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Date:

Day: M T W T F S

# Final Term Paper

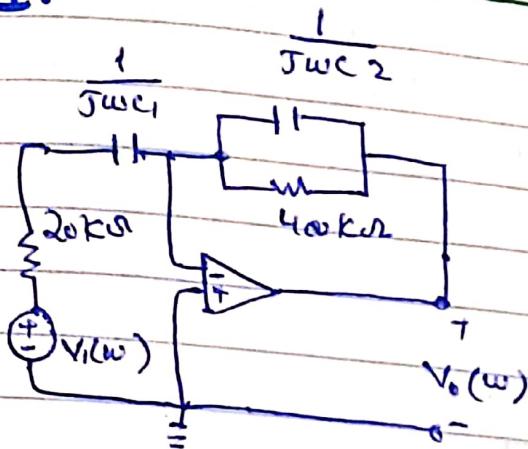
## Circuit System - II

Name : ASHFAQ AHMAD

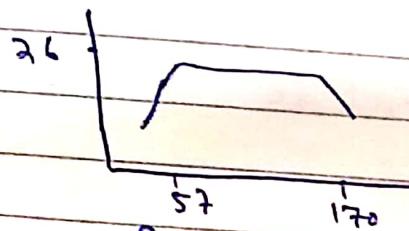
Reg No: 19PUcSE 1795

Section: B



Q1:

$$C_1 = ? \quad C_2 = ?$$



my Reg. No = 19pwcsE1795

$$\omega_1 = \left( \frac{1+7+9}{3} \right) \times 10$$

$$\boxed{\omega_1 = 57}$$

$$\omega_2 = (1+7+9) \times 10$$

$$\boxed{\omega_2 = 170}$$

There are two corner frequencies 57 & 170 and both are poles.

Day: M T W T F S

the magnitude of asymptote before  $\omega$  is  $1 \times 20 \text{ db}$  so the network function contain a term  $j\omega$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{k(j\omega)}{(1 + j\frac{\omega}{57})(1 + j\frac{\omega}{170})} \quad \text{eq 1}$$

Now we find network function of given circuit.

As Icc at node b/w  $C_1$  &  $C_2$

$$\frac{V_i}{10k\Omega + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} = - \left[ \frac{\frac{V_{out}}{1} + \frac{V_{out}}{40k\Omega}}{j\omega C_2} \right]$$

$$\frac{V_i}{\frac{10k j \omega c_1 + 1}{j \omega c_1}} = - \left[ V_{out} \left( j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{40k\Omega} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{j\omega C_1 V_i}{1 + 10k j \omega C_1} = - V_{out} \left( \frac{40k\Omega j \omega C_2 + 1}{40k\Omega} \right)$$

Solving for  $\frac{V_{out}}{V_i}$



Day: M T W T F S

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{-j\omega C_1}{1+10Kj\omega C_1} \left( \frac{400 K \Omega}{1+400 K \Omega j\omega C_2} \right)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{-400 K j\omega C_1}{(1+10Kj\omega C_1)(1+400 K j\omega C_2)}$$

Now compare this with eq(1)

$$\Rightarrow K = -400 K C_1$$

$$\frac{1}{S^2} = 10 \times 10^3 \Omega C_1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{S^2 \times 10^4} F$$

$$C_1 = 0.018 \times 10^{-4} F$$

$$C_1 = 1.8 \times 10^{-6} F$$

$$C_1 = 1.8 \text{ nF}$$

$C_2 = ?$

$$\frac{1}{170} = 400 K C_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{170 \times 400 \times 10^3}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{68000 \times 10^3}$$

Day: M T W T F S

Date:

$$C_2 = \frac{10^{-6}}{68} F$$

$$C_2 = 0.0147 \times 10^{-6} F$$

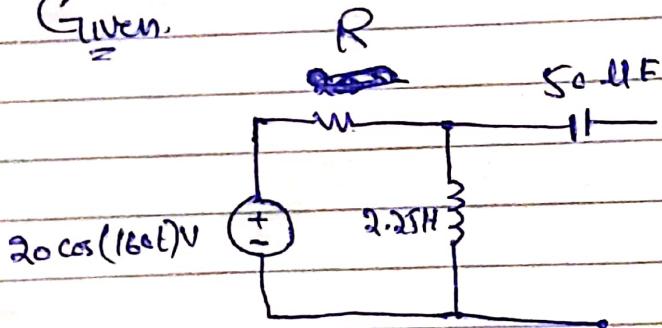
$$C_2 = 14.7 \times 10^{-9} F$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = 14.7 \text{ nF}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

— xx — xx — xx — xx —

## Q No Q (S)

Given.



