

# Electric Circuits II – Laboratory 03

## Step response of first order circuits

#	Student ID	Student Name	Grade (10)	Instructor signature
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Delivery Date	
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## Objective

In this exercise, the DC step response of simple RC/RL circuits is examined. The complete response behavior of RC/RL circuits is also tested.

## Theory Overview

When the dc source of an RC circuit is suddenly applied, the voltage or current source can be modeled as a step function, and the response is known as a step response

The complete response of such circuit consists of two parts, the steady state response and the transient response.

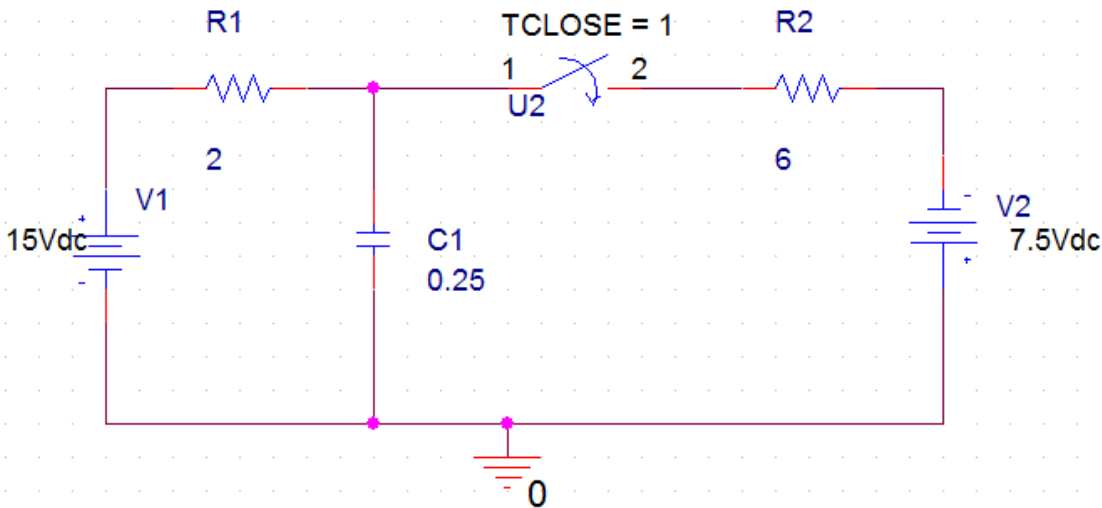
$$v(t) = v(\infty) + [v(0) - v(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0) - i(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau}$$

## Procedure

### Part 1

1. Build the following schematic using orcad pspice



2. You can find switch on EVAL library named SW\_tClose
3. Use time domain transient in simulation profile, set the runtime to 6 seconds

