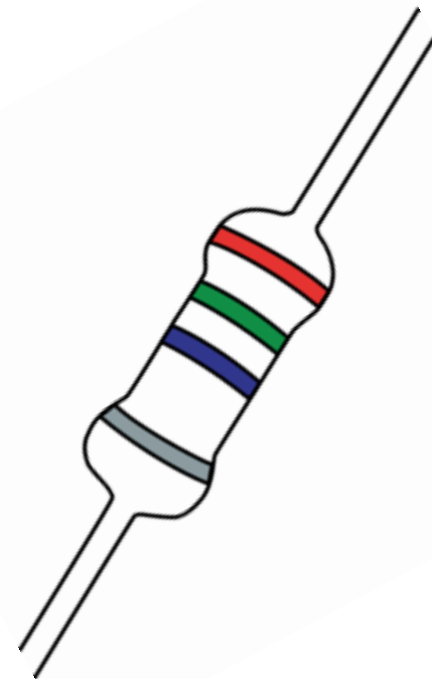


Föreläsning 6

Tidsberoende Signaler – växelström
(AC)

Komplexa Tal

Seminarium (vad som hinns..)

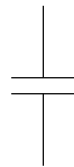


Senaste föreläsning

- Resistanser

$$v(t) = i(t)R$$

- Kondensatorer – Kapacitans



$$i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t') dt'$$

- Spolar – Induktans



$$v(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int v(t') dt'$$

Tidsberoende Spänningar/Strömmar

Hittills – likström och likspänning

- För att skicka information – måste modulera signalen över tid!

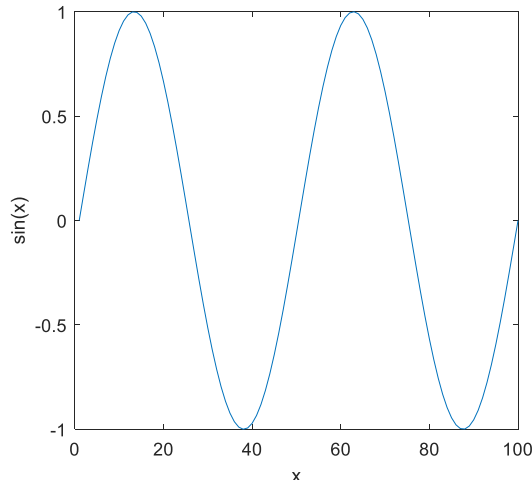
$$v(t), i(t), p(t)!$$

- Kraftelektronik – elkraft skickas som växelspanning

$$v(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega_t + \phi)$$

- Kondensatorer / spolar – ström/spänning som beror på derivatan av $v(t), i(t)$.
- Hur undviker vi att behöva lösa differentialekvationer?

Tidsharmoniska Signaler – $\sin(\omega t)$



$$v(t) = V_0 \sin(\underbrace{2\pi f t + \phi}_{\omega})$$

vinkelfrekvens

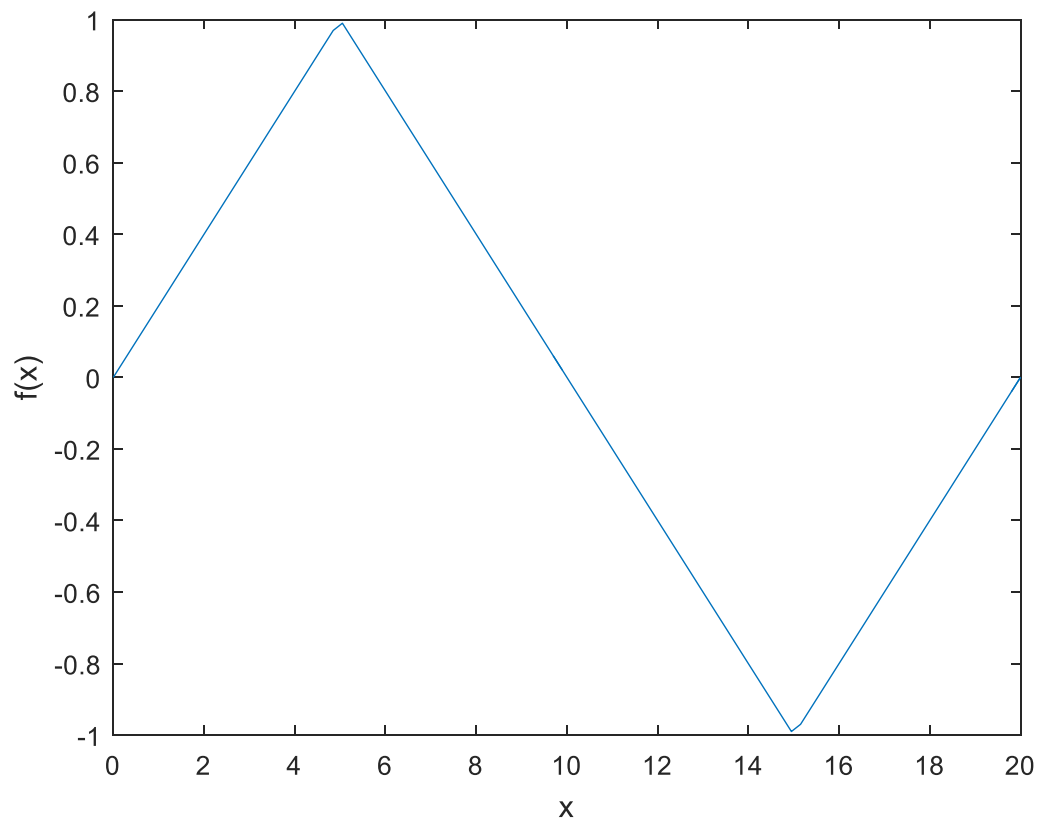


Växelström/spänning -
eluttag
 $f=50$ Hz
 $V_0=325$ V (toppvärde)

