

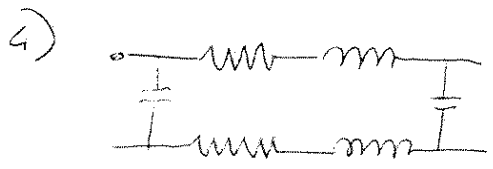
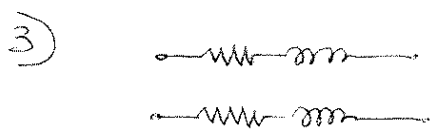
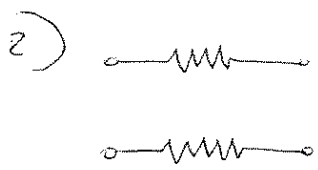
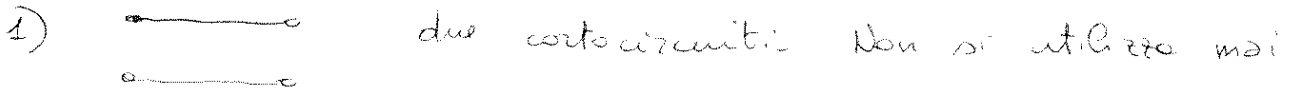
# LINEE ELETTRICHE

Insieme di conduttori che collega due n-poli:  
 Una linea bifilare è dotata di 2 conduttori.

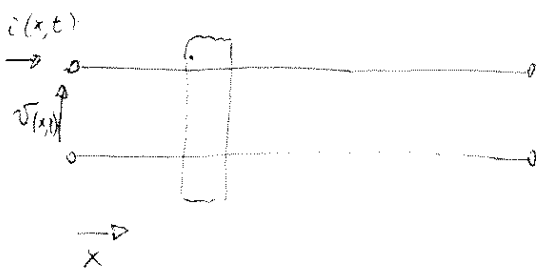
Tipi di linee bifilari:



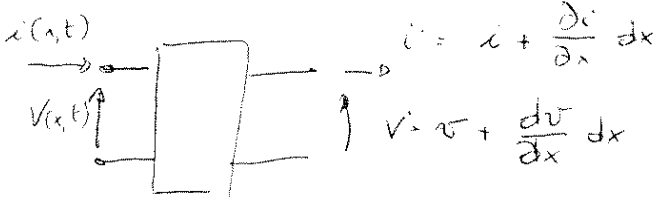
Modelli di linee:



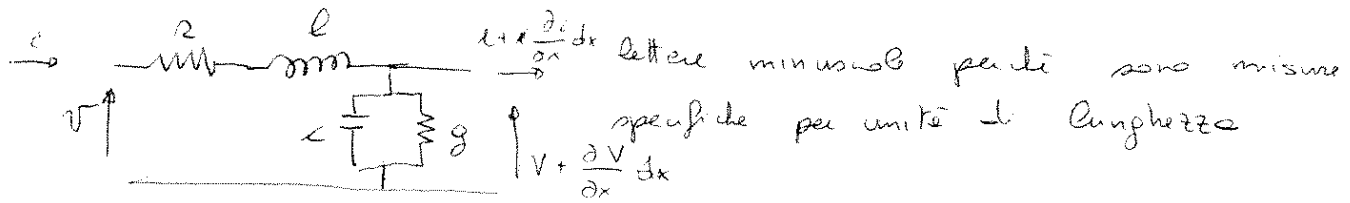
La linea può essere trattata in questo modo se la sua geometria rimane la stessa.



Possiamo considerare la linea come un collegamento in cascata di tanti doppi bipoli:



Il modello del doppio bipolo è questo



Possiamo risolvere il bipolo in questo modo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V - \left( V + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx \right) &= r i dx + l dx \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} &= r i + l \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Legge dell' tensione}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i - \left( i + \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} dx \right) &= g \left( v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx \right) dx + c dx \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \left( v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx \right) \\ - \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} &= g v + c \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{infinitesimo} \\ \text{di area} \\ \text{sup.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{inf. di} \\ \text{ordine sup.} \end{array}$$

Le equazioni elettriche risultano quindi:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \begin{aligned} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= r i + l \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ - \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} &= g v + c \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \begin{aligned} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial t} &= r \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} + l \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial t^2} \\ - \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial t^2} &= g \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \begin{aligned} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= r i + l \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ - \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} &= g v + c \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= r \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} + l \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial x \partial t} \\ - \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial x \partial t} &= g \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial t} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$- \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -r \left( g v + c \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right) - l \left( g \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = r g v + (r c + l g) \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + l c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial x^2} = r g i + (r c + l g) \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} + l c \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial t^2}$$

Equazioni dei telegrafisti

Dobbiamo analizzare le due equazioni in regime <sup>transitorio</sup> ~~periodico~~ ed in regime stazionario (periodico).

Per il regime transitorio si studiano 3 casi distinti:

- linee senza perdite
- linee non distorcanti
- linee caso generale (non studiato)

## LINEE SENZA PERDITE

Supponiamo che  $r=0$  e  $g=0$ .

otteniamo che

$$* \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = l c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial x^2} = l c \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial t^2} \end{cases}$$

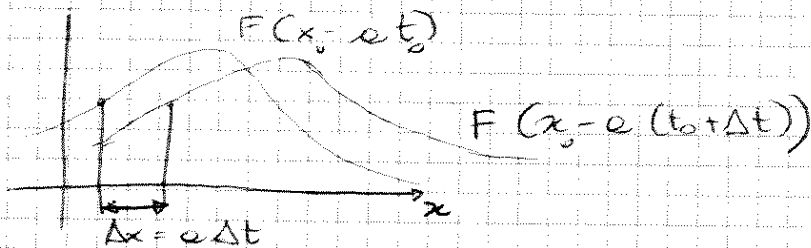
Ne deriva che  $v(x,t) = F(x-ct)$ , infatti:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = F' \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = F'' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -c F' \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = c^2 F'' \end{cases}$$

ne segue che sostituendo in \*:

$$F'' = l c c^2 F'' \Rightarrow l c c^2 = 1 \Rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{l c}}$$

velocità di propagazione



Vogliamo trovare il valore di un punto della funzione dopo un tempo  $\Delta t$

$$x_0 + \Delta x = c(t_0 + \Delta t)$$

$$x_0 + c t_0 + \Delta x = c t_0 + c \Delta t \rightarrow \text{perché } c = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

Ne segue che dopo un tempo  $\Delta t$  la funzione viene traslata di  $\Delta x = c \Delta t$

Possiamo quindi dire che  $V = F(x - ct)$   
 $i = G(x - ct)$

con  $v_s = v$

Ora cerchiamo il legame tra  $F$  e  $G$ .

Se  $V = F(x + ct)$  allora

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = l \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} = c \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \end{cases} \rightarrow -F'(x + ct) = l(-c)G'(x + ct)$$

$\forall c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$

$$F'(x + ct) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}} G'(x + ct)$$

$$F'(x - ct) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} G'(x - ct) \quad Z_{00} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}$$

$$\begin{cases} V(x - ct) = Z_{00} i(x - ct) \\ V(x + ct) = -Z_{00} i(x + ct) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V^+ = Z_{00} i^+ \\ V^- = -Z_{00} i^- \end{cases}$$

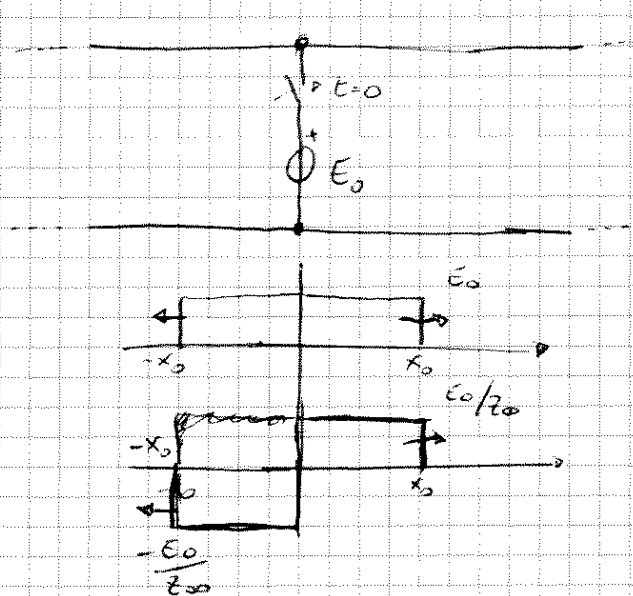
"+" indica che l'onda si propaga nel senso delle  $x$  crescenti  
 (onda progressiva)

"-" indica che l'onda si propaga nel verso delle  $x$  negative  
 (onda regressiva)

È necessario che siano fornite  $V$  ed  $i$  all'istante  $t=0$  su tutta la linea.

Sono inoltre necessarie le condizioni al contorno (ad esempio come è collegato ai capi della linea).

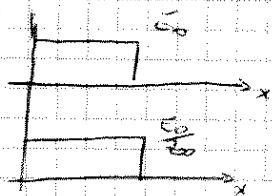
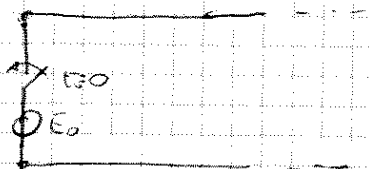
### Esempio



in  $t=0$   $V=0$  ed  $i=0$

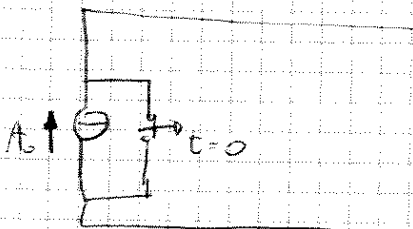
All'istante  $t_0$  infatti  $\frac{x_0}{t_0} = v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$   
 tempo e spazio sono proporzionali

Esempio

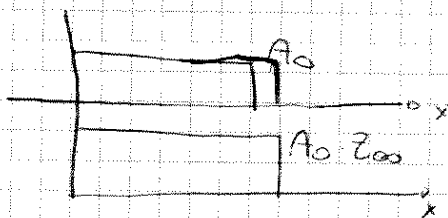


a  $t=0$   $V=0$   
 $i=0$

Esempio



a  $t=0$   $V=0$   
 $i=0$



LINEE non DISTORCENTI

$$\begin{cases} V = e^{-\beta x} F(x-ct) \\ i = e^{-\beta x} G(x-ct) \end{cases} \quad \text{ipotesi}$$

Calcoliamo le derivate

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\beta e^{-\beta x} F + e^{-\beta x} F'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\beta e^{-\beta x} F' + \beta^2 e^{-\beta x} F - \beta e^{-\beta x} F' + e^{-\beta x} F''$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -c e^{-\beta x} F'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = c^2 e^{-\beta x} F''$$

Inserisco  $\Delta$  nelle equazioni dei telegrafisti

$$+\beta^2 e^{-\beta x} F - 2\beta e^{-\beta x} F' + e^{-\beta x} F'' = rge^{-\beta x} F + (rg+lc)(-c e^{-\beta x} F') + lc c^2 e^{-\beta x} F''$$

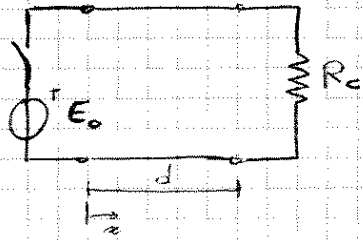
$e^{-\beta x}$  si butta via

$$\begin{cases} \beta^2 = rg & \Rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{rg} \\ -2\beta = (rg+lc)(-c) & \Rightarrow \beta = (rg+lc) \frac{c}{2} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{c^2}{4} (2rg^2 + lc^2 + 2rglc) \\ 1 = lc c^2 & \Rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{lc}} \end{cases}$$

$\hookrightarrow$   $lc c^2 = \frac{1}{lc} (2rg^2 + lc^2 + 2rglc)$   
 $(rg-lc)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow rg = lc$

$z_g = z_c$  è il minimo da rispettare affinché la linea sia non distorcente.

