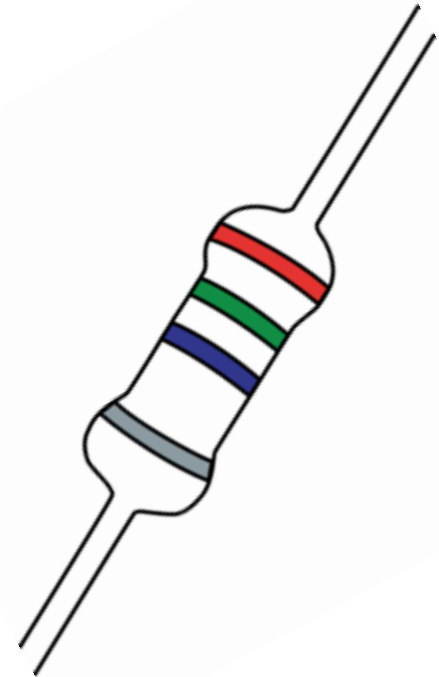


Föreläsning 8

Växelström

Komplex Effekt



Senaste föreläsningen

- $j\omega$ -metoden : kretsanalys på tidsharmoniska signaler
 - Komplex spänning V
 - Komplex ström I
 - Komplex impedans $Z=V/I$

Komplexa tal: Polär-Rektangulär form

$$z = a + jb$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}(\cos(\phi) + j\sin(\phi)) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}e^{j\phi}$$

$$\phi = \arg(z) = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad a > 0$$

Exempel:

$$z = \frac{1 + 5j}{2 + 2j} \quad z = \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 5^2}e^{j \arctan \frac{5}{1}}}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2}e^{j \arctan \frac{2}{2}}} \quad z = \sqrt{\frac{26}{8}} e^{j(\arctan 5 - \arctan 1)} \approx 1.8e^{j0.6}$$

Polär-Rektangulär form

$$v(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad V = V_0 e^{j\varphi} = V_0 [\cos(\varphi) + j \sin(\varphi)]$$

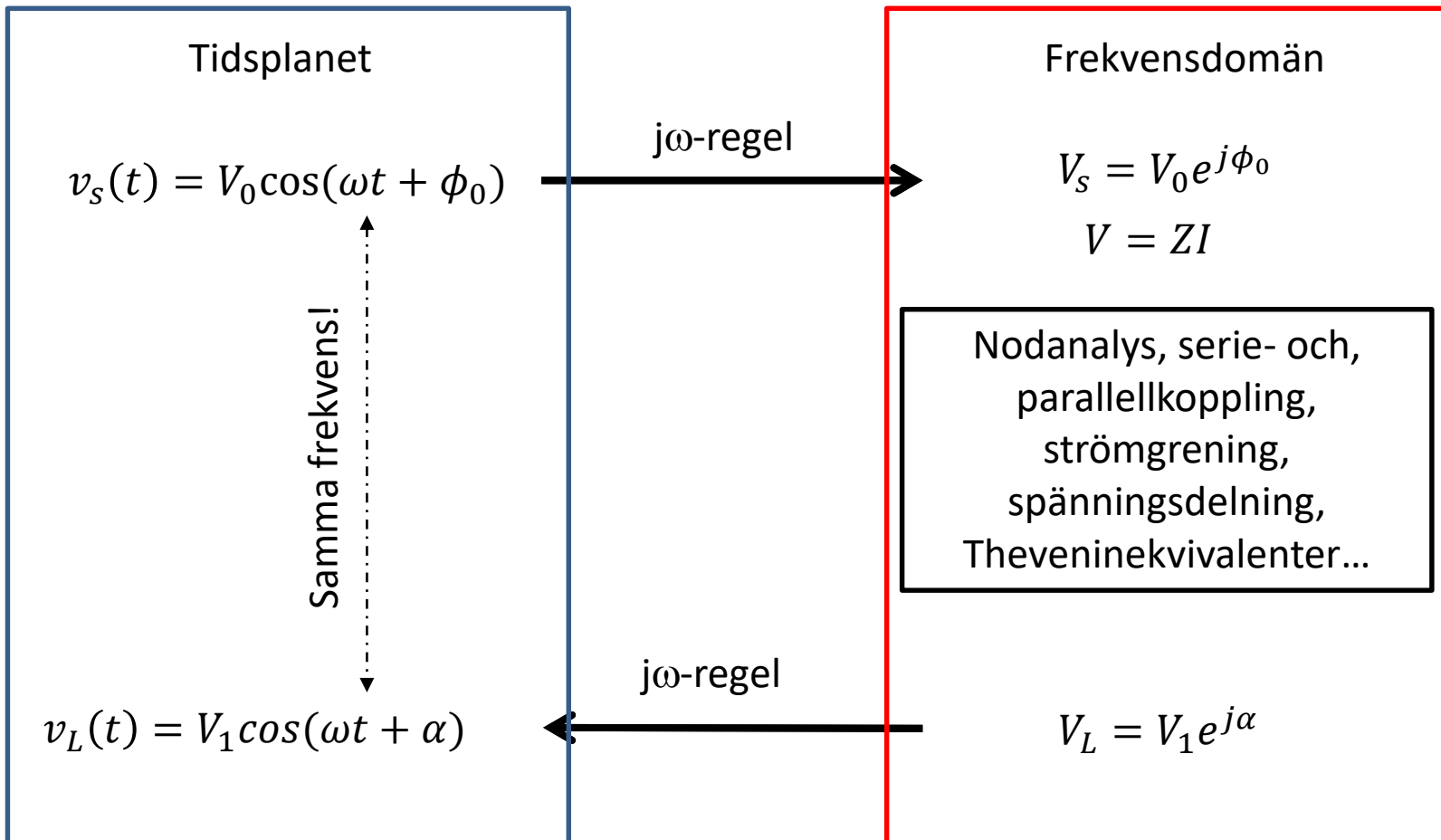
$$V_1 = \frac{a + jb}{c + jd} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} e^{j \arctan \frac{b}{a}}}{\sqrt{c^2 + d^2} e^{j \arctan \frac{d}{c}}} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{\sqrt{c^2 + d^2}} e^{j (\arctan(\frac{b}{a}) - \arctan(\frac{d}{c}))}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{\sqrt{c^2 + d^2}} \quad \varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a} - \arctan \frac{d}{c}$$

