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Laboratory 5: Analogue Filter Design

Part 1: Experimental equipment and devices

1. A signal generator
2. Oscilloscope
3. Breadboard (bring your own one)
4. Resistors and capacitors
5. LM741

Part 2: Experimental content

I construct two circuits to implement and analyze two analogue low pass filters.

Part 3: Experimental procedure and results

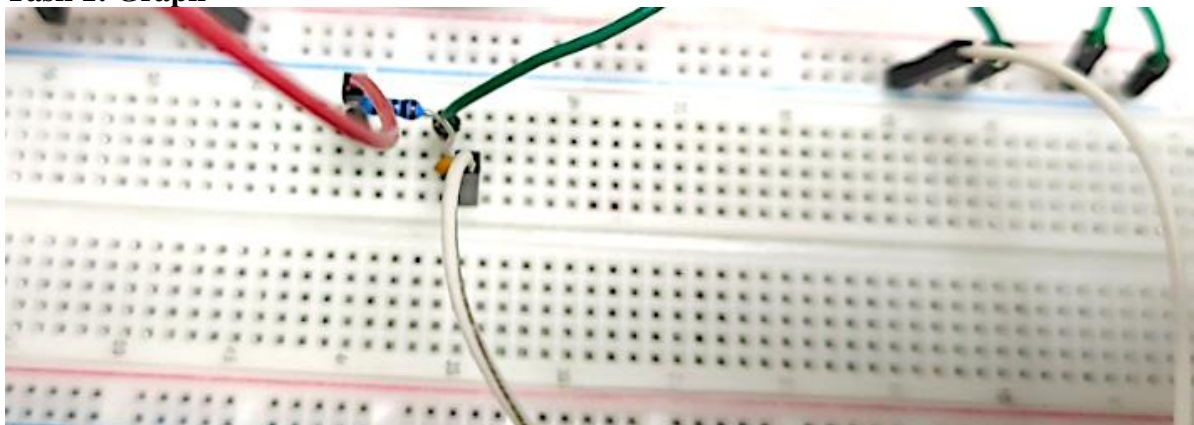
Task 1

(1) Procedure

I build the circuit and check the V_{out} and V_{in} . I increase the frequency to 100 kHz from 0.1 kHz. Then add up the numbers and form a conclusion.