Esempio



a  $t=0$   $N_0=0$ ,  $i=0$   $\forall x$

Chiudo l'interruttore.

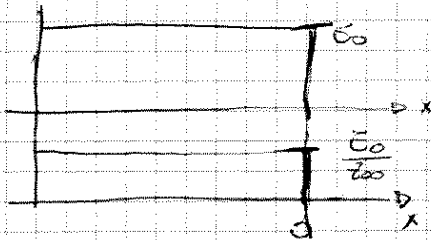
$N_1^+ = E_0$  all'initio della linea

$i_1^+ = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}}$  all'initio della linea

Lo stato si resta tale per  $t = \frac{d}{a}$  cioè fino a quando l'onda non raggiunge la resistenza.

In  $x=d$  a  $t = \frac{d}{a}$   $N_c = R_c i$

Se  $Z_{00} = R_c$  la linea ha condizioni



~~$N = E_0$~~   $N = E_0$   
 ~~$i = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}}$~~   $i = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}}$

Se  $R_c$  è diverso da  $Z_{00}$  per un tempo  $t_1 < t < 2t_1$

$$\begin{cases} N = N_1^+ + N_2^- \\ i = i_1^+ + i_2^- \end{cases}$$

$$N_c = R_c (i_1^+ + i_2^-) = \underbrace{E_0}_{N_1^+} + \underbrace{-Z_{00} i_2^-}_{N_2^-}$$

$$R_c \left( \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} + i_2^- \right) = E_0 - Z_{00} i_2^-$$

oppure sostituendo  $i_2^- = -\frac{N_2^-}{Z_{00}}$

$$R_c \left( \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} - \frac{N_2^-}{Z_{00}} \right) = E_0 + N_2^-$$

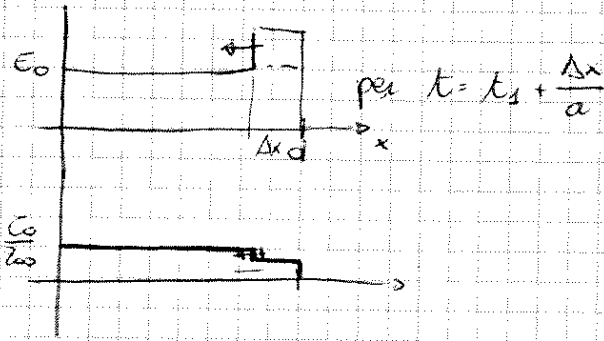
$$N_2^- \left( 1 + \frac{R_c}{Z_{00}} \right) = E_0 \left( \frac{R_c}{Z_{00}} - 1 \right) = D \quad N_2^- = E_0 \left( \frac{R_c - Z_{00}}{R_c + Z_{00}} \right) \rightarrow \Gamma_c$$

$$N_2^- = E_0 \Gamma_c$$

$$i_2^- (R_c + Z_{00}) = E_0 \left( 1 - \frac{R_c}{Z_{00}} \right) \Rightarrow i_2^- = E_0 \frac{Z_{00} - R_c}{Z_{00} (R_c + Z_{00})} = -\frac{N_2^-}{Z_{00}}$$

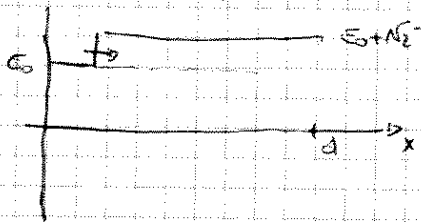
Se  $R_c > Z_{00}$

$$\Gamma_c = \frac{\frac{R_c}{Z_{00}} - 1}{\frac{R_c}{Z_{00}} + 1} < 1 \quad \text{cioè } V_2^- < V_1^+$$

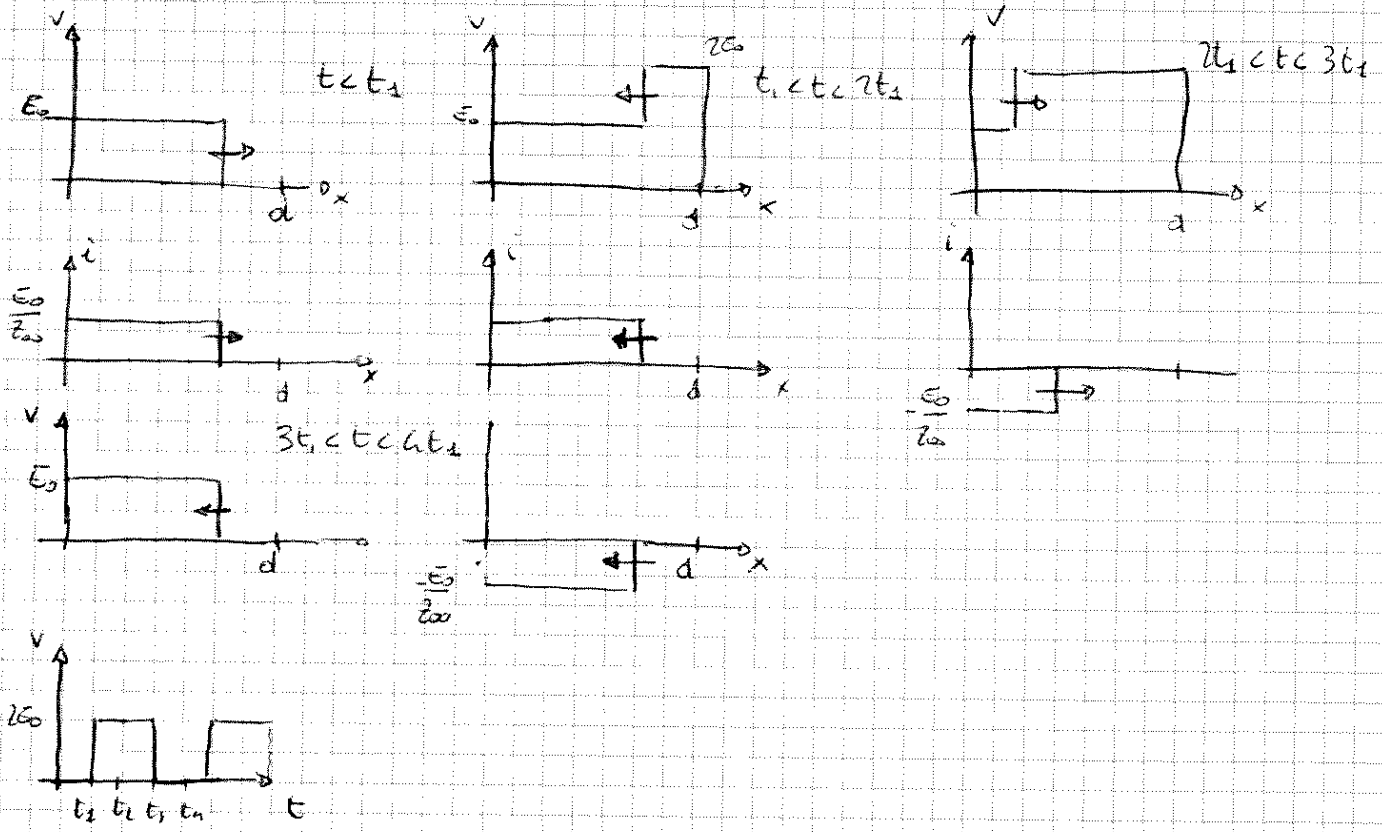


Quando l'onda arriva all'inizio della linea  $x=0$

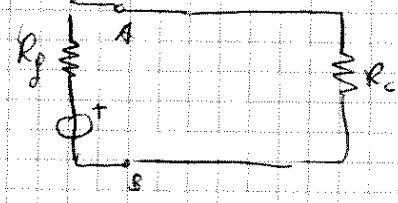
ha  $\Gamma_g = -1$ . Si genera così un'onda  $V_3^+ = -V_2^-$



Se <sup>estremi</sup> abbiamo due casi: linee a vuoto o linee in c.c.  
 Se <sup>a vuoto</sup> in questo caso  $V_2^- = E_0$ , cioè  $i_2^-$  ha il doppio della tensione  
 e la corrente è nulla  $i_2^- = -\frac{V_2^-}{Z_{00}}$



Nota: se il generatore non è ideale:  $R_{gen}$

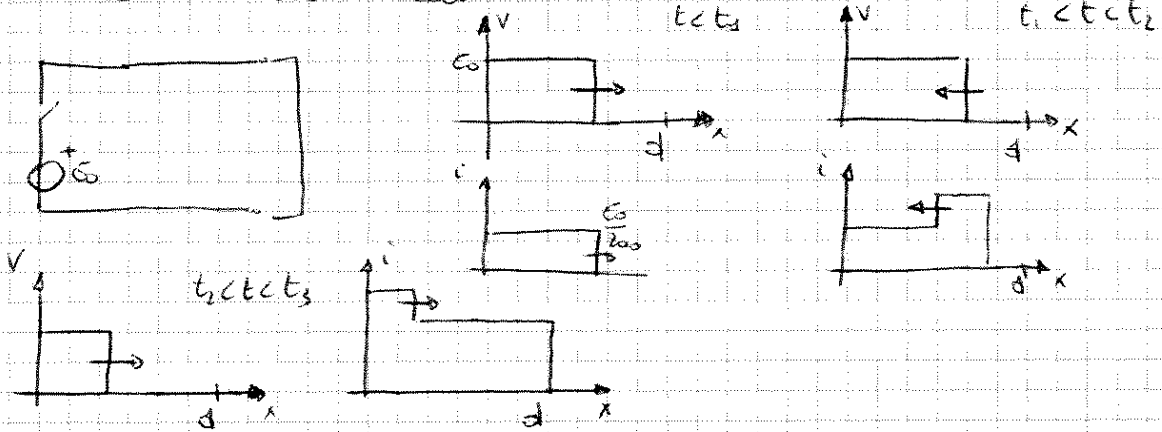


$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{AB} &= E_0 - R_{oc} i = V_2^+ \\ i &= \frac{V_1^+}{Z_{00}} \end{aligned} \right\} = D$$

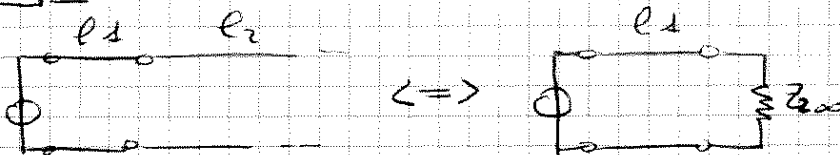
$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{in}^+ = \epsilon_0 \frac{Z_{00}}{Z_{00} + R_g}$$

$$\Gamma_g = \frac{R_g - Z_{00}}{R_g + Z_{00}}$$

Se linea in corto circuito



Esempio



Questo esempio può essere il caso di una linea senza che elementi  
una linea in cavo.

