



# CIRCUITOS TRIFÁSICOS



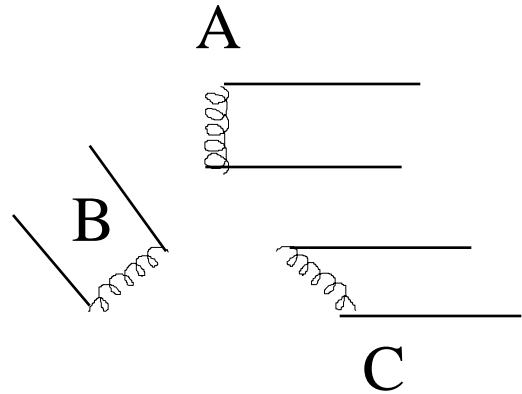
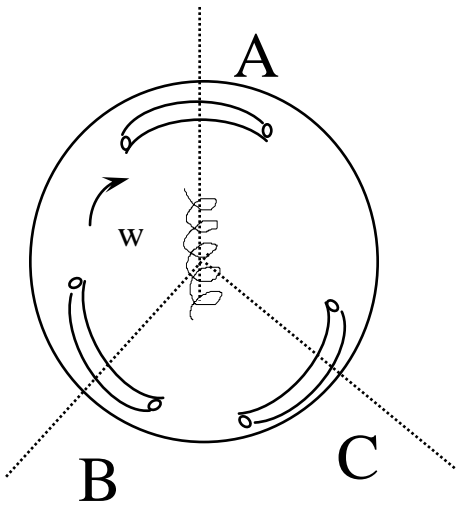
# Objetivos

## Revisão de Circuitos Trifásicos

- Relações entre tensões e correntes de fase para cargas ligadas em estrela e em triângulo
- Medição de potência ativa pelo método dos dois wattímetros
- fator de potência e triângulo de potências para cargas trifásicas
- consequências de um desequilíbrio de carga



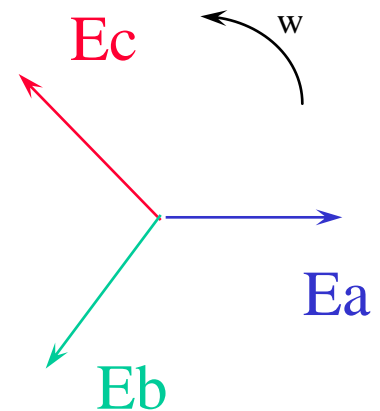
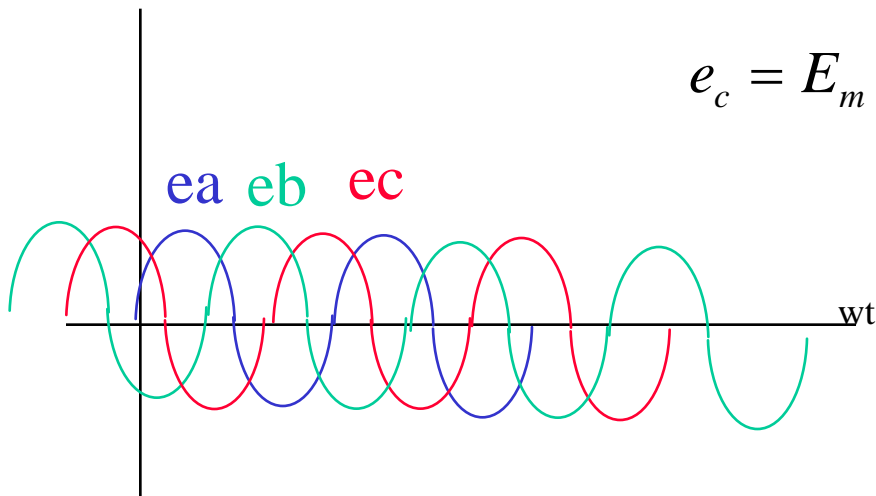
# Sistema de Tensões



