

R-L and R-C DC Transient

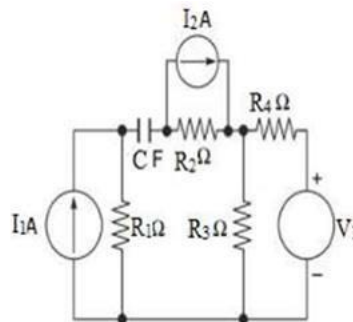
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Batch: B2

Question 1:

1. Calculate time constant for the given circuit. $R_1=3$, $R_2=6$, $R_3=2$, $R_4=4$, $C=2$, $V_1=3V$, $I_1=2A$, $I_2=4A$



Q.1

Req :

$$R_{eq} = 3 + 6 + \left(\frac{2 \parallel 4}{3} \right)$$

$$= 9 + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{27 + 4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{31}{3} \Omega$$

$$\therefore R_{eq} = 10.33 \Omega$$

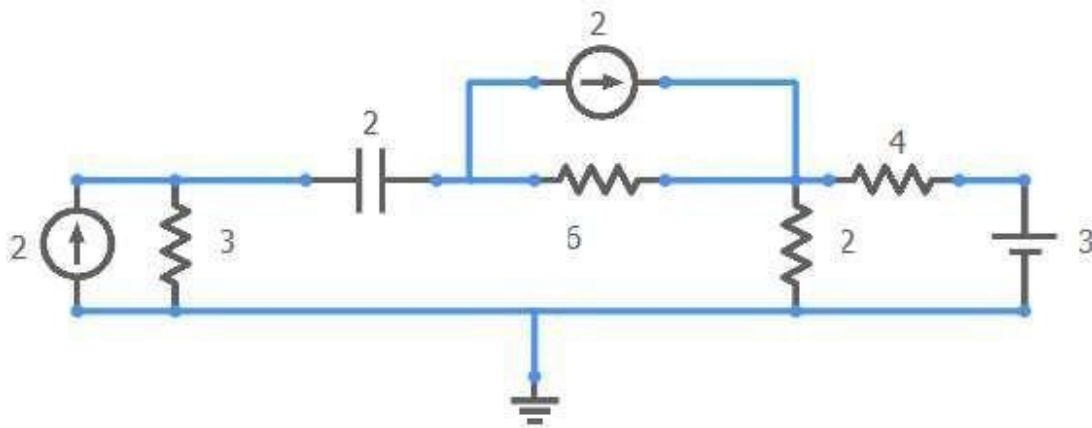
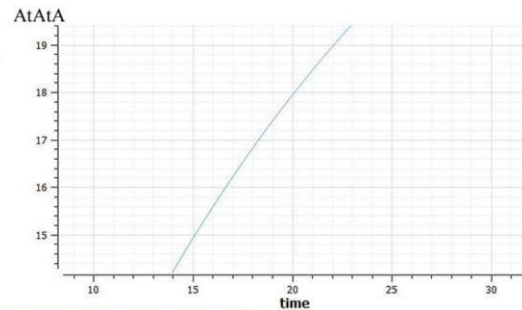
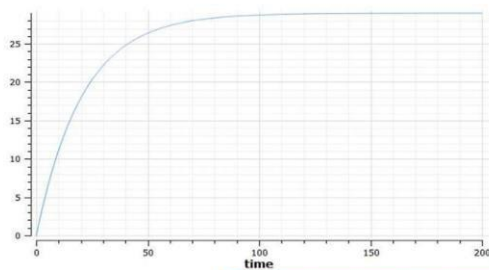
$\tau = \text{Time constant} = RC$

$$= (10.33)(2)$$

$$= 20.66 s$$

$\therefore \tau = 20.66 s$

Sequel Solution:

Graph of V_c and value of V_{th} 

	Variable	Value
1	V_{th}	-2.900000e+001

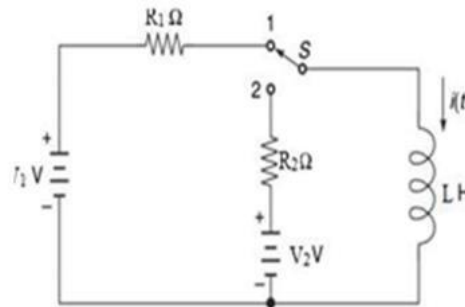
At 63% of voltage reached the time is 20 sec which matches the theoretical value of Time constant. Also the value of V_{Th} matches the peak voltage.

