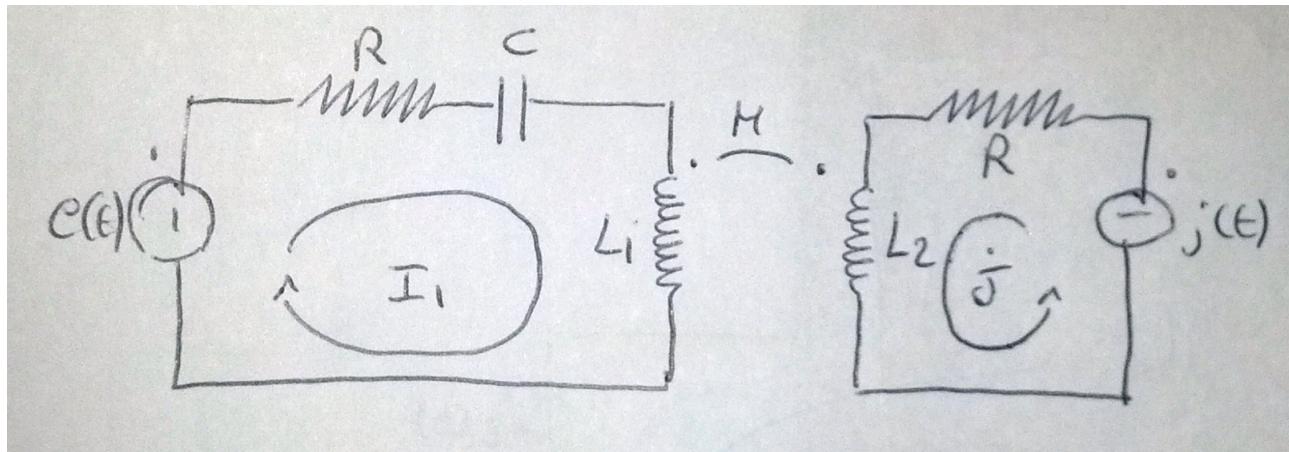


Esercizio 0

$$e(t) = 50 \cos(500t + \frac{\pi}{3}) V$$

$$j(t) = 2 \sin(500t) A$$



Potenza attiva e reattiva su L_2

Assegnamo rispettivamente ai generatori $e(t)$ e $j(t)$ i fasori \dot{E} e \dot{J}

$$\dot{E} = 50 e^{j\frac{5}{6}\pi}$$

perche' sono due forme d'onda diverse,
 si trasforma quella cosinusoidale in una sinusoidale

$$\text{infatti } \rightarrow \cos(\beta) = \sin(\beta + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\dot{J} = 2$$

$$\dot{E} = (R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 + j\omega M\dot{J}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 4.33 + j1.5$$

$$\dot{V}_{L2} = j\omega L_2 \dot{J} + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = -7.5 + 36.65$$

$$\bar{S} = \frac{\dot{V}_{L2} \dot{J}}{2} = 11.25 + j84.98$$

Nella versione provvisoria c'è $J^* = J$ in quanto J è un numero reale.

