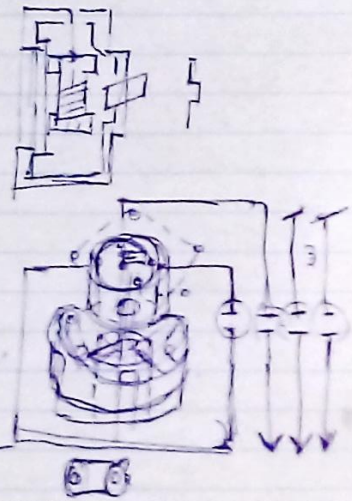
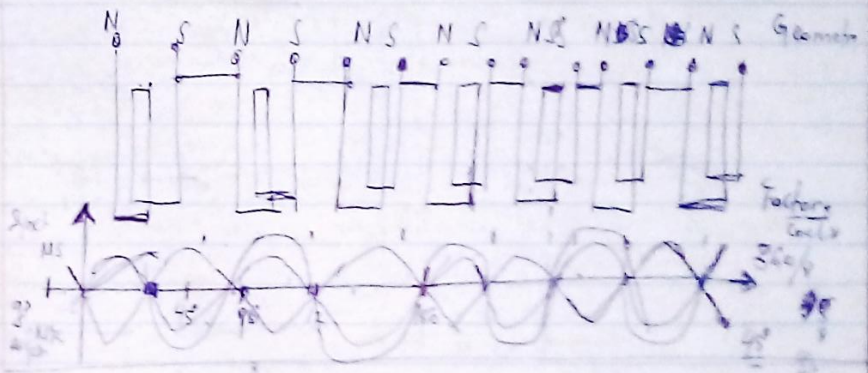
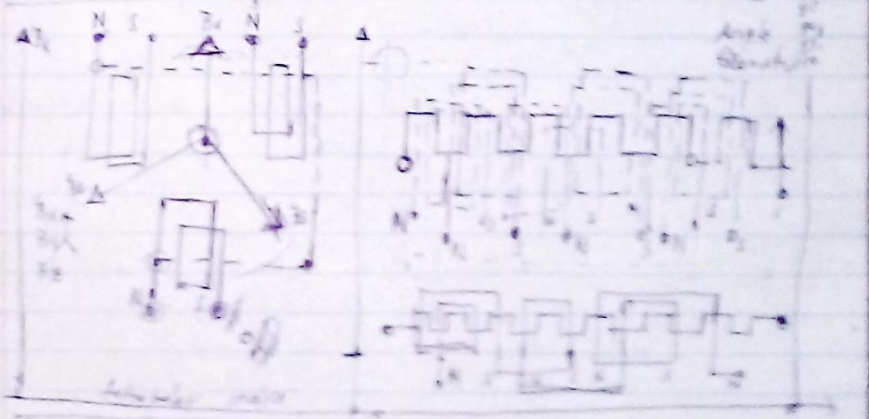
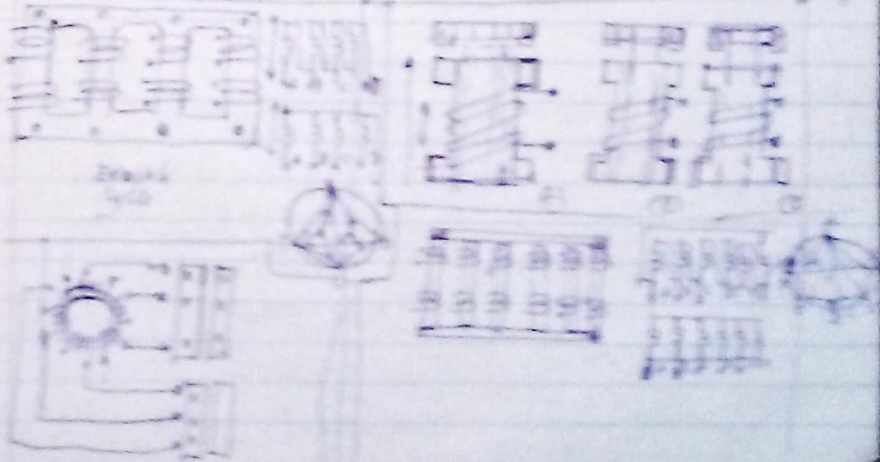
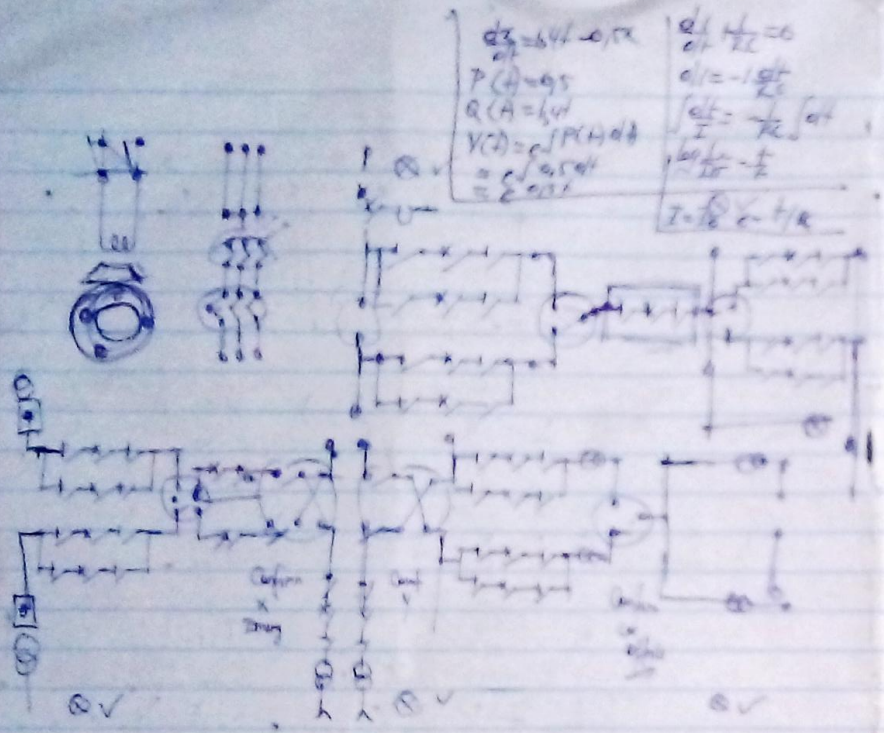
$P = V \cdot I \cdot \cos\varphi$ | $Q = V \cdot I \cdot \sin\varphi$ |

