



Elettrotecnica

Parte 7: Circuiti dinamici in transitorio

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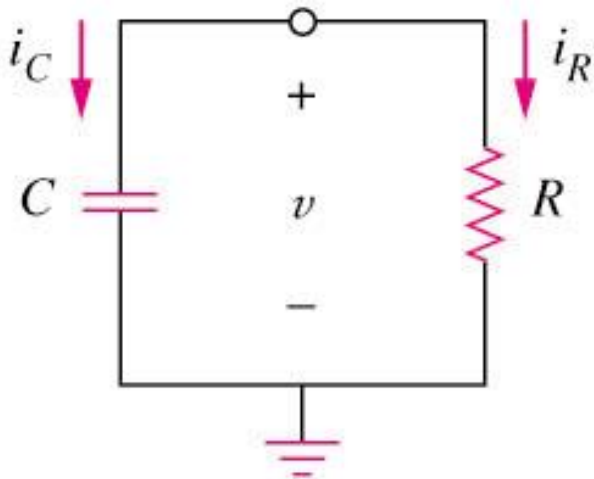
- **Circuiti del primo ordine**
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Circuiti del primo ordine con componenti dinamici: Risposta Libera



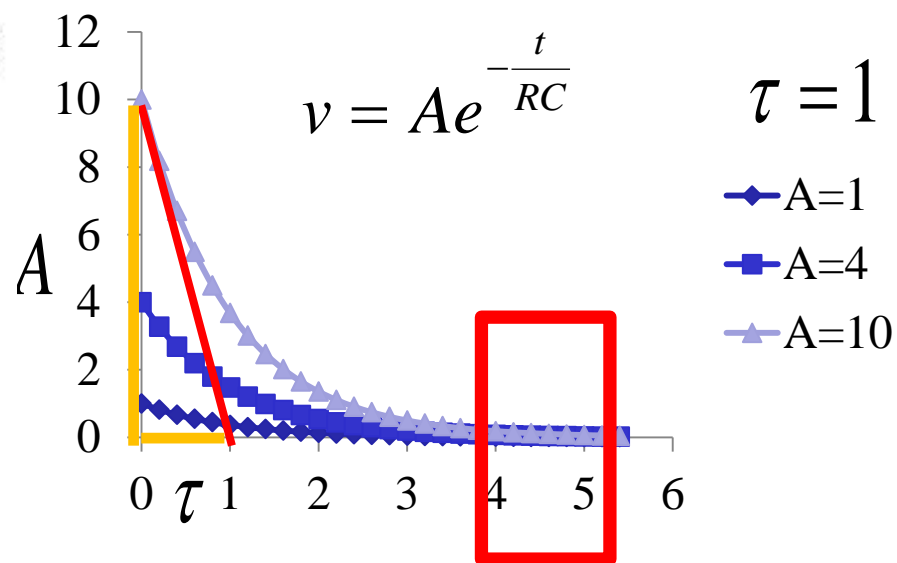
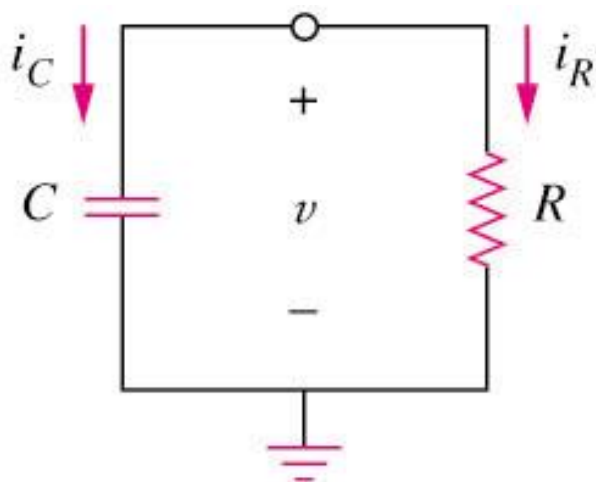
$$i_R + i_C = 0 \rightarrow \frac{v}{R} + C \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0 \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = -kx \quad x = Ae^{-\frac{t}{k}}$$

Equazione omogenea associata

$$v = Ae^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad \tau = RC$$

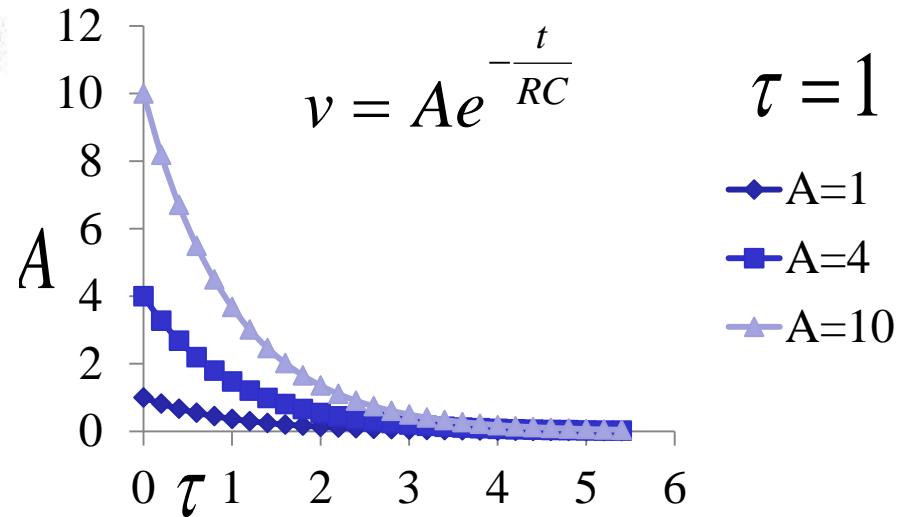
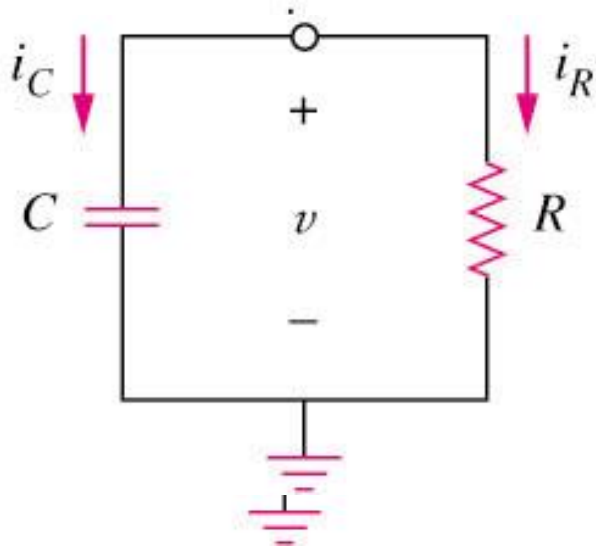
Circuiti del primo ordine con componenti dinamici



