

Fundamentos de Transformadores y Máquinas Eléctricas

Dr. Lionel R. Orama Exclusa, PE

Clase 2

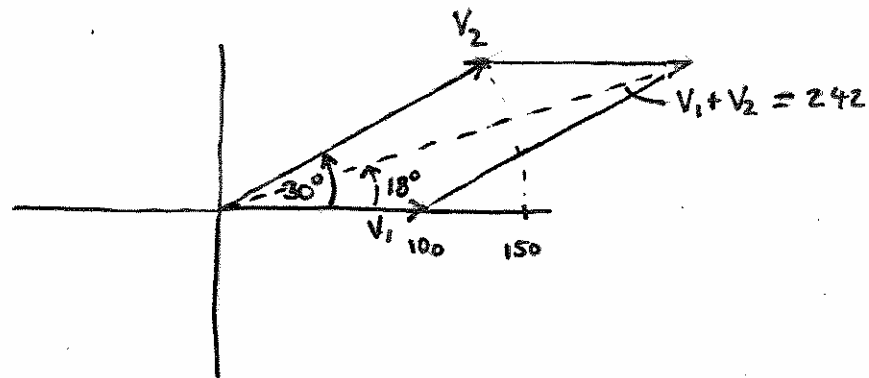
Ejemplo:
$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1(t) &= 100\sqrt{2} \cos(377t) \\ V_2(t) &= 150\sqrt{2} \cos(377t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ dominio del tiempo}$$

$$\bar{V}_1 = V_{rms} \angle \theta = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = V_{rms} \angle \phi = 150 \angle 30^\circ$$

¿Cuánto es $V_1(t) + V_2(t)$?

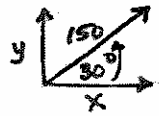
I. Gráficamente



II. Cambiando V_1 y V_2 a coordenadas rectangulares

$$\bar{V}_1 = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$


$$= 100 + j0 = 100$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = 150 \angle 30^\circ$$


$$x = 150 \cos(30) = 129.9$$

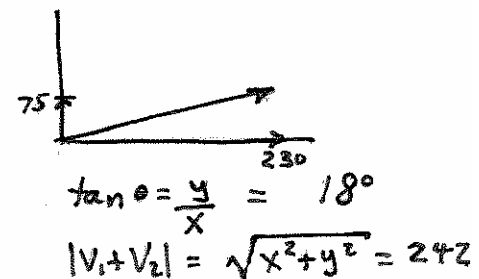
$$y = 150 \sin(30) = 75$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = 129.9 + j75$$

$$\bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2 = (100 + j0) + (129.9 + j75) = 230 + j75$$

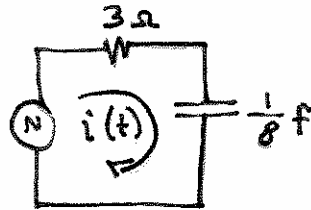
$$\bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2 = 242 \angle 18^\circ$$

$$v_1(t) + v_2(t) = 242 \sqrt{2} \cos(377t + 18^\circ)$$



Ejemplo :

$$v(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 2t \text{ [V]}$$



$$-jX_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \quad jX_L = j\omega L \quad (\text{reactancias})$$

$$\omega = 2$$

$$-jX_C = \frac{1}{j2(\frac{1}{8})} = -j4 \Omega$$

Del dominio del tiempo nos trasladamos al de la frecuencia.

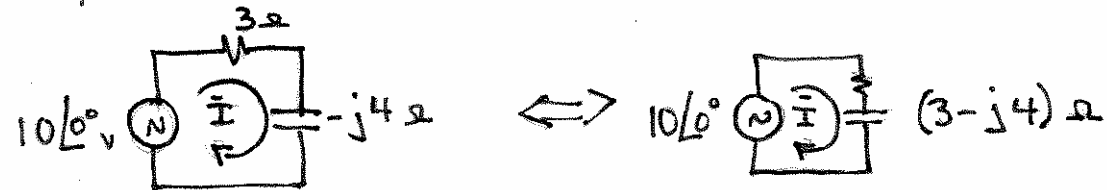
• Impedancia del Circuito en fasores:

$$\bar{Z} = (3 - j4) \Omega = 5 \angle -53.13^\circ \Omega$$

La fuente en fasores:

$$\bar{V} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

Se puede redibujar el circuito en fasores:



Aplicamos La Ley de Ohm:

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{Z}} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{(3-j4)\Omega} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{5 \angle -53.13^\circ} = 2 \angle 53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

Volviendo al dominio del tiempo:

$$i(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 53.13^\circ) \text{ [A]}$$

Lagging (atrasado) - corriente atrasada con respecto al voltaje

Leading (adelantado) - corriente adelantada con respecto al voltaje

Asignación I:

Con el ejemplo anterior, crear programa en MATLAB o MATHCAD. Después de usar el capacitor cambiarlo por un inductor de la misma reactancia a $\omega = 2$. Crear los trazos en ambos casos. Note la diferencia en corrientes.