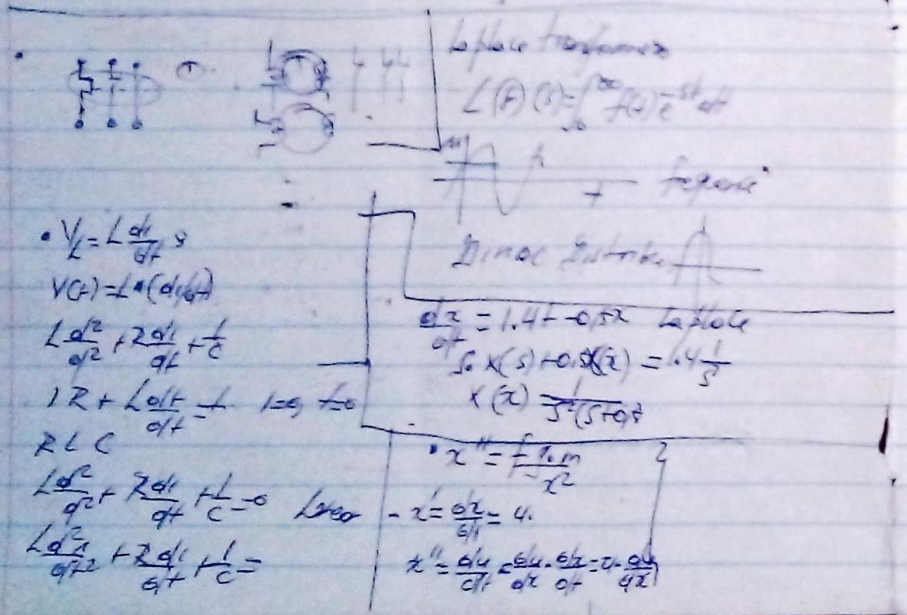


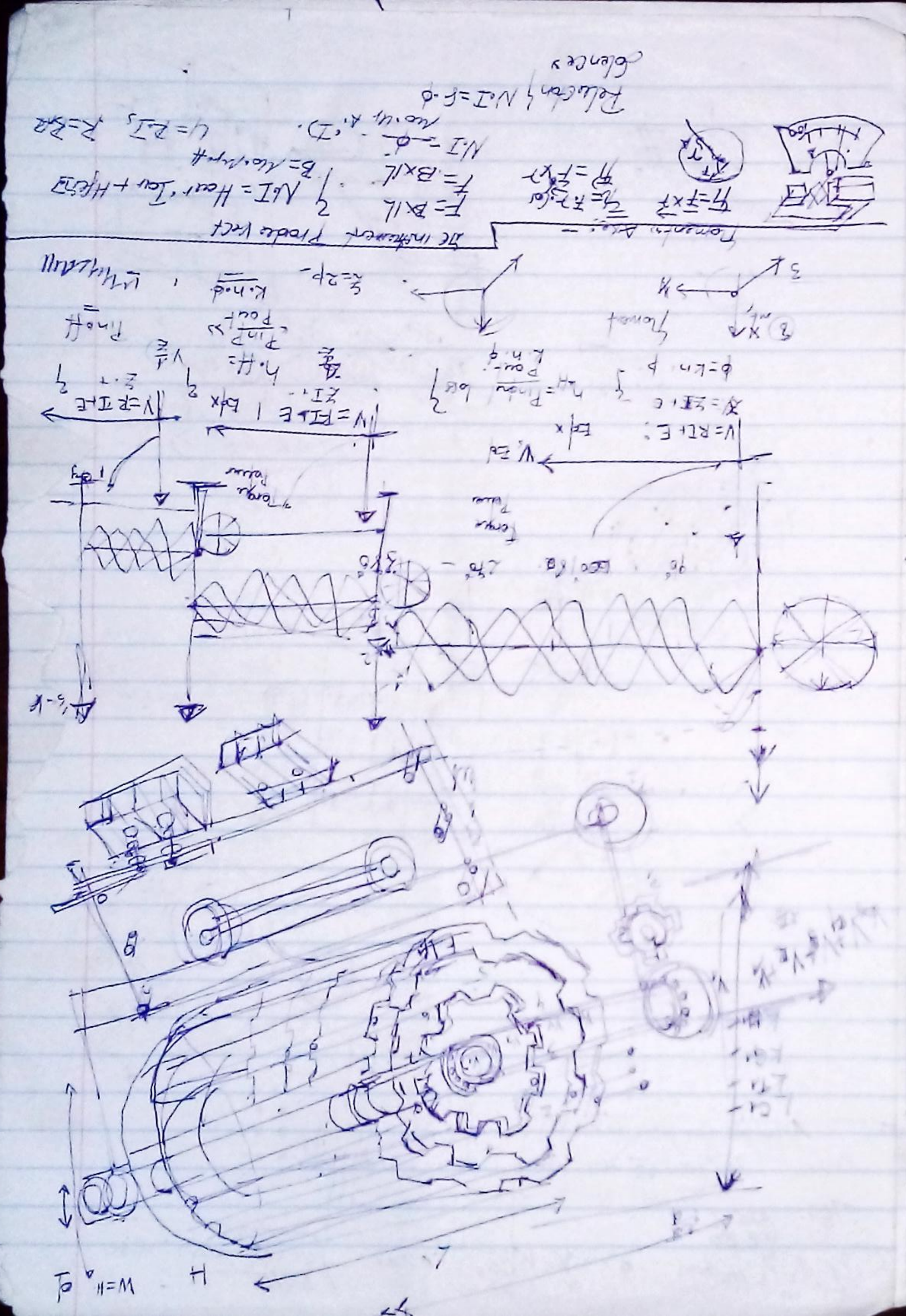












Electrotech: Notes

- Notions fundamental and Electrical Circuit Electrical Unitss force, Torques Power Energy: Transformers Efficiencies Change Speed Linears

2 Thermodynamique: II

Heats · temperature s base Conversion

- Nature of Electricity:
- Circuit AC, DC Loi's relation
- Law: ohm's Powers

$\eta_{\%} = \frac{\text{Use Energie}}{\text{Energie}}$ in Put / out $= \frac{W_2}{W_1}$

$\eta_{\%} = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$

$S = E \cdot I \cdot \sqrt{3}$

$P = S \times FP$

$P_2 = \frac{\omega}{f} = \frac{E_0}{f}$

$P_r = \frac{h7}{95}$

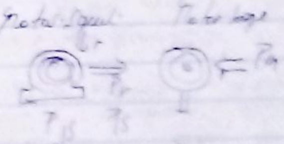
