

Second-Order Circuits

By Eng. Emad Mahdy

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<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2VtseEd46wuDfmDXhfB9Ag>

<https://si-manual.com>

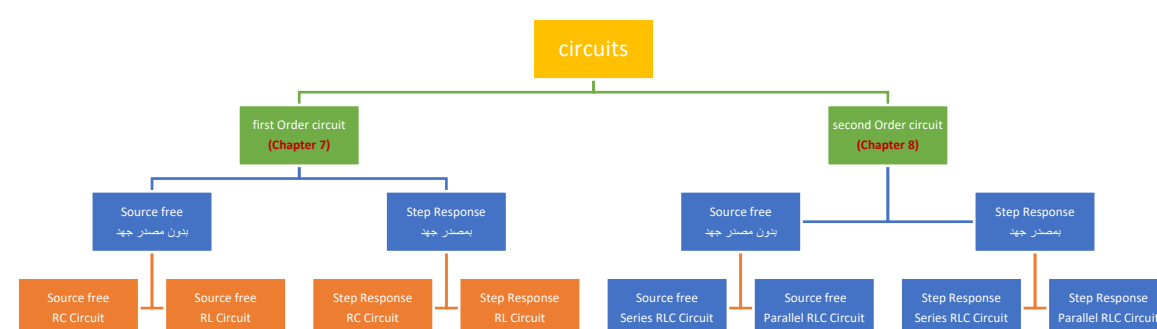


Content

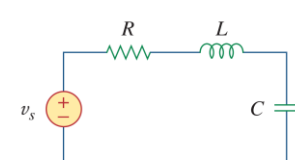
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- 8.2 Finding Initial and Final Values
- 8.3 The Source-Free Series RLC Circuit
- 8.4 The Source-Free Parallel RLC Circuit
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8.1 Introduction

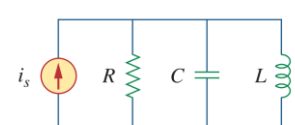
A second-order circuit is characterized by a second-order differential equation. It consists of resistors and the equivalent of two energy storage elements.



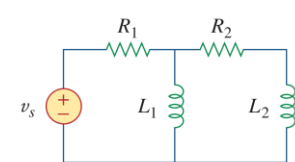
Examples of RLC circuits



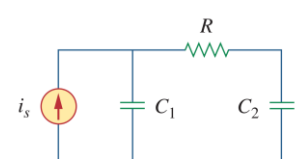
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

8.2 Finding Initial and Final Values

Capacitor	Inductor
<p>The capacitor voltage is always continuous so that:</p> $v_c(0^+) = v_c(0^-)$ $\frac{dv_c(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{i_c(0^+)}{C}$	<p>The inductor current is always continuous so that:</p> $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-)$ $\frac{di_L(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{v_L(0^+)}{L}$

