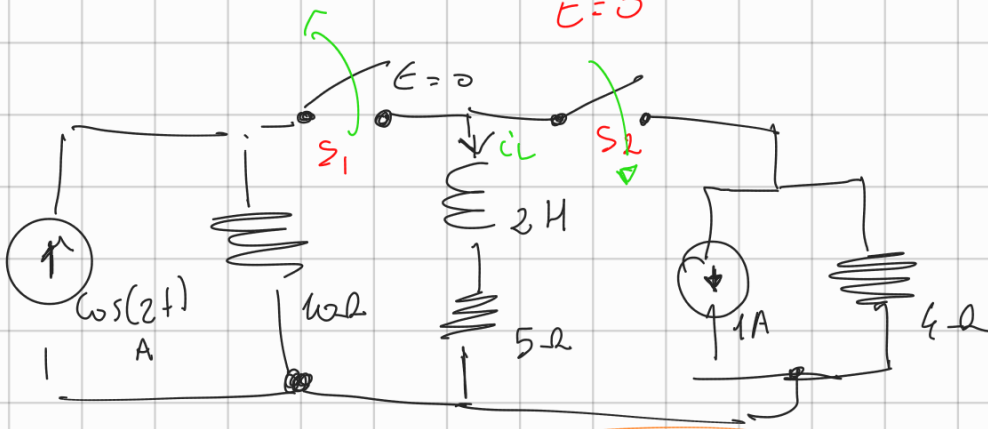


Se chiuso da tempo, si apre a $t=0$
e si chiede a $t=0$

Esercizio da Les 14

F 38

$i(t)$, L libera e
Forza
per $t \geq 0$



REGIME
SINUSOIDALE

Risposta
COMPLETA

REGIME
STAZIONARIO

• Stato
a $t=0^-$
 $i(0^-)$

da trovare

2 regimi diversi, sono
raccontati da un exp
mentr'altro nasce per far trovare Condiz.
a continuo

$$i(0^+) = i(0^-) \text{ si conserva}$$

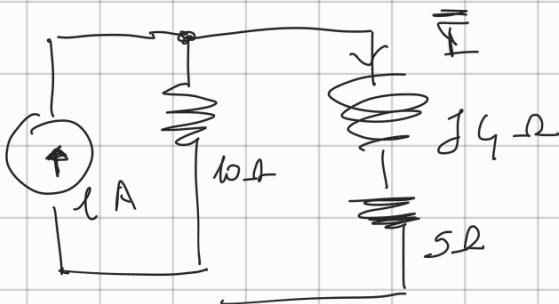
a $t > 0$, entra in
gioco l'elica
perenne, ma