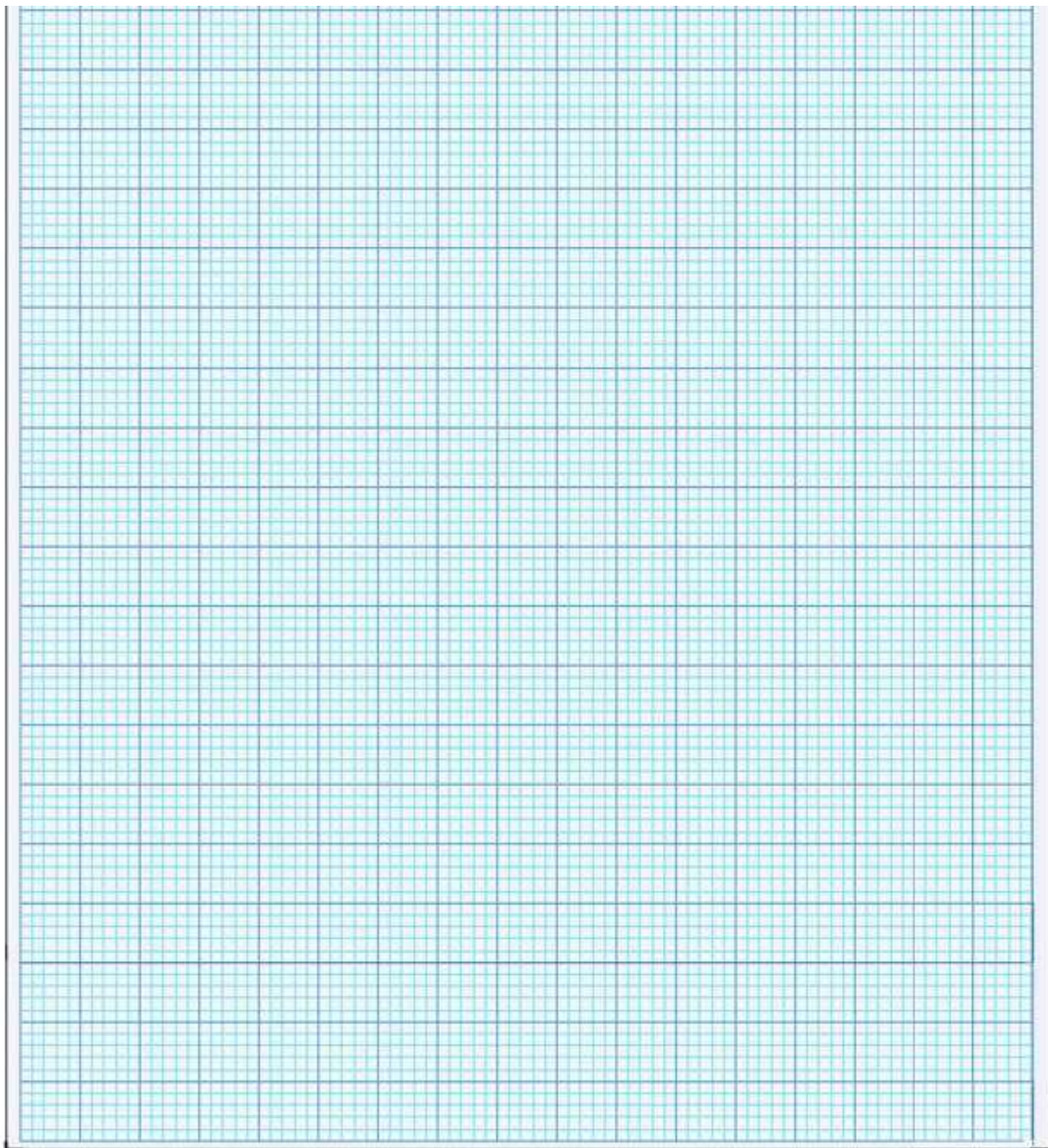
4. Run simulation then plot the relation between  $V(C1:2)$ - $V(C1:1)$  and time

### Results and data analysis

$\tau$	
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$VC(\tau)$ simulated	
$VC(\tau)$ calculated	
Deviation	

