

Noções de Sistemas e Sinais pt1:

- Generalidades sobre Sistemas.

• Sinais:

- Contínuos e discretos.
- Periódicos:
 - Sinusoidais. Período, frequência, fase, valores médio e eficaz.
 - Rectangulares/quadrados. Amplitudes, tempos de comutação e atraso. *Duty cycle*.

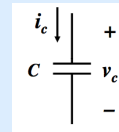
Noções de Sistemas e Sinais pt2:

- Componentes passivos básicos revisitados: C e L.
- Relações Tensão-Corrente.
- Energia Armazenada.
- Associações em série e em paralelo.

Noções de Sistemas e Sinais pt3:

• Circuits RC e RL:

- análise no tempo.
- análise na frequência.

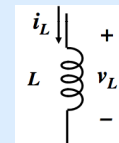


$$i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

$$v_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i_c dt + v_c(t_0)$$

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

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} C v^2(t)$$



$$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v_L dt + i_L(t_0)$$

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

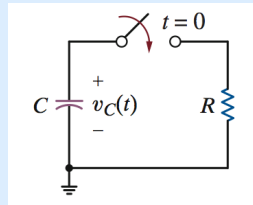
$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} L i^2(t)$$

Circuito RC no tempo - descarga

Descarga de um condensador

Pressupostos:

- $t = 0$, o interruptor fecha
- $v_c(t_0^-) = v_c(t_0^+) = V_i$



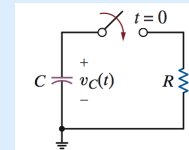
Em t_{0+} a soma das correntes é nula:

$$C \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{v_C(t)}{R} = 0 \quad RC \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} + v_C(t) = 0$$

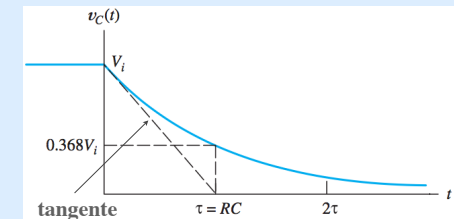
Equação diferencial de 1ª ordem e coeficientes constantes, cuja solução é dada por:

$$v_C(t) = V_i e^{-t/RC}$$

Circuito RC no tempo - descarga (2)



$$v_C(t) = V_i e^{-t/RC}$$



$t = t_{0+} : v_c(t_{0+}) = V_i$ - valor inicial

$t = \infty : v_c(\infty) = 0$ - valor final

Constante de tempo: $\tau = RC$

$$e^{-1} \approx 0.368$$

$t = \tau : v_c(\tau) = 0.368 V_i$

$t = 5\tau : v_c(5\tau) = 0.0067 V_i \approx \text{valor final}$

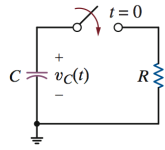
Regime transitório:

$$0 < t < 5\tau$$

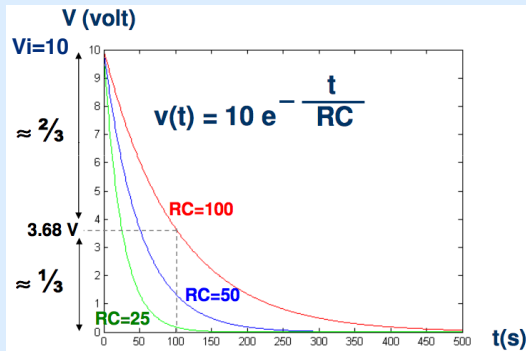
Regime permanente:

$$t > 5\tau$$

Circuito RC no tempo - descarga (3)



$$v_C(t) = V_i e^{-t/RC}$$

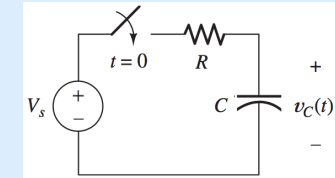


Circuito RC no tempo - carga

Carga de um condensador

Pressupostos:

- $t = 0$, o interruptor fecha
- $v_C(t_0^-) = v_C(t_0^+) = 0$



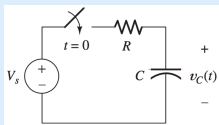
Em t_{0+} a soma das tensões na malha é nula:

$$RC \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} + v_C(t) = V_s$$

Equação diferencial de 1ª ordem e coeficientes constantes e termo independente não nulo, cuja solução é dada por:

$$v_C(t) = V_s - V_s e^{-t/RC}$$

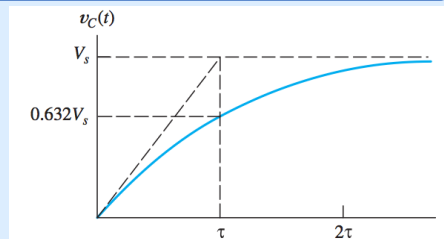
Circuito RC no tempo - carga (2)



