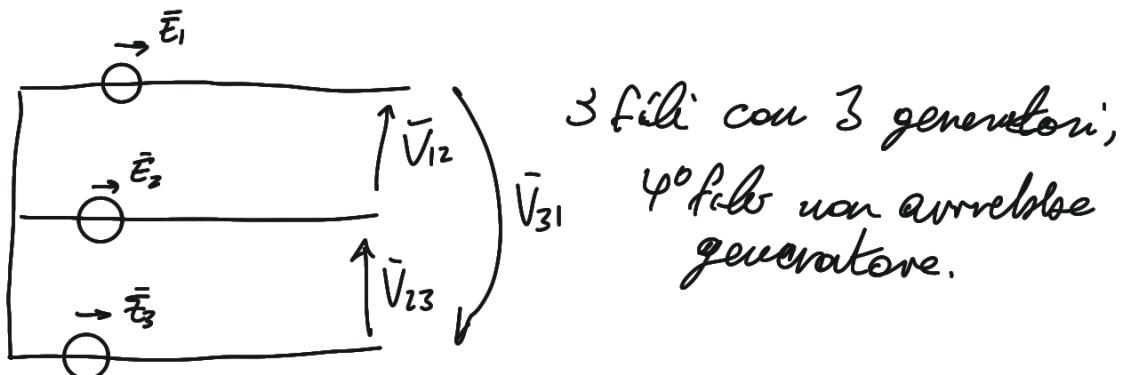
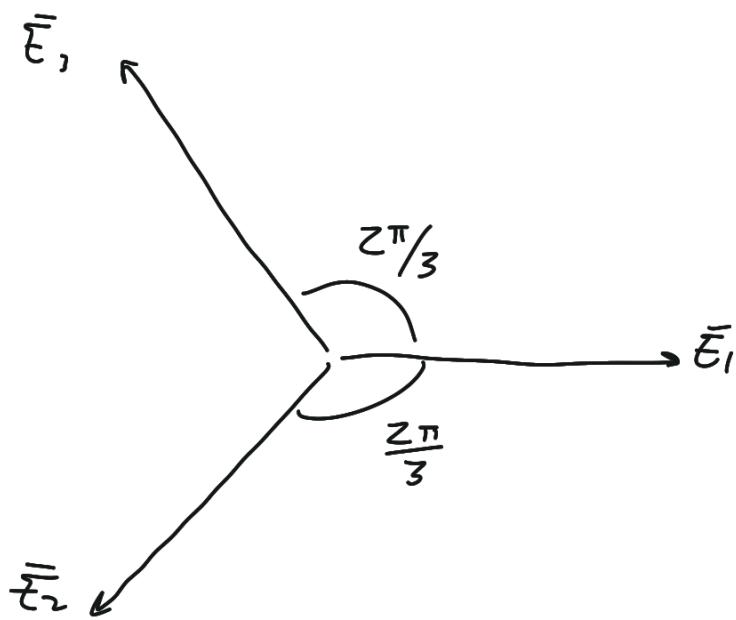


Lessione 13 -

Reti Trifase (ultima parte di circuiti a regime)

