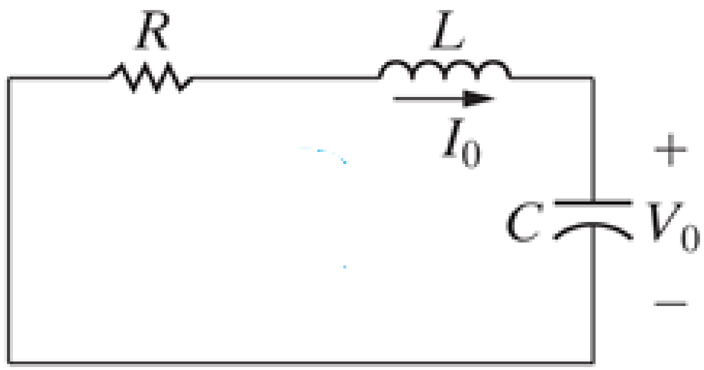
Source-Free Series RLC Circuit - *i(t)*



Properties of Series RLC Network - *i(t)*

- Behavior captured by damping
  - Gradual loss of the initial stored energy
  - α determines the rate of damping

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

– $\alpha > \omega_0$, overdamped

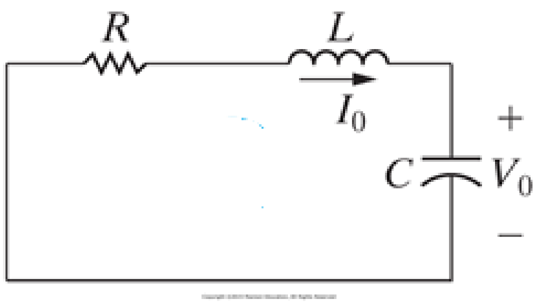
$$i(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

– $\alpha = \omega_0$, critically damped

$$i(t) = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{-\alpha t}$$

– $\alpha < \omega_0$, underdamped

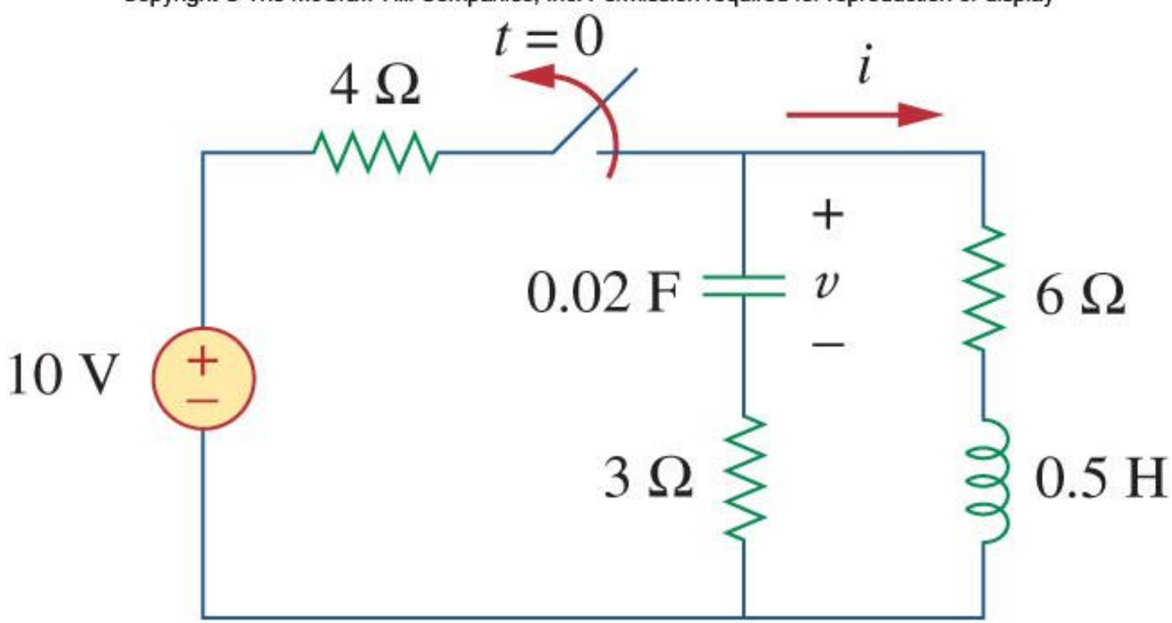
$$i(t) = e^{-\alpha t}(B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t)$$



