



# Basic Electrical Technology

## RL Transient

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# Growth of Current in an Inductive Circuit

Applying KVL,

$$V - R i - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

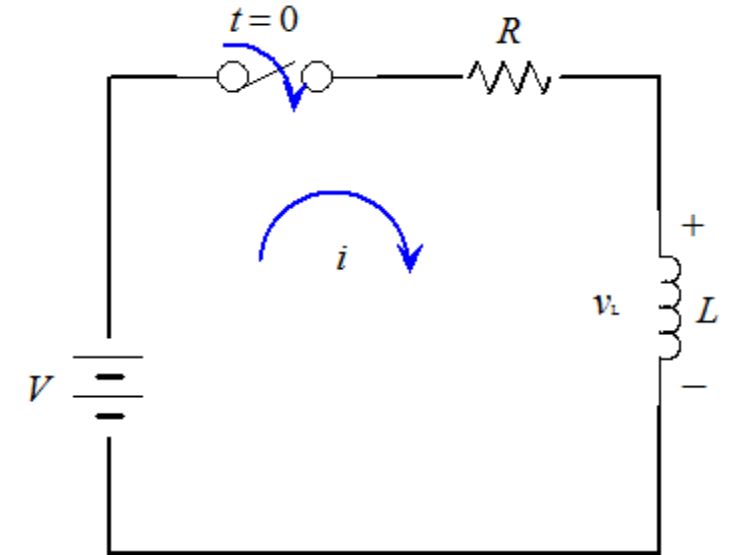
Initial Conditions,

$$\text{At } t = 0 \text{ sec, } i = 0 \text{ A}$$

Final current & voltage equation,

$$i = \frac{V}{R} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right)$$

$$v_L = V e^{-\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)t}$$

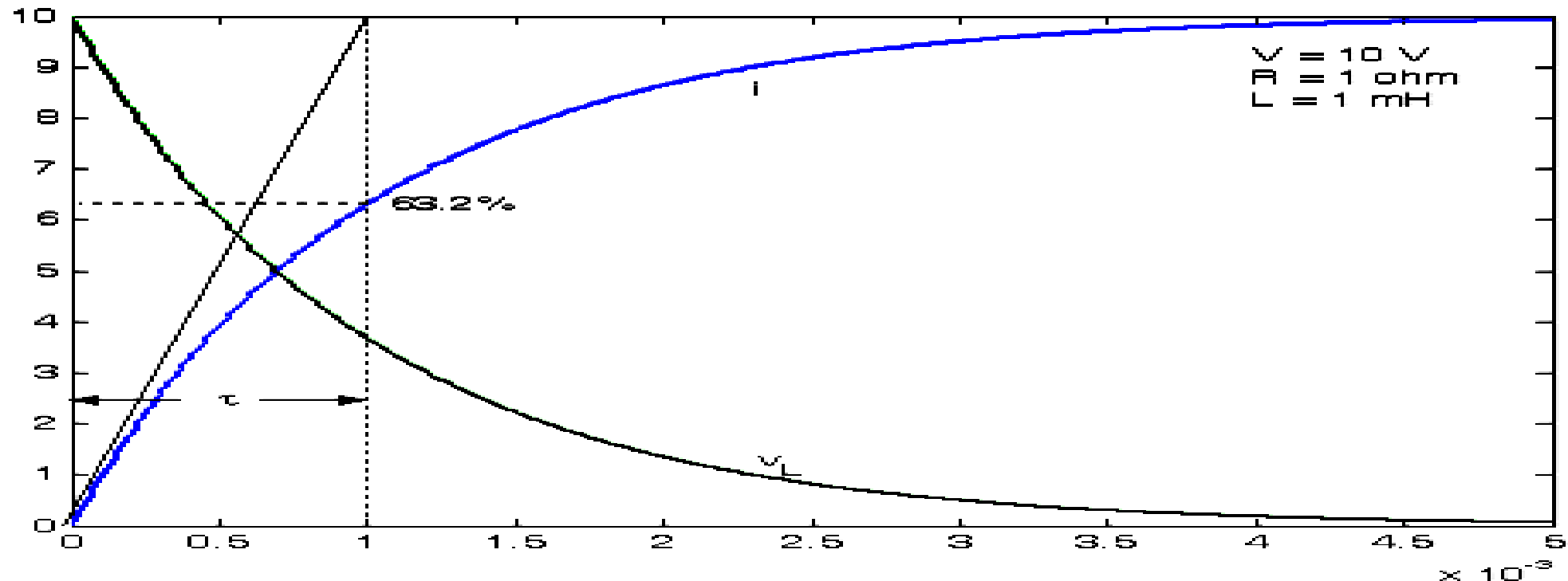




# Growth of current in an inductive circuit

**Time Constant ( $\tau$ ):** Time taken by the current through the inductor to reach its final steady state value, had the initial rate of rise been maintained constant

