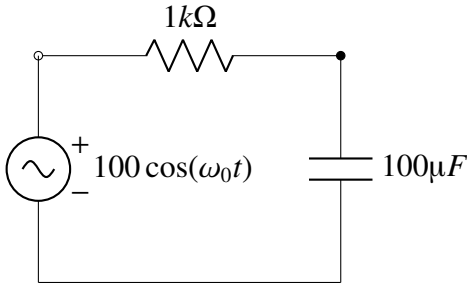


GATE -BM 16

EE23BTECH11057 - Shakunaveti Sai Sri Ram Varun

Question: For the circuit given below, choose the angular frequency ω_0 at which voltage across capacitor has maximum amplitude?



splitting $V_c(s)$ into partial fractions,

$$V_c(s) = \frac{10^4 s + 10^3 \omega_o^2}{(10^2 + \omega_o^2)(s^2 + \omega_o^2)} - \frac{10^4}{(s + 10)(10^2 + \omega_o^2)} \quad (6)$$

on applying inverse Laplace transform,

$$V_c(t) = \frac{10^4 \cos(\omega_o t)}{10^2 + \omega_o^2} + \frac{10^3 \omega_o \sin(\omega_o t)}{10^2 + \omega_o^2} - \frac{10^4 e^{-10t}}{10^2 + \omega_o^2} \quad (7)$$

last term is natural response, we can ignore it.

Solution:

Writing differential equation for circuit,

Parameter	Description	Value
R	Resistance in circuit	$1k\Omega$
C	Capacitance in circuit	$100\mu F$
$V_i(t)$	Input voltage in circuit	$100 \cos(\omega_o t)$
$V_c(t)$	Potential difference across Capacitor	$V_c(t)$
$V_c(s)$	Potential difference across Capacitor in s-domain	$V_c(s)$
$V_i(s)$	Input voltage in s-domain	$\frac{100s}{s^2 + \omega_o^2}$
ω_o	angular frequency of input voltage	ω_o

TABLE I
INPUT VALUES

Now, the amplitude can be computed by,

$$|V_c(t)| = \frac{10^3}{\sqrt{10^2 + \omega_o^2}} \quad (8)$$

$$V_i(t) = V_r(t) + V_c(t) \quad (1)$$

$$V_i(t) = 10^{-1} \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt} + V_c(t) \quad (2)$$

we can see the highest amplitude is obtained when $\omega_o = 0$.

Writing in s-domain (Laplace transform)

$$L[V_i(t)] = L[10^{-1} \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt}] + L[V_c(t)] \quad (3)$$

$$V_i(s) = 10^{-1} V_c(s) s + V_c(s) \quad (4)$$

$$\therefore V_c(s) = \frac{1000s}{(s^2 + \omega_o^2)(s + 10)} \quad (5)$$

