

Capítulo 1

Conceitos Preliminares

Sumário

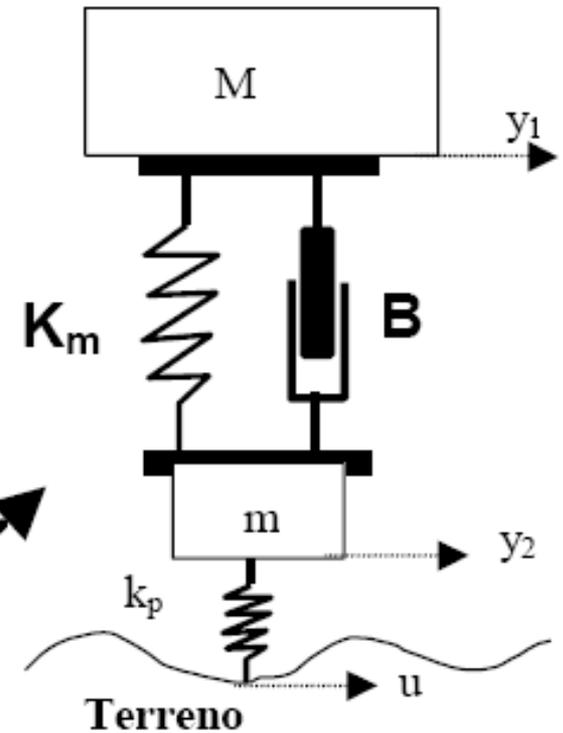
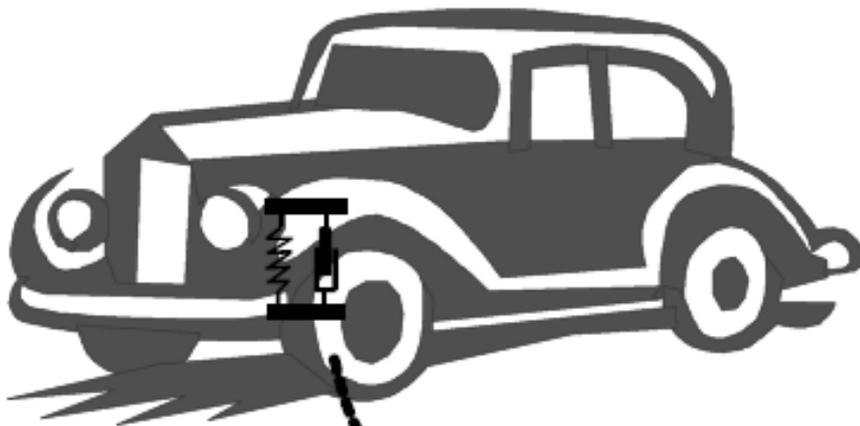
- Introdução
- Análise, Linearidade, e Circuitos
- Tensão, Corrente, Potência e Energia
- Elementos de Circuitos
- Leis de Kirchhoff
- Representação de Dispositivos Físicos por Modelos

Introdução



Exemplo - Suspensão Automotiva

Modelo de uma Suspensão automotiva
De 1/4 de veículo

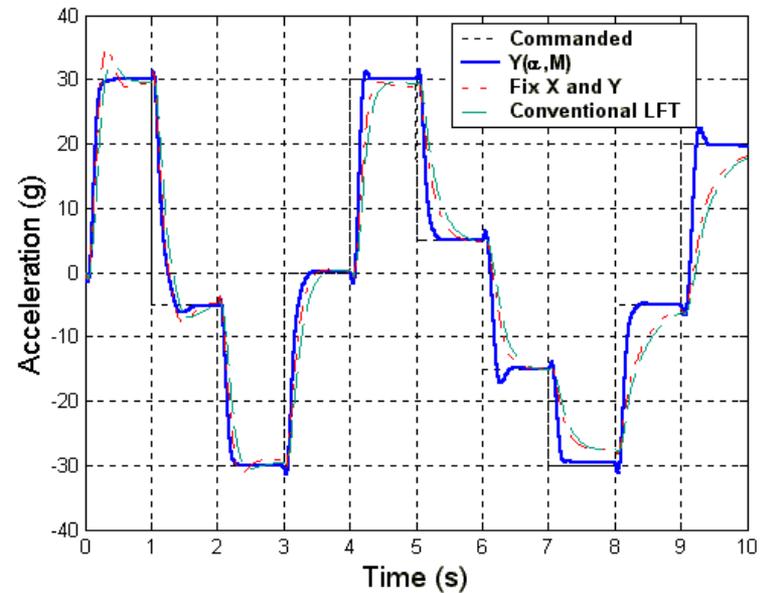
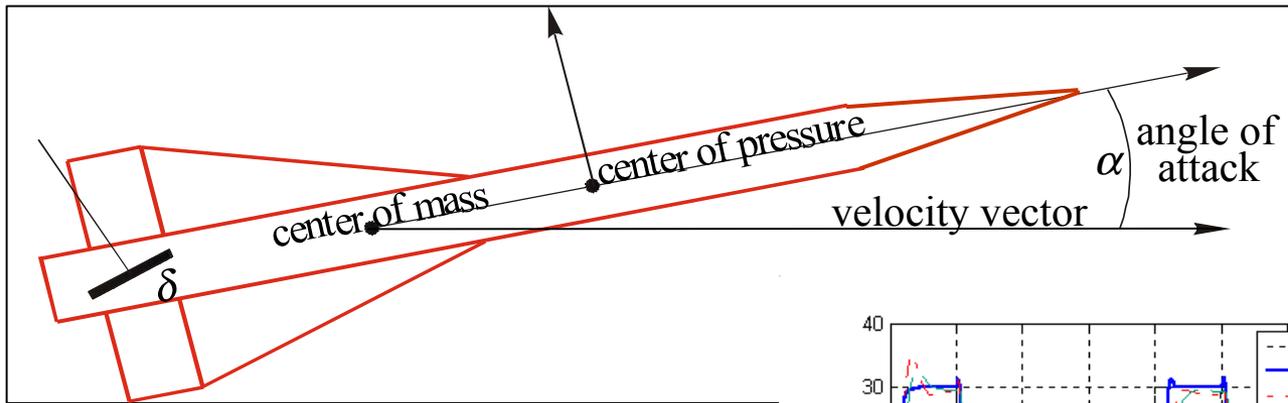


Equações diferenciais:

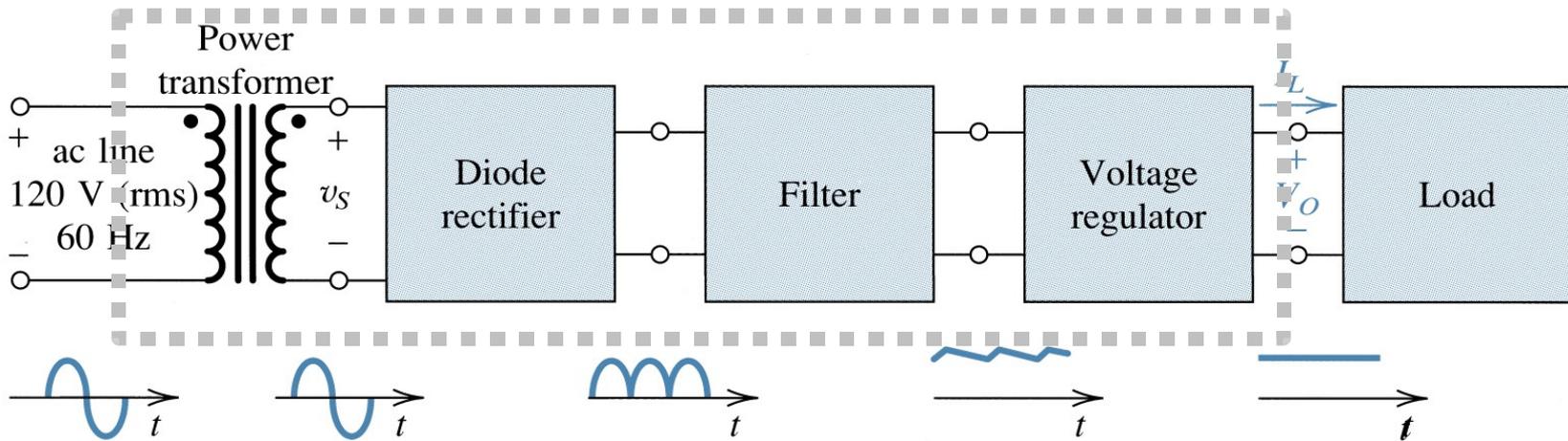
$$M \ddot{y}_1 + K(y_1 - y_2) + B(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2) = 0$$

$$m \ddot{y}_2 + K(y_2 - y_1) + B(\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1) + k_p(y_2 - u) = 0$$

Exemplo - Controle de Míssil



Exemplo - Fonte de Alimentação (visão dos blocos)

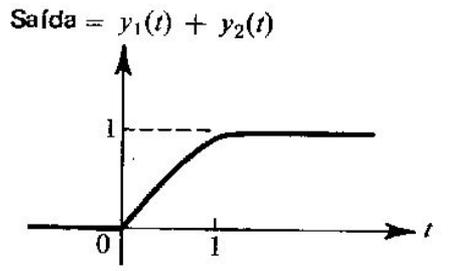
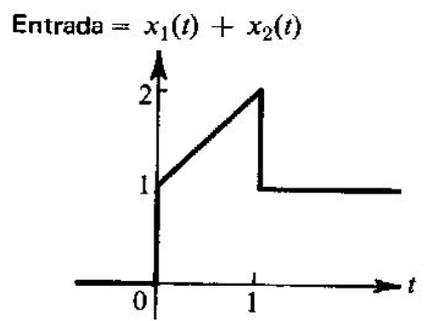
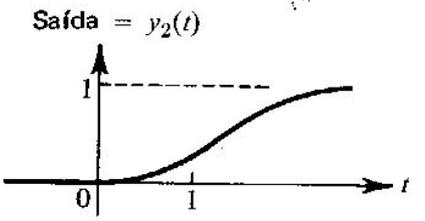
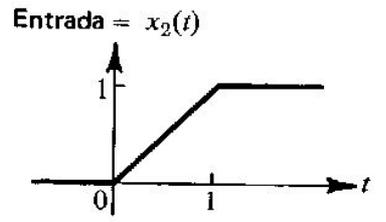
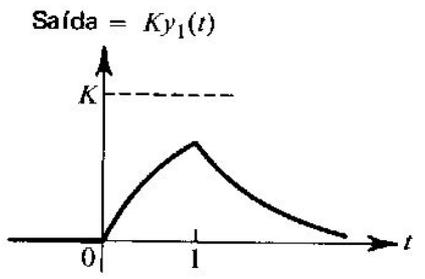
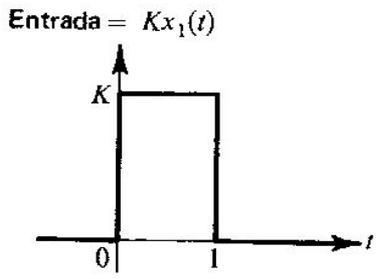
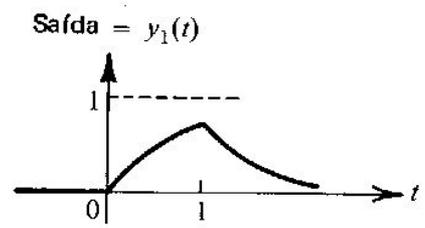
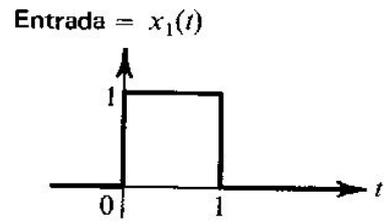


Estrada: AC

Saída: DC

É importante a existência de métodos analíticos para examinar as relações de entrada-saída.

Análise, Linearidade, e Circuitos



(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Fig. 1.1-2

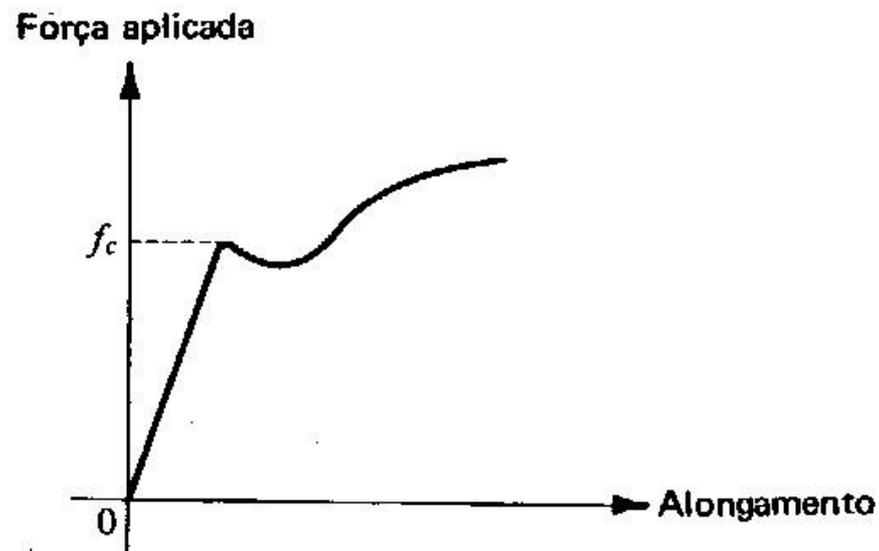
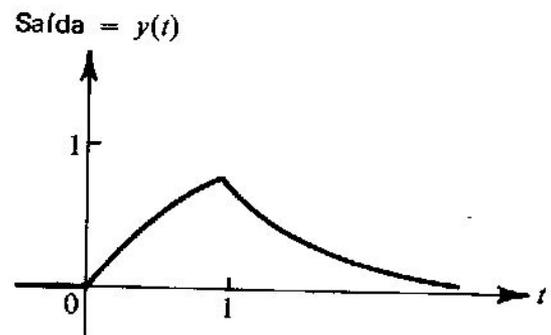
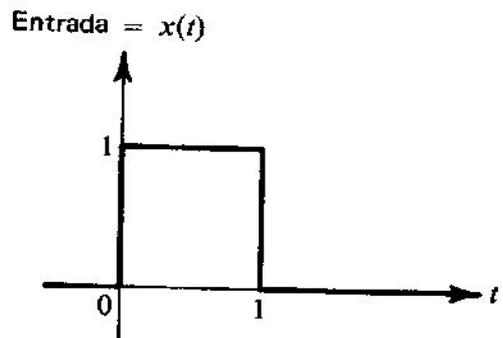
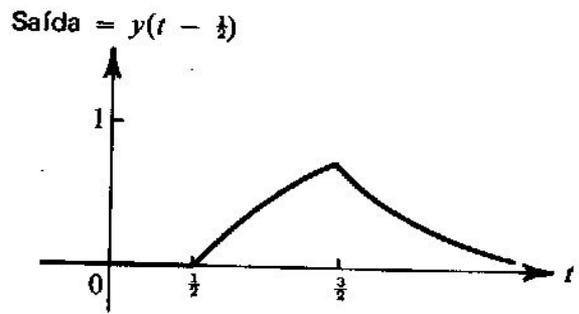
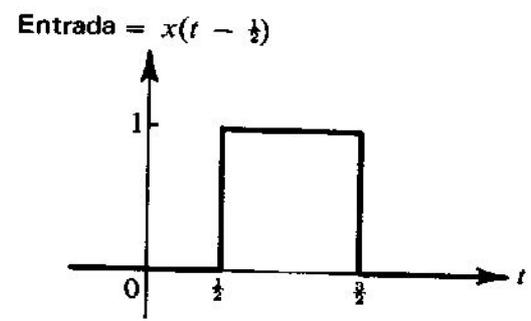


Fig. 1.1-3



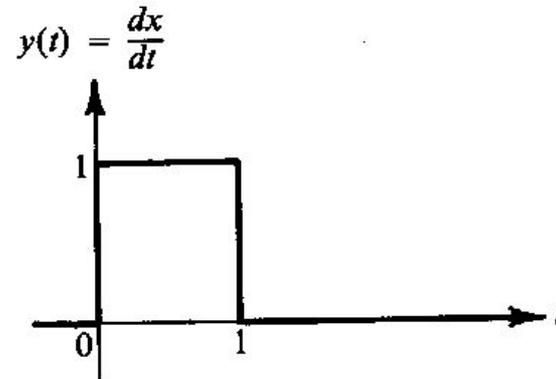
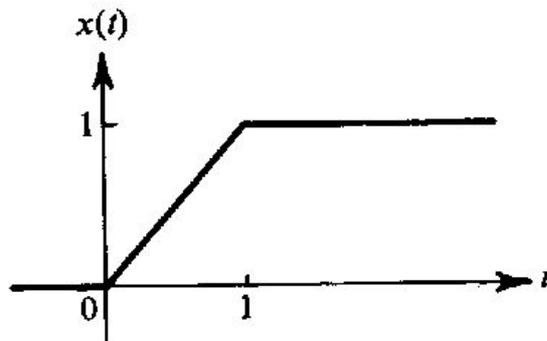
(a)



