

COMPITO ELETTROTECNICA 08-10-2014

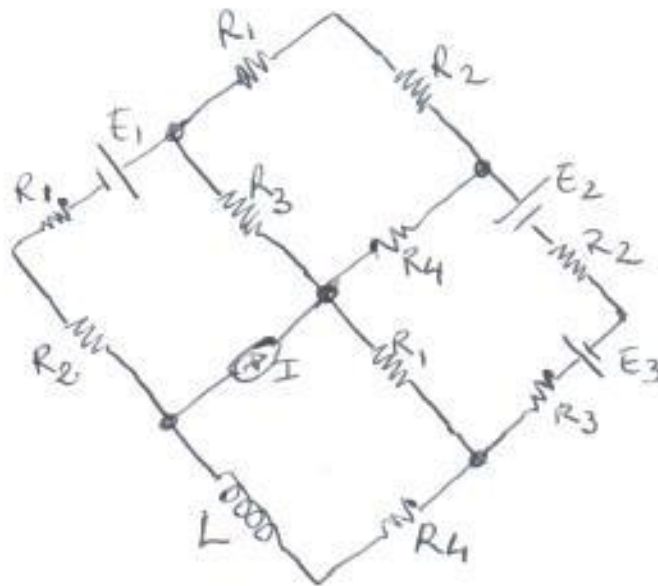
Allievo _____ Matricola: _____

Corso di Laurea: _____

Esercizio 1:

Il circuito in figura è a regime. Determinare l'energia immagazzinata su L .

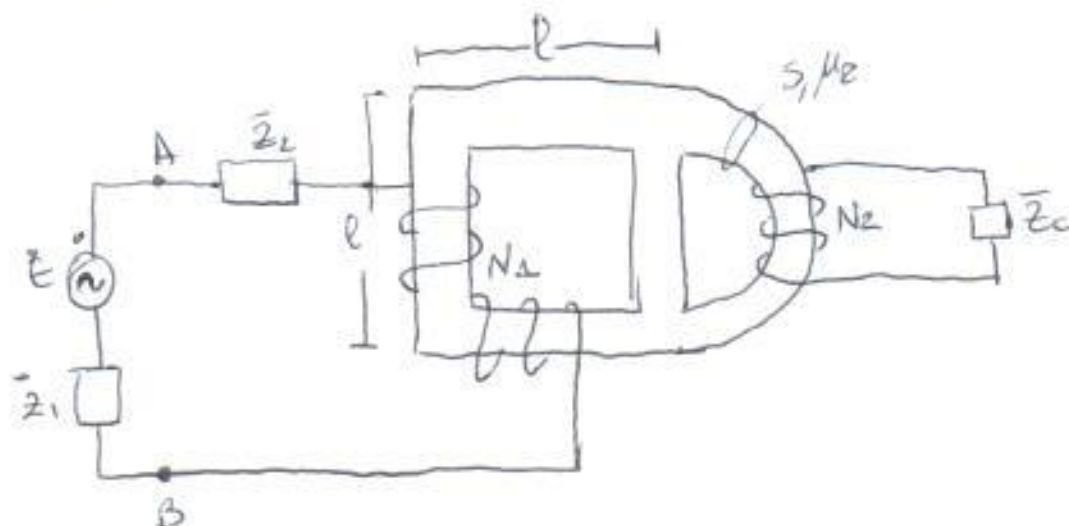
$E_1 = 3V$; $E_2 = 10V$; $E_3 = 5V$; $R_1 = 5\Omega$; $R_2 = 3\Omega$; $R_3 = 3\Omega$; $R_4 = 4\Omega$; $I = 3A$; $L = 3mH$



Esercizio 2:

Dato il seguente circuito a regime, determinare la potenza complessa che transita nella sezione A-B e le potenze, attiva e reattiva, che interessano il carico Z_c .

$\dot{E} = 5 + j V$; $\bar{Z}_1 = 3 + j \Omega$; $\bar{Z}_2 = 2 + j3 \Omega$; $\bar{Z}_c = 1 + j \Omega$; $\omega = 10 \text{ rad/sec}$; $N_1 = 300$; $N_2 = 100$; $S = 20 \text{ cm}^2$; $l = 10 \text{ cm}$; $\mu_r = 1000$



