



**Course Name:** Principles of Electrical Engineering II

**Course Number and Section:** 14:332:222

**Lab # 2**

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**Due Date:**

**Date Submitted:**

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3.1 For  $L = 100\text{mH}$ , compute the value of  $C$  needed for the natural frequency  $\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 = 104\pi$ . To vary the damping coefficient  $\zeta$ , vary the value of  $R$ . Compute the values of  $R$  for each of the six different values of the damping coefficient  $\zeta=0.1$ ,  $\zeta=0.2$ ,  $\zeta=0.4$ ,  $\zeta=0.6$ ,  $\zeta=0.8$ , and  $\zeta=1.0$ , (see Table 1 under section 4.4).

$$W_0 = 1/\text{Sqrt}(LC), C = 1/LW_0^2 = 1/(0.1 * 104 \pi) = \mathbf{9.37 \times 10^{-5} F = C}$$

$\zeta$	$R = 2\text{sqrt}(0.1/9.37 \times 10^{-5}) \zeta$
0.1	6.53
0.2	13.07
0.4	26.13
0.6	39.20
0.8	52.27
1.0	65.34

3.2 From Eq. 5, calculate and fill the theoretical values of the maxima and minima in

Table 1 under section 4.4. Use  $k = 1, 2$ , and  $3$ .

$\zeta \tau$	$K=1$	$K=2$	$K=3$
0.1	1.729	0.468	1.388
0.2	1.527	0.723	1.146
0.4	1.254	0.936	1.016
0.6	1.095	0.991	1.001
0.8	1.015	1.000	1.000
1.0	Critically damped	Critically damped	Critically damped