L sola' conto,
RISPOSTA
COMPLETA

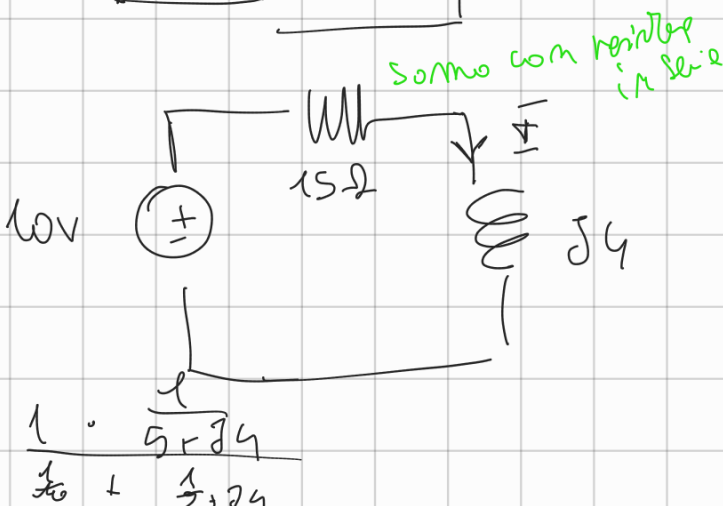
poiche' i variabile
di stato

fino a $t=0^-$, circuito si relaziona

$\omega = 2$



con Thevenin trasformo



$$\bar{I} = \frac{10}{15 + j4} = \frac{10(15 - j4)A}{241}$$

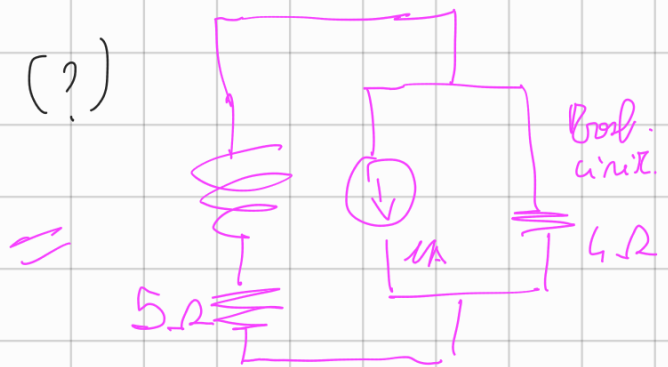
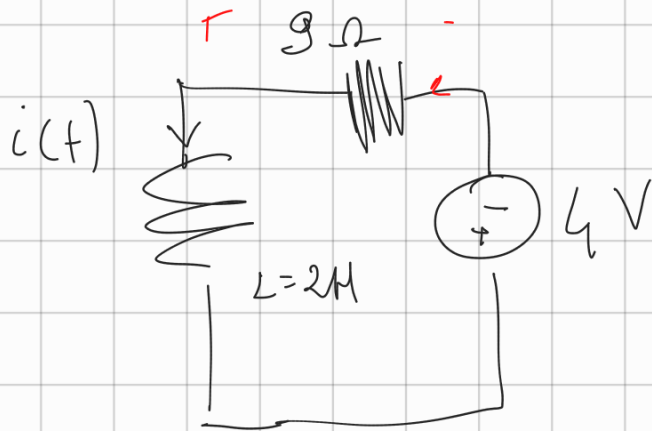
molto e
diviso
per
conjugato

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5 + j4}}$$

$$\sim \text{Re}[\bar{I} e^{j\omega t}] \text{ at } t=0^-$$

$$i(0^-) = \text{Re}[\bar{I}] = \frac{150}{141} \text{ A} = i(0^+)$$

per $t > 0$, uso theorem (?)



$$\# i_{L1B}(t) = i(0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

• Trovo la risposta completa

• Completa = Lib. + Forzata

$$= \frac{150}{141} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{9} \text{ sec}$$

$$= \frac{150}{141} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \text{ A}$$

generazione di corrente



$$i_{\text{reg. stor}} = -\frac{4}{9}$$

in quanto $L \rightarrow \text{C.C.}$ per $t \rightarrow \infty$

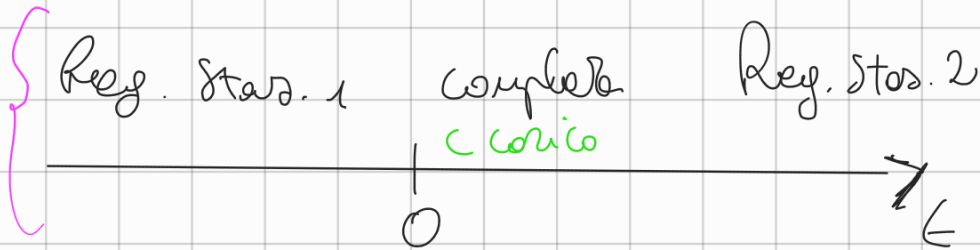
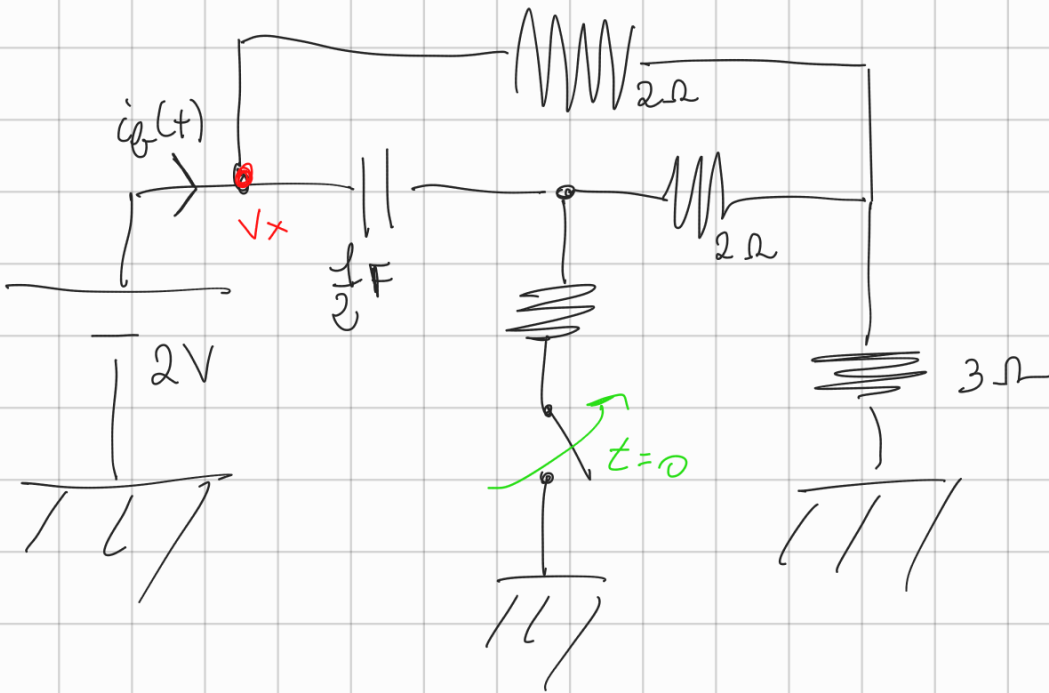
$$i_{\text{for}}(0) = 0 \text{ per def., valore di } i_{\text{stor}}$$

$$i_{\text{FORZATA}} = i_{\text{Forz}}(\infty) (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$= -\frac{4}{9} (1 - e^{-\frac{9}{2}t}), t \geq 0$$

esercizio bello e istruttivo...

