Electrical Engineering 1
12026105

Lecture 9
Sinusoidal Steady-State Analysis

Sinusoids and Phasor Chapter 9

9.1 Motivation

9.2 Sinusoids' features

9.3 Phasors

9.4 Phasor relationships for circuit elements

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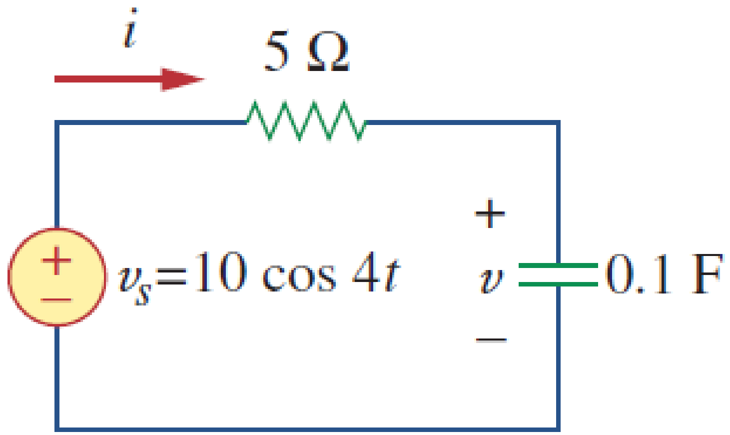
9.1 Motivation

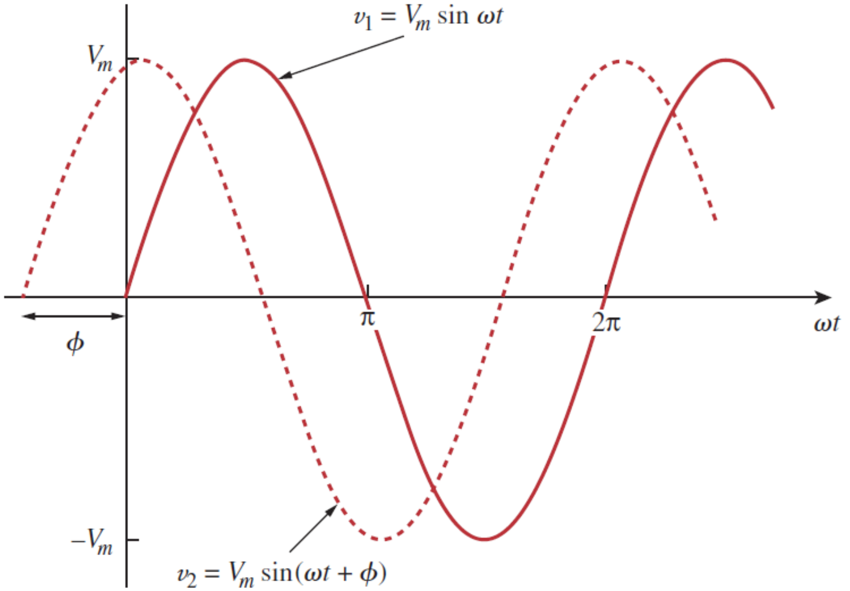


How can we apply what we have learned before to determine *i*(*t*) and *v*(*t*) ?

9.2 Sinusoids (1)

A sinusoid is a signal that has the form of the sine or cosine function. A general expression for the sinusoid,

