

Q&A until Berkeley Time

EECS16A Summer 2020 Review Session: Time Integration for Cap Ckts, Charge Sharing

August 13, 2020

Moses Won

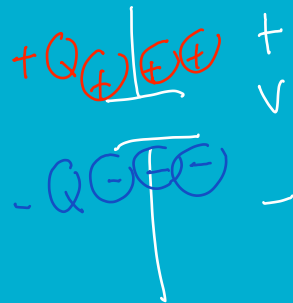
Concept Dependencies

Capacitor I-V Relationships

$$Q = CV$$

charge capacitance voltage

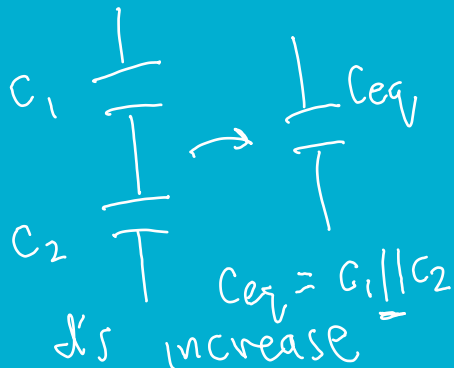
$[C] \quad [F] \quad [V]$



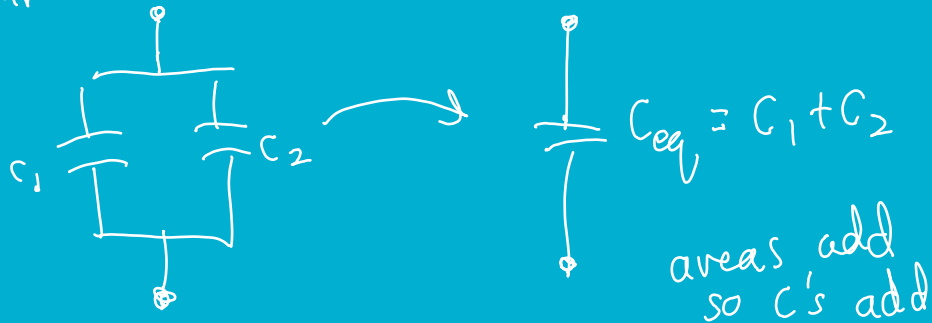
Capacitor Equivalences

$$A \parallel B = \frac{AB}{A+B}$$

Series

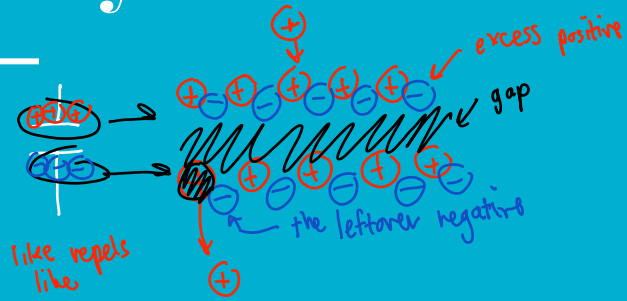


Parallel

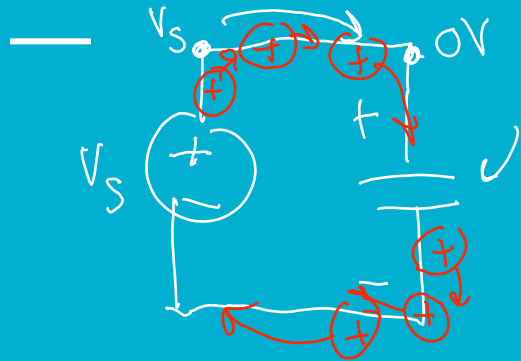


$$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$$

“Physics” of Charge on Capacitors



Capacitors Charging by Voltage Source

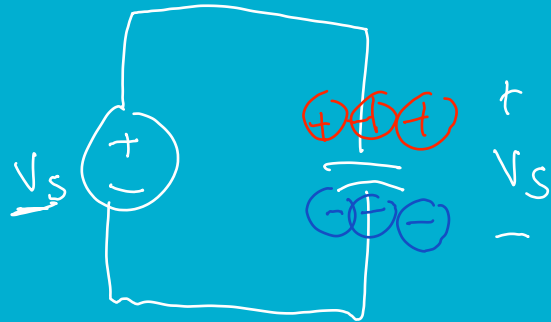


at time 0, uncharged ($Q=0$)

