

<p>Spring 2023 EEE/ETE 141L Electrical Circuits-I Lab (Sec-19) Faculty: Mr. Saif Ahmed (SfA) Instructor: Md. Rabiul Karim Khan</p>
<p>Lab Report 09: Characteristics of RL circuit for the Square Wave as an Input Signal.</p>

<p>Date of Performance: 14 May 2023</p> <p>Date of Submission: 21 May 2023</p>	<p>Group no.: 05</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Anindita Das Mishi - 22113646422. Sarith Chowdhury - 22125516423. Anisa Akter Meem - 22125380424. Md. Mehedi Hossain – 19222256425. Joy Kumar Ghosh – 2211424642
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Experiment Name: Characteristics of RL circuit for the Square Wave as an Input Signal.

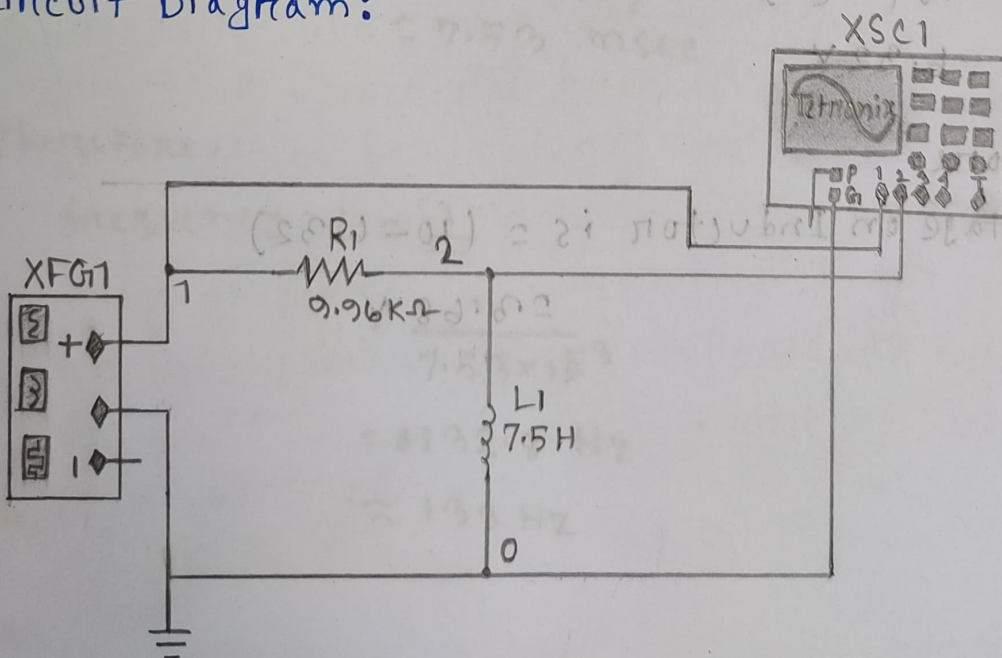
Objectives:

- To learn the use of Function Generator and Oscilloscope.
- To investigate the behaviour of RL circuit.

Apparatus:

- Breadboard
- Resistors ($1 \times 9.96 \text{ K}\Omega$)
- Inductor (7.5 H)
- Digital Multimeter (DMM)
- Function Generators
- Oscilloscope
- Wires

Circuit Diagram:



Theoretical and Experimental Calculation:

In our RL circuit,

Input voltage, $V_p = 5V$ (square wave)

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = 10V$$

Resistor, $R = 9.96 k\Omega$

Inductor, $L = 7.5 H$

Therefore,

Time constant, $\tau = L/R$

$$= \frac{7.5}{9.96 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 0.753 \text{ ms}$$

In off state, according to theory,

when, $t = 1\tau$

$$V_L = -V_0(1 - e^{-\tau/\tau})$$

$$= -10(1 - e^{-1})$$

$$= -6.32V$$

Therefore,

Voltage on Inductor is $= (10 - 6.32)$

$$= 3.68V$$

In our experiment,

$$\text{When } V_2 = 3.68 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{we found } \Delta t = 800 \mu\text{sec}$$

$$20.8 \text{ msec}$$

Therefore, experimental time constant during off state is 0.8 msec .

