

1

Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

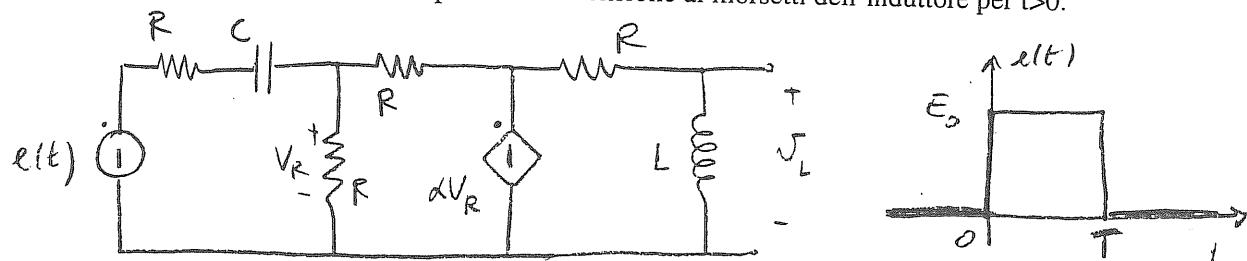
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1,3,4,5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cred.: 2, 5, 6.)

Pisa 14/01/03

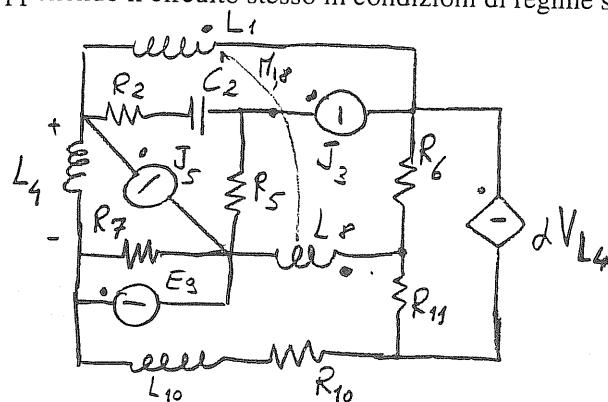
Allievo:

- 1)a) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per $t < 0$, determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti dell'induttore per $t > 0$.

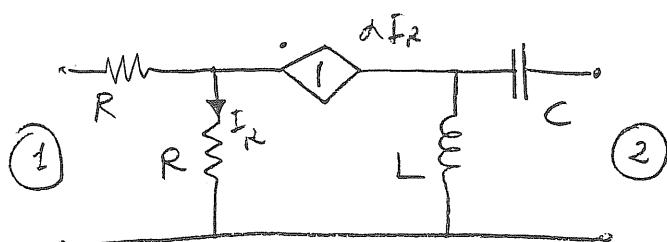


$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 100 \mu\text{F}; E_0 = 10 \text{ V}; T = 10 \text{ ms}; \alpha = 3$$

- 2)a) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.

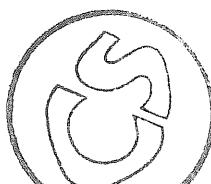


- 3)a) Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri h.
Determinare quindi l'impedenza vista fra i terminali della porta uno quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico $Z = 2 + j3$.



$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 500 \mu\text{F}; \omega_0 = 1000$$

$$\alpha = 5$$



Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

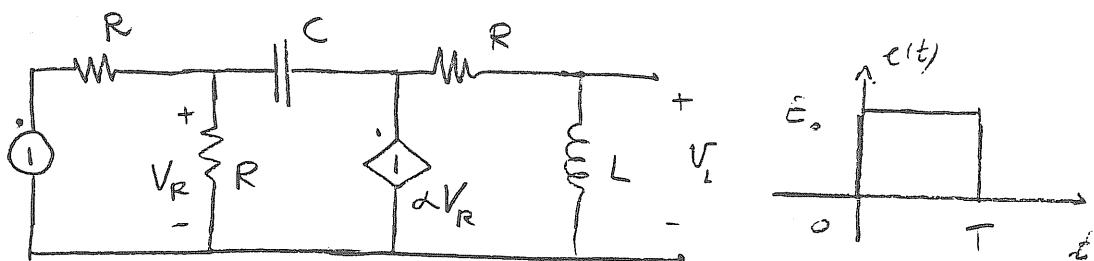
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1,3,4,5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cred.: 2, 5, 6.)

Pisa 14/01/03

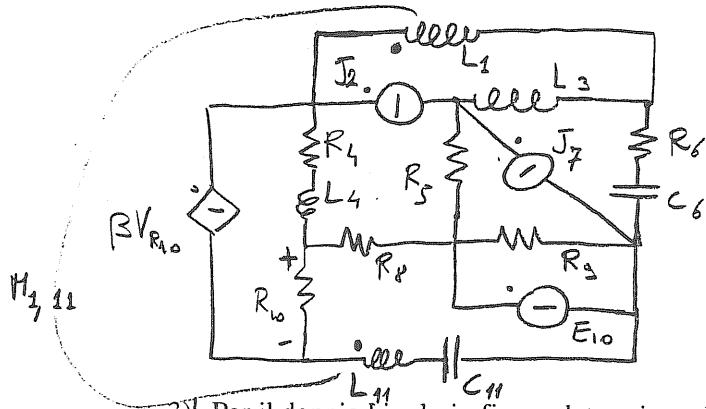
Allievo:

- 1)b Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per $t < 0$, determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti dell'induttore per $t > 0$.

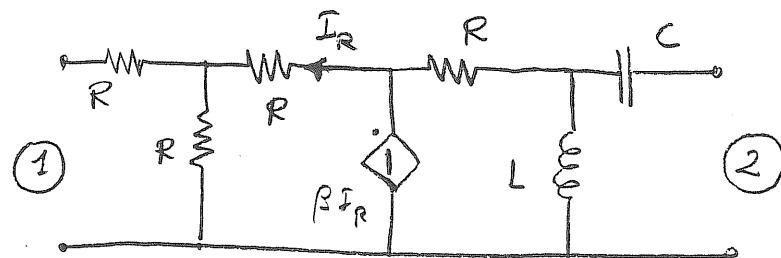


$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 100 \mu\text{F}; E_0 = 10 \text{ V}; T = 10 \text{ ms}; \alpha = 3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

- 2)b Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3)b Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri h. Determinare quindi la impedenza vista fra i terminali della porta uno quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico $Z = 2 + j3$.



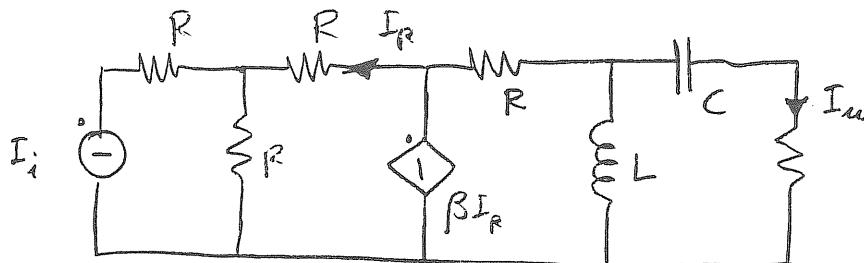
$$R = 10 \Omega \quad L = 10 \text{ mH} \quad C = 500 \mu\text{F} \quad \omega_s = 1000$$

$$\beta = 5.$$

11/01/03

(3)

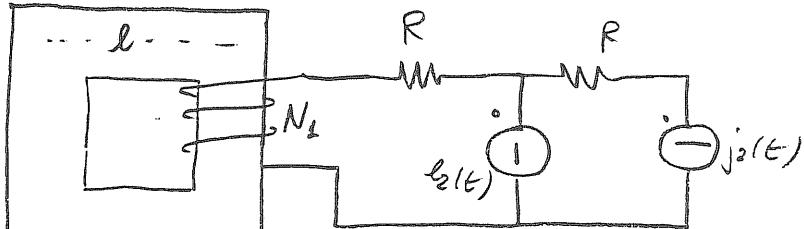
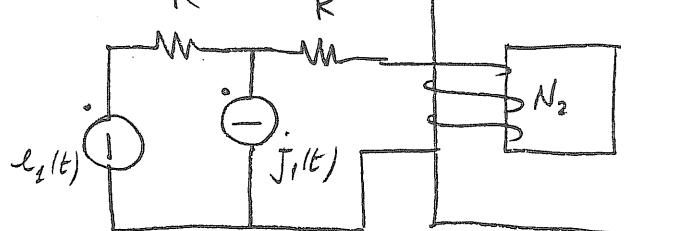
- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento I_u/I_i per il seguente circuito.



$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 500 \mu\text{F}; \beta = 5$$

- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'energia magnetica media immagazzinata nel nucleo magnetico.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_1(t) = e_2(t) = 10 \text{ V} \\ j_1(t) = 10 \sin(500t) \\ j_2(t) = 10 \sin(500t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} l &= 6 \text{ cm} & N_1 &= 100 \\ S &= 4 \text{ cm}^2 & N_2 &= 150 \\ f_e &= 1000 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

trifase

- 6) Una macchina asincrona ha dato i seguenti risultati delle prove a rotore libero e a rotore bloccato

Determinare il rendimento della macchina quando questa, alimentata alla tensione nominale (380 V) funziona con uno scorrimento pari a 0.5.

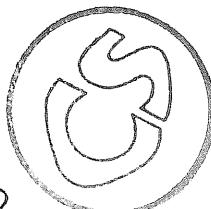
Prova a Rotore libero

$$V_{10} = 380 \text{ V}; I_{10} = 5 \text{ A}; P_{10} = 515 \text{ W}$$

Prova a rotore bloccato

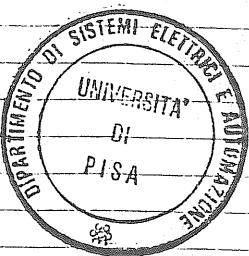
$$V_{1cc} = 20 \text{ V}; I_{1cc} = 8 \text{ A}; P_{1cc} = 270 \text{ W}$$

$$K = 0.25 \quad (E_1 = K E_2) \quad R_{1s} = 0.7 \Omega; X_{1s} = 0.2 \Omega$$



Prove scritte del 14/01/03

4



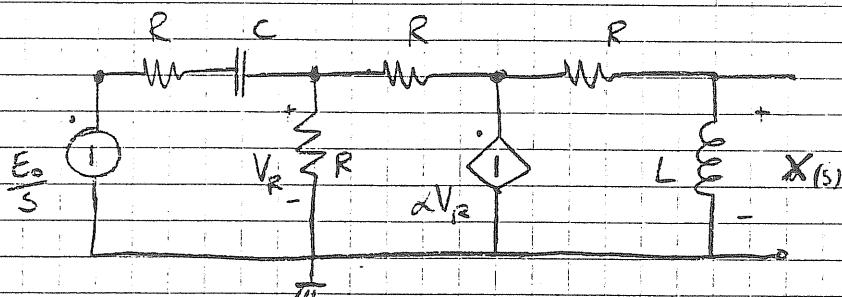
Esercizio 1a

Il circuito è inizialmente scarico e la sollecitazione può essere scritta come

$$e(t) = E_0 u(t) - E_0 u(t-T)$$

Essendo il circuito lineare e tempo invariante, detta $\eta(t)$ la risposta alla sollecitazione $E_0 u(t)$, le tensioni richieste puo' essere scritte come

$$\eta_L(t) = \eta(t) - \eta(t-T)$$



Conviene utilizzare l'analisi nodale.

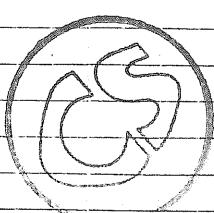
$$0 = V_R \left(\frac{2}{R} + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} \right) - \frac{E_0}{s} \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} - \alpha V_R \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{E_0}{s} \frac{Cs}{RCS+1} = V_R \left(\frac{2-\alpha}{R} + \frac{Cs}{RCS+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{E_0}{s} \frac{Cs}{RCS+1} = V_R \left(\frac{(2-\alpha)RCS + 2-\alpha + RCS}{R(RCS+1)} \right)$$

$$E_0 C = V_R \frac{(3-\alpha)RCS + 2-\alpha}{R}$$

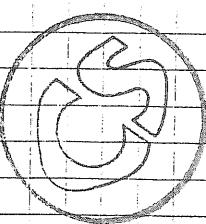
$$V_R = \frac{RE_0 C}{(3-\alpha)RCS + 2-\alpha}$$



16/01/03

5

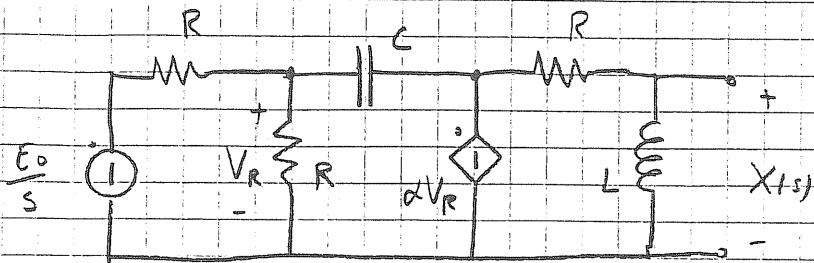
$$\begin{aligned}
 X(s) &= \frac{\Delta V_R}{R + Ls} Ls = \frac{RC E_0 Ls}{[(3-\alpha)RCs + 2-\alpha](R+Ls)} = \\
 &= \frac{RC E_0}{(3-\alpha)RC} \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{2-\alpha}{(3-\alpha)RC}\right)\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)} = \\
 &= \frac{E_0}{3-\alpha} \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{2-\alpha}{(3-\alpha)RC}\right)\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)} = \\
 x(t) &= \frac{E_0}{3-\alpha} \frac{R e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} - \frac{2-\alpha}{(3-\alpha)RC} e^{-\frac{2-\alpha}{(3-\alpha)RC} t}}{\frac{R}{L} - \frac{2-\alpha}{(3-\alpha)RC}} u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$



Esercizio 1b

Vogliamo le stesse considerazioni dell'esercizio 1a.

