



Elettrotecnica

Parte 6: Richiami di campi-Bipoli dinamici

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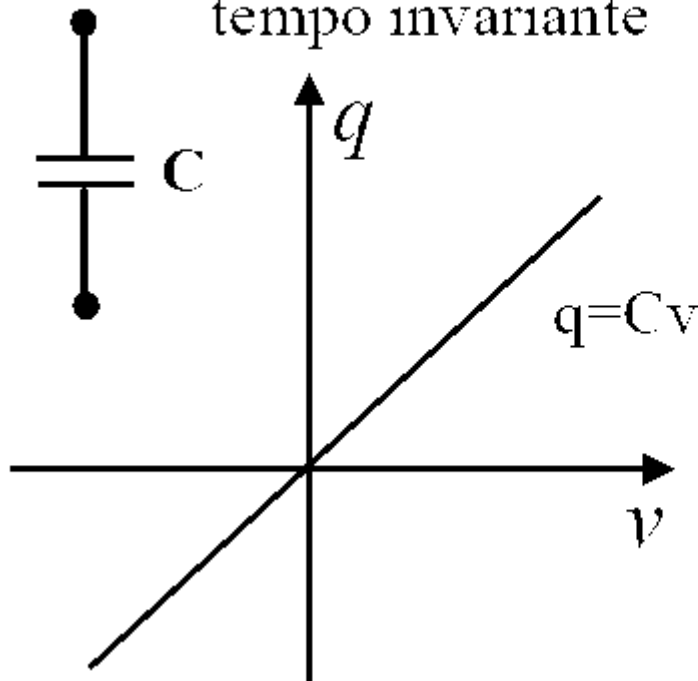


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- **Condensatore**
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Condensatore Ideale

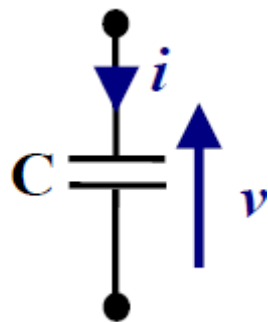
condensatore lineare
tempo invariante



$$q(t) = Cv(t)$$



Condensatore Ideale

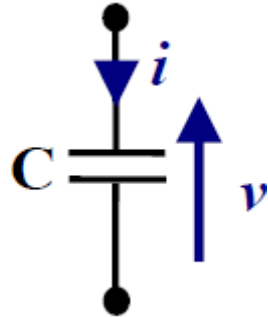


$$q(t) = Cv(t)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(\tau) d\tau + v(t_0)$$

Condensatore Ideale

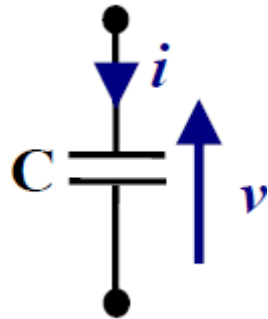


$$p = v(t) \cdot i(t) = v(t) \cdot C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} C \frac{dv^2(t)}{dt}$$

$$p = \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{d \frac{1}{2} C v^2(t)}{dt}$$

Energia immagazzinata $E = \frac{1}{2} C v^2(t)$

Condensatore Ideale: proprietà di continuità



$$p = v(t) \cdot i(t) = v(t) \cdot C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} C \frac{dv^2(t)}{dt}$$

