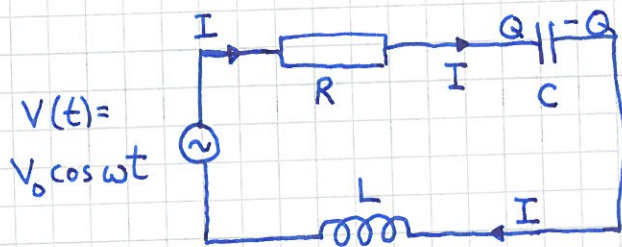


Elektrisk svingekrets

(Mer om dette mot slutten av kurset, men nevnes nå, da det kommer på laben.)

(27B)

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L



$$I = dQ/dt = \dot{Q}$$

R : motstand

C : kondensator

L : spole

Spenning over motstand R : $V_R = R \cdot I = R \cdot \dot{Q}$ (Ohms lov)

— " — kapasitans C : $V_C = Q/C$

— " — induktans L : $V_L = L \cdot dI/dt = L \cdot \ddot{Q}$

$$\text{Kirchhoffs spenningsregel} \Rightarrow L \ddot{Q} + R \dot{Q} + \frac{1}{C} Q = V_0 \cos \omega t$$

Dvs nøyaktig samme diff.lign. for Q, ladningen på kondensatoren, som for x, massens utsving fra likevekt, i det mekaniske svingesystemet : $m \ddot{x} + b \dot{x} + kx = F_0 \cos \omega t$

Vi har dermed analoge ("tilsvarende") størrelser :

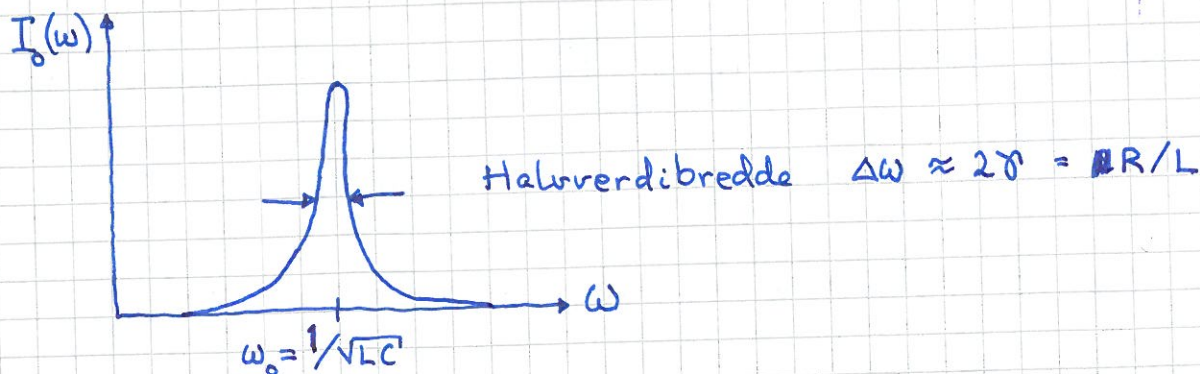
$$m \leftrightarrow L, \quad b \leftrightarrow R, \quad k \leftrightarrow 1/C, \quad x \leftrightarrow Q, \quad \dot{x} \leftrightarrow I$$

$$\omega_0^{\text{mek}} = \sqrt{k/m} \leftrightarrow \omega_0^{\text{el}} = \sqrt{1/LC} \quad \text{osv.}$$

$$Q(t) = Q_0(\omega) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow I(t) = \dot{Q}(t) = \omega Q_0(\omega) \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\text{med } Q_0(\omega) = (V_0/L) / \sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + (2\gamma\omega)^2}; \quad 2\gamma = R/L$$

Resonans, dvs stor strømamplitude $I_0(\omega) = \omega Q_0(\omega)$, når $\omega \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$:



Eks (LAB): $L = 22 \text{ mH}, \quad C = 0.15 \mu\text{F}, \quad R = 20 \Omega$

$$\Rightarrow f_0 = 2.77 \text{ kHz}, \quad \Delta f \approx 0.29 \text{ kHz}, \quad Q = f_0/\Delta f \approx 20$$