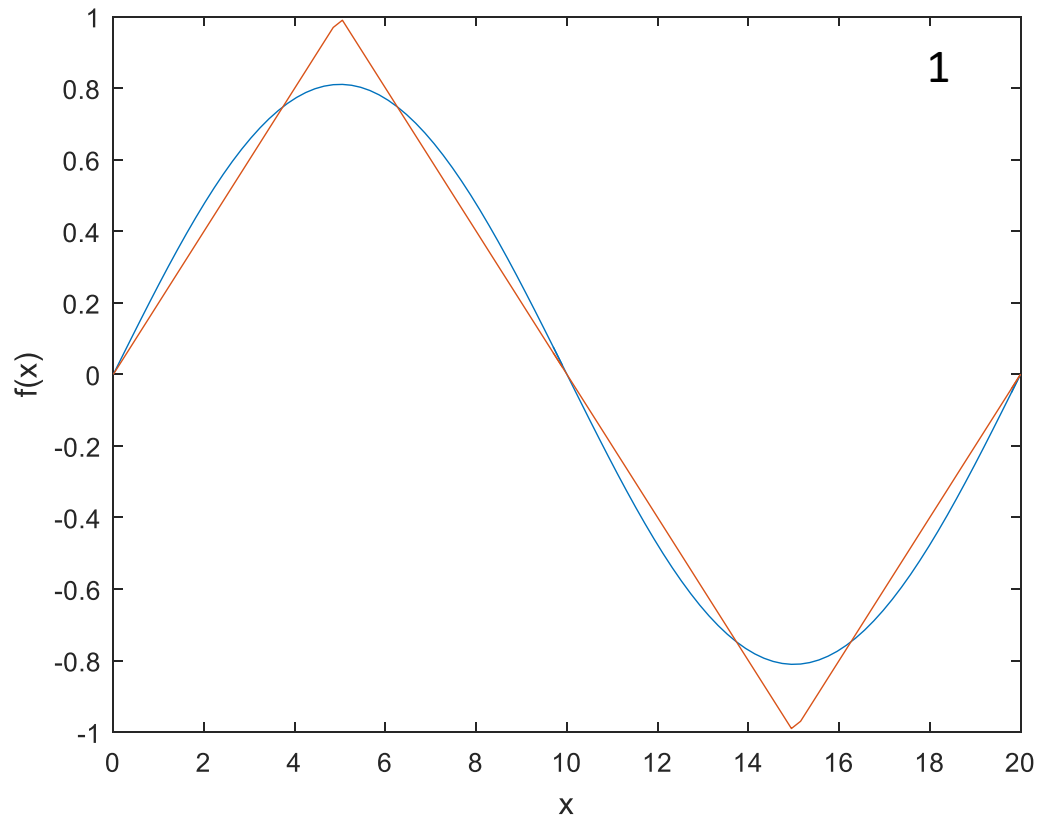
Fourieranalys – alla fysiskt realiserbara signaler kan skrivas som en summa av sinus och cosinus-termer (!!!)

$$v(t) = \sum_{n=0} A_n \sin(n \cdot \omega_0 t) + B_n \cos(n \cdot \omega_0 t)$$

