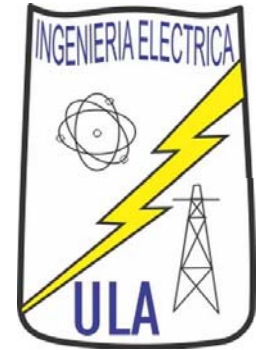




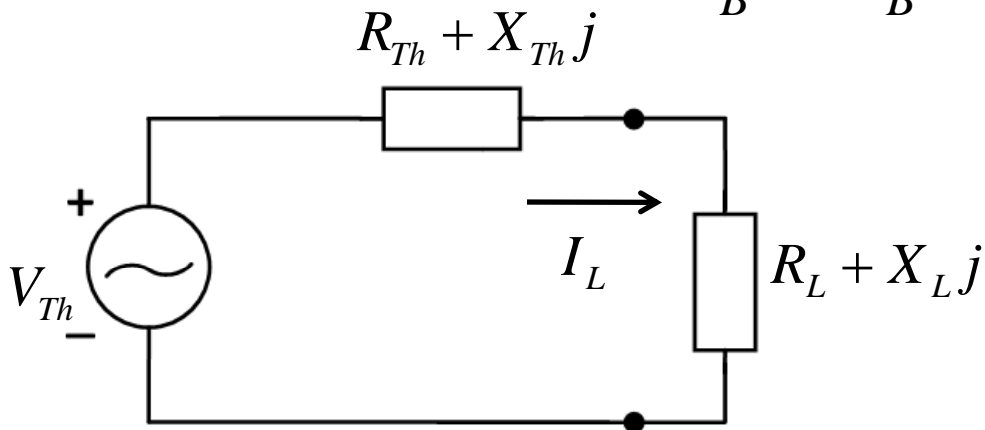
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Máxima Transferencia de Potencia en circuitos AC

Prof. Gerardo Ceballos

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial B} = \frac{B\partial A - A\partial B}{B^2}$$



Valor eficaz

$$I_L = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th} + R_L + (X_{Th} + X_L)j}$$

$$P_L = |I_L|^2 R_L$$

$$P_L = \frac{|V_{Th}|^2 R_L}{(R_{Th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2}$$

$$-2|V_{Th}|^2 R_L (X_{Th} + X_L) = 0$$

$$X_L = -X_{Th}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_L}{\partial X_L} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2|V_{Th}|^2 R_L (X_{Th} + X_L)}{[(R_{Th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2]^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P_L}{\partial R_L} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{[(R_{Th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2]|V_{Th}|^2 - |V_{Th}|^2 R_L 2(R_{Th} + R_L)}{[(R_{Th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2]^2} = 0$$

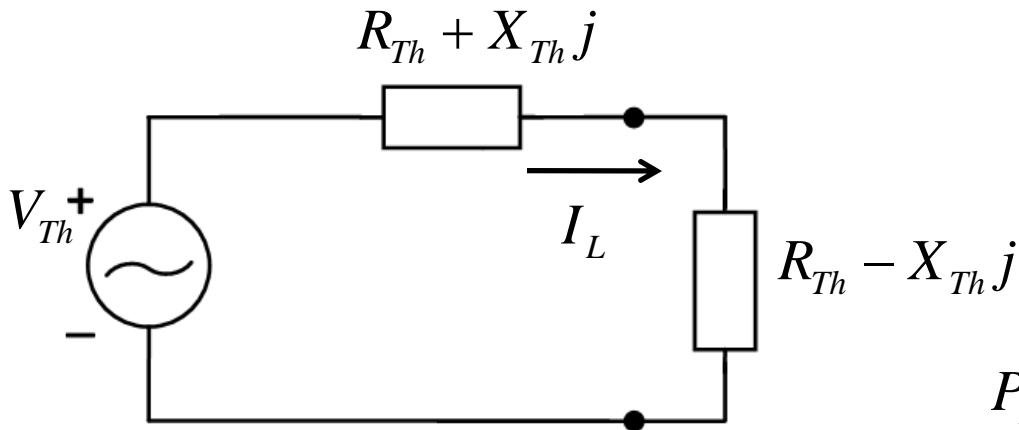
$$(R_{Th} + R_L)^2 + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2 - R_L 2(R_{Th} + R_L) = 0$$

$$R_{Th}^2 + 2R_{Th}R_L + R_L^2 + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2 - 2R_{Th}R_L - 2R_L^2 = 0$$

$$(R_{Th}^2 - R_L^2) + (X_{Th} + X_L)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow R_L = R_{Th} \Rightarrow Z_L = Z_{Th}^*$$