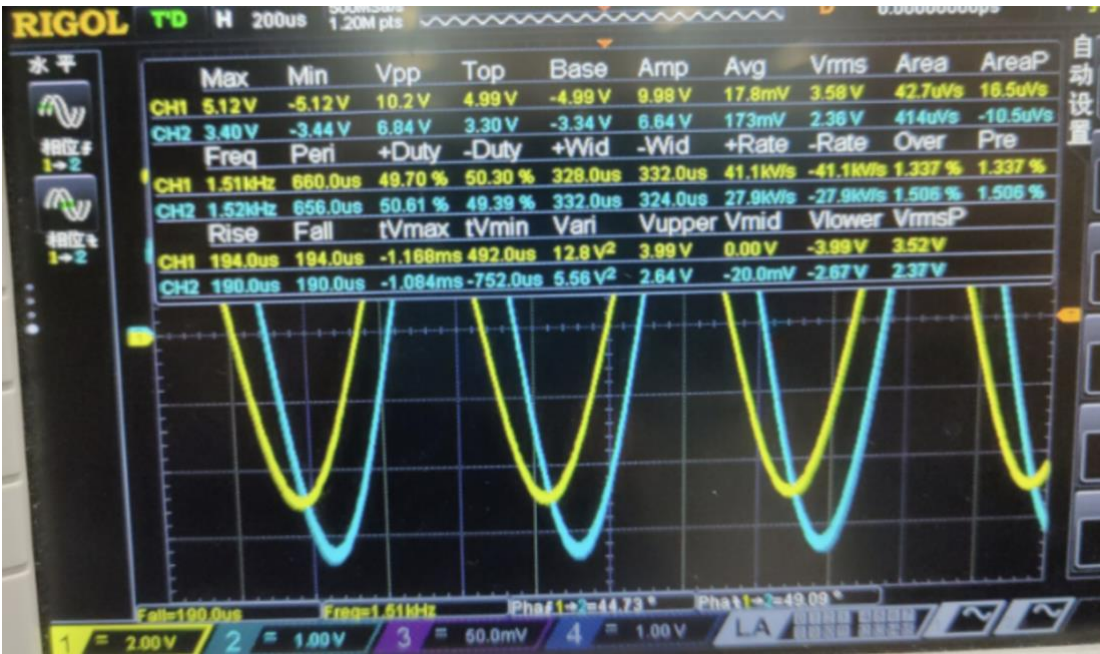
(2) Results

Task 1: Graph



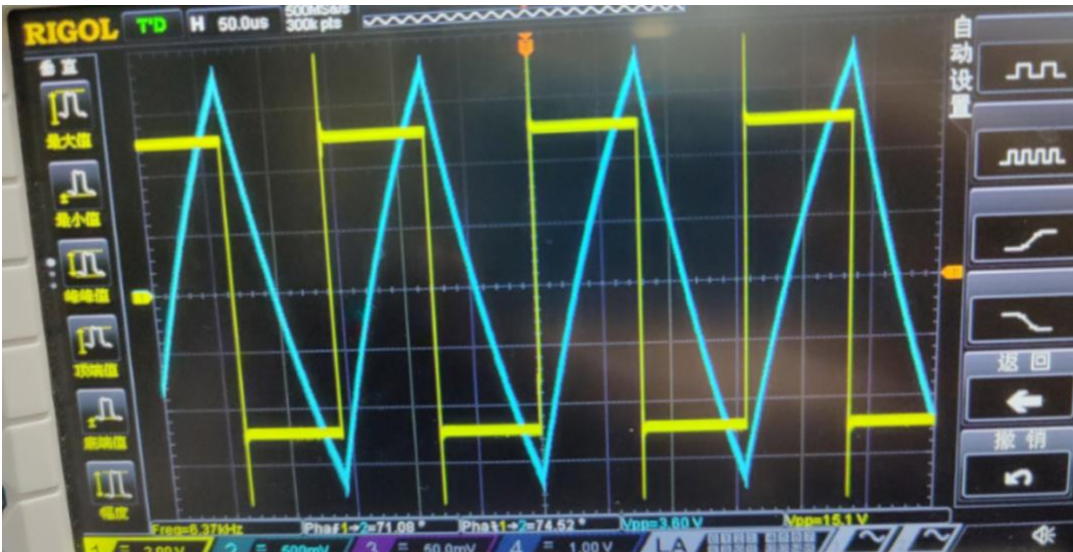
Task 2: Explain why f_c is called 3dB cutoff frequency.

Because the V_{pp} becomes $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ times the original V_{pp} when I change the frequency to f_c . As a result, I refer to the frequency as f_c 3dB cutoff frequency.



Task 3:

Input(KHz)	Vin(V)	Vout(V)	Vout/vin	20log10(Vout/Vin)	phase
0.1	10.2	10	0.980432	-0.1720035	-2.29°
1	10.2	8.10	0.792123	-2.023772	-36.3°
10	10.2	1.62	0.156842	-16.089608	-78.20°
100	10.2	0.23	0.023429	-32.56776	-90.0°
1.59	10.2	6.84	0.670582	-3.4708811	-44.73°



Task 4:

As I change the sine signal to square wave, and $f=4f_c$, I get the output which meets our expectation



Task 5:

As I change the sine signal to triangle wave, and $f=4f_c$, I get the output which meets our expectation with just small error.

Comment:

As I increase the frequency of input, the Gain decreases, and $20\log_{10}(V_{out}/V_{in})$ decreases at the same time. The phase difference between output and input voltage shrinks as well.

