



Elettrotecnica

Parte 3: Teoremi delle reti

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Dipartimento di Elettronica, Informazione e Bioingegneria

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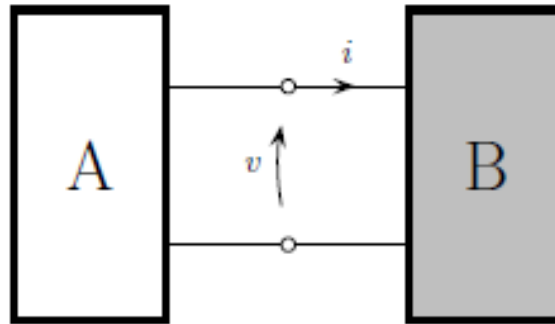
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- **Principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti**
- **Teorema di Thevenin e di Norton**
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POLITECNICO DI MILANO

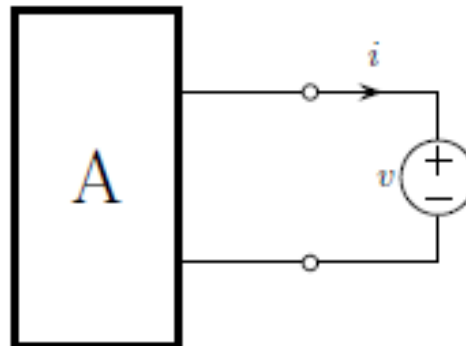


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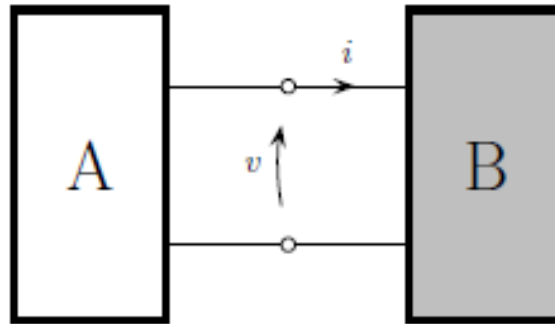
Principio di Sostituzione



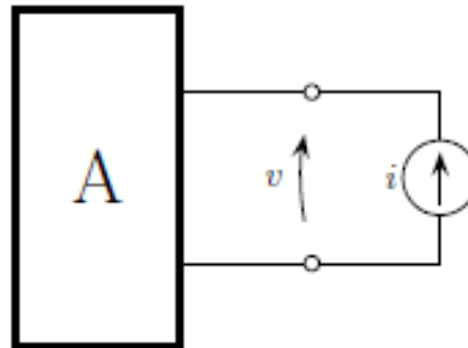
Se si conosce la tensione v Sostituendo il bipolo B con un generatore indipendente di tensione di valore v , tutti i valori di tensione e tutti i valori di corrente di A, compresa la corrente i , rimangono invariati.



Principio di Sostituzione



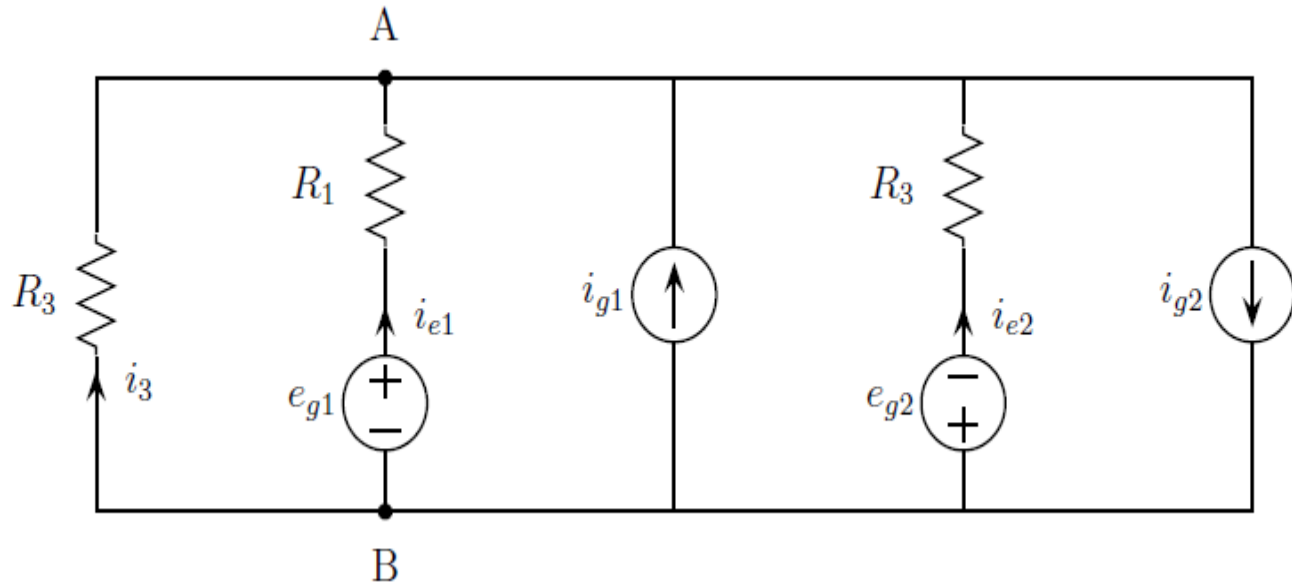
Se si conosce la corrente i Sostituendo il bipolo B con un generatore indipendente di corrente di valore i , tutti i valori di tensione e tutti i valori di corrente di A, compresa la tensione v , rimangono invariati.



Teorema di Millmann

Considerando un circuito formato da due soli nodi e aventi le seguenti proprietà:

- Tutti i lati sono formati da resistori, generatori di corrente o generatori di tensione reali

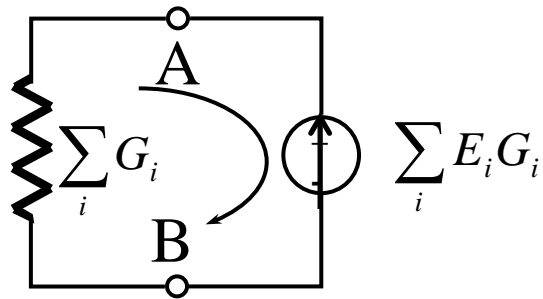
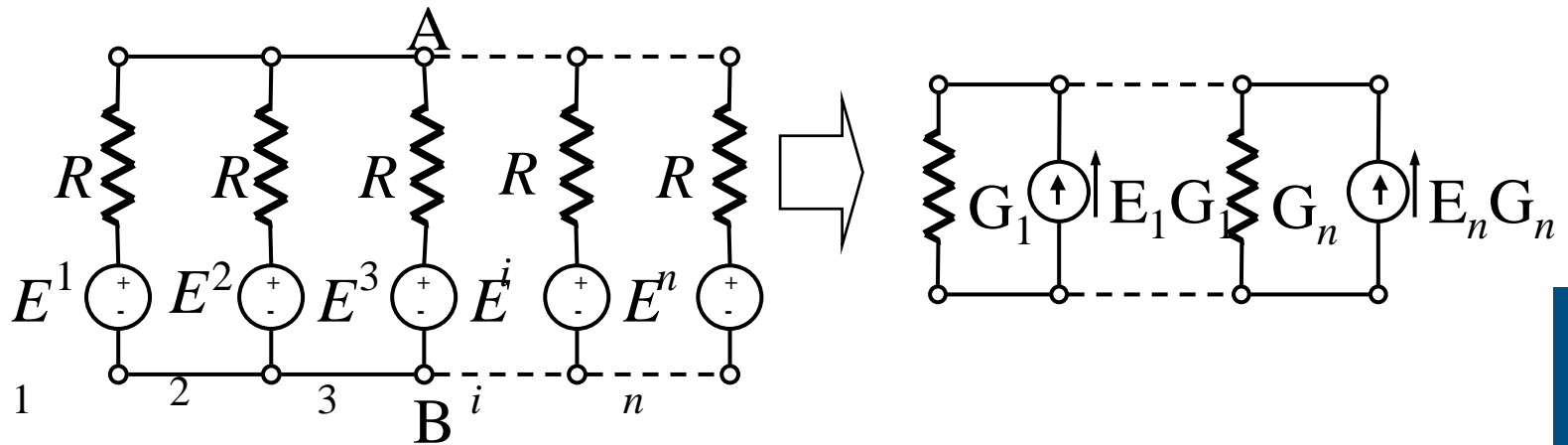


$$v_{AB} = \frac{\frac{e_{g1}}{R_1} - \frac{e_{g2}}{R_2} + i_{g1} - i_{g2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$$

Teorema di Millmann

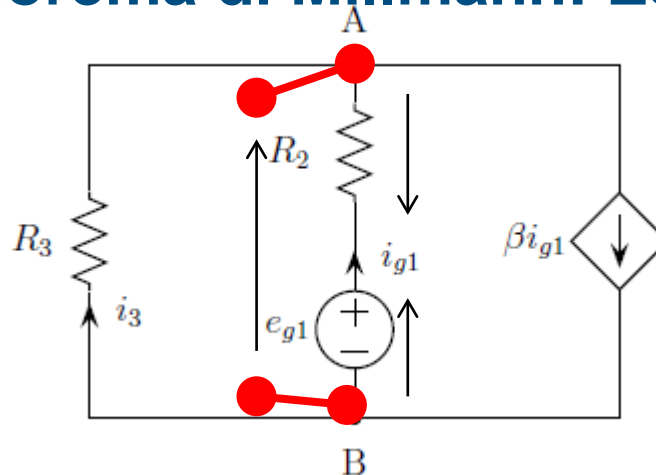


Teorema di Millmann



$$V_{AB} = \frac{\sum_i G_i E_i}{\sum_i G_i}$$

Teorema di Millmann: Esempio 1



Maglia
generalizzata
: è come se ci
fosse
componente
un circuito
aperto

$$v_{AB} = \frac{\frac{e_{g1}}{R_2} - \beta i_{g1}}{G_2 + G_3}$$

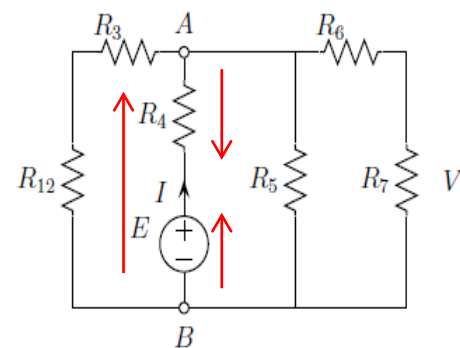
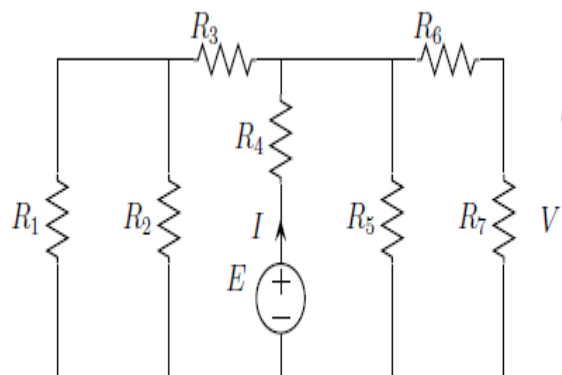
$$v_{AB} = e_{g1} - R_2 i_{g1}$$

