

Grundlagen der Elektrotechnik II **Schwingkreise**

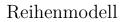
Studien- und Versuchsaufgaben

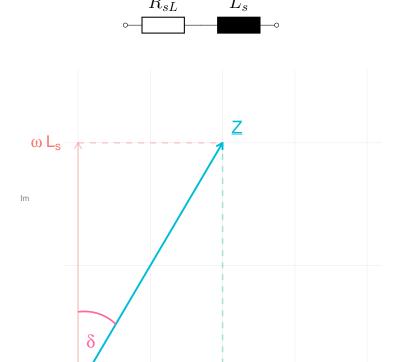
Autor: Richard Grünert 11.6.2019

1 Vorbereitungsaufgaben

1.1

Spule





Der Verlustwinkel δ ist der Winkel der Spulenimpedanz \underline{Z} mit der imaginären Achse der gaußschen Zahlenebene. $\tan \delta$ wird auch Verlustfaktor d genannt.

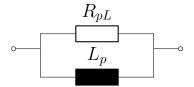
 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$

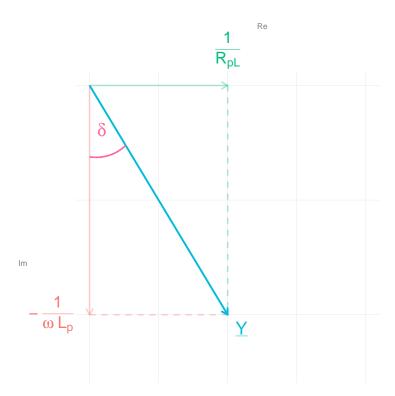
$$\tan \delta = \frac{\omega L_s}{R_{sL}}$$

Die Güte Q der realen Induktivität ist demnach als Kehrwert des Verlustfaktors definiert:

$$Q_{Ls} = \frac{1}{\tan \delta} = \frac{R_{sL}}{\omega L_s}$$

Parallelmodell





Der Verlustwinkel δ ist der Winkel der Spulenadmittanz \underline{Y} mit der imaginären Achse der gaußschen Zahlenebene (Betrag).

$$|\tan \delta| = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{pL}}}{\frac{1}{\omega L_p}} = \frac{\omega L_p}{R_{pL}}$$

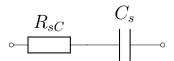
Kehrwert des Verlustfaktors:

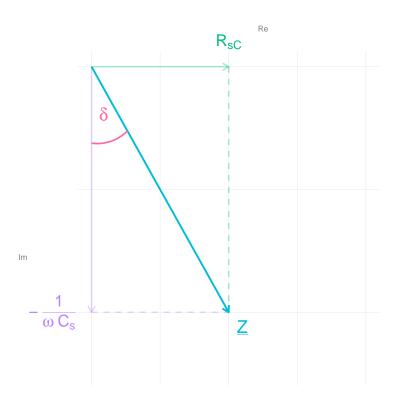
$$Q_{Lp} = \frac{1}{\tan \delta} = \frac{R_{pL}}{\omega L_p}$$

$$Q_{Lp} = Q_{Ls} = \frac{R_{pL}}{\omega L_p} = \frac{\omega L_s}{R_{sL}}$$

Kondensator

Reihenmodell





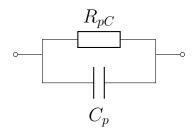
Der Verlustwinkel δ ist der Winkel der Kondensatorimpedanz \underline{Z} mit der imaginären Achse der gaußschen Zahlenebene (Betrag).

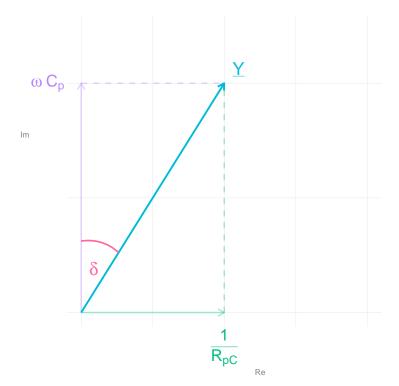
$$|\tan \delta| = \frac{R_{sC}}{\frac{1}{\omega C_s}} = R_{sC} \cdot \omega C_s$$

Somit ist die Kondensatorgüte des Reihenmodells:

$$Q_{Cs} = \frac{1}{\tan \delta} = \frac{1}{R_{sC} \cdot \omega C_s}$$

Parallelmodell





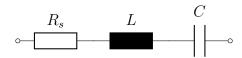
Der Verlustwinkel δ ist der Winkel der Kondensatoradmittanz \underline{Y} mit der imaginären Achse der gaußschen Zahlenebene.