Exempel - $V(t)$ - triangelvåg

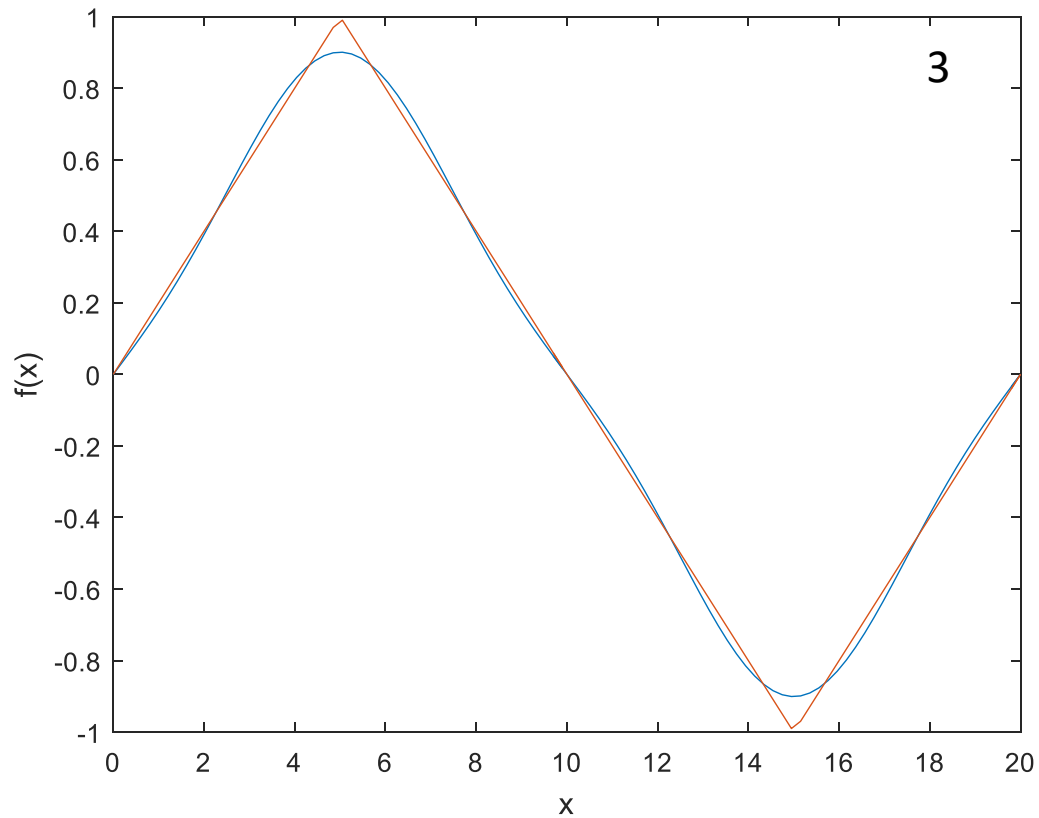


V(t) - triangelvåg



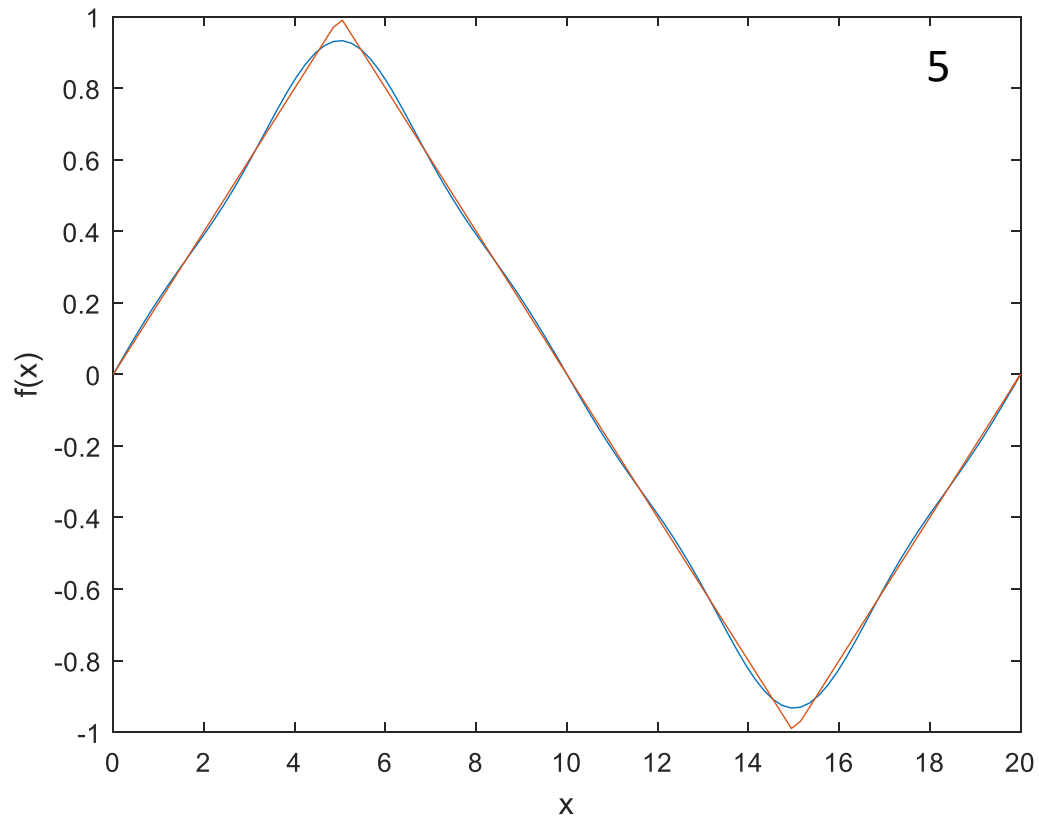
$$f(x) \approx \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{20}\right)$$

V(t) - triangelvåg



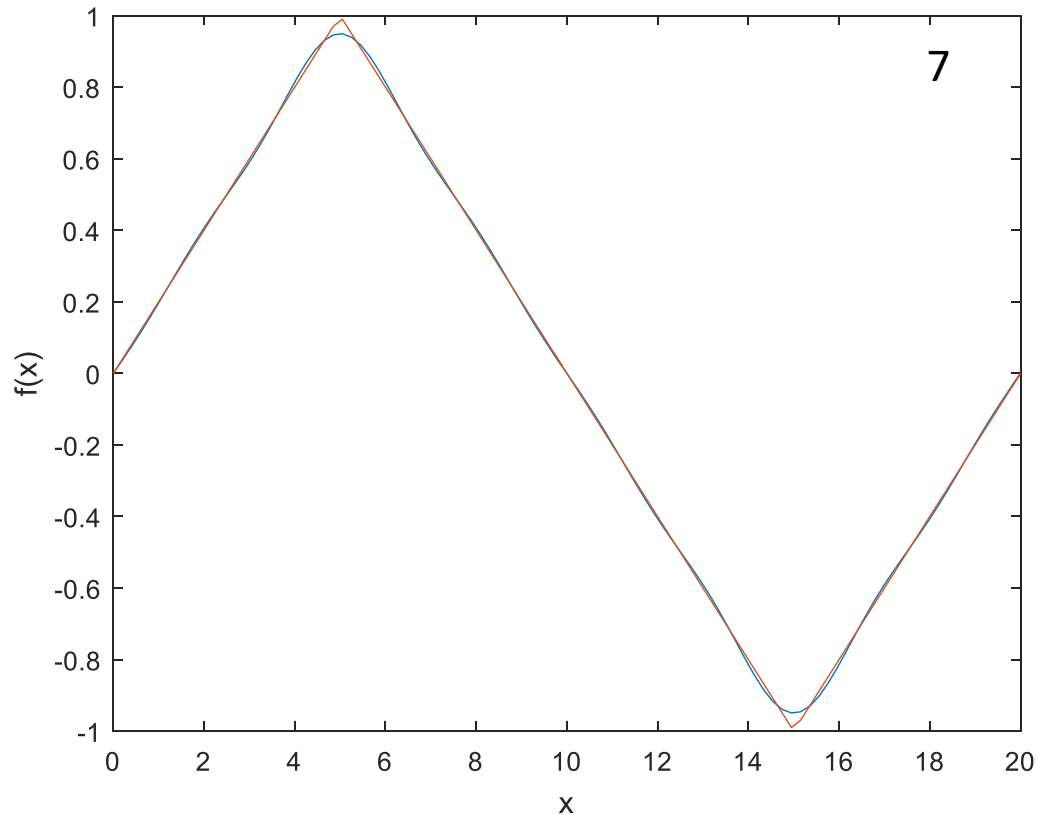
$$f(x) \approx \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) - \frac{1}{9} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(3 \frac{\pi}{20}x\right)$$

