

2)

EE 220

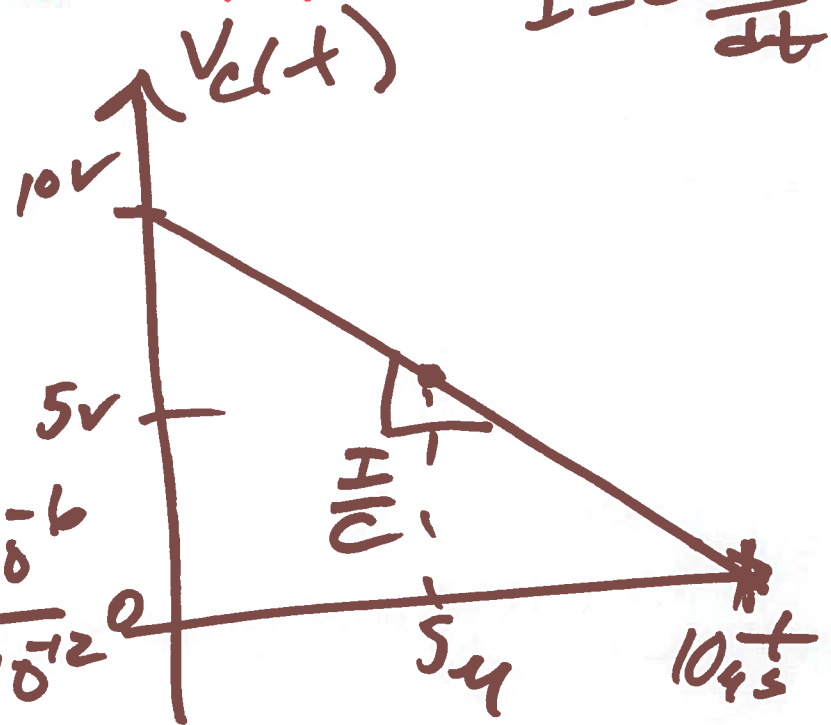
$$I = 10 \text{ pF} \cdot \frac{4 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ ns}} = \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 10^6}{10^{-6} \cdot 10^6} \text{ Circuits 1}$$

10 nA

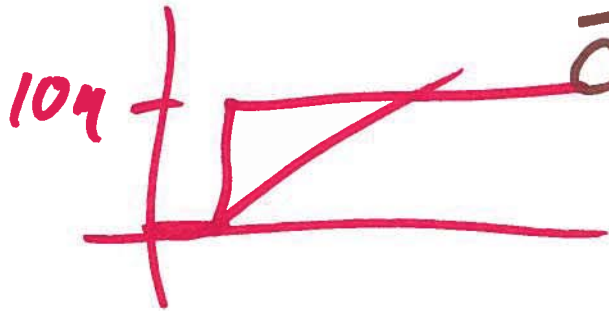
Lecture

19

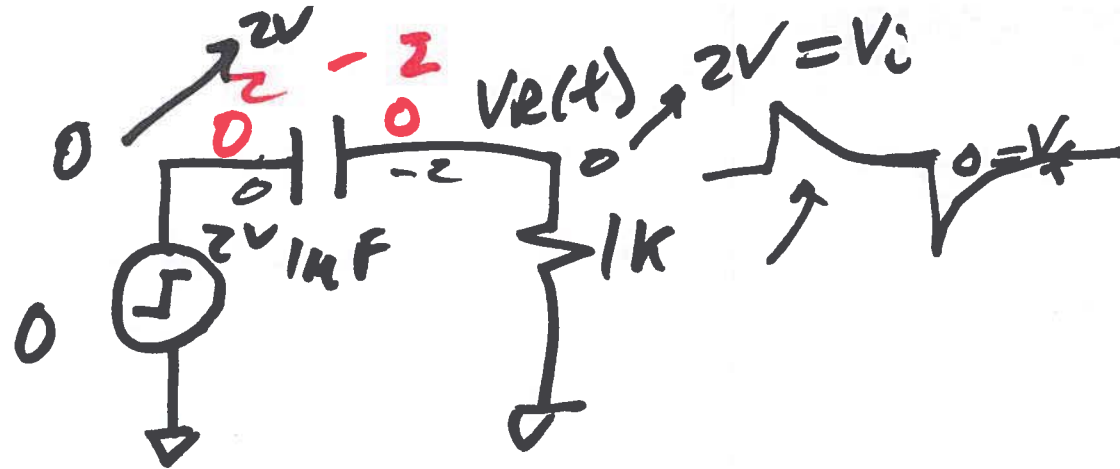
$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



$$\frac{I}{C} = \frac{10 \text{ nA}}{10 \text{ pF}} = \frac{10^{-6}}{10^{-12}} = \frac{1 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ ns}}$$

