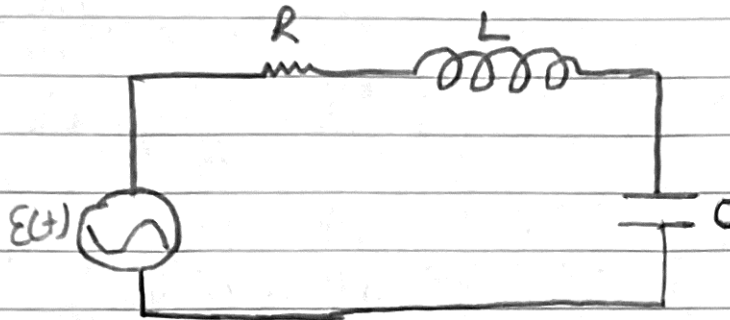


Impedance and Reactance

* Impedance (Z) is a measure of ^{opposing} overall components to electric flow (AC or DC)

* Reactance (X) is a measure of opposing by individual components like inductor and capacitor to electric flow when AC passing through the circuit.

* RLC circuit



* Impedance = Resistance + j Reactance \Rightarrow complex number

$$Z = R + jX, \text{ where } j = \sqrt{-1}$$

* Resistive impedance $Z_R \Rightarrow Z_R = R$

Capacitive impedance $Z_C \Rightarrow Z_C = \frac{-j}{\omega C}$

Inductive impedance $Z_L \Rightarrow Z_L = j\omega L$

a The unit of impedance is the ohm (Ω), $j = \sqrt{-1}$ hence the impedance Z is defined as a complex number

(2)

* i_s, L, C
Capacitive reactance (X_C) $\Rightarrow X_C = \frac{-1}{\omega C}$

Inductive reactance (X_L) $\Rightarrow X_L = \omega L$

* equivalent impedance (Z_{eq})

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

$$= R + j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C}$$

$$Z_{eq} = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

$$Z_{eq} = R + j(X_L + X_C)$$

$$\text{mag } Z_{eq} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L + X_C)^2}$$

$$Z_{eq} = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

* The current passing through The RLC circuit is given by:

$$I(t) = \frac{E(t)}{Z_{eq}} \quad (\text{Generalized Ohm's law})$$

but $I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$, $E(t) = E_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi) = \frac{E_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)}{Z_{eq}}$$

(3)

L, R, C, ω

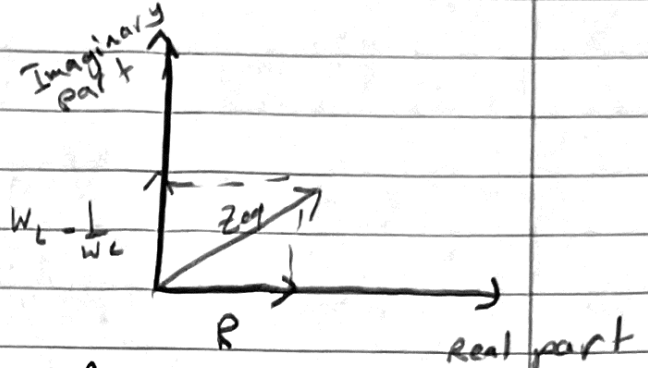
$$I_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{Z_{eq}} \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$

I is max when $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$

$$2\pi f L = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

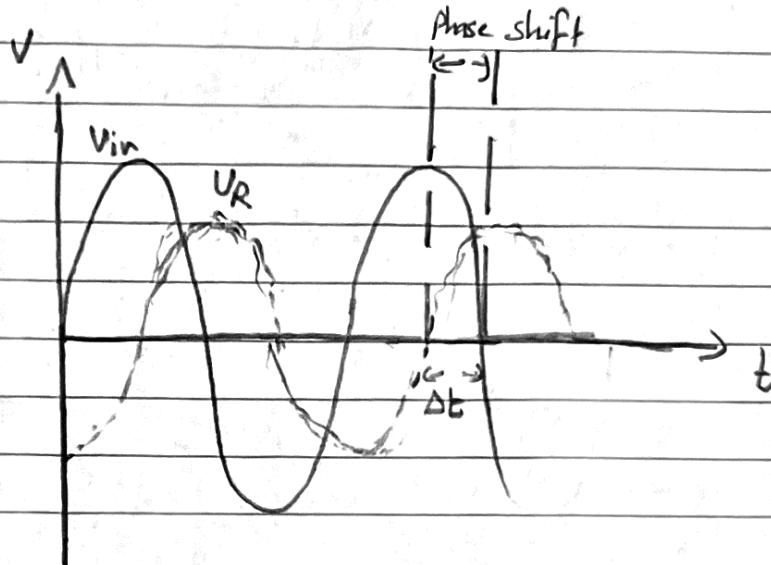
$$\text{resonance } f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R} \right)$$



