

SECTION B : Answer 3 out of the 4 questions in this section

Q5. Consider the circuit in Figure Q5 below. Assume zero initial conditions in all cases.

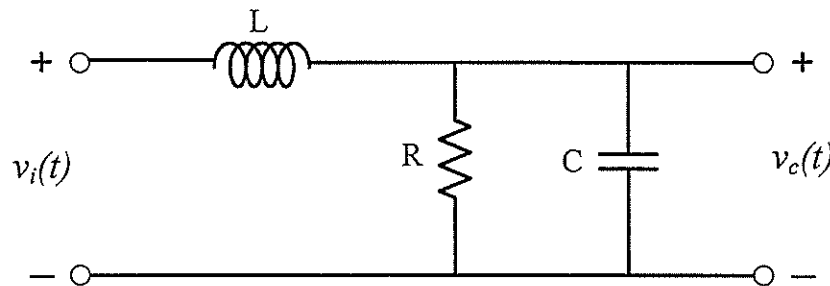


Figure Q5 : R-L-C Circuit

- (a) Derive the transfer function, $G(s) = \frac{V_c(s)}{V_i(s)}$, where $V_i(s) = L\{v_i(t)\}$ and $V_c(s) = L\{v_c(t)\}$ are the Laplace transforms of $v_i(t)$ and $v_c(t)$ respectively.

(4 marks)

- (b) Find the unit impulse response of the circuit if $LC = RC = 0.25$.

(4 marks)

- (c) Find the total response of the voltage across the capacitor if $v_i(t) = u(t)$ where $u(t)$ is the unit step function. Assume $LC = RC = 0.25$.

(4 marks)

- (d) Based on the transfer function from part (a), what type of system do you get if $R = \infty$? Justify your answer.

(4 marks)

- (e) Sketch the unit step response of the circuit if $LC = 0.25$ and $R = \infty$. Label your sketch appropriately.

(4 marks)

- Q5a) Figure Q5-1 shows an electrical circuit with $L = 1\text{mH}$ and $C = 100\text{pF}$. The inductor current and capacitor voltage are both equal to zero at time, $t = 0$.

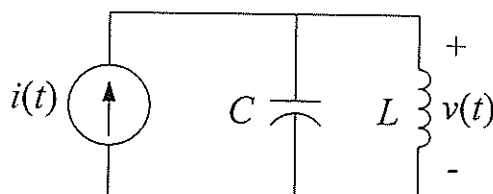


Figure Q5-1: Parallel LC circuit

- (i) Derive the transfer function, $G(s) = \frac{V(s)}{I(s)}$, of the circuit where $I(s) = \mathcal{L}\{i(t)\}$ and $V(s) = \mathcal{L}\{v(t)\}$ are the Laplace transforms of the input current, $i(t)$, and output voltage, $v(t)$ respectively. Derive $G(s)$ in the form of :

$$G(s) = \frac{as}{s^2 + b}$$

(4 marks)

- (ii) Find the voltage, $v(t)$, if the current source, $i(t)$, is given by $i(t) = t$, $t \geq 0$. Sketch the voltage, $v(t)$, for $t \geq 0$. Label the quantities in your sketch clearly.

(8 marks)

- (iii) Re-design the circuit such that the frequency of oscillation of the voltage across the inductor is 1000 rad/s . You may choose to change either L or C in the new design.

(3 marks)

- Q5b) The unit impulse response of a system, $G_1(s)$ is shown in Figure Q5-2. Find the transfer function of $G_1(s)$.

