

# Experiment 2

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## 1 Aim

Find the RC circuit response with all the 3 cases below for a square wave input(+5/-5V)

$$RC = T$$

$$RC \gg T$$

$$RC \ll T$$

where,

$R$  = Resistance

$C$  = Capacitance

$T$  = Time period of the input

## 2 APPARATUS/MATERIALS NEEDED

- 1) Bread Board
- 2) Resistance (1k $\Omega$  used here)
- 3) Capacitance (0.1 $\mu F$  used here)
- 4) Function Generator
- 5) CRO

## 3 THEORY

Let the output be  $V_l$  at the start of the cycle and  $V_u$  in the middle of the cycle after achieving steady-state.

And let  $V_i = 5V$  Then,

$$V_l = V_i \left(1 - e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}}\right) + V_u e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}} \quad (1)$$

$$V_u = -V_i \left(1 - e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}}\right) + V_l e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}} \quad (2)$$

Solving the above 2 equations, we get,

$$V_l = -V_i \frac{1 - e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}}}{1 + e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}}} \quad (3)$$

$$V_u = V_i \frac{1 - e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}}}{1 + e^{\frac{-T}{2RC}}} \quad (4)$$

We can observe that,

- 1) If  $T \gg RC$  then,  $V_l \rightarrow -V_i$ ,  $V_u \rightarrow V_i$
- 2) If  $T \ll RC$  then,  $V_l \rightarrow 0$ ,  $V_u \rightarrow 0$

Intuitively, we can tell, the capacitor will reach the input voltage more time we give it to charge. With less time, capacitor doesn't have much time to charge up and it doesn't give output.

Thus this circuit behaves as a low-pass filter, where lower the frequency, less the attenuation.

#### 4 PROCEDURE

- 1) Setup a resistor and a capacitor in series with help of a bread board.
- 2) Setup the function generator with a square wave of high point as 5V and low point as -5V and with required frequency
- 3) Connect the Input(red) to the resistor end and ground to the capacitor.
- 4) Connect the first channel of CRO to across the capacitor to observe it's response.
- 5) Connect the second channel of CRO across the entire circuit to observe the input.

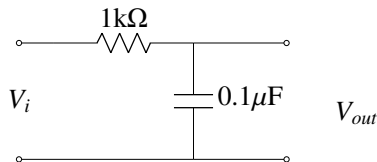


Fig. 1: Circuit Diagram

#### 5 OBSERVATIONS

##### 5.1 $RC = T$

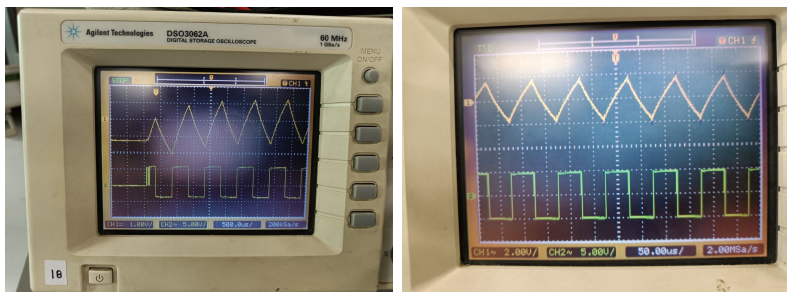


Fig. 2: Transient State and Steady State Observed with CRO

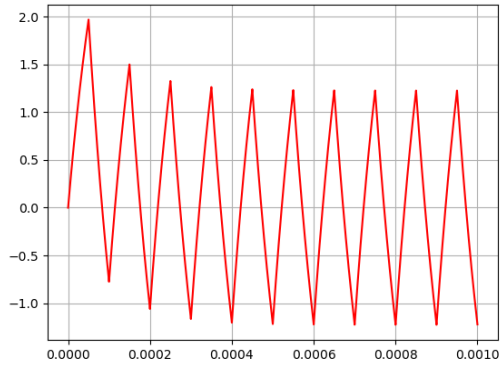


Fig. 3: Simulation

## 5.2 $RC \gg T$

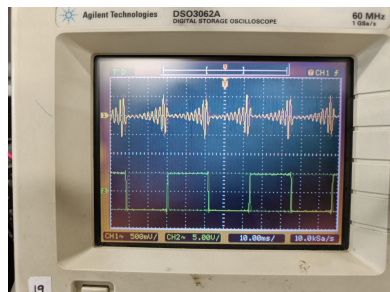


Fig. 4: Steady State Observed with CRO

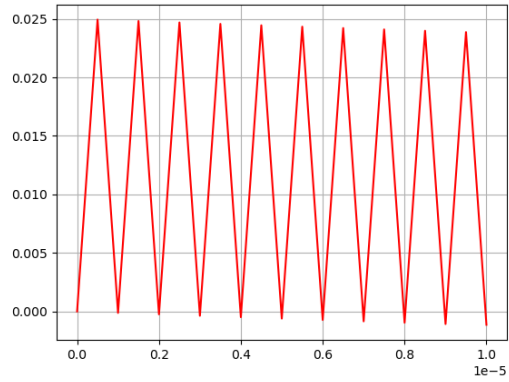


Fig. 5: Simulation

### 5.3 $RC \ll T$

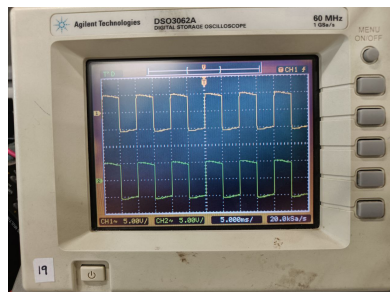


Fig. 6: Steady State Observed with CRO

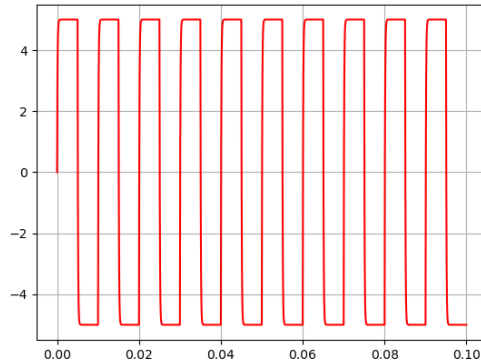


Fig. 7: Simulation

Steady State in case 2 wasn't observed properly due to machine faults.

## 6 PRECAUTIONS

- 1) Use a non polarized capacitor.
- 2) Make sure the connections are proper
- 3) Don't use very low frequency inputs or the function will not be generated properly by the function generator.