

**A.R.I. - Sezione di Parma**

Corso di preparazione esame  
patente radioamatore 2020

# **Circuiti in corrente alternata**

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## SEGNALE SINUSOIDALE

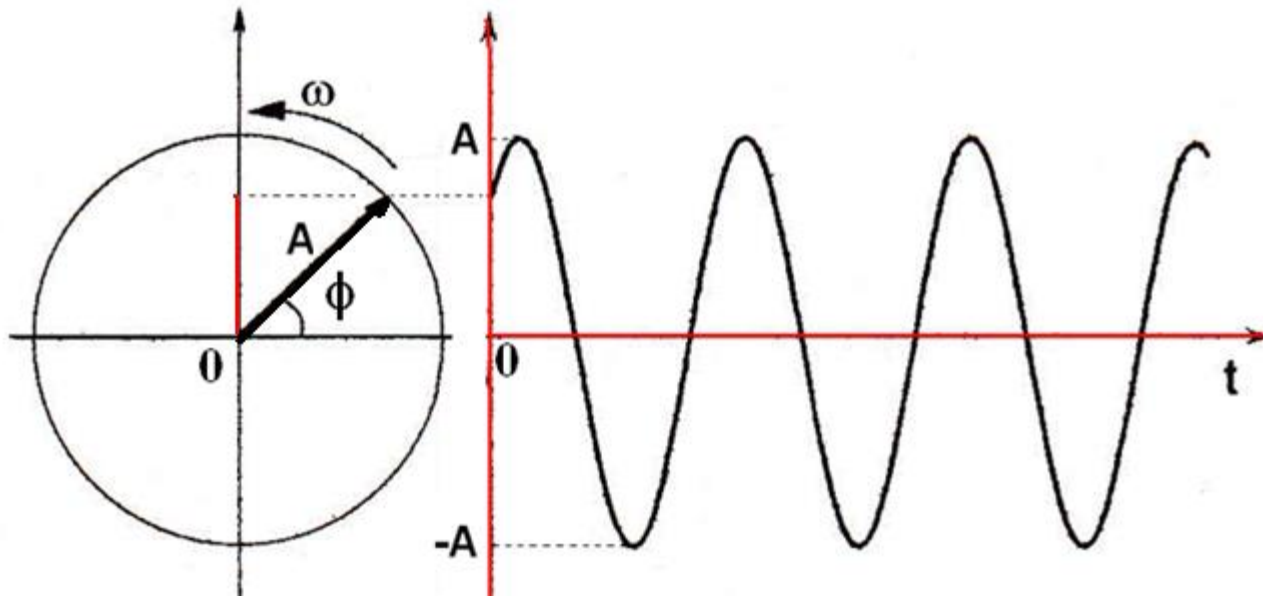
E' descritto da:

$$f(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

dove:  $A$  = ampiezza del segnale

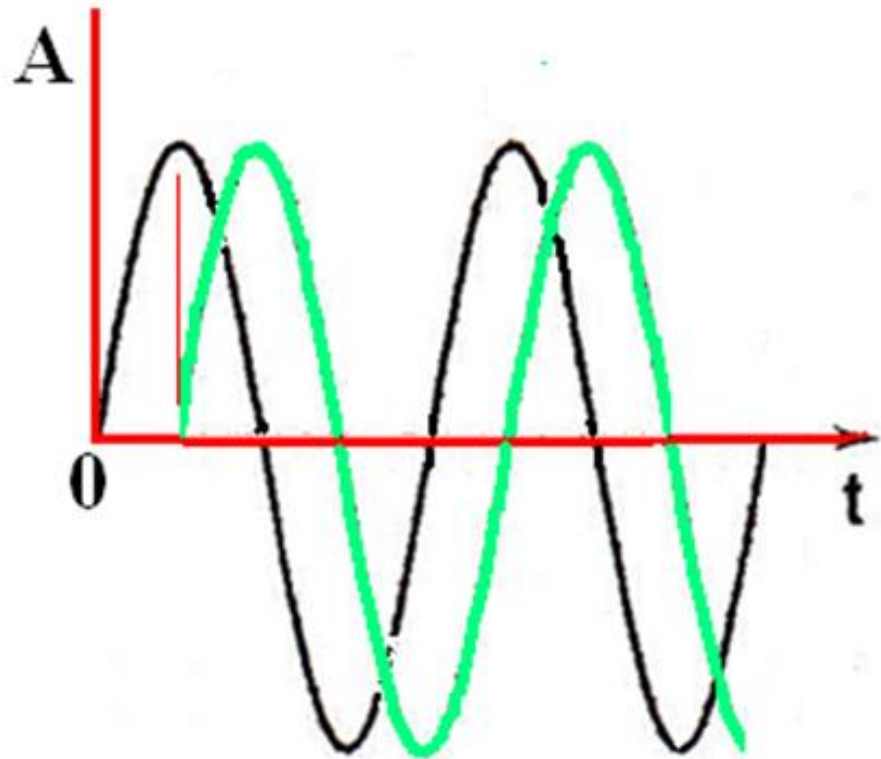
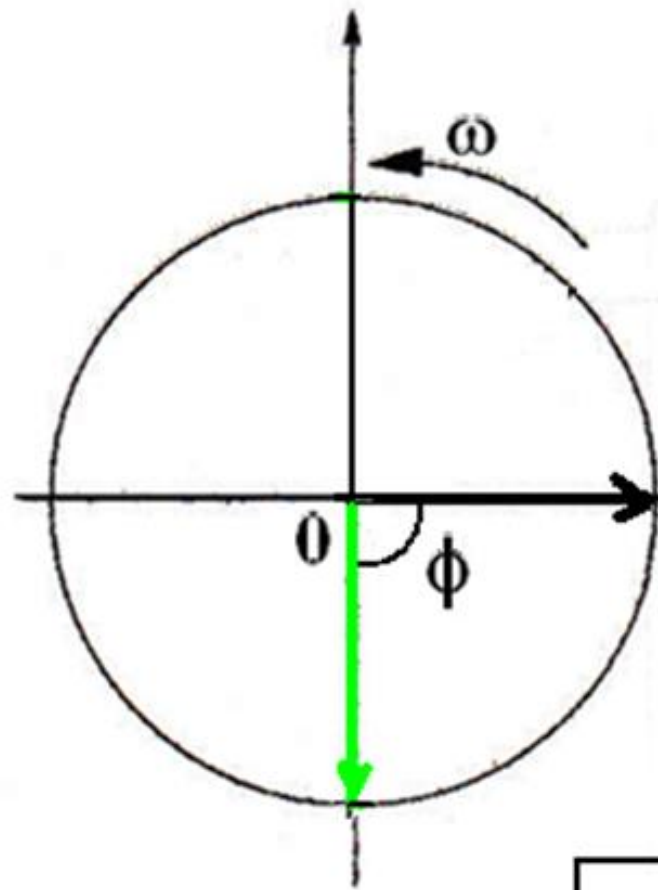
$\omega$  = velocità angolare ( $\omega = 2 \pi f$ )

$\phi$  = fase iniziale (fase al tempo  $t = 0$ )



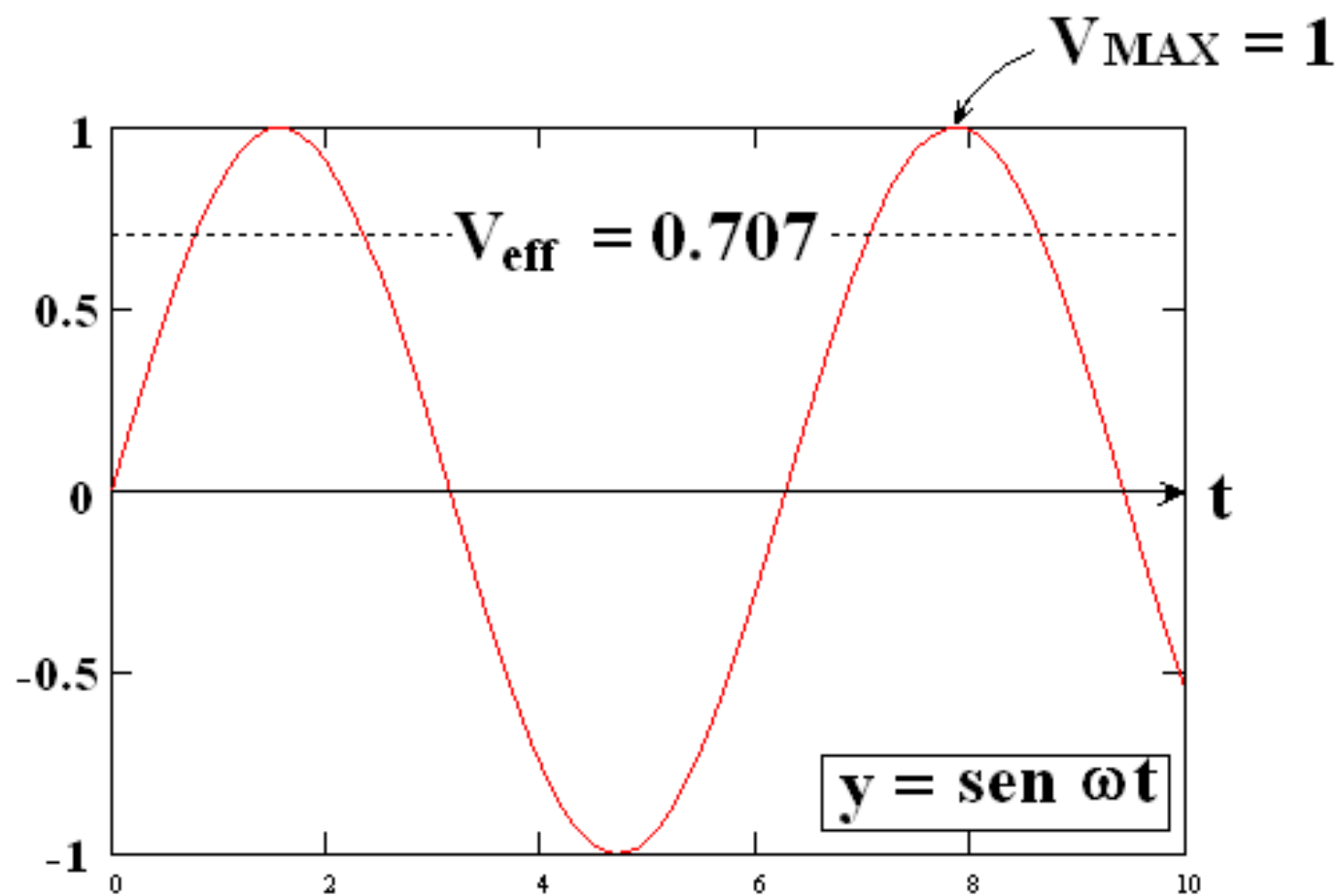
Il segnale sinusoidale è ottenuto dalla proiezione sull'asse verticale del vettore di modulo  $A$ , con origine nel centro degli assi che ruota in senso antiorario ad una velocità angolare  $\omega$  e con fase iniziale  $\phi$ .

