Equivalent Thévenin

Grup: 13

Cognoms: reAVECIA MART, AGOMMAN

Lloc de treball (A1,B2,...):

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Data:

26 OCT. 2021

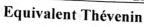
Qualificació:

Mesura de resistències i forces electromotrius

$R_1(200 \Omega) = 20 U_1 5 \Omega$	$R_4(50\Omega) = 5 + 3 \Omega$
$R_2(25\Omega) = 30.9$	$R_{\rm s}(200\Omega) = 204.2\Omega$
	$R_6(50\Omega) = 58, 2 \Omega$

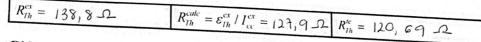
$$\varepsilon_1 (15 \text{ V}) = 15,02 \text{ V}$$

 $\varepsilon_2 (5 \text{ V}) = 4,97 \text{ V}$



$$\varepsilon_{Th}^{ex} = 5,50V \qquad \varepsilon_{th}^{rc} = 5,511V$$

$$I_{cc}^{ex} = 0,043 \text{ A}$$



Càlcul de l'equivalent Thévenin a partir de la recta de càrrega

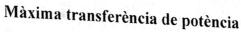
V_R
0,26V
0,481
1,00 V
1,520
1,970
2,480
3,00V
3,50 V
4,00 V
4,50 V
4,94V

Resultat de la regressió lineal

$$\varepsilon_{lh}^{recta} = 3,512 \vee$$

$$R_{lh}^{recta} = 118,986 \Omega$$

$$r = 0,965$$



 P_R és màxima per al valor R =

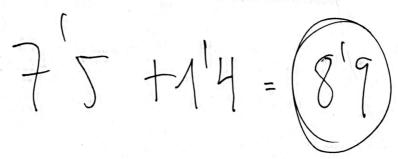
MOSTREU AL PROFESSOR LA GRÀFICA $P_R(R)$.



Aplicació del teorema de Thévenin

$$I_2^{ex} = O_1O3 + \Delta$$

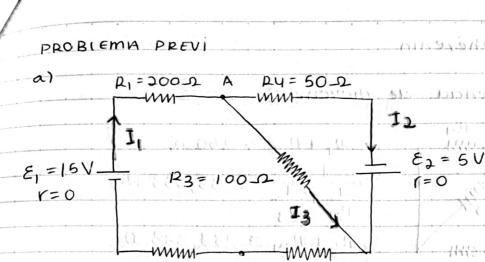
$$I_2^{calc} = \frac{\varepsilon_{lh}^{ex}}{R_2 + R_{lh}^{ex}} = O_1O32 \Delta$$



TRAVERIA ALEJANDRA

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a) valors intensitats

RG=50-0 B PG=200.0

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$6 = 50I_2 - 100I_3 \rightarrow 5 = 50(I_1 - I_3) - 100I_3$$

1-45 = -460I, +1350I3

1111

$$-30 = / + 1460 I_3$$
(sent)

$$I_3 = \frac{-30}{1450} = -0.020 A = 20 mA (sentit invers)$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{15 - 100(-0.020)}{450} = 0.037A = 37mA$$

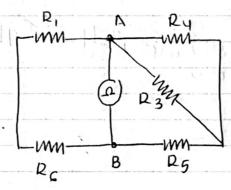
$$I_2 = I_1 - I_3$$
; $I_2 = 0.037 - (-0.010) = 0.057 A = 57 mA$

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PACTICA

b) valors de Thévenin

RTH (Pesisténcia de Thévenin)



$$\frac{P_{1} + P_{1}c}{\frac{1}{P_{1}} + \frac{1}{P_{3}}} = 33,333 \Omega$$

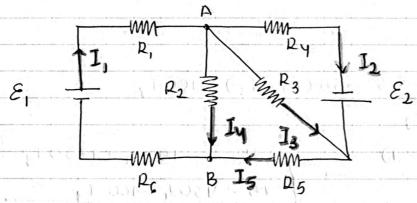
$$\frac{P_{5} + P_{34}}{P_{5} + P_{34}} = 233,333 \Omega$$

(100H 406 . 191

$$P_{Th} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p_{16}} + \frac{1}{p_{345}}} = 120,69 \Omega$$

$$\varepsilon_{Th} = \varepsilon_{1} - (V_{Pl} + V_{PG}) = \varepsilon_{1} I_{1} (R_{1} + R_{G}),$$
 $\varepsilon_{Th} = 15 - 0.037 \cdot 250 = 545 V$

c) I que circularà per R2 = 25-2 entre A i B?



$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3 + I_4$$
 \bigstar Es podria calcurar $I_5 = (I_2 + I_3)$ amb kirchhoff però ho $I_4 = I_5 + I_4$ farem amb un circuit eq.

$$15 = 200 \text{ J}_1 + 25 \text{ J}_4 + 50 \text{ J}_4$$
, $16 = 250 \text{ J}_1 + 25 \text{ J}_4$
 $15 = 501_2 - 100 \text{ J}_3$
 $5 = 200 \text{ J}_5 - 25 \text{ J}_4 + 50 \text{ J}_2$

A LOUIS OF STEEL OF

\$1.5d

1. Fig. 1

ritte.

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MAY TEOREMA THEVENIN

CIPCUIT EQ THE VENINA

$$I_{e_2} = \frac{\Delta V_{AB}}{\rho_{eq}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{Th}}{\rho_{Th} + \rho_2} = \frac{5.75}{120,69 + 25.0} = 39.74 \text{ mA}$$

38 mA