

Universidade do Minho
Escola de Engenharia
Departamento de Electrónica Industrial

Análise de Circuitos

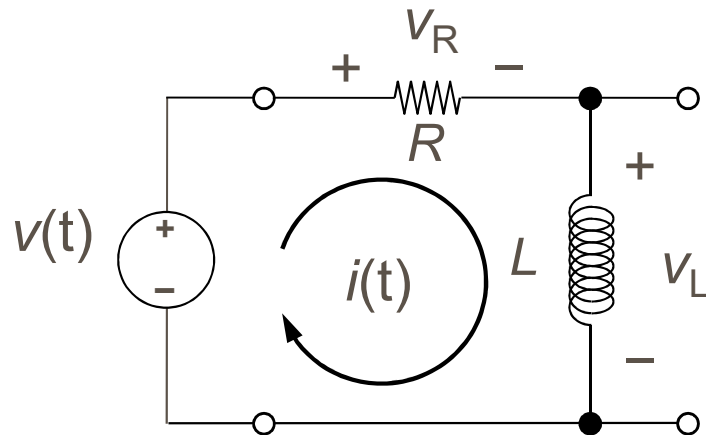
Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

- Conceito de Reactância. Conceito de Impedância.
- Fasores e Números Complexos
- Potência em CA

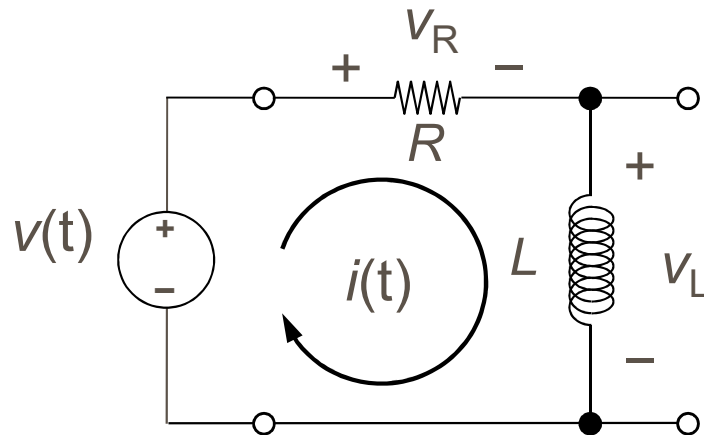
Circuitos de Corrente Alternada (CA)

- Análise de circuitos para sinais com qualquer forma de onda



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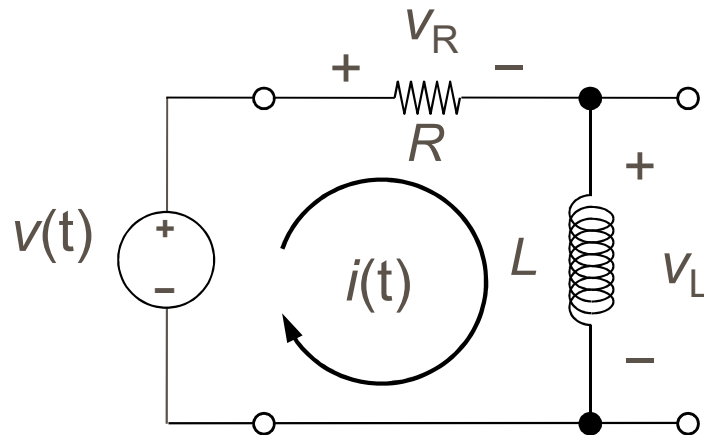
- Análise de circuitos para sinais com qualquer forma de onda



$$V = V_R + V_L$$

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada (CA)

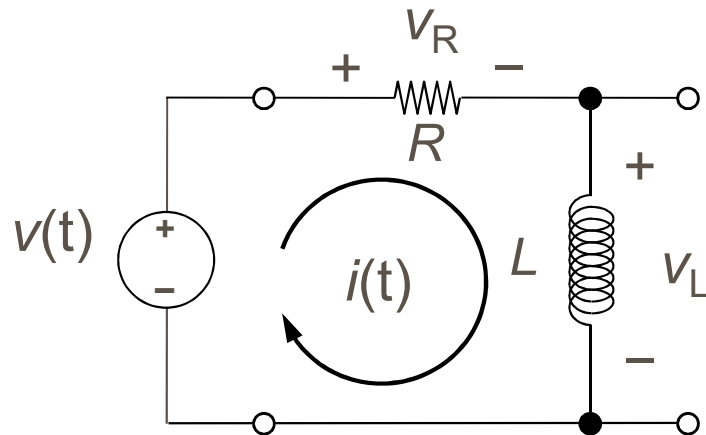
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$$v = v_R + v_L = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada (CA)

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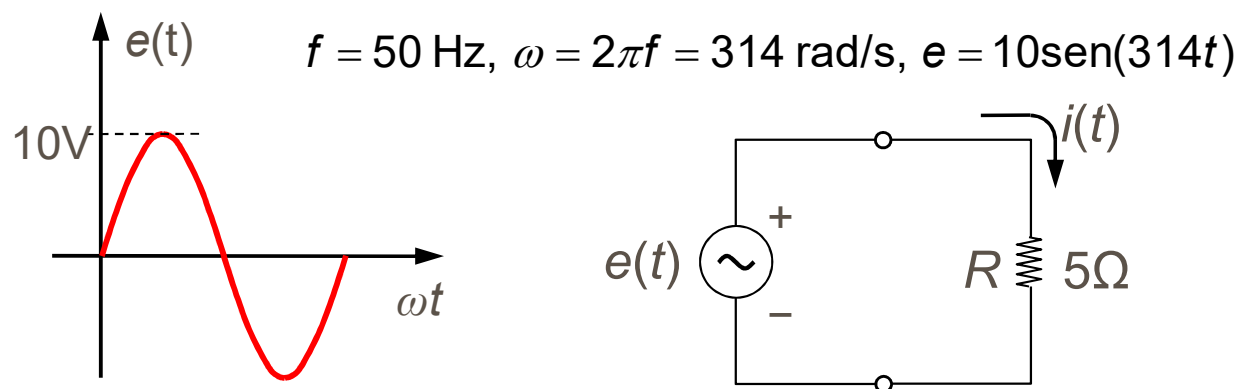
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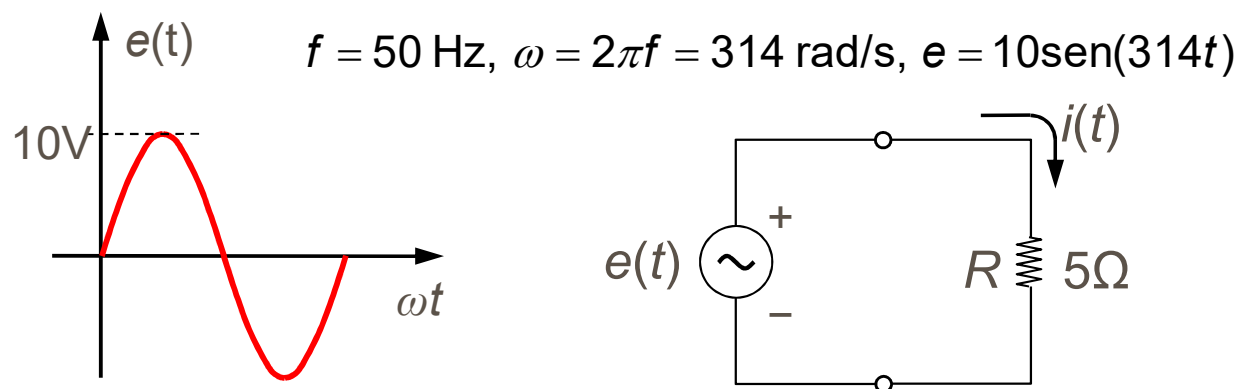
A análise do circuito implica
A resolução de um sistema de
equações diferenciais (no caso
geral)

- **Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução**
 - Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal numa resistência



■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução

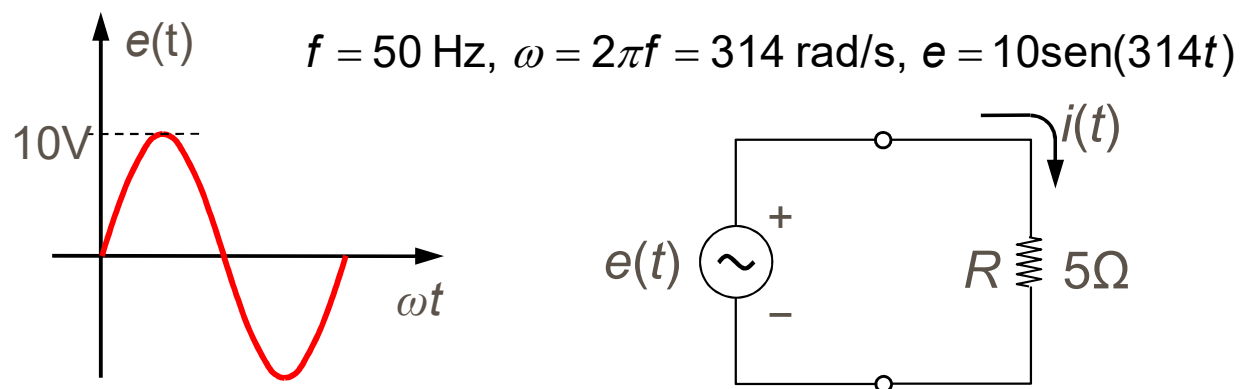
■ Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal numa resistência



$$i = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{E\text{sen}(\omega t)}{R}$$

■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução

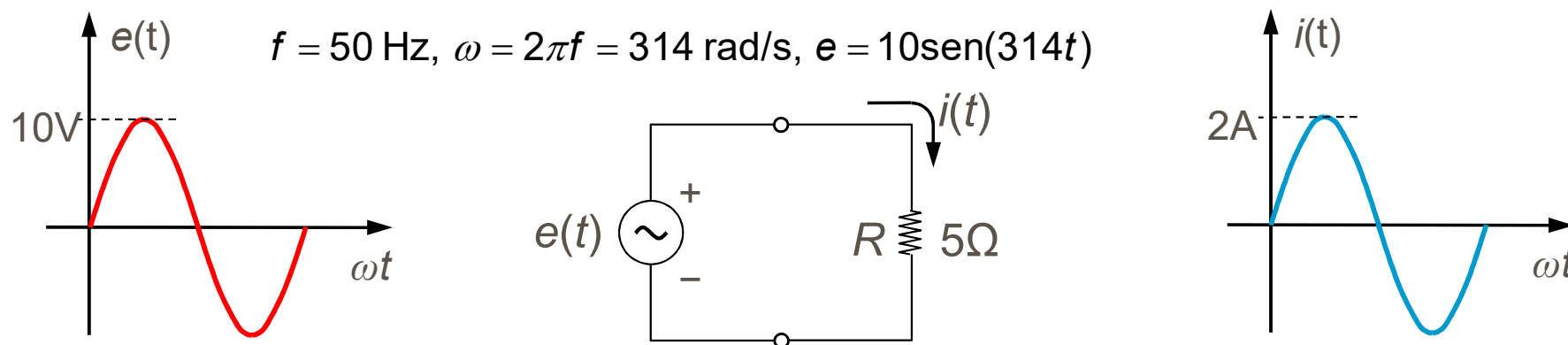
■ Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal numa resistência



$$i = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{E\text{sen}(\omega t)}{R} \quad \rightarrow \quad i = \frac{10\text{sen}(\omega t)}{5} = 2\text{sen}(\omega t)$$

■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução

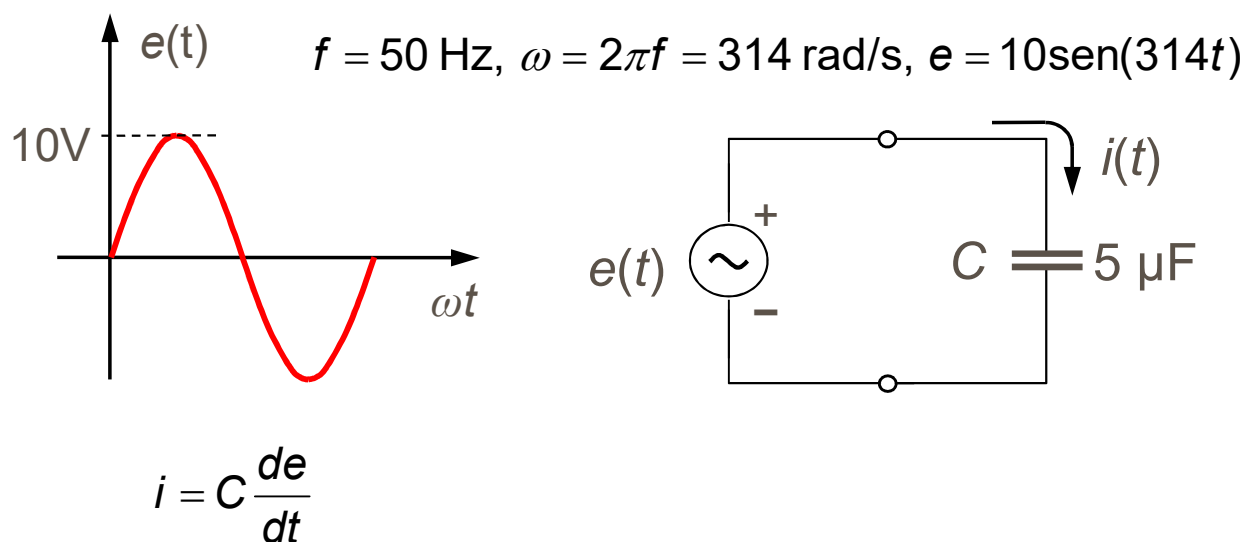
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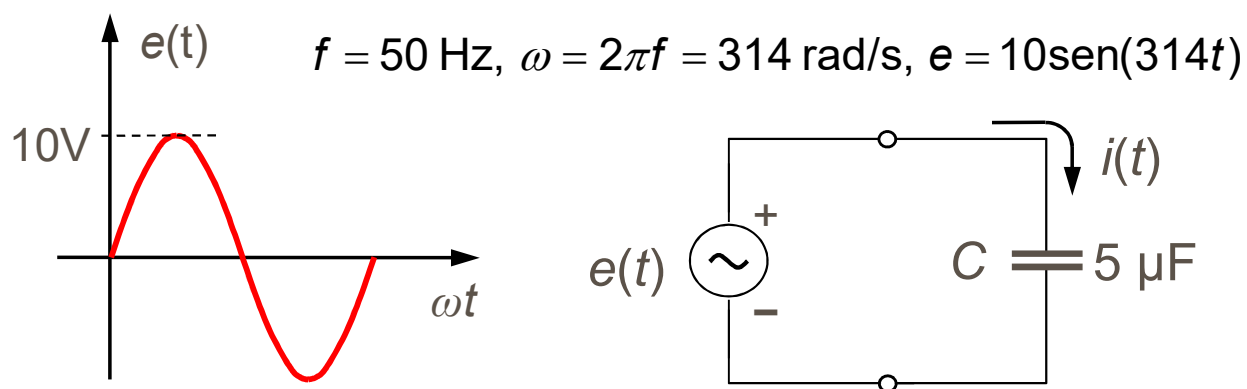
➔ A corrente é também sinusoidal, tem a mesma frequência e está **em fase** com a tensão

- **Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução**
 - Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal num condensador



■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução

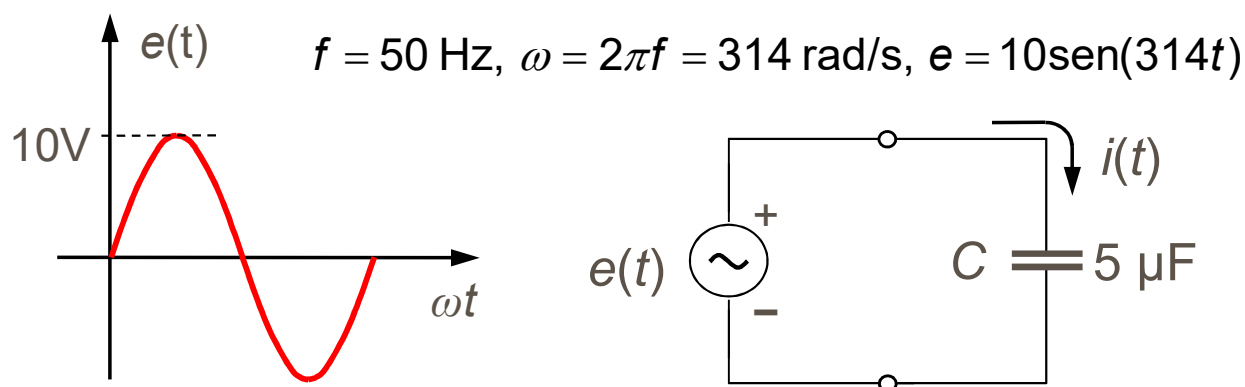
■ Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal num condensador



$$i = C \frac{de}{dt} \quad \rightarrow i = \omega C E \cos(\omega t) = \left(\frac{E}{1/\omega C} \right) \text{sen}(\omega t + 90^\circ) = I(\omega) \text{sen}(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução

■ Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal num condensador

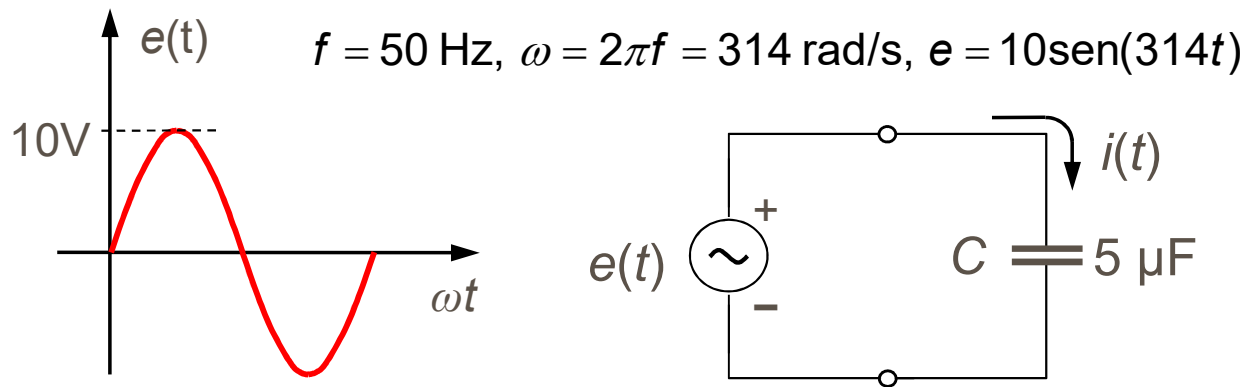


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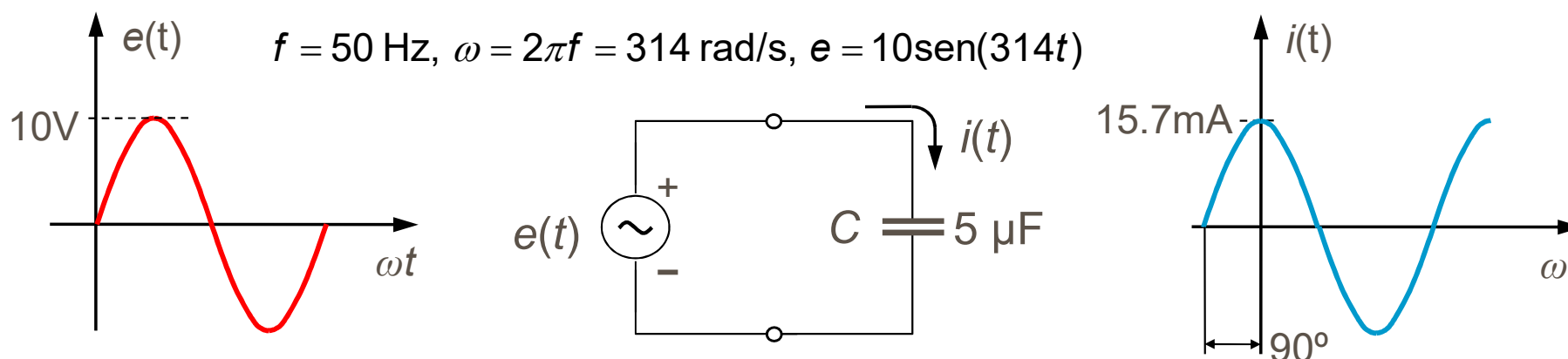
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$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 637 \, \Omega \quad \rightarrow i = \frac{E}{X_c} \text{sen}(\omega t + 90^\circ) = 15.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{sen}(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

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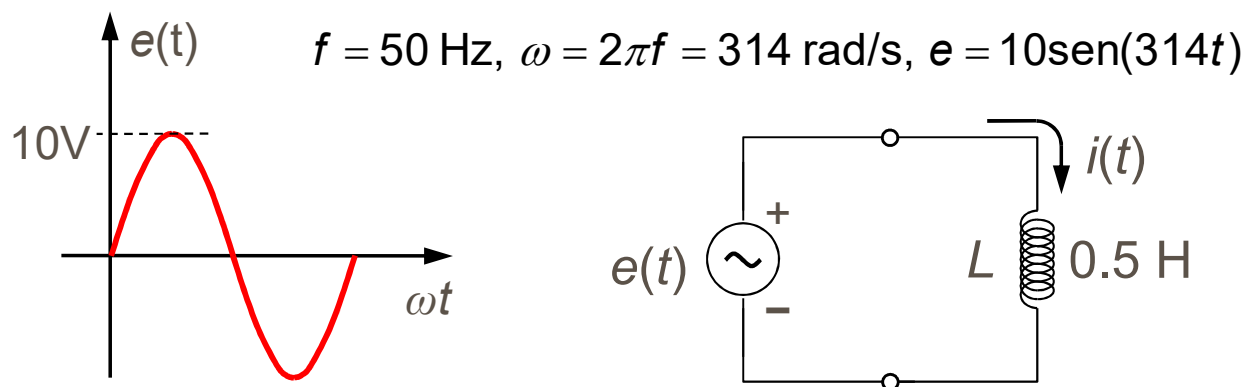
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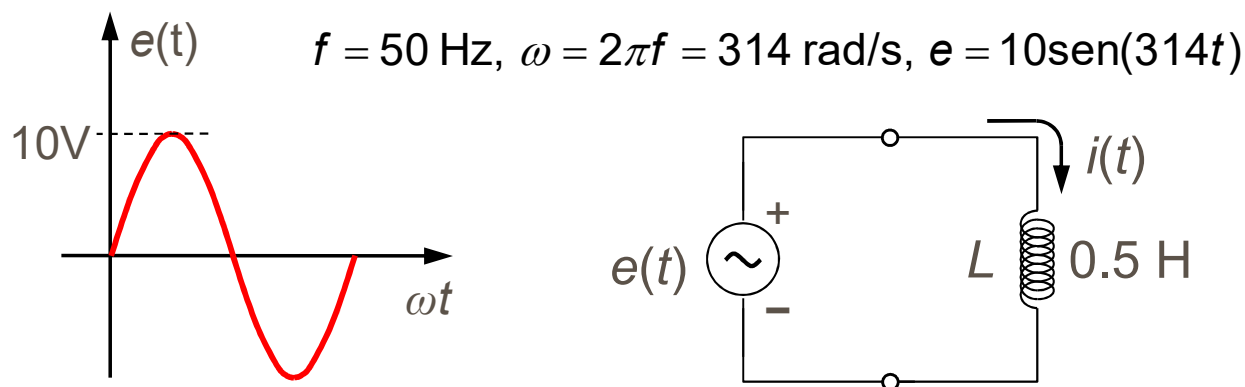
■ Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal num indutor



$$e = L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow i = \frac{1}{L} \int e \cdot dt$$

■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais - introdução

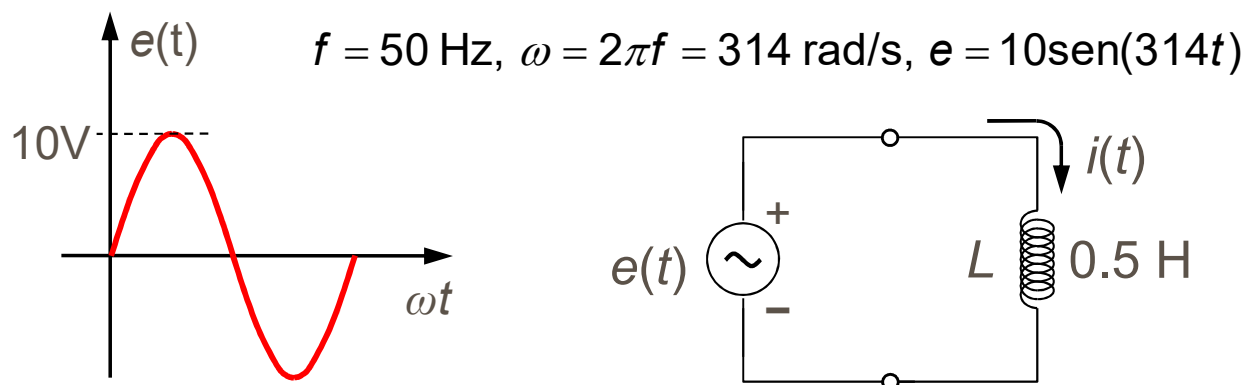
■ Efeito de uma tensão sinusoidal num indutor



$$e = L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow i = \frac{1}{L} \int e \cdot dt \rightarrow i = -\left(\frac{E \cos(\omega t)}{\omega L} \right) = \left(\frac{E}{\omega L} \right) \text{sen}(\omega t - 90^\circ) = I(\omega) \text{sen}(\omega t - 90^\circ)$$

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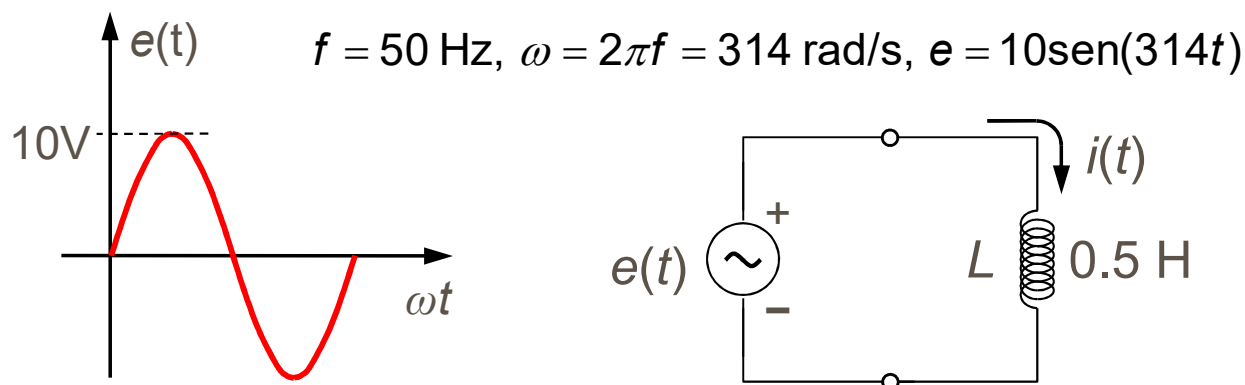


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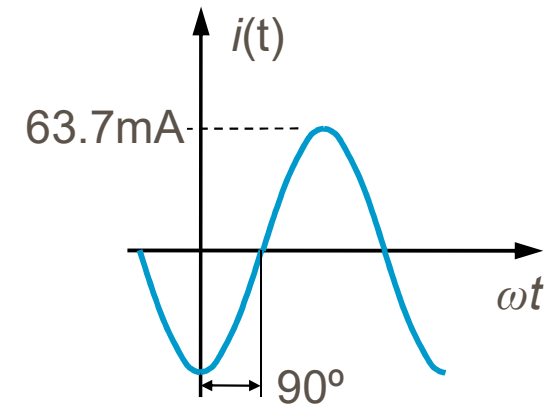
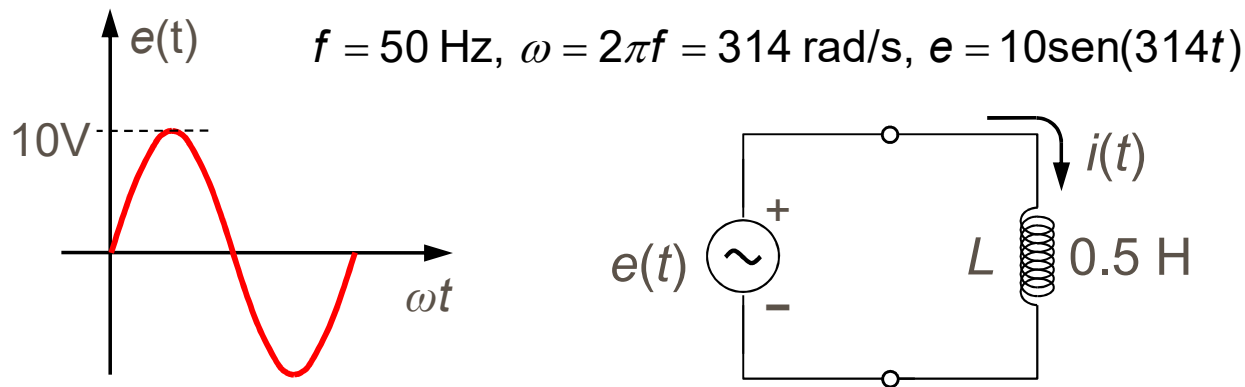
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■ Análise de circuitos para sinais sinusoidais – conclusão

- Na análise de circuitos lineares para sinais sinusoidais a informação relevantes é:
 - A **amplitude** da tensão e da corrente
 - A **fase** da tensão e da corrente
 - (A frequência não muda)

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

- Coordenadas cartesianas / polares (ou forma algébrica / trigonométrica)

Rectangular → Polar

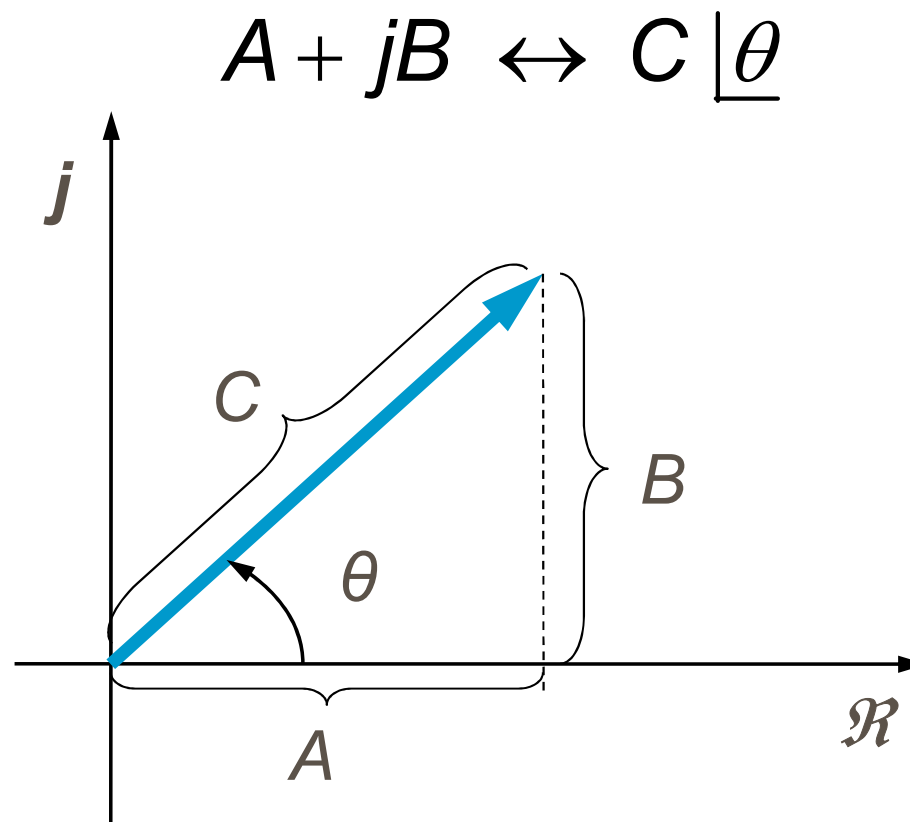
$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctg \frac{B}{A}$$

Polar → Rectangular

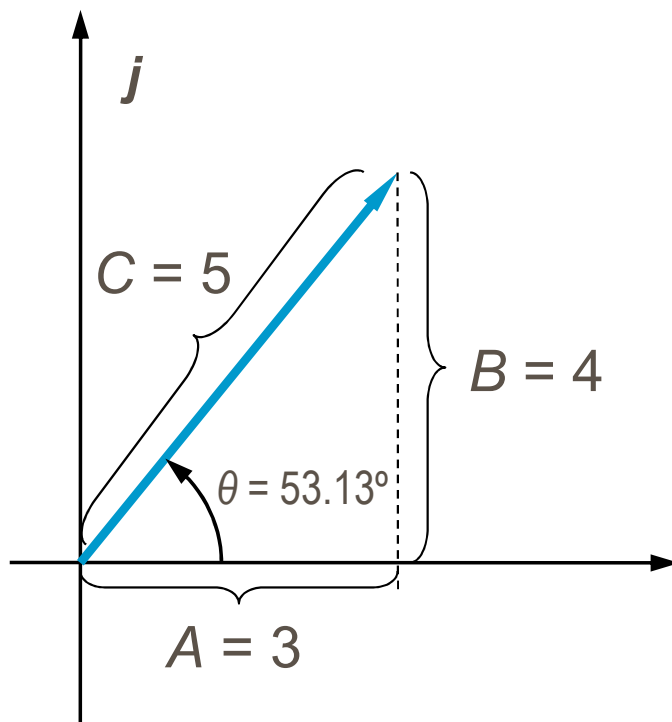
$$A = C \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

$$B = C \cdot \text{sen}(\theta)$$



■ Fasores e Números Complexos

■ Coordenadas cartesianas / polares (exemplo)



Polar \rightarrow Rectangular

$$3 = 5 \cos(53.13^\circ)$$

$$4 = 5 \sin(53.13^\circ)$$

Rectangular \rightarrow Polar

$$5 = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$53.13^\circ = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3 + j4 \leftrightarrow 5 \angle 53.13^\circ$$

- **Fasores e Números Complexos**
 - Operações matemáticas básicas sobre complexos

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

■ Operações matemáticas básicas sobre complexos

- É mais fácil somar (ou subtrair) números complexos na forma cartesiana:

$$(A_1 + jB_1) + (A_2 + jB_2) = (A_1 + A_2) + j(B_1 + B_2)$$

$$(A_1 + jB_1) - (A_2 + jB_2) = (A_1 - A_2) + j(B_1 - B_2)$$

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

■ Operações matemáticas básicas sobre complexos

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- É mais fácil multiplicar (ou dividir) números complexos na forma polar

$$A \angle \alpha \times B \angle \beta = (A \times B) \angle \alpha + \beta$$

$$\frac{A \angle \alpha}{B \angle \beta} = \left(\frac{A}{B} \right) \angle \alpha - \beta$$

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

- Representação vectorial dos componentes básicos

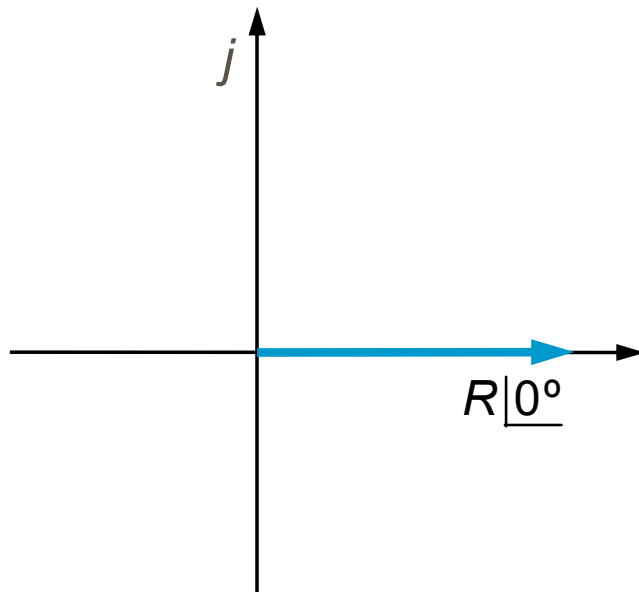


Diagrama de impedâncias

Impedância da resistência

$$\overline{Z}_R = R \quad \leftrightarrow \quad R|0^\circ$$

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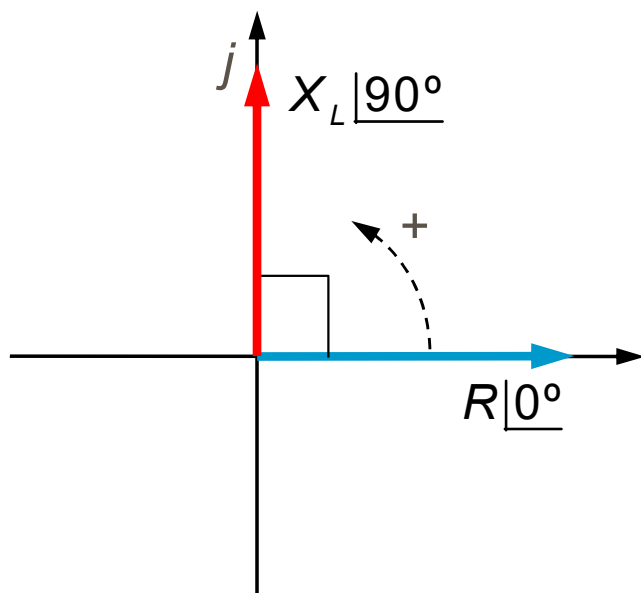


Diagrama de impedâncias

Impedância da resistência

$$\overline{Z}_R = R \quad \leftrightarrow \quad R|0^\circ$$

Impedância da bobine

$$\overline{Z}_L = j\omega L \quad \leftrightarrow \quad X_L|90^\circ$$

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

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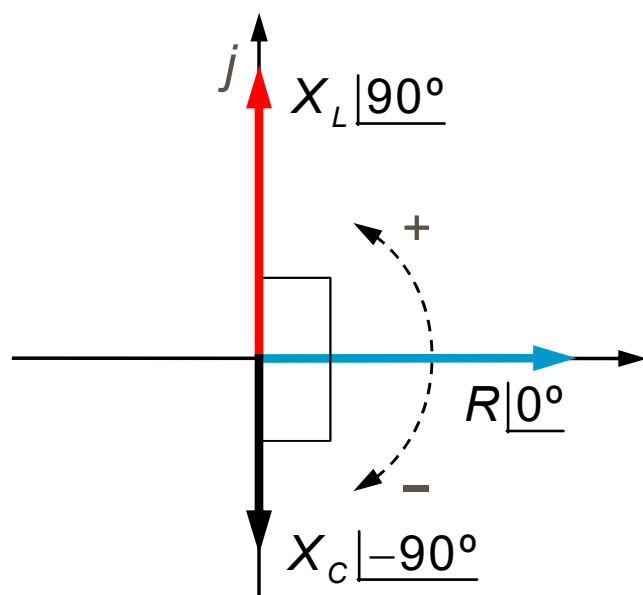


