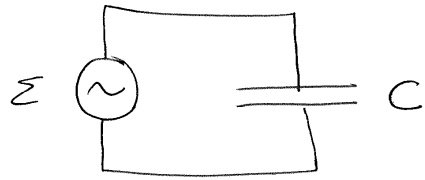


①

Þéttir í AC-rás



Strömun i í
 rásinni hefur C
 q : hleðsla á plötu

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} \rightarrow dq = i dt$$

Kirchoff $\rightarrow \Sigma - v_c = 0$

$$v_c = \frac{q}{C} \quad , \quad q = \int i dt = -\frac{i_0}{\omega} \cos(\omega t) + K_1$$

veljum upphafsgildi þ.a. $K_1 = 0$

$$\rightarrow v_c = -\frac{i_0}{\omega C} \cos(\omega t) = -v_{oc} \cos(\omega t)$$

um hámarksgildin gildir

$$v_{oc} = i_0 \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

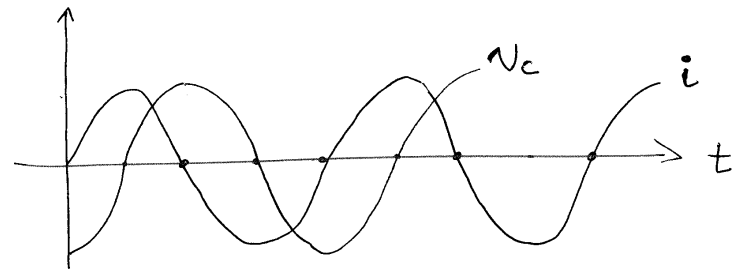
②

$$i = i_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$v_c = -v_{oc} \cos(\omega t) = v_{oc} \sin(\omega t - \pi/2)$$

$\rightarrow \phi = \pi/2$ fasahorn v_c og i

v_c $\approx \pi/2$ á eftir i

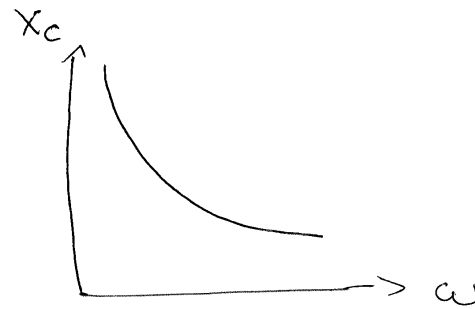


Skilgreinum nýmdarvæðnað

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

líning: Ω

$$\rightarrow v_c = I X_c$$



fyrir $\omega \rightarrow 0$

$X_c \rightarrow \infty$

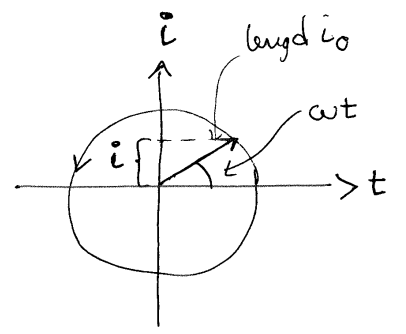
Þétti kemur í
veg fyrir jafnan
straum í DC-rás

