Exam Winter Semester 2022

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Examples/Usage

- Value 1 = 10
- Value 2 = 30
- Value 3 = 125296197

Calculation ⇒ (value1 * value2) + (value3 / 2) = 62648398.5

1

Exercise E4 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity
(written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A heating element made of a Nichrome wire with a round cross-section is used in an electric oven.
Nichrome is a common Nickel-Chrome alloy for heating elements.
The Nichrome wire has a resistivity of $1.10\cdot 10^{-6} ~\Omega \rm{m}$.
The heating element is $3 ~\rm{m}$ long and has a diameter of $3.57 ~\rm{mm}$.

1. Calculate the resistance R of the heating element.

Result

\begin{align*} R=&1.10 33 ~\rm{\Omega} \end{align*}

Solution

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

2. The heating element is used to heat the oven to a temperature of $180 ~°\rm{C}$. For this a power dissipation (= heat flow) of $P=40 ~\rm{W}$ is necessary.
Calculate the current I needed to operate it.

Solution

\begin{align*} P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad I= \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{40 ~\rm{W}}{0.33 ~\Omega}} \end{align*}

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

A heating element made of a Nichrome wire with a round cross-section is used in an electric oven.
Nichrome is a common Nickel-Chrome alloy for heating elements.
The Nichrome wire has a resistivity of $1.10\cdot 10^{-6} ~\Omega \rm{m}$.
The heating element is $3 ~\rm{m}$ long and has a diameter of $3.57 ~\rm{mm}$.

1. Calculate the resistance R of the heating element.

Result

\begin{align*} R=&1.10 33 ~\rm{\Omega} \end{align*}

2. The heating element is used to heat the oven to a temperature of $180 ~°\rm{C}$. For this a power dissipation (= heat flow) of $P=40 ~\rm{W}$ is necessary.
Calculate the current I needed to operate it.

Solution

\begin{align*} P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad I= \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{40 ~\rm{W}}{0.33 ~\Omega}} \end{align*}

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

Exercise E1 Temperature-dependent Resistance
(written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A thermistor is used as temperature sensor in a refrigeration system. The thermistor has a resistance of $10 ~\rm{k}\Omega$ at $+25 ~°\rm{C}$.
Its temperature coefficients are: $\alpha=0.01 ~{{1}\over{\rm{K}}}$ and $\beta=71 \cdot 10^{-6}~{{1}\over{\rm{K}^2}}$
The temperature inside the refrigeration system can reach down to $-40 ~°\rm{C}$.

1. Calculate the resistance of the thermistor at $-40 ~°\rm{C}$.
2. Additionally, explain ... regarding question 2 ... of the refrigeration system ... ? Give an explanation for your answer.

Result

$$\begin{align*} R &= 6.5 ~\rm{k}\Omega \\ \end{align*}$$

Result

The power of the electrical $P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 = {{U^2}\over{R}}$ ... Resistor transfers electrical energy out of the circuit and generates heat. This is equivalent to the heat flow. Therefore, a resistor should not heat up the refrigeration system.
Therefore, with constant U and increasing R the power decreases. Ten times more resistance decreases the heat flow to one-tenth.

Solution

$$\begin{align*} R &= R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2) && | \text{with } \Delta T = T_{\rm end} - T_{\rm start}\\ R &= 10 ~\rm{k}\Omega \cdot \left(1 + 0.01 ~{{1}\over{\rm{K}}} \cdot (-40~°\rm{C} - 25~°\rm{C}) + 71 \cdot 10^{-6}~{{1}\over{\rm{K}^2}} \cdot (-40~°\rm{C} - 25~°\rm{C})^2 \right) \\ \end{align*}$$

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

A thermistor is used as temperature sensor in a refrigeration system. The thermistor has a resistance of $10 ~\rm{k}\Omega$ at $+25 ~°\rm{C}$.
Its temperature coefficients are: $\alpha=0.01 ~{{1}\over{\rm{K}}}$ and $\beta=71 \cdot 10^{-6}~{{1}\over{\rm{K}^2}}$
The temperature inside the refrigeration system can reach down to $-40 ~°\rm{C}$.

1. Calculate the resistance of the thermistor at $-40 ~°\rm{C}$.
2. Additionally, explain ... regarding question 2 ... of the refrigeration system ... ? Give an explanation for your answer.

Result

$$\begin{align*} R &= 6.5 ~\rm{k}\Omega \\ \end{align*}$$

Result

The power of the electrical $P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 = {{U^2}\over{R}}$ ... Resistor transfers electrical energy out of the circuit and generates heat. This is equivalent to the heat flow. Therefore, a resistor should not heat up the refrigeration system.

Solution

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

$$\begin{align*} R &= R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2) && | \text{with } \Delta T = T_{\rm end} - T_{\rm start}\\ R &= 10 ~\rm{k}\Omega \cdot \left(1 + 0.01 ~{{1}\over{\rm{K}}} \cdot (-40~°\rm{C} - 25~°\rm{C}) + 71 \cdot 10^{-6}~{{1}\over{\rm{K}^2}} \cdot (-40~°\rm{C} - 25~°\rm{C})^2 \right) \\ \end{align*}$$

Exercise E6 Pure Resistor Network Simplification
(written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The following circuit with $R_1=200~\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=100~\Omega$ is given.

