

Exam Summer Semester 2022

Student Group

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Here is only a part of the exam in more details given.

The full results can be found in [ILIAS](#)

Additional permitted Aids

- non-programmable calculator,
- formulary (4 one-sided DIN A4 pages)

Hits

- The duration of the exam is 120 min.
- Attempts to cheat will lead to exclusion and failure of the exam.
- Withdrawal is no longer possible after these exam has been handed out.
- Please write down intermediate calculations and results on the assignment sheet. (when more space is needed also on the reverse side. In this case: Mark it clearly).
- Always use units in the calculation.
- Use a document-proof, non-red pen.

Tasks

Exercise E1 Electrostatics I

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

2. Which two charges q_1 and q_2 are distributed on the two spheres of radius a and b respectively. The value of the potential energy W_{el} is $W_{el} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$. Which value needs E_4 to have to get a resulting force of 0 N on q_0 ?

Path: $q_0 = -1 \text{ nC}$

- $q_1 = -2 \text{ nC}$

Path: $E_4 = 2310.97 \text{ V/m}$

$$\vec{F}_{01} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 19.97 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ nN}$$

In the x -direction the two charges q_1 and q_2 are distributed. We cannot calculate the resulting magnitude of the force F_{01} in the x -direction.

$$F_{01} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (-2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{02} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{03} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_3}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{04} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_4}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{05} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_5}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

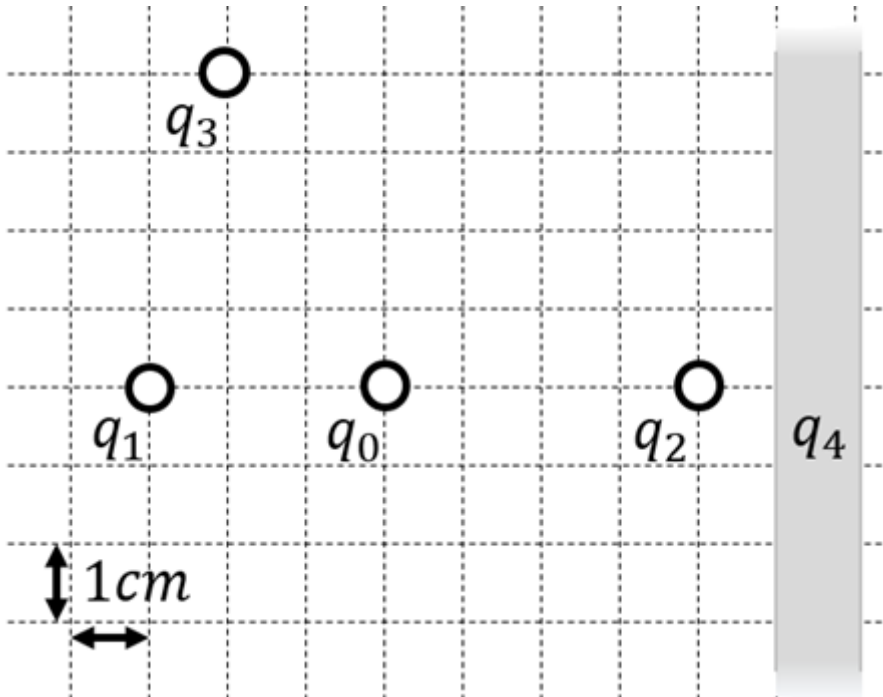
$$F_{06} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_6}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{07} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_7}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{08} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_8}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{09} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_9}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{10} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_{10}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \frac{(-1 \text{ nC}) \cdot (2 \text{ nC})}{(0.1 \text{ m})^2} = -4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$



1. Calculate the single forces \vec{F}_{01} , \vec{F}_{02} , \vec{F}_{03} , on the charge q_0 !

Path

First, calculate the magnitude of the forces, like \vec{F}_{01} .

The force \vec{F}_{01} is purely on the x -axis and therefore equal to

$$F_{01,x} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_0}{r_{01}^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{(3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} = 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{As}^2 \cdot \text{Vm}}{\text{As} \cdot \text{m}^2} = 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{VA}}{\text{m}} = 19.97... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the right)}$$

Similarly, we get for \vec{F}_{02} and \vec{F}_{03}

$$\vec{F}_{02} = F_{02,x} = -28.09... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the right)}$$

$$\vec{F}_{03} = -22.47... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the top left)}$$

For \vec{F}_{03} , we have to calculate the x - and y -component.

