Lecture 17 ECED 2□□□

Response of first order RL and RC Circuits

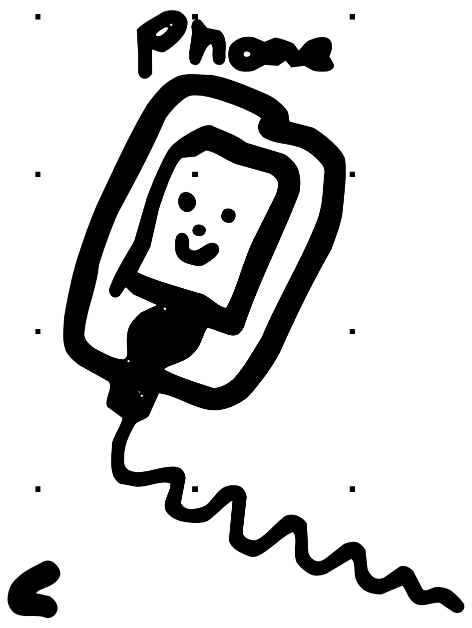
② The natural response of an RL Circuit

- Only the storage element is connected to the circuit

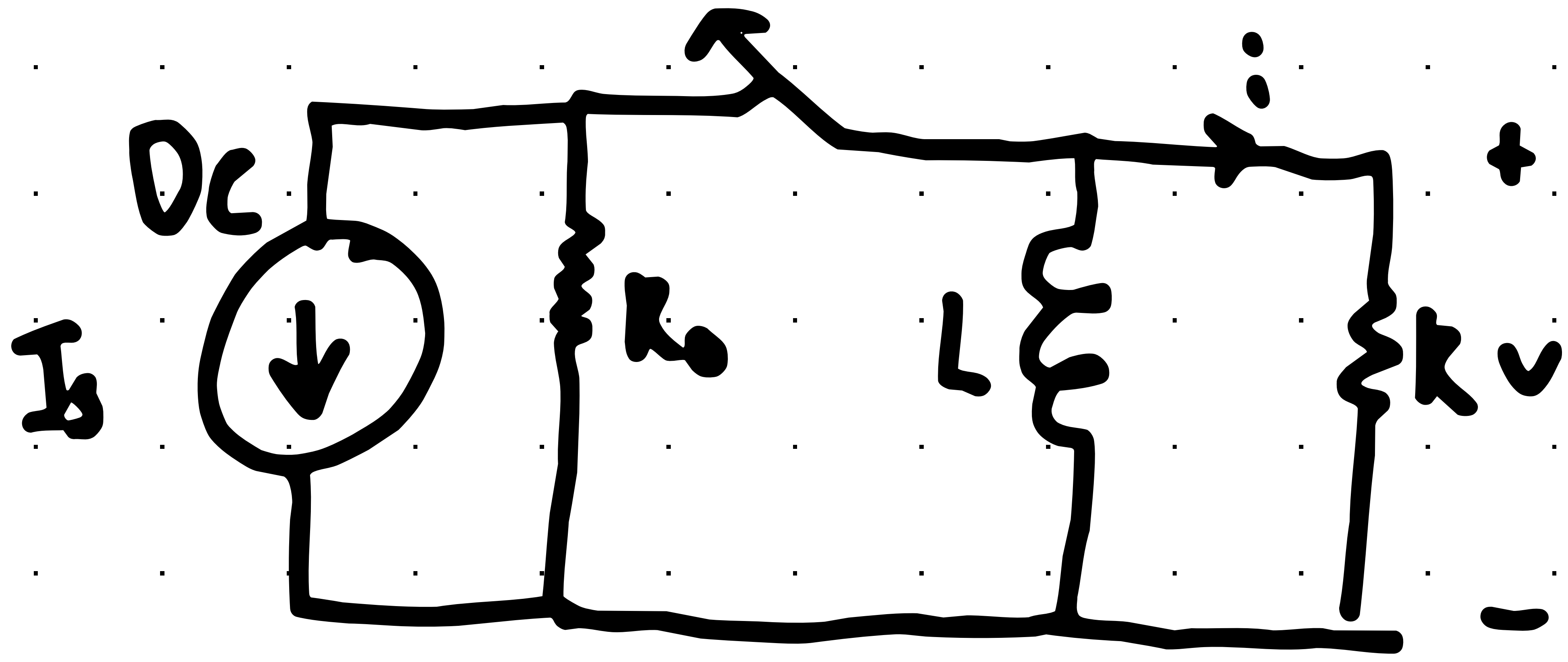
Phone

② The forced response of an RL Circuit

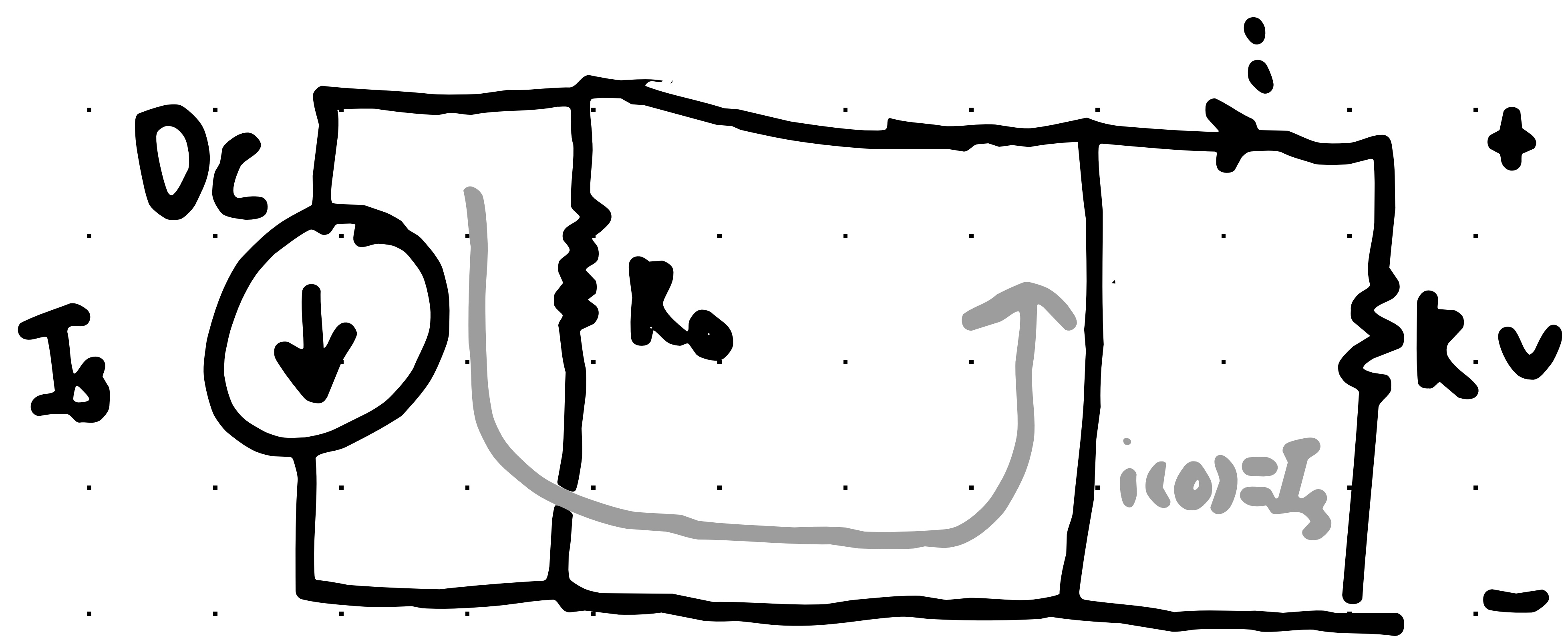
Plugged in Phone



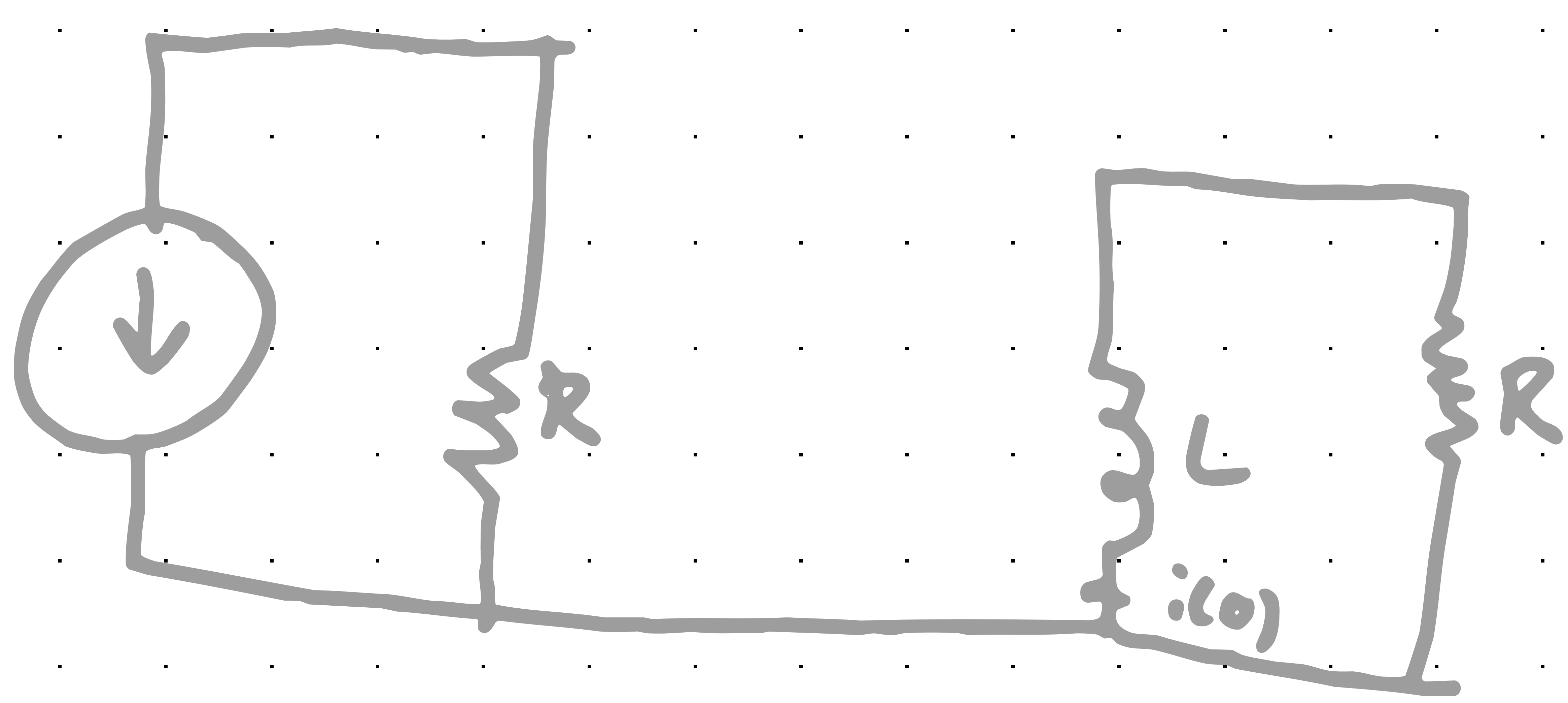
- Step response, the storage element along with a constant DC voltage source



Before the switch is opened, the coil will be short circuited as I_s is constant. (For $t<0$)



