

# Assignment-6

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## 1 Time response of a spring

In this assignment we are about to find output of given function in the s-domain using impulse response of given function. Consider the forced oscillatory system given by the equation: $x(0) = 0, \dot{x}(0) = 0$

$$\ddot{x} + 2.25x = f(t) \quad (1)$$

where

$$f(t) = \cos(1.5t)e^{-0.5t} * u(t) \quad (2)$$

whose laplace transform is

$$F(s) = (s + 0.5)/((s + 0.5)^2 + 2.25) \quad (3)$$

Solving for  $X(s)$  in Laplace domain we get,

$$X(s) = \frac{s + 0.5}{(s + 0.5^2) + 2.25)(s^2 + 2.25)} \quad (4)$$

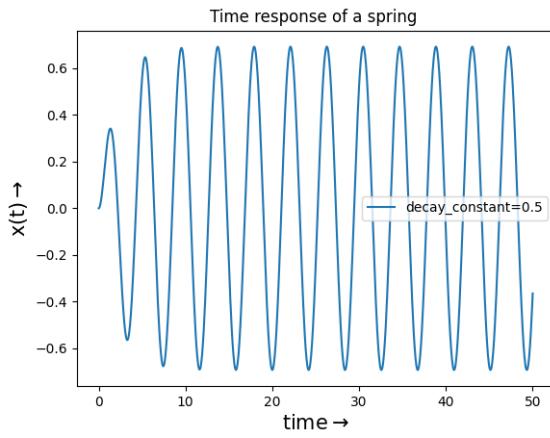


Figure 1:  $x(t)$  vs  $t$  at decay constant 0.5

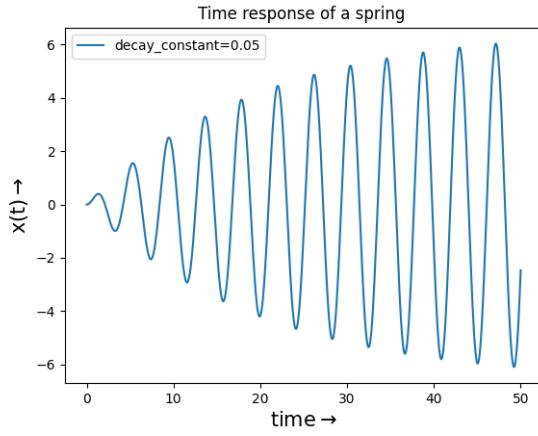


Figure 2:  $x(t)$  vs  $t$  at decay constant 0.05

## 2 Time response of a spring using transfer function

Obtain system transfer function  $X(s)/F(s)$  for above  $x(t), f(t)$ . And vary  $\omega$  from 1.4 to 1.6 with 0.05 gapping in  $f(t)$ . Use *signal.lsim* and find resulting responses and plot them. From the given equation, we can see that the natural response of the system has the frequency  $w = 1.5$  rad/s . Thus, as expected the maximum amplitude of oscillation is obtained when the frequency of  $f(t)$  is 1.5 rad/s, due to resonance.

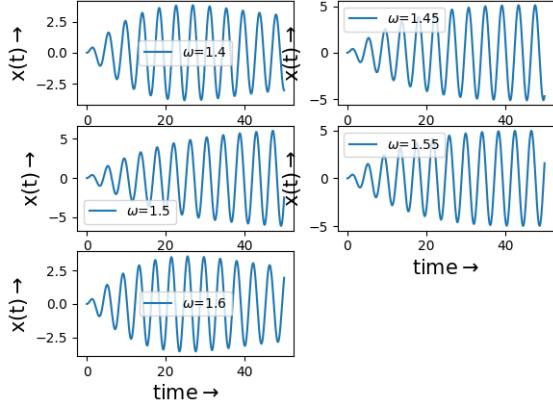


Figure 3: responses at diff frequencies

### 3 Coupled spring problem

We now consider a coupled Differential system

$$\ddot{x} + (x - y) = 0 \quad (5)$$

and

$$\ddot{y} + 2(y - x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

with the initial conditions:  $\dot{x}(0) = 0, \dot{y}(0) = 0, x(0) = 1, y(0) = 0$ . Taking Laplace Transform and solving for  $X(s)$  and  $Y(s)$ , We get:

$$X(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2}{s^3 + 3s} \quad (7)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3 + 3s} \quad (8)$$

And with time being constrained between 0 and 20 we need to plot both  $x(t), y(t)$  with respect to time.

