

GATE 2023 PH Q37

EE23BTECH11009 - AROSHISH PRADHAN*

Question: In the circuit shown below, the switch S is closed at $t = 0$. The magnitude of the steady state voltage, in volts, across the 6Ω resistor is _____.(round off to two decimal places)

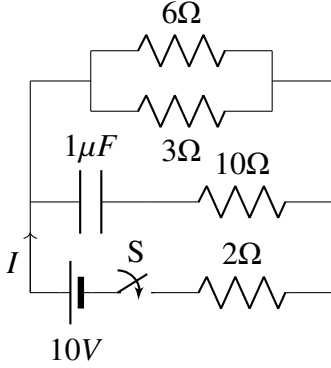


Fig. 1

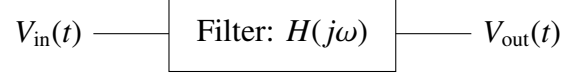


Fig. 2: Filter Equivalent of Circuit

$$H(j\omega) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + 100\omega^2 C^2}}{2\sqrt{1 + 121\omega^2 C^2}} \right) e^{j(\tan^{-1}(10\omega C) - \tan^{-1}(11\omega C))} \quad (5)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + 100\omega^2 C^2}}{2\sqrt{1 + 121\omega^2 C^2}} \right) e^{j \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\omega C}{1 + 110\omega^2 C^2}\right)} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V_{out}(t) &= 10 |H(j\omega)| \cos(\omega t + \angle H(j\omega)) \quad (7) \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{1 + 100\omega^2 C^2}}{\sqrt{1 + 121\omega^2 C^2}} \cos\left(\omega t - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega C}{1 + 110\omega^2 C^2}\right)\right) \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

Solution: Consider a sinusoidal input source of angular frequency ω .

| Symbol | Value | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ω | 0 for D.C. | Angular Frequency |
| C | $1\mu F$ | Capacitance |
| $V_{in}(t)$ | $10 \cos(\omega t)$ | Input Voltage |
| $V_{out}(t)$ | | Output Voltage across 6Ω |
| $V_{out}(j\omega)$ | $H(j\omega)V_{in}(j\omega)$ | Output in Frequency Domain |
| $H(j\omega)$ | | Transfer Function |

TABLE I: Given Parameters

Using KCL and KVL, we can calculate:

$$I(j\omega) = \frac{V_{in}}{\left(\frac{2(10 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})}{12 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} + 2 \right)} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out}(j\omega) = 2 \left[\left(\frac{10 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{12 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \right) I(j\omega) \right] \quad (2)$$

$$= 2 \left[\left(\frac{10 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{12 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \right) \frac{V_{in}(j\omega)}{\left(\frac{2(10 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})}{12 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} + 2 \right)} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{1 + 10j\omega C}{2(1 + 11j\omega C)} \quad (4)$$

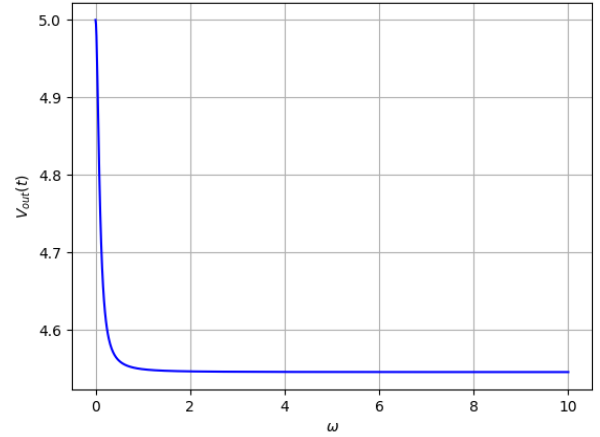


Fig. 3: Plot of $V_{out}(t)$ at $t = 0$ w.r.t ω

As $\omega \rightarrow 0$, $V_{in}(t)$ approaches being a D.C. input source (10V).

\therefore substituting $\omega = 0$, we get:

$$V_{out}(t) = 5V \quad (9)$$