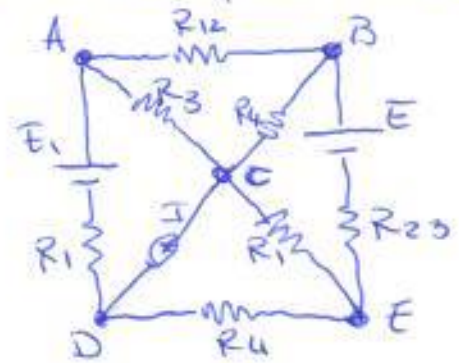
ES. N° 1

Notiamo subito che R_1 e R_2 sono in serie, così come $E_2 - R_2$ e $E_3 - R_3$

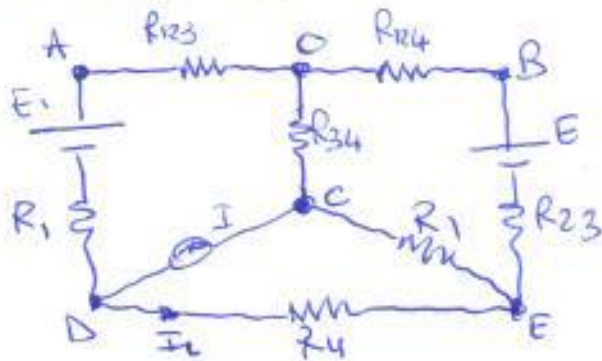
$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$E = E_2 - E_3$$

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3$$



Trasformo il triangolo ABC in stella con centro O.



$$R_{123} = \frac{R_{12} \cdot R_3}{R_5}$$

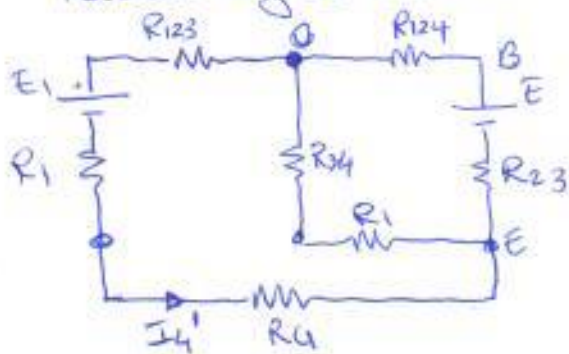
$$R_{124} = \frac{R_{12} \cdot R_4}{R_5}$$

$$R_{34} = \frac{R_3 \cdot R_4}{R_5}$$

con $R_5 = R_{12} + R_3 + R_4$

Per calcolarmi la corrente I_L che scorre al ramo DE applico il princ. sovrapp. effetti.

Faccio agire E_1 e E :



Applico Millman tra O-E:

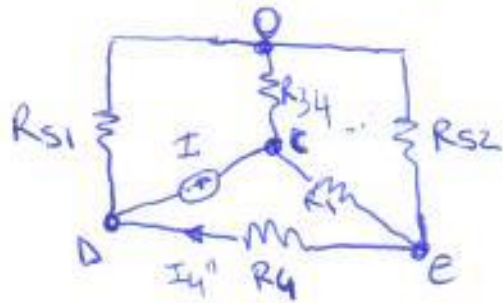
$$E_{NOE} = \frac{E_1}{R_{23} + R_1 + R_4} + \frac{E}{R_{23} + R_{124}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{123} + R_1 + R_4} + \frac{1}{R_{23} + R_{124}} + \frac{1}{R_1 +}$$

$$V_{OE} = E_{NOE}$$

$$I_{L'} = \frac{V_{OE} - E_1}{R_1 + R_4 + R_{123}}$$

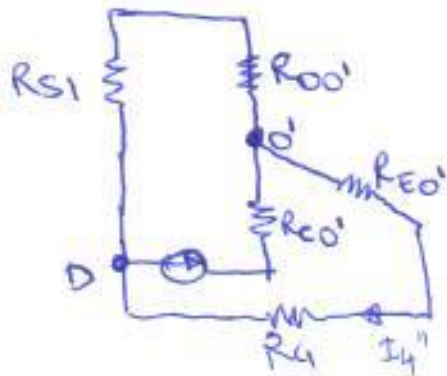
Faccio agire il generatore di corrente I :



$$\text{dove: } R_{S1} = R_1 + R_{123}$$

$$R_{S2} = R_{23} + R_{24}$$

Trasforma il triangolo OCE in stella con centro O' :