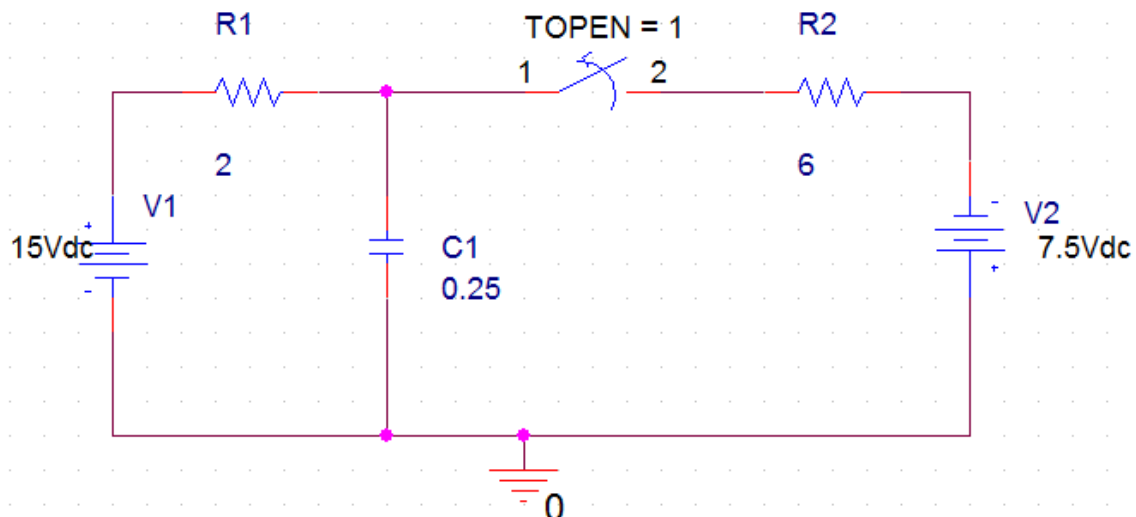
Time (sec)	Vc
0.0	
0.5	
1.0	
1.2	
1.4	
1.6	
1.8	
2.0	
2.2	
2.4	
2.6	
2.8	
3.0	
3.2	
3.4	
3.6	
3.8	
4.0	





## Part 2

1. Build the following schematic using orcad pspice



2. You can find switch on EVAL library named SW\_tOpen

3. Use time domain transient in simulation profile, set the runtime to 6 seconds

4. Run simulation then plot the relation between  $V(C1:2)-V(C1:1)$  and time

## Results and data analysis

$\tau$	
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$VC(\tau)$ simulated	
$VC(\tau)$ calculated	
Deviation	

