



Digital version

ENGS152 Circuits Lab

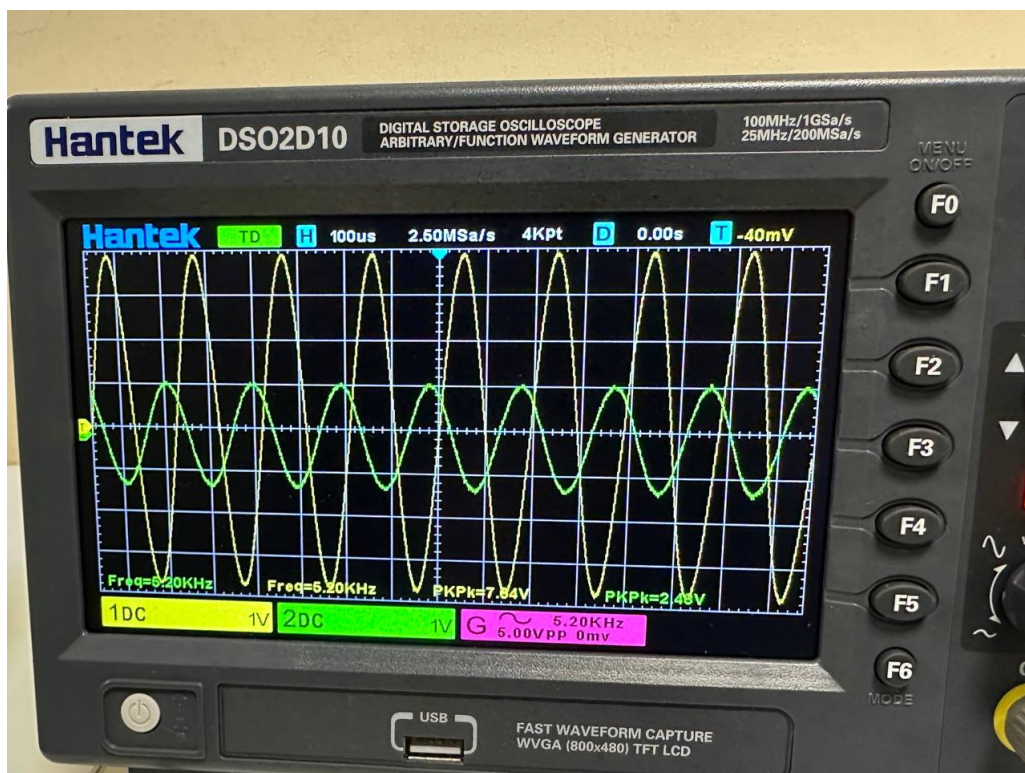
RLC second order analysis

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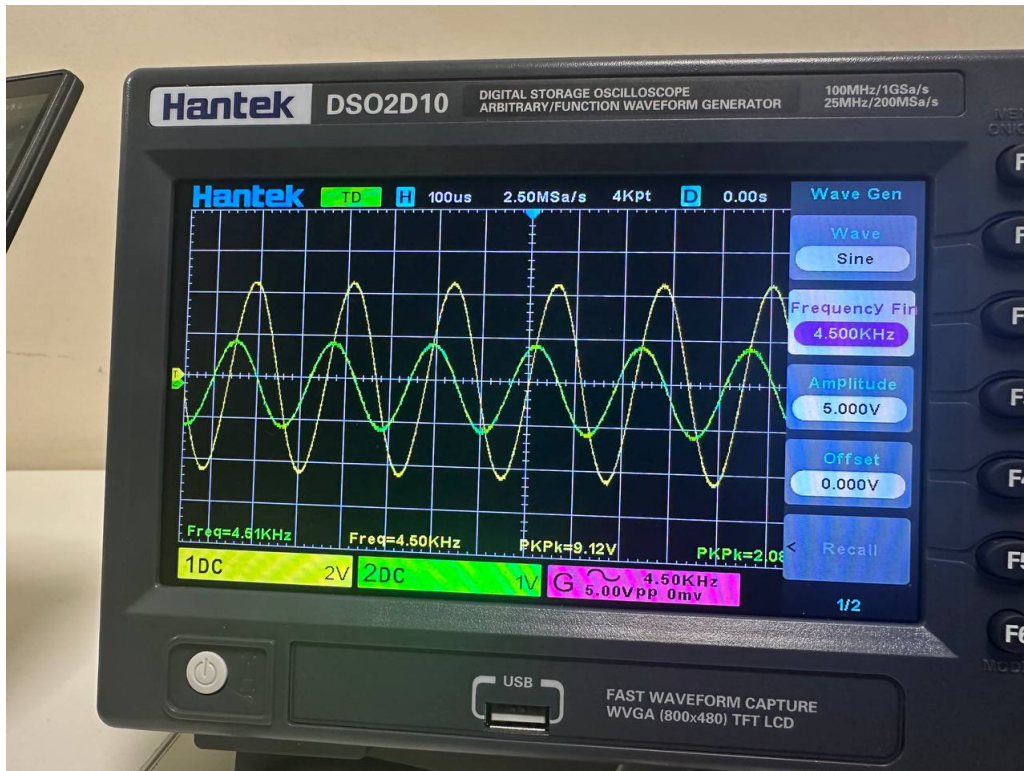
March 30, 2025

