#### Curs 12

# 7. Regimel transitionie al arautelor electrice liniare (Transient regime of linear circuits)

Def: Se numeste regim tranditioner regimel electrocinetic nestationer coresponsator treceri unu circuit electric de la un regim permanent la un alt regim permanent. (The transient behaviour of the circuit explain the condition arising in a circuit during the time required for it to reach the steady state)

Regimuele transitorie apar (the transient regimes are due to):

- la deschiderea sau inchiderea unos intrerupatoare care alimenteasa circuitul considerat (the opening or closing of a switch that powers the considered circuit).

- la variatia brusca a parametrilor circuitulu (surse, sau alte elemente) datorita unos conditis speciale de lucru (the sudden variation of the circuit's parameters

Regimenile transitorii durana teoretic infinit, dar practic durala acestora Regimenile transitorii durana teoretic infinit, dar practic durala acestora e de ordinal constantei de timp a cincurtului (caterra sutimi sau zecum e de ordinal constantei de timp a cincurtului (caterra sutimi sau zecum de eccunda, ni mai rai minute sau secunde). Transient regimes last - theretically an infinite period of time, but practically, the duration is about five times an infinite period of time, but practically, the duration is about five times an infinite period of the circuit (usually ters or hundreds miliseconds, and selthe time constant of the circuit (usually ters or hundreds miliseconds, and selthe time constant of the circuit (usually ters or hundreds miliseconds, and selthe time constant of the circuit (usually ters or hundreds miliseconds, and selthe time constant of the circuit (usually ters or hundreds miliseconds, and selthe time constant of the circuit (usually ters or hundreds miliseconds and selthe time due to energy dom seconds or minutes). Transient regime vanish in time due to energy dom seconds or minutes). Transient regime vanish in time due to energy dom seconds or minutes). Transient regime vanish in time due to energy dom seconds or minutes).

Motoda directa de studies a regimenilos transitorios (The direct method for solving transitorios (The direct method for solving transient regimes): Is some si se se solva ecusticle integro-diferentiale

ale circuitaliu. Example: R, L, C - dies circuit

L. di + R. di + L. i(t) = du dt le-solutie de regim liber o) volutia i = i e + i p (i e - x datoreasa acumularii de energie în elementele de circuit. Se disipa în timp i p- solutia de regim permanent, i e is due to energy accumulation in the circuit's elements. This component vanishes to energy accumulation in the circuit's elements de solution). ·) ordinal ec diferentiale = numaral de bobine a condensatoare des circuit (toute bobinile serie = una singuro; toute condensatourele paralel = unul singur) The order of the diffrential ec = mr. of carls and capacitors in the circuit (all suis coils = a single coil; all parallel capacitors = a single capacitor). e) constantele de integrare - re de termina din conditule initiale de circuitalis The integration constants are found from the circuit's initial conditions 7.1. Teoremele comutatier materiale of fitale (Continuity conditions) Emergia magnetica accumulatà inti-o bobinà Wmg = L.i Mg energy in Energia deduca acumulată într-un condensator Wel= C·u² (El energy in a capacitor) Energile accumulate mu pot varia prin salt, decared p(k) = 31 me poate fi infinita. The accumulated energyles can not step change in time, since the electric power p(t) = DW can not be infinite. Thorema I: comutatie natural a pt. bobine (continuity condition for coils) i\_ (0\_)=i\_ (0+)=i\_ (0) t=0-momentul comutatiei
-step change occurs at t=0 Teorema II comutatie natural à pt. condensaloure (continuity condition for espacitors uc (0-)= uc(0+)=uc(0) Teorema III : comutatie fortata pl moduri de condematoare (continuity condition for modes of capacitors

22(0-)=25(0+)=25(0)

2-sercina electrica
electrica charge Terema IV comulatie fortata et ochiun de bobine Continuity conditions for loops of coils)

Fig. (0-)= 4 [1 (0+)= 4 [2 (0)]

Fig. (0-)= 4 [1 (0+)= 4 [2 (0)]