(5 marks)

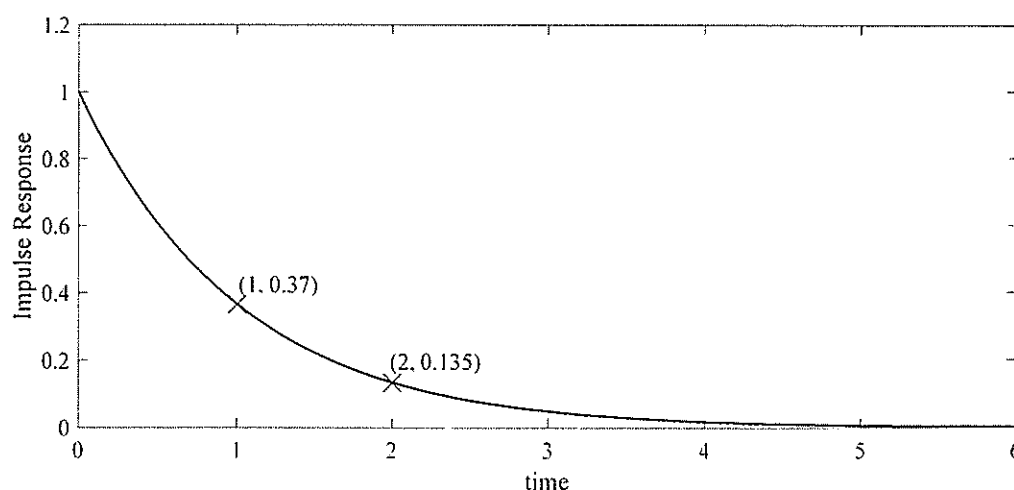


Figure Q5-2 : Unit Impulse Response

Q8. A single time-constant (STC) circuit is shown in Figure Q8-1.

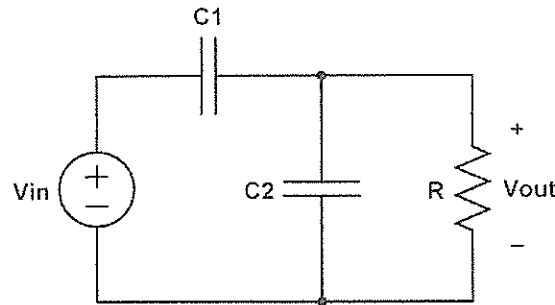


Figure Q8-1 : STC circuit

- (a) Derive the transfer function of the STC circuit, $G(s) = \frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}(s)}$. (6 marks)
- (b) The Bode Magnitude diagram of the STC circuit when $C_1 = 0.5 \mu F$ is shown in Figure Q8-2.

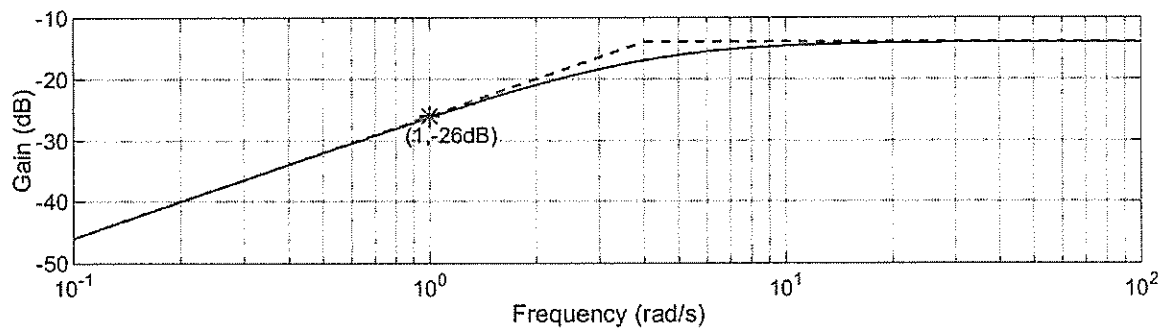


Figure Q8-2 : Bode Magnitude diagram of STC circuit when $C_1 = 0.5 \mu F$

- i. Find R and C_2 .
Hint : Equation of the low frequency asymptote is $20 \log_{10} \omega RC_1$. (6 marks)
- ii. What is the gain of the STC circuit at frequencies higher than 10 rad/s ? (2 marks)
- (c) Derive an expression for the phase response of the STC circuit, $\angle G(j\omega)$. Hence, or otherwise, sketch the Bode phase diagram, clearly labelling the phase at low and high frequencies. (6 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS