

VINNITSA NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY

Department of General Engineering Sciences and Labour Safety



CALCULATION OF TRANSIENTS IN ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS BY OPERATOR METHOD

by Associate Professor V. Hraniak



EXAMPLE 1 OF CALCULATING THE TRANSIENT BY OPERATOR METHOD

Incoming data

$$L := 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$E := 200$$

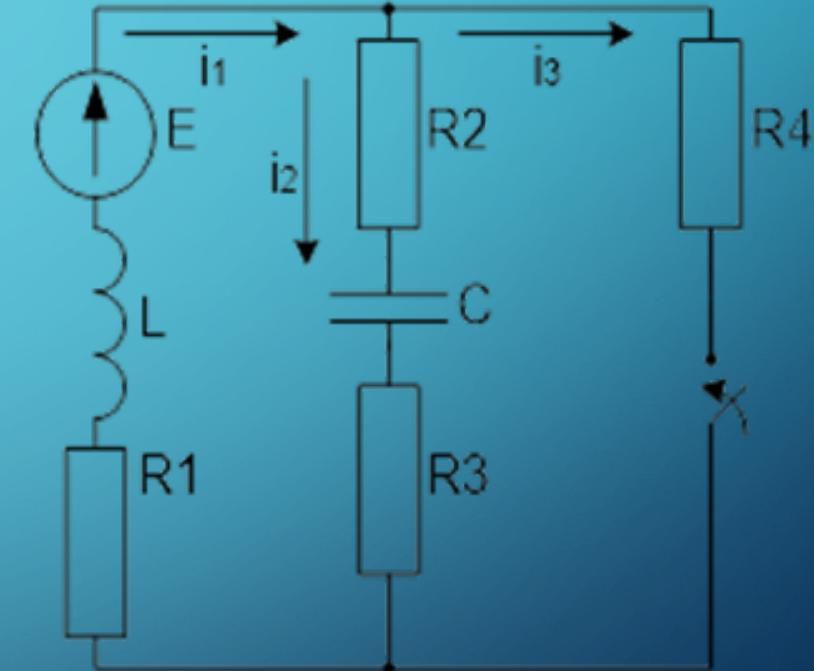
$$C := 10^{-5}$$

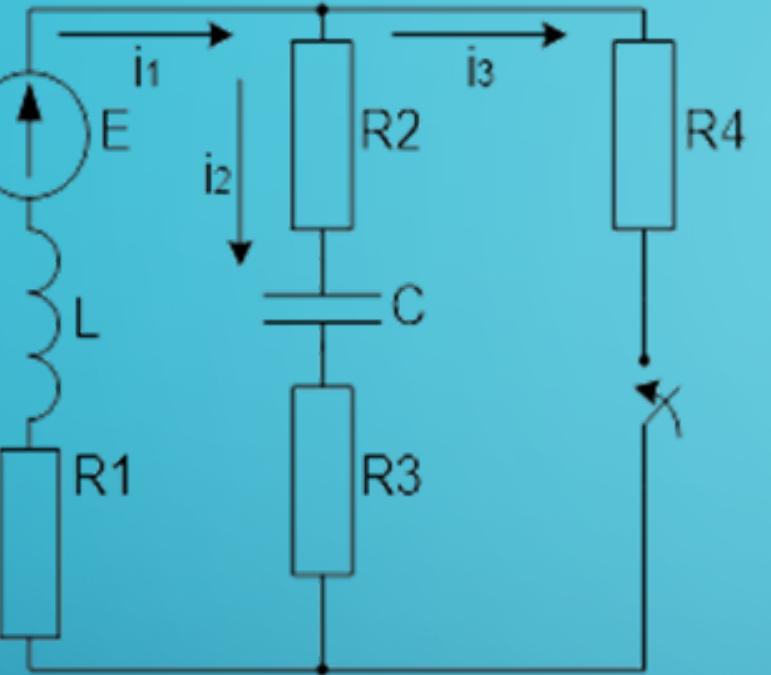
$$R_1 := 12$$

$$R_4 := 10$$

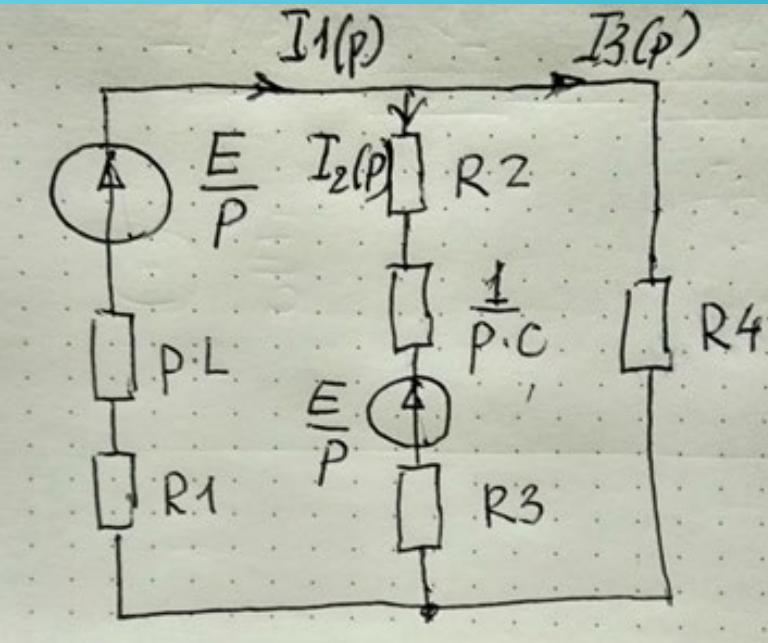
$$R_2 := 12$$

$$R_3 := 10$$





substitution scheme



System of equations in operator form

$$I_{11} - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_{11} \cdot R_1 + I_{11} \cdot p \cdot L + I_2 \cdot R_2 + I_2 \cdot R_3 + I_2 \cdot \frac{1}{p \cdot C} = 0$$

$$I_3 \cdot R_4 - I_2 \cdot R_2 - I_2 \cdot R_3 - I_2 \cdot \frac{1}{p \cdot C} = -\frac{E}{p}$$

Solution of the system of equations

$$I_1(p) = 12500 \cdot \frac{(11 \cdot p + 50000)}{(22000 \cdot p + 68750000 + p^2) \cdot p}$$

$$I_2(p) = \frac{-25}{4} \cdot \frac{(12000 + p)}{(22000 \cdot p + 68750000 + p^2)}$$

$$I_3(p) = \frac{25}{4} \cdot \frac{(34000 \cdot p + 100000000 + p^2)}{(22000 \cdot p + 68750000 + p^2) \cdot p}$$

