

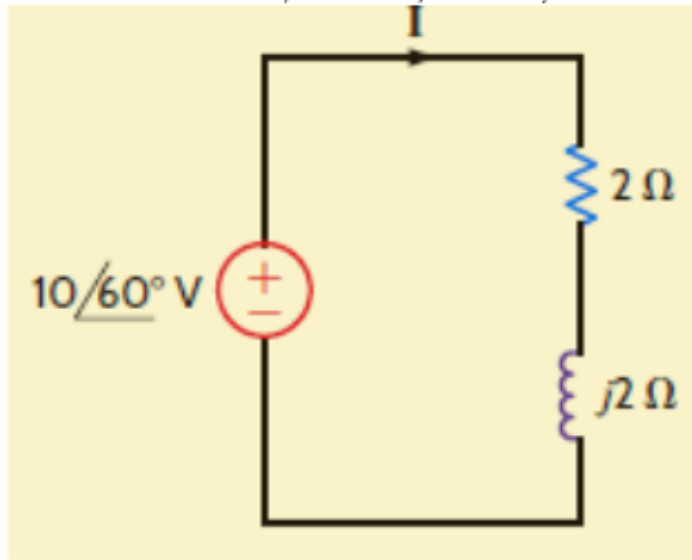
Daniel Delgado Acosta  
Professor Duck Chung  
CSE 4030  
November 2nd, 2022

## **Lab 10: AC Steady State Power Analysis**

### **Introduction**

In this lab, we have to find the voltage, current, and power of two circuits that consist of resistors and inductors. First, we show our work by hand then use Pspice simulation software to check. The purpose of this lab is to understand the instantaneous and average power in ac circuits and compute the real power, reactive power, and power factor in an ac circuit.

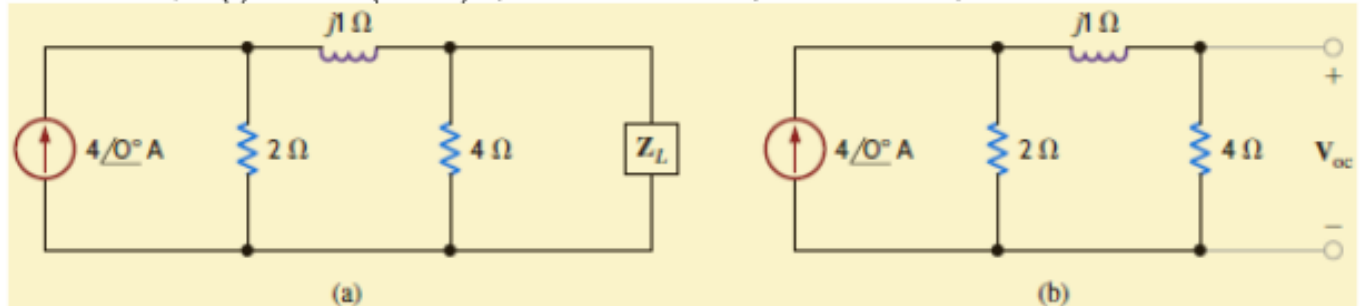
1-1  $V_M = 10V$ ,  $f=60Hz$ ,  $R= 2\Omega$ ,  $L=5.3mH$ .( Ex. 9.2)



### Preparation

1. Find  $v(t)$ ,  $v_L(t)$ ,  $i(t)$ , and  $P_L$  ( .calculate by hand)
2. By using pspice simulation, find  $v(t)$ ,  $v_L(t)$ ,  $i(t)$ , and  $P_L$ .

1-2 Ex.9.5,  $i_s(t) = 4\cos(377t)$  A,  $L1 = 0.00265H$ ,  $R_L = 1.41\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 0.0061687F$

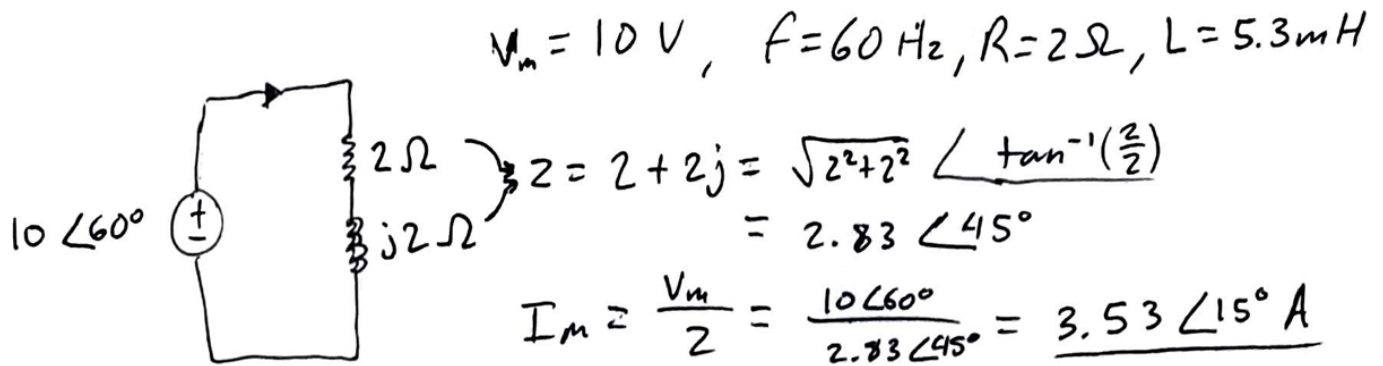


### Preparation

1. Find  $v_L(t)$ ,  $i_L(t)$  and  $P_L$  ( calculate by hand ),
2. By using pspice, find  $p_L(t)$  when  $R_L=1.41\Omega$  and  $5\Omega$ .