[Source: Berkeley]

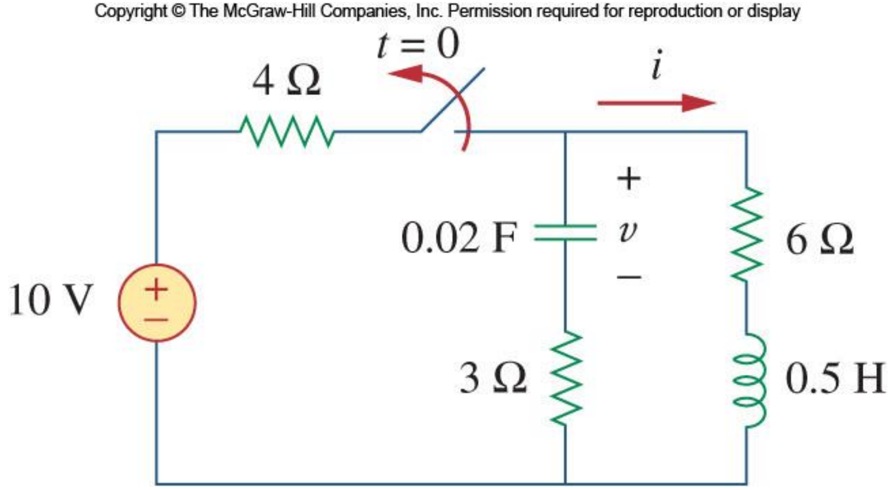
Example

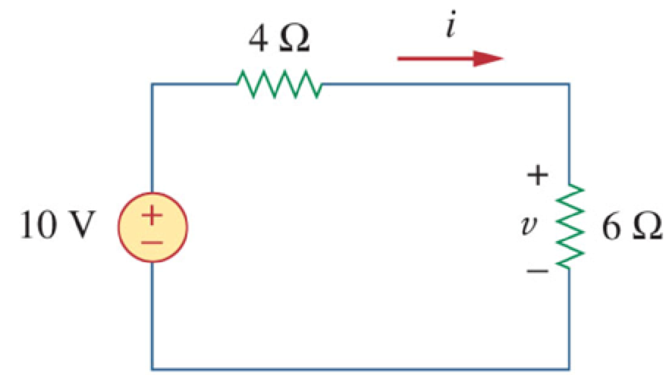
- Find $\boldsymbol{i(t)}$ in the circuit below. Assume the circuit has reached steady state at $t = 0^{-}$.

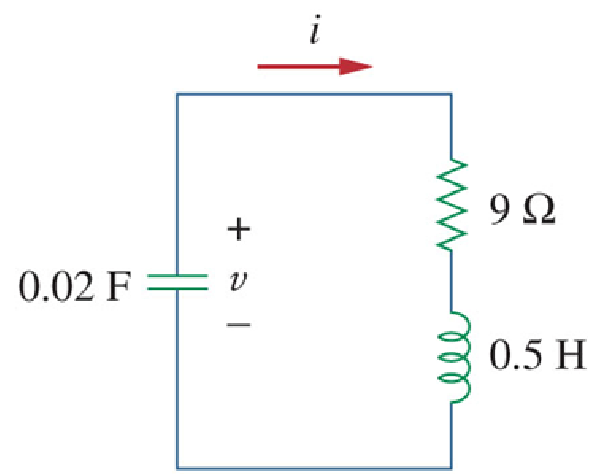


Example

- Find $i(t)$ in the circuit below. Assume the circuit has reached steady state at $t = 0^{-}$.



