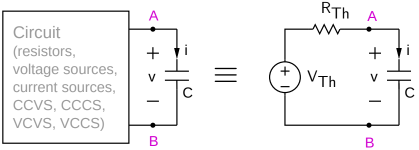
RC circuits with DC sources (continued)



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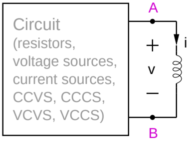
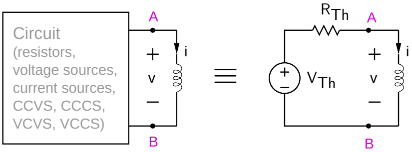
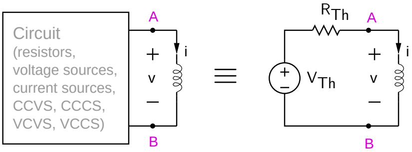
RL circuits with DC sources




Circuit
(resistors,
voltage sources,
current sources,
CCVS, CCCS,
VCVS, VCCS)
A
B
i
+
v
−
≡
R Th
V Th
A
B
i
+
v
−

RL circuits with DC sources



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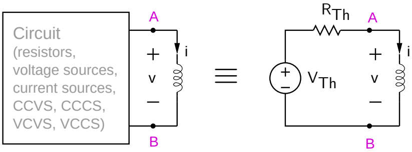

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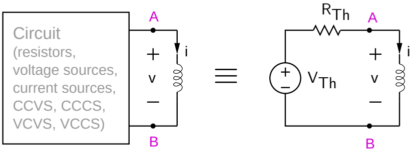
* KVL: $V_{Th} = R_{Th}\, i + L\, \dfrac{di}{dt}$.



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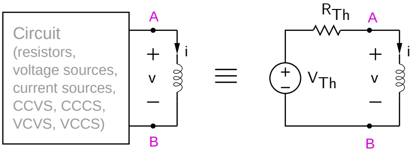
* Homogeneous solution:

$$\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{\tau}\, i = 0\,, \text{ where } \tau = L/R_{Th}$$

$$\rightarrow i^{(h)} = K\, \exp(-t/\tau)\,.$$



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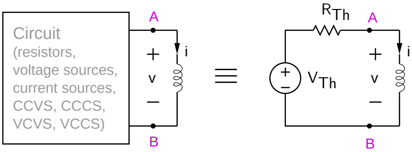
- Particular solution is a specific function that satisfies the differntial equation. We know that all time derivatives will vanish as $t \rightarrow \infty$, making $v = 0$, and we get $i^{(p)} = V_{Th}/R_{Th}$ as a particular solution (which happens to be simply a constant).



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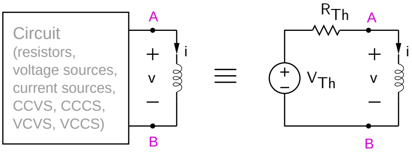

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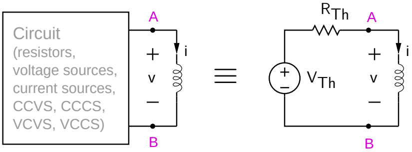
* In general, $i(t) = A\, \exp(-t/\tau) + B$, where A and B can be obtained from known conditions on i.



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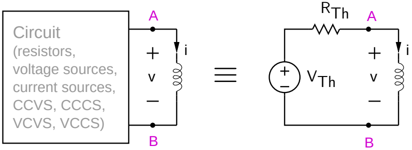

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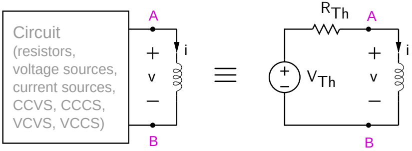
RL circuits with DC sources (continued)



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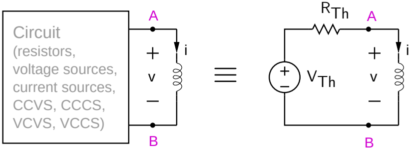

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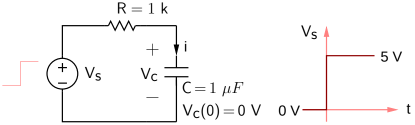
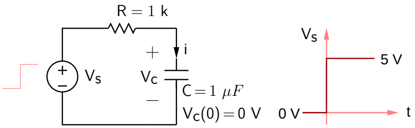
RC circuits: Can V_c change "suddenly?"





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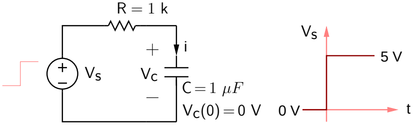

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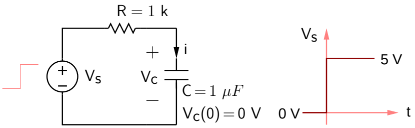

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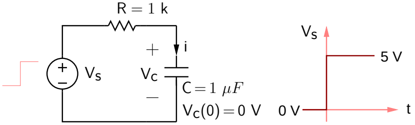

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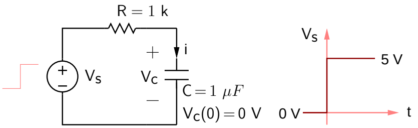
RC circuits: Can V_c change "suddenly?"



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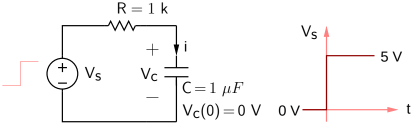

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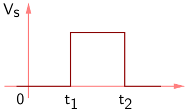
* We conclude that $V_c(0^+) = V_c(0^-) \Rightarrow$ A capacitor does not allow abrupt changes in V_c if there is a finite resistance in the circuit.
* Similarly, an inductor does not allow abrupt changes in i_L.

