

# Playing w/ RLC circuits (Part I)

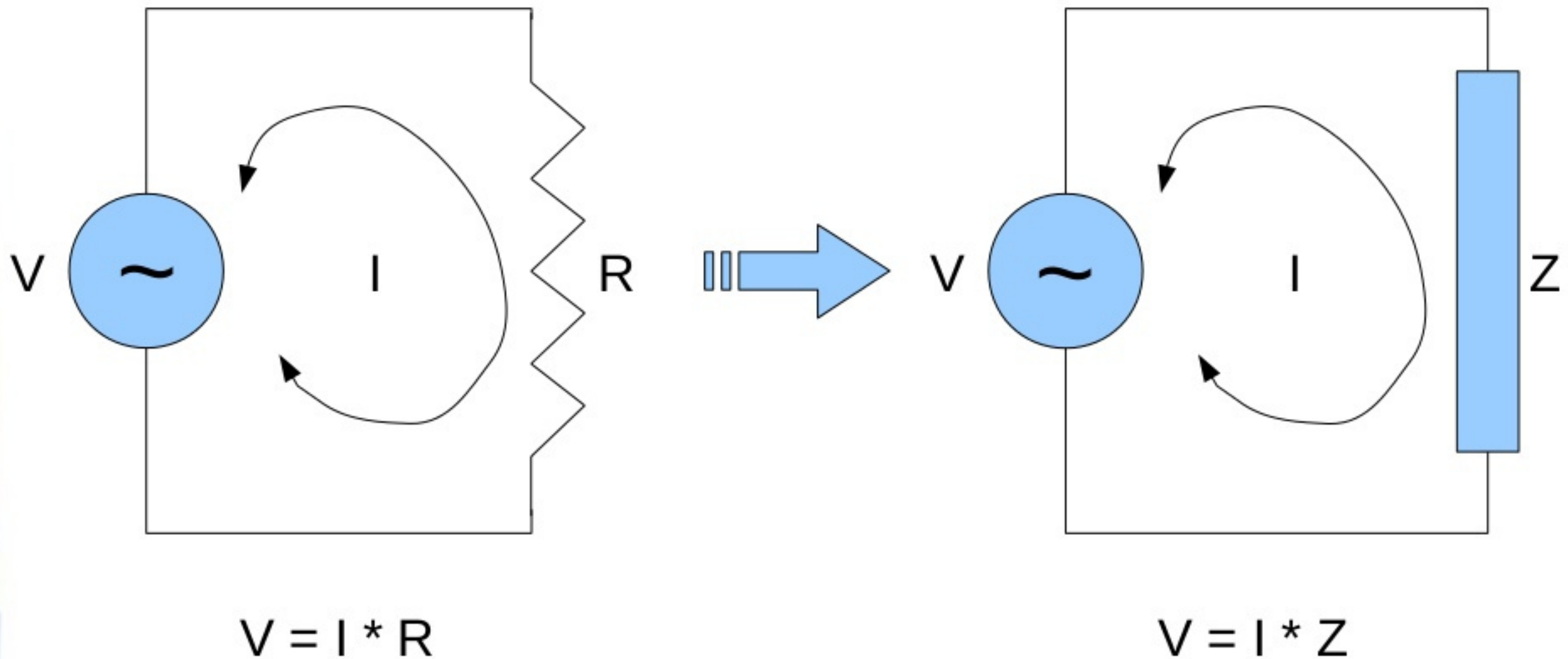
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# Agenda

- RLC Basics
- RC Visualization
- CR Oscilloscope
- Function Generator
- Frequency Filters