V(t) - triangelvåg



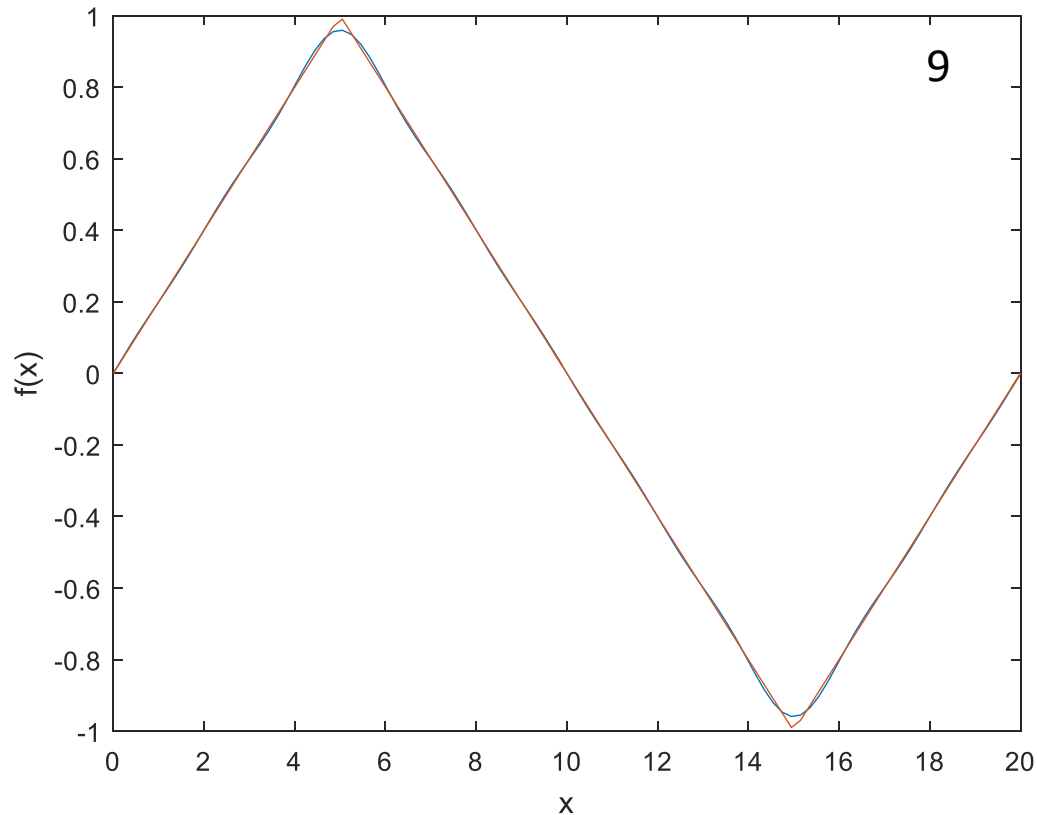
$$f(x) \approx \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) - \frac{1}{9} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(3 \frac{\pi}{20}x\right) + \frac{1}{25} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(5 \frac{\pi}{20}x\right)$$

V(t) - triangelvåg



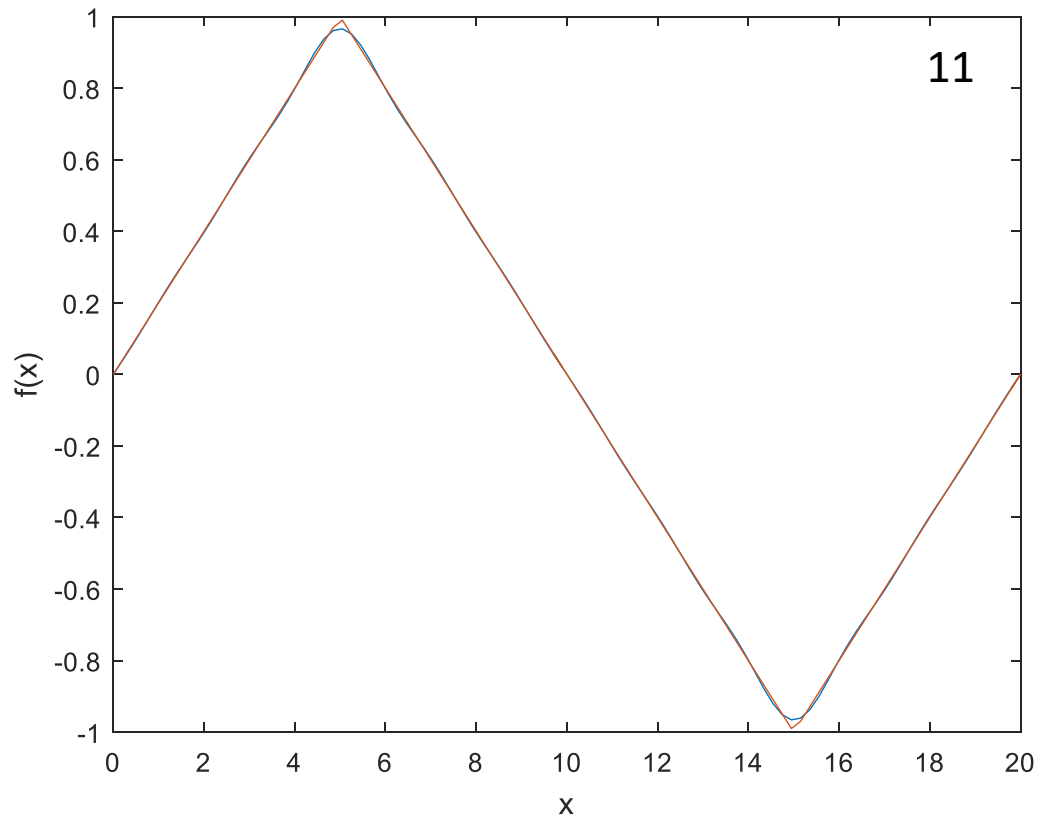
$$f(x) \approx \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) - \frac{1}{9} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(3 \frac{\pi}{20}x\right) + \frac{1}{25} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(5 \frac{\pi}{20}x\right) - \frac{1}{49} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(7 \frac{\pi}{20}x\right)$$