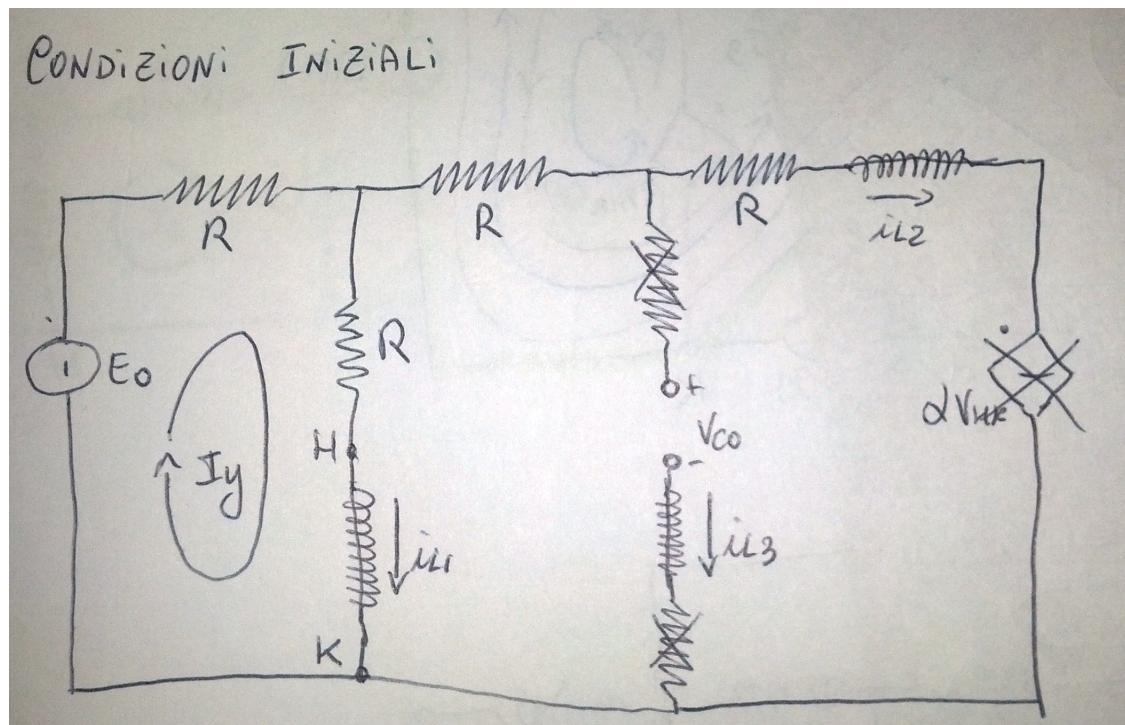
Nell'espressione della potenza apparente si divide per due poiche' vanno usati i valori efficaci di corrente e tensione

