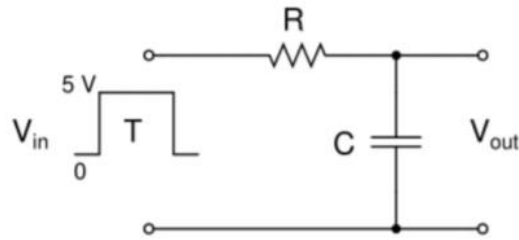


1. RC Integrator:

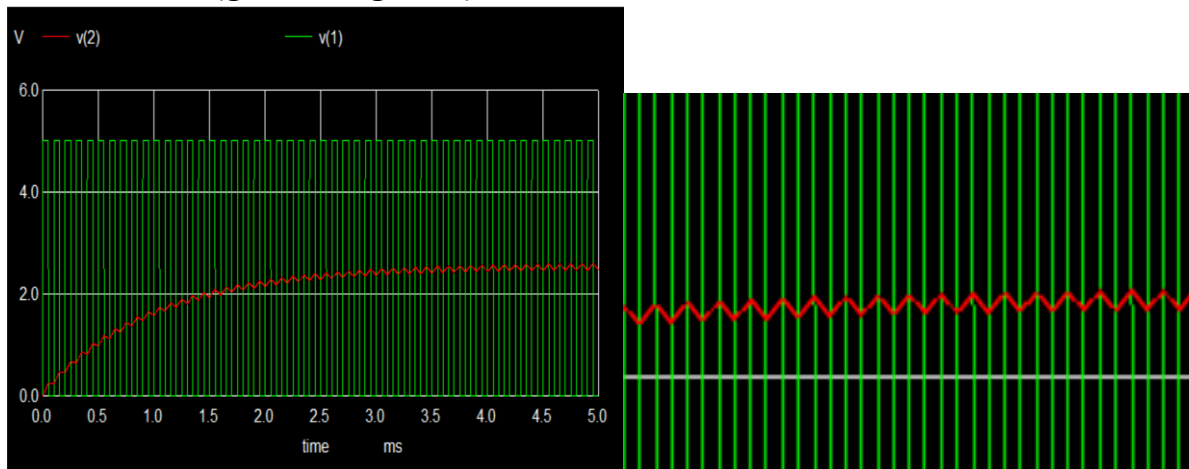
$$\tau = R \cdot C = 10k \cdot 0.1\mu = 1m$$

Cases: i) $T = 10\tau$; ii) $T = 5\tau$; iii) $T = \tau$; iv) $T = 0.1\tau$; vi) $T = 0.05\tau$

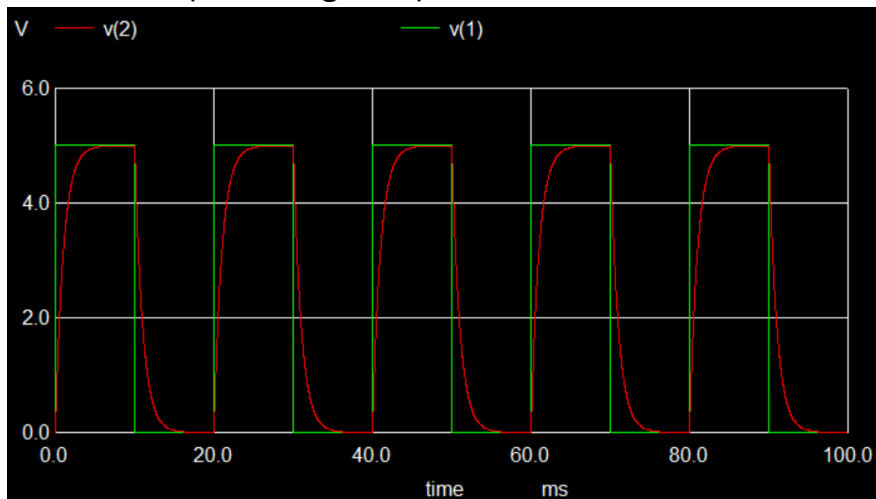


```
1 19D070052 Sheel Shah Expt1 RC Integrator
2 r0 2 1 10k
3 c0 2 0 0.1u
4 v0 1 0 pulse(0 5 0 0 0.05m 0.1m)
5 .tran 1u 5m
6 .control
7 run
8 plot v(1) v(2)
9 .endc
10 .end
11
```

