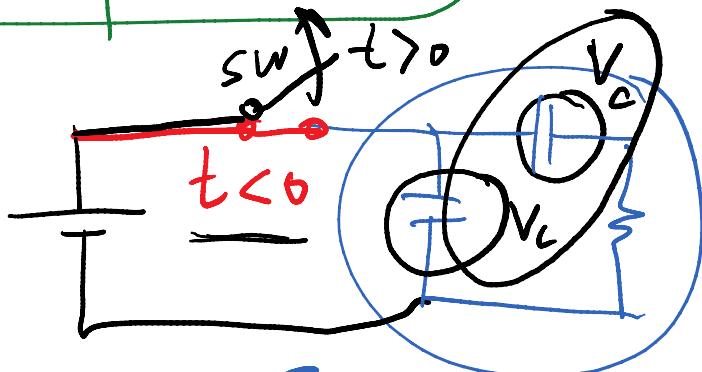


# The ~~Source free~~ RC circuit

DC condition



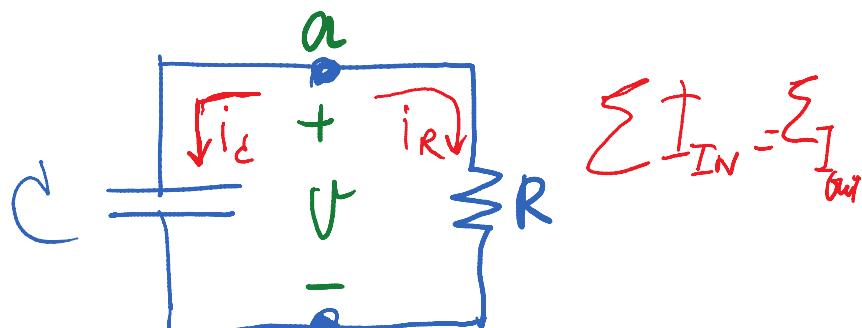
$$t=0 \rightarrow V_c(0) = \underline{\underline{V_0}} \leftarrow \text{initial voltage condition}$$

Energy ( $t=0$ )

$$W(t=0) = \int p(t) dt$$

$$W(0) = \frac{1}{2} CV_0^2 \text{ J}$$

Initial part



Q: KCL made a mistake

$$i_C + i_R = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ให้สมการ  $i_C$  และ  $i_R$  ที่  $\frac{dV}{dt}$

$$C \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{R} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ใน C จะมีผลทำบวกในสมการ (2)

$$\frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{V}{RC}$$

$$\int \frac{dV}{V} = -\int \frac{1}{RC} dt$$

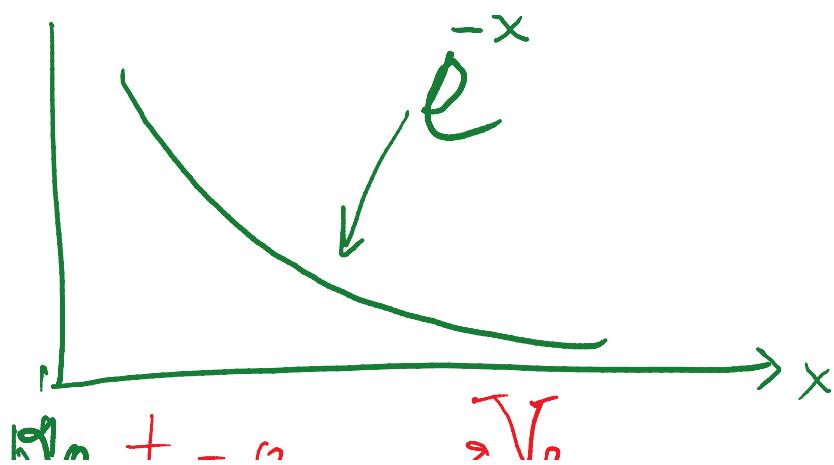
$$\ln V = -\frac{t}{RC} + \ln A$$

constant

$$\ln \left( \frac{V}{A} \right) = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$V = A e^{-t/RC}$$