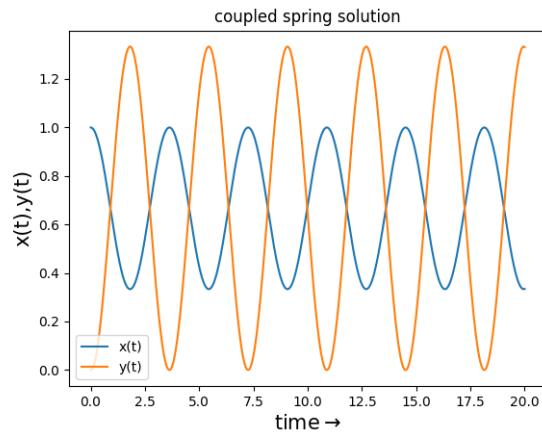


Figure 4: plot of coupled spring

## 4 Two-port Network

We need to obtain Magnitude and phase response of the steady state transfer function of given 2 port network. The Steady-State transfer function of the given circuit is given by

$$H(s) = \frac{10^6}{s^2/10^6 + 100s + 10^6} \quad (9)$$

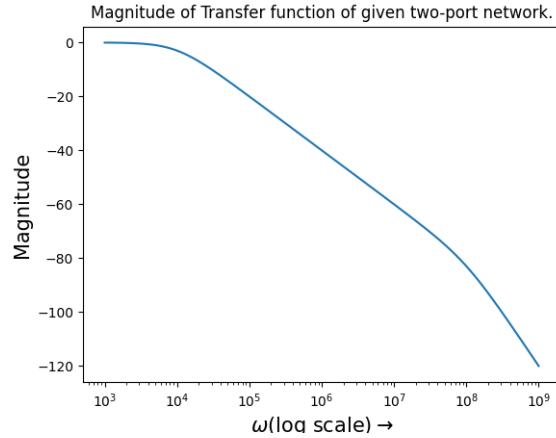


Figure 5: Magnitude response

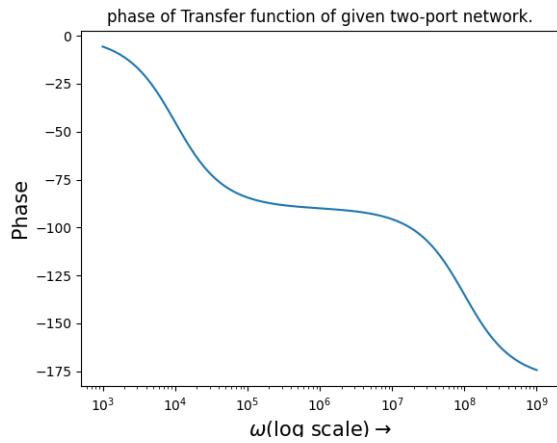


Figure 6: Phase response

## 5 Low pass filter response

Low pass filter is given by below equation:

$$V_i(t) = (\cos(10^3 t) - \cos(10^6 t))u(t)$$

we need to find output for  $0 < t < 30\mu s$  and  $0 < t < 10ms$  using `signal.lsim` nd then plot it w.r.t input. we can find all by using  $t, y, svec = sp.lsim(H, u, t)$  where y is output, u is input, H is transfer function of given 2 port network.

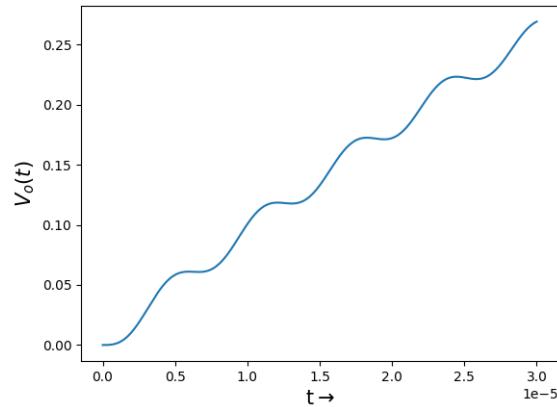


Figure 7: for  $0 < t < 30\mu s$

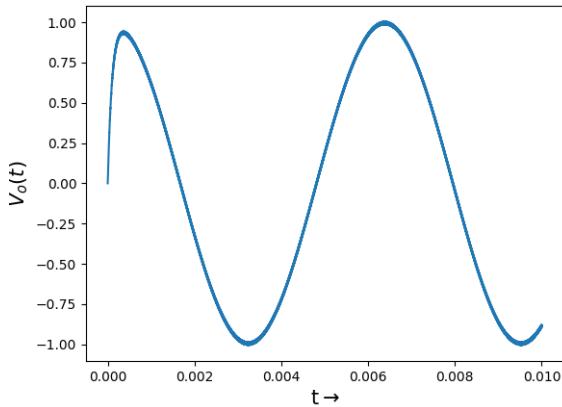


Figure 8: for  $0 < t < 10ms$

## 6 Conclusion

The `scipy.signal` library provides a useful toolkit of functions for circuit analysis. The toolkit was used for the analysis of LTI systems in various domains. The forced response of a simple spring body system was obtained over various frequencies of the applied force, and highest amplitude was observed at resonant frequency.

A coupled spring problem was solved using the `sp.impulse` function to obtain two sinusoids of the same frequency.

A two-port network, functioning as a low-pass filter was analysed and the output was obtained for a mixed frequency input.