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$



# Decay of current in an Inductive Circuit

➤ Initial current is through inductor is

$$I_0 = V/R$$

➤ At  $t = 0$ , switch is moved from position **a** to **b**

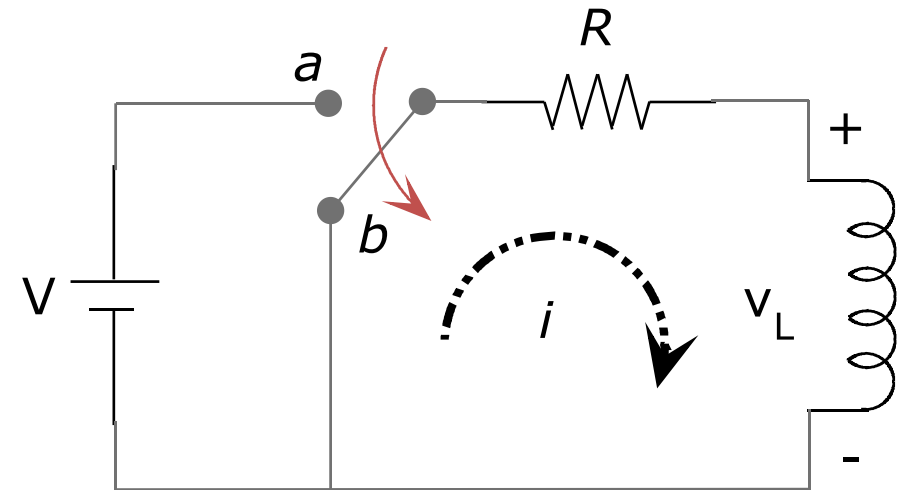
Applying KVL,

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + R i = 0$$

Using initial conditions and then solving

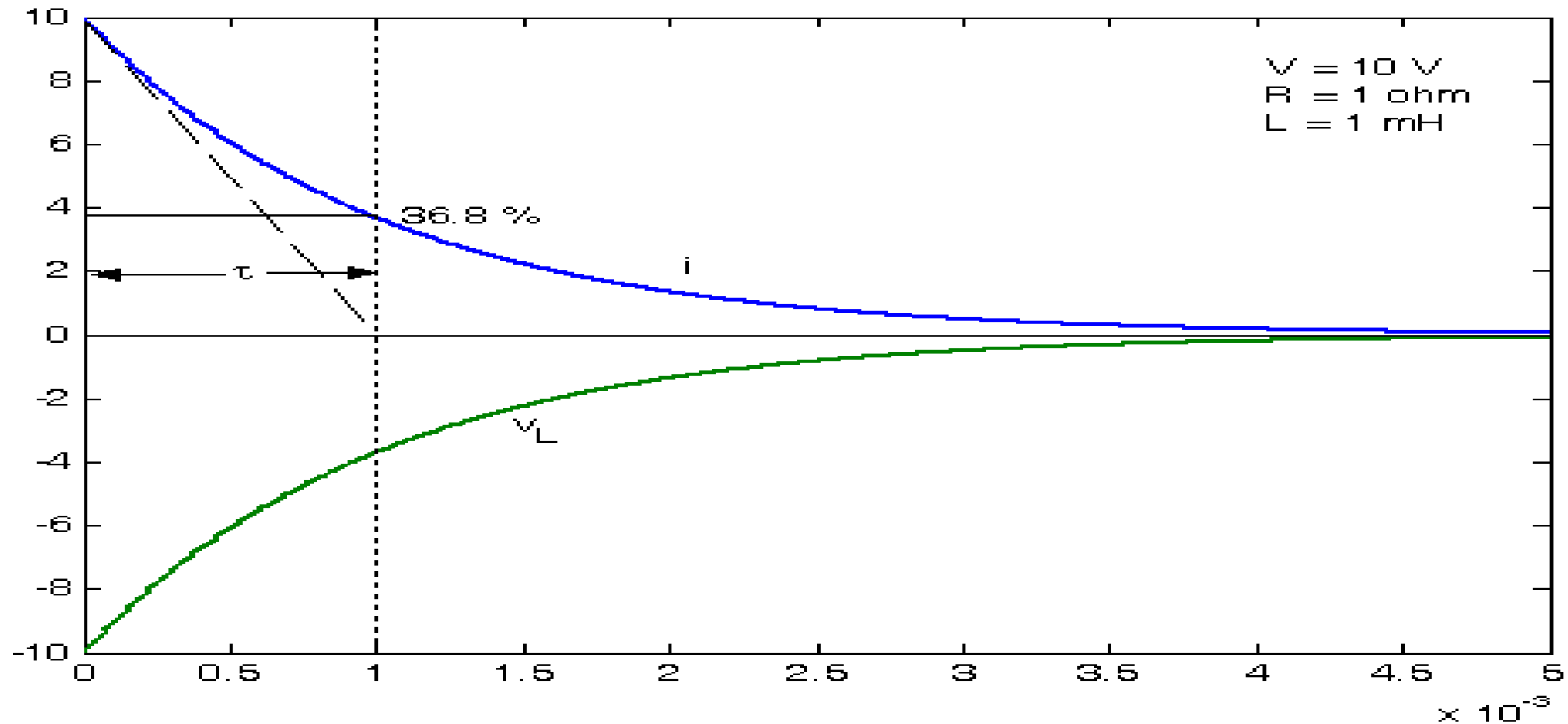
$$i = I_0 e^{\left(\frac{-Rt}{L}\right)}$$

