

LEGENDA

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- Trasformatore ideale
- Anti-trasformatore
- Trifase

NOZIONI IMPORTANTI

- principio di conservazione delle cariche

Le cariche elettriche non si può creare o distruggere, solo trasferire.

$$- i = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad j = \frac{di}{dx} \quad \xrightarrow{x} \equiv \xleftarrow{-x}$$

- Esistono 2 tipi di corrente

- STAZIONARIA (regime stazionario)

- ALTERNATA (regime sinusoidale)

- La potenze è la differenza di potenze

Anche la potenze può essere continua o alternata.

$$- P = \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{dw}{dq} \cdot \frac{dq}{dt} = V \cdot i \quad [V \cdot A = W]$$

$$1 \text{ W} = \frac{1 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ s}}$$

La potenze ha un segno e si parla di conversione

- conversione del generatore \Rightarrow $P < 0$: assorbita
 $P > 0$: generata

- conversione dell'utilizzatore \Rightarrow $P < 0$: generata
 $P > 0$: assorbita

- principio di conservazione dell'energia

La somma algebrica di tutte le potenze del circuito è nulla.

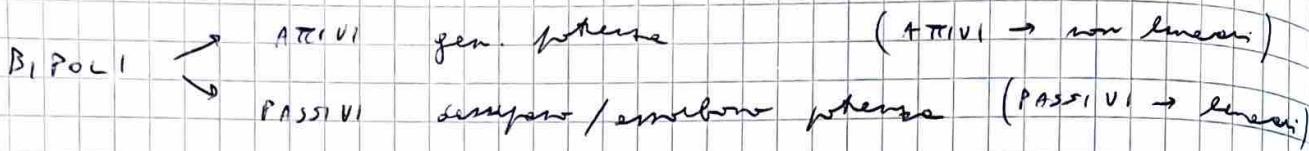
- circuito elettrico a parametri concentrati PC

$\bar{\epsilon}$ è PC se $\lambda_{\text{min}} \gg D_{\text{max}}$ ($\lambda_{\text{min}} \geq 10 D_{\text{max}}$)

$$\lambda = \frac{\epsilon}{f} \quad P \rightarrow dimensioni circuito$$

BIPOLI

Sono elementi circuituali con 2 uscite (terminali)



GENERATORI

Sono bipoli attivi. Possono essere indipendenti o dipendenti da parametri nel circuito.

BIPOLI REALI E IDEALI

I bipoli possono essere reali o idealisti.

Sono reali se hanno resistenza ^{interna} ~~interne~~ serie e/o parallela.

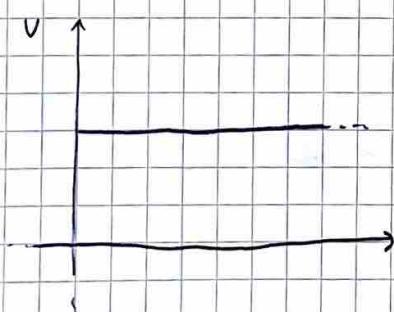
Sono idealisti se presenti sono solo le resistenze interne.

BIPOLI LINEARI

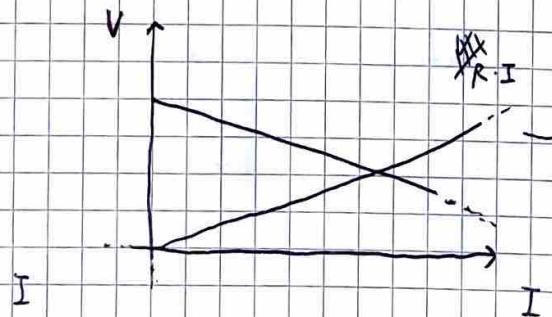
I bipoli non lineari se è rappresentabile come una retta passante per l'origine presentando 2 caratteristiche fisiche circuituali come ora.

~~Ideali~~ ^{ideali}
I gen. ~~reali~~ non sono lineari.

Quelli reali si



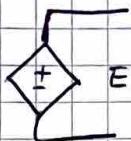
gen. tensione
ideale



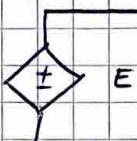
gen. tensione
reale

le cond. di funz.
sulla res. interna
è lineare

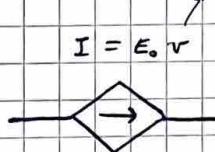
GEN. DIPENDENTI



$$E = E_0 v$$

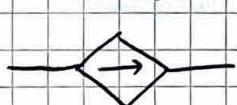


$$E = R_0 i$$



$$[s = \frac{1}{R}]$$

$$I = E_0 v$$



$$I = I_0 v$$

Generatore di

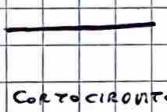
TENSIONE
CORRENTE

Controllore di

TENSIONE
CORRENTE

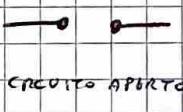
Sono tutti circuiti lineari e passivi.

CORTO CIRCUITO + CIRCUITO APERTO



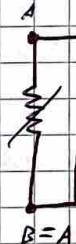
$$V \rightarrow 0$$

$$R \rightarrow 0$$



$$I \rightarrow 0$$

$$R \rightarrow \infty$$



$$B = A$$



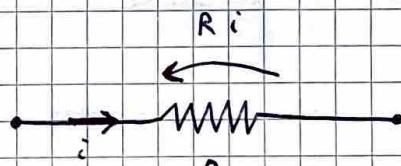
Entro cui che c'è un parallelo ad un solo circuito o in serie ed in circuito aperto può essere inserito.

RESISTENZA

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$$



$$[\Omega]$$



Il resistore ha le caratteristiche di Ohm, il percorso delle corrente.

Legge di Ohm

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \quad (V = R \cdot I)$$

Dovette direttamente delle proporzionalità lineare e dirette tra V e I.

Dovette dire lineare alle resistenze.

LEGGI DI KIRCHHOFF

Definizioni

- Un ramo è un braccio
- Un nodo è un p.t. di interconnessione di 2 o più bracci
- Una maglie è un percorso chiuso che si muove partendo da un nodo A di partenza e tornando su di esso attraversando i nodi in sole volte.
- Una maglie è ind. se contiene un nodo non contenuto in altre maglie
- Un nodo è legato se collega tra 2 rami.

Dati b rami, l maglie ind. ed n nodi.
le leggi fondamentali dei circuiti elettrici dicono che

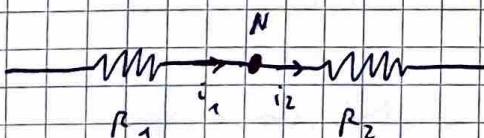
$$b = l + n - 1$$

LKC Per qualsiasi nodo la somma delle correnti entranti è uguale alla somma delle correnti uscenti

LKT Per qualsiasi maglie la somma delle tensioni è nulla.

BI POLI EQUIVALENTI

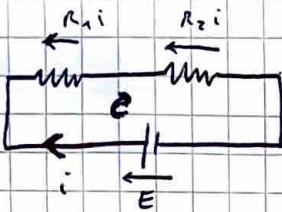
Se ne 2 bracci sono in serie se attraversati dalla stessa corrente



Per LKC $i_1 = i_2$

R_1 ed R_2 sono in serie.

Sono in serie se condensano in memoria esclusiva un n.o.

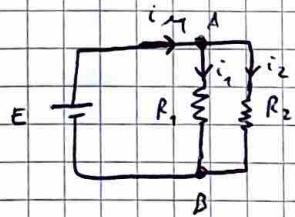


$$E - R_1i - R_2i = 0 \quad \text{per LKT}$$

$$E = i(R_1 + R_2) = iR_{eq}$$

$$R_{eq} = \sum_i R_i$$

Parallelo: 2 leghe sono in parallelo se su loro ciascuna risulta la stessa tensione



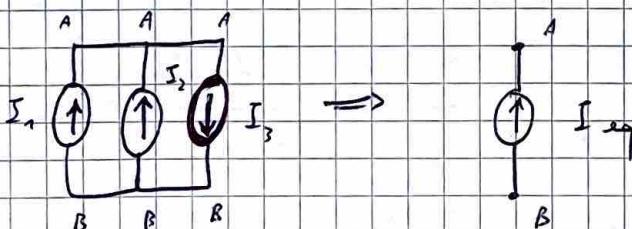
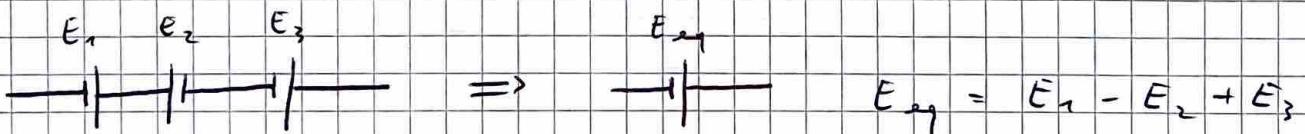
$$E = R_1 \cdot i_1 = R_2 \cdot i_2$$

$$i_1 = \frac{E}{R_1} \quad i_2 = \frac{E}{R_2}$$

$$i_{eq} = i_1 + i_2 = \frac{E}{R_1} + \frac{E}{R_2} = E \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = E \frac{1}{R_{eq}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \quad \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$$

Sono in parallelo se sono collegati tra le stesse coppie di nodi.



$$I_{eq} = I_1 + I_2 - I_3$$

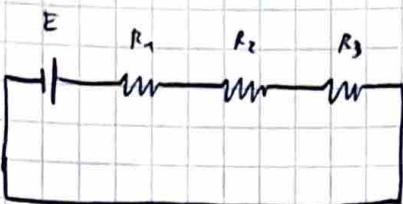
Condensatore

$$G = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel \dots \parallel R_m \Rightarrow G_{eq} = \sum_i G_i$$

$$R_{eq} = G_{eq}^{-1}$$

Rischio di tensione



LKT

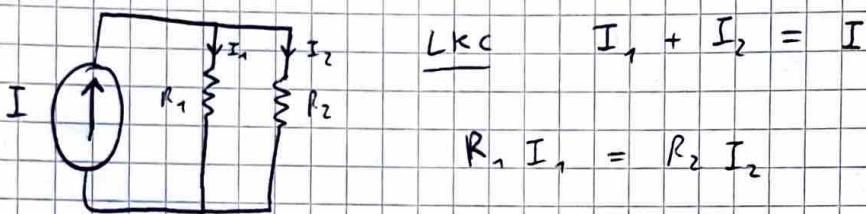
$$E - R_1 i - R_2 i - R_3 i = 0$$

$$i = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$V_1 = R_1 i = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} E$$

$$V_m = R_m i = \frac{R_m}{\sum R_i} E$$

Rischio di corrente



LKC

$$I_1 + I_2 = I$$

$$R_1 I_1 = R_2 I_2$$

$$R_1 I_1 = R_2 (I - I_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 (R_1 + R_2) = R_2 I \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} I$$