* Identify intervals in which the source voltages/currents are constant.
  For example,



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(2) $t_1 < t < t_2$

(3) $t > t_2$

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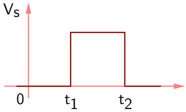

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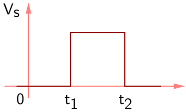

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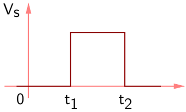

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$$\Rightarrow i_C = C\,\frac{dV_c}{dt} = 0\,, \text{ and } V_L = L\,\frac{di_L}{dt} = 0\,.$$

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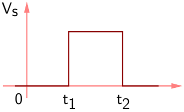

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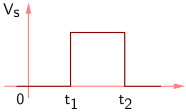

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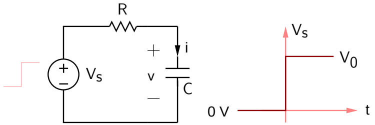
* Compute A_1, B_1, $\cdots$ using the conditions on $x(t)$.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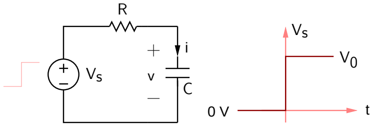
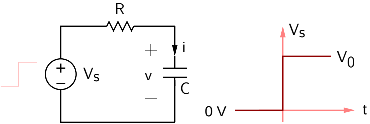
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



Let $v(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B, \quad t > 0$ (A)

RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



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$v(0^+) \simeq v(0^-) = 0$ V

Note that we need the condition at 0^+ (and not at 0^-)

because Eq. (A) applies only for $t > 0$.

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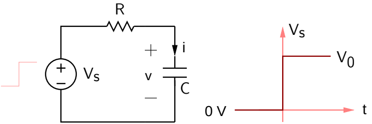

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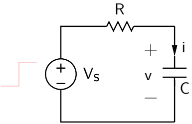
Imposing (1) and (2) on Eq. (A), we get

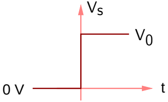
$t = 0^+$: $0 = A + B\,,$

$t \rightarrow \infty$: $V_0 = B\,.$

i.e., $A = V_0\,, B = -V_0$

RC circuits: charging and discharging transients





Let $v(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B, \quad t > 0$ (A)

Conditions on v(t):

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$v(0^+) \simeq v(0^-) = 0$ V

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(2) As $t \rightarrow \infty$, $i \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow v(\infty) = V_S(\infty) = V_0$

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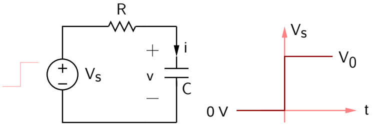

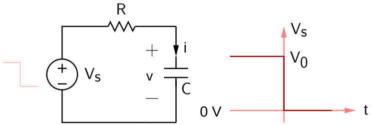

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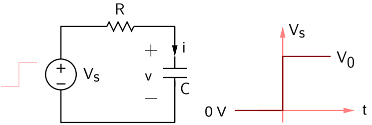
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



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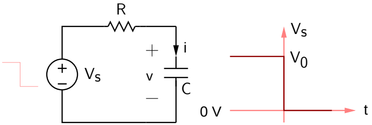

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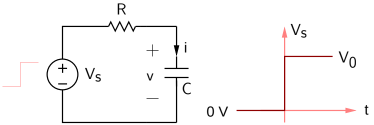

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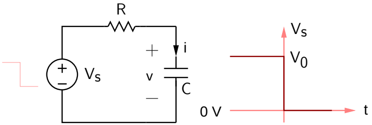

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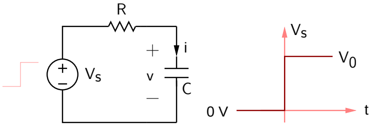
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



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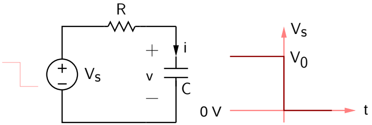

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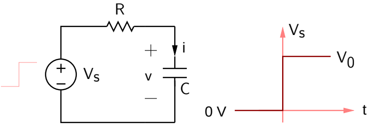
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



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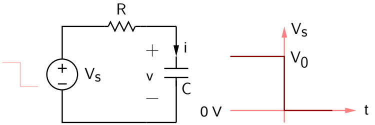

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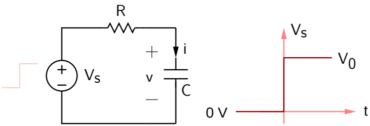
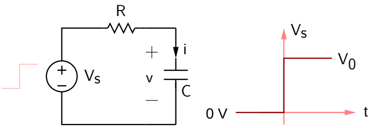
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



Compute i(t), $t > 0$.

RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



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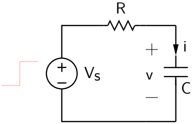
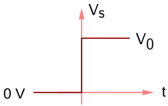
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients





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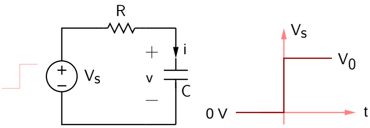
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients



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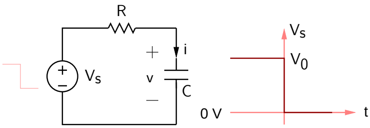

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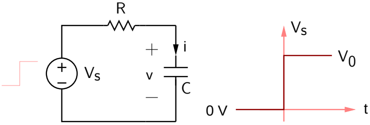

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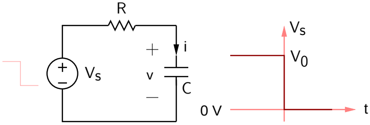

