1

[CURS 10] ELECTROTEHNICA

2. Rezonanta în circuite electrice

Fenomenuel de rezonanta apare doar in circuite cu elemente reactive (Bolivne si con-densatoare).

Conclité de rezonanta este: reactanta circuitellie (x) son susceptanta (B) sunt egale cuzero. La rezonanta, curentel de intrava este in faza cu tensuemea de intrava.

[X=0] sau [B=0] in [Y=0].

revenanta revenanta Y-deferração deintra parabli u si I

La terronanta, curentul are e realoure extrema. |II=I

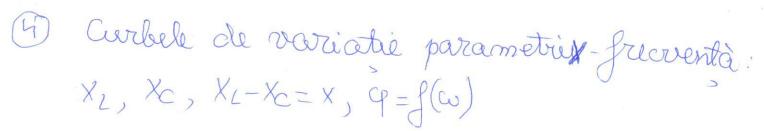
extrema.

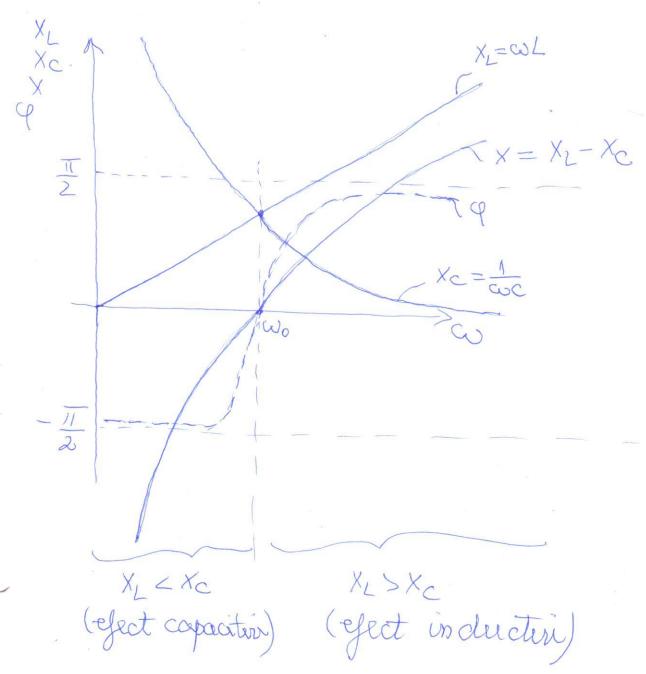
| II |= I
| Teronanta
| Paralel:
| Prezonanta
| sorie:
| wo comanta

Drant months play de

Este possibil sà avem mai mult de o frecuenta de reronanta. Despa o raronanta serce (cu, apare o retonanta parallé (w2) ni cesa mai departe... 2.1. Rezonanta in circuital serie (Rezonanta de Ten sieme) Se commidéra en corcuit serie R, L, C: U = [R+j(col-1-ar]). I X=0 =) $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega c}$ van $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Lc}}$ Diagrama fazorialà a circuitului: ing : I = Uell UL = javol. I

Rezonanta a poate obtine fie variend frecrenta tenomina de alimentare, fie reviernd parametri Observatie: 1) U=UR=R.I 2) $2 = R + j \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = |R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)|^2 = |R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)|^2 = |R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{$ 2 este minim 3) $I = \frac{U}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{2} \Rightarrow I$ et e maxim pentru e tensiume data 4) La rezonanta, corderes de tenomeno pe bolience à pe condensator poate fi mult mai more decot tensuenea de intrare. UL= Uc>>U => aceste tennieni or mai numer ni Supra-tensiemi $\frac{UL}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L \cdot I}{R \cdot I} = \frac{L}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{\sqrt{L'}}{R} > 1$ Notam f=12 - impedanta caracteristica a remere concret sour => 9 > R; $9 = \frac{9}{R} \left| - \text{factor de califate} \right|$ d== = factor de amortizare





Curbele de nariate tensuene-fraccienta Uc(w); UL(w) si I(w)

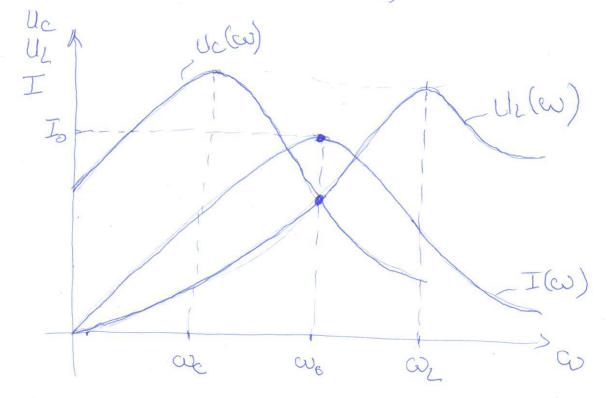
1)
$$U_{c} = \frac{1}{\omega c} \cdot I = \frac{1}{\omega c} \cdot \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c})^{2}}} = U_{c}(\omega)$$

