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20. Alternating Currents

Gerhard Müller

University of Rhode Island, gmuller@uri.edu

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Abstract

Lecture slides 20 for Elementary Physics II (PHY 204), taught by Gerhard Müller at the University of Rhode Island.

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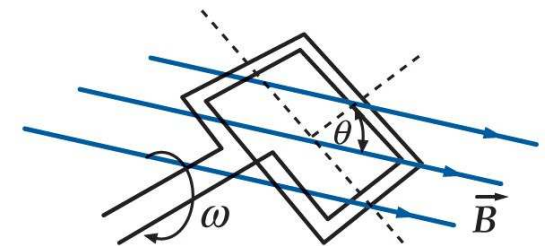
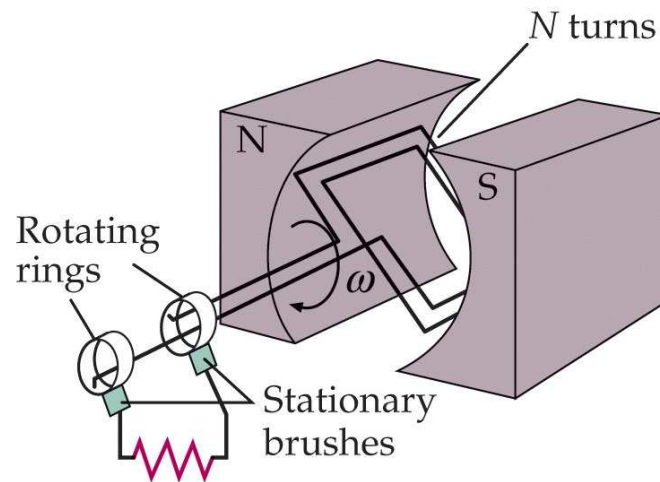
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Alternating Current Generator



Coil of N turns and cross-sectional area A rotating with angular frequency ω in uniform magnetic field \vec{B} .

- Angle between area vector and magnetic field vector: $\theta = \omega t$.
- Flux through coil: $\Phi_B = NBA \cos(\omega t)$.
- Induced EMF: $\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \sin(\omega t)$ with amplitude $\mathcal{E}_{max} = NBA\omega$.
- U.S. household outlet values:
 - $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 120V\sqrt{2} \simeq 170V$
 - $f = 60\text{Hz}$, $\omega = 2\pi f \simeq 377\text{rad/s}$.



Single Device in AC Circuit: Resistor



Voltage of ac source : $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t$

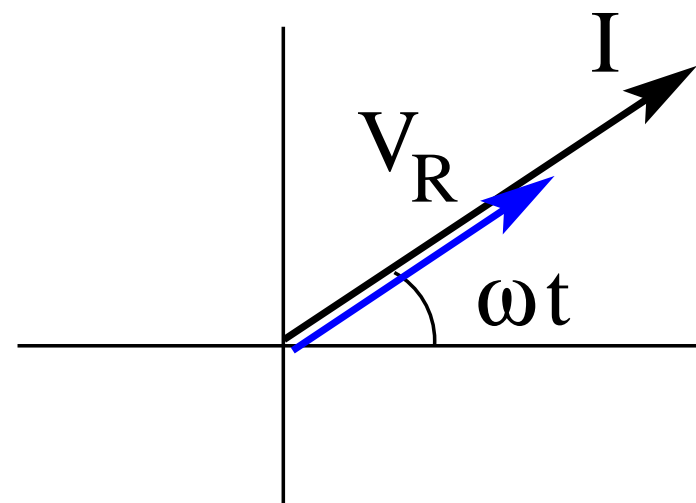
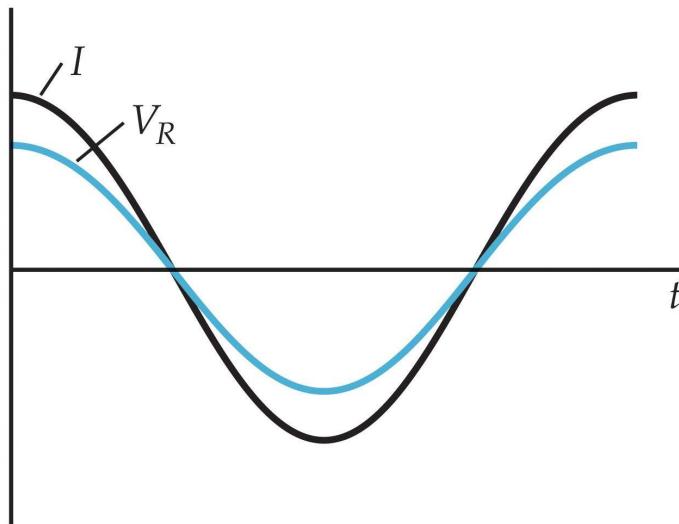
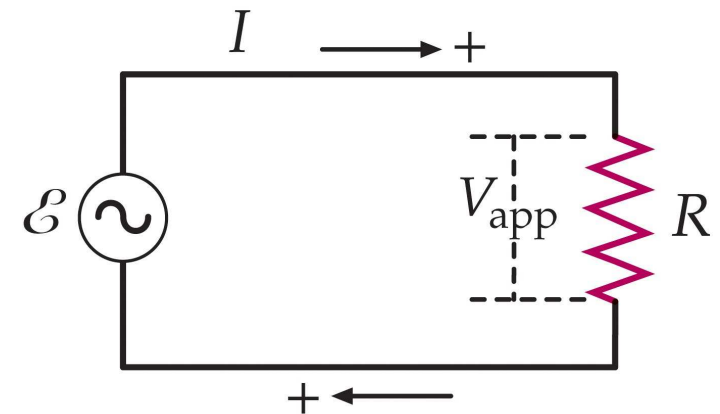
Current through device: $I = I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

Resistor

$$V_R = RI = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t \Rightarrow I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{R} \cos \omega t$$

amplitude: $I_{max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{R}$, phase angle: $\delta = 0$

impedance: $X_R \equiv \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{I_{max}} = R$ (resistance)



Single Device in AC Circuit: Inductor



Voltage of ac source : $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t$

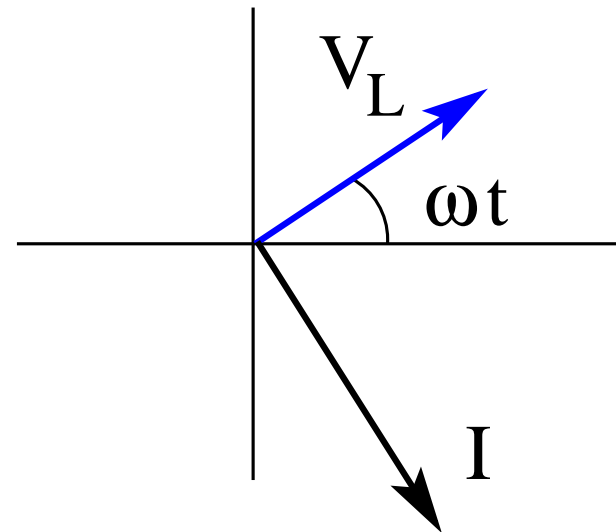
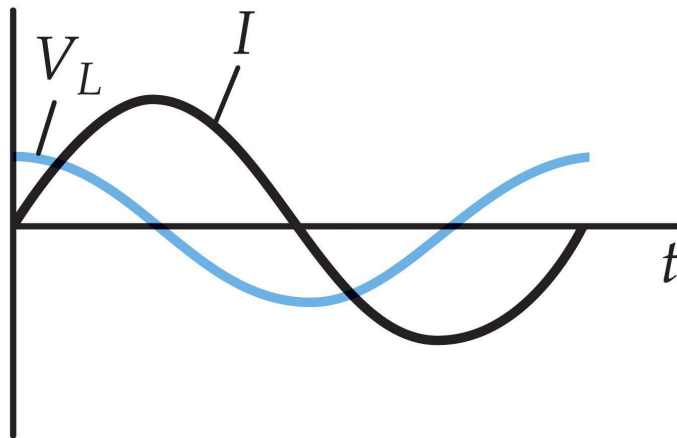
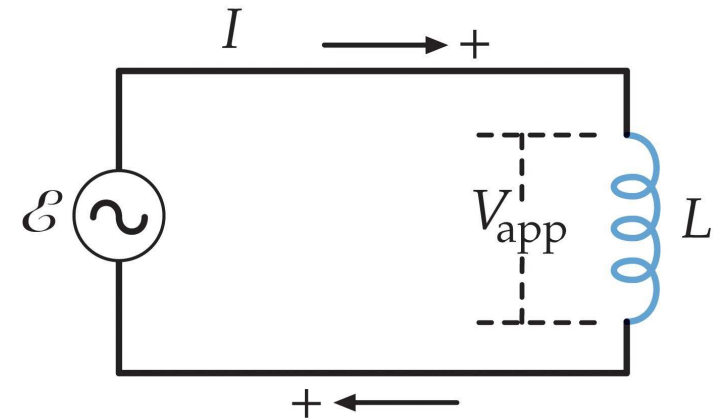
Current through device: $I = I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

Inductor

$$V_L = L \frac{dI}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t \Rightarrow I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{\omega L} \sin(\omega t)$$

amplitude: $I_{max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{\omega L}$, phase angle: $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

impedance: $X_L \equiv \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{I_{max}} = \omega L$ (inductive reactance)



Single Device in AC Circuit: Capacitor



Voltage of ac source : $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t$

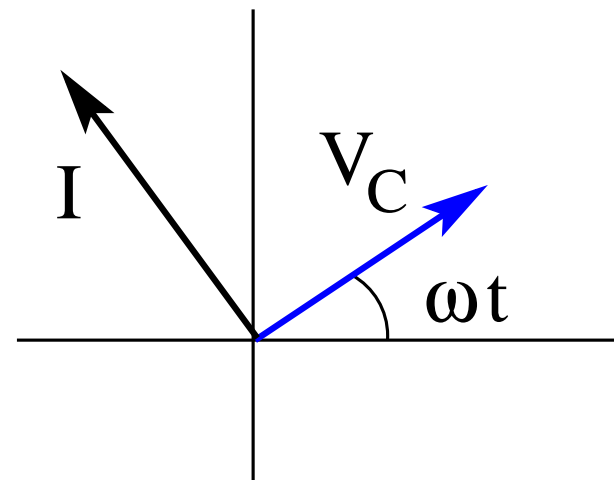
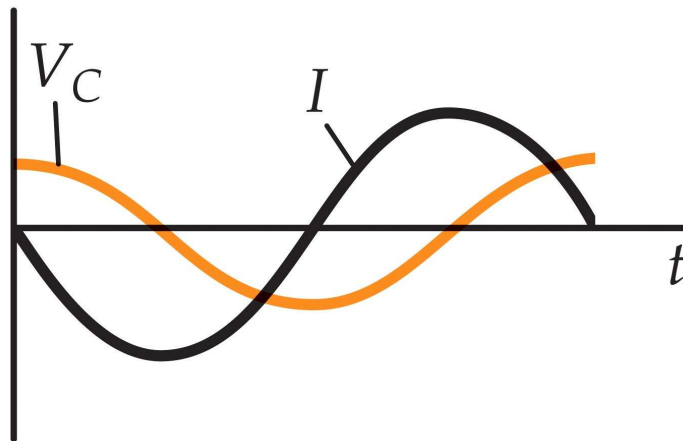
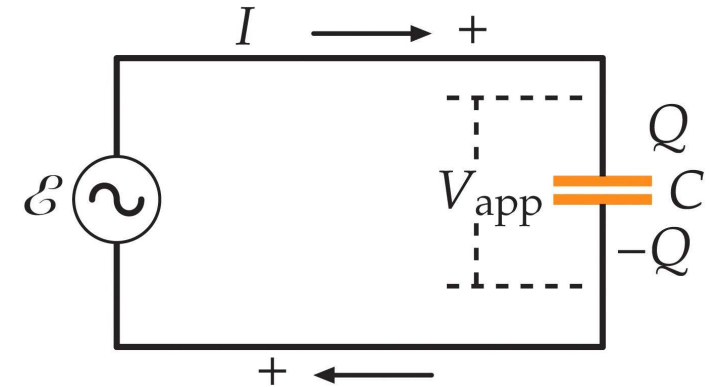
Current through device: $I = I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

Capacitor

$$V_C = \frac{Q}{C} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t \Rightarrow I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = -\omega C \mathcal{E}_{max} \sin(\omega t)$$

amplitude: $I_{max} = \omega C \mathcal{E}_{max}$, phase angle: $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

impedance: $X_C \equiv \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{I_{max}} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ (capacitive reactance)



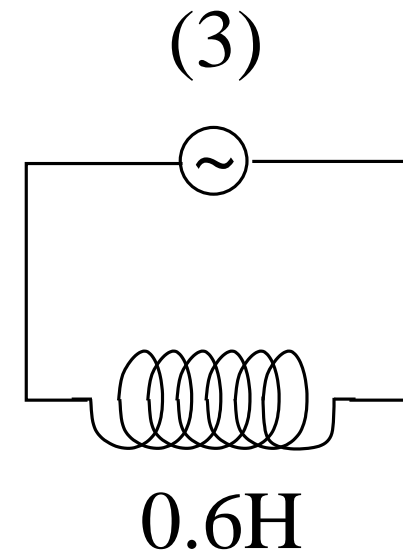
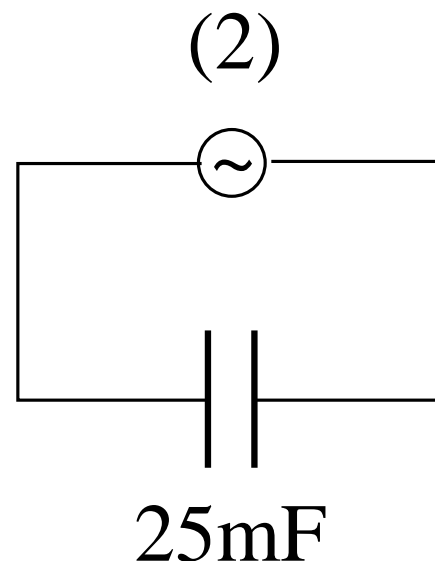
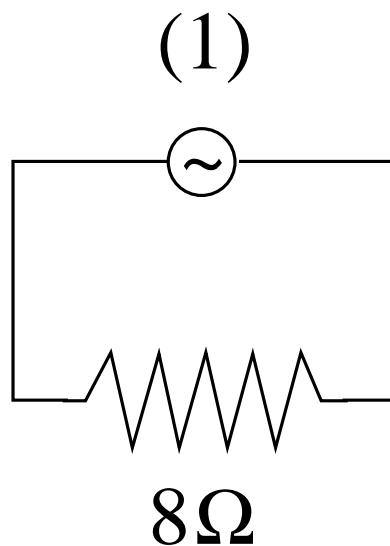
Single Device in AC Circuit: Application (1)



The ac voltage source $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \sin \omega t$ has an amplitude of $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 24\text{V}$ and an angular frequency of $\omega = 10\text{rad/s}$.

In each of the three circuits, find

- (a) the current amplitude I_{max} ,
- (b) the current I at time $t = 1\text{s}$.

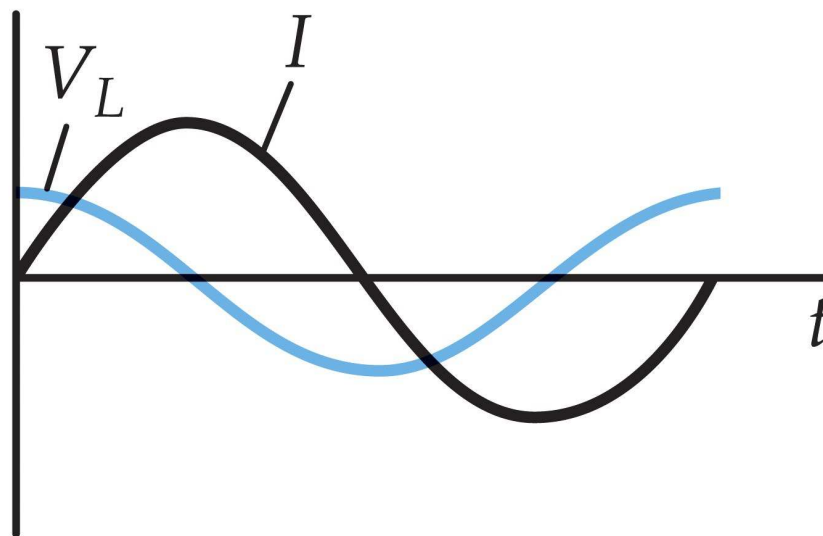


Single Device in AC Circuit: Application (2)



Consider an ac generator $\mathcal{E}(t) = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos(\omega t)$, $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 25\text{V}$, $\omega = 377\text{rad/s}$ connected to an inductor with inductance $L = 12.7\text{H}$.

- (a) Find the maximum value of the current.
- (b) Find the current when the emf is zero and decreasing.
- (c) Find the current when the emf is -12.5V and decreasing.
- (d) Find the power supplied by the generator at the instant described in (c).

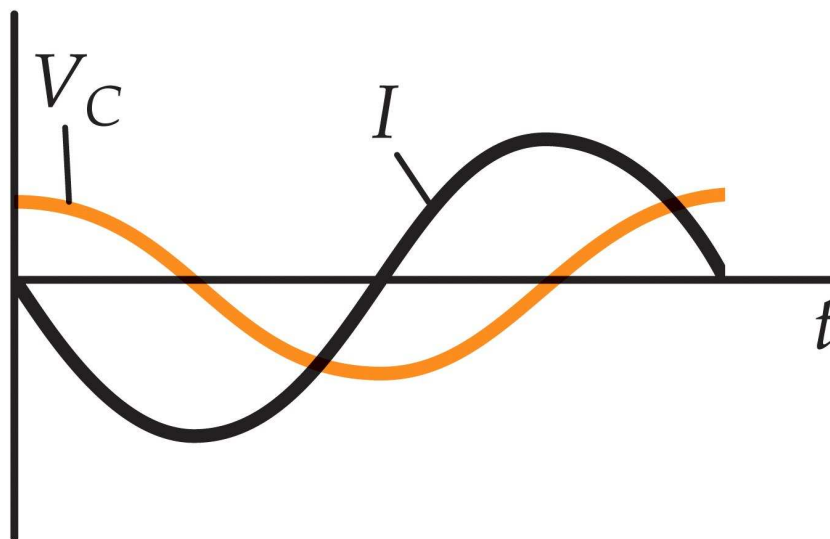


Single Device in AC Circuit: Application (3)



Consider an ac generator $\mathcal{E}(t) = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos(\omega t)$, $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 25\text{V}$, $\omega = 377\text{rad/s}$ connected to a capacitor with capacitance $C = 4.15\mu\text{F}$.

- (a) Find the maximum value of the current.
- (b) Find the current when the emf is zero and decreasing.
- (c) Find the current when the emf is -12.5V and increasing.
- (d) Find the power supplied by the generator at the instant described in (c).



RLC Series Circuit (1)



Applied alternating voltage: $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t$

Resulting alternating current: $I = I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

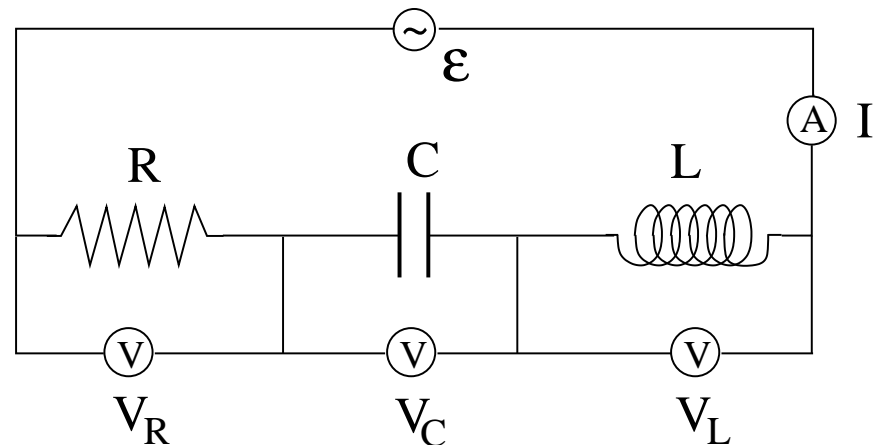
Goals:

- Find I_{max}, δ for given $\mathcal{E}_{max}, \omega$.
- Find voltages V_R, V_L, V_C across devices.

Loop rule: $\mathcal{E} - V_R - V_C - V_L = 0$

Note:

- All voltages are time-dependent.
- In general, all voltages have a different phase.
- V_R has the same phase as I .



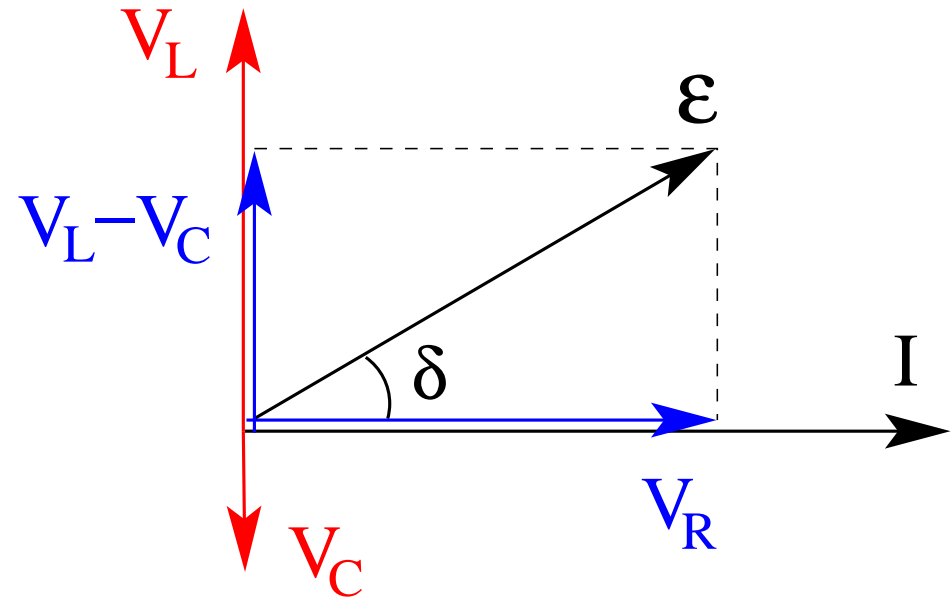
RLC Series Circuit (2)



Phasor diagram (for $\omega t = \delta$):

Voltage amplitudes:

- $V_{R,max} = I_{max}X_R = I_{max}R$
- $V_{L,max} = I_{max}X_L = I_{max}\omega L$
- $V_{C,max} = I_{max}X_C = \frac{I_{max}}{\omega C}$



Relation between \mathcal{E}_{max} and I_{max} from geometry:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}_{max}^2 &= V_{R,max}^2 + (V_{L,max} - V_{C,max})^2 \\ &= I_{max}^2 \left[R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

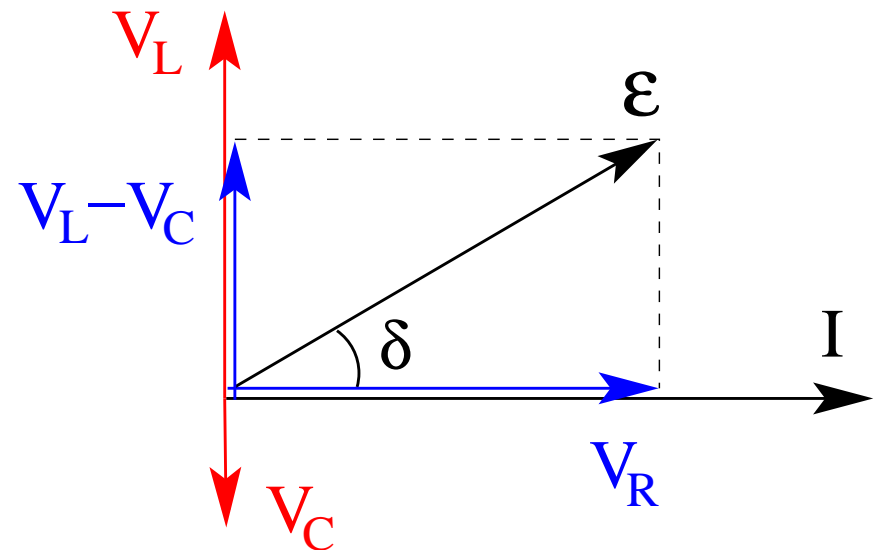
RLC Series Circuit (3)



Impedance: $Z \equiv \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{I_{max}} = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$

Current amplitude and phase angle:

- $I_{max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{Z} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}}$
- $\tan \delta = \frac{V_{L,max} - V_{C,max}}{V_{R,max}} = \frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R}$



Voltages across devices:

- $V_R = RI = RI_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta) = V_{R,max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$
- $V_L = L \frac{dI}{dt} = -\omega LI_{max} \sin(\omega t - \delta) = V_{L,max} \cos\left(\omega t - \delta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- $V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int I dt = \frac{I_{max}}{\omega C} \sin(\omega t - \delta) = V_{C,max} \cos\left(\omega t - \delta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

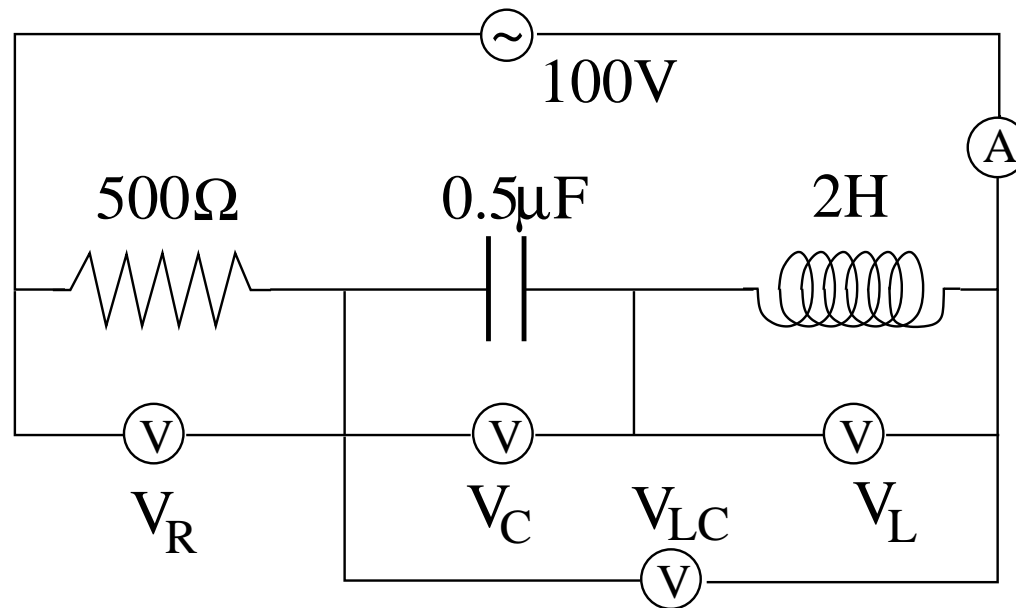
AC Circuit Application (1)



In this RLC circuit, the voltage amplitude is $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 100\text{V}$.

Find the impedance Z , the current amplitude I_{max} , and the voltage amplitudes V_R, V_C, V_L, V_{LC}

- (a) for angular frequency is $\omega = 1000\text{rad/s}$,
- (b) for angular frequency is $\omega = 500\text{rad/s}$.

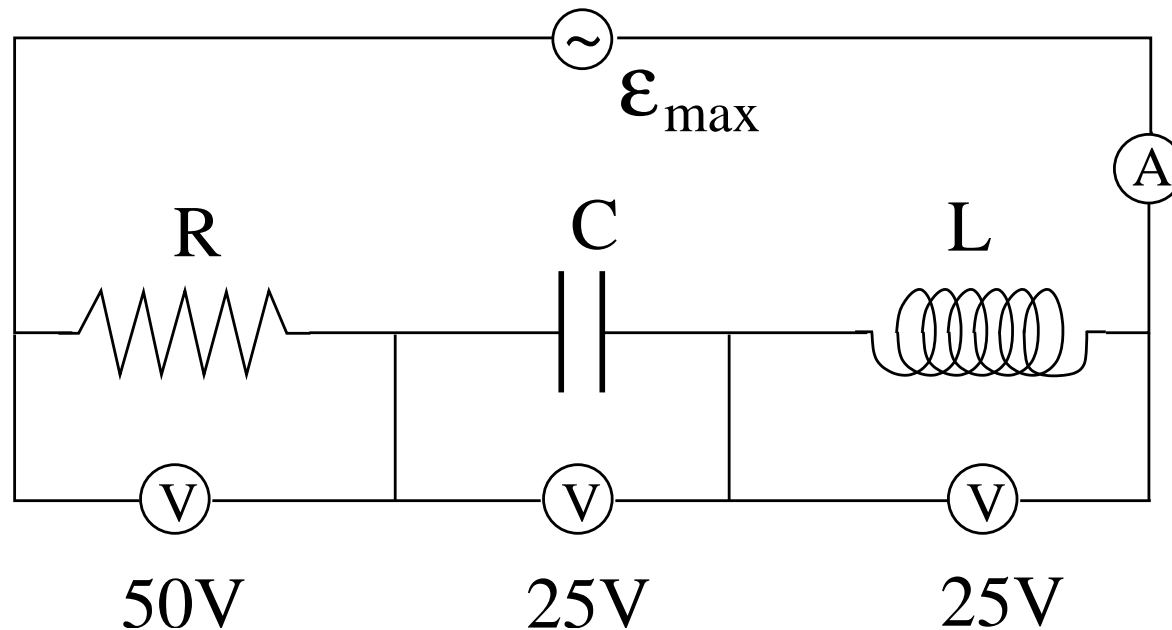


AC Circuit Application (2)



In this RLC circuit, we know the voltage amplitudes V_R, V_C, V_L across each device, the current amplitude $I_{max} = 5A$, and the angular frequency $\omega = 2\text{rad/s}$.

- Find the device properties R, C, L and the voltage amplitude \mathcal{E}_{max} of the ac source.



Impedances: RLC in Series (1)

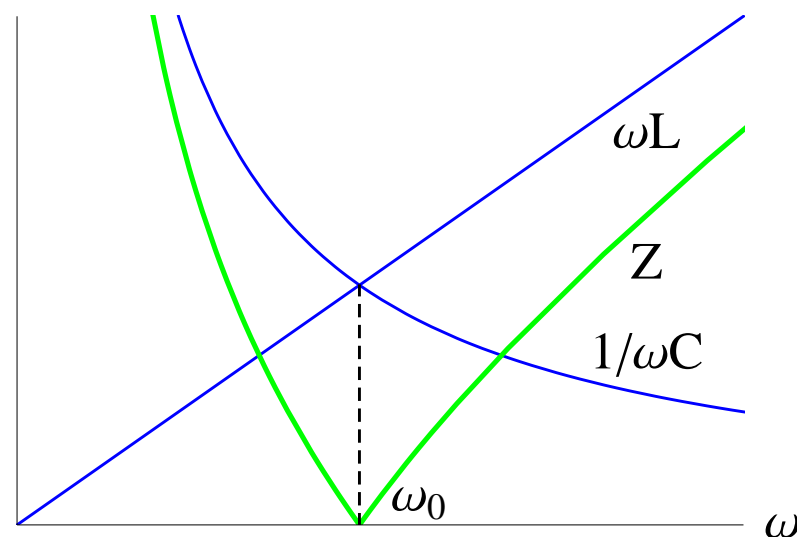
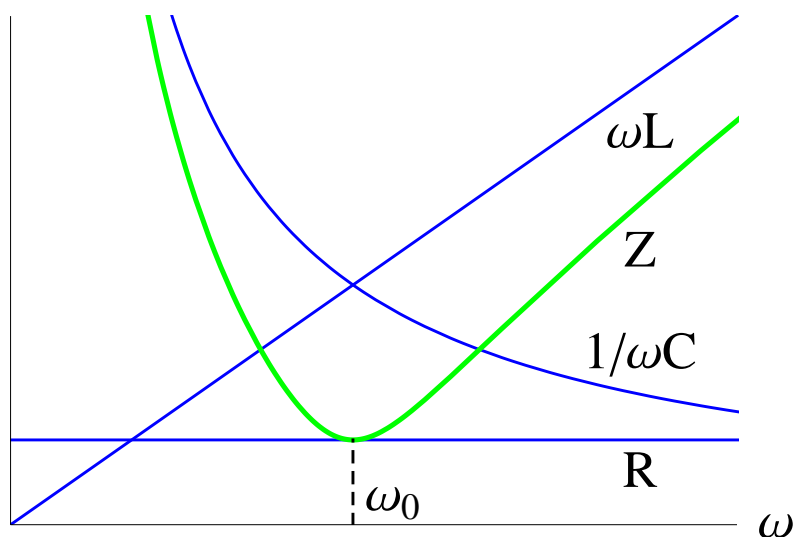


$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

resonance at $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

limit $R \rightarrow 0$

$$Z = \left| \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right|$$

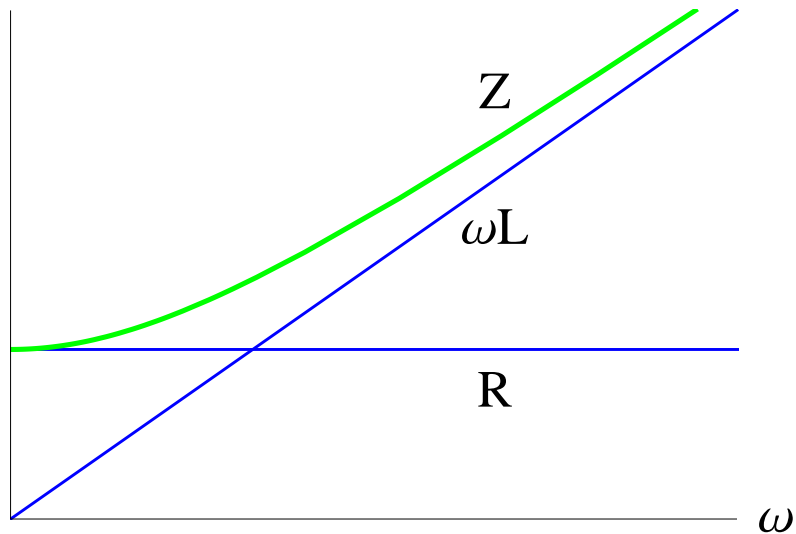


Impedances: RLC in Series (2)



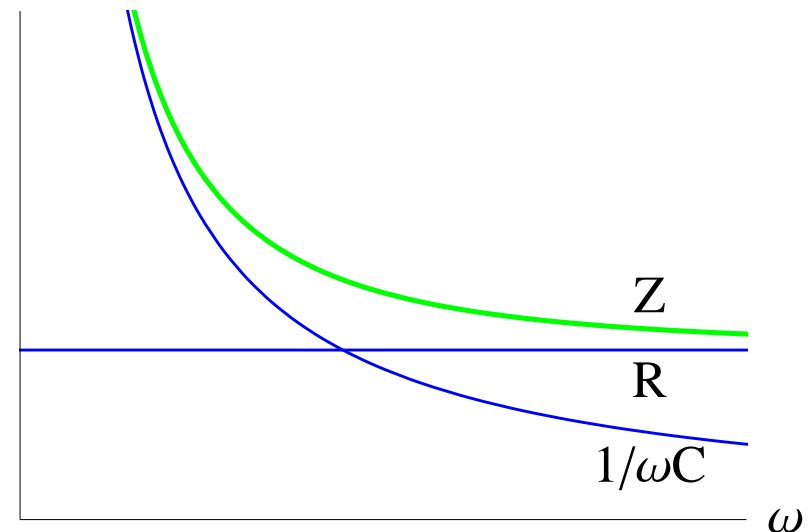
limit $C \rightarrow \infty$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

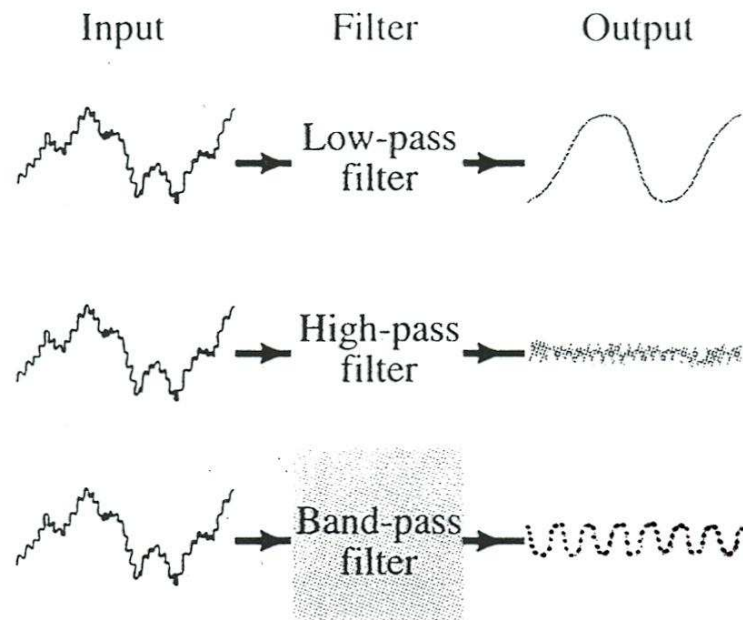
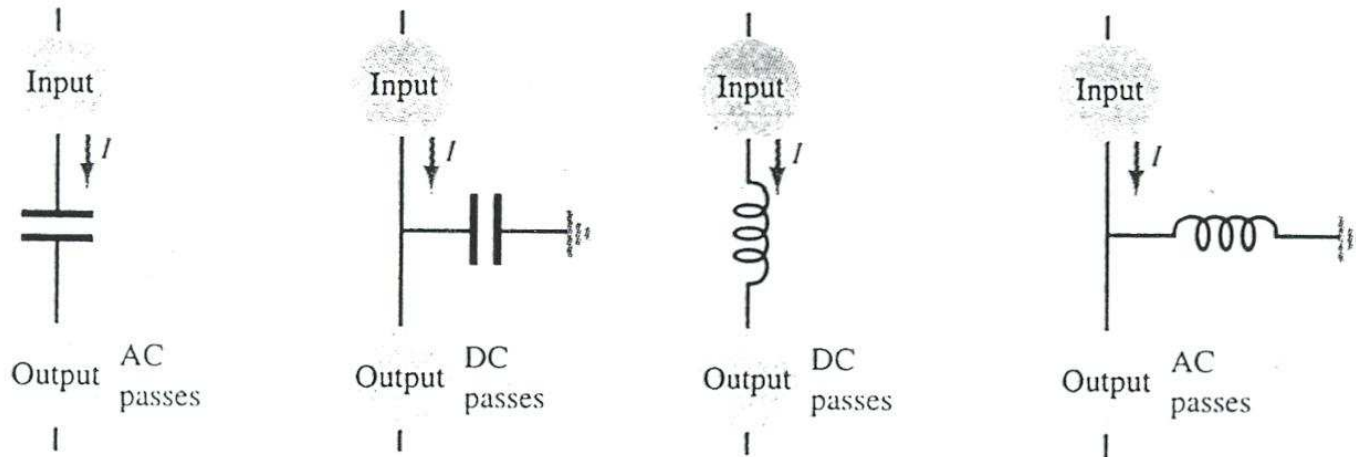


limit $L \rightarrow 0$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{(\omega C)^2}}$$



Filters

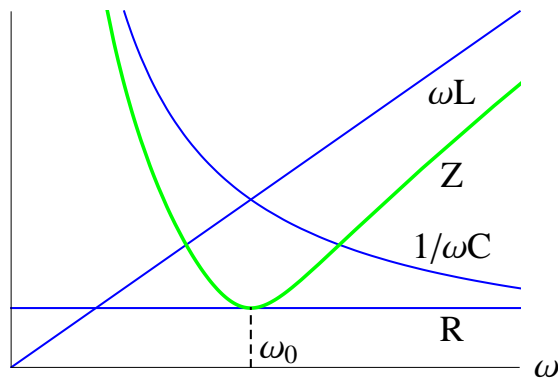


RLC Series Resonance (1)



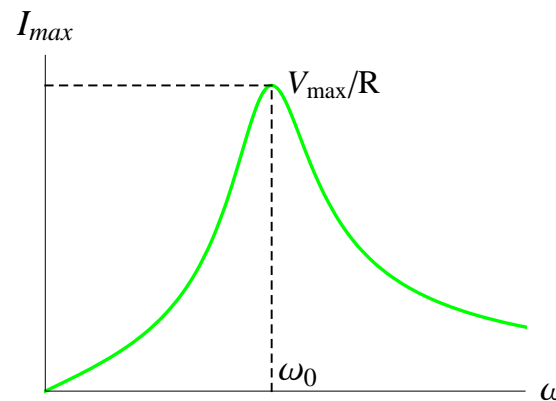
impedance

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



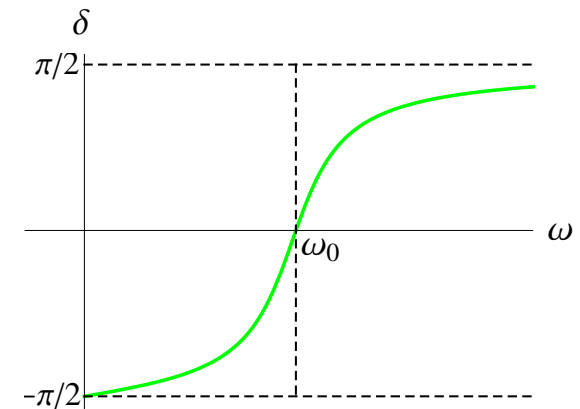
current

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



phase angle

$$\delta = \frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R}$$



resonance angular frequency:

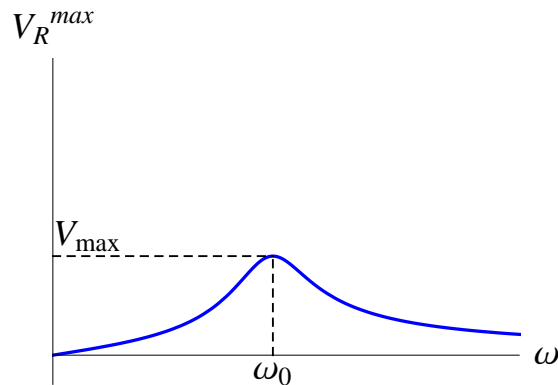
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

RLC Series Resonance (2)



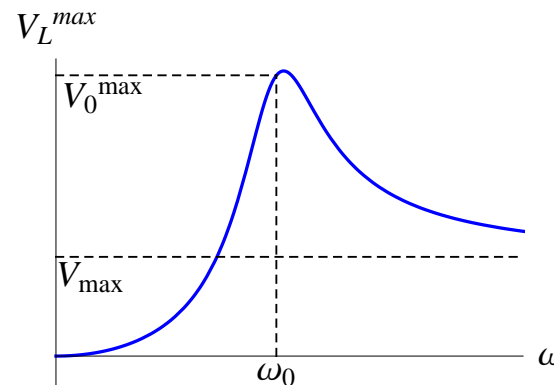
resistor

$$V_R^{max} = I_{max} R$$



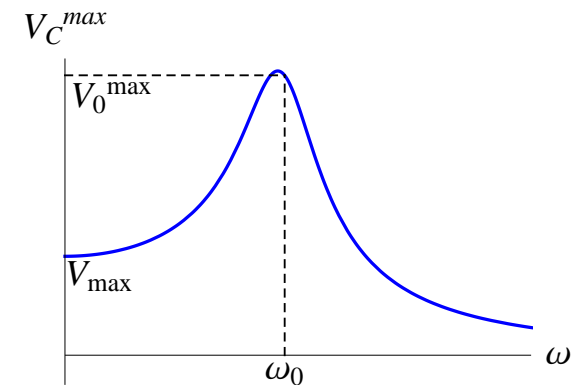
inductor

$$V_L^{max} = I_{max} \omega L$$



capacitor

$$V_C^{max} = I_{max} / \omega C$$



- relaxation times: $\tau_{RC} = RC$, $\tau_{RL} = L/R$
- angular frequencies: $\omega_L = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\omega_0 \tau_{RC})^2/2}}$, $\omega_C = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - (\omega_0 \tau_{RC})^2/2}$
- voltages: $V_0^{max} = V_{max} \omega_0 \tau_{RL}$, $V_L^{max}(\omega_L) = V_C^{max}(\omega_C) = \frac{V_0^{max}}{\sqrt{1 - (\omega_0 \tau_{RC})^2/4}}$

RLC Parallel Circuit (1)



Applied alternating voltage: $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t$

Resulting alternating current: $I = I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

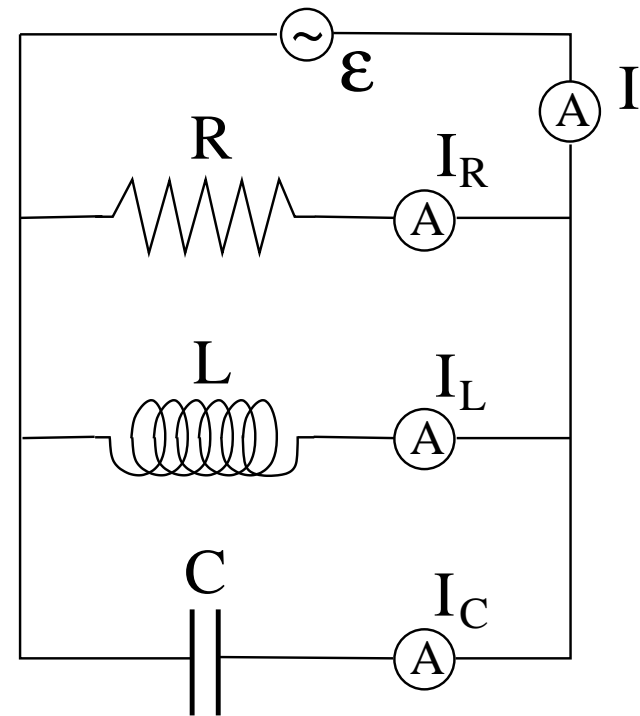
Goals:

- Find I_{max}, δ for given $\mathcal{E}_{max}, \omega$.
- Find currents I_R, I_L, I_C through devices.

Junction rule: $I = I_R + I_L + I_C$

Note:

- All currents are time-dependent.
- In general, each current has a different phase
- I_R has the same phase as \mathcal{E} .



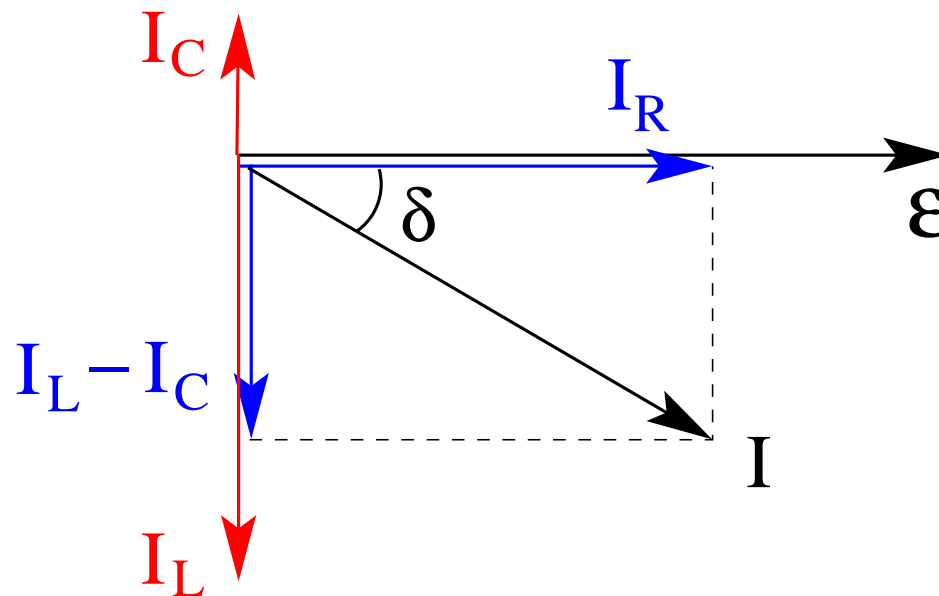
RLC Parallel Circuit (2)



Phasor diagram (for $\omega t = \delta$):

Current amplitudes:

- $I_{R,max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{X_R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{R}$
- $I_{L,max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{X_L} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{\omega L}$
- $I_{C,max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{X_C} = \mathcal{E}_{max}\omega C$



Relation between \mathcal{E}_{max} and I_{max} from geometry:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{max}^2 &= I_{R,max}^2 + (I_{L,max} - I_{C,max})^2 \\ &= \mathcal{E}_{max}^2 \left[\frac{1}{R^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\omega L} - \omega C \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

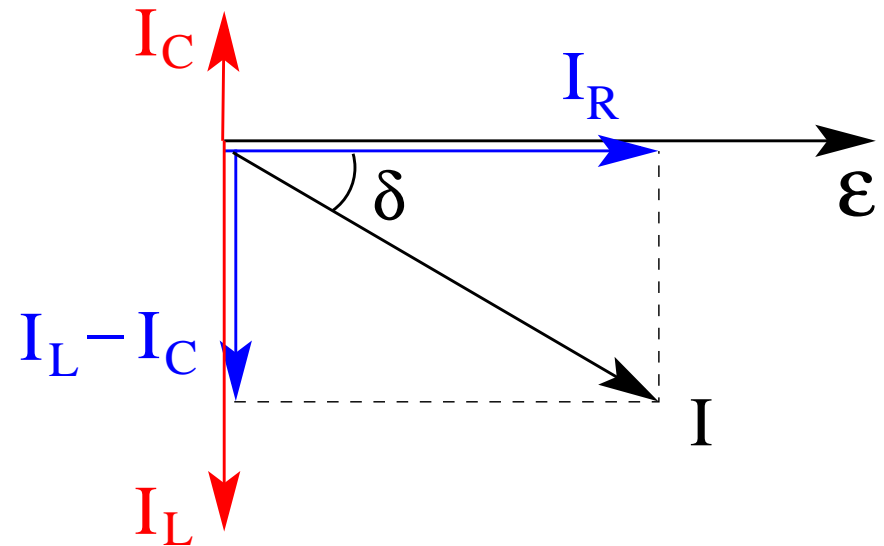
RLC Parallel Circuit (3)



Impedance: $\frac{1}{Z} \equiv \frac{I_{max}}{\mathcal{E}_{max}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\omega L} - \omega C\right)^2}$

Current amplitude and phase angle:

- $I_{max} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{Z} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\omega L} - \omega C\right)^2}$
- $\tan \delta = \frac{I_{L,max} - I_{C,max}}{I_{R,max}} = \frac{1/\omega L - \omega C}{1/R}$



Currents through devices:

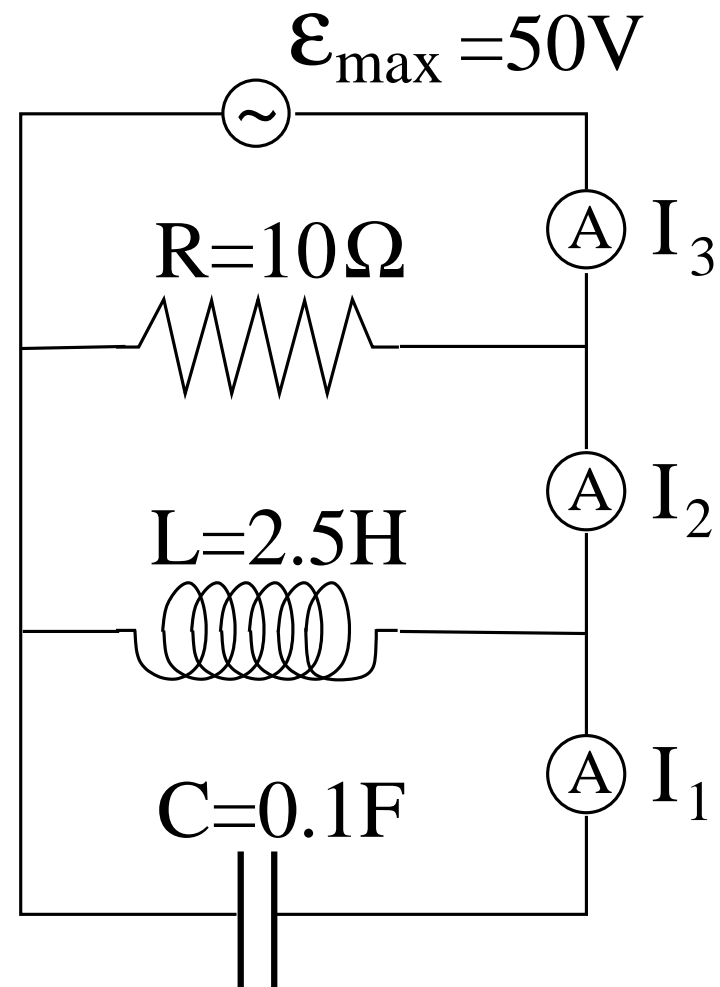
- $I_R = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{R} \cos(\omega t) = I_{R,max} \cos(\omega t)$
- $I_L = \frac{1}{L} \int \mathcal{E} dt = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{max}}{\omega L} \sin(\omega t) = I_{L,max} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- $I_C = C \frac{d\mathcal{E}}{dt} = -\omega C \mathcal{E}_{max} \sin(\omega t) = I_{C,max} \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