Amplitud

Fas

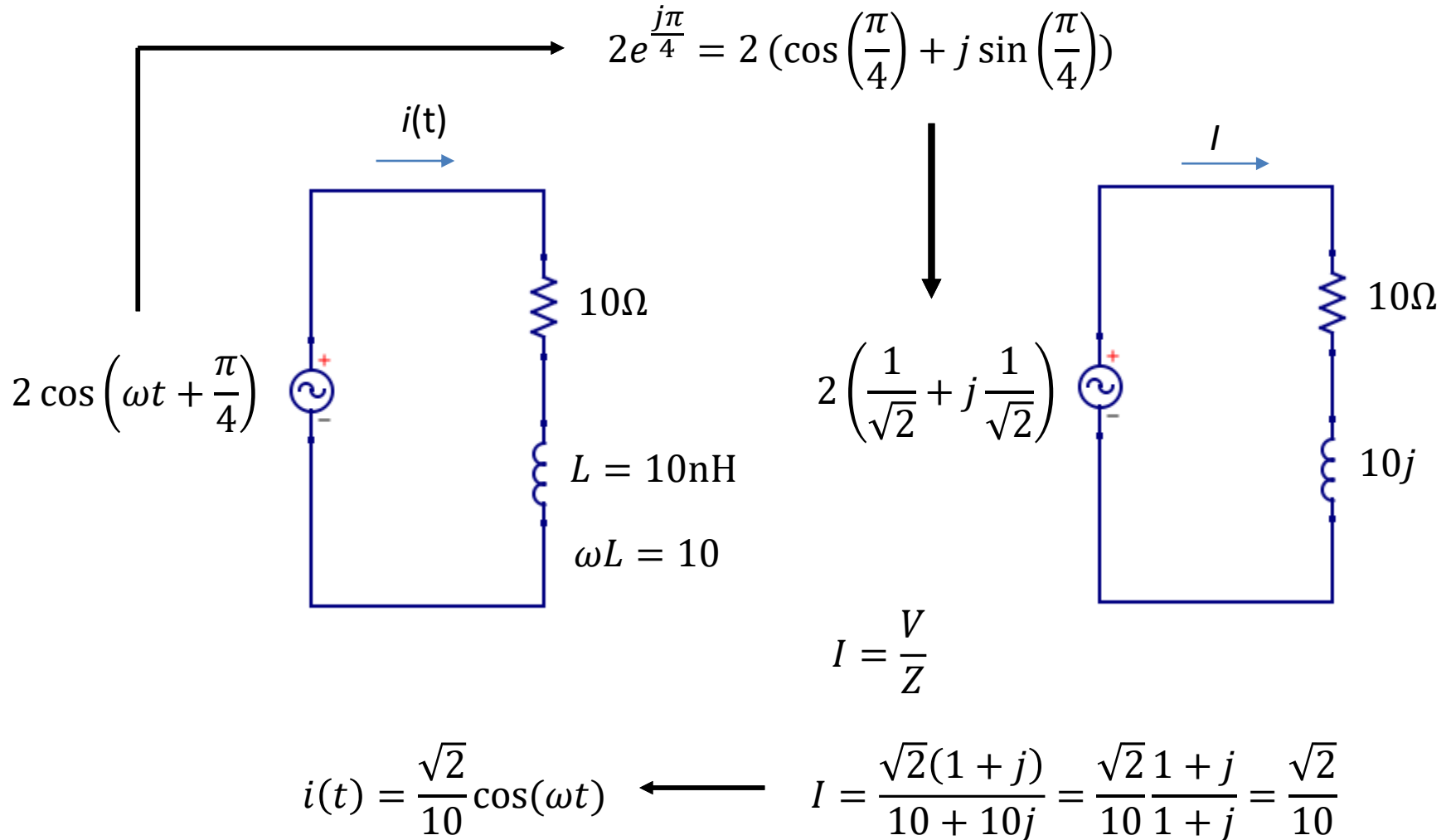
$j\omega$ -metoden



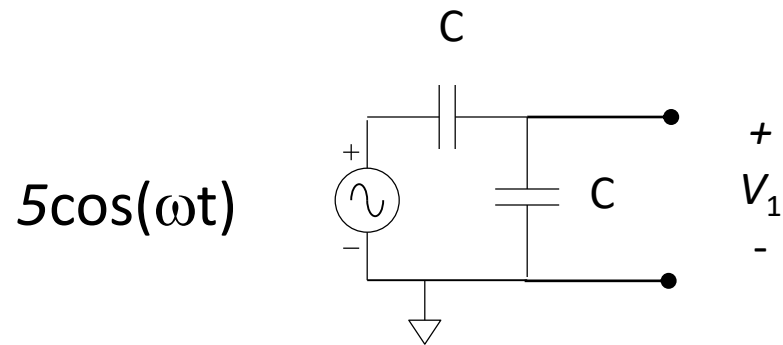
Inga komplexa tal här!

Ingen tid t här!

Exempel: RL – $i(t)$?



Kapacitiv spänningsdelning – 1 minut



Hur stor är spänningen V_1 ?