Sol

My Reg No is 19PWSE1795  
So

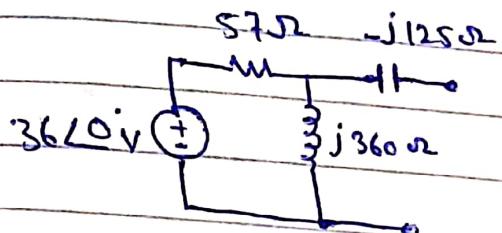
$$R = \left( \frac{1+7+9}{3} \right) \times 10$$

$$R = 57.5 \Omega$$



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Next we determine open-circuit voltage  $V_{OC}$ . There is no current in source due to open circuit.



$$Z_C = -\frac{j}{\omega C} = \frac{-j}{60 \times 50 \times 10^{-6}} = [-j125\Omega]$$

$$Z_L = j\omega L = j(60)(2.25) = [j360\Omega]$$

$$V_{OC} = \frac{j360}{57 + j360} 36\angle 0^\circ =$$

$$V_{OC} = \frac{360 \angle 90^\circ}{364 \angle 81^\circ} (36\angle 0^\circ)$$

$$V_{OC} = 0.99 \angle 90^\circ - 81^\circ (36\angle 0^\circ)$$

$$V_{OC} = 35.64 \angle 9^\circ V$$

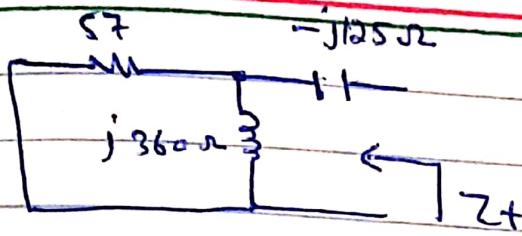
$$V_{OC} = 35.64 \angle 9^\circ V$$

Now we find Thevenin impedance. We will set  $V=0$  so circuit becomes

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Day: M T W T F S

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



$$Z_t = -j125 + \frac{57(j36^\circ)}{57 + j360}$$

$$Z_t = -j125 + \frac{57(36^\circ \angle 90^\circ)}{364.5 \angle 81^\circ}$$

$$Z_t = -j125 + \frac{205.20 \angle 90^\circ}{364.5 \angle 81^\circ}$$

$$Z_t = -j125 + 56.29 \angle 9^\circ$$

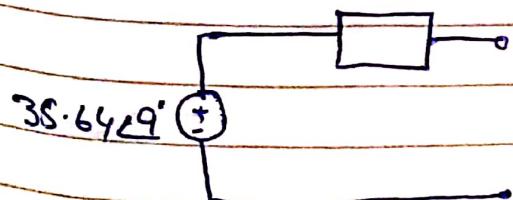
$$Z_t = -j125 + 55.6 + j8.8$$

$$Z_t = 55.6 - j116.2$$

$$Z_t = 128.81 \angle 64.4^\circ$$

The final circuit become

$$128.81 \angle 64.4^\circ$$

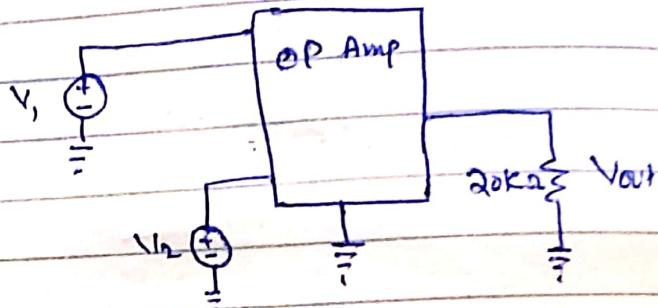


$\text{X}_S \sim \text{X}_R \sim \text{X}_B$

Day: Q P W T F S

Q4:

Given



$$V_{out} = A V_1 - B V_2$$

S4

my Reg No = 19pwcsf1795

$$A = \frac{1+7}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$A = 4$$

$$B = \frac{7+9}{2} = \frac{16}{2}$$

$$B = 8$$

So

$$V_{out} = 4V_1 - 8V_2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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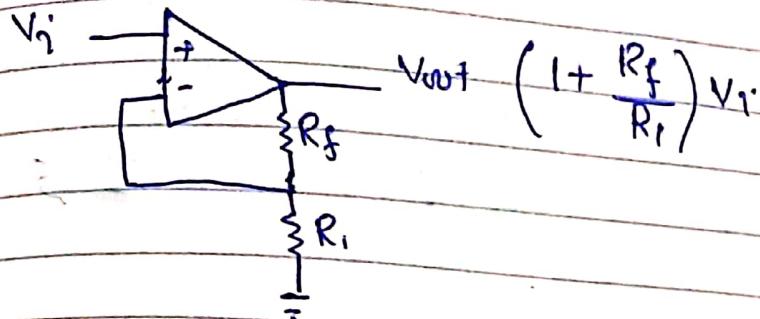


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Date:

we know that

 $V_i$ 

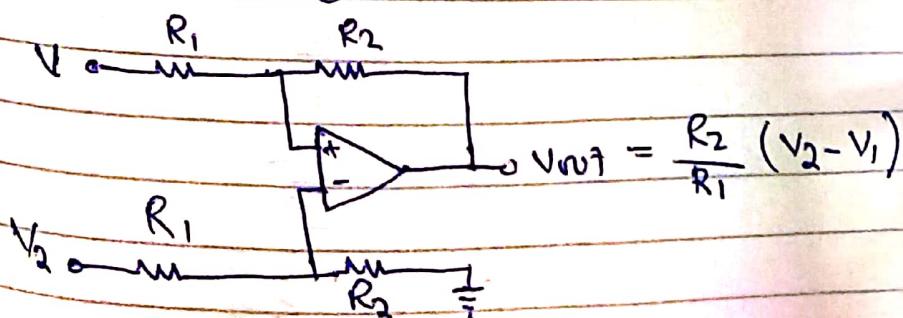
$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}\right) V_i$$

So if we connect  $R_f = 3\text{ k}\Omega$   
 $\& R_i = 1\text{ k}\Omega$  and  $V_i$  as  
 Input then,

$$V_{out} = 4V_i$$

Also to get  $8V_2$ ,  
 we need to make  
 $R_f = 7\text{ k}\Omega$  &  $R_i = 1\text{ k}\Omega$