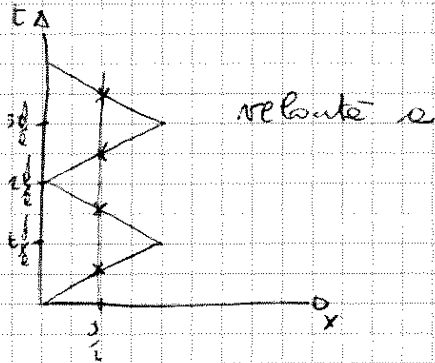
$$Z_{00} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_u}}$$

$$Z_{cavo} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_0 > \epsilon_u \\ \mu < \epsilon_u \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Z_{00} > Z_{cavo}$$

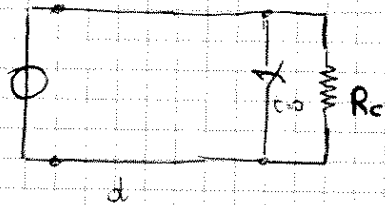
$$\Gamma_c = \frac{Z_{cavo} - Z_{00}}{Z_{cavo} + Z_{00}} < 0$$

Diagramma





Corto circuito e fine linea



Se  $t=0^-$

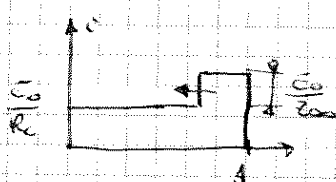
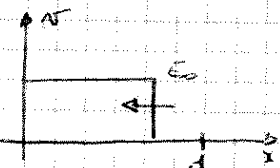
$$\left. \begin{aligned} V(x,0) &= E_0 \\ i(x,0) &= \frac{E_0}{R_c} \end{aligned} \right\} \forall x$$

In  $t=0^+$  e fine linea  $V=0$  e cuneo del corto circuito

Nell'intervallo  $0 < t < \frac{d}{a}$   $V = V_0 + V_1^-$  ed  $i = i_0 + i_1^-$

quindi  $V_1^- = -V_0$  ed  $i_1^- = -\frac{V_1^-}{Z_{00}} = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}}$  quindi

$V=0$  ed  $i = \frac{E_0}{R_c} + \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}}$

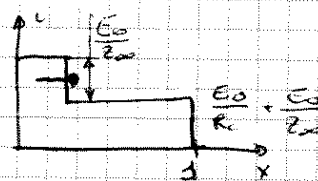
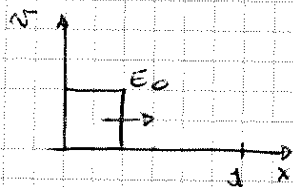


Per  $0 < t < \frac{d}{a}$

Per  $\frac{d}{a} < t < 2\frac{d}{a}$

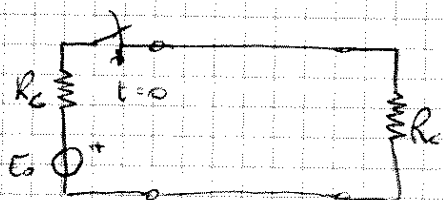
$V_2^+ = \Gamma_g V_1^- = E_0$

$i_2^+ = \frac{V_2^+}{Z_{00}} = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}}$



Andando avanti la corrente tende a diventare infinita.

Esempio



Condizioni iniziali

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V(x,0) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial V(x,0)}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$t$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1^+ &= E_0 \frac{Z_{00}}{R_c + Z_{00}} \\ i_1^+ &= \frac{E_0}{R_c + Z_{00}} \\ V_2^- &= \Gamma_c V_1^+ \\ i_2^- &= \Gamma_c i_1^+ \end{aligned} = D$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_3^+ &= \Gamma_g V_2^- \\ i_3^+ &= \Gamma_g i_2^- \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_g &= \frac{R_0 - Z_{00}}{R_0 + Z_{00}} \\ \Gamma_c &= \frac{R_c - Z_{00}}{R_c + Z_{00}} \end{aligned}$$

Le soluzioni di regime e

$V_{\infty} = \frac{E_0 R_c}{R_c + R_0}$

$i_{\infty} = \frac{E_0}{R_c + R_0}$

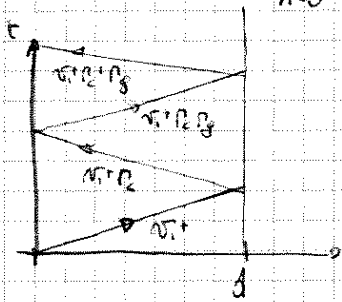
$V = V_1^+ + V_2^- \Gamma_g + V_3^+ \Gamma_c \Gamma_g + V_4^- \Gamma_c^2 \Gamma_g^2$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V = V^+ \left[ 1 + \Gamma_c + \Gamma_c^2 \Gamma_g + \Gamma_c^3 \Gamma_g^2 + \dots \right] =$

$= V^+ \left\{ \left[ \Gamma_c + \Gamma_c^3 \Gamma_g^2 + \dots \right] + \left[ 1 + \Gamma_c \Gamma_g + \Gamma_c^2 \Gamma_g^2 + \dots \right] \right\} =$

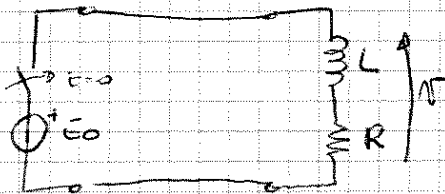
$$= v_1^+ \left\{ \Gamma_c [1 + \Gamma_c \Gamma_g + \Gamma_c^2 \Gamma_g^2 + \dots] + [1 + \Gamma_c \Gamma_g + \Gamma_c^2 \Gamma_g^2 + \dots] \right\} =$$

$$= v_1^+ (1 + \Gamma_c) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\Gamma_c \Gamma_g)^n = v_1^+ \frac{1 + \Gamma_c}{1 - \Gamma_c \Gamma_g} = v_{\infty}$$



$$v_{\infty} = \frac{1 + \Gamma_c}{1 - \Gamma_c \Gamma_g} \frac{E_0 Z_{oc}}{Z_{obg}}$$

linea che alimenta un carico di tipo induttivo



$$0 < t < \frac{d}{a}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v(x,0) &= 0 \\ i(x,0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \forall x$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1^+ = E_0 \\ i_1^+ = \frac{E_0}{Z_{oc}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v = L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri \\ v = v_1^+ + v_2^- \\ i = i_1^+ + i_2^- \end{cases}$$

$$\text{per } \frac{d}{a} < t < 2 \frac{d}{a}$$

$$v_2^- = -Z_{oc} i_2^-$$

$$E_0 + v_2^- = L \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{E_0}{Z_{oc}} + i_2^- \right) + R \left( \frac{E_0}{Z_{oc}} + i_2^- \right)$$

$$E_0 - Z_{oc} i_2^- = L \frac{d i_2^-}{dt} + R \frac{E_0}{Z_{oc}} + R i_2^-$$

$$0 = L \frac{d i_2^-}{dt} + i_2^- (R + Z_{oc}) - E_0 \left( 1 - \frac{R}{Z_{oc}} \right)$$

$i_2^-$  = soluzione generale + soluzione particolare

$$i_{2\infty}^- = \frac{E_0 (Z_{oc} - R)}{Z_{oc} (Z_{oc} + R)} \quad \text{soluzione particolare}$$

$$L \frac{d i_2^-}{dt} + i_2^- (R + Z_{oc}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d i_2^-}{i_2^-} = - \frac{R + Z_{oc}}{L} dt \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R + Z_{oc}}$$

$$\ln i_2^- = - \frac{1}{\tau} t' \Rightarrow i_2^- = A e^{-\frac{t'}{\tau}} \quad \text{con } t' = t - \frac{d}{a}$$

$$i_2^- = A e^{-\frac{t - \frac{d}{a}}{\tau}} \quad \text{con } \frac{d}{a} < t < 2 \frac{d}{a} \quad \text{soluzione generale}$$

$$\begin{cases} i_2^- = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} \frac{Z_{00} - R}{Z_{00} + R} + A e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \Rightarrow A = -E_0 \left( \frac{Z_{00} - R}{R(Z_{00} + R)} + \frac{1}{Z_{00}} \right) = \\ i_2^-(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow i_1 + i_2 = 0 \Rightarrow i_2^-(t=0) = -i_1^+(t=0) \end{cases}$$

$$A = -\frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} \left( \frac{Z_{00} - R + Z_{00} + R}{Z_{00} + R} \right) = -\frac{2E_0}{Z_{00} + R}$$

quindi  $i_2^- = -\frac{2E_0}{Z_{00} + R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} \frac{-R + Z_{00}}{R + Z_{00}}$

$$i = -\frac{2E_0}{Z_{00} + R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} \left( 1 + \frac{Z_{00} - R}{R + Z_{00}} \right) = -\frac{2E_0}{Z_{00} + R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{2E_0}{R + Z_{00}} =$$

$$i = \frac{2E_0}{R + Z_{00}} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

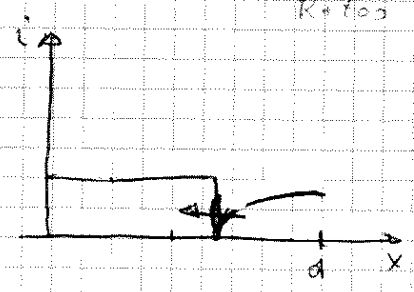
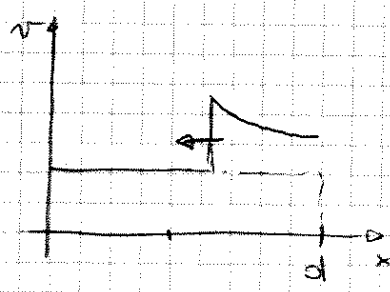
$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri$$

$$v = \frac{2RE_0}{R + Z_{00}} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) + \frac{2E_0}{R + Z_{00}} \frac{1}{\tau} L e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} =$$

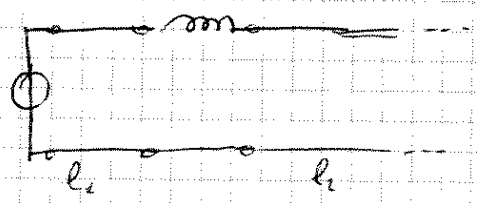
$$= \frac{2RE_0}{R + Z_{00}} + \frac{2RE_0}{R + Z_{00}} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \left( \frac{LR}{\tau} - R \right) \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R + Z_{00}}$$

$$v = \frac{2RE_0}{R + Z_{00}} + E_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \frac{2Z_{00}}{R + Z_{00}} \left( \frac{L(R + Z_{00})}{L} - R \right) =$$

