

Charging and Decharging of a condensator with Cobra SMARTsense



Physics

Electricity & Magnetism

Simple circuits, resistors & capacitors



Difficulty level

medium



Group size

2



Preparation time

10 minutes



Execution time

10 minutes

This content can also be found online at:

<http://localhost:1337/c/5f4444a25eef7d00031fcaba>

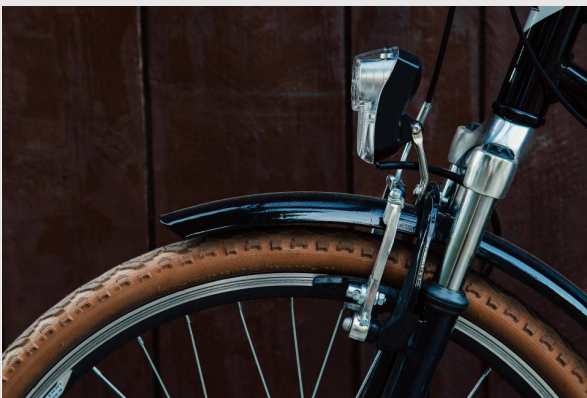
PHYWE



Teacher information

Application

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Bicycle lights with capacitors continue to light up even when you stop.

There are many applications for capacitors. A capacitor consists of two conductive surfaces separated by an insulating material. With its help, energy can be stored and then released again. For example in modern bicycle lamps. Here the capacitor is charged while riding and if you have to stop at a traffic light, it discharges again and the lamp can continue to shine.

How exactly a capacitor charges and discharges itself is investigated here in the experiment.

Other teacher information (1/2)

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Prior knowledge



It is assumed that the students know that a capacitor can store charge. For the understanding of a RC -You should also know how to use the corresponding units Ohm and Farad.

Note



The test can also be extended to include devices with higher resistance and lower capacitance values. The noise and the limited resolution of the sensor will then become more noticeable.

Other teacher information (2/2)

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Learning objective



In this experiment, the charging and discharging process of a capacitor is to be reproduced.

Tasks



Examine the voltage and current characteristics of a capacitor during charging and discharging.

Investigate what the speed at which these processes occur depends on.

Safety instructions

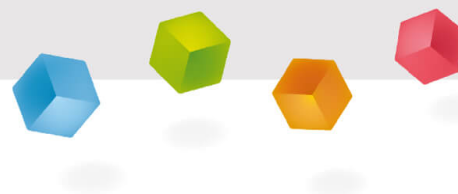
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The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.

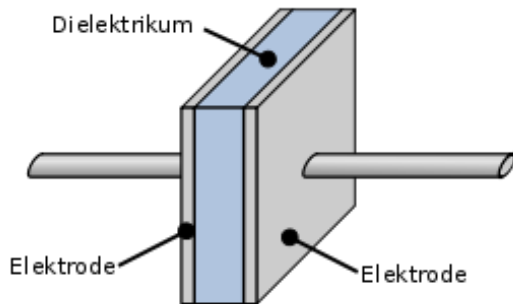
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Student Information



Motivation

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Capacitor design

Capacitors basically consist of two electrically conductive surfaces, the electrodes, which are separated by an insulating material, the dielectric. The size of the capacitance is determined by the area of the electrodes, the material of the dielectric and the distance between the electrodes. The electrodes and the dielectric can be rolled up or connected in parallel as a stack.

Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	PHYWE Power supply, 230 V, DC: 0...12 V, 2 A / AC: 6 V, 12 V, 5 A	13506-93	1
2	Cobra SMARTsense - Voltage, ± 30 V (Bluetooth)	12901-00	1
3	Cobra SMARTsense - Current, ± 1 A (Bluetooth)	12902-00	1
4	Capacitor module 100 μF non-polar electrolytic, SB	05646-10	1
5	Capacitor module 470 μF non-polar electrolytic, SB	05646-47	1
6	Resistor module 50 Ohm, SB	05612-50	1
7	Resistor module 100 Ohm, SB	05613-10	1
8	Straight connector module, SB	05601-01	2
9	Angled connector module, SB	05601-02	1
10	Interrupted connector module with sockets, SB	05601-04	1
11	Junction module, SB	05601-10	1
12	Straight connector module with socket, SB	05601-11	1
13	Angled connector module with socket, SB	05601-12	2
14	Change-over switch module, SB	05602-02	1
15	Connecting cord, 32 A, 250 mm, red	07360-01	2
16	Connecting cord, 32 A, 250 mm, blue	07360-04	2
17	Connecting cord, 32 A, 500 mm, red	07361-01	1
18	Connecting cord, 32 A, 500 mm, blue	07361-04	1
19	measureAPP - the free measurement software for all devices and operating systems	14581-61	1