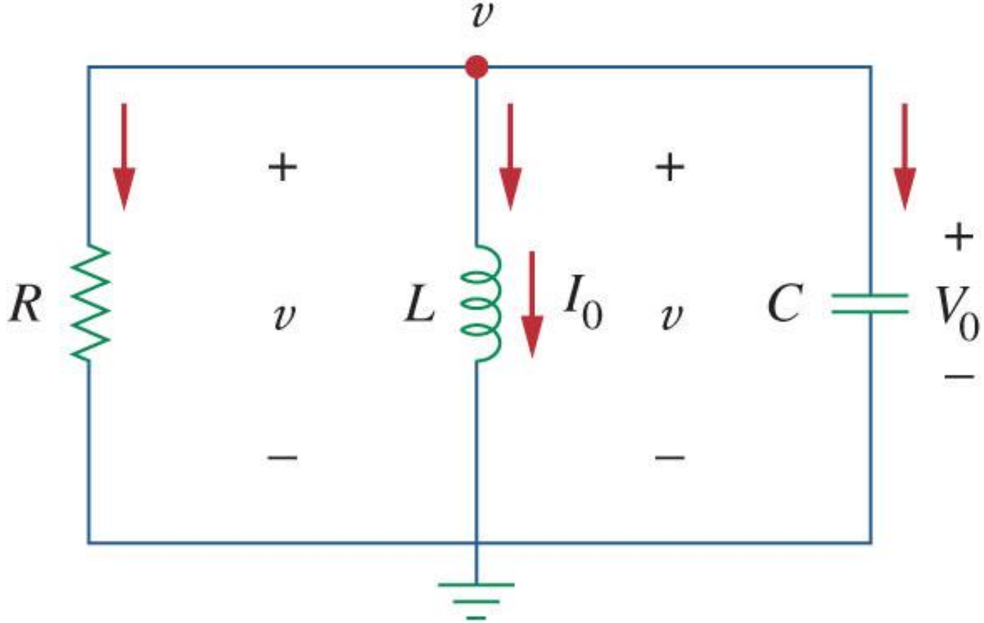




$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = 9 \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10$$

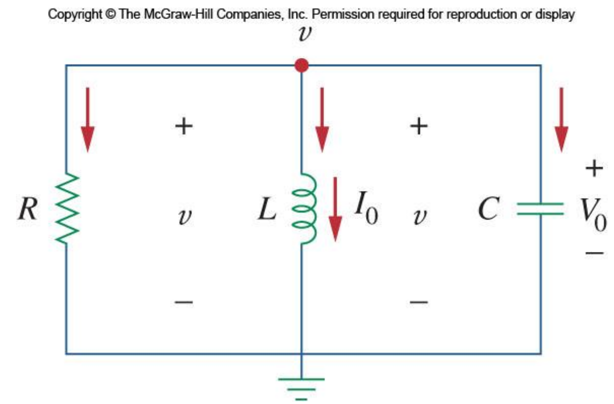
$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \mp \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} = -9 \mp j4.359$$

Source-Free Parallel RLC Network



Source-Free Parallel RLC Network - *v(t)*

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}+\frac{1}{RC}\frac{dv}{dt}+\frac{1}{LC}v=0$$



- The characteristic equation is:

$$s^2+\frac{1}{RC}s+\frac{1}{LC}=0$$

From this, we can find the roots of the characteristic equation to be:

$$s_{1,2}=-\alpha\pm\sqrt{\alpha^2-\omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha=\frac{1}{2RC}\qquad \omega_0=\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Again, there are three scenarios to consider.

Three Damping Cases - *v(t)*

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}+\frac{1}{RC}\frac{dv}{dt}+\frac{1}{LC}v=0$$

$$s_{1,2}=-\alpha\pm\sqrt{\alpha^2-\omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha=\frac{1}{2RC}\qquad \omega_0=\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- For the overdamped case, the roots are real and negative,

$$v(t)=A_1e^{s_1t}+A_2e^{s_2t}$$

- For critically damped, the roots are real and equal

$$v(t)=(A_1t+A_2)e^{-\alpha t}$$

- For the underdamped case, the roots are complex

$$v(t)=e^{-\alpha t}(B_1\cos\omega_d t+B_2\sin\omega_d t)$$

Three Damping Cases - *i(t)*

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC} \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- For the overdamped case, the roots are real and negative,

