

Fuding Ge

**(1): Find the transfer function of a second order system with  $t_p = \pi/12$  and  $M_p = 0.095$** Answer: We need to find the parameters of  $\zeta$  and  $\omega_n$ 

$$M_p := 0.095$$

$$t_p := \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\zeta := 0.5$$

$$\text{root} \left( e^{\frac{-\zeta \cdot \pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} - 0.095, \zeta \right) = 0.6$$

$$\zeta := 0.6$$

$$\omega_n := 10$$

$$\text{root} \left( t_p - \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \cdot \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}, \omega_n \right) = 14.998$$

$$\omega_n := 14.998$$

$$H(s) := \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \omega_n \cdot s + \omega_n^2}$$

**(2): For  $\zeta = 0.707$  and  $\omega_n = 10$  rad/sec, calculate a)  $t_d$ , b)  $t_r$ , c)  $M_p$ , d) 2% settling time**

$$\zeta := 0.707 \quad \omega_n := 10 \quad \omega_d := \omega_n \cdot \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \quad \omega_d = 7.072$$

$$t_d := 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{root} \left[ 0.5 - \left[ e^{(-\zeta \cdot \omega_n \cdot t_d)} \right] \cdot \left( \cos(\omega_d \cdot t_d) + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \cdot \sin(\omega_d \cdot t_d) \right), t_d \right] = 0.143$$

**a):  $t_d = 0.143$  Second**

$$\alpha := 1.0$$

$$\text{root}(\cos(\alpha) + \zeta, \alpha) = 2.356 \quad \alpha := 2.356$$

$$t_r := \frac{\alpha}{\omega_d}$$

**b):  $t_r = 0.333$  S**

$$t_p := \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} \quad t_p = 0.444$$

$$M_p := e^{\frac{-\zeta \cdot \pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \quad M_p = 0.043$$

**c):  $M_p=0.043$  S**

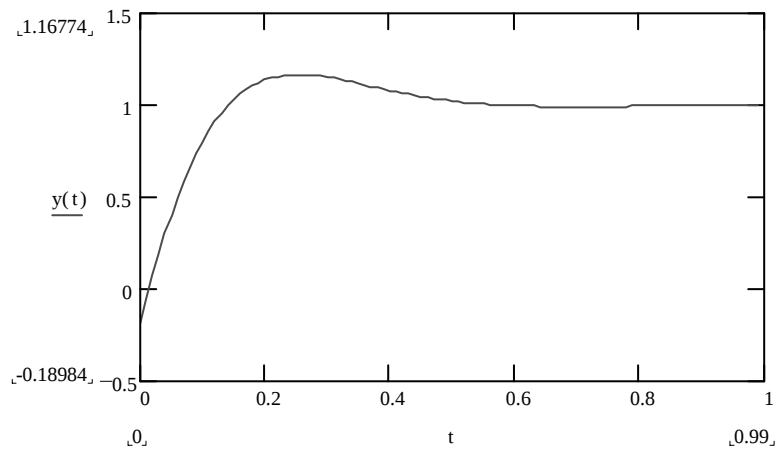
$$\tau := \frac{1}{\zeta \cdot \omega_n} \quad \tau = 0.141 \quad t := 4 \cdot \tau$$

$$t = 0.566$$

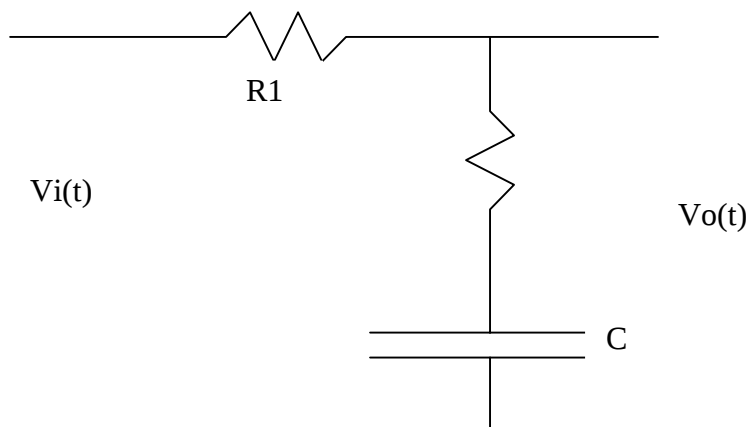
**d): 2% settling time is 0.566 s**

$$y(t) := 1 + \left( \frac{e^{-\zeta \cdot \omega_n \cdot t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \omega_n \cdot \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \cdot t - \alpha \right)$$

