

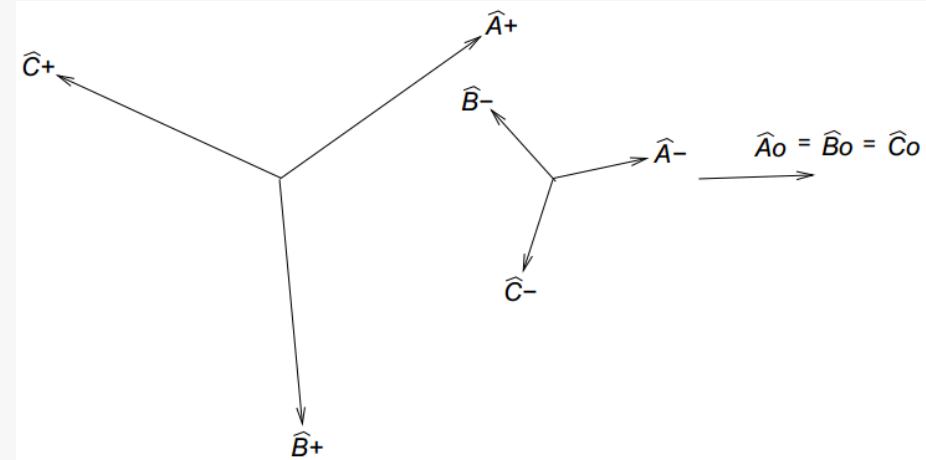


Sistemas Elétricos de Potência

Aula 03-P1 – Método das Componentes Simétricas

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Tópicos abordados

- Capítulo 4
- Proposto por Charles L. Fortescue em 1918
- Trabalhava na eletrificação ferroviária
- Problema de motores sob condições desbalanceadas



Componentes Símetricas

- Trabalho intitulado: Method of Symmetrical Coordinates Applied to the Solution of Polyphase Networks

- Enunciado:

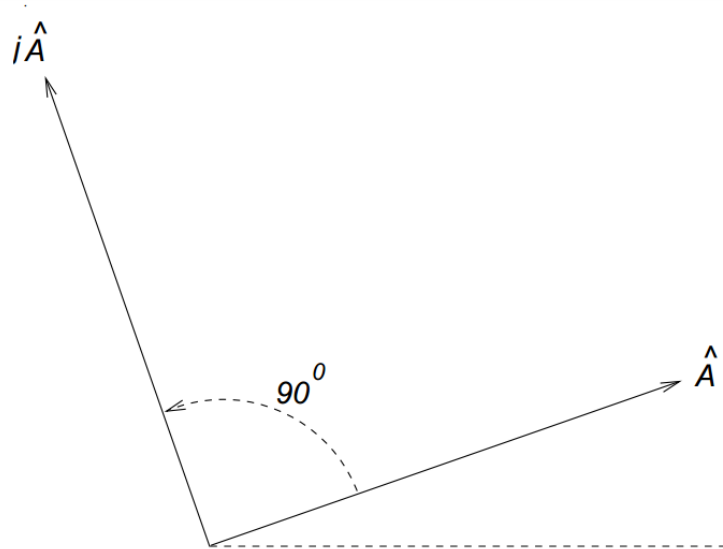
" um sistema trifásico desequilibrado pode ser decomposto em três sistemas equilibrados e esta decomposição é única "

- Além disso:

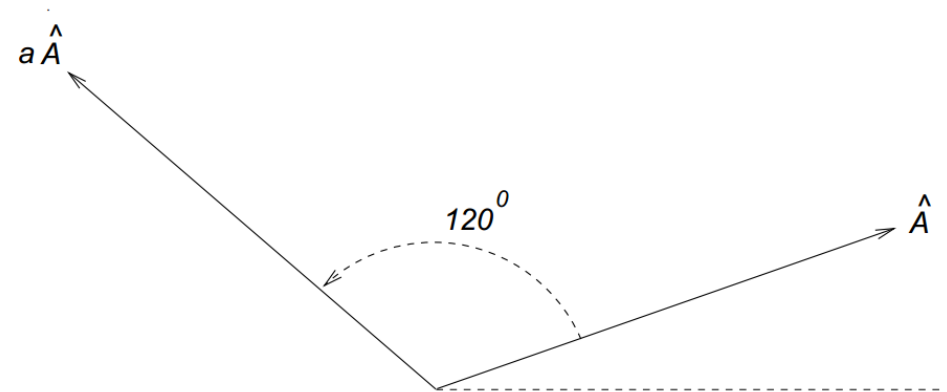
Estes sistemas decompostos são denominados sequências positiva, negativa e zero

