

Exam Winter Semester 2022

Student Group

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Exercise E1 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A heating element made of solid nichrome wire with a cross-section of 1.80 mm^2 is used. An electric power dissipation (= heat flow) of $P=40 \text{ W}$ is necessary.

Calculate the current I needed to operate the heating elements.

The Nichrome wire has a resistivity of $1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \text{ m}$.

The heating element is 3 m long and has a diameter of 3.57 mm .

∴ Calculate the resistance R of the heating element.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} P &= U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad I = \\ \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}} &= \sqrt{\frac{40 \text{ W}}{0.33 \text{ } \Omega}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A} \quad | \quad \text{with } A = r^2 \cdot \pi = \\ \frac{1}{4} d^2 \cdot \pi \quad | \quad R &= \rho \cdot \frac{4 \cdot l}{d^2 \cdot \pi} \quad \& \quad R = \\ 1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \text{ m} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3 \text{ m}}{(3.57 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2 \cdot \pi} \quad & \end{aligned}$$

Exercise E1 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

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Exercise E1 Temperature-dependent Resistance

(written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

2. A digital display shows a temperature coefficient of resistance of a thermistor. The thermistor has a resistance of $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ at 25°C . Its temperature coefficients are: $\alpha = 0.01 \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $\beta = 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-2}$.

Result: The temperature inside the refrigeration system can reach down to -40°C .

Calculate the resistance of the thermistor at -40°C .

$$R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2)$$

Therefore, with constant U and increasing R the power decreases. Ten times more resistance decreases the heat flow to one-tenth.

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$$R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot (1 + 0.01 \cdot (-40 - 25) + 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (-40 - 25)^2)$$

Exercise E2 Temperature-dependent Resistance**(written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)**

2. A digital display shows a temperature coefficient of resistance of a thermistor. The thermistor has a resistance of $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ at 25°C . Its temperature coefficients are: $\alpha = 0.01 \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $\beta = 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-2}$.

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Calculate the resistance of the thermistor at -40°C .

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$$R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot (1 + 0.01 \cdot (-40 - 25) + 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (-40 - 25)^2)$$

Exercise E1 Pure Resistor Network Simplification

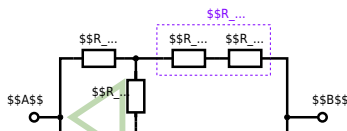
(written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The following shall now be closed and integrated, $R_2 = R_3 = 100 \Omega$ and the switch between R_3 and R_4 shall be open. Calculate the equivalent resistance R_{eq} between A and B .

Solution

$$R_{eq} = 133.8 \Omega$$

Now a wye-delta transformation is necessary.



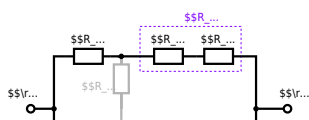
Since $R_2 = R_3$ and based on the equations for the transformation, the transformed R_Y is given as:

$$R_Y = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{100 \cdot 100}{100 + 100} = 50 \Omega$$

The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series:

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + (R_Y + R_4) \parallel (R_Y + R_5) = 100 + (50 + 100) \parallel (50 + 100) = 133.8 \Omega$$

Solution



The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series:

$$R_{eq} = (R_2 + R_1 + R_1) \parallel (R_2 + R_2) \parallel (100 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega) \parallel (100 \, \Omega + 100 \, \Omega) \parallel (500 \, \Omega) \parallel (200 \, \Omega) \parallel (500 \, \Omega \cdot 200 \, \Omega) / (500 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega)$$

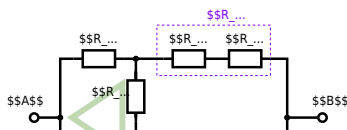
Exercise E3 Pure Resistor Network Simplification (written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The following shall be solved with $R_1 = 200 \, \Omega$, $R_2 = 100 \, \Omega$, $R_3 = 150 \, \Omega$, $R_4 = 100 \, \Omega$, and the voltage $U_{SV} = 10 \, V$.
Result given: $R_{eq} = 132.8 \, \Omega$.

Solution

$$R_{eq} = 132.8 \, \Omega$$

Now a wye-delta transformation is necessary.



