

Experiment 7:-

Damped Oscillations

- In this circuit:-

$$V_c = V_m e^{\lambda_{\pm} t}$$

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:-

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

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

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

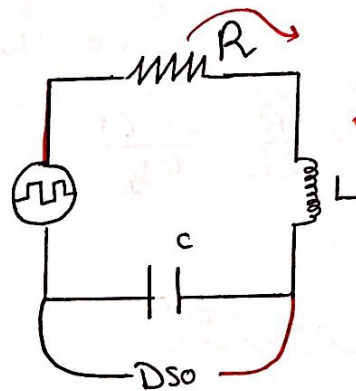
→ Over damping:-

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

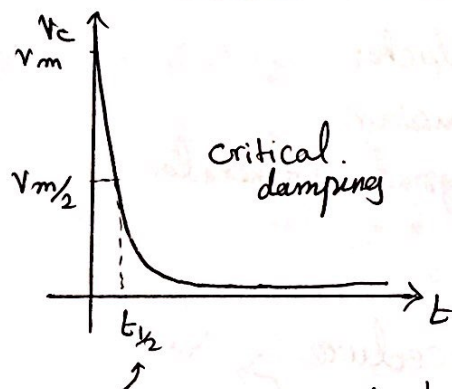
$$\text{So } R_{\text{over}} > R_{\text{critical}}$$

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

Damped Oscillations:-
oscillations that fades away with time



R increases the decay of the oscillations

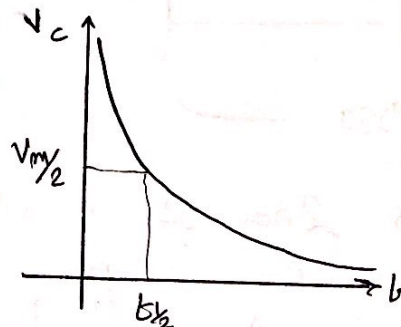


$$\frac{V_m}{2} = V_m e^{-\lambda_{\pm} t_{1/2}}$$

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

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

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



Haa Ehaiw

↳ Under damping

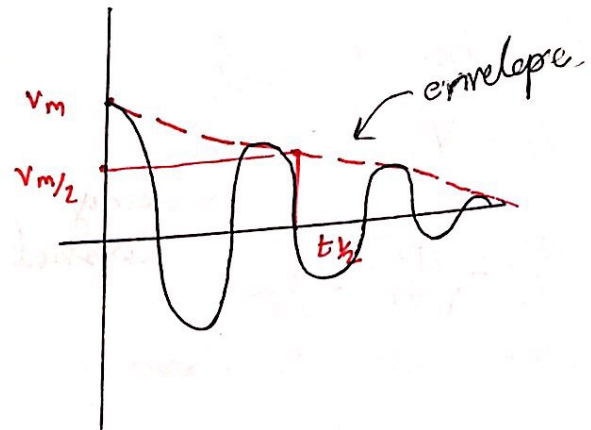
$$\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$$

In our expt- $R < 2000 \Omega$

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

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

$R_{\text{circuit}} \leftarrow$

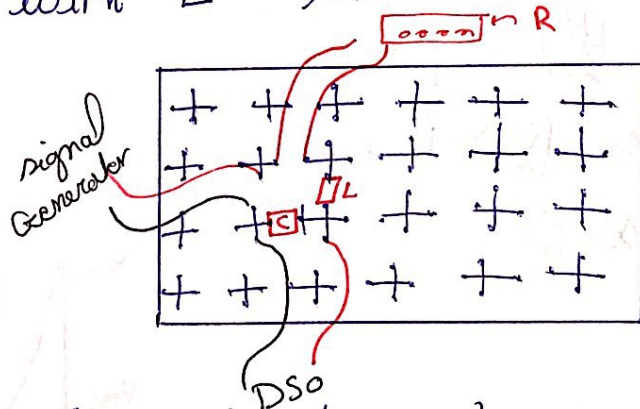
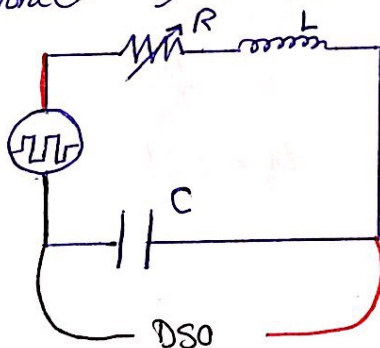


• what we use:-

- Resistance decade box
- inductor
- Capacitor
- signal Generator
- DSO

Procedure :- 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 $t_{1/2}$

Haa Etaiwi

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

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

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

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

• نغير R الي 2000Ω و قم بإيجاد λ و $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ من الرصعة
($t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ تم الحصول عليها من الرصعة و λ حسبها)

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

③ • قم بوصل نفس الدارة ولكن أزل R من الدارة و قم بإيجاد $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ و δ
ثم احب مقاومة الدارة $(R)_{\text{circuit}}$

Alaa Itaiwi