

Electronic Circuits & Networks (4331101) - Summer 2025 Solution

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Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Define following terms. (i) Active elements (ii) Bilateral elements (iii) Linear elements

Solution

Term	Definition
Active elements	Electronic components that can supply energy or power to a circuit (like batteries, generators, op-amps)
Bilateral elements	Components that allow current flow equally in both directions with same characteristics (like resistors, capacitors, inductors)
Linear elements	Components whose current-voltage relationship follows a straight line and obeys the principle of superposition (like resistors following Ohm's law)

Mnemonic

"ABL: Active powers Batteries, Bilateral flows Both ways, Linear stays Lawful"

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Capacitors of $10\mu\text{F}$, $20\mu\text{F}$ and $30\mu\text{F}$ are connected in series and supply of 200V DC is given. Find voltage across each capacitor.

Solution

For series-connected capacitors:

1. Find equivalent capacitance: $1/C_{eq} = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3$
2. Voltage division: $V_C = (C_{eq}/C_x) \times V$

Calculation: $1/C_{eq} = 1/10 + 1/20 + 1/30 = 0.1 + 0.05 + 0.033 = 0.183$ $C_{eq} = 5.46\mu\text{F}$

Capacitor	Formula	Calculation	Voltage
$C_1 = 10\mu\text{F}$	$V_1 = (C_{eq}/C_1) \times V$	$(5.46/10) \times 200 = 109.2\text{V}$	109.2V
$C_2 = 20\mu\text{F}$	$V_2 = (C_{eq}/C_2) \times V$	$(5.46/20) \times 200 = 54.6\text{V}$	54.6V
$C_3 = 30\mu\text{F}$	$V_3 = (C_{eq}/C_3) \times V$	$(5.46/30) \times 200 = 36.4\text{V}$	36.4V

Mnemonic

"Smaller Capacitors get Larger Voltages"

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Explain Node pair voltage method for graph theory.

Solution

Node pair voltage method is a systematic approach to analyze electrical networks.

Procedure:

1. Select a reference node (ground)
2. Identify the node voltages ($N - 1$ unknowns for N nodes)
3. Apply KCL at each non-reference node
4. Express branch currents in terms of node voltages
5. Solve the equations for node voltages

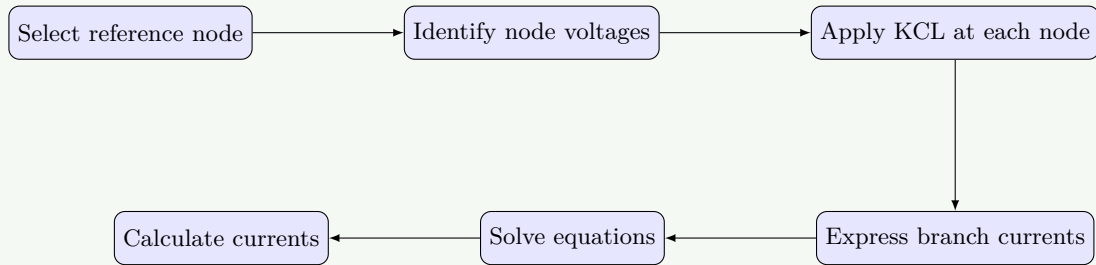


Figure 1. Node Pair Voltage Method Procedure

Key advantages:

- **Fewer equations:** Only $(n - 1)$ equations for n nodes
- **Computational efficiency:** Reduces system complexity
- **Direct voltage solutions:** Provides node voltages directly
- **Systematic approach:** Works for any network topology

Mnemonic

“GARCS: Ground, Assign voltages, Relate with KCL, Calculate currents, Solve equations”

Question 1(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain voltage division method with necessary equations.

Solution

Voltage division is a method to calculate how voltage distributes across series components.

Principle: In a series circuit, voltage divides proportionally to component resistances/impedances.

Formula: For a resistor R_1 in a series circuit with total resistance R_T : $V_1 = (R_1/R_T) \times V_S$

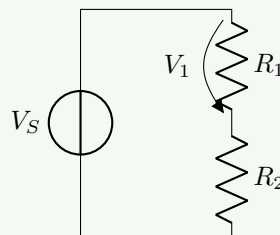


Figure 2. Voltage Divider Circuit

Mathematical explanation:

- For resistors: $V_1 = (R_1/R_T) \times V_S$

- For capacitors: $V_1 = (1/C_1)/(1/C_T) \times V_S = (C_T/C_1) \times V_S$
- For inductors: $V_1 = (L_1/L_T) \times V_S$
- For complex impedances: $V_1 = (Z_1/Z_T) \times V_S$

Examples:

1. Voltage across a $1\text{k}\Omega$ resistor in series with $4\text{k}\Omega$ with 5V source $= (1/5) \times 5\text{V} = 1\text{V}$
2. Voltage across a $10\mu\text{F}$ capacitor in series with $40\mu\text{F}$ with 10V source $= (1/10)/(1/8) \times 10\text{V} = 8\text{V}$

Mnemonic

“The BIGGER the RESISTANCE, the BIGGER the VOLTAGE drop”

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Write open circuit impedance parameters of Two port network.

