

Ex. 2

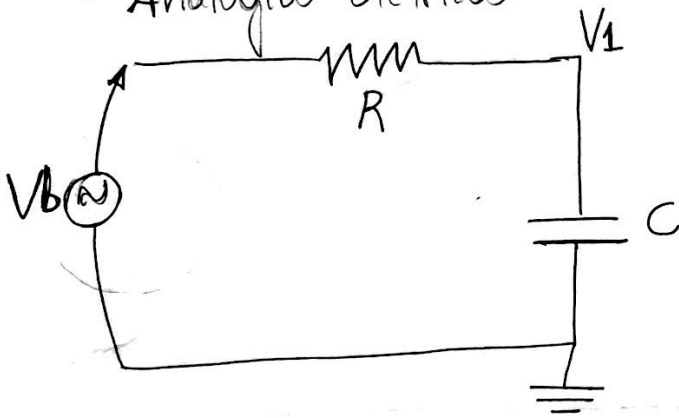
Desprezando a influência e fazendo um balanço de energia, tem-se:

$$q_1 = q_2 \rightarrow C_m \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{\theta_b - \theta}{R_m} \rightarrow \boxed{C_m \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{\theta}{R_m} = \frac{\theta_b}{R_m}}$$

Sabe-se que $Z_m = R_m \cdot C_m$, logo:

$$\boxed{Z_m \dot{\theta} + \theta = \theta_b}$$

• Analogia Elétrica



Pelo método prático, tem-se:

$$V_1 \left(C \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{R} \right) - V \cdot \frac{1}{R} = 0$$

Fazendo $V_1 \rightarrow \theta$ e $V \rightarrow \theta_b$,
 com $C \rightarrow C_m$ e $R \rightarrow R_m$,
 obtêm-se por analogia:

$$\theta \left(C_m \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) - \frac{\theta_b}{R_m} = 0$$

Assim,

$$\boxed{C_m \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{\theta}{R_m} = \frac{\theta_b}{R_m}}$$

Incluindo o termo $Z_m = R_m \cdot C_m$

$$\boxed{Z_m \dot{\theta} + \theta = \theta_b}$$

Ex 3: Eliminando as hipóteses simplificadoras, considerando agora a influência do vidro

• Balanço de Energia

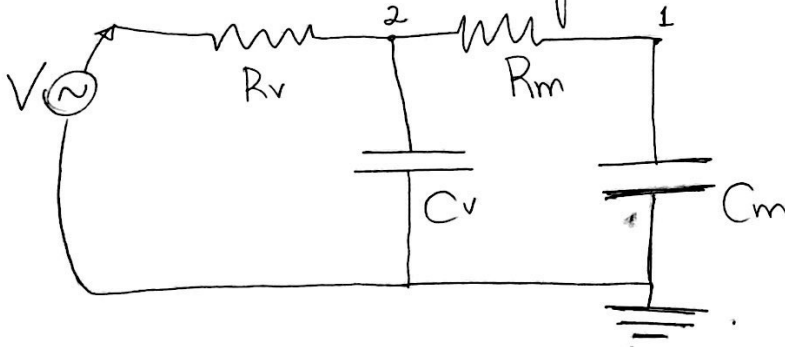
Mercurio

$$C_m \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{\theta_v - \theta}{R_m} \rightarrow \boxed{C_m \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{\theta}{R_m} = \frac{\theta_v}{R_m}}$$

Vidro

$$C_v \frac{d\theta_v}{dt} = \frac{\theta_b - \theta_v}{R_v} - \frac{\theta_v - \theta}{R_m} \rightarrow \boxed{C_v \frac{d\theta_v}{dt} + \left(\frac{1}{R_v} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) \theta_v = \frac{\theta_b}{R_v} + \frac{\theta}{R_m}}$$

• Circuito Elétrico Análogo



Pelo método prático:

$$V_1 \left(C_m D + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) - \frac{1}{R_m} V_2 = 0$$

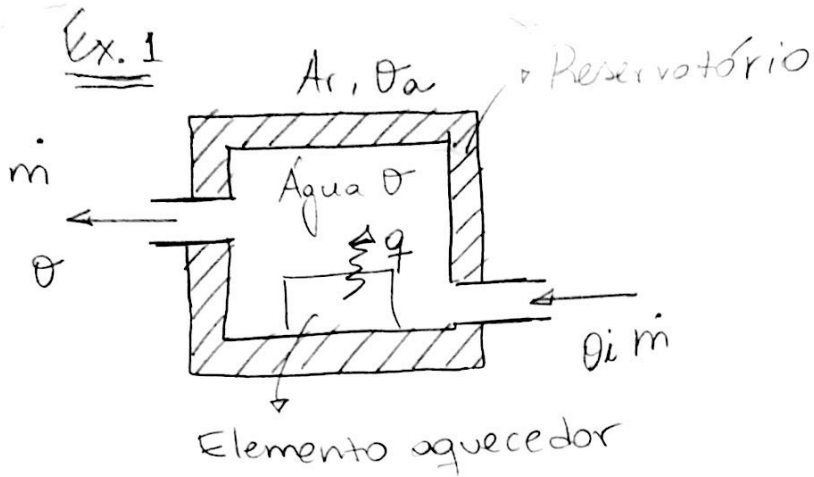
$$\theta \left(C_m D + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) - \theta_v \frac{1}{R_m} = 0$$

