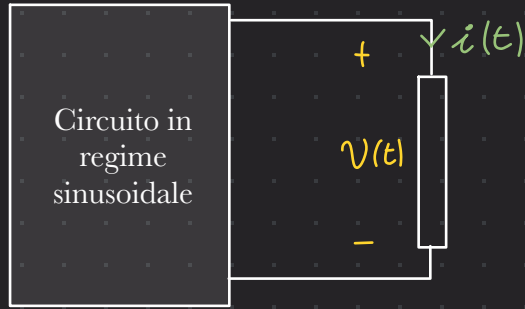


# Potenza in regime sinusoidale



Cosa accade nel dominio del tempo?

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow P(t) &= v(t) \cdot i(t) = \\ &= V_m I_m \cos(\omega t + \alpha) \cos(\omega t + \beta) \\ &= \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \left[ \cos(\omega t + \alpha + \omega t + \beta) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cos(\omega t + \alpha - \omega t - \beta) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Potenza **istantanea**

$$P(t) = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \left[ \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(2\omega t + \alpha + \beta) \right]$$

manca  $\omega$

La potenza non si può rapp. come FASORE!

NON è una sinusoide di pulsazione  $\omega$ !

⇐

## Potenza media

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T P(t) dt = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt + \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos(2\omega t + \alpha + \beta) dt$$

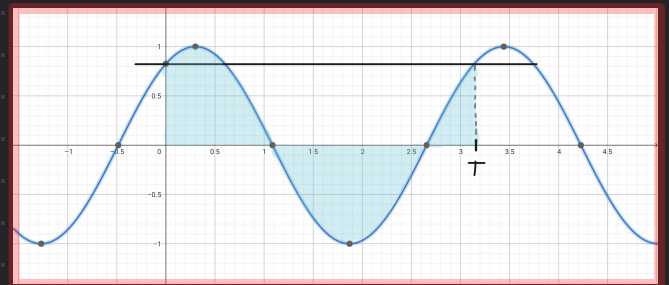
$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

Fattore di Potenza

$$\text{pongo } \alpha - \beta = \varphi$$

Potenza **media**

$$P = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \cos(\varphi)$$



## RESISTORE



$$v(t) = V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$i(t) = I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta)$$

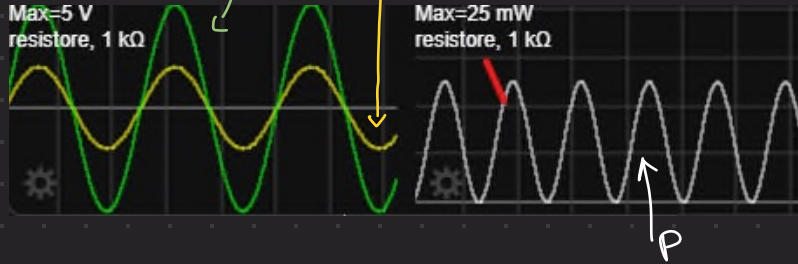
Siccome  $V = R i \rightarrow V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha) = R \cdot I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta)$

Vera se

$$\alpha = \beta$$

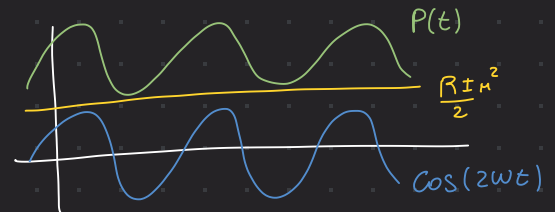
=>

$$V_M = R \cdot I_M$$



Potenza istantanea di un resistore

$$P(t) = \frac{R I_M^2}{2} [\cos^2(\omega t) + \cos(2\omega t)]$$



## INDUTTORE



$$v(t) = V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$i(t) = I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$v(t) = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = -\omega I_M \sin(\omega t + \beta) = \omega I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha) = L \omega I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

