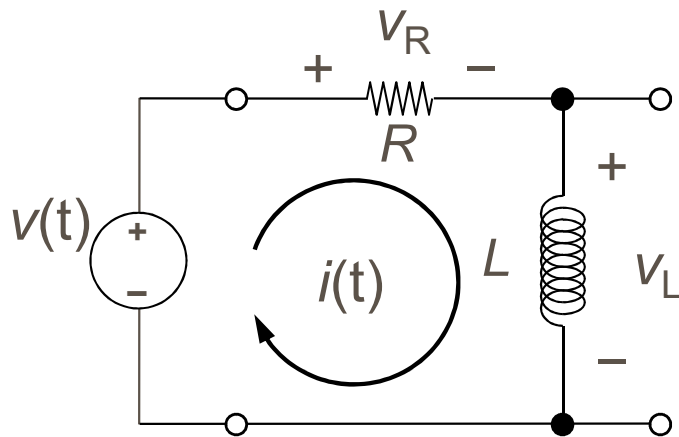


Universidade do Minho
Escola de Engenharia
Departamento de Electrónica Industrial

Análise de Circuitos

Circuitos *RC*, *RL* e *RLC*

■ Análise de circuitos lineares para sinais de qualquer forma de onda

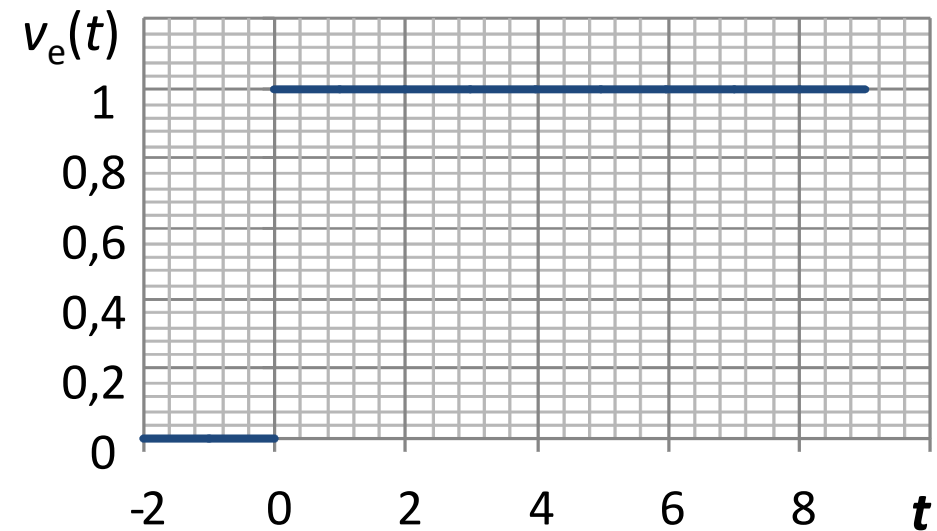
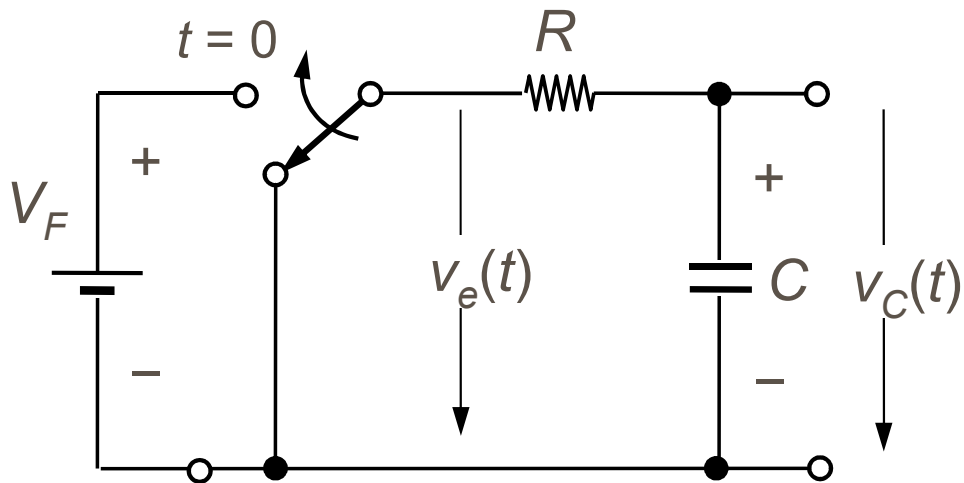


$$V = V_R + V_L = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

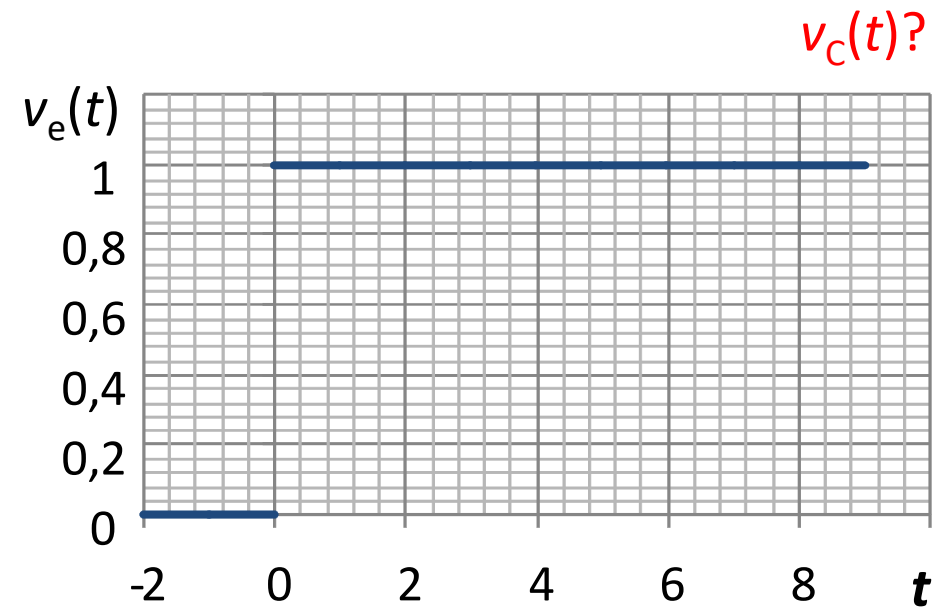
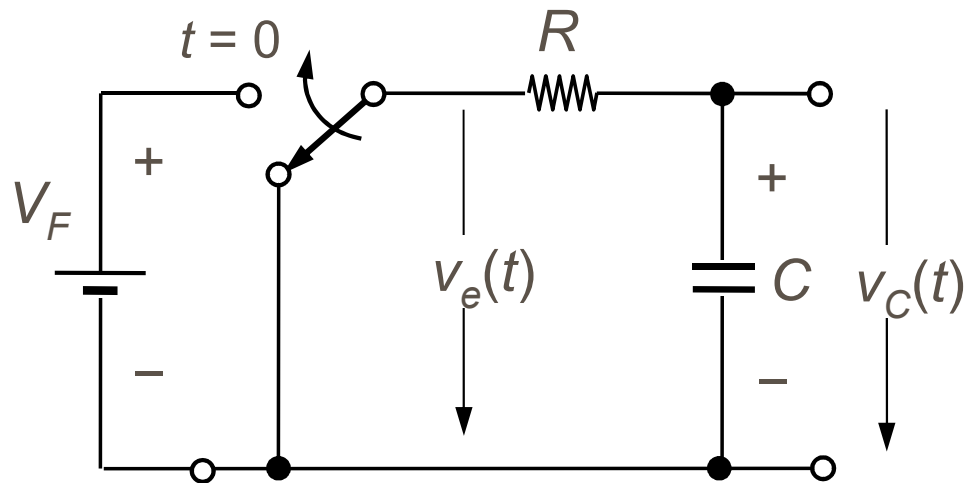
Sistema de 1ª ordem

A análise de um circuito implica a resolução de um sistema de equações diferenciais (no caso geral de um circuito mais complicado...)

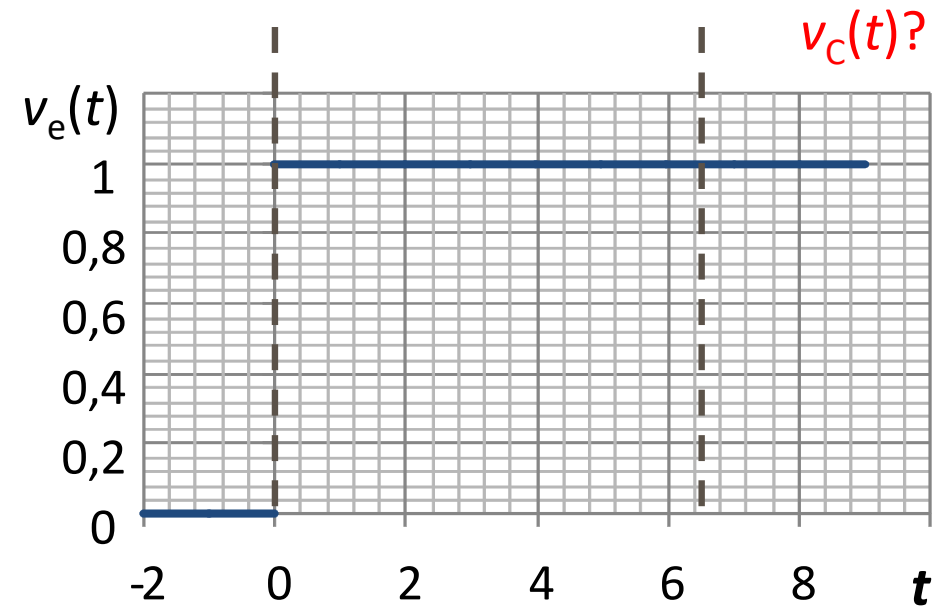
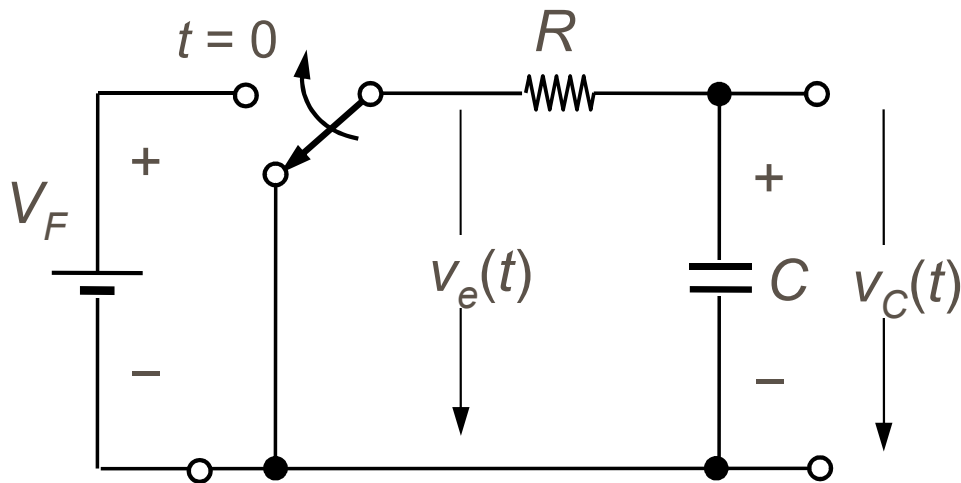
■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



