

# 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

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

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

Final result

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

2. Calculate the phase and absolute value of complex current  $I$  through the circuit.

Solution

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

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

The absolute value  $|\underline{I}|$  can be calculated as: 
$$|\underline{I}| \parallel \{50 \tilde{V}\} \over{\sqrt{(0.24 \tilde{\Omega})^2 + (4.68 \tilde{\Omega})^2}} \end{align*}$$

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

Final result

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

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: 
$$|\underline{X}_C| = |\underline{X}_L| \parallel \begin{aligned} X_C \parallel \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C} \parallel X_L \parallel \frac{1}{\omega \cdot X_L} \parallel \end{aligned} \parallel \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 300 \text{ Hz} \cdot 4.68 \tilde{\Omega}} \parallel \end{align*}$$

Final result

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

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