



Escola Politécnica
Universidade de São Paulo

PSI3211

Circuitos Elétricos I

Bloco 4

Análise Nodal, vinculados e amp-op

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ANÁLISE DE REDES

- ▶ *ANÁLISE NODAL* ⇒

1ª Lei de Kirchhoff em NÓS

- ▶ *ANÁLISE DE MALHAS* ⇒

2ª Lei de Kirchhoff MALHAS

- ▶ *ANÁLISE DE CORTES* ⇒

**1ª Lei Kirchhoff CORTES
FUNDAMENTAIS**

- ▶ *ANÁLISE DE LAÇOS* ⇒

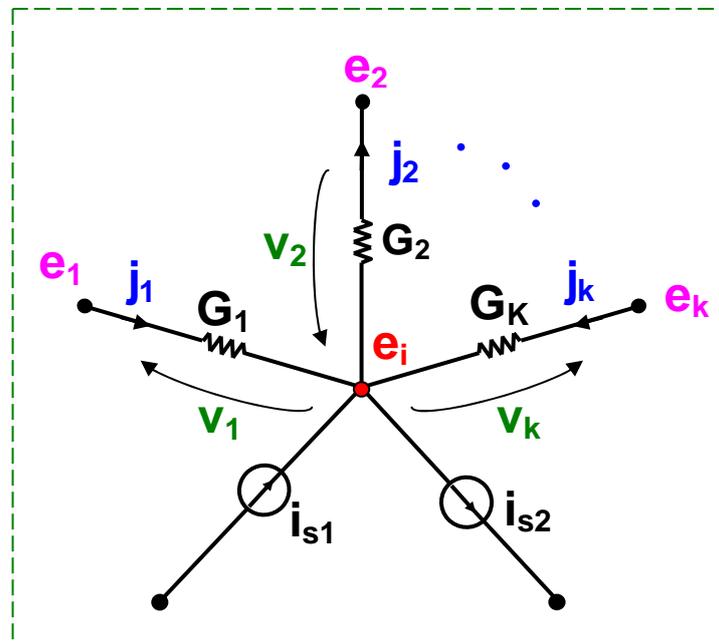
**2ª Lei Kirchhoff LAÇOS
FUNDAMENTAIS**

Etapas da Análise Nodal

1. Definir ramos e nós
2. Escolher nó de referência (“terra”)
3. Definir tensões nodais
4. Aplicar a 1ª Lei de Kirchhoff a cada nó, exceto o de referência
5. Expressar as correntes de ramo em função das tensões nodais
6. Ordenar as equações em relação às tensões nodais
7. Compor a equação matricial relacionando tensões nodais e excitações

ANÁLISE NODAL

Nó Genérico i:



1ª Lei de Kirchhoff:

$$-j_1 + j_2 + \dots - j_k = i_{s1} - i_{s2}$$

Relações Constitutivas j/v (Lei de Ohm):

$$-G_1 v_1 + G_2 v_2 + \dots - G_k v_k = i_{s1} - i_{s2}$$

Relações tensões de ramo / tensões nodais:

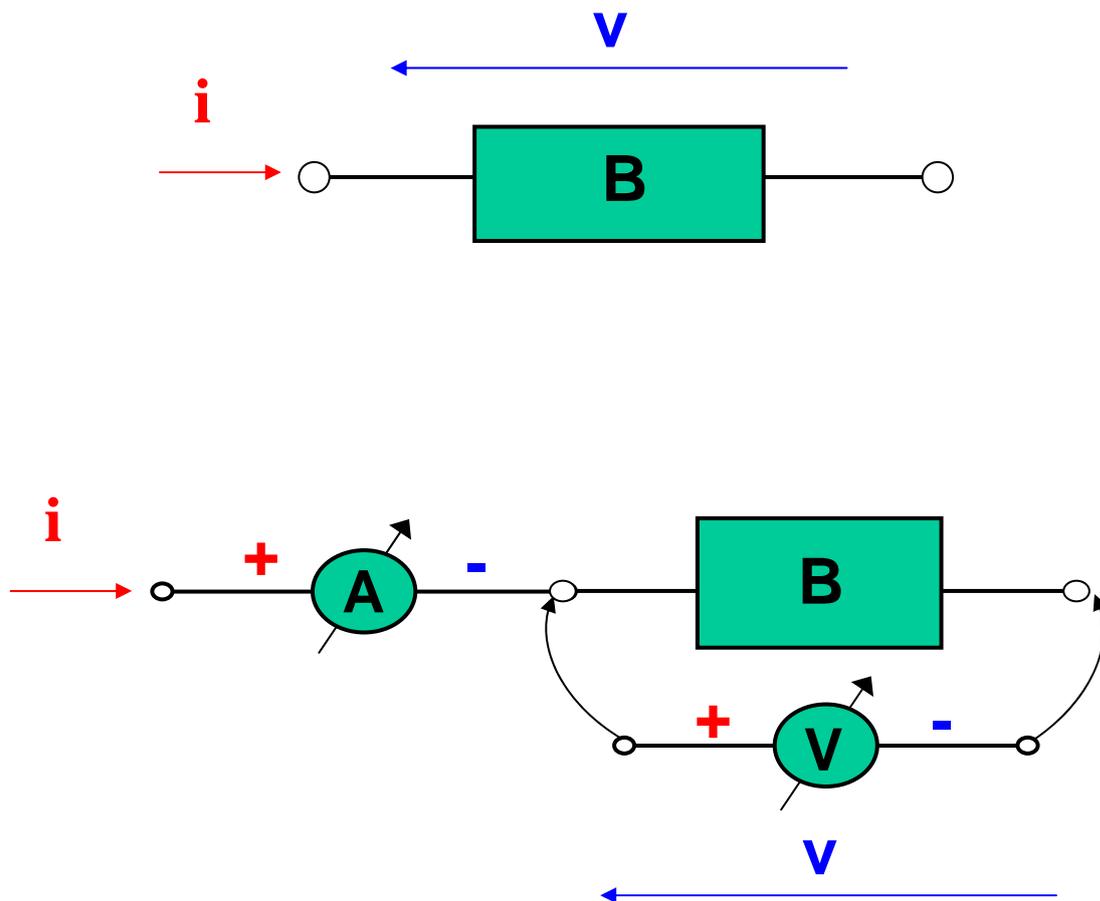
$$-G_1(e_1 - e_i) + G_2(e_i - e_2) + \dots - G_k(e_k - e_i) = i_{s1} - i_{s2}$$

Resultado:

$$-G_1 e_1 - G_2 e_2 + (G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k) e_i + \dots - G_k e_k = i_{s1} - i_{s2}$$

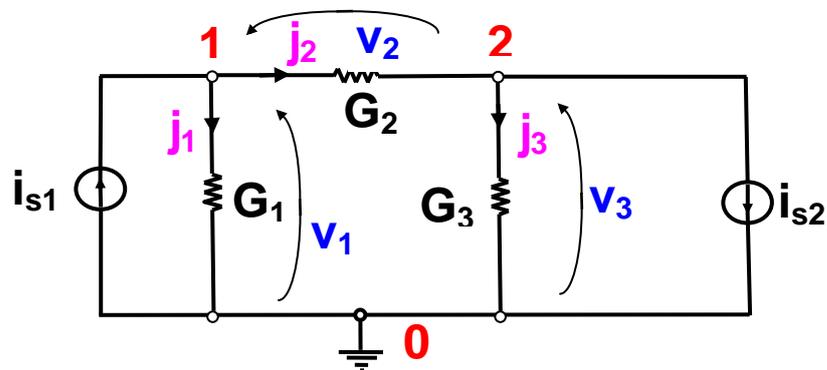
Sentidos de Referências (Flechas) de Correntes e Tensões nos Bipolos

São regras para ligar Amperímetros e Voltímetros:



L.Q.O.

Exemplo de Análise Nodal



1ª Lei de Kirchhoff nos nós:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nó 1 : } j_1 + j_2 - i_{s1} = 0 \\ \text{Nó 2 : } -j_2 + j_3 + i_{s2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Relações Constitutivas j/v e
relações tensão de ramo / tensões nodais:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} j_1 = G_1 v_1 = G_1 e_1 \\ j_2 = G_2 v_2 = G_2 (e_1 - e_2) \\ j_3 = G_3 v_3 = G_3 e_2 \end{array} \right.$$

Resultado:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nó 1 : } G_1 e_1 + G_2 e_1 - G_2 e_2 - i_{s1} = 0 \\ \text{Nó 2 : } -G_2 e_1 + G_2 e_2 + G_3 e_2 + i_{s2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Matricialmente:

$$\begin{bmatrix} (G_1 + G_2) & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & (G_2 + G_3) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i_{s1} \\ i_{s2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_n \cdot \underset{\sim}{e}(t) = \underset{\sim}{i}_{sn}$$

ANÁLISE NODAL DE REDES RESISTIVAS LINEARES

Equação Geral

$$\underset{\sim}{G}_n \cdot \underset{\sim}{e}(t) = \underset{\sim}{i}_{sn}(t)$$