Máxima Transferencia de Potencia en AC



$$Z_L = Z_{Th}^*$$

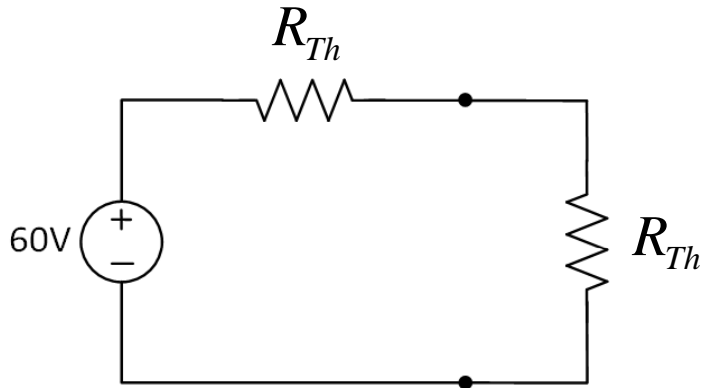
$$I_L = \frac{V_{Th}}{2R_{Th}}$$

$$P_{L_{max}} = |I_L|^2 R_{Th} = \frac{|V_{Th}|^2}{4R_{Th}^2} R_{Th}$$

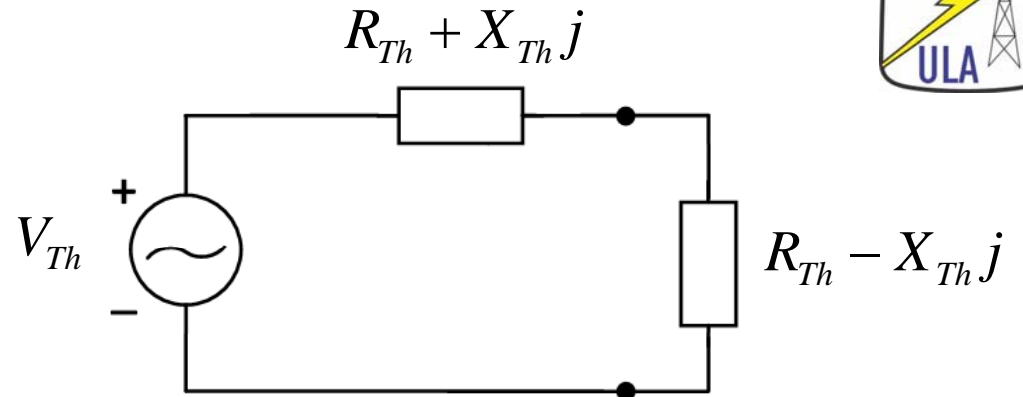
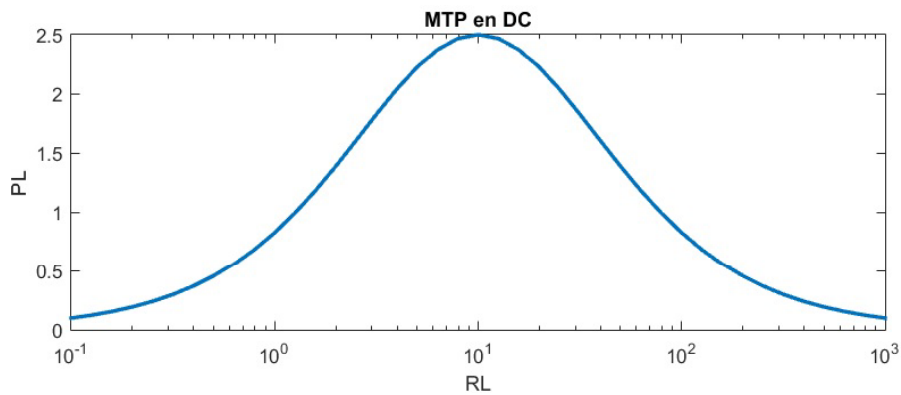
$$P_{L_{max}} = \frac{|V_{Th}|^2}{4R_{Th}}$$