$$Q = CV$$

$$= C \cancel{V(t=0)}$$

$$Q=0 \Rightarrow V(t=0)=0V$$

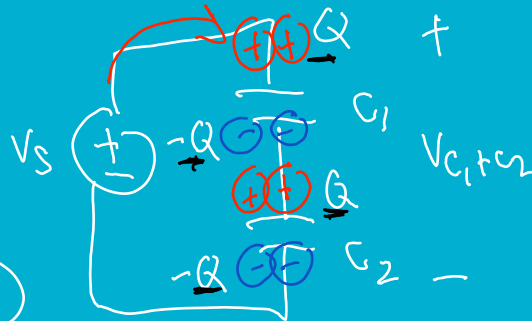


← a full cup

Capacitors Charging by Voltage Source

Examples

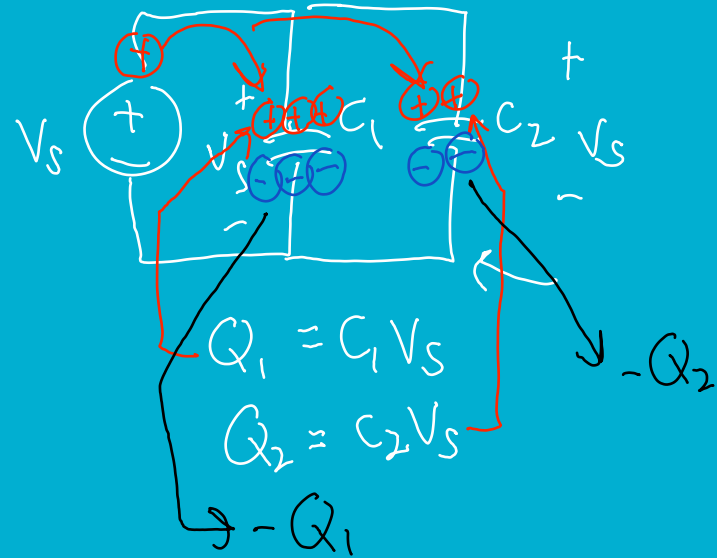
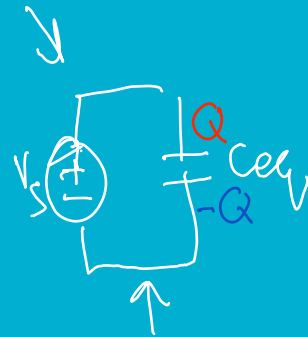
- In series
- $\Rightarrow$ same Q
(both uncharged)



$$V_{C_1+C_2} = V_1 + V_2$$

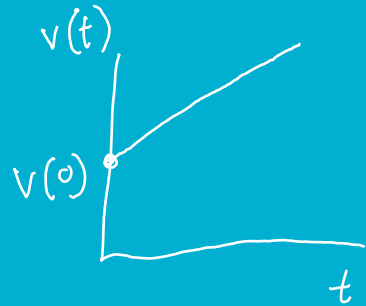
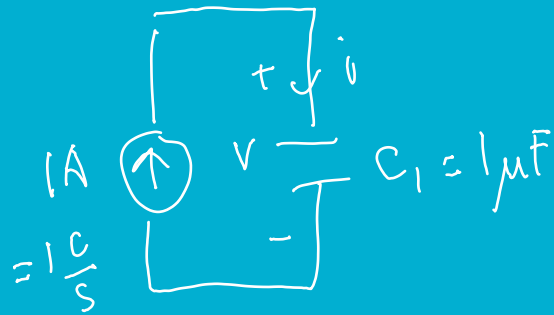
$$= \frac{Q_1}{C_1} + \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$$

$$V_S = \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} \Leftrightarrow$$



