

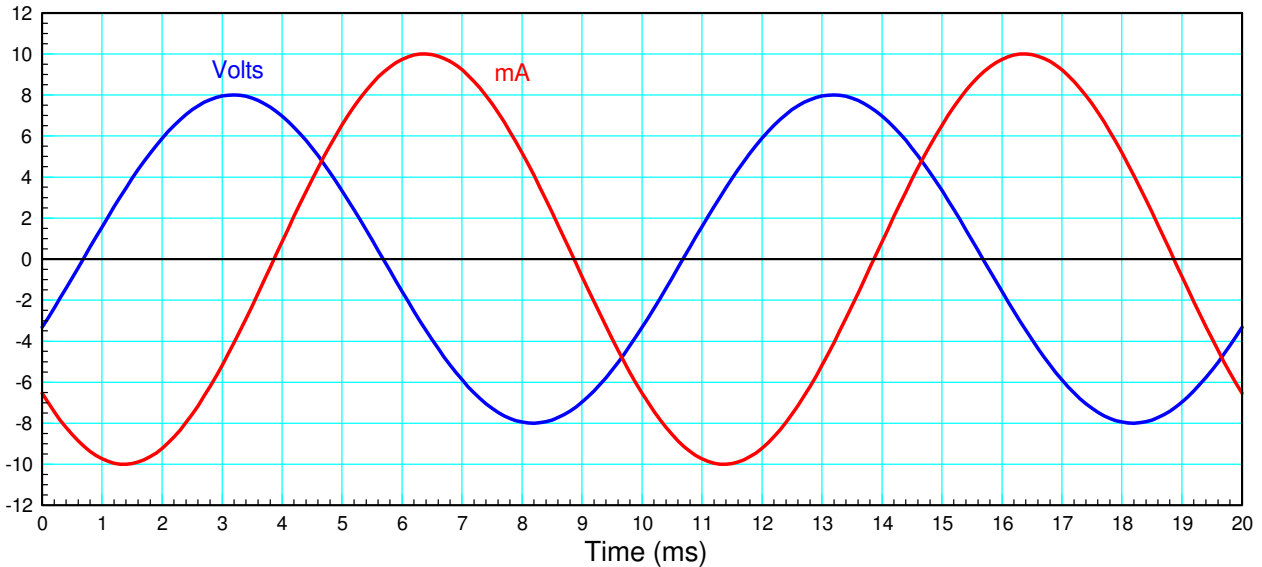
ECE 111 - Homework #13

ECE 311 Circuits II - Phasors

Phasor Voltages

1) Express V and I as phasors (i.e. as complex numbers)

- From this, determine the impedance, $Z = V/I$



Polar mode is easiest

Volts:

$$|V| = 8.00\text{V (peak)}, \quad \text{period} = 10\text{ms}, \quad \text{delay} = 3.2\text{ms}$$

$$\theta = -\left(\frac{3.2\text{ms}}{10\text{ms}}\right) 360^\circ = -115.2^\circ$$

$$V = 8.00 \angle -115.2^\circ$$

Current

$$|I| = 10\text{mA}, \quad \text{period} = 10\text{ms}, \quad \text{delay} = 6.3\text{ms}$$

$$\theta = -\left(\frac{6.3\text{ms}}{10\text{ms}}\right) 360^\circ = -226.8^\circ$$

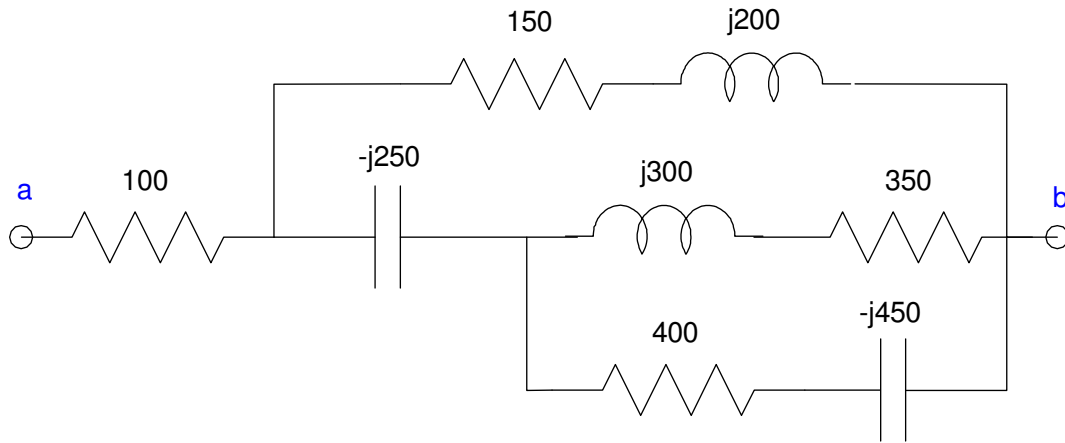
$$I = 10.00 \angle -226.8^\circ \text{ mA}$$