$$\tan \delta = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{pC}}}{\omega C_p} = \frac{1}{R_{pC} \cdot \omega C_p}$$

Kehrwert des Verlustfaktors:

$$Q_{Cp} = \frac{1}{\tan \delta} = R_{pC} \cdot \omega C_p$$

$$Q_{Cs} = Q_{Cp} = \frac{1}{R_{sC} \cdot \omega C_s} = R_{pC} \cdot \omega C_p$$



Gleichung (4):

$$\underline{Z} = R_s + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

$$= R_s + jX$$

$$= |Z| \cdot e^{j\phi_{\underline{Z}}}$$
(4')

Gleichung (5):

$$\phi_{\underline{Z}} = \arg(\underline{Z}) = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_s}\right)$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{X}{R_s}\right)$$
(5')

Gleichung (6):

$$|\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{R_s^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} \tag{6'}$$

Gleichung (7):

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \implies \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
 (7')

Gleichung (8):

$$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} \tag{8'}$$

Gleichung (9):

$$|\underline{I}| = \frac{|\underline{U}|}{|\underline{Z}|}$$

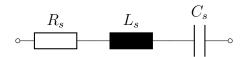
$$= \frac{|\underline{U}|}{\sqrt{R_s^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$
(9')

Gleichung (10):

$$\underline{I} = \underline{U} \cdot G_s = \frac{\underline{U}}{R_s} \tag{10'}$$

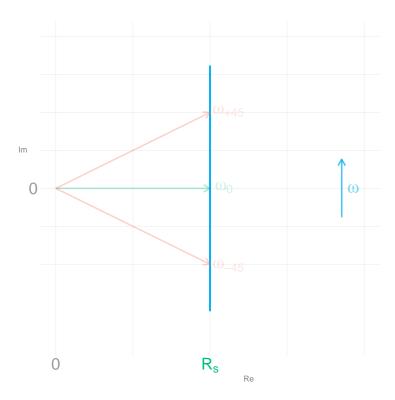
1.3

Reihenschwingkreis



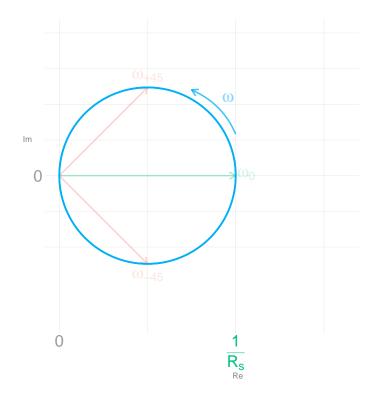
Impedanzortskurve

$$\underline{Z} = R_s + j(\omega L_s - \frac{1}{\omega C_s})$$

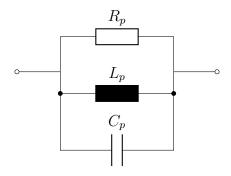


Admittanzortskurve

$$\underline{Y} = \frac{1}{R_s + j(\omega L_s - \frac{1}{\omega C_s})}$$

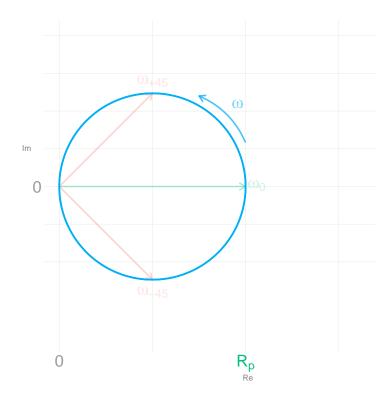


Parallelschwingkreis



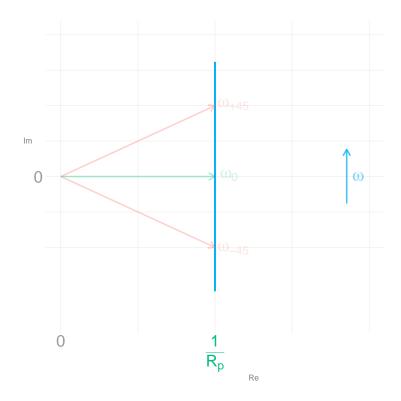
Impedanzortskurve

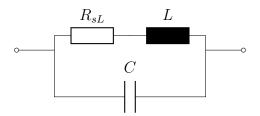
$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_p} + j(\omega C_p - \frac{1}{\omega L_p})}$$