Time (sec)	Vc
0.0	
0.5	
1.0	
1.2	
1.4	



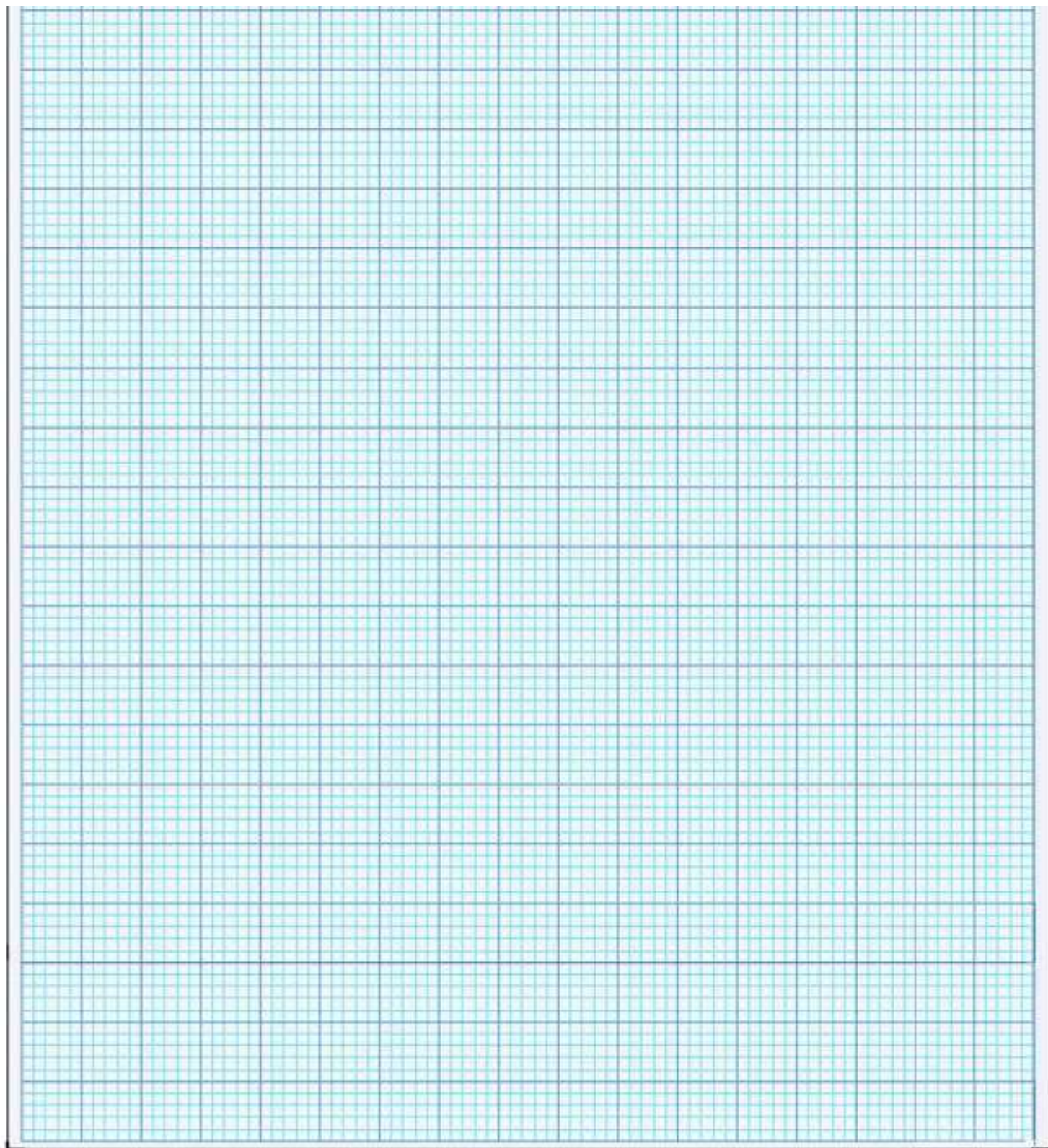
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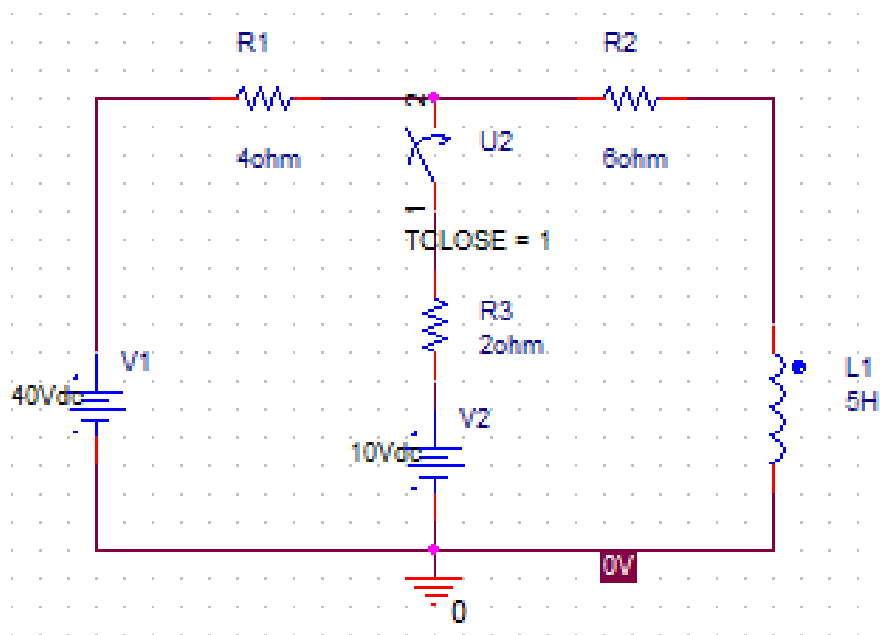
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AHRAM CANADIAN UNIVERSITY