Determinare $i_L(t)$ per $t \geq 0$, risposta completa

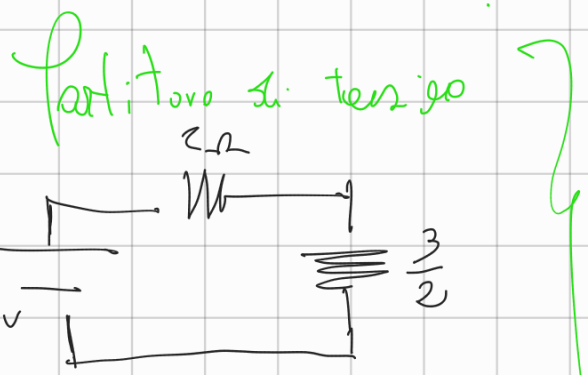
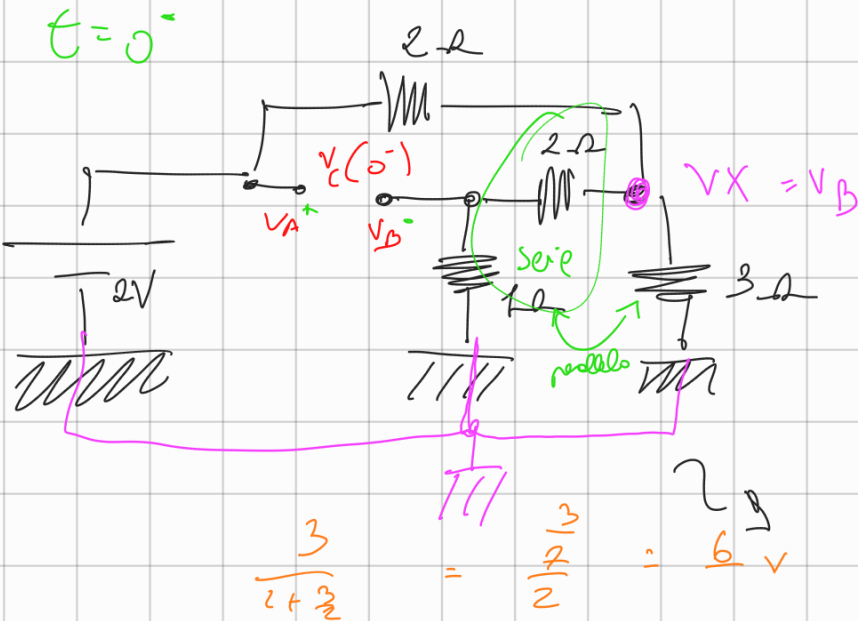


$t(0^-)$

$V_c(0^-) = V_c(0^+) =$
(tensione del condensatore)

- $i_b(0^-)$ non è un. di stato, sarà discontinua
- a $t=0$ devo trovare lo stato

Im regime stazionario un condensatore è un circuito aperto



$$V_x = 2 \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{7}{2} + 2} = \frac{6}{7} \text{ V}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{2} + 2} = \frac{\frac{6}{2}}{\frac{7}{2}} \\ & = \frac{6}{7} \text{ V} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$V_B = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{7} \text{ V} = \frac{V_x}{3} \quad ?$$

Partitore tensione

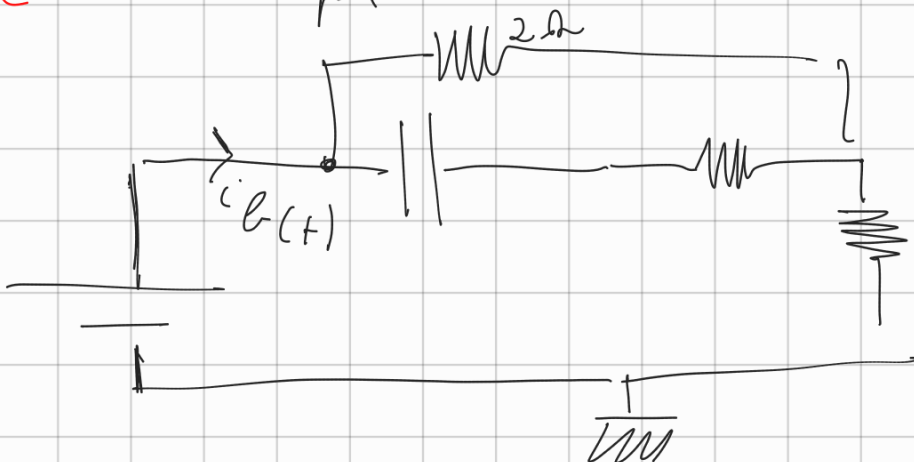
$$\frac{V_x = 1}{2 + 1} \dots$$

$$V_x = V_B + 2(V_B - V_x)$$

$$V_C(0^-) = 2 - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{12}{7} \text{ V}$$

