

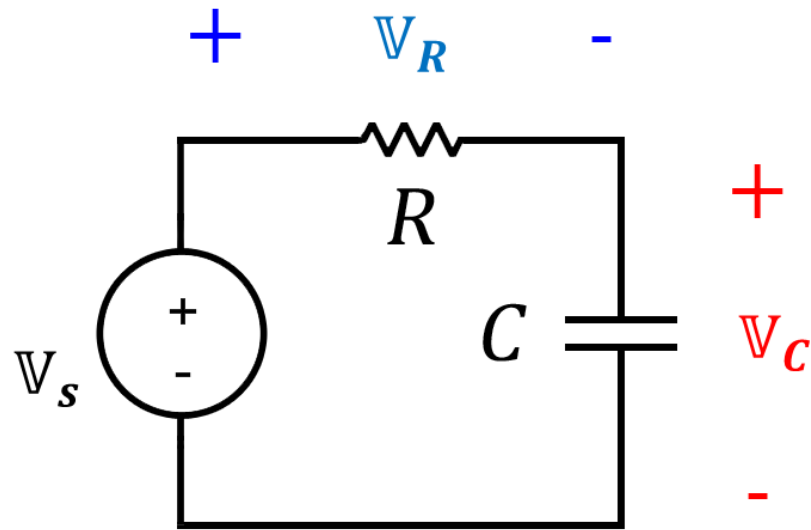
# Aula 25

**Revisão P3**

**Circuitos Elétricos I**

Prof. Henrique Amorim - UNIFESP - ICT

# Frequência de corte

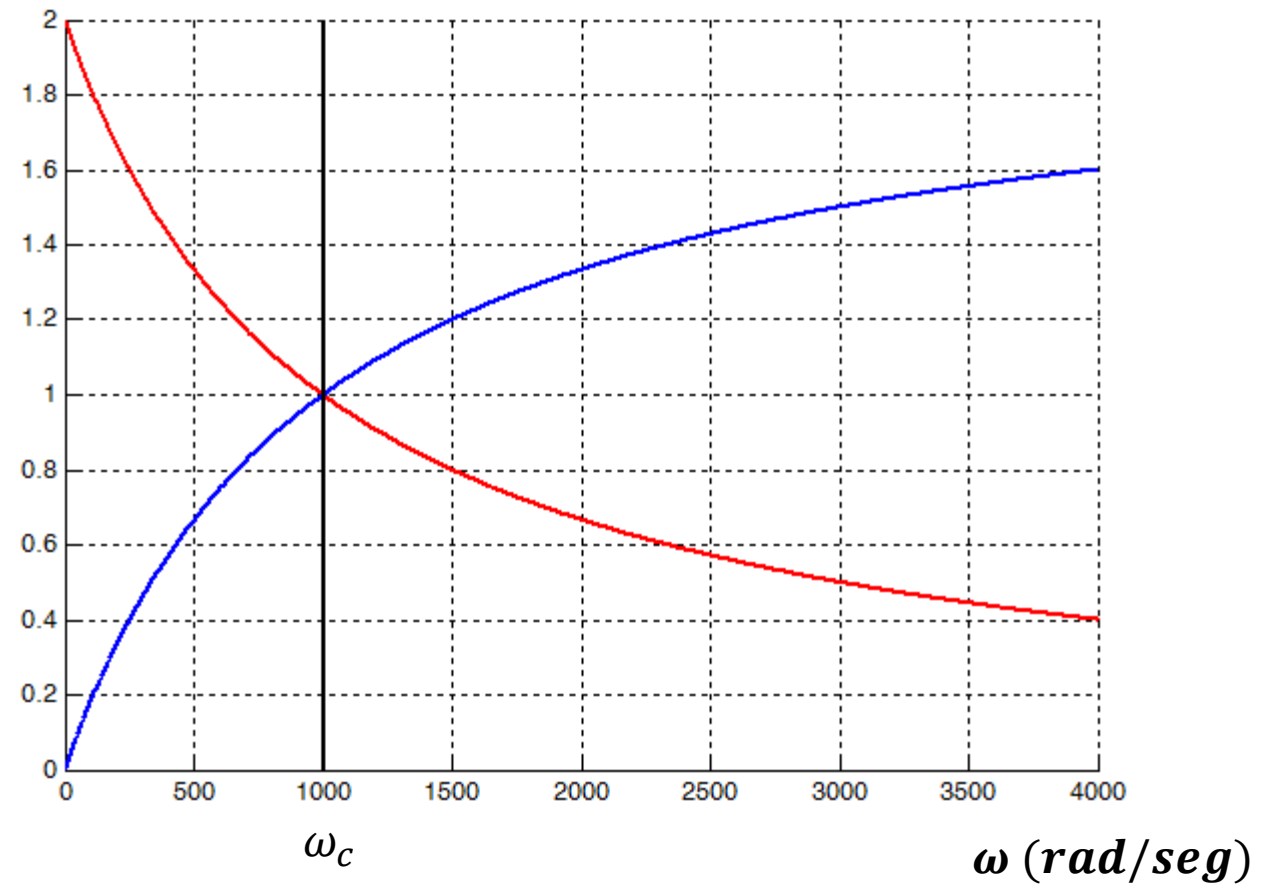


$$V_s(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) V$$

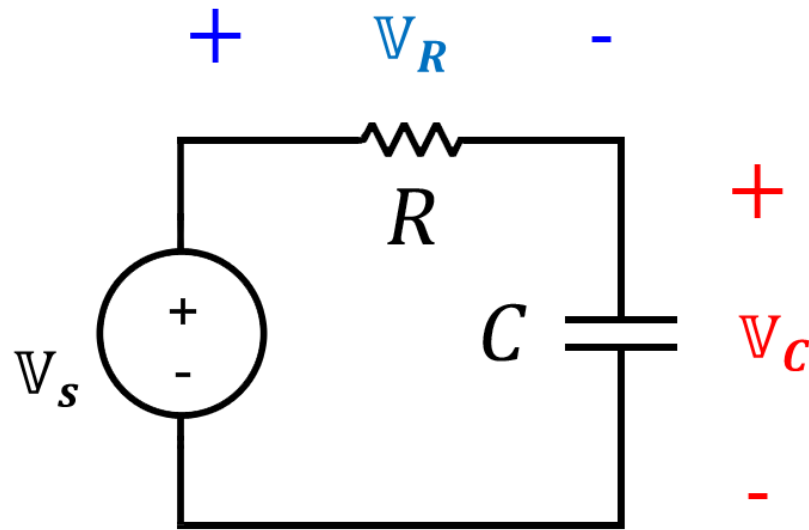
$$C = 1\mu F$$

$$R = 1K\Omega$$

$$|V(j\omega)|$$



# Frequência de corte



$$V_s(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) V$$

$$C = 1 \mu F$$

$$R = 1 K\Omega$$

$$V_C = V_S \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = V_S \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

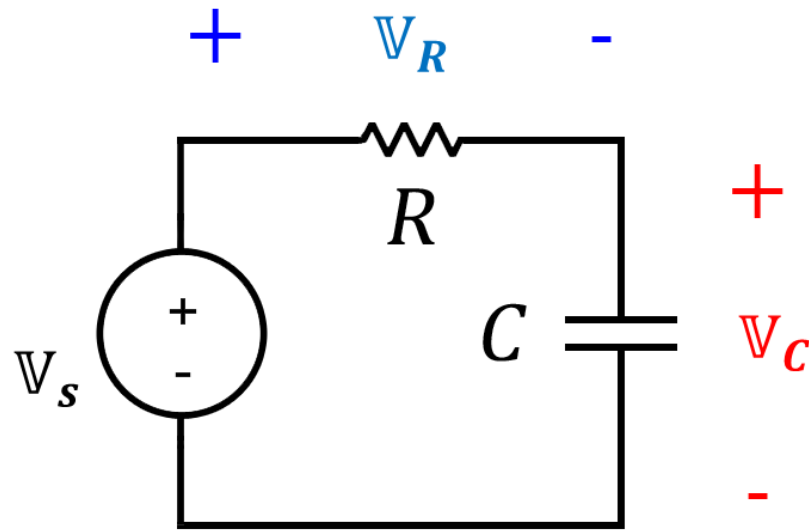
$$V_R = V_S \cdot \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = V_S \cdot \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$V_R = V_C$$

$$V_S \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega_c RC} = V_S \cdot \frac{j\omega_c RC}{1 + j\omega_c RC}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

