

Queensland University of Technology

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**EGB120**  
Foundations of Electrical Engineering

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# Chapter 1

## Electrical Circuits

### 1.1 Fundamental Units

Quantity	Definition	Symbol	SI Unit
Charge	Physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when placed in an electromagnetic field	$q$	Coulomb (C)
Current	$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt}$	$i$	Ampere (A)
Voltage	$v(t) = \frac{dw}{dq}$	$v$	Volt (V)
Power	$p(t) = \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} \times \frac{dw}{dq} = vi$	$p$	Watt (W)
Energy	$w(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^0 p(t)dt$	$e$	Joule (J)

### 1.2 Basic Circuit Elements

#### 1.2.1 Voltage Source

Produces or dissipates power at a specific voltage with whatever current is required

#### 1.2.2 Current Source

Produces or dissipates power at a specific current with whatever voltage is required

#### 1.2.3 Resistor

Dissipates power so that the voltage across the terminals is proportional to the current

$$v = Ri \quad (\text{Ohm's Law})$$

Following this

$$p = vi = Ri^2 = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

# Chapter 2

## Simple Circuits

### 2.1 Physics Ignored

- Electrical effects are instantaneous
- Net charge on every component is zero
- No magnetic coupling between components

### 2.2 Series

Elements are connected end to end and **have the same current flowing through them**

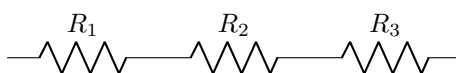


Figure 2.1: Series Circuit

### 2.3 Parallel

Both ends of one element are connected directly and **have the same voltage across them**

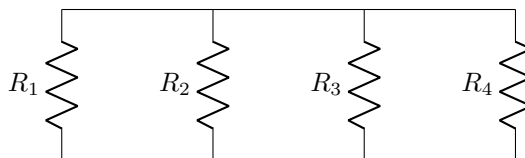


Figure 2.2: Parallel Circuit

### 2.4 Kirchhoff's Laws

#### 2.4.1 Kirchhoff's Current Law

The sum of currents entering a node is equal to the sum of currents leaving a node

$$\sum_{k=1}^n i_k = 0$$

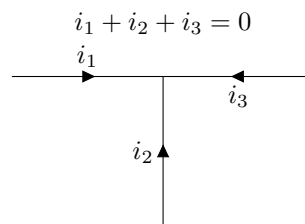
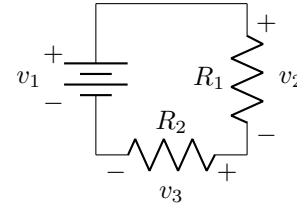


Figure 2.3: Kirchhoff's Current Law

### 2.4.2 Kirchoff's Voltage Law

The sum of voltages around a closed loop is zero

$$\sum_{k=1}^n v_k = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} v_1 - v_2 - v_3 &= 0 \\ v_1 &= v_2 + v_3 \end{aligned}$$

Figure 2.4: Kirchoff's Voltage Law

## 2.5 Component Behaviours in Series and Parallel

Component	Series	Parallel
Voltage Source	$v_s = v_1 + v_2 + v_3$	$v_s = v_1 = v_2 = v_3$
Current Source	$i_s = i_1 = i_2 = i_3$	$i_s = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$
Resistor	$R_s = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$	$\frac{1}{R_s} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$
Inductor	$L_s = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$	$\frac{1}{L_s} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_3}$
Capacitor	$\frac{1}{C_s} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$	$C_s = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$

Figure 2.5: Component Behaviours in Series and Parallel

## 2.6 Voltage Divider

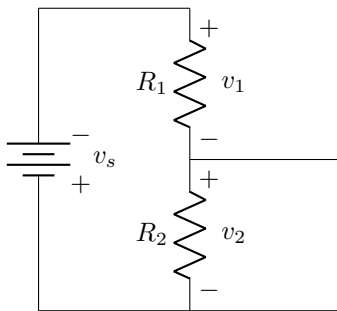


Figure 2.6: Voltage Divider

Current through resistors is

$$i = \frac{v_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Voltage across resistors is