The roots of the signifier

Given

$$22000 \cdot p + 68750000 + p^2 = 0$$

$$\text{Find}(p) \text{ float,4} \rightarrow (-3770, -1.823 \cdot 10^4)$$

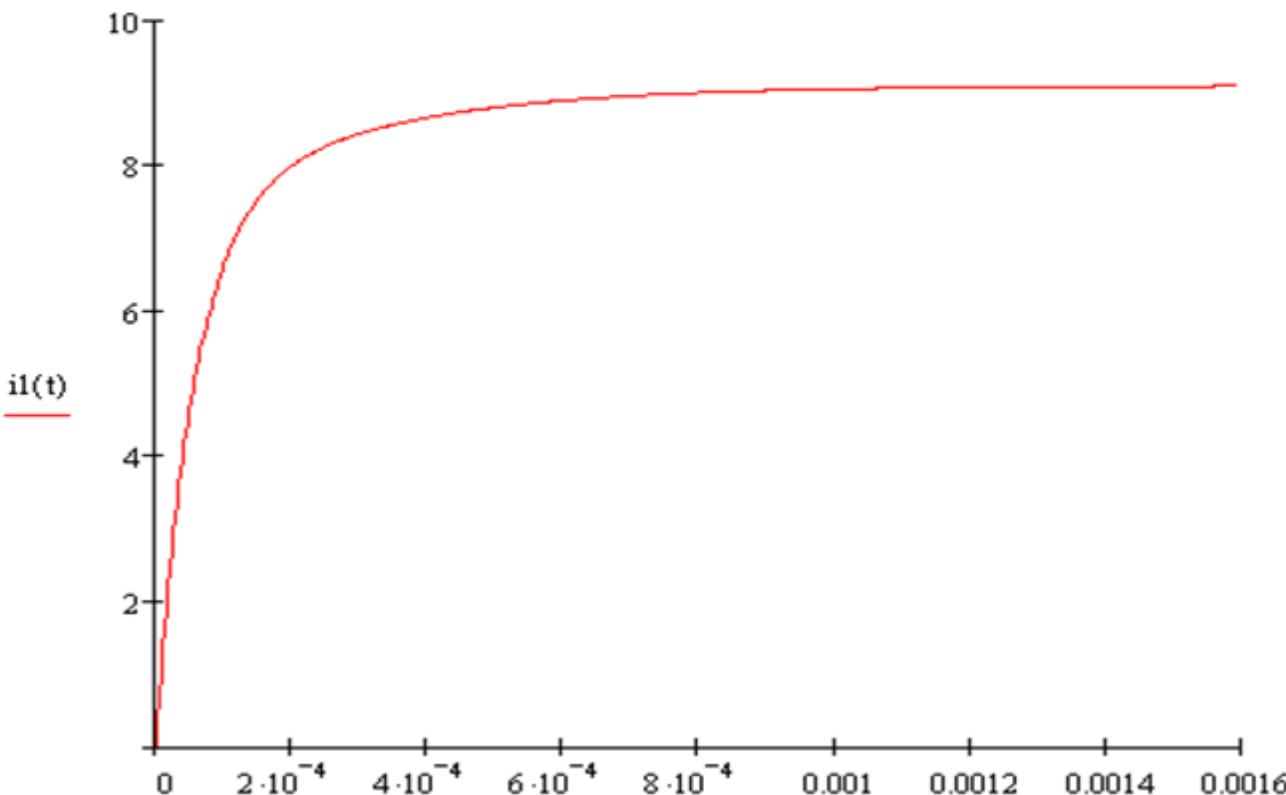
Finding original features

$$il(t) := I(p) \text{ invlaplace, } p \rightarrow \frac{100}{11} - \frac{100}{11} \cdot \exp(-11000 \cdot t) \cdot \cosh\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 500 \cdot 209 \cdot t\right) + \frac{75}{209} \cdot \exp(-11000 \cdot t) \cdot 209^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sinh\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 500 \cdot 209 \cdot t\right)$$

$$il(t) \text{ float,4} \rightarrow 9.091 - 9.091 \cdot \exp\left(-1.100 \cdot 10^4 \cdot t\right) \cdot \cosh(7230 \cdot t) + 5.190 \cdot \exp\left(-1.100 \cdot 10^4 \cdot t\right) \cdot \sinh(7230 \cdot t)$$

