NCERT Physics 12.7 Q21

EE23BTECH11009 - AROSHISH PRADHAN*

Question: Obtain the resonant frequency and Q-factor of a series LCR circuit with $L = 3.0\,H$, $C = 27\,\mu F$, and $R = 7.4\,\Omega$. It is desired to improve the sharpness of the resonance of the circuit by reducing its 'full width at half maximum' by a factor of 2. Suggest a suitable way.

Solution: Given parameters are:

Symbol	Value	Description
L	3.0 H	Inductance
C	27 μF	Capacitance
R	7.4 Ω	Resistance
Q	$\frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$	Quality Factor
ω_0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$	Angular Resonant Frequency

TABLE I: Given Parameters

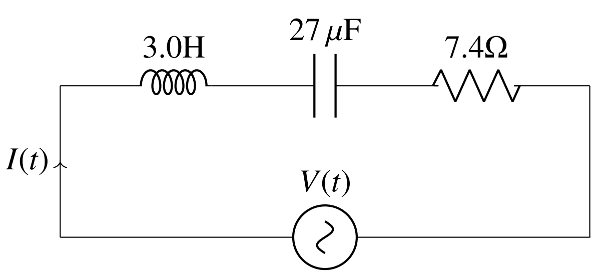

Fig. 1: LCR Circuit

1) Frequency Response of the Circuit
From Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL):

$$V(t) = V_R + V_L + V_C \tag{1}$$

Using reactances from Fig. 2,

$$V(s) = RI(s) + sLI(s) + \frac{1}{sC}I(s) \tag{2}$$

$$\implies V(s) = I(s)\left(R + Ls + \frac{1}{sC}\right) \tag{3}$$

$$\implies I(s) = \frac{V(s)}{\left(R + Ls + \frac{1}{sC}\right)} \tag{4}$$

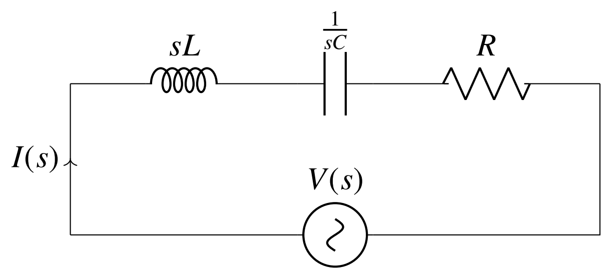

Fig. 2: LCR Circuit

At resonance, the circuit becomes purely resistive. The reactances of capacitor and inductor cancel out as follows:

$$Ls + \frac{1}{sC} = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\implies s = j\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \tag{6}$$

s can be expressed in terms of angular resonance frequency as

$$s = j\omega_0 \tag{7}$$

Comparing equations (6) and (7), we get

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \tag{8}$$

2) Quality Factor
Quality Factor (Q) of an LCR circuit is defined as the ratio of voltage across inductor or capacitor to that across the resistor at resonance.

$$Q = \left(\frac{V_L}{V_R}\right)_{\omega_0} = \frac{|sLI(s)|}{|RI(s)|} \tag{9}$$

$$\implies Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}\frac{L}{R} \tag{10}$$

$$\implies Q = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \tag{11}$$

Using voltage across capacitor,

$$Q = \left(\frac{V_C}{V_R}\right)_{\omega_0} = \frac{|\frac{I(s)}{sC}|}{|RI(s)|} \tag{12}$$

$$\implies Q = \frac{\sqrt{LC}}{RC} \tag{13}$$

$$\implies Q = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \tag{14}$$

3) Plot of Impedance vs Angular Frequency
Impedance is defined as

$$H(s) = \frac{V(s)}{I(s)} \tag{15}$$

Using equation (4),

$$H(s) = R + sL + \frac{1}{sC} \tag{16}$$

$$\implies H(j\omega) = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \tag{17}$$

$$\implies |H(j\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} \tag{18}$$

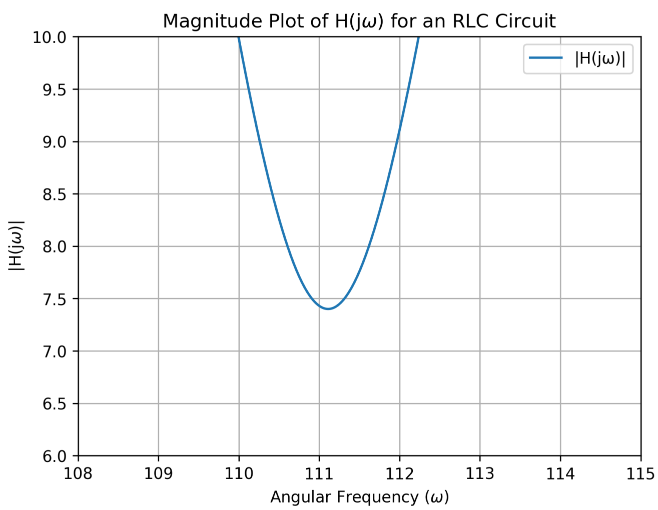

Fig. 3: Impedance vs ω