

# Revisão de Eletricidade

## Circuitos Elétricos

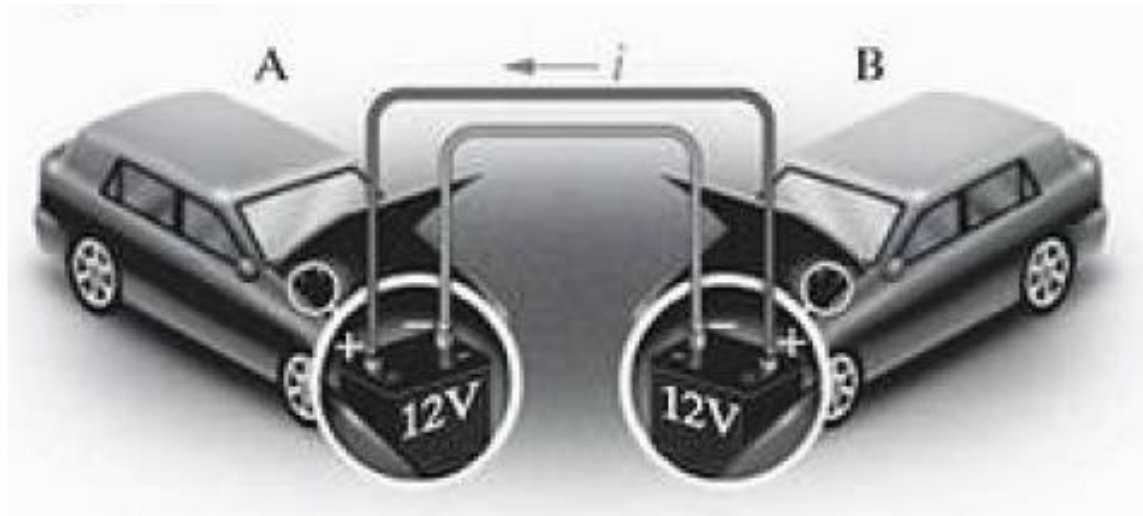
# O que mais importa?

- Tensão
- Corrente
- Potência
- Energia

# Ferramental básico

- Funções (plano  $x, y$ )
- Derivadas e integrais
- Funções senoidais
- Série e Transformada de Fourier

## Bateria descarregada!



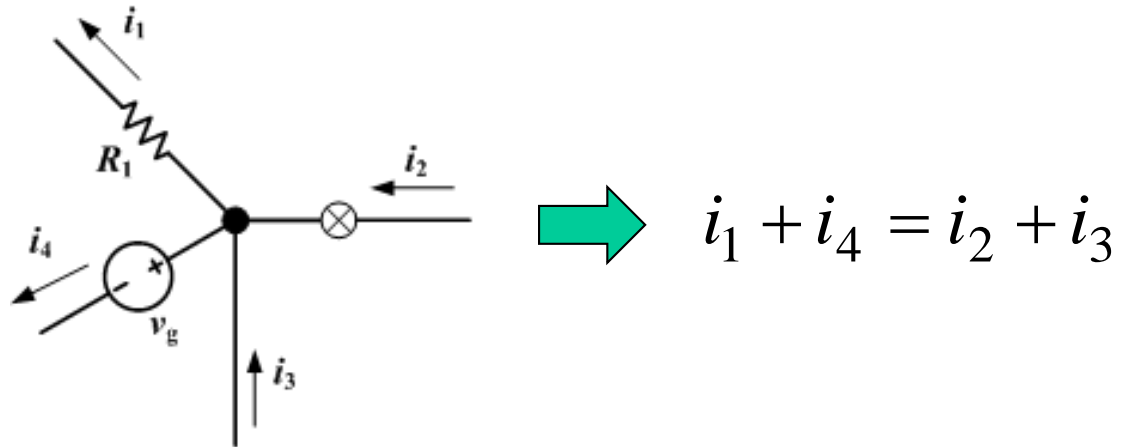
- a) Qual dos carros está com a bateria descarregada?
- b) Considere que  $i = 10 \text{ A}$ . Se a conexão ficar ativa por 1 minuto, quanta energia será transferida?

# 1ª Lei de Kirchhoff (Lei das Correntes ou Leis dos Nós)

Em um nó, a soma das correntes elétricas que entram é igual à soma das correntes que saem, ou seja, um nó não acumula carga:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N i_k = 0$$

Ex.:



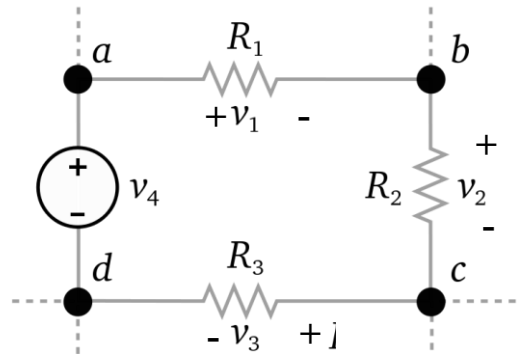
Isso é devido ao Princípio da Conservação da Carga Elétrica, o qual estabelece que num ponto qualquer a quantidade de carga elétrica que chega deve ser exatamente igual à quantidade que sai.

## 2ª Lei de Kirchhoff (Lei das Tensões ou Leis das Malhas)

A soma algébrica das tensões em um percurso fechado é nula:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N v_k = 0$$

Ex.:

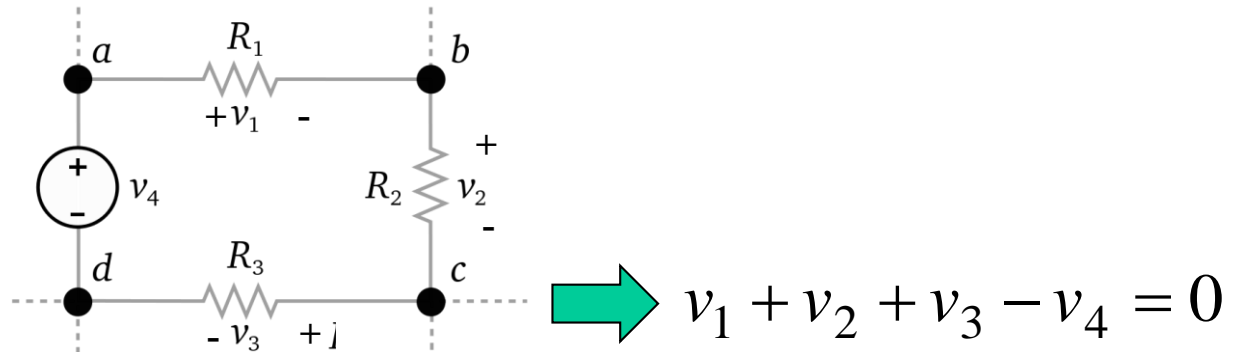


## 2ª Lei de Kirchhoff (Lei das Tensões ou Leis das Malhas)

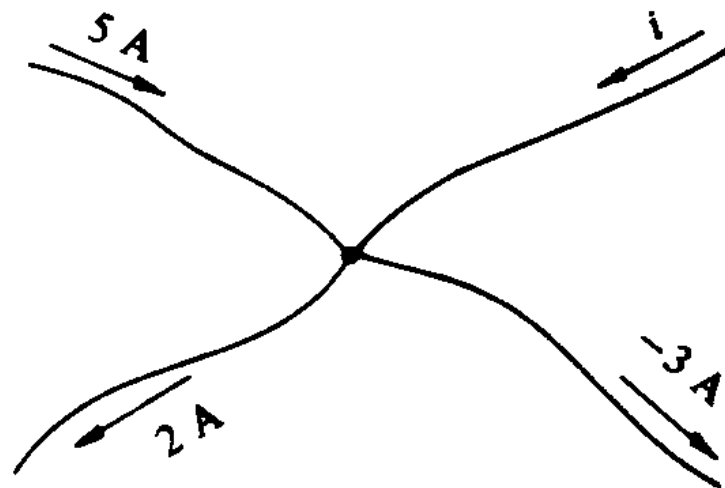
A soma algébrica das tensões em um percurso fechado é nula:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N v_k = 0$$

Ex.:

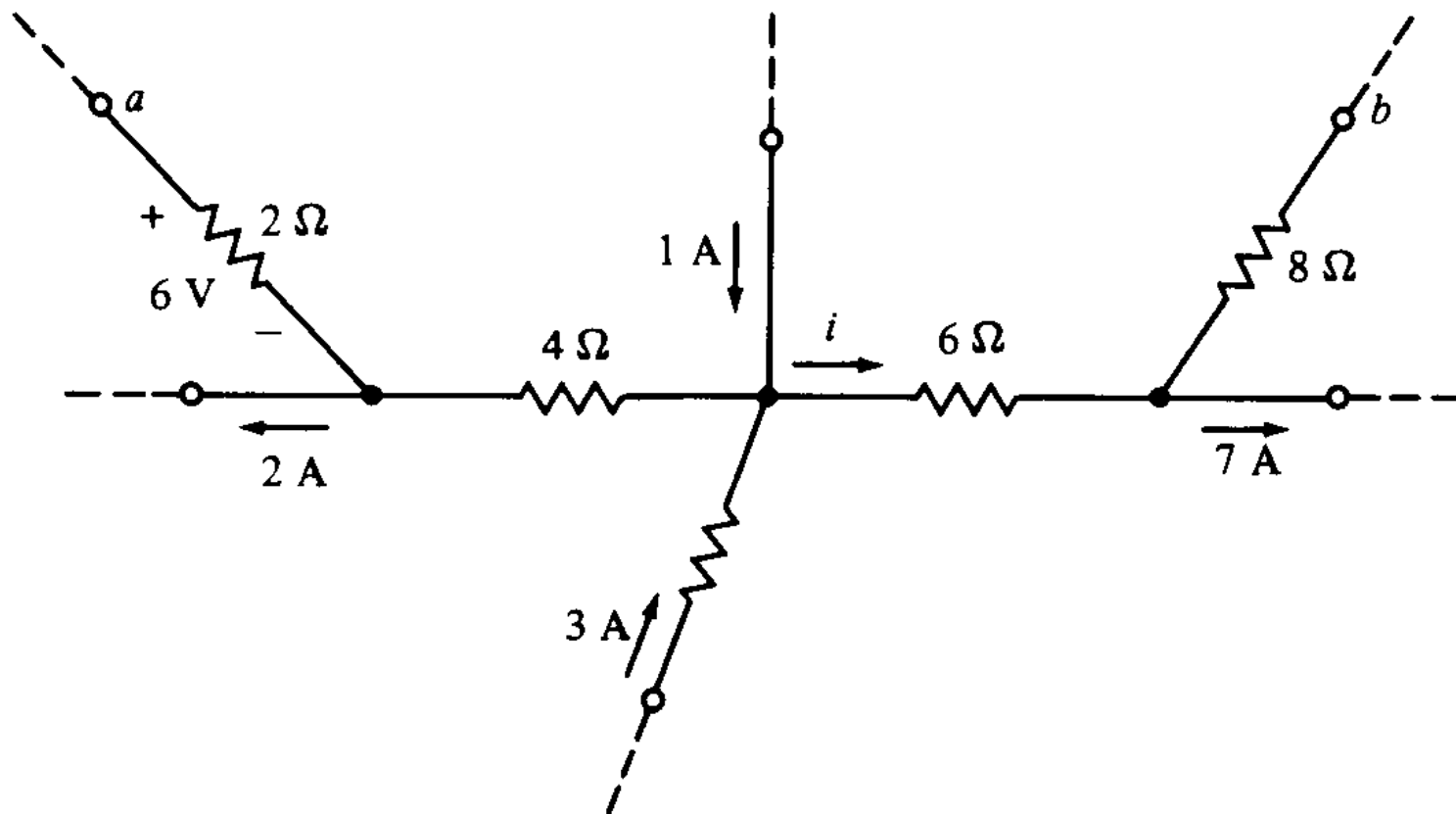


Quanto vale  $i$ ?





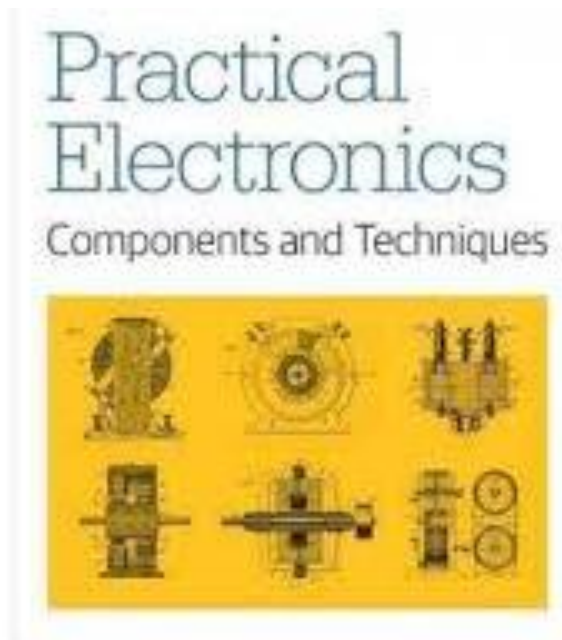
Exercício: Calcule  $i$  e  $v_{ab}$ ?



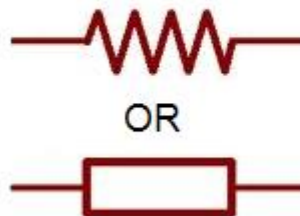
# Outras Ferramentas (*de análise*)

- Divisor de tensão
- Divisor de corrente
- Máxima transferência de potência
- Casamento de impedâncias

# Considerações Práticas



Symbol



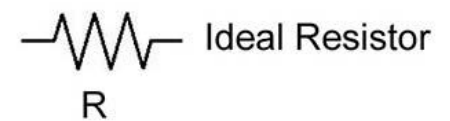
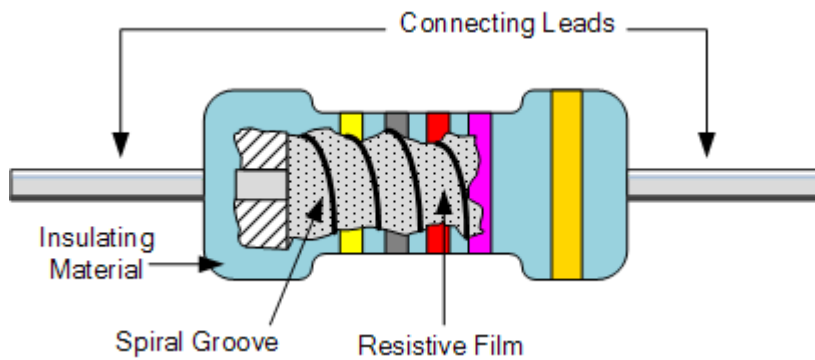
Through hole



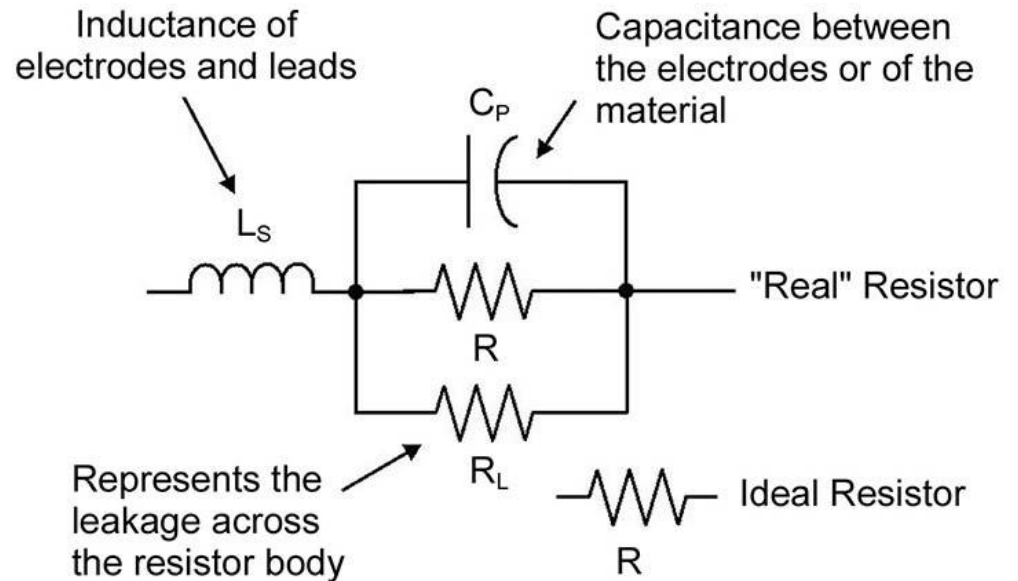
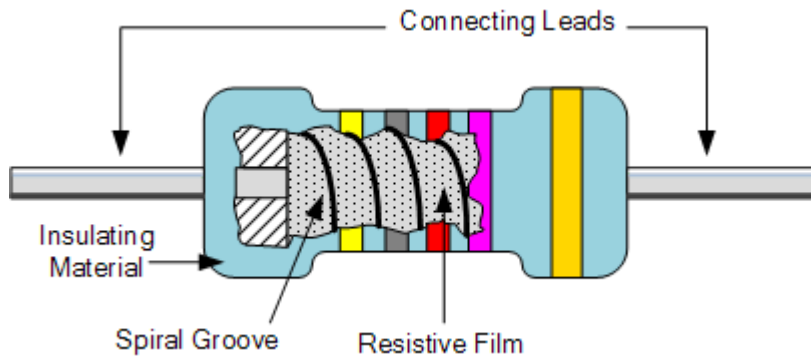
SMD



# Resistores



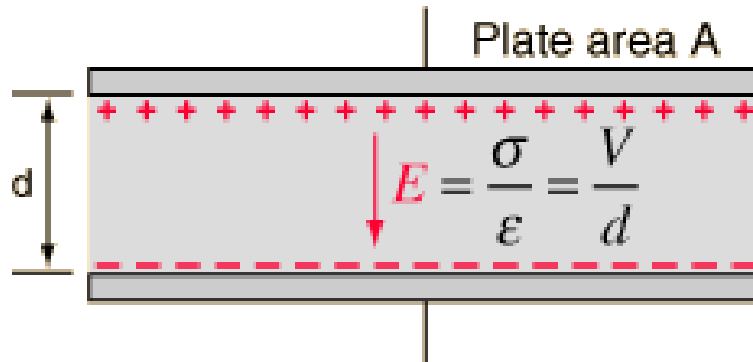
# Resistores



# Capacitores



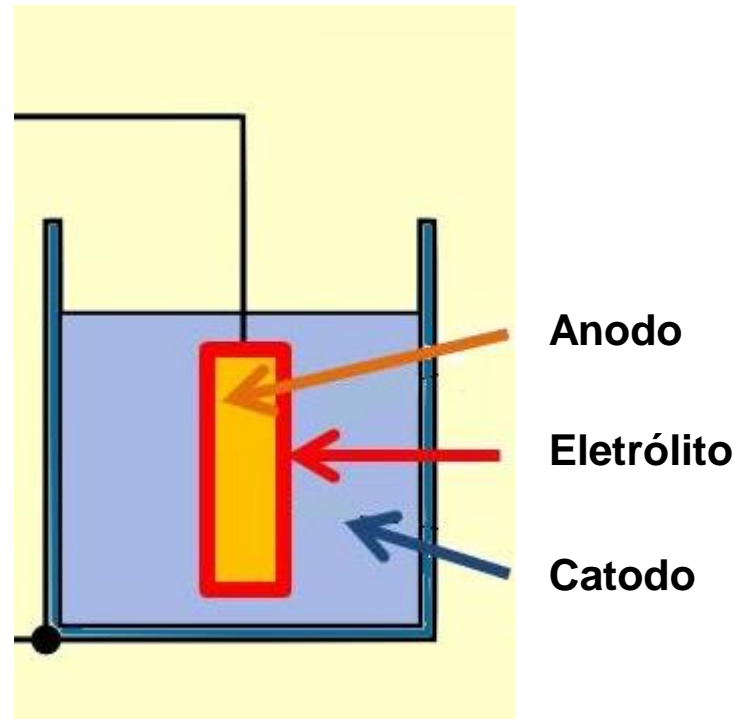
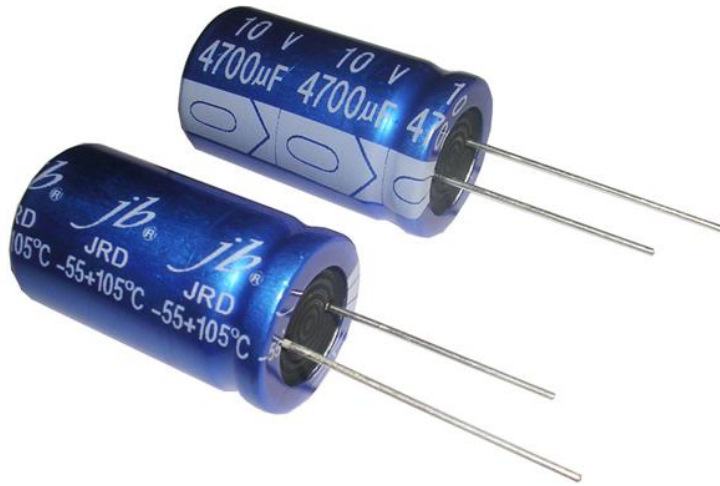
# Capacitores de placas paralelas