A) $5 \cos(\omega t)$

B) $2.5 \cos(\omega t)$

C) $2.5 \cos(\omega t + \pi/4)$

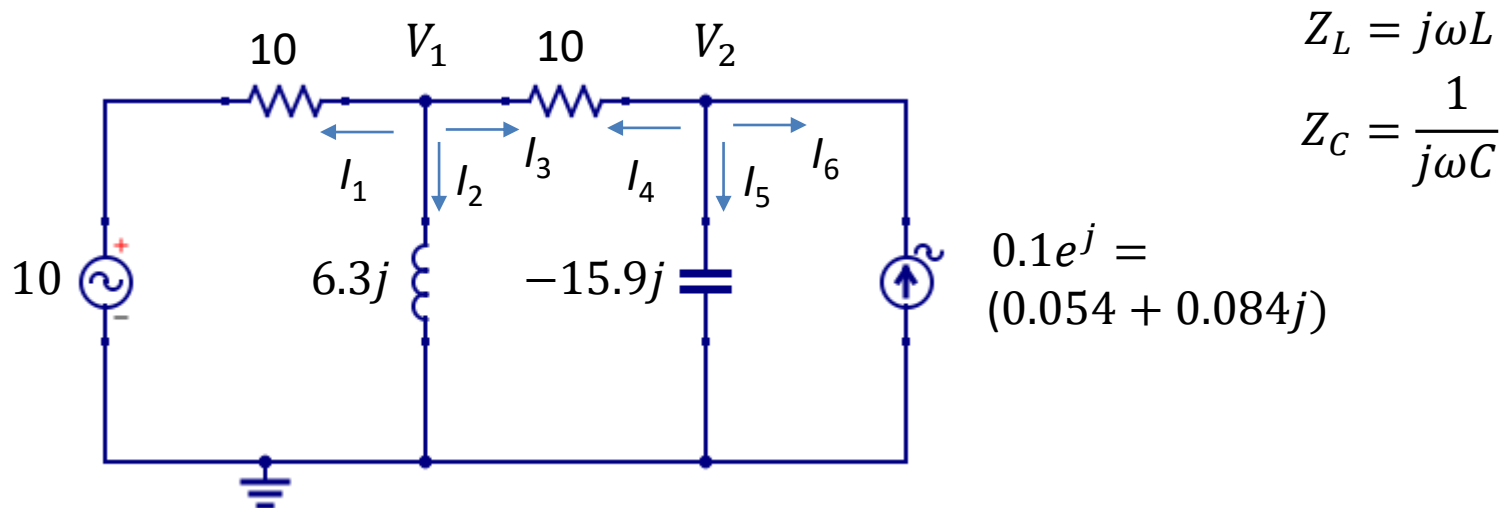
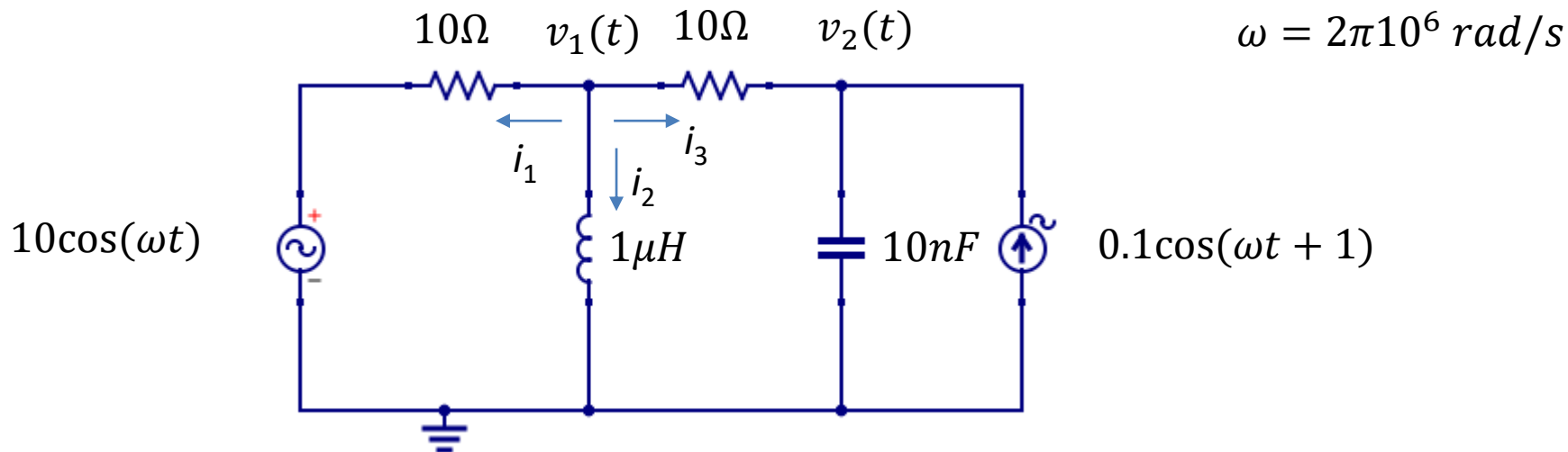