Q.1 Observation Table :

Mode	$V_{Th}(V)$	$R_{Th}(\Omega)$	$\tau(s)$
Theoretical	29V	10.33 Ω	20.666
Sequel	29V	10.33 Ω	20.665s

Question 2:

2. The switch S has been in position 1 for long time. It is thrown to position 2 at $t=0$. Compute $i(t)$. $R_1=5$, $R_2=10$, $L=3$, $V_1=5$, $V_2=10$



Q.2

For $t = 0^-$

$i_{\text{initial}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \text{ A}$

For $t = 0^+$

$i_{\text{final}} = \frac{10}{10} \text{ A} = 1 \text{ A}$

$R_{AB} = 10 \Omega$

$\therefore R_{eq} = 10 \Omega$

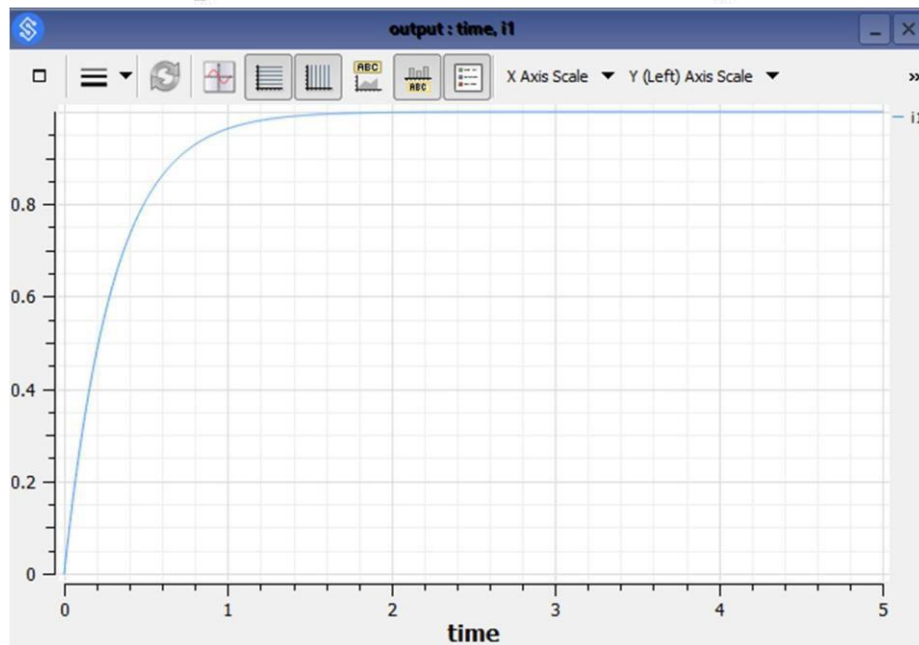
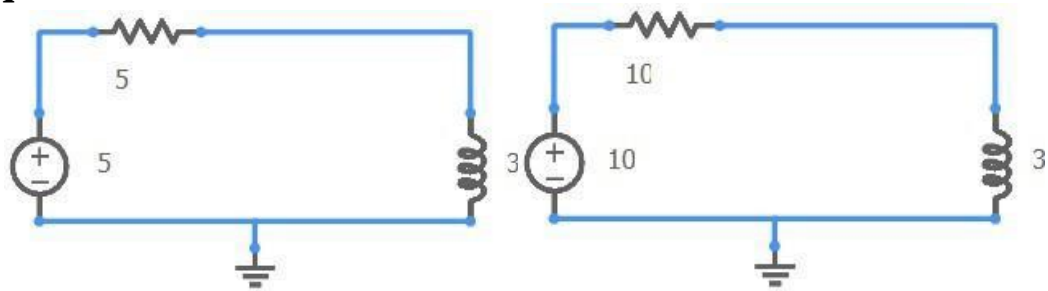
$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3 \text{ s}$

