



# Elettrotecnica

## Parte 9: Potenza in Regime Sinusoidale

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- **Potenza in regime sinusoidale**
- **Potenza Attiva e Reattiva**
- **Teoremi di Boucherot**
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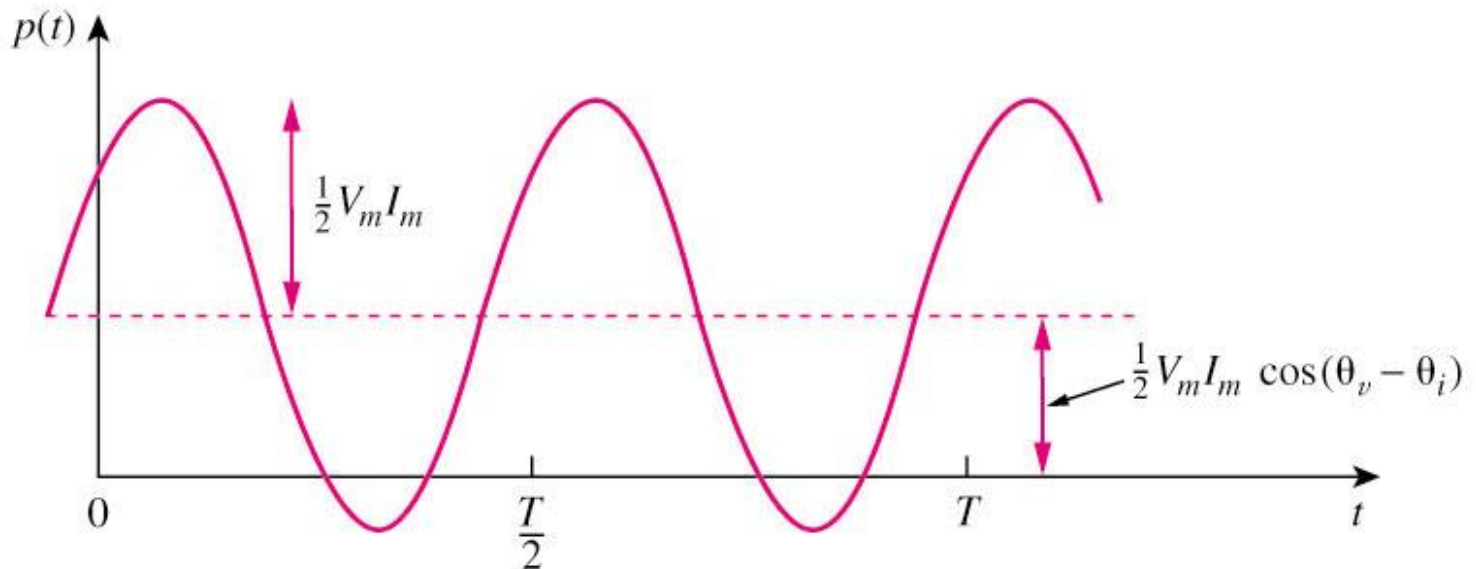
# Potenza Istantanea

$$p(t) = v(t) i(t) = V_m I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v) \cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)$$