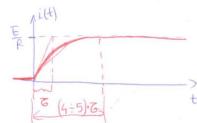
Ye flux magnetic (magnetic flux) 7.2. Regimul transitour al circultului kl serie. Transient behaviour of the RL circuit

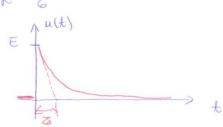
ip-soludia de regim permanent ce se stabileste in circuit dupo comutagie si dupa inchererea regimului tranzeloriu (ip- the steady state current in the circuit after Kcloses and after the transient regime is finished)

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{E}{R}$$

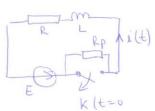
$$= \lambda L(t) = \left(0 - \frac{t}{R} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{G}}\right) + \frac{t}{R} = \frac{t}{R}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{G}}\right)$$

$$= \lambda L(t) = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = L \cdot \frac{t}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{G} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{G}} = E \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{G}}$$





D'econectarea circuitului (suns de tensiure continua)-Disconecting the circuit



a) Frainte de comutatje (before K apens)

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} = s io = \frac{E}{R}$$

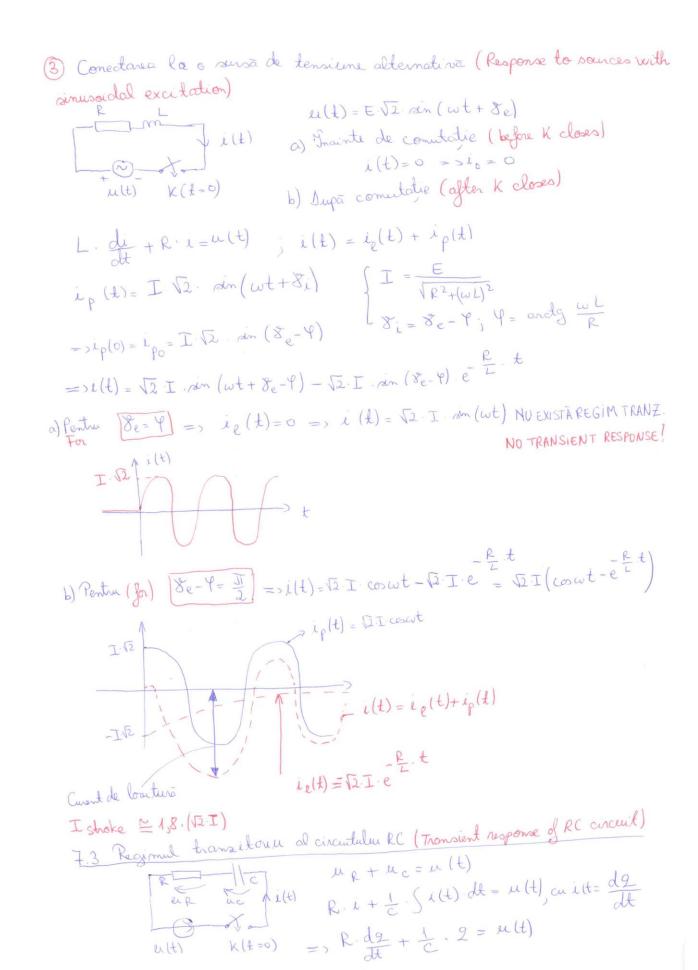
b) După comutatie (after K opens)

$$(R+Rp) \cdot i(t) + L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = E$$
  $i(t) = ie(t) + ip(t)$ 

=) 
$$i(t) = \left(\frac{E}{R} - \frac{E}{R+R\rho}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{E}{R+R\rho}$$
;  $C = \frac{L}{R+R\rho}$ 

$$\mu_L(t) = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = L \cdot \frac{Rp \cdot E}{R(R+Rp)} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{Rp}{R} \cdot E \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

Obs: Back [7] E=100 V of (and) Re e mare (is large)-si.e. 100= 1000V. Pt.a proteja bobora, re conecteasa in paralel ou ea a dioda (To protect the coil from this too large voltage, a diode is connected in perchel with the cal)



