

Laza Demard

Grupa 4.2.

## Aplicatia 2

Circuite liniare RC trece-sus

### 3.1.1. Semnal sinusoidal

$$R = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 470 \text{ pF}$$

$$A = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$a.) f = 400 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \omega = 800\pi \cdot 10^3$$

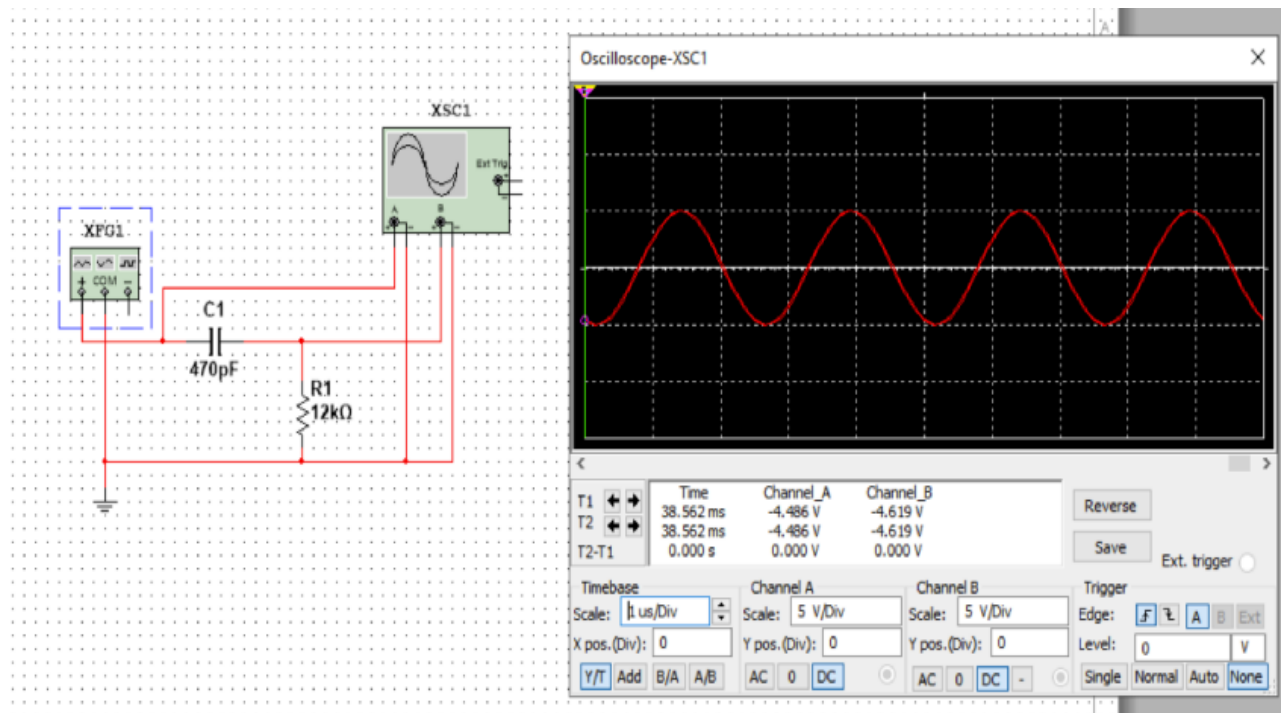
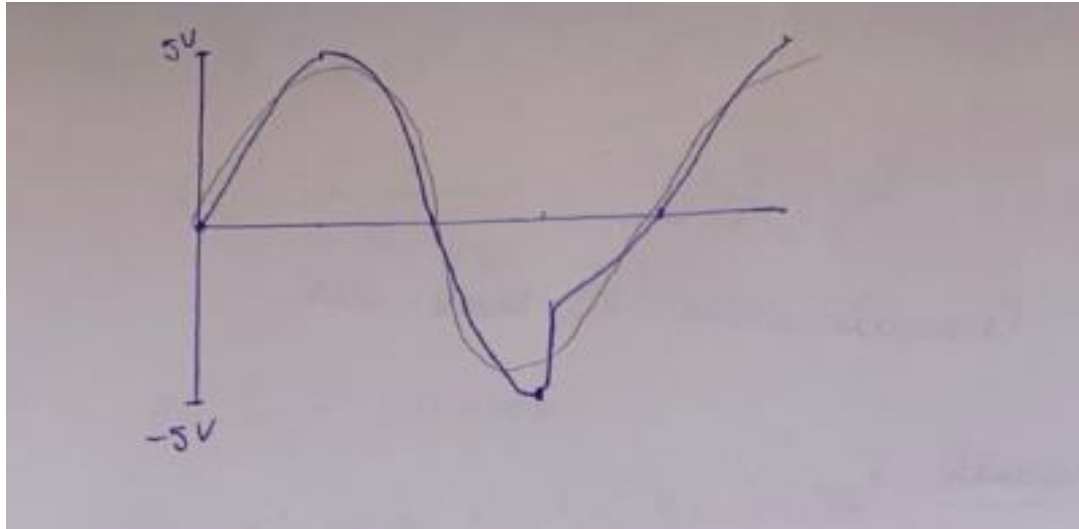
$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega RC}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{800\pi \cdot 10^3 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 470 \cdot 10^{-12}}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{(4,5127)^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{20,9}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1,005}} = 0,997$$

