

# □ COMANDO IN TENSIONE (RAPPRESENTAZIONE TIPO NORTON)

⑧

FORMA ESPlicita

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = g_1(v_1, v_2) \\ i_2 = g_2(v_1, v_2) \end{cases}$$

ovvero (caso lineare)

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = g_{11}v_1 + g_{12}v_2 + i_{N1} \\ i_2 = g_{21}v_1 + g_{22}v_2 + i_{N2} \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i_{N1} \\ i_{N2} \end{bmatrix}$$

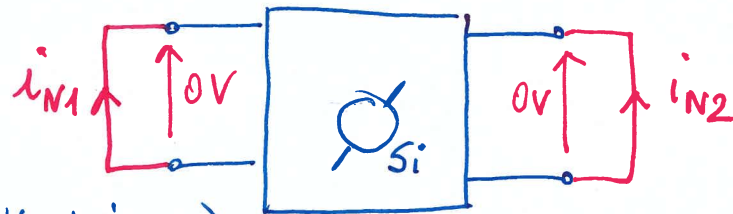
$$\underline{i} = \underline{G} \underline{v} + \underline{i}_N$$

$\underline{i}_N$  vettore sorgenti  
 $\underline{G}$  matrice delle  
CONDUTTANZE DI  
CORTOCIRCUITO

• SIGNIFICATO DI  $\underline{i}_N$

8615

Con porte chiuse in cortocircuito  $\underline{v} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{i} = \underline{i}_N$



$i_{N1}, i_{N2}$  correnti di cortocircuito

(N.B. se non ci sono  $S_i$  risulterà  $\underline{i}_N = 0$ )

• SIGNIFICATO DI  $\underline{G}$ : (conduttanze "di cortocircuito")

Spegniamo le sorgenti interne  $S_i$   $\rightarrow \underline{i} = \underline{G} \underline{v}$   
indipendenti

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

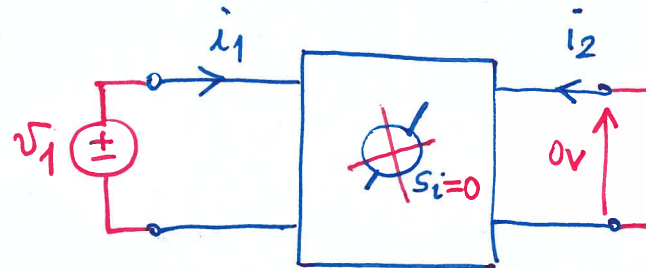
I) comando  $v_1$  acceso,  $v_2$  spento (porta 2 cortocircuitata)

$$g_{11} = \frac{i_1}{v_1} \Big|_{v_2=0}$$

conduttanza di ingresso alla porta 1

$$g_{21} = \frac{i_2}{v_1} \Big|_{v_2=0}$$

conduttanza di trasferimento da porta 1 a porta 2



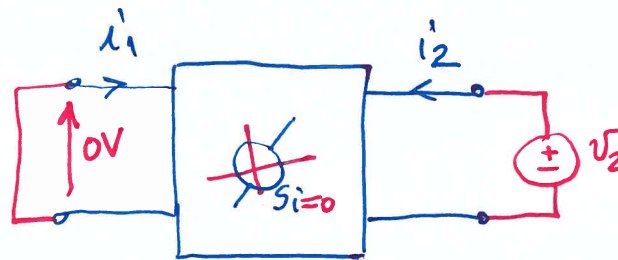
II) comando  $v_2$  acceso,  $v_1$  spento (porta 1 cortocircuitata)

$$g_{12} = \frac{i_1}{v_2} \Big|_{v_1=0}$$

conduttanza di trasf. da porta 2 a porta 1

$$g_{22} = \frac{i_2}{v_2} \Big|_{v_1=0}$$

conduttanza di ingresso alla porta 2



## □ RELAZIONE FRA RAPPRESENTAZIONE THEVENIN E NORTON:

9

Thevenin:  $\underline{V} = \underline{\tilde{R}} \underline{i} + \underline{V}_T$  comando in corrente

