

Name : (1)Saisao Kham (2)Haoru Xie

Assignment: Experiment 2 report

Lab session: Friday

Instructor: Dr. Liu

Due Date 9/24/2016

"This report is prepared by **Saisao Kham**, who is the first author and prepared the original draft of the report, and **Haoru Xie**, who is the second author and revised the report."

## Scoring Sheet

### Cover and Score Sheet

#### Experiment 2 - RC Filters and Diodes

Author: Saisao Kham Partner: Haoru Xie

#### Score

Item	Credit	Score
Data	3	
Low Pass Filter		
Circuit Diagram With Values of Components		
Measured and Fitted Frequency Plot; -3dB Point		
Transient, Time Response		
High Pass Filter		
Circuit Diagram With Values of Components		
Measured and Fitted Frequency Plot; -3dB Point		
Transient, Time Response		
Diode		
IV Plot		
Curve Fitting; $I_s$ , $\eta$		
Transient Response With Delay Time		
Conclusion	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	

TA Signature: Samuel Date: 9/16/16

Note: **Saisao Kham EE312** has the different form of Score sheet and failed to attach because of technical issue(scanner/photo)

## **Abstract**

Design, build, and characterize the first-order RC filters. Learn characteristics of diodes. Practice how to use instruments to measure frequency dependence, transient response, and how to perform data analysis and curve fitting. Filter design is quite simple. Consider a low pass filter with  $f_0 = 20$  kHz. There are two components, R and C. To prevent excessive loading to the signal source, we will be using the resistance in the kΩ range. A specific value of capacitance in the right order of magnitude can be chosen according to the collection of capacitors available on hand, e.g., C = 2.2 nF. Since  $2\pi f_0 = 1/RC = 1.25 \times 10^5$ , R = 3.6 kΩ. In putting the circuit together, you can use a standard resistor with a resistance of 3.1 kΩ which is a reasonably close match. You can add a 470 Ω resistor in series. For example, we can use a 10-kΩ potentiometer and adjust it to get the exact resistance. Of course, there are many combinations of R and C to accomplish the design goal. Use resistors in the kΩ range so that you won't load down the output of the function generator.

## **Introduction**

In this experiment 3, we will be introduced to RC circuit, Diode. We will also learn high pass and low pass filters of RC circuit.

## **Procedures**

For RC circuit, we will use the formula of  $f = 1/(2 \pi RC)$  to get high pass and low pass filter waveforms with  $f = 20$  kHz for lowpass and  $f = 20$  Hz for highpass.

For sinusoidal ac signals, the amplitude attenuation and the phase shift of R · C filters can be modeled in the frequency domain by using the complex impedance of capacitor: where  $\omega_0 = 1/(R \cdot C)$ . It is the angular frequency,  $2\pi f_0$ , at which the amplitude of the output voltage is reduced by a factor of  $1/\sqrt{2}$  or 70.7%. Since the power is proportional to voltage square, the power is reduced to 1/2 or 50%. For signal throughput, we often use the log scale. Decibel or dB is defined as  $10 \times \log(P_{out}/P_{in})$ . When the throughput drops to 50%, it is -3 dB from its maximum. Therefore,  $f_0$  is called the -3 dB cutoff point of the low pass filter. The cutoff frequency of a low pass filter usually occurs at high frequency. Likewise, for the high pass filter where  $j = -1$ . R · C filters can be treated as voltage dividers.

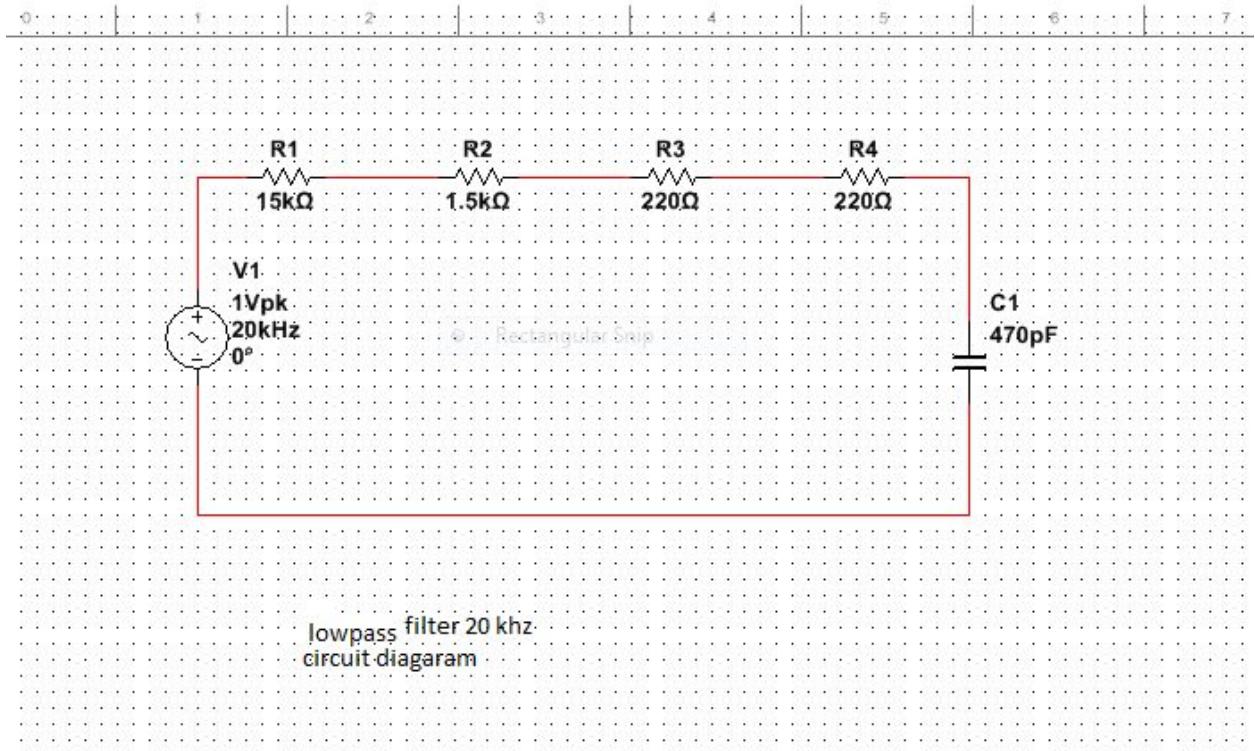
Again,  $\omega_0$  equals  $1/(R \cdot C)$ . It is the angular frequency at which the output voltage is reduced to 70.7%. The cutoff frequency of a high pass filter usually occurs at low frequency. The frequency response of low pass and high pass filters are shown in Fig. 2. There is a roll off at high frequency for the low pass filter and a roll off at low frequency for the high pass filters, respectively.

## **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Data, Waveforms, Curve Fitting, Analysis

Low Pass RC Filter -

Circuit diagram:



Note: Due to technical issue, we couldn't add ground sign between Voltage source and C1.

Using the function:  $f=1/(2\pi RC)$

As  $f=20\text{kHz}$  we using  $C=10\text{pf}$

Get the  $R$  should be  $16940\text{ ohm}$

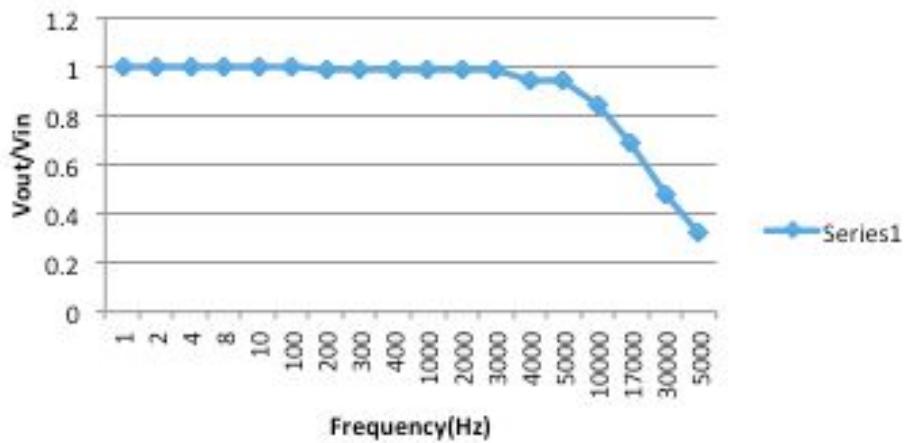
So using  $15\text{k ohm}+1.5\text{k ohm}+220\text{ ohm}+220\text{ ohm}$

Frequency response (Bode plot)

#(x,y) plot on excel goes here. (Bode Plot -Output Voltage/input Voltage (V) vs Frequency (Hz)(Low Pass Filter) as in Example -Summary on UBLearn

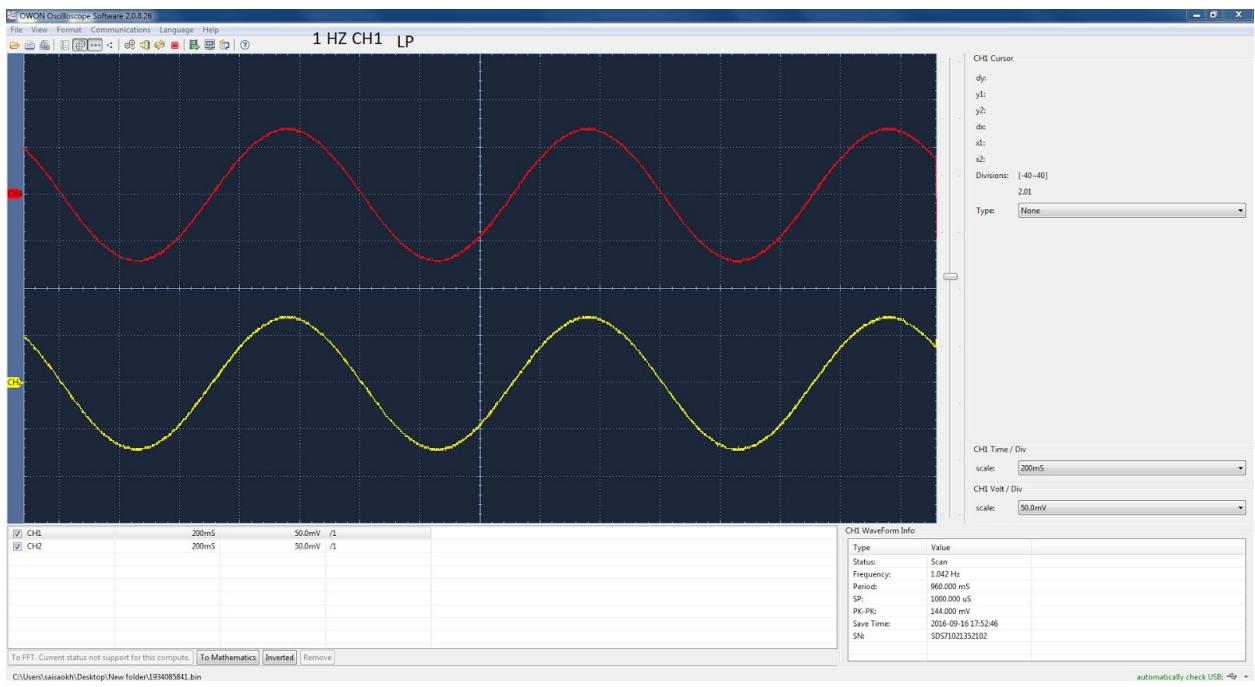
Frequency	Vout/Vin	vout	vin
1	1	0.142	0.142
2	1	0.272	0.272
4	1	0.4	0.4
8	1	0.51	0.51
10	1	0.51	0.51
100	1	1.02	1.02
200	0.981	1.02	1.04
300	0.981	1.02	1.04
400	0.981	1.02	1.04
1000	0.981	1.02	1.04
2000	0.981	1.02	1.04
3000	0.981	1.02	1.04
4000	0.942	0.98	1.04
5000	0.942	0.98	1.04
10000	0.846	0.88	1.04
17000	0.692	0.72	1.04
30000	0.48	0.5	1.04
50000	0.32	0.34	1.04

