

ECE202 (Fall 2007)
 HW # 7
 Due: Friday, 10/19/2007

[100 pts]

(P. 1) [60 pts] For the circuit in Figure 1:

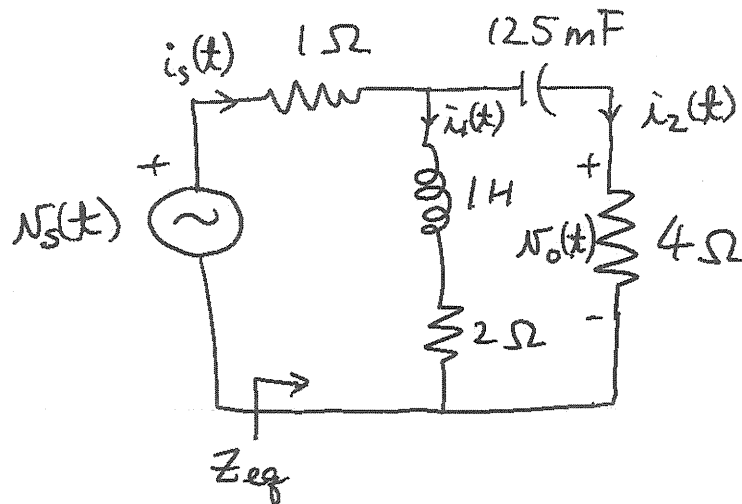


Figure 1 Circuit diagram for (P. 1)

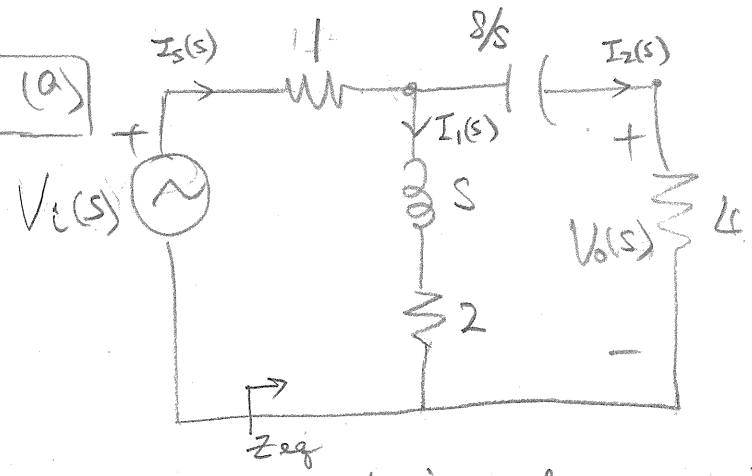
- (a) [11 pts] Transform and redraw the circuit in the Laplace domain (label all variables clearly).
- (b) [10 pts] Determine the equivalent impedance, Z_{eq} .
- (c) [18 pts] Identify the poles and zeros of Z_{eq} before and after simplification/cancellation. Plot the poles and zeros in the complex plane (label all your axes).
- (d) [6 pts] What are the corner frequencies for Z_{eq} ?
- (e) [15 pts] Construct the Bode plots for Z_{eq} .

(P.2) [25 pts] For the circuit in Figure 1:

- (a) [5 pts] Determine the transfer function $H(s) = V_o(s) / V_s(s)$.
- (b) [6 pts] Identify the poles and zeros of the circuit from $H(s)$ and plot them in the complex plane (label all your axes).
- (c) [2 pts] What is/are the critical frequency/frequencies?
- (d) [10 pts] Construct the Bode plots for the circuit.
- (e) [2 pts] What type of gain response is this?

(P.3) [15 pts] Show that a series LR circuit is a lowpass filter if the output is taken across the resistor. Derive an expression for the corner (cutoff) frequency, ω_c . Calculate the corner frequency, f_c , if $L = 2$ mH and $R = 10$ k Ω .

