

## ECE-351 Pre-Lab 5

Nigel Lee (Lee3188@vandals.uidaho.edu)

February 18, 2025

### Task 1: Find the transfer function

---

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{out} &= V_{in} \cdot \frac{Z_{LC}}{Z_R + Z_{LC}} : Z_{LC} = \left(\frac{1}{Z_L} + \frac{1}{Z_C}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C} = \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC} \\
 \Rightarrow V_{out} &= V_{in} \frac{\frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}}{R + \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}} = V_{in} \frac{j\omega L}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega L} : s = j\omega \quad s^2 = -\omega^2 \\
 \rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} &= \frac{sL}{s^2 RLC + sL + R} = \frac{s \frac{1}{RC}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{RC} + \frac{1}{LC}}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Task 2: Find the impulse response

---

$$p = \frac{-\frac{1}{RC} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2 - 4\frac{1}{LC}}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2RC} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2C^2} - \frac{4}{LC}} : \alpha = -\frac{1}{2RC} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2C^2} - \frac{4}{LC}}$$

$$g = s \frac{1}{RC} \Big|_{s=p} = \frac{-1}{2R^2C^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4R^4C^4} - \frac{1}{R^2C^3L}}$$

$$|g| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4R^4C^4} + \frac{1}{4R^4C^4} - \frac{1}{R^2C^3L}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2R^4C^4} - \frac{1}{R^2C^3L}}$$

$$\angle g = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4R^4C^4} - \frac{1}{R^2C^3L}}}{\frac{-1}{2R^2C^2}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( -\sqrt{\frac{4R^4C^4}{4R^4C^4} - \frac{4R^2C^4}{R^2C^3L}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( -\sqrt{1 - \frac{4R^2C}{L}} \right)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2R^4C^4} - \frac{1}{R^2C^3L}}}{-j\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2C^2} - \frac{4}{LC}}} \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2RC}t\right) \sin \left[ -j * \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2C^2} - \frac{4}{LC}}t + \tan^{-1} \left( -\sqrt{1 - \frac{4R^2C}{L}} \right) \right] u(t)$$

$$h(t) = -j \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2R^4C^4} - \frac{1}{R^2C^3L}}{\frac{1}{4R^2C^2} - \frac{1}{LC}}} \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2RC}t\right) \sin \left[ -j * \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2C^2} - \frac{4}{LC}}t + \tan^{-1} \left( -\sqrt{1 - \frac{4R^2C}{L}} \right) \right] u(t)$$

Note: the -j term is to separate the j component of  $p = \alpha + j\omega$