AC Circuit Application (3)



Find the current amplitudes I_1, I_2, I_3

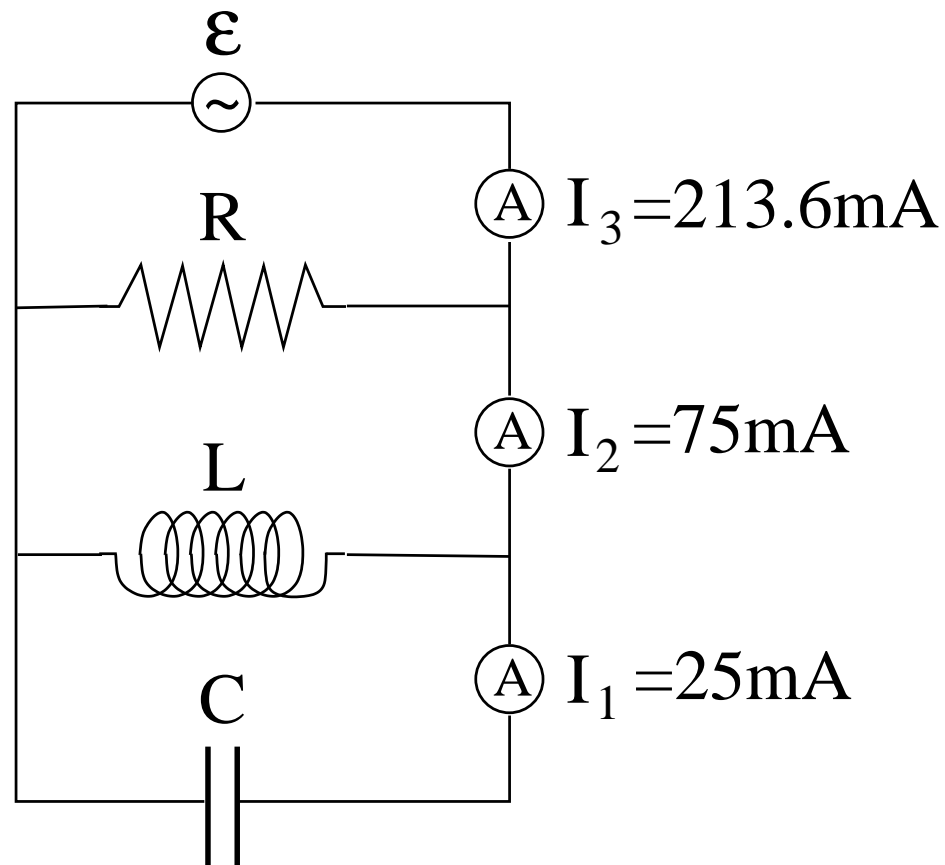
- (a) for angular frequency $\omega = 2\text{rad/s}$,
- (b) for angular frequency $\omega = 4\text{rad/s}$.



AC Circuit Application (4)



Given the current amplitudes I_1, I_2, I_3 through the three branches of this RLC circuit, and given the amplitude $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 100\text{V}$ and angular frequency $\omega = 500\text{rad/s}$ of the ac source, find the device properties R, L, C .



Impedances: RLC in Parallel (1)

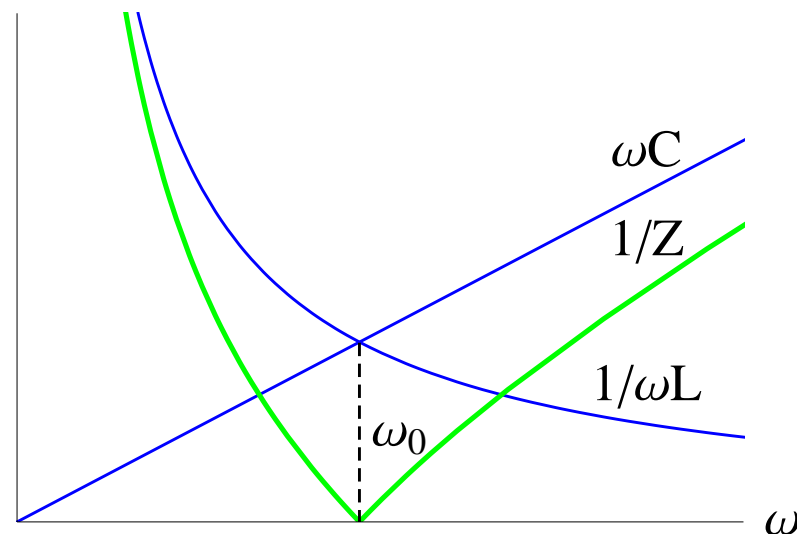
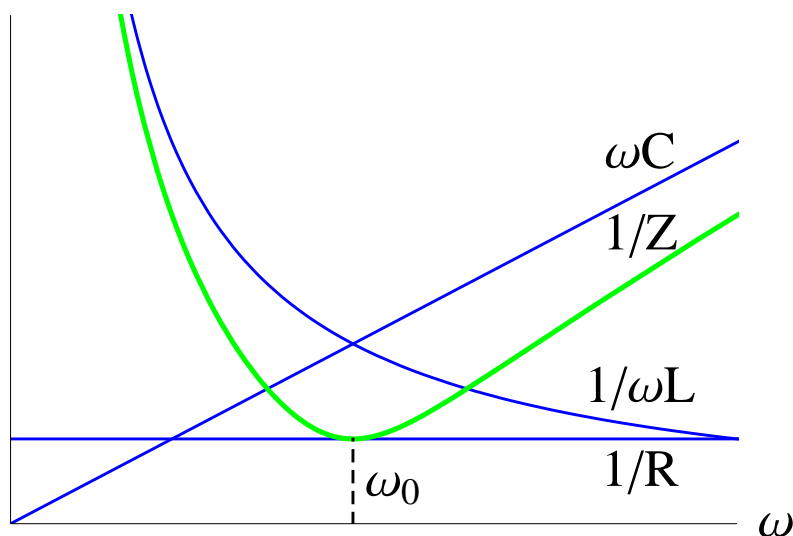


$$\frac{1}{Z} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + \left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)^2}$$

resonance at $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

limit $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \left| \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right|$$

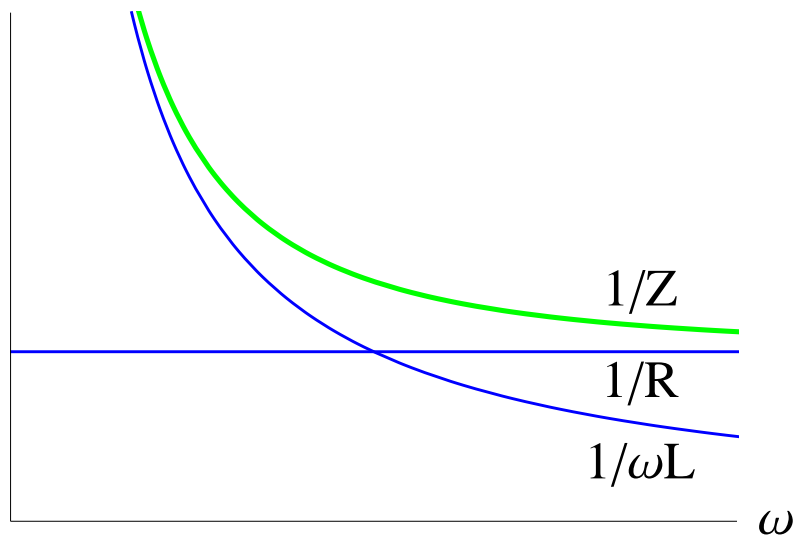


Impedances: RLC in Parallel (2)



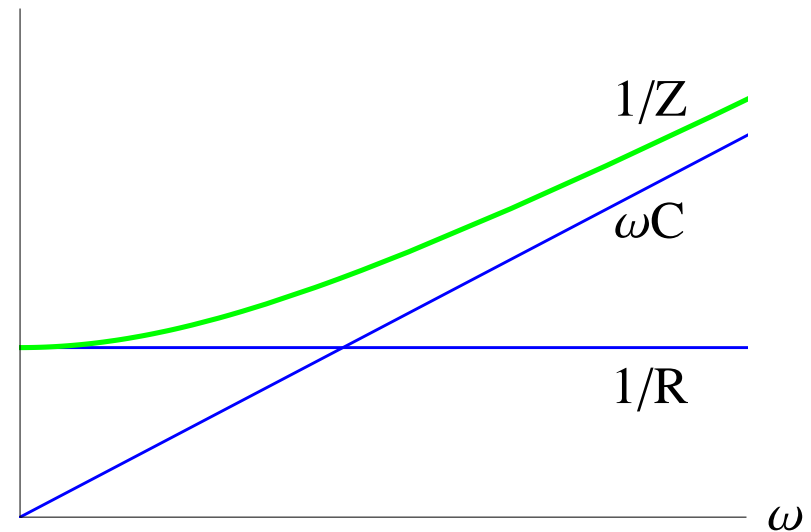
limit $C \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{(\omega L)^2}}$$



limit $L \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + (\omega C)^2}$$

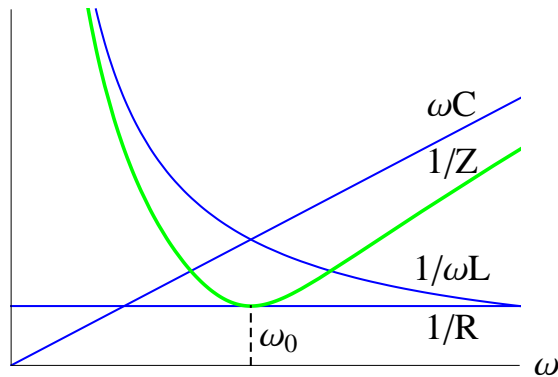


RLC Parallel Resonance (1)