\*\*\*

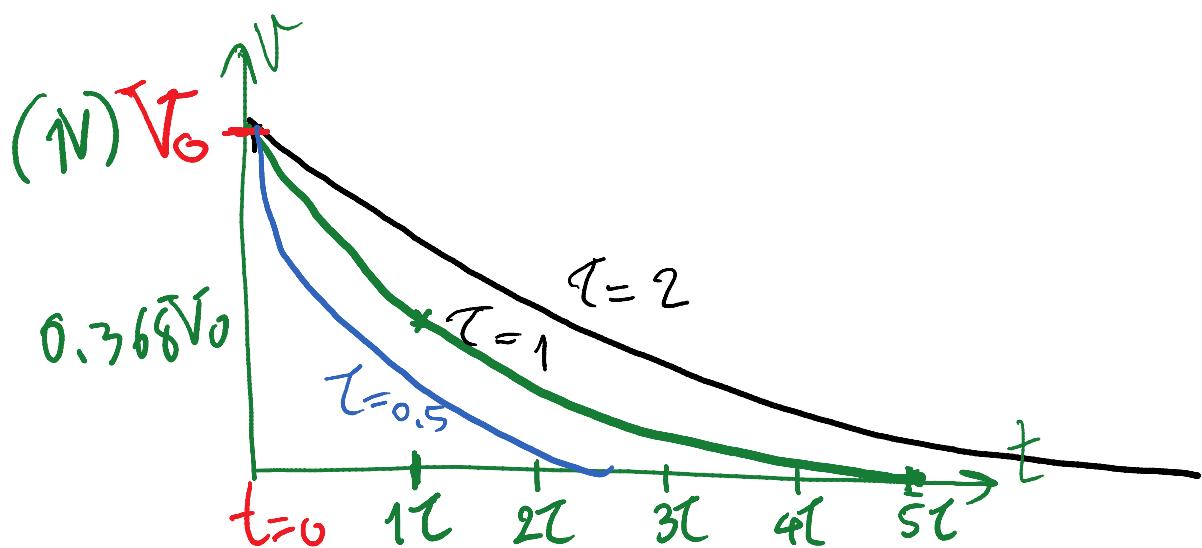




$$V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

\*  $I = RC$  \*

$V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}$  \*



$$V(\tau) = V_0 e^{-1} = \frac{V_0}{e} = \frac{V_0}{2.71828}$$

$$= 0.368V_0$$

พัฒนาผลลัพธ์  $R$  ให้เป็น  $R$

$i_R(t) = \frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{V_0 e^{-t/\tau}}{R}$

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้คือ  $R$  ที่เกลากัน

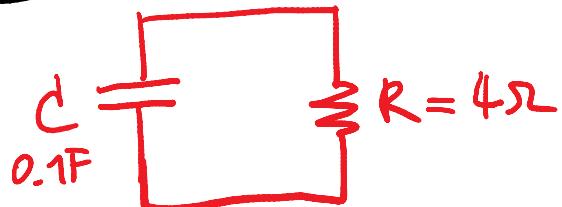
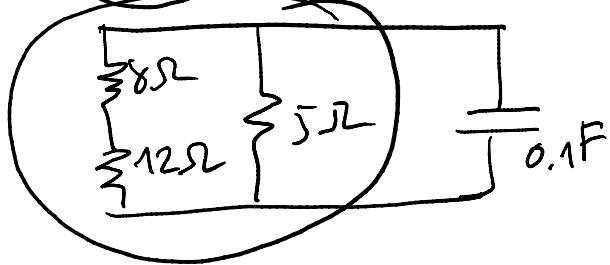
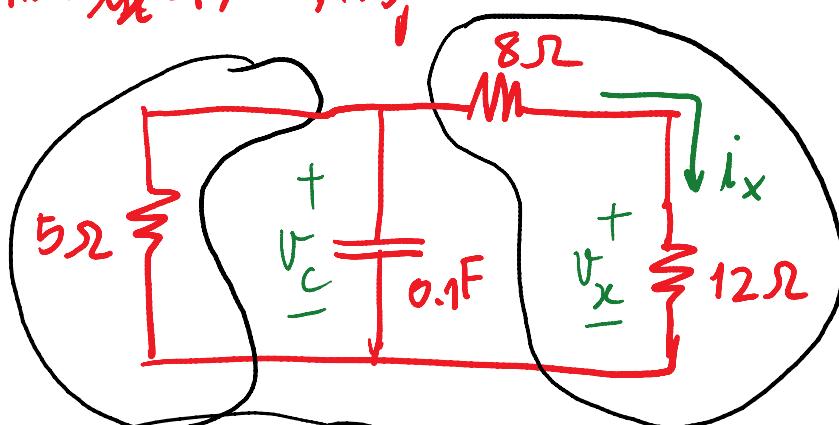
$$w_R(t) = \int_{t_0=0}^t p(t) dt = \int_0^t \frac{V_0^2}{R} e^{-2t/\zeta} dt$$

★  $w_R(t) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - e^{-2t/\zeta})$  ★

ถ้า  $t \rightarrow \infty$   $\frac{1}{e^\infty} = 0$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - 0)$

★  $w_R(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2$  ★

Ex 0 หู ( $V_c(0) = 15V$ ) จงหา  $V_c(t), V_x(t)$   
 ให้  $i_x(t)$  ทางจึงมีดัง



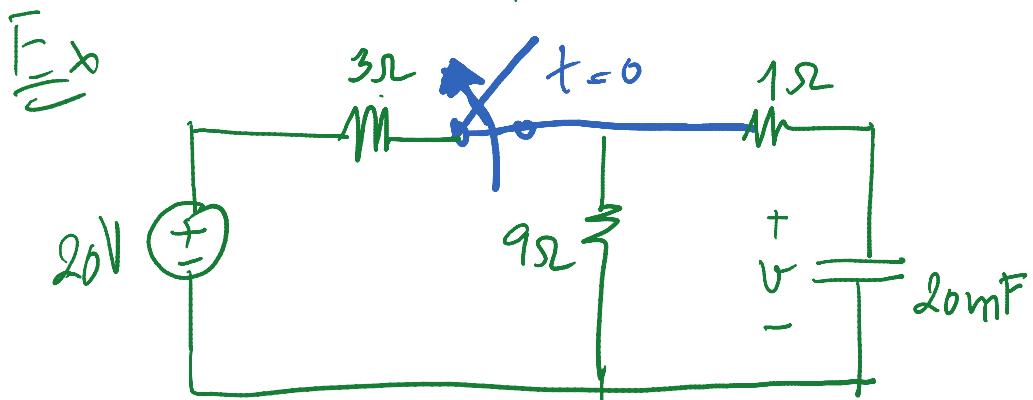
$$\tau = RC = 4\Omega \times 0.1F = 0.4 \text{ Sec.}$$

$$V_c(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$V_c(t) = 15 e^{-t/0.4} = 15 e^{-2.5t} \text{ V} \times$$

$$i_x(t) = \frac{15 e^{-2.5t}}{4(8+12)\Omega} = \frac{3}{4} e^{-2.5t} \text{ A} \times$$