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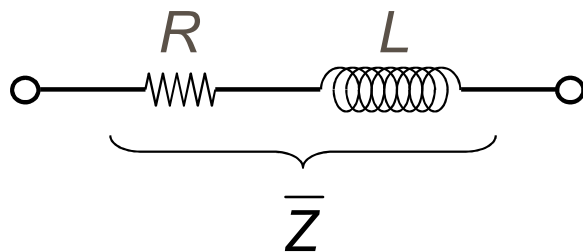
$$\overline{Z}_L = j\omega L \quad \leftrightarrow \quad X_L|90^\circ$$

Impedância do condensador

$$\overline{Z}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad X_C|-90^\circ$$

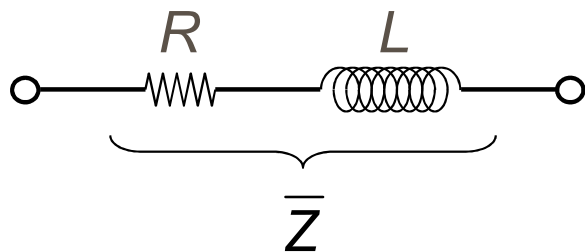
■ Fasores e Números Complexos

- Representação vectorial dos componentes básicos
 - Caso geral (impedância de qualquer combinação de resistências, indutores e condensadores)



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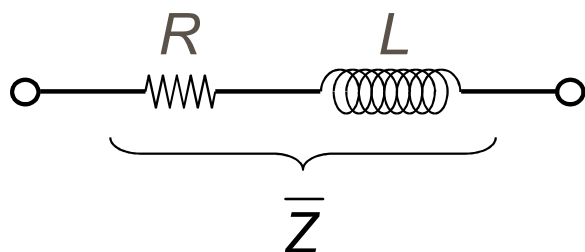
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$$\bar{Z} = \bar{Z}_R + \bar{Z}_L = R + j\omega L$$

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

- Representação vectorial dos componentes básicos
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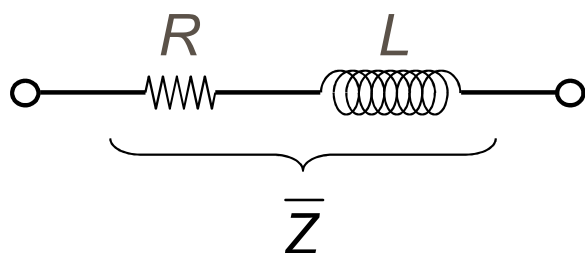
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resistência
(parte real)



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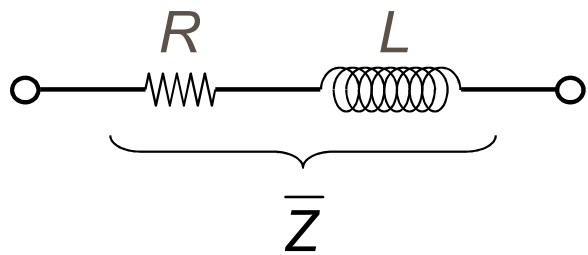
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resistência
(parte real)

reactância
(parte imaginária)

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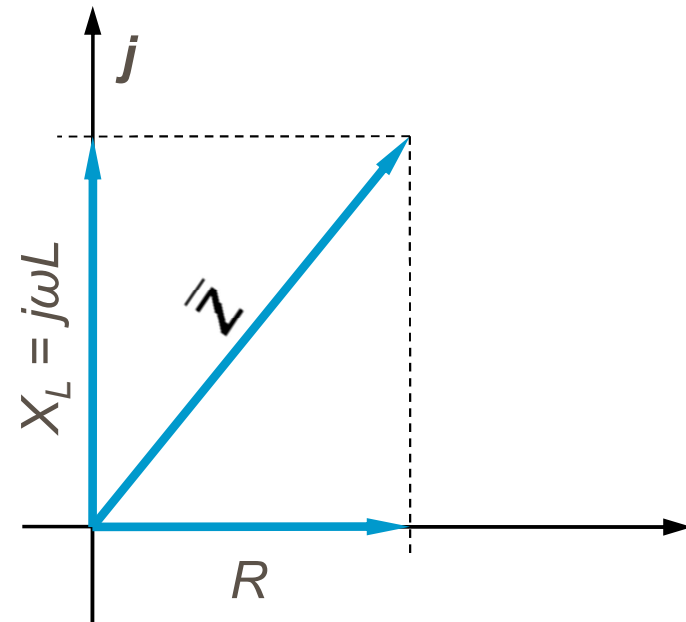


Diagrama de impedâncias
da série R - L

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

- Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais

$$v(t) = V_m \text{sen}(\omega t + \alpha)$$

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

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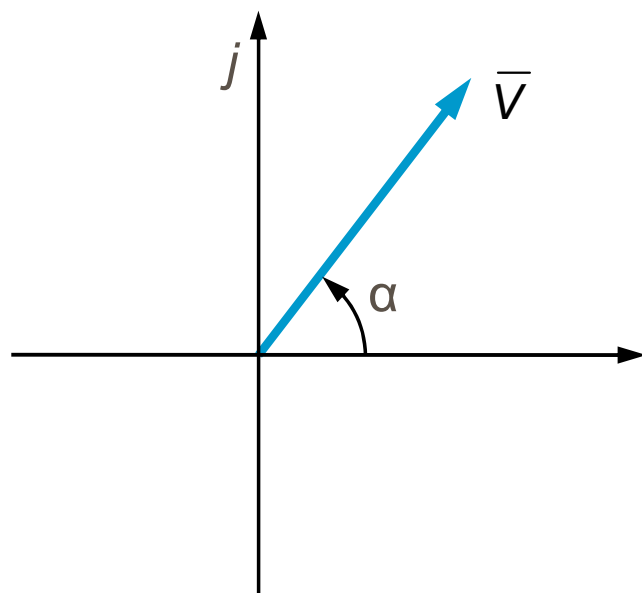


Diagrama de fasores

$$v(t) = V_m \text{sen}(\omega t + \alpha) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \bar{V} = V_{ef} \angle +\alpha$$
$$\left(V_{ef} = V_m / \sqrt{2} \right)$$

■ Fasores e Números Complexos

- Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais

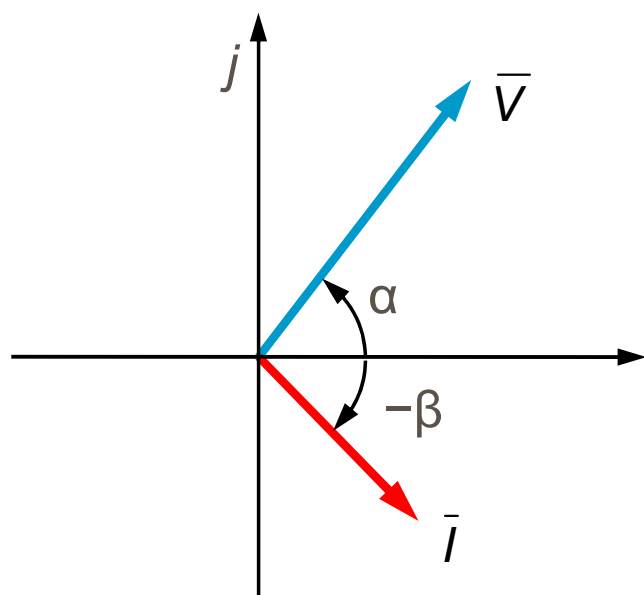


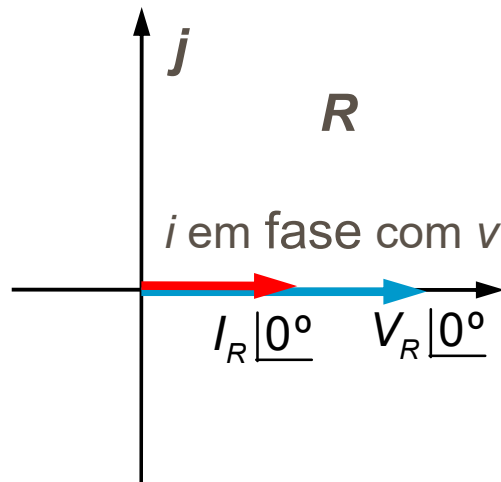
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$$i(t) = I_m \text{sen}(\omega t - \beta) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \bar{I} = I_{ef} \underline{- \beta}$$
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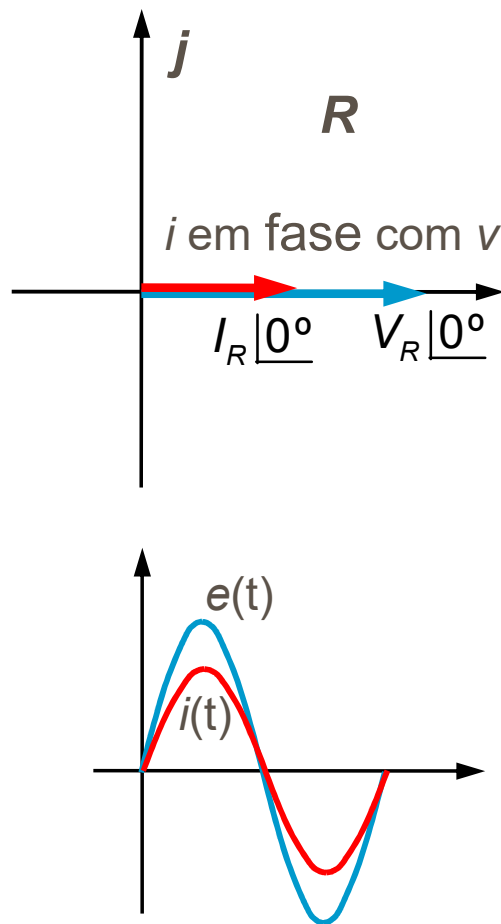
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- Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais



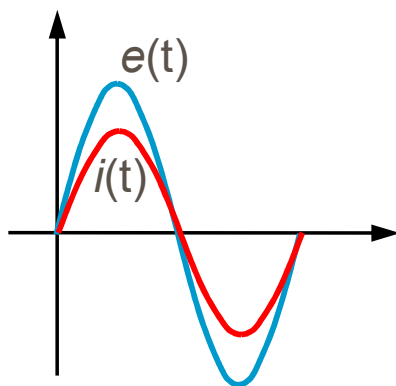
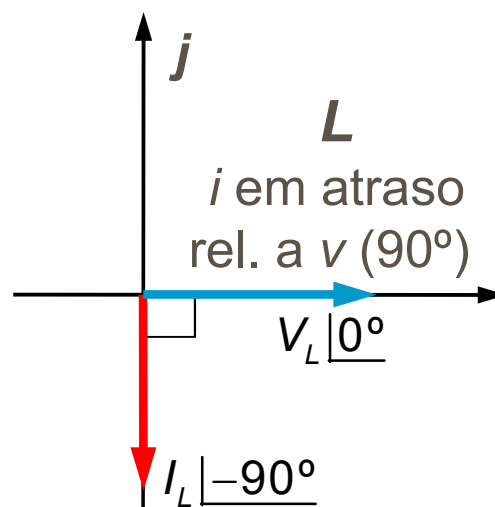
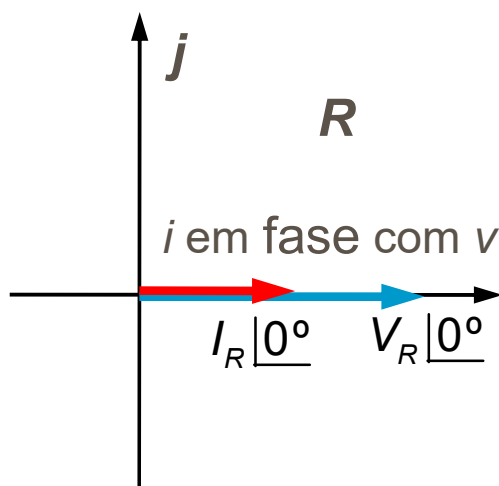
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- Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais



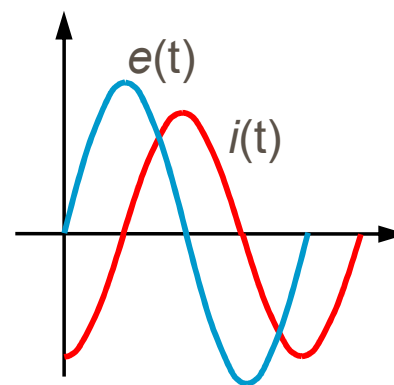
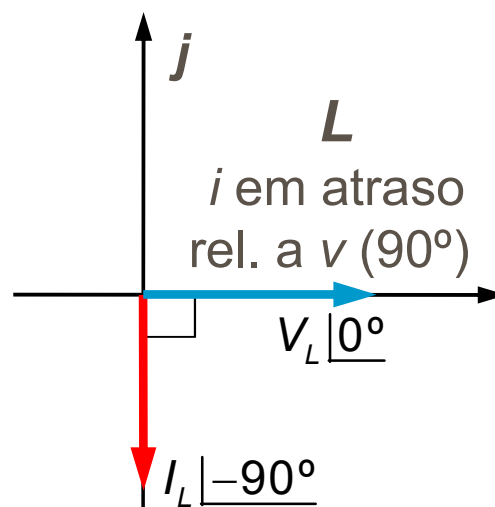
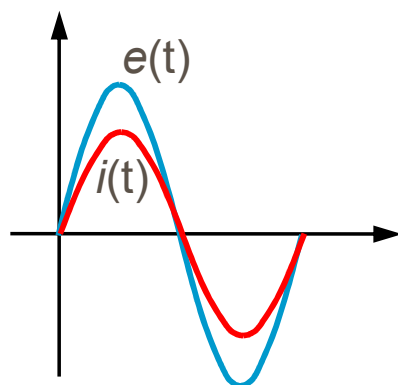
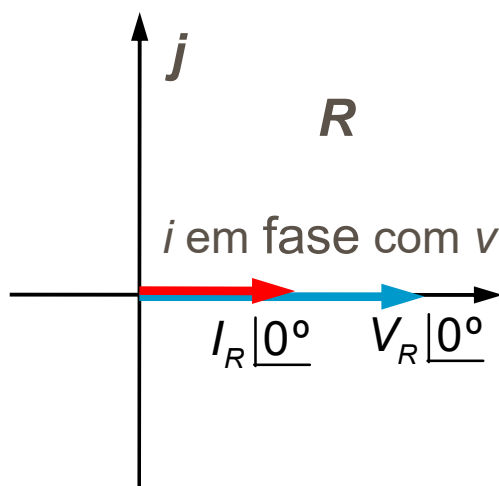
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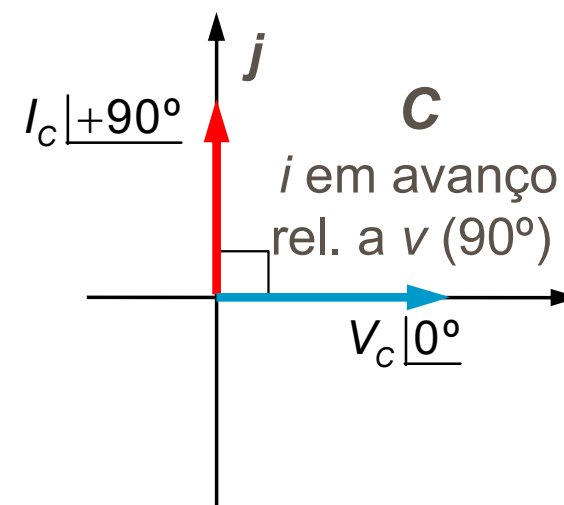
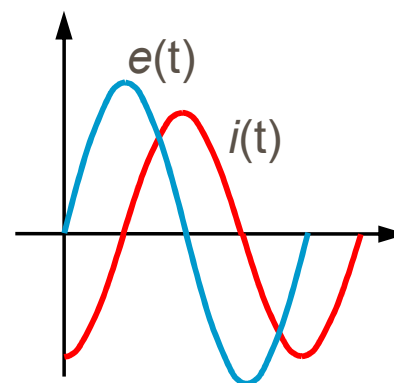
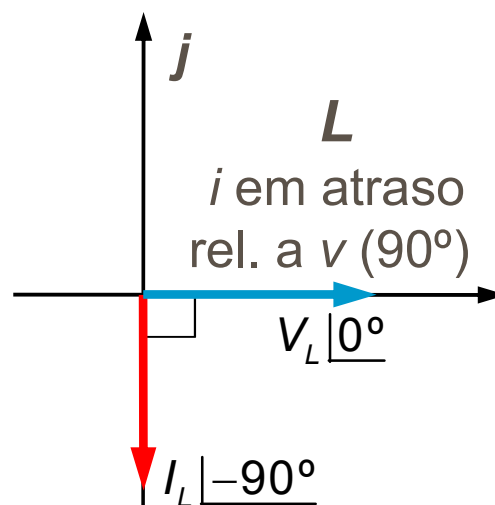
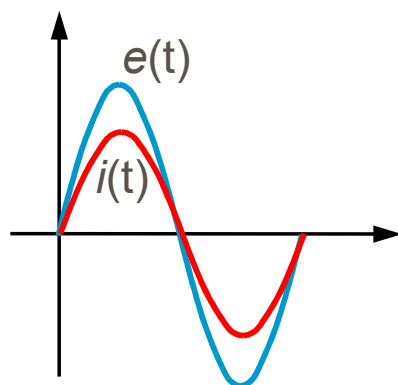
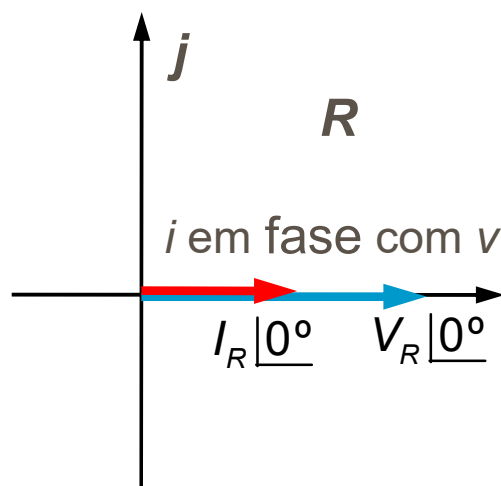
■ Fasores e Números Complexos

■ Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais



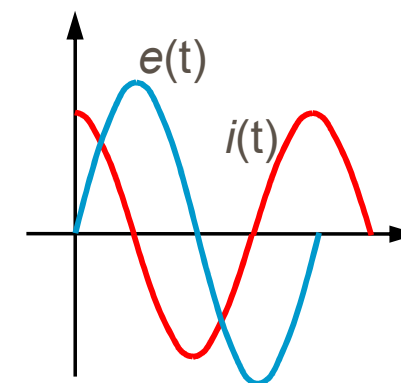
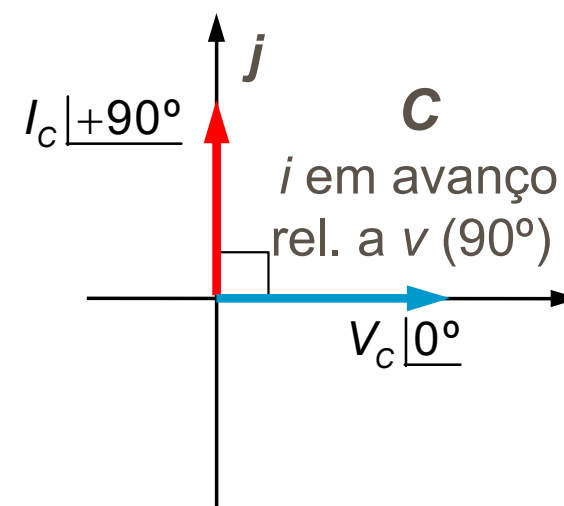
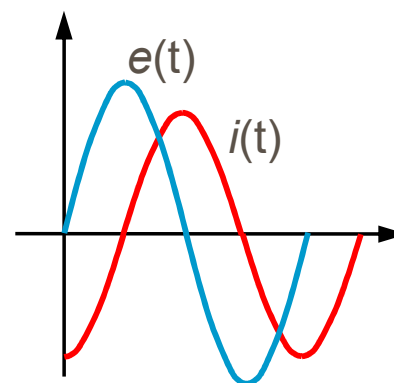
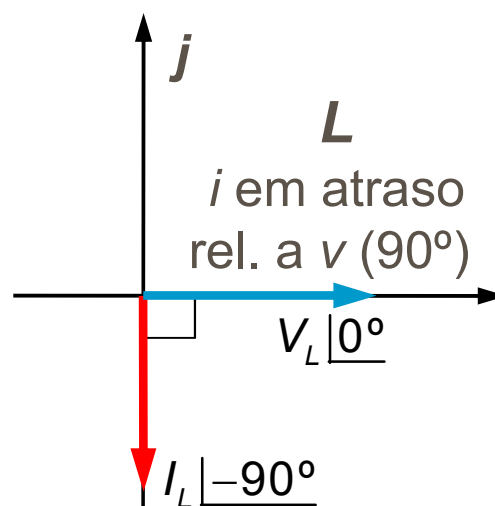
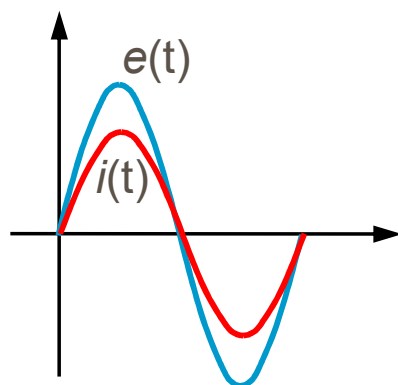
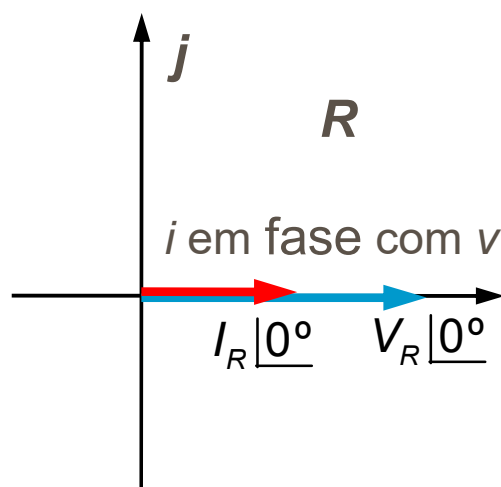
■ Fasores e Números Complexos

■ Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais

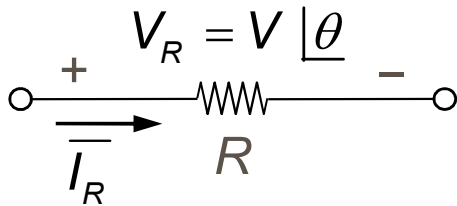


■ Fasores e Números Complexos

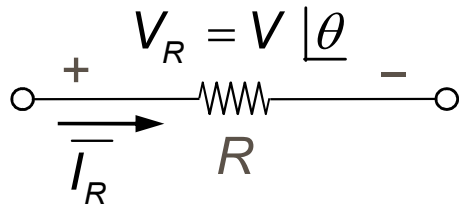
■ Representação vectorial de tensões e correntes sinusoidais



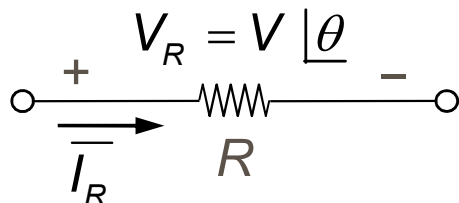
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

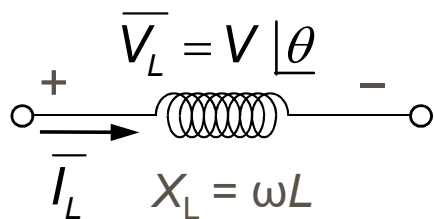


■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

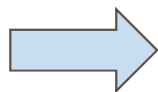
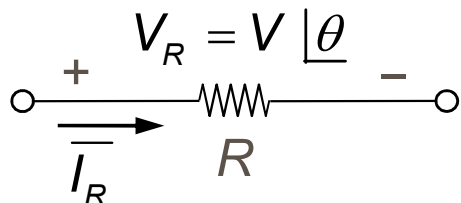

$$\bar{I}_R = \frac{\bar{V}}{R} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{R \angle 0^\circ} = \frac{V}{R} \angle (\theta - 0^\circ) = \frac{V}{R} \angle \theta$$

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

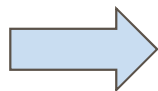
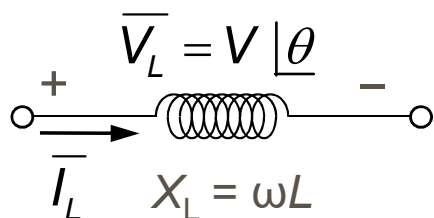

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$$\bar{I}_L = \frac{\bar{V}_L}{X_L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{j\omega L \angle 90^\circ} = \frac{V}{\omega L} \angle (\theta - 90^\circ)$$

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

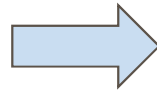
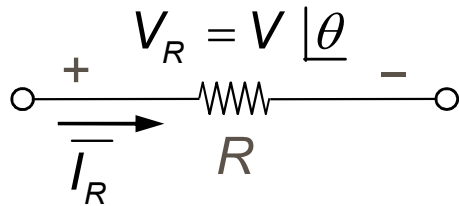


$$\bar{I}_R = \frac{\bar{V}}{R} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{R \angle 0^\circ} = \frac{V}{R} \angle (\theta - 0^\circ) = \frac{V}{R} \angle \theta$$

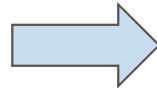
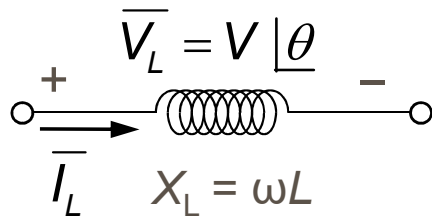


$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{X_L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{j\omega L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{X_L \angle 90^\circ} = \frac{V}{X_L} \angle (\theta - 90^\circ)$$

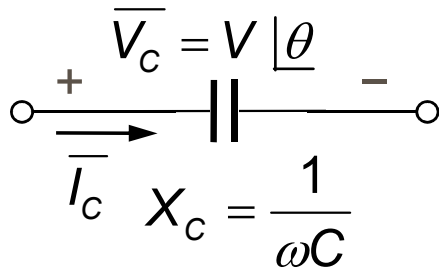
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada



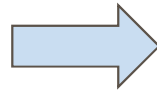
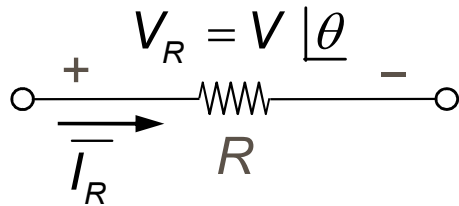
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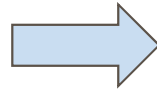
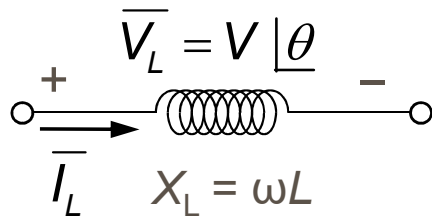
$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{X_L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{j\omega L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{X_L \angle 90^\circ} = \frac{V}{X_L} \angle (\theta - 90^\circ)$$



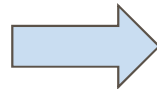
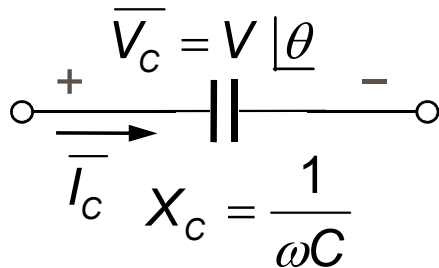
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada



$$\bar{I}_R = \frac{\bar{V}}{R} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{R \angle 0^\circ} = \frac{V}{R} \angle (\theta - 0^\circ) = \frac{V}{R} \angle \theta$$



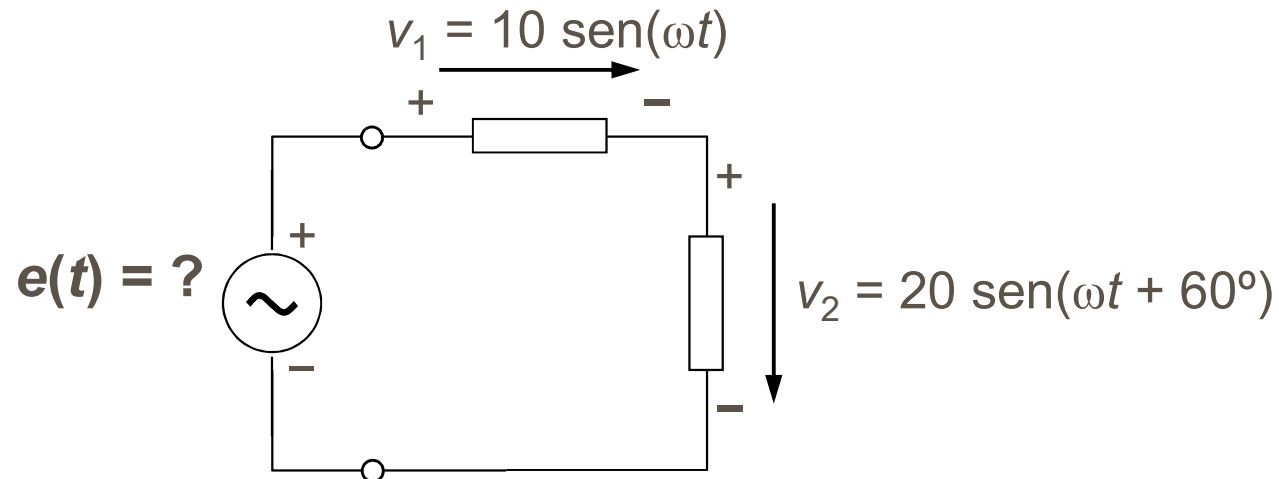
$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{X_L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{j\omega L} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{X_L \angle 90^\circ} = \frac{V}{X_L} \angle (\theta - 90^\circ)$$



$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{X_C} = \frac{\bar{V}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{V \angle \theta}{X_C \angle (-90^\circ)} = \frac{V}{X_C} \angle (\theta + 90^\circ)$$

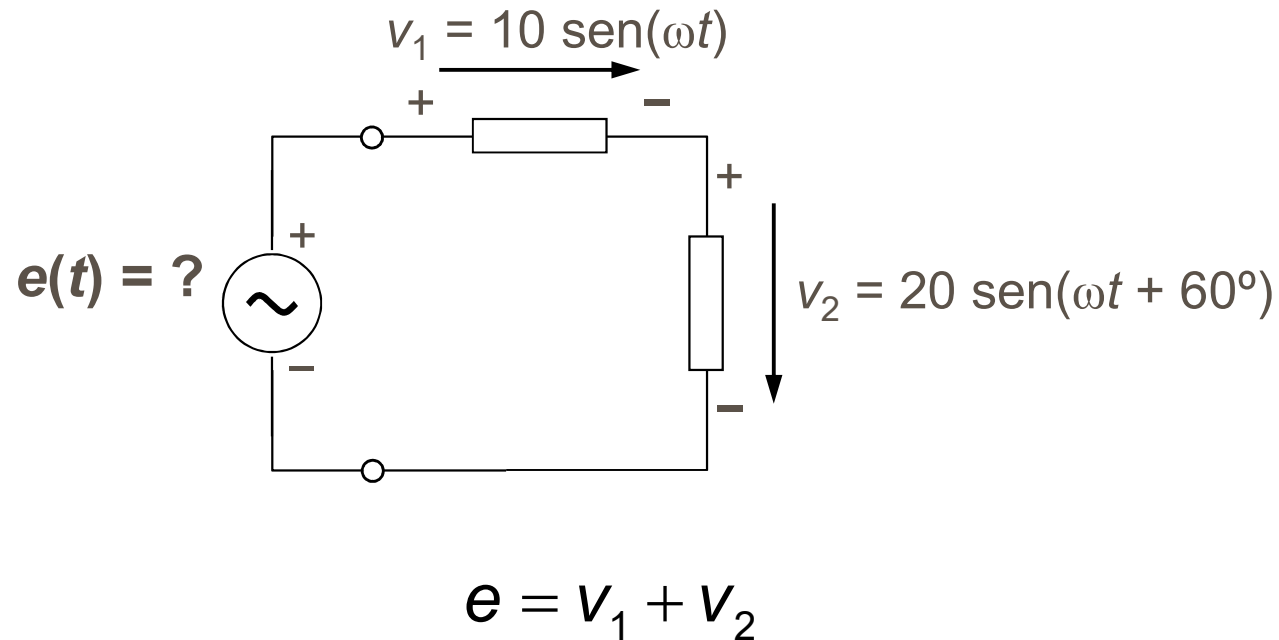
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1



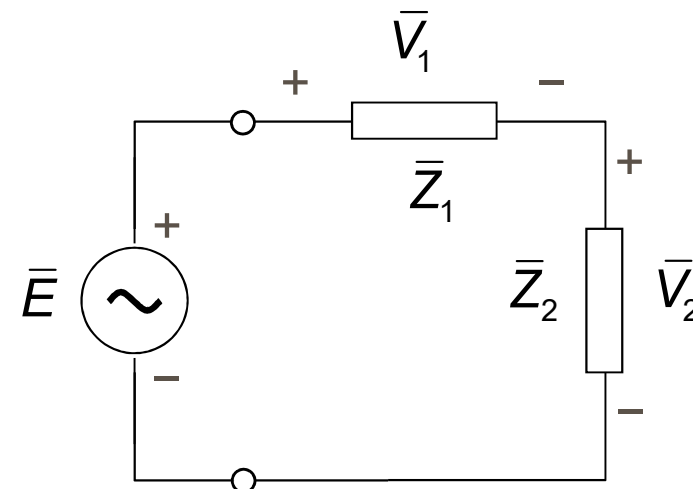
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1

- De acordo com a Lei de *Kirchhoff* das tensões:

$$\bar{E} = \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2$$

- Utilizando notação fasorial:



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

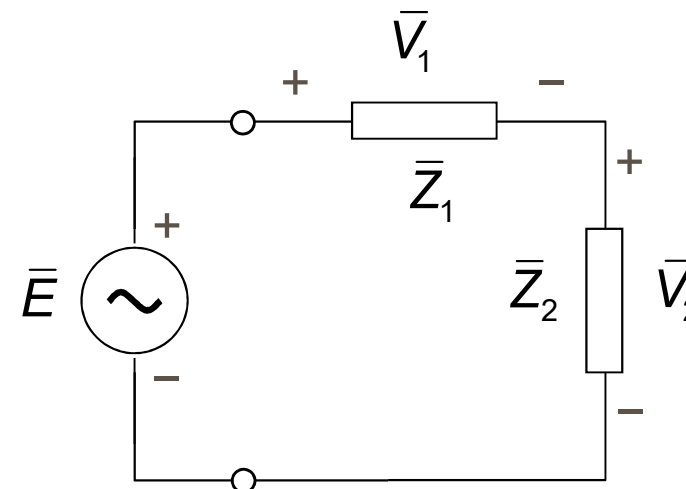
■ Exemplo 1

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$$v_1 = 10\text{sen}(\omega t)$$



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

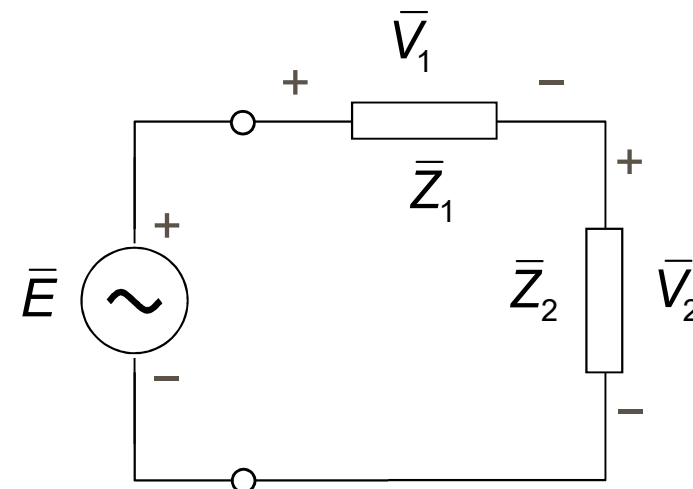
■ Exemplo 1

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$$\bar{E} = \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2$$

- Utilizando notação fasorial:

$$v_1 = 10\text{sen}(\omega t) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \bar{V}_1 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 7.07 \angle 0^\circ$$

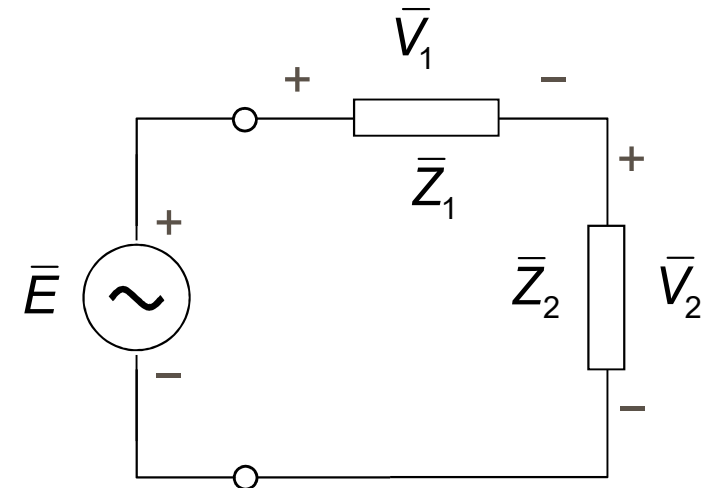


■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1

- De acordo com a Lei de *Kirchhoff* das tensões:

$$\bar{E} = \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2$$



- Utilizando notação fasorial:

$$v_1 = 10\text{sen}(\omega t) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \bar{V}_1 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 7.07 \angle 0^\circ$$

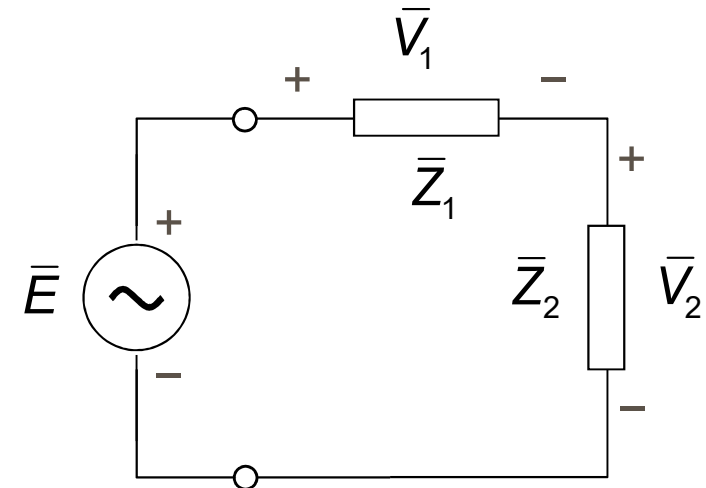
$$v_2 = 20\text{sen}(\omega t + 60^\circ)$$

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1

- De acordo com a Lei de *Kirchhoff* das tensões:

$$\bar{E} = \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2$$



- Utilizando notação fasorial:

$$v_1 = 10\text{sen}(\omega t) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \bar{V}_1 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 7.07 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$v_2 = 20\text{sen}(\omega t + 60^\circ) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \bar{V}_2 = \frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ = 14.14 \angle 60^\circ$$