This is possible, by using the angle α between the line through q_0 and q_3 and the positive x -axis (pointing to the right).

So, α has to be between 90° and 180° . It can be calculated by:

$$\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{-4 \text{ cm}}{+2 \text{ cm}}\right) = \pi - 1.1071... = 180^\circ - 63.4...^\circ = 116.6...^\circ$$

Based on this, the x - and y -component is:

$$F_{03,x} = |\vec{F}_{03}| \cdot \cos \alpha = 10.05... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the left)}$$

$$F_{03,y} = |\vec{F}_{03}| \cdot \sin \alpha = 20.10... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the top)}$$

top)} \\ \end{align*}

Exercise E1 Electrostatics I

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

2. What is the magnitude of the force that Q_0 exerts on Q_4 ? The values of the previous results are E_4 . Which value needs E_4 to have to get a resulting force of 0 N on q_0 ?

Path

- $q_0 = -1 \text{ nC}$

- $q_1 = -2 \text{ nC}$

Path $E_4 = 2310.97 \text{ (V/mkM)}$

- $\vec{F}_{01} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 19.97 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ (N)}$

In the beginning, the force components, we cannot calculate the resulting magnitude of the force. The force F_{02} is purely on the y -axis, therefore, we can calculate the magnitude of the force F_{02} by using the law of superposition.

- $F_{02} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 28.09 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ (N)}$

- $F_{03} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 19.05 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ (N)}$

- $F_{04} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ (N)}$

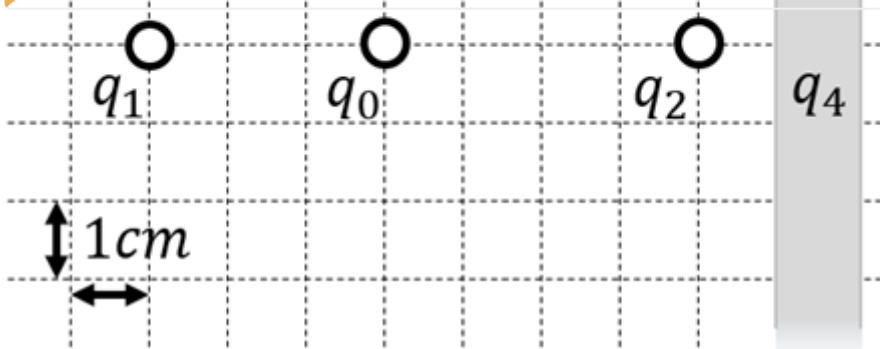
- $E_4 = \left(\begin{array}{c} 19.97 \\ 28.09 \\ 19.05 \end{array} \right) \text{ (V/m)}$

- $F_{01} = |E_4| \cdot |q_0| \Rightarrow F_{01} = 19.97 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-9} = 19.97 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ N}$

- $F_{02} = |E_4| \cdot |q_0| \Rightarrow F_{02} = 28.09 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-9} = 28.09 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ N}$

- $F_{03} = |E_4| \cdot |q_0| \Rightarrow F_{03} = 19.05 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-9} = 19.05 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ N}$

- $F_{04} = |E_4| \cdot |q_0| \Rightarrow F_{04} = 0 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-9} = 0 \text{ N}$



1. Calculate the single forces \vec{F}_{01} , \vec{F}_{02} , \vec{F}_{03} , on the charge q_0 !

Path

First, calculate the magnitude of the forces, like F_{01} .

The force F_{01} is purely on the x -axis and therefore equal to $F_{01,x}$.

$\vec{F}_{01} = F_{01,x} \hat{x}$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_0}{r^2_{01}} \quad \&= \quad \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{(3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} \quad \&= \quad 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{As}^2 \cdot \text{Vm}}{\text{As} \cdot \text{m}^2} = 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{VAs}}{\text{m}} = 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{Ws}}{\text{m}} \quad \&= \quad 19.97... \text{ } \mu\text{N} \quad \text{to the right}$$

Similarly, we get for \vec{F}_{02} and \vec{F}_{03}

$$\vec{F}_{02} = F_{02,x} \quad \&= \quad -28.09... \text{ } \mu\text{N} \quad \text{to the right}$$

$$\vec{F}_{03} \quad \&= \quad -22.47... \text{ } \mu\text{N} \quad \text{to the top left}$$

For \vec{F}_{03} , we have to calculate the x - and y -component.