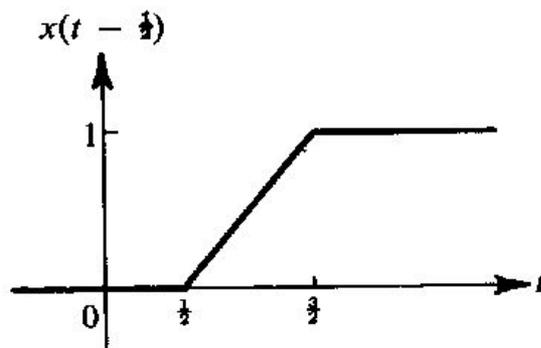
(b)

Fig. 1.1-4

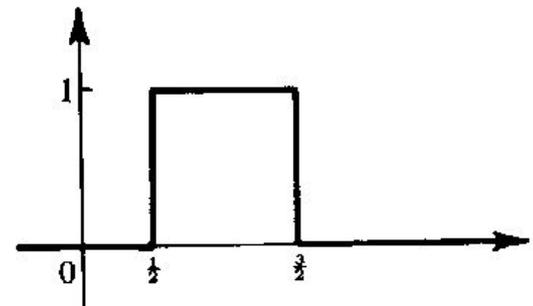
Invariância no tempo



(a)



$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t - \frac{1}{2}) = y(t - \frac{1}{2})$$

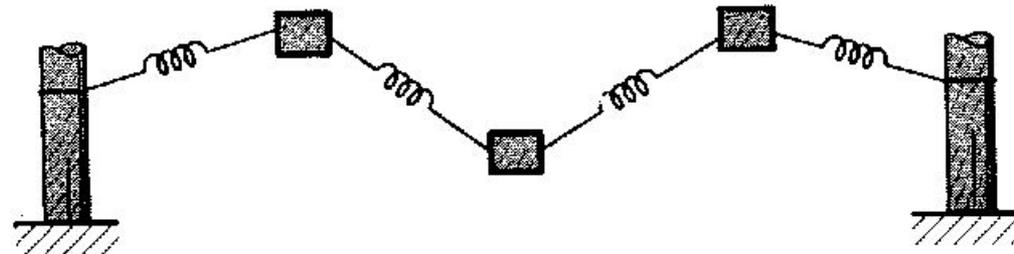


(b)

Fig. 1.1-5



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1.1-6

Corrente, Tensão, Potência e
Energia

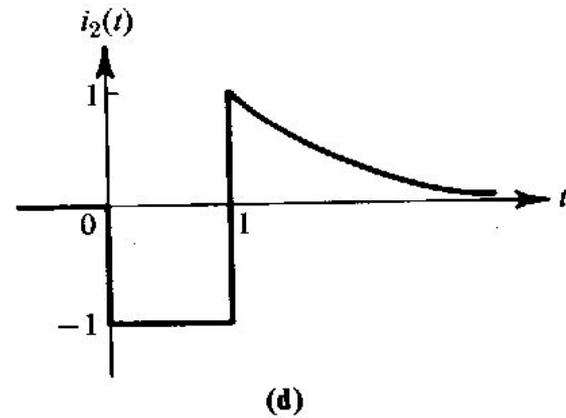
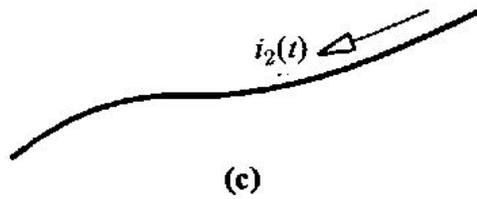
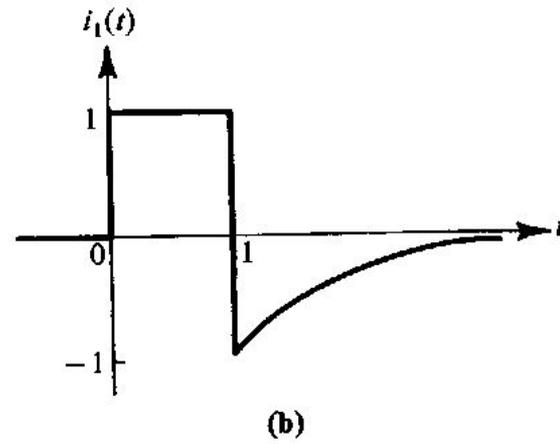
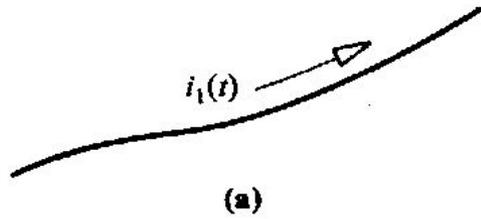


Fig. 1.2-1

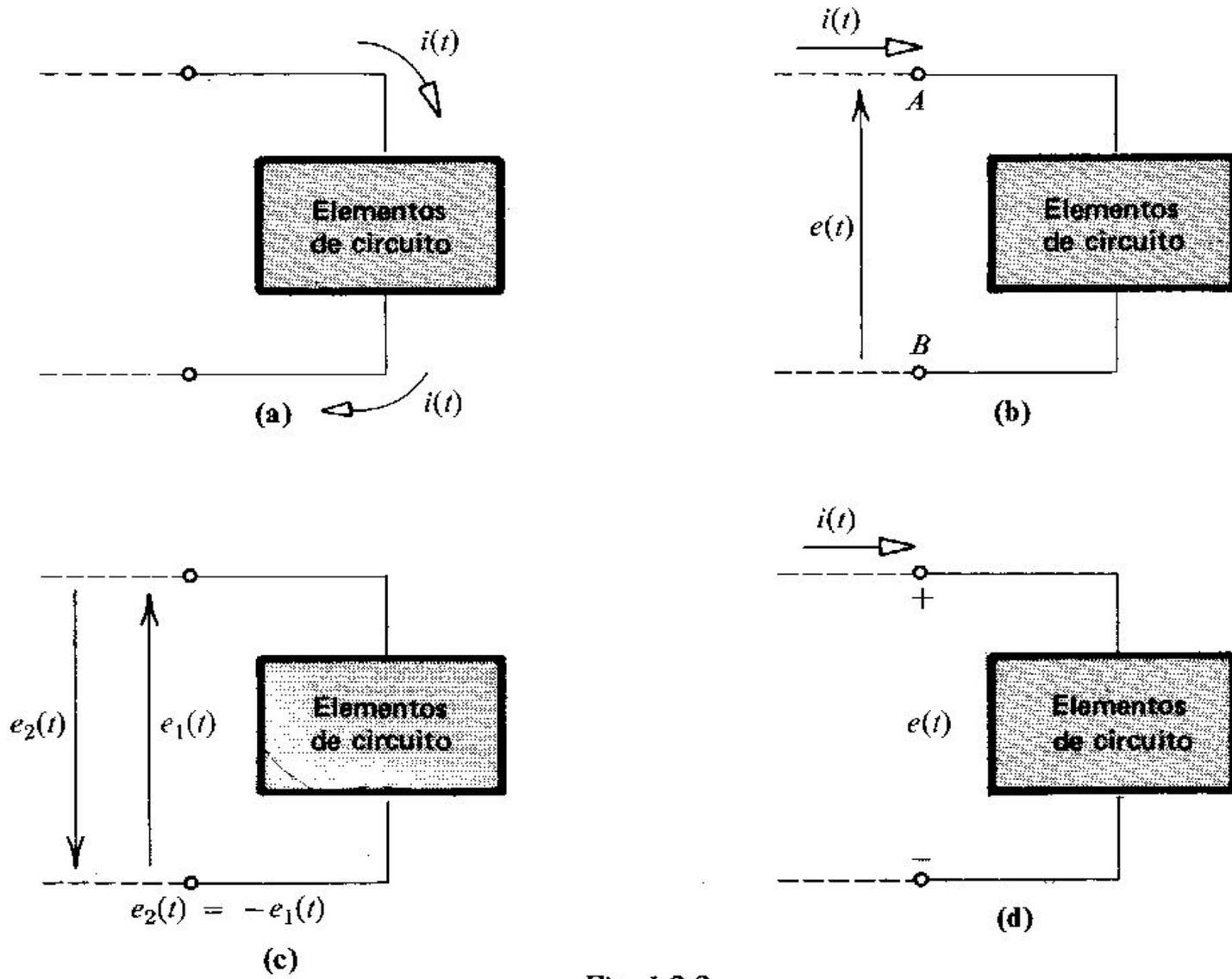


Fig. 1.2-2

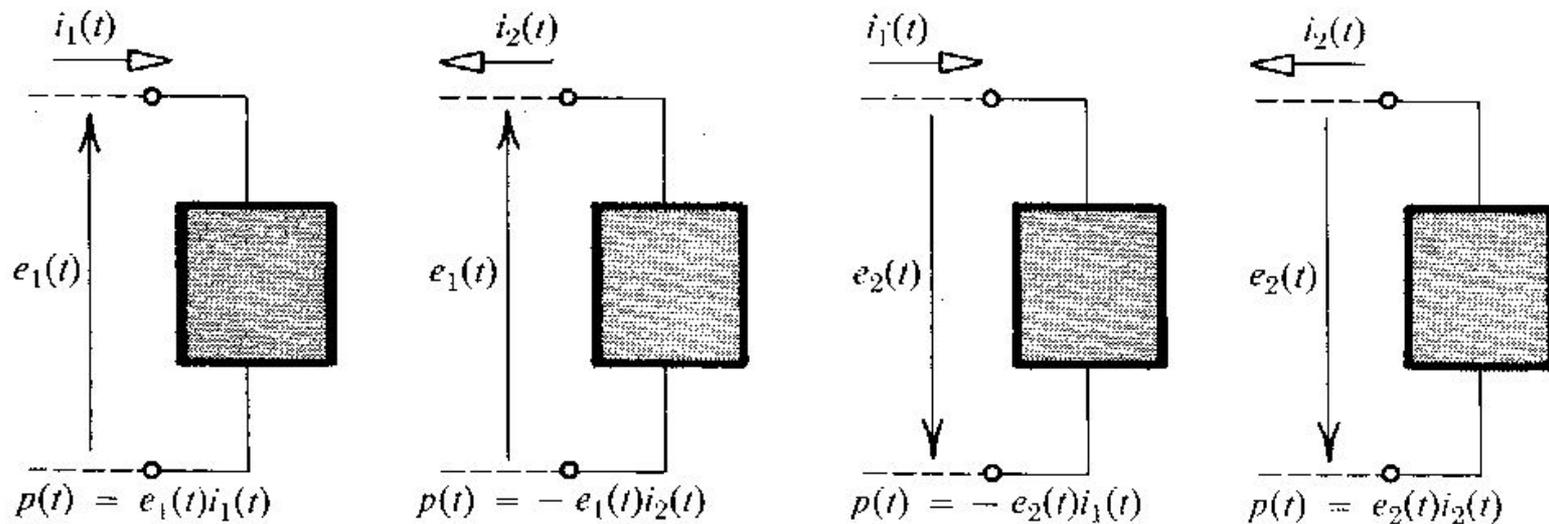
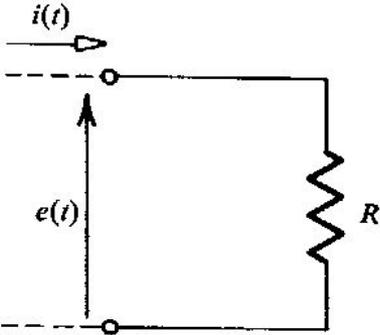
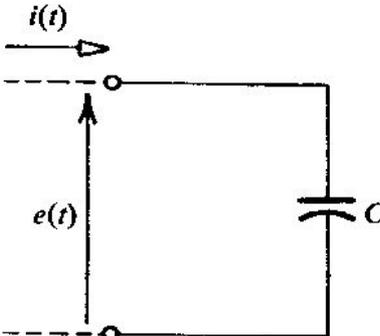
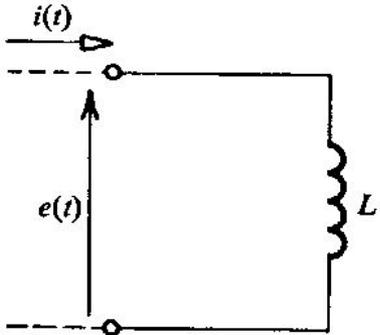


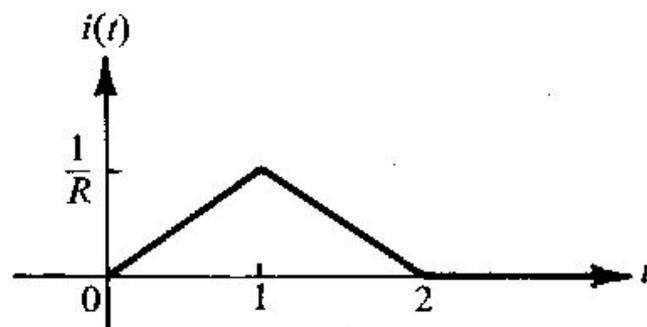
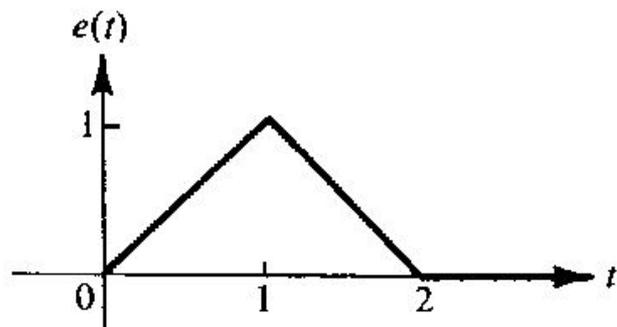
Fig. 1.2-3

Um exemplo: a energia num raio

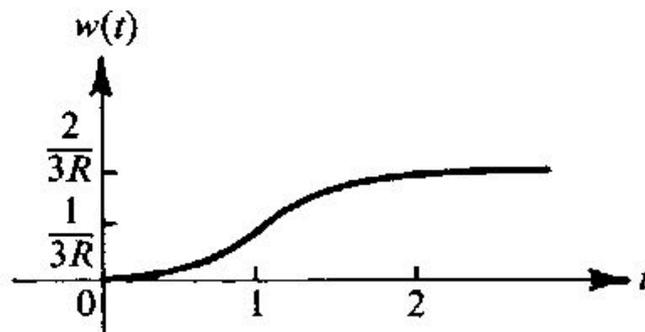
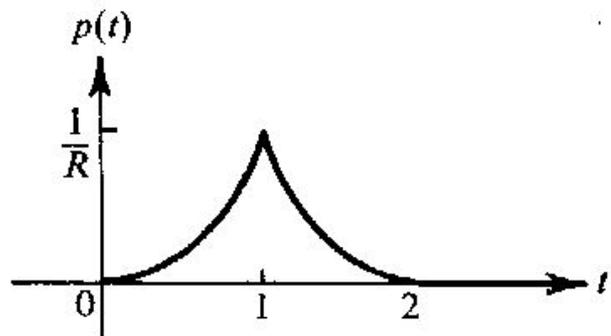
- A corrente típica num raio é de $2 \times 10^4 \text{ A}$ e sua duração típica é de 0.1 s . A voltagem entre as nuvens e o chão é $5 \times 10^8 \text{ V}$.
Determine a carga total transmitida à Terra e a energia liberada.

