

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS
ECSE-2010-04
Fall 2001
Class 17



REVIEW

- **AC Steady State:**
 - Input = $x(t) = X \cos(\omega t + \phi_x)$
 - $y_{ss}(t) = Y \cos(\omega t + \phi_y)$
 - Phasors; Express $x(t)$ as \underline{X} :
 - $\underline{X} = X_r + j X_i = \frac{X}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_x}$
 - Complex Math
- **AC Steady State Impedances:**
 $Z_R = R$; $Z_L = j\omega L$; $Z_C = \frac{-j}{\omega C}$



REVIEW

- **Time Domain:**
 - $v(t) = V \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 - KVL: Sum of v 's around Mesh = 0
 - KCL: Sum of i 's out of Node = 0
 - $v_R = i_R R$; $i_C = C dv_C/dt$; $v_L = L di_L/dt$
- **Frequency Domain:**
 - $\underline{v} = V/\sqrt{2}$
 - KVL: Sum of \underline{v} 's around Mesh = 0
 - KCL: Sum of \underline{i} 's out of Node = 0
 - $\underline{v}_R = Z_R \underline{i}_R$; $\underline{v}_C = Z_C \underline{i}_C$; $\underline{v}_L = Z_L \underline{i}_L$



REVIEW

- **$\underline{V} = Z \underline{I}$; Ohm's Law for AC Steady State:**
 - $Z = R(\omega) + j X(\omega)$ = AC Steady State Impedance
 - $R(\omega)$ = AC Steady State Resistance
 - $X(\omega)$ = AC Steady State Reactance
 - $Y = 1/Z = G(\omega) + j B(\omega)$ = AC Admittance
 - $G(\omega)$ = AC Steady State Conductance
 - $B(\omega)$ = AC Steady State Susceptance



FREQUENCY DEPENDENCE

- Usually Interested in the Behavior of a Circuit as the **Frequency** of the Input is Varied:
 - Frequency Behavior of a Circuit
- Since $Z = R(\omega) + j X(\omega)$ is Frequency Dependent:
 - Behavior of a Circuit in AC Steady State Varies Considerably with Frequency



ACTIVITY 6-6

- **Treat ω as a Variable:**
 - $Z_C = -j/\omega$ $C = 50 \mu\text{F}$ ohms
 - $Z_L = j\omega L = j\omega$ ohms
 - $Z_R = R = 10$ ohms
- **Find $Z(\omega) = R(\omega) + j X(\omega)$:**

$$R(\omega) = \frac{10\omega^2}{100 + \omega^2}$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{100\omega}{100 + \omega^2} - \frac{50}{\omega}$$



ACTIVITY 6-6

ω	$R(\omega)$	$X(\omega)$	Comment
0 (DC)	0	$-\infty$	
1	$\approx .1$	≈ -49	Capacitive
10	5	0	Resistive
100	≈ 10	$\approx +.5$	Inductive
∞	10	0	



AC STEADY STATE CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

- Express Currents and Voltages as Phasors:

$$v_i(t) \rightarrow \underline{V}_i; \quad i_i(t) \rightarrow \underline{I}_i; \quad \text{etc.}$$

- Express R, L, C as AC Impedances:

$$R \rightarrow Z_R = R$$

$$L \rightarrow Z_L = j\omega L$$

$$C \rightarrow Z_C = \frac{-j}{\omega C}$$

- Time Domain \rightarrow Frequency Domain



AC STEADY STATE CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

- Use Ohm's Law for AC Steady State:

- $\underline{V} = Z \underline{I}$
- Linear Relationship between \underline{V} and \underline{I}

- All Techniques from Unit I Can Now Be Used:

- No Differential Equations
- All Math is Now Complex Math



AC STEADY STATE CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

- Node and Mesh Equations:

$$\Rightarrow \text{For Resistive Ckts: } [G] [\underline{V}] = [\underline{I}_s]; \text{ Node Eq}$$

$$[R] [\underline{I}] = [\underline{V}_s]; \text{ Mesh Eq}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{For AC Steady State: } [Y] [\underline{V}] = [\underline{I}_s]; \text{ Node Eq}$$

$$[Z] [\underline{I}] = [\underline{V}_s]; \text{ Mesh Eq}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{For Controlled Sources: Expand } [\underline{I}_s] \text{ and } [\underline{V}_s]$$

$$\text{e.g. } [\underline{I}_s] = [\underline{I}_s] + [\underline{Y}] [\underline{V}]; \quad [\underline{V}_s] = [\underline{V}_s] + [\underline{Y} - \underline{Y}] [\underline{V}] = [\underline{I}_s]$$



PROBLEM 8

- Frequency Dependence:

- ω is a variable

- Mesh Equations:

- 1 Unknown Mesh Current

- Controlled Source:

- Will Need a Constraint Equation
- Will Need to Expand $[\underline{V}_s]$



PROBLEM 8

Part a); Frequency Domain Diagram

Constraint Equation

See Diagram

Constraint Eq:

$$\underline{V}_A = \frac{4}{j\omega} \underline{I}; \text{ Relates } \underline{V}_A \text{ to Unknown Mesh Current, } \underline{I}$$



PROBLEM 8

Part b); Mesh Equation

$$[Z][\underline{I}] = [\underline{V}_s]$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{j\omega} + j\omega 2 \right) \underline{I} = \underline{V} + j\omega 2 \left(\frac{V_A}{8} \right)$$

Use Constraint Equation :

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{j\omega} + j\omega 2 - 1 \right) \underline{I} = \underline{V}$$



PROBLEM 8

$$Y = \frac{\underline{I}}{\underline{V}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{j\omega} + j\omega 2 - 1} = \frac{j\omega}{4 - 2\omega^2 - j\omega}$$

Rationalize: (multiply by $\frac{4 - 2\omega^2 + j\omega}{4 - 2\omega^2 + j\omega}$)

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{-\omega^2}{(4 - 2\omega^2)^2 + \omega^2} + j \frac{4\omega - 2\omega^3}{(4 - 2\omega^2)^2 + \omega^2}$$



PROBLEM 8

$$G(\omega) = \text{Real} [Y] = \frac{-\omega^2}{(4 - 2\omega^2)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$B(\omega) = \text{Imag} [Y] = \frac{4\omega - 2\omega^3}{(4 - 2\omega^2)^2 + \omega^2}$$



PROBLEM 8

Part c); Range of ω for Capacitive Susceptance

Capacitive Susceptance: $B(\omega) > 0$

$$\text{Need } \omega - 2\omega^3 > 0 \Rightarrow \omega < \sqrt{2}$$