A = costante di integrazione si trova sfruttando la continuità della tensione ai capi del condensatore

$$v(t = 0_-) = v(t = 0_+)$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: evoluzione libera



$$v(t = 0_-) = V_o \qquad v(t = 0_+) = A$$

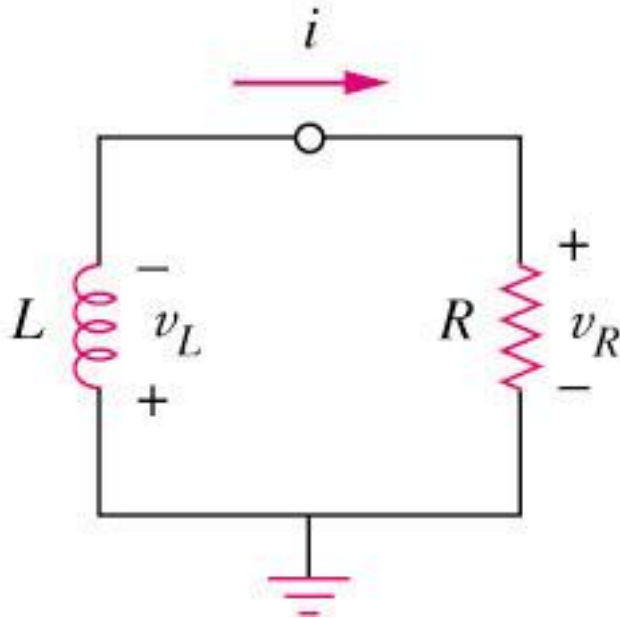
$$V_o = A$$

Circuiti del primo ordine con componenti dinamici: Riposta Libera

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$$v_L + v_R = 0$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + iR = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{di}{i} = -\frac{R}{L} dt \Rightarrow i(t) = I_0 e^{-Rt/L}$$

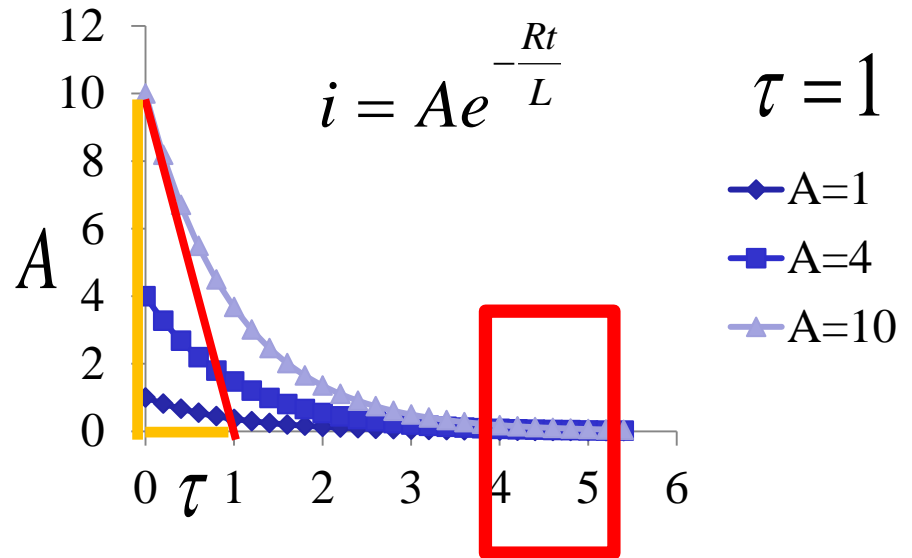
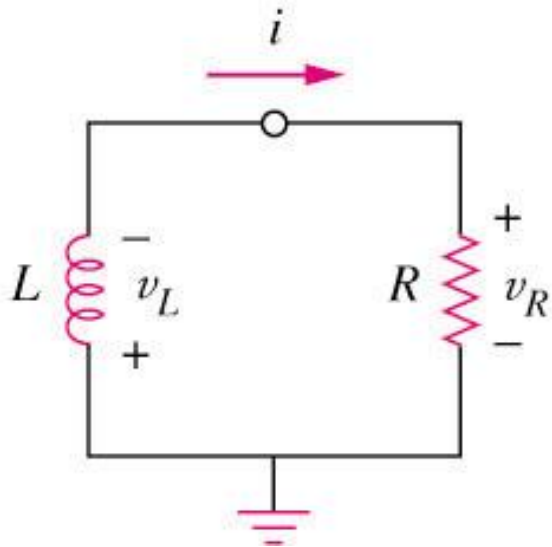
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

Circuiti del primo ordine con componenti dinamici

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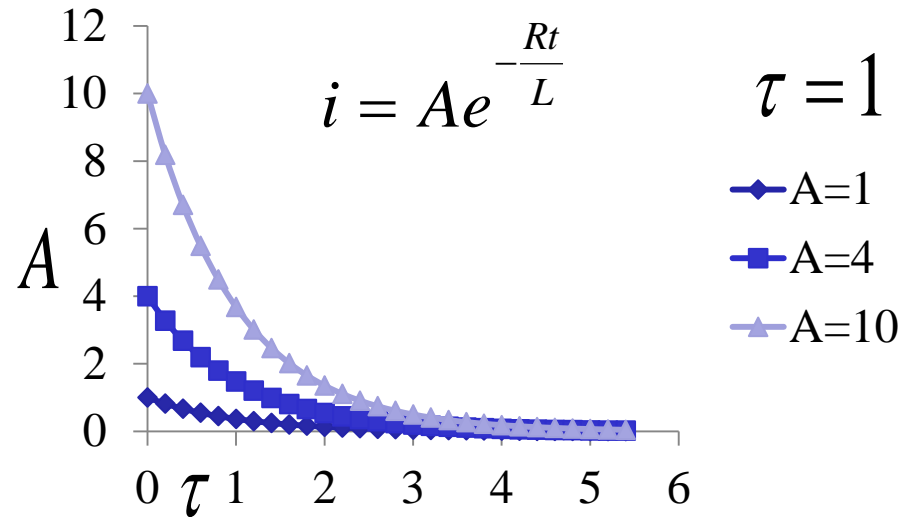
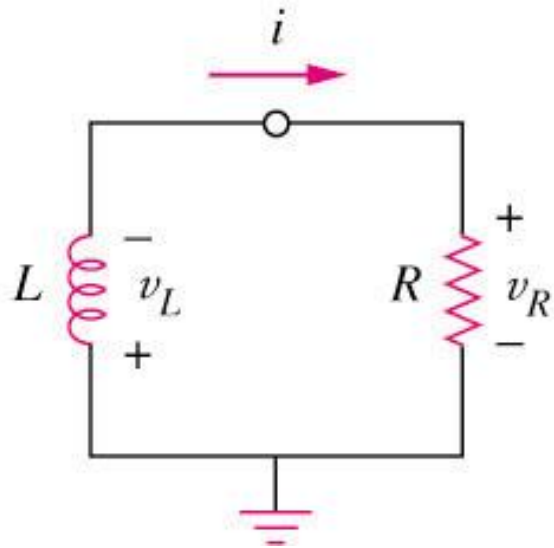
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A = costante di integrazione si trova sfruttando la continuità della corrente nell'induttore

$$i(t = 0_-) = i(t = 0_+)$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: evoluzione libera



