

The Tektronix Circuit Computer has been designed to compute directly problems involving resistance, inductance, capacitance, frequency and time. The computer consists of three circular decks, containing seven scales, and a hairline indicator.

The primary design objective is to provide a means of quick computation of time values from other circuit dimensions.

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Generally-accepted symbols are used in the discussion, but note that we use:

$$au=$$
 Time Constant $=$ RC or $\frac{L}{R}$

 $au_{R} =$ Risetime; defined on page 8

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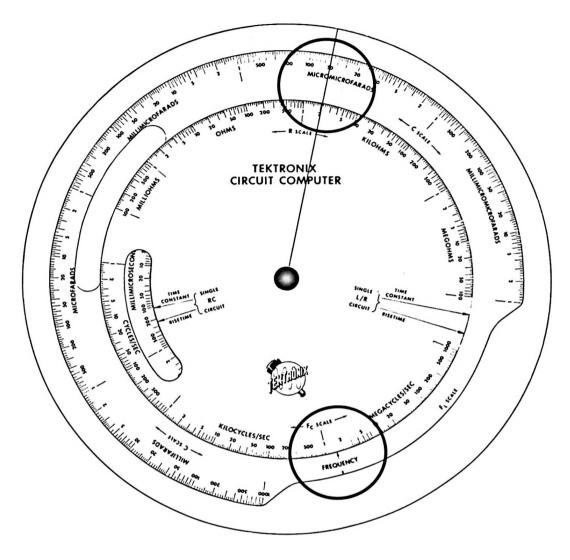


Fig. 1

1. Capacitive Reactance

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

To find reactance X_C , of a capacitor C, at frequency f:

- a. Set the arrow marked FREQUENCY (middle deck) to the frequency on the F_C scale (top deck).
- b. Set the hairline indicator over the capacitance on the C scale (middle deck).
- c. Read the reactance X_C, under the hairline on the R scale (top deck).

Note that f must be the frequency of a **sinusoidal** wave. Any of the three variables in the equation may be solved using these three scales.

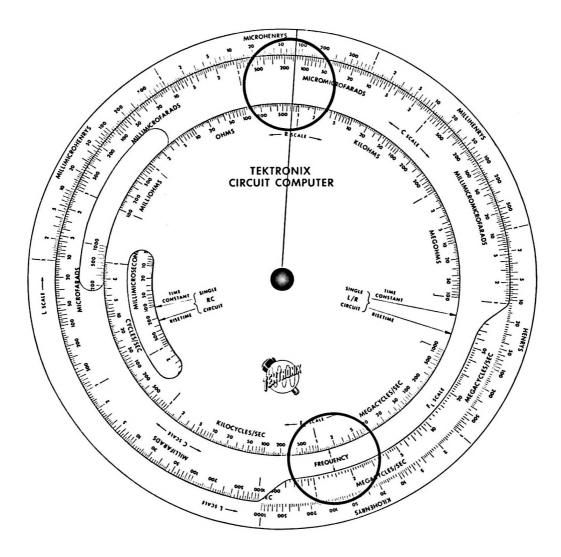


Fig. 2

2 Inductive Reactance

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

To find reactance X_L , of an inductance L, at frequency f:

- a. Set the arrow marked FREQUENCY to the frequency on both the F_L (bottom deck) and F_C (top deck) scales.
- b. Set the hairline indicator over the inductance on the L scale (bottom deck).
- c. Read the reactance X_L , under the hairline on the R scale.

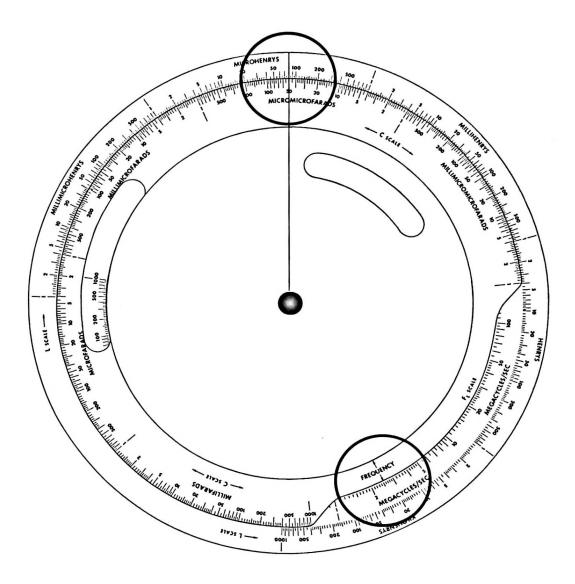


Fig. 3

3. Resonance

$$f_R = \frac{1}{2\pi V LC}$$

To find resonant frequency f_R , of a series-resonant circuit consisting of an inductance L, and a capacitance C:

- a. Set the inductance on the L scale opposite the capacitance on the C scale.
- b. Read the resonant frequency $f_{\rm R}$, on the $F_{\rm L}$ scale opposite the Frequency arrow.

