

# Exam Winter Semester 2022

## Student Group

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### Exercise E4 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 diameter of  $d = 0.357 \text{ mm}$  and a length of  $l = 3 \text{ m}$  is used in a laboratory. The electric power dissipation (= heat flow) of  $P = 40 \text{ W}$  is necessary.

Determine the current  $I$  needed to operate the heating element.

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

The heating element is  $l = 3 \text{ m}$  long and has a diameter of  $d = 0.357 \text{ mm}$ .

∴ Calculate the resistance  $R$  of the heating element.

Solution

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

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A} \quad \text{with } A = r^2 \cdot \pi = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} d^2 \cdot \pi \quad \text{and } R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{\frac{1}{4} d^2 \cdot \pi} \quad \text{and } R = \\ &= 1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{m} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3 \text{ m}}{(0.357 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2 \cdot \pi} \end{aligned}$$

### 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 diameter of  $d = 0.357 \text{ mm}$  and a length of  $l = 3 \text{ m}$  is used in a laboratory. The electric power dissipation (= heat flow) of  $P = 40 \text{ W}$  is necessary.

Determine the current  $I$  needed to operate the heating element.

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### Exercise E1 Temperature-dependent Resistance

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

2. A refrigerator exhibits a temperature coefficient of resistance in its refrigeration system. The circuit has a resistance of  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . 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  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ .

Calculate the resistance of the thermal circuit at  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ .

The power transfer resistor  $P$  is a part of the circuit and generates heat. Therefore, a solution is to increase the heat flow 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.

$$R = R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2)$$

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

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

2. A refrigerator exhibits a temperature coefficient of resistance in its refrigeration system. The circuit has a resistance of  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . 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  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ .

Calculate the resistance of the thermal circuit at  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ .

The power transfer resistor  $P$  is a part of the circuit and generates heat. Therefore, a solution is to increase the heat flow 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.

$$R = R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2)$$

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

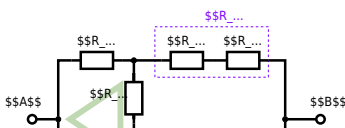
**Exercise E6 Pure Resistor Network Simplification**  
**(written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)**

The following shall be solved at once, the result is given.  $R_{AB}$ .

Solution

$$R_{AB} = 132.8 \Omega$$

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:

$$R_{AB} = R_Y + (R_Y + R_1 + R_1) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel (R_Y + R_2)$$

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

Solution



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

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

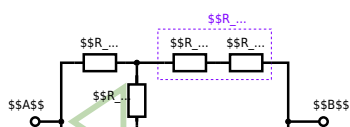
**Exercise E3 Pure Resistor Network Simplification (written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)**

The following shall be solved with  $R_1 = 200 \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = R_3 = 100 \Omega$  and the switch  $S$  is given.  $R_{\text{eq}}$  is given.

Solution

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

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

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:

$$R_{\text{eq}} = (R_2 + R_1 + R_{-1}) \parallel (R_2 + R_2) \parallel R_{\text{eq}} = (100 \Omega + 200 \Omega + 200 \Omega) \parallel (100 \Omega + 100 \Omega) \parallel R_{\text{eq}} = \{500 \Omega \parallel (200 \Omega) \parallel R_{\text{eq}} = \{500 \Omega \cdot 200 \Omega \over 500 \Omega + 200 \Omega\} \parallel$$

**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

$$U_{\text{s}} = U_{\text{AB}} = 4.5 \text{ V} \quad R_{\text{i}} = R_{\text{AB}} = 6 \Omega$$



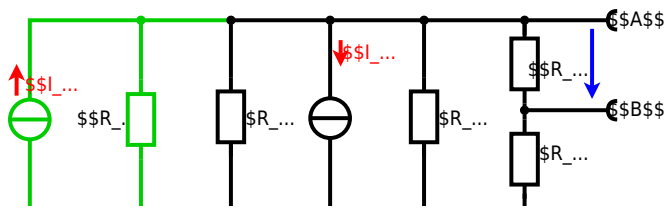
Calculate the internal resistance  $R_{in}$  and the source voltage  $U_{s}$  of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors  $A$  and  $B$ .  $R_1=5.0 \Omega$ ,  $U_2=6.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_3=10 \Omega$ ,  $I_4=4.2 \text{ A}$ ,  $R_5=10 \Omega$ ,  $R_6=7.5 \Omega$ ,  $R_7=15 \Omega$ . Use equivalent 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  $I_4$ :

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

$$I_{24} = I_2 - I_4$$

The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



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

$$U_{24} = I_{24} \cdot (R_6 || R_7)$$

$$U_{24} = U_2 \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5} - I_4 \cdot R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5$$

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

Therefore the voltage between  $A$  and  $B$  is given as:

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

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

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

### 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

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



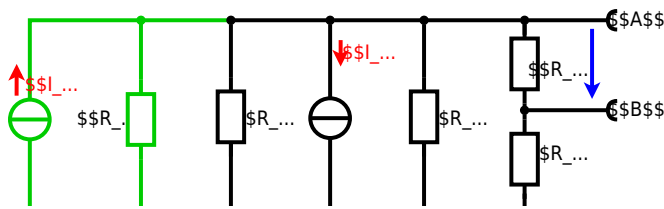
Calculate the internal resistance  $R_{int}$  and the source voltage  $U_{s}$  of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors  $A$  and  $B$ .  
 $R_1=5.0 \Omega$ ,  $U_2=6.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_3= 10 \Omega$ ,  $I_4=4.2 \text{ A}$ ,  $R_5=10 \Omega$ ,  $R_6=7.5 \Omega$ ,  $R_7=15 \Omega$   
 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  $I_4$ :

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

$$I_{24} = I_2 - I_4$$

The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



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

$$U_{24} = I_{24} \cdot R_{67}$$

$$U_{AB} = U_{24} \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5} - I_4 \cdot R_1 || R_3 || R_5$$

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:

$$U_{AB} = U_{24} \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5} - (U_2 \cdot \frac{1}{R_1} - I_4) \cdot \frac{R_7 \cdot R_1 || R_3 || R_5}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 || R_3 || R_5}$$

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

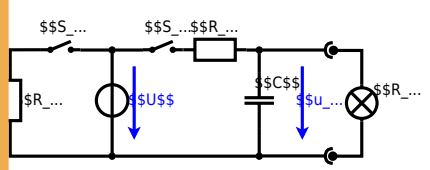
The circuit below is a RC circuit consisting of a DC voltage source  $U$ , a resistor  $R_1$ , a resistor  $R_2$ , a capacitor  $C$ , and a switch  $S_1$ . The switch  $S_1$  is initially open. The voltage across the capacitor is again  $0 \text{ V}$  at the moment  $t_0 = 0 \text{ s}$  when the switch  $S_1$  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  $R_2$ .

The ideal voltage source  $U_{eq}$  is given by:

$$U_{eq} = U \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

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  $U_s = U \cdot \frac{R_B}{R_1 + R_B}$  and  $R_i = R_1 \parallel R_B$  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).  

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

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

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

The circuit (as shown in the figure) consists of a DC voltage source  $U=6\text{ V}$ , 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 switch  $S_1$  is open. The voltage across the capacitor is again  $0\text{ V}$  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  $R_B$ .  

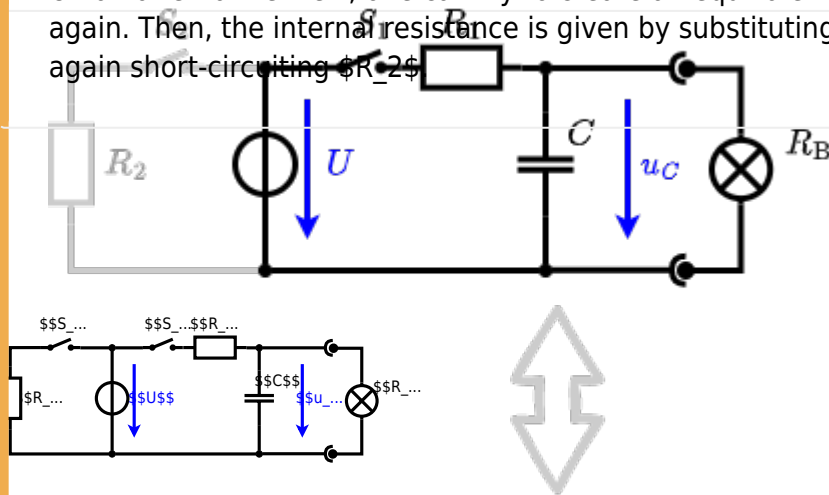
$$U_s = U \cdot \frac{R_B}{R_1 + R_B} = 3\text{ V}$$

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

Solution

The ideal voltage source is  $U = 12 \text{ V}$ . The internal resistance is  $R_1 = 20 \text{ }\Omega$ . The voltage across the capacitor is  $u_C(t)$ . The voltage across the light bulb is  $u_B(t)$ . The voltage across the resistor  $R_2$  is  $u_{R_2}(t)$ . The voltage across the capacitor is  $u_C(t)$ . The voltage across the light bulb is  $u_B(t)$ . The voltage across the resistor  $R_2$  is  $u_{R_2}(t)$ .

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 asks. 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  $U$ ,  $R_1$ , 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 ( $R = 0 \text{ }\Omega$ , short-circuit).  $R_i = R_1 \parallel R_B = 10 \text{ }\Omega$

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

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

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

2. Given that the phasor voltage source  $\underline{U} = 50 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$  and the admittance  $\underline{Y} = 0.24 \text{ S}$  are both in the components. ( $\$R\$$  and  $\$X_L\$$ ) shall be given.