Elementos de Circuitos

Elemento de circuito	Símbolo	Equação de definição
<p>Resistência: R ohms (Ω)</p> <p>Condutância: G (mhos) = $1/R$</p>		$e(t) = Ri(t)$ $i(t) = \frac{e(t)}{R} = Ge(t)$
<p>Capacitância: C farads (f)</p> <p>Elastância: S (darafs) = $1/C$</p>		$i(t) = C \frac{de}{dt}$ $e(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$
<p>Auto-indutância: L henrys (h)</p> <p>Indutância inversa: Γ (henrys inversos) = $1/L$</p>		$e(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$ $i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int e dt$

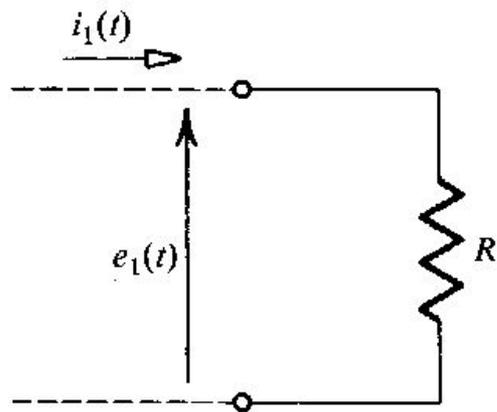


(a)

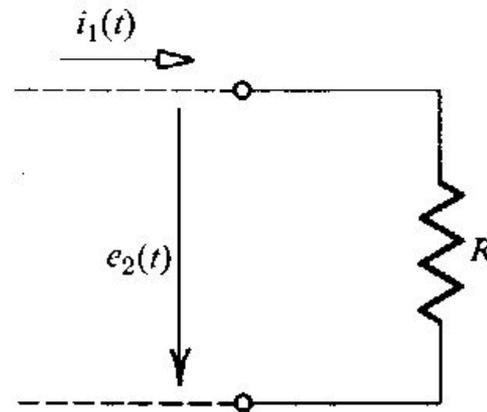


(b)

Fig. 1.3-1

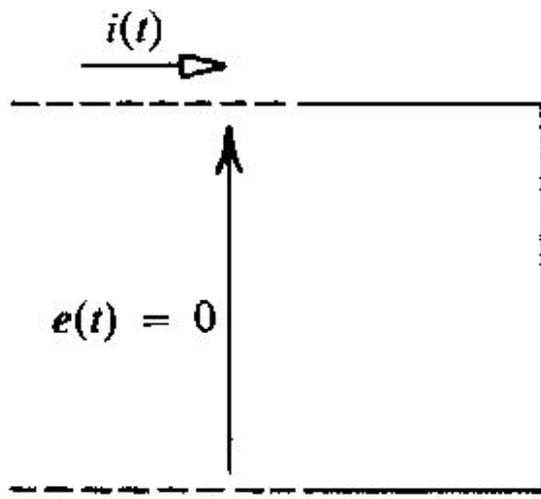


(a) $e_1(t) = Ri_1(t)$

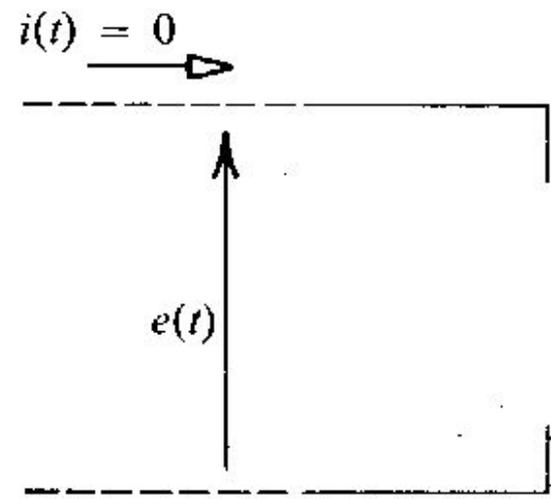


(b) $e_2(t) = -Ri_1(t)$

Fig. 1.3-2



(a) curto-circuito



(b) circuito aberto

Fig. 1.3-3

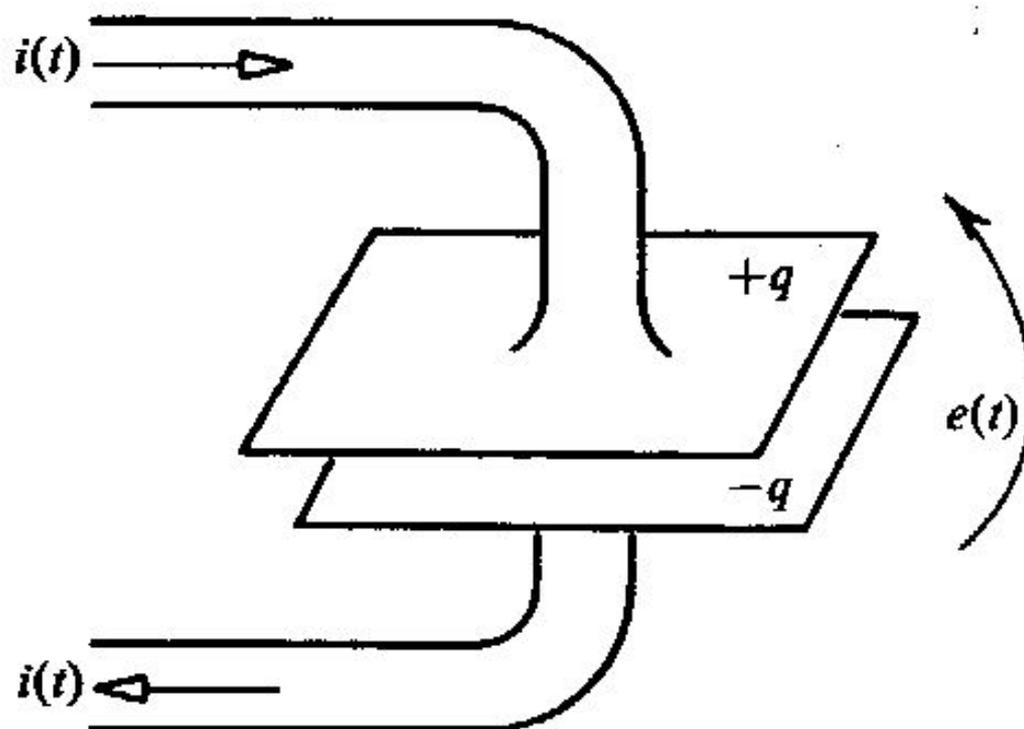
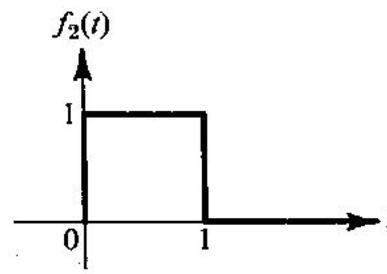
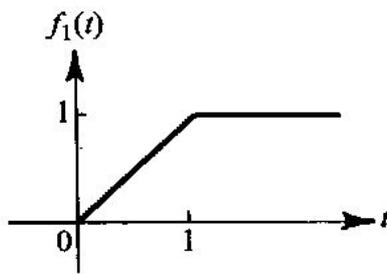
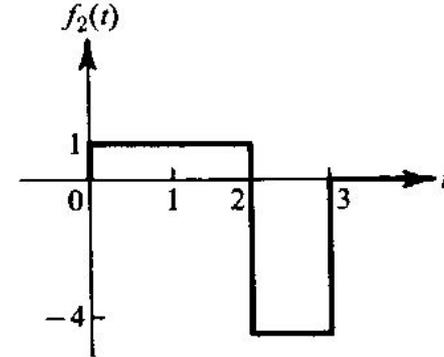
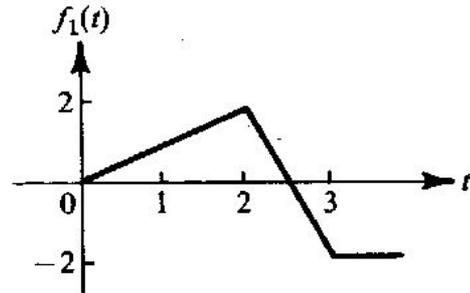


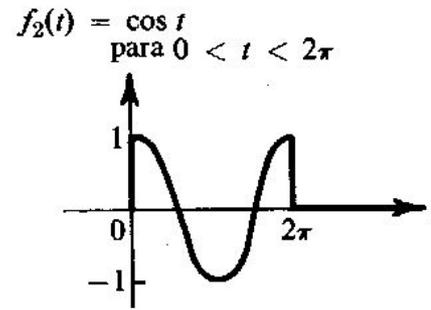
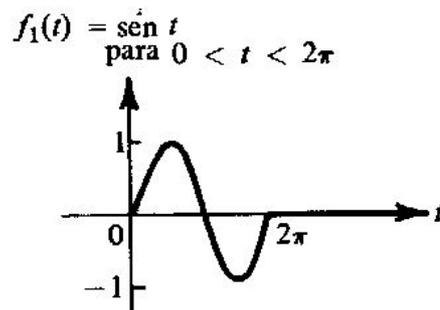
Fig. 1.3-4



(a)



(b)

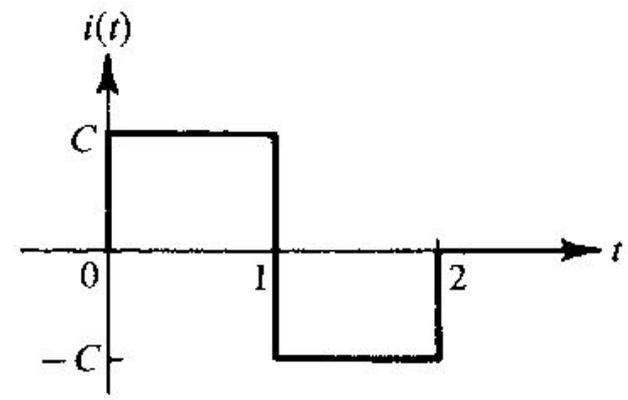
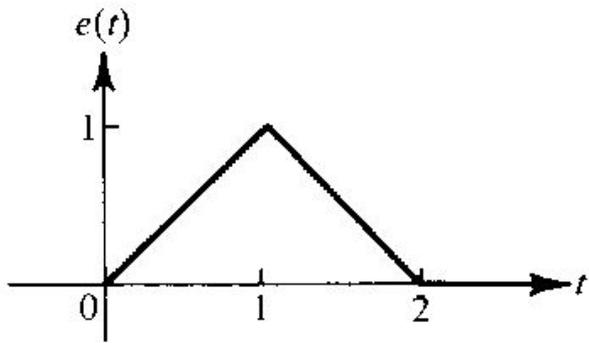


(c)

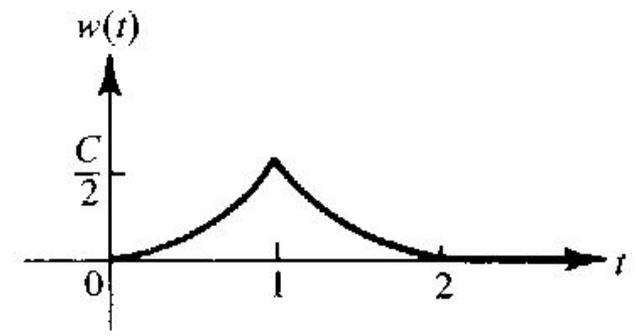
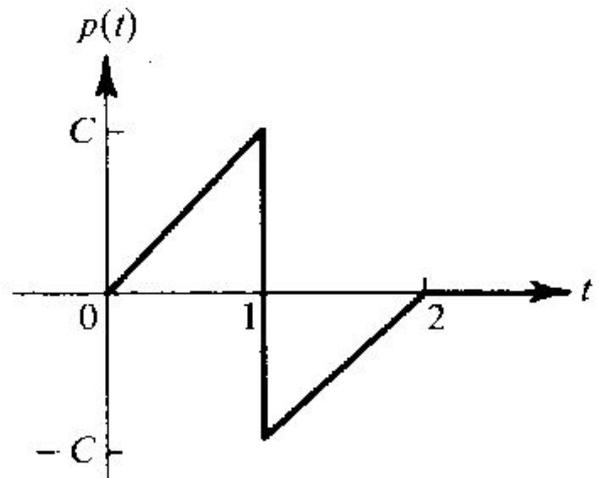
$$f_1(t) = \int_0^t f_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$f_2(t) = \frac{df_1(t)}{dt}$$

Fig. 1.3-5

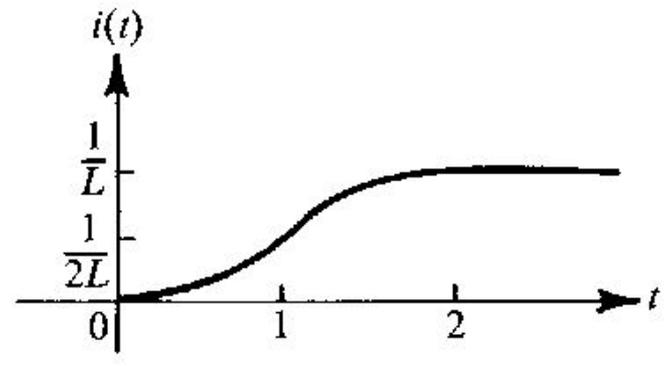
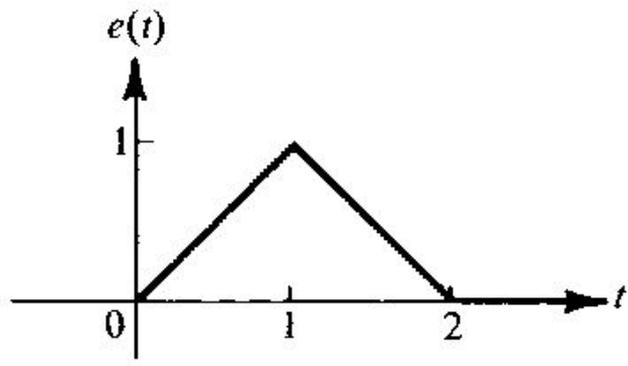


(a)

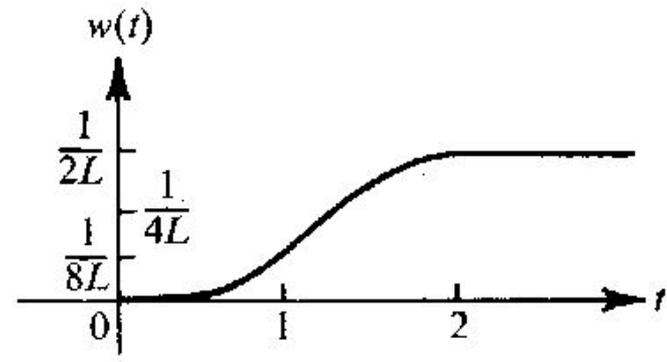
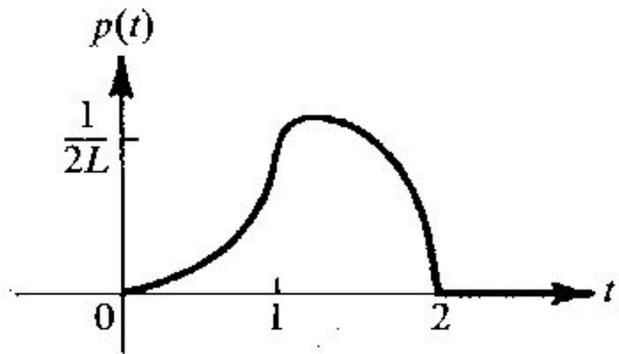


(b)

Fig. 1.3-6



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1.3-7

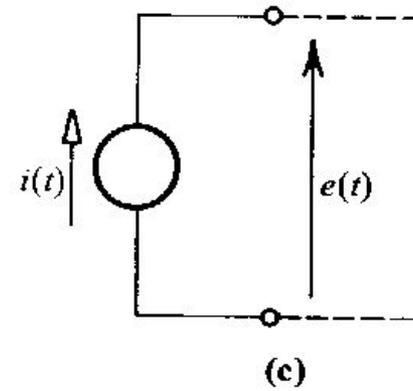
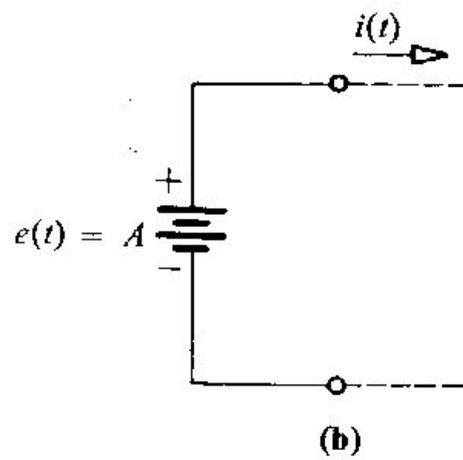
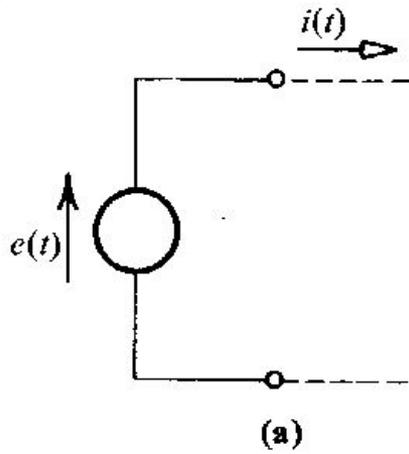
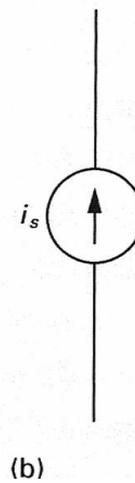
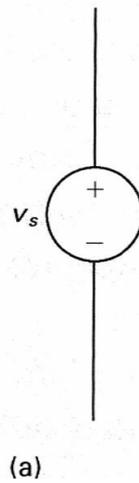
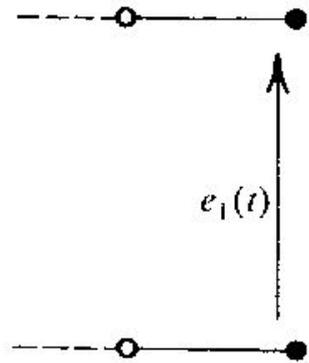
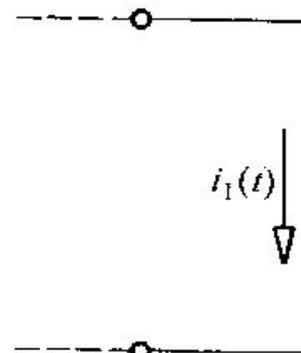
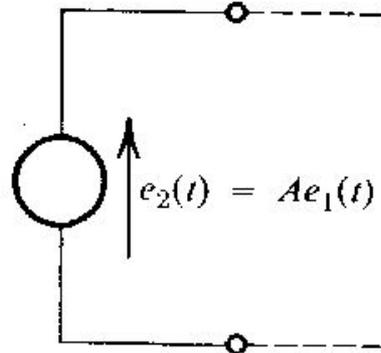