2)
$$U_{L} = c\omega L \cdot I = c\omega L \cdot \frac{U}{R^{2} + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c})^{2}} = U_{L}(\omega)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_L}{\partial \omega} = 0 \implies \omega_L = \omega_0 / \frac{2}{2 - d^2}$$

$$U_L - max.$$

3)
$$I(\omega) = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - L)^2}}$$



2.2. Rezonanta in circuitel paralel
(Rezonanta curentilor) convidurà un circuit R, L, C-paralel TIR JIL TIC

I = IR + IL + IC

IR 3L TC

I = W + W + U J WC $I = U \left[G - j \left(\frac{1}{\omega L} - \omega c \right) \right]$ $\mathcal{D}=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega L} = \frac{1}{\omega c} \Rightarrow |\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ Diagrama Jazoriala pl aventilor

1. $I = IR = \frac{U}{R}$ $I = U \cdot VG^2 + (\frac{1}{GOL} - COC)^2 = I - main (I = U \cdot G)$ Y - mein 7

2. Ic=IL (covertie sunt egali in model, dar sunt in antifaza)

3. Ic = Ir >> I. Daca aceste curente ment mult mai movie decat out de intrare, acestia se numer Sepracutante.

 $\frac{FC}{I} = \frac{\text{CooCol}}{\text{Gub}} = \frac{\text{CooC}}{\text{Go}} = \frac{\sqrt{C} \cdot C}{\sqrt{C}} = \frac{\sqrt{C}}{\sqrt{C}} = \frac{$

Notam VE = 8; R>8>6

9=8 / - factor de calitate

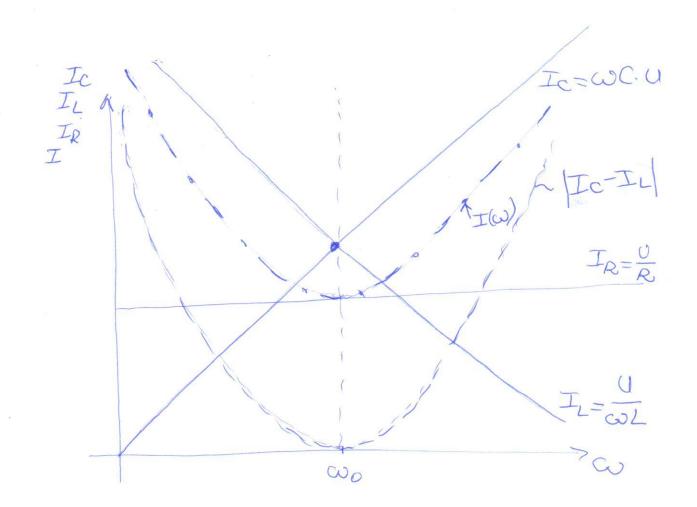
d=1 - factor de amortizare

Curbele de variable pt reromanta curentilor.

 $I_{\mathcal{L}}(\omega) = \frac{u}{\omega \mathcal{L}}$

 $I_R = \frac{0}{R}$

 $T(\omega) = U \cdot \sqrt{G^2 + (\omega_1 - \omega_0)^2}$



9 2.3. Resonanta în circuite reale

Se considera un circuit ou douc lateur conectate în paralel, prima latura continànd o bobina realà (o resistenta si o inductivitate conectate ûn serie) si a doua latura un condensator real (o resistență și o capacilate conectate în serie).

Impedanta si admitanta laturilor este

$$Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L_1}$$

 $Z_2 = R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{R_1 - j\omega L_1}{R_1^2 + (\omega L_1)^2} + \frac{R_2 + j\omega C_2}{R_2^2 + (\omega C_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{Y_{\ell}}{P_{\ell}^{2} + \omega^{2} L_{\ell}^{2}} + \frac{P_{2}}{P_{2}^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C_{2}}\right)^{2}} - j \left(\frac{\omega L_{\ell}}{P_{\ell}^{2} + \omega^{2} L_{\ell}^{2}} - \frac{1}{\omega^{2} c_{2}^{2}}\right)$$
Be

Conditia de resonanță: Be = 0

Condition de resonanta :
$$Be = 0$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0 L_1}{R_1^2 + \omega^2 L_1^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2^2 + \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C_2^2}} = \frac{\omega_0 L_1}{R_1^2 + \omega L_1^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_2} \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2 C_2^2 + 1}{R_2^2 \omega_0^2 C_2^2 + 1}$$

$$R_{1}^{2} + \omega^{2} L_{1}^{2} = \omega_{0} C_{2}$$

$$R_{2}^{2} + \frac{\omega^{2} C_{2}^{2}}{\omega_{0}^{2} C_{2}^{2}}$$

$$= 2 L_{1} \left(R_{2}^{2} \omega_{0}^{2} C_{2}^{2} + 1 \right) = C_{2} \left(R_{1}^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2} L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 L_{1} \left(R_{2}^{2} \omega_{0}^{2} C_{2}^{2} + 1 \right) = C_{2} \left(R_{1}^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2} L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 L_{1} \left(R_{2}^{2} \omega_{0}^{2} C_{2}^{2} + 1 \right) = C_{2} \left(R_{1}^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2} L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right) = 2 \omega_{0}^{2} \left(R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1} - C_{2}^{2} \cdot L_{1}^{2} \right)$$

