

# Lab Report: Experiment 2

EE24BTECH11003 : Akshara Sarma Chennubhatla

EE24BTECH11005 : Arjun Pavanje

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## **Experiment:**

Studying the transient  
and steady state response  
of an RC Circuit  
with Square Wave Input



भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान हैदराबाद  
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

Bachelor of Technology

Department of Electrical Engineering

## Introduction

In this experiment, we investigate the frequency response of the RC low-pass filter for single-stage, two-stage (cascade), and three-stage (cascade) filters. The objective is to derive the transfer function for each case and plot the Bode magnitude and phase responses. The components used in the experiment have the following values:

- Resistance,  $R = 100\ \Omega$
- Capacitance,  $C = 0.1\ \mu F$

## Transfer Function and Bode Plot for Single-Stage RC Filter

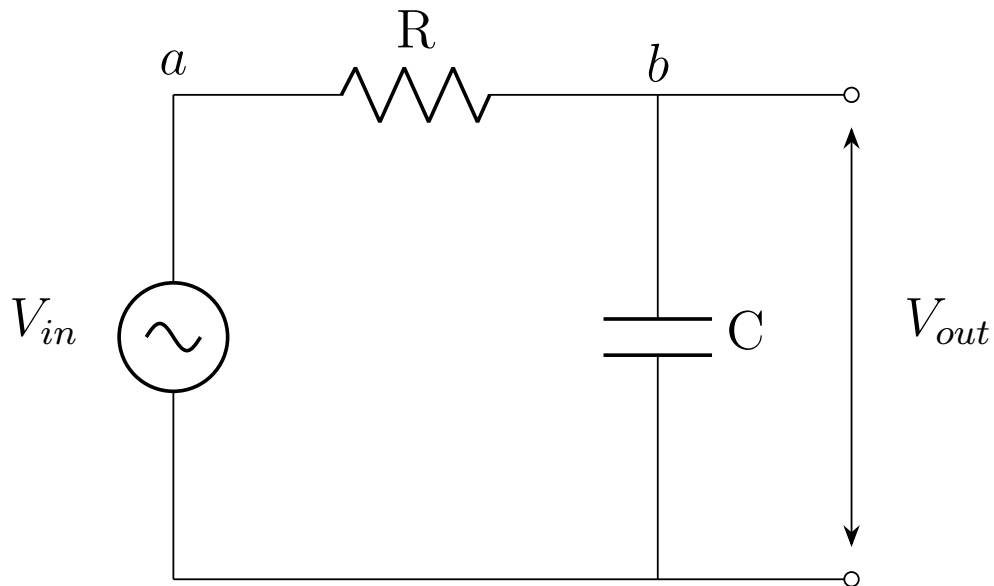
The transfer function of a single-stage RC low-pass filter is given by:

$$H(s) = \frac{V_{\text{out}}(s)}{V_{\text{in}}(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + sRC}$$

Where:

- $R$  is the resistance,
- $C$  is the capacitance,
- $s = j\omega$  is the complex frequency.
- $X_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$  is the impedance due to capacitor

## One-Stage RC Low-Pass Filter



Applying *KVL* at node  $b$

$$\frac{\vec{v}_{out} - \vec{v}_{in}}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_{out}}{X_c} = 0$$

We get,

$$\vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{R + X_c}{X_c} \right) = \vec{v}_{in}$$

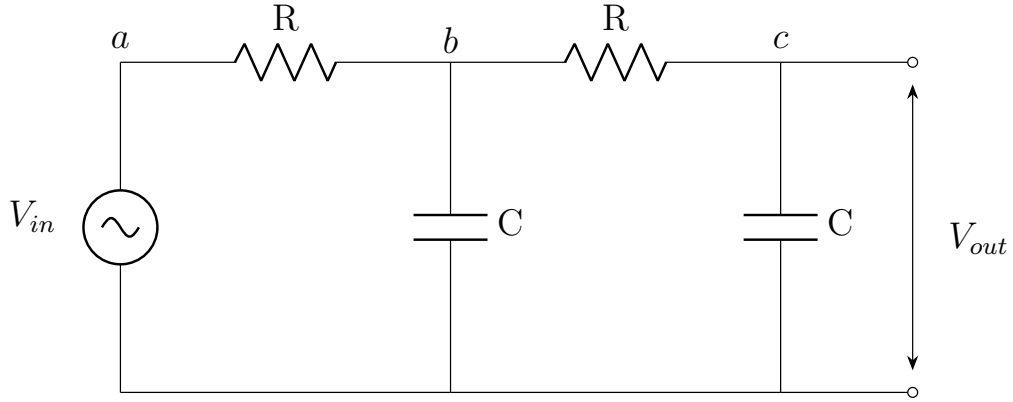
$$H(jw) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

We finally get,

$$|H(jw)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(\omega RC)$$

## 0.1 Two-Stage RC Low-Pass Filter (Cascade of Two Filters)



Applying *KVL* at node *c*

$$\frac{\vec{v}_{out}}{X_c} + \frac{\vec{v}_{out} - \vec{v}_b}{R} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_b = \vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{R + X_c}{X_c} \right)$$