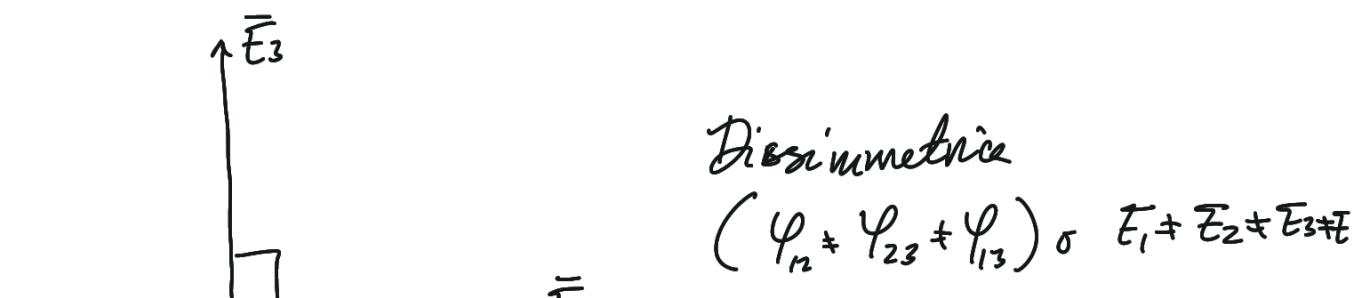
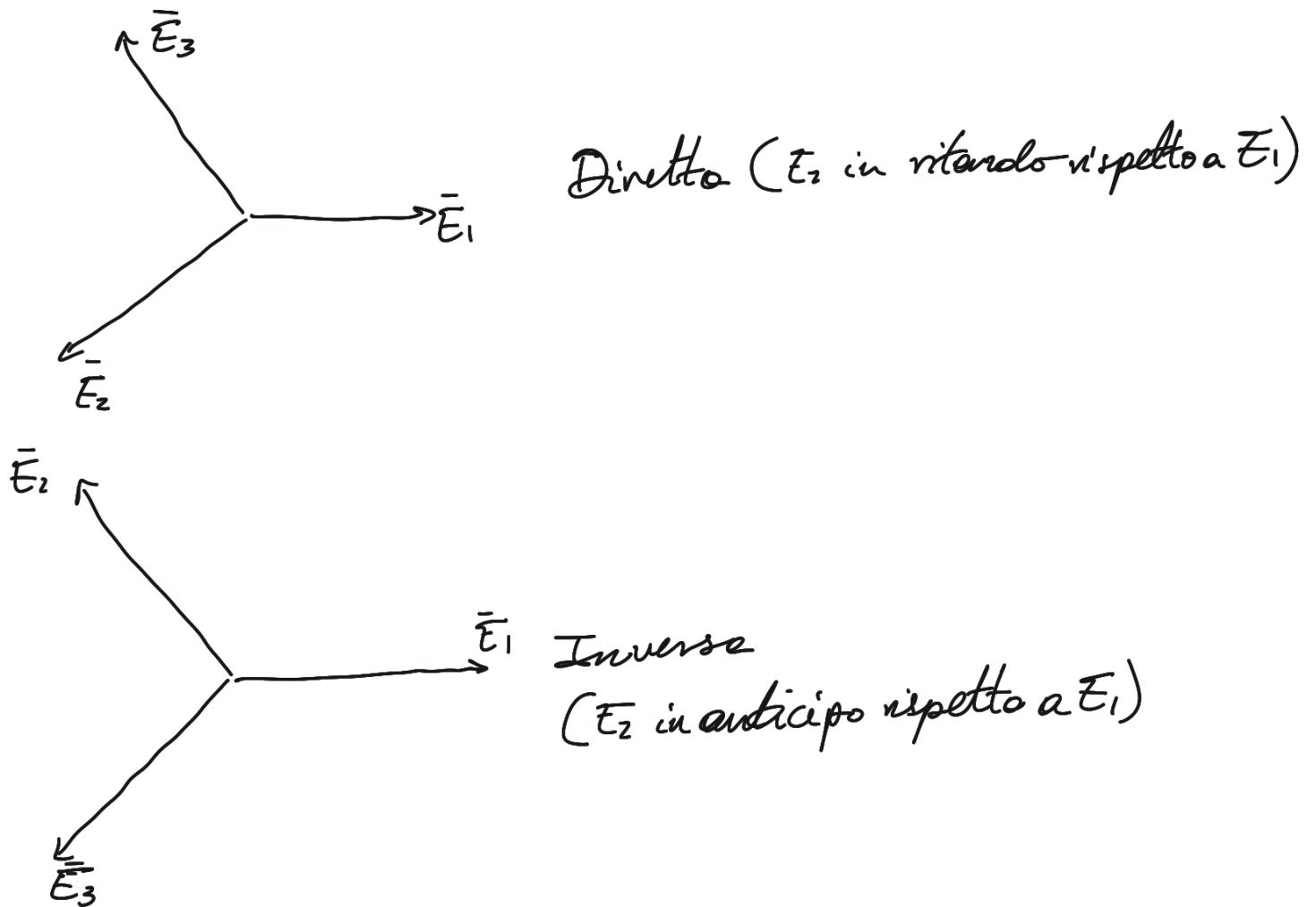


$$\bar{E}_1 = \bar{E}_2 = \bar{E}_3 \quad \text{Tensioni di Fase}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_1 &= \sqrt{2} E \cos(\omega t) \\ e_2 &= \sqrt{2} E \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ e_3 &= \sqrt{2} E \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Terna Simmetrica di Tensioni}$$

Simmetrica $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ verso l'altra
 Modulo (senza E_x)
 e $\bar{E}_1 = \bar{E}_2 = \bar{E}_3 = \bar{E}$



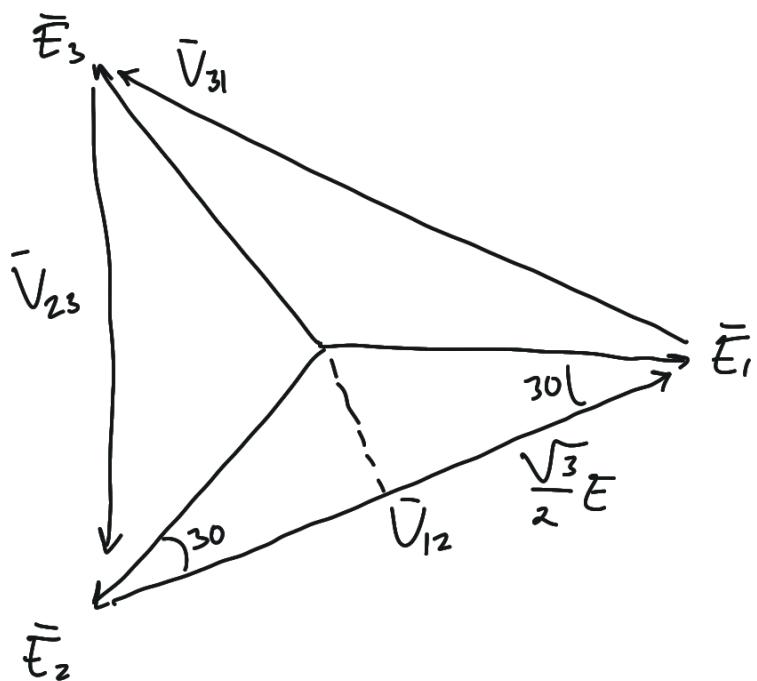
$\bar{V}_{12}, \bar{V}_{23}, \bar{V}_{31}$ tensioni concatenate

