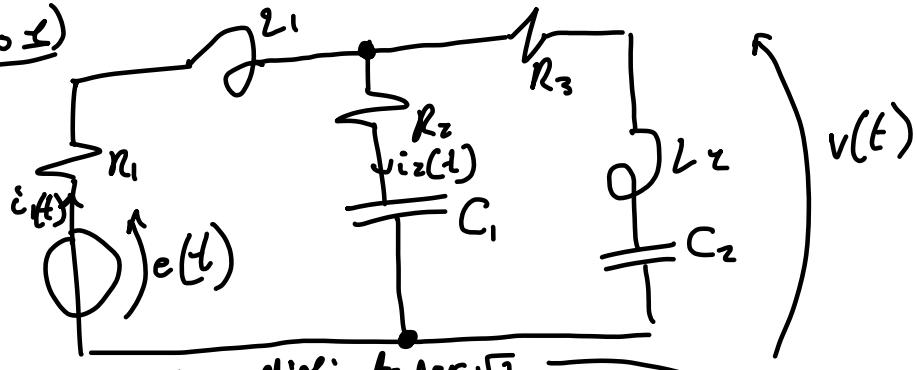


Esercizio 6

I circuiti a regime alternato può esser trattato come circuiti a regime diretto usando i numeri complessi

Esercizio 1)



$$e(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(10 \cdot t)$$

$$R_1 = 2 \Omega \quad L_1 = 0,1 \text{ H}$$

$$R_2 = 1 \Omega \quad L_2 = 0,5 \text{ H}$$

$$R_3 = 4 \Omega \quad C_1 = C_2 = 0,1 \text{ F}$$

$$v(t) ?$$

$$i_1(t) ?$$

$$i_2(t) ?$$

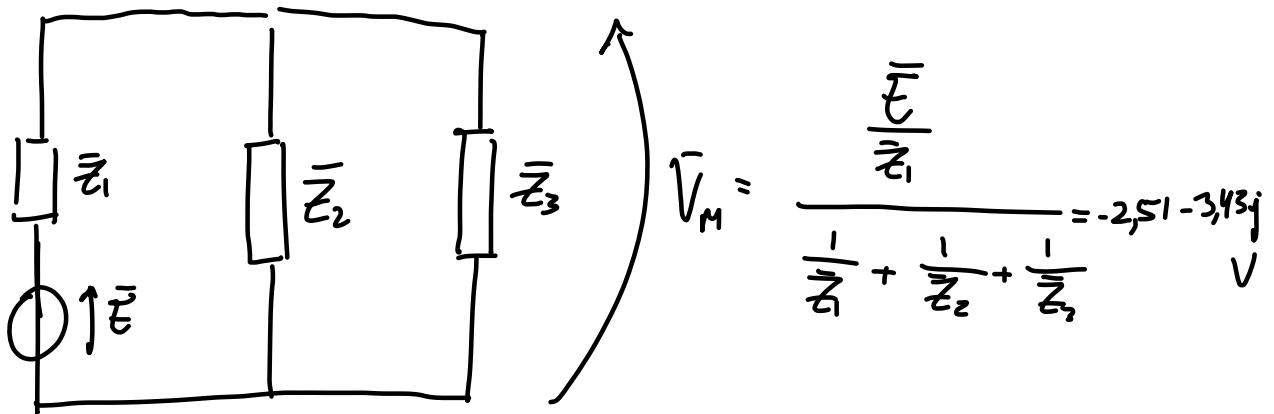
Absi'amo già
volone
di picco ragione
il valone effice

$$\omega = 10 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \Rightarrow f = \frac{5}{\pi}$$

$$e(t) = 14 \cdot \cos(10 \cdot t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-j \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -j 9,89 \text{ V}$$



$$\bar{Z}_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = 2 + 1j \sqrt{2}$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = R_2 - j \frac{1}{\omega C_1} = 1 - 1j \sqrt{2}$$

$$\bar{Z}_3 = R_3 + j\omega L_2 - j \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 4 + 4j \sqrt{2}$$

Calcolo nel dominio del tempo:

$$\bar{I}_1 = \frac{\bar{E} - V_M}{\bar{Z}_1} = 0,53 - 0,286 - j 3,089 A$$

$$\bar{I}_2 = \frac{V_M}{\bar{Z}_2} = 0,458 - j 2,976 A$$

$$\bar{V} = j \frac{j\omega L_2 - j \frac{1}{\omega C_2}}{\bar{Z}_3} \cdot V_M = 0,457 - j 2,972 V$$