*Eq. Física (estrutural)*

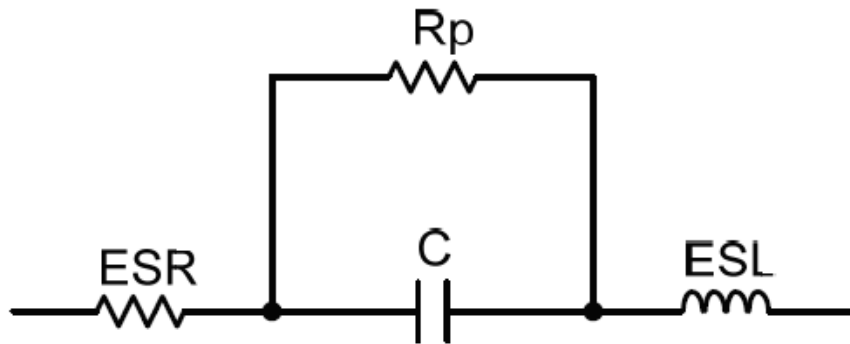
$$Q = C.V \quad \text{Eq. elétrica}$$

# Capacitores eletrolíticos





# Capacitores reais



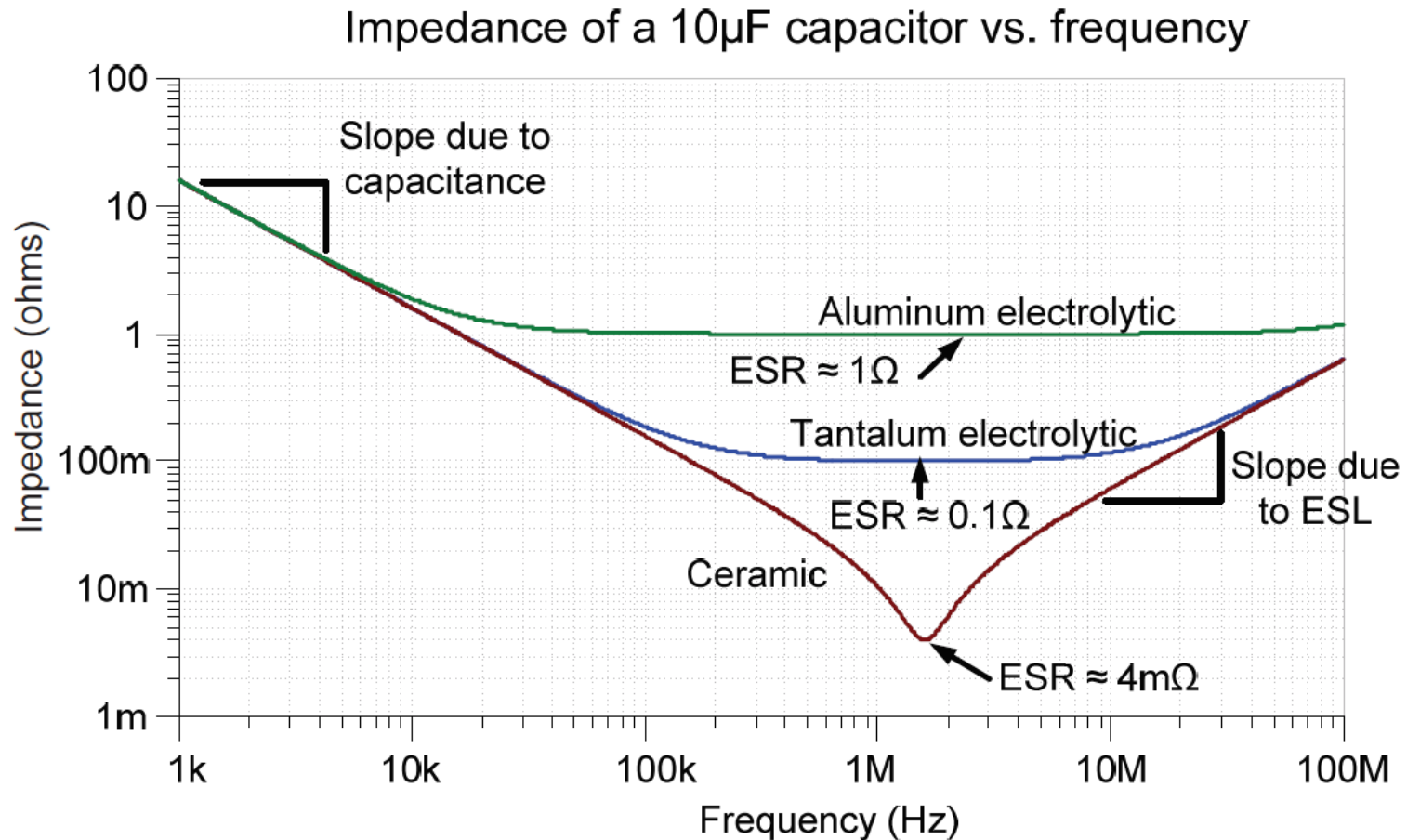
C – capacitância nominal

ESR – resistência equivalente série

