## Tentamen

## EEM076 Elektriska Kretsar och Fält, D2

Examinator: Max Ortiz Catalan

31 May 2017 kl. 08.30-12.30, sal: "Maskin"-salar

Förfrågningar: Max Ortiz Catalan, phone: 0708461065

Lösningar: Anslås måndagen den 5 juni på institutionens anslagstavla, plan 5.

Resultat: Rapporteras in i Ladok

Granskning: Torsdag 15 juni kl. 10.00 - 11.00, rum 3311.

Plan 3 i ED-huset (Lunnerummet),

korridor parallell med Hörsalsvägen.

Bedömning: En korrekt och välmotiverad lösning med ett tydligt angivet svar ger full poäng.

## Hjälpmedel

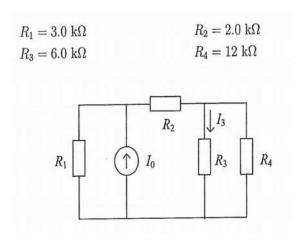
- Typgodkänd miniräknare
- Beta Mathematics Handbook
- Physics Handbook

Betygsgränser (6 uppgifter om vardera 3 poäng).

Poäng	0-7.5	8-11	11.5-14.5	15-18
Betyg	U	3	4	5

[SV] Likströmskretsen i figuren innehåller en oberoende strömkälla och fyra resistanser. Strömmen genom resistans  $R_3$  är  $I_3=4.0~mA$ . Beräkna värdet på den likström  $I_0$  som källan levererar.

[EN] The DC circuit in the figure contains an independent power source and four resistances. The current through resistance  $R_3$  is  $I_3 = 4.0 \, mA$ . Calculate the DC value of the  $I_0$  supplied by the source.

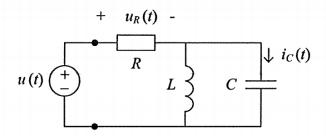


2)

[SV] En växelströmskrets har ett utseende enligt figur. Beräkna strömmen  $i_C(t)$  samt spänningen  $u_R(t)$  i kretsen. Antag sinusformat stationärtillstånd.

[EN] The figure shows an AC circuit. Calculate the current  $i_C(t)$  and the voltage  $u_R(t)$  in the circuit. Assume sinusoidal stationary state.

$$u(t) = 10\cos(\omega t + 30^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$
  $R = 10 \Omega$   
 $\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$   $L = 1.0 \text{ H}$   
 $C = 20 \text{ mF}$ 



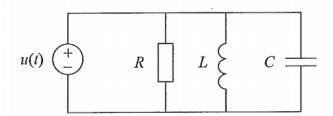
[SV] Växelströmskretsen i figuren består av en spänningskälla samt en impedans Z uppbyggd av tre parallellkopplade kretselement (R, L och C). Antag sinusformat stationärtillstånd.

- a. Beräkna den medeleffekt som spänningskällan avger.
- b. Beräkna den reaktiva effekt som spänningskällan avger.

[EN] The AC power circuit in the figure consists of a voltage source and an impedance Z built up of three parallel-connected circuit elements (R, L and C). Assume sinusoidal stationary state.

- a) Calculate the average power that the voltage source emits.
- b) Calculate the reactive power that the voltage source emits.

$$R=50~\Omega$$
 
$$C=10~\mu{\rm F}$$
 
$$L=0.50~{\rm H}$$
 
$$u(t)=500\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t)~{\rm V}$$
 
$$\omega=377~{\rm rad/s}$$



4)

[SV] Växelströmskretsen i figuren består av en spänningskälla samt en impedans Z uppbyggd av två resistanser och en kapacitans. Beräkna den medeleffekt som upptas av impedansen Z. Antag sinusformat stationärtillstånd med  $u_s(t) = 12\cos(4000t + 45^\circ)V$ .

[EN] The AC power circuit in the figure consists of a voltage source and an impedance Z made up of two resistances and a capacitance. Calculate the average power across the impedance Z. Assume sinusoidal stationary state with  $u_s(t) = 12\cos(4000t + 45^\circ)V$ .