8.3 The Source-Free Series RLC Circuit

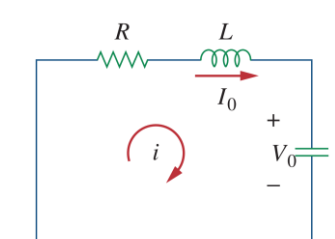
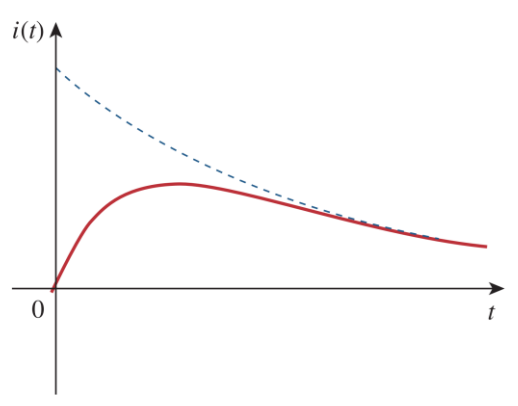
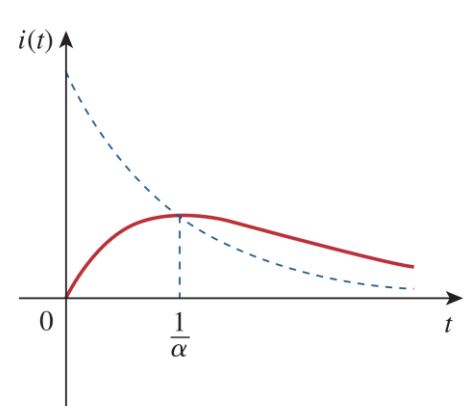
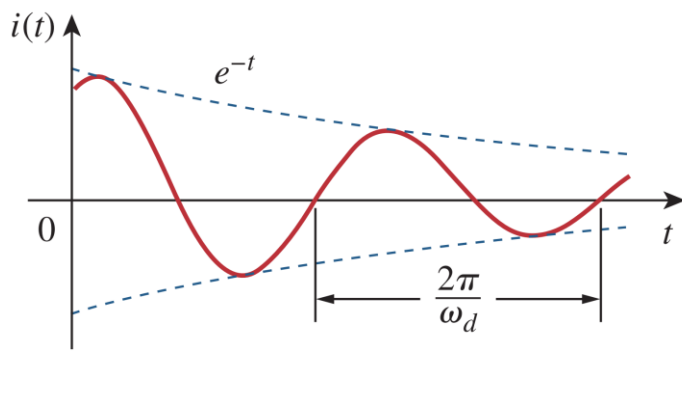


Figure 8.8
A source-free series RLC circuit.

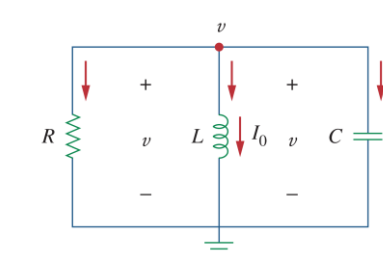
$$s_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}, \quad s_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- s_1 and $s_2 \rightarrow$ natural frequencies
- $\omega_0 \rightarrow$ resonant frequency (or undamped natural frequency)
- $\alpha \rightarrow$ damping factor

Overdamped Case ($\alpha > \omega_0$)	Critically Damped Case ($\alpha = \omega_0$)	Underdamped Case ($\alpha < \omega_0$)
$i(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$	$i(t) = (A_2 + A_1 t) e^{-\alpha t}$	$i(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t)$
		

8.4 The Source-Free Parallel RLC Circuit



$$s_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}, \quad s_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- s_1 and $s_2 \rightarrow$ natural frequencies
- $\omega_0 \rightarrow$ resonant frequency (or undamped natural frequency)
- $\alpha \rightarrow$ damping factor

Overdamped Case ($\alpha > \omega_0$)	Critically Damped Case ($\alpha = \omega_0$)	Underdamped Case ($\alpha < \omega_0$)
$v(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$	$v(t) = (A_2 + A_1 t) e^{-\alpha t}$	$v(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t)$

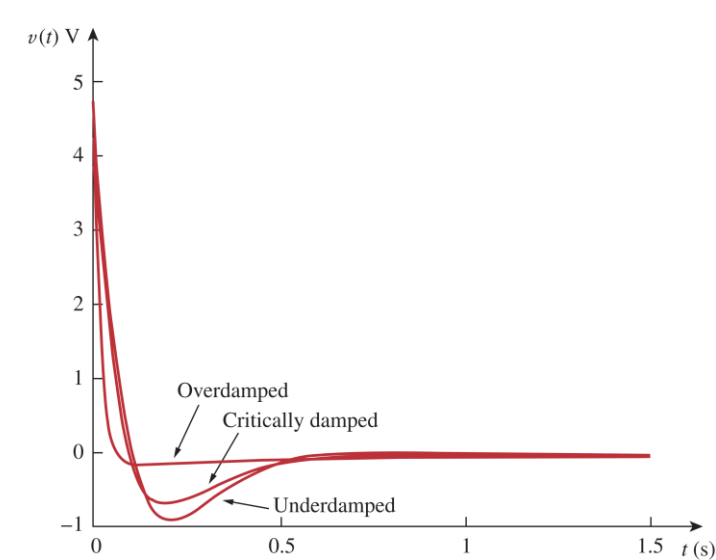
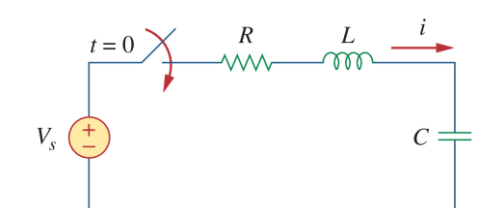