In generale $I_m = \frac{G_m}{G_m + \sum G_i} I$

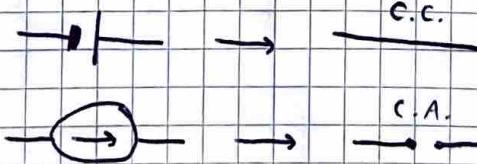
Rendimento

$$\text{Il gen. ha un rendimento } \eta = \frac{P_e}{P_g} = \frac{-V_{AB} I}{-E I} = 1 - \frac{R_i}{E}$$

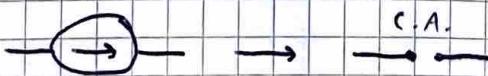
$$\eta = 1 \text{ nei gen. reali di corrente } \Leftrightarrow R_i \rightarrow \infty$$

$$R_i \parallel \textcircled{1} \quad \text{mentre} \quad R_i \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \textcircled{+}$$

PASSIVAZIONE

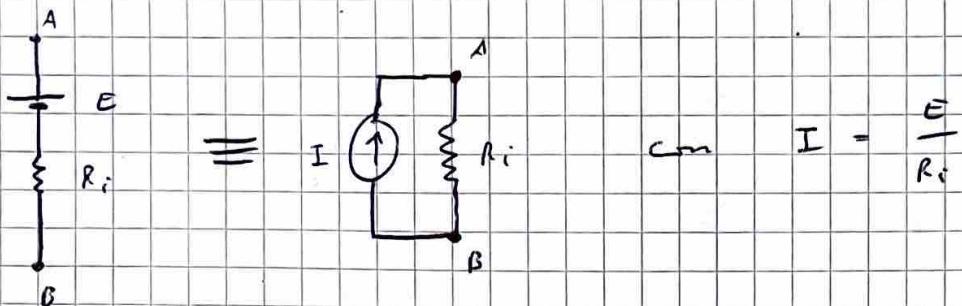


$$V = 0$$

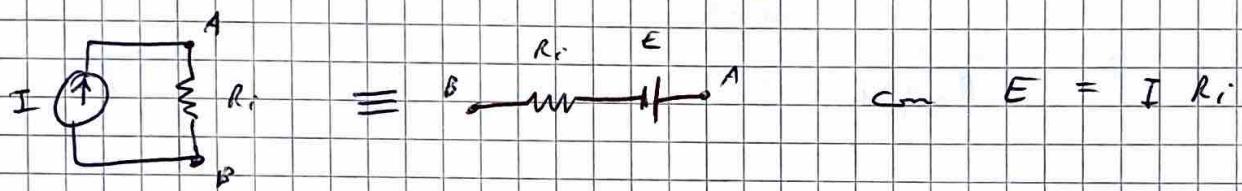


$$I = 0$$

TRASFORMATORES GEN. PIRELLI



Usando il procedimento inverso per trovare allo stato precedente sente ~~verso esterno~~.



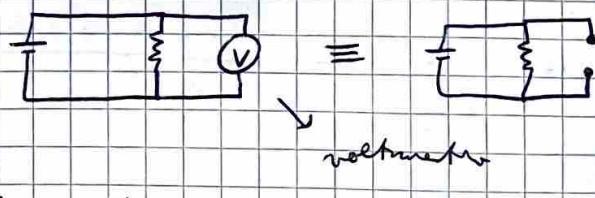
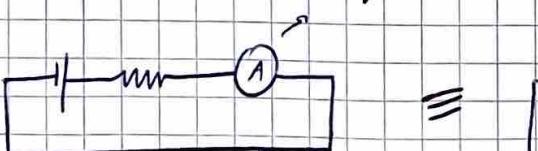
Non è applicabile a gen. sovraff.

SEMPLIFICAZIONI AI GEN. DIP.

Diagram illustrating the simplification of a dependent voltage source $V = \alpha I_o$ into a resistor $R = \alpha r > 0$. The equivalence is indicated by \equiv .

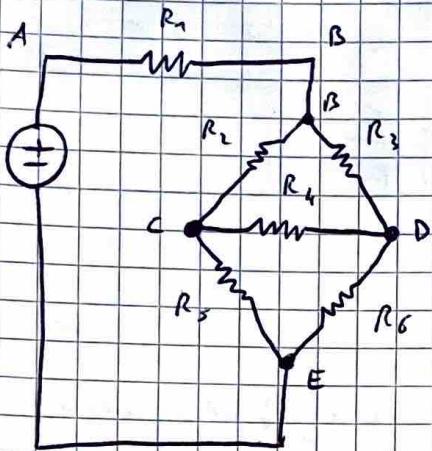
Diagram illustrating the simplification of a dependent current source $I = \alpha V_{AB}$ into a resistor $R = \frac{1}{\alpha} r > 0$. The equivalence is indicated by \equiv .

INDICATORI



voltmetro

RESISTENZE STELLA - TRIANGOLO



• resistori sono a stelle quindi hanno un modo di connessione

• resistori sono a triangolo quindi hanno un modo di connessione e 2 e 2.

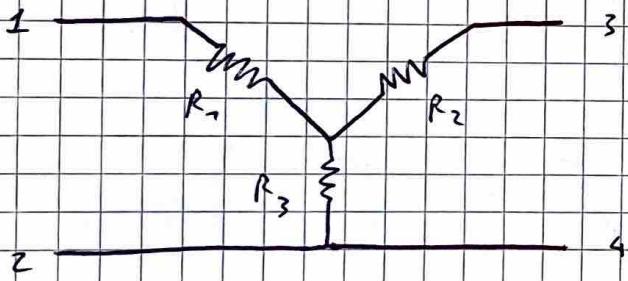
R_1, R_2 ed R_3 sono a stelle (modo in comune B)

$R_2, R_4, R_5 + R_3, R_4, R_6$ sono a stelle (C + D)

R_2, R_3, R_4 sono a triangolo (C, B, D)

R_4, R_5, R_6 non è triangolo (C, D, E)

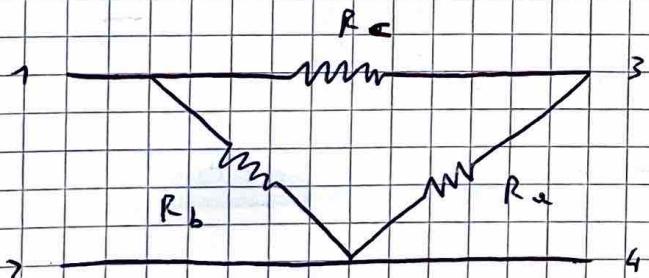
$\Delta \rightarrow Y$



$$R_{1,2} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_{1,3} = R_1 + R_3$$

$$R_{3,4} = R_2 + R_3$$



$$R_{1,2} = (R_a + R_c) // R_b$$

$$R_{1,3} = (R_b + R_a) // R_c$$

$$R_{3,4} = (R_b + R_c) // R_a$$

$$R_{1,2} (Y) = R_{1,2} (\Delta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 + R_3 = \frac{(R_a + R_c) R_b}{R_a + R_c + R_b} \quad (1)$$

$$R_1 + R_2 = \frac{(R_a + R_b) R_c}{R_a + R_c + R_b} \quad (2)$$

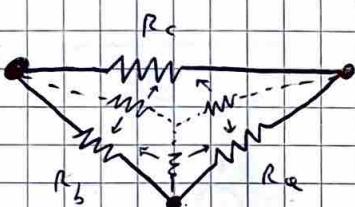
$$R_2 + R_3 = \frac{(R_b + R_c) R_a}{R_a + R_c + R_b} \quad (3)$$

Per trovare solo R_1 faccio $\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \rightarrow 2R_1$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{R_1}} = \frac{(R_a + R_b) R_c}{R} - \frac{(R_a + R_c) R_b}{R} + \frac{(R_a + R_b) R_b}{R} =$$

$$= \frac{R_a R_c + R_b R_c - R_b R_a - R_c R_b + R_a R_b + R_b R_c}{R} = \cancel{\frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad R_2 = \frac{R_a R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad R_3 = \frac{R_a R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$



$$R_m = \frac{R_{\text{adossati}}}{\sum_i R_i} \quad \Delta \rightarrow \gamma$$

$$R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3 = \frac{R_a R_b R_c^2 + R_a R_b^2 R_c + R_a^2 R_b R_c}{(R_a + R_b + R_c)^2} = \gamma \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$= \frac{R_a R_b R_c (R_a + R_b + R_c)}{(R_a + R_b + R_c)^2} = \frac{R_a R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

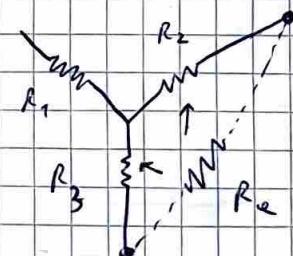
$$\frac{R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}{R_1} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1} = \frac{R_a R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \cdot \frac{R_a + R_b + R_c}{B C R_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_a = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$$

$$R_b = R_1 + R_3 + \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_2} \quad R_c = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

$$R_m = \sum R_{\text{adossati}} + \frac{\prod R_{\text{adossati}}}{R_{\text{opposte}}}$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow \Delta$$



Ch. di reellenza

La somma delle potenze di ogni singolo ramo è nulla.

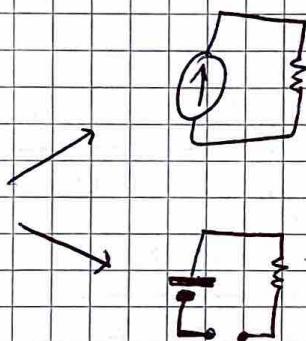
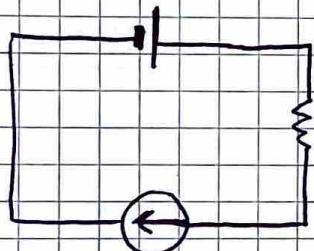
Principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti PSE

Consiste nel spegnere tutti i gen. eccetto uno.

Calcolare l'effetto di ogni singola componente e infine sommare gli effetti. Vale solo per caratteristiche lineari.

$$P = R I^2 \neq R (I'^2 + I''^2)$$

Prevalenze

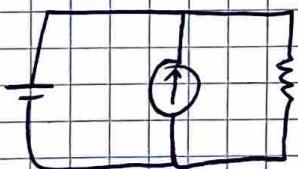


$$I'_R = I_g$$

$$\Rightarrow I = I_g$$

$$I''_R = 0$$

→ le prevalenze con tutte le componenti in serie.