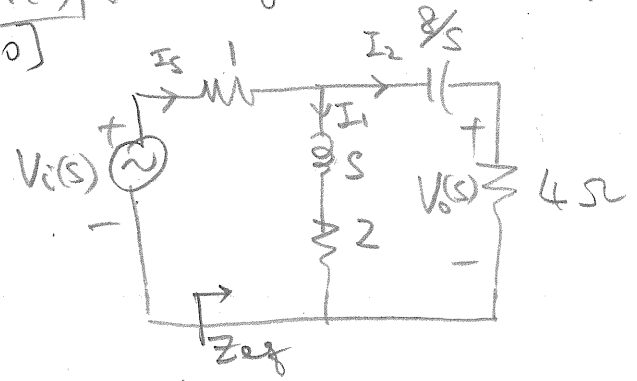
P.1 (a)
[12]



(1 pt each element)

P.1(b) The equivalent impedance, Zeq:

[10]



$V_o(s) = I_2(s) \cdot 4$ — (1) current divider
 $I_2(s) = I_s(s) \cdot \frac{(s+2)}{(s+2) + \frac{8}{s} + 4}$

$I_s(s) = \frac{V_i(s)}{Z_{eq}}$

$Z_{eq} = 1 + (s+2) // (\frac{8}{s} + 4)$
 $= 1 + \frac{(s+2)(\frac{8}{s} + 4)}{s+2 + \frac{8}{s} + 4}$

$= I_s(s) \cdot \frac{(s+2)}{(s + \frac{8}{s} + 6)}$

$= I_s(s) \frac{(s)(s+2)}{(s^2 + 6s + 8)}$

$= I_s(s) \frac{(s)(s+2)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$

$= 1 + \frac{8 + \frac{16}{s} + 4s + 8}{s + \frac{8}{s} + 6}$

$I_2(s) = I_s(s) \left(\frac{s}{s+4} \right)$ — (2)

$= 1 + \frac{4s^2 + 16s + 16}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$

$= \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8 + 4s^2 + 16s + 16}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$

↙ pole-zero cancellation

$= \frac{5s^2 + 22s + 24}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$

$= \frac{(5s+12)(s+2)}{(s+4)(s+2)} = \frac{5s+12}{s+4} = Z_{eq}$
 Before (5) After (5)

P.1(c)

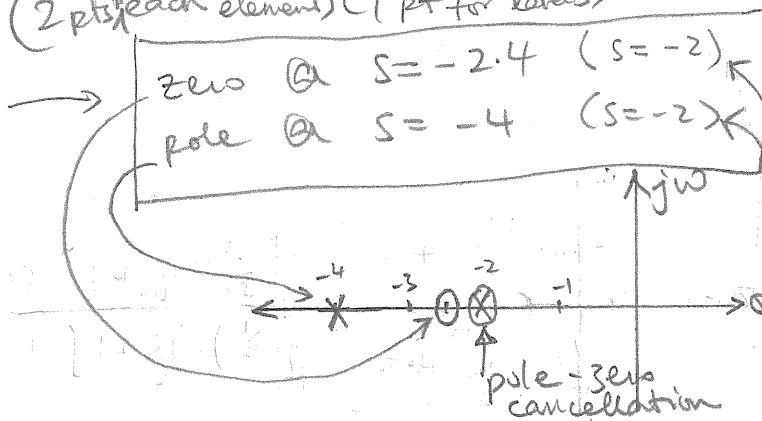
$$Z_{eq}(s) = \frac{5s + 12}{s + 4}$$

$$Z_{eq}(j\omega) = \frac{5(j\omega) + 12}{j\omega + 4}$$

$$= \frac{12 \left[1 + j\omega \left(\frac{5}{12} \right) \right]}{4 \left[1 + j\omega \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \right]}$$

$$Z_{eq}(j\omega) = \underbrace{[3]}_{(I)} \underbrace{\left[1 + j\omega \left(\frac{5}{12} \right) \right]}_{(IV)} \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{1 + j\omega \frac{1}{4}} \right]}_{(V)}$$

(2 pts for each element) (1 pt for labels)