Where ϕ is the phase shift between the voltage $\varepsilon(t)$ and current $I(t)$

$$\phi = 2\pi f \Delta t$$



It is obvious from the Fig and equation $I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

that the current leads or lags the voltage by a time interval that is dependent on the frequency & cosine function

⇒ In other words, there exists a phase shift

$$\phi = \omega \Delta t \text{ between them}$$

$$\phi = 2\pi f t$$

(4)



$$\star V_L = L \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = L \frac{d(I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi))}{dt}$$

$$V_L = -\omega L I_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\star V_R = RI(t) = R I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

but $\cos \theta = \sin \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}$ أو الكبر

$$\Rightarrow V_R = R I_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\star V_C = \frac{Q}{C}, \quad I = \frac{dQ}{dt} \Rightarrow dQ = I dt \Rightarrow Q = \int I dt$$

$$V_C = \frac{\int I dt}{C} = \frac{\int I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)}{C}$$

$$V_C = \frac{I_0}{C} \frac{1}{\omega} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C = \frac{I_0}{\omega C} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

↳ R, L, C

$$V_L = -\omega L I_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$V_R = R I_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

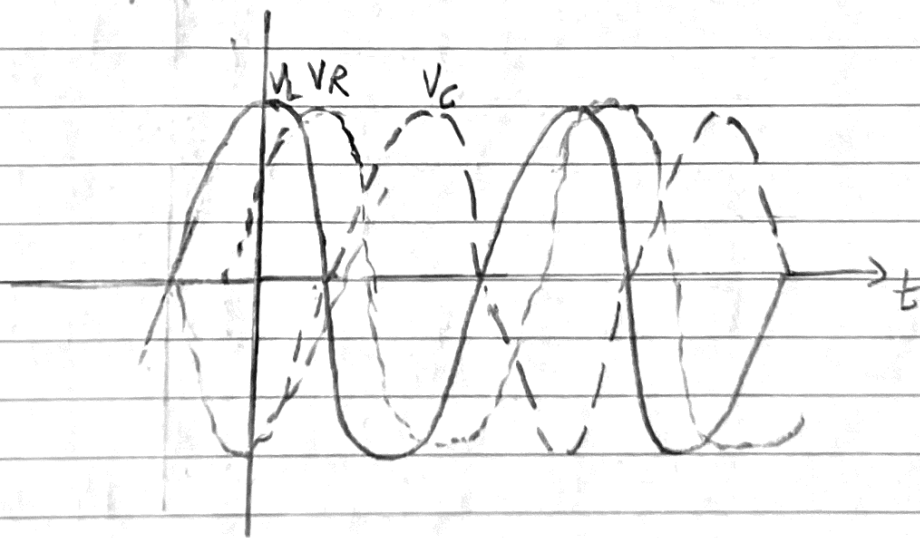
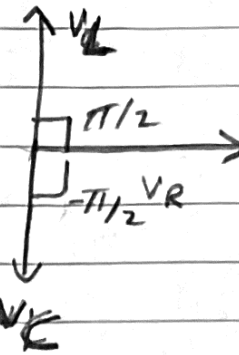
$$V_C = \frac{I_0}{\omega C} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

• phase shift btw V_L and V_R $\frac{\pi}{2}$

• phase shift btw V_R and V_C $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

• Note that $V_R = R I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ also which means that V_R is in phase ($\phi=0$) with $I(t)$