Capacitors Charging by Current Source

— Current is a flow of charge $\rightarrow$ builds up charge on cap
 $\rightarrow$ builds up voltage on cap over time



$$i = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{t=t_f} \frac{i}{C} dt = \int_{v(0)}^{v(t_f)} dV$$

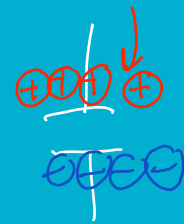
$$\frac{i}{C} (t_f - 0) = v(t_f) - v(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{i}{C} t + \underline{v(0)}$$

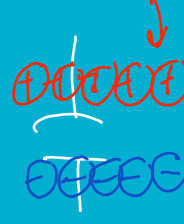
$t = 0 \text{ sec}$
 $v(0) = 1V$



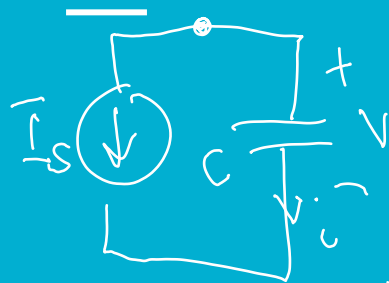
$t = 1 \mu \text{sec}$



$t = 2 \mu \text{sec}$

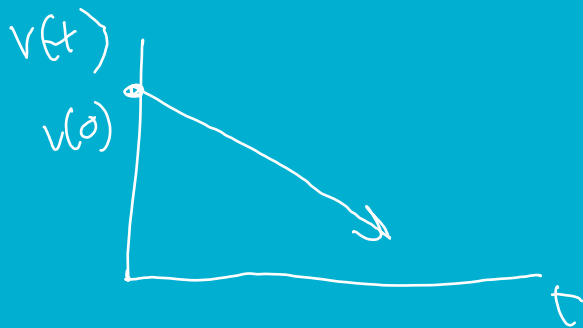


Capacitors Charging by Current Source



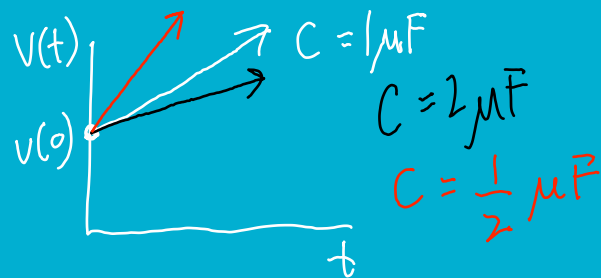
$$i = -I_s$$

$$v(t) = -\frac{I_s}{C}t + v(0)$$



(Discharging)

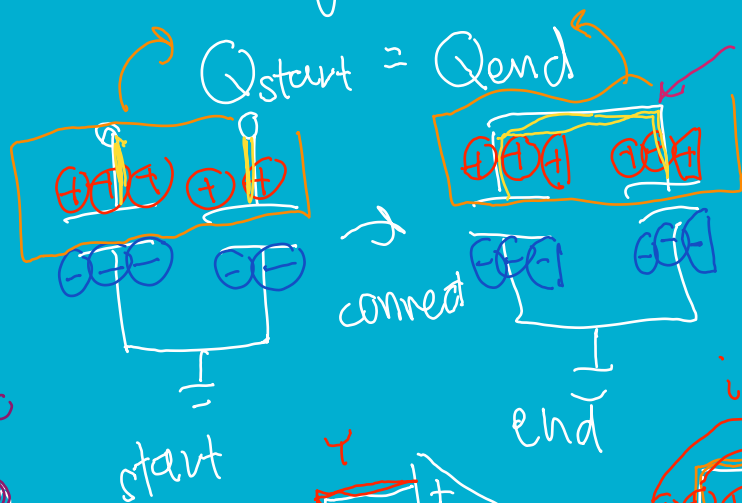
What happens if C changes?
 I_s goes in (charging)