# DIFFERENZA DI FASE



$$\phi = \omega t$$

# VALORE EFFICACE



$$\frac{V_{\text{eff}}}{V_{\text{MAX}}} = 0.707$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{MAX}}}{V_{\text{eff}}} = 1.41$$

# Le potenze si sommano su un carico; i valori efficaci no !

**Esempio:** due segnali sinusoidali, entrambi di ampiezza 10 V (e di valore efficace 7.07 V), di frequenza differente, sono convogliati su un carico di 100 Ω.

Il primo segnale sviluppa potenza  $P_1 = (7.07)^2 / 100 = 0.5 \text{ W}$

Idem il secondo, avendo uguale ampiezza:  $P_2 = 0.5 \text{ W}$ .

La somma dei due segnali, quindi, sviluppa sul carico la potenza di 1 W.

Se, sbagliando, avessimo sommato i valori efficaci ( $7.07 + 7.07 = 14.14 \text{ V}$ ) e avessimo pensato di applicare questa tensione sul carico di 100 Ω, avremmo ottenuto:  
 $(14.14)^2 / 100 = 2 \text{ W}$

I valori efficaci di segnali “ortogonali” vanno sommati con la:

$$V_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{(V_1)^2 + (V_2)^2}$$

Infatti, sostituendo:

$$V_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{7.07^2 + 7.07^2} = 10 \text{ V}$$

Questo segnale somma (10 V), applicato ad un carico di 100 Ω, sviluppa correttamente una potenza di 1 W.

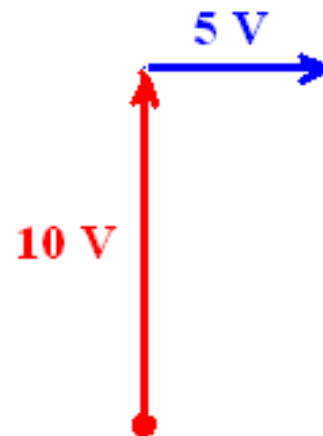
## Segnali di stessa frequenza

Il segnale somma dipende dalla fase tra i segnali



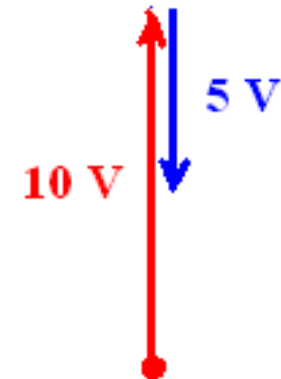
**segnali in fase.**

**Il segnale somma è  
la somma  
dei due segnali**



**segnali sfasati di 90°**

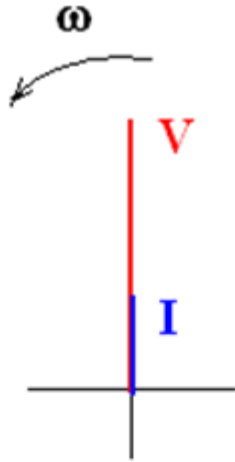
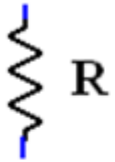
$$V_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 11.18 \text{ V}$$



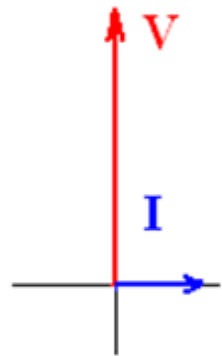
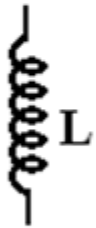
**segnali sfasati di 180°**

**Il segnale somma è  
la differenza  
dei due segnali**

# COMPONENTI IN CORRENTE ALTERNATA

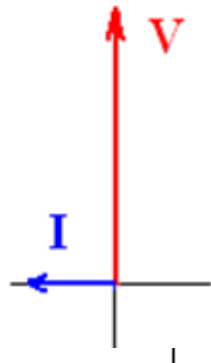
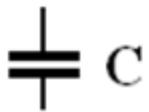


$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$



$$I = \frac{V}{X_L}$$

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

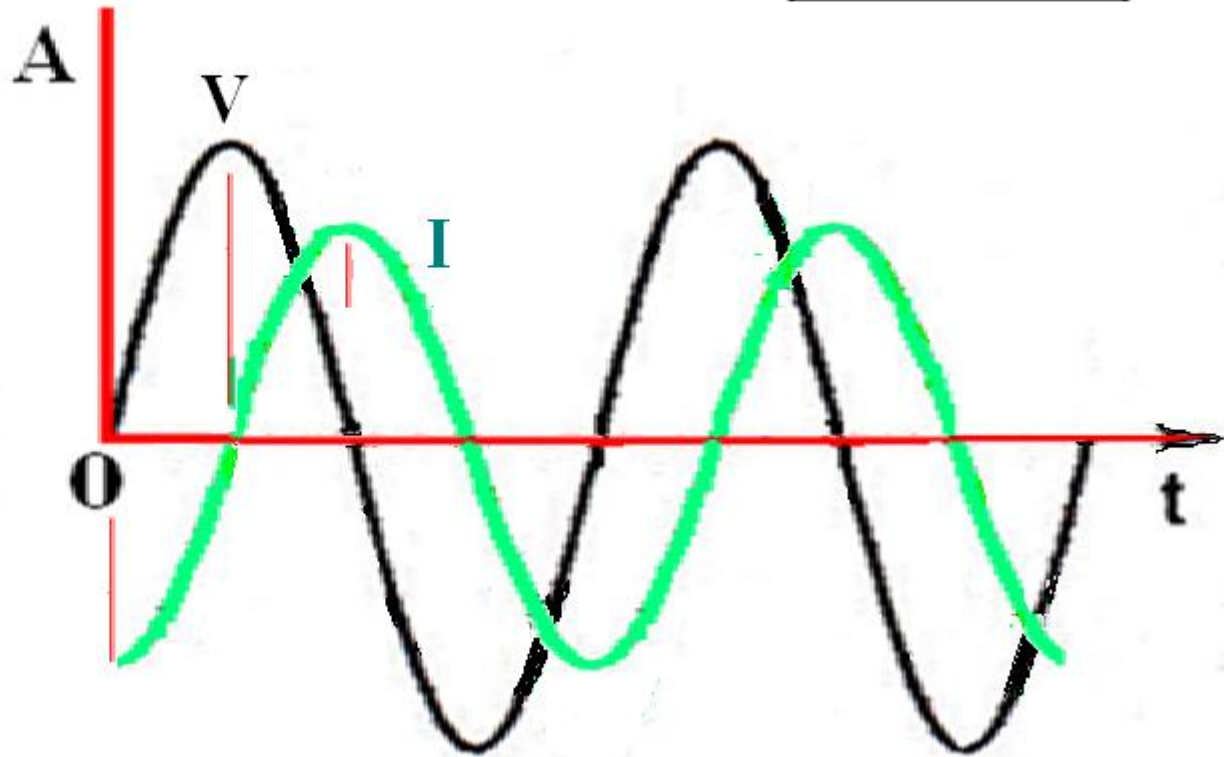
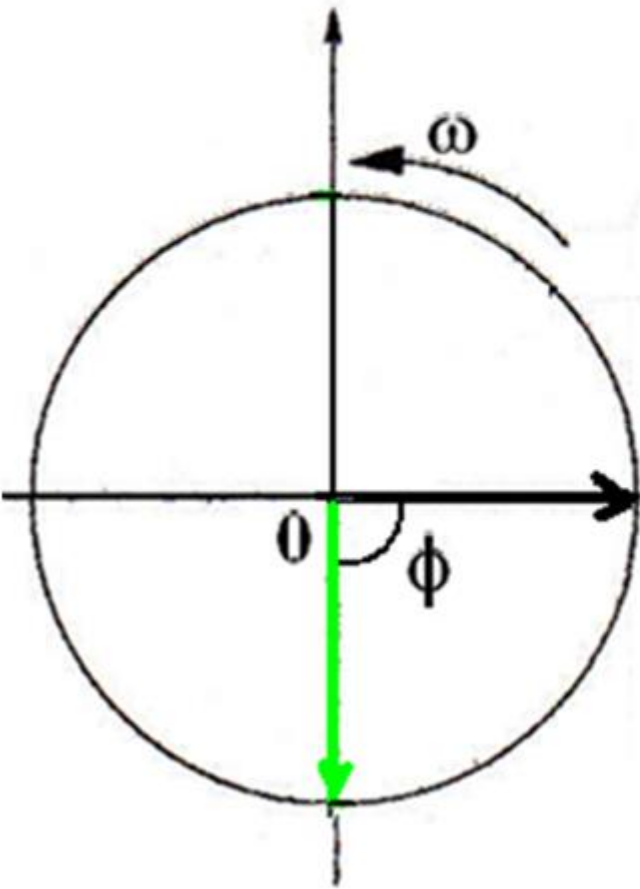


