Assignment 2

EECS Lab 1 (ECS 327)

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Theory: RMS (Root Mean Square) value of an AC wave is the mean of the root of the square of the voltages at different instants. For an ac wave it will be $1/\sqrt{2}$

times the peak value.

RESISTANCE (R1 IN Ω)	LOAD RESISTANC E (R2 IN Ω)	INDUC TANCE (L1)	TIME CONSTANT	OUTPUT @1TC (V _{RMS})	OUTPUT @5TC (V _{RMS})	V(n002) in V	V(n001)or V _{max} in V
100	100	1mH	5 x 10 ⁻⁶ s	77.463 mV	289.4 mV	2.498	5
100	200	1mH	3.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ s	54.074 mV	227.29 mV	3.326	5
100	300	1mH	2.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ s	42.032 mV	185.69 mV	3.742	5

We define $\boldsymbol{V}_{\text{RMS}}$ as , Root Mean Square Velocity to be :

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{RMS}} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{V}_{\text{L}})^2 + (\mathbf{V}_{\text{R}})^2}$$

Where V_L is the Voltage across the inductor L1 and V_R is the voltage across the net Resistance R. In this assignment we have two resistors, R1 and R2 in series, so the net resistance, R = R1 + R2 in each case.

To calculate the RMS value for each circuit, we use the relation between maximum voltage or peak voltage, i.e V_{max} or V(n001) obtained from LTSpice:

$$\mathbf{V}_{max} = \sqrt{2} * \mathbf{V}_{RMS}$$

CASE 1:

 $R1=100\Omega$; $R2 = 100\Omega$; L1 = 1mH

$$V_{RMS} = V(n002)/\sqrt{2}$$

=2.498/1.414
=**1.766V**

CASE 2:

 $R1=100\Omega$; $R2 = 200\Omega$; L1 = 1mH

$$V_{RMS} = V(n002)/\sqrt{2}$$

=3.326/1.414
=**2.351V**

CASE 3:

 $R1=100\Omega$; $R2 = 300\Omega$; L1 = 1mH

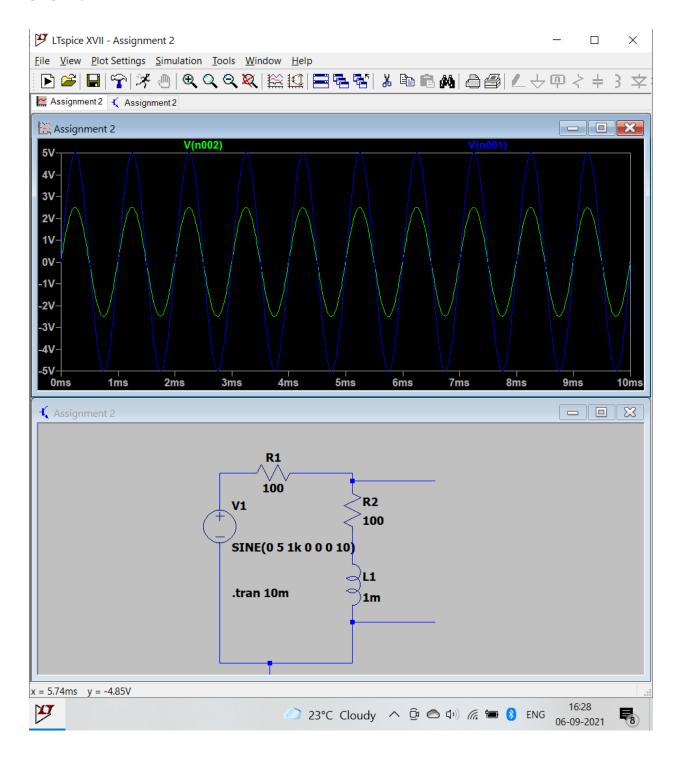
$$V_{RMS} = V(n002)/\sqrt{2}$$

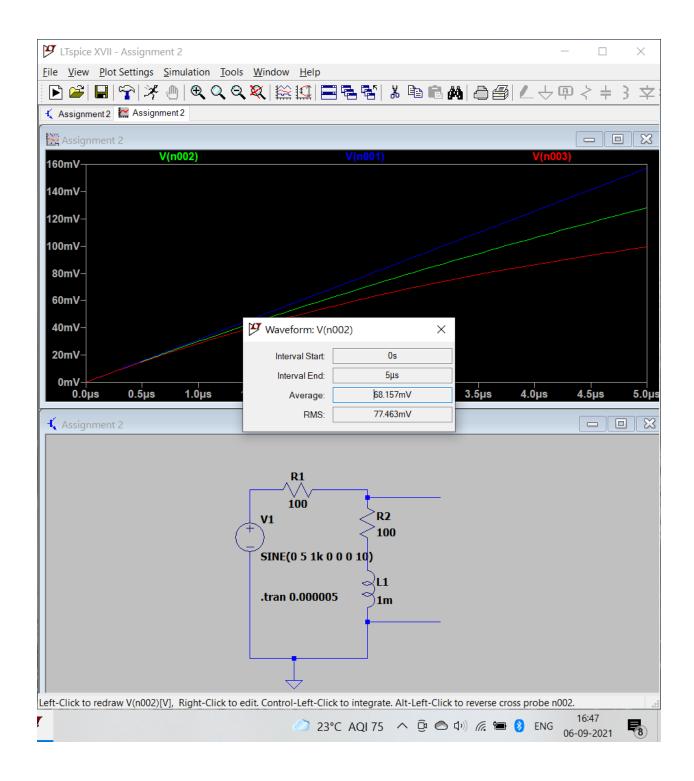
=3.742/1.414
=**2.645V**

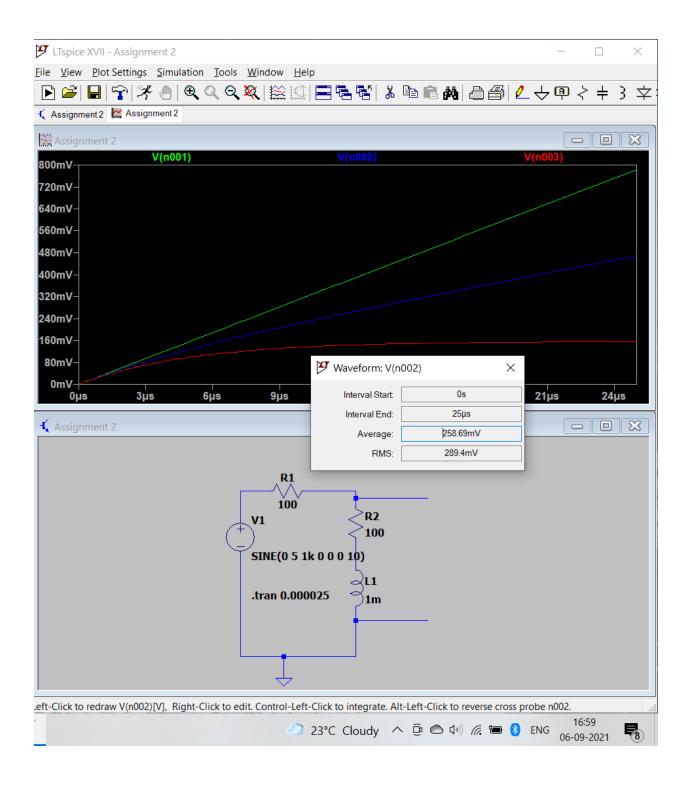
The other outputs for V_{RMS} at 1TC and 5TC were obtained from the LTspice labels, the screenshots of the output waveforms and the associated values have been pasted below here:

Hence the calculated values of RMS tally with the RMS values obtained from LTSpice with a very small error margin.

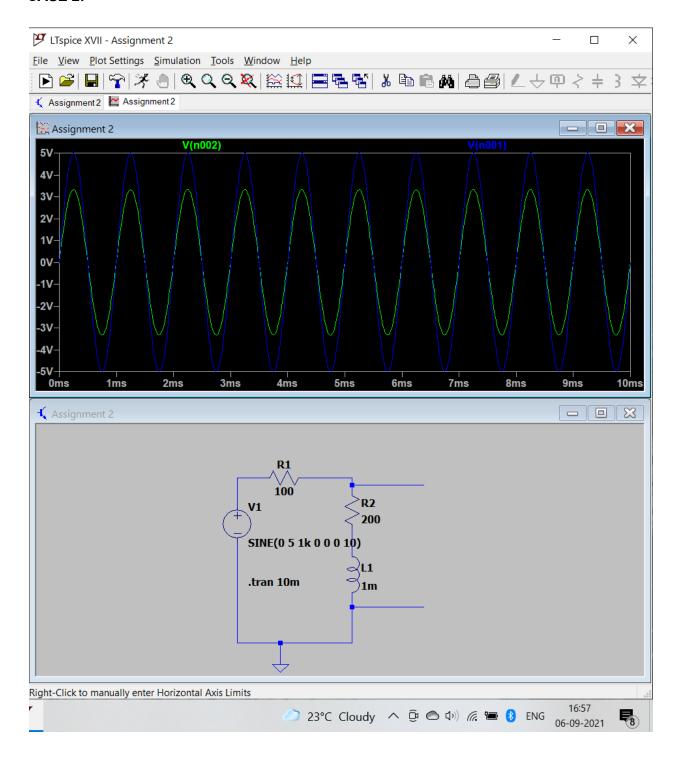
CASE 1:

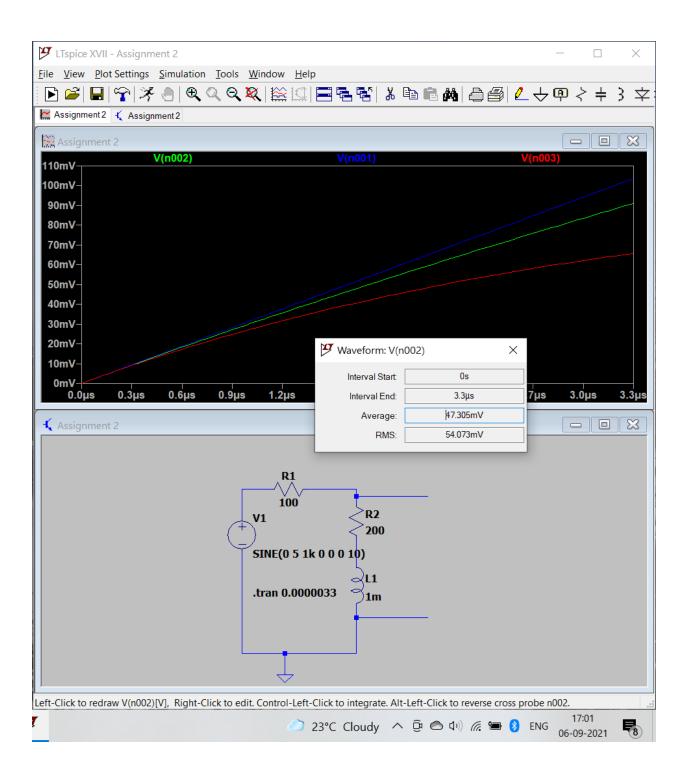


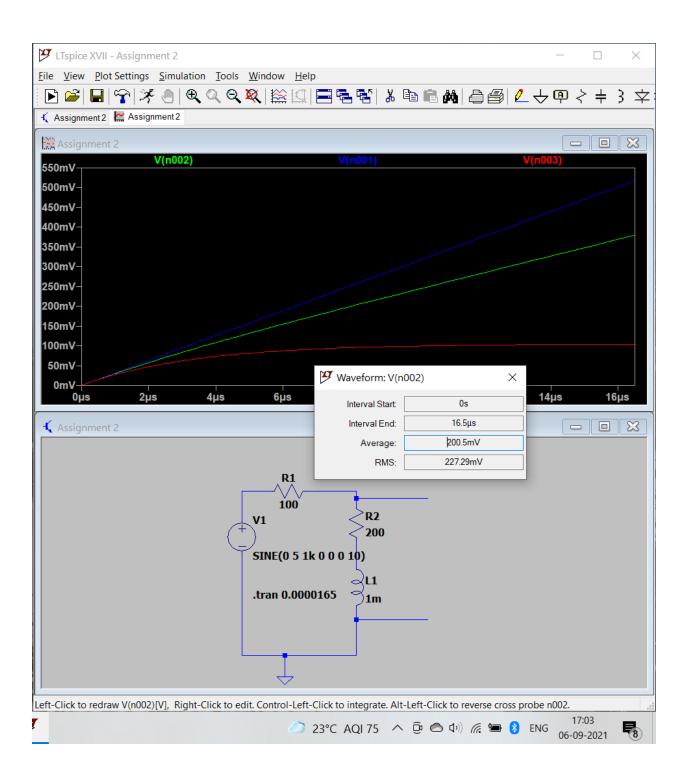




CASE 2:







Case 3:

