

Digital Signal Processing

EE3900: Linear Systems and Signal Processing

Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

Circuits and Transforms

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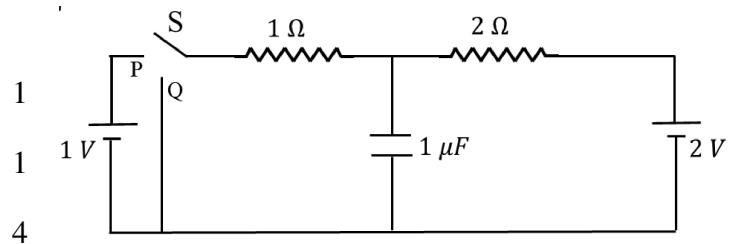


Fig. 2.1.

1. DEFINITIONS

1. The unit step function is

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & t = 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

2. The Laplace transform of $g(t)$ is defined as

$$G(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (1.2)$$

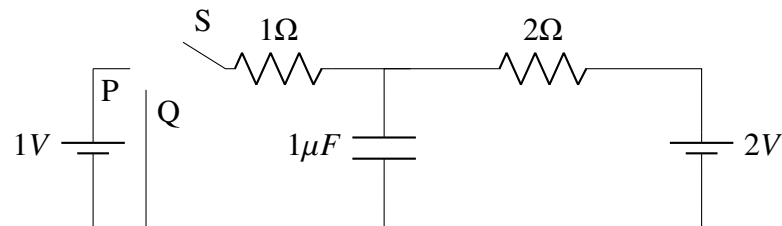


Fig. 2.2. Given Circuit

2. LAPLACE TRANSFORM

1. In the circuit, the switch S is connected to position P for a long time so that the charge on the capacitor becomes $q_1 \mu C$. Then S is switched to position Q. After a long time, the charge on the capacitor is $q_2 \mu C$.
2. Draw the circuit using latex-tikz.

Solution: The following code yields Fig.2.2

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
Tikz Circuits/2.2.tex
```

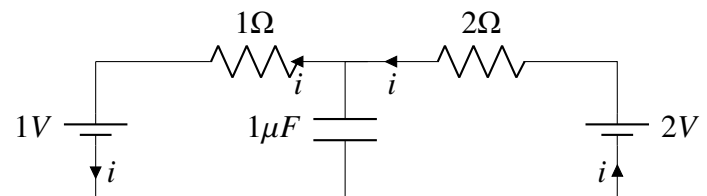


Fig. 2.3. Before switching S to Q

3. Find q_1 .

Solution: Before switching S to Q: Calculating

current,

$$2 - 2i - i - 1 = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{1}{3} \quad (2.2)$$

Potential Difference between capacitor at steady state is

$$V_c = 2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \quad (2.3)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1 \quad (2.4)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \mu C \quad (2.5)$$

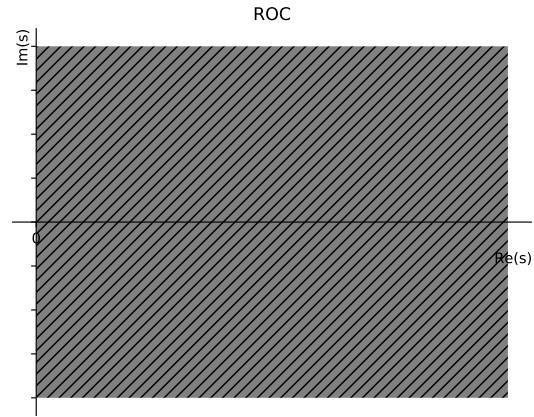


Fig. 2.4.

4. Show that the Laplace transform of $u(t)$ is $\frac{1}{s}$ and find the ROC.

Solution: We know that from definition of Laplace Transform,

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt U(s) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (2.6)$$

Using (1.1),

$$U(s) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (2.7)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt \quad (2.8)$$

$$= -\left(0 - \frac{1}{s}\right) \quad (2.9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \quad (2.10)$$

ROC is $Re(s) > 0$ since $e^{-st} < \infty$ for $t \rightarrow \infty$. The following command plots the ROC of above Laplace Transform.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
codes/2.4.py
python3 2.4.py
```

5. Show that

$$e^{-at}u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+a}, \quad a > 0 \quad (2.11)$$

and find the ROC. **Solution:** From (2.6),

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t)e^{-at}e^{-st} dt \quad (2.12)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} u(t)e^{-(s+a)t} dt \quad (2.13)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+a)t} dt \quad (2.14)$$

$$= -\left(0 - \frac{1}{s+a}\right) \quad (2.15)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+a} \quad (2.16)$$