$$v_C(t) = V_s - V_s e^{-t/RC}$$

Regime permanente
Resposta forçada

Regime transitório
Resposta natural



$t = t_{0+} : v_C(t_{0+}) = 0$ - valor inicial

$t = \infty : v_C(\infty) = V_s$ - valor final

Constante de tempo: $\tau = RC$

$e^{-1} \approx 0.368$

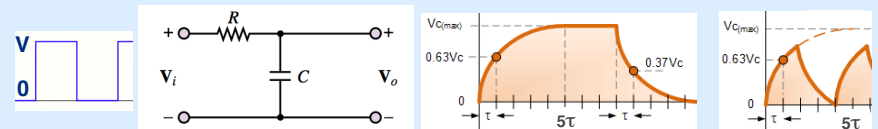
$t = \tau : v_C(\tau) = 0.632 V_s$

$t = 5\tau : v_C(5\tau) = 0.993 V_s \approx \text{valor final}$

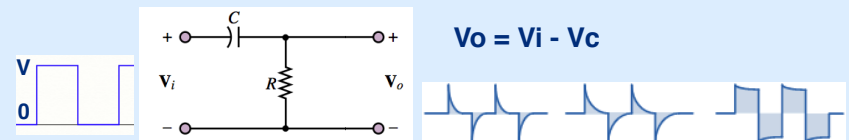
Resposta RC a onda quadrada

$$v_C(t) = V_i e^{-t/RC} \quad \tau = RC$$

$$v_C(t) = V_s - V_s e^{-t/RC}$$



τ versus T



$V_o = V_i - V_c$

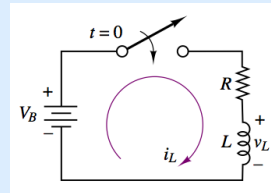
Para experimentar nas aulas práticas !

Circuito RL no tempo - carga

Carga de uma bobina

Pressupostos:

- $t = 0$, o interruptor fecha
- $i_L(t_{0-}) = i_L(t_{0+}) = 0$



Por dualidade, se trocarmos:

- C por L - V por I - R por G

podemos usar uma expressão parecida com a do condensador:

$$i_L(t) = I_f - I_f e^{-tR/L}$$

$$v_C(t) = V_s - V_s e^{-t/RC}$$

Constante de tempo: $\tau = L/R$

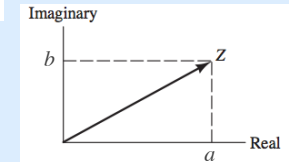
$t = \infty$: $i_L(\infty) = V_B/R$ - valor final (I_f)

Domínio da frequência

Números complexos $j^2 = -1$ $z = a + jb$

Módulo: $|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

Argumento/fase: $\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$



Representação fasorial de sinais sinusoidais

sinusoide $v_1(t) = V_1 \cos(\omega t + \theta_1) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{V}_1 = V_1 \angle \theta_1$ vector no plano complexo: FASOR

$v_2(t) = V_2 \sin(\omega t + \theta_2)$ $v_2(t) = V_2 \cos(\omega t + \theta_2 - 90^\circ) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{V}_2 = V_2 \angle \theta_2 - 90^\circ$

Impedância complexa

Bobina $v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$

$$i_L(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \mathbf{I}_L = I_m \angle \theta - 90^\circ$$

$$j \mathbf{I}_L = I_m \angle \theta$$

$$v_L(t) = \omega L I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \mathbf{V}_L = \omega L I_m \angle \theta = V_m \angle \theta$$

$$\mathbf{V}_L = j\omega L \times \mathbf{I}_L$$

$$Z_L = j\omega L = \omega L \angle 90^\circ$$

Impedância da Bobina ideal
(imaginário puro)

$$\mathbf{V}_L = Z_L \mathbf{I}_L$$

Lei de Ohm generalizada a complexos

Condensador (de modo similar):

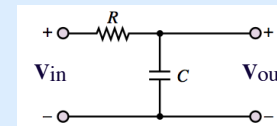
$$\mathbf{V}_C = Z_C \mathbf{I}_C$$

$$Z_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{\omega C} \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\mathbf{V}_C = \frac{\mathbf{I}_C}{j\omega C}$$

Circuito RC passa-baixo *

Filtro passa-baixo de 1ª ordem



$$\mathbf{V}_{out} = \frac{1}{j2\pi fC} \times \frac{\mathbf{V}_{in}}{R + 1/j2\pi fC}$$