V(t) - triangelvåg

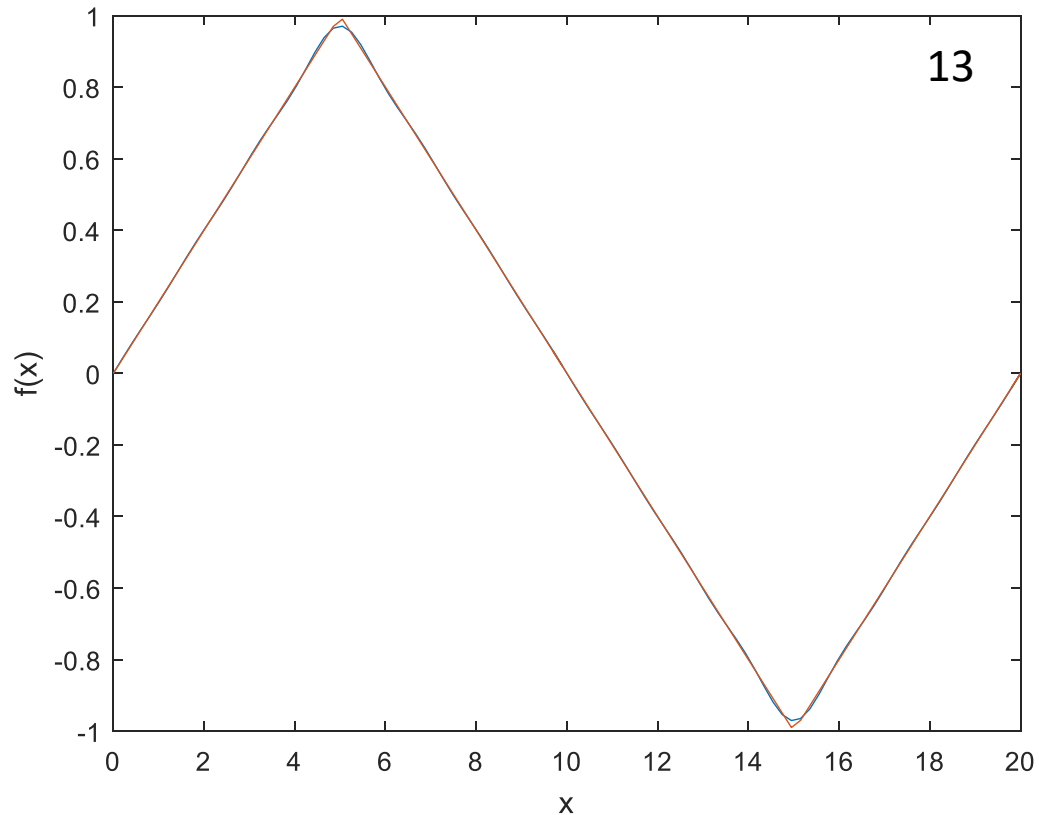


$$f(x) \approx \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) - \frac{1}{9} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(3\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) + \frac{1}{25} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(5\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) - \frac{1}{49} \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sin\left(7\frac{\pi}{20}x\right) + \dots$$