$$i(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

- For critically damped, the roots are real and equal

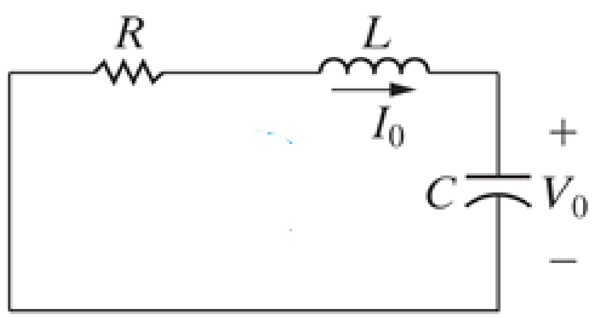
$$i(t) = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{-\alpha t}$$

- In the underdamped case, the roots are complex

$$i(t) = e^{-\alpha t}(B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t)$$

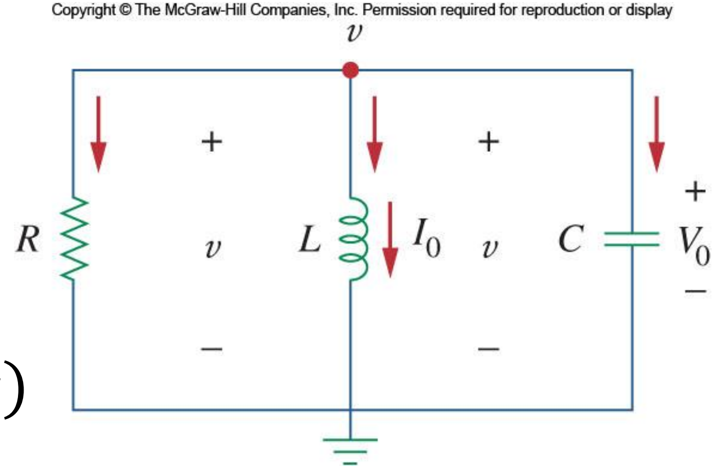
Series vs. Parallel (Source-Free RLC Circuit)

- Series $\alpha = \dfrac{R}{2L} \quad \omega_0 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$



$$v(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$
$$v(t) = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{-\alpha t}$$
$$v(t) = e^{-\alpha t}(B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t)$$

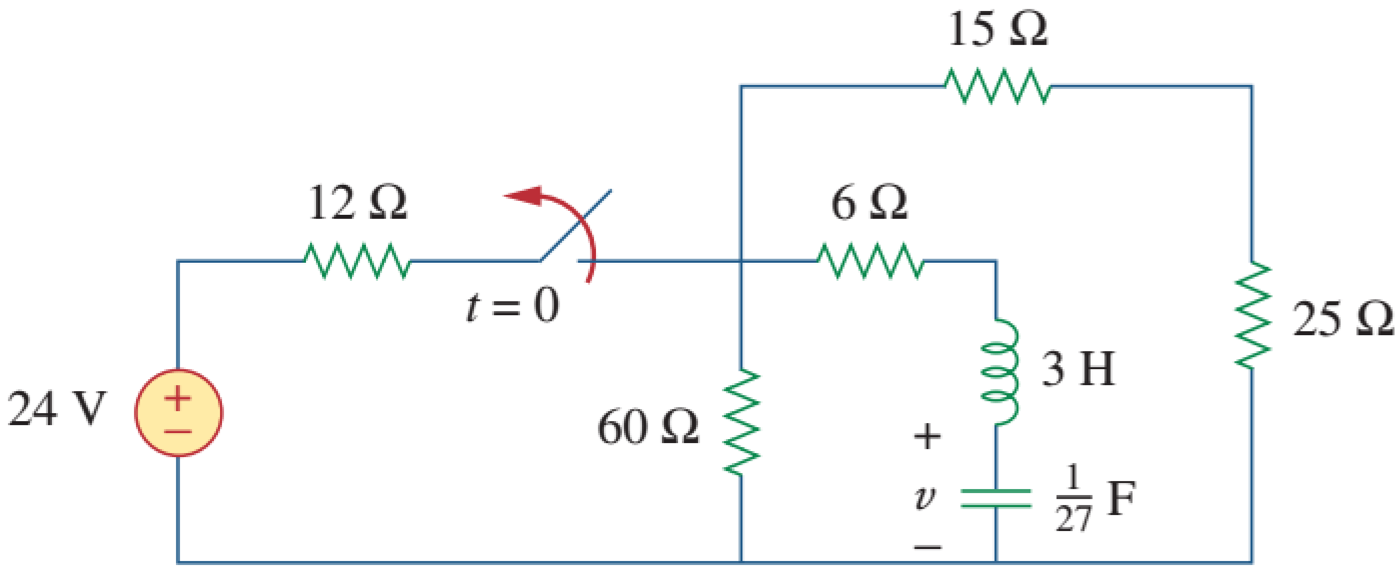
- Parallel $\alpha = \dfrac{1}{2RC} \quad \omega_0 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$