# Introduction



# Impedance (Z) Fundamentals

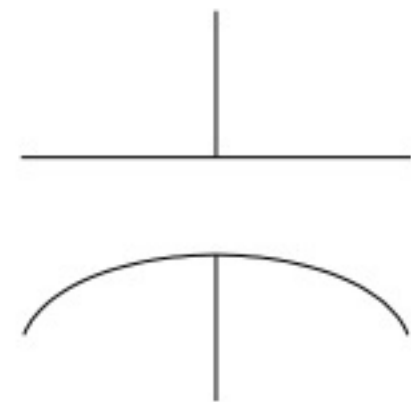


$$R \Rightarrow R$$



$$L \Rightarrow j \omega L$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

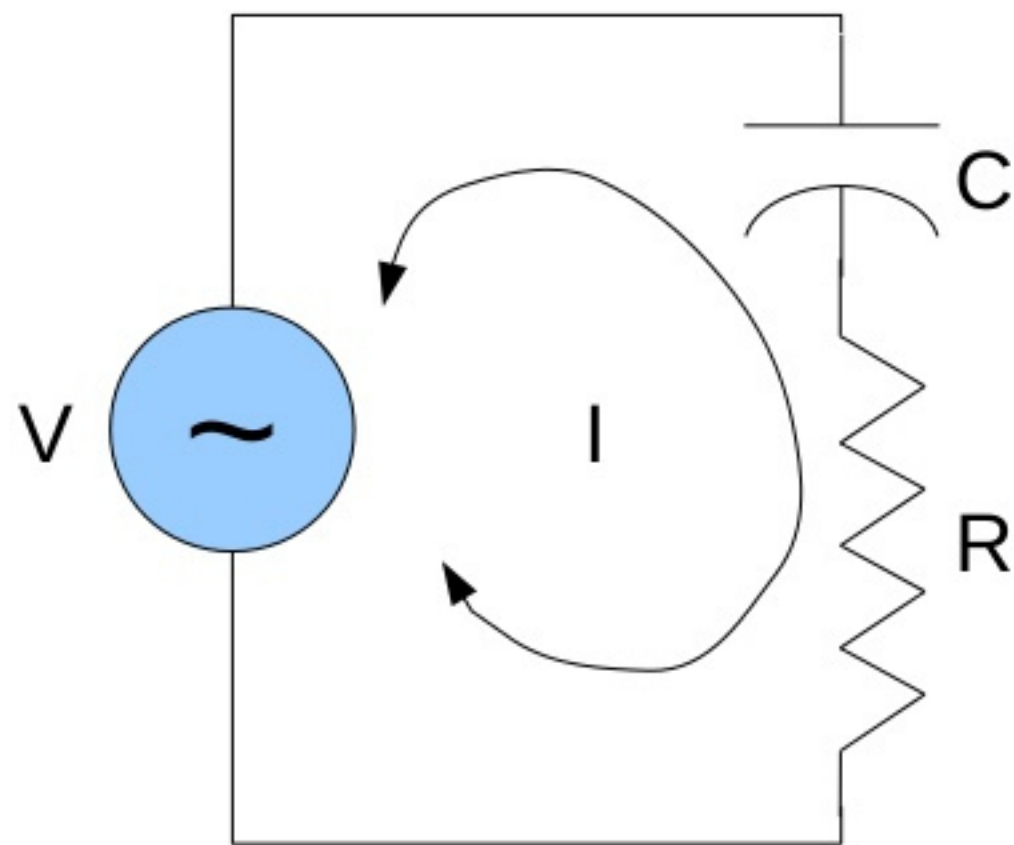


$$C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{j \omega C} = \frac{-j}{\omega C}$$

Goal: Observe these phase shifts



# Basic RC Circuit



$$Z = R - \frac{j}{\omega C} = A e^{-j\phi}$$

$$A = |Z| = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + 1}}{\omega C}$$