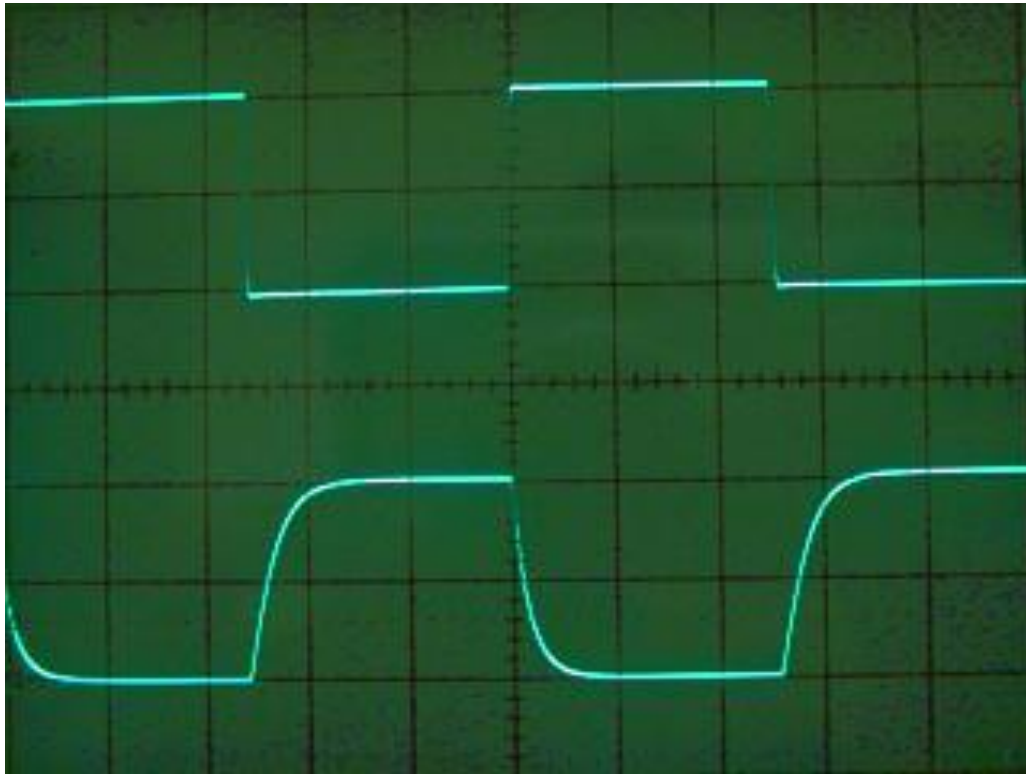
ESL – indutância equivalente série

Rp – resistência equivalente paralela

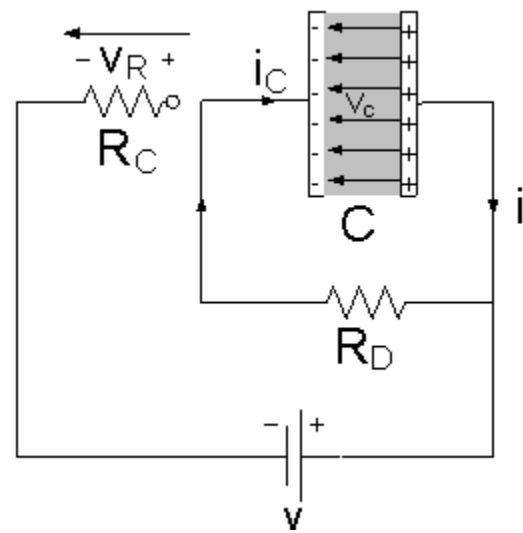
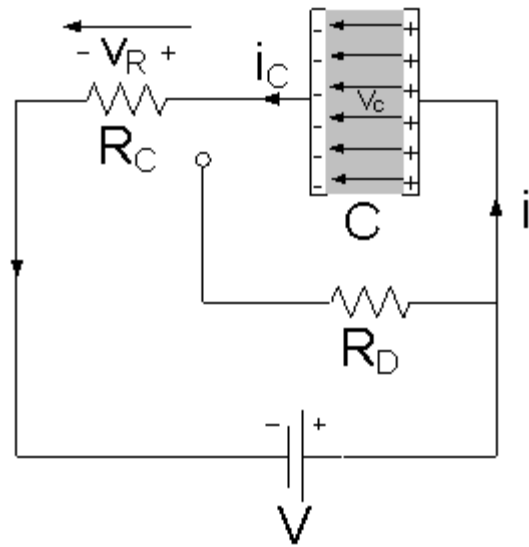
# Capacitores reais – resposta em frequência