Equazione aggiuntiva per Determinare la
grandezza pilota

$$i_{g1} = \frac{-(v_{ab} - e_{g1})}{R_2}$$

$$v_{Ab} = \frac{\left(\frac{e_{g1}}{R_3} - \frac{\beta e_{g1}}{R_2} \right)}{G_2 + G_3 - \beta G_1}$$

Teorema di Millmann: Esempio 2



$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} :$$

$$V_{AB} = \frac{\frac{E}{R_4}}{\frac{1}{R_{12}+R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6+R_7}} :$$

$$I = \frac{E - V_{AB}}{R_4} :$$

Equazione alla maglia

$$V = V_{AB} \frac{R_7}{R_7 + R_6}$$

Partitore di Tensione

Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti: Premessa

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$$\begin{cases} x + y = d \\ x - y = f \end{cases}$$

=

$$\begin{cases} x' + y' = d \\ x' - y' = 0 \end{cases}$$

+

$$\begin{cases} x'' + y'' = 0 \\ x'' - y'' = f \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{d + f}{2} \\ y = \frac{d - f}{2} \end{cases}$$

=

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{d}{2} \\ y' = \frac{d}{2} \end{cases}$$

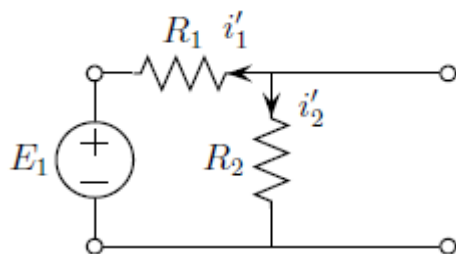
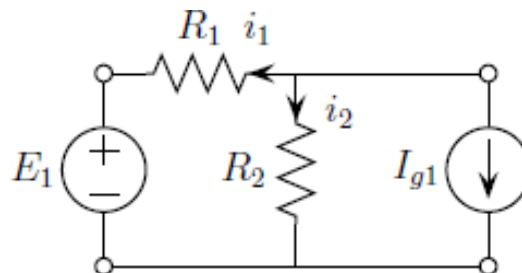
+

$$\begin{cases} x'' = \frac{f}{2} \\ y'' = -\frac{f}{2} \end{cases}$$

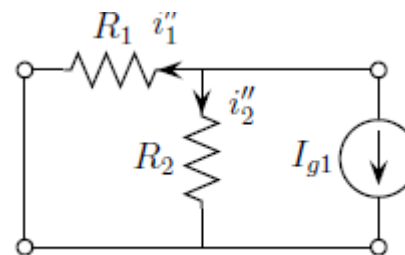
$$\begin{cases} x = x' + x'' \\ y = y' + y'' \end{cases}$$



Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti



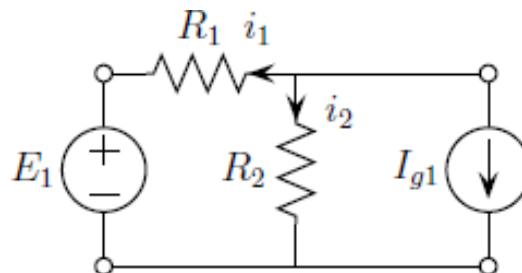
$$\begin{cases} i'_1 = -i'_2 \\ i'_2 = \frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} i''_1 = -\frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} I_{g1} \\ i''_2 = -\frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} I_{g1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = i'_1 + i''_1 \\ i_2 = i'_2 + i''_2 \end{cases}$$

Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti



Attenzione: la sovrapposizione vale solo per Correnti e Tensioni

La sovrapposizione non vale per le Potenze

$$v_1 = v_1^{(')} + v_1^{(''')}$$

$$i_1 = i_1^{(')} + i_1^{(''')}$$

$$p_1 = v_1 i_1 = (v_1^{(')} + v_1^{(''')})(i_1^{(')} + i_1^{(''')})$$

~~$$p_1 = (v_1^{(')} i_1^{(')} + v_1^{(''')} i_1^{(''')})$$~~

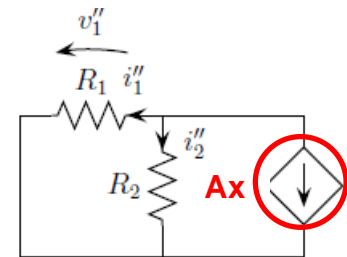
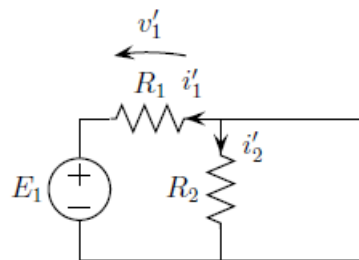
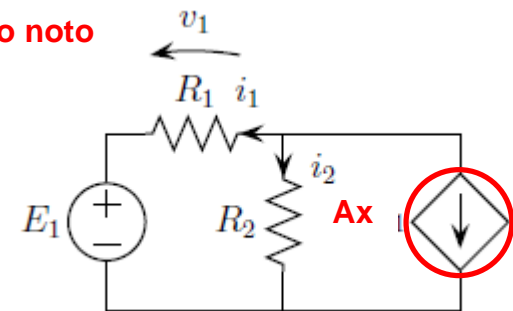
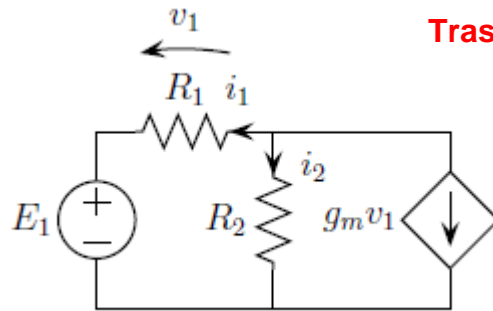
Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti: Caso dei generatori pilotati

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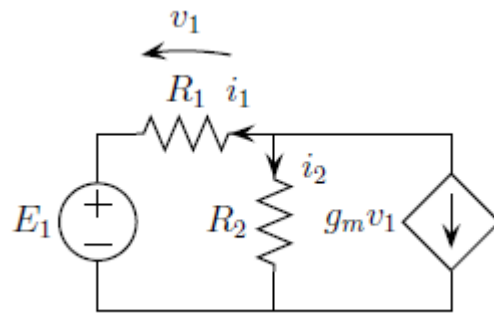
Trasformo la rete supponendo noto
il Generatore Pilotato



$$\begin{cases} i'_1 = -i'_2 \\ i'_2 = \frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} \\ v'_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} E_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i''_1 = -\frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} Ax \\ i''_2 = -\frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} Ax \\ v''_1 = \frac{Ax}{G_1 + G_2} \end{cases}$$

Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti: Caso dei generatori pilotati



$$\begin{cases} i_1 = -\frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} Ax \\ i_2 = \frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} Ax \\ v_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} E_1 + \frac{Ax}{G_1 + G_2} \end{cases}$$

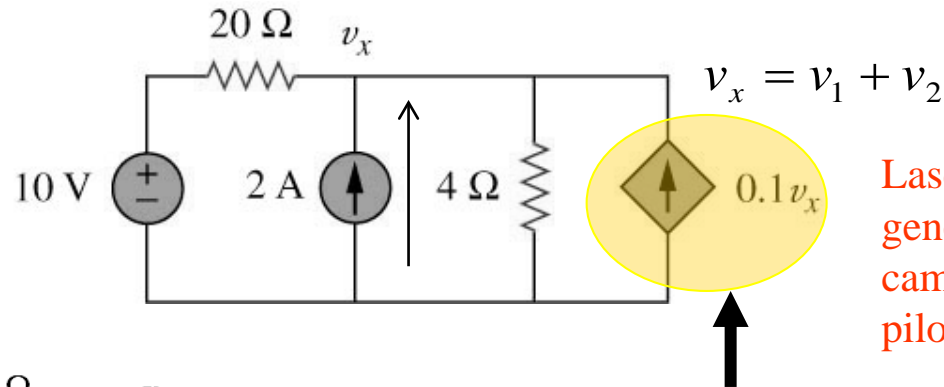
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = -\frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} g_m v_1 \\ i_2 = \frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} g_m v_1 \end{cases}$$