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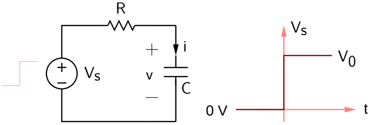

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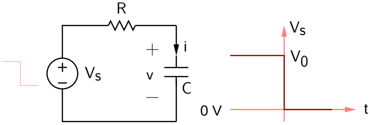

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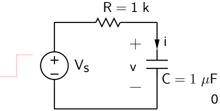
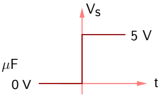
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients





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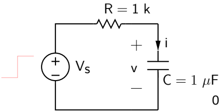
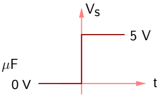
RC circuits: charging and discharging transients





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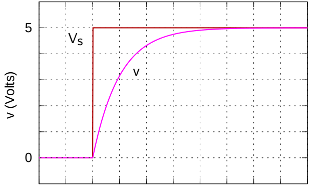

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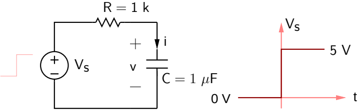

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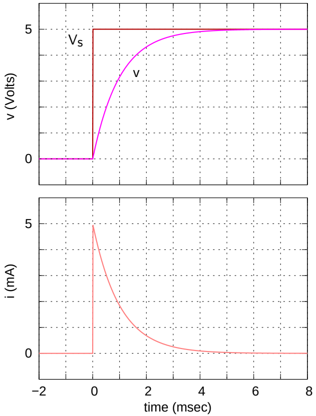

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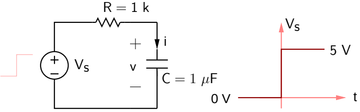

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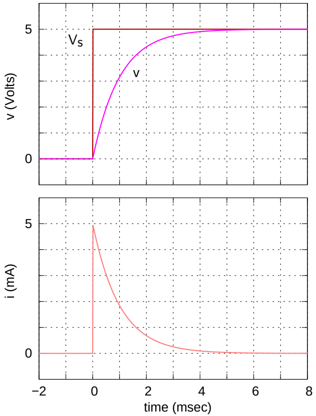

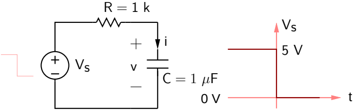

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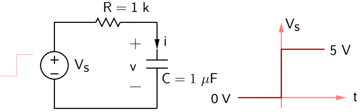

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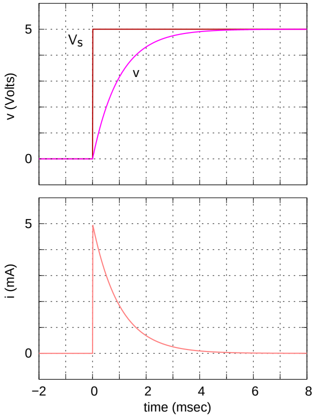

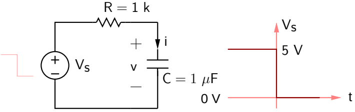

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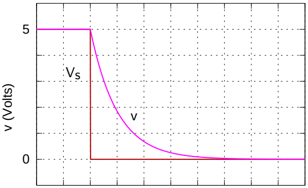

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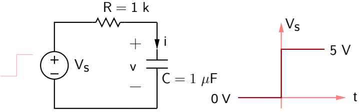

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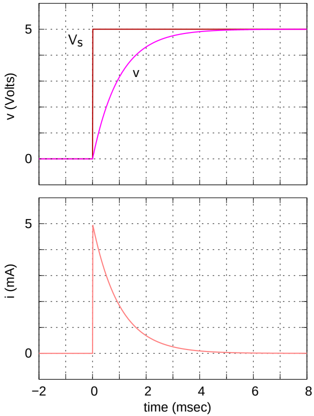

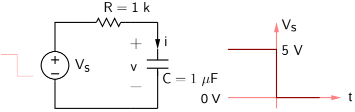

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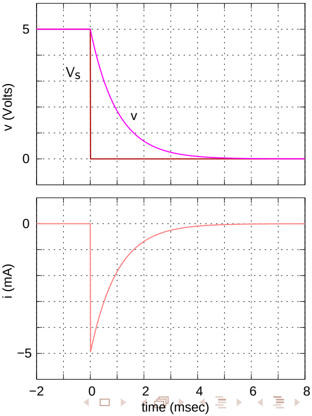

Significance of the time constant (τ)

x	e^{-x}	$1 - e^{-x}$
0.0	1.0	0.0
1.0	0.3679	0.6321
2.0	0.1353	0.8647
3.0	4.9787×10^{-2}	0.9502
4.0	1.8315×10^{-2}	0.9817
5.0	6.7379×10^{-3}	0.9933

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* For $x = 5$, $e^{-x} \simeq 0$, $1 - e^{-x} \simeq 1$.

Significance of the time constant (τ)

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* For $x = 5$, $e^{-x} \simeq 0$, $1 - e^{-x} \simeq 1$.
* In RC circuits, $x = t/\tau \Rightarrow$ When $t = 5\,\tau$, the charging (or discharging) process is almost complete.

