

Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar

FÍSICA ELÉCTRICA

RC CIRCUIT SIMULATION

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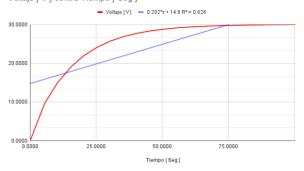
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1. Datos experimentales

| Constantes | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| ε (V) | 30 | |
| Resistencia (Ω) | 80 | |
| Capacitancia (\mathcal{F}) | 0,2 | |
| RC (τ) [Seg] | 16 | |

| Carga | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Tiempo [Seg] | Voltaje $[V]$ |
| 0,0 | 0,0 |
| 5,5 | 9,65 |
| 10,4 | 15,01 |
| 15,6 | 19,15 |
| 20,2 | 21,9 |
| 25,4 | 24,13 |
| 30,4 | 25,73 |
| 35,5 | 26,89 |
| 40,3 | 27,7 |
| 45,3 | 28,31 |
| 50,4 | 28,77 |
| 55,5 | 29,11 |
| 60,3 | 29,34 |
| 65,5 | 29,52 |
| 70,3 | 29,65 |
| 75,5 | 29,75 |
| 80,3 | 29,81 |
| 85,6 | 29,86 |
| 90,5 | 29,9 |
| 95,5 | 29,93 |
| 100,4 | 29,95 |

Voltaje [V] contra Tiempo [Seg]

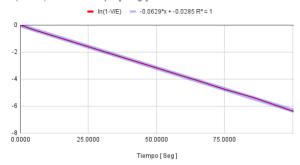


▶ Linea de tendencia:

$$0,202 \cdot x + 14,8R^2 = 0,626$$

| Tiempo [Seg] | $\ln(1-\frac{V}{\varepsilon})$ |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 0,0 | 0 |
| 5,5 | -0,3881164698 |
| 10,4 | -0,6938140695 |
| 15,6 | -1,017032302 |
| 20,2 | -1,30933332 |
| 25,4 | -1,631342748 |
| 30,4 | -1,949583554 |
| 35,5 | -2,266574655 |
| 40,3 | -2,568288259 |
| 45,3 | -2,876468853 |
| 50,4 | -3,194183212 |
| 55,5 | -3,517731198 |
| 60,3 | -3,816712826 |
| 65,5 | -4,135166557 |
| 70,3 | -4,451019506 |
| 75,5 | -4,787491743 |
| 80,3 | -5,061928588 |
| 85,6 | -5,367310238 |
| 90,5 | -5,703782475 |
| 95,5 | -6,060457419 |
| 100,4 | -6,396929655 |

In(1-V/E) contra Tiempo [Seg]

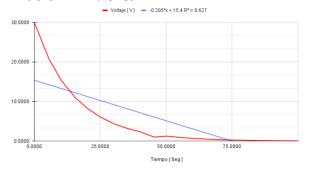


▶ Linea de tendencia:

$$-0.0629 \cdot x - 0.0285R^2 = 1$$

| Descarga | | |
|--------------|-------------|--|
| Tiempo [Seg] | Voltaje [V] | |
| 0,0 | 29,99 | |
| 5,5 | 20,82 | |
| 10,3 | 15,26 | |
| 15,5 | 11,0 | |
| 20,3 | 8,17 | |
| 25,3 | 5,97 | |
| 30,3 | 4,35 | |
| 35,5 | 3,14 | |
| 40,3 | 2,33 | |
| 45,4 | 1,0 | |
| 50,3 | 1,24 | |
| 55,3 | 0,91 | |
| 60,3 | 0,67 | |
| 65,4 | 0,49 | |
| 70,3 | 0,36 | |
| 75,2 | 0,26 | |
| 80,3 | 0,19 | |
| 85,3 | 0,14 | |
| 90,6 | 0,1 | |
| 95,3 | 0,07 | |
| 100,2 | 0,05 | |

Voltaje [V] contra Tiempo [Seg]



▷ Linea de tendencia:

$$-0.205 \cdot x + 15.4R^2 = 0.627$$

2. Charging a capacitor

2.1. Using the equations above what is the time constant τ ? (Seg)

Usando la ecuación, $\tau=R\cdot C$, tenemos, $\tau=80\Omega\cdot 0.2\mathcal{F}=16Seg$

2.2. When $t = \tau$ what is the value of the voltage? (V)

Usando la ecuación,

$$V_c = \frac{q}{c} = \varepsilon (1 - e^{\frac{-t}{RC}})$$
 (1)
$$V_c = 30V(1 - e^{-1}) = 18,9636V$$

2.3. What percentage of the battery voltage is the voltage across the capacitor at this time?

Usando la ecuación (1) despejada,

$$\frac{V_c}{\varepsilon}=1-e^{\frac{-t}{RC}} \tag{2}$$
 Si $\tau=RC, \frac{V_c}{\varepsilon}=1-e^{-1}=0.6321\,\%$

2.4. When $t = 2\tau$ what is the value of the voltage? (V)

Según la ecuación (1), $V_c = 30V(1-e^{-2}) = 25,9399V$

Referencias

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Videos de Referencia. (s.f.). https:
//drive.google.com/drive/
folders/1n7157nrmw1cFU - QVgO -
UZnVsMojdDCpP?usp=sharing
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