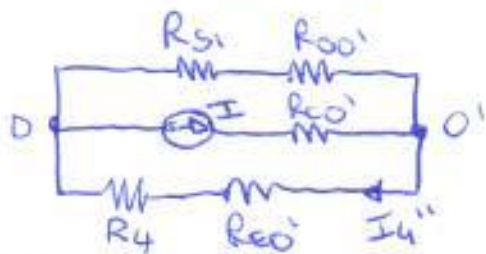


$$R_{O0'} = \frac{R_{S2} \cdot R_{34}}{R_{S1}}$$

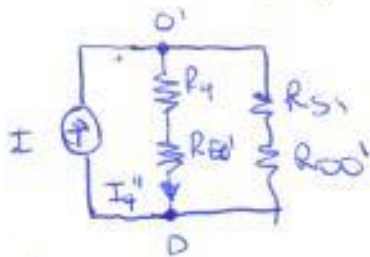
$$R_{EO'} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_{S2}}{R_{S1}}$$

$$R_{CO'} = \frac{R_{S2} \cdot R_{34}}{R_{S1}}$$

$$\text{dove: } R_{S1} = R_{S2} + R_{34} + R_1$$



Mi calcolo la $I_{4''}$ con il partitore di corrente.
La $R_{EO'}$ si può trascurare ai fini del calcolo della corrente.



$$I_{4''} = I \cdot \frac{(R_{S1} + R_{O0'})}{R_4 + R_{EO'} + R_{CO'} + R_{S1}}$$

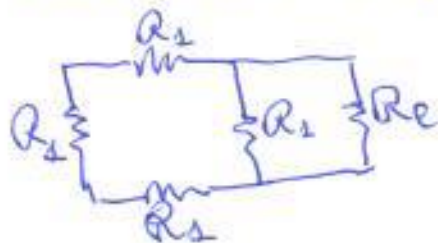
Quindi:

$$I_L = I_{4'} - I_{4''}$$

$$W_L = \frac{1}{2} L I_L^2$$

ES. n° 2

Risoliamo il nucleo magnetico:



$$R_1 = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_r S}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{l \pi}{\mu_0 \mu_r S}$$

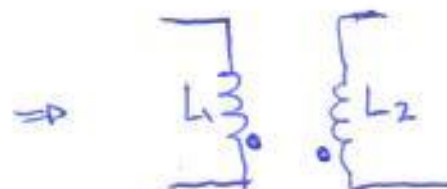
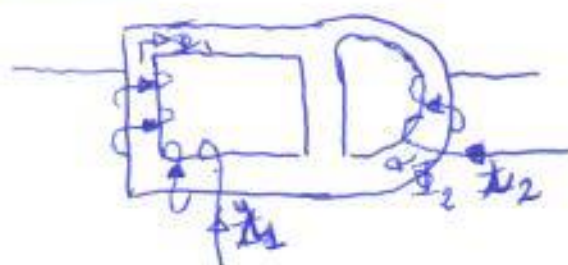
$$R_{eq1} = (R_2 \parallel R_3) + 3R_1$$

$$R_{eq2} = (3R_1 \parallel R_3) + R_2$$

$$L_1 = \frac{N_1^2}{R_{eq1}}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{N_2^2}{R_{eq2}}$$

Stabiliamo il segno delle m.m.f.:

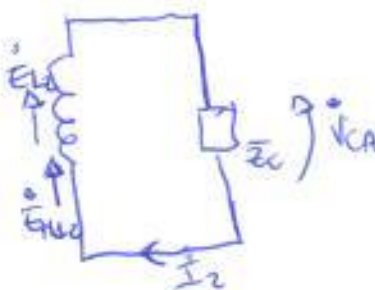
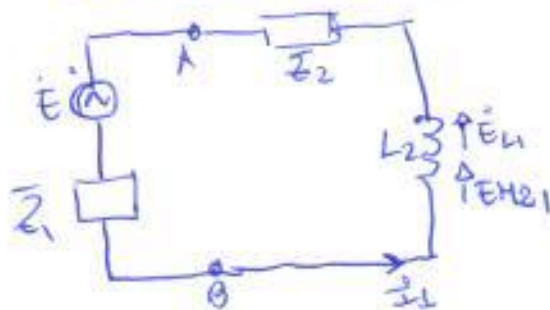


$$M_{12} = \frac{N_1 N_2}{R_{eq2}} \cdot \alpha_{12} = M_{21} \quad (> 0)$$

$$\alpha_{12} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Per calcolare la potenza complessa che transita nella sec A

$$\vec{S}_{AB} = \vec{V}_{AB} \cdot \vec{I}_1$$



$$\begin{cases} -\dot{E} + \dot{E}_{L1} + \dot{E}_{M21} = \dot{I}_1 (\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2) \\ \dot{E}_{L2} + \dot{E}_{M12} = \dot{I}_2 \bar{Z}_c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\dot{E} - j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{21} \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_1 (\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2) \\ -j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 \bar{Z}_c \end{cases}$$

da queste due equazioni \dot{I}_1 e \dot{I}_2