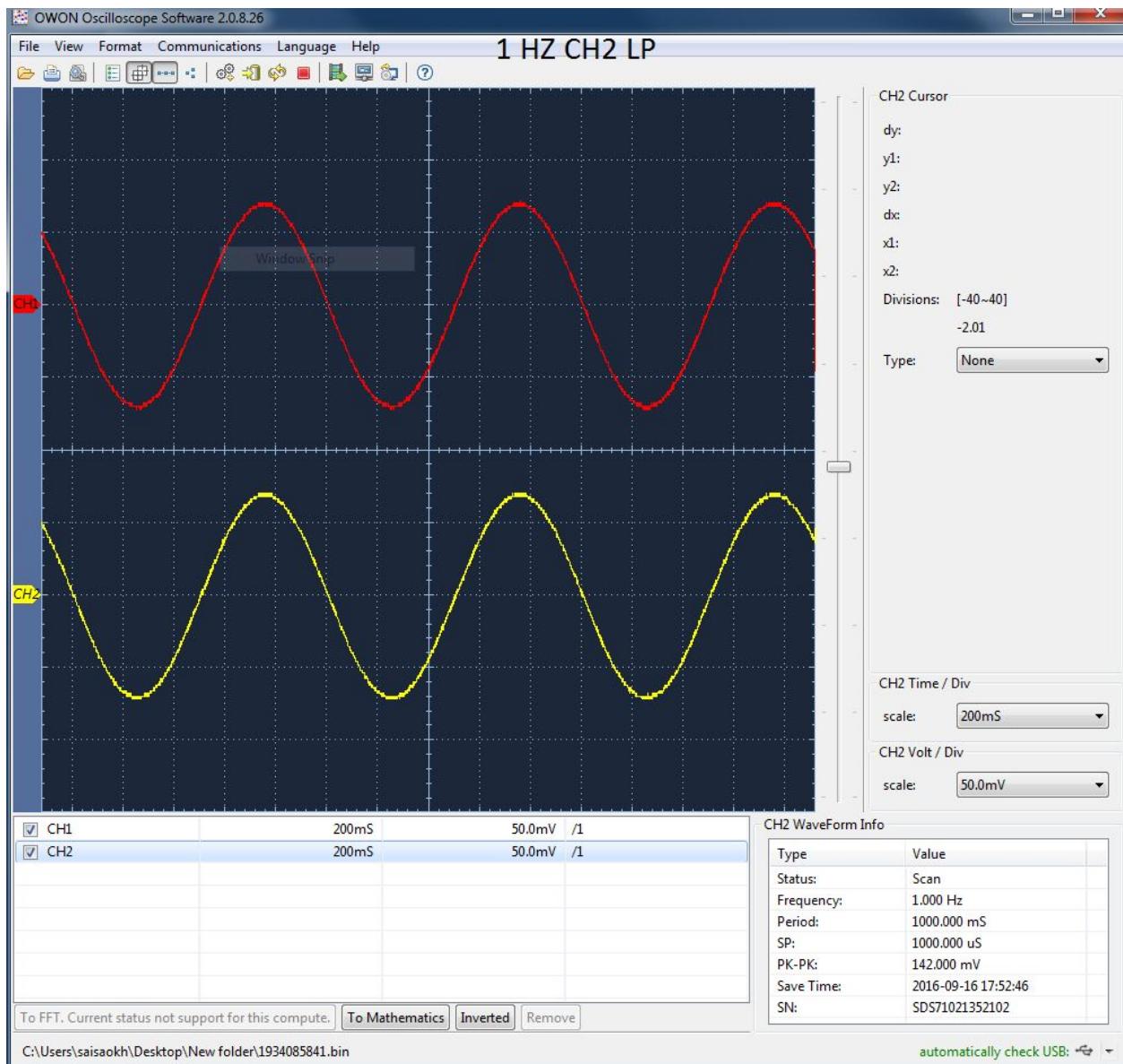
### Vout/Vin VS Frequency

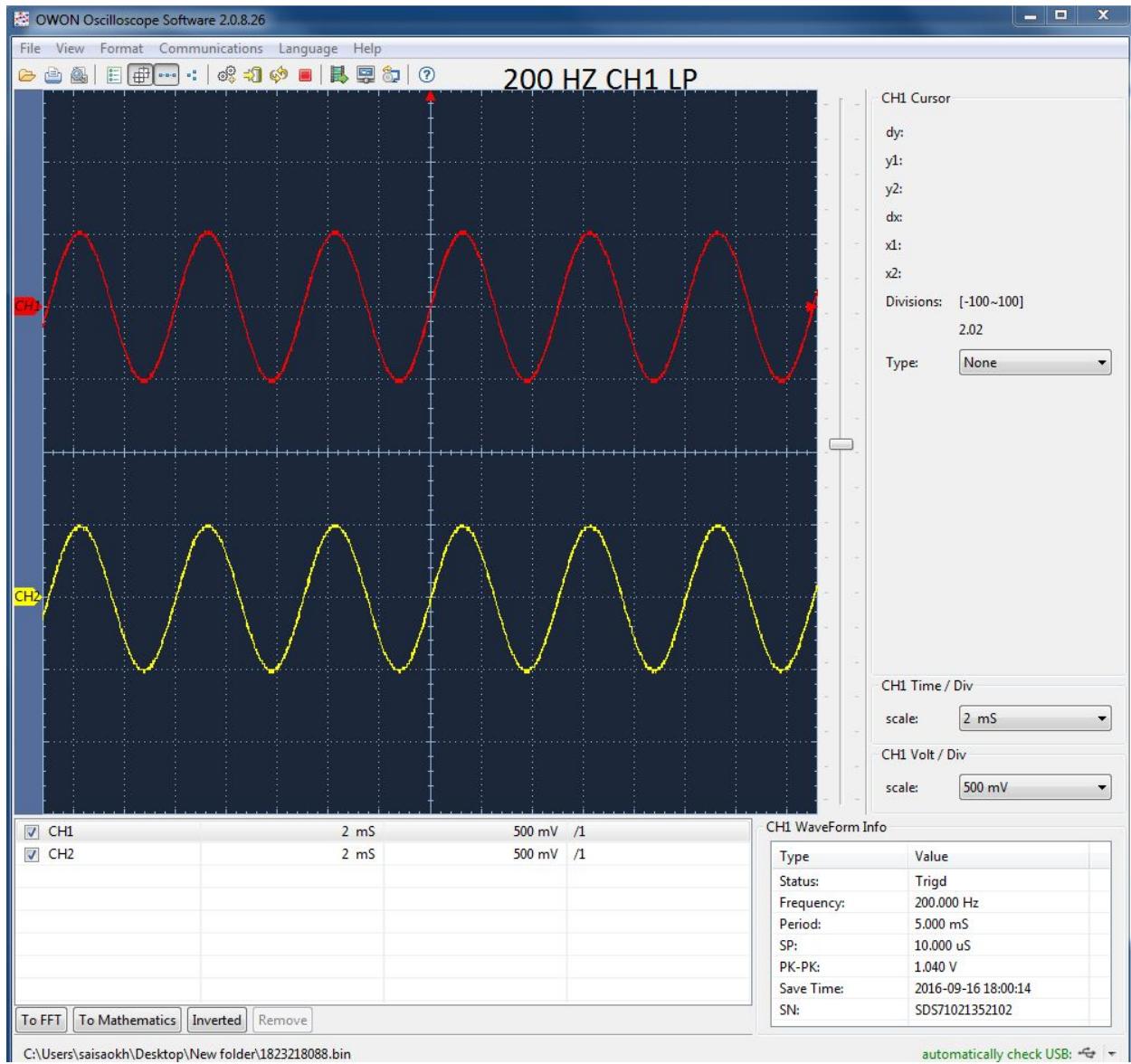


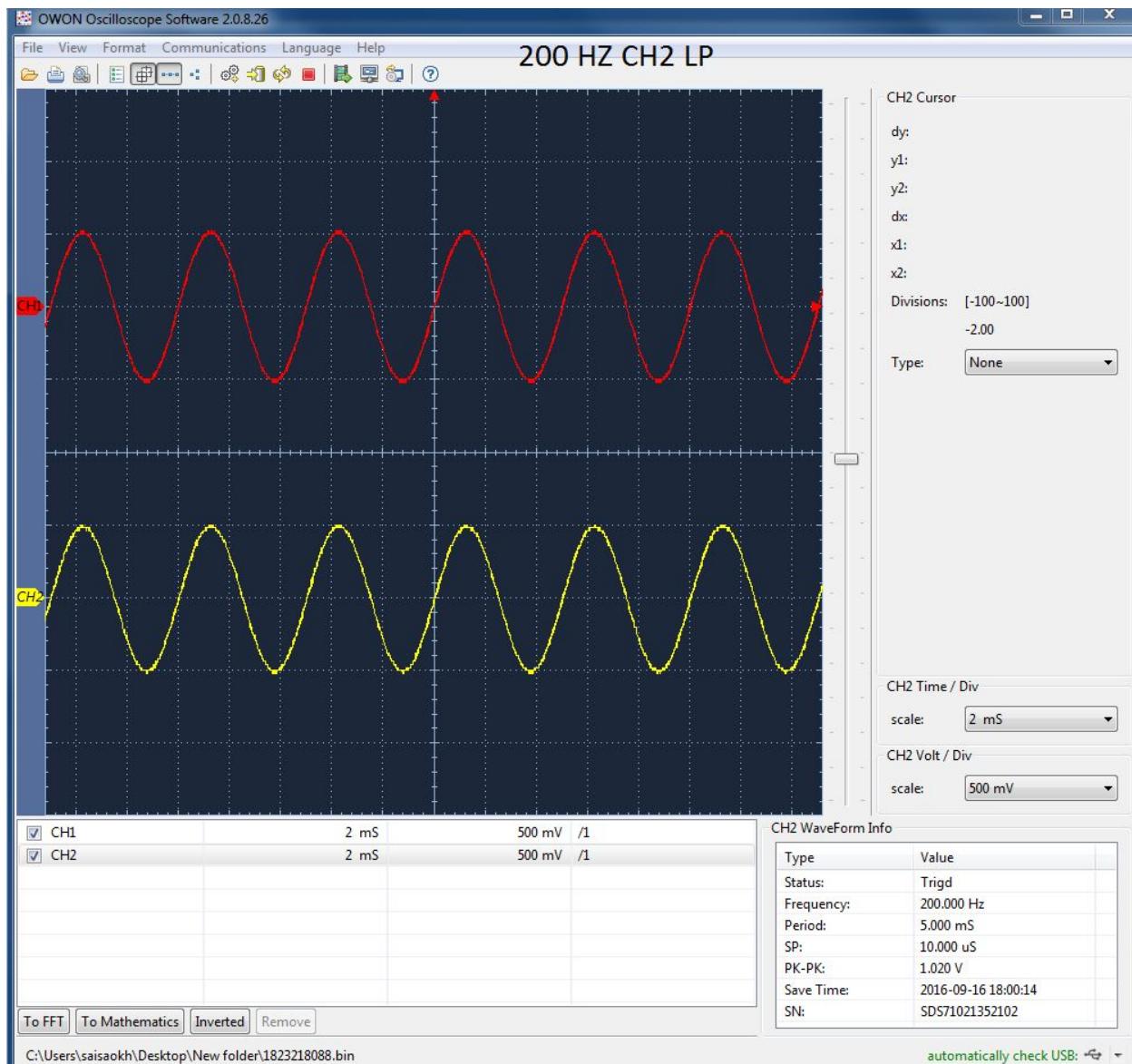
-3dB frequency: Designed 20 kHz; Measured waveforms of lowpass input and output i.e 1 Hz, 200 Hz, 2 khz, 5 khz, 17 kHz, 50 kHz, 5 kHz and square waveform as in step5 lab description.

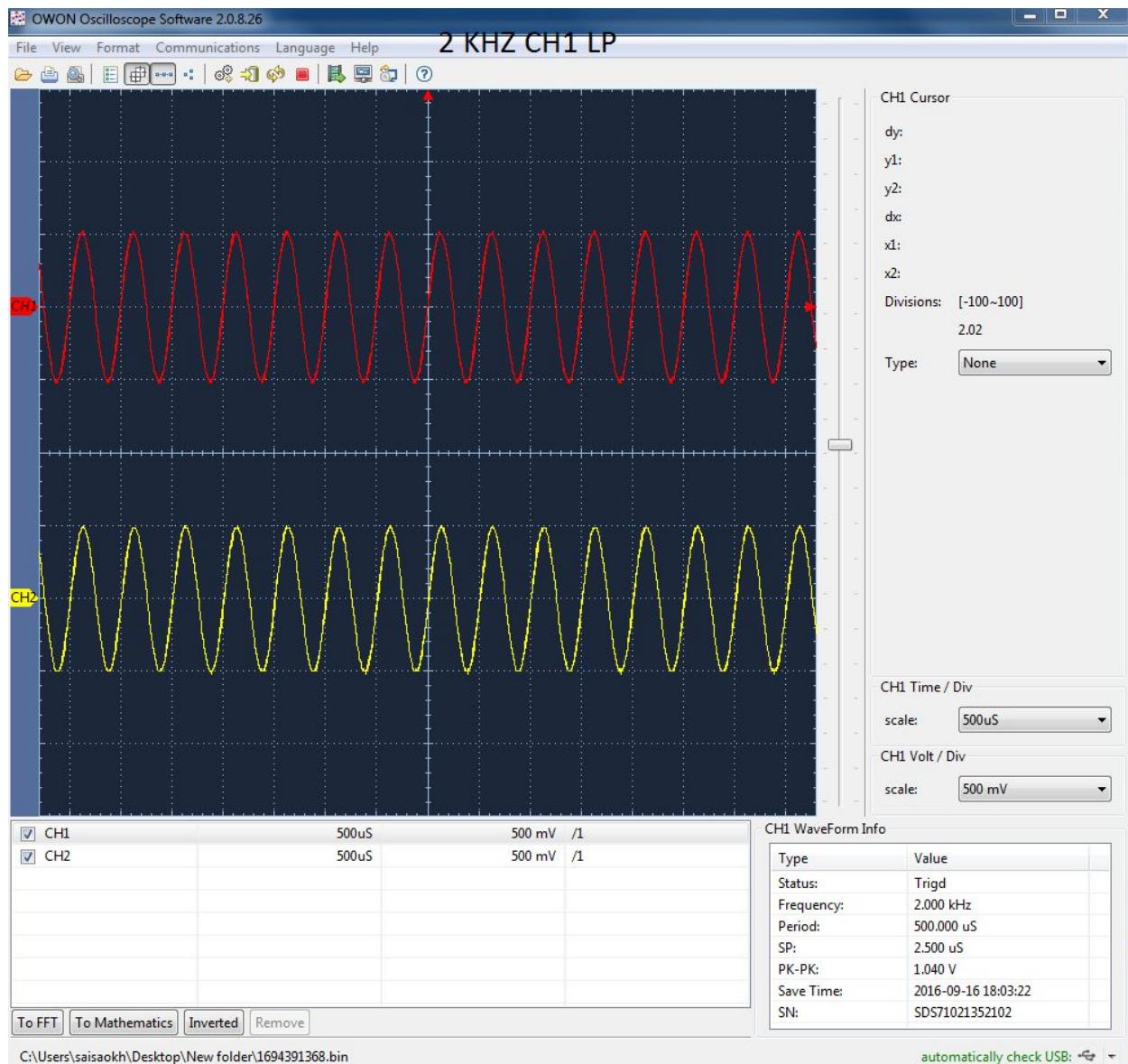
Waveforms showing a phase shift of 45-degrees at -3dB frequency