Quindi

$$P = 11.25W$$

$$Q = 84.98Var$$

Esercizio 1

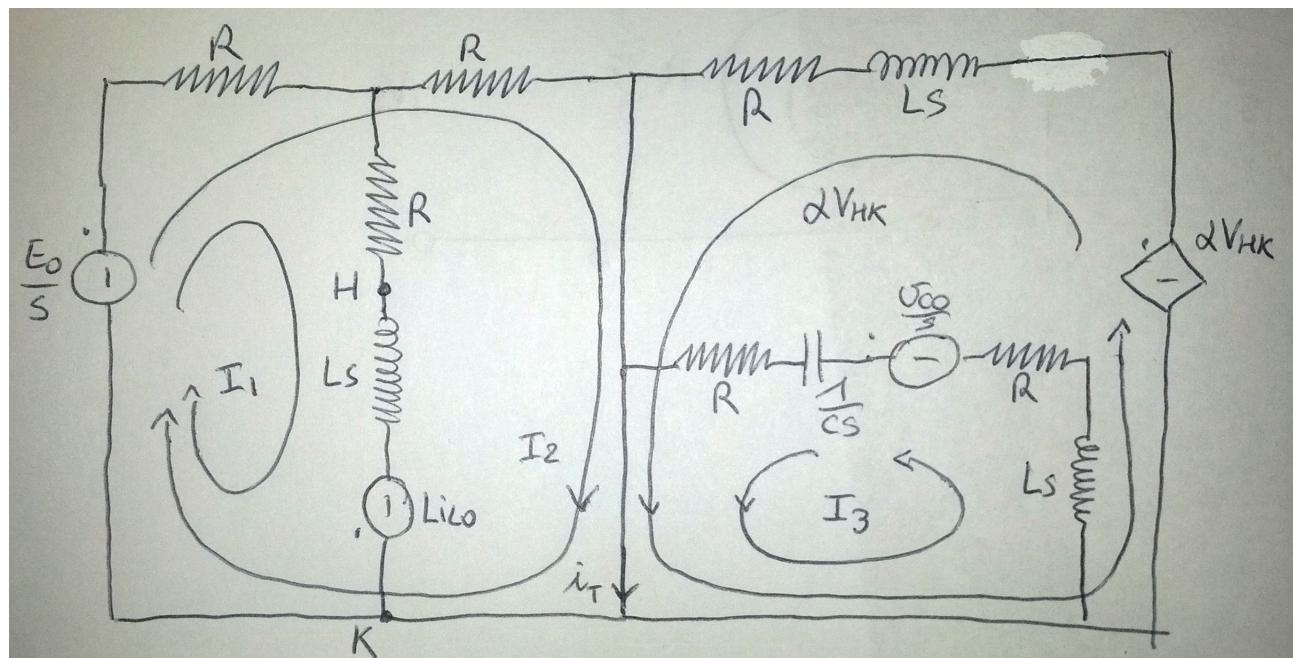
Andamento temporale i_T 

$$E_0 = 2RI_y$$

Condizioni iniziali:

- $V_{HK} = 0$, $i_{L3} = 0$, $i_{L1} = I_y = \frac{E_0}{2R}$, $i_{L2} = 0$, $V_{C0} = \frac{E_0}{2}$

Circuito L-trasformato



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{E_0}{s} + Li_{L1} = (2R + Ls)I_1 + RI_2 \\ \frac{E_0}{s} = 2RI_2 + RI_1 \\ \frac{V_{C0}}{s} = (2R + Ls + \frac{1}{Cs})I_3 \end{array} \right.$$

EQUAZIONE DI CONTROLLO: $V_{HK} = -Li_{L1} + LsI_1$

Sottraiamo la seconda equazione alla prima moltiplicata per due, otteniamo quindi:

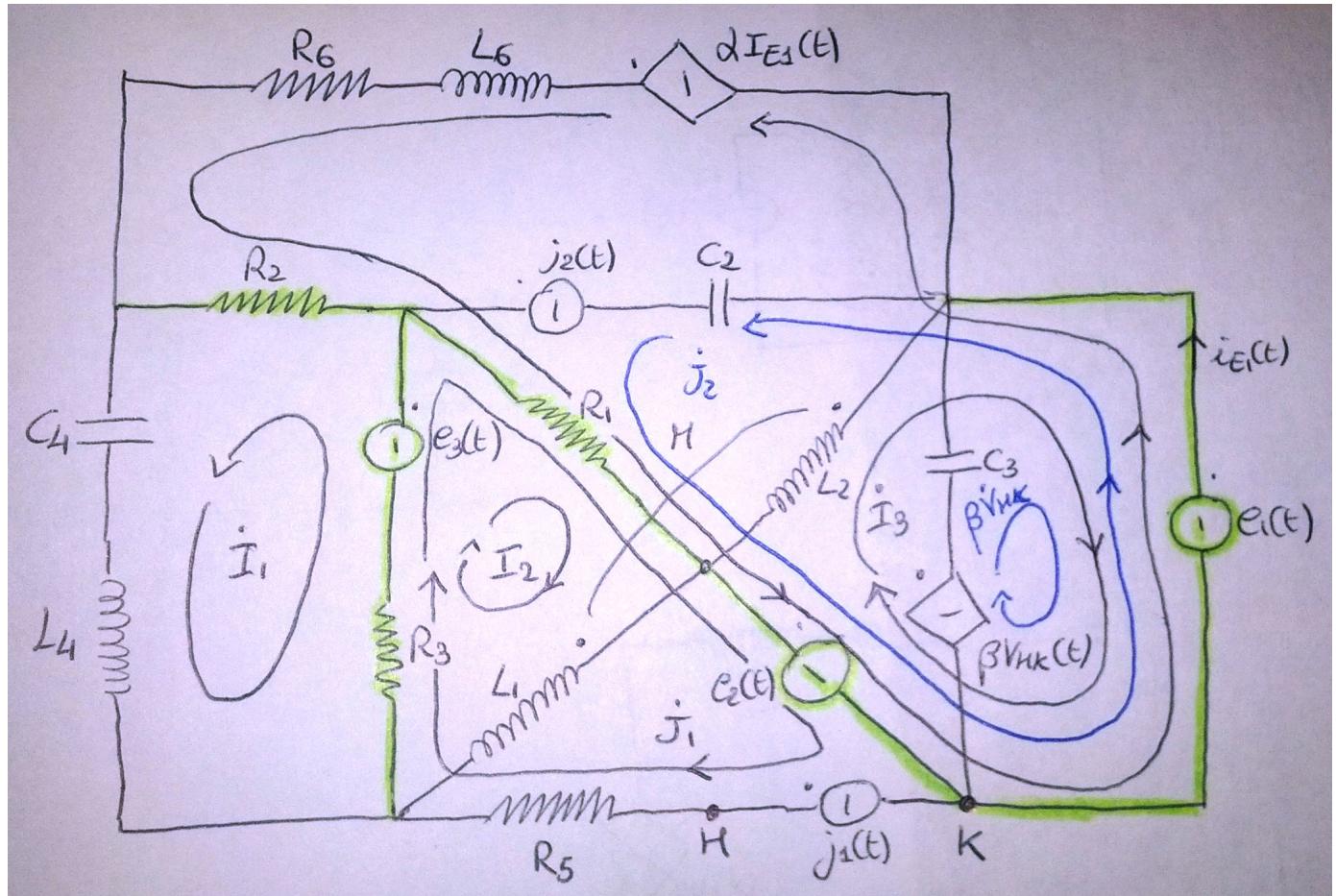
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 = \frac{E_0 + 2Li_{L1}s}{s(2Ls + 3R)} = \frac{5(s + 10000)}{4s(s + 15000)} \\ I_2 = \frac{E_0(Ls + R) - LRi_{L1}s}{Rs(2Ls + 3R)} = \frac{5(s + 20000)}{8s(s + 15000)} \\ I_3 = \frac{CV_{C0}}{LCs^2 + 2RCs + 1} = \frac{37500}{3s^2 + 60000s + 50000000} \end{array} \right.$$

