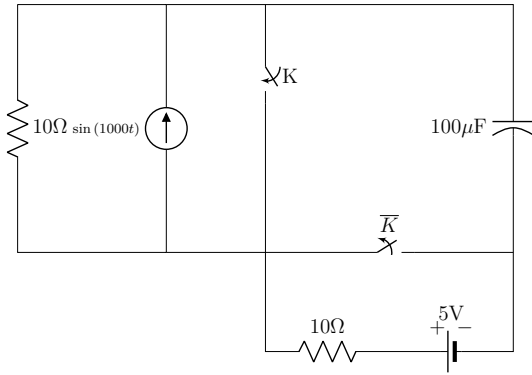


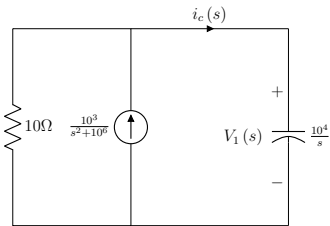
## EE23BTECH11054 - Sai Krishna Shanigarapu\*

GATE EE 2023

54. The circuit shown in the figure is initially in the steady state with the switch K in open condition and  $\overline{K}$  in closed condition. The switch K is closed and  $\overline{K}$  is opened simultaneously at the instant  $t = t_1$ , where  $t_1 > 0$ . The minimum value of  $t_1$  in milliseconds such that there is no transient in the voltage across the  $100 \mu F$  capacitor, is \_\_\_\_ (Round off to 2 decimal places).  
(GATE EE 2023)

**Solution:**

Case(i) Switch K is open and  $\overline{K}$  is closed.



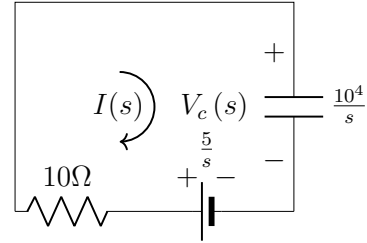
Using Current divider rule,

$$i_c(s) = \left( \frac{10^3}{s^2 + 10^6} \right) \left( \frac{10}{10 + \frac{10^4}{s}} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{10^3 s}{(s^2 + 10^6)(s + 10^3)} \quad (2)$$

$$V_1(s) = \frac{10^7}{(s^2 + 10^6)(s + 10^3)} \quad (3)$$

Case(ii) Switch K is closed and  $\overline{K}$  is open.



$$I(s) = \frac{\frac{5}{s} - V_1(s)}{10 + \frac{10^4}{s}} \quad (4)$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{5}{s} - 10 \left( \frac{5 - V_1(s)}{1 + 10^{-3}s} \right) \quad (5)$$

For transient analysis,

$$\frac{5 - V_1(s)}{1 + 10^{-3}s} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1(s) = 5 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{10^7}{(s^2 + 10^6)(s + 10^3)} = \frac{5}{s} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{5}{s + 10^3} + \frac{10^3 - s}{s^2 + 10^6} = \frac{5}{s} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{-s}{s^2 + 10^6} + \frac{10^3}{s^2 + 10^6} + \frac{1}{s + 10^3} = \frac{1}{s} \quad (10)$$

$$-\cos(1000t_1) + \sin(1000t_1) + e^{-10^3 t_1} = 1 \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 \approx 1.57 \text{ msec} \quad (12)$$

S Domain	Time Domain
$\frac{1}{s}$	$u(t)$
$\frac{-s}{a^2 + s^2}$	$-\cos(at)$
$\frac{a}{a^2 + s^2}$	$\sin(at)$
$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$e^{-at}$

TABLE I  
LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

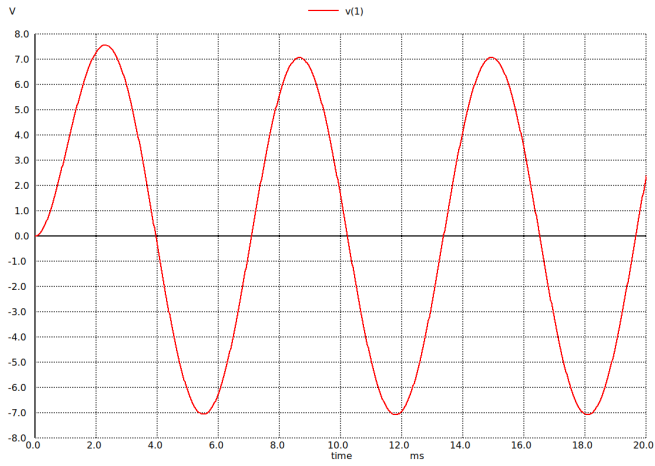


Fig. 1. plot of  $V_1$  in case(i)

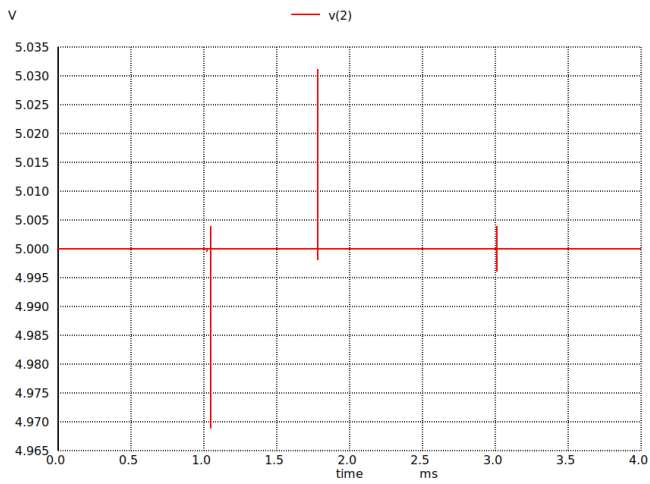


Fig. 2. plot of  $V_c$  in case(ii)