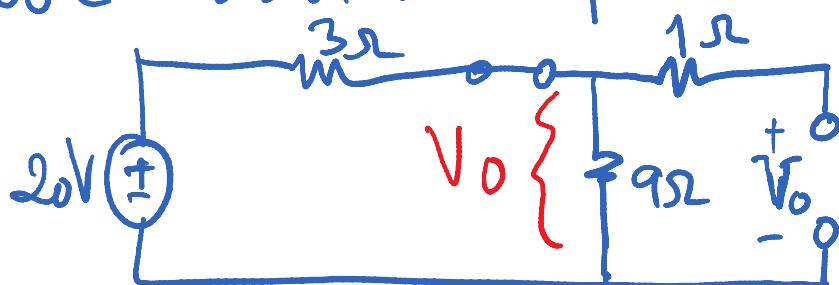
$$V_x(t) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} e^{-2.5t} = 9 e^{-2.5t} \text{ V} \times$$



求  $V(t)$  at  $t > 0$

在  $t < 0$ ,  $V_0$

在  $t > 0$ ,  $C$  →  $\infty$  (open)



电压 divider

$$V_0 = \frac{9\Omega \times 20V}{9\Omega + 3\Omega} = 15V \times$$

在  $t = 0$ ,  $SW \rightarrow \text{open}$

เมื่อเวลา  $t = 0$  จะ  $SW \rightarrow \text{opened}$



$$\text{mn } V_0 = 15 \text{ V Regr}$$

$$\text{mn } \tau = R_{\text{eq}} \times C = (9\Omega + 1\Omega) \times 20\text{mF}$$

$$\tau = 0.2 \text{ Sec} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{so } V_c(t) = 15 e^{-t/0.2} = 15 e^{-5t} \text{ V} *$$

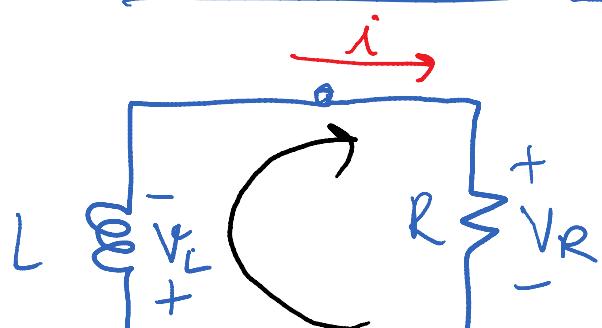
ณ  $t = 5 \text{ sec}$  จะได้  $150 \text{ Joule}$

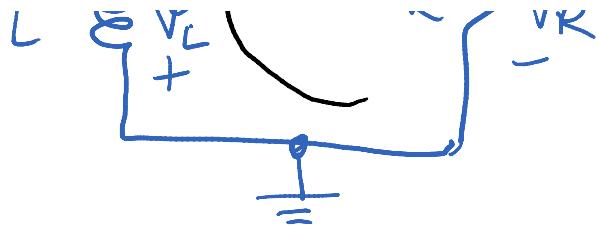
$$V_c(5) = 15 e^{-5 \times 5} = 15 e^{-25} \text{ V} *$$

$$\text{Energy} \rightarrow W_c(t) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} (20\text{mF}) (15)^2$$

$$\boxed{W_c(t) = 2.25 \text{ J}}$$

$RL$  source-free circuit





$$\text{ที่ } t=0 \quad i(0) = I_0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

พัฒนาต่อไปนี้จะได้ผลลัพธ์ (coil)

$$W_L(0) = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

→ กฎ KVL ใช้ได้กับวงจรที่มีจุดเดียว

$$V_L + V_R = 0 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\text{โดย } V_L = L \frac{di}{dt}, V_R = iR \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dif 1st order} \\ \text{equa} \rightarrow L \frac{di}{dt} + iR &= 0 \quad \text{--- ④} \end{aligned}$$

ใน L จะรบกวน.

$$\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{iR}{L} = 0$$

$$\int_i^0 di = -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

$$\ln(i) = -\frac{Rt}{L} + \ln(A)$$

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

$$\text{ดัง } \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

.. ดังนั้น  $i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$

功率 (power) ของ R

$$P = V_R \cdot i = R \cdot I_0 e^{-t/C} \cdot I_0 e^{-t/C}$$

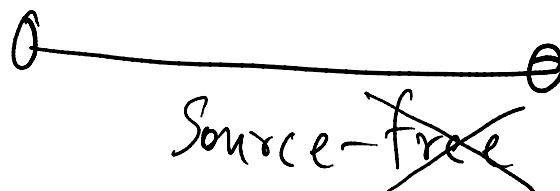
$$\star \boxed{P = RI_0^2 e^{-2t/C}} \star$$