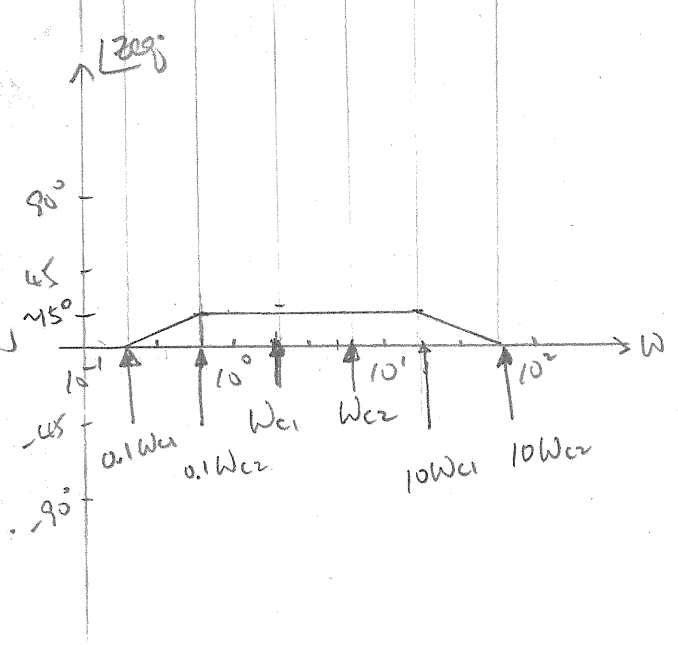
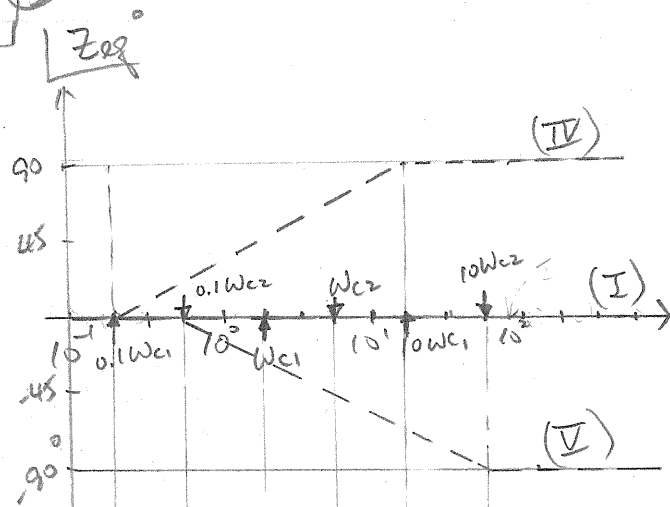
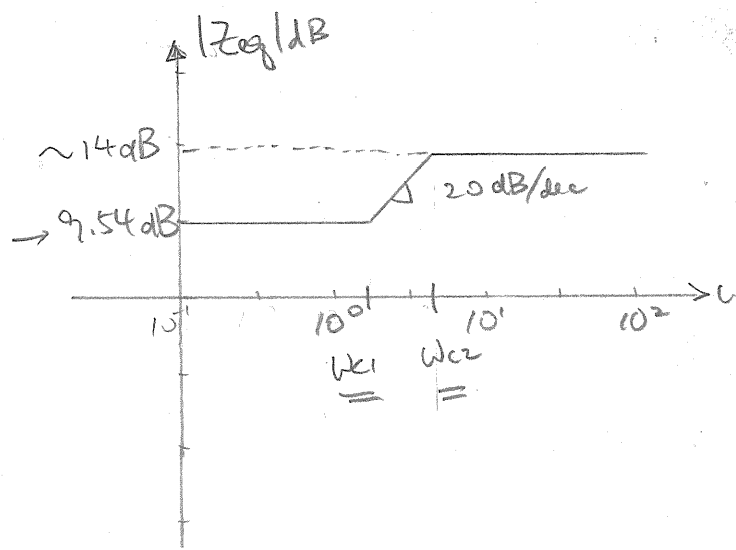
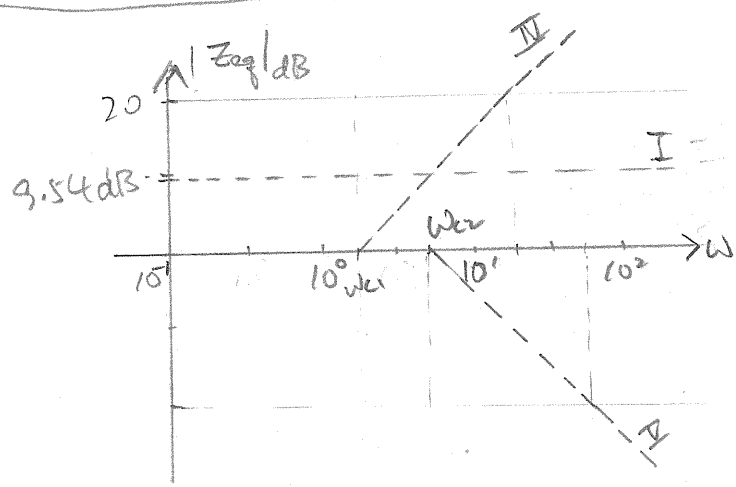