Set-up (1/3)

PHYWE

For measurement with the **Cobra SMARTsense sensors** the **PHYWE measureAPP** is required. The app can be downloaded free of charge from the relevant app store (see below for QR codes). Before starting the app, please check that on your device (smartphone, tablet, desktop PC) **Bluetooth is activated**.



iOS



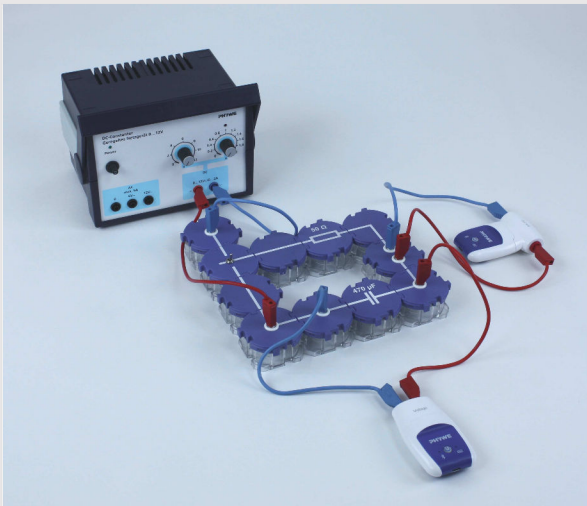
Android



Windows

Set-up (2/3)

PHYWE

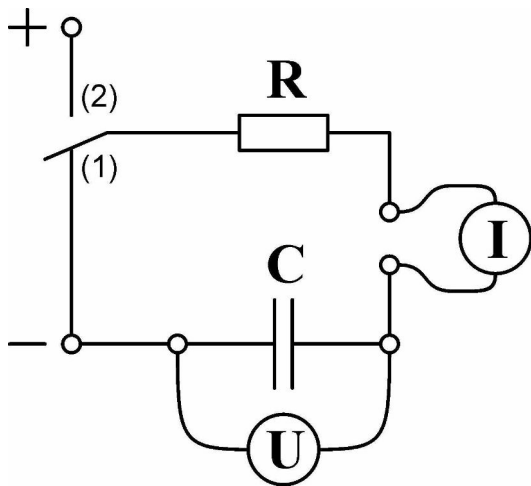


Experiment set-up

- Set up the experiment according to the overview photo and the circuit diagram.
- Set the changeover switch to position (1) at the beginning.
- Set the power supply unit to approx. 12 V, set the current limiter to the left stop, then switch on the power supply unit.

Set-up (3/3)

PHYWE

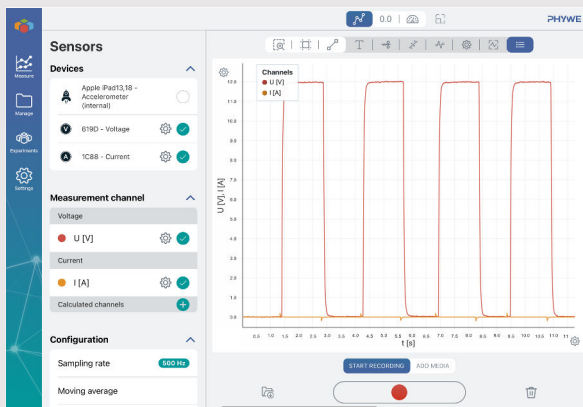


Circuit diagram

- Plus and minus are connected to the power supply unit.
- The changeover switch is initially set to (1) and is then switched back and forth between positions (1) and (2), whereby the capacitor C about the resistance R is alternately loaded and unloaded.
- For R the 50Ω or the 100Ω module, for C the $470\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ - or the $100\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ module.

