## ECE 320-Quiz \#7 - Name

Fourier Transforms, DC to AC, SCR

## Fourier Transforms

1) Assume the Fourier transform for $X(t)$ is

$$
x(t)=10+11 \sin (t)+12 \cos (2 t)
$$

Find $\mathrm{y}(\mathrm{t})$. Let R be $1000+100^{*}$ (your birth month) + (your birth day). March 14 th would give $\mathrm{R}=1514 \mathrm{Ohms}$.

| R | $\mathrm{y}(\mathrm{t})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1000+100^{*}$ Month + Day |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## Fourier Transforms

2) Assume a $1 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$ parabolic sine wave (of Ninja Turtles fame).

$$
\begin{array}{rc}
x(t)=t(\pi-t) & 0<t<\pi \\
t(\pi+t) & -\pi<t<0
\end{array} \quad x(t+\pi)=x(t)
$$

Determine the magnitude of the 3rd harmonic of the Fourier Transform for $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{t})$ :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
a_{3}=\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) \cdot \cos (3 t) \cdot d t=0 & \text { it's an odd funciton } \\
b_{3}=\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) \cdot \sin (3 t) \cdot d t & \text { solve for b3 }
\end{array}
$$

note:

- Hand calculations, Matlab, calculators, etc. are allowed...

| b3 | Method / Resource used to solve for b3 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

## DC to AC Converter

3) Assume the Fourier transform for the output of a DC to AC converter driving a 1 Ohms reisistor is as follows:

- note: units are Vp (peak voltage)

| Harmonic | $0(\mathrm{DC})$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| an (cosine) | 0 | 18.3 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.7 |
| bn (sine) | 0 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 |

Determine the following:

| Total Energy in the signal | Energy in the 1st harmonic | Efficiency <br> \% of energy in the 1st harmonic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

## DC to AC Converter: Differential equations for a Circuit

4) Determine the differential equations which describe the following circuit. Note

- $V_{L}=L \frac{d I_{L}}{d i}$
- $I_{c}=C \frac{d V_{1}}{d t}$

Assume $\mathrm{R}=1000+100 *$ (Birth Month) + (Birth day). For May 15th, for example, $\mathrm{R}=1514$ Ohms.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{s I_{L}}{d t}=f\left(V_{0}, I_{L}, V_{1}\right)=? \\
& \frac{s V_{1}}{d t}=g\left(V_{0}, I_{L}, V_{1}\right)=?
\end{aligned}
$$



SCR (5 diode version)
5) SCR: Analysis. Determine the votlages at V1 and V2 (both DC). Assume a firing angle of 120 degrees.

| $1000+100^{*}$ Mo + Day | V1 |  | V2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DC | AC (V1pp) | DC | AC (V2pp) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


6) SCR Design. Determine the firing angle and C so that

- $\mathrm{V} 2(\mathrm{DC})=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$
- $\mathrm{V} 2(\mathrm{AC})=500 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{pp}$
- $\mathrm{R}=1000+100^{*}$ (Birth Month $)+$ (Birth Day). May 14th would give $\mathrm{R}=1514$ Ohms.

| V1(DC) | Firing Angle | C | R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $1000+100^{*} \mathrm{Mo}+$ Day |