$$v(t) = V_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$



where

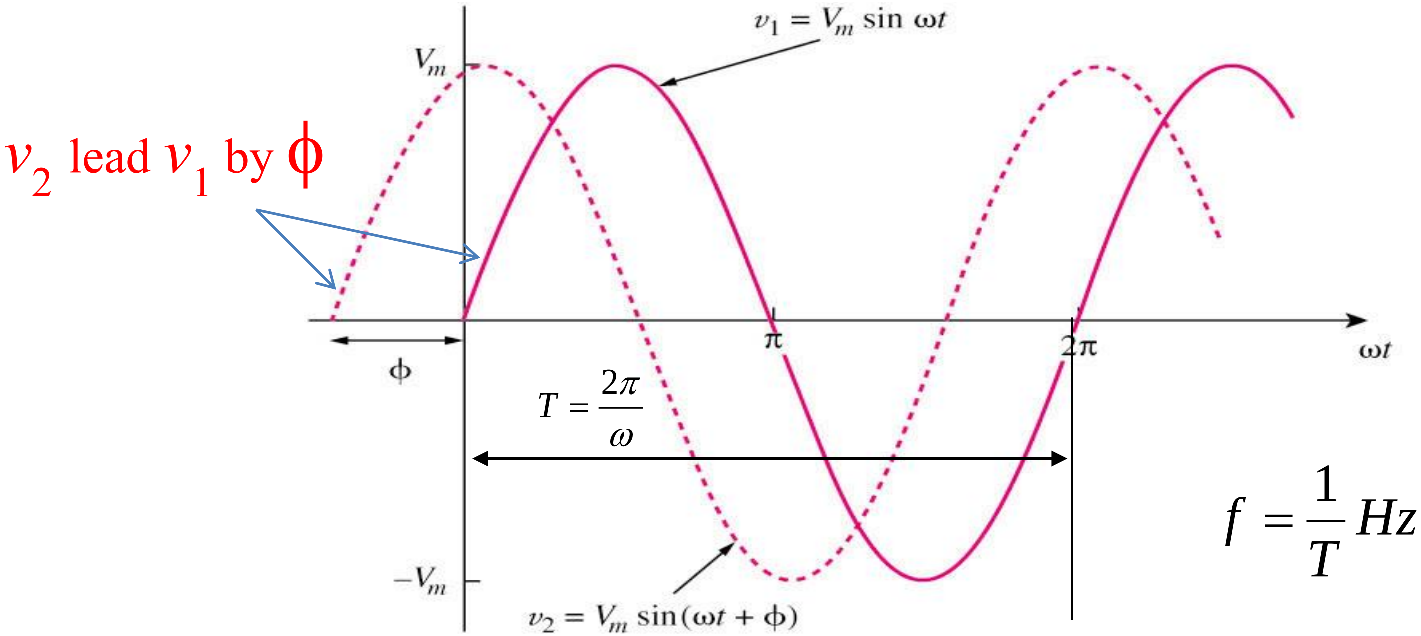
V_m = the amplitude of the sinu

ω = the angular frequency in radians/s

ϕ = the phase

9.2 Sinusoids (2)

A periodic function is one that satisfies v(t) = v(t + nT), for all t and for all integers n.



$$f = \frac{1}{T} Hz \quad \omega = 2\pi f$$

- Only two sinusoidal values with the <u>same frequency</u> can be compared by their amplitude and phase difference.
- If phase difference is zero, they are in phase; if phase difference is not zero, they are out of phase.

9.2 Sinusoids (3)

Example 1

Given a sinusoid $5\sin(4\pi t - 60°)$, calculate its amplitude, phase, angular frequency, period, and frequency.

$$5\sin(4\pi t - 60°)$$

Amplitude=5 $\quad \omega = 4\pi = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ $\quad$ Phase=-60° $\quad T = 0.5,\ f = \frac{1}{T} = 2$

Solution:

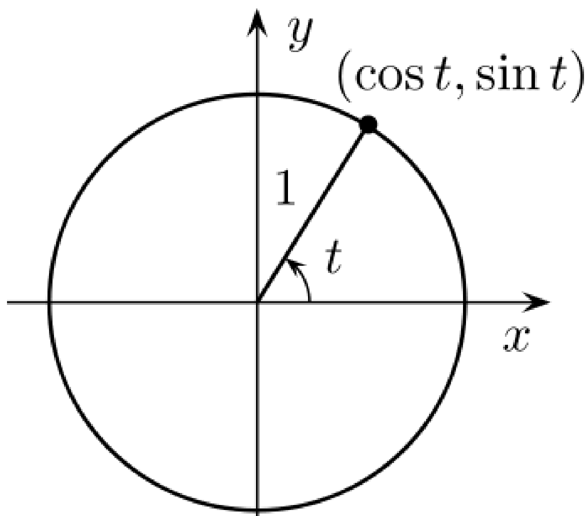
Amplitude = 5, phase = –60°, angular frequency = 4π rad/s,

Period = 0.5 s, frequency = 2 Hz.