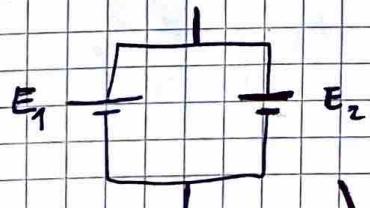
$$I'_R = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{E}{R}$$

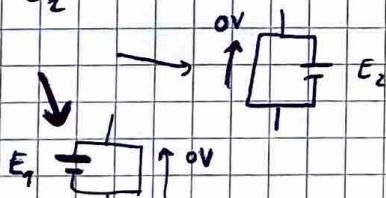


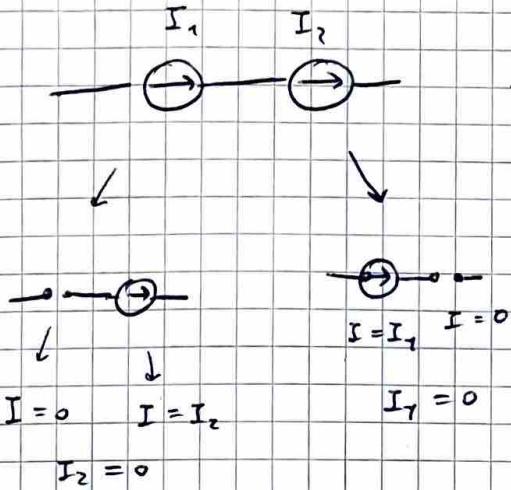
$$I''_R = \frac{E}{R}$$

→ le prevalenze con tutti i gen. in parallelo.



Se $E_1 \neq E_2 \neq 0$ è un assurdo fisico.

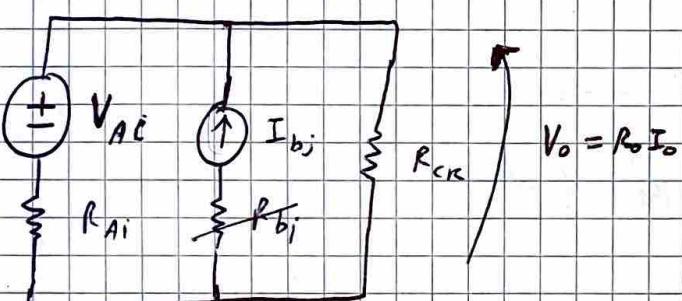




Se $I_1, I_2 \neq 0$ è un circuito feso.

Con il PSE è semplificabile
ma la previsione che gli
arrivedi feso.

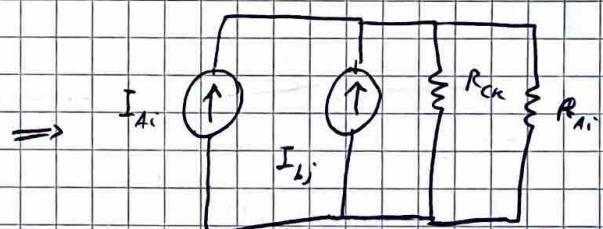
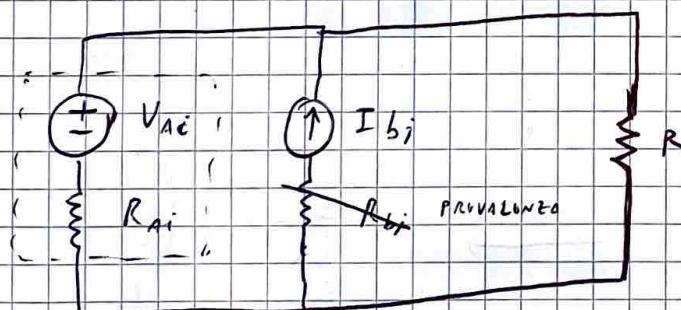
Ch. di Miller



$$I_o = \frac{V_{A_i}}{R_{A_i}} + I_{b_j}$$

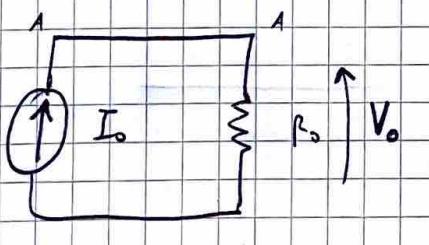
$$R_o = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{A_i}} + \frac{1}{R_{CK}}}$$

Demo Risolviamo il gen. di tensione in uno di corrente



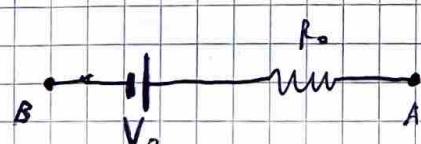
$$\text{con } A I_{A_i} = \frac{E_{A_i}}{R_{A_i}}$$

Sommo i gen. di corrente in parallelo e trovo R_o



$$I_o = I_{A_i} + I_{b_j} = \frac{E_{A_i}}{R_{A_i}} + I_{b_j}$$

$$R_o = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{CK}} + \frac{1}{R_{A_i}}}$$



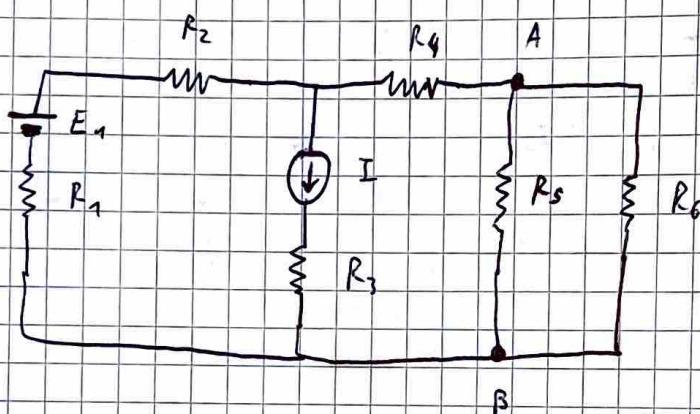
$$V_o = I_o R_o$$

R_{th} di Thevenin

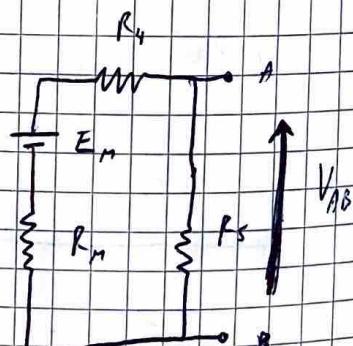
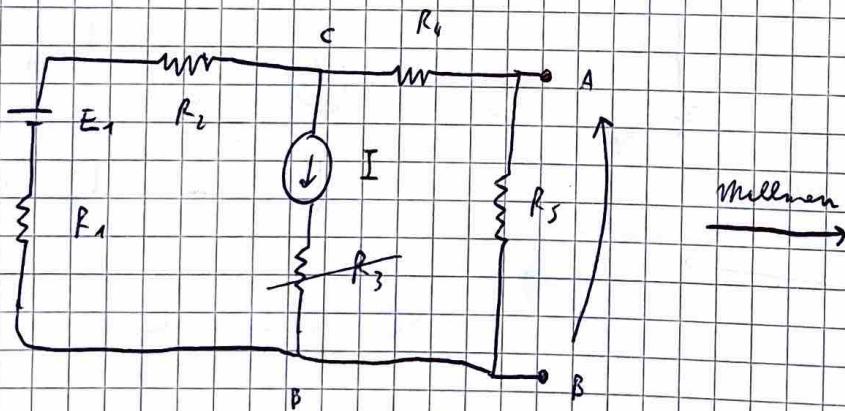
Requisiti delle reti:

- comunque complesse
- tempo-invariante
- lineare
- univoca
- no legami con grandezze elettriche esterne alla rete
- accessibile da 2 morsetti

E₂

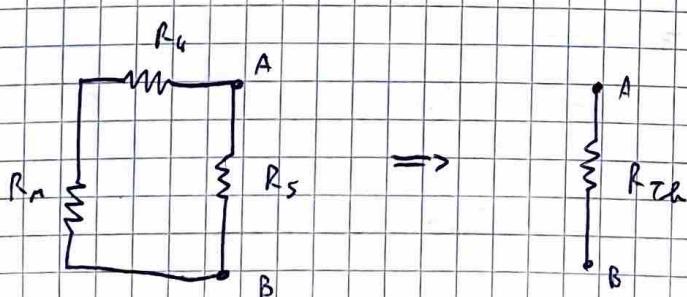


Stacca R_6



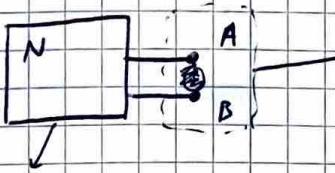
$$V_{AB} = \frac{R_5}{R_n + R_4 + R_5} E = E_{Th}$$

Permetti ogni gen.

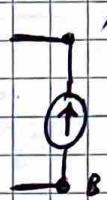


$$R_{Th} = \frac{(R_5 + R_n) R_5}{R_4 + R_n + R_5}$$

Defin

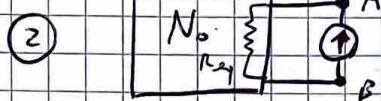
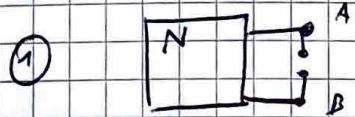


definieren wir gen L:
 currente die A = B



blackbox

Wir ist PSE



$$V'_{AB} = V_{AB0}$$

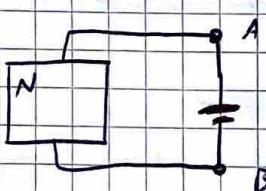
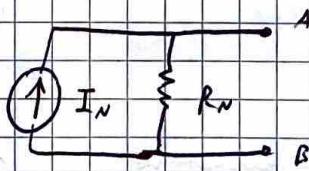
$$V''_{AB} = R_{\text{eq}} I$$

$$V_{AB} = V'_{AB} + V''_{AB} = V_{\text{th}} + R_{\text{th}} I$$

Th. di Norton

Stehen zwischen den Th. di Thevenin

Defin



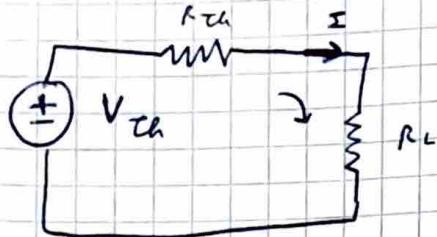
$$I' = I_{\text{ce}} = I_N$$



$$I'' = \frac{E}{R_{\text{eq}}} = R_N$$

$$I = I' + I'' = I_N - \frac{E}{R_N}$$

R_{th} massimo trasferimento di potenza



$$P = R_L I^2$$

$$I = \frac{V_{th}}{R_{th} + R_L}$$

Se $R_L = 0 \Rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$, se $R_L \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow P_L \rightarrow 0$

$$P = R_L \frac{V_{th}^2}{(R_{th} + R_L)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial R_L} &= \frac{V_{th}^2 (R_{th} + R_L)^2 - R_L V_{th}^2 (2R_{th} + 2R_L)}{(R_{th} + R_L)^4} = \\ &= \frac{(R_{th}^2 - R_L^2) V_{th}^2}{(R_{th} + R_L)^4} = \frac{(R_{th} - R_L) V_{th}^2}{(R_{th} + R_L)^3} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftrightarrow R_{th} = R_L$ (consezione max. trasferimento)

$$\eta = 0.5 \text{ quando } \frac{R_L}{R_{th}} = 1$$

CONDENSATORE

consistente

E in bipolo passivo con le capacità di strettamente le corrispondenti.