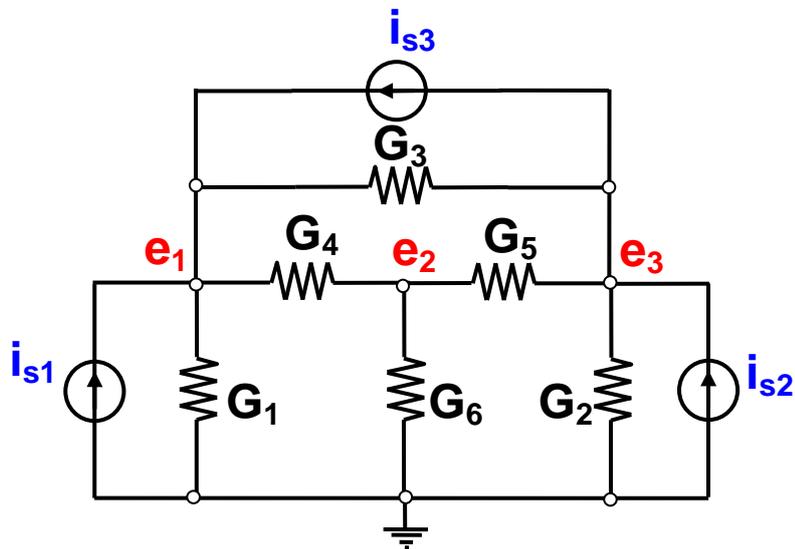
G_n - *Matriz das condutâncias nodais*

$\underset{\sim}{e}(t)$ - *vetor das tensões nodais*

$\underset{\sim}{i}_{sn}(t)$ - *vetor das fontes de corrente*

Sistema Algébrico Linear

Exemplo de Análise Nodal



Equação matricial de análise nodal:

$$\begin{bmatrix} (G_1 + G_3 + G_4) & -G_4 & -G_3 \\ -G_4 & (G_4 + G_5 + G_6) & -G_5 \\ -G_3 & -G_5 & (G_2 + G_3 + G_5) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i_{s1} + i_{s3} \\ 0 \\ i_{s2} - i_{s3} \end{bmatrix}$$

ANÁLISE NODAL

➤ r tensões e r correntes desconhecidas



• Expressar r tensões de ramos em função das $(n-1)$ tensões nodais → 2ª Lei de Kirchhoff



➤ $(n-1)$ tensões e r correntes desconhecidas



• Expressar r correntes de ramos em função das $(n-1)$ tensões nodais → Lei de Ohm



➤ $(n-1)$ tensões desconhecidas



• Escrever $(n-1)$ equações independentes e resolver → 1ª Lei de Kirchhoff



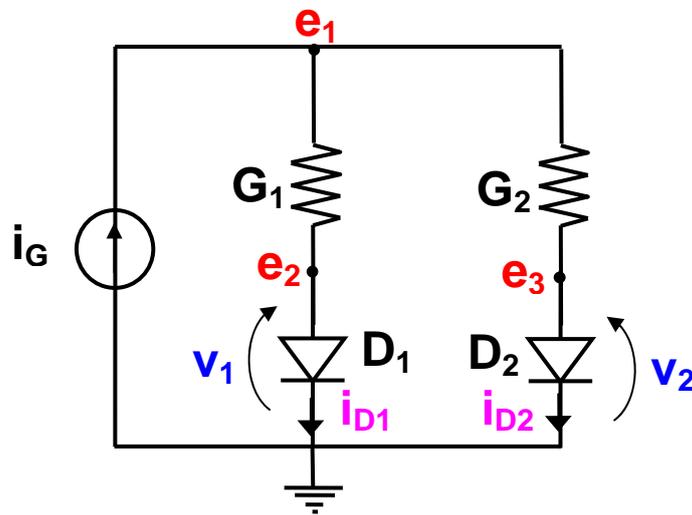
RESPOSTA



Quando 1 ramo = fonte de corrente →

➤ r tensões e $(r-1)$ correntes desconhecidas

Análise Nodal em Redes Não Lineares



$$i_{Dk} = I_{sk} (e^{\lambda v_k} - 1)$$

Diodos $k=1,2$

1ª. Lei de Kirchhoff nos três nós:

$$G_1(e_1 - e_2) + G_2(e_1 - e_3) = i_G$$

$$G_1(e_2 - e_1) + I_{s1}(e^{\lambda e_2} - 1) = 0$$

$$G_2(e_3 - e_1) + I_{s2}(e^{\lambda e_3} - 1) = 0$$

ANÁLISE NODAL EM REGIME PERMANENTE SENOIDAL

$$Y_n(j\omega) \cdot \underset{\sim}{\hat{E}} = \underset{\sim}{\hat{I}}_{sn}$$

$Y_n(j\omega)$ - *Matriz de admitâncias nodais*

$\underset{\sim}{\hat{E}}$ - *vetor dos fasores das tensões nodais*

$\underset{\sim}{\hat{I}}_{sn}$ - *vetor dos fasores das fontes de corrente nodais*

