

Project 6
Nguyen Vu
Tri Pham
ECE3723

Introduction

In this project, we will learn about how to analyze the circuit by breaking it into basic elements. Then we will find 2-port network for each and combine them to get overall circuit.

Hence, we will understand how useful two-port networks are for circuit analysis

Procedure

Two-Port Network

What is the center frequency of this filter (in Hz)?

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(s) &= \left(sL_2 \parallel \frac{1}{sC_2} \right) + sL_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1} \\
 &= \frac{(sL_2)\left(\frac{1}{sC_2}\right)}{sL_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}} + sL_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1} \\
 &= \frac{sL_2}{s^2L_2C_2 + 1} + sL_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1} \\
 &= \frac{s^2L_2C_1 + s^4L_2C_2L_1C_1 + s^2L_1C_1 + s^2L_2C_2 + 1}{s^3L_2C_2C_1 + sC_1} \\
 &= \frac{s^4L_2C_2L_1C_1 + s^2(L_1C_1 + L_2C_2 + L_2C_1) + 1}{s^3L_2C_2C_1 + sC_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(j\omega) &= \frac{\omega^4L_2C_2L_1C_1 - \omega^2(L_1C_1 + L_2C_2 + L_2C_1) + 1}{-j\omega^3L_2C_2C_1 + j\omega C_1} \\
 &= -j \left(\frac{\omega^4L_2C_2L_1C_1 - \omega^2(L_1C_1 + L_2C_2 + L_2C_1) + 1}{-\omega^3L_2C_2C_1 + \omega C_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

At resonance, imaginary part to 0

$$\frac{\omega^4L_2C_2L_1C_1 - \omega^2(L_1C_1 + L_2C_2 + L_2C_1) + 1}{-\omega^3L_2C_2C_1 + \omega C_1} = 0$$

$$\omega^4L_2C_2L_1C_1 - \omega^2(L_1C_1 + L_2C_2 + L_2C_1) + 1 = 0$$

Substitute

$$L_1 = 112.54 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ H}$$

$$C_1 = 37.806 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ F}$$

$$L_2 = 94.514 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ H}$$

$$C_2 = 45.016 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F.}$$

Then

$$W^2 = 2.35 \cdot 10^{20}$$

$$W = 1.53 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_c = \frac{W}{2\pi} = 2.44 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

Now split the circuit into four separate blocks (two-port networks containing one component each) and find the a-parameters for each. Hint: do it for a generic impedance or admittance to see the trend. (20 points)

I do this question first then I will find the a-parameters by using cascade.

Circuit 1: L_1

Open port 2: $I_2 = 0$

$$a_{11} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \Big|_{I_2=0} = 1$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-I_2}{V_2} = 0$$

Short port 2: $V_2 = 0$

$$a_{12} = \left. \frac{-V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-V_1}{-V_1/sL_1} = sL_1$$

$$a_{22} = \left. \frac{-I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-I_1}{-I_1} = 1$$

$$[a_1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & sL_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Circuit 2: C₁

Open port 2: $I_2 = 0$

$$a_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = 1$$

$$a_{21} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-I_2}{V_2} = 0$$

Short port 2: $V_2 = 0$

$$a_{12} = \left. \frac{-V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-V_1}{-V_1/(\frac{1}{sC_1})} = \frac{1}{sC_1}$$

$$a_{22} = \left. \frac{-I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-I_1}{-I_1} = 1$$

$$[a_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{sC_1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Circuit 3: C₂

Open port 2: $I_2 = 0$

$$a_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = 1$$

$$a_{21} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{I_1}{I_1 * sL_2} = \frac{1}{sL_2}$$

Short port 2: $V_2 = 0$

$$a_{12} = \left. \frac{-V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-V_2}{I_2} = 0$$

$$a_{22} = \left. \frac{-I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-I_1}{-I_1} = 1$$

$$[a_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{sL_2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Circuit 4: L_2

Open port 2: $I_2 = 0$

$$a_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = 1$$

$$a_{21} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{I_1}{I_1 * \left(\frac{1}{sC_2} \right)} = sC_2$$

Short port 2: $V_2 = 0$

$$a_{12} = \left. \frac{-V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-V_2}{I_2} = 0$$

$$a_{22} = \left. \frac{-I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-I_1}{-I_1} = 1$$

$$[a_4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ sC_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the a-parameters by hand. (15 points)