$$v(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$
$$v(t) = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{-\alpha t}$$
$$v(t) = e^{-\alpha t}(B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t)$$

Practice

- Find $v(t)$ for $t > 0$



Outline

- Natural Response Series/Parallel RLC circuit

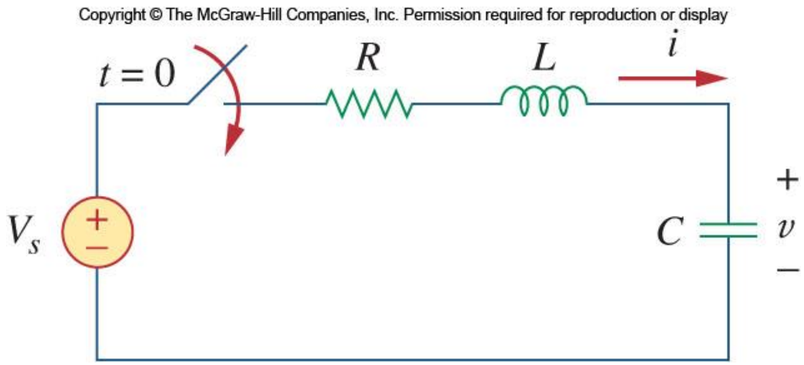
  Source-free

- Step Response of a Series/Parallel RLC Circuit

  With Independent Source

- General 2nd-order circuits

Step Response of a Series RLC Circuit



$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v}{LC} = \frac{V_s}{LC}$$

- The solution

$$v(t) = v_t(t) + v_{ss}(t)$$

- The complete solutions for the three conditions of damping are:

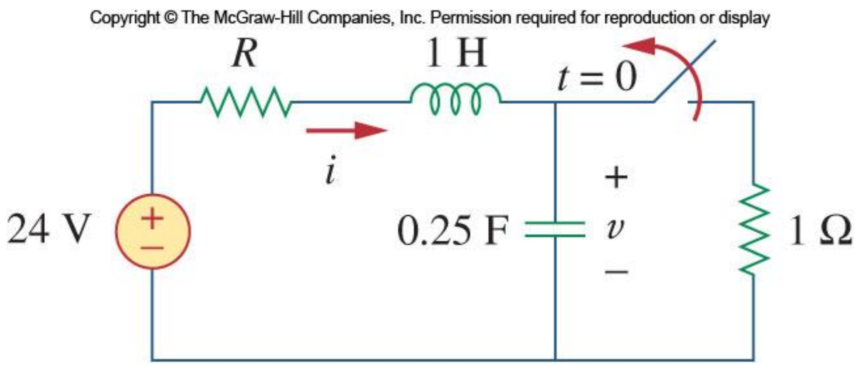
$$v(t) = V_s + (A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}) \text{ (Overdamped)}$$

$$v(t) = V_s + (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-\alpha t} \text{ (Critically Damped)}$$

$$v(t) = V_s + (B_1 \cos\omega_d t + B_2 \sin\omega_d t)e^{-\alpha t} \text{ (Underdamped)}$$