V(t) - triangelvåg

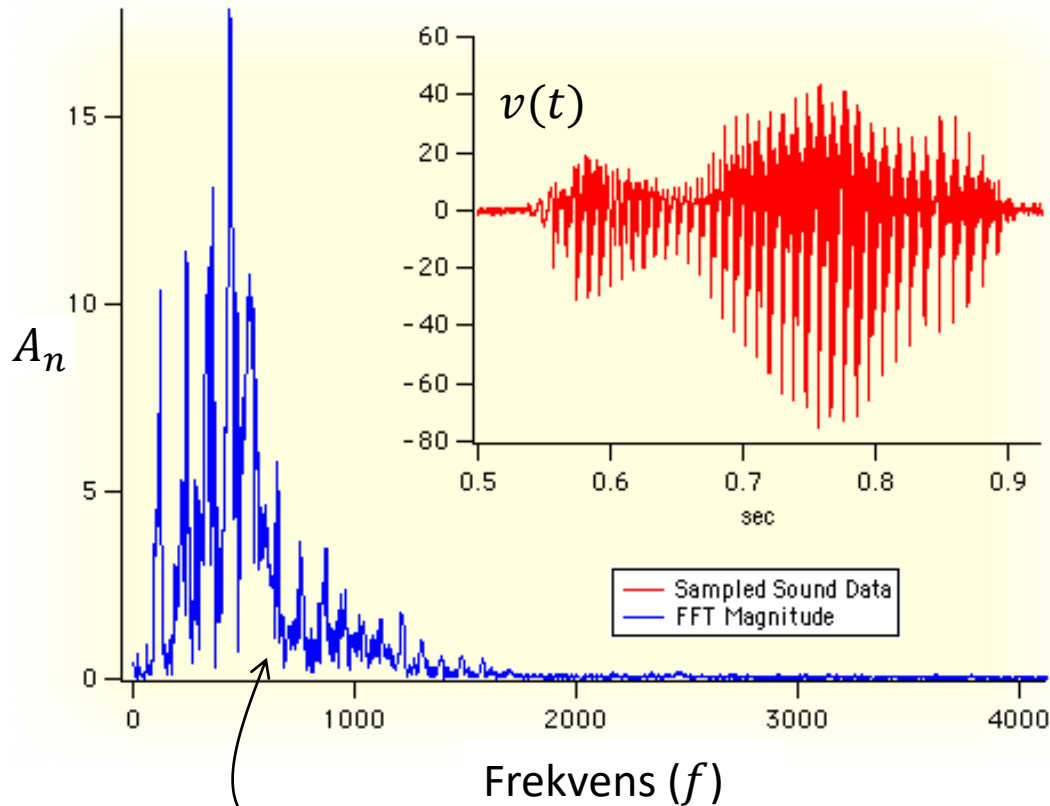


V(t) - triangelvåg



Alla signaler kan uttryckas som en **summa** av (co)sinustermer!
Superposition – vi kan hantera termerna var för sig!

$v(t)$ – mer komplicerad vågform

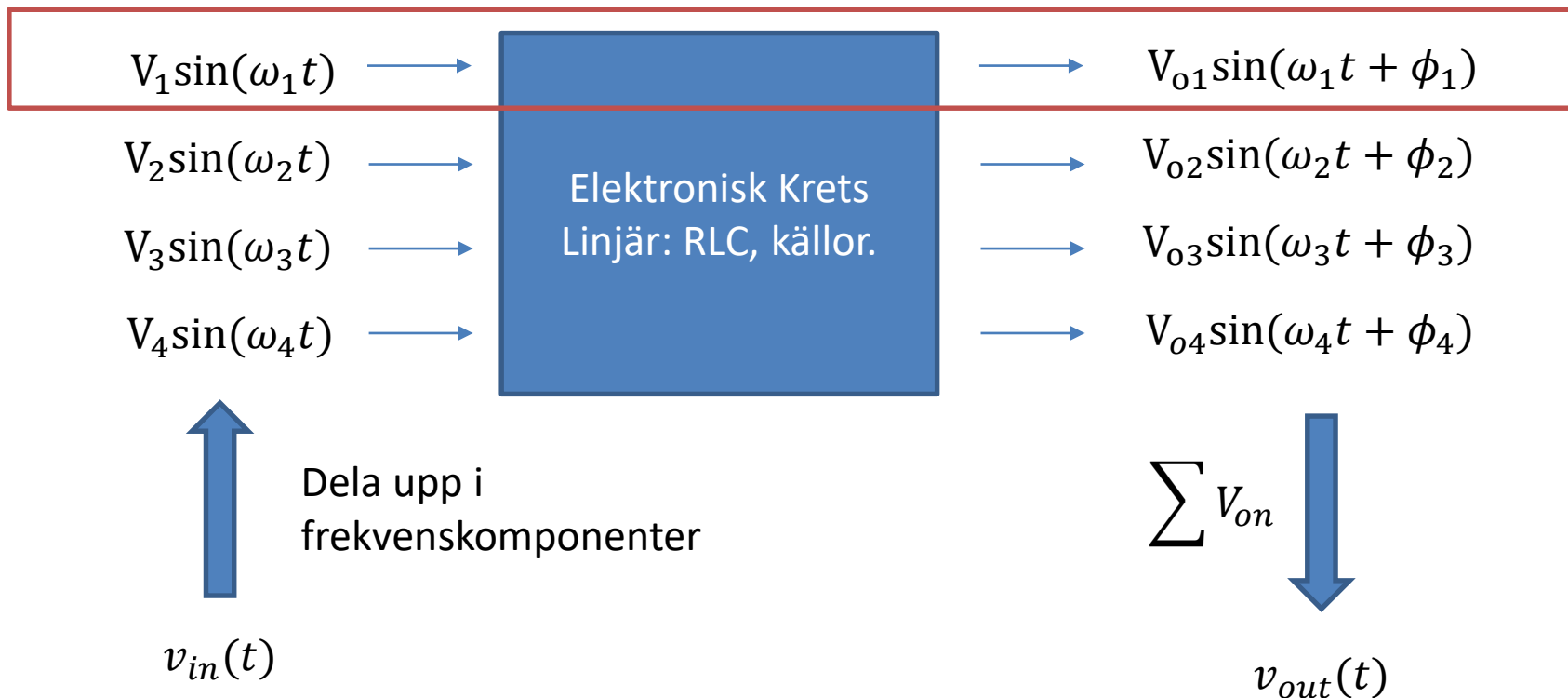


$$v(t) = \sum_{n=0} A_n \sin(n \cdot \omega_n t) + B_n \cos(n \cdot \omega_n t)$$

Med väldigt många olika frekvenser.. $\omega_n = 2\pi \cdot f_n$

Tidsberoende signaler - superposition

Linjär krets: Amplitud och fas ändras
Frekvensen (ω) är konstant!