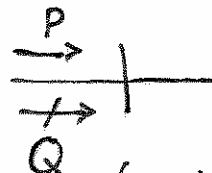
Potencia en Circuitos Mono fásicos

Potencia Compleja $\bar{S} = \bar{V} \bar{I}^* \text{ (VA)} (\bar{I}^* - \text{conjugado})$

Potencia Real $P = |\bar{V}| |\bar{I}| \cos \theta \text{ (Watts)}$

Potencia Reactiva $Q = |\bar{V}| |\bar{I}| \sin \theta \text{ (VAR)}$

Convención: $\bar{S} = P + j Q$

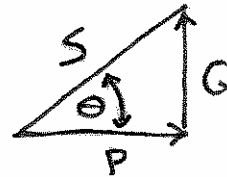


* P y Q entrando a la barra (nodo), positivos..

También: $|P| = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$

$$|Q| = I^2 X = \frac{V^2}{X}$$

$$|S| = I^2 |Z|$$



Factor de Potencia $\rightarrow P.F. = \cos \theta = \frac{|P|}{|S|} = \cos \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{Q}{P} \right]$

Características de Elementos de Circuito:



$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{S} \quad \mathbf{Q} = 0$$

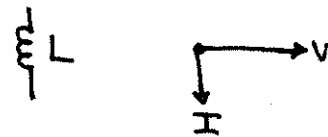
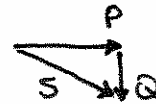
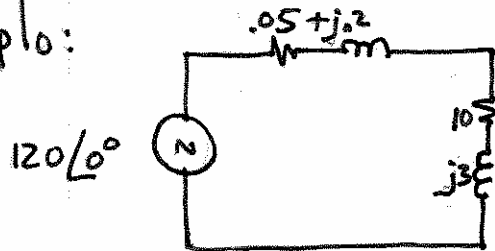


Diagram showing the complex power phasor for an inductor. The real power $\mathbf{P}$ is a horizontal vector pointing right, and the reactive power $\mathbf{Q}$ is a vertical vector pointing up. The complex power $\mathbf{S}$ is the hypotenuse of the right triangle formed by $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$.

$$\bar{\mathbf{S}} = \bar{\mathbf{V}} \bar{\mathbf{I}}^*$$



Ejemplo:



$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = (10.05 + j 3.2) \Omega$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}}{(10.05 + j 3.2) \Omega} = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}}{10.55 \angle 17.66^\circ \Omega} = 11.38 \angle -17.66^\circ \text{ A}$$

Potencia del Generador

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fuente: } \bar{S}_{GEN} &= \bar{V} \bar{I}^* = (120 \angle 0^\circ) (11.38 \angle -17.66^\circ)^* \\ &= (1365.3 \angle 17.66^\circ) \text{ VA} \\ &= (1300.9 + j 414.23) \text{ VA} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{GEN} = 1300.9 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_{GEN} = 414.23 \text{ VARs}$$

Línea :

$$\bar{V}_{Line} = \bar{I} * \bar{Z}_{LINE} = (11.38 \angle -17.66^\circ A) (.05 + j.2 \Omega)$$

$$= 2.35 \angle 58.3^\circ V$$

$$P_{Line} = I^2 R = 6.48 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{Line} = I^2 X = 25.9 \text{ VARS}$$

o

$$\bar{S} = V I^* = (2.35 \angle 58.3^\circ V) (11.38 \angle -17.66^\circ)^* = 26.7 \angle 75.96^\circ VA$$

$$= (6.47 + j 25.89) VA = P + jQ$$

Carga :

$$\bar{V}_{LOAD} = \bar{I} * \bar{Z}_{LOAD} = 118.78 \angle -96^\circ V$$

$$P_{LOAD} = I^2 R = 1295.04 W$$

$$Q_{LOAD} = I^2 X = 388.51 \text{ VARS}$$

o

$$\bar{S} = V I^* = (118.78 \angle -96^\circ V) (11.38 \angle -17.66^\circ)^* = 1351.5 \angle 16.7^\circ VA$$

$$= (1294.5 + j 388.3) VA = P + jQ$$