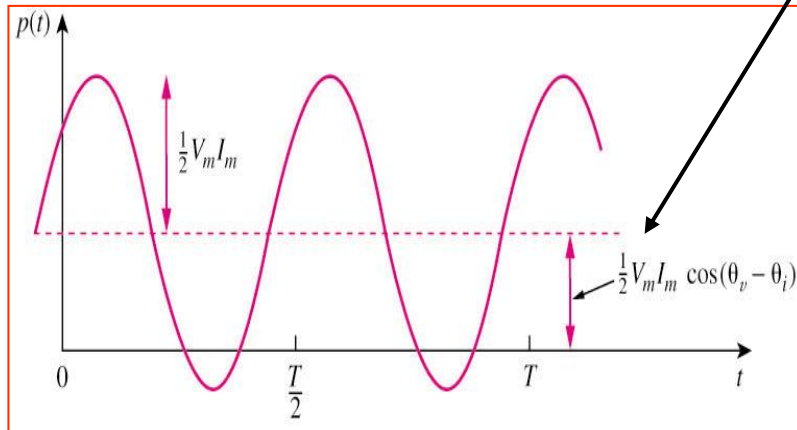
Parte Costante

Parte sinusoidale a  
frequenza doppia



# Potenza Media

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$



1.  $P$  non dipende dal tempo
2. se  $\theta_v = \theta_i$ , la potenza è resistiva
3. se  $\theta_v - \theta_i = \pm 90^\circ$ , la potenza vale 0
4.  $P = 0$  significa che il circuito non assorbe potenza media.

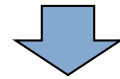
# Potenza Istantanea, Potenza apparente e potenza reattiva

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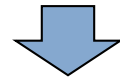
$$p(t) = v(t)i(t) = \hat{V} \cos(\omega t + \phi_V) \hat{I} \cos(\omega t + \phi_I)$$



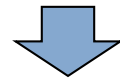
$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)]$$



$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{V} \hat{I} \cos(\phi_V - \phi_I) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{V} \hat{I} \cos(2\omega t + \phi_V + \phi_I)$$



$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$



$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{V} \hat{I} \cos(\phi) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{V} \hat{I} [\cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_V) \cos(-\phi) - \sin(2\omega t + 2\phi_V) \sin(-\phi)]$$

# Potenza Istantanea, Potenza apparente e potenza reattiva

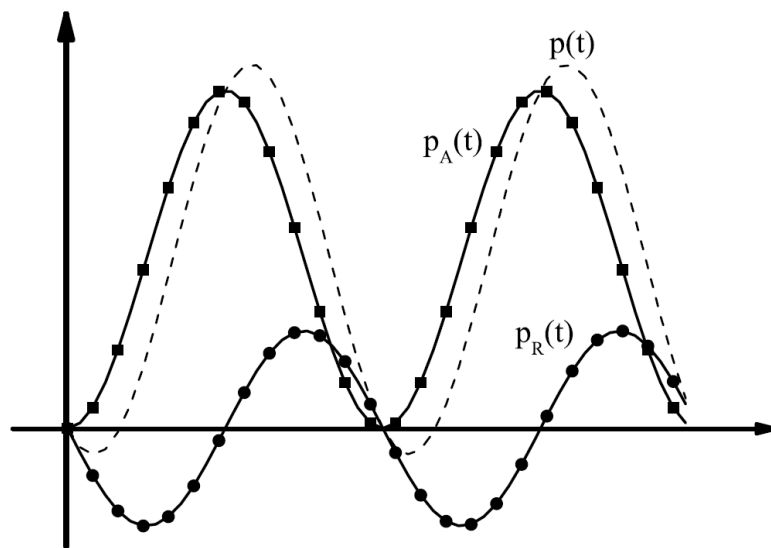
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$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{V} \hat{I} \cos(\phi) [1 + \cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_V)] + \frac{1}{2} \hat{V} \hat{I} \sin(\phi) [\sin(2\omega t + 2\phi_V)]$$



$$p(t) = p_A(t) + p_R(t)$$



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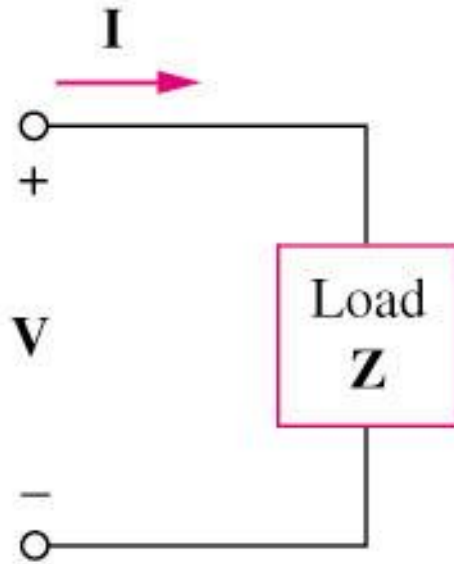
# Potenza Apparente e fattore di Potenza