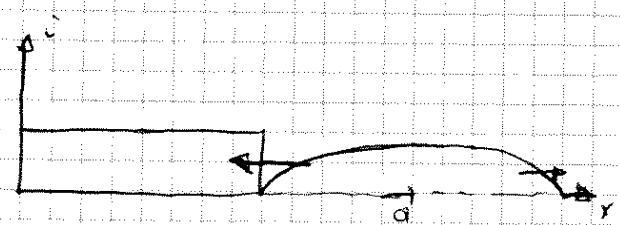
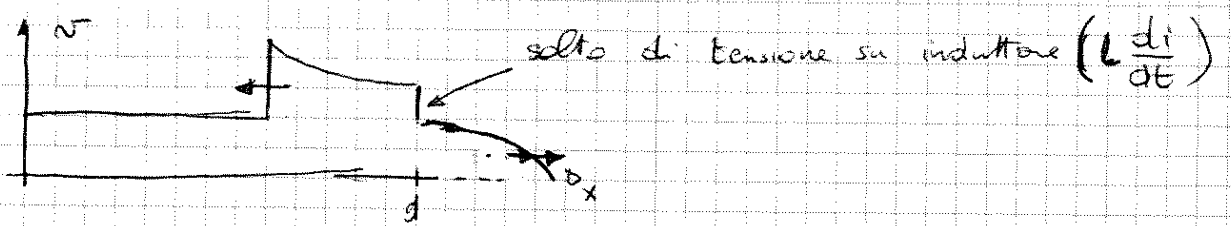
$$= \frac{2E_0 Z_{00}}{R + Z_{00}} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



Esempio:

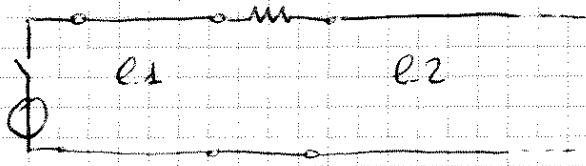


Se la  $L_2$  ha  $Z_{00} = R$  questo caso rientra nel caso precedente.

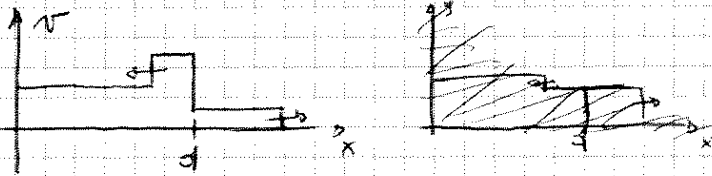


Quindi mettere un induttore ~~su~~ <sup>tra</sup> due linee serie e ridare la sov-  
tensioni sulla linea e nella paraffa quella e monte.

Esempio

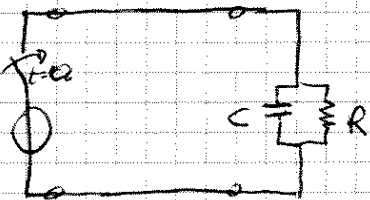


In questo caso il comportamento è questo



Difetto di questo caso è che la resistenza è un elemento dissipativo.

Linea che elemento un carico capacitivo



$$\begin{cases} V_1^+ = E_0 \\ i_1^+ = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} V = V_1^+ + V_2^- \\ i_2^- = C \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$i = i_1^+ + i_2^- = \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} + i_2^- \Rightarrow i_2^- = -\frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} + C \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V_1^+ + V_2^-}{R} =$$

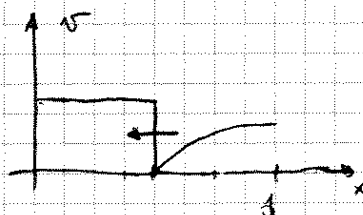
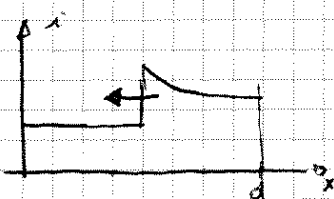
$$i_2^- = -\frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} + C \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{V_1^+ + V_2^-}{R} \right) + \frac{V_1^+ + V_2^-}{R} = C \frac{dV_2^-}{dt} + \frac{E_0}{R} - \frac{E_0}{Z_{00}} + \frac{V_2^-}{R}$$

condizioni iniziali: a  $t = \frac{d}{v}$   $V = 0$   
 $i = 0$

I risultati sono

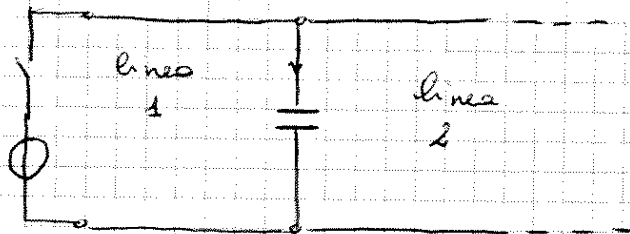
$$i = \frac{2E_0}{R + Z_{00}} \left( 1 + \frac{R}{Z_{00}} e^{-\frac{t'}{2\tau}} \right) \quad \text{con} \quad \tau = C \cdot \text{Req} = C \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{Z_{00}} \right)$$

$$V = E_0 \frac{2R}{R + Z_{00}} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t'}{2\tau}} \right)$$

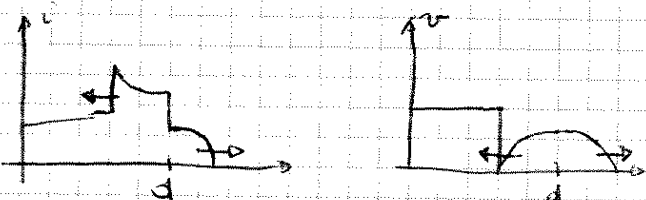


$$\frac{d}{a} < t < \frac{2d}{a}$$

## Esempio

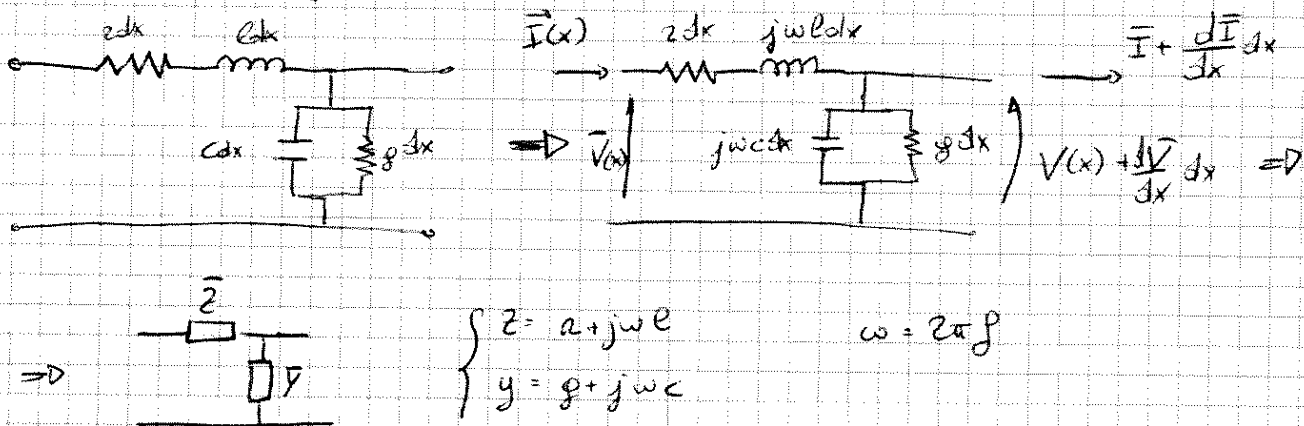


Riduzione delle sovracorrenti che vengono assorbite dal condensatore



È la soluzione migliore tra le tre viste negli esempi.

## Linee bifilarì e regime sinusoidale



Le equazioni sono:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{dV}{dx} = Z I \\ -\frac{dI}{dx} = Y V \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} = Z \frac{dI}{dx} = Z (-Y V) \\ -\frac{d^2 I}{dx^2} = Y \frac{dV}{dx} = Y (-Z I) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} = \bar{Z} Y V \\ \frac{d^2 I}{dx^2} = \bar{Z} Y I \end{cases}$$

definiamo  $\bar{\gamma}^2 = \bar{Z} Y$

$\bar{\gamma}$  è la costante di proporzionalità ( $\bar{\gamma} = \alpha + j\beta$ )

$$\bar{\gamma}^2 = (z + j\omega l)(g + j\omega c) = m + jn$$

$$\begin{cases} 2g - \omega^2 lc = m \\ \omega lg + \omega^2 lc = n \end{cases}$$

oltre  $\bar{\gamma}^2 = (\alpha + j\beta)^2 = \frac{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)}{m} + \frac{2j\alpha\beta}{n}$

$$\begin{cases} m^2 = \alpha^4 + \beta^4 - 2\alpha^2\beta^2 \\ n^2 = 4\alpha^2\beta^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \sqrt{m^2 + n^2} \\ \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = m \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{m^2+n^2} + m}{2}} \\ \beta = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{m^2+n^2} - m}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Se } r=0 \text{ e } g=0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \sqrt{m} \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m = -\omega^2 \ell c \\ n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} = \gamma^2 V \Rightarrow \bar{V} = \bar{A} e^{\gamma x} + \bar{B} e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$\bar{I} = \bar{C} e^{\gamma x} + \bar{D} e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$\text{Ma } \bar{I} = -\frac{1}{Z} \frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{1}{Z} (\gamma \bar{A} e^{\gamma x} - \gamma \bar{B} e^{-\gamma x}) =$$

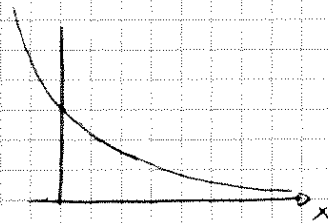
$$= -\frac{\gamma}{Z} \bar{A} e^{\gamma x} + \frac{\gamma}{Z} \bar{B} e^{-\gamma x}$$

con  $\gamma = \sqrt{z} y$  quindi:

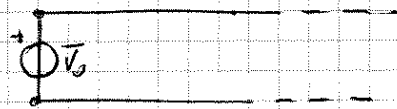
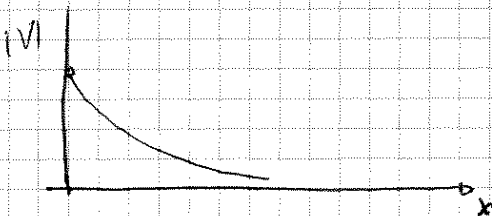
$$\bar{I} = -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{Z} \bar{A} e^{\gamma x} + \frac{\sqrt{z}}{Z} \bar{B} e^{-\gamma x} = -\frac{1}{Z_0} \bar{A} e^{\gamma x} + \frac{1}{Z_0} \bar{B} e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$\text{Se } r=0 \text{ e } g=0, \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{c}}$$

$$e^{-\gamma x} = e^{-\alpha x} \cdot e^{-j\beta x}$$



Esercizio accademico: linea di lunghezza infinita



$$V = \bar{A} e^{\alpha x} e^{j\beta x} + \bar{B} e^{-\alpha x} e^{-j\beta x}$$

per chi ottiene  
la veng.