$$I = \frac{V}{X_C}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

# INDUTTANZA

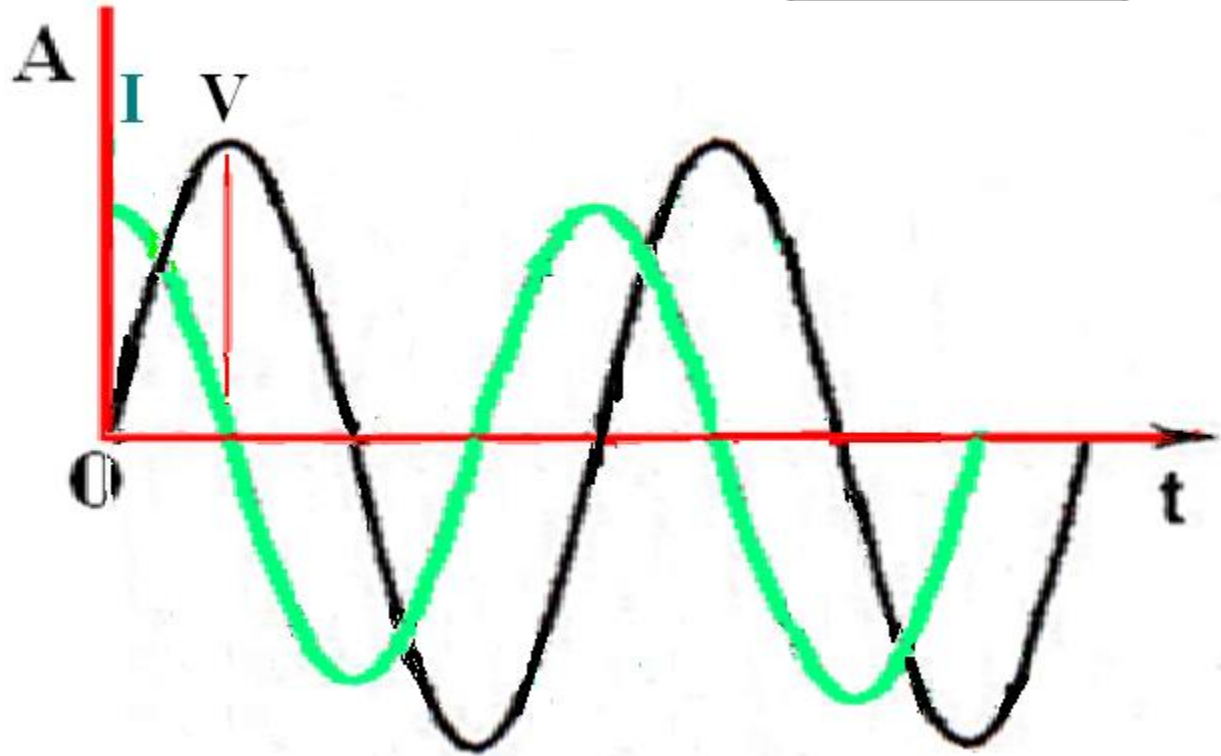
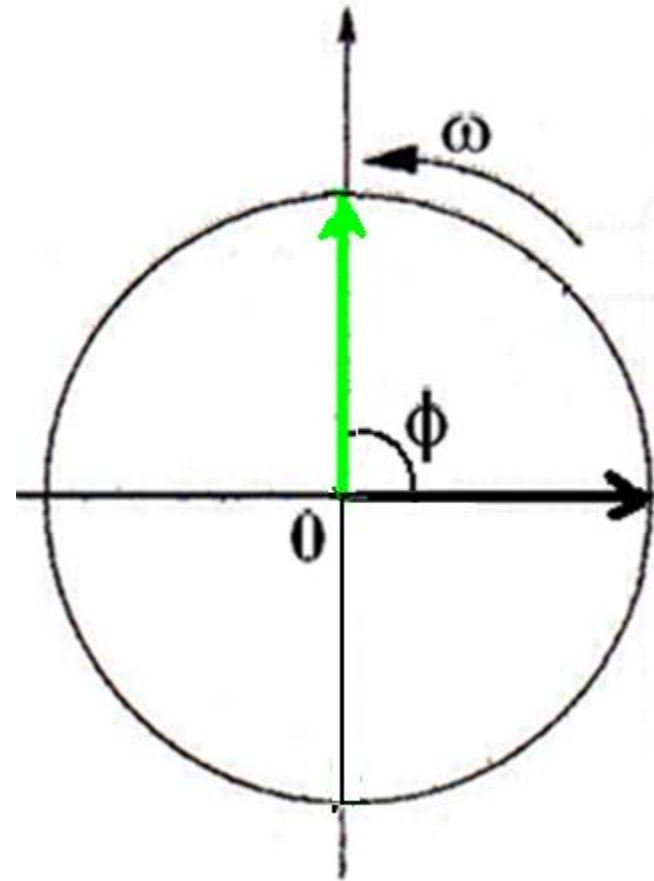
$$\phi = \omega t$$

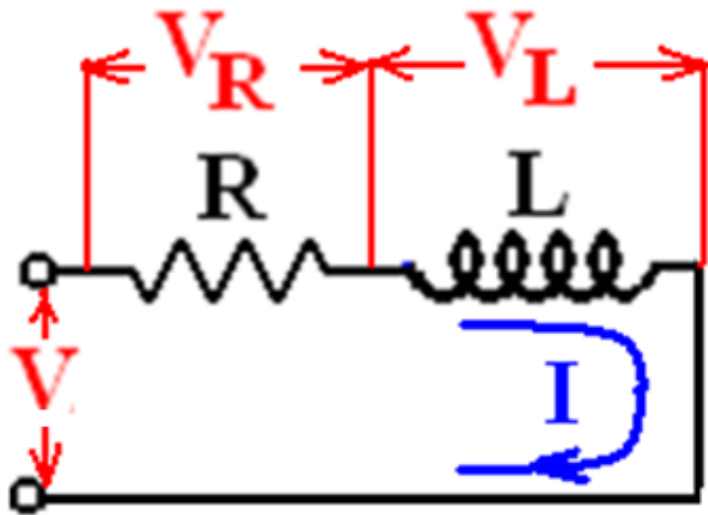




# CONDENSATORE

$$\phi = \omega t$$

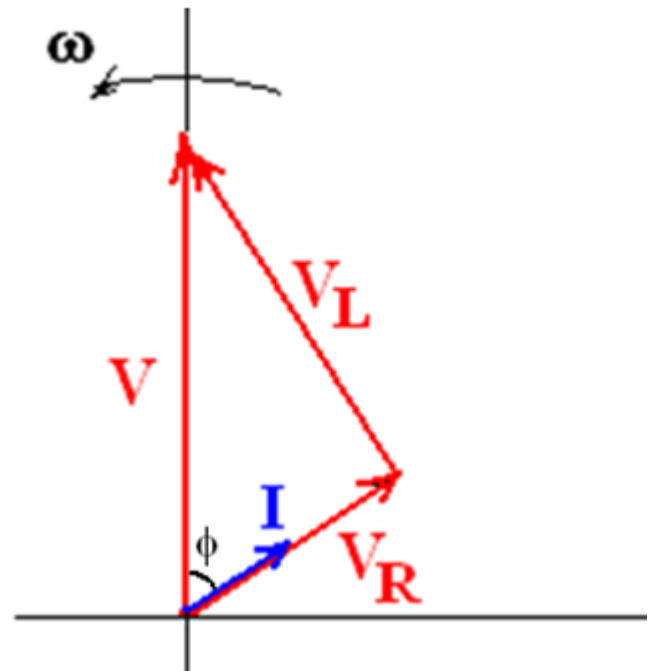


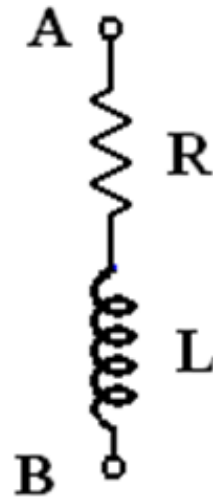
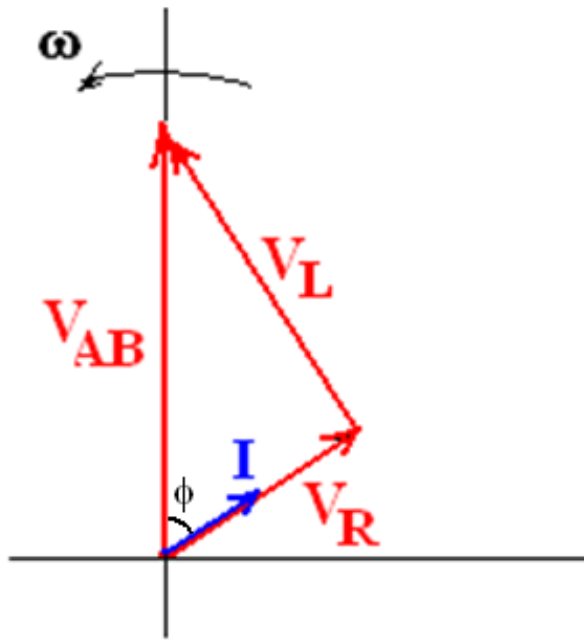