$$i(t = 0_-) = I_o$$

$$i(t = 0_+) = A$$

$$I_0 = A$$

Confronto fra le soluzioni libere dei circuiti del primo ordine

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Circuito RL

$$i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

dove

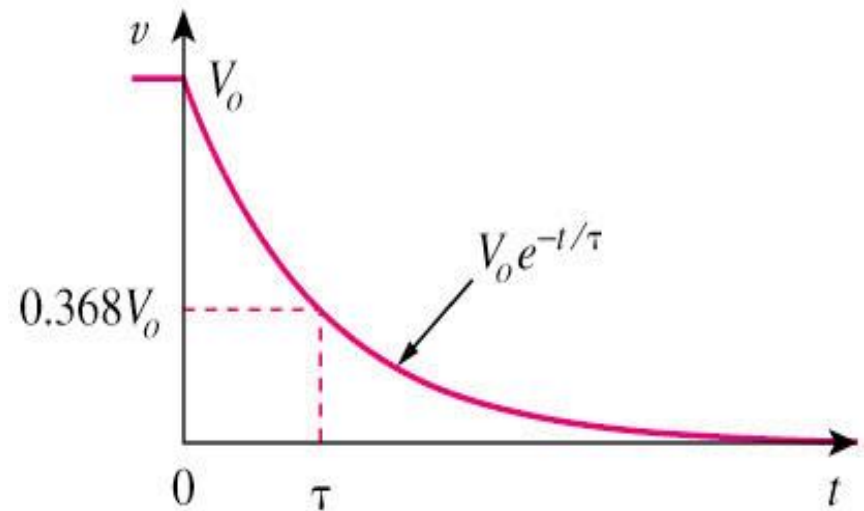
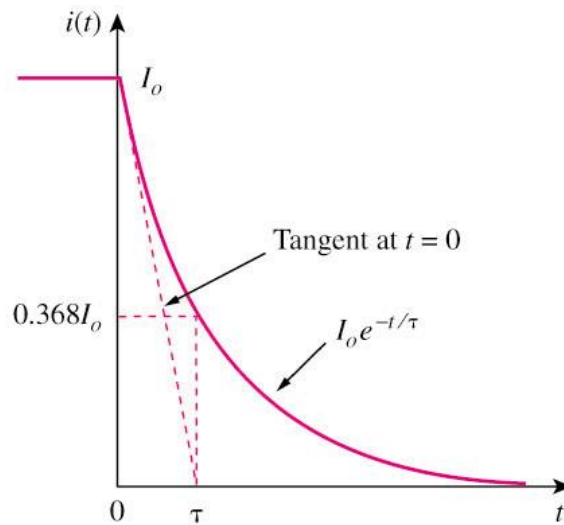
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

Circuito RC

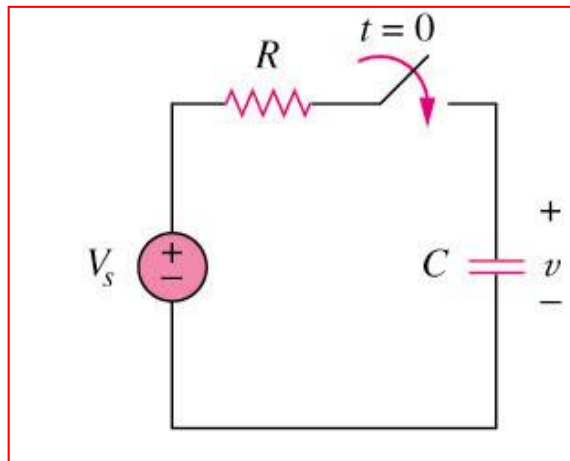
$$v(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

dove

$$\tau = RC$$



Circuiti del primo ordine: Evoluzione forzata

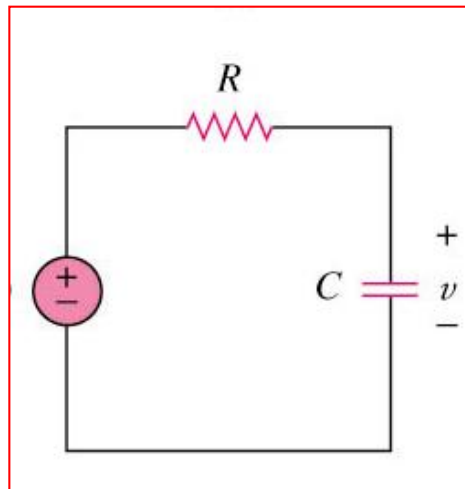


Condizione iniziale

$$v(0^-) = v(0^+) = V_0$$

Supponiamola per ora nota

$$Ri + v = V_s$$



$$RC \frac{dv}{dt} + v = V_s$$

$$v = v_o + v_p$$

$$RC \frac{dv_o}{dt} + v_o = 0$$

$$v_o(t) = A e^{-t/\tau} \quad \text{dove} \quad \tau = RC$$

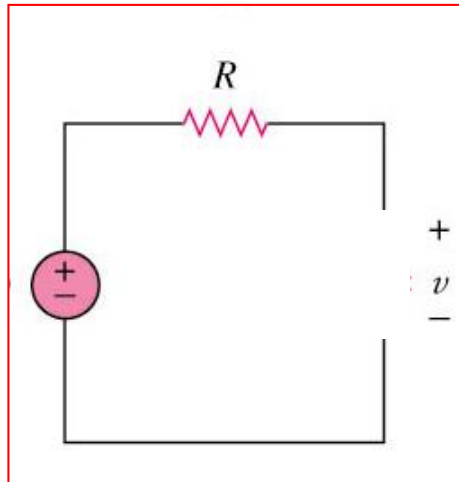
Omogenea Associata

Circuiti del primo ordine: Evoluzione forzata

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Soluzione particolare

Ricordando che il condensatore è
Un circuito aperto in corrente continua

$$v_p = V_s$$

$$v = v_o + v_p = Ae^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + V_s$$

Come trovare A?

$$v(0_-) = v(0_+)$$

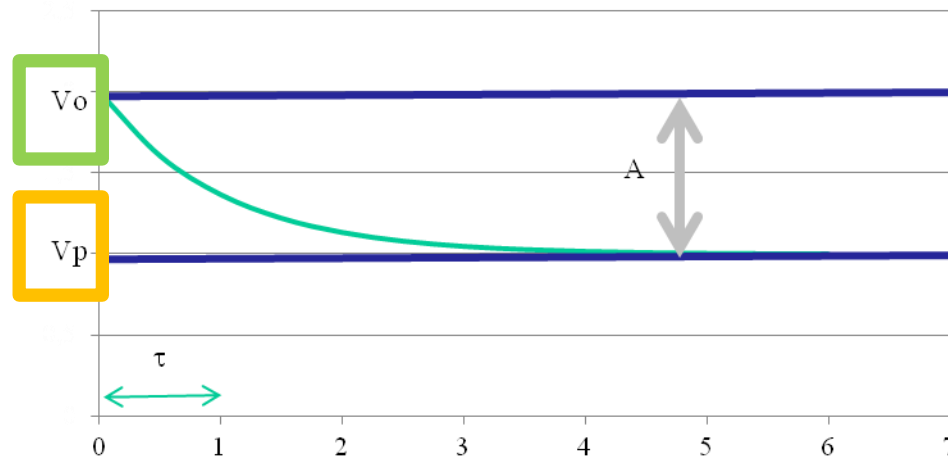
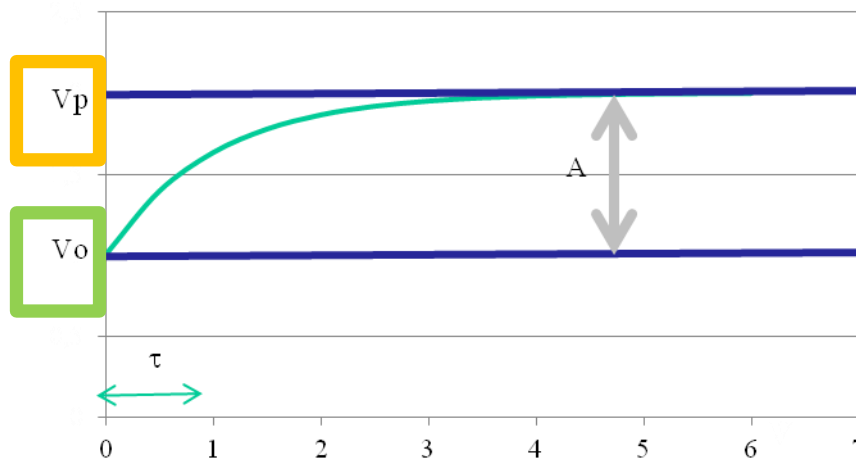
$$V_0 = Ae^{-\frac{0_+}{RC}} + V_p$$