# Frequência de corte



$$V_s(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) V$$

$$C = 1 \mu F$$

$$R = 1 K\Omega$$

Considerando que o circuito está operando sob uma frequência igual a frequência de corte, temos a seguinte magnitude de sinal:

$$V_C = V_s \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$\omega = \omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

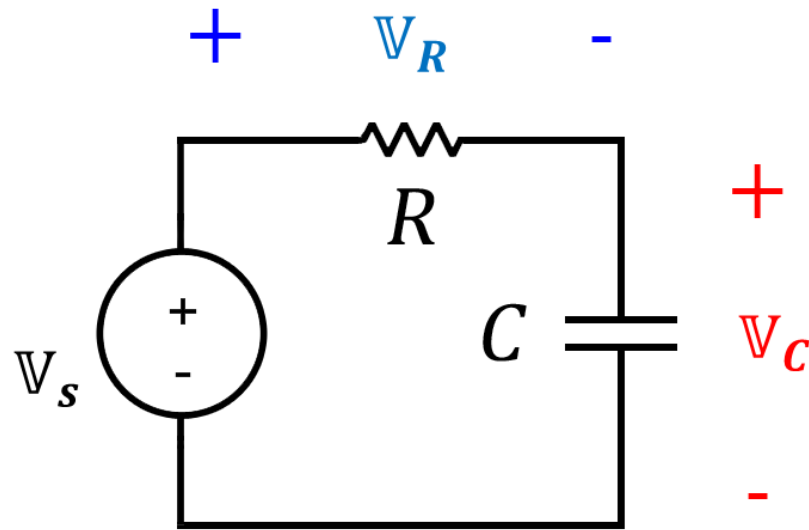
$$|H(j\omega_c)| = \left| \frac{V_s}{V_C} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_c RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega_c) = 0^\circ - \text{atan}(\omega_c RC) = -45^\circ$$

$$H(j\omega_c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos(\omega t - 45^\circ) V$$

# Frequência de corte



$$V_s(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) V$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$

$$R = 1K\Omega$$

Considerando que o circuito está operando sob uma frequência igual a frequência de corte, temos a seguinte magnitude de sinal:

$$V_R = V_s \cdot \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$\omega = \omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$|H(j\omega_c)| = \left| \frac{V_s}{V_R} \right| = \frac{\omega_c RC}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_c RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega_c) = 90^\circ - \text{atan}(\omega_c RC) = 45^\circ$$

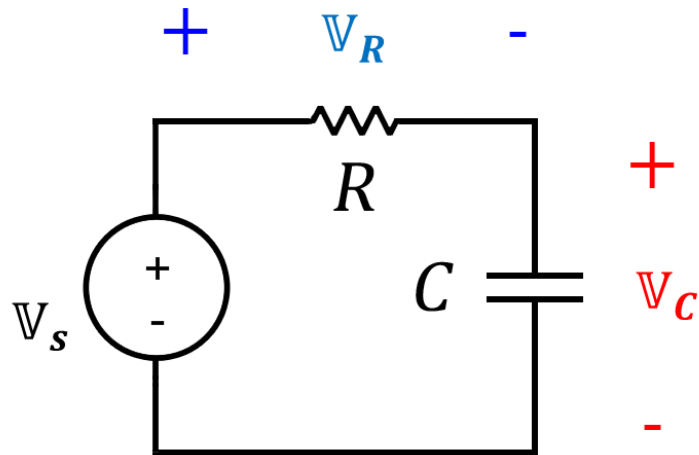
$$H(j\omega_c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$V_R(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ) V$$



# Frequência de corte

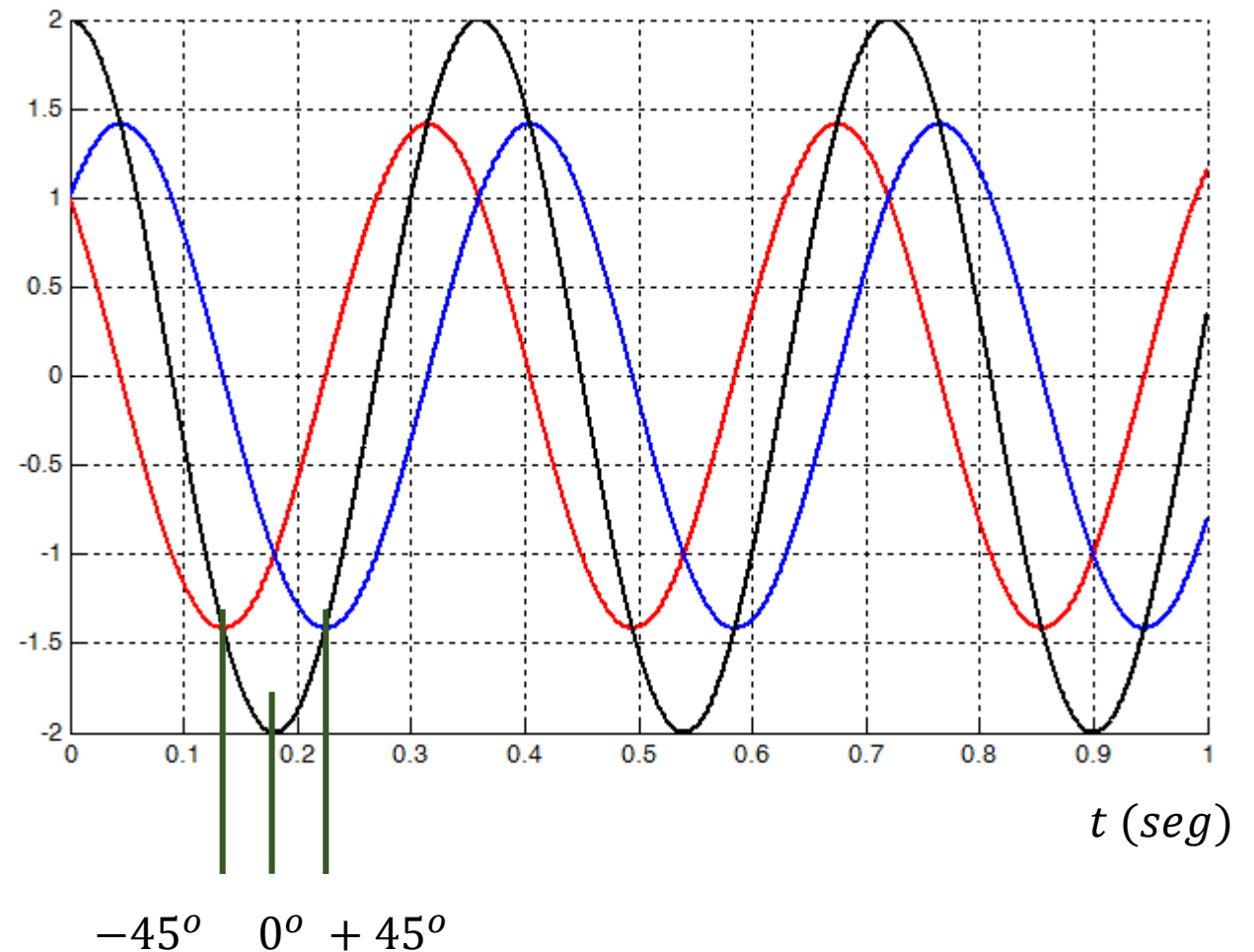
O traçado preto representa a soma das respostas de tensão do capacitor e do resistor. O mesmo traçado também representa a tensão da fonte, respeitando a LKT.