Example: cuplarea unui condensator la a sursa de tensiune continuà (transent response to sources with constant excitation)

i(t) 
$$\int_{K/E=0}^{R} \frac{dg}{dt} + C^{-1}, g = E$$
;  $g = 0$  (Condensator) incidental meaning of control  $g = C \cdot E = 3g = C \cdot E$  (No initial charge on capacita)

$$= 20$$
 (t) =  $(0 - C \cdot E) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{6}} + C \cdot E$ 

$$= \sqrt{u_c(t) - E\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{E}}\right)}$$

$$g(t) = (0 - C \cdot E) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{6}} + C \cdot E$$

$$g(t) = C \cdot E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i}(t) = E\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i}(t)$$

7 4 Interpretarea constantei de timp a circuitului. TIME CONSTANT.

$$2(t) = 2p(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})$$

$$tgd = \left(\frac{dg}{dt}\right) = \frac{AA'}{0A'} = \frac{2p}{0A'}$$

- dupa 56, sarcina actimulato pe - after 56, the response is bosther 1 armsturile condensatorului e de 0,98,2p percent away from ets final value.

Constanta de temp este:

The time constant:

The time constant:

The curve g(t) is 2p

The initial slope of the curve g(t) is 2p

The initial slope of the curve g(t) is 2p - timpul dupa care sercina acumulata ! The time required for the charge accumulated pe ar maturile condinactorului e egala on on the capacital a plate to be 0,632 of the to-0,632 din sercina de regim permanent, tal charge accumulated in steady-state.

4.5. Transformata Laplace in resolvarea circuitela electrice functionand in regim transitionic. The LAPLACE transform Def: Se numerte transformata Laplace functia F(s) de variabila complexa D= T+ju definità de integrala (the Laplace transform is defined as): F(s) = L[f(t)] - Sf(t).e. dt | s= T+jw is a complex quantity
frequency domain function sunction Pentru ca integrala să aiba sens, trebuie ca f(t) să îndeplinească urmatoarele conditii (The conditions for the integral to converge to a finite value are:) 1) Sa fie neteda pe portium (g(t) is continous after t=0) 2) g(t) = 0 pt t < 0 (prior to t=0, the function f(t)=0)
3) Sa creascà mai repede decât e Tt\_altfel integrala mu are limità. (5 | g(t) | e-151t. dt < 00 for some real positive S1. If the magnitude of f(t) is |f(t)| < met for all pointer t, the integral will converge for 5, >a) 7.5.1 Transformatele Laplace ale unor Junctionezuale. The Laplace transform of some usual functions. 1) Functia impuls emitate (The unit impulse function)  $S(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t \ge 0 \\ \infty, t = 0 \end{cases}$ with  $\begin{cases} S(t) \cdot dt = 1 \text{ cand } \epsilon > 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} S(t) \cdot e^{-st} \cdot dt = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} S(t) \cdot e^{-st} \cdot dt = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} S(t) \cdot e^{-st} \cdot dt = 1 \end{cases}$  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\left|\operatorname{sol}_{t\in[0,\epsilon]}\right|^{2}$ 2) Fundia treaplà unitate (The unit dep fundion)

8(t) = {0, t < 0} | 18(t) |  $2[8(t)] = [8(t) \cdot e^{-t}] dt = [e^{-t}] dt = -\frac{1}{N} \cdot e^{-t}] = -\frac{1}{N} (0-1) = \frac{1}{N}$ 3) Traginea einei derivate (The derivative of a Junction) Reminder: (f.g)'-f'g+f.g' => Sf'g=f.g-Sf.g'

## 4. 5.4. Transformatele Laplace ale una functio usuale (The Laplace

transforms of some functions)

ansforms of some	June Cure 12)
$ \begin{cases} f(t) & = 2 \\ -21 \end{cases} $ $ \mp(n) $	
1	1
t	1 52
etat	
t.etxt	$\frac{\rho \pm \alpha}{(\rho \pm \alpha)^2}$
ran(dt)	x 2+22
co(xt)	D2+45

