

COMPITO DI Elettrotecnica 28/05/2014

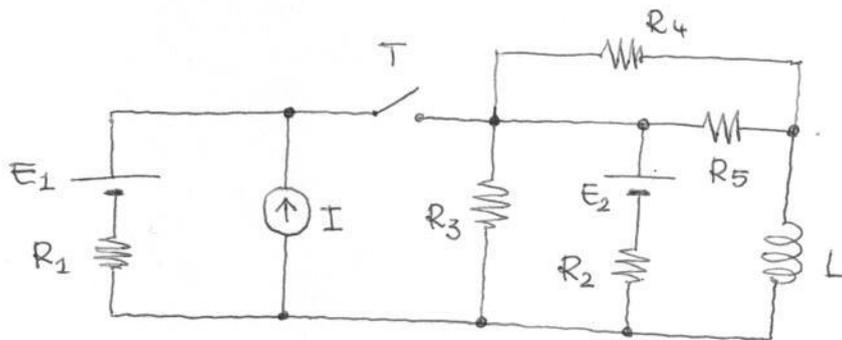
Allievo.....Matricola.....

Corso di Laurea

Esercizio 1

All'istante $t=0$, il tasto T si chiude. Determinare l'andamento temporale della corrente che scorre nell'induttore.

$E_1 = 10 \text{ V}$; $E_2 = 2 \text{ V}$; $I = 3 \text{ A}$; $R_1 = 5 \Omega$; $R_2 = 2 \Omega$; $R_3 = 7 \Omega$; $R_4 = 4 \Omega$; $R_5 = 4 \Omega$; $L = 1 \text{ mH}$.

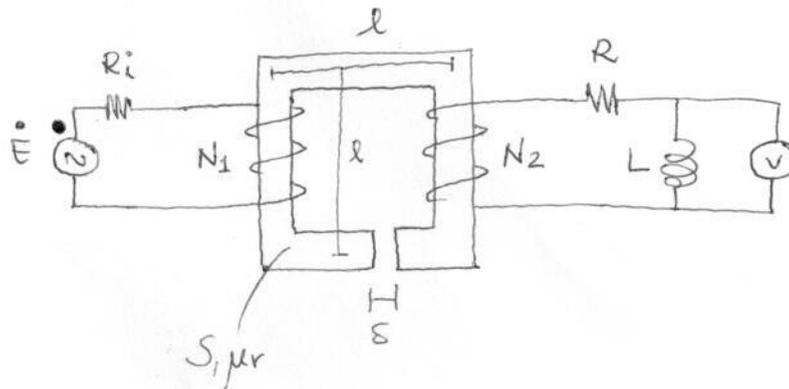


Esercizio 2

Il sistema in figura si trova a regime. Determinare il valore letto dal voltmetro ideale.

$E = 10 \text{ V}$; $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$; $R_i = 1 \Omega$; $R = 5 \Omega$; $L = 1 \text{ mH}$;

$l = 3 \text{ cm}$; $\delta = 0.2 \text{ cm}$; $S = 0.625 \text{ cm}^2$, $\mu_r = 500$, $N_1 = 50$, $N_2 = 200$.

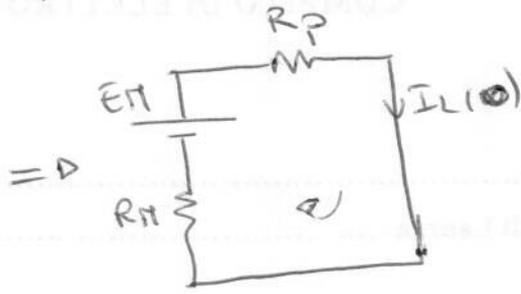
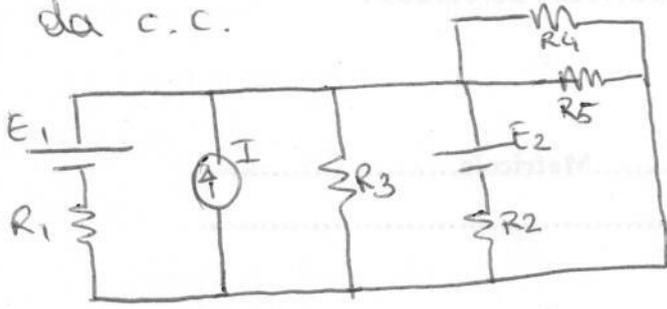


ES. N° 1

L'eq. dell'andamento temporale della corrente de scorrente è:

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0) e^{-t/\tau} + i_L(\infty) (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

- Calcoliamoci $i_L(\infty)$, ovvero quando T è chiuso e L si comporta da c.c.



$$E_M = \frac{\frac{E_1}{R_1} + I + \frac{E_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

$$R_H = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

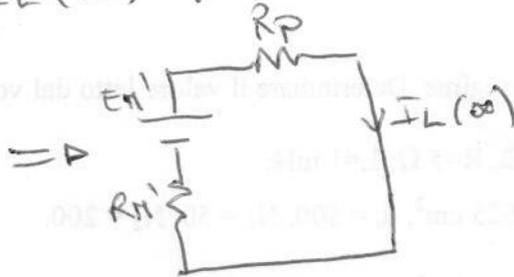
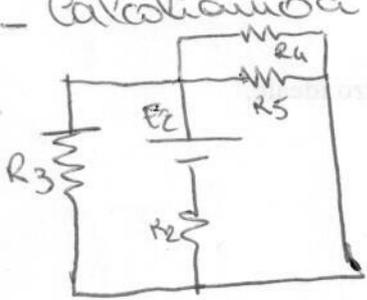
$$R_P = (R_4 \parallel R_5)$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{E_M}{(R_H + R_P)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = \frac{L}{R_H + R_P}$$

due: R_{eq} è la resistenza vista da L con T chiuso.

- Calcoliamoci $i_L(\infty)$ quando T è aperto



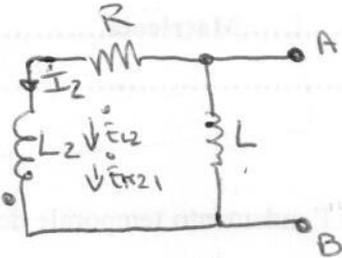
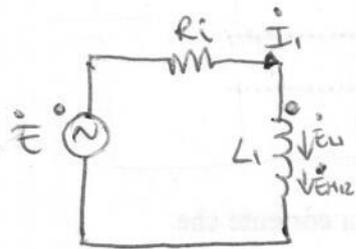
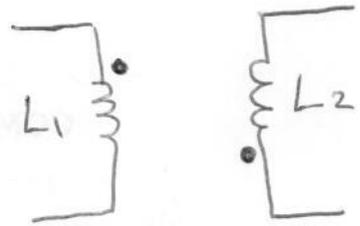
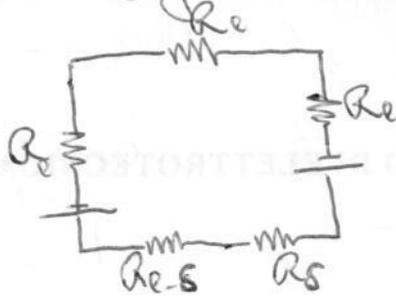
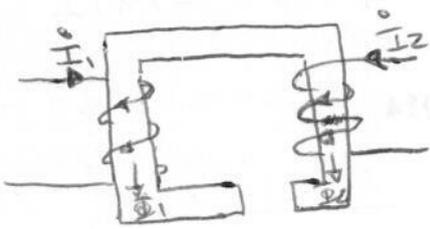
$$E_M' = \frac{\frac{E_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$$

$$R_H' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{E_M'}{R_P + R_H'}$$

ES. N°2

Risolviamo il circuito magnetico:



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

$$R_{e-s} = \frac{l-s}{\mu_0 \mu_r S}$$

$$R_s = \frac{\delta}{\mu_0 S}$$

Calcolo delle induttanze equivalenti:

$$R_{eq1} = R_{eq2} = 3R_e + R_{e-s} + R_s$$

$$L_1 = \frac{N_1^2}{R_{eq1}} \quad L_2 = \frac{N_2^2}{R_{eq2}}$$

$$M_{12} = \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = M_{21} \quad (< 0)$$

Il voltmetro ideale legge il valore efficace di V_{AB} .

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E} + \dot{E}_{L1} + \dot{E}_{M12} = \dot{I}_1 R_i \\ \dot{E}_{L2} + \dot{E}_{M21} = \dot{I}_2 (R + j\omega L) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E} - j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M_{12} \cdot \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_1 R_i \\ -j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M_{21} \cdot \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 (R + j\omega L) \end{cases}$$

Da questo sistema mi ricavo il valore \dot{I}_2 , infine:

$$\dot{V}_{AB} = -j\omega L \cdot \dot{I}_2$$

Il modulo di \dot{V}_{AB} mi rappresenta il valore di tensione misurato dal voltmetro.