D) 0

E) ???

Dagens föreläsning

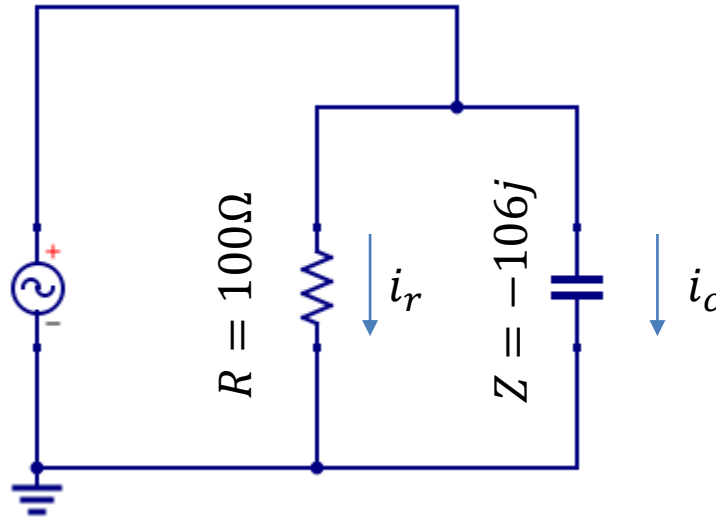
- Komplex Nodanalys
- Komplex Theveninekvivalent
- **Effekt för tidsharmoniska signaler**