Step 1: LC Oscillator

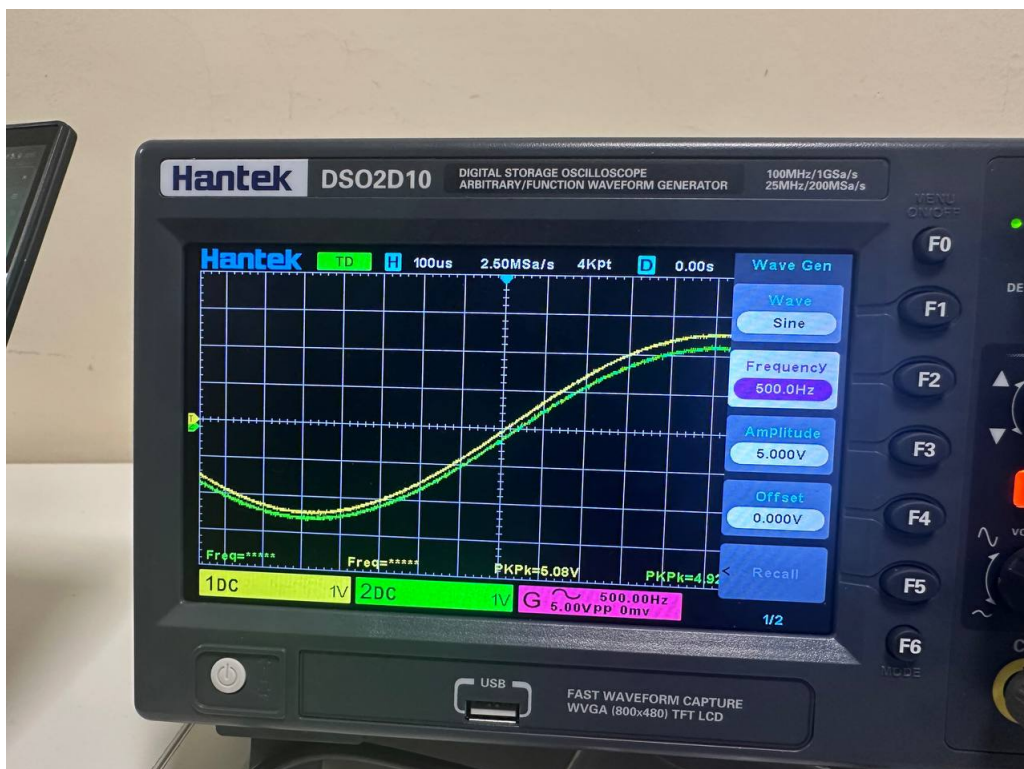
The resonant frequency was calculated 1600Hz , but since the loading effect on the function generator had an effect of our end result, twice that frequency was chosen: 5200Hz . $L = 4.7\text{mH}$ and $C = 200\text{nF}$ was chosen, giving a resonant frequency of $f \approx 5191\text{Hz}$.