$$v_L = -V e^{-\left(\frac{Rt}{L}\right)}$$





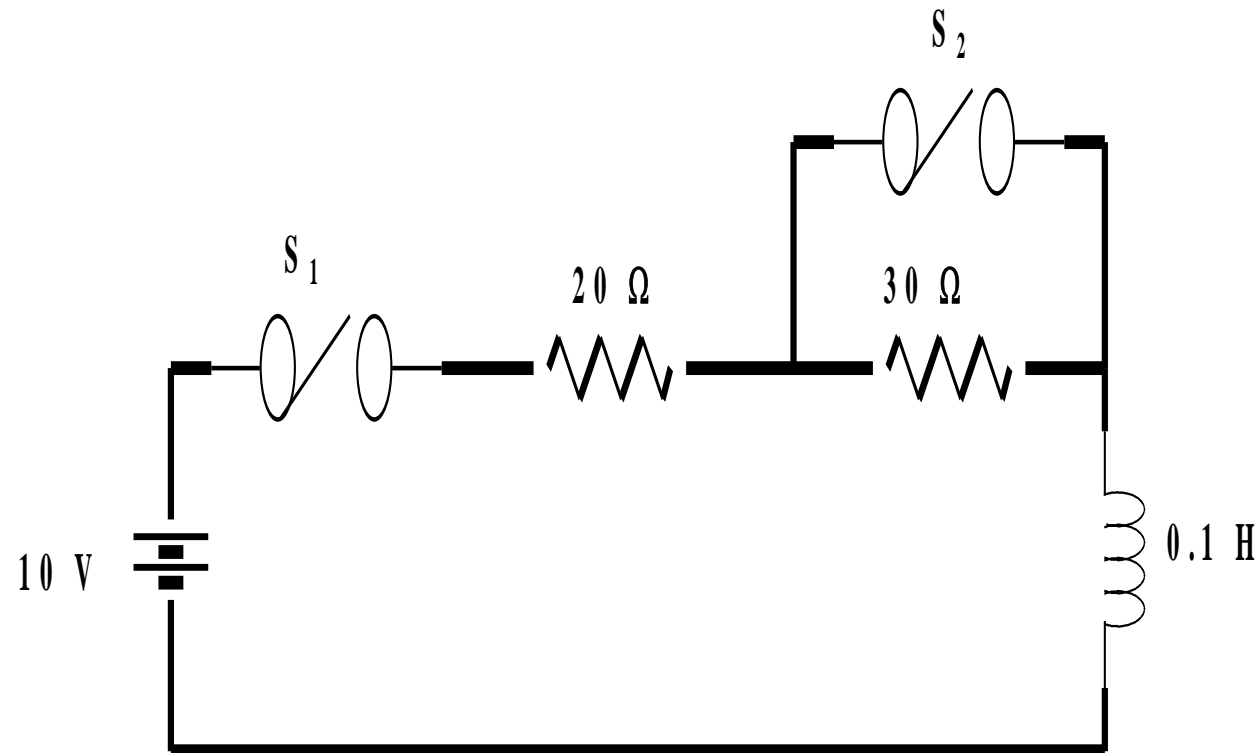
# Decay of current in an Inductive Circuit



