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- **Matric: 17/eng06/032**

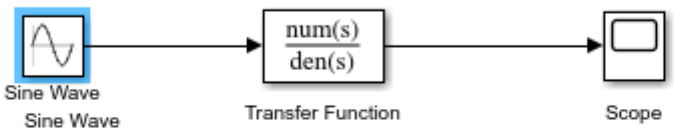
**A.**

- **Radio Communications:** Filters enable radio receivers to only "see" the desired signal while rejecting all other signals (assuming 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.

- Used in Audio Applications for Equalization purposes.
- Used in Receivers such as Superheterodyne etc for efficient reception of the baseband signals.

## B. 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.**



## C. 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

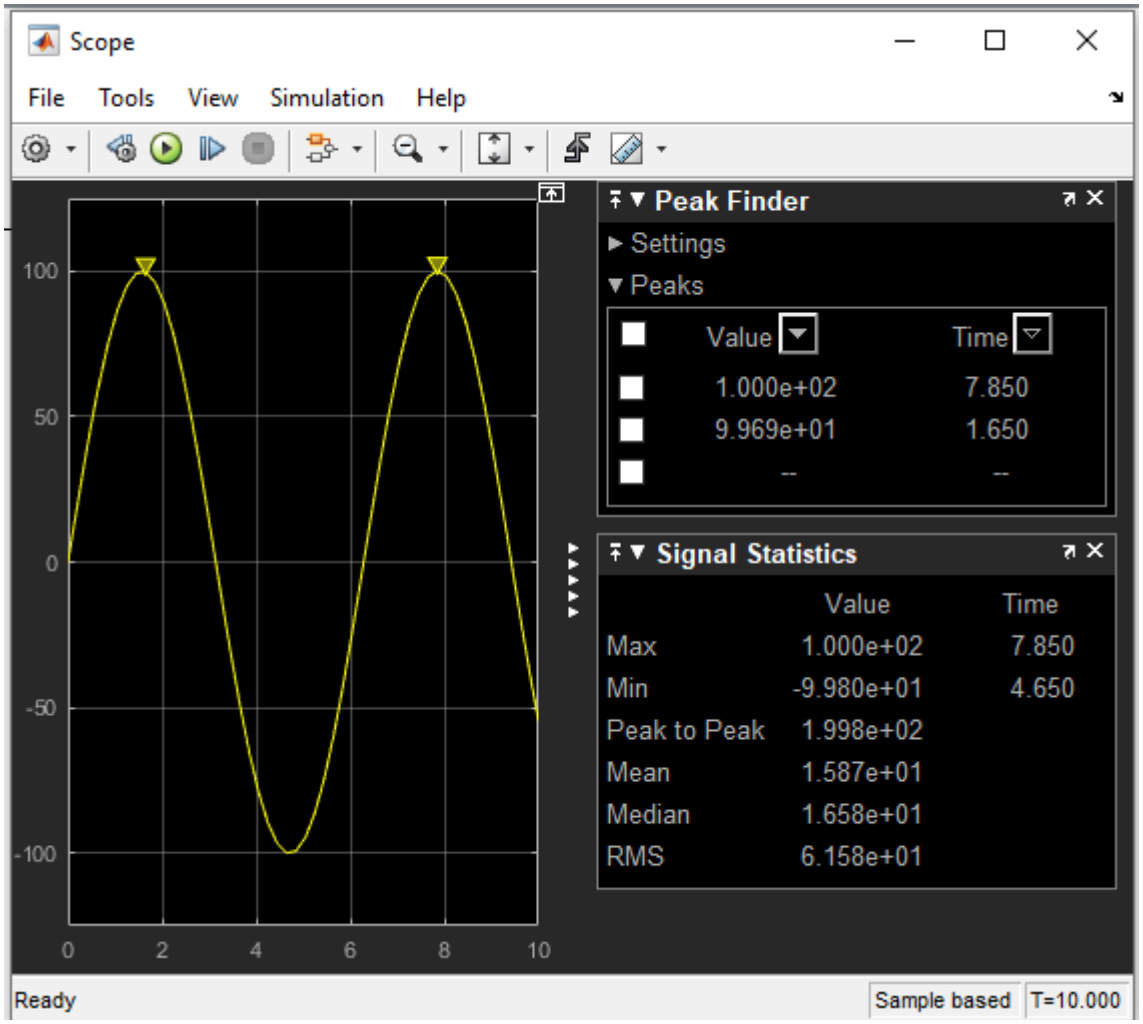
## D. Design Output

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)



