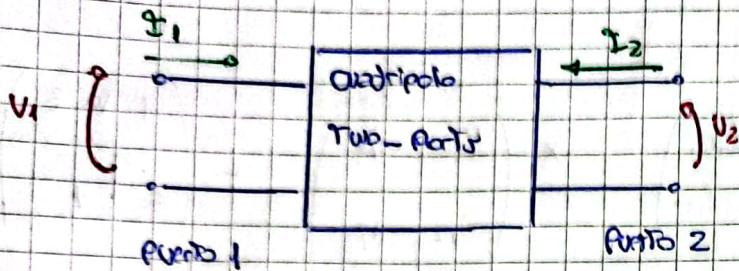


Videos Clase 8

② Quadrupolo Lineal



$$A = C.E = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} r_1 = e_1 \cdot c_{11} + e_2 \cdot c_{12} \\ r_2 = e_1 \cdot c_{21} + e_2 \cdot c_{22} \end{cases}$$

Un cuadrupolo consiste en un sistema con dos puertos. A dicho sistema, por más complejo que sea lo puedo caracterizar con una serie de parámetros dependiendo cuál elija como variable dependiente o indep. (dependiente o excitación)

③ Tipos de Matrices

Parámetro Z

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = Z \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Parámetro Y

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix} = Y \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Parámetro H

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = H \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Parámetro G

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix} = G \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Parámetro T_{rec}

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{pmatrix} = T_{rec} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Parámetro T_{con}

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{pmatrix} = T' \begin{pmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T'^{-1} = T_{con}$$

④ Relaciones

$$Z^{-1} = Y$$

$$H^{-1} = G$$

$$T_{rec}^{-1} = T_{con}$$

Parámetros Z (de circuito abierto)

$$V = Z \cdot Y \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow V_1 = z_{11} \cdot i_1 + z_{12} \cdot i_2$$

$$V_2 = z_{21} \cdot i_1 + z_{22} \cdot i_2$$

$$\left. \frac{V_1}{i_1} \right|_{i_2=0} = z_{11}$$

$$\left. \frac{V_1}{i_2} \right|_{i_1=0} = z_{12}$$

$$\left. \frac{V_2}{i_1} \right|_{i_2=0} = z_{21}$$

$$\left. \frac{V_2}{i_2} \right|_{i_1=0} = z_{22}$$

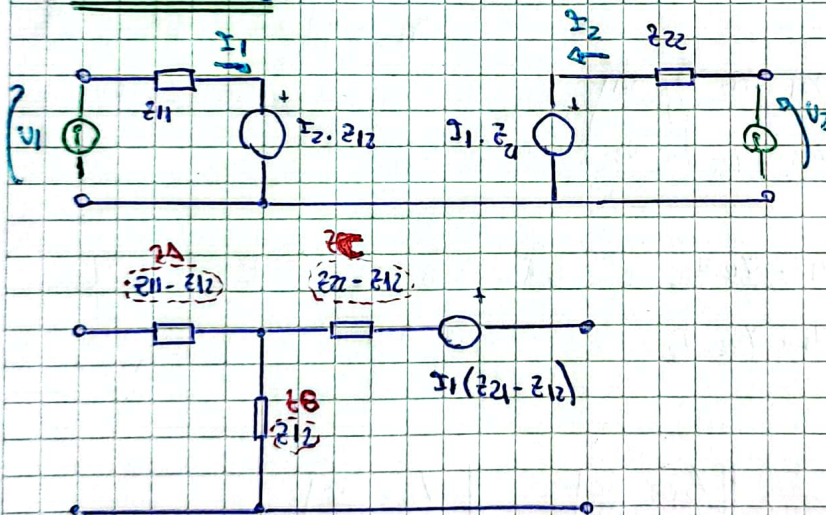
Función Excitadora
EPR

Función Transferencia

Función Transferencia

Función Excitadora
EPR

Si armamos:



Dependiente para obtener z_{22}

$$z_{11} = z_A + z_B$$

$$z_{12} = z_B$$

$$z_{21} = z_B$$

$$z_{22} = z_C + z_B$$

Observación

Si $z_{12} = z_{21} \rightarrow$ Cuadrado punteado \rightarrow se elimina el generador controlado \rightarrow Red T
 \rightarrow Diagonal secundaria igual

Simétrico

Si $z_{22} = z_{11} \rightarrow z_A$ y z_C son iguales \rightarrow Es lo mismo tomar un puerto u el otro como entrada o salida (en cuanto a variable dependiente)
 \rightarrow Diagonal principal igual