$$e_a = E_m \text{ sen } \omega t$$

$$e_b = E_m \text{ sen}(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

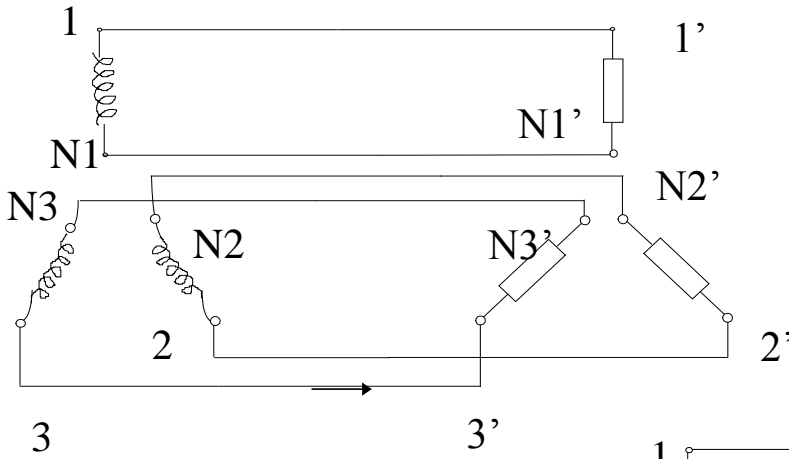
$$e_c = E_m \text{ sen}(\omega t - \frac{4\pi}{3})$$



- sequência direta : A , B , C  
(ordem de passagem pelo máximo )
- soma das tensões = 0

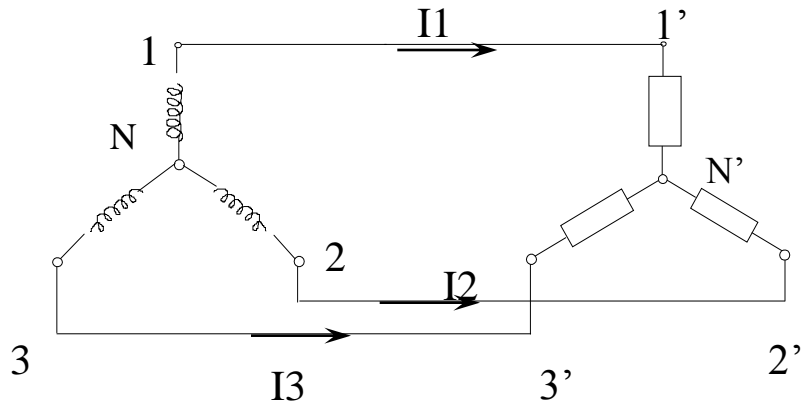


# Ligação em Estrela



$$N1=N2=N3=N$$

$$I_{NN'} = I1+I2+I3 = 0$$



$$I_1 = \frac{\dot{E}_{1N}}{\dot{Z}} = \frac{E + O_j}{Z/\underline{\varphi}} = \frac{E}{Z} \underline{/\varphi}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\dot{E}_{2N}}{\dot{Z}} = \frac{E/-120^\circ}{Z/\underline{\varphi}} = \frac{E}{Z} \underline{/(-(120^\circ + \varphi))}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{\dot{E}_{3N}}{\dot{Z}} = \frac{E/+120^\circ}{Z/\underline{\varphi}} = \frac{E}{Z} \underline{/120^\circ - \varphi}$$



## Relação entre valores de linha e fase

a) corrente de linha = corrente de fase

$$\dot{I}_{Nf} = \dot{I}_{f1} = \dot{I}_L = \dot{I}_{1'N'}$$

b) tensões

$$\dot{V}_{1N} = V_f | \underline{0} \quad \dot{V}_{12} = V_L | \underline{\theta}$$

$$\dot{V}_{12} = \dot{V}_{1N} + \dot{V}_{N2} = \dot{V}_{1N} - \dot{V}_{2N}$$

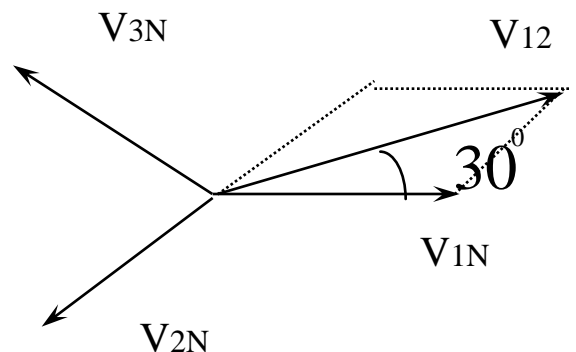
$$\dot{V}_{1N} = V_f | \underline{0} = V_f + 0j$$

$$\dot{V}_{2N} = V_f | \underline{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = V_f \left[ -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$\dot{V}_L = V_{12} = V_f \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

