

Circuits and Transforms

EE3900 - Linear Systems and Signal Processing

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13TH Oct 2022

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 The unit step function is defined as

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & t = 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

1.2 The Laplace transform of $g(t)$ is defined as

$$G(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (1.2)$$

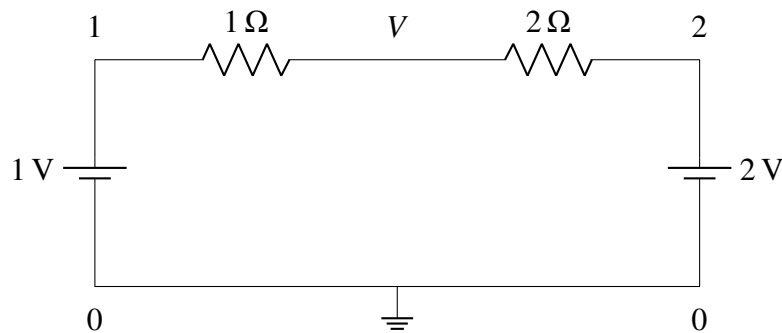


Fig. 2.3. Circuit diagram at steady state before flipping the switch

2. LAPLACE TRANSFORM

2.1. In the circuit, the switch S is connected to position P for a long time so that the charge on the capacitor becomes $q_1 \mu\text{C}$. Then S is switched to position Q. After a long time, the charge on the capacitor is $q_2 \mu\text{C}$

2.2. Draw the circuit using latex-tikz

Solution:

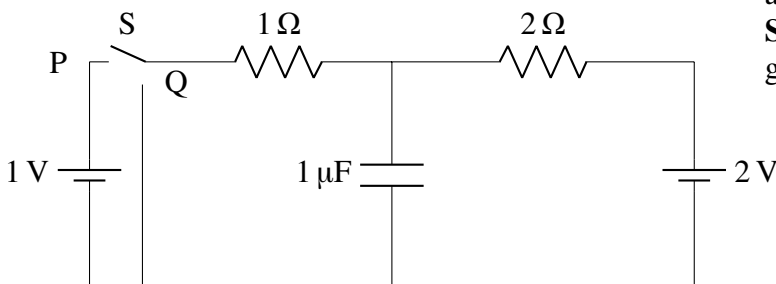


Fig. 2.2. Circuit diagram of the circuit in question

2.3. Find q_1

Solution: After a long time, when steady state is achieved, a capacitor behaves like an open circuit, i.e., current passing through it is zero

By Kirchoff's junction law, we get

$$\frac{V-1}{1} + \frac{V-2}{2} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{4}{3} \text{ V} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow q_1 = CV = \frac{4}{3} \mu\text{C} \quad (2.3)$$

2.4. Show that the Laplace transform of $u(t)$ is $\frac{1}{s}$ and find the ROC

Solution: The Laplace transform of $u(t)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (2.4)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt \quad (2.5)$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-sR}}{s} \quad (2.6)$$

This limit is finite only if $\Re(s) > 0$, which is going to be its ROC

Therefore

$$u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s} \quad \Re(s) > 0 \quad (2.7)$$

2.5. Show that

$$e^{-at}u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+a} \quad a > 0 \quad (2.8)$$

and find the ROC

Solution: The Laplace transform of $e^{-at}u(t)$ for $a > 0$ is given by

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at}u(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (2.9)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+a)t} dt \quad (2.10)$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-(s+a)R}}{s+a} \quad (2.11)$$

This limit is finite only if $\Re(s+a) > 0$, which is going to be its ROC

Therefore

$$e^{-at}u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+a} \quad \Re(s) > -a \quad (2.12)$$

since a is real

2.6. Now consider the following resistive circuit transformed from Fig. 2.2

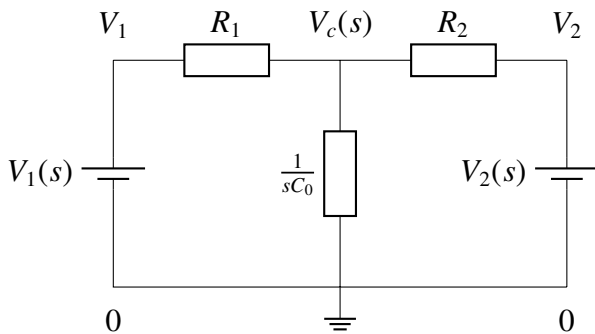


Fig. 2.6. Circuit diagram in s -domain before flipping the switch

where

$$u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} V_1(s) \quad (2.13)$$

$$2u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} V_2(s) \quad (2.14)$$

Find the voltage across the capacitor $V_c(s)$

Solution:

