



# **Linear Circuits**

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An introduction to linear electric circuit elements and a study of circuits containing such devices.







# **RLC Circuits Part 2**

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•Use differential equations to show the behavior of an RLC circuit as the system changes.





#### **Previous Lesson**

## Analyzed an overdamped second-order system





# **Module 3: Reactive Circuits**

- Capacitors
- Inductors
- First-order differential equations
- RC Circuits
- RL Circuits
- Second-order differential equations
- RLC Circuits





## **Lesson Objectives**

- Generate a second-order differential equation from an underdamped RLC circuit
- Identify initial and final conditions
- Solve the differential equation
- Recognize if a system is underdamped/overdamped
- Identify the effect of damping on a second-order system



#### **Example 2: Initial and Final Conditions**







#### **Example 2: Differential Equation**



$$s^2 + 30.3 e^{3s} + 30.3 e^{9} = 0$$
  
Roots:  $-15.15 e^{3} \pm j 173.4 e^{3}$ 

 $v_{c, t} = Ke^{-15.15e3t}\cos(173.4e3t + \theta)$ 

$$v_{c,\,\mathrm{s}}=5$$





#### **Example 2: Final Solution**





## **Damping Ratio**



 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_n\frac{dy}{dt} + \omega_n^2y = K$ 





- Got some intuition about how RLC circuits behave and contrasted overdamped and underdamped cases
- Identified initial and final conditions
- Found and solved representative differential equations
- Plotted the results
- Animated response as the resistance changes to show the effect of damping on the system



#### **Next Lesson**

#### ● Lab to demonstrate RLC systems.

