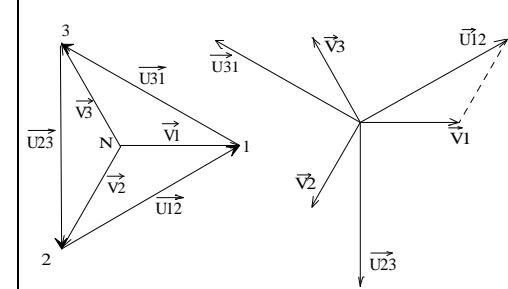
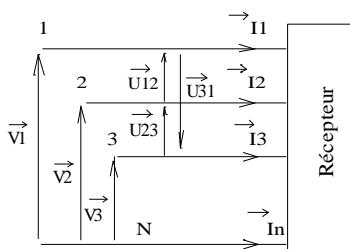


I. Définitions

Les tensions  $\vec{V}_1, \vec{V}_2, \vec{V}_3$  entre phase et neutre sont appelées **tensions simples** :  $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V$

Les tensions  $\vec{U}_{12}, \vec{U}_{23}, \vec{U}_{31}$  entre phases sont appelées **tensions composées** :  $U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U$

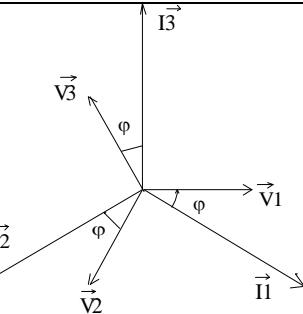
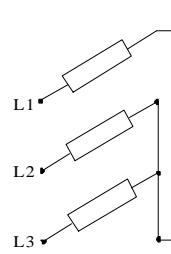
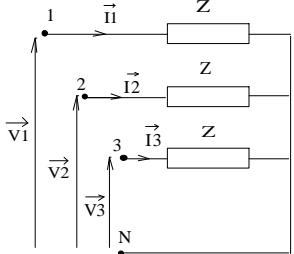
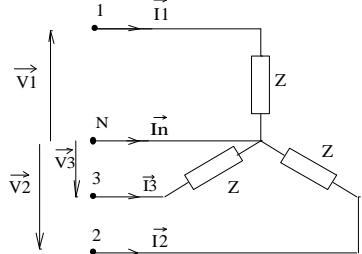
$$U = \sqrt{3}V$$

II. Montage étoile.

$$\underline{Z} = [Z, \varphi]$$

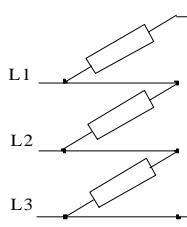
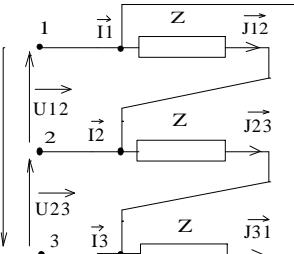
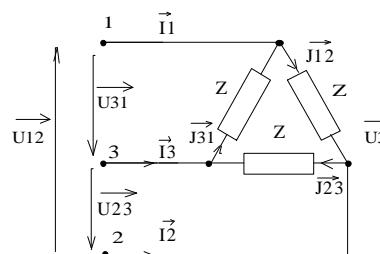
$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

$$I = V/Z$$



$$P = 3VI\cos\varphi = \sqrt{3}UI\cos\varphi, Q = 3VI\sin\varphi = \sqrt{3}UI\sin\varphi, S = 3VI = \sqrt{3}UI$$

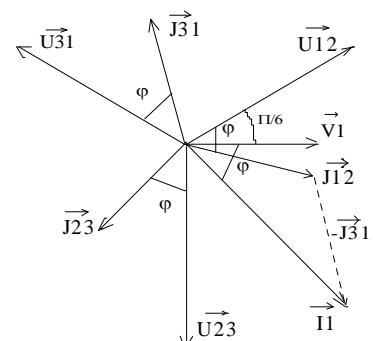
$$(\vec{I}_1, \vec{V}_1) = (\vec{I}_2, \vec{V}_2) = (\vec{I}_3, \vec{V}_3) = \varphi$$

III. Montage Triangle :  $\underline{Z} = [Z, \varphi]$ 

$$J_{12} = J_{23} = J_{31} = J \text{ et } J = U/Z$$

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I \text{ et } I = J\sqrt{3}$$

$$P = 3UJ\cos\varphi = \sqrt{3}UI\cos\varphi, Q = 3UJ\sin\varphi = \sqrt{3}UI\sin\varphi, S = 3UJ = \sqrt{3}UI$$



$$(\vec{J}_{12}, \vec{U}_{12}) = (\vec{J}_{23}, \vec{U}_{23}) = (\vec{J}_{31}, \vec{U}_{31}) = \varphi$$

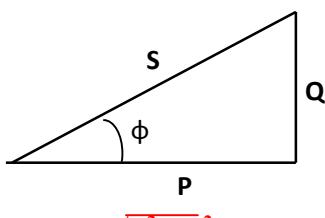
$$(\vec{I}_1, \vec{V}_1) = (\vec{I}_2, \vec{V}_2) = (\vec{I}_3, \vec{V}_3) = \varphi$$

IV. Bilan des Puissances .

Dans une installation :

**Théorème de Boucherot** donne :

$$P = \sum P_i, Q = \sum Q_i$$

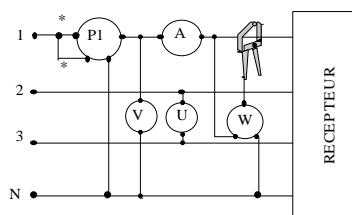


$$\text{et } S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = Q/P$$

V. Mesure des puissances .

Réseau 4 fils équilibré:



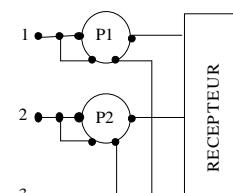
Utilisation d'un wattmètre monophasé ordinaire ou avec pince ampèremétrique :

$$P = 3P_1$$

$$S = 3VI = \sqrt{3}U.I = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

VI. Relèvement du facteur de puissance

Réseau 3 fils équilibré :



Méthode des 2 wattmètres

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3}(P_1 - P_2)$$

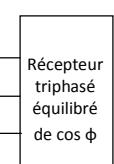
ou

$$P_{13} = U.I.\cos(\varphi - \pi/6)$$

$$P_{23} = U.I.\cos(\varphi + \pi/6)$$

Relèvement du  $\cos\varphi$ :

Capacités en triangle :



$$C = \frac{P(\operatorname{tg}\varphi - \operatorname{tg}\varphi')}{3\omega U^2}$$

Capacités en étoile :

$$C = \frac{P(\operatorname{tg}\varphi - \operatorname{tg}\varphi')}{3\omega V^2}$$