$$i_T(s) = \alpha V_{HK} + I_2 + I_3 = -\frac{5(177s^3 + 3420000s^2 + 850000000s - 1000000000000)}{8s(s + 15000)(3s^2 + 60000s + 50000000)}$$

$$i_T(s) = \frac{37500}{3s^2 + 60000s + 50000000} - \frac{905}{24(s + 15000)} + \frac{5}{6s}$$

$$i_T(s) = -\frac{905}{24(s + 15000)} + \frac{5}{6s} + \frac{0.685}{s + 871.29} - \frac{0.685}{s + 19128.7}$$

$$i_T(t) = [0.833 - 37.71e^{-15000t} + 0.685e^{-871.29t} - 0.685e^{-19128.7t}]u(t)$$



$$N = 6$$

$$R = 12$$

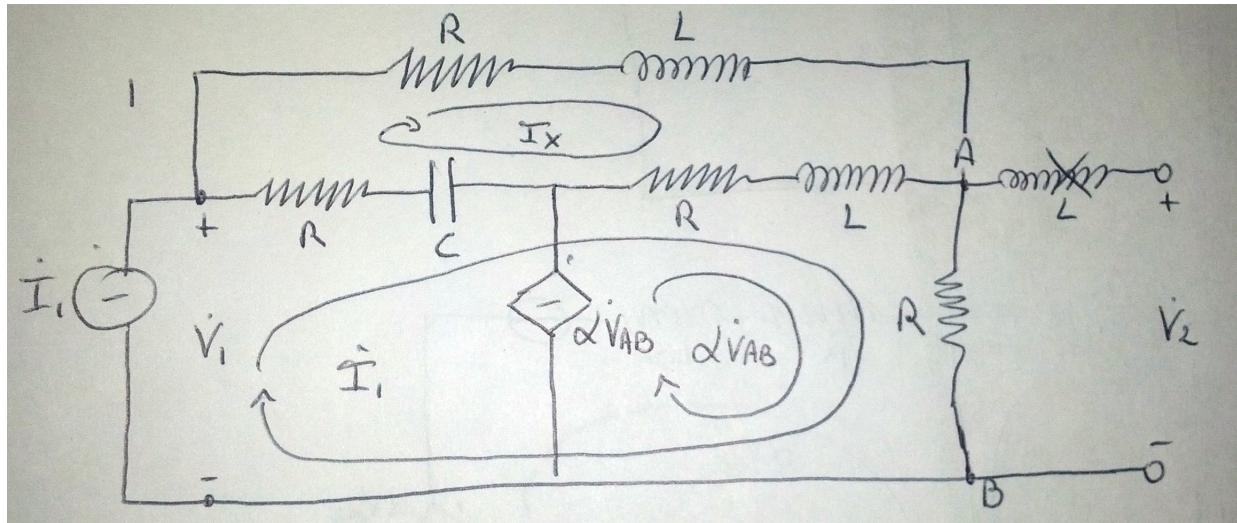
$$N_{equaz} = R - N + 1 - N_{gen.corr.} = 12 - 6 + 1 - 4 \Rightarrow 3$$