Il circuito da studiare è



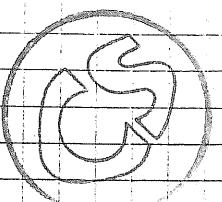
$$0 = V_R \left(\frac{2}{R} + Cs \right) - \frac{E_0}{s} \frac{1}{R} - \alpha V_R Cs$$

$$\frac{E_0}{s} \frac{1}{R} = V_R \left(\frac{2}{R} + (1-\alpha)Cs \right)$$

$$V_R = \frac{E_0}{s[RC(1-\alpha)s+2]}$$

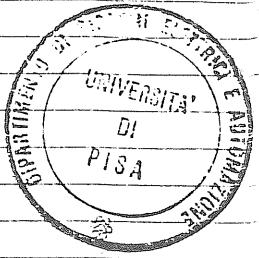
$$X(s) = \frac{\alpha V_R}{R+Ls} Ls = \frac{\alpha E_0 L}{(R+Ls)[RC(1-\alpha)s+2]} = \\ = \frac{\alpha E_0 \Delta}{RC(1-\alpha)} \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)\left(s + \frac{2}{RC(1-\alpha)}\right)}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\alpha E_0}{RC(1-\alpha)} \frac{e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} - e^{-\frac{2}{RC(1-\alpha)}t}}{\frac{2}{RC(1-\alpha)} - \frac{R}{L}} u(t)$$

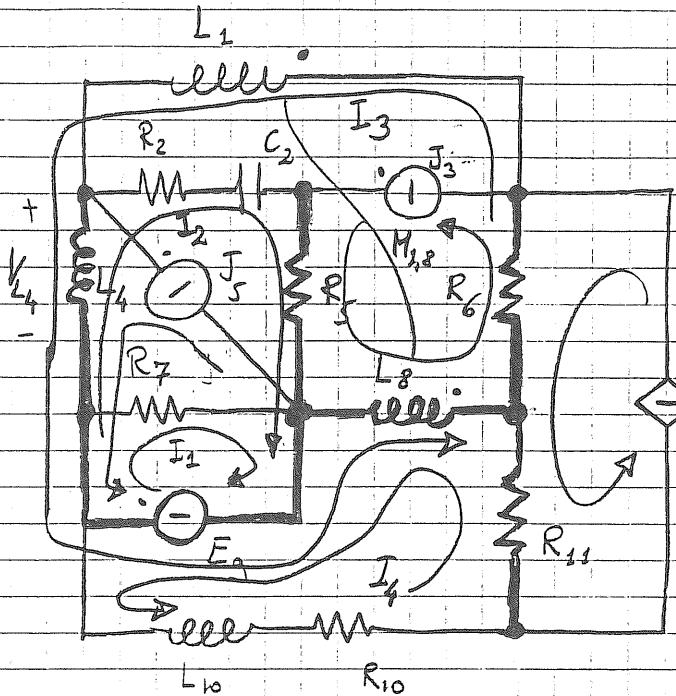


Prova scritta del 14/01/03

7



Esercizio 2a



$$M = 7$$

$$\tau = 13$$

$$m_{g.c.} = 3$$

$$m_{eq} = \tau - m + 1 - m_{g.c.} = 4$$

Con riferimento all'ebenso indicato in figura si ha:

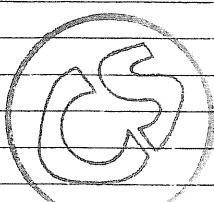
$$E_g = R_7 I_1$$

$$\dot{E}_g = \left(j\omega L_4 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + R_5 \right) \dot{I}_2 - j\omega L_4 \dot{I}_3 - j\omega L_4 \dot{J}_5 + R_5 \dot{J}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} -E_g &= -j\omega L_4 \dot{I}_2 + (j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_4 + j\omega L_8 + R_6) \dot{I}_3 = 2j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{I}_3 \\ &\quad - j\omega L_8 \dot{I}_4 + j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{I}_4 + j\omega L_4 \dot{J}_5 + (j\omega L_8 + R_6) \dot{J}_3 \\ &\quad - j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{J}_3 - R_6 \alpha \dot{V}_{L4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_g &= -j\omega L_8 \dot{I}_3 + j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{I}_3 + (R_{10} + j\omega L_{10} - j\omega L_8) \dot{I}_4 \\ &\quad - j\omega L_8 \dot{J}_3 - R_{11} \alpha \dot{V}_{L4} \end{aligned}$$

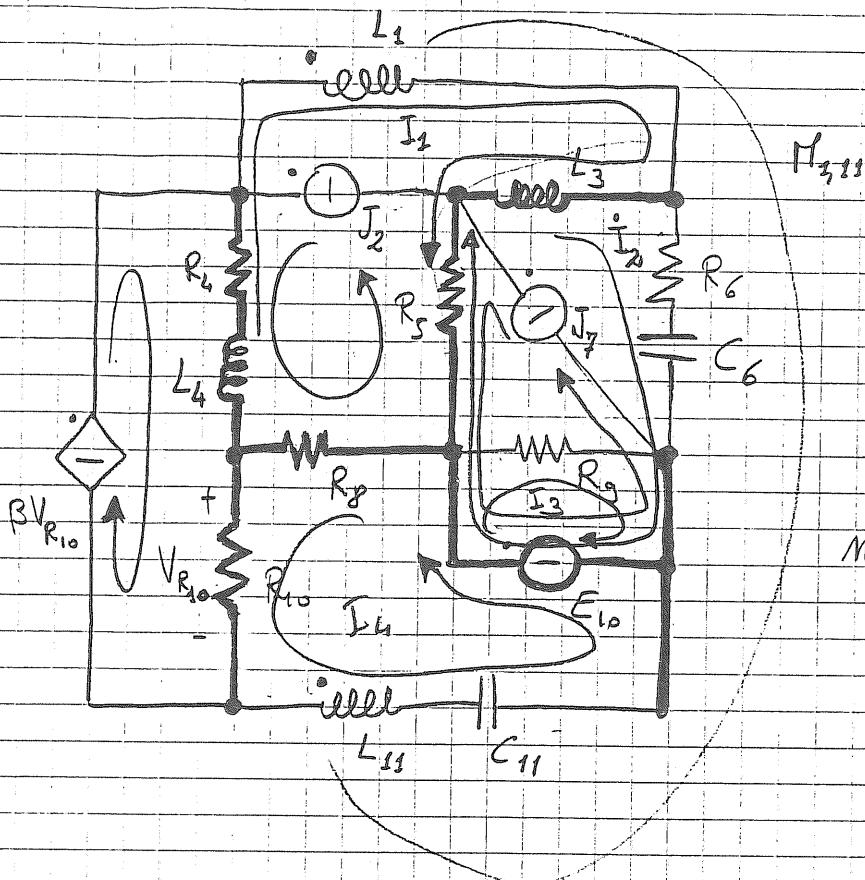
$$\dot{V}_{L4} = j\omega L_4 (J_5 - I_2 + I_3)$$



14/01/03

(8)

Ejercicio 2b



$$M = 7$$

$$Z = 13$$

$$M_{gc} = 3$$

$$M_{eq} = Z - M + 1 - M_{gc} = 4$$

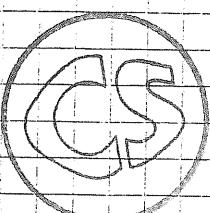
$$0 = \left(j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_3 + R_5 + R_8 + j\omega L_4 + R_4 \right) \dot{I}_1 - \left(R_5 + j\omega L_3 \right) \dot{I}_2 + R_8 \dot{I}_4 \\ + j\omega M_{3,11} \dot{I}_4 - \left(R_4 + j\omega L_4 \right) \dot{I}_2 + R_5 \dot{I}_7 - \left(R_5 + j\omega L_4 \right) \beta V_{R_{10}}$$

$$\dot{E}_{10} = - \left(R_5 + j\omega L_3 \right) \dot{I}_2 + \left(R_8 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_8} + R_5 + j\omega L_3 \right) \dot{I}_2 + R_5 \dot{I}_2 - R_5 \dot{I}_7$$

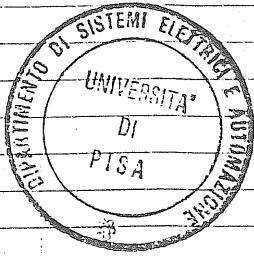
$$\dot{E}_{10} = R_9 \dot{I}_3$$

$$\dot{E}_{10} = R_8 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M_{1,11} \dot{I}_1 + \left(j\omega L_{11} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{11}} + R_{10} + R_8 \right) \dot{I}_4 - R_8 \dot{I}_5 + \\ + R_{10} \beta V_{R_{10}}$$

$$V_{R_{10}} = R_{10} \left(\dot{I}_4 + \beta V_{R_{10}} \right)$$



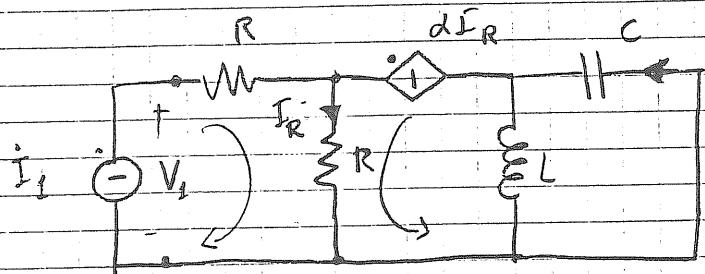
Prove scritte del 14/01/03



Esercizio 3 a)

$$\dot{V}_1 = h_{11} \dot{I}_1 + h_{12} \dot{V}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = h_{21} \dot{I}_1 + h_{22} \dot{V}_2$$



$$\dot{I}_R = \dot{I}_1 + d\dot{I}_R$$

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{1-d}$$

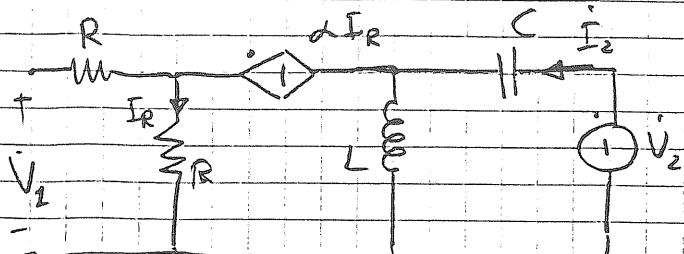
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_1 &= 2R\dot{I}_2 + R\dot{d}I_R = \\ &= 2R\dot{I}_2 + \frac{d}{1-d} R\dot{I}_2\end{aligned}$$

$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = R \left(2 + \frac{d}{1-d} \right) = 7.5 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\omega \dot{I}_R}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{1-d} \frac{1}{\omega^2 LC - 1}$$

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = \frac{1}{1-d} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{\omega^2 LC - 1} = -0.3125$$





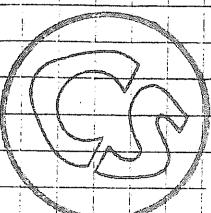
$$\bar{I}_R = \alpha \bar{I}_R \Rightarrow \bar{I}_R = 0$$

$$h_{12} = 0$$

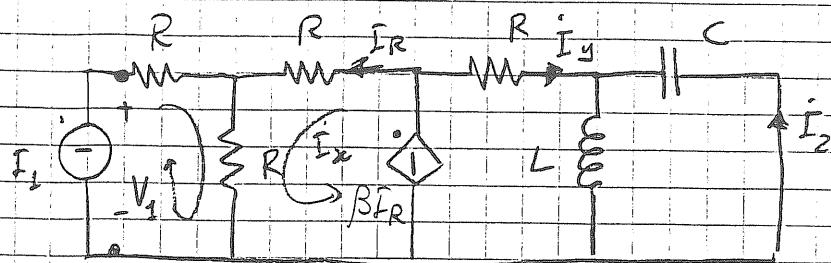
$$\frac{1}{h_{22}} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = j8\Omega \Rightarrow h_{22} = -j0.125 \Omega^{-1}$$

Essendo $h_{12} = 0$ si conclude subito che, qualunque sia il valore dell'impedenza collegata fra i terminali delle porte 2 il valore dell'impedenza vista delle porte 1 è

$$Z_V = h_{22}$$



11

Esercizio 3 b

$$I_R = I_x$$

$$\beta I_n = 2R I_x + R \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_n = \frac{R}{\beta - 2R} \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_y = \frac{\beta I_n}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\dot{I}_1}{R + \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = -\dot{I}_y \frac{j\omega L}{j\omega L + 1} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\dot{I}_1}{R - \omega^2 RLC + j\omega L} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{1 - \omega^2 LC} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{R - \omega^2 RLC + j\omega L} \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = 2R \dot{I}_2 + R \dot{I}_x = \\ = \left(2R + \frac{R^2}{\beta - 2R} \right) \dot{I}_1$$

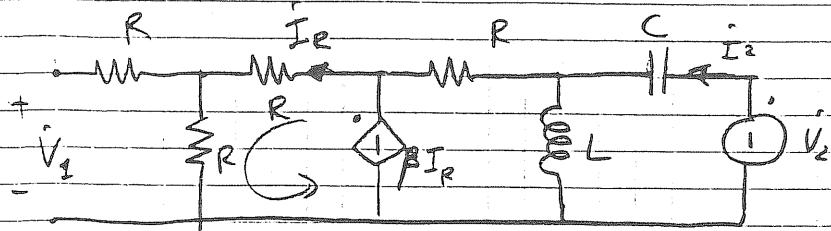
$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = \frac{2R + \frac{R^2}{\beta - 2R}}{\beta - 2R} = 13.33 \Omega$$

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{R - \omega^2 RLC + j\omega L} = 0.392 + j0.098$$

C

16/01/03

12



$$\beta I_R = 2R I_R \Rightarrow I_R = 0$$

$$V_1 = 0$$

$$h_{12} = 0$$

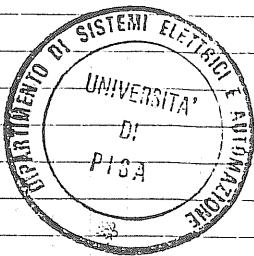
$$\frac{1}{h_{22}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{j\omega LR}{R + j\omega L} = 5 + j4.5 \Omega \quad h_{22} = 0.1105 - j0.0394 \Omega$$

Essendo $h_{12} = 0$ si ha

$$\hat{Z}_V = h_{11}$$

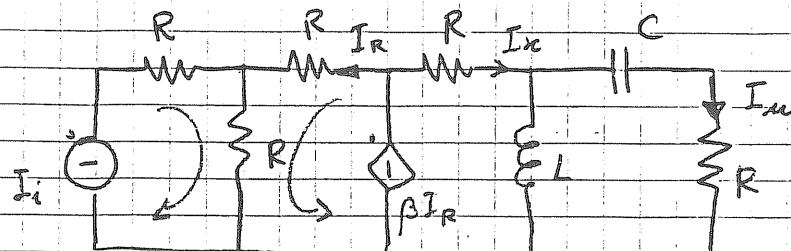
qualeguanto sia l'impedenza collettore fra i moratti delle parte 2.