$T = 0.05 \cdot \tau$: (good integrator)



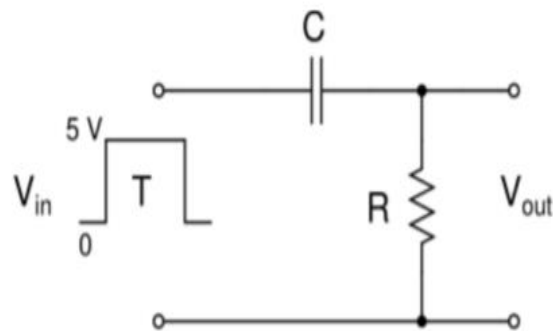
$T = 10 \cdot \tau$: (bad integrator)



2. RC Differentiator:

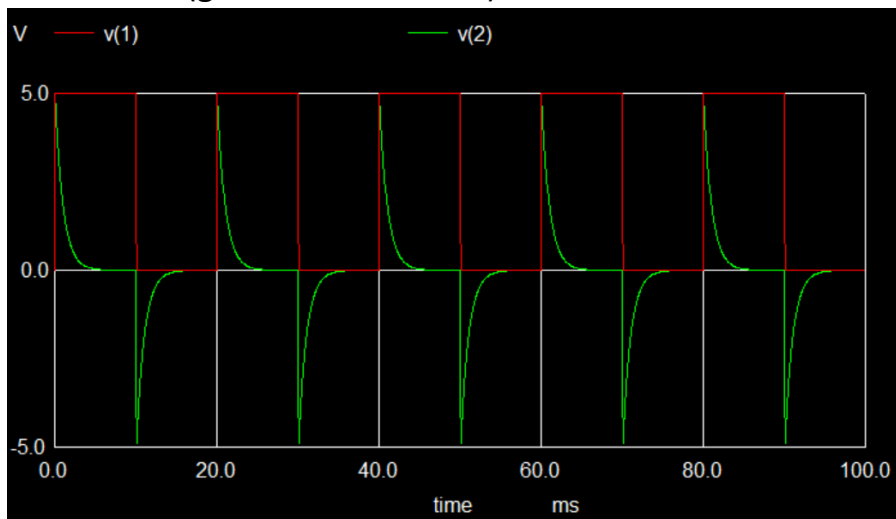
Tau is same as calculated above.

Cases: i) $T = 10\tau$; ii) $T = 5\tau$; iii) $T = 1\tau$; iv) $T = 0.5\tau$; v) $T = 0.1\tau$; vi) $T = 0.05\tau$

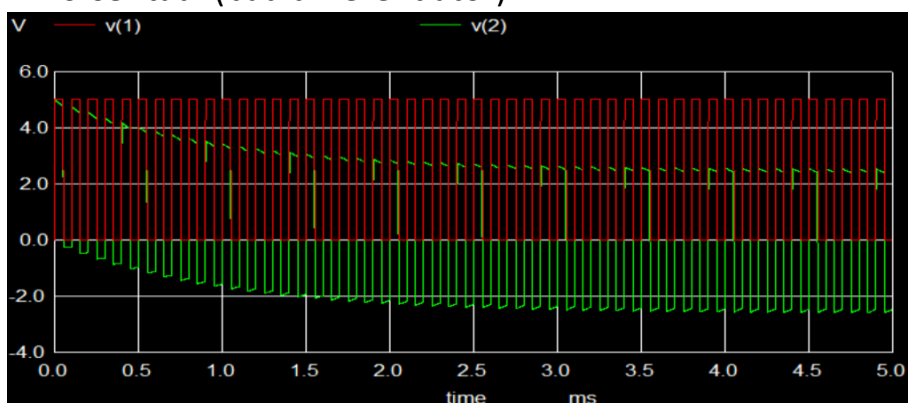


```
1 19D070052 Sheel Shah Expt1 RC differentiator
2 c0 1 2 0.1u
3 r0 2 0 10k
4 v0 1 0 pulse(0 5 0 0 0 0.05m 0.1m)
5 .tran 1u 5m
6 .control
7 run
8 plot v(2) v(1)
9 .endc
10 .end
11
```