ROC is

$$s+a > 0 \Rightarrow s > -a \quad (2.17)$$

The following command plots the ROC of above Laplace Transform.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
codes/2.5.py
python3 2.5.py
```

6. Now consider the following resistive circuit transformed from Fig. 2.8 where

$$u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} V_1(s) \quad (2.18)$$

$$2u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} V_2(s) \quad (2.19)$$

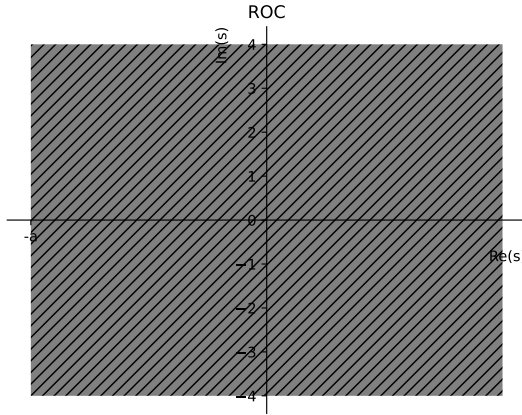


Fig. 2.5.

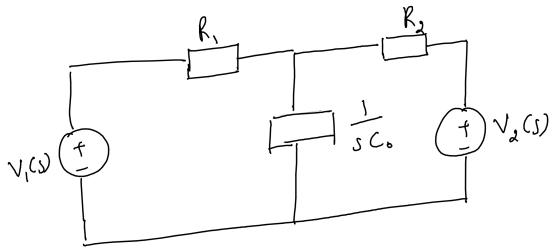


Fig. 2.6.

Find the voltage across the capacitor $V_{C_0}(s)$.

Solution:

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad (2.20)$$

$$V_2(s) = \frac{2}{s} \quad (2.21)$$

By Kirchoff's junction law, we get

$$\frac{V_c - V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_c - V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_c - 0}{\frac{1}{sC_0}} = 0 \quad (2.22)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0 \right) = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} \quad (2.23)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sR_1} + \frac{2}{sR_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0} \quad (2.24)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{2}{R_2 C_0}}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_0} \right)} \quad (2.25)$$

7. Find $v_{C_0}(t)$. Plot using python.

Solution: On performing partial fraction de-

composition

$$V_c(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{2}{R_2 C_0}}{\frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_0}} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_0}} \right), \Re(s) > 0 \quad (2.26)$$

On taking the inverse Laplace transform, we get

$$v_c(t) = \frac{2R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left(u(t) - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} u(t) \right) \quad (2.27)$$

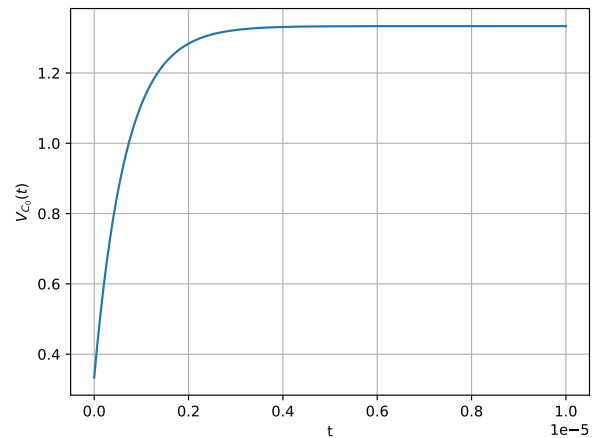
$$= \frac{2R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} \right) u(t) \quad (2.28)$$

Substitute the values $R_1 = 1 \Omega, R_2 = 2 \Omega, C_0 = 1 \mu\text{F}$

$$v_c(t) = \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{3}{2} \times 10^6 t} \right) u(t) \text{ V} \quad (2.29)$$

The following command plots the above equation.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
codes/2.7.py
python3 2.7.py
```

Fig. 2.7. Plot of $V_{C_0}(t)$

8. Verify your result using ngspice.

Solution: The following command plots the ROC of above Laplace Transform.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
codes/2.8.cir
```

