

Experiment 2 Part 1

Q1

Aim: To solve a series RLC and get the voltage across the capacitor and the current across the circuit, as a function of time

Since the capacitor and the inductor are initially uncharged, i.e., $i(0^-) = 0$ and $v(0^-) = 0$, we don't need to add any extra voltage or current sources. Also, since $i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \therefore \frac{dv(0^-)}{dt} = \frac{i(0^-)}{C} = 0$

→ For (i) $C = \frac{25}{9} \text{ F}$

Using Kirchhoff's Voltage Law in the loop,

$$1 - R i(t) - L \frac{di(t)}{dt} - v(t) = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Now, $i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \quad \text{--- (2)}$

$$\therefore 1 - 2i(t) - \frac{dv(t)}{dt} - v(t) = 0$$

⇒ From (1) and (2),

$$1 - 2 \left(\frac{25}{9} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \right) - \frac{25}{9} \frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} - v(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{9} \frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \left(\frac{25}{9} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \right) + v(t) = 1$$

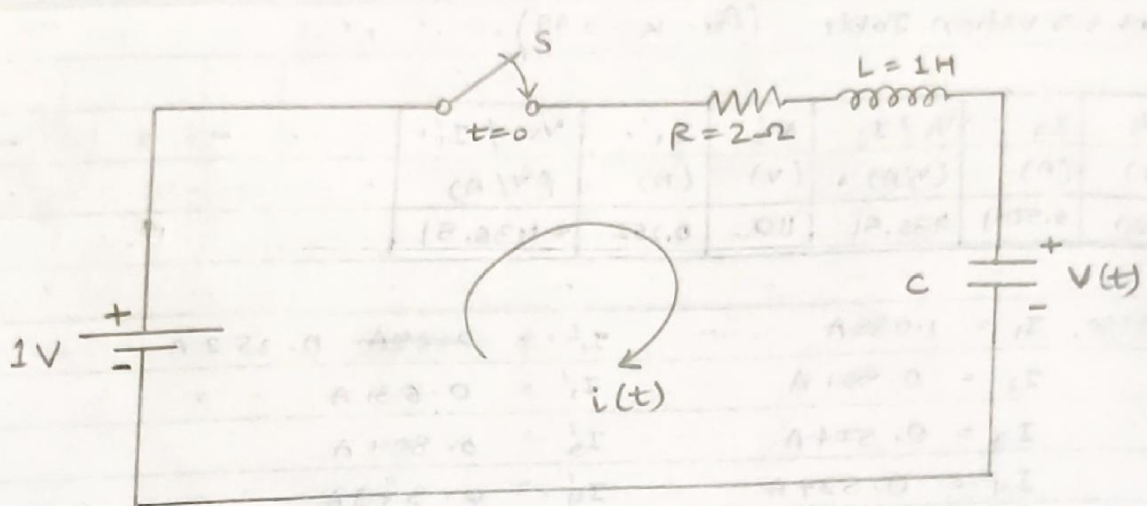
$$(a) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \frac{9}{25} v(t) = \frac{9}{25}} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

(b) Characteristic equation $\Rightarrow m^2 + 2m + \frac{9}{25} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left(m + \frac{1}{5}\right) \left(m + \frac{9}{5}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m = -\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{9}{5}}$$

The roots are real and distinct.



$$i(0^-) = 0$$

$$V(0^-) = 0V$$

(c) Thus, the complementary solution is (natural response) is

$$V_n(t) = (Ae^{-\frac{1}{5}t} + Be^{-\frac{9}{5}t}) V$$

The forced response is

$$V_f(t) = \frac{9/25}{(D^2 + 2D + \frac{9}{25})} \Big|_{D=0} \quad \left(\text{since } \frac{9}{25} = \frac{9e^{0t}}{25} \right)$$

$$V_f(t) = \cancel{1/25} 1V.$$

$$\therefore V(t) = V_n(t) + V_f(t) = (Ae^{-\frac{1}{5}t} + Be^{-\frac{9}{5}t} + \underline{1}) V$$