9.2 Sinusoids (4)

Example 2

Find the phase angle between $i_1 = -4\sin(377t + 25^o)$ and $i_2 = 5\cos(377t - 40^o)$, does i_1 lead or lag i_2?



Complementary Angle:

- $\sin\theta = \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\cos\theta = \sin(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\tan\theta = \cot(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\cot\theta = \tan(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\sec\theta = \mathrm{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\mathrm{cosec}\,\theta = \sec(90^\circ - \theta)$

Solution:

$$\sin(\omega t + 90°) = \cos(\omega t)$$

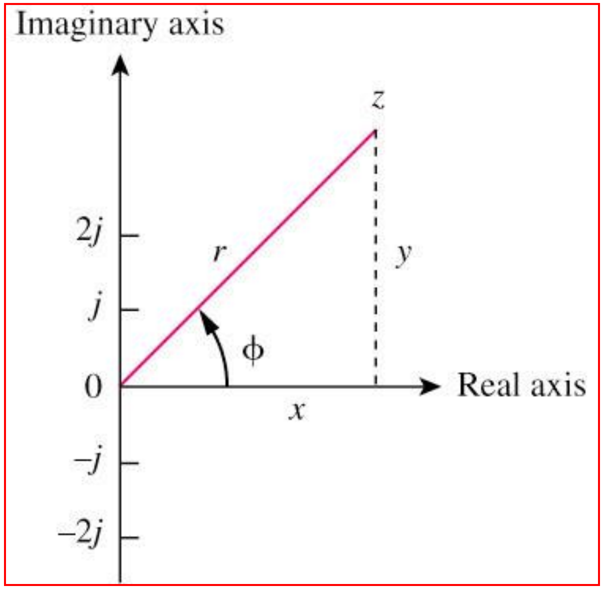
$$i_1 = -4\sin(377t + 25^o) = 4\sin(377t + 180^o + 25^o) = 4\sin(377t + 205^o)$$

$$i_2 = 5\sin(377t - 40^o + 90^o) = 5\sin(377t + 50^o)$$

therefore, i_1 leads i_2 155º.

9.3 Phasor (1)

- A phasor is a complex number that represents the amplitude and phase of a sinusoid.
- It can be represented in one of the following three forms:



a. Rectangular $z = x + jy = r(\cos\phi + j\sin\phi)$

b. Polar $z = r\angle\phi$

c. Exponential $z = re^{j\phi}$

where $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\phi = \tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x}$

9.3 Phasor (2)

Example 3 Evaluate the following complex numbers:

a. $[(5+j2)(-1+j4) - 5\angle 60^\circ]$

$(5+j2)(-1+j4) = -13+j18$

$5\angle 60^\circ = 5(\cos(60^\circ)+j\sin(60^\circ)) = 2.5+j4.33$

b. $\dfrac{10+j5+3\angle 40^\circ}{-3+j4} + 10\angle 30^\circ$

$\dfrac{10+j5+3\angle 40^\circ}{-3+j4} = -0.3672-j2.7996$

$10\angle 30^\circ = 10(\cos(30^\circ)+j\sin(30^\circ)) = 8.66+j5$

Solution:

a. –15.5 + j13.67

b. 8.293 + j2.2

9.3 Phasor (3)

Mathematic operation of complex number:

1. Addition $z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + j(y_1 + y_2)$
2. Subtraction $z_1 - z_2 = (x_1 - x_2) + j(y_1 - y_2)$
3. Multiplication $z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 \angle \phi_1 + \phi_2$
4. Division $\dfrac{z_1}{z_2} = \dfrac{r_1}{r_2} \angle \phi_1 - \phi_2$
5. Reciprocal $\dfrac{1}{z} = \dfrac{1}{r} \angle -\phi$
6. Square root $\sqrt{z} = \sqrt{r} \angle \phi/2$
7. Complex conjugate $z^* = x - jy = r \angle -\phi = re^{-j\phi}$
8. Euler's identity $e^{\pm j\phi} = \cos\phi \pm j\sin\phi$

9.3 Phasor (4)

Transform a sinusoid to and from the time domain to the phasor domain:

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad V = V_m \angle \phi$$

(time domain) (phasor domain)

- Amplitude and phase difference are two principal concerns in the study of voltage and current sinusoids.
- Phasor will be defined from the cosine function in all our proceeding study.

9.3 Phasor (5)

Example 4 *Transform the following sinusoids to phasors:*

$i = 6\cos(50t - 40^o)$ A

$v = -4\sin(30t + 50^o)$ V

Solution:

a) $i = 6\angle -40° \text{ A}$

b) $\text{since } -\sin(A) = \cos(A + 90°)$

$v(t) = 4\cos(30t + 50° + 90°) = 4\cos(30t + 140°) = 4\angle 140°$

9.3 Phasor (6)

Example 5 Transform the sinusoids corresponding to phasors:

a. $\mathbf{V} = -10\angle 30^\circ$ V

b. $\mathbf{I} = j(5 - j12)$ A

Solution:

a). $v(t) = 10\cos(\omega t + 210^\circ)$ V

Since $\mathbf{I} = 12 + j5 = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} \angle \tan^{-1}(\frac{5}{12}) = 13\angle 22.62^\circ$

b). $i(t) = 13\cos(\omega t + 22.62^\circ)$ V

9.3 Phasor (7)

The differences between v(t) and V

- v(t) is instantaneous or time-domain representation
  V is the frequency or phasor-domain representation.
- v(t) is time dependent, V is not.
- v(t) is always real with no complex term, V is generally complex.

Note: Phasor analysis applies only when frequency is constant; when it is applied to two or more sinusoid signals only if they have the same frequency.

9.3 Phasor (8)

Relationship between differential, integral operation in phasor listed as follow:

Time domain		Phasor domain
$v(t)$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\mathbf{V} = V\angle\varphi$
$\frac{dv}{dt}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$j\omega\mathbf{V}$
$\int v\,dt$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\frac{\mathbf{V}}{j\omega}$

9.3 Phasor (9)

Example 6 Use phasor approach, determine the current $i(t)$ in a circuit described by the integrodifferential equation.

$$4i + 8\int i\,dt - 3\frac{di}{dt} = 50\cos(2t + 75°)$$

$\omega = 2$

$$4\mathrm{I} + 8\frac{\mathrm{I}}{j\omega} - 3j\omega\mathrm{I} = 50\angle 75°$$

$$4\mathrm{I} - j4\mathrm{I} - j6\mathrm{I} = 50\angle 75°$$

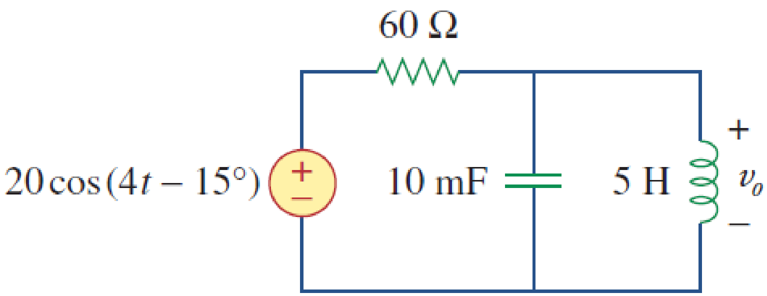
$$4\mathrm{I}(1 - j - j1.5) = 10.77\angle -68.2°\mathrm{I} = 50\angle 75°$$