Equazioni di Controllo:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_{HK} = \dot{E}_2 - R_5 \dot{J}_1 + j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_3 \\ \dot{I}_{E1} = \alpha \dot{I}_{E1} \dot{J}_2 - \dot{I}_3 - \beta \dot{V}_{HK} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E}_3 = \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4} + j\omega L_4 + R_3 \right) \dot{I}_1 + R_3 \dot{I}_2 - R_2 \alpha \dot{I}_{E1} + R_3 \dot{J}_1 \\ \dot{E}_3 = R_3 \dot{I}_1 + (R_3 + R_1 + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_2 + (R_1 + R_3) \dot{J}_1 + R_1 \alpha \dot{I}_{E1} + R_1 \dot{J}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_3 \\ \dot{E}_2 - \dot{E}_1 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_3 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

Ricerca parametri Z



$$\dot{V}_{AB} = R(\alpha \dot{V}_{AB} + \dot{I}_1) \implies \dot{V}_{AB} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} \dot{I}_1$$

$$0 = (3R + 2j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_x - (2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_1 - (R + j\omega L)\frac{\alpha R}{1 - \alpha R}\dot{I}_1$$

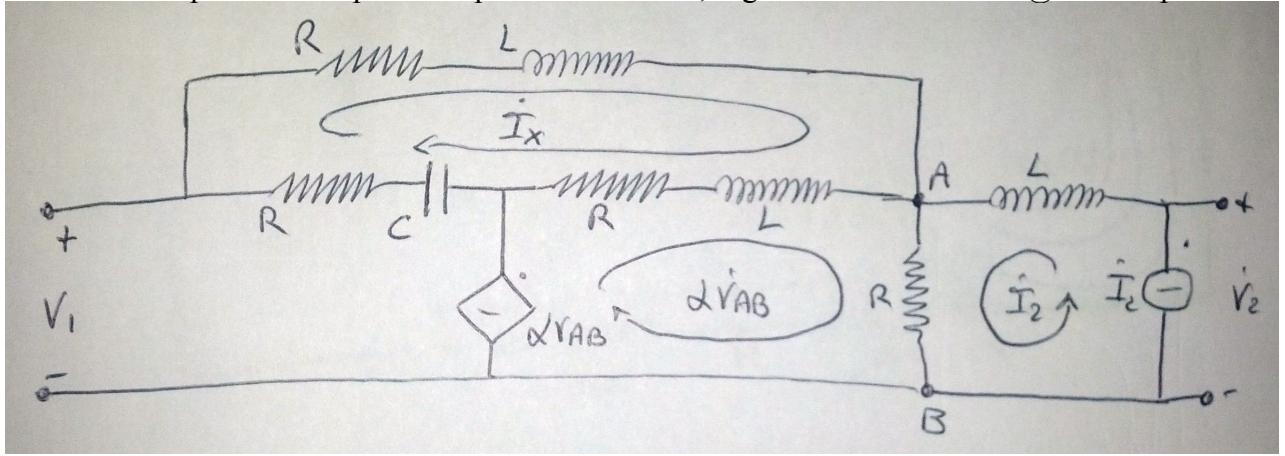
$$\text{Quindi, } \dot{I}_x = \frac{2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{\alpha R}{1 - \alpha R}(R + j\omega L)}{3R + 2j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = \bar{H}\dot{I}_1 = (0.33 - j0.08)\dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = (R + j\omega L)\bar{H}\dot{I}_1 + \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R}\dot{I}_1$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{11} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = (R + j\omega L)\bar{H} + \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} = 117.37 + j14.72\Omega}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \dot{V}_{AB} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R}\dot{I}_1$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{21} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} = -0.336\Omega}$$