By using cascade, I am able to find the a-parameters

$$\begin{aligned}
 [a^T] &= [a_1] [a_2] [a_3] [a_4] \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & sL1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{sC1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{sL2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ sC2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{sC1} + sL1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{sL2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ sC2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + (\frac{1}{sC1} + sL1)\frac{1}{sL2} & \frac{1}{sC1} + sL1 \\ \frac{1}{sL2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ sC2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 [a^T] &= \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{1}{sC1} + sL1)(\frac{1}{sL2} + sC2) + 1 & 0 \\ sC2 + \frac{1}{sL2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Find the transfer function and plot it in dB versus frequency. (20 points)

The transfer function by hands

$$H(s) = \frac{ZL}{(a_{11} + a_{21} * Zg)ZL + a_{12} + a_{22} * Zg}$$

Substitute

$$Z_L = 50 \text{ ohm}$$

$$Z_g = 50 \text{ ohm}$$

$$L_1 = 112.54 * 10^{-9} \text{ H}$$

$$C_1 = 37.806 * 10^{-15} \text{ F}$$

$$L_2 = 94.514 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ H}$$

$$C_2 = 45.016 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} &= \left(\frac{1}{sC_1} + sL_1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{sL_2} + sC_2 \right) + 1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{37.806 \cdot 10^{-15} * s} + 112.54 \cdot 10^{-9} * s \right) \left(\frac{1}{94.514 \cdot 10^{-12} * s} + 45.016 \cdot 10^{-12} * s \right) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{12} = 0$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{1}{sL_2} + sC_2 = \frac{1}{94.514 \cdot 10^{-12} * s} + 45.016 \cdot 10^{-12} * s$$

$$a_{22} = 1$$

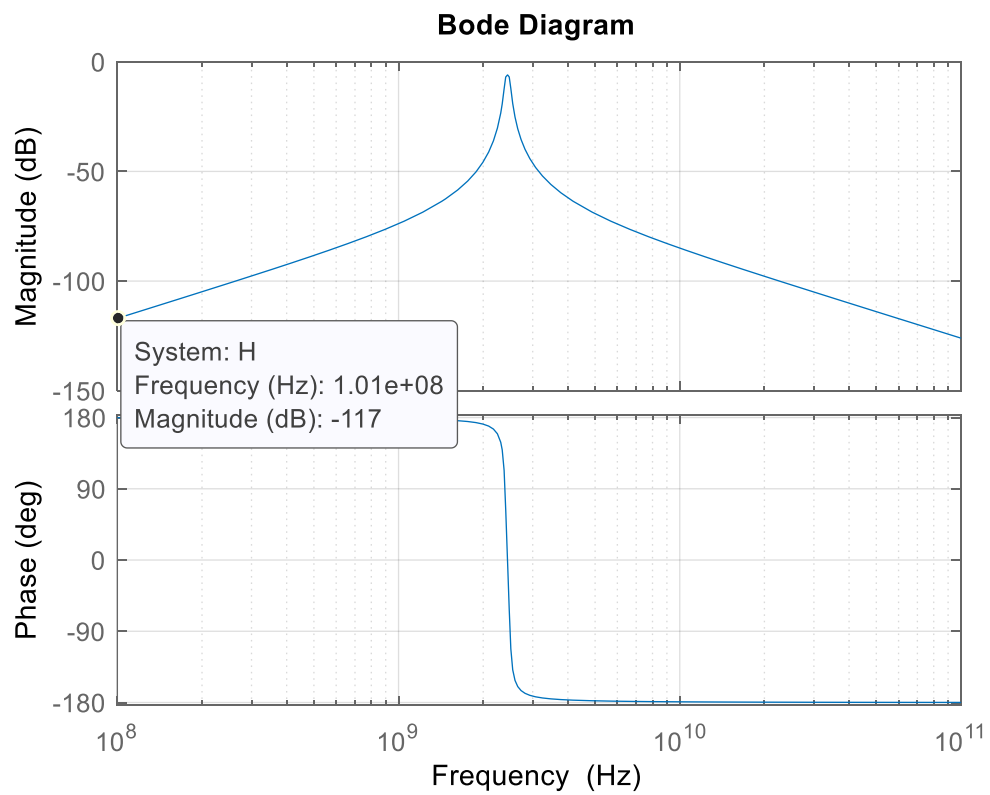
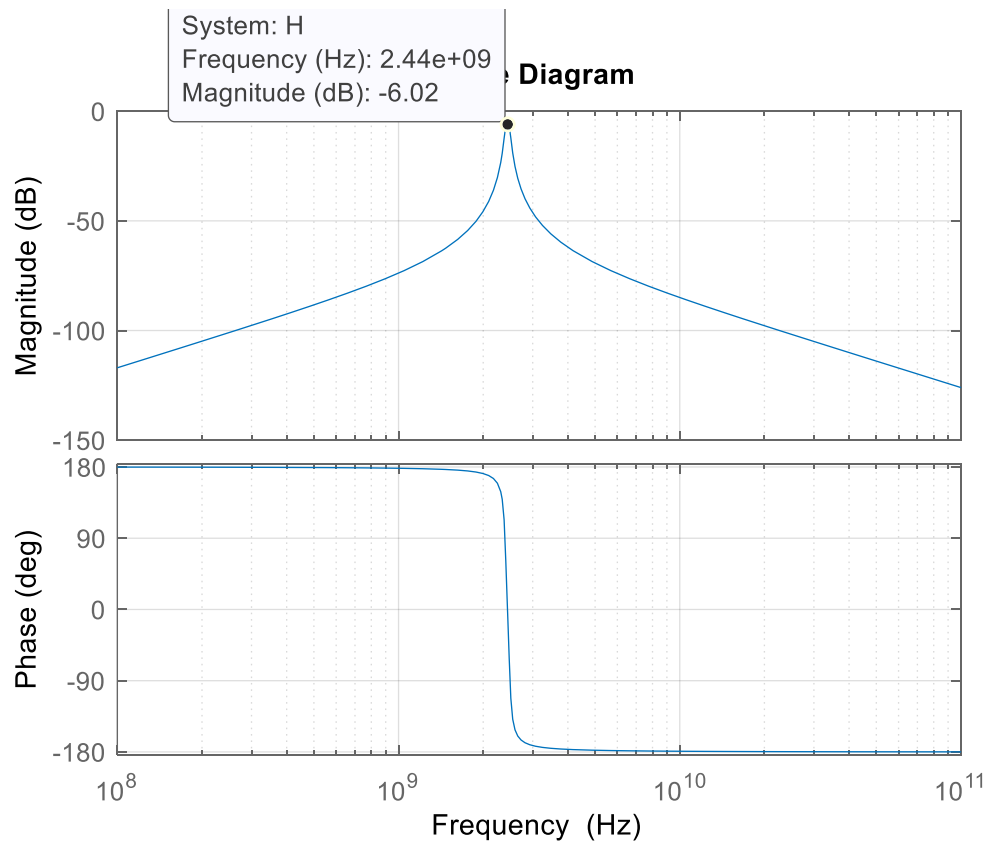
$$H(s) = \frac{1.97 \cdot 10^{17} * s^2}{s^4 + 8.89 \cdot 10^8 * s^3 + 4.71 \cdot 10^{20} * s^2 + 2.09 \cdot 10^{29} * s + 5.52 \cdot 10^{40}}$$

