

## 10.10: Application - RLC Series Circuits with AC

### Learning Objectives

By the end of the section, you will be able to:

- Describe how the current varies in a resistor, a capacitor, and an inductor while in series with an ac power source
- Use phasors to understand the phase angle of a resistor, capacitor, and inductor ac circuit and to understand what that phase angle means
- Calculate the impedance of a circuit

The ac circuit shown in Figure 10.10.1, called an **RLC** series circuit, is a series combination of a resistor, capacitor, and inductor connected across an ac source. It produces an emf of

$$v(t) = V_0 \sin \omega t.$$

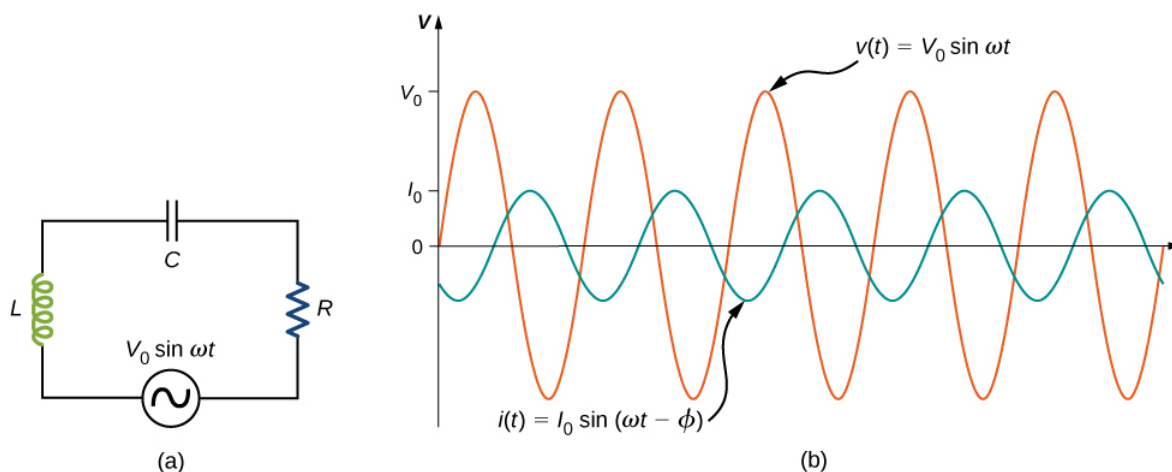


Figure 10.10.1: (a) An RLC series circuit. (b) A comparison of the generator output voltage and the current. The value of the phase difference  $\phi$  depends on the values of R, C, and L.

Since the elements are in series, the same current flows through each element at all points in time. The relative phase between the current and the emf is not obvious when all three elements are present. Consequently, we represent the current by the general expression

$$i(t) = I_0 \sin(\omega t - \phi),$$

where  $I_0$  is the current amplitude and  $\phi$  is the phase angle between the current and the applied voltage. The phase angle is thus the amount by which the voltage and current are out of phase with each other in a circuit. Our task is to find  $I_0$  and  $\phi$ .

A phasor diagram involving  $i(t)$ ,  $v_R(t)$ ,  $v_C(t)$ , and  $v_L(t)$  is helpful for analyzing the circuit. As shown in Figure 10.10.2 the phasor representing  $v_R(t)$  points in the same direction as the phasor for  $i(t)$ ; its amplitude is  $V_R = I_0 R$ . The  $v_C(t)$  phasor lags the  $i(t)$  phasor by  $\pi/2$  rad and has the amplitude  $V_C = I_0 X_C$ . The phasor for  $v_L(t)$  leads the  $i(t)$  phasor by  $\pi/2$  rad and has the amplitude  $V_L = I_0 X_L$ .

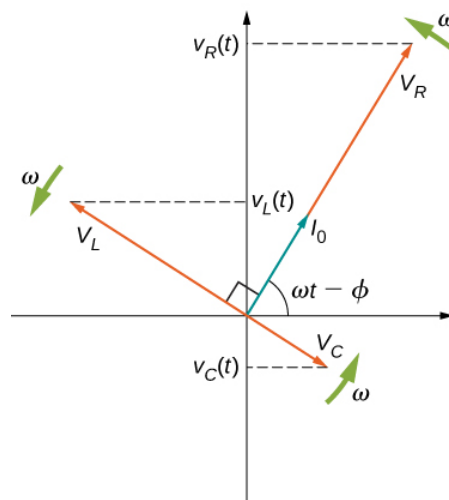


Figure 10.10.1.