$$\bar{V}_{12} = \bar{E}_1 - \bar{E}_2$$

$$\bar{V}_{23} = \bar{E}_2 - \bar{E}_3$$

$$\bar{V}_{31} = \bar{E}_3 - \bar{E}_1$$

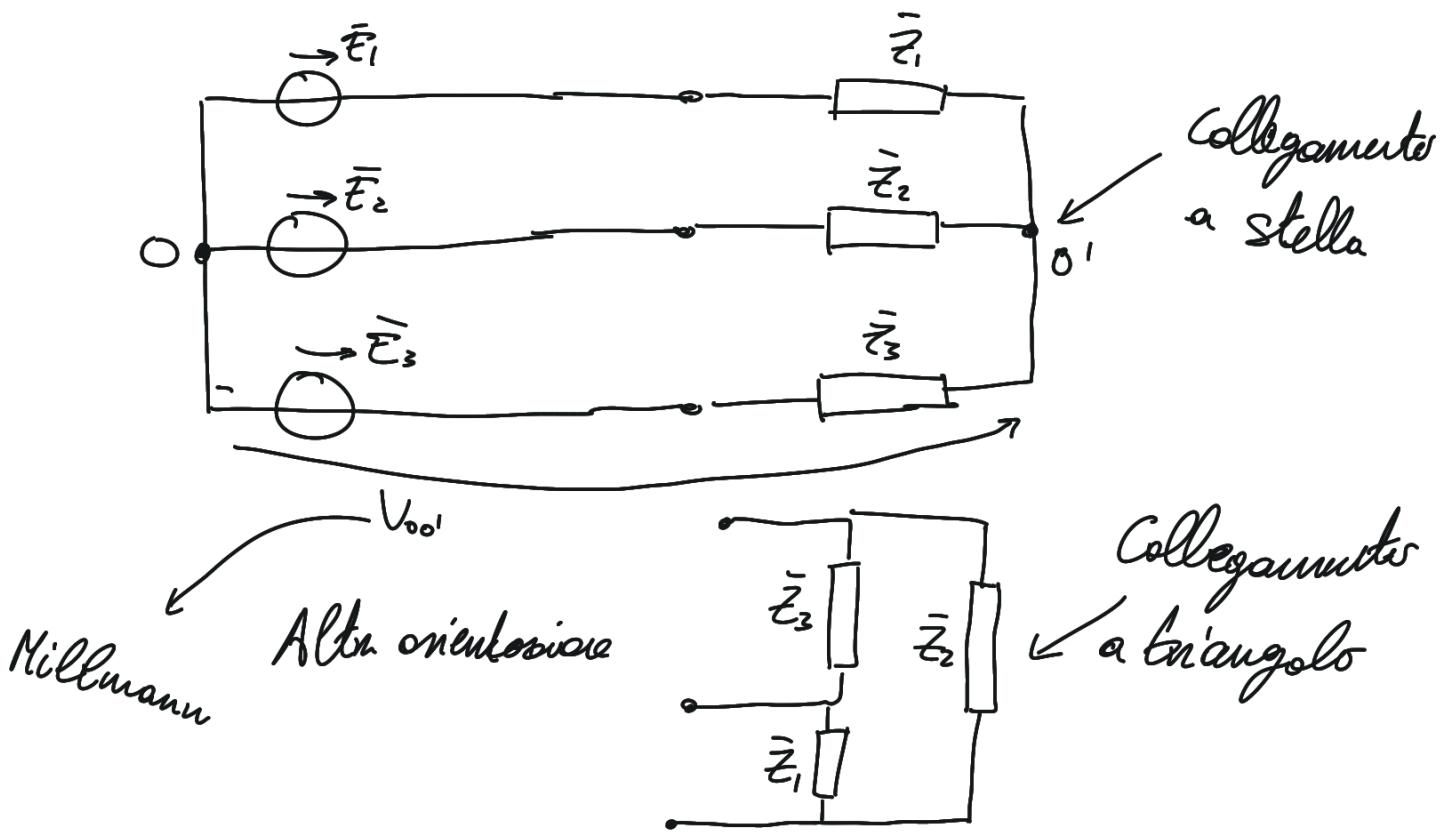
Ri solite non
diseguale all'origine



Modulo (senza \bar{V})
 $V_{12} = V_{23} = V_{31} = \sqrt{3} E$

380 in E V e la $V_{12} = V_{23} = V_{31}$

Si fa di tutto per avere sistemi simmetrici
 (esercizi saranno molti dissimmetrici)