Now for difference we  
 know that



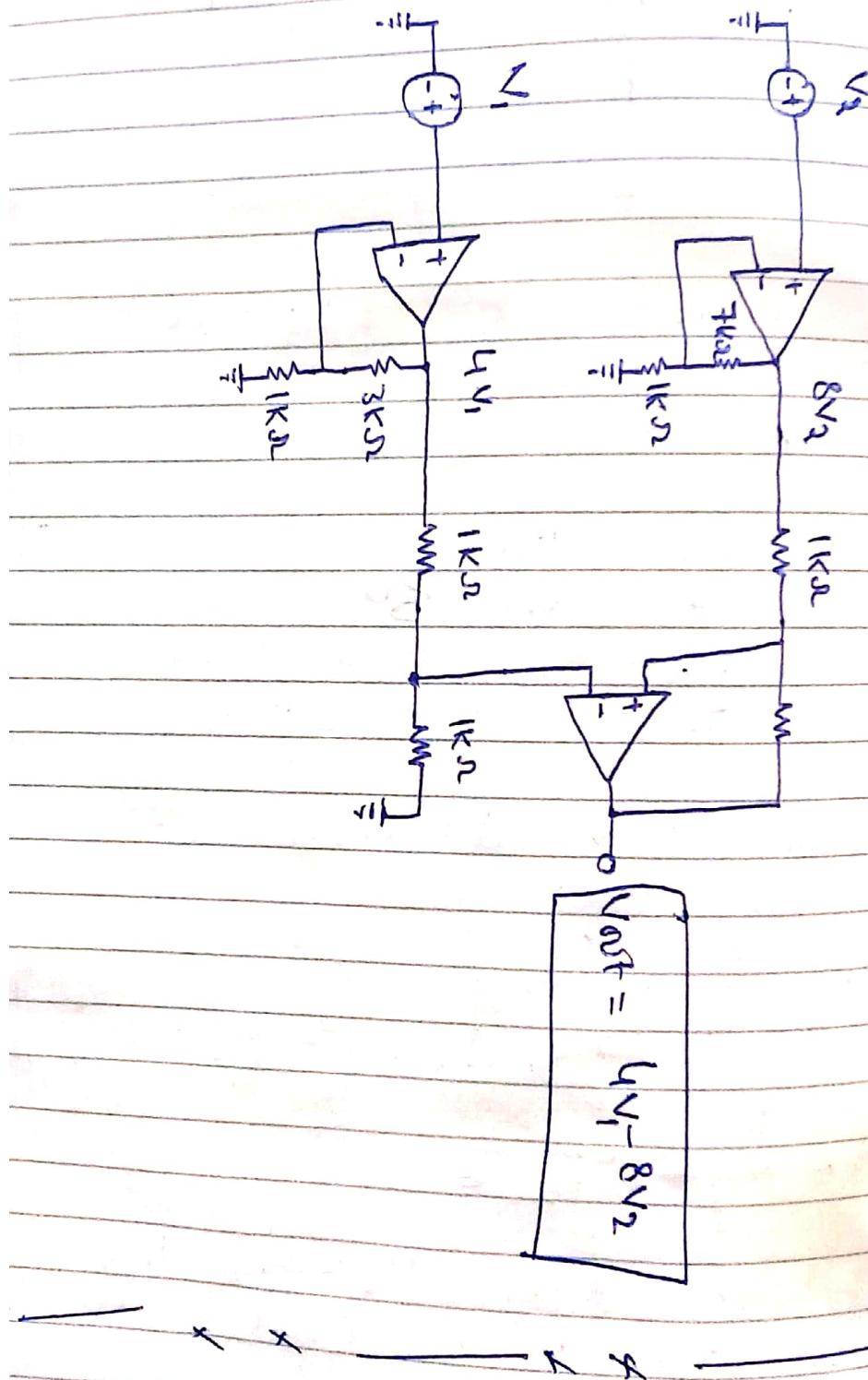
if we keep  $R_2 = R_1$  then  
 we get  $V_2 - V_1$ , Combining all  
 these we get

P P T P O



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$$V_{out} = 4V_1 - 8V_2$$

P + T + Q

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Q2:Given

$$f(t) = ??$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2s + 8}{(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)}$$

Sol

My Reg No is 19PWCSE1798

$$a = \frac{1+7}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$\boxed{a = 4}$$

$$b = \frac{7+9}{2} = \frac{16}{2}$$

$$\boxed{b = 8}$$

So,

$$F(s) = \frac{2s + 8}{(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 + 4s + 8 &= s^2 + 2(s)(2) + (2)^2 + 4 \\ &= s^2 + 4s + 4 + 4 \\ &= (s+2)^2 + 4 \\ &= (s+2)^2 - (2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{2s+8}{(s+1)(s^2+4s+8)} = \frac{a_1}{(s+1)} + \frac{a_2s+a_3}{s^2+4s+8}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2s+8 = (s^2+4s+8)a_1 + (a_2s+a_3)(s+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2s+8 = a_1s^2 + 4a_1s + 8a_1 + a_2s^2 + a_2s + a_3s + a_3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2s+8 = (a_1+a_2)s^2 + (4a_1+a_2+a_3)s + (8a_1+a_3)$$

Compare Coefficients

$$a_1 + a_2 = 0$$

$$4a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{3}{2} \quad a_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad a_3 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{2s+8}{(s+1)(s^2+4s+8)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}s - \frac{5}{2}}{s^2+4s+8}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(3s+5)}{s^2+4s+8}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}(s+\frac{5}{3})}{s^2+4s+8}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}(s+2-\frac{1}{3})}{s^2+4s+8}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{(-\frac{3}{2})(s+2)}{s^2+4s+8} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s^2+4s+8}$$



Day: M T W T F S

$$\frac{2s+8}{(s+1)(s^2+4s+8)} = \frac{3/2}{s+1} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+8} \right) + \frac{1/2}{s^2+4s+8}$$

$$= \frac{3/2}{s+1} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+(2)^2} \right) + \frac{1/2}{(s+2)^2+(2)^2}$$

Now take anti-laplace transformation  
of b.s

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left( \frac{2s+8}{(s+1)(s^2+4s+8)} \right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left( \frac{3/2}{s+1} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+(2)^2} \right) + \frac{1/2}{(s+2)^2+(2)^2} \right)$$

