

# Experiment 7:-

## Damped Oscillations

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:-

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

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

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

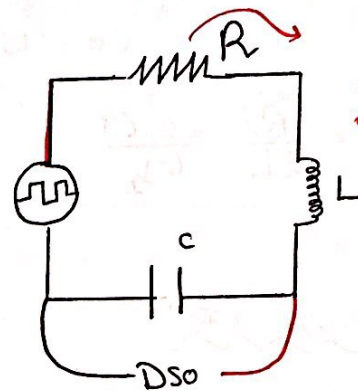
↳ Over damping:-

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

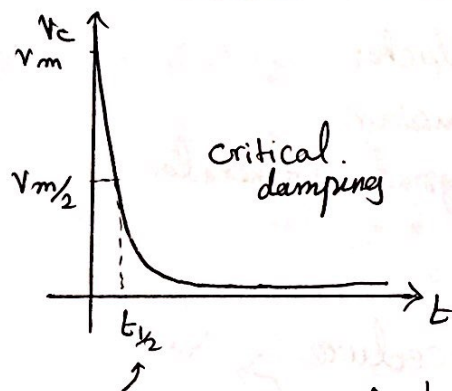
$$\text{So } R_{\text{over}} > R_{\text{critical}}$$

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

Damped Oscillations:-  
oscillations that fades away with time



R increases the decay of the oscillations

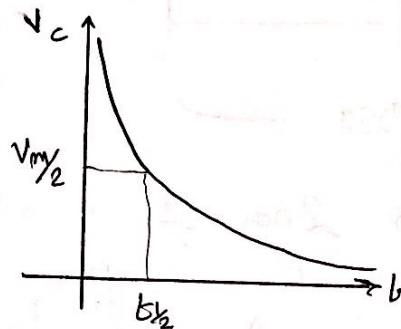


$$V_{m/2} = V_m e^{-\lambda t_{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-\lambda t_{1/2}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.69}{\lambda}$$



Haa Ehaiw

↳ Under damping

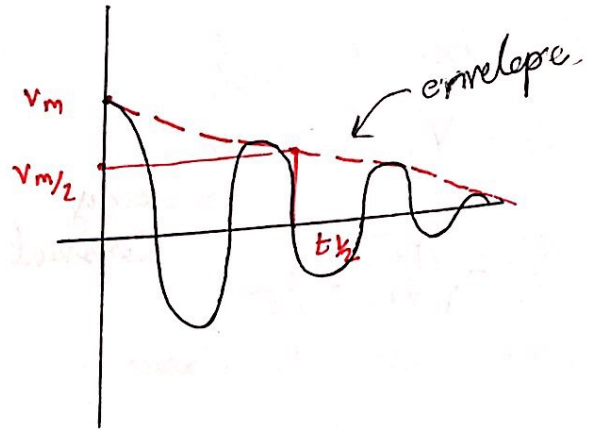
$$\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$$

In our expt.  $R < 2000 \Omega$

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

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

*R circuit*

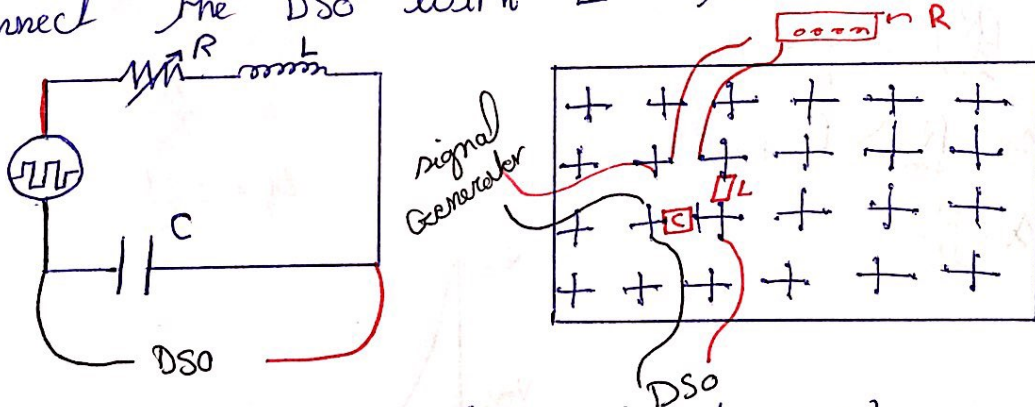


• what we use :-

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

Procedure :-  $\rightarrow$  Box

- ① connect R, C, signal generator and L
- connect the DSO with L as shown here :-



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

Haa Etaiwi

connect the same circuit But set  $R > 2000 \Omega$   
(over damping)

obtain the Graph & find  $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $\lambda$

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

Draw the envelope on the Graph and find

$\delta$  and  $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$  Then calculate  $R$  circuit

① - قم بوصول الدارة كما هو مطلوب (خلو  $C$  مع  $D_{50}$ )

- تحير  $R$  التي  $2000 \Omega$  و قم بإيجاد  $\lambda$  و  $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$  من الرصعة  
( $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$  تم الحصول عليها من الرصعة و  $\lambda$  حسبها)

② - قم بوصول نفس الدارة ولكن  $R > 2000 \Omega$  و قم بإيجاد  $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$  و  $\delta$  بنفس  
الطريقة السابقة

③ - قم بوصول نفس الدارة ولكن أزل  $R$  من الدارة و قم بإيجاد  $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$  و  $\delta$   
ثم احب مقاومة الدارة ( $R$ )  
circuit

Alaa Haidi