Se  $\text{Det}(\underline{\tilde{R}}) \neq 0 \quad \exists \underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1}$  allora:

$$\underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{V} = \underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{\tilde{R}} \underline{i} + \underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{V}_T \quad (\underline{\tilde{R}} \underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} = \underline{1} \text{ matrice unit\`a})$$

da cui ricavo

$$\underline{i} = \underbrace{\underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{V}}_{\underline{\tilde{G}}} - \underbrace{\underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{V}_T}_{\underline{i}_N}$$

comando in tensione!  
ovvero Norton

$$\underline{\tilde{G}} = \underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1}$$

$$\underline{i}_N = -\underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{V}_T$$

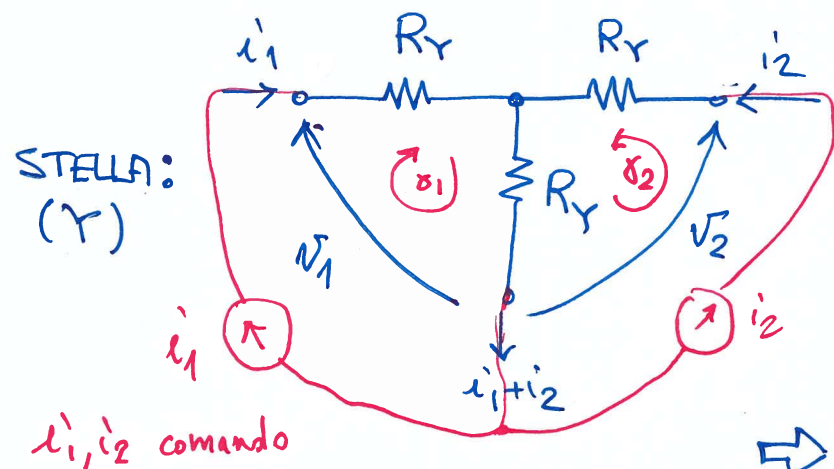
RELAZIONI (MATRICIALI) DI PASSAGGIO FRA  
LE RAPPRESENTAZIONI

Nota: Se  $\text{det}(\underline{\tilde{R}}) = 0$  allora  $\underline{\tilde{R}}$  non \`e invertibile,  $\underline{\tilde{G}}$  non esiste e il doppio-bipolo non \`e comandabile in tensione

Nota 2: Per esercizio lo studente ricavi le formule di passaggio inverse da Norton a Thevenin

# Esempio $\square$ TRIPOLI A STELLA E A TRIANGOLO DI RESISTORI

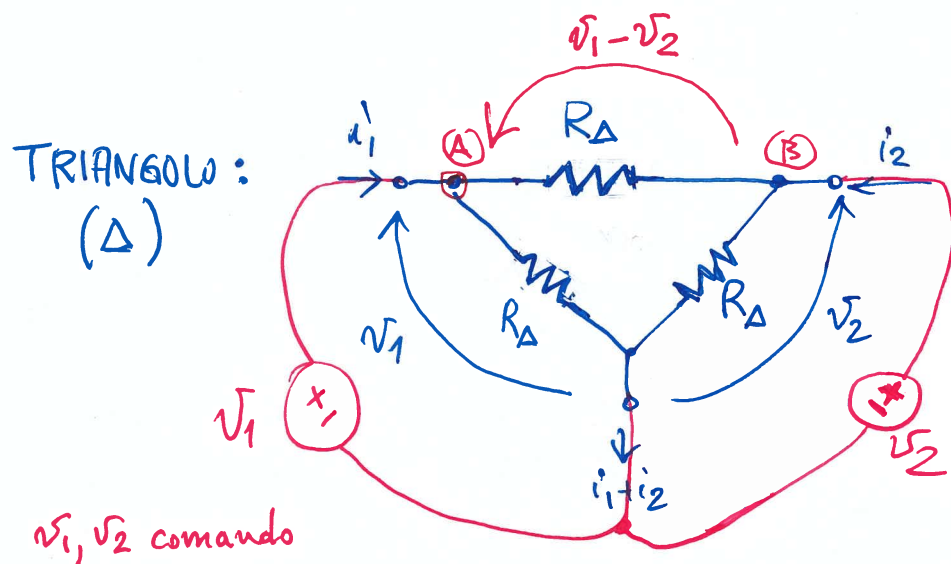
9 bis



Trovare la matrice  $\underline{R}$

KVL  $\delta_1$ :  $v_1 = R_Y i_1 + R_Y (i_1' + i_2')$   
 KVL  $\delta_2$ :  $v_2 = R_Y i_2' + R_Y (i_1' + i_2')$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2R_Y & R_Y \\ R_Y & 2R_Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1' \\ i_2' \end{bmatrix}$$



