

COMPITO ELETTROTECNICA 26-06-2019

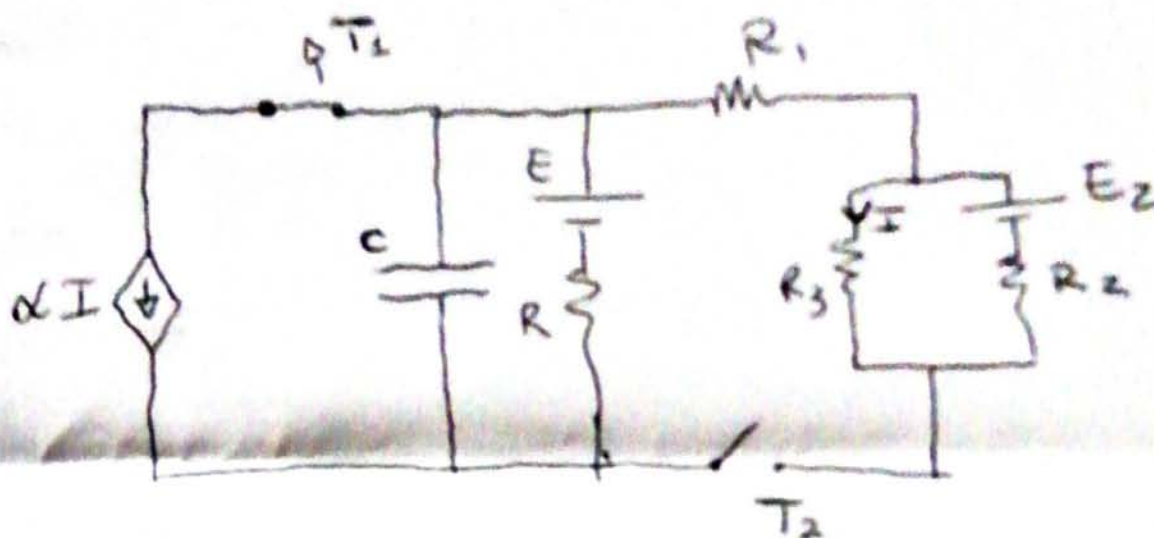
Allievo _____ Matricola _____

Corso di Laurea: _____

Esercizio 1:

Il circuito rappresentato è a regime. All'istante $t=0s$ il tasto T_1 si apre e il tasto T_2 si chiude. Determinare il valore della tensione $v_c(t)$ ai capi del condensatore. Inoltre determinare l'energia immagazzinata nel condensatore dopo $t=0.2ms$.

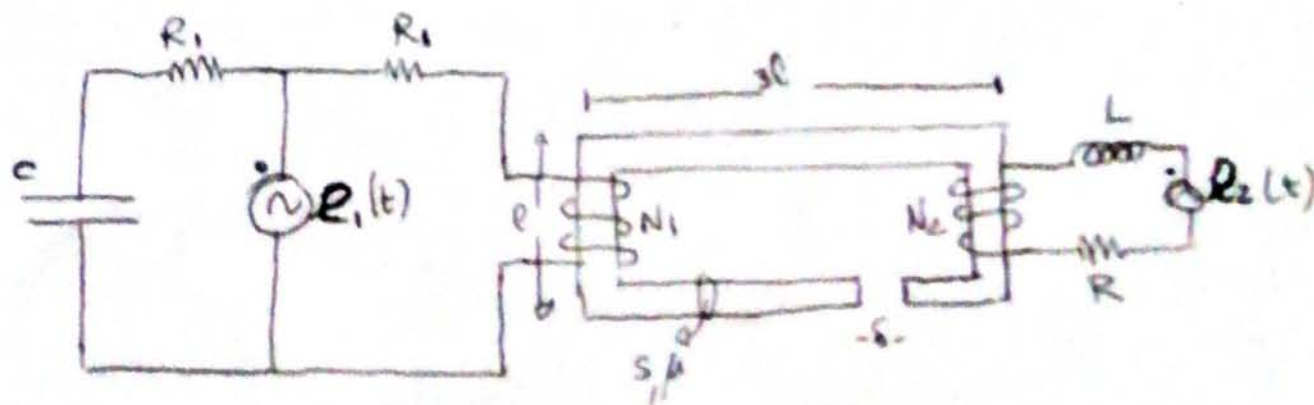
$E=2V, E_2=6V, R_1=2\Omega, R_2=4\Omega, R_3=5\Omega, R=7\Omega, C=1\mu F, a=3.$



Esercizio 2:

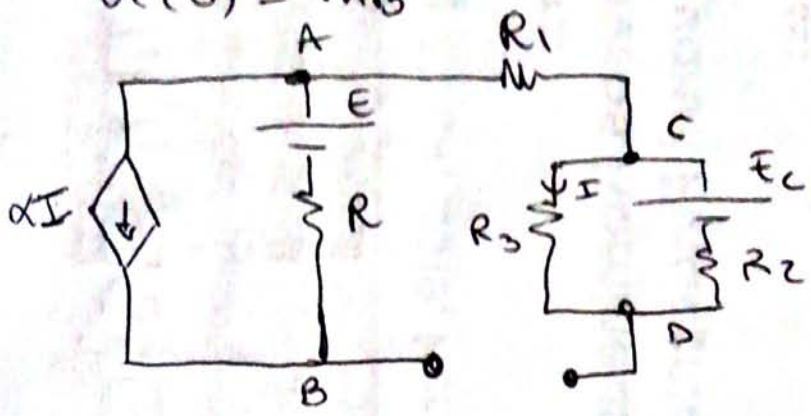
Il sistema di figura si trova a regime. Determinare il valore della potenza attiva su R .