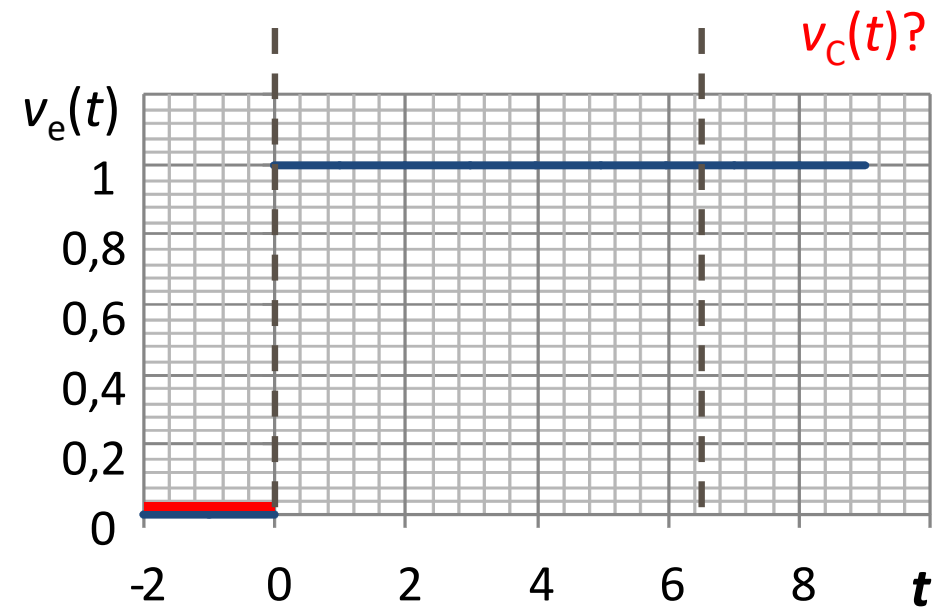
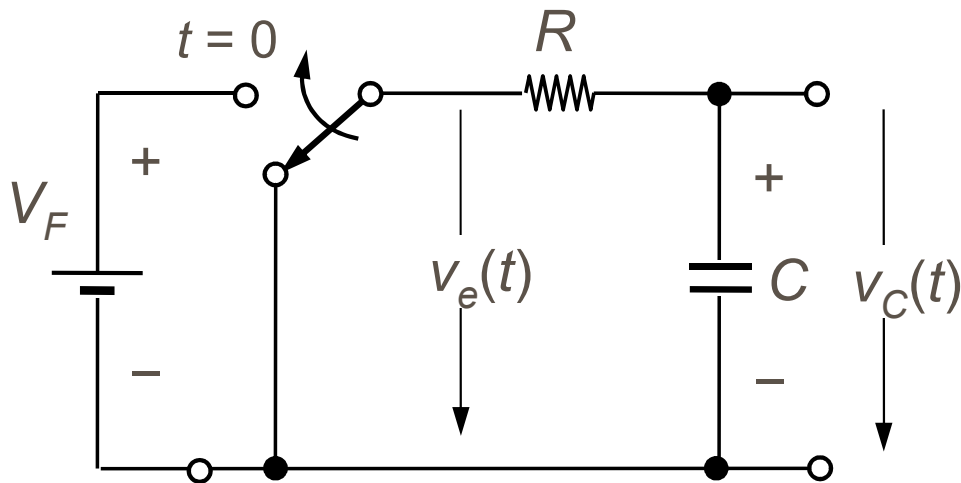
■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



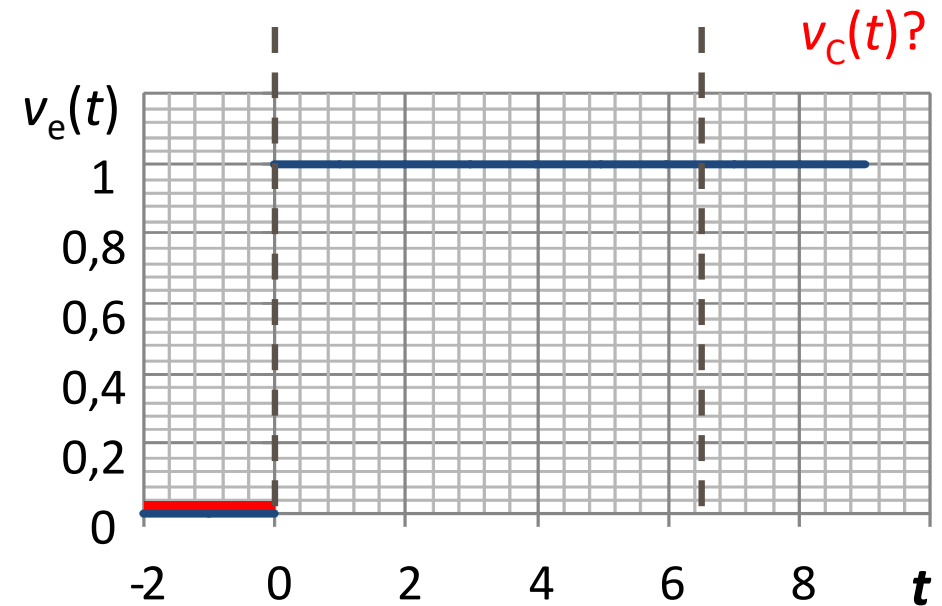
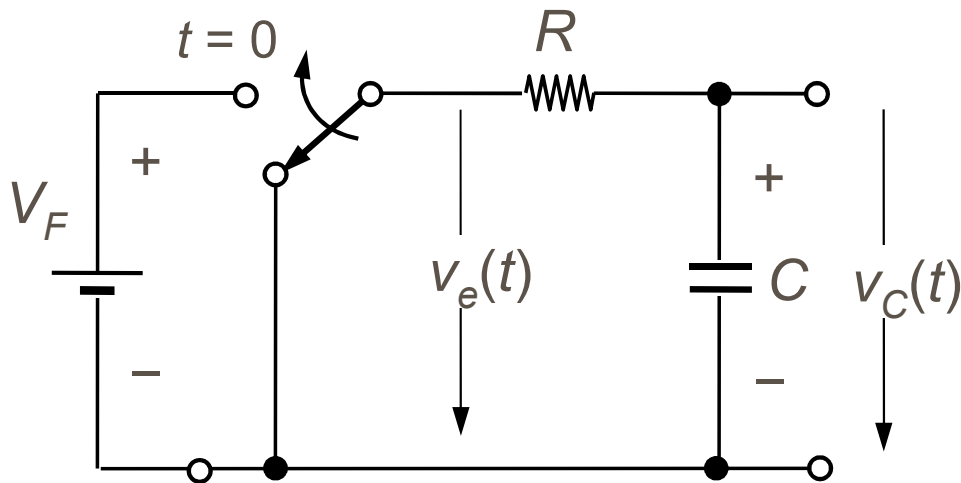
■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



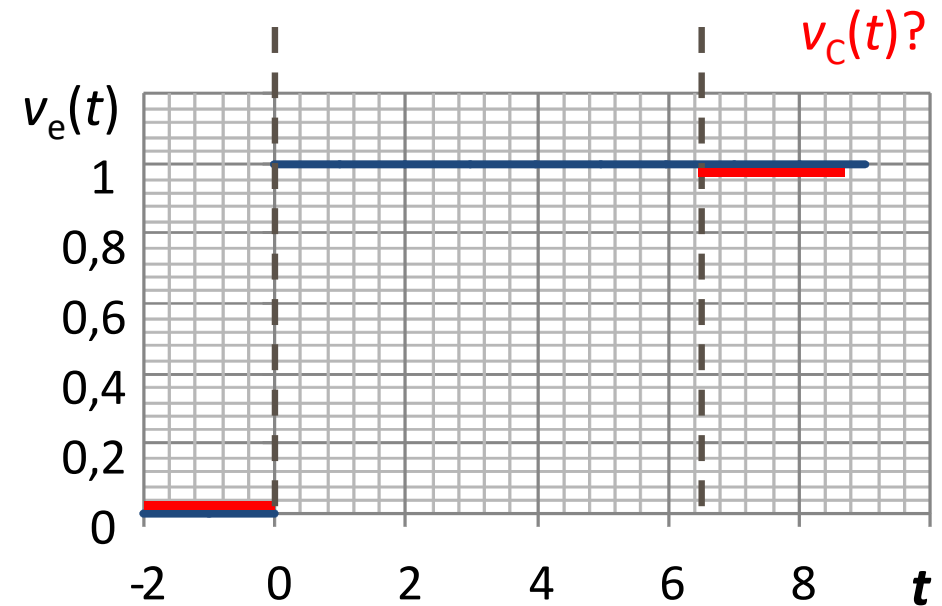
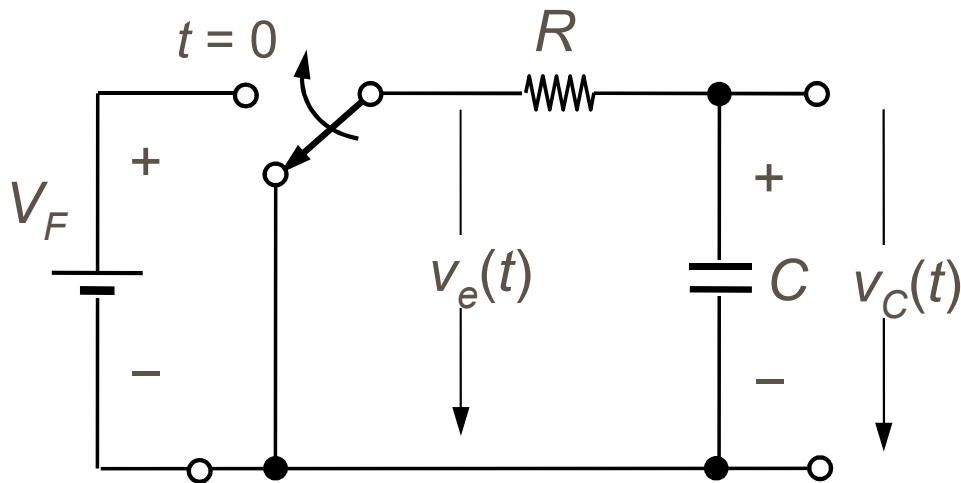
■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



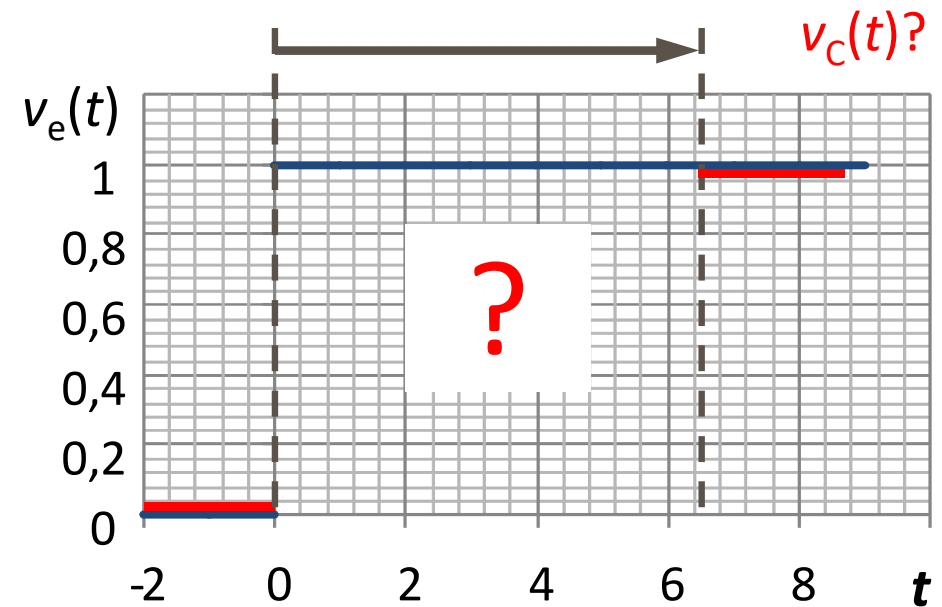
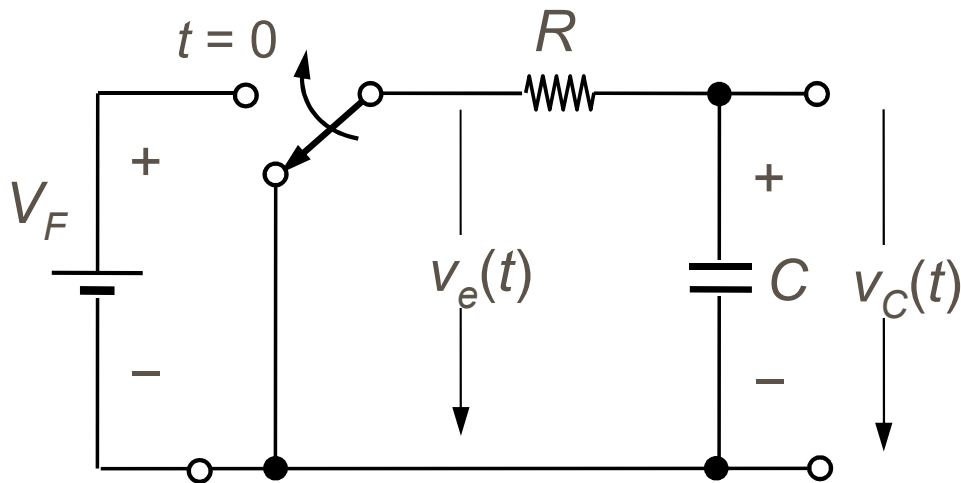
■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau

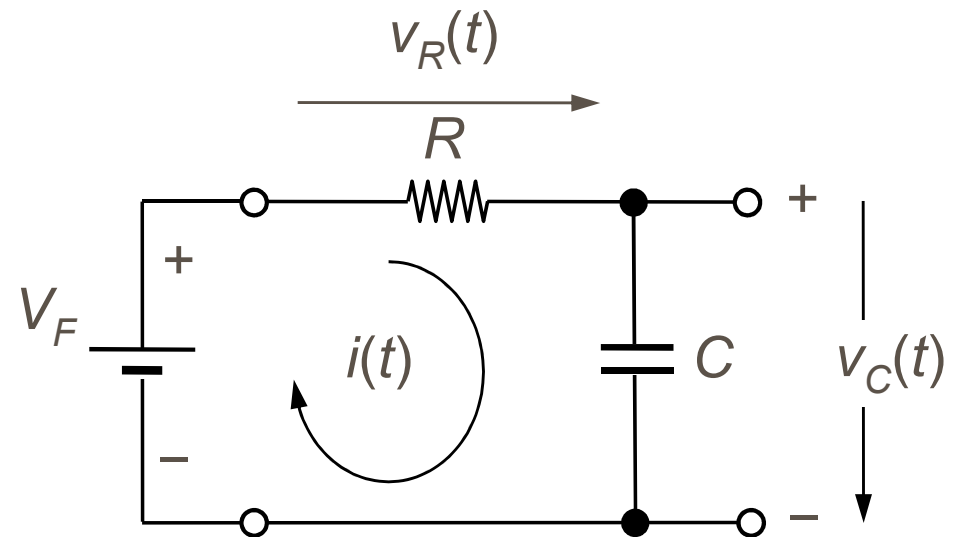
$$V_F = v_R + v_C = Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i dt + v_C(0^+)$$

Solucionando a equação diferencial
(para $v_C(0^+) = 0V$) e fazendo $\tau = RC$,

$$\rightarrow i(t) = \frac{V_F}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

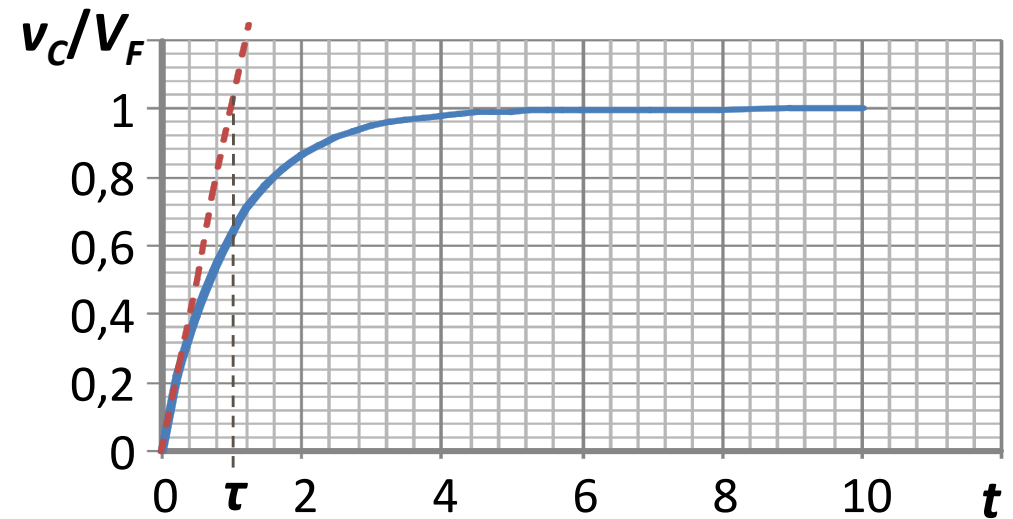
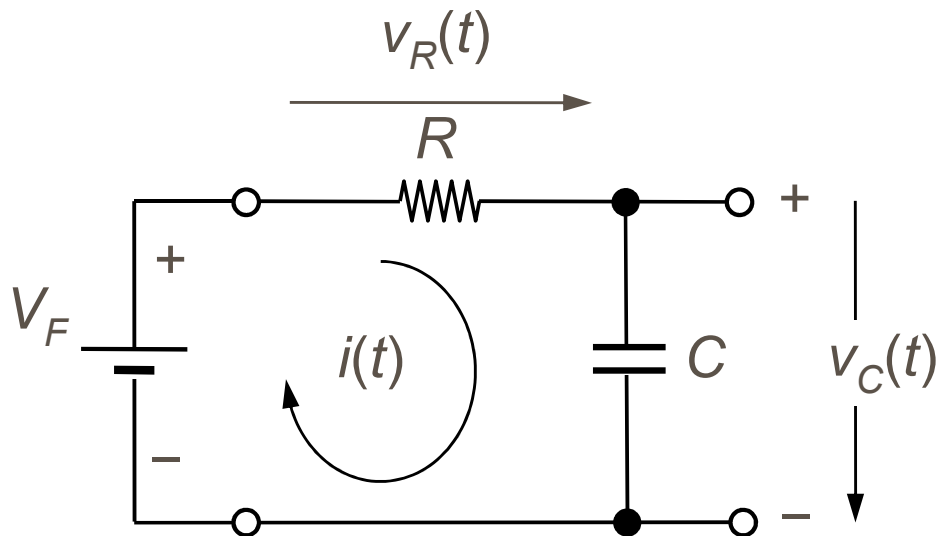
$$\rightarrow v_R = R \cdot i = V_F e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\rightarrow v_C = V_F - v_R = V_F (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$



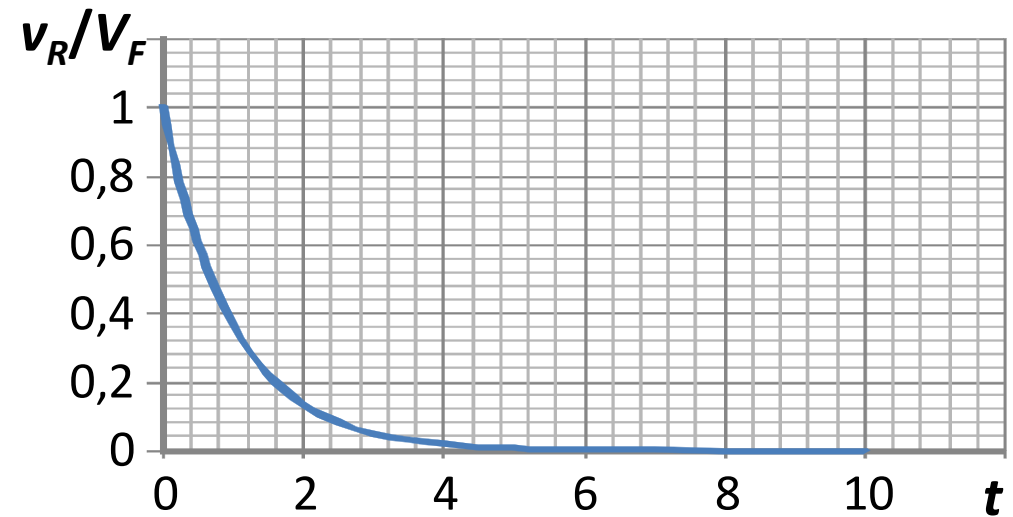
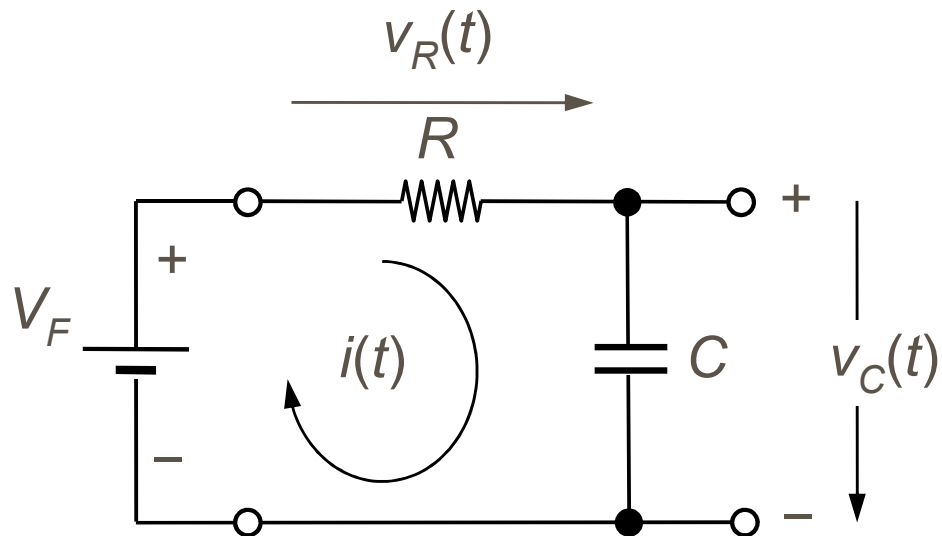
$\tau \rightarrow$ “constante de tempo”
do circuito (seg.)