Solution**Open Circuit Impedance Parameters:**

Parameter	Equation	Physical Meaning
Z_{11}	$Z_{11} = V_1/I_1$ (when $I_2 = 0$)	Input impedance with output open-circuited
Z_{12}	$Z_{12} = V_1/I_2$ (when $I_1 = 0$)	Transfer impedance from port 2 to port 1
Z_{21}	$Z_{21} = V_2/I_1$ (when $I_2 = 0$)	Transfer impedance from port 1 to port 2
Z_{22}	$Z_{22} = V_2/I_2$ (when $I_1 = 0$)	Output impedance with input open-circuited

Mnemonic

“ZIPO: Z-parameters with Inputs and outputs, Ports Open where needed”

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Derive conversion from T-type network to Π -type network.

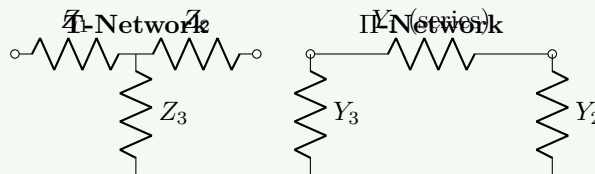
Solution**T to Π Network Conversion:**

Figure 3. T and Π Network Conversion

Conversion Equations:

Π -Parameter	Formula	Based on T-Parameters
$Y_1 = 1/Z_{\pi 1}$	$Y_1 = Z_2/(Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1)$	Reciprocal of Z_1 equivalent
$Y_2 = 1/Z_{\pi 2}$	$Y_2 = Z_1/(Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1)$	Reciprocal of Z_2 equivalent
$Y_3 = 1/Z_{\pi 3}$	$Y_3 = Z_3/(Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1)$	Reciprocal of Z_3 equivalent

Derivation Steps:

1. Define determinant $\Delta = Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1$
2. Use network theory to derive $Y_1 = Z_2 / \Delta$
3. Similarly, $Y_2 = Z_1 / \Delta$ and $Y_3 = Z_3 / \Delta$

Mnemonic

“Delta Divides: Y1 gets Z2, Y2 gets Z1, Y3 gets Z3”

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Three resistances of 1, 1 and 1 ohms are connected in Delta. Find equivalent resistances in star connection.

Solution

Delta to Star Conversion:

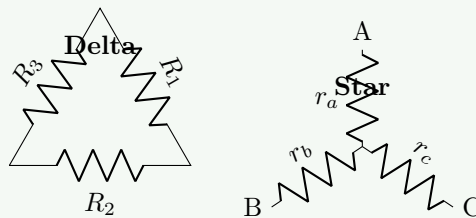


Figure 4. Delta to Star Conversion

Conversion Formulas:

- $r_a = (R_1 \times R_3) / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$
- $r_b = (R_1 \times R_2) / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$
- $r_c = (R_2 \times R_3) / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$

Calculation: Given: $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 1\Omega$ Sum of resistances: $R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 3\Omega$

Star Resistor	Formula	Calculation	Result
r_a	$(R_1 \times R_3) / \Sigma R$	$(1 \times 1) / 3$	0.333Ω
r_b	$(R_1 \times R_2) / \Sigma R$	$(1 \times 1) / 3$	0.333Ω
r_c	$(R_2 \times R_3) / \Sigma R$	$(1 \times 1) / 3$	0.333Ω

Mnemonic

“Product Over Sum: Each star arm gets the product of adjacent delta sides divided by the sum of all”

Question 2(a) OR [3 marks]

Define. (i) Transfer Impedance (ii) Image Impedance (iii) Driving point Impedance

Solution

Term	Definition
Transfer Impedance	Ratio of output voltage at one port to input current at another port when all other ports are open-circuited ($Z_{21} = V_2/I_1$ when $I_2 = 0$)
Image Impedance	Input impedance at port when the output port is terminated with its own image impedance, creating infinite chain with same impedance at all points
Driving point Impedance	Input impedance seen when looking into a specified port or terminal pair ($Z_{11} = V_1/I_1$ for port 1)

Mnemonic

“TID: Transfer relates ports, Image creates reflections, Driving point looks inward”

Question 2(b) OR [4 marks]

Get the equation for characteristics impedance Z for a standard 'T' network.

Solution

Characteristic Impedance of 'T' network:

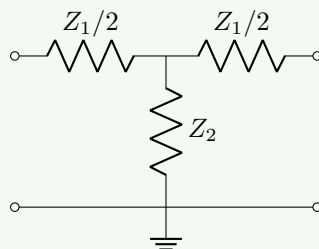


Figure 5. Symmetrical T-Network

Derivation: For a symmetrical T-network with series impedance Z_1 (split as $Z_1/2$ on each side) and shunt impedance Z_2 : $Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1^2/4}$

Steps:

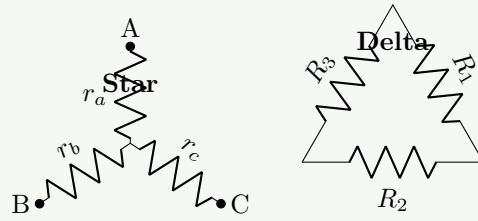
1. ABCD parameters for T-network:
 - $A = 1 + Z_1/2Z_2$
 - $B = Z_1 + Z_1^2/4Z_2$
 - $C = 1/Z_2$
 - $D = 1 + Z_1/2Z_2$
2. From transmission line theory, $Z_0 = \sqrt{B/C}$
3. Substituting: $Z_0 = \sqrt{(Z_1 + Z_1^2/4Z_2)/(1/Z_2)}$
4. Simplifying: $Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1^2/4}$

Mnemonic

“Square root of Z-products plus quarter-square”

Question 2(c) OR [7 marks]

Three resistances of 6, 15 and 10 ohms are connected in star. Find equivalent resistances in delta connection.