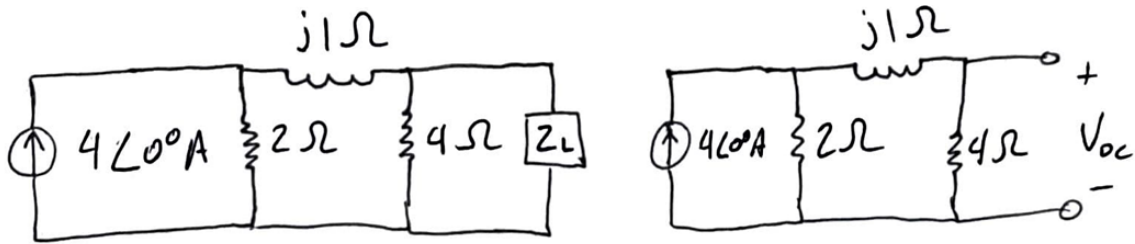
## Hand Written Work

Circuit 1:



$$V_L = 2 I_m = 7.07 \angle 15^\circ \text{ V} \Rightarrow P_L = \frac{1}{2} (7.07)(3.53) = \boxed{12.5 \text{ W}}$$

Circuit 2:



$$I_s(t) = 4 \cos(377t) \text{ A}, L = 0.00265 \text{ H}, R_L = 1.41 \Omega, C_L = 0.0061687 \text{ F}$$

$$\cancel{Z = 6 + j1 = \cancel{8.24 \angle 9.46^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{6-j}{(6+j)(6-j)} = \frac{6-j}{37}} \\ \Rightarrow \cancel{C = \sqrt{\dots}}$$

$$V_{oc} = \frac{4 \angle 0^\circ}{6 + j1} (4) = \underline{5.26 \angle -9.46^\circ \text{ V}}$$

$$Z_{Th} = \frac{4(2 + j1)}{6 + j1} = 1.41 + j0.43 \Omega \Rightarrow Z_L = 1.41 - j0.43 \Omega$$

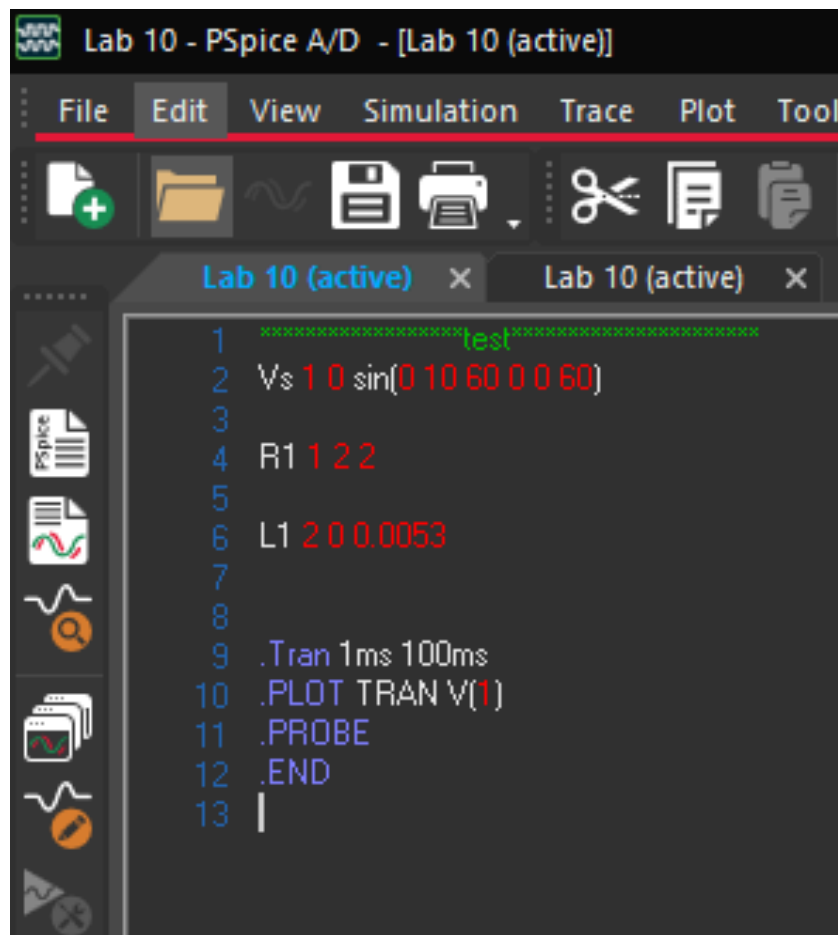
$$I = \frac{5.26 \angle -9.46^\circ}{2.8 \Omega} = \underline{1.87 \angle -9.46^\circ \text{ A}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_L = \frac{1}{2} I_m^2 R_L = \frac{1}{2} (1.87)^2 (1.41) = \boxed{2.47 \text{ W}}$$

## Pspice simulation

Circuit 1:

Code used



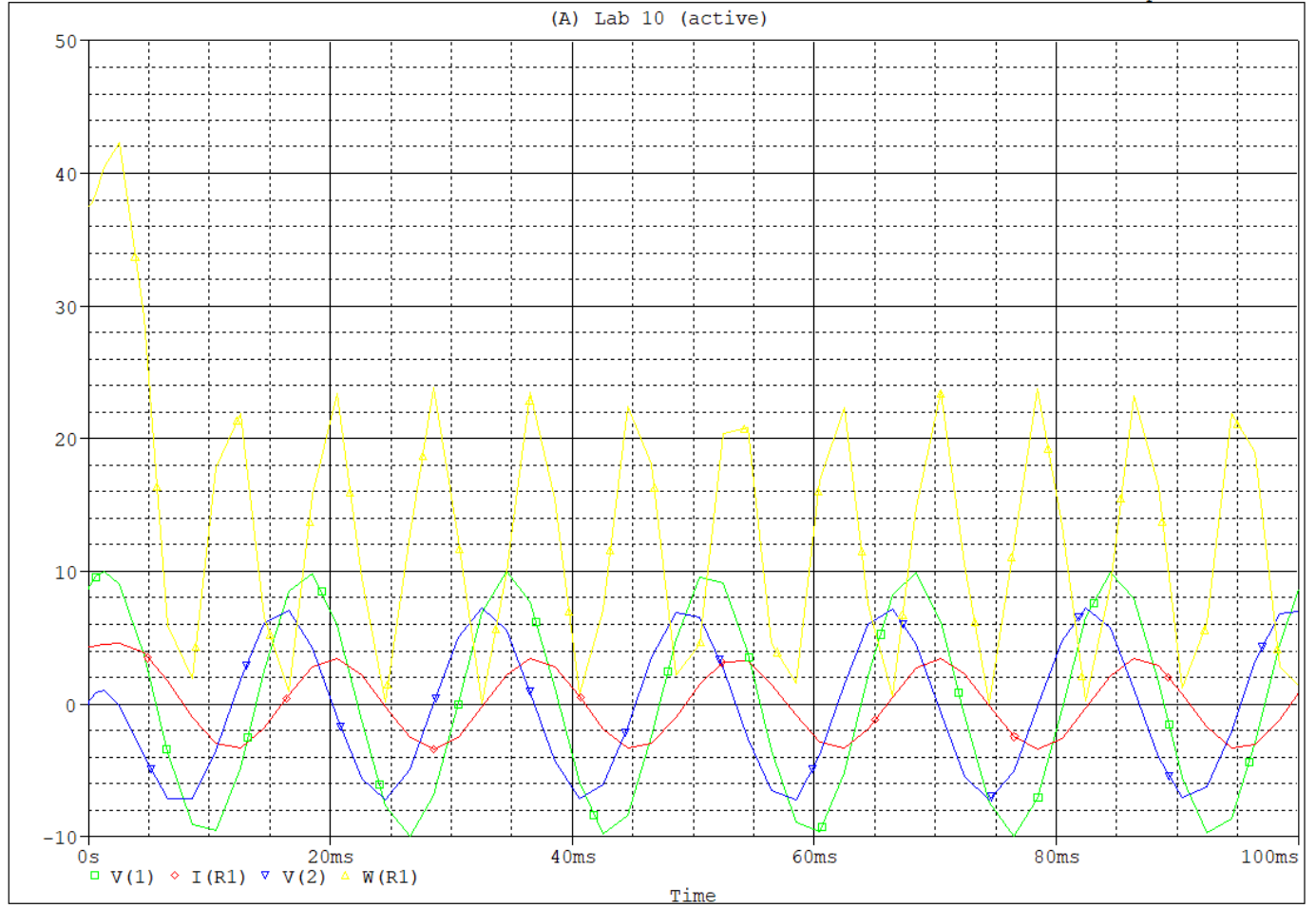
The screenshot shows the PSpice A/D software interface. The title bar reads "Lab 10 - PSpice A/D - [Lab 10 (active)]". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Simulation", "Trace", "Plot", and "Tools". The toolbar contains icons for creating a new file, opening a file, saving, printing, cutting, copying, and pasting. The main workspace displays a circuit simulation code in a text editor. The code is as follows:

```
1  test
2  Vs 1 0 sin(0 10 60 0 0 60)
3
4  R1 1 2 2
5
6  L1 2 0 0.0053
7
8
9  .Tran 1ms 100ms
10 .PLOT TRAN V(1)
11 .PROBE
12 .END
13 |
```