Rete Triangolare \Rightarrow Applicazione iterativa di Millman

$\tilde{Z}_1 = \tilde{Z}_2 = \tilde{Z}_3$ carico equilibrato \rightarrow molto difficile

Stella \longleftrightarrow Triangolo

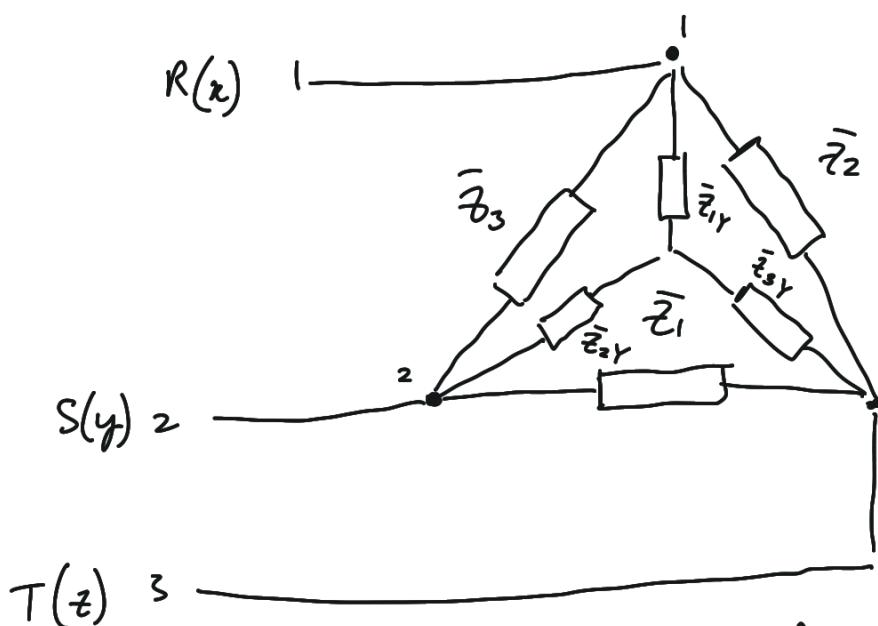
Trovare questa equivalenza

Come fare questa equivalenza?

\hookrightarrow Equivalente ai morsetti esterni non interni.

$\tilde{Z}_1 = \tilde{Z}_2 = \tilde{Z}_3$ carico equilibrato \rightarrow molto difficile
in pratica

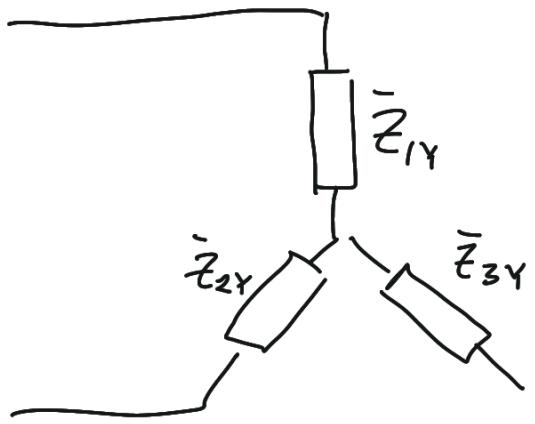
I numeri complessi non i moduli devono
esser esser uguali



3 fili, diano
il nome del solo
opposto

\vee stelle anche \vee
 Δ triangolo anche δ

Diagramma utile
per capire i calcoli



$$(12) \quad \bar{Z}_{1Y} + \bar{Z}_{2Y} = \frac{\bar{Z}_{3D}(\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D})}{\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D}}$$

$$(23) \quad \bar{Z}_{2Y} + \bar{Z}_{3Y} = \frac{\bar{Z}_{1D}(\bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D})}{\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D}}$$

$$(31) \quad \bar{Z}_{1Y} + \bar{Z}_{3Y} = \frac{\bar{Z}_{2D}(\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{3D})}{\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (12) + (31) - (23) &= 2 \bar{Z}_{2D} \bar{Z}_{3D} \\ = 2 \bar{Z}_{1Y} &= \frac{\cancel{\bar{Z}_{1Y} \bar{Z}_{3D}} + \cancel{\bar{Z}_{2D} \bar{Z}_{3D}} + \cancel{\bar{Z}_{1D} \bar{Z}_{3Y}} + \cancel{\bar{Z}_{2D} \bar{Z}_{3Y}} - \cancel{\bar{Z}_{1Y} \bar{Z}_{3Y}} - \cancel{\bar{Z}_{1D} \bar{Z}_{2D}}}{\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{1Y} = \frac{\bar{Z}_{2D} \bar{Z}_{3D}}{\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D}}}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{2Y} = \frac{\bar{Z}_{1D} \bar{Z}_{3D}}{\bar{Z}_{1D} + \bar{Z}_{2D} + \bar{Z}_{3D}}}$$

$$\bar{Z}_{3Y} = \frac{\bar{Z}_{10} \bar{Z}_{20}}{\bar{Z}_{10} + \bar{Z}_{20} + \bar{Z}_{30}}$$

$$\bar{Z}_{10} = \bar{Z}_{20} = \bar{Z}_{30} \rightarrow \bar{Z}_{1Y} = \bar{Z}_{2Y} = \bar{Z}_{3Y}$$