```
ngspice 2.8.cir
python3 2.8.py
```

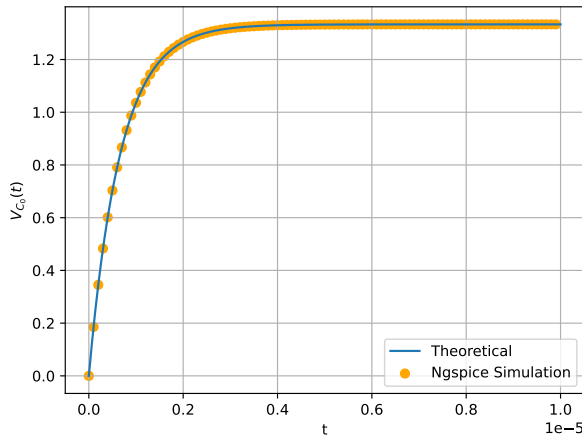


Fig. 2.8.

3. INITIAL CONDITIONS

1. Find q_2 in Fig. 2.8.

Solution: At steady state, $V_{C_0} = V_{1\Omega}$

$$V_{C_0} = \frac{q_2}{C} = V_{1\Omega} = \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{2}{3}\mu C$$

2. Draw the equivalent s -domain resistive circuit when S is switched to position Q. Use variables R_1, R_2, C_0 for the passive elements. Use latex-tikz.

Solution: The following command downloads tex file of circuit.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
Tikz_Circuits/3.2.tex
```

3. $V_{C_0}(s) = ?$

Solution: Using KCL at node in Fig. 3.1

$$\frac{V-0}{R_1} + \frac{V-\frac{2}{s}}{R_2} + sC_0\left(V - \frac{4}{3s}\right) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{C_0}(s) = \frac{\frac{2}{sR_2} + \frac{4C_0}{3}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{2}{R_2} + sC_0} \quad (3.2)$$

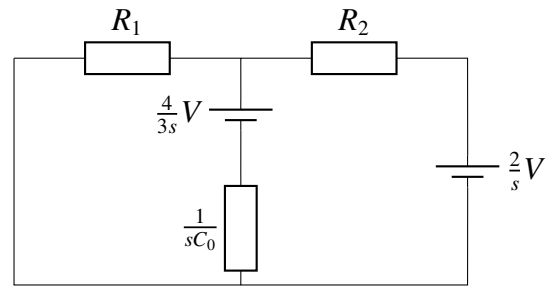


Fig. 3.1. After switching S to Q

4. $v_{C_0}(t) = ?$ Plot using python.

Solution: From (3.2),

$$V_{C_0}(s) = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + s} \right) + \frac{2}{R_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + s} \right) \quad (3.3)$$

Taking an inverse Laplace Transform,

$$v_{C_0}(t) = \frac{4}{3} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} u(t) + \frac{2}{R_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)} \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\frac{t}{C_0}} \right) u(t) \quad (3.4)$$

Substituting values gives

$$v_{C_0}(t) = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + e^{-(1.5 \times 10^6)t} \right) u(t) \quad (3.5)$$

The following command plots the above equation.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
codes/3.4.py
python3 3.4.py
```

5. Verify your result using ngspice.

Solution: The following command plots Fig.3.3

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/Circuits/
codes/3.5.cir
ngspice 3.5.cir
python3 3.5.py
```

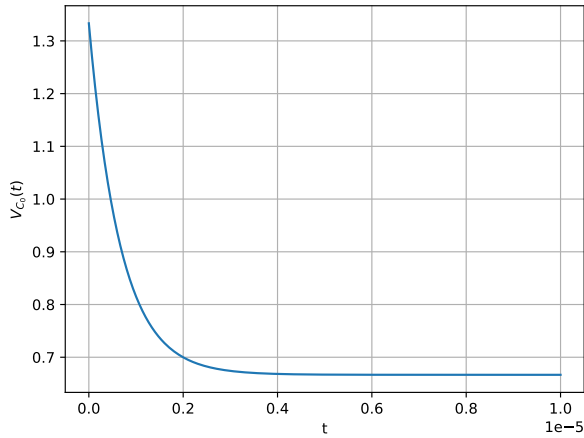
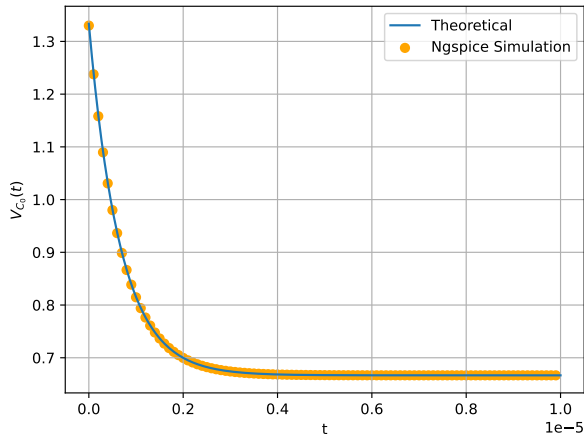
Fig. 3.2. Plot of $V_{C_0}(t)$ 

Fig. 3.3.