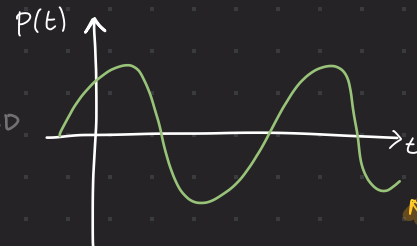
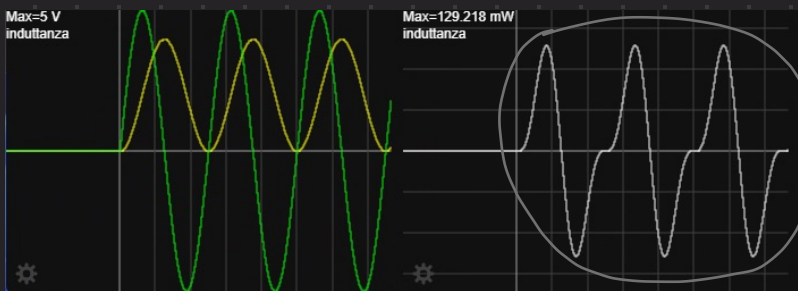
=> Se

$$\alpha = \beta + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

=>

$$V_M = L \omega I_M$$

La tensione è in anticipo di  $\pi/2$  rispetto alla corrente



(Approx)

$$P = P_{media} = 0$$

proof:  $P = \frac{L \omega I_M^2}{2} \cos(\phi)$

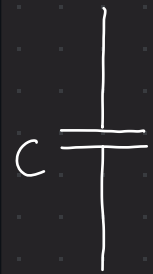
$$\beta - \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos(\pm \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

Potenza istantanea di un induttore

$$\Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{L \omega I_M^2}{2} \cos(2\omega t + 2\beta + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

# CONDENSATORE



$$v(t) = V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$i(t) = I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \omega V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

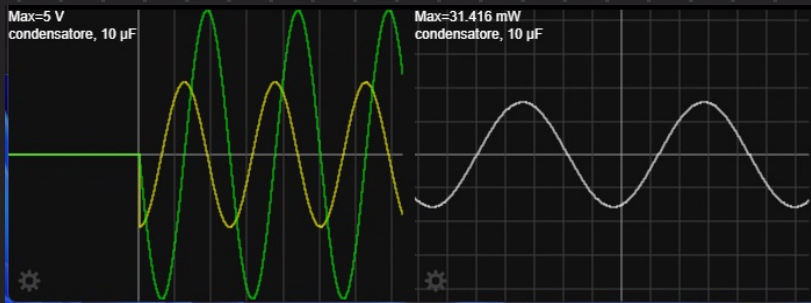
$$\Rightarrow I_M \cos(\omega t + \beta) = C \omega V_M \cos(\omega t + \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{Se } \beta = \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Potenza istantanea  
condensatore

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_M = C \omega V_M \\ \beta = \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(t) = \frac{C \omega V_M^2}{2} \left[ \cos(0) \cdot \cos(2\omega t + 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$



# Concetto di **Potenza complessa**



Dominio dei fasori

$$\bar{V} = V_m \cdot e^{j\alpha}$$

$$\bar{I} = I_m \cdot e^{j\beta}$$

Primo Approccio (errato!)

come nel dom. del t:  $p = v \cdot i$

$$\rightarrow P = \bar{V} \cdot \bar{I} = V_m e^{j\alpha} \cdot I_m e^{j\beta} = V_m I_m e^{j(\alpha+\beta)}$$

$$= V_m I_m [\cos(\alpha+\beta) + j \sin(\alpha+\beta)]$$

manca  $\frac{1}{2}$

Quasi... ma manca  $\alpha - \beta$

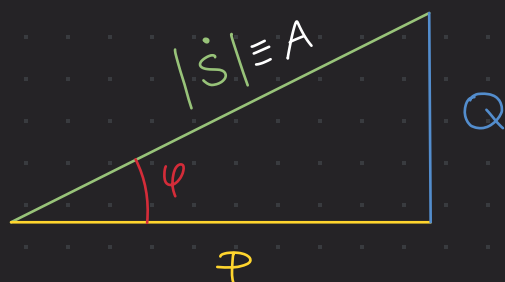
Secondo Approccio: Complesso Coniugato (giusto!)

