

## 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:

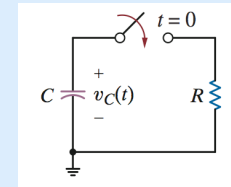
• análise no tempo.

• análise na frequência.

## 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:

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

## C e L

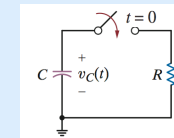
$$i_C \downarrow \quad + \quad v_C(t) \quad -$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} \quad v_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i_C dt + v_C(t_0) \quad p(t) = v(t)i(t) \quad w(t) = \frac{1}{2} C v^2(t)$$

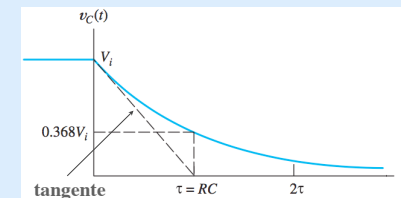
$$i_L \downarrow \quad + \quad v_L \quad -$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \quad i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v_L dt + i_L(t_0) \quad p(t) = v(t)i(t) \quad w(t) = \frac{1}{2} L i^2(t)$$

## 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 finalConstante de tempo:  $\tau = RC$  $e^{-1} \approx 0.368$  $t = \tau : v_C(\tau) = 0.368 V_i$  $t = 5\tau : v_C(5\tau) = 0.067 V_i \approx$  valor final

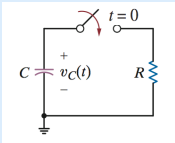
Regime transitório:

 $0 < t < 5\tau$ 

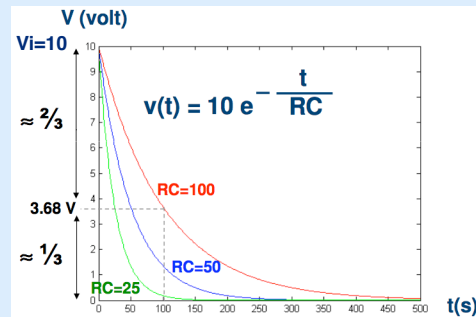
Regime permanente:

 $t > 5\tau$

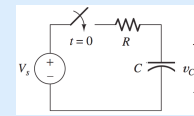
## Circuito RC no tempo - descarga (3)



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



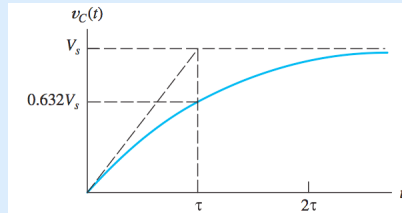
## Circuito RC no tempo - carga (2)



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

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:  $\tau = RC$

$e^{-1} \approx 0.368$

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

$t = 5\tau : v_C(5\tau) = 0.933 V_s \approx \text{valor final}$

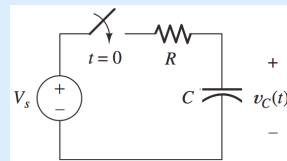
## Circuito RC no tempo - carga

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:

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

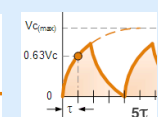
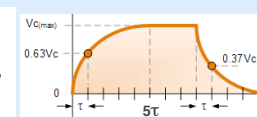
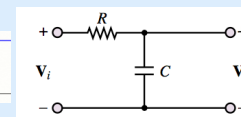
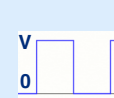
Equação diferencial de 1ª ordem e coeficientes constantes e termo independente não nulo, cuja solução é dada por:

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

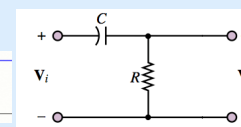
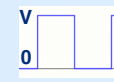
## Resposta RC a onda quadrada

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

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



$\tau$  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

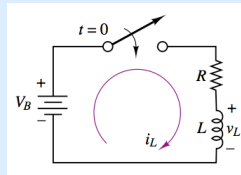
podemos usar uma expressão parecida com a do condensador:

$$i_L(t) = I_f - I_f e^{-t/\tau}$$

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

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

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



## Impedância complexa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{Z_L = j\omega L = \omega L \angle 90^\circ}$$

**Impedância da Bobina ideal**  
(imaginário puro)

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

**Lei de Ohm** generalizada a complexos

**Condensador** (de modo similar):

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

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

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

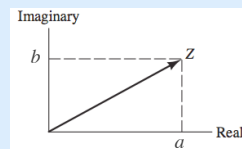
## Domínio da frequência

**Números complexos**  $j^2 = -1$

$$z = a + jb$$

**Módulo:**  $|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

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



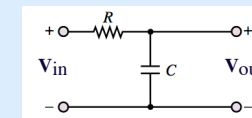
### Representação fasorial de sinais sinusoidais

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

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

## 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)**

$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

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

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

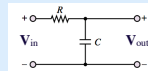
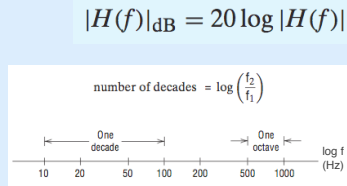
\* Fonte: Hambley - Electrical Engineering

## 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
0.1	-20
0.01	-40

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



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

$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

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

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

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

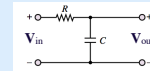
$$|H(f)|_{dB} = 20 \log(1) - 20 \log \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_B}\right)^2}$$

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

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

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

## Circuito RC passa-baixo (4)



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

$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

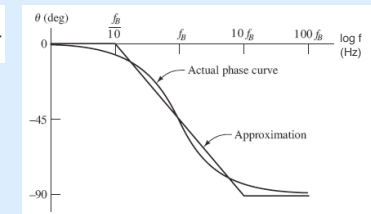
$$H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

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

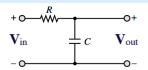
### Diagrama de Bode (fase)

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

**Aproximação:  $-45^\circ/\text{década}$**   
 **$\phi(f_B) = -45^\circ$**   
**Máximo desvio de fase =  $-90^\circ$**



## Circuito RC passa-baixo (3)



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

$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j(f/f_B)}$$

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

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

### Diagrama de Bode (amplitude)

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

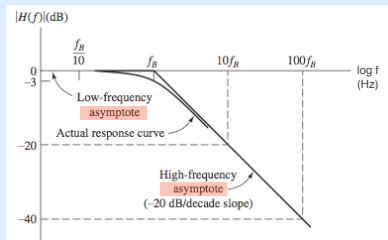
$$f \ll f_B \quad |H(f)|_{dB} \approx 0$$

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

**cai 20dB/década**

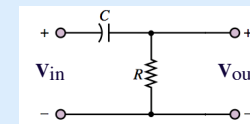
$$|H(f_B)|_{dB} = -3 \text{ dB}$$

$f$	$ H(f) _{dB}$
$f_B$	0
$2f_B$	-6
$10f_B$	-20
$100f_B$	-40
$1000f_B$	-60



## Circuito RC passa-alto

### Filtro passa-alto de 1ª ordem



$$f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$f$	$ H(f) _{dB}$
$f_B$	0
$f_B/2$	-6
$f_B/10$	-20
$f_B/100$	-40

