

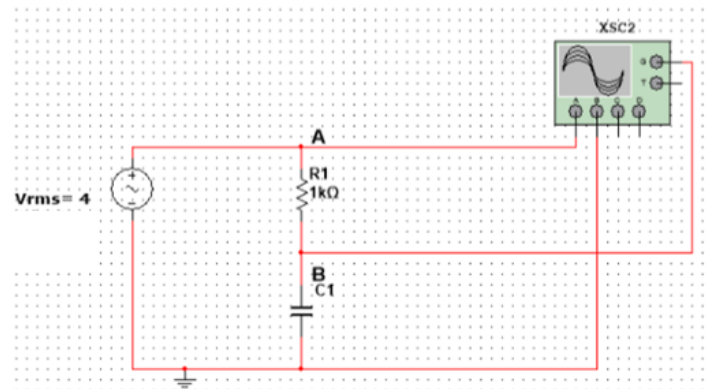
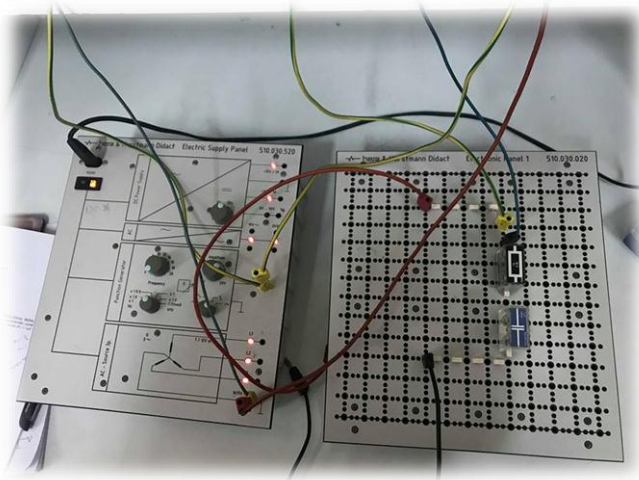
# Introduction

In this experiment we are going to study the relationship between the frequency and the capacitive reactance and to study the series and parallel combination of capacitors.

## ✓ Part one Capacitive Reactance $X_c$

Procedures:

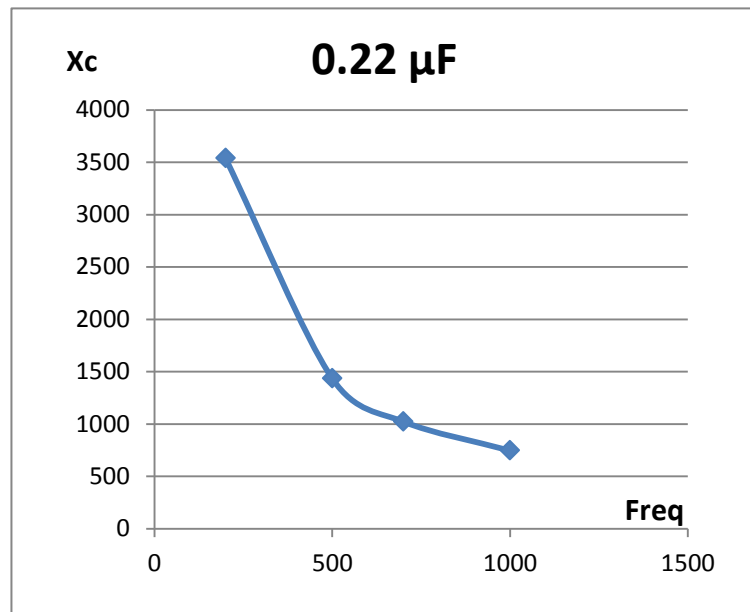
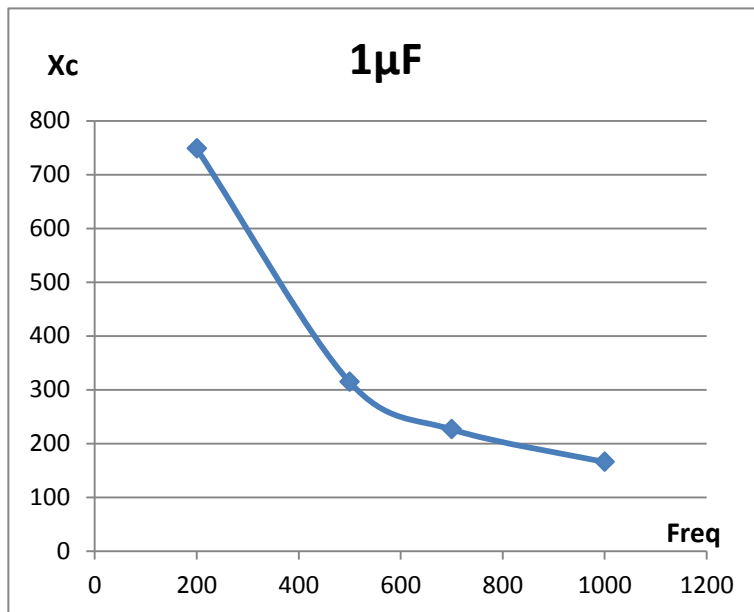
1. Build the circuit as shown in Fig.