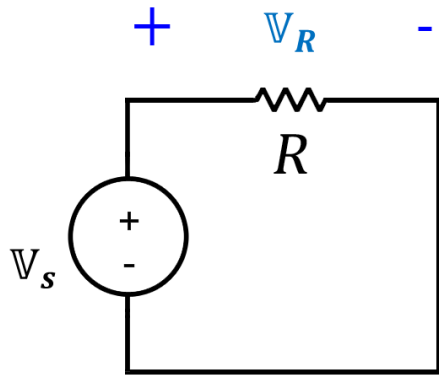
$$V_s(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) V$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$

$$R = 1K\Omega$$



# Frequência de corte

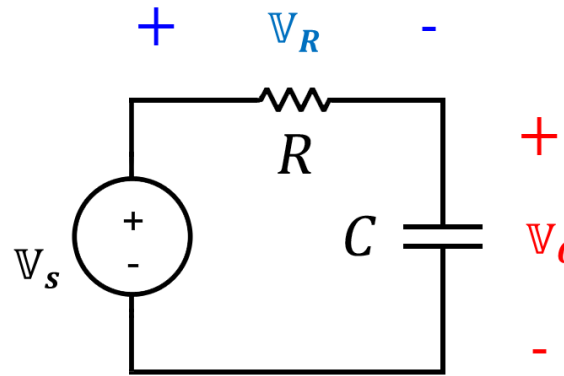


Ausencia da impedância complexa

$$|V_s| = V_s \quad e \quad \theta_v = 0^\circ$$

$$|I_s| = \frac{V_s}{R} \quad e \quad \theta_v = 0^\circ$$

$$P_{med_{V_s}} = \frac{V_s \cdot \frac{V_s}{R}}{2} \cdot \cos(0^\circ) = \frac{V_s^2}{2R}$$



se  $\omega = \omega_c$

$$|V_s| = V_s \quad e \quad \theta_v = 0^\circ$$

$$|I_R| = \frac{V_s}{\sqrt{2} \cdot R} \quad e \quad \theta_i = 45^\circ$$

$$P_{med_{R_2}} = \frac{V_s \cdot \frac{V_s}{\sqrt{2} \cdot R}}{2} \cdot \cos(-45^\circ) = \frac{V_s^2}{4R}$$

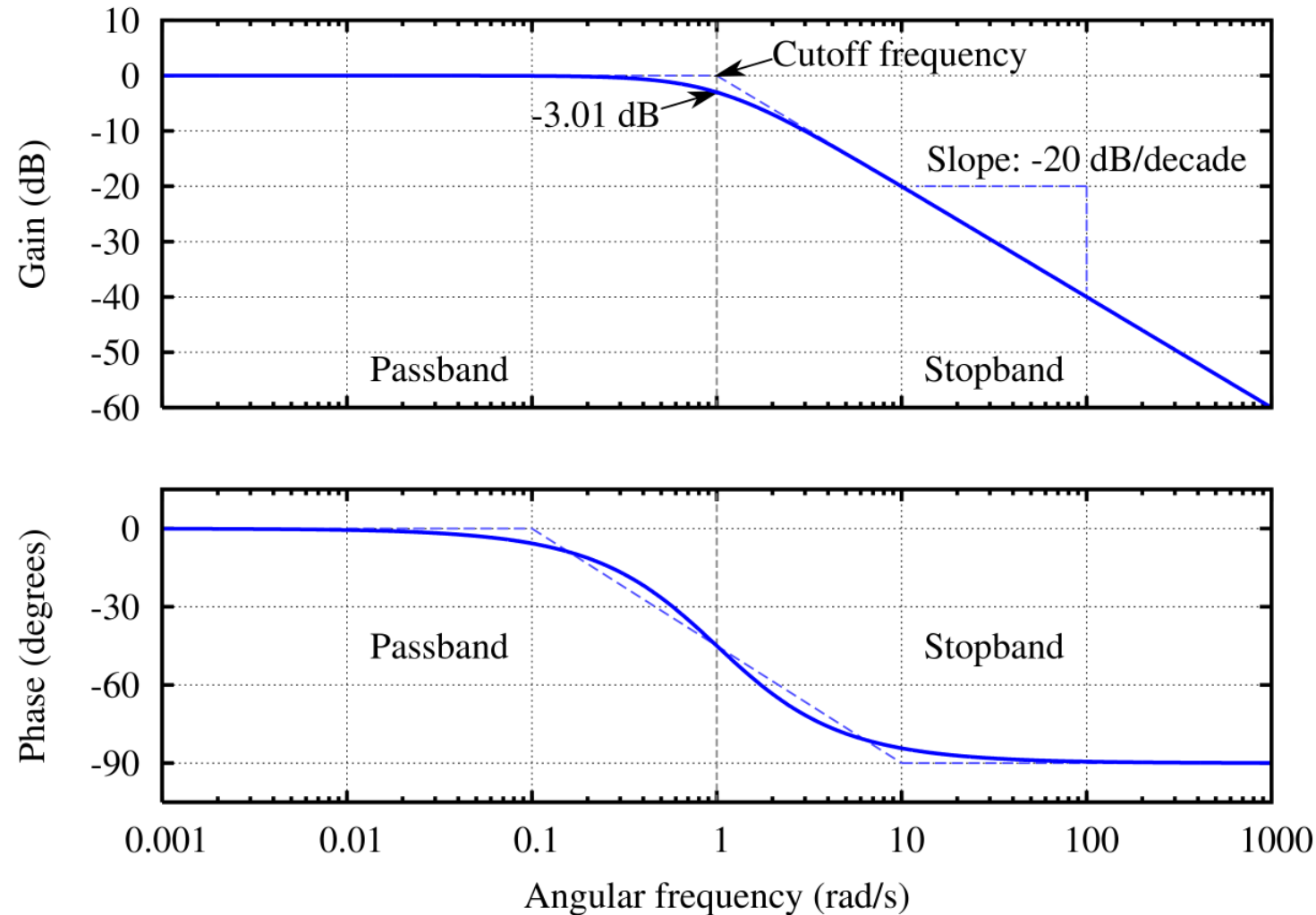
$$P_{med_R} = \frac{V_R I_R}{2} \cdot \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$V_s(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) V$$

$$\frac{P_{med_{R_2}}}{P_{med_{R_1}}} = \frac{\frac{V_s^2}{4R}}{\frac{V_s^2}{2R}} = 50\%$$

A frequência de corte também é conhecida por frequência de meia potência

# Frequência de corte



Analisando o gráfico em decibéis (gráfico logarítimo), fica mais evidente a resposta do filtro