Solution**Star to Delta Conversion:****Figure 6.** Star to Delta Conversion**Conversion Formulas:**

- $R_1 = (r_a r_b + r_b r_c + r_c r_a) / r_a$
- $R_2 = (r_a r_b + r_b r_c + r_c r_a) / r_b$
- $R_3 = (r_a r_b + r_b r_c + r_c r_a) / r_c$

Calculation: Given: $r_a = 6\Omega$, $r_b = 15\Omega$, $r_c = 10\Omega$ Sum of products $= (6 \times 15) + (15 \times 10) + (10 \times 6) = 90 + 150 + 60 = 300$

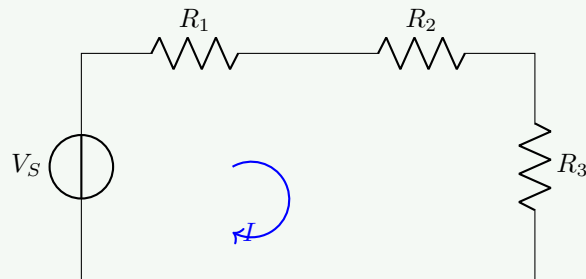
Delta Resistor	Formula	Calculation	Result
R_1	Sum of Products/ r_a	$300/6$	50Ω
R_2	Sum of Products/ r_b	$300/15$	20Ω
R_3	Sum of Products/ r_c	$300/10$	30Ω

Mnemonic

“Sum of Products Over Each: Delta side gets all products divided by opposite star arm”

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Analyze the circuit (R1, R2 and R3 Connected in series with dc supply) to calculate loop current using KVL.

Solution**KVL for Series Circuit:****Figure 7.** Series Circuit for KVL

KVL Equation: $V_S - IR_1 - IR_2 - IR_3 = 0$

Loop Current: $I = V_S / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$

Steps:

1. Identify all elements in the loop: V_S, R_1, R_2, R_3
2. Apply KVL: Sum of voltage rises = Sum of voltage drops
3. Solve for I : $I = V_S / R_{eq}$ where $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

Mnemonic

“KVL: Kirchhoff’s Voltage Loop requires total resistance”

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

State Norton’s theorem

Solution

Norton’s Theorem: Any linear electrical network consisting of voltage sources, current sources, and resistances can be replaced by an equivalent circuit consisting of a current source I_N in parallel with a resistance R_N .

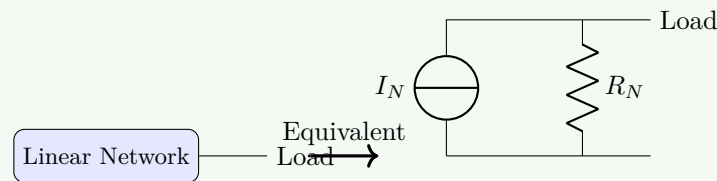


Figure 8. Norton’s Equivalent Circuit

How to find Norton equivalent:

1. **Norton Current (I_N):** Short-circuit current flowing through the load terminals
2. **Norton Resistance (R_N):** Input resistance seen at the terminals with all sources replaced by their internal resistances

Mnemonic

“SCIP: Short-Circuit current In Parallel with equivalent resistance”

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Explain the steps to calculate the current in any branch of the ckt using superposition theorem

Solution

Superposition Theorem Application:

Principle: In a linear circuit with multiple sources, the response in any element equals the sum of responses caused by each source acting alone.

Steps:

1. Consider only one source at a time
2. Replace other voltage sources with short circuits
3. Replace other current sources with open circuits
4. Calculate partial current for each source
5. Add all partial currents (algebraically) for final current

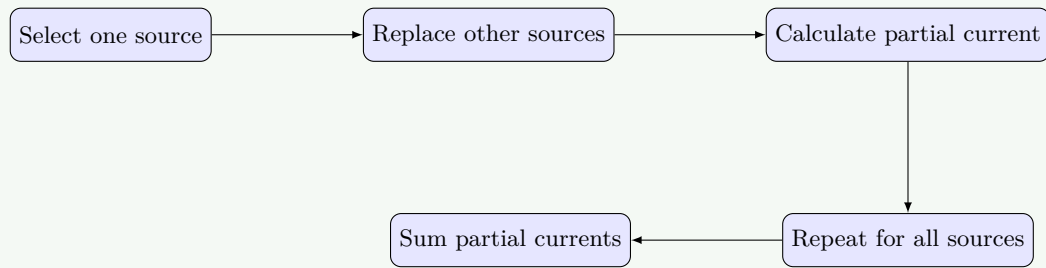


Figure 9. Superposition Process

Mathematical Expression: $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_n$ where I_1, I_2 , etc. are partial currents due to individual sources

Example calculation: For a branch with current contributions: $I_1 = 2A$ (from source 1) $I_2 = -1A$ (from source 2) $I_3 = 0.5A$ (from source 3) Total current = $2A + (-1A) + 0.5A = 1.5A$

Mnemonic

“OSACI: One Source Active, Calculate and Integrate”

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Analyze the circuit (R1, R2 and R3 Connected in parallel with dc supply) to calculate node voltage using KCL.