pot. maggiore
pot. minore

$t > 0$ si apre l'interruttore



$$V_x = V_B + 2V_B - 2V_x$$

$$3V_B = V_x$$

$$V_B = \frac{V_x}{3} \quad \text{Beh}$$

Capacitorico a $t = 0^-$

Circuito non dipende, solo 1° ordine con generatore

Formula generale

costante, soluzione ha questa forma

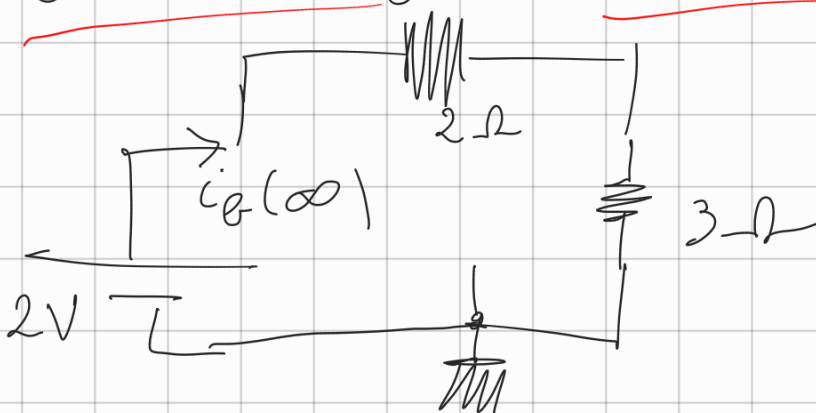
teoria risposta

Circuiti del primo ordine senza

$$i_C(t) = i_C(0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{eq}}} + i_C(\infty) (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{eq}}})$$

trova $i_C(\infty)$

C diventa un C. e. in regime



$$i_C(\infty) = \frac{2}{5} A$$

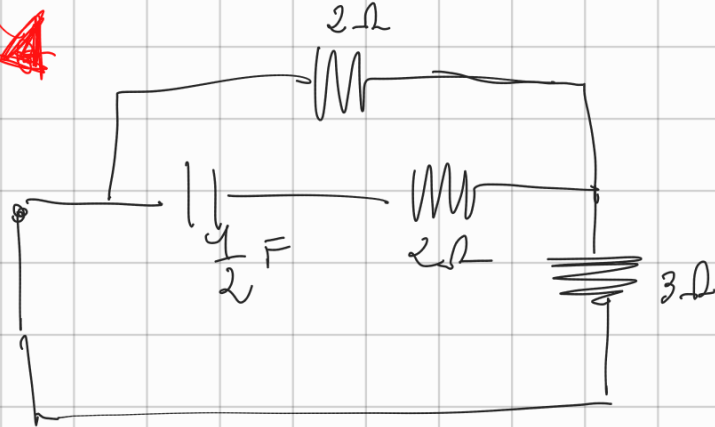
$$\tau_{eq} = C \cdot R_{eq} =$$

• Svolgo conservazione e faccio

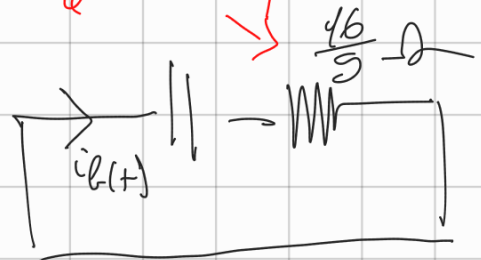
l'equivalente di Thevenin, oppure τ e' uguale a τ tipo di risposta.

• Si studia la risposta libera (spezzo il generatore)

il condensatore dunque si scarica su



e' la R_{eq} tra i TR.



$$R_{eq} = 3 \parallel 2 + 3 = \frac{6}{5} + 2$$

τ_{eq} , valore in
risposta libera

$$i_C(\infty) = \frac{2}{5} A$$

$$\tau_{eq} = C R_{eq} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{16}{5} =$$

Per trovare $i(0^+)$...

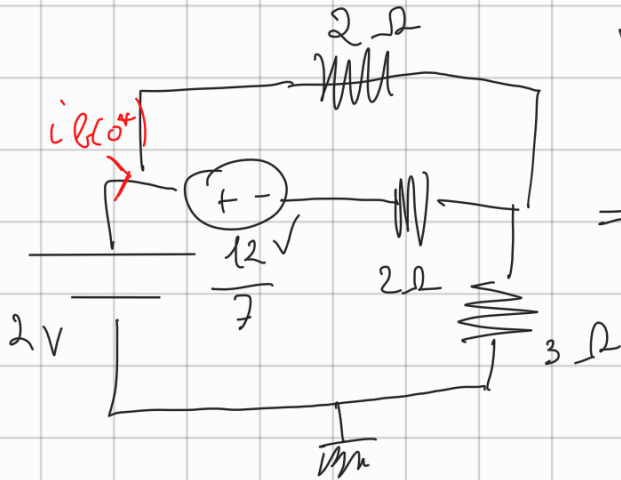
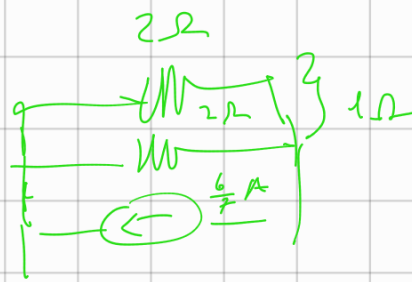
• Valiamo le condizioni iniziali.