$$A = V_0 - V_p$$

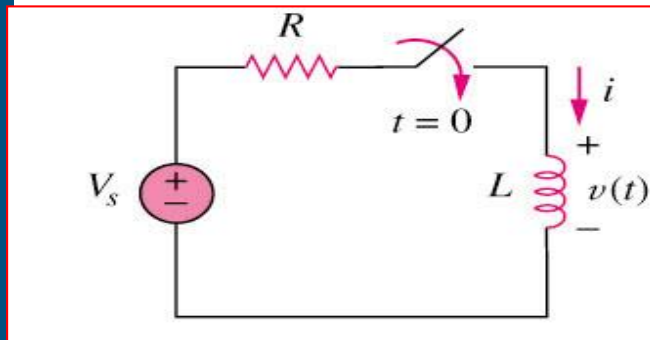
Circuiti del primo ordine: Evoluzione forzata

$$v(t) = v_p + [v(0-) - v_p] e^{-t/\tau}$$

v



Circuiti del primo ordine: Evoluzione forzata

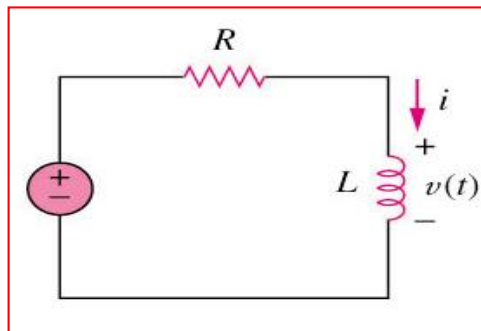


Condizione iniziale

$$i(0^-) = i(0^+) = I_0$$

Supponiamola per ora nota

$$Ri + v = V_s$$



$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = V_s$$

$$i = i_o + i_p$$

$$L \frac{di_o}{dt} + i_o = 0$$

$$i_o(t) = A e^{-t/\tau}$$

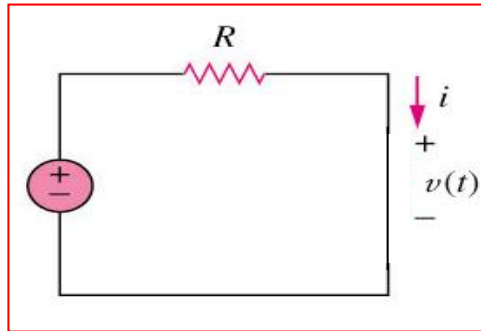
dove

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

Omogenea Associata

Circuiti del primo ordine: Evoluzione forzata

Soluzione particolare



Ricordando che l'induttore è un cortocircuito in corrente continua

$$i_p = \frac{V_s}{R}$$

$$i = i_o + i_p = Ae^{-\frac{tR}{L}} + \frac{V_s}{R}$$

Come trovare A?

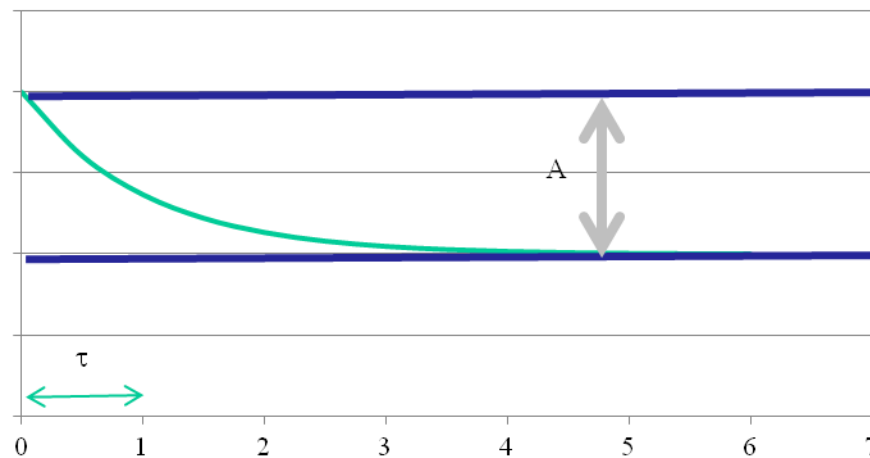
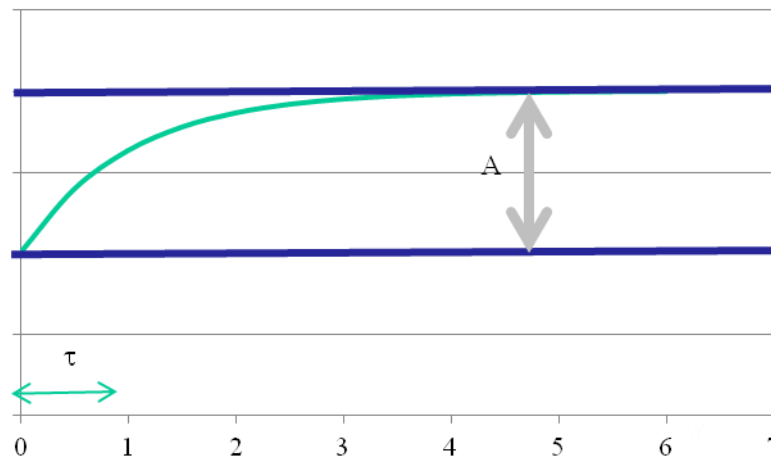
$$i(0_-) = i(0_+)$$

$$I_0 = Ae^{-\frac{0_+}{L}} + I_p$$

$$A = I_0 - I_p$$

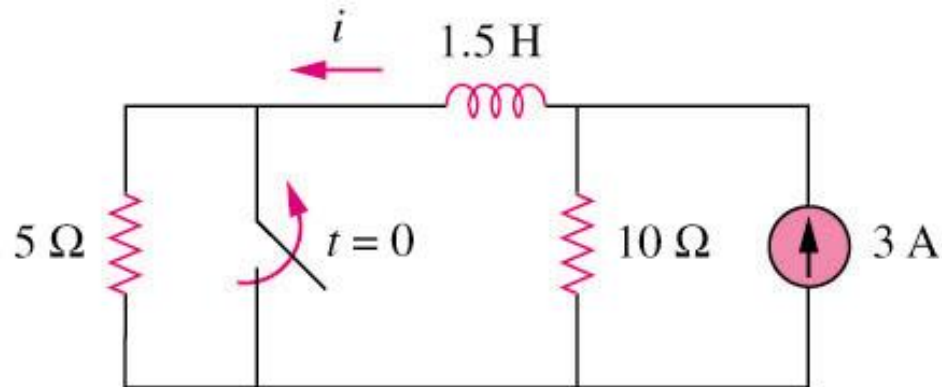
Circuiti del primo ordine: Evoluzione forzata

