# EECE2010: Circuit Theory I

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Office Hours: MW: 9am-11am
http://faculty.uml.edu/thu/16.201/material.htm
http://faculty.uml.edu/thu/16.201/lecture_note.htm

**Recitation Instructors:**

Dr. David Bamgboje
Dr. Li Lin
Dr. Jean Francois Millithaler
Dr. Albert Paradis





## §1.1 Introduction: About this course:

- **Foundation to all branches of electrical and computer engineering**
  - **Communication systems** : all information is encoded in electrical signals (digital, like 010101, analog, like a sinusoid)
  - **Computer systems**: all operation and data handling are performed via electrical variables – Everything is composed of 0 and 1.
  - **Control systems**: physical quantities, such as speed, force, temperature, pressure, are transformed into electrical signals. Control algorithms process these signals and figure out the optimal actuation strategy, like how much force to apply, which direction.
  - **Power systems**: all forms of energy (mechanical, nuclear, wind, chemical, hydraulic) are converted into electricity, since electrical energy can be easily stored (in battery, supercapcitor) and transmitted through the grid.
  - **Signal and image processing**: all forms of information converted into electrical signals, and processed via computer, digital/analog filter, for pattern recognition, comparison, identification.

- **Also important to other engineering systems**, in actuation, sensing, instrumentation and various purposes for automation
  - **Mechanical and aerospace systems**
  - **Chemical process**, actuation, sensing, instrumentation. To adjust the temperature, pressure, density, flow rate.
  - **Biomedical systems**, electrical devices are widely used in diagnosing and treatment
- Many physical quantities are transformed into electrical signals because electrical signals are easy to transfer and manipulate,
  - e.g., to be processed by computers
- Imagine how your life will be changed without electricity?
- It directly impacts your career: You will not be qualified as an electrical engineer if you fail this course: you cannot move on to other core courses.

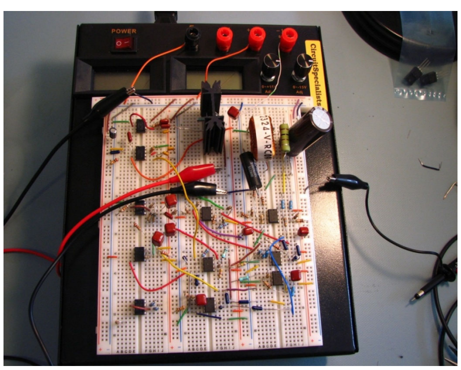
Most importantly:

It is a lot of fun to build a useful circuit!

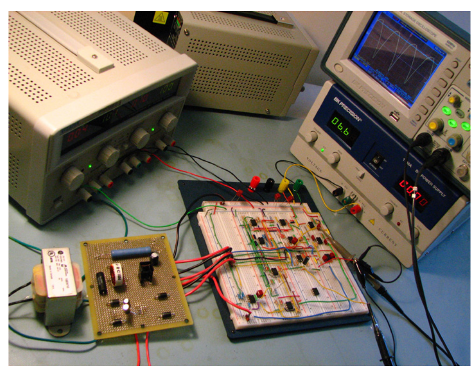




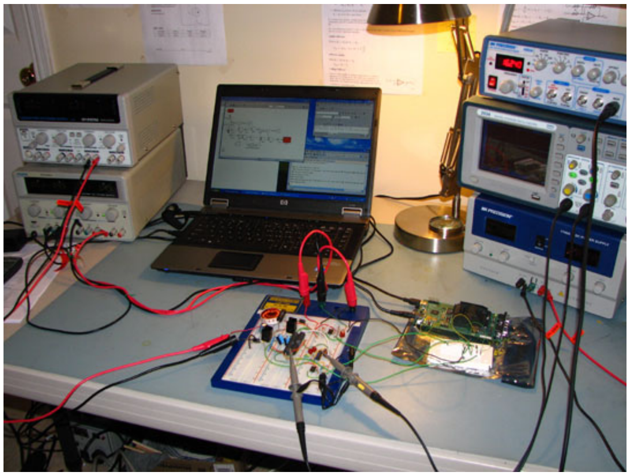


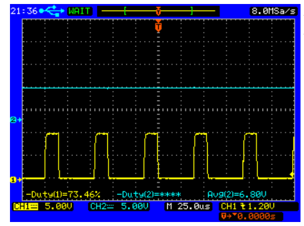


A buck-boost Converter with Control circuit



An AC-DC Converter with Control circuit



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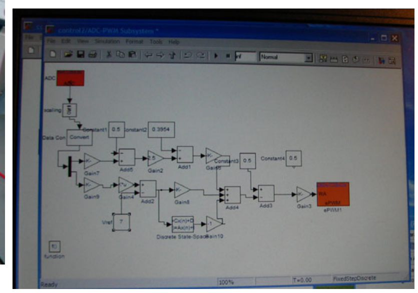

A boost converter controlled by a microcontroller
The controller is constructed using Matlab/Simulink ,
Then written into the microprocessor



