

Tutorial 4

Q1) (a) $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\Sigma = ?$
 $C = 10 \text{ mF}$ $Q_0 = ?$
 $L = 1 \text{ H}$

now, $\Sigma = \frac{\alpha}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{2Q_0}$

$$Q_0 = R \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$Q_0 = 10^3 \times \sqrt{\frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{1}}$$

$$= \boxed{100} \text{ A}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{2 \times 100} = \boxed{0.005} \text{ A}$$

(b) $R = 1 \Omega$
 $C = 10 \text{ mF}$
 $L = 1 \text{ H}$

$$Q_0 = 1 \times \sqrt{\frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{1}}$$

$$= \boxed{0.1} \text{ A}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{2 \times 0.1} = \boxed{5} \text{ A}$$

(c) $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $C = 1 \text{ F}$
 $L = 1 \text{ H}$

$$Q_0 = 10^3 \sqrt{1/1}$$

$$= \boxed{1000} \text{ A}$$

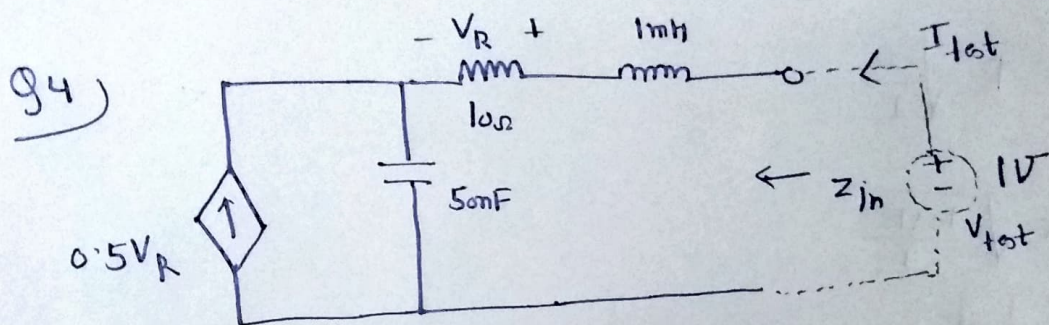
$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{2 \times 1000} = \boxed{5 \times 10^{-4}} \text{ A}$$

(d) $R = 1 \Omega$
 $C = 1 F$
 $L = 1 H$

$$Q_0 = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1/1}$$

$$= \boxed{1} A$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2 \times 1} = \boxed{0.5} A$$



$$Z_{in}(s) = ?$$

a) $\omega_0 = ?$

b) $Q_0 = ?$

Soln $L = 1mH = 10^{-3} H$

$$X_L = j\omega L$$

$$= j \times 10^{-3} \omega \Omega$$

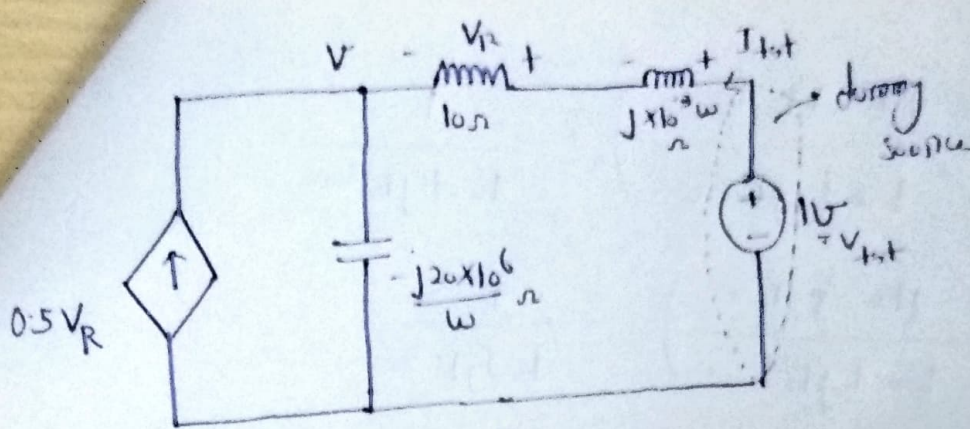
$$C = 50nF = 50 \times 10^{-9} F$$

$$X_C = 1/j\omega C$$

$$= \frac{1}{j 50 \times 10^{-9} \omega} = \frac{-j 20 \times 10^6}{\omega} \Omega$$

now, apply dummy voltage ; $V_{tot} = 1V$

\Rightarrow find current circuit in frequency domain with applied change



perform KCL at node voltage V .

$$= 0.5V_R + \frac{1-V}{10 + j10^3\omega} = \frac{V}{-j20 \times 10^6 / \omega} \dots (1)$$

and;

$$V_R = 10 I_{\text{test}} \dots (2)$$

and,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= (0.5V_R + I_{\text{test}}) \times -\frac{j20 \times 10^6}{\omega} \\ &= (0.5 \times 10 I_{\text{test}} + I_{\text{test}}) \times -\frac{j20 \times 10^6}{\omega} \\ &= 6 I_{\text{test}} \times -\frac{j20 \times 10^6}{\omega} \\ &= I_{\text{test}} \times \frac{-j120 \times 10^6}{\omega} \dots (3) \end{aligned}$$

Substitute the result of (3) and (2) in (1).

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 0.5 \times 10 I_{\text{test}} + \frac{1}{10 + j10^3\omega} - \frac{I_{\text{test}} \times -\frac{j20 \times 10^6}{\omega}}{10 + j10^3\omega} &= \frac{I_{\text{test}} \times -\frac{j20 \times 10^6}{\omega}}{-\frac{j20 \times 10^6}{\omega}} \\ \Rightarrow 5 I_{\text{test}} + \frac{1}{10 + j10^3\omega} + \frac{6 I_{\text{test}} \times j20 \times 10^6}{10\omega + j10^3\omega^2} &= 6 I_{\text{test}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{test} \left(5 - 6 + \frac{j 120 \times 10^6}{10\omega + j 10^{-3} \omega^2} \right) = \frac{-1}{10 + j 10^{-3} \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{test} \left(-1 + \frac{j 120 \times 10^6}{10\omega + j 10^{-3} \omega^2} \right) = \frac{-1}{10 + j 10^{-3} \omega}$$

$$I_{test} \left(\frac{-10\omega - j 10^{-3} \omega^2 + j 120 \times 10^6}{\omega (10 + j 10^{-3} \omega)} \right) = \frac{-1}{10 + j 10^{-3} \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-10\omega - j 10^{-3} \omega^2 + j 120 \times 10^6}{\omega (10 + j 10^{-3} \omega)} \times (-10 + j (-10^{-3}) \omega) = \frac{1}{-I_{test}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-10\omega - j 10^{-3} \omega^2 + j 120 \times 10^6}{-\omega} = \frac{1}{I_{test}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{in} = 1/I_{test} \quad \left(\because Z_{in} = V_{test}/I_{test} ; V_{test} = 1V \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-10\omega - j 10^{-3} \omega^2 + j 120 \times 10^6}{\omega} = Z_{in}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{in} = 10 + j 10^{-3} \omega - \frac{j 120 \times 10^6}{\omega}$$

$$= 10 + j \left(10^{-3} \omega - \frac{120 \times 10^6}{\omega} \right)$$

To calculate the ω_0 , we equate the imaginary part to 0

$$\Rightarrow 10^{-3} \omega_0 - \frac{120 \times 10^6}{\omega_0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_0 = 346.41 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

the quality factor Q_0 for a series RLC circuit is :-

$$Q_0 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

$$= \frac{346.41 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}}{10}$$

$$= \boxed{34.64} \text{ B}$$