G2



Prove scritte del 14/01/03

Esercizio 4



$$\beta I_R = 2R I_R + R I_i$$

$$I_R = R I_i \\ \beta = 2R$$

$$I_x = \frac{\beta I_R}{R + \frac{SL(R + \frac{1}{Cs})}{Cs}} = \\ \frac{SL + R + \frac{1}{Cs}}{Cs}$$

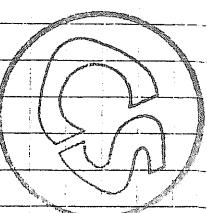
$$= I_i \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{1}{R + \frac{SL(RCs + 1)}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{I_i(LCs^2 + RCs + 1)}{RLCs^2 + R^2Cs + R + RLs^2 + LS}$$

$$I_u = I_x \frac{SL}{SL + R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = I_x \frac{LCs^2}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}{2RLCs^2 + R^2Cs + R + LS} \cdot \frac{LCs^2}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{I_u}{I_i} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{LCs^2}{2RLCs^2 + R^2Cs + LS - R} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{LC}{2RLC} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \left(\frac{R}{2L} + \frac{1}{2RC}\right)s + \frac{1}{2LC}}$$



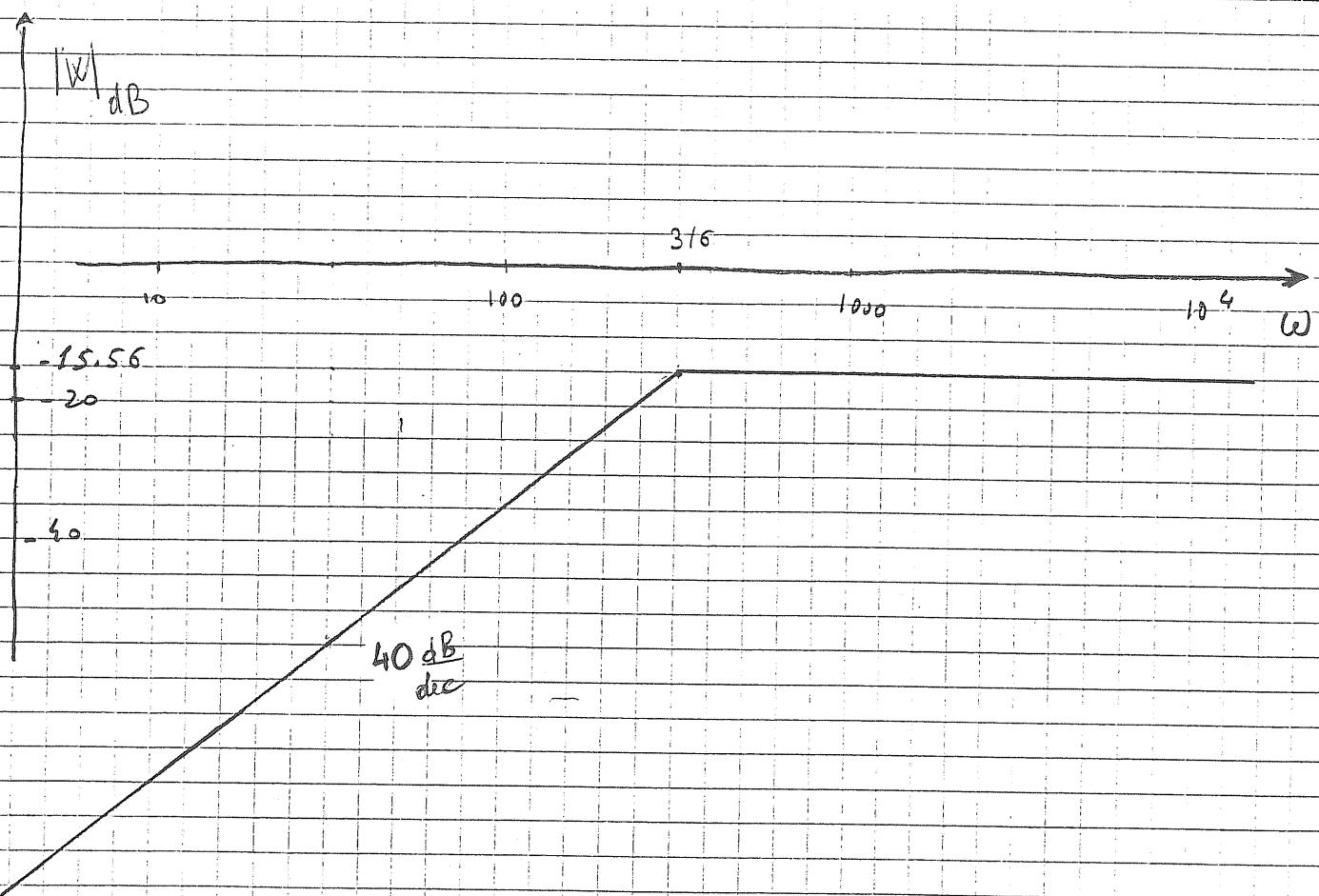
14/01/03

(14)

$$W(s) = \frac{\beta}{2(\beta - 2R)} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \left(\frac{R}{2L} + \frac{1}{2RC}\right)s + \frac{1}{2LC}}$$

$$= -0.1667 \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 600s + 105}$$

$$= -0.1667 \frac{s^2}{(s + 300 + j100)(s + 300 - j100)}$$

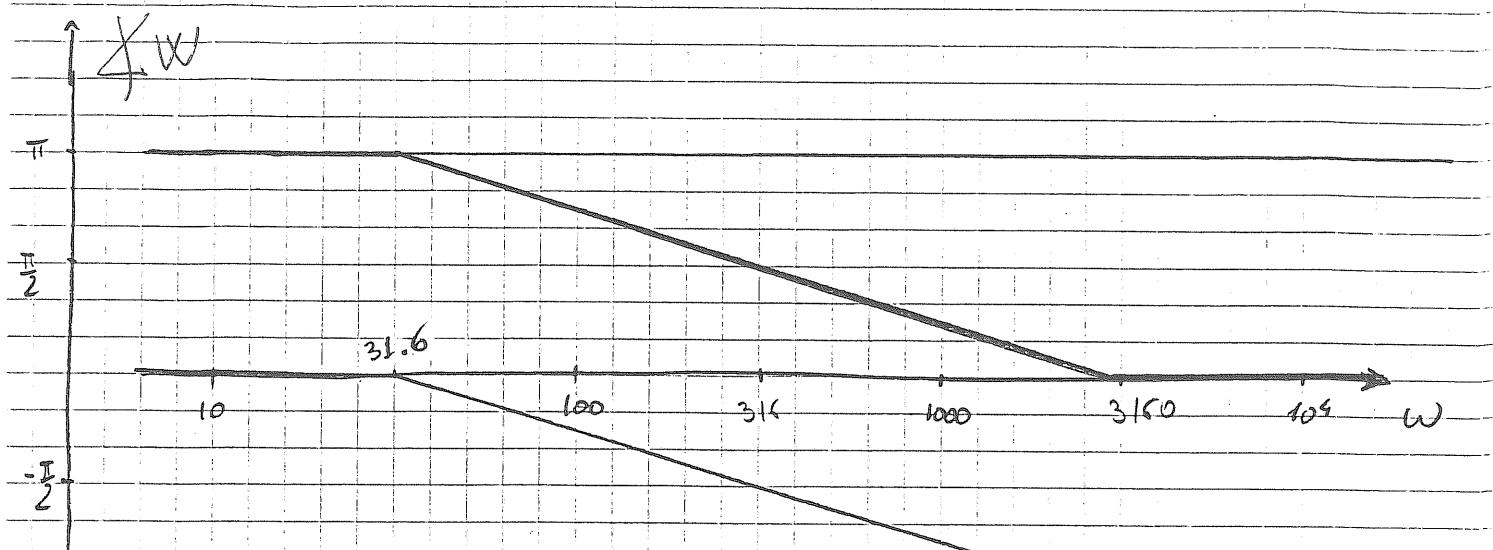


(S)

G5

14/01/03

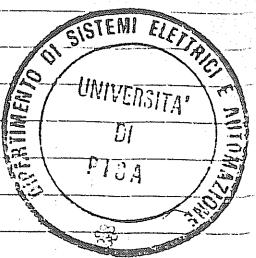
(15)



3

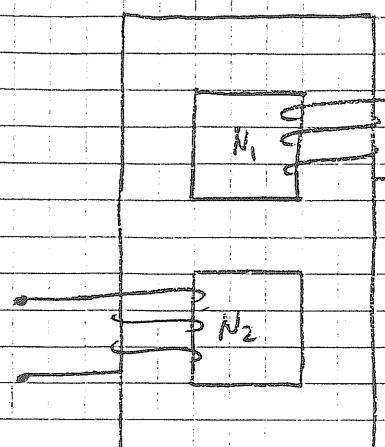
Prove scritte del 19/01/03

16



Esercizio 5

Risoluzione circuito magnetico



$$R = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \cdot f \cdot S}$$

$$R_{V_1} = R_{V_2} = 3R + \frac{3R}{4} = \frac{15R}{4}$$

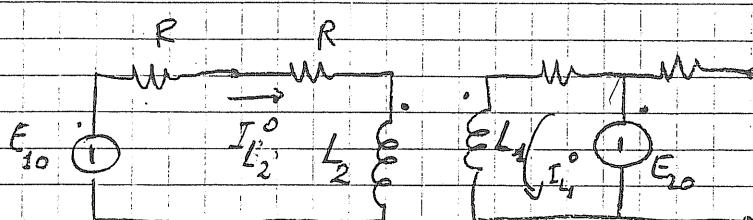
$$L_1 = \frac{N_1^2}{R_{V_1}} = 22.3 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{N_2^2}{R_{V_2}} = 50.3 \text{ mH}$$

$$M = \frac{N_1 N_2}{R_{V_2}} \frac{1}{4} = 8.4 \text{ mH}$$

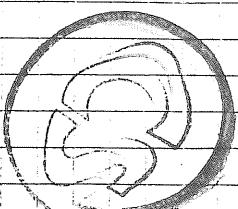
Sono apparenze degli effetti.

Affiorano le componenti continue.



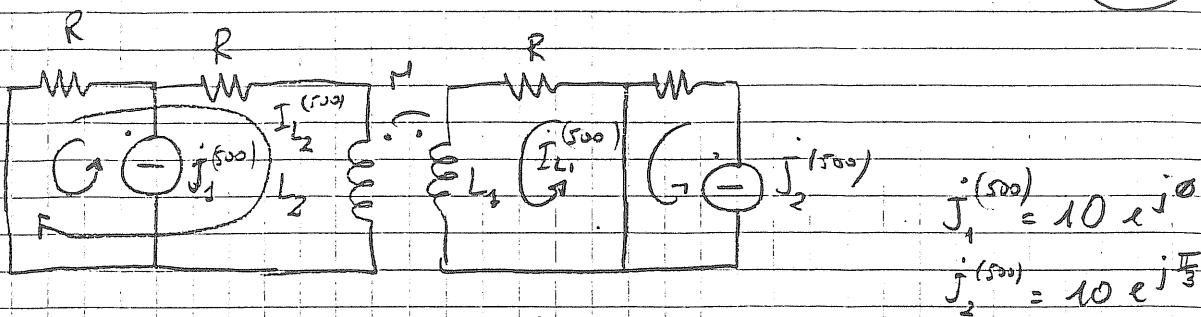
$$I_{L_2}^0 = \frac{E_{10}}{2R} = 0.5A$$

$$I_{L_1}^0 = \frac{E_{20}}{R} = 1A$$



14/01/03

17



$$0 = (2R + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_{L2}^{(500)} - j_1^{(500)} R + j\omega M \dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)}$$

$$0 = (R + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)} - j\omega M \dot{I}_{L2}^{(500)}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L2}^{(500)} = - \frac{R + j\omega L_1}{j\omega M} \dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)}$$

$$j_1^{(500)} R = - \frac{R + j\omega L_1}{j\omega M} (2R + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)} + j\omega M \dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)} = - \frac{j\omega M R j_1^{(500)}}{(R + j\omega L_1)(2R + j\omega L_2) + \omega^2 M^2} = -0.867 + j0.115 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L2}^{(500)} = \frac{(R + j\omega L_1) R j_1^{(500)}}{(R + j\omega L_1)(2R + j\omega L_2) + \omega^2 M^2} = 2.0365 - j2.376$$

$$X_{lm} = \frac{1}{2} L_1 (\dot{I}_{L1}^0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 (\dot{I}_{L2}^0)^2 + M \dot{I}_{L1}^{(0)} \cdot \dot{I}_{L2}^{(0)} +$$

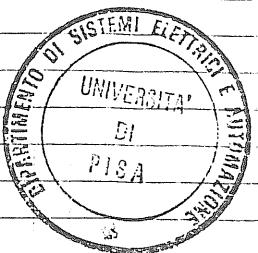
$$\frac{1}{2} L_1 \frac{(\dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)})^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} L_2 \frac{(\dot{I}_{L2}^{(500)})^2}{2} + M \frac{\dot{I}_{L1}^{(500)}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\dot{I}_{L2}^{(500)}}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\varphi_{I_{L1}} - \varphi_{I_{L2}}) =$$

$$= 0.1405 \text{ J}$$



Prove scritte del 19/01/03

18



Esercizio 6

$$G_m = \frac{P_{10}}{V_{10}^2} = 0.0036 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$Y_m = \frac{\sqrt{3} I_{10}}{V_{10}} = 0.0228 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$B_m = \sqrt{Y_m^2 - G_m^2} = 0.0225 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\bar{Z}_m = \frac{1}{Y_m - jB_m} = 6.87 + j43.34 \Omega$$

$$\cos \varphi_{cc} = \frac{P_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} V_{1cc} I_{1cc}} = 0.9743$$

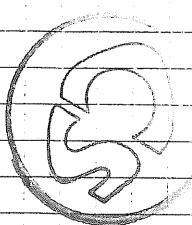
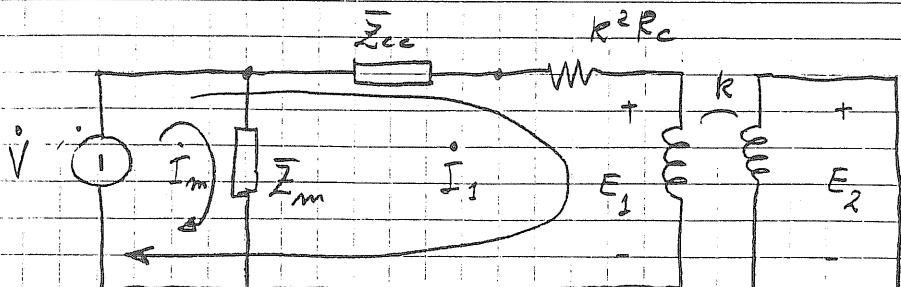
$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = \frac{V_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} I_{1cc}} (\cos \varphi_{cc} + j \sin \varphi_{cc}) = 1.406 + j 0.325 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{cc} - R_{1s}}{k^2} = 11.3 \Omega$$

$$X_2 = \frac{X_{cc} - X_{1s}}{k^2} = 2.004 \Omega$$

$$R_c = R_2 \frac{1-s}{s} = 11.3 \Omega$$

Il circuito equivalente monofase (connessione a stella) delle macchine è quindi (tutto è ripartito al primario):



