

LAB RECORD (Weight: 30 %)

Phasor relation & Z determination : Figure 3.6, Steps 1 to 3

R = Ω ., R_p = Ω .
Nominal value of C = 220 nF ,
Measured value of C on RLC-meter =nF @ 1kHz

From the printout

Ch1 voltage V_1 =Volts RMS

Ch2 voltage V_2 =Volts RMS

Ch1 Frequency f =Hz

Time-shift between V_1 & V_2 , Δt =..... μ s

Figures 3.9 , Steps 4 to 6:

RLC-meter measured values (all @ 1kHz):

r = Ω L =mH, C =nF, R=..... Ω

Resonant frequency $f_0 \approx$ Hz

From the printout at **frequency f_1** :

Ch1 voltage V_1 =Volts RMS

Ch2 voltage V_2 =Volts RMS

Ch1 Frequency $f = f_1 = \dots$ Hz

Time-shift between V_1 & V_2 , Δt =..... μ s

From the printout at **frequency f_2** :

Ch1 voltage V_1 =Volts RMS

Ch2 voltage V_2 =Volts RMS

Ch1 Frequency $f = f_2 =$ Hz

Time-shift between V_1 & V_2 , Δt =..... μ s

TA signature:.....

Figure 3.12 , Step 7 :

From the printout at **frequency** $f = \dots\dots\dots\text{Hz}$

Ch1 voltage $V_1 = \dots\dots\dots\text{Volts RMS}$

Ch2 voltage $V_2 = \dots\dots\dots\text{Volts RMS}$

Ch1 Frequency $f = \dots\dots\dots\text{Hz}$

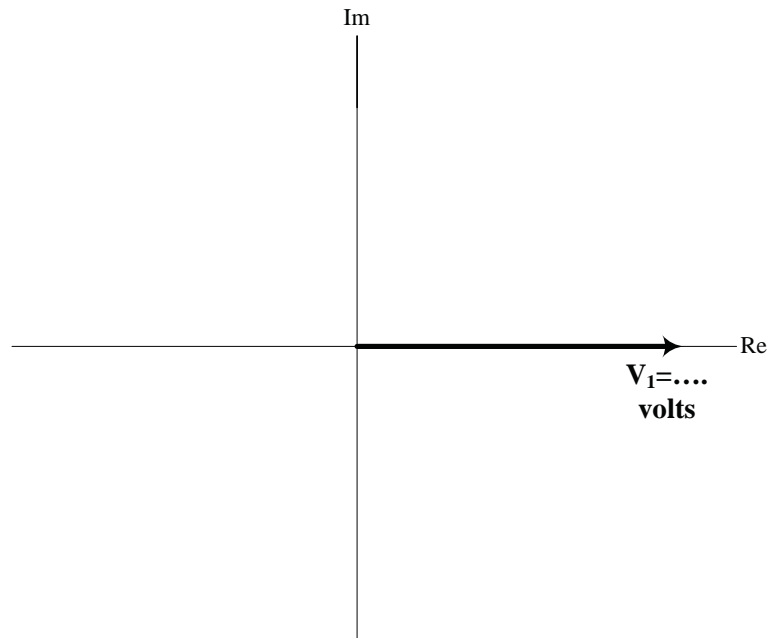
Time-shift between V_1 & V_2 , $\Delta t = \dots\dots\dots\mu\text{s}$

TA signature:.....

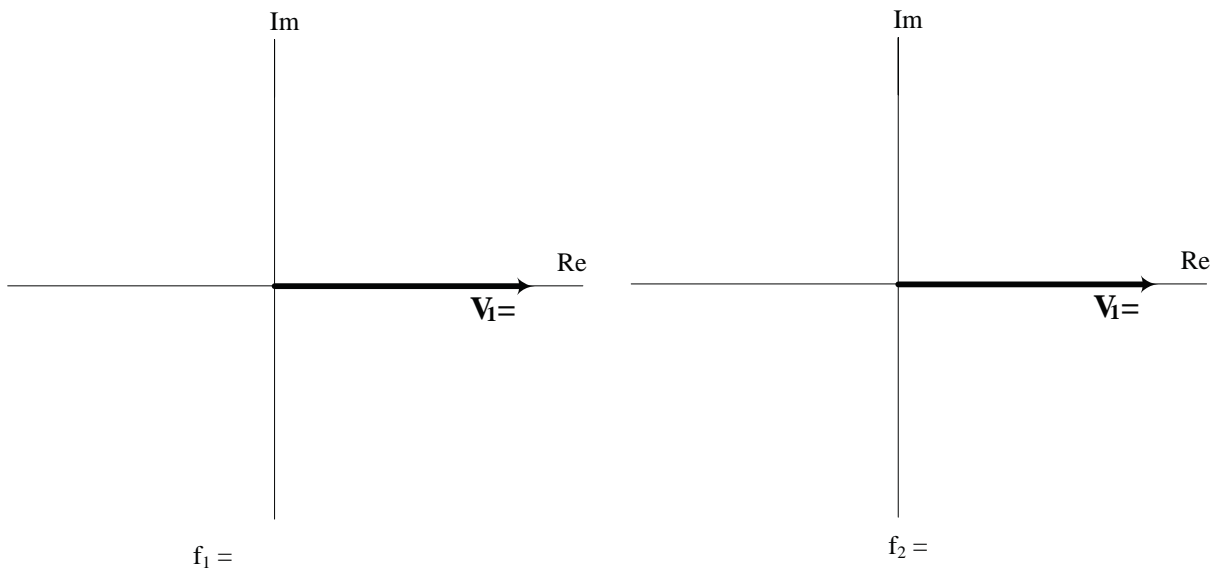
LAB REPORT (Weight: 60%)

Phasor relations :

(a) From the printout data of Step 3, draw the voltage phasors V_1 , V_2 and the current phasor I on the complex co-ordinate plane below. Then draw the phasor $I_p = V_1/R_p$. Graphically obtain V_c by using the KVL phasor relation $V_c = V_1 - V_2$. [Either draw the diagram to 'scale' or use complex-number algebra* on the phasors you have drawn. [* show calculations by the side of the diagram]



(b) From the printout data of Step 6, draw the phasors V_1 and I on the complex co-ordinate plane below for each of the two frequencies used.



Impedance determination: ALL EXPERIMENTAL IMPEDANCE DETERMINATIONS SHOULD USE RMS VOLTAGE AND TIME-SHIFT (cursor0 DATA FROM THE PRINTOUTS)

(a) From the data of Step 3,

Determined value of $Z_{RC} = \dots\dots\dots \angle \dots\dots\dots \Omega$

Magnitude Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Angle Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Comments:

(b) (i) From the data of Step 6,

Sample frequency $f_1 = \dots\dots\dots$ Hz

Determined value of $Z(\omega_1) = \dots\dots\dots \angle \dots\dots\dots \Omega$

Magnitude Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Angle Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

(ii) From the data of Step 6,

Sample frequency $f_2 = \dots\dots\dots$ Hz

Determined value of $Z(\omega_2) = \dots\dots\dots \angle \dots\dots\dots \Omega$

Magnitude Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Angle Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Comments:

(c) From the data of Step 7 :

Frequency $f = \dots\dots\dots$

Determined value of $Z(\omega_2) = \dots\dots\dots \angle \dots\dots\dots \Omega$

Magnitude Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)

= $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Angle Error between determined and nominal values (referred to nominal)

= $\dots\dots\dots$ %

Comments:

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION: [Discuss possible reasons for any differences observed between the experimental results and the 'theoretically' predicted ones. Express, in your own words, what you learned from this experiment.]