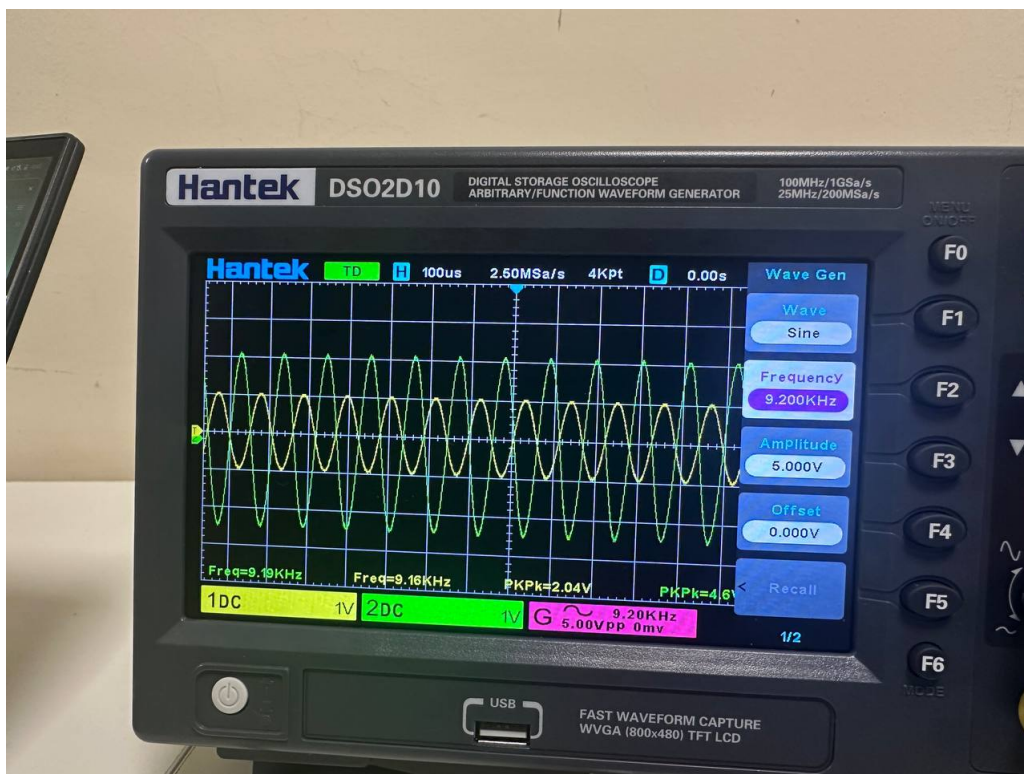
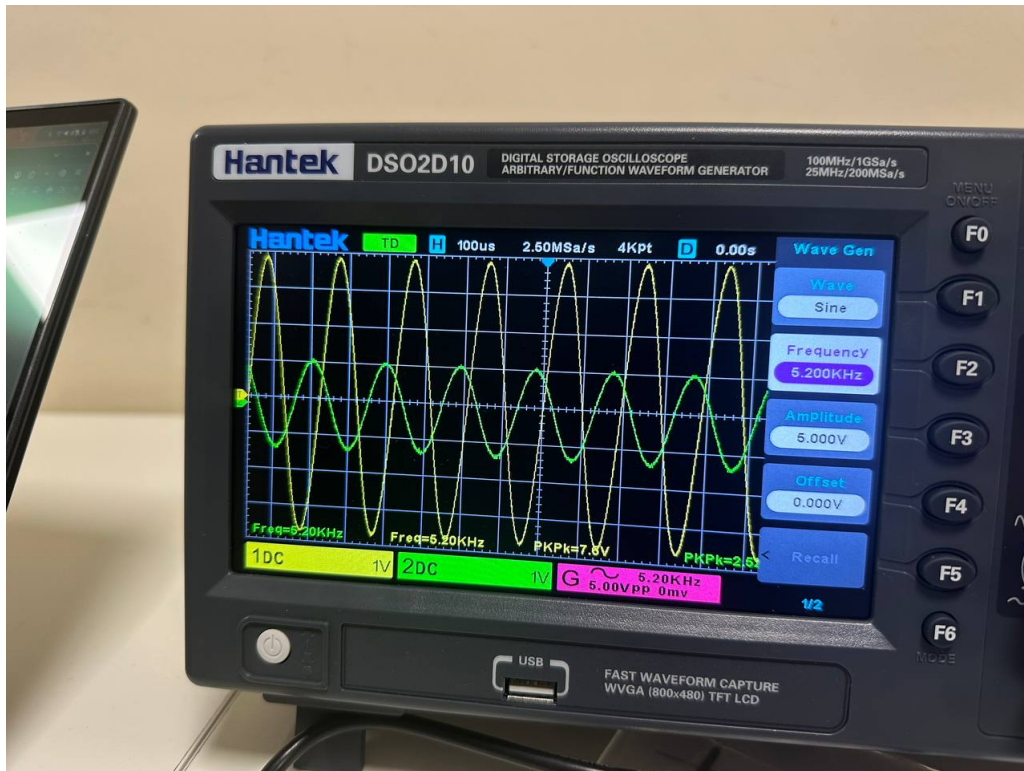