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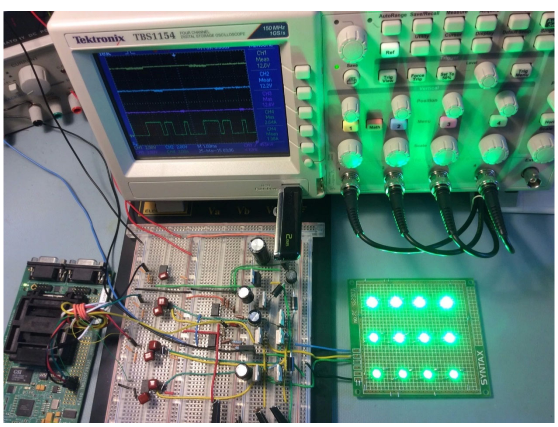
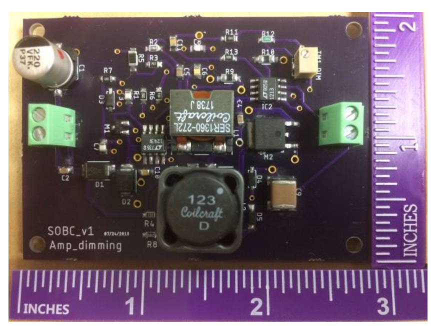


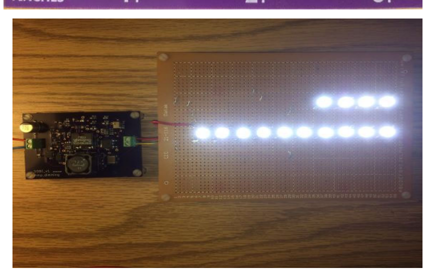

My recent project:
A high efficiency high performance
LED driver with dimming control

The paper by my PhD student and myself
has been published in
IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics.
Funded by National Science Foundation

L1

Last year's project:
A low cost high performance
LED driver





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IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON POWER ELECTRONICS 1

# Low Cost High Performance LED Driver Based on a Self-Oscillating Boost Converter

David O. Bamgboje, *Student Member, IEEE*, William Harmon, Mohammad Tahan, and Tingshu Hu, *Senior Member, IEEE*

***Abstract*—In this paper, a self-oscillating boost converter with a blocking diode is proposed to meet the desire for simple, cost-effective, high performance, and highly efficient LED drivers. As compared with traditional self-oscillating converters, the proposed converter demonstrates several appealing advantages including design simplicity, robustness, soft-switching characteristics (zero-voltage switching and zero-current switching), tight current regulation, and high efficiency over a wide line/load range. The control stage is implemented with a compact and low-cost industry standard controller, which assumes multiple roles in switching and LED current regulation. A type III compensator with anti-windup is designed to limit the maximum LED current at startup and to achieve tight LED current regulation at steady state. The efficiency and desired transient/steady-state performances are verified with SPICE simulation and a prototype circuit, which demonstrate a maximum efficiency of 95.9% and 2.3% ripple factor for the LED current. The robustness of the proposed driver is verified under a range of power supply voltage and different numbers of LEDs at the load side. In addition, the circuit is modified to implement high efficiency pulsewidth modulation dimming between 5% and 95%.**

***Index Terms*—Current regulation, LED driver, pulsewidth modulation (PWM) dimming, self-oscillating boost converter**

For example, a self-oscillating soft-switching converter is developed for LED driving in [11] with reduced LED current change in the presence of voltage changes without using additional current feedback. A half-bridge self-oscillating converter is proposed in [12] to reduce LED current ripple due to input voltage ripple, without using electrolytic capacitors. Similarly, Juarez *et al.*, applied the self-oscillating half-bridge converter to LED driving with a focus on reducing the output capacitor size [13]. In the same vein, Mineiro *et al.*, took advantage of self-oscillation by using a bipolar junction transistor (BJT) half-bridge converter in LED driver application [14]. The authors reported minimal temperature drift, moderate efficiency of 81%, and an LED current ripple factor of 15%. In a work by Chen *et al.*, an ultralow input voltage self-oscillating boost converter (SOBC) was proposed for LED driver applications [15]. An input adaptive peak current and blanking time control was used to extend the input voltage range of operation and to ensure tight LED current regulation. The authors reported an efficiency of 72% and an LED current ripple factor of 7%.



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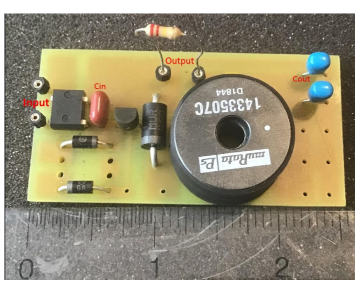
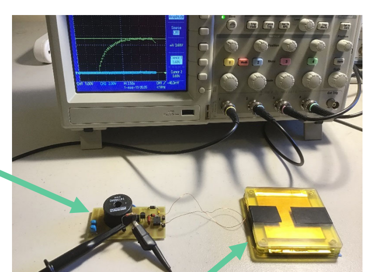
## This year's new project:

Build a power management system for triboelectric nanogenerators (TENG)

- The most cutting edge technology in energy harvesting (invented in 2012)
- Harvest energy while walking, doing exercise, use the energy to power cell phone, health monitors, …, internet of things
- TENGs are more powerful and versatile, as compared to other harvester
- However: The power generated is badly behaved
- A power management system converts the power to well-behaved form