This is possible, by using the angle α between the line through q_0 and q_3 and the positive x -axis (pointing to the right).

So, α has to be between 90° and 180° . It can be calculated by:

$$\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{-4 \text{ cm}}{+2 \text{ cm}}\right) = \pi - 1.1071... = 180^\circ - 63.4...^\circ = 116.6...^\circ$$

Based on this, the x - and y -component is:

$$|\vec{F}_{03,x}| \cdot \cos \alpha = 10.05... \text{ } \mu\text{N} \quad \text{to the left}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{03,y}| \cdot \sin \alpha = 20.10... \text{ } \mu\text{N} \quad \text{to the top}$$

Exercise E2 Electrostatics II

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

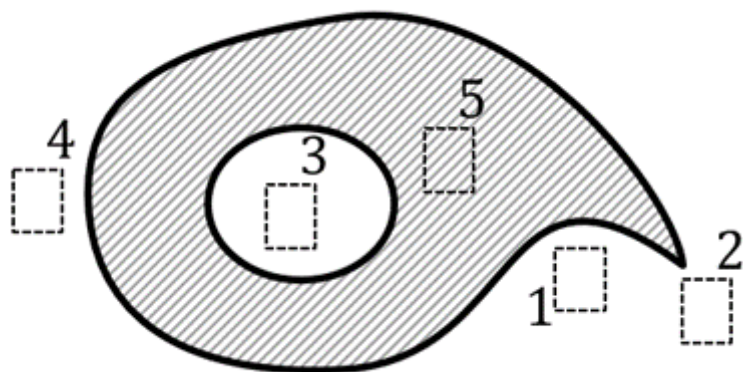
The figure below shows an arrangement of ideal metallic conductors (gray hatched) charged up to $q = +1 \text{ nC}$.

In white a dielectric (e.g. vacuum) is shown.

Several designated areas are shown by dashed frames and numbers x , which are partly inside the object.

Arrange the designated areas clearly according to ascending field strengths $|\vec{E}_x|$ (absolute magnitude)!

Indicate also, if designated areas have quantitatively the same field strength.



Result

$$|E_3|=|E_5|=0 < |E_1| < |E_4| < |E_2|$$

Exercise E2 Electrostatics II
(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

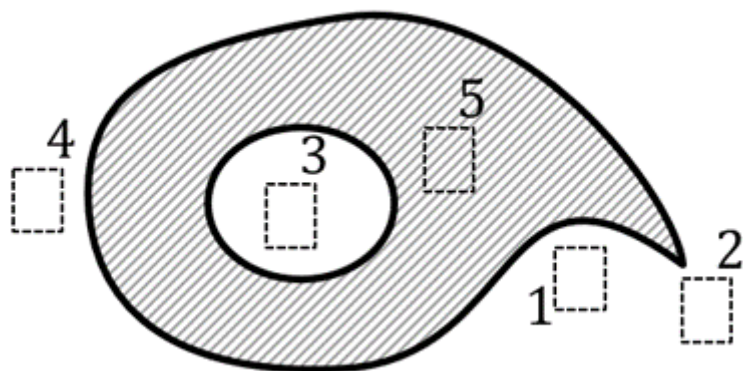
The figure below shows an arrangement of ideal metallic conductors (gray hatched) charged up to $q = +1 \text{ nC}$.

In white a dielectric (e.g. vacuum) is shown.

Several designated areas are shown by dashed frames and numbers x , which are partly inside the object.

Arrange the designated areas clearly according to ascending field strengths $|\vec{E}_x|$ (absolute magnitude)!

Indicate also, if designated areas have quantitatively the same field strength.



Result

$$|E_3|=|E_5|=0 < |E_1| < |E_4| < |E_2|$$

Exercise E3 Electron Velocity in Semiconductors
(written test, approx. 6 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

A current of $I=1\text{ mA}$ flows through a cross-sectional area $A=10\text{ }\mu\text{ m}^2$ in a semiconductor.

The electron density in the semiconductor is given by the number of dopant atoms per volume.

The doping shall provide 1 donator atom (= one electron) per 10^{10} silicon atoms. The elementary charge of silicon is $v_{\text{mol,Si}} = 12 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$, with $N_{\text{A}} = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$ silicon atoms per 1 mol .

The elementary charge is given as: $e_0 = 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{ As}$

What is the average electron velocity v_e in this semiconductor?