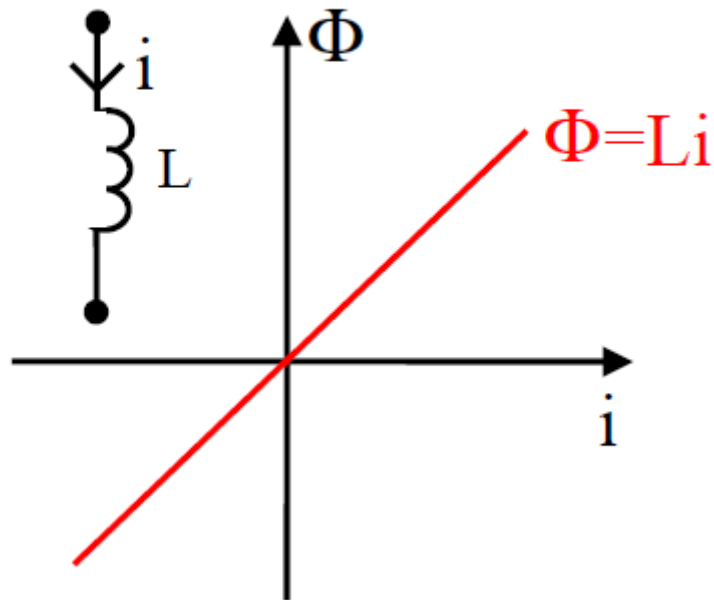
La tensione del condensatore deve essere **Continua** altrimenti la derivata della tensione vale infinito e questo portebbe una potenza infinita non possibile in natura

Induttore ideale

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



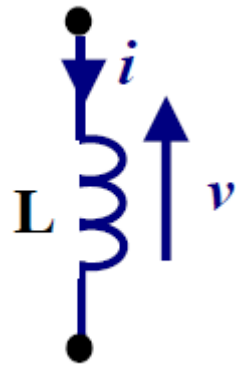
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$$\Phi(t) = Li(t)$$

Induttore ideale

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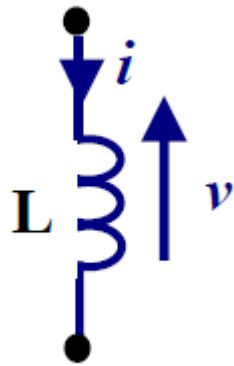


$$v(t) = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v(\tau) d\tau + i(t_0)$$

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Condensatore Ideale

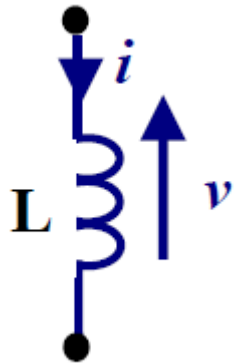


$$p = v(t) \cdot i(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \cdot i(t) = \frac{1}{2} L \frac{di^2(t)}{dt}$$

$$p = \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{d \frac{1}{2} Li^2(t)}{dt}$$

Energia immagazzinata $E = \frac{1}{2} Li^2(t)$

Condensatore Ideale: proprietà di continuità

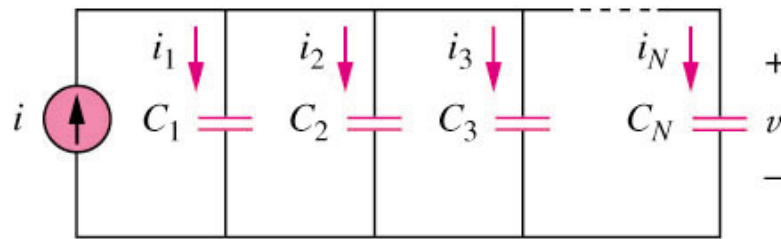


$$p = v(t) \cdot i(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \cdot i(t)$$

La corrente dell'induttore deve essere **Continua** altrimenti la derivata della tensione vale infinito e questo portebbe una potenza infinita non possibile in natura

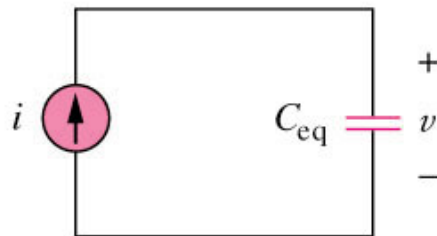
Serie e parallelo di condensatori

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(a)