The power management circuit, Made by my PhD students



The TENG device, made by Georgia Tech



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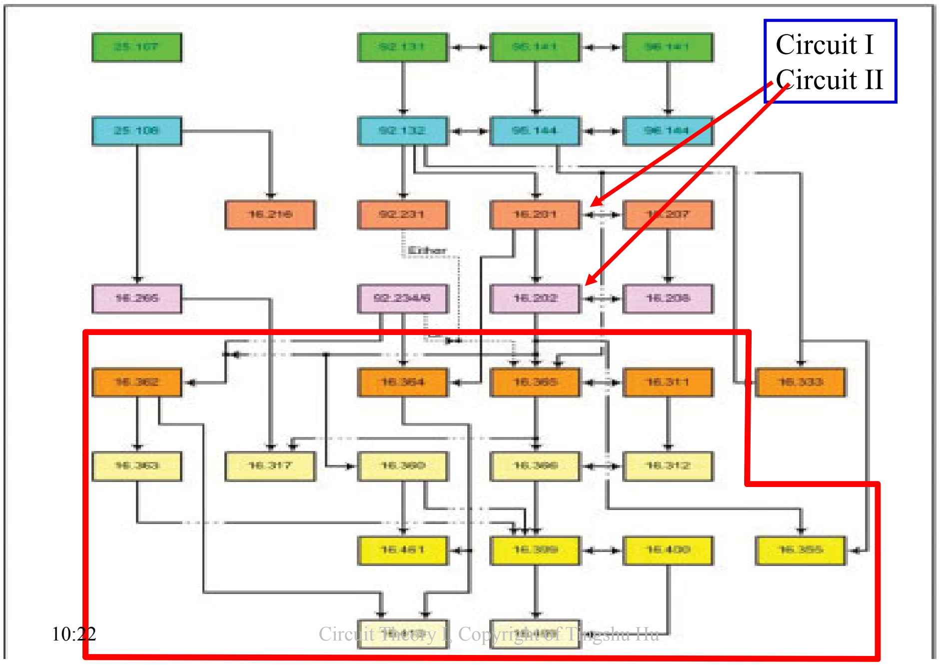
The courses inside the red box all need this course as prerequisite

Curriculum check sheet of BS in EE








**Textbook:**

C. K Alexander and M. N. O. Sadiku, Fundamentals of Electric Circuits, edition 6, 5,or 3,4, 2 (McGraw Hill).

**GRADING POLICY:**

Homework+Attendance: 11%

Quizzes:15%

3 Tests: 54%

Final Exam: 20%

**HOMEWORK POLICY:**

- Late homework is NOT accepted.
- Homework should be clear, concise, and complete.

**Attendance:** Will be taken every class. Positive attitude is a key to success. Being half hearted is a waste of time.

**Course materials**: http://faculty.uml.edu/thu/16.201/material.htm

(homework assignment/solution, sample tests/solutions)

**Lecture notes:** http://faculty.uml.edu/thu/16.201/lecture_note.htm

**Prerequisite:**

- Calculus II with grade C or better

## **Circuit Theory I Tentative Class schedule** (Fall 2019)

Period 1: Chapter 1,2: Basic concepts, Basic laws
9/4(W): Course overview (1.2), Charge & Current (1.3)
9/9(M): ref. dir of current; voltage(1.4), power & energy(1.5), circuit elements(1.6)
9/11(W): Ohm's law (2.2); Nodes, branches, loops(2.3), KCL, KVL(2.4)
9/16(M): Use basic laws to solve circuit problems (2.4)
9/18(W): Ways of connection; Series resistors & voltage division (2.5)
Parallel resistors & current division(2.6)
9/23(M ): Solving circuit problems using basic laws and tools
9/25(W): More practice problems
9/30(M): Test 1 (no cheat sheet)

Period 2: Chapter 3, Methods of analysis
10/2(W): Nodal analysis (2.2)
10/7(M): Nodal analysis with voltage sources (2.3)
10/9(W): Mesh analysis (2.4); Mesh with current sources (2.5)
10/15(M): More mesh analysis problems in lecture, Period review in recitation
10/21(M): Test 2 (no cheat sheet)

Please show clear steps in Quizzes, Tests and Exams.
If major steps are missing, or wrong steps with correct final answer, you may be asked to retake the Test, with some changes.







Period 3: Chapter 4, Circuit Theorems
10/16(W): Linearity (4.2), Superposition without dependent source(4.3)
10/23(W): Superposition with dependent source (4.3), Source transformation (4.4)
10/28(M): Thevenin's theorem (4.5)
10/30(W): Norton's theorem (4.6), Maximum power transfer (4.7)
11/4(M): Test 3 (no cheat sheet)

Period 4: Chapters 6,7,8
11/6(W): Chapter 6, capacitors and inductors
11/13(W): Source free RC (7.2)
11/18(M): Source free RL (7.3), Singularity functions (7.4)
11/20(W): Step resp. of RC (7.5), Step resp. of RL (7.6)
11/25(M): Solving 2$^{nd}$-order differential equations
12/2(M): Finding initial values (8.2), Step resp. of a series RLC (8.5)
12/4(W): Step resp. of a series RLC circuit(8.5), Other 2$^{nd}$-order circuits (8.6,8.7)
12/9(M): Review; 12/11(W): Office hours

**Final Exam will cover Chapters 7,8**
**All tests and exam are closed-book, closed-notes.**

Makeup test/exam will only be given in *extreme* emergency or illness (Evidence required).
Ask for help before the final exam, NOT after! NO extra work to raise your grade after final!