$\therefore \tau = 0.3 \text{ s}$

$i(t) = 1(1 - e^{-t/0.3}) + 1e^{-t/0.3}$

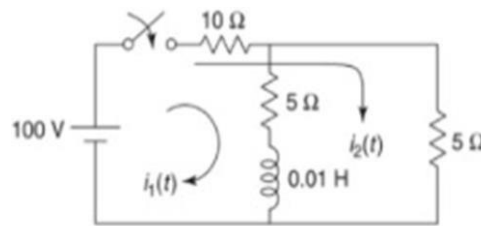
$= 1 \text{ A}$

$\therefore i(t) = 1 \text{ A}$

Sequel Solution:

Question 3:

3. Calculate $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ when switch is closed at $t=0$.



Q.3

Mesh 1 :

$$100 - 10i_1 - 5(i_1 - i_2) = 0$$

$$-15i_1 + 5i_2 = -100$$

$$-3i_1 + i_2 = -20 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Mesh 2 :

$$-5(i_2 - i_1) - 5i_2 = 0$$

$$5i_1 - 10i_2 = 0$$

$$i_1 - 2i_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Solving (1) & (2)

$$i_1 = 8A$$

$$i_2 = 4A$$

Req :

$$R_{eq} = 5 + (5 \parallel 15)$$

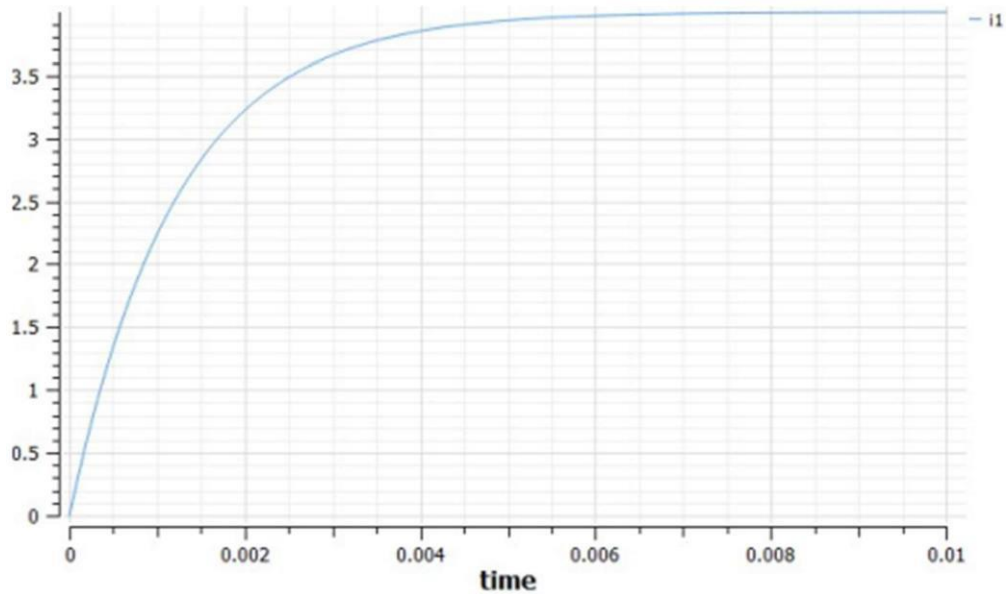
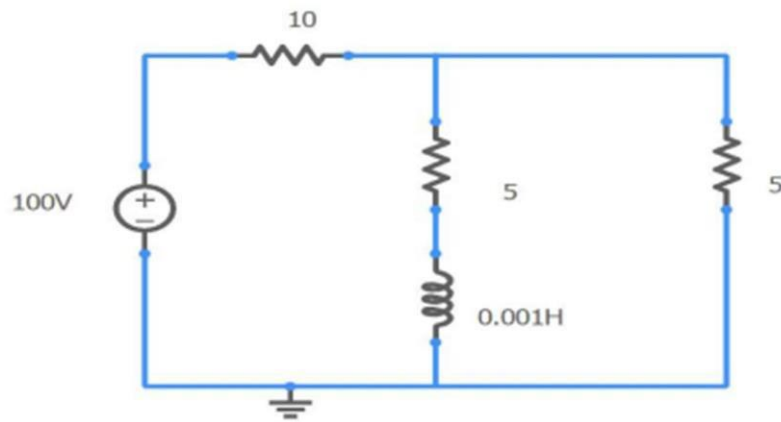
$$= 5 + \frac{5 \times 15}{5 + 15}$$

$$= 5 + \frac{75}{20} = \frac{100 + 75}{20} = \frac{175}{20} = 8.75 \Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.01}{8.75} = 0.00125$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = 8(1 - e^{-t/0.00125})$$