$$\dot{V}_{AB} = R(\dot{I}_2 + \alpha \dot{V}_{AB}) \implies \dot{V}_{AB} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} \dot{I}_2$$

$$0 = (3R + 2j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_x - (R + j\omega L)\frac{\alpha R}{1 - \alpha R}\dot{I}_2$$

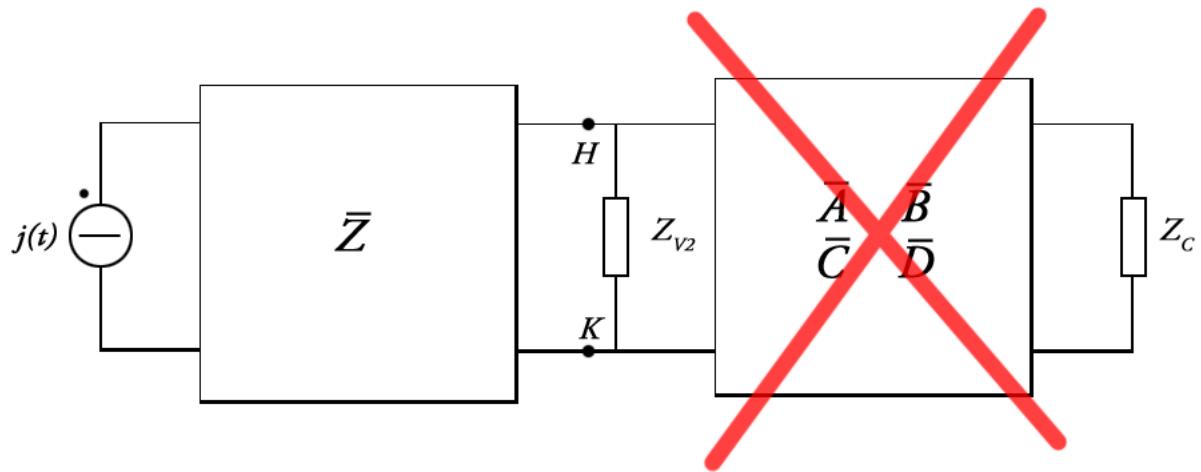
$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{(R + j\omega L)\alpha R}{(3R + 2j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})(1 - \alpha R)}\dot{I}_2 = \bar{K}\dot{I}_2 = (-0.33 - 0.04)\dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = j\omega L\dot{I}_2 + \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R}\dot{I}_2 \implies \boxed{\bar{Z}_{22} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \right|_{\dot{I}_1=0} = j\omega L + \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} = -0.336 + j8\Omega}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = -(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\bar{K}\dot{I}_2 + (R + j\omega L)(\frac{\alpha R}{1 - \alpha R} - \bar{K})\dot{I}_2 + \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R}\dot{I}_2$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{12} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \right|_{\dot{I}_1=0} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} - (2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\bar{K} + (R + j\omega L)\frac{\alpha R}{1 - \alpha R}}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{12} = -16.87 - j4.71\Omega}$$



$$Z_{V_2} = \frac{A\bar{Z}_C + B}{C\bar{Z}_C + D} = 0.20 + j0.56\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = \bar{Z}_{11}\dot{J} + \bar{Z}_{12}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_{21}\dot{J} + \bar{Z}_{22}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = -Z_{V_2}\dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_{21}\dot{J} - \frac{\bar{Z}_{22}\dot{V}_{22}}{\bar{Z}_{V_2}}$$

$$\dot{V}_{HK} = \dot{V}_2 = \frac{\bar{Z}_{21}\bar{Z}_{V_2}}{\bar{Z}_{V_2} + \bar{Z}_{22}}\dot{J} = -0.085 - j0.039 \Rightarrow V_{HK}(t) = 0.093\sin(400t - 2.715)V$$

