

# Exam Summer Semester 2022

## Student Group

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# Exam Summer Semester 2022

Here is only a part of the exam in more details given.

The full results can be found in [ILIAS](#)

## Additional permitted Aids

- non-programmable calculator,
- formulary (4 one-sided DIN A4 pages)

## Hits

- The duration of the exam is 120 min.
- Attempts to cheat will lead to exclusion and failure of the exam.
- Withdrawal is no longer possible after these exam has been handed out.
- Please write down intermediate calculations and results on the assignment sheet. (when more space is needed also on the reverse side. In this case: Mark it clearly).
- Always use units in the calculation.
- Use a document-proof, non-red pen.

## Tasks

### Exercise E1 Electrostatics I

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

Two point charges are placed at the ends of a rod of length  $l = 0.20 \text{ m}$ . The charges are  $q_1 = 1.0 \text{ nC}$  and  $q_2 = -2.0 \text{ nC}$ . The rod is suspended from its center by a thin insulating string. The rod is in equilibrium. The value of the angle  $\theta$  between the rod and the vertical string is  $\theta = 19.97^\circ$ . Which value needs  $E_4$  to have to get a resulting force of  $0 \text{ N}$  on  $q_1$ ?

Path:  $q_1 = 1.0 \text{ nC}$

- $q_1 = -2.0 \text{ nC}$

Path:  $E_4 = 19.97 \text{ V/m}$

$$\vec{F}_{01} = \left( \begin{array}{c} 19.97 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ nN}$$

In the  $x$ - $y$  plane, the charges are placed at  $(0, 0)$  and  $(l, 0)$ . We cannot calculate the resulting magnitude of the force  $F_{01}$  because we do not know the position  $\theta$  of the rod.

$$F_{01} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

$$F_{02} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

$$F_{03} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

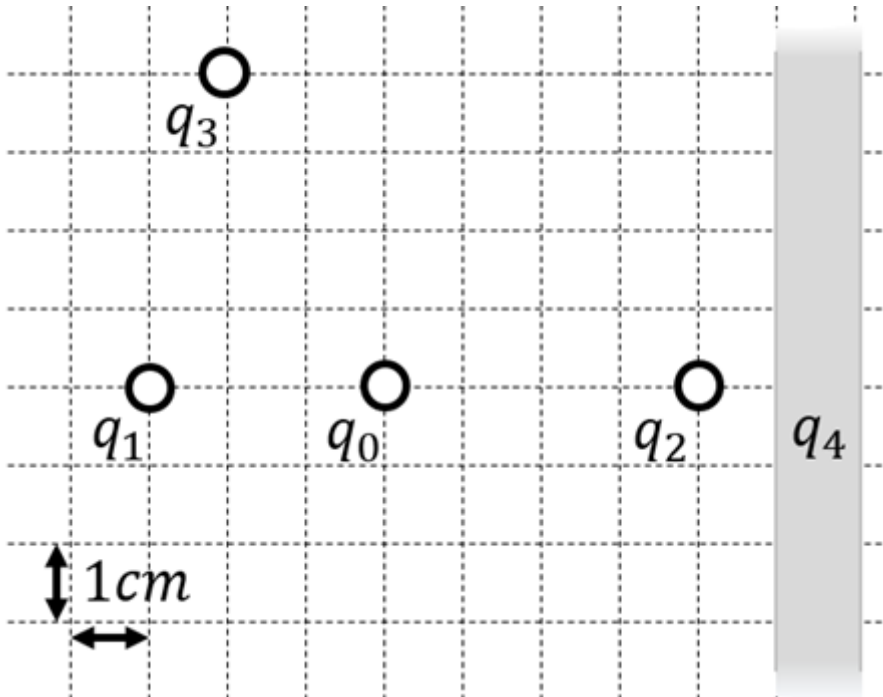
$$F_{04} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

$$F_{05} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

$$F_{06} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

$$F_{07} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$

$$F_{08} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1.0 \text{ nC})(-2.0 \text{ nC})}{(0.20 \text{ m})^2} = -1.0 \text{ nN}$$



1. Calculate the single forces  $\vec{F}_{01}$ ,  $\vec{F}_{02}$ ,  $\vec{F}_{03}$ , on the charge  $q_0$ !

Path

First, calculate the magnitude of the forces, like  $\vec{F}_{01}$ .

