



Circuito Resistivo Indutivo (RL): Resposta Natural



Objetivos

- Circuito RL de 1ª Ordem
- Definição de Resposta natural;
- Análise física:
 - Pré-carga;
 - Descarga natural;
- Constante de tempo (τ);



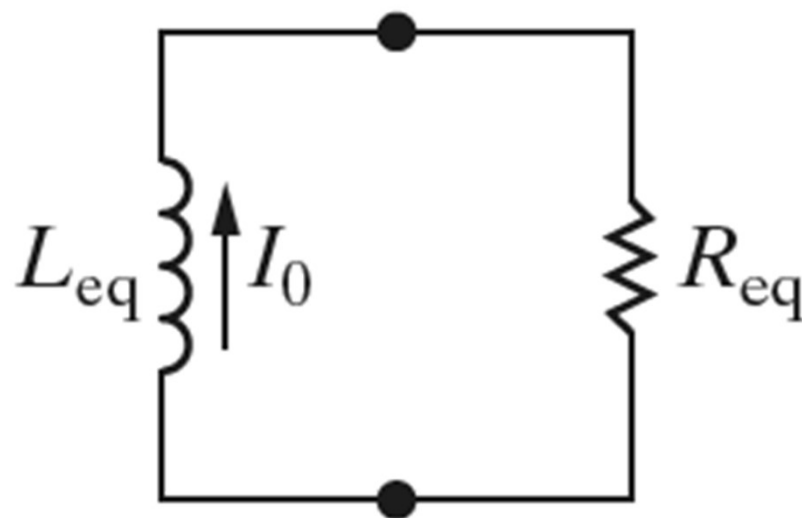
Circuito RL de 1ª Ordem

- Um circuito é dito RL quando é composto somente por fontes, resistores e por indutores;
- Um circuito elétrico é dito de 1ª ordem quando só possui um elemento armazenador de energia (EDO 1ª ordem);
- Eventualmente, um circuito RL de ordem superior a 1 pode ser reduzido por equivalência à 1ª ordem;



Resposta Natural

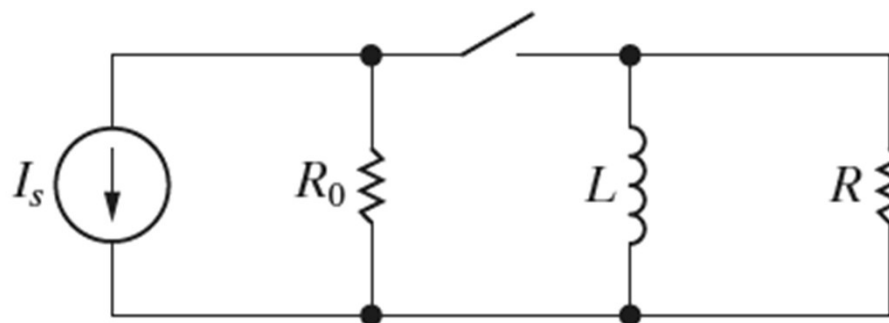
“A resposta natural de um circuito é aquela obtida quando ele opera sem a intervenção de qualquer tipo de fonte de energia.”



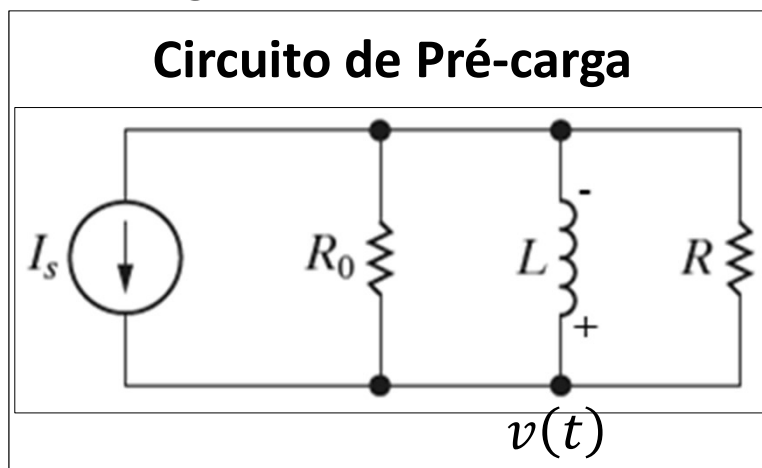


Análise Física

- Circuito LC base:



- Topologias possíveis:



$$i) v(t) = L \cdot \frac{d}{dt} i_L(t)$$

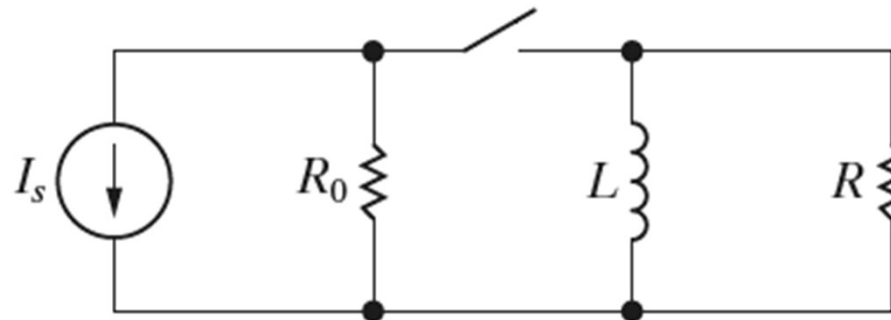
$$ii) v(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \rightarrow i_L(t \rightarrow \infty) = I_s$$

$$iii) E_L(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot (I_s)^2$$

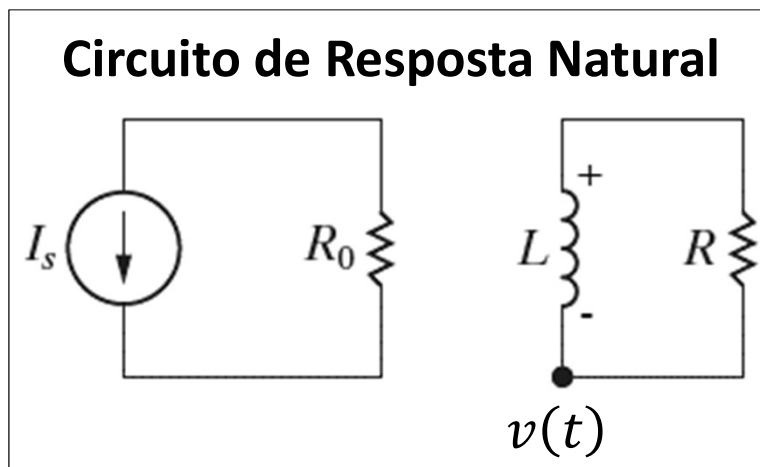


Análise Física

- Circuito LC base:



- Topologias possíveis:



$$i) v(t) = -L \cdot \frac{d}{dt} i_L(t)$$

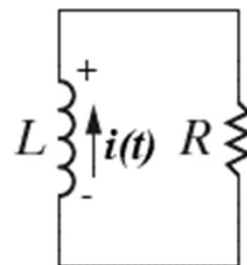
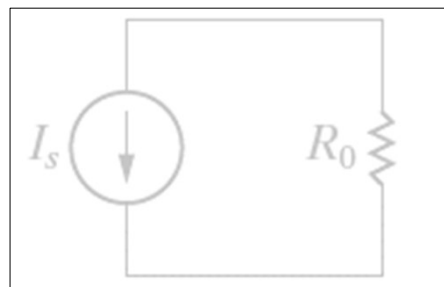
$$ii) v(0+) = I_s \cdot R \rightarrow i_L(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0$$

$$iii) E_L(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0$$



Análise Física

- Resposta natural do circuito RL:



- Aplicando LK para malhas:

$$v_L(t) = v_R(t)$$

$$\rightarrow -L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} = R \cdot i(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{i(t)} di(t) = -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{I_s}^{i(t)} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{R}{L} \cdot \int_0^t d\tau$$

$$\rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{i(t)}{I_s}\right) = -\frac{R}{L} \cdot t$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{i(t) = I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}}$$



- Resposta natural do circuito RL:



— Aplicando a Lei de Ohm:

$$v_L(t) = v_R(t) = R \cdot i(t)$$

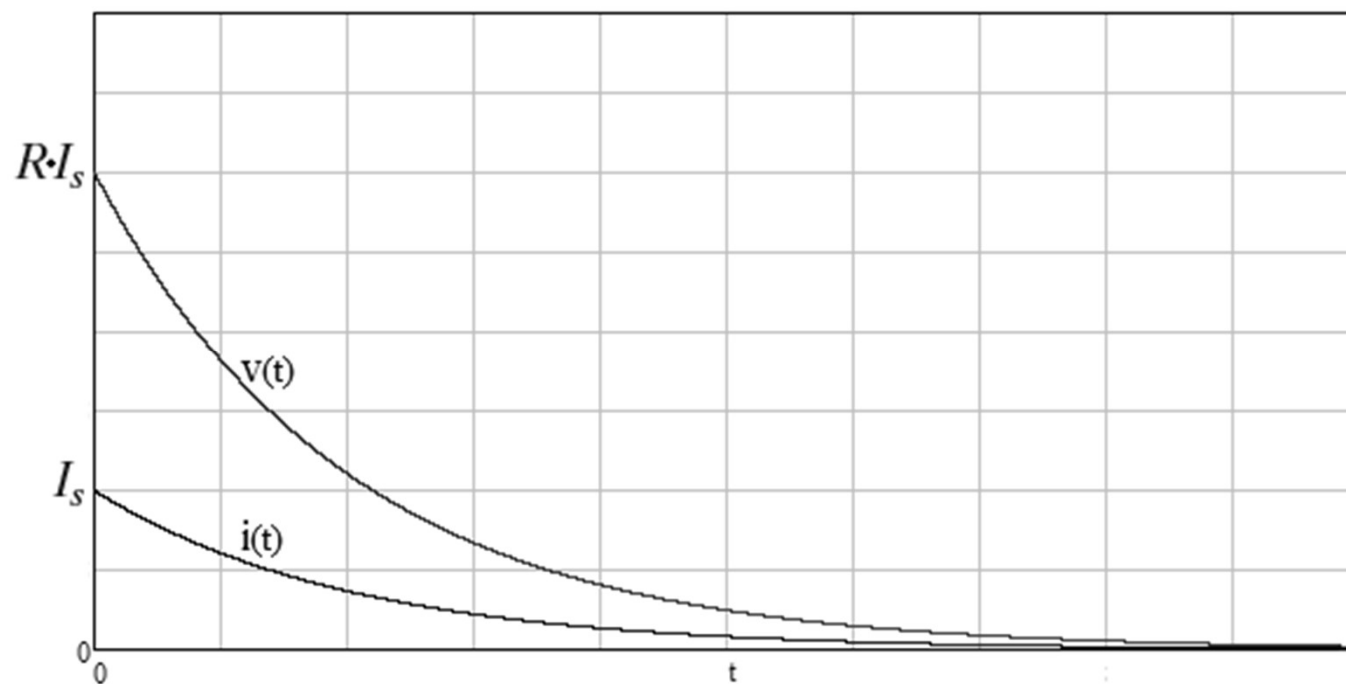
$$\rightarrow v_L(t) = v_R(t) = R \cdot I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$



Tensão x Corrente

$$v_L(t) = R \cdot I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

$$i(t) = I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$





Constante de Tempo (τ)

$$v_L(t) = R \cdot I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

$$i(t) = I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

- Assim como no circuito RC:

$$\rightarrow \frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$\rightarrow \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