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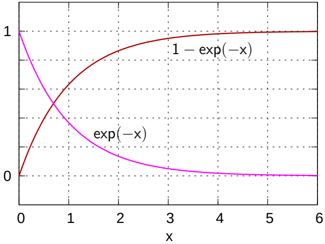
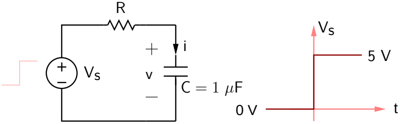
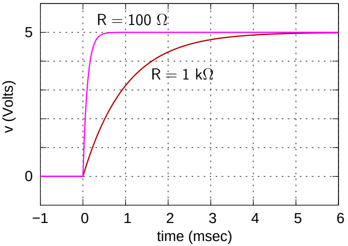
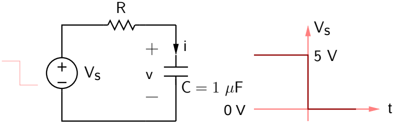


* For $x=5$, $e^{-x}\simeq 0$, $1-e^{-x}\simeq 1$.
* In RC circuits, $x=t/\tau \Rightarrow$ When $t=5\,\tau$, the charging (or discharging) process is almost complete.

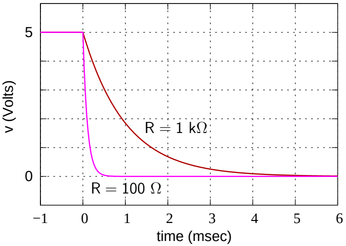


$v(t) = V_0\,[1 - \exp(-t/\tau)]$

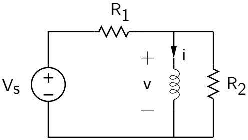




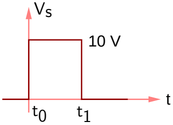
$v(t) = V_0 \exp(-t/\tau)$



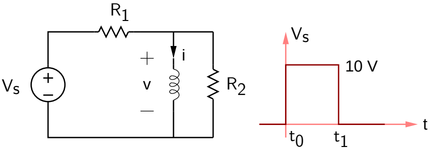
RL circuit: example



$i(0) = 0\,\text{A}$, Find $i(t)$.



$R_1 = 10\,\Omega$
$R_2 = 40\,\Omega$
$L = 0.8\,\text{H}$
$t_0 = 0$
$t_1 = 0.1\,\text{s}$



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$i(0) = 0\,A$, Find $i(t)$.

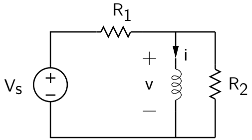
There are three intervals of constant V_s:

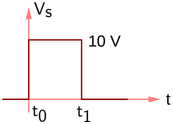
(1) $t < t_0$

(2) $t_0 < t < t_1$

(3) $t > t_1$

RL circuit: example





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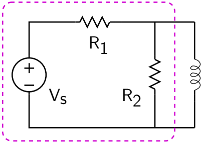
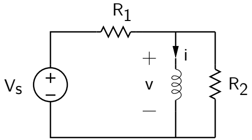
R_{Th} seen by L is the same in all intervals:

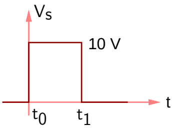


$R_{Th} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 8\,\Omega$

$\tau = L/R_{Th}$
$\quad = 0.8\ H/8\,\Omega$
$\quad = 0.1\ s$

RL circuit: example





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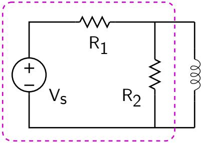

$R_{Th} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 8\,\Omega$

$\tau = L/R_{Th}$
$\quad = 0.8\text{ H}/8\,\Omega$
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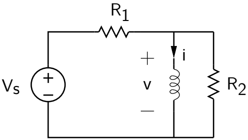
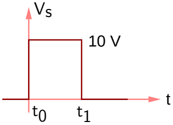
At $t = t_0^-$, $v = 0$ V, $V_s = 0$ V.
$\Rightarrow i(t_0^-) = 0$ A $\Rightarrow i(t_0^+) = 0$ A.

RL circuit: example





$R_1 = 10\,\Omega$
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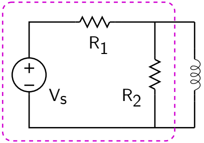


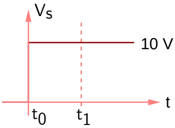
$R_{Th} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 8\,\Omega$

$\tau = L/R_{Th}$
$= 0.8\text{ H}/8\,\Omega$
$= 0.1\text{ s}$

At $t = t_0^-$, $v = 0$ V, $V_s = 0$ V.

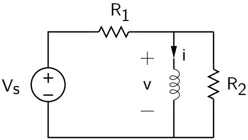
$\Rightarrow i(t_0^-) = 0$ A $\Rightarrow i(t_0^+) = 0$ A.

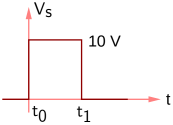
If V_s did not change at $t = t_1$, we would have



$v(\infty) = 0$ V, $i(\infty) = 10\text{ V}/10\,\Omega = 1$ A.

RL circuit: example





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$i(0) = 0\,\text{A}$, Find $i(t)$.

There are three intervals of constant V_s:

(1) $t < t_0$
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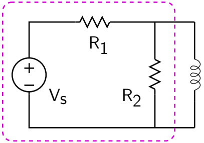
R_{Th} seen by L is the same in all intervals:



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At $t = t_0^-$, $v = 0$ V, $V_s = 0$ V.
$\Rightarrow i(t_0^-) = 0\text{ A} \Rightarrow i(t_0^+) = 0\text{ A}$.

If V_s did not change at $t = t_1$,
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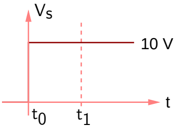
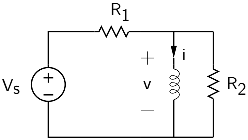
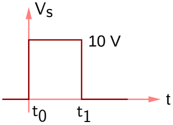


$v(\infty) = 0$ V, $i(\infty) = 10\text{ V}/10\ \Omega = 1$ A.

Using $i(t_0^+)$ and $i(\infty)$, we can obtain
$i(t)$, $t > 0$ (See next slide).