■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



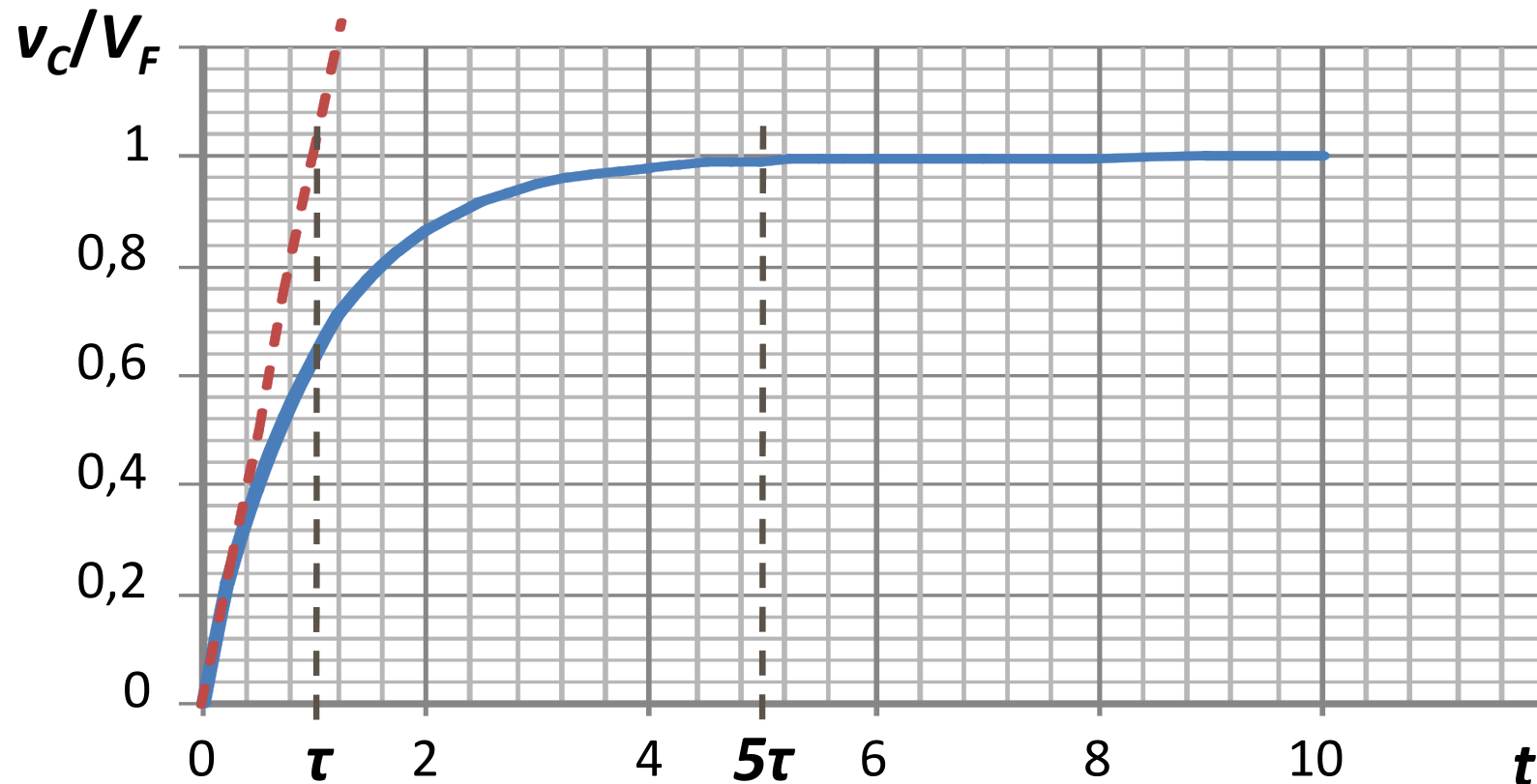
$$v_C = V_F \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



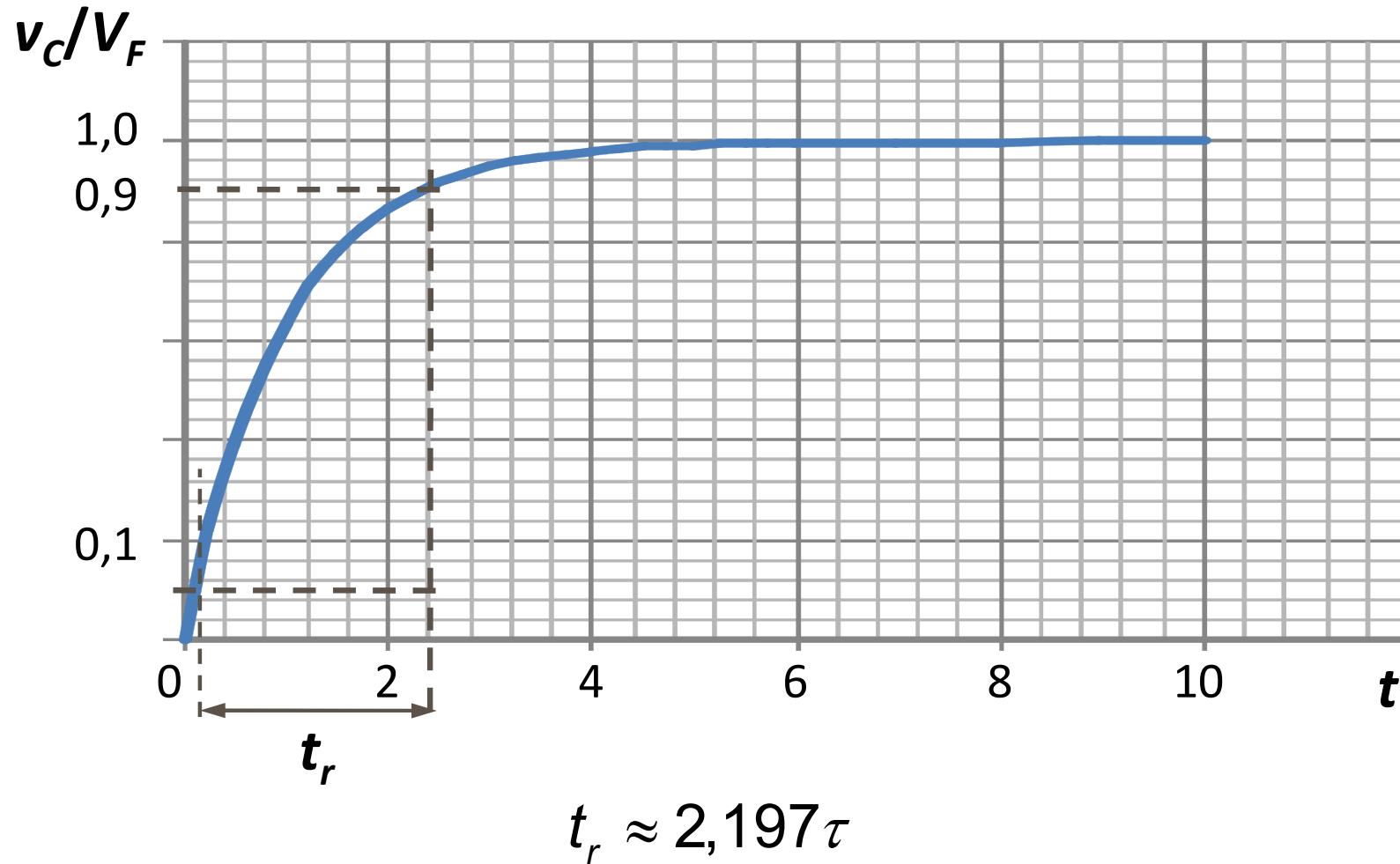
$$v_R = V_F e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau

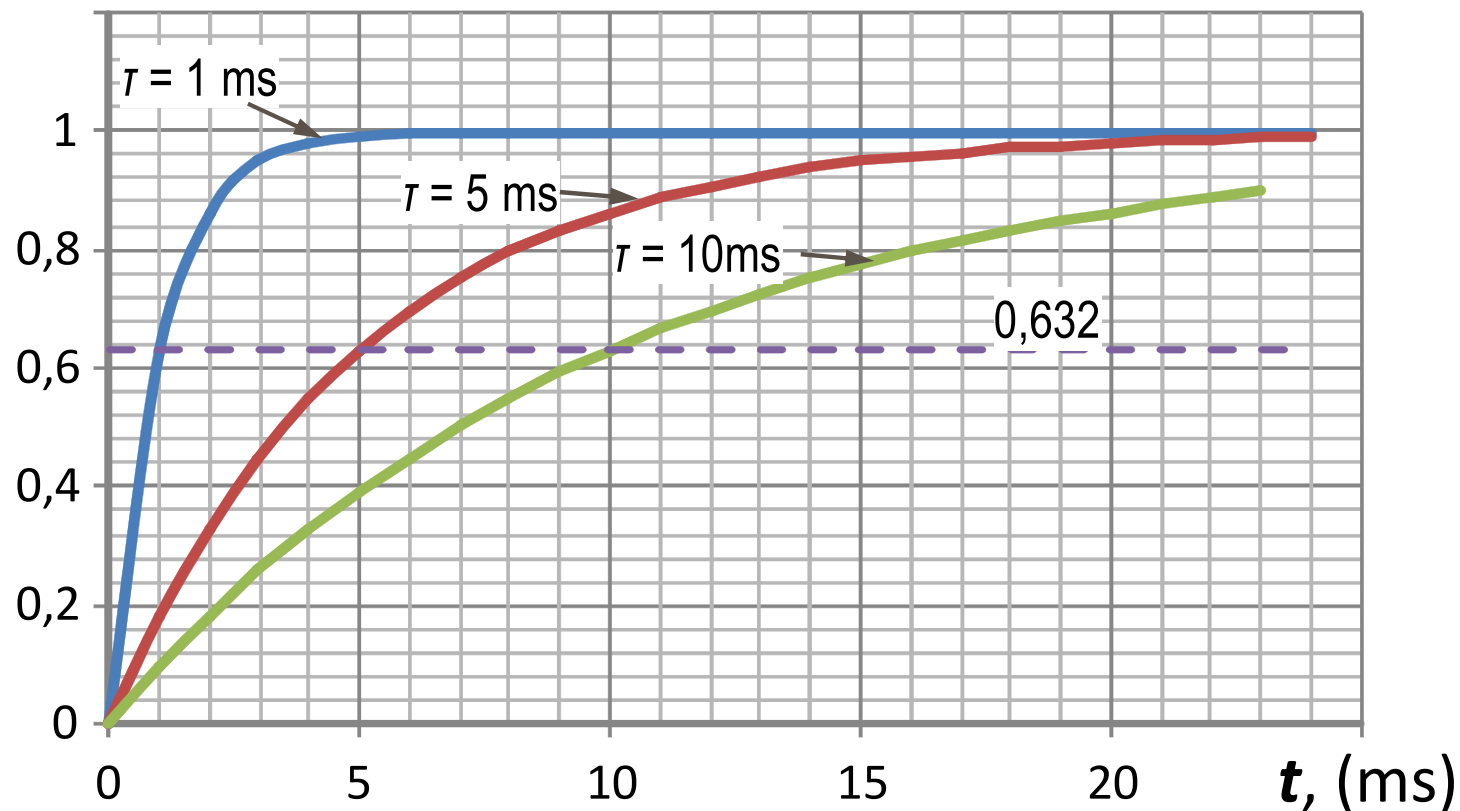


$$v_C = V_F(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau

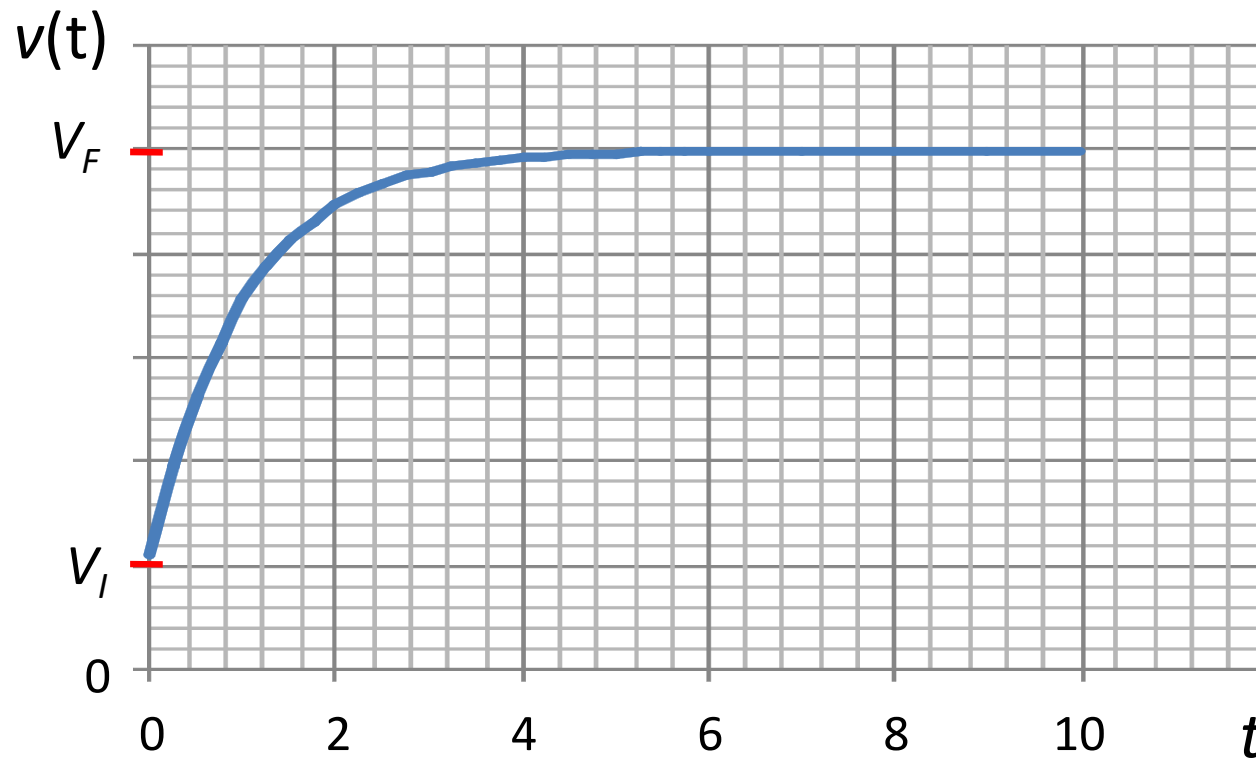


■ Circuito RC - Resposta ao Degrau



Para $t = \tau \rightarrow v_C \approx 0,632V_F$

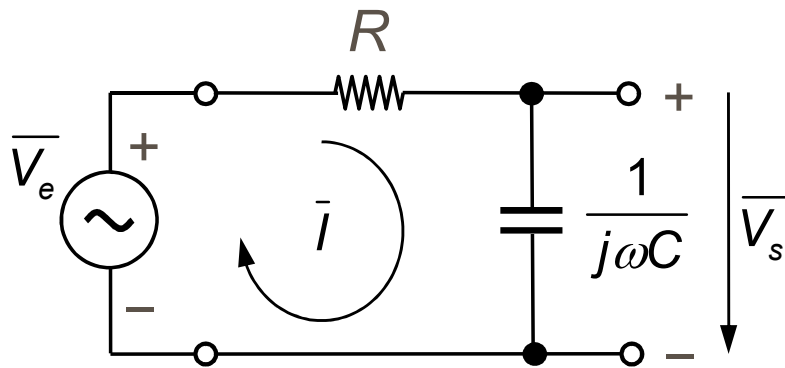
(Evolução Exponencial – Caso Geral)



$$v(t) = V_F + (V_I - V_F) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

■ Circuito RC – Análise e Corrente Alternada

- Filtro passivo passa-baixo de 1ª ordem



$$\bar{V}_s = ?$$

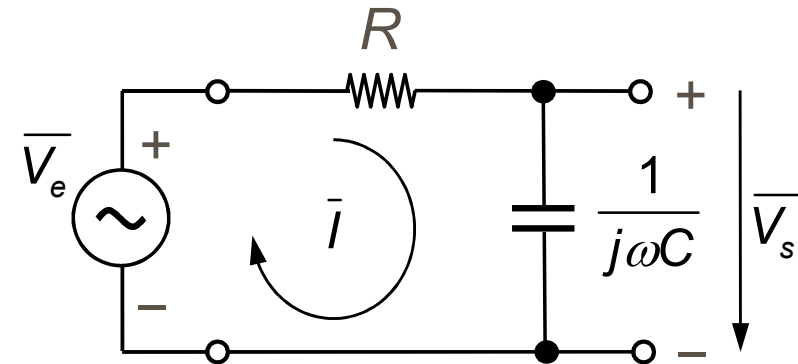
$$\rightarrow \bar{V}_s = \bar{V}_e \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$\text{Para } f_{sc} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}, \quad \rightarrow \bar{V}_s = \bar{V}_e \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{sc}}}$$

■ Circuito RC – Análise e Corrente Alternada

■ Filtro passivo passa-baixo de 1ª ordem

$$\overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{sc}}}$$
$$\overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{sc}}\right)^2}}}_{\text{módulo}} \underbrace{\left| -\arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_{sc}}\right) \right|}_{\text{fase}}$$



Para $f \ll f_{sc}$, (f_{sc} é a frequência superior de corte do circuito)

$$\rightarrow \overline{V}_s \approx \overline{V}_e$$

(a tensão de saída não sofre atenuação e está em fase com a tensão de entrada)

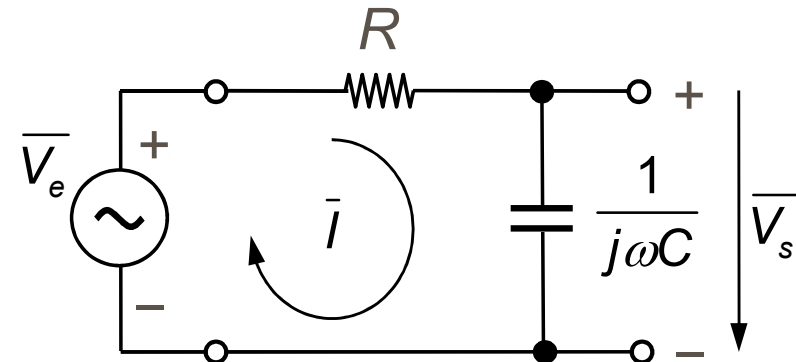
■ Circuito RC – Análise e Corrente Alternada

■ Filtro passivo passa-baixo de 1ª ordem

$$\overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{sc}}\right)^2}} \left| -\arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_{sc}}\right) \right|$$

Para $f \gg f_{sc}$,

$$\rightarrow \overline{V}_s \approx \overline{V}_e \cdot \frac{1}{f} \left| -90^\circ \right|$$



(a tensão de saída tende para zero com um atraso de 90° relativamente à de entrada)

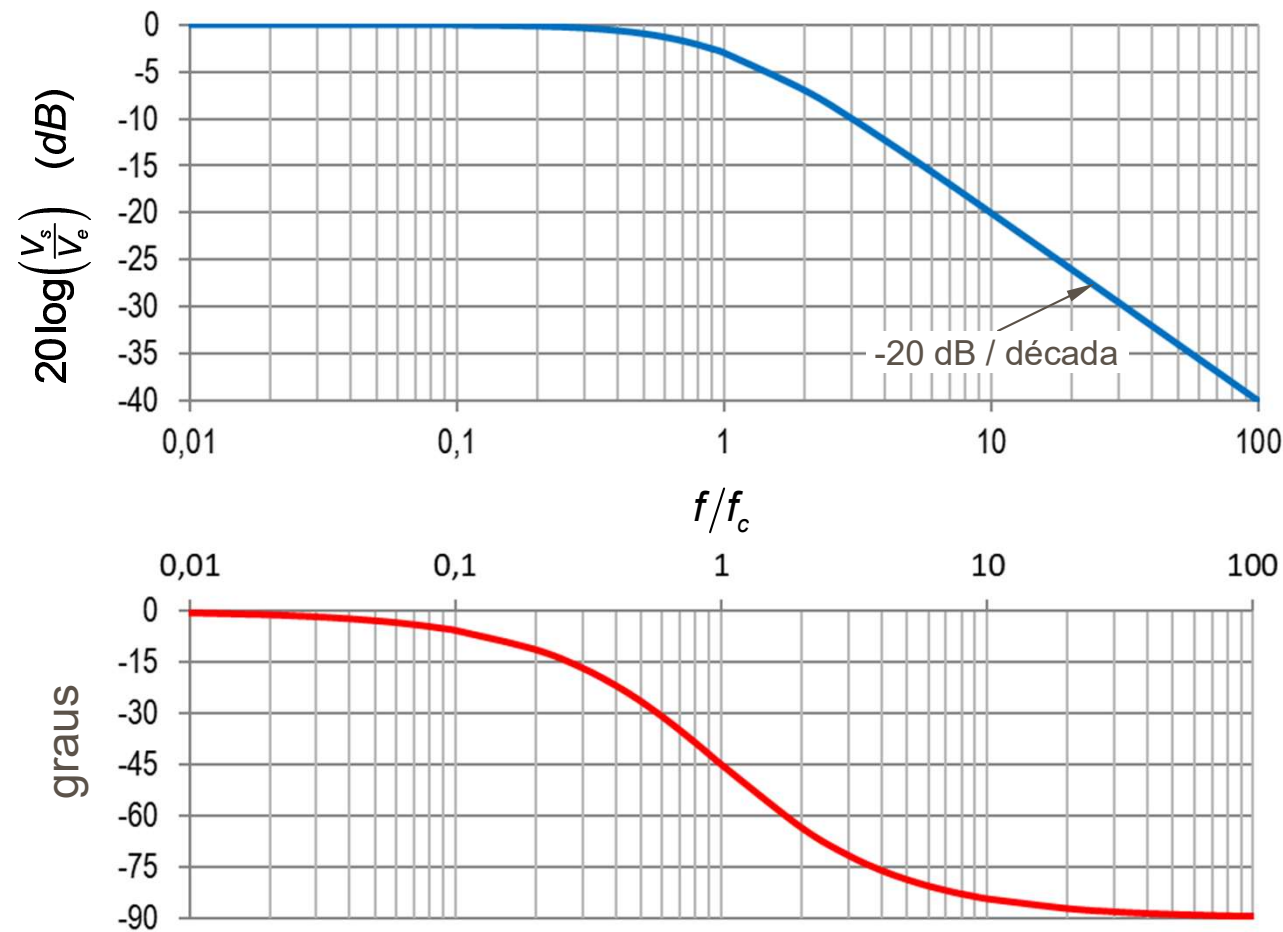
Para $f = f_{sc}$,

$$\rightarrow \overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| -45^\circ \right| = \overline{V}_e \cdot 0,707 \left| -45^\circ \right|$$

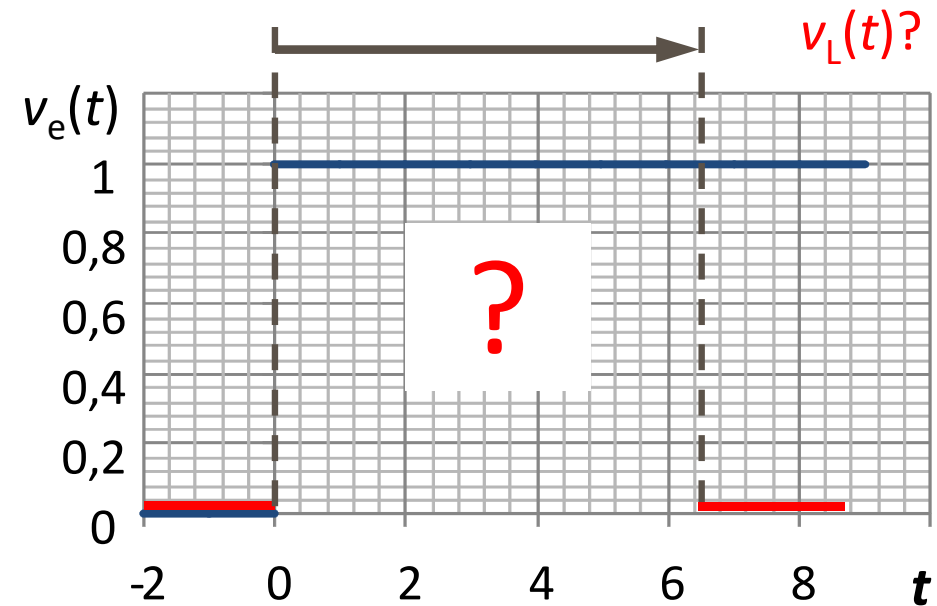
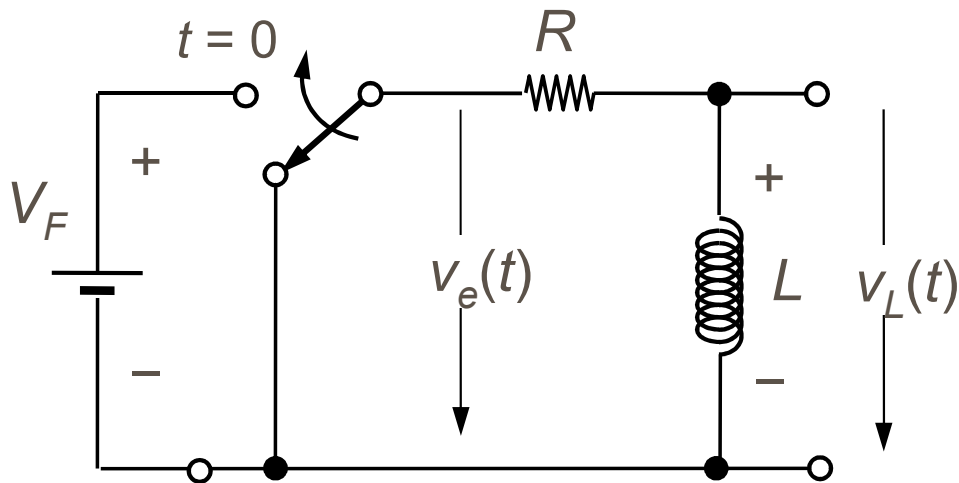
(a tensão de saída sofre uma atenuação de 70.7% e apresenta um atraso de 45° relativamente à de entrada)

