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**MATRIC NO: 17/ENG04/061**

**DEPARTMENT : ELECTRICAL ELECTRONICS**

**1A.**

A filter is a circuit capable of passing (or amplifying) certain frequencies while attenuating other frequencies. Thus, a filter can extract important frequencies from signals that also contain undesirable or irrelevant frequencies.

In the field of electronics, there are many practical applications for filters. Examples include:

* *Radio communications*: Filters enable radio receivers to only "see" the desired signal while rejecting all other signals (assuming that the other signals have different frequency content).
* *DC power supplies*: Filters are used to eliminate undesired high frequencies (i.e., noise) that are present on AC input lines. Additionally, filters are used on a power supply's output to reduce ripple.
* *Audio electronics*: A crossover network is a network of filters used to channel low-frequency audio to woofers, mid-range frequencies to midrange speakers, and high-frequency sounds to tweeters.
* *Analog-to-digital conversion*: Filters are placed in front of an ADC input to minimize [aliasing](https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/technical-articles/understanding-analog-to-digital-converters-deciphering-resolution-and-sampl/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).

**1B.**

**Designing a Low-Pass Filter with 0.005Ω resistor and 0.01F capacitor**

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

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**1C.**

 **Determining the Cut-off frequency**

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

**1D.**

**Design Output**

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)



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

**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