After the switch is opened, the circuit looks like



The current in the coil is not changing instantaneously

So

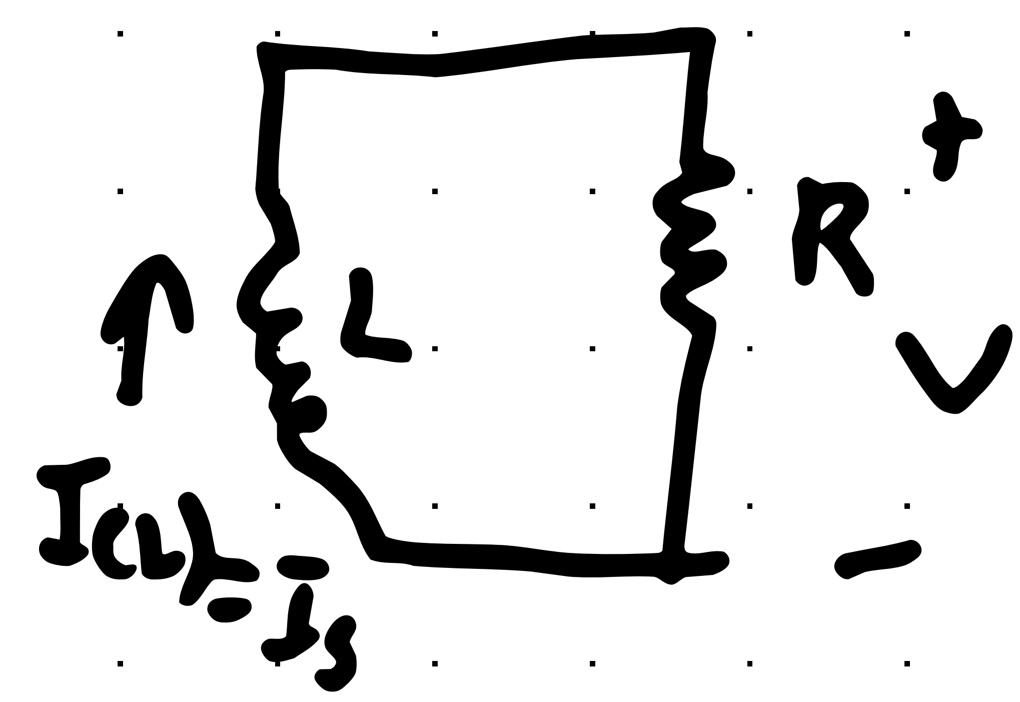
$$i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = i_L(0) = I_s$$

Immediately before open the switch

Immediately after closing the switch

The voltage in the coil is changing instantaneously.

We will deal with the following circuit after opening the switch.



$$L\frac{di_L}{dt}+Ri_L=0$$

$$L\frac{di_L}{dt}=-Ri_L$$

$$\int_{i_L}^{i_L(t)}\frac{di_L}{dt}=-\int_{t_0}^{t}\frac{R}{L}dt=-\frac{R}{L}t\Big|_{t_0}^{t}=-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)$$