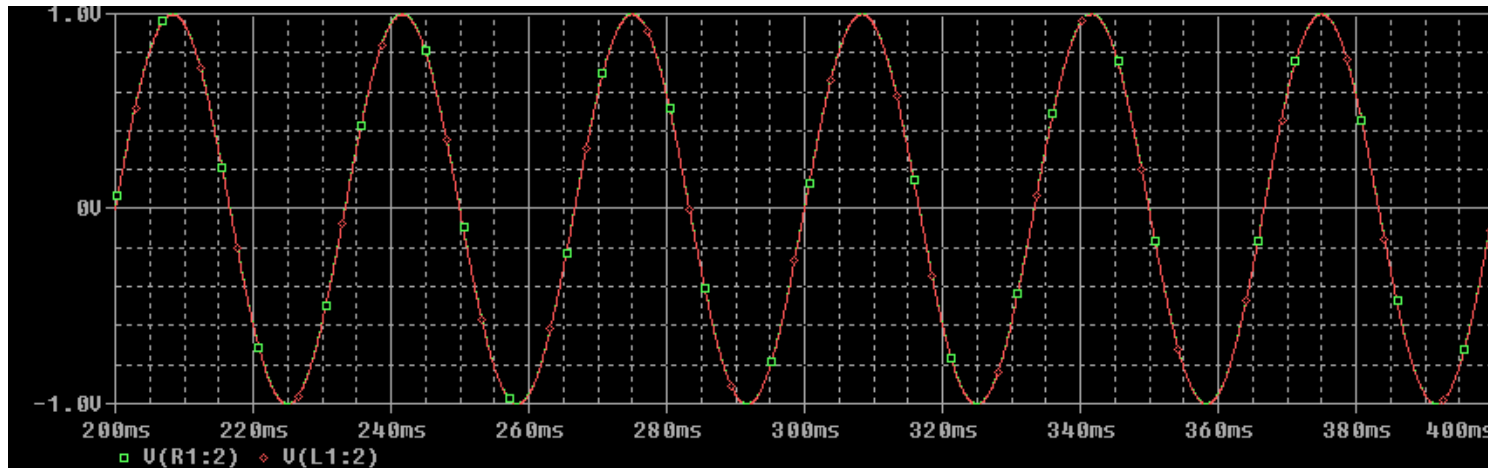
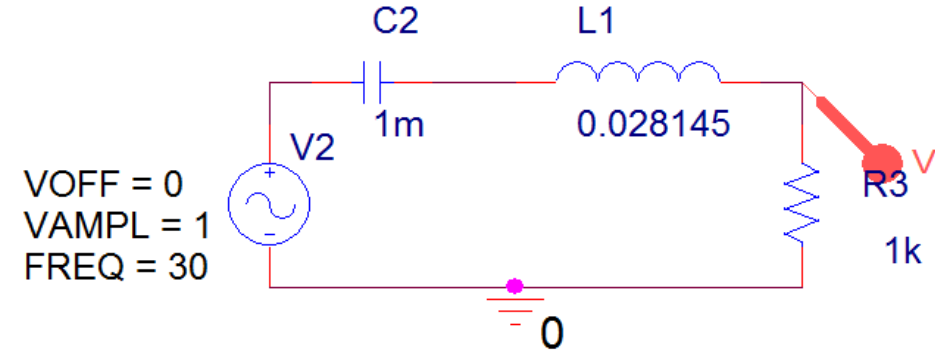
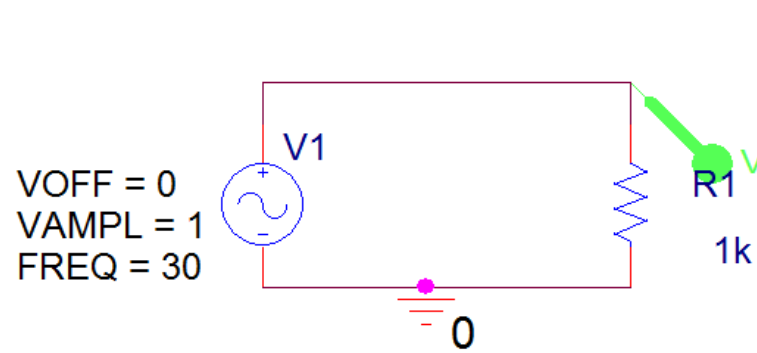
$$ganho = 20 \cdot \log_{10}(|H(j\omega)|)$$

$$ganho = 20 \cdot \log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -3,01$$

\* Veremos detalhes desta representação em circuitos 2



# Frequência de ressonância



$$\omega_o = 2\pi f_o$$

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

$$30 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{LC}}$$

**TABLE 6.1** Important characteristics of the basic elements.<sup>†</sup>

Relation	Resistor ( $R$ )	Capacitor ( $C$ )	Inductor ( $L$ )
$v$ - $i$ :	$v = iR$	$v = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i \, dt + v(t_0)$	$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$
$i$ - $v$ :	$i = v/R$	$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$	$i = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v \, dt + i(t_0)$
$p$ or $w$ :	$p = i^2 R = \frac{v^2}{R}$	$w = \frac{1}{2} C v^2$	$w = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$
Series:	$R_{\text{eq}} = R_1 + R_2$	$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$	$L_{\text{eq}} = L_1 + L_2$
Parallel:	$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$	$C_{\text{eq}} = C_1 + C_2$	$L_{\text{eq}} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$
At dc:	Same	Open circuit	Short circuit
Circuit variable that cannot change abruptly:	Not applicable	$v$	$i$

<sup>†</sup>Passive sign convention is assumed.

**Michael Faraday (1791–1867)**

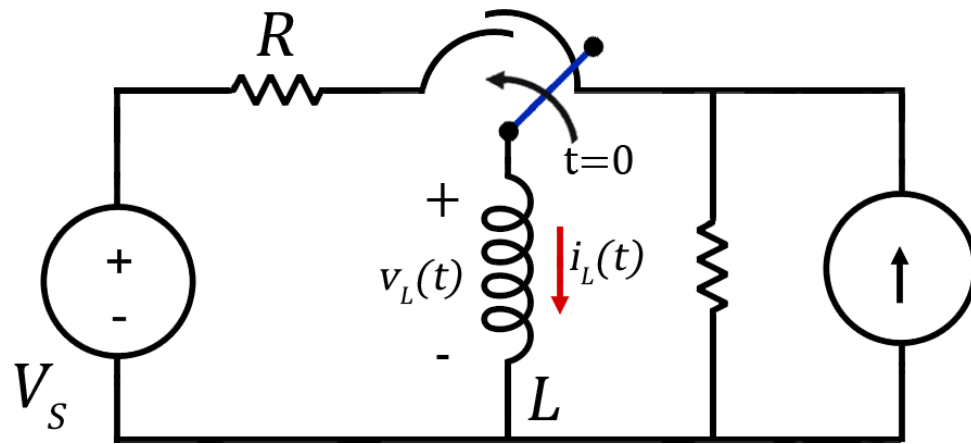


**Joseph Henry (1797–1878)**



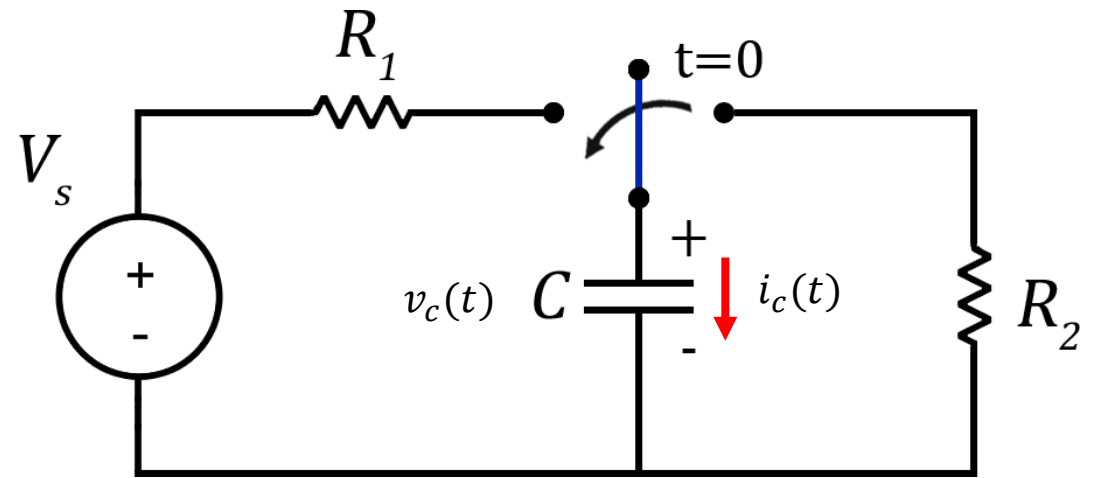
**Exercício:** Encontre as equações que regem o comportamento dos parâmetros abaixo.

