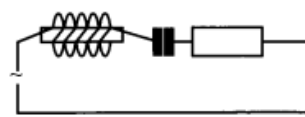




Sample: Electric Circuits - Electricity Assignment

1 Draw a sketch graph of frequency against current for this circuit.



The impedance of a series RLC circuit is given by:

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(2\pi \cdot f \cdot L - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}\right)^2}$$

According to the Ohm's law, current in this circuit will be equal to:

$$I = \frac{U}{Z} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(2\pi \cdot f \cdot L - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}\right)^2}}$$

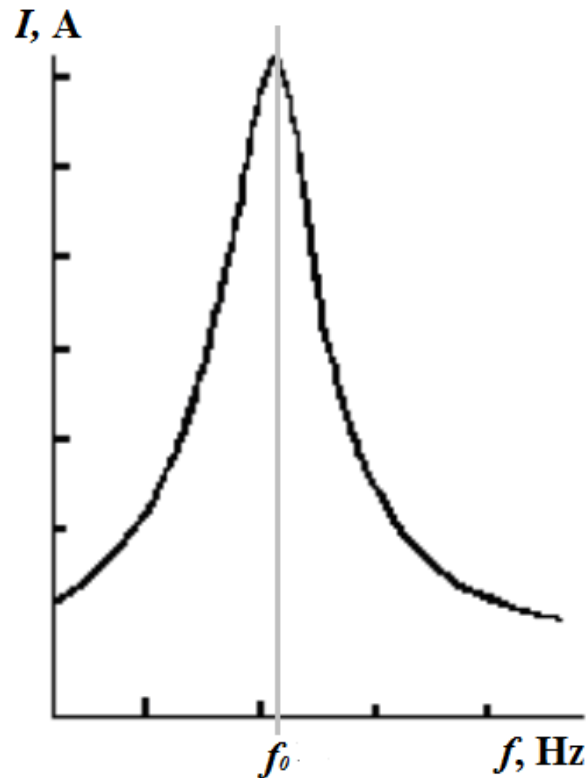
As you can see, values of $X_L = 2\pi \cdot f \cdot L$ and $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}$ depend from frequency of the current f .

When the frequency is close to zero, $X_L \ll X_C$. When frequency increases, X_L increases and X_C decreases, value of $(X_L - X_C)^2$ decreases, total impedance decreases too and current will increase.

At certain frequency f_0 , $X_L = X_C$, then $2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot C} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \sqrt{L \cdot C}}$; also the value of $(X_L - X_C)^2$ will be equal to zero, impedance will become minimal and current will be maximal.

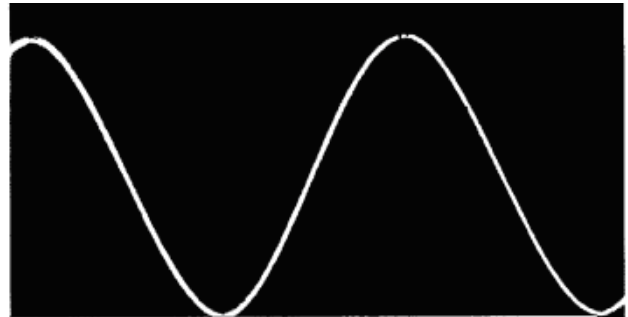
With the further increase of current frequency, value of $(X_L - X_C)^2$ will also get bigger than zero, impedance will increase and current will decrease.

We can show it on a sketch graph:



2 The picture shows a trace of an a.c. voltage on an oscilloscope. If the y axis is calibrated at $5V\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the time base is 1ms per cm . calculate :

- a) the frequency.
- b) the peak voltage
- c) the r.m.s. voltage.



Total height of the trace is equal to 4.15 cm , and period of the trace (distance between two adjacent maxima or minima) is equal to 5.70 cm .

Thus, period of the a.c. is: $T = l_t \cdot 10^{-3} = 5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ s}$. Frequency is inversely proportional to the period, then: $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 175\text{ Hz}$.

The peak voltage is equal to the half of total height: $V_p = \frac{h_v}{2} \cdot 5 = \frac{4.15}{2} \cdot 5 = 10.4\text{ V}$.

Then, r.m.s. voltage is: $V_{RMS} = \frac{V_p}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10.4}{\sqrt{2}} = 7.35\text{ V}$.