2. The switch shall now be closed. Calculate the equivalent resistance $R_{\rm eq}$ between $\rm A$ and $\rm B$.

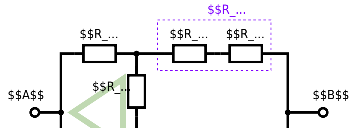
Result

$$R_{\rm eq} = 145.8 ~\Omega$$

Solution

$$\begin{align*} R_{\rm eq} &= 132.8 ~\Omega \\ \end{align*}$$

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:

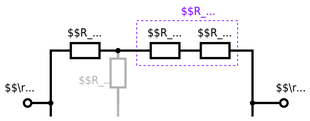
$$\begin{align*} R_{Y} &= {{R_2 \cdot R_2}\over{R_2 + R_2 + R_2}} \\ &= {{(100 ~\Omega)^2}\over{3 \cdot 100 ~\Omega}} \\ &= {{1}\over{3}} \cdot 100 ~\Omega = 33.33 ~\Omega \end{align*}$$

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

$$\begin{align*} R_{\rm eq} &= R_Y + (R_Y + R_1 + R_1)||(R_Y + R_2)\\ R_{\rm eq} &= 33.33 ~\Omega + (33.33 ~\Omega + 400 ~\Omega)||(33.33 ~\Omega + 100$$

1. The switch shall now be open. Calculate the equivalent resistance $R_{\rm eq}$ between $\rm A$ and $\rm B$.
~\Omega)\\ \end{align*}

Solution



The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series: \begin{align*} R_{\rm eq} &= (R_2 + R_1 + R_1)||(R_2 + R_2)\\ R_{\rm eq} &= (100 ~\Omega + 200 ~\Omega + 200 ~\Omega)&&||(100 ~\Omega + 100 ~\Omega) &&\\ R_{\rm eq} &= (500 ~\Omega)&&||(200 ~\Omega)&&\\ R_{\rm eq} &= {{500 ~\Omega \cdot 200 ~\Omega }\over{500 ~\Omega + 200 ~\Omega}}&&\\ \end{align*}

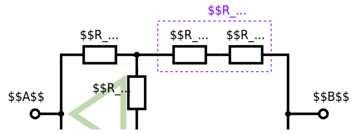
Exercise E3 Pure Resistor Network Simplification (written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

In the following circuit with $R_1=200 ~\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=100 ~\Omega$ and the switch S is given.
2. The switch shall now be closed. Calculate the equivalent resistance $R_{\rm eq}$ between $\rm A$ and $\rm B$.
Result

Solution

\begin{align*} R_{\rm eq} &= 142.8 ~\Omega \\ \end{align*}
135

Now a wye-delta transformation is necessary.

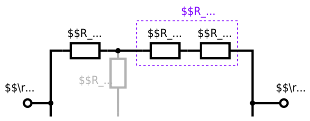


Since $R_2=R_3$ and based on the equations for the transformation, the transformed R_Y is given as: \begin{align*} R_{Y} &= {{R_2 \cdot R_2}\over{R_2 + R_2 + R_2}} \\ &= {{(100 ~\Omega)^2}\over{3 \cdot 100 ~\Omega}} \\ &= {{1}\over{3}} \cdot 100 ~\Omega = 33.33 ~\Omega \end{align*}

The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series: \begin{align*} R_{\rm eq} &= R_Y + (R_Y + R_1 + R_1)||(R_Y + R_2)\\ R_{\rm eq} &= 33.33 ~\Omega + (33.33 ~\Omega + 400 ~\Omega)||(33.33 ~\Omega + 100 ~\Omega)\\ \end{align*}

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

Solution

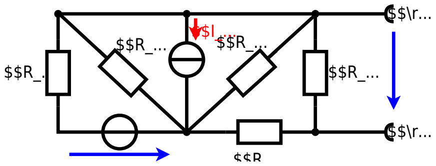


The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series: \begin{align*} R_{\rm eq} &= (R_2 + R_1 + R_1)||(R_2 + R_2)\\ R_{\rm eq} &= (100 ~\Omega + 200 ~\Omega + 200 ~\Omega)&&||(100 ~\Omega + 100 ~\Omega) &&\\ R_{\rm eq} &= (500 ~\Omega)&&||(200 ~\Omega)&&\\ R_{\rm eq} &= {{500 ~\Omega \cdot 200 ~\Omega }\over{500 ~\Omega + 200 ~\Omega}}&&\\ \end{align*}

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

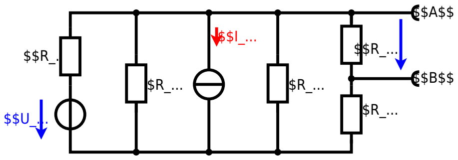
\begin{align*} U_{\rm s} &= U_{\rm AB} &&= 4.5 ~\rm{V}\\ R_{\rm i} &= R_{\rm AB} &&= 6 ~\Omega \end{align*}



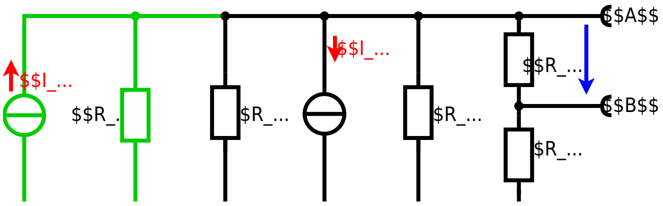
Calculated the internal resistance $R_\rm i$ and the source voltage $U_\rm s$ of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors $\rm A$ and $\rm B$. \begin{align*} R_1=5.0 ~\Omega, && U_2=6.0 ~\rm{V}, && R_3= 10 ~\Omega, \\ I_4=4.2 ~\rm{A}, && R_5=10 ~\Omega , && R_6=7.5 ~\Omega, \\ R_7=15 ~\Omega && && \end{align*} Use equivalent sources in order to simplify the circuit!