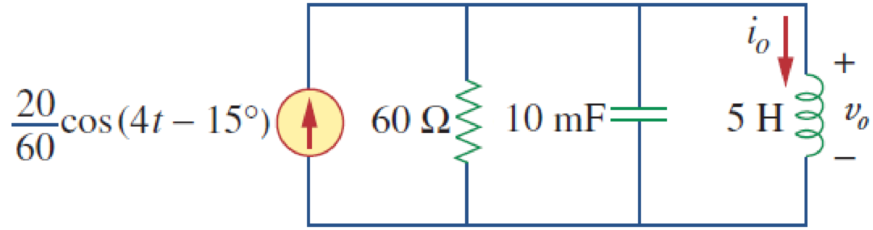
$$\mathrm{I} = 4.642\angle 143.2° \longleftrightarrow i(t) = 4.642\cos(2t + 143.2°)$$

Answer: $i(t) = 4.642\cos(2t + 143.2°)$ A

9.3 Phasor (10)

We can derive the differential equations for the following circuit in order to solve for $v_o(t)$ in phasor domain V_o.





$$\frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{LC} = \frac{I_s}{LC} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{d^2 i_o}{dt^2} + \frac{5}{3}\frac{di_0}{dt} + 20 i_0 = \frac{20}{3}\cos(4t - 15^o)$$

$$v_o = L\frac{di_o}{dt}$$

- **However, the derivation may sometimes be very tedious.**

Is there any quicker and more systematic methods to do it?

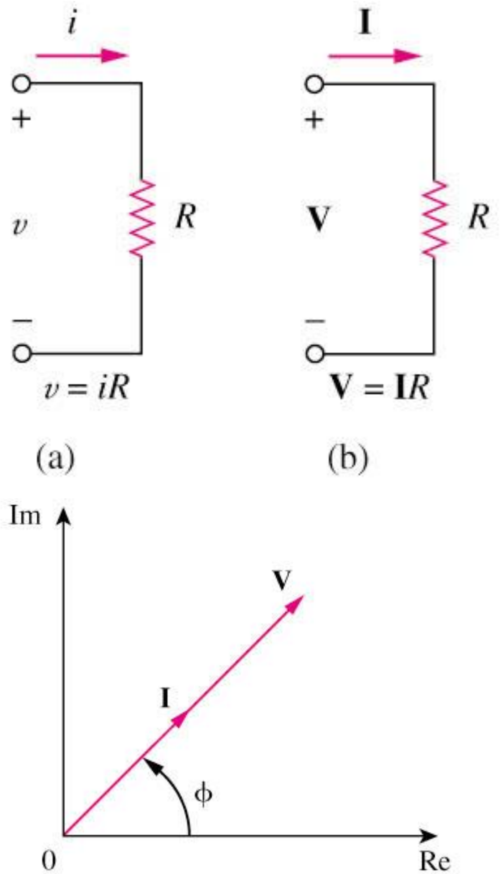
9.3 Phasor (11)

The answer is YES!

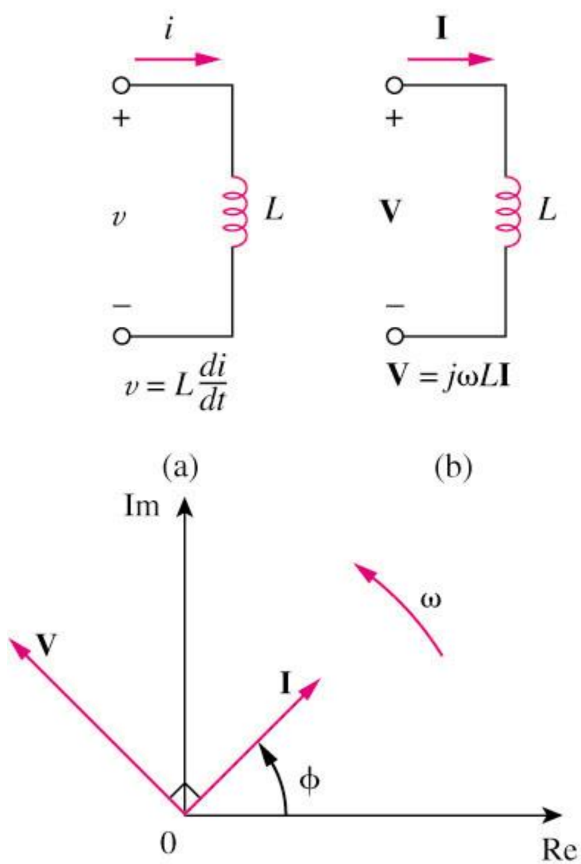
Instead of first deriving the differential equation and then transforming it into phasor to solve for V_o, we can transform all the RLC components into phasor first, then apply the KCL laws and other theorems to set up a phasor equation involving V_o directly.

