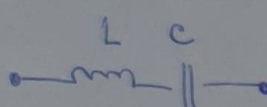


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433E

(1) Să se determine și să se reprezinte grafic în funcție de ω următoarele :

(a) L echivalent pentru un grup LC serie :

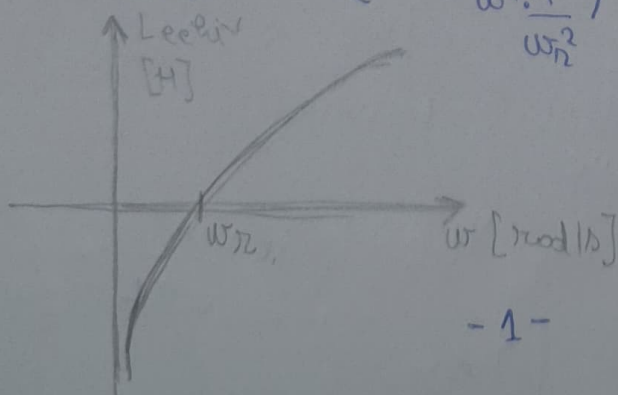
 $Z_{ech.} = j\omega L_{echiv} = j\omega L + \frac{j}{j\omega C} =$

$$= j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C} = j\omega L - \frac{j\omega L}{\omega^2 LC} = j\omega L \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 LC} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow j\omega L_{echiv} = j\omega L \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 LC} \right)$$

La rezonanță : $\omega_r L = \frac{1}{\omega_r C} \Rightarrow \omega_r^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$

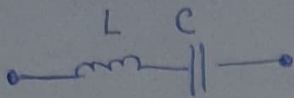
$$\Rightarrow L_{echiv} = L \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 \frac{1}{\omega_r^2}} \right) \Rightarrow L_{echiv} = L \left[1 - \left(\frac{f_r}{f} \right)^2 \right]$$



$$\omega = 2\pi f \cdot \begin{cases} \omega \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow L_{echiv} \rightarrow \infty \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow L_{echiv} \rightarrow L \end{cases}$$

Reprezentarea grafică în
funcție de ω .

(b) Echivalent pentru o grupare LC serie.



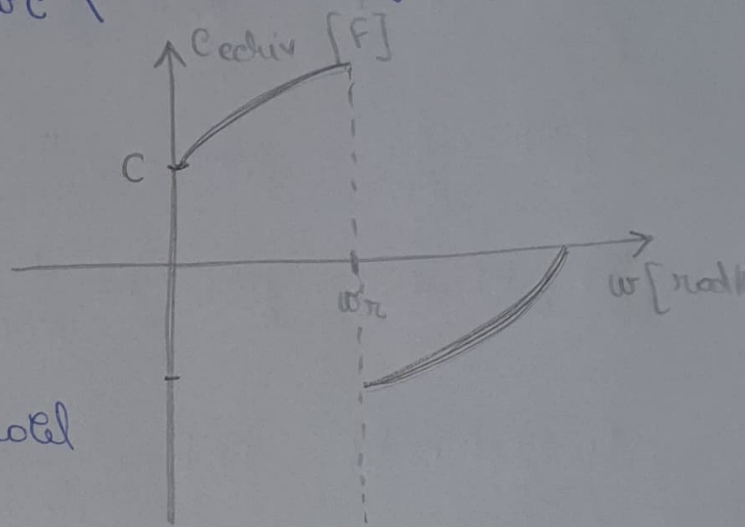
$$Z_{ech} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{ech}} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \cancel{j\omega L} - \cancel{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega C} (j\omega^2 L \cdot C + 1) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} (1 - \omega^2 LC) \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{1}{j\omega C}} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

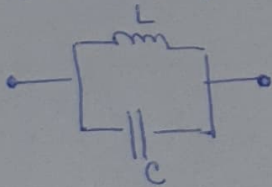
la rezonanță: $\omega_r^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \Rightarrow LC = \frac{1}{\omega_r^2} \Rightarrow \omega_r^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{ech} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{ech}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_r} \right)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \left(1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_r} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$C_{ech} = \frac{C}{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_r} \right)^2}$$



