task_p8yrdjr60k6bvc4n_with_calculation

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

charging, capacities, exam ee1 SS2023

Exercise E7 (Dis)Charging Capacities
(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

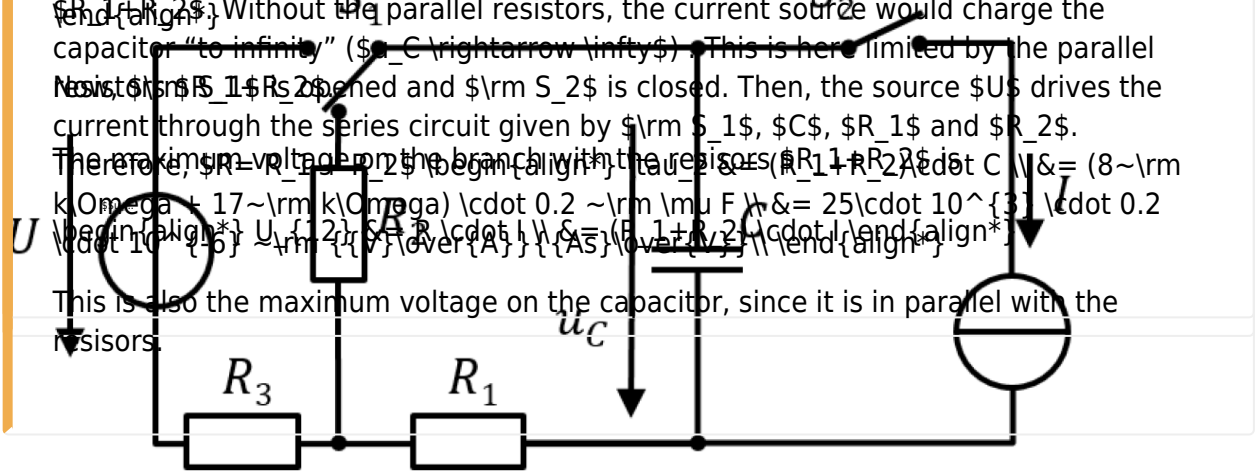
Before the switch S_1 is closed, the capacitor is fully discharged. What will be the Result
Solution

- $C_1 = 200 ~\rm nF$
- $R_1 = 8.0 ~\rm k\Omega$

Solution

Solution

Again, the time constant is generally given as: \begin{align*} \tau &= R\cdot C \end{align*}
Without the parallel resistors, the current source would charge the capacitor “to infinity” ($t \rightarrow \infty$). This is here limited by the parallel resistors. S_1 opened and S_2 closed. Then, the source U drives the current through the series circuit given by S_1, C, R_1 and R_2.
Therefore, $R= R_1+R_2$ \begin{align*} \tau_2 &= (R_1+R_2)\cdot C \\ &= (8~\rm k\Omega + 17~\rm k\Omega) \cdot 0.2 ~\rm \mu F \\ &= 25\cdot 10^{3} \cdot 0.2 \cdot 10^{-6} ~\rm {{V}\over{A}}{{As}\over{V}}\\ \end{align*}



This is also the maximum voltage on the capacitor, since it is in parallel with the resisors.

Before t_0 all switches are switched as shown and the capacitor is fully discharged.
At $t_0=0 ~\rm s$ the switch S_1 shall switch to the voltage source.

1. Calculate the time constant for charging the capacitor.

Solution

The time constant is generally given as: \begin{align*} \tau &= R\cdot C \end{align*}

Once S_1 is closed and S_2 is open at t_0, the source U drives the current through the series circuit given by S_1, C, R_1 and R_3.
Therefore, $R= R_1 + R_3$ \begin{align*} \tau_1 &= (R_1+R_3)\cdot C \\ &= (8~\rm k\Omega + 7~\rm k\Omega) \cdot 0.2 ~\rm \mu F \\ &= 15\cdot 10^{3} \cdot 0.2 \cdot 10^{-6} ~\rm {{V}\over{A}}{{As}\over{V}}\\ \end{align*}

Solution

Both courses of the voltage for charging and discharging are described with an exponential function. However, the curve for charging increases first steep and flattens out for longer time scales ($\propto (1-e^{-x})$).