14/01/03

19

$$\dot{E}_2 = 0 \quad (\text{wrt circuit a})$$

quindi

$$\dot{E}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} e^{j0}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}}{\dot{Z}_{cc} + k^2 R_c} = 101.45 - j15.62 \text{ A}$$

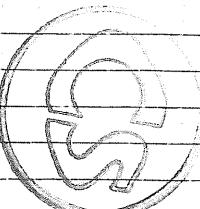
$$\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_u + P_{fe} + P_{ca}}$$

$$P_{fe} = 3 G_m V^2 = 515 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{ca} = 3 R_{cc} I_1^2 = 44.41 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_u = 3 k^2 R_c I_1^2 = 22.32 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = 33.18 \%$$



(1)

Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

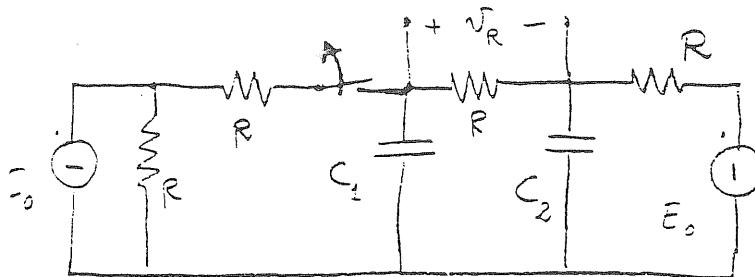
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 8 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

Pisa 03/02/03

Allievo:

- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per $t < 0$, determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti del resistore a seguito dell'apertura del tasto che avviene all'istante $t = 0$.



$$I_0 = 1 \text{ A}$$

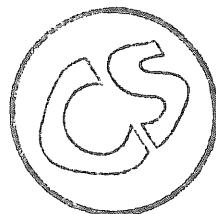
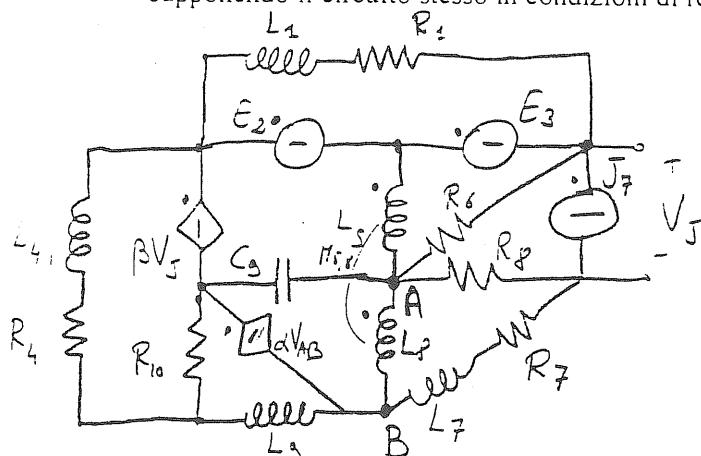
$$E_0 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

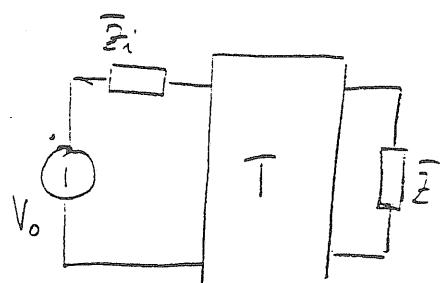
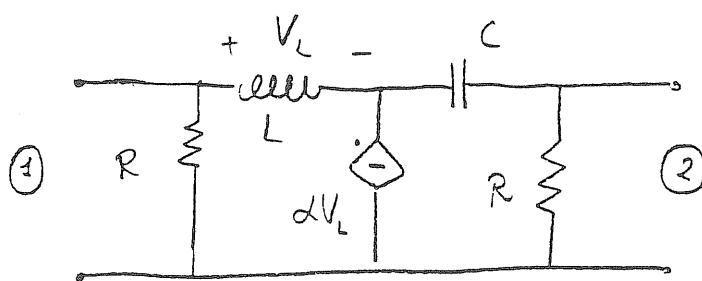
$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = C$$

- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri di trasmissione. Determinare quindi la potenza attiva e quella reattiva erogate dal generatore di tensione quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico $Z = 2 + j3$.



$$\omega = 3 \quad R = 7 \Omega \quad L = 100 \mu\text{H} \quad \omega = 1000 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$C = 1 \text{ mF} ; \quad V_0 = 50 \text{ V} \quad \bar{Z}_1 = 2 + j1$$

Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

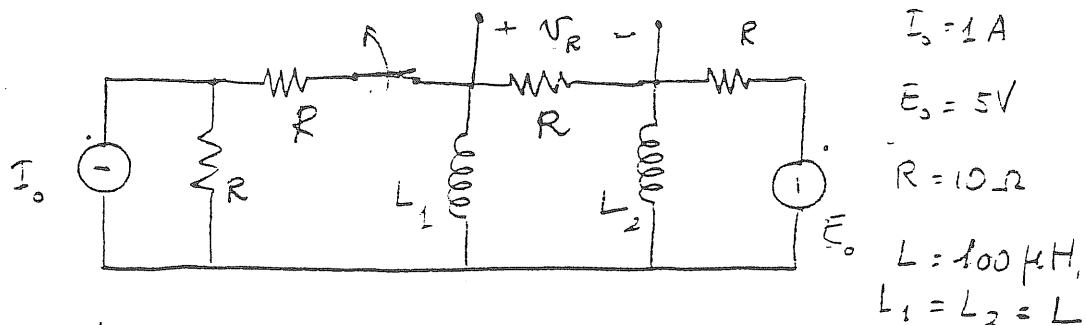
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 8 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

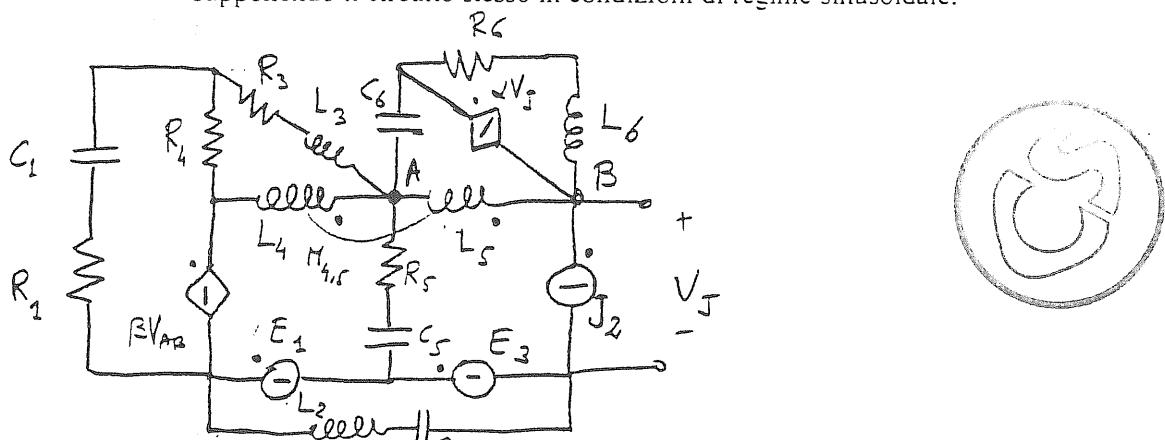
Pisa 03/02/03

Allievo:

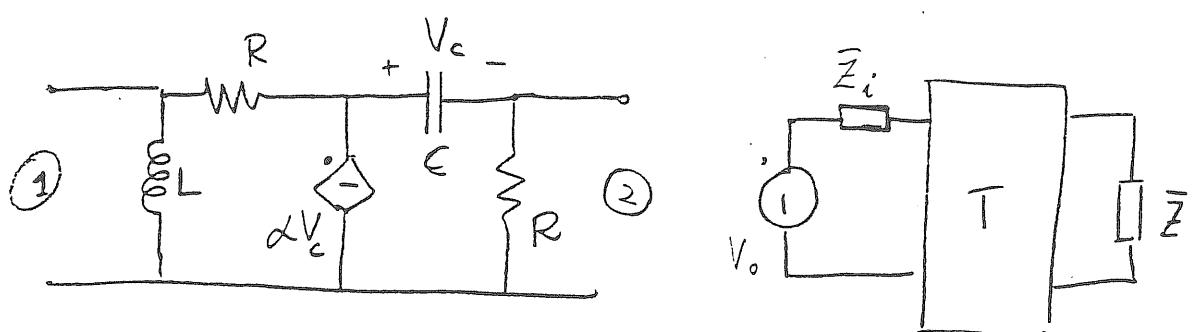
- 1)b Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per $t < 0$. determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti del resistore a seguito dell'apertura del tasto che avviene all'istante $t = 0$.



- 2)b Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.

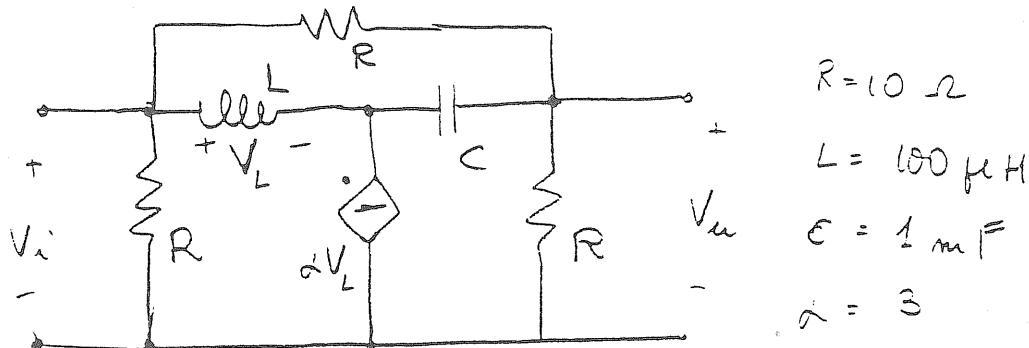


- 3)b Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri di trasmissione. Determinare quindi la potenza attiva e quella reattiva erogate dal generatore di tensione quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico $Z = 2 + j3$.

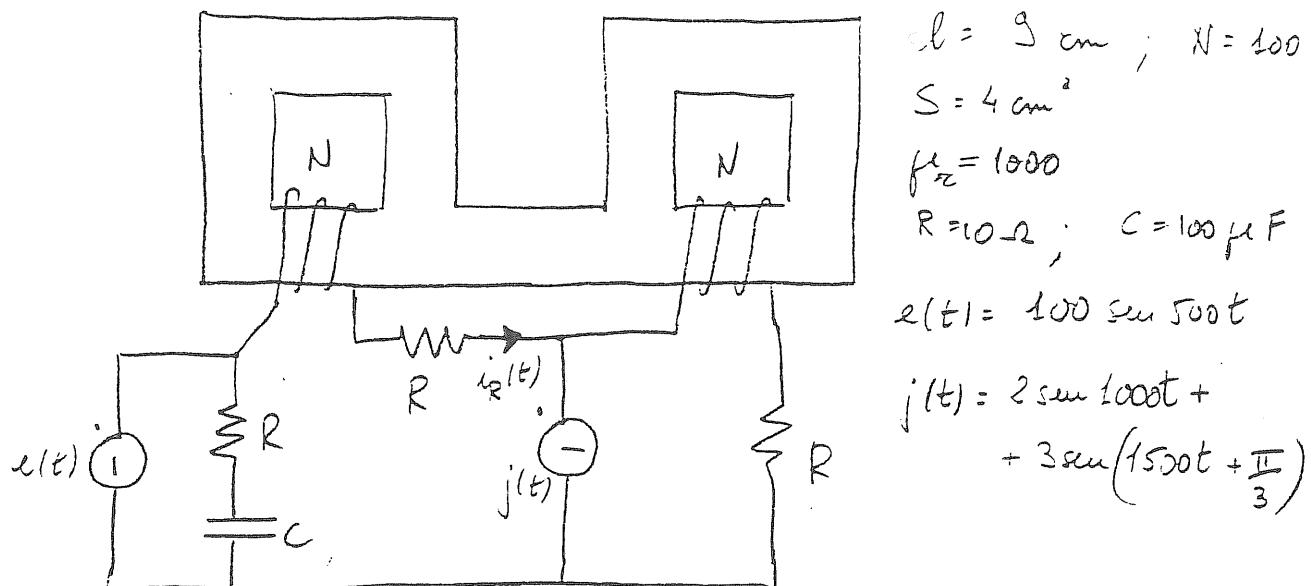


$$\begin{aligned} L &= 3 & R &= 8 & L &= 100 \mu\text{H} & \omega &= 1000 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}} \\ C &= 1 \text{ mF} & V_o &= 50 & \bar{Z}_i &= 1 + j3 \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento V_u/V_i per il seguente circuito e tracciare i diagrammi di Bode per l'ampiezza e la fase della relativa risposta in frequenza.

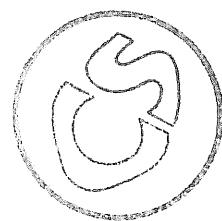


- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'andamento temporale della corrente $i_R(t)$ e l'energia magnetica media immagazzinata nel nucleo magnetico.



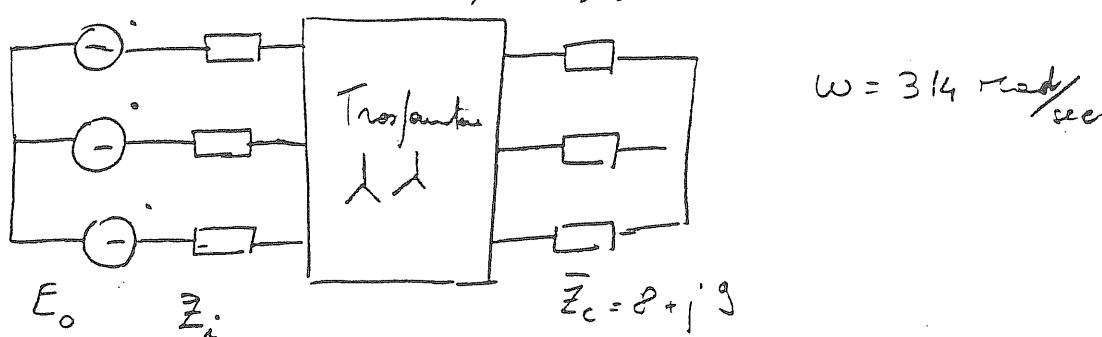
- 6) Un trasformatore trifase ha dato i seguenti risultati delle prove a vuoto e in corto circuito.

