

task_pdkggyexxy1ktu3_with_calculation

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Exercise E1 Impedances at different Frequencies (written test, approx. 18 % of a 60-minute
written test, WS2022) 2

complex impedance, exam ee1 WS2022

Exercise E1 Impedances at different Frequencies

(written test, approx. 18 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

2. A series circuit consists of a resistor $R_1 = 1.00 \text{ k}\Omega$, an inductor $L = 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$, and a capacitor $C = 40 \text{ nF}$. The circuit is connected to an AC voltage source $U = 10 \text{ V}$ at a frequency $f = 4 \text{ MHz}$. Calculate the absolute value of the impedance $|Z|$ of the circuit.

Solution

$$R_1 = 1.00 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 10.0 \text{ }\Omega$$

A series circuit means that the current is constant on every component.

The equivalent impedance for R and L combined is given by

$$Z_{RL} = R + j\omega L$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

$$|Z_{RL}| = \sqrt{(1.00 \text{ k}\Omega)^2 + (2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ MHz} \cdot 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H})^2}$$

From:
<https://wiki.mexle.te.hs-heilbronn.de/> - MEXLE Wiki

Permanent link:
https://wiki.mexle.te.hs-heilbronn.de/electrical_engineering_1/task_pdkgtyexxy1ktu3_with_calculation?rev=1680242542

Last update: 2023/03/31 08:02