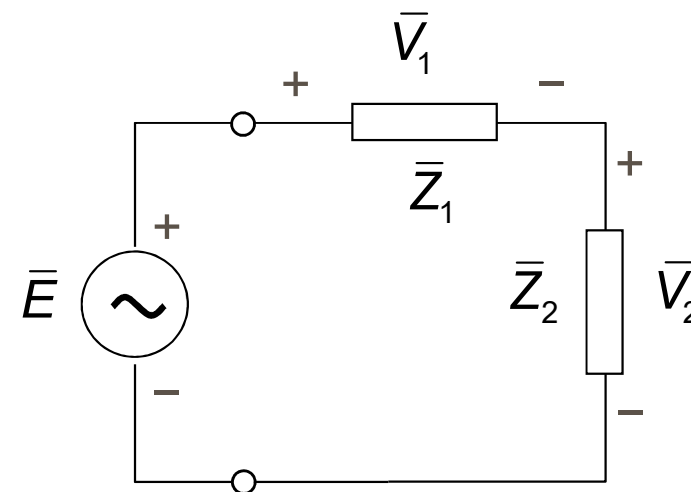
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1

- Convertendo para coordenadas cartesianas para somar temos:

$$\bar{V}_1 = 7.07 + j0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{V}_2 &= 14.14 \cos 60^\circ + j14.14 \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 7.07 + j12.25\end{aligned}$$



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1

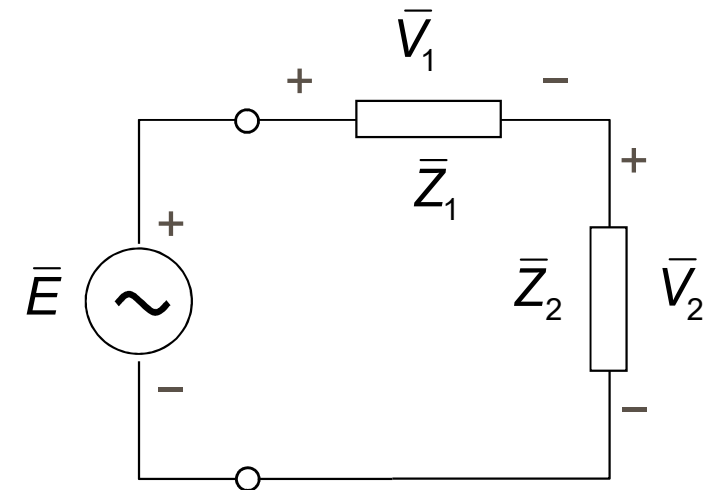
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$$\bar{V}_1 = 7.07 + j0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{V}_2 &= 14.14 \cos 60^\circ + j14.14 \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 7.07 + j12.25\end{aligned}$$

- Onde:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{E} &= \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2 = (7.07 + j0) + (7.07 + j12.25) \\ &= (7.07 + 7.07) + j(0 + 12.25) \\ &= 14.14 + j12.25\end{aligned}$$



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

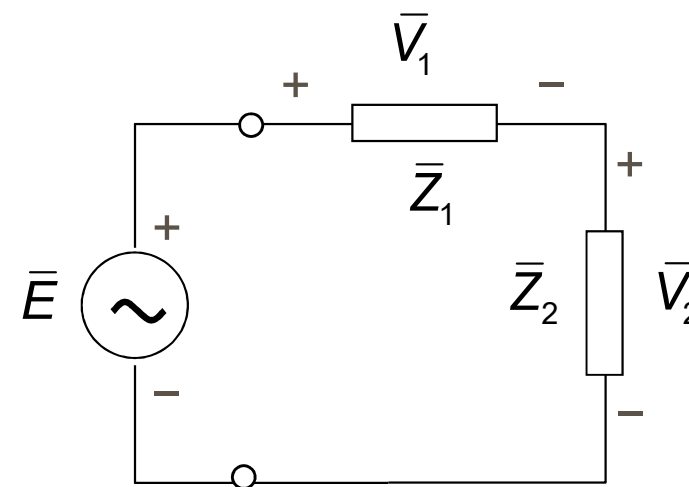
■ Exemplo 1

- Regressando à forma polar:

$$|\bar{E}| = \sqrt{(14.14)^2 + (12.25)^2} = 18.71 \text{ (V)}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{12.25}{14.14} = \tan^{-1} 0.866 = 40.9^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{E} = 18.71 \angle 40.9^\circ \text{ (V)}$$



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 1

- Regressando à forma polar:

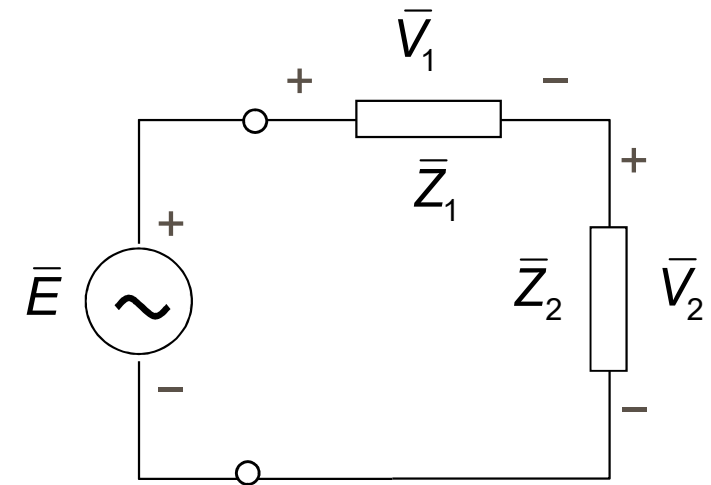
$$|\bar{E}| = \sqrt{(14.14)^2 + (12.25)^2} = 18.71 \text{ (V)}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{12.25}{14.14} = \tan^{-1} 0.866 = 40.9^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{E} = 18.71 \angle 40.9^\circ \text{ (V)}$$

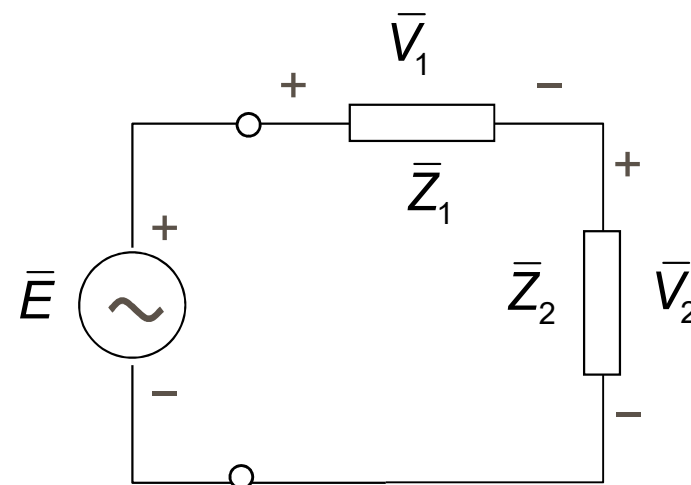
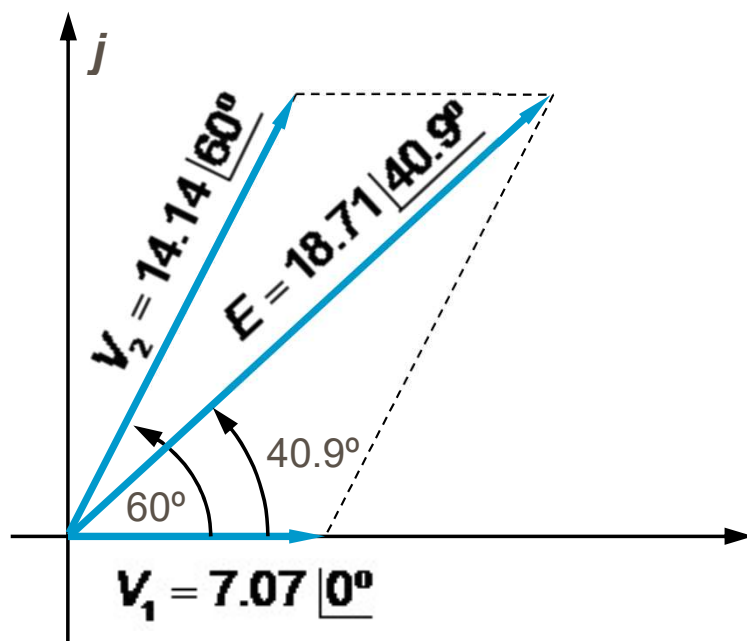
- Logo, no “domínio dos tempos”,

$$\begin{aligned} e(t) &= \sqrt{2} (18.71) \text{sen}(\omega t + 40.9^\circ) \\ &= 24.6 \text{sen}(\omega t + 40.9^\circ) \end{aligned}$$



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

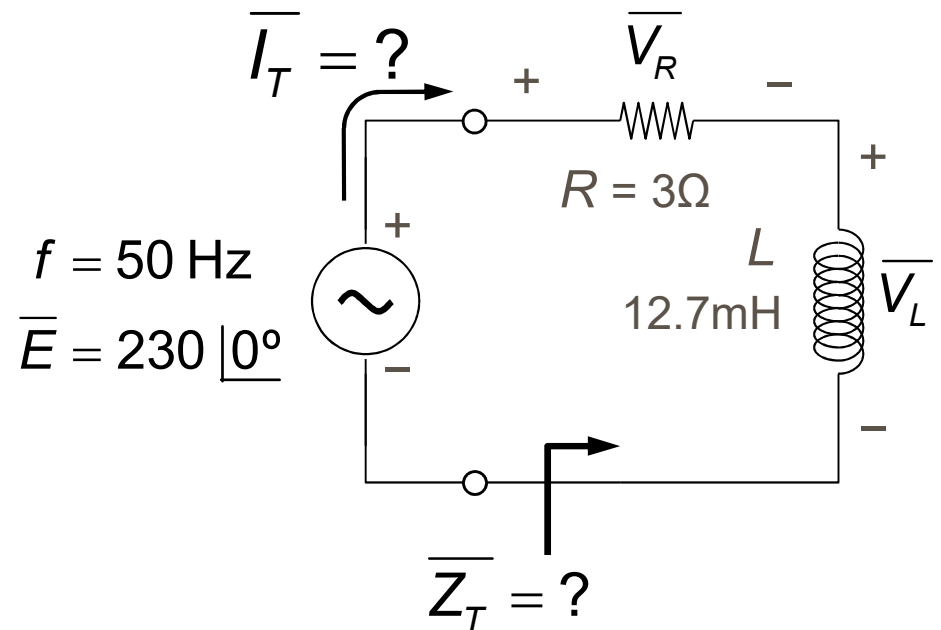
■ Exemplo 1



Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2



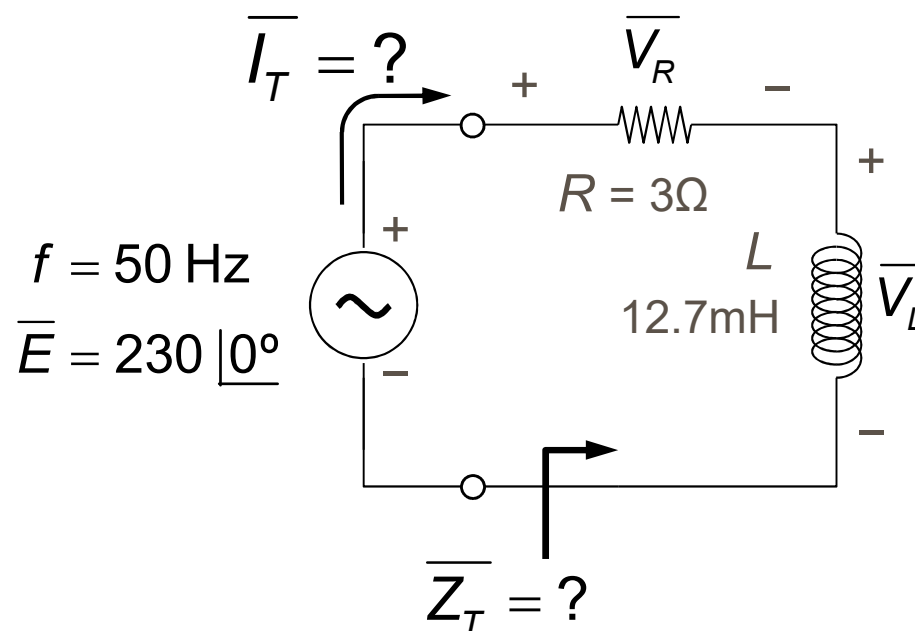
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

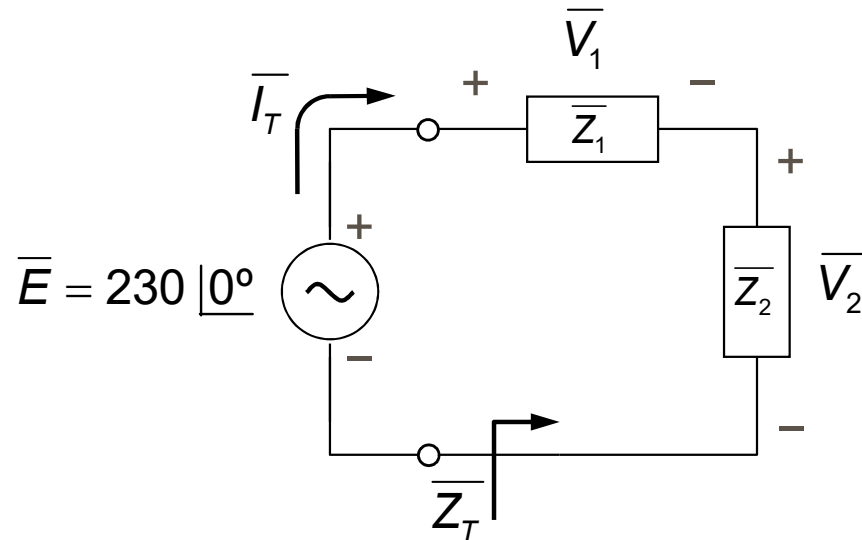
$$e(t) = \sqrt{2} \times 230 \text{sen}(314t)$$

$$X_L = \omega L = 4\Omega$$



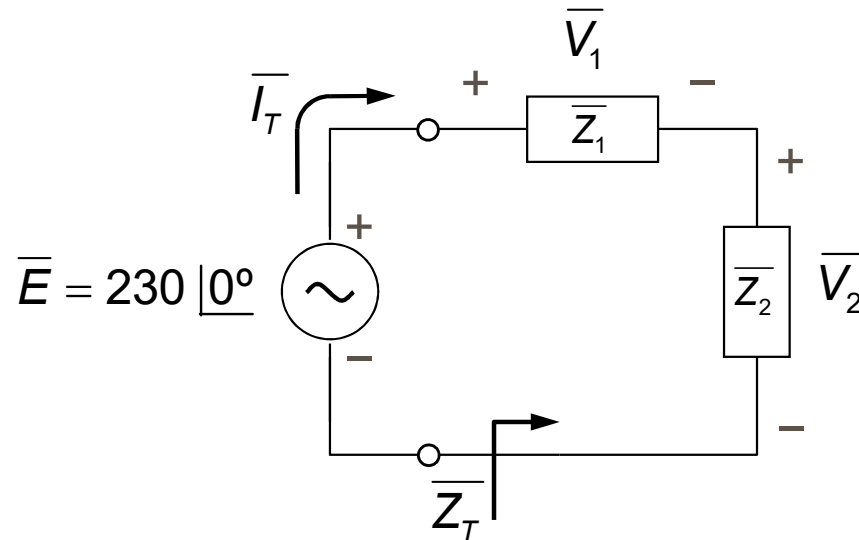
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

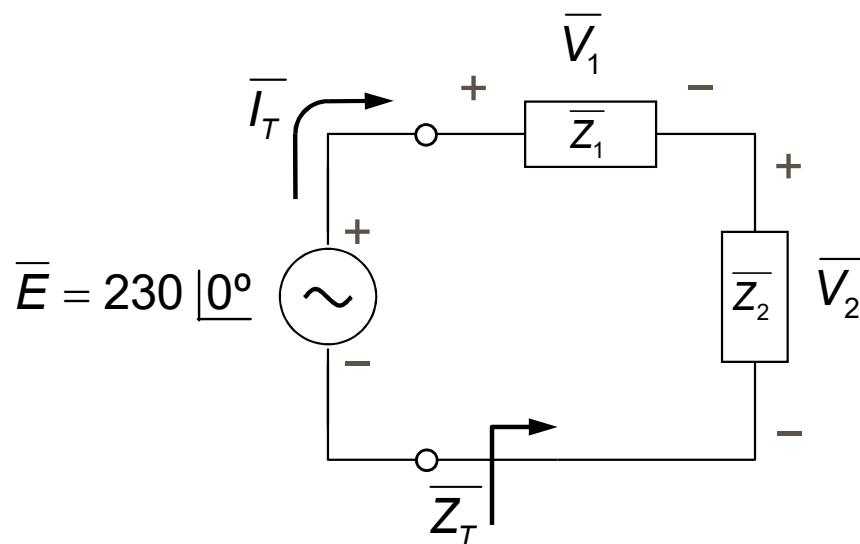
■ Exemplo 2



$$\bar{Z}_1 = 3 \angle 0^\circ = 3 + j0$$

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2

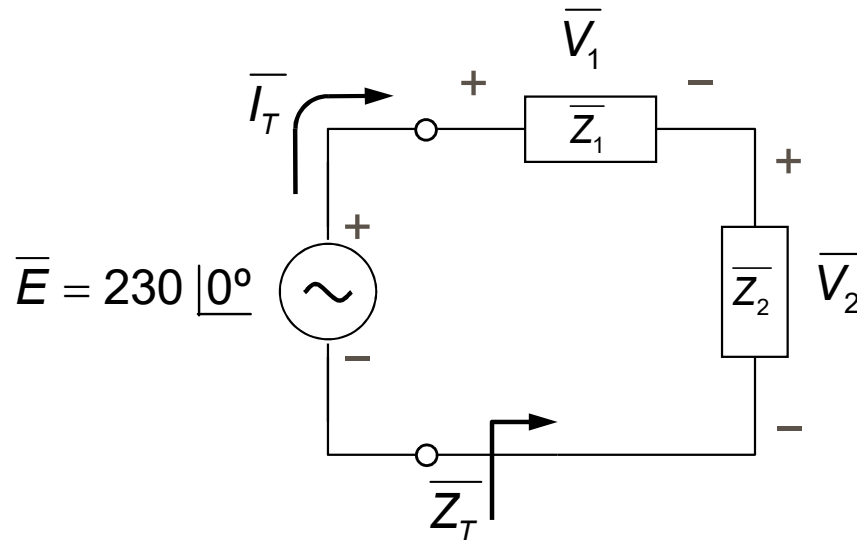


$$\bar{Z}_1 = 3 \angle 0^\circ = 3 + j0$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = X_L \angle 90^\circ = 4 \angle 90^\circ = 0 + j4$$

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2



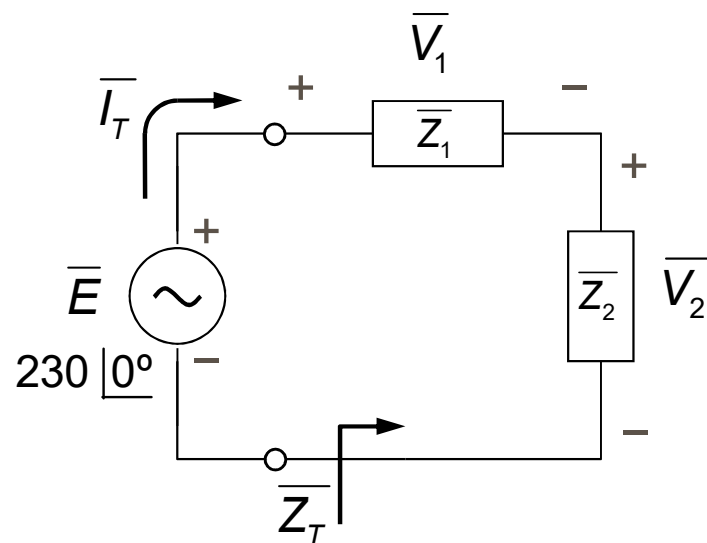
$$\bar{Z}_1 = 3 \angle 0^\circ = 3 + j0$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = X_L \angle 90^\circ = 4 \angle 90^\circ = 0 + j4$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{Z}_T &= \bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 = (3 + j0) + (0 + j4) \\ &= 3 + j4 = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ\end{aligned}$$

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{Z}_T &= \bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 = (3 + j0) + (0 + j4) \\ &= 3 + j4 = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ\end{aligned}$$

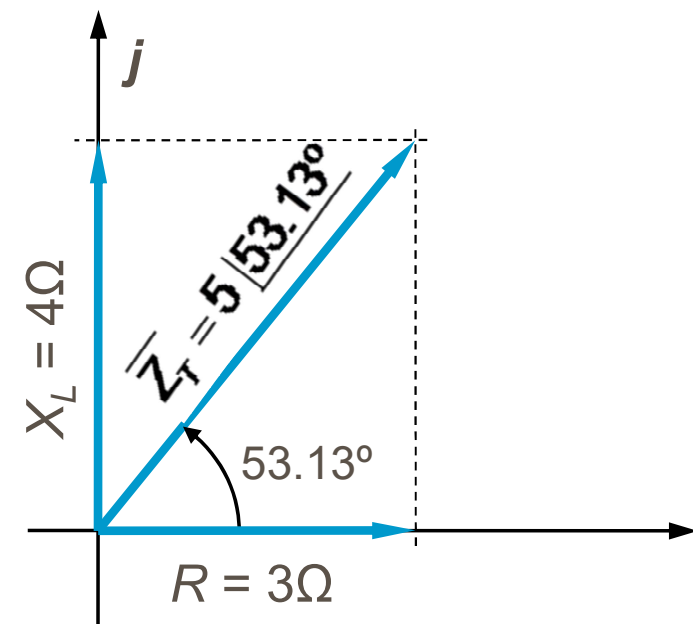


Diagrama de impedâncias
do circuito R-L série

■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

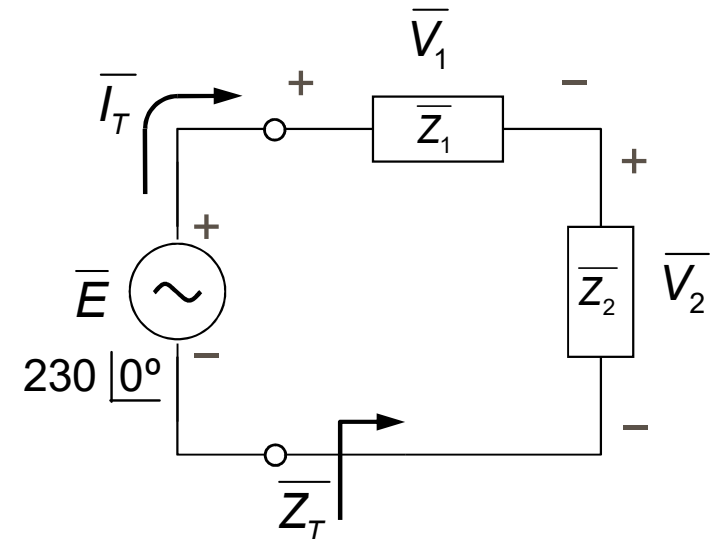
■ Exemplo 2

- Querendo calcular a corrente bastava aplicar a “lei de Ohm”:

$$\bar{I}_T = \frac{\bar{E}}{\bar{Z}_T} = \frac{230 \angle 0^\circ}{5 \angle 53.13^\circ} = 46 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

- O que no domínio dos tempos quer dizer:

$$i_T = \sqrt{2}(46) \sin(\omega t - 53.13^\circ) = 65 \sin(\omega t - 53.13^\circ)$$



■ Diagrama de fasores \leftrightarrow Gráfico no tempo

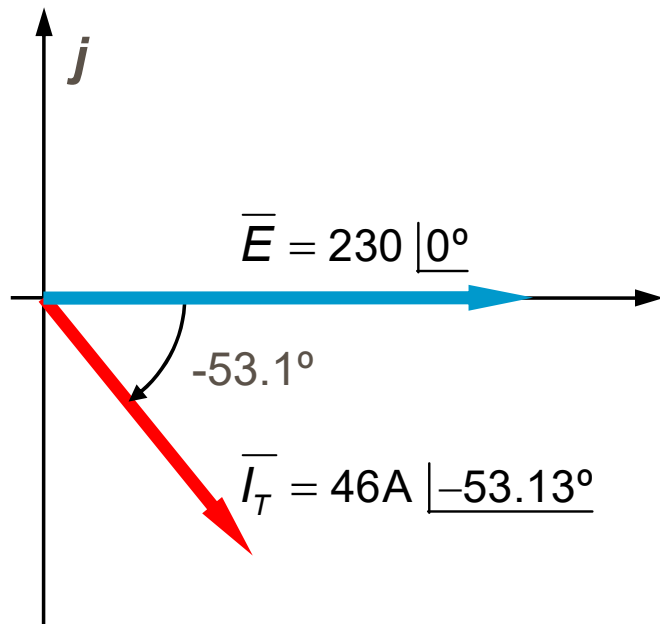


Diagrama de tensões
e correntes

■ Diagrama de fasores \leftrightarrow Gráfico no tempo

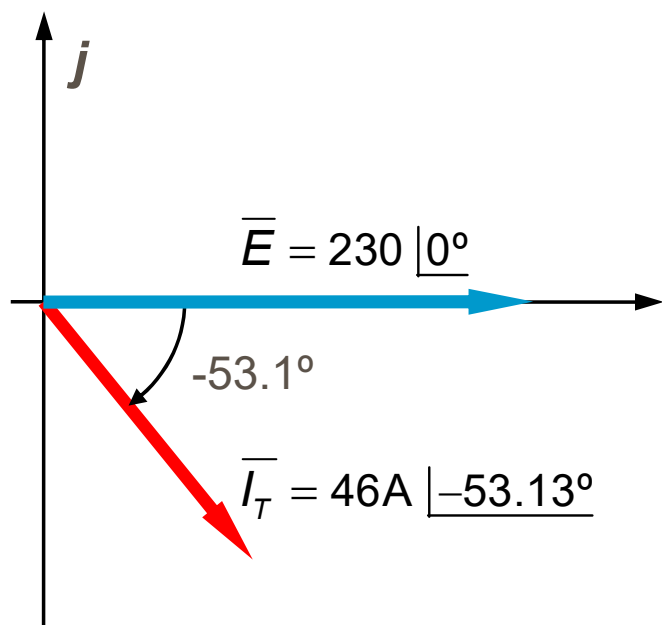
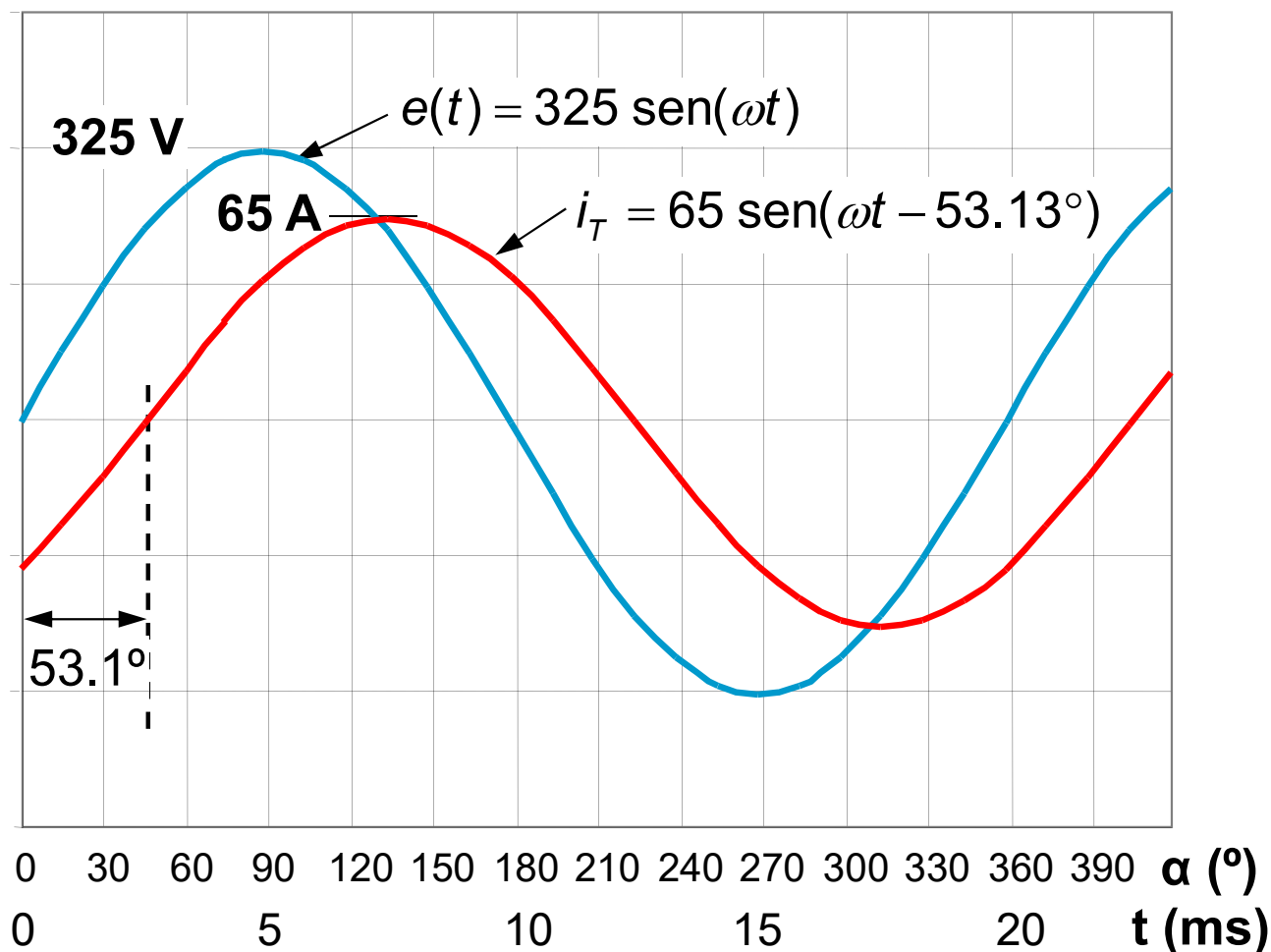


Diagrama de tensões e correntes



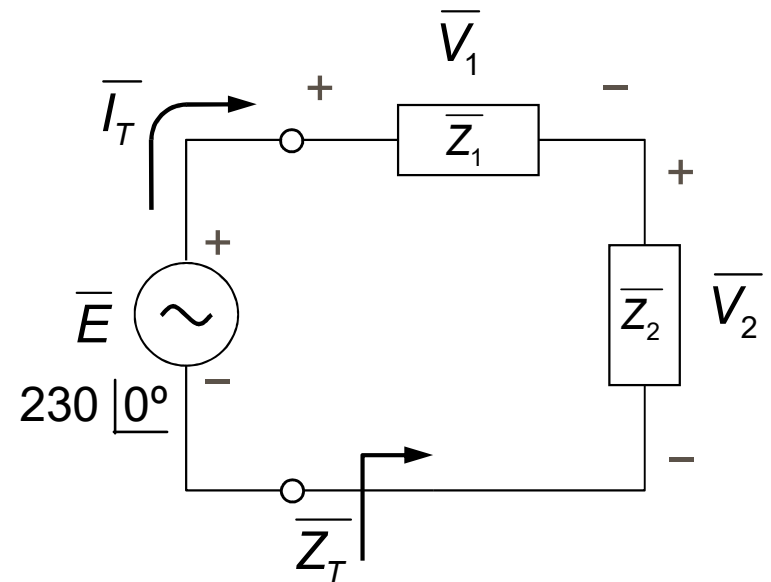
■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2

- A tensão aos terminais da resistência é:

$$\bar{V}_R = \bar{V}_1 = \bar{I}_T \bar{Z}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{V}_R &= (46 \angle -53.13^\circ)(3 \angle 0^\circ) \\ &= 138 \angle -53.13^\circ\end{aligned}$$



■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo 2

- A tensão aos terminais da resistência é:

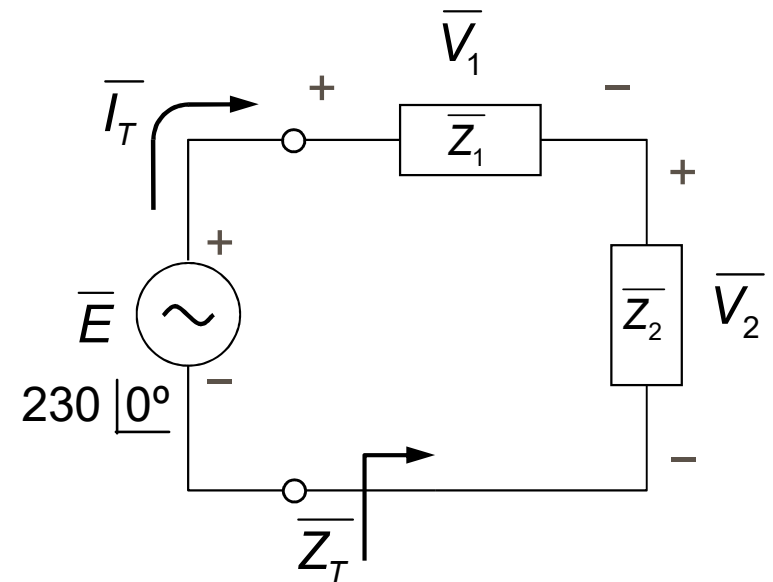
$$\bar{V}_R = \bar{V}_1 = \bar{I}_T \bar{Z}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{V}_R &= (46 \angle -53.13^\circ)(3 \angle 0^\circ) \\ &= 138 \angle -53.13^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- Para o indutor:

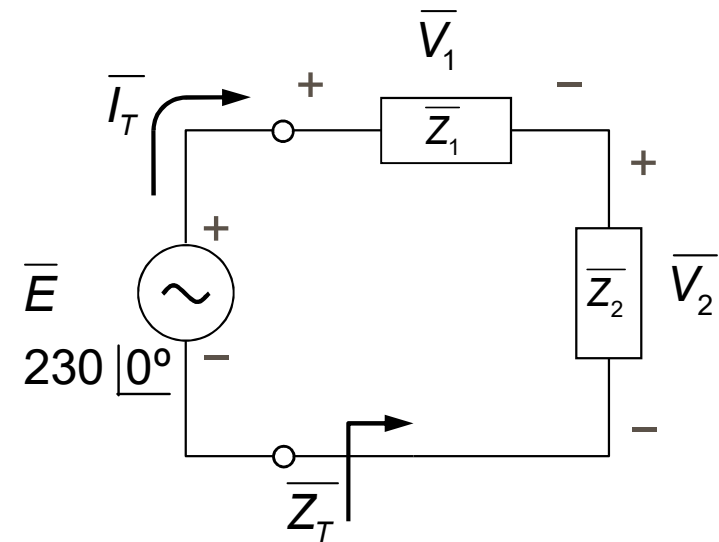
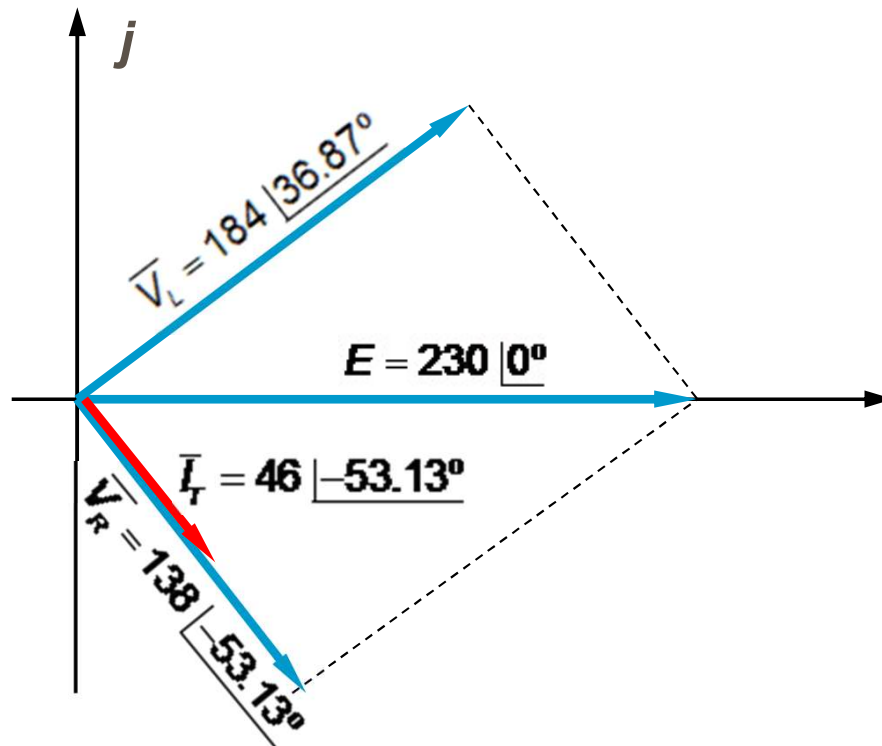
$$\bar{V}_L = \bar{V}_2 = \bar{I}_T \bar{Z}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{V}_L &= (46 \angle -53.13^\circ)(4 \angle 90^\circ) \\ &= 184 \angle +36.87^\circ\end{aligned}$$

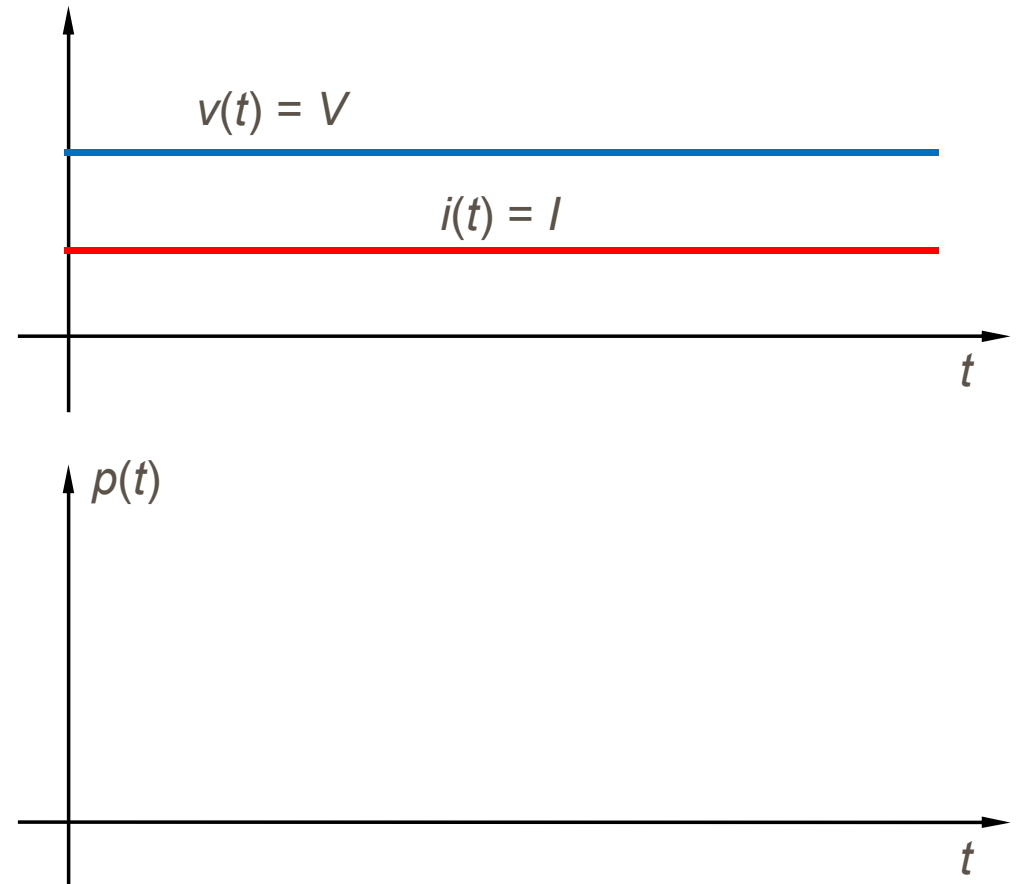
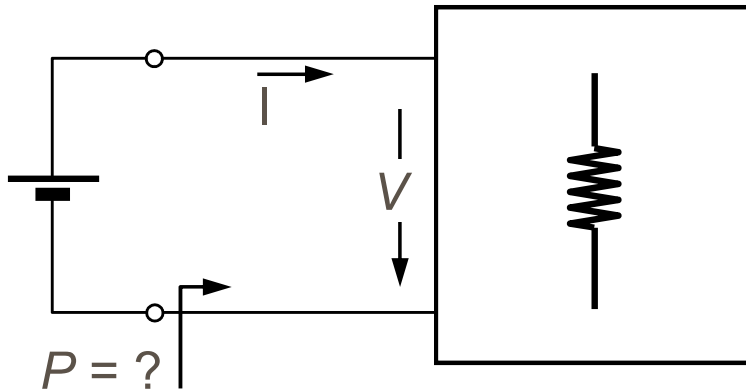


■ Análise de Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

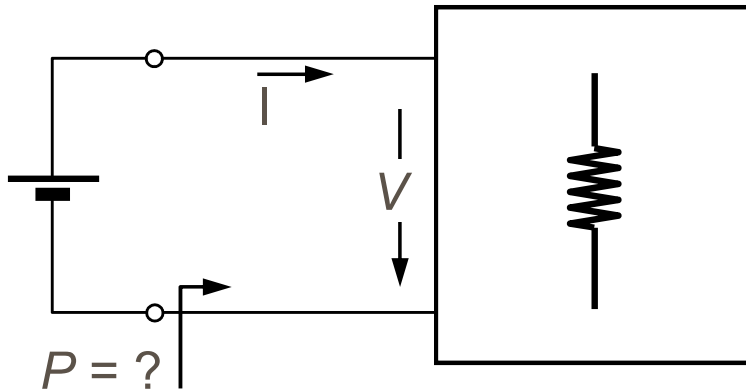
■ Exemplo 2



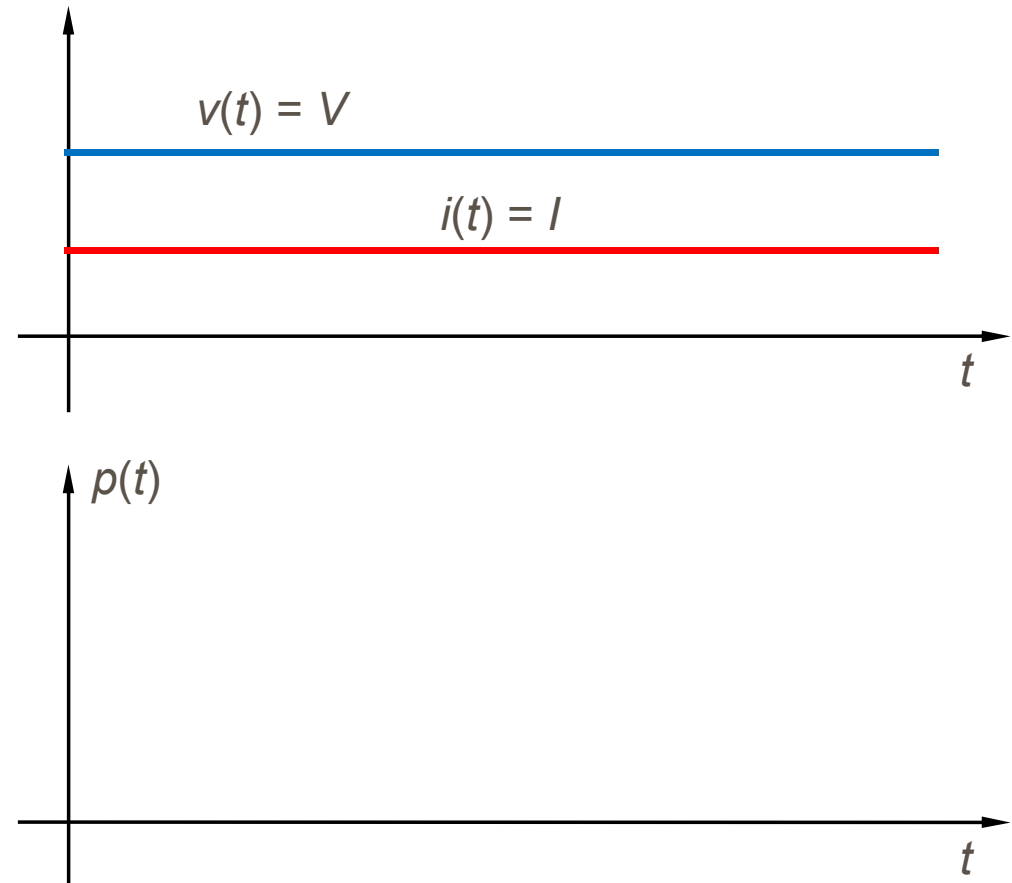
■ Potência em Corrente Contínua



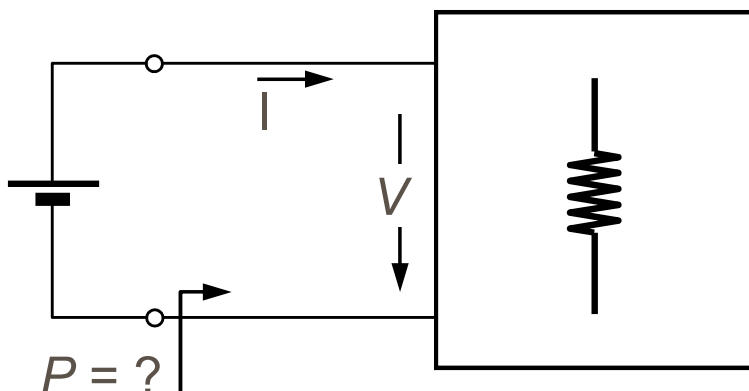
■ Potência em Corrente Contínua



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

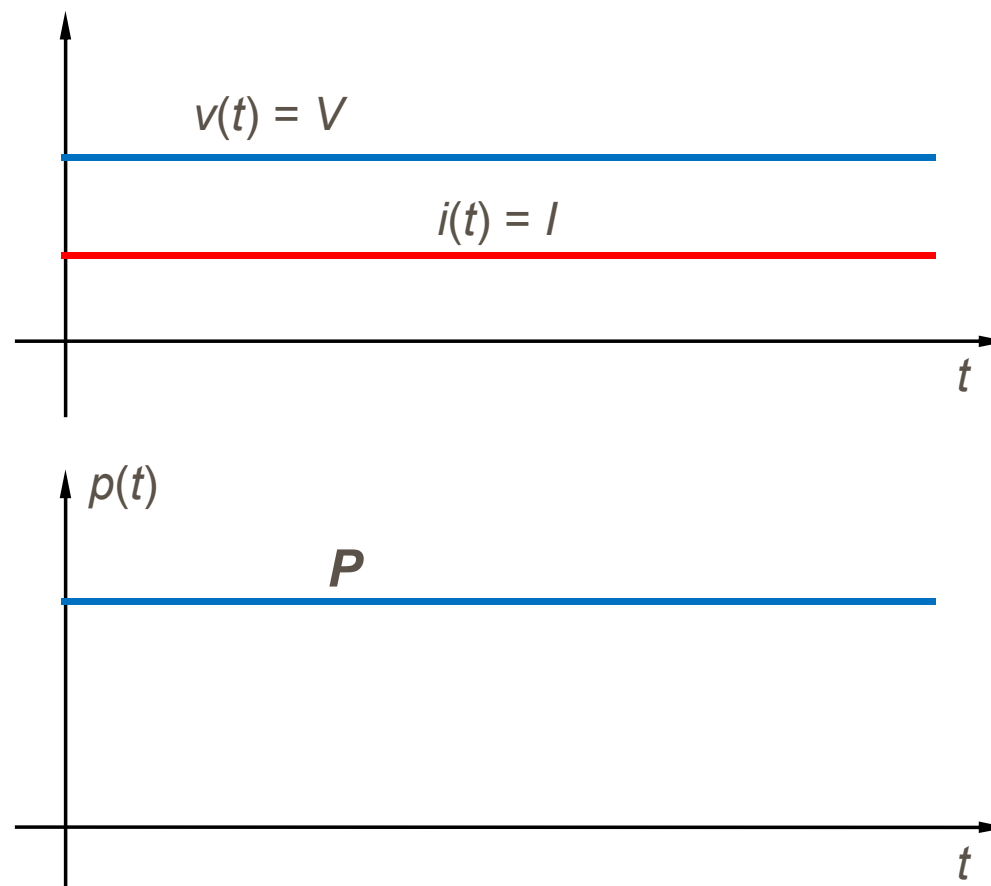


■ Potência em Corrente Contínua



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

$$\rightarrow P = VI \quad (= \text{cte})$$



■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Valor instantâneo da potência dissipada numa resistência

$$p(t) = v(t)i(t) = R(i(t))^2 = \frac{(v(t))^2}{R}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Valor instantâneo da potência dissipada numa resistência

$$p(t) = v(t)i(t) = R(i(t))^2 = \frac{(v(t))^2}{R}$$

- Valor médio da potência dissipada numa resistência (para qualquer forma de onda de período T)

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} p(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} R(i(t))^2 dt = R \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} i(t)^2 dt \right)$$

$$\rightarrow P = RI_{ef}^2 = \frac{V_{ef}^2}{R}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Para uma corrente sinusoidal da forma $i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t)$,

$$P = R I_{ef}^2 = R \left(\frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{R I_m^2}{2}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

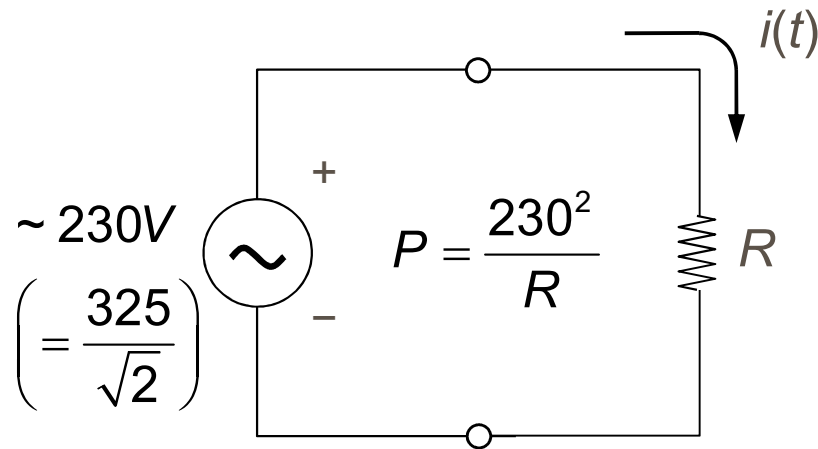
- Para uma corrente sinusoidal da forma $i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t)$,

$$P = R I_{ef}^2 = R \left(\frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{R I_m^2}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad P = \frac{V_{ef}^2}{R} = \frac{\left(\frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2}{R} = \frac{V_m^2}{2R}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Para uma corrente sinusoidal da forma $i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t)$,

$$P = R I_{ef}^2 = R \left(\frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{R I_m^2}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad P = \frac{V_{ef}^2}{R} = \frac{\left(\frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2}{R} = \frac{V_m^2}{2R}$$

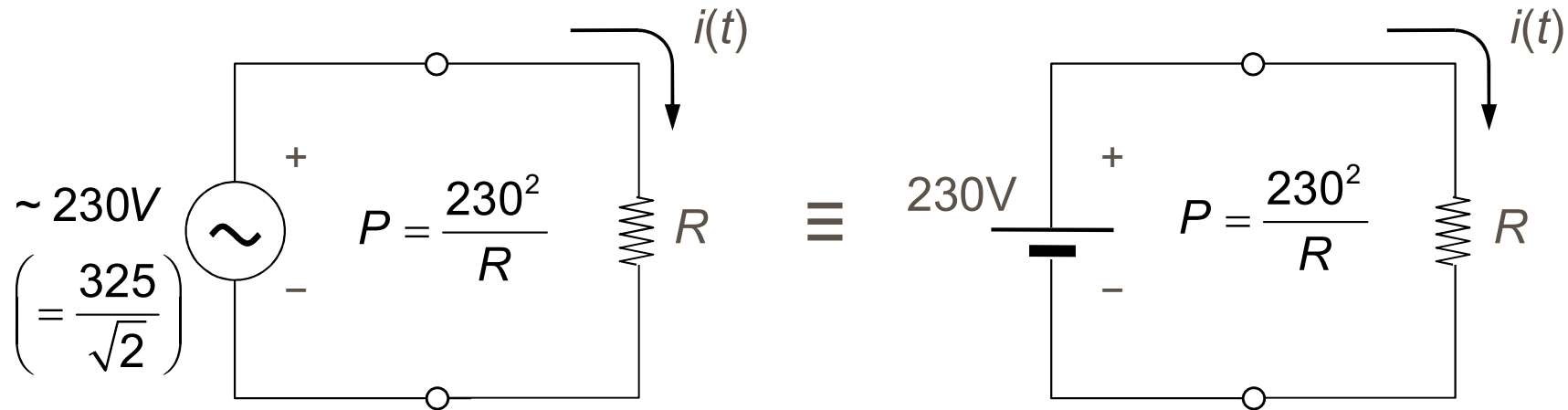


Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Para uma corrente sinusoidal da forma $i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t)$,

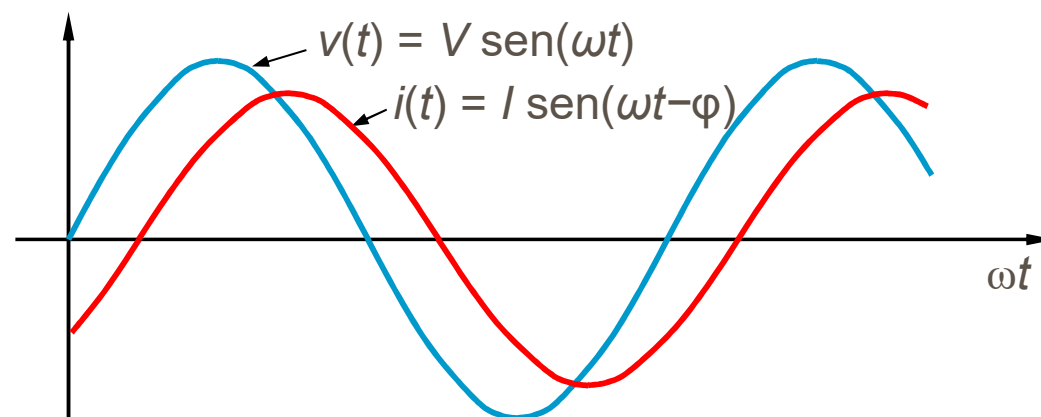
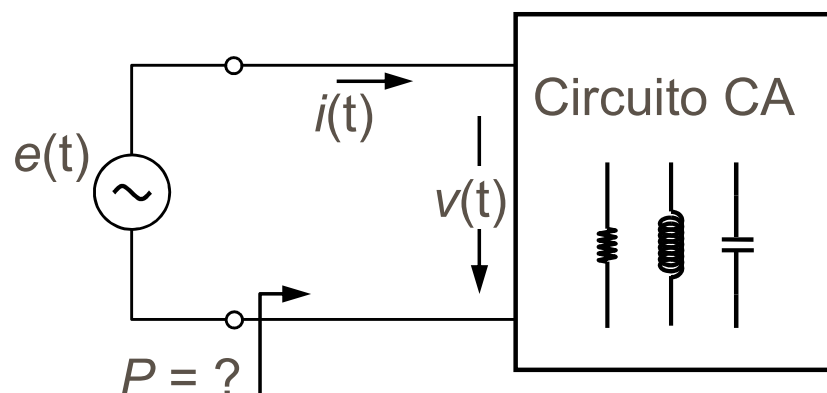
$$P = R I_{ef}^2 = R \left(\frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{R I_m^2}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad P = \frac{V_{ef}^2}{R} = \frac{\left(\frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2}{R} = \frac{V_m^2}{2R}$$



Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada (sinusoidal)

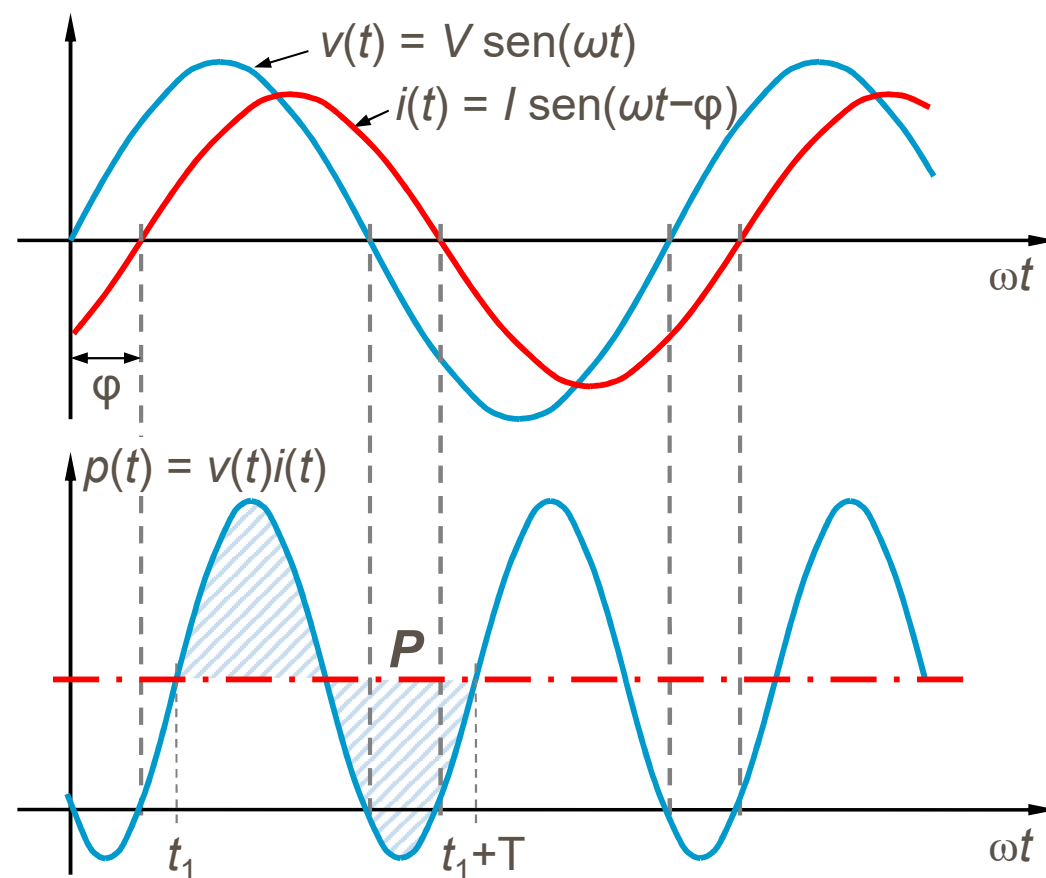
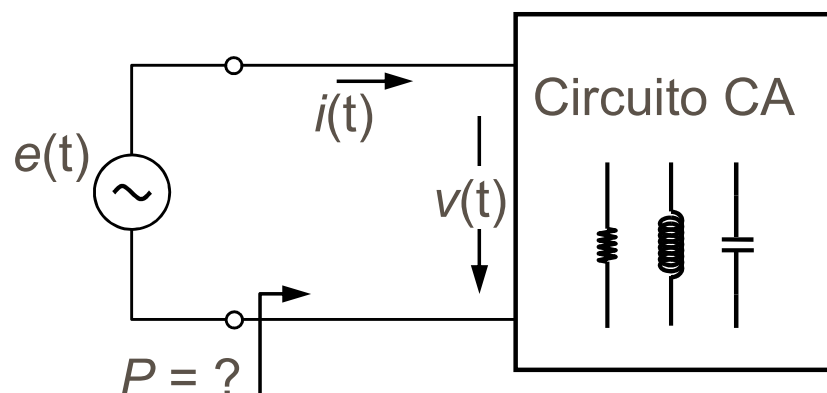
■ Caso Geral



Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada (sinusoidal)

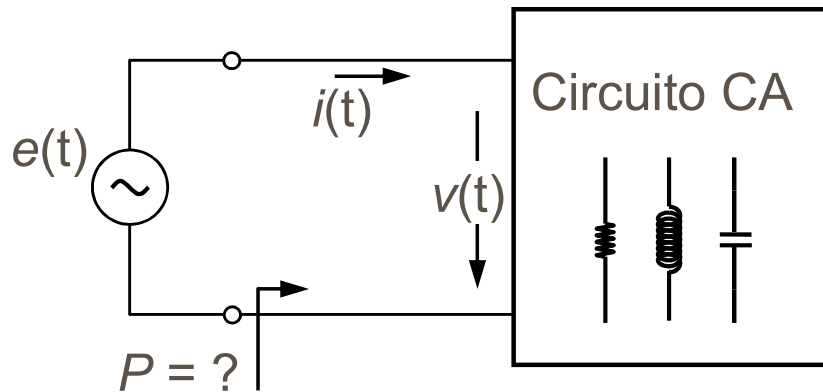
■ Caso Geral



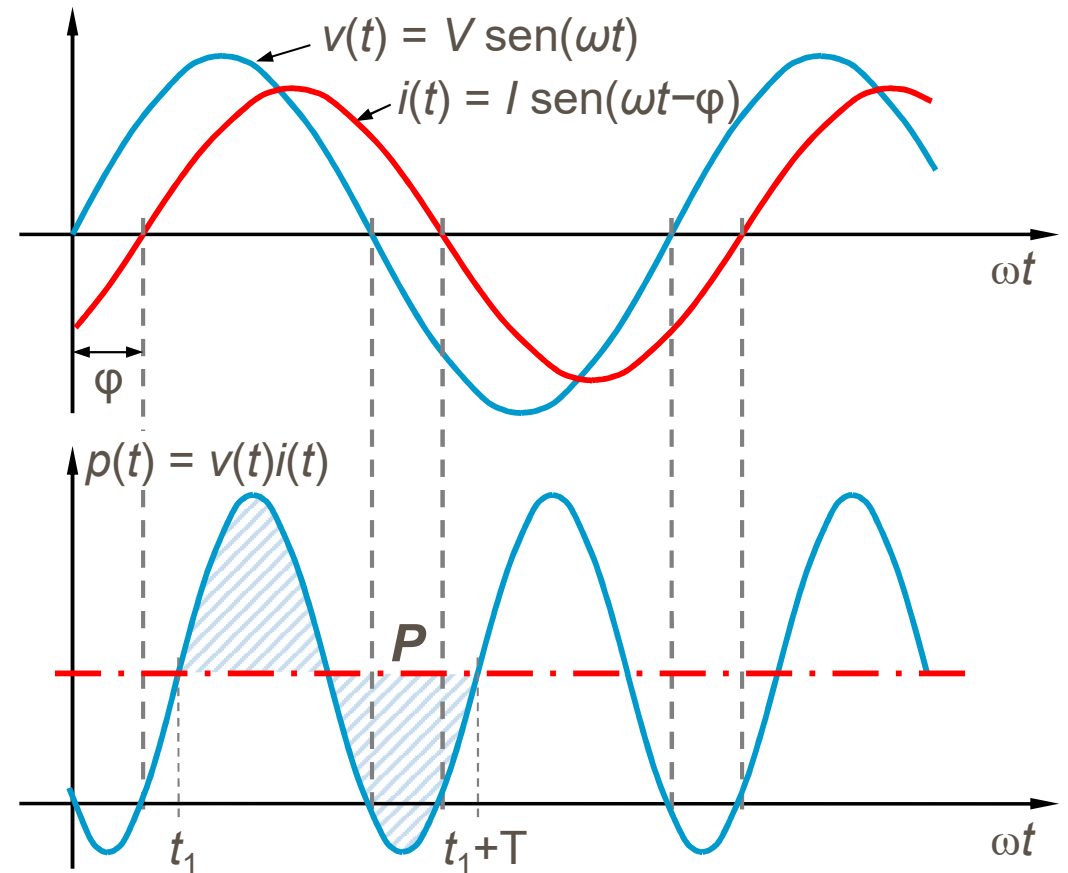
Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada (sinusoidal)

■ Caso Geral

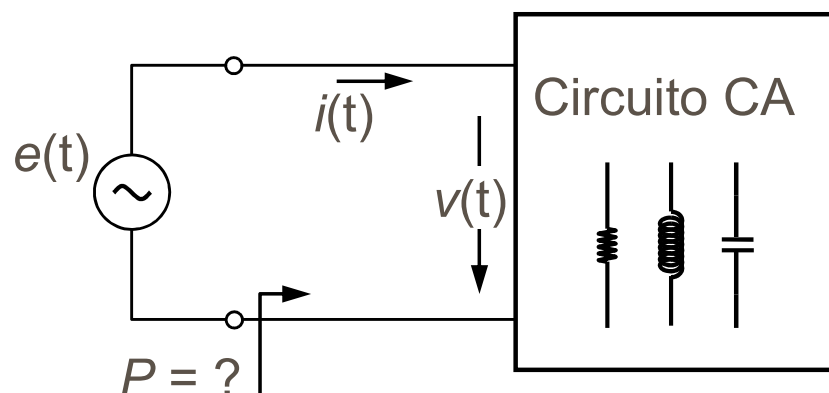


$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} p(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} v(t) i(t) dt =$$
$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} V \sin(\omega t) I \sin(\omega t - \varphi) dt$$



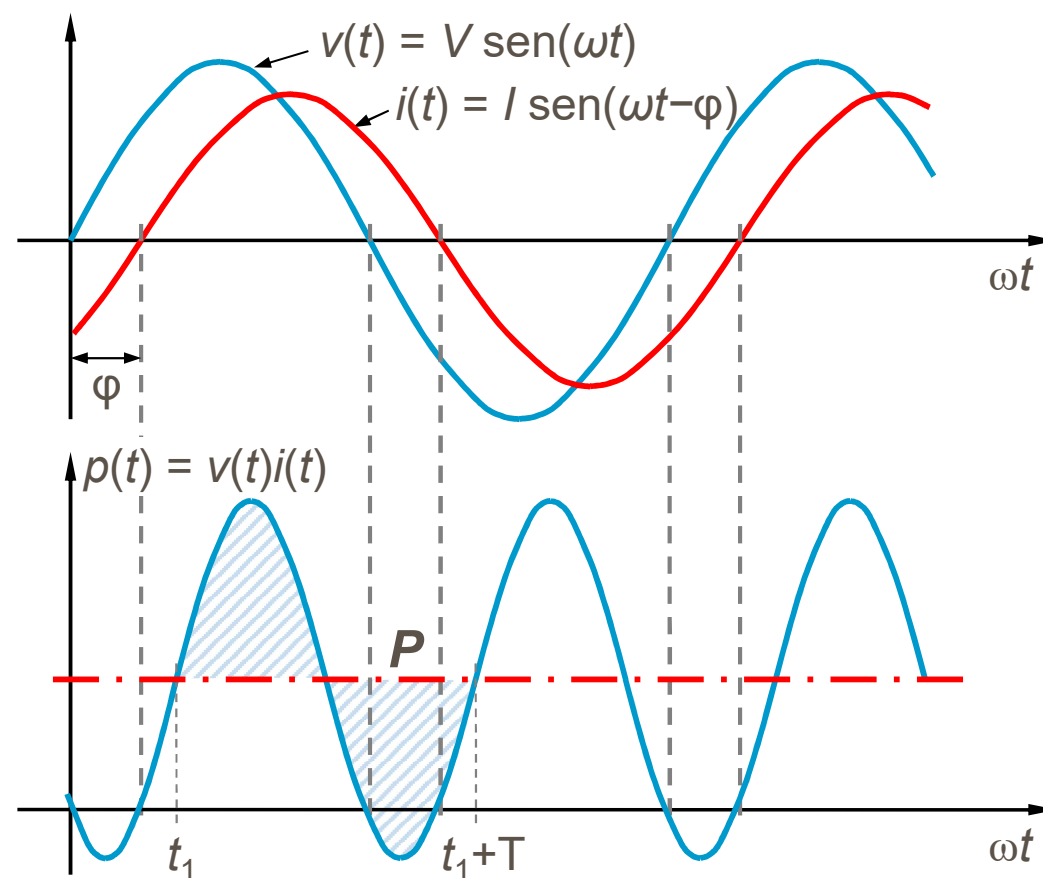
■ Potência em Corrente Alternada (sinusoidal)

■ Caso Geral



$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} p(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} v(t) i(t) dt =$$
$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} V \sin(\omega t) I \sin(\omega t - \varphi) dt$$

$$\rightarrow P = V_{ef} I_{ef} \cos(\varphi) \quad (\text{W})$$



■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$P = V_{ef} \times I_{ef} \times \cos(\varphi) \text{ (W)}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$P = V_{ef} \times I_{ef} \times \cos(\varphi) \text{ (W)}$$

$\cos(\varphi) \rightarrow$ factor de potência

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$P = \overset{= \text{cte}}{V_{ef}} \times I_{ef} \times \cos(\varphi) \text{ (W)}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral


■ Potência activa

$$\textcircled{P} = \overset{= \text{cte}}{V_{ef}} \times I_{ef} \times \cos(\varphi) \text{ (W)}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$\textcircled{P} = \overset{= \text{cte}}{V_{ef}} \times I_{ef} \times \cos(\varphi) \text{ (W)}$$


■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$\textcircled{P} = \overset{= \text{cte}}{V_{ef}} \times \overset{\uparrow}{I_{ef}} \times \underset{\downarrow}{\cos(\varphi)} \text{ (W)}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$\textcircled{P} = \overset{= \text{cte}}{V_{ef}} \times \overset{\uparrow}{I_{ef}} \times \underset{\downarrow}{\cos(\varphi)} \quad (\text{W})$$

■ Potência reactiva

$$Q = V_{ef} I_{ef} \text{sen}(\varphi) \quad (\text{VAR})$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Caso Geral

■ Potência activa

$$\textcircled{P} = \overset{= \text{cte}}{V_{ef}} \times \overset{\uparrow}{I_{ef}} \times \cos(\varphi) \quad (\text{W})$$

\downarrow

■ Potência reactiva

$$Q = V_{ef} I_{ef} \sin(\varphi) \quad (\text{VAR})$$

■ Potência aparente

$$S = V_{ef} I_{ef} \quad (\text{VA})$$

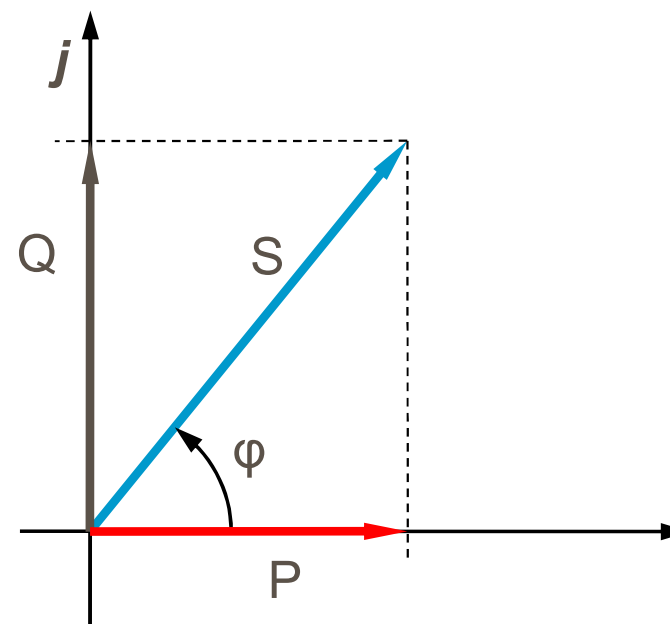


Diagrama de potências

$$(P = S \cos(\varphi), \quad Q = S \sin(\varphi), \quad S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2})$$

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

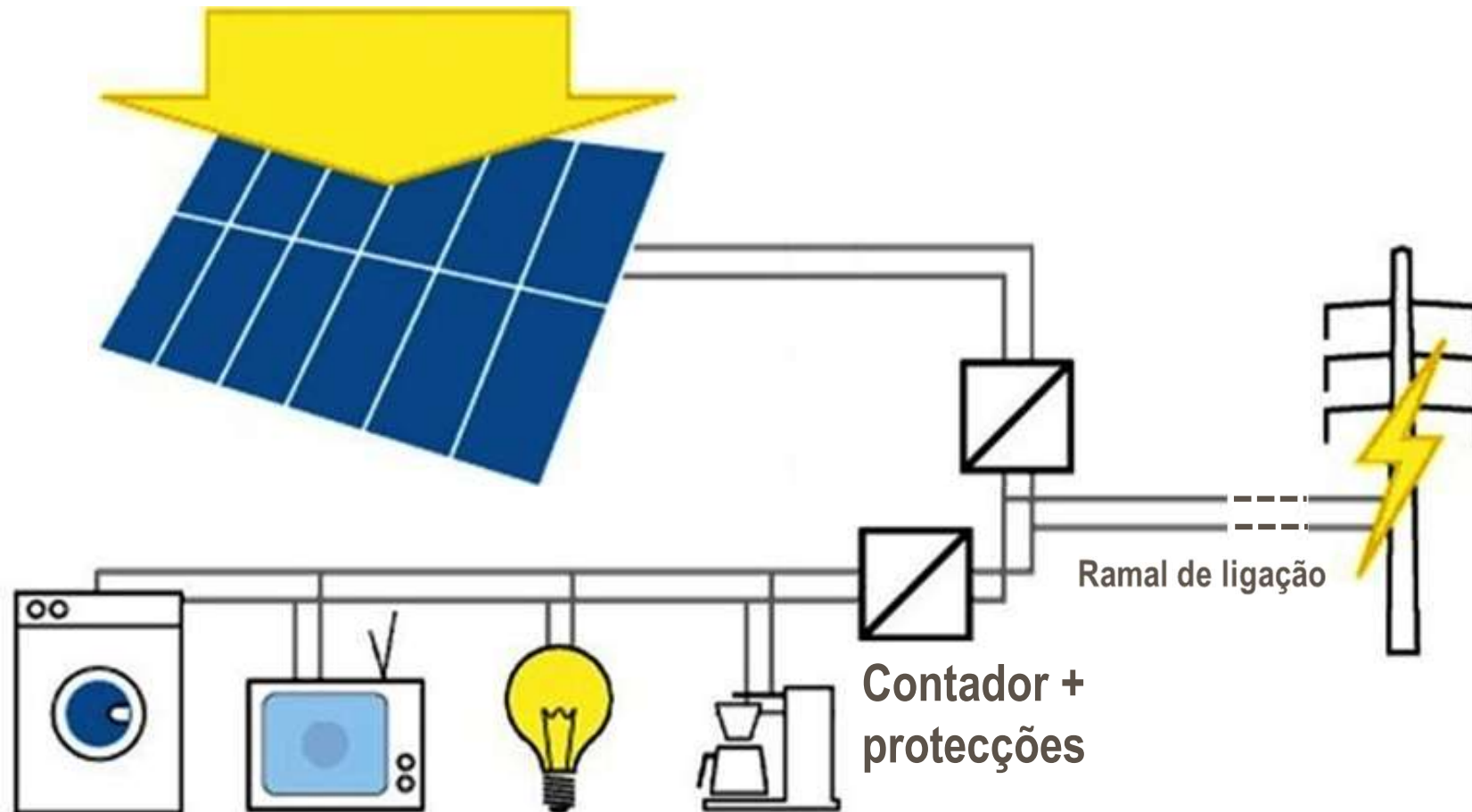
■ Ligação à Rede Eléctrica



http://www.comel.gr/en/solar_applications.html

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

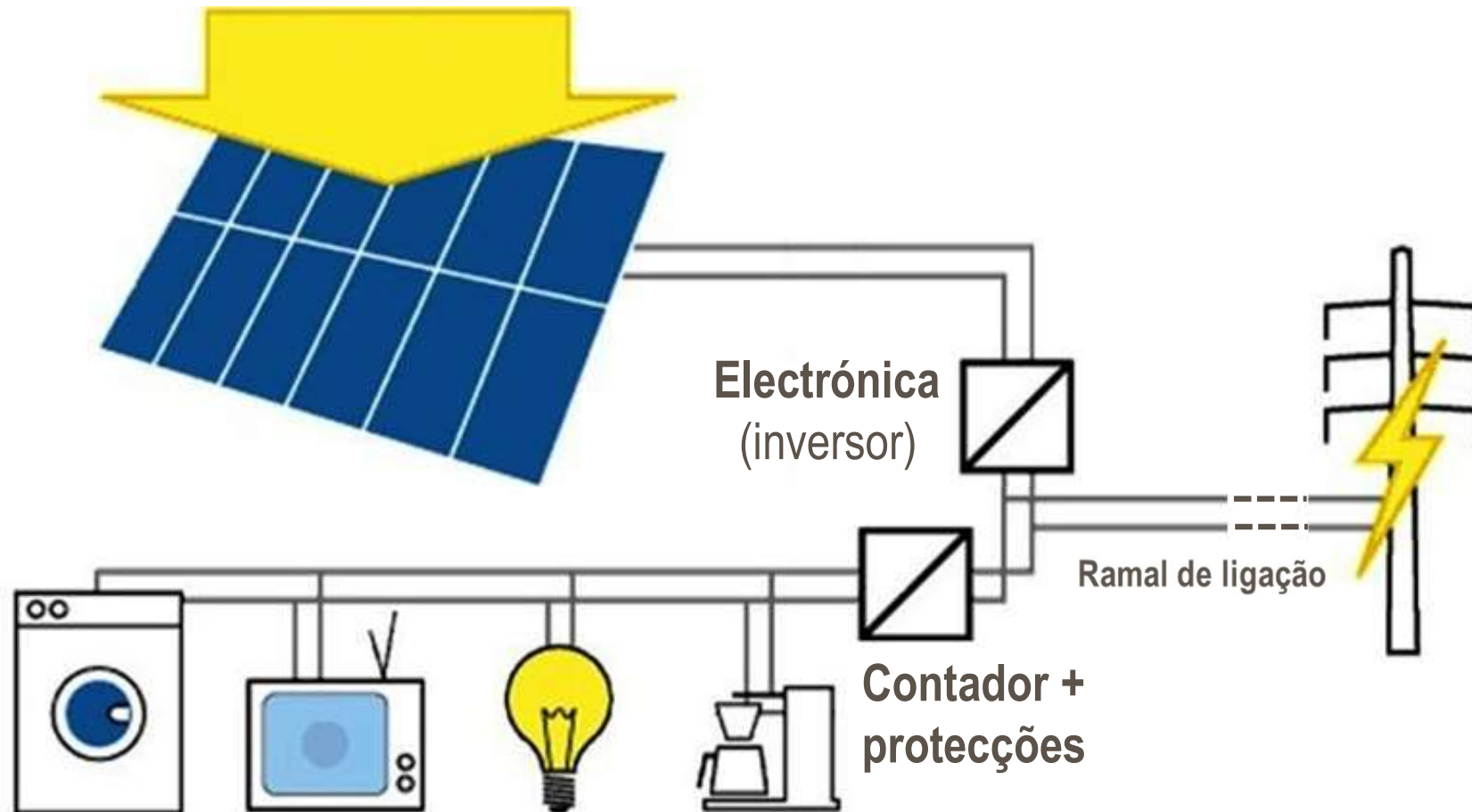
■ Ligação à Rede Eléctrica



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Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Ligação à Rede Eléctrica



http://www.comel.gr/en/solar_applications.html

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

- **Ligação à Rede Eléctrica**
 - Quadro de distribuição principal



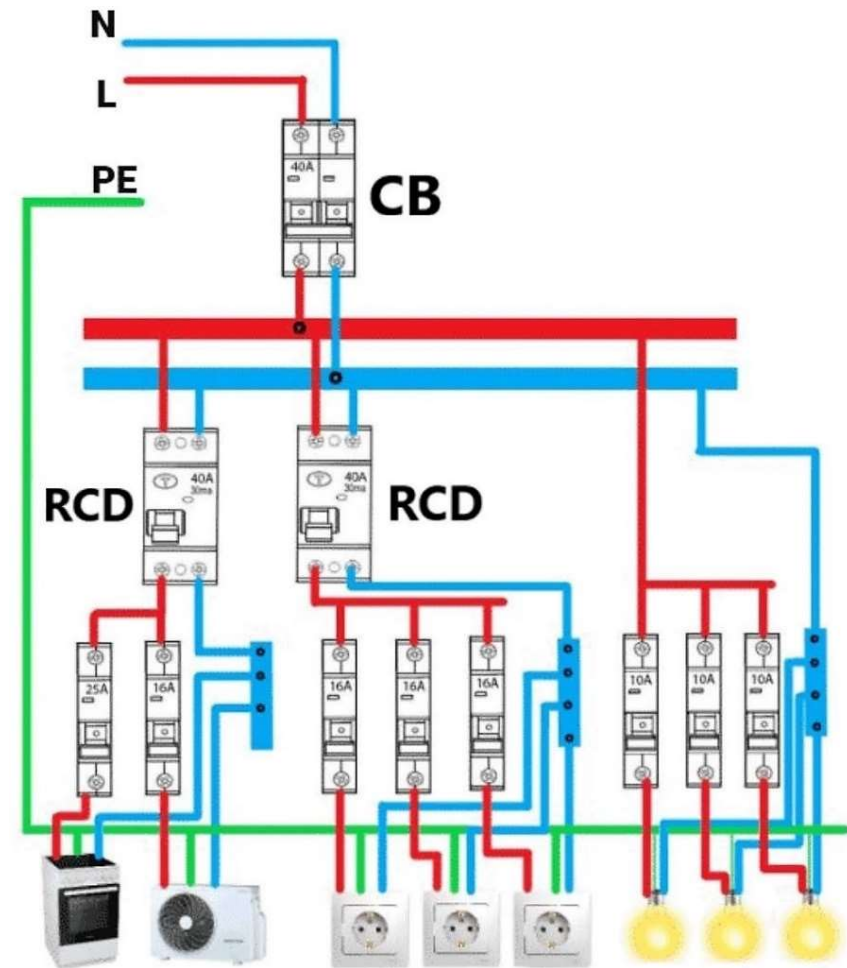
“Manual do electricista” (aplicação para o Android)