■ Circuito RC – Análise e Corrente Alternada

■ Diagramas de Bode



■ Circuito *RL* - Resposta ao Degrau



■ Circuito RL - Resposta ao Degrau

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

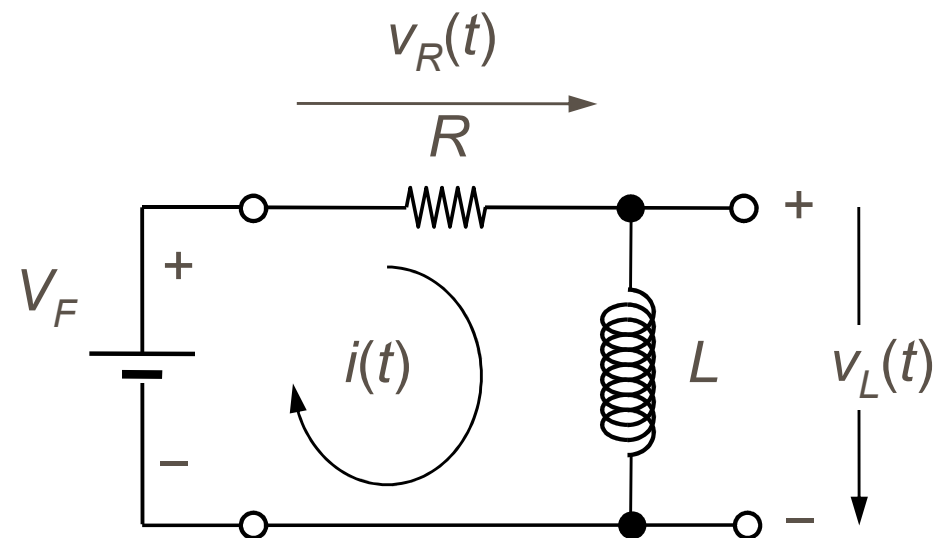
Solucionando a equação diferencial

(para $i_L(0^+) = 0A$) e fazendo $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$,

$$\rightarrow i(t) = \frac{V_F}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

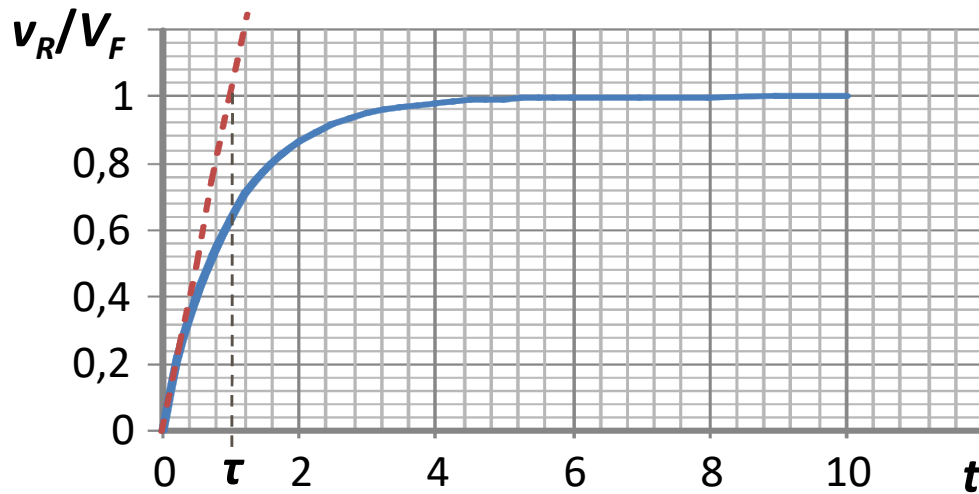
$$\rightarrow v_R = R \cdot i = V_F (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$\rightarrow v_L = V_F - v_R = V_F e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

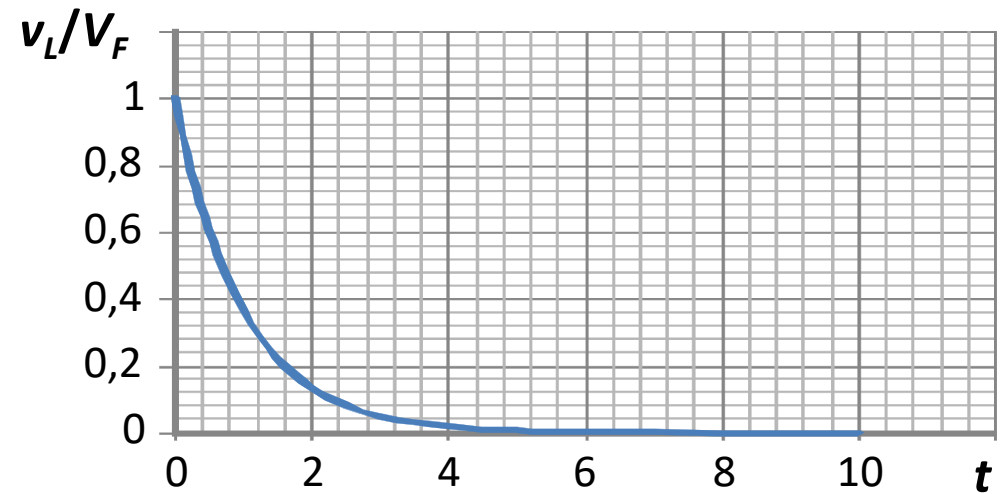


$\tau \rightarrow$ “constante de tempo”
do circuito

■ Circuito *RL* - Resposta ao Degrau



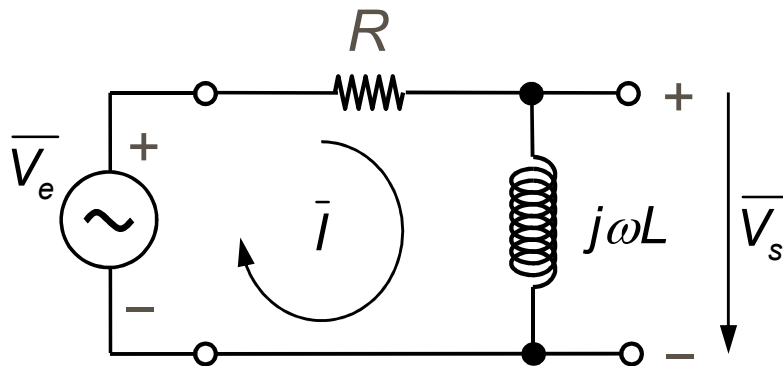
$$v_R = V_F(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$



$$v_L = V_F e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

■ Circuito RL – Análise e Corrente Alternada

- Filtro passivo passa-alto de 1ª ordem



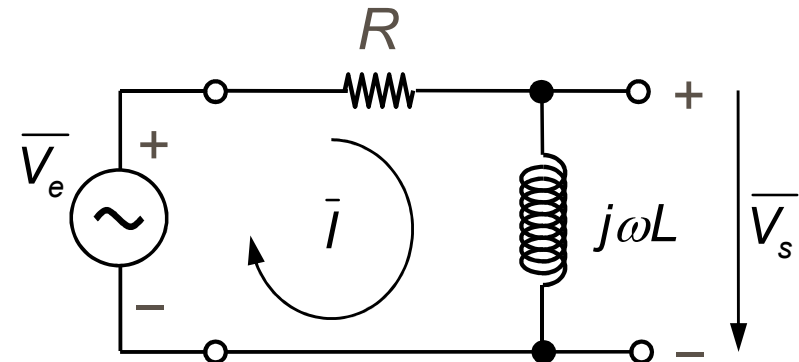
$$\bar{V}_s = \bar{V}_e \frac{\bar{Z}_L}{R + \bar{Z}_L} = \frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L}$$

$$\text{Para } f_{ic} = \frac{1}{2\pi L/R}, \quad \rightarrow \bar{V}_s = \bar{V}_e \frac{j \frac{f}{f_{ic}}}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{ic}}}$$

■ Circuito *RL* – Análise e Corrente Alternada

■ Filtro passivo passa-alto de 1ª ordem

$$\overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \frac{j \frac{f}{f_{ic}}}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{ic}}}$$
$$\overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \underbrace{\frac{f_{ic}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{ic}}\right)^2}}}_{\text{módulo}} \underbrace{\left| 90^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_{ic}}\right) \right|}_{\text{fase}}$$



Para $f \ll f_{ic}$, (f_{ic} é a frequência inferior de corte do circuito)

$$\rightarrow \overline{V}_s \approx \overline{V}_e \cdot \frac{f}{f_{ic}} \bigg|_{+90^\circ}$$

→ a tensão de saída tende para zero com um avanço de 90° relativamente à de entrada

■ Circuito RL – Análise e Corrente Alternada

■ Filtro passivo passa-alto de 1ª ordem

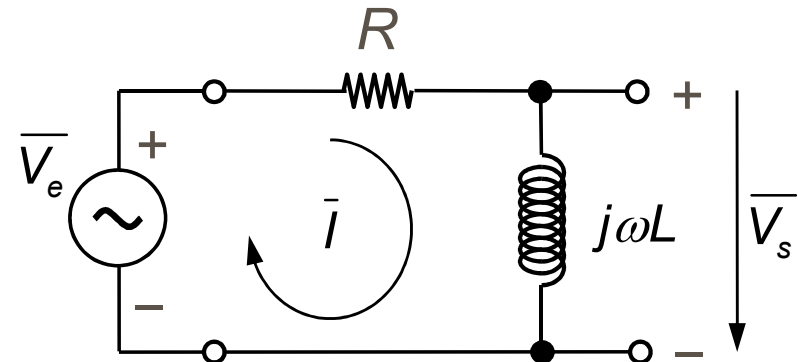
$$\overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \frac{\frac{f}{f_{ic}}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{ic}}\right)^2}} \left| 90^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_{ic}}\right) \right|$$