Solution

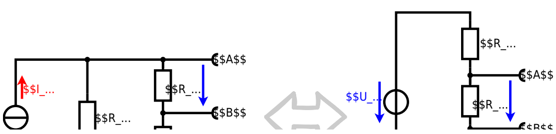
The best thing is to re-think the wiring like rubber bands and adjust them:



The linear voltage source of U_2 and R_1 can be transformed into a current source $I_2={{U_2}\over{R_1}}$ 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: \begin{align*} R_{135} &= R_1||R_3||R_5\\ I_{24} &= I_2 - I_4 = {{U_2}\over{R_1}} - I_4 \end{align*} The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



Here, the U_{24} is calculated by I_{24} as the following: \begin{align*} U_{24}

&= R_{135} \cdot I_{24} \\ &= ({{U_2}\over{R_1}} - I_4) \cdot R_1||R_3||R_5 \end{align*}

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: \begin{align*} U_{\rm AB} &= U_{24} \cdot {{R_7}\over{R_6 + R_7 + R_1||R_3||R_5}} \\ &= ({{U_2}\over{R_1}} - I_4) \cdot {{R_7 \cdot R_1||R_3||R_5}\over{R_6 + R_7 + R_1||R_3||R_5}} \\ \end{align*}

For the internal resistance R_i the ideal voltage source is substituted by its resistance ($=0\Omega$, so a short-circuit): \begin{align*} R_{\rm AB} &= R_7 || (R_6 + R_1||R_3||R_5) \\ \end{align*}

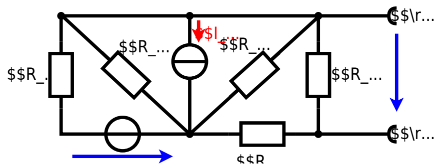
with $R_1||R_3||R_5 = 5 ~\Omega || 10 ~\Omega || 10 ~\Omega = 5 ~\Omega || 5 ~\Omega = 2.5 ~\Omega$:

\begin{align*} U_{\rm AB} &= ({{6.0 ~\rm{V}}\over{5.0 ~\Omega}} - 4.2 ~\Omega) \cdot {{15 ~\Omega \cdot 2.5 ~\Omega}\over{7.5 ~\Omega + 15 ~\Omega + 2.5 ~\Omega}} \\ R_{\rm AB} &= 15 ~\Omega|| (7.5 ~\Omega + 2.5 ~\Omega) \\ \end{align*}

Exercise E3 Equivalent linear Source
(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The circuit in the following has to be simplified.
Result

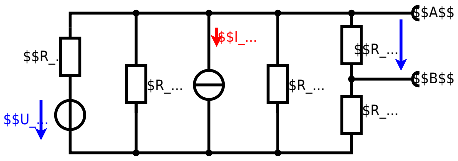
\begin{align*} U_{\rm s} &= U_{\rm AB} &&= 4.5 ~\rm{V}\\ R_{\rm i} &= R_{\rm AB} &&= 6 ~\Omega \end{align*}



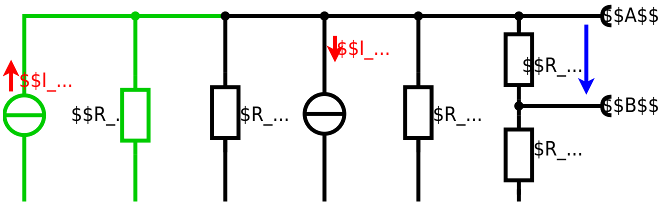
Calculated the internal resistance $R_\rm i$ and the source voltage $U_\rm s$ of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors $\rm A$ and $\rm B$. \begin{align*} R_1=5.0 ~\Omega, && U_2=6.0 ~\rm{V}, && R_3= 10 ~\Omega, \\ I_4=4.2 ~\rm{A}, && R_5=10 ~\Omega , && R_6=7.5 ~\Omega, \\ R_7=15 ~\Omega && && \end{align*} Use equivalent sources in order to simplify the circuit!

Solution

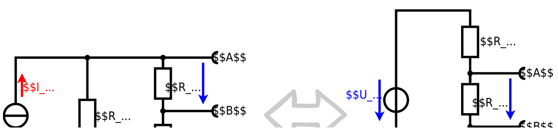
The best thing is to re-think the wiring like rubber bands and adjust them:



The linear voltage source of U_2 and R_1 can be transformed into a current source $I_2={{U_2}\over{R_1}}$ 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: \begin{align*} R_{135} &= R_1||R_3||R_5\\ I_{24} &= I_2 - I_4 = {{U_2}\over{R_1}} - I_4 \end{align*} The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



Here, the U_{24} is calculated by I_{24} as the following: \begin{align*} U_{24}

&= R_{135} \cdot I_{24} \\ &= ({{U_2}\over{R_1}} - I_4) \cdot R_1||R_3||R_5 \end{align*}

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: \begin{align*} U_{\rm AB} &= U_{24} \cdot {{R_7}\over{R_6 + R_7 + R_1||R_3||R_5}} \\ &= ({{U_2}\over{R_1}} - I_4) \cdot {{R_7 \cdot R_1||R_3||R_5}\over{R_6 + R_7 + R_1||R_3||R_5}} \\ \end{align*}

For the internal resistance R_i the ideal voltage source is substituted by its resistance ($=0\Omega$, so a short-circuit): \begin{align*} R_{\rm AB} &= R_7 || (R_6 + R_1||R_3||R_5) \\ \end{align*}

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

\begin{align*} U_{\rm AB} &= ({{6.0 ~\rm{V}}\over{5.0 ~\Omega}} - 4.2 ~\Omega) \cdot {{15 ~\Omega \cdot 2.5 ~\Omega}\over{7.5 ~\Omega + 15 ~\Omega + 2.5 ~\Omega}} \\ R_{\rm AB} &= 15 ~\Omega|| (7.5 ~\Omega + 2.5 ~\Omega) \\ \end{align*}

Exercise E5 Charging Capacitors
(written test, approx. 16 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

[illegible] $U=12 ~\rm{V}$. The voltage across the capacitor is again $0 ~\rm{V}$ at the moment $t_0=0 ~\rm{s}$ when the switch S_1 is closed. Calculate the voltage $u_c (t_2)$ across the capacitor at $t_2=1 ~\rm{ms}$ after closing the switch.

