

# task\_jti0uzudcmg4u22t\_with\_calculation

## Student Group

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## complex impedance, exam ee1 WS2022

**Exercise 1.1 : Analyzing complex Impedances**

(written test, approx. 14% of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A circuit with an ideal voltage source ( $U=50\text{ V}$ ,  $f=330\text{ Hz}$ ) and two components ( $R$  and  $X_1$ ) shall be given.

After analysis, the following formula for the impedance was extracted: 
$$\underline{Z} = \left( \frac{2}{3+4j} + 5j \right) \Omega$$

1. Calculate the physical values of the two components.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Z} &= \left( \frac{2}{3+4j} + 5j \right) \Omega \quad \&= \left( \frac{2}{3+4j} \cdot \frac{3-4j}{3-4j} + 5j \right) \Omega \quad \&= \\ &= \left( \frac{2}{9+16} \cdot (3-4j) + 5j \right) \Omega \quad \&= \left( 0.24 - 0.32j + 5j \right) \Omega \quad \&= 0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega \quad \&= R + j X_L \end{aligned}$$

With the complex part comes the physical value: 
$$X_L = \omega L = \frac{X_L}{2\pi \cdot f} = \frac{4.68 \Omega}{2\pi \cdot 300 \text{ Hz}}$$

Final result

$$R = 0.24 \Omega \quad L = 2.26 \text{ mH}$$

2. Calculate the phase and absolute value of complex current  $\underline{I}$  through the circuit.

Solution

$$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{50 \text{ V}}{0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega} = \frac{50 \text{ V}}{0.24 \Omega + j}$$

$$\cdot 4.68 \Omega \} \cdot \{ \{ 0.24 \Omega - j \cdot 4.68 \Omega \} \over { 0.24 \Omega - j \cdot 4.68 \Omega } \} \parallel \&= \{ \{ 50 \text{ V} \} \over { (0.24 \Omega)^2 + (4.68 \Omega)^2 } \} \cdot ( 0.24 \Omega - j \cdot 4.68 \Omega ) \parallel \end{align*}$$

The absolute value  $|\underline{I}|$  can be calculated as: 
$$|\underline{I}| \&= \{ |\underline{U}| \} \over { |\underline{Z}| } \parallel \&= \{ \{ 50 \text{ V} \} \over { | 0.24 \Omega + j \cdot 4.68 \Omega | } \} \parallel \&= \{ \{ 50 \text{ V} \} \over { \sqrt{ (0.24 \Omega)^2 + (4.68 \Omega)^2 } } \} \end{align*}$$

The phase  $\varphi_i$  can be calculated as 
$$\varphi_i \&= \arctan \left( \frac{\text{Im}(\cdot)}{\text{Re}(\cdot)} \right) \parallel \&= \arctan \left( \frac{-4.68 \Omega}{0.24 \Omega} \right) \parallel \end{align*}$$

Final result

$$\begin{align*} |\underline{I}| \&= 10.67 \text{ A} \parallel \varphi_i \&= -87.06^\circ \end{align*}$$

3. Now an additional component  $\underline{X}_2$  shall be added in series to the two components.

This component shall be dimensioned in such a way that the current and voltage are in phase. Calculate these component value!

Solution

The current and voltage are in phase once there is only a pure ohmic (= pure real) resulting impedance  $\underline{Z} + \underline{X}_2$ .

Therefore, the component must be a capacitor with the same absolute value of impedance: 
$$\underline{X}_C = |\underline{X}_L| \begin{align*} X_C \&= \{ \{ 1 \} \over { \omega \cdot C } \} = X_L \parallel C \&= \{ \{ 1 \} \over { \omega \cdot X_L } \} \parallel \&= \{ \{ 1 \} \over { 2\pi \cdot 300 \text{ Hz} \cdot 4.68 \Omega } \} \parallel \end{align*}$$

Final result

$$\begin{align*} C = 103 \mu\text{F} \end{align*}$$

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