$$v_1 = iR_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} v_s$$

For more resistors

$$v_k = \frac{R_j}{R_{eq}} v_s$$

## 2.7 Current Divider

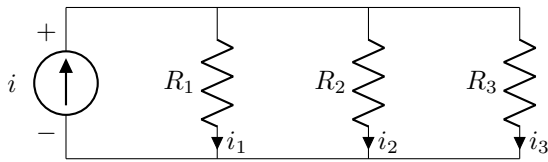


Figure 2.7: Current Divider

Voltage across resistors is

$$v = i(R_1 || R_2 || R_3)$$

Current through resistors is

$$i_j = \frac{v}{R_j} = \frac{R_1 || R_2 || R_3}{R_j} i$$

For more resistors

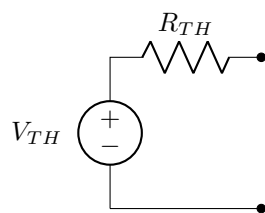
$$i_j = \frac{R_{eq}}{R_j} i$$

## Chapter 3

# Source Transformation

### 3.1 Thevenin Equivalent

Voltage source with a series resistance



# Chapter 4

## Diodes

Current flows from the anode to the cathode and the voltage across the diode is positive.  
A diode requires voltage to be applied across it to conduct current. This voltage is called the **forward voltage**.

### 4.1 Voltage-Current Characteristics

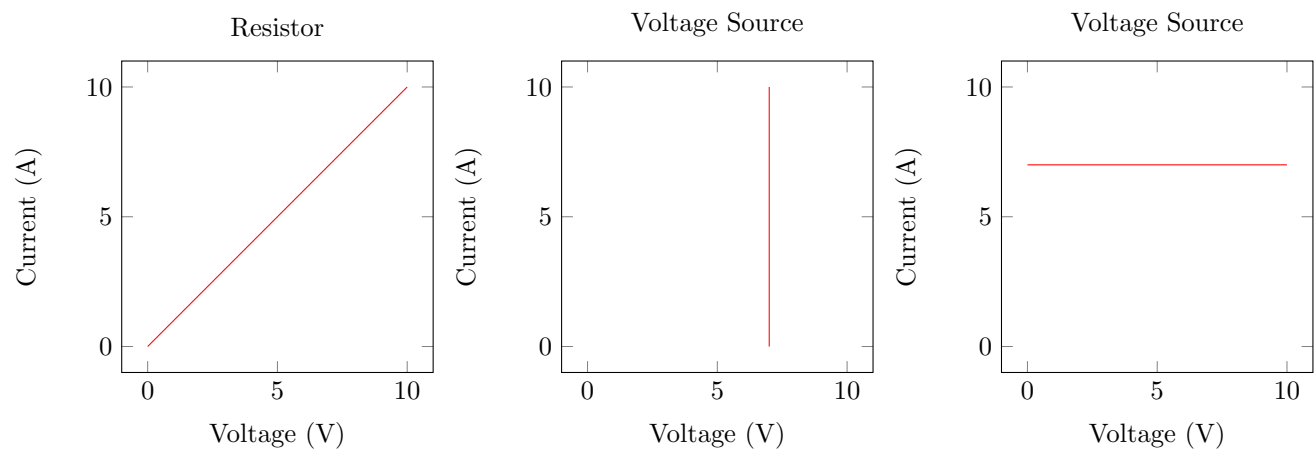


Figure 4.1: Diode VI Characteristics

#### 4.1.1 Simplified Diode Characteristics

Diodes have non-linear characteristics. Therefore, they are simplified to make calculations easier.

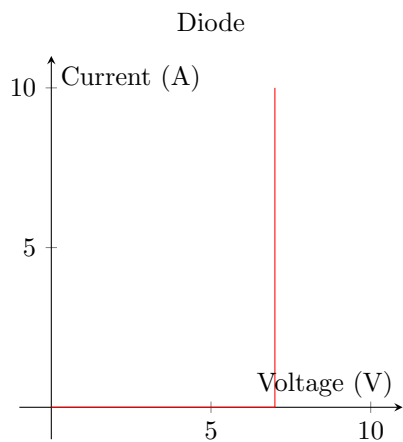


Figure 4.2: Simplified Diode Characteristics



### 4.1.2 Full Diode Characteristics

Diodes can be accurately modelled using Shocokley's equation

$$i_D = I_s \left( e^{\frac{v_D}{V_T}} - 1 \right) \qquad V_T = \frac{kT}{q}$$

where  $I_s$  is the saturation current,  $V_T$  is the thermal voltage,  $k$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T$  is the temperature in Kelvin and  $q$  is the charge of an electron.