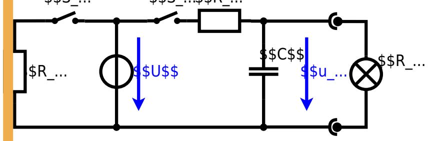
Hint: To solve this, first create an equivalent linear voltage source from U, R_1, and $R_\rm B$.

Solution / Result [illegible]

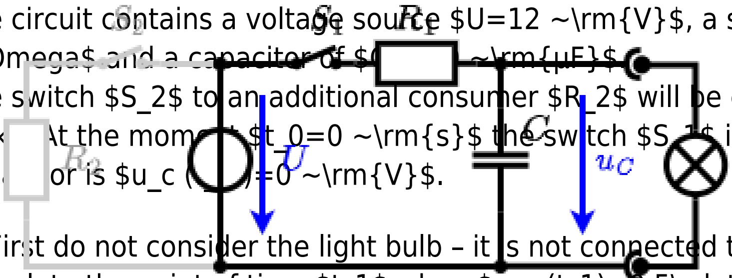
\begin{align*} [illegible] \end{align*}

[illegible] $U=12 ~\rm{V}$ [illegible] independent of this resistor.

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 $U=12 ~\rm{V}$, a switch S_1, a resistor of $R_1=20 ~\Omega$ and a capacitor of $[illegible] ~\rm{µF}$.
The switch S_2 to an additional consumer R_2 will be considered to be open for the first task. At the moment $t_0=0 ~\rm{s}$ the switch S_1 is closed, the voltage across the capacitor is $u_c (t_0)=0 ~\rm{V}$.

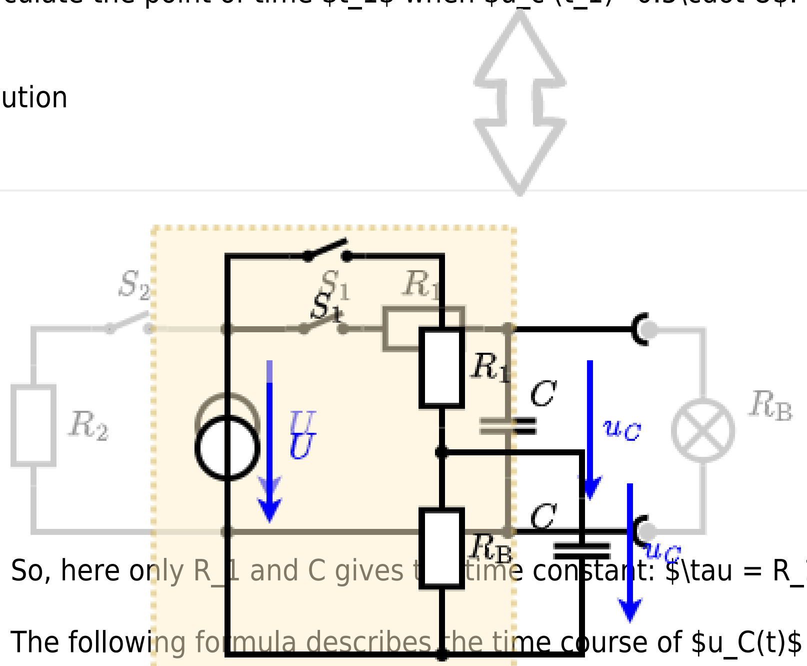


1. First do not consider the light bulb – it is not connected to the RC circuit.
Calculate the point of time t_1 when $u_c (t_1)=0.5\cdot U$.

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 $u_c (t_1)=0.5\cdot U$: \begin{align*} u_c (t) = U \cdot (1- e^{t/\tau}) = 0.5\cdot U \end{align*} It has to be rearranged to t \begin{align*} (1- e^{t/\tau}) &= 0.5 \\ e^{t/\tau} &= 0.5 \\ t/\tau &= ln(0.5) \\ t &= \tau \cdot ln(0.5) \\ t &= R_1 \cdot C \cdot ln(0.5) \end{align*}



An equivalent linear voltage source can be given with U, R_1, and $R_\rm B$ as seen in yellow.
Therefore, the voltage of the equivalent linear voltage source is: $U_s = U \cdot {{R_\rm B}\over{R_1 + R_\rm B}} = 1/2 \cdot U$ The internal resistance is given by substituting the ideal voltage source with its resistance ($=0 ~\Omega$, short-circuit). \begin{align*} R_i &= R_1 || R_\rm B \\ &= 10 ~\Omega \end{align*}

\begin{align*} u_c (t_2) &= U_s \cdot (1- e^{t_2/(R_i\cdot C)}) \\ &= {{1}\over{2}} \cdot U \cdot (1- e^{1~\rm{ms}/(10 ~\Omega \cdot 100 ~\rm{µF})}) \end{align*}

Exercise E4 Charging Capacitors
(written test, approx. 16 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

[illegible] the switch S_2 is open. The voltage across the capacitor is again $0 ~\rm{V}$ at the moment $t_0=0 ~\rm{s}$ when the switch S_1 is closed. Calculate the voltage $u_c (t_2)$ across the capacitor at $t_2=1 ~\rm{ms}$ after closing the switch.

Result

Hint: To solve this, first create an equivalent linear voltage source from U, R_1, and $R_\rm B$.