Figure 8.14
For Example 8.5: responses for three degrees of damping.

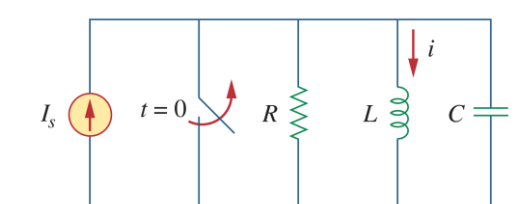
8.5 Step Response of a Series RLC Circuit



- s_1 and $s_2 \rightarrow$ natural frequencies
- $\omega_0 \rightarrow$ resonant frequency (or undamped natural frequency)
- $\alpha \rightarrow$ damping factor

Overdamped	Critically Damped	Underdamped
$v(t) = V_s + A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$	$v(t) = V_s + (A_2 + A_1 t) e^{-\alpha t}$	$v(t) = V_s + e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t)$

8.6 Step Response of a Parallel RLC Circuit

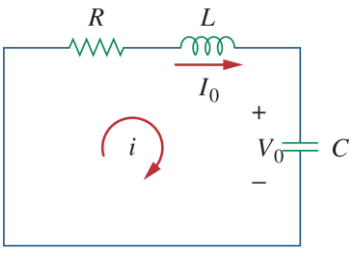
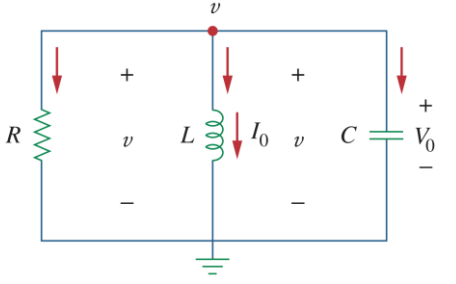
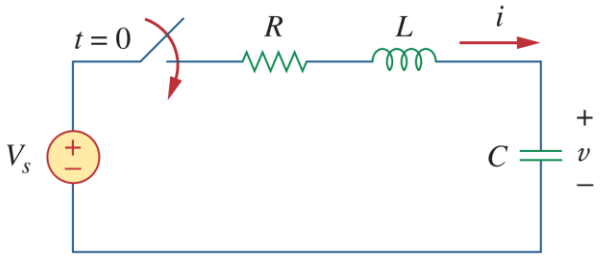
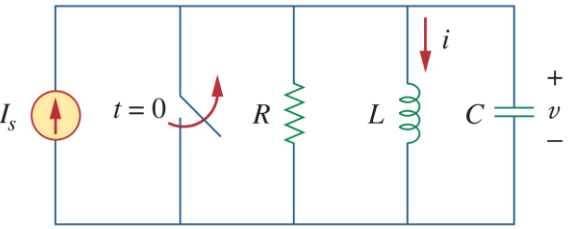


- s_1 and $s_2 \rightarrow$ natural frequencies
- $\omega_o \rightarrow$ resonant frequency (or undamped natural frequency)
- $\alpha \rightarrow$ damping factor

Overdamped	Critically Damped	Underdamped
$i(t) = I_s + A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$	$i(t) = I_s + (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t}$	$i(t) = I_s + e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t)$

Laws Summery

Second-Order Circuits

The Source-Free		Step Response																									
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<p>Note: Unless otherwise stated in this chapter, v denotes capacitor voltage, while i is the inductor current</p>																											
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