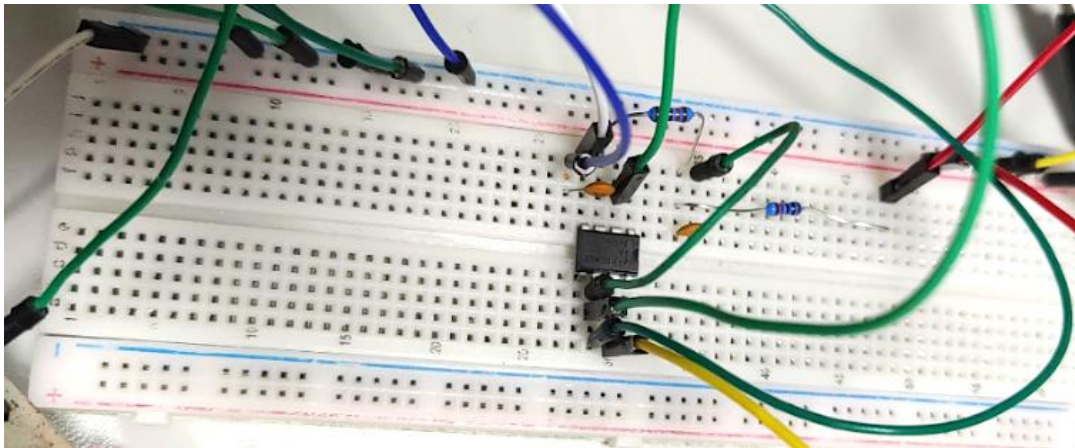
Part2

(1) Procedure

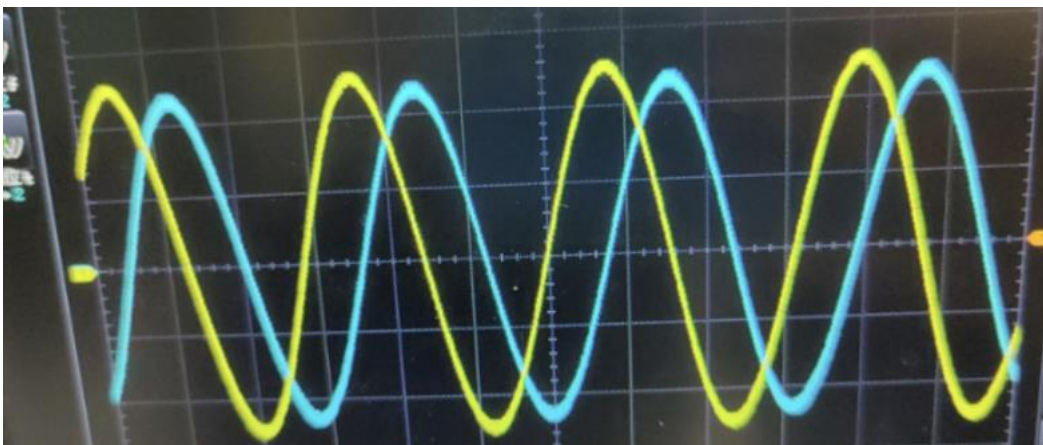
I construct the circuit, and measure the V_{out} and V_{in} . I change the frequency from 0.1Khz to 100Khz. Then calculate the data and draw the conclusion.

(2)Results

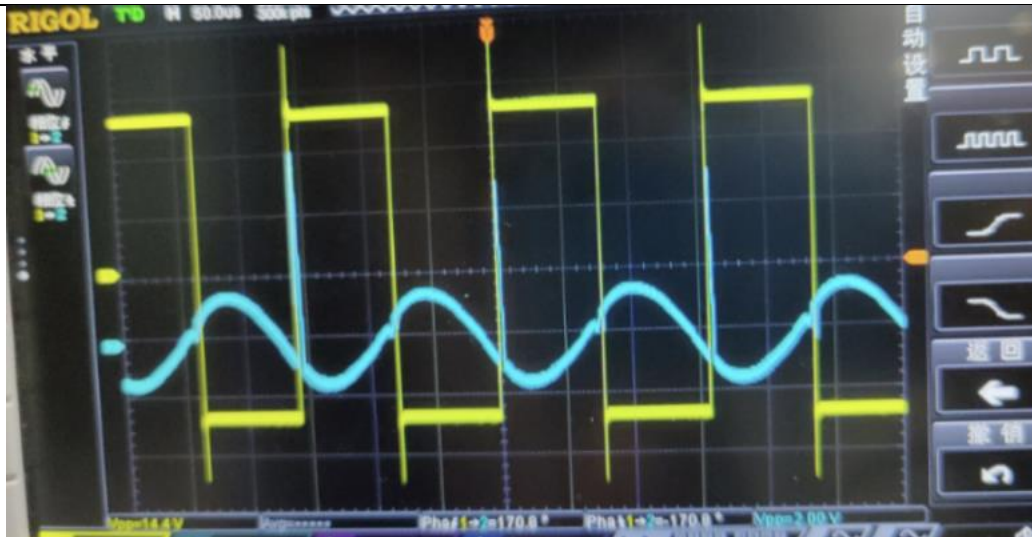
Task 6:



