Name\_

1. A 12 V car ignition coil has an inductance of 20 mH and resistance of 1.5  $\Omega$  (so its equivalent circuit is a 20 mH inductor in series with a 3  $\Omega$  resistor). Calculate how long it takes the current to build up to 95% of its maximum value after a 12 V battery is connected to the coil.

2. A constant voltage is applied to a series RL circuit by closing a switch. The voltage across L is 40 volts at t=0and drops to 8 volts at t = .004 sec. If L = 0.1 H, what must be the value of R?

3. In the circuit shown, the switch is closed at t=0. Find the transient current expression.

$$R_{1} := 100 \cdot \Omega$$

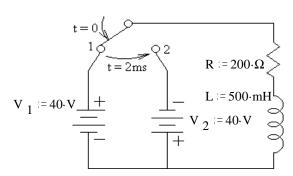
$$R_{2} := 40 \cdot \Omega$$

$$V_{in} := 80 \cdot V$$

$$L := 0.1 \cdot henry$$

$$R_{3} := 60 \cdot \Omega$$

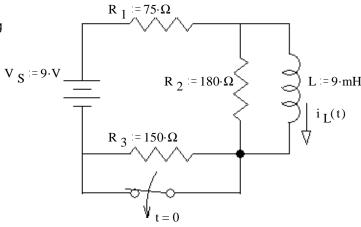
4. In the circuit shown, the switch is closed on position 1 at t=0, and then instantly moved to position 2 after 2 milliseconds. Find the time at which the current is zero and reversing its direction.



note the different battery directions

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- 5. The switch has been open (not making contact) for a long time and is switched closed (as shown) at time t=0.
  - a) Find the complete expression for  $i_{\rm I}(t)$ .



- b) Find  $i_L$  at time  $t = 1.2\tau$  .  $i_L(1.2 \cdot \tau) = ?$   $120 \cdot mA 80 \cdot mA \cdot e^{-1.2} = 95.9 \cdot mA$
- c) At time  $t = 1.2\tau$  the switch is opened again. Find the complete expression for  $i_L(t')$ , where t' starts when the switch opens. Be sure to clearly show the time constant.

1. 20·ms

$$2 \cdot \Omega$$
 3.  $0.4 \cdot A \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{0.5 \cdot ms}}\right)$ 

5 a) 
$$120 \cdot mA = 80 \cdot mA \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{0.17}}$$

c)  $40 \cdot mA + 56 \cdot mA \cdot e^{-90 \cdot \mu s}$