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V I \cos (\theta_v - \theta_i) = S \cos (\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

**Fattore di potenza**

**Potenza apparente**

# Potenza Complessa



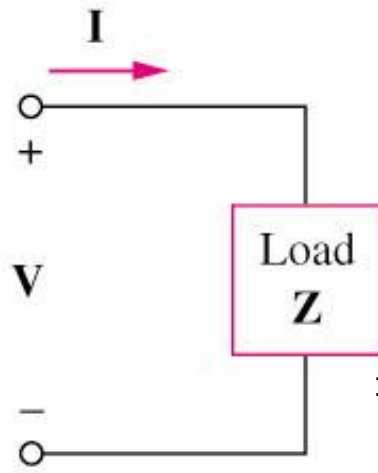
$$\bar{V} = V \angle \theta_v$$

$$\bar{I} = I \angle \theta_i$$

$$\bar{S} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{V} \bar{I}^*$$



# Potenza Complessa



$$\bar{S} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{V} \bar{I}^* = \frac{1}{2} V I \angle \theta_v - \theta_i$$

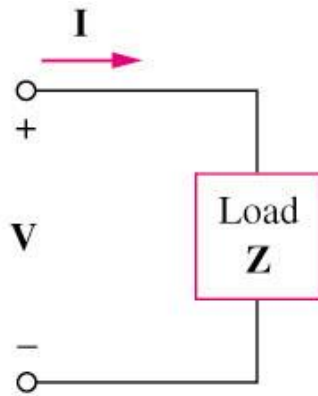
$$\Rightarrow \bar{S} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V I \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}_{S = \mathbf{P}} + j \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V I \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i)}_{\mathbf{Q}}$$

P: è la potenza media in W ed è la potenza usabile

Q: è la potenza reattiva in VAR e

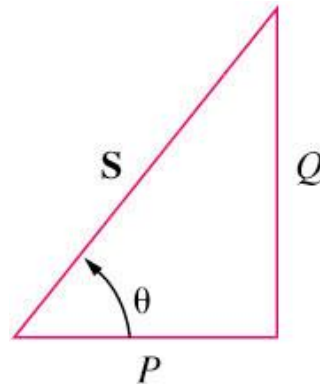
- $Q = 0$  per le resistenze
- $Q < 0$  per le capacità
- $Q > 0$  per le induttanze

# Potenza Complessa

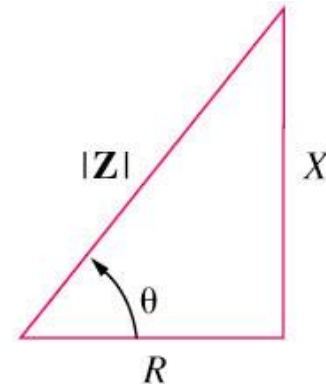


$$\Rightarrow \bar{S} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V I \cos (\theta_v - \theta_i)}_S + j \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} V I \sin (\theta_v - \theta_i)}_Q$$