The force  $\vec{F}_{01}$  is purely on the  $x$ -axis and therefore equal to

$$F_{01,x} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_0}{r_{01}^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{(3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} = 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{As}^2 \cdot \text{Vm}}{\text{As} \cdot \text{m}^2} = 19.97... \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{Vs}}{\text{m}} = 19.97... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the right)}$$

Similarly, we get for  $\vec{F}_{02}$  and  $\vec{F}_{03}$

$$\vec{F}_{02} = F_{02,x} = -28.09... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the right)} \\ \vec{F}_{03} = -22.47... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the top left)}$$

For  $\vec{F}_{03}$ , we have to calculate the  $x$ - and  $y$ -component.

This is possible, by using the angle  $\alpha$  between the line through  $q_0$  and  $q_3$  and the positive  $x$ -axis (pointing to the right).

So,  $\alpha$  has to be between  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ . It can be calculated by:

$$\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{-4 \text{ cm}}{+2 \text{ cm}}\right) = \pi - 1.1071... = 180^\circ - 63.4...^\circ = 116.6...^\circ$$

Based on this, the  $x$ - and  $y$ -component is:

$$F_{03,x} = |\vec{F}_{03}| \cdot \cos \alpha = 10.05... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the left)} \\ F_{03,y} = |\vec{F}_{03}| \cdot \sin \alpha = 20.10... \mu\text{N} \quad \text{(to the top)}$$

top)} \\ \end{align\*}

### Exercise E3 Electrostatics II

(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

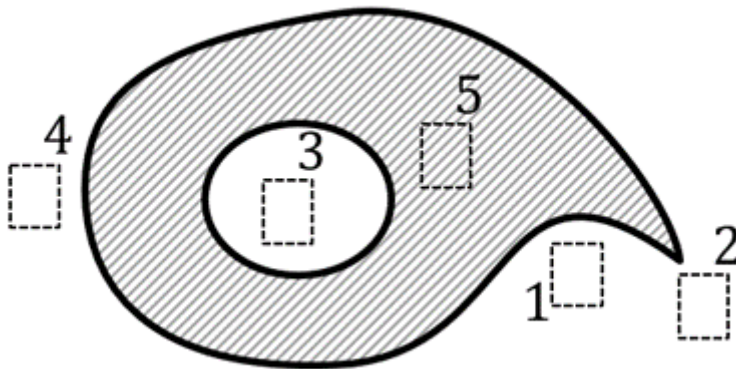
The figure below shows an arrangement of ideal metallic conductors (gray hatched) charged up to  $q = +1 \text{ nC}$ .

In white a dielectric (e.g. vacuum) is shown.

Several designated areas are shown by dashed frames and numbers  $x$ , which are partly inside the object.

Arrange the designated areas clearly according to ascending field strengths  $|\vec{E}_x|$  (absolute magnitude)!

Indicate also, if designated areas have quantitatively the same field strength.



Result

$$|E_3| = |E_5| = 0 < |E_1| < |E_4| < |E_2|$$

### Exercise E1 Electron Velocity in Semiconductors

(written test, approx. 6 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

A current of  $I = 1 \text{ mA}$  flows through a cross-sectional area  $A = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{m}^2$  in a semiconductor.

The electron density in the semiconductor is given by the number of dopant atoms per

Volume.  
 The doping is provided by donor atoms (about 4% of the silicon atoms).  
 The molar volume of silicon is  $V_{\text{mol,Si}} = 12 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$ , with  
 $N_{\text{A}} = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$  silicon atoms per  $1 \text{ mol}$ .

The elementary charge is given as:  $e_0 = 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ As}$

What is the average electron velocity  $v_e$  in this semiconductor?

Path

The following formula gives the speed, where  $n_e$  is the number of electrons per volume.

$$v_e = \frac{I}{n_e \cdot e_0 \cdot A}$$

$n_e$  can be derived from the overall number of Si-atoms per volume ( $\frac{N_{\text{A}}}{V_{\text{mol,Si}}}$ ) and the fraction  $k_{\text{Donators}}$  of these atoms, which got substituted by donators.

$$n_e = \frac{N_{\text{A}}}{V_{\text{mol,Si}}} \cdot k_{\text{Donators}} \cdot e_0 \cdot A$$

Putting in the numbers:

$$v_e = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}}{\frac{6.022 \cdot 10^{23} / \text{mol}}{12 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}} \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ As} \cdot 10 \cdot (10^{-6} \text{ m})^2}$$

