

Exam Summer Semester 2023

Student Group

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Calculate the resistance for the dielectric material for $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Solution

$$R(20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = \rho \cdot \frac{d}{A} = 10^{17} \text{ } \Omega \cdot \frac{0.8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}^2}$$

Exercise E11 Analyzing a Scope Plot (written test, approx. 12 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

What is the RMS value of the signal for the test? (in radian and degree)?
The measured current curve shall be visible as a dashed line.

$$\underline{U}_O = 0.5 \cdot \underline{U} = 0.5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot \underline{V} = 0.75 \cdot \underline{V}$$

The formula to start with is the (complex) voltage divider:
$$\underline{U}_O = \underline{U} \cdot \frac{\underline{Z}_L}{\underline{Z}_L + \underline{Z}_R}$$

And if we know the absolute values of impedances $\underline{Z}_L$ and $\underline{Z}_R$, we can simplify the formula to
$$\underline{U}_O = \underline{U} \cdot \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_R}$$
 This leads to
$$\underline{U}_O = \underline{U} \cdot \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_R}$$

$$\underline{U}_O = 1.5 \cdot \frac{3.5}{3.5 + 10} = 0.375 \cdot \underline{U}$$



.. Calculate the impedance $\underline{Z}_L$.

Solution

$$\underline{Z}_L = j \cdot \omega \cdot L = j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 150 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 3.5 \cdot 10^{-3} = j \cdot 3.298 \cdot 10^3 \Omega$$

Exercise E13 Pure Resistor Network Simplification

(written test, approx. 12 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

Calculate the voltage $\underline{U}_K$ when switch S is closed.

Result

The values in the circuit are

Solution

- $R_1 = 60 \Omega$

The circuit is a pure resistor network. The voltage $\underline{U}_K$ is the voltage across R_3 .

$$R_1 = 60 \Omega, R_2 = 40 \Omega, R_3 = 10 \Omega$$

The voltage divider formula for $\underline{U}_K$ is
$$\underline{U}_K = \underline{U} \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

Therefore, the potential of $\underline{U}_K$ is the same as for $\underline{U}$.

There will be no current flow through R_3 . The resistance does not create a voltage drop and therefore does not interfere with the circuit.

1. Calculate the voltage at node K , when switch S is open.
It might be beneficial to redraw the circuit first.

Solution

Rearranging the circuit one can get:

Once the switch S is opened, the upper part is a parallel circuit. Therefore, R_{eq} is given as:

$$R_{\text{eq}} = (R_1 + R_2) \parallel (R_1 + R_2) + R_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (R_1 + R_2) + R_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (60 \, \Omega + 40 \, \Omega) + 100 \, \Omega$$

Exercise E14 Pure Resistor Network Simplification I (written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

The circuit below should be given as $U_{\text{AB}} = 60 \, \text{V}$. What is the value for I_{AB} in the circuit?