(c) Echiv pt. un grup LC paralel



$$Z_{ech} = \frac{j\omega L \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{L}{C}}{-\omega^2 LC + 1} = \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

$$Y_{ech} = j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_{ech}}$$

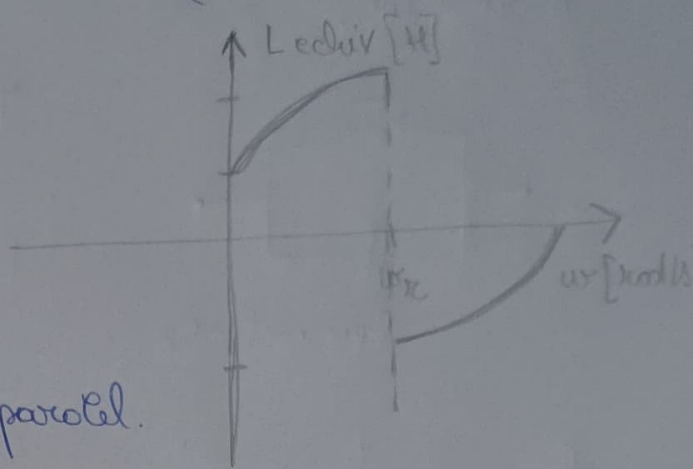
$$Y_{ech} = \frac{1}{Z_{ech}}$$

$$Y_{\text{echiv}} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_{\text{echiv}}} = \frac{1}{j\omega L} (-\omega^2 LC + 1) \quad \left\} \Rightarrow$$

la rezonanță : $\omega_r L = \frac{1}{\omega_r C} \Rightarrow \omega_r^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{\text{echiv}} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_{\text{echiv}}} = \frac{1}{j\omega L} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_r} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$L_{\text{echiv}} = L \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_r} \right)^2}$$

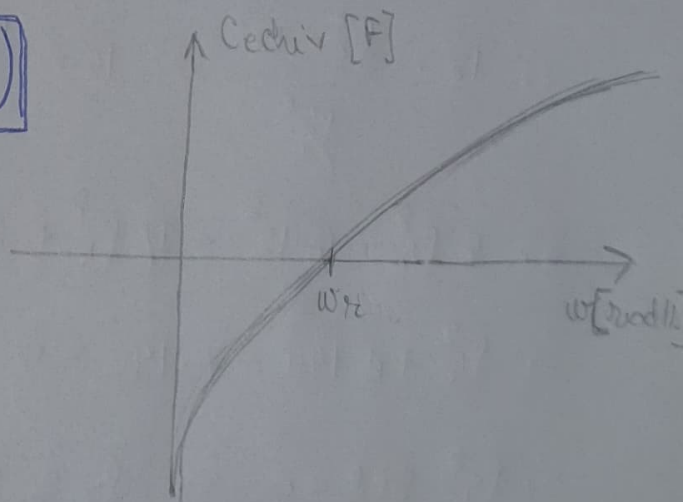


(d) Cechiv. pt. gruparea LC paralel.

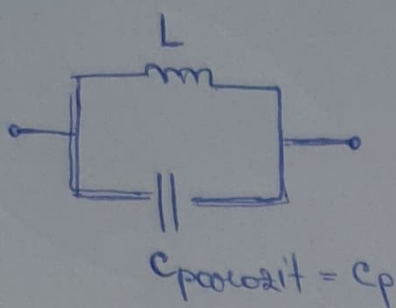
$$Y_{\text{echiv}} = j\omega C_{\text{echiv}} = j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L} = j\omega C \left(1 - \frac{1}{LC\omega^2} \right) =$$

$$= j\omega C \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega_r}{\omega} \right)^2 \right) = j\omega C \left(1 - \left(\frac{f_r}{f} \right)^2 \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{\text{echiv}} = C \left(1 - \left(\frac{f_r}{f} \right)^2 \right)$$