2/5
this pole & zero cancel each other

P.1(d)

From (IV), $\omega_{c1} = 2.4 \text{ rads}^{-1}$ (3)
From (V), $\omega_{c2} = 4 \text{ rads}^{-1}$ (3)

P.1(e)



P. 2(a)
5

From P. 1 : $Z_{eq} = \frac{5s+12}{s+4}$

$V_o(s) = I_2(s) \cdot 4$ — (1)

$I_2(s) = I_s(s) \left(\frac{s}{s+4} \right)$ — (2)

$I_s(s) = \frac{V_s(s)}{Z_{eq}} = V_s(s) \frac{(s+4)}{(5s+12)}$ — (3)

Sub (3) into (2) yields

$I_2(s) = V_s(s) \frac{(s+4)}{(5s+12)} \cdot \frac{s}{(s+4)}$ — (4)

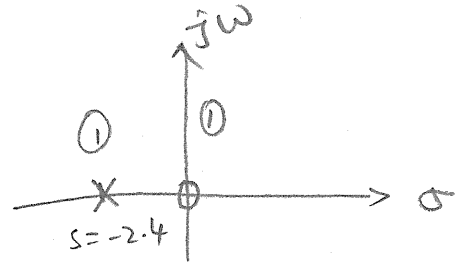
Sub (4) into (1) yields

$V_o(s) = I_2(s) \cdot 4 = V_s(s) \frac{s}{(5s+12)} \cdot 4$

$\therefore H(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_s(s)} = \frac{4s}{5s+12}$ (5)