We also found the same time constant during on state.

Therefore,

$$\text{error} = \left| \frac{0.753 - 0.18}{0.753} \right| \times 100\%$$

$$= 6.24\%$$

We know the time period for an inductor,

$$T = 10 \tau$$

$$= 10(0.753)$$

$$= 7.53 \text{ msec}$$

Therefore,

$$\text{frequency: } f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7.53 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 0132.8 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\approx 133 \text{ Hz}$$

Graph:

Simulation Attached.

Result Analysis:

According to theory, Time constant is 0.75 ms , that means capacitor can gain and lose voltage 63.2% within one time constant. In our experiments, when V_L was 3.68 V , we found that difference of time is 0.8 ms . That means time constant is 0.8 ms approximately same as theory. Therefore, our RL circuits were working perfectly.

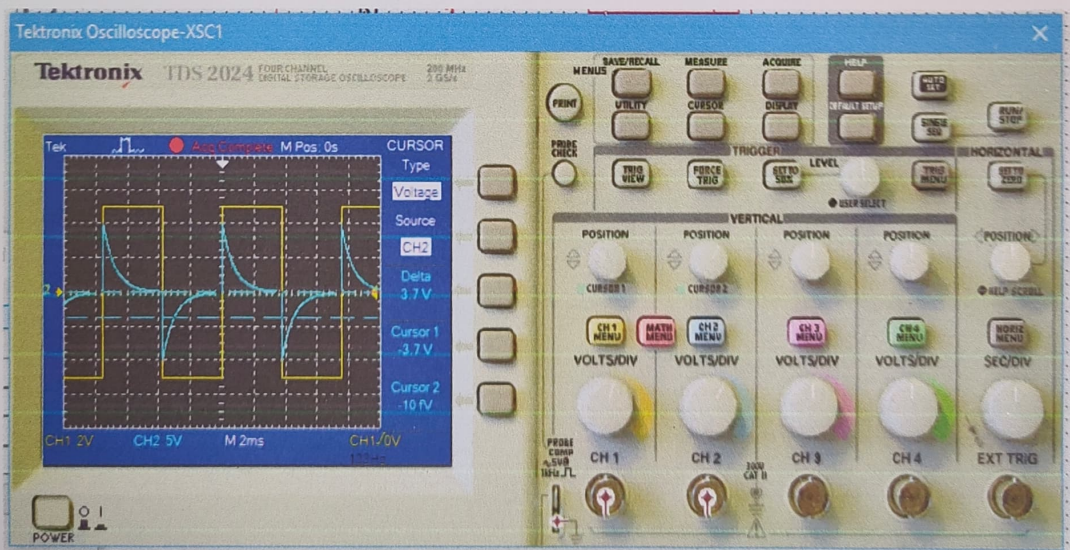
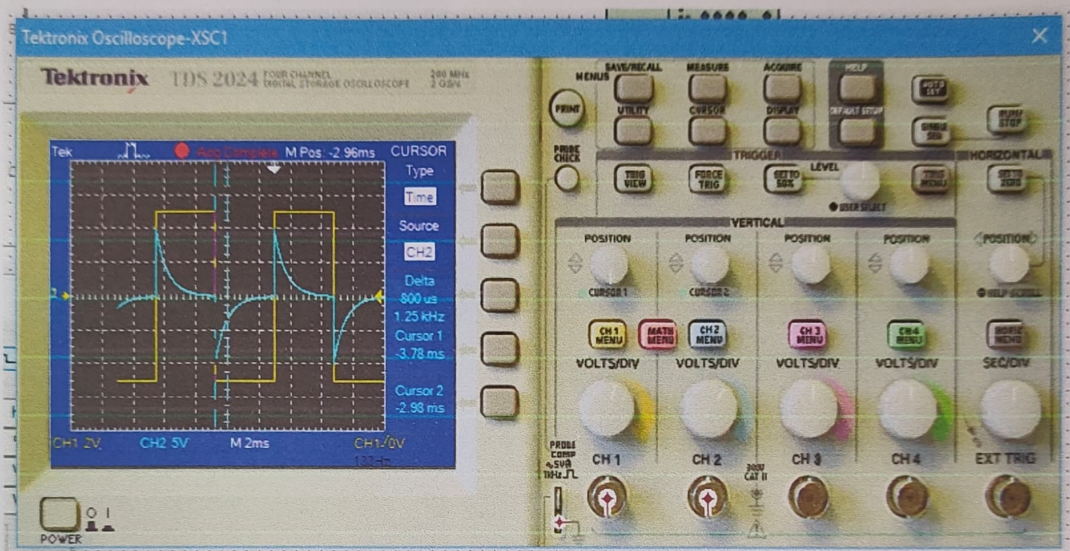
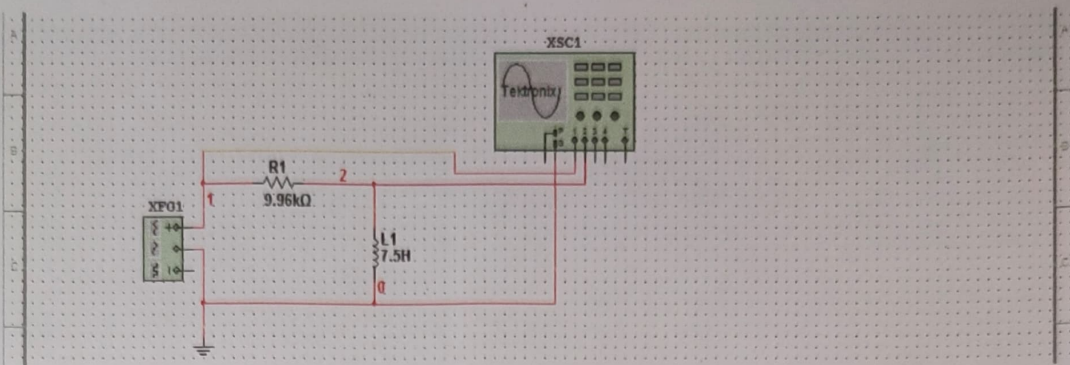
Questions and Answers: N/A.