### 4.5.5. Metade de inversiune (Heaviside theorems)

Fix (lot): 
$$F(\Delta) = \frac{P(\Delta)}{Q(\Delta)}$$

1.Q(D) = 0 are numai soluti simple (has only first-order real poles) =>

Q(2) \$0, unde of sunt solutile ecuaties (where of are the solutions of the eg.)

$$= ) \mp (n) = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} = \frac{C_1}{p-p_1} + \frac{C_2}{p-p_2} + \dots + \frac{C_m}{p-p_m} = \frac{M}{k-1} + \frac{C_k}{p-p_k}$$

Pt. determinarea coeficientului C1 se formeaso produsul (To determine the conficient C1, we write the eg.) P(s) (s-s1) sine calculação limita acestui

produs cand s-> 1x (x aprica regula lui & Hopital) we compute the limit

p. a.m. d. of restul coeficientilor (and so on for the other coefficients)

2º baca una din radacimile ec. Q(0)=0 e mula (0=0) ( y one of the solution of the eg Q(a)=0 is deso (so=0)) => Q(a)=0. R(s)

Conficiental Co a lui of este (The conficient Co of of is):

$$C_0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{P(n) \cdot n}{p(n)} = \frac{P(0)}{P(0)}$$

Exemple: Sa a determine expresible variabillor de stare (i, uc) in regimel transitorie aponet en circuit despo enchideres cometatorelles K. E=300V, R=20012, R2=10012, C=200MF, L=1H

Pr Vic Perolvare

Resolvare

( Circuitul mainte de comutație ( tenniume de alimentare continuia)

E Pri ULO 
$$1162 = 7120 = \frac{E}{F_1 + R_2} = 1A$$

2) Schemo operationale a circuitului dupa comutație

Schemo operational constable circuitalui dupa constable 
$$I_{R2}(S)$$
 Teoremele lui Kinchhoff  $I_{R1}(S) = I_{R2}(S)$  Teoremele lui Kinchhoff  $I_{R1}(S) = I_{R2}(S)$   $I_{R2}(S) = I_{R2}(S) = I_{R2}(S) = I_{R2}(S)$   $I_{R3}(S) = I_{R3}(S) = I_{R3}(S) = I_{R3}(S) = I_{R3}(S) = I_{R3}(S)$ 

$$I_{R3}(S) = S \cdot C \cdot R_{2} \cdot I_{R2}(S)$$

$$I_{R3}(S) = S \cdot C \cdot R_{2} \cdot I_{R3}(S)$$

$$I_{R3}(S) = S \cdot C \cdot R_{3} \cdot I_{R3}(S)$$

$$I_{R3}(S) = S \cdot C \cdot R_{3} \cdot I_{R3}(S)$$

$$I_{R3}(S) = S \cdot C \cdot R_{3} \cdot I_{R3}(S)$$

$$I_L(n) = I_C(n) + I_{R_2}(n)$$

$$= \frac{E}{2} + L \cdot i_{L_0} = (R + \alpha L) \cdot \left[ I_{R_2}(\beta) + \alpha \cdot C \cdot R_2 \cdot I_{R_2}(\beta) \right] + \frac{B c R_2 I_{R_2}(\beta)}{B c}$$

$$= \frac{300}{2} + 1 = (200 + \alpha) (1 + \alpha \cdot 200 \cdot 10 \cdot 100) \cdot I_{R_2}(\beta) + \frac{1}{2} (100) \cdot I_{R_2}(\beta)$$

$$\frac{300+5}{5} = I_{R2}^{(0)} \left[ 100 + (200+5)(1+2\cdot10^{-2}5) \right]$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \mathbb{I}_{R_{2}}(0) = \frac{300 + 5}{200 + 50 + 40 + 2.10^{2} \cdot 0^{2}} = \frac{300 + 5}{200 + 50 + 300}$$