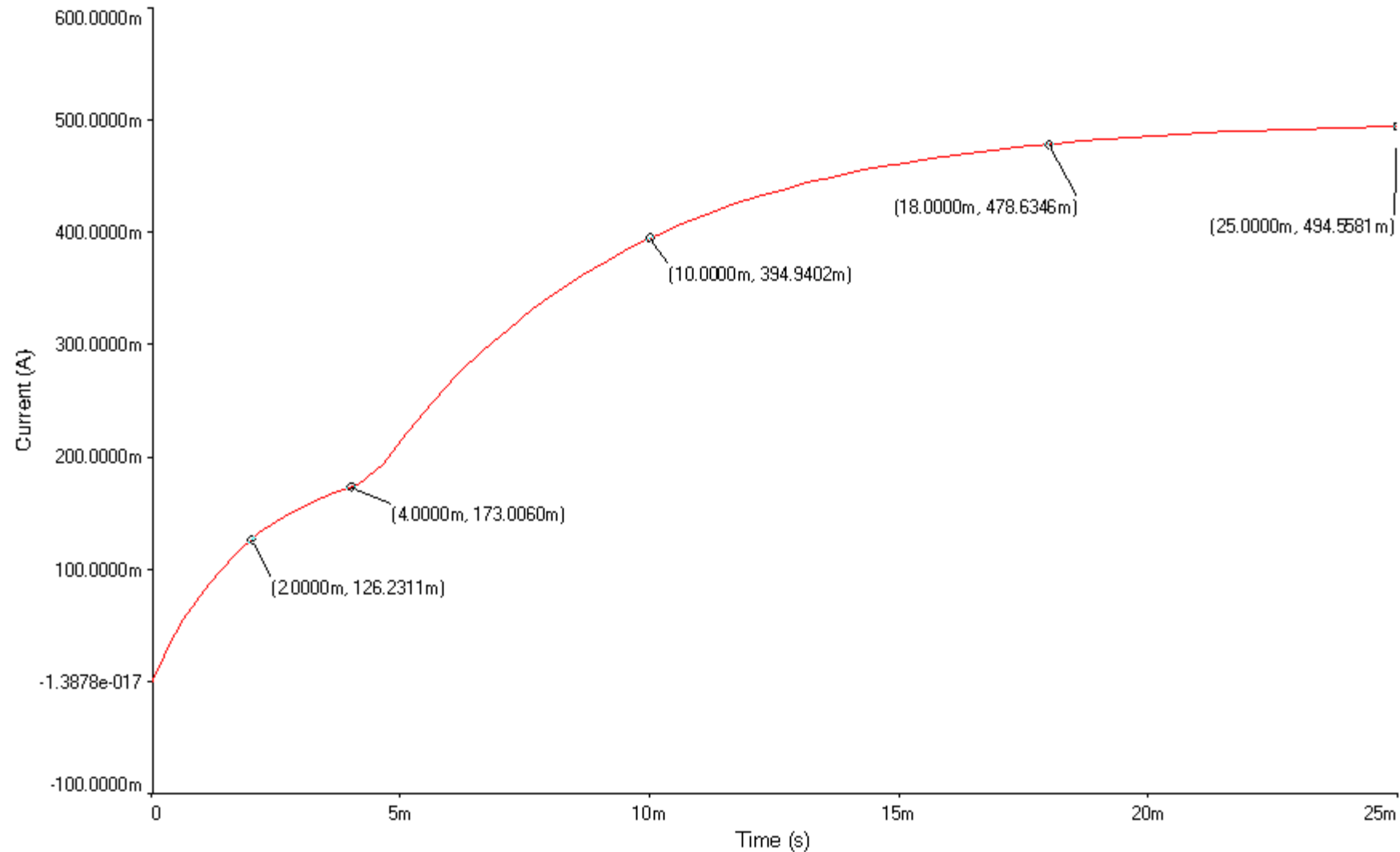


# Illustration 1

In the circuit shown below, both the switches,  $S_1$  &  $S_2$ , are open initially. At  $t = 0$  sec,  $S_1$  is closed (&  $S_2$  remains open). At  $t = 4$  ms  $S_2$  is closed. Sketch the inductor current  $i(t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 25$  ms.



# Solution





# Illustration 2

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A coil of resistance  $5\Omega$  and inductance of  $0.02\text{H}$  is connected to a battery of voltage  $12\text{V}$  for a long time. At  $t = 0$ , the coil is short circuited. Find the time taken for the current to reach the value  $1.2\text{A}$ .

**Ans: 2.77 m-sec**





# Illustration 3

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An R-L series circuit is designed for a steady current of 250mA. A current of 120 mA flows in the circuit at an instant 0.1 sec after connecting the supply voltage. Calculate i) time constant of the circuit ii) the time from closing the circuit at which the circuit current has reached 200 mA.

**Ans:**

**i.  $\tau = 0.1529$  s**

**ii.  $t = 0.2461$  s**