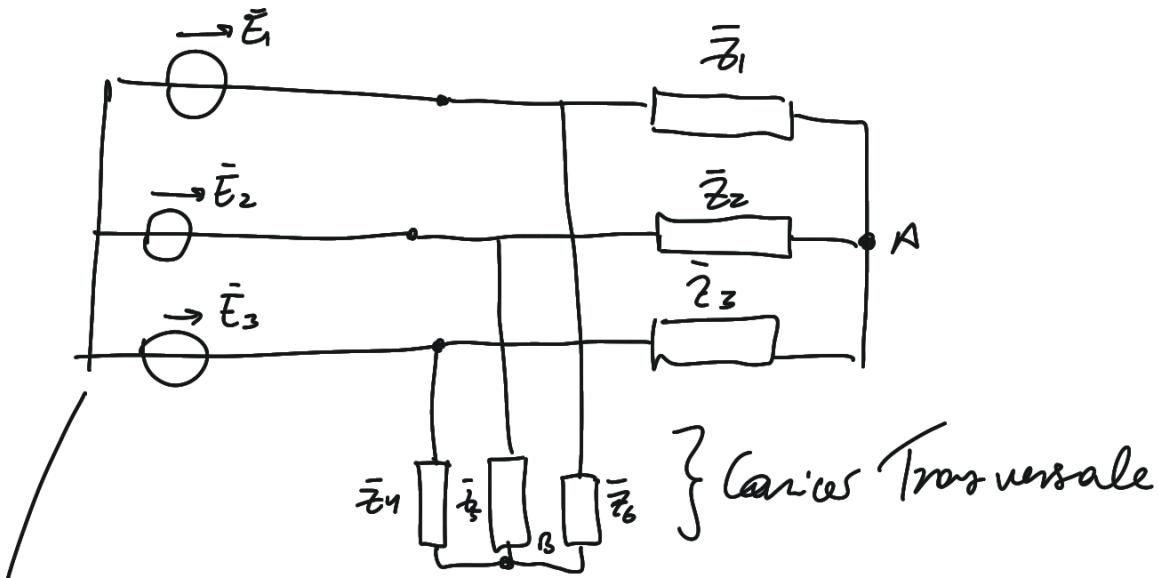
$$\Rightarrow \bar{Z}_Y = \frac{\bar{Z}_\Delta}{3}$$

Stella - Triangolo sono simili

$$\bar{Y}_{10} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{1Y} \bar{Y}_{3Y}}{\bar{Y}_{1Y} + \bar{Y}_{2Y} + \bar{Y}_{3Y}} \quad \bar{Y}_{10} = \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_{10}}$$

Aggiungiamo delle Definizioni

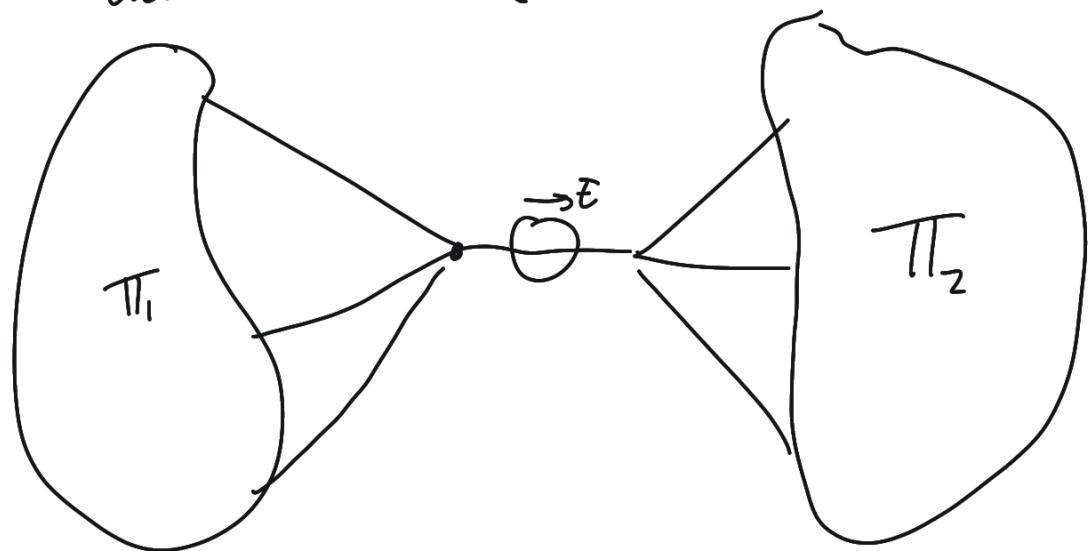
La rete trifase comunica sempre una unica terna di generatori