a 0^+ , il condensatore e' carico

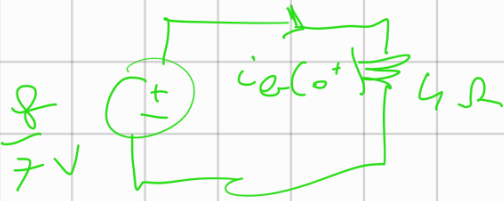
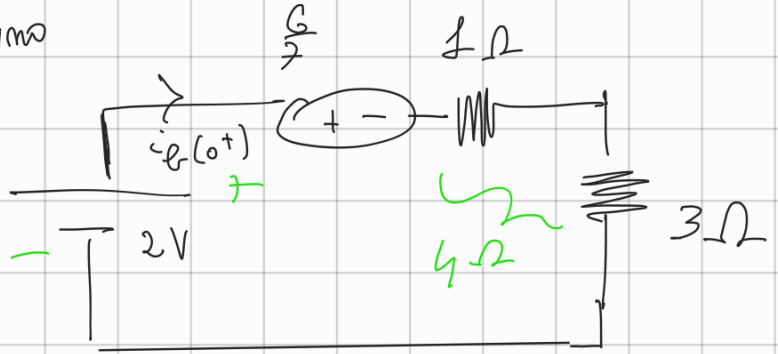
come un generatore di Thevenin, con V_{open}

fotoграфия a $i(0^+)$

$$i_B(0^+) ??$$



Trasforma



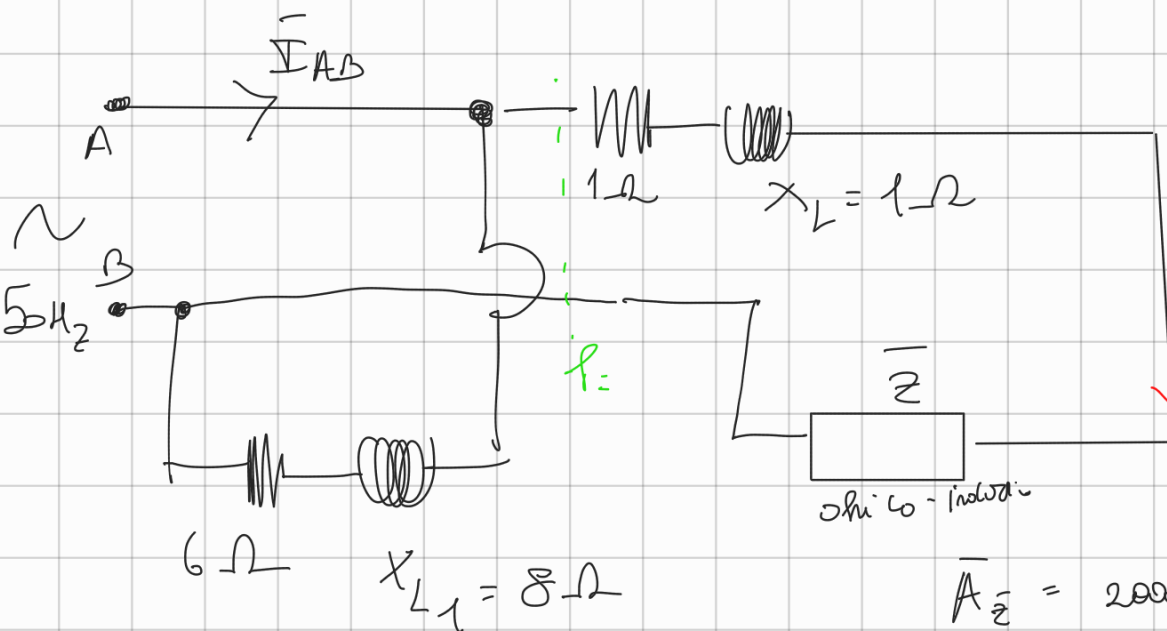
$$i_B(0^+) = \frac{8}{7} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{2}{7} \text{ A}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_B(t) = \frac{2}{7} e^{-\frac{5}{8}t} + \frac{2}{5} (1 - e^{-t\frac{5}{8}})$$

