

Domanda 1 (5 punti)

Sia dato il circuito di Fig. 1, funzionante in regime alternato sinusoidale alla frequenza di 50Hz, in cui: $R_1 = 1\Omega$, $R_2 = 0.5\Omega$, $R_d = 50\Omega$, $X_1 = 2\Omega$, $X_2 = 1\Omega$, $X_d = 100\Omega$. Siano inoltre note la tensione $V_c = 200\text{Vrms}$ di alimentazione al carico, la corrente $I_c = 10\text{Arms}$ assorbita dal carico e la potenza attiva $P_c = 1.7\text{kW}$ assorbita dal carico. Sia il carico di tipo ohmico-induttivo.

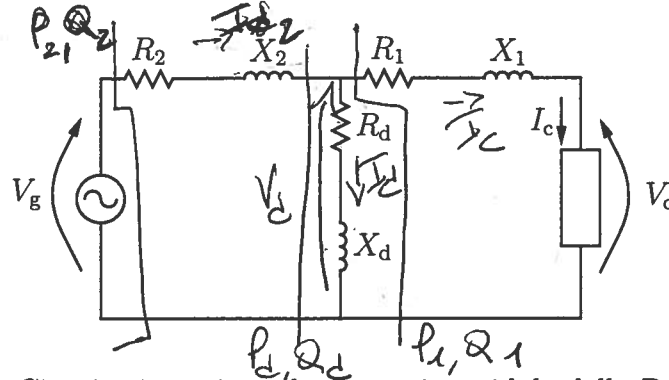


Figura 1: Circuito in regime alternato sinusoidale della Domanda 1.

(a) Si calcoli la tensione V_g del generatore.

(b) Si calcoli lo sfasamento tra la tensione V_g e la corrente erogata dal generatore.

CARICO SERIE

$$R_c = \frac{P_c}{I_c^2} = 17\Omega$$

$$Q_c = \sqrt{V_c^2 I_c^2 - P_c^2} = 1,054 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$X_c = \sqrt{\frac{V_c^2}{I_c^2} - R_c^2} = 10,54 \Omega$$

$$= \frac{Q_c}{I_c^2} \quad Z = R_c + jX_c = 17 + j10,54 \Omega$$

CARICO PARALLELO

$$R_c = \frac{V_c^2}{P_c} = 23,53 \Omega$$

$$Q_c = \sqrt{V_c^2 I_c^2 - P_c^2} = 1,054 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$X_c = \frac{V_c^2}{Q_c} = 37,97 \Omega$$

$$Z = j \frac{R_c X_c}{R_c + jX_c} = 17 + j10,54 \Omega$$

$$P_1 = P_c + R_1 I_c^2 = 1,8 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_1 = Q_c + X_1 I_c^2 = 1,254 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$V_d = \frac{\sqrt{P_1^2 + Q_1^2}}{I_c} = 219,35 \text{ V}$$

$$Z_d = \sqrt{R_d^2 + X_d^2} = 111,80 \Omega$$

$$I_d = \frac{V_d}{Z_d} = 1,962 \text{ A}$$

$$P_d = P_1 + R_d I_d^2 = 1,993 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_d = Q_1 + X_d I_d^2 = 1,639 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\sqrt{P_d^2 + Q_d^2}}{V_d} = 11,76 \text{ A}$$

$$P_2 = P_d + R_2 I_2^2 = 2,062 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_2 = Q_d + X_2 I_2^2 = 1,777 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$V_g = \frac{\sqrt{P_2^2 + Q_2^2}}{I_2} = 231,42 \text{ V}$$

$$\varphi = 0,7113 \text{ rad}$$

$$= 40,76^\circ$$

FASORI

CARICO SERIE

$$\dot{V}_C = V_C \quad \dot{V}_D = \dot{V}_C + \dot{V}_1 = 219,036 + j11,73 \text{ V}$$

$$R_C = \frac{P_C}{I_C^2} = \quad Z_D = R_D + jX_D$$

$$Q_C = \sqrt{V_C^2 I_C^2 - P_C^2} \quad \hat{I}_D = \frac{\dot{V}_D}{Z_D} = 0,97 - j1,705 \text{ A}$$