Per il trasformatore: $n = 0,5$

$$Z_0 = 50 + j200 \quad Z_{1cc} = 2 + j3$$

Per la macchina asincrona $K = 1,5 \quad S = 0,2 \quad Z_{1S} = 0,2 + j1,5\Omega$

$$G_m = \frac{P_{10}}{V_{10}^2} = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$|Y_m| = \frac{I_{10}\sqrt{3}}{V_{10}} = 6.50 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$B_m = \sqrt{Y_m^2 - G_m^2} = 6.38 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

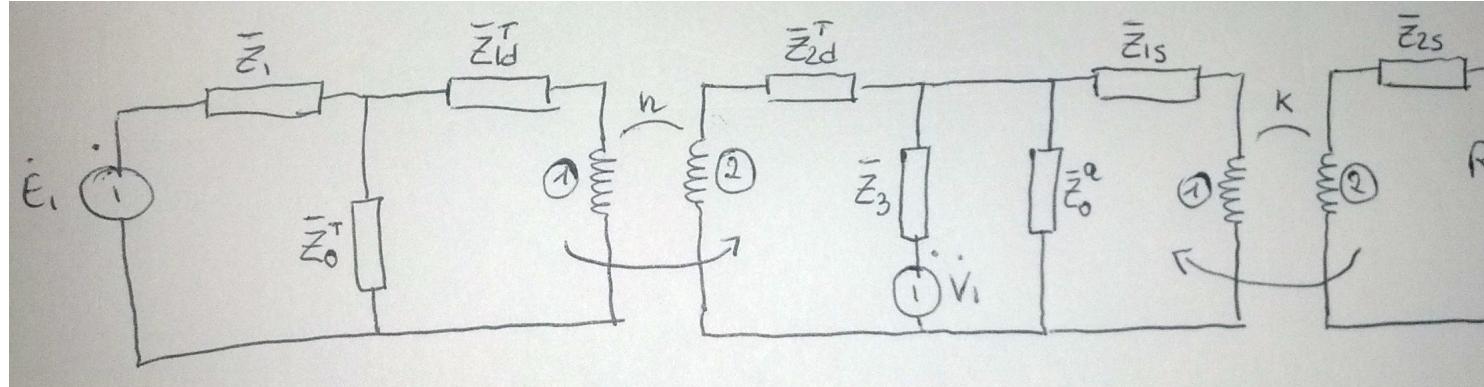
$$Z_m^{as} = \frac{1}{G_m - jB_m} = 28.47 + j151.38$$