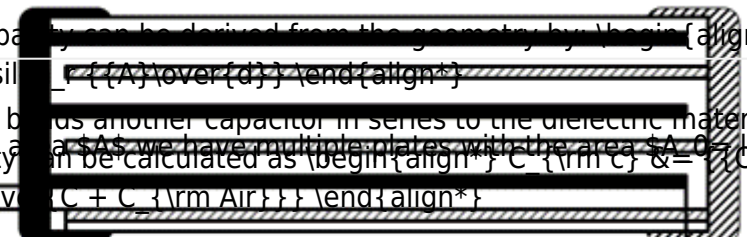
**Exercise E1 Capacitor**  
 (written test, approx. 7 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)

Given the multiplication factor  $M$  in the left side of the following diagram with  $\epsilon_{\text{r,c}} = 0.1$  of air ( $\epsilon_{\text{r,c}} = 1$ ), while the thickness of the dielectric material remains the same.  
 Length of the layer overlap:  $l = 1.5 \text{ mm}$   
 Path: Distance between single layers:  $d = 1.0 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

- Depth of component:  $w = 0.7 \text{ mm}$
- Number of layers (from the picture): 3 left-side and 3 right-side layers.

Path

The capacity can be derived from the geometry by  $C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{\text{r,c}} \frac{A}{d}$



The air bands another capacitor in series to the dielectric material. Therefore, the capacity can be calculated as  $C_{\text{Air}} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{\text{r,Air}} \frac{A}{d}$

The capacity of air is  $C_{\text{Air}} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{\text{r,Air}} \frac{N \cdot l \cdot w}{d}$  and  $= 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm} \cdot 1 \cdot \{5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}\} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

The material has a total electric permittivity of  $\epsilon = 0.465 \epsilon_0$ .

The following calculations shall ignore boundary effects on the end of the layers.

By this the overall capacity is 
$$C_{\text{c}} = \left\{ 0.139 \dots \text{nF} \cdot \frac{0.465 \epsilon_0}{0.854 \epsilon_0} + 0.465 \dots \text{nF} \right\}$$

.. What is the field strength in the dielectric material between the layer, when a voltage of  $U = 6.3 \text{ V}$  is applied?

How many "multiple plates"  $N$  do we have to consider?

For this, we have to count facing areas  $A_0$ . There are  $N = 5$ .

The electric field strength  $E$  is given by: 
$$E = \frac{U}{d} = \frac{6.3 \text{ V}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}$$

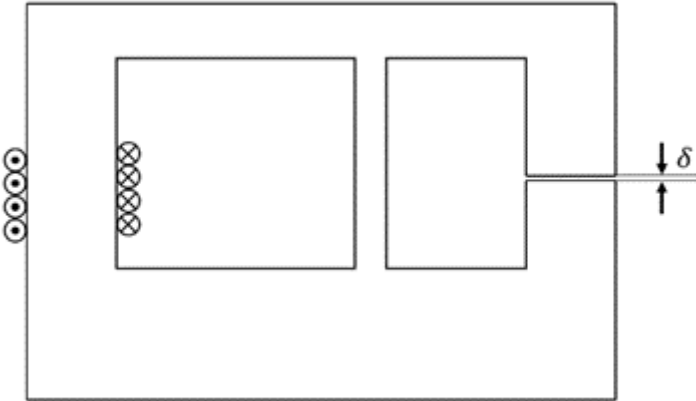
Therefore, the formula is 
$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \left\{ \frac{N \cdot l \cdot w}{d} \right\} = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm} \cdot 3 \cdot \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} \right\}$$

**Exercise E1 Magnetic Circuit**  
**(written test, approx. 7 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)**

The magnetic setup below shall be given. Draw the equivalent magnetic circuit to represent

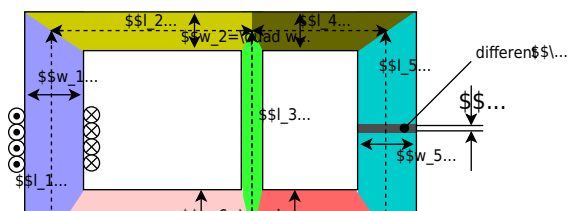
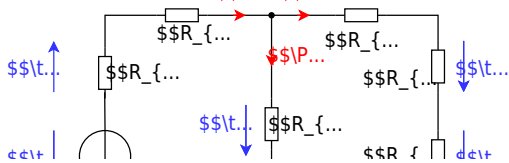
Result setup fully. Name all the necessary magnetic resistances, fluxes, and voltages. The components shall be designed in such a way, that the magnetic resistance is constant in it.

formulas are not necessary.