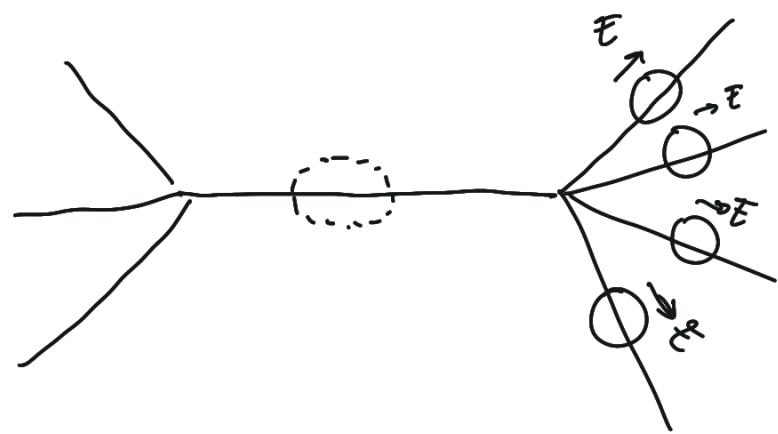
Non puoi calcolare serie o parallelo e nessuna struttura binodale. Però possiamo risolvere come una serie di binodali.

Risolviamo per la proprietà

Una rete fatta così (oltre che non si dà corrente netto)

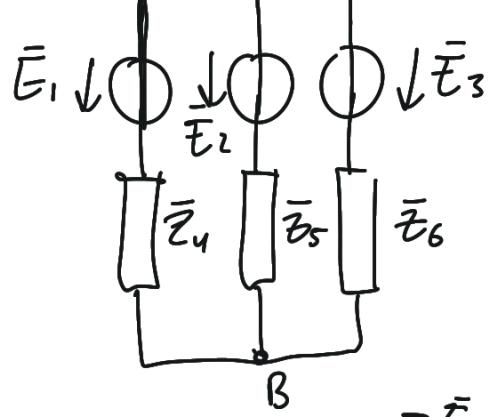


Si può ristrutturare come: (Spiegiamo il generale)

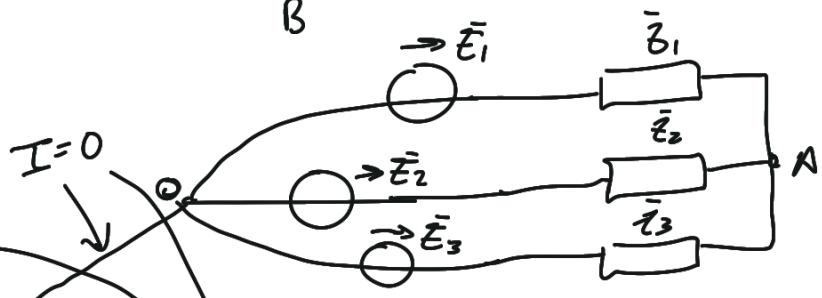


Ora con questo proprietà





B

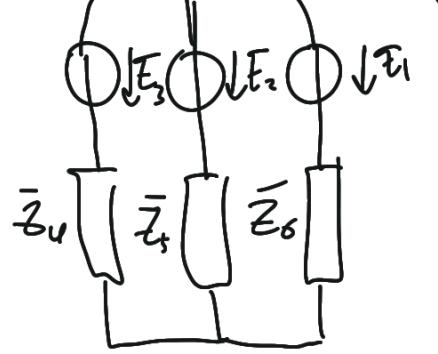


A

$$I = 0$$

Vgire a
a prima

Le due reti si
scambiano corrente,
sono indipendenti
da l'uno l'altro



Sappiamo risolvere tutte e
due indipendentemente con
Millman

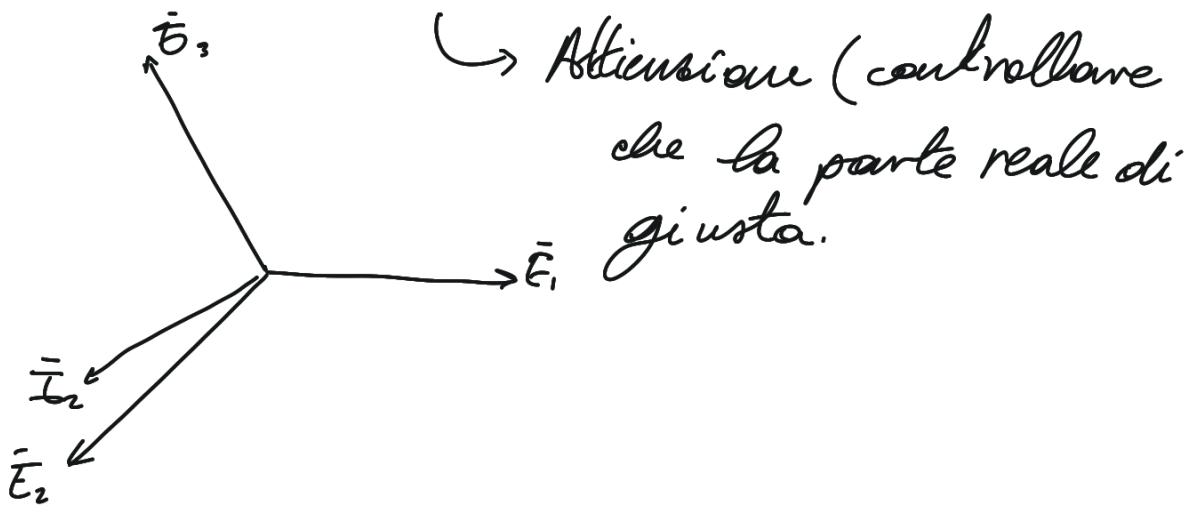
$$\bar{V}_{AO} = \frac{\bar{E}_1 + \bar{E}_2 + \bar{E}_3}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \frac{1}{Z_3}}$$