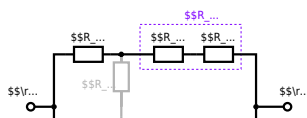
Since $R_2 = R_3$ and based on the equations for the transformation, the transformed R_Y is given as:
$$R_Y = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_2 + R_2} = \frac{(100 \, \Omega)^2}{3 \cdot 100 \, \Omega} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 100 \, \Omega = 33.33 \, \Omega$$

The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series:

$$R_{\text{eq}} = R_Y + (R_Y + R_1 + R_1) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel R_{\text{eq}} = 33.33 \, \Omega + (33.33 \, \Omega + 400 \, \Omega) \parallel (33.33 \, \Omega + 100 \, \Omega)$$

1. The switch shall now be open. Calculate the equivalent resistance R_{eq} between A and B .

Solution



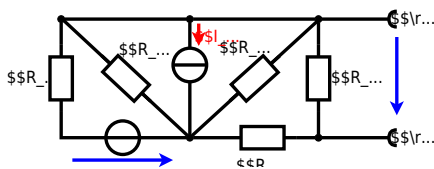
The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{eq}} &= (R_2 + R_1 || R_3) || R_4 \\ R_{\text{eq}} &= (100 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega || 200 \, \Omega) || (100 \, \Omega + 100 \, \Omega) \\ R_{\text{eq}} &= (500 \, \Omega) || (200 \, \Omega) \\ R_{\text{eq}} &= \frac{500 \, \Omega \cdot 200 \, \Omega}{500 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise E1 Equivalent linear Source (written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The circuit in the following has to be simplified.
Result

$$\begin{aligned} U_s &= U_{AB} = 4.5 \, \text{V} \\ R_i &= R_{AB} = 6 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$

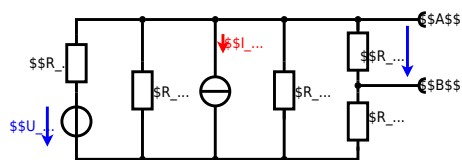


Calculate the internal resistance R_i and the source voltage U_s of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors A and B.

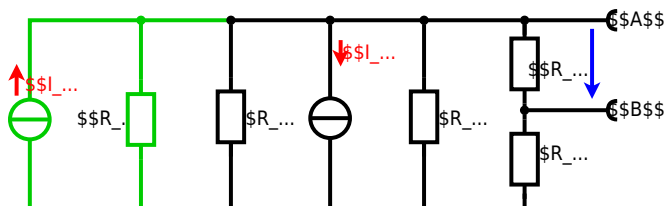
$R_1 = 5.0 \, \Omega$, $U_2 = 6.0 \, \text{V}$, $R_3 = 10 \, \Omega$, $I_4 = 4.2 \, \text{A}$, $R_5 = 10 \, \Omega$, $R_6 = 7.5 \, \Omega$, $R_7 = 15 \, \Omega$ Use equivalent sources in order to simplify the circuit!

Solution

The best thing is to re-think the wiring like rubber bands and adjust them:



The linear voltage source of U_2 and R_1 can be transformed into a current source $I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R_1}$ and R_1 :



Now a lot of them can be combined. The resistors R_1 , R_3 , R_5 are in parallel, like also I_2 and I_4 :

$$R_{135} = R_1 || R_3 || R_5$$

$$I_{24} = I_2 - I_4 = \frac{U_2}{R_1} - I_4$$

The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



Here, the U_{24} is calculated by I_{24} as the following:

$$U_{24} = I_{24} \cdot R_{135}$$

$$U_{24} = U_2 \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5} = (U_2 - U_4) \cdot \frac{R_1 || R_3 || R_5}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5}$$

On the right side of the last circuit, there is a voltage divider given by R_{135} , R_6 , and R_7 .

Therefore the voltage between A and B is given as:

$$U_{AB} = U_{24} \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5} = (U_2 - U_4) \cdot \frac{R_7 \cdot R_1 || R_3 || R_5}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5}$$

For the internal resistance R_i the ideal voltage source is substituted by its resistance ($= 0 \Omega$, so a short-circuit):

$$R_{AB} = R_7 || (R_6 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5)$$

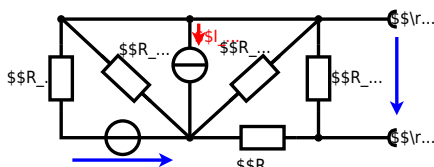
with $R_1 || R_3 || R_5 = 5 \Omega || 10 \Omega || 10 \Omega = 5 \Omega || 5 \Omega = 2.5 \Omega$:

$$U_{AB} = \frac{6.0 \text{ V}}{5.0 \Omega} - 4.2 \Omega \cdot \frac{15 \Omega \cdot 2.5 \Omega}{7.5 \Omega + 15 \Omega + 2.5 \Omega} \\ R_{AB} = 15 \Omega || (7.5 \Omega + 2.5 \Omega)$$