Example

- Find $v(t)$ and $i(t)$ for $t > 0$.
  Consider three cases:
  - $R = 5\Omega$
  - $R = 4\Omega$
  - $R = 1\Omega$

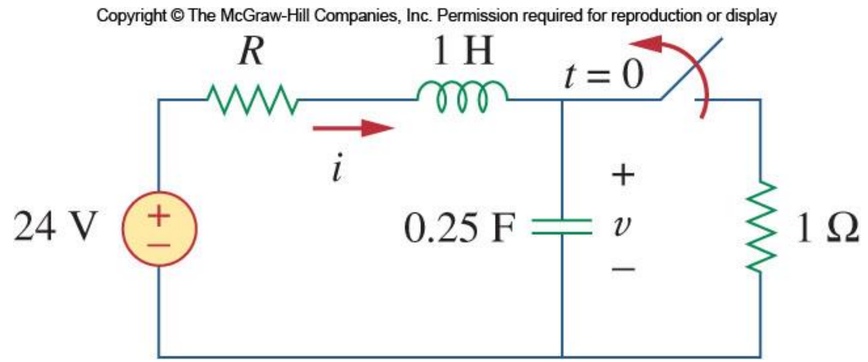


When $R = 5\Omega$,

- For $t < 0$, switch closed, capacitor open, inductor shorted.
- For $t > 0$, switch open, a series RLC network
- $v(0) = 4V \quad i(0) = 4A = C\dfrac{dv(0)}{dt}, \quad \dfrac{dv(0)}{dt} = 16$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = 2.5, \ \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 2, \ s_{1,2} = -1, -4$$ Overdamped.

$$v(t) = v_s + (A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-4t})$$

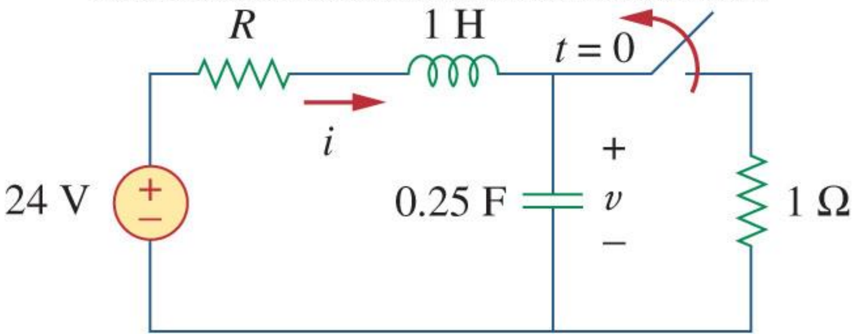


When $R = 4\Omega$,

- For $t < 0$, switch closed, capacitor open, inductor shorted.
- For $t > 0$, switch open, a series RLC network
- $v(0) = 4.8V, i(0) = 4.8A = C\frac{dv(0)}{dt}, \frac{dv(0)}{dt} = 19.2$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = 2,\ \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 2,\ s_{1,2} = -2$$ Critically damped