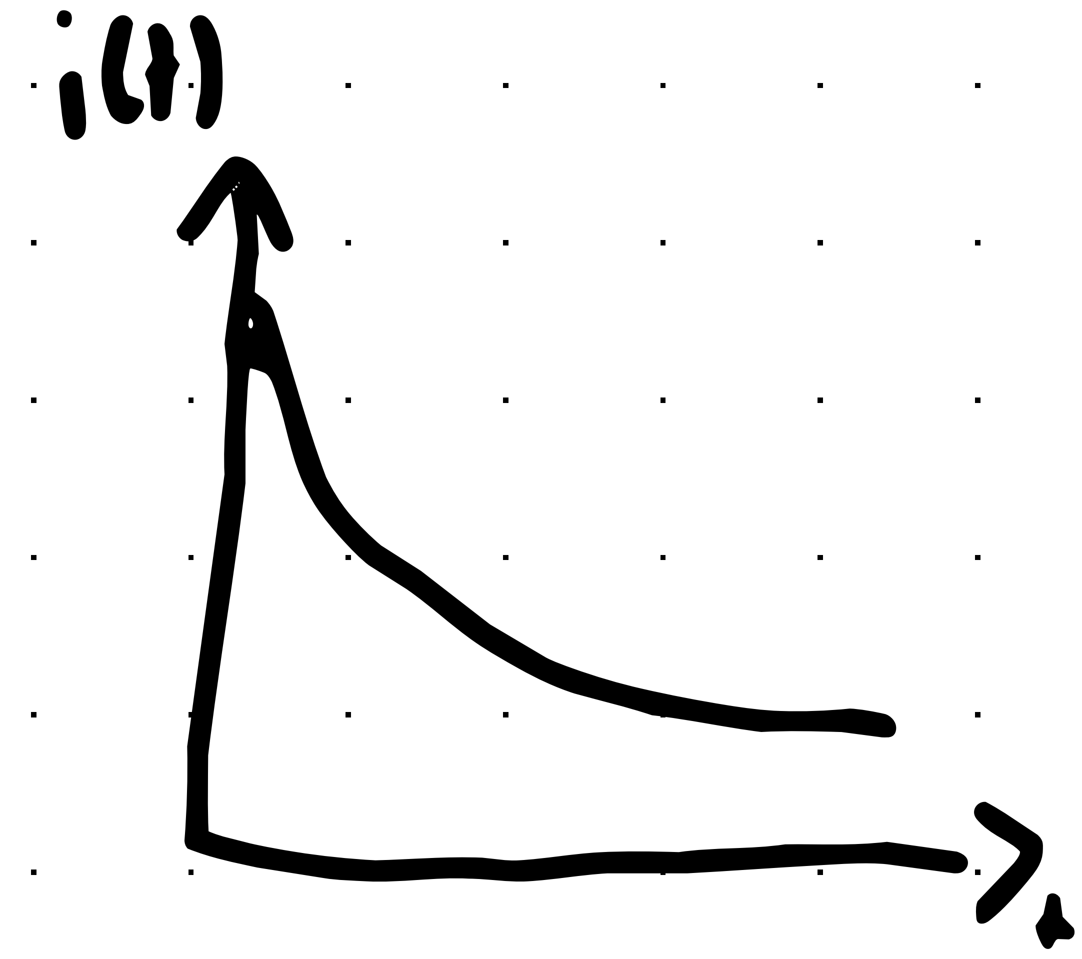
$$\ln\left(\frac{i_L(t)}{i_L(t_0)}\right)=-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)$$

$$\frac{i_L(t)}{i_L(t_0)}=e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)}$$

$$i_L(t)=i_L(t_0)e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)}$$

So, LC Discharging Equation

$$\boxed{i_L(t)=i_{L(0)}\,e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}$$



And there are proofs to say...

Time Constant: $\boxed{\tau = \frac{L}{R}}$ ↓63.2% of Charge

$$i(t) = i_{L(0)} e^{-t/\tau} \quad t \geq 0$$

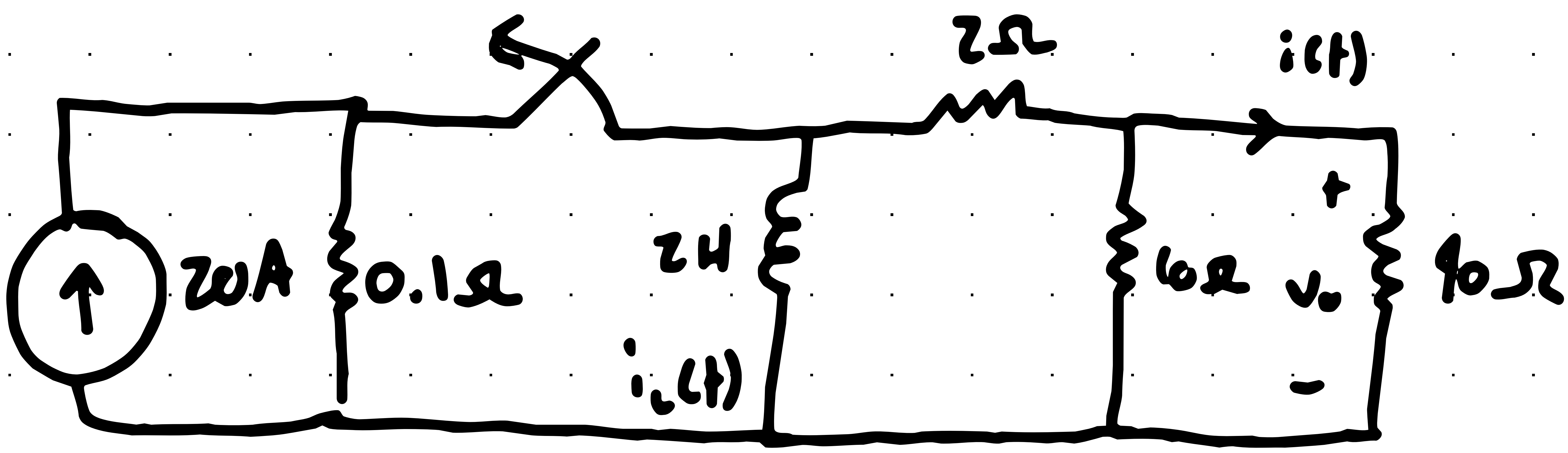
$$v(t) = i_L(0) R e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \geq 0^+$$