**Sistema de Equações
Algébricas Complexas**

Relações Fasoriais \hat{V} - \hat{I}

Resistor

$$\hat{V} = R\hat{I}$$

$$\hat{I} = G\hat{V}$$

Capacitor

$$\hat{V} = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\hat{I}$$

$$\hat{I} = j\omega C\hat{V}$$

Indutor

$$\hat{V} = j\omega L\hat{I}$$

$$\hat{I} = -j\frac{1}{\omega L}\hat{V}$$

Impedância: $Z = \hat{V}/\hat{I}$

Admitância: $Y = \hat{I}/\hat{V}$

Resistor

$$Z = R$$

$$Y = G$$

Capacitor

$$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

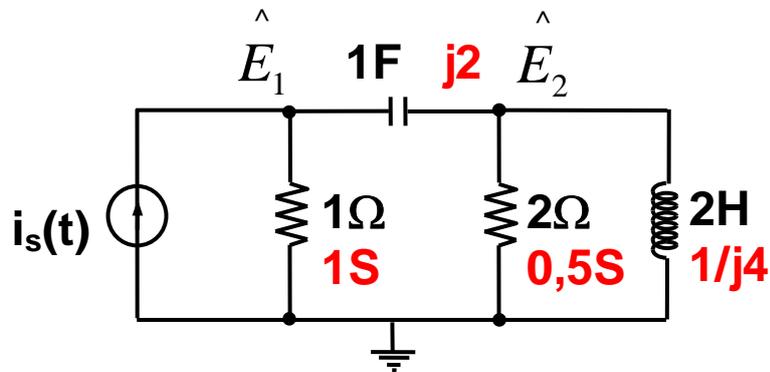
$$Y = j\omega C$$

Indutor

$$Z = j\omega L$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

Exemplo de Análise Nodal em RPS



$$i_s(t) = 10 \cos(2t + 45^\circ)$$

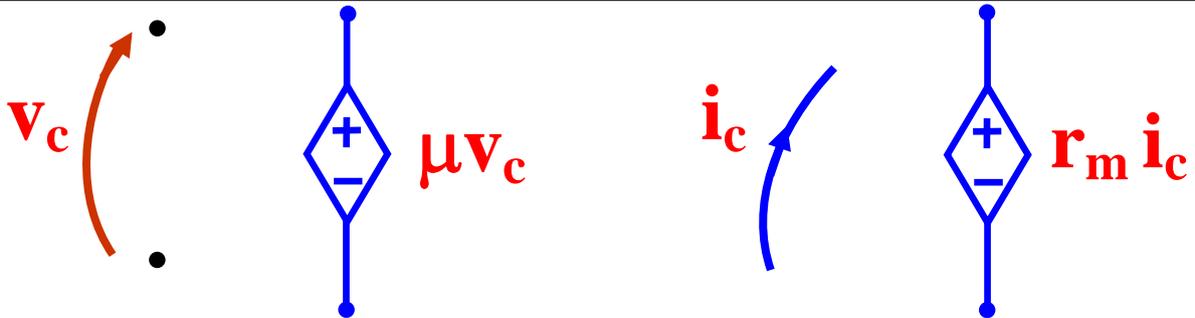
$$\hat{I}_s = 10 \angle 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + j2 & -j2 \\ -j2 & 0,5 + j2 - j0,25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E}_1 \\ \hat{E}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{I}_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{E}_1 = 6,22 \angle 49^\circ$$