Exercise E4 Equivalent linear Source (written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The circuit in the following has to be simplified.
Result

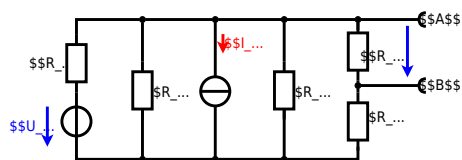
$$U_s = U_{AB} = 4.5 \text{ V} \\ R_i = R_{AB} = 6 \Omega$$



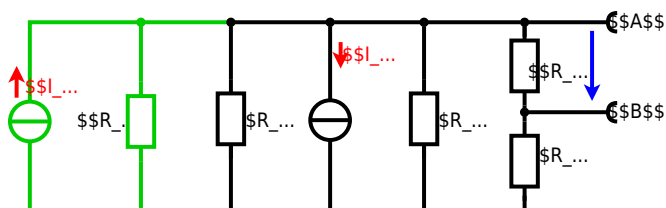
Calculate the internal resistance R_{int} and the source voltage U_{eq} of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors A and B. $\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 5.0 \, \Omega, \quad U_2 = 6.0 \, \text{V}, \quad R_3 = 10 \, \Omega, \quad I_4 = 4.2 \, \text{A}, \\ R_5 &= 10 \, \Omega, \quad R_6 = 7.5 \, \Omega, \quad R_7 = 15 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$ Use equivalent sources in order to simplify the circuit!

Solution

The best thing is to re-think the wiring like rubber bands and adjust them:



The linear voltage source of U_2 and R_1 can be transformed into a current source $I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R_1}$ and R_1 :



Now a lot of them can be combined. The resistors R_1 , R_3 , R_5 are in parallel, like also I_2 and I_4 :

$$R_{135} = R_1 || R_3 || R_5$$

$$I_{24} = I_2 - I_4 = \frac{U_2}{R_1} - I_4$$

The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



Here, the U_{24} is calculated by I_{24} as the following:

$$U_{24} = I_{24} \cdot R_{135}$$

$$U_{AB} = U_{24} \cdot \left(\frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5} \right) - I_4 \cdot R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5$$

On the right side of the last circuit, there is a voltage divider given by R_{135} , R_6 , and R_7 .

$$U_{AB} = U_{24} \cdot \left(\frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5} \right) - \left(\frac{U_2}{R_1} - I_4 \right) \cdot \frac{R_7 \cdot R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5}$$

For the internal resistance R_i the ideal voltage source is substituted by its resistance ($=0\Omega$, so a short-circuit):

$$R_{AB} = R_7 \parallel (R_6 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5)$$

with $R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5 = 5\Omega \parallel 10\Omega \parallel 10\Omega = 5\Omega \parallel 5\Omega = 2.5\Omega$:

$$U_{AB} = \left(\frac{6.0\text{V}}{5.0\Omega} - 4.2\text{A} \right) \cdot \frac{15\Omega \cdot 2.5\Omega}{7.5\Omega + 15\Omega + 2.5\Omega} \quad R_{AB} = 15\Omega \parallel (7.5\Omega + 2.5\Omega)$$

Exercise E1 Charging Capacitors

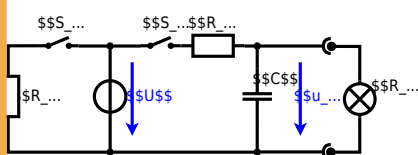
(written test, approx. 16 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The circuit below is a simplified model of a circuit for charging a capacitor. The voltage across the capacitor is again 0V at the moment $t_0=0\text{s}$ when the switch S_1 is closed. Calculate the voltage $u_c(t_2)$ across the capacitor at $t_2=1\text{ms}$ after closing the switch.