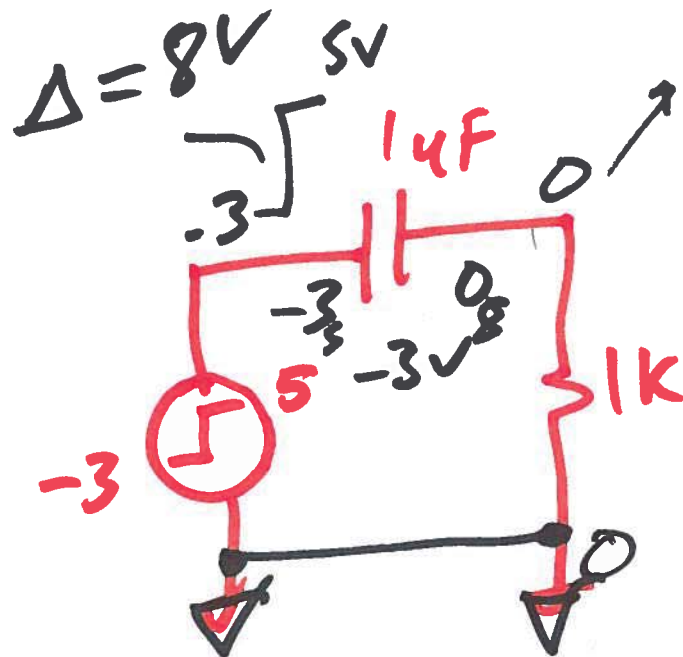


1)



DC $\rightarrow$ CAP = OPEN
FAST edge $\rightarrow$ CAP = SHORT

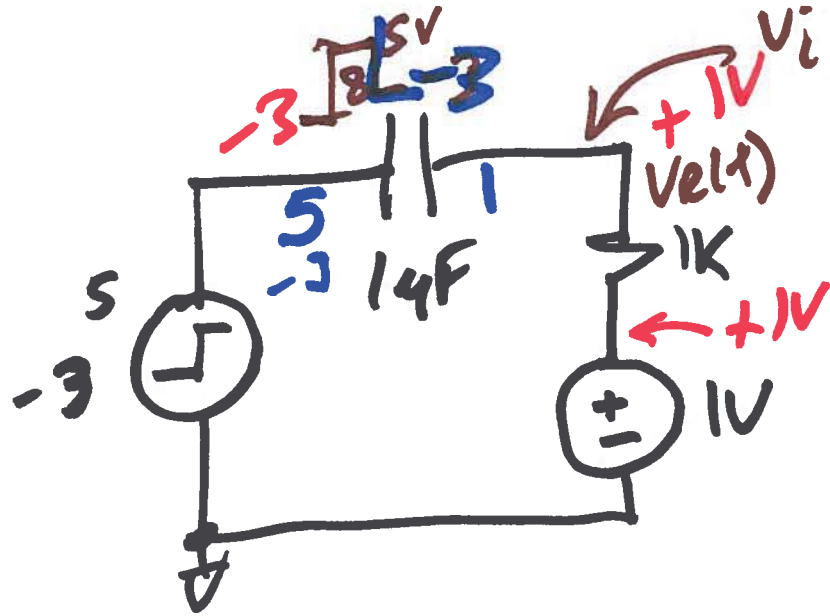
$$V_R(t) = 0 + (2 - 0)e^{-t/RC}$$



$$8e^{-t/RC} = 2e^{-t/RC}$$

$$5 - 8 = -3$$

$$-3 - 0 = -3$$



A graph showing the voltage $V_R(t)$ versus time t . The voltage starts at 1V at $t=0$ and decays exponentially towards 0V. The equation for the voltage is:

$$V_R(t) = 1 + (9-1)e^{-t/RC}$$

$$V_c = -3 - 1 = -4V$$

$$-4 = 5 - V_i$$

$$V_i = 9V$$

$$V_c = 5 - 1 = 4V$$

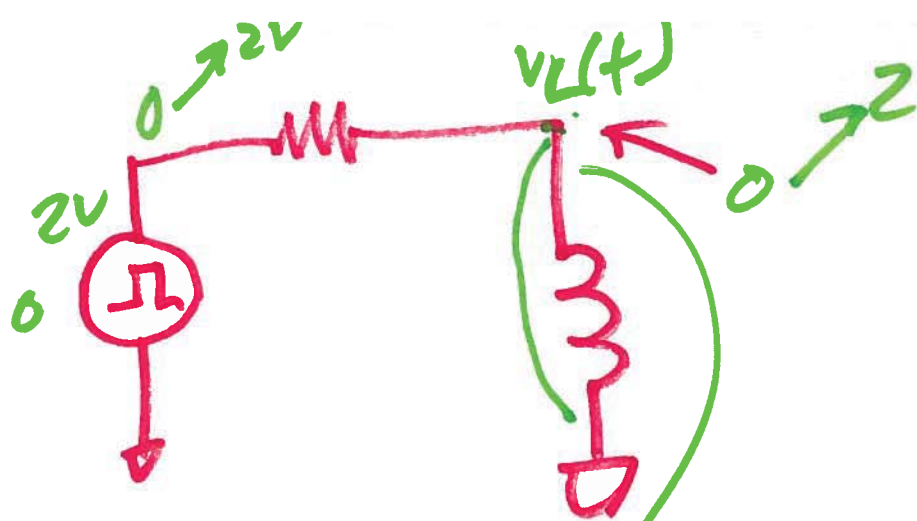
$$4V = -3 - V_i \Rightarrow V_i = -7V$$

A circuit diagram showing a 5V DC source in series with a 1V DC source. The voltage across the 1V source is labeled V_c .

$$V_c = 5 - 1 = 4$$

$$4 = -3 - V_i$$

$$V_i = -7$$



Inductor
 DC $\rightarrow$ short
 AC $\rightarrow$ open
 fast edge
 v_i v_f t/τ

$$V_f = 0$$

$$V_i = 5V$$

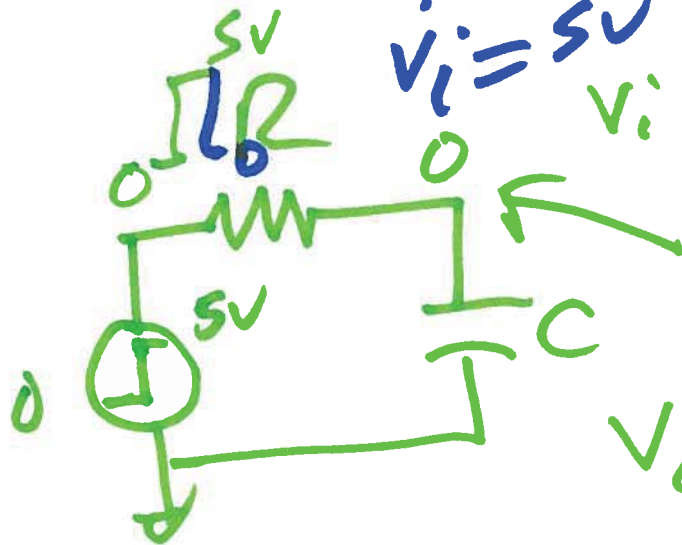
$$V_i = 0$$

$$V_f = 5V$$

$$V_L(t) = 0 + (2 - 0)e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 2e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$-t/\tau$$



$$V_C(t) = 5 + (0 - 5)e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 5(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$V_C(t) = 0 + (5 - 0)e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 5e^{-t/\tau}$$

ENERGY Storage

$I \downarrow \begin{array}{c} + \\ \text{---} R \text{---} \\ - \end{array}$
 $p = v \cdot i = \frac{v^2}{R} = I^2 R$ in CAPS & inductor

NO POWER diss. in AN inductor

CAP.

Instantaneous power

CAP.