Procedure (1/5)

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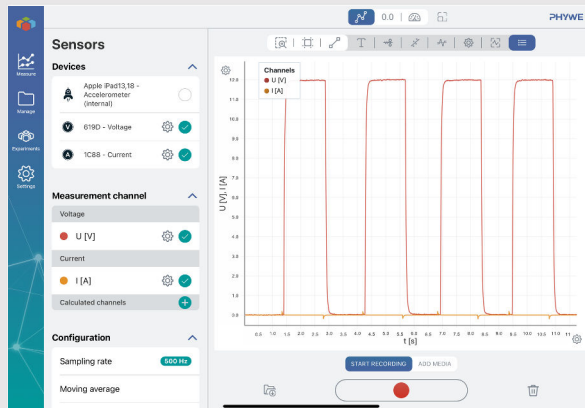


Measurement window

- Switch on both SMARTsense sensors and open the PHYWE measureAPP.
- Now connect the tablet to the sensors with Bluetooth turned on.
- Select the sensors "Current" and "Voltage" under "Measure" in the measureAPP
- Select the sampling rate of your choice. The higher the sampling rate the more accurate the measurement.
- Apply the voltage to the Y-axis U and the amperage I .
- Measured value recording in measureAPP.

Procedure (2/5)

PHYWE

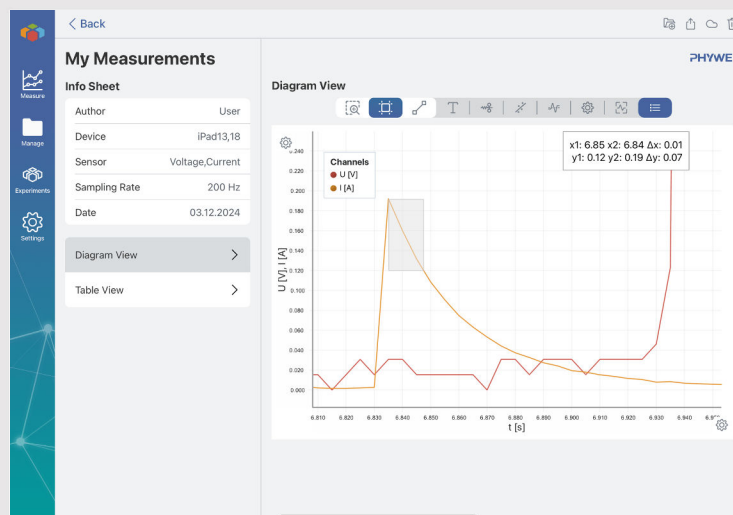


Measurement window

- Toggle the switch back and forth several times. The live data should then look like in the picture.
- End measurement and save measured values for further analysis and open them under "my measurements".
- In this way measurements for the four combinations of R and C perform:
 - 470 μF and 50 Ω ,
 - 470 μF and 100 Ω ,
 - 100 μF and 50 Ω ,
 - 100 μF and 100 Ω .

Procedure (3/5)

PHYWE



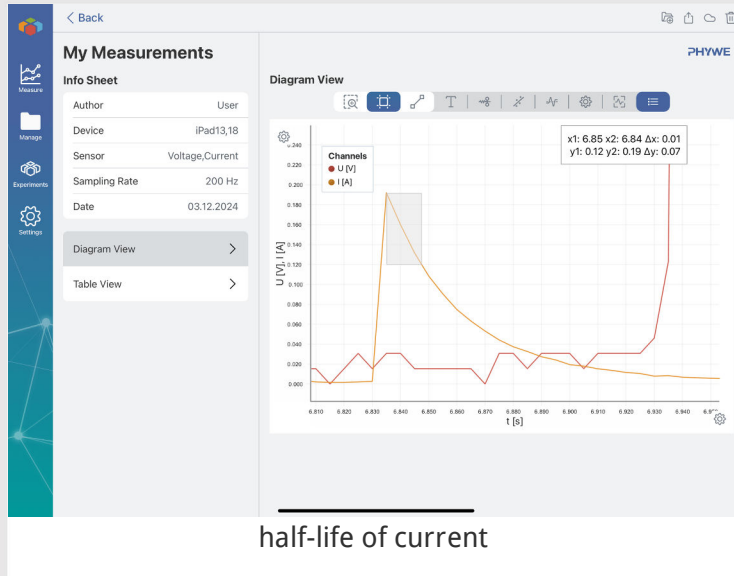
Measurement window

Recall in which parts of the trace the switch was in position (1) (capacitor discharge) or in position (2) (capacitor charge). Zoom in on the beginning of the section of a trace that belongs to a charging process using the "Zoom" function. Try to obtain an image as shown in the figure.