En este caso si la red es simétrica $V_1 = V_2$ siempre

Como que por red 2x2:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z_{11} &= z_A + z_B \\ z_{21} &= z_B \\ z_{22} &= z_C + z_B \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} z_B &\text{ es } \rightarrow \text{ aporta los polos comunes de } z_{11}, z_{21} \text{ y } z_{22} \\ z_A &\text{ es } \rightarrow \text{ aporta los polos privados de } z_{11} \\ z_C &\text{ es } \rightarrow \text{ aporta los polos privados de } z_{22} \end{aligned}$$

∴ los residuos de cada impedancia son K_{11} , K_{12} , K_{21} o K_{22}

↳ $K_{11} \cdot K_{22} - K_{12}^2 > 0 \rightarrow$ circuito realizable \rightarrow Rtas. sig. que:

z_A, z_B y z_C son positivos

↳ $K_{11} \cdot K_{22} - K_{12}^2 = 0 \rightarrow$ Polos comunes \rightarrow Prescindir qué impedancias tiene

⊗ Parámetro Y (o de conductancia)

$$i = Y \cdot V \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow i_1 = Y_{11} \cdot V_1 + Y_{12} \cdot V_2$$

$$i_2 = Y_{21} \cdot V_1 + Y_{22} \cdot V_2$$

$$Y_{11} = \left. \frac{i_1}{V_1} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

Función Exotón

$$Y_{12} = \left. \frac{i_1}{V_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

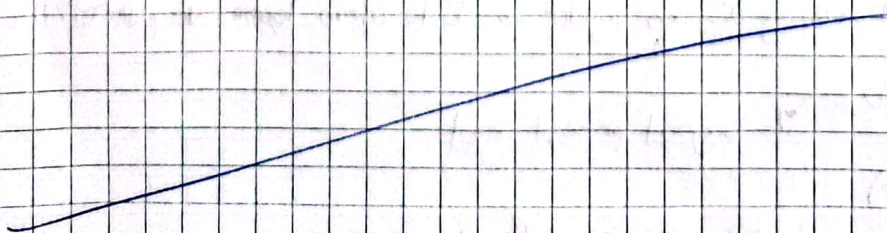
Función
Transferencia

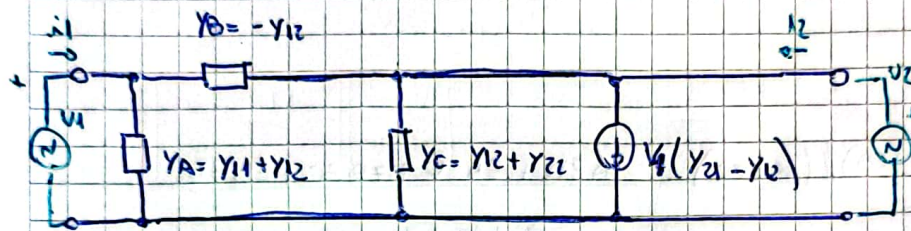
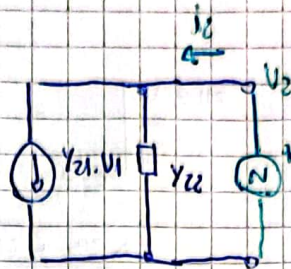
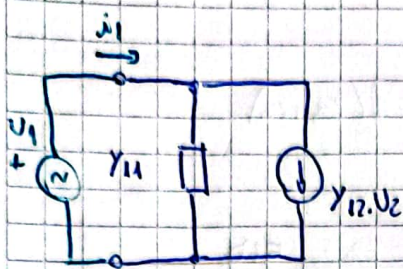
$$Y_{21} = \left. \frac{i_2}{V_1} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

Función
Transferencia

$$Y_{22} = \left. \frac{i_2}{V_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

Función
Exotón



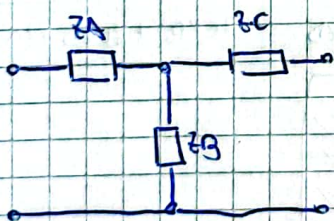


Local que antes:

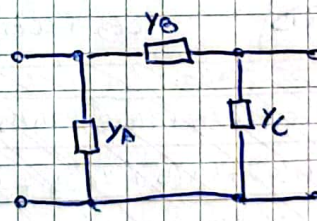
⊕ si $Y_{11} = Y_{22} \rightarrow$ Simetría \rightarrow Diagonal principal igual

⊕ si $Y_{12} = Y_{21} \rightarrow$ Circuitos recíprocos (pasivos) \rightarrow Diagonal secundaria igual