P. 2(b)
6

- ② zero @ $s=0$
- ② pole @ $s=-2.4$

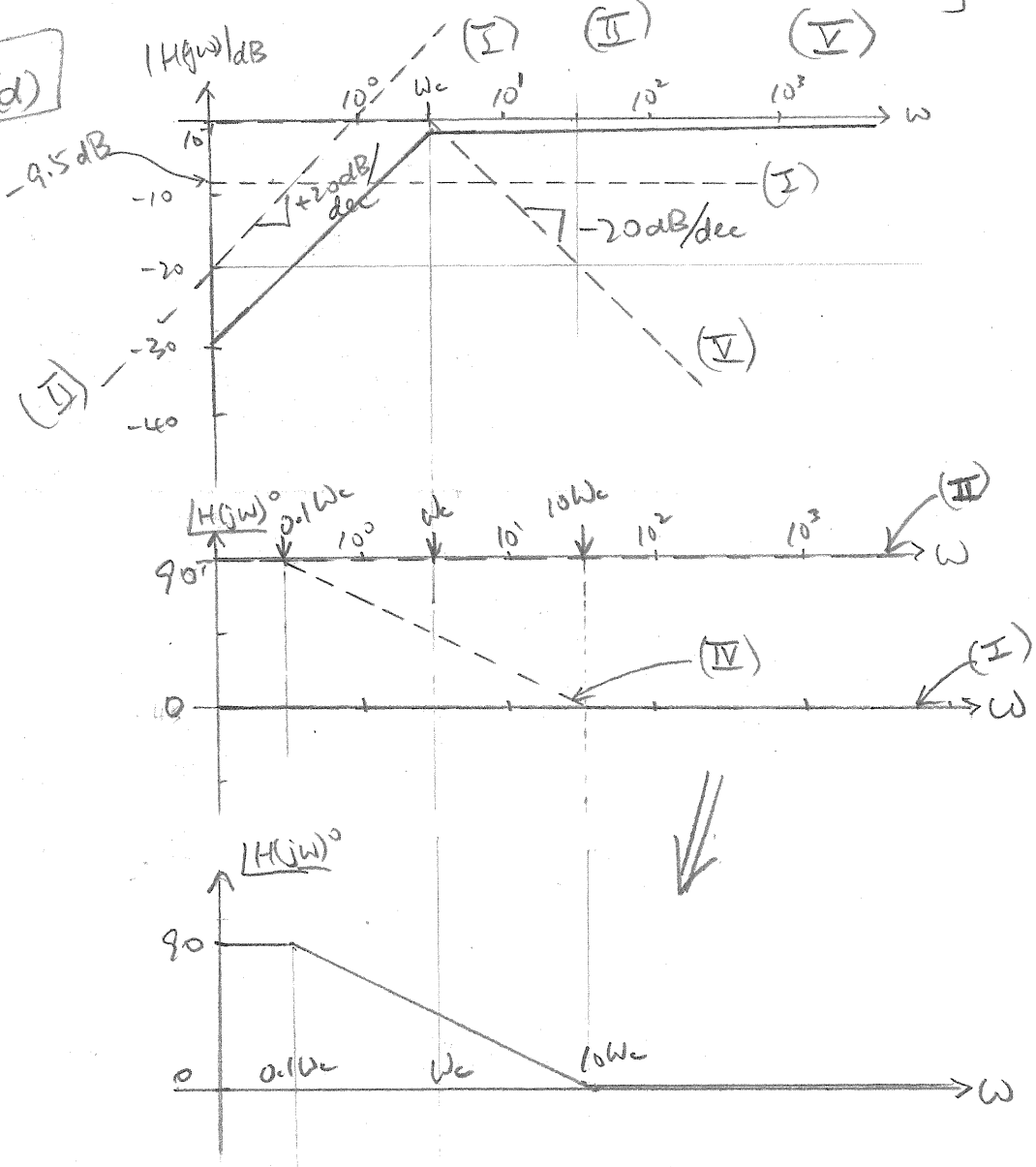


P.2(c)
3pt

$$H(s) = \frac{4s}{12(1+s\frac{5}{12})} \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{4j\omega}{12(1+j\frac{\omega}{2.4})}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \left[\frac{1}{3}\right] [j\omega] \left[\frac{1}{1+j\frac{\omega}{2.4}}\right] \rightarrow \omega_c = 2.4 \text{ rad/s}$$

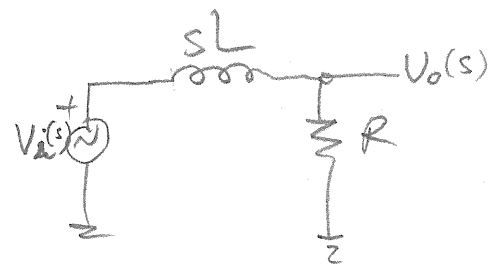
P.2(d)
10



P.2(e)
2pt

High-pass filter w/ cutoff freq @ $\omega_c = 2.4 \text{ rad/s}$

(P.3)



$$H(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{R}{R + sL}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R}{R + j\omega L}$$

(5)

(a) at $\omega = 0, H(0) = 1$
 $\omega = \infty, H(\infty) = 0$ } $H(s)$ is a low pass filter!

(b) At the corner (cutoff) frequency,

$$|H(\omega_c)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |H(0)|$$

ie., $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega_c L}{R})^2}}$

$$1 = \frac{\omega_c L}{R} \text{ or } \boxed{\omega_c = \frac{R}{L}} \quad (5)$$

(c) $\omega_c = \frac{R}{L} = 2\pi f_c$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{10 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\boxed{f_c = 796 \text{ kHz}} \quad (5)$$