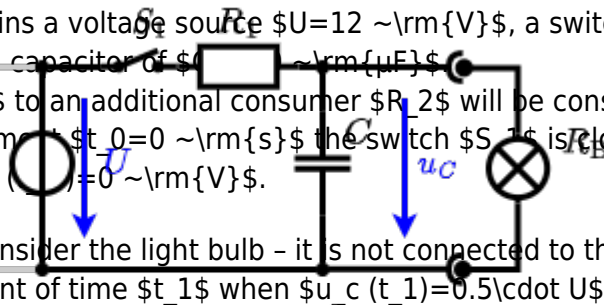
Hint: To solve this, first create an equivalent linear voltage source from U , R_1 , and R_2 .

Solution: The circuit can be simplified to a linear voltage source U_{eq} in series with an internal resistance R_{eq} . The voltage across the capacitor is again 0V at the moment $t_0=0\text{s}$ when the switch S_1 is closed. Calculate the voltage $u_c(t_2)$ across the capacitor at $t_2=1\text{ms}$ after closing the switch.

On an alternative view, one can try to create an equivalent linear voltage source again. Then, the internal resistance is given by substituting the ideal voltage source is again short-circuiting R_2 .



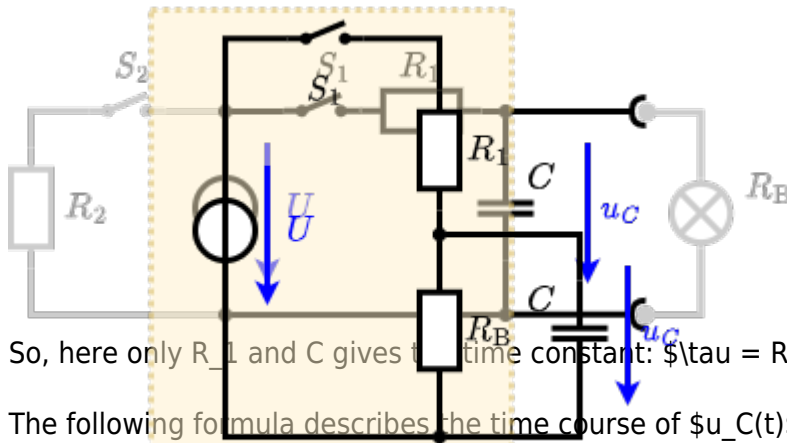
The circuit contains a voltage source $U=12\text{ V}$, a switch S_1 , a resistor of $R_1=20\text{ }\Omega$ and a capacitor of $C=100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$. The switch S_2 to an additional consumer R_2 will be considered to be open for the first task. At the moment $t_0=0\text{ s}$ the switch S_1 is closed, the voltage across the capacitor is $u_c(t_0)=0\text{ V}$.



First do not consider the light bulb - it is not connected to the RC circuit.

Calculate the point of time t_1 when $u_c(t_1)=0.5 \cdot U$.

Solution



So, here only R_1 and C gives the time constant: $\tau = R_1 \cdot C$

The following formula describes the time course of $u_c(t)$ which has to be $u_c(t_1)=0.5 \cdot U$:

$$u_c(t) = U \cdot (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 0.5 \cdot U$$
 It has to be rearranged to $(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 0.5$. An equivalent linear voltage source can be given with U_s , R_1 , and R_B as seen in yellow.

Therefore, the voltage of the equivalent linear voltage source is: $U_s = U \cdot \frac{R_B}{R_1 + R_B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot U$. The internal resistance is given by substituting the ideal voltage source with its resistance ($=0\text{ }\Omega$, short-circuit).

$$R_i = R_1 \parallel R_B = 10\text{ }\Omega$$

$$u_c(t_2) = U_s \cdot (1 - e^{-t_2/(R_i \cdot C)}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot U \cdot (1 - e^{-1\text{ ms}/(10\text{ }\Omega \cdot 100\text{ }\mu\text{F})})$$

Exercise E5 Charging Capacitors

(written test, approx. 16 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The circuit (see the solution) consists of a 12 V DC voltage source U , a switch S_1 , a resistor $R_1=20\text{ }\Omega$, a capacitor $C=100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and a light bulb $R_B=20\text{ }\Omega$. The voltage across the capacitor is again 0 V at the moment $t_0=0\text{ s}$ when the switch S_1 is closed. Calculate the voltage $u_c(t_2)$ across the capacitor at $t_2=1\text{ ms}$ after closing the switch.

