



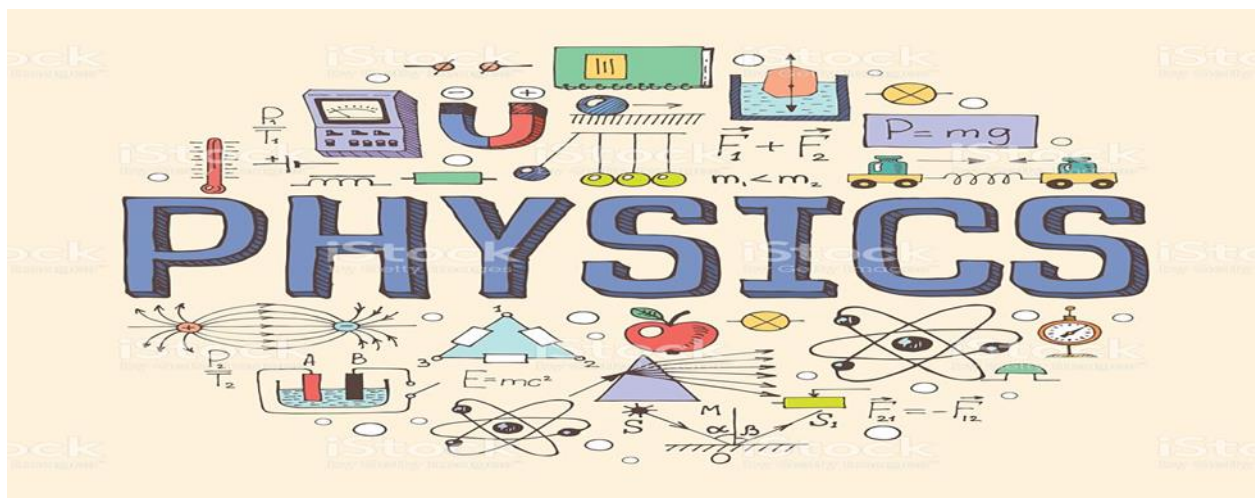
Physics Department

Physics 112

*Report 8*

*Done by :Rayan Ghnimat*

*“The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page.”*



BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY  
Physics Department  
Physics 112

8.5

Experiment Number 8:

IMPEDANCE AND REACTANCE

" على بصيرة الغريب صراط إلى قديمي الحق ذو ركب من بلاد الحجاز كذاي العلم أو ثوب الدين والبري "

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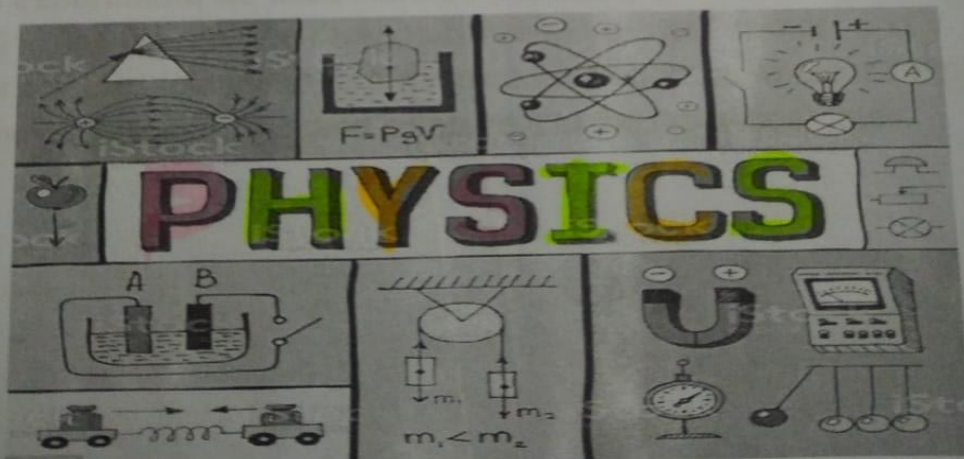
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Section: 6