Partitore di tensione

Cambio in dominio del tempo: (Con calcolatrice, si scrivono e premere)

$$i_1(t) = 3,102 e^{j1,66} \quad i_1(t) = -\sqrt{2} \cdot 3,102 \cos(10t - 1,66) A$$

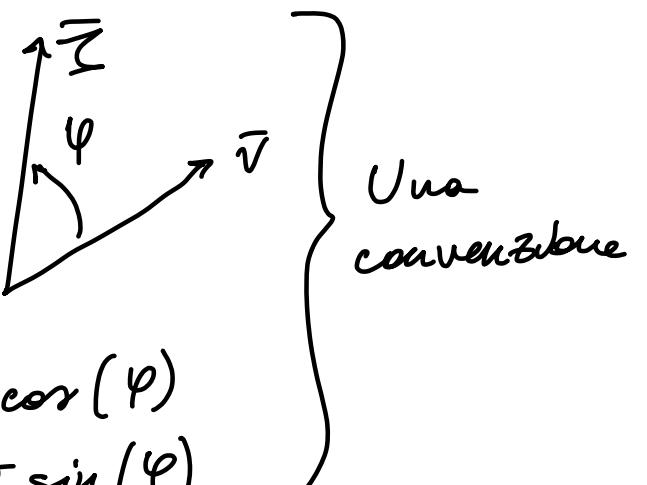
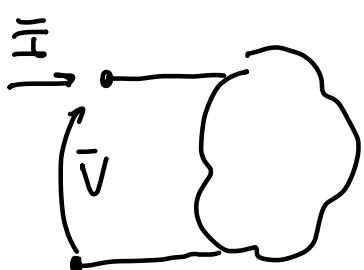
$$i_2(t) = 3,011 e^{-1,4j} \quad i_2(t) = -\sqrt{2} \cdot 3,011 \cos(10t - 1,4) A$$

$$v(t) = 3,01 e^{-j1,42} \quad v(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot 3,01 \cos(10t - 1,42) V$$

si mette sempre il valore effettivo con $\sqrt{2}$

Potenza nel regime alternato \rightarrow equazioni importanti

\hookrightarrow Si usano: valori efficaci



potenza attiva	$P = VI \cos(\varphi)$
potenza reattiva	$Q = VI \sin(\varphi)$
potenza apparente	$A = VI$

$$\bar{A} = \bar{V} \bar{I} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Convenzione che useremo}$$

$$= P + jQ$$

$$= VI \cos(\varphi) + jVI \sin(\varphi)$$

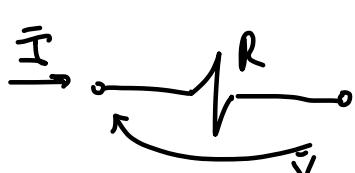
$$\bar{A} = \frac{\bar{V} \bar{I}}{\bar{Z}} = \bar{Z} \frac{\bar{I}^2}{\bar{I}^2} \xrightarrow{\text{Modulo}}$$

$$\bar{V} = V e^{j\varphi_V} \quad \varphi = \varphi_V - \varphi_I$$

$$\bar{I} = I e^{j\varphi_I}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\bar{I} = I e^{-j\varphi_I} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Cambia segno solo la parte immaginaria}$$



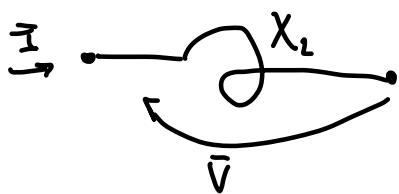
$$\bar{A} = \bar{V} \bar{I} \rightarrow \bar{V} \cdot \frac{\bar{V}}{R} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CompleSSO COGUNgATO} \\ \text{della tensione} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{V^2}{R} = P$$

Perche $\bar{V} \cdot V = V^2$
 $R\bar{I} \cdot I = RI^2 = P$ in Modulo

$P=0$
 $Q=0$

Così solo $R \rightarrow A, V e I$ sono reali

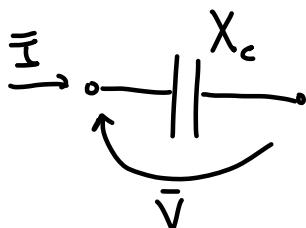


$$\bar{A} = \bar{V} \bar{I} \rightarrow \bar{V} \cdot \frac{V}{jX_L} = j \frac{V^2}{X_L} = \bar{A} = jQ$$