9.4 Phasor Relation for Circuit Elements(1)

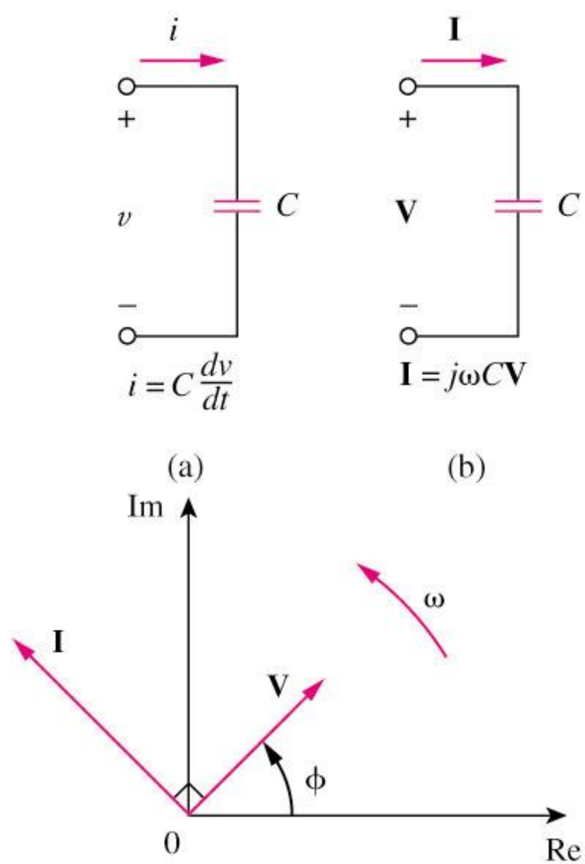
Resistor:



Inductor:



Capacitor:



9.4 Phasor Relation for Circuit Elements(2)

Summary of voltage-current relationship		
Element	Time domain	Frequency domain
R	$v = Ri$	$V = RI$
L	$v = L\frac{di}{dt}$	$V = j\omega LI$
C	$i = C\frac{dv}{dt}$	$V = \frac{I}{j\omega C}$

9.4 Phasor Relation for Circuit Elements(3)

Example 7

If v(t) = 6cos(100t – 30º) is applied to a 50 μF capacitor, calculate the current, i(t), through the capacitor.

$$\mathrm{I} = j\omega \mathrm{C}\mathrm{V}$$

$$\mathrm{I} = j \times 100 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} \times 6\angle -30^\circ = 0.03\angle 90^\circ \times \angle -30^\circ = 0.03\angle 60^\circ$$

$$\mathrm{i(t)} = 0.03\cos(100\mathrm{t} + 60^\circ)$$

Answer: i(t) = **30 cos(100t + 60º) mA**

9.5 Impedance and Admittance (1)

- The impedance Z of a circuit is the ratio of the phasor voltage V to the phasor current I, measured in ohms Ω.

