Circuitos Electricos II

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Soluciones propuestas para los ejercicios del taller 9

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Problema 1

Problema 1

Hallar los parámetros t(s) para la red mostrada.

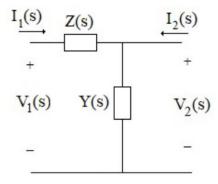


Figure: Red de dos puertos con impedancia Z(s) y admitancia Y(s).

Manera 1

apartir de la matriz de impedancia hallar la matriz de transmision T

$$Z_{11} = Z(s) + \frac{1}{(Y(s))}$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{1}{Y(s)}$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{1}{Y(s)}$$

$$Z_{12} = \frac{1}{Y(s)}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{21}} & \frac{\Delta Z}{Z_{21}} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{21}} & \frac{Z_{22}}{Z_{21}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} Z + \frac{1}{Y} & \frac{1}{Y} \\ \frac{1}{Y} & \frac{1}{Y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t_s = \begin{pmatrix} YZ + 1 & Z \\ Y & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Manera 2

Usar la manera convencional

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_1}{\mathbf{V}_2} \Big|_{\mathbf{I}_2 = 0}, \qquad \mathbf{B} = -\frac{\mathbf{V}_1}{\mathbf{I}_2} \Big|_{\mathbf{V}_2 = 0}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{\mathbf{I}_1}{\mathbf{V}_2} \Big|_{\mathbf{I}_2 = 0}, \qquad \mathbf{D} = -\frac{\mathbf{I}_1}{\mathbf{I}_2} \Big|_{\mathbf{V}_2 = 0}$$

A = Relación de tensión en circuito abierto

B = Impedancia negativa de transferencia en cortocircuito

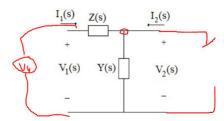
C = Admitancia de transferencia en circuito abierto

D = Relación negativa de corrientes en cortocircuito

A = Relacion de tension en circuito abiero

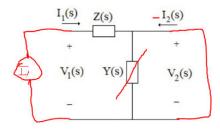
Divisor de tension

$$A = \frac{\frac{1}{Y(s)}}{\frac{1}{Y(s)} + Z(s)}$$

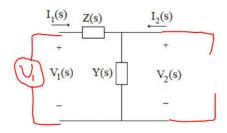


B = Impedancia negativa de transferencia en cortocircuito

$$B = -\frac{V_1}{I_2} = -\frac{I_1(Z(s))}{I_2} \quad I_{1=} -I_2$$

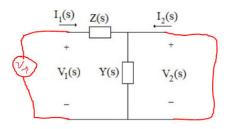


C = Admitancia de transferencia en circuito abierto



$$C = \frac{I_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{V_1}{Z(s) + \frac{1}{Y(s)}}}{V_1 \frac{\frac{1}{Y(s)}}{Z(s) + \frac{1}{Y(s)}}} = Y(s)$$

D = Relacion negativa de corrientes en cortocircuito



$$D = -\frac{I_1}{I_2} = -\frac{V_1 Z(s)}{-V_1 Z(s)} = 1$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} Y Z + 1 & Z \\ Y & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problema 2

Problema 2

Hallar los parámetros t(s) para la red mostrada, utilizar la fórmula del problema anterior para las tres etapas.

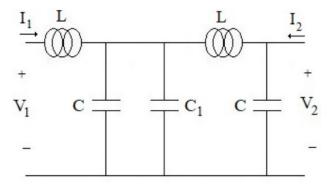
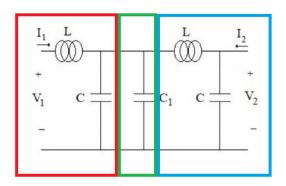


Figure: Redes en cascada.