$$X_C = \sqrt{\frac{V_C^2}{I_C^2} - R_C^2} \quad \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_1 + \hat{I}_D = 9,47 - j6,97 \text{ A}$$

$$Z_C = R_C + jX_C \quad Z_2 = R_2 + jX_2$$

$$\hat{I}_C = \frac{\dot{V}_C}{Z_C} = 8,5 - j5,27 \text{ A} \quad \dot{V}_g = \dot{V}_D + \dot{V}_2 = 230,744 + j17,716 \text{ V}$$

$$|\dot{V}_g| = 231,42 \text{ V}$$

$$Z_1 = R_1 + jX_1$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = Z_1 \hat{I}_C = 19,036 + j11,73 \text{ V} \quad (\varphi_{V_g} - \varphi_{\hat{I}_2}) = 40,76^\circ$$

$$\overline{\hat{I}_C} = \overline{\hat{I}_C} \quad \overline{\hat{I}_D} = 1,723 - j0,94 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{V}_C = Z_C \hat{I}_C = 170 + j105,36 \text{ V} \quad \hat{I}_2 = 11,723 - j0,94 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = 10 + j20 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_g = 186,8 + j136,61 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_D = 180 + j125,36 \text{ V}$$

$$|\dot{V}_g| = 231,42 \text{ V} \quad \varphi_{V_g} - \varphi_{\hat{I}_2} = 40,76^\circ$$

CARICO PARALLELO

$$\dot{V}_C = V_C$$

$$R_C = \frac{V_C^2}{P_C}$$

$$Q_C = \sqrt{V_C^2 I_C^2 - P_C^2}$$

$$X_C = \frac{V_C^2}{Q_C}$$

$$Z_C = j \frac{R_C X_C}{R_C + jX_C}$$

$$\hat{I}_C = \frac{\dot{V}_C}{Z_C} = 8,5 - j5,27 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = Z_1 \hat{I}_C = 19,036 + j10,54 \text{ V}$$

$$\overline{\hat{I}_C} = \overline{\hat{I}_C}$$

$$\dot{V}_C = Z_C \hat{I}_C = 170 + j105,36 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = 10 + j20 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_D = 180 + j125,36 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_D = \dot{V}_C + \dot{V}_1 = 219,036 + j11,73 \text{ V}$$

$$\hat{I}_D = \frac{\dot{V}_D}{Z_D} = 0,97 - j1,705 \text{ A}$$

$$\hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_C + \hat{I}_D = 9,47 - j6,97 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = Z_2 \hat{I}_2 = 11,71 + j5,98 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_g = \dot{V}_D + \dot{V}_2 = 230,74 + j17,72 \text{ V}$$

$$|\dot{V}_g| = 231,42 \text{ V} \quad \varphi_{V_g} - \varphi_{\hat{I}_2} = 40,76^\circ$$

$$\hat{I}_D = 1,723 - j0,94 \text{ A}$$

$$\hat{I}_2 = 11,73 - j0,94 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = 6,8 + j11,25 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_g = 186,8 + j136,61 \text{ V}$$

Domanda 2 (6 punti)

Sia dato il circuito in regime transitorio di Fig. 2 in cui: $V_{s1} = 10V$, $V_{s2} = 2V$, $R_1 = 2k\Omega$, $R_2 = 10k\Omega$, $R_3 = 0.2k\Omega$, $C = 2\mu F$. Si consideri il circuito a regime per $t < 0$.