Use the "Measure" tool to evaluate the curves.

Procedure (4/5)

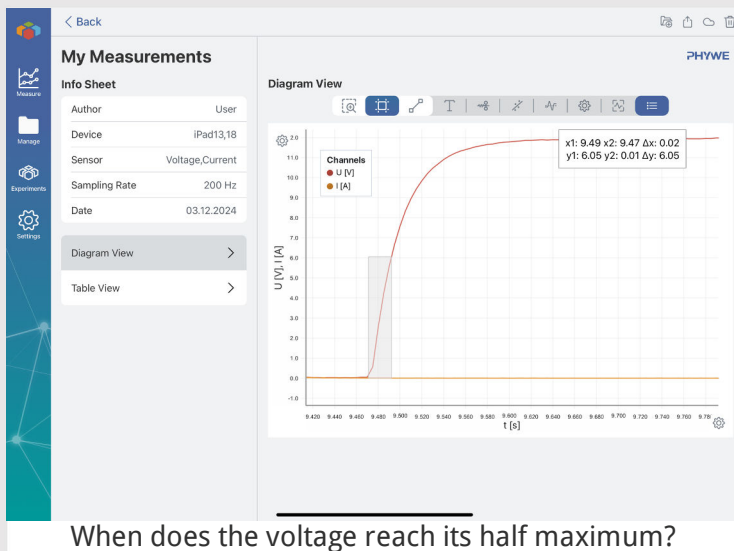
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1. Determine the maximum current flowing and the maximum voltage across the capacitor and enter these values in the table of measured values: "Half-life" is usually understood to be the time that elapses until a physical quantity has dropped to half its initial value. Here we also mean the time after which the distance of a physical quantity from a final value has halved - here the voltage at the capacitor compared to its maximum value.

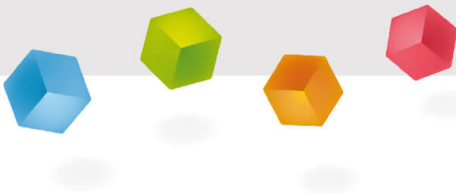
Procedure (5/5)

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1. After how long has the current dropped to half? After how long has the voltage on the capacitor increased to half the maximum voltage? Determine these half-lives and enter them in the table of measured values.
2. Investigate a discharge process in the same way and complete the table of measured values. Compare the half-lives.

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Report

Table 1

PHYWE

Component combination $C = 470\mu F$ $C = 470\mu F$ $C = 100\mu F$ $C = 100\mu F$

$R = 50\Omega$ $R = 100\Omega$ $R = 50\Omega$ $R = 100\Omega$

maximum current intensity				
\without switching on				
maximum current intensity				
\from switching off				
maximum stress				
am condenser				

Table 2

PHYWE

Component combination $C = 470\mu F$ $C = 470\mu F$ $C = 100\mu F$ $C = 100\mu F$

$R = 50\Omega$ $R = 100\Omega$ $R = 50\Omega$ $R = 100\Omega$

Half-life of the

Voltage at switch-on

Half-life of the

Voltage At power off

Product

aus R and C

Task 1

PHYWE

Drag the right words into the gaps

When the switch is in position (2), the voltage U_N which the power supply unit supplies, to the of capacitor and . Capacitors can store . When a capacitor is connected to a power source, a brief occurs, which the capacitor. When a charged capacitor is connected to an incandescent lamp or other resistor, it and a brief current flows through the resistor. A capacitor can the charge for a longer time if it is not connected to a resistor.

charges

electrical charge

discharges

resistor

series circuit

store

current surge

✓ Check

Task 2

PHYWE

Complete:

The the resistance, the longer the charging time.

The the capacity, the longer the charging time.

The the resistance, the higher the maximum current.

 CheckThe tensions U_C and U_R

are time-dependent

are not time-dependent

are location-dependent

are unrelated

Slide

Score / Total

Slide 20: Capacitor

0/7

Slide 21: Multiple tasks

0/7

Total amount

 0/14 Solutions Repeat Exporting text