พลังงาน (Energy) ของ R

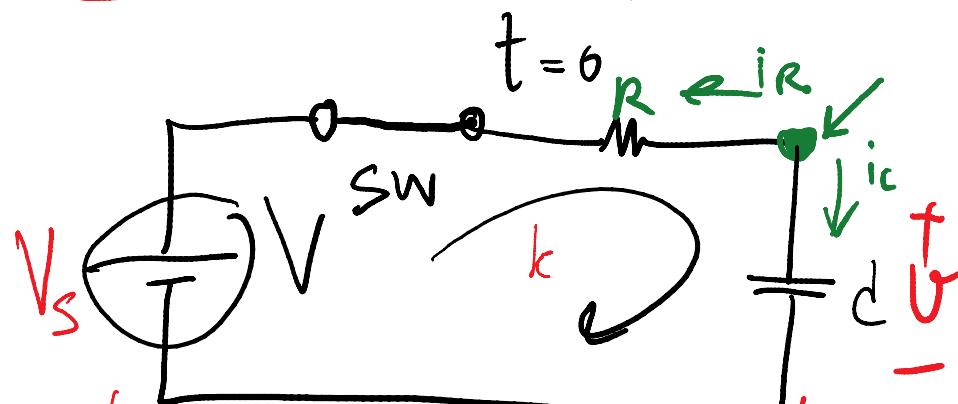
$$W_R(t) = \int_{t_0}^t P(t) dt$$

$$W_R(t) = \int_0^t RI_0^2 e^{-2t/C} dt$$

$$W_R(t) = \frac{1}{2} [I_0^2 (1 - e^{-2t/C})] \quad ***$$



## Step Response of an RC Circuit



ที่  $t > 0$  ใช้ KCL ผลลัพธ์

$$i \cdot R + U_C = V$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{R} = 0$$

in C version

$$\frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{RC} = \frac{V_s}{RC} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

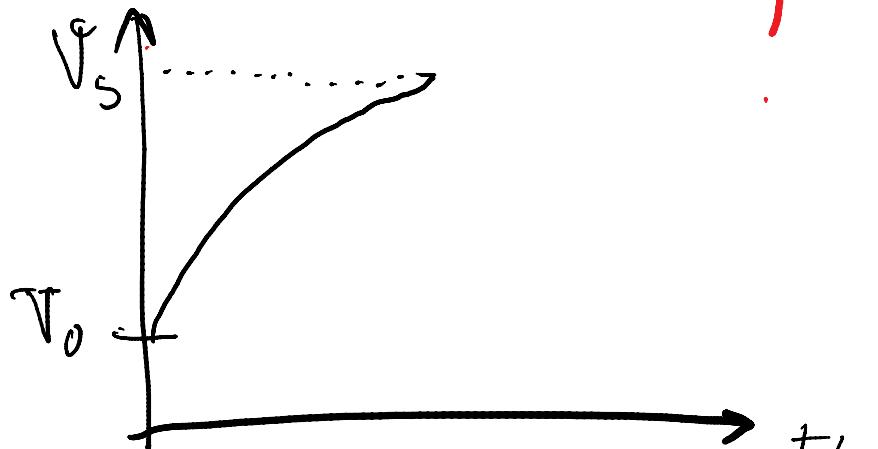
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \left( -\frac{1}{RC} \right) V + \frac{V_s}{RC} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$\star \star$

$$V(t) = \underline{V_s} + (\underline{V_0} - \underline{V_s}) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$\log \tau = RC$