Le cariche del condensatore hanno appena venne raggiunto lo stesso segnale per le 2 facce.

$$q = CV \quad [C = F \cdot V] \Rightarrow [F = \frac{C}{V}]$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = i = \frac{d}{dt} CV \Rightarrow i = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

lineare

c.a.

$$\text{in DC} \quad \left(\frac{dV}{dt} = 0 \right)$$

$$P = V \cdot i = V \cdot C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$W = \int_{-\infty}^t P dt = \int_{-\infty}^t CV \frac{dV}{dt} dt = \int_0^{V(t)} CV dV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$W = \int_t^\infty P dt = \int_t^\infty CV \frac{dV}{dt} dt = \int_{V(t)}^0 CV dV = -\frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

Parallelo



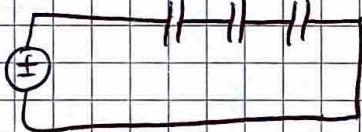
$$i_{eq} = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$$

$$i_1 = c_1 \frac{dV}{dt} \quad i_2 = c_2 \frac{dV}{dt} \quad i_3 = c_3 \frac{dV}{dt} \quad \text{con } \frac{dV}{dt} \text{ uguale}$$

$$i_{eq} = (c_1 + c_2 + c_3) \frac{dV}{dt} = C_{eq} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$C_{eq} = \sum_i c_i$$

Serie



$$i_{eq} = c_1 \frac{dV_1}{dt} = c_2 \frac{dV_2}{dt} = c_3 \frac{dV_3}{dt}$$

$$\sum_i V_i(t_0)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{c_1} \int_{-\infty}^t i dt + \frac{1}{c_2} \int_{-\infty}^t i dt + \frac{1}{c_3} \int_{-\infty}^t i dt = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} \right) \int_{-\infty}^t i dt + V_{eq}(t_0)$$

$$\text{con } \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{c_i} \quad e \quad V_{eq}(t_0) = \sum_i V_i(t_0)$$

INDUTTORE

È un bobolo costituito da un filo conduttore avvolto in più spire. Preservano conservazione

Conservano energia nell'interno del proprio campo magn.

$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad \text{con } L = \frac{N^2}{R} \rightarrow \text{un. spire}$$

lineare

$$[H = \frac{A}{m}]$$

relativistica

$$\left(\frac{di}{dt} = 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{mom}}{\text{c.c.}} = \frac{\text{in o.c.}}{\text{in o.c.}}$$

$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow i = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t V dt = \int_{t_0}^t V dt + i(t_0)$$

$$P = Vi = L \frac{di}{dt} \cdot i$$

$$W = \int_{-\infty}^t P dt = \int_{-\infty}^t L i \frac{di}{dt} dt = \int_0^t L i di = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$$

$$W = \int_{t_0}^{\infty} P dt = \dots = -\frac{1}{2} L i^2$$



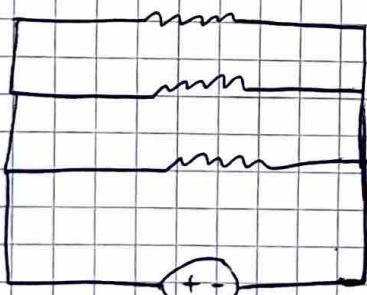
$$V_1 = L_1 \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V_2 = L_2 \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V_3 = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V_{eq} = (L_1 + L_2 + L_3) \frac{di}{dt} = L_{eq} \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$L_{eq} = \sum_i L_i$$



$$V_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} = L_3 \frac{di_3}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{1}{L_1} \int_{t_0}^t V dt + \frac{1}{L_2} \int_{t_0}^t V dt + \frac{1}{L_3} \int_{t_0}^t V dt$$

$$+ i_1(t_0) + i_2(t_0) + i_3(t_0)$$

$$i = \frac{1}{L_{eq}} \int_{t_0}^t V dt + i_{eq}(t_0) \quad \text{con} \quad \frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{L_i}$$

CIRCUITI DEL PRIMO ORDINE

L'ordine del circuito è dato dal m.c. dei resistori (R_L e R_C)

Per risolvere un circuito di n-variabili si deve risolvere n'eq. diff. di ordine n.

Ci sono 2 tipi di risposte:

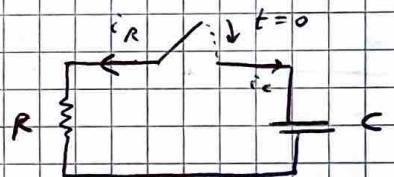
- libere / naturali
- forzate

C'è la risposta completa (libere + forzate)

CIRCUITO RC

- Risposta naturale (no' gen. ind.)

$$i_c = C \frac{dV}{dt} \quad V_c = \frac{1}{C} \int i_c dt$$

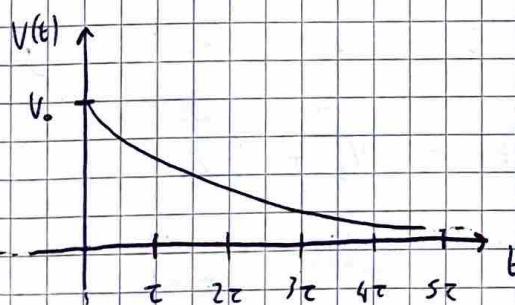


Chiediamo T in $t = 0$.

$$\frac{i_R}{V} + C \frac{dV}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{V} + \frac{dt}{RC} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{V_0}^{V(t)} \frac{dV}{V} = - \int_0^t \frac{1}{RC} dt \Rightarrow \log \frac{V(t)}{V_0} = - \frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad \text{con } \tau = RC$$



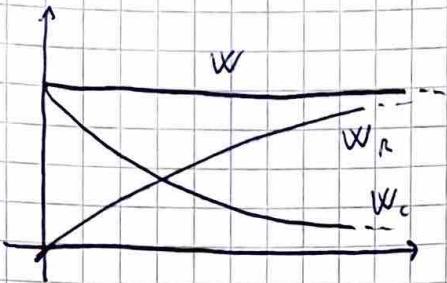
$$V(\tau) = 0.368 V_0$$

$$V(2\tau) = 0.135 V_0$$

$$V(5\tau) = 0.00674 V_0$$

$$W_C(t) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$W_R = \int_0^t P_R dt = \int_0^t \frac{V_0^2}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} dt = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$



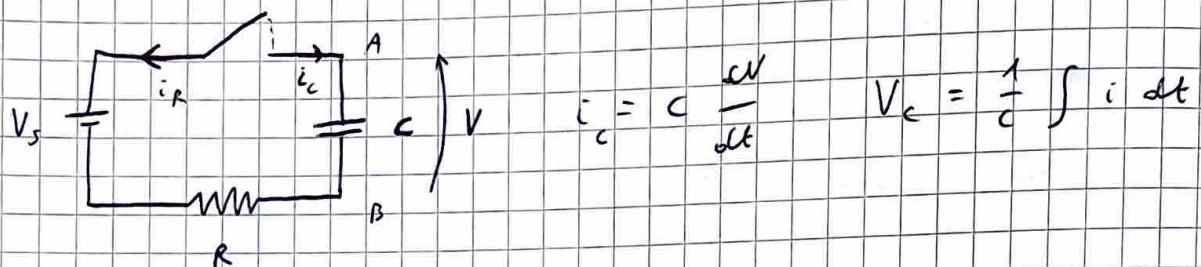
$$\frac{1}{2} C V_0^2$$

$$W = W_C + W_R = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$W_R = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

- Resposta forzata (c. i. mille $V_o = 0$)



$$i_C = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C dt$$

$$V_{\text{m}} = V_s + R i_R \Rightarrow i_R = \frac{V_{\text{m}} - V_s}{R}$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{m}} - V_s}{R} + C \frac{dV}{dt} = 0 \quad (i_R + i_C = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{dV}{dt}}{V_{\text{m}} - V_s} = - \frac{dt}{RC} \Rightarrow \int_{V_0}^{V(t)} \frac{dV}{V_{\text{m}} - V_s} = \int_0^t - \frac{dt}{RC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{V_{\text{m}} - V_s}{V_0 - V_s} = - \frac{t}{RC} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V(t) = V_s + (V_0 - V_s) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

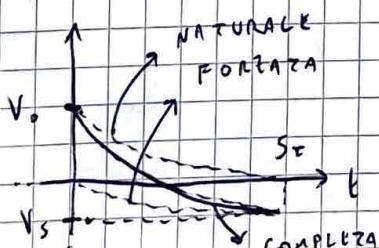
$$\text{Com } V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow V_F(t) = V_s - V_s e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

- Resposta completa

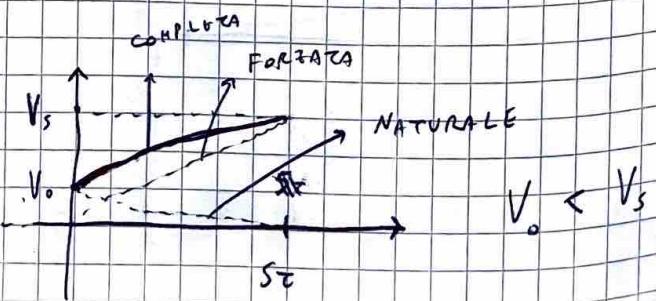
$$[V(t) = V_F(t) + V_N(t)]$$

$$V_N(t) = V_o e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$V_F(t) = V_s - V_s e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \Rightarrow V(t) = V_s + (V_o - V_s) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



$$V_o > V_s$$



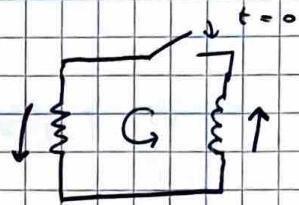
$$V_o < V_s$$

CIRCUITO RL

- Respuesta natural (no gen mdc)

$$V_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int V_L dt$$



$$V_R + V_L = 0 \Rightarrow Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{di}{i} = -\frac{R}{L} dt \Rightarrow \int_{i_0}^{i(t)} \frac{di}{i} = \int_0^t -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