Solution

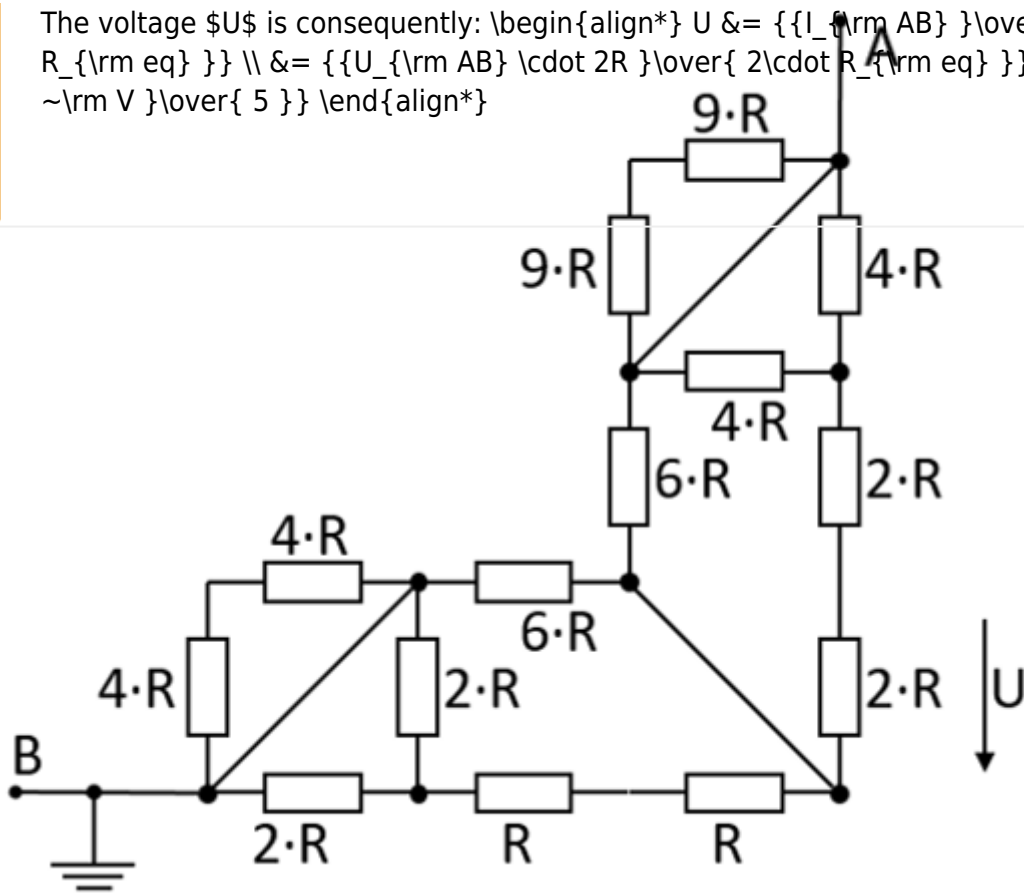
$$I_{\text{AB}} = \frac{U_{\text{AB}}}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{60 \, \text{V}}{120 \, \Omega} = 0.5 \, \text{A}$$

The current through the circuit is given as $I_{\text{AB}} = \frac{U_{\text{AB}}}{R_{\text{eq}}}$.

This current has to flow in summary through parallel branches. The voltage U in question in the upper right branch given by $(4R \parallel 4R) + 2R + 2R$. Its resistance is just the same as the upper left branch $6R$.

Therefore, half of the current flows to the left half to the right side.

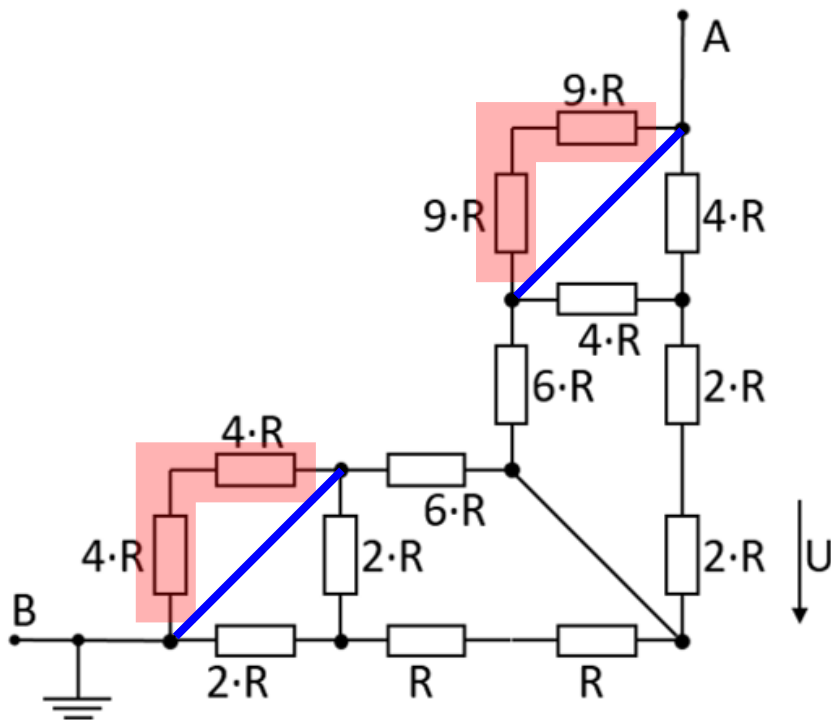
The voltage U is consequently:
$$U = \frac{I_{\text{arm AB}}}{2 \cdot R_{\text{eq}}} \quad \&= \quad \frac{U_{\text{AB}} \cdot 2R}{2 \cdot R_{\text{eq}}} \quad \&= \quad \frac{60 \text{ V}}{5}$$