Solution

KCL for Parallel Circuit:

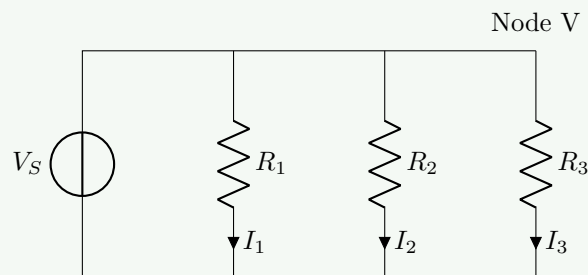


Figure 10. Parallel Circuit for KCL

KCL Equation: $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = I_{total}$ (if current source) or simply sum of currents from node is zero. Here connected to DC supply V_S : Since parallel, Voltage across each R is V_S . Node Voltage $V = V_S$.

Steps:

1. Identify node voltage V
2. Express branch currents: $I_1 = V/R_1, I_2 = V/R_2, I_3 = V/R_3$
3. Apply KCL if there was a current source. For Voltage source, V is known.
4. If V_S connected via series resistor, then $V/R_1 + V/R_2 + V/R_3 = (V_S - V)/R_{series}$.

Mnemonic

“KCL: Kirchhoff’s Current Law means parallel voltage equals source”

Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

State Maximum power transfer theorem.

Solution

Maximum Power Transfer Theorem: For a source with internal resistance, maximum power is transferred to the load when the load resistance equals the source's internal resistance.

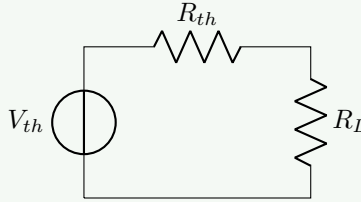


Figure 11. Maximum Power Transfer Circuit

Mathematical expression:

- Maximum power transfer occurs when $R_L = R_{source}$ (or R_{th})
- Maximum power: $P_{max} = V_{th}^2 / (4 \times R_{th})$

Key points:

- **Efficiency:** Only 50% at maximum power transfer
- **AC Circuits:** Load impedance must be complex conjugate of source impedance ($Z_L = Z_S^*$)
- **Applications:** Signal transmission, audio systems, RF circuits

Mnemonic

“MEET: Maximum Efficiency Equals when Thevenin-matched”

Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain the steps to calculate V_{th} , R_{th} and load current in the ckt using Thevenin's theorem

Solution

Thevenin's Theorem Application:

Principle: Any linear electrical network with voltage and current sources can be replaced by an equivalent circuit with a single voltage source V_{th} and a series resistance R_{th} .

Steps:

1. Remove the load resistance from the circuit
2. Calculate open-circuit voltage (V_{th}) across the load terminals
3. Replace all sources with their internal resistances (voltage sources as short circuits, current sources as open circuits)
4. Calculate equivalent resistance (R_{th}) seen from the load terminals
5. Draw the Thevenin equivalent circuit with V_{th} and R_{th}
6. Reconnect the load and calculate load current: $I_L = V_{th} / (R_{th} + R_L)$

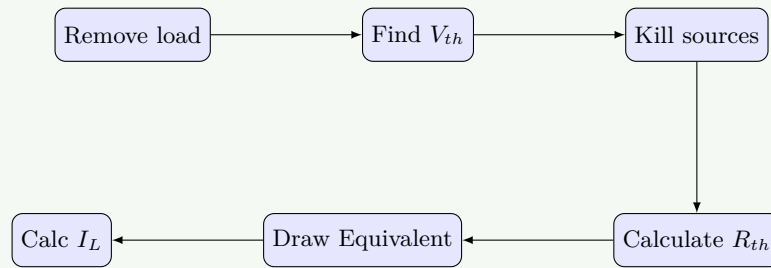


Figure 12. Thevenin's Procedure

Example calculation:

- If $V_{th} = 12V$
- $R_{th} = 3\Omega$
- $R_L = 6\Omega$
- Then $I_L = 12V / (3\Omega + 6\Omega) = 12V / 9\Omega = 1.33A$

Mnemonic

"VORTE: Voltage Open, Resistance with sources Transformed, Equivalent circuit"

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Analyze the circuit (R1, R2 and R3 Connected in series with dc supply) to calculate loop current using KVL.