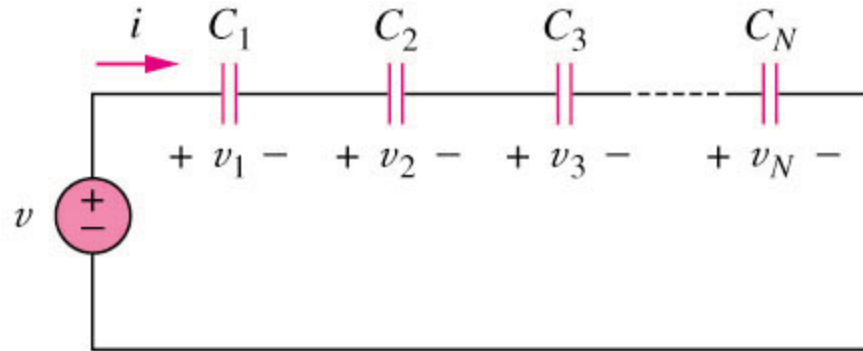
$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_N$$



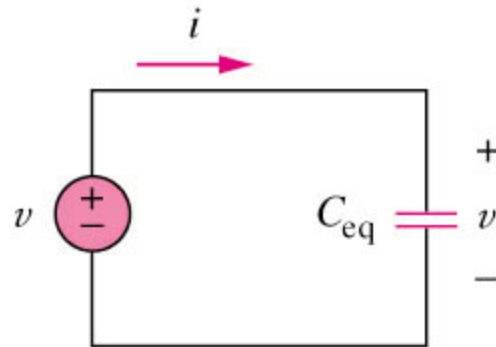
(b)

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Serie e parallelo di condensatori



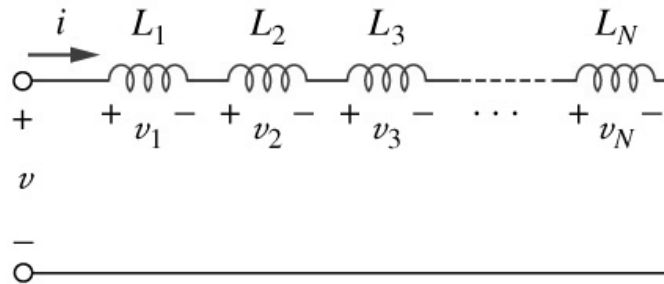
(a)



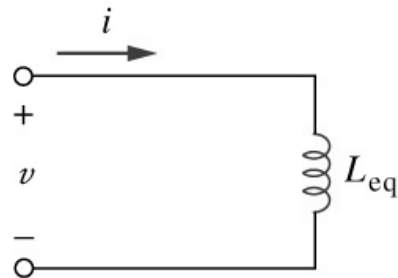
(b)

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_N}$$

Serie e parallelo di induttori



(a)

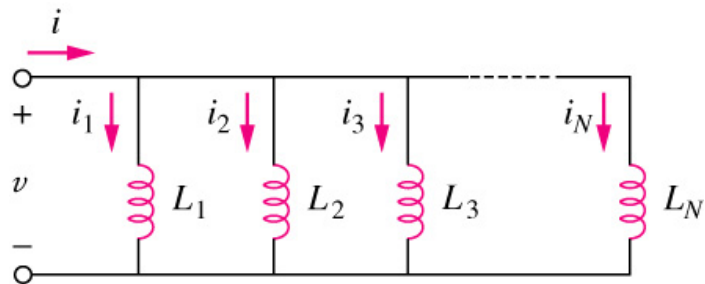


(b)

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_N$$

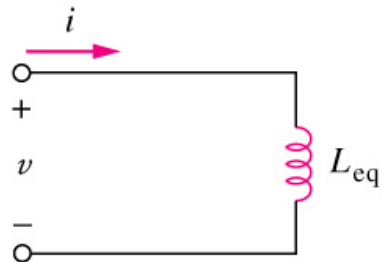
Serie e parallelo di induttori

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



(a)

$$\frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_N}$$



(b)

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