$$v(t) = v_s + (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

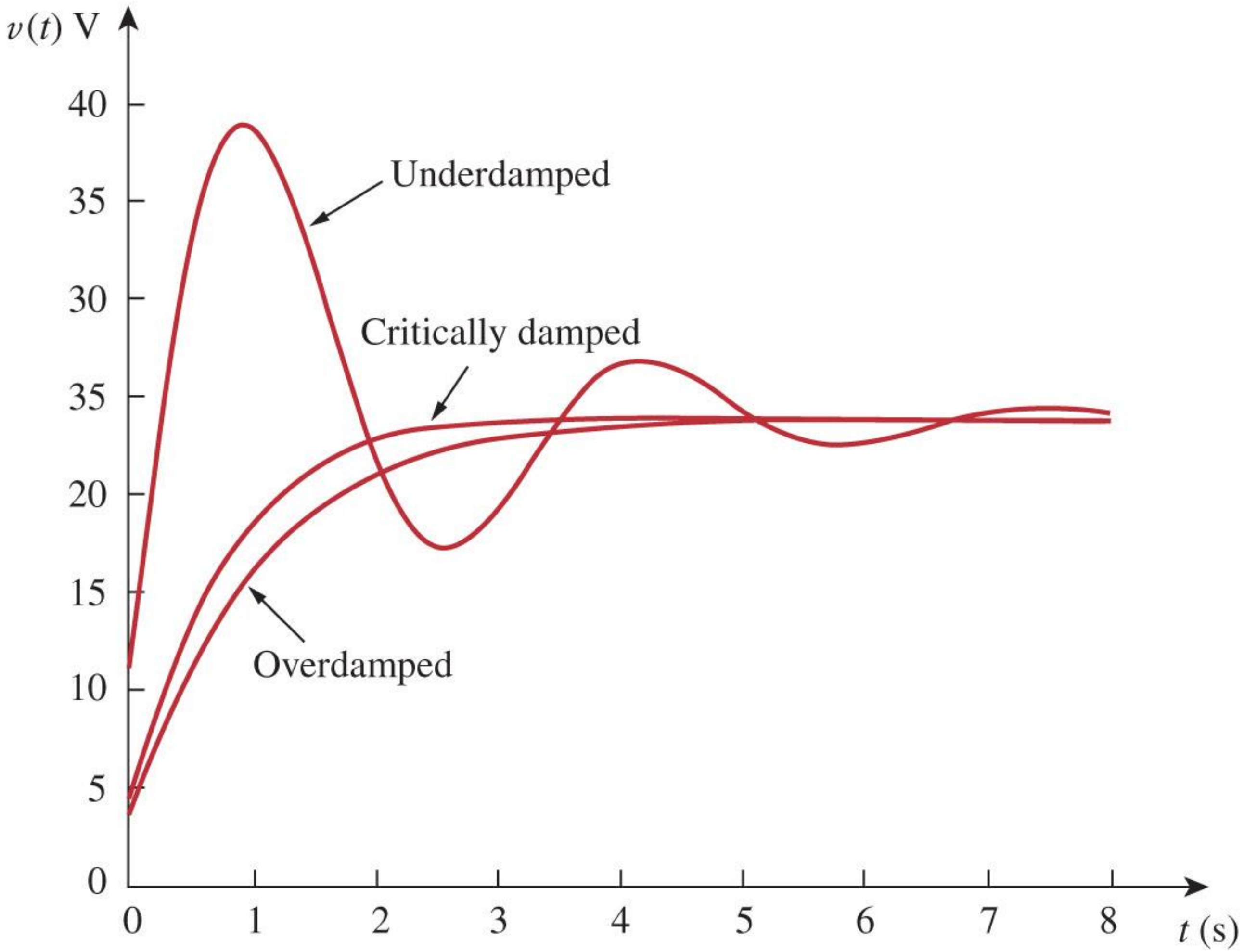


When $R = 1\Omega$,

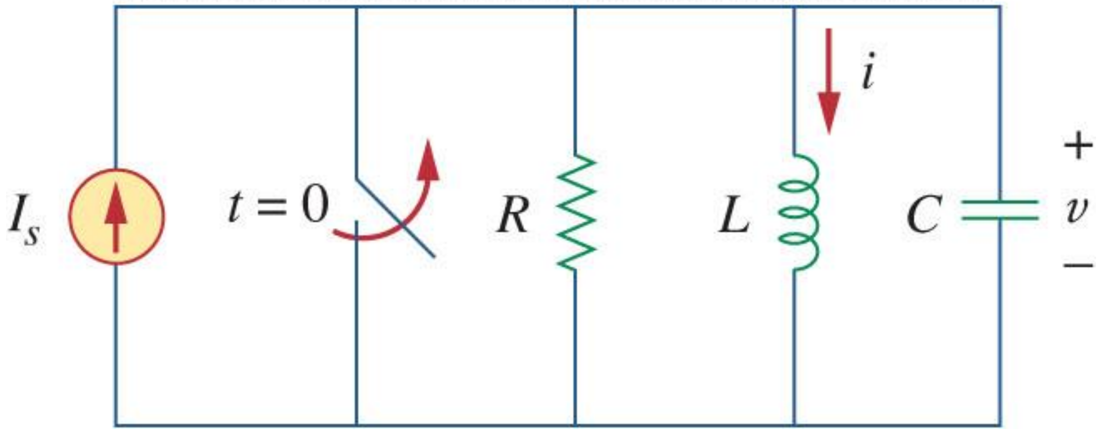
- For $t < 0$, switch closed, capacitor open, inductor shorted.
- For $t > 0$, switch open, a series RLC network
- $v(0) = 12V,\ i(0) = 12A = C\frac{dv(0)}{dt}, \frac{dv(0)}{dt} = 48$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = 0.5,\ \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 2,\ s_{1,2} = -0.5 \pm j1.936$$ Underdamped

