

Analysis Appendix

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Lab Overview:

The response of RL, RC, and RLC circuits was observed and measured across a range of varying voltages and frequencies. An inductor with $L=10\text{mH}$, $R_L = 24.5\Omega$, and a capacitor with $C=0.464\text{nF}$ were used to construct these circuits on a breadboard. A function generator was used to apply AC signals of varying frequencies and voltages, and a DMM was used to measure the circuits' responses.

Tables/Data:

In the first part of the experiment, an AC signal with variable frequency and constant voltage was applied to separate RC/RL circuits. The results of this part are shown in Table 1:

part 1

	f (Hz)	v _{rms} (V)	ΔV (V)	i _{rms} (mA)	ΔI (mA)
inductor	200	2.61	0.03305	91.73	0.707975
	490	3.45	0.03725	85.72	0.6629
	663	4.08	0.0404	82.53	0.638975
	800	4.49	0.04245	78.69	0.610175
	916	4.81	0.04405	75.44	0.5858
	1020	5.08	0.0454	72.50	0.56375
	1114	5.26	0.0463	69.93	0.544475
	1200	5.43	0.04715	67.26	0.52445
capacitor	208	7.48	0.0574	4.528	0.05396
	220	7.48	0.0574	4.795	0.0559625
	235	7.48	0.0574	5.124	0.05843
	255	7.47	0.05735	5.545	0.0615875
	280	7.46	0.0573	6.090	0.065675
	310	7.45	0.05725	6.745	0.0705875
	350	7.43	0.05715	7.582	0.076865
	420	7.40	0.057	9.060	0.08795
	560	7.50	0.0575	12.222	0.111665
	1200	7.38	0.0569	25.68	0.2126

Note that the AC input was generated using a BK Precision 4011A 5MHz function generator. In the second portion of the experiment, parallel and series versions of an RLC circuit were constructed, and a constant frequency, variable voltage AC signal was applied. Response data for these circuits is show below:

Table 2

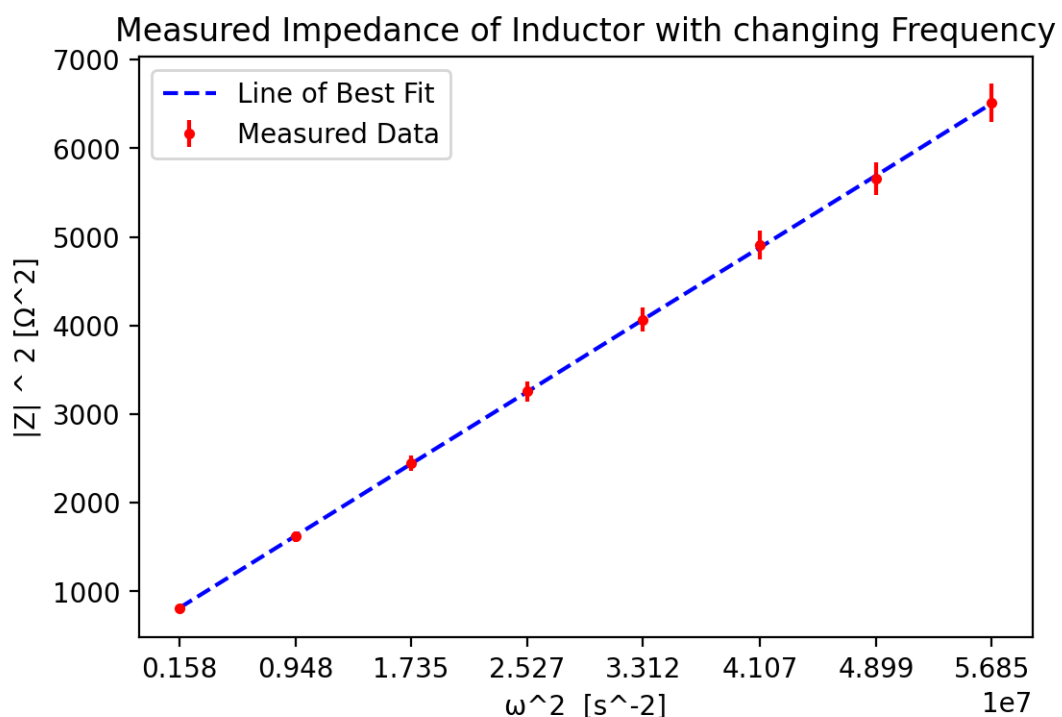
parallel f = 1000 Hz				series f = 1000 Hz			
vin (V)	deltav	irms (mA)	deltai	vrms (V)	deltav	irms (mA)	deltai
5.30	0.0465	62.13	0.000485975	7.25	0.05625	25.61	0.000212075
4.85	0.04425	56.88	0.0004466	6.60	0.053	25.31	0.000209825
4.40	0.042	51.66	0.00040745	5.95	0.04975	21.02	0.00017765
3.95	0.03975	46.46	0.00036845	5.30	0.0465	18.785	0.000160888
3.50	0.0375	41.24	0.0003293	4.65	0.04325	16.483	0.000143623
3.05	0.03525	36.03	0.000290225	4.00	0.04	14.175	0.000126313
2.60	0.033	30.76	0.0002507	3.35	0.03675	11.865	0.000108988
2.15	0.03075	25.58	0.00021185	2.70	0.0335	9.585	9.18875E-05
1.70	0.0285	20.31	0.000172325	2.05	0.03025	7.271	7.45325E-05
1.25	0.02625	15.062	0.000132965	1.40	0.027	5.005	5.75375E-05

Furthermore, at V=5.3V for the parallel circuit and V=7.25V for the series circuit, currents IL and IC were measured as 73.72mA and 21.55mA (parallel), and voltages VL and VC were measured as 1.7645V and 8.852V.