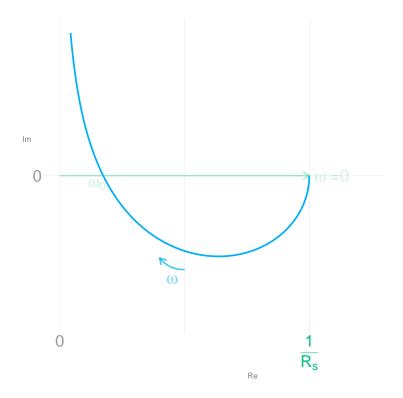
Admittanzortskurve

$$\underline{Y} = \frac{1}{R_p} + j(\omega C_p - \frac{1}{\omega L_p})$$





$$\begin{split} \underline{Y} &= \frac{1}{R_{sL} + j\omega L} + j\omega C \\ &= \frac{R_{sL}}{R_{sL}^2 + \omega^2 L^2} + j\omega \left(C - \frac{L}{R_{sL}^2 + \omega^2 L^2}\right) \end{split}$$



Resonanzfrequenz:

$$\operatorname{Im}(\underline{Y}) = 0$$

$$\omega_{0}'C - \frac{\omega_{0}'L}{R_{sL}^{2} + \omega_{0}^{'2} + L_{s}^{2}} = 0$$

$$R_{sL}^{2} \cdot C + \omega_{0}^{'2} + L^{2} \cdot C^{2} = L$$

$$\omega_{0}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R_{sL}^{2}}{L^{2}}}$$

$$\omega_{0}' = \omega_{0}\sqrt{1 - \frac{R_{sL}}{\omega_{0}^{2} \cdot L^{2}}} = \omega_{0}\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{Q_{L}^{2}}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.3 \text{H} \cdot 22.5 \text{nF}}} = 5834.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_0' = \omega_0 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{R_{sL^2}}{\omega_0^2 \cdot L^2}} = 5834.1 \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{(100\Omega)^2}{(5834.1 \text{s}^{-1})^2 \cdot (1.3 \text{H})^2}}$$

$$\omega_0 = 5833.6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

 \implies geringe Differenz \implies hohe Spulengüte

Zur Berechnung von Güte und Bandbreite wird der Schwingkreis in einen idealen Parallelschwingkreis umgewandelt:



$$\begin{split} \underline{Y}_s &= \underline{Y}_p \\ \frac{1}{R_s + j\omega_0 L_s} &= \frac{1}{R_p} - j\frac{1}{\omega_0 L_p} \\ \frac{R_s}{R_s^2 + \omega_0^2 L_s^2} - j\frac{\omega_0 L_s}{R_s^2 L_s + \omega_0^2 L_s} &= \frac{1}{R_p} - j\frac{1}{\omega_0 L_p} \end{split}$$

Realteilvergleich:

$$R_p = 1 + \frac{\omega_0^2 L_s^2}{R_s^2} = 1 + Q_L^2$$

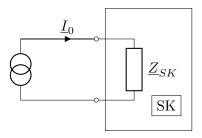
Imaginärteilvergleich:

$$L_p = L_s \left(1 + \frac{R_s^2}{\omega_0^2 L_s^2} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{Q_L^2}$$

$$R_p=575.3~\mathrm{k}\Omega,~L_p=1.30023~\mathrm{H}\approx L_s$$

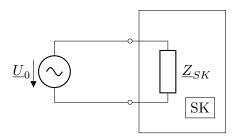
1.6

Stromspeisung



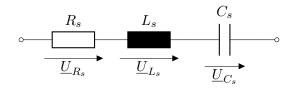
$$\underline{U} = \underline{Z}_{SK} \cdot \underline{I}_0, \quad \underline{I}_0 = \text{konst.} \implies \underline{U} \sim \underline{Z}_{SK}$$

Spannungsspeisung



$$\underline{I} = \underline{U} \cdot \underline{Y}_{SK}, \quad \underline{U}_0 = \text{konst.} \implies \underline{I} \sim \underline{Y}_{SK}$$

Spannungsüberhöhung (Nur im Reihenschwingkreis)



 R_s :

$$\underline{U}_{R_s} = \frac{\underline{U} \cdot R_s}{R_s + j \left(\omega L_s - \frac{1}{\omega C_s}\right)}$$