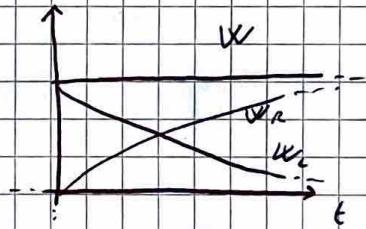
$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{i(t)}{i_0} = -\frac{R}{L} t \Rightarrow i(t) = i_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L} t}$$

$$i_N(t) = i_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L} t} \quad \text{con } \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

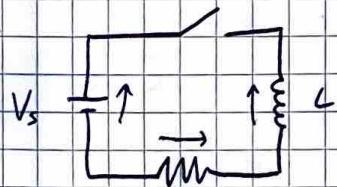
$$W_L = \frac{1}{2} L i_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} L i_0^2 e^{-\frac{2Rt}{L}}$$

$$W_R = \int_0^t P dt = \int R i_0^2 e^{-\frac{2Rt}{L}} dt = \frac{1}{2} L i_0^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{2Rt}{L}})$$

$$W = W_L + W_R = \frac{1}{2} L i_0^2$$



- Respuesta forzada



$$V_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V_R + V_L - V_s = 0$$

$$Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} - V_s = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{L}{R} \frac{di}{dt} + i - \frac{V_s}{R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{di}{i - \frac{V_s}{R}} = -\frac{R}{L} dt \Rightarrow \int_{i_0=0}^{i(t)} \frac{di}{i - \frac{V_s}{R}} = \int_0^t -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

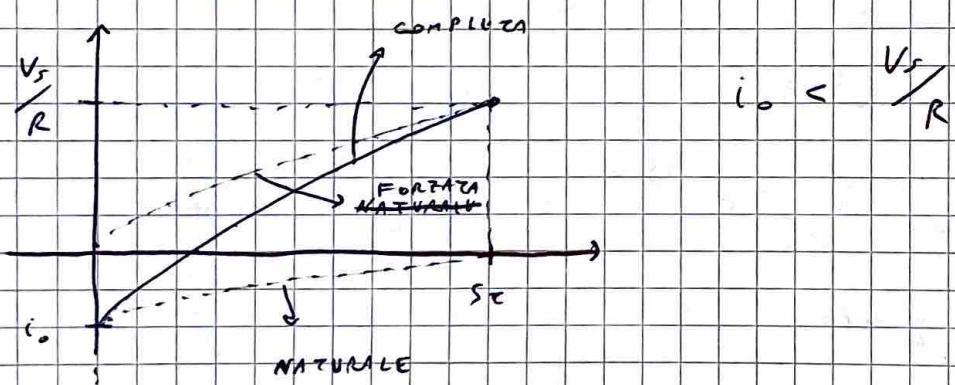
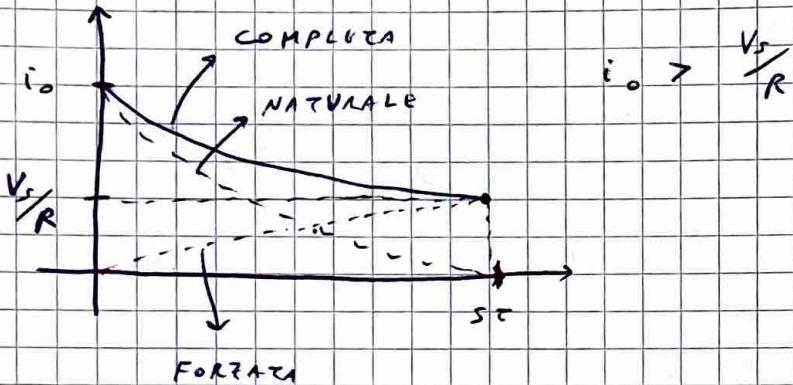
$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{i(t) - \frac{V_s}{R}}{i_0 - \frac{V_s}{R}} = -\frac{R}{L} t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow i_F(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} - \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L} t} \quad \text{con } \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

- Risposte complete

$$i_N(t) = i_0 e^{-t/\tau} \Rightarrow i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} + (i_0 - \frac{V_s}{R}) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i_F(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

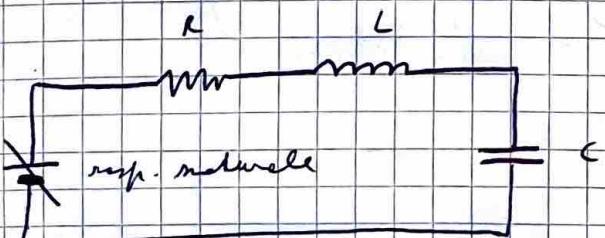


$$i(t) = i_\infty + (i_0 - i_\infty) e^{-t/\tau} \quad \underline{RL} \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$V(t) = V_\infty + (V_0 - V_\infty) e^{-t/\tau} \quad \underline{RC} \quad \tau = RC$$

CIRCUITI DEL SECONDO ORDINE

RLC serie



$$i(0) = i_0 \quad V(0) = V_0$$

$$R \frac{di}{dt} + L \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + \frac{i}{C} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} \text{ sovversamento}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \text{ freq. oscillazione (resonanza)}$$

Se $\alpha > \omega_0 \rightarrow z_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

SOPRA-SMORTAMENTO

Se $\alpha = \omega_0 \rightarrow z_1 = z_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

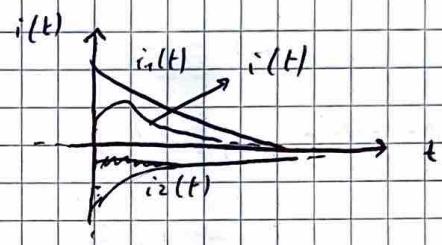
SMORTAMENTO CRITICO

Se $\alpha < \omega_0 \rightarrow z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

SOTTO-SMORTAMENTO

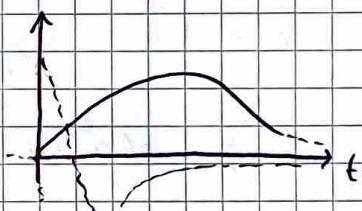
Sovversamento

$$i = A_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} + A_2 e^{\alpha_2 t}$$



Smortamento critico

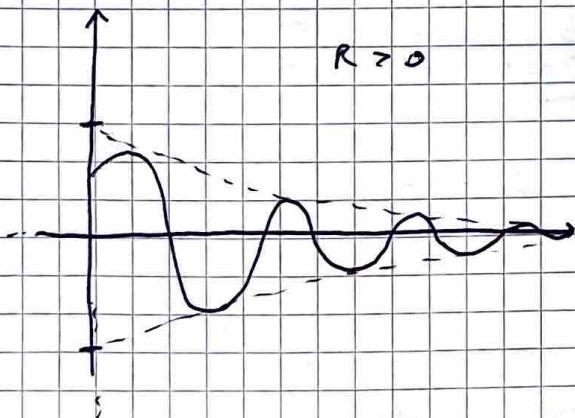
$$i = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{-\alpha t}$$



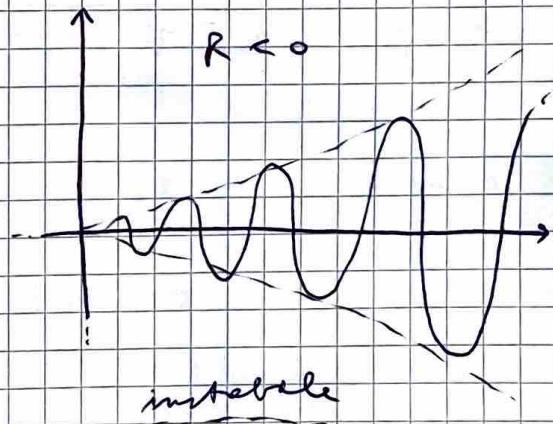
Isotermamento

$$i = e^{-\alpha t} [B_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + B_2 \sin(\omega_0 t)]$$

$$\text{con } B_1 = A_1 + A_2 \quad \& \quad B_2 = j(A_1 - A_2)$$



$$R > 0$$



instabile

CORRENTE ALTERNATA



$$V(t) = V_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_v)$$

$$i(t) = i_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \quad \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

in anticipo $\varphi_v > 0$

in ritardo $\varphi < 0$

In Italia $f = 50 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \omega = 314 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$$V_{\max} = 220 \text{ V} \quad V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{V_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} = 155,5 \text{ V}$$

In USA $f = 60 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \omega = 377 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$$V_{\max} = 110 \text{ V} \quad V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{V_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} = 77,8 \text{ V}$$

Werner $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$
 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$

$$z = x + iy \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \theta = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$$

$$z = r \angle \theta \quad z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 \angle (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

$$z_1 / z_2 = r_1 / r_2 \angle (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

Il vettore è un vettore rotante immobile in un campo E
È in mn. complesso che descrive un'onda a fase.