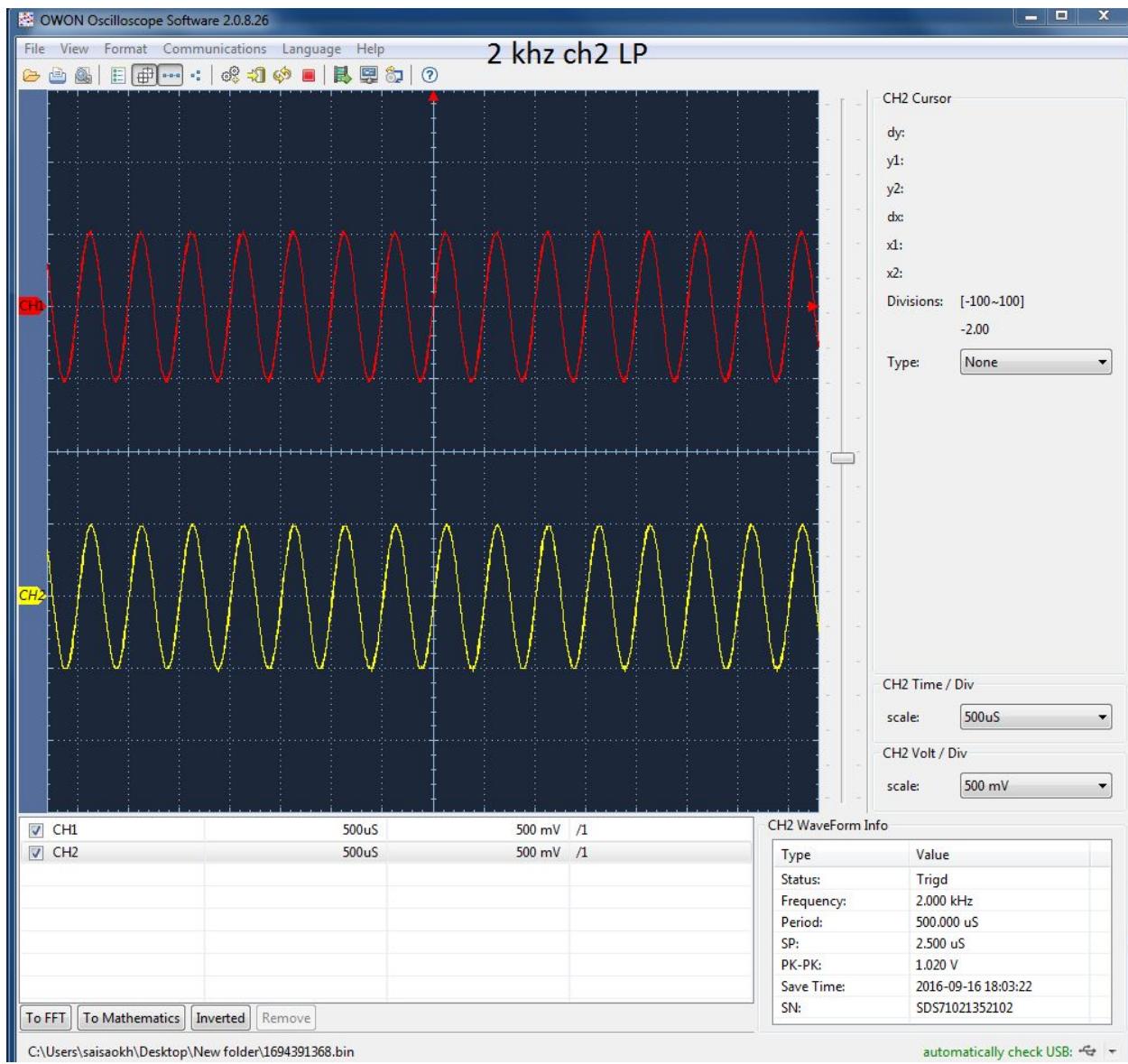


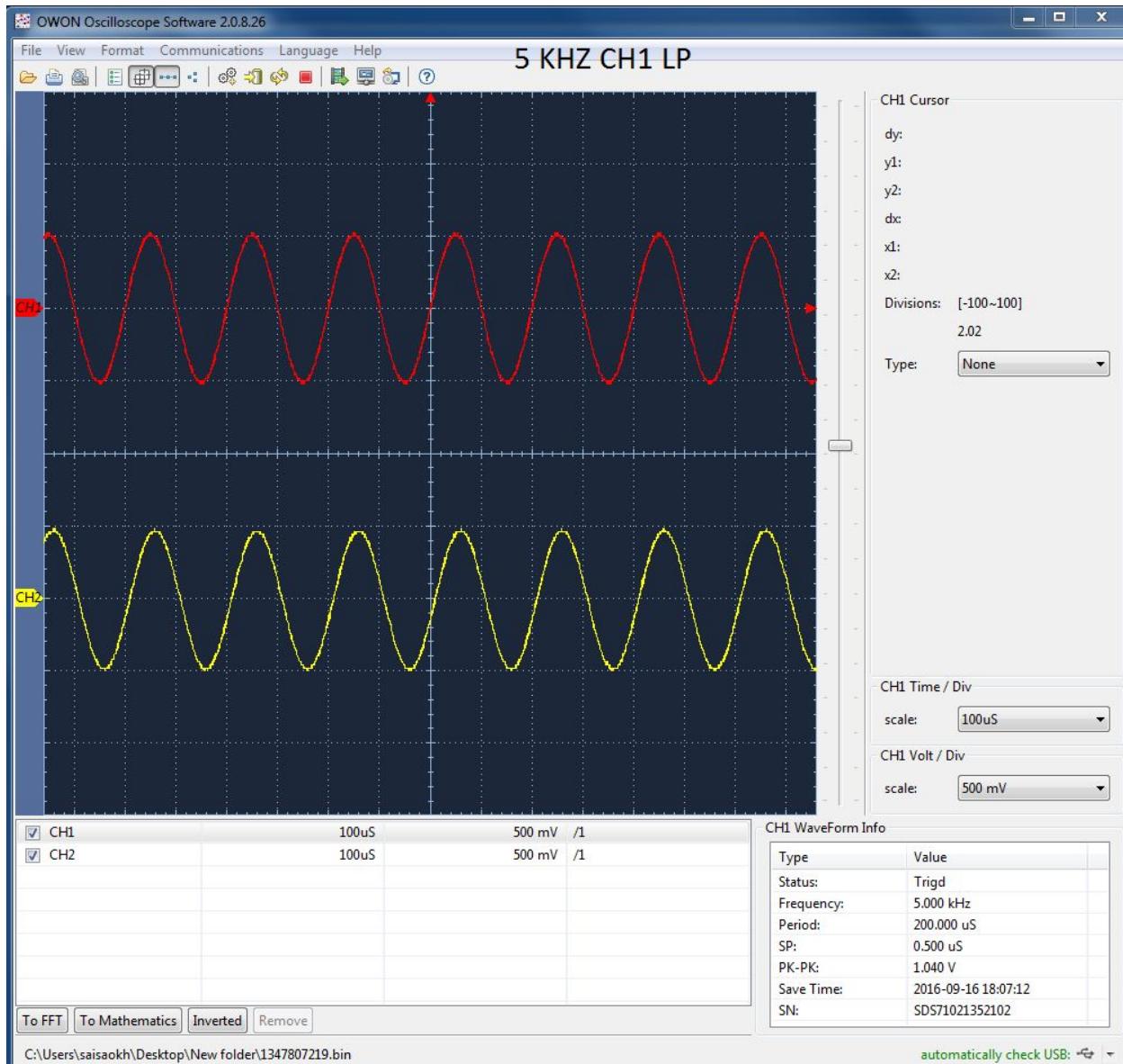


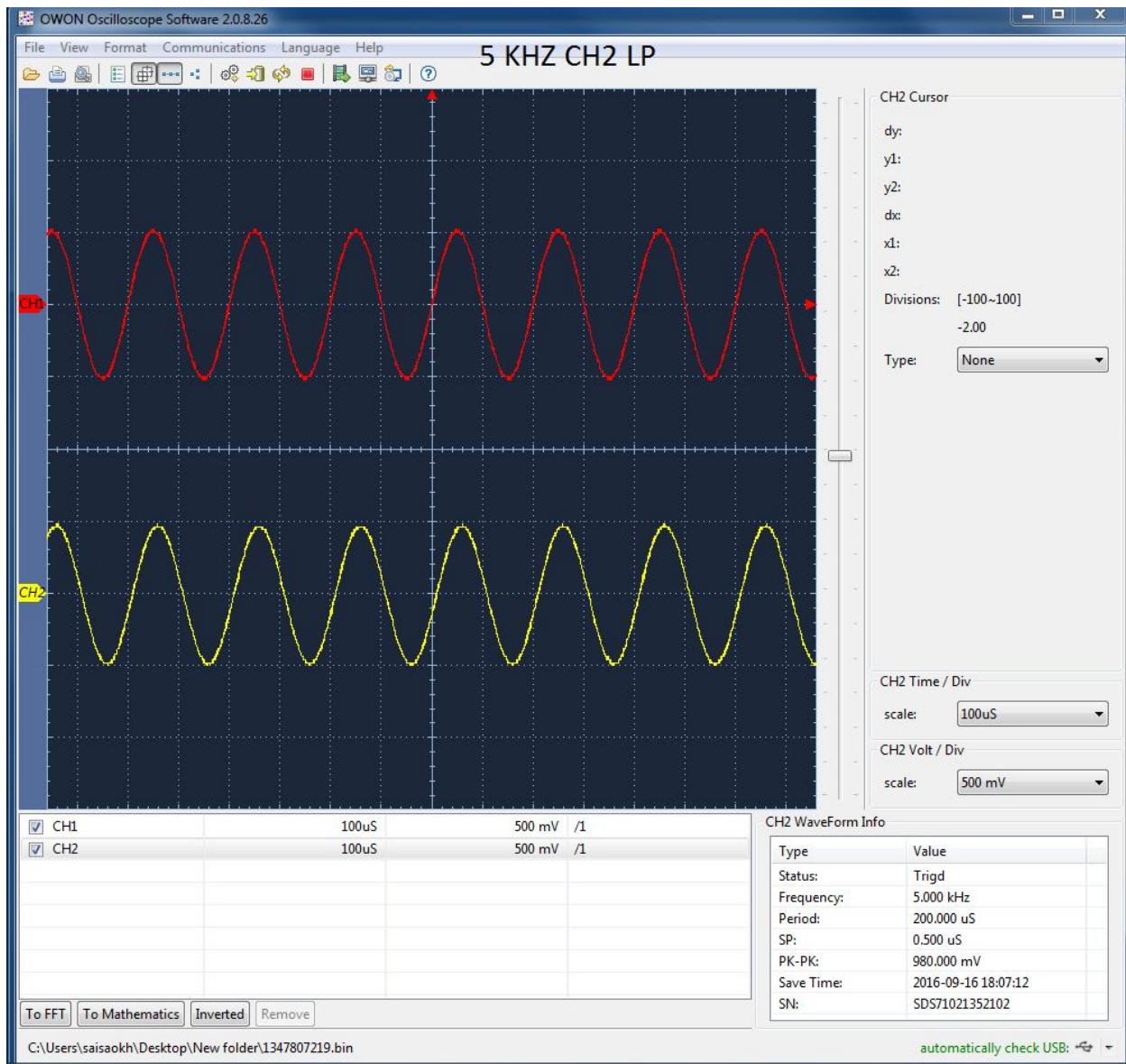


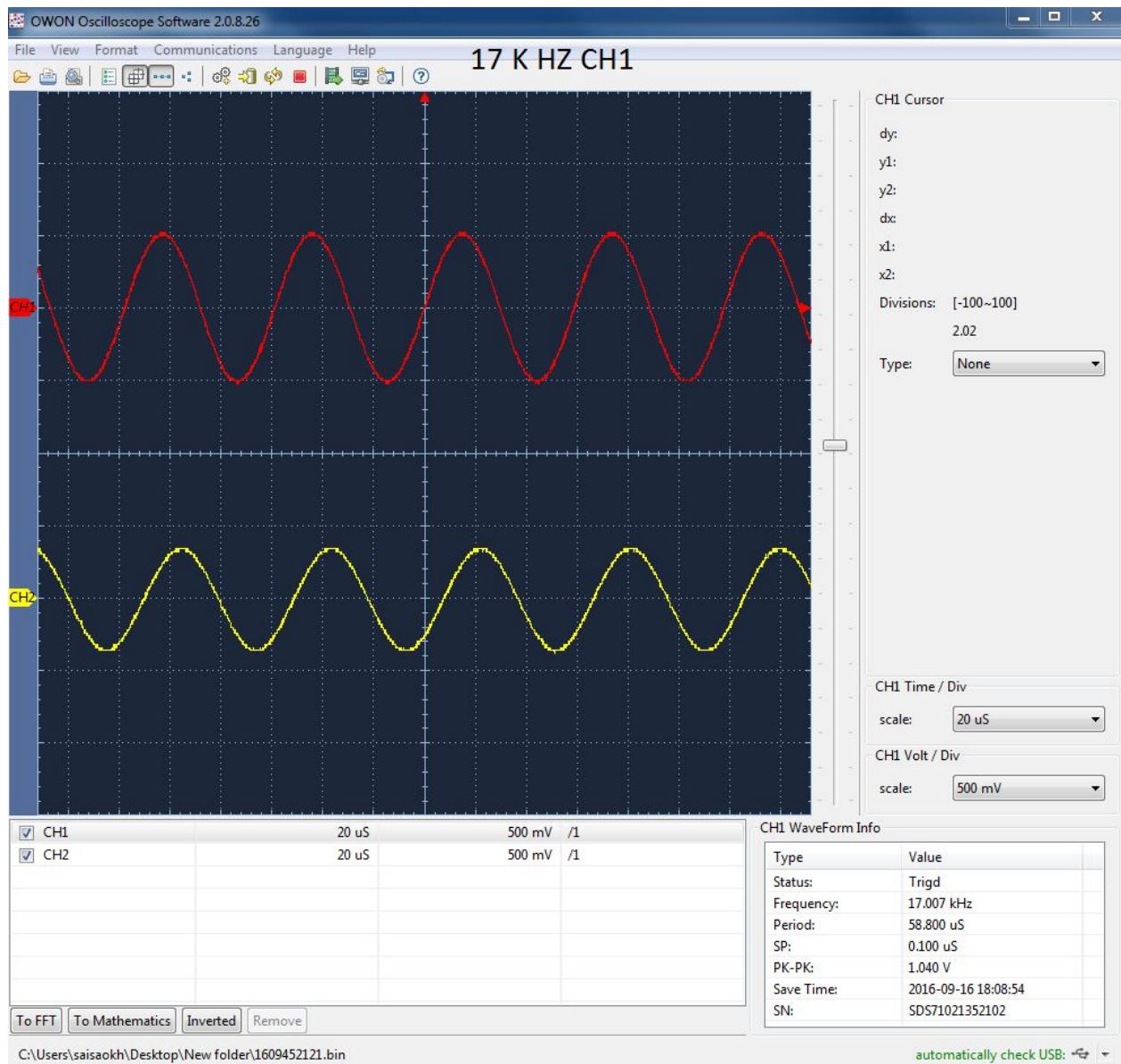


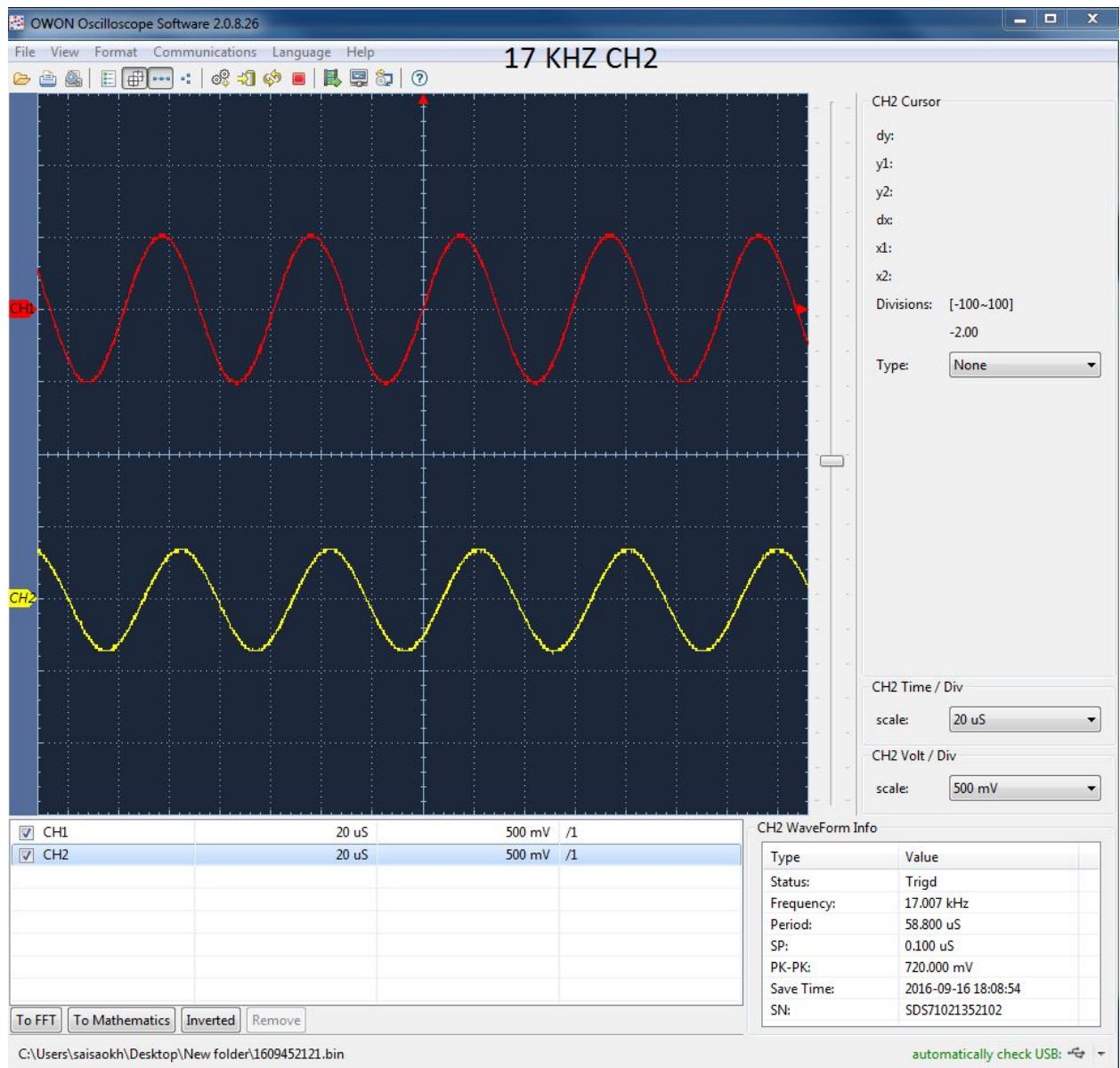


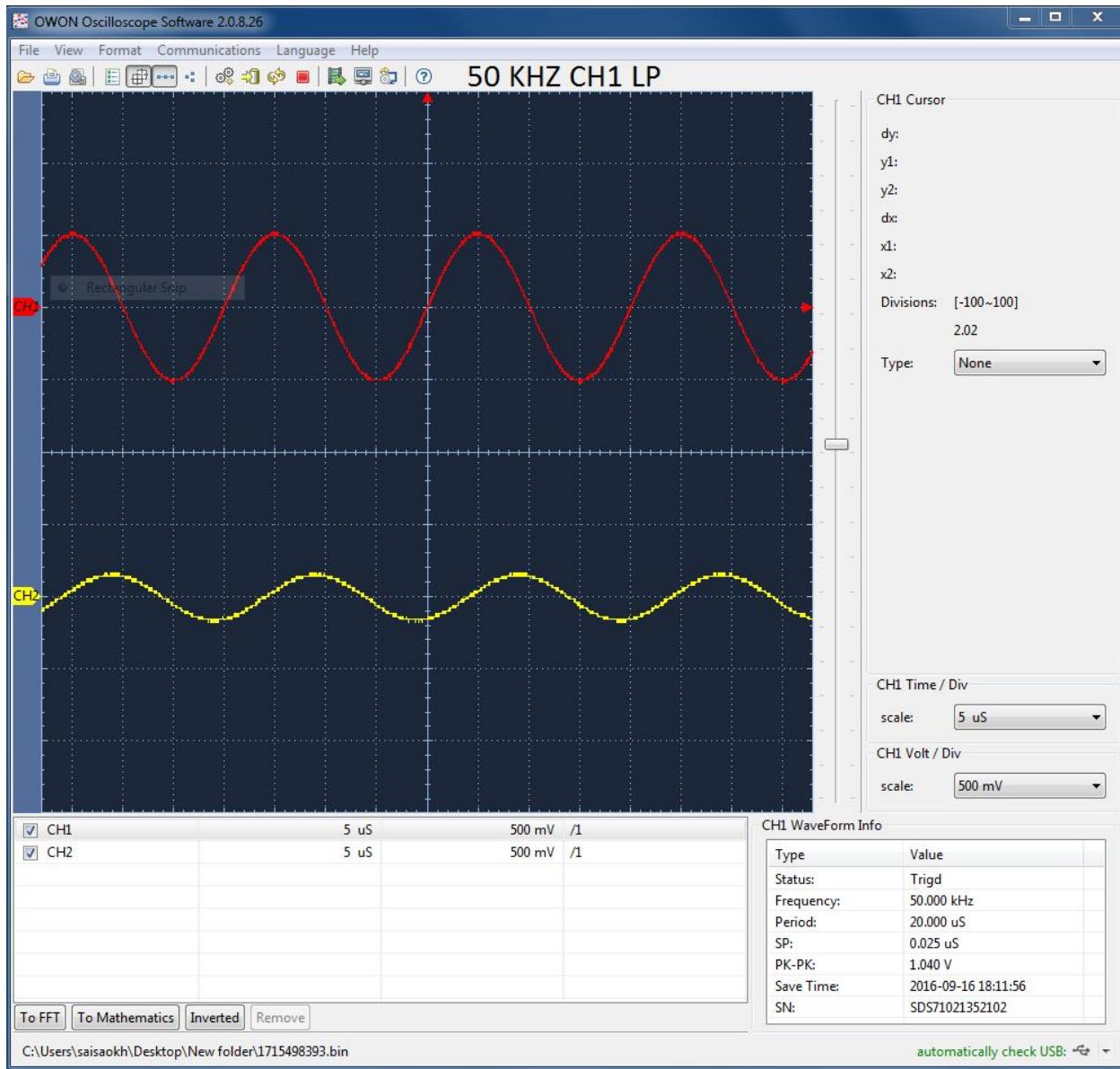


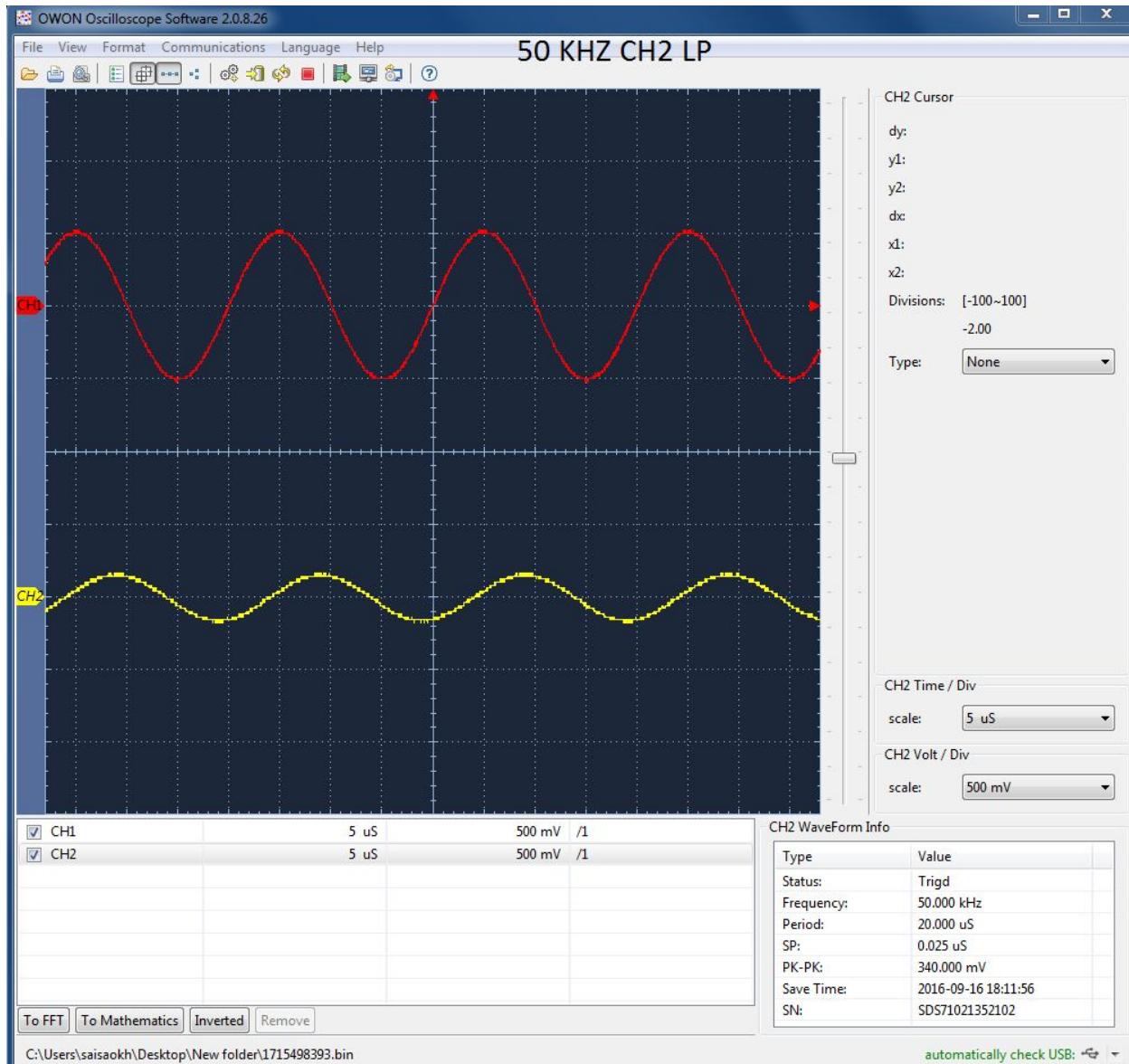


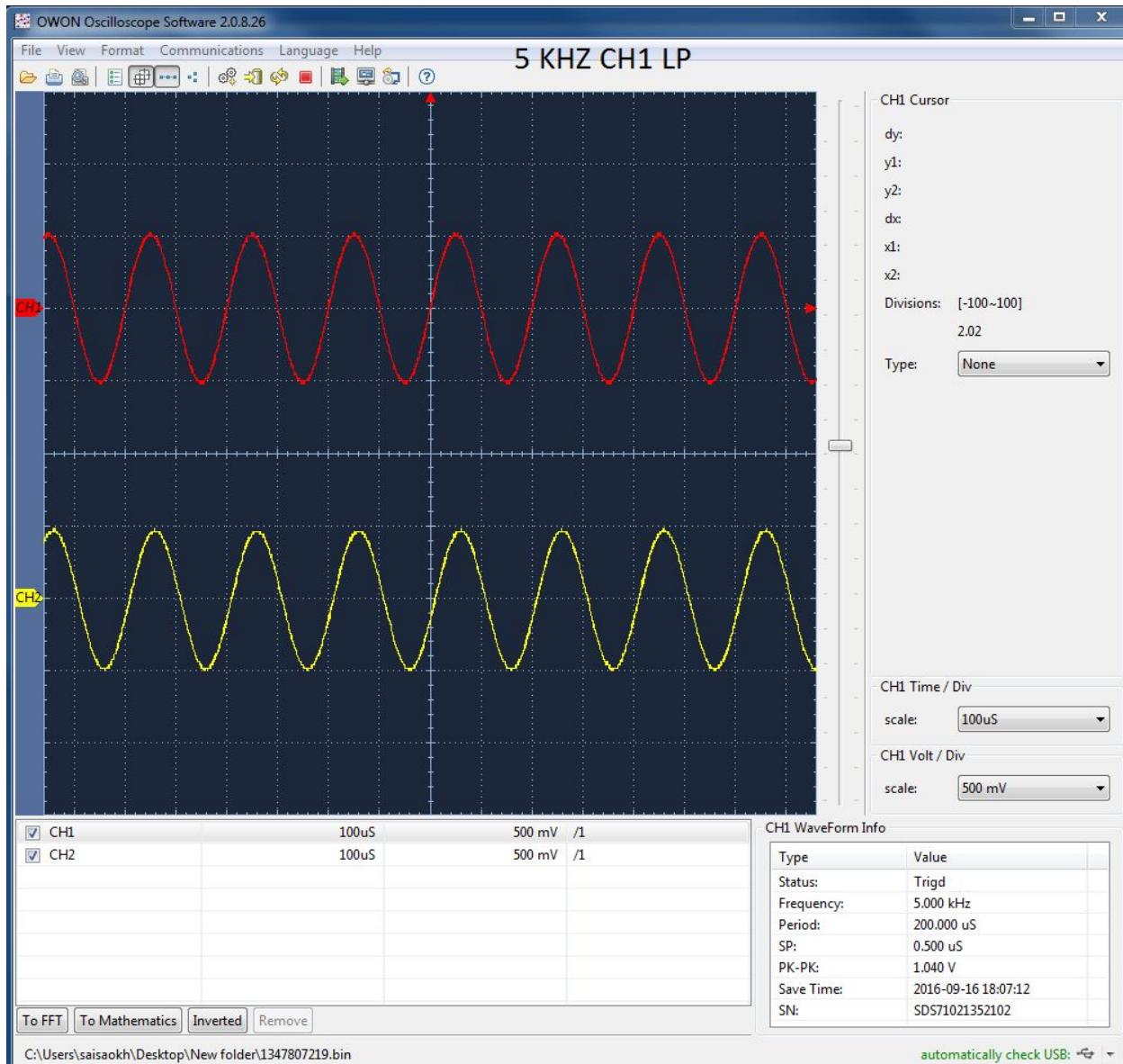