$e_1(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) V, e_2(t) = 2 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}), \omega = 314 rad/s, R_1 = 10\Omega, R = 5\Omega, N_1 = 80, N_2 = 100, l = 5cm, S = 50cm^2, \delta = 2mm, \mu_r = 1000, L = 10mH, C = 2mF.$



- T_1 chiuso ; T_2 aperto

$V_c(0) = V_{AB}$

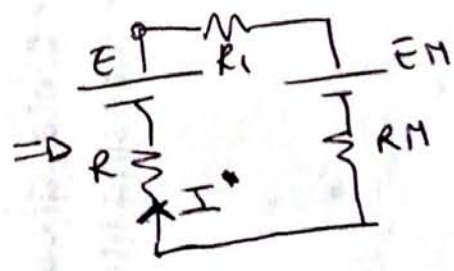
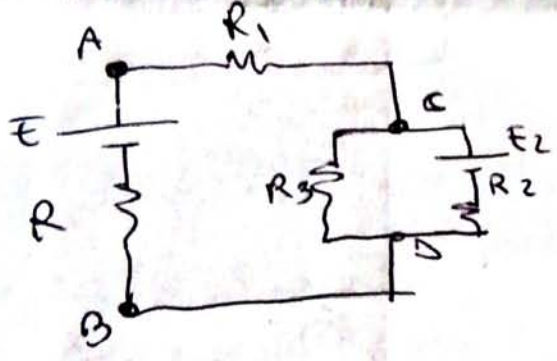


$I = \frac{E_2}{R_2 + R_3}$

$V_{AB} - E = -\alpha I \cdot R \Rightarrow V_{AB} = E - \alpha I R$

- T_2 aperto ; T_1 chiuso

$V_c(\infty) = V_{AB}$



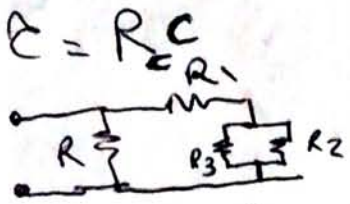
$E_M = \frac{E_2}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$

$R_M = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$

$I^* = \frac{E - E_M}{R + R_1 + R_M}$

$V_{AB} = E - I^* R$

$V_c(t) = V_{c0} e^{-t/\tau} + V_{c\infty} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

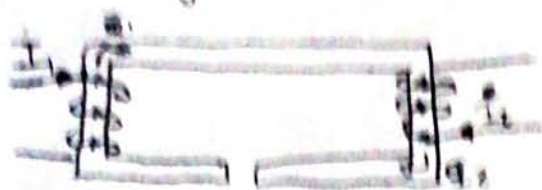


$R_c = (R_3 // R_2) + R_1 // R$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2} C V_c^2 (t = 0.2 \text{ ms})$

(ES, N=2)

Trasformazione il nucleo ferromagnetico con 1 sp. e 2 sp. con:

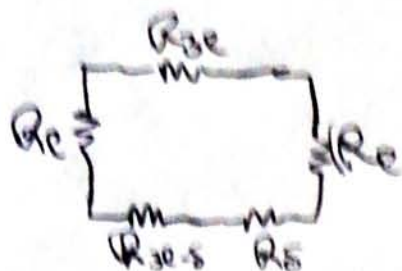


$$e_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{E}_2 = \sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$e_2(t) = 2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{E}_2 = \sqrt{2} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \quad \checkmark$$



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

$$R_{3e} = 3 R_e$$

$$R_{(3e-5)} = \frac{(3l-5)}{\mu_0 \mu_r S}$$

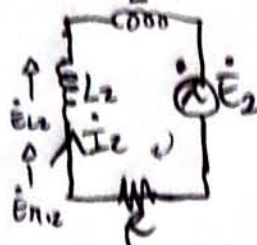
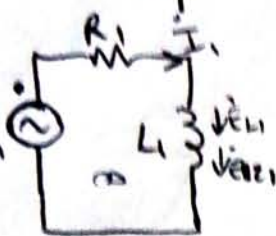
$$R_5 = \frac{5}{\mu_0 S}$$

$$R_{eq} = 2 R_e + R_{3e} + R_{(3e-5)} + R_5$$

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

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

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$



Il ramo dei paralleli algen. \dot{E}_1 può trascorrere in quanto \dot{E}_1 gen. di tens. prevalente.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E}_1 + \dot{E}_{L1} + \dot{E}_{M21} = \dot{I}_1 R_1 \\ -\dot{E}_2 + \dot{E}_{L2} + \dot{E}_{M12} = \dot{I}_2 (R + j\omega L) \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{E}_1 - j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{21} \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_1 R_1$$

$$-\dot{E}_2 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 (R + j\omega L)$$

Dal sistema ricavando \dot{I}_1

$$P_R = R \dot{I}_2^2$$