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_v) \Rightarrow \vec{v} = V_m \angle \varphi_v$$

$$\dot{V}_R = RI \quad (\varphi_V = \varphi_I)$$

$$\dot{V}_L = j\omega L I \quad (\varphi_V = \varphi_I + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\dot{V}_C = -\frac{j}{\omega C} I \quad (\varphi_V = \varphi_I - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

Impedenza

$$-\dot{E} + RI + j\omega L I - \frac{j}{\omega C} I = 0 \quad \text{LKT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{E} = \left(R + j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C} \right) I$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{E}}{I} = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) = \bar{Z} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{IMPEDENZA} \\ \in \mathbb{C} \end{matrix}$$

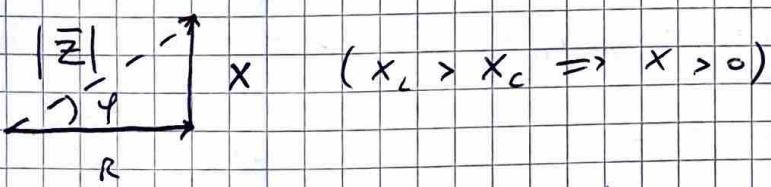
$$\bar{Z} = R + jX \quad \text{con} \quad X = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{Z} = \bar{Z}_R + jX \bar{Z}_L + \bar{Z}_C \quad \text{capacitive}$$

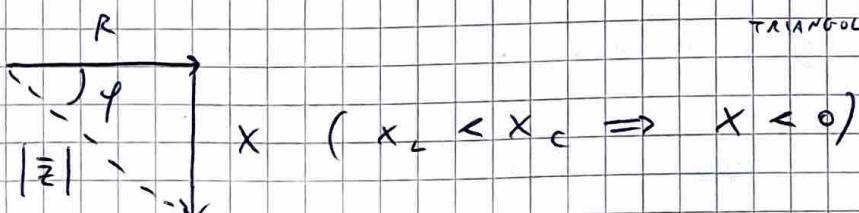
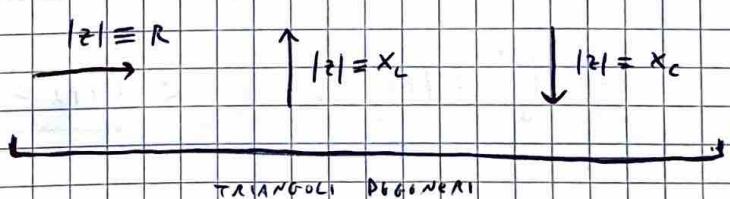
$$\bar{Z}_R = R \quad \bar{Z}_L = j\omega L \quad \bar{Z}_C = -\frac{j}{\omega C}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_R = X_L - X_C & , \quad X_L = j\omega L, \quad X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \\ \text{resistive} & \downarrow \\ \text{inductive} & \downarrow \\ \text{capacitive} & \end{cases}$$

TRIANGOLI DOLCI IMPEDENZE

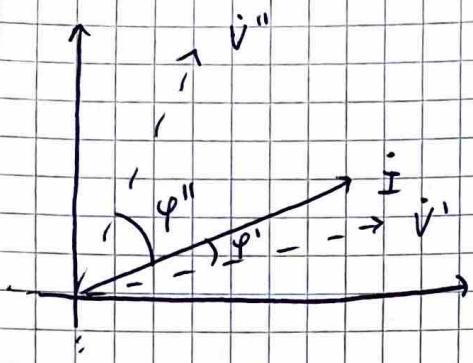


$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$



IMPEDENZA
OHMICO-INDUTTIVA

IMPEDENZA
OHMICO-CAPACITIVA



$$\varphi'' > 0 \Rightarrow X > 0$$

RL

$$\varphi' < 0 \Rightarrow X < 0$$

RC

Direkthense

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{R+jx} = \frac{R-jx}{R^2+x^2} = \frac{R-jx}{|\bar{z}|^2} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|\bar{z}|^2}$$

$$\bar{y} = G + jB$$



↗ Insekhense

Condikense

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2+x^2}$$

$$B = \frac{-jx}{R^2+x^2}$$

P-hense

1. ISTANTANEA

$$P(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t) = \left[\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos \Delta\varphi \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos \Delta\varphi \right]$$

$$\cos \omega t = 2\omega t + \Delta\varphi \rightarrow \Delta\varphi = \varphi_v - \varphi_i$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_v + \varphi_i$$

2. FLUTTUANTE

$$P_f(t) = -\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos (2\omega t + \Delta\varphi)$$

$$\cos (2\omega t + \varphi) = \cos 2\omega t \cos \varphi - \sin 2\omega t \sin \varphi$$

$$P(t) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos \Delta\varphi}_{\text{POZITIVA ATTIVA ISTANTANEA}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos 2\omega t \cos \varphi}_{\text{REATTIVA ATTIVA ISTANTANEA}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \sin 2\omega t \sin \varphi}_{\text{REATTIVA ISTANTANEA}}$$

3. ATTIVA ISTANTANEA

$$P_A(t) = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos \Delta\varphi - \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos 2\omega t \cos \varphi$$

4. REATTIVA ISTANTANEA

$$P_R(t) = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \sin 2\omega t \sin \varphi$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P(t) dt = \langle P(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos \Delta\varphi$$

5. ATTIVA

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos \Delta\varphi$$

6. REATTIVA

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \sin \varphi = \max P_R(t)$$

$$7. APPARENTE \quad S = \frac{1}{2} \ln V_H = \max P_f(t)$$

$$8. COMPLESSA \quad P_c = P + jQ \quad (|P_c| = S)$$

$$9. FATTORE DI POTENZA \quad f_{\text{dp}} = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \Delta\varphi$$

Ricevimento:

$$P(t) = P + P_f(t)$$

$$P(t) = P_a(t) + P_r(t)$$

$$P = \langle P_a(t) \rangle$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi \quad \text{perche' } \varphi_I = 0$$

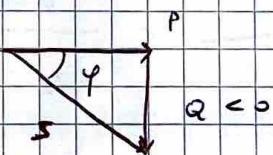
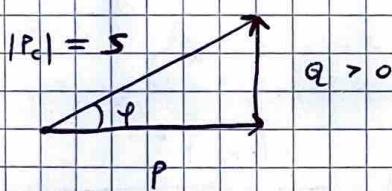
$$Q = \max P_r(t)$$

$$S = \max P_f(t) = |P_c|$$

$$P_c = P + jQ$$

$$f_{\text{dp}} = \cos \Delta\varphi = \frac{P}{S}$$

Esempio delle potenze



Telone efficace

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt} \quad \text{ROOT MEAN SQUARE}$$

$$= \frac{I_n}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}})$$

Princípio di conservazione delle potenze

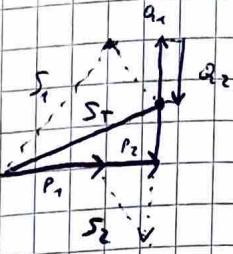
$$\sum P = 0$$

Somme delle potenze attive positive nulle complesse

$$\sum Q = 0$$

$$\sum P_c = 0 \quad (\sum S \neq 0)$$

Z_{th} di Brachert



$$P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

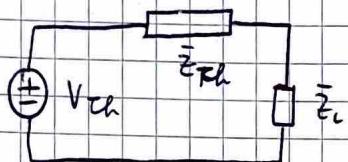
$$Q_T = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

$$S_T = \sqrt{P_T^2 + Q_T^2}$$

$$S_T = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi_3$$

$$\text{Se } \varphi_1 \neq \varphi_2 \quad S_T \neq S_1 + S_2$$

Z_{th} misura trasferimento di potenza effettiva



$$Z_{th} = R_{th} + jX_{th}$$

$$Z_L = R_L + jX_L$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} R_L |I|^2$$

$$I = \frac{V_{th}}{(R_{th} + R_L) + j(X_{th} + X_L)} = \frac{V_{th}}{Z_{th} + Z_L}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} R_L \left(\frac{V_{th}}{\sqrt{(R_{th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{th} + X_L)^2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} R_L \frac{|V_{th}|^2}{(R_{th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{th} + X_L)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_L} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} R_L \frac{|V_{th}|^2 j (Z_{th} + X_L)}{\left[(R_{th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{th} + X_L)^2 \right]^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{th} = -X_L$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial R_L} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_{th}|^2 - \frac{1}{2} R_L |V_{th}|^2 2 (R_{th} + R_L)}{\left[(R_{th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{th} + X_L)^2 \right]^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_{th}|^2 (R_{th} + R_L - X_{th})}{(R_{th} + R_L)^3} = 0 \Rightarrow R_{th} = R_L$$

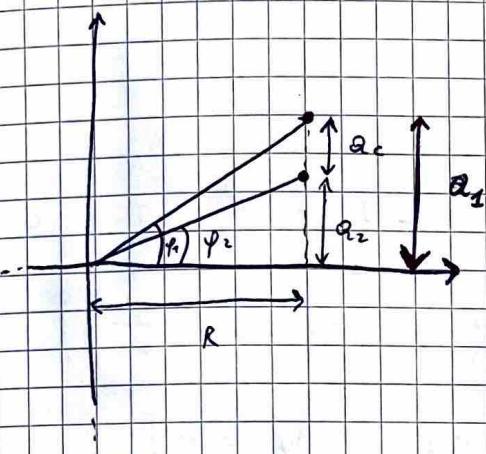
$$R_{th} = R_L \quad \text{e} \quad X_{th} = -X_L \Rightarrow Z_{th} = \bar{Z}_L$$

Riferimento

Dovendo sovrapporre in concordanza in serie o parallelo
che corrente di sommare alla fase le due componenti.

In parallelo è impossibile sbilanciare e attaccare serie
intervengono il circuito.

Metodo delle tensione



$$Q_C = Q_1 - Q_2 =$$

$$= P \cdot \delta (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

$$Q_C = \frac{|V_{\text{eff}}|^2}{X_C} = \omega C |V_{\text{eff}}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{P (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)}{\omega |V_{\text{eff}}|^2}$$

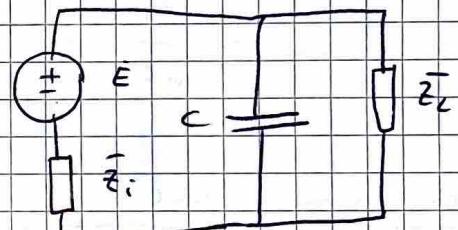
Metodo delle impedanze

$$\bar{Z}_L = R_L + j\omega L$$

$$\bar{Z}_C = - \frac{j}{\omega C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Z}_{\text{eq}} &= \frac{\bar{Z}_L \bar{Z}_C}{\bar{Z}_L + \bar{Z}_C} = \frac{-j \frac{R_L}{\omega C} + \frac{\omega L}{C}}{R_L + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})} = \\ &= \frac{\left(-\frac{jR_L}{\omega C} + \frac{L}{C}\right) \left(R_L - j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})\right)}{R_L^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-j \frac{R_L^2}{\omega C} + \frac{LR}{C} - \frac{L}{C} - j \frac{\omega L^2}{C} - \frac{R}{\omega C^2} \\ &\quad R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 = \frac{\operatorname{Im} \{ \bar{Z}_{\text{eq}} \}}{\operatorname{Re} \{ \bar{Z}_{\text{eq}} \}} = \frac{-\frac{R^2}{\omega C} - \frac{\omega L^2}{C} + \frac{L}{\omega C^2}}{-\frac{R}{\omega^2 C^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{-R^2 C - \omega^2 L^2 C + L}{\omega^2 C^2 \left(-\frac{R}{\omega^2 C^2}\right)} = \frac{\omega (L - R^2 C - \omega^2 L^2 C)}{R}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 = - \frac{\omega C}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{R^2}}} + \frac{\omega L}{R} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 = \frac{X_L}{R}$$

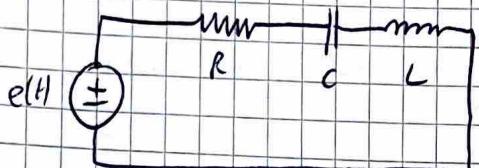
$$\operatorname{tg}(\varphi_2) - \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_1) = - \frac{\omega C}{R} \cdot |z|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 = C \frac{\omega |z|^2}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{R (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)}{\omega |z|^2}$$

Si poi uscirebbe se e solo se A-B sono in
caso gen. indep./dep.