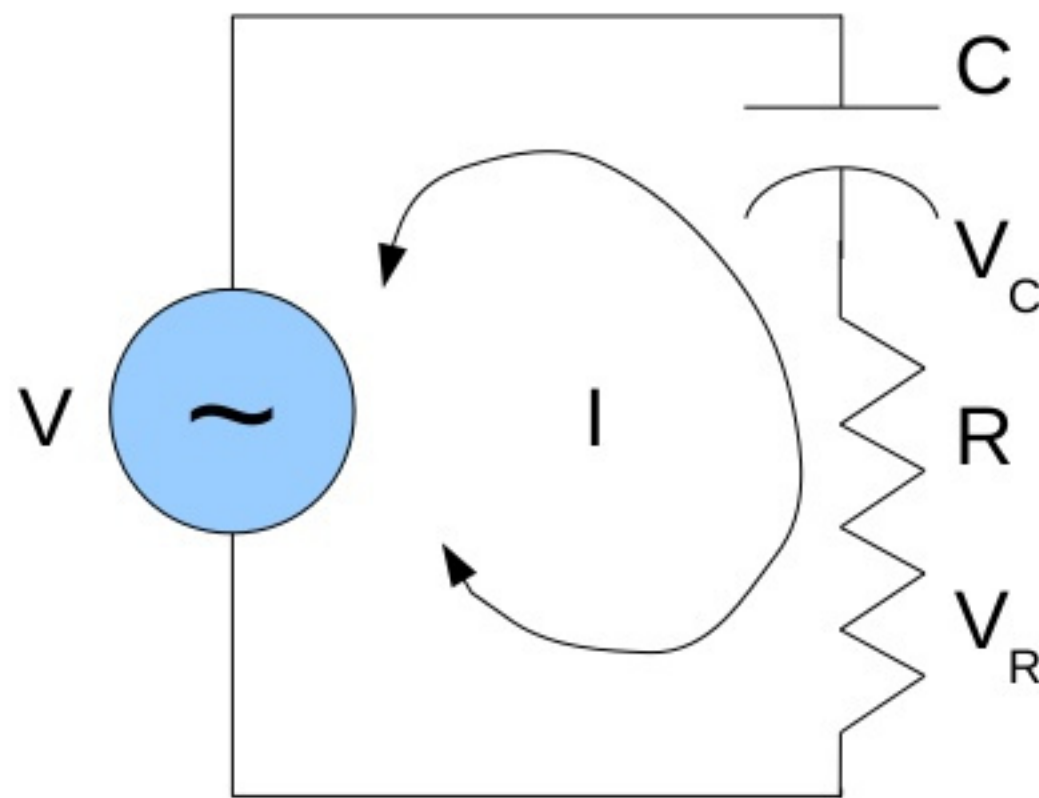
$$\tan(\phi) = \arg Z = \frac{1}{\omega R C}$$

$$V = I * Z, Z = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{V}{A} e^{j\phi} = \frac{V}{A} \angle \phi$$

# RC Continued

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + 1}}{\omega C}, \tan(\phi) = \frac{1}{\omega R C}, \quad I = \frac{V}{A} < \phi >$$



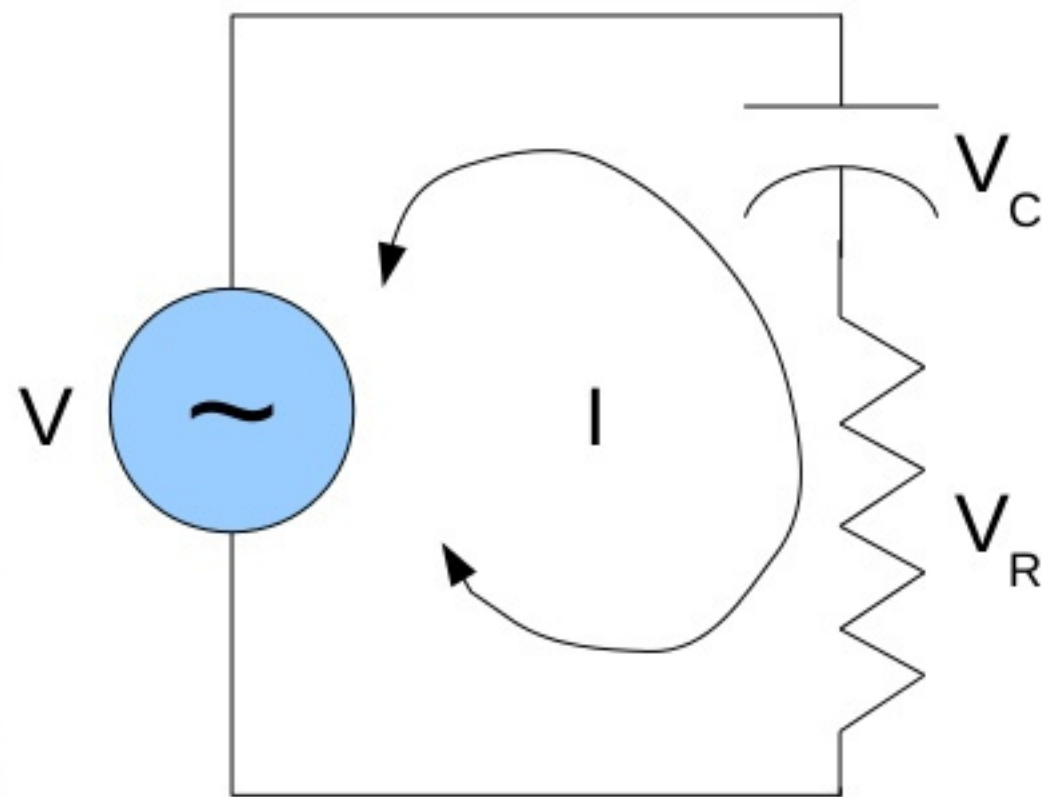
$$V_R = I * R = \frac{V * R}{A} < \phi >$$