# Chapter 5

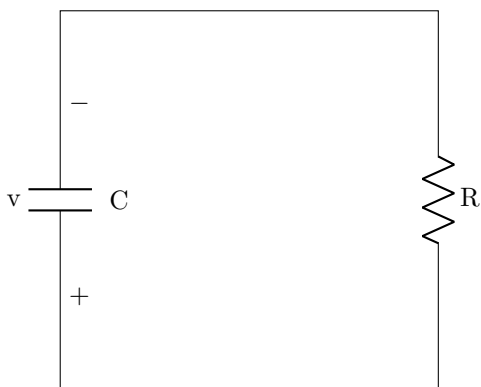
## RL and RC Circuits

### 5.1 Natural Response

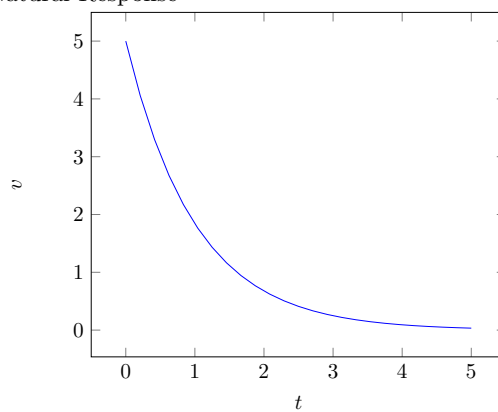
Is a decaying response for an RL and RC circuit

$$v(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

(a) Equation for RC Circuit Natural Response



(b) Natural Response RC Circuit

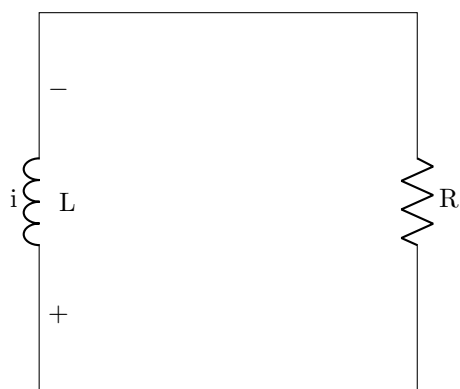


(c) VT Curve for RC Circuit Natural Response

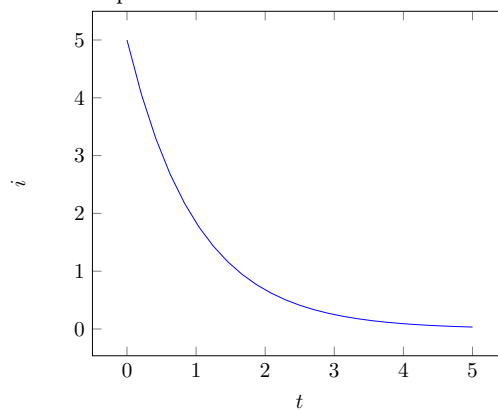
Figure 5.1: RC Natural Response

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

(a) Equation for RL Circuit Natural Response



(b) Natural Response RL Circuit



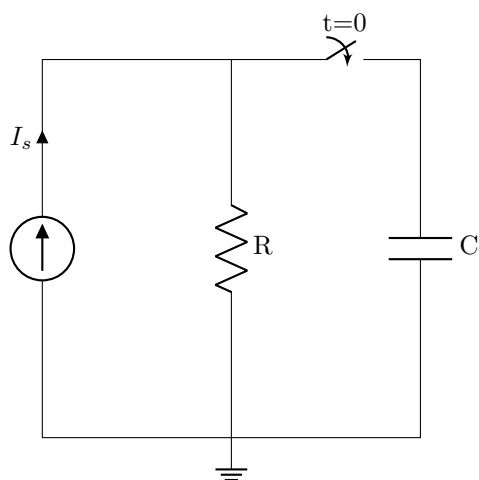
(c) VT Curve for RL Circuit Natural Response