$$p(t) = i_{L(0)}^2 R e^{-\frac{2t}{\tau}} \quad t \geq 0^+$$

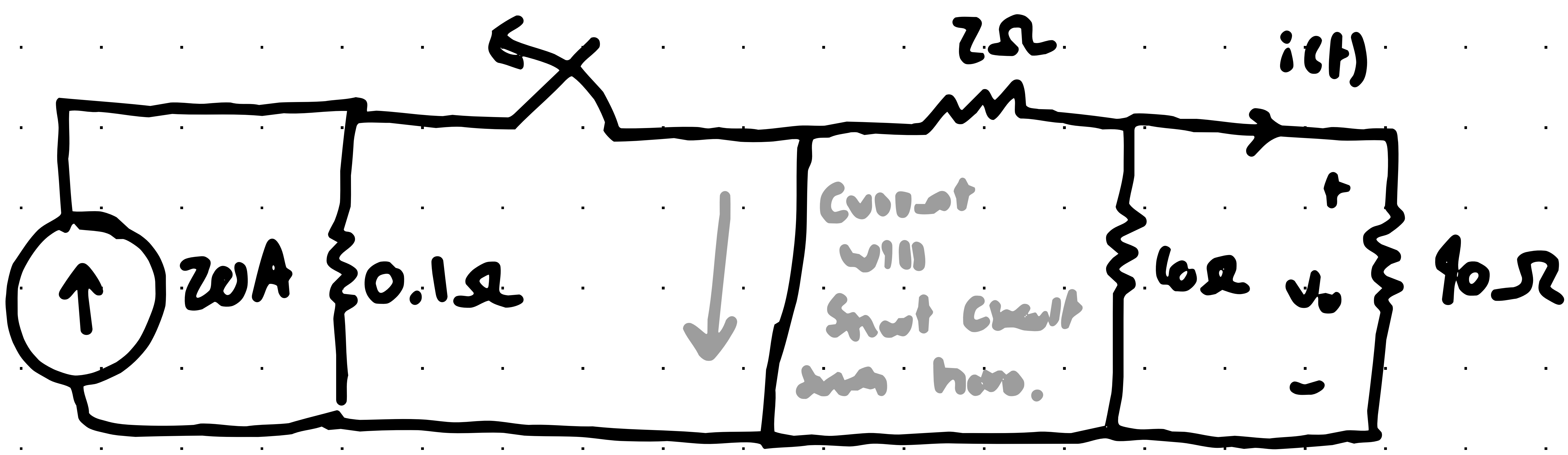
$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} L i_{L(0)}^2 \left(1 - e^{\frac{-2t}{\tau}}\right) \quad t \geq 0$$