**Attention: You need to pass Circuit I with grade C- or better to take Circuit II.** 

A sample score and grading table from a previous term

| | ID | Name: Section 20x | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Qz | hw/att | FE | opt1 | opt2 | score | Final grade | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100% | 20 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| 1 | | | 13.8 | 17.5 | 9.4 | 9 | 9.19 | 13.3 | 68.12 | 67.59 | 68.1 | C- | |
| 2 | | | 16 | 17.5 | 15.2 | 10.5 | 10 | 17.5 | 81.83 | 84.36 | 84.4 | B+ | |
| 3 | | | 19 | 19.7 | 19 | 14.3 | 10.4 | 20 | 96.56 | 98.09 | 98.1 | A | |
| 4 | | | 12.7 | 16.3 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 8.82 | 15.6 | 72.89 | 75.22 | 75.2 | C+ | |
| 5 | | | 12 | 15 | 6.6 | 7.76 | 4.44 | 5.1 | 47.54 | 35.33 | 47.5 | F | F |
| 6 | | | 16.9 | 12.1 | 17.8 | 11.3 | 5.68 | 11.4 | 70.45 | 62.05 | 70.5 | C | |
| 7 | | | 8.4 | 14.4 | 12 | 11.7 | 8.71 | 12.7 | 67.72 | 67.51 | 67.7 | C- | |
| 8 | | | 13.7 | 0.5 | | 3.26 | 2.98 | | 19.02 | 9.548 | 19 | W | W |
| 9 | | | 18.6 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 12.5 | 2.72 | 12 | 77.35 | 64.21 | 77.3 | B- | |
| 10 | | | 19.8 | 16.2 | 19.2 | 11.3 | 7.79 | 7.8 | 76.52 | 55.32 | 76.5 | C+ | |
| 11 | | | 11 | 16 | 10.8 | 12.8 | 7.76 | 8.3 | 62.83 | 54.23 | 62.8 | D | D |
| 12 | | | 16.4 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 9 | 3.6 | 5 | 53.24 | 36.84 | 53.2 | F | F |
| 13 | | | 19 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 16.7 | 87.63 | 81.96 | 87.6 | A- | |
| 14 | | | 16.2 | 18.3 | 14.4 | 10 | 3.82 | 17 | 74.84 | 76.23 | 76.2 | C+ | |
| 15 | | | 19.2 | 18 | 19.1 | 13 | 8.02 | 18.3 | 90 | 89.06 | 90 | A | |
| 16 | | | 18 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 6.38 | 1.91 | 15.7 | 58.2 | 55.65 | 58.2 | D | D |
| 17 | | | 12 | 11.5 | 10 | 7.76 | 9.06 | 15.2 | 62.17 | 70.23 | 70.2 | C | |
| 18 | | | 9 | 11.3 | 6 | 8 | 7.16 | 2.9 | 41.73 | 29.99 | 41.7 | F | F |
| 19 | | | 15.6 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 11.3 | 9.66 | 17 | 83.27 | 83.67 | 83.7 | B+ | |

Note: Need C- or better to take Circuit II    Questions?





# §1.2 International Systems of units (SI)

Units: Standard measurements of physical quantities.

- facilitate international communication

Principal units (basic SI units):

| Quantity | Basic unit | Symbol |
|---|---|---|
| Length | meter | m |
| Mass | kilogram | kg |
| Time | second | s |
| Electric Current | ampere | A |
| Temperature | kelvin | K |
| Luminous Intensity | candela | cd |

Other quantities, like, force, speed, toque, power, energy, are derived from these.

# Prefixes based on the power of 10

| Multiplier | Prefix | Symbol |
|---|---|---|
| $10^{18}$ | exa | E |
| $10^{15}$ | peta | P |
| $10^{12}$ | tera | T |
| $10^{9}$ | giga | G |
| $10^{6}$ | mega | M |
| $10^{3}$ | kilo | k |
| 100 | hecto | h |
| 10 | deka | da |
| 0.1 | deci | d |
| 0.01 | centi | c |
| $10^{-3}$ | milli | m |
| $10^{-6}$ | micro | μ |
| $10^{-9}$ | nano | n |
| $10^{-12}$ | pico | p |
| $10^{-15}$ | femto | f |
| $10^{-18}$ | atto | a |

Under certain situations, the quantities are within a particular range, e.g.,
0.0000001s to 0.0001s;
It would be more convenient to say
1μs to 100μs.

Sometimes, 1 meter may be too Large, e.g., to measure the length of an atom, we may use nm or pm.