E' UNILE TOWARE VGLON
VAR NON DISTATO PMMA
DI UNER UNTO, NON SI
CONFERME

2020/08/30 Rifasamento

linea solite



$$I_2 = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$P + A = 2500$$

$$P = 2500 - A^2$$

$$\bar{A}_Z = 2000 \text{ VA}, \quad 100 \text{ V eff}$$

$$P(\text{eff})_{\text{MAX}} = 2500 \text{ W}$$

$$= P + A$$

$$\omega = 314 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$\bar{z}$ carico-induttivo

riporto
a 0,95

$$V_{\bar{z}} = 100 \text{ Veff}$$

$$P_{\max} = 2500 \text{ W}$$

Per R-~~potenza~~ serie ~~potenza~~ $\bar{z}$ ~~pot. attiva~~ e ~~Reattiva~~ $\bar{z}$ ~~pot.~~

$$I_{\bar{z}} = \frac{A}{V} = 20 \text{ Aeff}$$

Efficienza ~~riporto~~ (0,95) ~~pot.~~ AB

$$\Rightarrow P_{\max} = P + A \Rightarrow P = P_{\max} - A = 2500 - 2000 = 500 \text{ W}$$

$$P = 500 \text{ Watt}$$

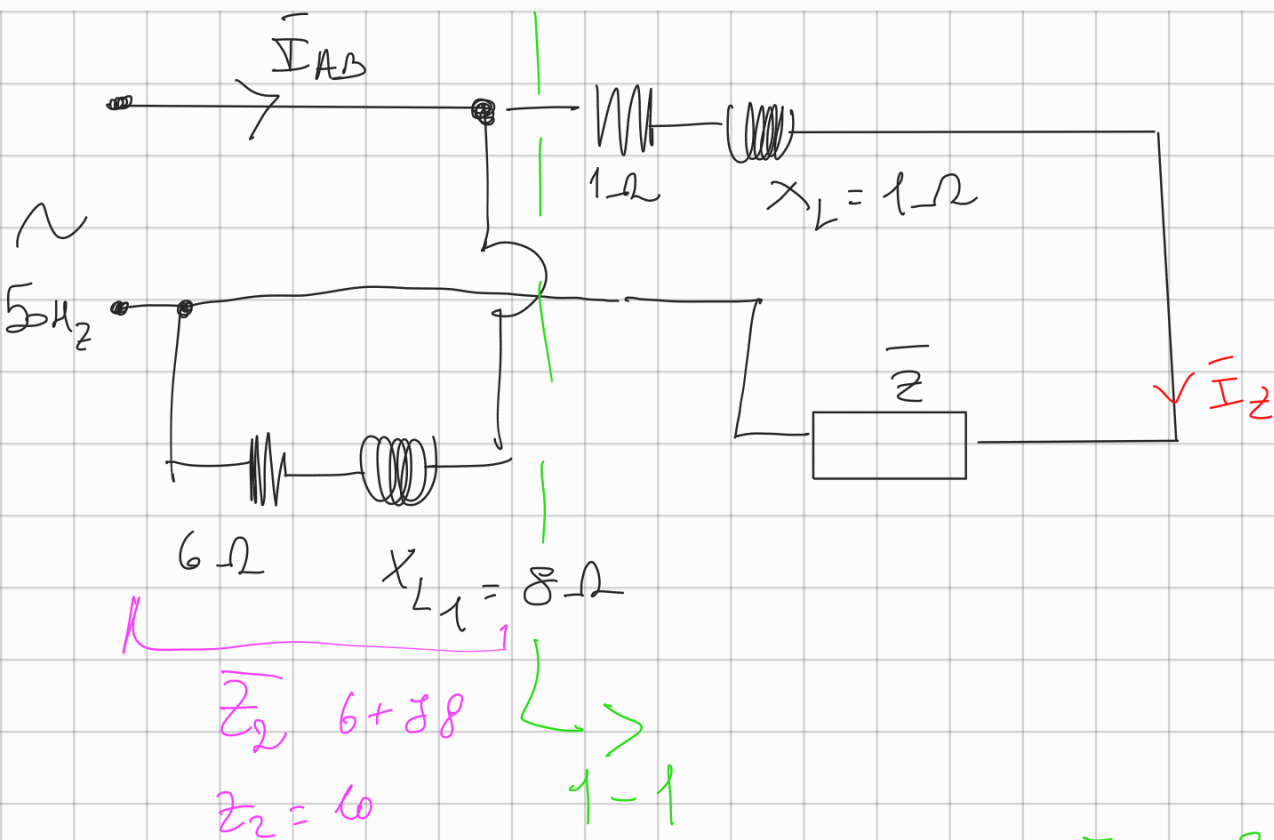
$$p(t) = P + A \cos(2\omega t + \varphi_u + \varphi_c)$$

$$P = A \cos \varphi_z$$

$$A = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \quad Q = A \sin \varphi_z$$

$$Q_z = \sqrt{A^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{2000^2 - 500^2} = 1936 \text{ VAR}$$