$P=0$
 $Q \geq 0$

(-) perduo
congiunto

$$\bar{I} \cdot jX_L \cdot \bar{I} = jX_L I^2 = \bar{A} \quad \text{solo immaginario}$$



$$\bar{A} = \bar{V} \cdot \bar{I} \rightarrow \bar{V} \cdot \frac{V}{jX_C} = -j \frac{V^2}{X_C} = \bar{A} = jQ$$

$P=0$
 $Q \leq 0$

(+) perduo
congiunto

$$-jX_C \bar{I} \bar{I} = -jX_C I^2 = \bar{A} = jQ$$

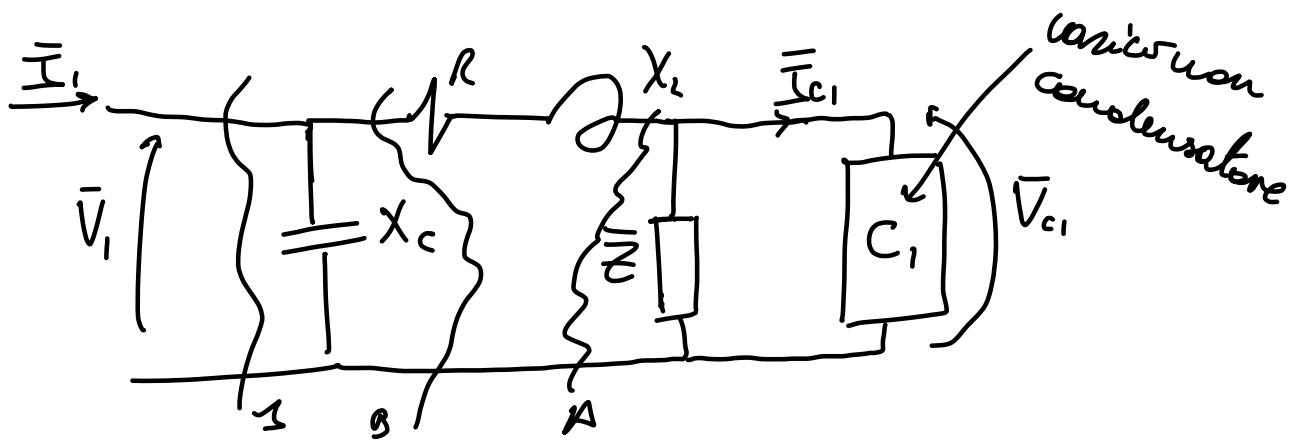
$$\bar{X} = X_a + jX_b \Rightarrow X = X_a - jX_b \Rightarrow X e^{j\varphi} \rightarrow X e^{-j\varphi}$$

genera grandezza

Metodo di Boucherot

Si consente di usare solo numeri reali per calcolare le potenze

Circuito con questa struttura:



$$R = 2\Omega$$

$$X_C = 3\Omega$$

$$X_L = 1\Omega$$

$$V_{C1} = 200V$$

$$P_{C1} = 1200W$$

$$? V_1$$

$$? I_1$$

$$\bar{Z} = 4 + j7 \Omega \quad \cos(\varphi_{C1}) = 0,8$$

ritardo

$$? \cos(\varphi_Z)$$

quello che
ragliamo il
più possibile
natur a 0,9

Metodo di Boulleau \rightarrow deridiamo in sezioni e
calcoliamo la somma di tutte le potenze

Sezione A

$$Q_{C1} = A_{C1} \sin(\varphi_{C1}) =$$

$$= \frac{P_{C1}}{\cos(\varphi_{C1})} \cdot \sin(\varphi_{C1})$$

$$= \frac{P_{C1}}{\cos(\varphi_{C1})} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\varphi_Z)} = 900 \text{ VAR}$$

$\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1$
più preciso

$\hookrightarrow (\text{var})$

\hookrightarrow per pubblicazioni

$$\bar{V}_{C_1} = 200 \text{ V}$$

\hookrightarrow supponiamo \bar{V}_{C_1} sia su asse reale del sistema di riferimento.