Equations

Example Find $i_o(t)$, $t \geq 0$, $i_o(t)$, $t \geq 0^+$, $V_o(t)$ $t \geq 0^+$

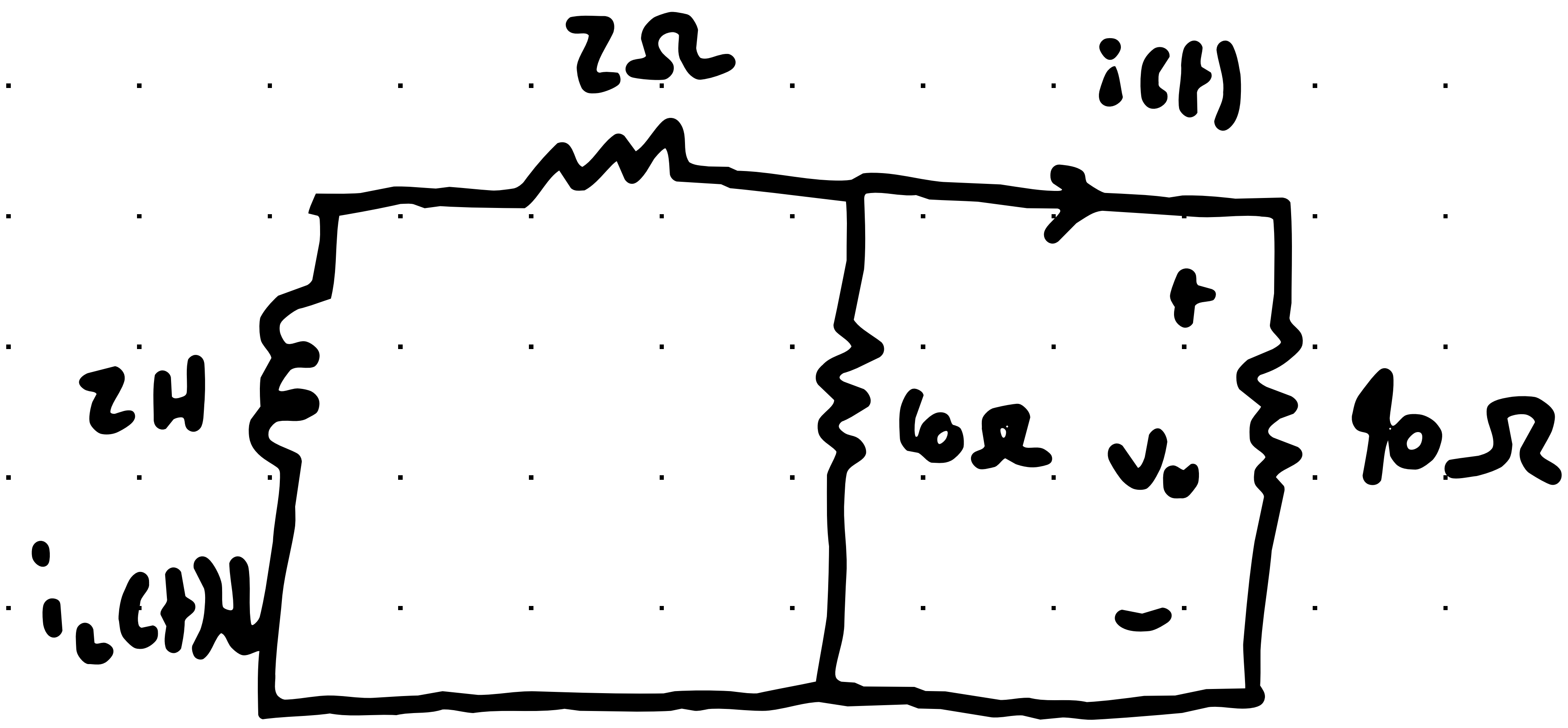


At $t=0$ the Coil looks like a SC



$i_L(0) = 20A$

After opening the Switch...



$$i_L(t) = i_L(0)\, e^{-t/\tau}$$

$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ ← One L ← Many R's

Find R_{eq}

$$R_{eq} = \frac{10(40)}{10+40} + 2 = 10\Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = \frac{2}{10} = \underline{0.2 \text{ Seconds.}}$$

a)