At calculate resonant frequency, peak to peak is 7.84V , while the input was loaded to 2.48V , a $3.16\times$ amplification.



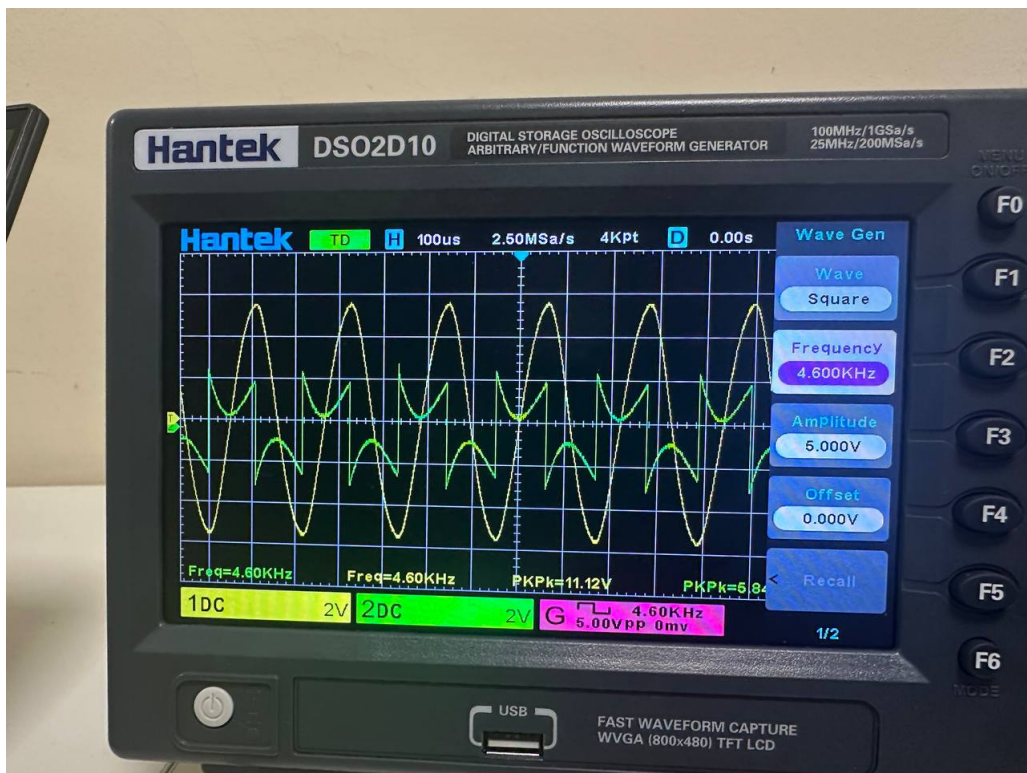
Because of the loading effect, we weren't able to find the actual resonant frequency, however the maximum voltage occurred at $f = 4.50\text{kHz}$, which was used for the rest of the lab. The calculated value of $LC \approx 1.25 \cdot 10^9$. If one of the components was correct, the inductor should be $L_1 = 6.25\text{mH}$, and the capacitor $C_1 = 266\text{nF}$, both with a difference of 33%. This is high, because of the loading effect.