Valor eficaz

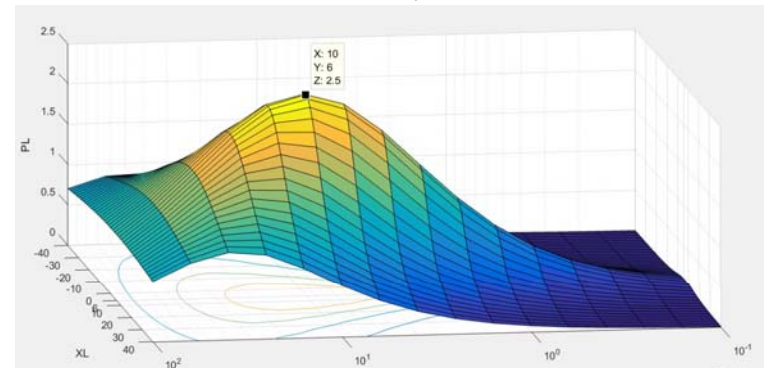
MTP en DC vs AC



$$P_{L_{\max}} = \frac{V_{Th}^2}{4 \cdot R_{Th}}$$

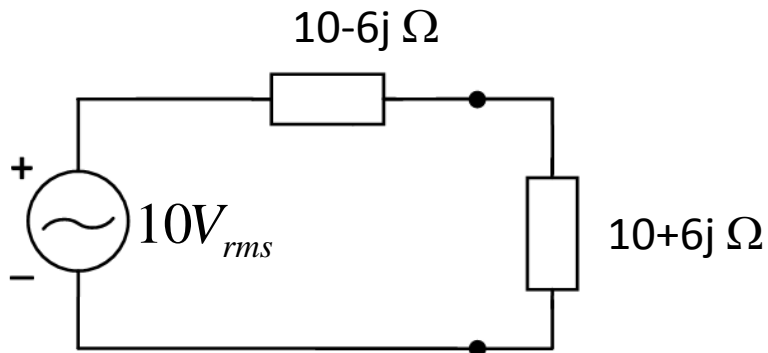


$$P_{L_{\max}} = \frac{|V_{Th_{rms}}|^2}{4R_{Th}}$$

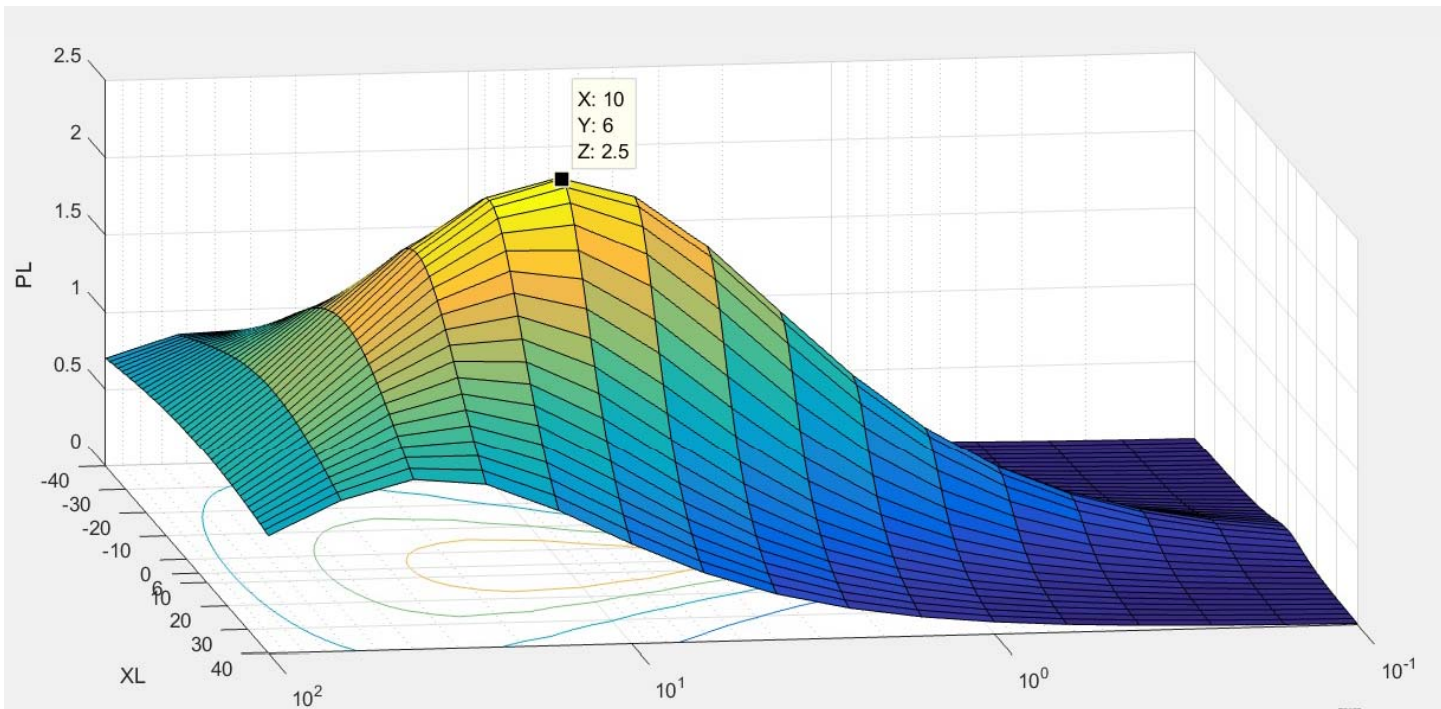




Máxima Transferencia de Potencia en DC



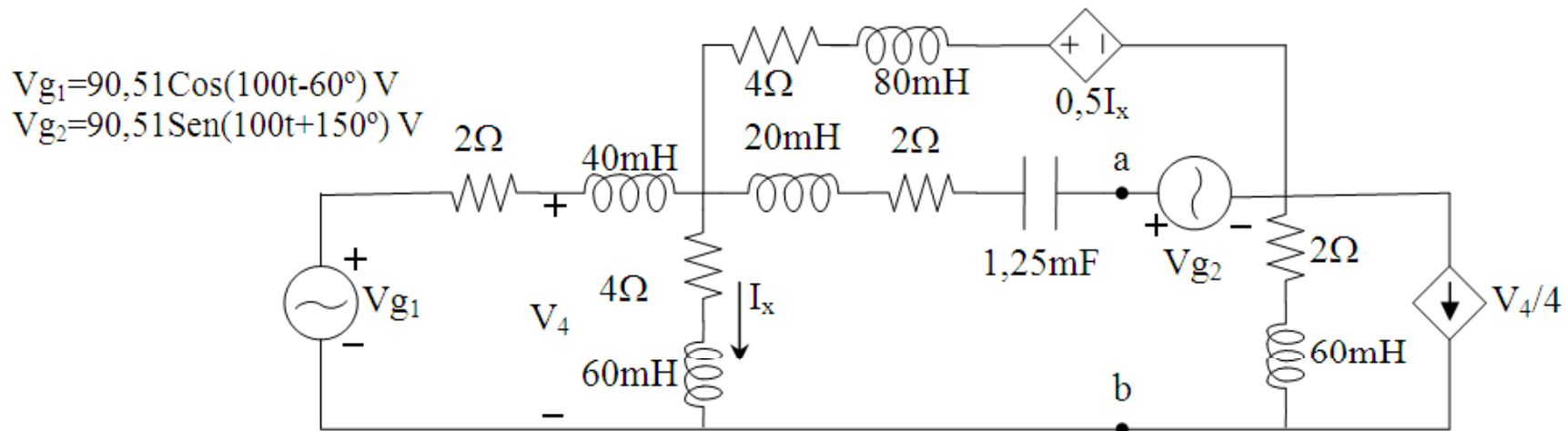
$$P_{L_{max}} = \frac{|V_{Th}|^2}{4R_{Th}} = \frac{100}{40} = 2,5w$$



Ejercicios:



2- Hallar el equivalente de Thevenin visto entre los nudos a y b. ¿Qué valor de impedancia Z_{ab} se conecta entre estos nudos (a y b) para que la corriente que circule por dicha impedancia tenga la expresión: $10\sqrt{2}\cos(100t + 30^\circ)$ A?. Halle la potencia compleja en esa impedancia Z_{ab} .



Adicionalmente, hallar Z a colocar entre a y b para que reciba la máxima potencia que puede entregar el circuito. Hallar esta potencia media activa máxima entregada a la impedancia.