After analysis, the full width dimensioned complex impedance  $\underline{Z}$  shall be extracted and the magnitude  $|\underline{Z}|$  in phase (real  $\text{Re}\{\underline{Z}\}$  and imaginary  $\text{Im}\{\underline{Z}\}$ ) components shall be given.

Solution  
.. Calculation of physical values of the two components.  
Solution  $\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{1}{\text{Re}\{\underline{Y}\}} = \frac{1}{0.24} = 4.167 \text{ } \Omega \\ X_L &= \frac{1}{\text{Im}\{\underline{Y}\}} = \frac{1}{-0.07} = -14.286 \text{ } \Omega \end{aligned}$

Solution  
$$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} \quad \text{with } \underline{Z} = R + jX_L = 4.167 - j14.286 \text{ } \Omega$$
  
The current  $\underline{I}$  is the voltage  $\underline{U}$  divided by the complex impedance  $\underline{Z}$ .  
Resulting magnitude  $|\underline{I}| = \frac{50}{\sqrt{4.167^2 + 14.286^2}} = 3.03 \text{ A}$   
The phase  $\varphi$  is the angle of  $\underline{U}$  minus the angle of  $\underline{Z}$ .  
$$\varphi = 0^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{-14.286}{4.167}\right) = 73.7^\circ$$
  
With the complex part  $\underline{Z} = 4.167 - j14.286 \text{ } \Omega$  the magnitude  $|\underline{Z}|$  and the phase  $\varphi$  can be calculated as  
$$|\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{4.167^2 + 14.286^2} = 14.9 \text{ } \Omega$$
  
$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-14.286}{4.167}\right) = -73.7^\circ$$

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

2. Given that the phasor voltage source  $\underline{U} = 50 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$  and the admittance  $\underline{Y} = 0.24 \text{ S}$  are both in the components. ( $\$R\$$  and  $\$X_L\$$ ) shall be given.

After analysis, the full width dimensioned complex impedance  $\underline{Z}$  shall be extracted and the magnitude  $|\underline{Z}|$  in phase (real  $\text{Re}\{\underline{Z}\}$  and imaginary  $\text{Im}\{\underline{Z}\}$ ) components shall be given.

Solution  
.. Calculation of physical values of the two components.  
Solution  $\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{1}{\text{Re}\{\underline{Y}\}} = \frac{1}{0.24} = 4.167 \text{ } \Omega \\ X_L &= \frac{1}{\text{Im}\{\underline{Y}\}} = \frac{1}{-0.07} = -14.286 \text{ } \Omega \end{aligned}$

Solution  
$$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} \quad \text{with } \underline{Z} = R + jX_L = 4.167 - j14.286 \text{ } \Omega$$
  
The current  $\underline{I}$  is the voltage  $\underline{U}$  divided by the complex impedance  $\underline{Z}$ .  
Resulting magnitude  $|\underline{I}| = \frac{50}{\sqrt{4.167^2 + 14.286^2}} = 3.03 \text{ A}$   
The phase  $\varphi$  is the angle of  $\underline{U}$  minus the angle of  $\underline{Z}$ .  
$$\varphi = 0^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{-14.286}{4.167}\right) = 73.7^\circ$$

The absolute value of the impedance is  $|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$  and the phase angle is  $\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{X_L - X_C}{R}\right)$ .  
 With the complex part comes the physical value:  $X_L = \omega L$  and  $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ .  
 The phase  $\phi$  is given by  $\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{X_L - X_C}{R}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}\right)$ .

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

At a AC circuit with a resistor  $R_1 = 1.00 \text{ k}\Omega$ , a capacitor  $C_1 = 40 \text{ nF}$  and an inductor  $L_1 = 4.7 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$  in series. The current  $I = 10 \text{ mA}$  flows through the circuit.  
 Result:  $R_1 = 1.00 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 99.5 \text{ }\Omega$ ,  $X_L = \omega L = 0.22 \text{ }\Omega$ .  
 The resistor  $R_1$  shall have the same absolute value of the impedance as a capacitor  $C_1 = 40 \text{ nF}$  at  $f_1 = 4 \text{ MHz}$ .