Figure 5.2: RL Natural Response

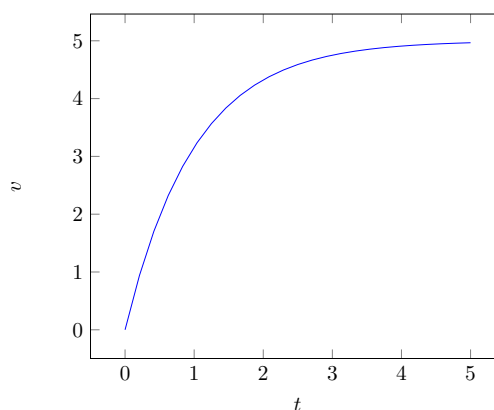
## 5.2 Step Response

$$v(t) = I_s R + (V_0 - I_s R) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

(a) Equation for RC Circuit Step Response



(b) Step Response RC Circuit

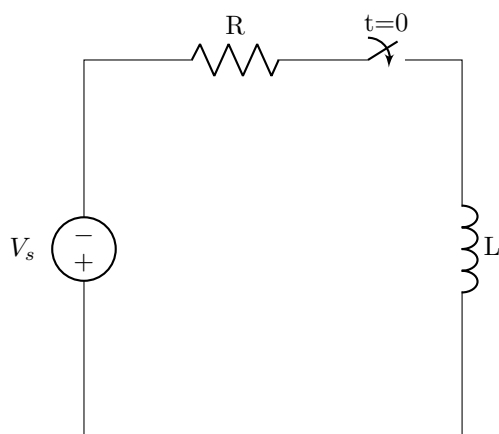


(c) VT Curve for RC Circuit Step Response

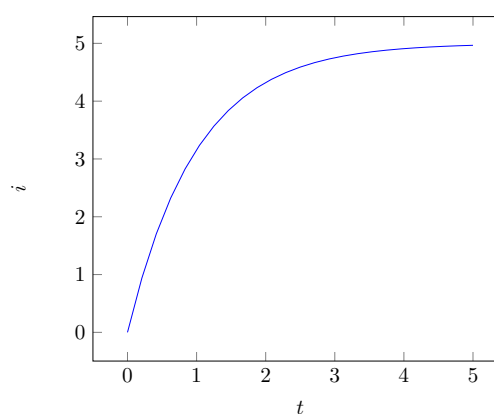
Figure 5.3: RC Step Response

$$i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} + \left( I_o - \frac{V_s}{R} \right) e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

(a) Equation for RL Circuit Step Response



(b) Step Response RL Circuit



(c) VT Curve for RL Circuit Step Response

Figure 5.4: RL Step Response

# Chapter 6

## AC

### 6.1 AC Circuit Analysis


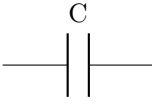

Element	Impedance	Diagram
Resistor	$R$	
Capacitor	$\frac{1}{j\omega C}$ or $\omega L \angle 90^\circ$	
Inductor	$j\omega L$ or $\frac{1}{\omega L} \angle -90^\circ$	

Figure 6.1: Impedance of Circuit Elements

### 6.2 Bode Plots

Plot frequency on x axis using the log of frequency

- 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 are equally spaced
- 3, 30, 300, 3000, 30000 are midpoints

Plot the log of gain (decibels) on one y axis and the phase (degrees) on another y axis

$\omega = 2\pi f$	$\text{Gain}_{\text{dB}} = 20 \log_{10} (\text{Gain})$	$H(\omega) = \frac{V_o(\omega)}{V_i(\omega)}$	Phase = $\angle H(\omega)$ = $\arctan \frac{\text{imag}(H(\omega))}{\text{real}(H(\omega))}$
(a) Hz to Radians per Second	(b) Gain to Decibels	(c) Transfer Function	(d) Transfer Function to Phase
$\text{Gain} =  (H(\omega)) $ $= \sqrt{(\text{real}(H(\omega)))^2 + (\text{imag}(H(\omega)))^2}$			
(e) Transfer Function to Gain			