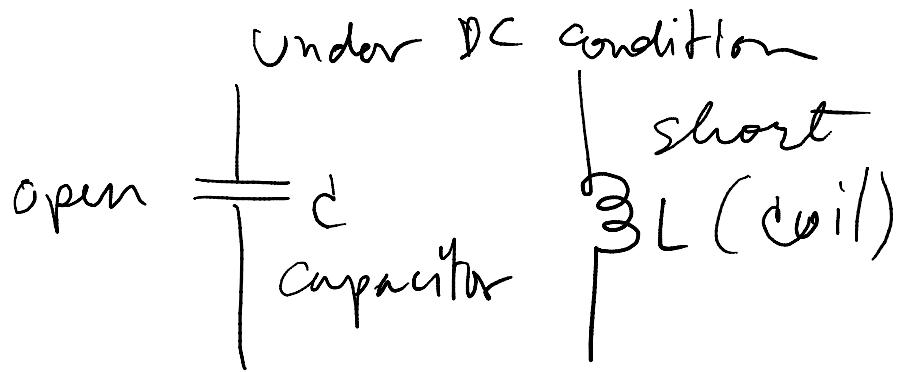
Initial Voltage



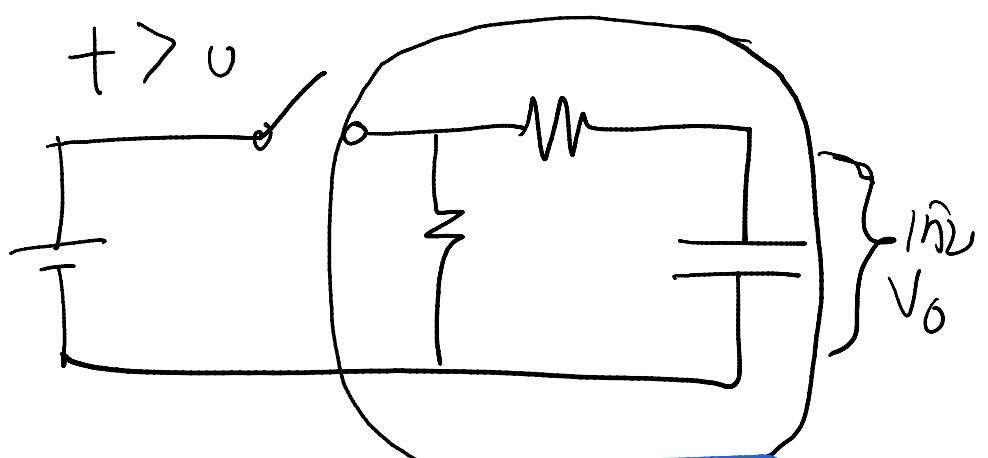
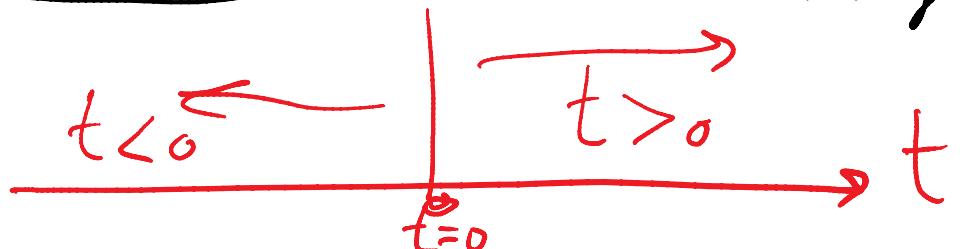
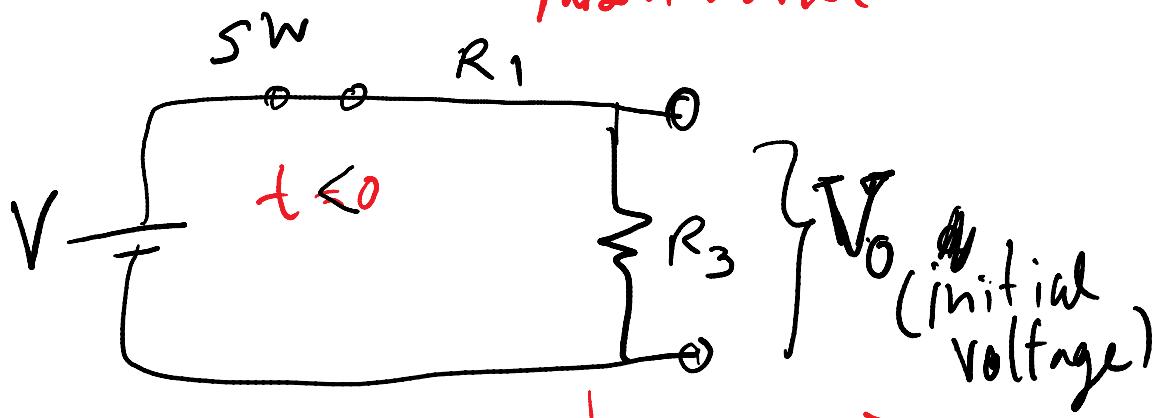
$$\rightarrow V(t) = V(\infty) + (V_0 - V(\infty)) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$V_0 \rightarrow \text{initial value at } t=0$$