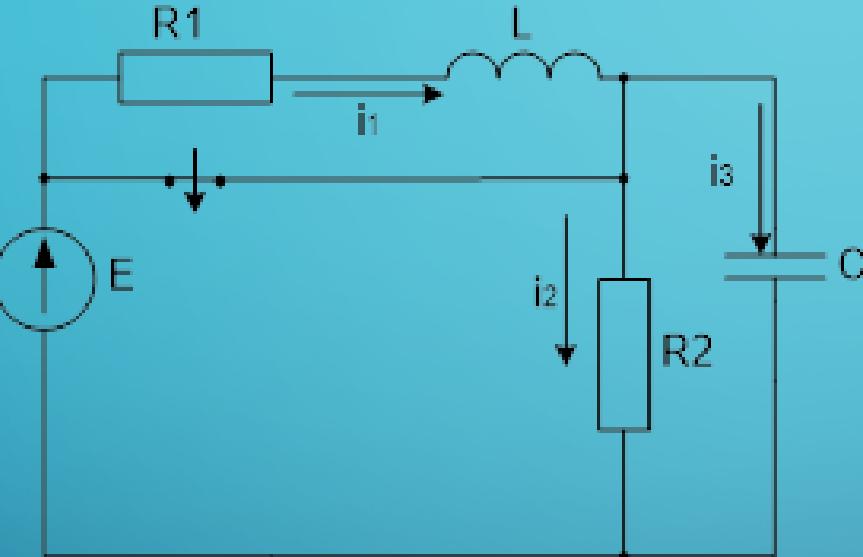
Graph construction

$$t := 0, \frac{1}{377000} \dots \frac{6}{3770}$$

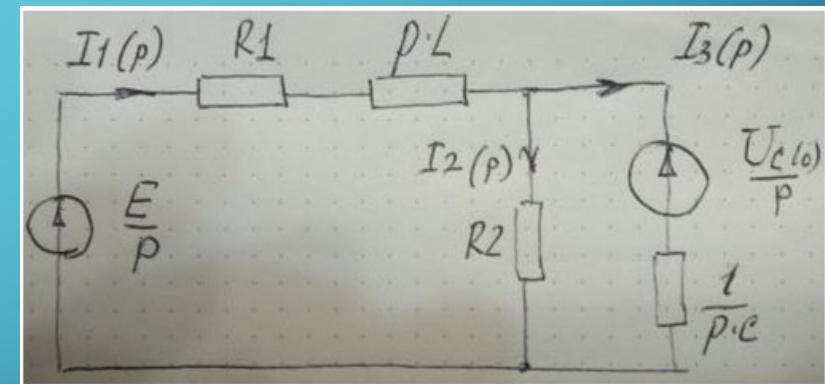


EXAMPLE 2 OF CALCULATING THE TRANSIENT BY OPERATOR METHOD

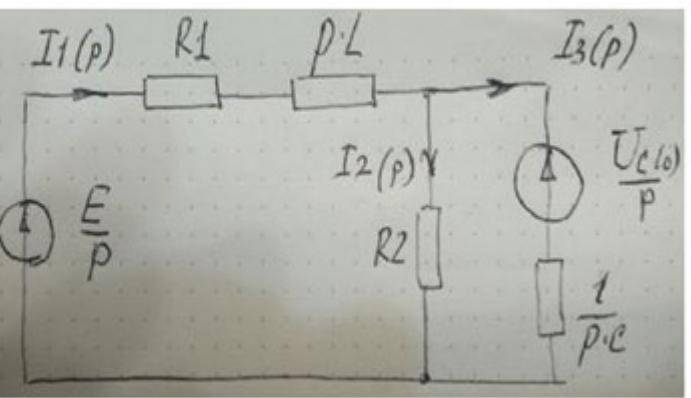
$E := 300$
 $R_1 := 20$
 $R_2 := 10$
 $L := 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
 $C := 10 \cdot 10^{-6}$



substitution scheme



$$\begin{aligned}
 E &:= 300 \\
 R_1 &:= 20 \\
 R_2 &:= 10 \\
 L &:= 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \\
 C &:= 10 \cdot 10^{-6}
 \end{aligned}$$



Given

$$I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 \cdot (R_1 + p \cdot L) + I_2 \cdot R_2 = \frac{E}{p}$$

$$I_2 \cdot R_2 - I_3 \cdot \frac{1}{p \cdot C} = \frac{E}{p}$$

$$\text{Find}(I_1, I_2, I_3) \rightarrow \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{3000000000}{p^3 + 30000 \cdot p^2 + 300000000 \cdot p} \\
 \frac{30 \cdot p^2 + 600000 \cdot p + 30000000000}{p^3 + 30000 \cdot p^2 + 300000000 \cdot p} \\
 \frac{30 \cdot p + 600000}{p^2 + 30000 \cdot p + 300000000}
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