Posso Ricavare v_1 da questa equazione

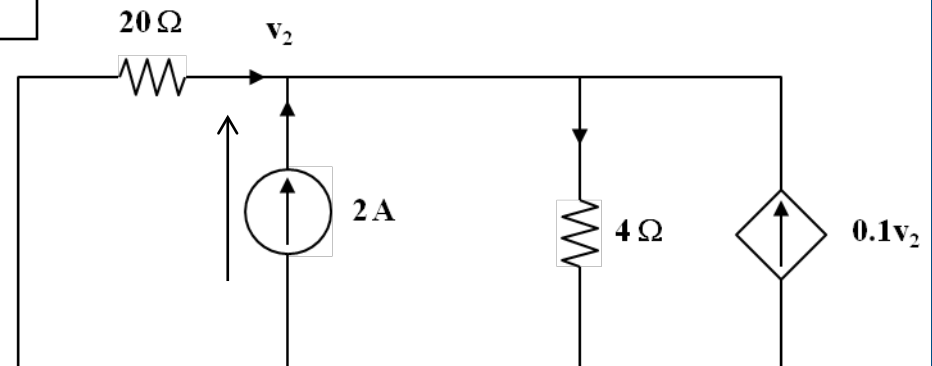
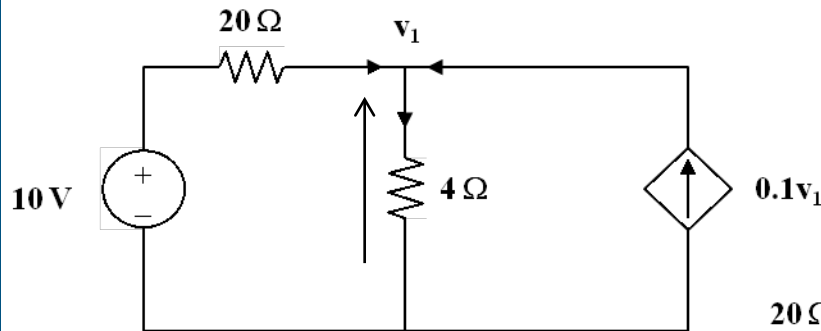
$$v_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} E_1 + \frac{g_m v_1}{G_1 + G_2}$$

Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti: Caso dei generatori pilotati metodo 2

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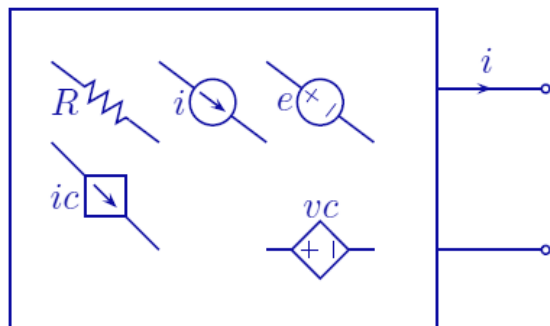


Lascio invariato il
generatore pilotato ma
cambio la grandezza
pilota

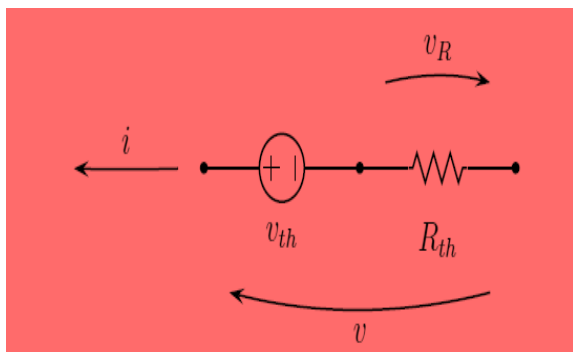


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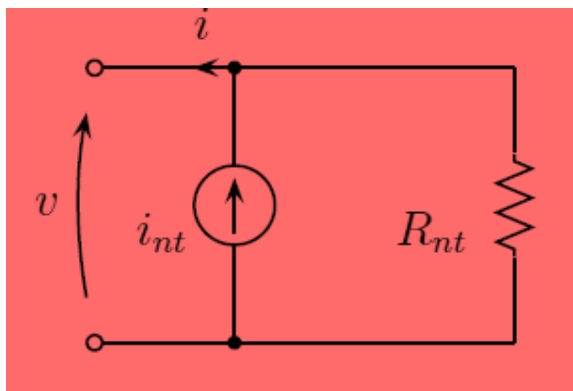
Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton



Dato un Circuito lineare contenente generatori e resistori: questi è sempre riconducibile a:



Teorema di Thevenin



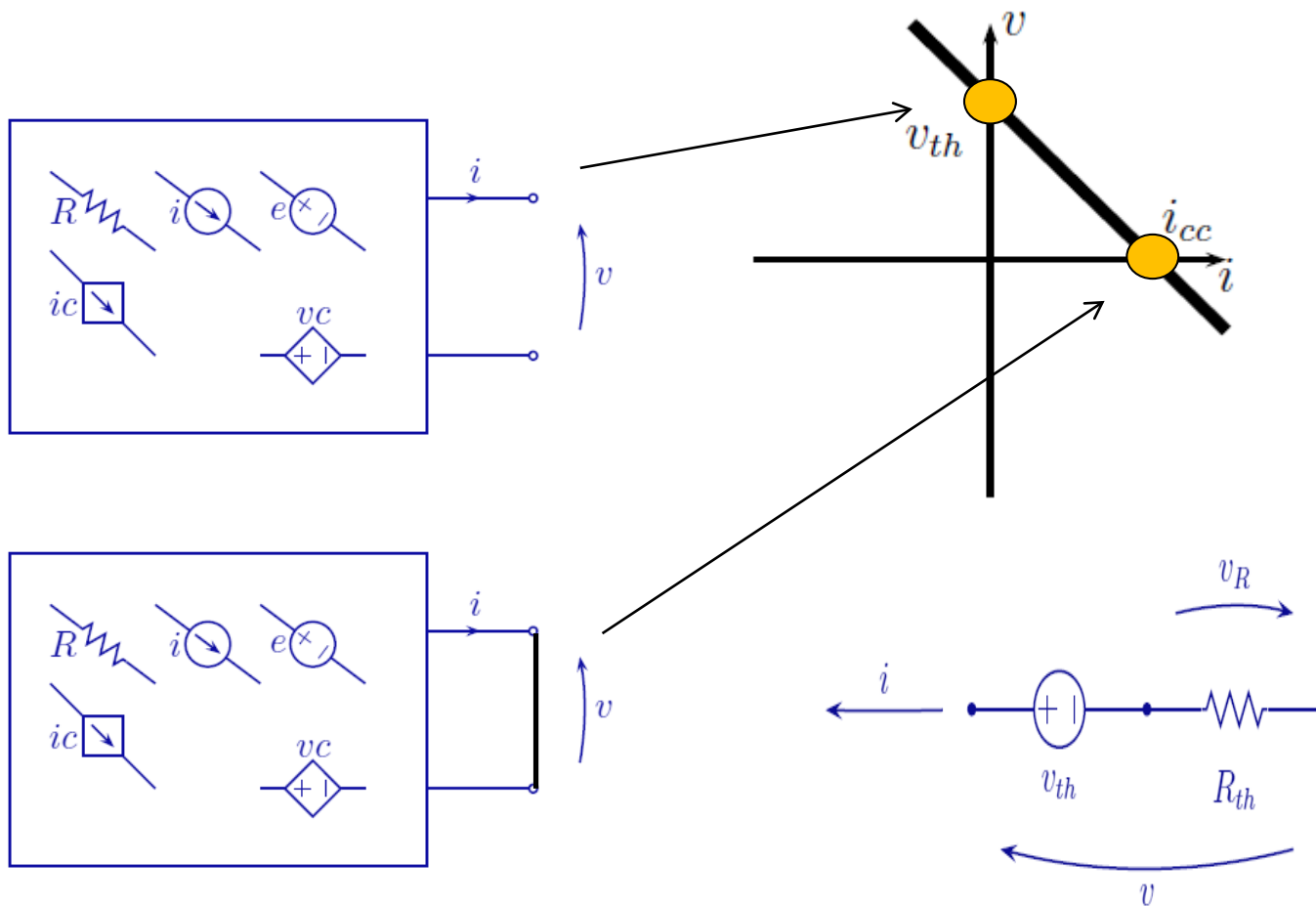
Teorema di Norton

Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton

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$$v = v_{th} - R_{th}i$$

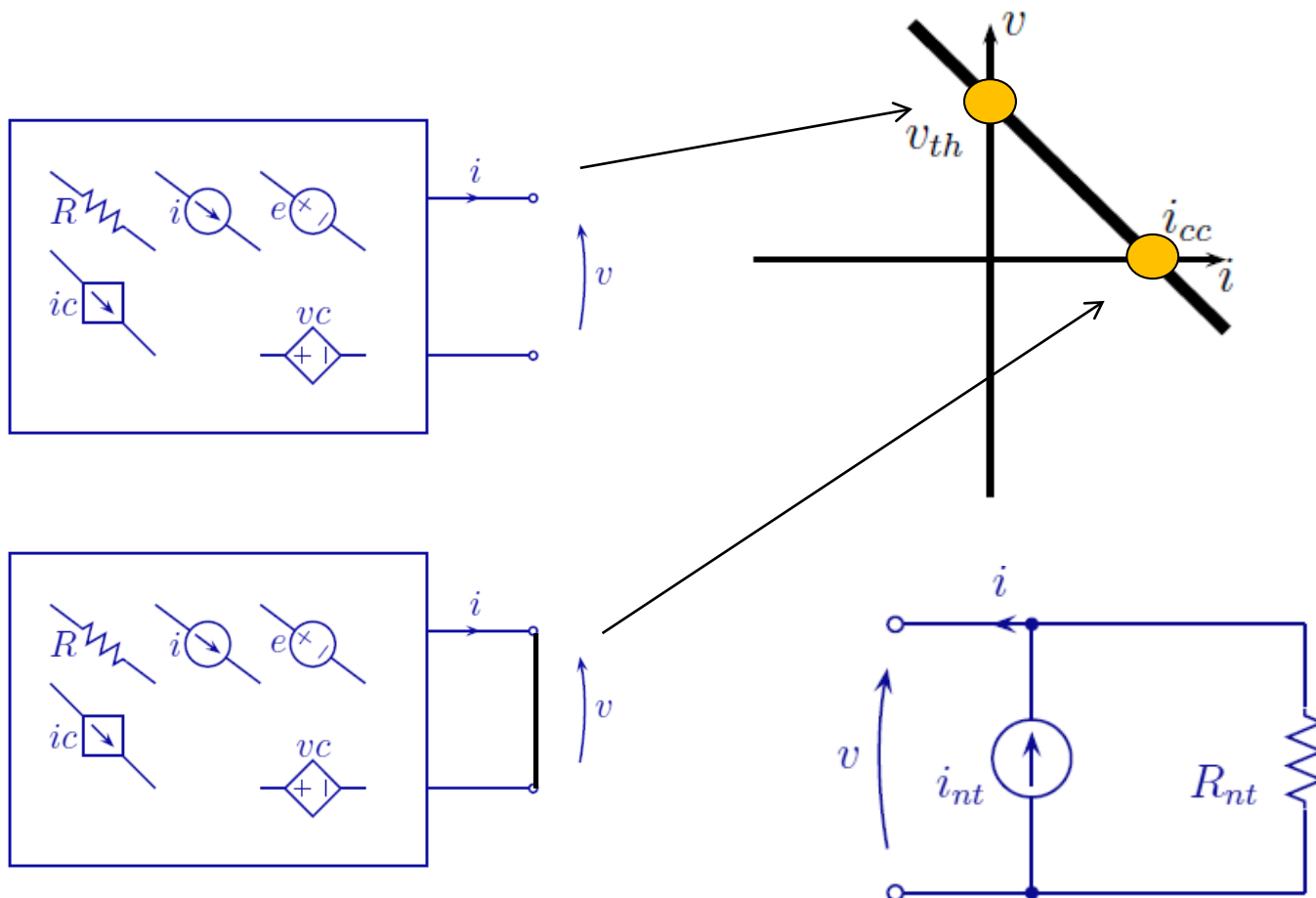
$$i_{cc} = \frac{v_{th}}{R_{th}}$$

Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton

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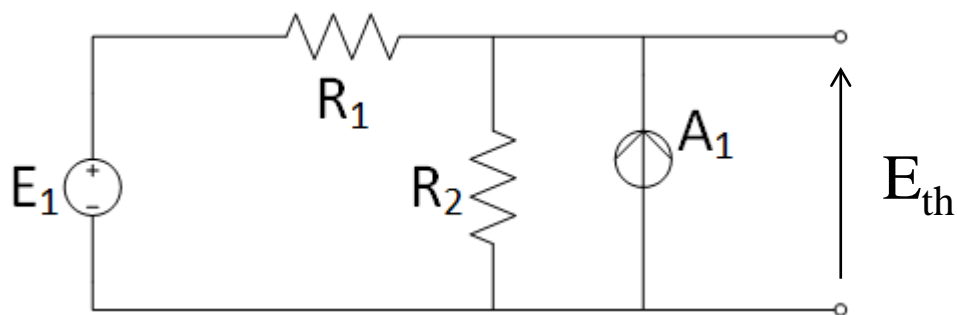
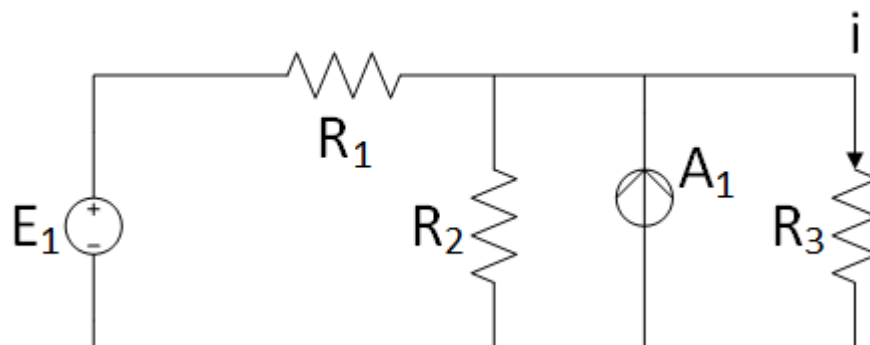


$$R_{nt} = R_{th} \quad i_{nt} = \frac{v_{th}}{R_{th}}$$

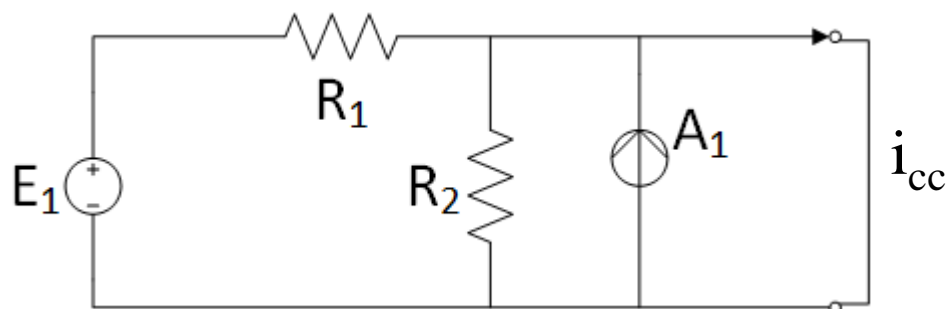
Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton:

Esempio 1

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$$E_{th} = \frac{\frac{E_1}{R_1} + A_1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$



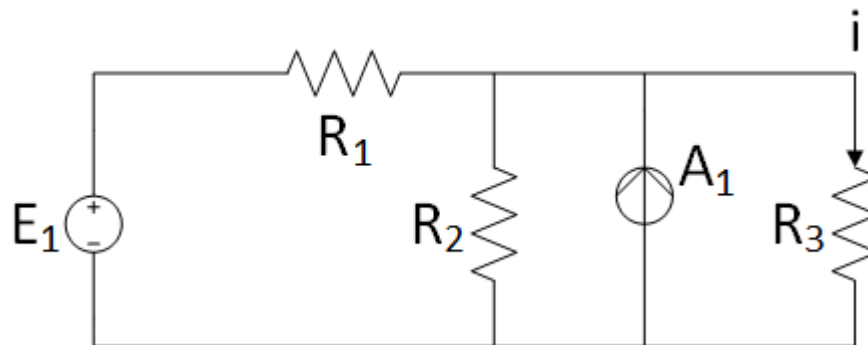
$$i_{cc} = A_1 + \frac{E_1}{R_1}$$

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Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton:

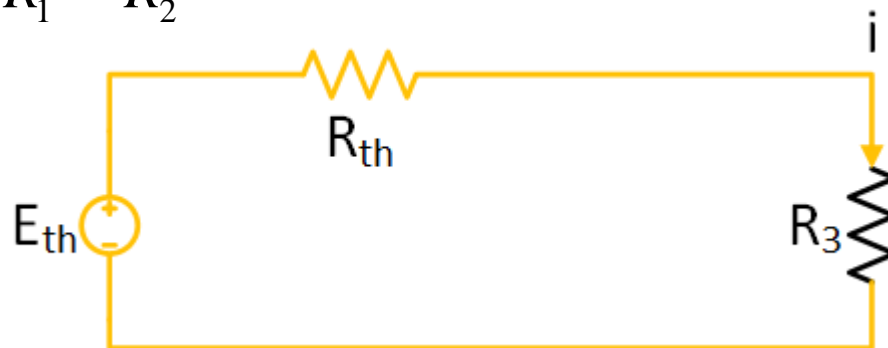
Esempio 1

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



$$E_{th} = \frac{\frac{E_1}{R_1} + A_1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{E_{Th}}{i_{cc}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

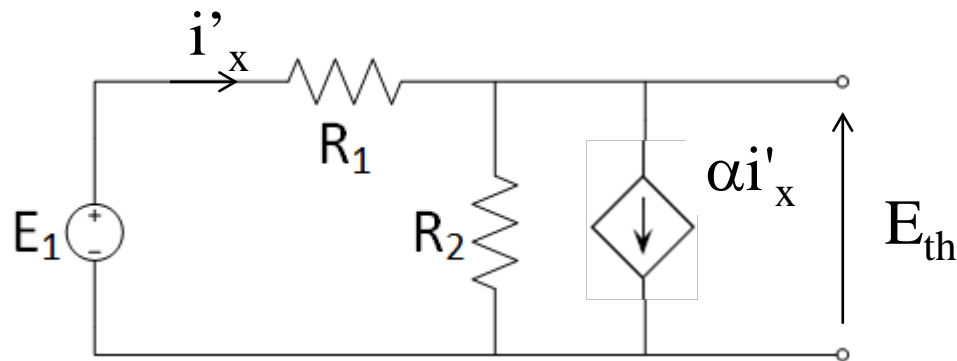
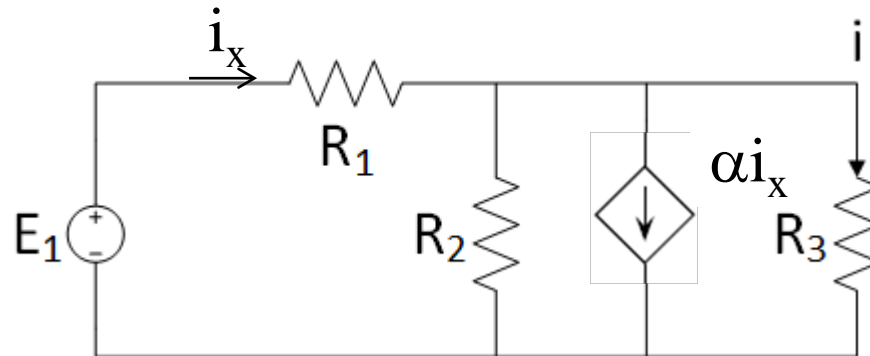


$$i = \frac{E_{Th}}{R_{th} + R_3}$$

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Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton: Esempio 2

