

# task\_jti0uzudcmg4u22t\_with\_calculation

## Student Group

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## complex impedance, exam ee1 WS2022

**Exercise 1 : Analyzing complex Impedances**

(written test, approx. 14% of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A circuit with an ideal voltage source ( $U=50\text{ V}$ ,  $f=330\text{ Hz}$ ) and two components ( $R$  and  $\underline{X}_1$ ) shall be given.

After analysis, the following formula for the impedance was extracted: 
$$\underline{Z} = \left( \frac{2}{3+4j} + 5j \right) \Omega$$

1. Calculate the physical values of the two components.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Z} &= \left( \frac{2}{3+4j} + 5j \right) \Omega \quad \&= \\ \frac{2}{3+4j} \cdot \frac{3-4j}{3-4j} + 5j & \quad \&= \\ \frac{2}{9+16} \cdot (3-4j) + 5j & \quad \&= \left( 0.24 - 0.32j + 5j \right) \Omega \\ & \quad \&= 0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega \quad \&= R + j X_L \end{aligned}$$

With the complex part comes the physical value: 
$$X_L = \omega L \quad L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{4.68 \Omega}{2\pi \cdot 300 \text{ Hz}} \quad \&=$$

Final result

$$R = 0.24 \Omega \quad L = 2.26 \text{ mH}$$

2. Calculate the phase and absolute value of complex current  $\underline{I}$  through the circuit.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{I} &= \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} \quad \&= \left\{ \frac{50 \text{ V}}{0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega} \right\} \quad \&= \left\{ \frac{50 \text{ V}}{0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{0.24 \Omega - j \cdot 4.68 \Omega}{0.24 \Omega - j \cdot 4.68 \Omega} \right\} \\ & \quad \&= \left\{ \frac{50 \text{ V}}{(0.24 \Omega)^2 + (4.68 \Omega)^2} \right\} \cdot (0.24 \Omega - j \cdot 4.68 \Omega) \end{aligned}$$

The absolute value  $|\underline{I}|$  can be calculated as: 
$$|\underline{I}| = \frac{|\underline{U}|}{|\underline{Z}|} \quad \&= \left\{ \frac{50 \text{ V}}{0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega} \right\} \quad \&= \left\{ \frac{50 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{(0.24 \Omega)^2 + (4.68 \Omega)^2}} \right\}$$

The phase  $\varphi_i$  can be calculated as 
$$\varphi_i = \arctan \left( \right)$$

$$\left. \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\cdot)}{\operatorname{Re}(\cdot)} \right) \parallel \varphi = \arctan \left( \frac{-4.68 \Omega}{0.24 \Omega} \right)$$

Final result

$$\underline{I} = 10.67 \text{ A} \quad \varphi_i = -87.06^\circ$$

3. Now an additional component  $\underline{X}_2$  shall be added in series to the two components.

This component shall be dimensioned in such a way that the current and voltage are in phase. Calculate these component value!

Solution

The current and voltage are in phase once there is only a pure ohmic (= pure real) resulting impedance  $\underline{Z} + \underline{X}_2$ .

Therefore, the component must be a capacitor with the same absolute value of impedance:  
 $\underline{X}_C = -\underline{X}_L$  
$$\underline{X}_C = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C} = -\underline{X}_L \parallel C = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C} \parallel \varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 300 \text{ Hz} \cdot 4.68 \Omega}$$

Final result

$$C = 103 \mu\text{F}$$

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