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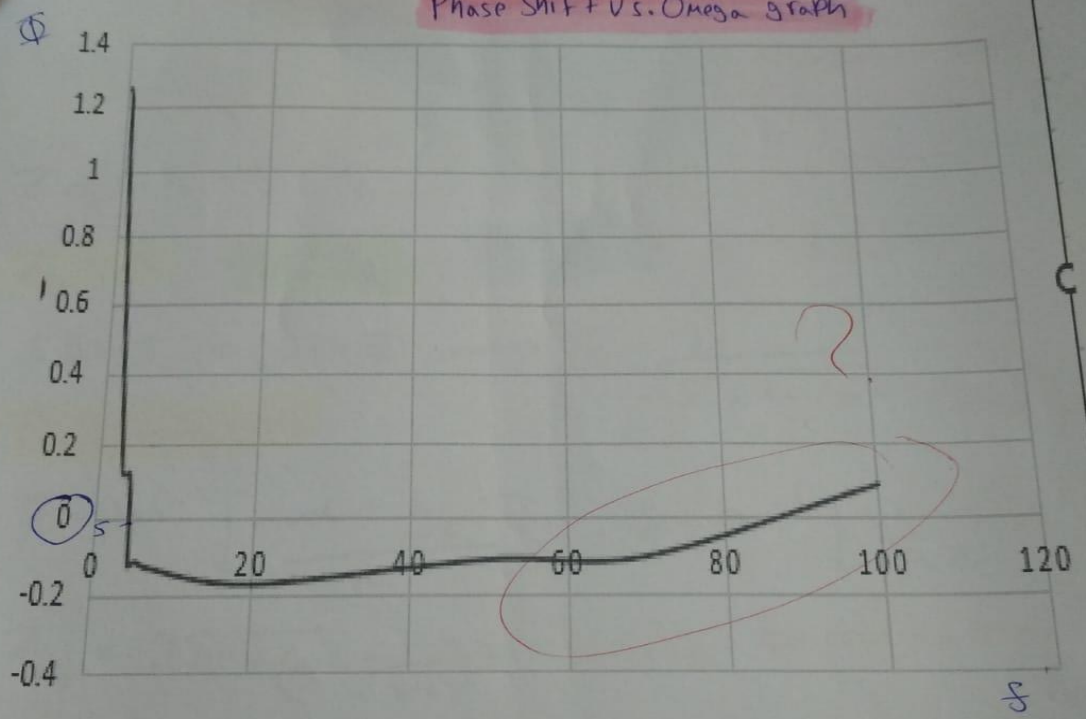
### **Abstract:**

- **The aim of the experiment:** is to show the difference and the similarities between  $V_r$ ,  $V_c$  and  $V_l$  graphs, and to measure the phase shift between each of them and the driving voltage.
- **The method used:** by using the time divisions on the CRO screen within the internal mode, and intercepts within the external mode, to analyze the graphs of our circuit which is powered by the signal generator with AC current.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

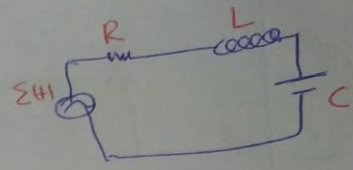
In this experiment, we used the DCO (the input) and Signal Generator (the output) to find the phase difference between  $V_{in}$ , input voltage, and  $V_r$ , resistor voltage, in addition to determine the frequency wherein the phase difference is equal to zero, and compare it to the theoretical value.

Phase Shift vs. Omega graph



# Impedance and Reactance

$$I(t) = \frac{\Sigma(t)}{Z_{eq}}$$



$$Z_{eq} = Z_R + Z_C + Z_L$$

$$Z_R = R, \quad Z_C = \frac{-j}{\omega C}, \quad Z_L = j\omega L \quad \Rightarrow \quad j = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \Phi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_0 = \frac{\Sigma_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$\Phi$ : phase shift

$$\Phi = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{-\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \right], \quad \Phi = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{V_L - V_C}{V_R} \right]$$

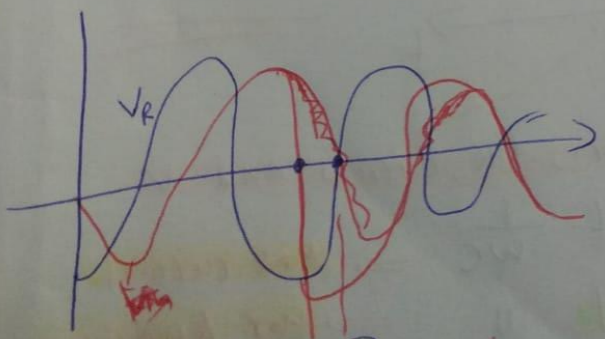
$$Z_{eq} = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_R = \text{circuit current}$$