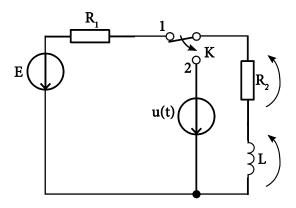
$$= \frac{300 + 0}{0,02 \cdot 0(0)} = \frac{200 + 0}{0,02 \cdot 0(0)} = \frac{1}{0,02 \cdot 0(0)} = \frac{1}{0$$

=, 
$$U_{c}(0) = R_{2} I_{R_{2}}(0) = \frac{100}{3} - \frac{200}{3+100} + \frac{100}{3+150} \rightarrow u_{c}(t) = 100 - 200.00 + \frac{1000}{3+150}$$
Analog  $i_{c}(t)!$ 

La momentul t=0 comutatorul K trece din poziția 1 în poziția 2. În acel moment, valoarea sursei de alimentare sinusoidale este  $u(0)=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\,U\,$  și este în scădere. Să se determine:

- a) Valoarea curentului în regim tranzitoriu prin inductivitatea L;
- b) În ce moment trebuie să aibă loc comutația astfel încât să nu apară regim tranzitoriu.

Date numerice: E=200[V];  $u(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\sin(100\pi t + \gamma_u)$ ;  $R_1 = R_2 = 10[\Omega]$ ;  $\omega L = 10[\Omega]$ .



#### Soluţie:

a) După comutație:

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{u}_{R_2} + \mathbf{u}_{L} = R_2 \cdot \mathbf{i} + L \frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt}.$$

Soluţia:  $i = i_p + i_l$ ;

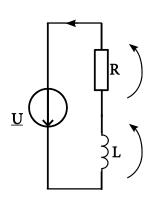
$$u(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\sin(100\pi t + \gamma_u) \implies \underline{U} = 100 \cdot e^{j\gamma_u}$$
.

Determinarea soluției de regim permanent i<sub>p</sub>:

$$\underline{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{j}\omega \mathbf{L} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{p} + \mathbf{R}_{2}\underline{\mathbf{I}}_{p} \implies \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{p} = \frac{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}{\mathbf{R}_{2} + \mathbf{j}\omega \mathbf{L}};$$

$$\underline{I}_{p} = \frac{100 \cdot e^{j\gamma_{u}}}{10 + j10} = \frac{10 \cdot e^{j\gamma_{u}}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{j\left(\gamma_{u} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}.$$

La momentul t =0:



$$\text{Deci:} \quad \underline{I}_p = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{j\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{j\frac{7\pi}{12}} \quad \Rightarrow i_p(t) = 10 \sin\left(100\pi t + \frac{7\pi}{12}\right).$$

 $\label{eq:linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_linear_line$ 

Prin integrare se obţine:  $i_l(t) = A \cdot e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}$ 

Deci: i(t) = 
$$i_p + i_l = 10 \sin \left( 100\pi t + \frac{7\pi}{12} \right) + A \cdot e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}$$
.

Aplicând teorema comutației:  $i_L(0_-) = i_L(0_+) = i(0)$ 

Termenul  $i_L(\mathbf{0}_-)$  se determină pentru circuitul existent înainte de comutație:

$$\begin{split} i_{L}(0_{-}) &= \frac{E}{R_{1} + R_{2}} = \frac{200}{20} = 10[A] \\ i(0_{+}) &= 10\sin\frac{7\pi}{12} + A \end{split} \Rightarrow 10\sin\frac{7\pi}{12} + A = 10 \Rightarrow A = 10\left(1 - \sin\frac{7\pi}{12}\right). \end{split}$$

b) Pentru a nu avea regim tranzitoriu în momentul comutației punem condiția: i $_{l}$ =0  $\Rightarrow$  A=0

$$\begin{split} \underline{I}_p &= \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{j\left(\gamma_u - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \Rightarrow i(0_+) = 10 \sin\left(\gamma_u - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow i(0_+) = 10 \sin\left(\gamma_u - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 10 = i(0_-) \\ &\sin\left(\gamma_u - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \gamma_u - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \gamma_u = \frac{3\pi}{4} \; . \end{split}$$