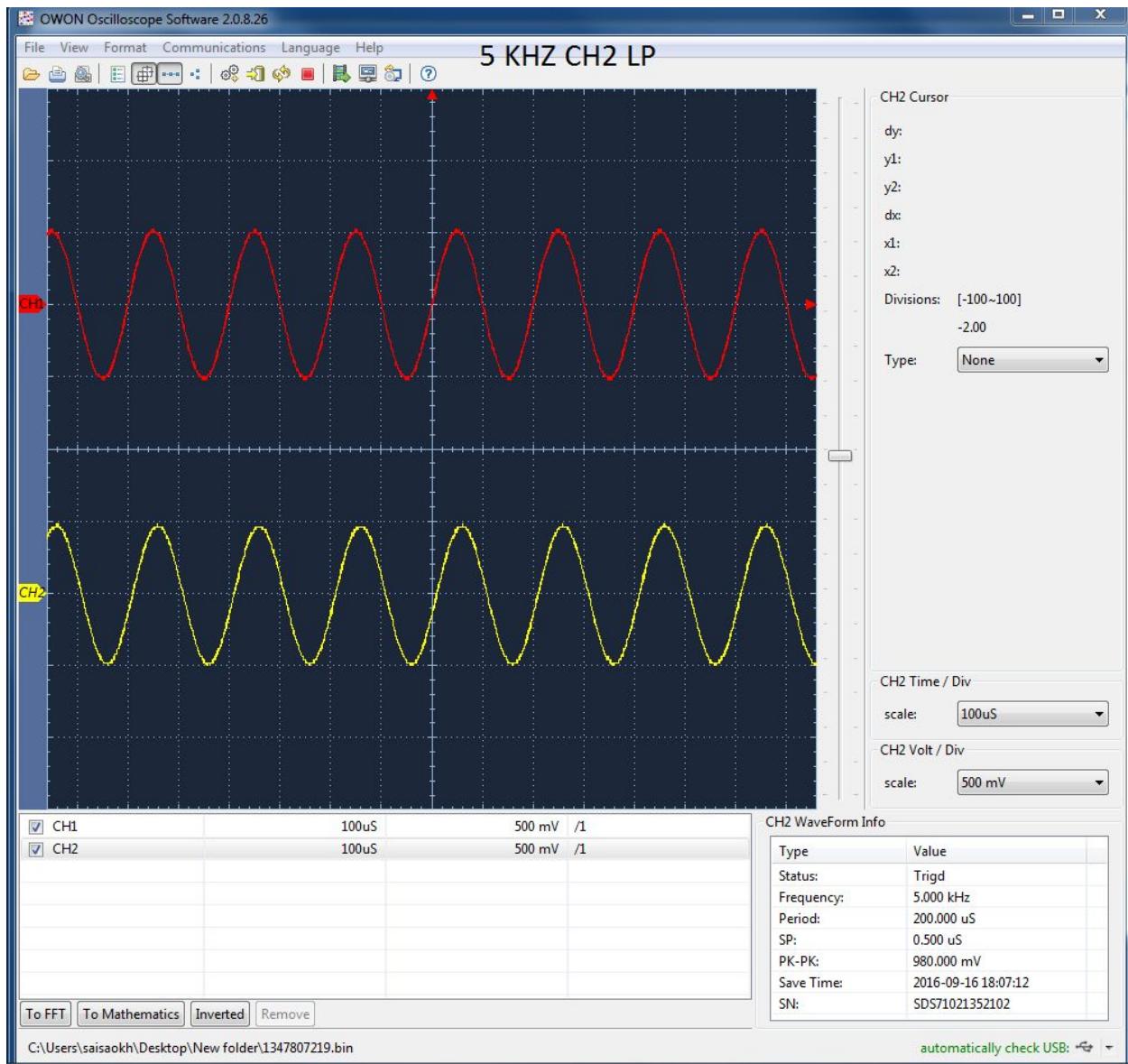






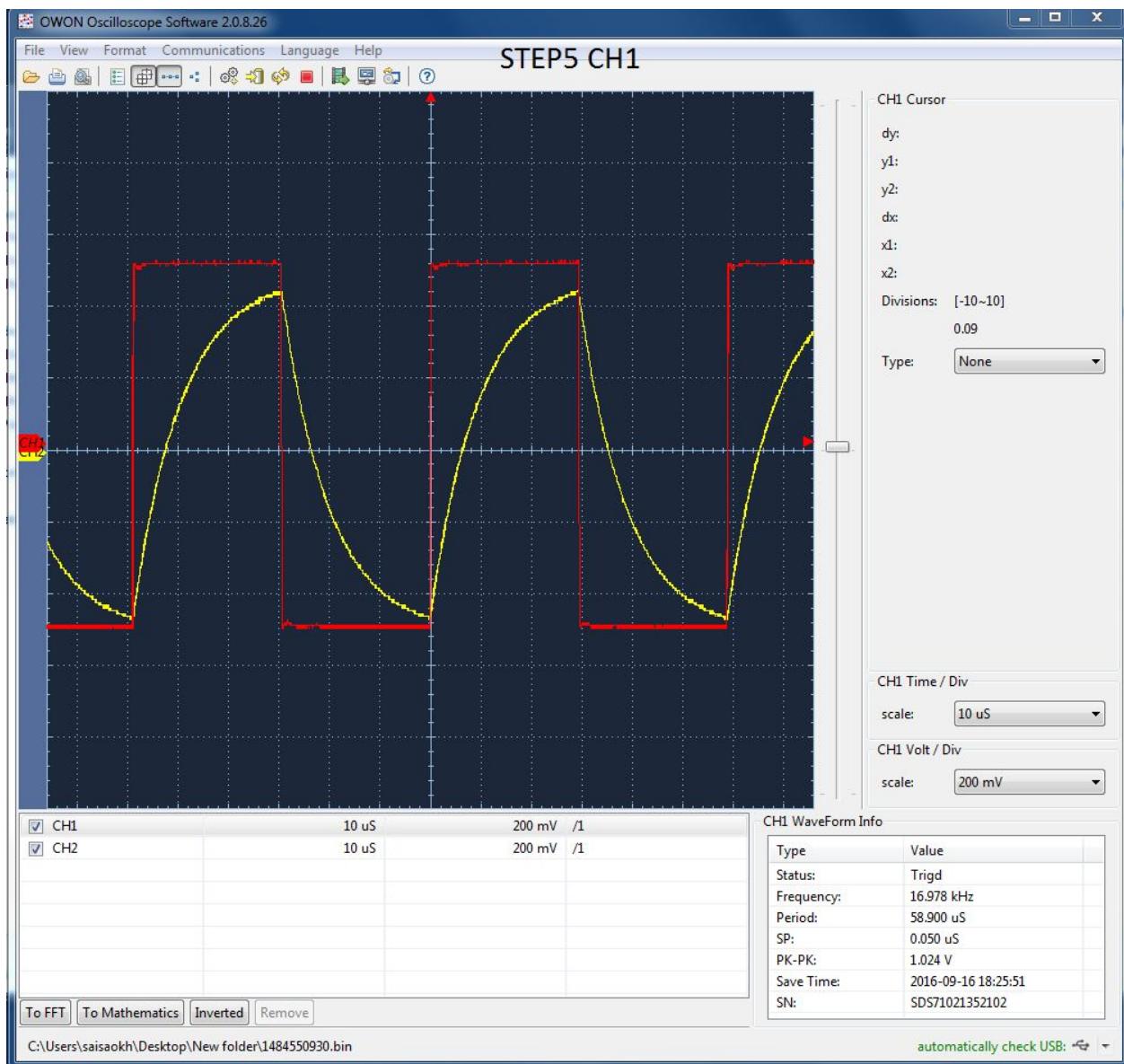


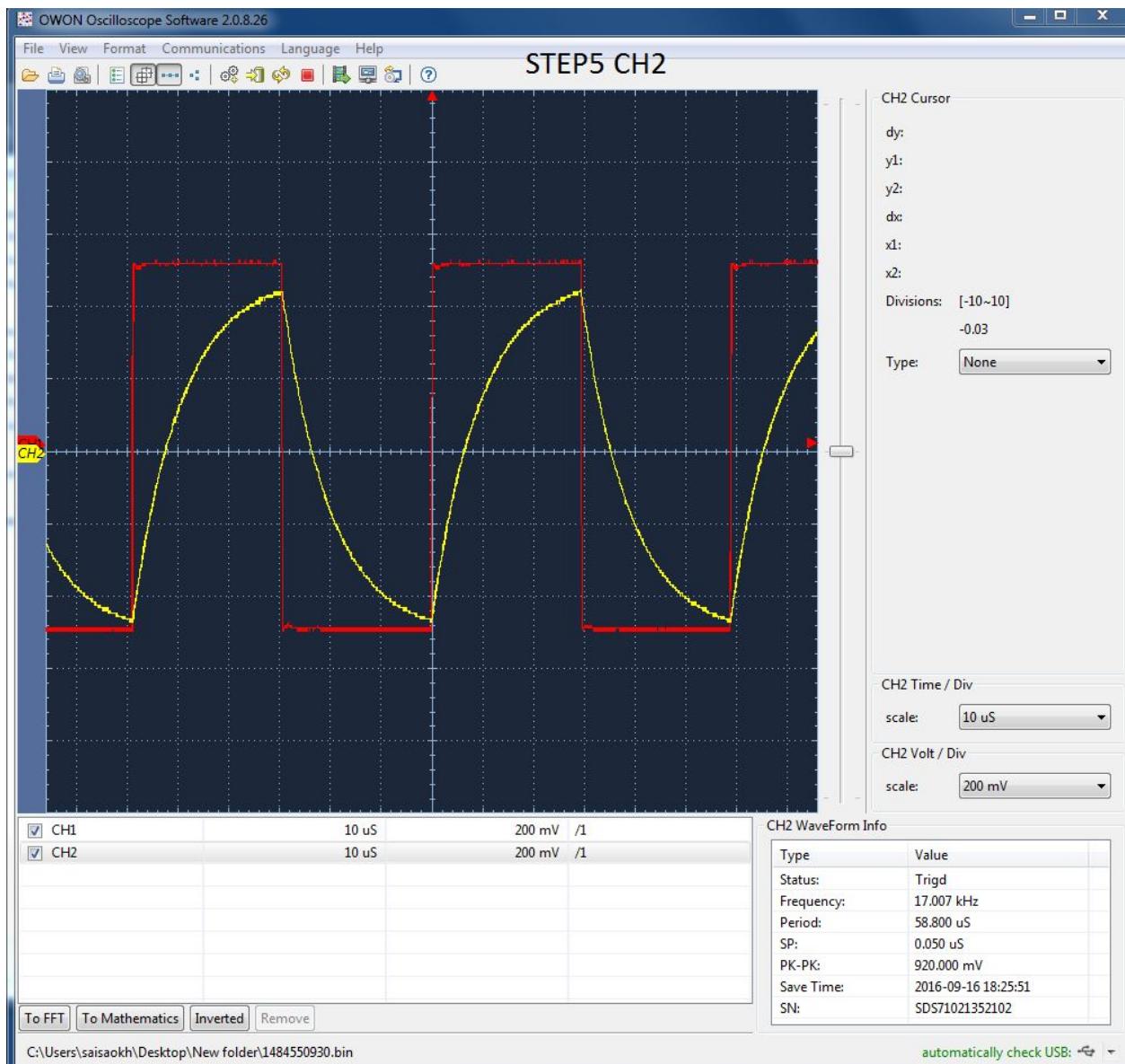




**Square wave response:**

To study the transient response of the filter circuit, use the square wave as input. The waveforms should look similar to what are shown in Fig. 4. Digitize both the input and output waveforms at the –3dB frequency