$$\hat{E}_2 = 6,83 \angle 65^\circ$$

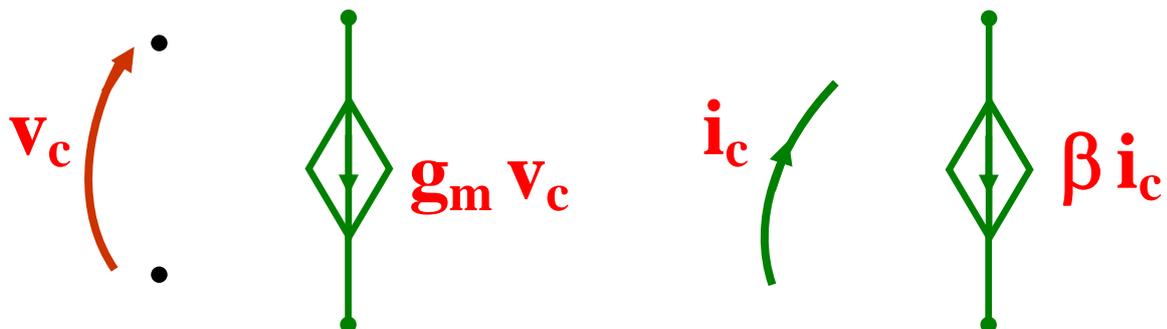
Geradores Vinculados



μ - ganho de tensão

r_m - transresistência

Geradores de Tensão



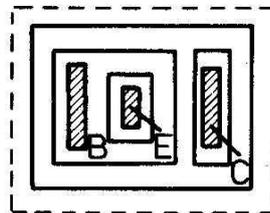
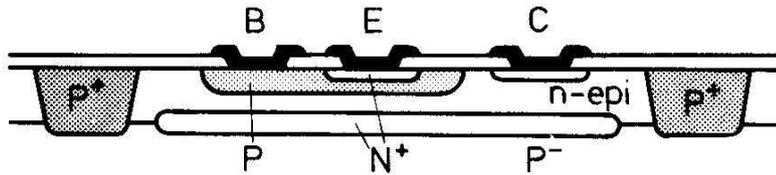
g_m - transcondutância

β - ganho de corrente

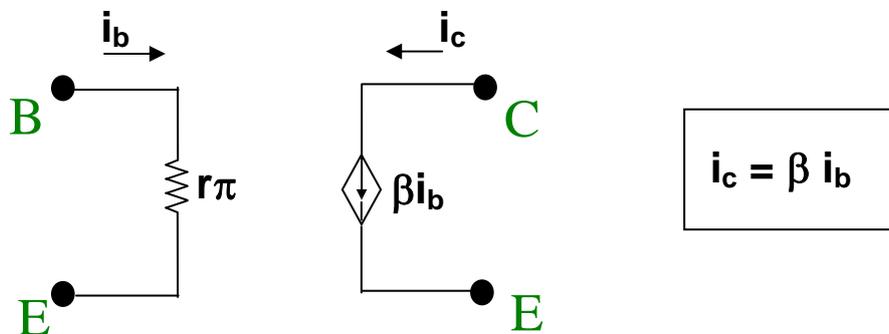
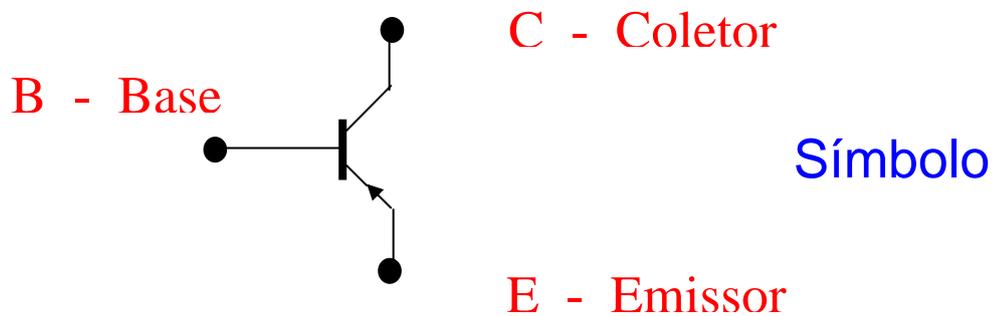
Geradores de Corrente

Aplicação dos geradores vinculados

Transistor Bipolar



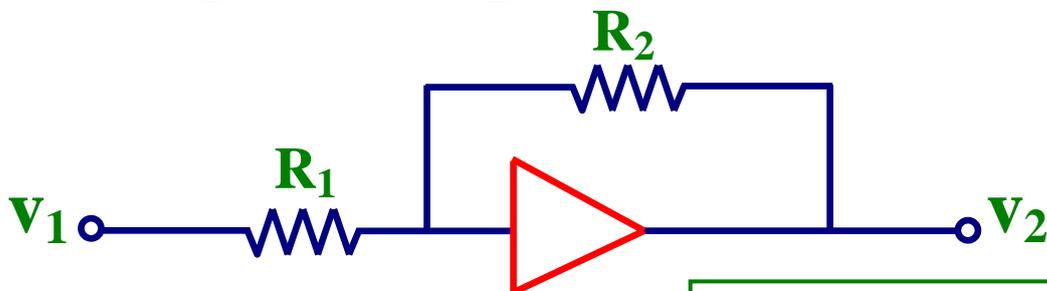
Estrutura Física



Modelo em circuitos (região ativa)

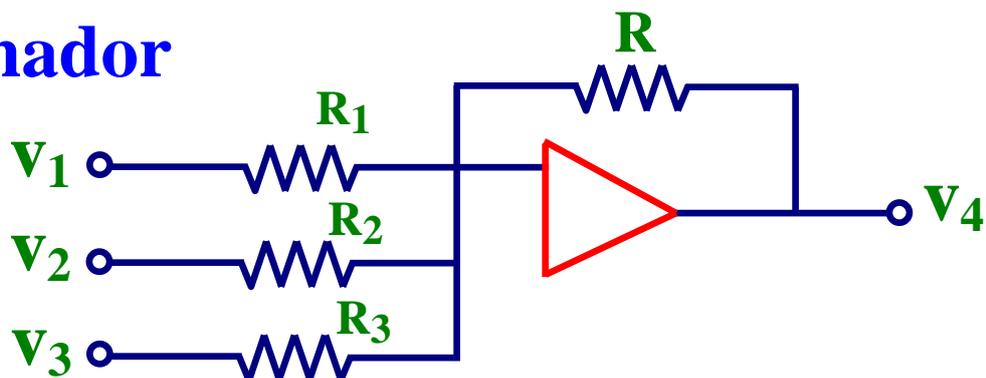
Circuitos com Amp-op

– Multiplicador por constante



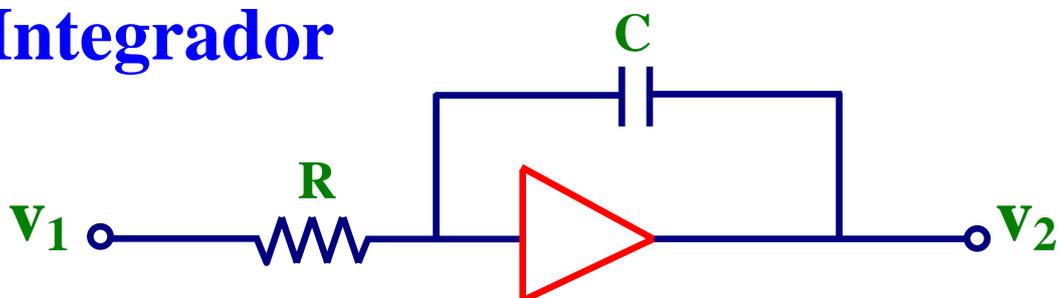
$$v_2 = - \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_1$$

– Somador



$$v_4 = - \left(\frac{R}{R_1} v_1 + \frac{R}{R_2} v_2 + \frac{R}{R_3} v_3 \right)$$

– Integrador



$$v_2 = - \frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t v_1 dt + v(0)$$

AMP-OP 741



Operational Amplifiers/Buffers

LM741/LM741A/LM741C/LM741E Operational Amplifier

General Description

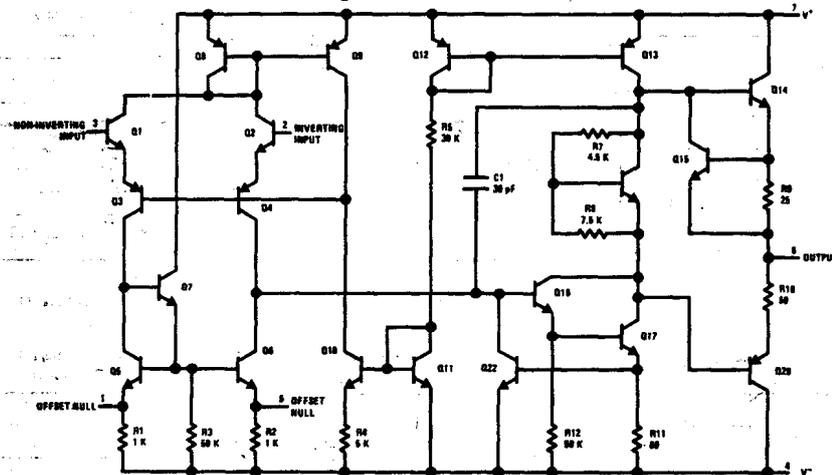
The LM741 series are general purpose operational amplifiers which feature improved performance over industry standards like the LM709. They are direct, plug-in replacements for the 709C, LM201, MC1439 and 748 in most applications.

tection on the input and output, no latch-up when the common mode range is exceeded, as well as freedom from oscillations.

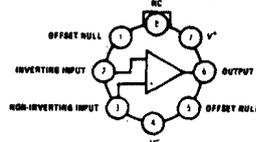
The LM741C/LM741E are identical to the LM741/LM741A except that the LM741C/LM741E have their performance guaranteed over a 0°C to +70°C temperature range, instead of -55°C to +125°C.