RL circuit: example





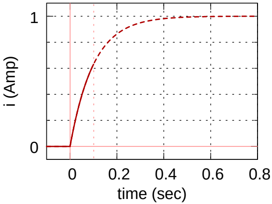
$R_1 = 10\,\Omega$

$R_2 = 40\,\Omega$

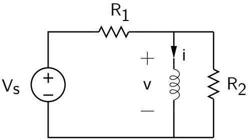
$L = 0.8\,\mathrm{H}$

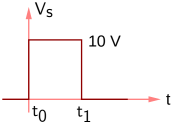
$t_0 = 0$

$t_1 = 0.1\,\mathrm{s}$



RL circuit: example





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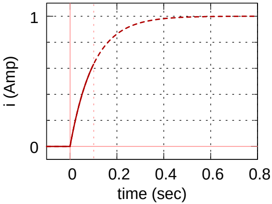
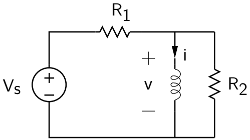
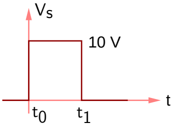


In reality, V_s changes at $t = t_1$, and we need to work out the solution for $t > t_1$ separately.

RL circuit: example





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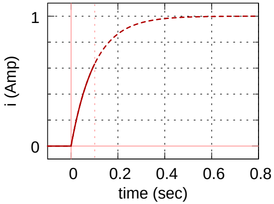
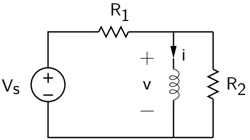


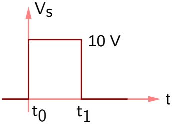
In reality, V_s changes at $t = t_1$, and we need to work out the solution for $t > t_1$ separately.

For $t_0 < t < t_1$, $i(t) = 1 - \exp(-t/\tau)$ Amp.

Consider $t > t_1$.

RL circuit: example





$R_1 = 10\,\Omega$
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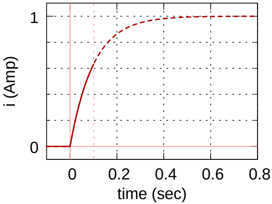


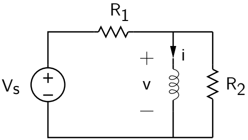
In reality, V_s changes at $t = t_1$, and we need to work out the solution for $t > t_1$ separately.

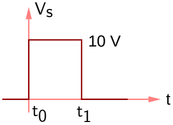
For $t_0 < t < t_1$, $i(t) = 1 - \exp(-t/\tau)$ Amp.

Consider $t > t_1$.

$i(t_1^+) = i(t_1^-) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.632$ A (Note: $t_1/\tau = 1$).

$i(\infty) = 0$ A.





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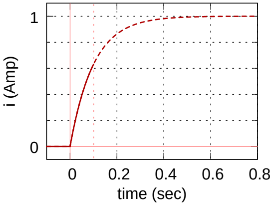


In reality, V_s changes at $t = t_1$, and we need to work out the solution for $t > t_1$ separately.

For $t_0 < t < t_1$, $i(t) = 1 - \exp(-t/\tau)$ Amp.

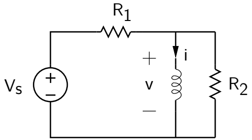
Consider $t > t_1$.

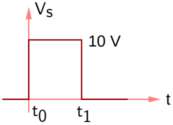
$i(t_1^+) = i(t_1^-) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.632$ A (Note: $t_1/\tau = 1$).

$i(\infty) = 0$ A.

Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$.

RL circuit: example





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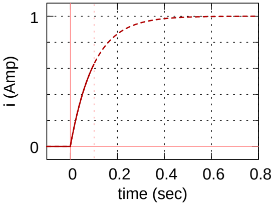
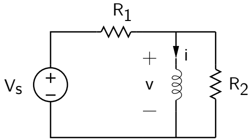


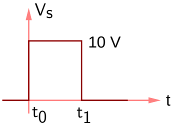
In reality, V_s changes at $t = t_1$, and we need to work out the solution for $t > t_1$ separately.

For $t_0 < t < t_1$, $i(t) = 1 - \exp(-t/\tau)$ Amp.
Consider $t > t_1$.
$i(t_1^+) = i(t_1^-) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.632$ A (Note: $t_1/\tau = 1$).
$i(\infty) = 0$ A.

Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$.

It is convenient to rewrite $i(t)$ as
$i(t) = A'\exp[-(t - t_1)/\tau] + B$.





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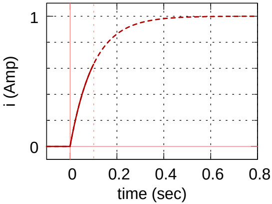

In reality, V_s changes at $t = t_1$, and we need to work out the solution for $t > t_1$ separately.

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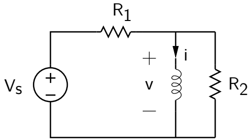
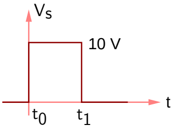
Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$.

It is convenient to rewrite $i(t)$ as
$i(t) = A' \exp[-(t - t_1)/\tau] + B$.

Using $i(t_1^+)$ and $i(\infty)$, we get
$i(t) = 0.693 \exp[-(t - t_1)/\tau]$ A.