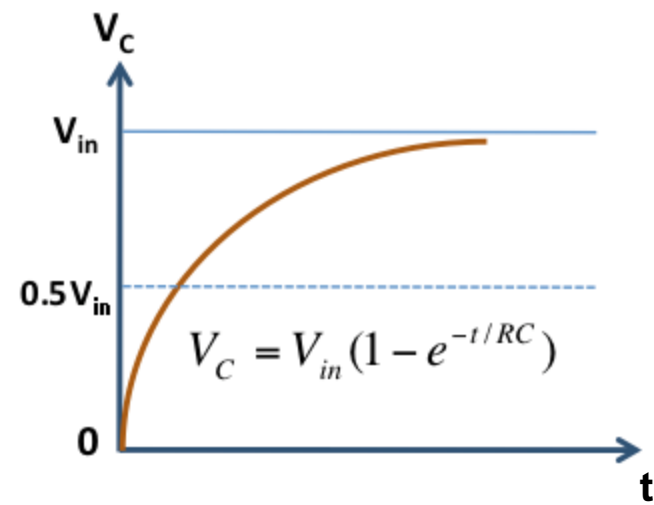
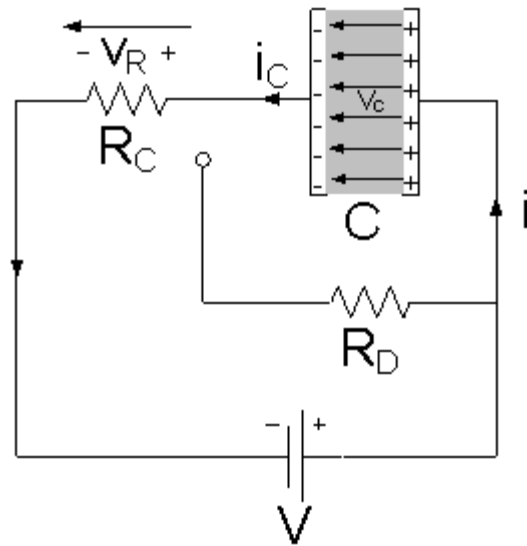
# Capacitores em circuitos digitais



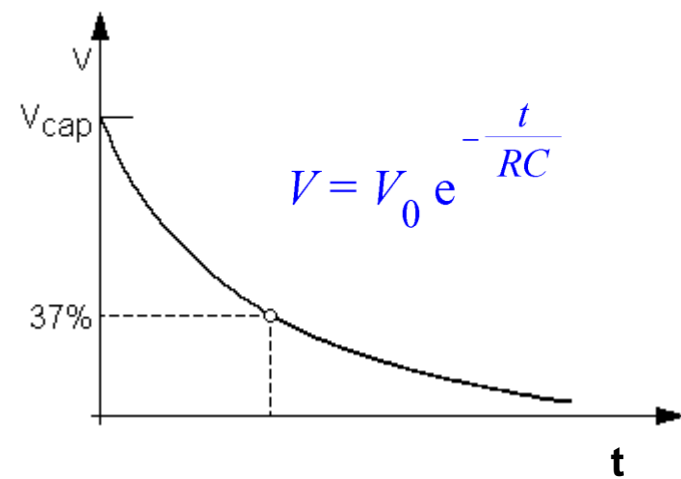
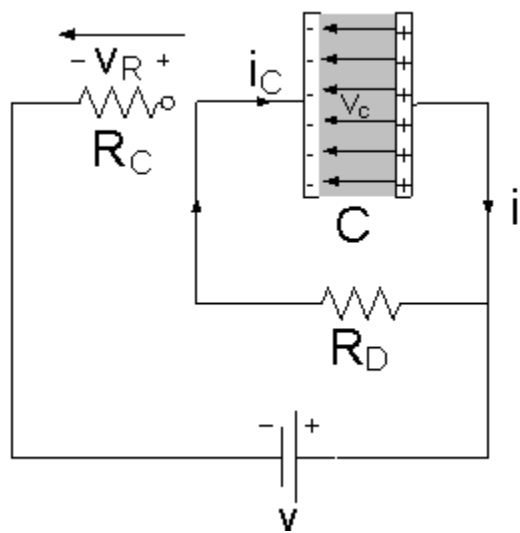
# Carga e descarga



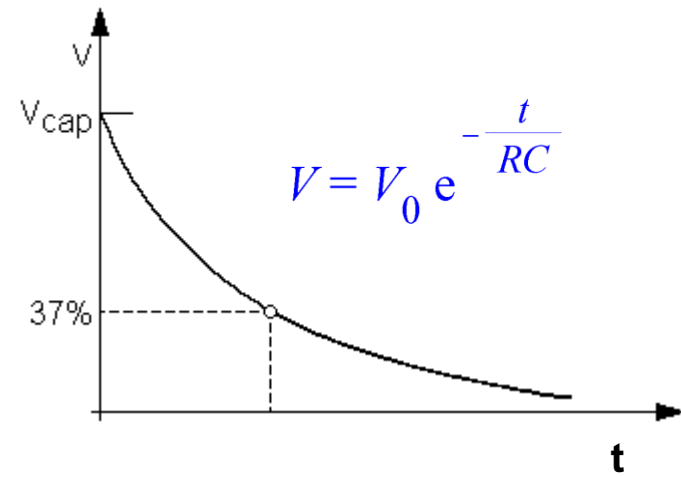
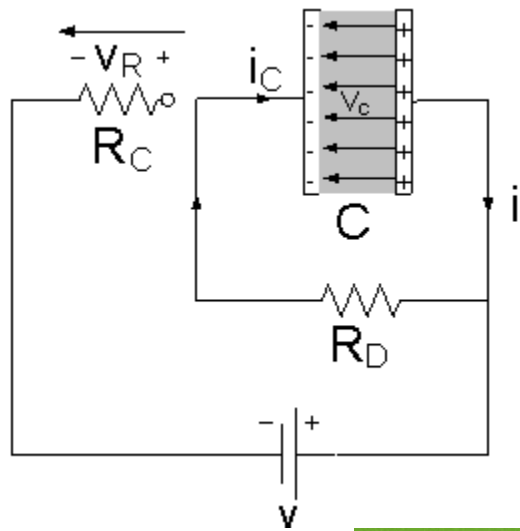
# 1 - Carga