lins og fyrir spólu fæst að

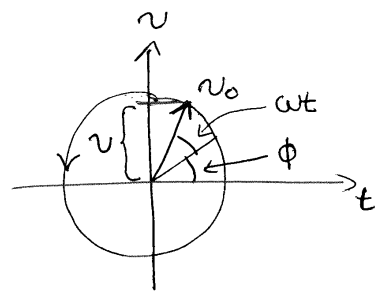
$$P_{ave} = 0$$

fásant

fyrir $i = i_0 \sin(\omega t)$

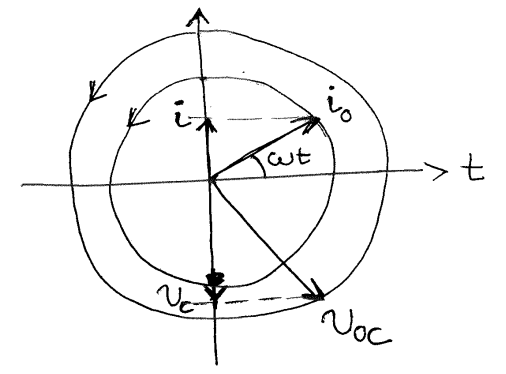


þá $v = v_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

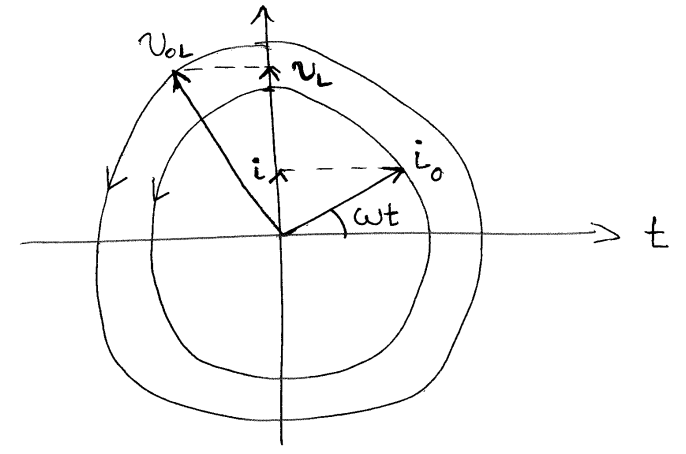


fyrir viðnám R eru
 i og v_R í fasa

þettir



spóla

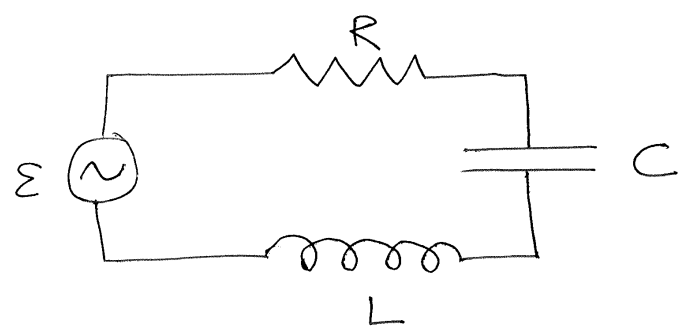


Minir á að algengt er að
tákna þessar stærðir með
tvíuntölum

(Rafsegulfræði II)

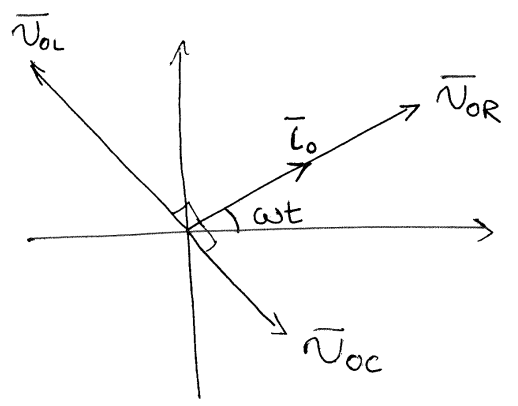
RLC - rás

(5)



$$\varepsilon - \nu_R - \nu_L - \nu_C = 0$$

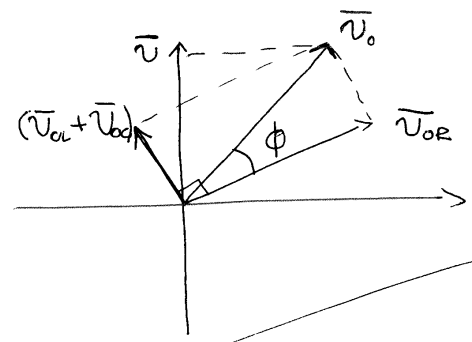
Þessi líður hefur mismunandi fasa.
 Í fylgi hverjum er sammanveittur með hanna föllum.
 Hér notum við fasarit



$$\bar{V}_0 = \bar{V}_{OR} + \bar{V}_{OL} + \bar{V}_{OC}$$

(tekið p.a.)
 $V_{OC} < V_{OL}$

(6)



Þýðing: $V_0^2 = V_{OR}^2 + (V_{OL} - V_{OC})^2$

$$= I_0^2 \{ R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2 \}$$

þar sem
 $V_{OR} = I_0 R$
 $V_{OL} = I_0 X_L$
 $V_{OC} = I_0 X_C$

Skilgreinum Z þ.a.