Solution

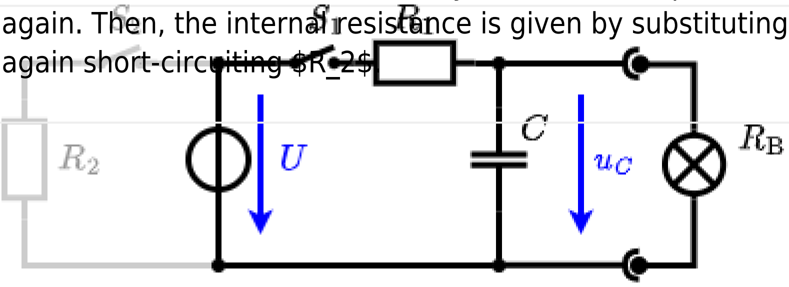
[illegible]

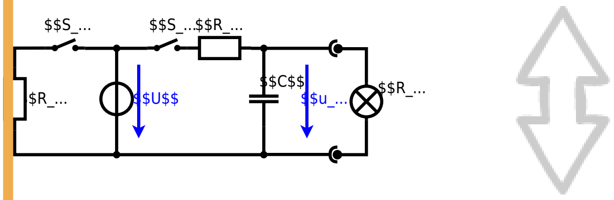
Solution

It doesn't change anything. The ideal voltage source provides the voltage of $U=12~\rm{V}$ independent of this resistor.

\begin{align*} \Delta W_R &= \Delta W_C \\ &= {{1}\over{2}} \cdot C \cdot U^2 \\ &= {{1}\over{2}} \cdot 100 ~\rm{µF} \cdot (12 ~\rm{V})^2 \end{align*}

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

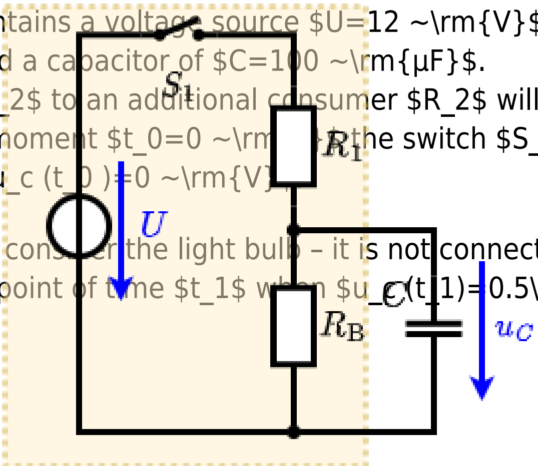




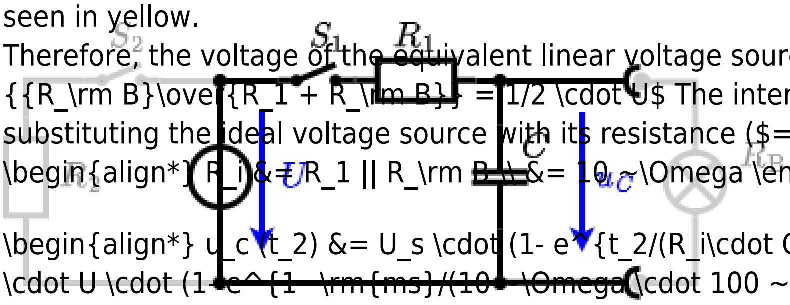
The circuit contains a voltage source $U=12 ~\rm{V}$, a switch S_1, a resistor of $R_1=20 ~\Omega$ and a capacitor of $C=100 ~\rm{µF}$.
The switch S_2 to an additional consumer R_2 will be considered to be open for the first tasks. At the moment $t_0=0 ~\rm{s}$ the switch S_1 is closed, the voltage across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

1. 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, R_1, and $R_\rm B$ as seen in yellow.
Therefore, the voltage of the equivalent linear voltage source is: $U_s = U \cdot {{R_\rm B}\over{R_1 + R_\rm B}} = 1/2 \cdot U$ The internal resistance is given by substituting the ideal voltage source with its resistance ($=0 ~\Omega$, short-circuit).
\begin{align*} R_i &= R_1 || R_\rm B \\ &= 10 ~\Omega \end{align*}



\begin{align*} u_c (t_2) &= U_s \cdot (1- e^{t_2/(R_i\cdot C)}) \\ &= {{1}\over{2}} \cdot U \cdot (1- e^{1 ~\rm{ms}/(10 ~\Omega \cdot 100 ~\rm{µF})}) \end{align*}
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 $u_c (t_1)=0.5\cdot U$: \begin{align*} u_c (t) = U \cdot (1- e^{t/\tau}) = 0.5\cdot U \end{align*} It has to be rearranged to t \begin{align*} (1- e^{t/\tau}) &= 0.5 \\ e^{t/\tau} &= 0.5 \\ t/\tau &= ln(0.5) \\ t &= \tau \cdot ln(0.5) \\ t &= R_1 \cdot C \cdot ln(0.5) \end{align*}

Exercise E2 Analyzing complex Impedances
(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A. Now a third ideal component \underline{X}_2 shall be connected in series to the two components. (R and $\underline{X}_1$) shall be given.
2. Calculate the phase voltage ... $U=50 ~\rm V$, f = 300 Hz ...
Result

This component shall be dimensioned in such a way that the current and voltage are in phase. Calculate these component value.
After analysis, the following formula for the impedance was extracted \begin{align*} \underline{Z} = \left({{2}\over{3+4{\rm j}}} + 5{\rm j} \right) \Omega \end{align*}

Solution

\begin{align*} C = 103 ~\rm{µF} \end{align*}
1. Calculate the physical values of the two components.
Solution
\begin{align*} R &= 0.24 ~\Omega \\ ... \end{align*}
\begin{align*} |\underline{I}| &= 10.67 &= 2.26 ~\rm{mH} \\ \varphi_i &= -87.06° \end{align*}