$$x(t) = x(\infty) + (x(0) - x(\infty))e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)}{\tau}}$$



$$i_L(t) = ?$$

$$v_L(t) = ?$$

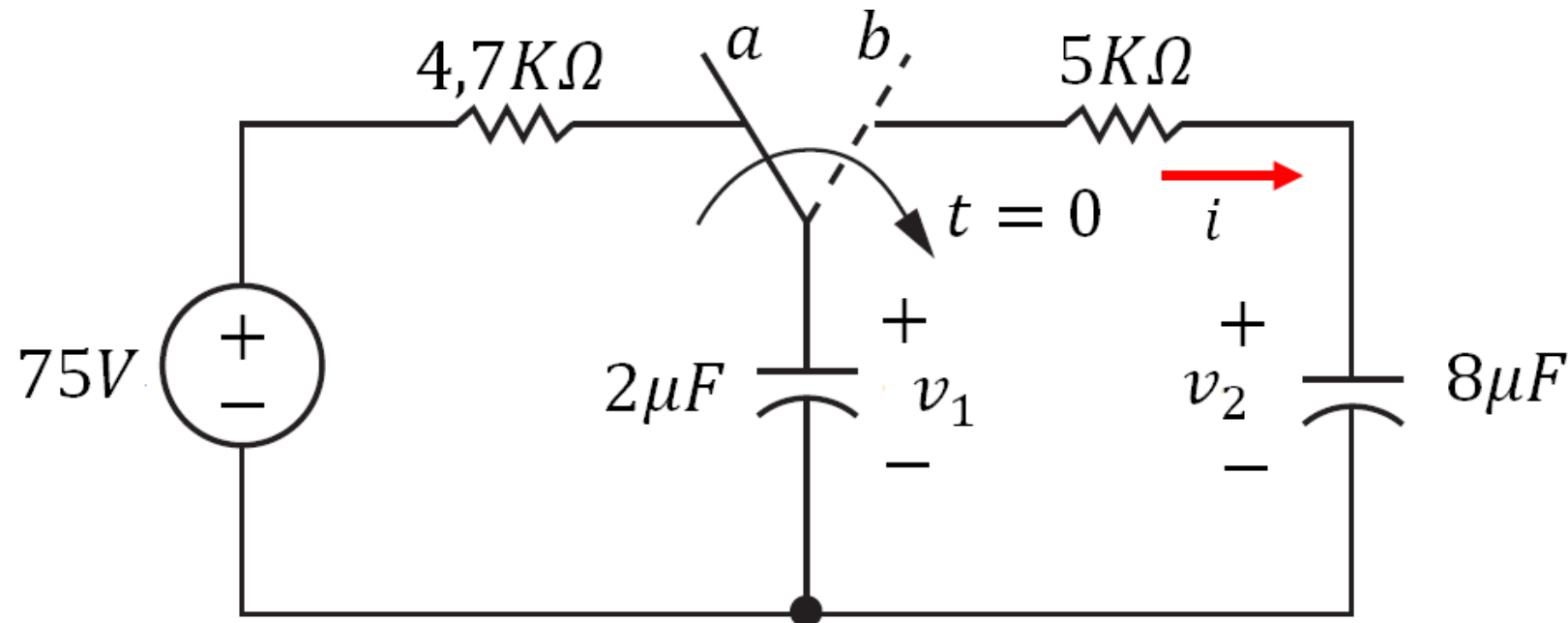


$$i_c(t) = ?$$

$$v_c(t) = ?$$

**Exercício:** A chave no circuito abaixo esteve na posição a por um longo tempo e  $v_2 = 0V$ . Em  $t = 0$ , a chave é posicionada em b. Calcule:

- Determine  $i$ ,  $v_1$  e  $v_2$  para  $t \geq 0^+$
- A energia armazenada no capacitor em  $t = 0$
- A energia final armazenada no circuito e a energia total dissipada no resistor de  $5K\Omega$  se a chave permanecer indefinitivamente na posição b.



## Exercício:

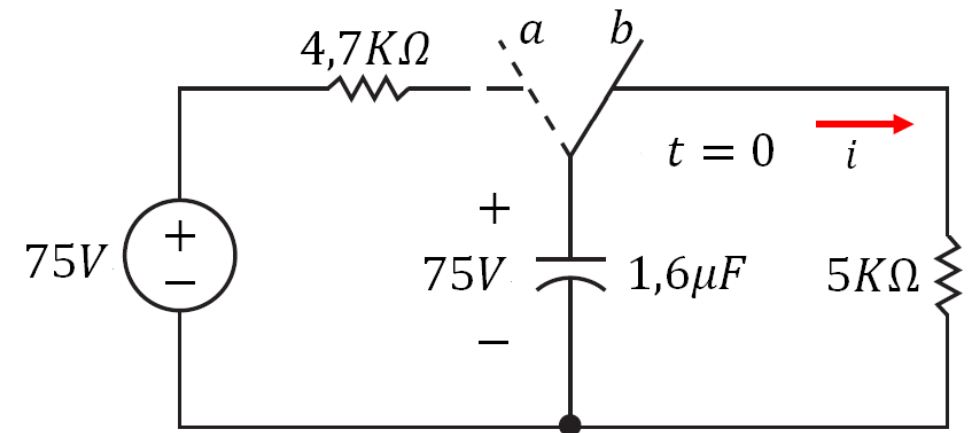
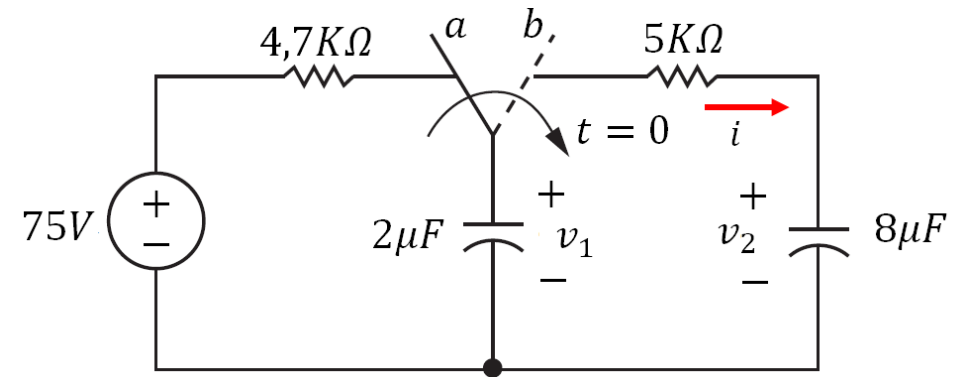
$$C_{eq} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2 \cdot 10^{-6} + 8 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1,6 \mu F \text{ e } V_o = 75V$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + (i(0) - i(\infty)) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i(t) = 0 + \left( \frac{75}{5 \cdot 10^3} - 0 \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad \text{onde } \tau = RC = 8ms$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} = 125$$

$$i(t) = 15 \cdot e^{-125t} mA$$



## Exercício:

$$i(t) = 15 \cdot e^{-125t} \text{ mA} \quad v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(t) dt + V_o$$