Path

The following formula gives the speed, where n_e is the number of electrons per volume.
$$v_e = \frac{I}{n_e \cdot e_0 \cdot A}$$

n_e can be derived from the overall number of Si-atoms per volume ($\frac{N_{\text{A}}}{V_{\text{mol,Si}}}$) and the fraction k_{Donators} of these atoms, which got substituted by donators.
$$n_e = \frac{N_{\text{A}}}{V_{\text{mol,Si}}} \cdot k_{\text{Donators}} \cdot e_0 \cdot A$$

Putting in the numbers:
$$v_e = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ A}}{6.022 \cdot 10^{23} / \text{mol} \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{ m}^3/\text{mol} \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{ As} \cdot 10 \cdot (10^{-6}\text{ m})^2}$$

Exercise E4 Electron Velocity in Semiconductors
(written test, approx. 6 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

The capacity of air is
$$C_{\text{Air}} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{N \cdot l \cdot w}{d} = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 0.465 \dots \text{ nF}$$

By this the overall capacity is
$$C_{\text{C}} = \frac{0.139 \dots \text{ nF} \cdot 0.465 \dots \text{ nF}}{0.139 \dots \text{ nF} + 0.465 \dots \text{ nF}}$$

How many "multiple plates" N do we have to consider?
 For this, we have to count facing areas A_0 . There are $N=5$.

The material shall have a dielectric permittivity of $\epsilon_r=3$.
 The following calculations shall ignore boundary effects on the end of the layers.

$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}$

.. What is the field strength in the dielectric material between the layer, when a voltage of $U=6.3 \text{ V}$ is applied?

Path

The electric field strength E is given by:
$$E = \frac{U}{d} = \frac{6.3 \text{ V}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} = \dots$$

Therefore, the formula is
$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{N \cdot l \cdot w}{d} = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

Exercise E2 Capacitor
(written test, approx. 7 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

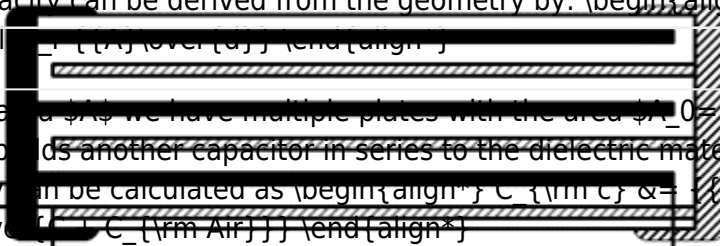
Given the multiple capacitor shown in the left side below, with the following dimensions: $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}$

Results of third layer capacitor, $\epsilon_r = 1.5$, with the thickness of the dielectric material remains the same between single layers: $d = 1.0 \text{ ~}\mu\text{m}$
 What is the capacitance C ?

- Number of layers (as shown in the picture): 3 left-side and 3 right-side layers.

$$E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A} = \frac{U}{d}$$

The capacity can be derived from the geometry by: $C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{N \cdot l \cdot w}{d}$



For the area A we have multiple plates with the area $A_0 = l \cdot w$ facing each other builds another capacitor in series to the dielectric material. Therefore, the capacity can be calculated as $C_{\text{Air}} = \frac{C \cdot C_{\text{Air}}}{C + C_{\text{Air}}}$

$$C_{\text{Air}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r N \cdot l \cdot w}{d} = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 10.5 \cdot 10^{-6} = 9.2967 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ As/Vm}$$

The material shall have a dielectric permittivity of $\epsilon_r = 1.5$.
 The following calculations shall ignore boundary effects on the end of the layers.

$$C_{\text{Air}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r N \cdot l \cdot w}{d} = \frac{8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 9.2967 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ As/Vm}$$

... What is the field strength in the dielectric material between the layer, when a voltage of $U = 6.3 \text{ V}$ is applied?