 L_s :

$$\underline{U}_{L_s} = \frac{\underline{U} \cdot j\omega L_s}{R_s + j\left(\omega L_s - \frac{1}{\omega C_s}\right)}$$

 C_s :

$$\underline{U}_{C_s} = \frac{\underline{U}}{j\omega C_s \left(R_s + j\left(\omega L_s - \frac{1}{\omega C_s}\right)\right)}$$

bei $\omega = \omega_0$:

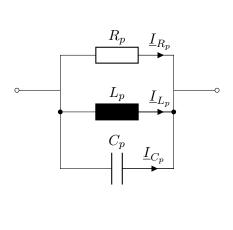
$$\begin{split} &\underline{U}_{R_s} = \frac{\underline{U} \cdot R_s}{R_s} = \underline{U} \\ &\underline{U}_{L_s} = j\underline{U} \cdot \frac{\omega_0 L_s}{R_s} = j\underline{U} \cdot Q_L \\ &\underline{U}_{C_s} = -j\underline{U} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_s R_s} \end{split}$$

Beträge bei ω_0 :

$$\begin{split} \hat{U}_{R_s} &= \hat{U} \\ \\ \hat{U}_{L_s} &= Q_L \cdot \underline{U} \\ \\ \hat{U}_{C_s} &= Q_C \cdot \underline{U} \end{split}$$

Stromüberhöhung

(Nur im Parallelschwingkreis)



 R_p :

$$\underline{I}_{R_p} = \frac{\underline{I} \cdot \frac{1}{R_p}}{\frac{1}{R_p} + j \left(\omega C_p - \frac{1}{\omega L_p}\right)}$$

 L_p :

$$\underline{I}_{L_p} = \frac{\underline{I}}{j\omega L_p \left(\frac{1}{R_p} + j\left(\omega C_p - \frac{1}{\omega L_p}\right)\right)}$$

 C_p :

$$\underline{I}_{C_p} = \frac{\underline{I} \cdot j\omega C_p}{\frac{1}{R_p} + j\left(\omega C_p - \frac{1}{\omega L_p}\right)}$$

bei $\omega = \omega_0$:

$$\begin{split} \underline{I}_{R_p} &= \underline{I} \\ \\ \underline{I}_{L_p} &= j\underline{I} \cdot \frac{R_p}{\omega_0 L_p} = j\underline{I} \cdot Q_L \\ \\ \underline{I}_{C_p} &= -j\underline{I} \cdot \omega_0 R_p C_p = j\underline{I} \cdot Q_C \end{split}$$

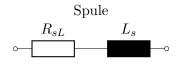
Beträge bei ω_0 :

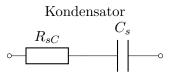
$$\begin{split} \hat{I}_{R_p} &= \hat{I} \\ \\ \hat{I}_{L_p} &= Q_L \cdot \underline{I} \\ \\ \hat{I}_{C_p} &= Q_C \cdot \underline{I} \end{split}$$

Die Strom- bzw. Spannungsüberhöhungen betragen demnach bei Resonanz das $Q_{L/C}$ -fache der Quellgrößen.

1.8

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.1 \text{H} \cdot 100 \text{nF}}} = 10000 \text{ s}^{-1} \implies f_0 = 1.592 \text{ kHz}$$



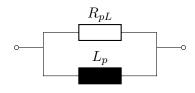


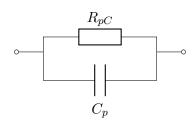
$$Q_L = \frac{\omega_0 L_s}{R_{sL}}$$

$$R_{sL} = \frac{\omega_0 L_s}{Q_L} = 20 \ \Omega$$

$$Q_C = \frac{1}{\omega_0 R_{sC} C_s}$$

$$R_{sC} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 Q_C C_s} = 3.3~\Omega$$





$$Q_L = \frac{R_{pL}}{\omega_0 L_p}$$

$$R_{pC} = Q_L \cdot \omega_0 L_p = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q_C = \omega_0 R_{pC} C_p$$

$$R_{pC} = \frac{Q_C}{\omega_0 C_p} = 300 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q_{SK} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Q_c} + \frac{1}{Q_L}} = \frac{Q_C \cdot Q_L}{Q_C + Q_L}$$
$$Q_{SK} = \frac{300}{7} \approx 42.86$$

$$B_{\omega} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_{SK}} = \frac{10000 \text{s}^{-1}}{42.86} = 232.3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$B_f = \frac{223.2 \text{s}^{-1}}{2\pi} = 37.14 \text{ Hz}$$