- ) Unica corrente nel circuito
- ) La “somma” di  $V_R$  e  $V_L$  deve dare la  $V$  di alimentazione
- )  $V_R$  è in fase con  $I$
- )  $V_L$  è in quadratura con  $I$  che ritarda di  $90^\circ$

- ) se ci fosse solo  $R$ , la  $I$  sarebbe in fase con  $V$
- ) se ci fosse solo  $L$ , la  $I$  sarebbe in quadratura con  $V$
- ) essendoci  $R$  e  $L$ , la  $I$  sarà in ritardo ma meno di  $90^\circ$

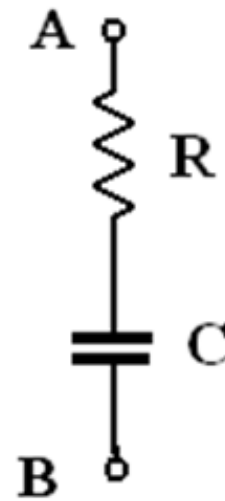
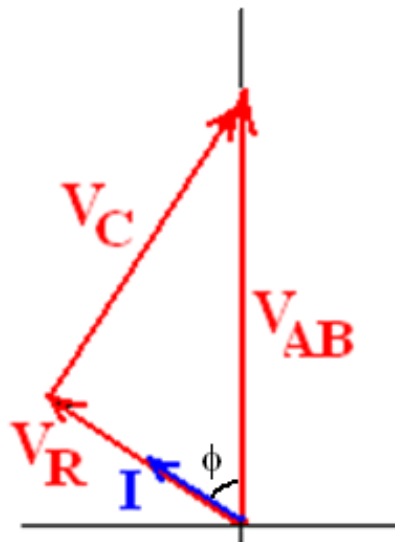
Soluzione:





$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$



$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

# TRIANGOLO DELLE POTENZE

Potenza attiva [W]

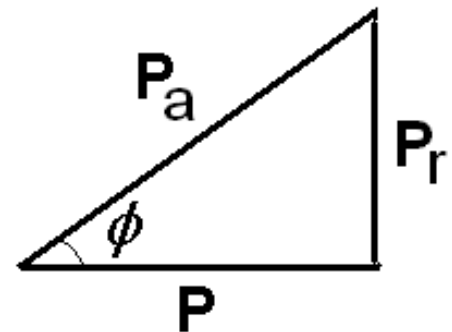
$$P = V I \cos \phi$$

diviene:  $P = V I$

se circuito con sole resistenze  
oppure se in corrente continua

Potenza reattiva [VAR]

$$P_r = V I \sin \phi$$

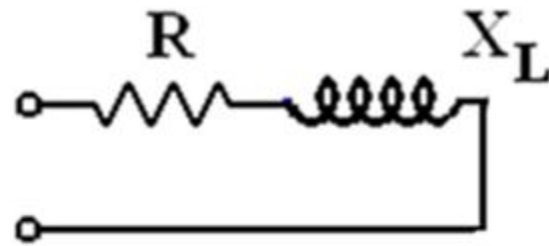
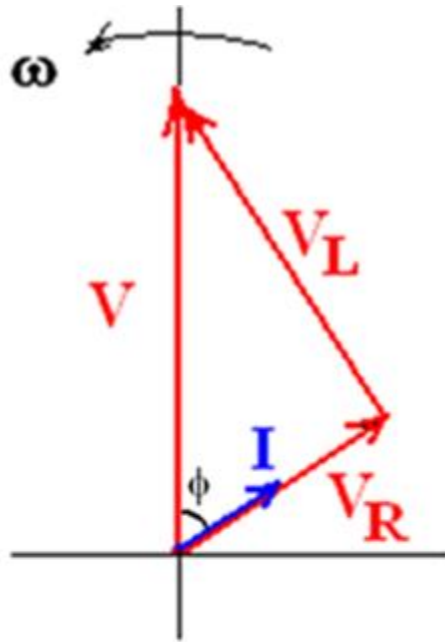


Potenza apparente [VA]

$$P_a = V I$$

$\cos \phi$  = fattore di potenza  
(compreso tra 0 e 1)

## ESEMPIO



$$V = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 30 \ \Omega$$

$$X_L = 40 \ \Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{100}{50} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_R = R I = 30 \cdot 2 = 60 \text{ V}$$

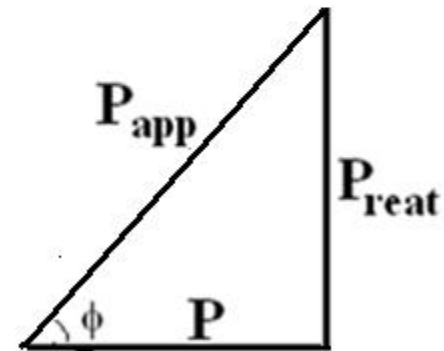
$$V_L = X_L I = 40 \cdot 2 = 80 \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{V} = \bar{V}_R + \bar{V}_L \quad V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_L^2} = \sqrt{60^2 + 80^2} = 100 \text{ V}$$

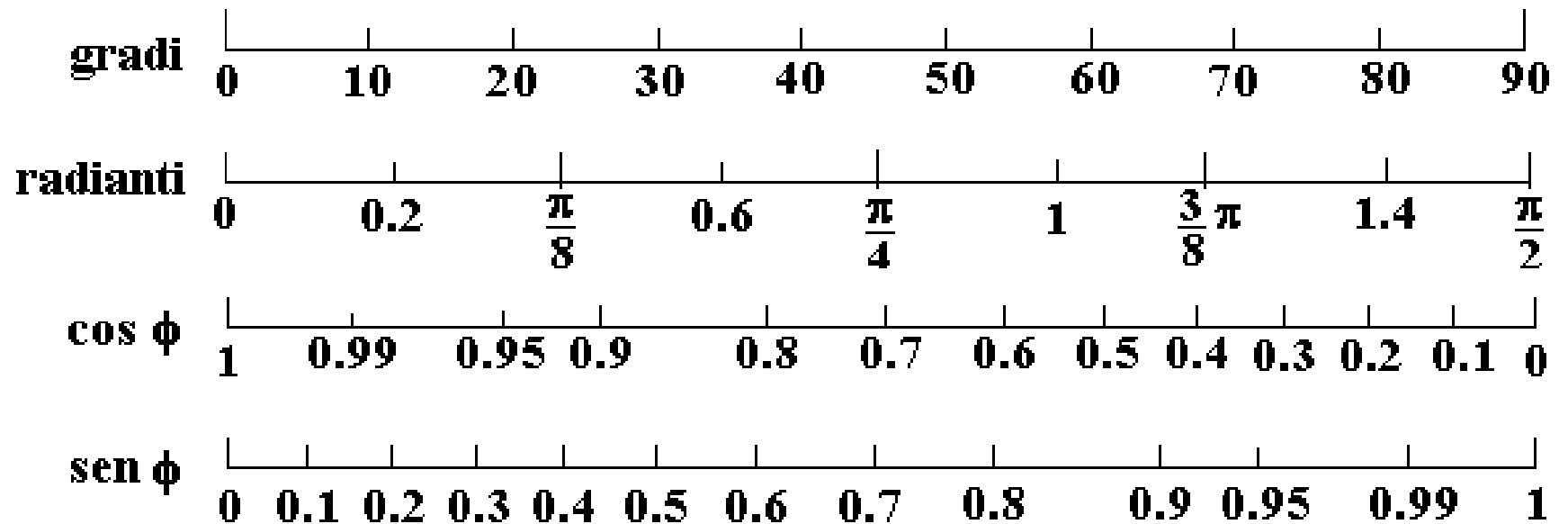
$$P = V_R I = R I^2 = 30 \cdot 2^2 = 120 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{\text{reat}} = V_L I = X_L I^2 = 40 \cdot 2^2 = 160 \text{ VAR}$$

$$P_{\text{app}} = Z I^2 = 50 \cdot 2^2 = 200 \text{ VA} \quad \cos \phi = \frac{P}{P_{\text{app}}} = \frac{120}{200} = 0.6$$



# ANGOLO $\phi$ e corrispondenze



**Esempio:**

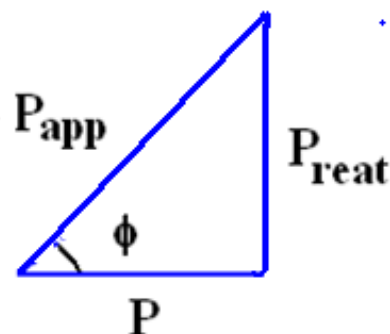
**50 lampade fluorescenti da 40 W a 220 V/50 Hz assorbono 2000 W.**

**La corrente assorbita è  $I = 16$  A.**

**La potenza apparente è :  $220 \cdot 16 = 3520$  VA. (oltre il limite del contratto: 15 A / 3300 W).**

**Occorre rifasare con condensatori di capacità adeguata.....**

$$\cos \phi = \frac{P}{P_{app}} = \frac{2000}{3520} = 0.57$$

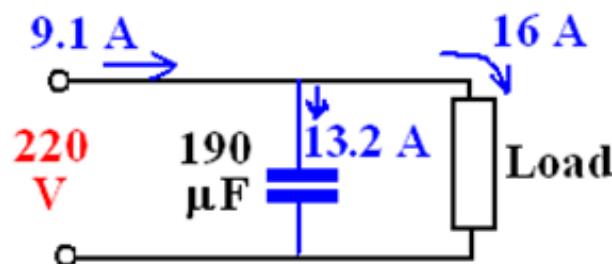


$$P_{reat} = \sqrt{P_{app}^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{3520^2 - 2000^2} = 2896 \text{ VAR}$$

**Qual è la capacità necessaria per rifasare completamente? Ovviamente tale che la potenza reattiva (induttiva) sia compensata con analoga potenza reattiva capacitiva**

$$P_{reat} = \frac{V^2}{X_C} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_C = \frac{220^2}{2896} = 16.7 \ \Omega$$

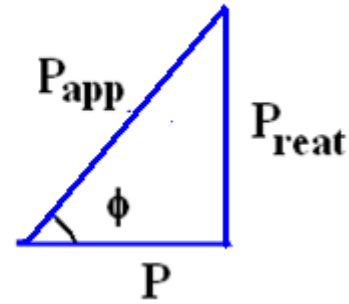
a cui corrisponde una capacità:  $C = \frac{1}{2\pi f X_C} = 190 \ \mu\text{F}$



**Con rifasamento totale, la corrente in linea si riduce a 9.1 A.**

**Potenza reale P :**

$$P = 2000$$



Con rifasamento completo, infatti, la corrente assorbita si riduce a:

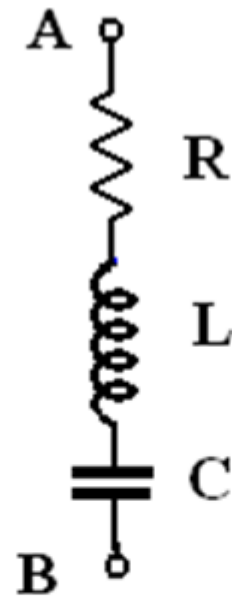
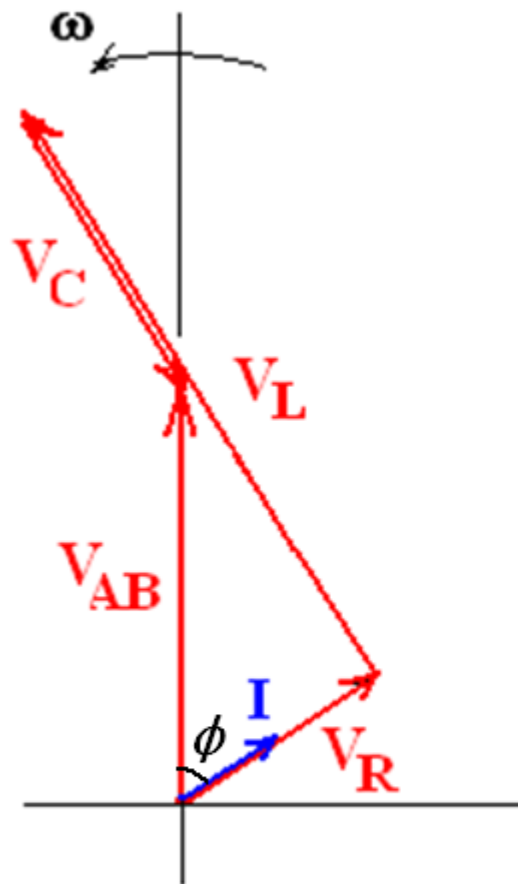
$$I = P / V$$

$$I = 2000 / 220 = 9.1 \text{ A circa}$$

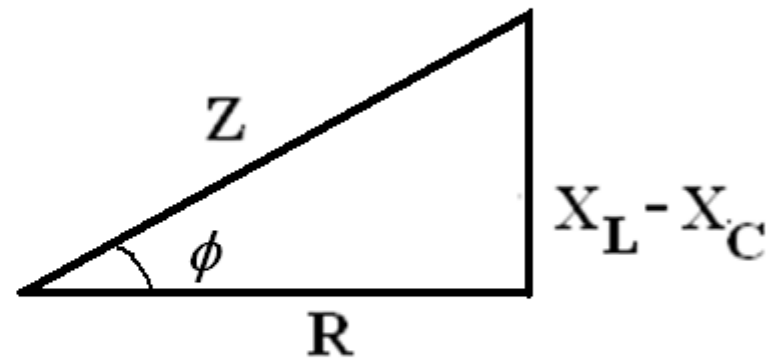


R L C serie

$$X_L > X_C$$



$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

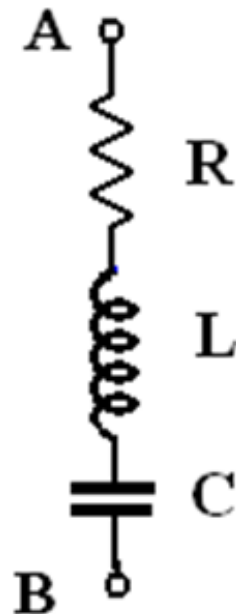
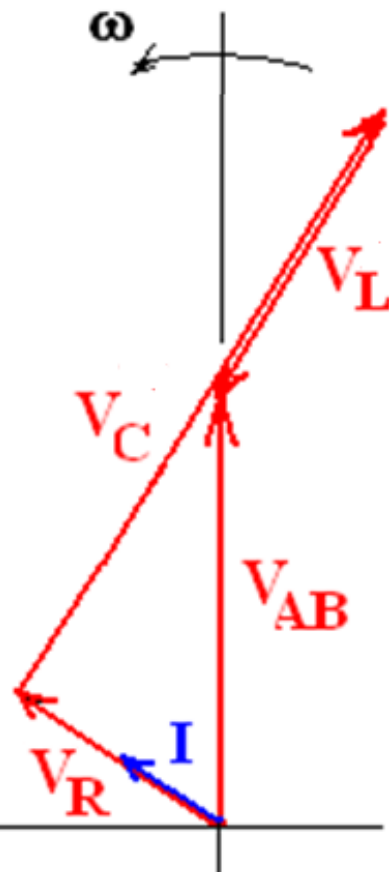


$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

R L C serie

$$X_C > X_L$$



$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

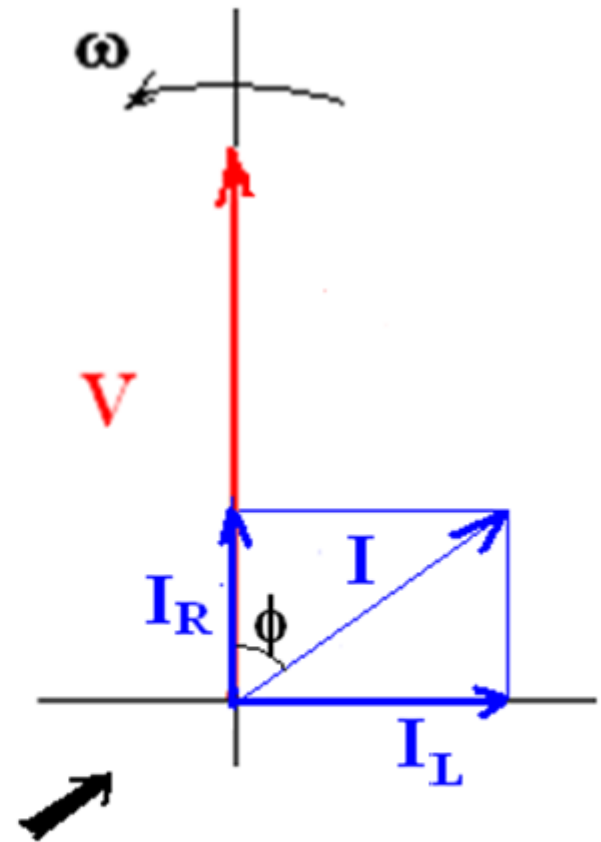
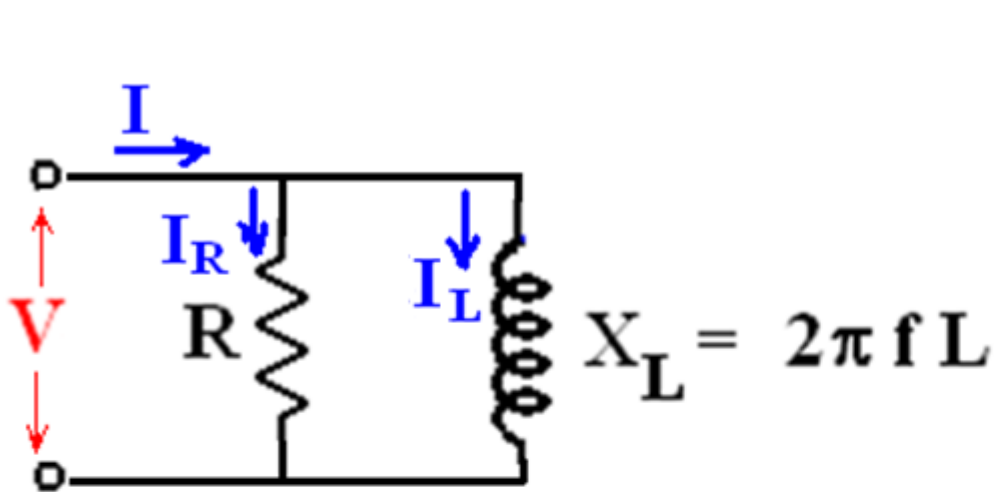
$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

Cosa succede se  $X_L = X_C$  ?

L'impedenza  $Z$  è reale ed ha un valore minimo e la corrente sarà massima.

