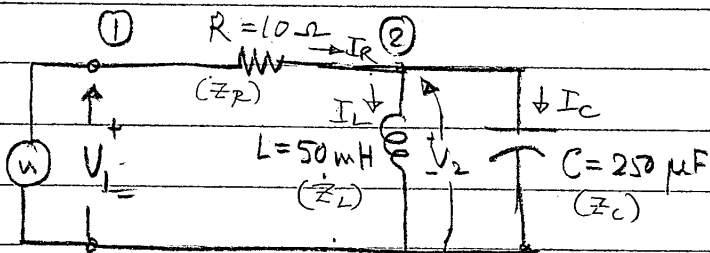


14-Nov-2023

Term 4 / Week 6

A.C. Circuits - Homework

Given $V_1 = 240V$ & $f = 50Hz$
Solve the following circuit for node voltage (V_2) and branch currents I_R, I_L & I_C .



$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 50 = 314.16 \text{ radians}$$

-3-

$$\frac{(240 - V_2)}{(10 + j0)} = \frac{V_2}{(0 + j15.708)} + \frac{V_2}{(0 - j12.732)}$$

$$\frac{240}{10} = V_2 \left[\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{j15.708} + \frac{1}{j12.732} \right]$$

$$\text{i.e. } 24 = V_2 [0.1 - j0.0637 + j0.0785]$$

$$\therefore V_2 = \frac{24}{(0.1 + j0.014878)} = (234.803 - j34.934)$$

$$\therefore |V_2| = V_2 \text{ Magnitude} = 237.39V$$

Note: Final values are as per exact calculations using Octave!

Let us first calculate the impedances in complex form:

Resistance: $Z_R = (R + j0) = (10 + j0) \Omega$

Inductance: $Z_L = (0 + j\omega L) = (0 + j314.16 \times 50 \times 10^{-3}) = (0 + j15.708) \Omega$

Capacitance: $Z_C = (0 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) = (0 + \frac{1}{j314.16 \times 250 \times 10^{-6}}) = (0 - j12.732) \Omega$

Using KCL at node (2)

$$I_R = I_L + I_C$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{(V_1 - V_2)}{Z_R} = \frac{V_2}{Z_L} + \frac{V_2}{Z_C}$$

-4-

Currents are:

$$I_R = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{Z_R} = \frac{(240 - (234.803 - j34.934))}{(10 + j0)}$$

$$= (0.52 + j3.493)$$

$$\therefore |I_R| = 3.532A$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_2}{Z_L} = \frac{(234.803 - j34.934)}{(0 + j15.708)}$$

$$= (-2.224 - j14.948)$$

$$\therefore |I_L| = 15.113A$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_2}{Z_C} \text{ i.e. } I_C = (2.743 + j18.441)$$

$$\therefore |I_C| = 18.644A$$

∴ currents in L & C branches are higher than the current in R!

∴ This feature is used in Radio transmission!

∴ $I_R = I_L + I_C$ is still True in complex form!!