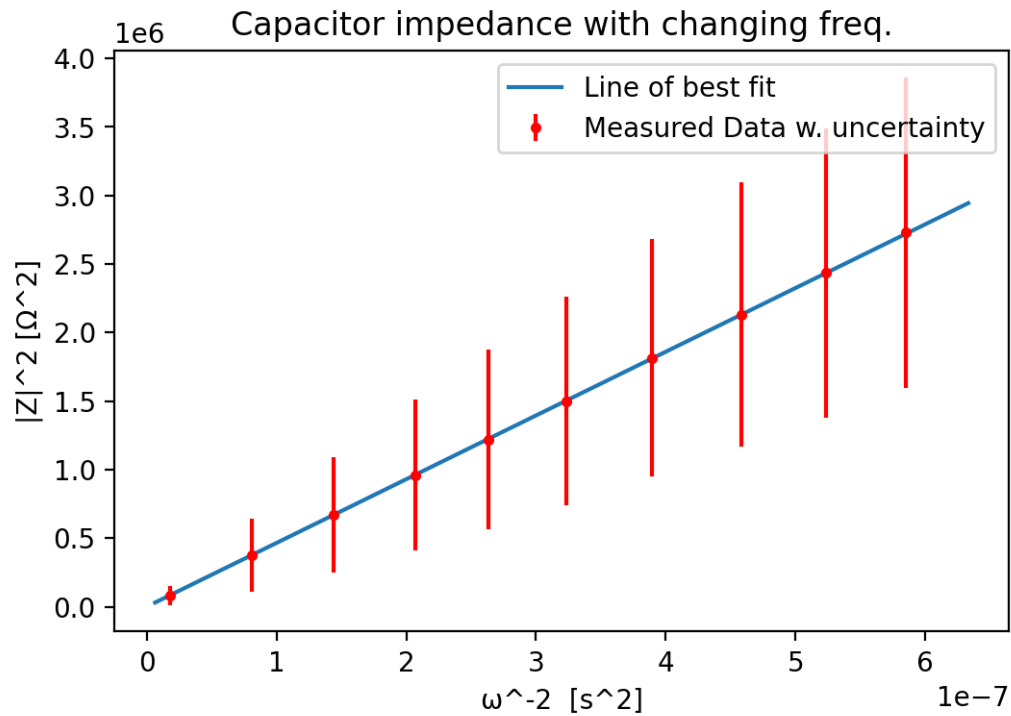
Calculations were performed using the attached python script, which yielded the following results:

Exp. determined value of R_l: 25.499278748352094Ω

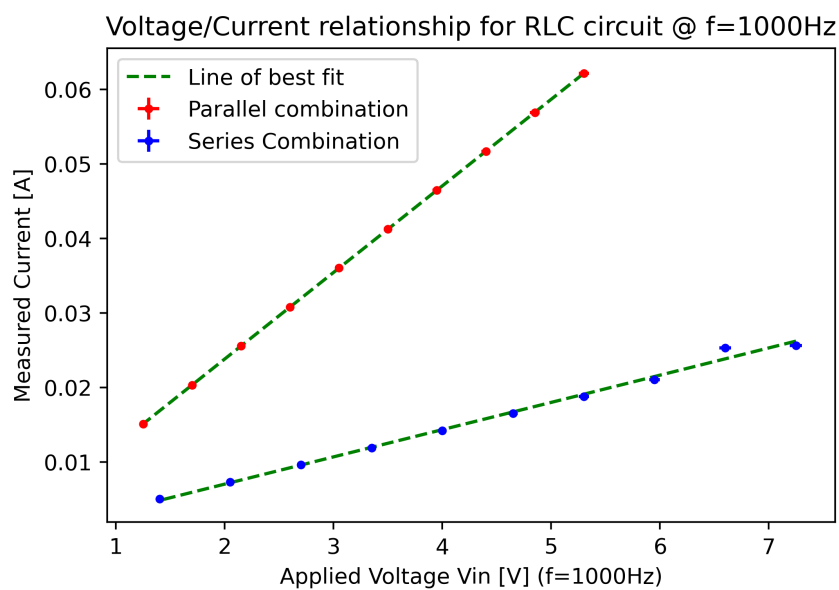
Exp. determined value of L: 0.010149913276691524H



Exp. determined value of C: 0.463904192751495 uF



Part 2:



$|Z|^2$ in Parallel: 84.01568416476171

$|Z|^2$ in Series: 280.4649713606933

Measured Current I_L , I_C : 0.07372, 0.02155

Expected Currents I_L , I_C : 0.07716648308187195, 0.01544841884152656

Measured Voltages V_L , V_C : 1.7645, 8.852

Expected Voltages V_L , V_C : 1.7754422107926813, 5.474557789207319

It is important to note that Fig. 3's second last data point appears to be escaping the trend line. This was noted during the procedure and it was determined that this was due to an error in the function generator.