$$V = V_m * \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V_R = \left( V_m * \frac{R}{A} \right) * \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\frac{R}{A} = \frac{\omega R C}{\sqrt{(\omega R C)^2 + 1}} = \alpha$$

# RC Conclusion



$$V = V_m * \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V_R = (V_m * \alpha) * \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{(\omega RC)^2 + 1}}$$

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



# RC Predictions

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega R C}{\sqrt{(\omega R C)^2 + 1}}, \tan(\phi) = \frac{1}{\omega R C}, R = 220 \Omega$$

<b>f (Hz)</b>	<b>1000</b>		<b>2000</b>	
<b>C (μF)</b>	<b>α</b>	<b>Φ (deg)</b>	<b>α</b>	<b>Φ (deg)</b>
100	1.00	0.4	1.00	0.2
10	1.00	4.1	1.00	2.1
1	0.81	35.9	0.94	19.9
0.1	0.14	82.1	0.27	74.5
0.01	0.01	89.2	0.03	88.4



# Oscilloscope

- Build your own
- Total Cost: ~₹20,000
- Parts
  - Computer (~₹20,000)
  - OSS: xoscope (₹0)
  - Audio Cable (~₹200)
- Net Additional Cost: ~₹200
- Limitations
  - Only for audio range (100Hz-20kHz)
  - DC is filtered off – shows AC with 0 average

# RC Predictions

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega R C}{\sqrt{(\omega R C)^2 + 1}}, \tan(\phi) = \frac{1}{\omega R C}, R = 220 \Omega$$

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# Function Generator

- Build your own
- Electronics-way: Use electronic components
  - 555, Opamp, ...
  - Good got higher frequencies
- Programming way: Use micro-controller
  - Like AVR, ...
  - Excellent for low frequencies






# FG Programming

- Requirements for the uC
  - Programmable Timer/Counter
  - Digital to Analog Convertor (DAC), Or
  - Pulse Width Modulator (PWM)
- Concept of FG
  - Run a frequency-divider timer/counter
  - Every count, generate the function output
  - Repeat for the frequency






# Sine Wave Example



	sin(0°)	0.00000	sin(180°)			-0.00000	sin(360°)	
	sin(18°)	0.30902	sin(162°)			sin(198°)	-0.30902	sin(342°)
	sin(36°)	0.58779	sin(144°)			sin(216°)	-0.58779	sin(324°)
	sin(54°)	0.80902	sin(126°)			sin(234°)	-0.80902	sin(306°)
	sin(72°)	0.95106	sin(108°)			sin(252°)	-0.95106	sin(288°)
	sin(90°)	1.00000				sin(270°)	-1.00000	



Add +1 to make all positive.

Multiply by 5 / 2 to scale between 0 & 5.

	sin(0°)	2.50000	sin(180°)			2.50000	sin(360°)	
	sin(18°)	3.27254	sin(162°)			sin(198°)	1.72746	sin(342°)
	sin(36°)	3.96946	sin(144°)			sin(216°)	1.03054	sin(324°)
	sin(54°)	4.52254	sin(126°)			sin(234°)	0.47746	sin(306°)
	sin(72°)	4.87764	sin(108°)			sin(252°)	0.12236	sin(288°)
	sin(90°)	5.00000				sin(270°)	0.00000	