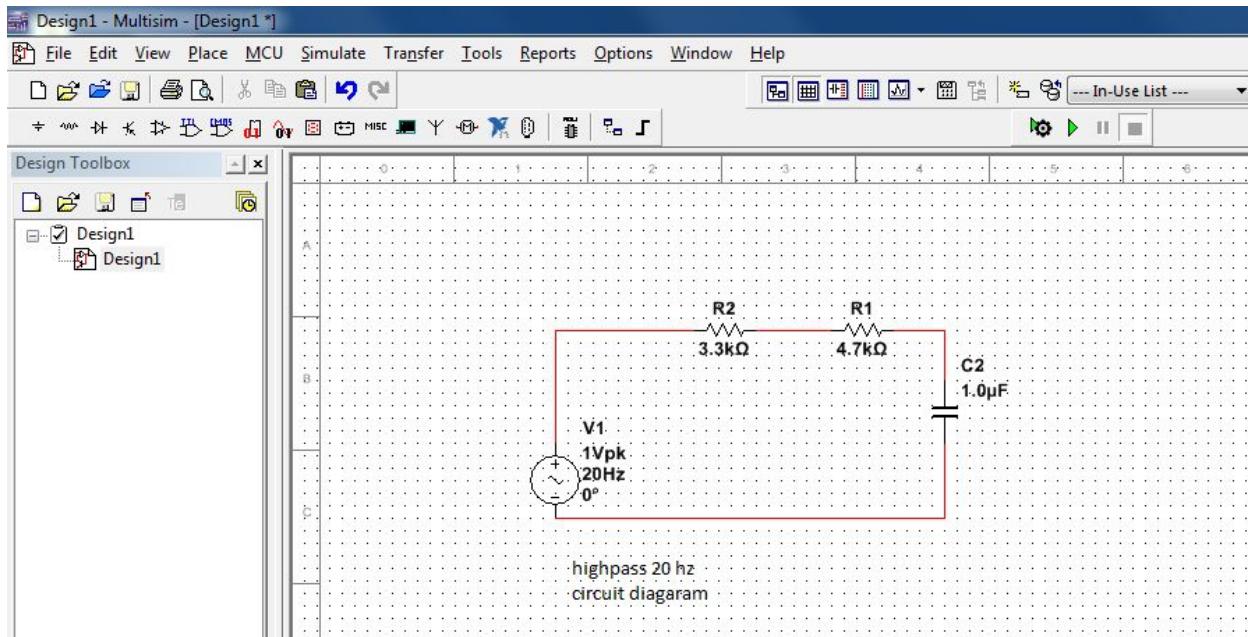


\*\*\*\*\*LP end

\*\*\*\*\*HP start

High Pass RC Filter –

Circuit diagram:



Note: Due to technical issue, we haven't add ground sign between voltage source and C2 yet  
 Using the resistor in the 1k ohm - 100k ohm

Suing 8K ohm for the highpass RC filter circuit with 20K hz

$$f = 1/(2\pi RC)$$

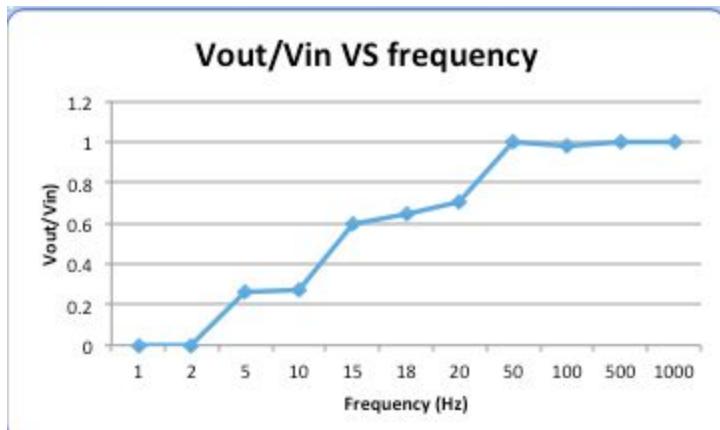
$$R = 8K \text{ ohm}$$

$$\text{Get } C = 1 \text{ uf}$$

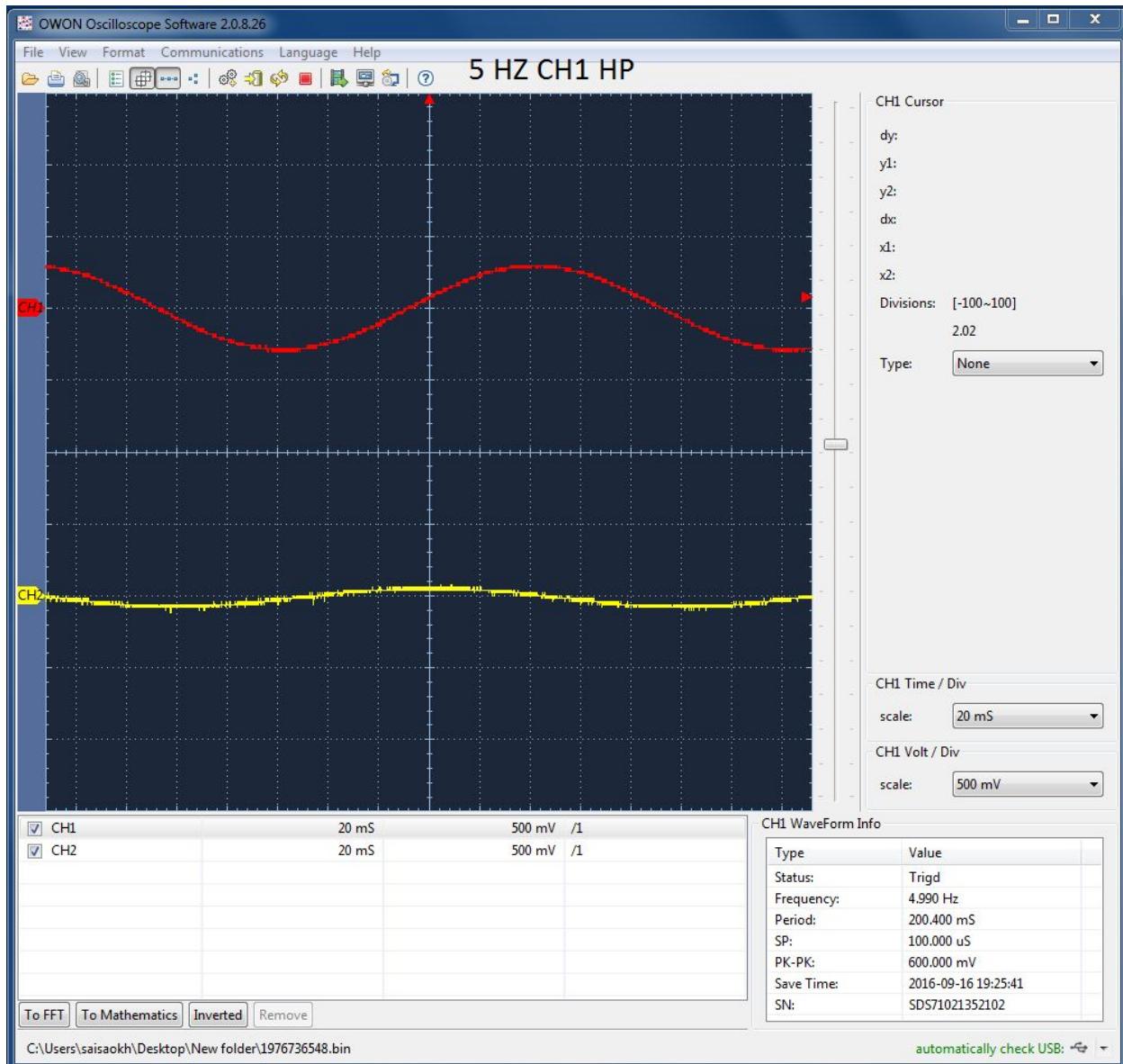
Frequency response (Bode plot):

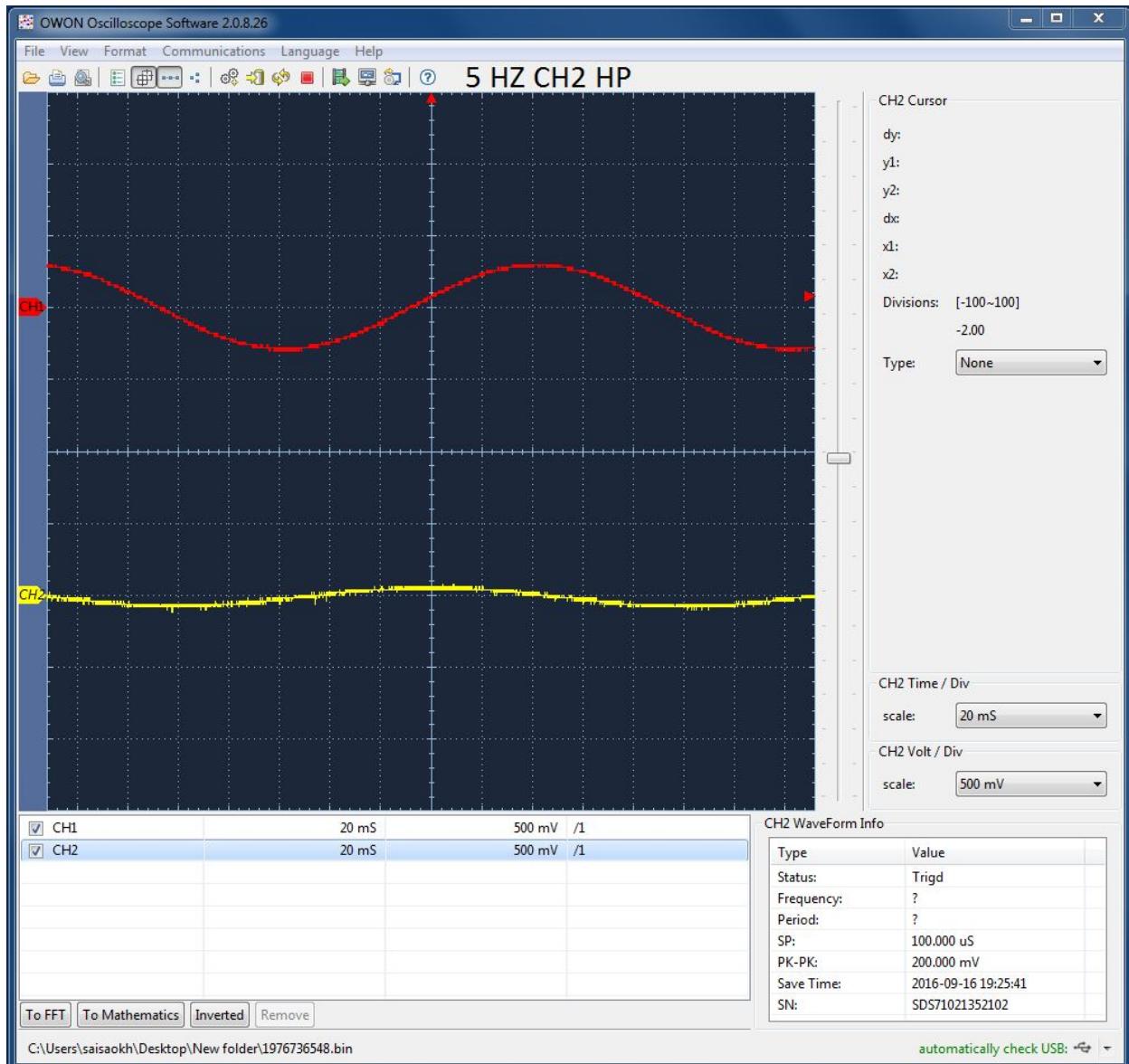
# plot in excel as in eg

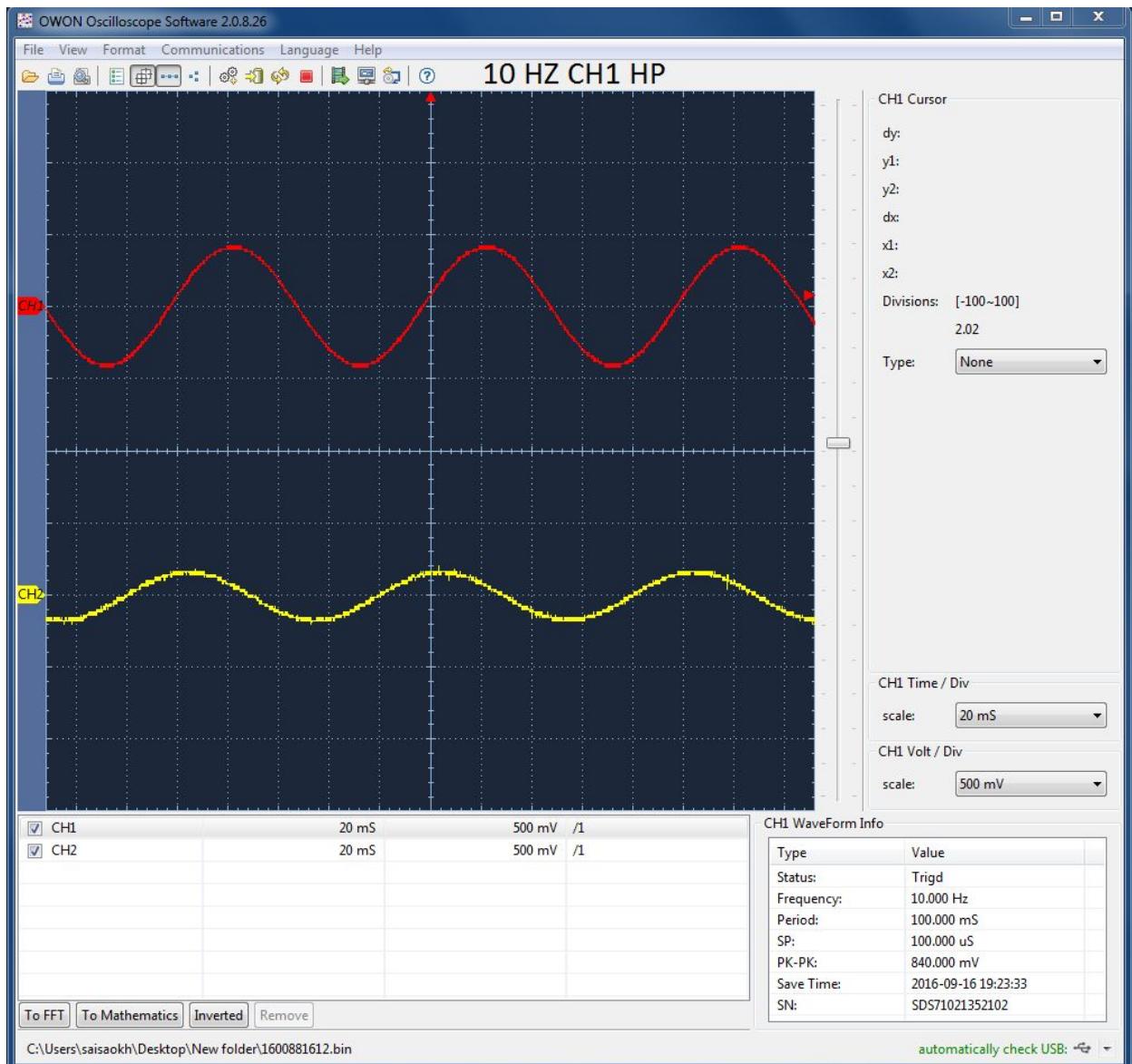
frequence	Vout/Vin	Vout	Vin
1	0	0	0.144
2	0	0	
5	0.266	0.16	0.6
10	0.2738	0.23	0.84
15	0.5957	0.56	0.94
18	0.645	0.62	0.96
20	0.7	0.7	1
50	1	1	1
100	0.981	1.02	1.04
500	1	1.04	1.04
1000	1	1.06	1.04