Impedance

$$Z = \left(\frac{V}{I}\right) = \left(\frac{8.00 \angle -115.2^\circ}{10.00 \angle -226.8^\circ}\right) = 0.80 \angle 111.6^\circ$$

Phasor Impedances

2) Determine the impedance, Z_{ab}



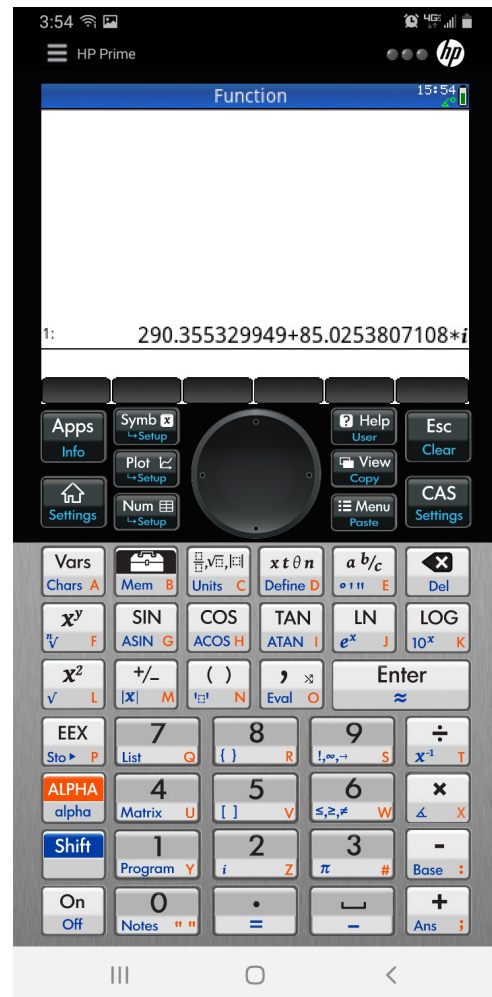
HP Prime: (RPN mode)

- Settings - Entry - RPN

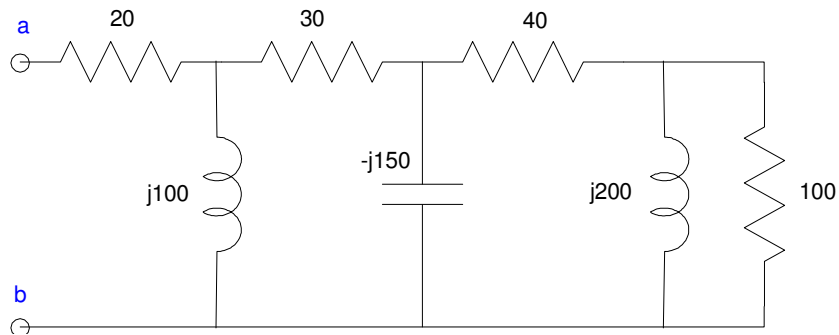
```

350i300
enter
x-1
400i-450
x-1
+
x-1
0i-250
+
x-1
150i200
+
x-1
100
+

```



3) Determine the impedance, Z_{ab}



$$Z_{ab} = 88.415 + j77.488$$

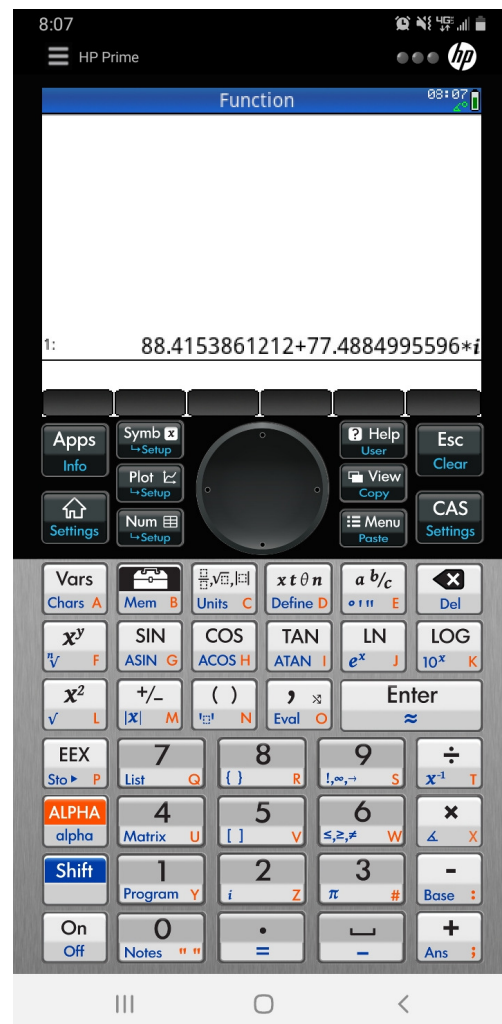
HP Prime (RPN mode)