The amplifiers offer many features which make their application nearly foolproof: overload protection

Schematic and Connection Diagrams (Top Views)



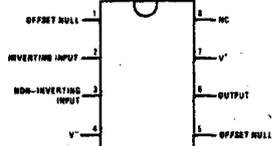
Metal Can Package



Note: Pin 4 connected to case.

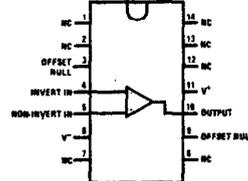
Order Number LM741H, LM741AH,
LM741CH or LM741EH
See NS Package H08C

Dual-In-Line Package



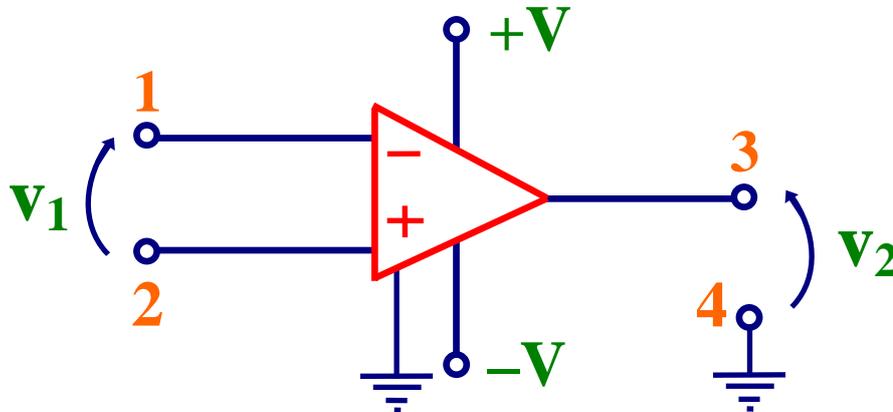
Order Number LM741CN or LM741EN
See NS Package N08B
Order Number LM741CJ
See NS Package J08A

Dual-In-Line Package

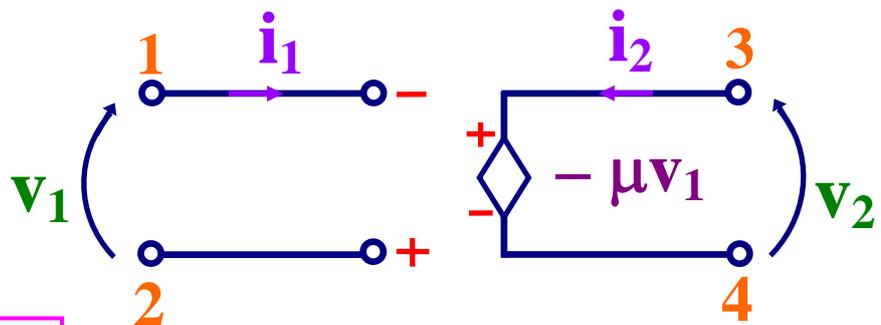


Order Number LM741CN-14
See NS Package N14A
Order Number LM741J-14, LM741AJ-14
or LM741CJ-14
See NS Package J14A

Amplificador Operacional



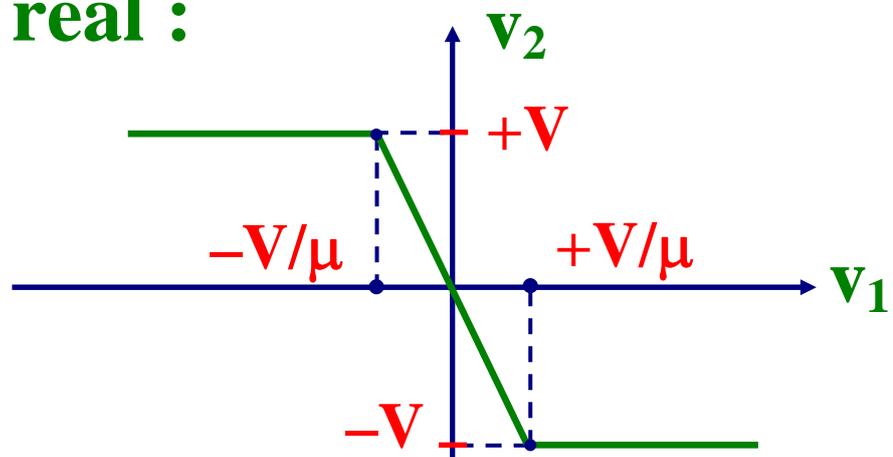
Modelo :



$$\begin{cases} v_2 = -\mu v_1 \\ i_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

