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| **Course Number and Name:**  **ME 747** | |
| **Semester and Year:**  Fall 2017 | **Name of Lab Instructor:**  Alireza Ebadi |
| **Lab Section and Meeting Time:**  Section 2B, Tuesday 2-5 pm | **Report Type:**  Internal Group Report |
| **Title of Experiment:**  Time and Frequency Response of RC and RLC Circuits | |
| **Date Experiment Performed:**  9/19/17 | **Date Report Submitted:**  10/3/17 |
| **Names of Group Members:**  Zhangxi Feng  Simon Popecki  Reilly Webb | **Grader's Comments:** |
| **Grade:** |

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# Objectives

Frequency response analysis techniques were used to investigate the characteristics of an RC and RLC circuit. Breakpoint frequency, time constant, capacitance, inductance, and damping ratio were determined.

# Executive Summary

# Theory and Experimental Methods

**Theory**

Explain all equations, principles, and assumptions in both experiment and analysis. Show how raw data became manipulated to become results.

**Experimental Methods**

1. First Order System

**A first order RC circuit was set up as shown in FigureNumber. A T-junction BNC connector was used to connect a function generator to both a digital scope and the circuit input, ei(t).**



**The resistance, R (14.1 Ω), was measured using a digital multimeter. A square wave with an amplitude of 2 volts was sent through the circuit and the input and output curves were recorded using a digital oscilloscope.**

**Next a 4 volt DC offset was applied so that the square wave amplitude is from -3.0 V to +5.0 V, and the step response was recorded and compared.**

**The function generator was then set to a sin wave with a 2 volt amplitude and no dc offset. The output amplitude and phase delay was recorded using the scope cursor for a range of input frequencies. These input frequencies ranged from 10-10000 Hz, with a higher density of points near the break frequency (250 Hz).**

2. Second Order System

**A second order RLC circuit was set up as shown in FigureNumber. A T-junction BNC connector was used to connect a function generator to both a digital scope and the circuit input, ei(t).**

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**The resistance, R (55 Ω), was measured using a digital multimeter. A square wave with an amplitude of 2 volts was sent through the circuit input, and the input and output curves were recorded for a complete step response.**

**A 4 volt DC offset was applied so that the square wave amplitude is from -3.0 V to +5.0 V, and once again the input and output curves for a full step response were recorded using the scope.**

**The function generator was then set to sinusoidal input with an amplitude of 2 V and no DC offset. The break frequency (317 Hz) was estimated by sweeping the frequency of the sin wave from 10 Hz to 10 kHz. The output amplitude and phase shift was recorded for input frequencies of 1/20, 1/4, 1/2, 3/2, 2 and 4 times the break frequency.**

3. Frequency Response Using LabView

**LabView was used as an alternative method for determining the frequency response for both systems. ADD REFERENCE TO EXPLANATION ON BROADBAND NOISE OR CROSS POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY.**

**ADD SCREENSHOTS OF LABVIEW? Maybe just reference the procedure by M.H. deLeon instead of regurgitating these instructions.**

**The following procedure was performed on both the RC and RLC circuits.**

**The filter input was connected to the NI DAQ output terminals. Connect the RC circuit output to scope Ch.1 and the input to scope Ch. 0.**

**Select the “Data View” tab, then press the “Run” button. Once the curve has converged, hit the “Stop” button. Export the bode plot and use the zoom tools in LV-SE to estimate the break frequencies.**

# Results and Discussion

# Conclusions

# References

# Appendices

1. **Data Tables**
2. **Sample Calculations**
3. **Equipment List**
4. **Raw Data Sheets**
5. **Lab Instructions**