Path

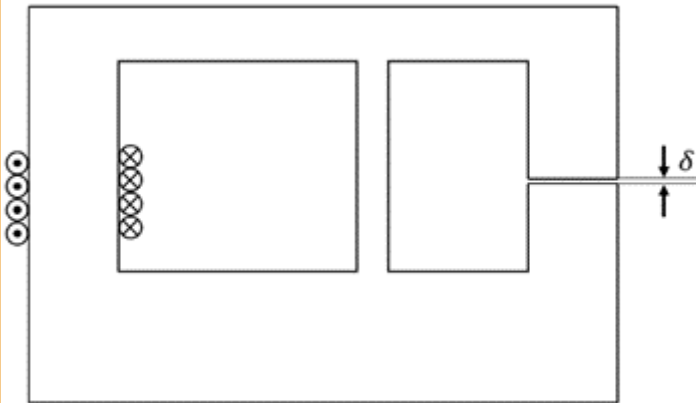
$$E = \frac{U}{d} = \frac{6.3 \text{ V}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} = 6.3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m}$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r N \cdot l \cdot w}{d} = \frac{8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1.714 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ As/Vm}$$

Exercise E6 Magnetic Circuit
(written test, approx. 7 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

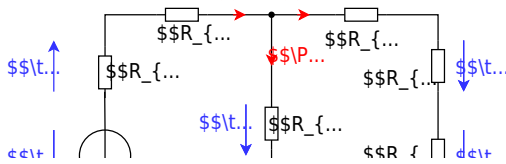
The magnetic setup below shall be given. Draw the equivalent magnetic circuit to represent the setup fully. Name all the necessary magnetic resistances, fluxes, and voltages. The components shall be designed in such a way, that the magnetic resistance is constant in it.

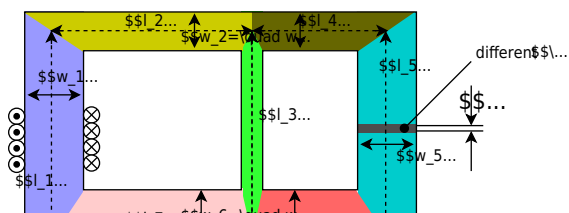
Formulas are not necessary.



Path

Watch for parts of the magnetic circuit, where the width and material are constant. These parts represent the magnetic resistors which have to be calculated individually. Be aware, that every junction creates a branch with a new resistor, like for an electrical circuit - there must be a node on each "diversion".

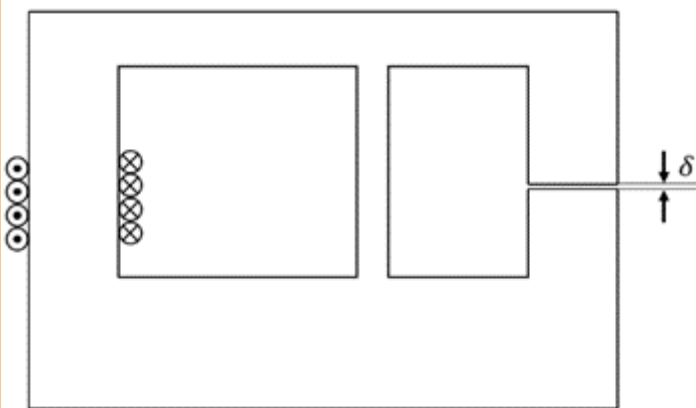
$$R_{\text{m}} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu_r} \frac{l}{w \cdot h}$$




Exercise E7 Magnetic Circuit
(written test, approx. 7 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

The magnetic setup below shall be given. Draw the equivalent magnetic circuit to represent the setup fully. Name all the necessary magnetic resistances, fluxes, and voltages. The components shall be designed in such a way, that the magnetic resistance is constant in it.

Formulas are not necessary.



Path

Watch for parts of the magnetic circuit, where the width and material are constant. These parts represent the magnetic resistors which have to be calculated individually. Be aware, that every junction creates a branch with a new resistor, like for an electrical circuit - there must be a node on each "diversion".

$$R_m = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_r w h}$$


Exercise E8 Self Induction

(written test, approx. 8 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

2. A coil with a magnetic core of length $l = 50 \text{ cm}$, which is connected to a DC voltage source, is used with a circuit breaker.

Sketch the diagram of the circuit with the current $I = 6 \text{ A}$ and the induced current i_{ind} (the induced current $i_{\text{ind}} = 0 \text{ A}$ with the current $I = 6 \text{ A}$ and the induced current i_{ind} is increased linearly down to 0 A within 1 ms .)

(The inner resistance of the motor shall be neglected.)

$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = 3150 \text{ V}$$

Path

... Draw the circuit (the circuit breaker can be drawn as a switch), with all voltage and current arrows.

For the maximum voltage on the circuit breaker one has to consider the following:

Result

- external voltage of the voltage source U_{ext}
- voltage $u_{\text{ind}}(t)$ induced by the change of the current

The first one is not given in the exercise, and therefore not considered here.