(2) Se măsoară o bobină la 2 frecvențe: $f_1 = 12 \text{ KHz}$ și $f_2 = 14 \text{ KHz}$ și se găsesc valori $L_1 = 12 \text{ mH}$ și $L_2 = 14 \text{ mH}$. Determinați valoarea reală a lui L (la frecvențe joase), precum și capacitatea parazită a bobinei.



$$Y_{\text{echiv.}} = j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$L_{\text{echiv}} = L \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_r}\right)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 12 = \frac{L}{1 - \left(\frac{12}{f_r}\right)^2} & \Rightarrow L = 12 \left(1 - \left(\frac{12}{f_r}\right)^2\right) \\ 14 = \frac{L}{1 - \left(\frac{14}{f_r}\right)^2} & \Rightarrow L = 14 \left(1 - \left(\frac{14}{f_r}\right)^2\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \cdot \frac{f_r^2 - 12^2}{f_r^2} = 14 \cdot \frac{f_r^2 - 14^2}{f_r^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 f_r^2 - 6 \cdot 12^2 - 7 f_r^2 + 7 \cdot 14^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_r^2 + 6 \cdot 144 - 7 \cdot 196 = 0 \Rightarrow f_r^2 + 864 - 1372 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_r^2 - 508 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{f_r \approx 22,53 \text{ KHz}}$$

$$L = 12 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{12}{f_r} \right)^2 \right) = 12 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{12}{22,5} \right)^2 \right) =$$

$$= 12 \cdot 0,715 = 8,58 \Rightarrow \boxed{L = 8,58 \text{ mH}}$$

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L C_p}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{L \cdot C_p} = \frac{1}{f_r \cdot 2\pi} \Rightarrow C_p = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi \cdot f_r)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C_p = \frac{1}{8,58 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 4\pi^2 \cdot 22,5^2 \cdot 10^6} = \frac{10^3}{54729,25} = 0,01827 \mu\text{F} =$$

$$= 18,27 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_p = 18,27 \text{ nF}}$$

(cred că am greșit pe undeva la calcul, dar nu-mi dau seamă unde)

(3). Calculând elementele unei surse în comutație de laptop care funcționează la $f = 200 \text{ KHz}$, se determină că modulul impedanței condensatorului de filtraj nu trebuie să depășească $50 \text{ m}\Omega$. Să se calculeze ESR maxim a unui condensator (presupus meinductiv) având $C = 150 \mu\text{F}$ care poate fi folosit în această sursă.

$$Z_{\text{echiv}} = \text{ESR} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_{\text{echiv}} &= Z_c \Rightarrow |Z_{\text{echiv}}| = |Z_c| \\ &\Rightarrow |Z_{\text{echiv}}| = \sqrt{\text{ESR}^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}} \Rightarrow \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{ESR = \sqrt{|Z_c|^2 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \cdot 200 \cdot 10^3 = 12,56 \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad/s} = 1,25 \cdot 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\boxed{|Z_c| \leq 50 \text{ m}\Omega}$$

$$ESR \leq \sqrt{(50 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 - \frac{1}{(1,25 \cdot 10^6)^2 \cdot (150 \cdot 10^{-6})^2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{25 \cdot 10^{-4} - \frac{1}{156.227,812}} = \sqrt{2471,82 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 49,717 \text{ m}\Omega. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{ESR \leq 49,717 \text{ m}\Omega} \Rightarrow \boxed{ESR_{\max} = 49,717 \text{ m}\Omega}$$

(4) Pentru conexiunea 2T, determinati:

(a) erorile sistematice dacă $R_{\text{sonde}} + \text{terminal} = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$
pentru $R_{x1} = 2 \Omega$, $R_{x2} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$.

$$R_{\text{sonde}} + \text{terminal} = r.$$

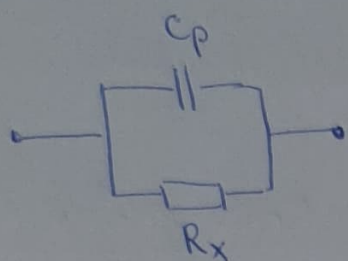
$$\boxed{E_R^2 = \frac{2r}{R} \cdot 100} \quad (\text{LAB 5})$$

$$E_{Rx1}^2 = \frac{2r}{R_{x1}} \cdot 100 = \frac{2 \cdot 0,1}{2} \cdot 100 = 10\% \Rightarrow \boxed{E_{Rx1}^2 = 10\%}$$

$$\varepsilon_{R_{x2}}^2 = \frac{2r}{R_{x2}} \cdot 100 = \frac{2 \cdot 0,1}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^2} \cdot 100 = 0,01 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\varepsilon_{R_{x2}}^2 = 0,01 \%}$$