Função de Transferência

$$H(f) = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{out}}{\mathbf{V}_{in}} = \frac{1}{1 + j2\pi fRC}$$

Frequência de Corte (Corner/Break Frequency)

$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

$$\angle H(f) = -\arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right) \quad |H(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_B)^2}}$$

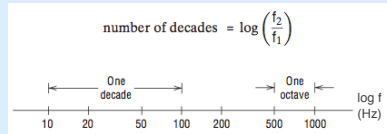
* Fonte: Hambley - Electrical Engineering

Circuito RC passa-baixo (2)

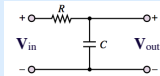
Escala logarítmica - Decibel

$ H(f) $	$ H(f) _{dB}$
100	40
10	20
2	6
$\sqrt{2}$	3
1	0
$1/\sqrt{2}$	-3
1/2	-6
0.1	-20
0.01	-40

Década: $f_2 = 10 f_1$
Oitava: $f_2 = 2 f_1$



$$|H(f)|_{dB} = 20 \log |H(f)|$$



$$H(f) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{1 + j2\pi fRC} \quad f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

$$f = f_B, |H(f)| = 1/\sqrt{2} \approx 0.707 = -3 \text{ dB}$$

$$|H(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_B)^2}}$$

$$|H(f)|_{dB} = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_B)^2}}$$

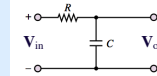
$$|H(f)|_{dB} = 20 \log(1) - 20 \log \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)^2}$$

$$|H(f)|_{dB} = -20 \log \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)^2}$$

$$f \ll f_B \quad |H(f)|_{dB} \approx 0$$

$$f \gg f_B \quad |H(f)|_{dB} \approx -20 \log \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)$$

Circuito RC passa-baixo (3)



$$H(f) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{1 + j2\pi fRC} \quad f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

$$|H(f)|_{dB} = 20 \log |H(f)|$$

$$|H(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_B)^2}}$$

Diagrama de Bode (amplitude)

$$|H(f)|_{dB} = -20 \log \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)^2}$$

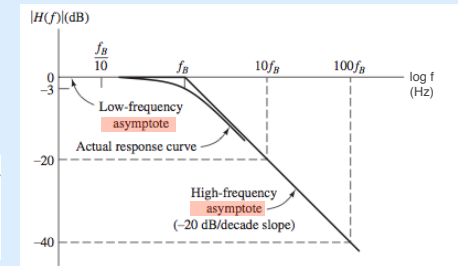
$$f \ll f_B \quad |H(f)|_{dB} \approx 0$$

$$f \gg f_B \quad |H(f)|_{dB} \approx -20 \log \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)$$

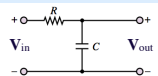
cai 20dB/década

$$|H(f_B)|_{dB} = -3 \text{ dB}$$

f	$ H(f) _{dB}$
f_B	-3
$2f_B$	-6
$10f_B$	-20
$100f_B$	-40
$1000f_B$	-60



Circuito RC passa-baixo (4)



$$H(f) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{1 + j2\pi fRC} \quad f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

$$\angle H(f) = -\arctan \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)$$

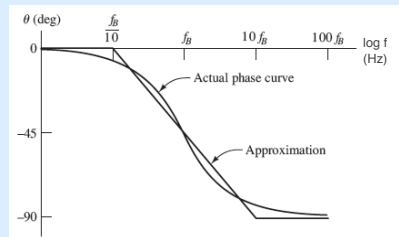
Diagrama de Bode (fase)

1. A horizontal line at zero for $f < f_B/10$.
2. A sloping line from zero phase at $f_B/10$ to -90° at $10f_B$.
3. A horizontal line at -90° for $f > 10f_B$.

Aproximação: -45°/década

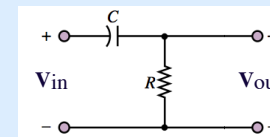
$\phi(f_B) = -45^\circ$

Máximo desvio de fase = -90°



Circuito RC passa-alto

Filtro passa-alto de 1ª ordem



$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad H(f) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{j(f/f_B)}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

$$|H(f)| = \frac{f/f_B}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_B)^2}} \quad \angle H(f) = 90^\circ - \arctan \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)$$

$$|H(f)|_{dB} \approx 0 \quad \text{for } f \gg f_B$$

$$|H(f)|_{dB} \approx 20 \log \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right) \quad \text{for } f < f_B$$

$$f = f_B, |H(f)| = 1/\sqrt{2} \approx 0.707 = -3 \text{ dB}$$

f	$ H(f) _{dB}$
f_B	-3
$f_B/2$	-6
$f_B/10$	-20
$f_B/100$	-40