1.6	
1.8	
2.0	
2.2	
2.4	
2.6	
2.8	
3.0	
3.2	
3.4	
3.6	
3.8	
4.0	



## Part 03

1. Build the following schematic using orcad pspice



2. You can find switch on EVAL library named SW\_tClose
3. Use time domain transient in simulation profile, set the runtime to 6 seconds
4. Run simulation then plot the relation between  $I(L1)$  and time

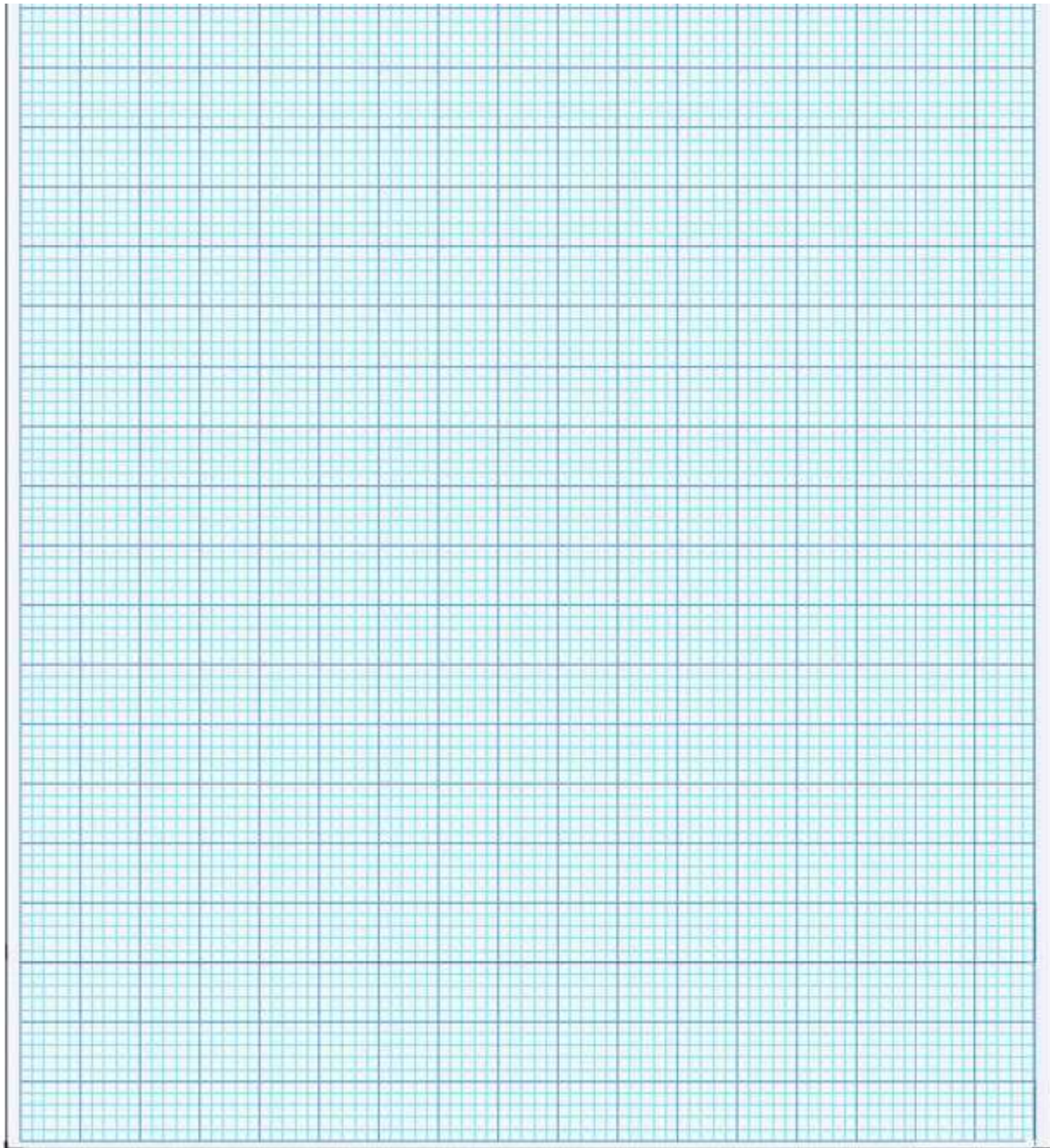
## Results and data analysis

$\tau$	
$I(\tau)$ simulated	
$I(\tau)$ calculated	
