

task_yh4srwxu1bo1rdy4_with_calculation

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

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SS2024)

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resonance, impedance, resonant circuit, exam ee2 SS2024

Exercise E10 Magnetic Circuit

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2024)

2. Redo the calculation for the impedance Z_{RLC} for the given circuit with an AC voltage source $U_C = 100 \text{ V}$ and a real capacitor $C = 10 \text{ nF}$. What is the equivalent series capacity C_S in the shown circuit?

Path

$U_C = 100 \text{ V}$

- $f_{\text{res}} = 83.7 \text{ kHz}$
- $|Z_{RLC}(f_r)| = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$

The formula for the resonance frequency f_r is:

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

The voltage across the ideal capacitor is:

$$U_C = U \cdot Q = 100 \text{ V} \cdot 39.792 = 3979.2 \text{ V}$$

The impedance of the real capacitor is:

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 83.7 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}} = -j100 \text{ m}\Omega$$

The impedance of the real inductor is:

$$Z_L = j\omega L = j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 83.7 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-9} = j100 \text{ m}\Omega$$

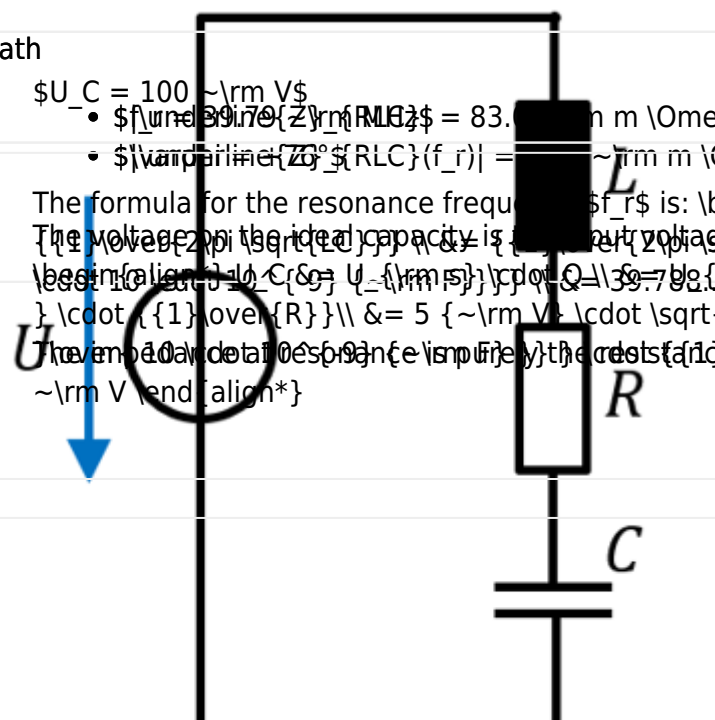
The impedance of the real resistor is:

$$Z_R = R = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$$

The total impedance is:

$$Z_{RLC} = Z_R + Z_L + Z_C = 20 \text{ m}\Omega + j100 \text{ m}\Omega - j100 \text{ m}\Omega = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$$

The equivalent series capacity C_S is:

$$C_S = \frac{1}{\omega Z_{RLC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 83.7 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 4.77 \text{ nF}$$


A given capacitor shall have the following values:

- $C = 10 \text{ nF}$
- $R = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$
- $L = 1.6 \text{ nH}$

1. What is the impedance Z_{RLC} of this real capacitor for $f_0 = 44 \text{ MHz}$? (Phase and magnitude)

Path

The impedance is based on the resistance R and the reactance X_{LC} :

$$\underline{Z}_{RLC} = R + j(X_L - X_C) = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = R + j(2\pi f L - \frac{1}{2\pi f C})$$

The reactive part is:

$$X_{LC} = 2\pi f L - \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$C\}} \quad \&= 2\pi \cdot 44 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \{ \sim \text{MHz} \} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot \{ \sim \text{H} \} - \\ \{ \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 10^6 \cdot \{ \sim \text{MHz} \} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot \{ \sim \text{F} \}} \} \quad \&= \\ +0.08062... \sim \Omega \quad \end{align*}$$

To get the magnitude of the impedance $|\underline{Z}_{\text{RLC}}|$ one can use the Pythagorean Theorem:
$$|\underline{Z}_{\text{RLC}}| \quad \&= \sqrt{R^2 + X_{\text{LC}}^2} \quad \&= \sqrt{(0.020 \sim \Omega)^2 + (0.08062... \sim \Omega)^2} \quad \&= 0.0830... \sim \Omega \quad \end{align*}$$

For the phase φ the $\arctan$ can be applied:
$$\varphi \quad \&= \arctan \left(\frac{X_{\text{LC}}}{R} \right) \quad \&= \arctan \left(\frac{0.08062... \sim \Omega}{0.020 \sim \Omega} \right) \quad \&= 1.3276... \hat{=} +76^\circ \quad \end{align*}$$

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