$$= 7 L_{1}(R_{2}^{2} \omega_{0}^{2} C_{2}^{2} + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(R_{1} + \omega_{0} L_{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(R_{1} + \omega_{0} L_{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(R_{1}^{2} C_{2} - L_{1})$$

$$= 7 \omega_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{1}^{2} C_{2} - L_{1}}{R_{2}^{2} C_{2}^{2} L_{1} - C_{2} L_{1}^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1} C_{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{L_{1}}{C_{2}} - R_{1}^{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1} C_{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{R_{1}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1} C_{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{R_{1}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1} C_{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{R_{1}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1} C_{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{R_{1}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1} C_{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{R_{1}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}}}$$

Observation:
1) I to ca redonanta parate
0 3 0 2 2 2
2) Daca mu sunt sotisfècute conditule anterioare, adica
R1 < S < R2 sour R1 >S > R2 R1 < S < R2 sour R1 >S > R2
R1 = S = R2 sau R1 > S > R2 atunci frecventa de resonanta e un numar imaginar (complex), cea ce îmseamnă că mu există o fucvență la care să se producă resonanta paralel.
atunci precienta ca mi exista o fueventa la care sa se produca
Clea de inschribre
resonanta paralel. 3) Daca RA = R2 # S, frecventa de resonanta este wo = \(\frac{1}{\tau_C 2} \) (acleasi ca si pentru un circuit serie resonant)
(associa a si sentru un circuit serie resonant)
la de poate produce
4) Daco R1= R2= 5,000= 0 => 10281000
l contrata
Daca Ze = S => cincuital este pur resistivo to la orice
Daca Ze = S = > cincultul est proposed la orice => Curentul este în fasă cu tensiumea la orice fecrență si valoarea sa efectivă este [I = U]
frecrentà si valoares sa efection
the Mark mary war a
2.4 Retonanta in comme Iz
R2 R2 R2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P3
2.4 Re ton anta en circuita cu capage $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
O. C. M. IZ
Ze = UI => / II = Ritjulyt facit fwm. Iz III = Ritjulyt fwcit fwm. III III = Ritjulyt fwcit fwm. III III III III III III III III III I
III III I + dw M
$\frac{1}{1}$
=> Iz = jwM => Ze = Riti(wLi-1) + w2M2.
=> $\frac{Iz}{I_1} = -\frac{j\omega M}{R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} => Ze = R_1 + j(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1}) + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_2 + j(\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2})}$
=> $Ze = R_1 + j(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega c_1}) + \frac{\omega^2 M^2 [R_2 - j(\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega c_2})]}{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega c_2})^2}$
$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}$

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Observatii 11 Condição de resonanta mu depinde de resistenta circuitului acundar, circuitului primar, dar depinde de resistenta circuitului acundar. 2) Pentru frecvente foarte mari (radio faecvente) ev e foarte mare

=> (wL2 - 1 wcz) = x2 >> R2

Atunci $\times_2 \cdot \times_1 = \omega^2 M^2 = 3 \left(\omega L_1 - \frac{L}{\omega C_1}\right) \left(\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2}\right) = \omega^2 \cdot M^2$

=> (w2L1C1-1) (w2L2C2-1)= w4. C1. C2. M2

=> w4 (c1c2 M2 - L1C1L2C2) + w2 (L1C1+L2C2) -1=0 1: L1962

=> \w \(\left(\frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2} - 1 \right) + \omega^2 \left(\frac{1}{L_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} \right) - \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} \frac{1}{L_2 C_2} = 0

Notam: $k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$ - coeficiental de cuploj

Wo1 = 1 - pulsatia de resonanta a VL1C1 primarului (fara cuplaj mutual)

WO2 = TL2C2 secundarului (fara cuplaj mutual)

=) $\omega^{4}(k^{2}-1) + \omega^{2}(\omega_{01}^{2} + \omega_{02}^{2}) - \omega_{01}^{2}, \omega_{02}^{2} = 0$

 ω_{0}^{1} , $\omega_{0}^{11} = \sqrt{(\omega_{01}^{2} + \omega_{02}^{2})^{2} + 4(k^{2} - 1)\omega_{01}^{2} \cdot \omega_{02}^{2}}$ ω_{0}^{1} , $\omega_{0}^{11} = \sqrt{(\omega_{01}^{2} + \omega_{02}^{2})^{2} + 4(k^{2} - 1)\omega_{01}^{2} \cdot \omega_{02}^{2}}$ Servation ... Solutia ecuatiei este

Observati : 1) Sunt dous ressonante serie (dous valori maxime ale aventului). Exista un minim între aceste douc maxime, cous-punzând sinei rezonanțe paralel.

(12) 2) Cand le-1, volorile maxime se contopese, corespunzand unui cuplaj critic

$$k_{cr} = \sqrt{\frac{d^2 - d^4}{4}} \simeq d \text{ (experimental)}$$