Metodo 1

Acople en cascada apartir de la solucion del primer punto

$$t(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + Z(s)Y(s) & Z(s) \\ Y(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$T_{\text{Rojo}} = \begin{pmatrix} LCs^2 + 1 & Ls \\ Cs & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{\text{verde}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{Cs} & \frac{1}{Cs} \\ \frac{1}{Cs} & \frac{1}{Cs} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow T_{\text{verde}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Cs & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{21}} & \frac{\Delta Z}{Z_{21}} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{21}} & \frac{Z_{22}}{Z_{21}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{\text{Azul}} = \begin{pmatrix} LCs^2 + 1 & Ls \\ Cs & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

t_rojo =
$$\begin{pmatrix} C L s^2 + 1 & L s \\ C s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $t_verde = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ C_1 s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

t_azul =

$$\begin{pmatrix} C L s^2 + 1 & L s \\ C s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

t_total = simplify(t_rojo * t_verde * t_azul)

t_total =

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\sigma_{1}+1) & \left(\sigma_{1}+C_{1} L s^{2}+1\right)+\sigma_{1} & L s & \left(\sigma_{1}+C_{1} L s^{2}+2\right) \\ (\sigma_{1}+1) & \left(C s+C_{1} s\right)+C s & L s & \left(C s+C_{1} s\right)+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = C L s^2$$

t_total =

$$\begin{pmatrix} 40 s^4 + 18 s^2 + 1 & 20 s^3 + 4 s \\ s (20 s^2 + 7) & 10 s^2 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Metodo 2

Apartir de la matriz impedancia del sistema hallar los parametros

```
syms V_1 V_2 I_1 I_2 L C C_1 s
syms V_1 V_2 I_1 I_2 L C C_1 s
% Apartir de impedancias
Z 11 = ((C*L*s^2 + 1)*(C*L*s^2 + C 1*L*s^2 + 1) + C*L*s^2)/((C*L*s^2 + 1)*(C*s + C 1*s) + C*s)
Z_21 = 1/((C*L*s^2 + 1)*(C*s + C_1*s) + C*s);
Z_{22} = 1/((C*L*s^2 + 1)*(C*s + C_1*s) + C*s);
Z_{12} = (L*s*(C*s + C_{1}*s) + 1)/((C*L*s^2 + 1)*(C*s + C_{1}*s) + C*s);
Z = [Z_{11} \ Z_{21}; \ Z_{22} \ Z_{12}]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{(C L s^2 + 1) (C L s^2 + C_1 L s^2 + 1) + C L s^2}{\sigma_1} & \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \\ \frac{1}{\sigma_1} & \frac{L s (C s + C_1 s) + 1}{\sigma_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = (C L s^2 + 1) (C s + C_1 s) + C s$$

```
det_Z = det(Z);
%calculo de t s apartir de los valores de la
%matriz de impedancia
t_s = ([Z(1,1)/Z(2,1) det_Z/Z(2,1);
       1/Z(2,1) Z(2,2)/Z(2,1);
t_{t} = simplify(subs(t_s, [C_1 C L], [c_1 c l]))
```

t total =

$\begin{pmatrix} 40 s^4 + 18 s^2 + 1 & 20 s^3 + 4 s \\ s (20 s^2 + 7) & 10 s^2 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Problema 3

Simular en LTspice el circuito mostrado cuando se conecta una resistencia de carga al puerto dos, $R_L=10\Omega$. Dibujar las corrientes $i_1(t),i_2(t)$ para un voltaje de entrada $v_1(t)$ escalón unitario.

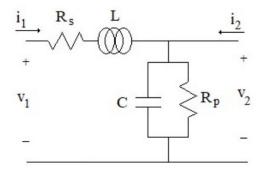
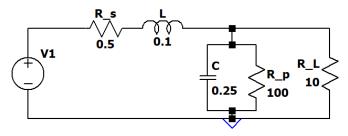
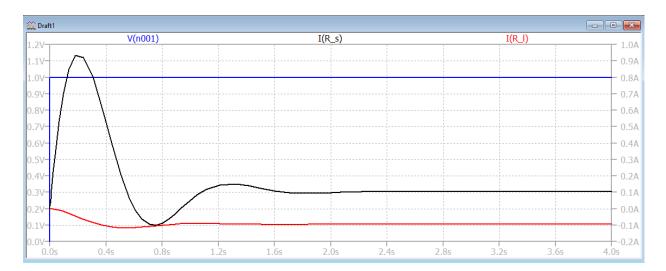


Figure: Red de dos puertos, $R_s = 0.5\Omega$, $R_p = 100\Omega$, L = 0.1H, C = 0.25F.



.tran 0 4 0 100000 PULSE(0 1 0 0.00001 0.00001 10)



```
function x = paralelo(n1,n2)

x = (n1*n2)/(n1+n2);
end
```