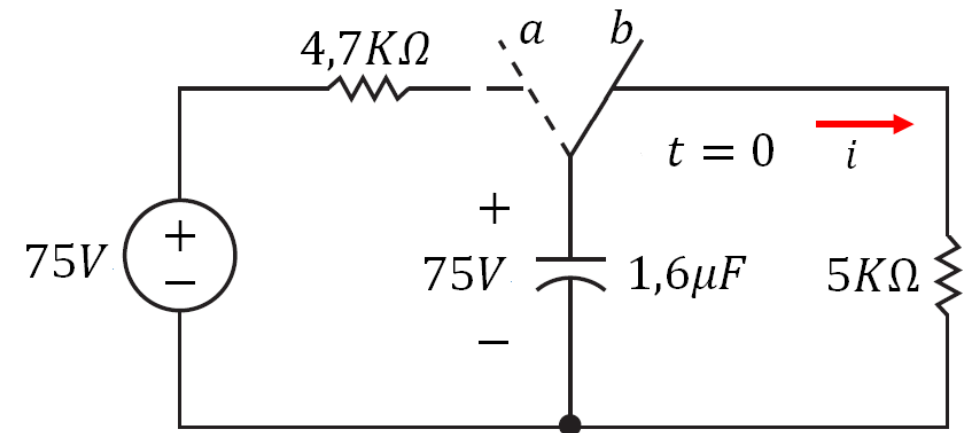
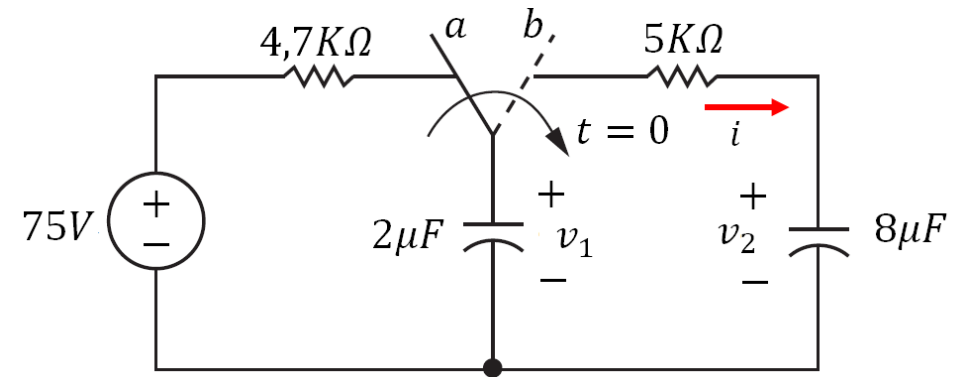
$$v_1(t) = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^{-6}} \int_0^t 15 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot e^{-125t} dt + 75$$

\*\*Sinal negativo de acordo com a convenção passiva

$$v_1(t) = 60 \cdot e^{-125t} + 15V$$

$$v_2(t) = \frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^{-6}} \int_0^t 15 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot e^{-125t} dt + 75$$

$$v_2(t) = -15 \cdot e^{-125t} + 15V$$





## Exercício:

$$v_1(t) = 60 \cdot e^{-125t} + 15V$$

$$v_2(t) = -15 \cdot e^{-125t} + 15V$$

$$v_1(0^+) = 75V \quad v_2(0^+) = 0V$$

$$v_1(\infty) = 15V \quad v_2(\infty) = 15V$$

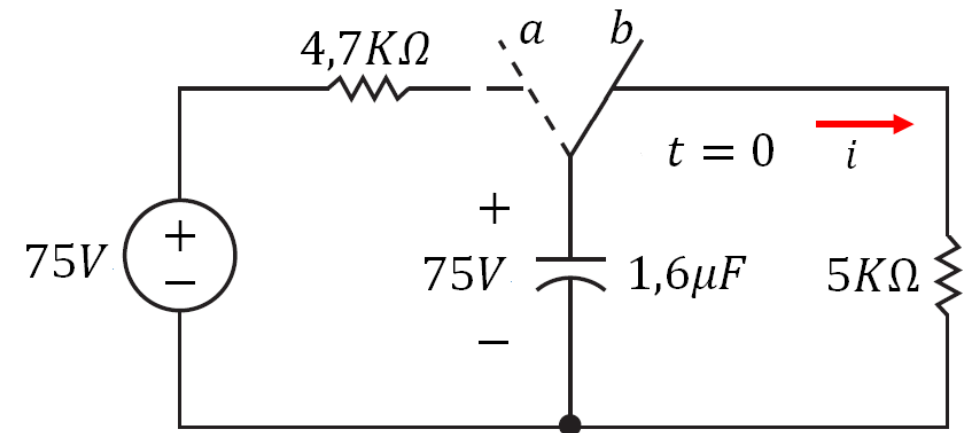
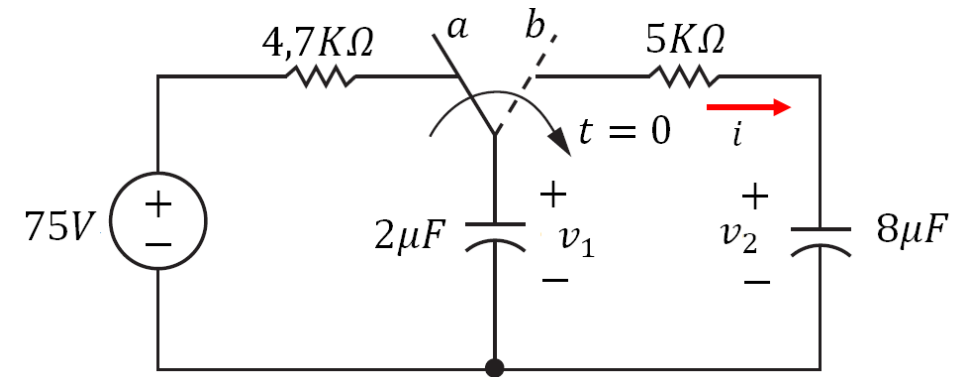
### Energia inicial

$$w_{2\mu}(0) = \frac{C \cdot v^2}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 75^2}{2} = 5625\mu J$$

### Energia armazenada nos capacitores

$$w_{2\mu}(\infty) = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 15^2}{2} = 225\mu J$$

$$w_{8\mu}(\infty) = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 15^2}{2} = 900\mu J$$



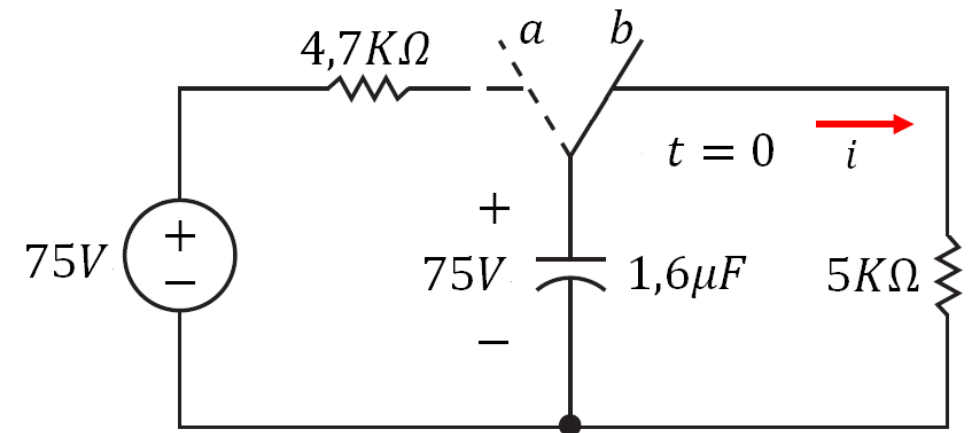
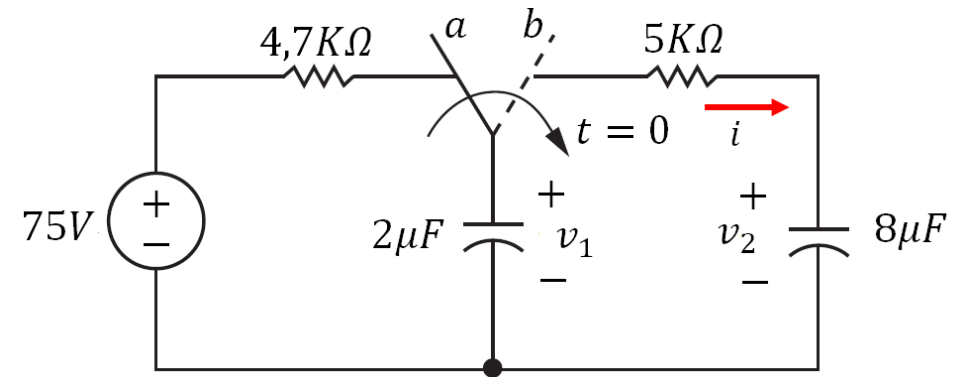
## Exercício:

Energia dissipada pelo resistor =  
Energia inicial –  
Energia armazenada nos capacitores

$$w_{diss} = 5625\mu - (225\mu + 900\mu) = 4500\mu J$$

OU

$$w_{diss} = \frac{1,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 75^2}{2} = 4500\mu J$$



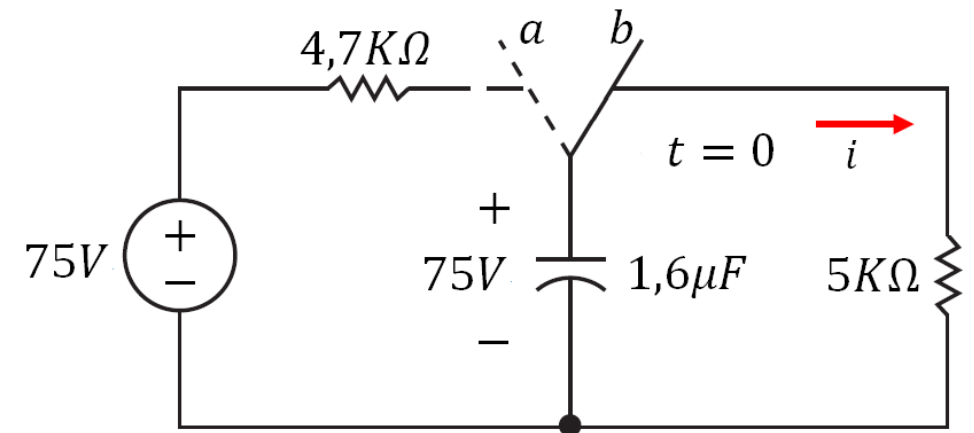
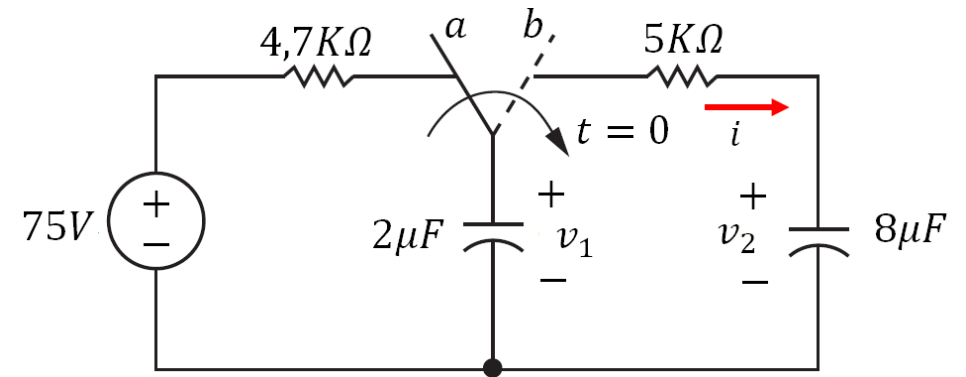
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$$w_{diss} = \frac{1,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 75^2}{2} = 4500\mu J$$



# Revisão - Números complexos

## Retangular → Polar

Temos:  $z = x + jy$       Queremos:  $z = r \angle \phi$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$\phi = \text{atan}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

## Polar → Retangular

Temos:  $z = r \angle \phi$       Queremos:  $z = x + jy$

$$x = r \cdot \cos(\phi)$$
$$y = r \cdot \text{sen}(\phi)$$

Como a forma exponencial utiliza as relações polares, assim:

## Retangular → Exponencial

Transformar para polar e:

$$z = r \cdot e^{j\phi}$$

## Polar → Exponencial

Apenas colocar na forma:

$$z = r \cdot e^{j\phi}$$

# Revisão - Números complexos

Adição e subtração → **forma retangular**

Multiplicação e divisão → **forma polar**

$$z_1 = x_1 + jy_1 = r_1 \angle \phi_1$$

$$z_2 = x_2 + jy_2 = r_2 \angle \phi_2$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + j(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = (x_1 - x_2) + j(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{j} = -j$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 \angle (\phi_1 + \phi_2)$$

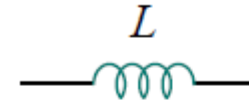
$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \angle (\phi_1 - \phi_2)$$

$$\sqrt{z_1} = \sqrt{r_1} \angle \left( \frac{\phi_1}{2} \right)$$

**Impedância representa a oposição que um circuito oferece ao fluxo de corrente senoidal**

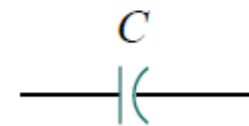
Impedância e admitância de elementos passivos

Elemento	Impedância	Admitância
$R$	$Z = R$	$Y = \frac{1}{R}$
$L$	$Z = j\omega L$	$Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L}$
$C$	$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$	$Y = j\omega C$



Curto circuito em CC  
( $\omega \rightarrow 0$ )

Circuito aberto em alta frequência  
( $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ )

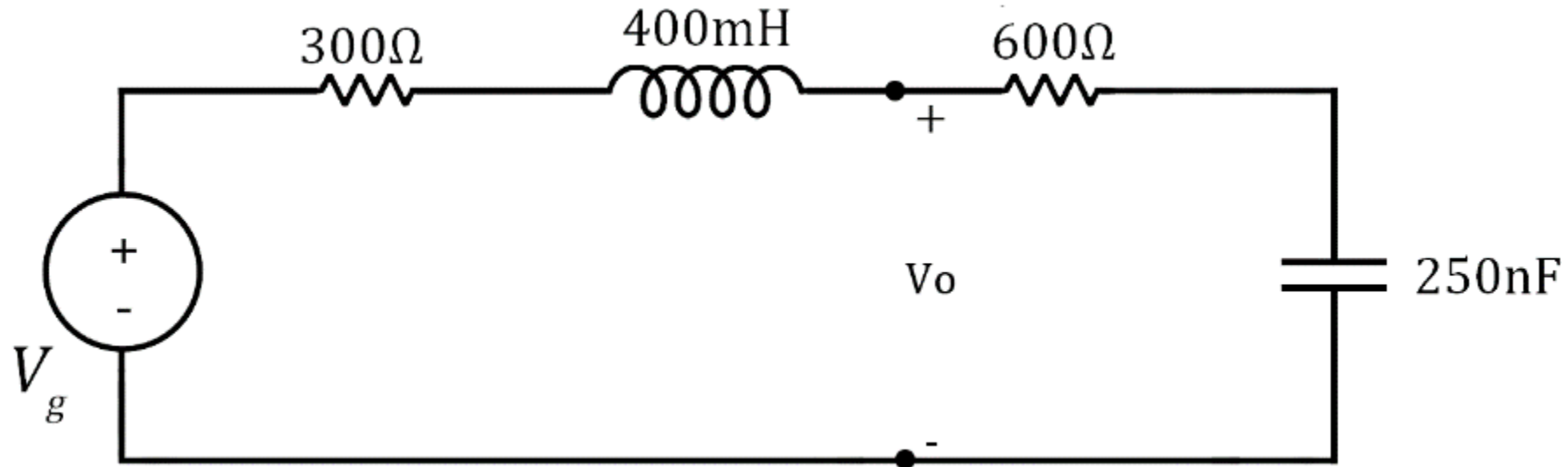


Circuito aberto em CC  
( $\omega \rightarrow 0$ )

Curto circuito em alta frequência  
( $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ )



**Exercício:** Use o conceito da divisão de tensão para determinar a expressão de regime permanente para  $v_o(t)$  se  $v_g(t) = 75 \cdot \cos(5000t) \text{ V}$ .