1. What is the equivalent resistance R_{eq} ?

Solution

Part of the circuit is shorted. Here the resistors (marked in red) are shorted by the connections marked in blue:



The circuit can then be rearranged for better interpretation:

Therefore, R_{eq} is given as:
$$R_{\text{eq}} = (2R \parallel 2R + R +$$

$$R) \parallel 6R \text{ \&\& } + 6R \parallel (2R + 2R + 4R \parallel 4R) \text{ \&\& } = (R + R + R) \parallel 6R \text{ \&\& } + 6R \parallel (2R + 2R + 2R) \text{ \&\& } \\ \&= 3R \parallel 6R \text{ \&\& } + 6R \parallel 6R \text{ \&\& } = \left\{ \frac{3R \cdot 6R}{3R + 6R} \right\} \text{ \&\& } + 3R \text{ \&\& } \end{align*}$$

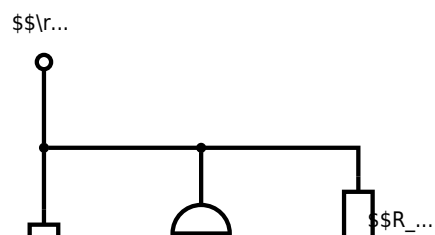
Exercise E15 Equivalent Linear Source

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

The circuit below has to be simplified. Use equivalent linear sources for simplification.

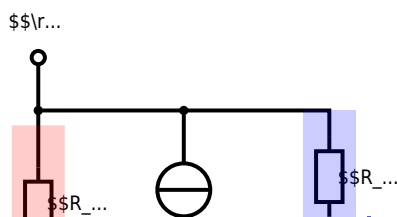
Calculate the internal resistance R_{i} and the source voltage U_{s} of an equivalent linear voltage source.

- $R_1 = 5 \text{ } \Omega$
 - $U_1 = 10 \text{ V}$
 - $R_2 = 5 \text{ } \Omega$
 - $I_3 = 0.5 \text{ A}$
 - $R_4 = 10 \text{ } \Omega$
 - $U_5 = 4 \text{ V}$
- $$U_{\text{AB}} = 1.11 \text{ V} \quad R_{\text{i}} = 5.55 \text{ } \Omega$$



Solution

The principle idea here is to find parts of the circuit which are already a linear (voltage or current) source. Then this can be transformed into the equivalent other source, as shown in the next picture.



In order to get the currents one has to calculate it by $I_x = \frac{U_x}{R_x}$

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \frac{U_0}{R_1} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ } \Omega} = 2 \text{ A} \\ I_5 &= \frac{U_5}{R_4} = \frac{4 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ } \Omega} = 0.4 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

I_3 and I_0 can be combined to $I_{03} = I_0 - I_3$ facing upwards:

$$I_{03} = 1.5 \text{ A}$$

Then, the linear current source I_{03} with R_1 gets transformed into a linear voltage source with $U_{03} = R_1 \cdot I_{03}$ facing down.

$$U_{03} = 7.5 \text{ V}$$

Then, the resistors R_1 and R_2 can be combined to $R_{12} = R_1 + R_2$.