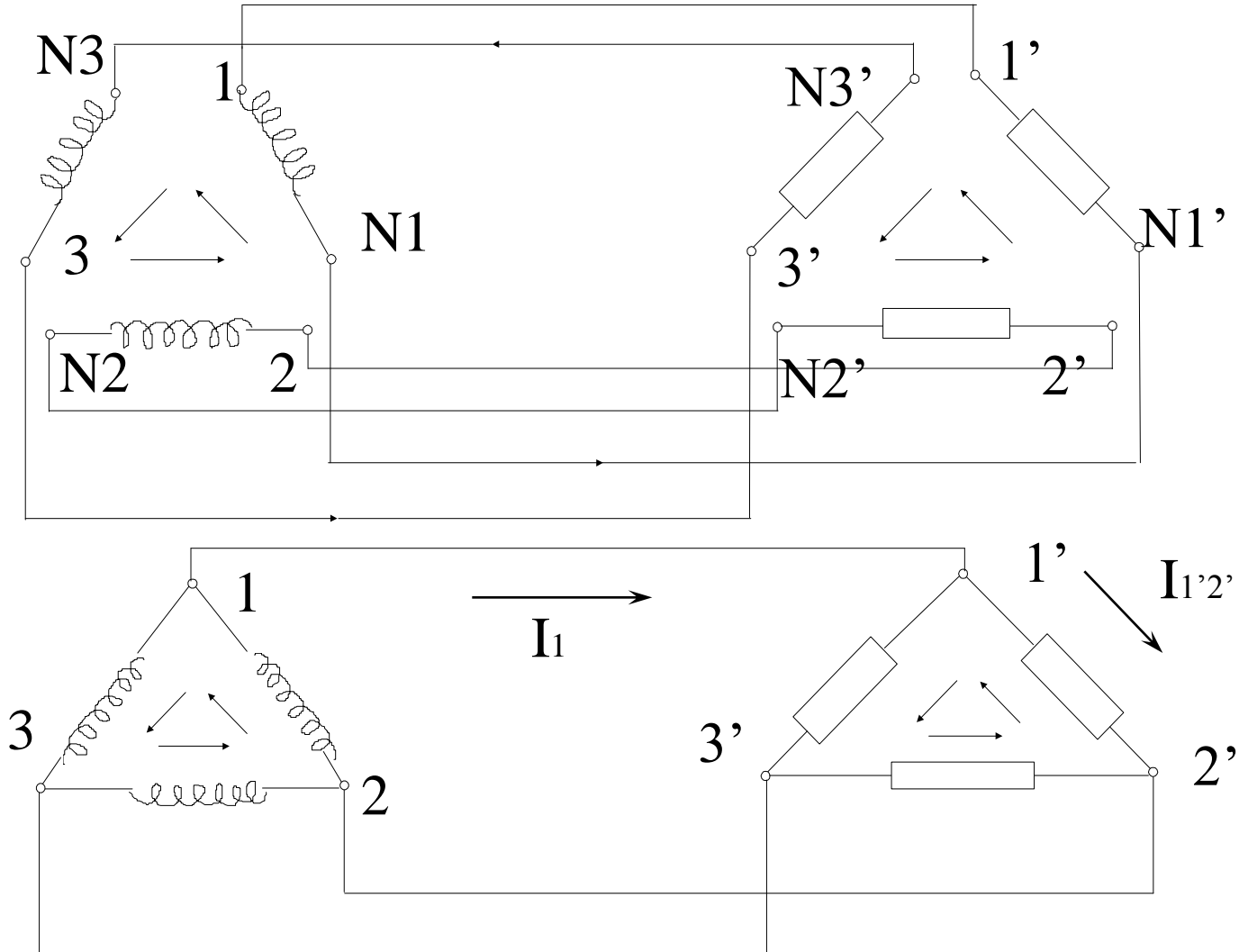
$$\dot{V}_L = \sqrt{3}V_f \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\dot{V}_L = \sqrt{3}V_f | \underline{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$