RL circuit: example





$R_1 = 10\,\Omega$
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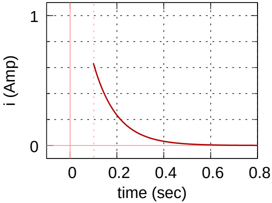
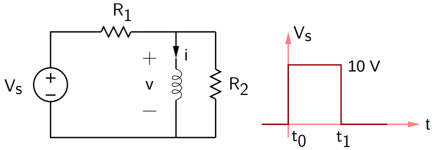
$L = 0.8\,H$
$t_0 = 0$
$t_1 = 0.1\,s$

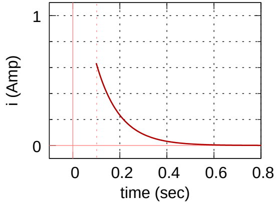
$$i(t) = 0.693\,\exp[-(t - t_1)/\tau]\ \text{A}.$$



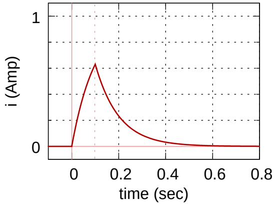


$R_1 = 10\,\Omega$
$R_2 = 40\,\Omega$
$L = 0.8\,H$
$t_0 = 0$
$t_1 = 0.1\,s$

$i(t) = 0.693\,\exp[-(t - t_1)/\tau]$ A.

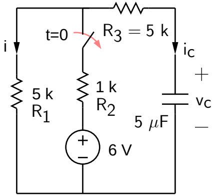


Combining the solutions for $t_0 < t < t_1$ and $t > t_1$, we get

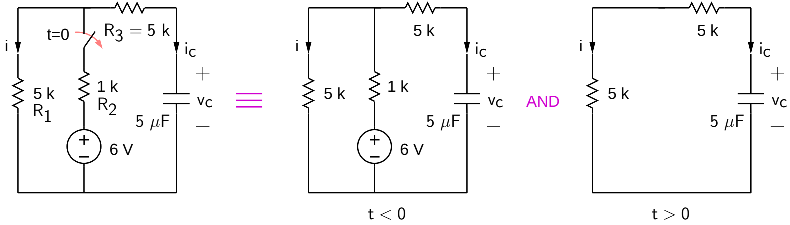


(SEQUEL file: ee101_rl1.sqproj)

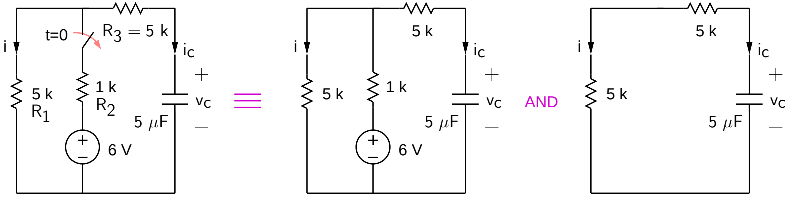
RC circuit: example



RC circuit: example



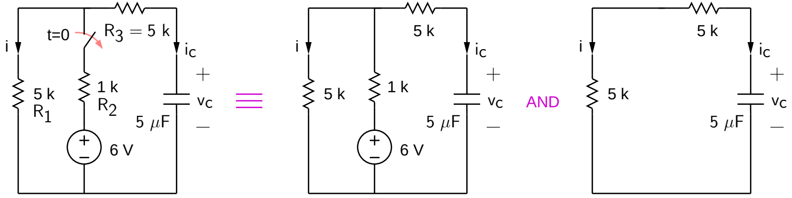
RC circuit: example



$t < 0$ $t > 0$

$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\ \text{V}/(5\ \text{k} + 1\ \text{k}) = 1$ mA.

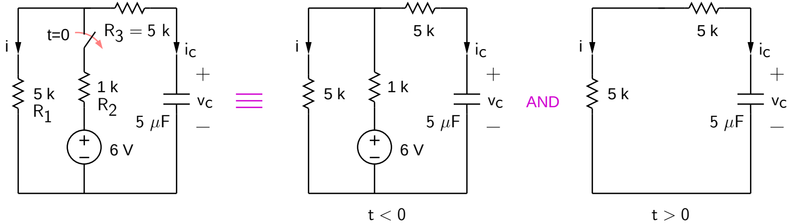
RC circuit: example



$t < 0$ $\qquad$ $t > 0$

$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 1\text{ k}) = 1\text{ mA}$.

$v_C(0^-) = 6\text{ V} - 1\text{ mA} \times R_2 = 5\text{ V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$.

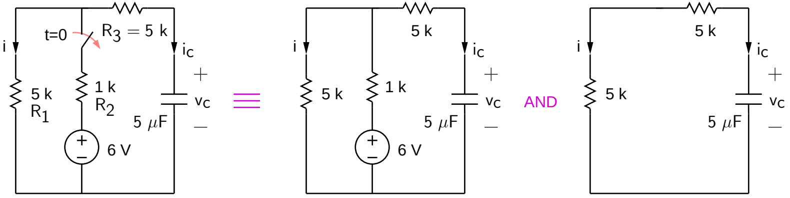


$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 1\text{ k}) = 1\text{ mA}$.

$v_C(0^-) = 6\text{ V} - 1\text{ mA} \times R_2 = 5\text{ V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$.

$\Rightarrow i(0^+) = 5\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 5\text{ k}) = 0.5\text{ mA}$.

RC circuit: example



$t < 0$ $\qquad$ $t > 0$

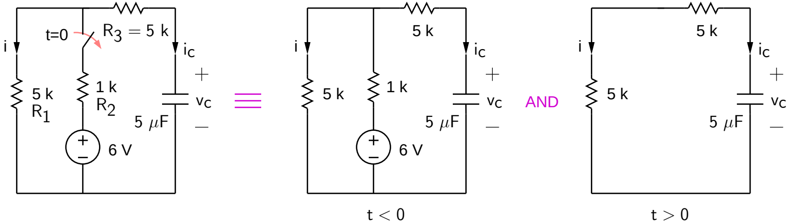
$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 1\text{ k}) = 1\text{ mA}$.