$S = \mathbf{P} + j \mathbf{Q}$



Triangolo  
delle potenze



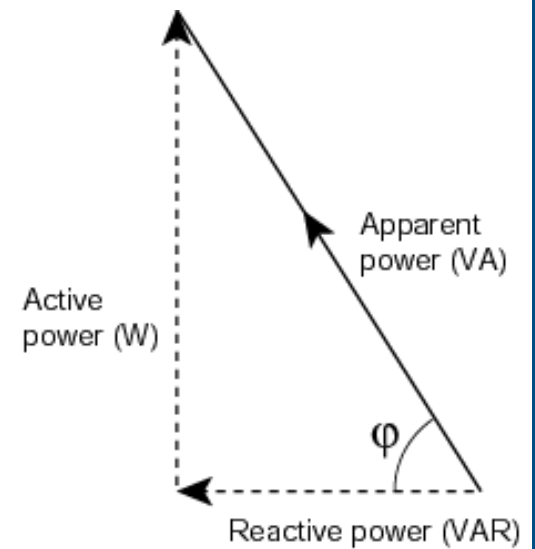
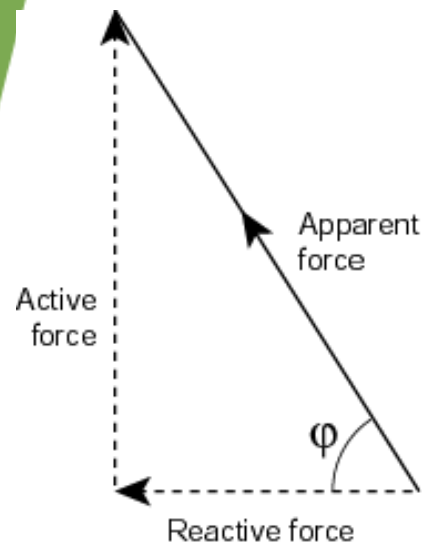
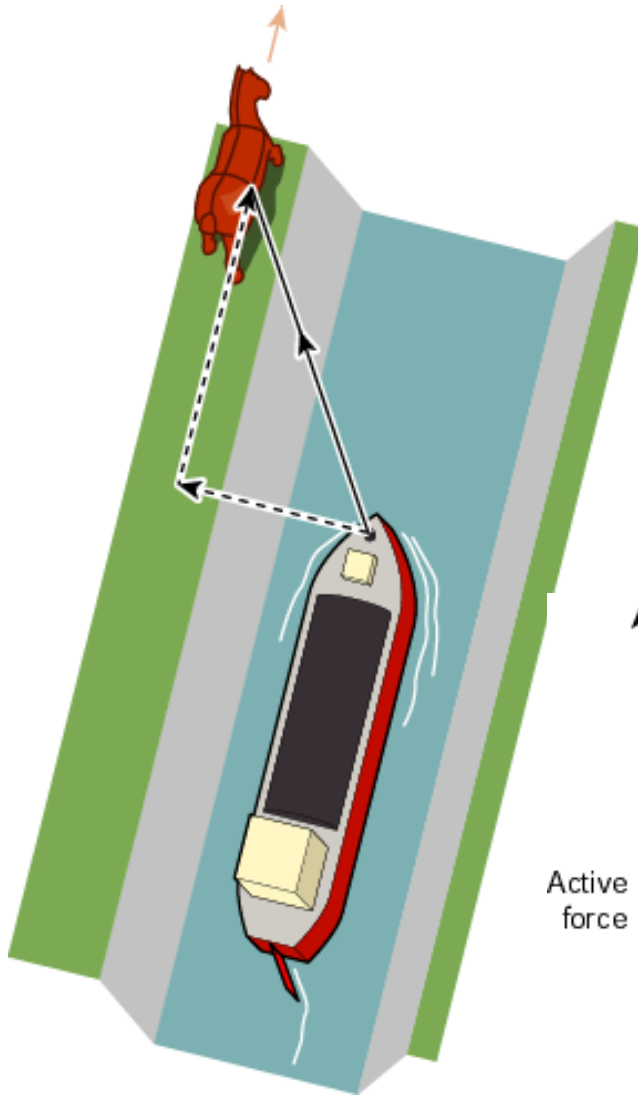
Triangolo delle  
impedenze

# Potenza Reattiva

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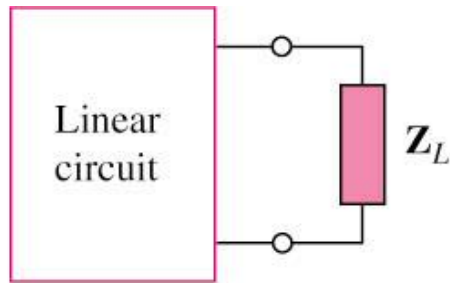
# Potenza Reattiva

□ Alcuni bipoli (bipoli reattivi o elementi d'accumulo) come induttori e condensatori sono in grado di immagazzinare energia e cederla successivamente.