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = R + jX$$

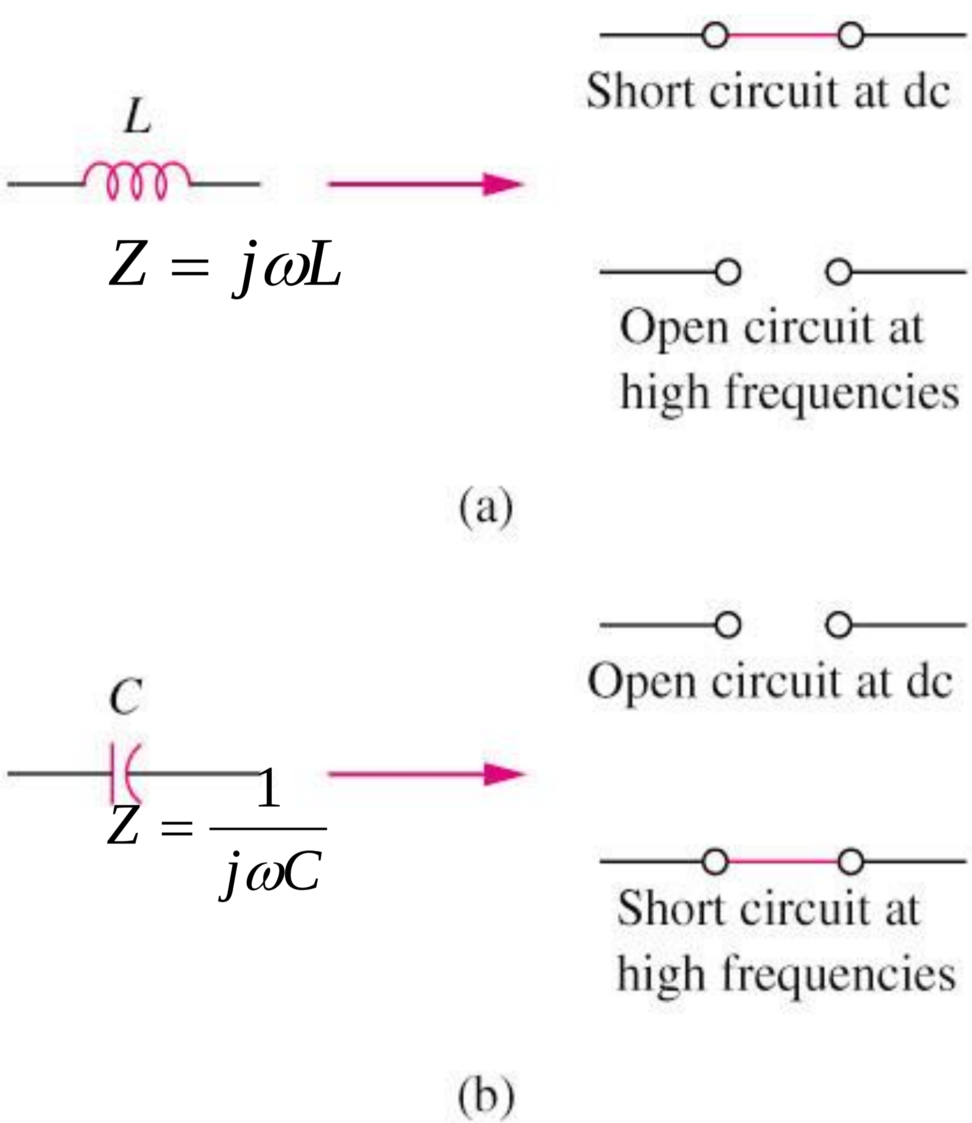
where R = Re(Z) is the resistance and X = Im(Z) is the reactance. Positive X is for L and negative X is for C.

