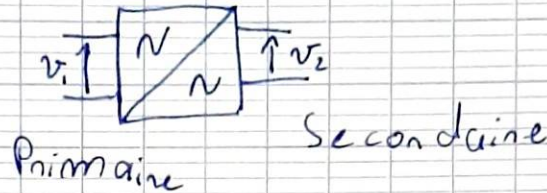


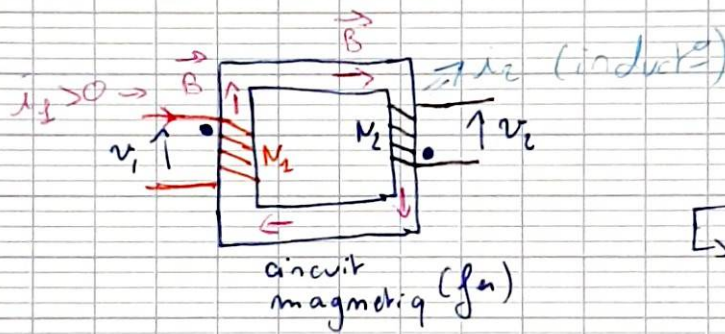
Chap 3: transformateur monophasé.

I - definition - symbole - constitutif

symbole:



si $V_1 > V_2$: abaisseur
 $V_1 < V_2$: éleveur
 $V_1 = V_2$: d'isolation

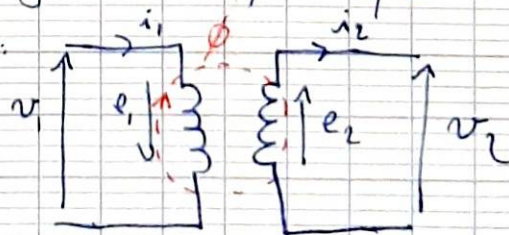


N : nb tours bobine
 paramètre principal

primaire: prod champs mag
 secondaire: courant elec) trains m f

transformateur parfait:

- pas de pertes ds enroults
- pas de pertes magnétiques
- pas de fuites magnétiques
- modèle:



$$m = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} : \text{rapport de transformée}$$

analyse des puissances: (ideal)

$$\rightarrow \text{instantanée : } p_1 = v_1 i_1 = v_2 i_2 = p_2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{apparente : } S_1 = V_1 I_1 = V_2 I_2 = S_2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{active : } P_1 = V_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 = V_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2 = P_2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{reactives : } Q_1 = V_1 I_1 \sin \varphi_1 = V_2 I_2 \sin \varphi_2 = Q_2$$

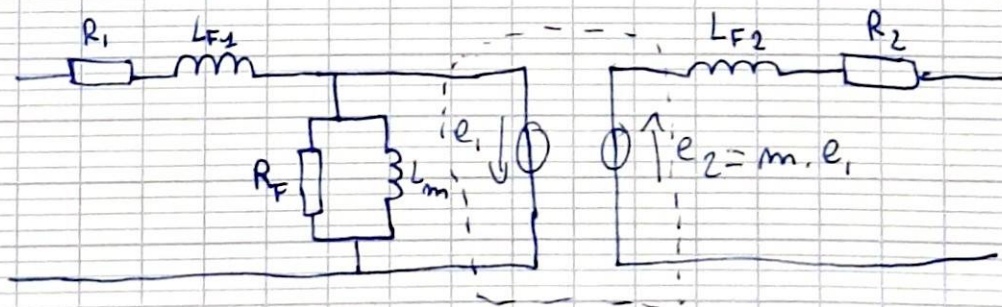
$$\rightarrow \text{rendement : } \eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 1 = 100\%$$

cas
ideal

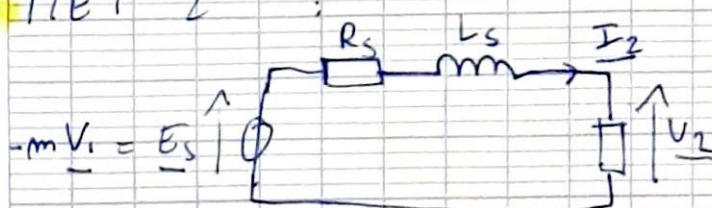
Pour passer un élément de 2^{daignes} \rightarrow 1^{aine} : mult. $\frac{1}{m^2}$
 " " " " " 1^{aine} \rightarrow 2^{aine} : mult. m^2

II - models transfo IR.

circuit:



MET gain:



$$L_s = L_{F2} + m^2 L_{F1}$$

$$R_s = R_2 + m^2 R_1$$

$$(Z_s = R_s + jL_s \omega)$$