Figure 6.2: Bode Plot Equations

### 6.3 Transfer Function $H(\omega)$ - The 3dB Point

The 3dB point is the frequency at which the gain is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  of the maximum gain. Also called the **half power point** or **half power frequency** or **break frequency** or **corner frequency**

# Chapter 7

## Filters and Rectifiers

Filters keep the desired frequency components of a signal and remove the unwanted frequency components. They do this in the frequency domain

### 7.1 Applications of Filters

- Audio Signals
  - Remove high frequency hiss (magnetic tape)
  - Remove low frequency rumble (vinyl)
- Medical Signals
  - EEG alpha waves are 8-12Hz
  - EEG beta waves are 12-30Hz
  - ECG waves are 1 - 40Hz
- 50Hz interference
  - Remove all signals near 50Hz
- Signal Processing

### 7.2 Ideal Filters

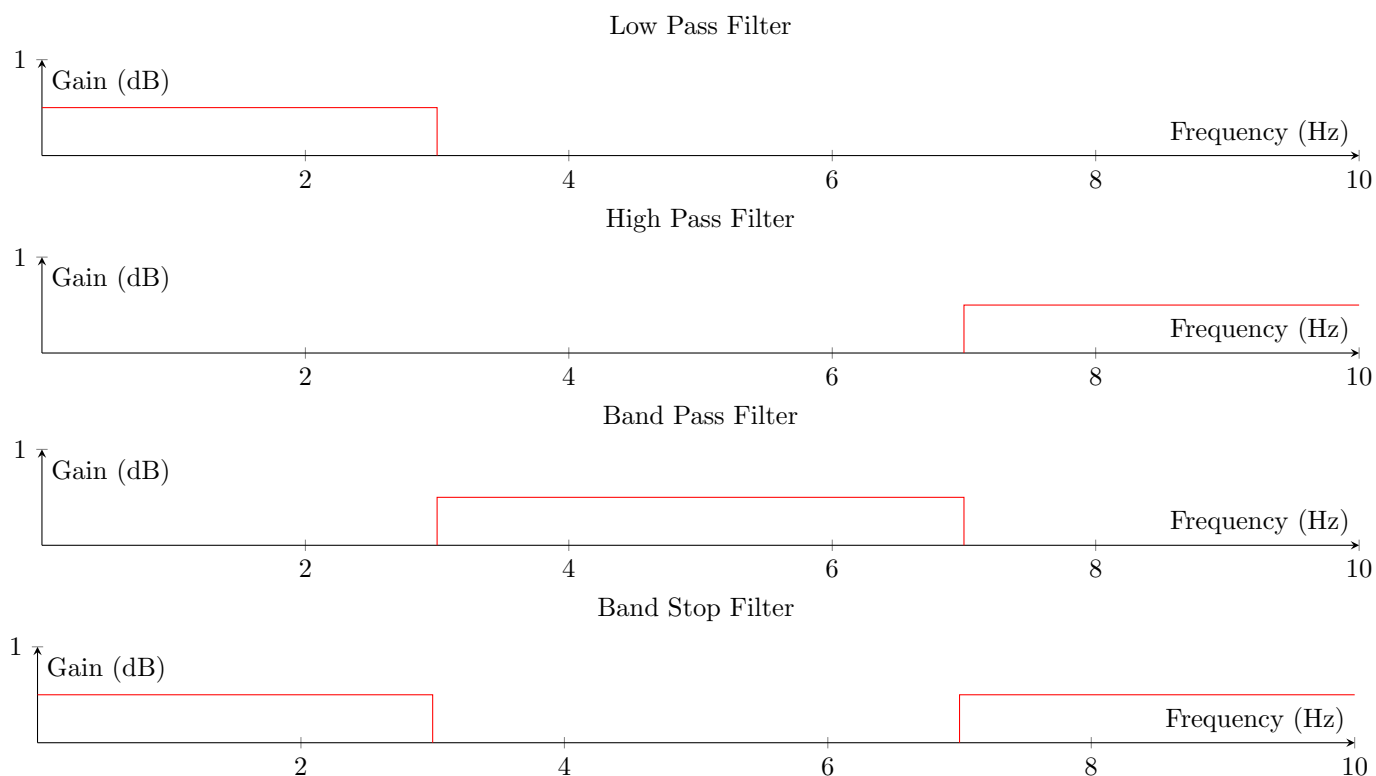


Figure 7.1: Ideal Filters

## 7.3 Passive Filters

### 7.3.1 Low Pass Filter

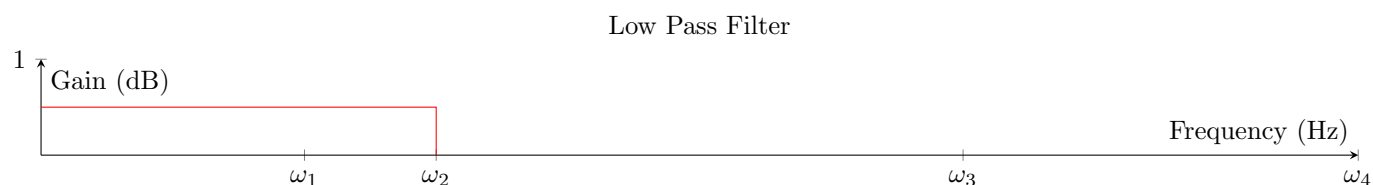
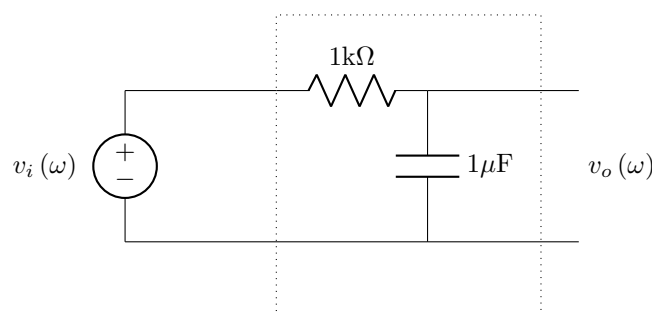


Figure 7.2: Low Pass Filter



$$v_o(\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} v_i(\omega)$$

$$\frac{v_o(\omega)}{v_i(\omega)} = \frac{1}{j\omega RC + 1}$$

For  $R = 1\text{k}\Omega$  and  $C = 1\mu\text{F}$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1000}{j\omega + 1000}$$

$$H(62.8) \approx 1$$

$$H(62800) = 0.016 \angle -89^\circ$$

#### Plotting the Response

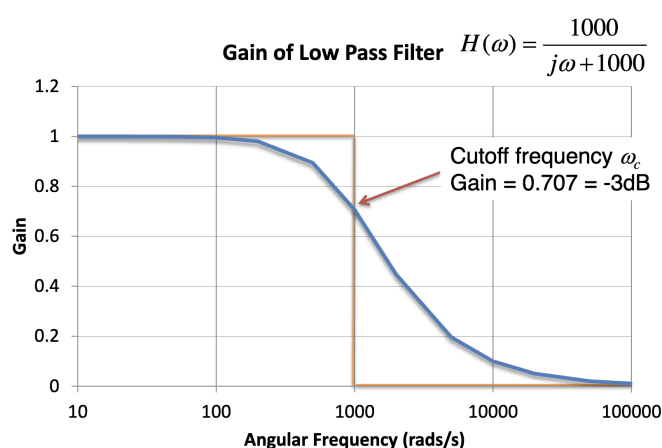
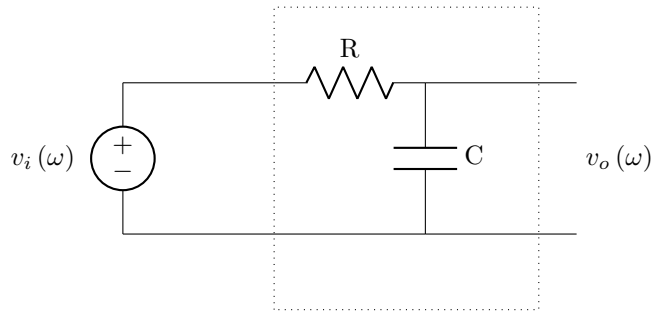