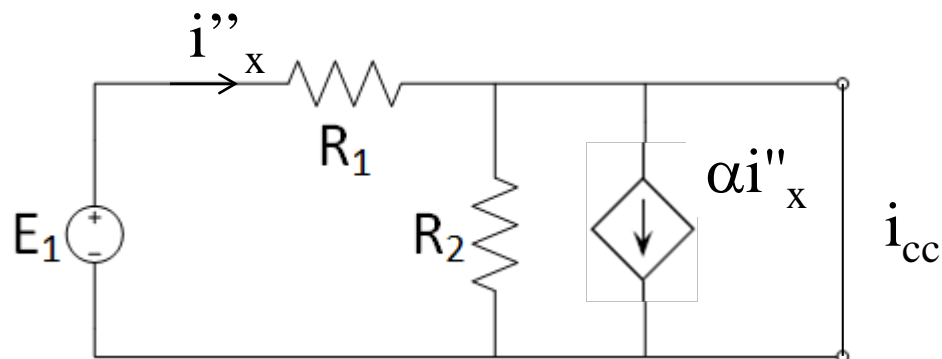
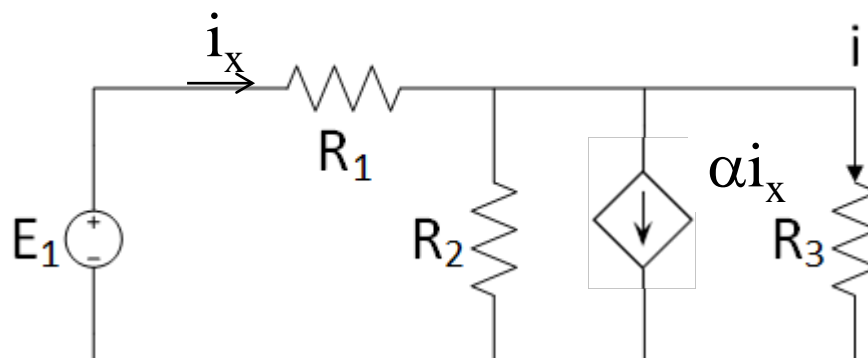
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$$E_{th} = \frac{\frac{E_1}{R_1} - \alpha i'_x}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} \quad i'_x = \frac{E_1 - E_{th}}{R_1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_{th} = \frac{G_1 E_1 (1 - \alpha)}{G_1 - \alpha G_1 + G_2}$$

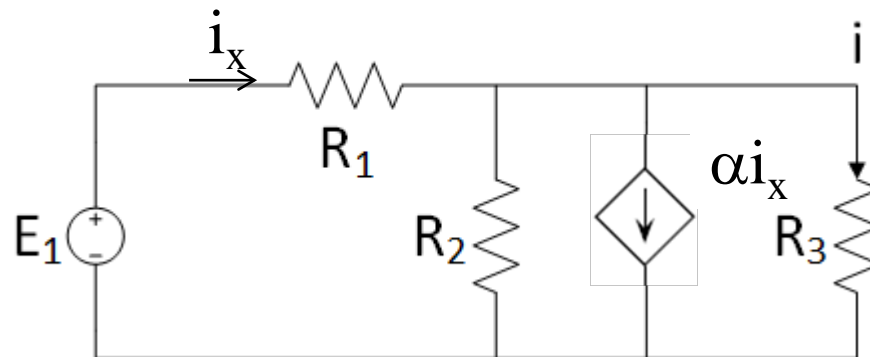
Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton: Esempio 2

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

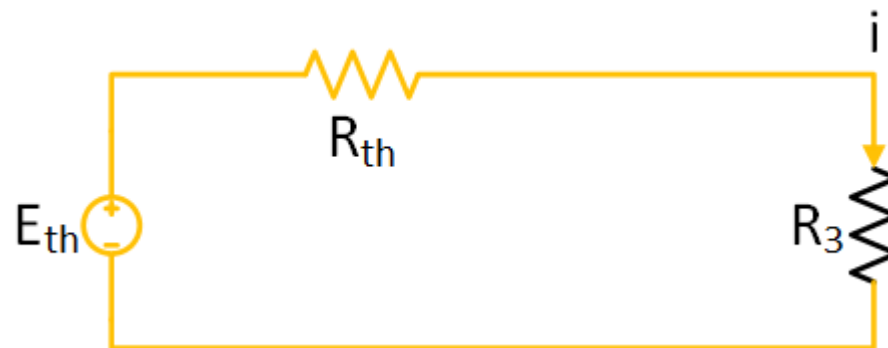


$$i_{cc} = -\alpha i''_x + \frac{E_1}{R_1} \quad i''_x = \frac{E_1}{R_1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad i_{cc} = G_1 E_1 (1 - \alpha)$$

Teoremi di Thevenin E Norton: Esempio 2

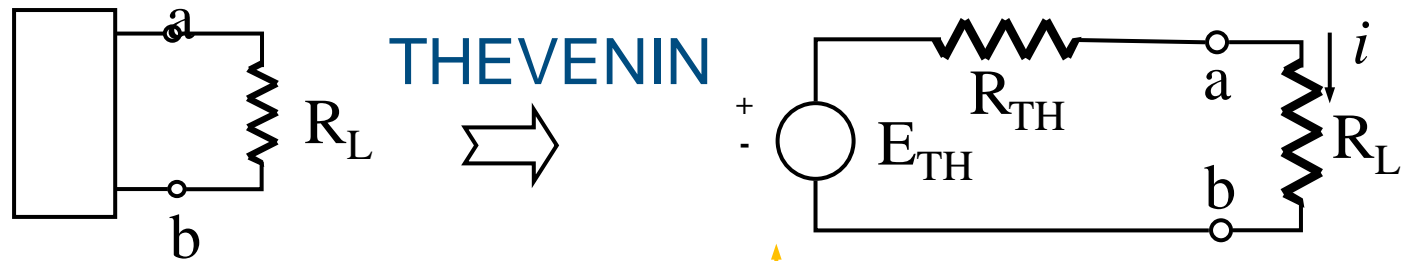


$$E_{th} = \frac{G_1 E_1 (1 - \alpha)}{G_1 - \alpha G_1 + G_2} \quad R_{th} = \frac{E_{Th}}{i_{cc}} = \frac{1}{G_1 - \alpha G_1 + G_2}$$

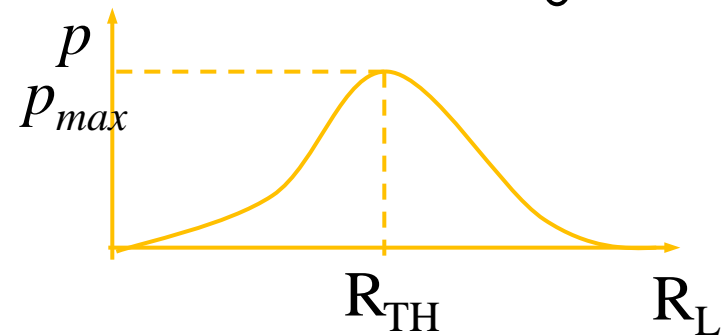


$$i = \frac{E_{Th}}{R_{th} + R_3}$$

Teorema del massimo trasferimento di Potenza



$$p = v_{R_L} i = R_L i^2 = R_L \cdot \left(\frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_L} \right)^2$$

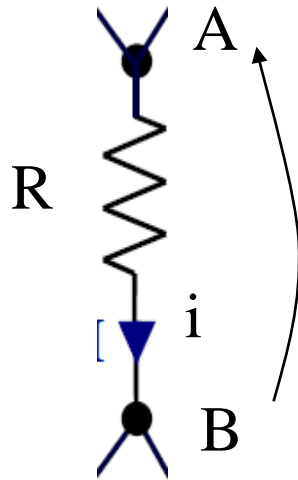


$$\frac{dp}{dR_L} = V_{TH}^2 \left[\frac{(R_{TH} + R_L)^2 - 2R_L(R_{TH} + R_L)}{(R_{TH} + R_L)^4} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{TH} + R_L - 2R_L = 0 \Rightarrow R_L = R_{TH}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p_{\max} = \frac{V_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}}}$$

ANALISI NODALE



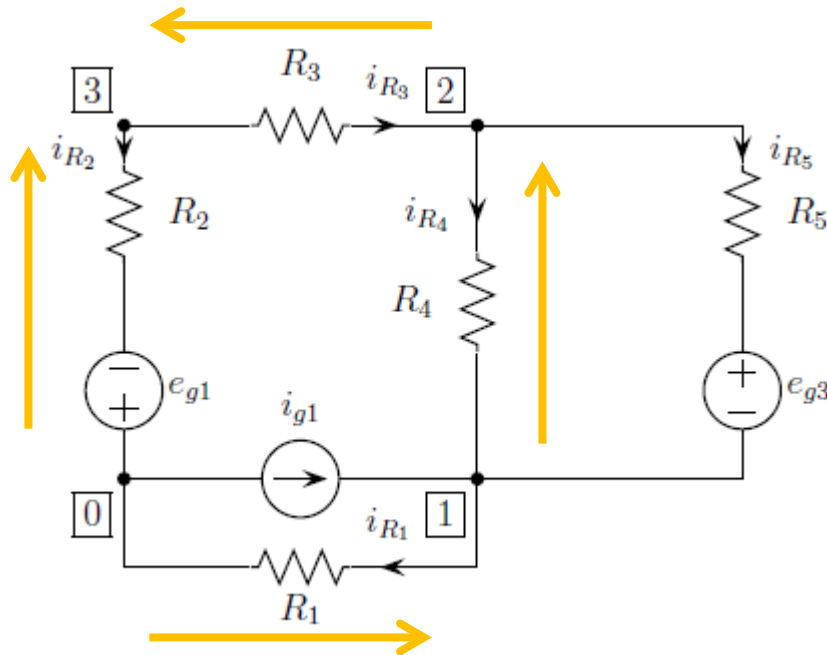
$$u_A \quad u_B$$

$$V = u_A - u_B$$

$$i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{u_A - u_B}{R}$$

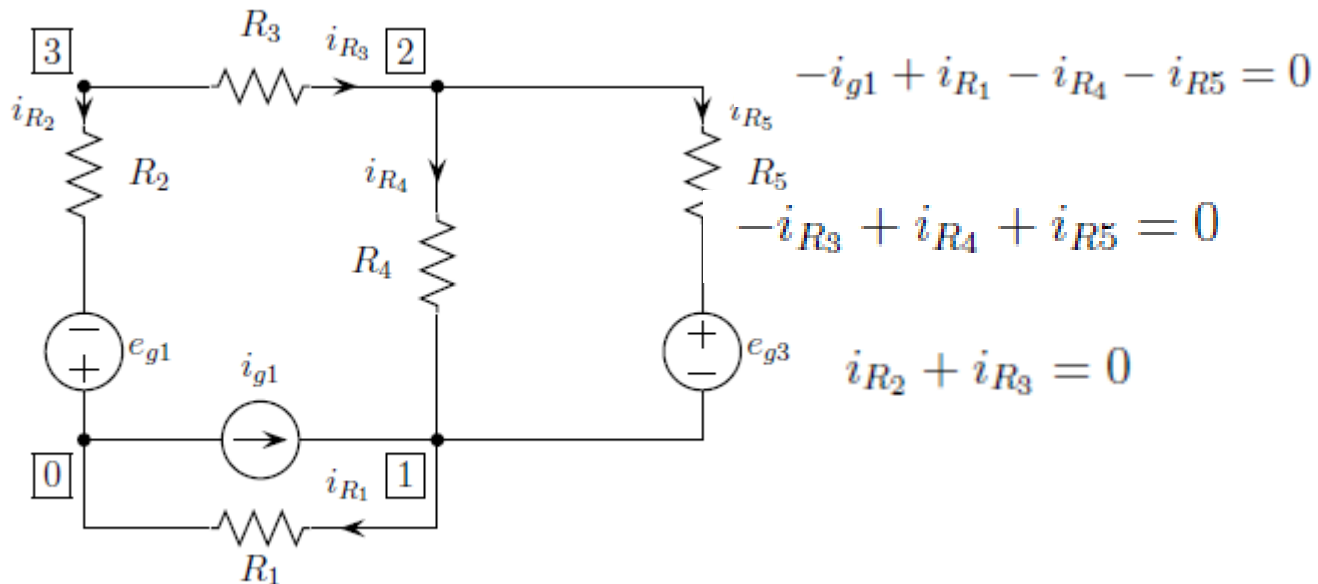
Calcolare le correnti partendo dai potenziali nei nodi
Permette di ridurre il numero delle incognite al numero di nodi

