

Damped Oscillations

Damped Oscillations: oscillations that fades away with time

In this circuit:-

$$V_c = V_m e^{-\lambda t}$$

decay constant

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

There are 3 Cases:-

↳ Critical Damping:-

$$\text{if } \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

• $\lambda = \frac{R}{2L}$

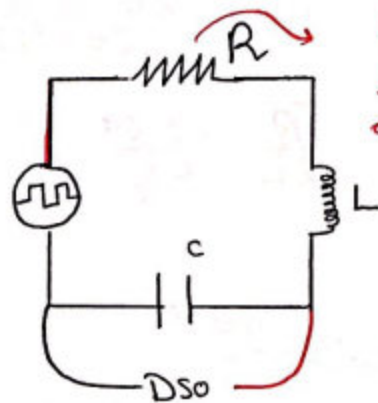
• $R_{\text{critical}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

In our experiment:-

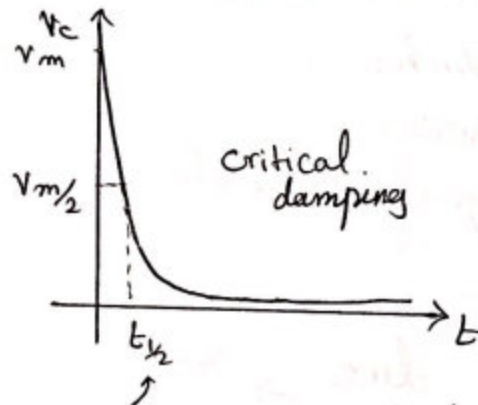
$$L = 5 \text{ mH}$$

$$C = 5 \text{ nF}$$

$$\text{so } R_{\text{critical}} = 2000 \Omega$$



R increases the decay of the oscillations



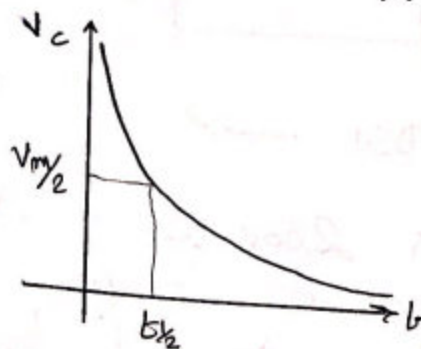
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_m}{2} &= V_m e^{-\lambda t_{1/2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} &= e^{-\lambda t_{1/2}} \\ \lambda &= \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} \\ t_{1/2} &= \frac{0.69}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

↳ Over damping:-

$$\text{if } \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{LC}$$

so $R_{\text{over}} > R_{\text{critical}}$

$\lambda = \frac{R}{2L}$



↳ Under damping

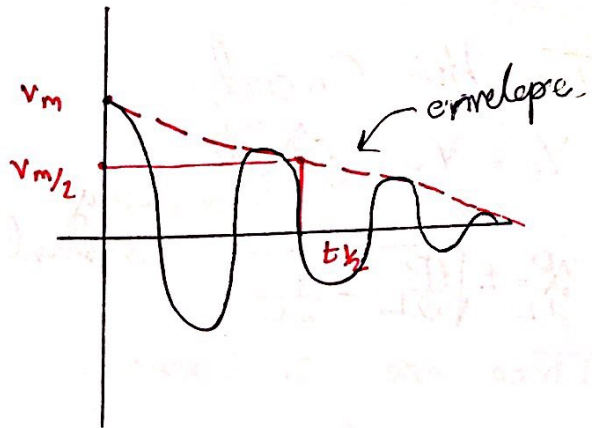
$$\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$$

In our expt- $R < 2000 \Omega$

Here $V(t) = V_m e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ decay constant

$\delta = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{0.69}{L_{1/2}}$

R_{circuit}

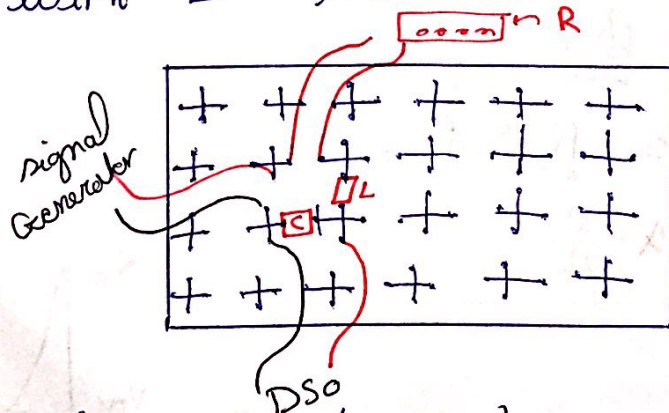
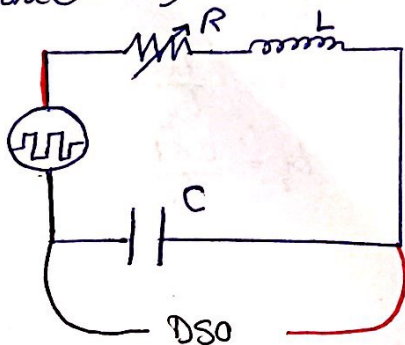


• what we use :-

- Resistance decade box
- inductor
- capacitor
- signal generator
- DSO

Procedure :- \rightarrow Box

- connect R, C, signal generator and L
- connect the DSO with L as shown here :-



- set R as 2000Ω (critical damping) to obtain the graph
- calculate λ and $t_{1/2}$

② Connect the same Circuit But set $R > 2000 \Omega$
(over damping)

obtain the Graph & find $t_{1/2}$ and λ

③ Connect the same Circuit But set $R < 2000 \Omega$
in this case we look R off (so $R = R_{\text{circuit}}$)

Draw the envelope on the Graph and find

δ and $t_{1/2}$ Then calculate R circuit

① - قم بوصول الدارة كما هو مطلوب (خلو C مع D50)

• تغير R التي 2000Ω و قم بإيجاد λ و $t_{1/2}$ من الرصعة
($t_{1/2}$ تم الحصول عليها من الرصعة و λ حسبها)

② • قم بوصول نفس الدارة ولكن $R > 2000 \Omega$ و قم بإيجاد $t_{1/2}$ و δ نفس
الطريقة السابقة

③ • قم بوصول نفس الدارة ولكن أزل R من الدارة و قم بإيجاد $t_{1/2}$ و δ
ثم احب مقادير الدارة (R)
circuit