A. **<u>If two signals of 5 KΩ and 2 KΩ are pass through the filter at different intervals. Discuss your observation</u>**

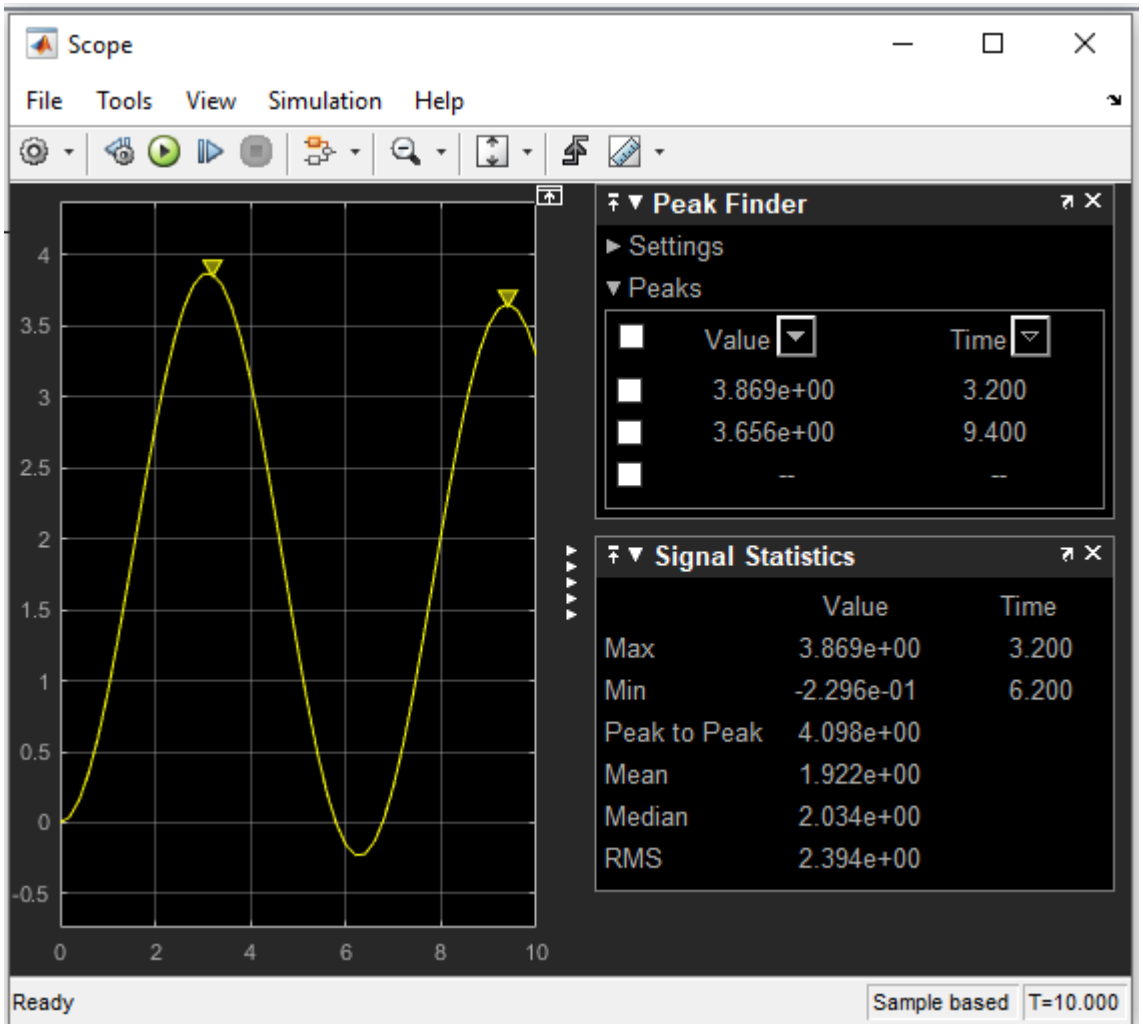
**When the signal of 5 KΩ is passed through the filter, the following result is obtained:**