# R L parallelo



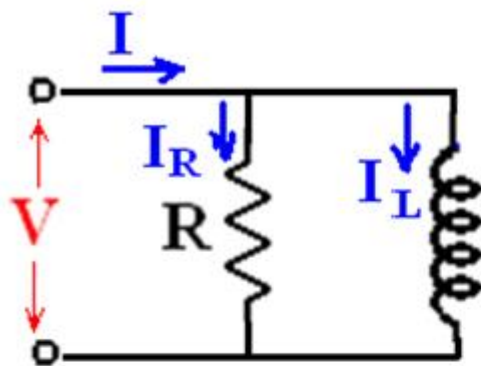
$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} \quad I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L}$$

$$V_R = V_L = V$$

$$\bar{I} = \bar{I}_R + \bar{I}_L$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_R^2 + I_L^2}$$

# ESEMPIO



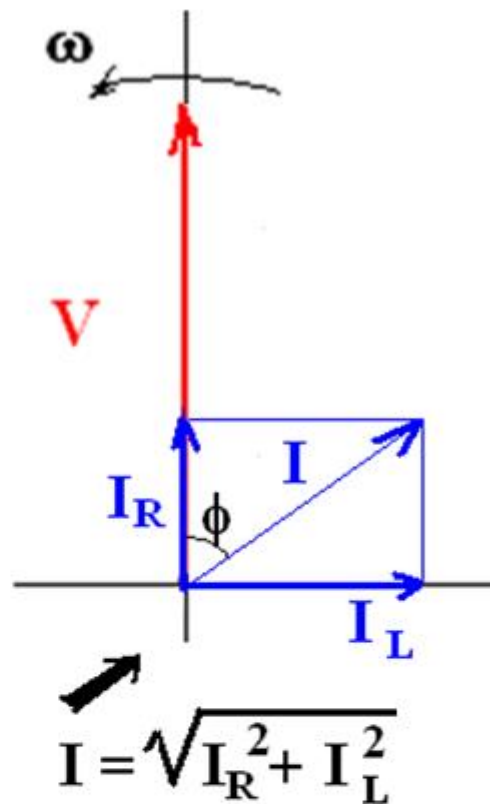
$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L}$$

corrente totale I:

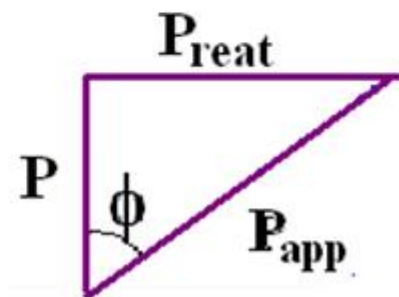
$$\bar{I} = \bar{I}_R + \bar{I}_L$$



$$I = \sqrt{I_R^2 + I_L^2}$$

Potenza (attiva, reale):  $P = R \cdot I_R^2 = \frac{V^2}{R}$

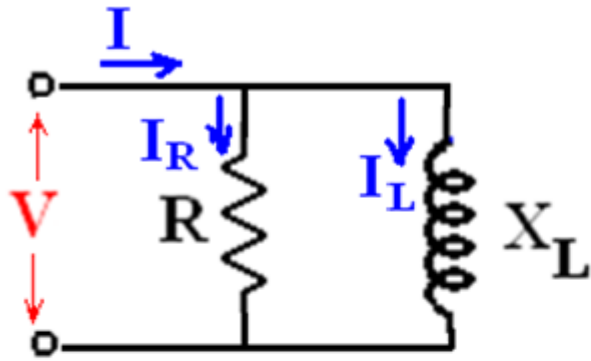
Potenza reattiva:  $P_{reat} = \frac{V^2}{X_L} = X_L \cdot I_L^2$



Potenza apparente:  $P_{app} = V \cdot I$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{P}{P_{app}}$$

## ESEMPIO



$$\begin{aligned}V &= 12 \text{ V} \\L &= 1 \mu\text{H} \\R &= 10 \Omega \\f &= 10^6 \text{ Hz}\end{aligned}$$

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = 6.28 \Omega$$

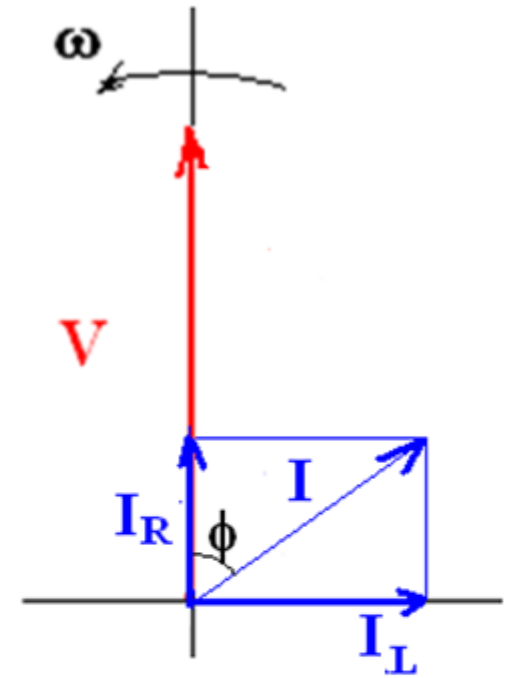
$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{12}{10} = 1.2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L} = \frac{12}{6.28} = 1.9 \text{ A}$$

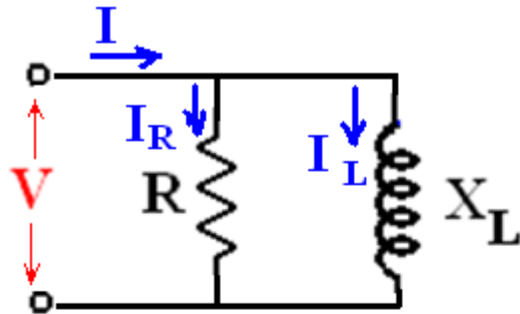
corrente totale  $I$ :

$$\bar{I} = \bar{I}_R + \bar{I}_L$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_R^2 + I_L^2} = \sqrt{1.2^2 + 1.9^2} = 2.25 \text{ A}$$



## ESEMPIO



$$\begin{aligned} V &= 12 \text{ V} \\ L &= 1 \mu\text{H} \\ R &= 10 \Omega \\ f &= 10^6 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = 6.28 \Omega$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{12}{10} = 1.2 \text{ A}$$

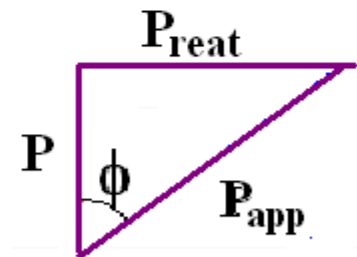
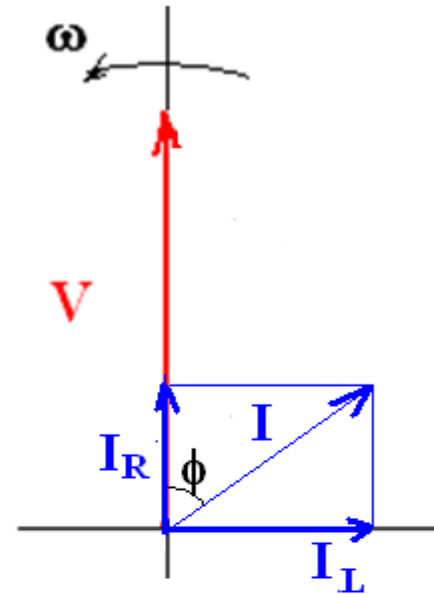
$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L} = \frac{12}{6.28} = 1.9 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_R^2 + I_L^2} = \sqrt{1.2^2 + 1.9^2} = 2.25 \text{ A}$$

Potenza (attiva, reale):  $P = R \cdot I_R^2 = \frac{V^2}{R} = 10 \cdot 1.2^2 = 14.4 \text{ W}$

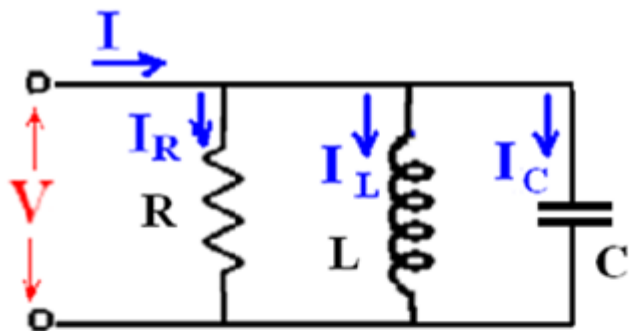
Potenza reattiva:  $P_{reat} = X_L \cdot I_L^2 = 6.28 \cdot 1.9^2 = 22.9 \text{ VAR}$

Potenza apparente:  $P_{app} = V \cdot I = 12 \cdot 2.25 = 27 \text{ VA}$



$$\cos \phi = \frac{P}{P_{app}} = \frac{14.4}{27} = 0.53$$

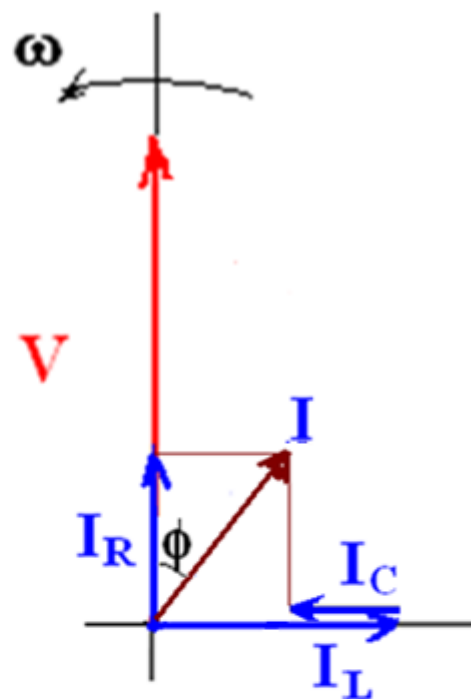
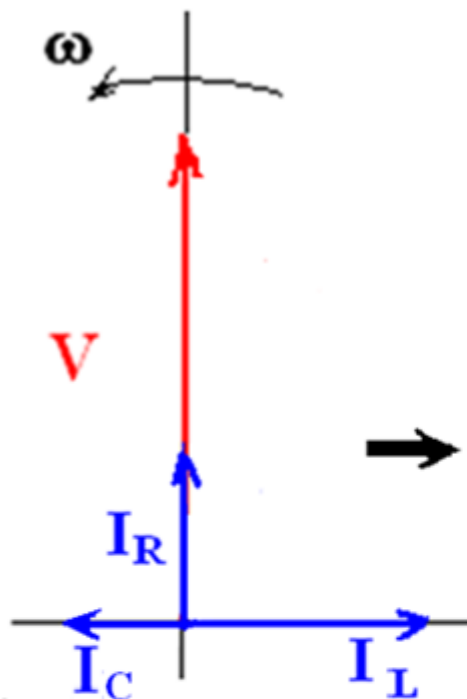
## RLC parallelo