$$V = B e^{-\alpha x} e^{j\beta x} \quad \text{in } x=0 \quad \text{a } t=0 \quad \text{si ha che}$$

$$V_0 = B$$

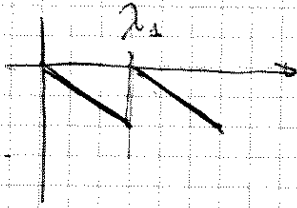
$$\begin{cases} V = V_0 e^{-\alpha x} \\ I = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} e^{-\alpha x} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\frac{dV}{dx}}{\frac{dI}{dx}} = \frac{+Z I}{+Y V} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\frac{dV}{dx}}{\frac{dI}{dx}} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{Z}{Y} \frac{I_0}{V_0} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_0} = Z_0$$

NON LO SA NEANCHE LUI, MA NON SERVE

$$\frac{Z \left( -\frac{A}{Z_0} + \frac{B}{Z_0} \right)}{Y (A+B)} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_0} \frac{-A+B}{A+B}$$

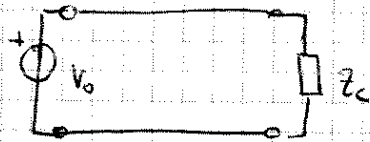
Rotazione di fase ( $\beta\lambda = 2\pi$ ,  $\lambda = \text{lunghezza d'onda}$ )



Se la linea è senza perdite

$$\gamma^2 = -\omega^2 \epsilon_c \Rightarrow \delta = j\omega \sqrt{\epsilon_c} = \frac{2\pi f}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_c}}$$

linee di lunghezza finita



$$V = A e^{\delta x} + B e^{-\delta x}$$

$$I = -\frac{A}{Z_0} e^{\delta x} + \frac{B}{Z_0} e^{-\delta x}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{\delta x} = \frac{\cosh(\delta x) + \sinh(\delta x)}{2} \\ e^{-\delta x} = \frac{\cosh(\delta x) - \sinh(\delta x)}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cosh(\delta x) = \frac{e^{\delta x} + e^{-\delta x}}{2} \\ \sinh(\delta x) = \frac{e^{\delta x} - e^{-\delta x}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$V = \frac{A}{Z} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x) + \frac{A}{Z} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}x) + \frac{B}{Z} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x) - \frac{B}{Z} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}x) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{A+B}{Z}\right)}_P \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x) + \underbrace{\left(\frac{A-B}{Z}\right)}_Q \sinh(\bar{\gamma}x)$$

$$I = -\frac{A}{Z_0} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x) - \frac{A}{Z_0} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}x) + \frac{B}{Z_0} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x) - \frac{B}{Z_0} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}x) =$$

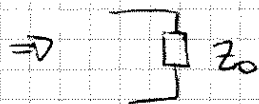
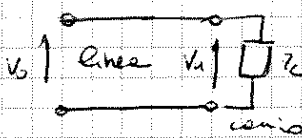
$$= -\frac{Q}{Z_0} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x) - \frac{P}{Z_0} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}x)$$

$$\bar{V}(x=0) = \bar{V}_0 = P \quad (\sinh(\bar{\gamma} \cdot 0) = 0 \Rightarrow P = V_0)$$

$$\frac{\bar{V}(x=d)}{\bar{I}(x=d)} = \bar{Z}_c \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{V_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Q \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{-\frac{1}{Z_0} (Q \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + V_0 \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d))} = \bar{Z}_c ; \end{array} \right)$$

$$Q (\sinh(\bar{\gamma}x) + \frac{Z_c}{Z_0} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}x)) = -V_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) - \frac{V_0 Z_c}{Z_0} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)$$

$$Q = -\frac{V_0 (Z_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_c \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d))}{Z_c \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_0 \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}$$



$$Z_0 = \frac{V_0}{I_0} = -\frac{P}{Q}$$

~~come out to be Z\_0?~~

$$\bar{Z}_0 = \frac{V_0}{\frac{V_0}{Z_0}} = \frac{V_0}{\frac{V_0}{Z_0} \frac{Z_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_c \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_c \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_0 \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}} =$$

$$\bar{Z}_0 = \bar{Z}_0 \cdot \frac{Z_c \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_0 \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_c \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}$$

$$\text{Se } \bar{Z}_c = \bar{Z}_0 \Rightarrow \bar{Z}_0 = \bar{Z}_0$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = \frac{P \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Q \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{V_0} = \frac{V_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) - \frac{V_0 (Z_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_c \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d))}{Z_c \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_0 \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}}{V_0}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = \frac{Z_c \cosh^2(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d) - Z_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d) - Z_c \sinh^2(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_c \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_0 \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}$$



$$\frac{V_u}{V_o} = \frac{Z_c (\cosh^2(\gamma d) + \sinh^2(\gamma d))}{Z_c \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_{oo} \sinh(\gamma d)} = \boxed{\frac{Z_c}{Z_c \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_{oo} \sinh(\gamma d)}}$$

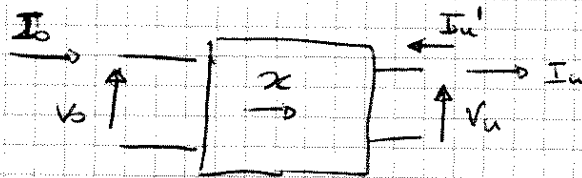
$$\frac{I_u}{I_o} = \frac{\frac{V_u}{Z_c}}{\frac{V_o}{Z_{oo}}} = \frac{V_u}{V_o} \cdot \frac{Z_{oo}}{Z_c} = \frac{Z_{oo}}{Z_c \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_{oo} \sinh(\gamma d)} \quad \text{sostituiamo } Z_{oo}$$

$$= Z_{oo} \frac{Z_c \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_{oo} \sinh(\gamma d)}{Z_{oo} \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_c \sinh(\gamma d)} \cdot \frac{1}{Z_c \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_{oo} \sinh(\gamma d)} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{Z_{oo}}{Z_{oo} \cosh(\gamma d) + Z_c \sinh(\gamma d)} = \frac{I_u}{I_o}}$$

La linea in questione ha andamento simile ad una linea di lunghezza infinita.

Noi sappiamo già come descrivere una linea elettrica e parametri distribuiti.



Per utilizzare la medesima notazione di morsetti di ingresso e di uscita vediamo  $I_u' = -I_u$ .

Se scambiamo i morsetti di ingresso e di uscita dovremmo ritrovarci con un comportamento simile.

$$\begin{cases} V = P \cosh(\gamma x) + Q \sinh(\gamma x) \\ I = -\frac{1}{Z_{oo}} [P \sinh(\gamma x) + Q \cosh(\gamma x)] \end{cases}$$

in  $x=0$  si avrà che:

$$\begin{cases} V_o = P \\ I_o = -\frac{Q}{Z_{oo}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{in } x=d: \begin{cases} V_u = P \cosh(\gamma d) + Q \sinh(\gamma d) \\ I_u = -\frac{1}{Z_{oo}} [P \sinh(\gamma d) + Q \cosh(\gamma d)] \end{cases}$$

Ora sostituiamo  $I_u = -I_u'$

$$\begin{cases} V_u = P \cosh(\gamma d) + Q \sinh(\gamma d) \\ I_u' = \frac{1}{Z_{oo}} [P \sinh(\gamma d) + Q \cosh(\gamma d)] \end{cases}$$

ora sostituiamo  $P = V_0$  e  $Q = -I_0 Z_0$  (condizioni per  $x=0$ )

$$\begin{cases} V_u = V_0 \cosh(\gamma d) - Z_0 I_0 \sinh(\gamma d) \\ I'_u = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \sinh(\gamma d) - I_0 \cosh(\gamma d) \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale risulta:

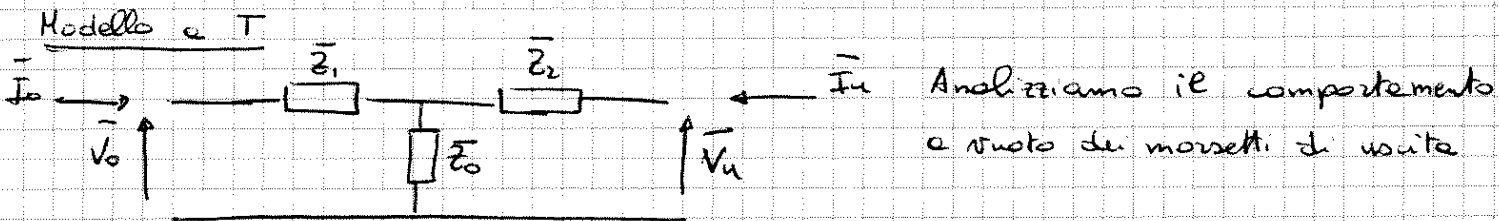
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_u \\ I'_u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\gamma d) & -Z_0 \sinh(\gamma d) \\ \frac{\sinh(\gamma d)}{Z_0} & -\cosh(\gamma d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ I_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$[T]$  matrice di trasmissione della linea.

Proprietà di  $[T]$ :

$$\begin{cases} -\det(T) = -1 \\ T = T^{-1} \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{giustificazione formale delle reciproci del} \\ \text{doppio bipolo} \end{array} \right\}$$

I doppi bipoli <sup>passivi</sup> possono essere rappresentati con un modello a "T" o con uno a "π".



Affinché il comportamento del doppio bipolo sia reciproco è necessario che  $Z_1 = Z_2$

$$\left. \frac{I_0}{V_u} \right|_{I'_u=0} = \frac{1}{Z_0} = \frac{\sinh(\gamma d)}{Z_0}$$

$$\left. \frac{I_0}{V_0} \right|_{I'_u=0} = \frac{1}{Z_1 + Z_0} \frac{Z_0}{Z_0} = \frac{\sinh(\gamma d)}{Z_0 \cosh(\gamma d)}$$

$$\left. \frac{V_0}{V_u} \right|_{I'_u=0} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_0}{Z_0} = \cosh(\gamma d)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ I_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\gamma d) & -Z_0 \sinh(\gamma d) \\ \frac{\sinh(\gamma d)}{Z_0} & -\cosh(\gamma d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_u \\ I'_u \end{bmatrix}$$

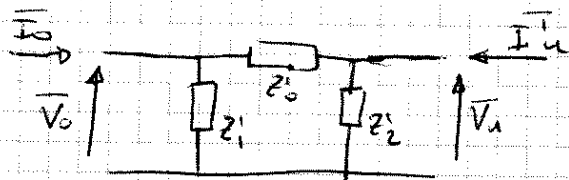
oltre

$$Z_0 + Z_1 = Z_0 \cosh(\gamma d)$$

$$Z_1 = Z_0 (\cosh(\gamma d) - 1) = Z_0 \frac{\cosh(\gamma d) - 1}{\sinh(\gamma d)}$$

Queste equivalenze è rigorose, non sono state fatte appross.

