

Session 4 Review

Session 4f of Basic Electricity
A Fairfield University E-Course
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Section 4 Schedule:

Session 4a	– 07/08	Parallel L-C Circuits	Text 4.114 – 4.122
Session 4b	– 07/10	Parallel R-L-C Circuits	Text 4.123 – 4.132
(break for a week)		(no class on 07/15 or 07/17)	
Session 4c	– 07/22	Parallel Resonance	Text 4.133 – 4.146
Session 4d	– 07/24	Tuning and Filters	Text 4.147 – 4.153
Session 4e	– 07/29	Resonant Transformers and Impedance Matching	Text 4.154 – 4.160
Oops, no class	– 08/5-7		
Session 4f	– 08/12	Section 4 Review	
(Quiz 4 due 08/17)			
	08/17	Section 4 Lab	
Session 4g	– 08/19	Quiz 4 Review	
	– 08/21	MT 2 Review	

Session 3 (Parallel L-C) Review

- Capacitive reactance $X_C = 1/2\pi fC$ at -90°
- Inductive reactance $X_L = 2\pi fL$ at 90°
- Impedances in parallel add as inverses
 - Adding Vectors
 - Separately add their horizontal and vertical components
 - Graphically: head-to-tail or parallelogram
 - Here the vectors are in opposite directions; they just subtract.
 - Inductive reactance points up (90°)
 - Capacitive reactance points down (-90°)
 - Multiplying Vectors
 - Multiply their magnitudes (lengths)
 - Add their phases
 - Dividing Vectors
 - Divide their magnitudes (lengths)
 - Subtract their phases
- Ohm's and Kirchoff's laws still work with AC

(Parallel R-L-C) Review

- Capacitive reactance $X_C = 1/2\pi fC$ at -90°
- Inductive reactance $X_L = 2\pi fL$ at 90°
- Impedances in parallel add as inverses
- Break the problem down into two simple problems
 - First combine the Inductive and Capacitive branches
 - Here the vectors are in opposite directions; they just subtract.
 - Inductive reactance points up (90°); the inverse points down
 - Capacitive reactance points down (-90°); the inverse points up
 - The larger of the two inverses dominates
 - Now add in the inverse of the resistive branch
 - Find the magnitude (lengths) by using the square root of the sum of squares
 - Find the phases as the angle whose tangent is the vertical / horizontal
- Now just invert again to get the total parallel impedance

A Parallel RLC Example

- First invert the series RL

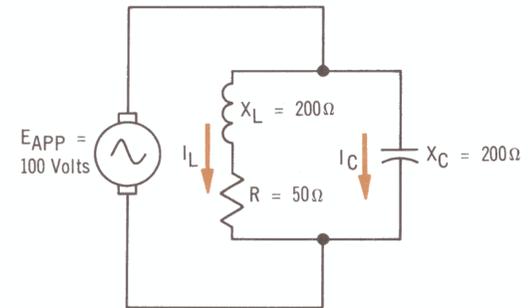
$$\begin{aligned}1/Z_1 &= 1/(50\angle 0^\circ + 200\angle 90^\circ) \\ &= 1/[(50^2 + 200^2)^{1/2} \angle \arctan(200/50)] \\ &= 1/[(50^2 + 200^2)^{1/2} \angle \arctan(200/50)] \\ &= 1/(206.2\angle 76^\circ) \\ &= 0.00485\angle -76^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$1/Z_2 = 1/(200\angle -90^\circ)$$

$$1/Z_t = 0.00485\angle -76^\circ + 0.005\angle 90^\circ$$

$$= .00485 * \cos(76)\angle 0^\circ + .00485 * \sin(-76)\angle 90^\circ + .005\angle 90^\circ$$

$$= 0.00117\angle 0^\circ + 0.0003\angle 90^\circ = 0.0012\angle 14.4^\circ$$



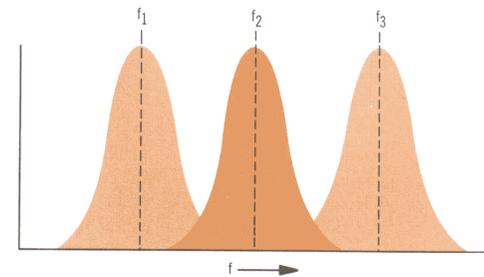
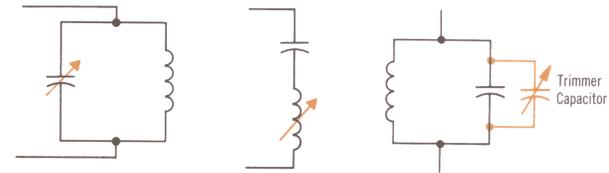
Parallel Resonance Review

- Capacitive reactance $X_C = 1/(2\pi fC)$ at -90°
- Inductive reactance $X_L = 2\pi fL$ at 90°
- Impedances in parallel add as inverses
- X_L and X_C cancel
- Parallel Resonance
 - High Impedance
 - Low line current
(high current in the LC loop!)
- Series Resonance
 - Low impedance
 - High line current
- Resonant frequency
 - $2\pi fL = 1/(2\pi fC)$
 - $f = 1/2\pi(LC)^{1/2}$

Tuning and Filters Review

- Tuning

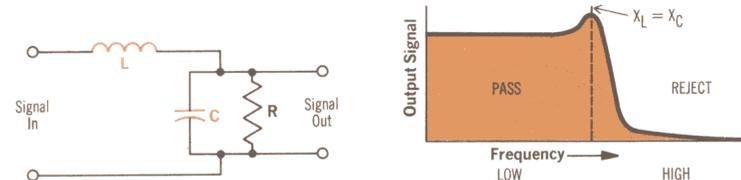
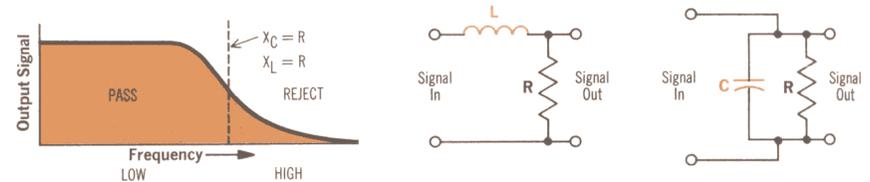
- $f_r = 1/2\pi(LC)^{1/2}$
- Increasing L or C decreases f_r
- Decreasing L or C increases f_r



If variable capacitors or inductors are used in resonant circuits, the resonance point and bandpass frequencies can be changed to a variety of frequencies by a simple adjustment.

- Filters

- Low-Pass
- High-Pass
- Band-Pass
- Band-Reject



- T and π Filter circuits

Resonant Transformer Review

- Transformers
 - Low Load: Inductive currents
 - High Load: Phase determined by the load impedance
- Resonant Transformer
 - Secondary is a **Series** resonant circuit
- Impedance Matching
 - Maximum power transfer: $Z_L = Z_S^*$
 - The turns ratio affects the “reflected” impedances.
 - $Z_P/Z_S = (N_P/N_S)^2$
 - A Transformer can then be used to “match” dissimilar impedances (resistive) for good power transfer.

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