Laborator nr.5 - Inductoare

Tabel 1

Nr. crt.	Num e ref.	L _N [mH] *	t [%]	Q	f _Q [MHz]*	T _m [°C]	T _M [°C]	Frecvenţa proprie de rezonanţă [MHz] *	I _N [mA]	Rcc [Ω]	L măs. [mH] *	Q măs	t calc. [%] $t_{calc} = \frac{L_m - L_N}{L_N}$	Rserie calc. $[\Omega]$ $R_{serie} = \frac{\omega L}{Q}$
1.	L3	1	±10%	50	0.796	-20	+100	1.15	60	30	0.9018	0.2994	-9.82%	18.91551
2.	L5	10	±5%	60	0.0796	-20	+100	0.5	65	74	9.527	1.134	-4.73%	52.75975
3.	L7	1	±10%	80	252	-20	+80	1.2	180	3	0.995	2.869	-0.5%	2.177971
4.	L9	4,7 µH	±10%	30	7.96	-55	+125	50	224	1.5	4.68 µH	0.023	-0.43%	1.277843
5.	L13	1	±10%	20	0.252	-25	+85	2.5	30	40	1.077	0.2302	7.7%	29.38123
6.	L14	33	±10%	90	796	-20	+80	0.21	30	110	32.45	2.842	-1.67%	71.70514
7.	L15	100	±10%	35	252	-20	+80	0.11	15	420	99.56	2.133	-0.44%	293.1256

 ω =2* π *f (f=1kHz – pentru R_{serie})

Tabel 2

3.2 Dependența factorului de calitate de frecvență

Se determină inductanța și factorul de calitate la diverse frecvențe permise de puntea RLC utilizată. Se vor utiliza inductoarele L3, L5, L7, L9, L13, L14, L15

Tabelul 2 Variația inductanței și a factorului de calitate cu frecvența

Darr	100							
f(kHz)		L3	L5	L7	L9	L13	L14	L15
0.1	L (mH)	0,909	9,583	0,992	2,004	1,012	32.53	Inhix
Ealitale	Q	0,0293	0,1146	0,246	0,0000	0,00	0.2262	3,515/
0.12	L (mH)	0,909	9,579	1,029	20000	1,000	22153	10/ V
	Q	0/0061	0,1366	0/344	0,000 4	0,00749	0,361	WITT
11/	L(mH)	0,9018	9,524	0,995	A. 152.4	1.444	39-65	00 56
9	Q	0,2594	1/34	20869	5 man	01230	20112	99,56
10	L(mH)	0/299%	0 464	0,370	01023	1076	21842	37,06
	Q	2210	77.79	16.4	01725	1.878	31/5+	180
100	L(mH)	0,821	9,30	0,000 11	4.65	1000	276	13,05
	0	11,61	/AA. 5A	F4.40	2166	1080	31124	135,8
200	L(mH)	0.800	28 42	1.001		1425	2015	272
	0	145	1 31	1 90	41662	7777	43,5	30 9
	*	17/2	4124	6477	9, 19	23,15	2316	5,06

Se vor comenta rezultatele.

! L9 => L= 4,68 MH

 $\underline{\mathsf{Tabel}\; \mathsf{3}}\; : Comportarea \; in \; functie \; de \; frecventa$

f(kHz)	U _I [Vvv]	I=U _I /Rs [mAvv]	La=U _G /ωI	
			[mH]	
1	20	2	1591.596	f1=315kHz
2	20.2	2.02	787.919	f2=320kHz
5	20.15	2.015	315.9497	L _{a1} =1010.537mH
10	20	2	159.1596	L _{a2} =1421.068mH
20	29.6	2.96	53.77015	ω ₁ =1979145 rad/s
50	16.4	1.64	38.81942	ω ₂ =2010560 rad/s
100	9.2	0.92	34.59992	$C_p = \frac{L_{a2} - L_{a1}}{L_{a1}L_{a2}(\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2)}$
120	7	0.7	37.89515	$L_{a1}L_{a2}(\omega_2^2-\omega_1^2)$
140	5.3	0.53	42.90017	Cp=0.22809 pF
160	4	0.4	49.73739	
180	3	0.3	58.94801	
200	2.2	0.22	72.34529	
220	1.5	0.15	96.46039	
240	1.2	0.12	110.5275	
260	0.8	0.08	153.0381	

280	0.5	0.05	227.3709
300	0.3	0.03	353.6881
310	0.15	0.015	684.5576
315	0.10	0.010	1010.537
320	0.07	0.007	1421.068
fpr=330	0.039	0.0039	2473.343
350	-0.2	-0.02	-454.7418
370	-0.3	-0.03	-286.7741
400	-0.5	-0.05	-159.1596
450	-0.7	-0.07	-101.0537
500	-0.85	-0.085	-74.89865
550	-1	-0.1	-57.87623
600	-1.1	-0.11	-48.23019

$$Rs=10k\Omega$$

Rs=10k
$$\Omega$$
 ω =2*pi*f[kHz]

 $U_G=20V$

$$C_{p} = \frac{L_{a2} - L_{a1}}{L_{a1}L_{a2}(\omega_{2}^{2} - \omega_{1}^{2})}$$

