

YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY

CENG 205 LABORATORY

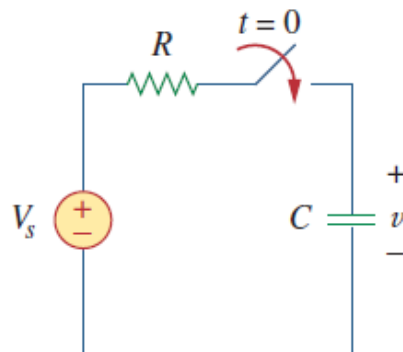
EXPERIMENT 6

Objective

To analyze the step response of RC circuit.

Theory

The step response of a circuit is its behavior when the excitation is the step function, which may be a voltage or a current source.

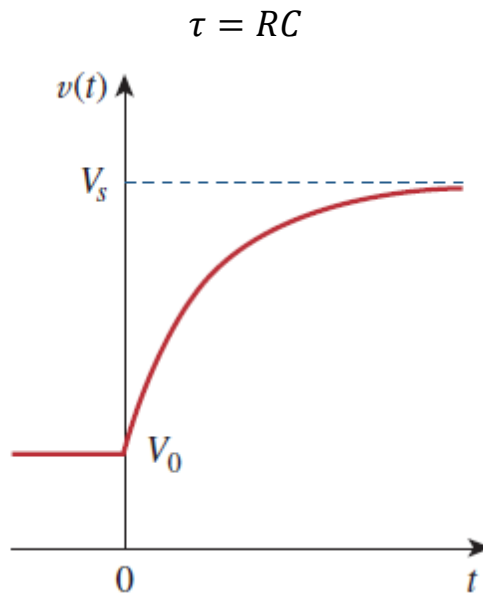


The step response is the response of the circuit due to a sudden application of a dc voltage or current source.

We assume there is an initial voltage V_o on the capacitor.

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} V_o, & t < 0 \\ V_s + (V_o - V_s)e^{-t/\tau}, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The time constant of a circuit is the time required for the response to decay to a factor of $1/e$ or 36.8 percent of its initial value.



Pre-work

- 1) Study the step response of RC circuits. Write down your studies.
- 2) Calculate desired values given in Question part by hand.

Questions:

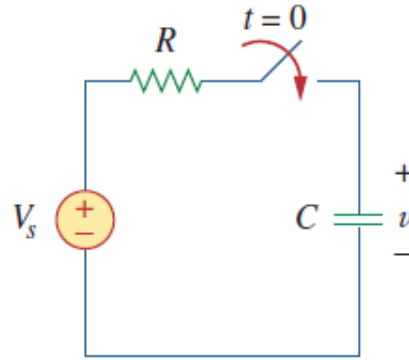
1) In the figure below, an RC circuit is given. In this circuit, the switch has been open for a long time. At $t=0$, the switch is closed. $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 470\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ for this circuit. Find the time constant and obtain the capacitor voltage v at τ , 2τ , 3τ , 4τ , and 5τ . Plot the characteristic of the step response of an RC circuit using these values.

2) Repeat part 1) for $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 1000\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 4.7\ \text{k}\Omega$

3) Repeat part 1) for $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 100\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 22\ \text{k}\Omega$

4) Repeat part 1) for $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 2\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$

INITIAL VOLTAGE ON THE CAPACITOR SHOULD BE ZERO!



Laboratory Exercises:

- 1) Construct the circuit that shown in figure above. Use $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 470\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$. The switch has been open for a long time. At $t=0$, the switch is closed.
- 2) Measure the capacitor voltage v at τ , 2τ , 3τ , 4τ , and 5τ by using multimeter. Is there any difference between the measurements and calculations?
- 3) Repeat part 1) for $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 1000\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 4.7\ \text{k}\Omega$
- 4) Repeat part 1) for $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 100\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 22\ \text{k}\Omega$
- 5) Repeat part 1) for $V_s = 10\text{ V}$, $C = 2\ \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$

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