$$V(\infty) \rightarrow \text{value at } t \gg 0$$



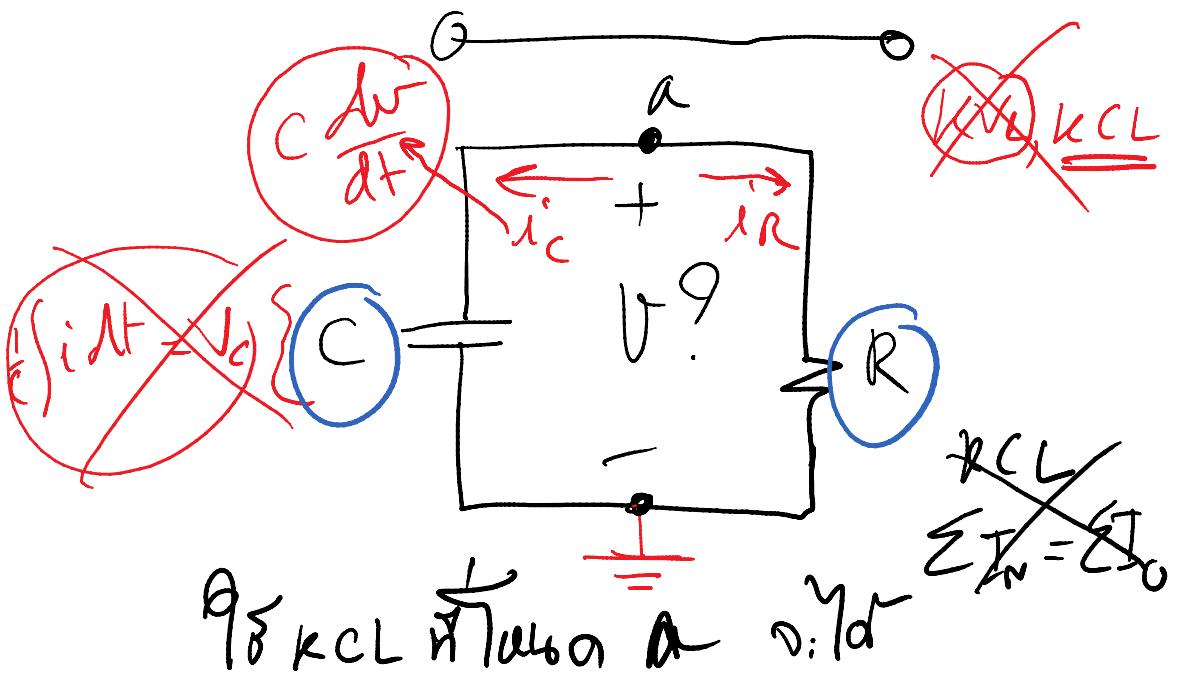
### The Source-free $RC$ Circuit ຍັງມີມຳນົດ (ຫຼຸ)



ໃນກໍ  $t = 0 \rightarrow V(0) = V_0$  (initial voltage)  
+ ພົບໃນກໍ  $t = 0$  ຖະນາຍືນວ່າ ກົບ  $V_0$  ບໍລິສັດ

+ พลังงานที่เก็บอยู่ในตัวเก็บประจุ

$$W_c(0) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 J$$



$$i_C + i_R = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ให้  $i_C \approx i_R$

$$\frac{CdV}{dt} + \frac{V}{R} = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(2)  $\rightarrow$  1<sup>st</sup> order differential Eq.

(2)  $\rightarrow$  homogeneous eq.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{from} \\ \text{12w7} \end{array} \right\}$

ที่ C นั้น (2) ทำได้

$$\frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\int_1 dV - \int L dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{V} dV = \int \frac{1}{RC} dt$$

constant

$$\ln(V) = -\frac{t}{RC} + \ln(A)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{V}{A}\right) = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\star \boxed{V(t) = Ae^{-t/RC}} \star \star \star$$

↑ Q9

when  $t=0$

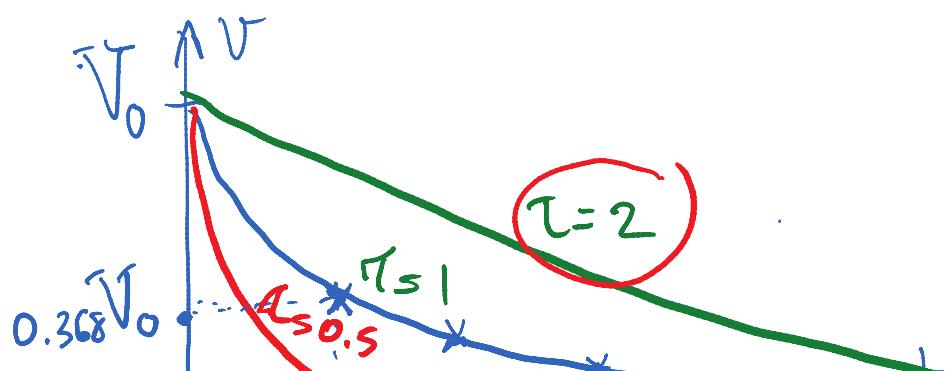
$$V_0 = V(0) = A e^{-0} = A$$

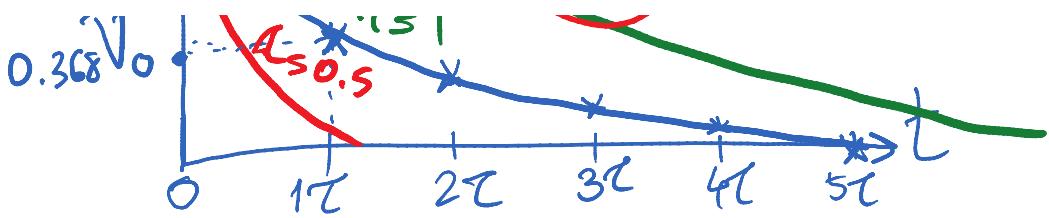
$$V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

Initial Voltage

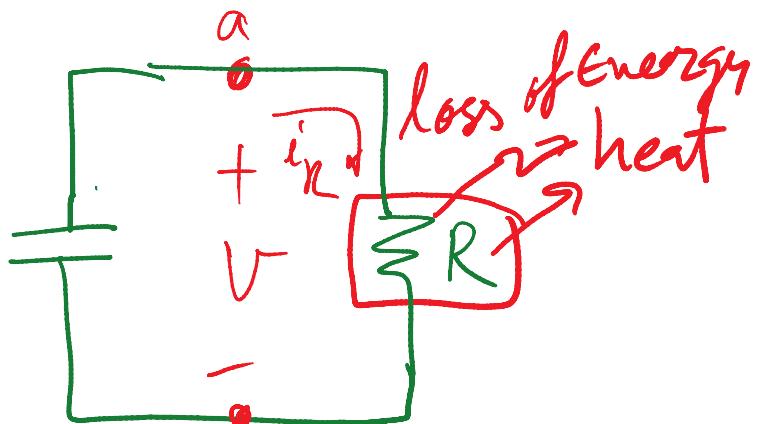
$\therefore \boxed{V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}}$  \*\*\*

