Project 01

ECE 317

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Lab TA: N/A



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1 Circuit 1

1.1 Circuit Diagram

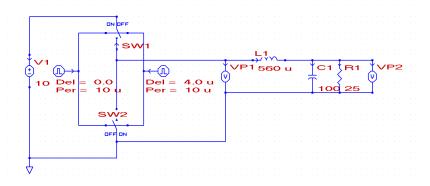


Figure 1: Circuit



Figure 2: Simulation Parameters

1.2 Output

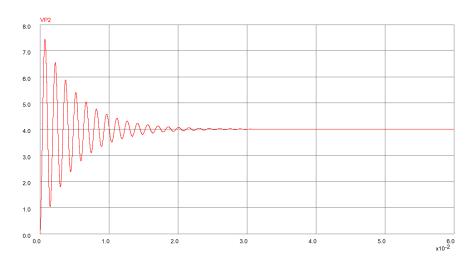


Figure 3: Full waveform

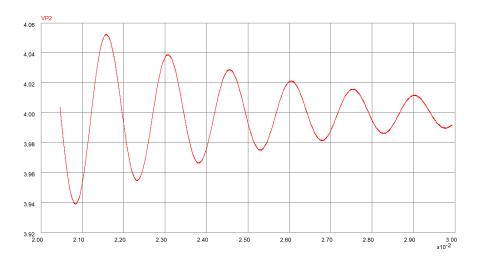


Figure 4: Zoomed waveform

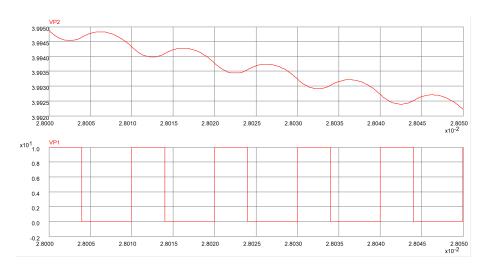


Figure 5: Comparitive waveform

| Peak Ampli- tude | Period | Pulse Width | Duty Ratio | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 10v | $10\mu s$ | $4\mu s$ | 0.4 | |

Table 1: Circuit 1 calculations

Question

Taking the above plots into consideration, explain why you would expect to get the steady state value you found above?

Answer

$$Steady State = Peak Amplitude \cdot Duty Ratio$$
 (1)

It is expected to get the steady state above as the peak voltage is 10v and the duty ratio is 0.4.

2 Circuit 2

2.1 Circuit Diagram

Figure 6: Circuit

Figure 7: Simulation Parameters

2.2 Output

Figure 8: Comparative waveform

| Peak Ampli- tude | Period | Pulse Width | Duty Ratio | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 10v | $10\mu s$ | $4\mu \mathrm{s}$ | 0.4 | |

Table 2: Circuit 2 calculations

Question

Given that $K_1 = -1$, what other factors in the circuit determines the peak amplitude and why?

Answer

$$Steady State = Peak Amplitude \cdot Duty Ratio$$
 (2)

It is expected to get the steady state above as the peak voltage is 10v and the duty ratio is 0.4.

3 Circuit 2

3.1 Circuit Diagram

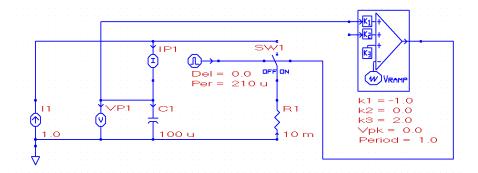


Figure 9: Circuit



Figure 10: Simulation Parameters

3.2 Output

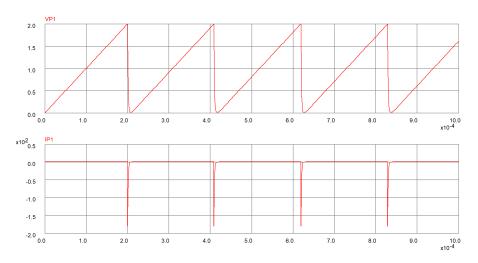


Figure 11: Comparative waveform

| | Switching | Duty | Peak-to- | Steady | Peak-to- |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Fre- | Ratio | peak | State | peak |
| | quency | | Input | Average | Output |
| | | | Voltage | Output | Voltage |
| | | | to Filter | $\mathbf{Voltage}$ | \mathbf{Ripple} |
| Circuit 1 | | | | | |
| Circuit 3 | | | | | |

Table 3: Comparitive omnibus

Question

Explain the differences seen in the peak-to-peak ripple voltage values between Circuit 3 and Circuit 1. Are they in line with your expectations? Why?

Answer

The ripple is smaller in circuit 3 because the capacitor is being charged and discharged more frequently. This results in a smaller ripple voltage as seen in the above plots.