Solution

\begin{align*} \underline{I} &= {{\underline{U}}\over{\underline{Z}}} \\ &= {{50 ~\rm{V}}\over{ 0.24 ~\Omega + {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }} \\ &= {{50 ~\rm{V}}\over{ 0.24 ~\Omega + {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }} \cdot {{ 0.24 ~\Omega - {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }\over{ 0.24 ~\Omega - {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }} \\ ... (4.68 ~\Omega)^2 }} \cdot (0.24 ~\Omega - {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega) \\ \end{align*}

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 mus 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 \\ C &= {{1}\over{\omega \cdot X_L}} \\ &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 300 ~\rm{Hz} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega}} \\ \end{align*}

\begin{align*} \underline{Z} &= \left({{2}\over{3+4{\rm j}}} + 5{\rm j} \right) ~\Omega \\ &= \left({{2}\over{3+4{\rm j}}} \cdot {{3-4{\rm j}}\over{3-4j}} + 5{\rm j} \right) ~\Omega \\ &= \left({{2}\over{9+16 }} \cdot (3-4{\rm j}) + 5{\rm j} \right) ~\Omega \\ &= 0.24 ~\Omega + {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega \\ &= R + {\rm j} X_L \\ \end{align*}

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

With the complex part comes the physical value: \begin{align*} X_L &= \omega L \\ L &= {{X_L}\over{2\pi \cdot f}} \\ &= {{4.68 ~\Omega}\over{2\pi \cdot 300 ~\rm{Hz}}} \\ \end{align*}

The phase φ_i can be calculated as \begin{align*} \varphi_i &= \arctan \left({{\Im()}\over{\Re()}} \right) \\ &= \arctan \left({{-4.68 ~\Omega}\over{0.24 ~\Omega}} \right) \\ \end{align*}

Exercise E5 Analyzing complex Impedances
(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A. Now a third ideal component \underline{X}_2 shall be connected in series to the two components. (R and $\underline{X}_1$) shall be given.
2. Calculate the phase voltage ... $U=50 ~\rm V$, f = 300 Hz ...
Result

This component shall be dimensioned in such a way that the current and voltage are in phase. Calculate these component value.
After analysis, the following formula for the impedance was extracted \begin{align*} \underline{Z} = \left({{2}\over{3+4{\rm j}}} + 5{\rm j} \right) \Omega \end{align*}

Solution

\begin{align*} C = 103 ~\rm{µF} \end{align*}
1. Calculate the physical values of the two components.
Solution
\begin{align*} R &= 0.24 ~\Omega \\ ... \end{align*}
\begin{align*} |\underline{I}| &= 10.67 &= 2.26 ~\rm{mH} \\ \varphi_i &= -87.06° \end{align*}

Solution

\begin{align*} \underline{I} &= {{\underline{U}}\over{\underline{Z}}} \\ &= {{50 ~\rm{V}}\over{ 0.24 ~\Omega + {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }} \\ &= {{50 ~\rm{V}}\over{ 0.24 ~\Omega + {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }} \cdot {{ 0.24 ~\Omega - {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }\over{ 0.24 ~\Omega - {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega }} \\ ... \cdot (0.24 ~\Omega - {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega) \\ \end{align*}

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 mus be a capacitor with the same absolute value of impedance: $|\underline{X}_C| = |\underline{X}_L|$ \begin{align*} X_C &=
\begin{align*} \underline{Z} &= \left({{2}\over{3+4{\rm j}}} + 5{\rm j} \right) ~\Omega \\ &= \left({{2}\over{3+4{\rm j}}} \cdot {{3-4{\rm j}}\over{3-4j}} +

[illegible] 0.24 ~\Omega + {\rm j} \cdot 4.68 ~\Omega [illegible] \end{align*} [illegible] 50 ~\rm{V}}\over{\sqrt{ (0.24 ~\Omega)^2 + (4.68 ~\Omega)^2 }}} \end{align*}

With the complex part comes the physical value: \begin{align*} X_L &= \omega L \\ L &= {X_L}\over{2\pi \cdot f} \\ &= {4.68 ~\Omega}\over{2\pi \cdot 300 ~{\rm Hz}} \\ \end{align*}

The phase φ can be calculated as \begin{align*} [illegible] &= \arctan \left([illegible] \right) \\ &= \arctan \left({{-4.68 ~\Omega}\over{0.24 ~\Omega}} \right) \\ \end{align*}

Exercise E3 Impedances at different Frequencies
(written test, approx. 18 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

Calculate the resistor values. [illegible: overprinted lines: "2. A RL series circuit with $L_2=4.7 ~\rm µH$ ...", "3. A RC parallel circuit with C_3 ... $U_3=1.0 ~\rm V$, $f_3=200 ~\rm kHz$ ... generates a current $I_2=60 ~\rm mA$ ... $I_{3R}=10 ~\rm A$ through R_3."]

Result

1. A resistor R_1 shall have the same absolute value of the impedance as a capacitor $C_1=40 ~{\rm nF}$ at $f_1=4 ~{\rm MHz}$.