Nodanalys Frekvensdomän



Tidsharmonisk Effekt – resistor och kondensator

$$v(t) = 7 \cos(\omega t)$$
$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot 15 \cdot 10^3$$



$$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j2\pi 15 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-9}} = -106j\Omega$$

$$i_r(t) = \frac{v(t)}{R} = 70 \cos(\omega t) \text{ mA}$$

$$i_c(t) = \frac{V}{Z} = j \frac{7}{106} \rightarrow i_c(t) = 66 \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ mA}$$

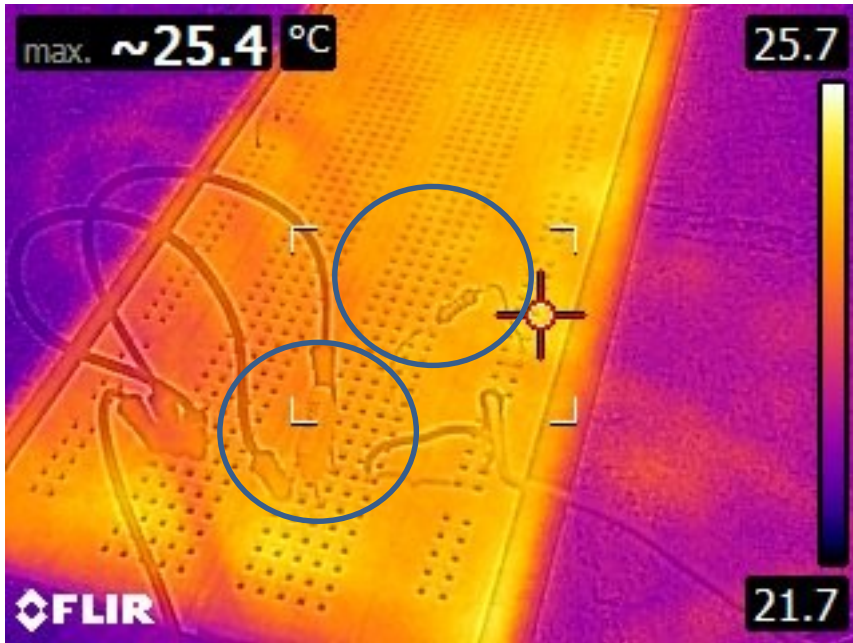
Utvecklad effekt:

$$p = v(t)i(t)$$

$$p_r = v(t)i_r(t)$$

$$p_c = v(t)i_c(t)$$

Tidsharmonisk Effekt



Resistorn blir ~42C
Kondensatorn värms inte upp alls (!!?)

Tidsharmonisk effekt – 24V till 220V?

Du vill koppla in en 0.25W (24V, DC) signallampa till elnätet ($V_0=325V$, 50 Hz). Lampan som kan modelleras som en resistor med $R=2300\Omega$ får bara utveckla 0.25 W.

Detta kan exempelvis göras genom

a) seriekoppling med en resistor

Eller

b) Eller seriekoppling med kondensator.



