Phasors (EC\_phasors\_3.sqproj)



Figure 1: Phasor calculation example.

**Question:** In the circuit shown in the figure, the frequency is 1 kHz, and the source voltage is  $1 \angle 0 \text{ V}$ .

- (a) Find C for which the output voltage has an amplitude of 0.9 V. What is  $\angle \mathbf{V}_o$  in this case?
- (b) Find C for which the output voltage lags  $\mathbf{V}_s$  by 60°. What is  $|\mathbf{V}_o|$  in this case?
- (c) For (a) and (b), compute the time difference between the zero crossings of  $V_s(t)$  and  $V_o(t)$ .
- (d) Draw (to scale) a phasor diagram corresponding to the KVL equation.

## Solution:

The output voltage is given by

$$\mathbf{V_o} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \times \mathbf{V_s} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \times \mathbf{V_s} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \times 1\angle 0.$$
(1)

- (a) For  $|\mathbf{V}_o| = 0.9 \,\mathrm{V}$ , we need  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} = 0.9 \rightarrow C = 77 \,\mathrm{nF}$ , and in this situation,  $\angle \mathbf{V}_o = -\tan^{-1} \omega RC = -25.8^\circ.$
- (b) For  $\angle \mathbf{V}_o = -60^\circ$ , we need

$$-\tan^{-1}\omega RC = -60^{\circ} \rightarrow \omega RC = \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow C = 276 \text{ nF},$$
  
and in this situation,  $|\mathbf{V}_o| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 3}} = 0.5.$ 

(c) Let  $\Delta t$  be the time difference between the zero crossings of  $V_s(t)$  and  $V_o(t)$ . Then we have  $\frac{|\Delta t|}{T} = \frac{|\Delta \phi|}{2\pi} \rightarrow |\Delta t| = \frac{25.8^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} \times 1 \text{ ms} = 72 \,\mu \text{s in (a), and } |\Delta t| = \frac{60^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} \times 1 \text{ ms} = 167 \,\mu \text{s in (b).}$ 

## SequelApp Exercises:

- (a) Find C for which the output voltage has an amplitude of 0.7 V. What is  $\angle \mathbf{V}_o$  in this case?
- (b) Find C for which the output voltage lags  $\mathbf{V}_s$  by 30°. What is  $|\mathbf{V}_o|$  in this case?
- (c) For (a) and (b), compute the time difference between the zero crossings of  $V_s(t)$  and  $V_o(t)$ .

Verify your answers using SequelApp (in frequency domain as well as time domain).