Risonanze RLC serie



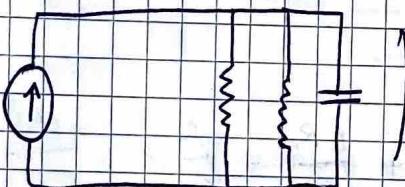
$$-E + RI + j\omega L I - \frac{j}{\omega C} \cdot I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E = RI \left(R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \right)$$

(condensatore si risonanza) $\rightarrow E = RI$ ($\delta \varphi = 0$)

$$\Rightarrow \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

Risonanze RLC parallelo pure



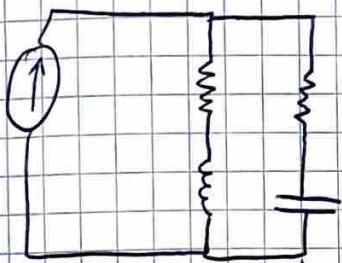
$$\bar{Y}_R = G = \frac{1}{R} \quad \bar{Y}_L = \frac{1}{j\omega L} = -\frac{j}{\omega L} \quad \bar{Y}_C = j\omega C$$

$$\bar{Y}_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{R} + j \left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$B = 0 \quad (B = x^{-1})$$

Resonance RCC parallel non pure



$$Z_1 = R_L + j\omega L$$

$$Z_2 = R_C + \frac{j}{\omega C}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{tot} = \frac{1}{R_L + jX_L} + \frac{1}{R_C - \frac{jX_C}{\omega C}} =$$

$$= \frac{R_L - j\omega X_L}{R_L^2 + \omega^2 X_L^2} + \frac{R_C + jX_C}{R_C^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$\Im \{ \bar{Y}_{tot} \} = \frac{X_C}{R_C^2 + X_C^2} - \frac{X_L}{R_L^2 + X_L^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X_C}{|Z_L|^2} - \frac{X_L}{|Z_C|^2} = 0 \Rightarrow X_C |Z_C|^2 = X_L |Z_L|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega L \left(R_C^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{\omega C} \left(R_L^2 + (\omega L)^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 L C \left(R_C^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2} \right) = R_L^2 + \omega^2 L^2 \Rightarrow$$

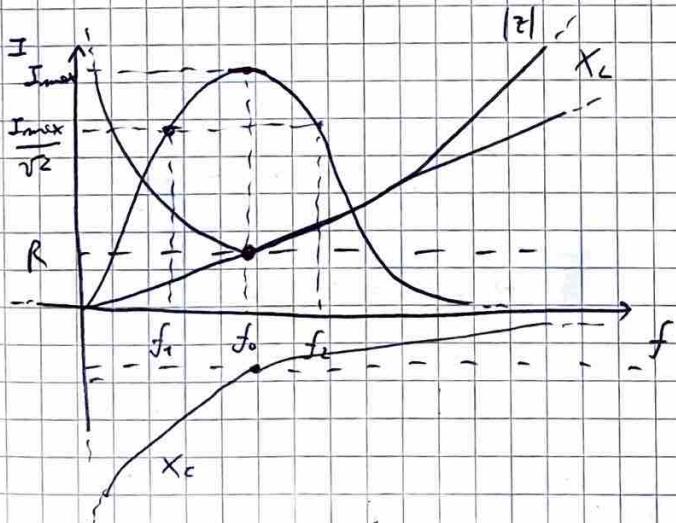
$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 L C R_C^2 + \frac{L}{C} = R_L^2 + \omega^2 L^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 L C^2 R_C^2 + L = R_L^2 C + \omega^2 L^2 C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 (LC^2 R_C^2 - L^2 C) = R_L^2 C - L$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{R_L^2 C - L}{LC^2 R_C^2 - L^2 C}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_L^2 C - L}{LC(R_C^2 C - L)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Compensate or resonance



$f = f_0$ no aferamento

$f < f_0$ RC

$f > f_0$ RL

$$\ln f_1 \times f_2 \quad I = I_{max} / \sqrt{2}$$

f_1 and f_2 some freq. of tylor.

Frequenze di taglio

f_1 e f_2 sono le frequenze di taglio.

$$\text{In } f_1 \text{ e } f_2 \quad |z| = \sqrt{2} \cdot R$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot R \Rightarrow R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2 = 2R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \pm \sqrt{\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

$$1) \quad R = -\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega R C + \omega^2 L C - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{R^2 C^2 + 4LC}}{2LC} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4C}}$$

$$2) \quad R = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow -\omega R C + \omega^2 L C - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{1,2} = \frac{RC \pm \sqrt{R^2 C^2 + 4LC}}{2LC} = \pm \frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4C}} = \omega$$

$$\sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_2} = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

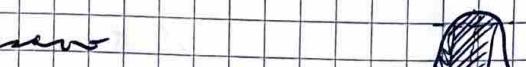
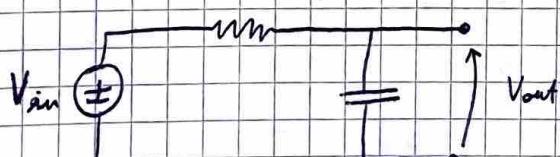
Fattore di qualità

$$Q = \frac{V_{o0}}{V_{i0}} = \frac{\omega_0 L I_0}{R \cdot I_0} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{L}}{\sqrt{C}} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

Un circuito è considerato basso per $Q > 10$

FILTRI

1) Filtro basso passa basso



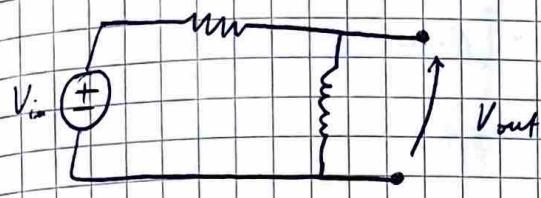
Lascia passare $f < f_2$

$$f \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow V_{out} \neq 0$$

$$f \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V_{out} = 0$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{-\frac{j}{\omega C}}{R - \frac{j}{\omega C}}$$

2) Rese alti ideale passare



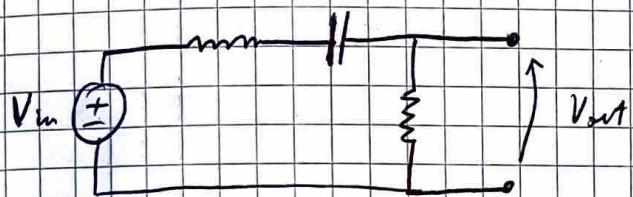
Lascia passare $f > f_1$

$$f \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow V_{out} = 0$$

$$f \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V_{out} \neq 0$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L}$$

3) Rese basse

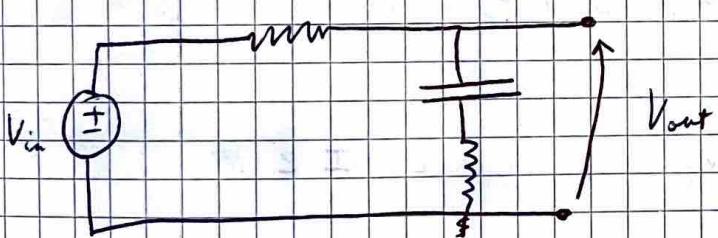


Lascia passare $f \approx f_0$

$$f \rightarrow 0 \wedge f \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V_{out} = 0$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R}{R + j\omega L - \frac{j}{\omega C}}$$

4) Elemento banda

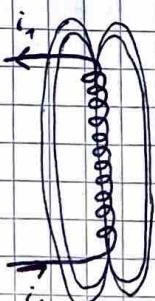


Lascia passare $f \neq f_0$

$$f \rightarrow 0 \wedge f \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V_{out} \neq 0$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}{R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

AUTO INDUZIONE



Legge di Faraday

$$v_{L1} = \frac{d\phi_{ext}}{dt} = \frac{N_1^2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{di_1}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

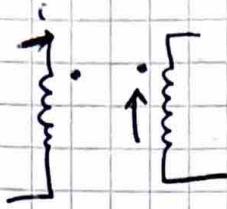
$$\phi_{ext} = N_1 \phi_{f1} = \frac{N_1^2 i_1}{R_1}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{d\phi_{ext}}{di_1} = \frac{N_1^2}{R_1}$$

$$\phi_{f1} = \frac{N_1 i_1}{R_1}, \quad R_1 = \frac{l}{\mu s}$$

$$v_{L1} = j\omega L_1 I_1$$

MUTUA INDUZIONE



$$\phi_{f_1} = \frac{N_1 i_1}{R_1}$$

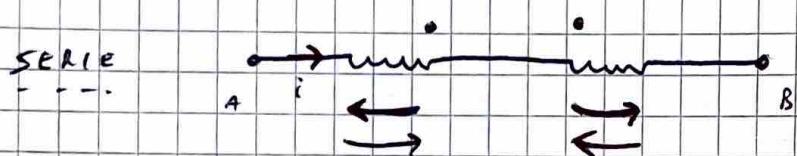
$$\phi_{E_{12}} = N_2 \phi_{f_1} = \frac{N_1 N_2 i_1}{R_1}$$

$$M_{21} = \frac{\partial \phi_{E_{12}}}{\partial i_1} = k_{12} \frac{N_1 N_2}{R_1} [H]$$

$$V_{n_{21}} = \frac{\partial \phi_{E_{12}}}{\partial t} = k_{12} \frac{N_1 N_2}{R_1} \frac{\partial i_1}{\partial t} = M_{21} \frac{\partial i_1}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{n_{21}} = j \omega M_{21} I \quad (M_{ij} = M_{ji})$$

Collegamento induttori eccoppiaj.



$$V_{AB} = V_{L_1} + V_{L_2} + V_{n_{21}} + V_{n_{12}} = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} +$$

$$+ M_{12} \frac{di}{dt} + M_{21} \frac{di}{dt} = (L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M_{12}) \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V_{AB} = L_{eq} \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M_{12}$$