# Ligação em Triângulo $\triangle$



Malhas 2 e 3 independentes :

$$N_2 \equiv 3$$

$$d.d.p. \ 3' - N'_2 = 0 \Rightarrow N'_2 \equiv 3'$$

Analogamente :  $N_3 \equiv 1$        $N_1 \equiv 2$

$$N'_3 \equiv 1' \quad N'_1 \equiv 2'$$



## Relação entre valores de linha e fase

a) **tensão de linha = tensão de fase**

b) correntes

$$\dot{I}_{1'2'} = I_f | \underline{0^\circ} = I_f (1 + 0j)$$

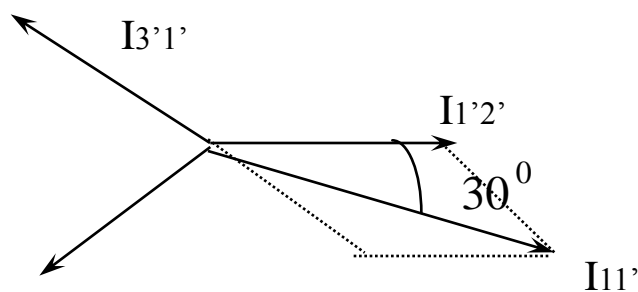
$$\dot{I}_{2'3'} = I_f | \underline{-120^\circ} = I_f \left[ -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$\dot{I}_{3'1'} = I_f | \underline{120^\circ} = I_f \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$I_{11'} = I_{1'2'} - I_{3'1'} = I_f - I_f \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$I_{11'} = I_f \sqrt{3} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{1}{2} \right] = \sqrt{3} I_f | \underline{-30^\circ}$$

$V_{12}$





# POTÊNCIA EM SISTEMAS TRIFÁSICOS

Potência instantânea - circuito monofásico

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

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

$$p = v \cdot i$$

sendo  $\Rightarrow$

$$V = \frac{V_M}{\sqrt{2}} \quad I = \frac{I_M}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$p = \frac{V_M I_M}{2} [\cos(\omega t + \theta - \omega t - \delta) + \cos(\omega t + \theta + \omega t + \delta)]$$

$$p = VI \cos \varphi + VI \cos(2\omega t + \theta + \delta)$$



parcela ativa



parcela flutuante

valor médio = 0

$$\varphi = \theta - \delta$$





**Potência Ativa** :  $P = VI \cos \varphi$  (W)

**Potência Aparente** :  $S = VI$  (VA)

**Potência Reativa**:  $P = VI \sin \varphi$  (VAr)

$\varphi \Rightarrow$  defasagem entre V e I



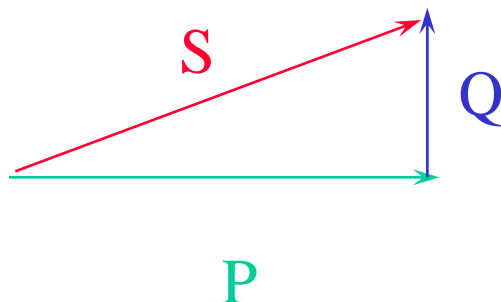
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$\dot{S} = P + jQ = S \underline{\underline{|\varphi}}$$

$$\dot{S} = \dot{V} \dot{I}^* = V \underline{\underline{|\theta}} I \underline{\underline{|\underline{-\delta}} = VI \underline{\underline{|\theta - \delta}}$$

$$\dot{S} = VI \cos(\theta - \delta) + jVI \sin(\theta - \delta)$$

$$\dot{S} = P + jQ$$





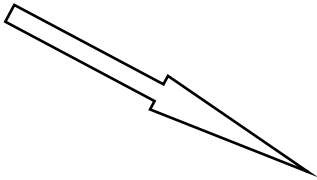
## POTÊNCIA TRIFÁSICA INSTANTÂNEA

$$p_A = v_A i_A = V_{f_A} I_{f_A} \cos(\theta_A - \delta_A) + V_{f_A} I_{f_A} \cos(2\omega t + \theta_A + \delta_A)$$

$$p_B = v_B i_B = V_{f_B} I_{f_B} \cos(\theta_B - \delta_B) + V_{f_B} I_{f_B} \cos(2\omega t + \theta_B + \delta_B)$$

$$p_C = v_C i_C = V_{f_C} I_{f_C} \cos(\theta_C - \delta_C) + V_{f_C} I_{f_C} \cos(2\omega t + \theta_C + \delta_C)$$