- The admittance Y is the reciprocal of impedance (Z), measured in siemens (S). $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{I}{V}$

9.5 Impedance and Admittance (2)

Impedances and admittances of passive elements		
Element	**Impedance**	**Admittance**
R	$Z = R$	$Y = \frac{1}{R}$
L	$Z = j\omega L$	$Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L}$
C	$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$	$Y = j\omega C$

9.5 Impedance and Admittance (3)



$$\omega = 0; Z = 0$$

$$\omega \to \infty; Z \to \infty$$

$$\omega = 0; Z \to \infty$$

$$\omega \to \infty; Z = 0$$

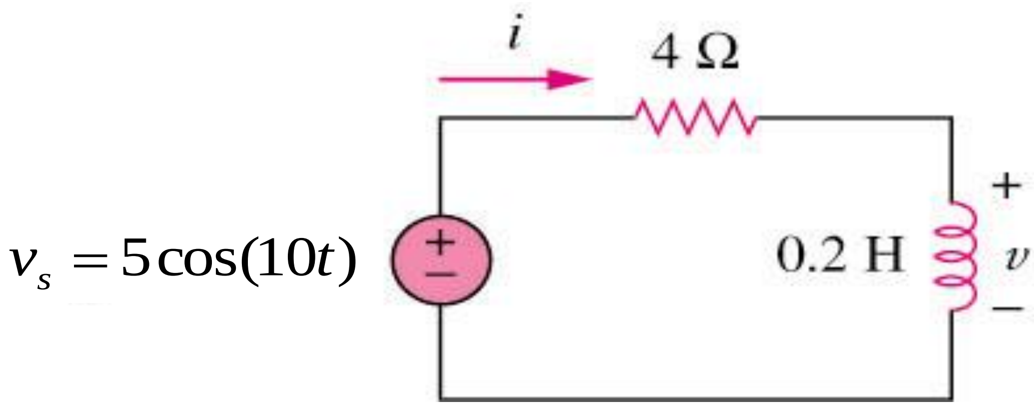
9.5 Impedance and Admittance (4)

After we know how to convert RLC components from time to phasor domain, we can transform a time domain circuit into a phasor/frequency domain circuit.

Hence, we can apply the KCL laws and other theorems to directly set up phasor equations involving our target variable(s) for solving.

9.5 Impedance and Admittance (5)

<u>Example 8</u> Refer to Figure below, determine v(t) and i(t).



<u>Answers</u>: *i(t) = 1.118cos(10t – 26.56°) A; v(t) = 2.236cos(10t + 63.43°) V*

9.6 Kirchhoff's Laws in the FreqDomain(1)

- Both KVL and KCL are hold in the phasor(frequency) domain.
- Moreover, the variables to be handled are phasors, which are complex numbers.

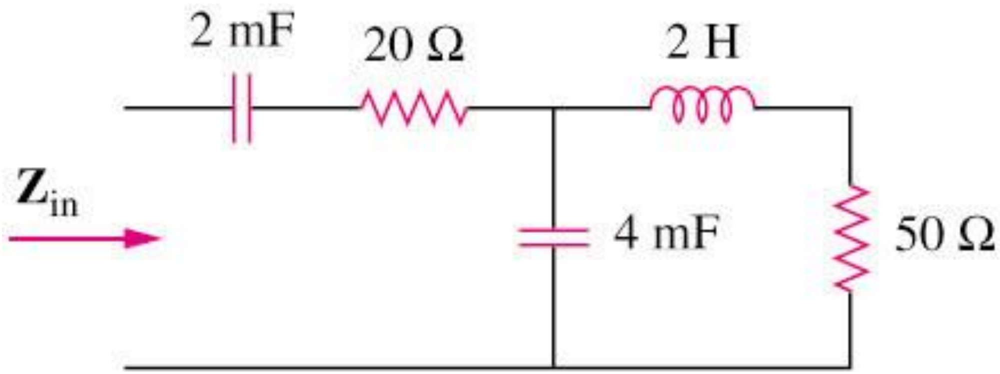
9.7 Impedance Combinations (1)

- The following principles used for DC circuit analysis all apply to AC circuit.

- For example:
  a. voltage division
  b. current division
  c. circuit reduction
  d. impedance equivalence
  e. Y-Δ transformation

9.7 Impedance Combinations (2)

Example 9 Determine the input impedance of the circuit in figure below at ω =10 rad/s.



Answer: $Z_{in} = 32.38 - j73.76$