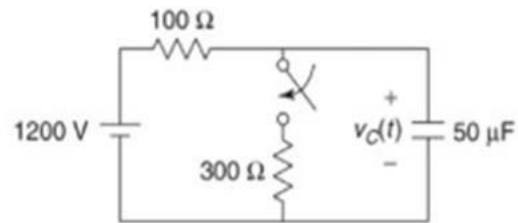
$$i_2(t) = 4(1 - e^{-t/0.00125})$$

Sequel Solution:

The peak value of current of both, the theoretical and sequel implemented circuits come out to be 4A

Question 4:

4. The switch is opened for long time and it has been closed at $t=0$. Find $v_c(t)$



Q.4

At $t = 0^-$

At $t = 0^+$

$R_{TH} = 300 \parallel 100 = 75 \Omega$

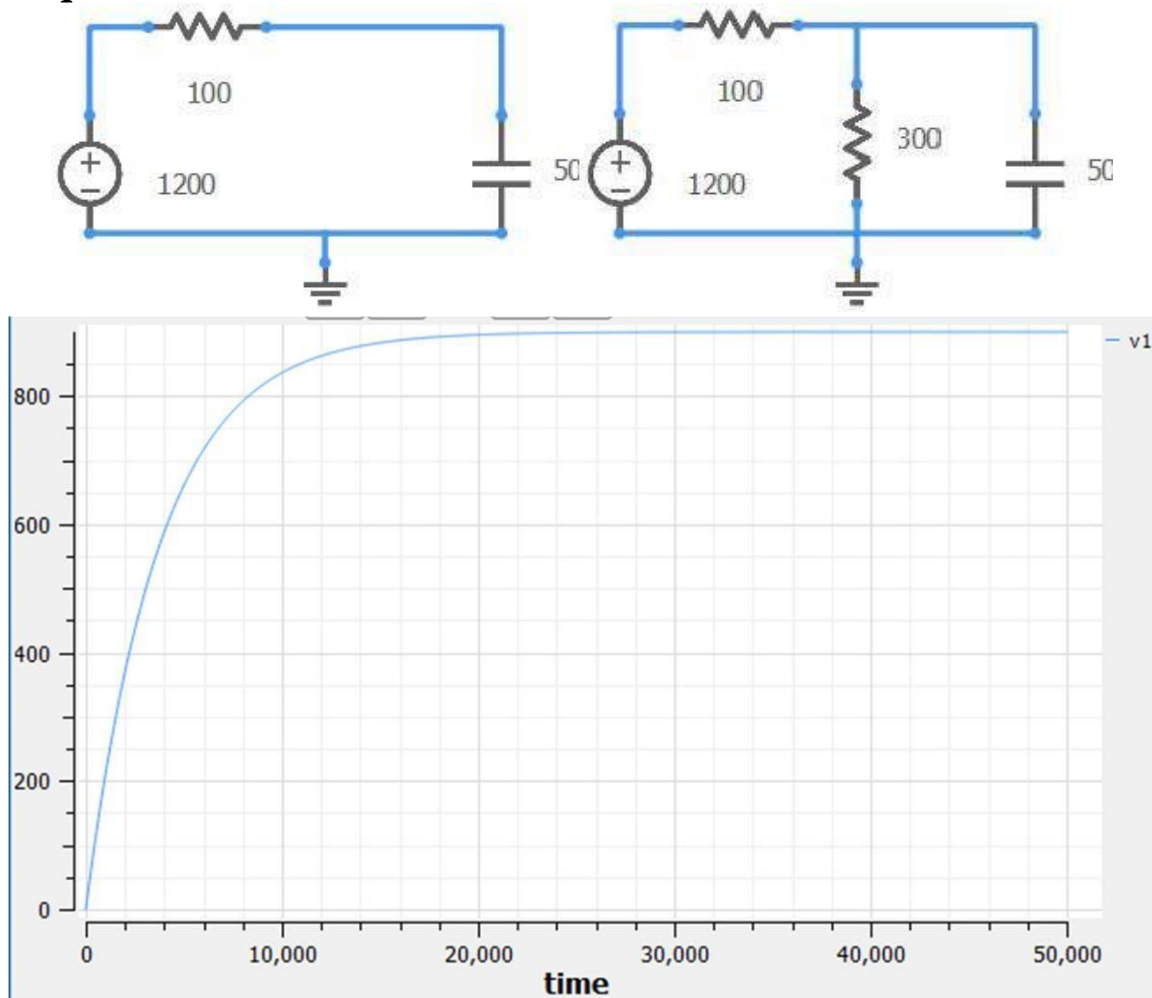
$V_{TH} = 1200 - 100 \times \frac{1200}{400} = 900 V$