Trovare la matrice  $\underline{G}$

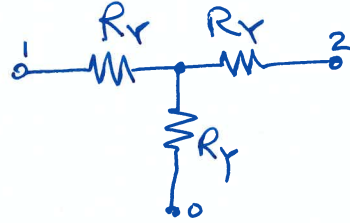
KCL (A):  $i_1' = \frac{v_1}{R_D} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_D}$   
 KCL (B):  $i_2' = \frac{v_2}{R_D} - \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_D}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} i_1' \\ i_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{R_D} & -\frac{1}{R_D} \\ -\frac{1}{R_D} & \frac{2}{R_D} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# □ EQUIVALENZA ESTERNA FRA TRIPLI STELLA-TRIANGOLO DI RESISTORI

9tris

STELLA  
(Y)



$$\underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 2R_Y & R_Y \\ R_Y & 2R_Y \end{bmatrix}$$

IMPONIAMO LA STESSA REL. COSTITUTIVA,  
OVERO STESSA  $\underline{R}$ :

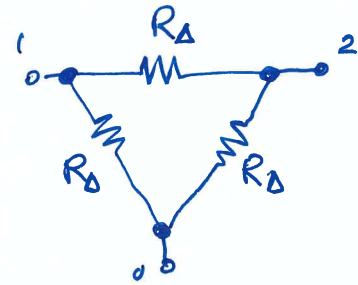
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2R_Y & R_Y \\ R_Y & 2R_Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3}R_\Delta & \frac{1}{3}R_\Delta \\ \frac{1}{3}R_\Delta & \frac{2}{3}R_\Delta \end{bmatrix}$$

È POSSIBILE SE

$$R_Y = \frac{R_\Delta}{3}$$

$$R_\Delta = 3R_Y$$

TRIANGOLO  
( $\Delta$ )



$$\underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{R_\Delta} & -\frac{1}{R_\Delta} \\ -\frac{1}{R_\Delta} & \frac{2}{R_\Delta} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ricavo  $\underline{R} = \underline{G}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\underline{G})} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{R_\Delta} & \frac{1}{R_\Delta} \\ \frac{1}{R_\Delta} & \frac{2}{R_\Delta} \end{bmatrix} =$

$$\underline{R} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{R_\Delta^2} - \frac{1}{R_\Delta^2}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{R_\Delta} & \frac{1}{R_\Delta} \\ \frac{1}{R_\Delta} & \frac{2}{R_\Delta} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{R_\Delta^2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{R_\Delta} & \frac{1}{R_\Delta} \\ \frac{1}{R_\Delta} & \frac{2}{R_\Delta} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3}R_\Delta & \frac{1}{3}R_\Delta \\ \frac{1}{3}R_\Delta & \frac{2}{3}R_\Delta \end{bmatrix}$$

“ TRASFORMAZIONI STELLA-TRIANGOLO ”

Risultato utilissimo nei circuiti con topologia “trifase” che vedremo più avanti...



# □ COMANDO IN FORMA IBRIDA

(10)

## ■ DEL PRIMO TIPO

FORMA ESPlicita 
$$\begin{cases} v_1 = h_1(i_1, v_2) \\ i_2 = h_2(i_1, v_2) \end{cases}$$

ovvero (caso Lineare)

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = h_{11} i_1 + h_{12} v_2 + v_{T1} \\ i_2 = h_{21} i_1 + h_{22} v_2 + i_{N2} \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_{\sim H} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v_{T1} \\ i_{N2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$H$  matrice ibrida  
 $\sim$  del 1° tipo

## ■ DEL SECONDO TIPO

10bis

FORMA ESPLICITA

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = h'_1(v_1, i_2) \\ v_2 = h'_2(v_1, i_2) \end{cases}$$

ovvero (caso Lineare)

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = h'_{11} v_1 + h'_{12} i_2 + i_{N1} \\ v_2 = h'_{21} v_1 + h'_{22} i_2 + v_{T2} \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale

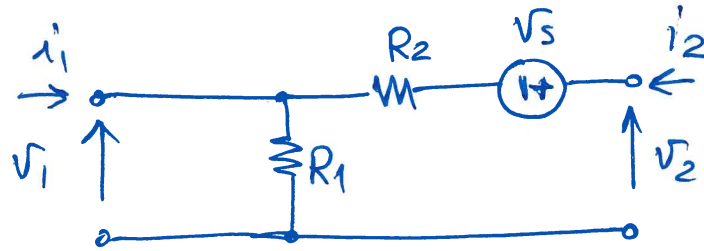
$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} h'_{11} & h'_{12} \\ h'_{21} & h'_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{H}'} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i_{N1} \\ v_{T2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\tilde{H}'$  matrice ibrida  
del 2° tipo