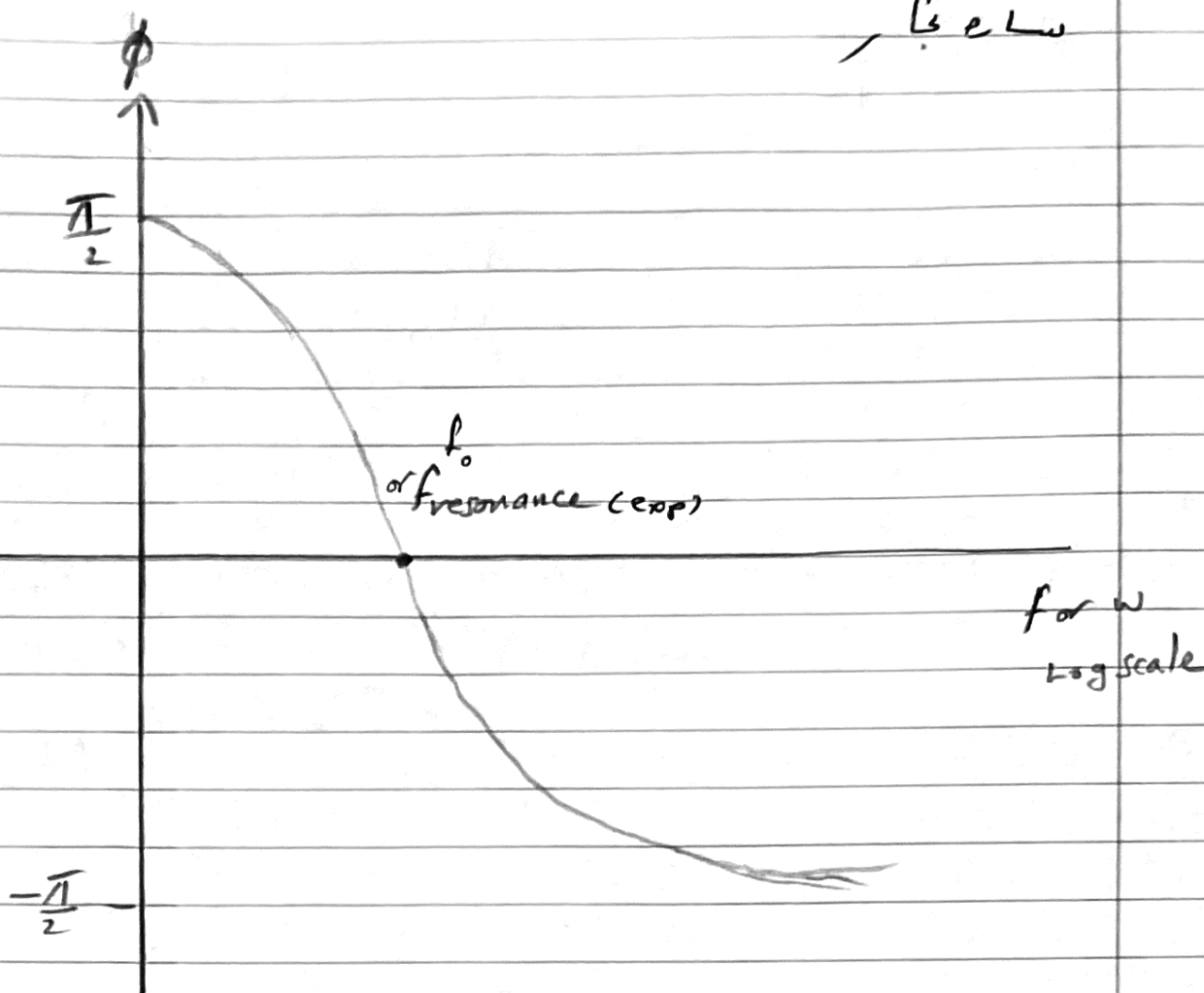
• phase shift btw V_L and V_C is π (out of phase)



Internal mode : x-axis time
y-axis voltage

(7)

, L & C

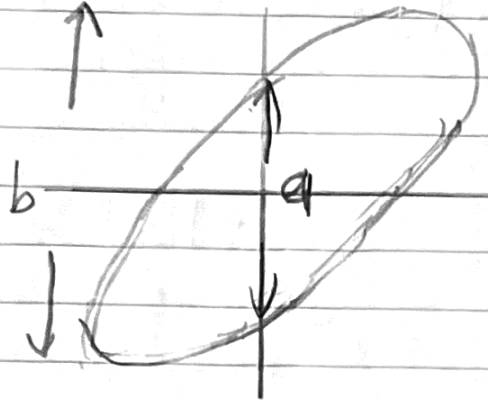


f_0 exp from the graph

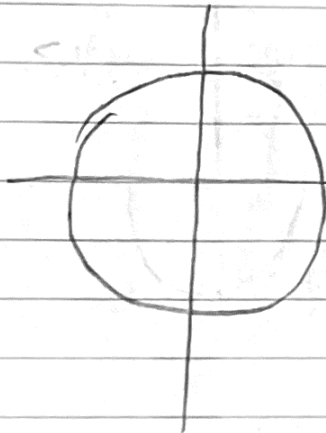
$$f_0 \text{ theo} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

external Mode

No time لا زمن .
Just voltage in .
one axis

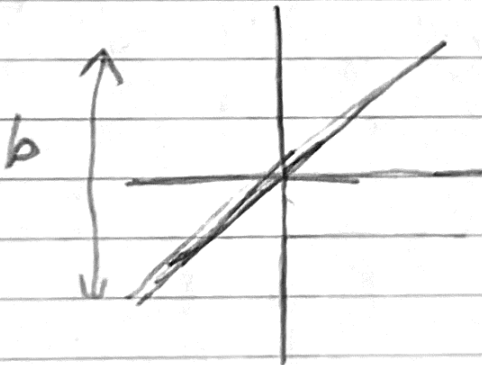


$$\phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$



$$a = b$$

$$\phi = \sin^{-1}\frac{a}{b} = \sin^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$a = 0$$

$$b \neq 0$$

$$\phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{b}\right) = \sin^{-1}0 = 0$$