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Ligação à Rede Eléctrica

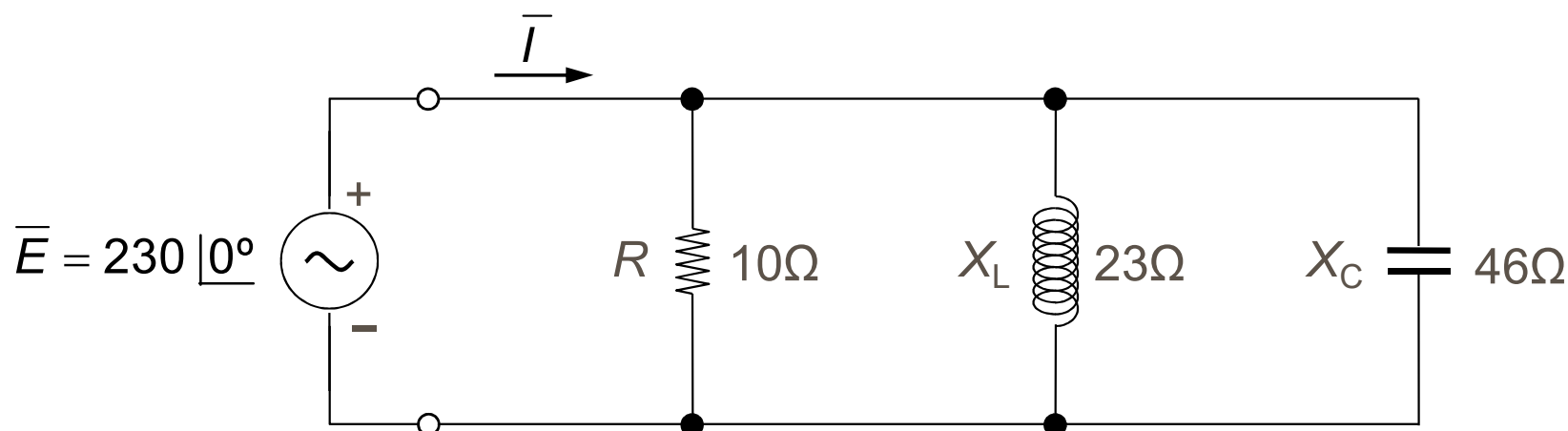
■ Quadro de distribuição (apartamento)

Exemplo de um diagrama de distribuição de painel de apartamento



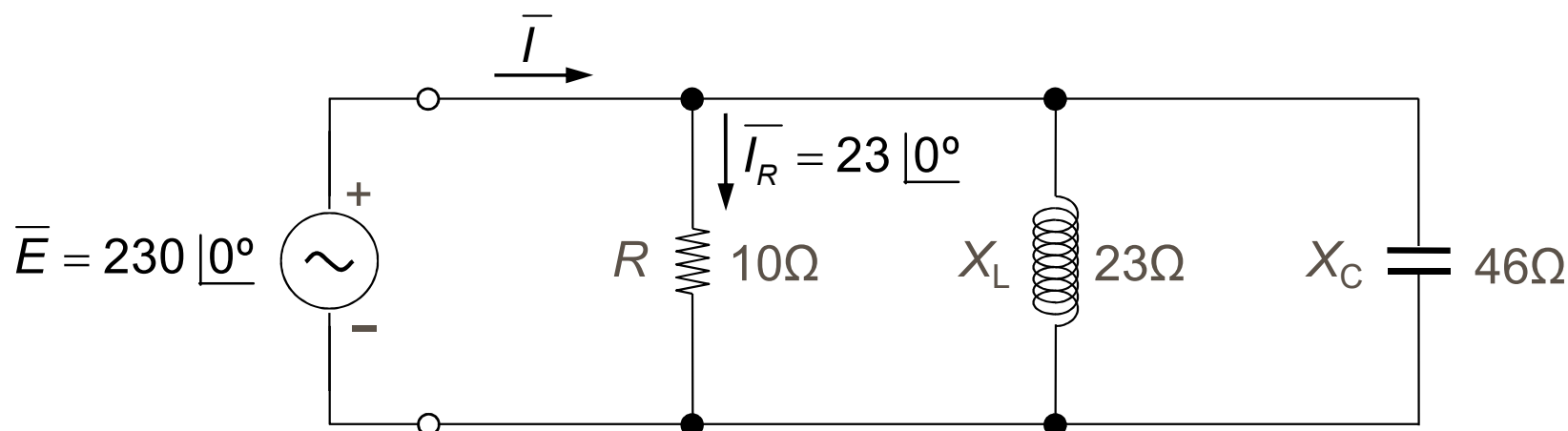
■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Exemplo – No seguinte circuito pretende-se determinar:
a) a potência activa total; b) a potência reactiva total; c) a potência aparente total; d) o factor de potência do conjunto



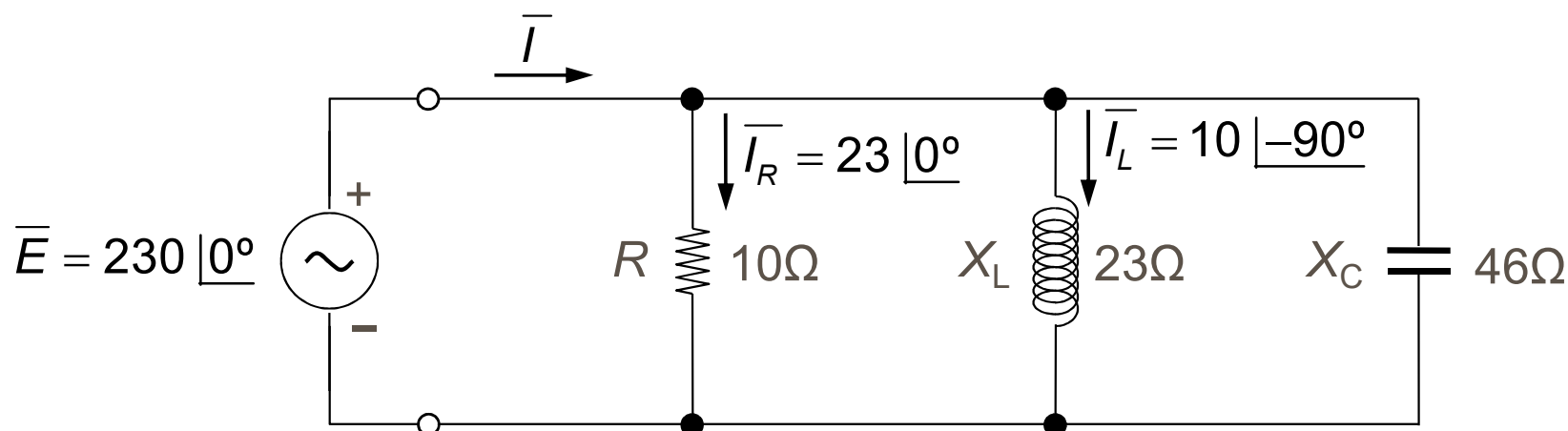
■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Exemplo – No seguinte circuito pretende-se determinar:
a) a potência activa total; b) a potência reactiva total; c) a potência aparente total; d) o factor de potência do conjunto



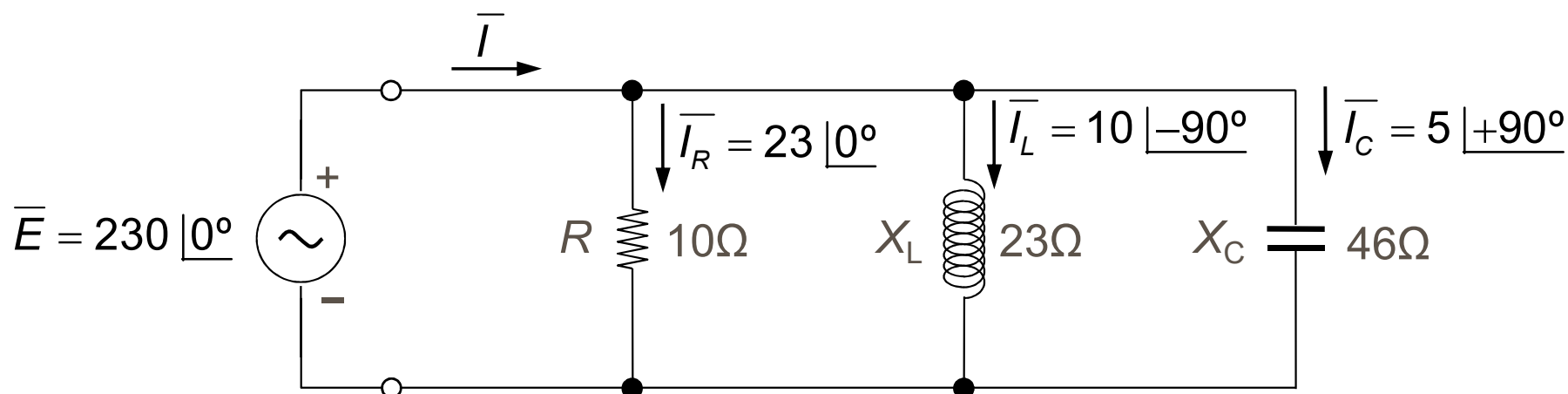
■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Exemplo – No seguinte circuito pretende-se determinar:
a) a potência activa total; b) a potência reactiva total; c) a potência aparente total; d) o factor de potência do conjunto



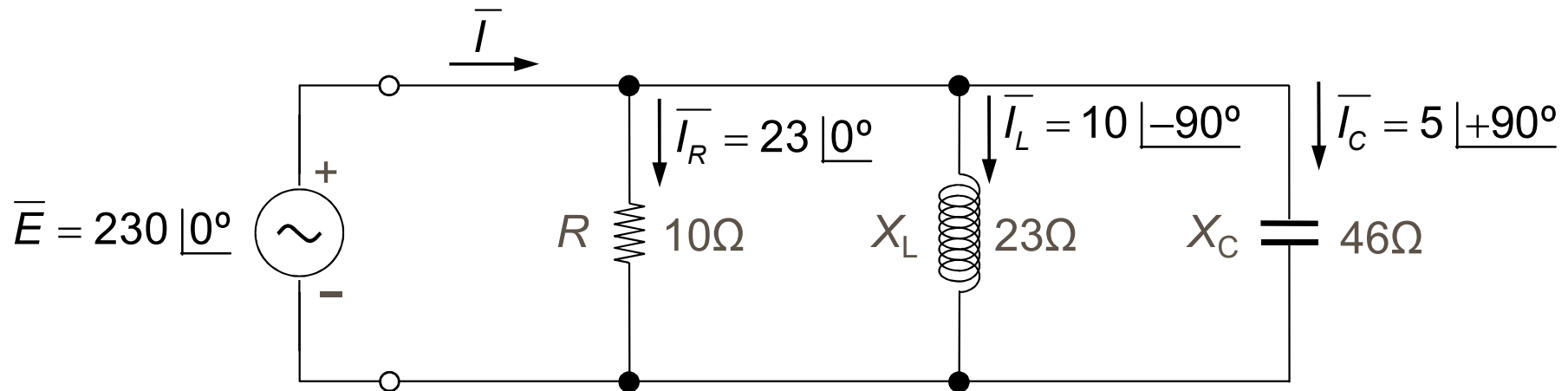
■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Exemplo – No seguinte circuito pretende-se determinar:
a) a potência activa total; b) a potência reactiva total; c) a potência aparente total; d) o factor de potência do conjunto



■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

- Exemplo – No seguinte circuito pretende-se determinar:
a) a potência activa total; b) a potência reactiva total; c) a potência aparente total; d) o factor de potência do conjunto

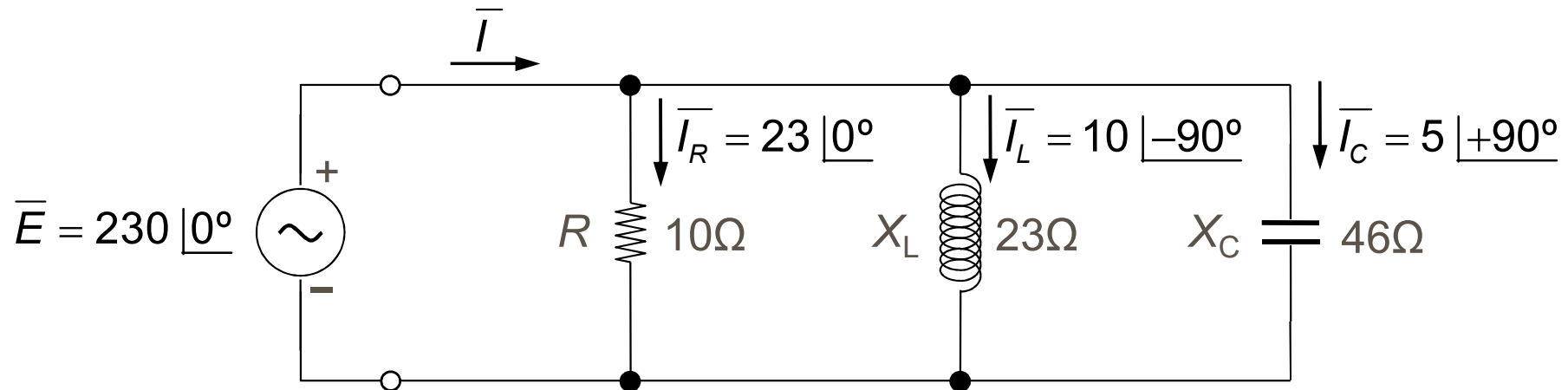


- A potência activa total é igual à potência dissipada no componente resistivo:

$$P_T = P_R = R I_R^2 = (23 \text{ A})^2 (10 \Omega) = 5290 \text{ W}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo



- A potência reactiva pode ser calculada do seguinte modo:

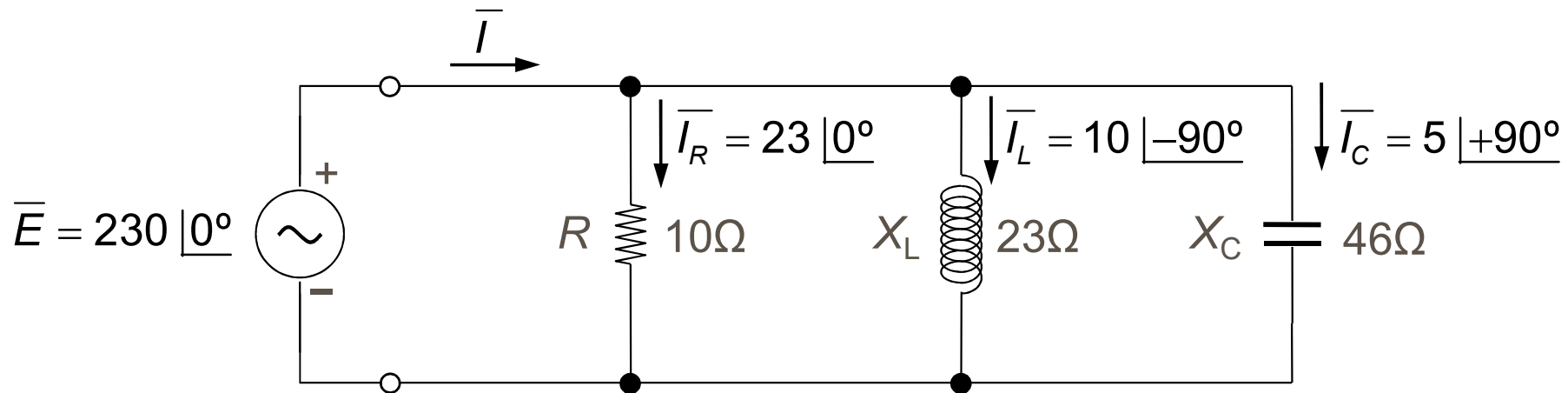
$$Q_C = X_C I_C^2 = (5 \text{ A})^2 (46 \Omega) = 1150 \text{ VAR (cap.)}$$

$$Q_L = X_L I_L^2 = (10 \text{ A})^2 (23 \Omega) = 2300 \text{ VAR (ind.)}$$

$$Q_T = Q_L - Q_C = 1150 \text{ VAR (ind.)}$$

■ Potência em Corrente Alternada

■ Exemplo



- A potência aparente é dada por:

$$S_T = \sqrt{P_T^2 + Q_T^2} = \sqrt{5290^2 + 1150^2} = 5414 \text{ VA}$$

- O factor de potência pode ser obtido do seguinte modo:

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{P_T}{S_T} = \frac{5290 \text{ W}}{5414 \text{ VA}} = 0.98 \text{ (ind.)}$$

■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico

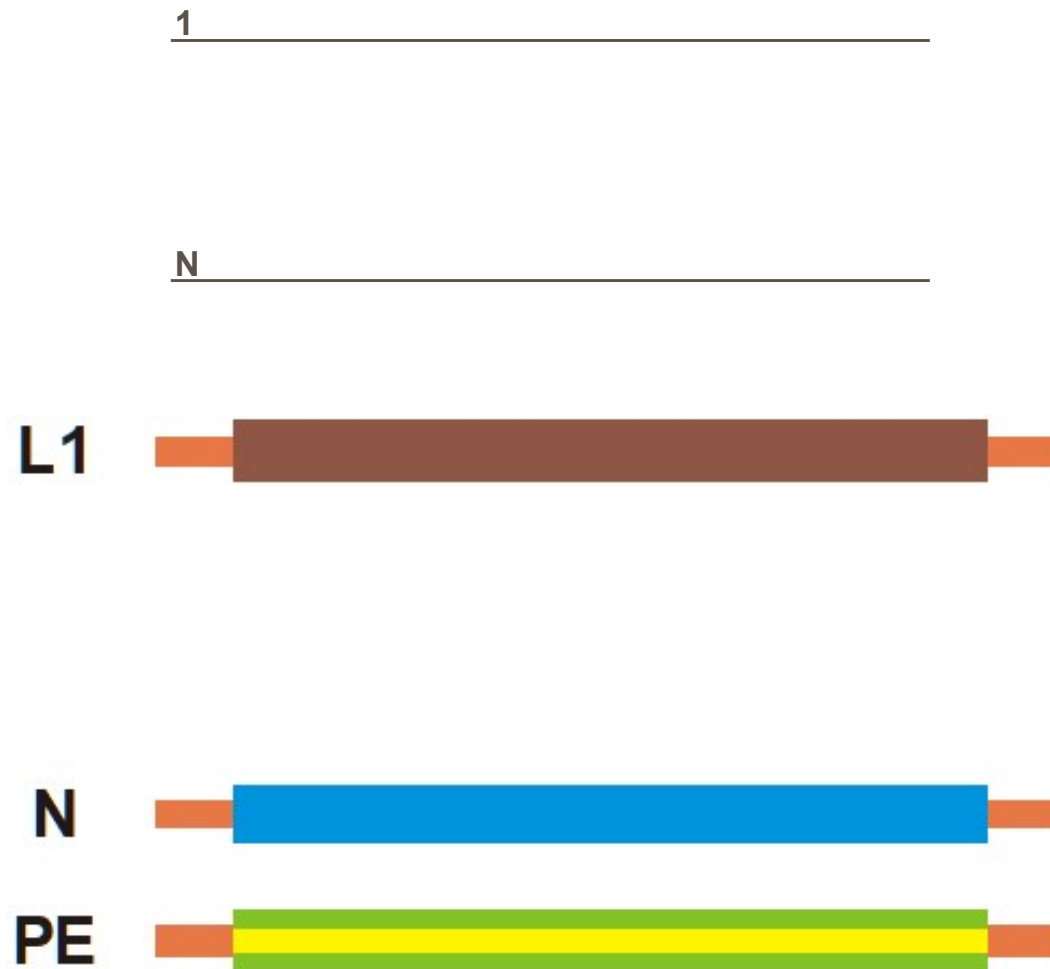
1

N

L1 

N 

■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico

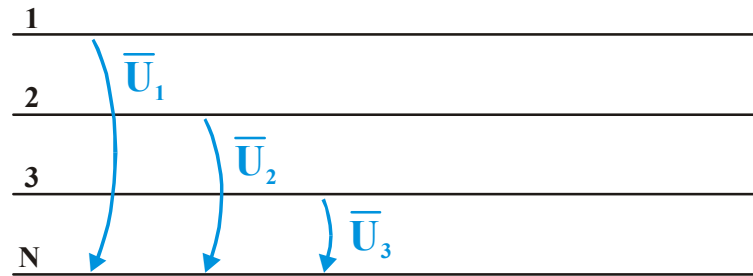


■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico

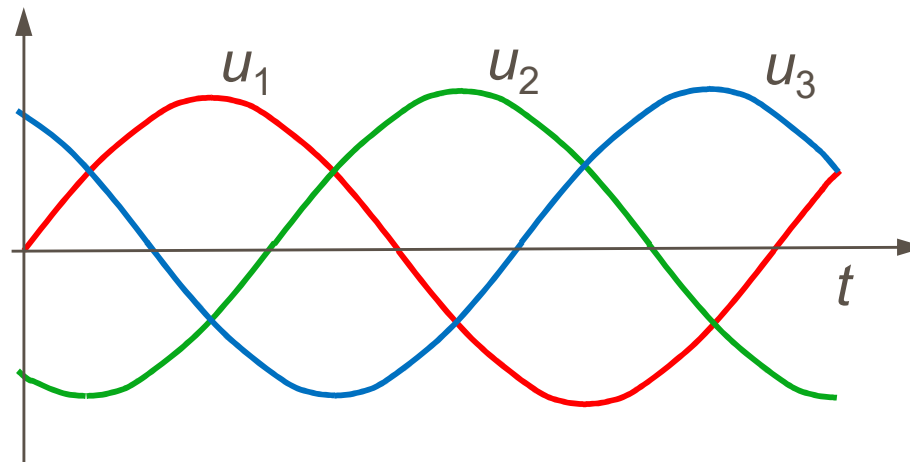
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
N _____



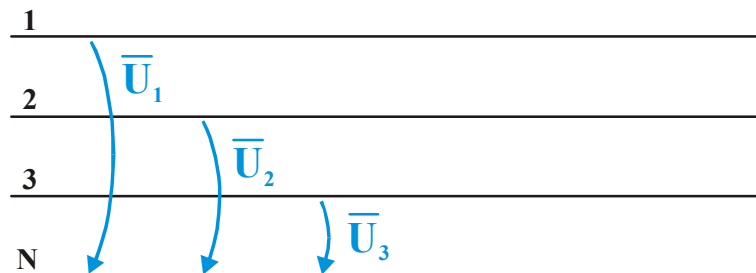
■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico



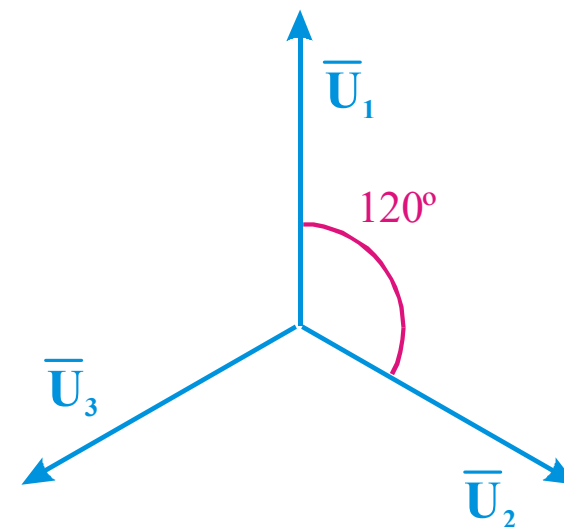
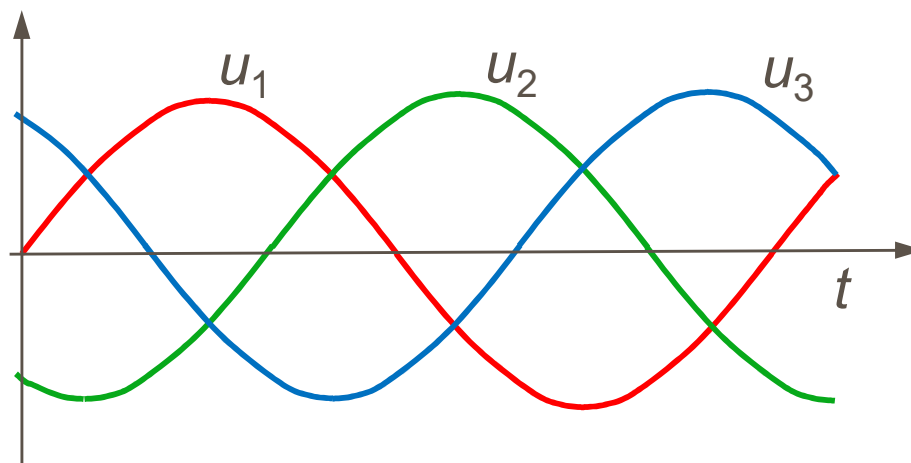
$\bar{U}_1, \bar{U}_2, \bar{U}_3 \rightarrow$ tensões simples



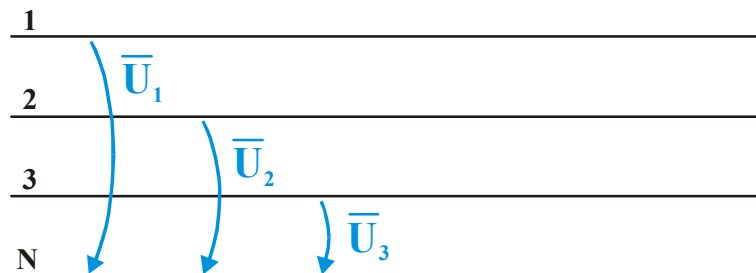
■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico



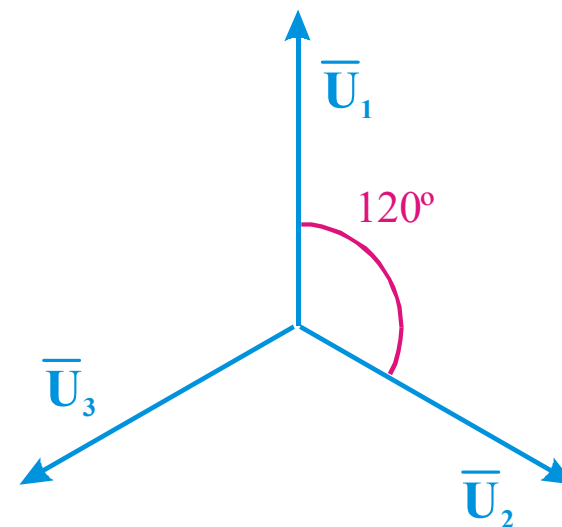
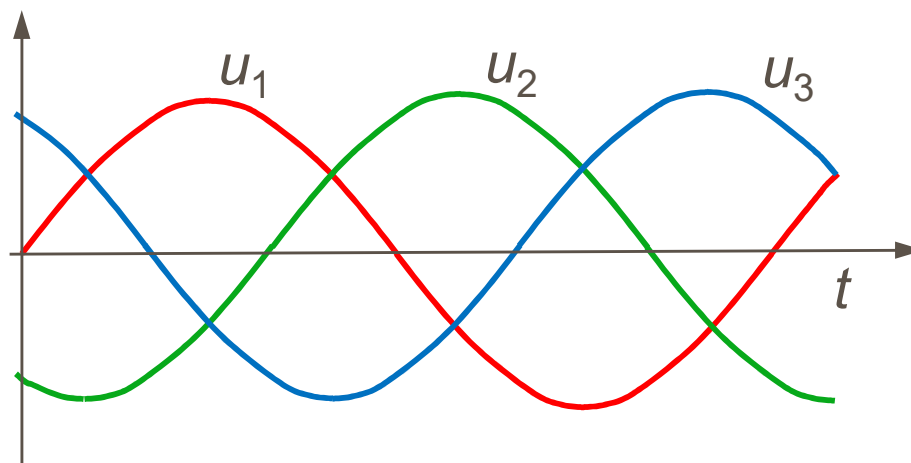
$\bar{U}_1, \bar{U}_2, \bar{U}_3 \rightarrow$ tensões simples



■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico



$\bar{U}_1, \bar{U}_2, \bar{U}_3 \rightarrow$ tensões simples



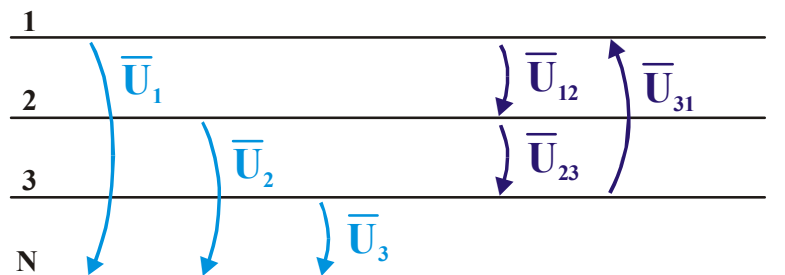
$$\bar{U}_1 = U_s \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\bar{U}_2 = U_s \angle -120^\circ$$

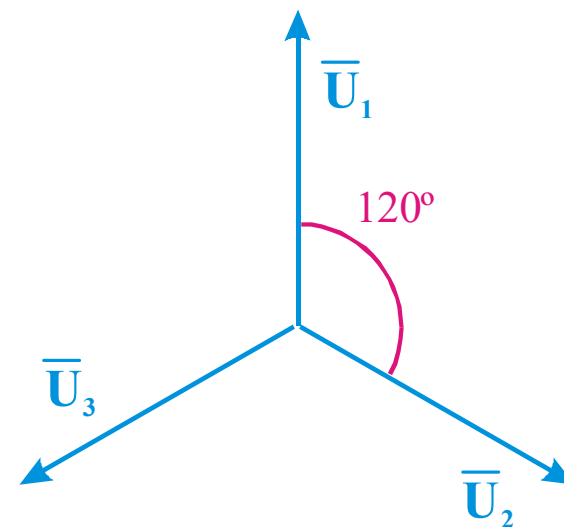
$$\bar{U}_3 = U_s \angle -240^\circ,$$

$$(U_1 = U_2 = U_3 = U_s)$$

■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico

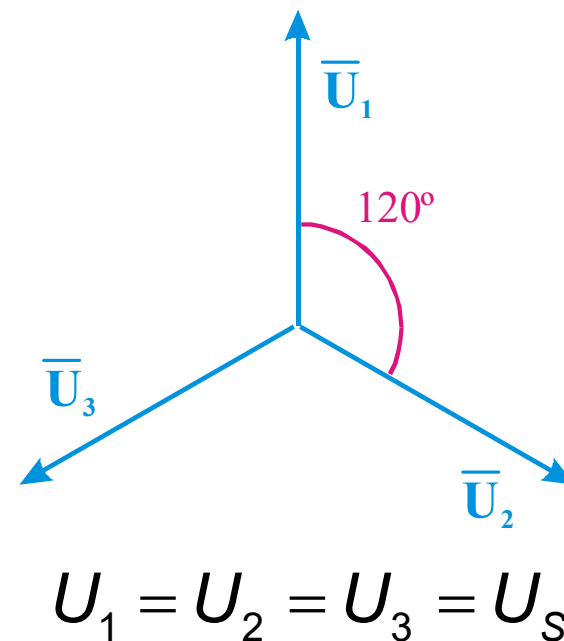
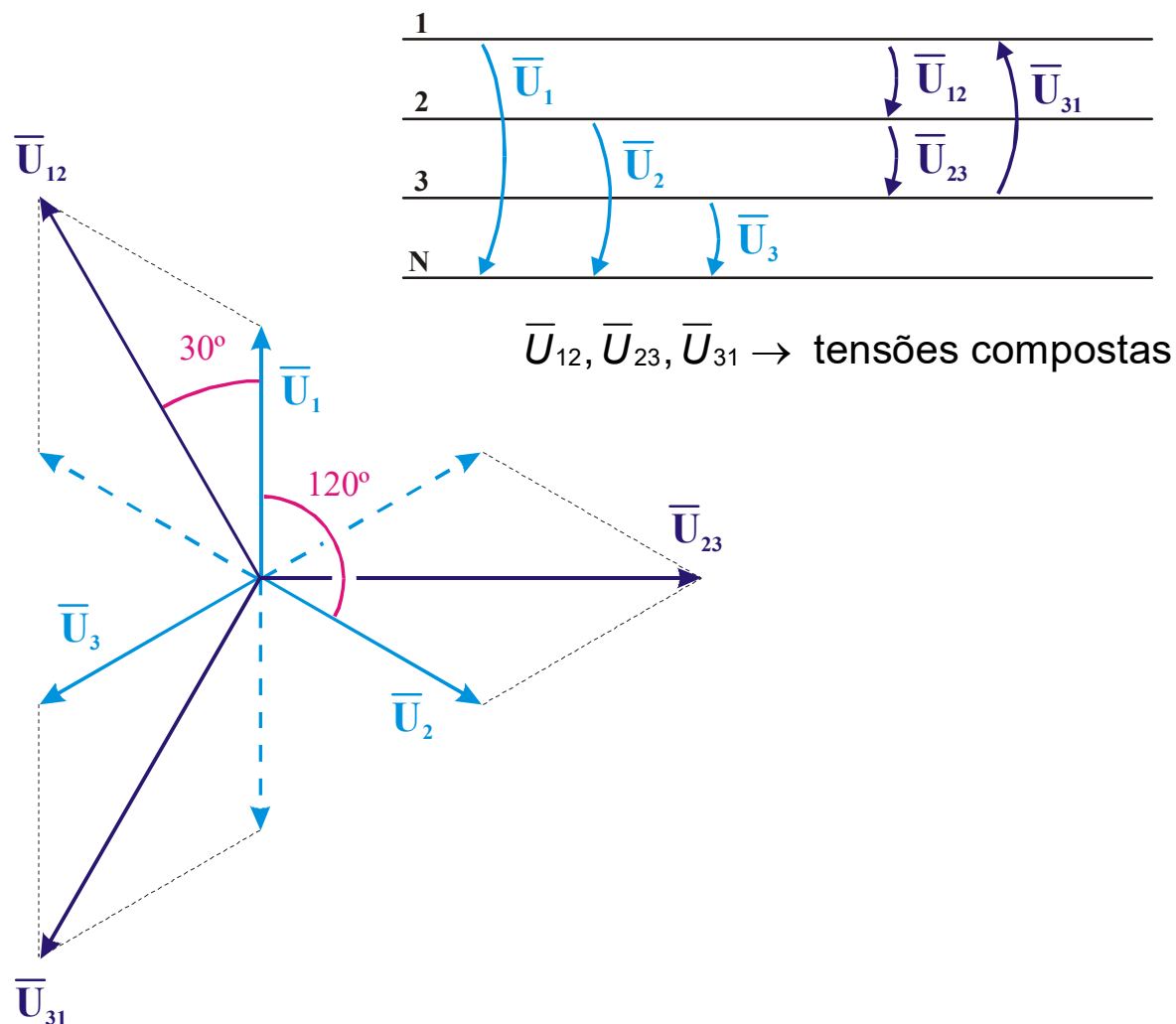