Divido in ser. il circuito, ~~procedo~~ per
via energetica



$$I_2 = 20\text{ A eff}$$

$$R = 1\Omega$$

$$P_{11} = R \cdot I_2^2 + 900\text{ W} = 900\text{ W}$$

$$Q_{11} = X_L I_2^2 + 1936 = 2336\text{ VAR}$$

$$S_{11} = \sqrt{900^2 + 2336^2} \approx 2500\text{ VA}$$

$$V_{11} = \frac{S_{11}}{I_2} = \frac{2500}{20} = 125\text{ V}$$

$$P_{AB} = P_{11} + 6(12,5)^2 = 1837\text{ W}$$

$$I_{2\text{ eff}} = \frac{V_{AB\text{ eff}}}{\sqrt{36 + 64}} = \frac{125}{10} = 12,5\text{ A eff}$$

$$Z_2 = 6 + j8$$

$$Q_{AB} = 2336 + (8.12,5)^2 = 3586 \text{ VAR}$$

=> Refasamento

$$C_{\text{con}} = \frac{Q_{\text{pire}} - Q_{\text{dpuo}}}{\omega V_{AB}^2} = \frac{Q_{AB} - P_{AB} \tan \varphi_{\text{con}}}{\omega V_{AB}^2}$$

$$\frac{3586 - 1837_{\tan}}{\omega V_{AB}^2} = \frac{2382}{314 \cdot 125^2} = 608 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{con}} = \arccos(0,89)$$

$$\tan \varphi_{\text{con}} = \tan(\arccos(0,89))$$

$$A = 4028$$

$$V_{L1} = V_{AB} = 125 \dots$$

Suponendo $\varphi_V = 0$

Disegnano Diag. For. I_{AB}
Pura e dopo rif.

$$I_{AB} = \frac{A_{AP}}{V_{AB}} = \frac{4028}{125} = 32,2 \text{ A eff}$$

$$\mu_{10} = \frac{Q_{AB}}{P_{AB}} = \tan \varphi_2$$

$$\arctan = 62,8$$

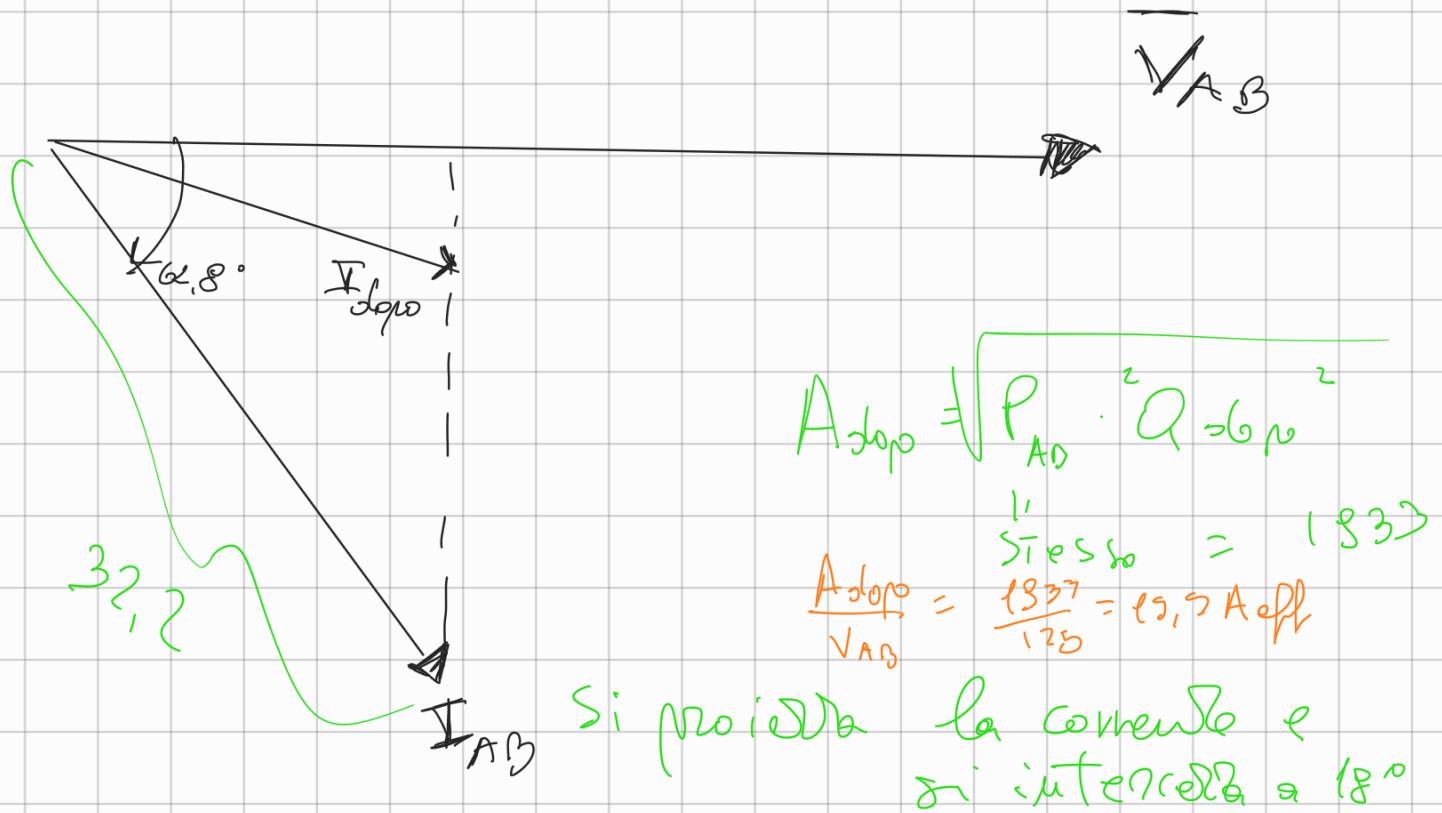
$$\cos \varphi_{AB} = \frac{P_{ATT}}{A_{APP}} = \frac{P_{AB}}{A_{AB}}$$