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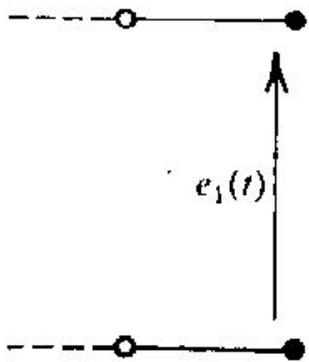
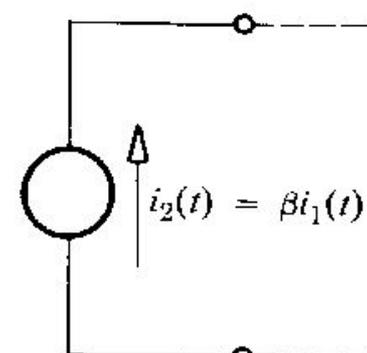




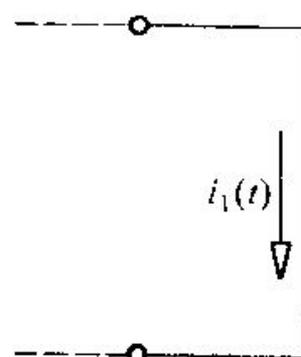
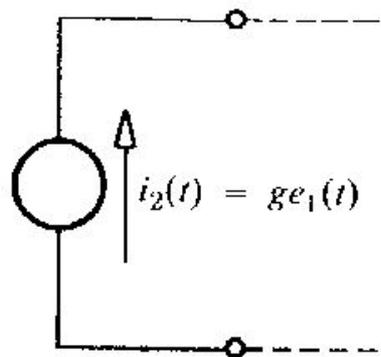
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

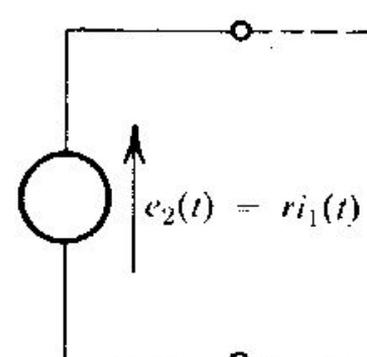
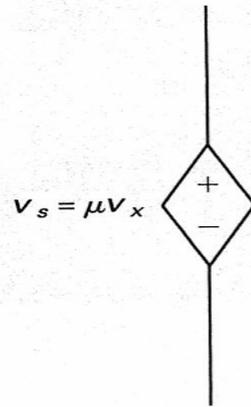
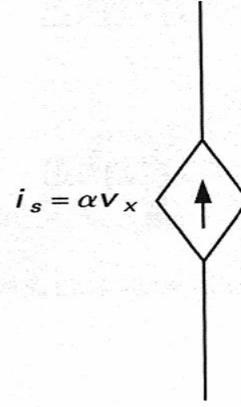


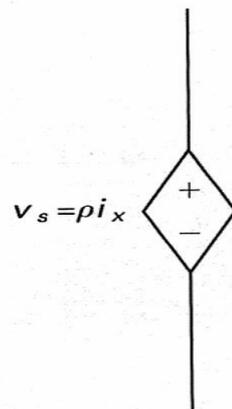
Fig. 1.3-9



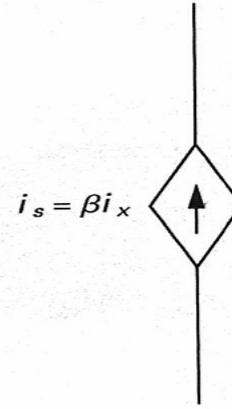
(a)



(c)



(b)



(d)

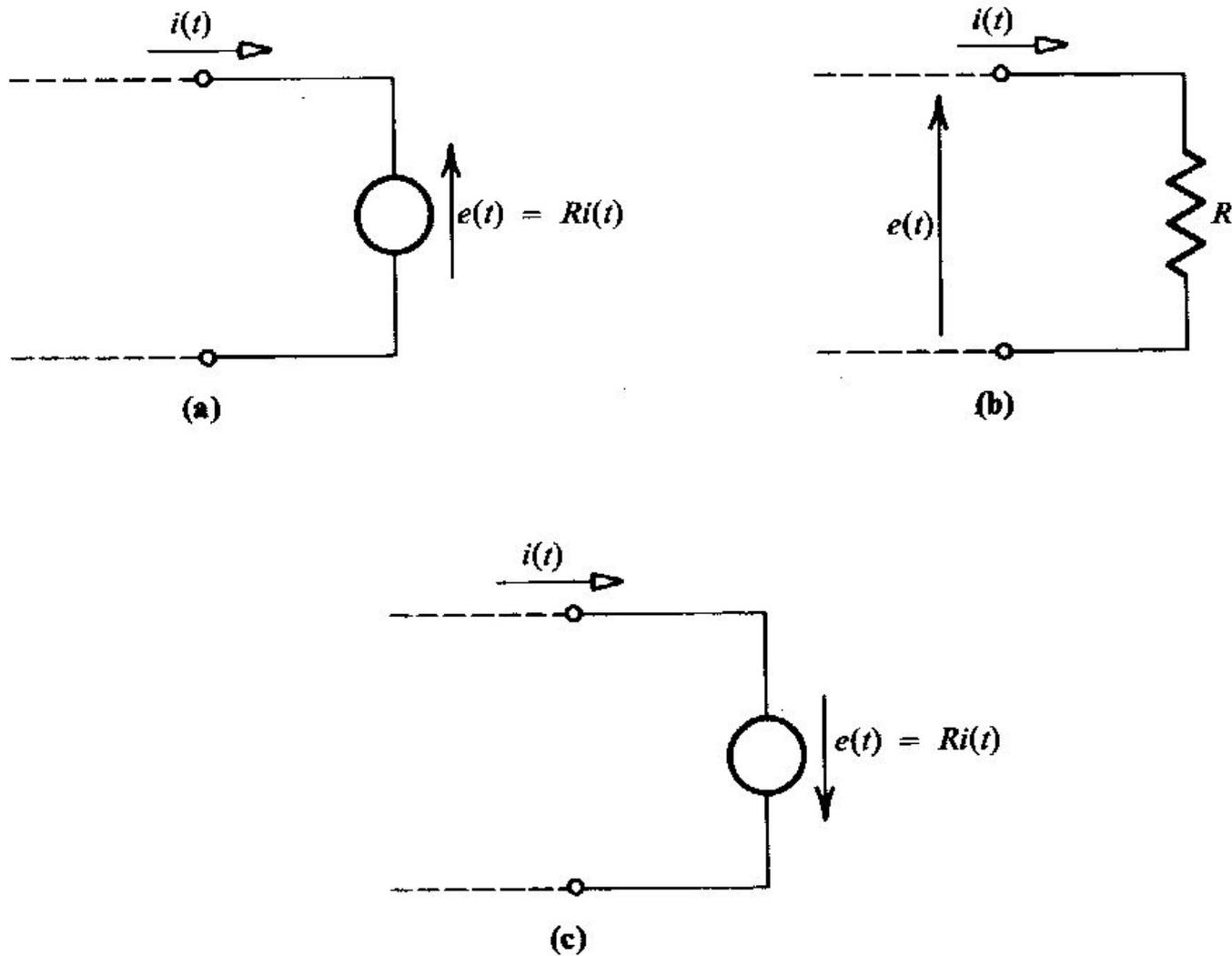


Fig. 1.3-10

Exemplo de uma fonte de tensão dependente de corrente: resistência (b) x resistência negativa (c)

Leis de Kirchhoff

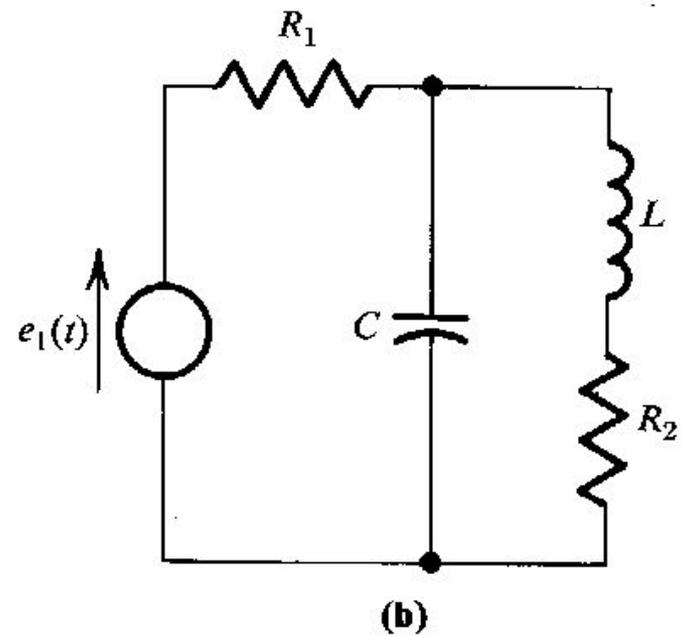
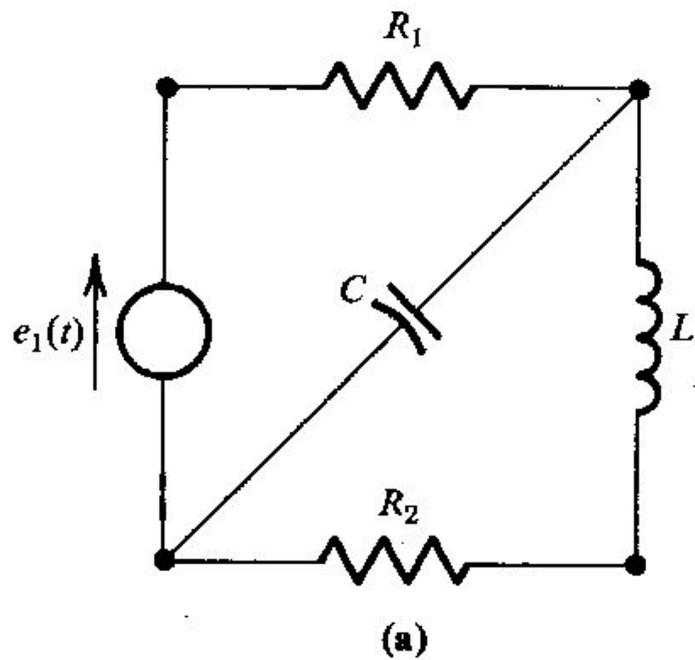
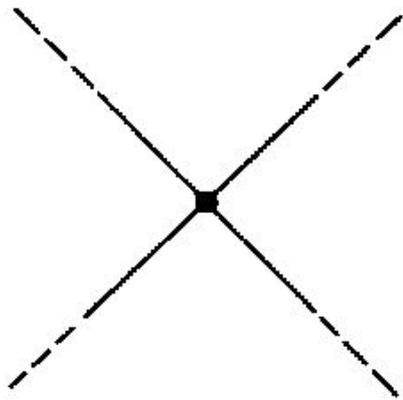
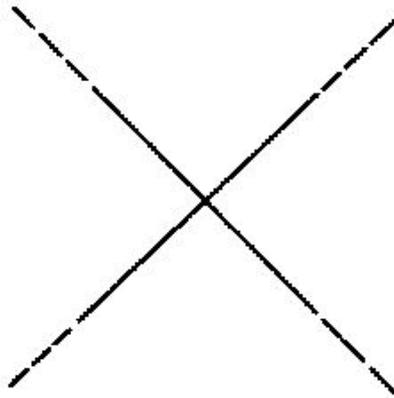


Fig. 1.4-1

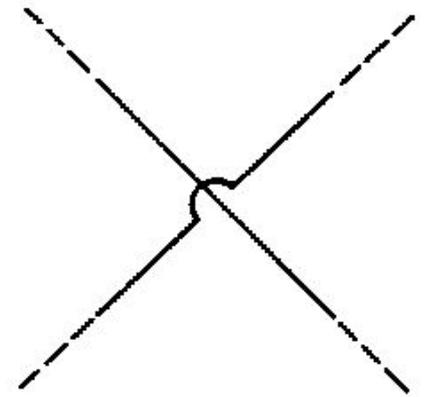


(a)



(b)

Fig. 1.4-2



(c)



Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824-1887)