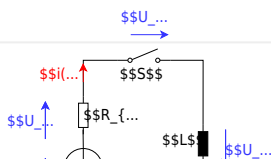
The induced voltage can be calculated by linearizing the following:

$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t}$$

With the given details:

$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{0 - I}{t_1 - t_0} = 50 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H} \frac{63 \text{ A}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}} = 3150 \frac{\text{Vs}}{\text{A}} \cdot \frac{\text{A}}{\text{s}}$$

\$\$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = \dots



Exercise E9 Self Induction
(written test, approx. 8 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

When a motor with a current of $I = 63 \text{ A}$, which the circuit breaker has a DC voltage source and which is fused with a circuit breaker. Sketch the breaker path (the DC source $U_{\text{ext}} = 0 \text{ V}$ with a current of $I = 63 \text{ A}$ is induced linearly down to 0 A within $1 \mu\text{s}$. The inner resistance of the motor shall be neglected.)

$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = 3150 \text{ V}$$

Path

.. Draw the circuit (the circuit breaker can be drawn as a switch), with all voltage and current arrows.

For the maximum voltage on the circuit breaker one has to consider the following:

Result

- external voltage of the voltage source U_{ext}
- voltage $u_{\text{ind}}(t)$ induced by the change of the current

The first one is not given in the exercise, and therefore not considered here.

The induced voltage can be calculated by linearizing the following:

$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t}$$

With the given details:
$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{dI}{dt} = 50 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{63 \cdot A}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot s} = 3150 \frac{Vs}{A} \cdot \frac{A}{s}$$



Exercise E1 Series Resonant Circuit
 (written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

2. The input to the series resonant circuit of Fig. 1 is a sinusoidal voltage $u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t)$ of an amplitude $U_m = 100 \text{ V}$ and an angular frequency $\omega = 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$. The circuit consists of a resistor $R = 10 \text{ }\Omega$, an inductor $L = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$, and a capacitor $C = 10 \text{ nF}$.
 a) Calculate the impedance Z_{RLC} of the circuit.
 b) Calculate the resonance frequency f_r of the circuit.
 c) Calculate the average power P_{avg} in the circuit.
 d) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 e) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 f) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 g) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 h) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 i) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 j) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 k) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 l) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 m) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 n) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 o) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 p) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 q) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 r) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 s) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 t) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 u) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 v) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 w) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 x) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.
 y) Calculate the effective value I_{eff} of the current $i(t)$ in the circuit.
 z) Calculate the effective value U_{eff} of the voltage $u(t)$ in the circuit.

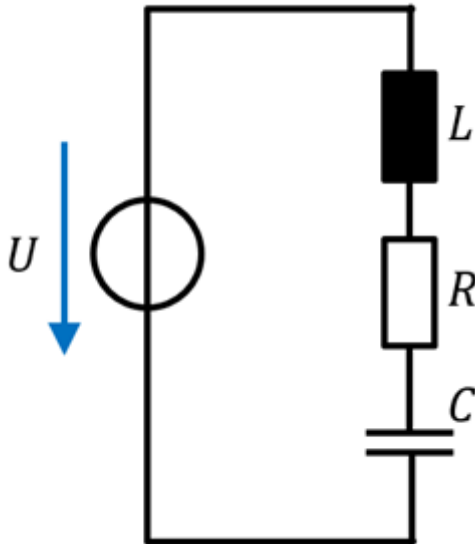
Path: $C = 10 \text{ nF}$
 $R = 10 \text{ }\Omega$
 $L = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$
 $\omega = 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$
 $f_r = 250.5 \text{ kHz}$
 $Z_{RLC} = 10 \text{ }\Omega$
 $I_{eff} = 10 \text{ A}$
 $U_{eff} = 100 \text{ V}$
 $P_{avg} = 100 \text{ W}$

The resonance frequency is given as
$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}}} = 250.5 \text{ kHz}$$

 The calculated impedance of $Z_{RLC} = 10 \text{ }\Omega$ has to be set equal to $X_C(\omega)$

$$Z_{RLC} = X_C \implies \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = 10 \implies C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 10 \cdot 10^6} = 10 \text{ nF}$$

 At resonance the impedance is given purely by the resistor.
 With values:
$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6} = 10.6 \text{ nF}$$



1. What is the impedance \underline{Z}_{RLC} of this real capacitor for $f_0=100 \text{ ~\rm MHz}$? (Phase and magnitude)