In other situations, 1 meter may be
too small, e.g., to measure the distance between planets, we may Like to use Em or Pm



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In the rest of Chapter 1, we review 5 basic concepts

- Charge
- Current
- Voltage
- Power
- Energy

We will deal with these concepts more rigorously.
Pay attention to:

- Reference direction of current
- Polarity of voltage
- Passive sign convention
- Active sign convention
- Dependent voltage source
- Dependent current source



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## §1.3 Charge and Current

Charge: Fundamental concept for explaining all electrical phenomena, such as, light, heat, signal, data,…

> Charge is an electrical property of atomic particles of which matter consists, measured in Coulombs ( C )

Notation of charge: q
Charge on one electron, $q = -1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ C.
Charge on one proton, $q = +1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ C.
Charge on an atom = charge on electrons + charge on protons, q = 0.

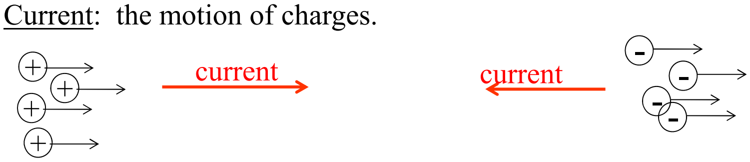
1 C is a huge quantity.
We need $6.24 \times 10^{18}$ electrons (or protons) to make 1C of charge. Quantities to the order of pC, or nC are usually used in the lab.
-1pC = $6.24\times 10^{6}$ electrons, 1nC = $6.24 \times 10^{9}$ electrons.

Charge can neither be created nor destroyed. It can only be transferred.





Current: the motion of charges.




Direction of current:
the direction of motion of positive charges.

In metallic conductors, current is caused by the motion of electrons.
Direction of the current: opposite to the motion of electrons

All electrical phenomena are caused by the flow of charges:

- Heating
- Light
- Force - In a solenoid. Make a coil of wire around an iron core.
  - Fundamental concept behind electro-mechanics
  Electrical energy ↔ Mechanical Energy

Definition of current: Current is the time rate of change of charge, measured in ampere (A). Notation: $i$

$$i \triangleq \frac{dq}{dt}$$

Also, current is the amount of charge flowing through a substance, or a cross sectional area, in 1 second.

1 ampere = 1 Coulomb/second;
1A=1C/s , ampere is a derived unit

Given the current as a function of time, i(t), for t ∈ [$t_0$, t], the total charge flowing through a substance over $[t_0, t]$ is

$$q(t) - q(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\tau)d\tau \Leftrightarrow q(t) = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\tau)d\tau$$

Example: $q(t) = \sin 2t \; C$, $i(t) = dq/dt = 2\cos 2t \; A$

$q(t) = \cos 3t \; (mC)$, $i(t) = dq/dt = -3\sin 3t \; (mA)$

A list of q(t), i(t)

| $q(t)$ | $i(t) = dq/dt$ |
|---|---|
| $\sin \omega t$ | $\omega \cos \omega t$ |
| $\cos \omega t$ | $-\omega \sin \omega t$ |
| $e^{at}$ | $ae^{at}$ |
| $t^k$ | $k\,t^{k-1}$ |







Product Rule: Let $f(t) = f_1(t) f_2(t)$

Then $\frac{df(t)}{dt} = \frac{df_1(t)}{dt} f_2(t) + f_1(t)\frac{df_2(t)}{dt}$

**Example:** $q(t) = t^2 e^{-3t} C, \quad i(t) = ?$ $\frac{dt^2}{dt} = 2t; \frac{de^{-3t}}{dt} = -3e^{-3t}$

$Let\; f_1(t) = t^2,\; f_2(t) = e^{-3t},$

$$i(t) = dq/dt = \frac{dt^2}{dt} e^{-3t} + t^2 \frac{de^{-3t}}{dt} = (2t - 3t^2)e^{-3t}\text{A}$$

$$= 2te^{-3t} + t^2(-3)e^{-3t}$$

Given current i(t), how to obtain charge q(t)?

**Example:** $i(t) = \sin 2t \; A, \quad q(t) = ?$

$$q(t) = \int i(t)dt = \int sin2t\; dt = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t \; +\text{constant}$$

**Example:** $i(t) = sin\ 2t$ A, $q(t)$ =?

$$q(t) = \int i(t)dt = \int sin2t\ dt = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + constant \qquad constant = ?$$

You need the value of q(t) at one time instant to uniquely determine q(t). Suppose q(0)=0.5C.

**Method 1**: Plug in t=0. ➔ $0.5 = q(0) = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 0 + constant$

$$0.5 = q(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 + constant \Rightarrow constant = 1$$

$$q(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\ + 1\ C$$

**Method 2:**

$$q(t) = q(0) + \int_0^t \sin 2t\ dt \ = 0.5 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\right)\Big|_0^t$$

$$= 0.5 - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\ - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 0\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\ + 1\ C$$

Notation:

$$f(t)\Big|_a^b = f(b) - f(a)$$







Practice problem 1: Determine the current i(t) flowing through an element if the charge is given by:

$$q(t) = e^{-3t}(3t^2 - 2t + 2\sin 4t)\ \ C$$

Practice problem 2: Determine the charge q(t) flowing through an element if q(0)=2C and the current is given by

$$i(t) = (-4t - 4\cos 2t + 2e^{-2t})A$$

R1

Practice problem 3: Determine the current i(t) flowing through an element if the charge is given by:

$$q(t) = t^3(e^{-2t} + 4\sin(\frac{1}{2}t + \pi))C$$

Practice problem 4: Determine the charge q(t) flowing through an element if q(0)=1.5C and the current is given by

