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Answer

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(1) (a) Given; static sensitivity = $K = 5$ volts
input/volts
and, time constant = $\tau = 0.25$ second

also; The system can be modeled by first order differential equation

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0.25 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = 5x(t)}$$

The above is the differential equation describing the system.

where $y(t)$ is the output of the transducer and $x(t)$ is the input.

The frequency response for 1st order differential equation is given by;

$$\frac{K}{1+j\tau\omega} = \frac{5}{1+j(0.25)\omega}$$

Thus; the frequency response function is $\frac{5}{1+j(0.25)\omega}$

(b) At very low frequency;
 $\omega \approx 0$

Thus; output amplitude at low frequency = 5.

we need to find a frequency for which output amplitude = $\frac{5}{2} = 2.5$
let the required frequency be ω_0 .

also,

$$0 (2.5)^2 = \frac{K^2}{1+(\tau\omega_0)^2} = \frac{5^2}{1+0.0625\omega_0^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+0.0625\omega_0^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{3/0.0625}$$

and Thus, $\omega_0 = \sqrt{48}$ rad/s.

Thus the frequency at which amplitude would be half $= \sqrt{48} \text{ rad/sec}$

(c) 1% amplitude distortion means that frequency response function's magnitude is either 0.99 or 1.01 times the magnitude at DC

It is a known fact that,

the magnitude of frequency response function decreases as frequency increases. \rightarrow our new magnitude is 0.99 times of that at DC.

At DC; $\omega = 0 \Rightarrow$ magnitude of frequency response function $= 5$

Now, we need to find some frequency, ω_0 such that the magnitude of frequency response function is $5 \times 0.99 = 4.95$.

We need to solve for ω_0 ,

$$(4.95)^2 = \frac{5^2}{1 + 0.0625(\omega_0)^2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{obtained from frequency response} \\ \text{function} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 24.5025 = \frac{5^2}{1 + 0.0625\omega_0^2}$$

Upon solving we get;

$$\omega_0 = 0.57 \text{ rad/s}$$

\therefore The frequency range for which distortion would be less than 1% is 0 (DC) to 0.57 rad/s.

The phase shift at the upper frequency is given by;

$$\text{phase} = \phi = -\tan^{-1} \omega_c = -\tan^{-1} (0.25 \times 0.57) = 0.1415 \text{ rads} \\ = 8.110^\circ$$

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