$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_e} = \frac{4,987}{5} = 0,9974$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{\omega RC}\right) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{4,5127}\right) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{14,174}\right) \\ = 0,07^\circ$$

$$\varphi = 347 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 800 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^5 = 0,05^\circ$$



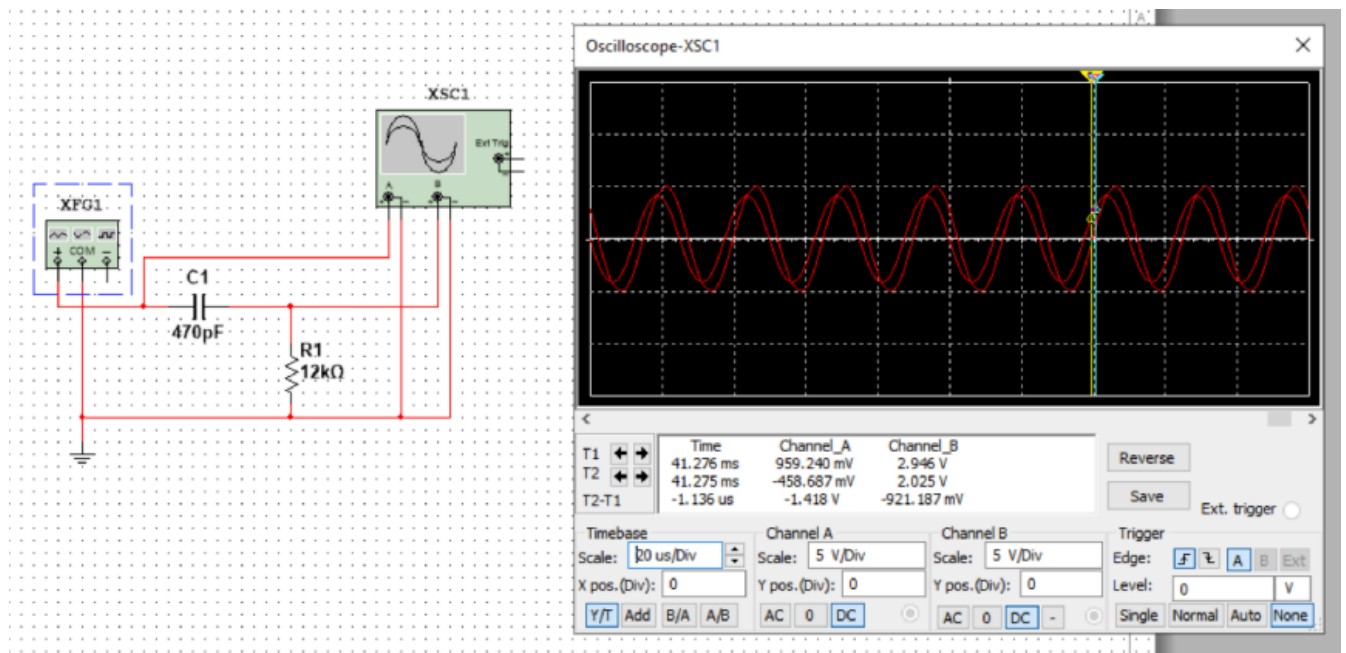
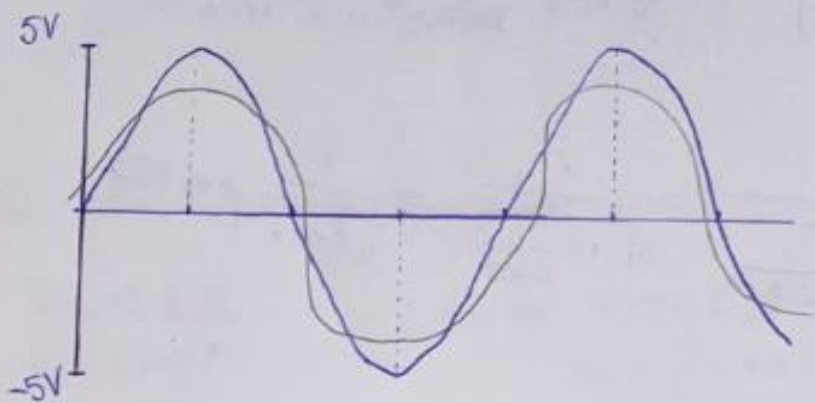
$$b) f = 40 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow \omega = 80\pi \cdot 10^3$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2,5\Omega}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1,5}} \approx 0,816$$

$$A = \frac{4,08\text{V}}{5} = 0,82$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{1,4174}\right) = 35,20^\circ$$

$$\varphi_{\text{eff}} = 2,273 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 360 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^4 = 32,73^\circ$$