Deviation	



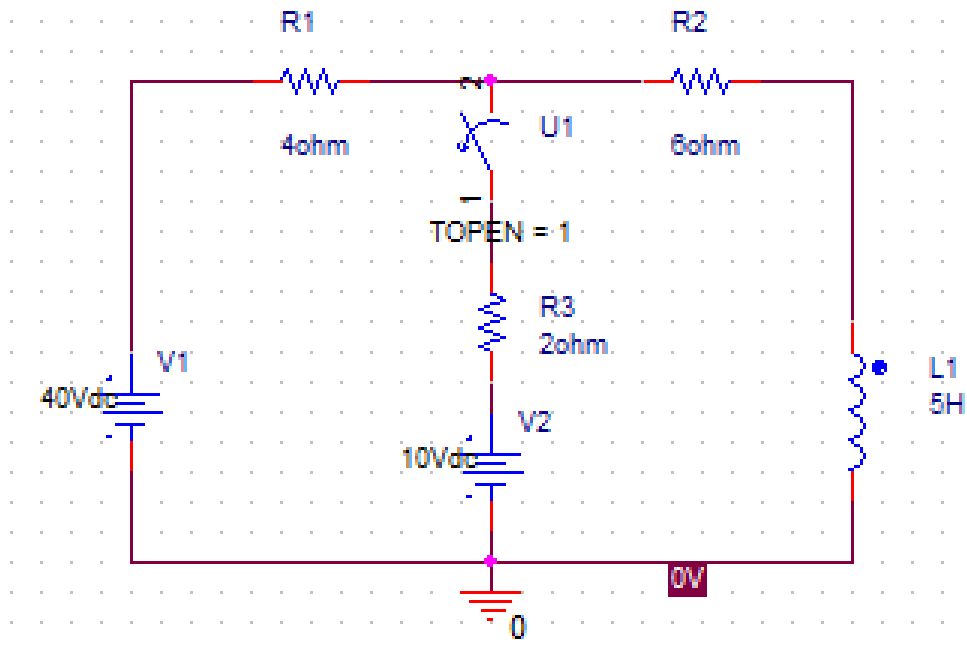


Time (sec)	$I_L$
0.0	
0.5	
1.0	
1.2	
1.4	
1.6	
1.8	
2.0	
2.2	
2.4	
2.6	
2.8	
3.0	
3.2	
3.4	
3.6	
3.8	
4.0	
4.2	
4.4	
4.6	
4.8	
5.0	
5.5	
6.0	



## Part 04

1. Build the following schematic using orcad pspice



2. You can find switch on EVAL library named SW\_tOpen
3. Use time domain transient in simulation profile, set the runtime to 6 seconds
4. Run simulation then plot the relation between  $I(L1)$  and time

