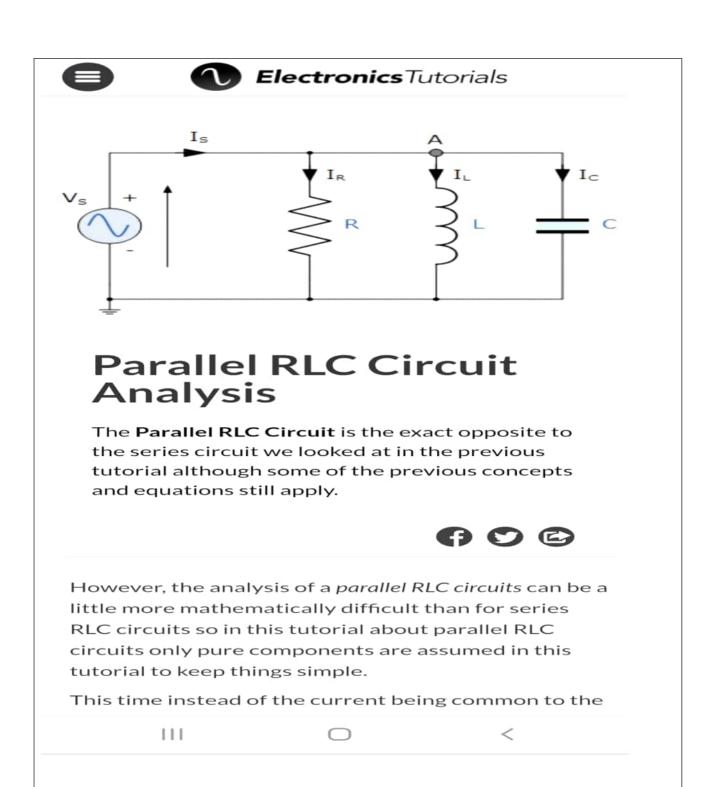
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	5/06/2020	Name:	PREETHAM S RAI
Course:	Network theory	USN:	4al18ec040
Topic:	Open source circuit stimulation	Semester & Section:	4th sem A section
Github Repository:	Psraipreetham		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS				
Image of session				







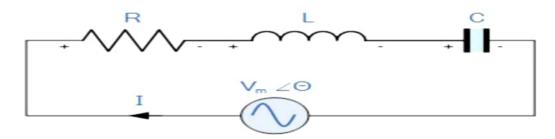




Electronics Tutorials

circuit below.

Series RLC Circuit



Firstly, let us define what we already know about series RLC circuits.

- Inductive reactance: $X_L = 2\pi f L = \omega L$
- Capacitive reactance: $X_{c} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$
- When $X_{\perp} > X_{\odot}$ the circuit is Inductive
- When X_C > X_L the circuit is Capacitive
- Total circuit reactance = $X_T = X_L X_C$ or $X_C X_L$
- Total circuit impedance = $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_T^2} = R + jX$

From the above equation for inductive reactance, if either the Frequency or the Inductance is increased the overall inductive reactance value of the inductor would also increase. As the frequency approaches infinity the inductors reactance would also increase

III

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Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Todays topic i have studied about Online Open source circuit simulation **Series RLC Resonance occurs when volyage across inductor and capacitors are equal and opposite **Parallel RLC Inductive reactance is proportional to frequency Circuit current is sum of resistive current capacitor current and inductor current **RL and RC series circuit Frequency response **Make interference of the response of the circuit for the Change in Frequency Change in RLC Parameter valued