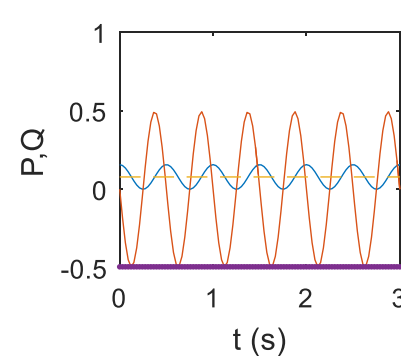
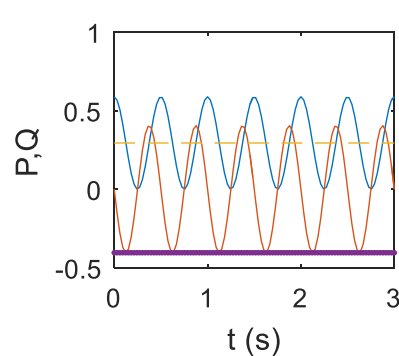
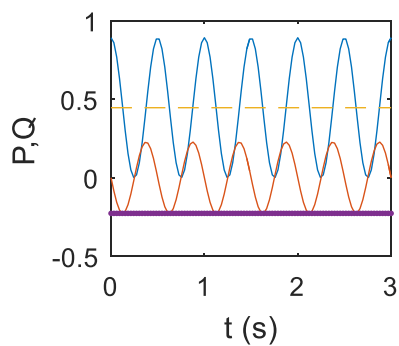
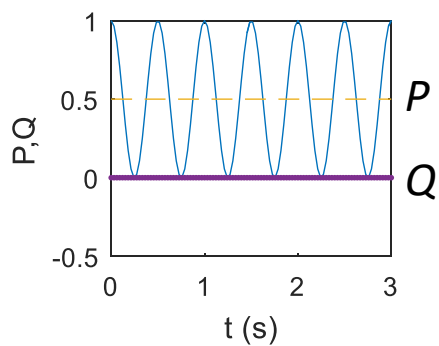
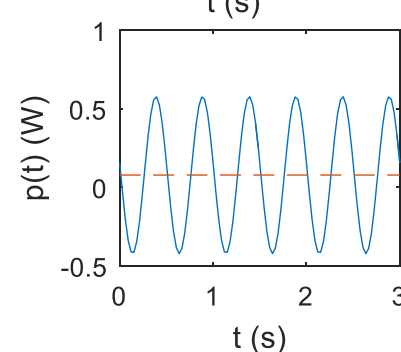
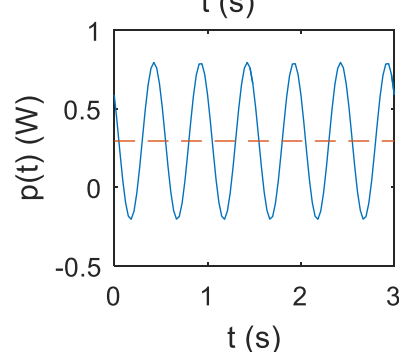
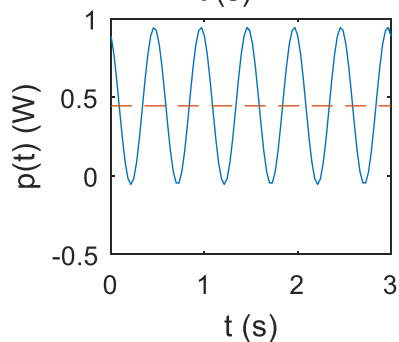
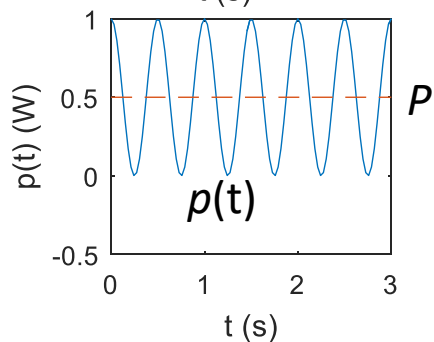
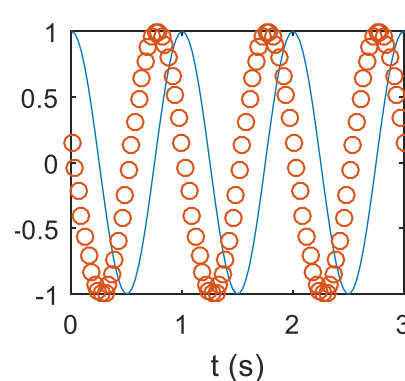
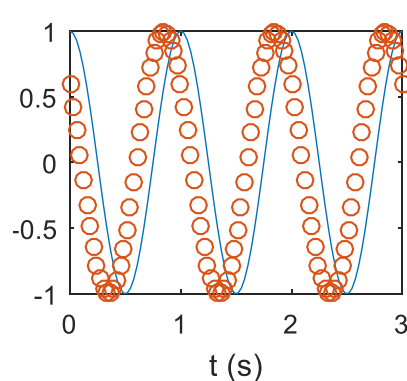
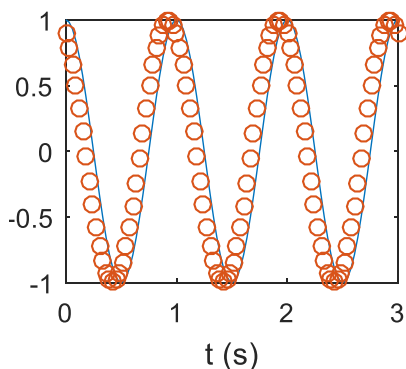
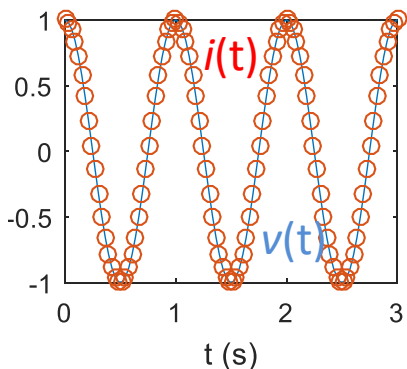
Vad blir den totala effektutvecklingen i de två fallen – vilket är att föredra?

