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# Project Report for ECE 351

## *Lab 05 - Step and Impulse Response of an RLC Bandpass Filter*

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ECE351 Code Repository:

*[https : //github.com/ElfinPeach/ECE351\\_code.git](https://github.com/ElfinPeach/ECE351_code.git)*

ECE351 Report Repository:

*[https : //github.com/ElfinPeach/ECE351\\_report.git](https://github.com/ElfinPeach/ECE351_report.git)*

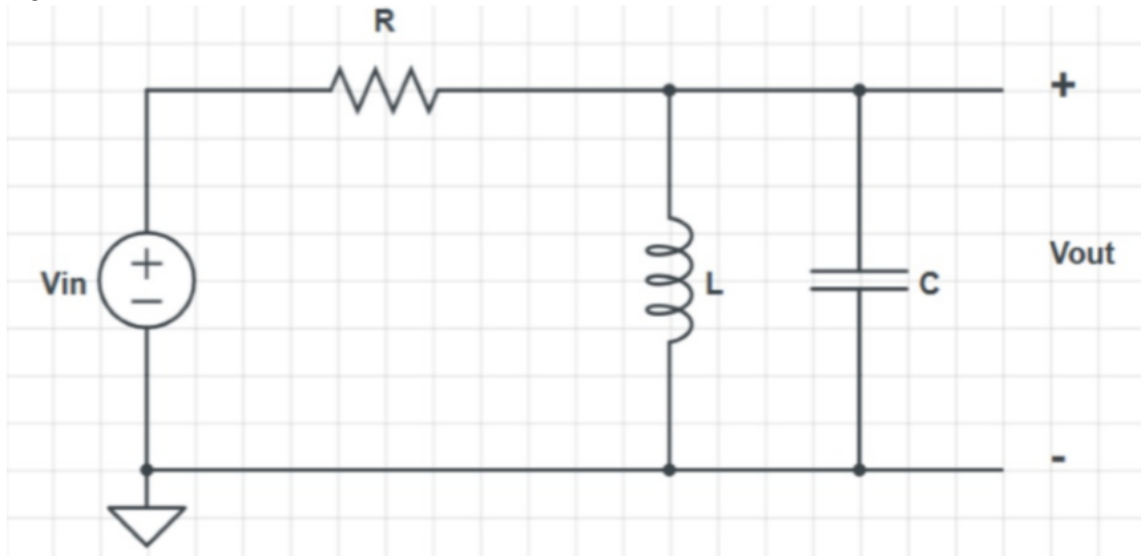
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# 1 Circuit Analysis

This prelab has one circuit that has two parts: find the transfer function  $H(s) = V_{out}/V_{in}$  and the impulse response  $h(t)$ . The following circuit is the one used for analysis.

Figure 1



$R = 1\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $L = 10\text{mH}$ ,  $C = 100\text{nF}$

## 1.1 Finding Laplace Form

In order to solve this, I used a nodal equation at the node above the inductor/capacitor (they share a node). For the KCL, I used  $I_R = I_L + I_C$  as my base to build the nodal equation.

Furthermore, I transformed each component into its Laplace equivalent, which is defined by the following:  $R(s) = R$ ,  $L(s) = L * s$ ,  $C(s) = 1/(C * s)$ . I used  $V_i$  and  $V_o$  for the input and output, respectively, because I'm lazy.

$$\frac{V_i - V_o}{R} = \frac{V_o}{L * s} + \frac{V_o}{1/(C * s)}$$

Putting this into my calculator for it to solve for  $V_o$  then dividing the result by  $V_i$ , I got:

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = H(s) = \frac{L * s}{R * (C * L * s^2 + 1) + L * s}$$

## 1.2 Finding Impulse Response

Plugging the values in for  $R$ ,  $L$ , and  $C$ , the equation turned into:

$$H(s) = \frac{10^4 * s}{s^2 + 10^4 * s + 3.7 * 10^8}$$

Since the denominator has complex roots, I decided to use the sine method to solve this.

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= \frac{-10^4 + \sqrt{(10^4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3.7 \cdot 10^8}}{2} \\
 p &= -5000 + 18574j \\
 \therefore \omega &= 18574 \text{ rad/s and } \alpha = -5000 \\
 g(s) &= 10^4 * s \\
 g(-5000 + 18574j) &= 10^4 * (-5000 + 18574j) \\
 &= 1.9 * 10^8 \angle 1.5
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the sine method, the equation for the impulse response is as follows:

$$h(t) = \frac{\|g\|}{\omega} * e^{\alpha * t} * \sin(\omega * t + \angle g)$$

Plugging in all the values for  $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $g$ , I get the impulse response:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(t) &= \frac{1.9 * 10^8}{1.9 * 10^4} * e^{-5000 * t} * \sin(1.9 * 10^4 * t + 105) \\
 h(t) &= 10^4 * e^{-5000 * t} * \sin(1.9 * 10^4 * t + 105)
 \end{aligned}$$