At any instant, the voltage across the **RLC** combination is  $v_R(t) + v_L(t) + v_C(t) = v(t)$ , the emf of the source. Since a component of a sum of vectors is the sum of the components of the individual vectors—for example,  $(A + B)_y = A_y + B_y$  - the projection of the vector sum of phasors onto the vertical axis is the sum of the vertical projections of the individual phasors. Hence, if we add vectorially the phasors representing  $v_R(t)$ ,  $v_L(t)$ , and  $v_C(t)$  and then find the projection of the resultant onto the vertical axis, we obtain

$$v_R(t) + v_L(t) + v_C(t) = v(t) = V_0 \sin \omega t.$$

The vector sum of the phasors is shown in Figure 10.10.3 The resultant phasor has an amplitude  $V_0$  and is directed at an angle  $\phi$  with respect to the  $v_R(t)$ , or  $\mathbf{i}(t)$ , phasor. The projection of this resultant phasor onto the vertical axis is  $v(t) = V_0 \sin \omega t$ . We can easily determine the unknown quantities  $I_0$  and  $\phi$  from the geometry of the phasor diagram. For the phase angle,

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_L - V_C}{V_R} = \tan^{-1} \frac{I_0 X_L - I_0 X_C}{I_0 R},$$

and after cancellation of  $I_0$ , this becomes

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}. \quad (10.10.1)$$

Furthermore, from the Pythagorean theorem,

$$V_0 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2} = \sqrt{(I_0 R)^2 + (I_0 X_L - I_0 X_C)^2} = I_0 \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}.$$

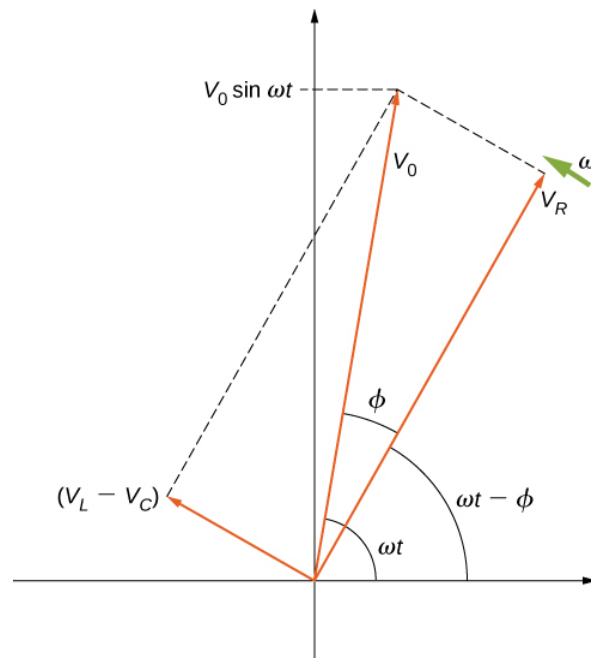


Figure 10.10.3: The resultant of the phasors for  $v_L(t)$ ,  $v_C(t)$ , and  $v_R(t)$  is equal to the phasor for  $v_R(t) = V_0 \sin \omega t$ . The  $i(t)$  phasor (not shown) is aligned with the  $v_R(t)$  phasor.

The current amplitude is therefore the ac version of Ohm's law:

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}} = \frac{V_0}{Z}, \quad (10.10.2)$$

where

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} \quad (10.10.3)$$

is known as the impedance of the circuit. Its unit is the ohm, and it is the ac analog to resistance in a dc circuit, which measures the combined effect of resistance, capacitive reactance, and inductive reactance (Figure 10.10.4).



Figure 10.10.4: Power capacitors are used to balance the impedance of the effective inductance in transmission lines.

The **RLC** circuit is analogous to the wheel of a car driven over a corrugated road (Figure 10.10.5). The regularly spaced bumps in the road drive the wheel up and down; in the same way, a voltage source increases and decreases. The shock absorber acts like the resistance of the **RLC** circuit, damping and limiting the amplitude of the oscillation. Energy within the wheel system goes back and forth between kinetic and potential energy stored in the car spring, analogous to the shift between a maximum current, with energy stored in an inductor, and no current, with energy stored in the electric field of a capacitor. The amplitude of the wheel's motion is at a maximum if the bumps in the road are hit at the resonant frequency, which we describe in more detail in [Resonance in an AC Circuit](#).