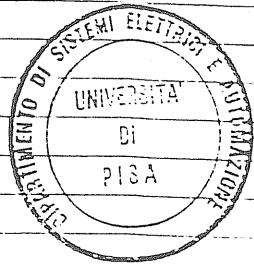
Determinare la potenza attiva e quella reattiva sul carico trifase ($Z_c = 8+j9$) collegato al secondario come indicato in figura. ($E_o = 220$, $Z_i = 0.5-j0.8$).



$$V_{10} = 380 \text{ V} ; I_{10} = 4.5 \text{ A} ; P_{10} = 500 \text{ W}$$

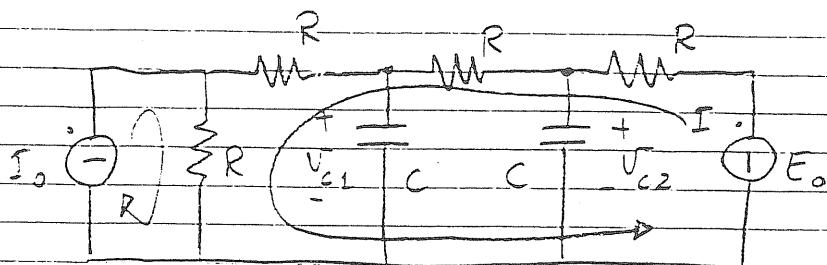
$$V_{1cc} = 20 \text{ V} ; I_{1cc} = 8 \text{ A} ; P_{1cc} = 250 \text{ W}$$





Esercizio 4a

Condizioni iniziali e test chiuso



Il circuito è alimentato da generatori di tensione e corrente costante. Per questo circuito ai condizioni di regime le correnti sui due condensatori sono nulle. L'espressione per il calcolo delle correnti I è:

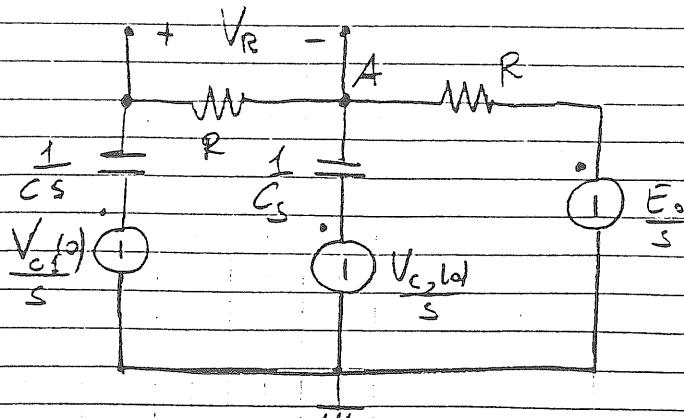
$$E_o = 4RI + RI_o$$

$$I = \frac{E_o - RI_o}{4R} = -0.125 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{c_1}(0) = 2RI + RI_o = 7.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{c_2}(0) = 3RI + RI_o = 6.25 \text{ V}$$

Il circuito L-trasformato a partire dall'istante di apertura del test, che avviene a $t=0$ è:



31/02/03

(5)



$$V_{th} = \frac{V_{C_2(0)}}{s} - \frac{1}{Cs} \frac{\frac{V_{C_2(0)} - E_0}{s}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} =$$

$$= \frac{V_{C_2(0)}}{s} - \frac{1}{Cs} \frac{\frac{V_{C_2(0)} - E_0}{s}}{RCS + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{V_{C_2(0)}}{s} - \frac{\frac{V_{C_2} - E_0}{s}}{s(RCS + 1)} =$$

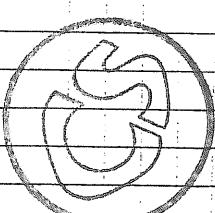
$$= \frac{RCs V_{C_2(0)} + V_{C_2(0)} - V_{C_2(0)} + E_0}{s(RCS + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{RCs V_{C_2(0)} + E_0}{(RCS + 1)s}$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{R \frac{1}{Cs}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = \frac{R}{RCS + 1}$$

$$I_R = \frac{\frac{V_{C_1(0)} - E_{th}}{s}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + Z_{th}} = \frac{\frac{V_{C_1(0)}}{s} - \frac{RCs V_{C_2(0)} + E_0}{s(RCS + 1)}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + \frac{R}{RCS + 1}} =$$

$$= \frac{RCs V_{C_1(0)} + V_{C_1(0)} - RCs V_{C_2(0)} - E_0}{s(RCS + 1) + RCS + 1 + RCS} =$$



$$= C \frac{RCs(V_{C_1(0)} - V_{C_2(0)}) + V_{C_1(0)} - E_0}{R^2 C^2 s^2 + RCS + RCS + 1 + RCS}$$

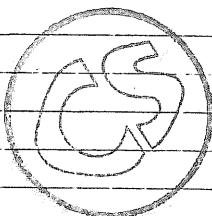
$$V_R(s) = R I_R(s) = R C \frac{RCs(V_{C_1(0)} - V_{C_2(0)}) + V_{C_1(0)} - E_0}{R^2 C^2 s^2 + 3RCS + 1} =$$

$$= \cancel{RC} \cancel{\frac{dC}{dt}} (V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)) \quad S + \frac{V_{C1}(0) - E_0}{V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)} \cdot \frac{1}{RC} = \\ S^2 + \frac{3}{RC} S + \frac{1}{RC^2}$$

$$= [V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)] \cdot \frac{S + \frac{V_{C1}(0) - E_0}{V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)}}{\left(S + \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(S + \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{1}{RC} \right)} =$$

$$= 1.25 \cdot \frac{S + 10}{(S + 2.618 \cdot 10^3)(S + 381.37)}$$

$$\frac{s+\alpha}{(s+s_1)(s+s_2)} = \frac{A}{s+s_1} + \frac{B}{s+s_2}$$



$$A = \left. \frac{s+\alpha}{s+s_2} \right|_{s=-s_1} = \frac{-s_1 + \alpha}{s_2 - s_1} = 1.1663$$

$$B = \left. \frac{s+\alpha}{s+s_1} \right|_{s=-s_2} = \frac{-s_2 + \alpha}{s_1 - s_2} = -0.1663$$

$$V_R(s) = 1.25 \left[\frac{1.1663}{s + 2.618 \cdot 10^3} - \frac{0.1663}{s + 381.37} \right]$$

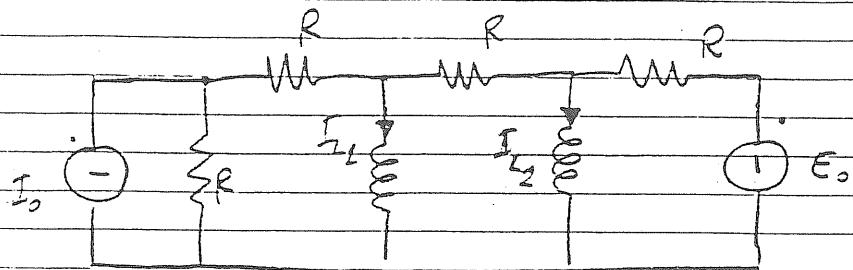
$$V_R(t) = 1.25 \left[1.1663 e^{-2618t} - 0.1663 e^{-381.37t} \right] u(t)$$

3/02/03

7

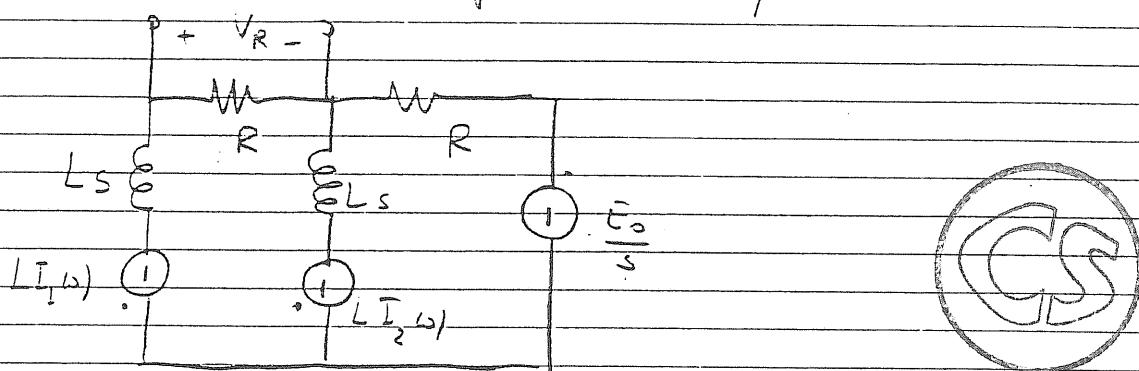
Esercizio 1b

A testo chiuso, considerando gli induttori come conti circuiti, visto le condizioni di alimentazione della rete, si ha:



$$I_{L_1} = \frac{I_0}{2} = 0.5 \text{ A} \quad I_{L_2} = \frac{E_0}{R} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

Il circuito L-transformato è quindi



Equivalent Thévenin

$$V_{Th}(\omega) = -L I_2(\omega) + L S \frac{\frac{E_0}{s} + L I_2(\omega)}{R + L S}$$

$$= -L I_2(\omega) + \frac{L E_0 + L^2 S I_2(\omega)}{R + L S}$$

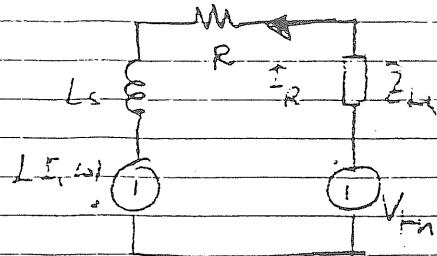
$$= -\frac{R L I_2(\omega) - L^2 S I_2(\omega) + L E_0 + L^2 S I_2(\omega)}{R + L S}$$

$$= \frac{L E_0 - R L I_2(\omega)}{R + L S}$$

$$Z_{Th} = \frac{R L S}{R + L S}$$

31/02/03

8



$$I_R = \frac{V_m + L\dot{I}_1(\omega)}{R + L_S + Z_m} = \frac{1}{R + L_S} \frac{E_0 - RI_2(\omega) + L\dot{I}_1(\omega)}{R + L_S + RLS} =$$

$$= \frac{LE_0 - RL\dot{I}_2(\omega) + RLE_1(\omega) + L^2S\dot{I}_1(\omega)}{R + L_S} = \frac{(R + LS)(R + LS) + RLS}{R + LS}$$

$$= \frac{L[E_0 + R(I_1(\omega) - I_2(\omega))] + LS\dot{I}_1(\omega)}{R^2 + L^2S^2 + 2RLS + RLS} =$$

$$= \frac{L[LS\dot{I}_1(\omega) + E_0 + R(I_1(\omega) - I_2(\omega))]}{L^2S^2 + 3RLS + R^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{L^2\dot{I}_1(\omega)}}{L^2} \frac{s + \frac{E_0 + R(I_1(\omega) - I_2(\omega))}{LI_1(\omega)}}{s^2 + 3\frac{R}{L}s + \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{I_1(\omega)}{s + \frac{E_0 + R(I_1(\omega) - I_2(\omega))}{LI_1(\omega)}} = \frac{\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\frac{R}{L}\right)\left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\frac{R}{L}\right)}{s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\frac{R}{L}}$$

$$V_R(s) = -RI_R(s) = -RI_1(\omega) \frac{s + \frac{E_0 + R(I_1(\omega) - I_2(\omega))}{LI_1(\omega)}}{\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\frac{R}{L}\right)\left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\frac{R}{L}\right)} =$$

$$= -5 \frac{s + 10^5}{(s + 2.618 \cdot 10^5)(s + 3.82 \cdot 10^4)}$$

$$A = -1.634$$

$$B = 2.6344$$

$$V_R(s) = 5 \left[\frac{1.634}{s + 2.618 \cdot 10^5} - \frac{2.6344}{s + 3.82 \cdot 10^4} \right]$$

$$V_R(t) = 5 \left[1.634 e^{-2.618 \cdot 10^5 t} - 2.6344 e^{-3.82 \cdot 10^4 t} \right] u(t)$$

Esercizio 2a

Nel circuito assegnato si hanno 8 nodi, 15 rammi, 3 generatori

ideali di tensione e 2 generatori ideali di corrente

L'analisi con le correnti di maglie richiederebbe

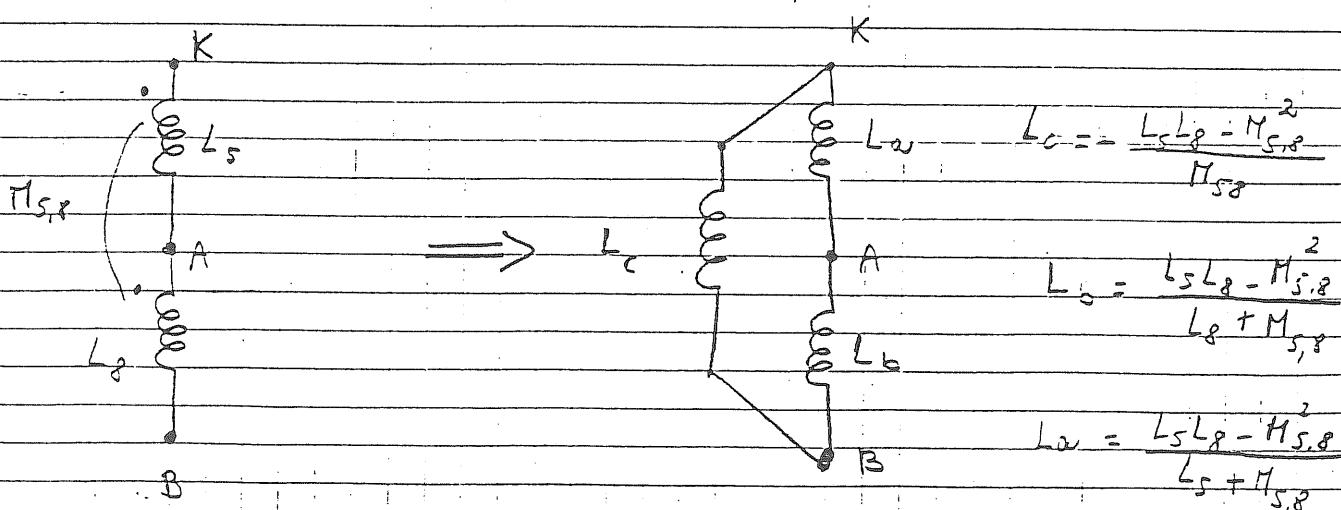
$$15 - 8 + 1 - 2 = 6 \text{ equazioni}$$

quelle con le tensioni nodali

$$8 - 1 - 3 = 4 \text{ equazioni}$$

Può utilizzarsi l'analisi nodale se invece sostituire il sistema dei due induttori mutuamente accoppiati con un circuito equivalente. Poiché i due induttori hanno un punto a comune si può utilizzare l'equivalente a T o quello a Π .