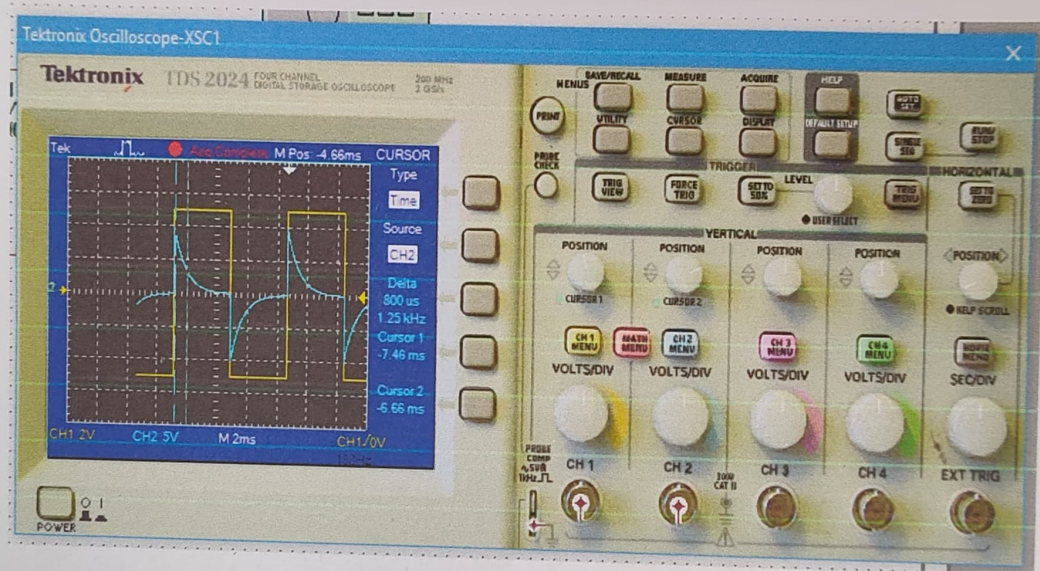
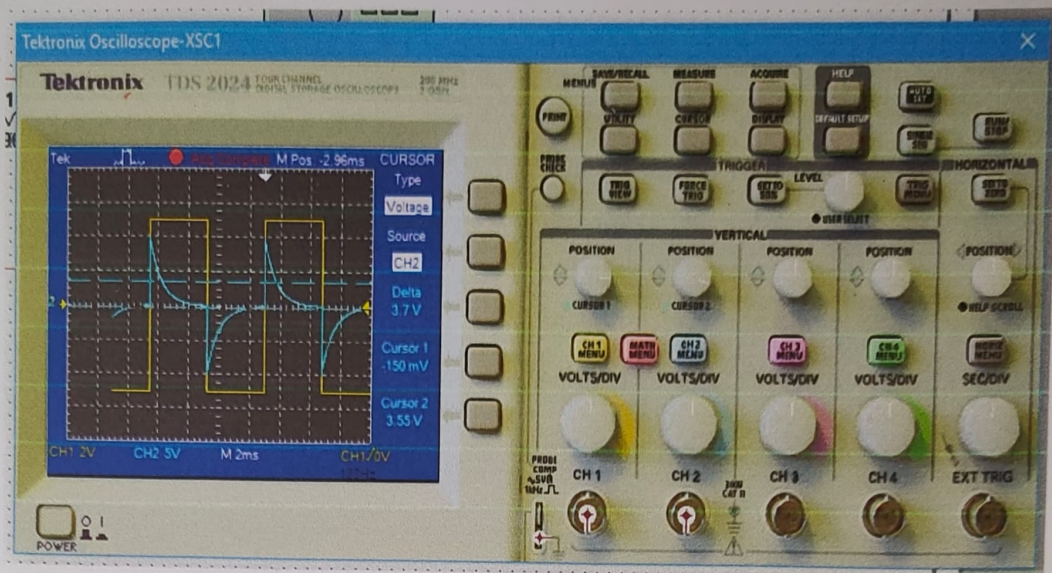
Discussion:

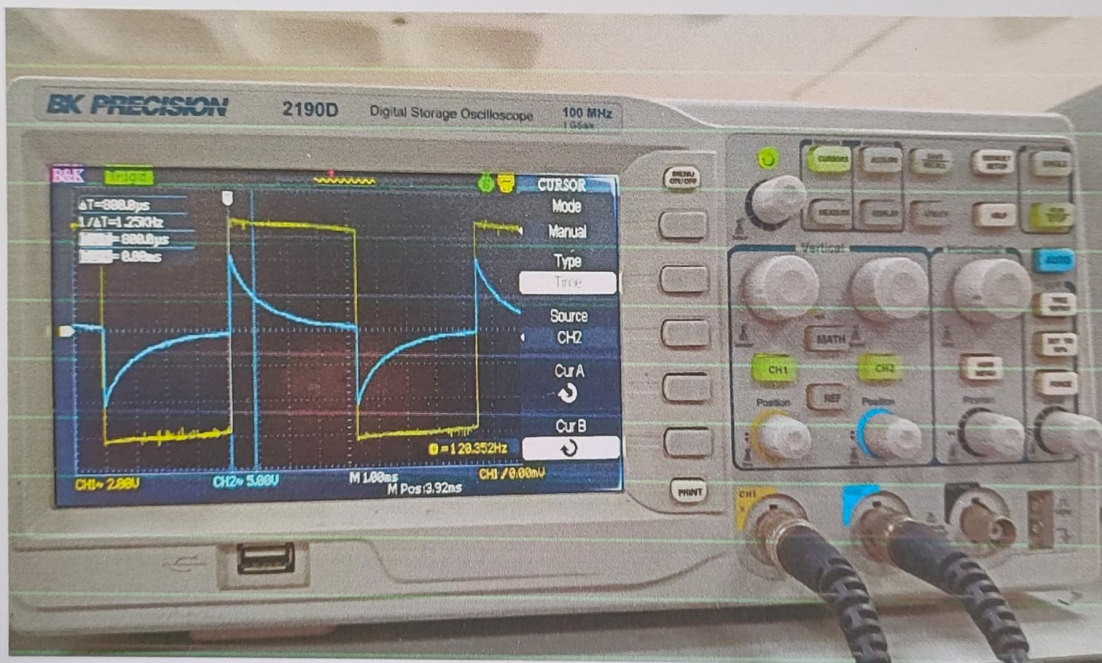
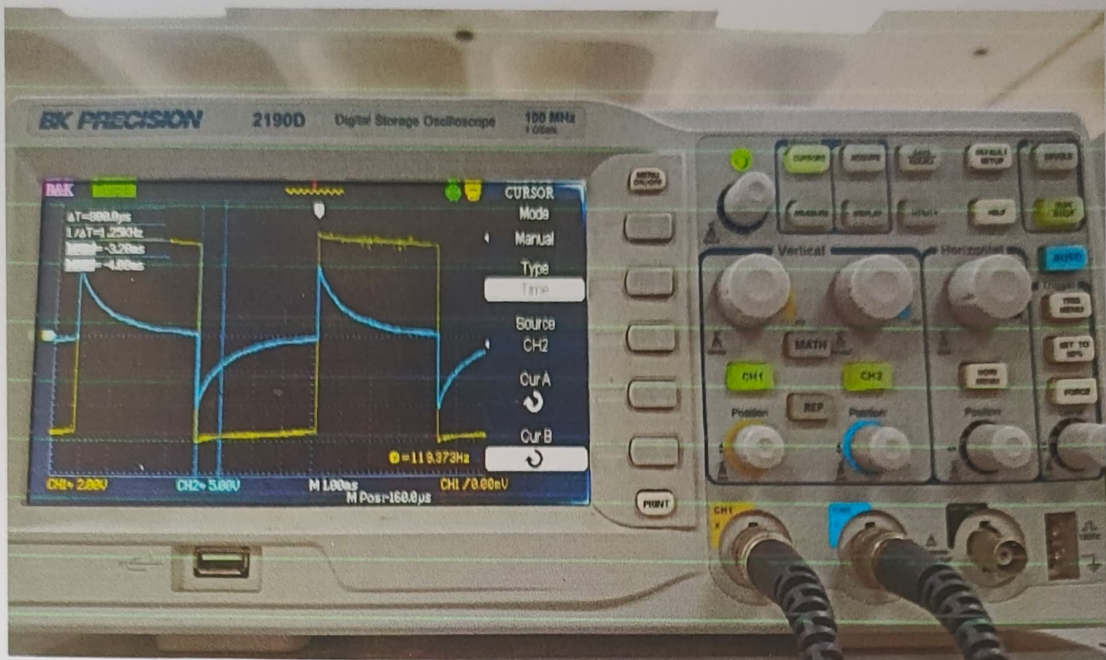
In this experiment, we learned the usage of signal generator and oscilloscope. We also observed the on state and off state behaviour of RL circuits with changing time period. We found that in an RL circuits Inductor can gain 63% Voltage of its remaining capacity in every L/R time. That's why L/R is called the time constant of an RL circuit. In this experiment, we don't face any difficulties operating the oscilloscope. We properly learnt the usage of oscilloscope and completed the experiment in time.