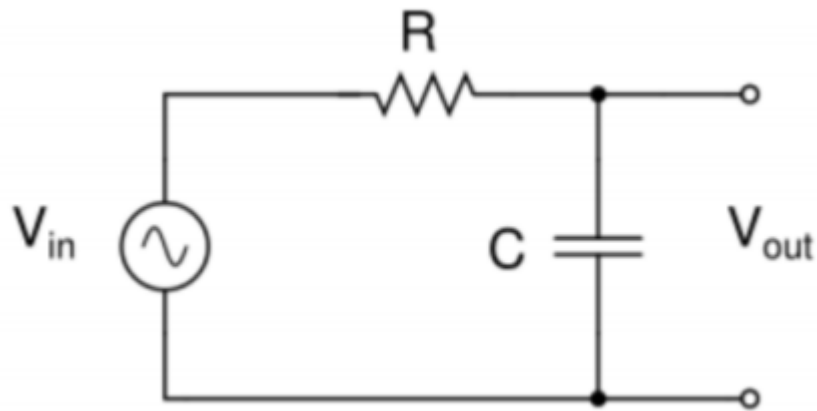
$T = 10 \cdot \tau$: (good differentiator)



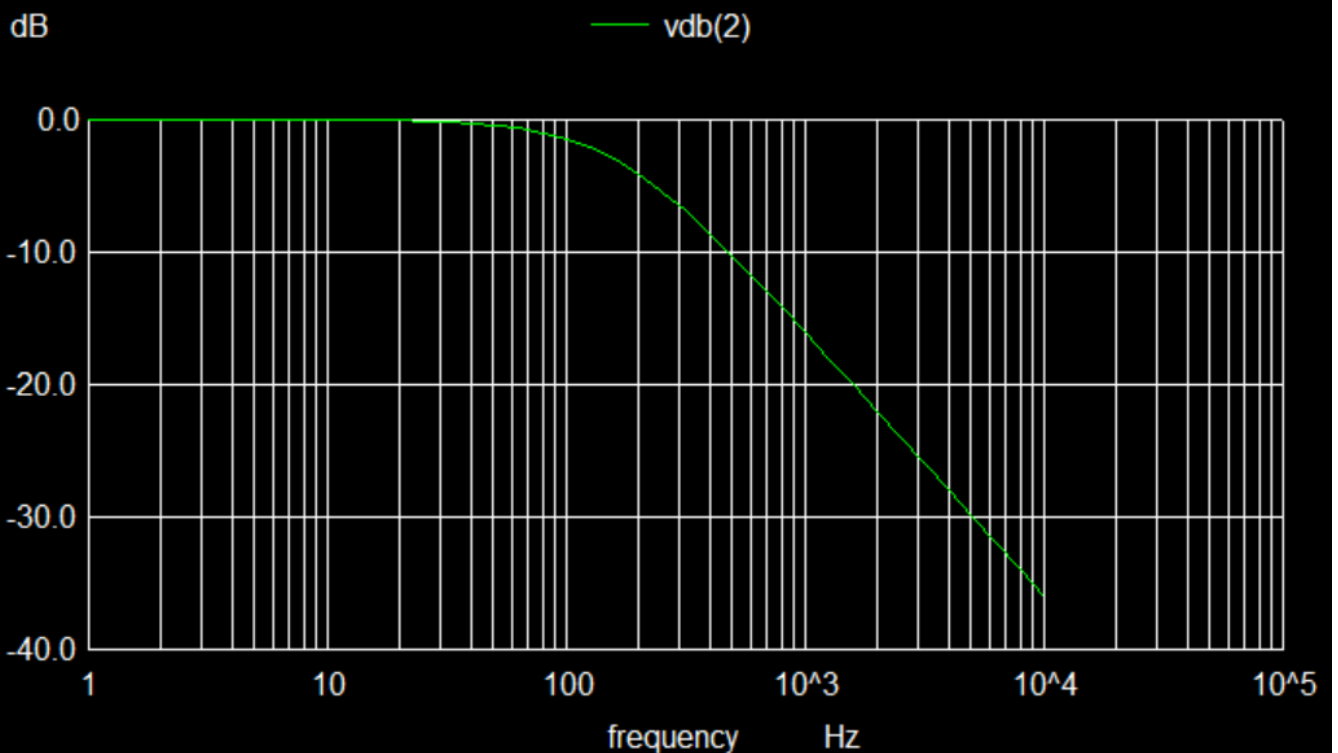
$T = 0.05 \cdot \tau$: (bad differentiator)



