

# Compito di Elettrotecnica

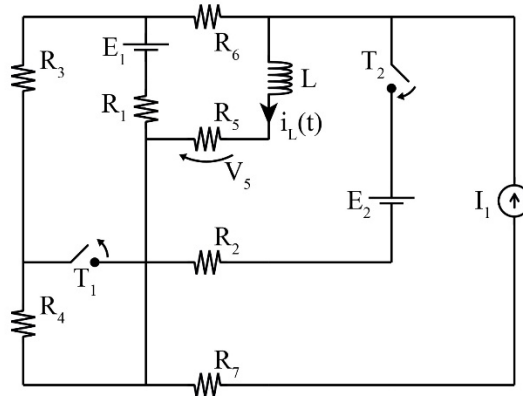
## 3 Luglio 2024

Nome e Cognome ..... Matricola.....

Corso di Laurea.....

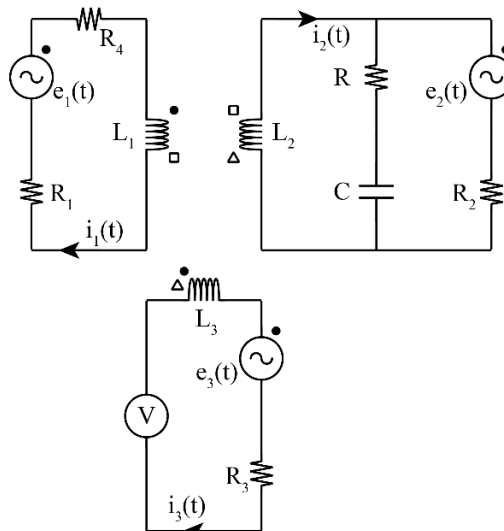
**ES.1** – Dato il circuito in figura a regime all’istante  $t=0s$  i tasti si commutano. - Determinare l’espressione temporale della corrente  $i_L(t)$  che scorre sull’induttore  $L$  e la tensione  $V_5$  sul resistore  $R_5$  all’istante  $t=1ms$ .

$E_1 = 2\text{ V}; E_2 = 1\text{ V}; I_1 = 0.5\text{ A}; L = 150\text{ mH}; R_1 = 1\ \Omega; R_2 = 4\ \Omega;$   
 $R_3 = 3\ \Omega; R_4 = 1\ \Omega; R_5 = 8\ \Omega; R_6 = 1\ \Omega; R_7 = 8\ \Omega.$



**ES.2** – Dato il seguente circuito a regime, determinare la tensione misurata dal voltmetro ideale  $V$ , la potenza complessa sul carico  $R$ - $C$ , e la potenza attiva su  $R_3$ .

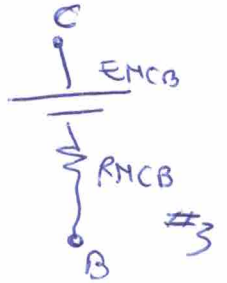
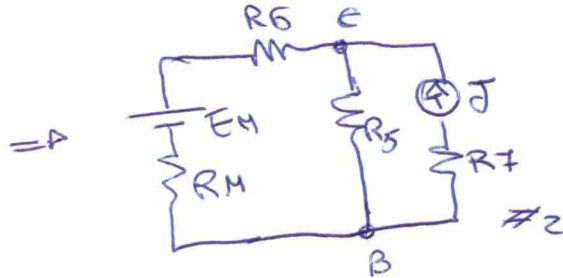
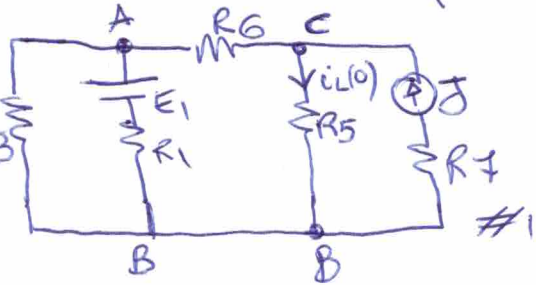
$e_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t)\text{ V}; e_2(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\text{ V}; e_3(t) = 10 \cos(\omega t)\text{ V};$   
 $\omega = 100 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}; C = 1\text{ mF}; L_1 = 3\text{ mH}; L_2 = 50\text{ mH}; L_3 = 100\text{ mH}; R_1 = 2\ \Omega;$   
 $R_2 = 2\ \Omega; R_3 = 3\ \Omega; R_4 = 4\ \Omega; R = 2\ \Omega; k_{12} = 1; k_{13} = 0.8; k_{23} = 0.4$



ES. N°1

L'espressione temporale della  $i_L(t) = i_L(0) e^{-t/\tau} + i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$   
 Procediamo con il calcolo di  $i_L(0)$ ,  $i_L(\infty)$  e  $\tau = \frac{L}{R_L}$

$i_L(0)$ :  $T_1$  chiuso -  $T_2$  aperto  $\Rightarrow L$  si comporta da c.c.  
 $R_4$  è trascurabile quanto in // c.c.