Operadores

Operador j

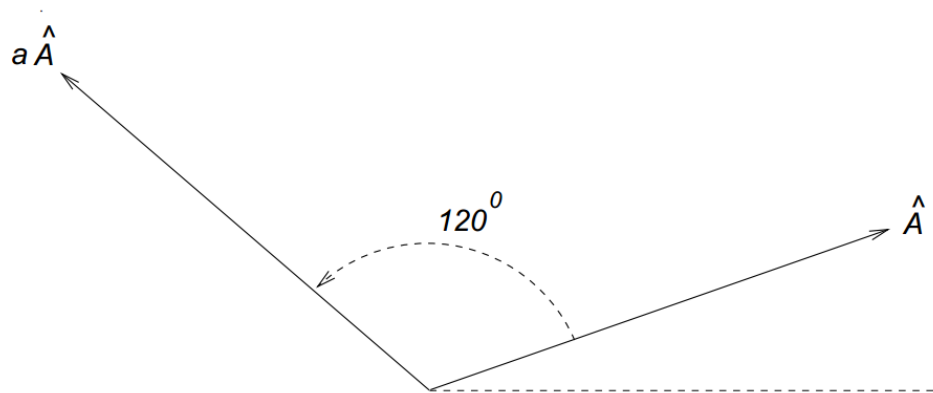


Operador a



Representação na forma complexa ou exponencial

Operador a



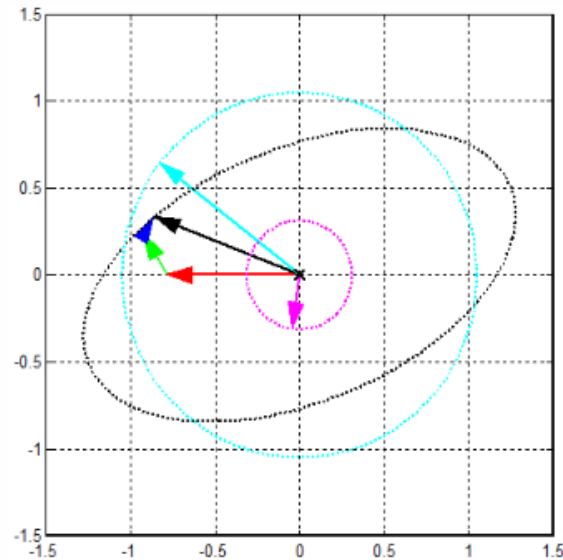
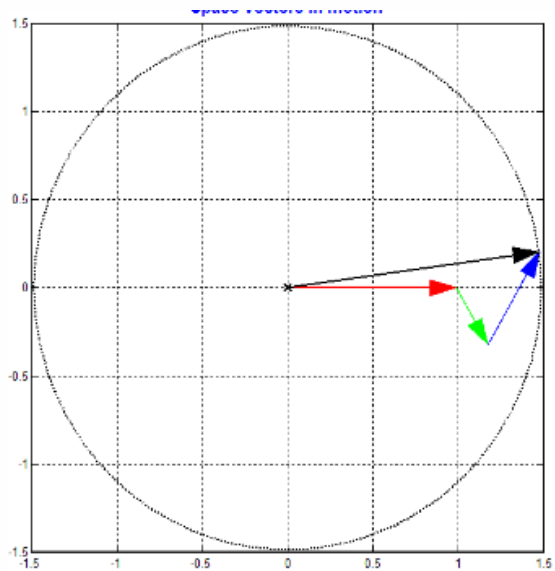
$$a = e^{j120^\circ} = \frac{-1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a^2 = e^{j240^\circ} = \frac{-1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