Messfrequenz:

$$f_0 = 1.59 \text{ kHz} \implies \text{geringere G\"ute} \implies B_f = 116.6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Q_{\text{mess}} = \frac{f_0}{B_f} = 13.64$$

Modell:



$$B_{\omega} = \frac{R_{\rm res.}}{L_s} \implies R_{\rm res.} = 2\pi \cdot B_f \cdot L_s = 73.26 \ \Omega$$

$$R_D = R_{\rm res.} - R_{sC} - R_{sL} = 49.9 \ \Omega \approx 50 \ \Omega$$

Anwendungen von Schwingkreisen:

- Filter
- Blindstromkompensation

2 Versuchsaufgaben

2.1

C	R_{pC}	R_{sC}	Q_C	ϕ_C
995.97 nF	$4.7278~\mathrm{k}\Omega$	$213.42~\mathrm{m}\Omega$	153.374233	89.624°

Werte des Kondensators

L	R_{sL}	R_{pL}	Q_L	ϕ_L
1.0263 mH	1.0466Ω	994.19 Ω	30.838	88.14°

Werte der Spule

Reihenschwingkreis:

$$\omega_0 = 31278.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_0 = 31278.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q_{RSK} = \frac{153.37 \cdot 30.838}{153.37 + 30.838} = 25.74$$

$$Q_{PSK} = \frac{153.37 \cdot 30.838}{153.37 + 30.838} = 25.74$$

$$B_{\omega} = \frac{31278.1 \text{ s}^{-1}}{25.74} = 1215.15 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$B_{\omega} = \frac{31278.1 \text{ s}^{-1}}{25.74} = 1215.15 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

(a)

Für die Resonanzfrequenz wurde $f_0=5000\,$ Hz ermittelt. Die Grenzfrequenzen wurden zu $f_{+45}=5200\,$ Hz und $f_{-45}=4830\,$ Hz messtechnisch ermittelt. Zur Konstanthaltung des Stromes wurde die Spannung über $R_V=1\,$ Ω auf 1 V eingestellt und gemessen.

f in Hz	U_V in V	U in V	ϕ in $^{\circ}$
2500	1.0076	0.0215	83.4
3000	1.0078	0.02965	82
3500	1.0075	0.004296	79.9
4000	1.0212	0.06958	75.3
4500	1.0572	0.13935	63.3
4830	1.2505	0.3148	33.8
5000	1.447	0.4452	0
5200	1.2432	0.3148	-36.5
5500	1.0711	0.16457	-61.79
6000	1.0205	0.0878	-75.2
6500	1.0132	0.06084	-80.1
7000	1.0062	0.04674	-82.2
7500	1.0061	0.0384	-84.3

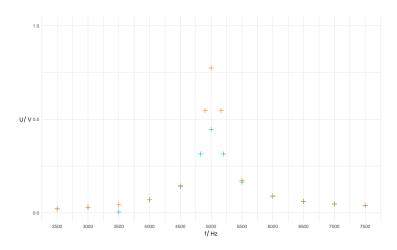
Messwerte aus (a)

(b)

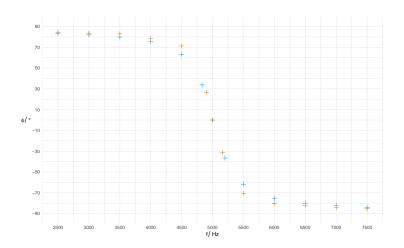
f in Hz	U_V in V	U in V	ϕ in °
2500	1.0074	0.02124	84.5
3000	1.0073	0.02974	83.6
3500	1.0073	0.04356	82.9
4000	1.0142	0.07003	78.4
4500	1.043	0.14542	71.3
4900	1.4921	0.5474	26.3
5000	1.768	0.7742	0
5160	1.421	0.5474	-31.4
5500	1.0494	0.1722	-70.54
6000	1.0133	0.0903	-80.4
6500	1.0065	0.0621	-82.4
7000	1.0058	0.0475	-84.3
7500	1.0054	0.0391	-85.3

Messwerte aus (b)

(c)



Spannungsverlauf. Blau: (a), orange: (b)



Phasenverlauf. Blau: (a), orange: (b)

(d)

2.3

2.4

2.5