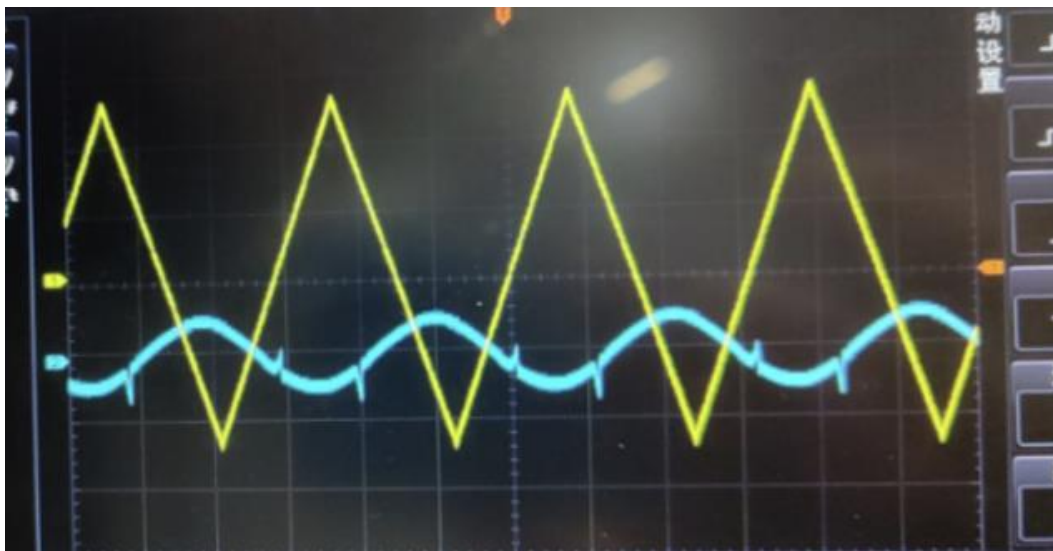
Task 7:



<i>input</i>	<i>vin</i>	<i>vout</i>	<i>vout/vin</i>	$20\log_{10}(vout/vin)$	<i>phase</i>
0.1	10.2	10.2	1	0	7.21°
1	10.2	6.88	0.67451	-3.420234671	66.23°
10	10.2	0.6	0.058824	-24.60897843	190°
100	10.2	2.23	0.218627	-13.20590617	280°
1.5915	10.2	4.68	0.458824	-6.767086374	88.3°



As I change the sine signal to square wave, and $f=4f_c$, I get the output which meets our expectation



As I change the sine signal to square wave, and $f=4f_c$, I get the output which meets our expectation with just small error

Comment:

As I increase the frequency of input, the Gain decreases, and $20\log_{10}(V_{out}/V_{in})$ decreases at the same time. The phase difference between output and input voltage shrinks as well. However, if I increase the frequency too much, the output will not satisfy our expectations, and the data would be useless.

Part 4: Summary

In lab 5, To create and analyze two analogue low pass filters, I built two circuits.

I now have a better grasp of low pass filters and am more knowledgeable about their qualities as a result of this lab.

That's all, thank you for your patient examination !

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