Path

Watch for parts of the magnetic circuit, where the width and material are constant. These parts represent the magnetic resistors which have to be calculated individually. Be aware, that every junction creates a branch with a new resistor, like for an electrical circuit - there must be a node on each "diversion".

$$R_{\text{m}} = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_r w h}$$


**Exercise E8 Self Induction**

**(written test, approx. 8 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)**

2. What is the maximum magnitude of the induced voltage  $u_{\text{ind}}(t)$  in the circuit breaker, which is fused with a circuit breaker.

Sketch the breaker  $i(t)$  and  $u_{\text{ind}}(t)$  with a current of  $I = 63 \text{ A}$  over the induced current in the breaker linearly down to  $0 \text{ A}$  within  $1 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$ .

(The inner resistance of the motor shall be neglected.)

$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = 3150 \text{ V}$$

Path

.. Draw the circuit (the circuit breaker can be drawn as a switch), with all voltage and current arrows.

For the maximum voltage on the circuit breaker one has to consider the following:

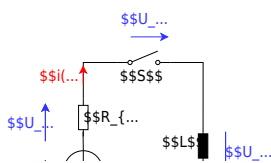
Result

- external voltage of the voltage source  $U_{\text{ext}}$
- voltage  $u_{\text{ind}}(t)$  induced by the change of the current

The first one is not given in the exercise, and therefore not considered here.

The induced voltage can be calculated by linearizing the following: 
$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t}$$

With the given details: 
$$u_{\text{ind}}(t) = -L \frac{0 - I}{t_1 - t_0} = 50 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{63 \text{ A}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}} = 3150 \frac{\text{Vs}}{\text{A}} \cdot \frac{\text{A}}{\text{s}}$$



**Exercise E10 Series Resonant Circuit**  
**(written test, approx. 10 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2022)**

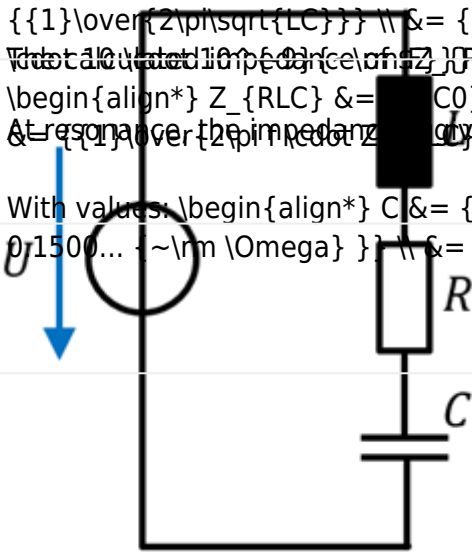
2. What is the magnitude of the total impedance  $Z_{RLC}$  of a series combination of an AC voltage source  $V_0 \sin(\omega t)$ , a resistor  $R$ , an inductor  $L$ , and a capacitor  $C$  if the total impedance is purely resistive?

At resonance, the magnitude of the total impedance  $Z_{RLC}$  would be  $Z_{RLC} = R$ . Which value would  $C$  have for the given  $f_0$ ?

- Path:  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$   
 $R = 88 \text{ m}\Omega$   
 $f_0 = 100 \text{ MHz}$   
 $L = 60 \text{ nH}$

The resonance frequency is given as  $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$   
 $f_0 = 100 \text{ MHz} = 10^8 \text{ Hz}$   
 $L = 60 \text{ nH} = 60 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ H}$   
 $Z_{RLC} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$   
 At resonance, the impedance is purely resistive.

With values:  $C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-9}}$   
 $C = 10.6 \text{ nF}$



1. What is the impedance  $Z_{RLC}$  of this real capacitor for  $f_0 = 100 \text{ MHz}$ ? (Phase and magnitude)

Path

The impedance  $Z_{RLC}$  is given by:  $Z_{RLC} = R + j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C}$   
 $Z_{RLC} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$

Putting in the numbers, only for the reactive part  $X_{LC}$ :  
 $X_{LC} = 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-9} - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}}$   
 $X_{LC} = 37.7 \text{ m}\Omega - 121.45 \text{ m}\Omega$

With the real and imaginary parts, we can derive the magnitude and phase:  
 $Z_{RLC} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_{LC}^2} = \sqrt{(88 \text{ m}\Omega)^2 + (-121.45 \text{ m}\Omega)^2} = 150.0 \text{ m}\Omega$

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\begin{align*} \varphi &= \arctan \left( \frac{X_{LC}}{R} \right) \quad \&= \arctan \\ & \left( \frac{-121.45 \text{ m}\Omega}{88 \text{ m}\Omega} \right) \quad \&= -0.9437... \\ &= -54.07...^\circ \end{align*}
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