$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} \quad I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L} \quad I_C = \frac{V_C}{X_C}$$

$$V_R = V_L = V_C = V$$

$$\bar{I} = \bar{I}_R + \bar{I}_L + \bar{I}_C$$



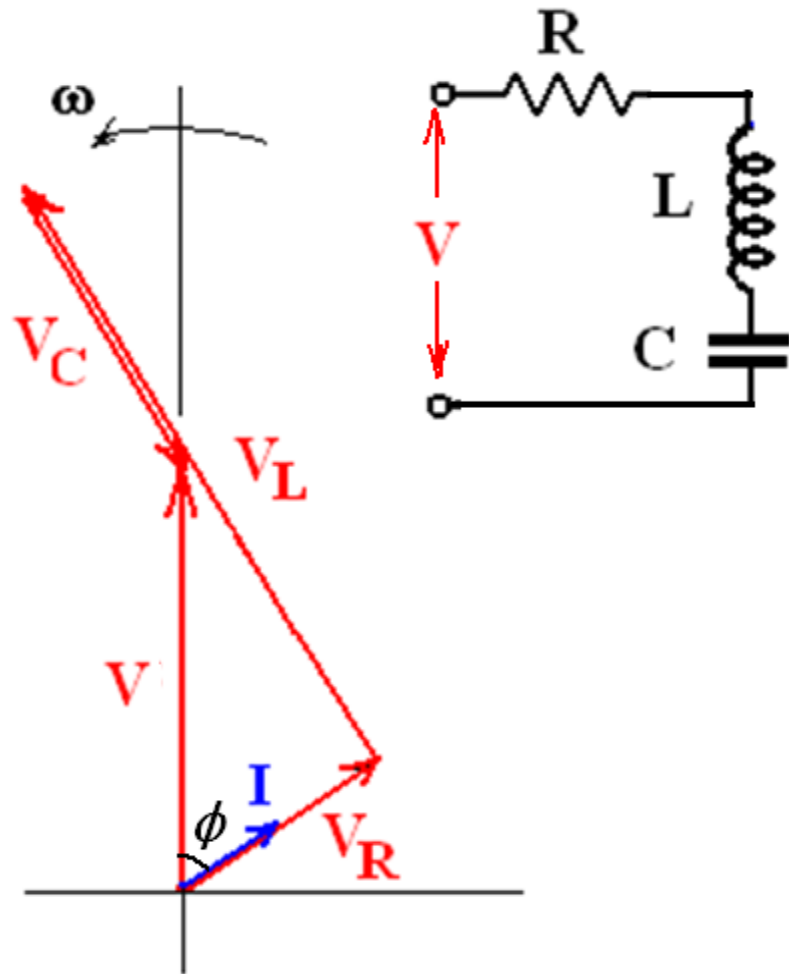
Impedenza Z:

$$I = \frac{1}{Z} V \quad \frac{1}{Z} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{X_L} - \frac{1}{X_C}\right)^2}$$

Cosa succede se  $X_L = X_C$ ?

La corrente totale I è minima, ovvero l'impedenza Z è massima.

## RLC serie



$$f = 20 \text{ MHz}$$

$$R = 20 \ \Omega$$

$$L = 0.5 \ \mu\text{H} \quad X_L = 2\pi f L = 62.8 \ \Omega$$

$$C = 200 \ \text{pF} \quad X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = 39.8 \ \Omega$$

$$V = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = 30.5 \ \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{30.5} = 0.33 \text{ A}$$

$$V_R = R I = 20 \cdot 0.33 = 6.6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_L = X_L I = 62.8 \cdot 0.33 = 20.7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = X_C I = 39.8 \cdot 0.33 = 13.1 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Potenza attiva: } P = R I^2 = 20 \cdot 0.33^2 = 2.18 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Potenza apparente: } P_{\text{app}} = V \cdot I = 10 \cdot 0.33 = 3.3 \text{ VA}$$

$V_L$  e  $V_C$  sono piú grandi della V alimentazione !



$$X_L = X_C$$

**RISONANZA !**

quando  $X_L = X_C$ ?

$$2\pi f L = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$(2\pi f)^2 LC = 1$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

**f = frequenza di risonanza**

ESEMPI:

Qual è la frequenza di risonanza con  $L=1 \mu\text{H}$  e  $C = 113 \text{ pF}$  ?

$$L = 1 \mu\text{H} = 10^{-6} \text{ H}$$

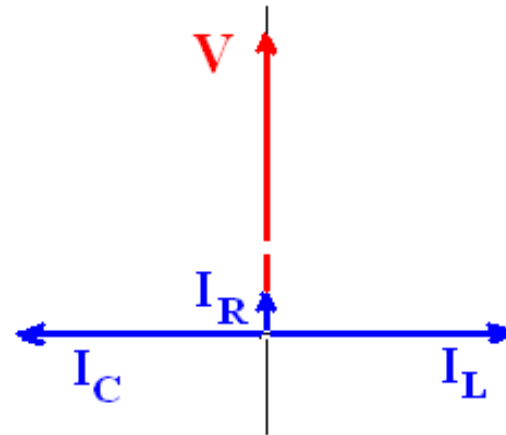
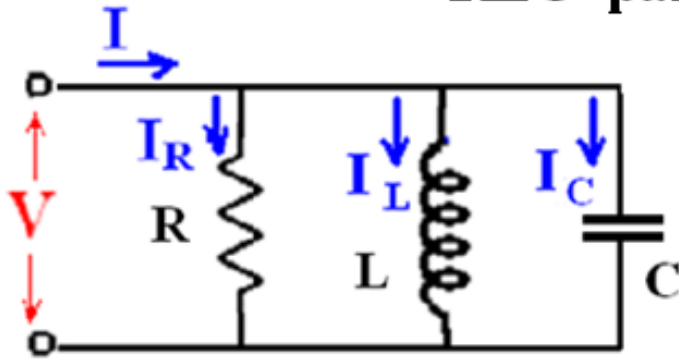
$$C = 113 \text{ pF} = 113 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-6} \cdot 113 \cdot 10^{-12}}} \cong 15 \text{ MHz}$$

Qual è la frequenza di risonanza con  $L = 10 \text{ mH}$  e  $C = 100 \text{ nF}$  ?

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-2} \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-9}}} \cong 5 \text{ kHz}$$

## RLC parallelo in risonanza



$$R = 10000 \, \Omega$$

$$X_L = 100 \, \Omega$$

$$X_C = 100 \, \Omega$$

$$V = 10 \, \text{V}$$

$$V_R = V_L = V_C = V$$

$$X_L = X_C$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{10}{10000} = 10^{-3} \, \text{A}$$

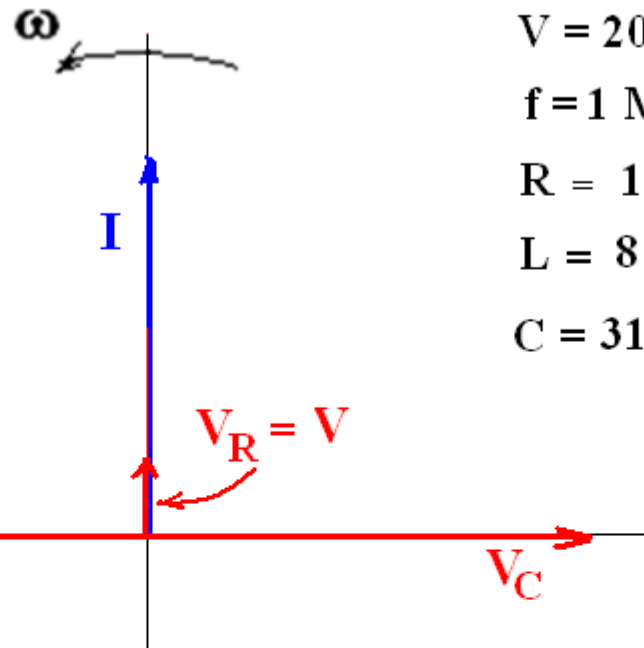
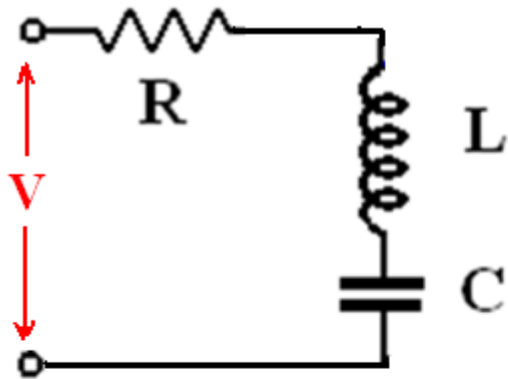
$$Q = \frac{R}{X_L} = \frac{10000}{100} = 100$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1 \, \text{A}$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_C}{X_C} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1 \, \text{A}$$

La corrente nella L e nella C è Q volte maggiore che nella linea di alimentazione

## RLC serie in risonanza



$$V = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$$

$$R = 1 \ \Omega$$

$$L = 8 \ \mu\text{H} \quad X_L = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$C = 3180 \ \text{pF} \quad X_C = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{20}{1} = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$V_R = R I = 1 \cdot 20 = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$V_L = X_L I = 50 \cdot 20 = 1000 \text{ V}$$