Circuit Impedance

$1 \text{ rad} = \frac{180}{\pi} \text{ degrees}$

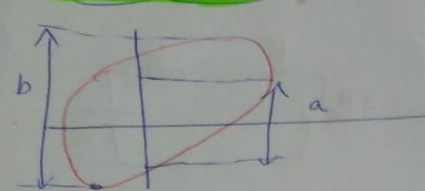
⊗ By Internal Mode

$$\Phi = \omega \Delta t = 2\pi f \Delta t$$



Phase Shift  $\Delta t$

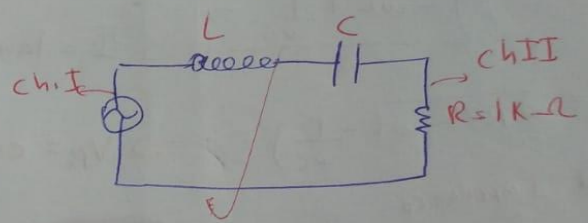
External mode



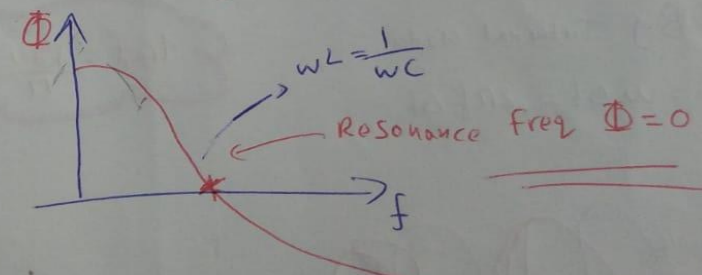
$$\Phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

- $\Rightarrow V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int I(t) dt = \frac{I_0}{\omega C} \sin(\omega t + \Phi)$
- $\Rightarrow V_L = L \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = -\omega L I_0 \sin(\omega t + \Phi)$
- $\Rightarrow V_R = R I(t) = R I_0 \cos(\omega t + \Phi) \Rightarrow$  circuit current.

⊗ Experiment



on semi log paper



⊗ At Resonance frequency,  $\Phi = \text{zero}$ , the current and  $V$  in phase with each other  $\Rightarrow \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow$  Max current

$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$  "Angular Natural frequency"  $\Rightarrow$  Max Amplitude

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$L = 10\text{mH}, C = 0.1\mu\text{F}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times \sqrt{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} = 5032.921 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 5032.921 = 31.6 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\Phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \right) = \left( \frac{\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-31.6 \times 10^3 (10 \times 10^{-3})}{1 \times 10^3} \right)}{\left[ + \frac{1}{31.6 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-7}} \right]} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Phi = 0$$

## EXPERIMENT 8

### Impedance and Reactance

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 Partner's Name: Layan, Aya Partner's No.: 1211429  
 Instructors Name: Khalid eid Section No.: 6  
 Date: 4/1/2023  
 $C = 0.1 \mu F$   $L = 10 \text{ mH}$   $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

Frequency (KHz)	$\Delta t$	$\Omega = 2\pi f$	$\Phi = \omega \Delta t$
0.1	2.5 Ms	628	$2.6 \times 10^{-7}$
0.3	760 Ms	1.884	$1.43 \times 10^{-3}$
0.5	400 Ms	3140	1.256
0.7	280 Ms	4396	1.22
1.0	100 Ms	6280	1.00
3.0	6.4 Ms	18840	0.125
4.0	4.8 Ms	25120	0.120
4.5	4.4 Ms	28260	-0.124
4.8	4 Ms	30144	-0.120
5.0	3.8 Ms	31400	-0.119
5.2	3.6 Ms	32656	-0.117
5.5	3.2 Ms	34540	-0.116
7	3 Ms	43960	-0.131
20	1.4 Ms	175600	-0.175
50.0	360 Ms	314000	-0.113
70.0	240 Ms	439600	-0.1055
100.0	140 Ms	628000	-0.087



### **Conclusion:**

We notice that the phase shift becomes zero when the frequency becomes ~~3~~<sup>4</sup>.0 KHz. and we notice that the input voltage is in phase with the output voltage when using a resistor. And there is a phase shift when using both inductor and capacitor. We can notice the effect of the errors in the semi-log plot of Phase Shift vs. Frequency. But generally, we got good results.