$\bar{U}_{12}, \bar{U}_{23}, \bar{U}_{31} \rightarrow$ tensões compostas

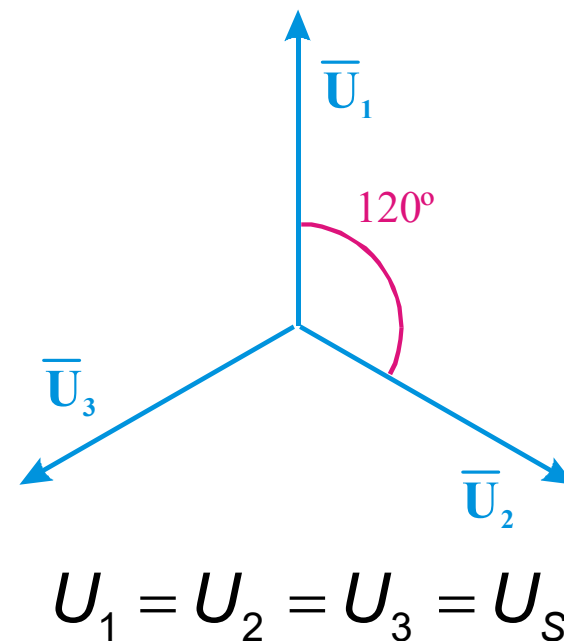
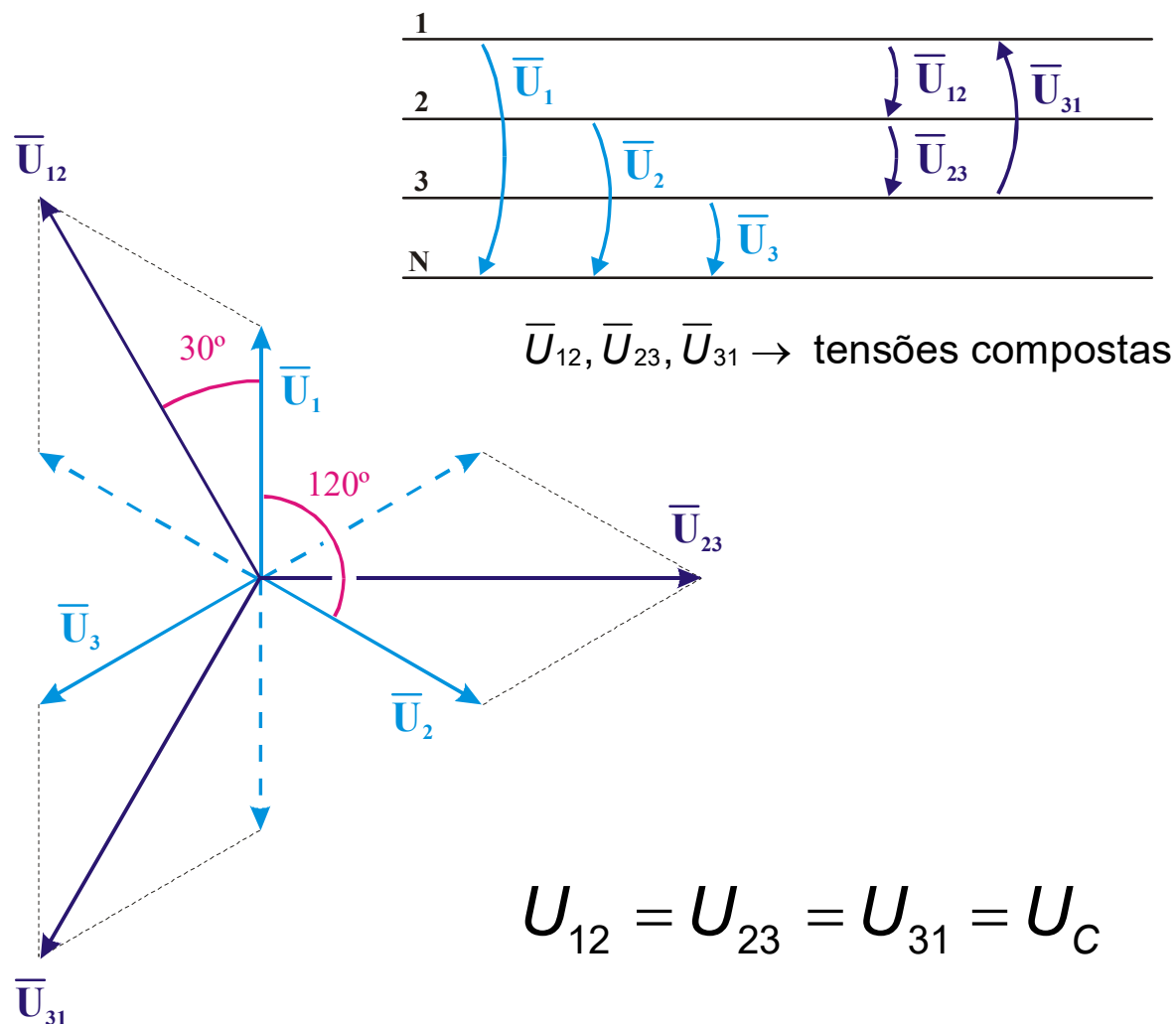


$$U_1 = U_2 = U_3 = U_S$$

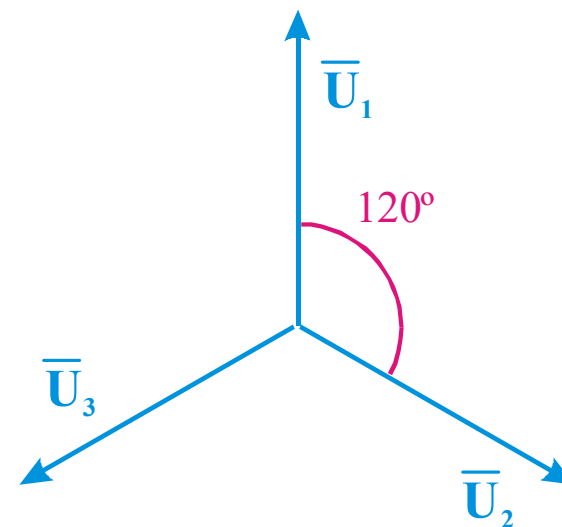
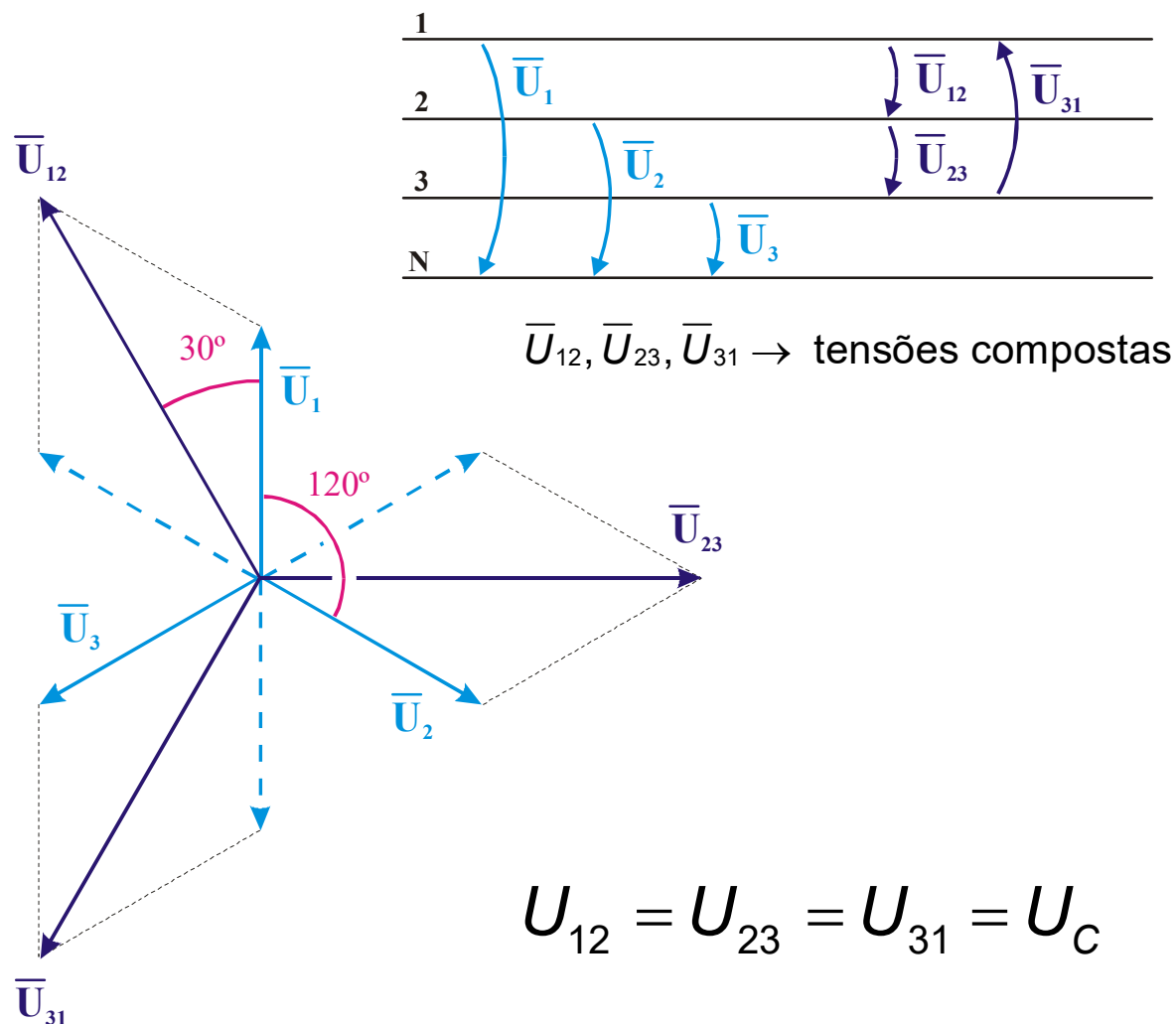
■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico



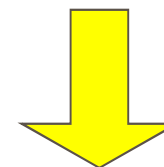
■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico



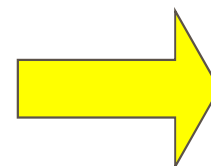
■ Sistema de Tensões Trifásico



$$U_1 = U_2 = U_3 = U_s$$



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_c$$



$$U_c = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_s$$

■ Receptores trifásicos

■ Receptor trifásico equilibrado

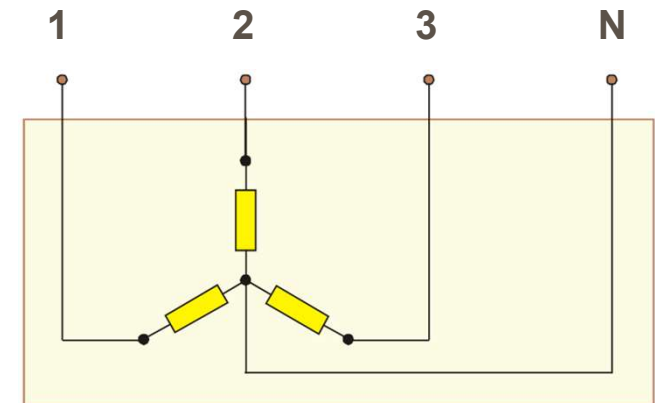
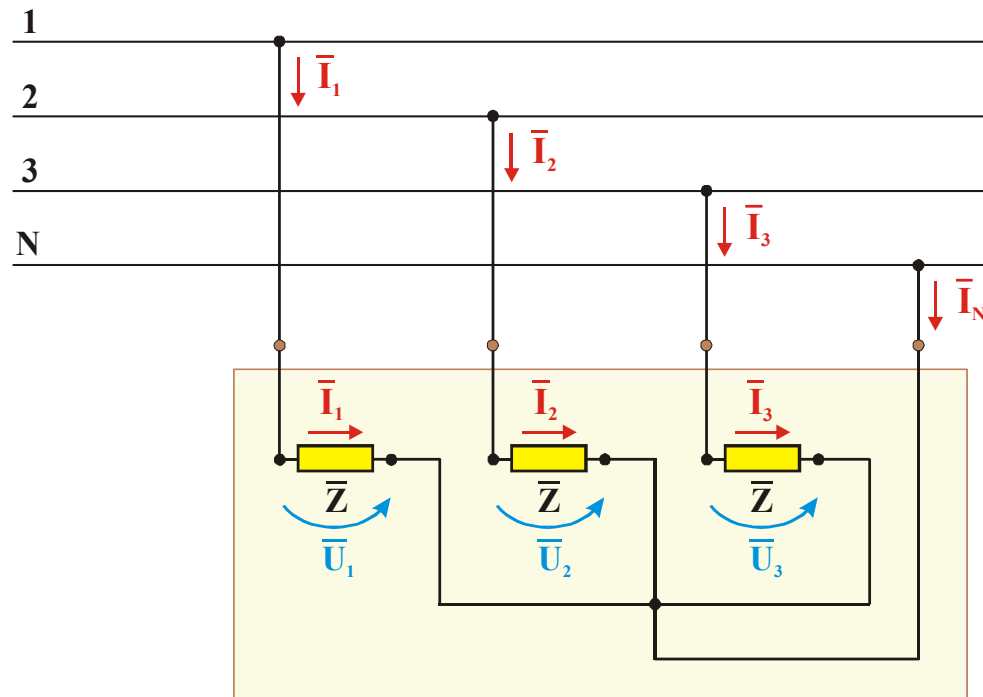
- Um receptor trifásico diz-se equilibrado se absorve um sistema trifásico simétrico de correntes quando é ligado a uma rede trifásica onde existe um sistema trifásico simétrico de tensões simples

■ Tensão estipulada de um receptor trifásico

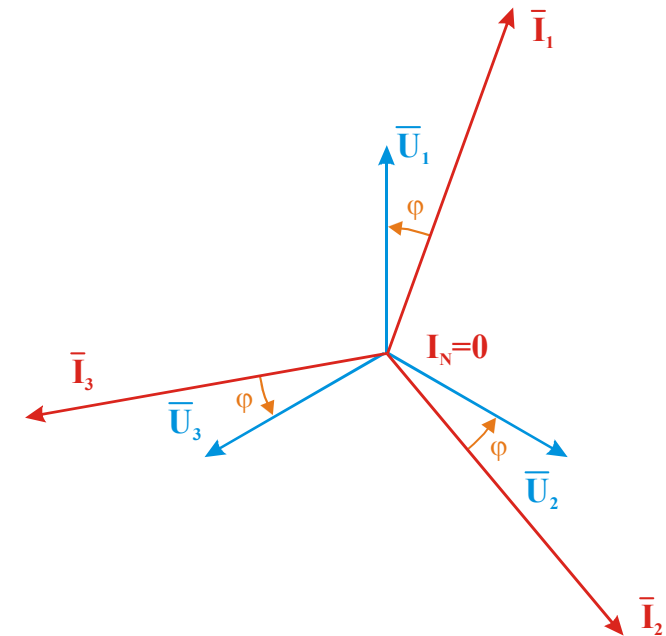
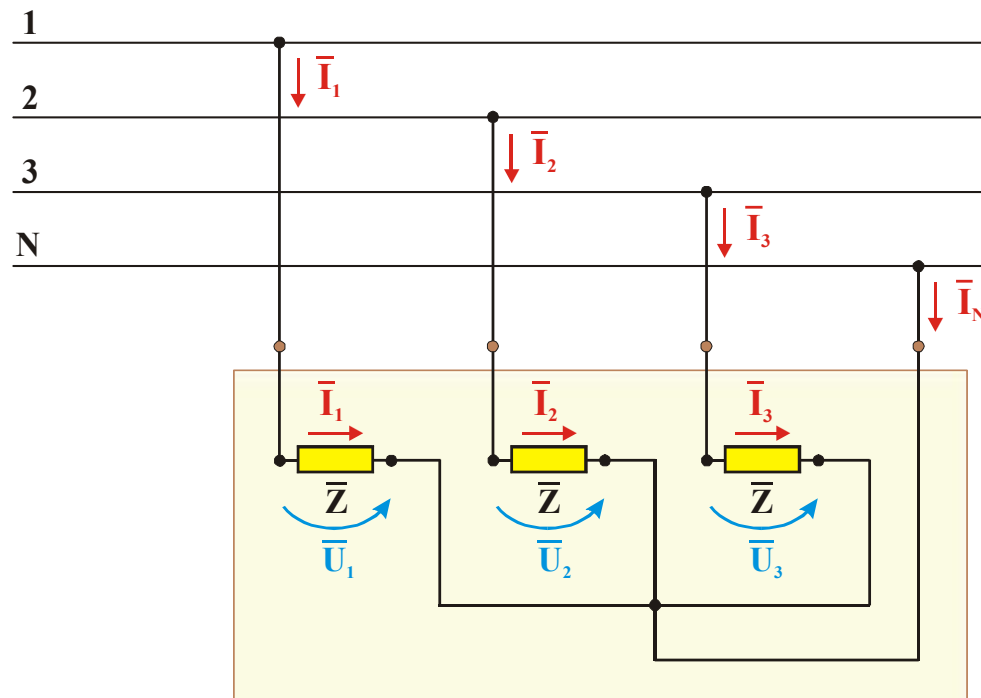
- É o valor estipulado da tensão composta para o qual o receptor foi dimensionado

Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

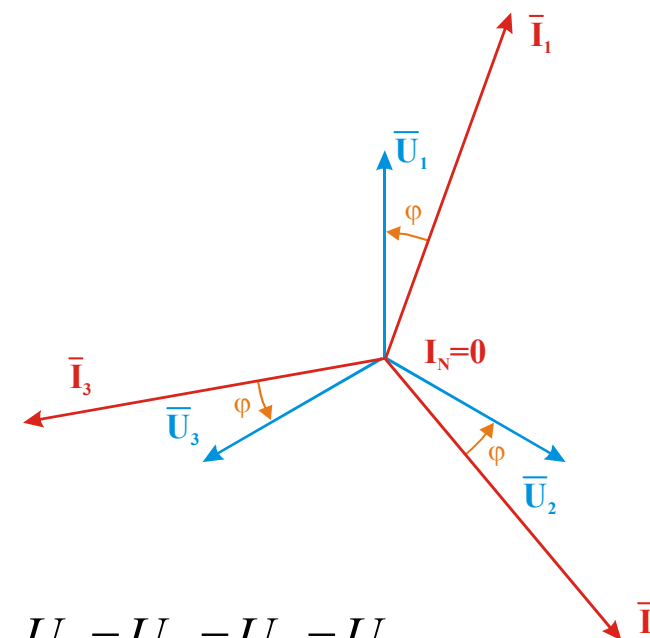
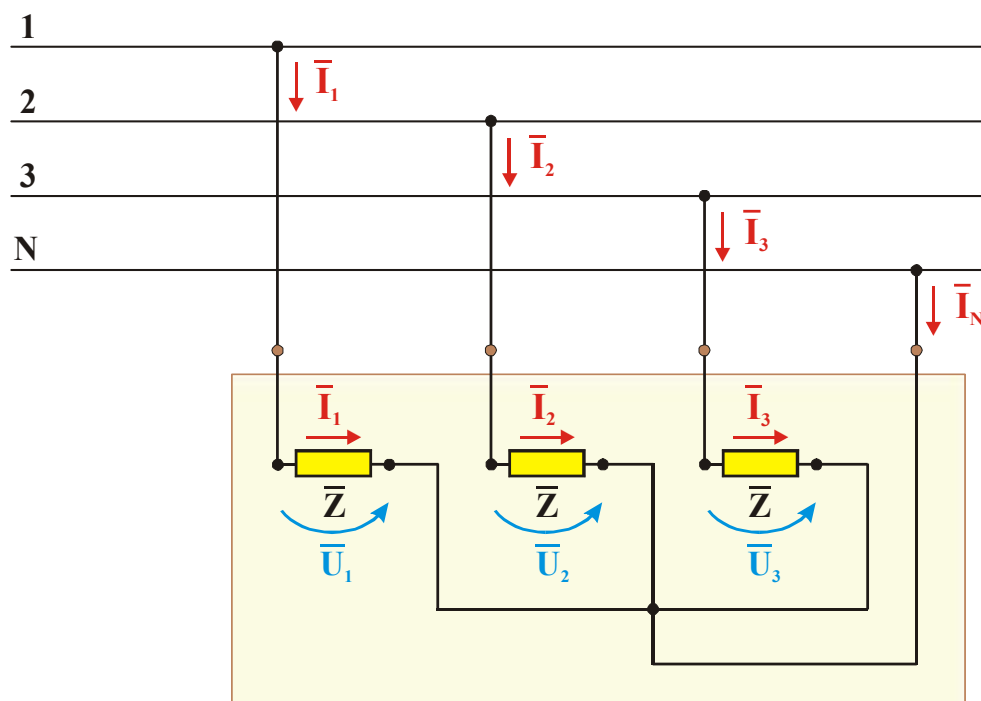
■ Ligação em estrela



■ Ligação em estrela



■ Ligação em estrela



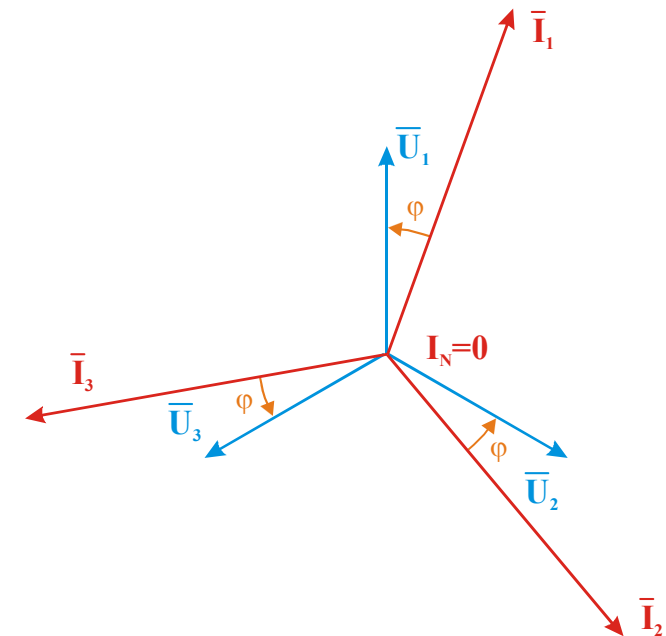
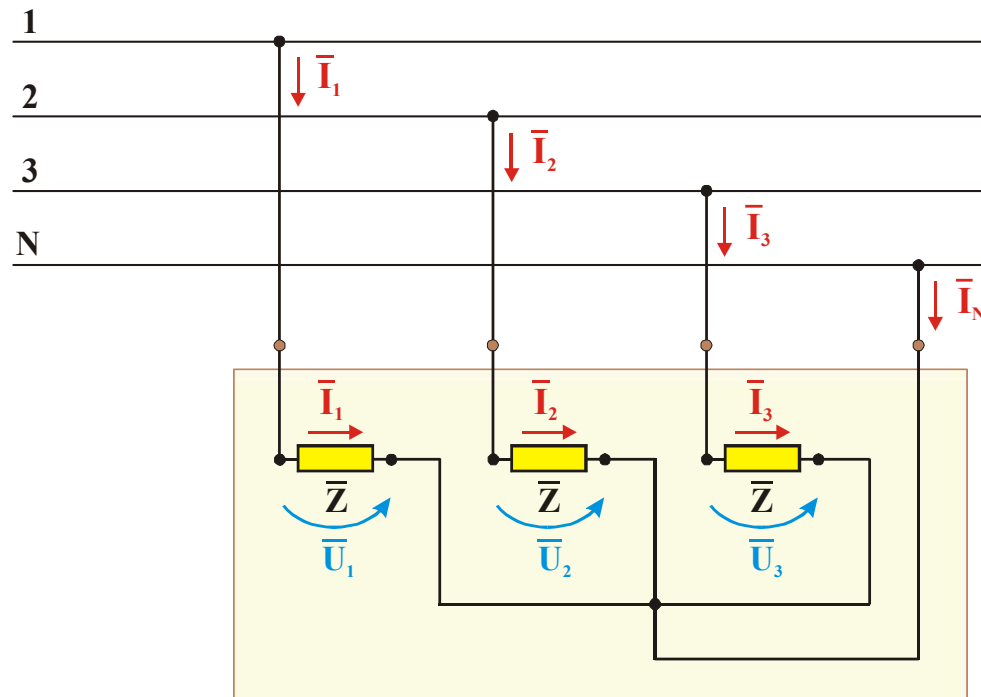
$$U_1 = U_2 = U_3 = U_s$$

$$\bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

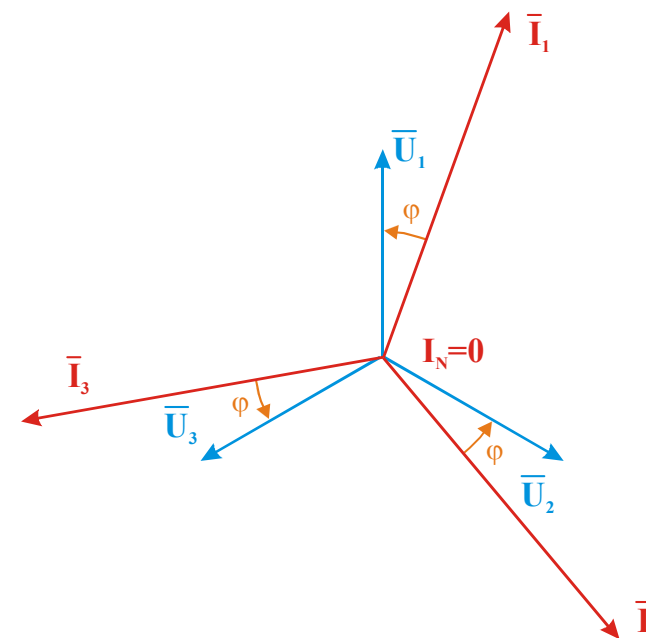
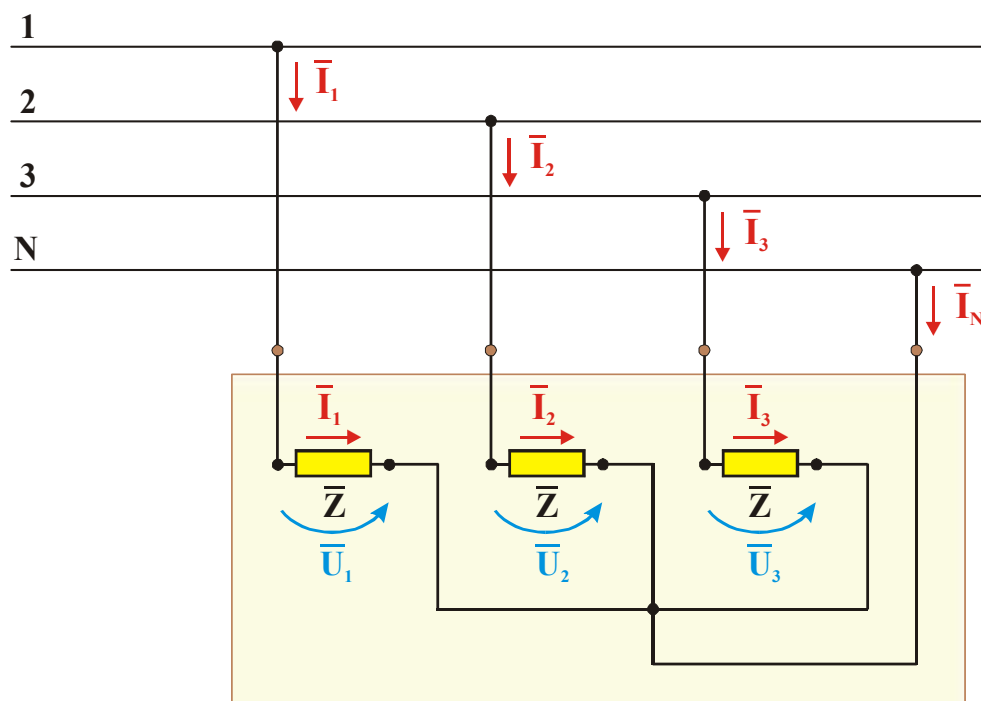
$$I_N = 0$$

■ Ligação em estrela



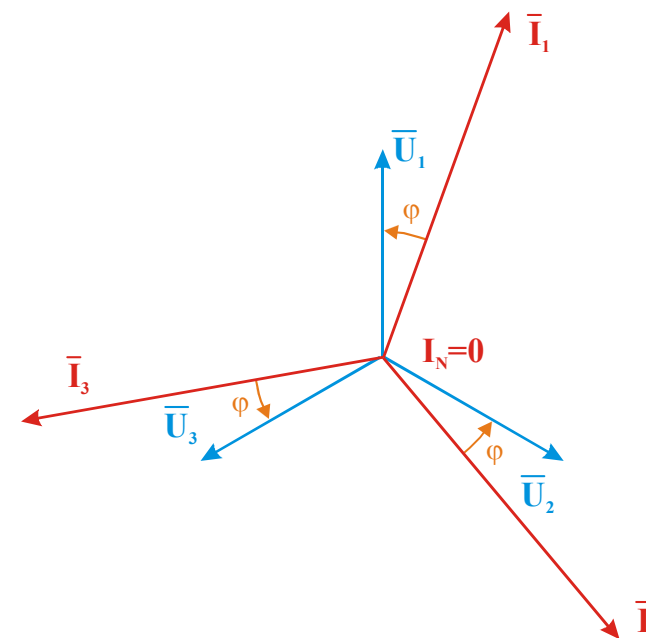
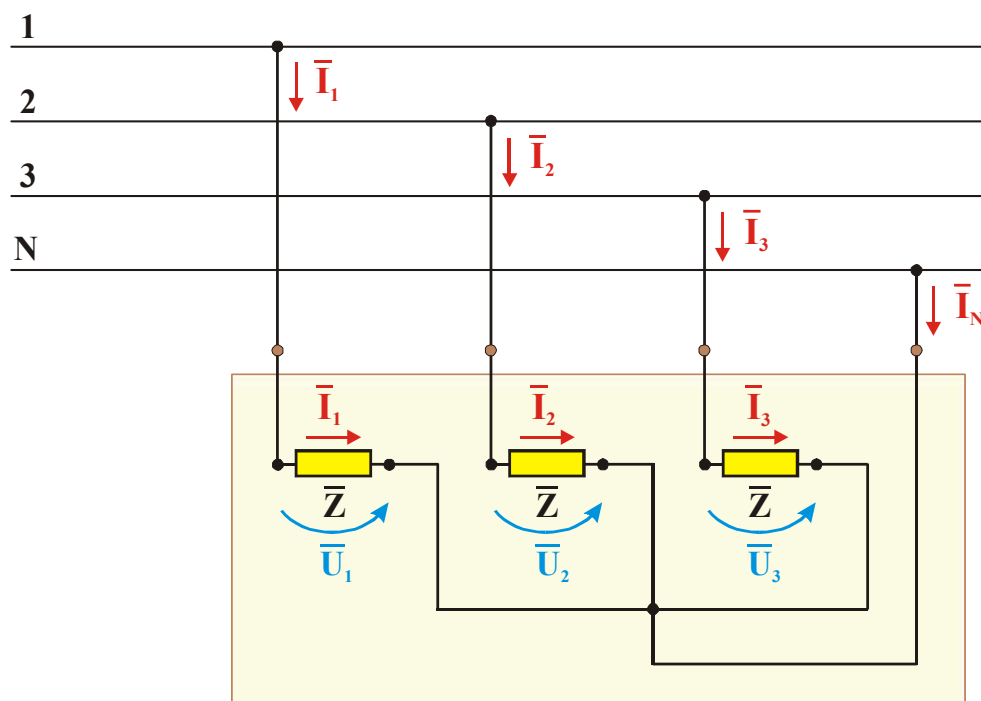
$$P = 3 \cdot U_s \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

■ Ligação em estrela



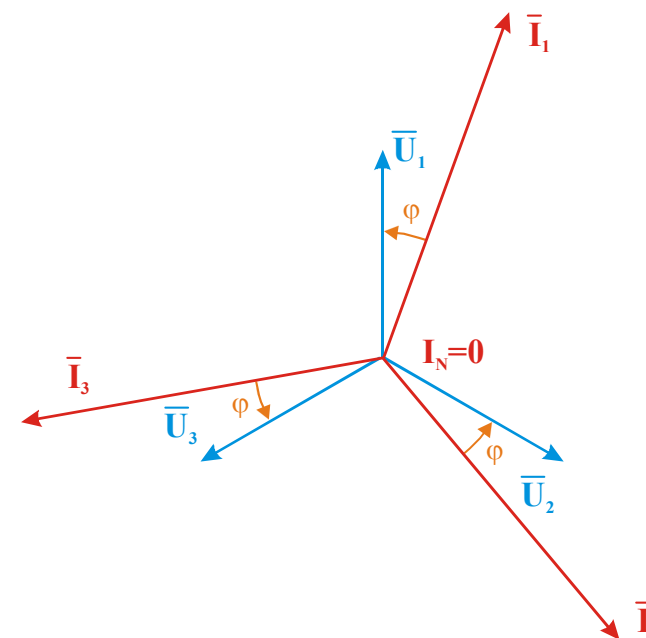
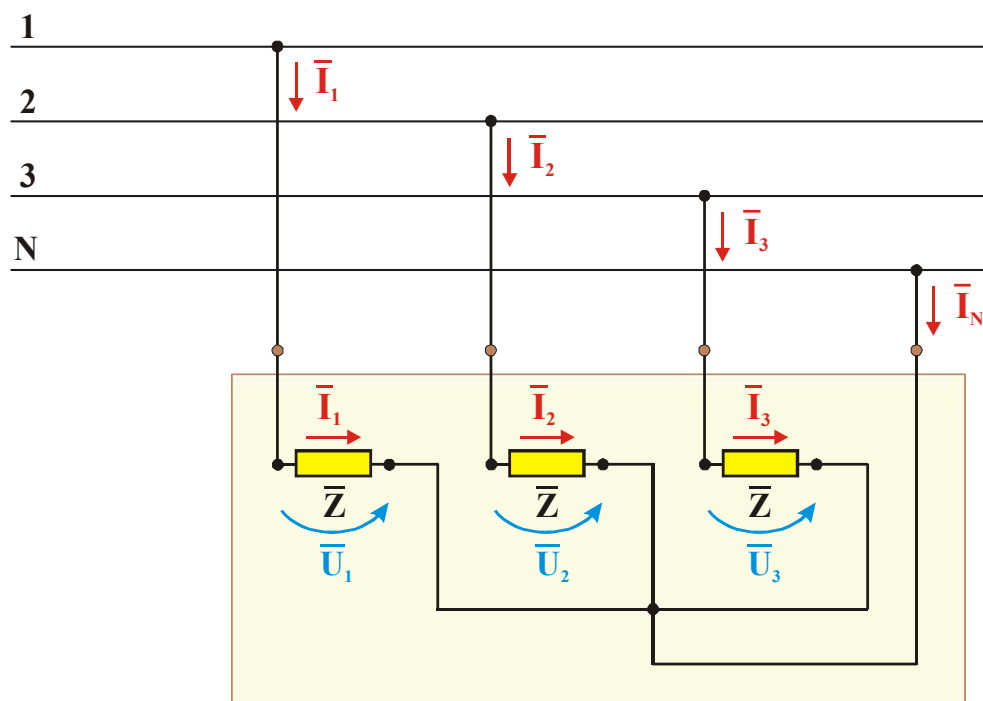
$$P = 3 \cdot U_s \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi = 3 \frac{U_c}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot I \cos \varphi$$

■ Ligação em estrela



$$P = 3 \cdot U_s \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi = 3 \frac{U_c}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot I \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

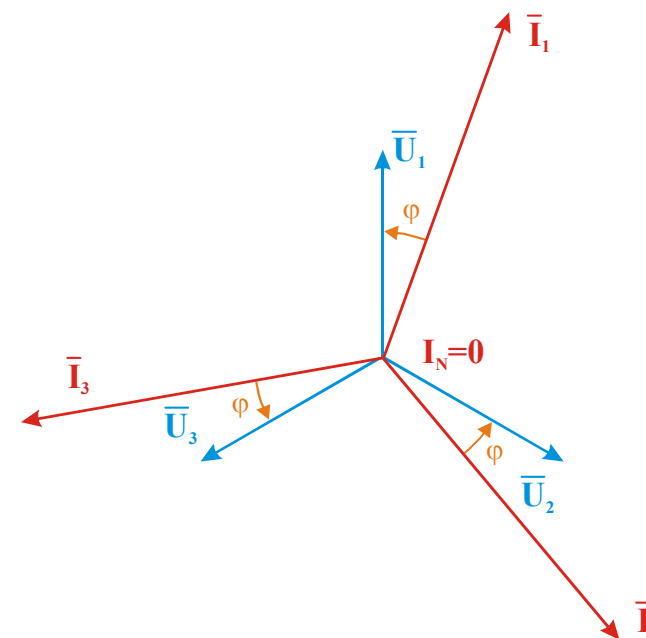
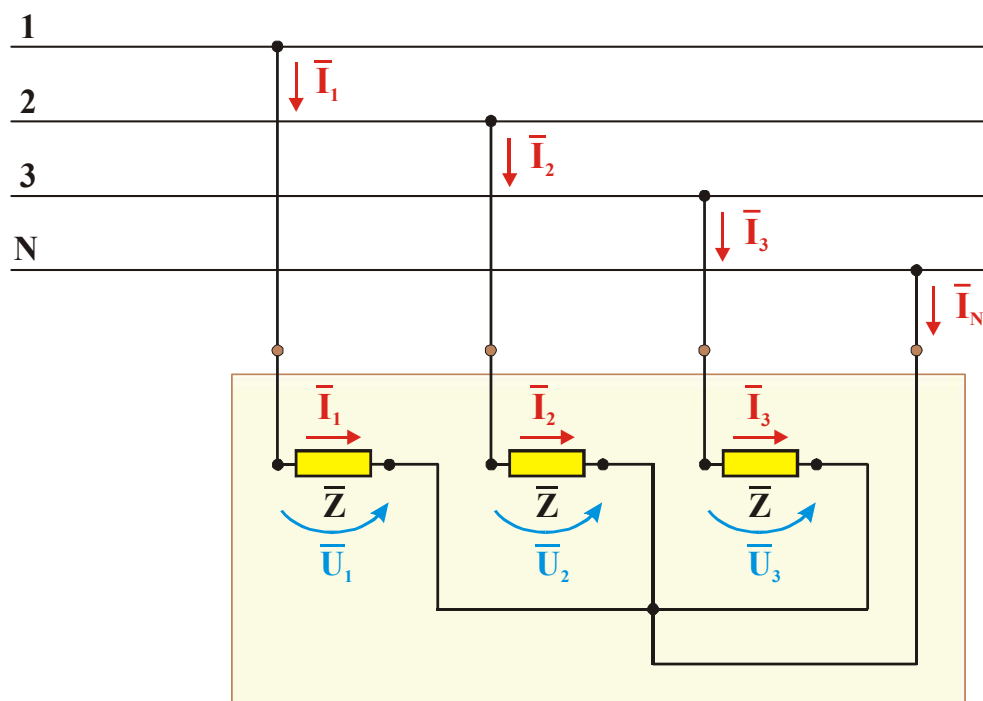
■ Ligação em estrela