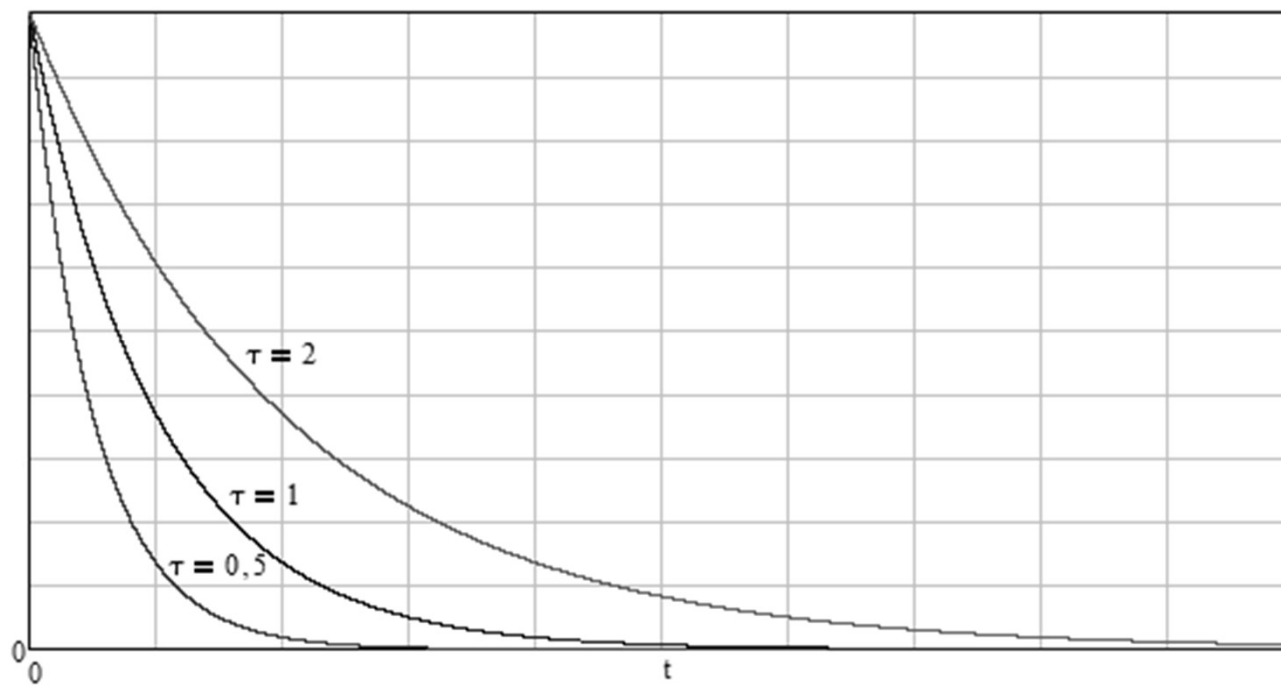
(constante de tempo do circuito)



Constante de Tempo (τ)

$$v_L(t) = R \cdot I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

$$i(t) = I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$





Constante de Tempo (τ)

$$v_L(t) = R \cdot I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

$$i(t) = I_s \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

Regime
Permanente

t	$e^{-t/\tau}$	t	$e^{-t/\tau}$
τ	$3,6788 \times 10^{-1}$	6τ	$2,4788 \times 10^{-3}$
2τ	$1,3534 \times 10^{-1}$	7τ	$9,1188 \times 10^{-4}$
3τ	$4,9787 \times 10^{-2}$	8τ	$3,3546 \times 10^{-4}$
4τ	$1,8316 \times 10^{-2}$	9τ	$1,2341 \times 10^{-4}$
5τ	$6,7379 \times 10^{-3}$	10τ	$4,5400 \times 10^{-5}$



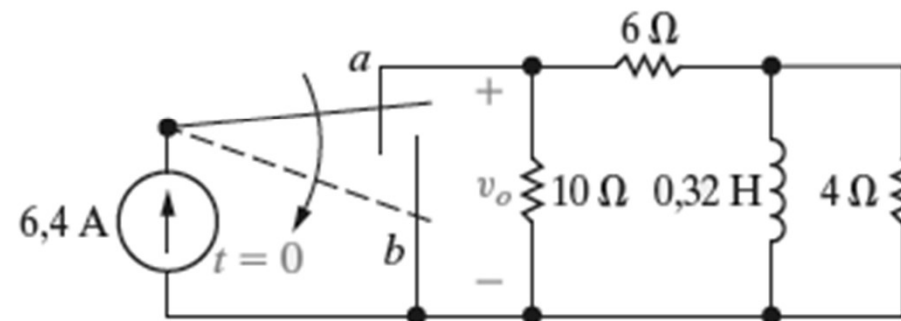
Exemplo

7.2 Em $t = 0$, a chave, no circuito mostrado, passa instantaneamente da posição a para a posição b .

a) Calcule v_o para $t \geq 0^+$.

b) Qual percentagem da energia inicial armazenada no indutor é dissipada no resistor de 4Ω ?