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

þá fast $V_0 = I_0 Z$

Þetta gefur ferningsmáttölin

$$V = I Z$$

Z : Samviðnám, (eining Ω)

Athugum φ fasahorn milli V og i í rásinni

(7)

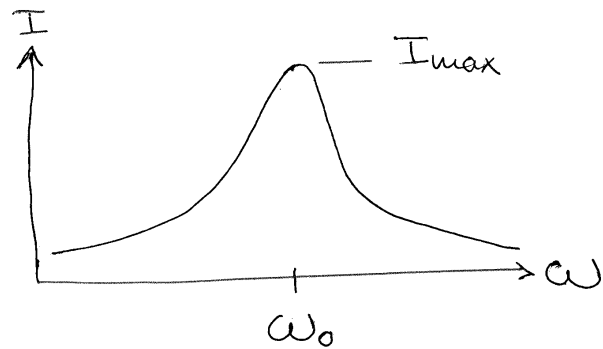
af fasanti sēst

$$\tan \phi = \frac{V_{oL} - V_{oC}}{V_{oR}}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \phi = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$

I RCL-rās med rīspennugafa
med fasti rms spennu V

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}}$$



Hāmārks skemmur fyrir $\omega = \omega_0$

pegar $X_L = X_C$ ↗

$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \rightarrow \boxed{\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}}$$

(8)

ω_0 : kermtidni rāsarīne
eigūtidni

$$I_{max} = \frac{V}{R}$$

pegar $\omega = \omega_0 \rightarrow \phi = 0$

Afl i RCL-rās

aflid sem aflgjofin setur i rāsina

↪

$$P = iV = i_0 V_0 \sin(\omega t) \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$= i_0 V_0 \left\{ \sin^2(\omega t) \cos \phi + \sin(\omega t) \cos(\omega t) \sin \phi \right\}$$

↓

$$\rightarrow P_{ave} = \frac{1}{2} i_0 V_0 \cos \phi$$

fasantid sýni að $V_0 \cos \phi = V_{oR}$
 $= i_0 R$

$P = P_{ave} \rightarrow$ fyrir rms gildi

$$P = IV \cos\phi = I^2 R \rightarrow$$

afl er aðeins eytt í viðnám

V er rms gildi aflgjafa,
ekki aðeins viðnám

$\cos\phi$: aflstærðull

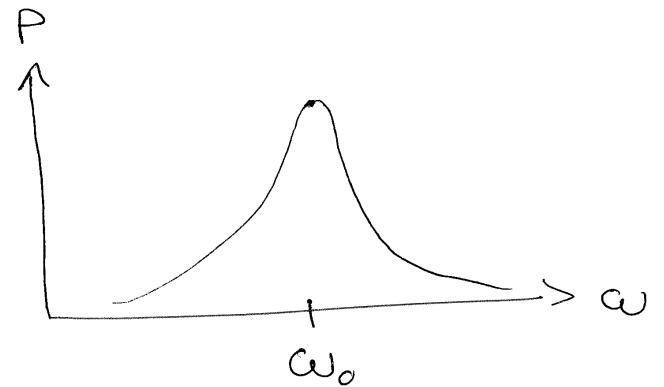
ef $\cos\phi = 0$ þá er álagið
vegna þéttis ~~öð~~ spólu

ef $\cos\phi = 1$ þá er álagið
vegna viðnáms

engum flutningi - orku frá
aflgjafa til rásar

$$P = I^2 R = \left(\frac{V}{Z}\right)^2 R$$

$$= \frac{V^2 R}{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}$$



Merma við $\omega = \omega_0$

Í viðtökutaki (útvorpi) er þessi
rás með loftneti í stað \odot notad
til þess að nema tíðni ω_0

ω_0 sem má breyta með C (t.d.)
hefur mest áhrif á rásina \leftrightarrow kemma