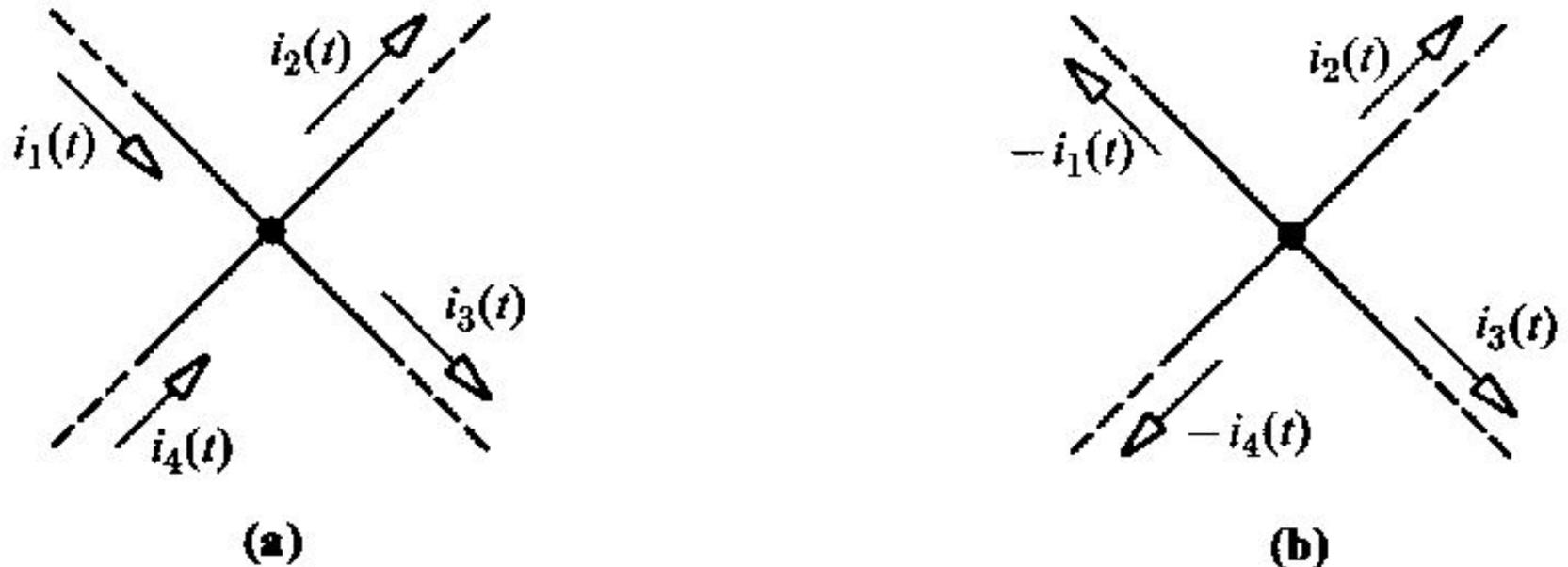


Fig. 1.4-3

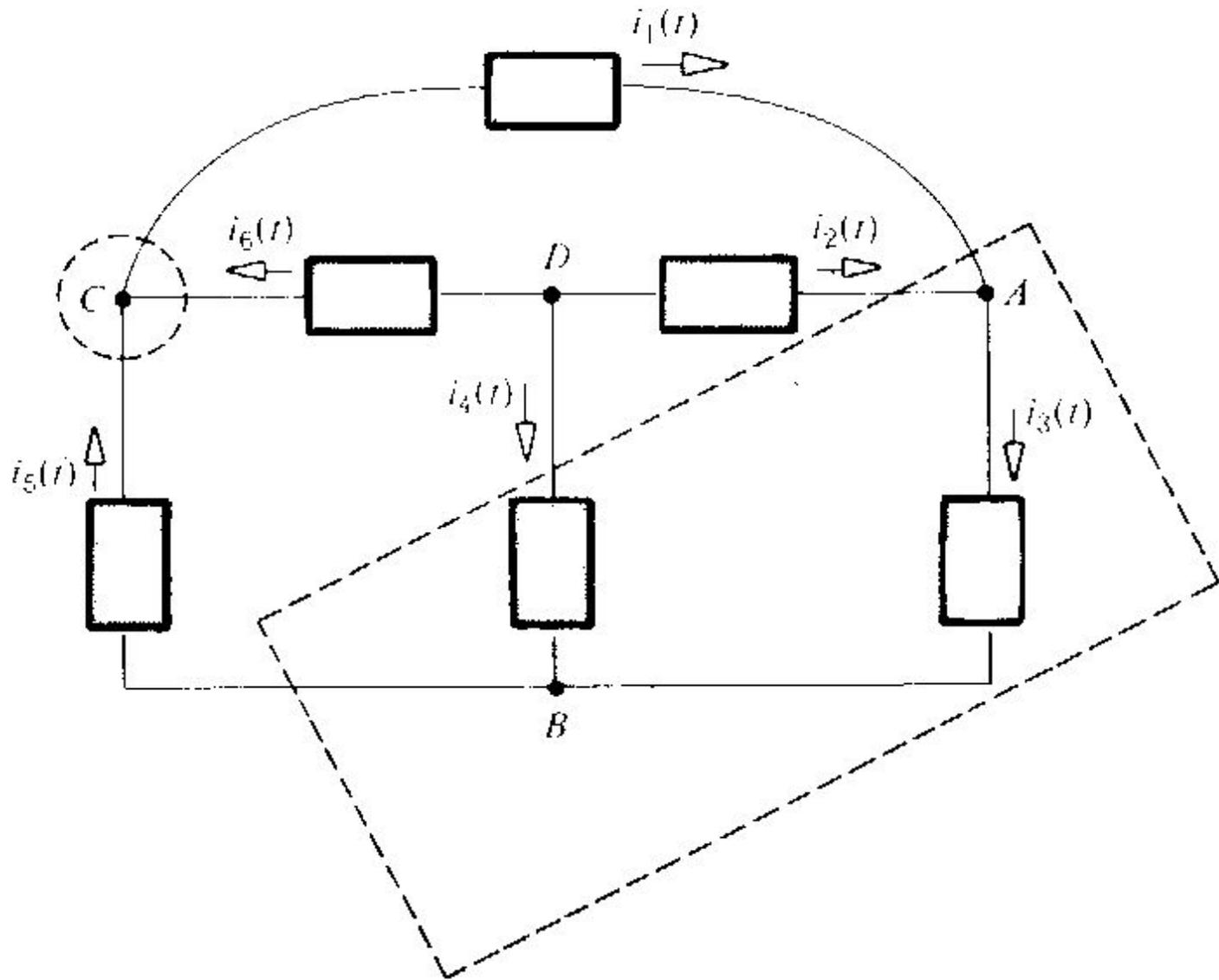


Fig. 1.4-4

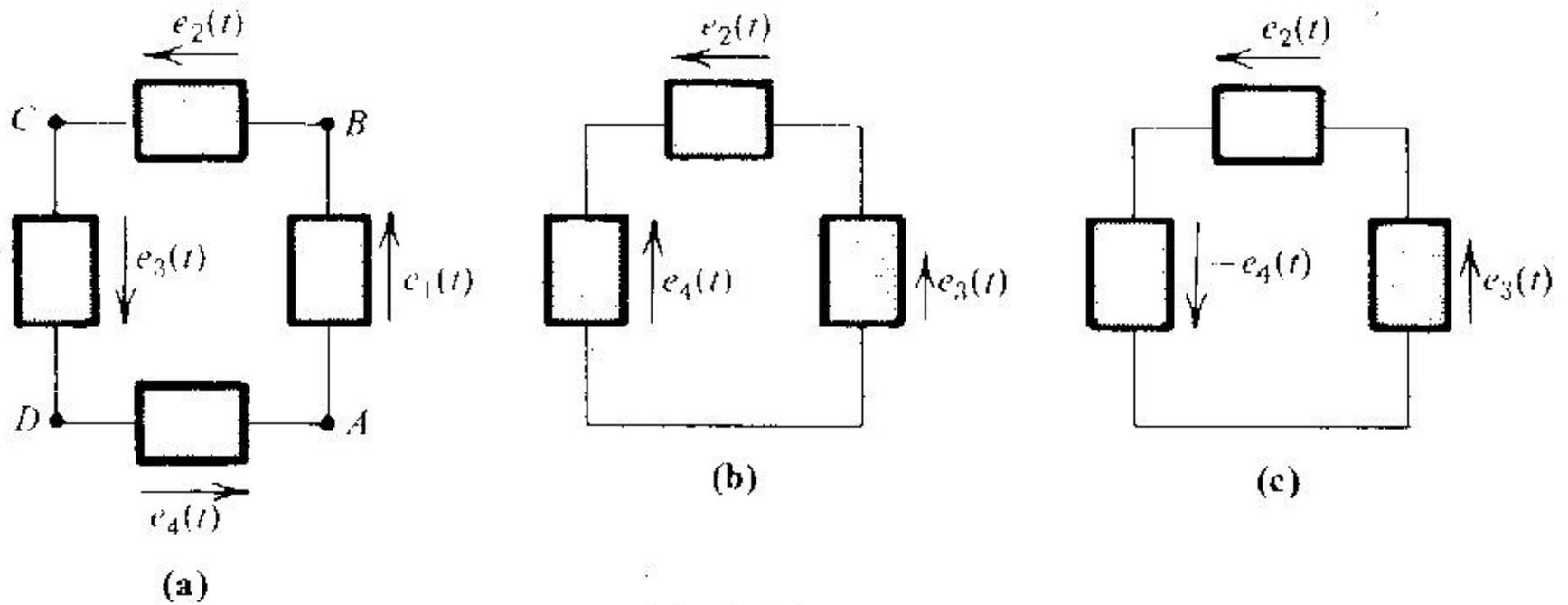


Fig. 1.4-5

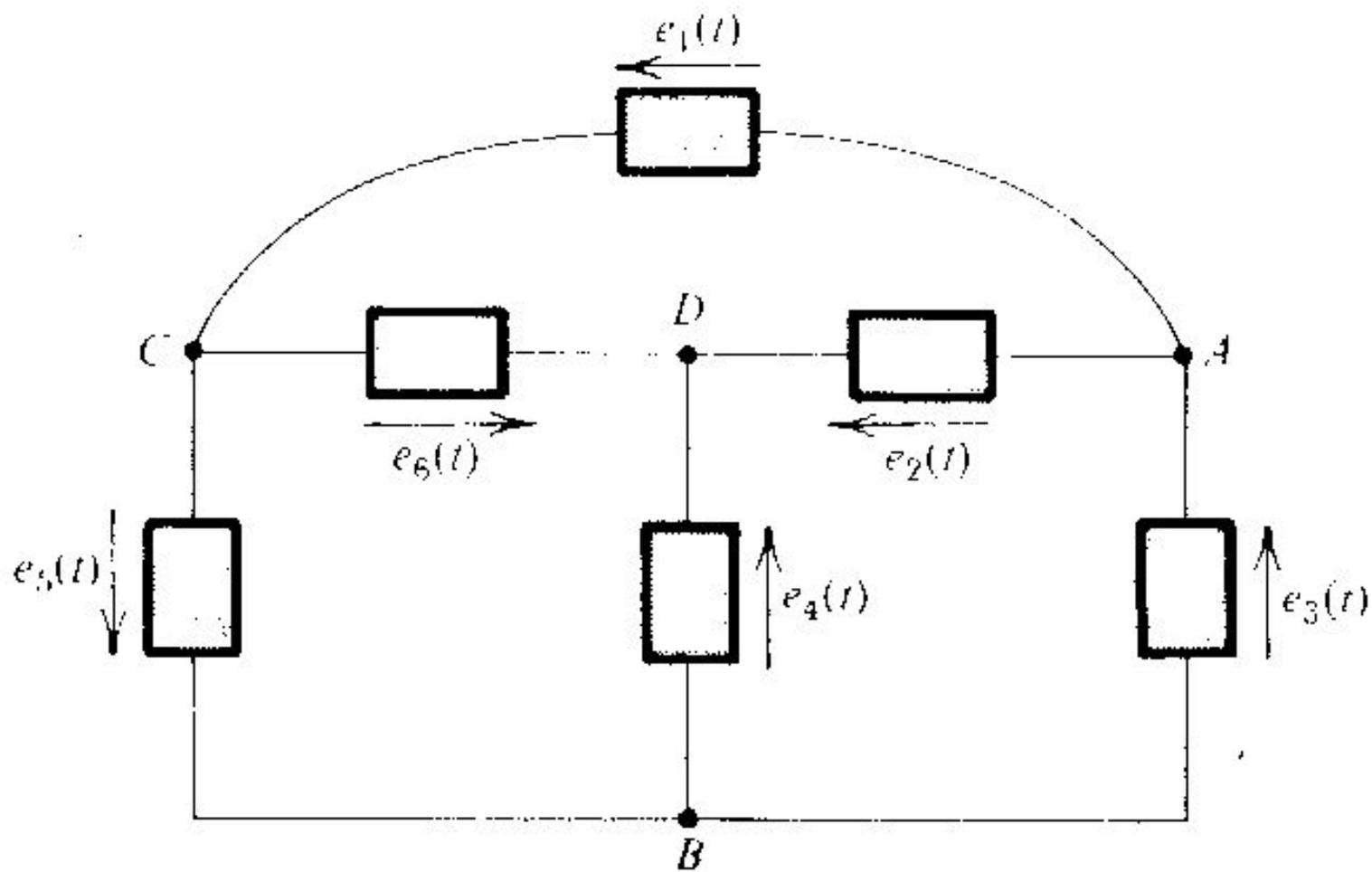


Fig. 1.4-6

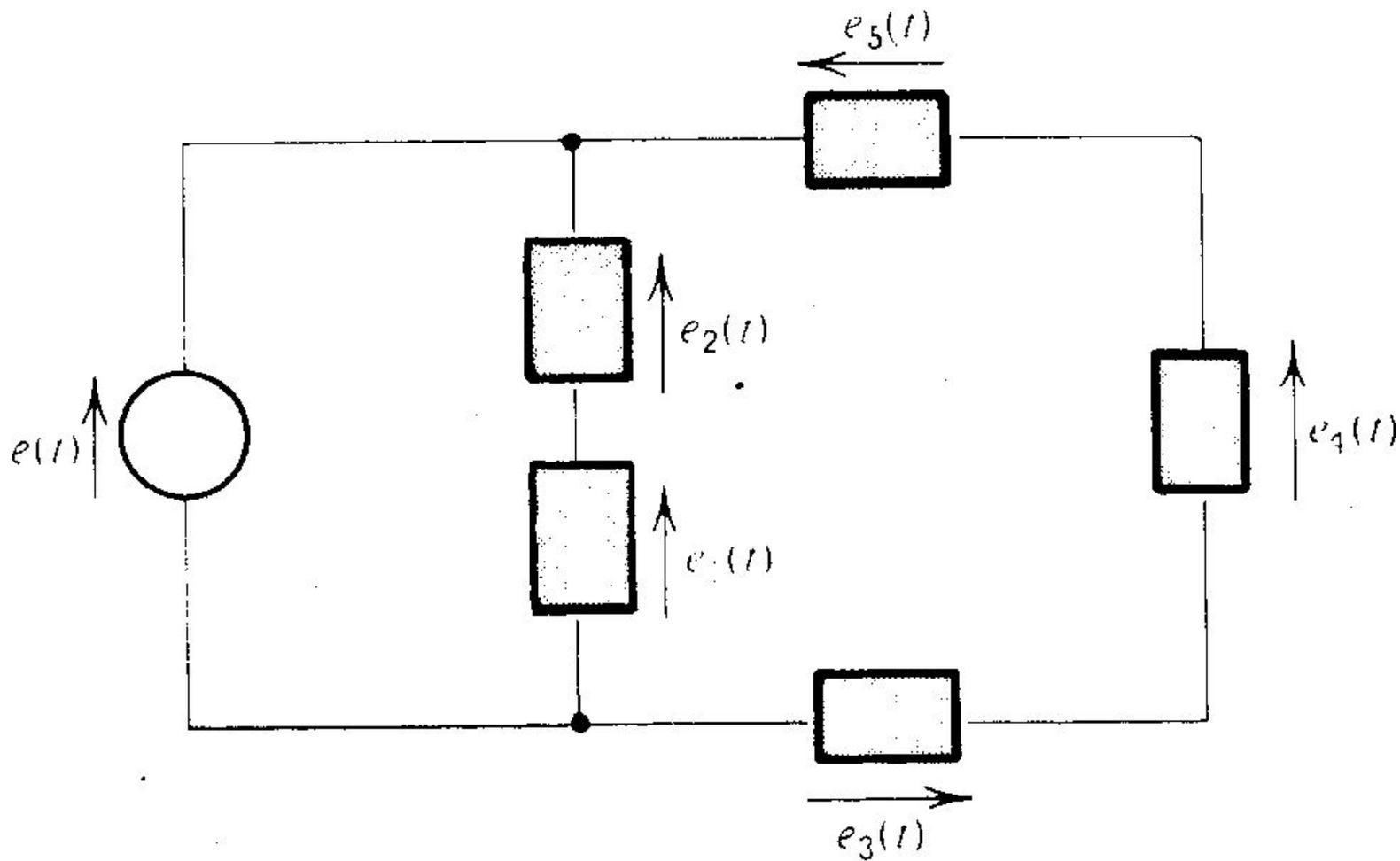
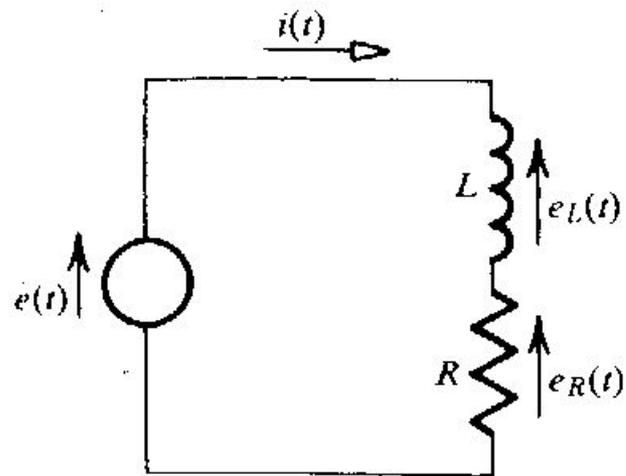
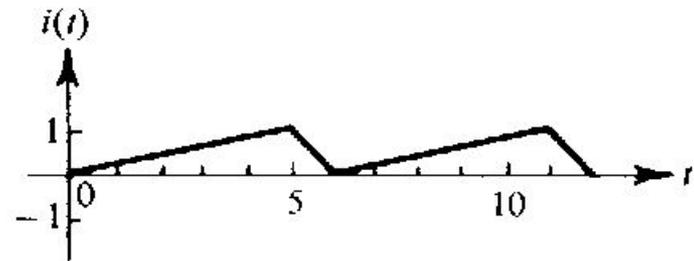


Fig. 1.4-7

A LKT define unicamente a ddp entre dois pontos

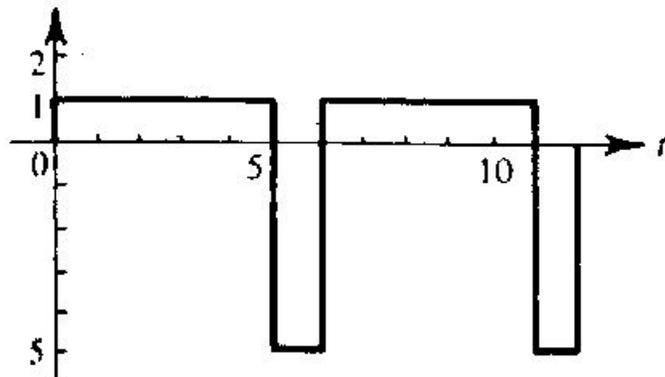


(a)



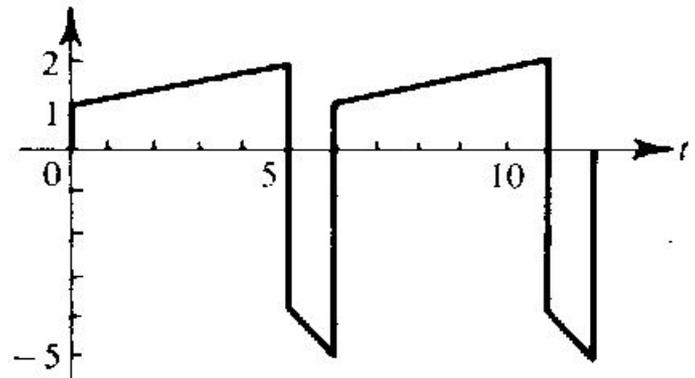
(b)

$$e_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$



(c)

$$e(t) = e_R(t) + e_L(t)$$



(d)