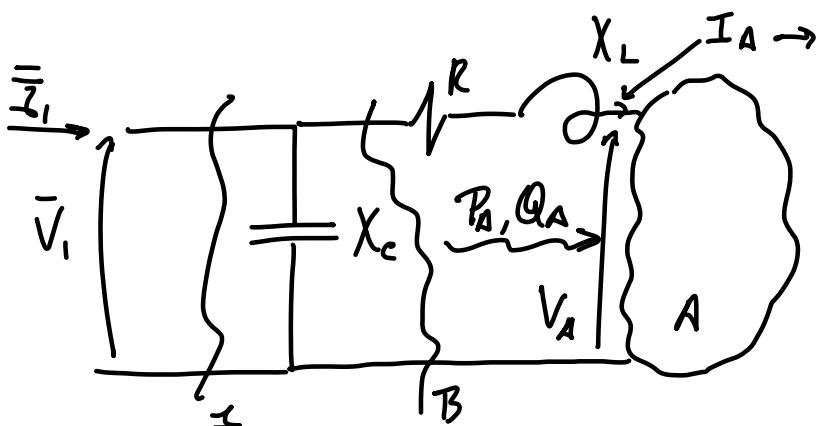
$$\bar{A}_z = \frac{\bar{V}_{C_1}}{\Xi} = \frac{200}{4 - 7j} = \underbrace{2461}_{P_z} + j \cdot \underbrace{4308}_{Q_z} \text{ VA}$$

$$P_z = 2461 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_z = 4308 \text{ VAR}$$

$$P_A = P_{C_1} + P_z = 3631 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_A = Q_{C_1} + Q_z = 5208 \text{ VAR}$$



Calcoliamo I_A perché è conservato nella sezione B

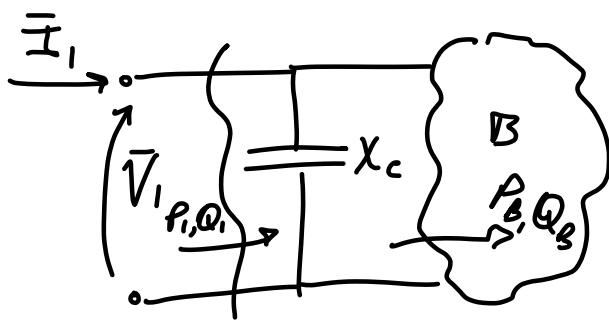
$$I_A = \frac{\sqrt{P_A^2 + Q_A^2}}{V_A}$$

o si può fare =
$$\boxed{I_A^2 = \frac{P_A^2 + Q_A^2}{V_A^2} = 1013 \text{ A}^2}$$

Sezione B

$$P_B = P_A + R I_A^2 = 5687 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_B = Q_A + X_L I_A^2 = 8247 \text{ VAR}$$



Si conserva la tensione perché è conservata

$$V_B^2 = \frac{P_B^2 + Q_B^2}{I_A^2} = 99067 \text{ V}^2$$

$\hookrightarrow I_B = I_A$

$$P_1 = P_B = 5687 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_1 = Q_B - \frac{V_B^2}{X_c} = -90820 \text{ VAR}$$

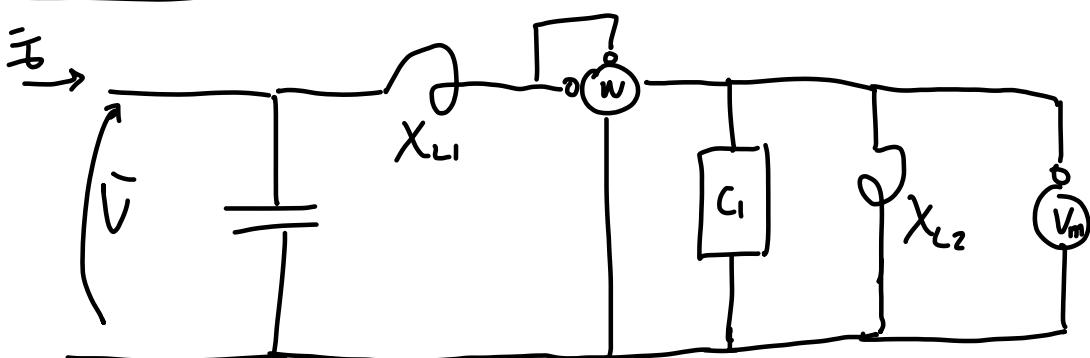
$$V_1 = \sqrt{V_B^2} = 314,75 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\sqrt{P_1^2 + Q_1^2}}{V_1}$$

$$\cos(\varphi_1) = \frac{P_1}{V_1 I_1} = \frac{P_1}{\sqrt{P_1^2 + Q_1^2}} = 0,0626 \text{ in anticipo}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{perché } Q=0}$

