# **ECE 202: Circuit Theory Applications**

# IN

# OUT

#### **First and Second Order RLC**

- Understand operation of first and second order circuits
- Derive characteristic equation, determine type of response and find total response of a circuit

#### **AC Circuit Analysis**

- Use mesh and node analysis to analyze circuits with independent and dependent sources
- Apply superposition, source transformation, Thevenin and Norton theorems

#### AC Power Analysis

- Calculate instantaneous and average power
- Understand the difference between maximum and RMS value and can apply correct formulas
- · Understand principles of power factor correction
- Use PQS triangle

#### **Three Phase Circuits**

- · Knows configuration of three-phase circuits
- Apply formulas for balanced connections

#### **Frequency Response and Filters**

- Calculate transfer function and phase shift
- Express transfer function in Bode format and draw Bode plots
- Understand Decibel scale

#### **Filter Analysis**

- Knows configuration of three-phase circuits
- Apply formulas for balanced connections

#### **Transfer Function**

- Understand Laplace transform
- Understand Bode plots
- Understand complex response

# **Differential and Integral Calculus**

• Integrate and differentiate simple sinusoidal, exponential, and logarithmic functions

# **Complex Numbers Algebra**

• Apply rules and hand-calculate with complex numbers in rectangular, polar, and trigonometric forms

# **DC Circuit Analysis**

- Solve circuits using:
  - Nodal and mesh analysis
  - Linearity property
  - · Superposition theorem
  - Source transformation

#### First and Second Order RLC

- Analyze source-free RL, RC, and RLC circuits
- Calculate step response of RL, RC, and RLC circuits
- Understands general second order circuits

#### **Pre-requisites**

• ECE 103 with a minimum grade of C

# **Concepts:**

- Differential and characteristic equations and roots
- · Phasor representation of current and voltage
- Equivalence between time and frequency domain
- Sinusoidal steady-state analysis
- Instantaneous and average power
- Effective (RMS) values
- · Apparent power
- Power factor
- · Complex Power
- Balanced three-phase circuits
- Magnetic flux and transformers
- Linear, ideal, and autotransformers
- Resonances
- System transfer function
- Filters
- Laplace Transform

#### **Applications:**

- Design of passive and active filters
- Design of phase shifters
- Power factor correction
- Filter design
- Resonant circuit design

#### **Tools:**

- MATLAB
- Cadence