Ans 1 W ของ  $V(t)$





ພគ្គរងនៃវប្បធម៌ R នៅលើសារ R



នៅលើសារ R

$$i_R(t) = \frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{V_0 e^{-t/RC}}{R} \quad ***$$

អនុវត្តន៍រកសារ R

$$W_R(t) = \int_0^t p(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(t) &= \int_0^{t_0} \left[ \frac{V_0^2}{R} e^{-2t/\tau} \right] dt \\ &= -\frac{\tau}{2R} V_0^2 e^{-2t/\tau} \Big|_0^{t_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= -\frac{C}{R} \ln \left( \frac{V_0}{V(t)} \right) \\ &= -\frac{C}{R} \ln \left( \frac{V_0}{V_0 e^{-t/RC}} \right) \\ &= \frac{t}{RC} \end{aligned}$$

$$V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/RC} \quad ***$$

Energy of R.

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - e^{-2\tau/c})$$

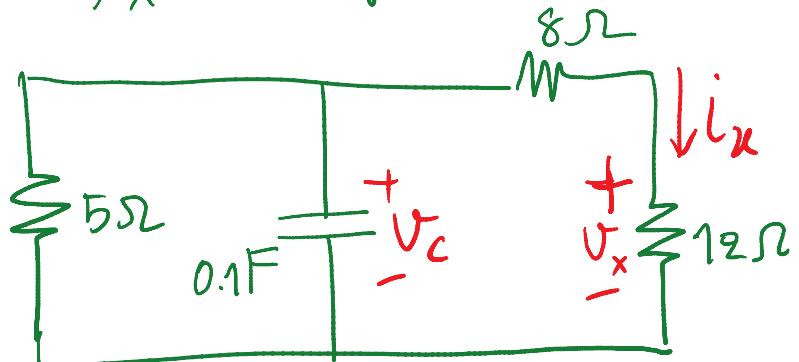
in  $t \rightarrow \infty$   $\cancel{e^{-2\tau/c}} = 0$

$$w(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - \cancel{e^{-2\tau/c}})$$

$$w(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2$$

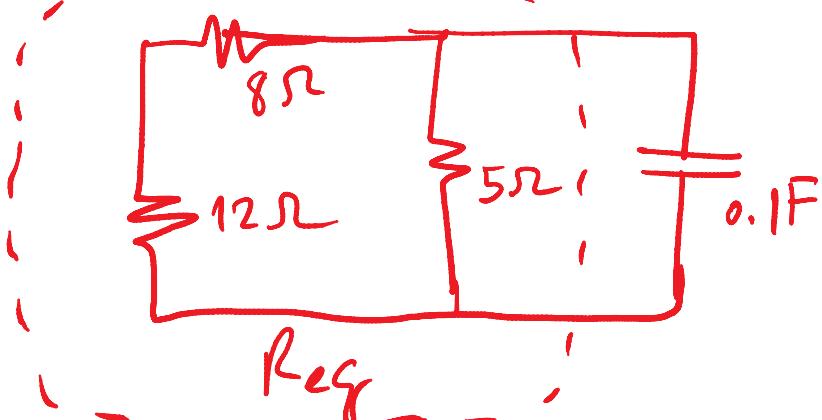
Ex ณ  $t=0$   $V_C(0) = 15V$  ณ  $t=t$   $V_C(t)$

$v_x(t)$  ให้  $i_x(t)$  มากที่สุด

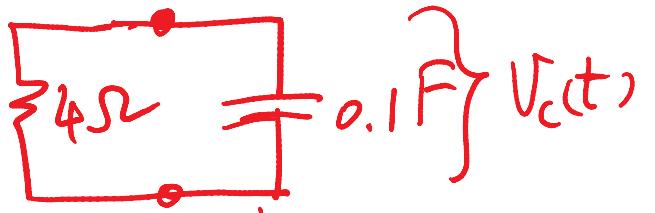


Soln

- 1  $V_C(0) \rightarrow V_0 = 15V$
- 2 กรณี  $t = \tau = \frac{R}{C} = \frac{4\Omega \times 0.1F}{0.4} = 0.4 \text{ sec}$