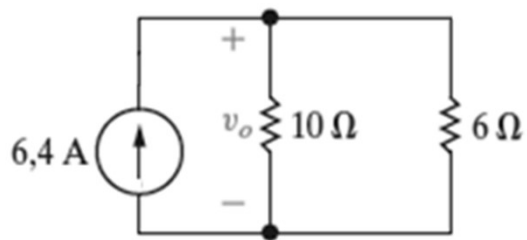
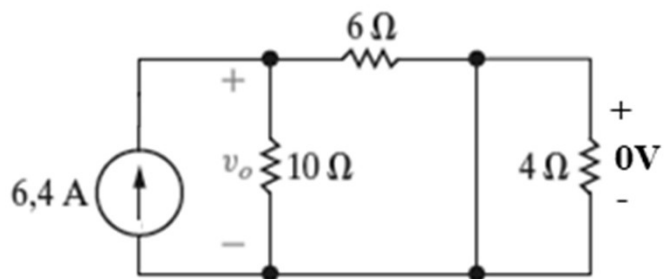
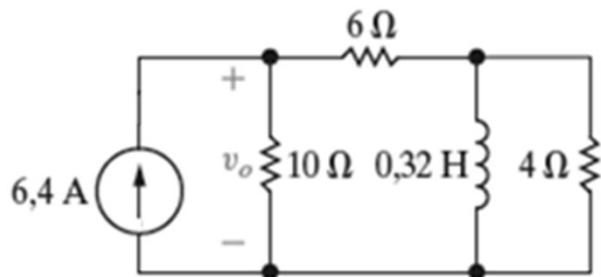
Resposta: (a) $-8e^{-10t} \text{ V}$, $t \geq 0$; (b) 80%.





Exemplo

- Pré-carga:



$$i) R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6}} \rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{60}{16} \rightarrow R_{eq} = 3,75\Omega$$

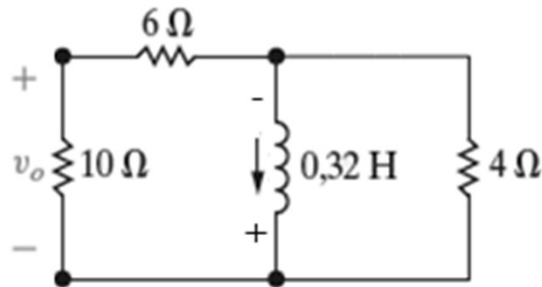
$$ii) v_o = R_{eq} \cdot 6,4 \rightarrow v_o = 24V$$

$$iii) i_L = i_{6\Omega} \rightarrow i_L = \frac{24}{6} \rightarrow i_L = 4A$$



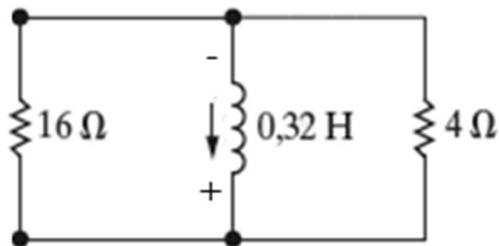
Exemplo

- Circuito de Resposta Natural:



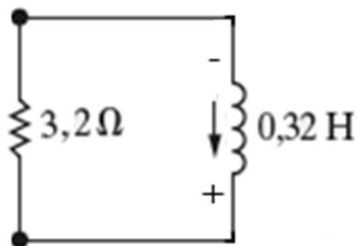
$$i) R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{64}{20} \rightarrow R_{eq} = 3,2\Omega$$

$$ii) \tau = \frac{L}{R} \rightarrow \tau = 0,1s$$



$$iii) i_L(t) = i_L(0) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \rightarrow i_L(t) = 4 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} A$$

$$iv) v_L(t) = i_L(t) \cdot 3,2 \rightarrow v_L(t) = 12,8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} V$$