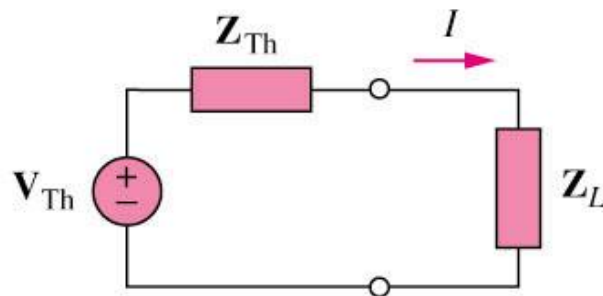
□ Poiché gli scambi avvengono in modo conservativo (sotto l'ipotesi di idealità dei componenti), l'energia complessivamente ceduta ed assorbita in un periodo è nulla.

# Massimo trasferimento di potenza

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(a)



(b)

$$Z_{TH} = R_{TH} + jX_{TH}$$

$$Z_L = R_L + jX_L$$

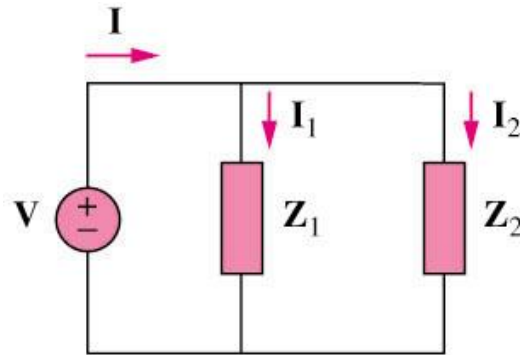
**Il massimo trasferimento di potenza si ha**

$$X_L = -X_{TH} \text{ and } R_L = R_{TH}$$

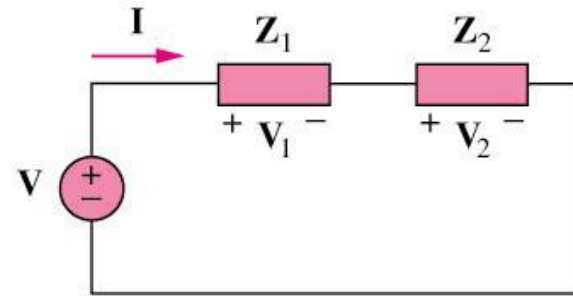
$$P_{\max} = \frac{|V_{TH}|^2}{8 R_{TH}}$$

# Conservazione delle potenze

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(a)



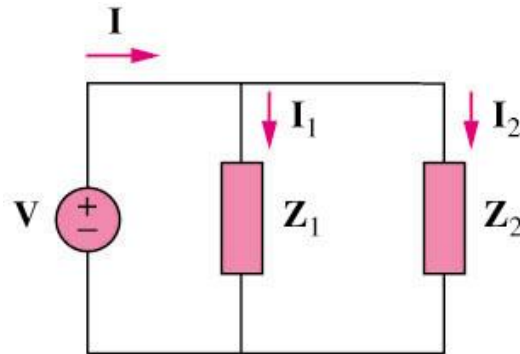
(b)

$$\sum_j \bar{S}_j = 0$$

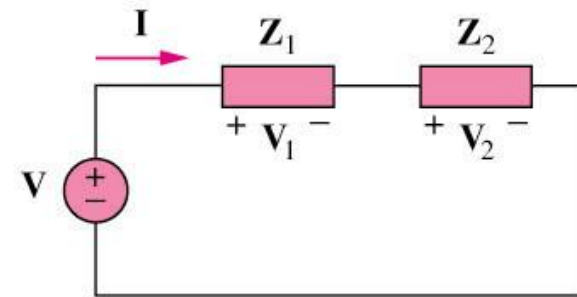
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# Conservazione delle potenze: Teorema di Boucherot

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(a)



