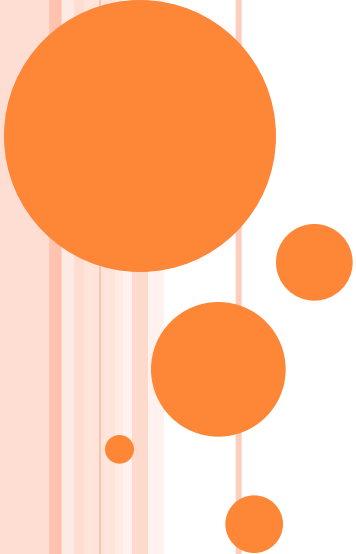




ELETTROTECNICA (ESERCITAZIONI)

SINUSOIDALI I

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SOMMARIO:

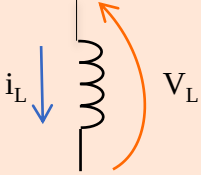
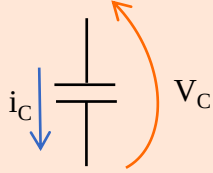
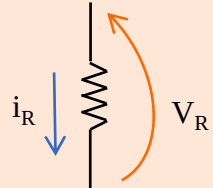
- ❖ Formule I
- ❖ Impedenze
- ❖ Formule II
- ❖ Unità di misura
- ❖ Esercizio I
- ❖ Esercizio II
- ❖ Metodo simbolico: riepilogo
- ❖ Rifasamento
- ❖ Esercizio III

FORMULE I

Valori efficaci

Legge	Formula
Grandezza sinusoidale	$a(t) = \sqrt{2} A \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$
Fasore	$\underline{I} = A e^{j\alpha}$
Tensione	$\underline{V} = V e^{j\alpha_v}$
Corrente	$\underline{I} = I e^{j\alpha_i}$
Impedenza	$\underline{V} = \underline{Z} \underline{I}$
Impedenza	$\underline{Z} = V / I e^{j(\alpha_v - \alpha_i)} = V / I e^{j\varphi}$
Impedenza	$\underline{Z} = R(\text{resistenza}) + j X(\text{reattanza})$

IMPEDENZE: TABELLA RIASSUNTIVA

Elemento	Legge costitutiva	Impedenza	Comportamento
	induttore $V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$	$Z_L = j\omega L$ $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$	La corrente è in ritardo rispetto alla tensione
	condensatore $i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$	$Z_L = -\frac{j}{\omega C}$ $\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$	La corrente è in anticipo rispetto alla tensione
	resistenza $V_R = Ri_R$	$Z_L = R$ $\phi = 0$	La corrente è in fase con la tensione

FORMULE II

Valori efficaci



Legge	Formula
Potenza attiva	$P = V_{\text{eff}} I_{\text{eff}} \cos\phi$
Potenza reattiva	$Q = V_{\text{eff}} I_{\text{eff}} \sin\phi$
Potenza apparente	$V_{\text{eff}} I_{\text{eff}}$
Potenza complessa	$\underline{N} = P + j Q$
Potenza complessa	$\underline{N} = \underline{V} \underline{I}^*$
Potenza complessa (assorbita da un'impedenza)	$\underline{N} = \underline{Z} \underline{I} ^2$

UNITA'

Legge	Formula
Energia	Joule J
Impedenza	Ohm Ω
Potenza complessa Potenza apparente	Voltampere VA
Potenza attiva	Watt
Potenza reattiva	Voltampere reattivi VAR

SINUSOIDALI I

$$e(t) = \sqrt{2} \, 10 \cos(\omega t) \, \text{V}$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2} \, 4 \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) \, \text{V}$$

$$R = 1 \Omega$$

$$L = 1 \text{mH}$$

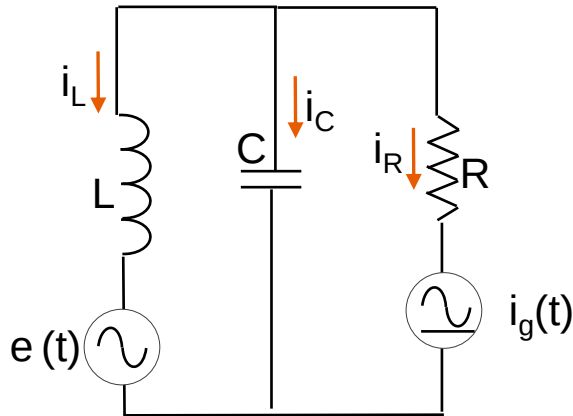
$$C = 500 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$i_C(t)?$$