Fig. 1.4-8

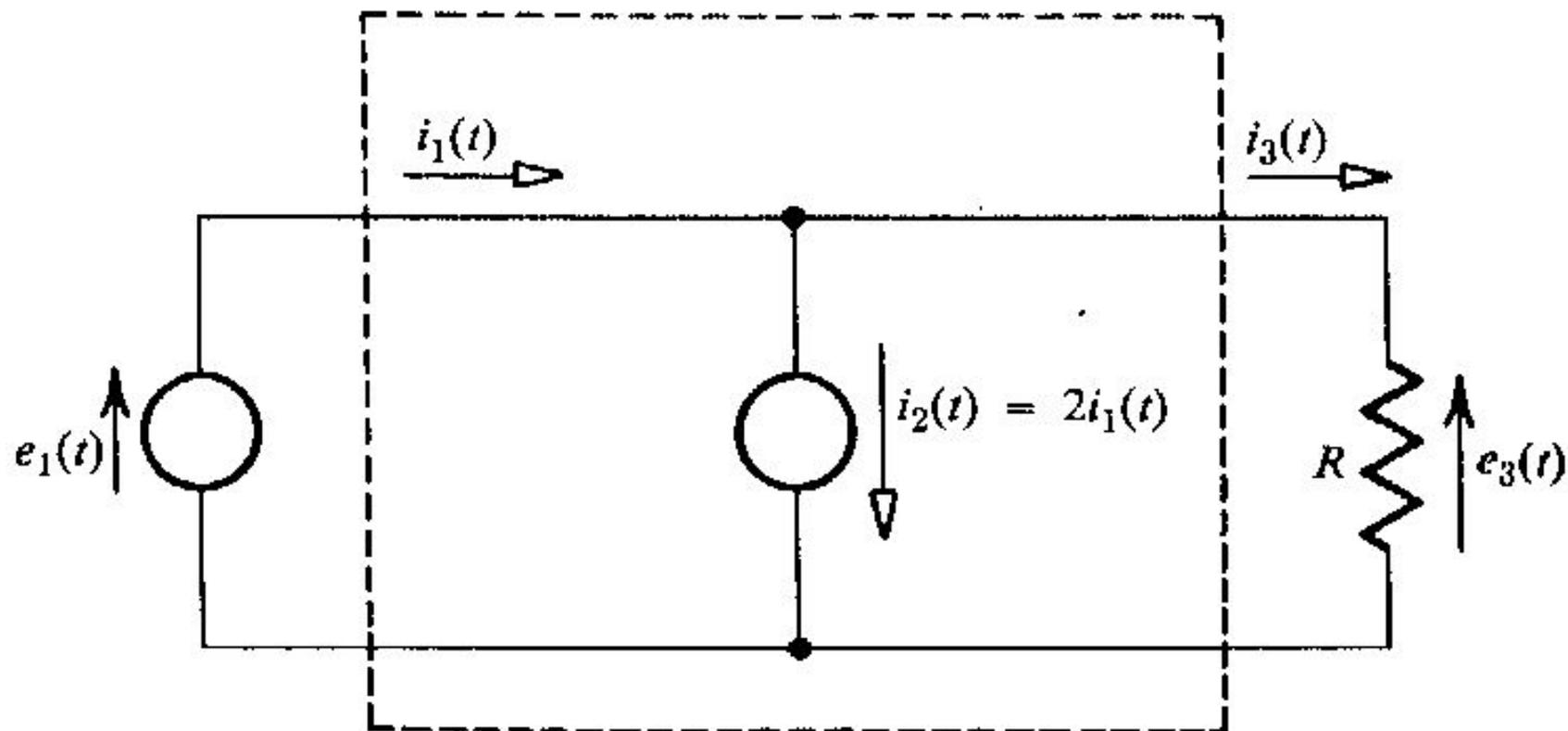


Fig. 1.4-10

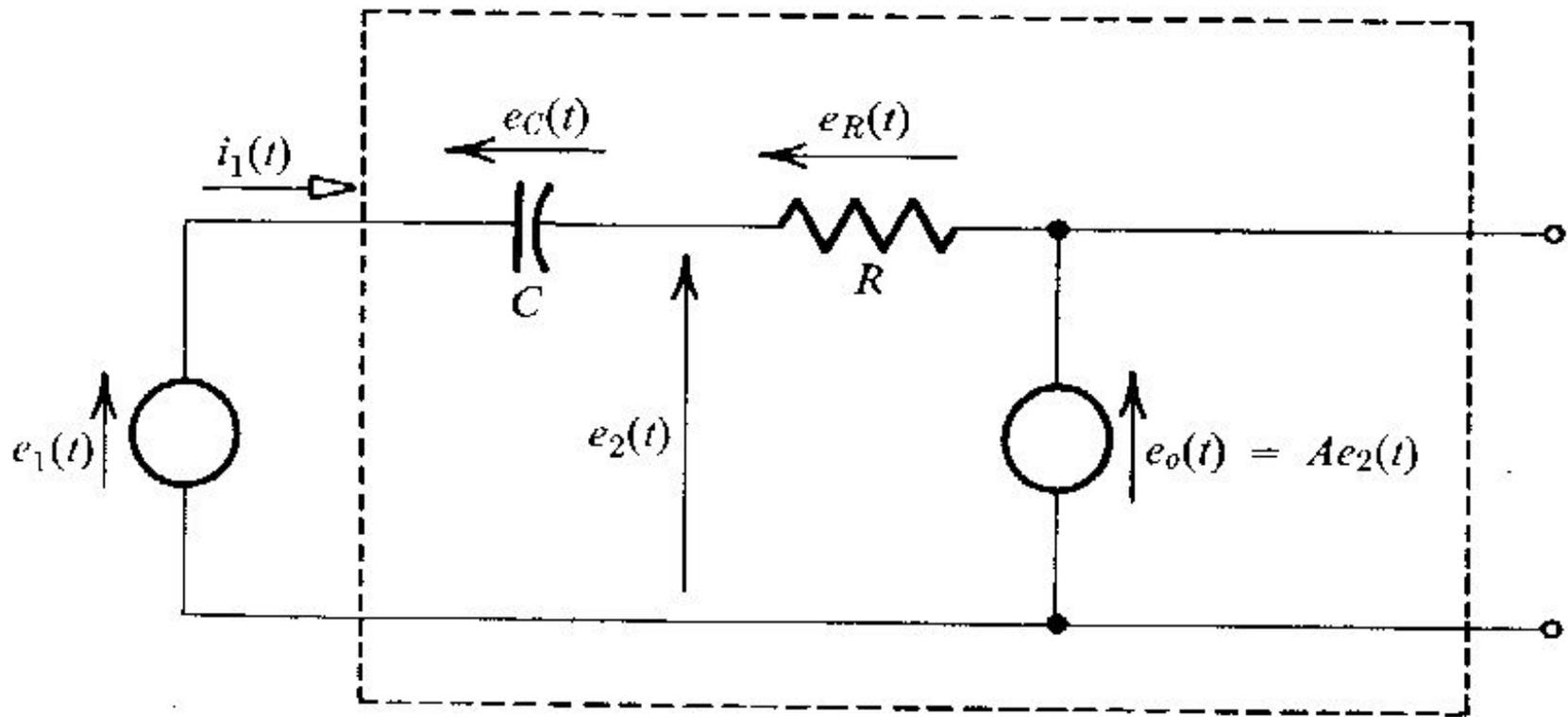
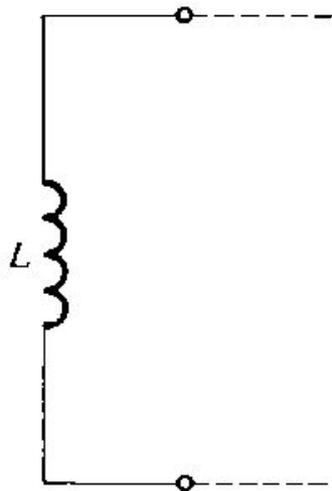
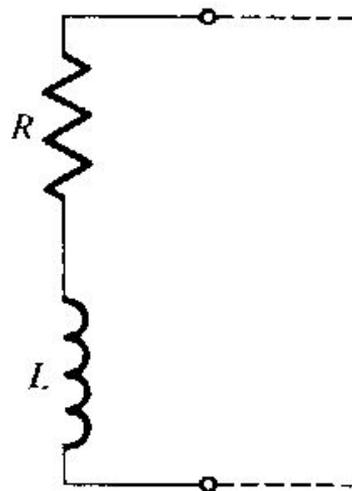


Fig. 1.4-11

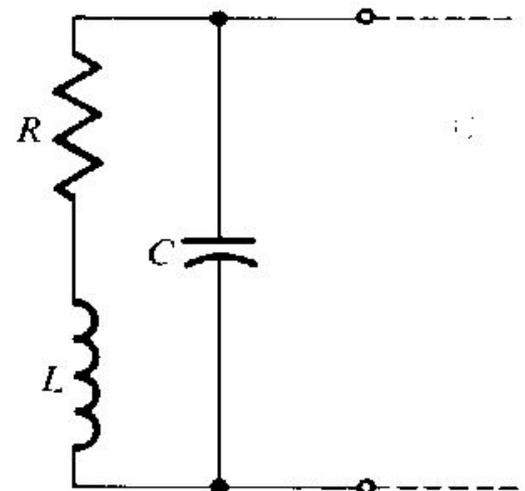
Representação de Dispositivos Físicos por Modelos



(a)

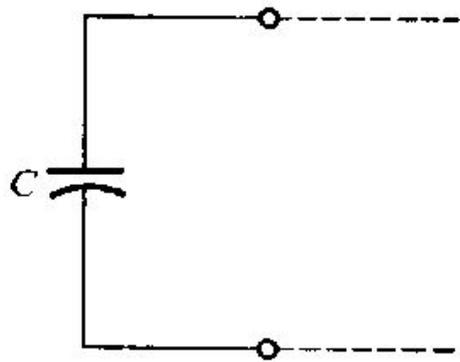


(b)

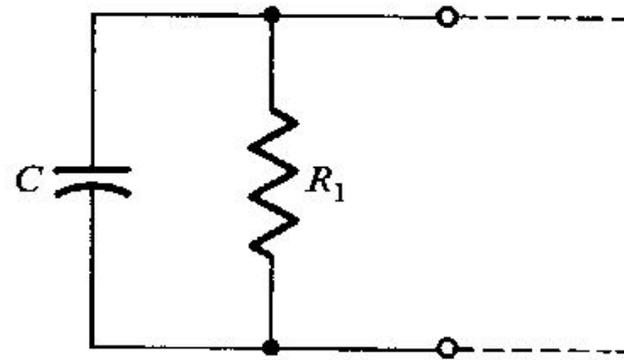


(c)

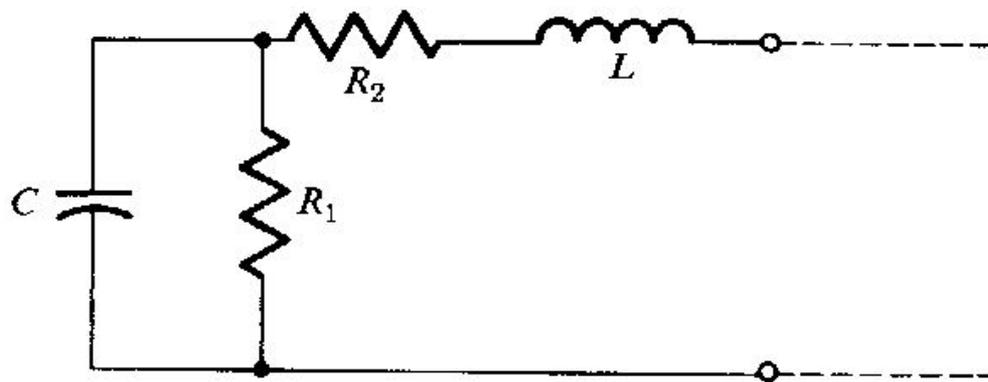
Fig. 1.5-1



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 1.5-2

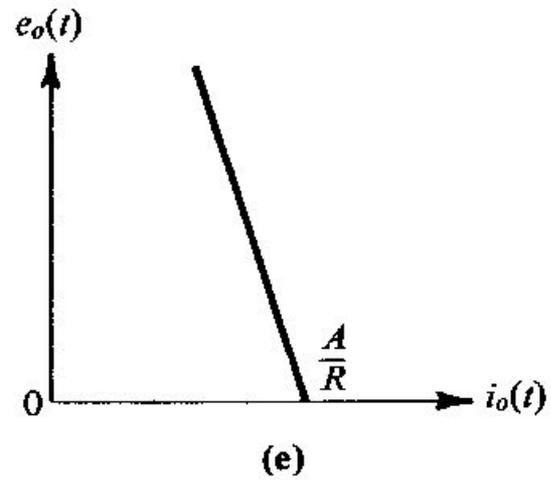
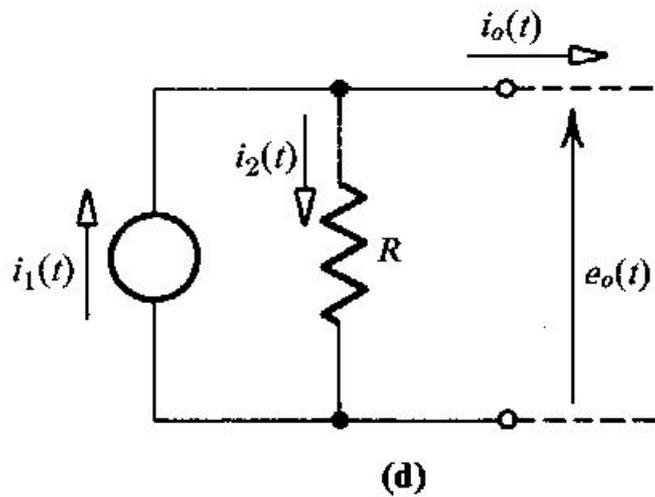
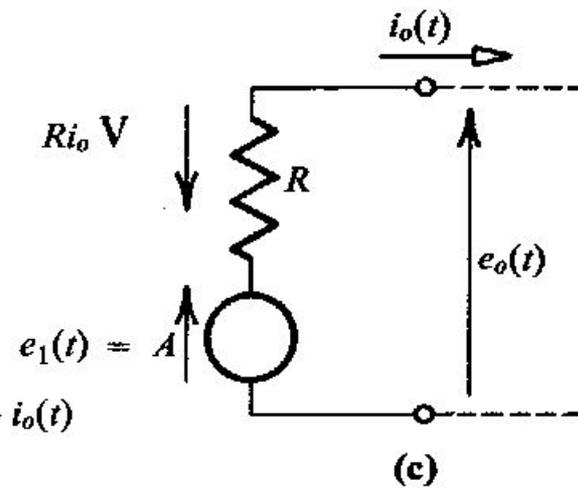
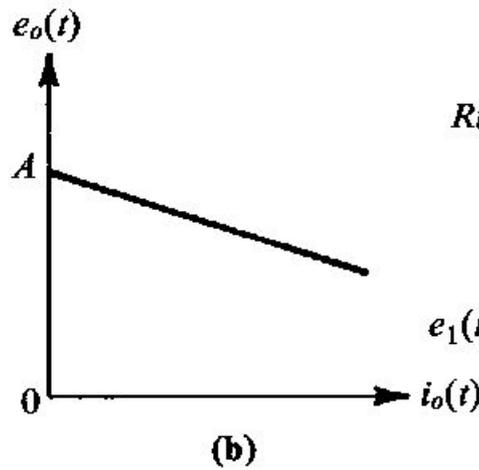
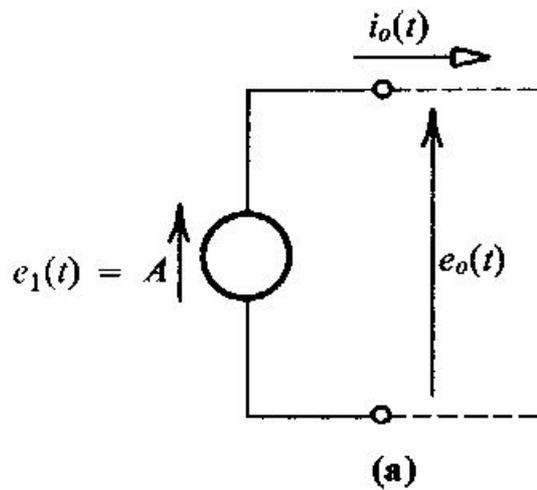