Applying *KVL* at node *b*

$$\frac{\vec{v}_b - \vec{v}_{out}}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_b}{X_c} + \frac{\vec{v}_b - \vec{v}_{in}}{R} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{R}{X_c} \right) + \vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{R^2 + RX_c}{X_c^2} \right) + \vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{R + X_c}{X_c} \right) = \vec{v}_{in}$$

$$\vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{R^2 + X_c^2 + 3RX_c}{X_c^2} \right) = \vec{v}_{in}$$

The transfer function becomes:

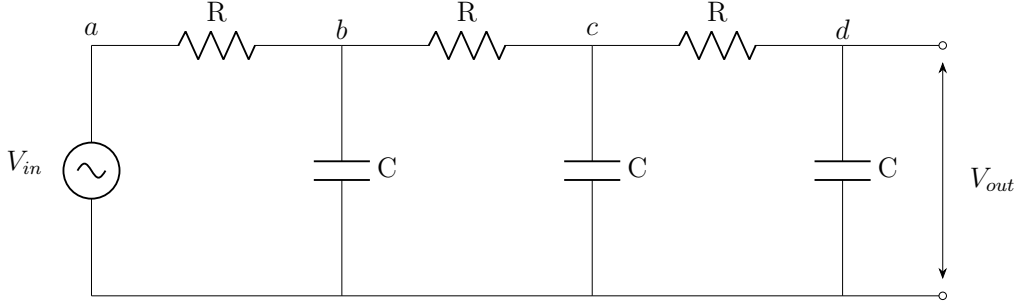
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2) + j(3\omega RC)}$$

We finally get,

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2)^2 + (3\omega RC)^2}}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3\omega RC}{1 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2} \right)$$

## 0.2 Three-Stage RC Low-Pass Filter (Cascade of Three Filters)



Applying *KVL* on node  $d$ ,

$$\frac{\vec{v}_{out} - \vec{v}_c}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_d}{X_c} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{X_c + R}{X_c} \right) = \vec{v}_c$$

Applying *KCL* on node  $c$  we get,

$$\frac{\vec{v}_c - \vec{v}_d}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_c - \vec{v}_b}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_c}{X_c} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_c = \vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{(R + X_c)^2 + RX_c}{X_c^2} \right)$$

Applying *KVL* on node  $b$ ,

$$\frac{\vec{v}_b - \vec{v}_{in}}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_b - \vec{v}_c}{R} + \frac{\vec{v}_b}{X_c} = 0$$

On simplifying we get,

$$\vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{RX_c(R + X_c) + (R + X_c)^3}{X_c^3} + \frac{R}{X_c} + \frac{R(X_c + R)}{X_c^2} \right) = \vec{v}_{in}$$

$$\vec{v}_{out} \left( \frac{2RX_c(R + X_c) + (R + X_c)^3 + RX_c^2}{X_c^3} \right) = \vec{v}_{in}$$

The transfer function becomes:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - 5\omega^2 R^2 C^2) + j(6\omega RC - \omega^3 R^3 C^3)}$$

We finally get,

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - 5\omega^2 R^2 C^2)^2 + (6\omega RC - \omega^3 R^3 C^3)^2}}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{6\omega RC - \omega^3 R^3 C^3}{1 - 5\omega^2 R^2 C^2} \right)$$

# 1 Bode Plot Analysis

The Bode plot is typically plotted in two parts: magnitude and phase

## **Magnitude:**

$20 \log_{10}(|H(j\omega)|)$  vs  $\log_{10}(\omega)$  is plotted

## **Phase:**

$\phi$  vs  $\log_{10}(\omega)$  is plotted

The frequency response will be plotted for single, two-stage, and three-stage filters.

# 2 Experimental Data

The following table summarizes the experimental data collected. It includes the frequency ( $f$ ), the magnitude of the transfer function  $H(j\omega)$ , and the change in the time ( $\Delta t$ )

One stage RC low pass filter:

Frequency (Hz)	$ H(j\omega) $	$\Delta t$
50	0.96	0
100	0.96	0
200	0.96	0
400	0.96	0
800	0.96	0
1600	0.96	3
3200	0.94	4
6400	0.88	8
12800	0.77	6.4
25600	0.55	5.6
51200	0.34	3.6

Two stage RC low pass filter:

Frequency (Hz)	$ H(j\omega) $	$\Delta t$
50	0.96	0
100	0.96	0
200	0.96	0
400	0.96	5
800	0.96	10
1600	0.96	24
3200	0.916	18
6400	0.77	16
12800	0.55	14
25600	0.277	10
51200	0.13	6