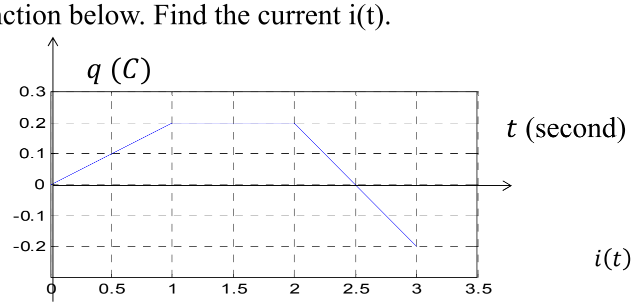
$$i(t) = \left(2e^{-4t} + 3\,t^2 + 4\sin(2t + \frac{\pi}{2})\right) A$$





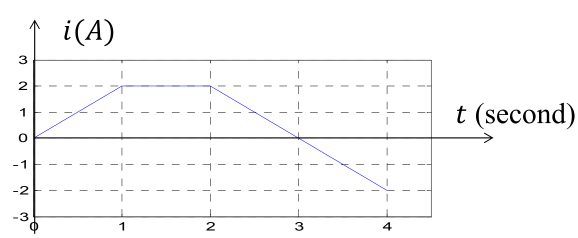
R1

Practice 5: The charge q(t) is given by a piecewise linear function below. Find the current i(t).




$$i(t) = \begin{cases} ?, & t \in [0,1] \\ ?, & t \in [1,2] \\ ?, & t = [2,3] \end{cases}$$

Practice 6: The current i(t) is given by a piecewise linear function below. Find the total charge over the interval [0,4]



Last time:

Relationship between charge $q$ and current $i$:

$$i \triangleq \frac{dq}{dt}$$

Current is the amount of charge flowing through a substance, or a cross sectional area, in 1 second.

1 ampere = 1 Coulomb/second;
1A=1C/s , ampere is a derived unit

Given the current as a function of time, i(t), for $t \in [t_0, t]$, the total charge flowing through a substance over $[t_0, t]$ is

$$q(t) - q(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\tau)d\tau \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad q(t) = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\tau)d\tau$$



More concepts:

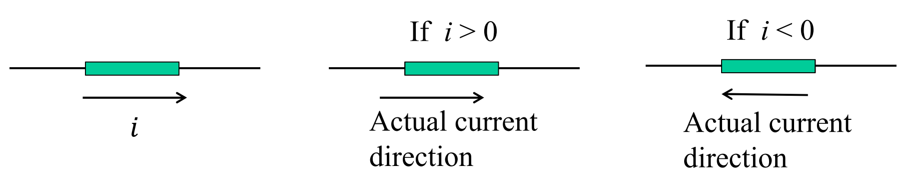


**Direct current (DC)**: a current that remains constant with time, i.e., i(t) = I for all t. Denoted as I.
**Alternating current (AC):** a current varying sinusoidally with time: $i(t)=I_m\sin(\omega t+\varphi)$ A. Will be studied in Circuit II.

Next is a very important concept in circuit analysis

**Reference direction of current**: A direction that is assigned to any current variable *i*.

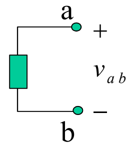
If $i > 0$, then the actual current direction is the same as the reference direction;
If $i < 0$, then the actual direction is opposite to the reference direction.




Reference direction can be arbitrarily assigned, but must be assigned.
For a complex circuit, it may be hard to tell which way the current go.
Ref. Dir. makes it more convenient to solve a circuit problem.

## 1.4 Voltage

-- Why electrons move?  The driving force is the voltage.




Definition: voltage between two points a,b, denoted as $v_{ab}$, is the energy needed to move 1C of charge from a to b, measured in volts (V)

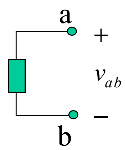
$$v_{ab} \triangleq \frac{dw}{dq}, \; 1V = 1J/C \quad \text{(J=joule)}$$

1J = 1 V × 1C = 1volt × 1 Coulomb

Recall in mechanics, 1J= 1 Meter × 1 Newton

Voltage can also be considered as the potential difference between two points.
We spend energy if we move positive charge from low potential to high potential

Voltage polarity: Assigned with "+" and "-"



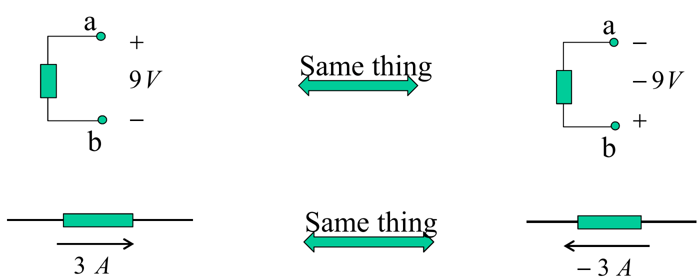

If $v_{ab} > 0$, then point "a" has higher voltage
If $v_{ab} < 0$, then point "b" has higher voltage
$v_{ab}$ can be called as voltage rise from b to a,
or, voltage drop from a to b.

| Voltage polarity can be arbitrarily assigned, but must be assigned. |
|---|










DC volatge: v(t)= constant
AC voltage: $v(t)= V_m \sin(\omega t+\varphi)$ V

## 1.5 Power and energy

We need energy to run a circuit.