$v_C(0^-) = 6\text{ V} - 1\text{ mA} \times R_2 = 5\text{ V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$.

$\Rightarrow i(0^+) = 5\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 5\text{ k}) = 0.5\text{ mA}$.

Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$ for $t > 0$, with $\tau = 10\text{ k} \times 5\,\mu\text{F} = 50\text{ ms}$.

RC circuit: example

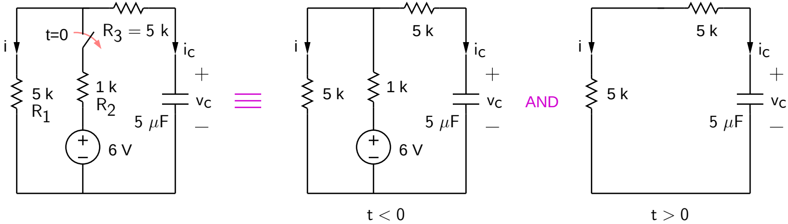


$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 1\text{ k}) = 1\text{ mA}$.
$v_C(0^-) = 6\text{ V} - 1\text{ mA} \times R_2 = 5\text{ V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$.
$\Rightarrow i(0^+) = 5\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 5\text{ k}) = 0.5\text{ mA}$.

Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$ for $t > 0$, with $\tau = 10\text{ k} \times 5\,\mu\text{F} = 50\text{ ms}$.

Using $i(0^+)$ and $i(\infty) = 0$ A, we get
$i(t) = 0.5\exp(-t/\tau)$ mA.

RC circuit: example



$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\ \text{V}/(5\ \text{k} + 1\ \text{k}) = 1\ \text{mA}$.

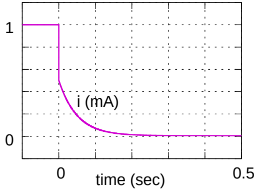
$v_C(0^-) = 6\ \text{V} - 1\ \text{mA} \times R_2 = 5\ \text{V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\ \text{V}$.

$\Rightarrow i(0^+) = 5\ \text{V}/(5\ \text{k} + 5\ \text{k}) = 0.5\ \text{mA}$.

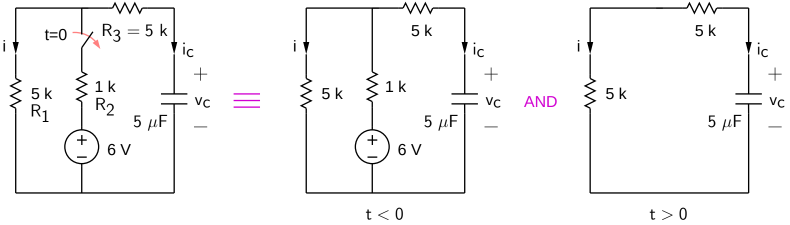
Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$ for $t > 0$, with $\tau = 10\ \text{k} \times 5\,\mu\text{F} = 50\ \text{ms}$.

Using $i(0^+)$ and $i(\infty) = 0$ A, we get

$i(t) = 0.5\exp(-t/\tau)$ mA.



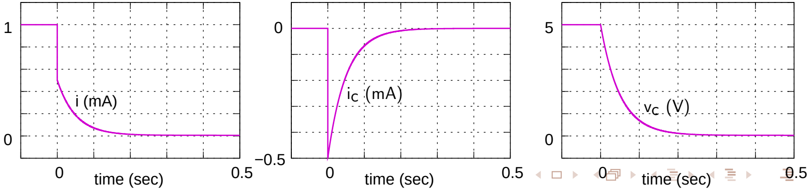
RC circuit: example



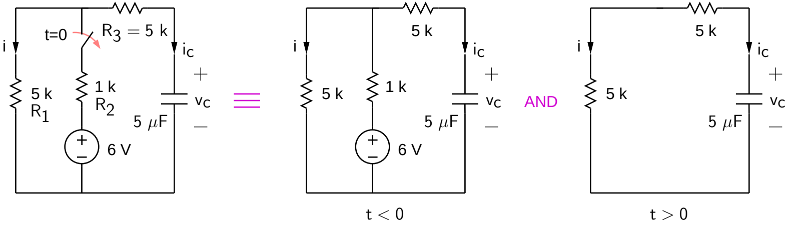
$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 1\text{ k}) = 1\text{ mA}$.
$v_C(0^-) = 6\text{ V} - 1\text{ mA} \times R_2 = 5\text{ V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$.
$\Rightarrow i(0^+) = 5\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 5\text{ k}) = 0.5\text{ mA}$.

Let $i(t) = A \exp(\text{-}t/\tau) + B$ for $t > 0$, with $\tau = 10\text{ k} \times 5\,\mu\text{F} = 50$ ms.

Using $i(0^+)$ and $i(\infty) = 0$ A, we get
$i(t) = 0.5 \exp(\text{-}t/\tau)$ mA.



RC circuit: example

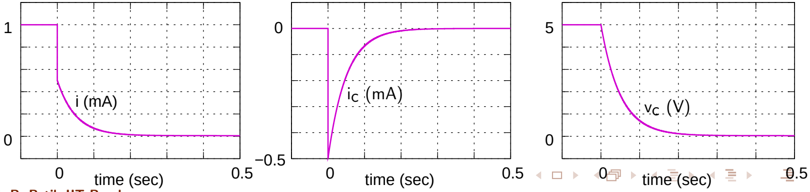


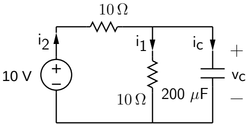
$t = 0^-$: capacitor is an open circuit, $\Rightarrow i(0^-) = 6\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 1\text{ k}) = 1\text{ mA}$.
$v_C(0^-) = 6\text{ V} - 1\text{ mA} \times R_2 = 5\text{ V} \Rightarrow v_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$.
$\Rightarrow i(0^+) = 5\text{ V}/(5\text{ k} + 5\text{ k}) = 0.5\text{ mA}$.