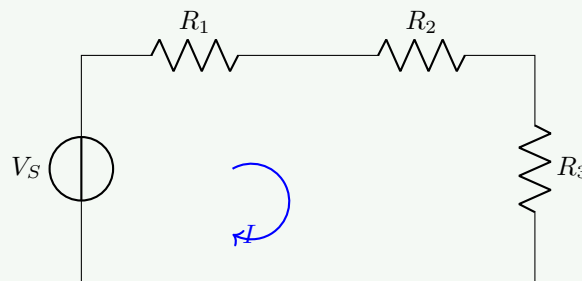
Solution**KVL for Series Circuit:**

Figure 13. Series Circuit for KVL

KVL Equation: $V_S - IR_1 - IR_2 - IR_3 = 0$

Loop Current: $I = V_S / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$

Steps:

1. Identify all elements in the loop: V_S, R_1, R_2, R_3
2. Apply KVL: Sum of voltage rises = Sum of voltage drops
3. Solve for I : $I = V_S / R_{eq}$ where $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

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"KVL: Kirchhoff's Voltage Loop requires total resistance"

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

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Solution

Norton's Theorem: Any linear electrical network consisting of voltage sources, current sources, and resistances can be replaced by an equivalent circuit consisting of a current source I_N in parallel with a resistance R_N .

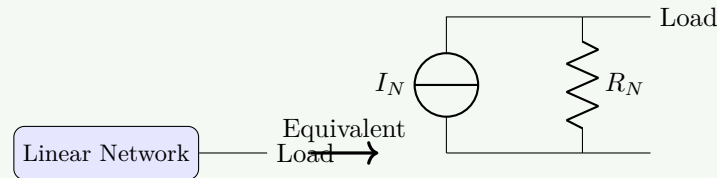


Figure 14. Norton's Equivalent Circuit

How to find Norton equivalent:

1. **Norton Current (I_N):** Short-circuit current flowing through the load terminals
2. **Norton Resistance (R_N):** Input resistance seen at the terminals with all sources replaced by their internal resistances

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Question 3(c) [7 marks]

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Steps:

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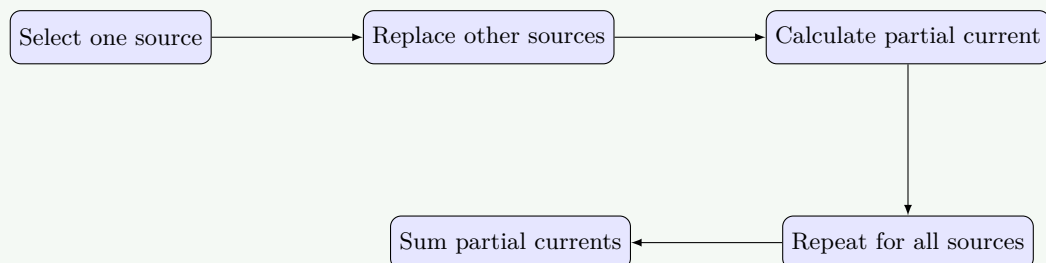


Figure 15. Superposition Process

Mathematical Expression: $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_n$ where I_1, I_2 , etc. are partial currents due to individual sources

Example calculation: For a branch with current contributions: $I_1 = 2A$ (from source 1) $I_2 = -1A$ (from source 2) $I_3 = 0.5A$ (from source 3) Total current = $2A + (-1A) + 0.5A = 1.5A$

Mnemonic

“OSACI: One Source Active, Calculate and Integrate”

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Analyze the circuit (R1, R2 and R3 Connected in parallel with dc supply) to calculate node voltage using KCL.

Solution

KCL for Parallel Circuit:

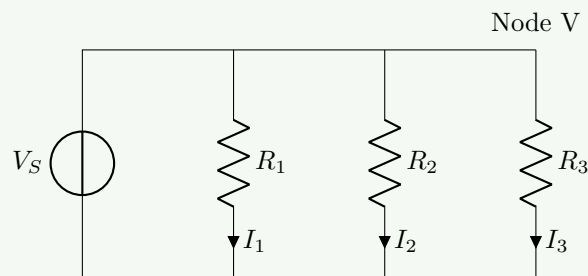


Figure 16. Parallel Circuit for KCL

KCL Equation: $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = I_{total}$ (if current source) or simply sum of currents from node is zero. Here connected to DC supply V_S : Since parallel, Voltage across each R is V_S . Node Voltage $V = V_S$.

Steps:

1. Identify node voltage V
2. Express branch currents: $I_1 = V/R_1, I_2 = V/R_2, I_3 = V/R_3$
3. Apply KCL if there was a current source. For Voltage source, V is known.
4. If V_S connected via series resistor, then $V/R_1 + V/R_2 + V/R_3 = (V_S - V)/R_{series}$.

Mnemonic

“KCL: Kirchhoff’s Current Law means parallel voltage equals source”

Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

State Maximum power transfer theorem.

Solution

Maximum Power Transfer Theorem: For a source with internal resistance, maximum power is transferred to the load when the load resistance equals the source’s internal resistance.