$$\theta = 0$$

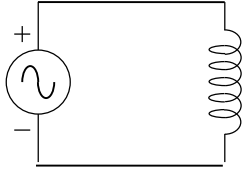
$$\theta = -\frac{0.3\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = -\frac{0.6\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = -\frac{0.9\pi}{2}$$

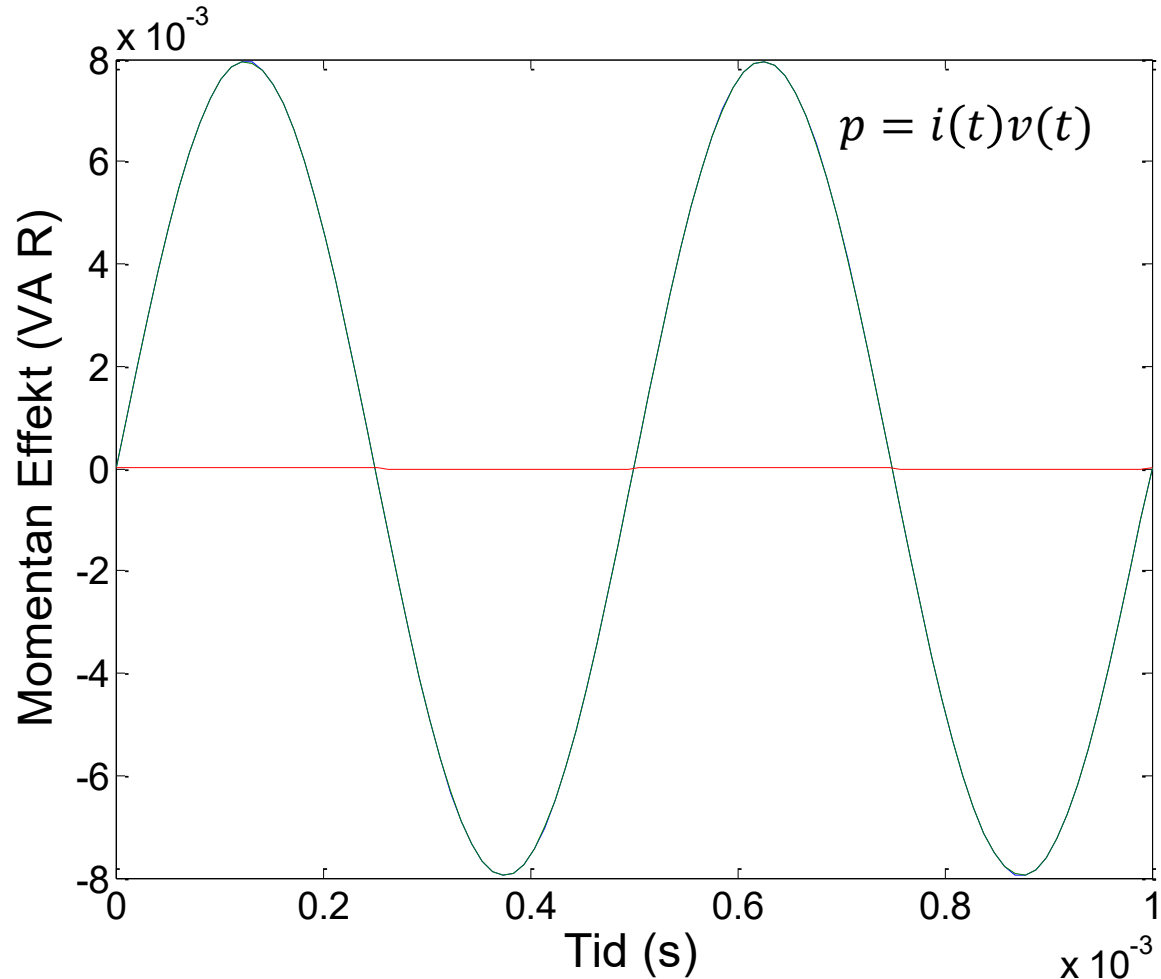


Reaktiv Effekt



Vad händer då på effekten är negativ?

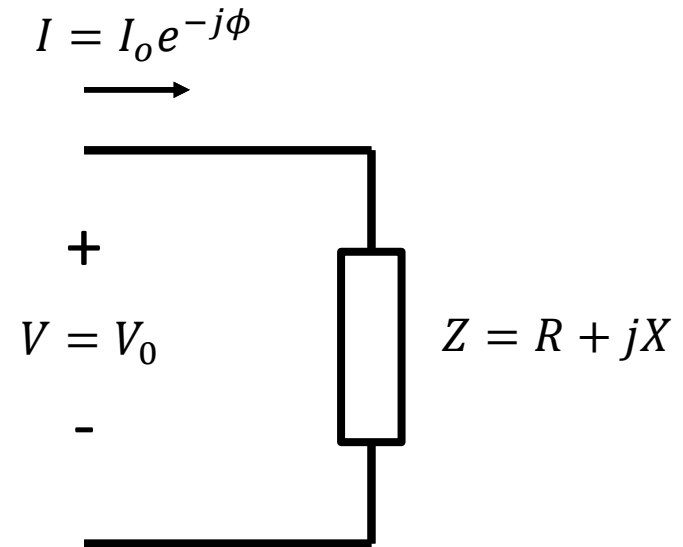
- A) Spolen omvandlar elektrisk energi till värme
- B) Spolen skickar tillbaka energi till spänningskällan
- C) Spolen laddas upp med magnetisk energi
- D) ???



Effekttrianglar

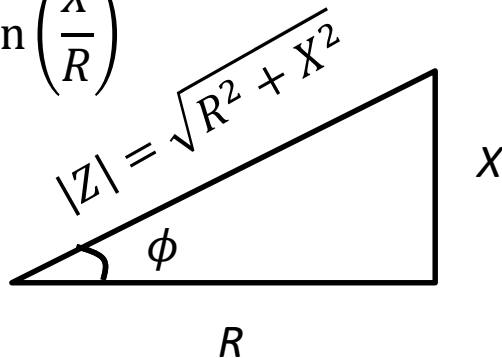
$$P = \frac{I_o V_o}{2} (1 + \cos(\phi))$$

$$Q = \frac{I_o V_o}{2} \sin(\phi)$$

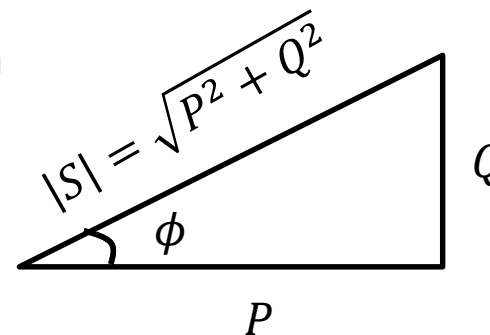


ϕ : Fasskillnad mellan ström och spänning

$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{X}{R}\right)$$



Liksidiga



Sammanfattning Komplex Effekt

$$\text{Komplex effekt: } S = P + jQ = \frac{1}{2} VI^*$$

$$\text{Aktiv Effekt } P = \text{Re}\{S\} = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \cos(\phi)$$

$$\text{Reaktiv effekt } Q = \text{Im}\{S\} = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \sin(\phi)$$

$$\text{Skenbar effekt: } |S| = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

Effektfaktor $\cos(\phi)$. $-\phi$:fasvinkel mellan spänning och ström

$$\phi = \arg(z) \quad \text{:Fasvinkel för komplex last Z.}$$