Using initial conditions,

$$V(0^-) = A + B + \underline{1} = 0$$

$$\therefore A + B = \underline{-1} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{dV(0)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-A}{5} + \frac{-9B}{5} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -9B \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\text{from (i) and (ii), } -9B + B = \underline{-1} \Rightarrow 8B = \underline{1} \\ \Rightarrow B = \underline{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\therefore A = -9B = \underline{-\frac{9}{8}}$$

$$\therefore V(t) = \left[\frac{-9}{8} e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} + \frac{1}{8} e^{-\frac{9}{5}t} + \underline{1} \right] V.$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \left(\frac{25}{9} \right) \frac{9}{40} \left[-e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} - e^{-\frac{9}{5}t} \right] A = \dots$$

$$= \dots \left[e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} - e^{-\frac{9}{5}t} \right] A$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \left[e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} - e^{-\frac{9}{5}t} \right] A$$

→ For (ii) $C = \frac{1}{2} F$

We have previously derived,

$$1 - R i(t) - L \frac{di(t)}{dt} - v(t) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$\text{Thus, } 1 - \frac{2dv(t)}{2dt} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2v(t)}{dt^2} - v(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2v(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + v(t) = 1$$

$$(a) \Rightarrow \left[\frac{d^2v(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{2dv(t)}{dt} + 2v(t) = 2 \right] \Rightarrow (D^2 + 2D + 2)v(t) = 2$$

$$(b) \text{ Characteristic equation } \Rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m+1)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m+1 = \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow m+1 = \pm j$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -1 \pm j$$

The roots are complex and distinct.

(c) The complementary solution (natural response) is

$$V_n(t) = [A e^{(-1+j)t} + B e^{(-1-j)t}] v$$

The forced response is

$$V_f(t) = \frac{2}{(D^2 + 2D + 2)} \Big|_{D=0} \quad (\text{since } 2 = 2e^{0t})$$

$$V_f(t) = 1 \quad v$$

$$\therefore v(t) = V_n(t) + V_f(t) = [A e^{(-1+j)t} + B e^{(-1-j)t} + 1] v$$

Using initial conditions,

$$v(0^-) = A + B + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore A + B = -1 \Rightarrow A = -B - 1 \quad (i)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt}(0^-) = A(-1+j) + B(-1-j) = 0 \quad (ii)$$

$$\text{From (i) } \Rightarrow (-B-1)(-1+j) + B(-1-j) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -B(-1+j) - (-1+j) - B(1+j) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -B[-1+j+1+j] + 1-j = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -B[2j] = j-1$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{1-j}{2j} = \frac{-j-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore A = -B - 1$$

$$A = \frac{1+j}{2} - 1 = \frac{-1+j}{2}$$

$$\therefore v(t) = \left[\frac{(-1+j)}{2} e^{(-1+j)t} + \frac{(-j-1)}{2} e^{(-1-j)t} + 1 \right] v$$

$$v(t) = e^{-t} \left[\left(\frac{-1+j}{2} \right) e^{jt} + \left(\frac{-j-1}{2} \right) e^{-jt} + e^t \right] v$$

$$v(t) = e^{-t} \left[\frac{-e^{jt} + j e^{jt} - j e^{-jt} - e^{-jt} + e^t}{2} \right] v$$

$$v(t) = e^{-t} \left[-\left(\frac{e^{jt} + e^{-jt}}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{-2j} \right) + e^t \right] v$$

$$v(t) = e^{-t} \left[-\cos t - \sin t + e^t \right] v$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i(t) &= C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} (-e^{-t}) (-\cos t - \sin t + e^t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t + e^t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t - e^t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t + e^t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (2 \sin t) = e^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = e^{-t} \sin t \quad A$$

→ For (iii), $C = 1F$

from previous derivation,

$$1 - R i(t) - L \frac{di(t)}{dt} - v(t) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2 \frac{dv(t)}{dt} - \frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} - v(t) = 0$$

$$(a) \Rightarrow \left[\frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + v(t) = 1 \right] \Rightarrow (D^2 + 2D + 1) v(t) = 1$$

(b) characteristic equation $\Rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1, -1$

The roots are real and equal.