$$\underline{N}_{\text{ass.}}?$$

$$\underline{N}_{\text{gen.}}?$$



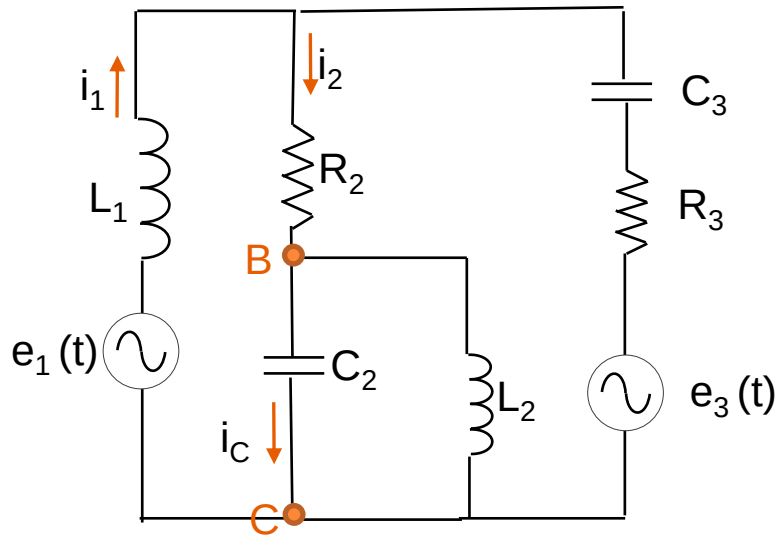
$$i_C(t) = 6\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) \, \text{A}$$

$$\underline{N}_{\text{ass.}} = Z_L |I_L|^2 + Z_C |I_C|^2 + Z_R |I_R|^2 = j(\sqrt{2}^2)^2 + -2j(\sqrt{6}^2)^2 + 1(\sqrt{4}^2)^2 = 16 - 68j \, \text{VA}$$

$$\underline{N}_{\text{gen.}} = \underline{E} I^* + \underline{V}_g i_g^* = 10(-2j) + (12 + 4j)(-4j) = 16 - 68j \, \text{VA}$$

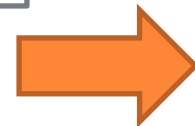
Valori coniugati:
 $(a + jb)^* = a - jb$

SINUSOIDALI II (A)



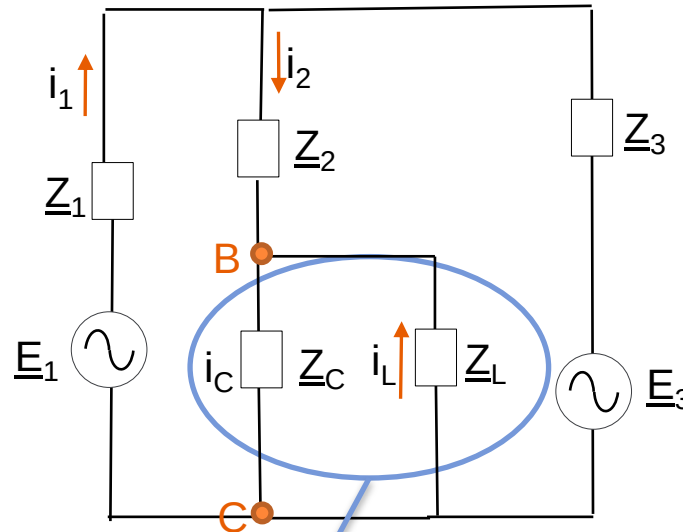
$$\begin{aligned} e_1(t) &= \sqrt{2} \, 10 \cos(\omega t) \text{ V} \\ e_3(t) &= 10 \cos(\omega t + \pi/4) \text{ V} \\ R_2 &= 2\Omega \\ R_3 &= 5\Omega \\ L_1 &= 1\text{mH} \\ L_2 &= 2\text{mH} \\ C_1 &= 1\text{mF} \\ C_2 &= 500\mu\text{F} \\ \omega &= 1000 \text{ rad/sec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_c(t) &? \\ \underline{N}_{\text{ass.}} &? \\ \underline{N}_{\text{gen.}} &? \end{aligned}$$



SINUSOIDALI II (B)

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 10V \\ E_3 &= 5+5j \text{ V} \\ Z_1 &= j\omega L_1 = 2j\Omega \\ Z_2 &= R_3 = 2\Omega \\ Z_3 &= R_3 - j/(\omega C_3) = 5-2j\Omega \\ Z_C &= -j/(\omega C_2) = -j\Omega \\ Z_L &= j\omega L_2 = j\Omega \\ i_C &= 2+8j \text{ A} \\ N_{\text{ass.}} &= 10 \text{ VA} \\ N_{\text{gen.}} &= 10 \text{ VA} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} Z_C // Z_L &= Z_{EQ} = \infty \\ \text{Antirisonanza} &\longrightarrow i_2 = 0 \\ \text{ma } i_C &\neq 0, i_C = -i_L \end{aligned}$$

RIEPILOGO

❖ Calcolo delle impedenze per **resistenza, capacità e induttanza**.

❖ $Z_{//} = Z_1 Z_2 / (Z_1 + Z_2)$.

❖ $Z_{\text{serie}} = Z_1 + Z_2$.