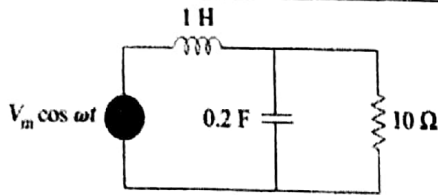




1. Calculate the resonant frequency of the circuit in Figure (1) (5 marks)



Answer of Q1

$$Z = j\omega L + \frac{10 \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{10 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \left( \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega C} \right)$$

$$Z = j\omega \cdot 1 + \frac{10}{1 + j2\omega} \cdot \left( \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 - j2\omega} \right)$$

$$Z = j\omega + \frac{10}{1 + 4\omega^2} (1 - j2\omega)$$

$$= j\omega + \frac{10}{1 + 4\omega^2} - \frac{j20\omega}{1 + 4\omega^2}$$

$$\text{Im}(Z) = \omega - \frac{20\omega}{1 + 4\omega^2} = 0$$

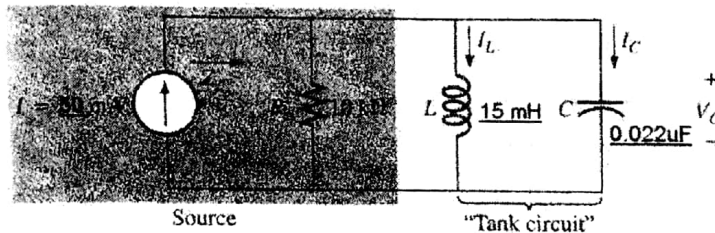
$$\therefore 1 + 4\omega^2 = 20 \Rightarrow 4\omega^2 = 19 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{19}{4}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{19}{4}} = 2.179 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$X_{\omega} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$  *مقدار السعة الجارية بالتردد*

2. For the circuit shown in figure (2) (10 marks)

- If the frequency of the applied source is 12KHz, find the total impedance of the circuit in polar form.
- Is the circuit is more inductive or more capacitive?
- Find the total impedance of the circuit at resonance



3. It is required to broadcast a **shoubra radio** station which detected through FM radio. Design a suitable practical parallel resonance circuit using coil has impedance of  $10 + j3000\Omega$  to verify the required broadcasting. The circuit has to be heard between (89MHz and 91 MHz) and very clear at 90MHz. **Don't use any approximations.** (10 marks)

Answer of Q2

Ⓐ  $Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}$

$$= \frac{1}{10^4} + j(2\pi \times 12 \times 10^3 \times 0.022 \times 10^{-6}) - \frac{1}{2\pi \times 12 \times 10^3 \times 15 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 10^{-4} + j7.65 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 7.715 \times 10^{-4} \angle 87.55^\circ \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{1}{Y} = 1296.16 \angle -87.55^\circ \Omega$$

$$X_L = 2\pi fL = 1130.4 \Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = 603.165 \Omega$$

Ⓑ  $X_L > X_C$  in parallel  $\therefore$  Capacitive (3 marks)

Answer of Q2

Ⓒ at Resonance  $Z = R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  (2 marks)

$$(3) X_{LP} = \frac{X_L^2 + R_L^2}{X_L} = \frac{(3000)^2 + (10)^2}{3000} \approx \boxed{3000 \Omega} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

$$R_p = \frac{R_L^2 + X_L^2}{R_L} = \frac{(3000)^2 + (10)^2}{10} = \boxed{900 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

$$BW = f_2 - f_1 = 91 - 89 = 2 \text{ MHz} = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

$$= 2\pi(2 \times 10^6) \text{ rad/s} = 12.56 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$BW_{\text{rad/s}} = \frac{R}{RC} \Rightarrow BW \approx \frac{f_0}{Q} \quad \therefore Q = \frac{f_0}{BW} = \frac{90}{2} = \boxed{45} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

$$Q = \frac{R_t}{\omega L} \quad \therefore R_t = Q \omega L = 45 \times \frac{2\pi \times 90 \times 10^6}{2\pi \times 90} L$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega_0} = \frac{3000}{2\pi \times 90 \times 10^6} = 5.3 \mu\text{H}$$

$$\therefore R_t = 45 \times (2\pi \times 90 \times 10^6) (5.3 \times 10^{-6}) = \boxed{135 \text{ k}\Omega} \rightarrow (2 \text{ marks})$$

$$\frac{1}{R_t} = \frac{1}{R_p} + \frac{1}{R_s} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{135 \text{ k}} = \frac{1}{3000} + \frac{1}{R_s} \quad \therefore \boxed{R_s = 158.8 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

$$Q = \omega R C = 45 = (2\pi \times 90 \times 10^6) (135 \times 10^3) C$$

$$\boxed{C = 5.89 \times 10^{-13} \text{ F}} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$