

203-NYB-05  
Electricity and Magnetism  
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AC Circuits: Lab 1  
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**Procedure**

**Apparatus**

## Results

### a) AC circuit with a single resistor

#### Measurements

$$\Delta V_{\max} = 4.0V \pm 0.2V \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta V_{rms} = 2.79V \pm 0.06V \quad (2)$$

$$I_{rms} = 4.0V \pm 0.2V \quad (3)$$

$$T = 1.00ms \pm 0.04ms \quad (4)$$

#### Calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{rms} &= \frac{\Delta V_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \Delta V_{rms} &= \frac{4.0V \pm 0.2V}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \Delta V_{rms} &= 2.8V \pm 0.1V \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{avg} &= \Delta V_{rms} I_{rms} \\ P_{avg} &= 2.79V \pm 0.06V * 4.0V \pm 0.2V \\ P_{avg} &= 0.285W \pm 0.012W \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{1}{T} \\ F &= \frac{1}{0.001s \pm 0.0004s} \\ F &= 1000Hz \pm 40Hz \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

#### Discussion

The voltage<sub>rms</sub> measured at (2) agrees with the calculated value at (5)

The frequency calculated at (7) agrees with the given value of 1000 Hz

When the frequency was set to 100Hz, a time scale of 2ms/div was needed for proper observation

When the frequency was set to 10Hz, a time scale of 20ms/div was needed for proper observation. The sine wave shown on the oscilloscope also started flashing

Since this is an ac circuit, the lamp should flash twice per period. Thus, by setting the frequency to 1 Hz should make the lamp light up 20 times over 10 seconds. This was confirmed when tested, and the lamp does flash twice per period because there is two voltage peaks during one period.

## b) AC circuit with an inductor

### Measurements

With F=1800Mhz

$$\Delta V_{Lrms} = 2.73V \pm 0.06V \quad (8)$$

$$I_{rms} = 23.8mA \pm 0.8mA \quad (9)$$

With F=1600Mhz

$$\Delta V_{Lrms} = 2.73V \pm 0.06V \quad (10)$$

$$I_{rms} = 26.4mA \pm 0.8mA \quad (11)$$

### Calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{Lrms} &= X_L I_{rms} \\ X_L &= \frac{\Delta V_{Lrms}}{I_{rms}} \\ X_L &= \frac{2.73V \pm 0.06V}{23.8mA \pm 0.8mA} \\ X_L &= 11.47 \frac{V}{A} \pm 0.29 \frac{V}{A} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_L &= \omega L \\ L &= \frac{X_L}{\omega} \\ L &= \frac{114.7 \frac{V}{A} \pm 0.3 \frac{V}{A}}{2\pi 1800Hz} \\ L &= 10.14mH \pm 0.26mH \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

### Discussion

The value of L calculated at (13) agrees with the nominal value of  $10mH \pm 1mH$ . When the frequency of the ac source was changed to 1600hz the  $\Delta V_{Lrms}$  did not change and the  $I_{rms}$  went down linearly.

### c) AC Circuit with a capacitor

#### Measurements

$$\Delta V_{Crms} = 2.76V \quad (14)$$

$$I_{Crms} = 16.8mA \quad (15)$$

$$I_{Crms(600hz)} = 10.1mA \quad (16)$$

#### Calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{Crms} &= X_L I_{Crms} \\ X_C &= \frac{\Delta V_{Crms}}{I_{Crms}} \\ X_C &= \frac{2.76V}{16.8mA} \\ X_C &= 164.3 \frac{V}{A} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_C &= \frac{1}{\omega C} \\ C &= \frac{1}{\omega X_C} \\ C &= \frac{1}{2\pi 1000Hz * 164.3 \frac{V}{A}} \\ C &= 0.9687\mu F \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \%error &= 100 * (C_{cal} - 1.00\mu F) / 1.00\mu F \\ \%error &= 100 * (0.9687\mu F - 1.00\mu F) / 1.00\mu F \\ \%error &= 3.13\% \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{Crms} &= X_L I_{Crms} \\ I_{Crms} &= \frac{\Delta V_{Crms}}{X_L} \\ I_{Crms} &= \frac{2.76V}{\frac{1}{2\pi * 600Hz * 1.00\mu F}} \\ I_{Crms} &= 10.4mA \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

#### Measurements