- Settings - Entry - RPN

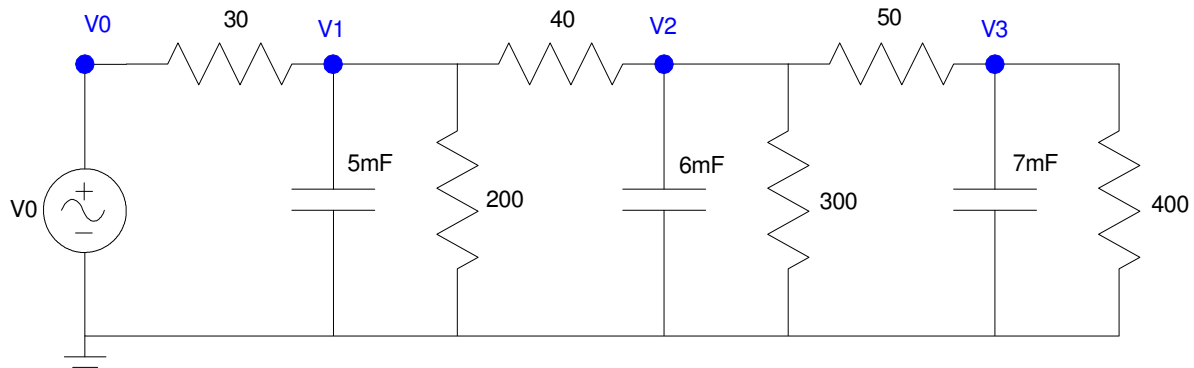
```

100
enter
x-1
0i200
x-1
+
x-1
40
+
x-1
0i-150
x-1
+
x-1
30
+
x-1
0i100
x-1
+
x-1
20
+

```



Voltage Nodes with Phasors



4) Assume $V_0 = 10$.

a) Determine the impedances of each element at 0 rad/sec

$$C \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \infty$$

$$I_c = 0$$

you can ignore capacitors at DC: the current is zero

b) Write the voltage node equations

$$V_0 = 10$$

$$\left(\frac{V_1 - V_0}{30}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{200}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1 - V_2}{40}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_2 - V_1}{40}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2}{300}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2 - V_3}{50}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_3 - V_2}{50}\right) + \left(\frac{V_3}{400}\right) = 0$$

c) Solve for V_1 , V_2 , and V_3 .

Group terms

$$V_0 = 10$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{30}\right)V_0 + \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{40}\right)V_1 - \left(\frac{1}{40}\right)V_2 = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{40}\right)V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{300} + \frac{1}{50}\right)V_2 - \left(\frac{1}{50}\right)V_3 = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{50}\right)V_2 + \left(\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{400}\right)V_3 = 0$$

Place in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \left(\frac{-1}{30}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{40}\right) & \left(\frac{-1}{40}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{-1}{40}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{300} + \frac{1}{50}\right) & \left(\frac{-1}{50}\right) \\ 0 & 0 & \left(\frac{-1}{50}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{400}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve using Matlab

```
>> b1 = [1, 0, 0, 0];  
>> b2 = [-1/30, 1/30+1/200+1/40, -1/40, 0];  
>> b3 = [0, -1/40, 1/40+1/300+1/50, -1/50];  
>> b4 = [0, 0, -1/50, 1/50+1/400];  
>> B = [b1;b2;b3;b4]
```

```
1.0000    0    0    0  
-0.0333    0.0633   -0.0250    0  
0   -0.0250    0.0483   -0.0200  
0    0   -0.0200    0.0225
```

```
>> A = [10; 0; 0; 0]
```

```
10  
0  
0  
0
```

```
>> V = inv(B)*A
```