■ È FACILE MOSTRARE CHE  $\tilde{H}' = \tilde{H}^{-1}$

Si può dare un significato ai singoli parametri delle forme ibride nello stesso modo visto per le rappresentazioni thevenin e Norton

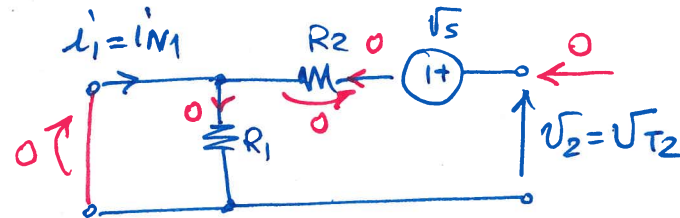
Esempio (2° tipo)



Determinare la rappresentazione  $\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i_{N1} \\ v_{T2} \end{bmatrix}$

- vettore delle sorgenti:

Spengo il comando  $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$



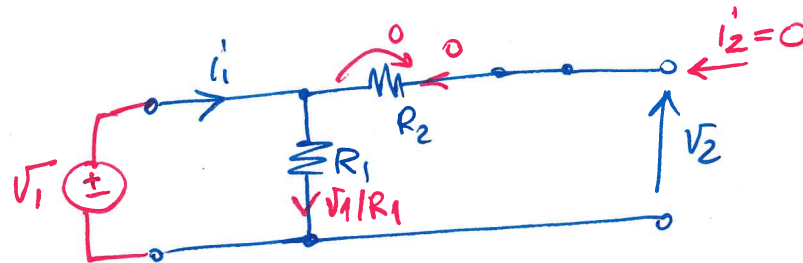
$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{N1} = 0 \\ v_{T2} = v_s \end{bmatrix}$$

- matrice  $H'$ :

Spengo sorgenti interne  $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$I) \quad h'_{11} = \left. \frac{i_1}{v_1} \right|_{i_2=0} = \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$h'_{21} = \left. \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right|_{i_2=0} = 1$$



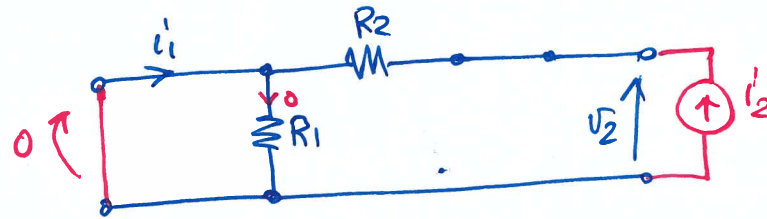
$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{R_1}$$

$$v_2 = v_1$$



$$\text{II)} \quad h_{12}^1 = \frac{i_1}{i_2} \Big|_{v_1=0} = -1$$

$$h_{22}^1 = \frac{v_2}{i_2} \Big|_{v_1=0} = R_2$$



$$i_1 = -i_2$$

$$v_2 = R_2 i_2$$

RISULTATO:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} & -1 \\ 1 & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ v_s \end{bmatrix}$$

# □ FORME DI TRASMISSIONE

forma esplicita funzione di  $(v_2, -i_2)$   
(diretta)

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{T}} \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v_0 \\ i_0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{vettore sorgenti'}}$$

$\tilde{T}$  matrice di trasmissione

forma esplicita funzione di  $(v_1, i_1)$   
(inversa)

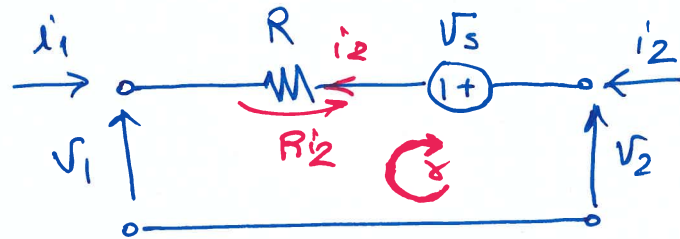
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} t'_{11} & t'_{12} \\ t'_{21} & t'_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{T}'} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v'_0 \\ i'_0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{vettore sorgenti'}}$$