**Energy:** total amount of work done over a period of time, measured in joules (J). Notation w.
**Power:** amount of work done in one unit of time, typically, in 1 second, measured in watts (W). Notation: p.

Definition: power is the time rate of absorbing or generating energy.

$$p \triangleq \frac{dw}{dt}, \qquad 1W = 1J/s$$

What is the relationship between power, current and voltage?

Recall: $v = \dfrac{dw}{dq}, \quad i = \dfrac{dq}{dt}$

$$v \times i = \frac{dw}{dq}\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{dw}{dt} = p$$





In summary:

$$p = vi,$$
$$w = \int p dt = \int vi dt$$
$$w(t_2) - w(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} vi dt$$

In a circuit, an element may absorb power or generate power.

$\Longrightarrow$ $p$ also has a sign

If $p > 0$, the element absorbs power;
If $p < 0$, the element generates power.

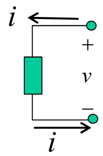
How to tell if an element is absorbing or generating power?

- The reference direction of current and the polarity of voltage are needed.

The passive sign convention and active sign convention will be introduced

<u>The passive sign convention and active sign convention:</u>

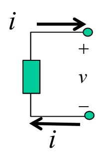
Case 1: the current enters an element through "+" terminal.
Called the passive sign convention




$p = vi$

If $p > 0$, the element absorbs power
If $p < 0$, the element generates power

Case 2: the current enters an element through "–" terminal.
Called the active sign convention




$p = -vi$

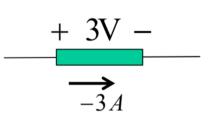
If $p > 0$, the element absorbs power
If $p < 0$, the element generates power





With reference direction of current and voltage polarity arbitrarily assigned, both v and i can be positive or negative.

Examples: Determine the power consumed by each element




(a)

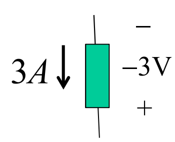
Passive sign:

$p = vi$

$v = 3V, i = -3A$

$p = vi$
$= 3 \times (-3)$
$= -9W$

Generates power




(b)

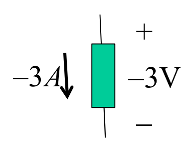
Active sign:

$p = -vi$

$v = -3V, i = 3A$

$p = -vi$
$= -(-3) \times 3$
$= 9W$

Absorbs power




(c)

Passive sign:

$p = vi$

$v = -3V, i = -3A$

$p = vi$
$= (-3) \times (-3)$
$= 9W$

Absorbs power

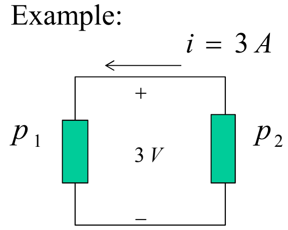
Law of conservation of energy:

In any circuit,
the power absorbed = the power generated.

Equivalently, The total amount of power absorbed = 0

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} p_n = 0$$

Example:




$$p_1 = 3 \times 3 = 9W ;$$

$$p_2 = -3 \times 3 = -9W$$

$$p_1 + p_2 = 0$$





1.6 Circuit elements

A circuit is an interconnection of elements to realize a certain function, e.g., amplifier, filter, power conversion.

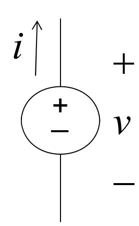
Two types of elements:

- Passive element: consumes or stores energy, such as resistors, capacitors, inductors. Never generates power
- Active element: generates energy, such as batteries, generators. May absorb energy, e.g., when a battery is charged.

Active elements include current source and voltage source.

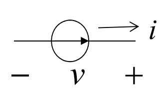
Independent source: a voltage/current source that provide specific voltage or current that is independent of the other elements.

Independent voltage source:




v is a constant or a given function of time, e.g., 5V, sin2t V
Current i can be anything as needed

Independent current source:

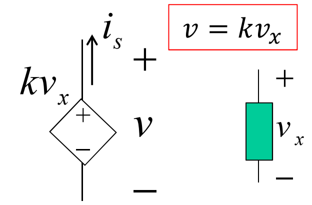



*i* is a constant or a given function of time, e.g., 4A, cos2t A
Voltage v can be anything as needed

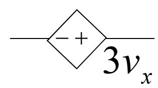
<u>Dependent source</u> (controlled source): an active element where the source quantity is controlled by another voltage or current.

Four types of dependent sources:

1. Voltage controlled voltage source (VCVS)




Example:



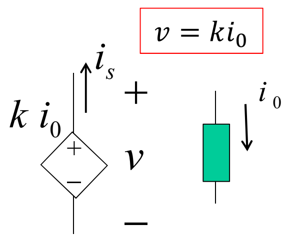

$v = kv_x$, $e.g., k = 3$

If $v_x = 2V$,

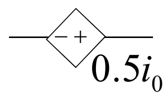
then $v = k \times 2 = 3 \times 2 = 6V$

The coefficient $k$ has no unit

2. Current controlled voltage source (CCVS)




Example:




$v = k i_0$, $e.g., k = 0.5$

If $i_0 = 4A$,

then $v = k \times 4 = 0.5 \times 4 = 2V$

$k$'s unit is V/A

Be careful: $k\, i_0$ is a voltage. It is a huge mistake to make $i_s = k\, i_0$.