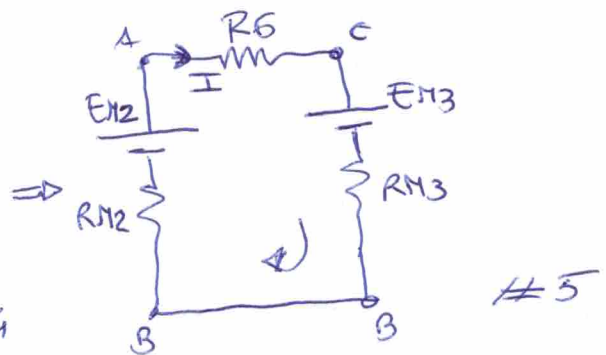
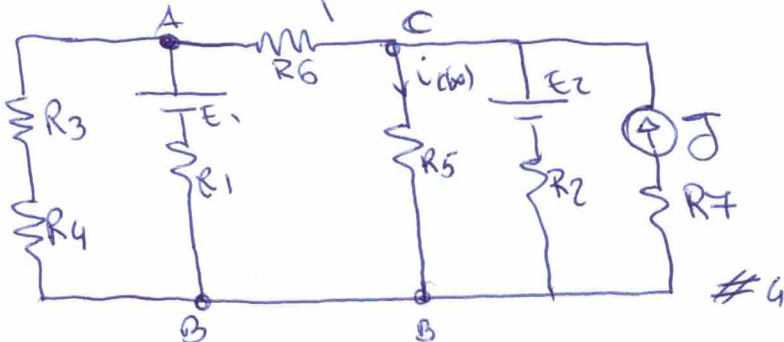


$$E_M = \frac{E_1 / R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_3} = 1.5 \text{ V} \quad R_M = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3}} = 0.95 \Omega$$

$$E_{MCB} = \frac{\frac{E_M}{R_M + R_6} + \mathcal{J}}{\frac{1}{R_M + R_6} + \frac{1}{R_5}} = 1.94 \text{ V} \quad V_{CB} = E_{MCB}$$

$$i_L(0) = \frac{V_{CB}}{R_5} = 0.24 \text{ A}$$

$i_L(\infty)$ :  $T_1$  aperto -  $T_2$  chiuso



$$E_{M2} = \frac{\frac{E_1}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4}} \quad R_{M2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4}}$$

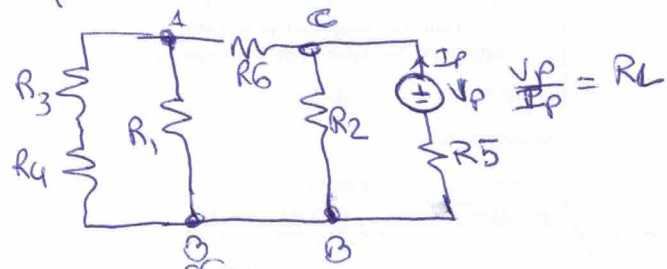
$$E_{M3} = \frac{\frac{E_2}{R_2} + \mathcal{J}}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5}} \quad R_{M3} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5}}$$

Dal #5:  $I = \frac{E_{M2} - E_{M3}}{R_{M2} + R_6 + R_{M3}}$

Dal #5:  $V_{CB} = E_{M3} + I \cdot R_{M3}$

Dal #4:  $i_L(\infty) = \frac{V_{CB}}{R_5} = 0.22$

Per il calcolo di  $\sigma = \frac{L}{RL}$  utilizzo il grafico # 4 e lo rendo positivo:



$$R_L = \left\{ \left[ (R_3 + R_4) \parallel R_1 \right] + R_6 \right\} \parallel R_2 + R_5$$

$$V_S(t = 1 \text{ ms}) = I_L(t = 1 \text{ ms}) \cdot R_5$$

ES. N°2

$$e_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t) \Rightarrow \dot{E}_1 = \cos 0^\circ + j \sin 0^\circ = 1V$$

$$e_2(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow \dot{E}_2 = 10 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 5 + j 2,5\sqrt{2}V$$

$$e_3(t) = 10 \cos(\omega t) = 10 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \dot{E}_3 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = j 7,07V$$