After this, the next step is to make a linear current source out of U_{03} and R_{12} . The current will be $I_{0123} = \frac{U_{03}}{R_{12}}$, facing up again.

$$I_{0123} = 0.6 \text{ A}$$

The second-last step is the sum up of the current sources I_{0123} and I_5 as $I_{01235} = I_{0123} - I_5$ and the resistors as $R_{124} = R_{12} || R_4$.

$$I_{01235} = 0.2 \text{ A} \quad R_{124} = 5.55 \text{ } \Omega$$

The final step is the back-transformation to a linear voltage source, with $U_{\text{AB}} = R_{124} \cdot I_{01235}$.

The simplest and fastest (= for exams) is to work with interim results in the calculation.

Here, there is also a full final formula given:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\text{AB}} &= U_{\text{AB}} = I_{01235} \cdot R_{124} \quad \&= (I_{0123} - I_5) \cdot (R_{12} \parallel R_4) \quad \&= \left(\frac{U_{03}}{R_{12}} - I_5 \right) \cdot (R_{12} \parallel R_4) \\ &= \left(\frac{R_1 \cdot I_{03}}{R_1 + R_2} - I_5 \right) \cdot (R_{12} \parallel R_4) \quad \&= \left(\frac{R_1 \cdot \left(\frac{U_0}{R_1} - I_3 \right)}{R_1 + R_2} - I_5 \right) \cdot (R_{12} \parallel R_4) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise E16 (Dis)Charging Capacities (written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

The circuit shown in the drawing consists of a DC voltage source $U = 10 \text{ V}$, a capacitor $C = 200 \text{ nF}$, and three resistors $R_1 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 17 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$. The switch S_1 is initially open and the capacitor is fully discharged. At $t = 0$, the switch S_1 is closed. What is the new time constant?

- $C = 200 \text{ nF}$

Solution: $R_1 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$

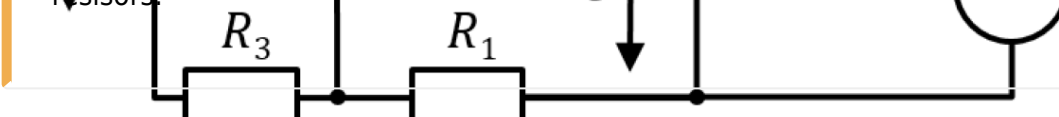
Solution: $\tau = 8 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 200 \text{ nF} = 1.6 \text{ ms}$

$$\begin{aligned} U_C(t) &= U \cdot \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right) \\ U_C(1.6 \text{ ms}) &= 10 \text{ V} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-1.6 \text{ ms} / 1.6 \text{ ms}} \right) = 10 \text{ V} \cdot (1 - e^{-1}) \approx 6.32 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Again, the time constant is given by the equivalent circuit consisting of C in parallel with $R_1 \parallel R_2$. Without the parallel resistors, the current source would charge the capacitor "to infinity" ($C \rightarrow \infty$). This is here limited by the parallel resistors R_1 and R_2 . When S_2 is closed, then, the source U drives the current through the series circuit given by R_1 , C , R_1 and R_2 .

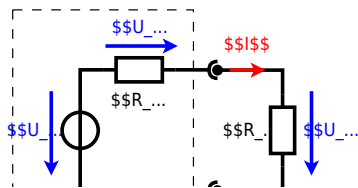
$$\begin{aligned} \text{There, the voltage on the branch with the capacitor is } U_C &= (8 \text{ k}\Omega + 17 \text{ k}\Omega) \cdot 0.2 \text{ mA} = 25 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 0.2 \text{ mA} \\ U_C &= 5 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

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



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

1. Calculate the time constant for charging the capacitor.



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