Para $f \gg f_{ic}$,
 $\rightarrow \overline{V}_s \approx \overline{V}_e$

→ a tensão de saída não sofre atenuação e está em fase com a tensão de entrada

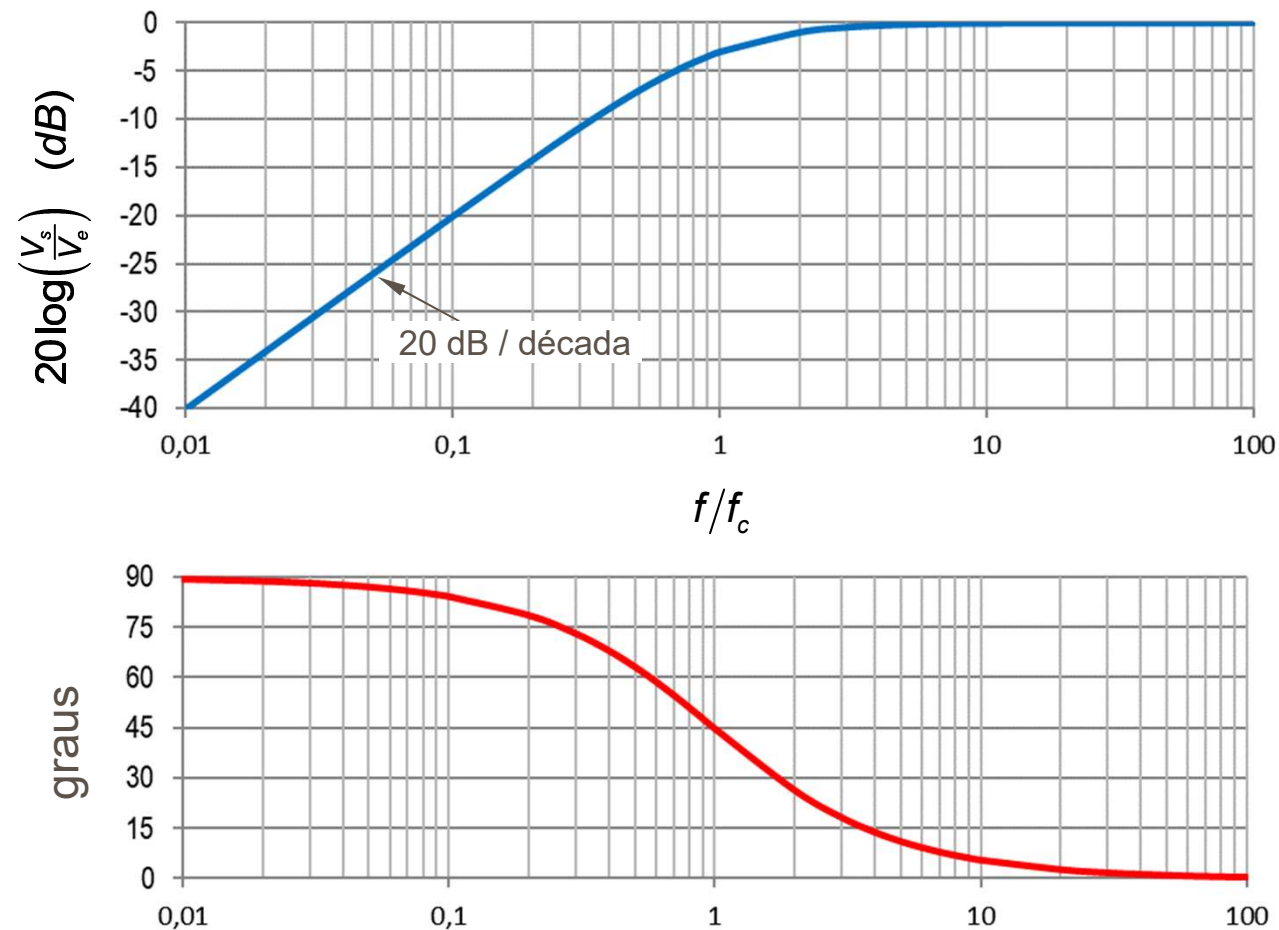
Para $f = f_{ic}$,
 $\rightarrow \overline{V}_s = \overline{V}_e \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| 90^\circ - 45^\circ \right| = \overline{V}_e \cdot 0,707 \left| +45^\circ \right|$

→ a tensão de saída sofre uma atenuação de $\approx 30\%$ (-3dB) e apresenta um avanço de 45° relativamente à de entrada



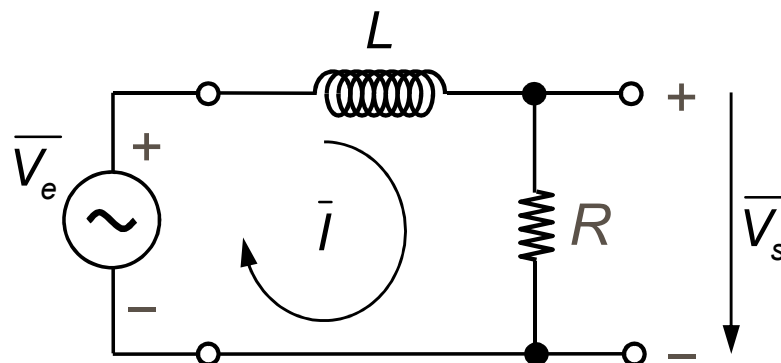
■ Circuito *RL* – Análise e Corrente Alternada

■ Diagramas de Bode

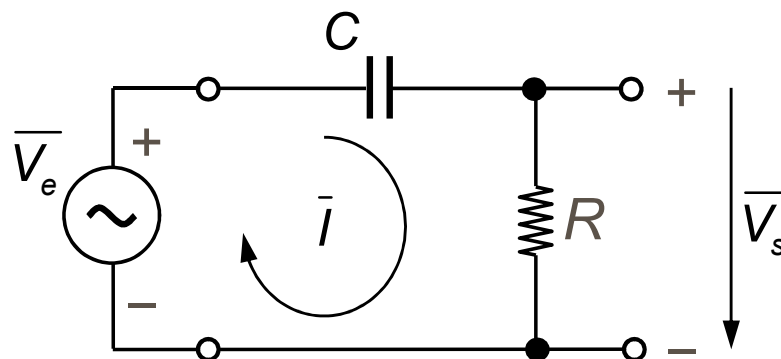


■ Filtros RC / RL

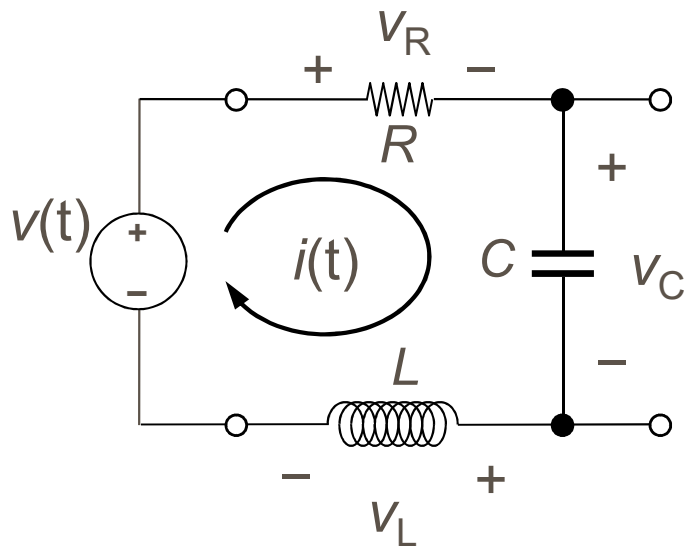
■ Passa-baixo



■ Passa-alto



■ Circuito *RLC* (série)



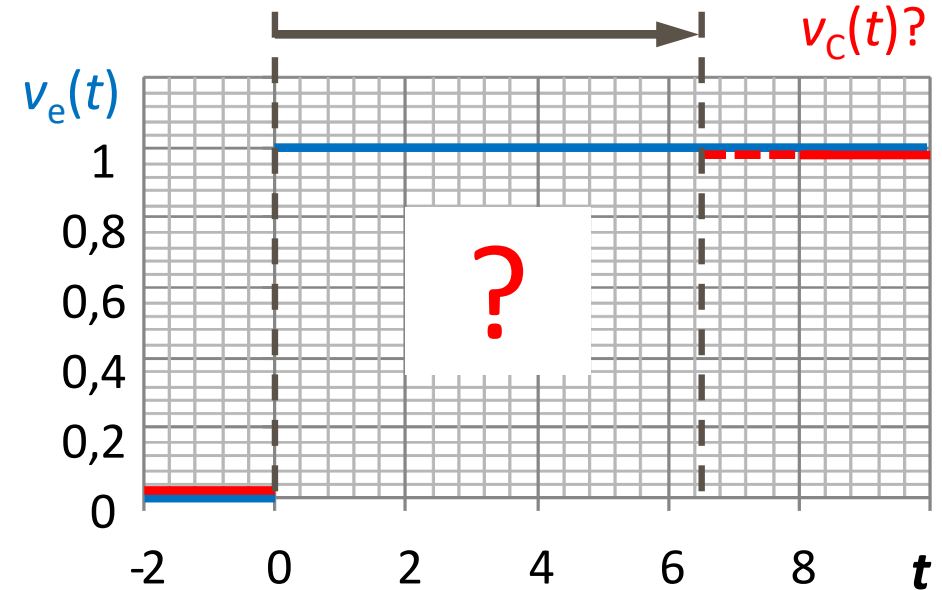
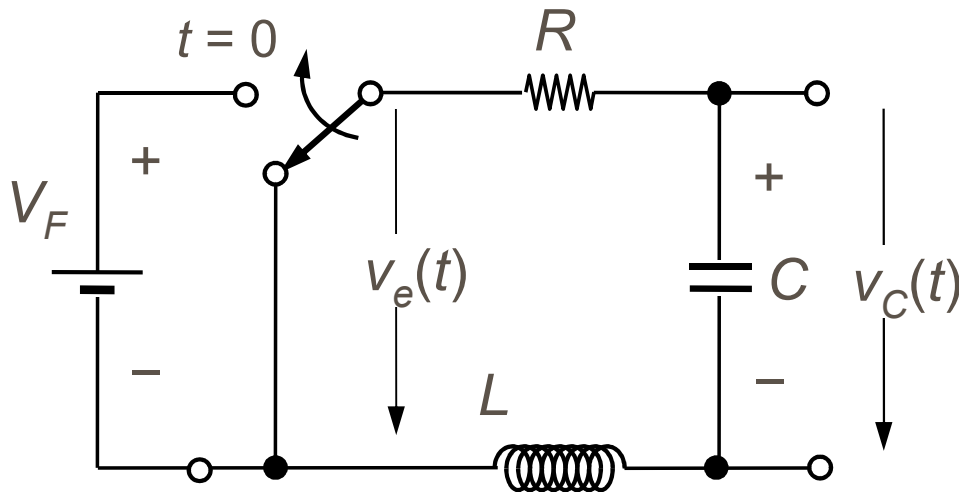
$$V = V_R + V_C + V_L$$

$$v(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) d\tau$$

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = L \frac{d^2 i(t)}{dt^2} + R \frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} i(t)$$

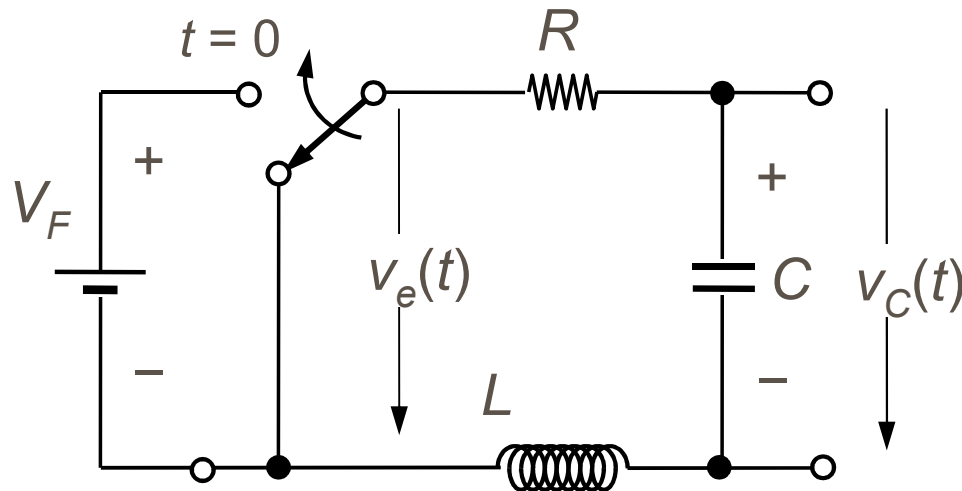
↗
Sistema de 2ª ordem

■ Circuito *RLC* - Resposta ao Degrau



→ Implica resolver
$$v(t) = LC \frac{d^2 v_c(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt} + v_c(t)$$