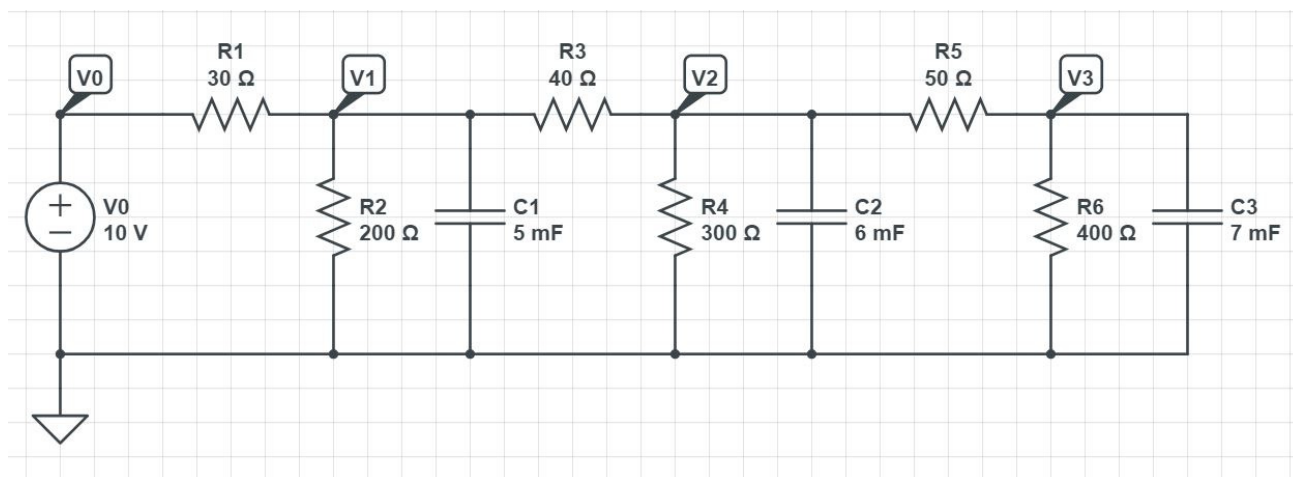
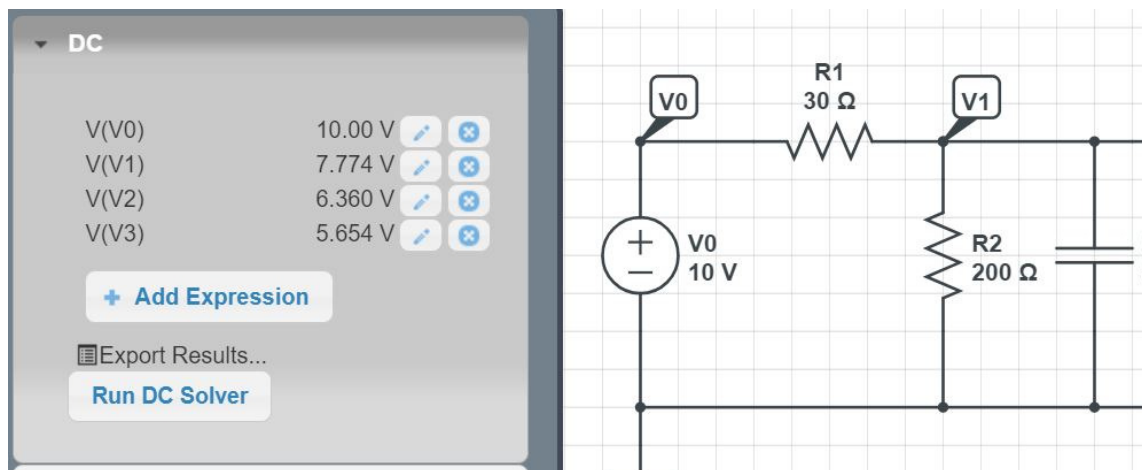
```
V0    10.0000  
V1     7.7739  
V2     6.3604  
V3     5.6537
```

```
>>
```