2. Set the function generator at (200 Hz , 500 Hz , 700Hz , 1000 Hz ) then complete the Table.

| Frequency     |              | 200     | 500    | 700    | 1000   |
|---------------|--------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Vc (rms) v    | 1 $\mu$ F    | 2.2     | 1.084  | 0.794  | 0.59   |
|               | 0.22 $\mu$ F | 3.68    | 3.057  | 2.63   | 2.178  |
| Ic(mA)        | 1 $\mu$ F    | 2.94    | 3.45   | 3.51   | 3.56   |
|               | 0.22 $\mu$ F | 1.04    | 2.13   | 2.57   | 2.92   |
| $X_c(\Omega)$ | 1 $\mu$ F    | 748.29  | 314.2  | 226.2  | 165.7  |
|               | 0.22 $\mu$ F | 3538.46 | 1435.2 | 1023.3 | 745.89 |
| VR            | 1 $\mu$ F    | 2.94    | 3.45   | 3.51   | 3.56   |
|               | 0.22 $\mu$ F | 1.04    | 2.13   | 2.57   | 2.92   |

### 3. Plot the relationship between $X_c$ and the Freq.



- ✓ from the curve  $X_c$  at 220 Hz = 3.3 k ohm
- ✓ calculated  $X_c = 1/(2\pi f c) = 1/(2 * 3.14 * 220 * 0.22 \text{ micro}) = 3.28 \text{ k ohm}$ .

#### Questions :

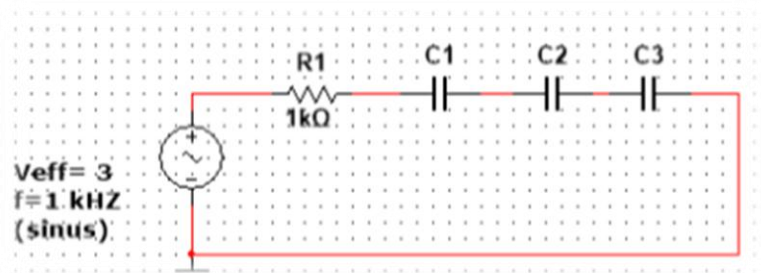
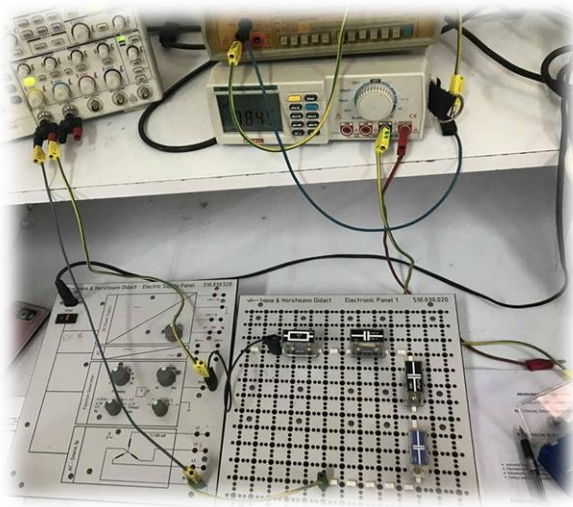
##### 1. Explain the shape of the curve

- ✓ we see from the curves as we decrease the frequency the reactance increases that means the voltage also increases . the relationship is inversely proportional.

## Part Two capacitor in series and parallel

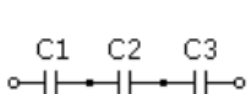
- ✓ we connected the circuits as shown below for series and parallel connection for the capacitors and we did some measurements for the current and voltage and reactance and the capacitance.

### ☒ In Series



|               |       |        |      |       |         |   |          |
|---------------|-------|--------|------|-------|---------|---|----------|
| Vc1(v)        | 1.4   | Ic1 mA | 1.74 | Xc1   | 804.59Ω | C | 0.1979μF |
| Vc2           | 0.67  | Ic2    | 1.74 | Xc2   | 385.05Ω | C | 0.403 μF |
| Vc3           | 0.327 | Ic3    | 1.74 | Xc3   | 187.93Ω | C | 0.84μ F  |
| Vctot         | 2.343 | Ictot  | 1.74 | Xctot | 1346.5  | C | 0.1182μF |
| VR=1.879 volt |       |        |      |       |         |   |          |

☒ The total capacitance is given by :



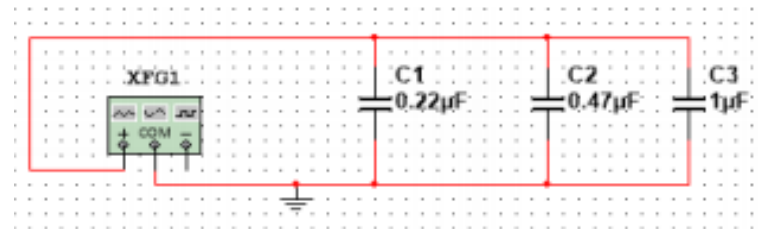
$$C_s = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}}$$



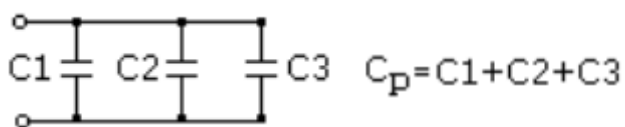
=0.1303μF (calculated)

= 0.1146μF(measured)

## ✗ In Parallel



|       |      |       |        |       |         |   |           |
|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|---------|---|-----------|
| Vc1   | 2.77 | Ic1   | 3.2mA  | Xc1   | 865.62Ω | c | 0.18395μF |
| Vc2   | 2.76 | Ic2   | 7mA    | Xc2   | 394.28Ω | c | 0.4038μF  |
| Vc3   | 2.76 | Ic3   | 15.2mA | Xc3   | 181.57Ω | c | 0.876μF   |
| Vctot | 2.76 | Ictot | 25.1mA | Xctot | 109.96Ω | c | 1.44μF    |



C total = 2.9037μF (measured)  
= 1.69μF (calc)

# Conclusion

We learned how to calculate the capacitive  $X_c$  and we analyzed and demonstrated the series and parallel combinations of capacitors and their effect on the total capacitance.