**NAME: AKUMA SUNNY**

**MATRIC NO: 17/ENG04/009**

**DEPARTMENT: ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING**

**COURSE CODE: ENG 342**

**Classwork**

**A.)** Discuss the benefits of filters in engineering system

**Answer: Some benefits of filters in engineering systems include;**

**The tuner in radio: The bandpass filter in the tuner of the radio allows a fixed frequency to the output speaker.**

**Treble & bass of the speaker: The bass has lower frequencies & treble has higher frequencies. They are separated using high pass & low pass filter and are separately routed to corresponding bass speaker & treble speaker for clear music.**

**Anti-Aliasing: it is a low pass filter that filters out the high-frequency components from a signal before sampling. It prevents the aliasing component form being sampled.**

**Notch Filter: they are band rejects filters with a narrow bandwidth that filter out any interfering signal.**

**Power Supply Smoothing: The output of the power supply which is a rectifier has an AC ripple in it. These frequencies are filtered out using a low pass filter which results in smoothing the output signal.**

**Noise suppression: They are used in communication systems for noise removal from the received signals.**

**B.)** Design a low pass filter of 0.005Ω and 0.01F using **building blocks only**; you are free to determine your amplitude value.

**Answer: A 100V Amplitude was selected with a frequency of 1Hz for the Sine Wave Source.**

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**C.)** Determine the cut-off frequency

Answer: The cut-off frequency is calculated by F= ½\*(pi\*R\*C)

When R= 0.005Ω and C= 0.01F

F= 0.5\*pi\*0.005\*0.01=3189.099 Hz

D.) Determine the cut-off frequency

Answer: The transfer function equation for the circuit is given as

(1/RC)/(S + 1/RC)

When R= 0.005Ω and C= 0.01F

Transfer Fcn=(1/0.005\*0.01)/(S + (0.005\*0.01))= (20000)/(s+ 20000)



**E.)** If two signals of 5 KΩ and 2 KΩ are pass through the filter at different intervals. Discuss your observation(s

**Answer: When the signal of 5 KΩ is passed through the filter, the following result is obtained:**

The transfer function equation for the circuit is given as

(1/RC)/(S + 1/RC)

When R= 5000Ω and C= 0.01F

Transfer Fcn=(1/5000\*0.01)/(S + (5000\*0.01))= (0.02)/(s+ 0.02)

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**Observations:** The signal is attenuated to 3.869 ohms

**When the signal of 2K ohms is passed through the filter the following results are obtained:** The transfer function equation for the circuit is given as

(1/RC)/(S + 1/RC)

When R= 2000Ω and C= 0.01F

Transfer Fcn=(1/2000\*0.01)/(S + (2000\*0.01))= (0.05)/(s+ 0.05)

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**Observations:** The signal is attenuated to 9.266 ohms