The transfer function from MATLAB

$$1.974\text{e}17 \text{ s}^2$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{-----}}$$

$$s^4 + 8.886\text{e}08 \text{ s}^3 + 4.705\text{e}20 \text{ s}^2 + 2.088\text{e}29 \text{ s} + 5.524\text{e}40$$



What is the maximum amplitude? Explain why the amplitude is what it is. (10 points)

We can observe that peak response at 2.44×10^9 Hz.

The maximum amplitude response of this type of filter in the circuit so that the minimum value starts at -117 dB and stop at -6.02dB. Then we can get the maximum amplitude

$$|-117\text{dB} - (-6.02\text{dB})| = 110.98\text{dB}$$

Because w_0 is the frequency, which is $2.44\text{e}+09$, at which the maximum amplitude occur.

Conclusion

Through this project, I can understand the useful of two port networks for circuit analysis. I can find the center frequency without looking for the cut off frequency, and I can also use the MATLAB to find the center frequency through bode plot function. Finally, I can find out the transfer function quickly by using MATLAB.

Appendix

```

clc;
clear;
close all;
% Assign the value of L1,C1,L2,C2
L1 = 112.54e-9;
C1 = 37.806e-15;
L2 = 94.514e-12;
C2 = 45.016e-12;
% Source is 50 Ohm and Load is 50 Ohm
RS = 50;
RL = 50;
% Continuous-time transfer function.
s = tf('s');
% Create frequency domain function
Z1 = s*L1 + (1/(s*C1)) + RS;
Z2 = 1/(1/(s*L2) + s*C2 + (1/RL));
% Transfer function
H = Z2/(Z1 + Z2)
% Use bodeplot function to plot the graph
h = bodeplot(H);
% Transfer the frequency from rad/s to Hz
p = getoptions(h);
p.FreqUnits = 'Hz';
setoptions(h,p);
grid on;

```