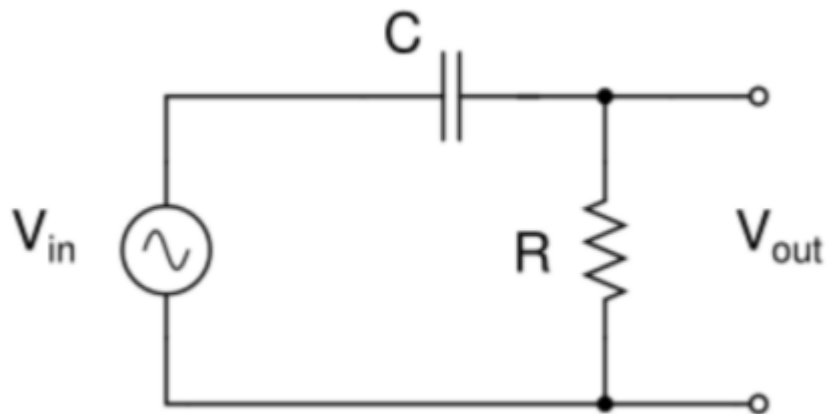
3. RC Lowpass filter



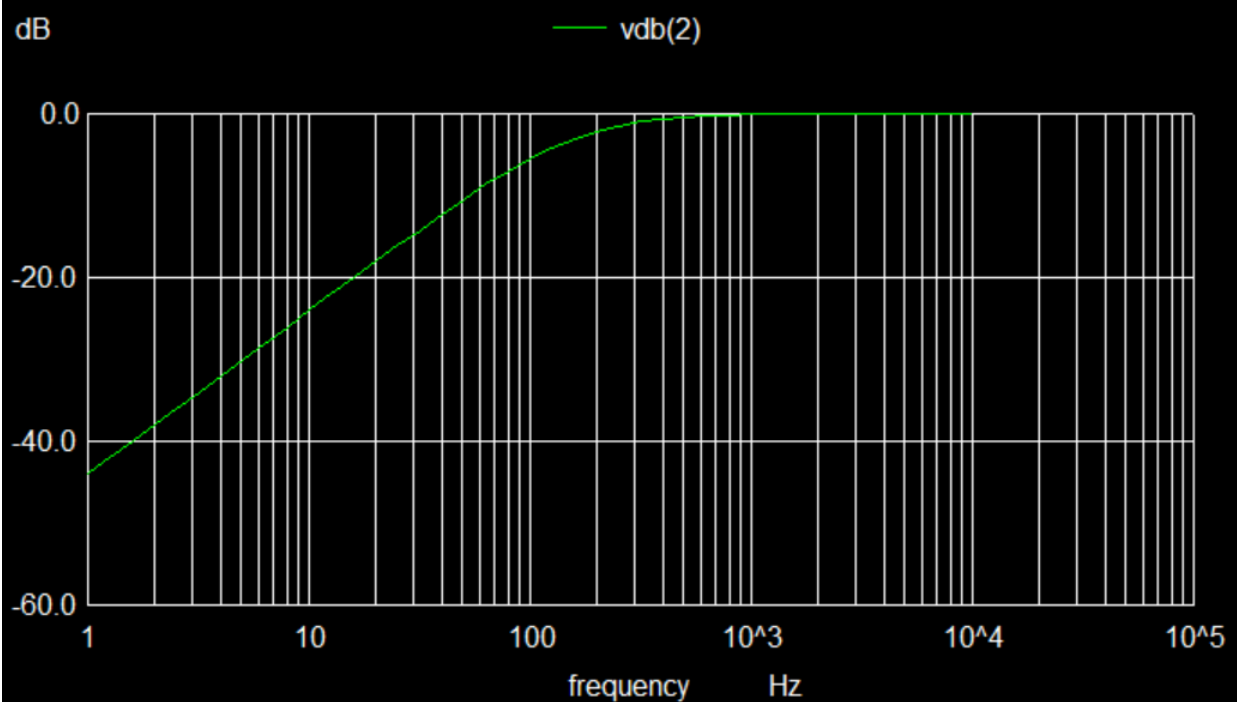
```
1 19D070052 Sheel Shah Expt1 RC Low pass filter
2 r0 2 1 10k
3 c0 2 0 0.1u
4 v0 1 0 dc 0 ac 1
5 .ac dec 10 1 10k
6 .control
7 run
8 plot vdb(2)
9 .endc
10 .end
11
```