6. Find $v_{C_0}(0^-)$, $v_{C_0}(0^+)$ and $v_{C_0}(\infty)$.

Solution: From the initial conditions,

$$v_{C_0}(0^-) = \frac{q_1}{C} = \frac{4}{3}V \quad (3.6)$$

Using (3.5),

$$v_{C_0}(0^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} v_{C_0}(t) = \frac{4}{3}V \quad (3.7)$$

$$v_{C_0}(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v_{C_0}(t) = \frac{2}{3}V \quad (3.8)$$

7. Obtain Fig. 3.2 using the equivalent differential equation

Solution: Using Kirchoff's junction law

$$\frac{v_c(t) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{v_c(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

where $q(t)$ is the charge on the capacitor

On taking the Laplace transform on both sides of this equation

$$\frac{V_c(s) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + (sQ(s) - q(0^-)) = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

But $q(0^-) = \frac{4}{3}C_0$ and

$$q(t) = C_0 v_c(t) \quad (3.11)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(s) = C_0 V_c(s) \quad (3.12)$$

Thus

$$\frac{V_c(s) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + \left(sC_0 V_c(s) - \frac{4}{3}C_0 \right) = 0 \quad (3.13)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_c(s) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + \frac{V_c(s) - \frac{4}{3s}}{\frac{1}{sC_0}} = 0 \quad (3.14)$$

which is the same equation as the one we obtained from Fig. 3.2

4. BILINEAR TRANSFORM

- 4.1. In Fig. 2.8, consider the case when S is switched to Q right in the beginning. Formulate the differential equation

Solution: The differential equation is the same as before

$$\frac{v_c(t) - 0}{R_1} + \frac{v_c(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{v_c(t)}{R_1} + \frac{v_c(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + C_0 \frac{dv_c}{dt} = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

$$q(0^-) = q(0) = 0 \quad (4.3)$$

- 4.2. Find $H(s)$ considering the output voltage at the capacitor

Solution: On taking the Laplace transform on both sides of this equation

$$\frac{V_c(s)}{R_1} + \frac{V_c(s) - V_2(s)}{R_2} + sQ(s) - 0 = 0 \quad (4.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c(s) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + sC_0 V_c(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{R_2} \quad (4.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_c(s)}{V_2(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_0} \quad (4.6)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_c(s)}{V_2(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_2 C_0}}{s + \frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_0}} \quad (4.7)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{5 \times 10^5}{s + 1.5 \times 10^6} \quad (4.8)$$

4.3. Plot $H(s)$. What kind of filter is it?

Solution: Download the following Python code that plots Fig. 4.1

```
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-
and-Signal-Processing/main/cktsig/codes
/4.3.py
python 4.3.py
```

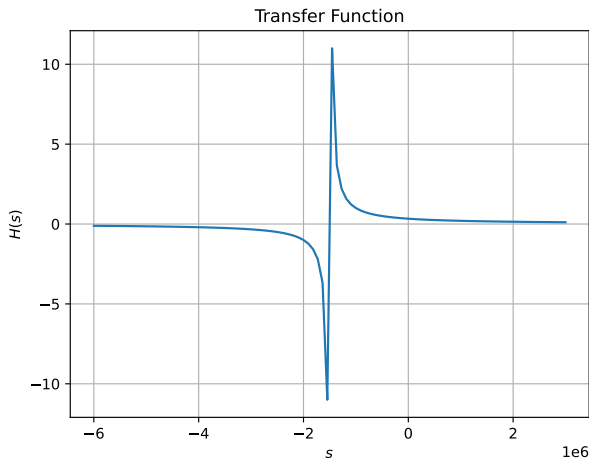


Fig. 4.1. Plot of $H(s)$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{5 \times 10^5}{j\omega + 1.5 \times 10^6} \quad (4.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow |H(j\omega)| = \frac{5 \times 10^5}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 2.25 \times 10^{12}}} \quad (4.10)$$

As ω increases, $|H(j\omega)|$ decreases.