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0)\, e^{-t/\tau} = 20e^{\frac{-t}{0.2}} = 20e^{-5t}$$

$$t \geq 0$$

b)

$$i_{(o)}(t) = -i_L(t)\,\frac{10}{10+40}$$

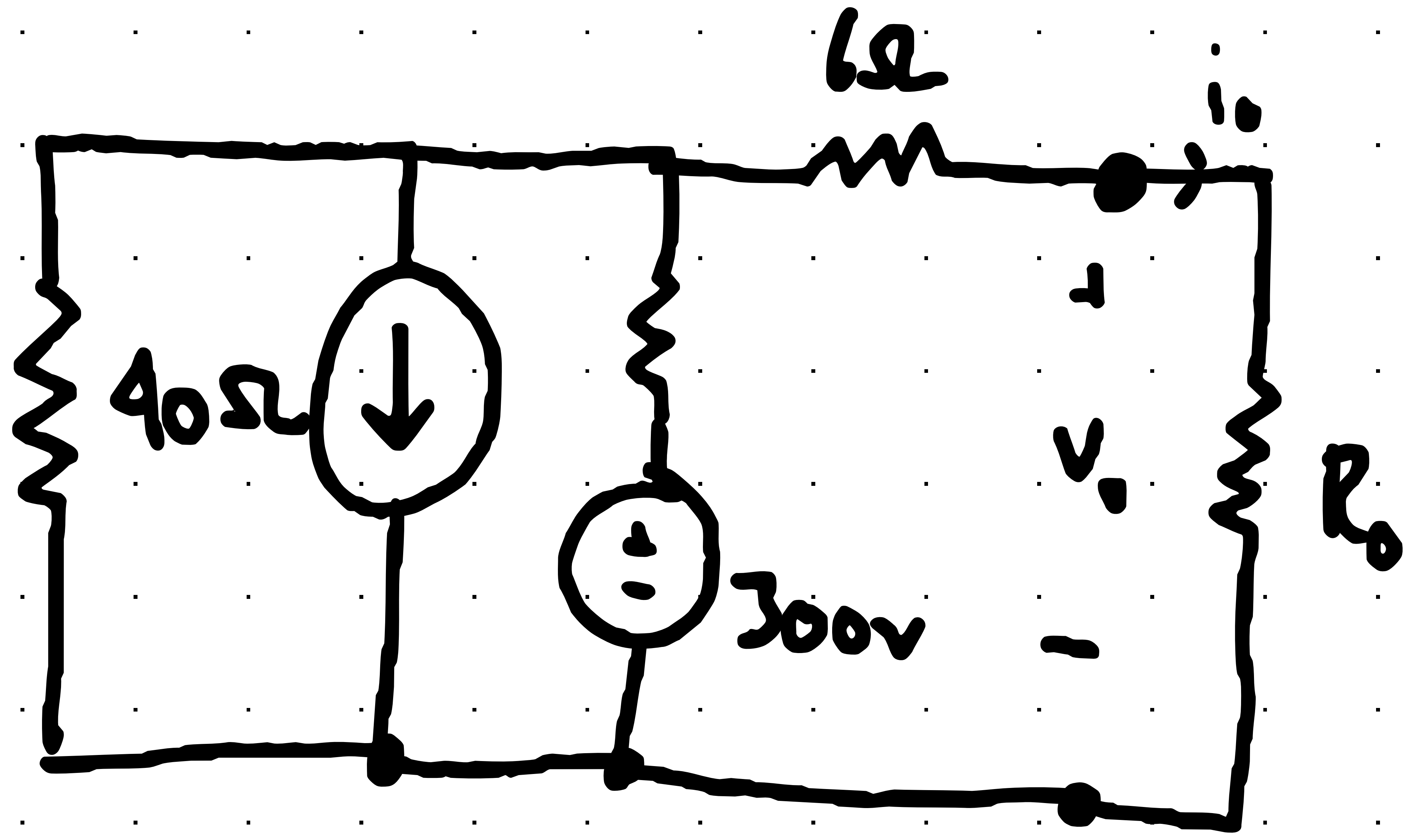
Because of opposite current direction

Based on current divider.

$$i_o(t) = -4e^{-5t}\,A \qquad t \geq 0^+$$

c)

$$v_o(t) = i_o(t)\,R = -160\,e^{-5t} \qquad t \geq 0^+$$



6Ω
i_o
40Ω
300v
+
v_o
−
R_o