EEE201 Circuit Analysis II

Ankara University

Faculty of Engineering

Electrical and Electronics Engineering Department

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Sinusoidal Steady-State Analysis

EEE201 Circuit Analysis II

Lecture 2

Agenda

- Phasor
- Passive Circuit Elements in the Frequency Domain
- Kirchhoff's Laws in the Frequency Domain

Phasor

The phasor is a complex number that carries the amplitude and phase angle information of a sinusoidal function:

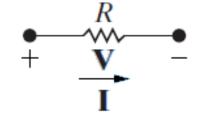
$$v = V_m \cos(wt + \emptyset) = V_m \Re\{e^{j(wt + \emptyset)}\} = V_m \Re\{e^{jwt}e^{j\emptyset}\} = \Re\{V_m e^{j\emptyset}e^{jwt}\}$$

$$V = V_m e^{j\emptyset} = \mathcal{P}\{V_m \cos(wt + \emptyset)\}$$
 (Phasor Transform)

 $\mathcal{P}^{-1}\{V_m e^{j\emptyset}\} = \Re\{V_m e^{j\emptyset} e^{jwt}\}$ (Inverse Phasor Transform)

V-I relationship for a resistor:

$$i = I_m \cos(wt + \theta_i) \Longrightarrow v = RI_m \cos(wt + \theta_i)$$



$$\boldsymbol{V} = RI_m e^{j\theta_i} = RI_m \angle \theta_i$$

V = RI

V-I relationship for an inductor:

$$i = I_m \cos(wt + \theta_i) \Longrightarrow v = L \frac{di}{dt} = -wLI_m \sin(wt + \theta_i)$$

$$V = jwLI_m e^{j\theta_i} = wLI_m \angle (\theta_i + 90^\circ)$$

$$V = jwLI$$

V-I relationship for a capacitor:

$$V = \frac{I_m}{wC} \angle (\theta_i - 90^\circ) \qquad \frac{1/j\omega}{+} \frac{V}{+}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{jwC} I$$

Z represents the <u>impedance</u> of the circuit element:

V = ZI

The imaginary part of the impedance is called **reactance**.

Kirchhoff's Laws in the Frequency Domain

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law:

$$V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n = 0$$

Kirchhoff's Current Law:

$$I_1 + I_2 + ... + I_n = 0$$

Reference

 Electric Circuits, Tenth Edition, James W. Nilsson, Susan A. Riedel Pearson, 2015