task_jti0uzudcmg4u22t_with_calculation

Student Group

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complex impedance, exam ee1 WS2022

Exercise E1 Analyzing complex Impedances
(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A. Calculate the physical values of the two components.

B. Calculate the phase angle between the voltage and current through the components.

Result

The analysis shall be performed for the impedance values measured at the given frequency.

Solution

... Calculate the physical values of the two components.

Solution

The current and voltage are in phase once there is only a pure ohmic (= pure real) resulting impedance $\underline{Z} = \underline{X}_1$.

Therefore, the component must be a capacitor with the same absolute value of impedance, $|\underline{X}_C| = |\underline{X}_1|$.

The absolute value is calculated as $|\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$.

With the complex part comes the physical value $X_L = \omega \cdot L$.

The phase φ_i can be calculated as $\varphi_i = \arctan\left(\frac{\Im(\underline{Z})}{\Re(\underline{Z})}\right)$.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{I} &= \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} \\ &= \frac{50\ \mathrm{V}}{0.24\ \Omega + \mathrm{j} \cdot 4.68\ \Omega} \\ &= \frac{50\ \mathrm{V}}{0.24\ \Omega + \mathrm{j} \cdot 4.68\ \Omega} \cdot \frac{0.24\ \Omega - \mathrm{j} \cdot 4.68\ \Omega}{0.24\ \Omega - \mathrm{j} \cdot 4.68\ \Omega} \\ &= \frac{2}{(3-4\mathrm{j})} \cdot \frac{(3-4\mathrm{j})}{5} + 5\mathrm{j} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \cdot (3-4\mathrm{j}) + 5\mathrm{j} \\ &= 1.2 + 3.4\mathrm{j} \end{aligned}$$

The absolute value is calculated as $|\underline{I}| = \sqrt{1.2^2 + 3.4^2}\ \mathrm{A} = 3.61\ \mathrm{A}$.

The phase $\varphi_i = \arctan\left(\frac{3.4}{1.2}\right) = 70.6°$

Solution

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

The absolute value is calculated as $|\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{(0.24\ \Omega)^2 + (4.68\ \Omega)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{I} &= \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} \\ &= \frac{50\ \mathrm{V}}{|0.24\ \Omega + \mathrm{j} \cdot 4.68\ \Omega|} \\ &= \frac{50\ \mathrm{V}}{\sqrt{(0.24\ \Omega)^2 + (4.68\ \Omega)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

With the complex part comes the physical value $X_L = \omega \cdot L$

$$\begin{aligned} X_L &= \frac{X_L}{2\pi \cdot f} \\ &= \frac{4.68\ \Omega}{2\pi \cdot 300\ \mathrm{Hz}} \end{aligned}$$

The phase φ_i can be calculated as $\varphi_i = \arctan\left(\frac{\Im(\underline{Z})}{\Re(\underline{Z})}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68\ \Omega}{0.24\ \Omega}\right)$