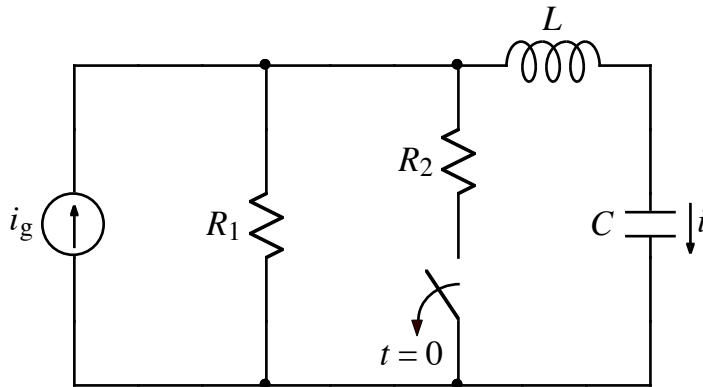


Ex:



After being closed for a long time, the switch opens at $t = 0$.

$$L = 2.5 \text{ nH} \quad C = 1.6 \text{ nF} \quad R = 0.625 \text{ } \Omega$$

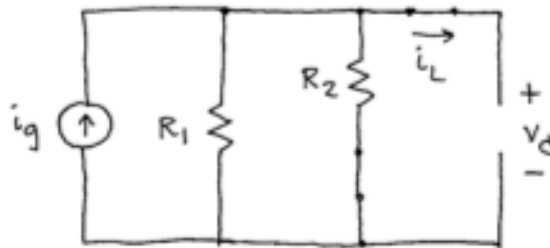
- a) Give expressions for the following in terms of no more than i_g , R_1 , R_2 , L , and C :

$$i(t = 0^+) \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+}$$

- b) Find the numerical values of L and C for the above circuit, given the following information:

$$R_1 = 384 \text{ m}\Omega \quad R_2 = 192 \text{ m}\Omega \quad \alpha = 24 \text{ kr/s} \quad \omega_d = 7 \text{ kr/s}$$

SOL'N: a) $t = 0^-$ model: $L = \text{wire}$, $C = \text{open}$, find i_L , v_C
switch closed



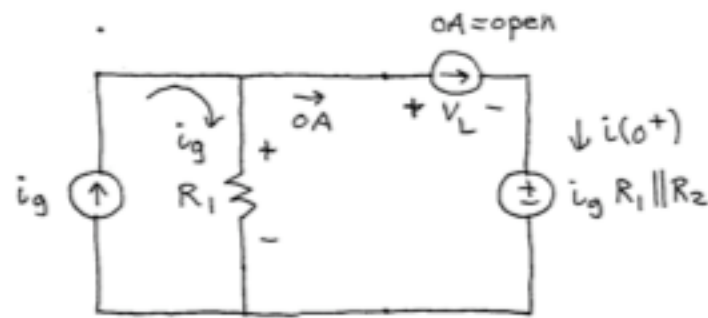
$$i_L(0^-) = 0 \quad \text{since } C = \text{open}$$

$$v_C(0^-) = i_g \cdot R_1 \parallel R_2 \quad \text{since } v_C \text{ across } R_1 \parallel R_2$$

Use sources for i_L and v_C at $t = 0^+$:

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) \quad \text{and} \quad v_C(0^+) = v_C(0^-)$$

$t=0^+$ model: $i_L = 0A = \text{open}$, $V_L = i_g R_1 \parallel R_2$
 switch open, R_2 disconnected



$$i(0^+) = 0A \text{ since } i = i_L = 0A$$

For $\left. \frac{di}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+}$, we observe that $i = i_L$.

$$\text{Thus, } \left. \frac{di}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \left. \frac{V_L}{L} \right|_{t=0^+}$$

To find $V_L(0^+)$, we observe that i_g must flow thru R_1 since no current flows in L at $t=0^+$. It follows that the v -drop across R_1 is $i_g R_1$.

For v -loop on the right side, we have

$$i_g R_1 - V_L - i_g R_1 \parallel R_2 = 0V$$

or

$$V_L = i_g R_1 - i_g R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$\text{Thus } \left. \frac{di}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \frac{V_L(0^+)}{L} = \frac{i_g R_1 - i_g R_1 \parallel R_2}{L}$$

b) We are given $\alpha = 24 \text{ k r/s}$ and $\omega_d = 7 \text{ k r/s}$.

$$\text{Thus, } s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d = -24 \text{ k} \pm j7 \text{ k r/s}.$$

After $t=0$, only R_1 is in the circuit, and the circuit is a series RLC.

$$\text{Thus } \alpha = \frac{R_1}{2L} \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_d^2 = \frac{1}{LC} - \alpha^2.$$

$$\text{From } \alpha \text{ eq'n, } L = \frac{R_1}{2\alpha} = \frac{384 \text{ m}\Omega}{2 \cdot 24 \text{ kr/s}} = 8 \mu\text{H}.$$

$$\text{From } \omega_d^2 \text{ eq'n, } \frac{1}{LC} = \omega_d^2 + \alpha^2 = 49 \text{ M} + (24 \text{ k})^2 \text{ r}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{LC} = 625 \text{ M r}^2/\text{s}^2$$

or

$$C = \frac{1}{L \cdot 625 \text{ M}} \text{ F}$$

or

$$C = \frac{1}{8 \mu\text{H} \cdot 625 \text{ M}} \text{ F}$$

or

$$C = \frac{1}{5 \text{ k}} \text{ F}$$

or

$$C = 200 \mu\text{F}$$