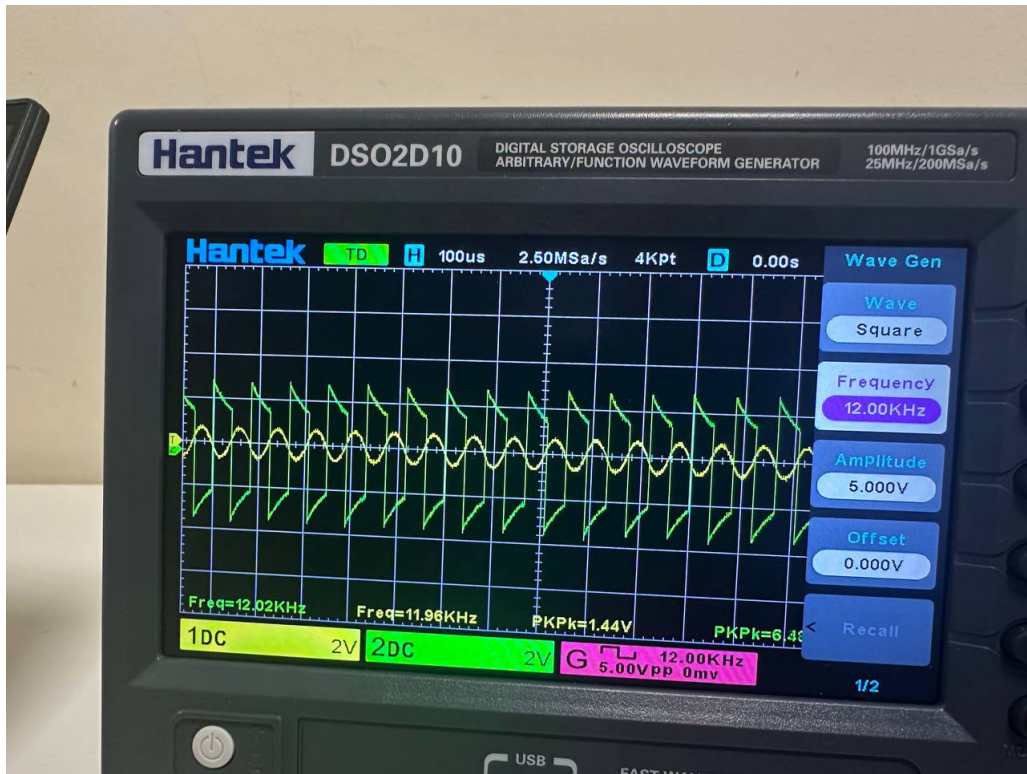


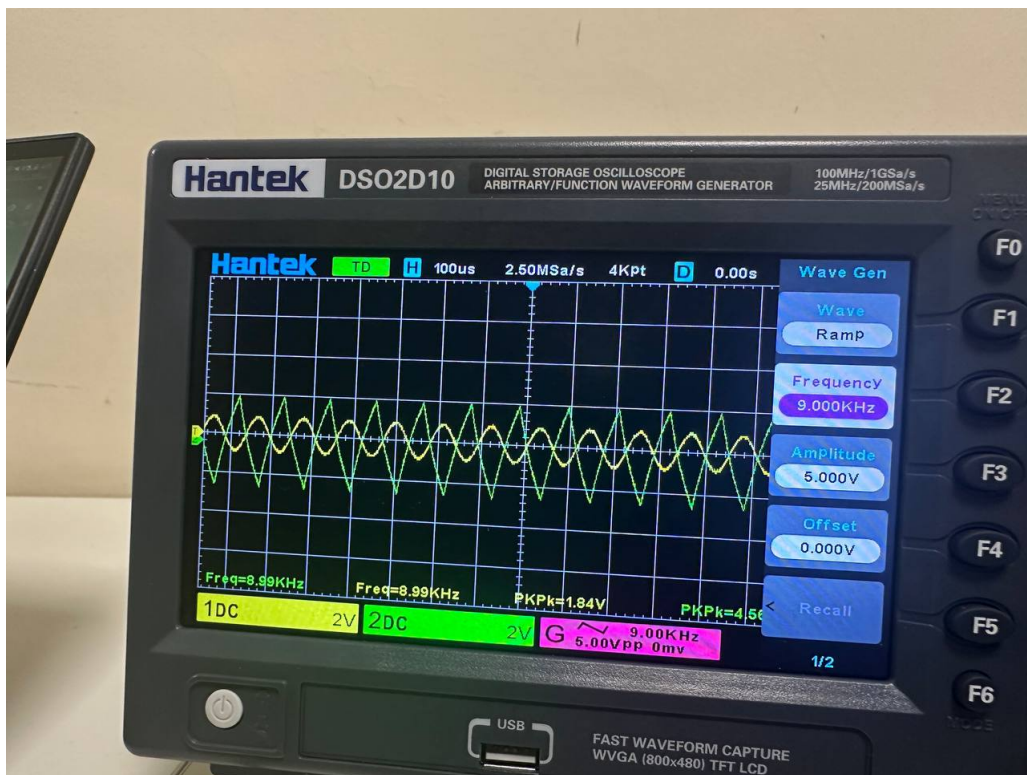