4. RC Highpass filter



```
1 19D070052 Sheel Shah Expt1 RC high pass filter
2 r0 2 0 10k
3 c0 2 1 0.1u
4 v0 1 0 dc 0 ac 1
5 .ac dec 10 1 10k
6 .control
7 run
8 plot vdb(2)
9 .endc
10 .end
11
```



5. RC bandpass filter

Trivial analysis gives us the transfer function $T(s)$ as $sRC / (1 + (s^2 R^2 C)^2 + 3sRC)$

For peak, we set the real part of the denominator to 0 $\Rightarrow \omega_{\text{peak}} = 1 / (RC)$

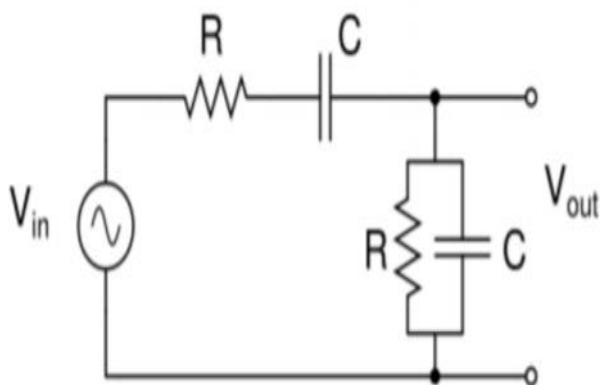
$f_{\text{peak}} = \omega_{\text{peak}} / 2\pi = 159 \text{ Hz}$

For -3dB points, magnitude is $1/\sqrt{2}$

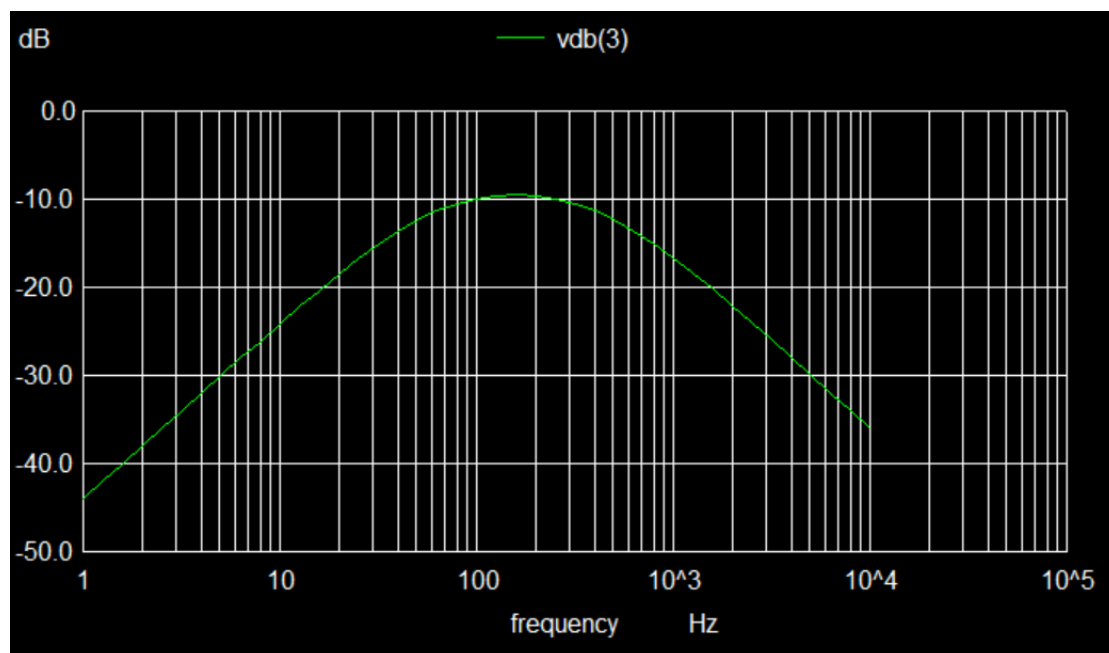
Hence $1 - (\omega RC)^2 = \pm 3\omega RC$