Solution

Solution \begin{align*} R_1 &= 1.00 ~\Omega \\ \end{align*}

Solution \begin{align*} [illegible: R_2 / R_3 overprinted] &= [illegible: 7 / 10.0] ~\Omega \\ \end{align*}

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

The equivalent impedance for R and L combined is given by \begin{align*} {{\underline{U}}\over{\underline{I}}} &= R_2 + \underline{X}_{L2} \\ &= R_2 + {\rm j} \cdot \omega L \end{align*} Since ${\rm j} \cdot \omega L $ is perpendicular to R_2 this can be simplified to: \begin{align*} \left| {{\underline{U}}\over{\underline{I}}} \right|^2 &= |R_2|^2 + |\underline{X}_{L2}|^2 \\ \left({{U}\over{I}} \right)^2 &= {R_2}^2 + {X_{L2}}^2 \\ \end{align*} [illegible: overprinted with "Parallel circuit means that the voltage is the same on R_3 and C_3. \begin{align*} R_1 &= |\underline{X}_{C1}| \\ &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C_1}} \\ &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 4 ~{\rm MHz} \cdot 40 ~\rm nF}} \\ \end{align*} ... gets clear, that $\underline{I}_{3R}$ is perpendicular to $\underline{I}_{3C}$ (It has to, since R_3 is perpendicular to ${\rm j} \cdot X_{3C}$, too)."]

Therefore, the resulting current of the parallel circuit is given as: \begin{align*} \underline{I}_{3} &= \underline{I}_{3R} + \underline{I}_{3C} \\ [illegible: overprinted with "This can be rearranged to get R_2: \begin{align*} R_2 &= \sqrt{ \left({{1 ~\rm V}}\over{60~\rm mA}} \right)^2 - (2\pi \cdot 450~{\rm kHz} \cdot 4.7 ~ {\rm µH})^2 } \\ \end{align*}"]

Back to the first formula: \begin{align*} R_3 \cdot {I}_{3R} &= {X}_{3C} \cdot {I}_{3C} \\ R_3 &= {X}_{3C} \cdot {{{I}_{3C}}\over{{I}_{3R}}} \\ &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C_3}} \cdot {{\sqrt{|{I}_{3}|^2 - |{I}_{3R}|^2}}\over{{I}_{3R}}} \\ \end{align*}

Exercise E6 Impedances at different Frequencies
(written test, approx. 18 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

Results / Calculate the resistor values

2. A R_2 series circuit with $L_2=4.7 ~\rm µH$ ... $U_2=1.0 ~\rm V$, $f_2=450 ~\rm kHz$, which generates a current $I_2=60 ~\rm mA$ ...

3. A R_3 parallel circuit with $C_3=4.7 ~\rm nF$ used in an AC voltage source $U_3=1.0 ~\rm V$, $f_3=450 ~\rm kHz$, which generates a current $I_3=60 ~\rm mA$ and $I_{3R}=10 ~\rm mA$ through R_3.

1. A resistor R_1 shall have the same absolute value of the impedance as a capacitor $C_1=40 ~{\rm nF}$ at $f_1=4 ~{\rm MHz}$.

Solution

$$R_1 = 1.00 ~\Omega$$

Solution

$$R_2 = 7.0 ~\Omega \qquad R_3 = 10.0 ~\Omega$$

Solution

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

The equivalent impedance for R and L combined is given by $${{\underline{U}}\over{\underline{I}}} = R_2 + \underline{X}_{L2} = R_2 + {\rm j} \cdot \omega L$$ Since ${\rm j} \cdot \omega L$ is perpendicular to R_2 this can be simplified to: $$\left| {{\underline{U}}\over{\underline{I}}} \right|^2 = |R_2|^2 + |\underline{X}_{L2}|^2 \\ \left({{U}\over{I}} \right)^2 = {R_2}^2 + {X_{L2}}^2$$

Parallel circuit means that the voltage is the same on R_3 and C_3. $$R_1 = |\underline{X}_{C1}| = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C_1}} = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 4 ~\rm MHz \cdot 40 ~\rm nF}}$$ It gets clear, that $\underline{I}_{3R}$ is perpendicular to $\underline{I}_{3C}$ (It has to, since R_3 is perpendicular to ${\rm j} \cdot {X}_{3C}$, too).

Therefore, the resulting current of the parallel circuit is given as: $$\underline{I}_{3} = \underline{I}_{3R} + \underline{I}_{3C} \\ |\underline{I}_{3}|^2 = |{I}_{3R}|^2 + |{I}_{3C}|^2 \\ {I}_{3C} = \sqrt{|{I}_{3}|^2 - |{I}_{3R}|^2}$$

This can be rearranged to get R_2: $$R_2 = \sqrt{ \left({{1 ~\rm V}\over{60~\rm mA}} \right)^2 - (2\pi \cdot 450~{\rm kHz} \cdot 4.7 ~ {\rm µH})^2 }$$

Back to the first formula: $$R_3 \cdot {I}_{3R} = {X}_{3C} \cdot {I}_{3C} \\ R_3 = {X}_{3C} \cdot {{{I}_{3C}}\over{{I}_{3R}}} \\ = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C_3}} \cdot {{\sqrt{|{I}_{3}|^2 - |{I}_{3R}|^2}}\over{{I}_{3R}}}$$

Exercise E1 Complex Impedance Circuit
(written test, approx. 15 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A linear sinusoidal voltage source $u(t) = 3.0 ~{\rm V} \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot t)$ with an internal resistance of $10 ~\Omega$.
This linear source is connected with an inductor of $330 ~ {\rm µH}$ and a capacitor of $0.22 ~{\rm µF}$, all in series.

1. Draw the circuit diagram of the given circuit. Label all components, voltages, and currents.
2. Calculate the complex impedances $\underline{Z}_C$, $\underline{Z}_L$ and $\underline{Z}$ ... Choose an appropriate scaling factor and write down ...
3. Calculate the current amplitude $\hat{I}$ and the RMS value I ... $|\underline{Z}_R|$ by the voltage source ...