## Potenza complessa

(1)

$$\text{Potenza Complessa} = \dot{S} = \frac{\bar{V} \cdot \bar{I}^*}{2} = \underbrace{\frac{V_m I_m \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2}}_{\substack{(P) \text{ Potenza Media} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{POTENZA ATTIVA}}} + j \underbrace{\frac{V_m I_m \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2}}_{\substack{(Q) \text{ Potenza Reattiva}}}$$

Qualche grandezza utile e unità di misura...



## Potenza apparente

$$A = |\dot{S}| = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

- $p = |\dot{S}| \cos \varphi$
- $Q = |\dot{S}| \sin \varphi$
- $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \tan \varphi$
- $[P] = W$
- $[Q] = V \cdot A_L$  "Volt-ampere reattivi"
- $[A] = VA$  "Volt-ampere"

Tabella riassuntiva

	$\varphi$	P	Q	A
R	0	$\frac{R I_m^2}{2}$	0	$\frac{R I_m^2}{2}$
L	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\omega L I_m^2}{2}$	$\frac{\omega L I_m^2}{2}$
C	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\omega C I_m^2}{2}$	$\frac{\omega C I_m^2}{2}$

## Metodo dei fasori con la **convenzione dei valori efficaci**

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \alpha) \quad \text{~~~~~} \quad \bar{V} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\alpha} = V_o e^{j\alpha}$$

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \beta) \quad \text{~~~~~} \quad \bar{I} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\beta} = I_o e^{j\beta}$$

← Valore efficace Sinusoide

$$\Rightarrow \dot{S} = \bar{V} \cdot \bar{I}^* = V_o I_o e^{j(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$E_o = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{eq 14})$$

proof  $\Rightarrow$

$$= \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} e^{j(\alpha - \beta)} =$$

$$= \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) + j \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \sin(\alpha - \beta) = P + jQ \quad (1)$$

Tesi

$$\sum_{k=1}^e \dot{S}_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^e (P_k + j Q_k) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=1}^e P_k = 0 \\ &\sum_{k=1}^e Q_k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Affinché la somma delle potenze complesse sia zero, sia la Potenza media che la Potenza reattiva sono zero **separatamente**; questo è ciò che dobbiamo riuscire a dimostrare:

$$\sum_{k=1}^e \frac{1}{2} \bar{V}_k \bar{I}_k^* = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{V})^T \bar{I}^* = \frac{1}{2} \bar{U}^T \bar{A} \bar{I}^* = 0$$

FASORE-VETORE

Fasore

$$\bar{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{V}_1 \\ \bar{V}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{V}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Vettore

$$\bar{I} = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ \vdots \\ I_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Valgono le LKI  $\Rightarrow \underline{A} \bar{I} = 0$

non Trasposta!  $\Rightarrow$  dobbiamo dimostrare che anche  $\underline{A} \bar{I}^* = 0$

Se  $\underline{A} \bar{I} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{A} \operatorname{Re}(\bar{I}) + j \underline{B}_m(\bar{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{A} \operatorname{Re}(\bar{I}) = 0 \\ \underline{A} \operatorname{Im}(\bar{I}) = 0 \end{cases}$

Separatamente!

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A} \operatorname{Re}(\bar{I}) - j \underline{B}_m(\bar{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{A} \bar{I}^* = 0 \quad \underline{\text{QED}}$$

**Energia** assorbita da un dipolo in regime sinusoidale

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_0^{mT} p(t) dt = mT \cdot \mathcal{P}$$

$$\rightarrow [\mathcal{E}] = Wh = 1W \cdot 1h$$

$$\rightarrow 1Wh = 1 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 J = 3.6 kJ$$