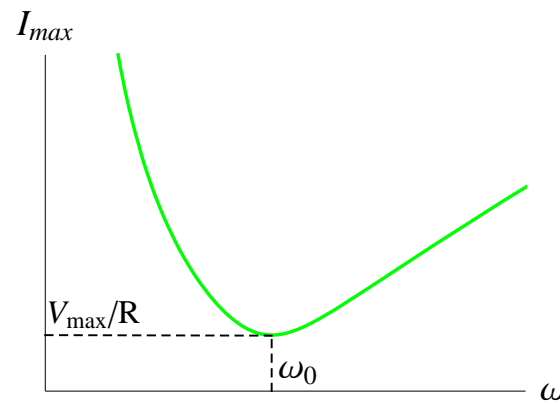
impedance

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



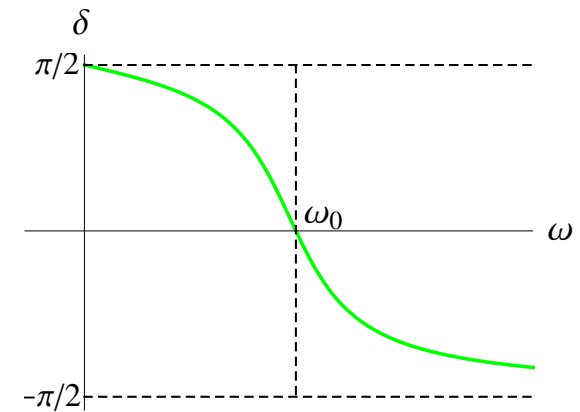
current

$$I_{max} = \frac{V_{max}}{Z}$$



phase angle

$$\delta = \frac{1/\omega L - \omega C}{1/R}$$



resonance angular frequency:

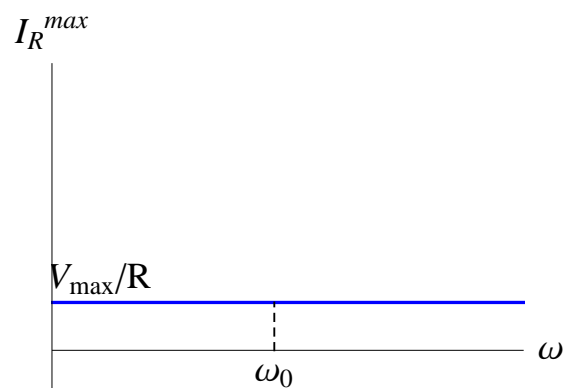
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

RLC Parallel Resonance (2)



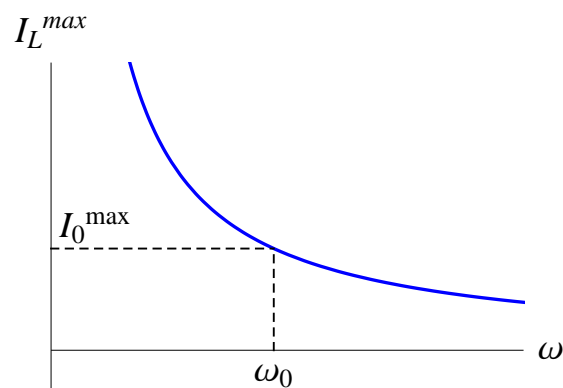
resistor

$$I_R^{max} = V_{max}/R$$



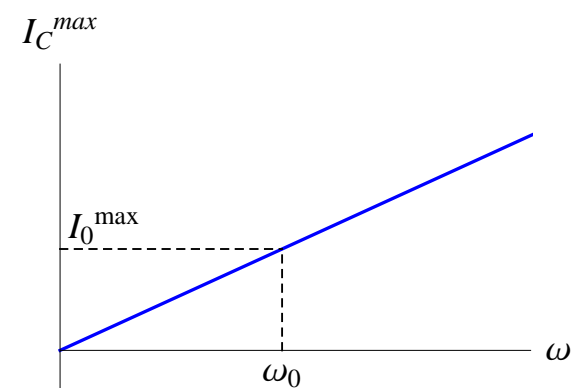
inductor

$$I_L^{max} = V_{max}/\omega L$$



capacitor

$$I_C^{max} = V_{max} \omega C$$



currents at resonance:

$$I_R^{max} = \frac{V_{max}}{R}, \quad I_L^{max} = I_C^{max} = I_0^{max} = V_{max} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

Power in AC Circuits



Voltage of ac source: $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t$

Current through circuit: $I = I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

Instantaneous power supplied: $P(t) = \mathcal{E}(t)I(t) = [\mathcal{E}_{max} \cos \omega t][I_{max} \cos(\omega t - \delta)]$

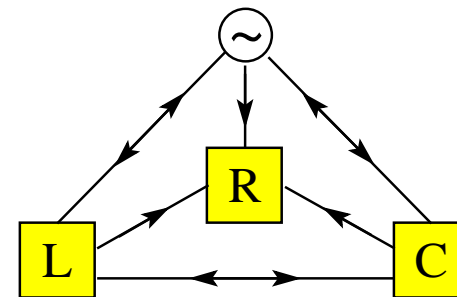
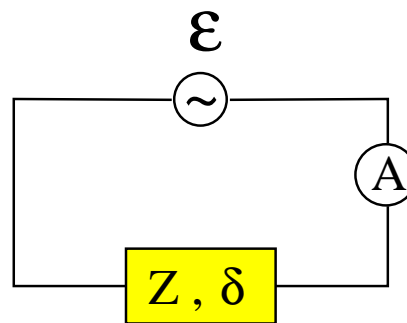
Use $\cos(\omega t - \delta) = \cos \omega t \cos \delta + \sin \omega t \sin \delta$

$$\Rightarrow P(t) = \mathcal{E}_{max} I_{max} [\cos^2 \omega t \cos \delta + \cos \omega t \sin \omega t \sin \delta]$$

Time averages: $[\cos^2 \omega t]_{AV} = \frac{1}{2}$, $[\cos \omega t \sin \omega t]_{AV} = 0$

Average power supplied by source: $P_{AV} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{max} I_{max} \cos \delta = \mathcal{E}_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \delta$

Power factor: $\cos \delta$



Transformer



- Primary winding: N_1 turns

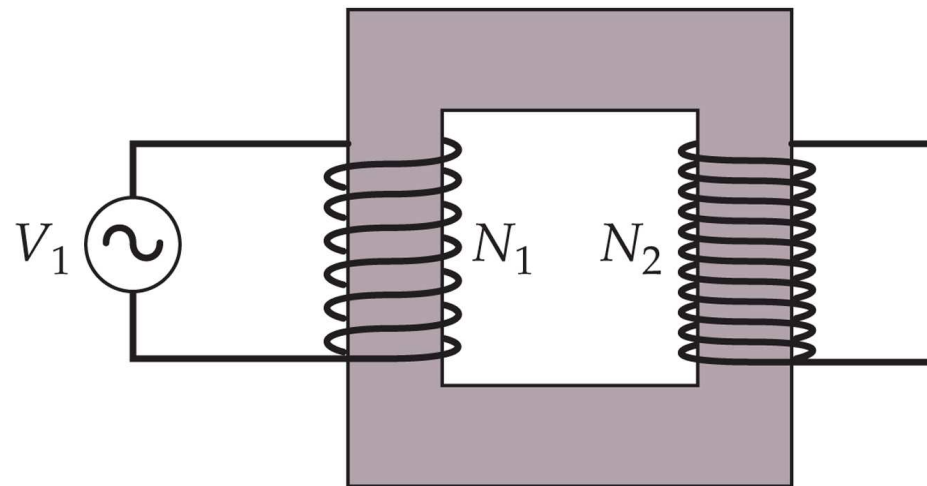
$$V_1(t) = V_1^{(rms)} \cos(\omega t), \quad I_1(t) = I_1^{(rms)} \cos(\omega t - \delta_1)$$

- Secondary winding: N_2 turns

$$V_2(t) = V_2^{(rms)} \cos(\omega t), \quad I_2(t) = I_2^{(rms)} \cos(\omega t - \delta_2)$$

- Voltage amplitude ratio: $\frac{V_1^{(rms)}}{V_2^{(rms)}} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$

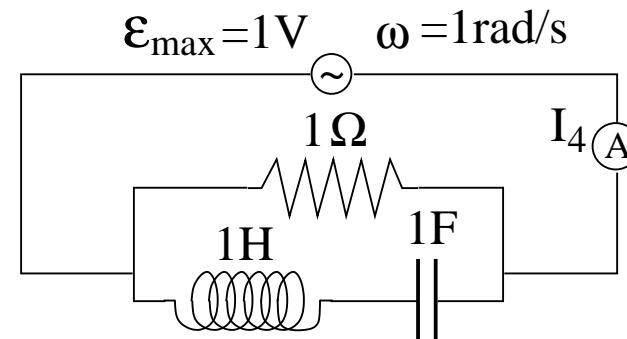
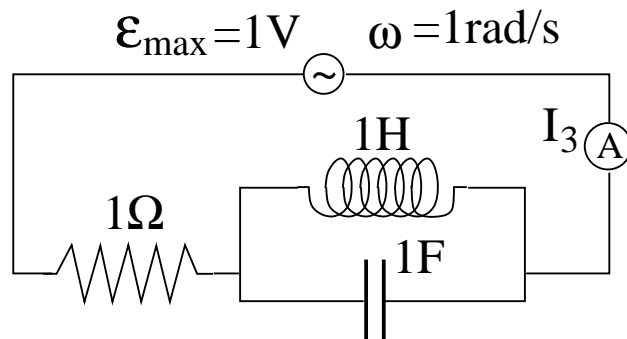
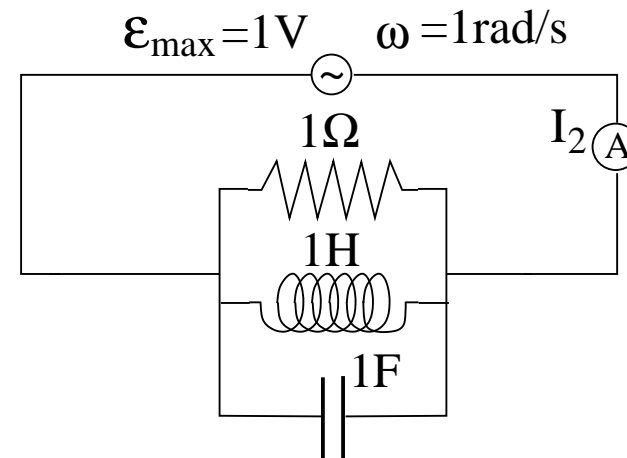
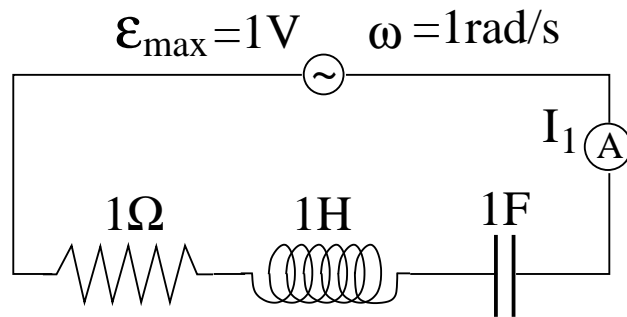
- Power transfer: $V_1^{(rms)} I_1^{(rms)} \cos \delta_1 = V_2^{(rms)} I_2^{(rms)} \cos \delta_2$



AC Circuit Application (5)



Find the current amplitudes I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 in the four RLC circuits shown.



