

Nov. 22, 1954

Job 346
Peter Heger

Reactance Measurement of CGW H35-30W 5% OR 5%

A Object: To measure reactance of
Corning glass resistor H35-30W over
frequency range 2 to 30 mcs.

B. Equipment used:

1- General Radio standard signal
generator model 1001-A

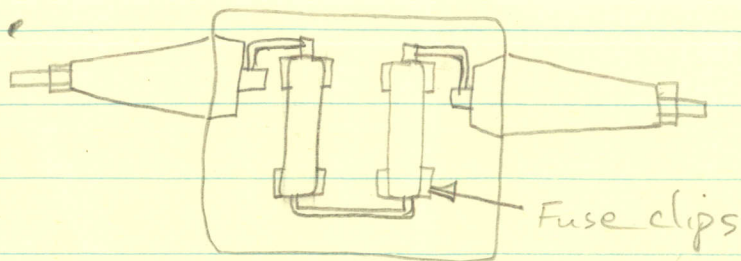
2- General Radio R.F. Bridge
model 916-A

3- Receiver SP-600

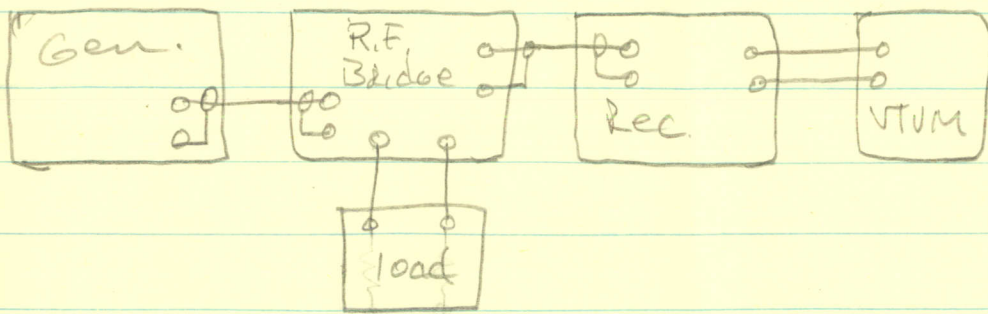
4- Vacuum tube Voltmeter - Heathkit V-6

C Wiring

1. Mount resistors in RAC casting
box.

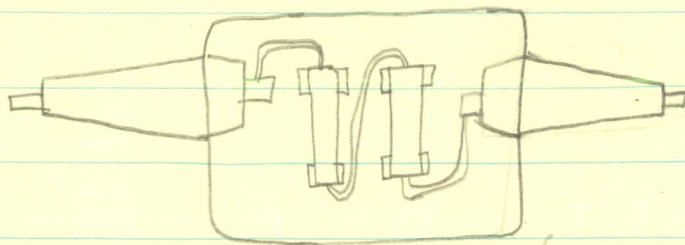


2. Connect equipment as follows



3. Record data.

4. Reverse resistors as follows



5. Record Data.

6. Measure Reactance of single resistor.

D. Data.	Freq.	X Dial	X	R
(1.)	2	180	-j 190	680
as above	4	600	-j 150	640
	6	1400	-j 230	600
	8	2500	-j 310	550
	10	3150	-j 315	490
	12	4000	-j 330	440
	14	4900	-j 345	390
	16		off range	350

2. as 4 above; same result as 1 above.
 3. 1 resistor. IN Box

FREQ.	\times dial	\times	R
2	25	-j13	340
4	100	-j25	338
6	220	-j36.6	335
8	290	-j36.2	330
10	600	-j60	325
14	1100	-j78	315
18	1900	-j105	300
22	2700	-j123	280
26	3500	-j135	265
32	5000	-j155	240

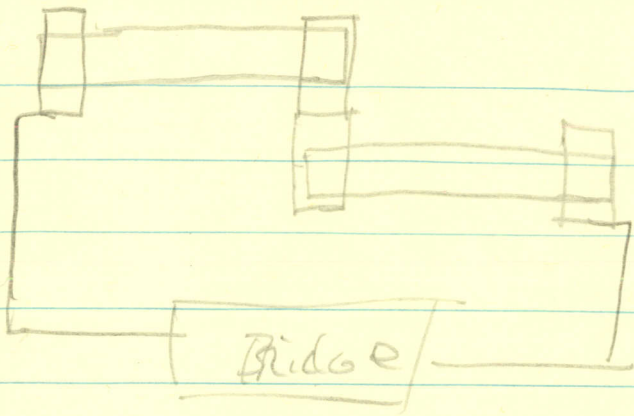
E. Results.

1. Resistance of two resistors in series decreases by 60% over frequency range 2 to 14 mc. The reactance increases from 90 to 345 ohms over the same frequency range.

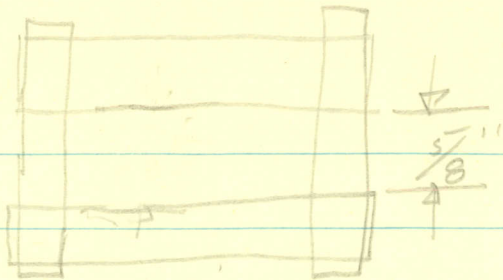
2. Resistance of single unit decreases by 70% over frequency range 2 to 32 mc. while its reactance increases 12 times.