Fig. 1.5-3

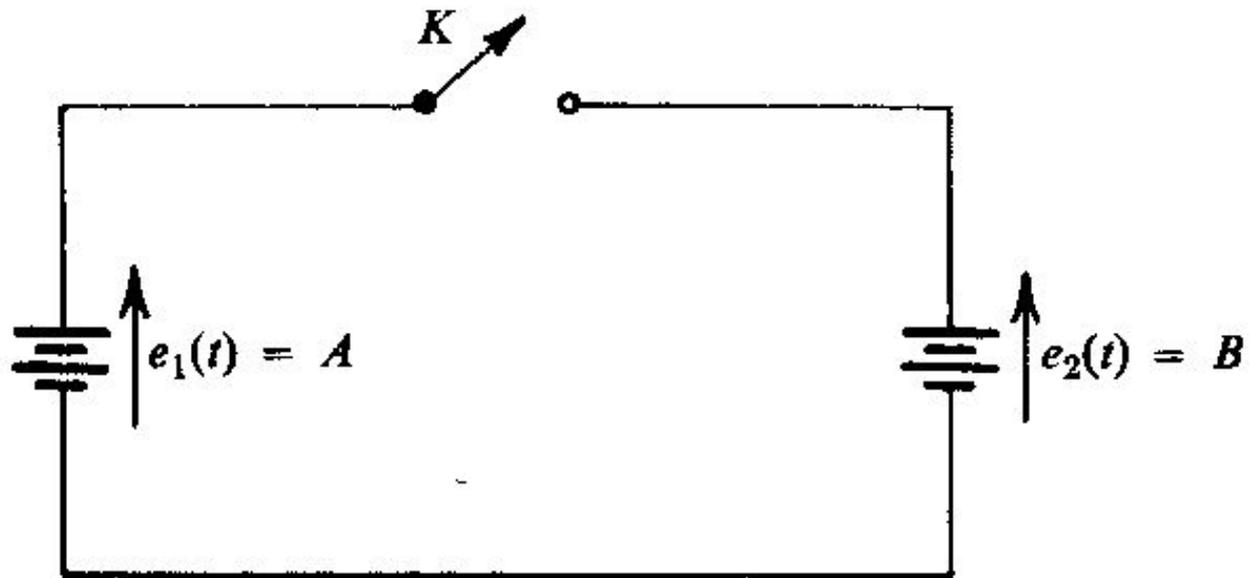
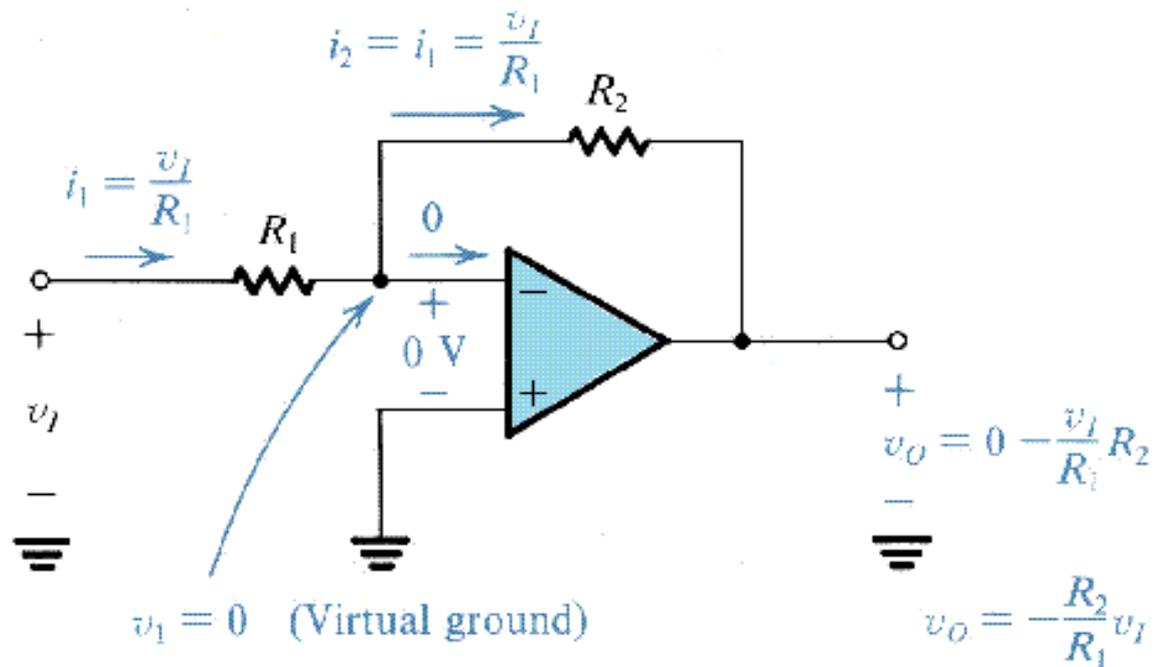


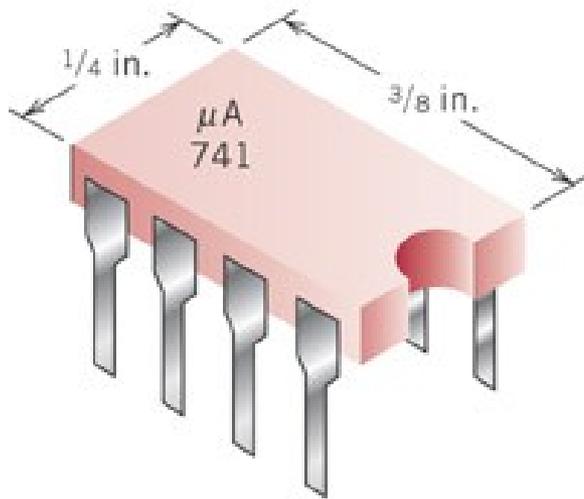
Fig. 1.5-4

Inconsistência na teoria de circuitos ?!

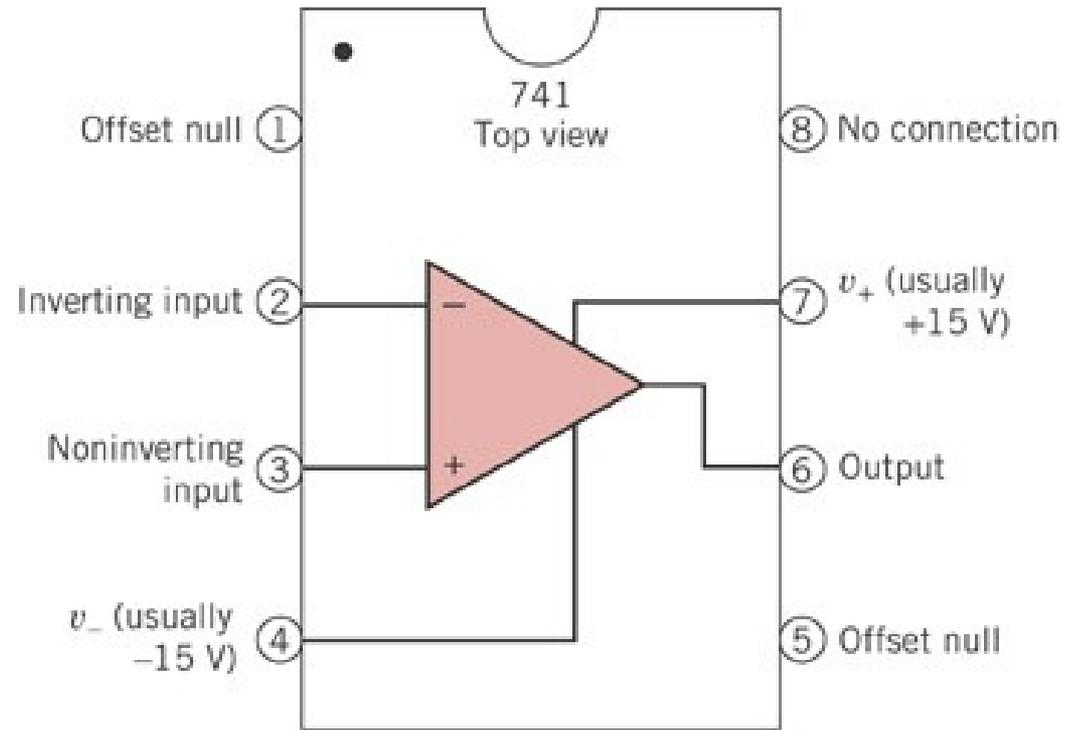
O amplificador operacional como um inversor:



(b)

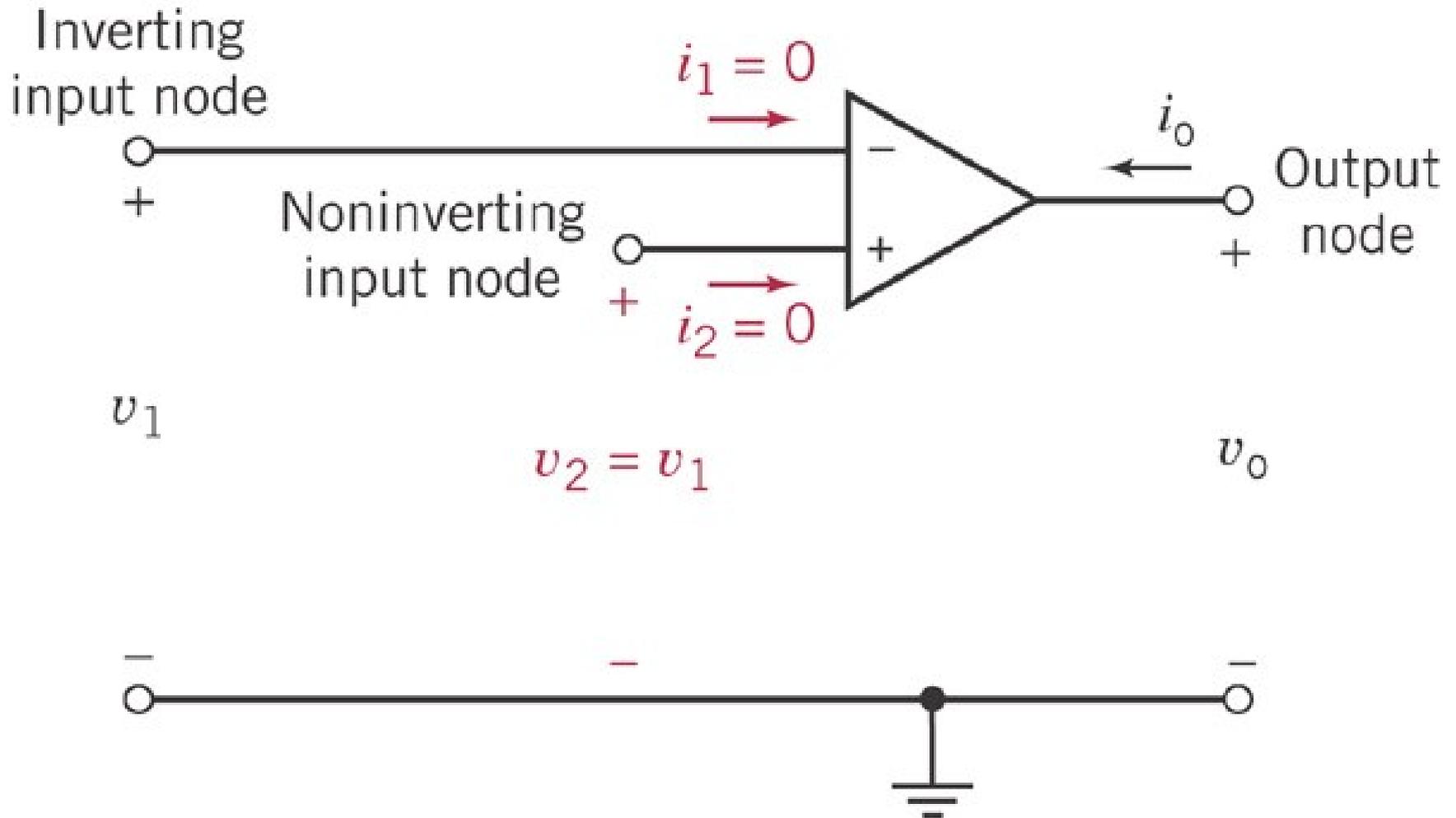


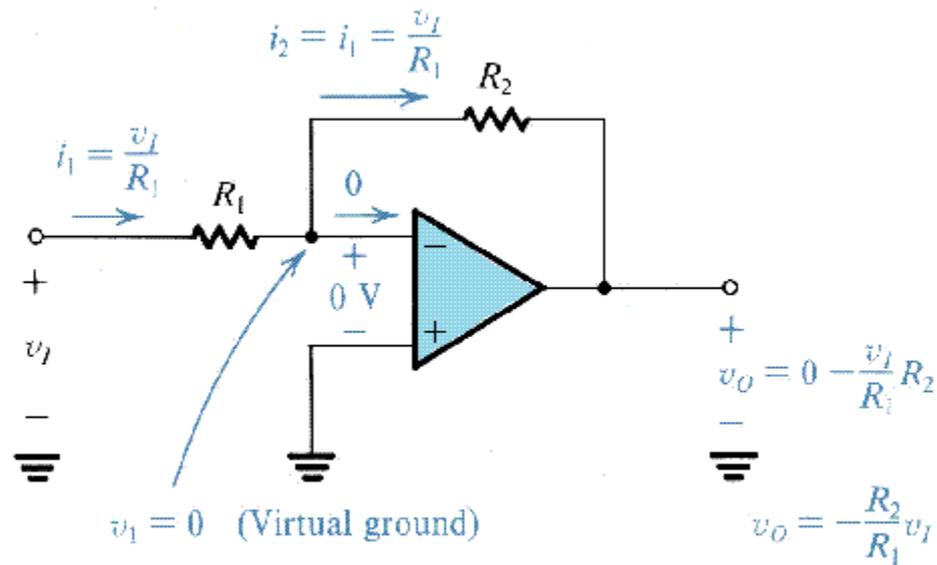
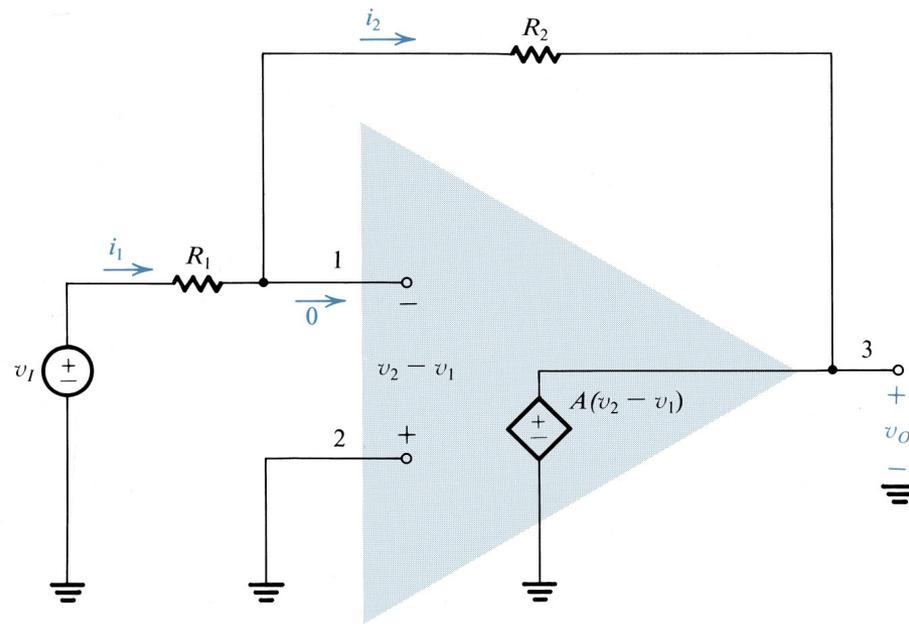
(a)



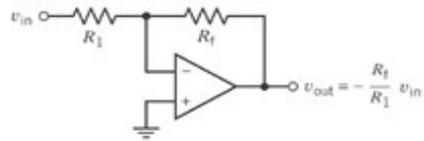
(b)

Amplificador operacional (modelo ideal)

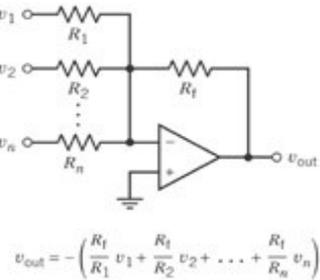




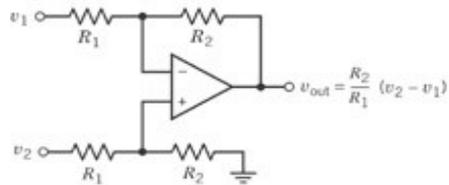
(b)



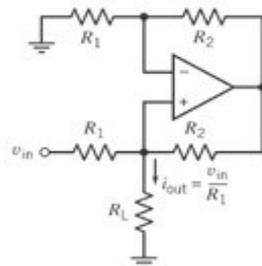
(a) Inverting amplifier



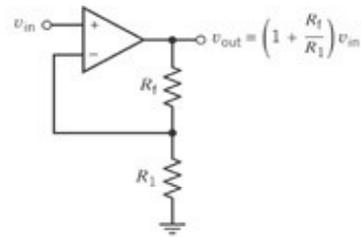
(d) Summing amplifier



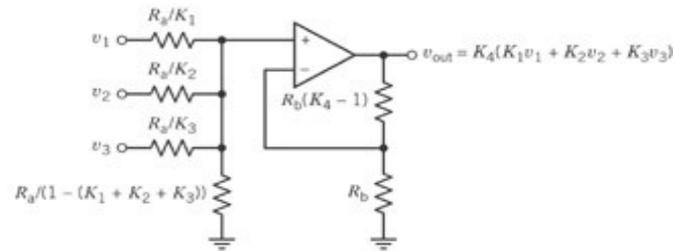
(f) Difference amplifier



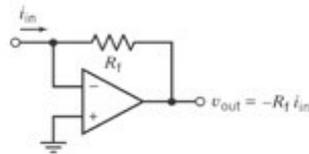
(i) Voltage-controlled current source (VCCS)