Modello a  $\Pi$



Analizziamo il comportamento a vuoto dei morsetti di ingresso

$$\left. \frac{\bar{V}_0}{\bar{I}_u} \right|_{V_u=0} = -Z'_0 = -Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d) \quad \left. \frac{\bar{I}_u}{\bar{I}_0} \right|_{V_u=0} = -\frac{Z'_1}{Z'_1 + Z'_0} = -\frac{1}{\cosh(\bar{\gamma}d)}$$

Anche in questo caso è necessario che  $Z'_1 = Z'_2$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{V}_0 = \bar{V}_u \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d) \bar{I}_u \\ \bar{I}_0 = \bar{V}_u \frac{\sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_{00}} + \bar{I}_u \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) \end{cases}$$

Ne segue che

$$\bar{I}_u \cdot \frac{1}{Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)} \bar{V}_0 + \frac{\bar{V}_u}{Z_{00} \tanh(\bar{\gamma}d)} = \frac{\bar{V}_0}{Z_2} - \frac{\bar{V}_u}{Z_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_0 &= \frac{\bar{V}_u \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_{00}} + \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) \left[ \frac{\bar{V}_0}{Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)} - \frac{\bar{V}_u}{Z_{00} \tanh(\bar{\gamma}d)} \right] = \\ &= \frac{\bar{V}_u \sinh^2(\bar{\gamma}d) + \bar{V}_0 \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) - \bar{V}_u \cosh^2(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)} = \frac{\bar{V}_0}{Z_{00} \tanh(\bar{\gamma}d)} - \frac{\bar{V}_u}{Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)} \\ &= \frac{\bar{V}_0}{Z_1} - \frac{\bar{V}_u}{Z_2} \end{aligned}$$

con

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Z}_1 = Z_{00} \tanh(\bar{\gamma}d) \\ \bar{Z}_2 = Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d) \end{cases}$$

Note tensioni e correnti possiamo valutare le potenze in ingresso ed in uscita dalla linea.

$$\bar{S}_0 = \bar{V}_0 \bar{I}_0^* = \bar{V}_0 \left[ \frac{\bar{V}_0^*}{\bar{Z}_1^*} - \frac{\bar{V}_u^*}{\bar{Z}_2^*} \right] = \frac{|\bar{V}_0|^2}{\bar{Z}_1^*} - \frac{|\bar{V}_0| |\bar{V}_u| e^{j\theta}}{\bar{Z}_2^*}$$

$$\bar{S}_u = \bar{V}_u \bar{I}_u^* = \bar{V}_u \left[ \frac{\bar{V}_0^*}{\bar{Z}_2^*} - \frac{\bar{V}_u^*}{\bar{Z}_1^*} \right] = \frac{|\bar{V}_u| |\bar{V}_0| e^{-j\theta}}{\bar{Z}_2^*} - \frac{|\bar{V}_u|^2}{\bar{Z}_1^*}$$

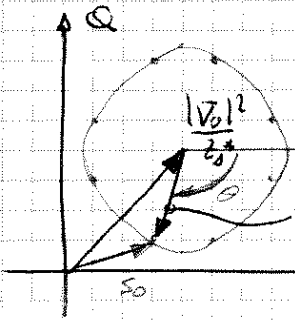
con:

$$\bar{V}_0 = V_0 e^{j\varphi_0}$$

$$\bar{V}_u = V_u e^{j\varphi_u}$$

$$\theta = \varphi_0 - \varphi_u$$

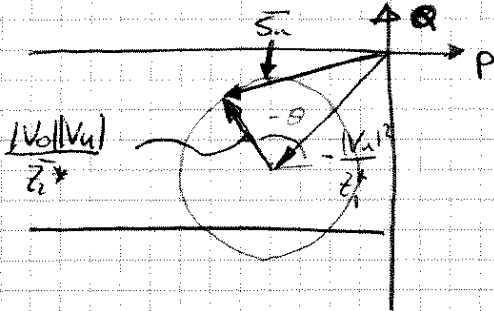
Analizziamo  $Q$  e potenza in un piano  $PQ$



$-\frac{|V_0||V_u|}{z_1^*}$  il modulo non cambia, cambia solo l'induzione

A seconda di  $\theta$  variano  $Q$  e potenza. Ho una zona in cui  $P$  sarà massima ed una zona in cui  $Q$  sarà massima.

Valutiamo ora  $\bar{S}_u$



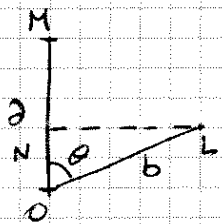
I raggi delle due circonferenze sono uguali (almeno in prima appross.)

$$\bar{S}_0 - \bar{S}_u = S_a$$

$$\frac{|V_0|^2}{z_1^*} - \frac{|V_0||V_u| e^{j\theta}}{z_1^*} + \frac{|V_0||V_u| e^{-j\theta}}{z_1^*} - \frac{|V_u|^2}{z_1^*} = \frac{|V_0|^2 + |V_u|^2}{z_1^*} - \frac{|V_0||V_u|}{z_1^*} (e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}) =$$

$$\text{Potenza in linea} = \text{Re} [\bar{S}_0 - \bar{S}_u] = \text{Re} \left[ \frac{|V_0|^2 + |V_u|^2}{z_1^*} \right] - \text{Re} \left[ \frac{|V_0||V_u|}{z_1^*} \right] \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \theta =$$

$$= a - b \cos \theta$$



$$a = M0, \quad b = L0$$

MN: perdite in linea

Per  $\theta = 0$  perdite minime, per  $\theta = \pi$  perdite massime.

molte per le linee sufficientemente corte si può approssimare  $\sinh(\gamma d)$  con  $\gamma d = (\alpha + j\beta)d$  e  $\cosh(\gamma d)$  con 1

$$\beta \lambda = 2\pi \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \text{ cioè la lunghezza d'onda interviene}$$

direttamente sulla valutazione della fase.



$$E_0 = V_0' (1 + r e^{-2\delta}) \rightarrow$$

$$V_0' = \frac{E_0}{1 + r e^{-2\delta}}$$

$$V_0'' = r V_0' e^{-\delta} = r e^{-\delta} \frac{E_0}{1 + r e^{-2\delta}} = \frac{r e^{-\delta}}{1 + r e^{-2\delta}} E_0 = V_0''$$

Se la linea è adattata  $(r_c = r_{co})$   $r = 0$ . Quindi:

$$V_0' = E_0 \quad V_0'' = 0$$

Correnti:

$$\bar{I} = -\frac{V_0''}{Z_{co}} e^{-\delta(d-x)} + \frac{V_0'}{Z_{co}} e^{-\delta x}$$

Se la linea è adattata  $V_0'' = 0$   $I = \frac{V_0'}{Z_{co}} e^{-\delta x}$

Carta di Smith

$$z = \frac{\bar{Z}_c - \bar{Z}_{co}}{\bar{Z}_c + \bar{Z}_{co}} = \frac{\frac{\bar{Z}_c}{\bar{Z}_{co}} - 1}{\frac{\bar{Z}_c}{\bar{Z}_{co}} + 1} = \frac{\bar{\eta} - 1}{\bar{\eta} + 1}$$

$$\bar{z} = z + jw$$

$$\bar{\eta} = x + jy$$

$$z + jw = \frac{x + jy + 1}{x + jy + 1}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$zx + jy + z + jxw - yw + jw = x + jy - 1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{cases} zx + z - yw = x - 1 \\ zy + xw + w = y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} zx + z - x + 1 = wy = \frac{w^2(x+1)}{1-z} \\ y = \frac{xw + w}{1-z} \end{cases}$$

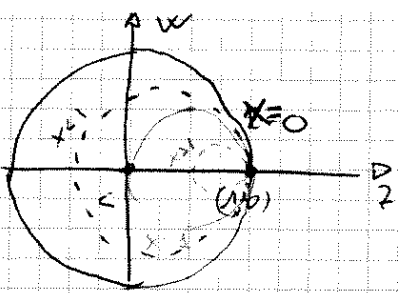
$$wy = \frac{w^2(x+1)}{1-z}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(1-z) = w(x+1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{w(x+1)}{1-z}$$

$zx + z - x + 1 - \frac{w^2(x+1)}{1-z} = 0$  è una circonferenza con

$$R = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad e \quad C = \left( \frac{x}{1+x}, 0 \right)$$

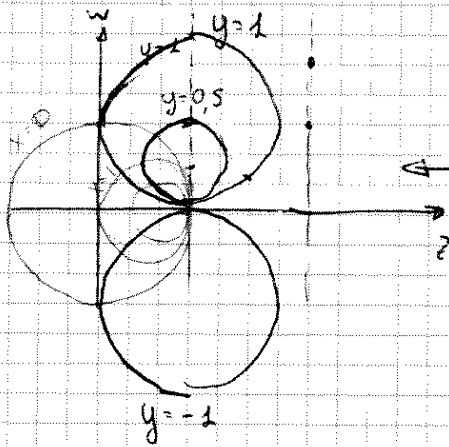
su p.oo (z, w)



$$\begin{cases} z x + z - w y = x - 1 \\ z y + w x + w = y \end{cases}$$

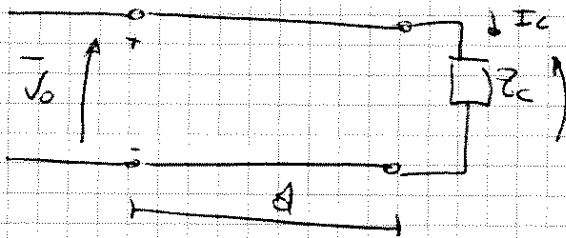
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{z - w y + 1}{1 - z} \\ z y + w \left( \frac{z - w y + 1}{1 - z} \right) + w = y \end{cases}$$

eq. d. univ. f.  $C = \left(1, \frac{1}{y}\right) \quad R = \frac{1}{|y|}$



carta di Smith

### SITUAZIONI PARTICOLARI



$$I(x=d) = \frac{V_0'}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma d} - \frac{V_0''}{Z_0}$$

$$I_c = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \left[ \frac{e^{-\gamma d}}{1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}} - \frac{\Gamma e^{-\gamma d}}{1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{V_0}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma d} \left[ \frac{1 - \Gamma}{1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dI_c}{dZ} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dI_c}{dZ} = \frac{-1(1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}) - (1 - \Gamma) e^{-2\gamma d}}{(\quad)^2}$$

~~$$-1(1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}) - (1 - \Gamma) e^{-2\gamma d}$$~~

~~$$-1 - \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d} - 1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}$$~~

$$-1 - e^{-2\gamma d} = 0 \quad \gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$e^{-2\alpha d} e^{-j\beta d} = e^{-j(2n+1)\pi}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 0} \\ \boxed{2\beta d = (2n+1)\pi}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$$

$$2. \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d = (2n+1)\pi \quad d = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad e \quad d=0$$

$$d = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{4} \begin{cases} \text{se } n \text{ pari} \\ \times \text{ se } n \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{se } n=0 \quad d = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$n=2 \quad d = \frac{5}{4} \lambda = \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$n=1 \quad d = \frac{3}{4} \lambda$$

$$n=3 \quad d = \frac{7}{4} \lambda = \lambda + \frac{3}{4} \lambda$$

$$I_c \Big|_{d=0} = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma d}$$

$$\gamma d = j\beta d = j \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right) (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{4} = j \cdot (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{se } n=0 \quad e^{-\gamma d} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = -j$$

se  $n=1$

$$e^{-\gamma d} = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\pi} = j$$

La corrente sul cavo quindi

$$\text{vale } I_c = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma d} = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} (\mp j) = \mp j \frac{V_0}{Z_0}$$