Result

Solution

Solution

Result

$$Z_L = 31.1 ~\Omega \\ Z_C = 48.2 ~\Omega \\ Z = 19.8 ~\Omega \\ I = 107.3 ~\rm mA$$

$$Z = {{\hat{U}}\over{\hat{I}}} \\ \hat{I} = {{\hat{U}}\over{Z}}$$

$$Z_C = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}} = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot 0.22 ~{\rm µF}}}$$

Result

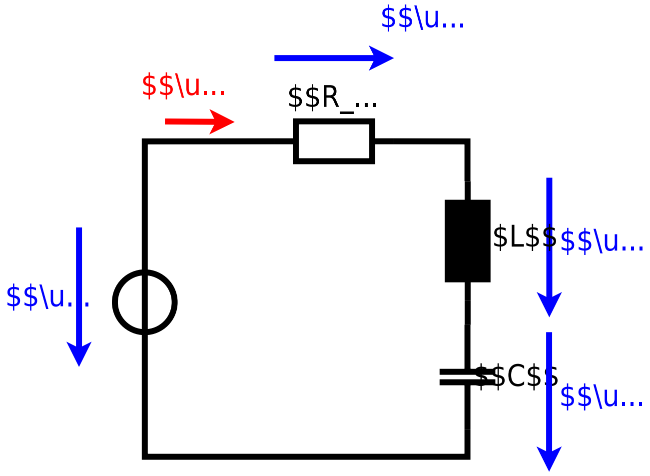
With $I = {{1}\over{\sqrt{2}}}\cdot \hat{I}$: $$I = {{1}\over{\sqrt{2}}}\cdot {{\hat{U}}\over{Z}} = {{1}\over{\sqrt{2}}}\cdot {{3.0 ~{\rm V}}\over{19.28 ~\Omega}}$$

$$Z_L = 2\pi \cdot f \cdot L = 2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot 0.22 ~{\rm µF}$$

$$Z_C = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}} = {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot 330 ~{\rm µH}}}$$

$$\underline{Z} = R + \underline{Z}_L + \underline{Z}_C \\ = R + j \cdot {Z}_L - j \cdot {Z}_C \\ = R + j \cdot ({Z}_L - {Z}_C) \\ |\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\underline{Z}_L - \underline{Z}_C)^2 }$$

$$10...


$$\u...
$$\u...
$$R_...
$L$$
$$\u...
$$\u...
$$C$$
$$\u...

Exercise E7 Complex Impedance Circuit
(written test, approx. 15 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A circuit is composed of a voltage source $u(t) = 3.0 ~{\rm V} \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot t)$ with an internal resistance of $10 ~\Omega$.
This linear source is connected with an inductor of $330 ~ {\rm µH}$ and a capacitor of $0.22 ~{\rm µF}$, all in series.

1. Draw the circuit diagram of the given circuit.
Label all components, voltages, and currents.

2. Calculate the complex impedances $\underline{Z}_C$, $\underline{Z}_L$ and $\underline{Z}$ of the overall circuit.

3. Draw the phasor diagram ... $\underline{Z}_R$ ... Choose an appropriate scaling factor and write it down.

4. Calculate the current ...

Result

Solution

Solution

Result

\begin{align*} Z_L &= 31.1 ~\Omega \\ Z_C &= 48.2 ~\Omega \\ Z &= 19.8 ~\Omega \end{align*}

\begin{align*} I = 107.3 ~{\rm mA} \end{align*}

\begin{align*} Z &= {{\hat{U}}\over{\hat{I}}} \\ \hat{I} &= {{\hat{U}}\over{Z}} \\ \end{align*}

With $I = {{1}\over{\sqrt{2}}}\cdot \hat{I}$: \begin{align*} I &= {{1}\over{\sqrt{2}}}\cdot {{\hat{U}}\over{Z}} \\ &= {{1}\over{\sqrt{2}}}\cdot {{3.0 ~{\rm V}}\over{19.28 ~\Omega}} \\ \end{align*}

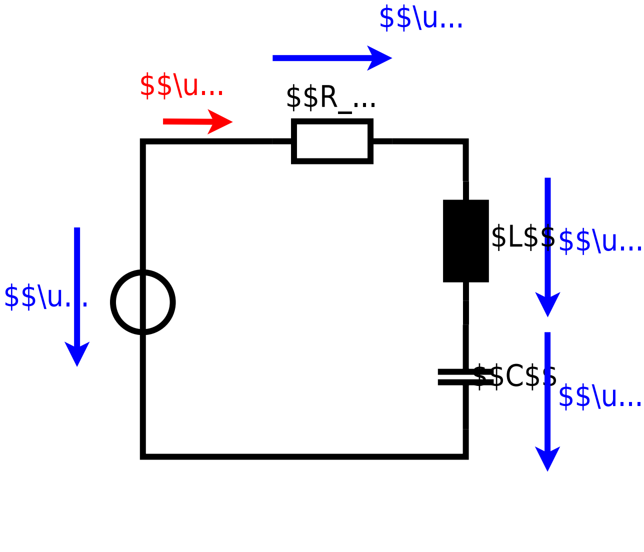
Result

\begin{align*} Z_C &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}}\\ &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot 0.22 ~{\rm µF}}}\\ \end{align*}

\begin{align*} Z_L &= 2\pi \cdot f \cdot L\\ &= 2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot 0.22 ~{\rm µF}\\ \end{align*}

\begin{align*} Z_C &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}}\\ &= {{1}\over{2\pi \cdot 15 ~{\rm kHz} \cdot 330 ~{\rm µH}}}\\ \end{align*}

\begin{align*} \underline{Z} &= R + \underline{Z}_L + \underline{Z}_C \\ &= R + j \cdot {Z}_L - j \cdot {Z}_C \\ &= R + j \cdot ({Z}_L - {Z}_C) \\ |\underline{Z}| &= \sqrt{R^2 + (\underline{Z}_L - \underline{Z}_C)^2 }\\ \end{align*}


$$\u...
$$\u...
$$R_...
$L$$
$$\u...
$$\u...
$$C$$
$$\u...