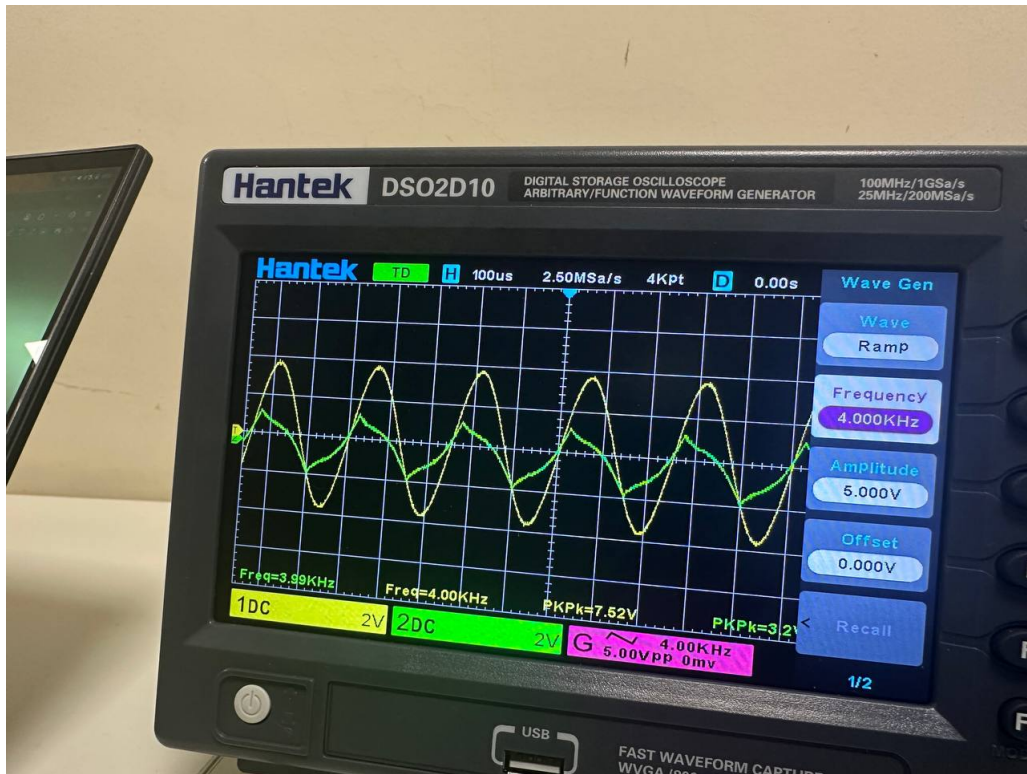