# Sine Wave Example (Contd.)

	sin(0°)	2.50000	sin(180°)	
	sin(18°)	3.27254	sin(162°)	
	sin(36°)	3.96946	sin(144°)	
	sin(54°)	4.52254	sin(126°)	
	sin(72°)	4.87764	sin(108°)	
	sin(90°)	5.00000		

		2.50000	sin(360°)	
	sin(198°)	1.72746	sin(342°)	
	sin(216°)	1.03054	sin(324°)	
	sin(234°)	0.47746	sin(306°)	
	sin(252°)	0.12236	sin(288°)	
	sin(270°)	0.00000		

- We have 20 points
- For  $f = 1\text{kHz} \Rightarrow T = 1/1\text{kHz} = 1\text{ms}$
- 20 points in  $1\text{ms} = 1000\mu\text{s}$
- 1 point in  $50\mu\text{s} \Rightarrow$  Timer trigger every  $50\mu\text{s}$

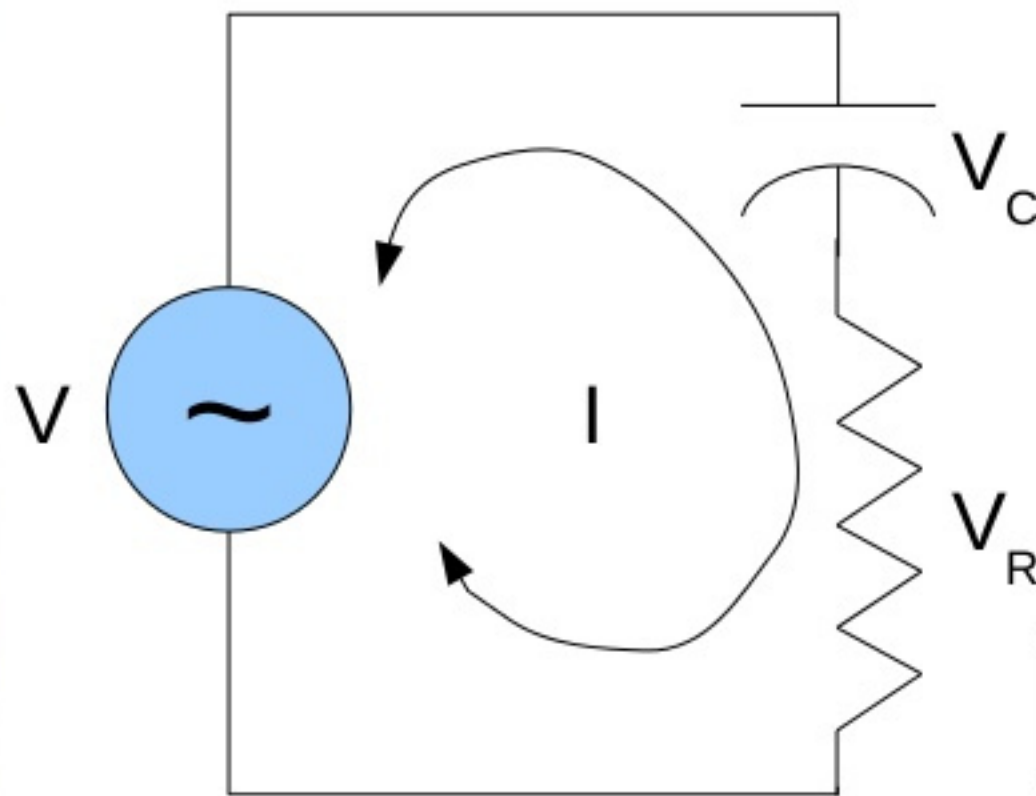


# Frequency Filters

$$V = V_m * \sin(\omega t)$$

HPF =>  $V_R = (V_m * \alpha) * \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

LPF =>  $V_C = (V_m * \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}) * \sin(\omega t + (\phi - \frac{\pi}{2}))$



$$\alpha = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{(\omega RC)^2 + 1}} = \cos(\phi)$$

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

$C = 1\mu F, R = 10\Omega \Rightarrow f = 16\text{kHz}$

# Wrap Up

- Function Generator
- Hobbyist Oscilloscope
- RLC Basics
- RC Visualization
- RC Filters

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Any Queries