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What is acceptor circuit in electronics

A series resonance circuit is also known as an acceptance circuit because resonance, the impedance of the circuit is at its lowest so easily accepts the current whose frequency is equal to its resonance frequency or we can say that it works mainly in resonance. What is a parallel RLC circuit? A RLC circuit is an electric circuit consisting of a resistor (R), an inductor (L), and a condenser (C), connected in series or in parallel. The name of the circuit comes from the letters used to indicate the constituent components of this circuit, where the sequence of components may vary from RLC. In the circuit of the RLC series, when the current of the circuit is in phase with the applied voltage, the circuit is said to be in series resonance. The resonance condition arises in the series RLC circuit when inductive reactivity is equal to capacitive reactivity. $X_L = X_C$ or $(X_L - X_C = 0)$ A resonance circuit of the series has the ability to draw heavy current and power from the network; is also called acceptance circuit. The RLC series resonance circuit is shown in the figure below: To the resonance: $X_L - X_C = 0$ or $X_L = X_C$ Impedance will be: Where Z_r is the resonance impedance of the circuit. Put the value of $X_L - X_C = 0$ in equation (1) we will get: $Z_r = R$ Current $I = V / Z_r = V/R$ Since in resonance the opposition to the current flow is only resistance (R) of the circuit. On this condition, the circuit draws the maximum current. See also: What is Resonant Frequency? The following effects of the series resonance are shown: With resonance, $X_L = X_C$ the impedance of the circuit is minimal and is reduced to the resistance of the circuit. i.e $Z_r = R$ To the resonance condition, as the impedance of the circuit is minimal, the current in the circuit is maximum. $I_r = V/Z_r = V/R$ As a resonant current value I_r is the maximum therefore, the power from the circuit is also maximized. i.e $P_r = I^2 R_r$ My dream dreamcondition, the current drawn from the circuit is very large or we can say that the maximum current is drawn. Therefore, the fall of tension through inductance L i.e. $(V_L = I X_L = I \times 2\pi f L)$ and the capacity C i.e $(V_C = I X_C = I \times 1/2\pi f C)$ will also be very large. in the power system, on condition of resonance, excessive voltage is built through the inductive and capacitive component of the circuit such as the switch, reactors, etc., can cause damage. Therefore, the resonance condition of the series is avoided in the feeding system. However, in some electronic devices such as the antenna circuit of radio and tv receiver, tuning circuit, etc. the resonance condition of the series is used to increase the voltage of the signal and the current to the desired frequency (en.) in a series rlc circuit becomes a frequency point was the inductive reactivity of the inductor becomes equal in value to the capacitive reactivity of the capacitor, in other words, $X_L = X_C$, the point where this occurs is called resonant frequency point, (f_r) and while we are analyzing a series rlc circuit this resonance frequency produces a series resonance circuit. While the frequency approaches the infinite reactivity of the inductors would also increase towards the infinite with the element of the circuit acting as an open circuit. However, since the frequency approaches zero or dc, the reactivity of the inductors decreases to zero, causing the opposite effect that acts as a short circuit, this means then that the inductive reactivity is proportional to the frequency and is small at low frequencies and high at higher frequencies. The main difference between series and parallel resonance is that due to the formation of tank circuit, large amount of circulating current exists and will be exactly in front of the resonance curve of the series, while the frequency approaches the infinite capacitors zero causing the circuit element to act as a perfect 0Ω conductor. However, as approaching zero or DC level, the reactivity of the capacitors would rapidly increase to infinity, causing them to act as a very large resistance that acts as an open circuit condition. This means that capacitive reactivity is "inversely proportional" to the frequency for any given capacity value. The electrical resonance occurs in an AC circuit when the two opposite and equal reactances cancel each other as $X_L = X_C$ and the point on the chart to which this happens is that the two reactivity curves cross each other. Note that when capacitive reactivity dominates the circuit the impedance curve has a hyperbolic form to itself, but when the inductive reactivity dominates the circuit the curve is not symmetric due to the linear response of X_L . If the impedance of the circuits is at its lowest resonance then consequently, the admission of the circuits must be at its maximum and one of the characteristics of a series resonance circuit is that the admission is very high. But this can be a bad thing because a very low value of resonance resistance means that the current of the circuits can be dangerously high. The frequency response curve of a series resonance circuit shows that the current magnitude is a frequency function and to track this on a chart shows that the response starts at almost zero, reaches the maximum value to the resonance frequency when $IMAX = IR$ and then goes back to almost zero as it becomes infinite. The result of this is that the magnitude of tensions through the inductor, L and capacitor, C can become many times larger than the power voltage, even in resonance, but as they are equal and in opposition they cancel each other. As a series resonance circuit only works on resonance frequency, this type of circuit is also known as acceptance circuit because resonance, of the circuit is at its minimum so easily accepts the current whose frequency is equal to its resonance frequency. The effect The effect resonance in a series circuit is also called "voltage resonance" what is acceptor circuit. what is an acceptor circuit and where it is used. what is acceptor and rejector circuit

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