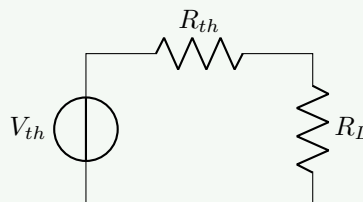


Figure 17. Maximum Power Transfer Circuit**Mathematical expression:**

- Maximum power transfer occurs when $R_L = R_{source}$ (or R_{th})
- Maximum power: $P_{max} = V_{th}^2 / (4 \times R_{th})$

Key points:

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- **AC Circuits:** Load impedance must be complex conjugate of source impedance ($Z_L = Z_S^*$)
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Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

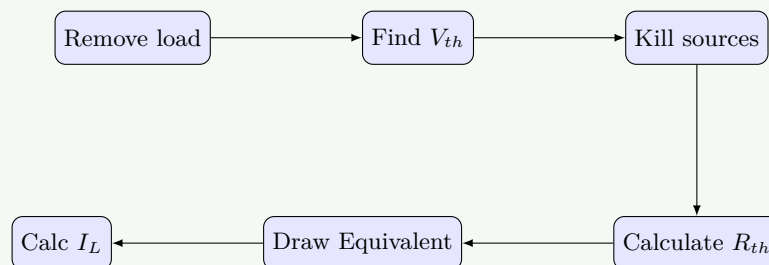
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3. Replace all sources with their internal resistances (voltage sources as short circuits, current sources as open circuits)
4. Calculate equivalent resistance (R_{th}) seen from the load terminals
5. Draw the Thevenin equivalent circuit with V_{th} and R_{th}
6. Reconnect the load and calculate load current: $I_L = V_{th} / (R_{th} + R_L)$

**Figure 18.** Thevenin's Procedure**Example calculation:**

- If $V_{th} = 12V$
- $R_{th} = 3\Omega$
- $R_L = 6\Omega$
- Then $I_L = 12V / (3\Omega + 6\Omega) = 12V / 9\Omega = 1.33A$

Mnemonic

“VORTE: Voltage Open, Resistance with sources Transformed, Equivalent circuit”

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Draw a coupled circuit. Mark L_1 , L_2 and M .

Solution

Coupled Circuit Diagram:

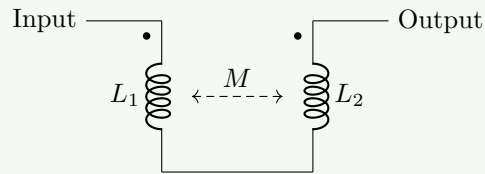


Figure 19. Magnetically Coupled Circuit

Components:

- L_1 : Self-inductance of coil 1
- L_2 : Self-inductance of coil 2
- M : Mutual inductance between coils
- Dots indicate polarity of induced voltage

Mnemonic

“M-Link: Mutual inductance links two coils together”

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Define coefficient of coupling. State the relation K , M , L_1 , L_2 .

Solution

Coefficient of Coupling (K): The fraction of magnetic flux produced by one coil that links with the other coil. It represents the extent of magnetic coupling between two coils.

Relation: $M = K\sqrt{L_1L_2}$ or $K = M/\sqrt{L_1L_2}$

Key properties:

- Range: $0 \leq K \leq 1$
- $K = 1$: Perfectly coupled (tight coupling)
- $K = 0$: No coupling (magnetically isolated)
- $K < 0.5$: Loosely coupled

Mnemonic

“K defines the Link: Ratio of Mutual to Geometric Mean of Selfs”

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Derive equation for resonant frequency of series resonance circuit. A series RLC circuit has $R=10$ ohm, $L=0.1$ H and $C=10\mu$ F. Calculate resonant frequency.

Solution

Series Resonance Derivation:

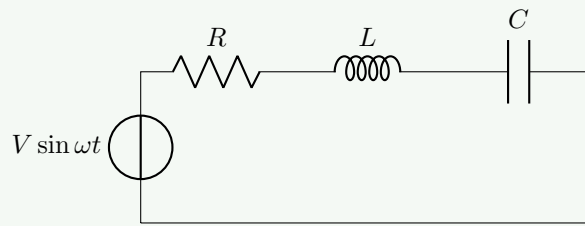


Figure 20. Series RLC Circuit

Condition for Resonance: Resonance occurs when inductive reactance equals capacitive reactance ($X_L = X_C$), making the circuit purely resistive.

Derivation:

1. $X_L = 2\pi fL$ and $X_C = 1/(2\pi fC)$
2. At resonance (f_r): $X_L = X_C$
3. $2\pi f_r L = 1/(2\pi f_r C)$
4. $(2\pi f_r)^2 = 1/(LC)$
5. $f_r = 1/(2\pi\sqrt{LC})$

Calculation: Given: $R = 10\Omega$, $L = 0.1\text{H}$, $C = 10\mu\text{F}$ ($10 \times 10^{-6}\text{F}$)

$$f_r = 1/(2\pi\sqrt{0.1 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}) = 1/(2\pi\sqrt{10^{-6}}) = 1/(2\pi \times 10^{-3}) = 1000/2\pi = 159.15 \text{ Hz}$$

Mnemonic

“Formula is inverse of 2-pi-root-LC”

Question 4(a) OR [3 marks]

Define Quality factor.

Solution

Quality Factor (Q-factor): It is a figure of merit acting as a measure of the sharpness of resonance or the selectivity of a resonant circuit.