Frekvensområden

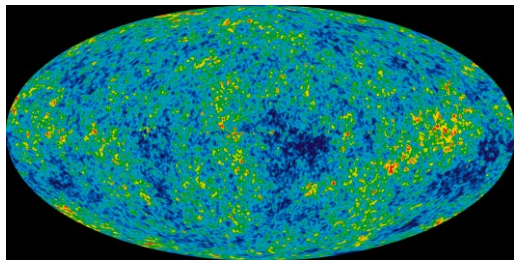


$$\begin{aligned}
 &V_1 \sin(\omega_1 t) \\
 &V_2 \sin(\omega_2 t) \\
 &V_3 \sin(\omega_3 t) \\
 &V_4 \sin(\omega_4 t) \\
 &\dots
 \end{aligned}$$



Audio: 20 Hz – 20 kHz

$$20 < \frac{\omega}{2\pi} < 20 \text{ kHz}$$



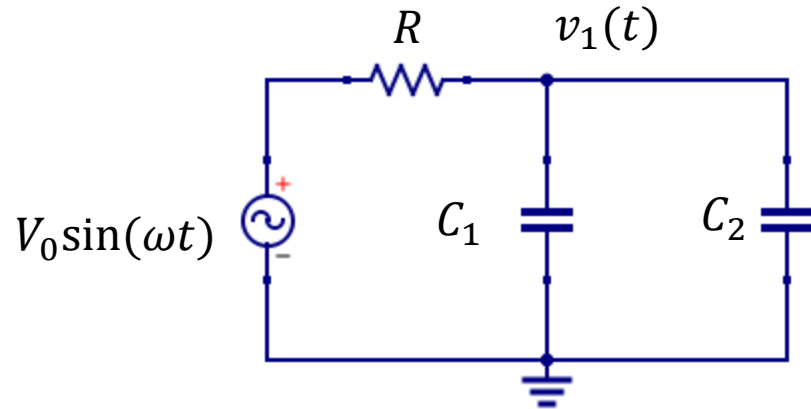
Mikrovågsbakgrund från Big Bang:
70-800 GHz

$$\begin{aligned}
 &V_1 \sin(\omega_1 t) \\
 &V_2 \sin(\omega_2 t) \\
 &V_3 \sin(\omega_3 t) \\
 &V_4 \sin(\omega_4 t) \\
 &\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &V_1 \sin(\omega_1 t) \\
 &V_2 \sin(\omega_2 t) \\
 &V_3 \sin(\omega_3 t) \\
 &V_4 \sin(\omega_4 t) \\
 &\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Kommunikation:
900 MHz – 60 GHz

Tidsberoende Signaler

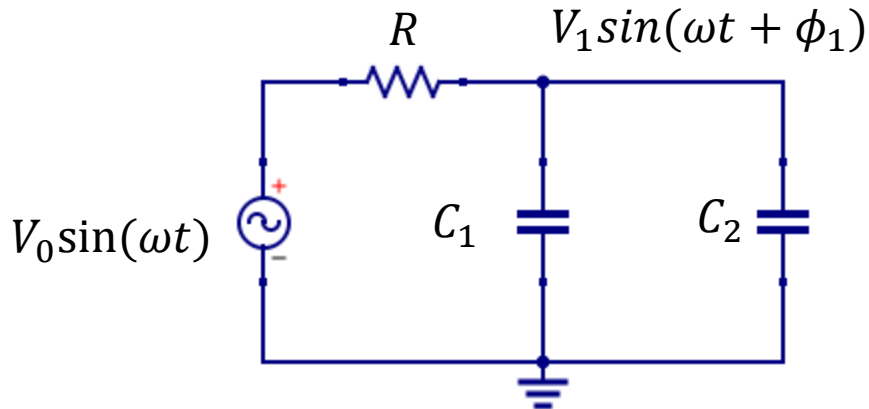


$$\frac{v_1(t) - V_0 \sin(\omega t)}{R} + C_1 \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} + C_2 \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} = 0$$

Differentialekvationslösning. Relativt komplicerat.

Detta behöver göras om källan inte är rent tidsharmonisk.

Tidsberoende Signaler



Linjära system (lång tid)

$$V_0 \sin(\omega t) \longrightarrow V_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1)$$

Alla noder $V_x \sin(\omega t + \phi_x)$

$$\frac{V_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) - V_0 \sin(\omega t)}{R} + C_1 \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} + C_2 \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) - V_0 \sin(\omega t)}{R} + C_1 V_1 \omega \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) + C_2 V_1 \omega \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) = 0$$

+ en massa trigonometriska identiter... → lösningen, men fortfarande komplicerat (Fram till 1893 gjorde man så.)

Komplexa Tal inom Elektronik

COMPLEX QUANTITIES AND THEIR USE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

BY CHAS. PROTEUS STEINMETZ.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

In the following, I shall outline a method of calculating alternate current phenomena, which, I believe, differs from former methods essentially in so far, as it allows us to represent the alternate current, the sine-function of time, by a *constant* numerical quantity, and thereby eliminates the independent variable "time" altogether from the calculation of alternate current phenomena.

Herefrom results a considerable simplification of methods. Where before we had to deal with periodic functions of an independent variable, time, we have now to add, subtract, etc.,



Charles Proteus Steinmetz

“Complex Quantities and Their Use in Electrical Engineering”, 1893

Komplexa Tal

Häfte på hemsidan – delas även ut på övningarna.