■ Circuito *RLC* - Resposta ao Degrau



Para:

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

(coeficiente de amortecimento),

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

(freq. natural ou de ressonância),

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}$$

(freq. natural amortecida)

$$\rightarrow v_C(t) = 1 - e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \left[\cos(\omega_d t) + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \sin(\omega_d t) \right]$$

(para $0 \leq \xi < 1$)

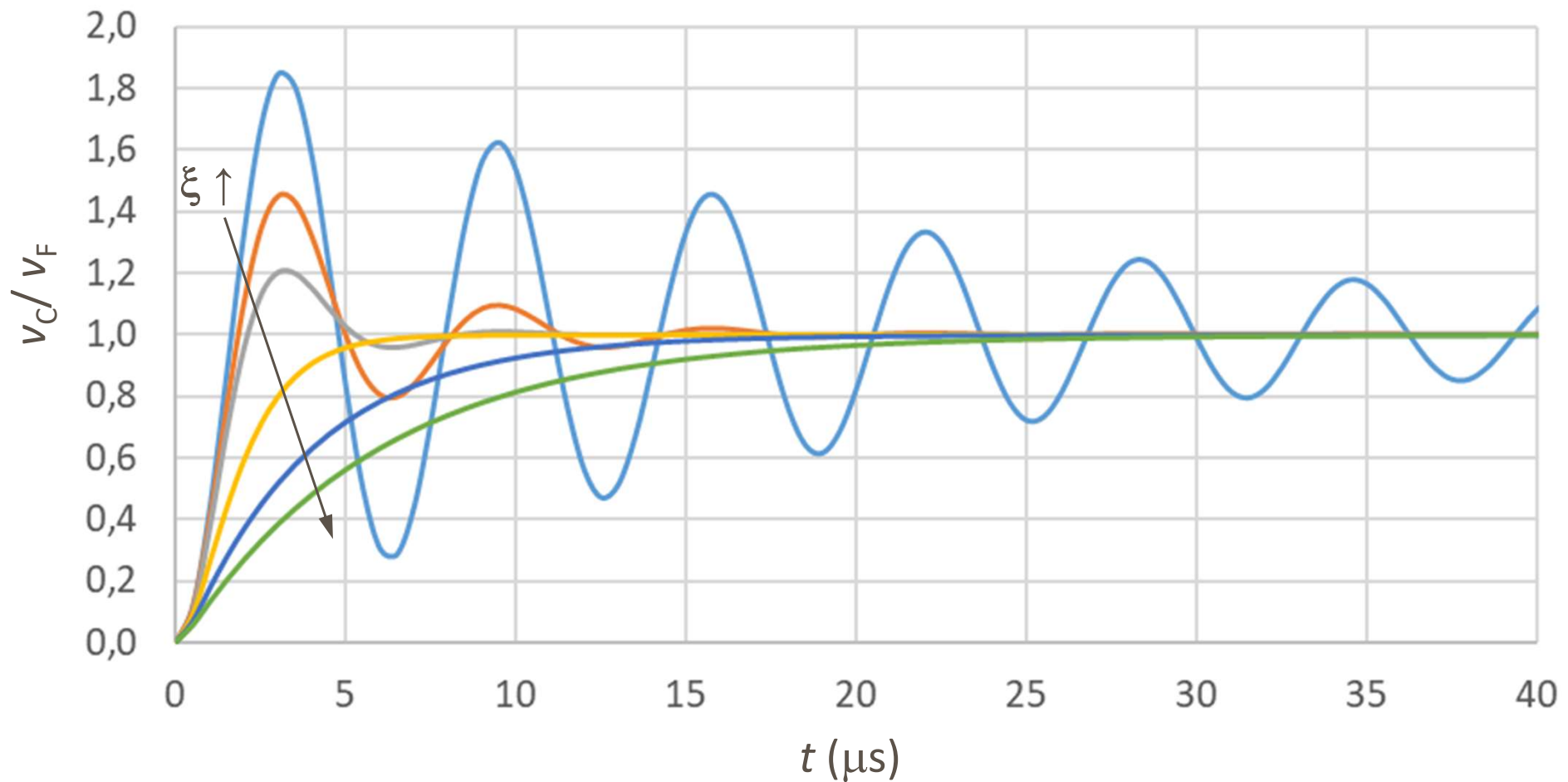
$$\rightarrow v_C(t) = 1 - e^{-\xi\omega_n t} - \omega_n t \cdot e^{-\xi\omega_n t}$$

(para $\xi = 1$)

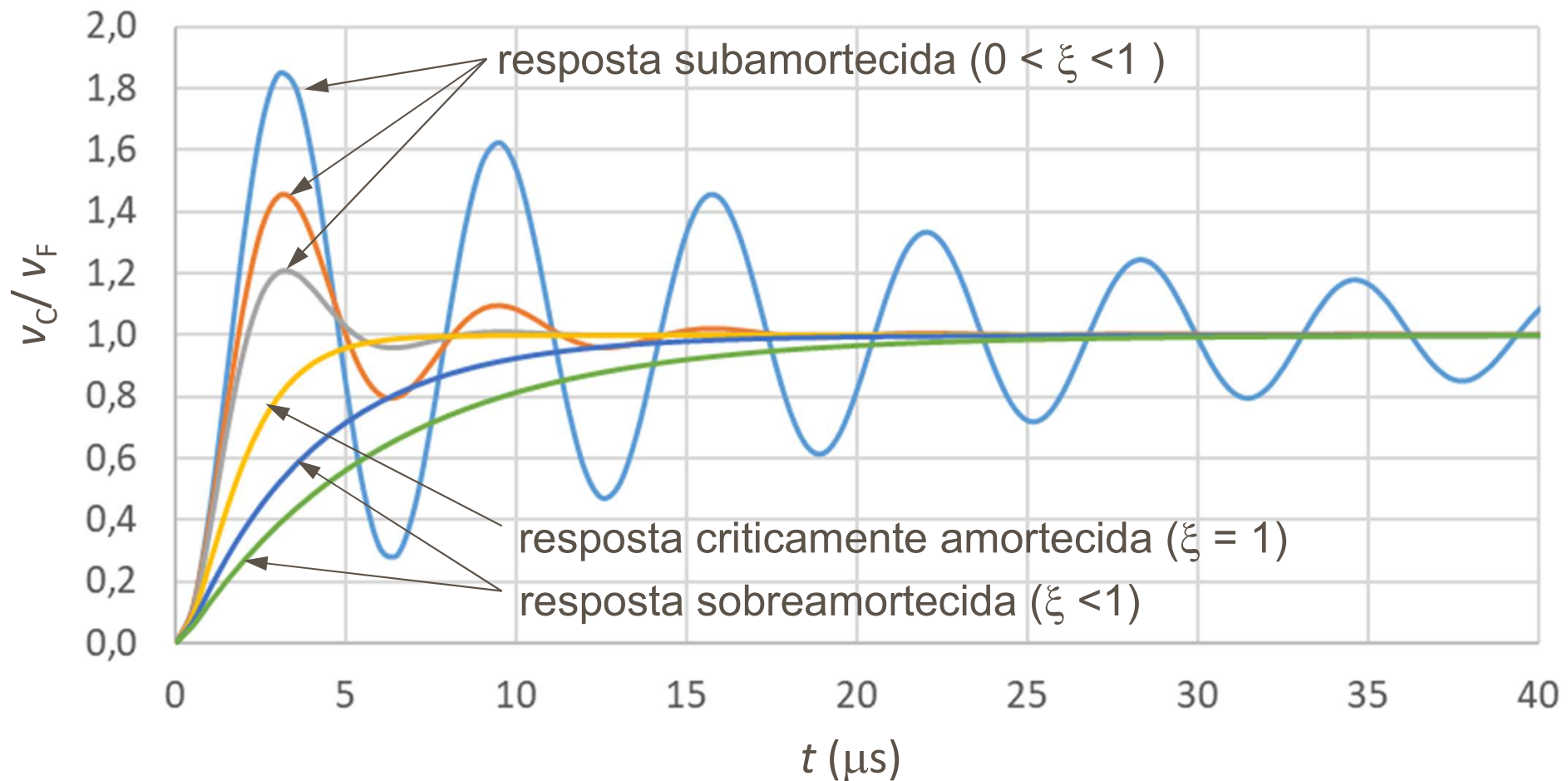
$$\rightarrow v_C(t) = 1 + \frac{\omega_n \left(\xi - \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) e^{-\omega_n \left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) t} - \left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) e^{-\omega_n \left(\xi - \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) t}}{2\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}}$$

(para $\xi > 1$)

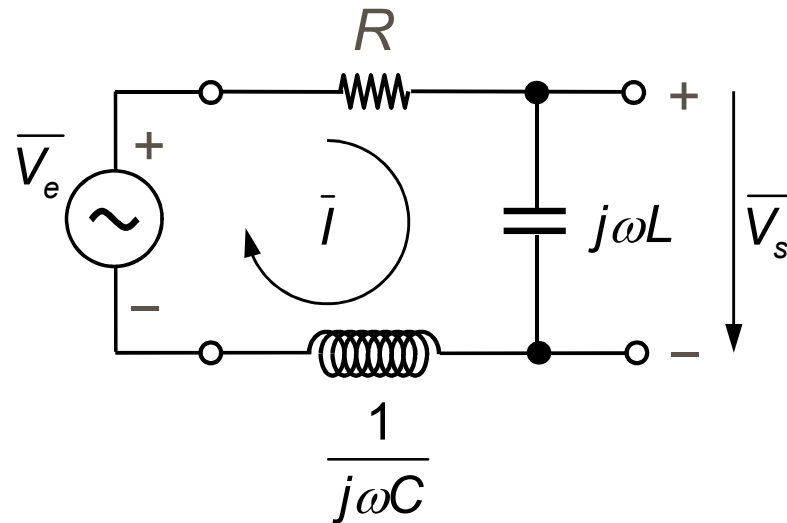
■ Circuito *RLC* - Resposta ao Degrau



■ Circuito *RLC* - Resposta ao Degrau

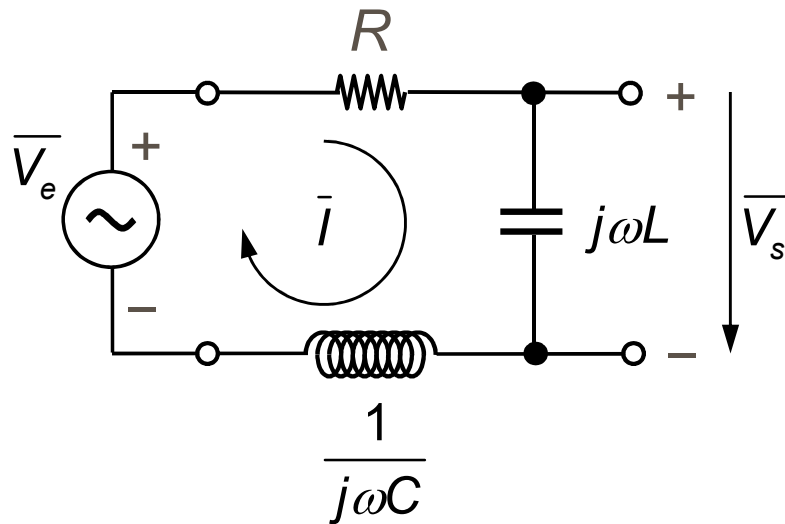


■ Circuito *RLC* (série)



$$\rightarrow G(j\omega) = \frac{\bar{V}_s}{\bar{V}_e} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(j\omega)^2 + 2\xi\omega_n j\omega + \omega_n^2}$$

■ Circuito *RLC* (série)



$$G(j\omega) = \frac{\bar{V}_s}{\bar{V}_e} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(j\omega)^2 + 2\xi\omega_n j\omega + \omega_n^2}$$

Diagrama de Bode