$$\bar{V}_{B1} = \bar{E}_1 - \bar{V}_{AO}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \frac{1}{Z_3}$$

$$\bar{I}_1 = \frac{\bar{V}_{B1}}{\bar{Z}_1}$$

Sulla 3^a e 2^a fase I può avere parte reale negativa.

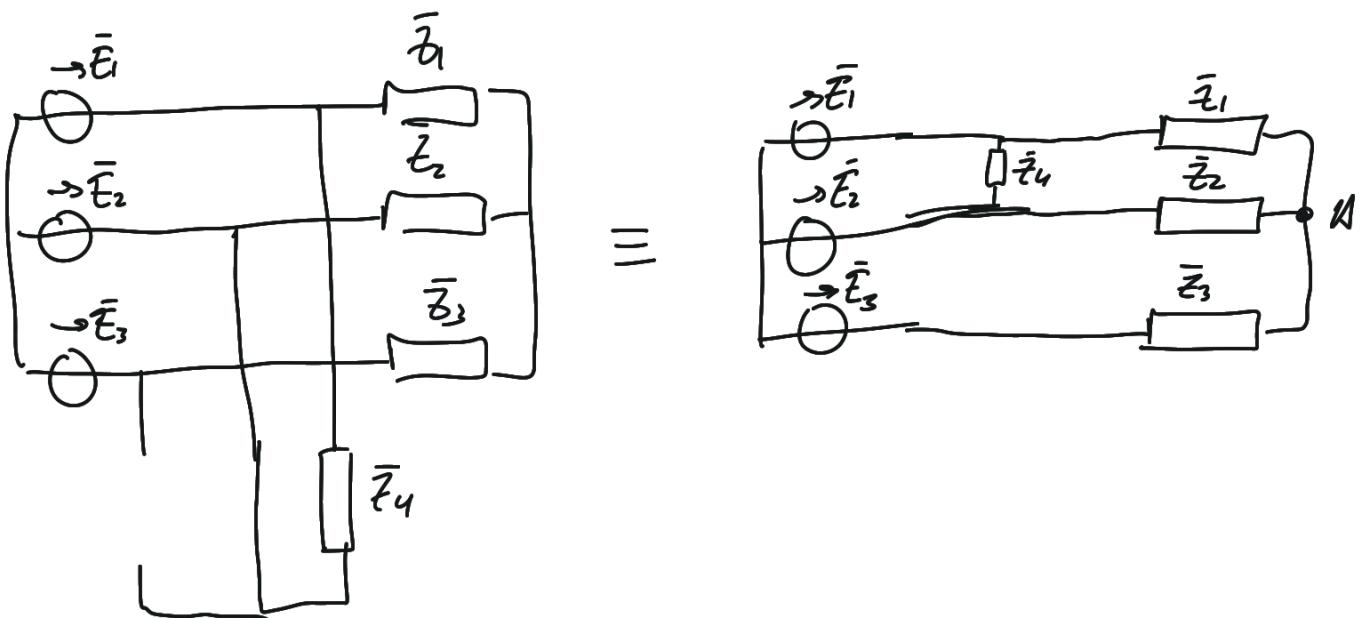


$$\bar{V}_{BO} = \frac{\frac{\bar{E}_1}{\bar{z}_4} + \frac{\bar{E}_2}{\bar{z}_5} + \frac{\bar{E}_3}{\bar{z}_6}}{\frac{1}{\bar{z}_4} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_5} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_6}}$$

Per V_{AO} non contano i carichi trasversali $\bar{z}_4, \bar{z}_5, \bar{z}_6$

Per V_{OO} non contano i carichi trasversali $\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2, \bar{z}_3$

\bar{E} possibile anche:

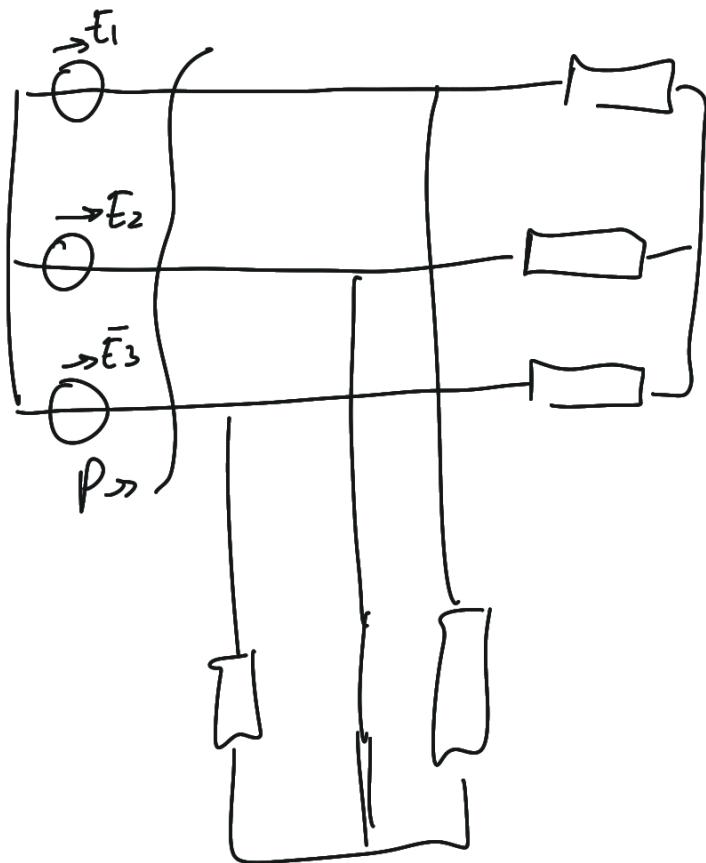


$V_{AO} \rightarrow$ NON CONTANO CARICHI TRASVERSALI

V_{BO}

Attenti ai corto circuiti per calcolare Millman

Calcolo di Potenze con Brachieret

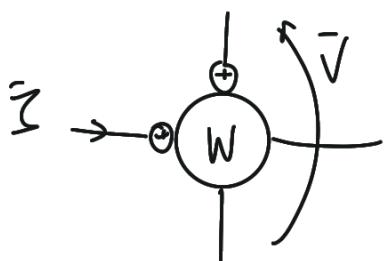


$$\bar{A} = \bar{V} \bar{I} = P + jQ$$

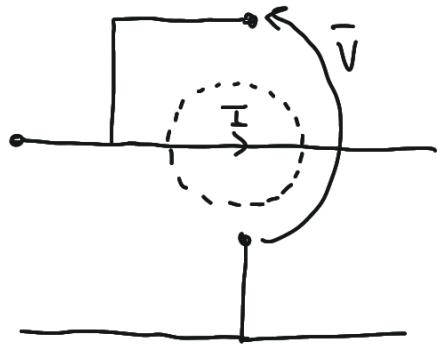
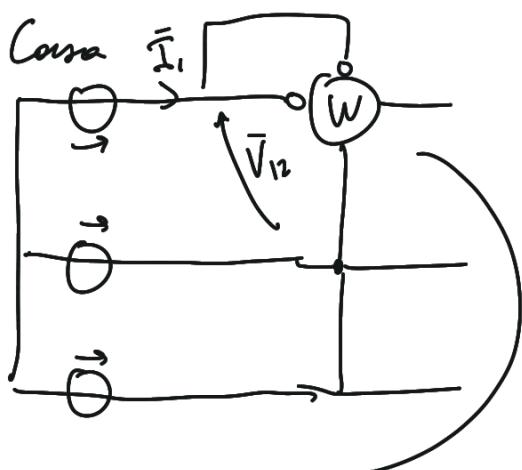
Wattmetri

↳ Misura potenza attiva

$$P_{\text{ATTIVA}} = \bar{V} \bar{I} \cos \varphi = \text{Re}(\bar{V} \bar{I})$$

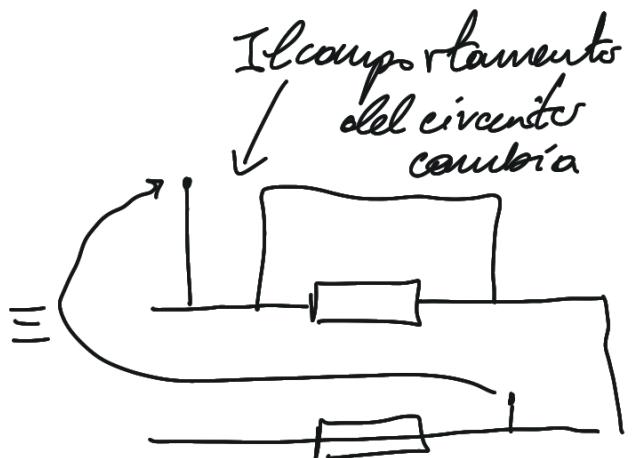


Tensione verticale
Corrente Orizzontale



$$W = P \operatorname{Re} (\bar{V}_{12} \cdot \bar{I}_1)$$

Non indica la pulsazione, perché la pulsazione è in tutte e 3 i fili. Non indica la potenza vera in tutti il circuito se non messo in una posizione opportuna.



Bisogna avere 2 o 3 per wattmetri