ANALISI NODALE



1. Consideriamo positive le tensioni tra il nodo a numerazione più alta e quello a numerazione più bassa
2. Tutti i lati saranno considerati con la convezione degli utilizzatori
3. Consideremo positive le correnti uscenti da ogni nodo
3. I lati con generatori reali di tensione verranno trasformati in generatori reali di corrente

ANALISI NODALE



$$-i_{g1} + i_{R1} - i_{R4} - i_{R5} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-i_{R3} + i_{R4} + i_{R5} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$i_{R2} + i_{R3} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$i_{R1} = \frac{u_1}{R_1}$$

$$i_{R2} = \frac{u_3 + e_{g1}}{R_2}$$

$$i_{R4} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4}$$

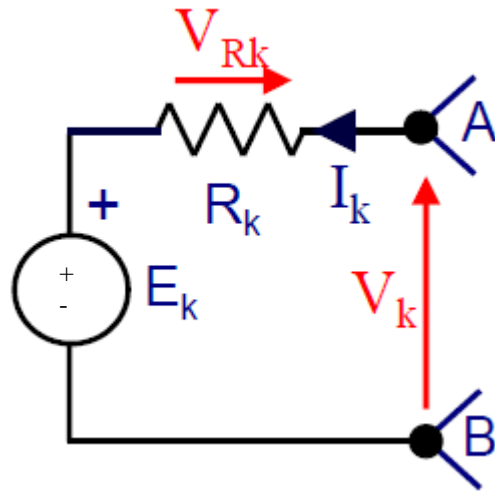
$$i_{R5} = \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

$$i_{R3} = \frac{u_3 - u_2}{R_3}$$

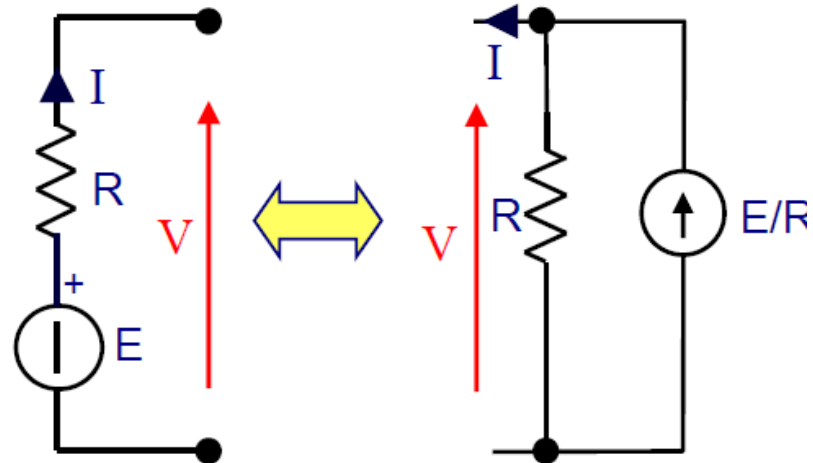
Correnti nei lati con solo resistori

Correnti nei lati con generatori reali di tensione

ANALISI NODALE



$$I_k = \frac{V_k - E_k}{R_k} = \frac{u_A - u_B - E_k}{R_k}$$

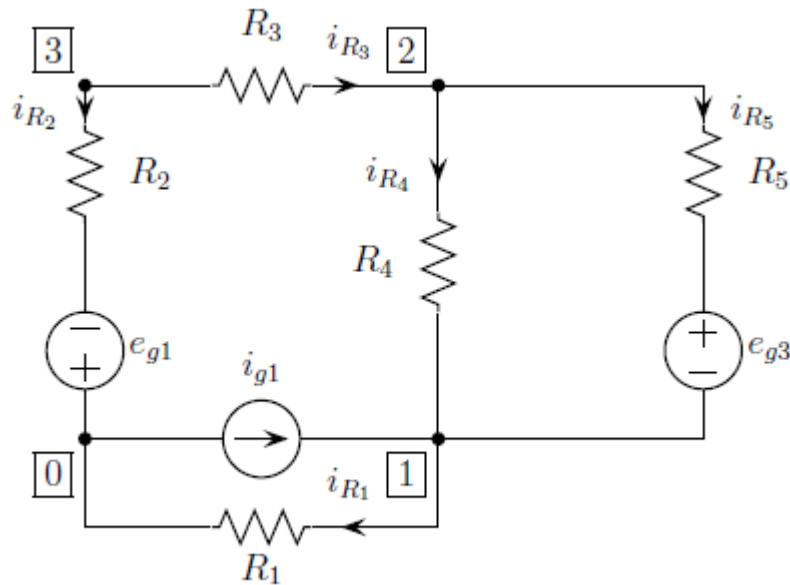


ANALISI NODALE

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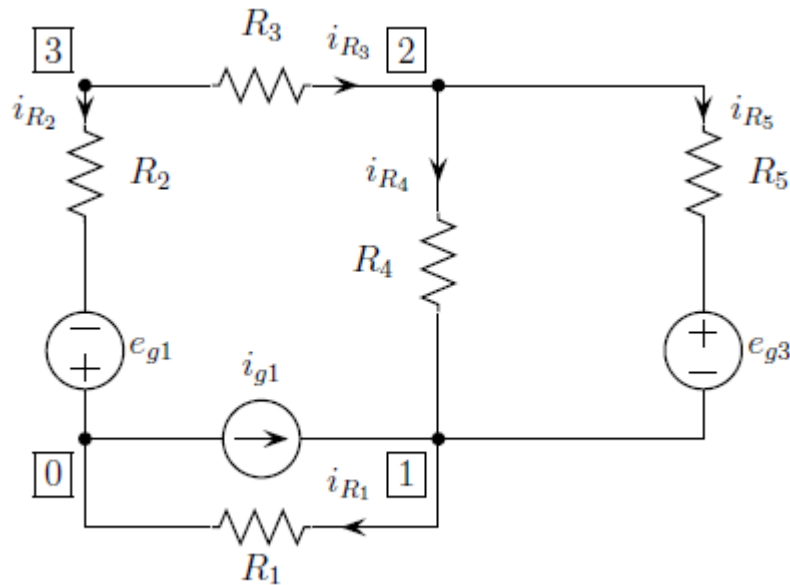


$$-i_{g1} + \frac{u_1}{R_1} - \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4} - \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5} = 0$$

$$-\frac{u_3 - u_2}{R_3} + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4} + \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5} = 0$$

$$\frac{u_3 + e_{g1}}{R_2} + \frac{u_3 - u_2}{R_3} = 0$$

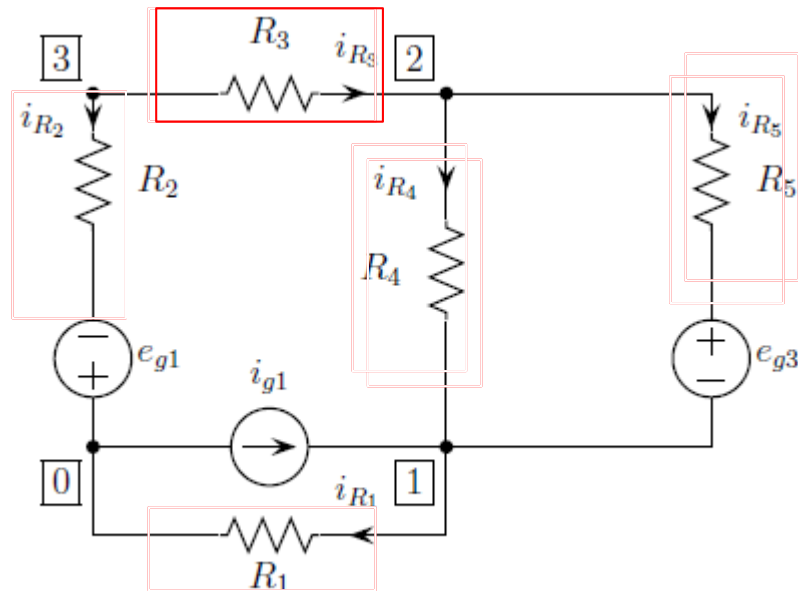
ANALISI NODALE



$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_1 - \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 &= i_{g1} - \frac{e_{g3}}{R_5} \\ -\left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 - \frac{u_3}{R_3} &= \frac{e_{g3}}{R_5} \\ -\frac{u_2}{R_3} + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right)u_3 &= -\frac{e_{g1}}{R_2} \end{aligned}$$



ANALISI NODALE



$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_4 + G_5 & -(G_4 + G_5) & 0 \\ -(G_4 + G_5) & G_3 + G_4 + G_5 & -G_3 \\ 0 & -G_3 & G_2 + G_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} i_{g1} - G_5 e_{g3} \\ G_5 e_{g3} \\ -G_2 e_{g1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