5) Check your results in CircuitLab

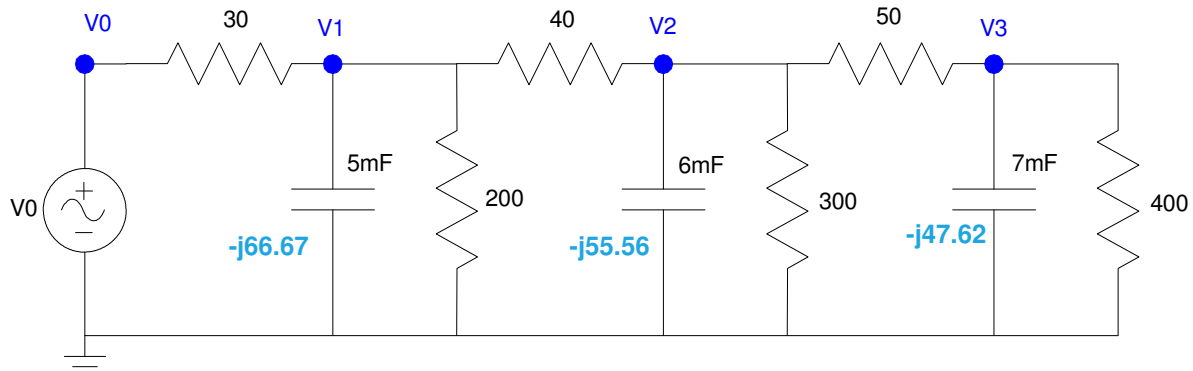
The results are the same

V0 10.0000
V1 7.7739
V2 6.3604
V3 5.6537



6) Assume $V_0 = 10 \sin(3t)$ $10V, 3 \text{ rad/sec sine wave } (0.478\text{Hz})$

a) Determine the impedances of each element at 3 rad/sec



$$C_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(3)(0.005)} = -j66.67\Omega$$

$$C_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(3)(0.006)} = -j55.56\Omega$$

$$C_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(3)(0.007)} = -j47.62\Omega$$

b) Write the voltage node equations

$$V_0 = 0 - j10$$

$$\left(\frac{V_1 - V_0}{30}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{200}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{-j66.67}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1 - V_2}{40}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_2 - V_1}{40}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2}{300}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2}{-j55.56}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2 - V_3}{50}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_3 - V_2}{50}\right) + \left(\frac{V_3}{400}\right) + \left(\frac{V_3}{-j47.62}\right) = 0$$

c) Solve for $V_1, V_2,$ and V_3 as complex numbers

Group terms

$$V_0 = 0 - j10$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{30}\right)V_0 + \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{-j66.67}\right)V_1 - \left(\frac{1}{40}\right)V_2 = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{40}\right)V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{300} + \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{-j55.56}\right)V_2 - \left(\frac{1}{50}\right)V_3 = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{50}\right)V_2 + \left(\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{400} + \frac{1}{-j47.62}\right)V_3 = 0$$

Place in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \left(\frac{-1}{30}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{-j66.67}\right) & \left(\frac{-1}{40}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{-1}{40}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{300} + \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{-j55.56}\right) & \left(\frac{-1}{50}\right) \\ 0 & 0 & \left(\frac{-1}{50}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{400} + \frac{1}{-j47.62}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve in Matlab

```
>> b1 = [1, 0, 0, 0];
>> b2 = [-1/30, 1/30+1/200+1/40+1/(-j*66.67), -1/40, 0];
>> b3 = [0, -1/40, 1/40+1/300+1/50+1/(-j*55.56), -1/50];
>> b4 = [0, 0, -1/50, 1/50+1/400+1/(-j*47.62)];
>> B = [b1;b2;b3;b4]

    1.0000         0         0         0
   -0.0333     0.0633 + 0.0150i   -0.0250         0
         0     -0.0250     0.0483 + 0.0180i   -0.0200
         0         0     -0.0200     0.0225 + 0.0210i

>> A = [0-j*10; 0; 0; 0]

         0 -10.0000i
         0
         0
         0

>> V = inv(B)*A

V0         0 -10.0000i
V1   -2.3048 - 5.3654i
V2   -2.6197 - 1.6418i
V3   -1.9725 + 0.3816i
```

d) Express V1, V2, and V3 in terms of sine and cosine function:

```
V0 = 10.0000 sin(3t)
V1 = -2.3048 cos(3t) + 5.3654 sin(3t)
V2 = -2.6197 cos(3t) + 1.6418 sin(3t)
V3 = -1.9725 cos(3t) - 0.3816 sin(3t)
```


7) Check your results in CircuitLab using a transient simulation for 5 seconds (time step = 5ms).

Note: Polar form works better

```
>> abs(V)
```

```
V0 10.0000  
V1 5.8395  
V2 3.0916  
V3 2.0090
```

The magnitude of each voltage from CircuitLab matches calculations (move cursor over waveforms)

```
V0 10.000  
V1 5.836  
V2 3.122  
V3 1.938
```