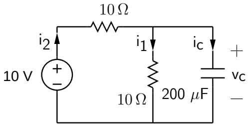
Let $i(t) = A\exp(-t/\tau) + B$ for $t > 0$, with $\tau = 10\text{ k} \times 5\,\mu\text{F} = 50\text{ ms}$.

Using $i(0^+)$ and $i(\infty) = 0$ A, we get
$i(t) = 0.5\exp(-t/\tau)$ mA.

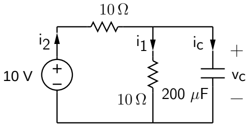
(SEQUEL file: ee101_rc2.sqproj)



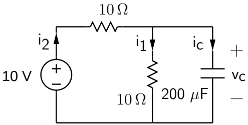

10 Ω
i2
i1
ic
+
10 V
vc
10 Ω
200 μF
—



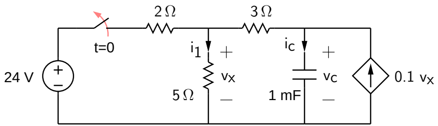
* Given $v_c(0) = 0$ V, find $v_c(t)$ for $t > 0$. Using this $v_c(t)$, find i_1, i_2, i_c for $t > 0$. Plot v_c, i_1, i_2, i_c versus t.

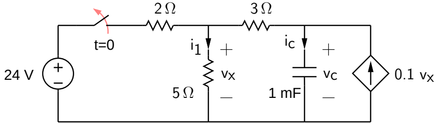


* Given $v_c(0) = 0\ V$, find $v_c(t)$ for $t > 0$. Using this $v_c(t)$, find i_1, i_2, i_c for $t > 0$. Plot v_c, i_1, i_2, i_c versus t.
* Find i_1, i_2, i_c directly (i.e., without getting v_c) by finding the initial and final conditions for each of them ($i_1(0^+)$ and $i_1(\infty)$, etc.) and then using them to compute the coefficients in the general expression, $x(t) = A\,\exp(-t/\tau) + B$.

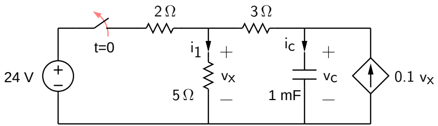


* Given $v_c(0) = 0\ V$, find $v_c(t)$ for $t > 0$. Using this $v_c(t)$, find i_1, i_2, i_c for $t > 0$. Plot v_c, i_1, i_2, i_c versus t.
* Find i_1, i_2, i_c directly (i.e., without getting v_c) by finding the initial and final conditions for each of them ($i_1(0^+)$ and $i_1(\infty)$, etc.) and then using them to compute the coefficients in the general expression, $x(t) = A\,\exp(-t/\tau) + B$.
* Verify your results with SEQUEL (file: `ee101_rc3.sqproj`).

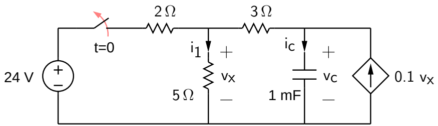

2 Ω
3 Ω
t=0
i_1
+
i_c
+
24 V
+
−
v_x
v_c
0.1 v_x
5 Ω
1 mF
−
−



∗ Find $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(\infty)$.

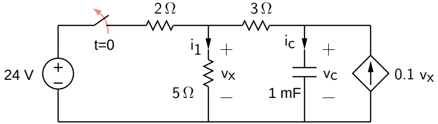


* Find $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(\infty)$.
* Find R_{Th} as seen by the capacitor for $t > 0$.



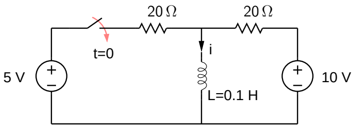
* Find $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(\infty)$.
* Find R_{Th} as seen by the capacitor for $t > 0$.
* Solve for $v_c(t)$ and $i_1(t)$, $t > 0$.

RC circuits: home work

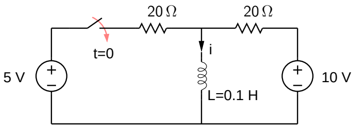


- Find $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(\infty)$.
- Find R_{Th} as seen by the capacitor for $t > 0$.
- Solve for $v_c(t)$ and $i_1(t)$, $t > 0$.
- Verify your results with SEQUEL (file: `ee101_rc4.sqproj`).

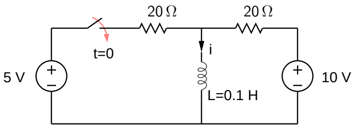
RL circuits: home work



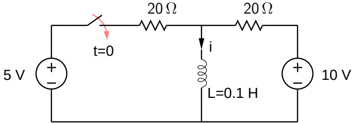
RL circuits: home work



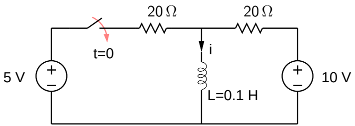
* Find $i(0^-)$, $i(\infty)$.



* Find $i(0^-)$, $i(\infty)$.
* Find R_{Th} as seen by the inductor for $t > 0$.



* Find $i(0^-)$, $i(\infty)$.
* Find R_{Th} as seen by the inductor for $t > 0$.
* Solve for $i(t)$, $t > 0$.



* Find $i(0^-)$, $i(\infty)$.
* Find R_{Th} as seen by the inductor for $t > 0$.
* Solve for $i(t)$, $t > 0$.
* Verify your results with SEQUEL (file: `ee101_rl2.sqproj`).