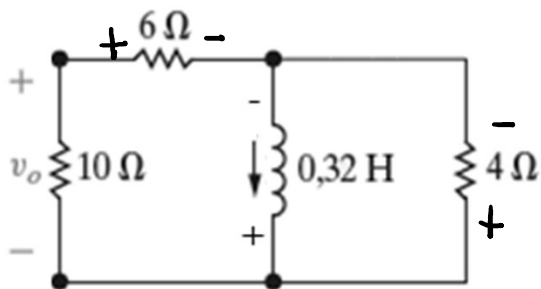
$$v) i_{16\Omega}(t) = \frac{v_L(t)}{16} \rightarrow i_{16\Omega}(t) = 0,8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} A$$

$$vi) v_o(t) = -i_{16\Omega}(t) \cdot 10 \rightarrow v_o(t) = -8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} V$$



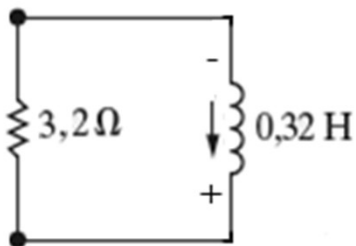
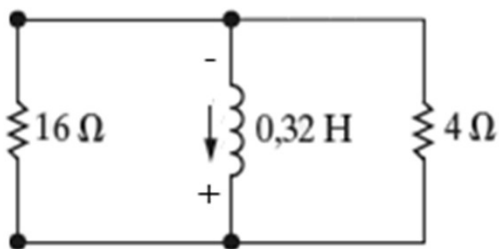
Exemplo

- Circuito de Resposta Natural:



$$vii) v_{6\Omega}(t) = i_{16\Omega}(t) \cdot 6 \rightarrow v_{6\Omega}(t) = 4,8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} V$$

$$viii) i_{4\Omega}(t) = i_L(t) - i_{16\Omega}(t) = 4 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} - 0,8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} \\ \rightarrow i_{4\Omega}(t) = 3,2 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} A$$





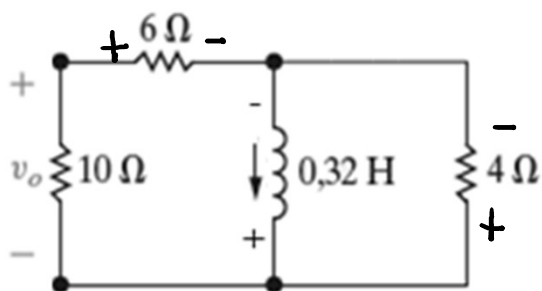
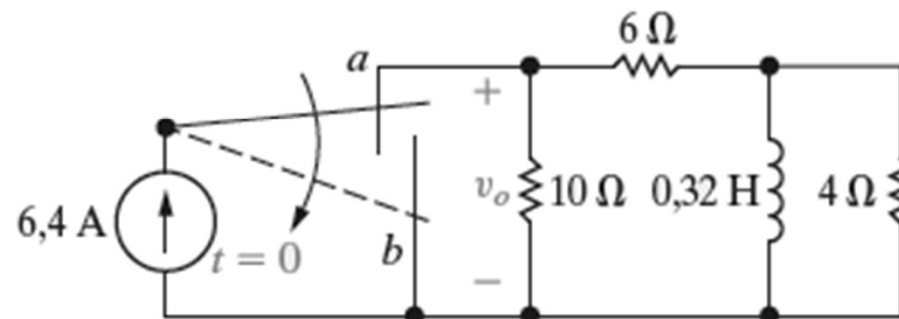
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Resposta: (a) $-8e^{-10t} \text{ V}$, $t \geq 0$; (b) 80%.



$$\begin{aligned}
 iv) \quad v_L(t) &= 12,8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} \text{ V} \\
 viii) \quad i_{4\Omega}(t) &= 3,2 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} \text{ A} \\
 v) \quad i_{16\Omega}(t) &= 0,8 \cdot e^{-10 \cdot t} \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}
 \begin{aligned}
 &\rightarrow P_{4\Omega}(t) = 40,96 \cdot e^{-20 \cdot t} \text{ W} \\
 &\rightarrow W_{4\Omega}(t) = \int P_{4\Omega}(t) dt \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$