$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$

■ Ligação em estrela

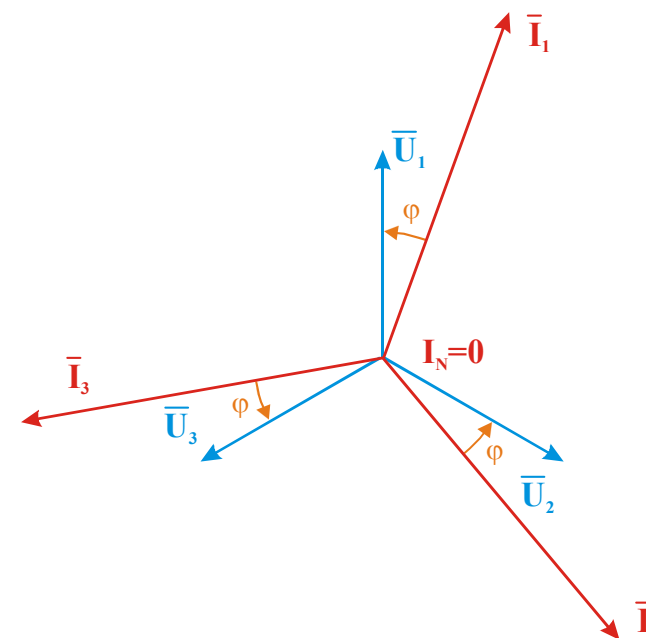
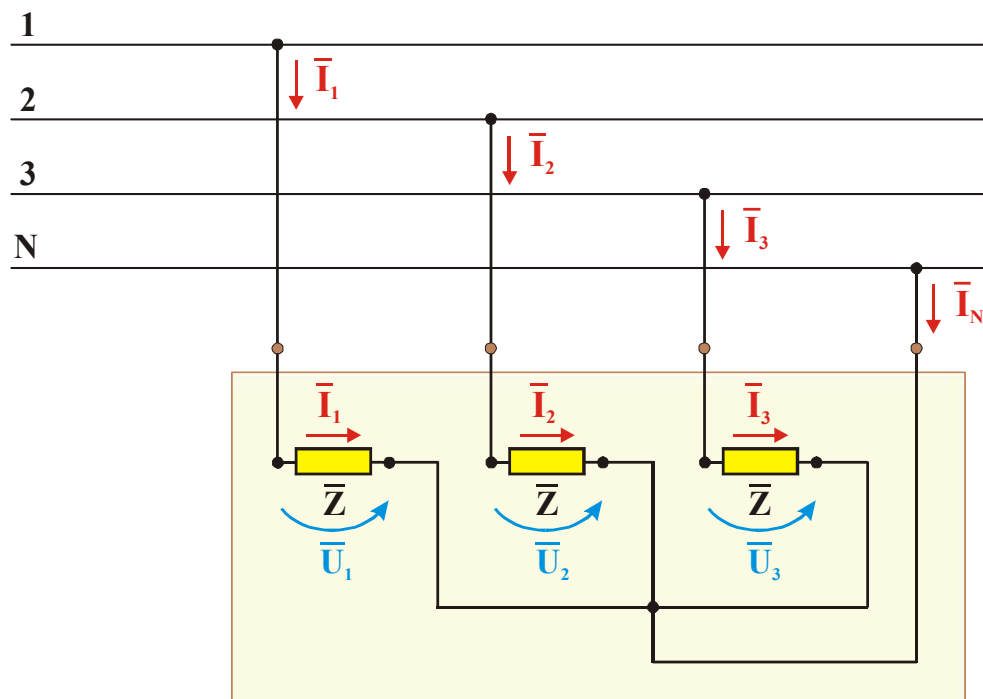


$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$

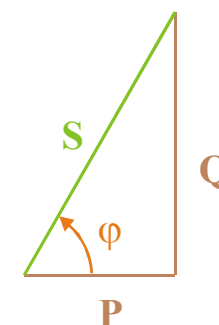
■ Ligação em estrela



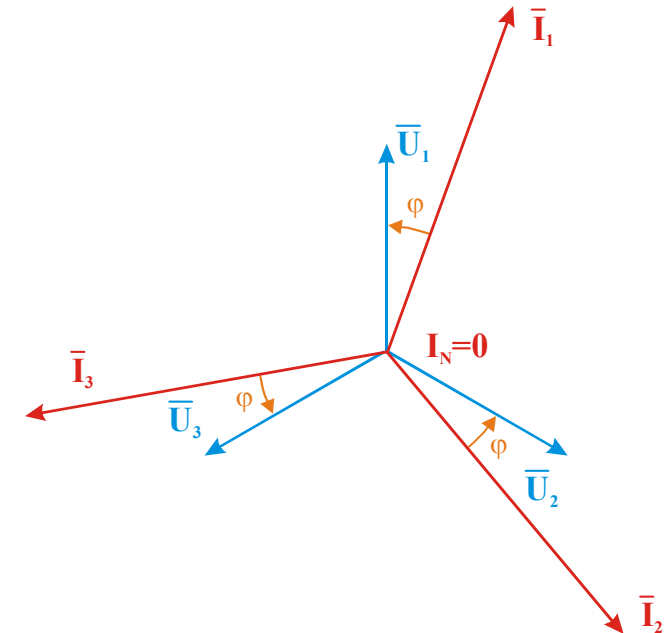
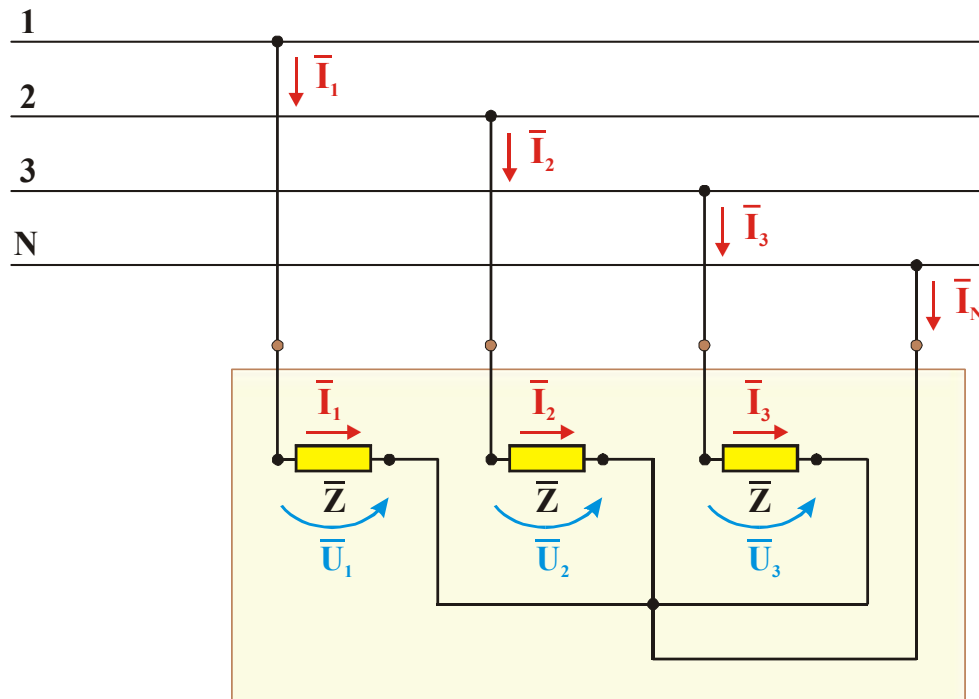
$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$



■ Ligação em estrela

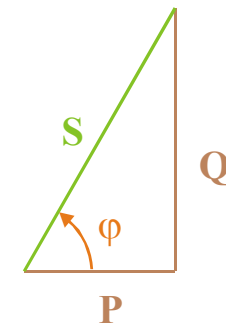


$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$

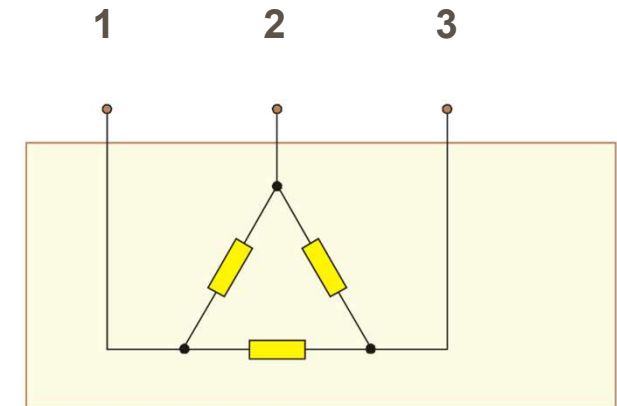
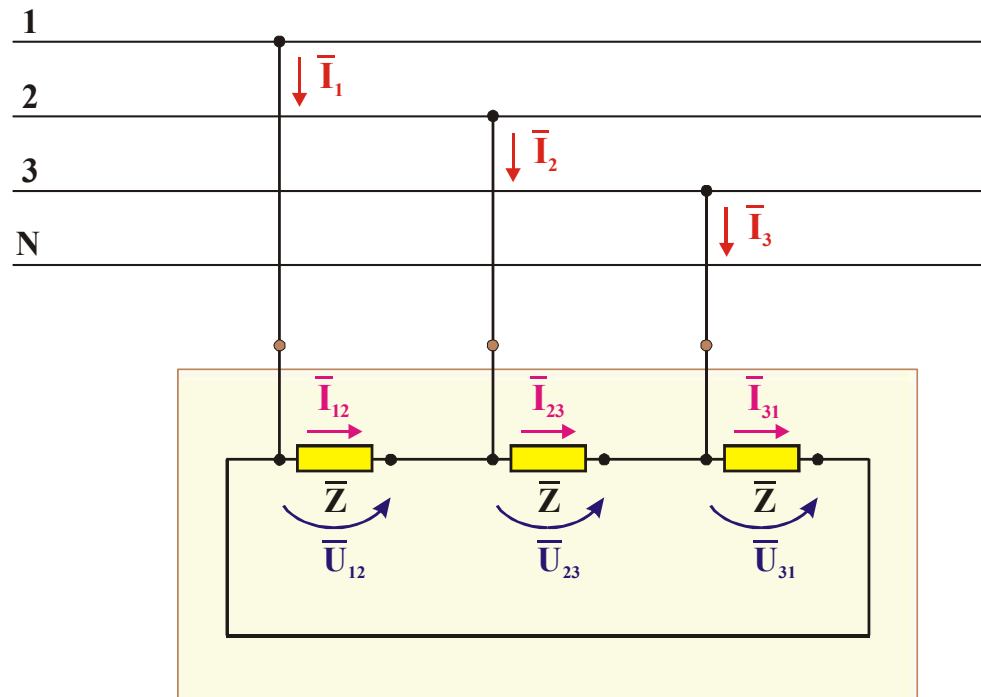
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I$$

$$FP = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \varphi$$

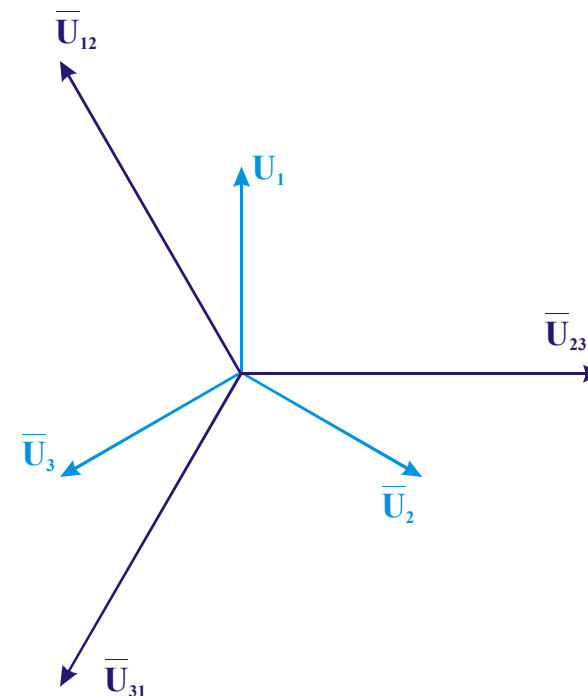
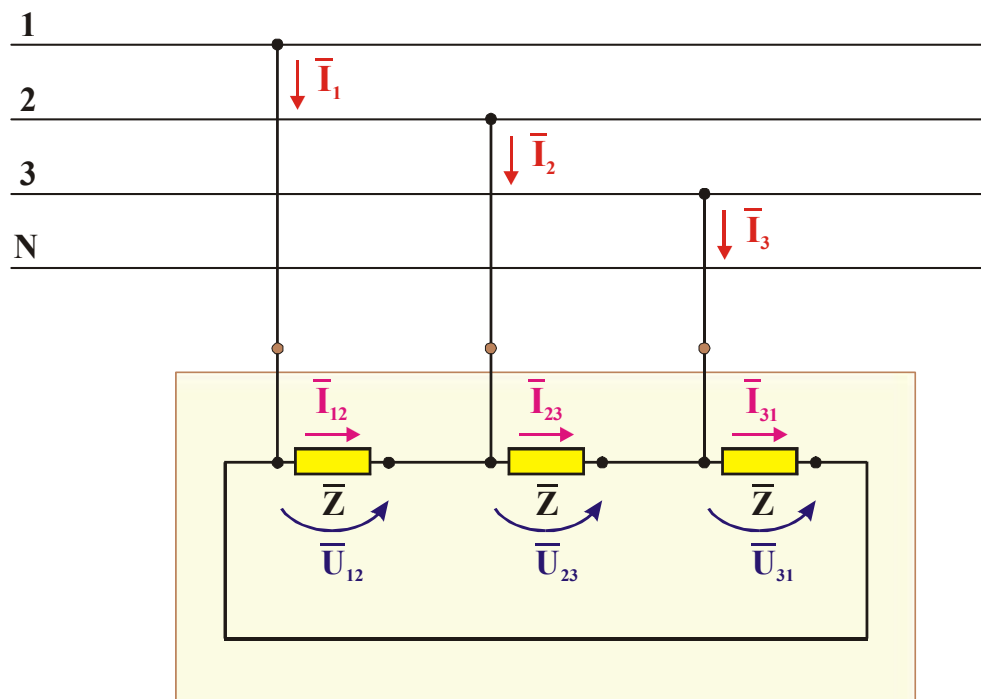


Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Ligação em triângulo



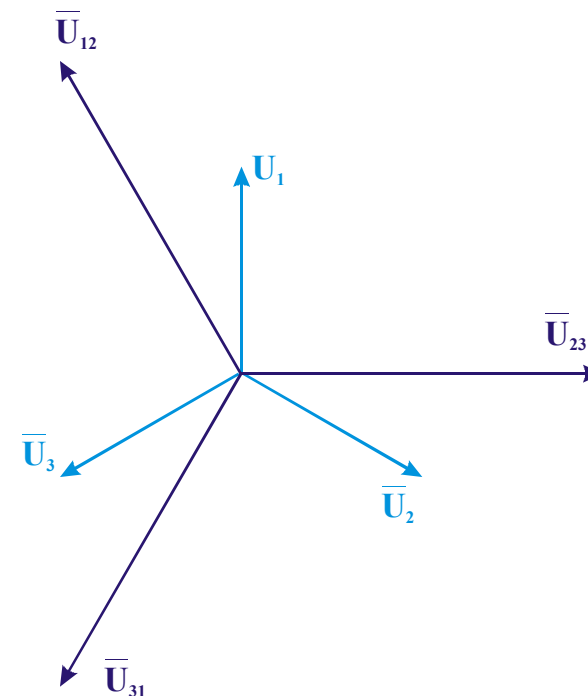
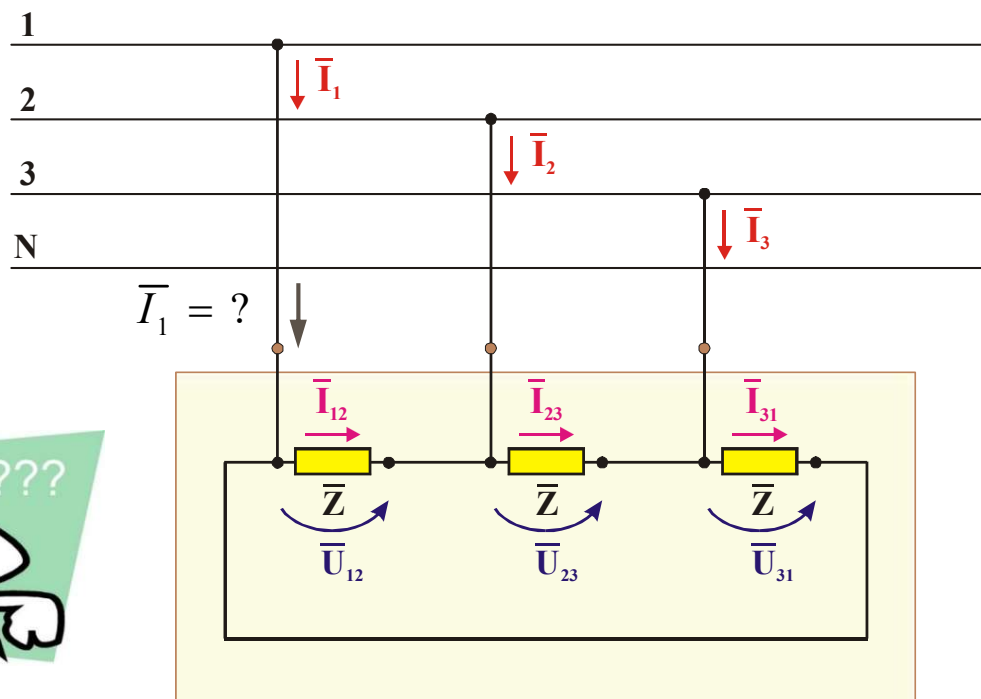
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, \quad \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

$$I_{12} = I_{23} = I_{31} = I_R, \quad I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

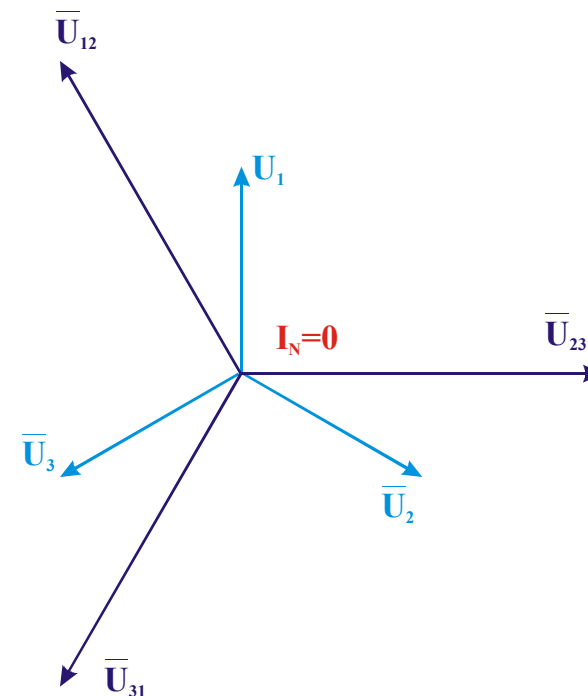
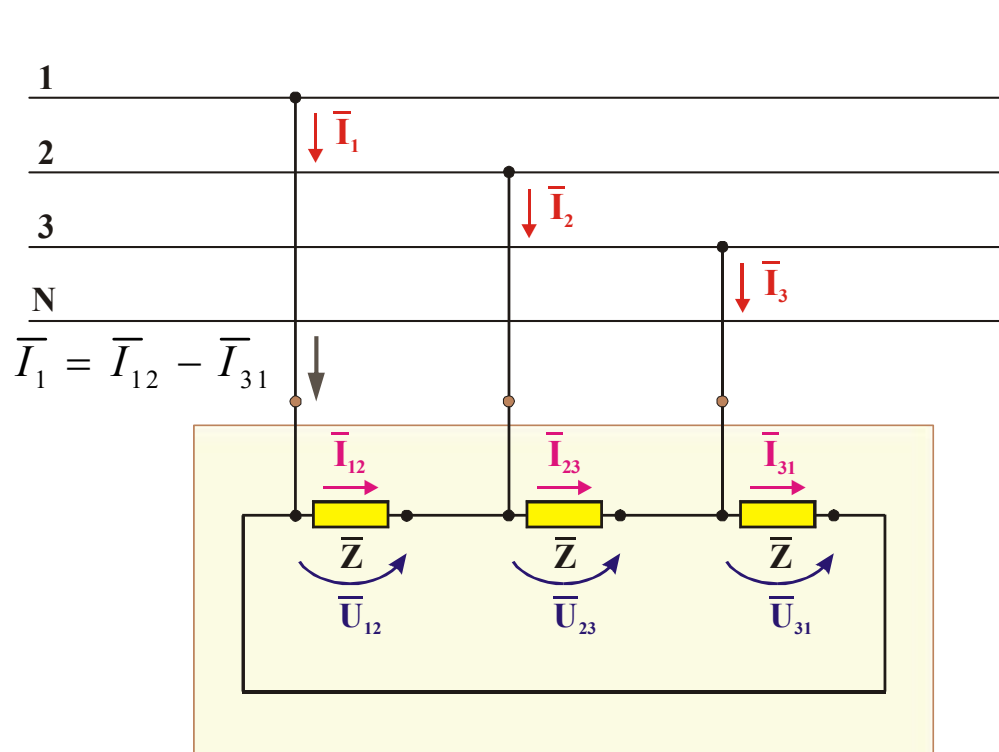
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, \quad \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

$$I_{12} = I_{23} = I_{31} = I_R, \quad I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

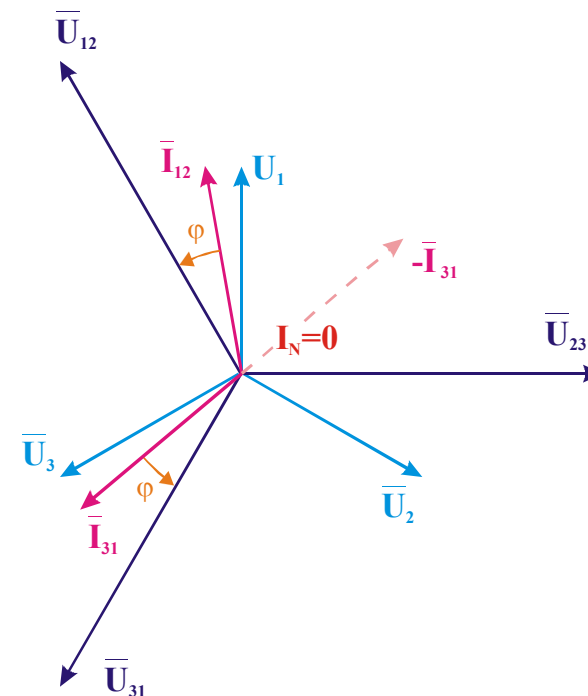
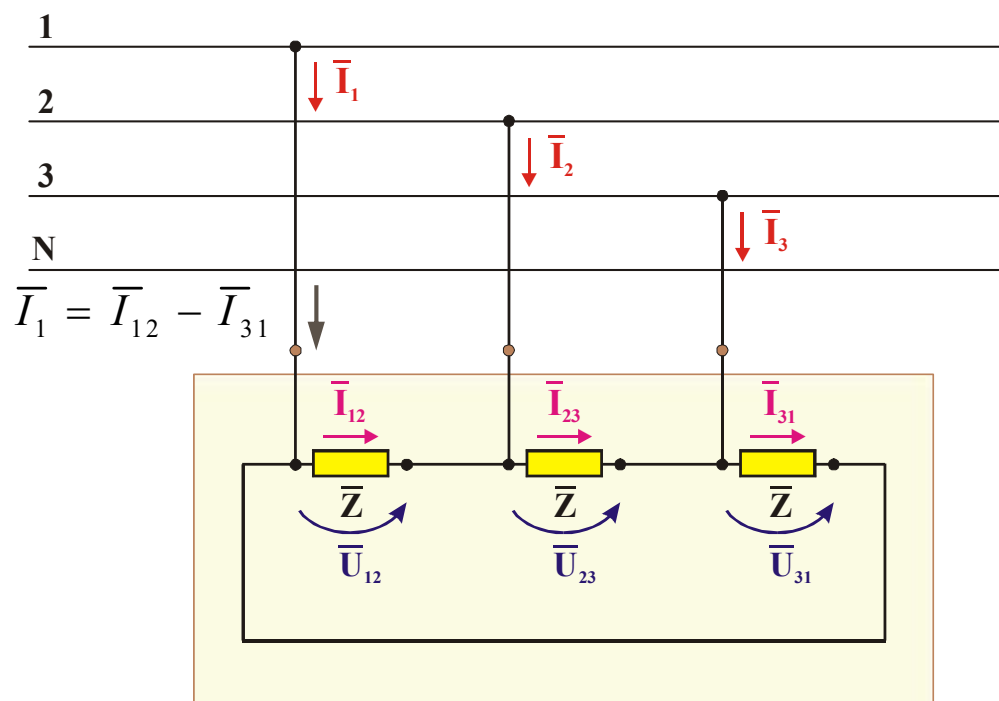
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, \quad \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

$$I_{12} = I_{23} = I_{31} = I_Z, \quad I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

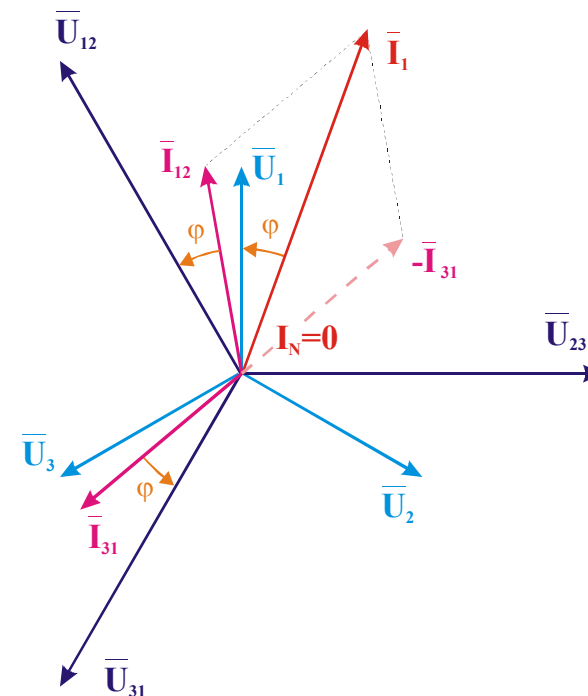
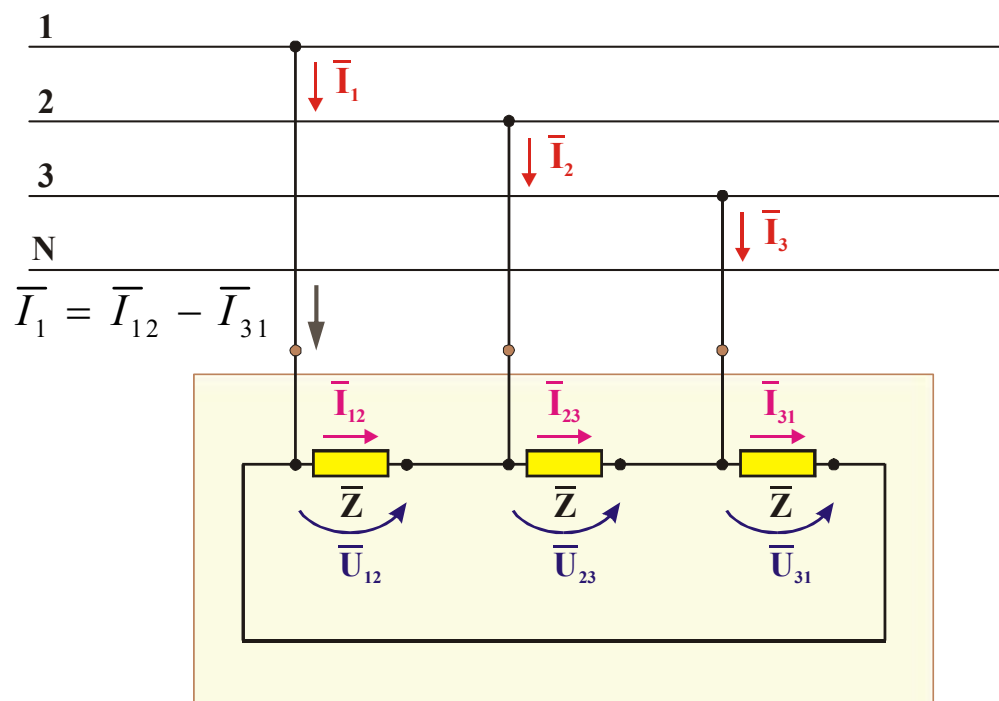
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, \quad \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

$$I_{12} = I_{23} = I_{31} = I_Z, \quad I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

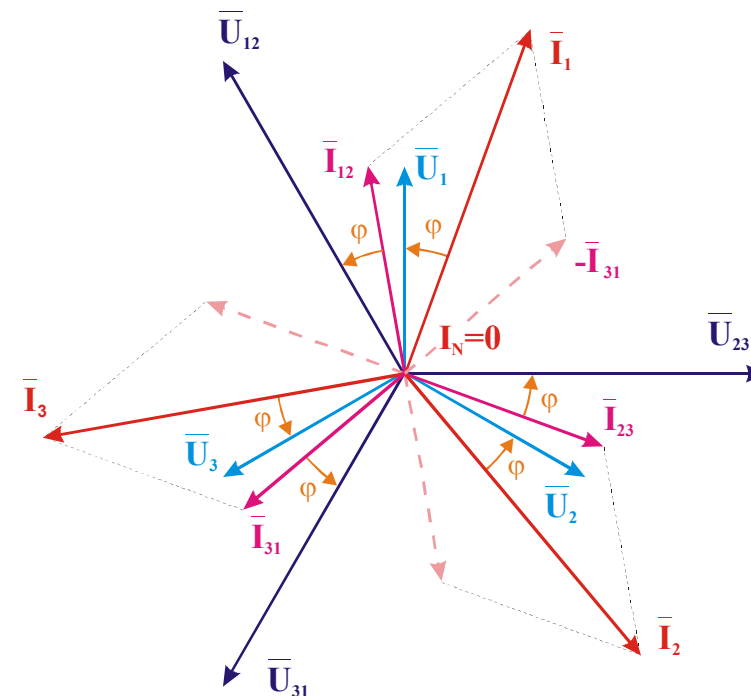
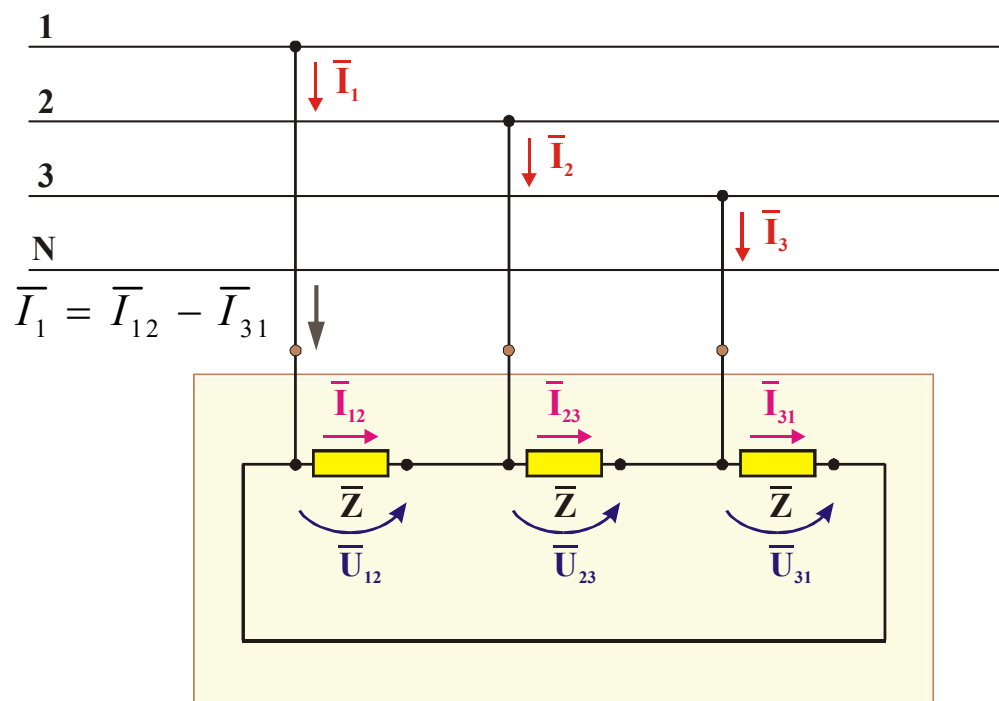
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, \quad \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

$$I_{12} = I_{23} = I_{31} = I_Z, \quad I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

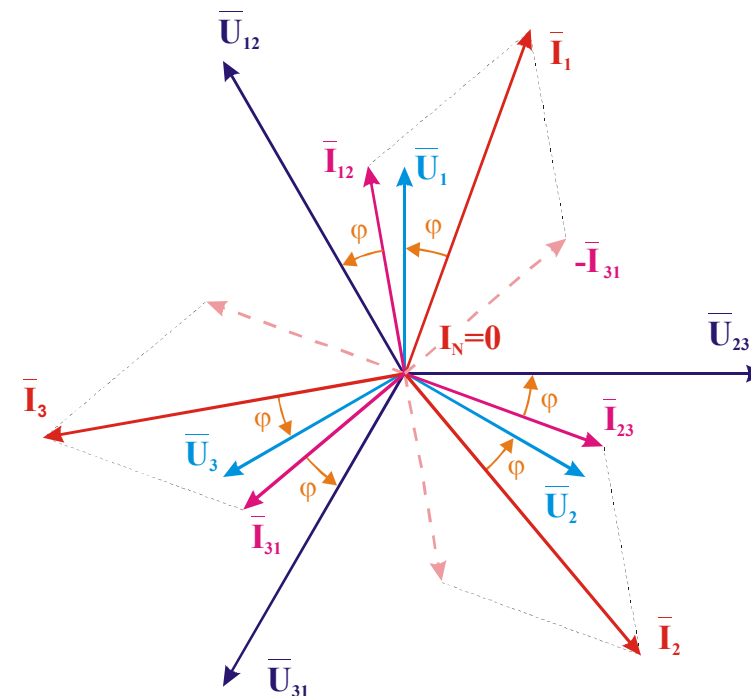
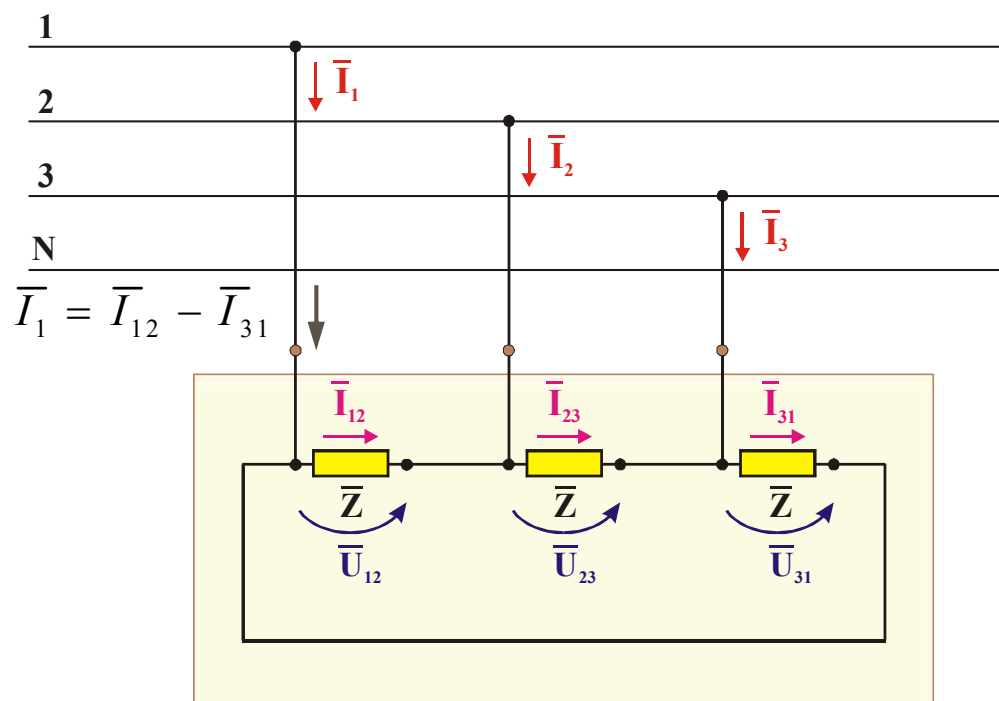
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$U_{12} = U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, \quad \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi)$$

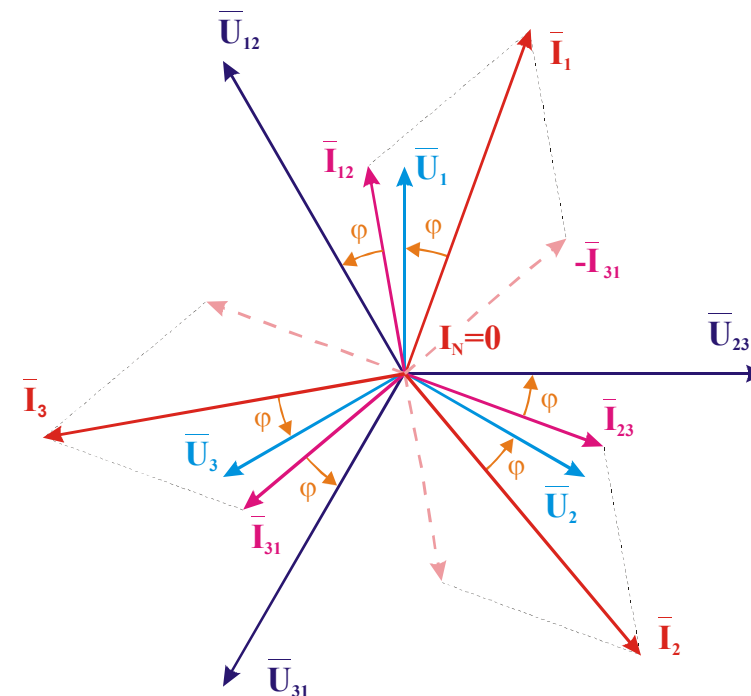
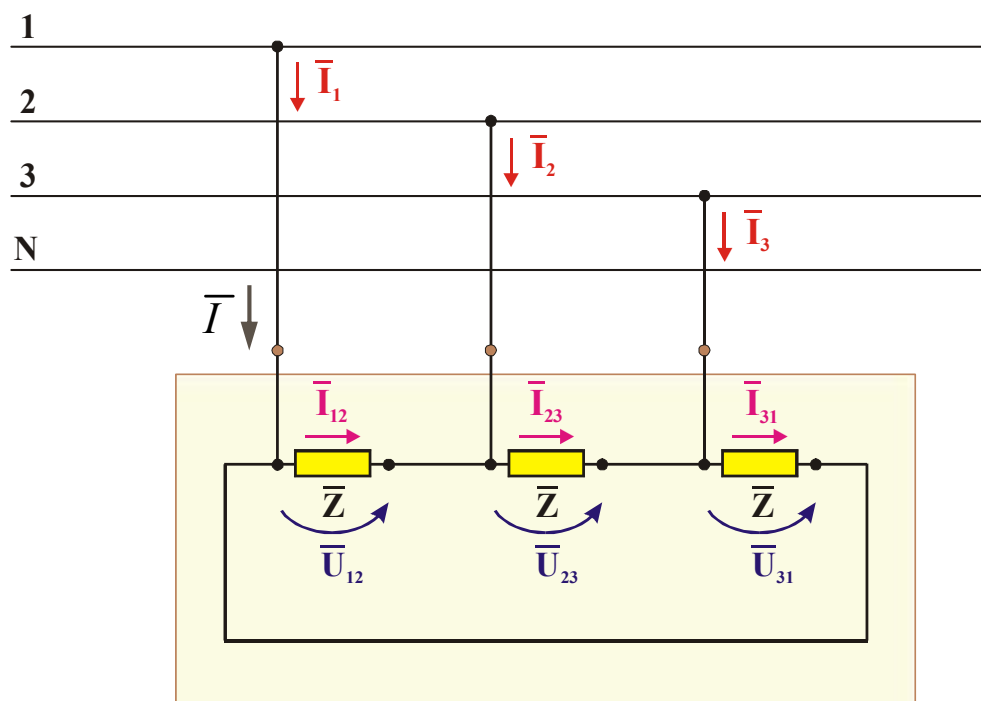
$$I_{12} = I_{23} = I_{31} = I_Z, \quad I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