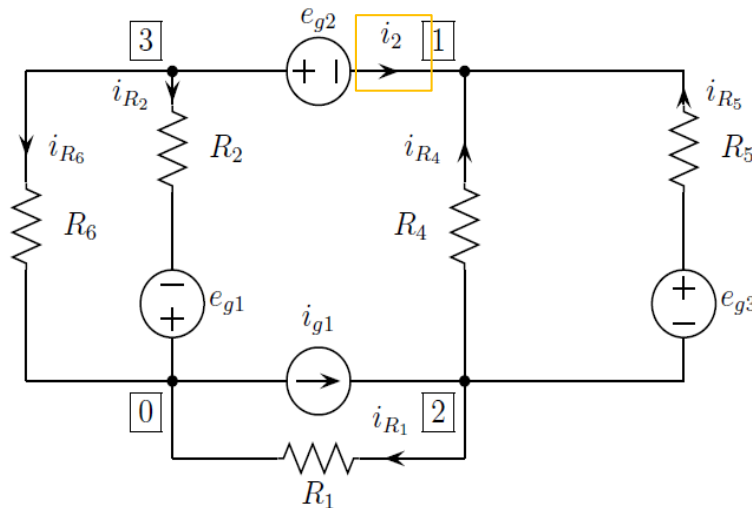
ANALISI NODALE MODIFICATA

CASO GENERATORI IDEALI DI TENSIONE

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



Prof. G. Gruosso



$$-i_2 - i_{R4} - i_{R5} = 0$$

$$-i_{g1} + i_{R1} + i_{R4} + i_{R5} = 0$$

$$i_{R2} + i_2 + i_{R6} = 0$$

$$i_{R1} = \frac{u_2}{R_1}$$

$$i_{R2} = \frac{u_3 + e_{g1}}{R_2}$$

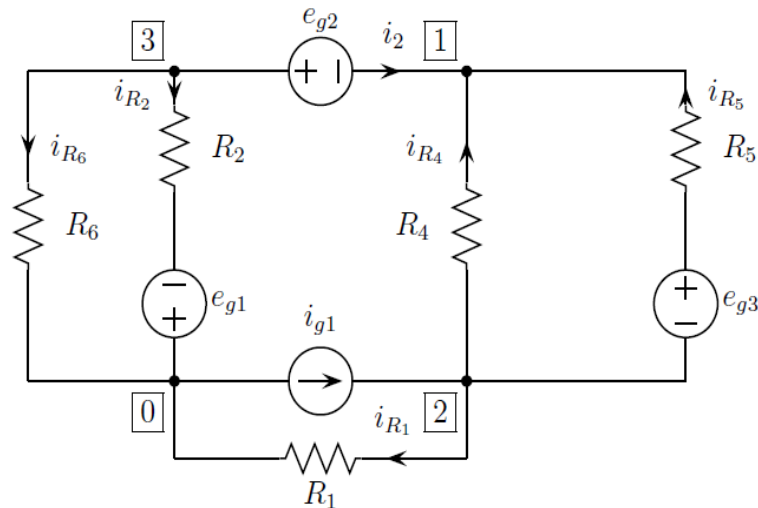
$$i_{R4} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4}$$

$$i_{R5} = \frac{u_2 - u_1 + e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

$$i_{R6} = \frac{u_3}{R_6}$$

ANALISI NODALE MODIFICATA

CASO GENERATORI IDEALI DI TENSIONE



$$-i_2 - \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4} - \frac{u_2 - u_1 + e_{g3}}{R_5} = 0$$

$$-i_{g1} + \frac{u_2}{R_1} + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4} + \frac{u_2 - u_1 + e_{g3}}{R_5} = 0$$

$$\frac{u_3 + e_{g1}}{R_2} + i_2 + \frac{u_3}{R_6} = 0$$

$$u_3 - u_1 = e_{g2}$$



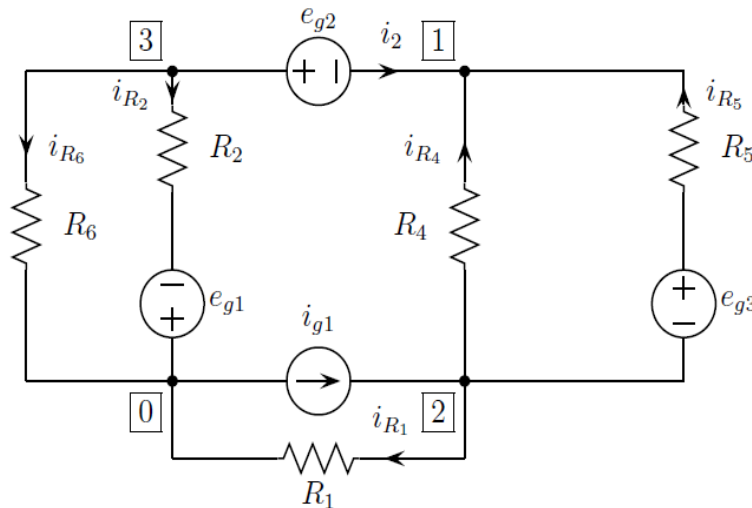
ANALISI NODALE MODIFICATA

CASO GENERATORI IDEALI DI TENSIONE

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



Prof. G. Gruosso



$$\left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_1 - \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 - i_2 = \frac{e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 = i_{g1} - \frac{e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_6}\right)u_3 + i_2 = -\frac{e_{g1}}{R_2}$$

$$-u_2 + u_3 = e_{g2}$$

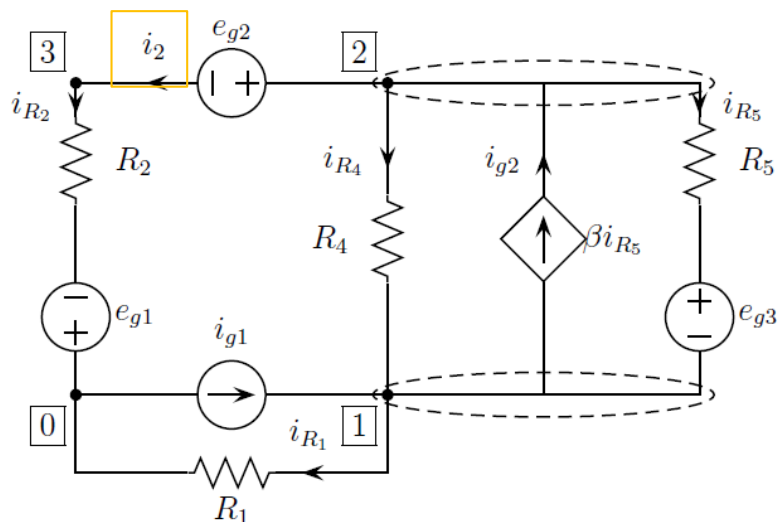
$$\begin{bmatrix} (G_4 + G_5) & -(G_4 + G_5) & 0 & -1 \\ -(G_4 + G_5) & (G_1 + G_4 + G_5) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (G_2 + G_6) & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_5 e_{g3} \\ i_{g1} - G_5 e_{g3} \\ -G_2 e_{g1} \\ e_{g2} \end{bmatrix}$$

ANALISI NODALE MODIFICATA CASO GENERATORI CONTROLLATI

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$$-i_{g1} + i_{R1} - i_{R4} + i_{g2} - i_{R5} = 0$$

$$\boxed{-i_2} + i_{R4} - i_{g2} + i_{R5} = 0$$

$$i_{R2} + i_2 = 0$$

$$i_{R1} = \frac{u_1}{R_1}$$

$$i_{R4} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4}$$

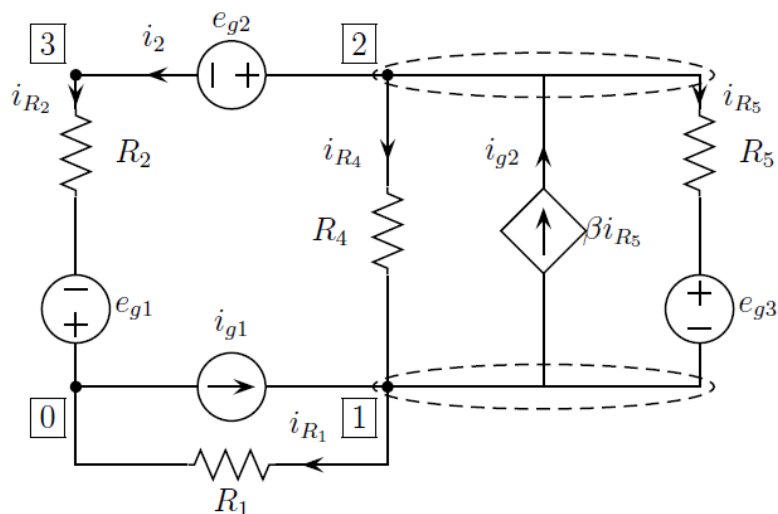
$$i_{R5} = \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

$$i_{R2} = \frac{u_3 + e_{g1}}{R_2}$$

$$i_{g2} = \beta i_{R5}$$

ANALISI NODALE MODIFICATA

CASO GENERATORI CONTROLLATI



$$-i_{g1} + \frac{u_1}{R_1} - \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4} + \beta i_{R5} - \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5} = 0$$

$$-i_2 + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_4} - \beta i_{R5} + \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5} = 0$$

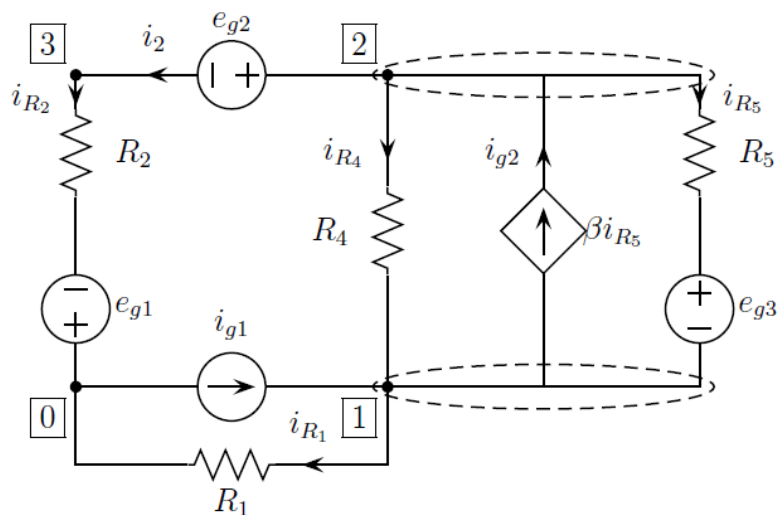
$$\frac{u_3 + e_{g1}}{R_2} + i_2 = 0$$

$$u_3 - u_2 = -e_{g2}$$

$$i_{R5} = \frac{u_2 - u_1 - e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