Loss = Loss Heat – Perte rotor

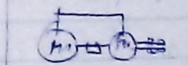
$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2}$

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

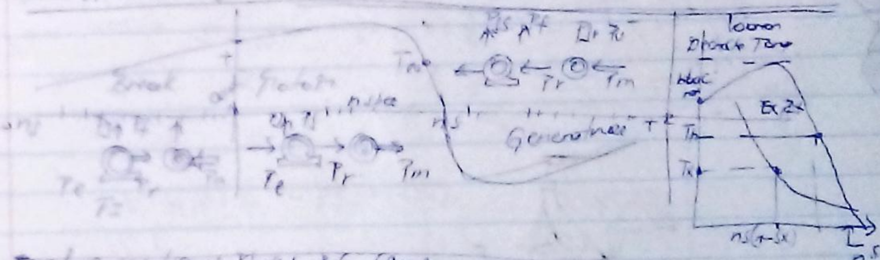
- % charge generator sync

Convertir frequence





$\varepsilon = S \cdot E_0$ · $/ \; I = K \frac{IR}{2}$

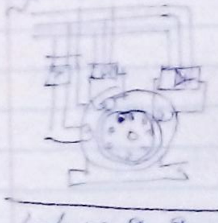


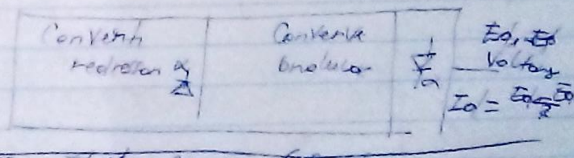
Cyclo Convertisseur: Three A, B, C phase

$\Delta t = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{120^\circ}{365}$

Pipe line 1,6 m D / 110 kV

5 kV, 50 = 3300 kV, 425 58





Convertir redresseur

Convertir onduleur

E_0, E_d Voltage

$I_d = \frac{E_d}{R}$

Bobinage s Stator Dessous Electromecanique DC