Solution

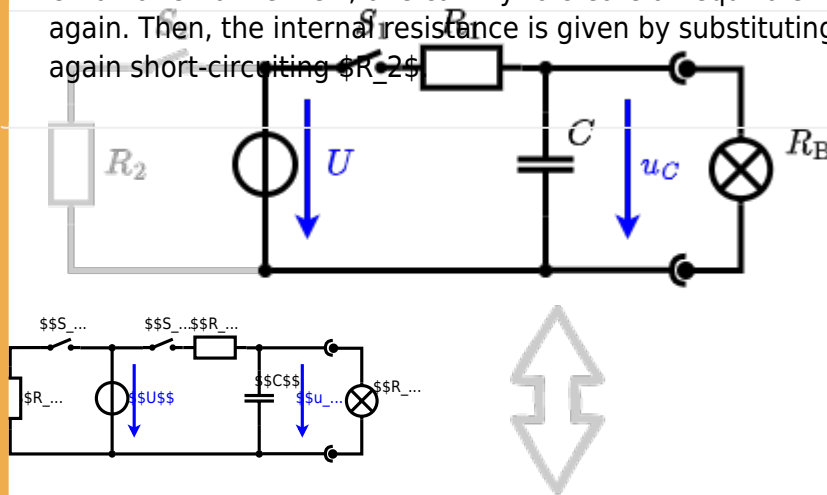
To solve this, first create an equivalent linear voltage source from U , R_1 , and R_B .

$$U_s = U \cdot \frac{R_B}{R_1 + R_B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot U = 6\text{ V}$$

Solution

The ideal voltage source is given by $U_s = U \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_B}$ and the internal resistance is given by $R_i = R_1 \parallel R_B$.

On an alternative view, one can try to create an equivalent linear voltage source again. Then, the internal resistance is given by substituting the ideal voltage source is again short-circuiting R_2 .

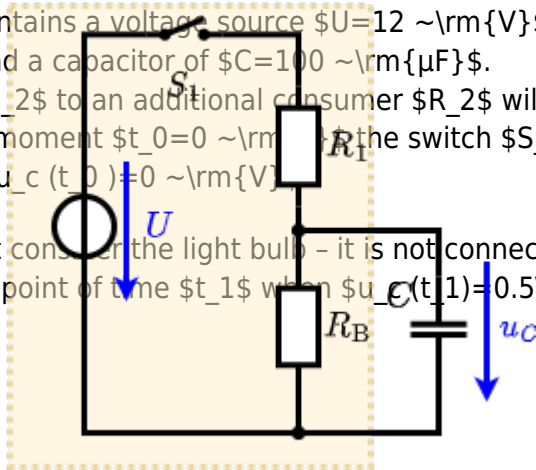


The circuit contains a voltage source $U = 12 \text{ V}$, a switch S_1 , a resistor of $R_1 = 20 \text{ }\Omega$ and a capacitor of $C = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$.

The switch S_2 to an additional consumer R_2 will be considered to be open for the first tasks. At the moment $t_0 = 0$ the switch S_1 is closed, the voltage across the capacitor is $u_c(t_0) = 0 \text{ V}$.

First do not consider the light bulb - it is not connected to the RC circuit.

Calculate the point of time t_1 when $u_c(t_1) = 0.5 \cdot U$.



Solution

An equivalent linear voltage source can be given with U_s , R_1 , and R_B as seen in yellow.

Therefore, the voltage of the equivalent linear voltage source is: $U_s = U \cdot \frac{R_B}{R_1 + R_B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot U$. The internal resistance is given by substituting the ideal voltage source with its resistance ($R_i = 0 \text{ }\Omega$, short-circuit).

$$R_i = R_1 \parallel R_B = 10 \text{ }\Omega$$

So, here only R_1 and C gives the time constant: $\tau = R_1 \cdot C$

The following formula describes the time course of $u_c(t)$ which has to be $u_c(t_1) = 0.5 \cdot U$:

$$u_c(t) = U \cdot (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 0.5 \cdot U$$

It has to be rearranged to t :

$$(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 0.5 \implies e^{-t/\tau} = 0.5 \implies -t/\tau = \ln(0.5) \implies t = \tau \cdot \ln(0.5) \implies t = R_1 \cdot C \cdot \ln(0.5)$$

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

2. Calculate the phase angle of the solution $\underline{U} = 50 \angle 0^\circ$ mV and $\underline{Z} = 0.24 - j4.68 \Omega$ in both the components. ($\$R\$$ and $\underline{X}_L$) shall be given.