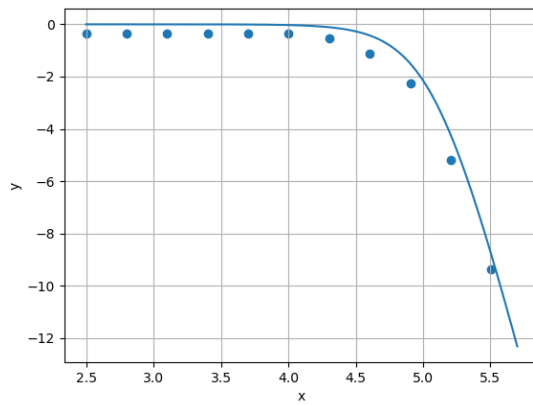
Three stage RC low pass filter:

Frequency (Hz)	$ H(j\omega) $	$\Delta t$
50	0.9615	-19.8
100	0.96	-9.85
200	0.96	-5
400	0.96	-2.47
800	0.96	-1.22
1600	0.92	-0.57
3200	0.833	-0.282
6400	0.651	-0.13
12800	0.409	-0.053
25600	0.203	-0.025
51200	0.03	-0.0105

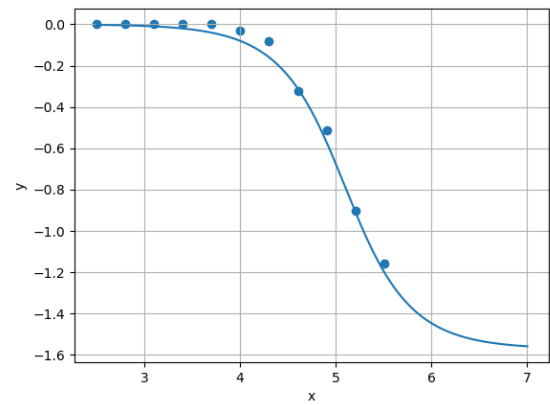
### 3 Plots

#### One Stage:

(a) Magnitude plot

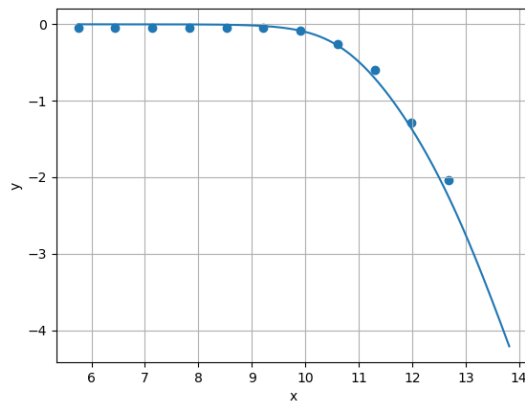


(b) Phase plot

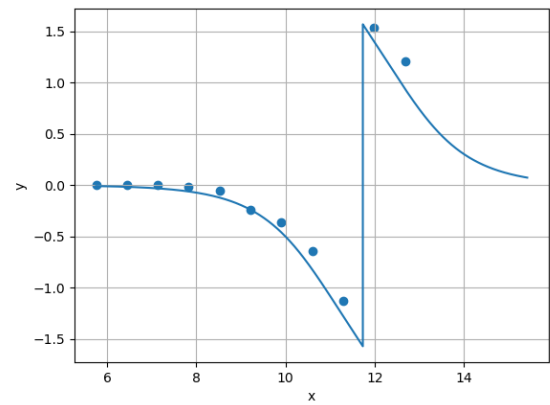


#### Two Stage:

(a) Magnitude plot



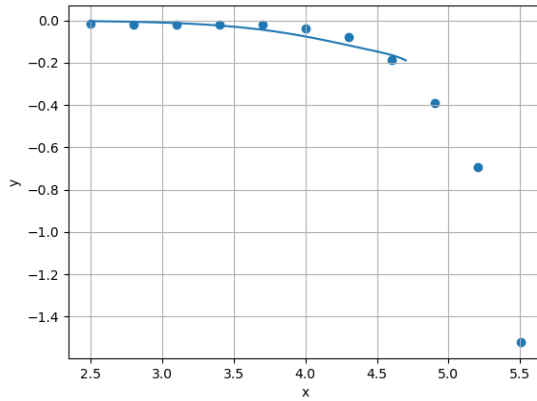
(b) Phase plot



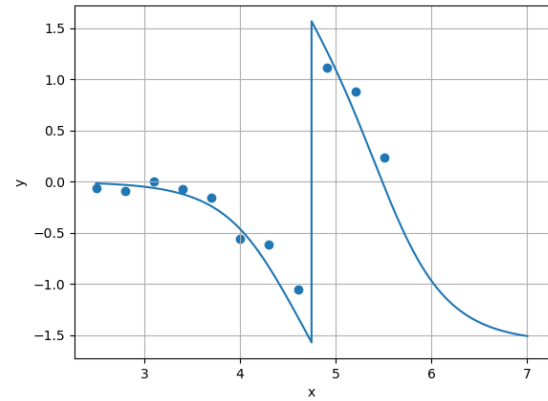


## Three Stage:

(a) Magnitude plot



(b) Phase plot



## 4 Conclusion

In this experiment, we derived the transfer functions for single-stage, two-stage, and three-stage RC low-pass filters, analyzed the frequency response, and generated Bode plots for each case. The cascade of stages leads to a steeper roll-off in the frequency response as the number of stages increases.