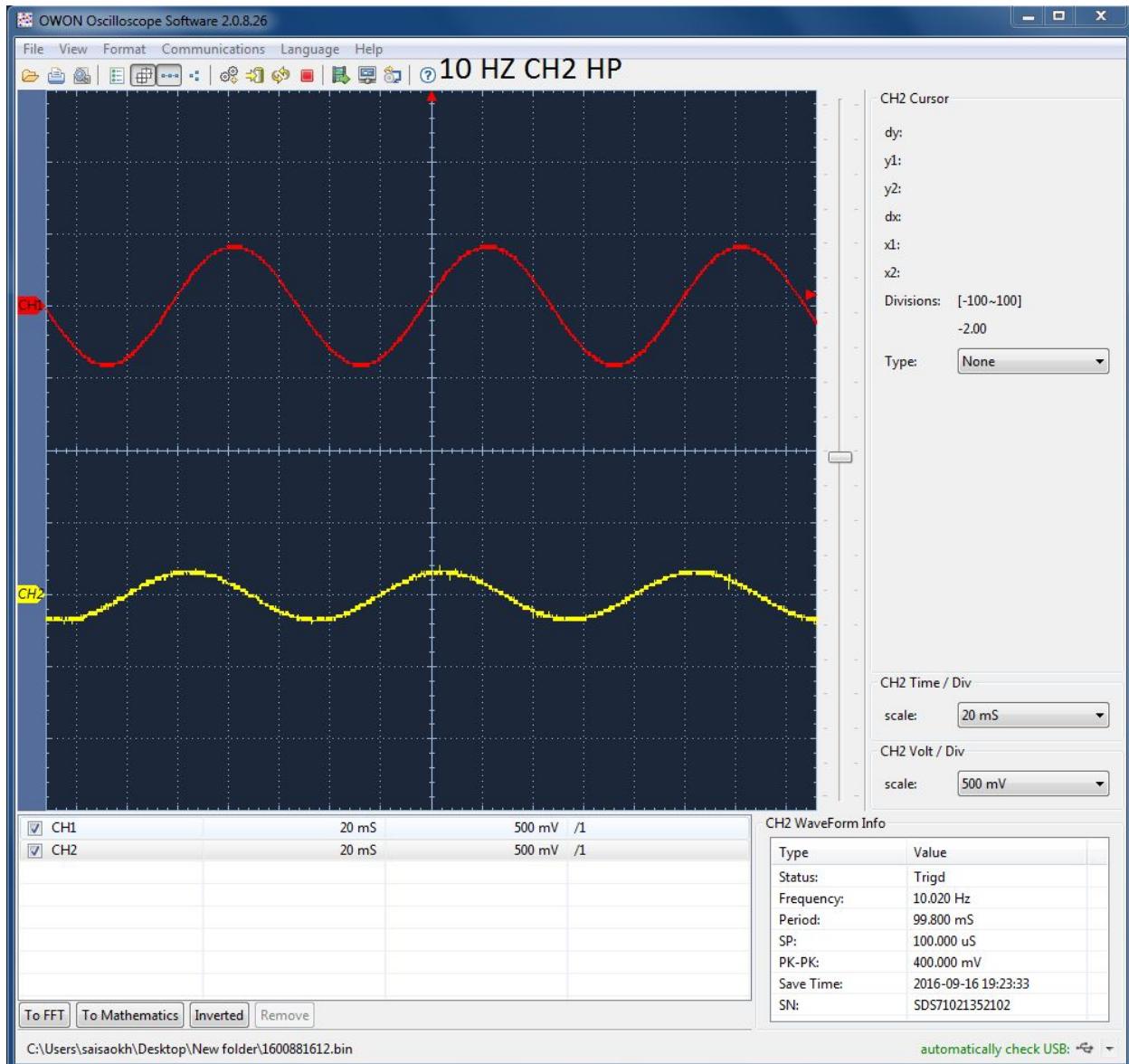


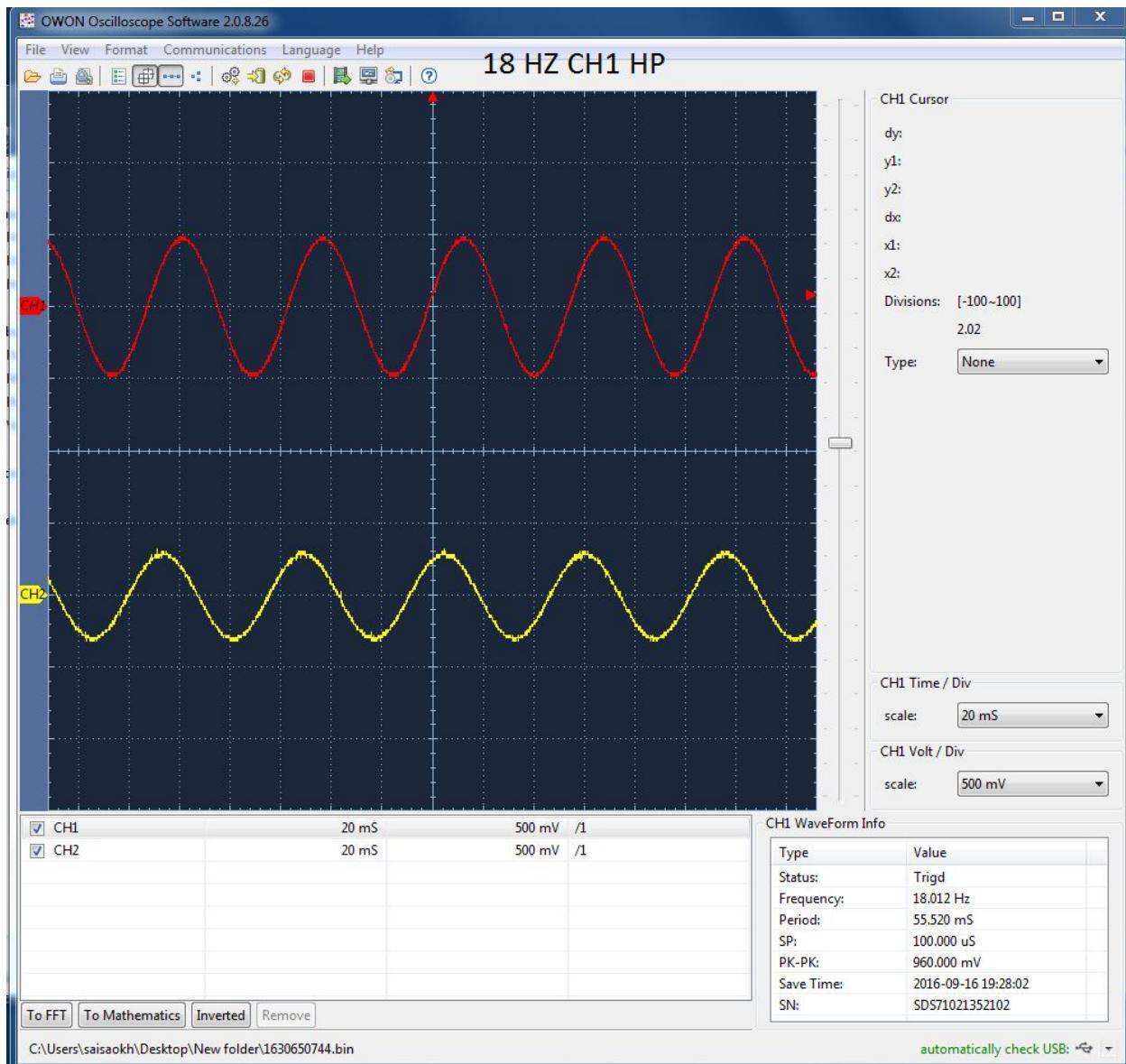
Waveforms showing phase shift of 45-degrees at -3dB frequency:  
5 Hz, 10 Hz, 18 Hz, 20 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 k Hz, and square wave from.