Given

$$p^3 + 30000 \cdot p^2 + 300000000 \cdot p = 0$$

Find(p) float,4 → (-15000.0 + 8660.0i) -15000.0 - 8660.0i 0

$$I1(p) := \frac{300000000}{p^3 + 30000 \cdot p^2 + 300000000 \cdot p}$$

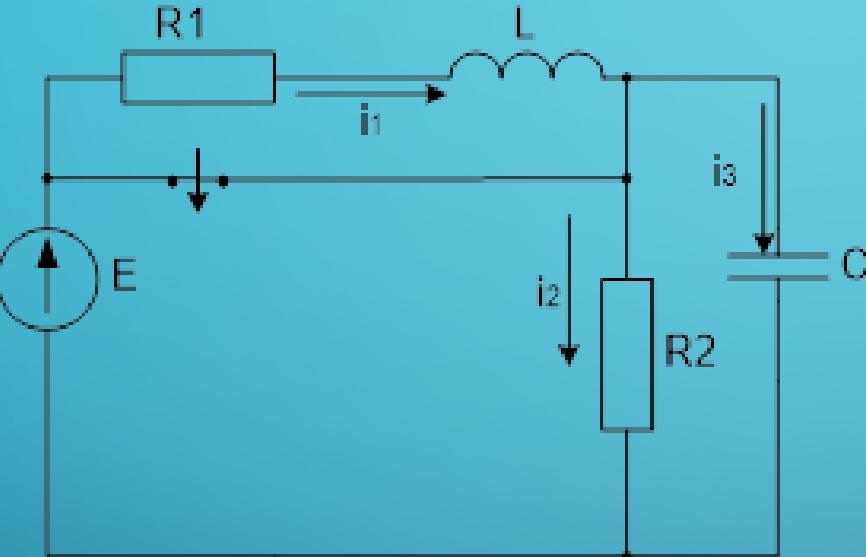
$$I2(p) := \frac{30 \cdot p^2 + 60000 \cdot p + 300000000}{p^3 + 30000 \cdot p^2 + 300000000 \cdot p}$$

$$i1(t) := I1(p) \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{invlaplace, } p \\ \text{float, 3} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow -10.0 e^{-15000.0 \cdot t} \cdot \cos(8660.0 \cdot t) + -17.3 e^{-15000.0 \cdot t} \cdot \sin(8660.0 \cdot t) + 10.0$$

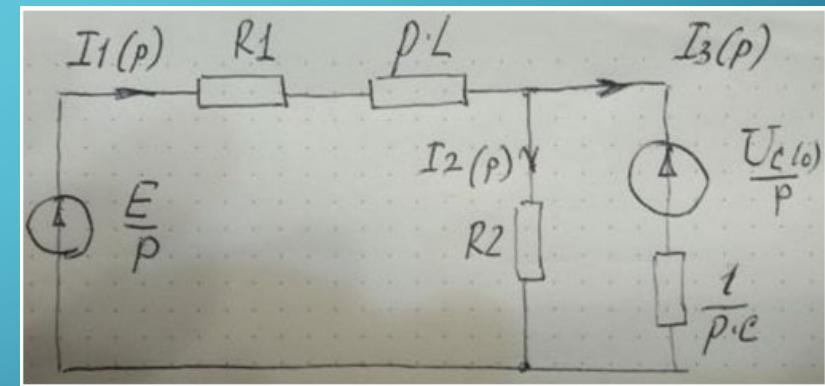
$$i2(t) := I2(p) \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{invlaplace, } p \\ \text{float, 3} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow 20.0 e^{-15000.0 \cdot t} \cdot \cos(8660.0 \cdot t) + 10.0$$

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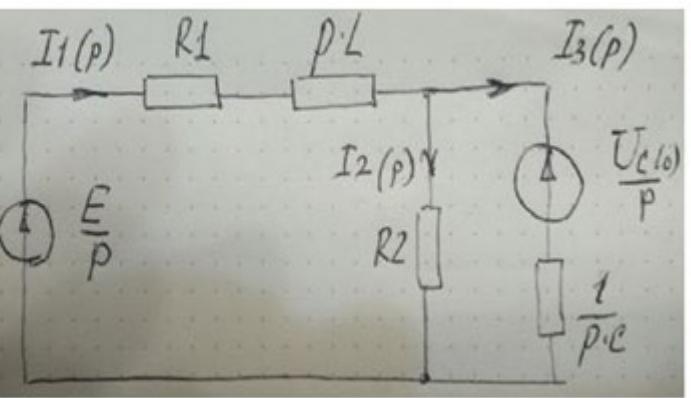
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Given

$$I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

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$$I_2 \cdot R_2 - I_3 \cdot \frac{1}{p \cdot C} = \frac{E}{p}$$

$$\text{Find}(I_1, I_2, I_3) \rightarrow \left\{
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 \frac{30 \cdot p + 600000}{p^2 + 30000 \cdot p + 300000000}
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