ANALISI NODALE MODIFICATA

CASO GENERATORI CONTROLLATI



$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_1 - \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 + \beta i_{R_5} = i_{g1} - \frac{e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

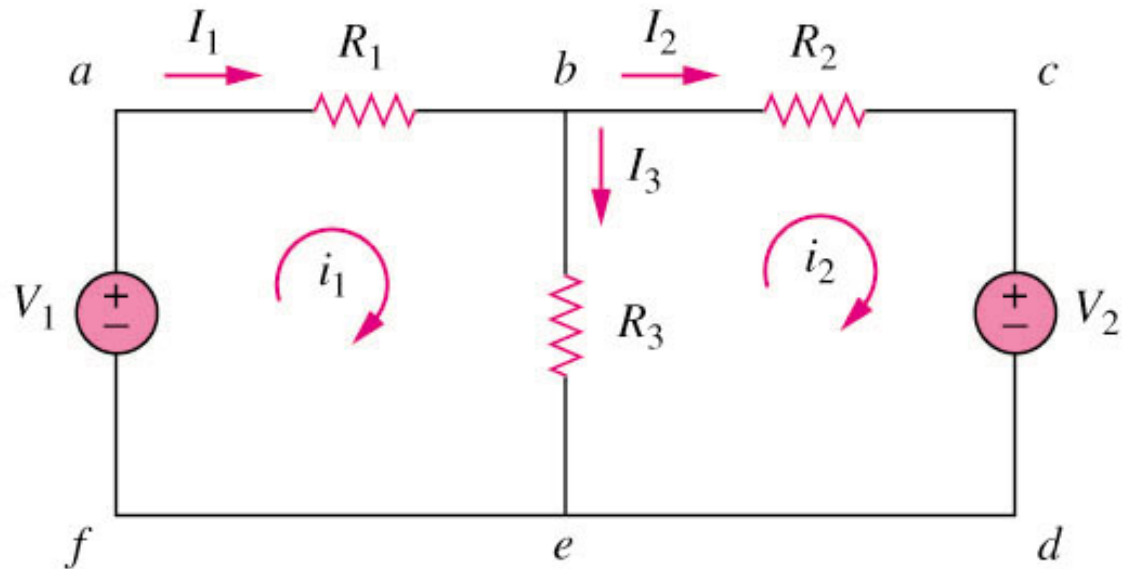
$$-\left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 - i_2 - \beta i_{R_5} = \frac{e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

$$\frac{u_3}{R_2} + i_2 = -\frac{e_{g1}}{R_2}$$

$$-u_2 + u_3 = -e_{g2}$$

$$\frac{u_1}{R_5} - \frac{u_2}{R_5} + i_{R_5} = \frac{-e_{g3}}{R_5}$$

ANALISI ALLE MAGLIE

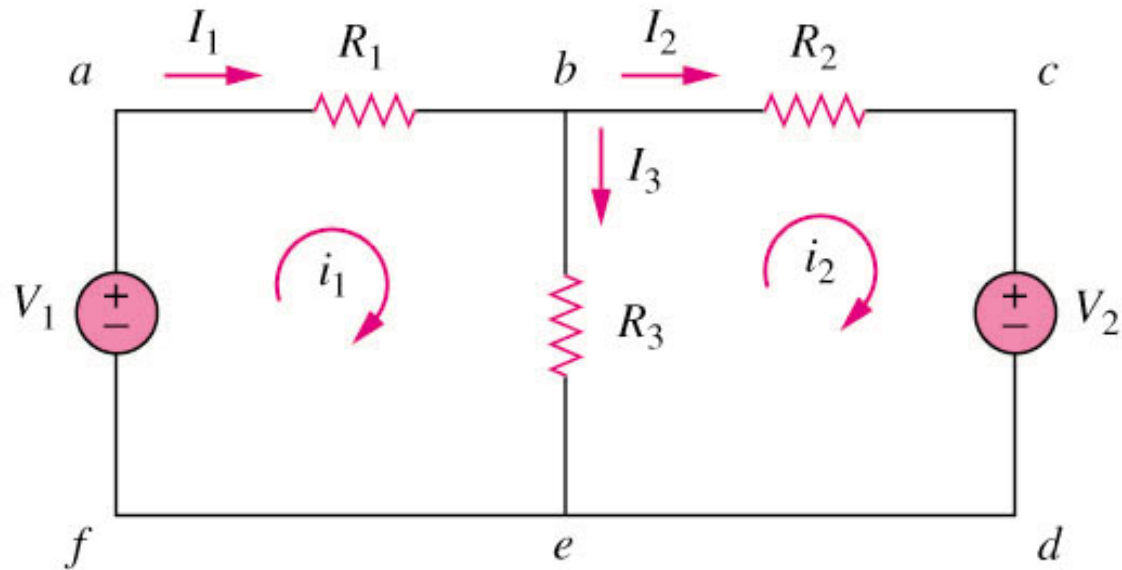


i_1 e i_2 sono le correnti di maglia (immaginarie, non esistono in realtà)

I_1 , I_2 e I_3 sono le correnti di lato (reali)

$$I_1 = i_1; \quad I_2 = i_2; \quad I_3 = i_1 - i_2$$

ANALISI ALLE MAGLIE

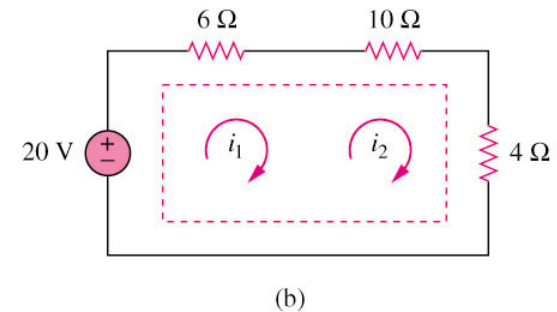
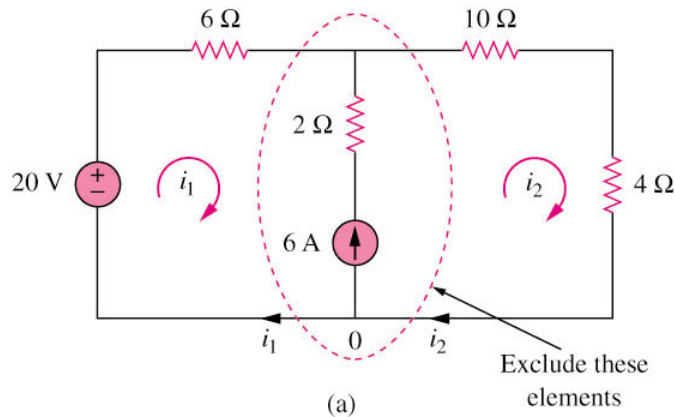


$$V_1 - R_1 i_1 - R_3 (i_1 - i_2) = 0$$
$$-V_2 - R_2 i_2 + R_3 (i_1 - i_2) = 0$$

ANALISI ALLE MAGLIE MODIFICATA

Generatori ideali di corrente

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



$$20 - 6i_1 - 10i_2 - 4i_2 = 0$$

$$i_2 - i_1 = 6$$

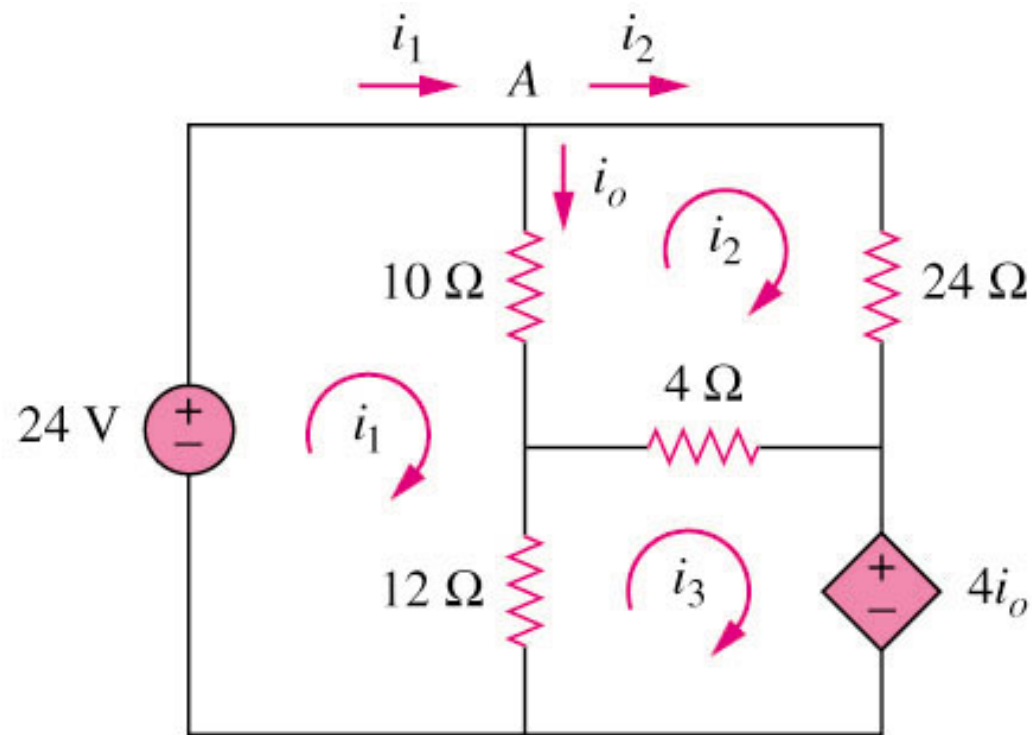
ANALISI ALLE MAGLIE MODIFICATA

Generatori controllati

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$$i_1 - i_2 = i_o$$