* rezistente mici \Rightarrow erori mari

(b) erori sistematice dacă $C_p = 20 \text{ pF}$, $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$,
pentru $R_{x1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$, $R_{x2} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$.



$$Z_{\text{echiv}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_p} \parallel R_x = \frac{\frac{R_x}{j\omega C_p}}{R_x + \frac{1}{j\omega C_p}} = \frac{R_x}{1 + j\omega C_p R_x}$$

$$|Z_{\text{echiv}}| = \frac{R_x}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_p^2 R_x^2}}$$

$$|Z_{\text{echiv}1}| = \frac{R_{x1}}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_p^2 R_{x1}^2}} = \frac{10^3}{\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 400 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^6}} \approx$$

$$\approx 79,33 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$|Z_{\text{echiv}2}| = \frac{R_{x2}}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_p^2 R_{x2}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 400 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot 10^6}} \approx$$

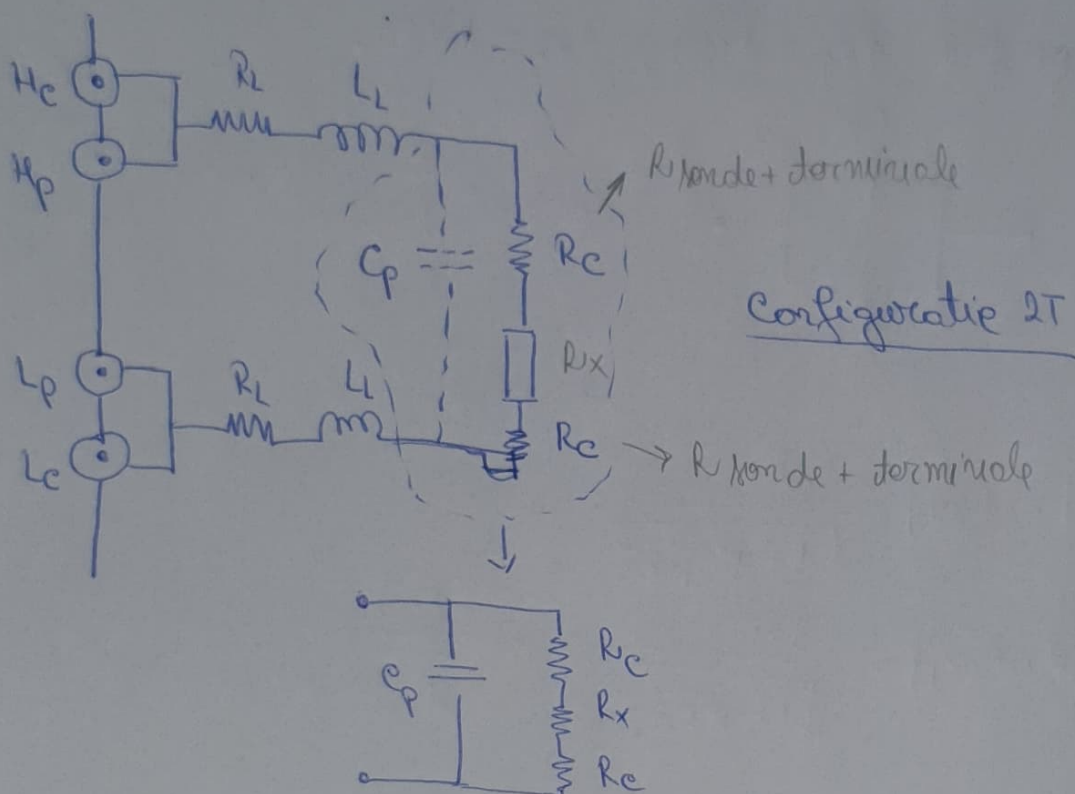
$$\approx 999,92 \Omega$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{Z_{\text{măş.}} - Z_{\text{nominal}}}{Z_{\text{nominal}}} \cdot 100 [\%] = \frac{Z_{\text{măş.}} - Z_x}{Z_x} \cdot 100 \Rightarrow$$