After analysis, the full bridge dimensioned impedance can be extracted and the phase angle in phase $\angle Z$ is $\angle Z = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$.

.. Calculate the physical values of the two components.

Solution $\begin{aligned} R &= 0.24 \Omega \\ X_L &= 4.68 \Omega \end{aligned}$

Solution

$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{50 \angle 0^\circ}{0.24 - j4.68} = 10.4 \angle 87.9^\circ$ A

The current and voltage are in phase since the impedance is purely real (the imaginary part is zero).

Therefore, the component 4.68Ω is an inductor with the same absolute value of 4.68Ω .

Impedance $\underline{Z} = R + jX_L = 0.24 - j4.68 \Omega$

$\angle Z = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$

The phase angle φ can be calculated as $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$

With the complex part $0.24 - j4.68$ we can calculate the phase angle φ as $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$

The phase angle φ can be calculated as $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$

Exercise E6 Analyzing complex Impedances**(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)**

2. Calculate the phase angle of the solution $\underline{U} = 50 \angle 0^\circ$ mV and $\underline{Z} = 0.24 - j4.68 \Omega$ in both the components. ($\$R\$$ and $\underline{X}_L$) shall be given.

After analysis, the full bridge dimensioned impedance can be extracted and the phase angle in phase $\angle Z$ is $\angle Z = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$.

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Solution

$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{50 \angle 0^\circ}{0.24 - j4.68} = 10.4 \angle 87.9^\circ$ A

The current and voltage are in phase since the impedance is purely real (the imaginary part is zero).

Therefore, the component 4.68Ω is an inductor with the same absolute value of 4.68Ω .

Impedance $\underline{Z} = R + jX_L = 0.24 - j4.68 \Omega$

$\angle Z = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$

The phase angle φ can be calculated as $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-4.68}{0.24}\right) = -10.9^\circ$

The absolute value of the impedance is $\sqrt{(0.24 \sim \Omega)^2 + (4.68 \sim \Omega)^2} = 4.7 \sim \Omega$.
 The phase φ is $\arctan\left(\frac{4.68}{0.24}\right) = 87.1^\circ$.
 With the complex part comes the physical value: $X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L = 2\pi \cdot 4.7 \sim \Omega \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s} = 29.4 \sim \mu\text{s}$.
 The phase φ is $\arctan\left(\frac{4.68}{0.24}\right) = 87.1^\circ$.
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Exercise E1 Impedances at different Frequencies

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

A series circuit means that the current is constant on every component.
 The equivalent impedance for R and L combined is given by $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$.
 The equivalent impedance for R and C combined is given by $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$.
 The equivalent impedance for R , L and C combined is given by $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$.
 The equivalent impedance for R , L and C combined is given by $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$.

Solution

$R_1 = 1.00 \sim \Omega$

$R_2 = 10.0 \sim \Omega$

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

The equivalent impedance for R and L combined is given by $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$.

Parallel circuit means that the voltage is the same on R_1 and R_2 .
 $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$ since $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$ is perpendicular to R_2 this can be simplified to $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$.

$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$ is perpendicular to R_2 (It has to, since R_3 is perpendicular to R_2).

Therefore the resulting current of the parallel circuit is given as:

$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

This can be simplified to $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$.

Back to the first formula: $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

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Exercise E7 Impedances at different Frequencies

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

Reactive Power The real resistor value is \$R_1=20\Omega\$ at \$f=1\text{ MHz}\$, where in AC circuit having impedance of \$Z=R_1 \pm jX_L - jX_C\$, with \$B=200-450\text{ kHz}\$, has higher reactance current \$I_2=\\$10\{-3R_1\}=1A\$. ~\rm A\$ through \$\mu A\$ capacitor \$R_{-1}\$ shall have the same absolute value of the impedance as a capacitor \$C_1=40\sim\{\rm nF\}\$ at \$f_1=4\sim\{\rm MHz\}\$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{solution} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{begin}\{align*\} \quad R_1 &= 1.00 \sim \Omega \end{aligned} \\ \text{solution} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{begin}\{align*\} \quad R_2 &= 10.0 \sim \Omega \end{aligned} \\ \text{solution} \end{aligned}$$