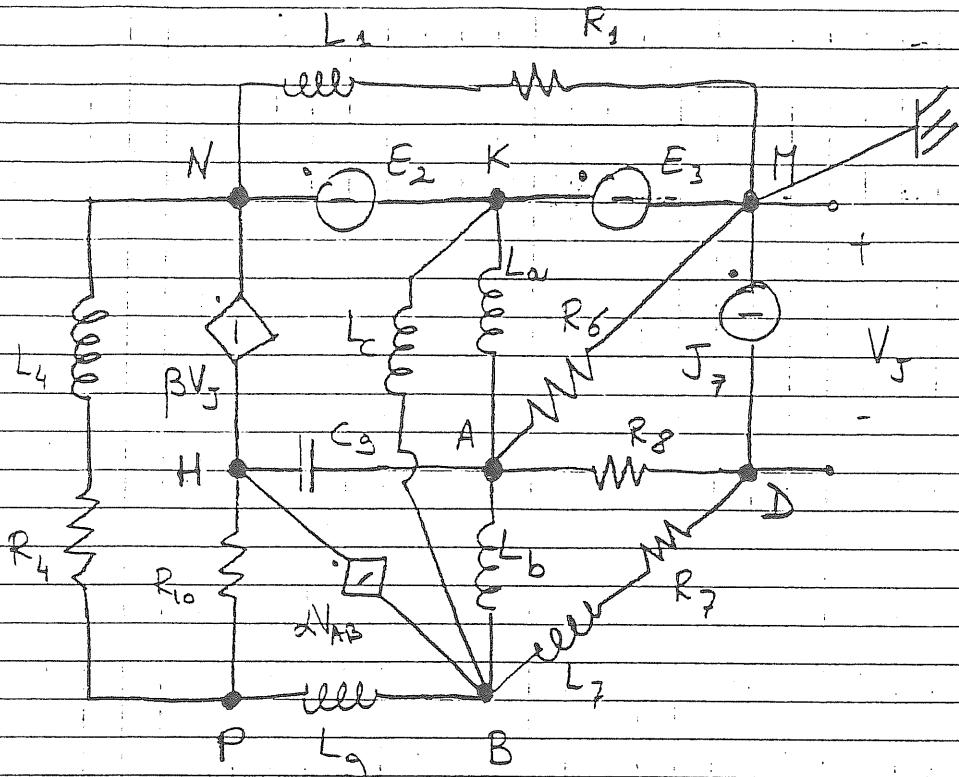
Così non utilizzando quest'ultima può non aggiungere ulteriori nodi al circuito, mentre l'equivalente a T ne aggiungerebbe uno.



3/02/03

10

gli elementi più esseri radi segnati come:



Si assuma M come nodo di riferimento per le tensioni.

$$V_K = E_3$$

$$V_J = -V_D$$

$$V_N = E_2 + E_3$$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B$$

$$V_H = E_2 + E_3 - \beta V_J$$

Nodo A

$$0 = V_A \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_a} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_8} + j\omega C_g + \frac{1}{R_8} \right) - \frac{1}{R_8} V_D - \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_B + \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} V_K - j\omega C_g V_H$$

Nodo D

$$-J_7 = -\frac{1}{R_8} V_A + \left(\frac{1}{R_8} + \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} \right) V_D - \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} V_B$$

Nodo B

$$-\alpha V_{AB} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_A - \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} V_D + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_g} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} \right) V_B$$

31/02/03

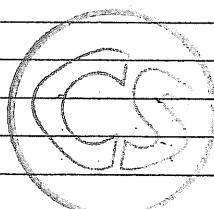
$$+ \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} V_B - \frac{1}{j\omega L_3} V_P - \frac{1}{j\omega L_C} V_K$$

11

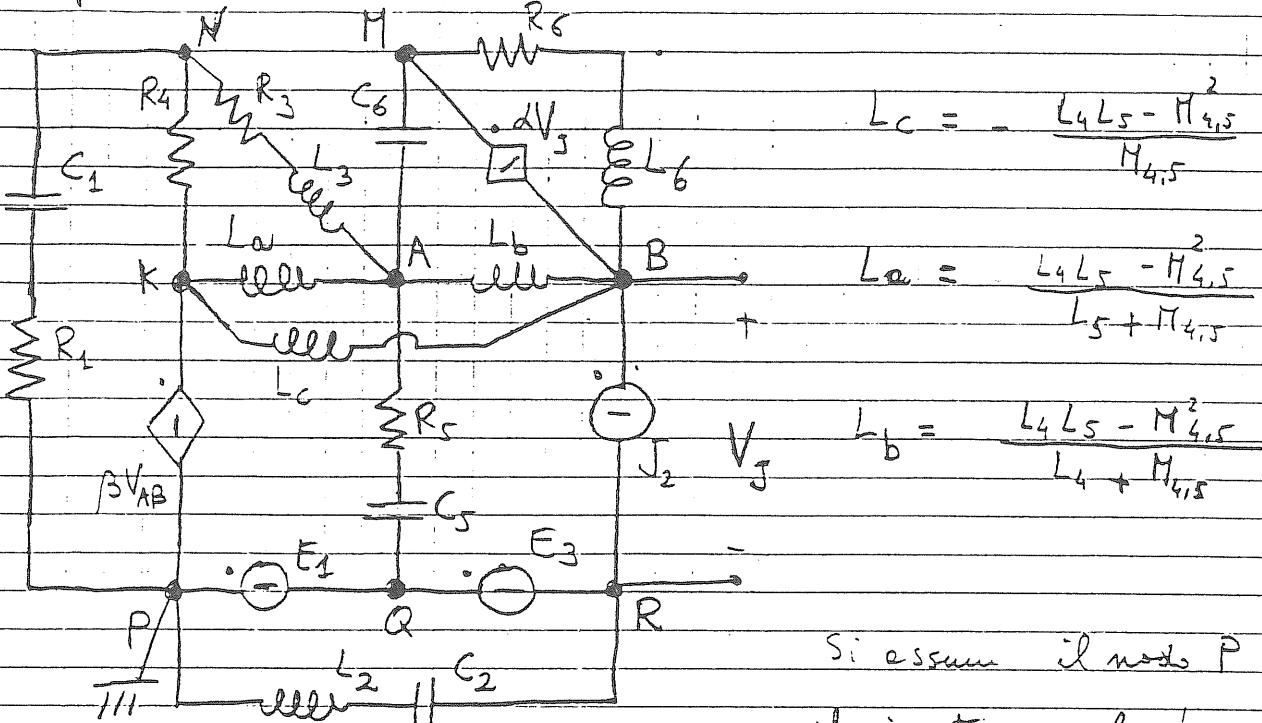
Node P

$$0 = -\frac{1}{j\omega L_9} V_B + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_3} + \frac{1}{R_{10}} + \frac{1}{R_4 + j\omega L_4} \right) V_P +$$

$$-\frac{1}{R_{10}} V_H - \frac{1}{R_4 + j\omega L_4} V_N$$



Volviamo le stesse premesse fatte per il 2a.



$$L_c = -\frac{L_4 L_5 - M_{4,5}^2}{M_{4,5}}$$

$$L_a = \frac{L_4 L_5 - M_{4,5}^2}{L_5 + M_{4,5}}$$

$$L_b = \frac{L_4 L_5 - M_{4,5}^2}{L_4 + M_{4,5}}$$

Si assuma il nodo P come riferimento per le tensioni.

$$V_K = \beta V_{AB} \quad V_Q = -E_1 \quad V_R = -E_2 - E_3$$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B \quad V_J = V_B - V_R$$

Nodo N

$$0 = \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} + \frac{1}{R_1 + 1} \right) V_N - \frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} V_A - \frac{1}{R_1} V_K$$

Nodo M

$$\Delta V_J = \left(j\omega C_6 + \frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} \right) V_M - j\omega C_6 V_A - \frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} V_B$$

Nodo A

$$0 = -\frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} V_N - j\omega C_6 V_M + \left(\frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} + j\omega C_6 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_5 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_5}} \right) V_A - \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_B - \frac{1}{R_5 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_5}} V_Q - \frac{1}{j\omega L_e} V_K$$

Nodo B

$$J_2 = \Delta V_J = -\frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} V_M - \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_A + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} \right) V_B - \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} V_K$$

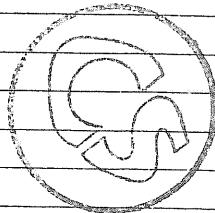
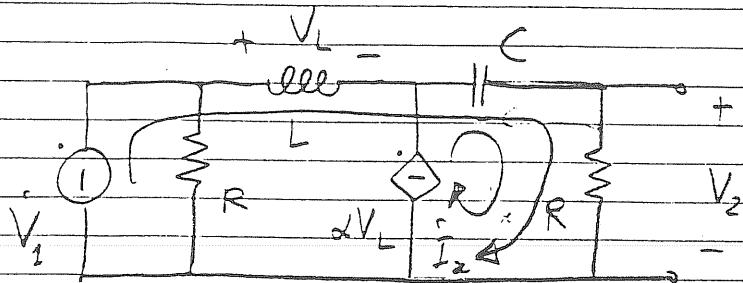
Prova scritta del 3/02/03

13



Esercizio 3a

Calcolo di A.



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 &= \left(R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x + j\omega L \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \\ \dot{V}_L &= j\omega L \dot{I}_x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

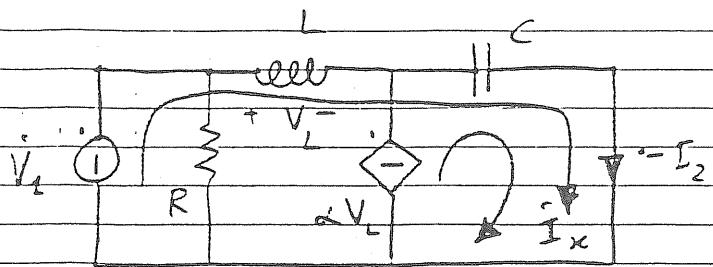
$$\dot{V}_1 = \frac{(j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1)}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x + \frac{j\omega R C + 1}{j\omega C} j\omega L \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL (1 + j\omega RC)} \dot{V}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 &= R (\dot{I}_x + j\omega L \dot{I}_x) = R (\dot{I}_x + j\omega L \dot{I}_x) = \\ &= R (1 + j\omega RL) \dot{I}_x \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{V}_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{R (1 + j\omega RL) (j\omega C)}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL (1 + j\omega RC)} = 0.984 + j0.111$$

$$A = 1.0034 - j0.1135$$



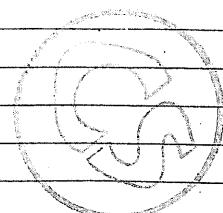
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{V}_1 = (j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) \dot{I}_x + d\dot{V}_L - \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ \dot{V}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega C}{1 - \omega^2 LC + j\omega \alpha L} \dot{V}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\dot{I}_2 &= \dot{I}_x + d\dot{V}_L = \dot{I}_x + d(j\omega L \dot{I}_x) = \\ &\Rightarrow \dot{I}_x(1 + j\omega \alpha L) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{B} = \frac{-\dot{I}_2}{\dot{V}_1} \Big|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = \frac{j\omega C(1 + j\omega \alpha L)}{1 - \omega^2 LC + j\omega \alpha L} = 0.033 + j1.10$$

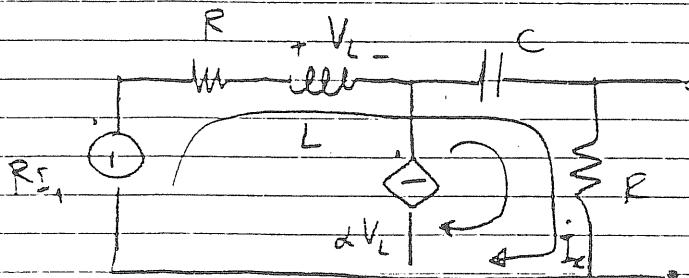
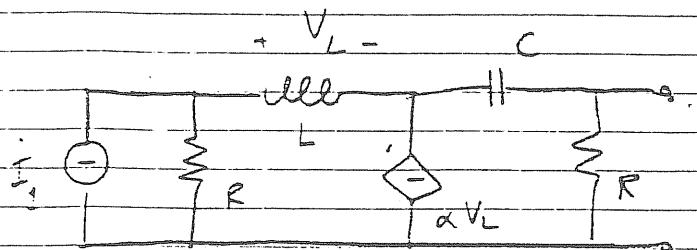
$$B = 0.0275 - j0.9083$$



Cálculo de C

3/02/03

15

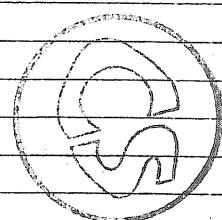


$$\left. \begin{aligned} RI_1 &= \left(2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \bar{I}_x + \alpha V_L \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \\ \dot{V}_L &= j\omega L \dot{I}_x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$R \dot{I}_1 = \left(j\omega 2RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 \right) \bar{I}_x + 2j\omega L \left(j\omega RC + 1 \right) \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega 2RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega dL (1 + j\omega RC)} \bar{I}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 &= R(\dot{I}_x - \alpha \dot{V}_L) = R(\bar{I}_x + \alpha j\omega L \dot{I}_x) = \\ &= R(1 + j\omega \alpha L) \dot{I}_x \end{aligned}$$

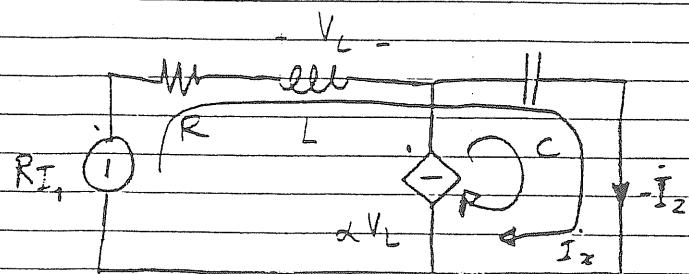
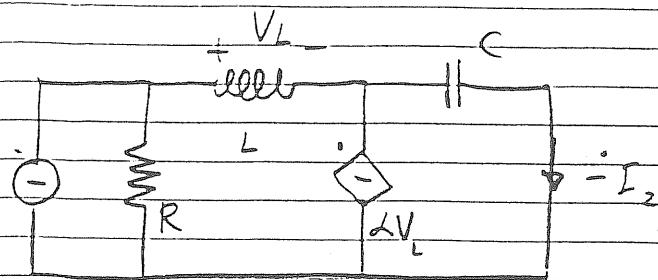