Definitions:

1. Ratio of voltage across L or C to applied voltage at resonance (Voltage Magnification).
2. Ratio of reactive power to active power ($Q = \text{Reactive Power}/\text{Active Power}$).
3. Ratio of energy stored to energy dissipated per cycle ($Q = 2\pi \times (\text{Max Energy Stored}/\text{Energy Dissipated per cycle})$).

Formula: For Series RLC: $Q = (1/R)\sqrt{L/C} = \omega_r L/R$

Mnemonic

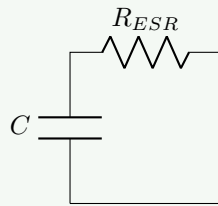
“Quality magnifies Voltage and selects Frequencies”

Question 4(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain Quality factor of a capacitor.

Solution

Quality Factor of Capacitor: It represents the efficiency of a capacitor, comparing its stored energy to its energy losses. A real capacitor has some leakage resistance or equivalent series resistance (ESR).



Real Capacitor Model

Figure 21. Real Capacitor Model

Expression: $Q_C = X_C/R_{ESR} = 1/(\omega C R_{ESR})$

Significance:

- High Q means low losses (closer to ideal capacitor).
- Important in RF circuits for sharp tuning.
- Dissipation Factor (D) is reciprocal of Q ($D = 1/Q$).

Mnemonic

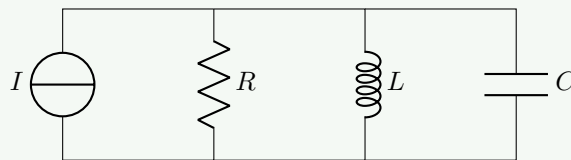
“ Q is Reactance over Resistance implies Low Loss”

Question 4(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain parallel resonance with necessary diagrams and Analysis.

Solution

Parallel Resonance (Tank Circuit):

**Figure 22.** Ideal Parallel RLC Circuit

Analysis:

1. Admittance $Y = 1/R + j(\omega C - 1/\omega L)$
2. Resonance occurs when imaginary part of admittance is zero (Susceptance $B = 0$).
3. Condition: $\omega C - 1/\omega L = 0 \implies \omega C = 1/\omega L$
4. Resonant Frequency: $f_r = 1/(2\pi\sqrt{LC})$ (same as series for ideal case)

Characteristics at Resonance:

- ****Impedance**:** Maximum ($Z = R$ purely resistive). In practical tank (L with series internal r), $Z_{dynamic} = L/(Cr)$.
- ****Current**:** Minimum from source (at voltage source), but circulating current between L and C is magnified (Current Magnification).
- ****Power Factor**:** Unity.

Mnemonic

“Parallel Resonance: Max Impedance, Min Source Current, Current Magnification”

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

List types of Attenuators.

Solution

Types of Attenuators:

Type	Configuration	Characteristics
T-type	Series-shunt-series	Symmetric, good for matching, widely used
II-type	Shunt-series-shunt	Symmetric, alternative to T-type
Lattice	Balanced bridge	Symmetrical, used in balanced lines
L-type	Series-shunt	Asymmetric, simpler design
Bridged-T	T with bridged shunt	Better frequency response, complex
O-type	Series-shunt-series-shunt	Improved rejection characteristics

Mnemonic

“TLIIBO: Top attenuators Let II signals Balance Output”

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Derive relation between Decibel and Neper

Solution

Decibel to Neper Conversion:

Definitions:

- **Decibel (dB)**: Power ratio logarithm using base 10 (common logarithm)
- **Neper (Np)**: Voltage/current ratio logarithm using base e (natural logarithm)

Derivation:

1. Power ratio in dB: $\text{Loss(dB)} = 10 \log_{10}(P_1/P_2)$
2. Voltage ratio in dB: $\text{Loss(dB)} = 20 \log_{10}(V_1/V_2)$
3. Voltage ratio in Nepers: $\text{Loss(Np)} = \ln(V_1/V_2)$
4. Converting between logarithm bases: $\log_{10}(x) = \ln(x)/\ln(10)$
5. Substitute: $\text{Loss(dB)} = 20 \ln(V_1/V_2)/\ln(10) = 20 \text{Loss(Np)}/\ln(10)$

Final Relation:

- 1 Neper = $(\ln(10)/20) \times 10 \text{ dB} \approx 20/2.303 \approx 8.686 \text{ dB}$
- 1 dB = 0.115 Neper

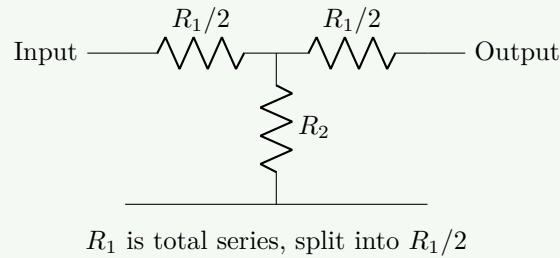
Conversion	Formula	Value
Neper to dB	$1 \text{ Np} = (20/\ln 10) \text{ dB}$	$1 \text{ Np} = 8.686 \text{ dB}$
dB to Neper	$1 \text{ dB} = (\ln 10/20) \text{ Np}$	$1 \text{ dB} = 0.115 \text{ Np}$

Mnemonic

“8.686: Eight Point Six Nepers Buy Ten decibels”

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Design T type attenuator which provides 20 dB attenuation and having characteristics Impedance of 600 ohm.