Hence $\omega_l = (\sqrt{13} - 3) / (2RC)$ and $\omega_h = (\sqrt{13} + 3) / (2RC)$

This gives $f_l = 48 \text{ Hz}$, $f_h = 526 \text{ Hz}$



```
1  19D070052 Sheel Shah Expt1 RC bandpass filter
2  r1 1 2 10k
3  c1 2 3 0.1u
4  r2 3 0 10k
5  c2 3 0 0.1u
6  v0 1 0 dc 0 ac 1
7  .ac dec 10 1 10k
8  .control
9  run
10 plot vdb(3)
11 meas ac peak MAX vmag(3)
12 meas ac fpeak WHEN vmag(3)=peak
13 let f3db = peak/sqrt(2)
14 meas ac fl WHEN vmag(3)=f3db RISE=1
15 meas ac fh WHEN vmag(3)=f3db FALL=1
16 .endc
17 .end
18
```



```
peak      = 3.333320e-01 at= 1.584893e+02
fpeak     = 1.584891e+02
fl        = 4.838534e+01
fh        = 5.276607e+02
```

6. RLC bandpass filter

Transfer function is: $V_{out} = R \cdot V_{in} / (R + s \cdot L + (1 / (s \cdot C)))$

So: $T(s) = (s / (s^2 + (R/L) \cdot s + 1/(L \cdot C))) \cdot (R/L)$

Now with $s = j \cdot \omega$ we have $T(j\omega) = (Rj\omega/L)(1 / ((Rj\omega/L) + (1/LC - \omega^2)))$

Maxima is attained when the denominator is minimum and hence $(1/LC - \omega^2)$ is 0

Hence $\omega_{peak} = 1/\sqrt{LC} = 31.6 \text{ krad/s} \Rightarrow f_{peak}$ is 5.035 kHz

At f_l and f_h , magnitude should be -3db or $1/\sqrt{2}$.

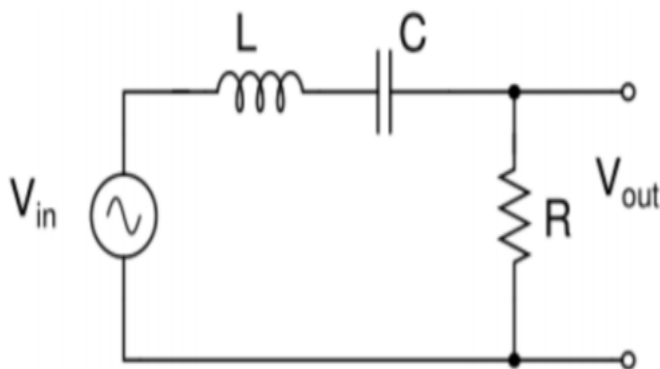
Hence $(1/LC - \omega^2)$ is $\pm R\omega/L$