$Z = R_C = 75 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = 3.75 \times 10^{-3} s$

$\therefore v(t) = V_f(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) + V_i(e^{-t/\tau})$

$= 900 + 300(e^{-t/3.75 \times 10^{-3}}) V$

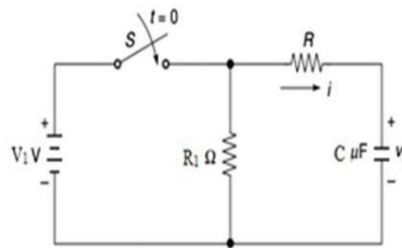
$v(t) = 900 + 300(e^{-t/3.75 \times 10^{-3}}) V$

Sequel Solution:

The final value of voltages both, the theoretical and sequel simulation comes to 900V.

Question 5:

5. The switch has been closed for long time. Calculate v_c and i if switch is thrown open. $V_1 = 100$, $R_1 = 300$, $R = 200$, $C = 2$



Q 5

$V_{Th} = ?$

$V_{Th} = V_{AB} = 100 \text{ V}$

After long time, $V_c = 100 \text{ V}$

$-300 \text{ V} - 200 \text{ V} - 100 = 0$

$100 = -500 \text{ V}$

$\text{V} = -0.2 \text{ A}$

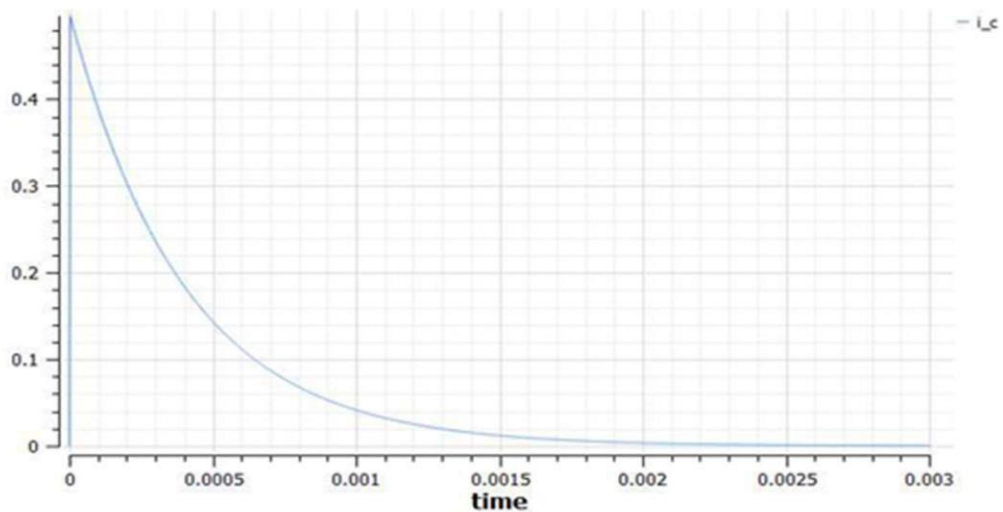
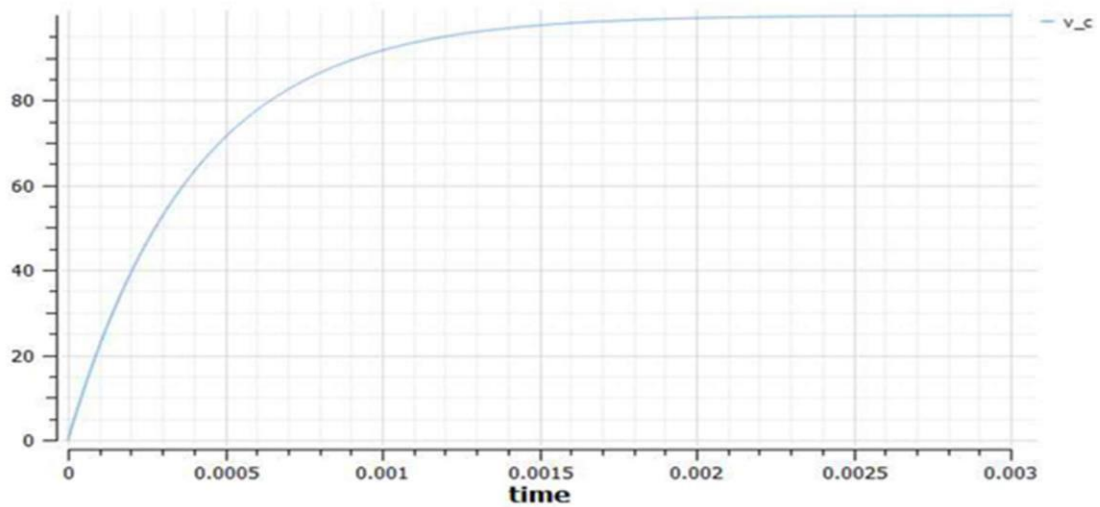
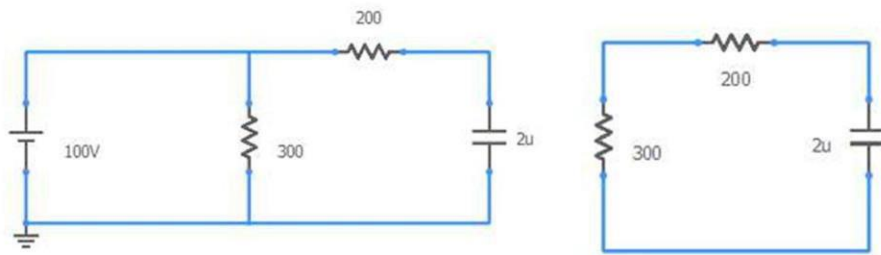
$\therefore \text{V is in opp. dir.}$