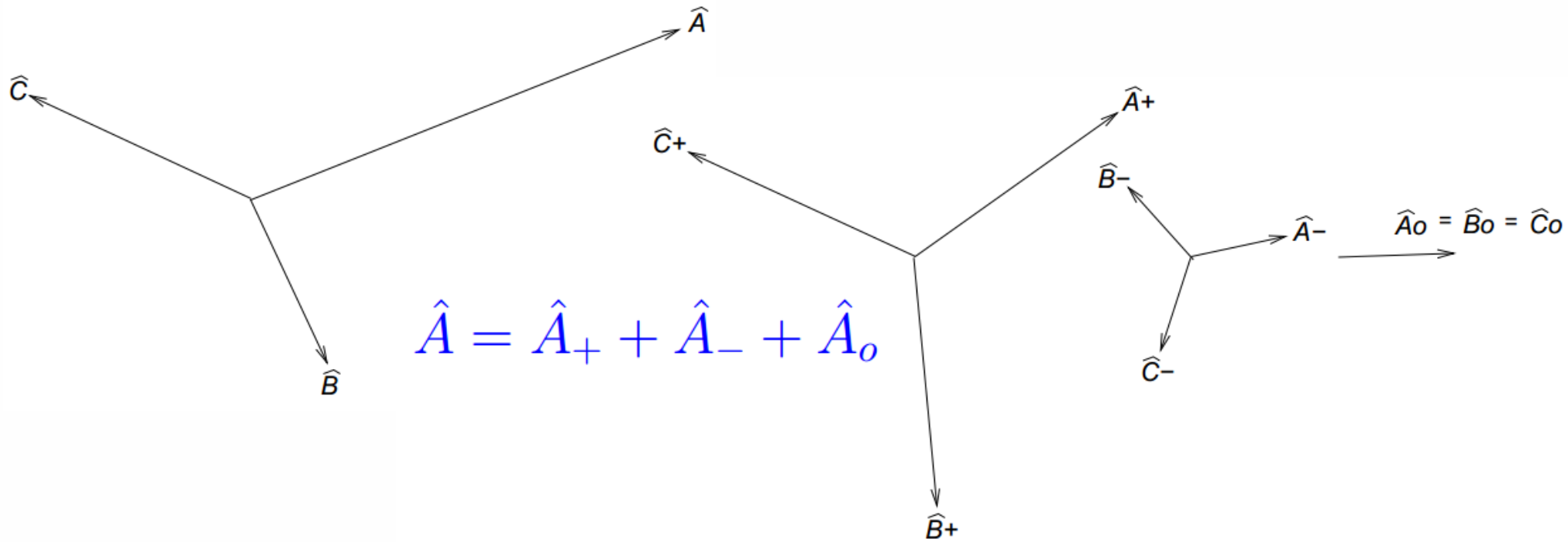
$$a^3 = e^{j0^\circ} = 1$$

Sistema Equilibrado x Desequilibrado

- <http://people.ece.umn.edu/users/riaz/animations/spacevecmovie.html>
- <http://people.ece.umn.edu/users/riaz/animations/spacevecunbalanced.html>



Método das Componentes Simétricas



Método das Componentes Simétricas

$$\hat{C}_+ = a\hat{A}_+$$

$$\hat{C}_+$$

$$\hat{A}_+$$

$$\hat{B}_-$$

$$\hat{B}_- = a\hat{A}_-$$

$$\hat{A}_o = \hat{B}_o = \hat{C}_o$$

$$\hat{C}_-$$

$$\hat{C}_- = a^2\hat{A}_-$$

$$\hat{A}_o = \hat{B}_o = \hat{C}_o$$

$$\hat{B}_+$$

$$\hat{B}_+ = a^2\hat{A}_+$$

Método das Componentes Simétricas

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}_+ + \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}_+ + \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$

$$\hat{B} = \hat{B}_+ + \hat{B}_- + \hat{B}_o$$

$$\hat{B} = a^2 \hat{A}_+ + a \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$

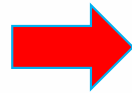
$$\hat{C} = \hat{C}_+ + \hat{C}_- + \hat{C}_o$$

$$\hat{C} = a \hat{A}_+ + a^2 \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$

Método das Componentes Simétricas

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}_+ + \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$

$$\hat{B} = a^2 \hat{A}_+ + a \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} \\ \hat{B} \\ \hat{C} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & a & 1 \\ a & a^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_+ \\ \hat{A}_- \\ \hat{A}_o \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{C} = a \hat{A}_+ + a^2 \hat{A}_- + \hat{A}_o$$

$$\underline{P} = \underline{T} \underline{S}$$

T é a matriz de transformação de Componentes Simétricas

Método das Componentes Simétricas

$$\underline{P} = T\underline{S}$$

$$\underline{S} = T^{-1}\underline{P}$$

$$T^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_+ \\ \hat{A}_- \\ \hat{A}_o \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} \\ \hat{B} \\ \hat{C} \end{bmatrix}$$

Método das Componentes Simétricas

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_+ \\ \hat{A}_- \\ \hat{A}_o \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} \\ \hat{B} \\ \hat{C} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A}_+ = \frac{1}{3}(\hat{A} + a\hat{B} + a^2\hat{C})$$

$$\hat{A}_- = \frac{1}{3}(\hat{A} + a^2\hat{B} + a\hat{C})$$

$$\hat{A}_o = \frac{1}{3}(\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C})$$

Operações com a matriz T

$$T^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & a^2 & 1 \\ a^2 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^T T^* = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1} T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo de Aplicação

As tensões de fase de um circuito trifásico são:

$$V_A = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$V_B = 50 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$V_C = 50 \angle -90^\circ$$