Solution  
 Solution:  $R_1 = 1.00 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 Solution:  $R_2 = 10.0 \text{ }\Omega$

A series circuit means that the current is constant on every component.  
 The equivalent impedance for  $R$  and  $L$  combined is given by  $Z_{RL} = R + jX_L$ .  
 Parallel circuit means that the voltage is the same on  $R_2$  and  $C_2$ .  
 The equivalent impedance for  $R_2$  and  $C_2$  combined is given by  $Z_{RC} = \frac{R_2 \cdot X_C}{R_2 + X_C}$ .  
 The total impedance is  $Z = Z_{RL} + Z_{RC}$ .  
 The resulting current of the parallel circuit is given as:  $I = \frac{U}{Z}$ .  
 This can be simplified to  $I = \frac{U}{R_2 + X_C} \cdot \frac{R_2 + X_C}{R + jX_L + \frac{R_2 \cdot X_C}{R_2 + X_C}}$ .  
 Back to the first formula:  $R_3 \cdot I_{3R} = X_{3C} \cdot I_{3C}$ .  
 $R_3 = \frac{X_{3C} \cdot I_{3C}}{I_{3R}} = \frac{X_{3C} \cdot I_{3C}}{I_{3R}} \cdot \frac{I_{3R}}{I_{3R}} = \frac{X_{3C} \cdot I_{3C}}{I_{3R}} \cdot \frac{I_{3R}}{I_{3R}} = \frac{X_{3C} \cdot I_{3C}}{I_{3R}}$

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

**Resistor**  $R_1$  shall have the same absolute value of the impedance as a capacitor  $C_1 = 40 \text{ nF}$  at  $f_1 = 4 \text{ MHz}$ .

**Solution**

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

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

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

The equivalent impedance for  $R$  and  $L$  combined is given by

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

Parallel circuit means that the voltage is the same on  $R_2$  and  $C_1$

$$Z_{RC} = \frac{R_2 \cdot (-j/\omega C_1)}{R_2 - j/\omega C_1}$$

Since  $Z_{RC}$  is perpendicular to  $Z_{RL}$ , the resulting current of the parallel circuit is given as:

$$I_{3R} = I_{2R} + I_{3C}$$

$$I_{3R} = \frac{U}{R_2} + \frac{U}{-j\omega C_1}$$

$$I_{3R} = \frac{U}{R_2} \left( 1 - j\omega R_2 C_1 \right)$$

$$I_{3R} = \frac{3.0 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ } \Omega} \left( 1 - j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-9} \right)$$

$$I_{3R} = 0.3 \text{ A} \cdot \left( 1 - j \cdot 100.53 \right)$$

$$I_{3R} = 0.3 \text{ A} - j 30.16 \text{ A}$$

$$|I_{3R}| = \sqrt{0.3^2 + 30.16^2} = 30.17 \text{ A}$$

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

**1. Calculate the current  $i(t)$  for a series circuit with  $Z_L = 30 \text{ } \mu\text{H}$  and  $Z_C = 0.22 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$  and  $u(t) = 3.0 \text{ V} \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 15 \text{ kHz} \cdot t)$  at a frequency of  $f = 15 \text{ kHz}$ .**

**Solution**

Result

$$Z = 48.2 \text{ } \Omega \quad Z_C = 19.8 \text{ } \Omega$$

Draw the circuit diagram of the given circuit

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} \quad I = \frac{U}{Z}$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 15 \text{ kHz} \cdot 0.22 \text{ } \mu\text{F}} = 19.8 \text{ } \Omega$$

Result

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (Z_L - Z_C)^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + (48.2 - 19.8)^2} = 48.2 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{U}{Z} = \frac{3.0 \text{ V}}{48.2 \text{ } \Omega} = 0.062 \text{ A} = 62 \text{ mA}$$

$$i(t) = 62 \text{ mA} \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 15 \text{ kHz} \cdot t)$$





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

1. Calculate the current  $i(t)$  through the resistor  $R$  in the circuit shown in Fig. 1. The voltage source is  $u(t) = 3.0 \sin(2\pi \cdot 15 \cdot t)$  V. The circuit consists of a resistor  $R = 10 \Omega$ , an inductor  $L = 330 \mu\text{H}$ , and a capacitor  $C = 0.22 \mu\text{F}$ , all in series.

Result

$$i(t) = 197.3 \sin(2\pi \cdot 15 \cdot t - 48.2^\circ) \text{ mA}$$

Draw the circuit diagram of the given circuit.

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} \quad I = \frac{U}{Z} \quad Z_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 15 \cdot 0.22 \cdot 10^{-6}} \approx 380 \Omega$$

Result  $Z = 19.8 \Omega$

$$I = \frac{U}{Z} = \frac{3.0 \text{ V}}{19.8 \Omega} \approx 0.1515 \text{ A} = 151.5 \text{ mA}$$

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$$\underline{Z} = R + j\underline{Z}_L - j\underline{Z}_C = 10 + j380 - j380 = 10 \Omega$$

$$\underline{Z} = R + j\underline{Z}_L - j\underline{Z}_C = 10 + j380 - j380 = 10 \Omega$$

$$|\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\underline{Z}_L - \underline{Z}_C)^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 0^2} = 10 \Omega$$

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Last update: **2023/04/02 00:45**