$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} = \frac{j\omega R^2 C (1 + j\omega dL)}{j\omega 2RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega dL (1 + j\omega RC)} = 4.001 + j0.809$$

$$C = 0.2401 - j0.0486$$

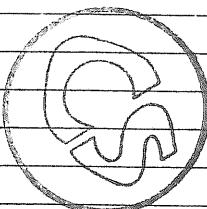
3/02/03

16

Cálculo de Δ 

$$RI_1 = (R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) I_x + \frac{1}{j\omega C} zV_L$$

$$V_L = I_x j\omega L$$

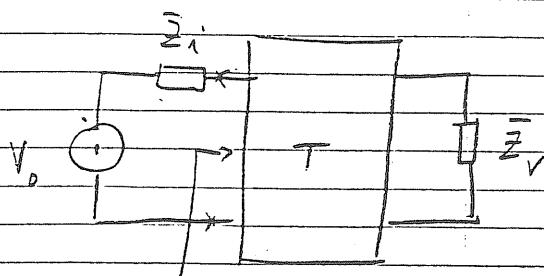


$$I_x = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL} I_1$$

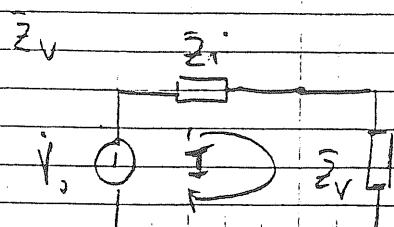
$$-I_2 = I_x (1 + j\omega RL)$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{-I_2}{I_1} = \frac{j\omega RC(1 + j\omega RL)}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL} = 0.9217 + j0.389$$

$$D = 0.921 - j0.389$$



$$\bar{Z}_V = \frac{\bar{A}\bar{Z} + \bar{B}}{C\bar{Z} + D} = 1.68 + j0.958$$



$$I = \frac{V_o}{\bar{Z}_i + \bar{Z}_V} = 5.866 - j8.661$$

$$\bar{S} = P + jQ = \bar{Z}_V I^2 =$$

$$= 183.89 + j104.78$$

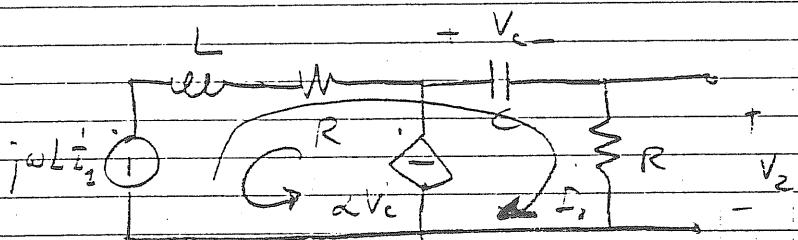
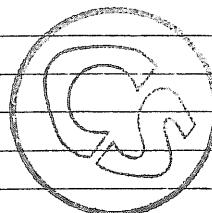
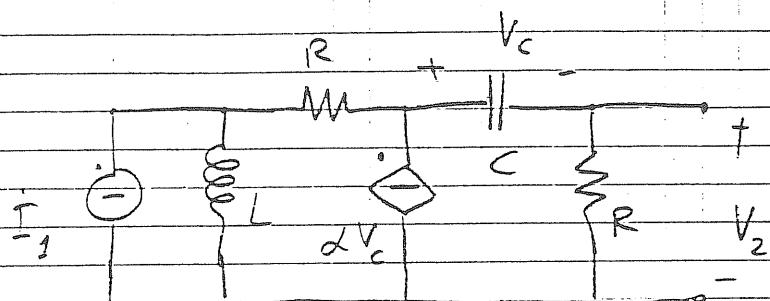
3/02/03

(18)

$$-I_2 = I_x = \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega RC + (1-\alpha R)} V_1$$

$$\frac{1}{B} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega RC + (1-\alpha R)} = 0.0135 - j0.0388$$

$$B = 8.0 + j23.0$$

Calculo de C

$$j\omega L I_2 = (2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) I_x - (R + j\omega L) \alpha V_c$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_x$$

$$j\omega L I_2 = \frac{(j\omega^2 RC - \omega^2 LC + 1) I_x - (R + j\omega L) \alpha}{j\omega C} I_x$$

$$I_x = \frac{-\omega^2 LC}{j\omega^2 RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - \alpha R - j\omega \alpha L} I_2$$

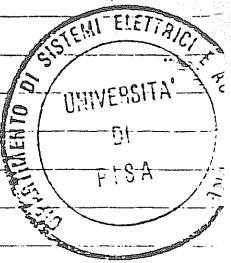
$$V_2 = R I_x$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-\omega^2 RLC}{j\omega^2 RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - \alpha R - j\omega \alpha L} = 0.0237 + j0.01$$

$$C = 28.875 - j19.625$$

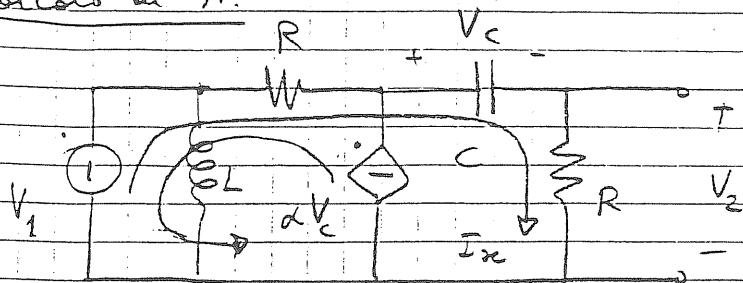
Prova scritta del 3/02/03

17



Esercizio 3 b

Calcolo di A:



$$\dot{V}_1 = \left(2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x - R \alpha V_c$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \left(2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x - \alpha R \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \left[2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} (1 - \alpha R) \right] \dot{I}_x$$

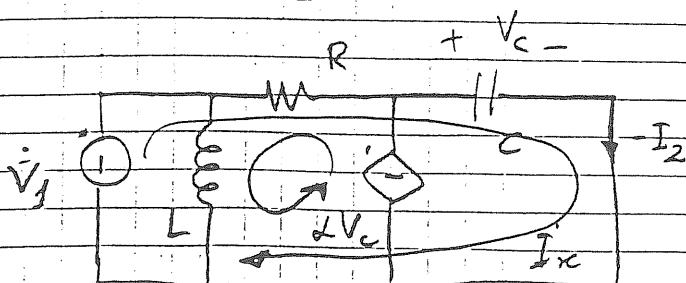
$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega C}{2R/j\omega C + 1 - \alpha R} \dot{V}_1$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = R \dot{I}_x$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega^2 RC + (1 - \alpha R)} = 0.163 - j0.234$$

$$A = 2.0 + j2.875$$

Calcolo di B:



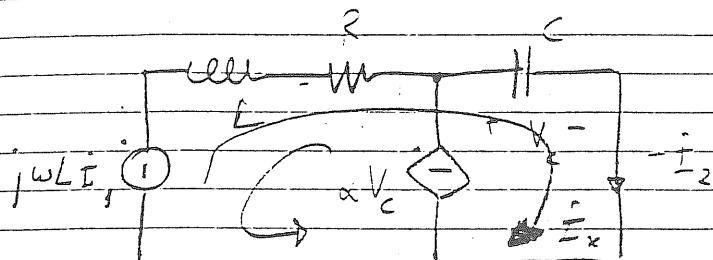
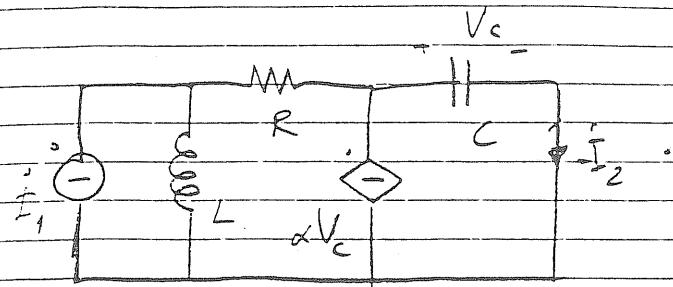
$$\dot{V}_1 = \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x - R \alpha V_c$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x$$

Calcolo di D :

3/02/03

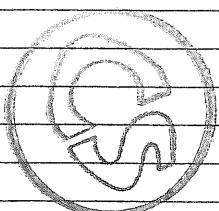
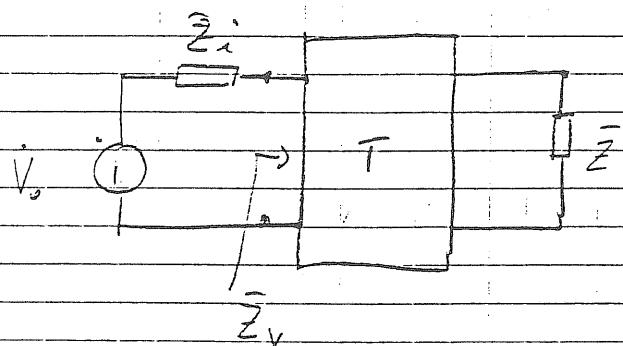
(19)



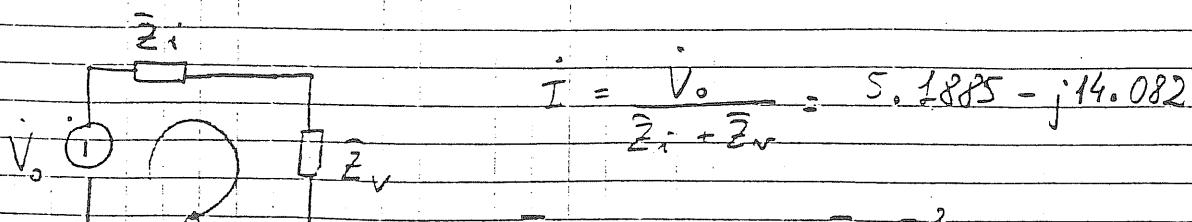
$$-I_2 = I_x = \frac{-\omega^2 LC}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - j\omega L} I_1 \quad (\text{Vedere calcolo di } C)$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \left| \frac{-E_x}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-\omega^2 LC}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - j\omega L} = 0.0015 - j0.0123$$

$$D = 9 + j77$$

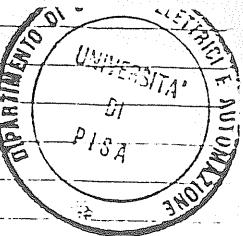


$$\bar{Z}_v = \frac{A\bar{Z} + B}{C\bar{Z} + D} = 0.1519 + j0.1263$$



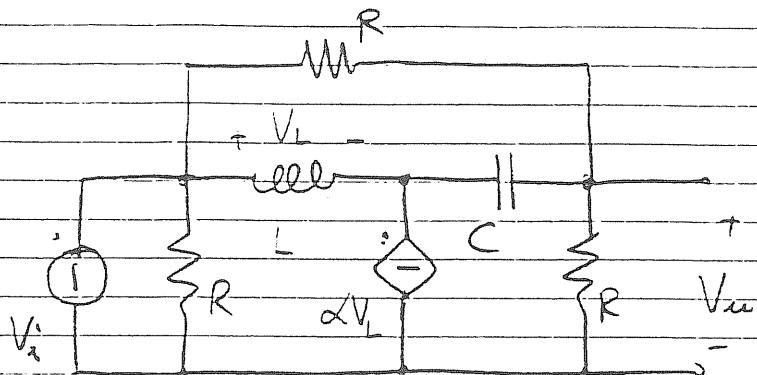
$$\bar{S} = P + jQ = \bar{Z}_v I^2 = 34.2 + j28.44$$

La potenza erogata dal generatore è quella ai morsetti delle porte ① del doppio bipolo.

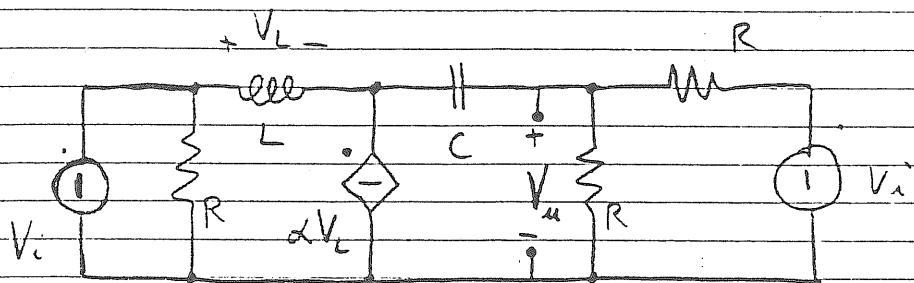


20

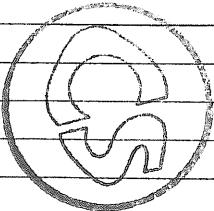
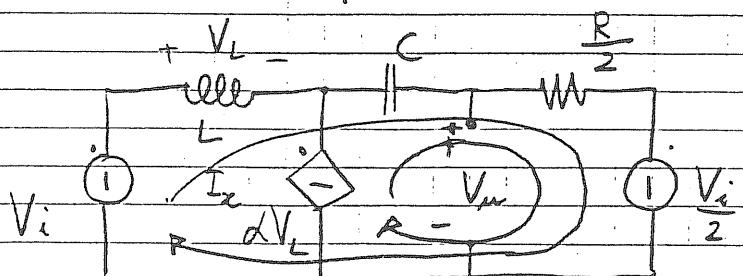
Esercizio n°4



Il generatore $V_i(s)$ è ideale, quindi può essere soppiato



Soppiando ulteriormente nella parte sinistra (e togliendo il "soppietto" che alimenta la resistenza) e applicando Thévenin alla parte destra si ha:



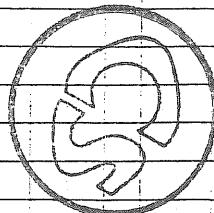
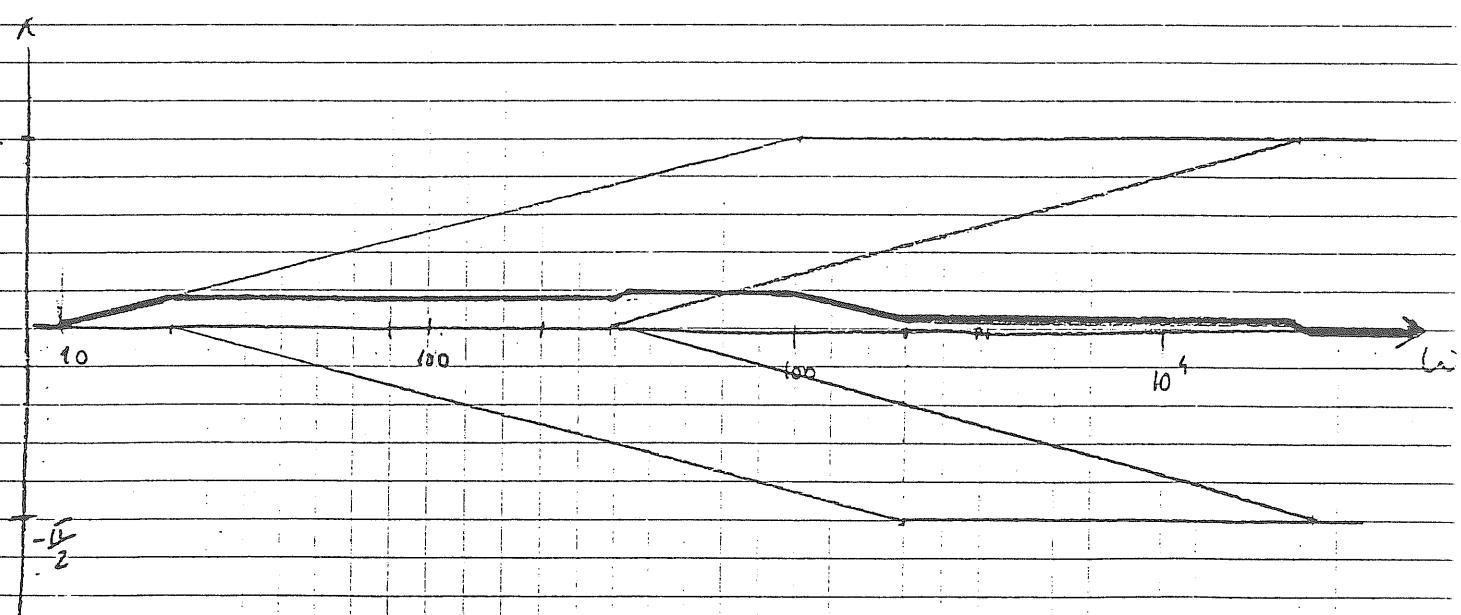
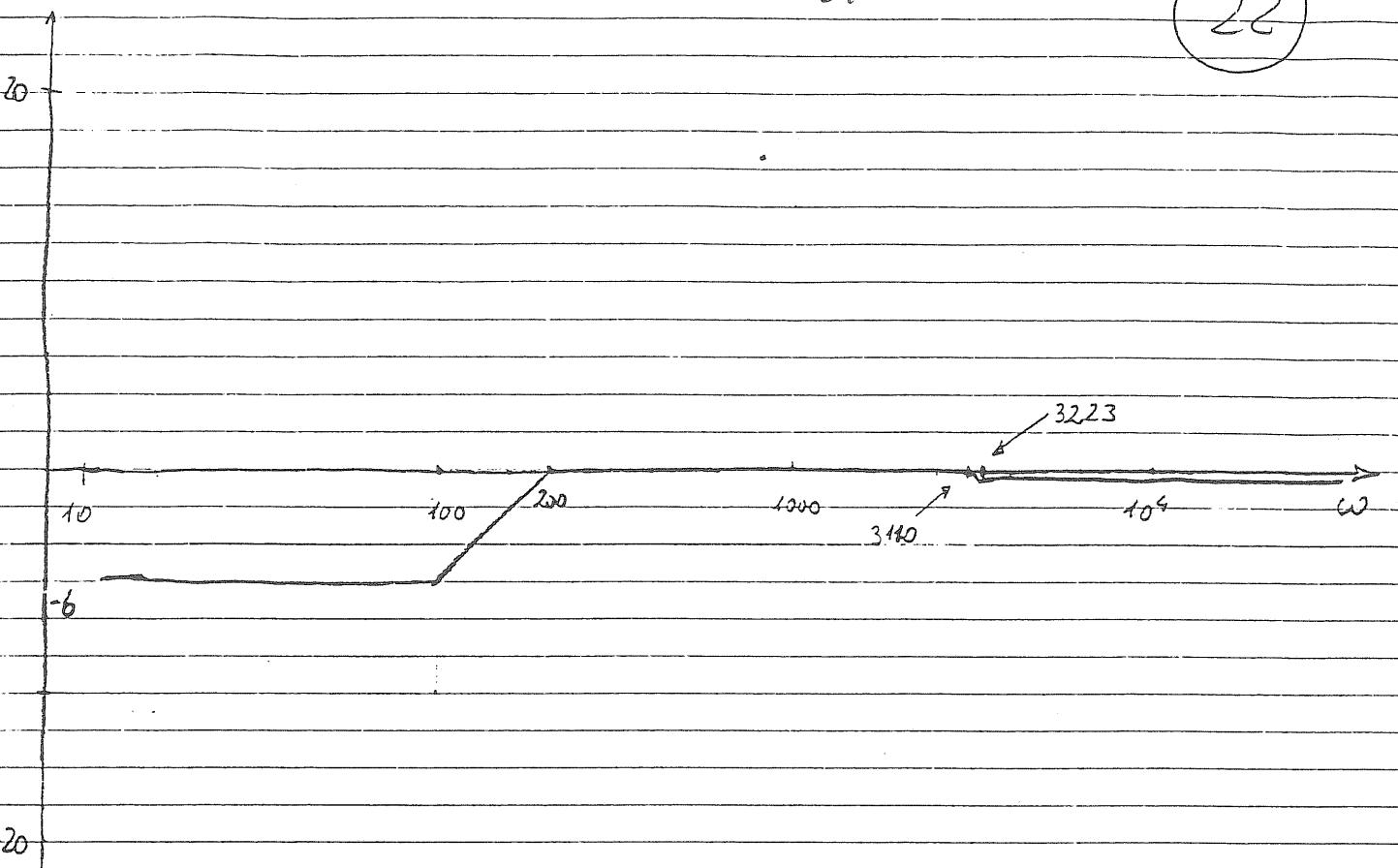
$$V_i - \frac{V_i}{2} = \left(L_s + \frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} \right) I_x + \left(\frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} \right) dV_L$$

$$V_L = L_s I_x$$

$$\frac{V_i}{2} = \left[L_s + \frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} \right) dL_s \right] I_x$$

3/02/03

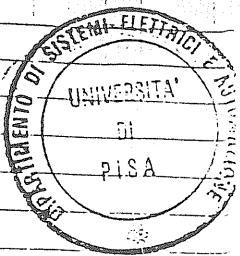
22



71

Prova scritta del 03/02/03

23



Esercizio n° 5

Risoluzione nucleo magnetico

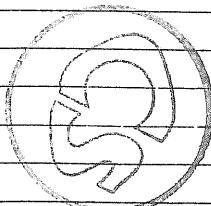
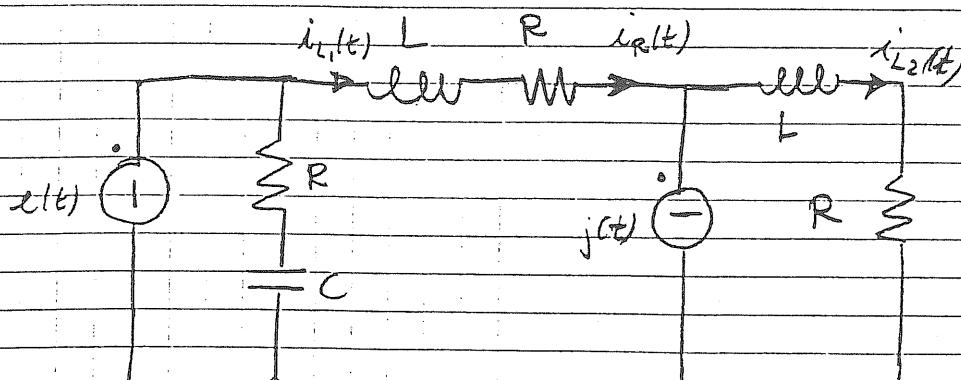
Per via delle forme del nucleo magnetico e delle disposizioni degli avvolgimenti questi ultimi non risultano essere magnetici nulla accoppiati.

Il coefficiente di autinduzione di entrambi gli avvolgimenti è quindi:

$$L = \frac{N^2}{4R} = 20.3 \text{ mH}$$

dove $R = \frac{l}{\mu_0 f_2 S} = 1.13 \cdot 10^5$ è la resistenza di un lato del nucleo.

Il circuito equivalente è quindi:

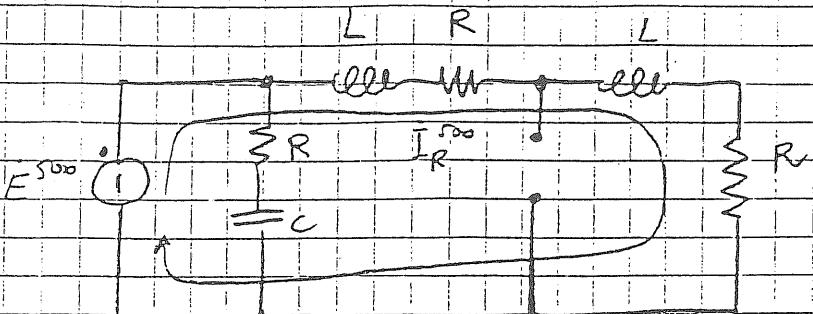


3/02/03

Utilizziamo il principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti.

Agiscono le sollecitazioni a 500 rad/sec

24

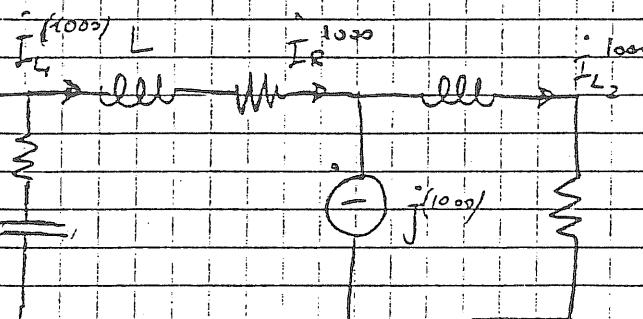


$$E^{(500)} = 100 \cdot e^{j0}$$

$$I_{L_1}^{(500)} = \frac{E^{(500)}}{R} = \frac{E^{(500)}}{2} = \frac{E}{2R + 2j\omega L} = \frac{2.385 - j2.437}{2R + 2j\omega L} A$$

$$= 3.453 e^{-j0.81} A$$

Agiscono le sollecitazioni a 1000 rad/sec



$$I^{(1000)} = 2e^{j0}$$

$$I_{L_1}^{(1000)} = \frac{I^{(1000)}}{R} = \frac{I^{(1000)}}{2} = 1 A$$

$$I_{L_2}^{(1000)} = \frac{I^{(1000)}}{2} = 1 A$$

Quando agiscono le componenti a 1500 rad/sec: $I^{(1500)} = 3e^{j0}$

$$I_{L_1}^{(1500)} = \frac{I^{(1500)}}{R} = -\frac{I}{2} = -1.5e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$I_{L_2}^{(1500)} = \frac{I^{(1500)}}{2} = 1.5e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

79

3/02/03

25

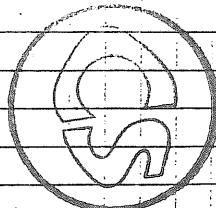
$$i_R(t) = i_R(0) + i_R^{(1000)}(t) + i_R^{(1500)}(t) =$$

$$= 3.453 \cdot \sin(500t - 0.81) - 1 \cdot \sin 1000t + \\ - 1.5 \cdot \sin(1500t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} L \left[\frac{(I_{L1}^{(500)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L1}^{(1000)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L1}^{(1500)})^2}{2} \right] +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} L \left[\frac{(I_{L2}^{(500)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L2}^{(1000)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L2}^{(1500)})^2}{2} \right] =$$

$$= 0.159 \text{ J}$$



26

Esercizio n°6

Determinazione parametri del circuito equivalente (monofase) del trasformatore

$$R_m = \frac{V_o^2}{P_{10}} = 288.8 \Omega$$

$$G_m = \frac{1}{R_m} = 0.0035 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$Y_m = \frac{\sqrt{3} I_{10}}{V_{10}} = 0.0205 \Omega^{-1}$$

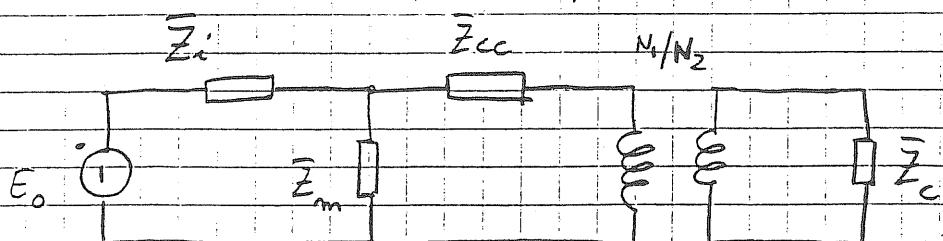
$$B_m = \sqrt{Y_m^2 - G_m^2} = 0.0202 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\bar{Y}_m = G_m - j B_m = 0.0035 - j 0.0202 ; Z_m = \frac{1}{\bar{Y}_m} = 8.23 + j 48.05 \Omega$$

$$\cos \varphi_{cc} = \frac{P_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} V_{1cc} I_{1cc}} = 0.902$$

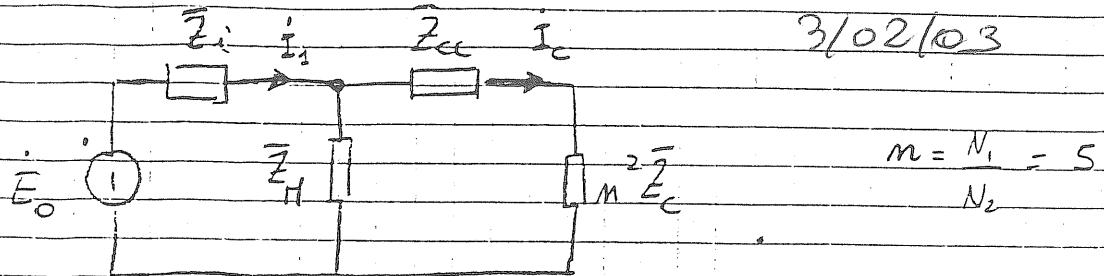
$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = \frac{V_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} I_{1cc}} (\cos \varphi_{cc} + j \sin \varphi_{cc}) = 1.302 + j 0.623 \Omega$$

Il circuito monofase equivalente dell'intero sistema è



Ripetendo tutto al primario (il secondario resta chiuso su un corto circuito, quindi $E_2 = 0$, ed anche $\dot{E}_2 = 0$):

L'impedenza Z_i è da considerarsi come impedenza interna del generatore.



3/02/03

$$m = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = 5$$

27

Al fascio che rappresenta la tensione di alimentazione si può estrarre fase nulla

$$\dot{E}_0 = 220 \text{ e}^{j\theta}$$

$$\bar{Z}_p = \frac{\bar{Z}_n (\bar{Z}_{ac} + m^2 \bar{Z}_c)}{\bar{Z}_n + \bar{Z}_{ac} + m^2 \bar{Z}_c} = 10 + j41.5 \quad \Omega$$

$$\dot{i}_1 = \frac{\dot{E}_0}{\bar{Z}_i + \bar{Z}_p} = 1.25 - j4.88 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{i}_c = \frac{\dot{E}_1 \bar{Z}_n}{\bar{Z}_n + \bar{Z}_{ac} + m^2 \bar{Z}_c} = 0.48 - j0.53 \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{S}_{bt} = P + j Q_{bt} = 3m^2 \bar{Z}_c \dot{i}_c^2 = 306.8 + j 345.13 \text{ VA}$$