## POTÊNCIA INSTANTÂNEA



PARCELA ATIVA

PARCELA FLUTUANTE



## POTÊNCIA ATIVA TRIFÁSICO EQUILIBRADO

$$p = p_A + p_B + p_C = 3V_f I_f \cos \varphi = P$$

$$S = 3V_f I_f$$

$$P = 3V_f I_f \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = V_f I_f \text{sen} \varphi$$

CARGA



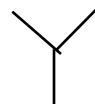
$$V_L = V_f$$

$$I_L = \sqrt{3}I_f$$



$$P = \sqrt{3}V_L I_L \cos \varphi$$

CARGA



$$V_L = \sqrt{3}V_f$$

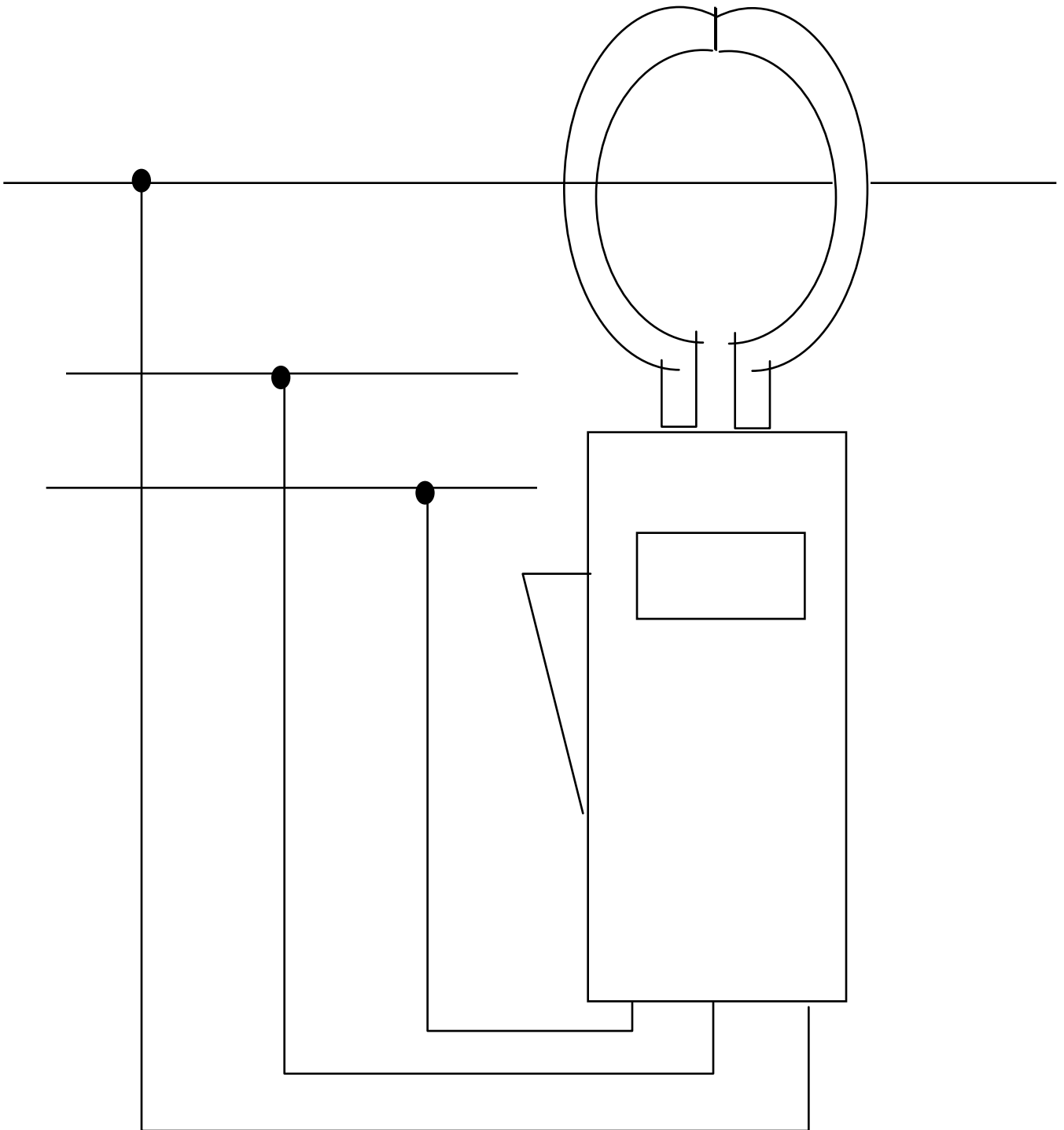
$$I_L = I_f$$



$$P = \sqrt{3}V_L I_L \cos \varphi$$

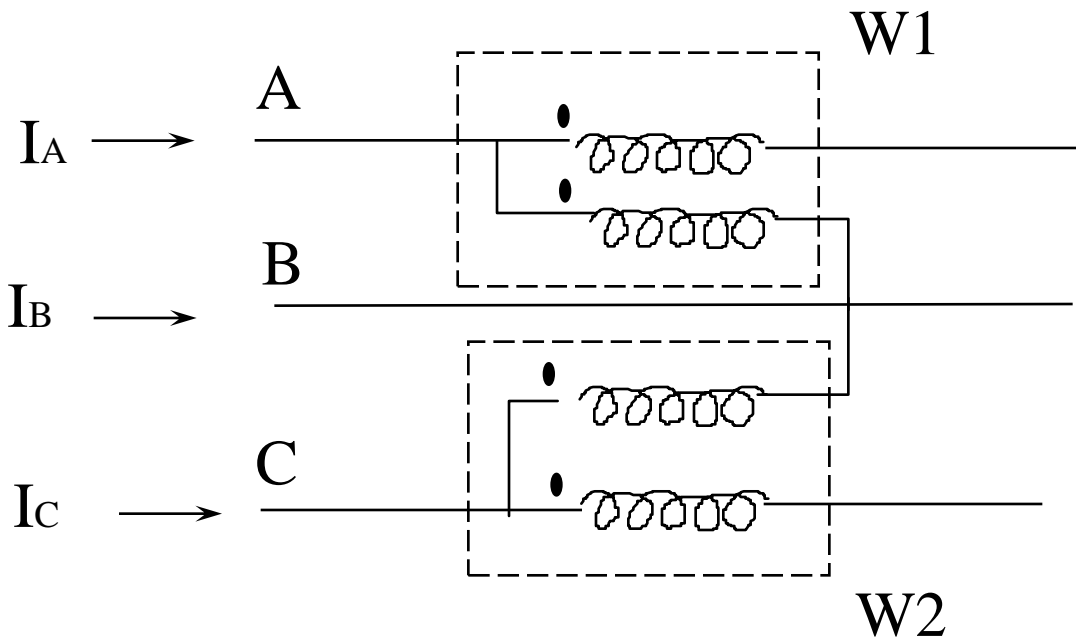


# WATTÍMETRO TRIFÁSICO





# TEOREMA DE BLONDEL



$$W_1 = \text{Re}[\dot{V}_{AB} \times \dot{I}_A^*] = \text{Re}[(\dot{V}_{AN} - \dot{V}_{BN}) \times \dot{I}_A^*]$$

$$W_2 = \text{Re}[\dot{V}_{CB} \times \dot{I}_C^*] = \text{Re}[(\dot{V}_{CN} - \dot{V}_{BN}) \times \dot{I}_C^*]$$

$$W_1 + W_2 = \text{Re}[\dot{V}_{AN} \dot{I}_A^* - \dot{V}_{BN} (\dot{I}_A^* + \dot{I}_C^*) + \dot{V}_{CN} \dot{I}_C^*]$$

Lembrando que  $\dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C = 0$  (trifásico a 3 fios), resulta que :

$$W_1 + W_2 = \text{Re}[\dot{V}_{AN} \dot{I}_A^* + \dot{V}_{BN} \dot{I}_B^* + \dot{V}_{CN} \dot{I}_C^*] = \text{potência ativa total}$$