Solution**T-Type Attenuator Design:****Figure 23.** T-Type Attenuator**Design Steps:**

1. Calculate attenuation ratio N from dB: $N = 10^{(dB/20)}$
2. Calculate R_1 (Series) and R_2 (Shunt) using formulas: $R_1 = R_0 \times [(N^2 - 1)/(N^2 + 1)]$ $R_2 = R_0 \times [2N/(N^2 - 1)]$

Calculation: Given: Attenuation = 20 dB, $Z_0 = 600\Omega$

Parameter	Formula	Calculation	Result
N	$10^{(dB/20)}$	$10^{(20/20)}$	10
R_1 (total)	$R_0[(N^2 - 1)/(N^2 + 1)]$	$600[(99)/(101)]$	588.1Ω
$R_1/2$ (each arm)	$R_1/2$	$588.1/2$	294.05Ω
R_2 (shunt)	$R_0[2N/(N^2 - 1)]$	$600[20/99]$	121.2Ω

Final Values: Each series arm = 294.05Ω , Shunt arm = 121.2Ω .

Mnemonic

“N-squared minus ONE over N-squared plus ONE for series resistance”

Question 5(a) OR [3 marks]

State limitations of constant K low pass filters

Solution**Limitations of Constant-K Low Pass Filters:**

Limitation	Description
Poor cutoff transition	Gradual transition from pass band to stop band instead of sharp cutoff
Uneven impedance	Impedance varies with frequency, causing matching problems (Z_0 is not constant)
Attenuation ripple	Non-uniform attenuation in both pass band and stop band
Phase distortion	Non-linear phase response causing signal distortion
Fixed termination	Designed for specific load impedance (R_0); performance deteriorates with other loads
Limited selectivity	Poor selectivity compared to modern filter designs (m-derived filters are better)

Mnemonic

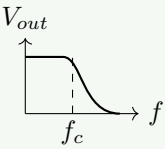
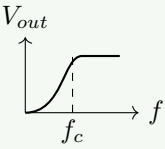
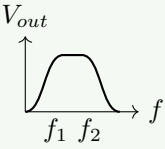
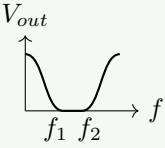
“PUAPFL: Poor transition, Uneven impedance, Attenuation ripple, Phase distortion, Fixed termination, Limited selectivity”

Question 5(b) OR [4 marks]

Give classification of filters showing frequency response curves For each of them

Solution

Classification of Filters:

Filter Type	Response Curve	Characteristics
Low Pass		Passes frequencies below cutoff f_c , blocks higher
High Pass		Blocks frequencies below cutoff f_c , passes higher
Band Pass		Passes frequencies between f_1 and f_2
Band Stop		Blocks frequencies between f_1 and f_2

Mnemonic

“LHBS: Low lets low tones, High lets high tones, Band-pass selects middle, Band-Stop rejects middle”

Question 5(c) OR [7 marks]

Derive equation for designing a constant K low pass filters.

Solution

Constant-K Low Pass Filter Design:

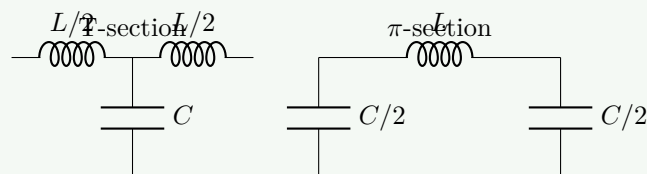


Figure 24. Constant-K Low Pass Filter Sections

Design Theory: A constant-K filter has impedance product $Z_1 Z_2 = R_0^2$ (constant) at all frequencies.

Derivation Steps:

1. For a T-section low-pass filter: Series impedance $Z_1 = j\omega L$, Shunt impedance $Z_2 = 1/j\omega C$
2. Product $Z_1 Z_2 = L/C = R_0^2$ (constant k^2)
3. Characteristic impedance at zero frequency: $R_0 = \sqrt{L/C}$

4. Cut-off frequency occurs when $Z_1/4 + Z_2 = 0$ or $Z_1 = -4Z_2$ (Pass band condition in filter theory $-1 < Z_1/4Z_2 < 0$, cutoff at limit). More simply, cutoff ω_c is where $X_L = 2X_C$ for full section? Standard formula:
 $\omega_c = 2/\sqrt{LC}$
5. From $R_0 = \sqrt{L/C}$ and $\omega_c = 2/\sqrt{LC}$: $L = R_0/\pi f_c$ $C = 1/(\pi f_c R_0)$

Final Design Equations:

- Inductance: $L = R_0/(\pi f_c)$
- Capacitance: $C = 1/(\pi f_c R_0)$
- Cutoff Frequency: $f_c = 1/(\pi\sqrt{LC})$

Mnemonic

“One over Pi-Root-LC: The frequency where we Cut”