

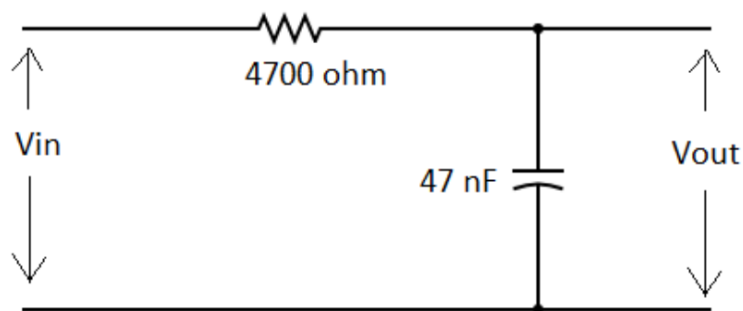
Basic EC Lab Exam

Name:	Keerti P. Charantimath
Roll Number:	19MA20059

1. Problem Statement:

Experiment No. 1

Design a CR filter given below. Apply a sinusoidal signal at the input of 2 V_{p-p}. Vary the frequency in appropriate steps by keeping the amplitude of input signal fixed. Plot the gain vs. frequency graph. Determine the type of filter. Find the 3 dB cut-off frequency from the graph and compare it with the theoretical cut-off frequency.



2. Aim of the experiment:

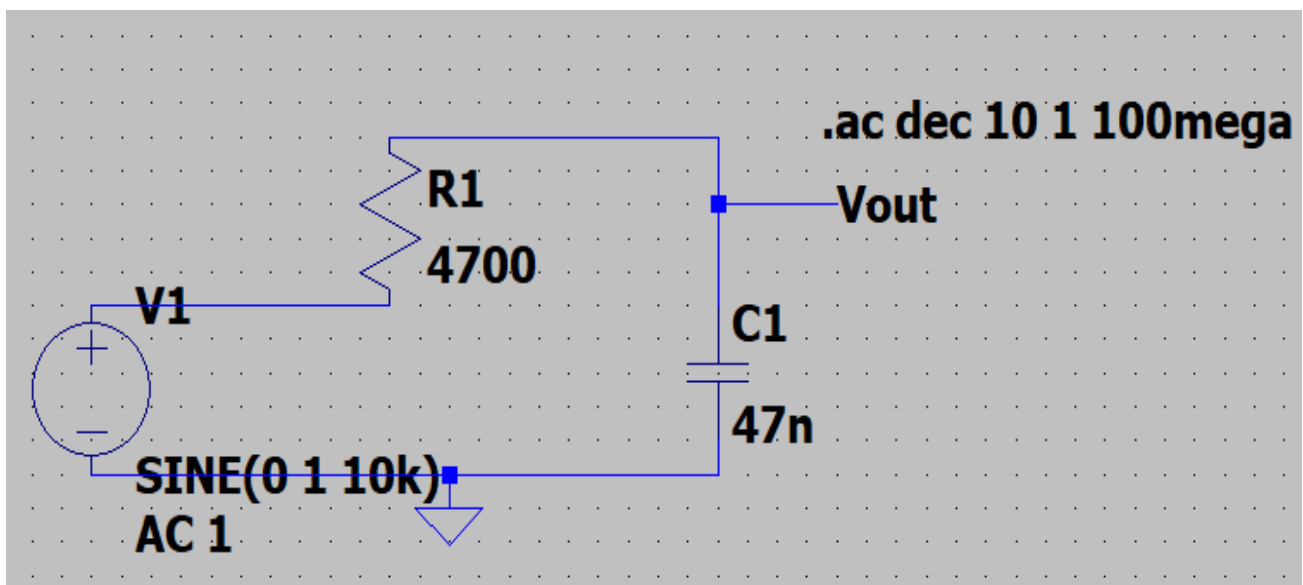
- To analyse the frequency response of the given circuit (low pass filters).
- To verify the theoretical and experimental values of 3dB cutoff frequency for the given circuit.