$$t := 0, 0.01.. 0.99$$



**(3): For the following circuit,**



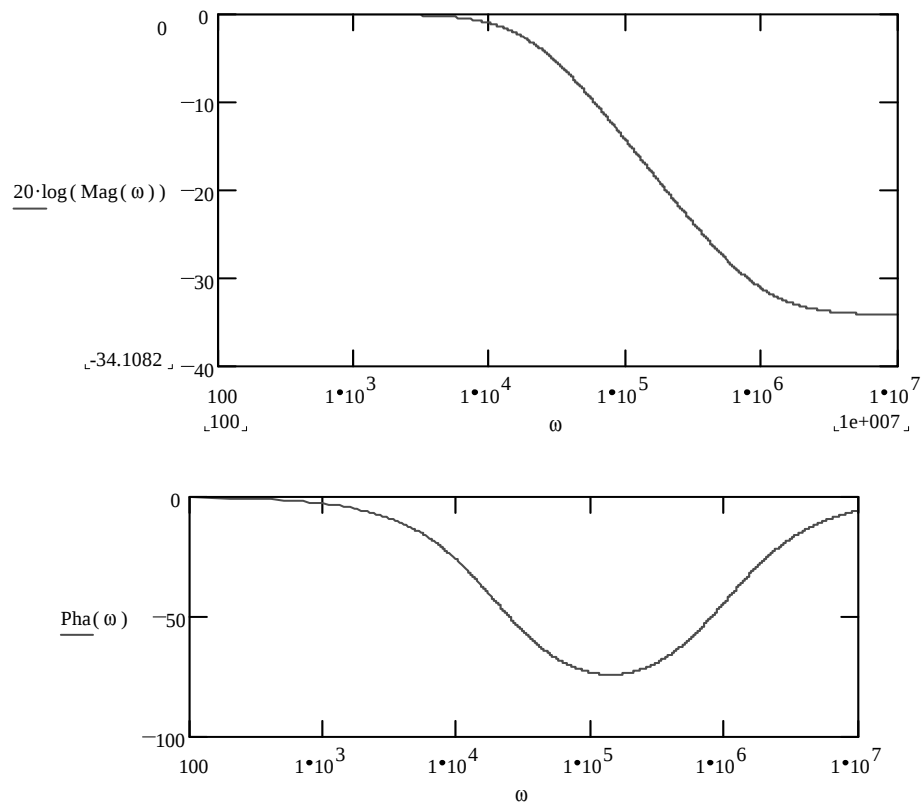
a): Derive the transfer function.

$$H(\omega) := \frac{R2 + Z_C(\omega)}{R1 + R2 + Z_C(\omega)}$$

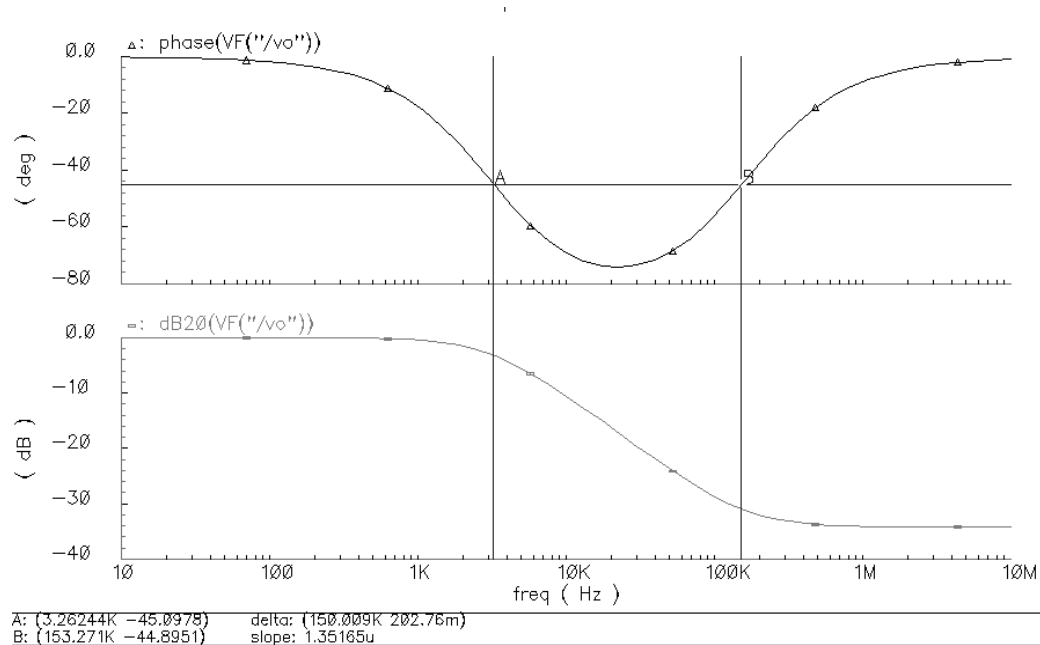
b): For  $R1=50K$ ,  $R2=1k$  and  $C=1nF$ , plot the transfer function using Bode Plot.

$$\begin{aligned} R1 &:= 50 \cdot 10^3 \\ R2 &:= 10^3 \\ C &:= 10^{-9} \\ \omega &:= 100, 200 \dots 10^7 \\ j &:= \sqrt{-1} \\ Z_C(\omega) &:= -\frac{j}{\omega \cdot C} \\ A(\omega) &:= \operatorname{Re}(H(\omega)) \\ B(\omega) &:= \operatorname{Im}(H(\omega)) \\ \operatorname{Mag}(\omega) &:= |H(\omega)| \\ \operatorname{Pha}(\omega) &:= \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{B(\omega)}{A(\omega)}\right) \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

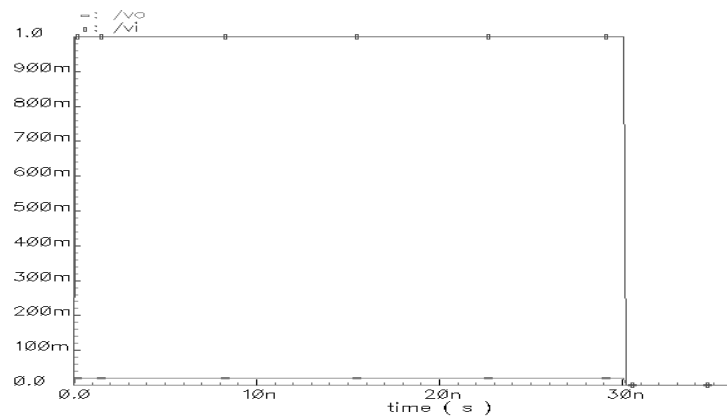
The following are the Bode plot using MathCad:



The following figure shows the simulation using Cadence Analog Artist



c): Plot  $V_o(t)$



30 ns corresponds to about 16 MHz, at this frequency, the amplification is about -36dB, very small. So the plot makes sense.