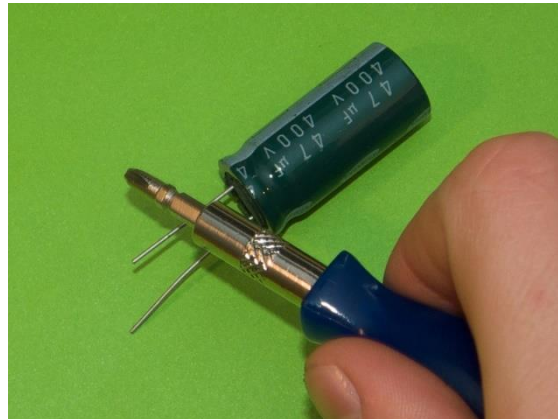
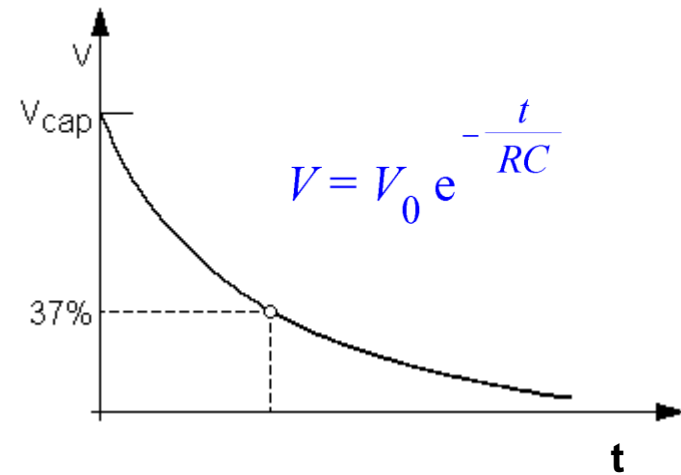
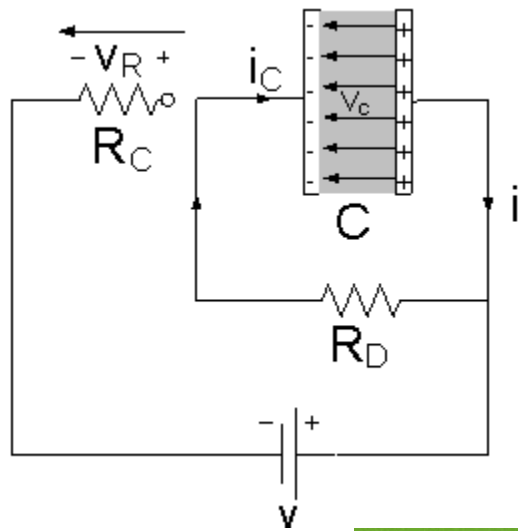
## 2 - Descarga



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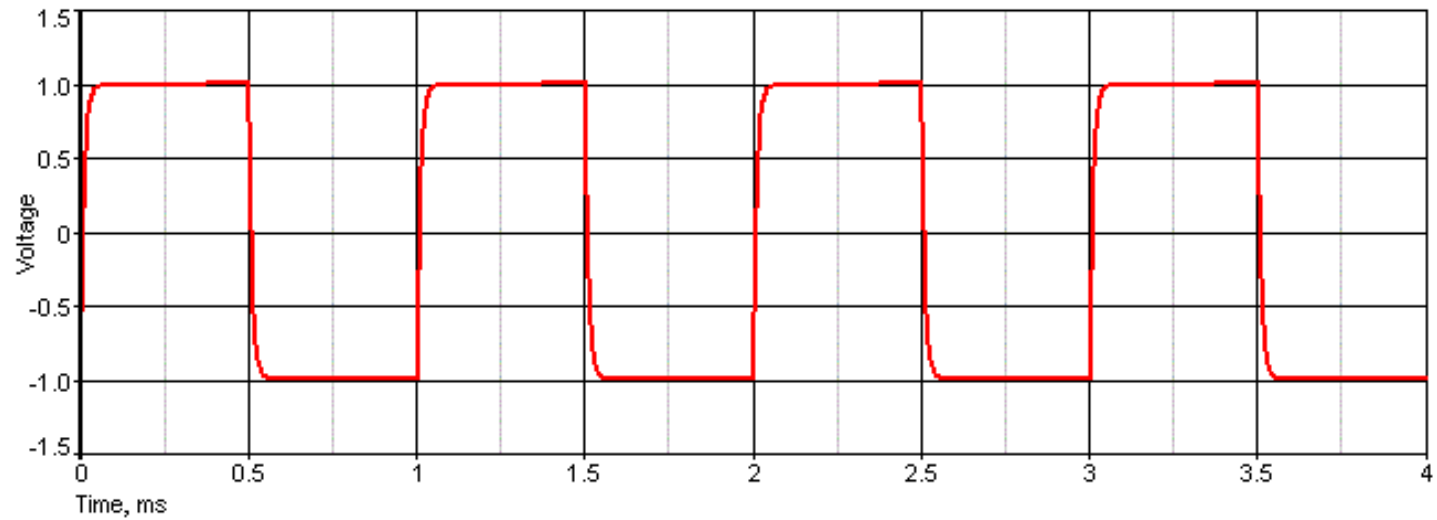


## Cuidado!!!



### 3 – Carga & Descarga

esp



# Simulação com Systemvision