■ Ligação em triângulo



$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{12} &= U_{23} = U_{31} = U_C, & \bar{Z}(Z, \varphi) \\
 I_{12} &= I_{23} = I_{31} = I_Z, & I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I \\
 I &= \sqrt{3}I_Z, & I_N = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

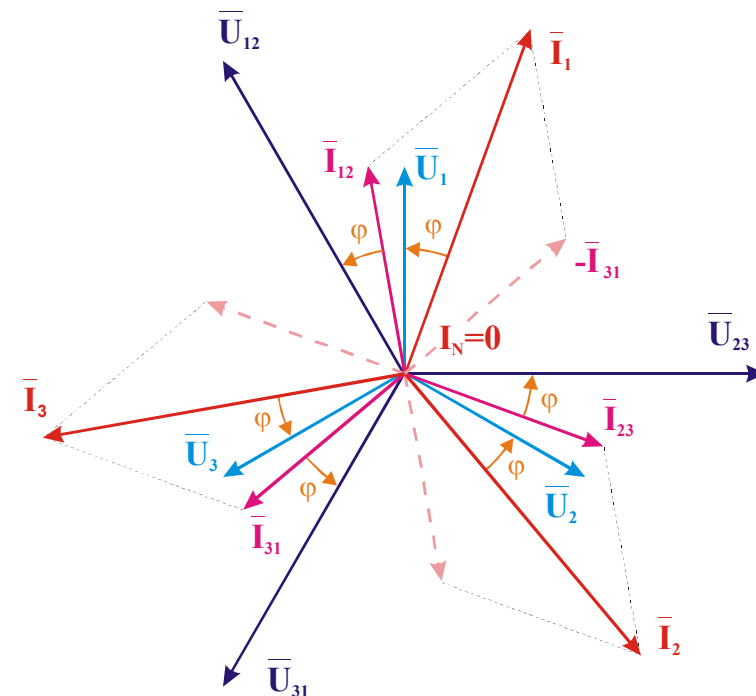
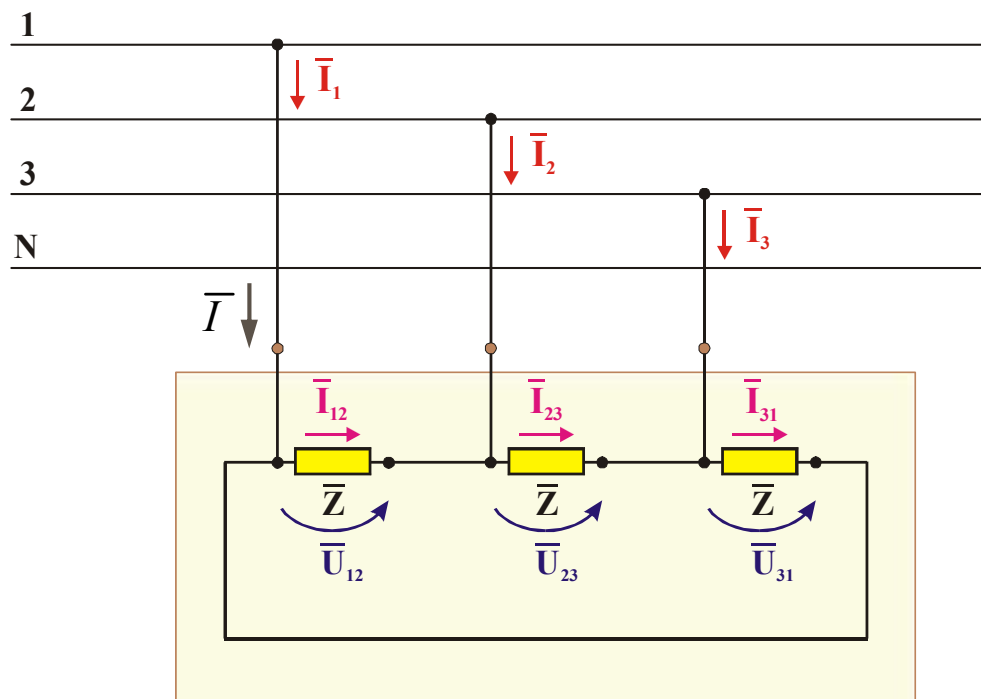
■ Ligação em triângulo



$$P = 3 \cdot U_C \cdot I_Z \cdot \cos \varphi$$

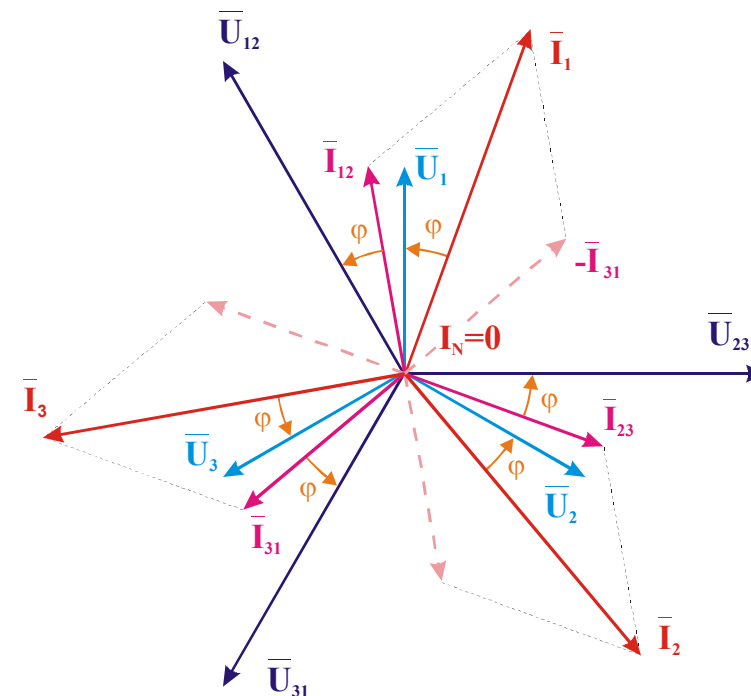
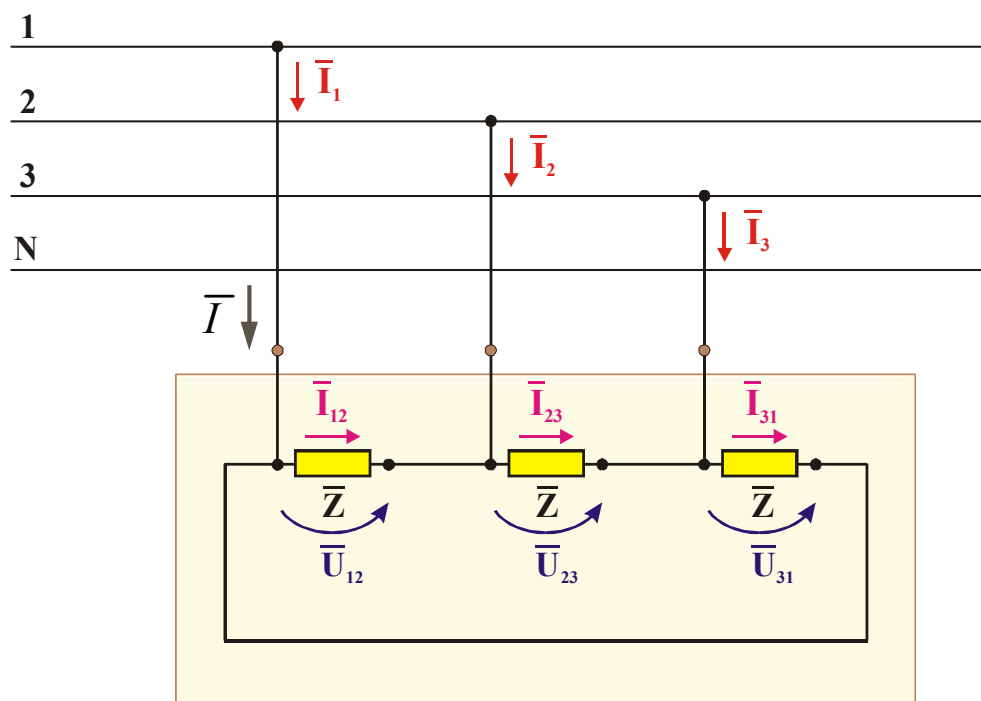
Circuitos de Corrente Alternada

■ Ligação em triângulo



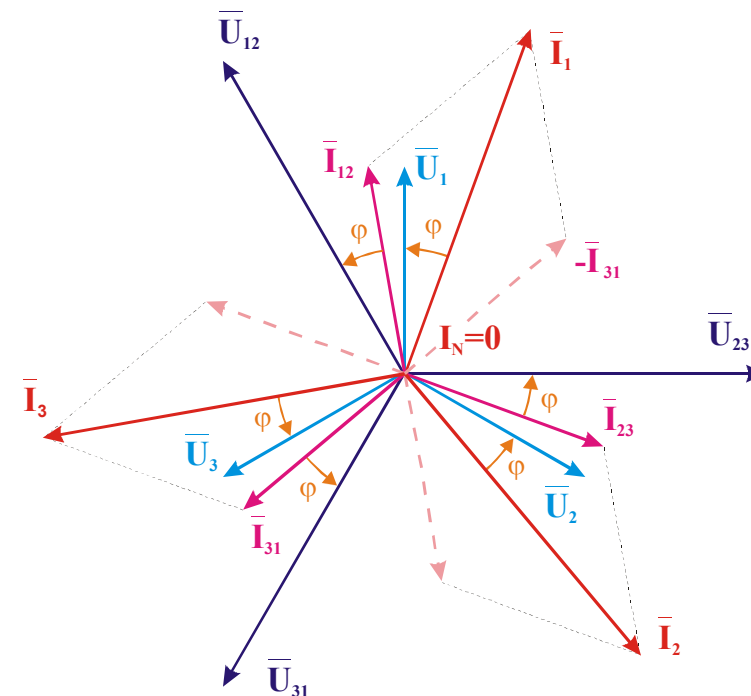
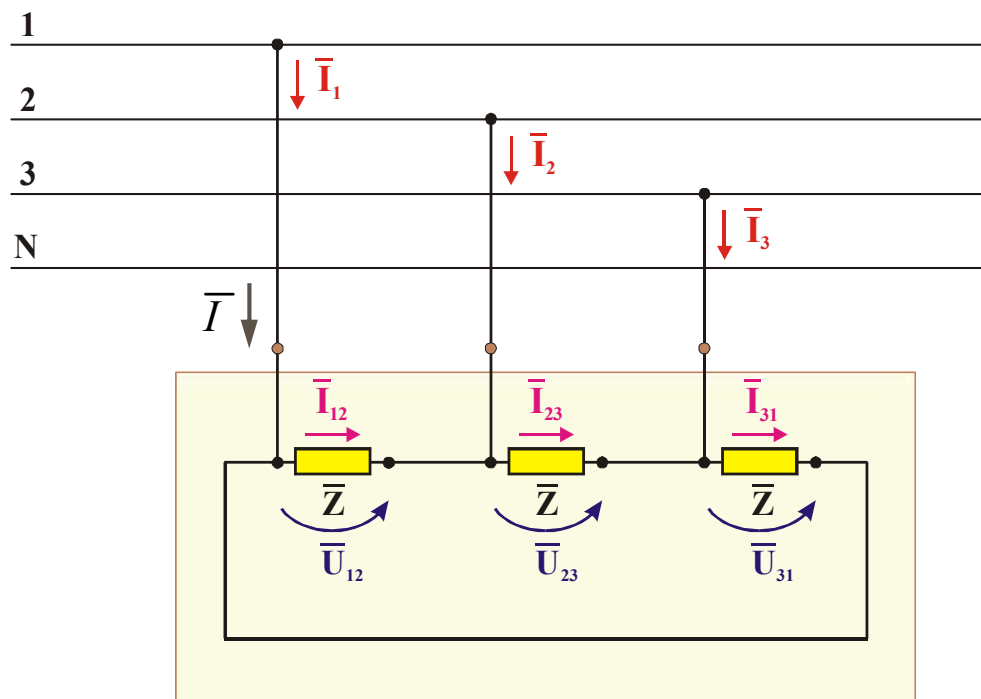
$$P = 3 \cdot U_C \cdot I_Z \cdot \cos \varphi = 3 \cdot U_C \cdot \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \cos \varphi$$

■ Ligação em triângulo



$$P = 3 \cdot U_C \cdot I_Z \cdot \cos \varphi = 3 \cdot U_C \cdot \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_C \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

■ Ligação em triângulo

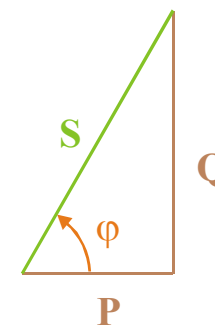


$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

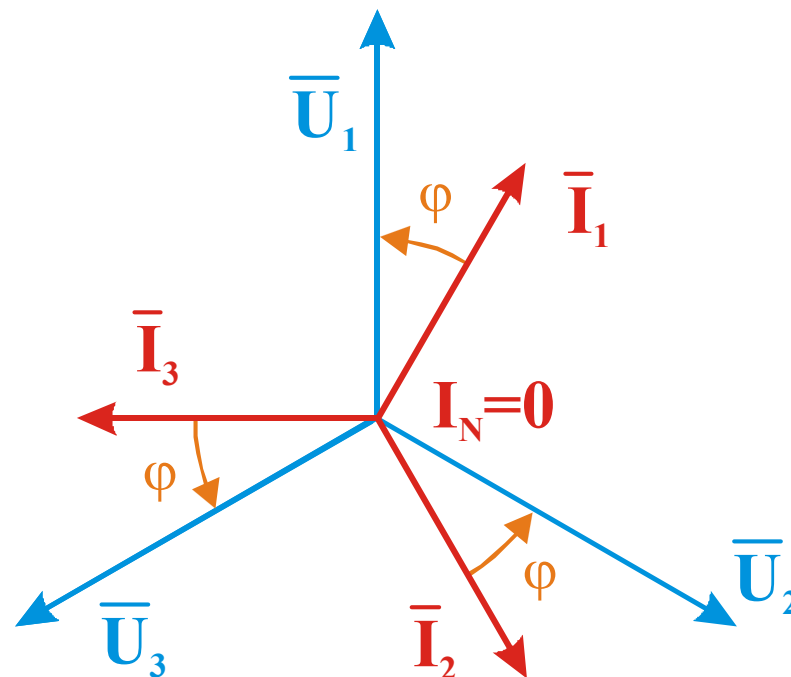
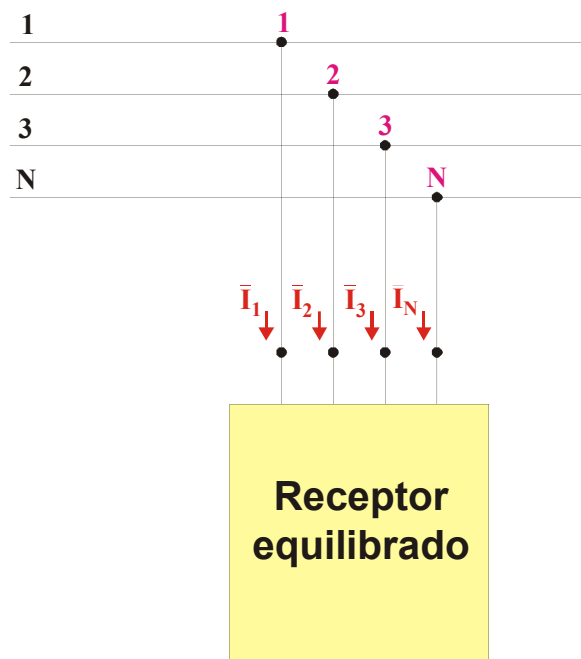
$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_c \cdot I$$

$$FP = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \varphi$$



■ Ligação em triângulo ou em estrela



$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_C \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_C \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_C \cdot I$$

$$\text{FP} = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \phi$$

Receptores Trifásicos Equilibrados - Conclusões

- Num receptor trifásico equilibrado – quer seja em triângulo quer seja em estrela – cuja impedância por fase é caracterizada por um dado ângulo φ , verifica-se sempre que:

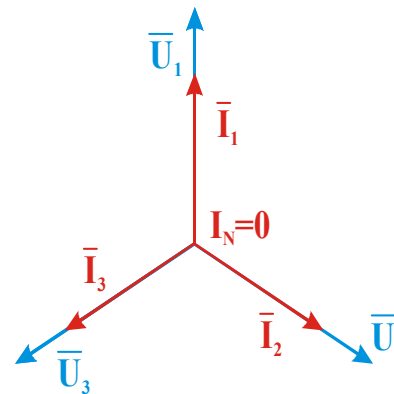
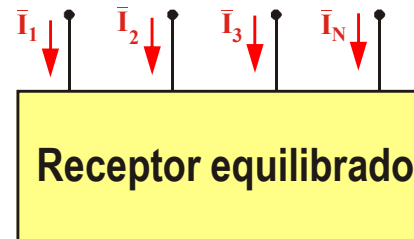
- Num receptor trifásico equilibrado – quer seja em triângulo quer seja em estrela – cuja impedância por fase é caracterizada por um dado ângulo φ , verifica-se sempre que:
 - Quando se liga o receptor a uma rede trifásica onde existe um sistema trifásico simétrico de tensões simples $(\bar{U}_1, \bar{U}_2, \bar{U}_3)$, as correntes das linhas que alimentam o receptor $(\bar{I}_1, \bar{I}_2, \bar{I}_3)$ formam um sistema trifásico simétrico de correntes

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 - Quando se liga o receptor a uma rede trifásica onde existe um sistema trifásico simétrico de tensões simples ($\bar{U}_1, \bar{U}_2, \bar{U}_3$), as correntes das linhas que alimentam o receptor ($\bar{I}_1, \bar{I}_2, \bar{I}_3$) formam um sistema trifásico simétrico de correntes
 - A corrente de cada linha que alimenta o receptor encontra-se desfasada de φ relativamente à respectiva tensão simples

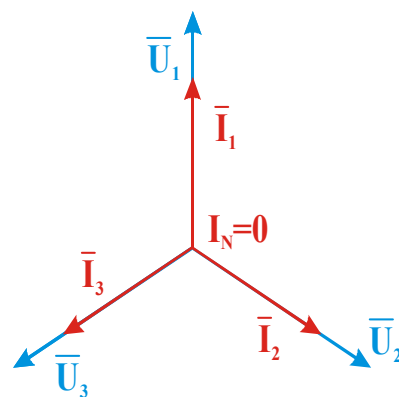
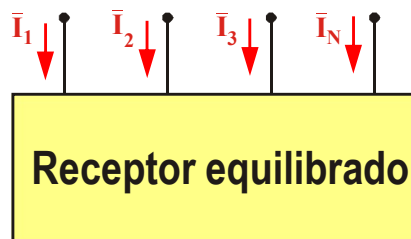
Receptores Trifásicos Equilibrados - Conclusões

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 - A corrente de cada linha que alimenta o receptor encontra-se desfasada de φ relativamente à respectiva tensão simples
 - A corrente na linha de neutro - se essa linha existir - é nula

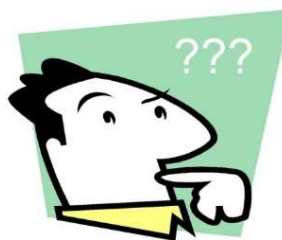
De que tipo de receptor se trata?



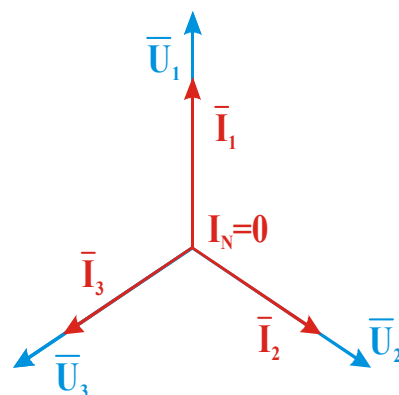
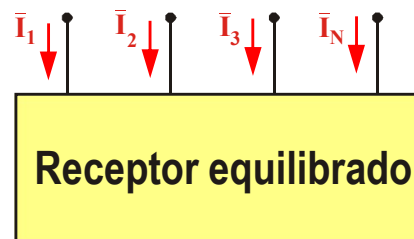
De que tipo de receptor se trata?



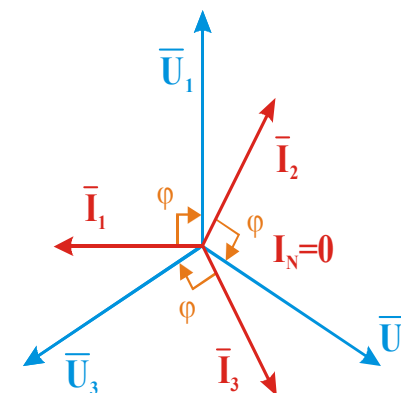
Receptor puramente resistivo



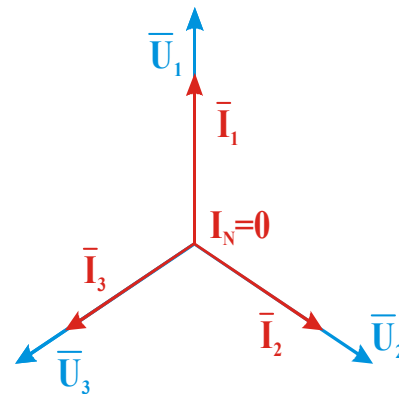
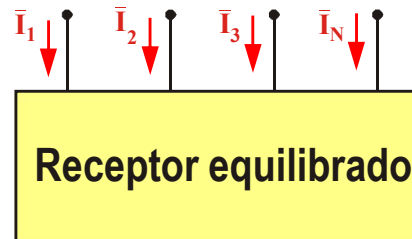
De que tipo de receptor se trata?



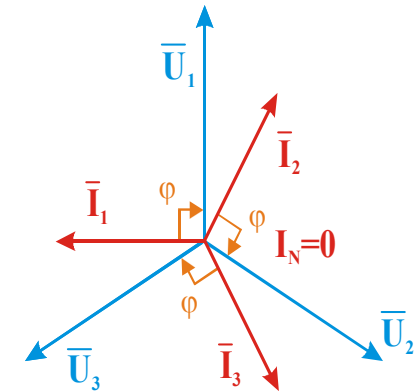
Receptor puramente resistivo



De que tipo de receptor se trata?



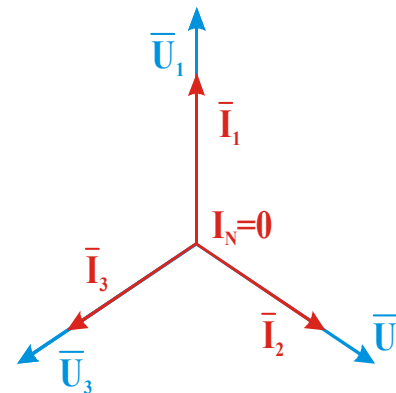
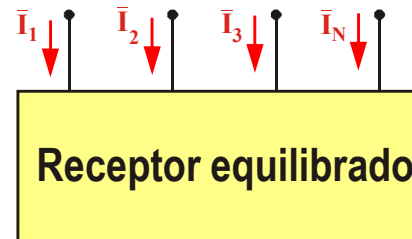
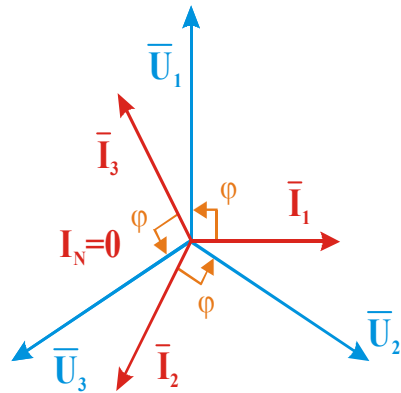
Receptor puramente resistivo



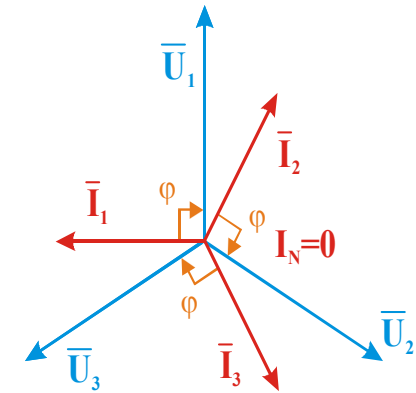
Receptor puramente capacitivo



De que tipo de receptor se trata?



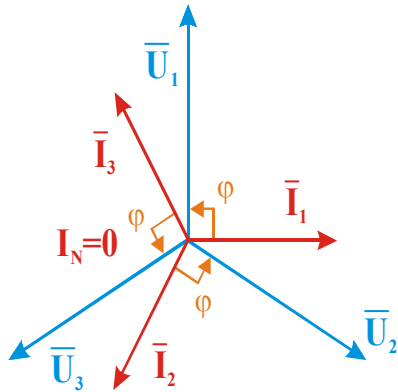
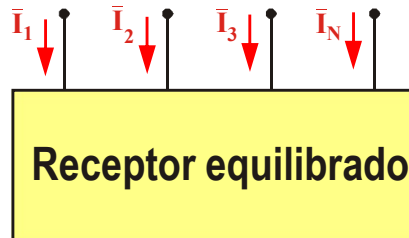
Receptor puramente resistivo



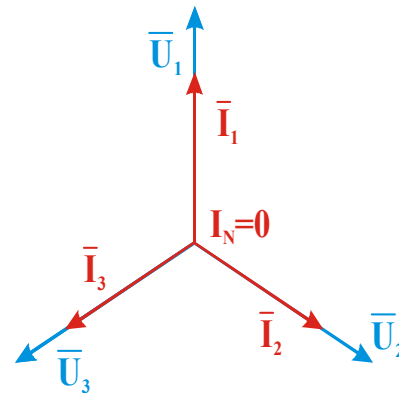
Receptor puramente capacitivo



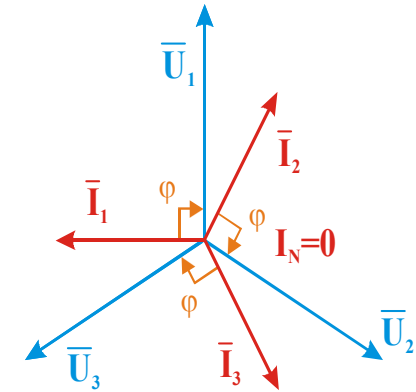
De que tipo de receptor se trata?



Receptor puramente indutivo



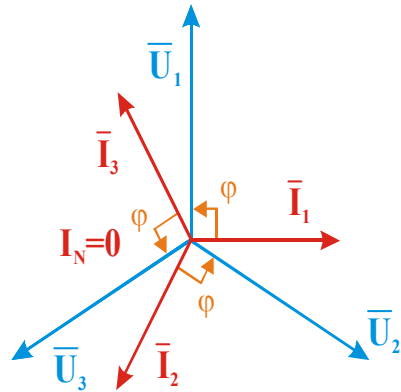
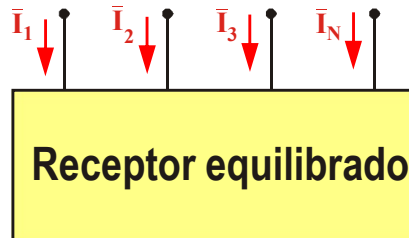
Receptor puramente resistivo



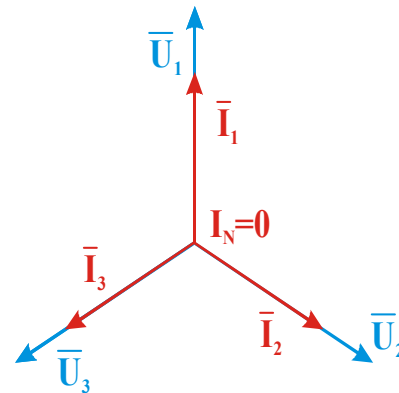
Receptor puramente capacitivo



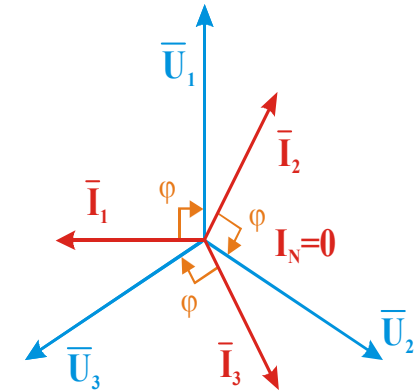
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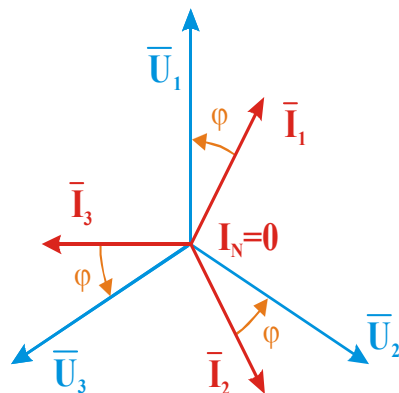
Receptor puramente indutivo



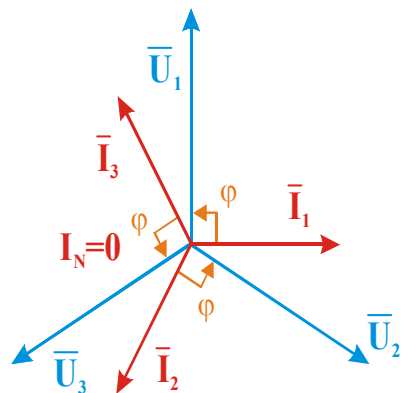
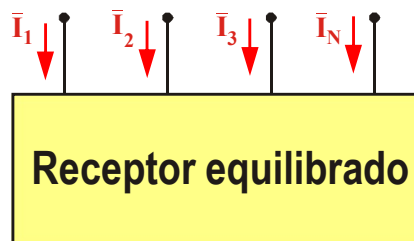
Receptor puramente resistivo



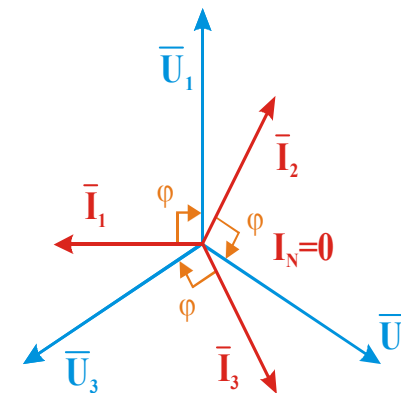
Receptor puramente capacitivo



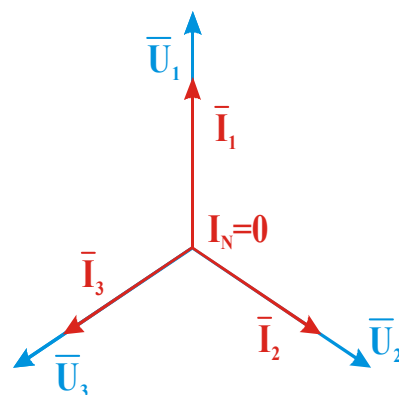
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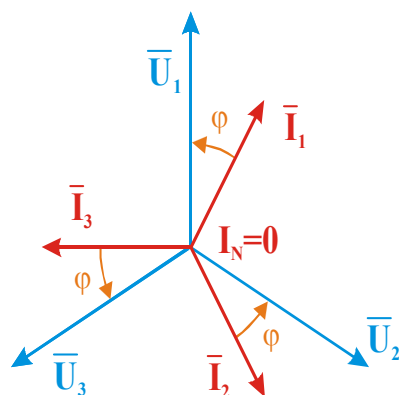
Receptor puramente indutivo



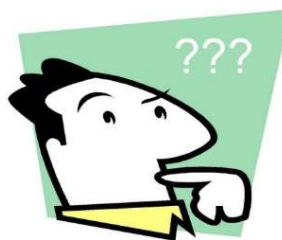
Receptor puramente capacitivo



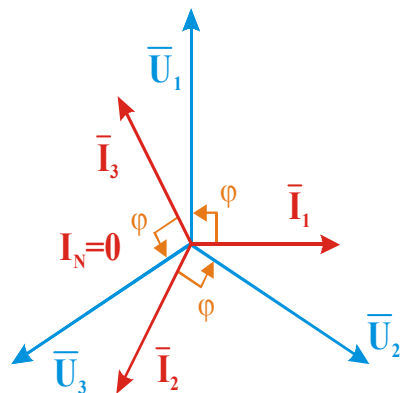
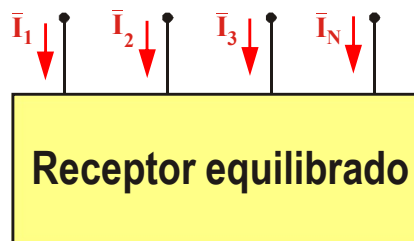
Receptor puramente resistivo



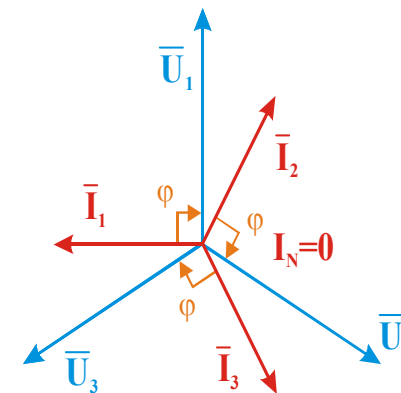
Receptor indutivo



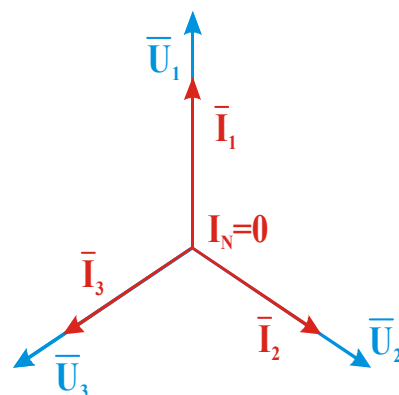
De que tipo de receptor se trata?



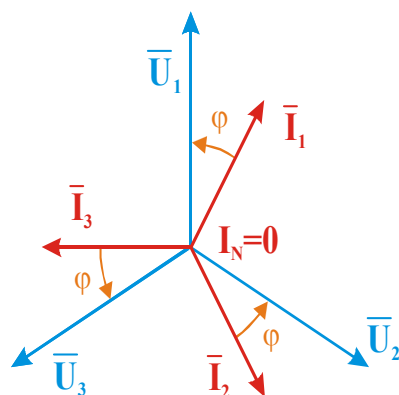
Receptor puramente indutivo



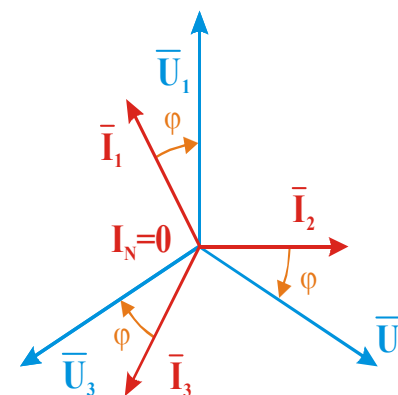
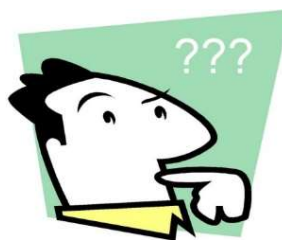
Receptor puramente capacitivo



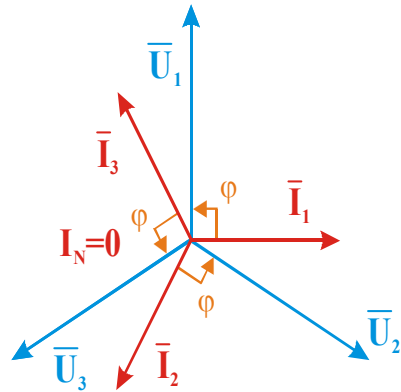
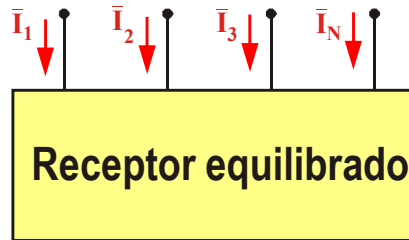
Receptor puramente resistivo



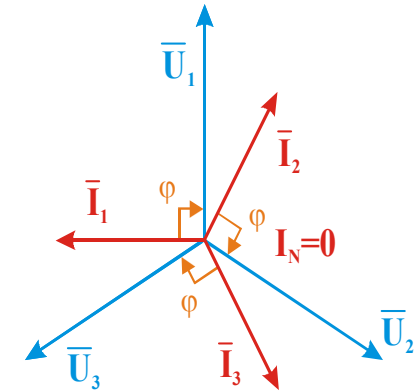
Receptor indutivo



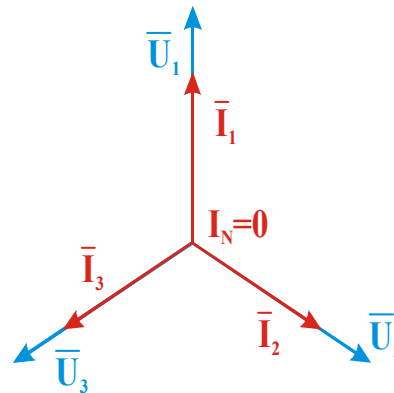
De que tipo de receptor se trata?



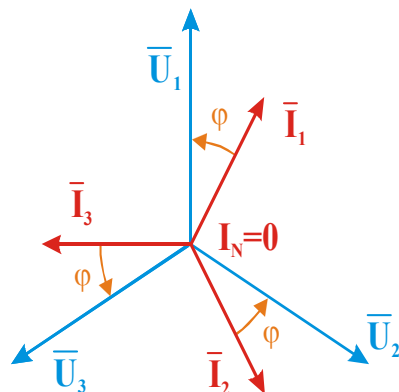
Receptor puramente indutivo



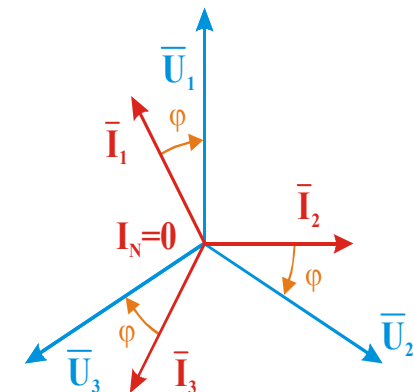
Receptor puramente capacitivo



Receptor puramente resistivo



Receptor indutivo



Receptor capacitivo