$\varepsilon_{x1} = 0,02 \%$

$\varepsilon_{x2} = 0,008 \%$

(c) între ce limite (maximă și minimă) ale rezistenței R_x se poate folosi corectura aceasta, dacă impedanța măsurată are $R_{\text{sonde + terminale}} = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$, $C_p = 20 \text{ pF}$, $f = 100 \text{ KHz}$ și se impune ca eroarea sistematică să nu depășească 1%.



$$Z_{\text{elux}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_p} \parallel (R_x + R_c) = \frac{R_x + R_c}{1 + j\omega C_p (R_x + R_c)}$$

$$\varepsilon = \left(\frac{R_x + R_c}{R_x \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 (R_c + R_c)^2 C_p^2}} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

$$\varepsilon \leq 1\% \Rightarrow \frac{R_x + R_c}{R_x \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 (R_x + R_c)^2 C_p^2}} \leq 1$$

~~Interpretare~~

$$\text{Dacă } R_x \text{ mic} \Rightarrow \omega^2 C_p^2 (R_x + R_c)^2 \ll 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |Z_{\text{echiv}}| = R_x + R_c \Rightarrow 100 \cdot \frac{R_c}{R_x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow R_x \geq 100 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-3} =$$

$$\Rightarrow R_x \geq 10 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow \boxed{R_{x \text{ min}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$\text{Dacă } R_x \text{ mare} \Rightarrow R_x + R_c \approx R_x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |Z_{\text{echiv}}| = \frac{R_x}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_p^2 R_x^2}} \Rightarrow 100 \cdot \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_p^2 R_x^2}} - 1 \right| \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \omega^2 C_p^2 R_x^2 \leq \left(\frac{100}{99} \right)^2 \Rightarrow R_x \leq 11,3 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_{x \text{ max}} = 11,3 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$R_x \in [10 \text{ k}\Omega ; 11,3 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

(5) (a) Pentru o punte Wheatstone, tensiunea de dezechilibru are valorile $U_{d1} = -11 \text{ mV}$ pentru $R_{4.1} = 1,011 \text{ k}\Omega$ și $U_{d2} = 11 \text{ mV}$ pentru $R_{4.2} = 0,989 \text{ k}\Omega$. Determinați valoarea rezistenței $R_{4.0}$ pentru a aduce puntea la echilibru.

$$\boxed{U_d = E \cdot S \cdot G} \quad , \quad G = \frac{R_{4.1} - R_{4.0}}{R_{4.0}}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{d1} = E \cdot S \cdot G_1 \\ U_{d2} = E \cdot S \cdot G_2 \\ \cancel{R_{4.0}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{U_{d1}}{U_{d2}} = \frac{G_1}{G_2} = \frac{\frac{R_{4.1} - R_{4.0}}{R_{4.0}}}{\frac{R_{4.2} - R_{4.0}}{R_{4.0}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U_{d1}}{U_{d2}} = \frac{R_{4.1} - R_{4.0}}{R_{4.2} - R_{4.0}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{-11}{11} = \frac{1,011 - R_{4.0}}{0,989 - R_{4.0}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{4.0} - 0,989 = 1,011 - R_{4.0} \Rightarrow R_{4.0} = \frac{1,011 + 0,989}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_{4.0} = 1 \text{ K}\Omega}$$

(b) Comparați, ca ordin de mărime, factorii de calitate ai bobinelor și condensatoarelor.

$$Q = \frac{X}{R}$$

unde

R = rezistența parazită

↑ serie pt. bobină
(este mică)

↓ paralel pt. condens

(rez. de scurgere în dielectric - mare)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Q_L \gg Q_C}$$