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \Re(s) > 0 \quad (2.15)$$

$$V_2(s) = \frac{2}{s} \quad \Re(s) > 0 \quad (2.16)$$

By Kirchoff's junction law, we get

$$\frac{V_c - V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_c - V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_c - 0}{\frac{1}{sC_0}} = 0 \quad (2.17)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0 \right) = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sR_1} + \frac{2}{sR_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0} \quad (2.19)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{2}{R_2C_0}}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0} \right)} \quad (2.20)$$

2.7. Find $v_c(t)$. Plot using Python.

Solution: On performing partial fraction decomposition

$$V_c(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{2}{R_2C_0}}{\frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0}} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0}} \right), \Re(s) > 0 \quad (2.21)$$

On taking the inverse Laplace transform, we get

$$v_c(t) = \frac{2R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left(u(t) - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} u(t) \right) \quad (2.22)$$

$$= \frac{2R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} \right) u(t) \quad (2.23)$$

Substitute the values $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \Omega$, $C_0 = 1 \mu\text{F}$

$$v_c(t) = \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{3}{2} \times 10^6 t} \right) u(t) \text{ V} \quad (2.24)$$

2.8. Verify your result using ngspice

Solution: Download the following codes for simulation and plotting Fig. 2.8 respectively

```
wget https://github.com/Rohitkukutlla19/EE3900/blob/main/CIRCUITS/codes/2.8.cir
wget https://github.com/Rohitkukutlla19/EE3900/blob/main/CIRCUITS/codes/2.7.py
```

Run the codes by executing

```
ngspice 2.8.cir
python 2.7.py
```

2.9. Obtain Fig. 2.6 using the equivalent differential equation

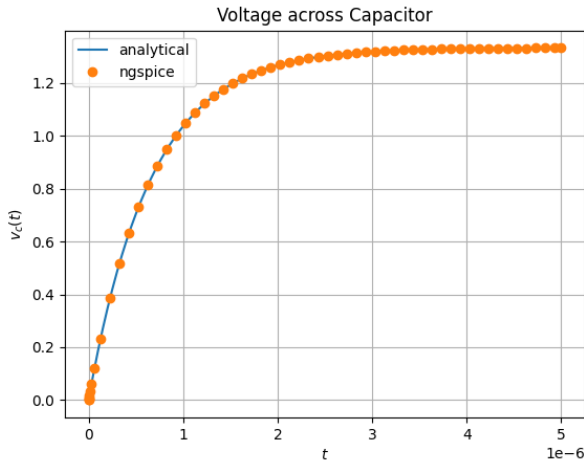


Fig. 2.8. Plot of $v_c(t)$ before flipping the switch

Solution: Using Kirchoff's junction law

$$\frac{v_c(t) - v_1(t)}{R_1} + \frac{v_c(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \quad (2.25)$$

where $q(t)$ is the charge on the capacitor

On taking the Laplace transform on both sides of this equation

$$\frac{V_c(s) - V_1(s)}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + (sQ(s) - q(0^-)) = 0 \quad (2.26)$$

But $q(0^-) = 0$ and

$$q(t) = C_0 v_c(t) \quad (2.27)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(s) = C_0 V_c(s) \quad (2.28)$$

Thus

$$\frac{V_c(s) - V_1(s)}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + sC_0 V_c(s) = 0 \quad (2.29)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_c(s) - V_1(s)}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + \frac{V_c(s) - 0}{\frac{1}{sC_0}} = 0 \quad (2.30)$$

which is the same equation as the one we obtained from Fig. 2.6

3. INITIAL CONDITIONS

3.1. Find q_2 in Fig. 2.2

Solution: After a long time, when steady state is achieved, a capacitor behaves like an open circuit, i.e., current passing through it is zero

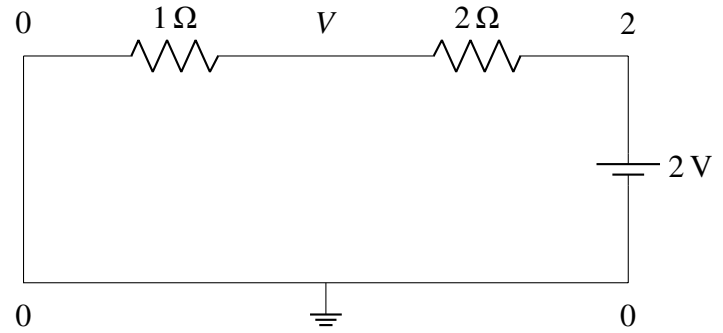


Fig. 3.1. Circuit diagram at steady state after flipping the switch

By Kirchoff's junction law, we get

$$\frac{V - 0}{1} + \frac{V - 2}{2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{2}{3} \text{ V} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow q_2 = CV = \frac{2}{3} \mu\text{C} \quad (3.3)$$

3.2. Draw the equivalent s -domain resistive circuit when S is switched to position Q. Use variables R_1, R_2, C_0 for the passive elements. Use latex-tikz

Solution:

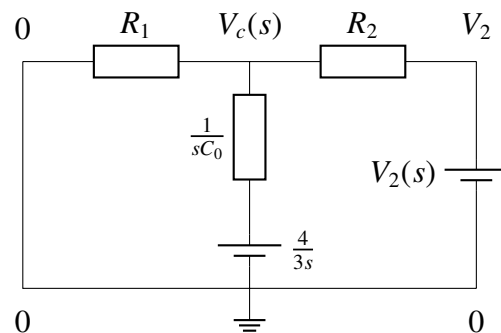


Fig. 3.2. Circuit diagram in s -domain after flipping the switch

The battery $\frac{4}{3s}$ corresponds to the initial potential difference of $\frac{4}{3}$ V across the capacitor just before switching it to Q

3.3. Find $V_c(s)$

Solution: By Kirchoff's junction law, we get

$$\frac{V_c - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c - V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_c - \frac{4}{3s}}{\frac{1}{sC_0}} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0 \right) = \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{4}{3}C_0 \quad (3.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c(s) = \frac{\frac{2}{sR_2} + \frac{4}{3}C_0}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0} \quad (3.6)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{R_2C_0} + \frac{4}{3}s}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0} \right)} \quad (3.7)$$

3.4. Find $v_c(t)$. Plot using Python

Solution: On performing partial fraction decomposition

$$V_c(s) = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0}} \right) + \frac{\frac{2}{R_2C_0}}{\frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0}} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0}} \right) \quad (3.8)$$

for $\Re(s) > 0$

On taking the inverse Laplace transform, we get

$$v_c(t) = \frac{4}{3} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} u(t) + \frac{2R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \left(u(t) - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} u(t) \right) \quad (3.9)$$

Substitute the values $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \Omega$, $C_0 = 1 \mu\text{F}$

$$v_c(t) = \frac{4}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{2} \times 10^6 t} u(t) + \frac{2}{3} (1 - e^{-\frac{3}{2} \times 10^6 t}) u(t) \quad (3.10)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (1 + e^{-\frac{3}{2} \times 10^6 t}) u(t) \text{ V} \quad (3.11)$$

3.5. Verify your result using ngspice

Solution: Download the following codes for simulation and plotting Fig. 3.5 respectively

```
wget https://github.com/adithyajadhav01/EE3900/blob/main/CIRCUITS/codes/3.5.cir
python 3.4.py
```

Run the codes by executing

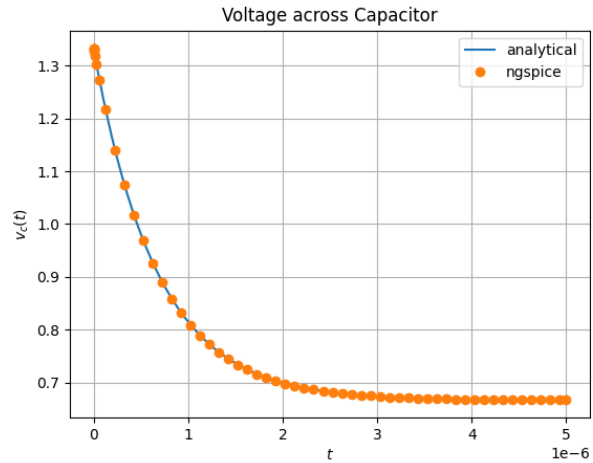


Fig. 3.5. Plot of $v_c(t)$ after flipping the switch

```
ngspice 3.5.cir
python 3.4.py
```

3.6. Find $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(0^+)$ and $v_c(\infty)$

Solution: At $t = 0^-$, the switch still hasn't been switched to Q and the circuit is in steady state

$$v_c(0^-) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ V} \quad (3.12)$$

For $t \geq 0$, we can use the above formula

$$v_c(0^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} v_c(t) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ V} \quad (3.13)$$

$$v_c(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v_c(t) = \frac{2}{3} \text{ V} \quad (3.14)$$

3.7. Obtain Fig. 3.2 using the equivalent differential equation

Solution: Using Kirchoff's junction law

$$\frac{v_c(t) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{v_c(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

where $q(t)$ is the charge on the capacitor

On taking the Laplace transform on both sides of this equation

$$\frac{V_c(s) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + (sQ(s) - q(0^-)) = 0 \quad (3.16)$$

But $q(0^-) = \frac{4}{3}C_0$ and

$$q(t) = C_0 v_c(t) \quad (3.17)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(s) = C_0 V_c(s) \quad (3.18)$$

Thus

$$\frac{V_c(s) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + \left(sC_0 V_c(s) - \frac{4}{3}C_0 \right) = 0$$

(3.19)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_c(s) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + \frac{V_c(s) - \frac{4}{3s}}{\frac{1}{sC_0}} = 0$$

(3.20)

which is the same equation as the one we obtained from Fig. 3.2