## All traces

Date/Time run: 10/31/22 11:06:46

Temperature: 27.0

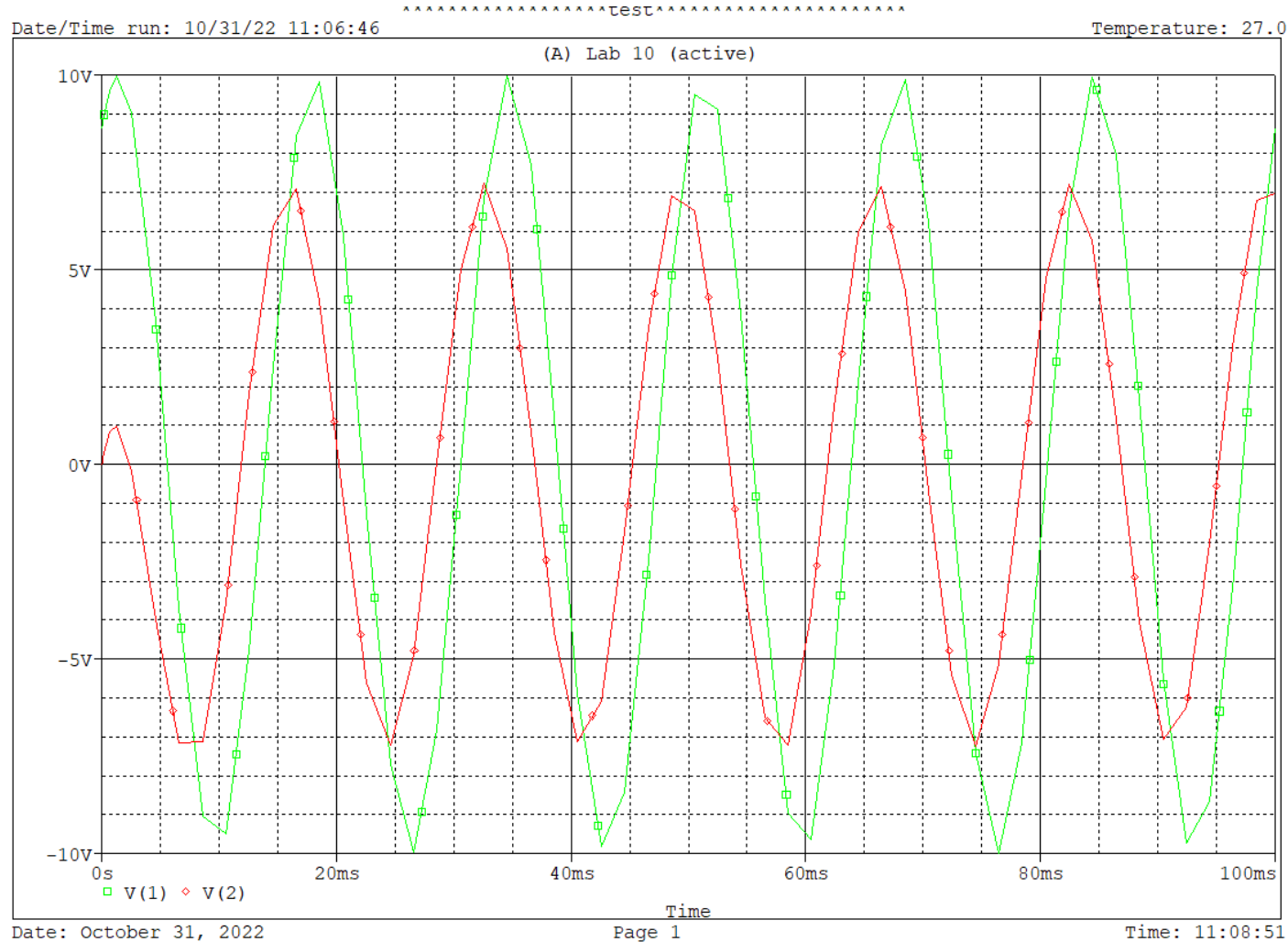


Date: October 31, 2022