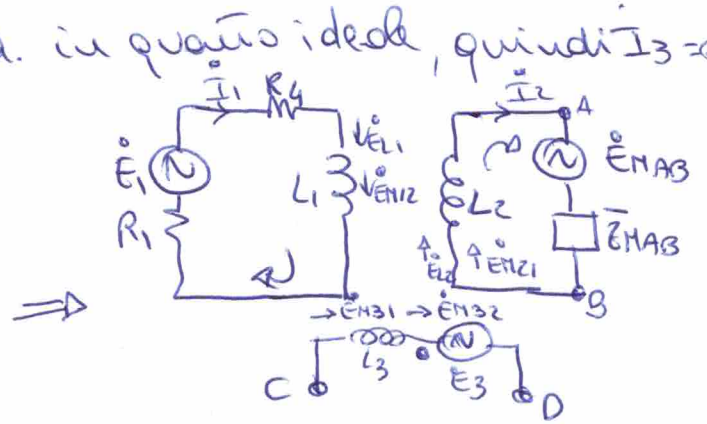
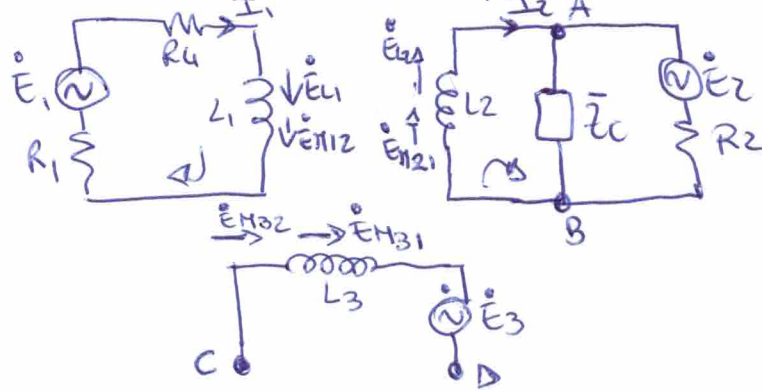
$$M_{12} = K_{12} \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = M_{21} (> 0)$$

$$M_{13} = K_{13} \sqrt{L_1 L_3} = M_{31} (> 0)$$

$$M_{23} = K_{23} \sqrt{L_2 L_3} = M_{32} (> 0)$$

$$\bar{Z}_e = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$$

Il voltmetro è composto da c.a. in quanto ideale, quindi  $I_3 = 0$



Applico Millman tra i nodi A e B:

$$\dot{E}_{TAB} = \frac{\frac{E_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{Z_c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_{TAB}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{Z_c}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E}_1 + \dot{E}_{L1} + \dot{E}_{M12} = \dot{I}_1 (R_1 + R_4) \\ \dot{E}_{L2} + \dot{E}_{M21} - \dot{E}_{TAB} = \dot{I}_2 \bar{Z}_{TAB} \\ \dot{V}_{CD} = -\dot{E}_{M31} - \dot{E}_{M32} + \dot{E}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{E}_1 - j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_1 (R_1 + R_4) \\ -j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M_{21} \dot{I}_1 - \dot{E}_{TAB} = \dot{I}_2 \bar{Z}_{TAB} \\ \dot{V}_{CD} = +j\omega M_{31} \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M_{32} \dot{I}_2 + \dot{E}_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} +\dot{I}_1 (j\omega L_1 + R_1 + R_4) + \dot{I}_2 j\omega M_{12} = +\dot{E}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 j\omega M_{12} + \dot{I}_2 (\bar{Z}_{TAB} + j\omega L_2) = \dot{E}_{TAB} \end{cases}$$

Nota che  $\dot{I}_2$  mi calcola la  $\dot{V}_{AB} = \dot{E}_{TAB} + \dot{I}_2 \bar{Z}_{TAB} = \dot{V}_{AB}$

$$\bar{S}_{AB} = \dot{V}_{AB} \cdot \dot{I}_c$$

dove:  $\dot{I}_c = \frac{\dot{V}_{AB}}{\bar{Z}_c}$

Infine la  $P_{R3} = 0W$