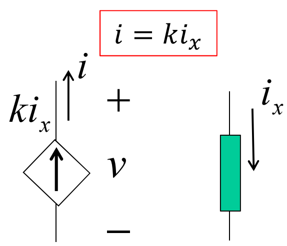
$$i_s \neq k\, i_0$$



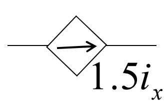




3. Current controlled current source (CCCS)




Example:



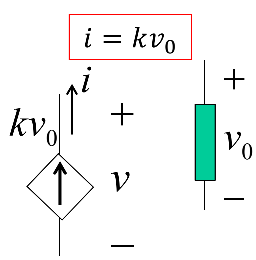

$i = k\, i_x$, $e.g., k = 1.5$

If $i_x = 6A$,

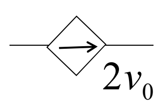
then $i = k \times 6 = 1.5 \times 6 = 9A$

$k$ has no unit

4. Voltage controlled current source (VCCS)




Example:




$i = k\, v_0$, $e.g., k = 2$

If $v_0 = 0.5V$,

then $i = k \times 0.5 = 2 \times 0.5 = 1A$

$k$'s unit is A/V

Be careful: $k\, v_0$ is a current. It is a huge mistake to make $v = k\, v_0$.

$$v \neq k\, v_0$$

All the variables we have learned so far: q, i, v, p, w. Their relationship:

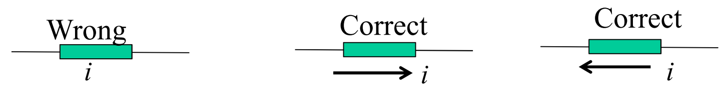
$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}, \quad q(t) = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} i dt; \quad v = \frac{dw}{dq}$$

$$p = vi \text{ (if passive sign)}, \; p = -vi \text{ (if active sign)}$$

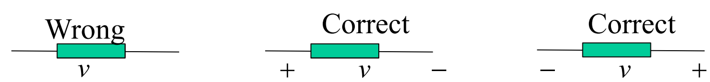
$$w(t) = w(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} vi \, dt$$

Important details to remember:

- Current i should always be assigned with a reference direction




- Volatge should always be assigned with polarity



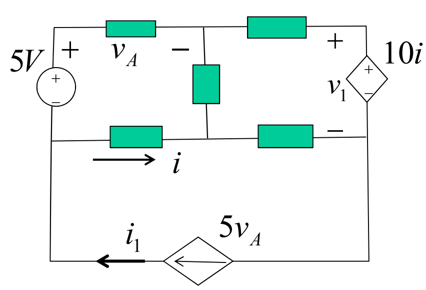








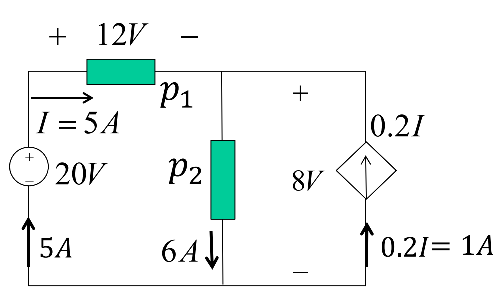
Example 1:




If $v_A$=0.5V,
then $i_1$=5$v_A$=2.5A

If i = 0.2A,
then $v_1$=10i=2V

Example 2: Compute the power of each element

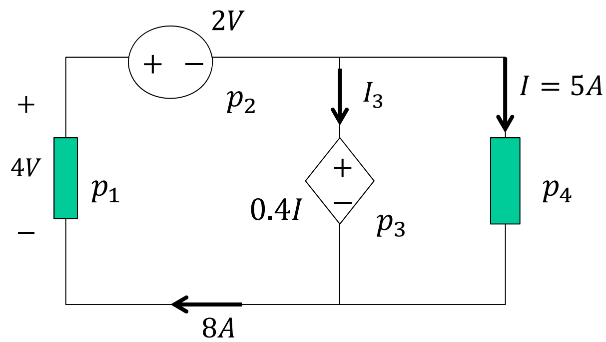



$p_1 = \; 12 \times 5 = 60W$
$p_2 = \; 8 \times 6 = 48W$
$p_{20V} = \; -20 \times 5$
$= \; -100W$
$p_{0.2I} = \; -8 \times 0.2I$
$= -8 \times 1$
= -8W

Total power = 60+48-100-8 = 0

Practice 7: Given $v(t) = \cos 3t\ V,\ i(t) = \sin 3t\ A$.
Find the total energy over time period [0, 0.2] second. Assume passive sign convention.

Practice 8: Find the power of each element. $I_3 =?$




Hint: use the law of conservation of energy.
(Don't use KCL or KVL)







Practice 9: Find the power of each element. $I_s =?$