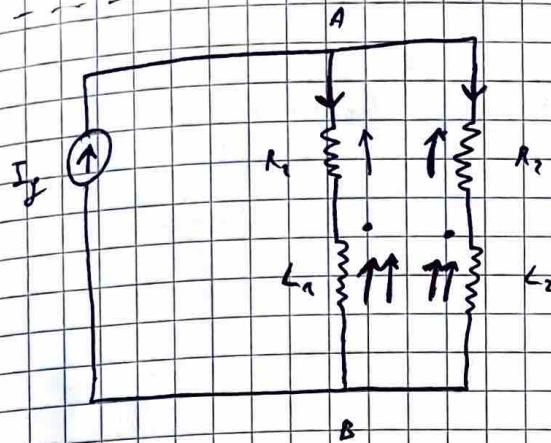
$$\bullet \quad L_1 + L_2 + 2M_{12}$$

$$* \quad L_1 + L_2 - 2M_{12}$$

$$\times \quad L_1 + L_2 - 2M_{12}$$

$$\Delta \quad L_1 + L_2 + 2M_{12}$$

PARALLELO



$$\bar{Z}_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2$$

$$\bar{Z}_m = j\omega M$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{AB} = \bar{Z}_1 I_1 \pm \bar{Z}_m I_2 \\ V_{AB} = \bar{Z}_2 I_2 \pm \bar{Z}_m I_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{Z}_1 & \pm \bar{Z}_m \\ \pm \bar{Z}_m & \bar{Z}_2 \end{vmatrix} = \bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_2 - \bar{Z}_m^2$$

$$\Delta_{I_1} = \begin{vmatrix} V_{AB} & \pm \bar{Z}_m \\ V_{AB} & \bar{Z}_2 \end{vmatrix} = V_{AB} (\bar{Z}_2 \mp \bar{Z}_m)$$

$$\Delta_{I_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{Z}_1 & V_{AB} \\ \pm \bar{Z}_m & V_{AB} \end{vmatrix} = V_{AB} (\bar{Z}_1 \mp \bar{Z}_m)$$

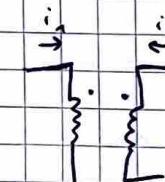
$$I_1 = \frac{V_{AB} (\bar{Z}_2 \mp \bar{Z}_m)}{\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_2 - \bar{Z}_m^2} ; \quad I_2 = \frac{V_{AB} (\bar{Z}_1 \mp \bar{Z}_m)}{\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_2 - \bar{Z}_m^2}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{V_{AB} (\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 \mp 2\bar{Z}_m)}{\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_2 - \bar{Z}_m^2}$$

$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{V_{AB}}{I} \Rightarrow V_K I = \frac{V_{AB}}{\bar{Z}_{eq}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_2 - \bar{Z}_m^2}{\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 \mp 2\bar{Z}_m} \quad - \text{cancel} \quad + \text{cancel}$$

Energia accoppiamento mutuo



Usare il PSE.

$$1) i_1 = 0 \rightarrow I_1, \quad i_2 = 0 \quad \left(\frac{di_2}{dt} = 0 \right)$$

$$V_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}, \quad V_{L2} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} = 0$$

$$V_{M_{21}} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}, \quad V_{M_{12}} = M_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} = 0$$

$$P_1' = i_1 \cdot L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} \quad P_2' = M_{21} \frac{di_2}{dt} i_2 = 0$$

$$W_1' = \int_0^t P_1' dt = \int_0^t L_1 i_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} dt = \int_0^{I_1} L_1 i_1 di_1 = \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2$$

$$2) \quad i_1 = \omega I_1 \quad \left(\frac{di_1}{dt} = \omega \right) \quad i_2 = 0 \rightarrow I_2$$

$$V''_{L_1} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} = 0 \quad V''_{L_2} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$V''_{M_{21}} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt} = 0 \quad V''_{M_{22}} = M_{22} \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$P_1'' = M_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} \cdot I_1 \quad P_2'' = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} i_2$$

$$W_1'' = \int_0^t M_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} I_1 dt = \int_0^{I_2} M_{12} I_1 di_2 = M_{12} I_1 I_2$$

$$W_2'' = \int_0^t L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} i_2 dt = \int_0^{I_2} L_2 i_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2 + M_{12} I_1 I_2$$

Se poniamo $i_2 = 0 \rightarrow I_2$ mentre $I_1 = 0$ e poi poniamo $i_1 = 0 \rightarrow I_1$ mentre $i_2 = I_2$ ottengo che

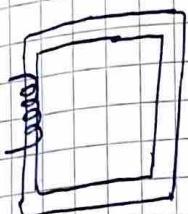
$$W = \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2 + M_{21} I_1 I_2$$

che deve essere per forza uguale quindi $M_{12} = M_{21}$

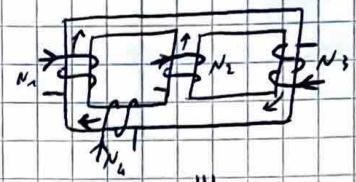
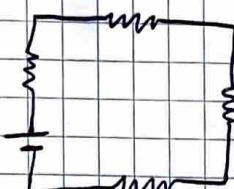
Leggi di Faraday magnetica

1. Somma dei flussi in un nudo è nulla
2. Somma delle tensioni magnetiche lungo un percorso chiuso (magine) è uguale alla somma delle forze magnetomotorie presenti nel percorso.

Famile per i nuclei ferrimagnetici



=



$$L_1 = \frac{N_1^2}{R_{eq}}$$

$$R = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_r s}$$

$$M_{12} = \alpha_{21} (1 - \beta)$$

$$\frac{N_1 N_2}{R_{eq_1}}$$

$$K_{12} M_{12} = K_{12} \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = K_{12} \frac{N_1 N_2}{\sqrt{R_{eq_1} R_{eq_2}}}$$

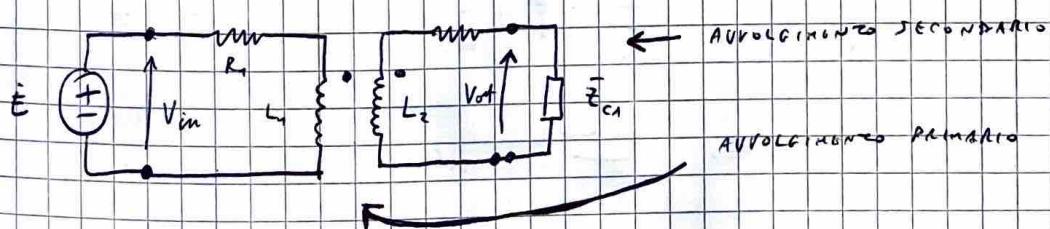
$$M_{12} = \alpha_{21} \frac{N_1 N_2}{R_{eq_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_{12}}{R_{eq_1}} = \frac{\alpha_{21}}{R_{eq_2}}$$

$$\text{Se } R_{eq_1} = R_{eq_2} \Rightarrow \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{21} = K_{12}$$

TRASFORMATORE

È un dispositivo elettromagnetico che sfrutta la mutua induzione per trasformare le tensioni nei 2 terminali d'ingresso in nuove tensioni sui 2 terminali d'uscita.



Impedenza d'ingresso

$$\bar{Z}_{in} = \frac{E}{I}$$

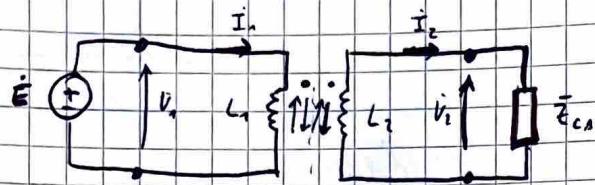
Analogo al sistema a 2 LKT per avvolgimenti ex stesso

$$\bar{Z}_{in} = R + j\omega L_1 + \frac{\omega^2 \mu_0^2}{R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \bar{Z}_{ca}}$$

trasformatore scosse

Un trasformatore è scosse quando

- gli avvolgimenti hanno resistenze elevate ($\frac{L_2}{R_2} \rightarrow \infty$)
- non ci sono perdite ($R_{1,2} = 0$ a $R_s = 0$)
- l'accoppiamento è perfetto ($k_s = 1$)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_1 = j\omega L_1 I_1 - j\omega M I_2 \\ V_2 = -j\omega L_2 I_2 + j\omega M I_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1 + j\omega M I_2}{j\omega L_1}$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = -j\omega L_2 \bar{I}_2 + j\omega M \frac{\bar{V}_1 + j\omega M \bar{I}_2}{j\omega L_1}$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = -j\omega L_2 \bar{I}_2 + \frac{M}{L_1} \bar{V}_1 + j\omega \frac{M^2}{L_1} \bar{I}_2$$

$$n = k \sqrt{k_{scosse}} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{V}_2 = -j\omega L_2 \bar{I}_2 + \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} \bar{V}_1 + j\omega L_2 \bar{I}_2 = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} \bar{V}_1$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = n$$

$$L = \frac{N^2}{R_{eq}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} V_2 > V_1 & n > 1 \text{ ELEVATORE} \\ V_2 = V_1 & n = 1 \text{ ISOLAMENTO} \\ V_2 < V_1 & n < 1 \text{ RIDUTTORE} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_{in} = P_{out} \quad (\text{non ci sono perdite})$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 \bar{I}_1 = \bar{V}_2 \bar{I}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{V}_2}{V_1} = \frac{\bar{I}_1}{\bar{I}_2} = n$$

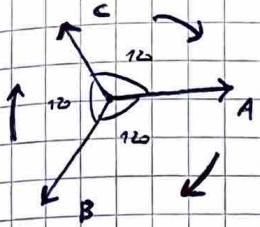
$$\bar{Z}_{in} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{(V_1 \cancel{(I_1)}) \cdot V_2}{\cancel{I_1} \cdot \cancel{I_2} \cdot V_2} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \bar{Z}_{out} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{Z}_{out} = n^2 \cdot \bar{Z}_{in} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{Z}_{out}}{\bar{Z}_{in}} = n^2$$

antitrasformazione

Nell'antitrasformazione il primario ed il secondario restano nello stesso avvolgimento.

Zifese



$$v_1 = V_m \sin \omega t$$

$$v_2 = V_m \sin (\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$v_3 = V_m \sin (\omega t + \frac{4}{3}\pi)$$

$$\dot{V}_p \angle 0^\circ + V_p \angle -120^\circ + V_p \angle 120^\circ = V_p (1 + \cos 120^\circ - j \sin 120^\circ + \cos 240^\circ + j \sin 240^\circ) = V_p (1 + 2(-\frac{1}{2})) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V}_{an} + \dot{V}_{bn} + \dot{V}_{cn} = 0 \quad |V_{an}| = |V_{bn}| = |V_{cn}| = V_p$$

$$\dot{V}_{ab} = \dot{V}_{an} + \dot{V}_{bn} = \dot{V}_{an} - \dot{V}_{bn} =$$

$$= V_p \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3} V_p \angle 20^\circ$$

$$V_e = \sqrt{3} V_p \rightarrow \text{tensione di fase (220 V)}$$

5
tensione di linea (380 V)

tensione di
fase