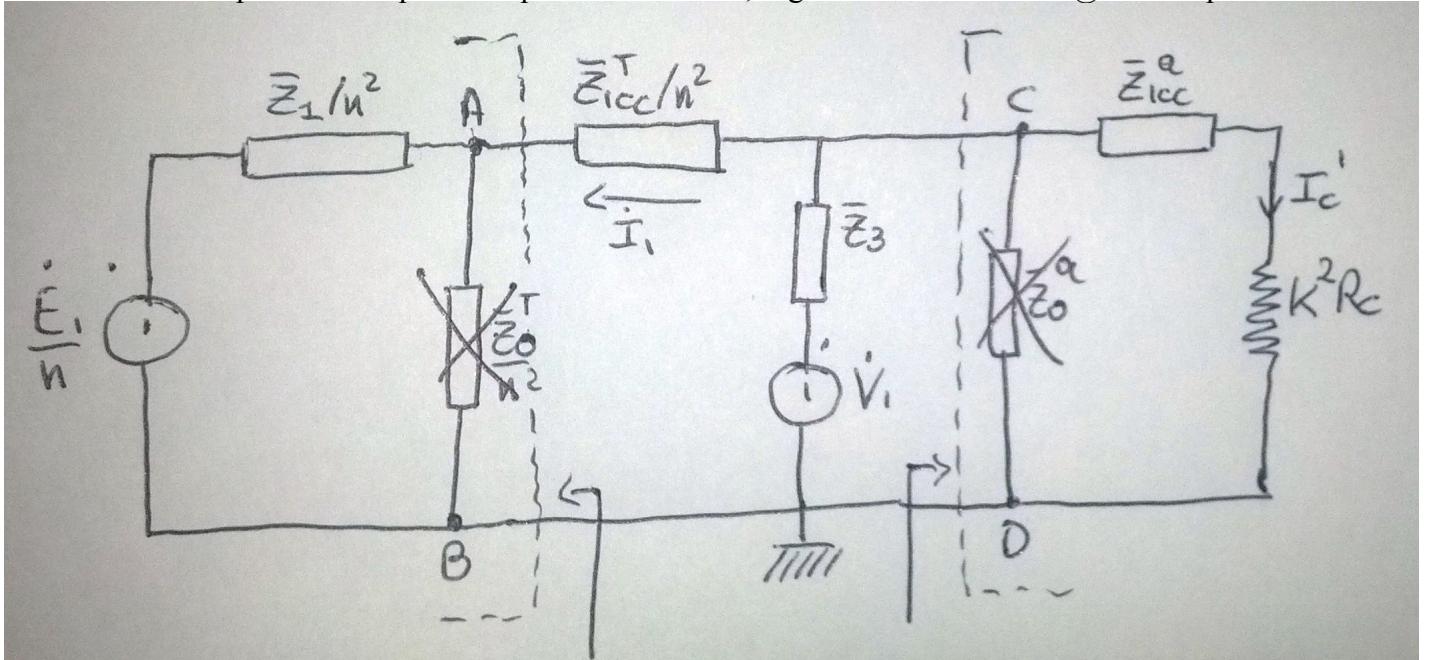
$$|Z_{1cc}^{as}| = 0.96$$

$$\cos\varphi_{cc} = 0,346$$

$$Z_{1cc} = 0.33 + j0.90$$

Monofase equivalente:





$$Z_{1cc}^{as} = Z_{1S} + k^2 Z_{2S} \rightarrow Z_{2S} = \frac{Z_{1cc} - Z_{1S}}{k^2} = 0.058 - j0.267$$

$$R_c = 0, 23$$

Applicando Thevenin ai morsetti AB e CD si evince che in prima approssimazione si possono trascurare gli effetti delle impedenze di magnetizzazione perche' maggiori delle altre impedenze di due ordini di grandezza.

Applichiamo Milman al nodo P:

$$V_p = \frac{\frac{\dot{E}_1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{Z_1}{n^2} + \frac{Z_{1cc}}{n^2}} \right) + \dot{V}_1 \frac{1}{Z_3}}{\frac{1}{\frac{Z_1}{n^2} + \frac{Z_{1cc}^T}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{Z_3} + \frac{1}{Z_{1cc}^a + k^2 R_c}} = 93.08 + j76.93$$

$$\dot{I}'_c = \frac{V_p}{Z_{1cc}^a + k^2 R_c} = 96.92 - j12.15$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{V_p - \frac{E_1}{n}}{\frac{Z_1}{n^2} + \frac{Z_{1cc}^T}{n^2}} = -9.34 - j2.14$$

$$P_{mecc} = 3k^2 R_c |\dot{I}'_c|^2 = 1,48 \cdot 10^4 W$$

$$P_{cu}^a = 3R_{cc}^a |\dot{I}'_c|^2 = 9446.25 W$$

$$P_{cu}^T = 3 \frac{R_{cc}^T}{n^2} |\dot{I}_1|^2 = 2201.32 W$$