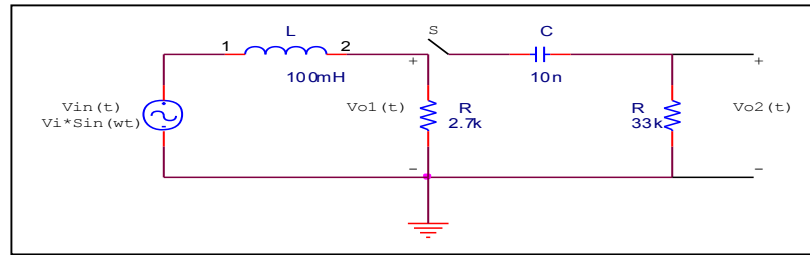


ECE 232-Lab6

Band-pass filters

1- Consider the high pass filter (switch S is closed) fibelow its frequency response is $H(j\omega)=V_{o2}(j\omega)/V_{in}(j\omega)$

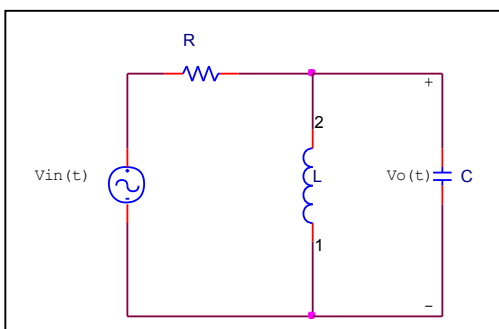


Fill in the table below due to your observations on the oscilloscope and sketch the magnitude and phase response (only due to the observations in YT mode) using MATLAB.

Band-pass filter	YT-mode	YT-mode	XY-mode	XY-mode
$f(\text{Hz})$	$ H(j\omega) $	$\angle H(j\omega)$	$ H(j\omega) $	$\angle H(j\omega)$
$f \approx 20$				
$f = 200$				
$f = f_{c1}$ (first corner frequency)				
$f = f_o$ (resonant frequency)				
f_{c2} (second corner frequency)				
$f = 20000$				

- What is the resonant frequency of this circuit?
- What are the corner frequencies of this circuit?
- What is the band-width?
- What is the quality factor?

2- Consider the circuit below which is a band-pass filter. Theoretically the resonant frequency of this circuit is 10000 rad/sec (nearly 1592 hertz)



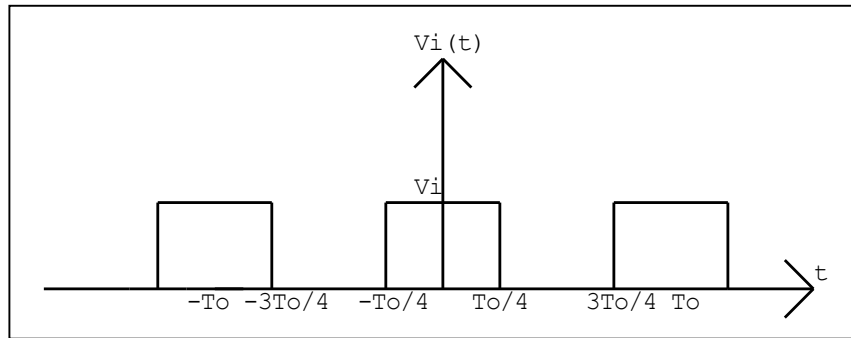
$L=0.1\text{H}, C=100 \text{ nanoFarad}, R=10 \text{ kOhm}$

a) Find practically resonant frequency of this circuit f_o

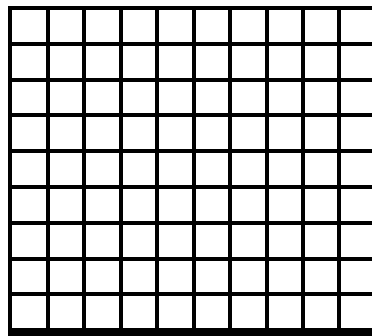
b) A square wave with a DC component of 1 Volt and peak-to-peak value of 2 Volt with frequency $f_0 = \omega_0 / 2\pi$ (note that this frequency is equal to the resonant frequency of the circuit) is applied to the circuit above. Since the input is periodic with period $T_0 = 1/f_0$ seconds, it can be represented as a linear combination of sinusoids (Fourier series representation)

$$V_{in}(t) = V_i \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right) (\cos(\omega_0 t)) - \left(\frac{2}{3\pi} \right) (\cos(3\omega_0 t)) + \left(\frac{2}{5\pi} \right) (\cos(5\omega_0 t)) - \dots \right] \text{ Volt}$$

Where $V_i = 2$

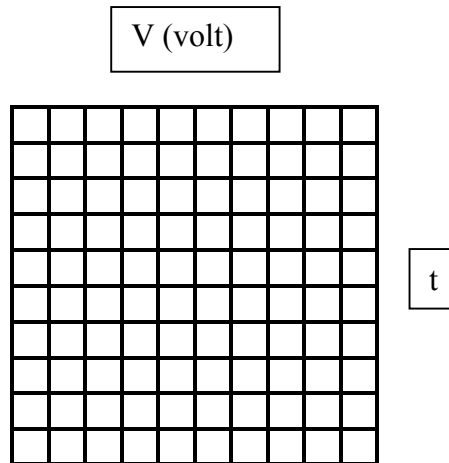


Draw $V_{in}(t)$ and $V_{out}(t)$

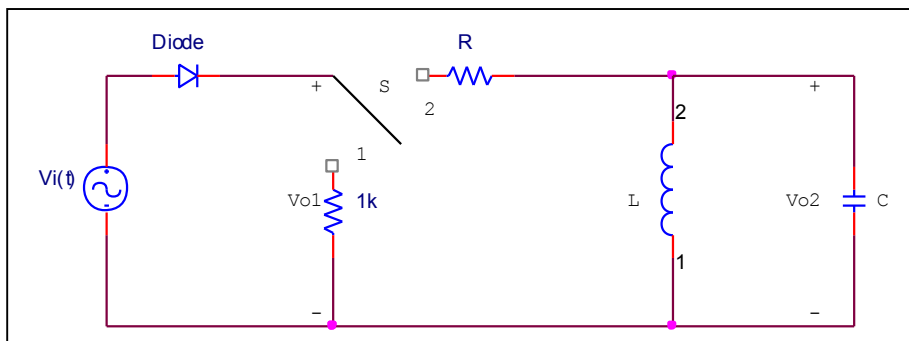


Experimental Work:

1. Set up the circuits in part 3.b of preliminary work determine and sketch the magnitude and phase characteristics of the frequency response function $H(j\omega) = V_o(j\omega)/V_i(j\omega)$. Find the practical ω_0 and compare it with the theoretical one.
2. Set up the circuits in part 3.c of preliminary work, Plot $V_i(t)$ and $V_o(t)$ together. In what way the input and the output are related. Explain.



3. Set up the circuit in figure below using the element values as in the preliminary work part 3.b.



For S in position 1 observe and plot $V_{o1}(t)$. For S at position 2 observe and plot $V_{o1}(t)$ and $V_{o2}(t)$. Comment on the results.

$V_{o1}(t)$ V S at 1

$V_{o1}(t)$ V S at 2

$V_{o2}(t)$ V S at 2