Esercizio 3



$$R = 1,2 \Omega$$

$$X_L = 3 \Omega$$

$$V_M = 80 \text{ V}$$

$$V = ?$$

$$X_{L2} = 2 \Omega$$

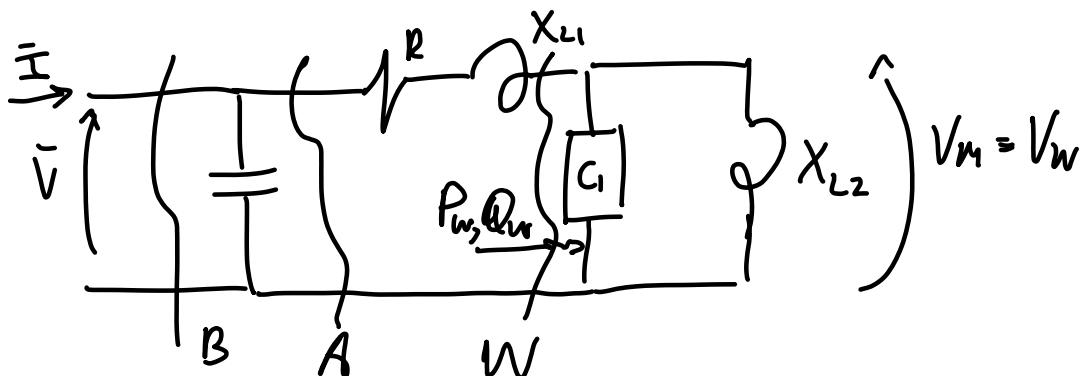
$$P_W = 1200 \text{ W}$$

$$I = ?$$

$$X_C = 1,5 \Omega$$

$$\cos(\varphi_{C1})$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = ?$$

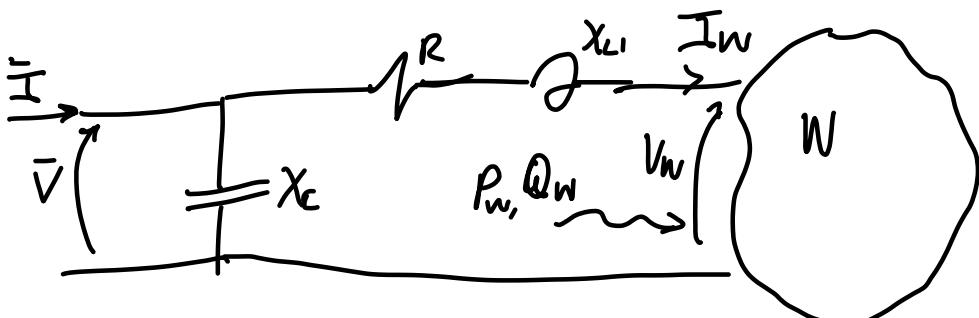


$$P_{C1} = P_W = 1200 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_{C1} - + P_W \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\varphi_{C1})}}{\cos(\varphi_{C1})} = 581,19 \text{ VAR}$$

$$Q_W = Q_{C1} + \frac{V_W}{X_{L2}} = 3781,19 \text{ VAR}$$

Sezione A

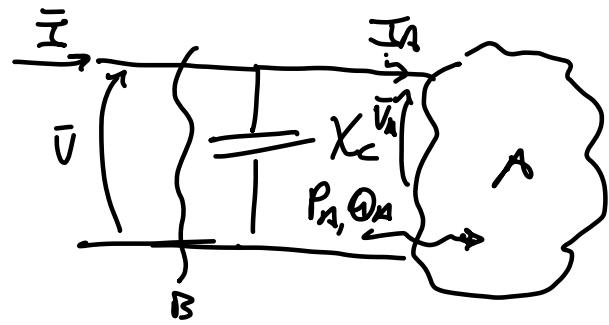


$$I_W^2 = \frac{P_W^2 + Q_W^2}{V_W^2} = 2459 \text{ A}$$

$$P_A = P_W + R I_W^2 = 9151 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_X = P_A + X_L I_W^2 = 11158 \text{ VAR}$$

Sessione B



$$P_B = P_A$$

$$V_A = V_B = V = \sqrt{\frac{P_A^2 + Q_A^2}{I_A^2}} \\ = 240 \text{ V}$$

$$Q_B = Q_A - \frac{V^2}{X_C} = -27242 \text{ VAR}$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{P_B^2 + Q_B^2}}{V} = 14,3 \text{ A}$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = \frac{P_B}{VI} = 0,15 \quad \text{in anticipo perché } Q < 0$$