Repetition

Komplex spänning \leftrightarrow tidsharmonisk spänning

Mer detaljer och matematisk stringens : Analysen i HT2

Komplexa Tal

$$z = a + jb$$

$$z = |z|(\cos(\phi) + j \cdot \sin(\phi))$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$z = |z|e^{j\phi}$$

$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = |z|\cos(\phi)$$

$$e^a e^b = e^{a+b}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = |z|\sin(\phi)$$

$$\frac{e^a}{e^b} = e^{a-b}$$

$$v(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta) = \operatorname{Re}(V_0 e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t})$$

Komplexa Tal

Addition är enkelt i rektangulär form:

$$z_1 + z_2 = (a_1 + a_2) + j(b_1 + b_2)$$

Multiplikation är enkelt i polär form:

$$z_1 z_2 = |z_1| |z_2| e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

Tidsharmoniska Signaler -

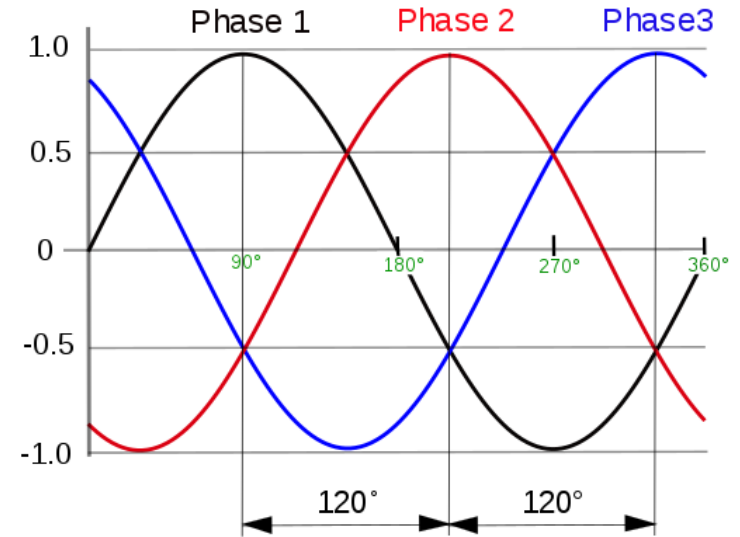
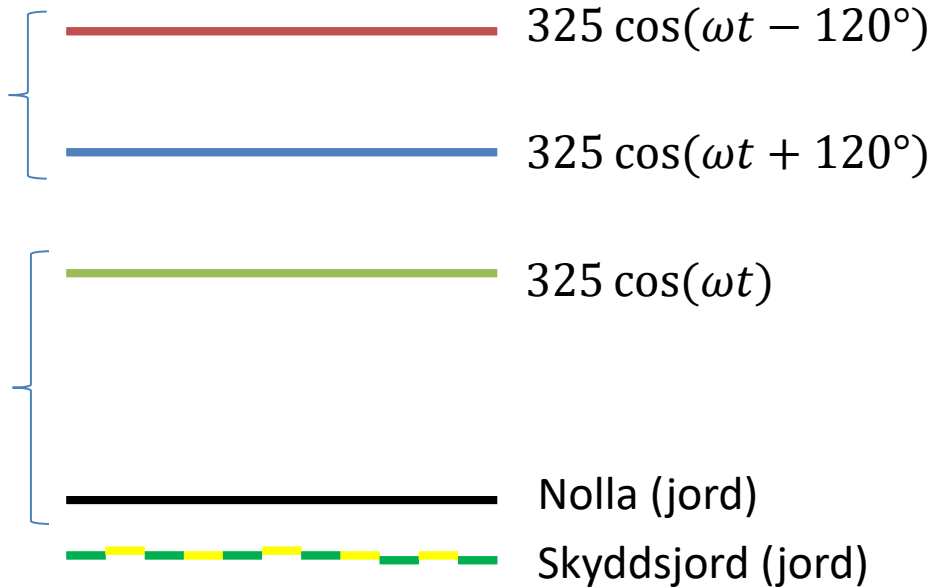
$$v(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta) = \operatorname{Re}(V_0 e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$v(t) = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \theta) = \operatorname{Im}(V_0 e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t})$$

$V_0 e^{j\theta}$ Alla beräkningar kan göras med
addition/multiplikation av komplexa tal!

3-fas

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot 50$$



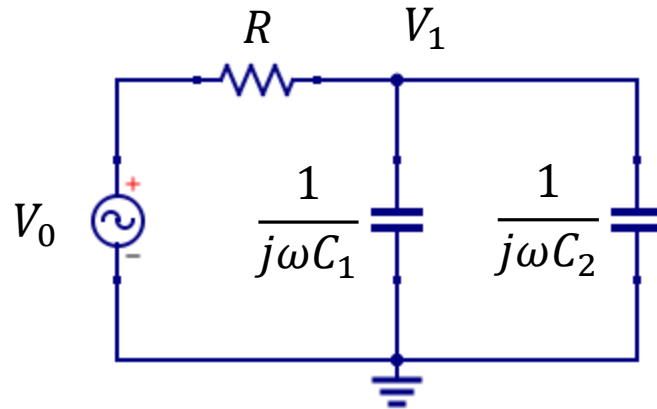
$$\frac{325}{\sqrt{2}} = 230V$$

Spänning (Effektivvärde) mellan de olika faserna och nolla. *Vanliga eluttag.*

$$\frac{563}{\sqrt{2}} = 400V$$

Spänning (Effektivvärde) mellan två faser. Tillämpningar som kräver högre effekt. *Elmaskiner.*

Tidsberoende Signaler – komplexa tal



V_1 – komplext tal. Både storlek $|V_1|$ och fas (ϕ)

$$\frac{V_1 - V_0}{R} + j\omega(C_1 + C_2)V_1 = 0$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V_0}{1 + j\omega R(C_1 + C_2)} = |V_1|e^{\arg(V_1)j}$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

$$v(t) = \operatorname{Re}(V_1 e^{j\omega t}) = |V_1| \cos(\omega t + \arg(V_1)) \rightarrow$$

$$v(t) = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} \cos(\omega t - \arctan(\omega RC))$$

Föreläsning onsdag – Akademiskt lärande

Torgny Roxå,
Lektor vid Högskolepedagogisk
utveckling, AHU

- Lärande på universitetsnivå
- Vad?
- Varför?