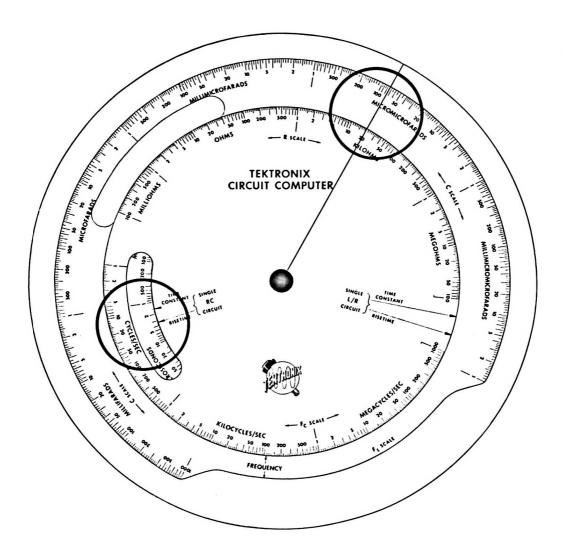


Fig. 4

4. RC Time Constant and Risetime

$$\tau = RC$$
 $\tau_R = 2.197 RC^*$

- a. Set the capacitance on the C scale opposite the resistance on the R scale using the hairline indicator.
- b. Read the RC time constant and the risetime on the TC scale (middle deck) through the window in the top deck, opposite the appropriate arrows.

^{*}See page 7 for discussion of risetime and time constant.

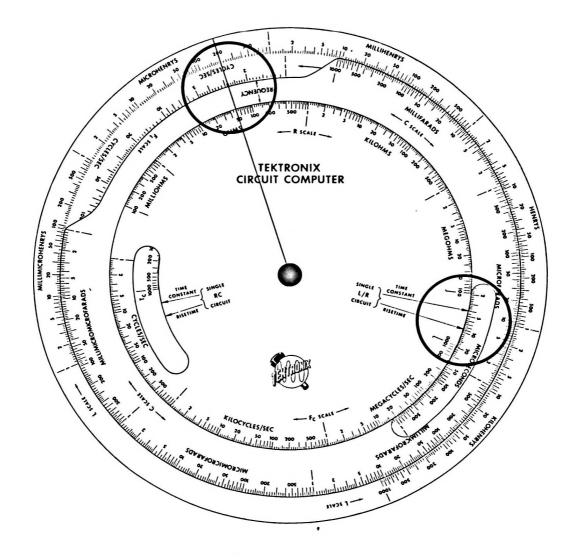


Fig. 5

5. L/R Time Constant and Risetime

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} \qquad \qquad \tau_R = 2.197 \frac{L^*}{R}$$

To find the time constant or the risetime of a circuit consisting of an inductance L in series with a resistance R.

- a. Set the arrows for the L/R time constant and risetime to the window in the middle deck.
- b. Set the resistance on the R scale opposite the inductance on the L scale using the hairline indicator.
- c. Read the L/R time constant and risetime on the $\tau_{\rm L}$ scale (bottom deck) through the window in the middle deck opposite the appropriate arrows on the top deck.

^{*}See page 7 for discussion of risetime and time constant.

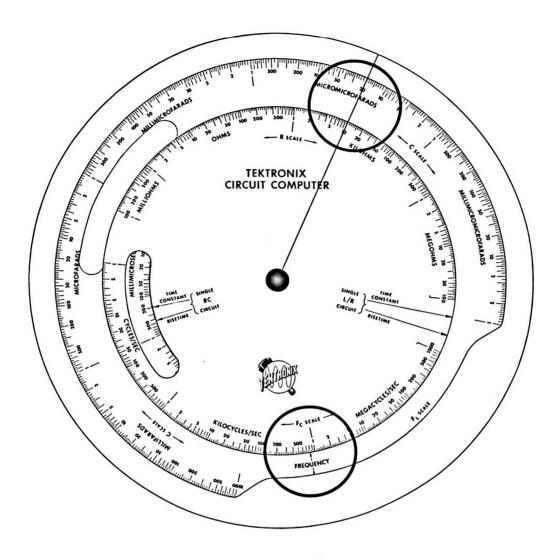


Fig. 6

6. Filter Cut-Off Frequency

$$f_{CO} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

To find the cut-off frequency f_{CO} (3-db-down point) of a circuit consisting of a resistance R, and a capacitance C, connected as a mid-series section of a low-pass or a high-pass filter:

- a. Set the resistance on the R scale opposite the capacitance on the C scale using the hairline indicator.
- b. Read the cut-off frequency f_{CO} opposite the Frequency arrow on the F_{C} scale.