Figure 7.3: Low Pass Filter Bode Plot

#### Designing a Low Pass Filter

Find the required **cutoff frequency**  $\omega_c$  in radians per second (remember  $\omega_c = 2\pi f$ )

Choose a value for  $R$  and calculate  $C$  such that  $\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$



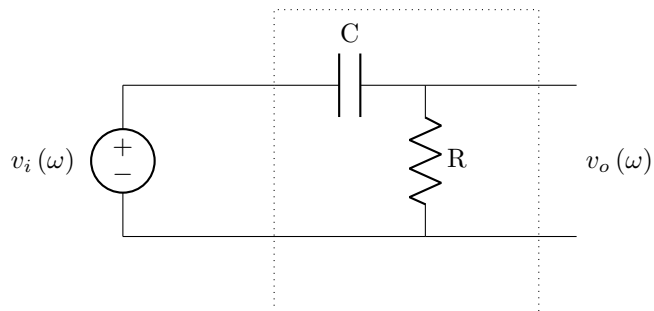
$$H(\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{j\omega + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

### 7.3.2 High Pass Filter

Similar to a low pass filter, but the capacitor and resistor are swapped

#### Designing a High Pass Filter



$$v_o(\omega) = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} v_i(\omega)$$

$$\frac{v_o(\omega)}{v_i(\omega)} = H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega RC + 1}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

#### Plotting the Response

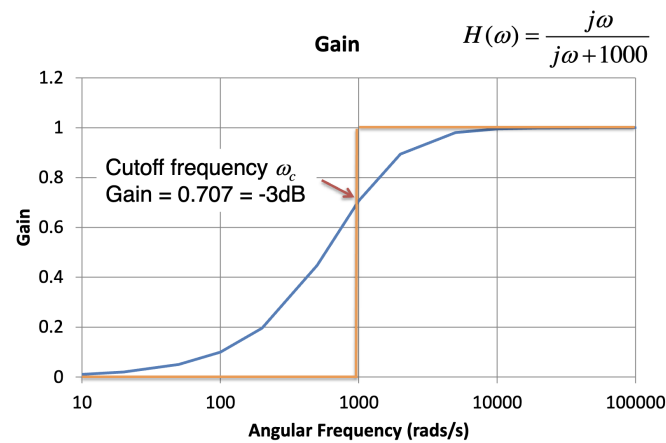


Figure 7.4: High Pass Filter Bode Plot

## 7.4 Active Filters

### 7.4.1 Op-Amps

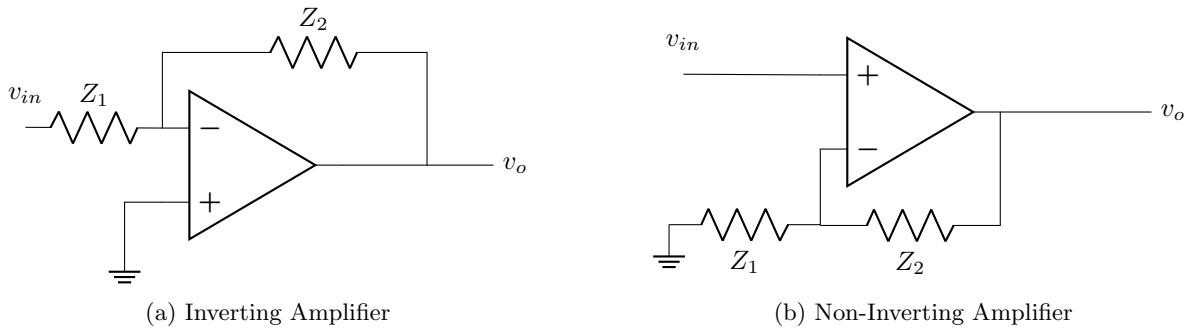
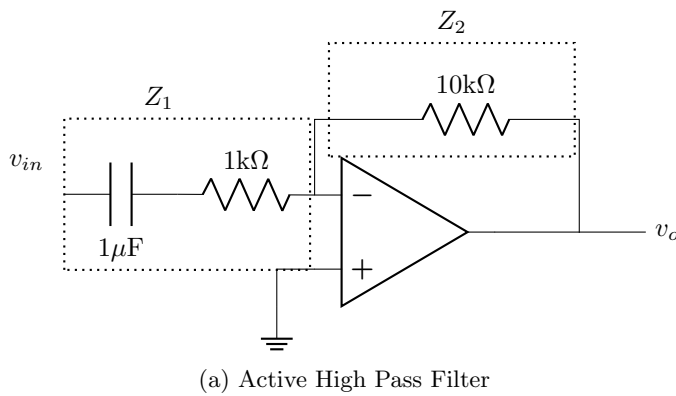