3. Software Used: LtSpice

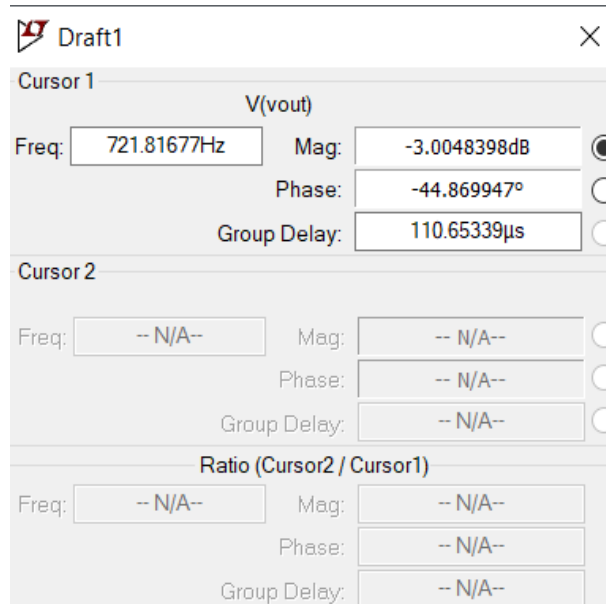
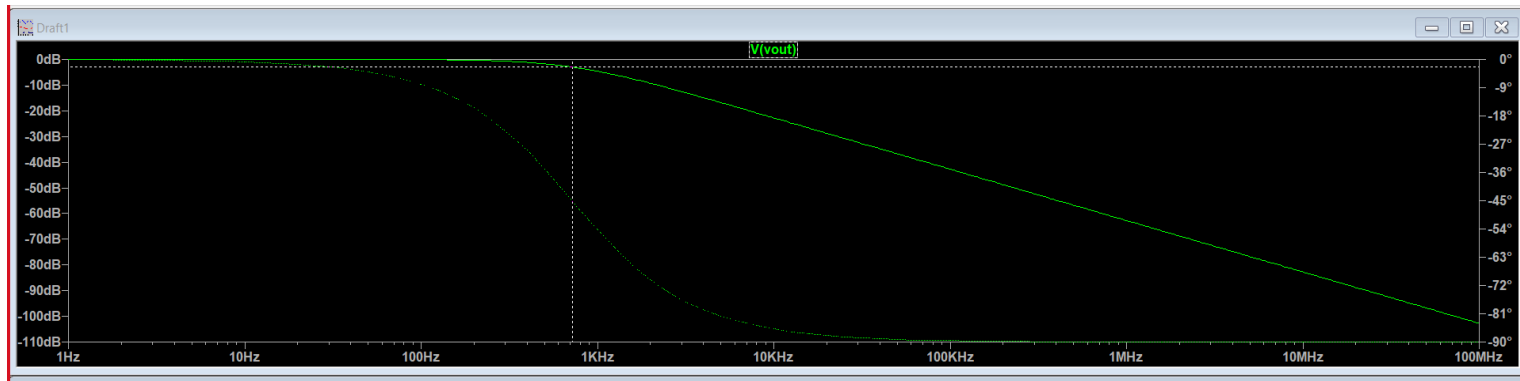
4. Tools used:

- 4700 ohm resistor
- 47 nF capacitor
- Wires
- AC voltage source with amplitude 1 V and variable frequency

5. Circuit :



6. Graph :



7. Calculation:

Cutoff frequency calculation

formula:- $f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$

$$R = 4700 \Omega$$

$$C = 47 \text{ nF} = 47 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(4700)(47 \times 10^{-9})} = 720.48 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\boxed{f_c = 720.48 \text{ Hz}} \rightarrow \text{cutoff frequency.}$$

8. Conclusion:

- The given RC filter is a **low pass filter**. It filters out high frequency inputs and allows only low frequency inputs to pass through it.
- The **3 dB cutoff frequency according to the graph** is approximately **721.81 Hz**.
- The **calculated value of 3dB cutoff frequency** is **720.48 Hz**.
- Hence, the experimental and the theoretical values of cutoff frequency are approximately of the same value.

9. Discussions:

- While performing the experiment, I observed that there were jumps in the graph initially as the data points I was plotting were far apart from each other. I finally got a smooth frequency response graph as when I increased the number of data points plotted in any frequency interval. In other words I plotted points that were close enough to give a smooth output graph.
- Low pass filters are used as noise filters. Noise has high frequency that is filtered out by low pass filters.
- Ideally we need to observe a phase shift of 90° but we see that this doesn't happen suddenly. The phase shift happens gradually and finally reaches -90° from 0° at high frequencies.