$$v(t) = v_s + (B_1 \cos 1.936t + B_2 \sin 1.936t)e^{-0.5t}$$


v(t) V
40
35
30
35
20
15
10
5
0
Underdamped
Critically damped
Overdamped
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
t (s)

Step Response of a Parallel RLC Circuit



Apply KCL,

$$\frac{v}{R} + i + C\frac{dv}{dt} = I_s$$

& $$v = L\frac{di}{dt}$$

So we get

$$\frac{d^2 i}{d^2 t} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{LC} = \frac{I_s}{LC}$$

Step Response of a Parallel RLC Circuit

$$\frac{d^2i}{d^2t} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{LC} = \frac{I_s}{LC}$$

- The total response is a combination of steady state responses and transient response:

$$i(t) = I_s + (A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}) \text{ (Overdamped)}$$

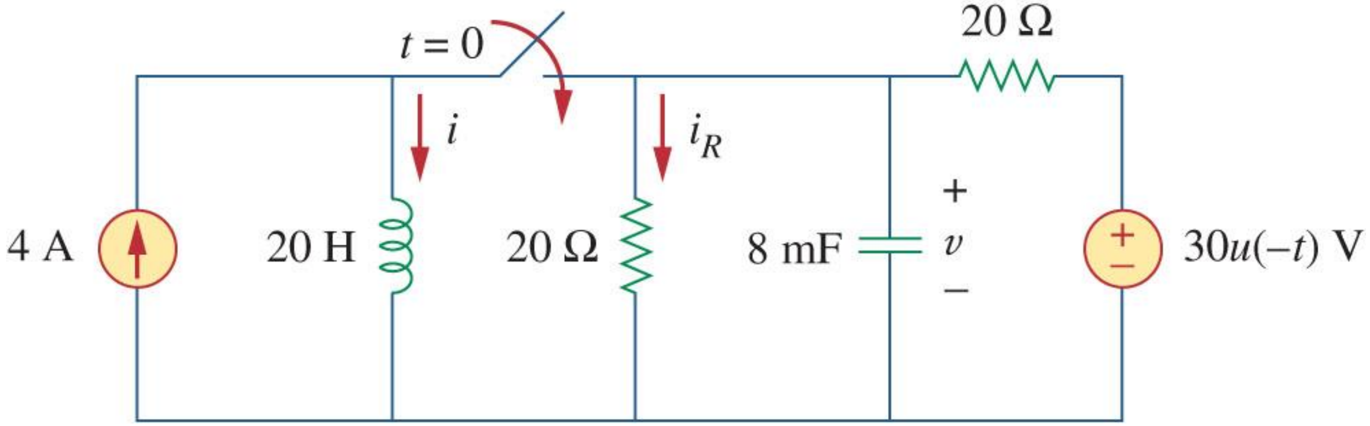
$$i(t) = I_s + (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-\alpha t} \text{ (Critically Damped)}$$

$$\mathrm{i}(t) = I_s + (B_1 \cos\omega_d t + B_2 \sin\omega_d t)e^{-\alpha t} \text{ (Underdamped)}$$

Here the variables A_1/A_2 B_1/B_2 are obtained from the initial conditions, *i(0)* and *di(0)/dt*.

Example

- Find $i(t)$ and $i_R(t)$ for $t > 0$.



General Second-Order Circuits

- An example