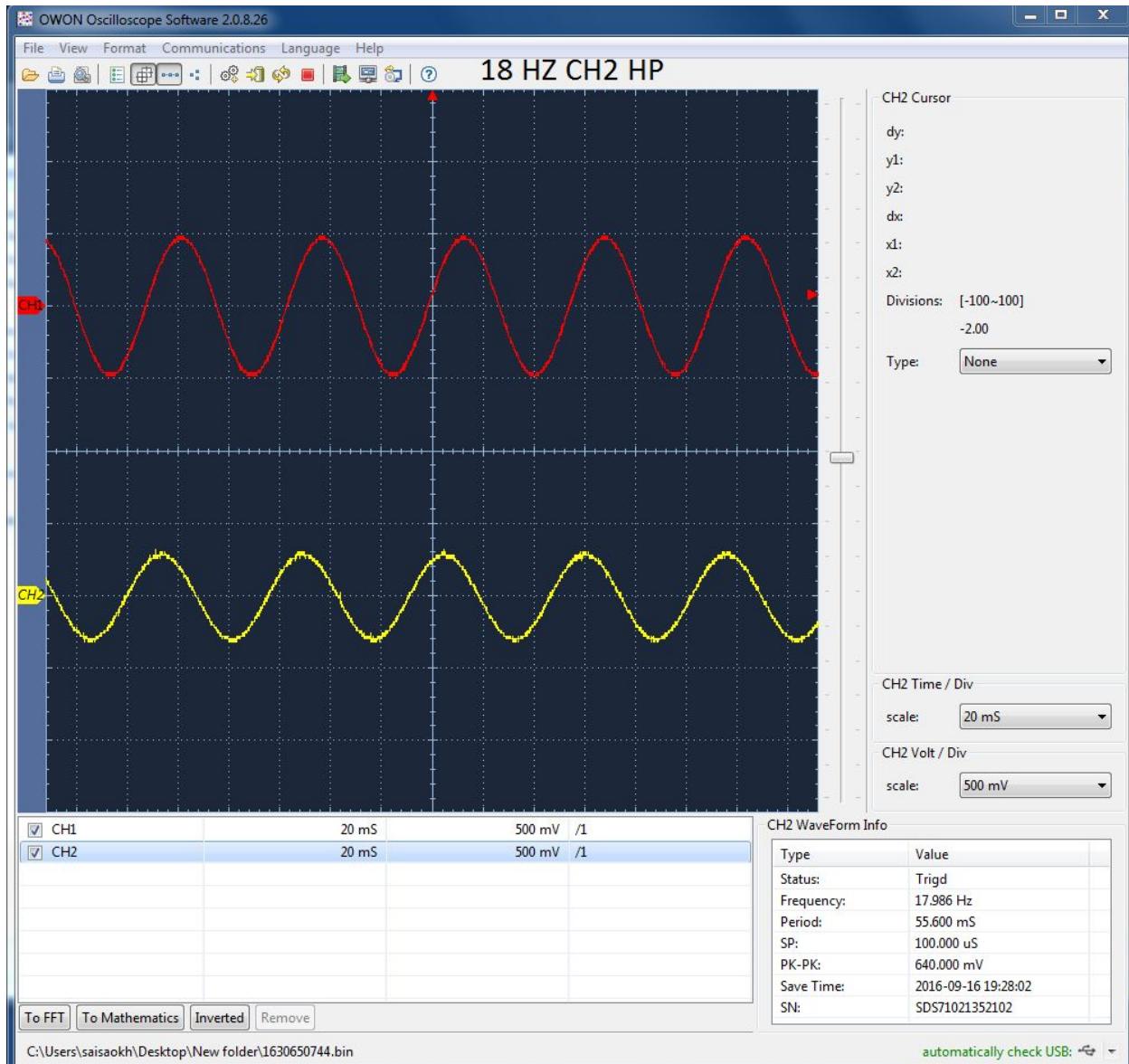


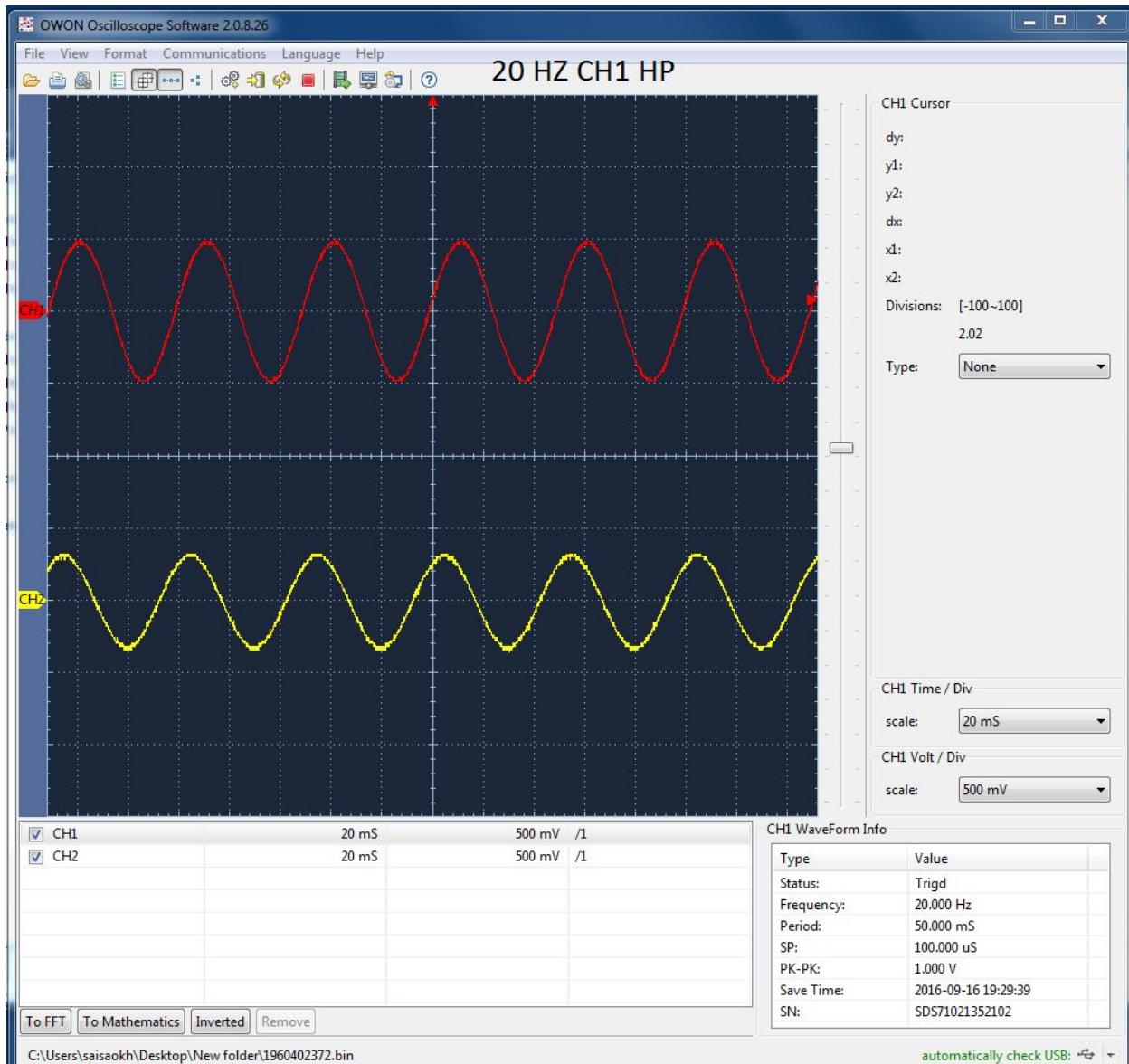


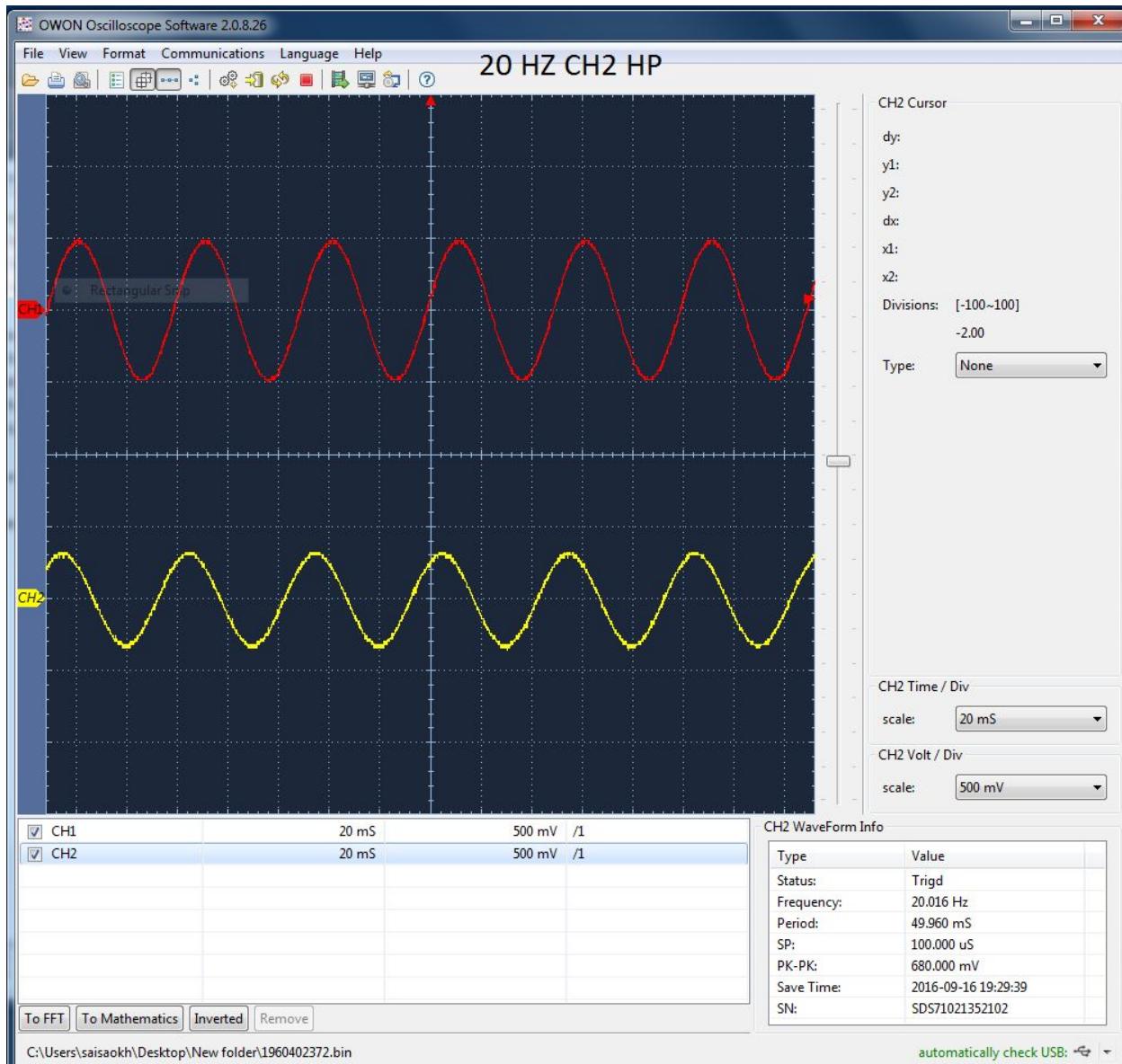


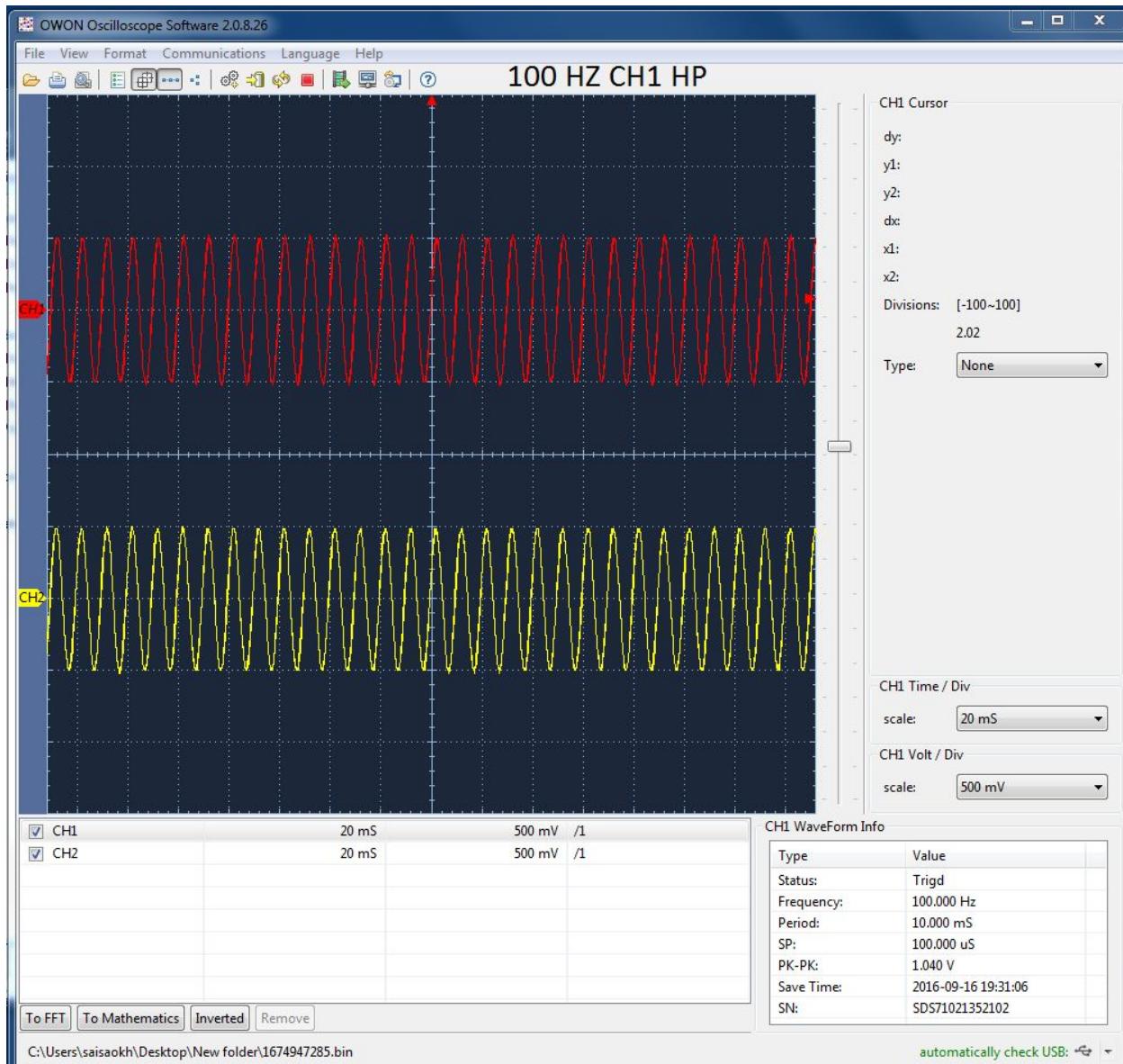


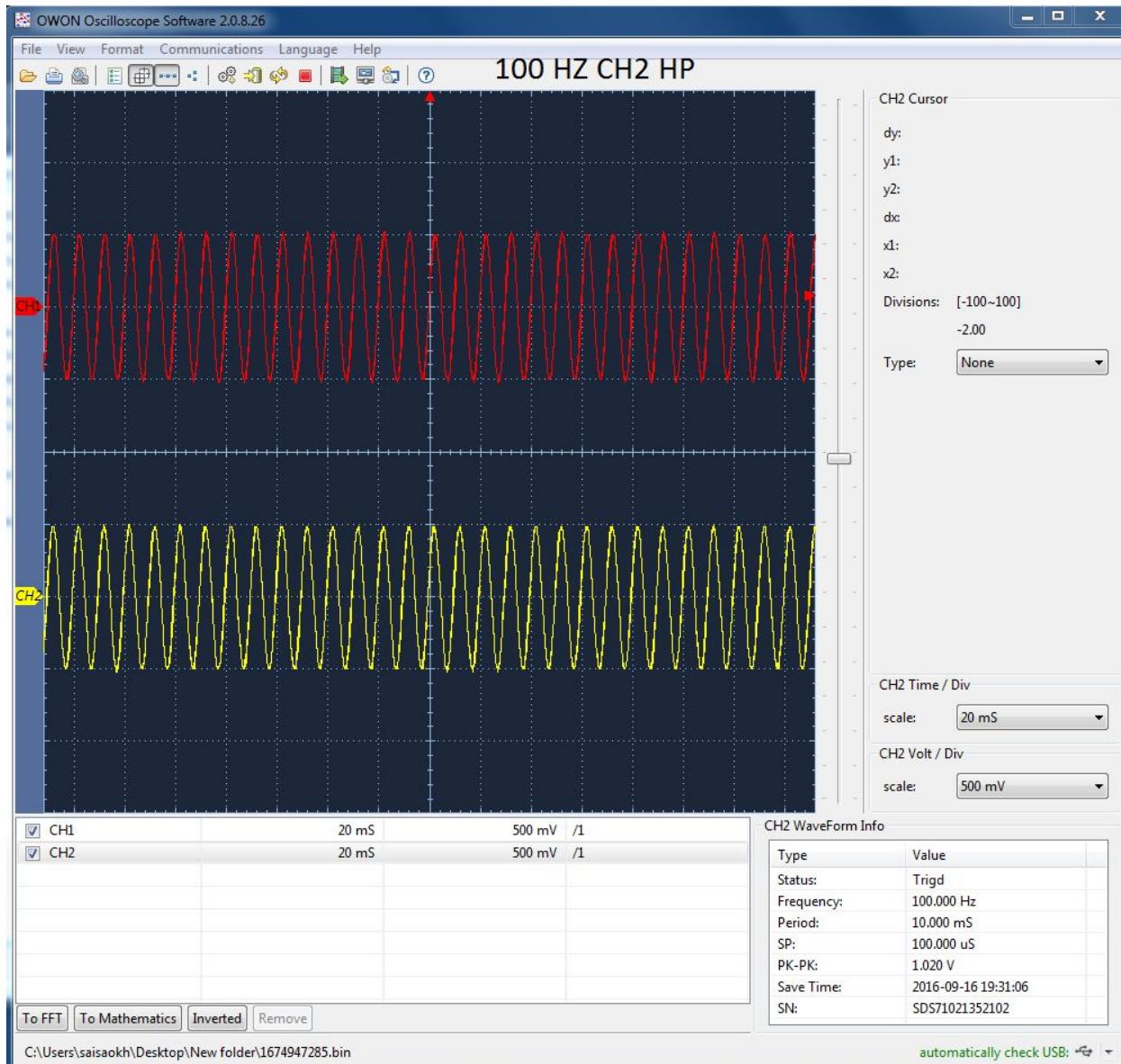


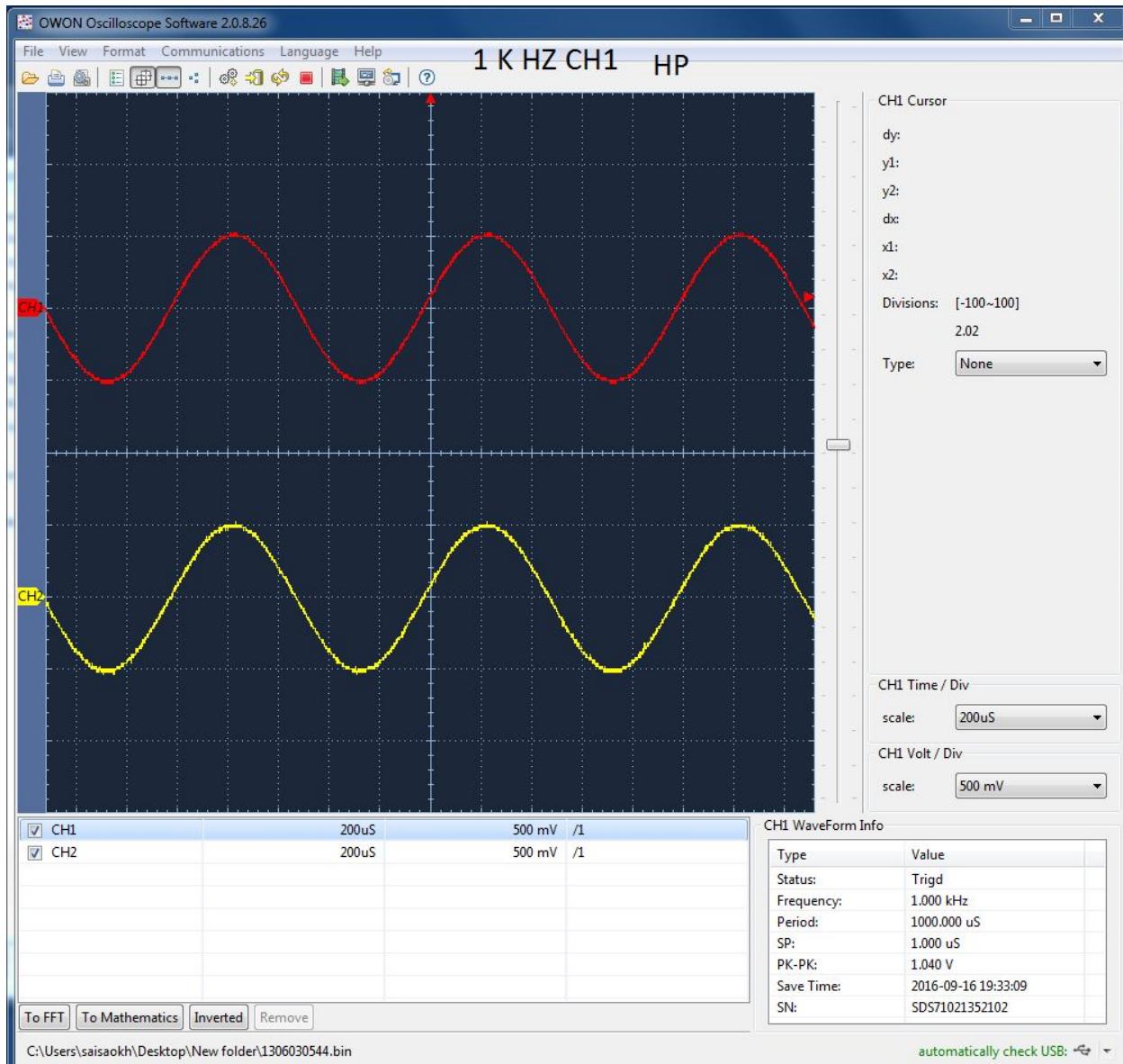


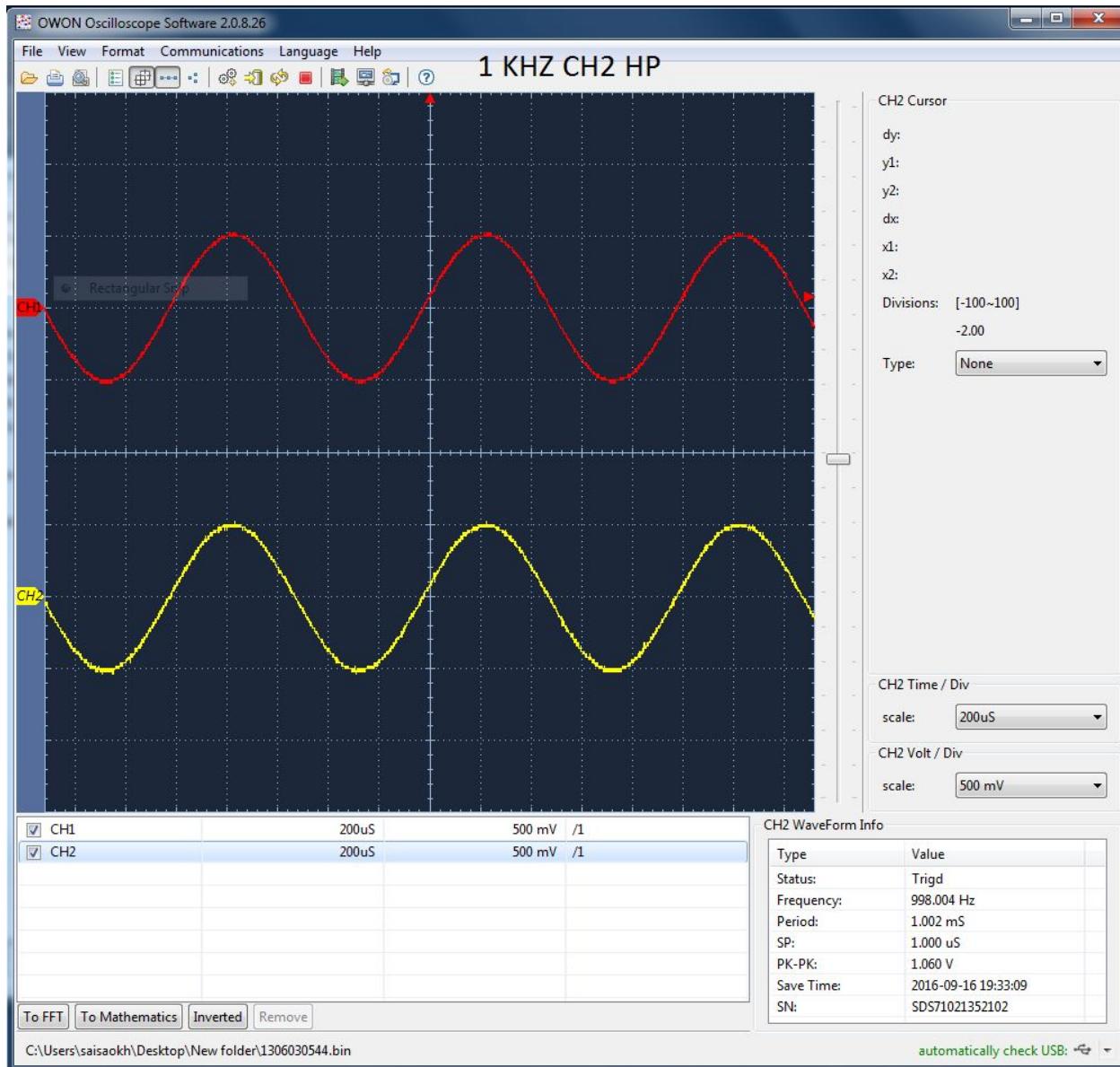




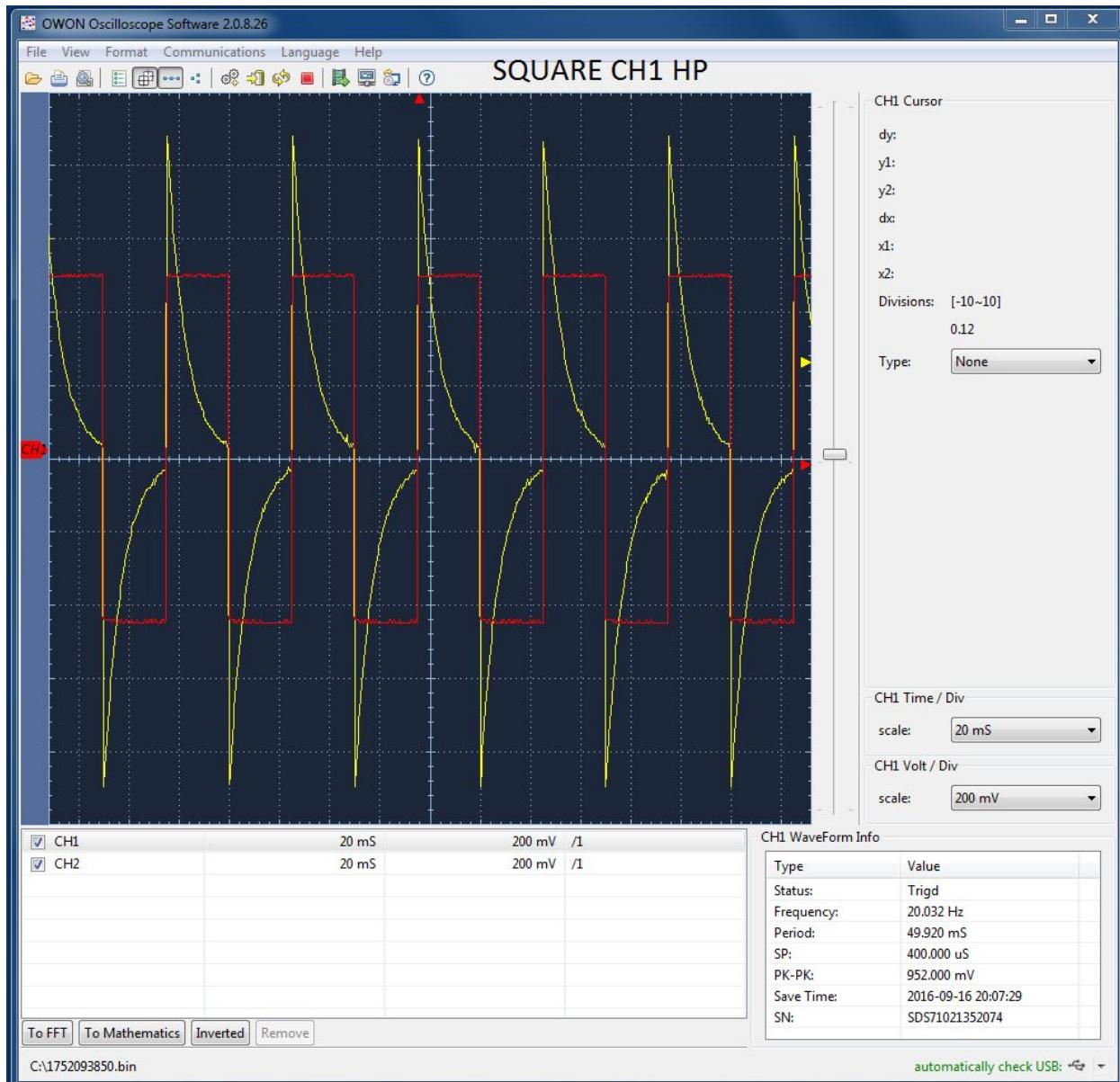


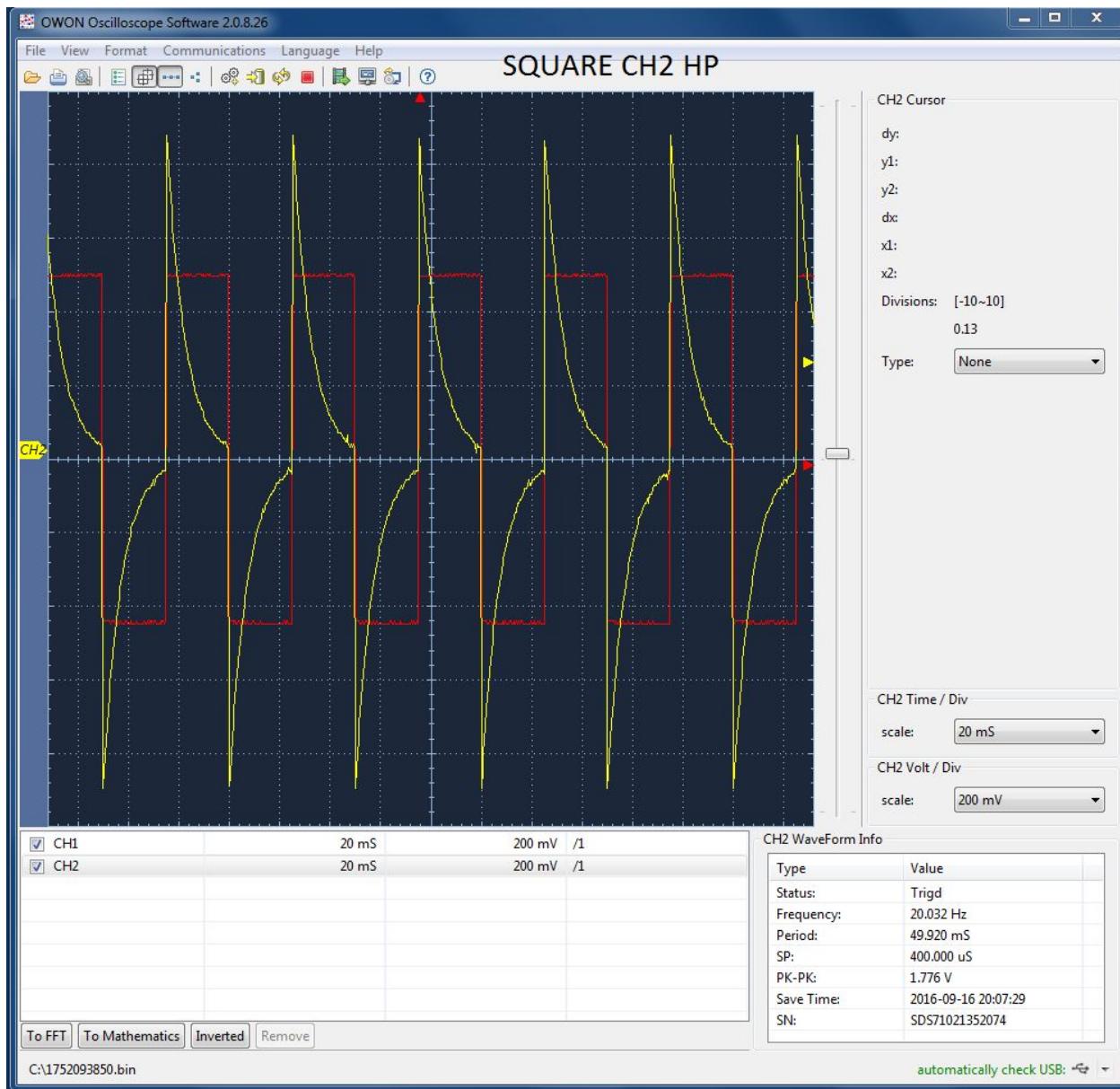






Response to square wave:



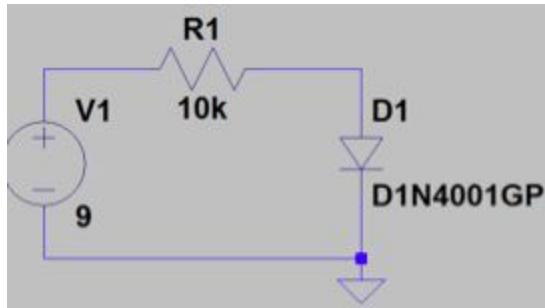


\*\*\*\*\*HP end

\*\*\*\*\*Diode start

Diode Characteristics -

Fit with the following equation:  $I = I_0 e^{(\frac{V}{nV} - 1)}$  and assuming room temperature,  $I_0 = 6\text{nA}$  and  $n = 1.82$ .



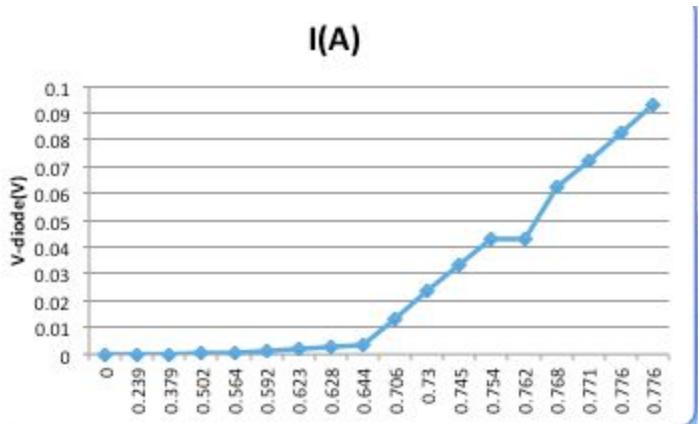
building the diode test circuit

Vary the voltage from 0V, 0.2V, 0.4V, 0.5V, 0.6V, 0.7V, 0.8V, 0.9V: and 1V to 10V in 1-V steps.

Sine the current of diode =the current of the resistor=  $V - \text{resistor} / R - \text{resistor}$

#plot value in excel

V(input)	V-resistor(100ohm)	V-diode (V)	I Current=V-resistor/R
0	0	0	0
0.2	0	0.239	0
0.4	0.00486	0.379	0.0000486
0.5	0.01316	0.502	0.0001316
0.6	0.07102	0.564	0.0007102
0.7	0.124	0.592	0.00124
0.8	0.23	0.623	0.0023
0.9	0.257	0.628	0.00257
1	0.356	0.644	0.00356
2	1.33	0.706	0.0133
3	2.343	0.73	0.02343
4	3.315	0.745	0.03315
5	4.28	0.754	0.0428
6	4.301	0.762	0.04301
7	6.266	0.768	0.06266
8	7.246	0.771	0.07246
9	8.264	0.776	0.08264
10	9.288	0.776	0.09288



The resistance above the turn-on voltage ( $r_d$ ) can then be calculated with the following formula,  
 $r_+ = \frac{V}{I}$ . which, assuming room temperature reduces to  $r_+ = 1.1345$

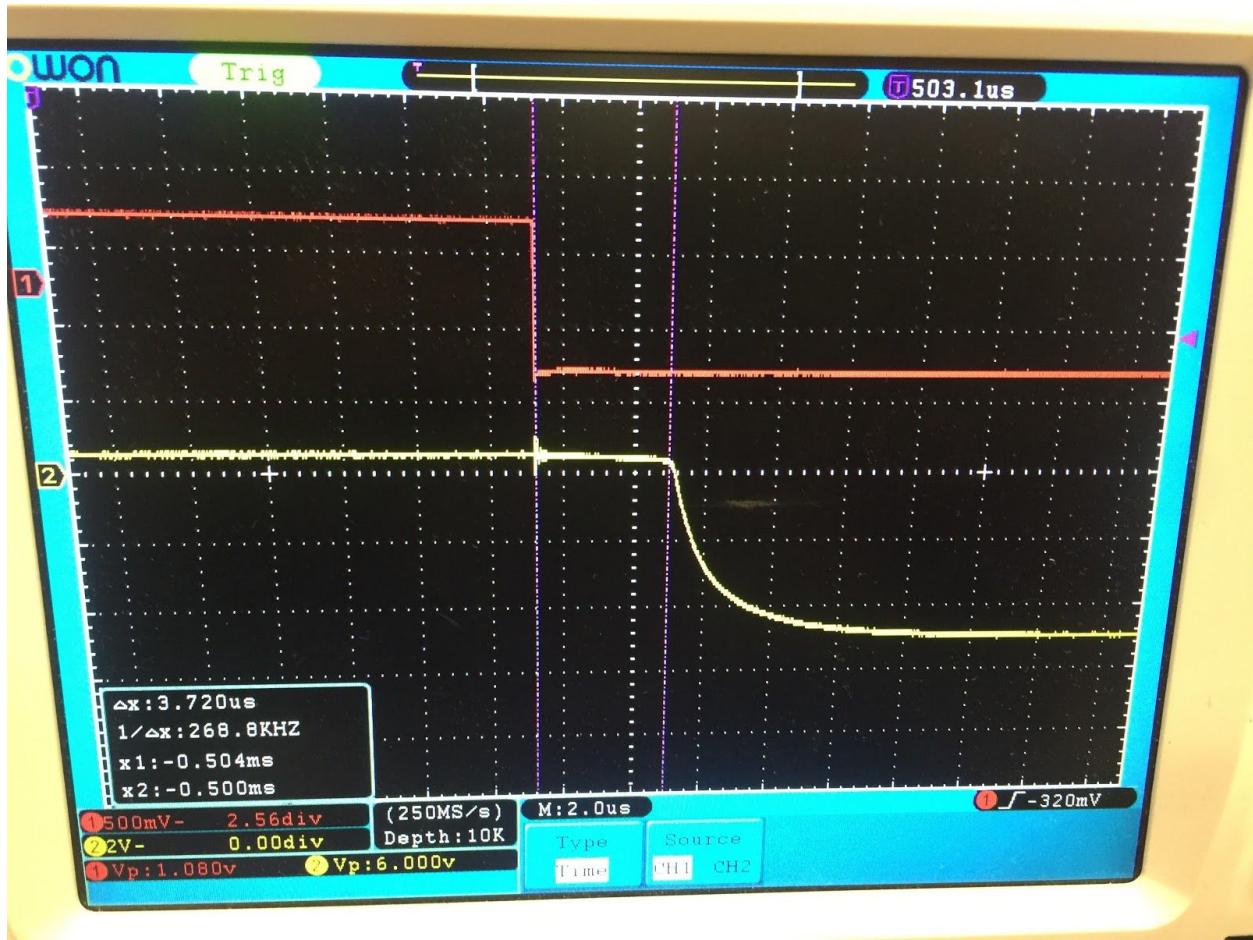