$V(t)$ and $i(t)$ v/s time t for Q1

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Scale:

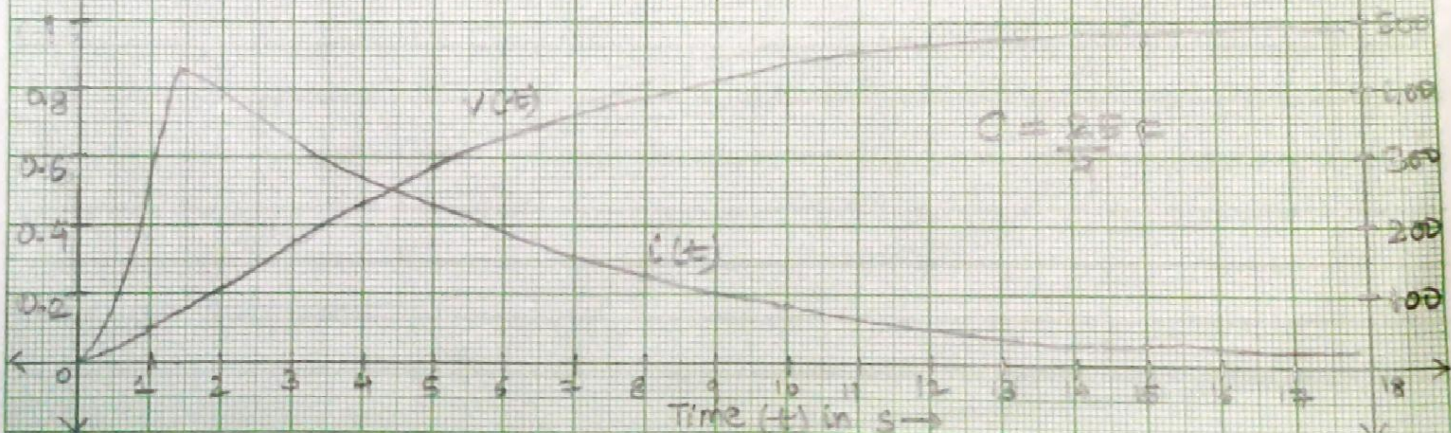
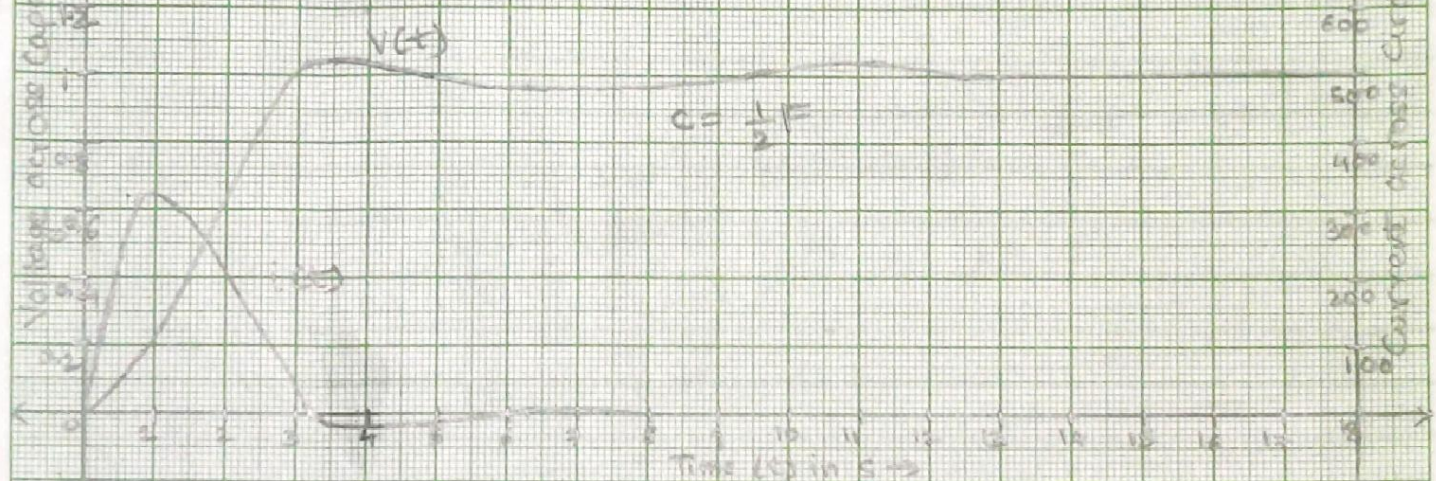
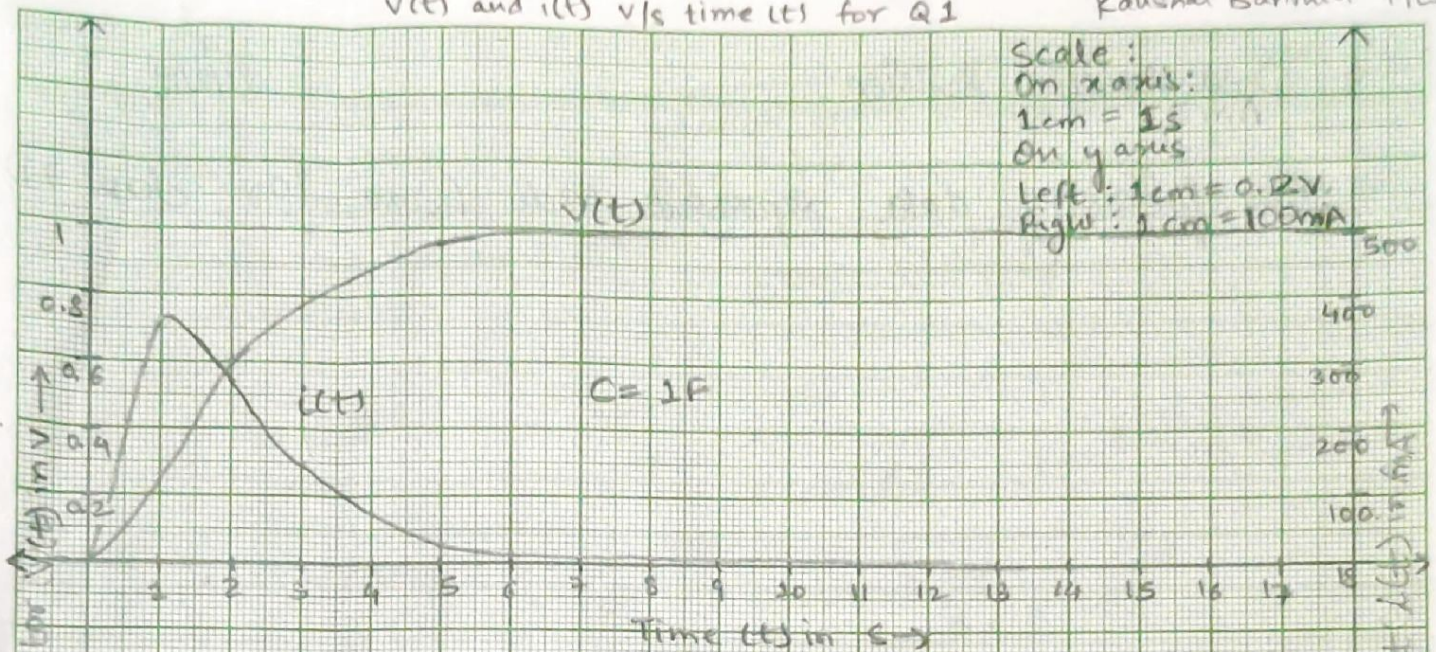
On x axis:

1cm = 1s

On y axis

Left: 1cm = 0.2V

Right: 1cm = 100mA



(c) The complementary solution (natural response) is
 $V_n(t) = [Ae^{-t} + Bte^{-t}]v$

The forced response is

$$V_f(t) = \frac{1}{(D^2 + 2D + 1)} \quad (\text{since } 1 = e^{0t})$$

$$V_f(t) = 1v$$

$$\therefore v(t) = V_n(t) + V_f(t) = [Ae^{-t} + Bte^{-t} + 1]v$$

Using initial conditions,

$$V(0^-) = A + \cancel{B} + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore A + \cancel{B} = -1 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt}(0^-) = -A + B = 0 \quad \therefore A = B \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii), $A = B = -1$

$$\therefore v(t) = [-1e^{-t} - 1te^{-t} + 1]v = [-e^{-t} - te^{-t} + 1]v$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \left[e^{-t} - e^{-t} + te^{-t} \right]v$$

$$i(t) = te^{-t} v$$