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

The equivalent impedance for R_S and L_S combined is given by $\begin{aligned} \text{Parallel circuit means that the voltage is the same on } R_S \text{ and } L_S \\ \text{Since } \underline{I}_S \text{ is perpendicular to } \underline{I}_L \text{ then } \underline{I}_S^2 = \underline{I}_R^2 + \underline{I}_L^2 \\ \text{Therefore the resulting current of the parallel circuit is given as:} \\ \underline{I}_S = \sqrt{\underline{I}_R^2 + \underline{I}_L^2} \end{aligned}$

Exercise E1 Complex Impedance Circuit

(written test, approx. 15 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

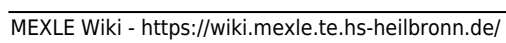
A. On a three-turn circular loop of radius R , a signal $i(t) = I_0 \sin(\omega t)$ is applied, where $I_0 = 1.0 \text{ A}$ and $\omega = 2\pi \cdot 15 \text{ Hz}$. The magnetic field B is uniform and parallel to the axis of the loop. The induced EMF $\mathcal{E}(t)$ is measured across the loop. The average induced EMF $\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle$ is 0 V . The maximum induced EMF $\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}}$ is 3.0 V . The induced EMF $\mathcal{E}(t)$ is 3.0 V at $t = 0$.

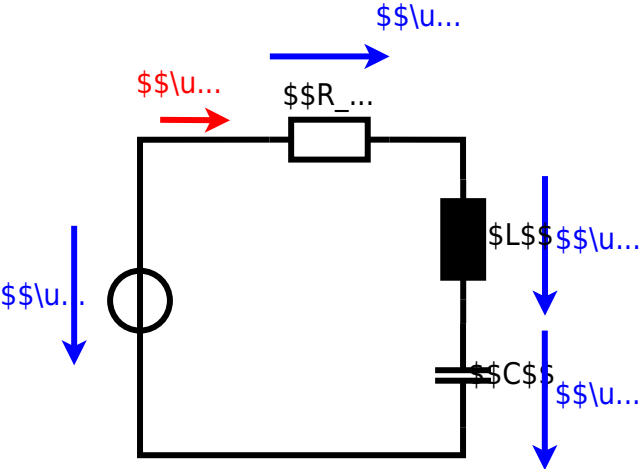
Solution
This linear source is connected with an inductor of $330 \sim \{\rm \mu H\}$ and a capacitor of $0.22 \sim \{\rm \mu F\}$, all in series.

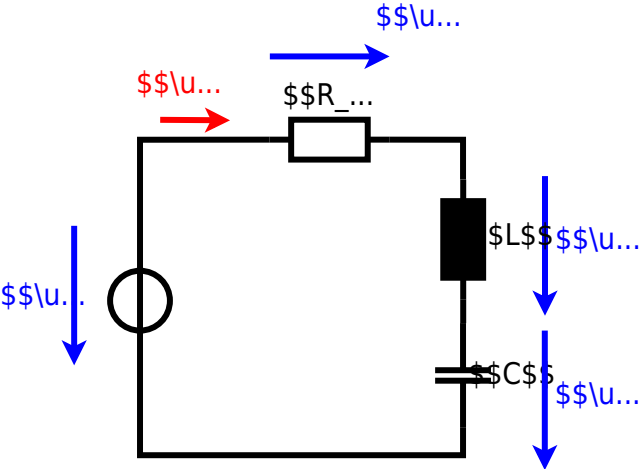
Result

Draw the circuit diagram of the given circuit. $Z_1 = 10 \angle -31.6^\circ \Omega$ and $Z_2 = 48.2 \angle -19.8^\circ \Omega$. Label all components, voltages, and currents.

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{\hat{U}}{\hat{I}} \quad \text{and} \quad Z_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \\ Z_C &= \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 1500 \cdot 0.22 \cdot 10^{-6}} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{With } \underline{Z} &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \text{Re} \{ \hat{U} \} \\ \underline{Z}_L &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \text{Re} \{ \hat{U}_L \} \\ \underline{Z}_C &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \text{Re} \{ \hat{U}_C \} \\ \underline{Z} &= R + \underline{Z}_L + \underline{Z}_C \\ \underline{Z}_L &= R + j \omega L \\ \underline{Z}_C &= -j / \omega C \\ \underline{Z} &= R + j \omega L - j / \omega C \\ \underline{Z} &= R + j (\omega L - 1 / \omega C) \end{aligned}$$







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