Solving this quadratic gives

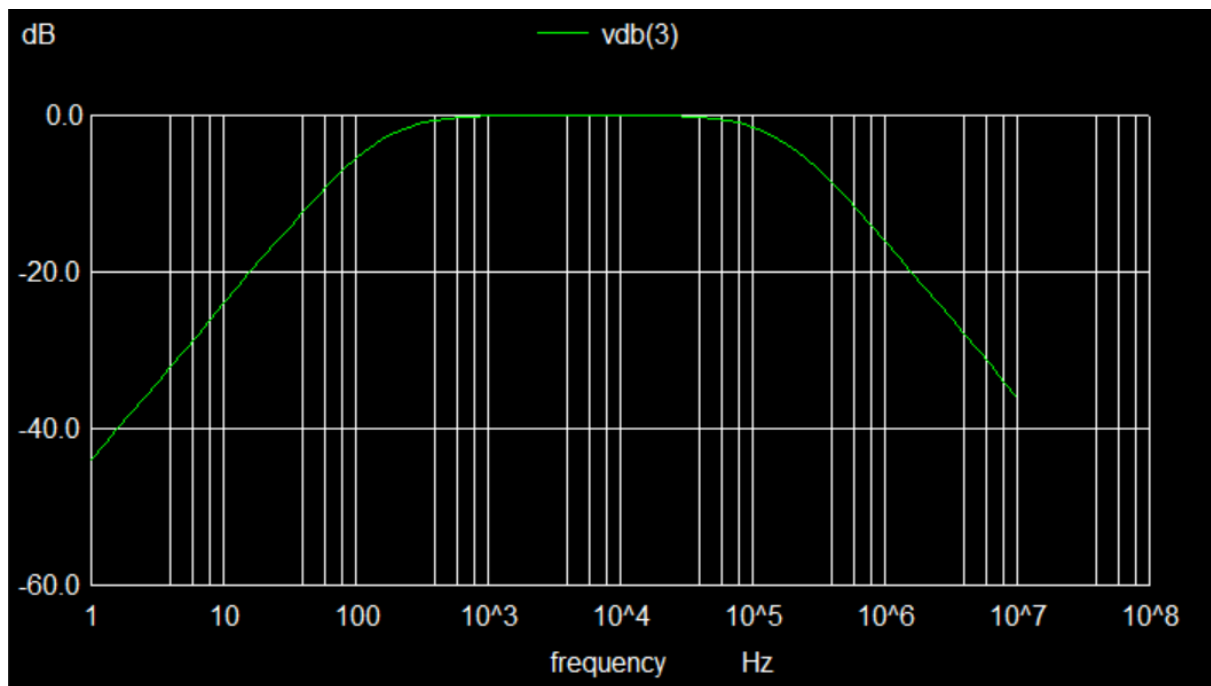
$$\omega_l = \sqrt{(R/2L)^2 + 1/LC} - R/2L$$

$$\omega_h = \sqrt{(R/2L)^2 + 1/LC} + R/2L$$

Hence $f_l = 1458 \text{ Hz}$, $f_h = 17373 \text{ Hz}$



```
1 19D070052 Sheel Shah Expt1 RLC bandpass filter
2 l1 1 2 10m
3 c1 2 3 0.1u
4 r1 3 0 10k
5 v0 1 0 dc 0 ac 1
6 .ac dec 10 1 0.01g
7 .control
8 run
9 plot vdb(3)
10 meas ac peak MAX vmag(3)
11 let almost_peak = peak - 1u
12 meas ac fpeak WHEN vmag(3)=almost_peak
13 let f3db = peak/sqrt(2)
14 meas ac fl WHEN vmag(3)=f3db RISE=1
15 meas ac fh WHEN vmag(3)=f3db FALL=1
16 .endc
17 .end
18
```



```
peak      = 1.000000e+00 at= 5.011872e+03
fpeak     = 5.002985e+03
fl        = 1.590984e+02
fh        = 1.593745e+05
```


Major learnings:

I really came to like ngSpice and found the method fairly intuitive. It was good to see that mathematical analysis matched so close to simulations. I also understood (hands on) that mathematical analysis was not perfect, and that in the experiment, it would deviate even more than the simulation.

Challenges faced:

I did not like the plain look of .cir files, and hence wrote Sublime Text syntax highlighting for it. This took quite some time, and a lot of effort but I can't really complain as this was my personal choice. The report also took quite some time, and it looks really bad too. However I don't know how Latex works so this was my only choice.

Questions/Clarifications:

If you want to see the code/the plots in.ps, please contact me at 19D070052@iitb.ac.in and I will share a zip.