$i(t) \downarrow \begin{array}{c} + \\ \text{---} C \text{---} \\ - \end{array} v(t)$

$P(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t)$

$E = \int P(t) dt = \int C \cdot v(t) \cdot \frac{dv(t)}{dt} dt$

$i(t) = C \cdot \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$

energy, Joules

Energy stored = $\int_0^t E dt = C \int_0^t v(t) \cdot dv(t)$

$$\Sigma = \int p(t) \cdot dt = C \cdot \int_0^{V_{final}} v(t) \cdot dv(t)$$

$$p(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t) = C \cdot v(t) \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$\Sigma = \int p(t) \cdot dt = C \int_0^{V_{final}} v(t) \cdot dv(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{3V}}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

Energy stored on a cap

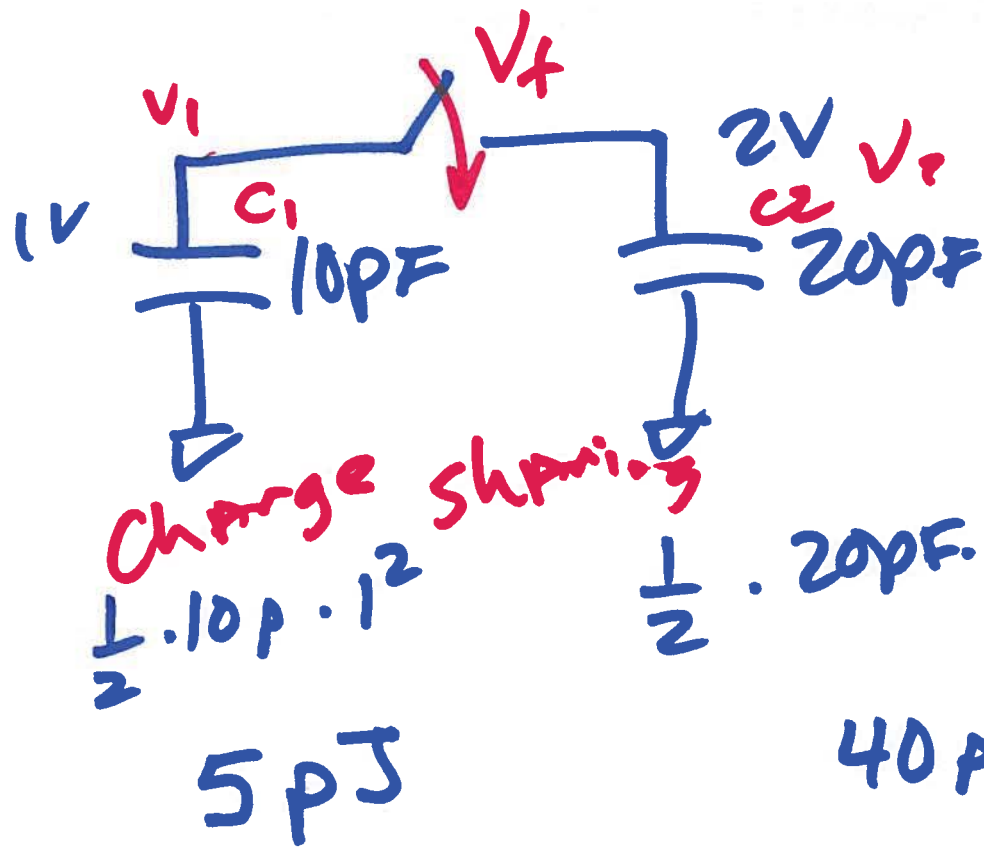
$$P(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t), \quad v(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int P(t) \cdot dt = \int_0^I L \cdot i(t) \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} dt$$

↑ energy stored in inductor

$$\boxed{\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} L I^2}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_0^I P(t) \cdot dt = \int_0^I L \cdot i(t) \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} dt$$



After switch closes, 45pJ stored on the two caps

$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 30\text{pF} \cdot 1.66^2 = 41.3\text{pJ}$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

$$C V = Q$$

$$30\text{p} \cdot V_f = C_1 \cdot V_1 + C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$= 10\text{pC} + 40\text{pC}$$

$$V_f = \frac{50}{30}$$

$$V_f = \underline{\underline{1.66\text{V}}}$$