$$i(t) = i_p + [i(0-) - i_p] e^{-t/\tau}$$



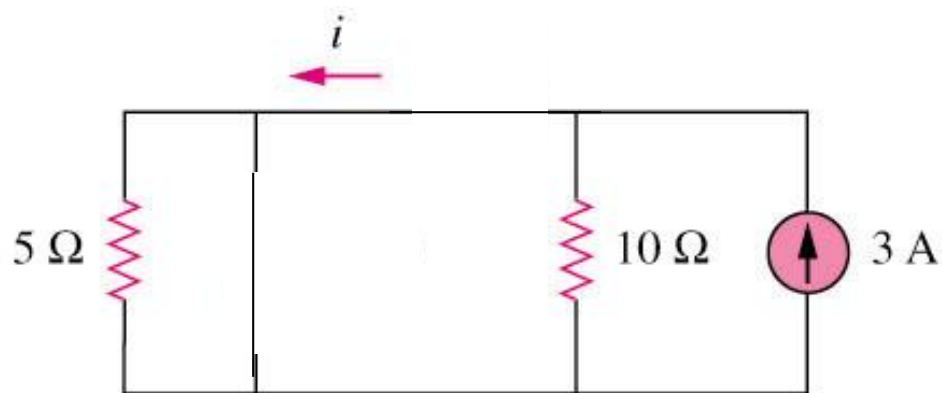
Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio

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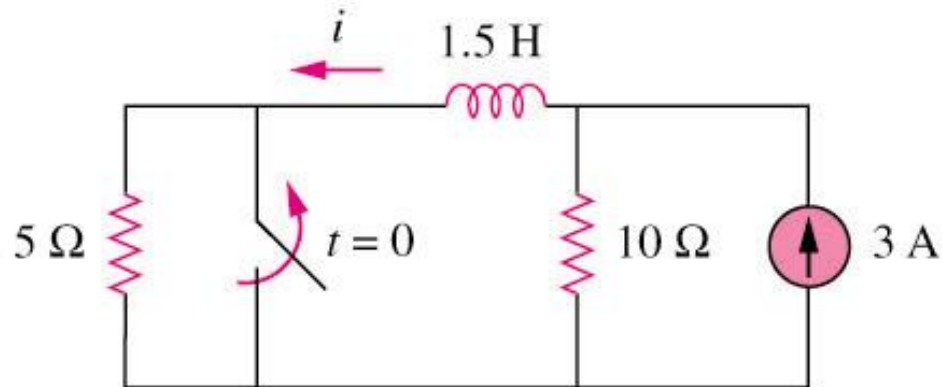
$t < 0$

$$i(0_-) = 3\text{ A}$$

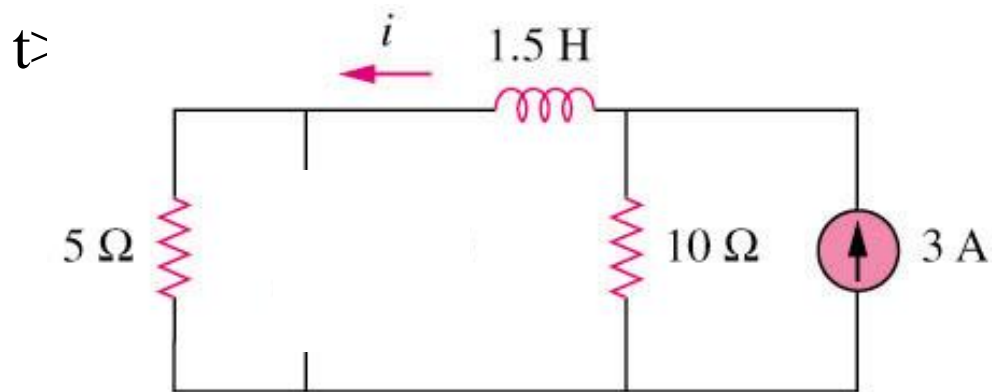


Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio

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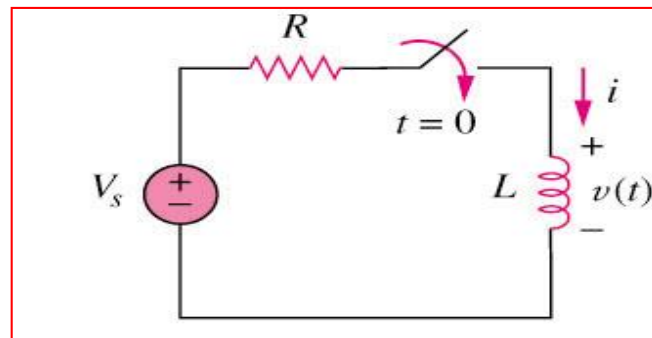
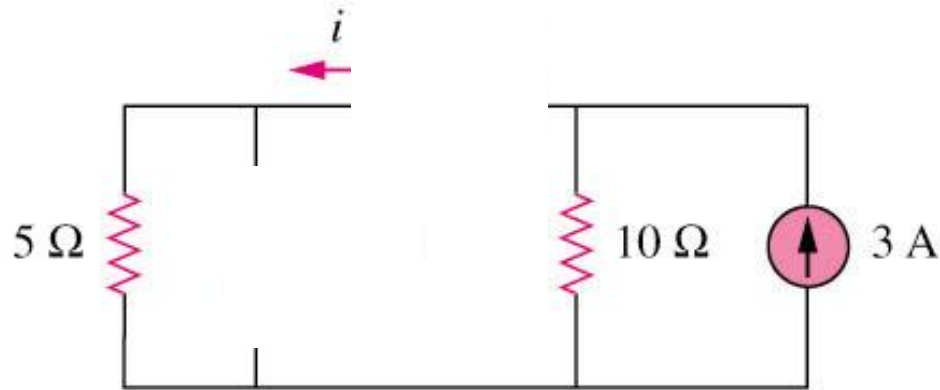


Devo ricondurre al circuito con una sola maglia
Uso Thevenin



Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio

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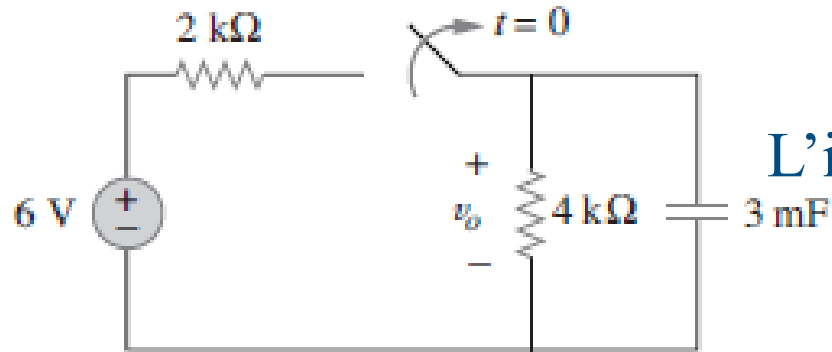


$$V_s = 30V$$

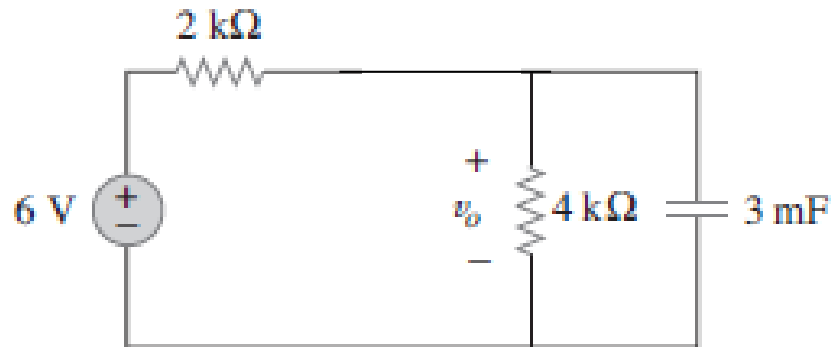
$$R = 15\Omega$$

$$i(t) = i_p + [i(0-) - i_p] e^{-t/\tau}$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio



L'interruttore si Apre per $t=0$

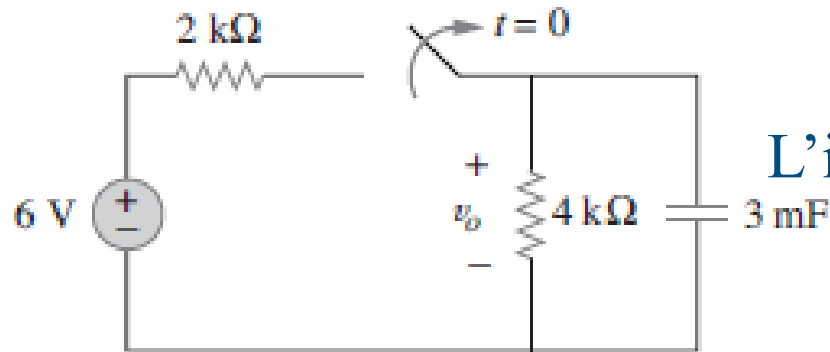


$t < 0$

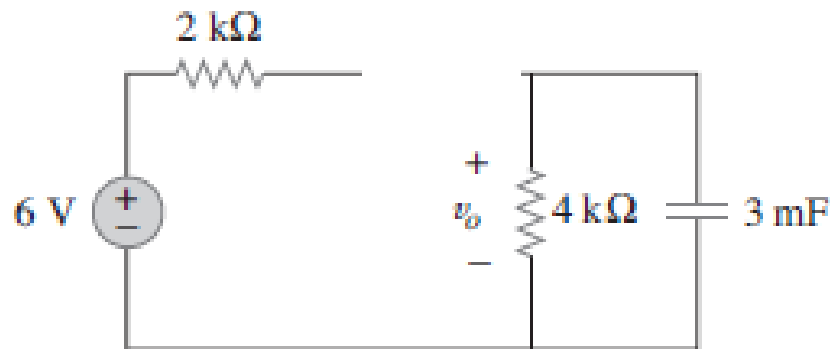
$$v_c(0-) = v_o = \frac{4}{4+2} 6 = 4\text{ V}$$

$$i_c(0-) = 0$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio



L'interruttore si Apre per $t=0$



$t > 0$

$$v_c = Ae^{-\frac{t}{4000 \cdot 0,003}} + v_p$$

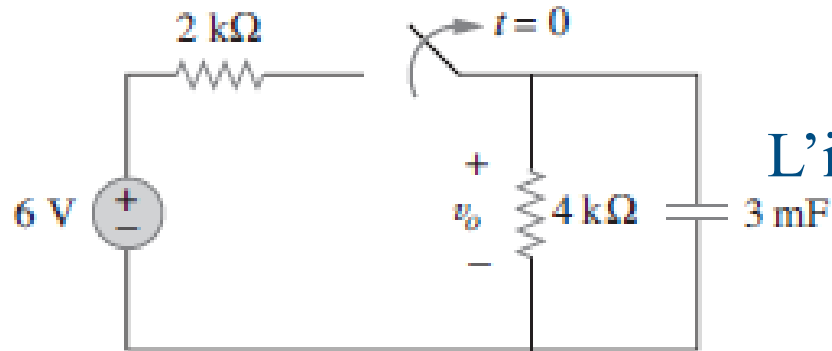
$$v_p = 0$$

$$A = v_c(0-) - v_p = 4$$

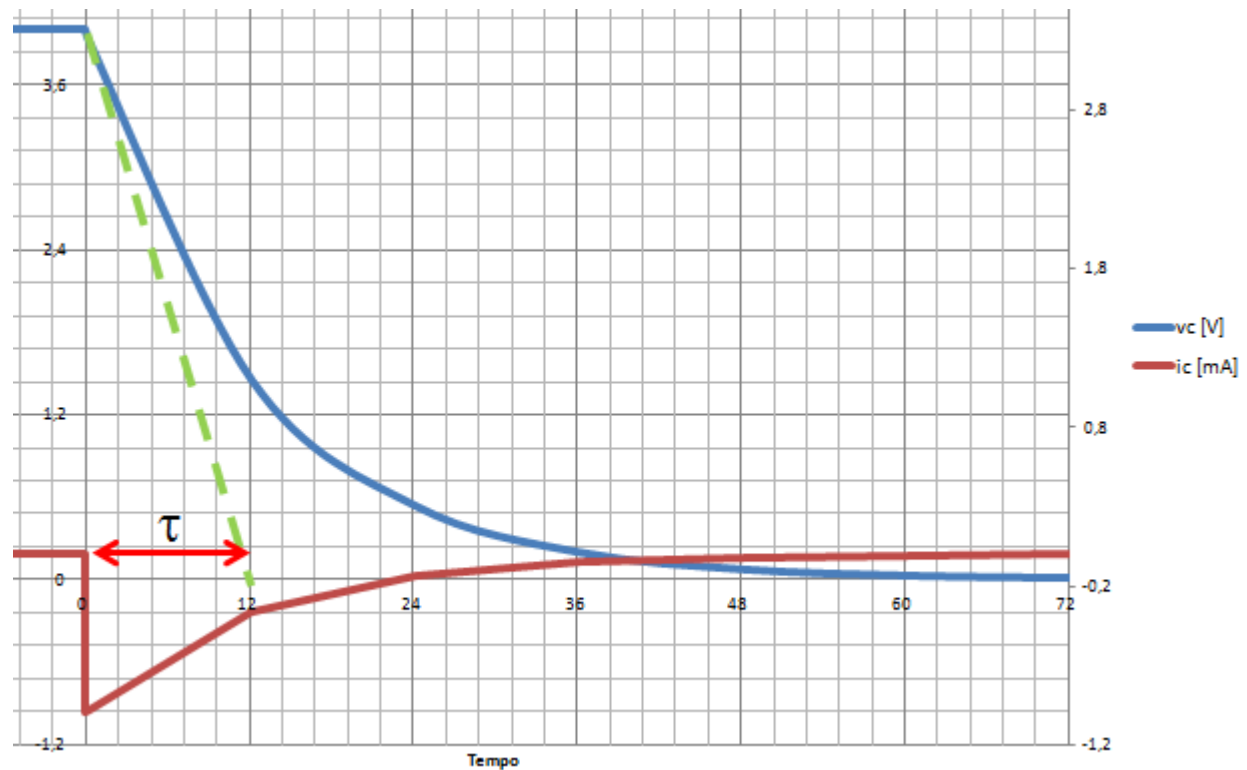
$$v_c = 4e^{-\frac{t}{12}}$$

$$i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt} = -\frac{4}{12} 0,003 e^{-\frac{t}{12}} \text{ A} = e^{-\frac{t}{12}} \text{ mA}$$