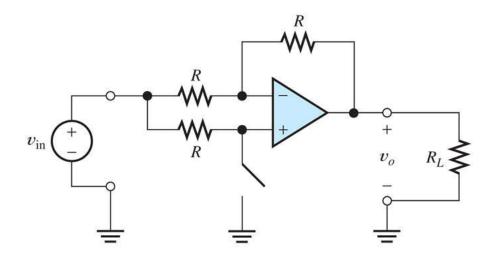
$$R = 2.0 \Omega$$
  $C = 250 \mu F$   $u_s(t) \stackrel{+}{\longrightarrow} 2R$   $C$ 

[SW] Hitta spänningsförstärkning och ingångsimpedans för strömbrytaren

- a) Öppen
- b) Stängd

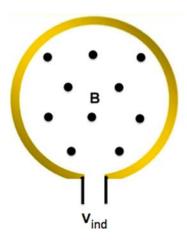
[EN] Find voltage gain and input impedance considering the switch

- a) Open
- b) Closed

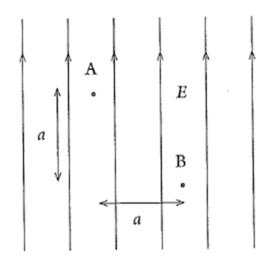


[SV]

a) En UHF-TV-loopantenn har en diameter av 11 cm. **B**-fältet på en TV-signal är normalt till planet för loopen och vid en viss tid ändras dess magnitud med en hastighet av 0,16 T / s. Magnetfältet är homogent. Vilken spänning v<sub>ind</sub> induceras i antennen? Markera riktning av den inducerade strömmen. (2p)



**b)** De två punkterna A och B är belägna i ett homogent elektriskt fält E enligt figuren. Bestäm spänningen  $U_{ab}$  när E=100~V/m och a=0.2m. (1p)



Elekhijka krebar f Tölt D1, eem 076 140116

$$R_1 = 3.0 \text{ kJ}_2$$
  
 $R_2 = 2.0 \text{ kJ}_2$   
 $R_3 = 6.0 \text{ kJ}_2$   
 $R_4 = 12 \text{ kJ}_2$   
 $R_4 = 12 \text{ kJ}_2$   
 $R_5 = 4.0 \text{ mA}_5$ 

$$\begin{array}{lll}
V_{4} &= I_{3} R_{3} \\
I_{4} &= V_{4} \\
I_{2} &= I_{3} + I_{4} &= I_{3} + I_{3} P_{3} \\
I_{2} &= I_{3} + I_{4} &= I_{3} + I_{4} P_{4}
\end{array}$$

$$V_{1} = I_{2}R_{2} + I_{3}R_{3} = R_{2}I_{3}\left(1 + \frac{R_{3}}{R_{4}}\right) + I_{3}R_{3} =$$

$$= I_{3}\left[R_{2} + \frac{R_{2}R_{3}}{R_{4}} + R_{3}\right]$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{U_{1}}{R_{1}} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{E_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}R_{4}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} \right]$$

$$I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}R_{4}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}R_{4}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}R_{4}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}R_{4}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{4}} \right] = I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} = I_{3} \left[ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{P_{3}}{R_{1}} \right]$$

$$=4.0\cdot10^{3}\left[\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2.6}{3.12}+\frac{6}{3}+1+\frac{6}{12}\right]=18.10^{-3}A$$

$$U_{4} = 4.6 = 24 V$$

$$T_{4} = \frac{24}{12.10^{3}} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$T_{2} = T_{3} + T_{4} = 6 \text{ mA}$$

 $I_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{5} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{5} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{8} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{5} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{8} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{1} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{2} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{3} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{4} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{5} = \frac{12}{7}$   $V_{7} = \frac{1$ 

$$I_1 = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{36}{3163} = 12 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_0 = I_1 + I_2 = 12 + 6 = 18 \text{ mA}$$

jw-transformera notet u(t)=500 /2 Los (wt) V W= 377 1/5 V TR YIL YIC V TR I jul & juc T R=50 D C= 10 MF L= 0,5 H 2 Kölla X RLC-nat Den effelet som källan avger = den effekt som forbrukas i RLC-nåtet ay Enclast R herr en medeleffelet #0.  $S_{1} = \frac{1}{2}UI_{R}^{*} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{UU^{*}}{R^{*}} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}\frac{12}{12}\frac{(50012)^{2}}{12}$ = 5,0.103 W = Pe ° Kallan anger mælet effekte. 5,0 km b, Realefiv ellelet endast i Loch C  $S_{L} + S_{C} = \frac{1}{2}UF_{L}^{*} + \frac{1}{2}UF_{c}^{*} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{101^{2}}{2^{*}} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{101^{2}}{2^{*}}$  $Z_{L}^{*} = -j\omega L = -j377.05 = jZ_{c}^{*} = j\omega c = \frac{1}{377.10.10^{6}}$  $S_{L}+S_{C}=\frac{(\sqrt{2}.500)^{2}(\frac{2}{377}-\frac{2}{377}-\frac{377.10.15^{6}}{2})=\frac{1384}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$ 00 Sp. Fallin avgg reubtra effelden 384 VA. 9 Skenber effekt S=VP+B=VPe+0= = \suco = 38422 = 5015 VA