7. Risetime

For most pulse work, risetime τ_R is defined as the time required for the instantaneous amplitude to rise from 10% to 90% of its maximum value.

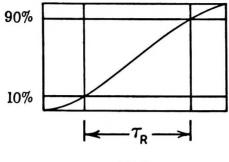


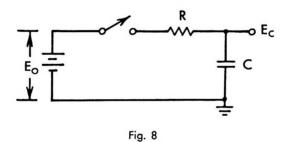
Fig. 7

The overall risetime of a system can be computed to useful approximation from the risetimes of its individual components by the formula:

$$\tau_{R} = \sqrt{\tau_{R1}^2 + \tau_{R2}^2 + \tau_{R3}^2 \dots}$$

8. Discussion of Risetime and Time Constant

Consider the simple low-pass filter shown in Fig. 8.



After the switch is closed, the voltage E_C will approach E_O according to the function:

$$E_{C} = E_{O} (1 - e^{\frac{-1}{RC}})$$

as shown in Fig. 9.

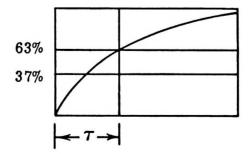


Fig. 9

The time constant of a circuit is defined as the time required for the instantaneous voltage to rise from 0 to 63.2% ($1-\frac{1}{e}$) of its maximum. Risetime is defined here as the time it takes the instantaneous voltage to rise from 10% to 90% of its maximum.

Defining risetime as the time $(t_2 - t_1)$ it takes for E_C to rise from 0.1 to 0.9 volts, we may write:

$$1 - e^{\frac{-t_1}{RC}} = 0.1$$

$$1 - e^{\frac{-t_2}{RC}} = 0.9$$
(1)

$$\frac{1}{e^{\frac{t_1}{RC}}} = 0.9$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{\frac{t_2}{RC}}} = 0.1$$
 (2)

$$e^{\frac{t_1}{RC}} = \frac{1}{0.9} = 1.111...$$
 $e^{\frac{t_2}{RC}} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10$ (3)

Solving for $\frac{t_2-t_1}{RC}$ we take the log of equations (3) to the base e:

$$\log_{e} e^{\frac{t_{1}}{RC}} = \log_{e} 1.111 \qquad \log_{e} e^{\frac{t_{2}}{RC}} = \log_{e} 10 \qquad (4)$$

$$\frac{t_1}{RC} \log_e e = \log_e 1.111$$
 $\frac{t_2}{RC} \log_e e = \log_e 10$ (5)

Since $\log_e e = 1$:

$$\frac{I_1}{RC} = \log_0 1.111$$
 $\frac{I_2}{RC} = \log_0 10$ (6)

Subtracting we get:

$$\frac{t_2 - t_1}{RC} = \log_e 10 - \log_e 1.111 = \log_e \frac{10}{1.111} = \log_e 9 = 2.197225$$
 (7)

$$\frac{T^{R}}{RC} := \log_{\bullet} 9 = 2.197225 \tag{8}$$

$$T_R = 2.197225 \text{ RC}$$
 (9)

Or,

$$\tau_{\rm R} = 2.1972~{\rm RC}$$

This relationship can be demonstrated for L/R current risetimes as well.

The frequency response of the low-pass filter shown in Fig. 8 will be down 3 db when:

$$X_{C} := R$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$
(10)

Solving for RC:

$$RC = \frac{1}{2\pi f} \tag{11}$$

Substituting in (9):

$$\tau_{R} = 2.1972 \frac{1}{2\pi f}$$

$$\tau_{R} = \frac{.349}{f}$$
(12)

And

$$f = \frac{.349}{\tau_R} = \frac{K}{\tau_R}$$

Note that K, the translation factor, was determined for sine waves as 0.349; for other waveforms K would fall between 0.34 and 0.39.

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