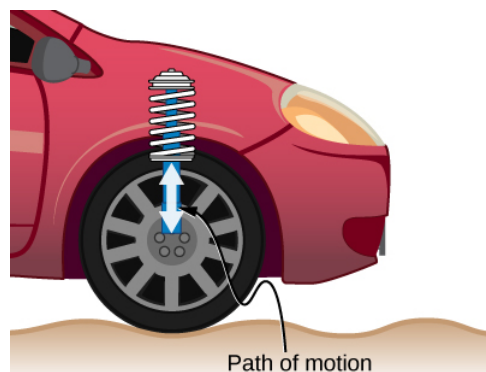


Figure 10.10.5: On a car, the shock absorber damps motion and dissipates energy. This is much like the resistance in an RLC circuit. The mass and spring determine the resonant frequency.

#### Problem-Solving Strategy: AC Circuits

To analyze an ac circuit containing resistors, capacitors, and inductors, it is helpful to think of each device's reactance and find the equivalent reactance using the rules we used for equivalent resistance in the past. Phasors are a great method to determine whether the emf of the circuit has positive or negative phase (namely, leads or lags other values). A mnemonic device of "ELI the ICE man" is sometimes used to remember that the emf (E) leads the current (I) in an inductor (L) and the current (I) leads the emf (E) in a capacitor (C).

Use the following steps to determine the emf of the circuit by phasors:

1. Draw the phasors for voltage across each device: resistor, capacitor, and inductor, including the phase angle in the circuit.
2. If there is both a capacitor and an inductor, find the net voltage from these two phasors, since they are antiparallel.
3. Find the equivalent phasor from the phasor in step 2 and the resistor's phasor using trigonometry or components of the phasors. The equivalent phasor found is the emf of the circuit.

### ✓ Example 10.10.1: An RLC Series Circuit

The output of an ac generator connected to an **RLC** series combination has a frequency of 200 Hz and an amplitude of 0.100 V. If  $R = 4.00 \, \Omega$ ,  $L = 3.00 \times 10^{-3} \, H$ , and  $C = 8.00 \times 10^{-4} \, F$ , what are (a) the capacitive reactance, (b) the inductive reactance, (c) the impedance, (d) the current amplitude, and (e) the phase difference between the current and the emf of the generator?

#### Strategy

The reactances and impedance in (a)–(c) are found by substitutions into Equation 15.3.8, Equation 15.3.14, and Equation 10.10.2 respectively. The current amplitude is calculated from the peak voltage and the impedance. The phase difference between the current and the emf is calculated by the inverse tangent of the difference between the reactances divided by the resistance.

#### Solution

1. From Equation 15.3.8, the capacitive reactance is

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi(200 \, \text{Hz})(8.00 \times 10^{-4} \, F)} = 0.995 \, \Omega.$$

2. From Equation 15.3.14, the inductive reactance is

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi(200 \, \text{Hz})(3.00 \times 10^{-3} \, H) = 3.77 \, \Omega.$$

3. Substituting the values of  $R$ ,  $X_C$ , and  $X_L$  into Equation 10.10.2 we obtain for the impedance

$$Z = \sqrt{(4.00)^2 + (3.77 \, \Omega - 0.995 \, \Omega)^2} = 4.87 \, \Omega.$$

4. The current amplitude is

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{Z} = \frac{0.100 \, V}{4.87 \, \Omega} = 2.05 \times 10^{-2} \, A.$$

5. From Equation 10.10.1, the phase difference between the current and the emf is

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2.77 \, \Omega}{4.00 \, \Omega} = 0.607 \, \text{rad}.$$

#### Significance

The phase angle is positive because the reactance of the inductor is larger than the reactance of the capacitor.

### ? Exercise 10.10.1

Find the voltages across the resistor, the capacitor, and the inductor in the circuit of Figure 10.10.1 using  $v(t) = V_0 \sin \omega t$  as the output of the ac generator.

#### Solution

$$v_R = (V_0 R / Z) \sin(\omega t - \phi) ; v_C = (V_0 X_C / Z) \sin(\omega t - \phi + \pi/2) = -(V_0 X_C / Z) \cos(\omega t - \phi) ;$$

$$v_L = (V_0 X_L / Z) \sin(\omega t - \phi - \pi/2) = (V_0 X_L / Z) \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

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