In other words, the amplitude of high-frequency signals gets diminished and they get filtered out.

Therefore, this is a low-pass filter.

4.4. Using trapezoidal rule for integration, formulate the difference equation by considering

$$y(n) = y(t)|_{t=n} \quad (4.11)$$

Solution:

$$\frac{v_c(t)}{R_1} + \frac{v_c(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + C_0 \frac{dv_c}{dt} = 0 \quad (4.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_0 \frac{dv_c}{dt} = \frac{2u(t) - v_c(t)}{R_2} - \frac{v_c(t)}{R_1} \quad (4.13)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_c(t)|_{t=n}^{n+1} = \int_n^{n+1} \left(\frac{2u(t) - v_c(t)}{R_2 C_0} - \frac{v_c(t)}{R_1 C_0} \right) dt \quad (4.14)$$

By the trapezoidal rule of integration

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt \approx \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b)) \quad (4.15)$$

Consider $y(t) = v_c(t)$

$$y(n+1) - y(n) = \frac{1}{R_2 C_0} (u(n) + u(n+1)) - \frac{1}{2} (y(n+1) + y(n)) \left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_0} \right) \quad (4.16)$$

Thus, the difference equation is

$$\begin{aligned} y(n+1) & \left(1 + \frac{1}{2R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2 C_0} \right) \\ &= y(n) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2R_1 C_0} - \frac{1}{2R_2 C_0} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{R_2 C_0} (u(n) + u(n+1)) \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

4.5. Find $H(z)$

Solution: Let $\mathcal{Z}\{y(n)\} = Y(z)$

On taking the Z-transform on both sides of the difference equation

$$\begin{aligned} zY(z) & \left(1 + \frac{1}{2R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2 C_0} \right) \\ &= Y(z) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2R_1 C_0} - \frac{1}{2R_2 C_0} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{R_2 C_0} \left(\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{z}{1-z^{-1}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) & \left(z + \frac{z}{2R_1 C_0} + \frac{z}{2R_2 C_0} - 1 + \frac{1}{2R_1 C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2 C_0} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{R_2 C_0} \frac{1+z}{1-z^{-1}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

Also

$$v_2(t) = 2 \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (4.20)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = 2u(n) \quad (4.21)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{2}{1-z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 1 \quad (4.22)$$

Thus, the transfer function in z -domain is

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} \quad (4.23)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1+z}{2R_2C_0}}{z + \frac{z}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{z}{2R_2C_0} - 1 + \frac{1}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2C_0}} \quad (4.24)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1+z^{-1}}{2R_2C_0}}{1 + \frac{1}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2C_0} - z^{-1} + \frac{z^{-1}}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{z^{-1}}{2R_2C_0}} \quad (4.25)$$

On substituting the values

$$H(z) = \frac{2.5 \times 10^5 (1 + z^{-1})}{7.5 \times 10^5 + 1 + (7.5 \times 10^5 - 1)z^{-1}} \quad (4.26)$$

with the ROC being

$$|z| > \max \left(1, \left| \frac{7.5 \times 10^5 - 1}{7.5 \times 10^5 + 1} \right| \right) \quad (4.27)$$

$$\Rightarrow |z| > 1 \quad (4.28)$$

4.6. How can you obtain $H(z)$ from $H(s)$?

Solution: The Z-transform can be obtained from the Laplace transform by the substitution

$$s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}} \quad (4.29)$$

where T is the step size of the trapezoidal rule (1 in our case)

This is known as the bilinear transform

Thus

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{R_2C_0}}{2 \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{R_2C_0}} \quad (4.30)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1+z^{-1}}{2R_2C_0}}{1 - z^{-1} + \left(\frac{1}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2C_0} \right) (1 + z^{-1})} \quad (4.31)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1+z^{-1}}{2R_2C_0}}{1 + \frac{1}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{1}{2R_2C_0} - z^{-1} + \frac{z^{-1}}{2R_1C_0} + \frac{z^{-1}}{2R_2C_0}} \quad (4.32)$$

$$= \frac{2.5 \times 10^5 (1 + z^{-1})}{7.5 \times 10^5 + 1 + (7.5 \times 10^5 - 1)z^{-1}} \quad (4.33)$$

which is the same as what we obtained earlier