O módulo da componente de sequência zero vale, em volt, aproximadamente:

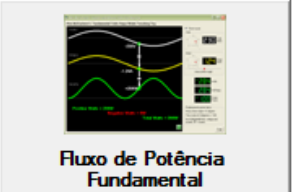

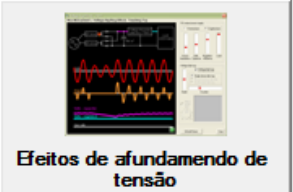
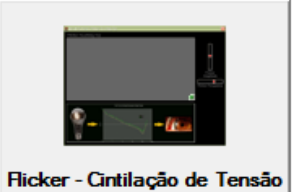
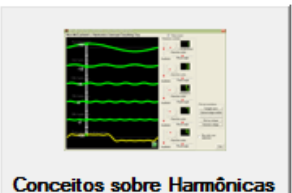

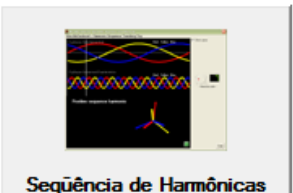

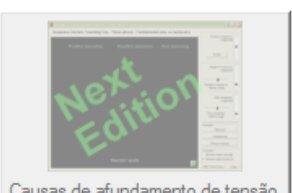
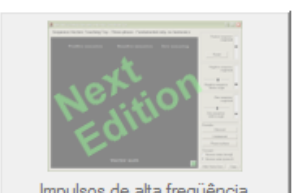
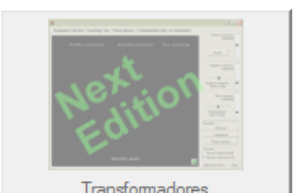
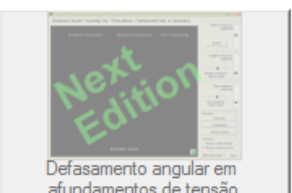
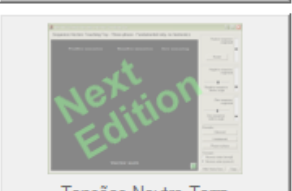
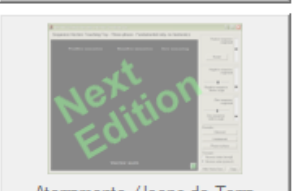
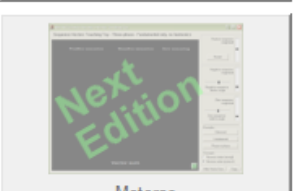
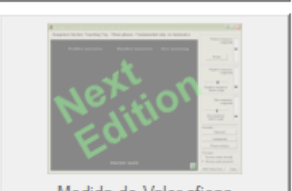
$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} \\ \hat{B} \\ \hat{C} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & a & 1 \\ a & a^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_+ \\ \hat{A}_- \\ \hat{A}_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{A}_+ \\ \widehat{A}_- \\ \widehat{A}_0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 100 \angle 0^\circ \\ 50 \angle 90^\circ \\ 50 \angle -90^\circ \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_+ \\ \hat{A}_- \\ \hat{A}_0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} \\ \hat{B} \\ \hat{C} \end{bmatrix} \quad \widehat{A}_0 = \frac{1}{3} (100 \angle 0^\circ + 50 \angle 90^\circ + 50 \angle -90^\circ)$$
$$\widehat{A}_0 = 33,33 \angle 0^\circ \quad |A_0| = 33,33 \text{ V}$$

Software PSL

Programa Didático de Qualidade de Energia de Alex McEACHERN - Edition 3.0.4

Arquivo Idioma/Language Sobre Contribuição

Programa Didático de Qualidade de Energia Edição 3.0.4 **PSL**

 <p>Fluxo de Potência Fundamental</p>	 <p>Seqüência de vetores fundamentais</p>	 <p>Efeitos de afundamento de tensão</p>	 <p>Flicker - Cintilação de Tensão</p>
 <p>Conceitos sobre Harmônicas</p>	 <p>Fluxo de Potência de Harmônicas</p>	 <p>Seqüência de Harmônicas</p>	 <p>Fonte de Impedância e Distorção</p>
 <p>Causas de afundamento de tensão</p>	 <p>Impulsos de alta frequência</p>	 <p>Transformadores</p>	 <p>Defasamento angular em afundamentos de tensão</p>
 <p>Tensões Neutro-Terra</p>	 <p>Aterramento / loops de Terra</p>	 <p>Motores</p>	 <p>Medida do Valor eficaz</p>



Software PSL



www.gesep.ufv.br



Gesep



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Gesep UFV



Estimate - Sistemas
Fotovoltaicos



<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=br.developer.gesep.estimate>



Obrigado!

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