(b)

$$\sum_k \bar{S}_k = \sum_k (P_k + jQ_k) = 0$$

$$\sum_k P_k = 0$$

$$\sum_k Q_k = 0$$

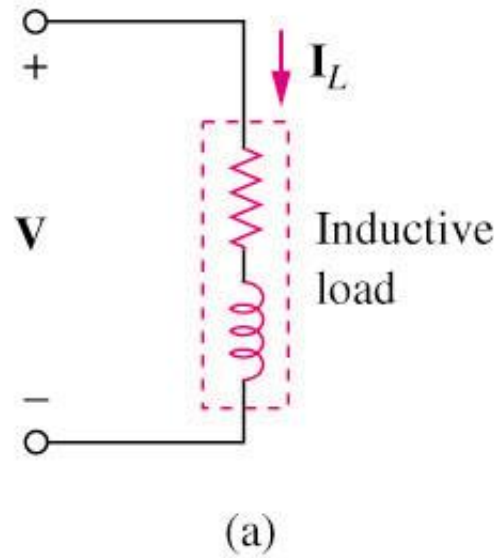
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# Rifasamento

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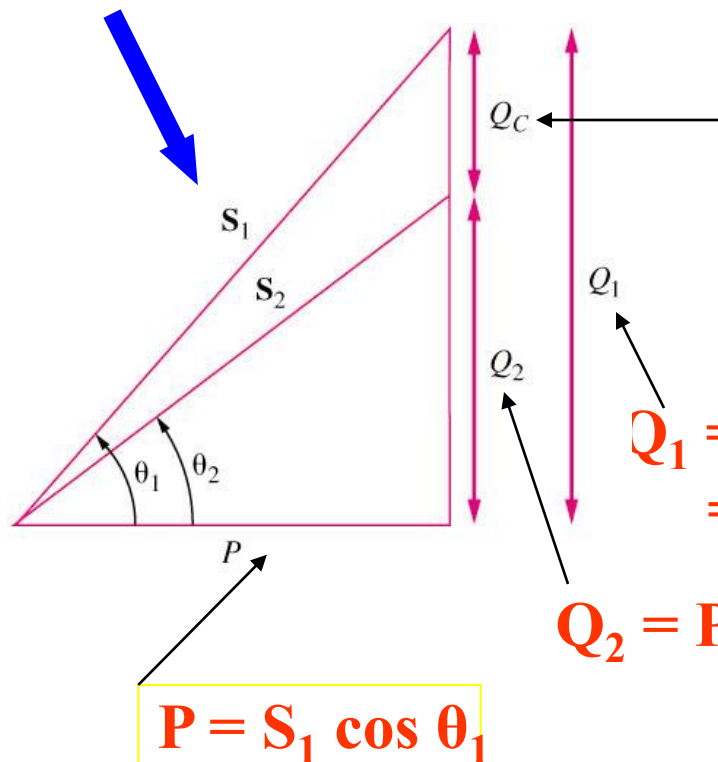
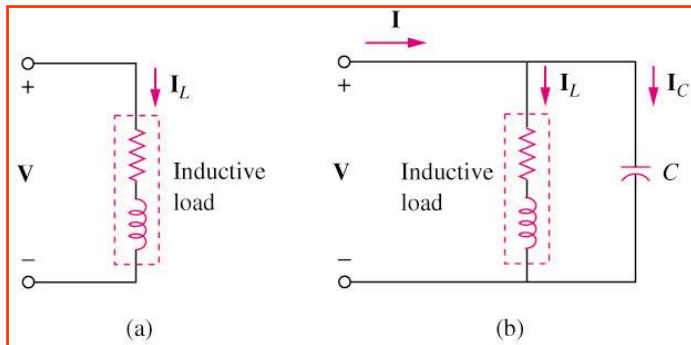


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# Rifasamento



$$Q_c = Q_1 - Q_2$$

$$= P (\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2)$$

$$= \omega C V_{\text{rms}}^2$$

$$Q_1 = S_1 \sin \theta_1$$

$$= P \tan \theta_1$$

$$Q_2 = P \tan \theta_2$$

$$P = S_1 \cos \theta_1$$

$$C = \frac{Q_c}{\omega V_{\text{rms}}^2} = \frac{P (\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2)}{\omega V_{\text{rms}}^2}$$