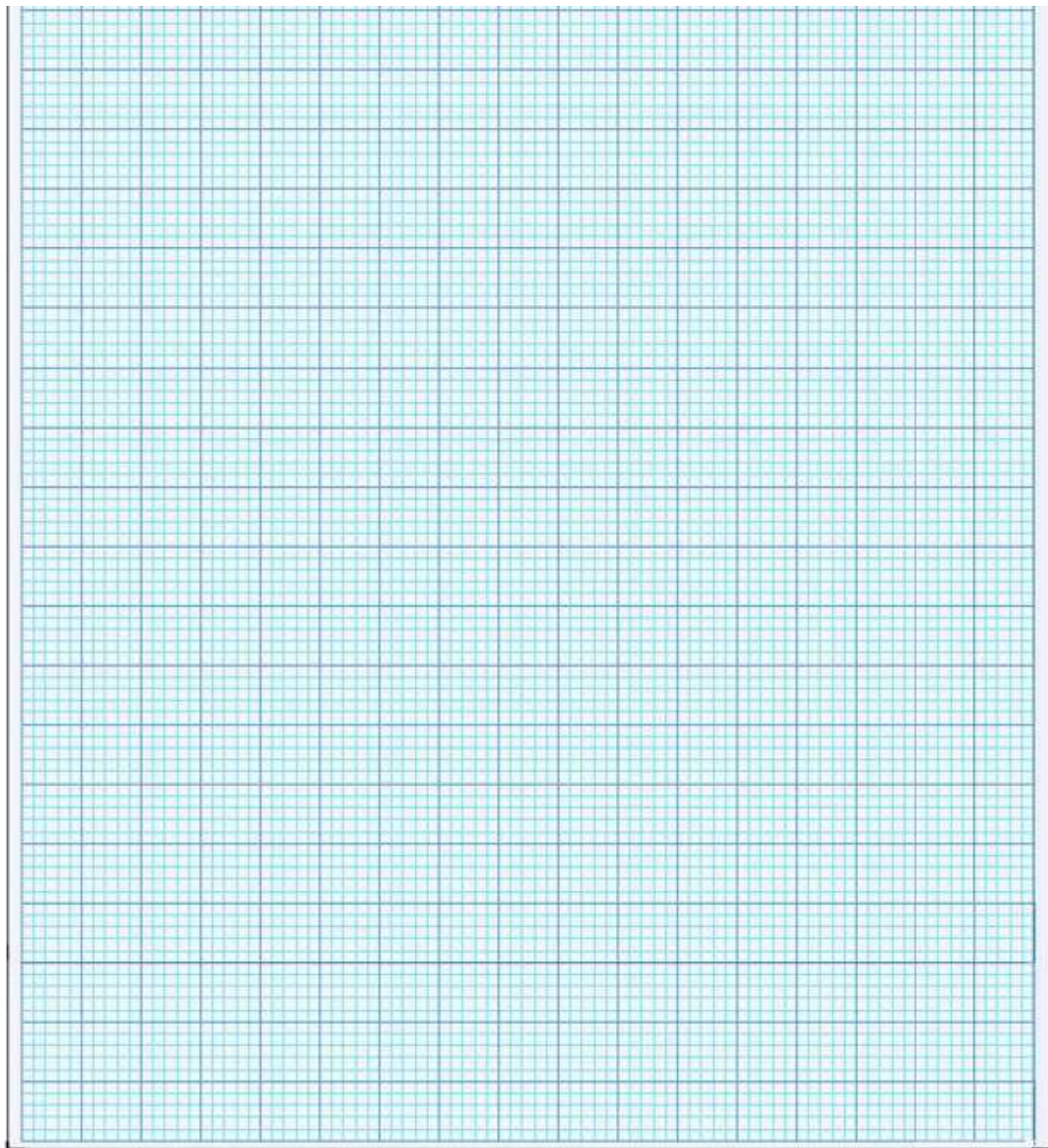
## Results and data analysis

$\tau$	
$I_l(\tau)$ simulated	
$I_l(\tau)$ calculated	
Deviation	



Time (sec)	$I_L$
0.0	
0.5	
1.0	
1.2	
1.4	
1.6	
1.8	
2.0	
2.2	
2.4	
2.6	
2.8	
3.0	
3.2	
3.4	
3.6	
3.8	
4.0	
4.2	
4.4	
4.6	
4.8	
5.0	
5.5	
6.0	





## Questions and Conclusions

1. What is a reasonable approximation for a capacitor in DC steady state?

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2. What is a reasonable approximation for a coil at in steady state?

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3. In general, what sorts of shapes do the step up/down voltages of DC RC circuits follow?

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4. In general, what sorts of shapes do the step up/down current of DC RL circuits follow?

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