Marwari college Darbhanga Subject---physics (Hons) Class--- B. Sc. Part 2 Paper –04. ; Group—A Topic--- Anderson Bridge Lecture series ---65

> By:-. Dr. Sony Kumari, Assistant professor Marwari college Darbhanga

# **Anderson Bridge**

The Anderson's bridge gives the accurate measurement of self-inductance of the circuit. The bridge is the advanced form of Maxwell's inductance capacitance bridge. In Anderson bridge, the unknown inductance is compared with the standard fixed capacitance which is connected between the two arms of the bridge.

## **Constructions of Anderson's Bridge**

The bridge has fours arms ab, bc, cd, and ad. The arm ab consists unknown inductance along with the resistance. And the other three arms consist the purely resistive arms connected in series with the circuit.



The static capacitor and the variable resistor are connected in series and placed in parallel with the cd arm. The voltage source is applied to the terminal a and c.

### **Theory of Anderson Bridge**

Let,  $L_1$  – unknown inductance having a resistance  $R_1$ .  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  – known non-inductive resistance  $C_4$  – standard capacitor.

At balance Condition,  $I_1 = I_3$  and  $I_2 = I_C + I_4$ 

$$I_1 R_3 = I_C \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

Now,  $I_C = I_1 \omega C R_3$ 

The other balance condition equation is expressed as

$$I_{1}(r_{1} + R_{1} + j\omega L_{1}) = I_{2}R_{2} + I_{C}r$$
$$I_{c}\left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right) = (I_{2} - I_{C})R_{4}$$

By substituting the value of  $I_{\rm c}$  in the above equation we get,

$$I_{1}(r_{1} + R_{1} + j\omega L_{1}) = I_{2}R_{2} + I_{1}j\omega CR_{3}r$$
$$I_{1}(r_{1} + R_{1} + j\omega L_{1} - j\omega CR_{3}r) = I_{2}R_{2}$$

and  $I_1(R_3 + j\omega R_3 R_4 + j\omega C R_3 r) = I_2 R_4$ 

on equating the equation, we get

$$I_1(r_1 + R_1 + j\omega L_1 - j\omega CR_3 r) = I_1(\frac{R_1R_2}{R_3} + \frac{j\omega CR_3 rR_2}{R_4} + j\omega CR_3 R_2)$$

Equating the real and the imaginary part, we get

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{1}R_{3}}{R_{4}} - r_{1}$$
$$L_{1} = C \frac{R_{3}}{R_{4}} [4(R_{4} + R_{2}) + R_{2}R_{4}]$$

#### **Advantages of Anderson Bridge**

The following are the advantages of the Anderson's Bridge.

- \* The balance point is easily obtained on the Anderson bridge as compared to Maxwell's inductance capacitance bridge.
- \* bridge uses fixed capacitor because of which accurate reading is obtained.
- 3. \* The bridge measures the accurate capacitances in terms of inductances.

#### **Disadvantages of Anderson Bridge**

The main disadvantages of Anderson's bridge are as follow.

 \* The circuit has more arms which make it more complex as compared to Maxwell's bridge. The equation of the bridge is also more complex. 2. \* The bridge has an additional junction which arises the difficulty in shielding the bridge.