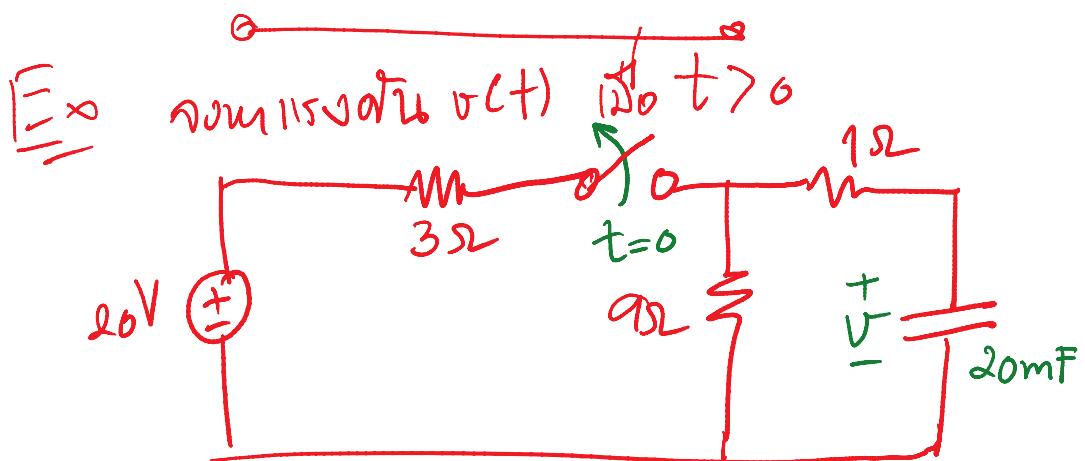
2 15 +



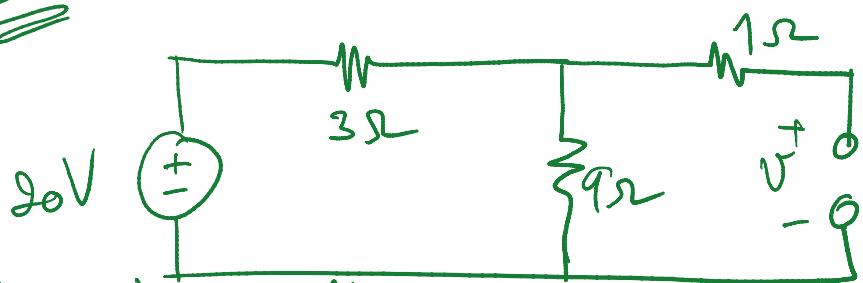
$$\text{ดัง } V_c(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\tau = 6.4 \text{ Sec.}$$

$$V_c(t) = 15 e^{-2.5t} \text{ V } *$$



ดังนั้น เมื่อ  $t < 0$



ถ้า Voltage divider

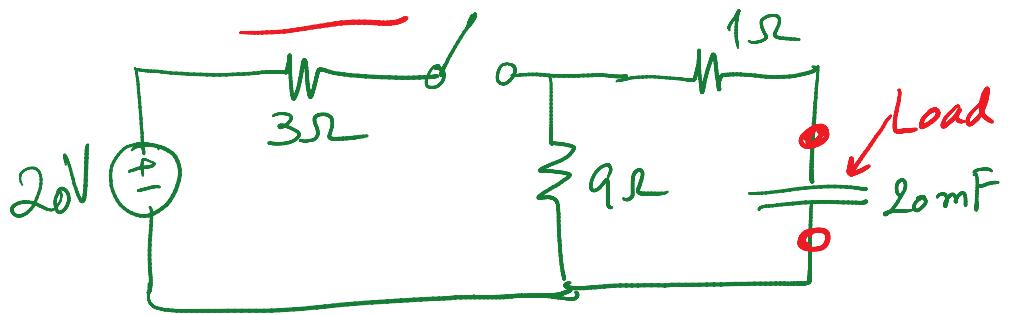
$$V = \frac{9\Omega \times 20}{3\Omega + 9\Omega} = \frac{180}{12} = 15 \text{ V}$$

ดังนั้น เมื่อ  $t < 0$  จึงมี  $V = 15 \text{ V}$

$t < 0$

$$V_0 = 15 \text{ V } *$$

เมื่อ  $\tau = RC$  เมื่อ  $t = 0$



$$R = 9\Omega + 1\Omega = 10\Omega$$

$$\tau = 10\Omega \times 20mF = 0.2 \text{ sec}$$

$$V(t) = 15 e^{-\frac{5t}{10}} \text{ V} \quad \times$$

หน่วยงานของ C

$$\text{ถ้า } W_C(t) = \frac{1}{2} C V^2(t)$$

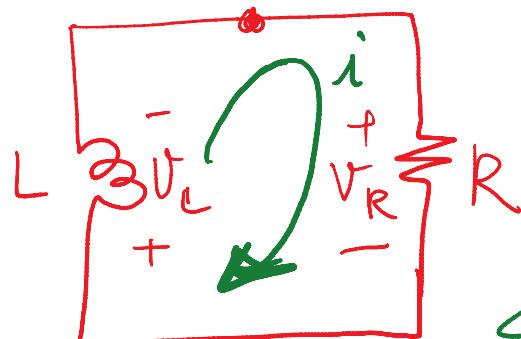
ที่  $t=0$

$$W_C(0) = \frac{1}{2} C V^2(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (20mF) (15^2)$$

$$W_C(0) = 2.25 \text{ J} \quad \times$$

Source-free RL circuit



กฎ KVL ดังนี้

$$V_L + V_R = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{mn } V_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \text{ ให้ } \text{ ①}$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + iR = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{R}{L} t$$

$$i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/R}$$

$$11 \Rightarrow t = \frac{L}{R} \ln \frac{I_0}{i(t)}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$