$\therefore V_c = 100 \text{ V}$

$\text{A} = 0.02 \text{ A}$

$\text{V} = 0.2 \text{ A}$

Sequel Simulation:



Name	V-C	i
Sequel	100V	0.2A
Theoretical	100V	0.2A

EXPERIMENT No: 4**DATE: 10 / 07 / 2022**

R-L and R-C DC Transient response

AIM: To verify DC Transient response for the given R-L and R-C circuits.

APPARATUS AND COMPONENTS REQUIRED: Sequel Simulator

THEORY: Write theory related with following questions:

- 1) Define time constant, initial condition, final condition, transient response, natural response, forced response.

Time Response: The time required for a changing quantity in a circuit, as voltage or current, to rise or fall approximately 0.632 of the difference between its old and new value after an impulse has been applied that induces such a change: equal in seconds to the inductance of the circuit in henries divided by its resistance in ohms.

Initial Condition: The values of the dependent variable (current and voltage) and their higher derivatives just after the instant of switching are known as an initial conditions.

Final Condition: The values of the dependent variable (current and voltage) and their higher derivatives at a very long time after the instant of switching are known as an final conditions.

Transient Conditions: a transient response or natural response is the response of a system to a change from equilibrium

Natural Response: The natural response of a circuit is what it does “naturally” as its internal energy moves around. As the energy sloshes around we track what happens to voltage and current.

Forced Response: The forced response is where the output (the voltage on the capacitor) is going to end up in the long run after all stored energy eventually dissipates.

PROCEDURE:

- 1) Solve the problems given in below table (as per your batch e.g. X1= A1/B1/C1) to obtain transient response of R-L and R-C circuits
- 2) Verify the solution of the problems solved in step 1 using Sequel software.

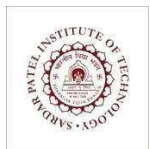
RESULT:

Problem no.	Parameter	Theoretical	Practical
1	Time Constant	20.667 s	20.665 s
2	Current	1 A	1 A
3	Current	4 A	4 A
4	Voltage	900 V	900 V
5	Voltage and Current	100 V, 0.2 A	100 V, 0.2 A

CONCLUSION:

In this experiment we learnt about DC Transients circuits. We solved 5 sums on paper and verified them with the help of sequel software. We learnt about the Time-constants in R-L and R-C circuits.

as



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