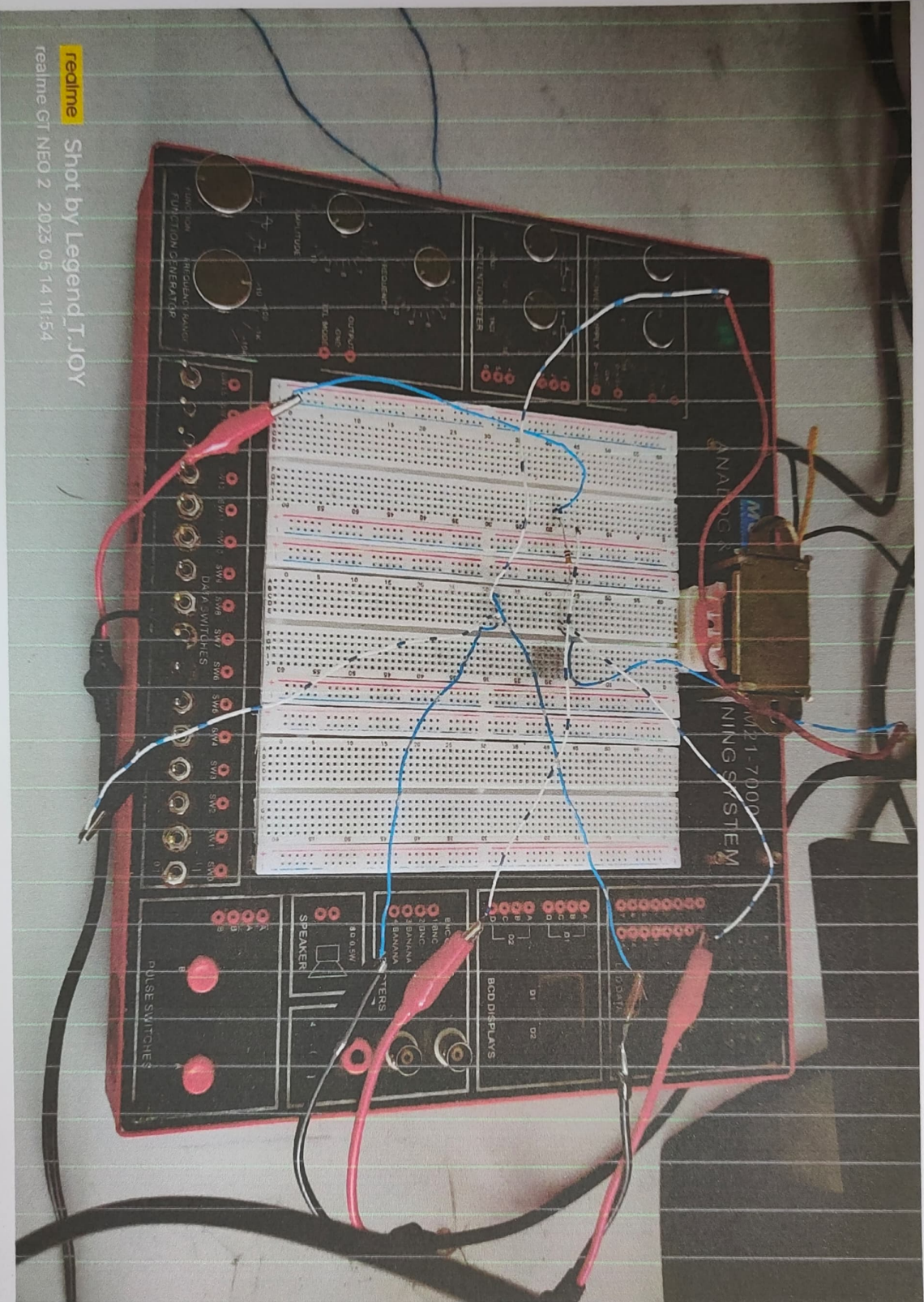
Attachment:

01. Graph using Multisim.
02. Simulation using Multisim.









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