Figure 7.5: Active Filters

### 7.4.2 Using an Op Amp

#### Active High Pass Filter



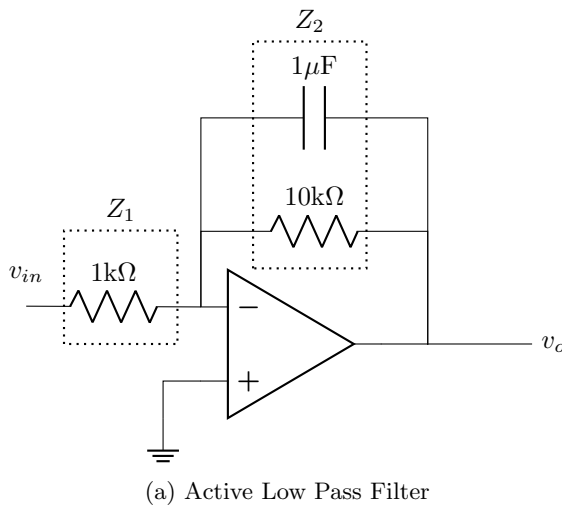
$$v_o = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}v_{in}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1}}$$

High pass filter with  
 $\omega_c = \frac{1}{R_1 C} = \frac{1}{10^3 \times 10^{-6}} = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$

Gain of  $-\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -10$  in passband

#### Active Low Pass Filter



$$v_o = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}v_{in}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + j\omega C_2}}{R_1}v_{in}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = H(\omega) = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_2}$$

$$= -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{\frac{1}{R_2 C_2}}{j\omega + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}}$$

Low pass filter with  
 $\omega_c = \frac{1}{R_2 C} = \frac{1}{10^4 \times 10^{-6}} = 100 \text{ rad/s}$

Gain of  $-\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -10$  in passband



## 7.5 Band Pass and Band Stop Filters

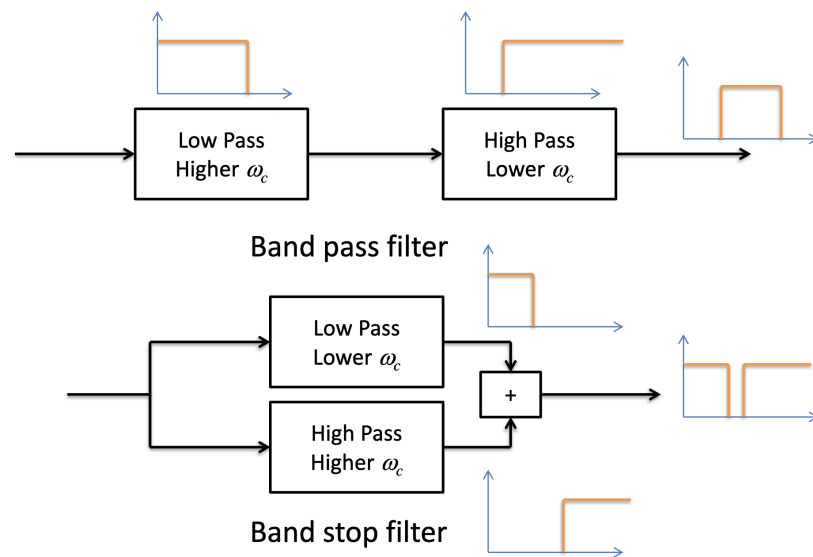


Figure 7.8: Band Pass and Band Stop Filters

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