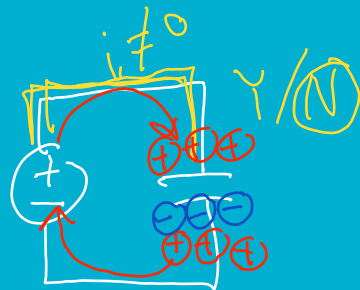
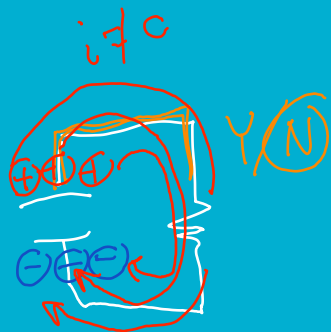
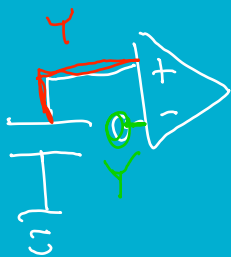
$$v(t) = v(0) + \frac{I_s}{C}t$$

Identifying Floating Nodes

Def: A floating node is a node from which charge cannot escape $\rightarrow$ charge conservation applies



top node is the floating node @ which charge was conserved

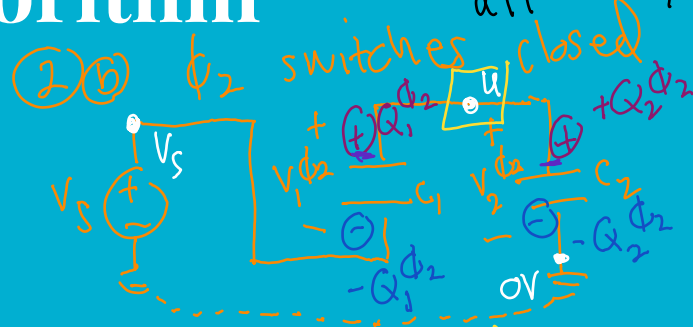


Charge Sharing Algorithm

- ① Label Q 's, V 's in ckt
- ② Draw each eq. ckt for each phase (label Q 's V 's)
- ③ Identify floating nodes (in phases for which we want to find V)
- ④ Apply Q -conservation @ each floating node (one eqn @ each floating node)

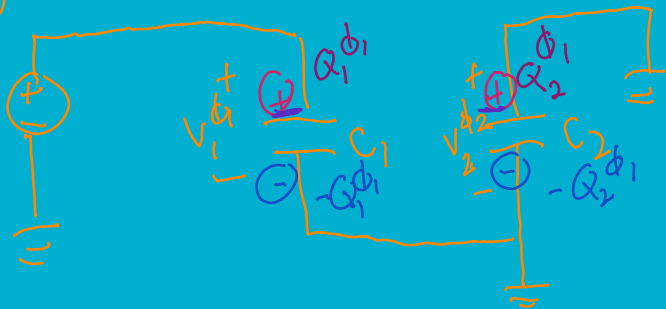
Charge Sharing Algorithm

Goal: find all node voltages after ϕ_1, ϕ_2



find V 's here

② ϕ_1 switches closed



③ Find floating nodes
 u node is floating

④ Write Q cons. eqns

$$Q_{\text{start}} = Q_{\text{end}}$$

$$Q_1^{\phi_1} + Q_2^{\phi_1} = Q_1^{\phi_2} + Q_2^{\phi_2}$$

$$C_1(V_s - 0) + C_2(0 - 0) = C_1(u - V_s) + C_2(u - 0)$$

$$u = \frac{2C_1V_s}{C_1 + C_2}$$

Charge Sharing Algorithm