$\tilde{T}'$  matrice di trasmissione inversa

• È FACILE MOSTRARE CHE  $\tilde{T}' = \tilde{T}^{-1}$

- Il segno  $(-)$  per  $i_2$  è usato per definizione; comporta che  $(-i_2)$  rispetto a  $v_2$  forma una convenzione dei generatori alla porta 2
- Le forme di trasmissione sono valide matematicamente ma non esprimono forme di comando perché le variabili indipendenti sono prese alla stessa porta ( $v_2, -i_2$  alla porta 2 oppure  $v_1, i_1$  alla porta 1)

## Esempio (forma di trasmissione)



Rappresentare la relazione costitutiva in forma di trasmissione

matematicamente deduco che:

$$\boxed{i_1 = -i_2}$$

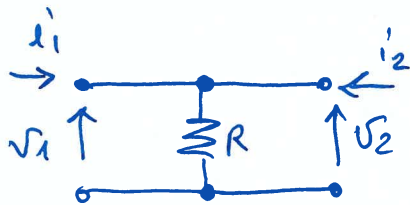
(KVL):  $V_1 + R i_2 + V_s - V_2 = 0$

$$\boxed{V_1 = -R i_2 + V_2 - V_s}$$

da cui si ottiene

$$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & R \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{T}} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -V_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

## Esempio



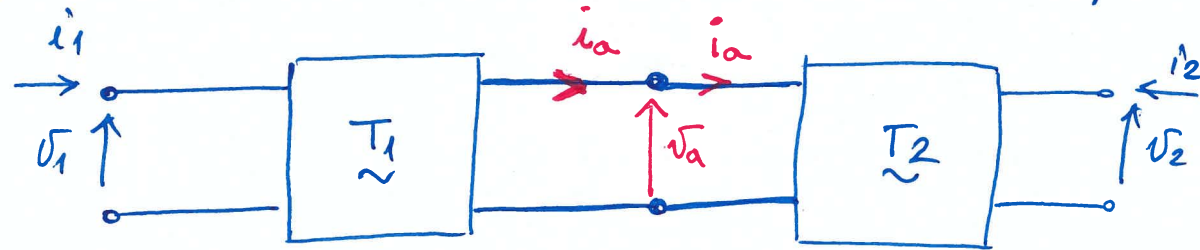
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = V_2 \\ i_1 = -i_2 + \frac{V_2}{R} \end{cases}$$



$$\boxed{\tilde{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

□ CONNESSIONE IN CASCATA DI DOPPI BIPOLI (senza sorgenti indipendenti)  
E MATRICI DI TRASMISSIONE

(12)



Determinare la matrice di trasmissione  $\underline{T}$

Per il doppio bipolo #1: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{T}_1 \begin{bmatrix} V_a \\ i_a \end{bmatrix} \quad \left( \text{infatti } V_a \text{ e } -i_a \text{ sono le grandezze alla "porta 2"} \right)$$

Per il doppio bipolo #2: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_a \\ i_a \end{bmatrix} = \underline{T}_2 \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left( \text{infatti } V_a \text{ e } i_a \text{ sono le grandezze alla "porta 1"} \right)$$

Quindi:

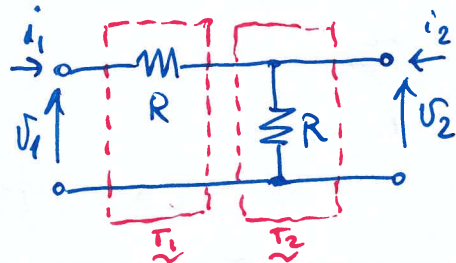
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{T}_1 \underline{T}_2 \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{T} = \underline{T}_1 \underline{T}_2$$

Prodotto delle matrici  $\underline{T}$  nell'ordine di connessione

(• Per la matrice di trasmissione inversa si otterrebbe  $\underline{T}' = \underline{T}_2' \underline{T}_1'$ )

Esempio:

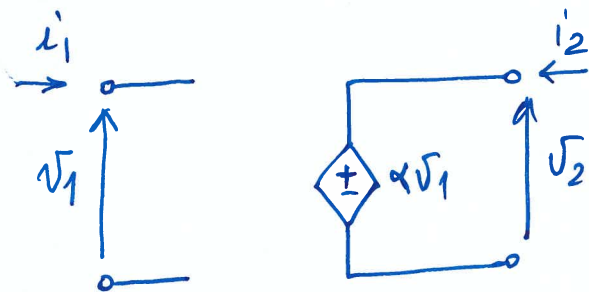


$$\underline{T} = \underline{T}_1 \underline{T}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/R & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & R \\ 1/R & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

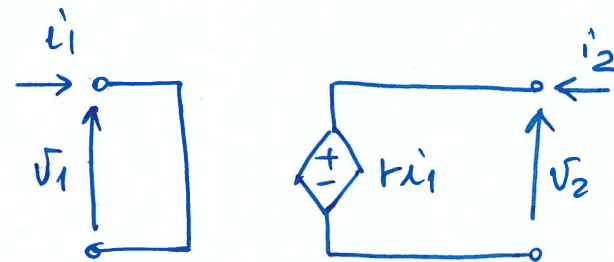
(Vedi esempi precedenti)

# □ GENERATORI PILOTATI COME DOPPI-BIPOLI INTRINSECI

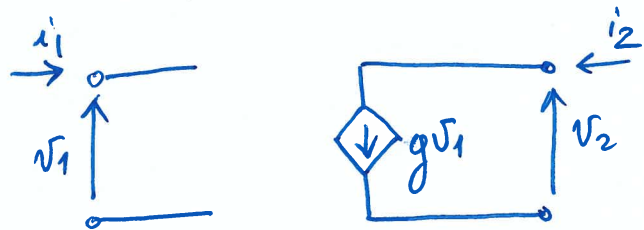
13



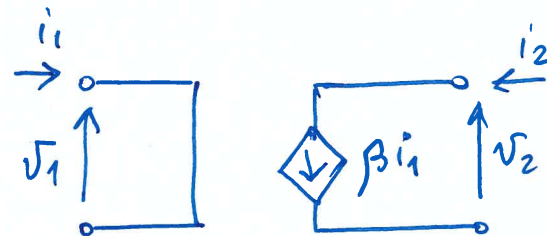
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 0 \\ v_2 = \alpha v_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{H}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0 \\ v_2 = r i_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 0 \\ i_2 = g v_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ g & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



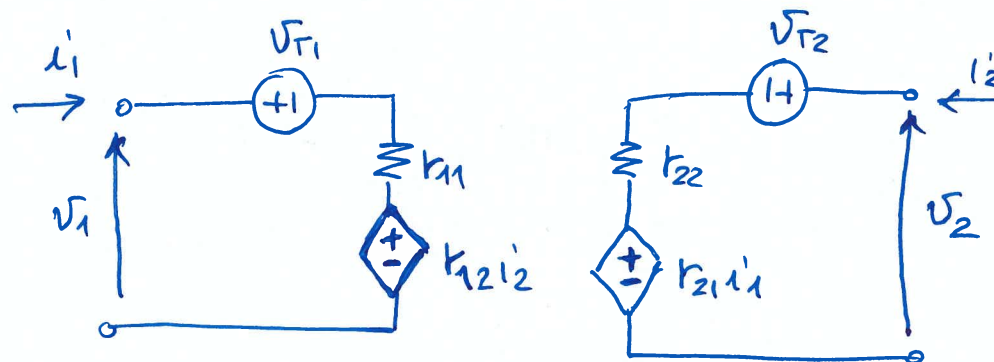
$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0 \\ i_2 = \beta i_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