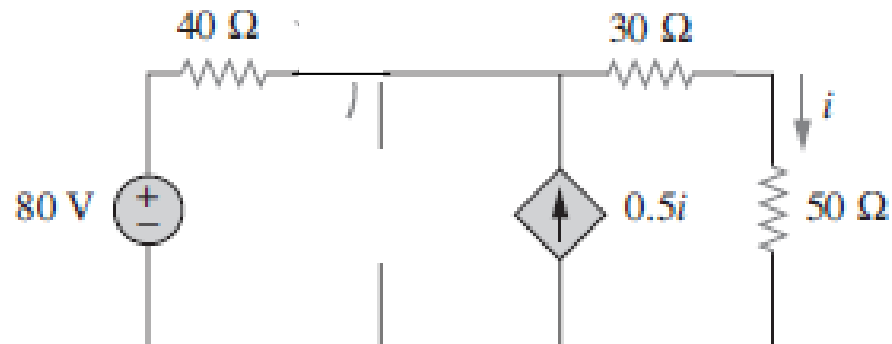
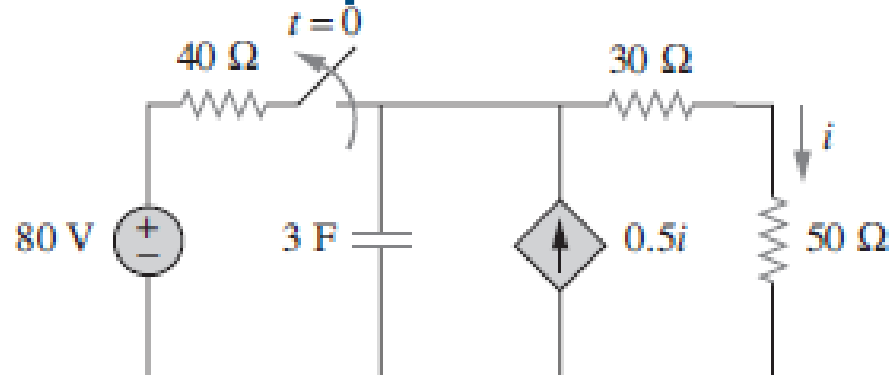
Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio



L'interruttore si Apre per $t=0$



Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio



$t < 0$

$$v_c(0-) = \frac{\frac{80}{40} + 0,5i}{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{80}} = 64V$$

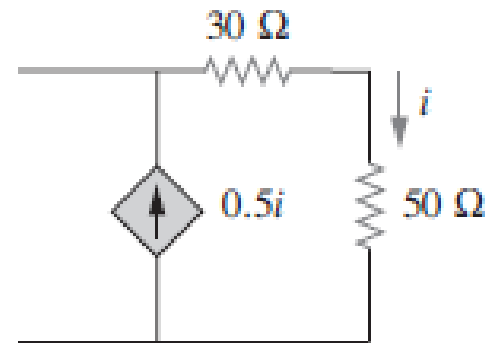
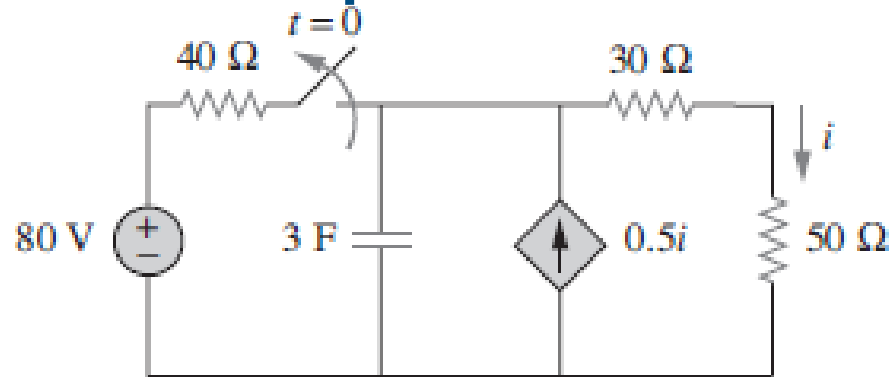
$$i = \frac{v_c(0-)}{80}$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio

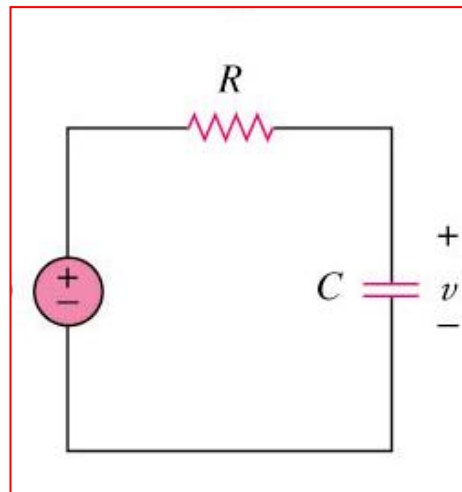
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$t > 0$