Se la lunghezza della linea è multipla di questi d'onda  
 la corrente è costante reattiva o induttiva

$$I = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \frac{e^{-\gamma x}}{1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}} - \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \frac{e^{-\gamma(d-x)}}{1 + \Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}}$$

$$I(x=0) = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \frac{1}{1-\Gamma} - \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \frac{\Gamma e^{-2\gamma d}}{1-\Gamma} = \frac{V_0}{Z_0} \left( \frac{1+\Gamma}{1-\Gamma} \right)$$

La corrente nel cavo non dipende dal cavo. (se la lunghezza della linea è multipla di questi d'onda).



$$V = \left[ \frac{e^{-\delta x}}{1 + 2e^{-2\delta d}} + \frac{e^{-\delta(d-x)} - e^{-\delta d}}{1 + 2e^{-2\delta d}} \right] V_0$$

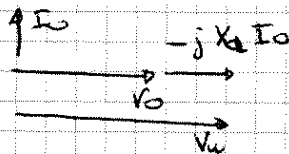
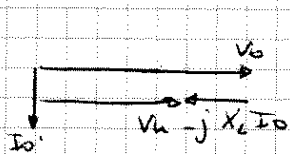
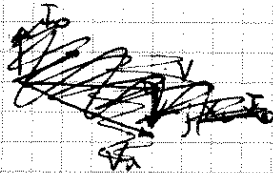
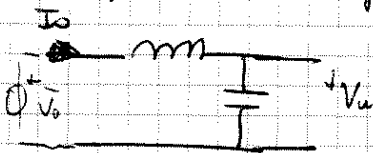
$$V(x=d) = V_0 \left[ \frac{e^{-\delta d}}{1 + 2e^{-2\delta d}} + \frac{e^{-\delta d}}{1 + 2e^{-2\delta d}} \right] = V_u \quad \text{con} \quad r = \frac{Z_c - Z_{00}}{Z_c + Z_{00}}$$

Se la linea è aperta ( $Z_c \rightarrow \infty$ ) allora  $r=1$  allora

$$V_u = V_0 \frac{2e^{-\delta d}}{1 + e^{-2\delta d}} = \frac{V_0}{\frac{e^{\delta d} + e^{-\delta d}}{2}} \quad \frac{V_u}{V_0} = \frac{1}{\cosh(\delta d)}$$

Se  $\cosh(\delta d) < 1$  si può avere e fine linea una tensione maggiore rispetto all'inizio della linea. (effetto Ferranti)

Spiega la interpretazione dell'eff. Ferranti:



se linea ha componente prevalentemente capacitivo

se componente induttivo

Ricordiamo che:

$$V = V_0' e^{-\delta x} + V_0'' e^{-\delta(d-x)} \quad \text{con}$$

$$V_0' = \frac{V_0}{1 - r e^{-2\delta d}}$$

$$V_0'' = V_0 \frac{r e^{-2\delta d}}{1 - r e^{-2\delta d}} \quad \text{ed} \quad r = \frac{Z_c - Z_{00}}{Z_c + Z_{00}}$$

$$I = \frac{V_0'}{Z_{00}} e^{-\delta x} - \frac{V_0''}{Z_{00}} e^{-\delta(d-x)}$$

$$V(x=d) = V_c = V_0' e^{-\delta d} + V_0'' = \frac{V_0 e^{-\delta d}}{1 + r e^{-2\delta d}} + \frac{V_0 r e^{-\delta d}}{1 + r e^{-2\delta d}} = \frac{V_0 e^{-\delta d} (1+r)}{1 + r e^{-2\delta d}}$$

$$V_0 = V_c \frac{1 + r e^{-2\delta d}}{e^{-\delta d} (1+r)}$$

sostituisco  $V_0$  in  $V$  in modo da ottenere

$V$  in funzione di  $V_c$

$$V = \frac{1}{1+ze^{-2\delta d}} \cdot V_c \cdot \frac{1+ze^{-2\delta d}}{(1+z)e^{-\delta d}} e^{-\delta x} + \frac{ze^{-\delta d}}{1+ze^{-2\delta d}} \cdot V_c \cdot \frac{1+ze^{-2\delta d}}{(1+z)e^{-\delta d}} e^{-\delta(d-x)}$$

$$= V_c \left[ \frac{e^{-\delta x} + ze^{-\delta d} e^{-\delta(d-x)}}{(1+z)e^{-\delta d}} \right] = V_c \left[ \frac{e^{\delta d} e^{-\delta x} + ze^{-\delta d} e^{\delta x}}{(1+z)} \right] =$$

$$= V_c \frac{e^{\delta(d-x)}}{1+z} + V_c \frac{z}{1+z} e^{-\delta(d-x)} \quad \text{definiamo } d-x = y$$

$$= V_c \frac{e^{\delta y}}{1+z} + V_c \frac{z}{1+z} e^{-\delta y} \quad \text{Poniamo } \delta = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$V = V_c \left[ \frac{e^{\alpha y} e^{j\beta y}}{1+z} + \frac{z}{1+z} e^{-\alpha y} e^{-j\beta y} \right] = \frac{V_c}{1+z} \left[ e^{\alpha y} (\cos(\beta y) + j \sin(\beta y)) + z e^{-\alpha y} (\cos(\beta y) - j \sin(\beta y)) \right] = \frac{V_c}{1+z} \left[ \cos(\beta y) (e^{\alpha y} + z e^{-\alpha y}) + j \sin(\beta y) (e^{\alpha y} - z e^{-\alpha y}) \right]$$

$$\text{Poi } \frac{da}{dy} = \alpha e^{\alpha y} - z \alpha e^{-\alpha y} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha (e^{\alpha y} - z e^{-\alpha y}) = 0$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad e^{\alpha y} - z e^{-\alpha y} = 0 \quad e^{2\alpha y} = z$$

Da cui si ottiene che

$$V = V_c \frac{1}{1+z} \left[ \cos(\beta y) (1+z) + j \sin(\beta y) (1-z) \right] = V_c \left[ \cos(\beta y) + j \frac{1-z}{1+z} \sin(\beta y) \right]$$

Quanto vale  $\frac{1-z}{1+z}$ ?

$$\frac{1-z}{1+z} = \frac{1 - \frac{z_c - z_0}{z_c + z_0}}{1 + \frac{z_c - z_0}{z_c + z_0}} = \frac{2z_0}{2z_c} = \frac{z_0}{z_c}$$

Quindi

$$V = V_c \left[ \cos(\beta y) + j \frac{z_0}{z_c} \sin(\beta y) \right], \quad I_c = \frac{V_c}{z_c}$$

Nelle telecomunicazioni si cerca di avere sulle linee una tensione di tipo sinusoidale

$$I_e = I_c \left[ \cos(\beta y) + j \frac{z_c}{z_0} \sin(\beta y) \right] \quad \frac{V_{\max}}{I_{\max}} = \frac{V_c \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z_0}{z_c}\right)^2}}{I_c \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z_c}{z_0}\right)^2}} = z_0$$

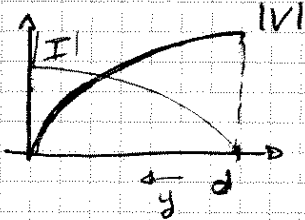
## Linee senza perdite e quarto d'onda

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \beta d = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d, \quad d = \frac{\lambda}{4} \Rightarrow \beta d = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Supponiamo che  $Z_c$  possa essere:

- $\infty$  vuoto
- $0$  corto circuito
- $\frac{1}{j\omega C}$  carico capacitivo

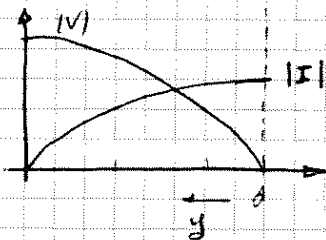
Se  $Z_c = \infty$  allora  $V$  sarà funzione coseno, id est



$V$  dipende da  $\cos(\beta y)$

$I$  dipende da  $\sin(\beta y)$

Se  $Z_c = 0$

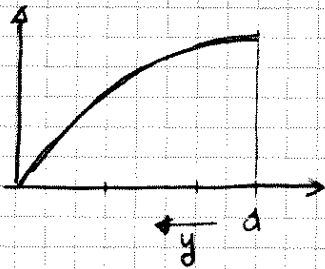


$V$  dipende da  $\sin(\beta y)$  mentre

$I$  dipende da  $\cos(\beta y)$

Se  $Z_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

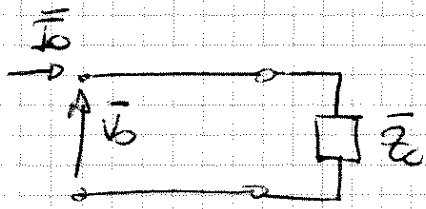
$$V = V_c \left[ \cos \beta y + j \frac{Z_{00}}{1} \sin \beta y \right] = V_c \left[ \cos \beta y - \omega C \sin \beta y \right]$$



$$I = V_c \left[ j\omega C \cos(\beta y) - \frac{1}{Z_{00}} \sin(\beta y) \right]$$

$$= jV_c \left( \omega C \cos(\beta y) - \frac{\sin(\beta y)}{Z_{00}} \right)$$

## IMPEDENZA d. INGRESSO LINEA



$$\bar{Z}_0 = \frac{\bar{V}_0}{\bar{I}_0} = Z_{00} \frac{Z_c \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_{00} \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_{00} \cosh(\bar{\gamma}d) + Z_c \sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}$$

Se la linea è senza perdite

$$\bar{z} = r + j\omega l \approx j\omega l$$

$$\bar{y} = g + j\omega c \approx j\omega c$$

$$\bar{\gamma}^2 = -\omega^2 lc \quad \bar{\gamma} = j\omega\sqrt{lc} = j\beta$$

$$Z_{00} = \sqrt{\frac{r + j\omega l}{g + j\omega c}} = \sqrt{\frac{l}{c}}$$

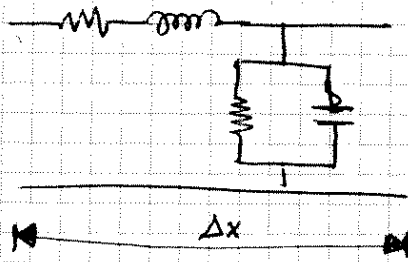
$$Z_0 = Z_{00} \frac{Z_c + Z_{00} \frac{\sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{\cosh(\bar{\gamma}d)}}{Z_{00} + Z_c \frac{\sinh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{\cosh(\bar{\gamma}d)}} = Z_{00} \frac{Z_c + Z_{00} \tanh(\bar{\gamma}d)}{Z_{00} + Z_c \tanh(\bar{\gamma}d)}$$

