

Exam Winter Semester 2022

Student Group

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Table of Contents

Exercise E1 Resistivity and temperature dependent Resistance (written test, approx. 7 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023) 2

Exercise E1 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022) 3

Exercise E1 Resistivity and temperature dependent Resistance (written test, approx. 7 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023) 3

Exercise E1 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022) 4

**Exercise E1 Resistivity and temperature dependent Resistance
(written test, approx. 7 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)**

The conductivity of a dielectric material is described by the Arrhenius law: $\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp(-E_a/kT)$ with $\sigma_0 = 10^{17} \text{ S/m}$ and $E_a = 0.8 \text{ eV}$. The resistivity of the dielectric material is $\rho(20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = 10^{17} \text{ } \Omega\text{m}$. The temperature coefficients in the range $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ are given as $\alpha = -0.048 \text{ } 1/\text{K}$ and $\beta = +0.00057 \text{ } 1/\text{K}^2$.

Solution
The resistivity of the dielectric material is $\rho(20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = 10^{17} \text{ } \Omega\text{m}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) &= \rho(20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot T^2 + \dots) \\ &= 10^{17} \text{ } \Omega\text{m} \cdot (1 - 0.048 \text{ } 1/\text{K} \cdot (35 \text{ K}) + 0.00057 \text{ } 1/\text{K}^2 \cdot (35 \text{ K})^2) \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the resistance for the dielectric material for $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} R(20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) &= \rho \cdot \frac{d}{A} \\ &= 10^{17} \text{ } \Omega\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{P}{U} = \frac{40 \text{ W}}{230 \text{ V}} \approx 0.174 \text{ A}$$

resistivity, power, exam ee1 ss2023

Exercise E1 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A heating element made of nichrome wire with a temperature coefficient of resistance of $\alpha = 0.001 \text{ K}^{-1}$ is used. An electric power dissipation (= heat flow) of $P = 40 \text{ W}$ is necessary. Calculate the current I and the operating voltage U . The Nichrome wire has a resistivity of $\rho = 1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{m}$.

The heating element is $l = 3 \text{ m}$ long and has a diameter of $d = 3.57 \text{ mm}$.
 Solution: $R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A} = 1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{m} \cdot \frac{3 \text{ m}}{(3.57 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2 \cdot \pi} \approx 2.6 \text{ } \Omega$

Solution

$$P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad I = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{40 \text{ W}}{2.6 \text{ } \Omega}} \approx 3.9 \text{ A}$$

$$U = \frac{P}{I} = \frac{40 \text{ W}}{3.9 \text{ A}} \approx 10.3 \text{ V}$$

resistivity, power, exam ee1 ws2022

Exercise E1 Resistivity and temperature dependent Resistance (written test, approx. 7 % of a 60-minute written test, SS2023)

The conductivity σ of a dielectric material is a function of temperature T described by the Arrhenius law: $\sigma = \sigma_0 \cdot \exp(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T})$. The conductivity is $\sigma = 10^{17} \text{ S/m}$ at $T = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ and $\sigma = 10^{18} \text{ S/m}$ at $T = 55 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$. Calculate the activation energy E_a and the pre-exponential factor σ_0 .

Solution

The resistivity of the dielectric material is $\rho(T) = \frac{1}{\sigma(T)}$.

$$\rho(20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) = 10^{-17} \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{m} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho(55 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) = 10^{-18} \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\rho(55 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})}{\rho(20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{10^{-18}}{10^{-17}}\right) = \ln(0.1) = -2.3026$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{\sigma_0 \cdot \exp(-\frac{E_a}{k_B \cdot 55 \text{ K}})}{\sigma_0 \cdot \exp(-\frac{E_a}{k_B \cdot 20 \text{ K}})}\right) = -\frac{E_a}{k_B} \left(\frac{1}{55 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{20 \text{ K}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_a = \frac{-2.3026 \cdot k_B}{\frac{1}{55 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{20 \text{ K}}} \approx 0.16 \text{ eV}$$

Calculate the resistance for the dielectric material for $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Solution

$$R(20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = \rho \cdot \frac{d}{A} = 10^{17} \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{m} \cdot 0.8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}^2}$$

[resistivity, power, exam ee1 ss2023](#)

Exercise E1 Resistance of a Wire by Resistivity (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

2. Heating a wire leads to an increase in its resistance. A wire with a cross-section of 1.80 mm^2 and a length of 1.00 m is made of a material with a resistivity of $1.80 \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ at $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The temperature of the wire is increased to $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Calculate the resistance of the wire at $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Result

A minimum power dissipation (= heat flow) of $P=40 \text{ W}$ is necessary.
 Calculate the minimum resistance R of the heating element.
 The Nichrome wire has a resistivity of $1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \text{ m}$.
 The heating element is 3 m long and has a diameter of 3.57 mm .
 1. Calculate the resistance R of the heating element.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad I = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}} \\
 I &= \sqrt{\frac{40 \text{ W}}{R}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A} \quad | \quad A = r^2 \cdot \pi = \frac{1}{4} d^2 \cdot \pi \\
 R &= \rho \cdot \frac{l}{\frac{1}{4} d^2 \cdot \pi} \quad | \quad R = 1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \Omega \text{ m} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3 \text{ m}}{(3.57 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2 \cdot \pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

resistivity, power, exam ee1 ws2022

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