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Linear Circuits

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



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Concept Map: Power





ROOT MEAN SQUARE

- Be able to calculate the root-mean square of a periodic function
- Recognize that RMS is invariant to frequency
- Use known RMS value equations to find RMS values given peak values
- Use known RMS value equations to find peak value given RMS values





OPOWER FACTOR AND POWER TRIANGLES

- Calculate the complex power from either equations or phasors
- Generate power triangles
- Using power triangles, be able to find
 - Apparent power, |S|
 - Real (or average) power, P
 - Reactive power, Q
 - Power factor
 - Power angle





• POWER FACTOR AND POWER TRIANGLES

- Using the phase angle, identify if a load is resistive, capacitive, or inductive
- From equations, identify if a load is resistive, capacitive, or inductive
- From a plot of current and voltage, identify if a load is reactive, capacitive, or inductive
- Recognize if a system is "leading" or "lagging"



- MAXIMUM POWER TRANSFER IN AC
 - Calculate the impedance which gives maximal power transfer
 - Calculate the average power consumed when the load gives maximal power transfer
 - Find the optimal purely resistive load for constrained maximal power transfer
 - Calculate average power for purely resistive load



TRANSFORMERS

- Describe the physical effects which make transformers work
- Use the linear model to analyze a circuit with a transformer
- Use the ideal model to analyze a circuit with a transformer
- Identify circumstances when a transformer is an appropriate device to be used in a system
- Explain how the use of transformers allow long-distance power distribution
- Describe why transformers do not typically function for direct current systems
- Identify, from amplitude and phase, the relative displacement for an LVDT transformer