Using table we get

$$F(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} \sin 2t$$

$$F(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} \sin 2t$$

Ans

— xy — xx — xx — x v v —



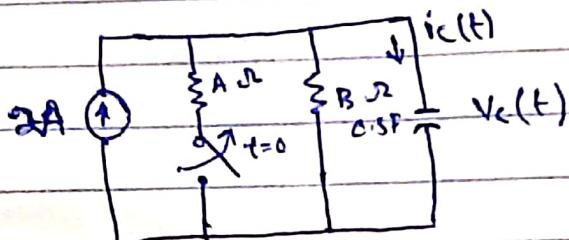
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Q3:Given

$$V_c(t) = ?$$

$$I_c(t) = ?$$

Sol

My Reg No = 19P0CSE1795  
So

$$A = \frac{1+7}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$\boxed{A = 4 \Omega}$$

$$B = \frac{7+9}{2} = \frac{16}{2}$$

$$\boxed{B = 8 \Omega}$$

Since  $4\Omega$  &  $8\Omega$  are in parallel so

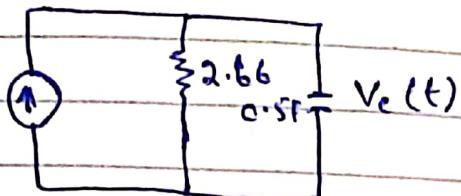
$$Z_{eq} = \frac{4 \times 8}{4 + 8}$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{32}{12}$$



$$Z_{eq} = 2.66$$

Circuit become,

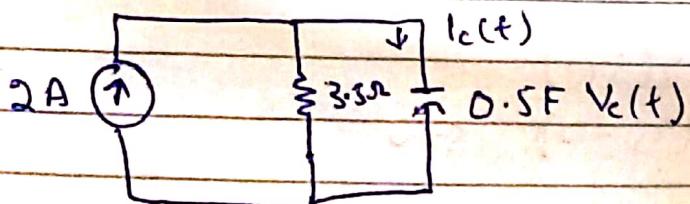


Now

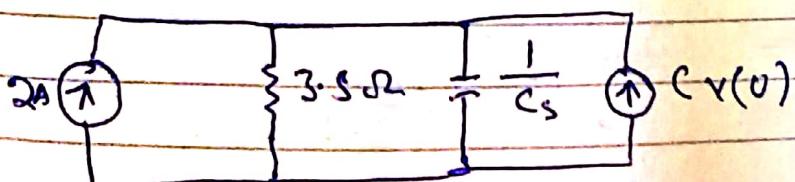
$$V_c(0^-) = 2 \times 2.66$$

$$V_c(0^+) = 5.2$$

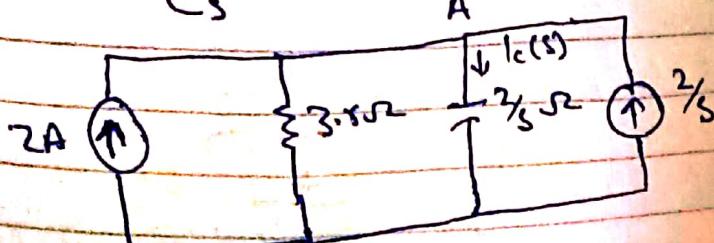
For  $t > 0$  the circuit is



Equivalent circuit in S-domain



$$\text{Where } \frac{1}{Cs} = \frac{2}{S} \quad \& \quad Cv(0) = \frac{2}{S}$$



Day: M T W T F S

Date:

Apply KCL at node A.

$$2 + \frac{2}{s} = \frac{V_c(s)}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{V_c(s)}{\left(\frac{2}{s}\right)}$$

$$2 + \frac{2}{s} = V_c(s) \left[ \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{s}{2} \right]$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{12(s+1)}{s(3s+2)}$$

using partial fraction method

$$\frac{12(s+1)}{s(3s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{3s+2}$$

$$A = \frac{12(s+1)}{(3s+2)} \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$A = 6$$

$$B = \frac{12(s+1)}{s} \Big|_{s=\frac{-2}{3}} = -6$$

$$B = -6$$

$$A = 6 \quad B = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V_c(s) &= \frac{6}{s} - \frac{6}{3s+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s+2/3} \end{aligned}$$



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