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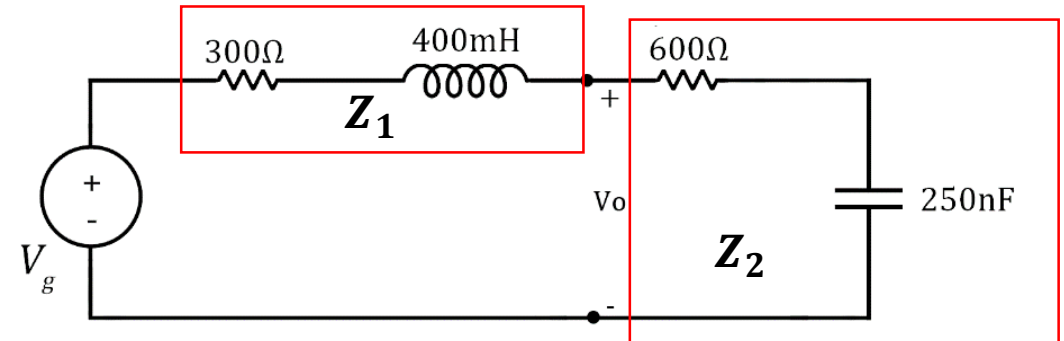
$$Z_1 = 300 + j2000 \quad Z_2 = 600 - j800$$

$$V_o = V_g \cdot \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_1}$$

$$V_o = 75 \angle 0^\circ \cdot \frac{600 - j800}{(600 - j800) + (300 + j2000)}$$

$$V_o = 75 \angle 0^\circ \cdot \frac{600 - j800}{900 + j1200}$$

$$V_o = 75 \angle 0^\circ \cdot \frac{\sqrt{600^2 + (-800)^2} \angle \operatorname{atan}\left(-\frac{800}{600}\right)}{\sqrt{900^2 + 1200^2} \angle \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{1200}{900}\right)}$$



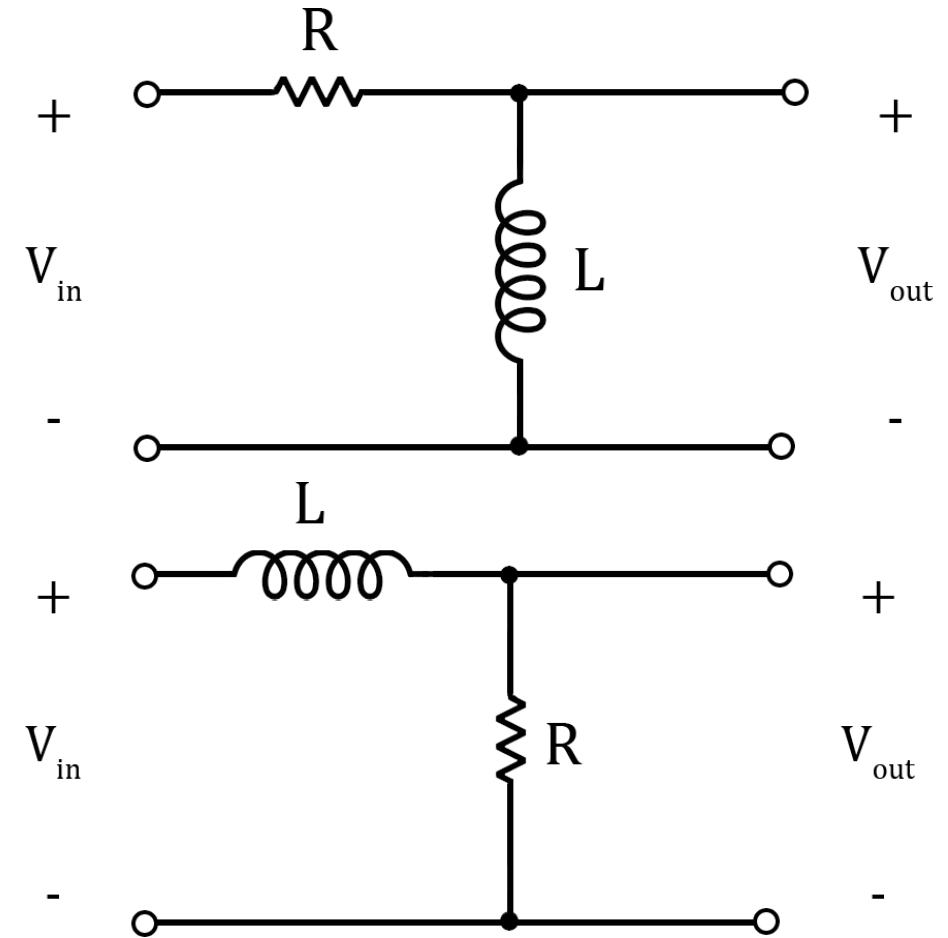
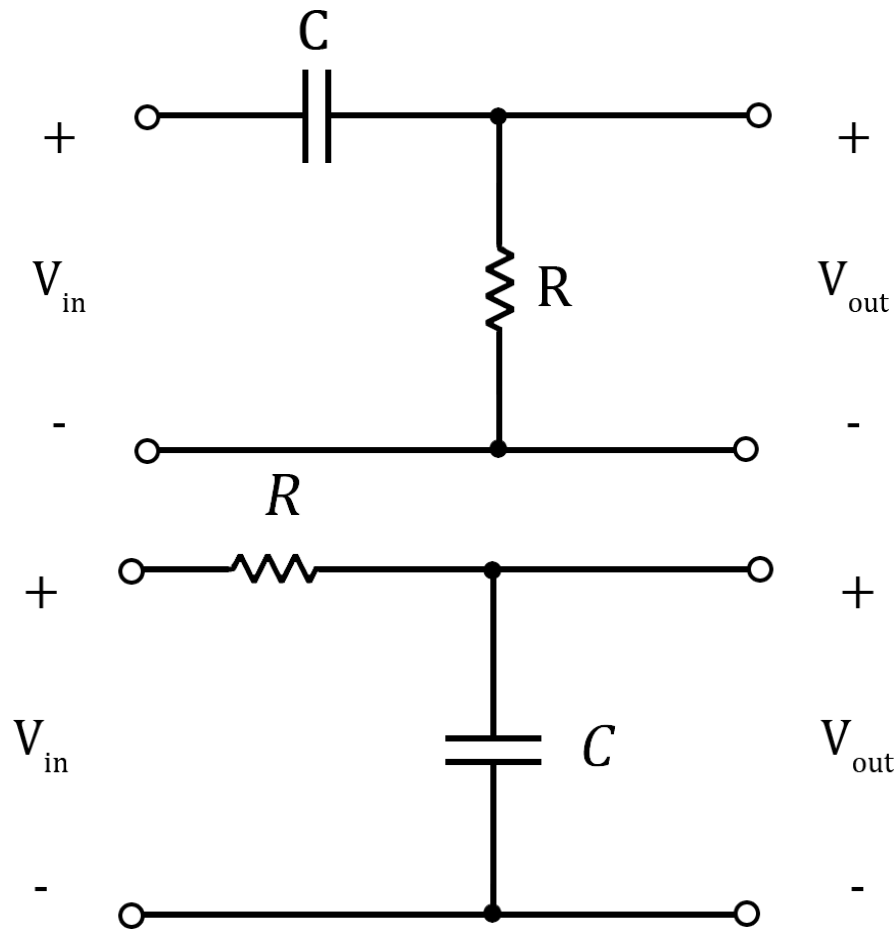
$$V_o = 75 \angle 0^\circ \cdot \frac{1000 \angle -53,13^\circ}{1500 \angle 53,13^\circ}$$

$$V_o = \left( 75 \cdot \left( \frac{1000}{1500} \right) \right) \angle 0^\circ + (-53,13^\circ - 53,13^\circ)$$

$$V_o = 50 \angle -106,26^\circ$$

$$v_o(t) = 50 \cdot \cos(5000t - 106,26^\circ) V$$

**Exercício:** Usando um capacitor de 20nF projete um filtro passa altas com frequência de corte igual a 800Hz.



**Exercício:** Usando um capacitor de 20nF projete um filtro passa altas com frequência de corte igual a 800Hz.

$$\omega_c = 2\pi f_c$$

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

$$800 = \frac{1}{2\pi R \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-9}}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 800 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 9,95K\Omega$$