$$U_{5}(t) = 12 \cos(\omega t + 45^{\circ}) V$$

$$\omega = 4000 \operatorname{rad/5}$$

$$R = 2.0 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{4.18.250.15^{6}}$$

$$Z = 2R/(R + \frac{1}{10c}) = \frac{2R(R + \frac{1}{10c})}{2R + R + \frac{1}{10c}} = \frac{4(2-j)}{6-j} = \frac{4(2-j)(6+j)}{(6-j)(6+j)} = \frac{4(12+1-i6+i2)}{37} = \frac{4(13-i4)}{37}$$

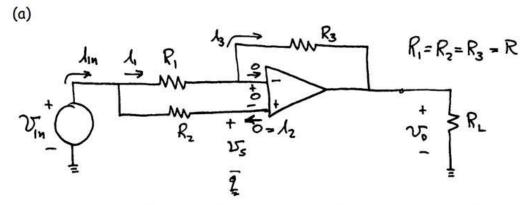
Z mottager komplex effeld 
$$S = P + iQ$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} U_s I^* = \frac{1}{2} U_s \left(\frac{U_s}{Z}\right)^* = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{Z^*} \cdot \frac{Z}{Z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{|Z|^2} \cdot \frac{Z}{Z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{|Z|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_s|^2}{|U_s|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

$$|Z| = \frac{4}{37}\sqrt{13^2+4^2} \approx 147$$

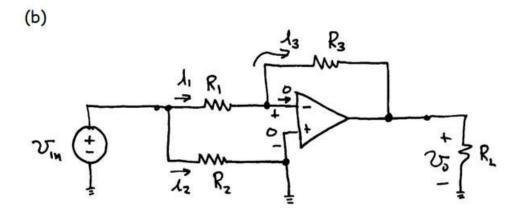
Medelessel  $P = \text{Re} \left\{ S \right\} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{|U_S|^2}{|Z|^2} \cdot \text{Re} \left\{ Z \right\} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{12^2}{|47|^2} \cdot \frac{4}{37} \cdot 13 = 46.8 \text{ W}$ 



 $v_s = v_{\rm in} + R_2 i_2 = v_{\rm in}$  (Because of the summing-point restraint,  $i_2 = 0$ .)

$$\dot{i_1} = \frac{v_{\text{in}} - v_{\text{s}}}{R_1} = 0$$
 (Because  $v_{\text{s}} = v_{\text{in}}$ .)  $\dot{i_{\text{in}}} = \dot{i_1} - \dot{i_2} = 0$ 

$$\dot{i_3} = \dot{i_1} = 0 \quad v_o = R_3 \dot{i_3} + v_{\text{s}} = v_{\text{in}} \quad \text{Thus, } A_{\text{v}} = \frac{v_o}{v_{\text{in}}} = +1 \text{ and } R_{\text{in}} = \frac{v_{\text{in}}}{\dot{i_{\text{in}}}} = \infty.$$

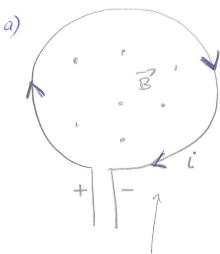


(Note: We assume that  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3$ .)

$$\dot{i_1} = \frac{v_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{v_{in}}{R} \qquad \dot{i_2} = \frac{v_{in}}{R_2} = \frac{v_{in}}{R} \qquad \dot{i_{in}} = \dot{i_1} + \dot{i_2} = \frac{2v_{in}}{R} \qquad R_{in} = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\dot{i_3} = \dot{i_1} = \frac{v_{in}}{R_1} \qquad v_o = -R_3\dot{i_3} = -\frac{R_3}{R_1}v_{in} = -v_{in} \qquad A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = -1$$



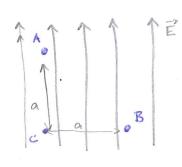


$$\frac{dB}{dt} = 0.16t \frac{T}{s}$$



$$A = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$$

(d



- inget expete

$$U_{AB} = \Delta V = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} d\vec{e} = 0 - \int_{C}^{A} \vec{E} d\vec{e} = -\vec{E} \cdot a = -100 \cdot 0_{1} 2 = 0$$