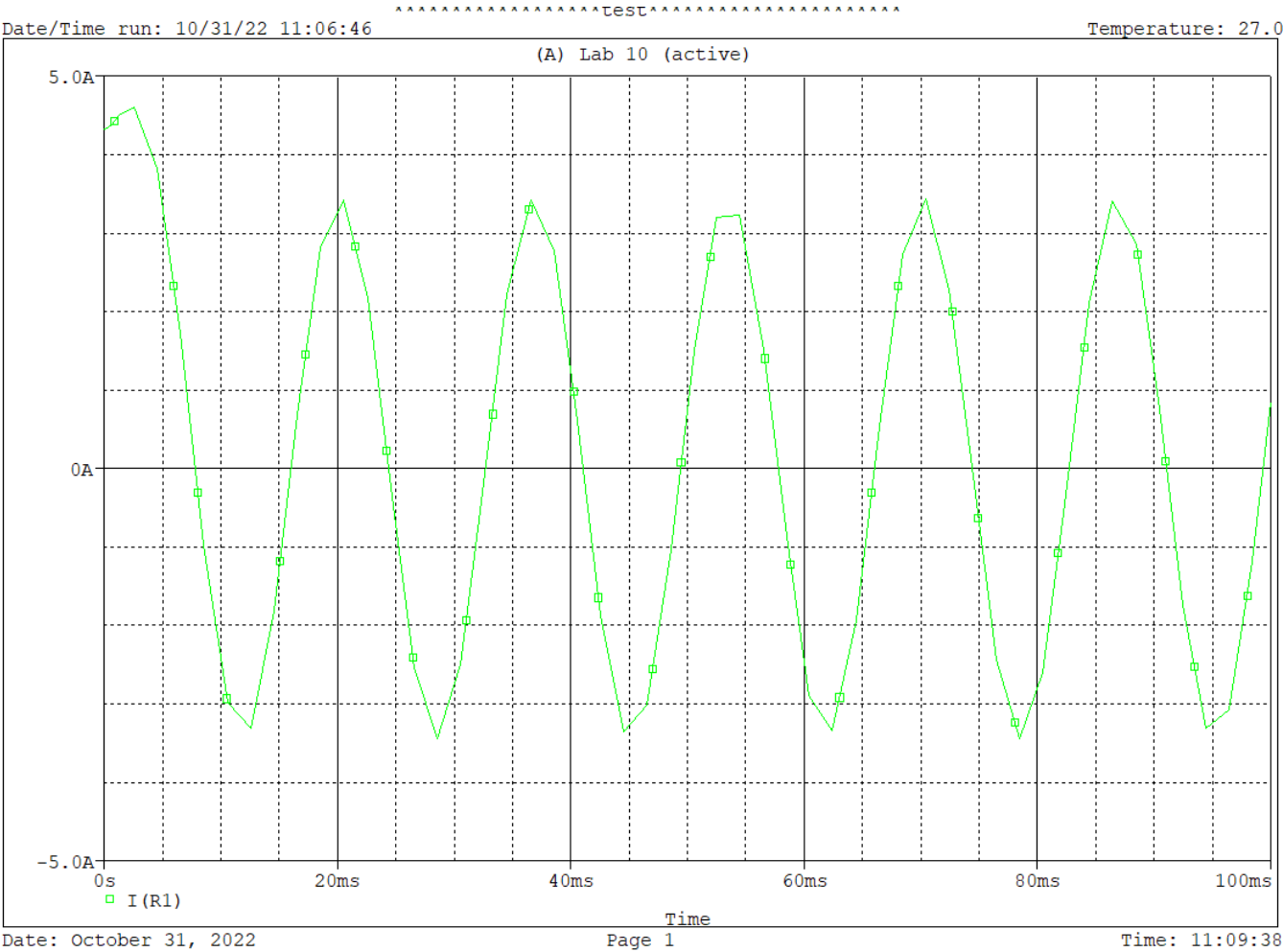
Page 1

Time: 11:07:49

Voltage traces

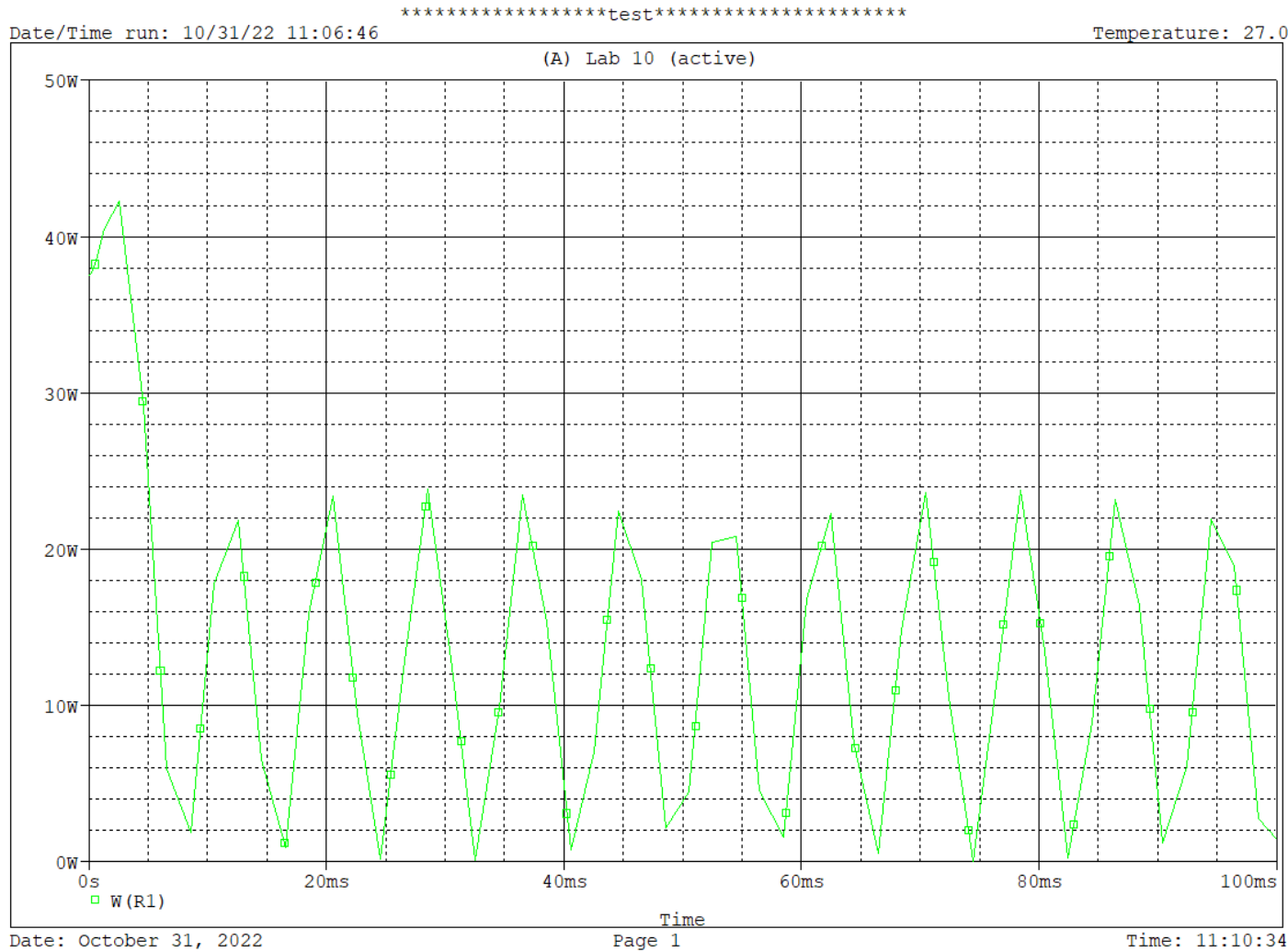


Current trace:



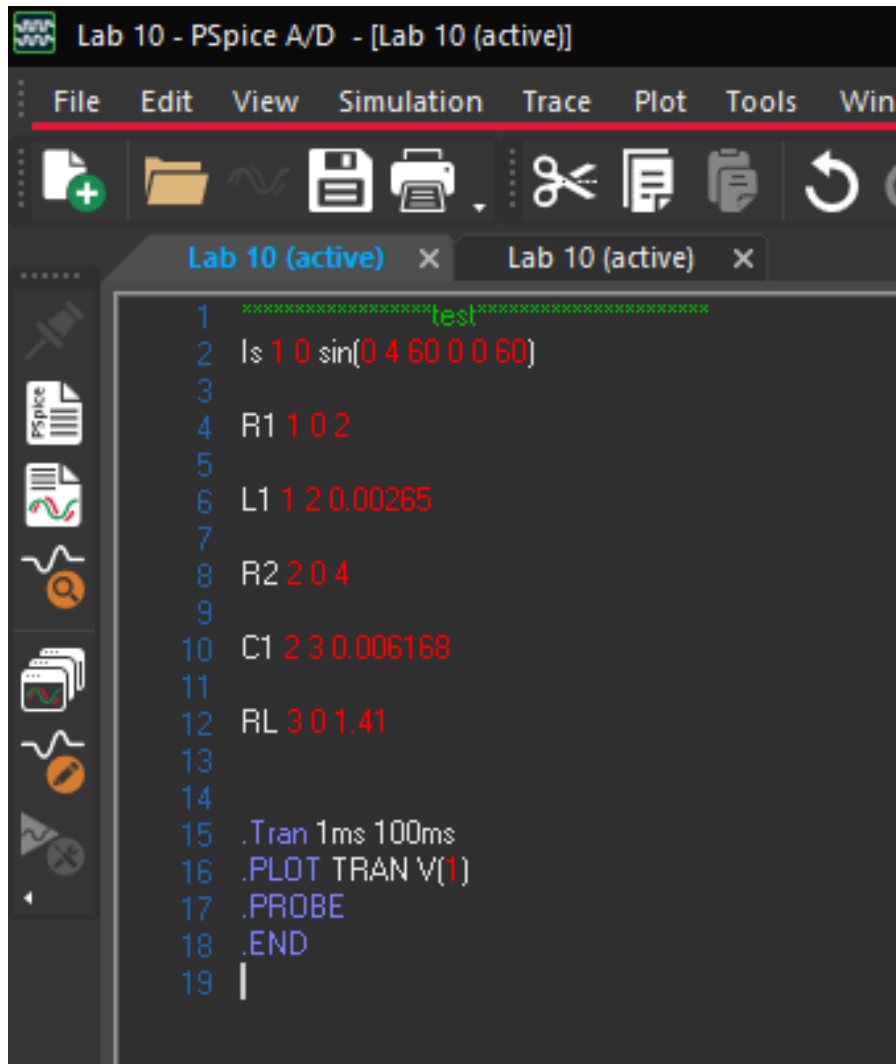


Power trace:



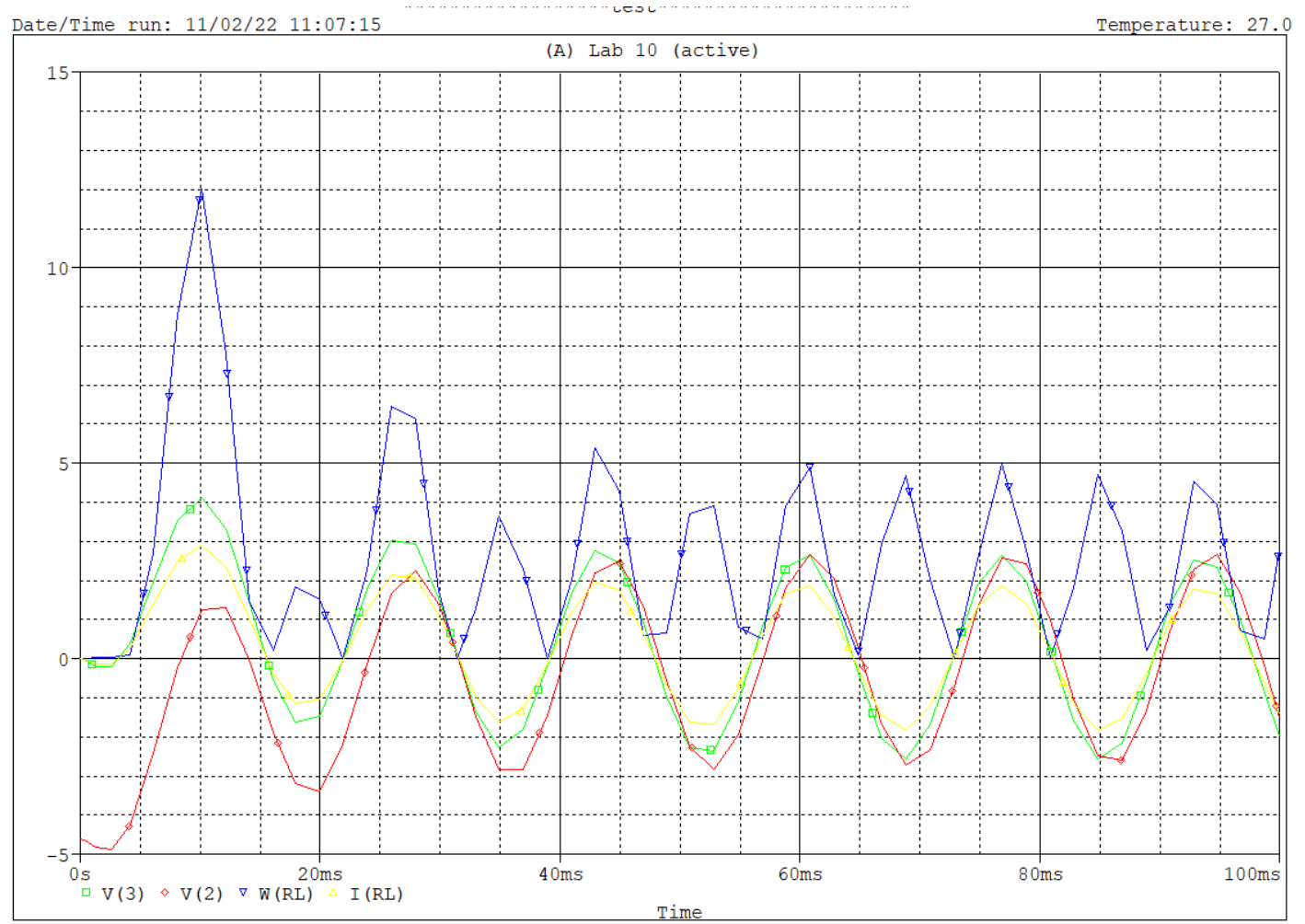
Circuit 2:

Code used



```
1  test
2  Is 1 0 sin(0 4 60 0 0 60)
3
4  R1 1 0 2
5
6  L1 1 2 0.00265
7
8  R2 2 0 4
9
10 C1 2 3 0.006168
11
12 RL 3 0 1.41
13
14
15 .Tran 1ms 100ms
16 .PLOT TRAN V(1)
17 .PROBE
18 .END
19
```

All traces:

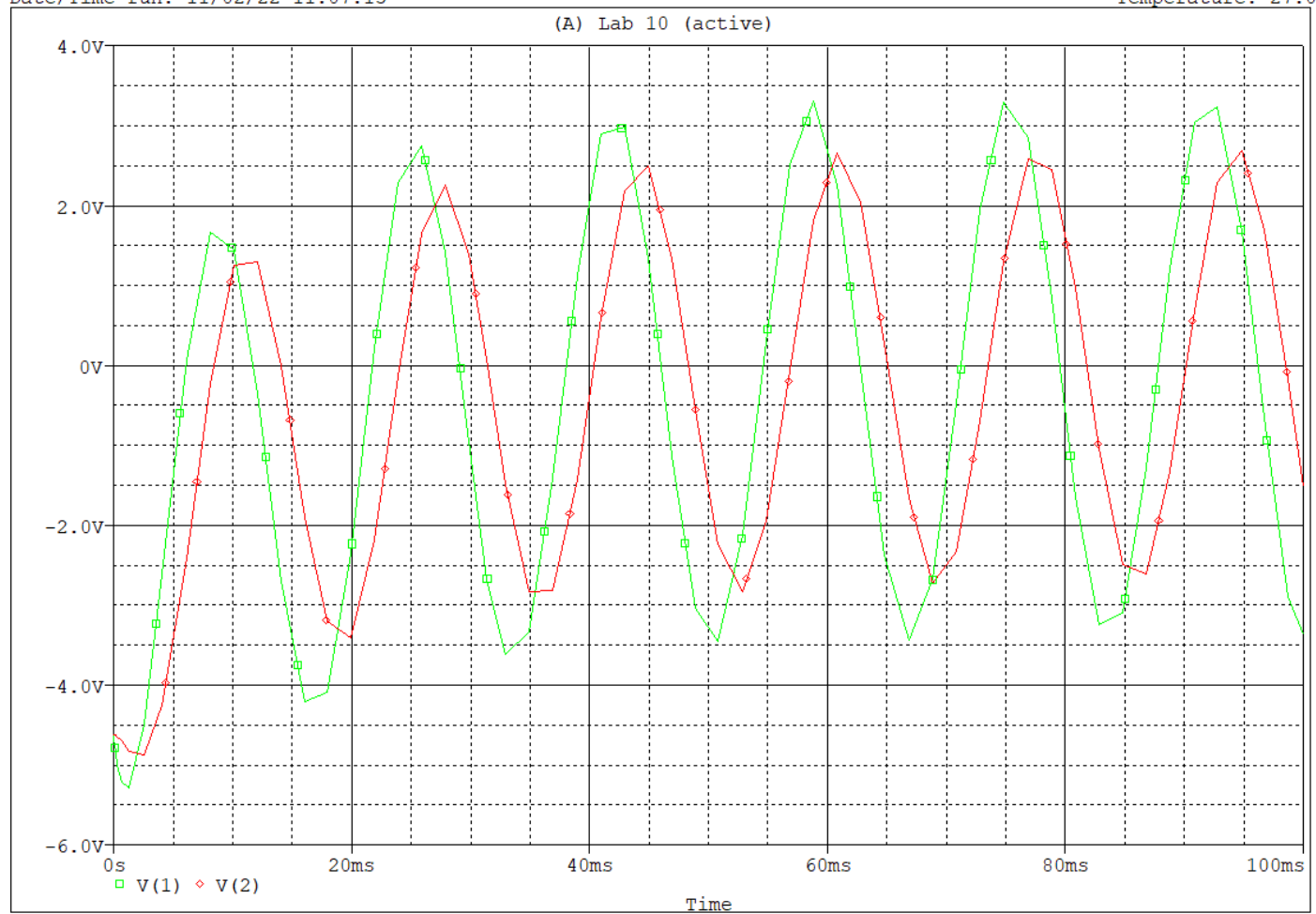


Voltage trace:

Date/Time run: 11/02/22 11:07:15

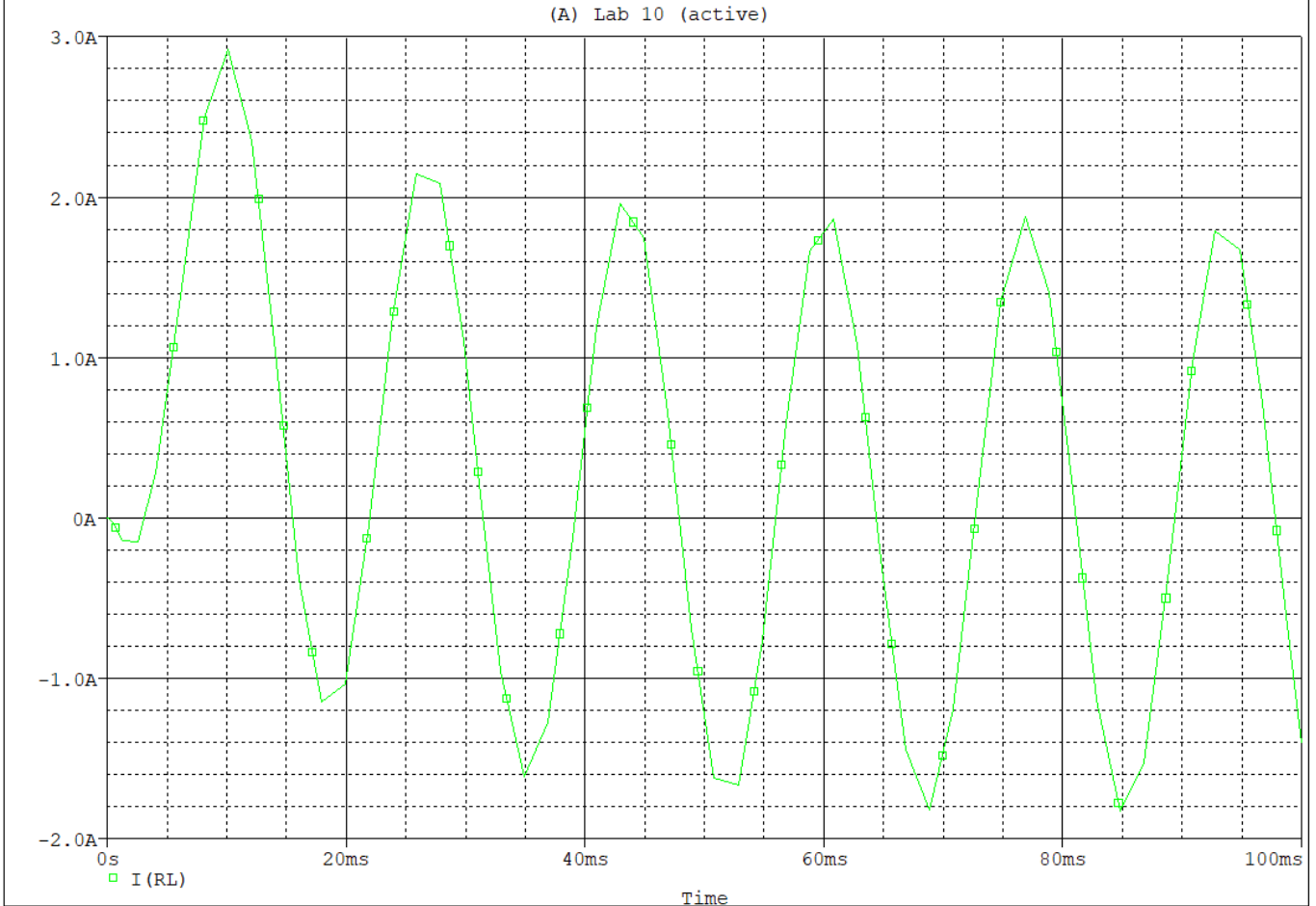
0000

Temperature: 27.0

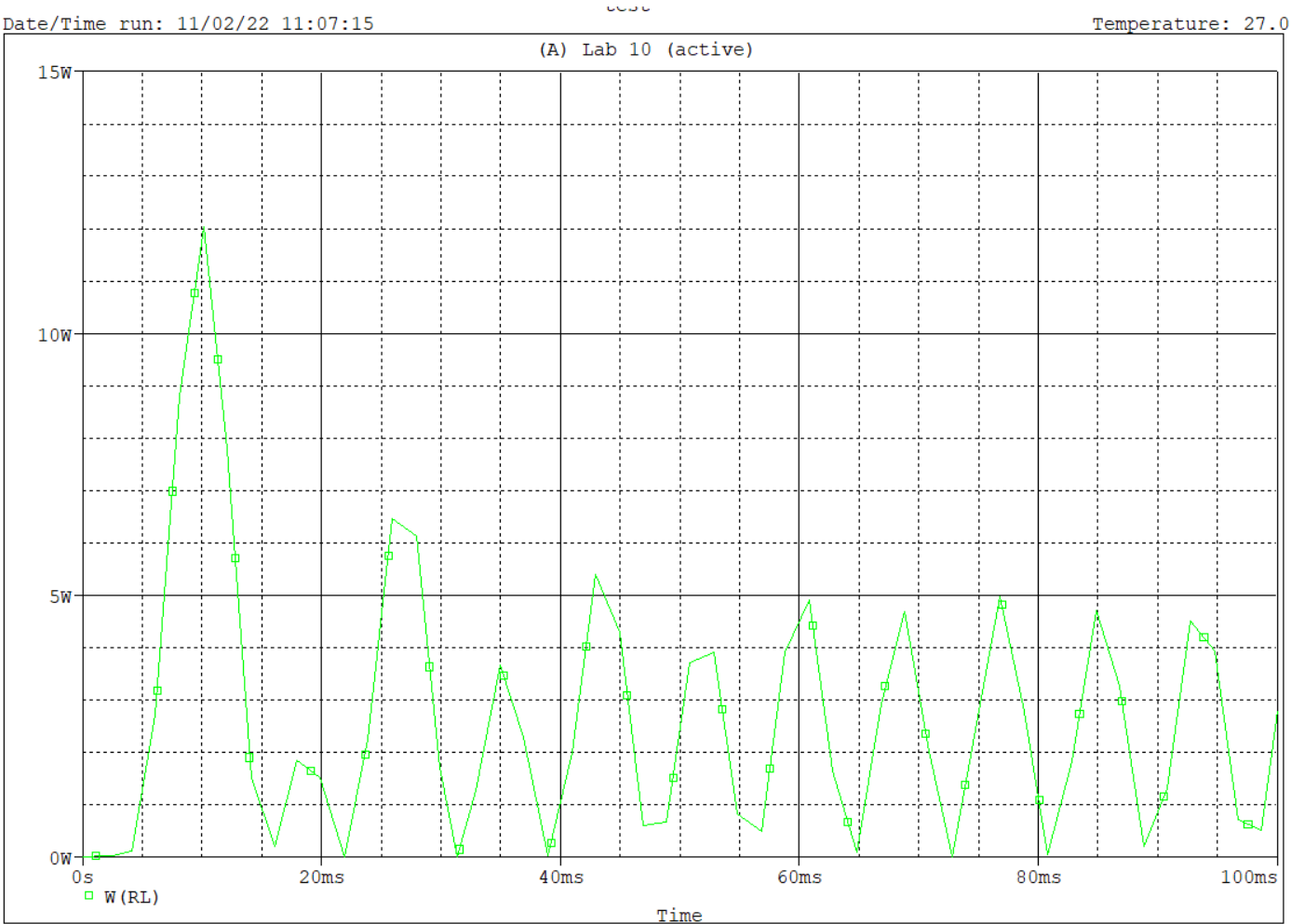


Current traces:

Date/Time run: 11/02/22 11:07:15 ---- Temperature: 27.0



Power trace:



## **Conclusion**

In this lab, I learned how to find the voltage, current, and power over two different circuits. After reviewing the answers obtained from handwritten work and pspice, I can conclude the answers concur and are correct.