Now, reverse the polarity of power supply and apply a negative voltage. Change the resistor to 100 kW. Record I and V for negative bias voltages from 0 to -10 V in 2-V steps.

#plot value in excel

V <sub>in</sub>	V <sub>-diode</sub>	I
0	0	0
-2	-2.02	0
-4	-3.999	0
-6	-6.062	0
-8	-8.058	0
-10	-10.059	0

Use the diode test circuit with 470-W resistor. Instead of the dc power supply, drive the circuit with a 10-V square wave generated by the function generator





$\Delta x$  increase to 3.720us from 3.520us

\*\*\*\*\*Diode end

## Discussion

In this experiment we use learn RC circuit for both highpass and lowpass filter by using 2 components Resistor and Capacitor. If the output is across the Capacitor, RC circuit generate low pass due to AC voltage source. If the output is across the Resistor, RC circuit generate as high pass filter.

## Conclusion

Both low pass and high pass filters can be constructed from R and C. In the case of high pass filter, C is in the front. The output is across R. For the low pass filter, it is the other way around. The frequency response is determined by RC time constant. One can easily design filters by properly choosing R and C values. By performing curve fitting, I can determine RC time

constant, hence, capacitance accurately. The capacitors that I used are accurate within  $\pm x\%$  of labeled values.

IV characteristics of diode follow an exponential function. From measured data, I can determine the reverse saturation current, which is around 6 nA, and the ideality factor, which is 1.82.

## References

Dr. Liu's experiment 3 description.

A. S. Sedra and K. C. Smith, "Microelectronic Circuits," 7<sup>th</sup> ed. Oxford University Press,

2015. Chap.1 through Chap.7. (ISBN: 9780199339136)

\*\*\*\*\*report end