$$\boxed{C_m \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{\theta}{R_m} = \frac{\theta_v}{R_m}}$$

$$V_2 \left(C_v D + \frac{1}{R_m} + \frac{1}{R_v} \right) - V_1 \frac{1}{R_m} - V_1 \frac{1}{R_v} = 0$$

$$\theta_v \left(C_v D + \frac{1}{R_m} + \frac{1}{R_v} \right) - \theta \frac{1}{R_m} - \theta_b \frac{1}{R_v} = 0$$

$$\boxed{C_v \frac{d\theta_v}{dt} + \left(\frac{1}{R_m} + \frac{1}{R_v} \right) \theta_v = \frac{\theta_b}{R_v} + \frac{\theta}{R_m}}$$



1. Usando a 1ª Lei da Termodinâmica para o Sistema, desprezando os termos potenciais e cinéticos, tem-se:

$$M c_p \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{q}_{in} - \dot{q}_{out} + \dot{q}_g + \frac{d\bar{E}}{dt} \rightarrow 0$$

Sem trabalho

$\dot{q}_g = \dot{q} \rightarrow$ Gerado pela resist térmica

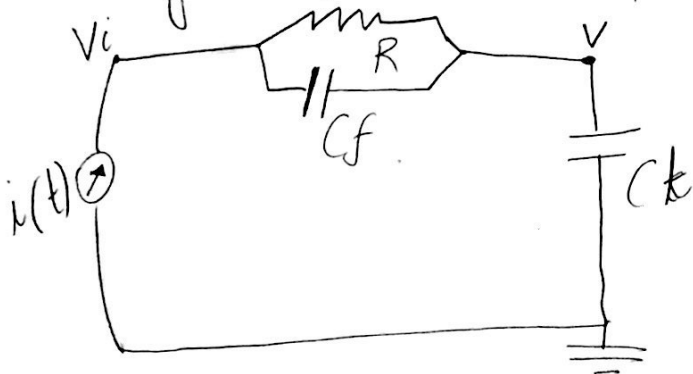
$$\dot{q}_{out} = \frac{\theta - \theta_i}{R}$$

$$\dot{q}_{in} \approx \dot{m} c_p (\theta_i - \theta)$$

$$M c_p \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{m} c_p (\theta_i - \theta) - \frac{\theta - \theta_i}{R} + \dot{q}(t)$$

$$M c_p \dot{\theta} + \left(\dot{m} c_p + \frac{1}{R} \right) \theta = \left(\dot{m} c_p + \frac{1}{R} \right) \theta_i + \dot{q}(t)$$

2. Analogia Tipo 2: $\theta \rightarrow V, \dot{q} \rightarrow i$



$$C_f = \dot{m} c_p$$

$$C_t = M c_p$$

Pelo método prático:

$$V(CtD + Cf + \frac{1}{R}) - Vi(Cf + \frac{1}{R}) = i(t)$$

Pela analogia

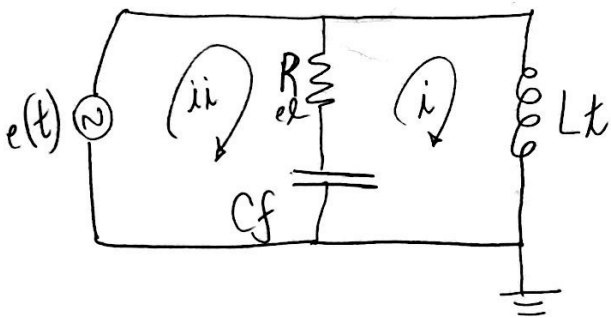
$$\theta(CtD + Cf + \frac{1}{R}) - \theta_i(Cf + \frac{1}{R}) = q(t)$$

$$L_t \dot{\theta} + (Cf + \frac{1}{R})\theta = q(t) + (Cf + \frac{1}{R})\theta_i$$

$$MC_p \dot{\theta} + (mC_p + \frac{1}{R})\theta = q(t) + (mC_p + \frac{1}{R})\theta_i$$

Analogia Tipo 1: $q \rightarrow Vi$; $\theta \rightarrow i$

Circuito Elétrico Equivalente:



$$L_t \rightarrow MC_p$$

$$C_f \rightarrow mC_p$$

$$R_{el} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R}$$

$$L_t D i + (R_{el} + C_f)(i - i_i) = e(t)$$

↓

$$CtD\theta + (\frac{1}{R} + Cf)\theta = q(t) + (\frac{1}{R} + Cf)\theta_i$$

↓

$$MC_p \frac{d\theta}{dt} + (mC_p + \frac{1}{R})\theta = q(t) + (mC_p + \frac{1}{R})\theta_i$$

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