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)



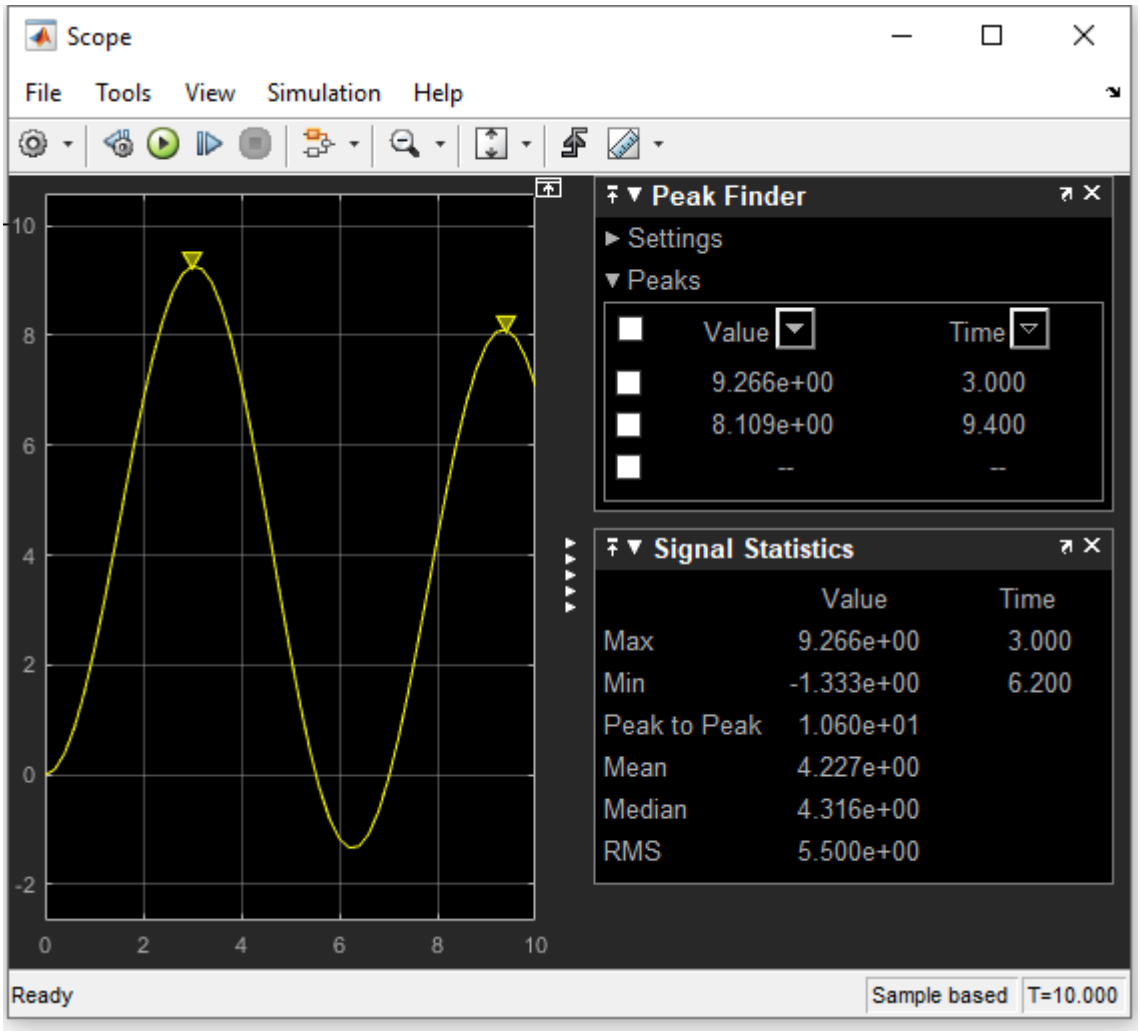

**Observations:** The signal is attenuated to 3.869 ohms

**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)




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