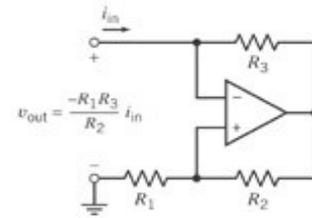
(b) Noninverting amplifier



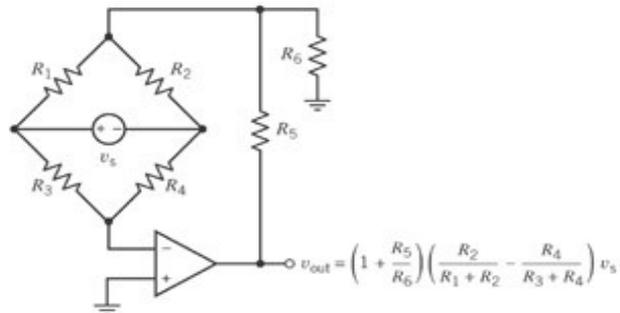
(e) Noninverting summing amplifier



(g) Current-to-voltage converter



(h) Negative resistance convertor



(j) Bridge amplifier

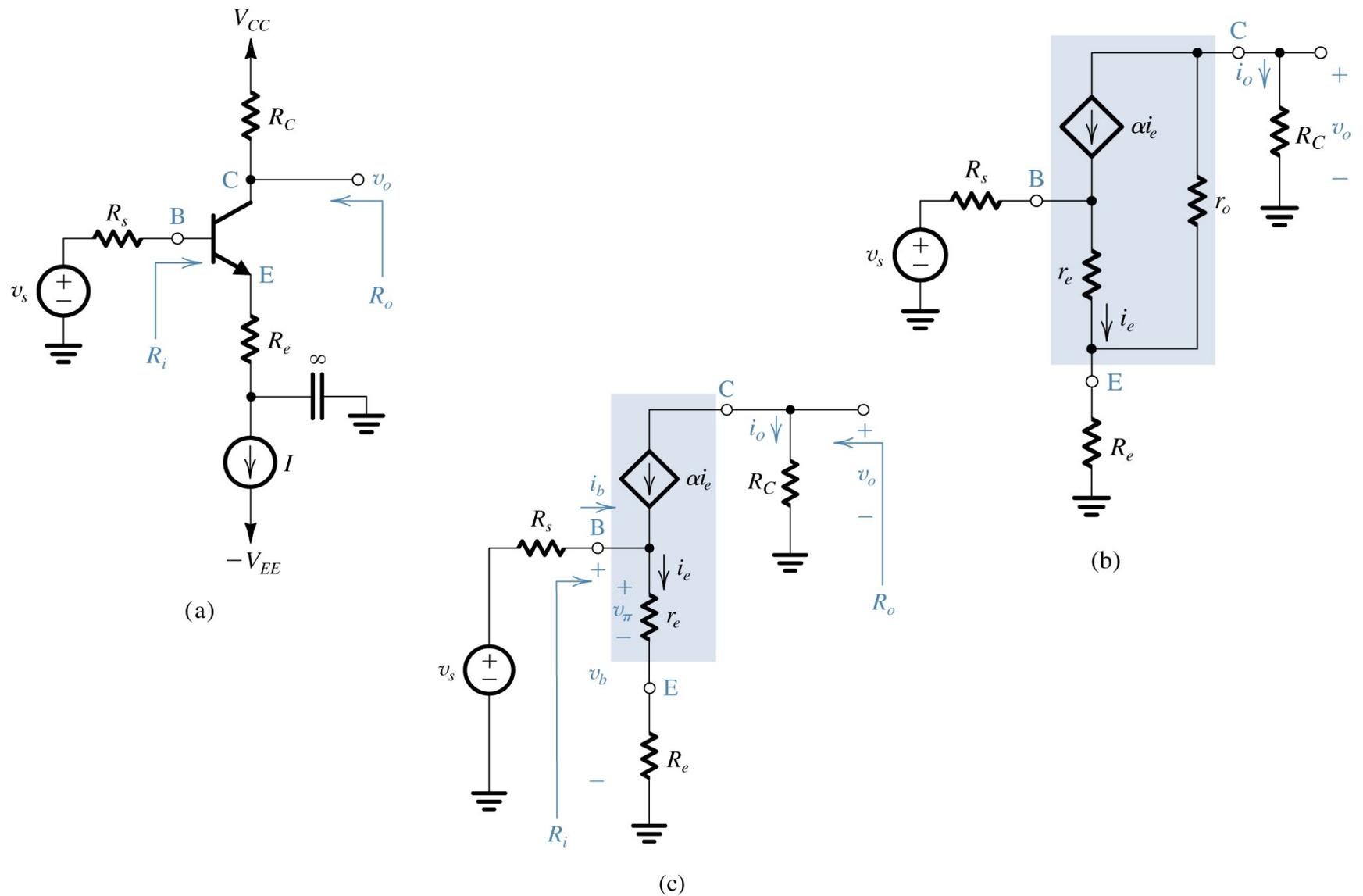


Fig. 4.44 The common-emitter amplifier with a resistance R_e in the emitter. **(a)** Circuit. **(b)** Equivalent circuit with the BJT replaced with its T model **(c)** The circuit in (b) with r_o eliminated.

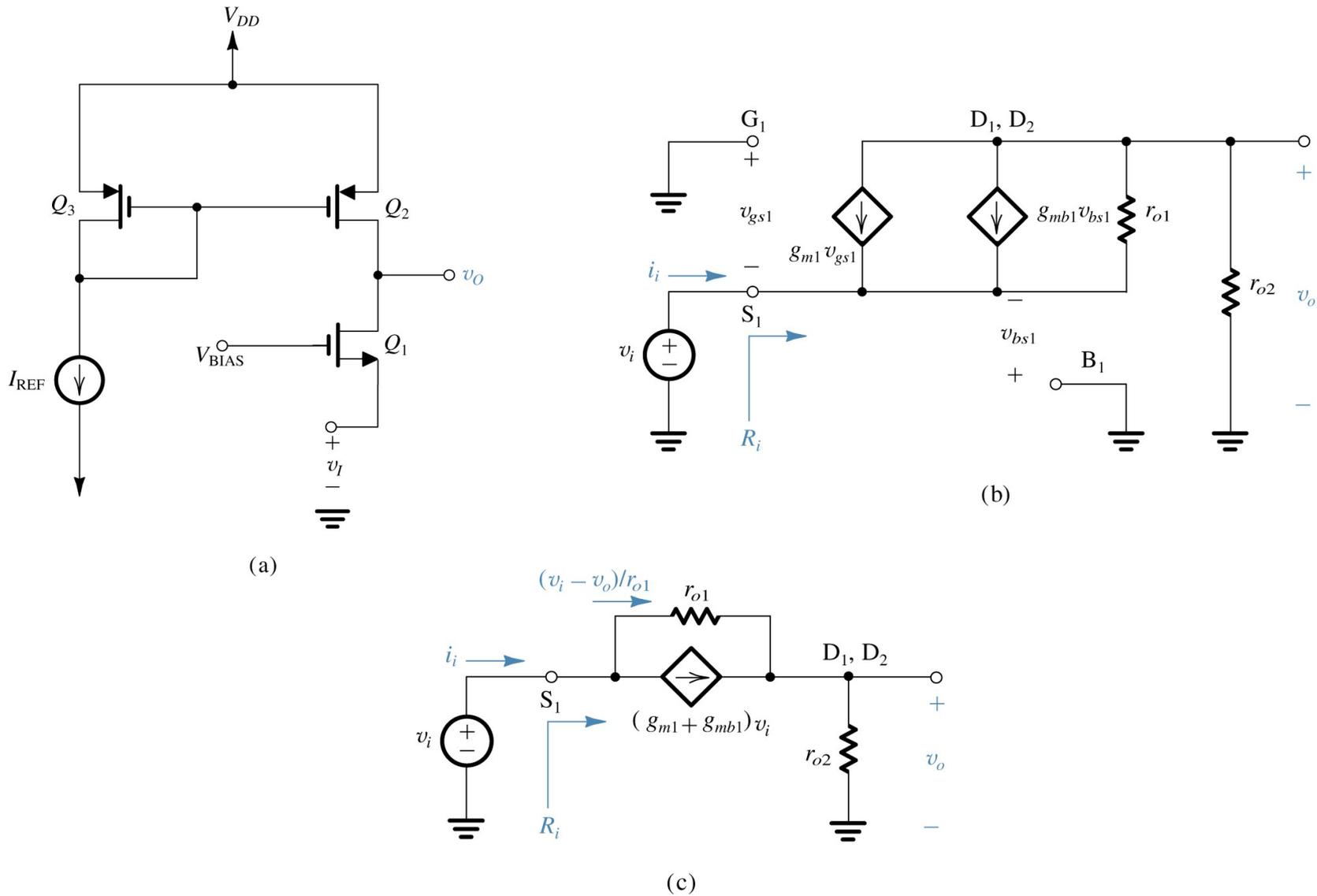
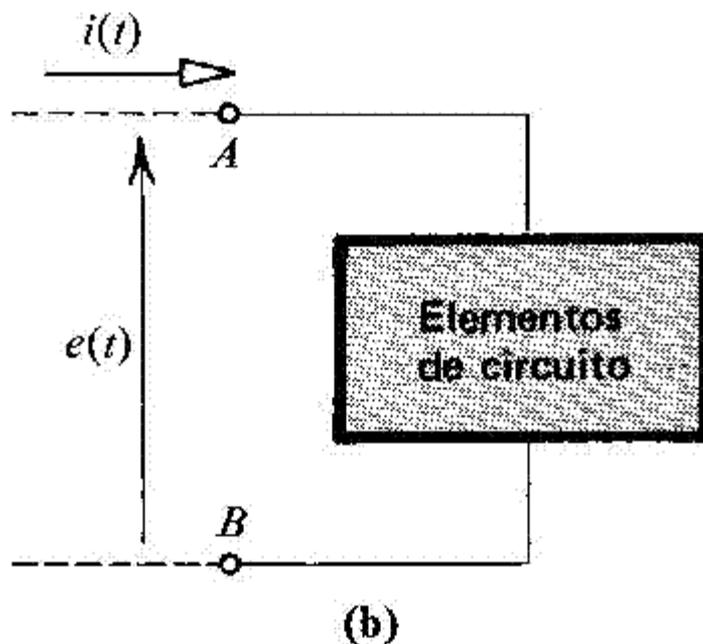


Fig. 5.47 The CMOS common-gate amplifier: (a) circuit; (b) small-signal equivalent circuit; and (c) simplified version of the circuit in (b).

PROBLEMAS

1.5 Se $e(t)=2\cos 10t$ e $i(t)=4\cos 10t$ na figura abaixo, dê uma expressão para a potência fornecida ao elemento de circuito. Quanta energia será fornecida para $0 < t < 2\pi/10$? Qual é a potência média fornecida durante este tempo? Repita o problema com $i(t)=4\sin 10t$.



1.15 Para o circuito da figura abaixo, determine uma expressão para $i(t)$ e, então, para $e_1(t)$ em função de $e_0(t)$. Se aparecer um sinal de integração, derive a equação termo a termo para eliminá-los. Sob quais condições o circuito se comportará como um diferenciador? Poderá você listar quaisquer vantagens ou desvantagens deste circuito comparado com o da outra figura abaixo?

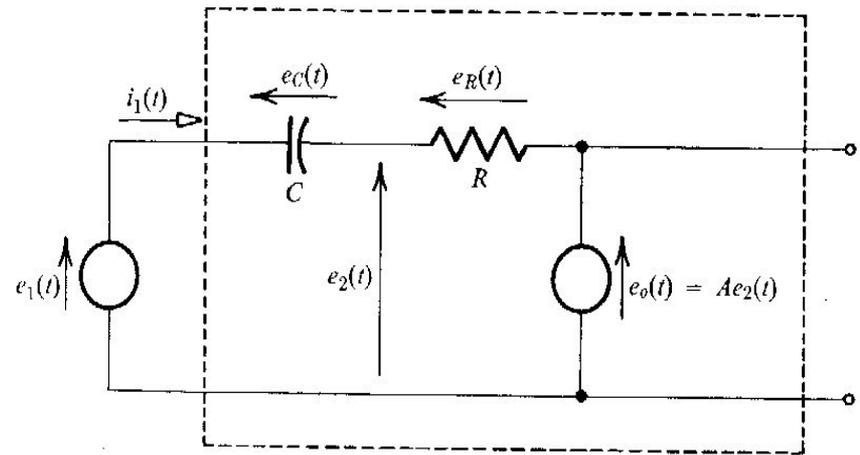
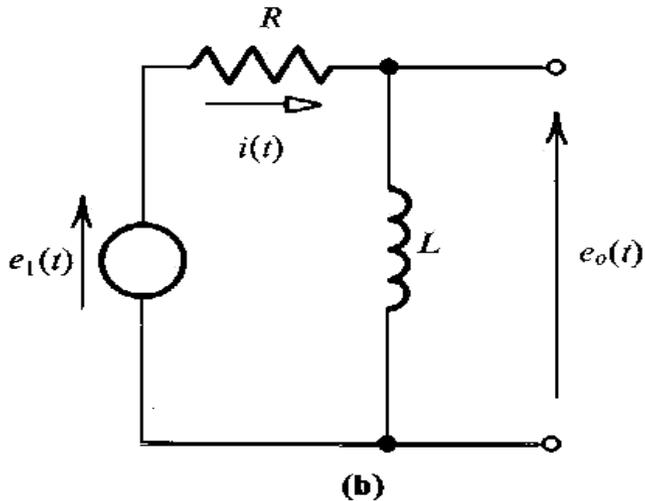
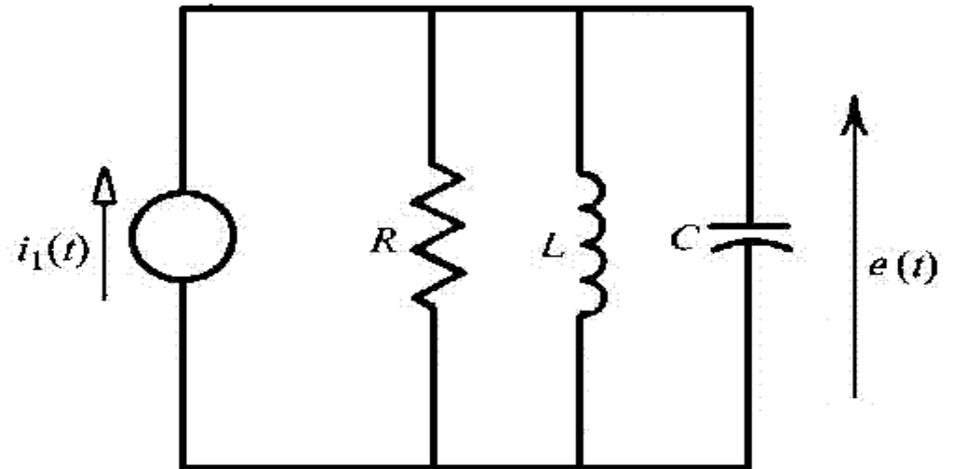
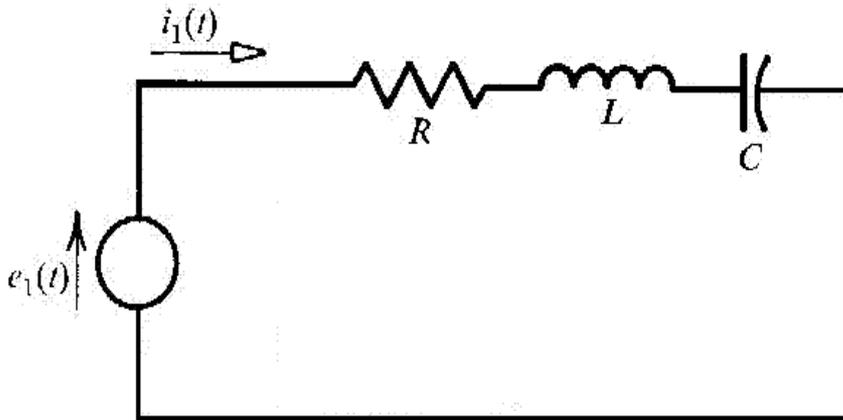


Fig. 1.4-11

1.25 Determine uma equação diferencial relacionando $e(t)$ e $i(t)$ para cada um dos circuitos das figuras abaixo:



Fim do capítulo: vamos para um último exercício (já num padrão de entrega) e uma lista de um único exercício.