AC Circuit Application (6)



Consider an RLC series circuit with inductance $L = 88\text{mH}$, capacitance $C = 0.94\mu\text{F}$, and unknown resistance R .

The ac generator $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{max} \sin(\omega t)$ has amplitude $\mathcal{E}_{max} = 24\text{V}$ and frequency $f = 930\text{Hz}$. The phase angle is $\delta = 75^\circ$.

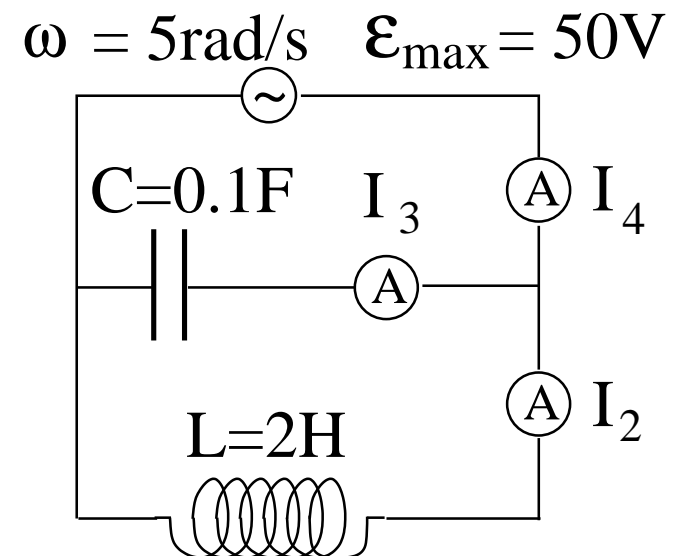
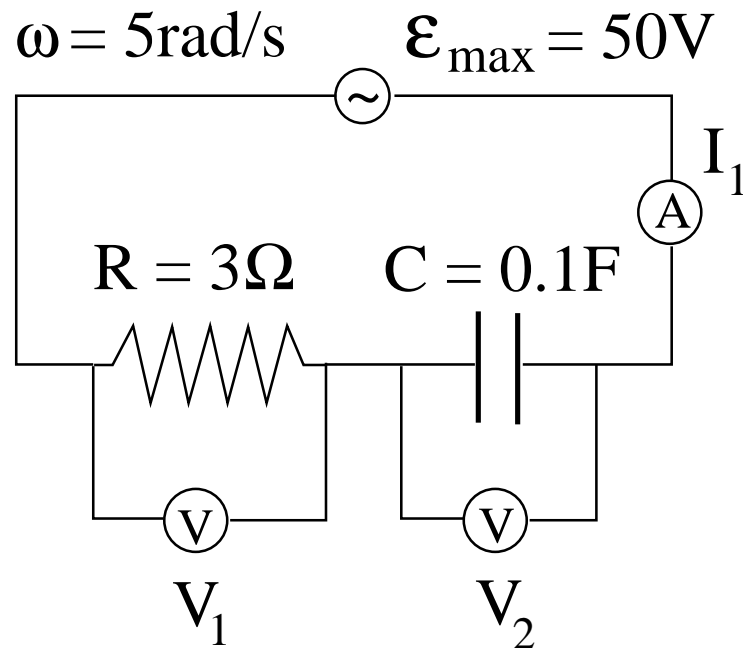
- (a) Find the resistance R .
- (b) Find the current amplitude I_{max} .
- (c) Find the maximum energy U_L^{max} stored in the inductor.
- (d) Find the maximum energy U_C^{max} stored in the capacitor.
- (e) Find the time t_1 at which the current has its maximum value I_{max} .
- (f) Find the time t_2 at which the charge on the capacitor has its maximum value Q_{max} .

AC Circuit Application (7)



Consider the two ac circuits shown.

- (a) In the circuit on the left, determine the current amplitude I_1 and the voltage amplitudes V_1 and V_2 .
- (b) In the circuit on the right, determine the current amplitudes I_2 , I_3 , and I_4 .

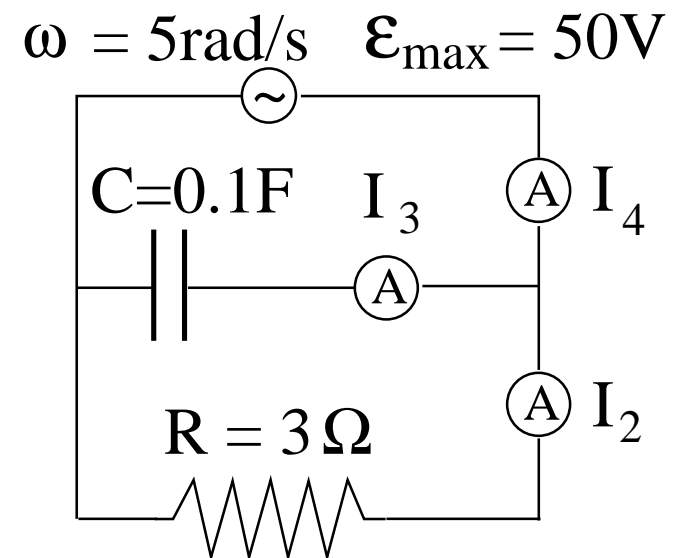
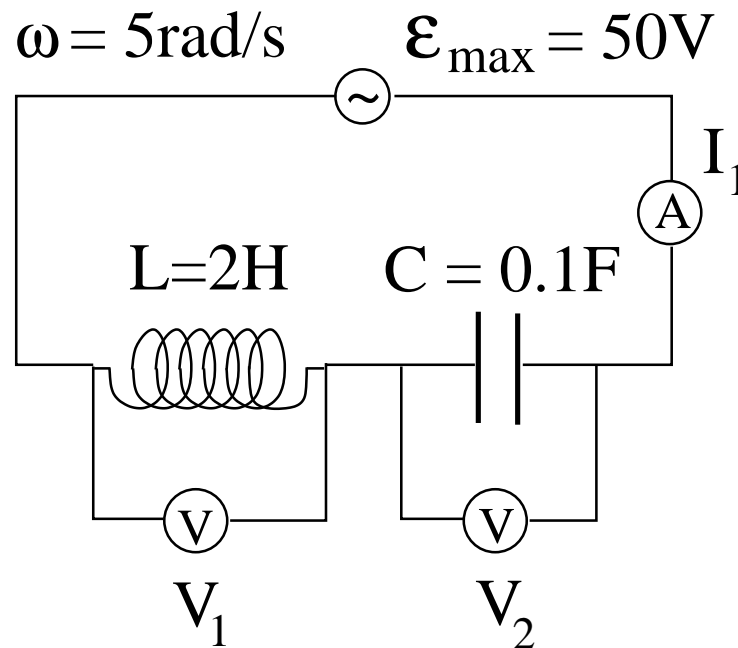


AC Circuit Application (8)



Consider the two ac circuits shown.

- (a) In the circuit on the left, determine the maximum value of current I_1 and the maximum value of voltages V_1 and V_2 .
- (b) In the circuit on the right, determine the maximum value of currents I_2 , I_3 , and I_4 .

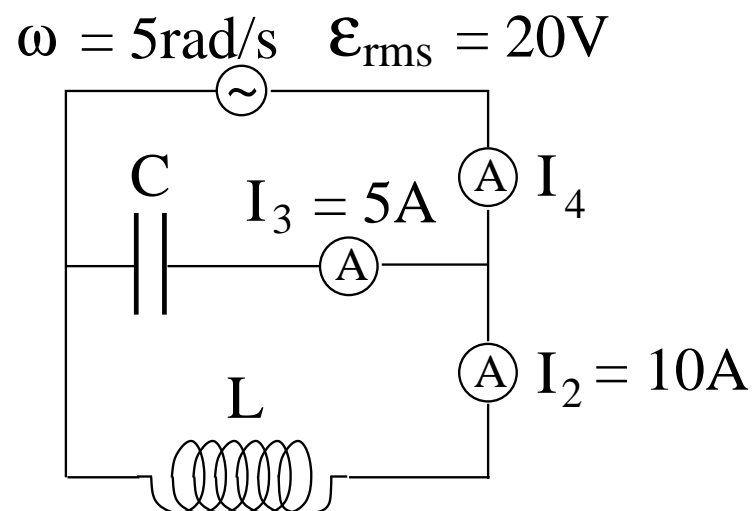
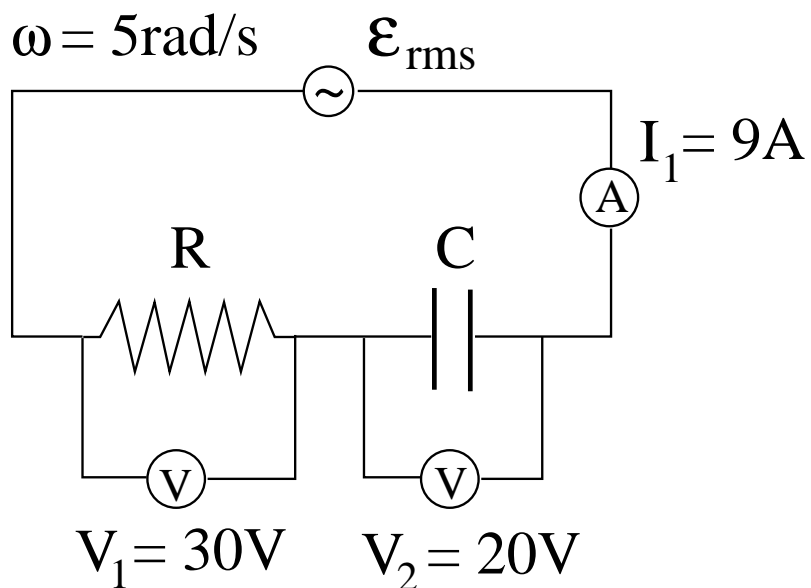


AC Circuit Application (9)



In the two ac circuits shown the ammeter and voltmeter readings are rms values.

- (a) In the circuit on the left, find the resistance R of the resistor, the capacitance C of the capacitor, the impedance Z of the two devices combined, and the voltage \mathcal{E}_{rms} of the power source.
- (b) In the circuit on the right, find the capacitance C of the capacitor, the inductance L of the inductor, the impedance Z of the two devices combined, and the rms value of the current I_4 .



AC Circuit Application (10)



In the two ac circuits shown the ammeter and voltmeter readings are rms values.

- (a) In the circuit on the left, find the capacitance C of the capacitor, the inductance L of the inductor, the impedance Z of the two devices combined, and the voltage \mathcal{E}_{rms} of the power source.
- (b) In the circuit on the right, find the capacitance C of the capacitor, the resistance R of the resistor, the impedance Z of the two devices combined, and the rms value of the current I_4 .