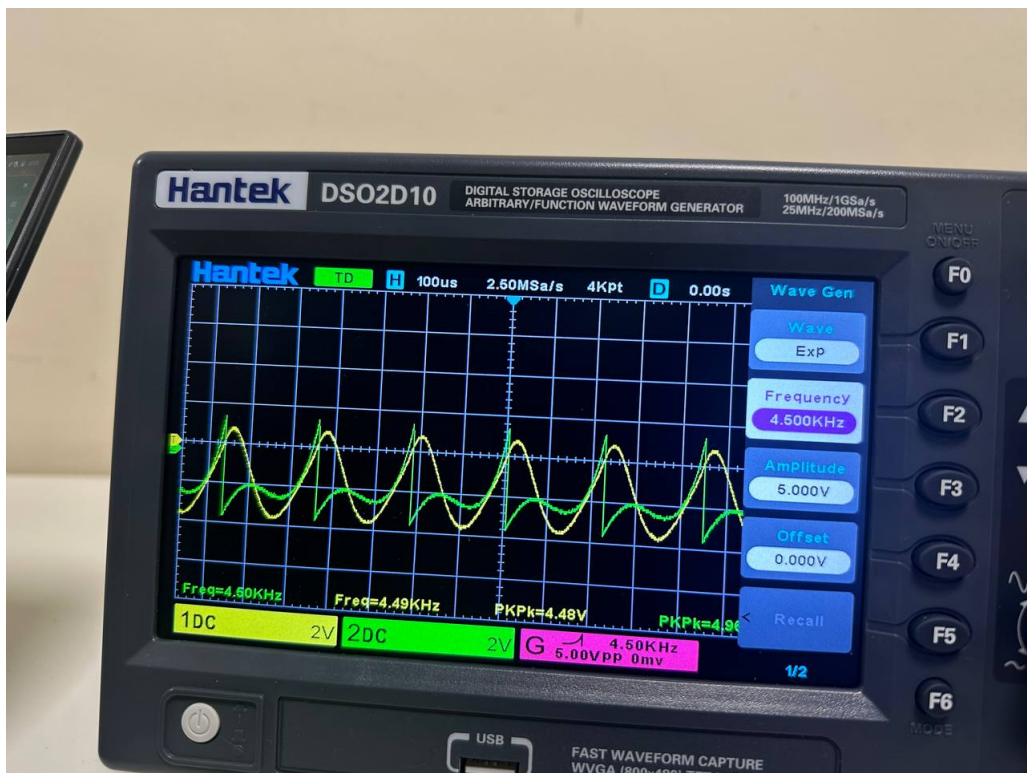
With lower frequencies, the phase shift is low, ideally 0. At resonance it is approximately $\frac{\pi}{2}$ or 90° , while high frequencies it is approximately π or 180° .

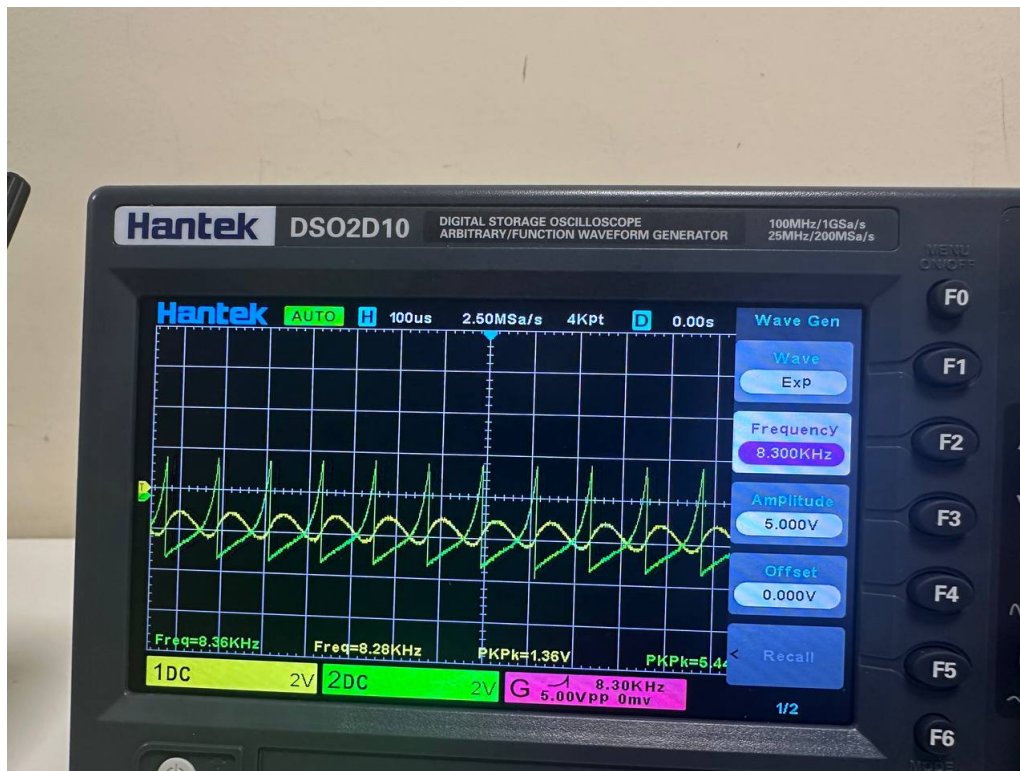
This experiment as repeated with a square wave, triangle wave and an exponential wave.











The outputs are filtered to a sine wave or a sum of sine waves, regardless of the input.