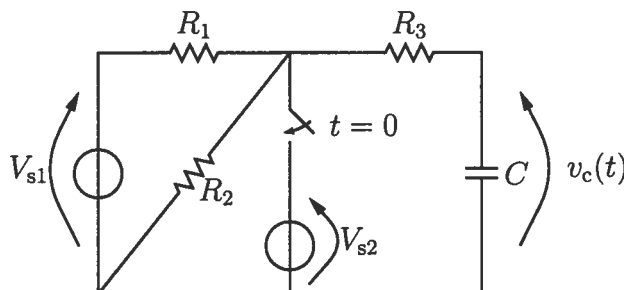
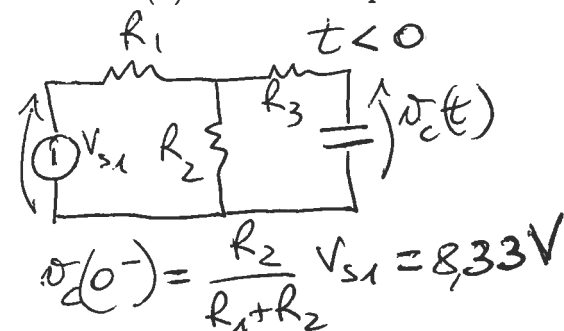


Figura 2: Circuito in regime transitorio della Domanda 2.

(a) Si determini l'espressione analitica della tensione $v_c(t)$ ai capi del condensatore e se ne fornisca la rappresentazione grafica.

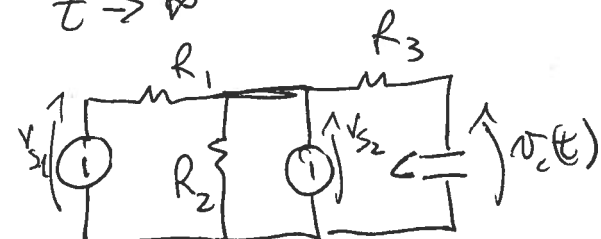
(b) Si calcoli la potenza istantanea erogata dal condensatore all'istante $t = 2ms$.



$$v_c(0^-) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{s1} = 8,33V$$

$$v_c(0^+) = v_c(0^-)$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty$$



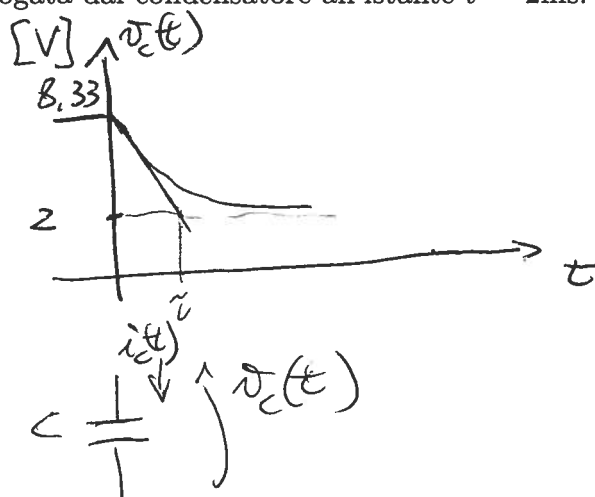
$$v_c(\infty) = V_{s2} = 2V$$

$$R_{eq} = R_3$$

$$\tau = R_{eq}C = R_3C = 0,4ms$$

$$v_c(t) = \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{s1} - V_{s2} \right] \exp\left(-\frac{t}{R_3C}\right) + V_{s2}$$

$$2ms = 5\tau$$



$$i_c(t) = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R_3} \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{s1} - V_{s2} \right] \exp\left(-\frac{t}{R_3C}\right)$$

$$p(t) \Big|_{t=2ms} = -i_c(t) v_c(t) \Big|_{t=2ms} \approx 0W$$

$$0,436 mW$$

Domanda 3 (4 punti)

Sia dato il circuito in regime alternato sinusoidale di Fig. 3. Si determini il circuito equivalente di Thévenin ai morsetti A,B.