$$V_{th} = 0;$$

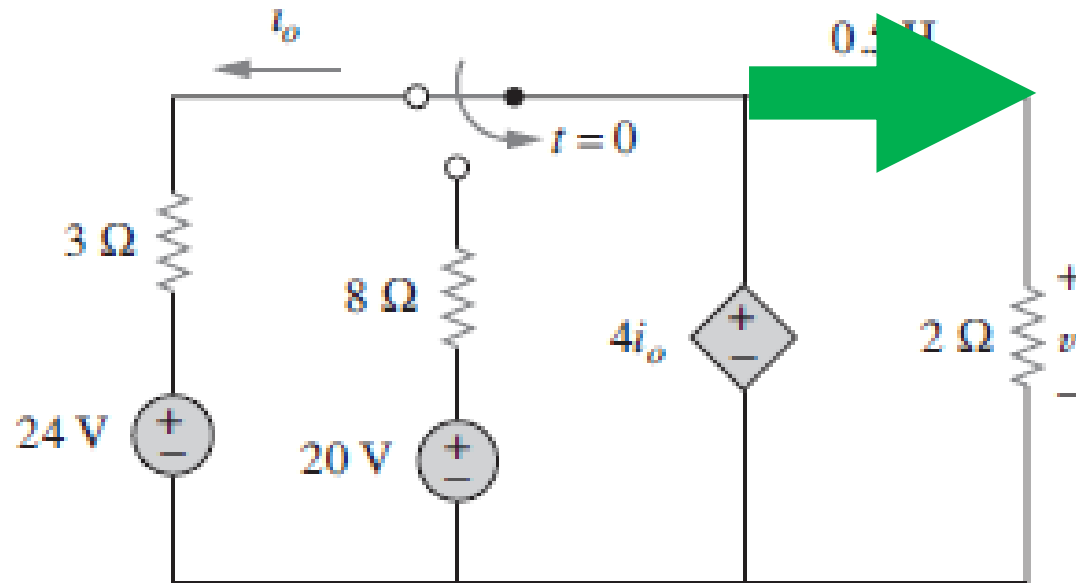
$$R = 53,34\Omega$$

$t > 0$

$$v_c = 64e^{-\frac{t}{53,34 \cdot 3}} + v_p$$

$$v_p = 0$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio



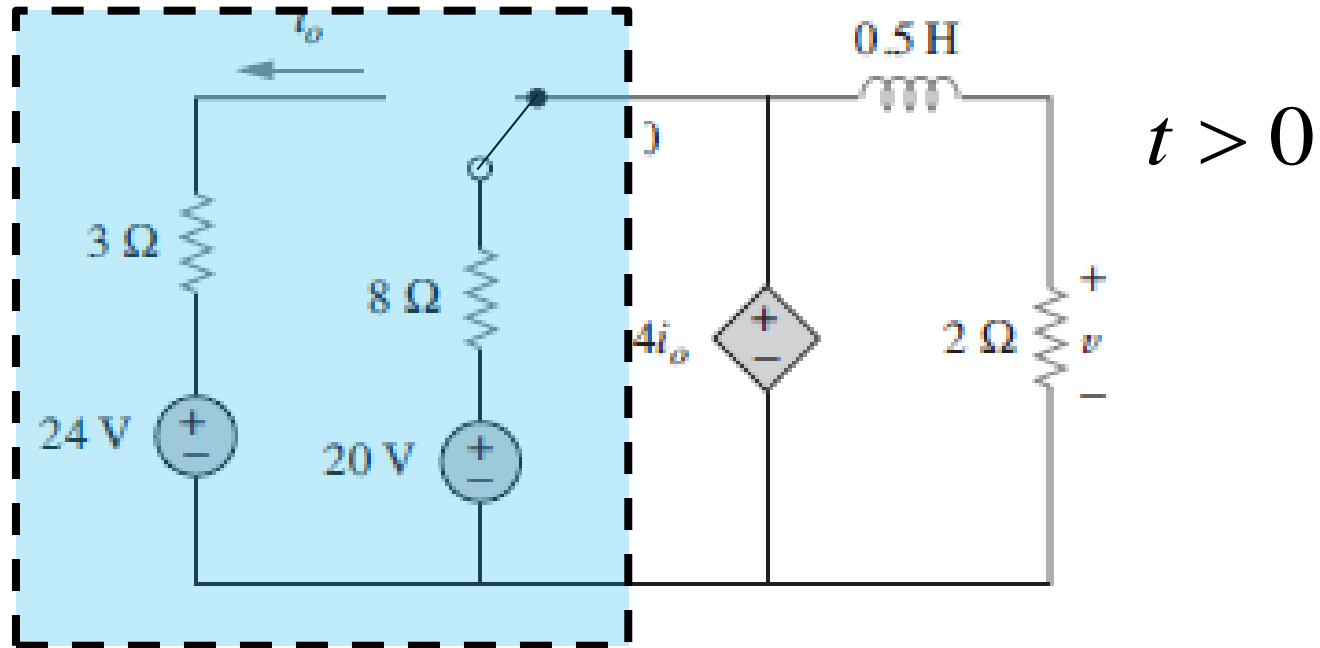
$t < 0$

$$i_L(0-) = \frac{v}{2}$$

$$v_L(0-) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} v = 4i_o = 96V \\ i_o = \frac{v - 24}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_L(0-) = 48A$$

Circuiti del primo ordine: Esempio



$$i_o = 0$$

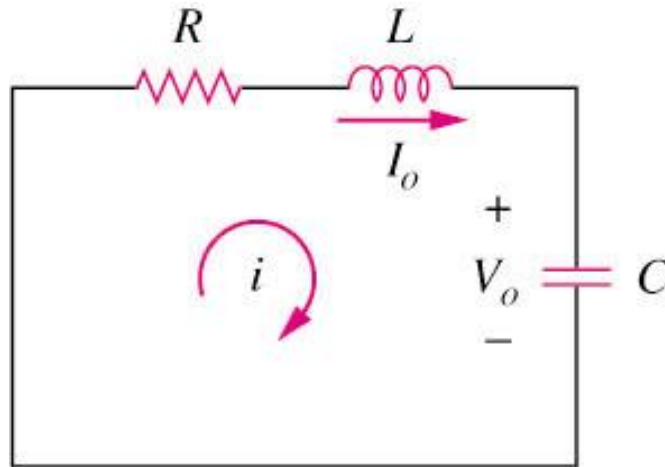
$$\tau = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0,25s$$

$$i_p = 0$$

$$i_L = 48e^{-\frac{t}{0,25}}$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = -96e^{-\frac{t}{0,25}}$$

Circuiti del secondo ordine



$$\left. \begin{matrix} V_o \\ I_o \end{matrix} \right\} \text{note}$$

$$v_R + v_L + v_c = 0$$

$$v_c = -v_R - v_L$$

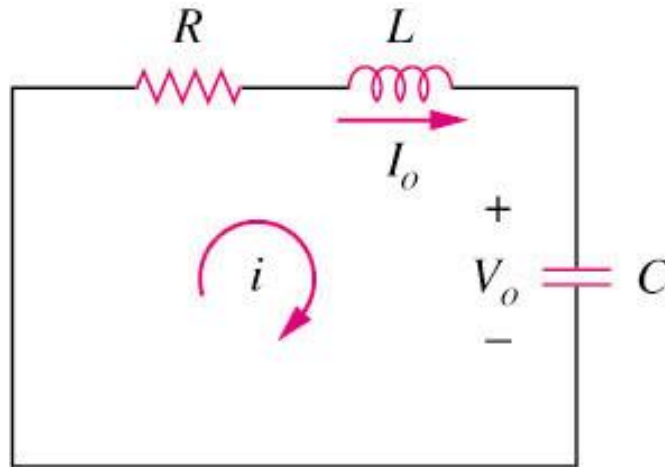
$$v_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$i = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

**Equazione del
secondo ordine**

$$\frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{LC} = 0$$

Circuiti del secondo ordine



$$\frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 2\alpha \frac{di}{dt} + \omega_0^2 i = 0 \quad \text{dove} \quad \alpha = \frac{R}{2L} \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_0^2 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Polinomio} \\ \text{caratteristico} \end{array}$$

$$i(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

Circuiti del secondo ordine

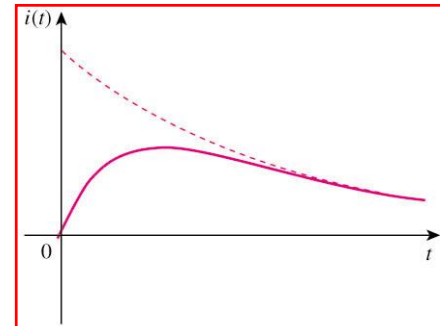
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$$\frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 2\alpha \frac{di}{dt} + \omega_0^2 i = 0$$

1. se $\alpha > \omega_0$, sovra-smorzato

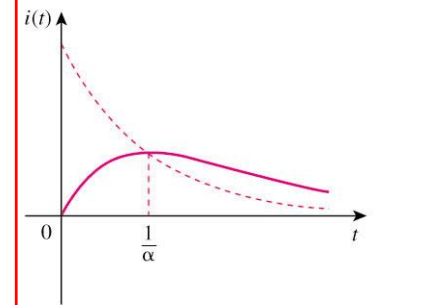
$$i(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t} \quad \text{dove} \quad s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$



(a)

2. Se $\alpha = \omega_0$, smorzamento critico

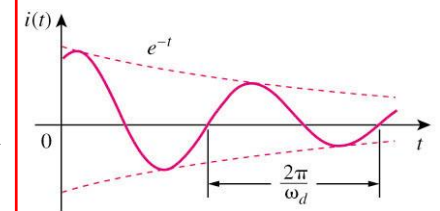
$$i(t) = (A_2 + A_1 t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad \text{dove} \quad s_{1,2} = -\alpha$$



(b)

3. If $\alpha < \omega_0$ sotto smorzato

$$i(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (B_1 \cos \omega_d t + B_2 \sin \omega_d t) \quad \text{dove} \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$



(c)

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