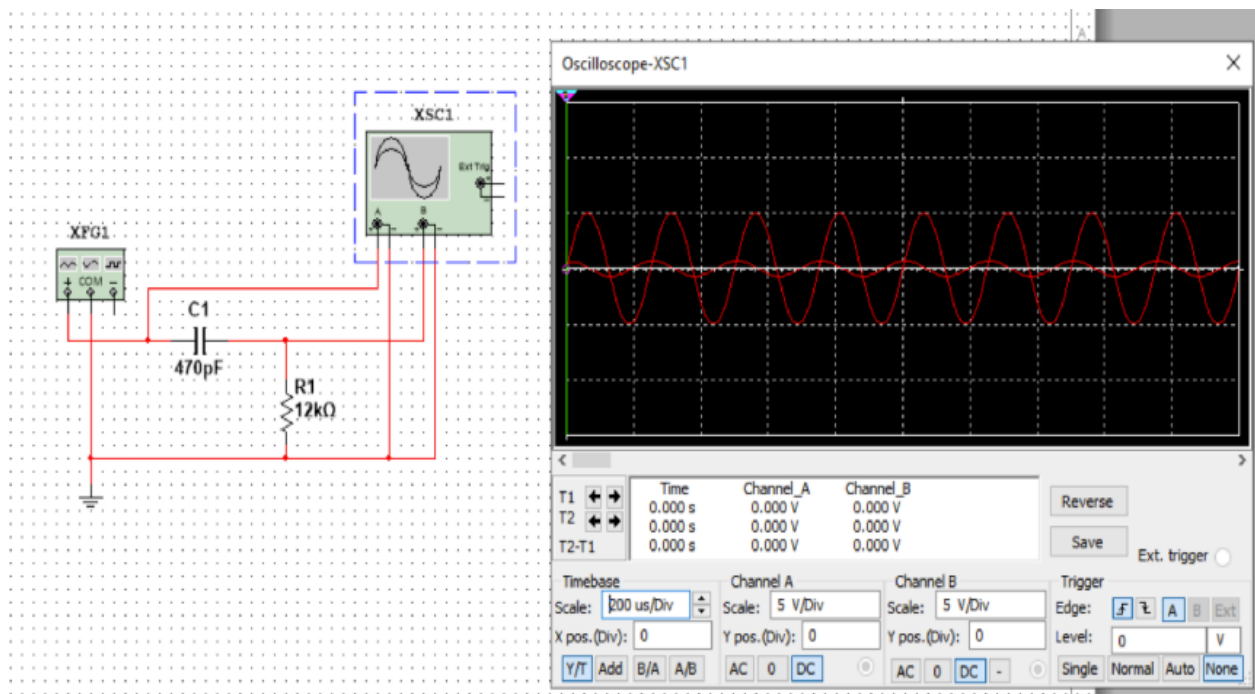
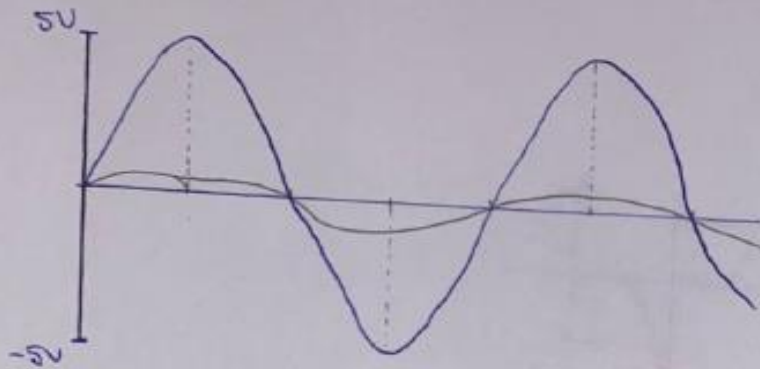
$$c.) \quad f = 42 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi \cdot 10^3$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{0,02}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{50,75}} = \frac{1}{7,053} = 0,1414$$

$$A = \frac{0,703}{5} = 0,1406$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{0,142}\right) = 81,92^\circ$$

$$\varphi = 56,92 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 360 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^3 = 81,96^\circ$$



### 3.12. Semnalul rectangular

$$R = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 440 \text{ pF}$$

$$A = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$a) f = 400 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\tau = RC \Rightarrow \tau = 5,28 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$t_c = \frac{\tau}{5} = 1,056 \mu\text{s} \text{ (teoretic)}$$

$$t_c = 1,25 \mu\text{s} \text{ (exp)}$$