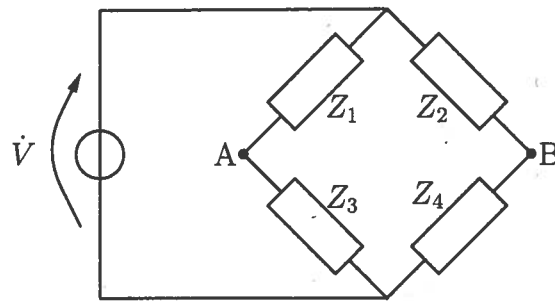
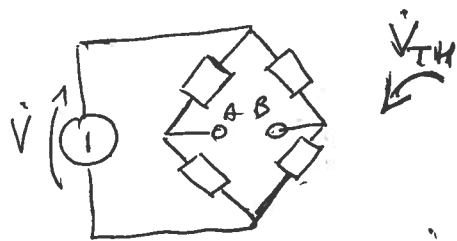


Figura 3: Circuito in regime alternato sinusoidale della Domanda 3.



$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}}{z_1 + z_3} \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{V}}{z_2 + z_4}$$

$$z_3 \dot{I}_1 - \dot{V}_{TH} + z_2 \dot{I}_2 = \dot{V}$$

$$z_4 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{V}_{TH} + z_1 \dot{I}_1 = \dot{V}$$

$$2\dot{V}_{TH} + (z_1 - z_3)\dot{I}_1 + (z_4 - z_2)\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

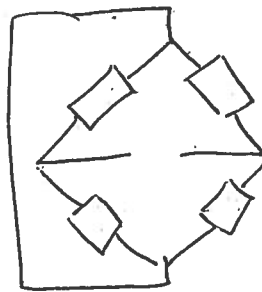
$$\dot{V}_{TH} = -\frac{\dot{V}}{2} \left[\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_1 + z_3} + \frac{z_4 - z_2}{z_2 + z_4} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{z_1 z_4 - z_2 z_3}{(z_1 + z_3)(z_2 + z_4)} \dot{V}$$

$$\dot{V}_{TH} = \left(\frac{z_3}{z_1 + z_3} - \frac{z_4}{z_2 + z_4} \right) \dot{V}$$

$$= \left(\frac{z_2}{z_2 + z_4} - \frac{z_1}{z_1 + z_3} \right) \dot{V}$$

z_{TH}



$$z_1 || z_3 + z_2 || z_4 = z_{TH}$$

$$z_{TH} = \frac{z_1 z_3}{z_1 + z_3} + \frac{z_2 z_4}{z_2 + z_4}$$

$$= \frac{z_1 z_4 (z_2 + z_3) + z_2 z_3 (z_1 + z_4)}{(z_1 + z_3)(z_2 + z_4)}$$

Domanda 7 (2 punti)

Sia dato il circuito in regime sinusoidale di Fig. 4 e si supponga di conoscere L e C . Si rappresenti la differenza di fase fra \dot{V}_L ed \dot{E} (cioè $\angle \dot{V}_L - \angle \dot{E}$) per $\omega \in (-\infty, +\infty) \setminus \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$.

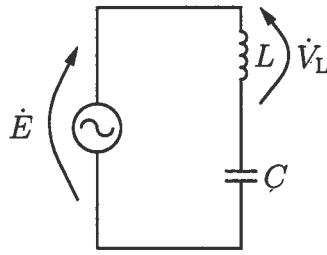


Figura 4: Circuito in regime alternato sinusoidale della Domanda 7.

$$\dot{V}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_L$$

$$\dot{I}_L = j\omega C \dot{V}_C$$

$$\dot{V}_L = -\omega^2 LC \dot{V}_C$$

$$\dot{V}_L + \dot{V}_C = \dot{E} \quad \dot{V}_C = \dot{E} - \dot{V}_L$$

$$\dot{V}_L = -\omega^2 LC \dot{E} + \omega^2 LC \dot{V}_L$$

$$(1 - \omega^2 LC) \dot{V}_L = -\omega^2 LC \dot{E}$$

$$\dot{V}_L = \frac{\omega^2 LC}{\omega^2 LC - 1} \dot{E} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi = \angle \dot{V}_L - \angle \dot{E}$$

$$\varphi \begin{cases} 0 \\ \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\omega^2 LC - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \omega > \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \cup \omega < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \varphi = 0$$

$$\omega^2 LC - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} < \omega < \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \varphi = \pi$$