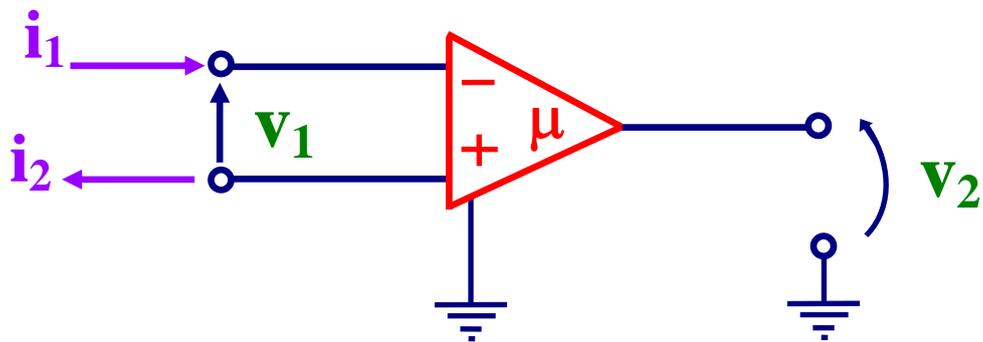
Amp-op ideal : $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ $v_1 \rightarrow 0$

Amp-op real :

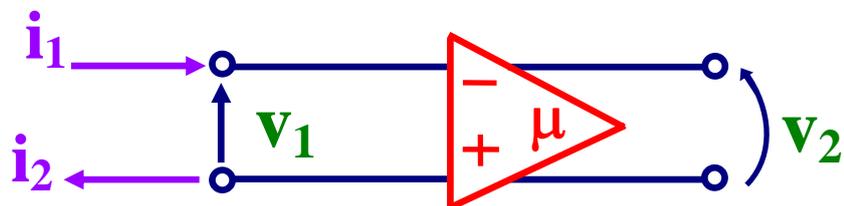


Amplificador Operacional

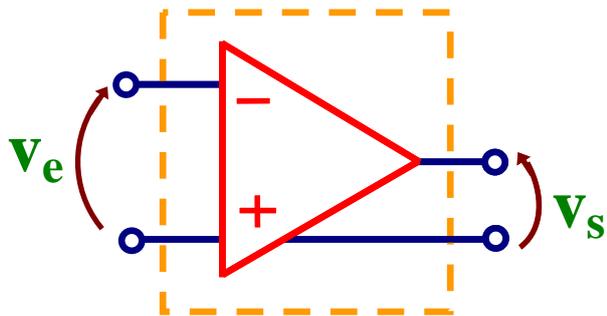
Saída assimétrica :



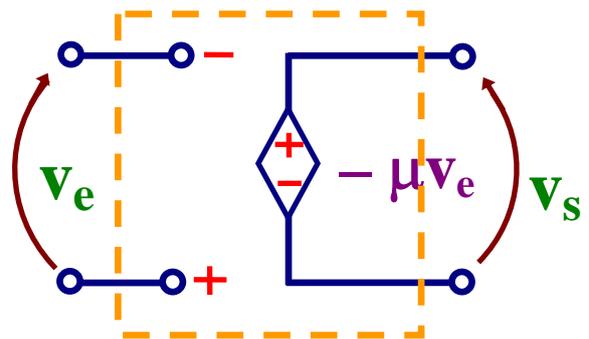
Saída simétrica :



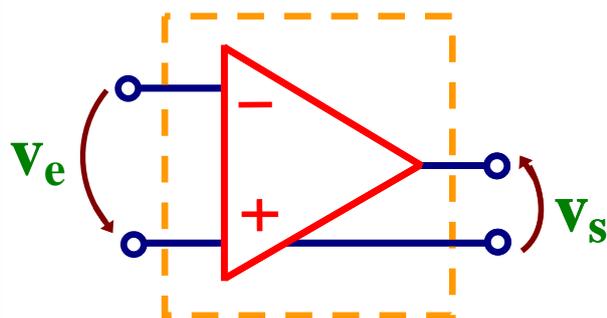
Amplificador Operacional



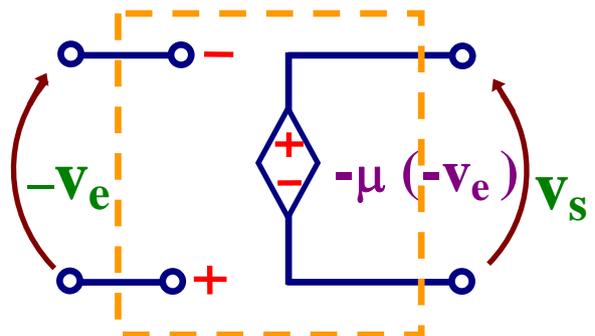
Inversora



$$v_s = -\mu v_e$$



Não inversora



$$v_s = \mu v_e$$