Path

The impedance \underline{Z}_{RLC} is given by:
$$\underline{Z}_{RLC} = R + \underline{X}_L + \underline{X}_C \quad \&= R + \{\rm j\}\omega L - \{\{\rm j\}\over{\omega C}\} \quad \&= R + \{\rm j\}\cdot \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) \quad \&= R + \{\rm j\}\cdot X_{LC}$$

Putting in the numbers, only for the reactive part X_{LC} :
$$X_{LC} = 2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot L - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot C} \quad \&= 2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-12} - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}} \quad \&= -121.45... \text{ ~\rm m}\Omega$$

With the real and imaginary parts, we can derive the magnitude and phase:
$$Z_{RLC} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_{LC}^2} \quad \&= \sqrt{(88 \text{ ~\rm m}\Omega)^2 + (-121.45 \text{ ~\rm m}\Omega)^2} \quad \&= 150.0... \text{ ~\rm m}\Omega$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{X_{LC}}{R}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{-121.45 \text{ ~\rm m}\Omega}{88 \text{ ~\rm m}\Omega}\right) = -54.07...^\circ$$

Exercise E10 Series Resonant Circuit
(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

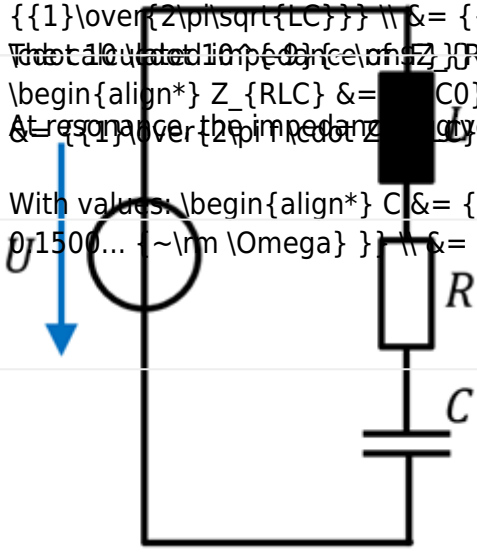
2. What is the resonance magnitude of R (in Ω) for a real capacitor with a series inductor of an RL circuit and a capacitor C (inductance L).

In this case, shall be given with the following values: $f_0 = 100 \text{ MHz}$ would be $X_{C0} = Z_{RLC}$. Which value would C have for the given f_0 ?

- Path:
- $C = 10 \text{ nF}$
 - $R = 88 \text{ m}\Omega$
 - $Z_{RLC} = 250.5 \text{ m}\Omega$
 - $L = 60 \text{ nH}$
 - $R = 88 \text{ m}\Omega$

The resonance frequency is given as $f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ $\Leftrightarrow L = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_r)^2 C}$
 The calculated inductance of $L = 60 \text{ nH}$ has to be set into the Z_{RLC}
 $Z_{RLC} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2 - X_C^2} = R \Leftrightarrow R = Z_{RLC} \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{1}{2\pi f \cdot C}$
 At resonance the impedance is given only by the resistor.

With values: $C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6} = 1.59 \text{ nF}$
 $R = 88 \text{ m}\Omega$



1. What is the impedance \underline{Z}_{RLC} of this real capacitor for $f_0 = 100 \text{ MHz}$? (Phase and magnitude)

Path

The impedance \underline{Z}_{RLC} is given by: $\underline{Z}_{RLC} = R + \underline{X}_L + \underline{X}_C = R + j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C}$
 $\underline{Z}_{RLC} = R + j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C}$

Putting in the numbers, only for the reactive part \underline{X}_{LC} : $\underline{X}_{LC} = 2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot L - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot C}$
 $\underline{X}_{LC} = 2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-12} - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}}$
 $\underline{X}_{LC} = -121.45 \text{ m}\Omega$

With the real and imaginary parts, we can derive the magnitude and phase:
 $Z_{RLC} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_{LC}^2} = \sqrt{88^2 + (-121.45)^2} = 150.0 \text{ m}\Omega$

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\begin{align*} \varphi &= \arctan \left( \frac{X_{LC}}{R} \right) \quad \&= \arctan \\ \left( \frac{-121.45 \text{ m}\Omega}{88 \text{ m}\Omega} \right) \quad \&= -0.9437... \\ &= -54.07...^\circ \end{align*}
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