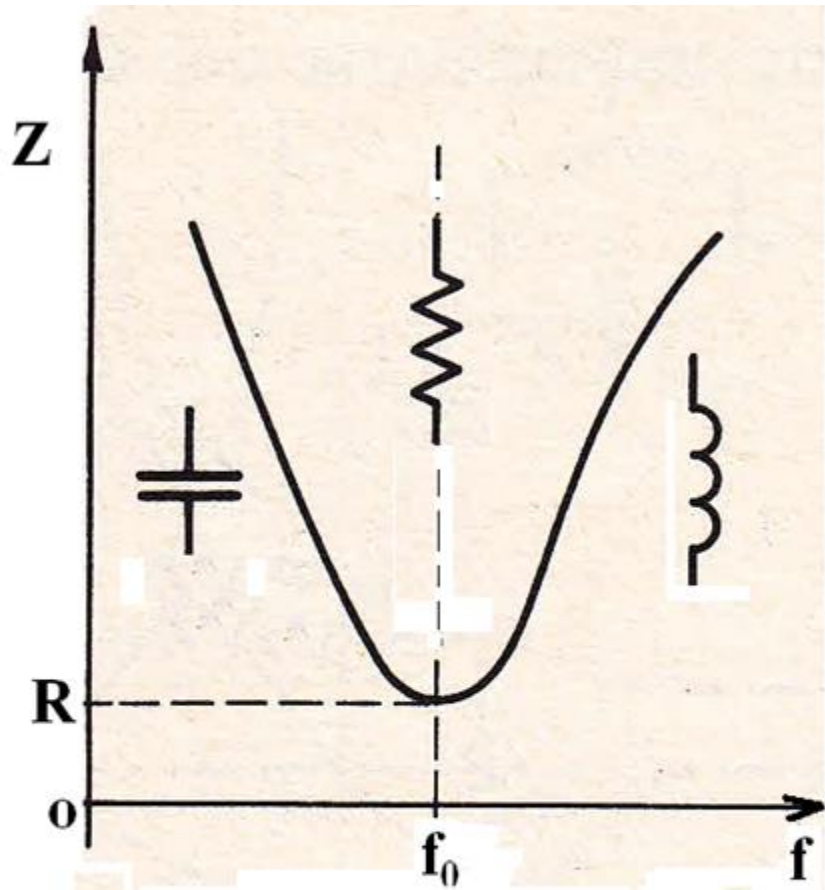
$$V_C = X_C I = 50 \cdot 20 = 1000 \text{ V}$$

$$X_L = X_C$$

$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R} = \frac{50}{1} = 50$$

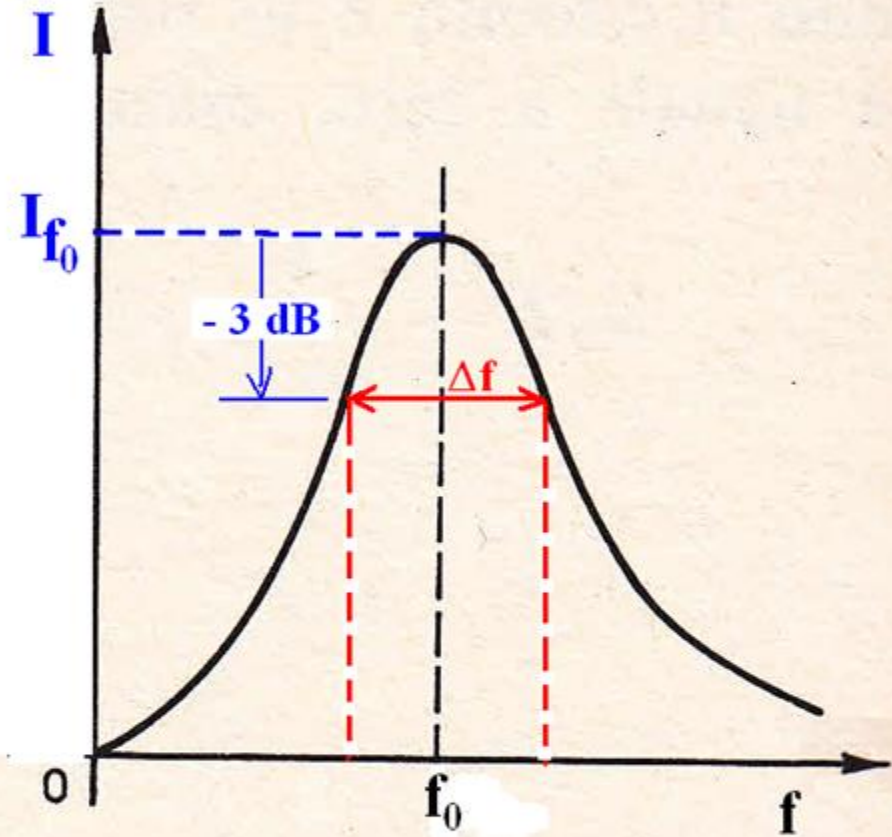
La tensione ai capi dell'induttanza e del condensatore è  $Q$  volte la tensione di alimentazione !

# CIRCUITO RLC serie



Impedenza in funzione della frequenza

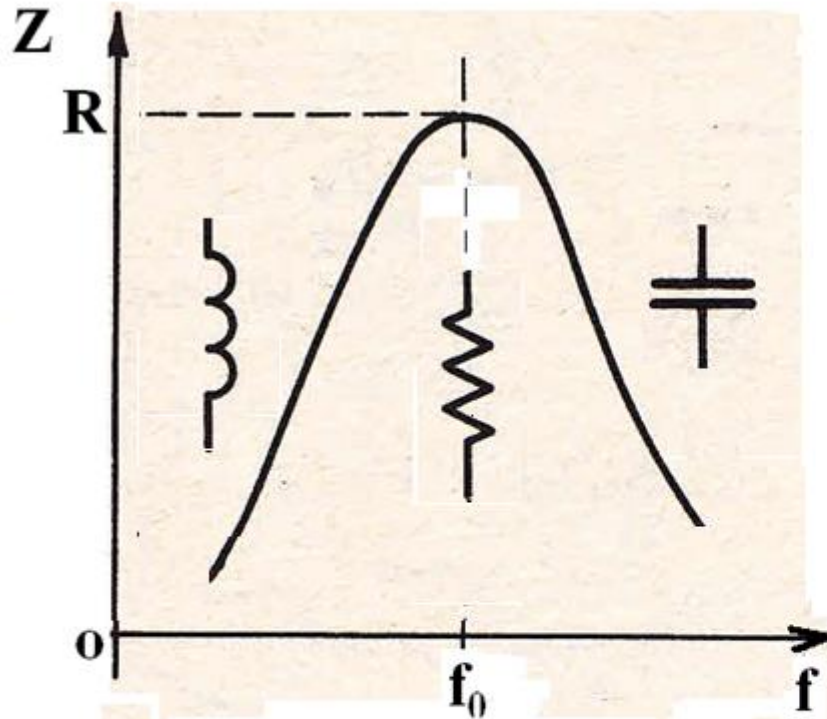
$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R}$$



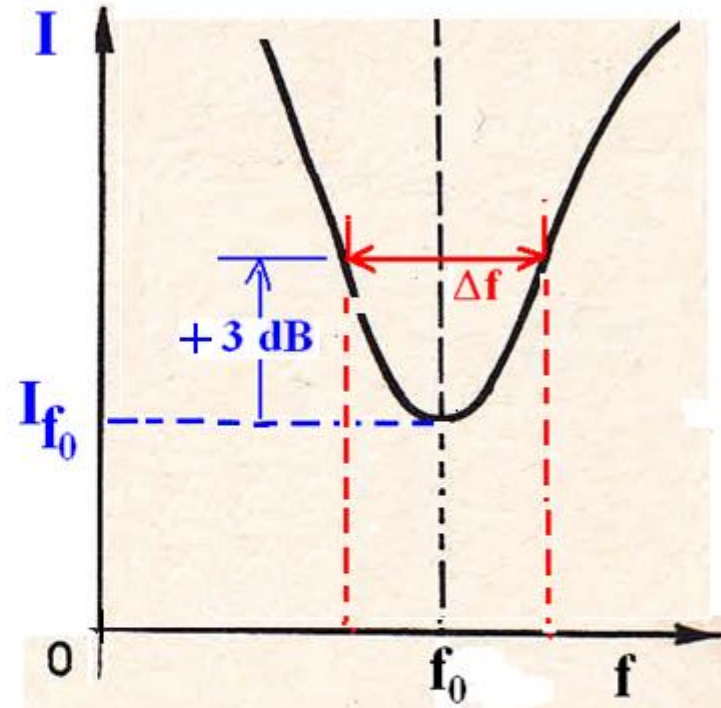
Corrente in funzione della frequenza

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f}$$

# CIRCUITO RLC parallelo



Impedenza in funzione della frequenza



Corrente in funzione della frequenza

$$Q = \frac{R}{X_L}$$

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f}$$

# FATTORE DI MERITO Q

$$X_L = X_C$$

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\text{Energia immagazzinata}}{\text{Energia dissipata per ciclo}}$$

Con Q grande e, quindi, con minore dissipazione per ciclo, le oscillazioni tendono a durare più a lungo e a smorzarsi più lentamente

La risposta del circuito può diventare enorme (tensione, corrente), ma con banda stretta

**circuito risonante  
parallelo**

$$Q = \frac{R}{X_L} \quad Q = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f}$$

$$Q = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

**circuito risonante  
serie**

$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R} \quad Q = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f}$$

$$Q = R \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$