Test 2 res in series

out of box



Freq	X Dial	X	R
2 MC	$80 \div 2 =$	$-j40$	690Ω
4 MC	$380 \div 4 =$	$-j97$	680Ω
6 MC	$\begin{matrix} 4000 \\ 3300 \\ 700 \end{matrix} \div 6 =$	$-j117$	660Ω
8 MC	$1300 \div 8 =$	$-j163$	640Ω
10 MC	$2100 \div 10 =$	$-j210$	620Ω
12 MC	$3600 \div 12 =$	$-j300$	590Ω
14 MC	$\begin{matrix} 4500 \\ 3600 \end{matrix} \div 14 =$	$-j263$	560Ω
16 MC	$4400 \div 16 =$	$-j275$	540Ω
18 MC	off scale		$R \approx 510 \Omega$



out of Box
2 resistors parallel

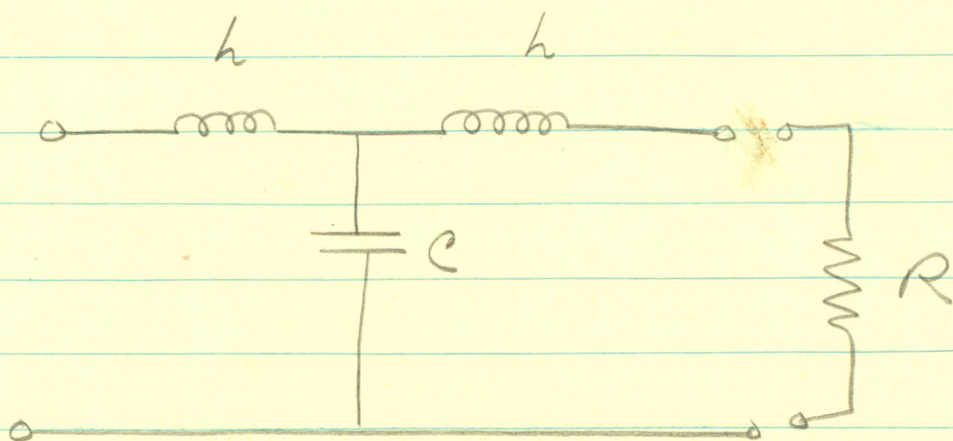
Freq	X Dial	X	Res.
3mc	0	0	172Ω
4mc	$20 \div 4 =$	$-j5$	172Ω
6mc	$40 \div 6 =$	$-j6.6$	170Ω
8mc	$70 \div 8 =$	$-j8.75$	170Ω
10mc	$115 \div 10 =$	$-j11.5$	170Ω
12mc	$145 \div 12 =$	$-j12$	169Ω
14mc	$200 \div 14 =$	$-j14$	167Ω
18mc	$380 \div 18 =$	$-j21$	165Ω
22mc	$480 \div 22 =$	$-j21.8$	162Ω
26mc	$650 \div 26 =$	$-j25$	160Ω
32mc	$975 \div 32 =$	$-j30.5$	153Ω

single res. out of Box

Freq	\times Dial	\times	Res.
2	$20 \div 2 =$	$-j10$	350Ω
4	$80 \div 4 =$	$-j20$	345Ω
6	$170 \div 6 =$	$-j28.3$	343Ω
8	$300 \div 8 =$	$-j37.5$	340Ω
10	$450 \div 10 =$	$-j45$	340Ω
14	$865 \div 14 =$	$-j61$	325Ω
18	$1450 \div 18 =$	$-j80.5$	315Ω
22	$2200 \div 22 =$	$-j100$	305Ω
26	$2800 \div 26 =$	$-j111$	290Ω
32	$4100 \div 32 =$	$-j135$	263Ω

Two Res. in Parallel spaced $1 \frac{5}{8}$ in. out of Box

Freq	\times Dial	\times	Res
2 MC	$5 \div 2 =$	$-j2.5$	172
4 MC	$16 \div 4 =$	$-j4$	172Ω
6 MC	$40 \div 6 =$	$-j6.6$	172Ω
8 MC	$74 \div 8 =$	$-j9.2$	170Ω
10 MC	$115 \div 10 =$	$-j11.5$	170Ω
14 MC	$220 \div 14 =$	$-j15.7$	168Ω
18 MC	$360 \div 18 =$	$-j20$	165Ω
22 MC	$540 \div 22 =$	$-j24.5$	160Ω
26 MC	$720 \div 26 =$	$-j27.6$	158Ω
32 MC	$1200 \div 32 =$	$-j37.4$	152Ω



$$Z_{in} = j\omega L + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{j\omega c}\right)(j\omega L + R)}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega c} + R}$$

$$= j\omega L + \frac{\frac{L}{c} + \frac{R}{j\omega c}}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{j\omega L R - \omega L \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}\right) + \frac{L}{c} + \frac{R}{j\omega c}}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{hR - \omega L R}{c} \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right] + R \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]^2$$

$$R^2 + \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]^2$$

$$+ j \left[R^2 \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right] - \frac{L}{c} \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right] + \omega L \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]^2 \right]$$

$$R^2 + \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{h}{c} - \omega L \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right] + jR \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]$$

$$R + j \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]$$

$$= \frac{hR}{c} - \omega L R \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right] + jR^2 \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]$$

$$+ j \frac{L}{c} \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right] + j \omega L \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]^2$$

$$+ R \left[\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}}{\omega c} \right]^2$$