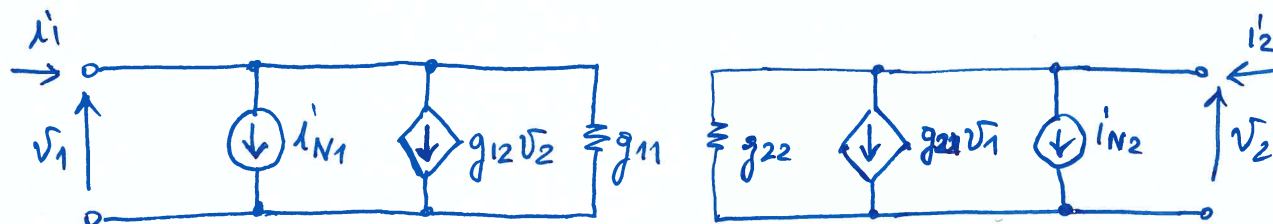
# □ CIRCUITI EQUIVALENTI

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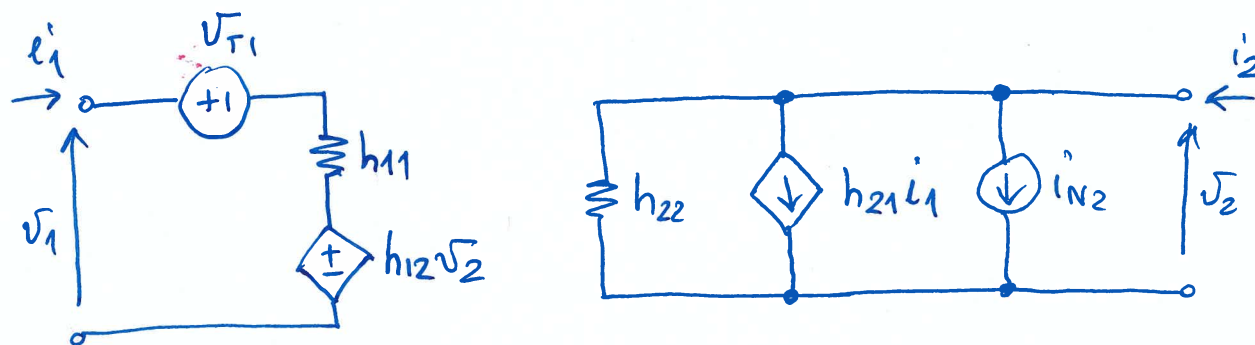
## ■ THEVENIN



## ■ NORTON



## ■ IBRIDO 1° TIPO



## ■ IBRIDO 2° TIPO lasciato allo studente per esercizio

N.B. Le forme di trasmissione non descrivono circuiti equivalenti

**Table 3.1 Six representations of a two-port**

Representations	Independent variables	Dependent variables
Current-controlled	$i_1, i_2$	$v_1, v_2$
Voltage-controlled	$v_1, v_2$	$i_1, i_2$
Hybrid 1	$i_1, v_2$	$v_1, i_2$
Hybrid 2	$v_1, i_2$	$i_1, v_2$
Transmission 1	$v_2, i_2$	$v_1, i_1$
Transmission 2	$v_1, i_1$	$v_2, i_2$

**Table 3.2 Equations for the six representations of a linear resistive two-port** (without inner independent sources)

Representations	Scalar equations	Vector equations
Current-controlled	$v_1 = r_{11}i_1 + r_{12}i_2$ $v_2 = r_{21}i_1 + r_{22}i_2$	$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{i}$
Voltage-controlled	$i_1 = g_{11}v_1 + g_{12}v_2$ $i_2 = g_{21}v_1 + g_{22}v_2$	$\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{v}$
Hybrid 1	$v_1 = h_{11}i_1 + h_{12}v_2$ $i_2 = h_{21}i_1 + h_{22}v_2$	$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$
Hybrid 2	$i_1 = h'_{11}v_1 + h'_{12}i_2$ $v_2 = h'_{21}v_1 + h'_{22}i_2$	$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H}' \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$
Transmission 1†	$v_1 = t_{11}v_2 - t_{12}i_2$ $i_1 = t_{21}v_2 - t_{22}i_2$	$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{T} \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$
Transmission 2†	$v_2 = t'_{11}v_1 + t'_{12}i_1$ $-i_2 = t'_{21}v_1 + t'_{22}i_1$	$\begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{T}' \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix}$

† For historical reasons, a minus sign is used in conjunction with  $i_2$ . Because of the reference direction chosen for  $i_2$ ,  $-i_2$  gives the current leaving the output port.

transmission media. Transmission matrices are important in the study of communication networks and will be treated in Chap. 13.

**Example** Consider the two-port in Fig. 1.3. Let  $R_1 = 1 \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2 \Omega$ , and  $R_3 = 3 \Omega$ . Equations (1.2a and b) give the following current-controlled representation:

$$v_1 = 4i_1 + 3i_2 \quad (1.9)$$

$$v_2 = 3i_1 + 5i_2 \quad (1.10)$$

The voltage-controlled representation is given by Eqs. (1.7) and (1.8):

$$i_1 = \frac{5}{11}v_1 - \frac{3}{11}v_2 \quad (1.11)$$

$$i_2 = -\frac{3}{11}v_1 + \frac{4}{11}v_2 \quad (1.12)$$