$$\cos(62,8)$$

//

$\hookrightarrow \varphi_{AB} \quad \cos^{-1}(p_{AB}) = 62,8^\circ$ ~~potere~~ e' $0,46$

$\varphi_{\text{corr}} = \arccos(0,95) =$



$$I_{AB \text{ dopo}} = \frac{A_{AB \text{ dopo}}}{V_{AB}} = \frac{P_{AB}}{0,95 \cdot V_{AB}} = \frac{1833}{0,95 \cdot 125} = 15,5 \text{ A}_{\text{eff}}$$

$$A_{AB \text{ -dopo}} = \frac{P_{AB}}{\cos(\varphi_{\text{corr}})} = 1833 \text{ V.A}$$

$\cos(\varphi_{\text{corr}}) = 0,95$
 18

non si agisce su $\cos$

$$\cos \varphi_{\text{corr}} = 0,95 = \frac{P_{AB}}{A_{AB \text{ dopo}}}$$

Da compito 2020-08-15

Per potenza e reattiva,

una 2:35 regolazione tablet

22/09/23

50Hz

$$Z_a = 20 \Omega$$

$$I_{Z_{eff}} = 20 A_{eff}$$

$$\cos \varphi_{Z_i} = 0,95$$

inductive

capacitive-inductive

$$\operatorname{Re}[Z_L] = 5 \Omega$$

$$I_{Z_{eff}} = 10 A_{eff}$$

Riflettendo a 0,95

$$V_{a_{eff}} = V_{eff} = 400 V_{eff}$$

$$P_a = V_a \cdot I_a = 8000 VA$$

$$A_e = 4000 \text{ VA}$$

$$Z_e = \frac{400}{\omega} = 10$$

$$\bar{Z} = 25 + jk$$

$$\sqrt{25 + k^2} = 40 = 25 + k^2 = 1600$$

$$k = 39,7$$

$$P_{\text{active}_1} = 8000 \cdot 0,5 = 4000 \text{ W}$$

$$Q = 8000 \cdot \sin(60^\circ) = 6928 \text{ VAR}$$

$$P_{\text{active}_{Z_2}} = \operatorname{Re}[Z] \cdot I_{\text{eff}} = 400 \cdot 5 \text{ A} = 2 \text{ kW}$$

$$A_{Z_2} = 4000 \text{ VA}$$

$$Q_{Z_2} = \sqrt{4000^2 - 2000^2} = 3464 \text{ VAR}$$

$$V = 400 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{1,1} = 4000 + 2000 = 6 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_{1,1} = 6928 + 3464 = 10 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$A_{1,1} = 12000 \text{ VA}$$

$$I_1 = 30 \text{ A}$$

$$P_A = R \cdot 30^2 = 900 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{AB} = 900 + 6000 = 6,9 \text{ kW}$$

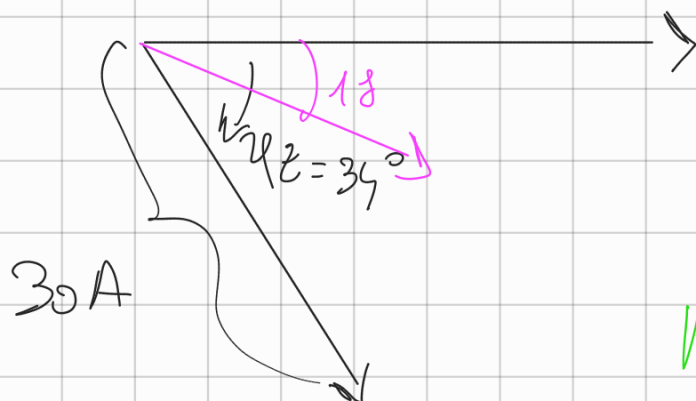
$$Q_{AB} = 6000 \text{ VAR}$$

$$C_{\text{corr}} = \frac{6000 - 6,9 \cdot \tan(18,2^\circ)}{314 \cdot 400^2} = \frac{7730}{\dots}$$

$$= 454 \mu\text{F}$$

$$A = \sqrt{P^2 + Q_{\text{obj}}^2} = \sqrt{6900^2 + 2268^2}$$

$$K = 7263$$



$$Q = A \cdot \cos(\varphi_z)$$

$$\varphi_z = \arccos\left(\frac{Q}{A}\right) = 33.55^\circ$$

$$\overline{I}_{\text{avg}} = \frac{7263}{400} = 18,15 \text{ Aeff}$$