⊗ Equivalencia entre Parámetros Z y Parámetros Y



=



$$Z = Y^{-1}$$

$$Y_A = \frac{Z_C}{Z_A Z_B + Z_B Z_C + Z_A Z_C}$$

$$Z_A = \frac{Y_A + Y_B + Y_C}{Y_A \cdot Y_B}$$

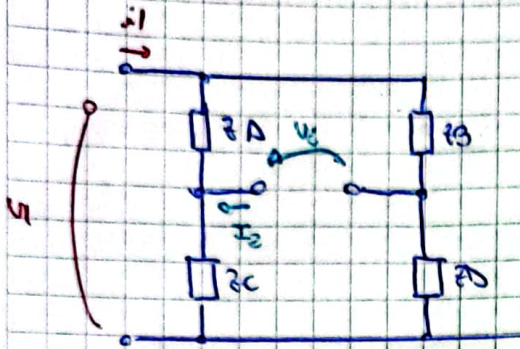
$$Y_B = \frac{Z_C}{Z_A Z_B + Z_B Z_C + Z_A Z_C}$$

$$Z_B = \frac{Y_A + Y_B + Y_C}{Y_B \cdot Y_C}$$

$$Y_C = \frac{Z_A}{Z_A Z_B + Z_B Z_C + Z_A Z_C}$$

$$Z_C = \frac{Y_A + Y_B + Y_C}{Y_A \cdot Y_C}$$

* Red Balanceada Lattice por parâmetro Z



$$Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = (Z_A + Z_C) \parallel (Z_B + Z_D)$$

$$= \frac{Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_D + Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D}$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{U_2}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = (Z_A + Z_D) \parallel (Z_C + Z_B) = \frac{Z_A Z_D + Z_A Z_C + Z_B Z_C + Z_B Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D}$$

$$Z_{21} = Z_{12} = \frac{U_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{U_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \left(\frac{U_2}{I_1} \cdot \frac{U_1}{U_1} \right) \Big|_{I_2=0} = \left(\frac{U_2}{U_1} \cdot \frac{U_1}{U_1} \right) \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{U_2}{U_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \cdot Z_{11}$$

Rede Passiva

$$\frac{1}{U_1} \frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{U_2}{U_1} \left(\frac{Z_C}{Z_C + Z_A} - \frac{Z_D}{Z_D + Z_B} \right) = \frac{U_2}{U_1} \frac{Z_C Z_D + Z_C Z_B - Z_D Z_C - Z_A Z_D}{Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D + Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_D} = \frac{(Z_C Z_B - Z_A Z_D) U_1}{Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D + Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_D}$$

$$Z_{21} = Z_{12} = \frac{U_2}{U_1} \cdot \frac{U_1}{U_1} = \frac{Z_C Z_B - Z_A Z_D}{Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D + Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_D} \cdot \frac{Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D + Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D}$$

$$Z_{21} = Z_{12} = \frac{U_2}{U_1} \cdot Z_{11} = \frac{Z_C Z_B - Z_A Z_D}{Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D + Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_D} \cdot \frac{Z_A Z_B + Z_A Z_C + Z_B Z_C + Z_B Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D}$$

$$Z_{21} = Z_{12} = \frac{Z_C Z_B - Z_A Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D}$$

Forma Matriz

$$Z_{\text{Lattice}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{Z_A Z_D + Z_A Z_D + Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D}{Z_A + Z_C + Z_B + Z_D} & \frac{Z_C Z_B - Z_A Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D} \\ \frac{Z_C Z_B - Z_A Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D} & \frac{Z_A Z_D + Z_A Z_D + Z_C Z_B + Z_C Z_D}{Z_A + Z_B + Z_C + Z_D} \end{pmatrix}$$

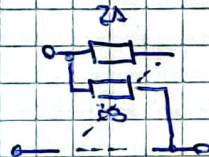
Si hacemos $Z_A = Z_D$

$Z_C = Z_B$

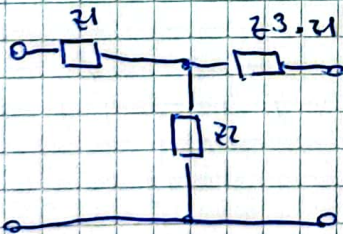
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{Z_A + Z_B}{2} & \frac{Z_B - Z_A}{2} \\ \frac{Z_B - Z_A}{2} & \frac{Z_A + Z_B}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Simétrico

Forma de representaci3n



Transformaci3n en forma de Lattice o T (BOLUN)



$$Z_A + Z_B = Z_1 + Z_2$$

$$Z_A - Z_B = Z_2$$

Transformaci3n a Lattice

$$Z_A = Z_1 + Z_2$$

$$Z_B = Z_1$$

$$Z_1 = Z_B$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{Z_A - Z_B}{2}$$