Se  $\bar{\gamma} = j\beta$  e  $Z_{00} = \sqrt{\frac{l}{c}}$  allora

$$\tanh(\bar{\gamma}d) = \tanh(j\beta d) = j \tanh(\beta d) \quad \text{quindi}$$

$$Z_0 = Z_{00} \frac{Z_c + j Z_{00} \tanh(\beta d)}{Z_{00} + j Z_c \tanh(\beta d)}$$

Scomponiamo la linea in  $N$  parti infinitesime di lunghezza  $\Delta x$



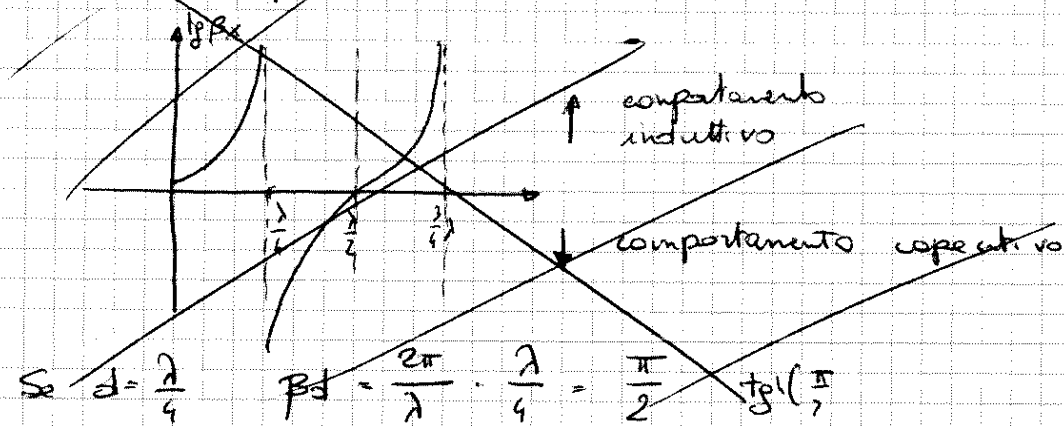
$$\frac{d}{N} = \Delta x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \approx \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

si è interessati in  $z_c \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $z_c \rightarrow 0$  se linea è lunga  $\frac{\lambda}{4}$

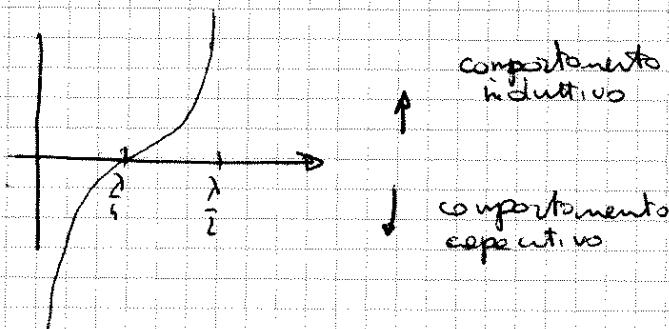
### Linea a vuoto

$$z_0 = j z_{00} \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\beta d)$$



$$\text{Se } d = \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad \beta d = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$z_0 = \frac{z_{00}}{j \tan(\beta d)} = -j z_{00} \cotan(\beta d)$$

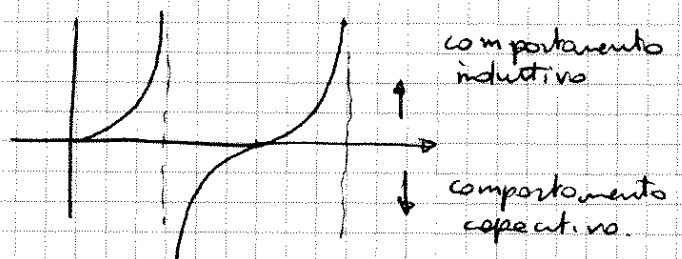


Usare la linea per creare il cavo. Nella realtà avere la linea a vuoto non è facile perché ci sono delle strutture metalliche nei dintorni.

### Linea in corto circuito

$$z_0 = j z_{00} \operatorname{tg}(\beta d)$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad \beta d = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



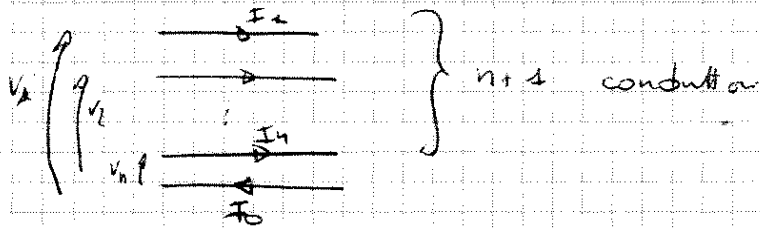
$$Z_0 = Z_{00} \frac{Z_c + j Z_{00} \tan(\beta d)}{Z_{00} + j Z_c \tan(\beta d)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \right\} \tan(\beta d) \text{ diverge}$$

$$\bar{Z}_0 = \frac{Z_{00}^2}{Z_c} \quad \text{le linee trasformano l'impedenza di carico: infatti}$$

ricevute all'inizio della linea con il suo inverso.

### Linee multifilari

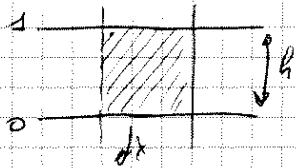
cerchiamo di scomporre in sistemi piú semplici:



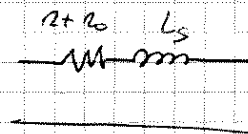
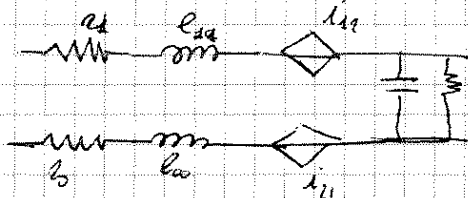
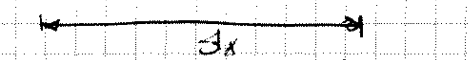
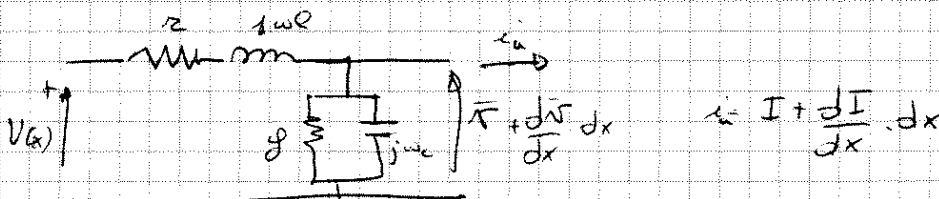
Abbiamo 1 conduttore di riferimento rispetto al quale riferiamo i potenziali.

$$I_0 = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n$$

Possiamo immaginare la linea come un condensatore



o vedalo come una linea



$$L_s = 2(L_{11} - L_{12})$$

è induttanza di servizio

Inoltre tutti i conduttori hanno della capacità tra loro.

Equazioni della linea a parametri distribuiti:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{dV_1}{dx} \\ \vdots \\ -\frac{dV_n}{dx} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} + j\omega L_{s0} & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \dots & \bar{Z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ I_n(x) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -\frac{d\vec{V}}{dx} = \bar{Y} \vec{V}$$

$\bar{Z}$  è una matrice con coefficienti complessi

$$\begin{cases} -\left[\frac{dV}{dx}\right] = [\bar{Z}] [I] & + \frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} = + \underbrace{[\bar{Z}][Y]}_{[P]} [V] \\ -\left[\frac{dI}{dx}\right] = [Y] [V] & \frac{d^2 I}{dx^2} = \underbrace{[Y][\bar{Z}]}_{[P^*]} [I] \end{cases}$$

$[P]$ : matrice di propagazione

Nelle linee bifasari:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} = \gamma^2 V \\ \frac{d^2 I}{dx^2} = \gamma^2 I \end{cases} = D$$

$$V = P \cosh(\gamma x) + Q \sinh(\gamma x)$$

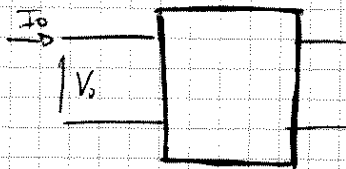
$$I = -\frac{1}{Z_{00}} [Q \cosh(\gamma x) + P \sinh(\gamma x)]$$

in  $x=0$   $V=V_0$  in  $x=d$   $\frac{V(d)}{I(d)} = Z_{00}$

in  $x=0$

$$V_0 = P$$

$$I_0 = -\frac{1}{Z_{00}} Q$$



$$V = V_0 \cosh(\gamma x) - Z_{00} I_0 \sinh(\gamma x)$$

$$I = I_0 \cosh(\gamma x) - \frac{V_0}{Z_{00}} \sinh(\gamma x)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V \\ I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\gamma x) & -Z_{00} \sinh(\gamma x) \\ -\frac{1}{Z_{00}} \sinh(\gamma x) & \cosh(\gamma x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ I_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{con} \quad \begin{cases} \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{Z}{Y}} \\ Z_{00} = \sqrt{\frac{Z}{Y}} \end{cases}$$

$$[V] = [M][V^0]$$

$$[I] = [N][I^0]$$

Scriviamo queste trasformazioni:

$N$  e  $M$  non singolari

$V^0$  e  $I^0$  sono modali

$$-\left[\frac{dV}{dx}\right] = [\bar{Z}][I]$$

$$-\left[\frac{d}{dx}(M V^0)\right] = [\bar{Z}][N I^0]$$

$$-\left[\frac{dN I^0}{dx}\right] = [Y][M V^0]$$

$$-\left[\frac{dV^0}{dx}\right] = [M^{-1}][\bar{Z}][N][I^0]$$

$$-\left[\frac{dI^0}{dx}\right] = [N^{-1}][Y][M][V^0]$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2}\right] = [M^{-1}][\bar{Z}][N] \left[\frac{dI^0}{dx}\right] \Rightarrow \left[\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2}\right] = [M^{-1}][\bar{Z}][N][N^{-1}][Y][M][V^0]$$

$$\left[ \frac{d^2 V^0}{dx^2} \right] = \underbrace{[M][Z Y][M^{-1}]}_{P^0} \left[ \frac{dI^0}{dx} \right]_{V^0}$$

Noi vogliamo che  $[M][Z Y][M^{-1}]$  sia una matrice diagonale (cioè scompongo gli  $n$  <sup>conduttori</sup> linee in  $n$  linee bifilari)

Per questo riguarda le correnti:

$$\left[ \frac{d^2 I^0}{dx^2} \right] = [N^{-1}][Y][M][M^{-1}][Z][N][I^0]$$

$[Id]$

$$\left[ \frac{d^2 I^0}{dx^2} \right] = \underbrace{[N^{-1}][Y Z][N]}_{[P^0]^T} [I^0]$$

Se  $P^0$  è diagonale  $[P^0]^T = [P^0]$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [V] &= [M][ch \delta x][M^{-1}][V^0] - [M][sinh \delta x][Z^0][N^{-1}][I^0] \\ [I] &= -[N][sh \delta x][M^{-1}][V^0] - [N][cosh \delta x][N^{-1}][I^0] \end{aligned} \right\} \text{verificando}$$

$$[Z^0] = [M][Y_0^L][M^{-1}] Z$$